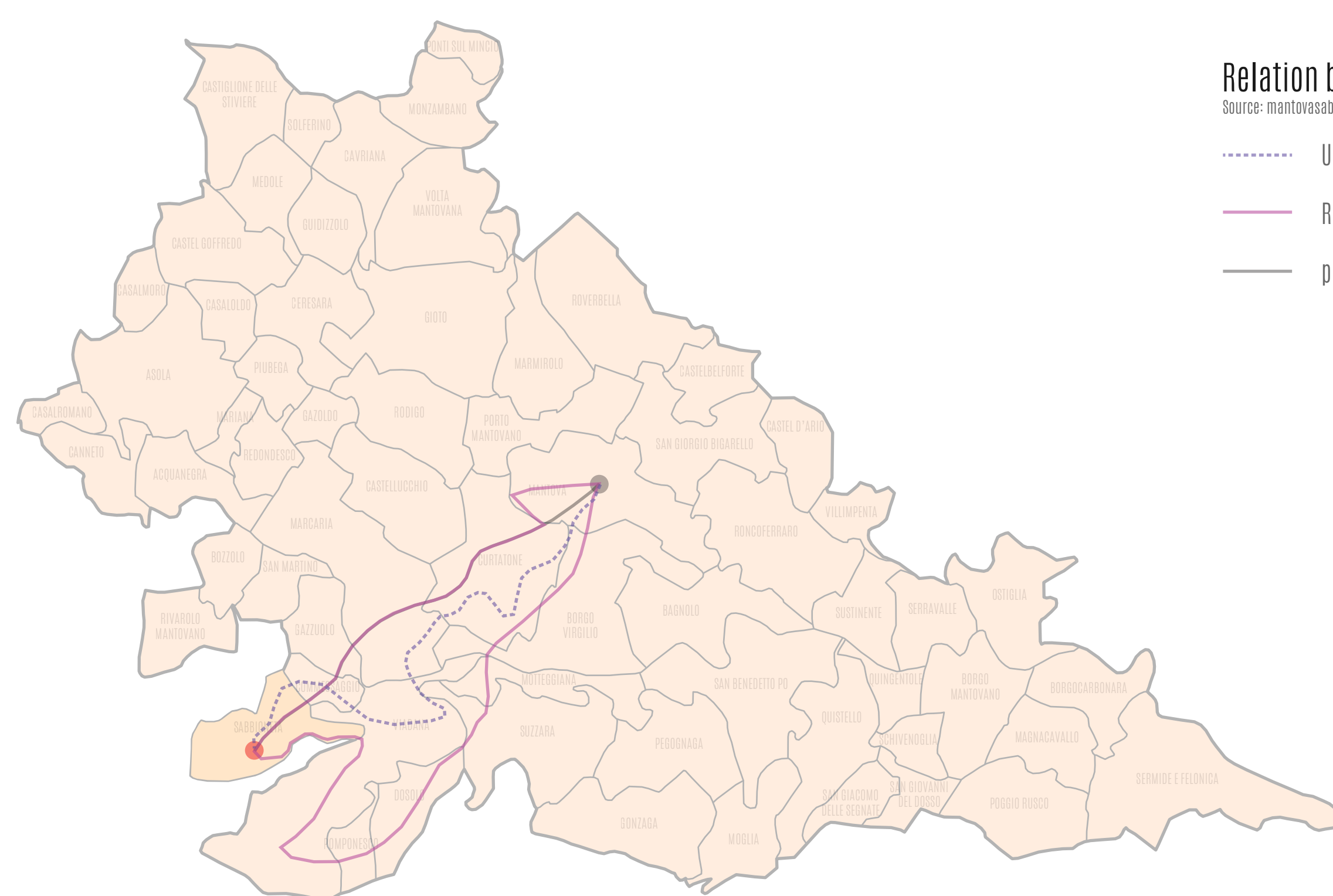


Other UNESCO protected areas in Lombardy, Italy

Source: UNESCO World Heritage Centre

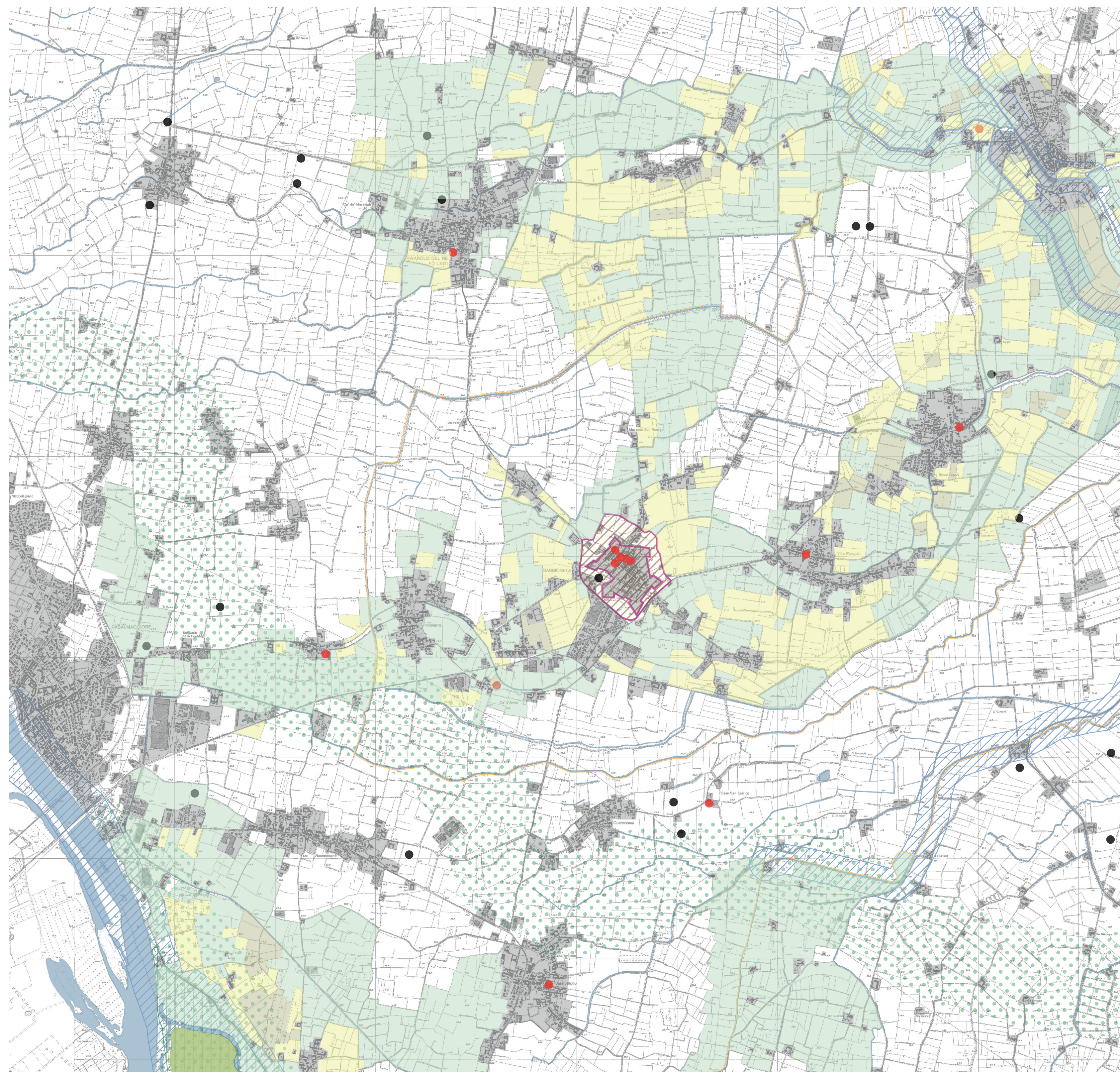
- Rock drawings in Valcamonica
- Ossuccio (OO)- Sacri monti of Piedmont and Lombardy
- Varese- Sacri monti of Piedmont and Lombardy
- Venetian Works of Defence between the 16th and 17th Centuries: Stato da Terra - Western Stato da Mar- fortified city of Bergamo
- Crespi d'Adda (BB)
- Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci
- Mantua and Sabbioneta



Relation between Sabbioneta and Mantua

Source: <http://mantova.sabbioneta.univie.it>

- UNESCO cycle lane
- Road of Mantuan Wines and Food
- provincial road



SUPRA-MUNICIPAL EXISTING PROTECTIONS AND REGIONAL ECOLOGICAL NETWORK

AREAS PROTECTED BY LAW, BUILDINGS AND AREAS OF CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC INTEREST D.Lgs. 42/2004

AREAS OF LANDSCAPE INTEREST PROTECTED BY LAW D.Lgs. 42/2004, art. 142, comma 1

- protected waterways and surrounding areas D.Lgs. 42/2004, art. 142, comma 1, lettera c)
- woods and forests D.Lgs. 42/2004, art. 142, comma 1, lettera g)
- archaeological areas D.Lgs. 42/2004, art. 142, comma 1, lettera m)

BUILDINGS AND AREAS WITH LANDSCAPE VALUE OF CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC INTEREST D.Lgs. 42/2004, art. 136, comma 1

- ensemble beauties D.Lgs. 42/2004, art. 136, comma 1, lettere c) e d)

OTHER PROTECTED AREAS AND ELEMENTS CHARACTERIZING THE LOMBARD LANDSCAPE

Criteria di tutela e valorizzazione della aggregazione di immobili e aree di valore paesaggistico di notevole interesse pubblico Scheda aggregazione n. 9 Ambiti geografici di paesaggio (AGP) di riferimento: 18.1 Pianura Mantovana tra Oglio e Po

- ensembles of buildings and areas with landscape value of considerable public interest - n. 9
- geographical landscape areas - n. 18.1 ambiti geografici di paesaggio
- assets with historical and architectural interest AGP n. 18.1, scheda aggregazione n. 9; D.Lgs. 42/2004, art. 10, comma 1 (ex l. n. 1089/39)
- regional ecological network AGP n. 18.1, scheda aggregazione n. 9, D.g.r. n. 10962
- local parks of supra-municipal interest (PLIS) AGP n. 18.1, scheda aggregazione n. 9; D.Lgs. 42/2004, art. 142, comma 1, lettera f)
- urbanized areas AGP n. 18.1, scheda aggregazione n. 9
- waters AGP n. 18.1, scheda aggregazione n. 9

REGIONAL GREEN NETWORK PRESENT IN THE AGGREGATION n. 9, AGP n. 18.1

REGIONAL GREEN NETWORK WITH NATURALISTIC CHARACTERS

- priority areas for the recomposition of the natural landscapes of the green network
- areas for the enhancement of natural landscapes of the green network

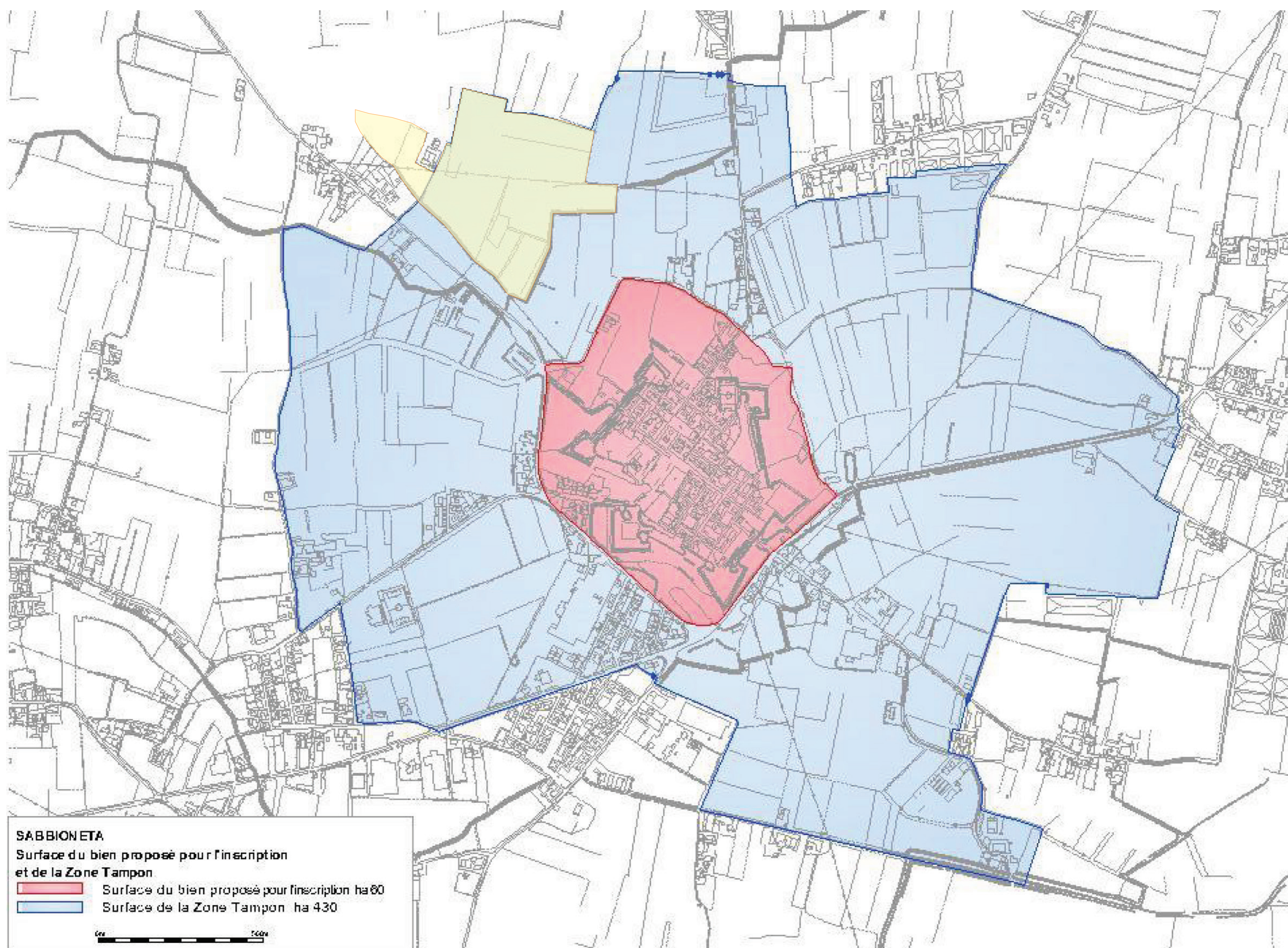
REGIONAL GREEN NETWORK WITH AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERS

- priority areas for the recomposition of the agricultural landscape of the green network
- areas for the enhancement of the agricultural landscape of the green network

Maps of the UNESCO protected area and its buffer zone

Source: Mantova and Sabbioneta - UNESCO World Heritage Centre

- surface of the protected area (60 hectares)
- surface of the buffer zone (430 hectares)
- chosen project area



SABBIONETA
 Surface du bien proposé pour l'inscription et de la Zone Tampon
 Surface du bien proposé pour l'inscription ha 60
 Surface de la Zone Tampon ha 430

The UNESCO World Heritage

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) was founded in London on November, 1945. The organization intended to assume the values of peace, culture and human solidarity, aiming to prevent future conflicts between nations. As a special branch of ONU, the UNESCO and its members share the common purpose of contributing to peace and security. This is done promoting the collaboration between nations through education, science and culture, as to guarantee universal respect of justice, law, human rights and the fundamental freedom which is recognized by the United Nations Chart. Also Italy, a UNESCO member since 1947, is part of the mission, that is the identification, the protection, the safeguard and the transmission to future generations of the Cultural and Natural World Heritage.

Mantua and Sabbioneta, UNESCO World Heritage

On July 2008, during the 32nd Mondial UNESCO Committee that took place in Quebec City, Canada, also Mantua and Sabbioneta became part of the World Heritage List. Both cities were recognized worthy of this nomination as outstanding urban settlements.

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Mantua and Sabbioneta offer exceptional testimonies to the urban, architectural and artistic realizations of the Renaissance, linked through the visions and actions of the ruling Gonzaga family. Mantua, a town whose traces stem from the Roman period, was renovated in the 15th and 16th centuries - including hydrological engineering, urban and architectural works. The participation of renowned architects like Leon Battista Alberti and Giulio Romano, and painters like Andrea Mantegna, makes Mantua a prominent capital of the Renaissance. Sabbioneta represents the construction of an entirely new town according to the modern, functional vision of the Renaissance. The defensive walls, grid pattern of streets, role of public spaces and monuments all make Sabbioneta one of the best examples of ideal cities built in Europe, with an influence over urbanism and architecture in and outside the continent. The properties represent two significant stages of territorial planning and urban interventions undertaken by the Gonzagas in their domains.

Criterion (ii)- Mantua and Sabbioneta are exceptional witnesses to the interchange of human values of the Renaissance culture. They illustrate the two main forms of Renaissance town planning: the newly founded town, based on the concept of ideal city planning, and the transformed existing town. Their importance relates also to architecture, technology and monumental art. The properties have played a prominent role in the diffusion of the Renaissance culture in and outside Europe.

Criterion (iii)- Mantua and Sabbioneta are exceptional testimonies to a particular civilization during a specific period of history, with reflections on urbanism, architecture and fine arts. The ideals of the Renaissance, fostered by the Gonzaga family, are present in their urban morphology and architecture, their functional systems and traditional productive activities, which have mostly been preserved over time.

Both properties meet the required conditions of integrity and authenticity, since their most significant urban and architectural components have been preserved over time, as has their relationship with their settings.



POLITECNICO DI MILANO
 Polo Territoriale di Mantova
 MoSA in Architectural Design and History
 The rural landscape around Sabbioneta (MN), UNESCO heritage. Management and enhancement proposals.

Final project - Silvia Onori, 017.652
 Relatrice Prof.ssa Cazzani Alberta
 A.Y. 2020-2021

TAV_02 Supra-municipal existing protections and regional ecological network
 Scale: 1:25000