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ADVENTURE.

**ENHANCING THE POTENTIAL OF
LANDSCAPE IN TEGLIO**



**POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863**

School of Architecture Urban Planning Construction Engineering
Master of Science in Landscape Architecture. Land Landscape Heritage
Academic Year 2022-2023
Thesis Advisor Prof. Paolo Bozzuto
Student Hengya Zhao 10761066 Ziyi Li 10521388



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We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all those who have supported and guided us throughout our journey as a graduate student in the field of Landscape Architecture.

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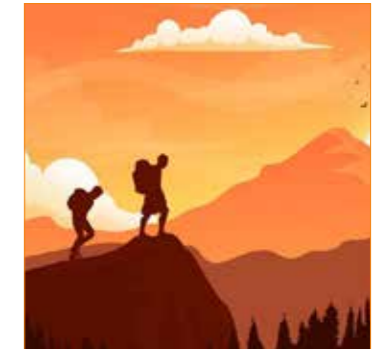
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ABSTRACT

After the first time officially used terms in 1947 at the League of Nations, tourist, and tourism became quickly one of the most popular topics in the world. Especially in the second half of the 20th century tourism has grown enormously thanks to the evolution and multiplication of means of transport, which also indirectly leads to the decline of areas with undeveloped public transportation and information exchanges, most of them are in mountain regions

However, in the background of the urban sprawl and the stress of urban ordinary life, people have a stronger desire to explore a "no man" land and try to go back in contact with nature. They prefer those outdoor exercises which could give them that chance. Hiking as almost the easiest one among those outdoor sports to start, become the public's choice

Our studying area Teglio is located in the province of Sondrio, the Valtellina territory, a glacier valley between the Rhaetian Alps and the Orobic Alps. This region has abundant geological and agricultural resources, which are also very famous for outdoor sports such as skiing, hiking, and mountain cycling. Teglio is no exception

In the context of the comprehensive development of the highlands, Teglio has a poor pedestrian connection from the valley to town, and nearly no outdoor sports are developed here. Most settlements scattered around the area have no permanent residence, which makes this place multi-layered Alpine landscape a "lost land" on the hillside

This thesis tries to propose a feasible solution, using a multi-layered hiking trail to enhance the landscape potential of Teglio, which will also connect to the trekking networks of the Sondrio region, providing with the tourists a different perspective of the feeling of the landscape, enhancing the panoramic views of the valley and local elements

We aspire to a more balanced development of tourism and the Teglio's future!

01

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VALTELLINA



Situated in the extreme north of Lombardy on the border with Switzerland, the Valtellina lies on what has always been a major trading route between northern Italy and central Europe, over which the ruling forces in the area vied for power. The history of its proud populace and of the political and religious strife the area has witnessed down the centuries is evidenced to this day in the many surviving palaces, churches, and monuments. Indeed the entire valley is pervaded by vestiges of its rich artistic and historical past, encompassing everything from the prehistoric rock carvings at Grosio to the World War I trenches in the Stelvio

But as well as its cultural heritage, Valtellina is also an area of great natural beauty. Nature lovers and sports enthusiasts come here to enjoy a whole range of outdoor pursuits all year round, in a valley dominated by some of the most beautiful and best-known mountains in the Alps. Its internationally-renowned tourist resorts have been attracting skiers and mountaineers from Italy and abroad since the 19th century

The best skiing resorts are Bormio, Santa Caterina Valfura, Livigno, Aprica, and Madesimo, the venue of such international events as the 1985 and 2005 World Alpine Skiing Championships.

The Stelvio National Park is the largest in Europe

Other areas of natural interest include the Valtellina Orobian Alps Regional Park, the Acqua Fraggia Waterfalls, and several nature reserves (Marmitte dei Giganti, Pian di Spagna and Lake Mezzola, the Postalesio Pyramids, the Bordighi Forest, Pian di Gembro and Paluaccio di Oga

The Valtellina is a year-round paradise for outdoor enthusiasts, offering everything from winter and summer skiing, ski-mountaineering, and hiking, to rock climbing, mountain-biking, horse-riding, golf, canoeing, hang-gliding, and angling

LOCATION

Valtellina (Lombard Valtelina or Valtolina, Romansh Vuclina, German Veltlin) is an Alpine geographical region, corresponding to the water basin of the Adda river upstream of Lake Como, in the Lombardy region

The entire valley and Valchiavenna together form the Province of Sondrio

The Mainly connected to out-of-province by railways (Trenord) and highways, the two notable highways are SS38 (Statale dello Stelvio) and the SS39 (Statale della Valmalenco)

The most important comune of the valley is Sondrio, which is 135 km from Milano (capital of the Lombardy region), 344 km from Bologna (capital of Emilia-Romagna), 432 km from Firenze (capital of Toscana), 702 km Roma (capital of Lazio)



Thanks to the unique natural environment and long-standing agricultural and animal husbandry traditions, as well as the influence of its location in the mountains, among the economic components of Valtellina, agriculture and animal husbandry, traditional handicrafts and tourism account for a very high proportion

Agri-food sector:

The agro-food sector is traditionally very strong in Valtellina, whose excellent gastronomic specialties are sold throughout Italy and in neighboring Switzerland. Among the most important products: bresaola, typical cheeses (Bitto, Casera, etc.), Pizzoccheri della Valtellina originating in Teglio, which boasts the title of Homeland of Pizzoccheri; the sciatic, the apples. Local products are used for typical dishes such as pizzoccheri and manfrigole

Another agricultural commodity account across the region is the wines of Valtellina produced mainly with Nebbiolo grapes, locally called Chiavennasche. The wine is produced in the terraced vineyards along the middle and lower valley slopes. The quality of the red wines (whites are rare and rosés are absent) is certified by the DOC and DOCG brands. Among the best-known are: Valtellina Superiore DOCG with its sub-zones (Inferno, Grumello, Sassella, Valgella, Maroggia) and Sforzato di Valtellina (obtained with raisins). Valtellina wines are distributed nationally and internationally; an important percentage is exported to nearby Switzerland, in the wake of a centuries-old tradition of exchange

The number of active local enterprises till 31/12/2021 is 2.261 and nearly 3000 employees in local units of enterprises

Handicrafts sector:

A very traditional sector, currently linked to figures of the past such as the chimney sweep and knife grinder, who descended into cities (such as Milan) to find their fortune. Currently, the production activity of the pezzotto can be considered flourishing, a carpet made of scraps of fabric intertwined with hemp thread. Extracted and worked since the first centuries after the year one thousand, the Valmalenco schist serpentine was the subject of a flourishing trade, which continues today, which has always identified it with the geographical area of Valtellina

The number of active local enterprises till 31/12/2021 is 1.181, and about 12.446 employees in local units of enterprises

Tourism sector:

Tourism represents one of the key sectors of the Valtellina economy and one of the identities of the province of Sondrio itself, which is characterized by the presence of tourist resorts, hotels, and accommodation facilities and a significant presence of second homes

The Valtellina mountains offer numerous opportunities for both hikers and mountaineers, both traditional and free climbers. In the valley, there are numerous renowned ski resorts such as Aprica, Bormio, Santa Caterina Valfurva, Caspoggio, and Chiesa in Valmalenco, Prato Valentino

The famous ski resort Livigno which in strictly geographical terms, is located outside the Valtellina, being beyond the crest of the Alps, but which is an integral part of the province of Sondrio. Other smaller ski resorts, easily reachable from Morbegno and Sondrio, such as Pescegallo and Prato Valentino, allow the use of the offer in a more intimate and familiar context. In this valley, there are also several hot thermal springs, one at Bagni di Masino and one with seven springs at Bagni di Bormio

At the same time, Valtellina is served in a northerly direction by the Rhaetian Railway with the picturesque Bernina railway which leads to the homonymous pass through the Poschiavo valley and from here to the Upper Engadine

Considering more natural aspects, Valtellina welcomes the Lombard sector of the Stelvio National Park (from the Cancano lakes to the whole Valfurva), as well as the Orobie Valtellinesi Park, two ancient natural parks

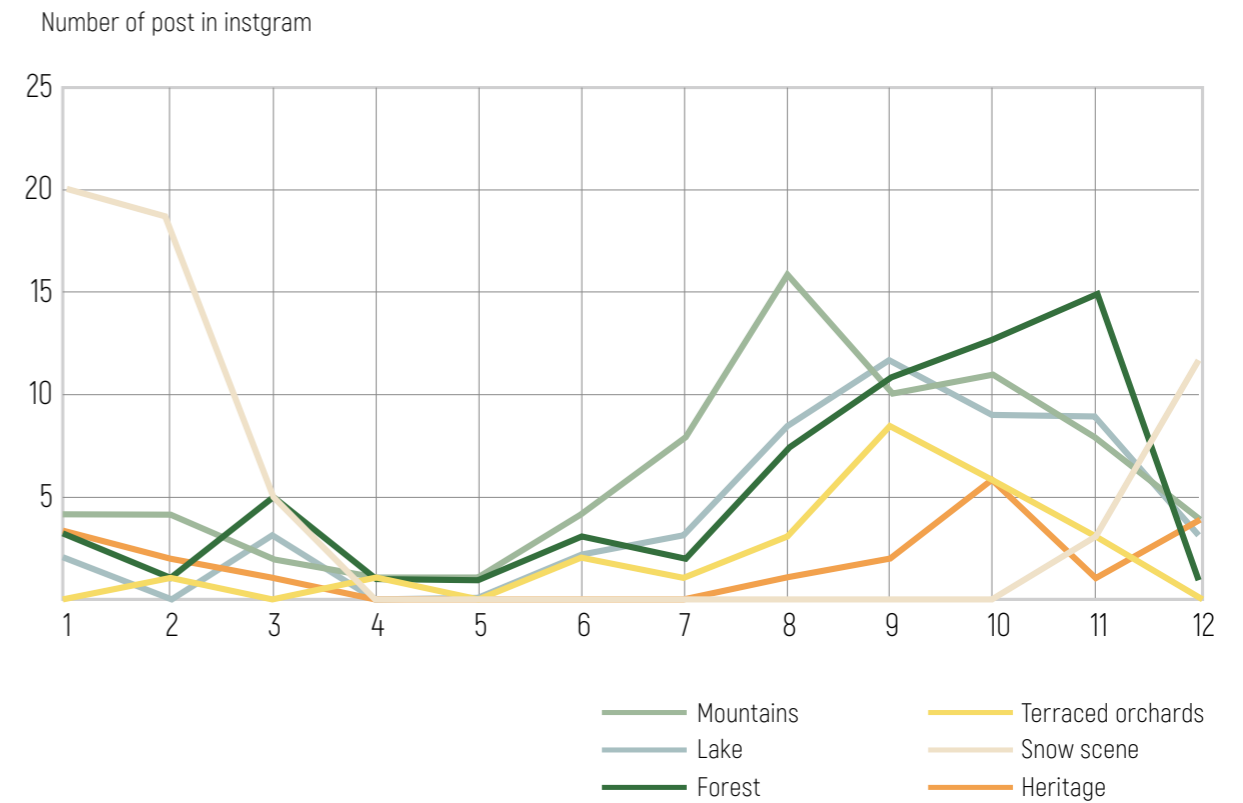
There are also numerous relics, and historical buildings, including different churches, palaces, and mountain houses. The Rock Engraving Park of Grosio offers an important part of Valtellina's history. The Rupe Magna, the largest alpine rock engraved by man, houses more than 5,000 engravings dating from the end of the Neolithic (4th millennium BC) to the Iron Age (5th century BC)

The tourism sector is in fact one of the main vocations of the territory, to be considered in a connection between landscape resources and agri-food - food and wine resources for an integrated promotion of the territory in all its potential

The number of active local enterprises till 31/12/2021 is 1.762, and about 7.910 employees in local units of enterprises

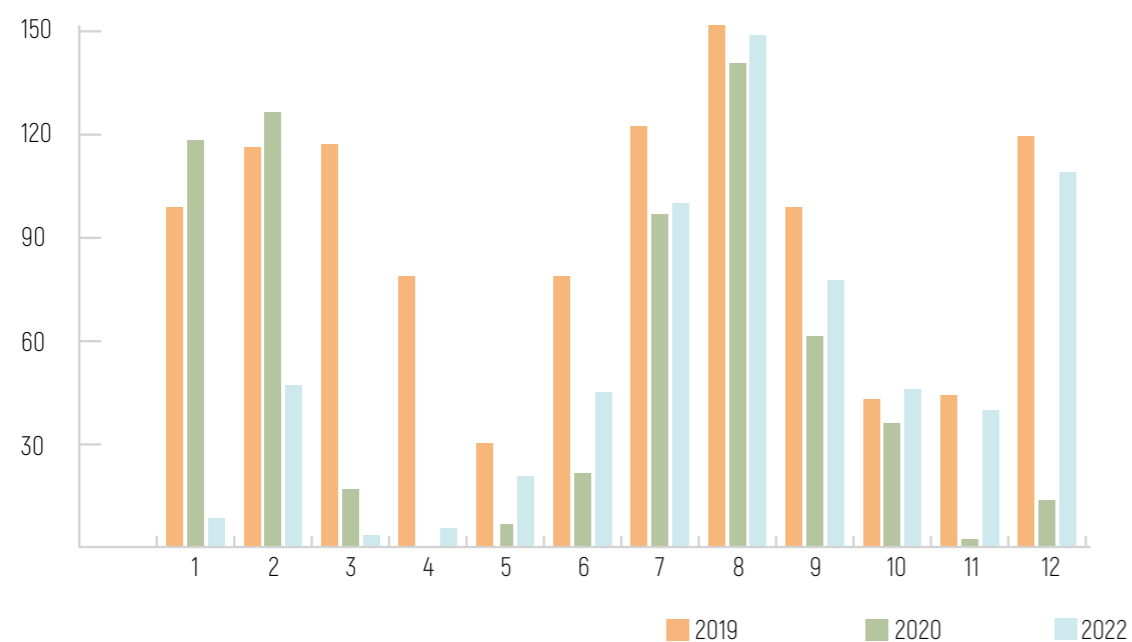


ATTRACTION ANALYSIS IN EACH MONTH

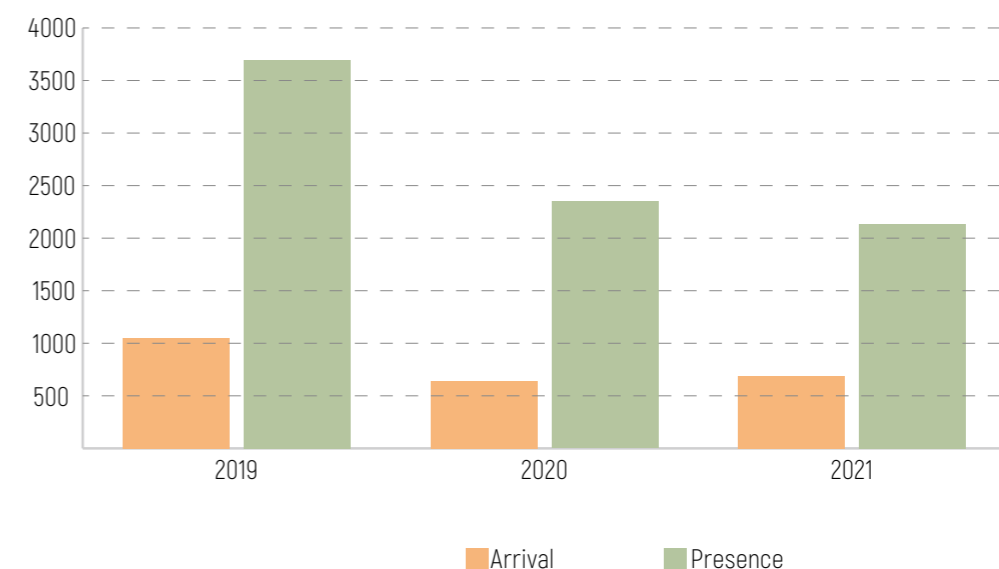


The Valtellina is a beautiful Alpine valley that boasts a great variety of unexpected landscapes with perpetual snow, mountain peaks and glaciers, nature parks, and vineyards. But there is much more to the valley than the scenery: visitors will also find ancient towns and villages, medieval castles, baroque places, museums, and art collections as they enjoy the extensive, well-organized tourist facilities

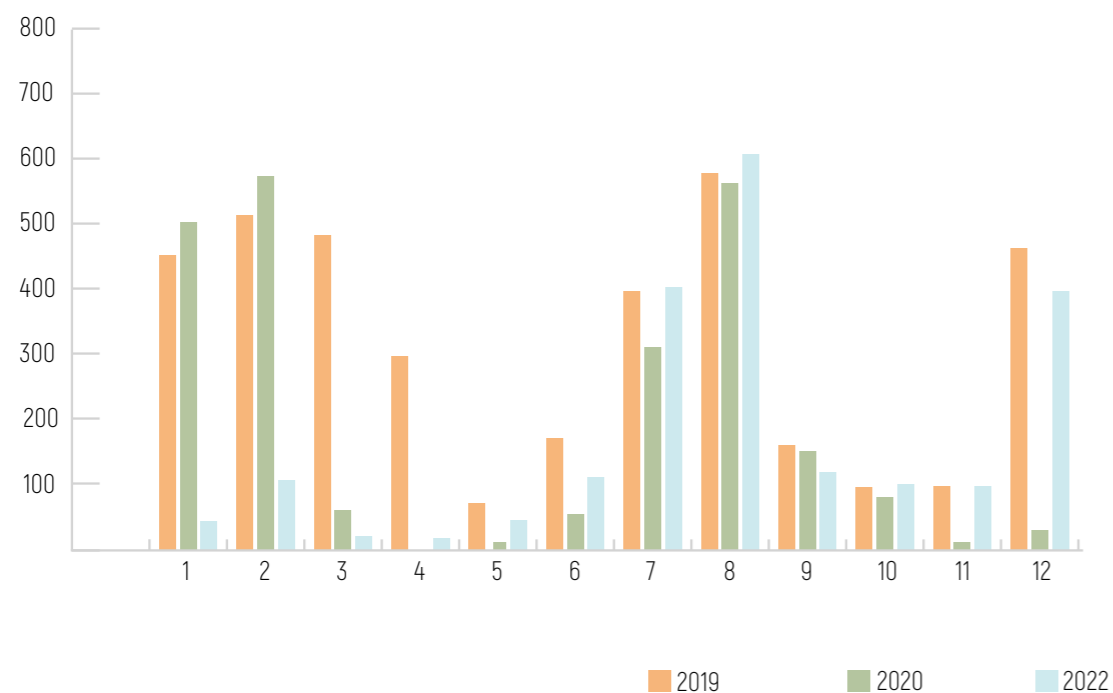
ARRIVAL TOURIST FLOWS OF 2019, 2020 AND 2021- DISTRIBUTION BY MONTH



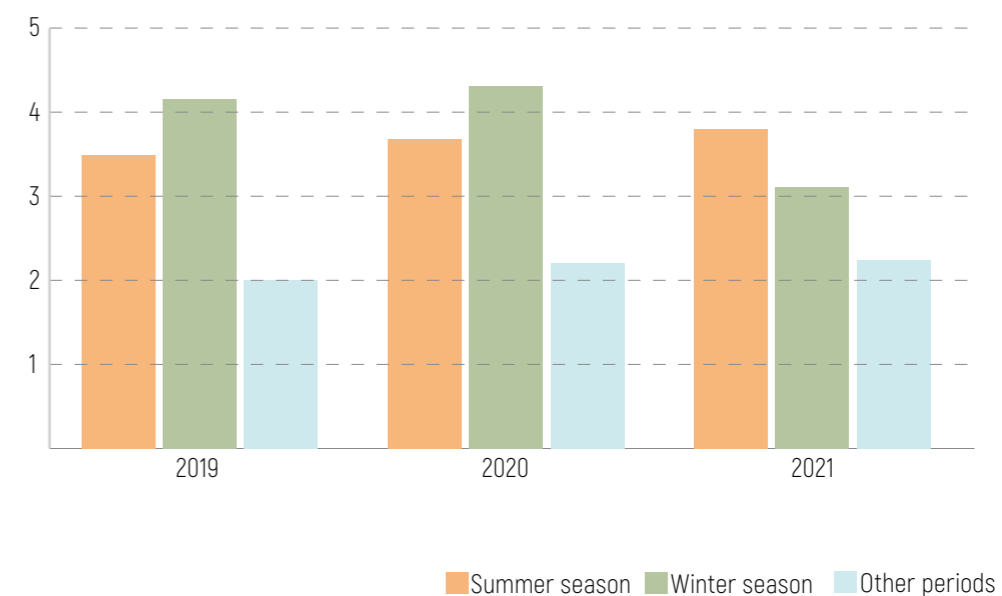
TOTAL TOURIST FLOWS OF 2019, 2020 AND 2021



PRESENCE TOURIST FLOWS OF 2019, 2020 AND 2021- DISTRIBUTION BY MONTH



AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY- YEARS 2019, 2020 AND 2021



The tourist flow of Province Sondrio is concentrated in summer and winter, mostly for the reason of the widely spread of the outdoor sports such as skiing in winter and hiking in summer

<https://www.provinciasondrio.it/servizio-mercato-lavoro/attivita/osservatorio>

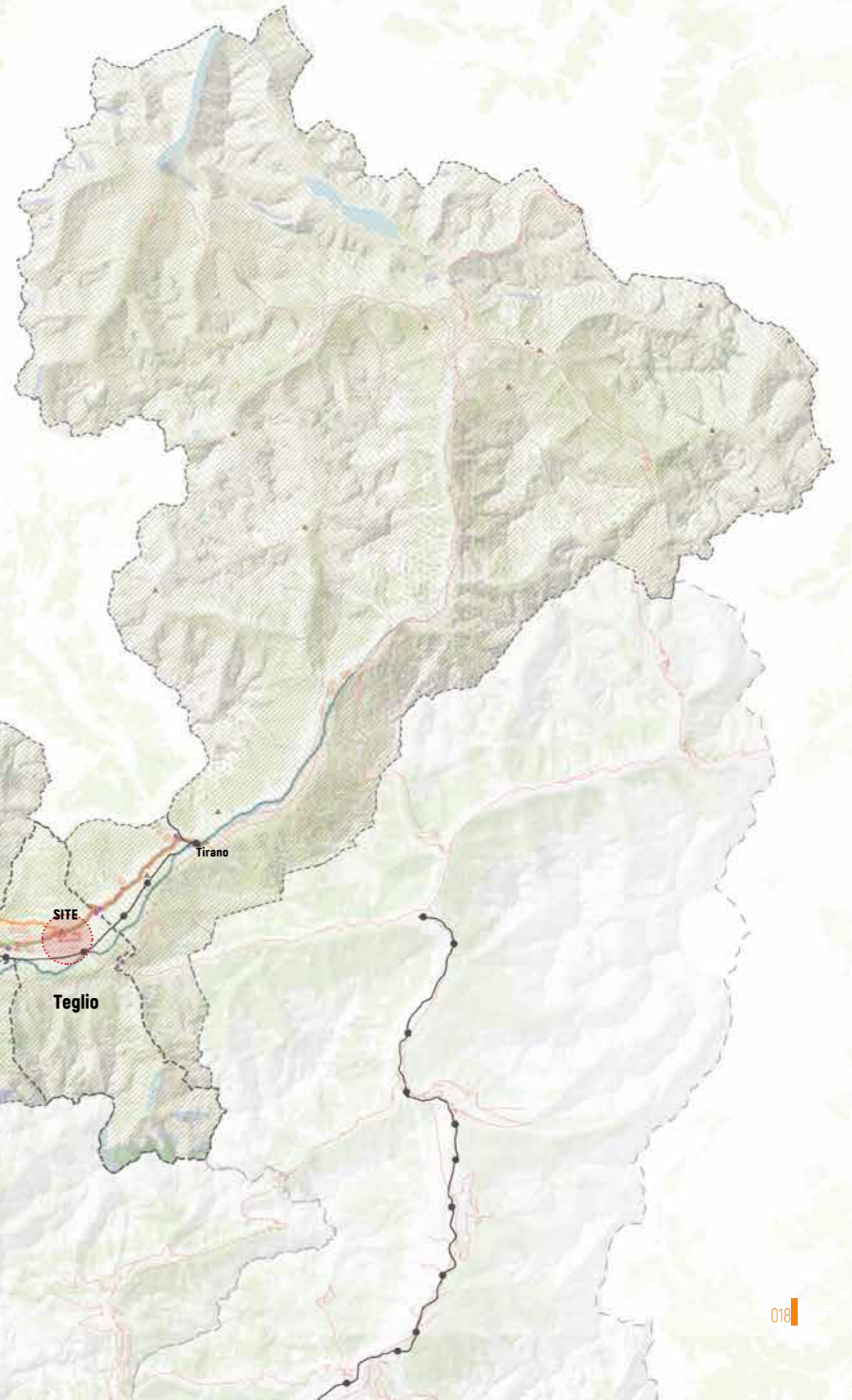
The average time tourists spend here is more than two days, it means most of them would at least stay here one night and continue their journey the next day

<https://www.provinciasondrio.it/servizio-mercato-lavoro/attivita/osservatorio>

SONDRIO HIKING TOURISM AND GEOLOGY MAP

Province Sondrio has rich natural resources: forests, meadows, waterbodies, and rocks which are composed of different landforms. Apart from the geological landscapes, the cultural aspects of this area are equally wonderful, with numerous churches, palaces, archaeological sites, etc. All of these are the basis for the attraction of tourism here, especially for trekking and hiking. The Local managers used these advantages to plan four hiking routes across the province, as an important part of the overall tourism planning of the region

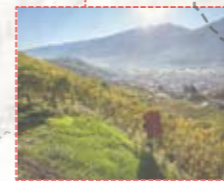
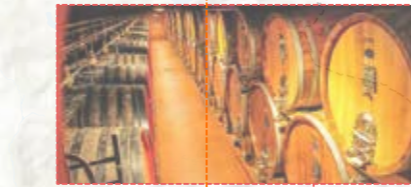
- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Sondrio Boundary | Archaeological Site | Railroad |
| Teglio Boundary | Water Body | Main Road |
| Train Station | Igneous Intrusive | Biking Road |
| Mountain Refuge | Metamorphic Foliated | Cammino Mariano delle Alpi |
| Panoramic Point | Metamorphic Non-foliated | Via dei Terrazzamenti da Morbegno a Tirano |
| Popular Restaurant | Chemical Sedimentary | Valtellina wine trail |
| | Clastic Sedimentary | Sentiero Valtellina |
| | Igneous Extrusive | |



SONDRIO HIKING EXPERIENCE ANALYSIS

The four hiking routes are:
Cammino Mariano delle Alpi, a religious route dedicated to bringing tourists to discover some Marian sanctuaries in the province of Sondrio
Via dei Terrazzamenti, a route developed on terraced land with the method to show the specific terraced landscape in Valtellina
Valtellina wine trail, a fascinating panoramic road where people could experience the vineyards
Sentiero Valtellina, a tourist development route created along the course of the Adda River between Colico and Bormio

- Cammino Mariano delle Alpi
- Via dei Terrazzamenti da Morbegno a Tirano
- Valtellina wine trail
- Sentiero Valtellina



VALTELLINA WINE TRAIL



The Strada del Vino e dei Sapori della Valtellina is a fascinating panoramic road, 67 km long, between the terraced vineyards and the producers of Nebbiolo delle Alpi. It is a vehicular route, easy to follow thanks to the road signs, which connects Ardenno to Tirano longitudinally crossing the Valtellina

Along the wine road you can experience sleeping among the vineyards, immerse yourself in the silence and relaxation of farmhouses, rediscover the ancient flavors of recipes "made as they once were" and hear the experiences of those who work this land with passion. The wineries that offer hospitality with tastings and guided tours, the restaurants that offer typical recipes and Valtellina wines, farmhouses, hotels with views of the vineyards and the historic shops where you can buy wines and local products are part of the road.

The Valtellinawineroad winds through breathtaking landscapes, small historic villages, sanctuaries surrounded by greenery, the remains of ancient castles that dominate the valley, and prehistoric remains, framed by the golden sunsets of the Alps.

IL NEBBIOLO DELLE ALPI

The vine in Valtellina has always been linked to the history of its inhabitants: for centuries they have shaped the Rhaetian side of the Alps with a myriad of dry stone walls, built by hand, to support the terraced vineyards. The cultivated area, facing south, extends for 60 km between 300 and 800 meters above sea level. This is where the great Nebbiolo delle Alpi wines are born: the Rossi di Valtellina Doc, the Valtellina Superiore Docg (in the five denominations: Maroggia, Sassella, Grumello, Inferno, and Valgella), and the Sforzato di Valtellina Docg.

<https://www.stradadelvinovaltellina.it/valtellina-wine-trekking/>

VALTELLINA WINETRAIL MARATHONS

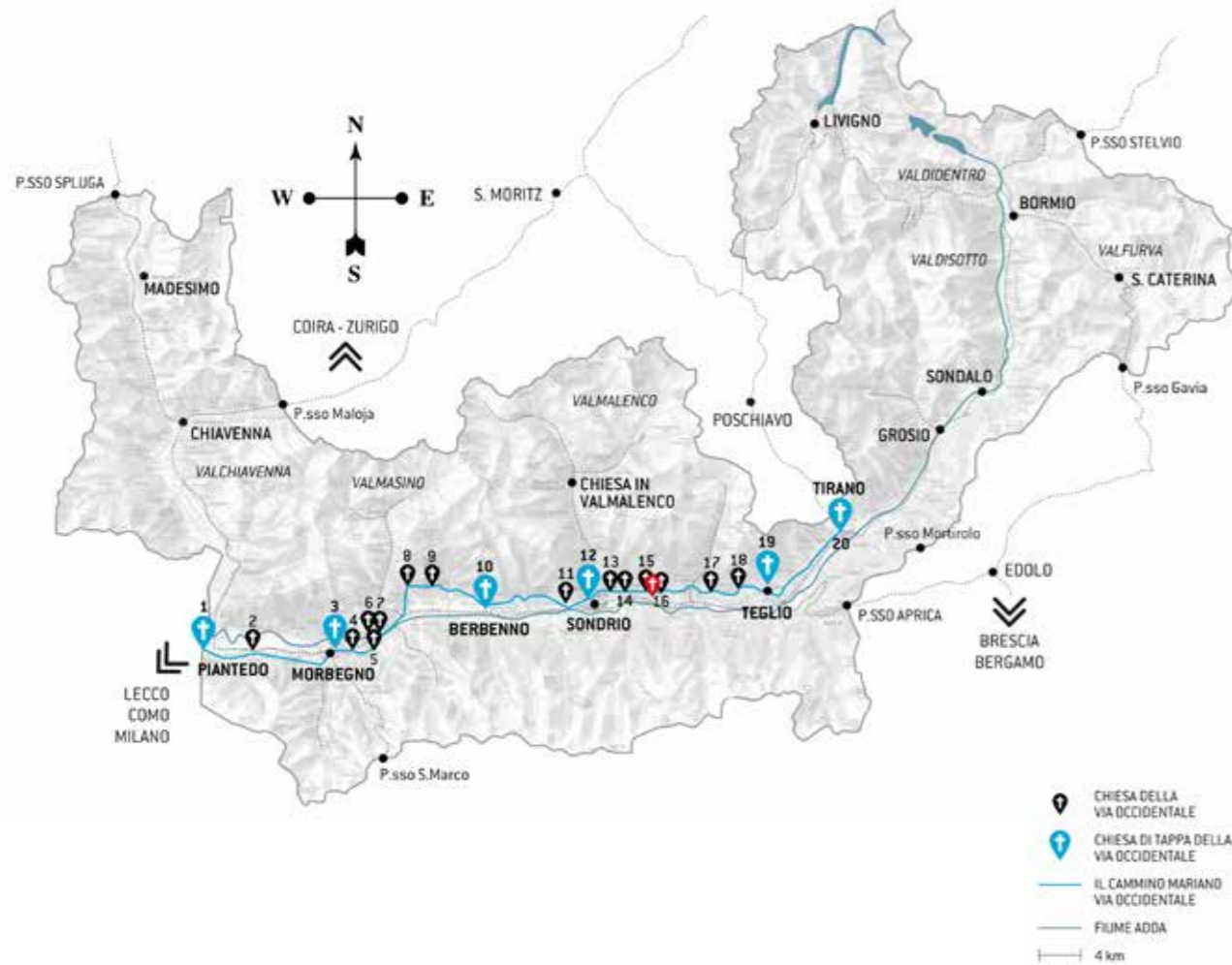


- < > DISTANCE
42km
- ALTITUDE
1750m D+
- BIBS
1000
- START
Tirano
- FINISH
Sondrio

The 42km starts in the historic center of Tirano, at the Madonna di Tirano you face the panoramic and short climb that leads to the Church of Santa Perpetua, and from here, in a maze of historic paths created on dry stone walls that overlook the villages of Villa and Bianzone and the cellar Zanolari, we arrive at the elegant Tenuta la Gatta, a pearl in the middle of the Nebbiolo rows, which the competitors cross before facing the first important roughness of the day: the climb of Boalzo and **Torre de li Beli Miri di Teglio** (Km 18). From the town of Teglio, proceed downhill to reach km 24 in Chiuro, the starting point of the half marathon, with which it shares the route.

<https://www.valtellinawinetrail.com/en/trail-42km>

CAMMINO MARIANO DELLE ALPI



Presented for the first time in March 2019 and still under construction, the Marian Way of the Alps was born with the main purpose of creating a project of great religious, cultural, and tourist value which, crossing the Valtellina, leads visitors to discover some Marian sanctuaries in the province of Sondrio, up to the magnificent Sanctuary of the Madonna di Tirano, the most important monument in all of Valtellina from a religious point of view, so much so that it was proclaimed in 1946 as "Heavenly Patroness of Valtellina" by Pope Pius XII.

La Via Occidentale:
Overall length 91km

Five stages

Stage 1: PIANTEDO - MORBEGNO

📍 km 20
🕒 near 7 hours

Beata Vergine delle Grazie (Piantedo) - Beata Vergine dell'Immacolata (Andalo) - Beata Vergine delle Grazie (Morbegno)

Stage 2: MORBEGNO - BERBENNO

📍 km 25
🕒 near 8 hours

Beata Vergine delle Grazie (Morbegno) - Madonna Assunta (Morbegno) - Beata Vergine delle Grazie (Paniga) - Madonna del Buon Consiglio (Gaggio) - Santa Maria Assunta (Berbenno)

Stage 3: BERBENNO - SONDRIO

📍 km 13
🕒 near 4 hours

Santa Maria Assunta (Berbenno) - Madonna della Sassella (Sondrio) - Beata Vergine del Rosario (Sondrio)

Stage 4: SONDRIO - **TEGLIO**

📍 km 22
🕒 near 8 hours

Beata Vergine del Rosario (Sondrio) - B.V. delle Grazie di Caravaggio (Montagna V.na) - Madonna del Buon Consiglio (Poggiridenti) - Madonna di Loreto (Tresivio) - Madonna del Buon Consiglio (Ponte in Valtellina) - Santa Maria di Ligone (Teglio) - Chiesa S. Eufemia (Teglio)

Stage 5: **TEGLIO** - TIRANO

📍 km 11
🕒 near 4 hours

Chiesa di S. Eufemia (Teglio) - Santuario della Madonna di Tirano

SENTIERO VALTELLINA



 **114** Km of itinerary

 **54** Stopover Areas Equipped

 **6** Rental Point "Rent a Bike"

 **2** Nature Reserves and 2 Nature Parks



The Sentiero Valtellina is a tourist development route created along the course of the Adda River between Colico and Bormio, for a total distance of 114 km

The refurbishment work, carried out by the Comunità Montana Valtellina of Sondrio, is aimed at making the spaces otherwise neglected by both local citizens and tourists usable, thus substantiating itself in the creation of a path, consisting of a mainly asphalted roadway with earth platforms, which currently extends from Castello Dell'Acqua to Fusine and which in the near future will extend to reach Colorina, thus covering the entire district territory of the valley floor. The Path, which allows you to walk or cycle and run and jog, is flanked by the dense riparian flora that grows on the edge of the watercourse and is equipped with shaded rest areas with games for children, benches, tables, and other accessories that allow you to have lunch or rest

This route, essentially flat, has frequent side accesses that allow you to reach the local road system in a very short time and, consequently, connect to the itineraries for visiting the various municipalities that are crossed by the Sentiero Valtellina

The presence of the railway along a large part of the route makes it possible to have convenient points of access and connection to the Sentiero Valtellina

02

TERRITORIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TEGLIO

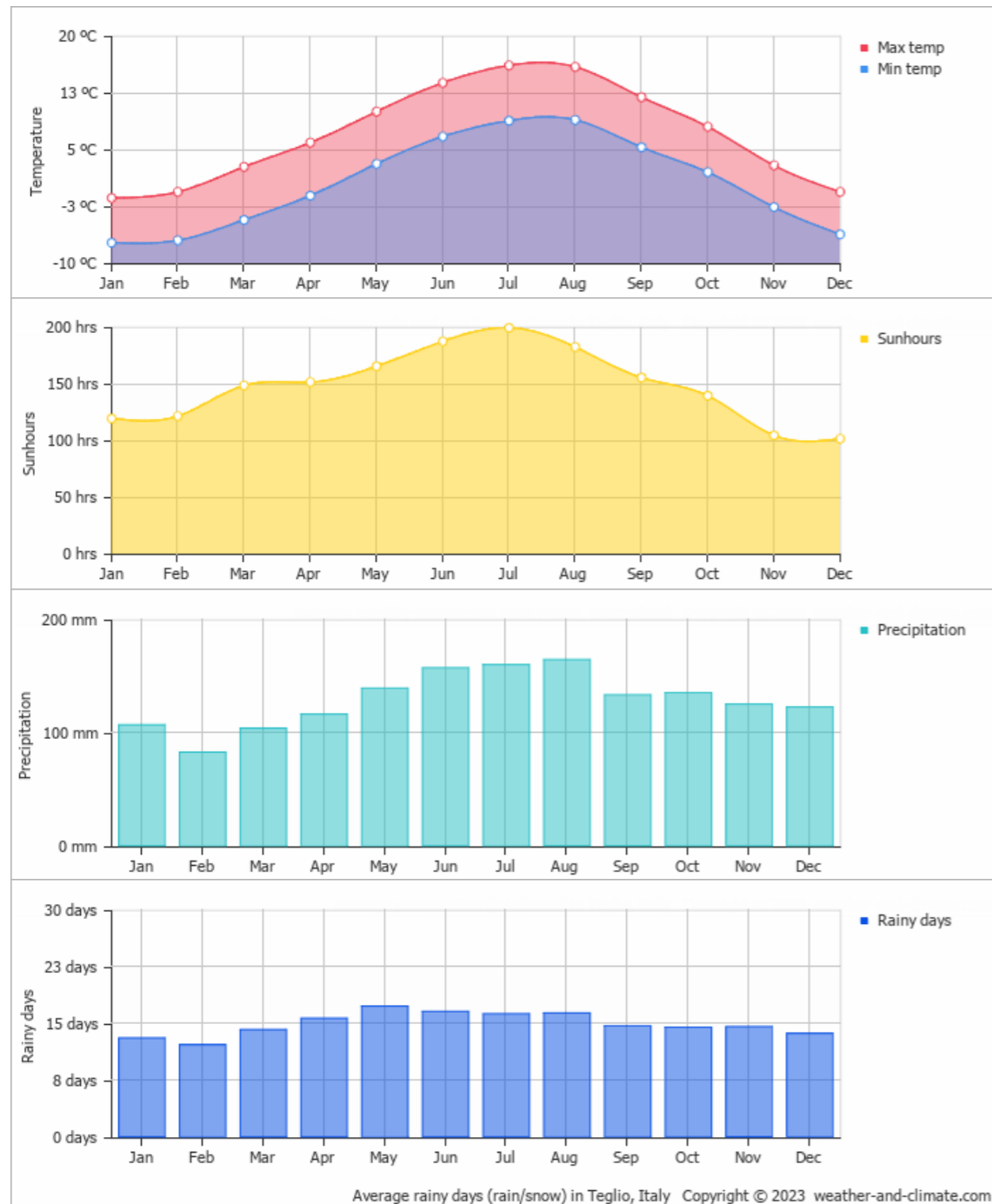


Teglio

Teglio is a characteristic village in the heart of the Valtellina, immersed in greenery and lying on a wide sunny terrace at an altitude of 900 m. In a panoramic position, overlooking the valley to which it gave its name (Vallis Tellina), Teglio has been able to maintain and enhance its historical-artistic heritage and rural identity. The narrow streets of the districts, the ancient atmosphere, and the conviviality expressed in the wealth of flavors and aromas of the local food and wine tradition welcome the visitor in every season. Art, culture, and nature coexist harmoniously here

Rocks that bear witness to the Copper Age, medieval towers and churches, and elegant Renaissance palaces embellish the natural landscape. An uncontaminated environment is rich in woods, flora, and fauna, where one can practice sports or simply breathe light air, in a mild and dry climate. Teglio and its territory are an experience to be lived with all the senses!

SONDRIO HIKING EXPERIENCE ANALYSIS



Most rainfall (rainy season) is seen in June, July and August.

The coldest season / winter is in the following months: January, February, March and December.

July has an average maximum temperature of 16°C (61°F) and is the warmest month of the year.

The coldest month is January with an average maximum temperature of -1°C (30°F).

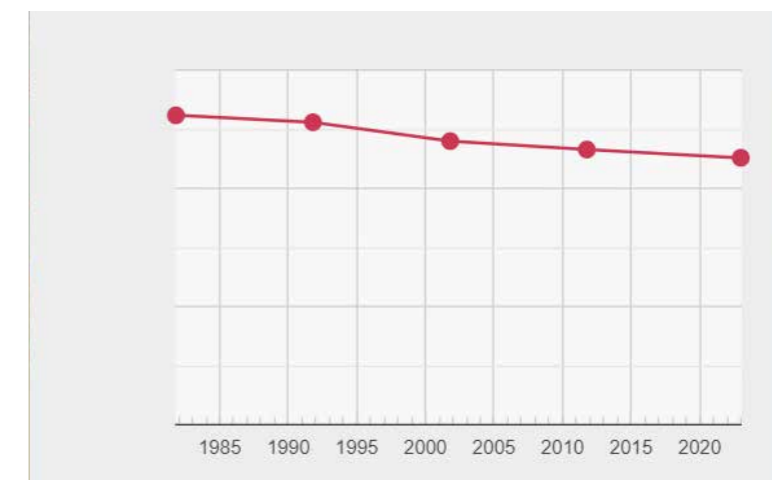
August tops the wettest month list with 164mm (6.5in) of rainfall.

February is the driest month with 82mm (3.2in) of precipitation.

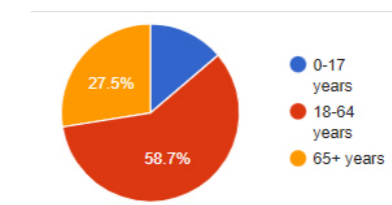
July is the sunniest month with an average of 200 hours of sunshine.

Name	Province	Population Census 1981-10-25	Population Census 1991-10-20	Population Census 2001-10-21	Population Census 2011-10-09	Population Estimate 2023-01-01
Toglio	Sondrio	5,233	5,116	4,797	4,654	4,515

Population census data about Toglio



Population census Trend in Sondrio



Age composition

The population census data is decreasing year by year, and the age composition presents an aging trend (65+ years > 7 percentage)

<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/italy/>
<https://weather-and-climate.com/>

CULTURE AND HERITAGE

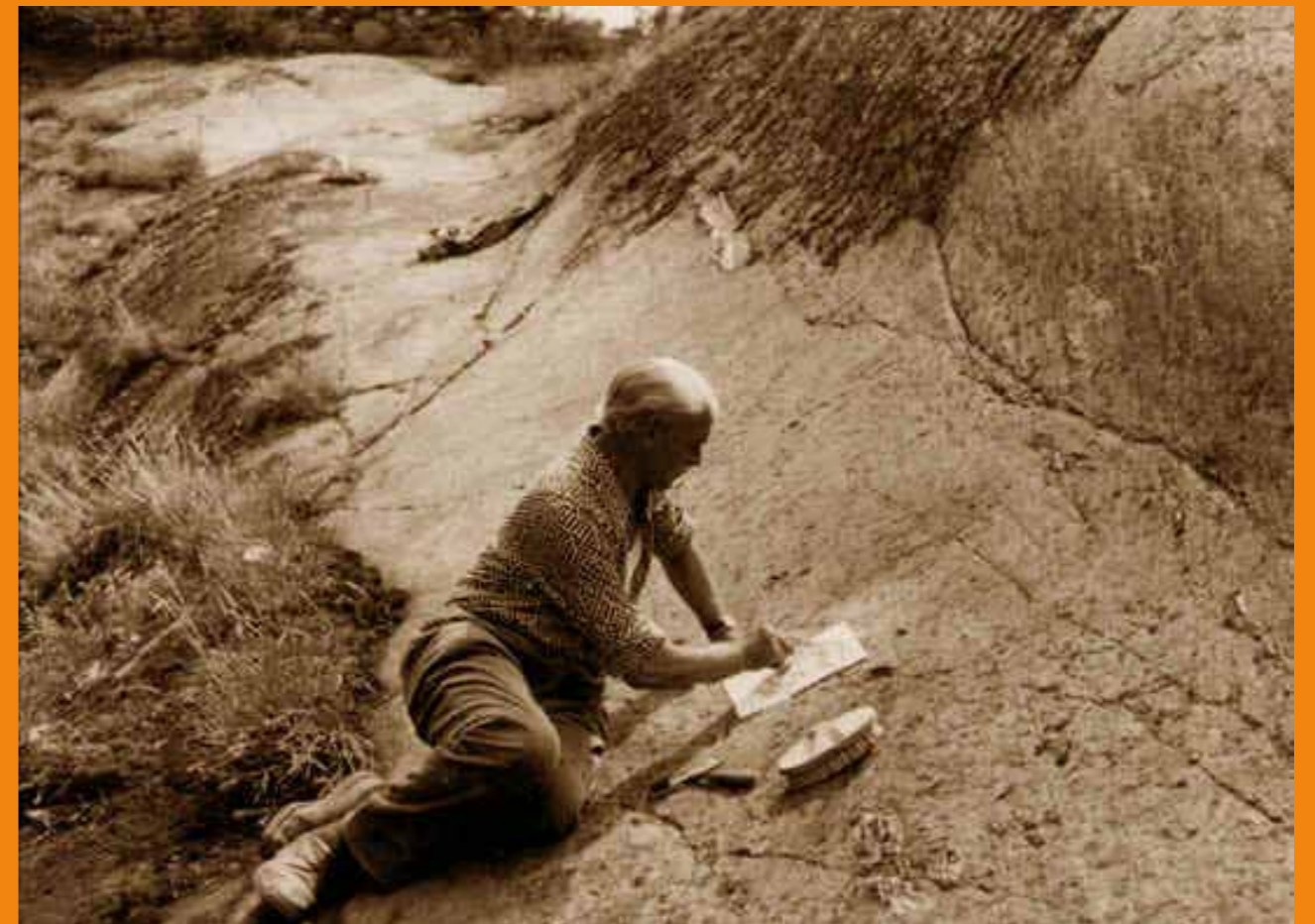
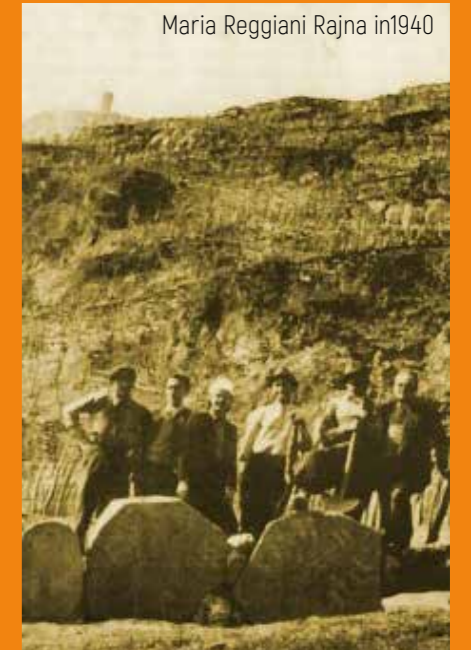
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STORY OF TEGLIO

THE PROTAGONIST

The **stele of caven** were discovered in 1940 by Maria Reggiani Rajna in her family property, who entered the archaeological world of the Valtellina later. Rajna was not only attracted for scientific reasons, but also by her great passion to her homeland and the people

The arrival of the archaeologists Davide Pace in July 1965, gave a new impulse to the local archaeological research. Driven by great passion, Pace made a survey on the territory of Teglio and was soon able to come up with the discovery of new steles as well as with the first evidence of rock art in Valtellina

Maria Reggiani Rajna in 1940



Davide Pace while making a paper cast



cornal, The three monuments still embedded in the stone wall

The **Cornal** locality (from the dialect corna, "boulder") is one of Teglio's most archaeologically fertile sites: in fact, over time it has returned five stelae including intact specimens and fragments

The Cornal I stele was reused as a step in a staircase near a cottage for agricultural use on the property of Erina Bettinelli Donchi, who reported it to Maria Reggiani Rajna in November 1968

The find would have been found nearby between 1932 and 1935 by the previous owner, Silvestro Valli, during the break-in for the im-plantation of a vineyard

In 1997, Ivano Gambarri found a large fragment (Cornal , in situ) inserted at the base of a wall at the side of a field road, while the following year, further east, he recognized an intact stele (Cornal , in situ) at the base of a high terrace wall in a wooded area on the right bank of the small valley of the Molinaccio stream

PROTECTION

Since 1940 the Copper Age stales have been dicovered casually in the territory of Teglio and pointed out to the Soprintendenza, the istitutional task of protecting the architectural and landscape heritagein the territory

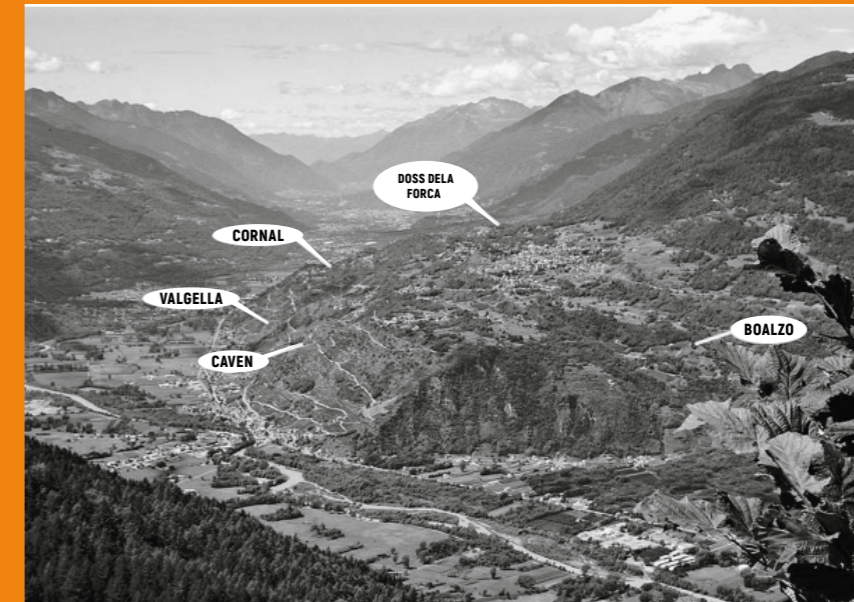
The monoliths - once part of megalithic sanctuaries - have been found out of the context and reused as building materials for a dry-stone wall and construction. Over the years, in order to preserve them, some monuments have been recovered to Palazzo Besta. The supervision has removed the monuments to avoid potential damages due to the absence of maintenance of the walls, human activities, or the exposition to the atmospheric agents



Stele "Cornal 5" conserved in its original place

In this way, the collection of Antiquarium Tellinum was created. And some of them are conserved directly in the original place

RITUAL LANDSCAPE



The hill system of Teglio (SO) taken from Villa di Tirano-loc. Pian di Gebro, with indication of the main Copper Age sites (photo F. Pace).

The megalithic sanctuaries of the Eneolithic age and further ages (like Chalcolithic) were arranged within a morphologically connoted territorial district at very small relative distances, of the order of a few hundred meters as the crow flies, placing itself in a dominant and scenographic position on small open slopes, overlooking the valley, along favorable visual corridors, so as to compose a visible connective network of sacred centers which the space pertaining to the tribe ideally characterizing it as unitary.

Therefore, the hypothesis of a sanctifying and protective intention seems to be cultivable of this system of megalithic sites - the oldest work of territorial demarcation with a monumental "sign" - aimed at evoking the protection, over the area and the community that lives there, of mythical ancestors as "genies" tutelary, perhaps intended as progenitors and founding patriarchs, while creating a mesh of ceremonial places and of memory in which a collective cultural heritage was nurtured consisting of traditions, ideals, moments, shared values, essential in cementing the cultural identity and sense of belonging of the group, and which we must also imagine transposed into the sphere of orality through stories and legends .

"LAVATOI"



"I lavatoi" began to appear in Italy from around 1500, and then spread significantly only in the 19th century, hand in hand with the ever-increasing attention to hygiene and cleanliness. From large cities to very small towns, the inhabitants asked the Municipalities to build a "lavatoio". The period of greatest development of these public buildings occurred between the end of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century: every small town had one. However, in the mountain hamlets the use of the "lavatoio di paese" continued until the 1970s, when running water arrived in the houses. In fact, since the mid-twentieth century and the "economic boom" that hit Italy, washhouses have undergone a slow abandonment to make way for the new washing machines

The birth of the "lavatoio di paese" played an important role in the life of the women of the time. The domestic work of washing clothes was previously carried out in their own homes, limiting the social life of women even more within the home. **In fact, since the practice of "carrying one's clothes" to the "lavatoio" spread, women rediscovered their own independence and a new sociality.** To the "lavatoi", these could go alone and autonomously and what's more, **washing clothes became a moment of sociality, where the women talked, confronted each other and sang**



Today, for the most part, they are abandoned and in decay, losing their functions as meeting space



VITICOLTURA EROICA IN VALTELLINA

A BRIEF EXCURSUS ON THE HISTORY OF THE TERRACED LANDSCAPE VALTELLINA

Heroic viticulture is an attribute conferred on those viticultural landscapes which, like those of the Valtellina, are united by particular orographic-environmental configurations: altitude or mountain contexts with which rural communities have measured themselves over the centuries, designing those terraces which are today the main distinguishing feature, a material legacy and refined knowledge that man has created by designing the landscape to produce resources. Today, their maintenance is closely linked to the cultivation of the vine: the morphology of the land implies a great deal of preparation work during the course of the year. The construction of the retaining walls for the terraces is done with the dry technique, without the use of cement. The maintenance of the tiny plots is very laborious: once the soil has been moved, it must be thrown from a terrace to the upper one, and so on up to the top.

Heroic viticulture cannot be reduced to a simple aesthetic definition of landscape, it conveys the representation of a rural context exposed to particularly difficult working conditions, which have required enormous investments in physical and temporal terms from peasant societies.

A BRIEF EXCURSUS ON THE HISTORY OF THE TERRACED LANDSCAPE VALTELLINA



lombardia_vini_valtellina



Viticultura-eroica-in-Valtellina-Mamete-Prevostini

On the Rhaetian side, viticulture has very ancient origins. What we observe today is only a part of the vineyard area which at the end of the 19th century constituted the major agricultural activity on the Rhaetian side (about 7,000 hectares against 1,500 today). The viticultural economy is mentioned in various surveys and agricultural statistics that flourished during the nineteenth century. They document a Valtellina in which viticulture constitutes a primary and long-term activity, already attested in Roman times

Local historians narrate that the level contracts, in force until the first post-war period in Valtellina, favored the construction of dry stone walls. The increase in productivity, following the structural improvements, is transmitted from the farmer to his heirs, and this leads to perfecting and making the most of the cultivation spaces

Between the two twentieth-century wars, the level contracts expired, giving the settlers the possibility to redeem the lands. From here the properties were divided into small private extensions, in favor of an ever greater cultural specialization, that is, passing from mixed crops to monocultures, such as apple trees and vines

In the last decade of Austrian domination (1851-1859) the main product of Valtellina was affected: the vineyards were almost completely destroyed by powdery mildew. The arrival of numerous vine diseases, including anthracnose from 1876 to 1878, phylloxera which appeared in 1879 and downy mildew until 1883, caused the land to depreciate and made it necessary to create new vineyards. Adding to the crisis dictated by diseases is the fall in agricultural prices and the negative repercussions of the opening of the Gotthard tunnel which, leaving Valtellina isolated from the railways, distances it from its main wine market, Switzerland. Only after the First World War did Valtellina viticulture begin to recover

The bearers of heroic viticulture are the winemakers and farmers of Valtellina, men and today also young women. The new generations consciously choose to resume the cultivation of the family vineyards, they have inherited domestic plots, and small properties, kept alive by the last generation of farmers, that of the grandparents. The new winegrowers reacquire the role of actors of the landscape, this time as professionals

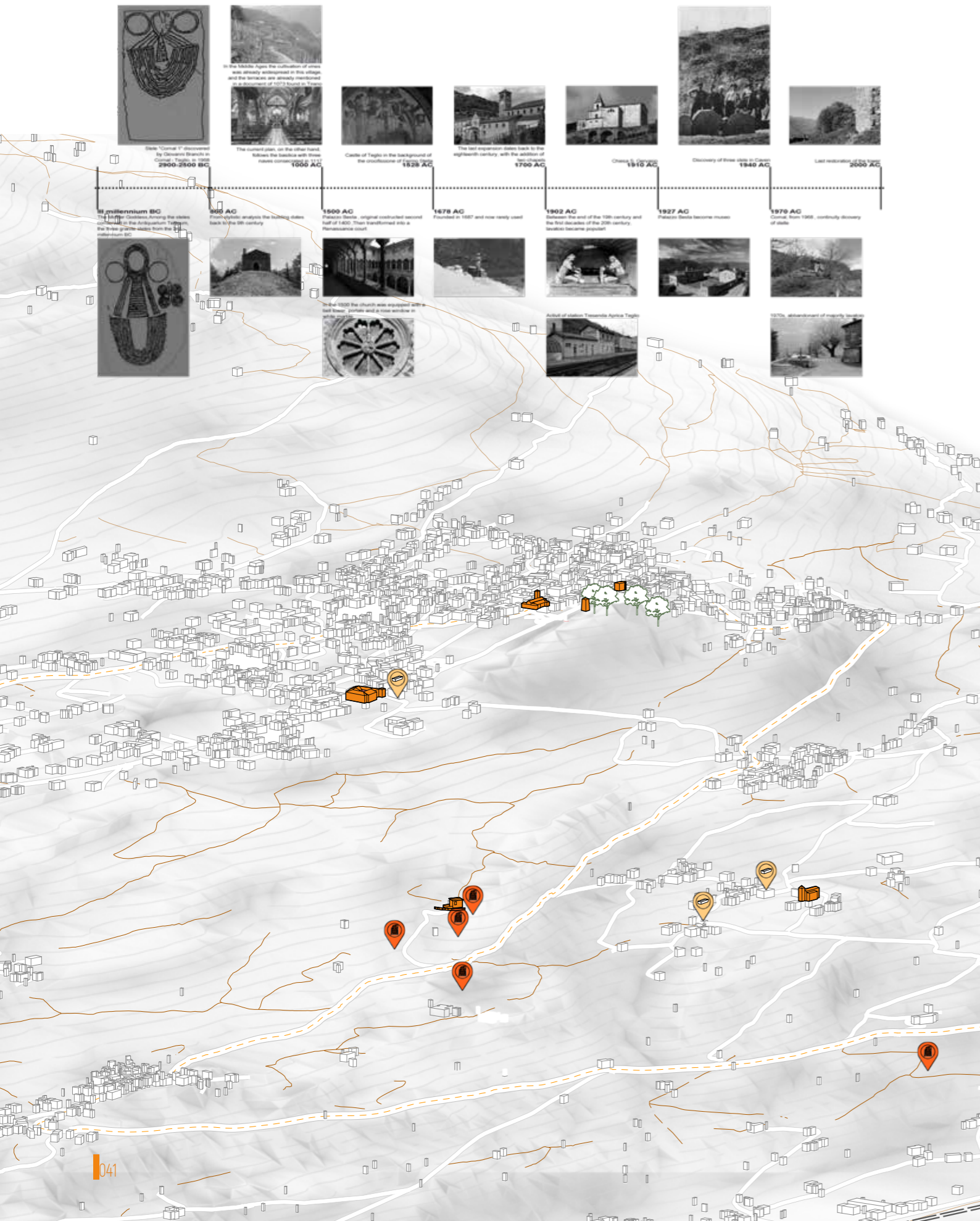


The "Tree of Freedom" press represents the rebellion of Sondrio.



Mixed crops

HISTORIC SITES



1. PALAZZO BESTA



The palace, also known as the 'little palace in the Alps', was built by the noble Besta family and is one of the most important Renaissance residences in Lombardy

2. CHIESA DI SANT'EUFEMIA



The Church of St. Eufemia, is one of the earliest in the Valtellina. It is the only house of worship in the Valley dedicated to the martyred saint of Chalcedon.

3. TORRE DE LI BELI MIRI



Situated on the ridge south of the village. It is what remains of the medieval castle rebuilt on the ruins of an earlier one of Roman foundation, with a square plan and numerous embrasures and the usual raised access.

4. CHIESA S. STEFANO



The ancient Castrum Tili—even endowed with its own chapel, the church of St. Stephen, which we still find today on the top of the hill—was the hub of the defensive system of Castellanza and the medieval municipality

5. CORNAL



The Cornal locality is one of Tegliolo's most archaeologically fertile sites: in fact, over time it has returned—ited five stelae including intact specimens and fragments.

6. CHIESA S. GERVASIO



The church stands on a wide terrace located just below the larger terrace on which the town of Tegliolo stands. The main elevation opens onto a grassy space, the right side faces the Adda valley.

7. CHIESA SAN GOTTARDO A SOMASSA



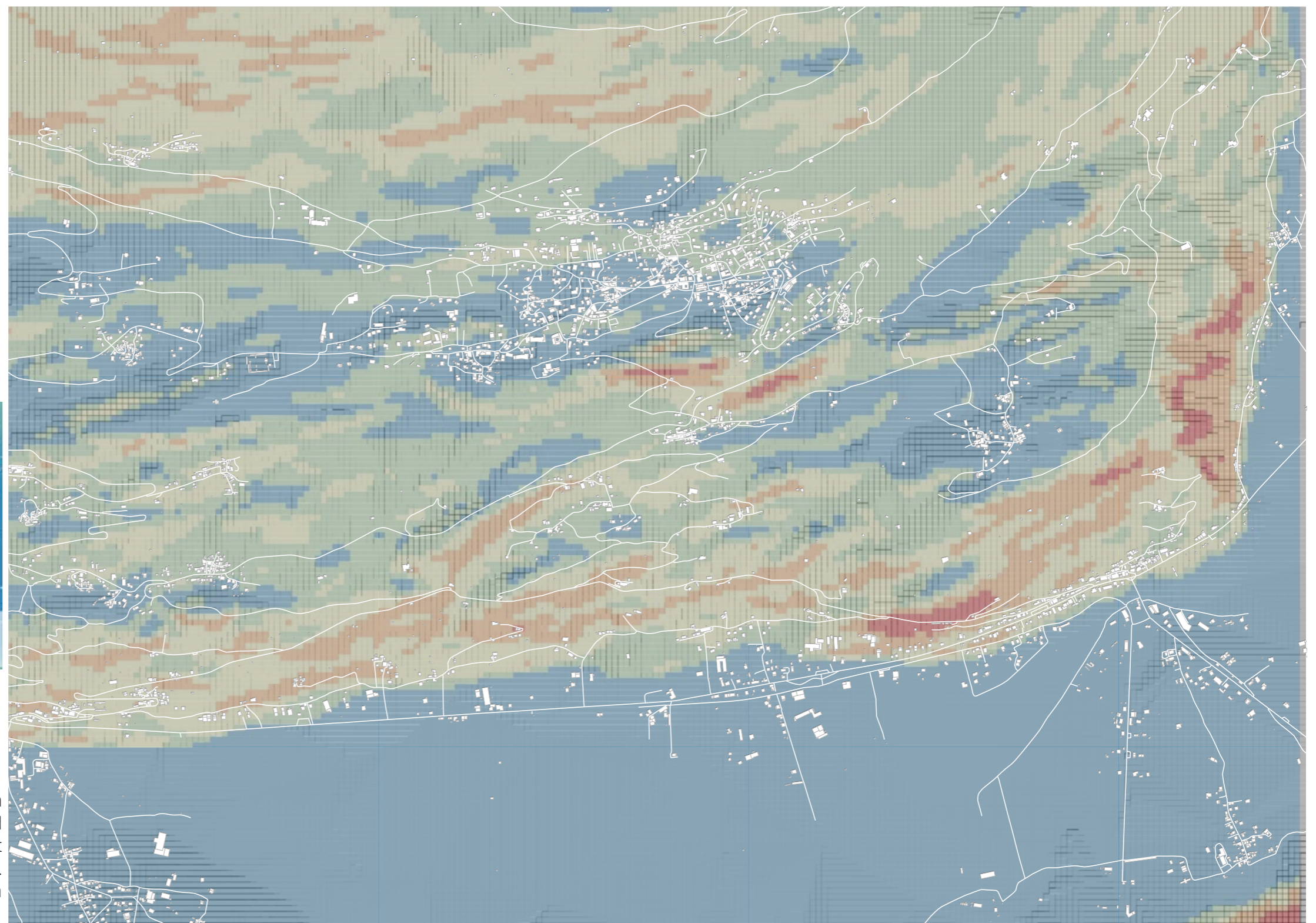
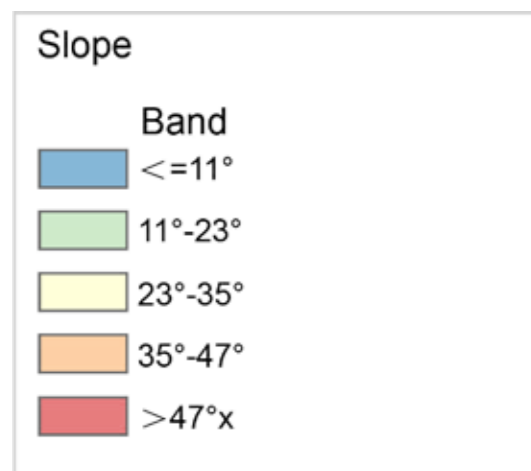
Founded in 1687 and now rarely used. Equipped with a soaring bell tower from which it dominates the valley, it attracted our attention from afar.

8. CAVEN



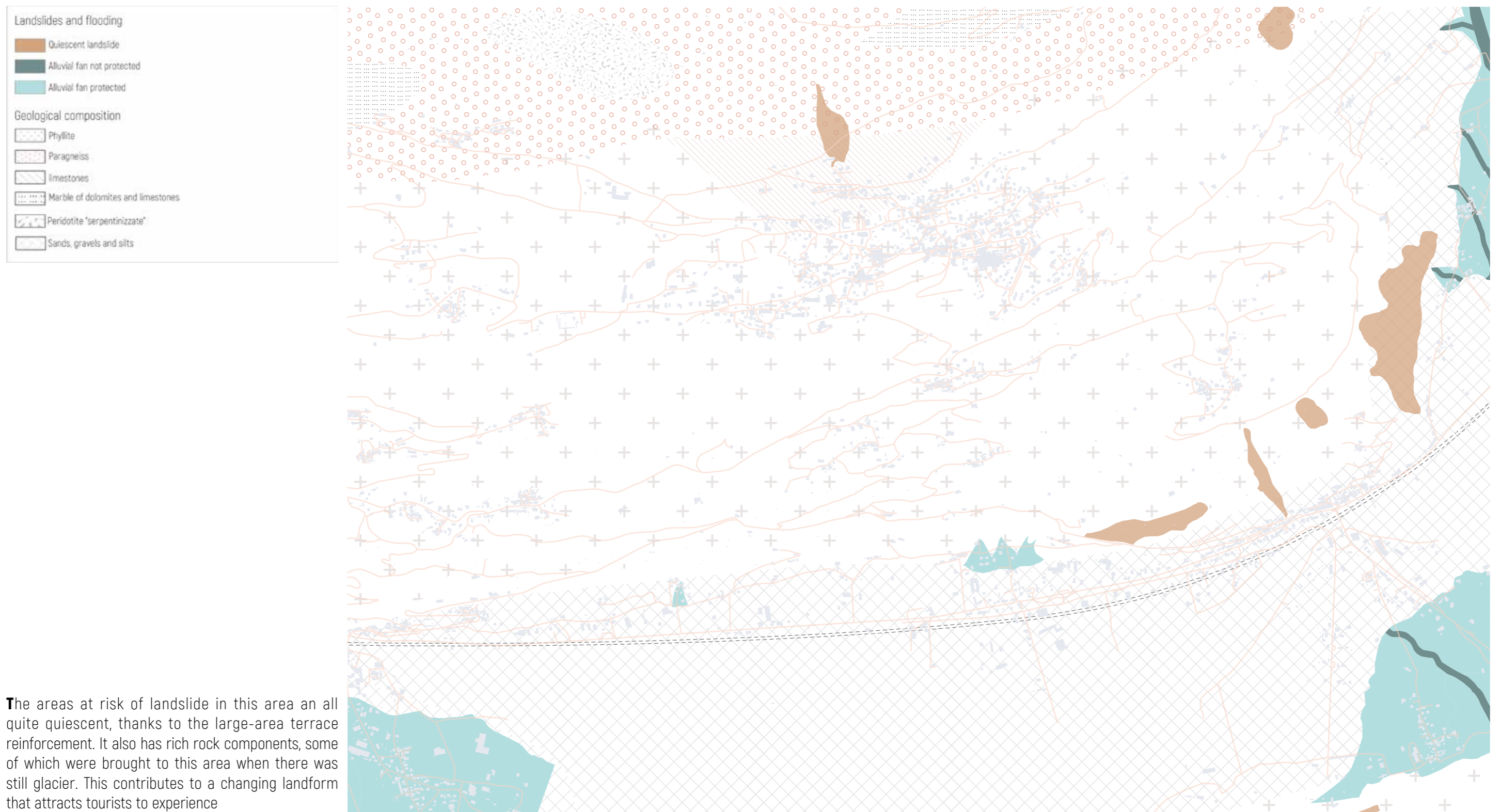
In February 1940 in the locality of Caven, during excavation work for the planting of a vineyard extracted three large pictures from the ground.

SLOPE

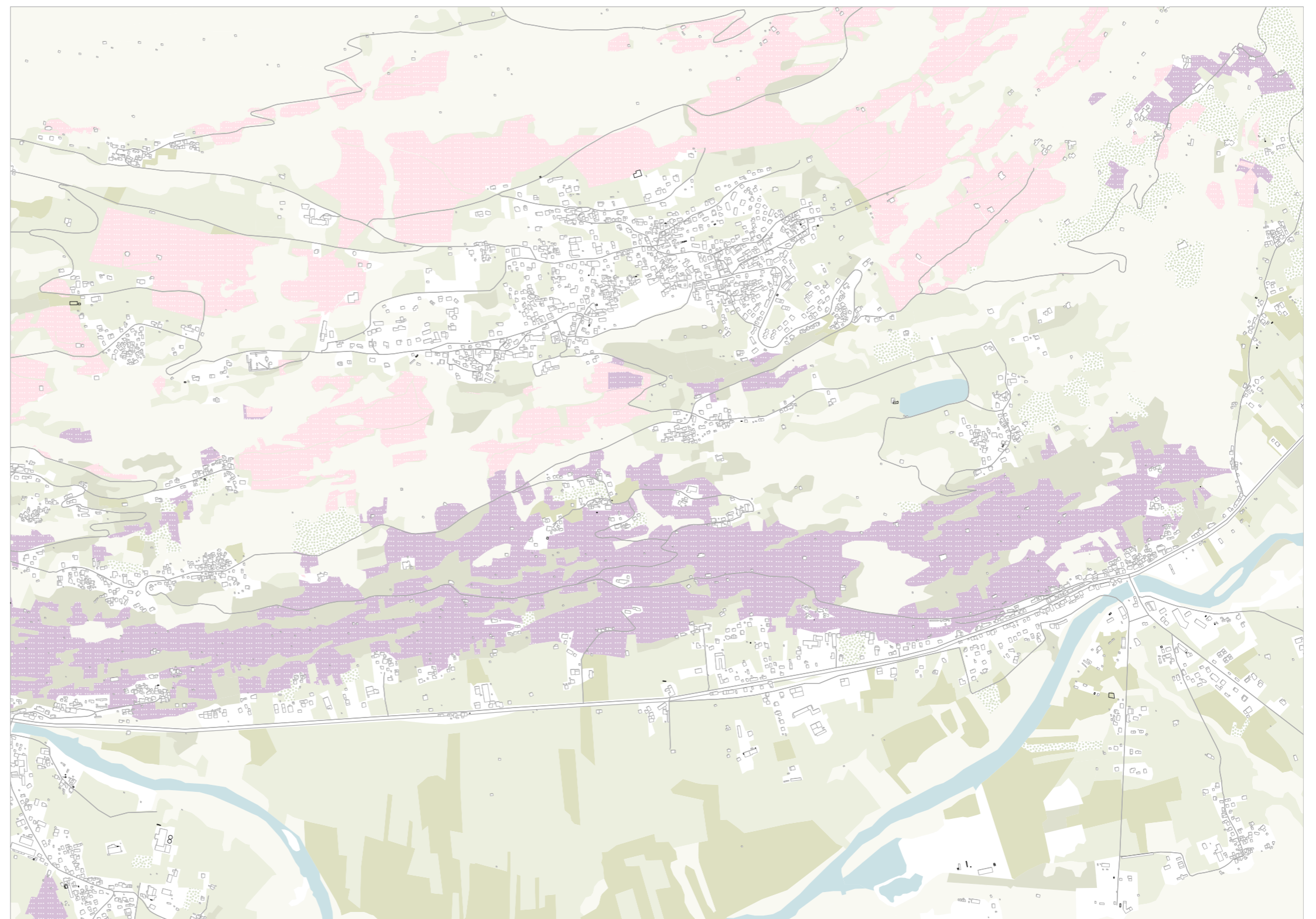
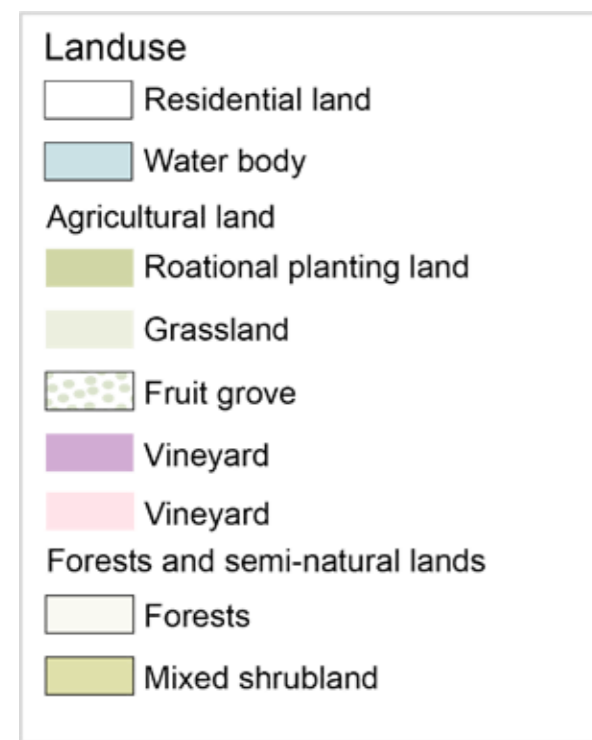


Most of this area has relatively gentle slopes, less than 20 grade. But the "cliffs" in front of the train station and near Torre de li Beli Miri are very steep, and the part before caven and cornal are less but almost the same. Those should be carefully considered while choosing a path to hike

GEOLOGICAL COMPOSITION



LANDUSE



In addition to artificial areas, the three dominant land use cover this area are vineyards, wheat fields, and forests. Because of this, Teglio could provide with tourists a mixed alpine landscape experience when moving, at the same time not lacking different panoramic views

ANALYSIS OF THE SEASONAL SCENERY OF GRAPES AND BUCKWHEAT

VINEYARDS

Terraced lands, especially terraced vineyards are stronger and more resistant to the forces of nature such as floods due to their structure. This shows the importance of them and the need to restore them.

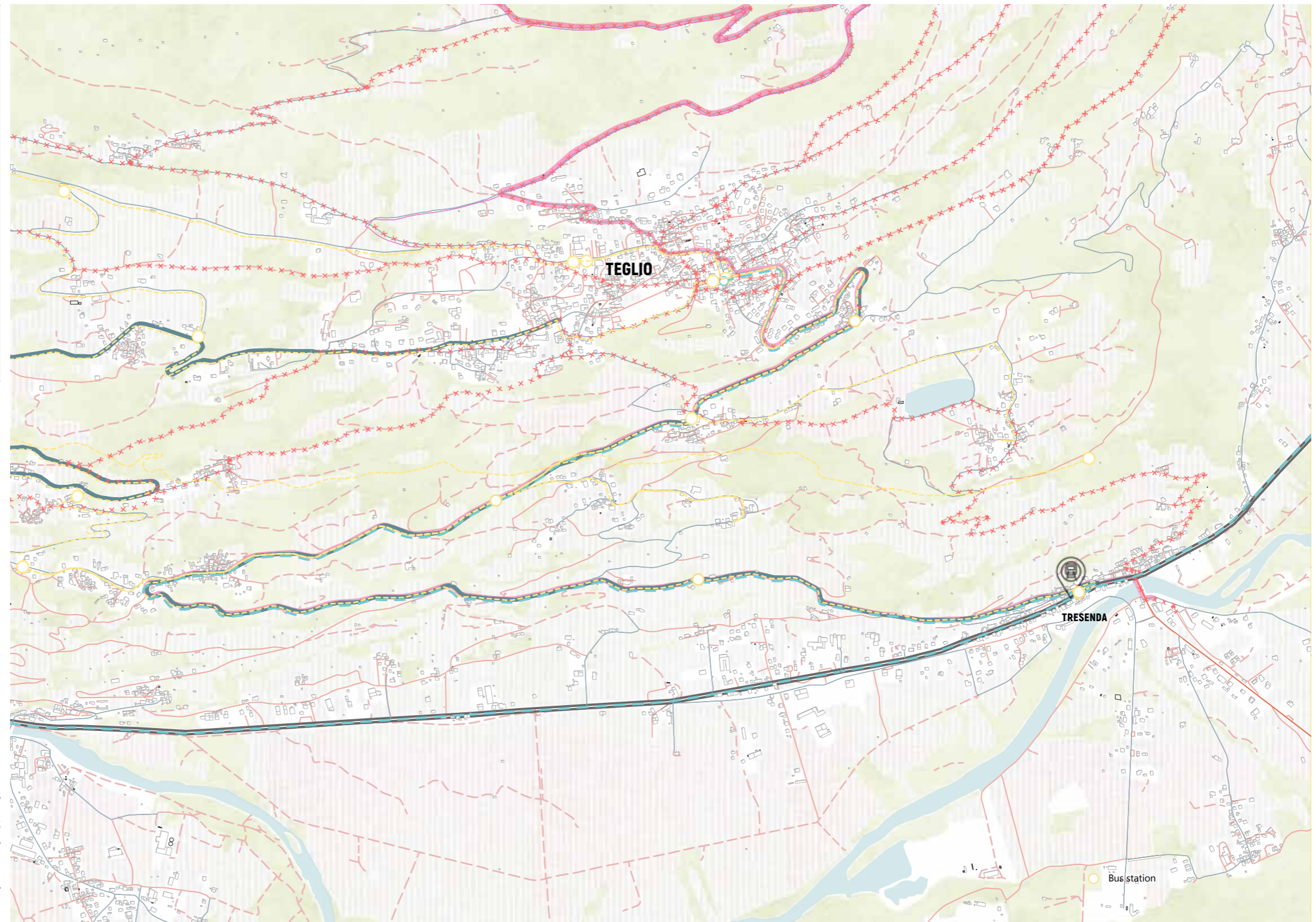
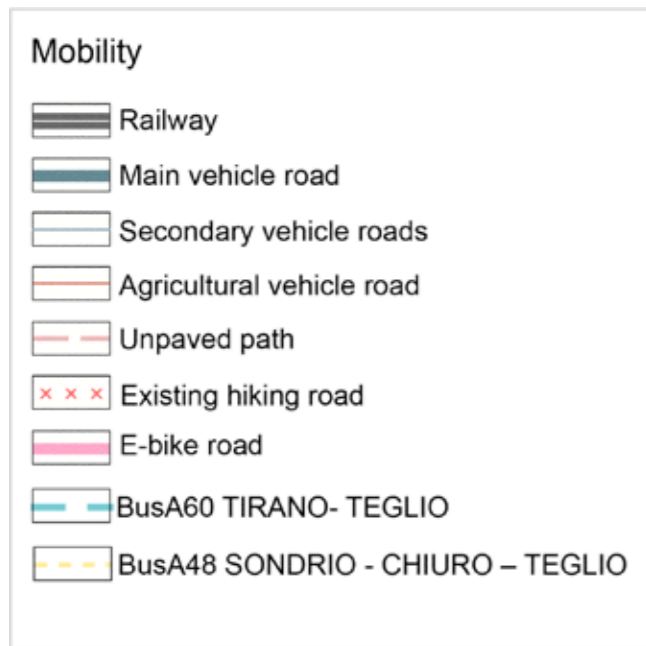
Terraced vineyards are typical landscape elements of Valtellina Valley. Due to the lack of care, Woods has been expanding their borders into the vineyards which decreases the productive land and also destroys the drywalls that are protecting the soil

BUCKWHEAT FIELDS

Fields of buckwheat, like those of rye, are an integral part of the local landscape and their **changing shapes and colors over the various seasons offer a genuine spectacle.** Known locally also as furmentùn, it is not a cereal, but a herbaceous plant. It is sown at the beginning of July, but already in September its delicate white-pink flowers blossom and full maturity is reached in the month of October

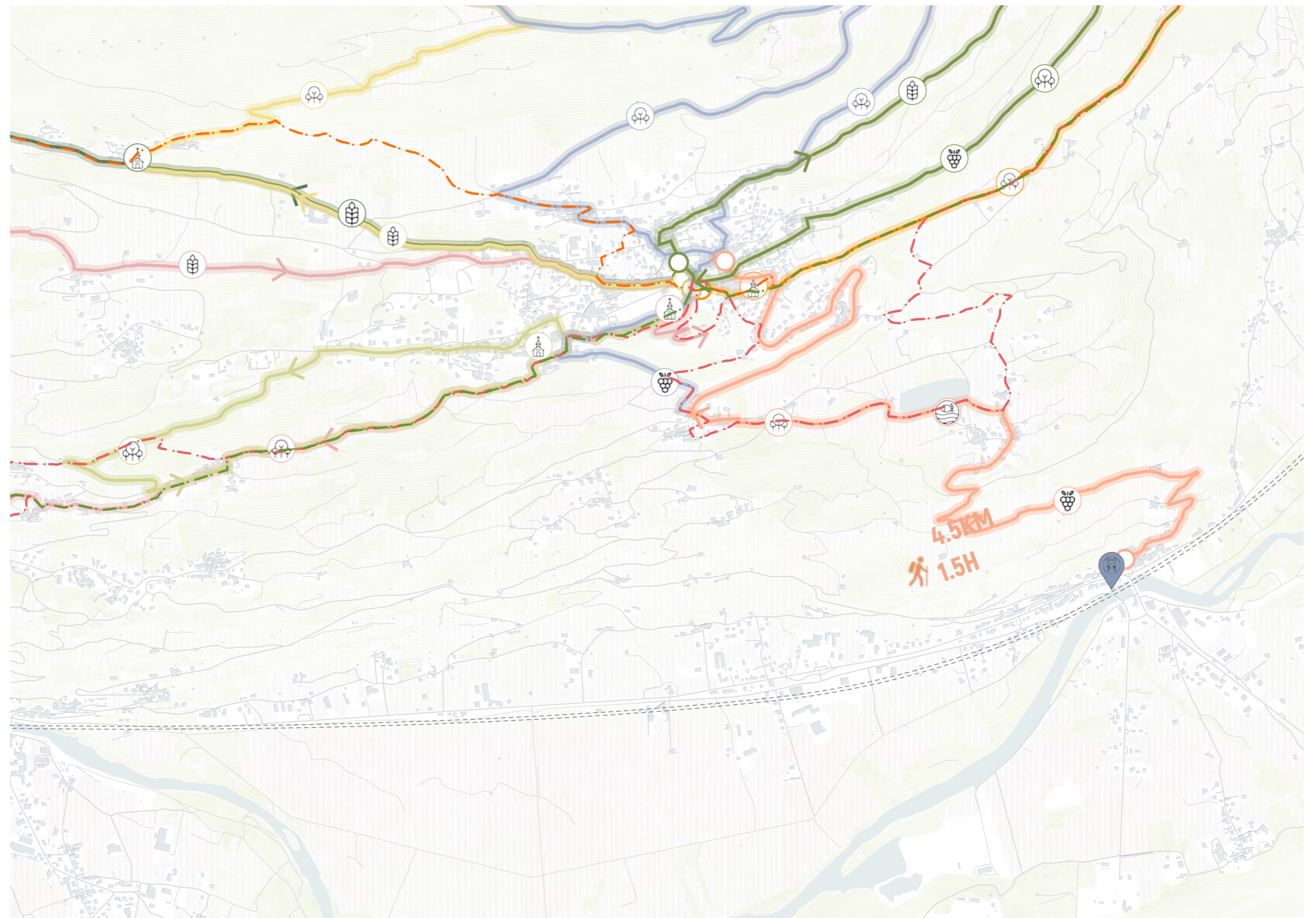
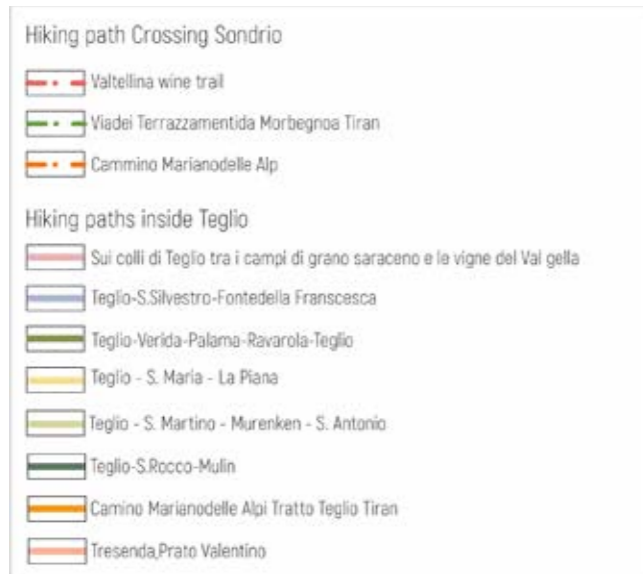


MOBILITY ANALYSIS



Teglio's mobility system is very complex, many unpaved roads are used both by pedestrians and agricultural vehicles, and most of them are poorly maintained, resulting in poor road conditions. Existing hiking routes have to use vehicle roads for a better walking experience

EXISTING HIKING TRAILS IN TEGLIO

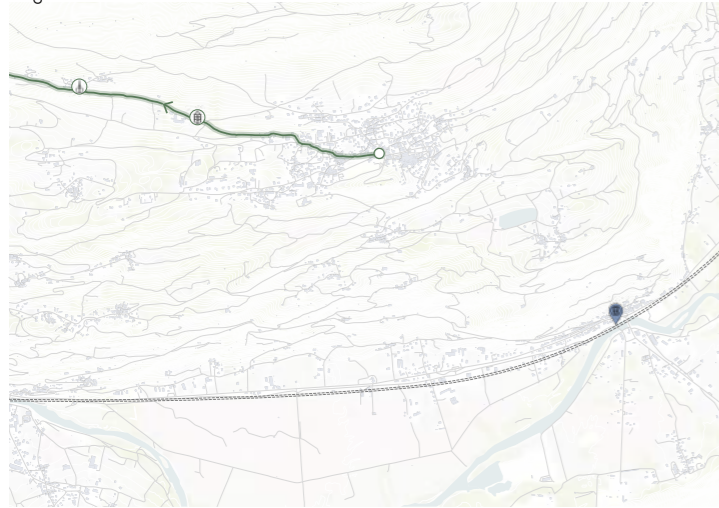


There are currently 8 short-distance hiking or cycling routes around Teglio, and three other hiking routes across the region pass here. A relatively complete hiking network has been established, but only at higher altitudes, from the railway station at the bottom of the valley to the small town. There is only one route, and most areas are in the blind spots for hiking. Each route aims at providing a different hiking experience for the tourists, by enhancing the typical landscape alongside the routes, and visualized on the map.

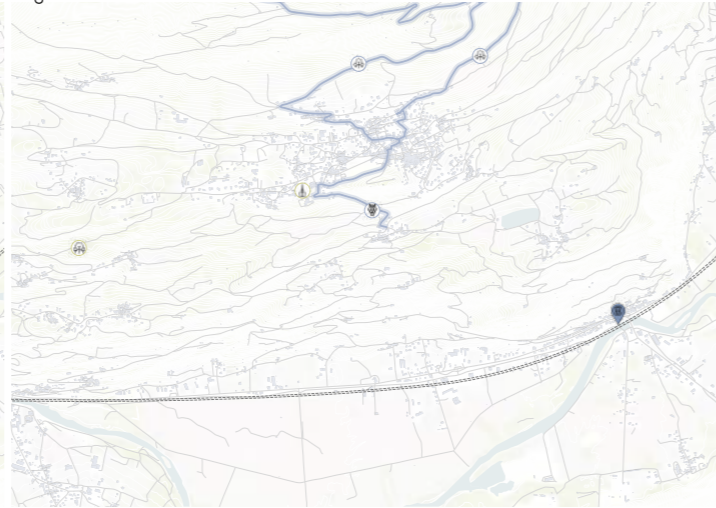
ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF EXISTING HIKING TRAILS

Eight routes and their dominated landscapes along the way

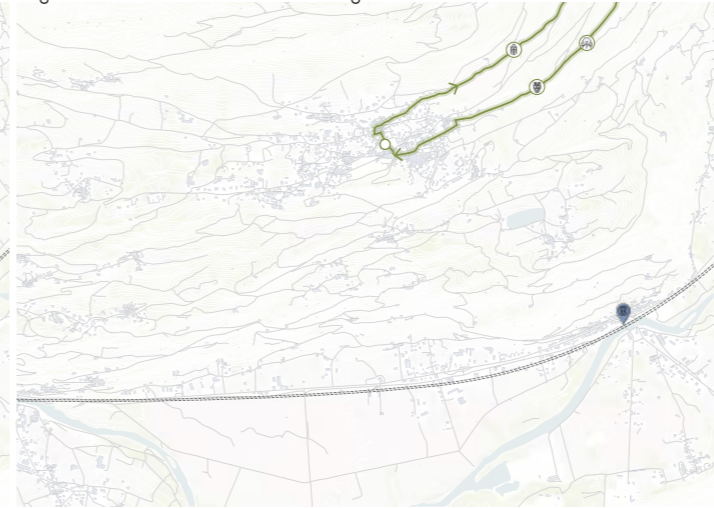
Teglio-S.Rocco-Mulin



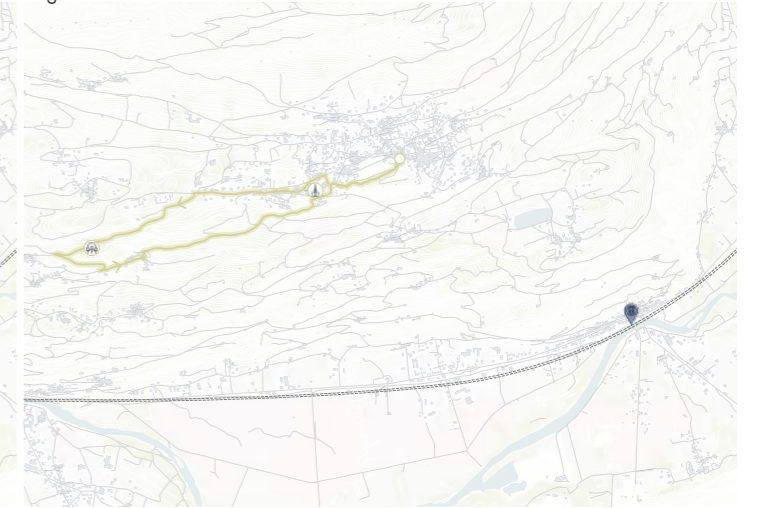
Teglio-S.Silvestro-Fontedella Francesca



Teglio-Verida-Palama-Ravarola-Teglio



Teglio - S. Martino - Murenken - S. Antonio



Pavement

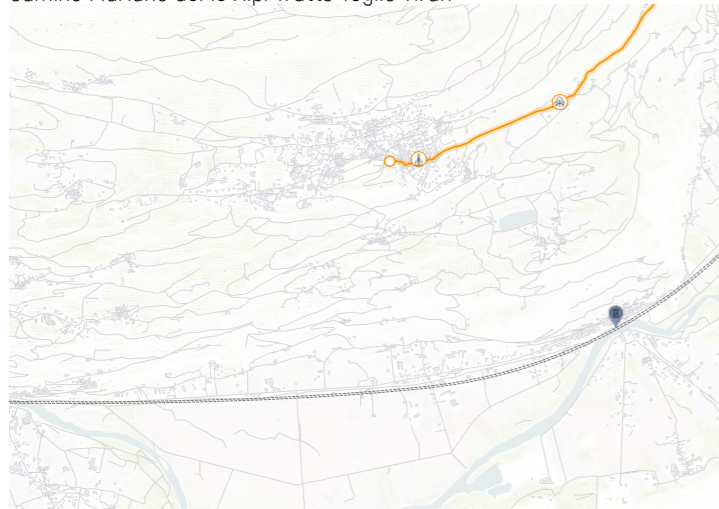
ASPHALT BOTTOM 21% NATURAL BOTTOM 79% ASPHALT BOTTOM 22% NATURAL BOTTOM 78% ASPHALT BOTTOM 39% NATURAL BOTTOM 61% ASPHALT BOTTOM 48% NATURAL BOTTOM 52%



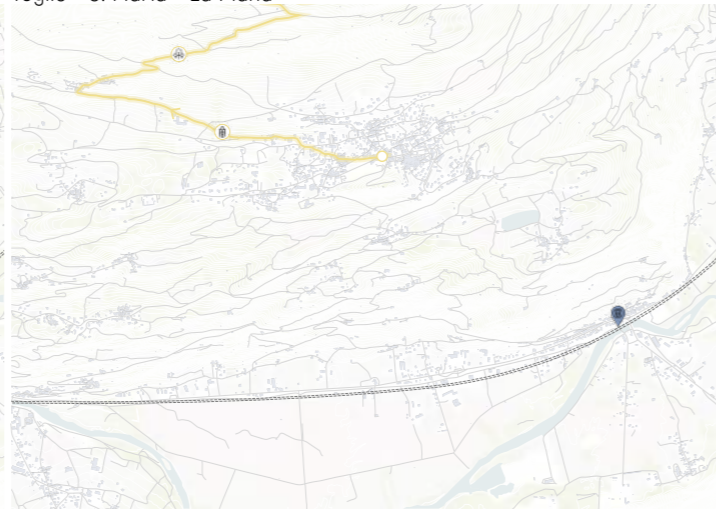
Percentage of the various themes

80% Traditional flavors 10% nature 10% history and culture 10% nature 20% Vineyard 80% Traditional flavors 50% nature 30% history and culture 70% nature

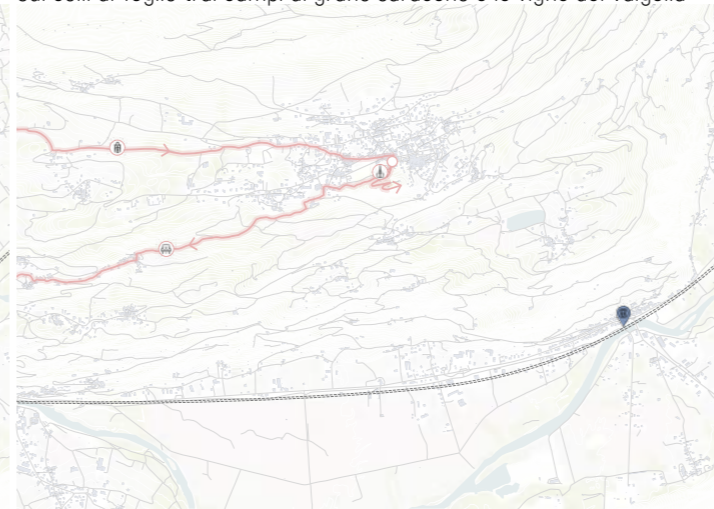
Camino Mariano del le Alpi Tratto Teglio Tiran



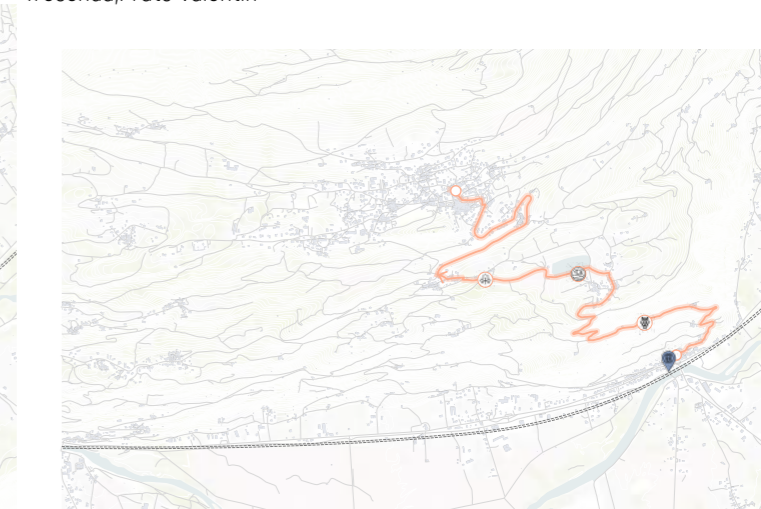
Teglio - S. Maria - La Piana



Sui colli di Teglio tra i campi di grano saraceno e le vigne del Valgella



Tresenda,Prato Valentin



Pavement

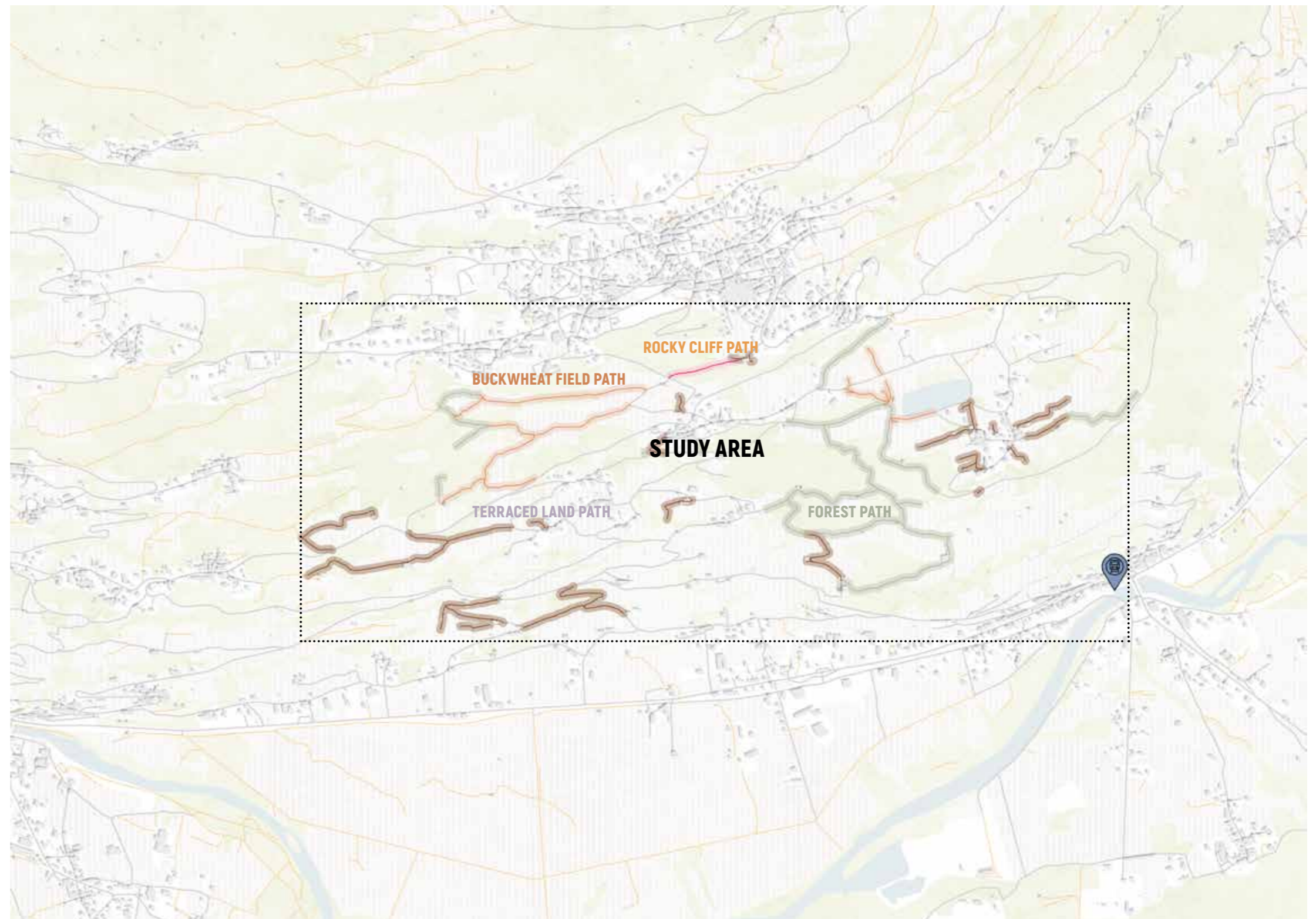
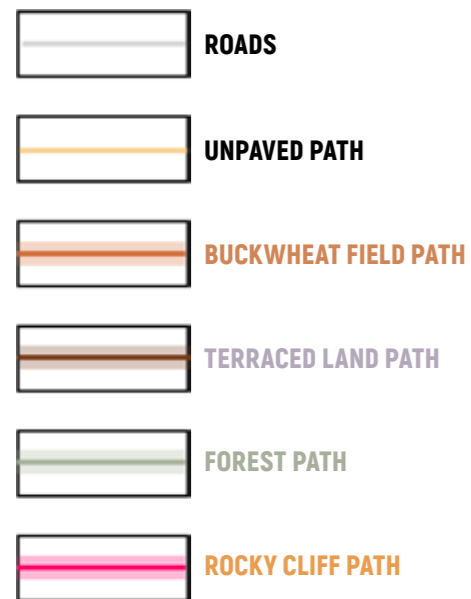
ASPHALT BOTTOM 21% NATURAL BOTTOM 70% OTHER FUND TYPE 9% ASPHALT BOTTOM 55% NATURAL BOTTOM 45% ASPHALT BOTTOM 31% NATURAL BOTTOM 69% ASPHALT BOTTOM 100%



Percentage of the various themes

50% Traditional flavors 40% nature 10% sports 80% nature 20% Traditional flavors 20% history and culture 70% nature 10% Archaeology 70% nature 20% history and culture 20% Village

CATEGORIZATION OF EXISTING FOOTPATHS



The walking network in Teglio is scattered and fragmented in this sector we studied, which is the main reason why most tourists are reluctant to carry out hiking activities here. For these existing pedestrian paths, we have divided and analyzed them according to their dominant landscape types: buckwheat field, terraced land, forest, and rocky cliff, aiming to use them as one of the basis for our route planning

03

FIELD TRIP TO TEGLIO



After completing the initial survey, we set off to Teglio for a field trip, which was conducted twice, one in mid-February in winter and one in April in spring

When we got out of the Tresenda train station, even though we were prepared, we were still shocked by the steepness of the hill in front of us. So for the first trip to Teglio, we chose to take the bus. After arriving at Teglio and enjoying the cultural and historical landscape of the town, we decided to try a different way to go down the mountain and started our first hiking experience in Teglio. The wind in February is still fierce, and the entire hillside is still brownish-yellow. Even so, the layers of terraced fields, historical houses, and fresh green that emerge from time to time still leave a deep impression on us.

When we came to Teglio again, it was early spring in April, and the hillside was dyed green. We focused our second survey on the hiking experience here and chose a different route from the last one. We climbed up on the concrete floor mixed with people and cars, explored the excavation site of the Bronze Age stele, and walked in the forest. Among them, or through the flat wheat field, the landscape that has never been experienced is slowly unfolding in front of our eyes like a picture scroll. Old friends also bid farewell to us in a different way. The new life in the cracks of the stone walls is full of vigor, local people working everywhere in the terraced fields, and grapevines are also sprouting buds.

The process of exploring the potential of Teglio's landscape has made us excited, and we can't wait to reveal the charm of this place to the world

In this chapter, we will use photos to describe the characteristics of Teglio's landscape

A PHOTOGRAPHIC NARRATIVE

FOREST PATH

The entrance of this section of the path is an intersection point between the provincial road and the unpaved road. It has the potential to use as a bus station, which is also our idea to develop our path with the help of public transport. Start from here and after a few minutes' walk by the terraced land and stone walls people could enter the dense forest.

Following the muddy path covered with leaves, the tourists could enjoy a quiet journey in this "virgin forest", with the specific "rocky cliff" on one side. It's a place that will give you quite a fresh and wild experience, but be careful of the rocks scattered on the path might block your way, not to mention the steep path itself already caused the problem. Aware of these things, we proposed to manage the path more flatly, and several stop points are planned to give possibilities to tourists who want to have a rest during the walk, or just need to take a deep breath inside the "wild nature"

After a 20-minute' walk, the tourists entered the Caven, an archeologic founds site with steep hill slopes on one side, and a medium flat agricultural mixed-used land, that used to be a popular picnic area for local people. The abandoned farmhouse in the area gives us an idea to reuse it as a Mountain hub, in this way reclaim its use as a public open space. The rock which has a fantastic panoramic view of the valley will be now installed with a viewing platform, to give the tourists a safe but rare experience

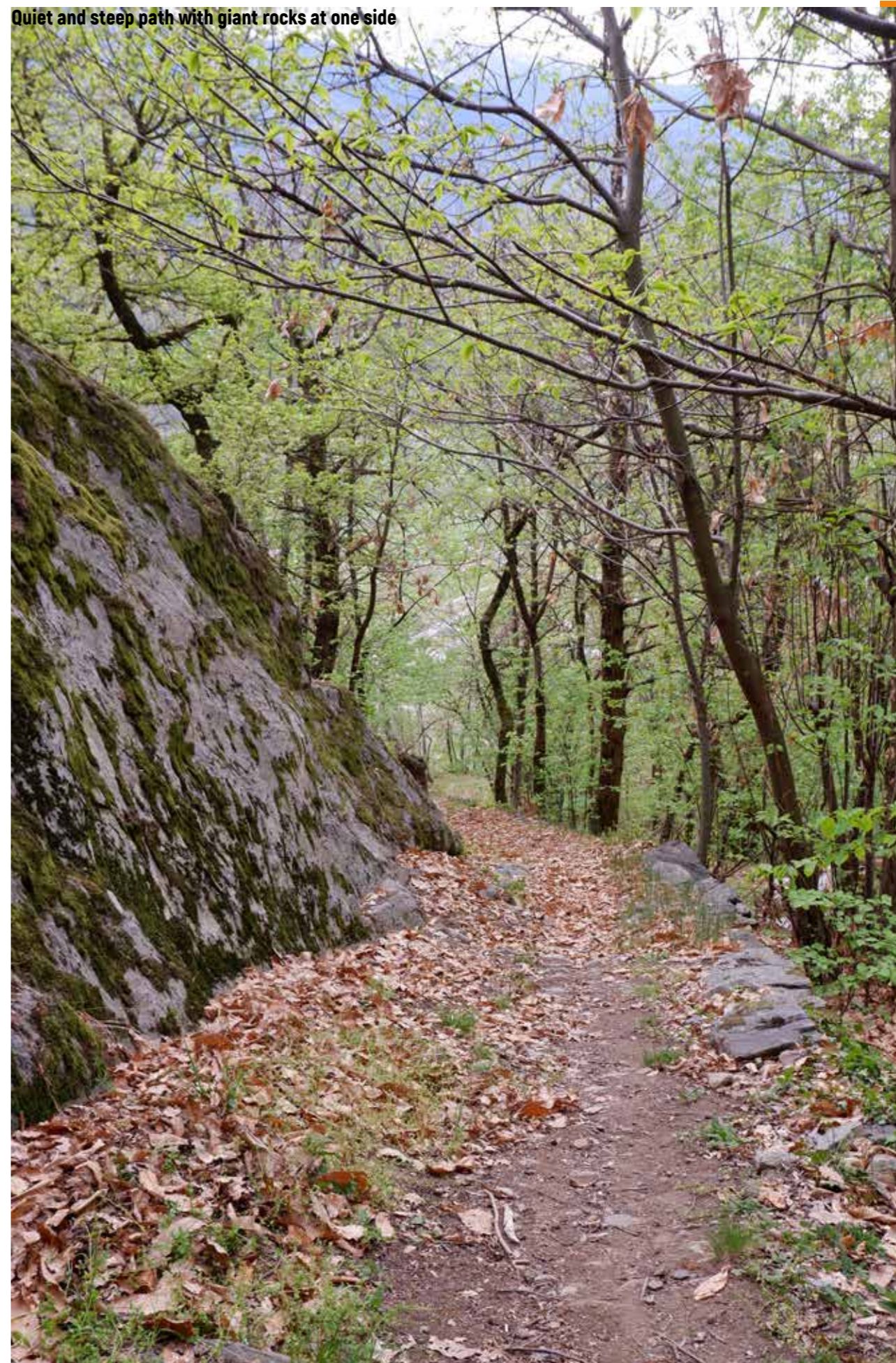
Then the tourist could enter the last part of the forest path. Again inside the forest, but this time with gravel on the gentle path, the walking experience could be easier. They could enjoy the peaceful phenomenon inside the meditation place we proposed between the woods



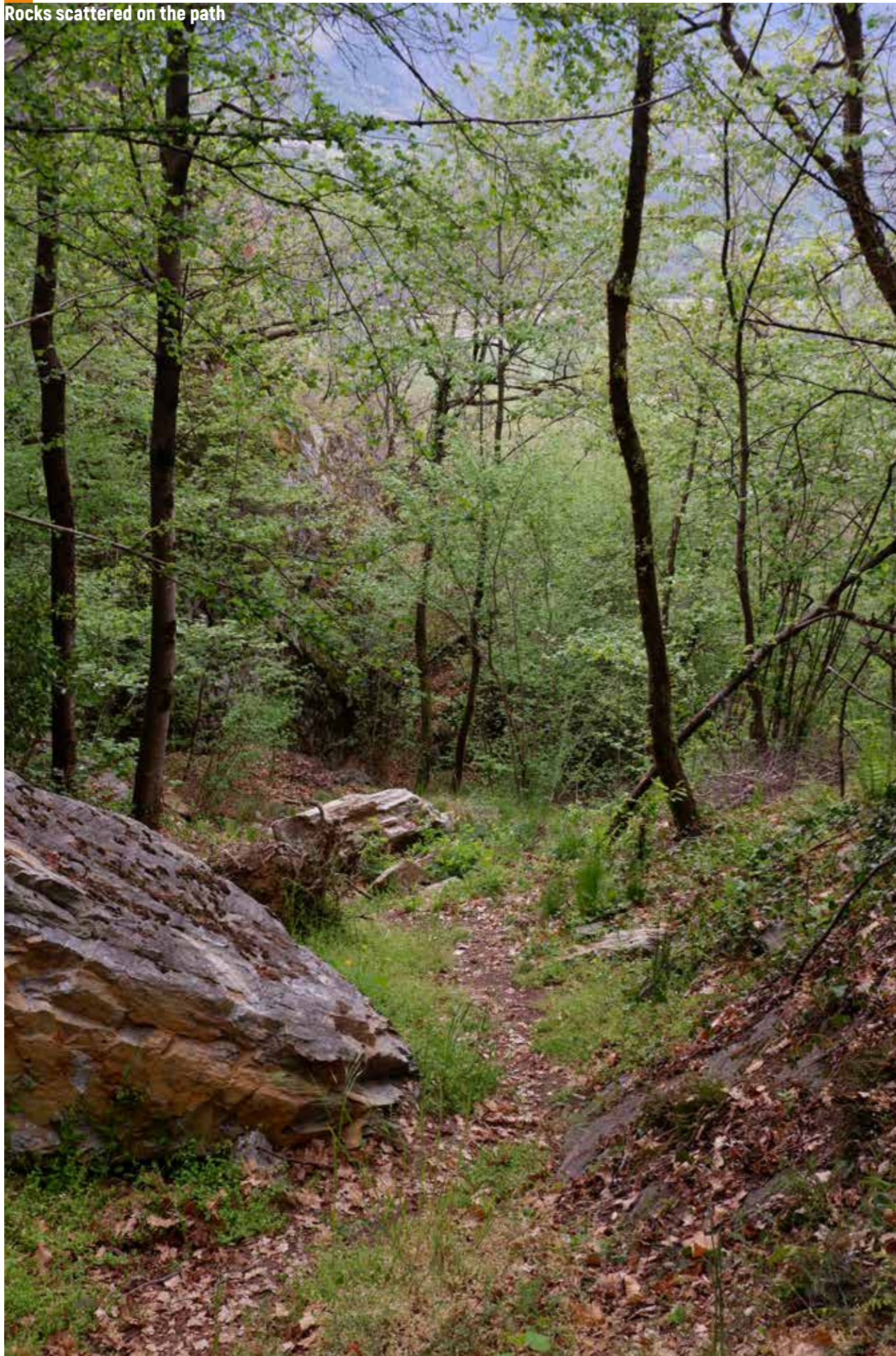
Panoramic view from part of the forest



Quiet and steep path with giant rocks at one side



Rocks scattered on the path



End of the forest



Rocks that could be used as viewpoint



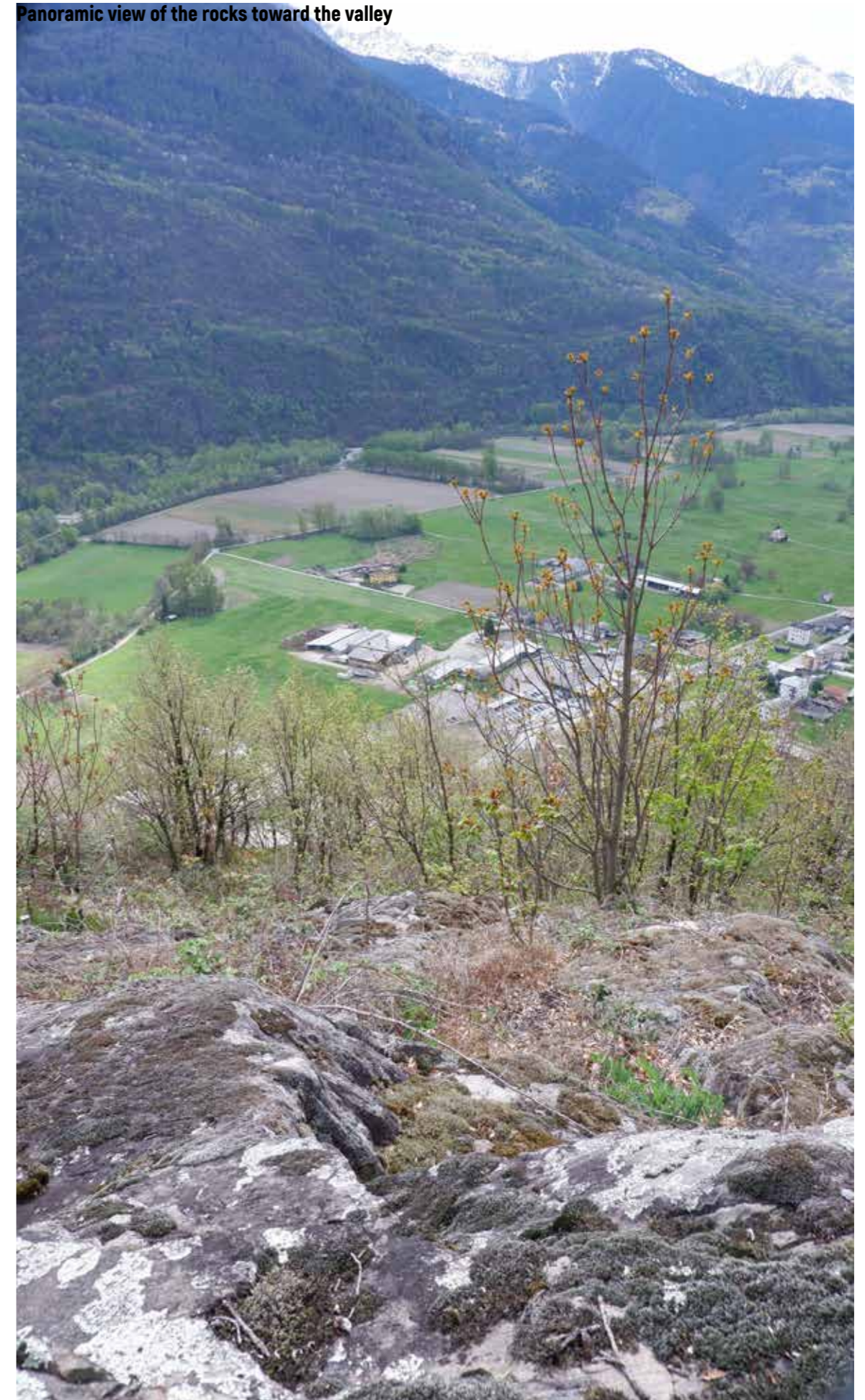
Panoramic view of the rocks toward the valley



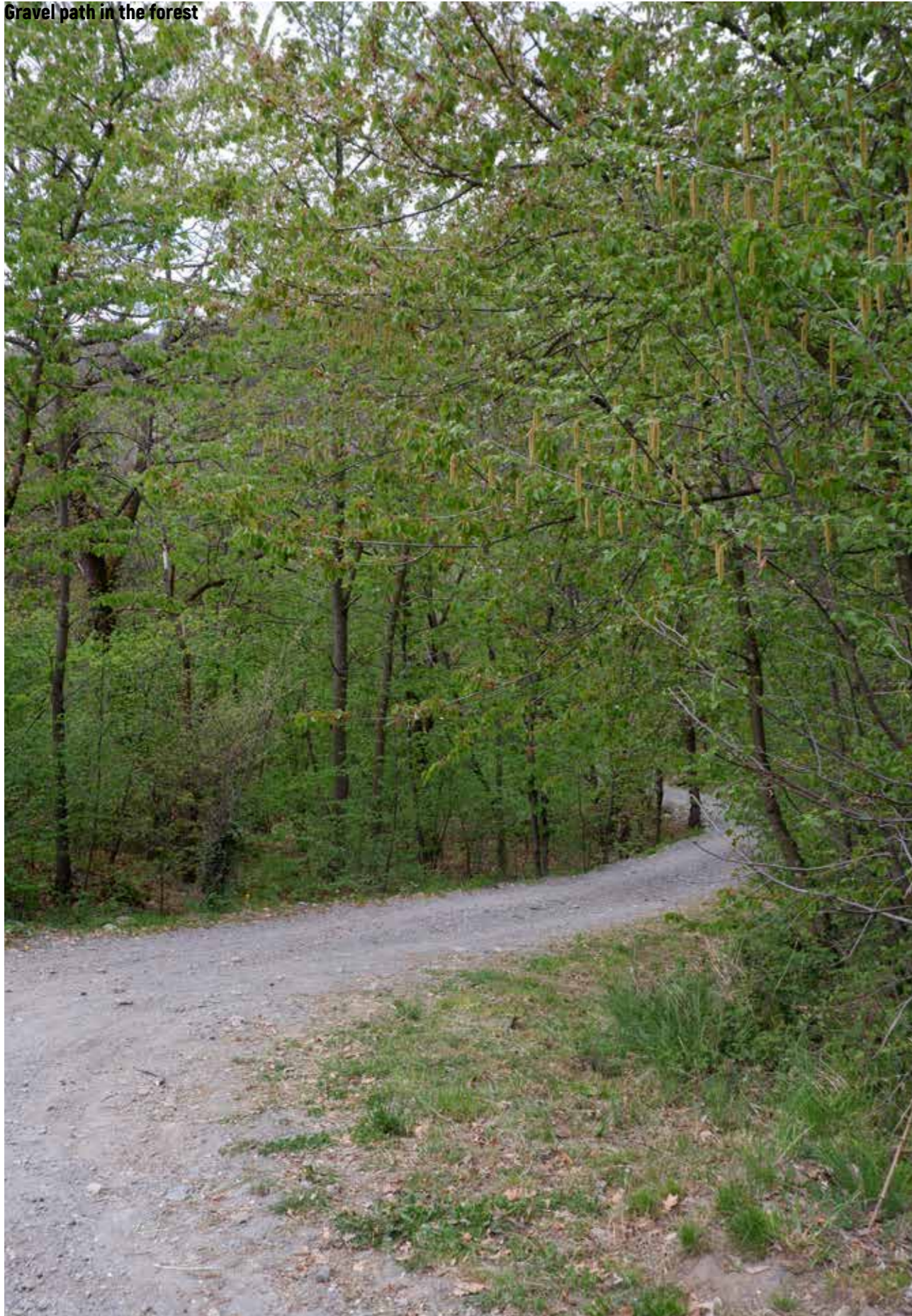
Panoramic view of the rocks toward the valley



Panoramic view of the rocks toward the valley



Gravel path in the forest



End of the forest path



A PHOTOGRAPHIC NARRATIVE

TERRACED LAND PATH

Left the forest, the tourists will find very soon a lavatoio in front of them, this is one of the key public elements of the mountain region, used to be a gathering place for the housewives, but is now degraded and abandoned. Then, they will pass several small settlements, through which they will take the paved (most of them concrete) path, experiencing the specific terraced landscape of the Valtellina

The feature landscape elements of this area are stone walls. Not only because of its function and importance for constructing the terraced land but also its historical value (the stones locals use to build the wall are usually thousands of years old stones which show the geological information of the land formation process, some of them even contains petroglyphs made by the ancient inhabitants which have been found in several archeologic sites in the region) and ecological potential (the stone walls have been used by small reptiles and cactus as habitats). That's the reason we would like to give the possibility for tourists to have a different point of view on these elements. This trail on the stone wall will take them to another platform where have a panoramic view of the valley and a small museum about the history of the stones will be built

Another intervention will focus on the abandoned "lavatoio", a small square around it try to reclaim its functions as a public space, and at the same time give the tourists a stopping point with water supplies

Bus stop at the border of the forest and the settlement



The "lavatoio"



Panoramic view of the road (spring)



An unpaved path through the terraced land (spring)



Panoramic view of the terraced landscape (spring)



Terraced landscape (winter)



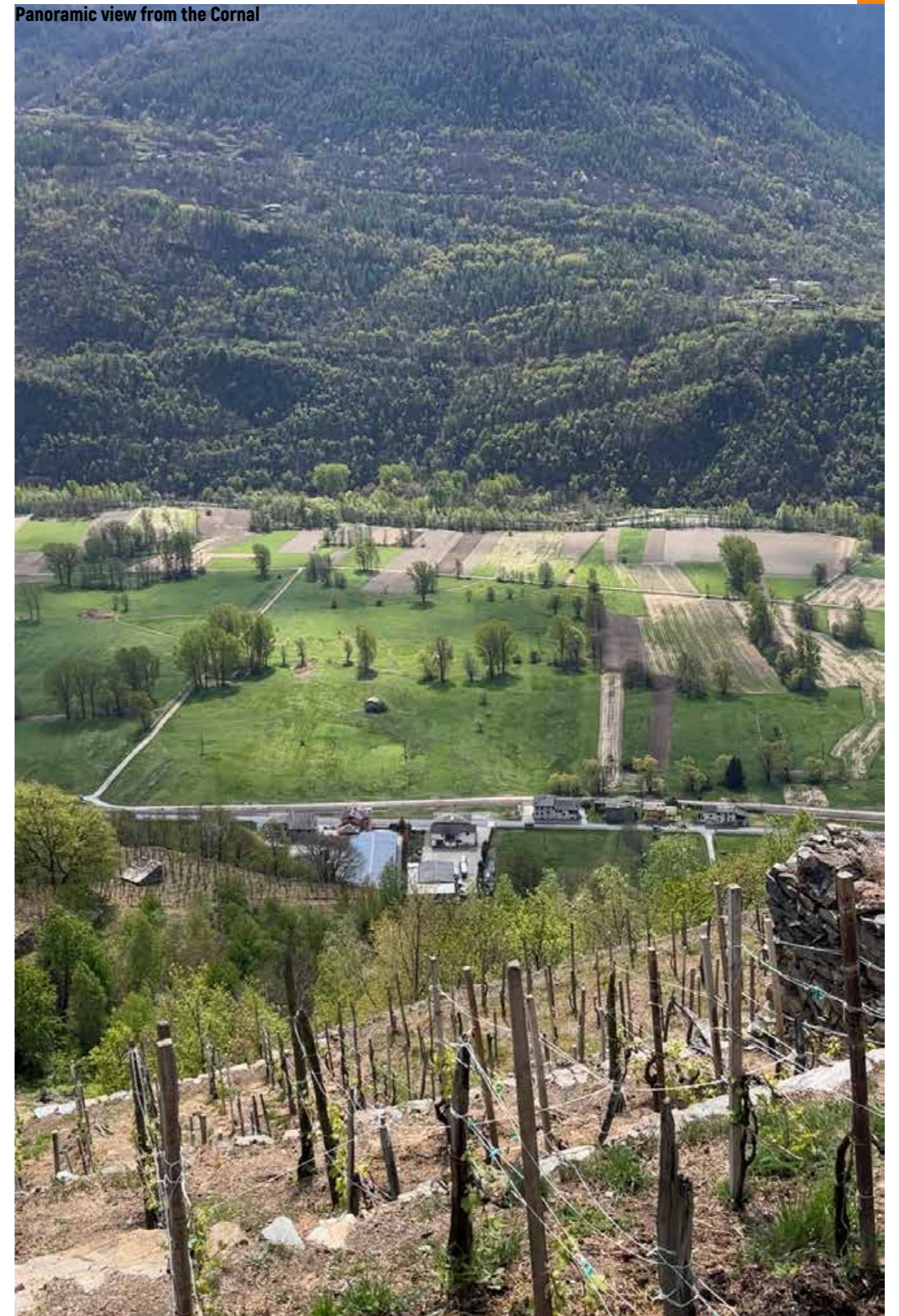
Terraced landscape (winter)



The yard of the chiesa di S.Gervasio



Panoramic view from the Cornal



Panoramic view from the Cornal



A PHOTOGRAPHIC NARRATIVE

BUCKWHEAT FIELD

Through the forest behind the Cornal, here comes the wheat field, a place used as agricultural land for crop rotation(one of the crops is buckwheat, the raw material of the famous regional typical food Pizzochieri)

We proposed to give the tourists a more relaxed feeling and take advantage of the flat field, the tourist could have nearly no visual obstacles for a real panoramic view of the valley and even a snow mountain in the distance

Only light interventions have been done here, a summer house and platform with viewfinders are planned to give a sense of total release

View of the wheat field from the vehicle road



Bird's view of the wheat field



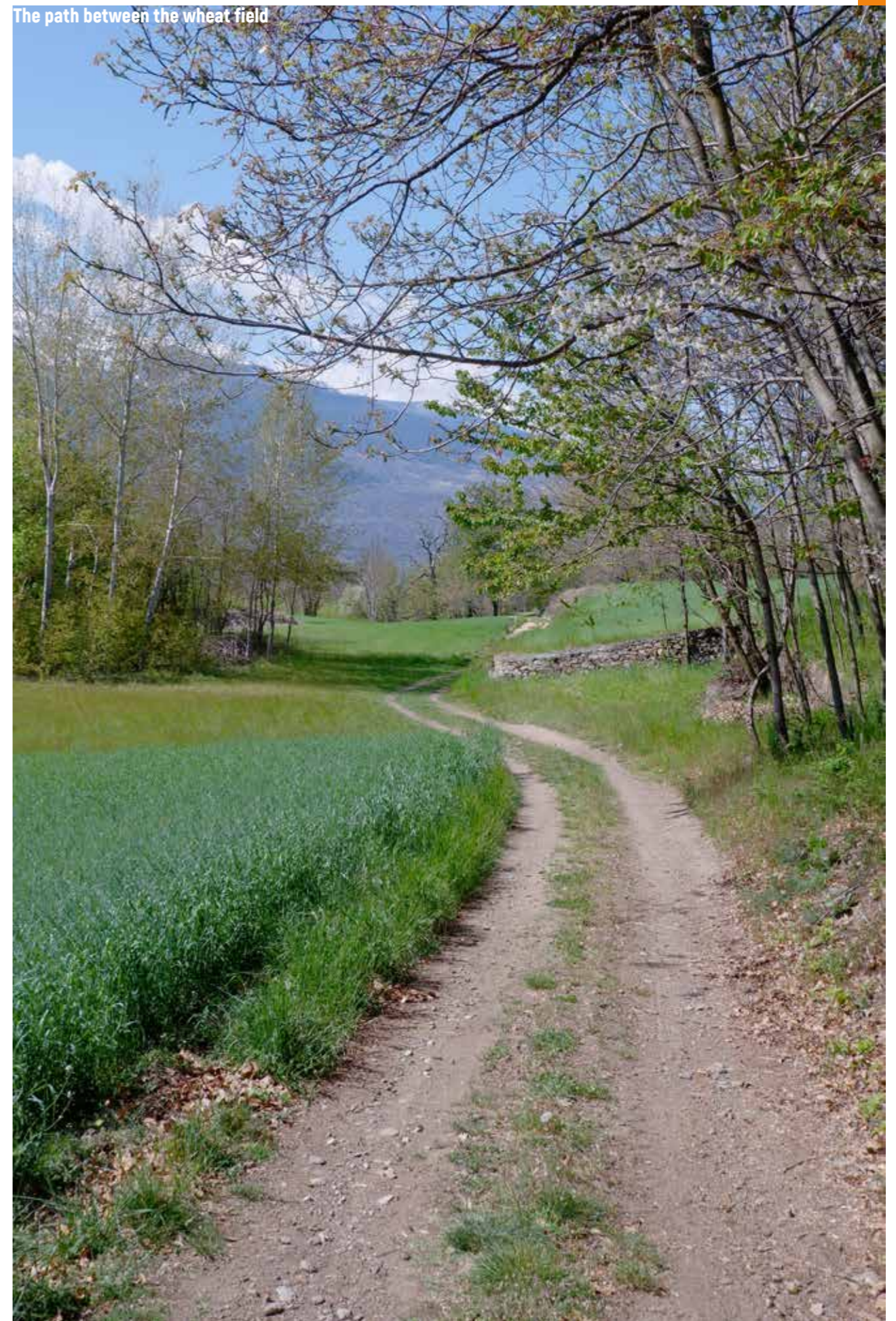
The path between the wheat field



The wheat field view with the Torre de li Beli Miri as background



The path between the wheat field



Close shot of the buckwheat



The panoramic wheat field view



The panoramic wheat field view



A PHOTOGRAPHIC NARRATIVE

BUCKWHEAT FIELD

Arrive at the last part of our path, the Torre de li Beli Miri is in their sights up high

As if Like before, the tourists have to take the vehicle road to the Palazzo Besta, and follow again it to the Parco Alpini then will have the chance to climb to the Torre de li Beli Miri and its surroundings, or follow the mountain bike path to arrive at the center of the Teglio first, then find the way to enter the Parco Alpini

The existing paths don't give the tourist a direct way towards the Torre de li Beli Miri, that's what we found most uncomfortable. For this reason, we proposed this new plank road beside the rocky cliff and archeologic site. The plank road is connected to the mountain bike trail on one side, and two branches lead to the entrance of the Parco Alpini and the Torre de li Beli Miri. The tourists could choose between the easier one to go beyond the forest and the terraced land towards the park, and for those more athletic, the way climbing upon the rocky cliff will be an interesting choice

The trail also contains several viewing platforms, acts as a resting point, and provides panoramic views. It is supposed to provide a rare experience from the point which were used to nearly impossible for normal tourists to enter, a bird's view without the need for specific tools for everyone

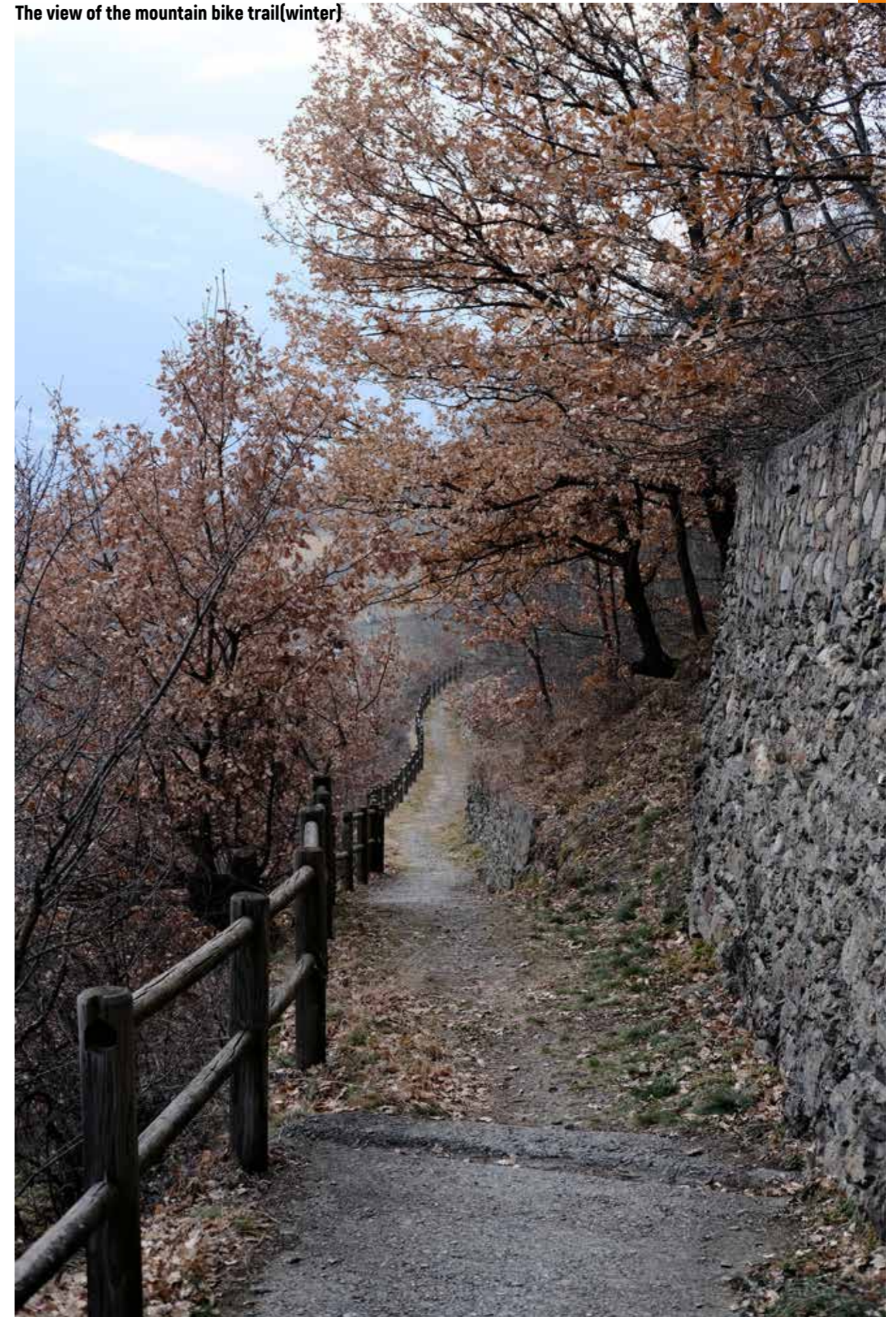
The entrance of the mountain bike trail(spring)



The entrance of the mountain bike trail(spring)



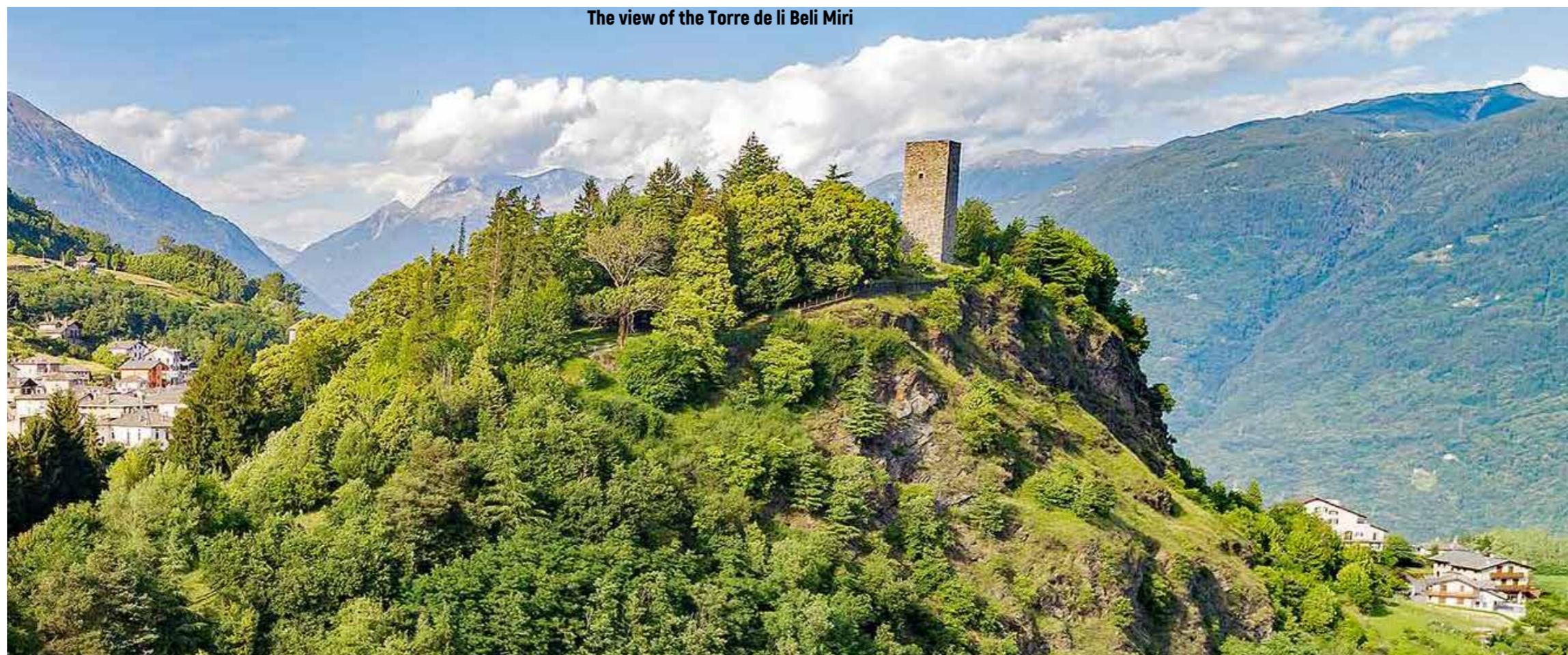
The view of the mountain bike trail(winter)



The view looks up to the Torre de li Beli Miri



The view of the Torre de li Beli Miri



A bird's view of the Torre de li Beli Miri



A bird's view of the Torre de li Beli Miri



The Chiesa S. Stefano



The Laghetto sommasassa



The Parco Alpini



The Palazzo Besta



The backyard of The Palazzo Besta



04

THE CURRENT STATE OF HIKING IN ITALY



Hiking is a popular recreational activity that provides positive impacts on health and well-being and constitutes a core tourism product around the world (UNWTO, 2019; Gross and Sand, 2019). Many destinations and organizations offer specialized products which include hiking and related activities such as walking, long-distance hiking, or mountaineering (Muhar et al., 2007; Mehmetoglu and Normann, 2013). In addition to the benefits of outdoor activities such as hiking for the general well-being (Abraham et al., 2010; Sand et al., 2019), the UNWTO also emphasized its contribution "to better engage with local people, nature and culture" (2019, p. 4). From a destination management perspective, hiking is a unique product, as it benefits rural development by enabling all-year-round tourism and as a result helps to mitigate off-peak seasons (Kastenholz and Rodriguez, 2007; Wall-Reinius and Bäck, 2011). Additionally, as a tourist activity hiking, shows less negative environmental impact compared to other intrusive activities (Thongdejsri and Nitivattananon, 2019). This is reinforced by permitting several-day tours and offering various options with corresponding services along the route contributing to sustainable tourism (Raya et al., 2018). In contrast to mountaineering, hiking is commonly understood as a soft adventure activity that includes fewer physical challenges and risks to participants (Pomfret, 2006). For some, hiking represents a pure sporting activity, while others favor it as a social event, an immersive natural experience, or an amalgamation of these aspects (Den Breejen, 2007; Pomfret, 2006, 2011; Rodrigues et al., 2010)

WALKING TOURISM IN GENERAL



The map highlights Italian walking routes from north to south. Image: Courtesy of Direzione Generale Turismo

The atlas utilizes more than 500 markers to pin down different points of interest, all following a color code – red is for sights and attractions and the UNESCO World Heritage sites, including the neo-appointed city of Ivrea. Green was used for intersections between routes while grey (the white of the Italian flag wouldn't have been very noticeable) marks access points such as airports, railway stations, and ports

The average education of the European walkers is quite high, and they have money to spend. European walkers are explorers and willing to explore what is around them, absorbing historical, cultural, natural, and culinary aspects of a place at a relaxing pace is the core. Learning something new is essential. It doesn't matter if the activity is part of a tourism package or the only activity for that period. Important is to have safe, marked, and defined routes. Another kind of walker has the motivation to achieve a certain performance and to improve their health condition, but side activities do not apply to them. (CBI: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021)

The corona pandemic gave an impulse to walking and outdoor tourism because it was one of the few activities that were still possible to carry out in big parts of Europe. A significant part of the new walkers/hikers will stay in the market and will develop this activity into a new hobby

However, already before the pandemic, the walking tourism market grew steadily each year. Market research forecasts that the global adventure tourism market, of which walking tourism is a part, will increase per year from 586.3 billion dollars in 2018 to 1 626.7 billion dollars in 2026

Europe will grow through both soft and hard adventure activities are expected to grow 11.9% 50% of European tour operators are active in walking tourism (CBI: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021)

“Walking tours, including self-guided walks, are enjoying a resurgence in popularity, attracting ever more travelers interested in exploring their destination in a slow, no-tech fashion: on foot.”

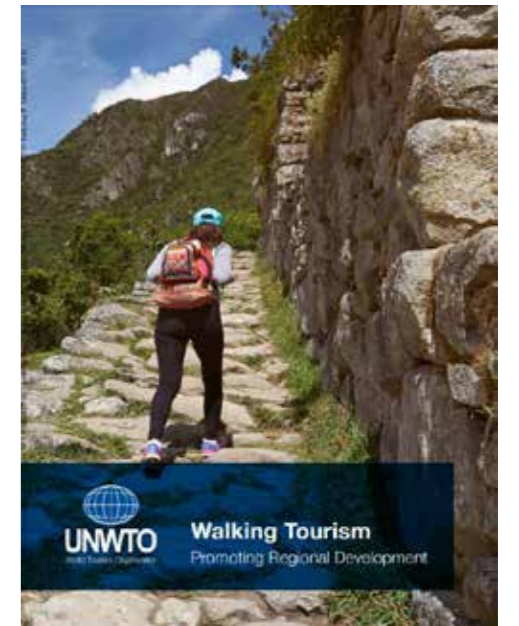
– New York Times, May 25, 2018

Walking tourism is generally perceived as a form of soft adventure tourism and/or special interest tourism activity which is being covered by the adventure tourism and/or nature-based tourism umbrella. Walking tourism is closely connected with community-based tourism and leaves, therefore, a positive impact on the visited destination. On average, every €1.38 invested in walking tourism development yields almost €18.00. (CBI: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021)

Walking tourism is one of the most popular ways in which tourists can see a destination up close and be active during their visit and allows visitors to directly and deeply experience a destination through their five senses, promoting meaningful interactions with local people, nature, and culture along the way. Walking tourism has the potential to bring several social and economic benefits to local communities engaging in the development of the route, and helps to disperse the concentration of tourism from hotspots and off-peak season. (Kameyama, 2019)

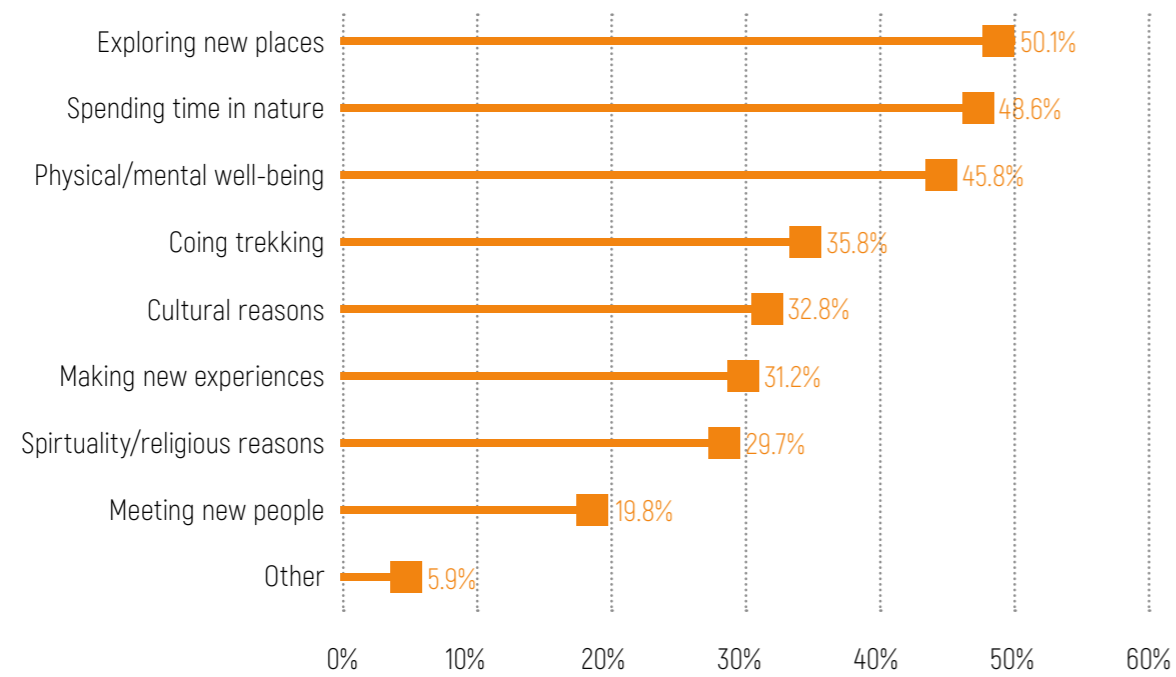
Walking tourism has the following benefits for the region:

- It is relatively easy to develop, small investments are needed.
- It does not require special assets.
- High market potential.
- It complements other tourism resources.
- When managed and developed properly, it is a sustainable form of tourism
- High socio-economic benefits for local people.
- Potential to promote residents' well-being.



WALKING TOURISM IN GENERAL

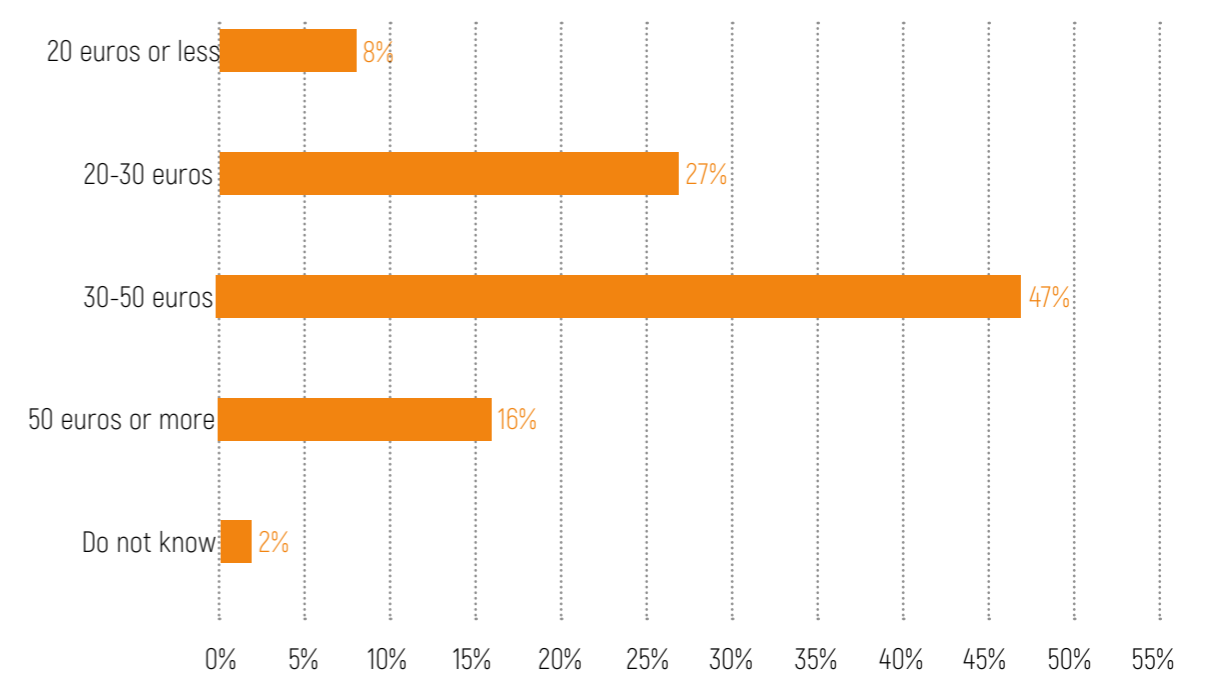
MAIN REASONS FOR HIKING ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUALS HIKING IN ITALY IN 2020



The figure shows the motivation of both the Italians and internationals who did hike in Italy. The sample size was 32671 participants and >95% were of Italian nationality. Of the responders, 50.1% hiked with the reason to explore new places, 48.6% of hikers had as motivation to spend time in nature, 45.8% for physical and mental well-being, 35.8% went trekking, and 32.8% for cultural reasons.

According to a 2020 survey focusing on Italian and international hikers, exploring new places was one of the main reasons for hiking in Italy. Spending time in nature was the second most popular reason that year, chosen by nearly half of the respondents. On the contrary, just around 20 percent of the survey sample hiked to meet new people. Hiking is considered a form of ecotourism, a type of tourism focusing on aspects such as environmental sustainability and respect for local cultures and traditions

DISTRIBUTION OF HIKERS IN ITALY 2020, BY AVERAGE DAILY SPENDING



According to a 2020 study, nearly half of surveyed Italian and international hikers in Italy spent on average between 30 and 50 euros a day on their trip. Meanwhile, 27 percent of respondents claimed that their average daily expenditure reached between 20 and 30 euros. Hiking is considered a form of ecotourism, a type of tourism focusing on aspects such as environmental sustainability and respect for local cultures and traditions.

HIKING NOTEBOOK

Dictionary definition

A narrow and barely traced path between meadows, woods, rocks, naturalistic areas, or anthropic landscapes, in the plains, hills, or mountains

T	E	EE
		
<p>Tourist trail</p> <p>Local area itinerary on cart tracks, mule tracks, or obvious paths. It develops near villages, tourist resorts, and communication routes and is of particular interest for walks cultural or tourist-recreational facilities</p>	<p>Hiking trail</p> <p>A path without technical difficulties that largely corresponds to mule tracks built for agroforestry - pastoral, military purposes or for access paths to shelters or connection between valleys. It is the type of path most present in the area and the most popular</p>	<p>Mountaineering trail</p> <p>A path develops in impervious areas with passages that require the hiker to have a good knowledge of the mountain, basic technique, and adequate equipment. It generally corresponds to an itinerary crossing in the medium-high mountains e it may have aided sections - aided path - with fixtures (handrail ropes and short stairs) which however do not distort the continuity of the route</p>
EEA	TorE	TorE
		
<p>"Via ferrata o attrezzata"</p> <p>An itinerary that leads the mountaineer on rocky walls or aerial ridges and ledges, previously equipped with ropes and/or stairs without which proceeding would be a real climb. It requires adequate preparation and equipment such as a helmet, harness, and heat sink</p>	<p>Historic trail</p> <p>Hiking itinerary that retraces "ancient ways" to stimulate the knowledge and historical valorization of places visited</p>	<p>Theme trail</p> <p>It is an itinerary with a prevalent theme (naturalistic, glaciological, geological, historical, religious) with a clear educational purpose. Usually equipped with a specific table e points set up for observation, it is also commonly suitable for inexperienced hikers and develops in limited and well-served areas (within parks or reserves). Generally is short and without technical difficulties</p>

HIKING DIFFICULTY

T

Itineraries on small roads, mule tracks, or wide paths, with short, clearly visible routes that do not pose uncertainties or orientation problems. They usually take place below 2000 meters

E

Itineraries that wind on terrains of all kinds, or on evident traces of passage in various terrains (pastures, debris, stony ground), usually with signs; there may be short flat or slightly inclined stretches of residual snow where, in the event of a fall, the slide stops in a short space and without danger. Sometimes they develop on open land, without paths but not problematic, always with adequate signs. They can take place on steep slopes, where however the exposed sections are generally protected or secured (cables). They can have single passages, or short sections on rock, which are not exposed, neither tiring nor demanding, thanks to the presence of equipment (ladders, pegs, cables) which however do not require the use of specific equipment (harnesses, carabiners, etc.)

EE

These are generally signposted itineraries but imply an ability to move on particular terrains. Paths or tracks on impervious and treacherous terrain (steep and/or slippery slopes of grass, or mixtures of rocks and grass, or rocks and debris). Varied terrain, at relatively high altitudes (stone fields, short non-steep snowfields, open slopes without reference points, etc.). Rocky stretches, with slight technical difficulties (equipped routes, via ferratas among those of lesser effort)

EEA

This acronym is used for certain equipped routes or via ferratas, in order to warn the hiker in advance that the itinerary requires the use of self-insurance devices

The paths also constitute more or less long segments of different types of excursion itineraries such as:

Long-distance itineraries (Sentiero Italia, European paths, Apennine ridges, etc...) lasting several days of walking and hundreds of kilometers long, generally easy and signposted, equipped with the necessary accommodation along the way;

Medium-distance itineraries (trekking, high routes), lasting several days path (usually 3-7) and 40 to 100 km long, suitable for experienced hikers in general. They must be well signposted and equipped and supported by receptivity;

Short-distance itineraries (hiking trails, short loop itineraries), with a maximum duration of 1-3 days of walking, are the most common

MIXED USE ITINERARIES(ON FOOT, BY BIKE)

Requests for cycle-excursion itineraries have greatly developed in recent years and in almost every region promotes these types of itineraries.

The maintainers of these routes have repeatedly highlighted the damage caused to the trampling surface of the paths from the improper use of paths originally created for the pedestrian crossing only; on this type of route, it is not only the walking surface that is compromised but also safety, so much so that there is also a growing discontent, disaffection and consequent estrangement of the users, induced to seek out new places not yet touched by the invasiveness of the phenomenon or where the use of the paths is regulated, to protect them and the paths themselves.

In cases of requests for the promiscuity of use of the paths for the passage of bicycles, it is therefore important to distinguish the real paths from wider paths such as cart tracks, sheep tracks, or similar



Suitable itinerary for promiscuous use

Path width is wide enough to allow the simultaneous passage of pedestrians and bicycles, the slope moderate, and the surface not easily eroded

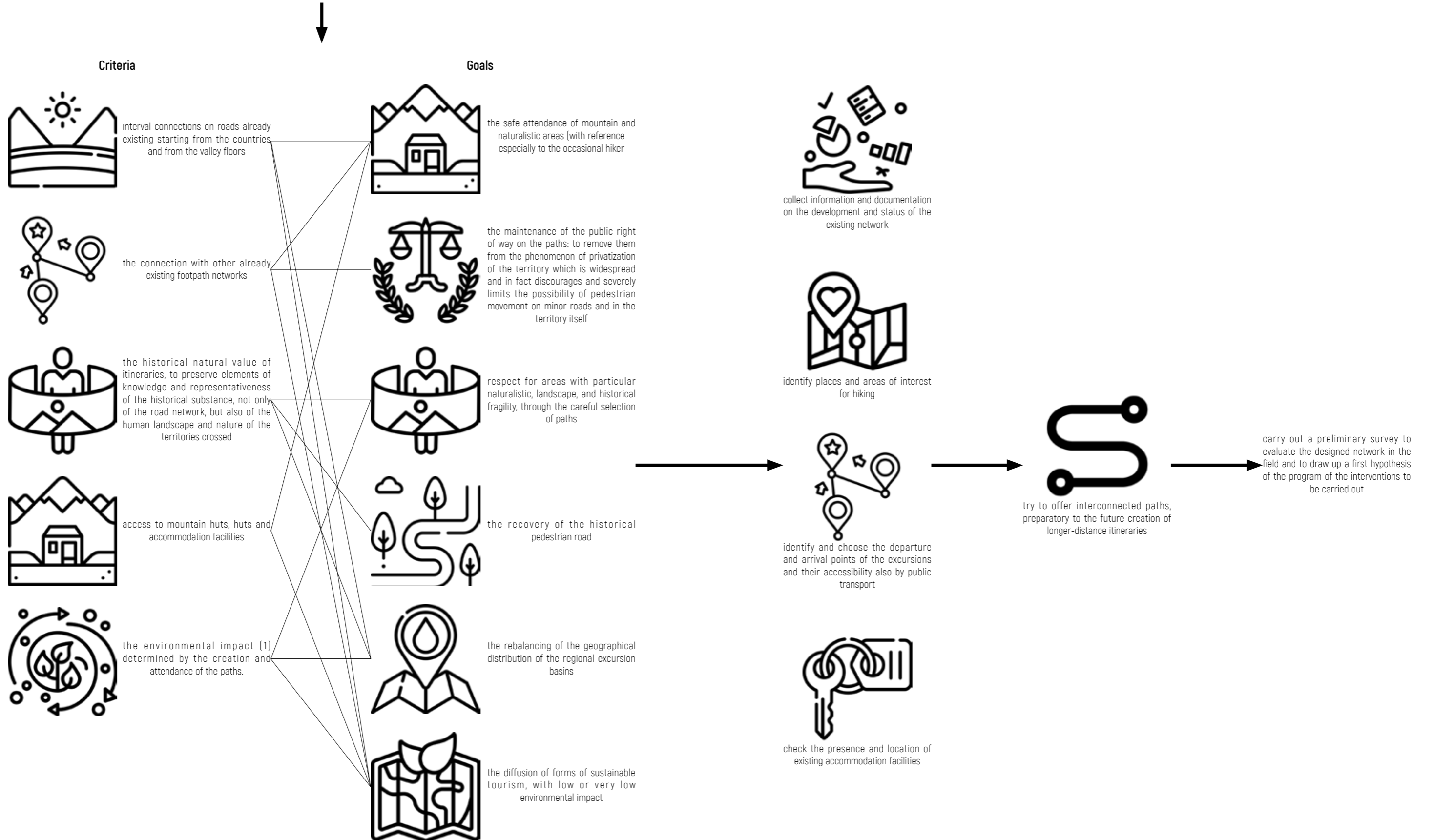


Unsuitable itinerary for different use

The narrow width of the path and the presence of steep sections does not allow a journey in safe conditions. The intersection between bicycles and pedestrians or among the bikers themselves becomes dangerous

NEW PATH NETWORKS

An efficient trail network must be designed with an overview of the territory and related issues to the management of the paths, aimed at avoiding the dispersion of energy and resources or damage to the environment



05

DESIGN CONCEPT: A LATENT ADVENTURE



Based on the analysis of the current situation, we conclude that the hillside from the Tresenda train station to Teglio lacks an effective pedestrian network at this stage, making it impossible to carry out hiking activities, and even daily life cannot be carried out smoothly without motor vehicles. These have directly or indirectly led to population loss in settlements and landscape degradation

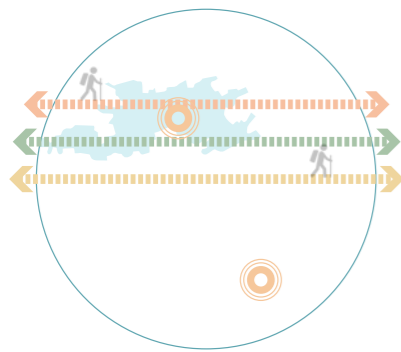
After analyzing the existing walking paths here and experiencing the feeling of hiking on the spot, we were attracted by the richness of the landscape in the whole area and believed that this place has the potential to carry out hiking with a well-planned trail which will also contribute to the restoration of local landscapes

We proposed a multi-layered landscape hiking trail, to try to enhance the landscape potential of Teglio. The design divides the path into four main experience sections: a forest section, a vine terrace section, a buckwheat field section, and a rocky trail experience. The path will not only connect the railway station to the Teglio, but will also connect to the hiking paths of the Sondrio region, diverting hikers from the wider hiking area to the Teglio, and using the Teglio as a node for hiking in the Sondrio region, promoting local tourism.

In conclusion, we invite tourists to use our trail and take part in this latent adventure

DESIGN CONCEPT

We proposed a **multi-layered landscape hiking trail**, to try to enhance the landscape potential of Teglio. The design divides the path into **four main experience sections: a forest section, a vine terrace section, a buckwheat field section, and a rocky trail experience**. The path will not only connect the railway station to the tagline, but will also **connect to the hiking paths of the Sondrio region**, diverting hikers from the wider hiking area to the Teglio, and using the Teglio as a node for hiking in the Sondrio region, promoting local tourism



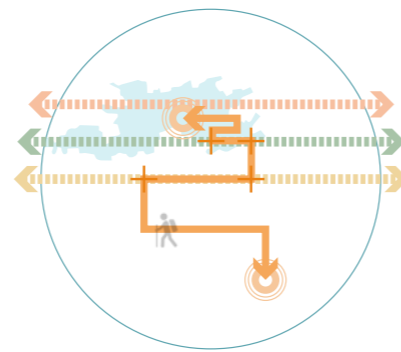
CURRENT STATUS

Existing regional hiking routes Crossing Teglio. We can take advantage of Valtellina's hiking tourism resources. Bringing visitors to Teglio



ISSUES OF CONCERN

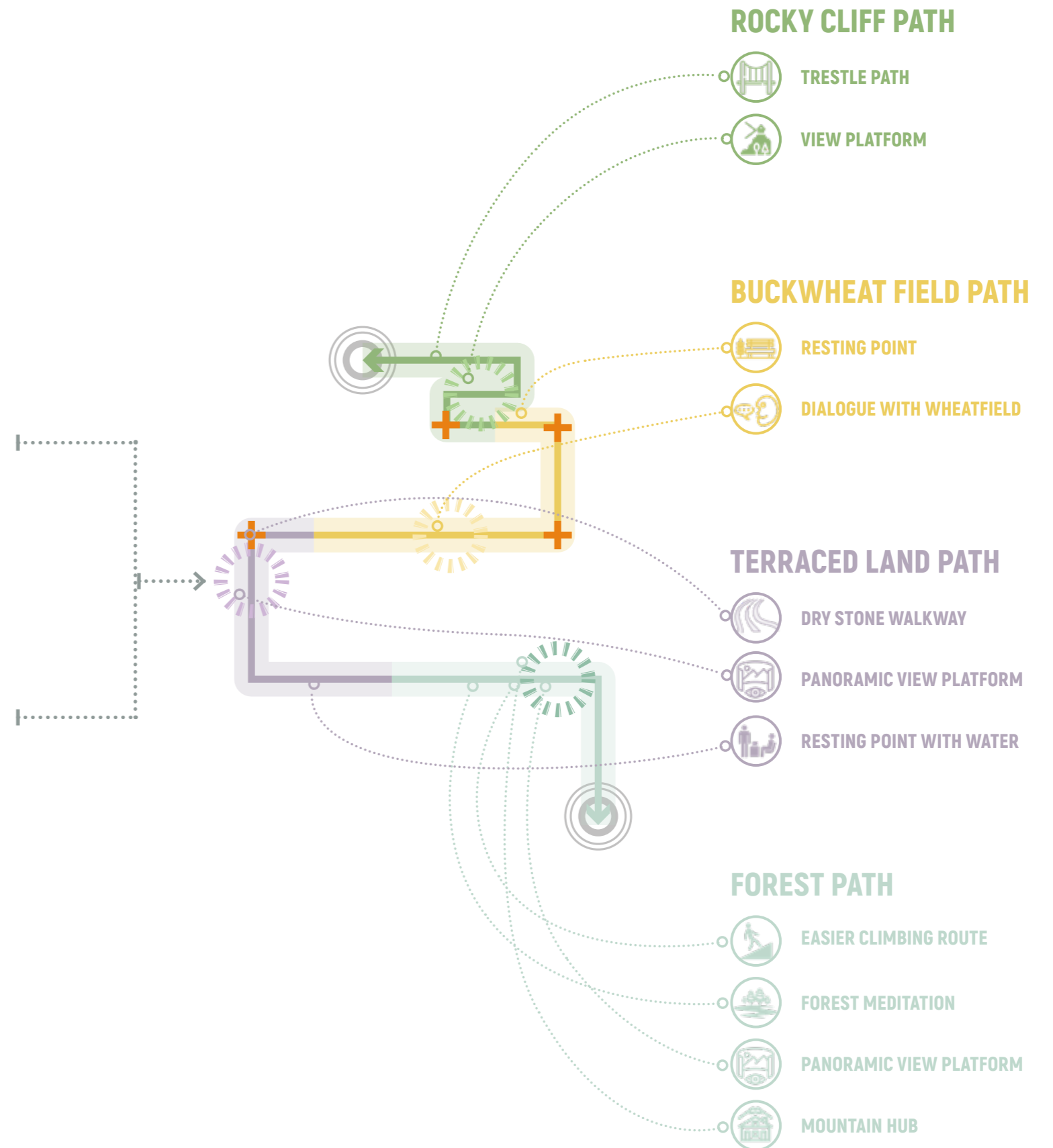
Linking Teglio and Tresenda railway stations, activating the neglected landscape on the Teglio's hill slopes














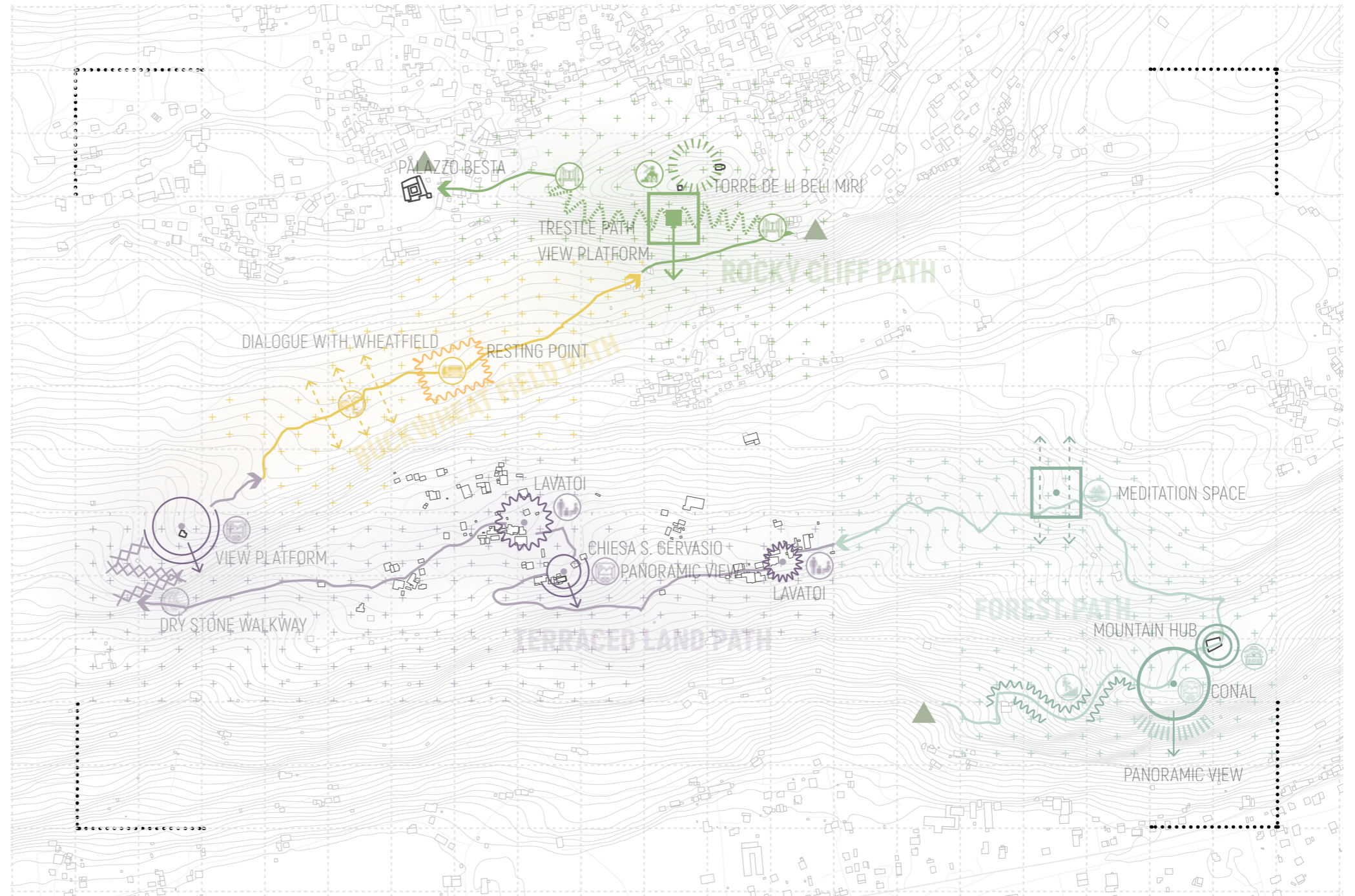
SOLUTION

A new hiking path from Tresenda to Teglio to create a Multi-Layered hiking experience, while connecting with the regional hiking path and making Teglio a junction

DESIGN STRATEGY

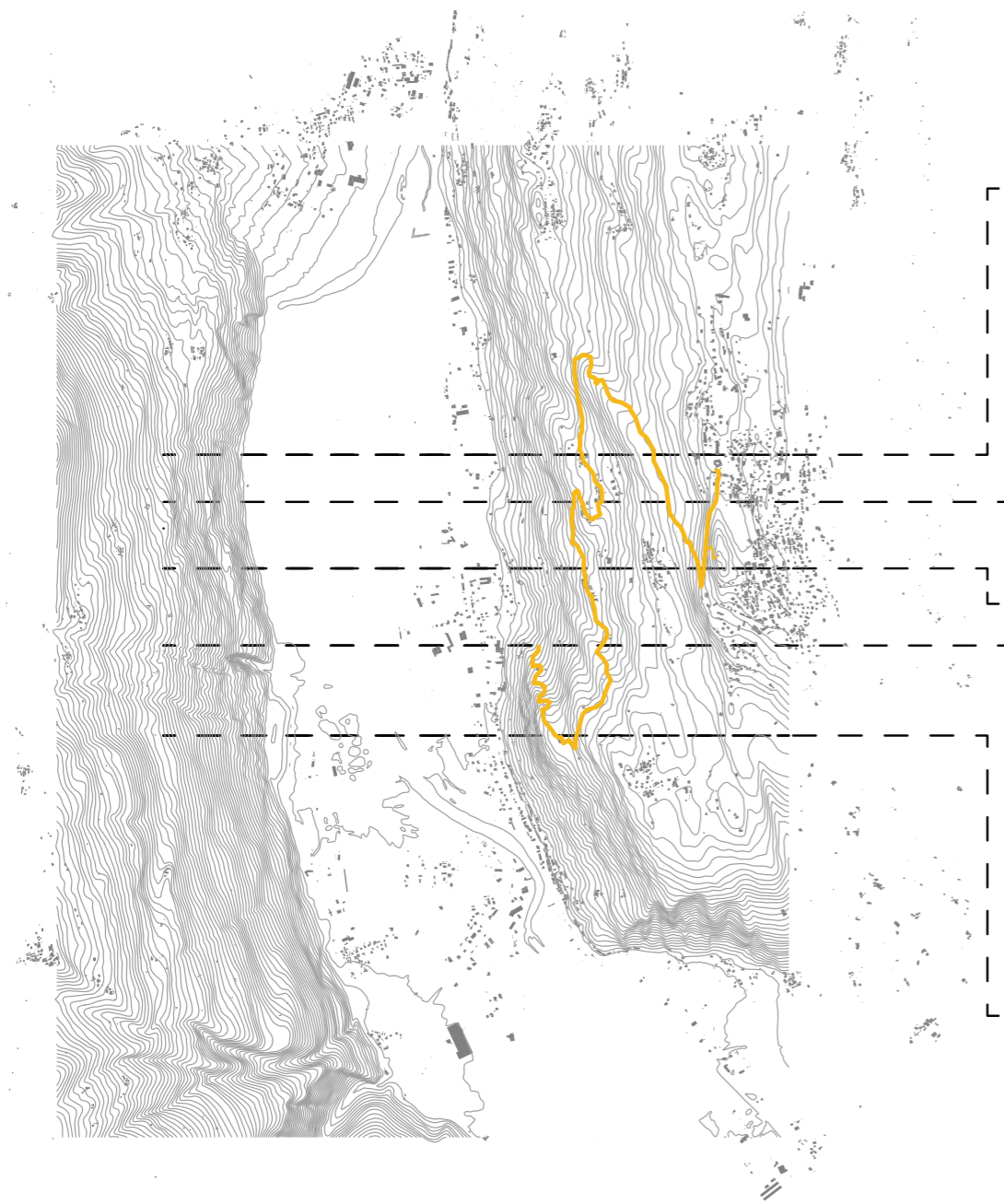


- EASIER CLIMBING ROUTE 
- FOREST MEDITATION 
- PANORAMIC VIEW PLATFORM 
- MOUNTAIN HUB 
- DRY STONE WALKWAY 
- PANORAMIC VIEW PLATFORM 
- RESTING POINT WITH WATER 
- RESTING POINT 
- DIALOGUE WITH WHEATFIELD 
- TRESTLE PATH 
- VIEW PLATFORM 



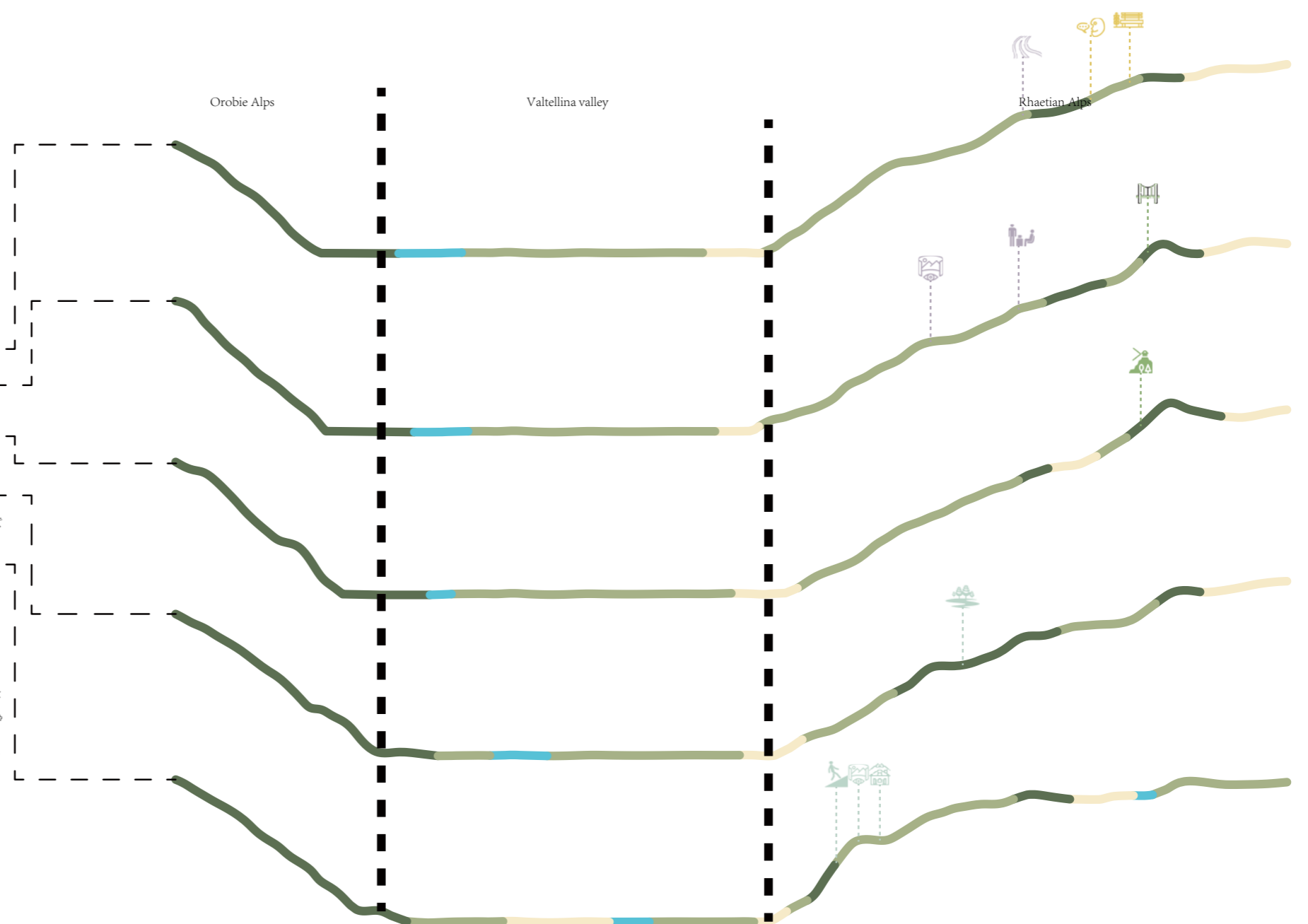
To optimize the walking experience, and at the same time invite the tourists to discover the potential of the landscape in Tgelio, some light interventions have been done on the way. Include reducing the difficulty of climbing, setting several points for specific landscape experiences, giving the tourist an opportunity to dialogue with the landscape

CONCEPTUAL CROSS-SECTION



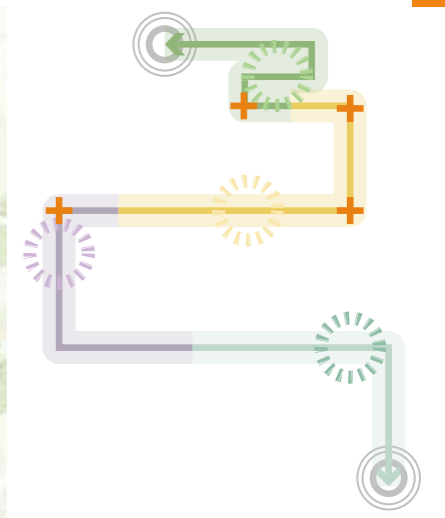
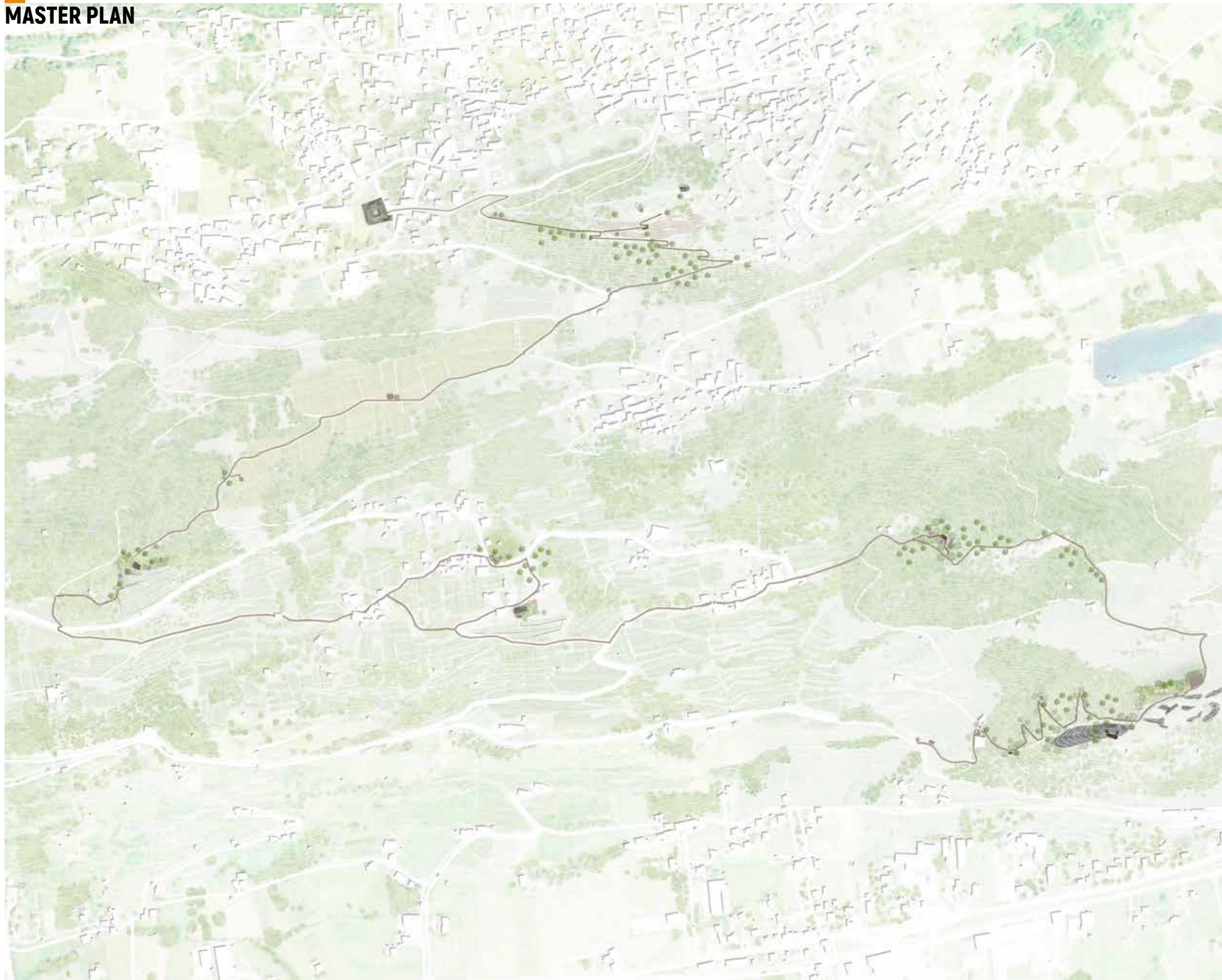
The relative position of the planned hiking path in the indication plan of the cross-section

CONCEPTUAL CROSS-SECTION



The relative position of each intervening point on the cross-section

MASTER PLAN



FOREST PATH

1.5 km
near 0.8 hour
HIKING DIFFICULTY

T

TERRACED LAND PATH

2.3 km
near 1 hour
HIKING DIFFICULTY

T

BUCKWHEAT FIELD PATH

1 km
near 0.5 hour
HIKING DIFFICULTY

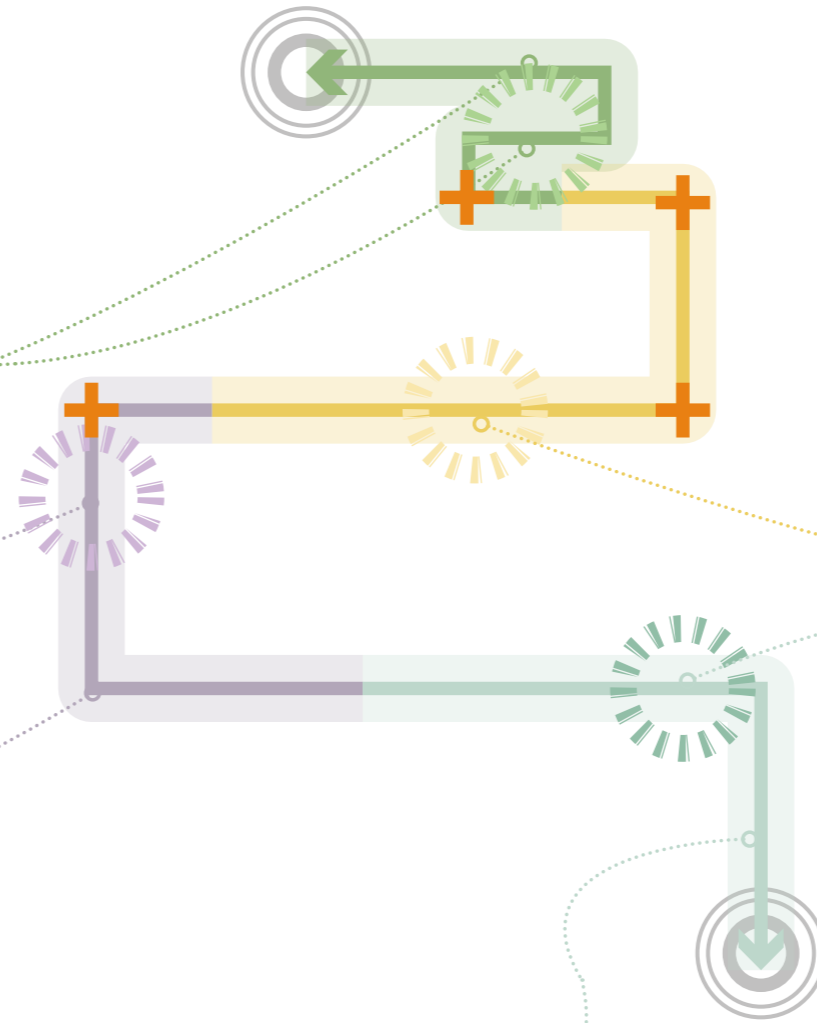
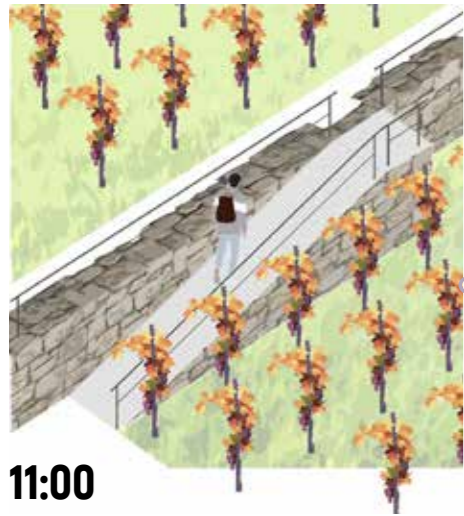
T

ROCKY CLIFF PATH

1 km
near 0.5 hour
HIKING DIFFICULTY

T E

A MORNING IN TEGLIO



06

OUR DESIGN PROPOSAL



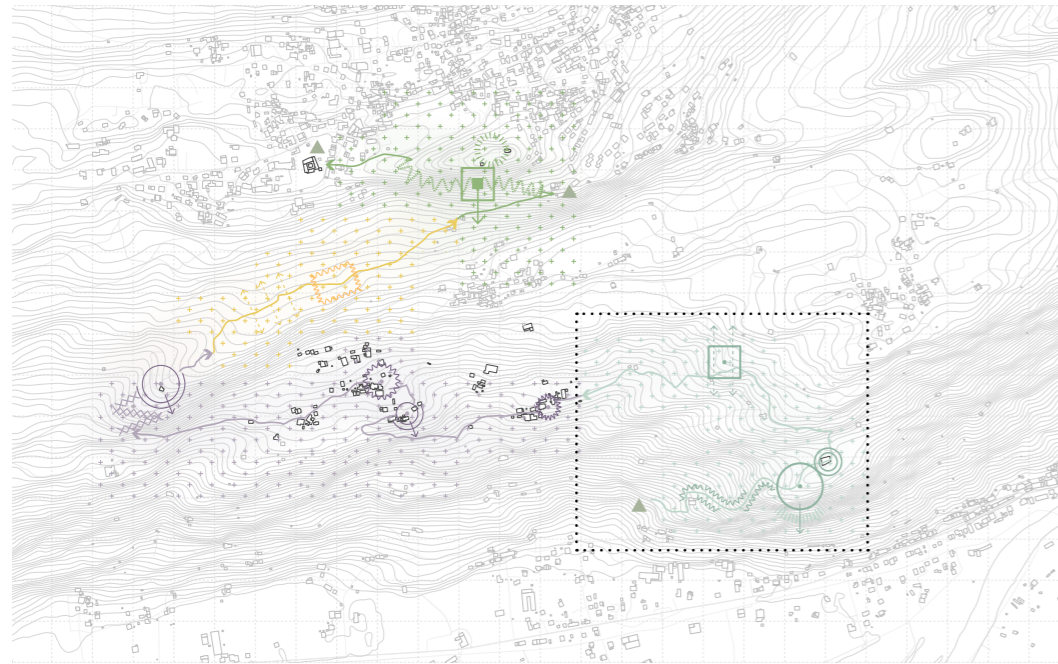
The purpose of our proposal is to make light interventions, maximize the use of local landscape characteristics, and preserve and utilize Teglio's landscape heritage as the main subject of our hiking experience. Increase the accessibility of hikers by building gentle slopes and trestle roads. The construction of viewing platforms provides a different recommended perspective than before. The appearance of trails and platforms beside stone walls and buckwheat fields allows hikers to interact with landscape elements. More possibilities. At the same time, we also reused some abandoned farmhouses to activate the plots, provide jobs, and increase the enthusiasm of residents to participate

We are guiding hikers to explore the landscape potential of Teglio

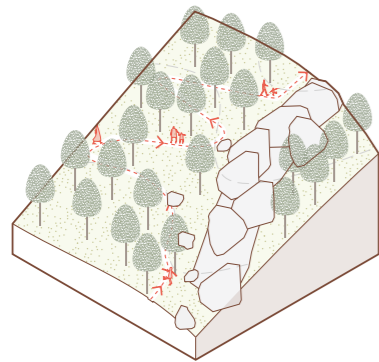


The forest path is the start of the adventure, walking on the path with a gentle slope, you will be in a dense forest with a cliff on one side. After a short rest on the platform in the forest, follow the path to the top of the cliff, with a panoramic view, the rocks below have sedimented the thousands of years' histories of Teglio, and you look at the valley, with the wind blowing into the tomorrow

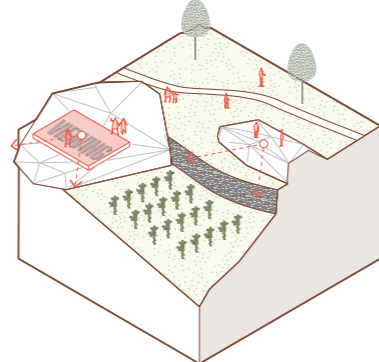
DESIGN PLAN



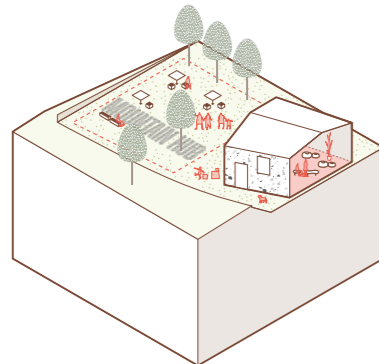
EASIER CLIMBING ROUTE



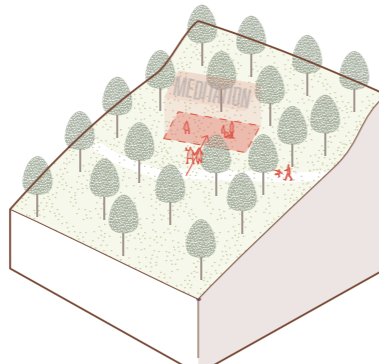
PANORAMIC VIEW PLATFORM



MOUNTAIN HUB



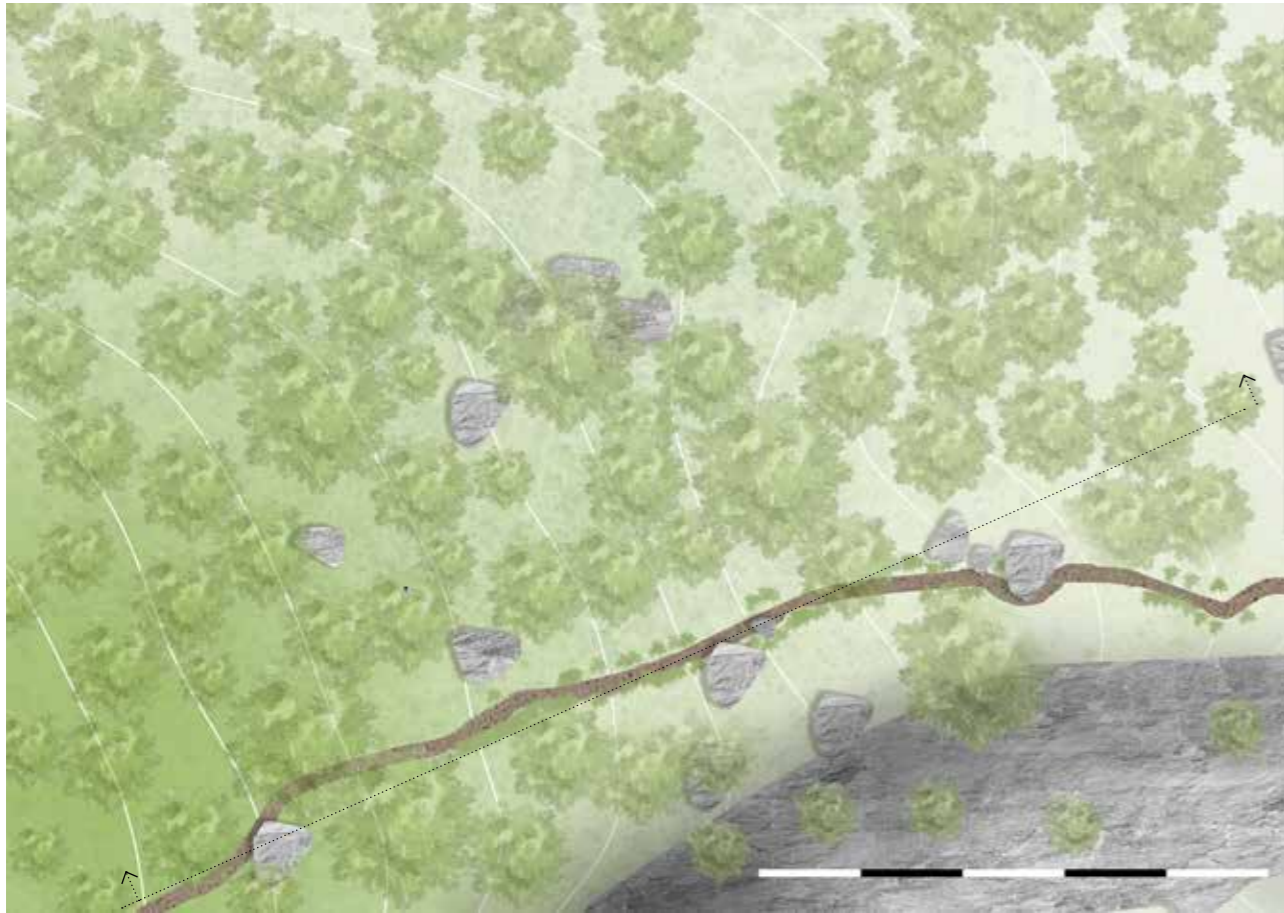
FOREST MEDITATION



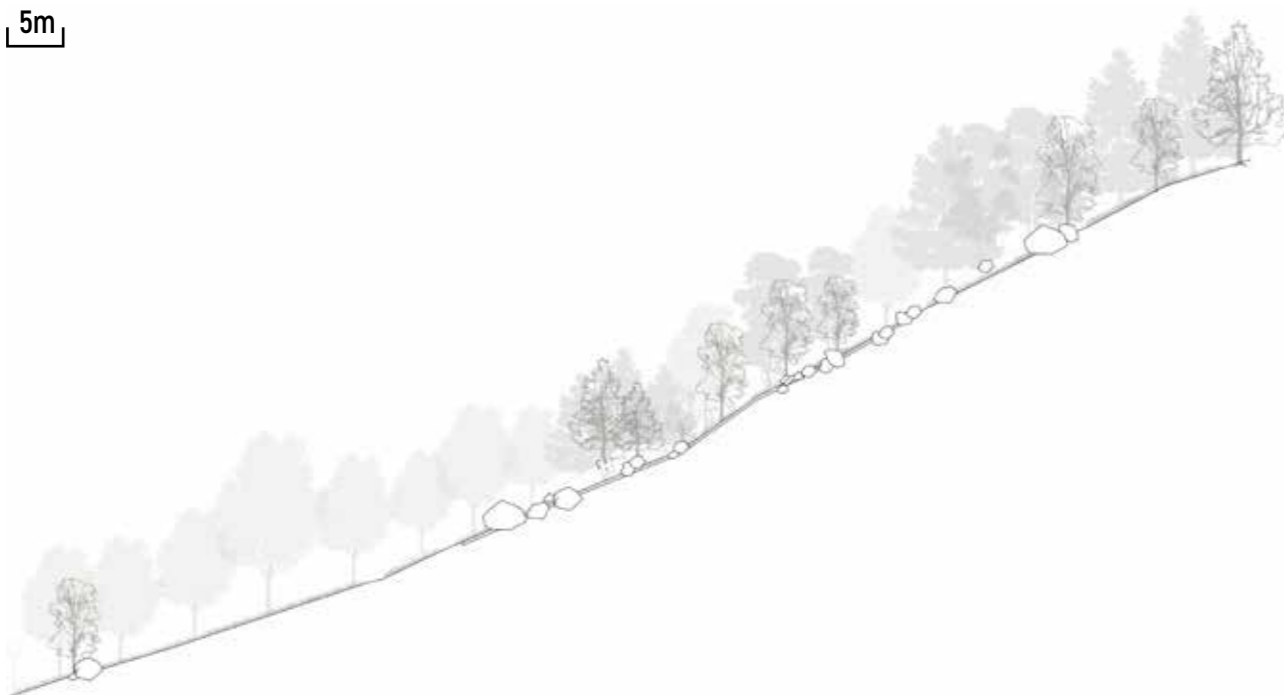
Take a cup of coffee from the mountain hub vicinal and find an open space beside the vine-covered farmland to sit down. It used to be the favorite picnic spot for Teglio's children, and now it returns with another look. Continue to move forward and enter another dense forest, which is extremely flat and there are no obstacles for tourists. You can also enter the forest, meditate quietly on the platform surrounded by trees, and then continue the journey

FOREST PATH: WALKING IN THE FOREST

WALKING IN THE FOREST: BEFORE PLAN

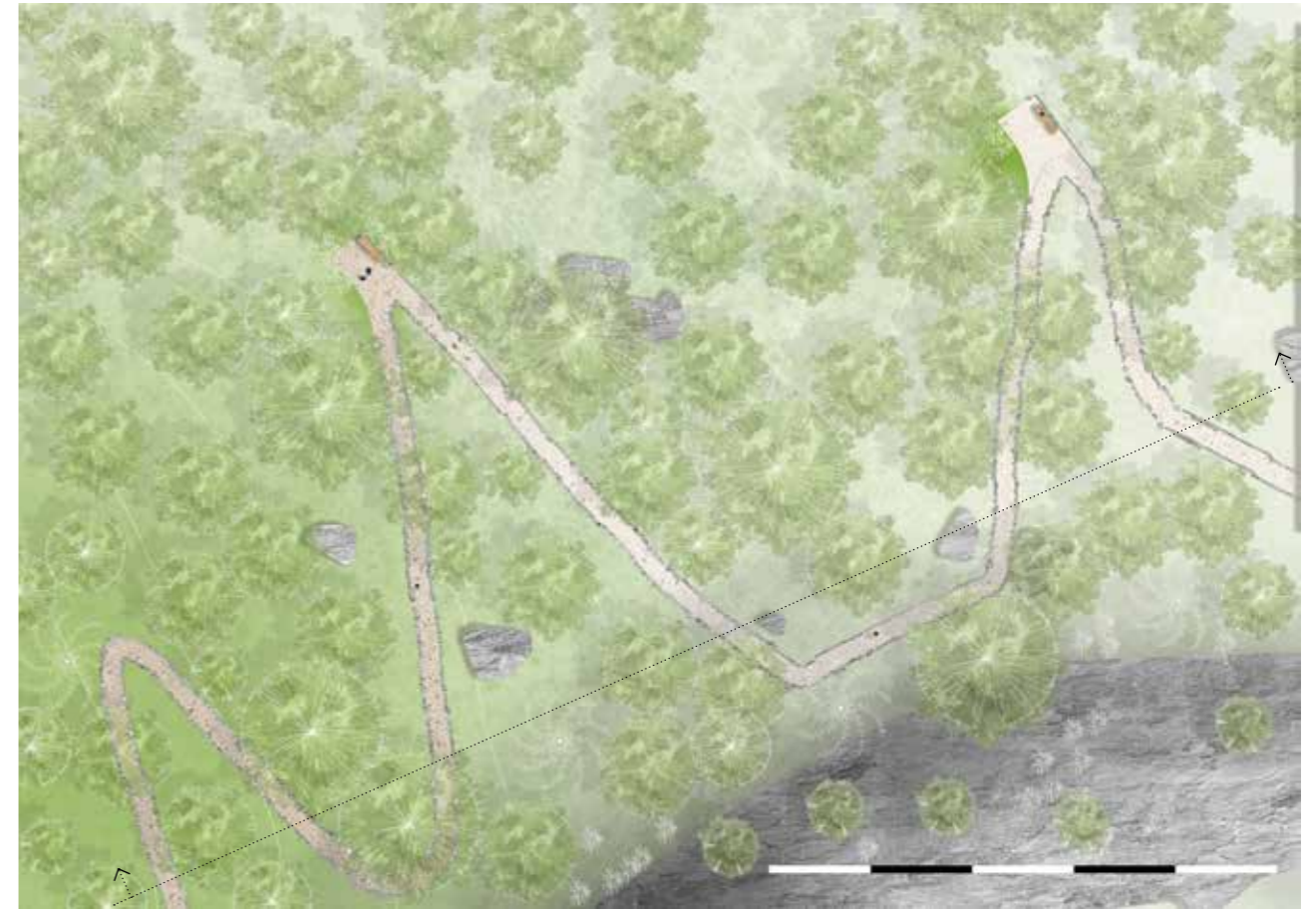


WALKING IN THE FOREST: BEFORE SECTION



The original path was full of rocks and the slope was extremely steep, which made hiking extremely difficult. Its quite a dangerous challenge experience, and at the same time the tourists would be too focused on the climbing process to ignore the surrounding unique forest landscape

WALKING IN THE FOREST: AFTER PLAN

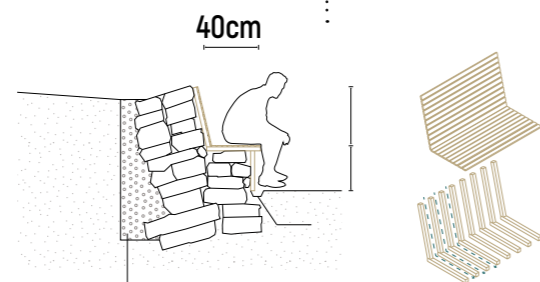


WALKING IN THE FOREST: AFTER SECTION



The new route reduces the slope by going up the zigzag line to make climbing easier. At the same time, two platforms are set up to provide resting areas and allow tourists to have more ways to experience the forest landscape

FOREST PATH: WALKING IN THE FOREST



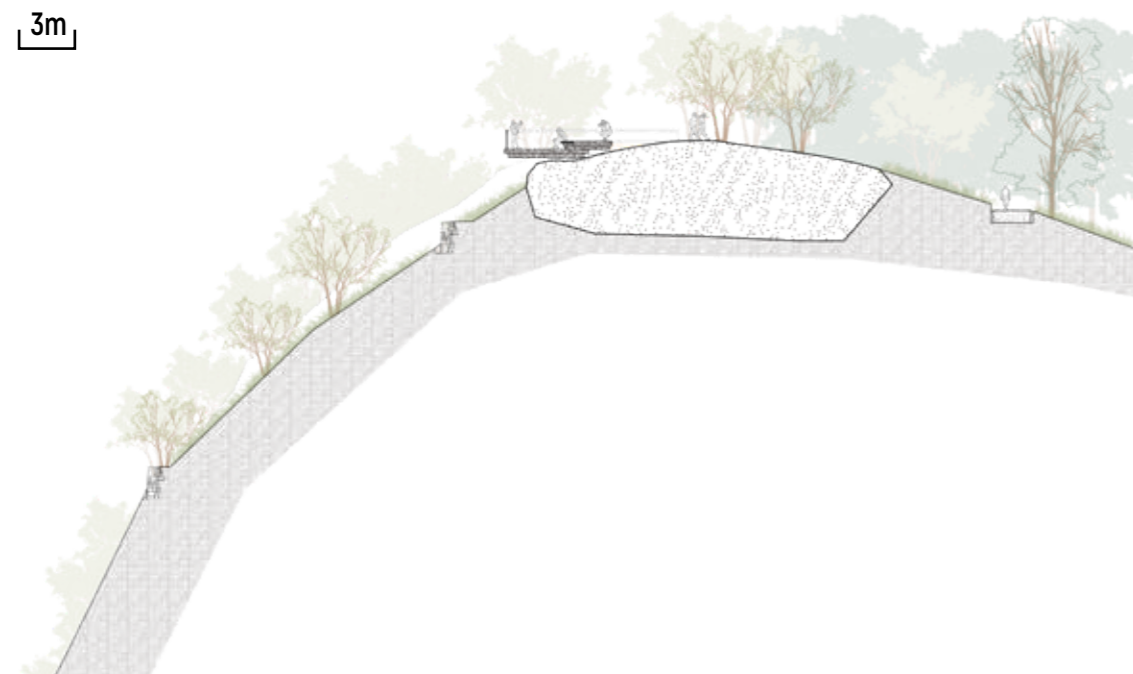
The previous road was almost perpendicular to the contour, with a steeper slope, and the road was scattered with fallen rocks; only a few farmers used the road. But in fact, it was an archaeological road full of adventures, where archaeologists had found stone monuments proving human civilization. Our design is to reroute the road to make it smoother and more suitable for hiking while clearing some of the boulders that pass through the road and setting up a resting space where hikers can feel nature and history

FOREST PATH: RESTING AND PICNIC IN CAVEN

THE VIEWING PLATFORM PLAN



THE VIEWING PLATFORM SECTION



The top of the arc-shaped platform is flush with the top of the rock, with no obstacles for passing, and the link between these two is reinforced from multiple directions below to ensure safety. After enjoying the view from the top, take a rest and have a cup of coffee, then you could continue your journey.

FARMHOUSE RESTAURANT PLAN

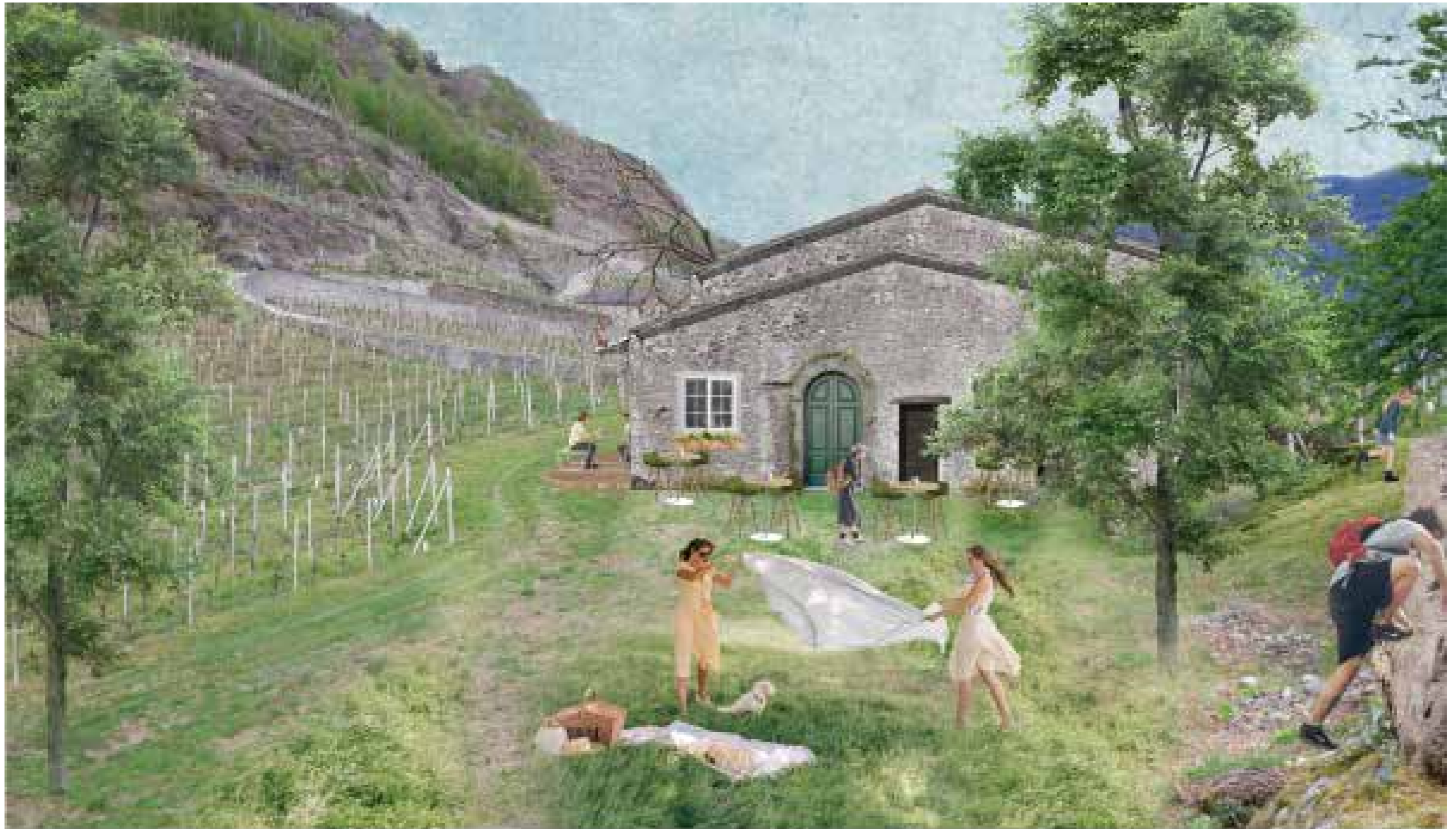


FARMHOUSE RESTAURANT SECTION



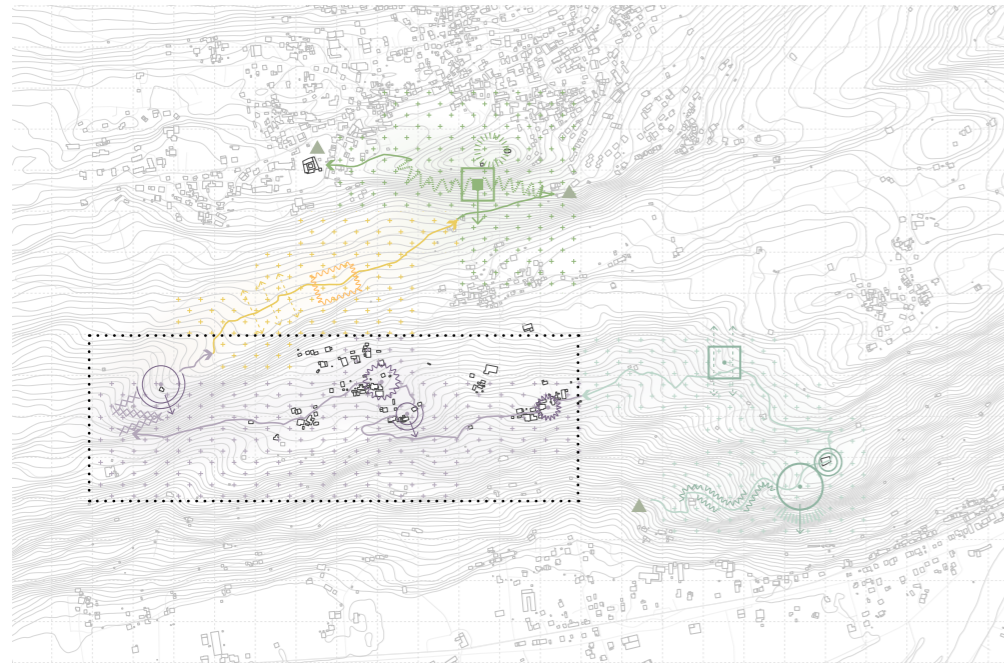
The mountain hub used to be an abandoned farmhouse, we try to restore the building and use it to activate the surrounding open space. There will be a little backyard for the users of the mountain hub, and some landscape elements like chairs which could be inserted into the rocks, will be set placed in the area, to invite the tourist to use different ways to experience the landscape potential here.



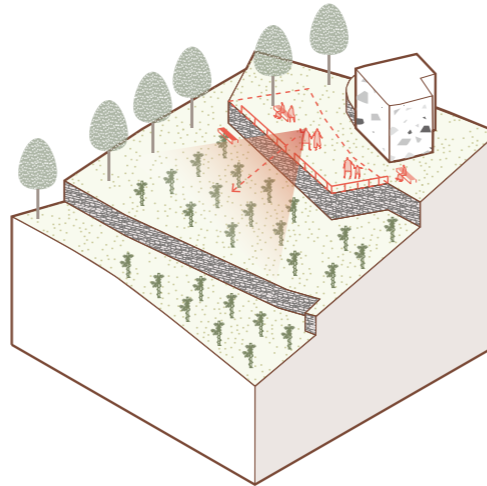


TERRACED LAND PATH

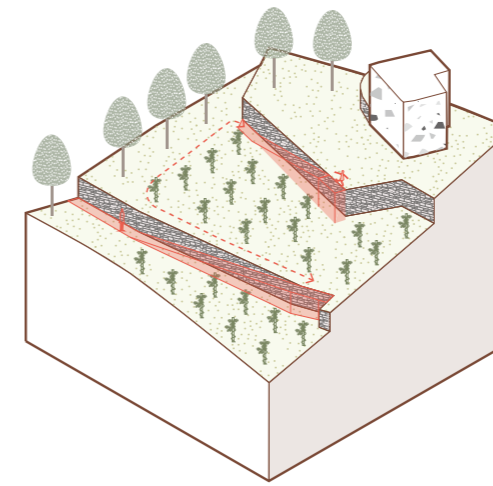
2.3 km near 1 hour HIKING DIFFICULTY



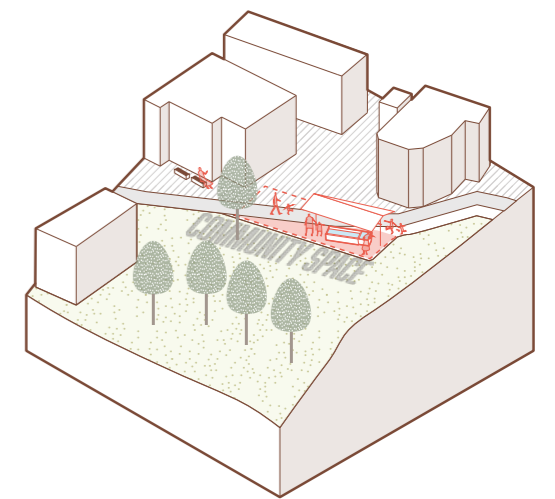
PANORAMIC VIEW PLATFORM



DRY STONE WALKWAY



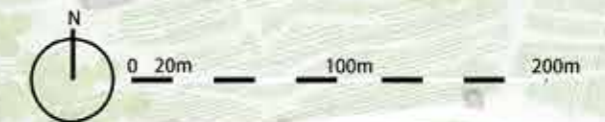
RESTING POINT WITH WATER



The moment you walk out of the forest, you come to the terraced path. Walking through the scattered settlements, on one side is the panoramic picture of the valley, and the dry stone wall overlaps on the other side

Get close to them, feel the natural and artificial imprints of time on their bodies, or find out whether there are imprints engraved by the ancient people, and say hello to the little life that grows in between the blocks. You will find that dry stone walls are Landscape elements that are alive

DESIGN PLAN



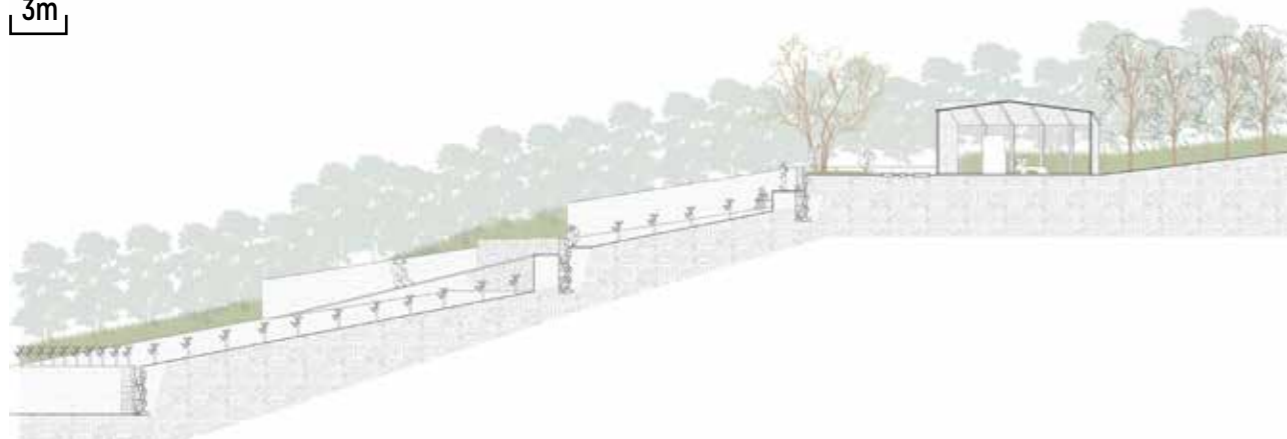
TERRACED LAND PATH: CORNAL

FARMHOUSE RESTAURANT PLAN



FARMHOUSE RESTAURANT SECTION

3m



The terrain here in Cornal is not flat, so we took advantage of the detour and gentle slope to make it easier for tourists to walk onto the platform. The gentle slope is close to the stone wall, on the premise of not affecting the terraced field landscape and agricultural planting itself, it is possible for tourists to experience the unique Cornal, as the terminal of this part, sums up all the landscape elements here, walks along the stone wall and up to the platform, you can stay here for a while, sit in the wooden pavilion looking at the scenery of the river valley, or be interested to look at the rocky display boards placed, would be some good adjustments before going on the road



Wooden benches are placed at the gently sloping corners and on the platforms to provide visual balance. Inside the pavilion is the display panel made of local stone, which vividly shows the history of Teglio's dry-stone wall

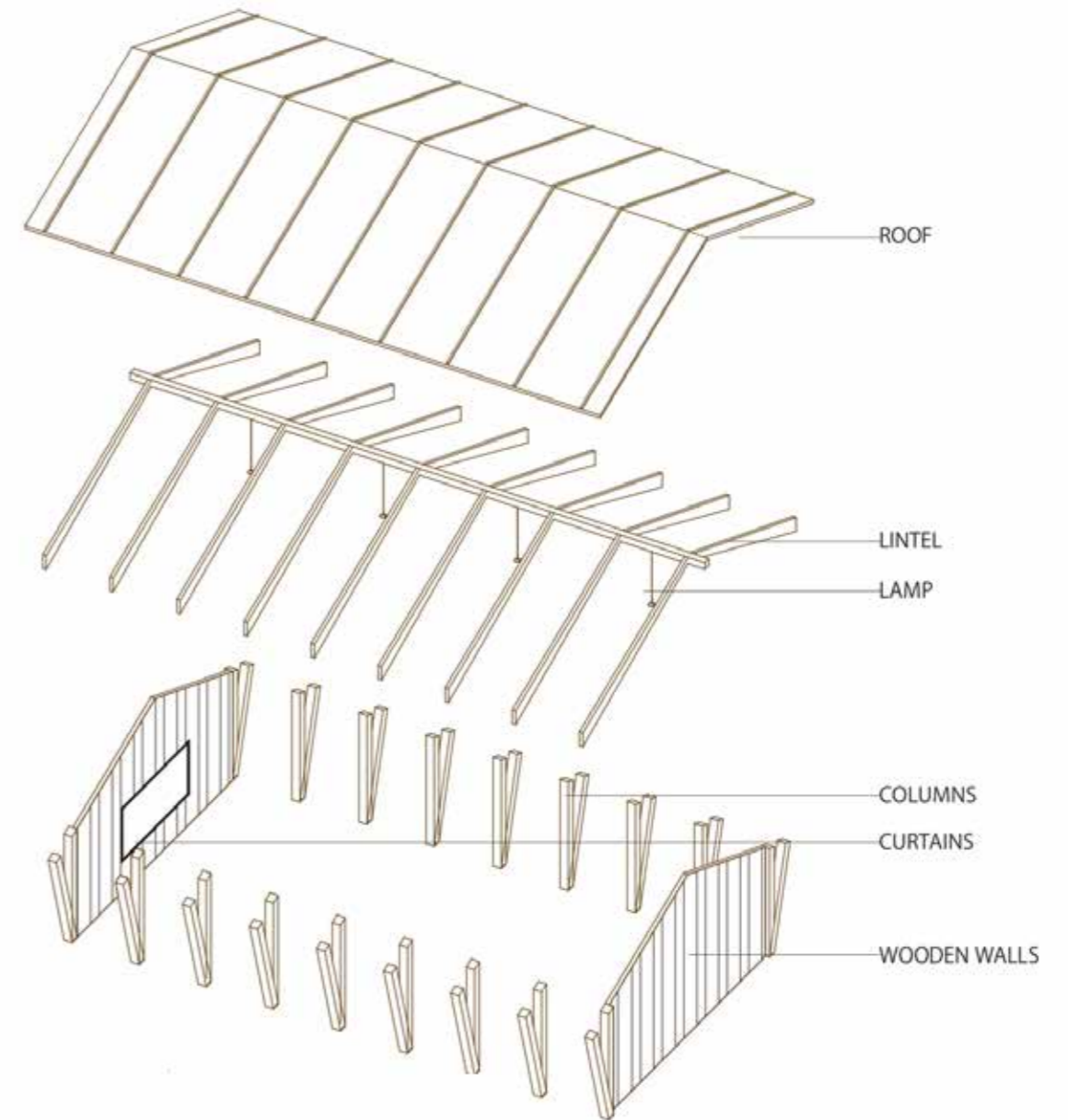


A VIEW OF THE PAVILION



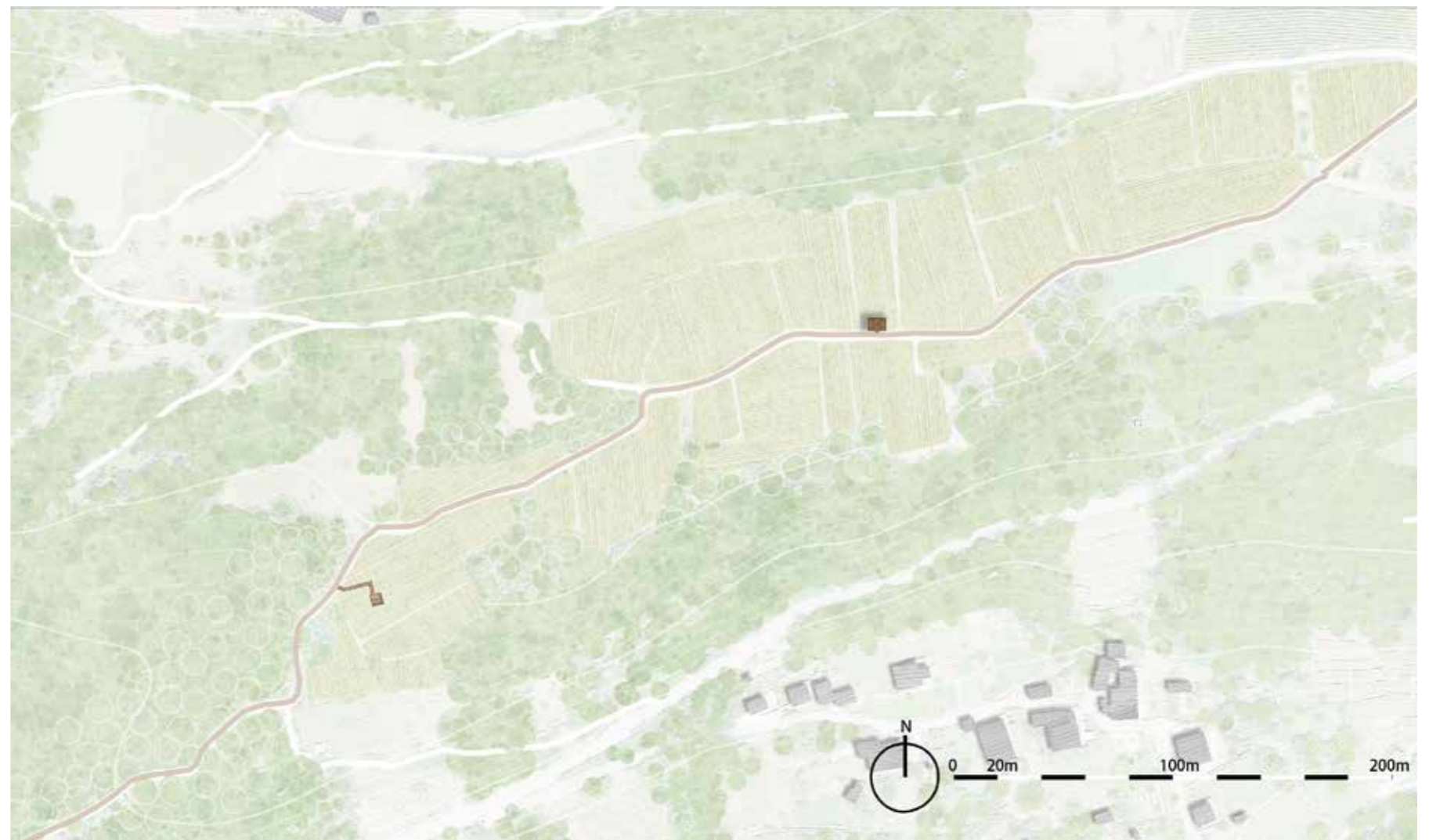
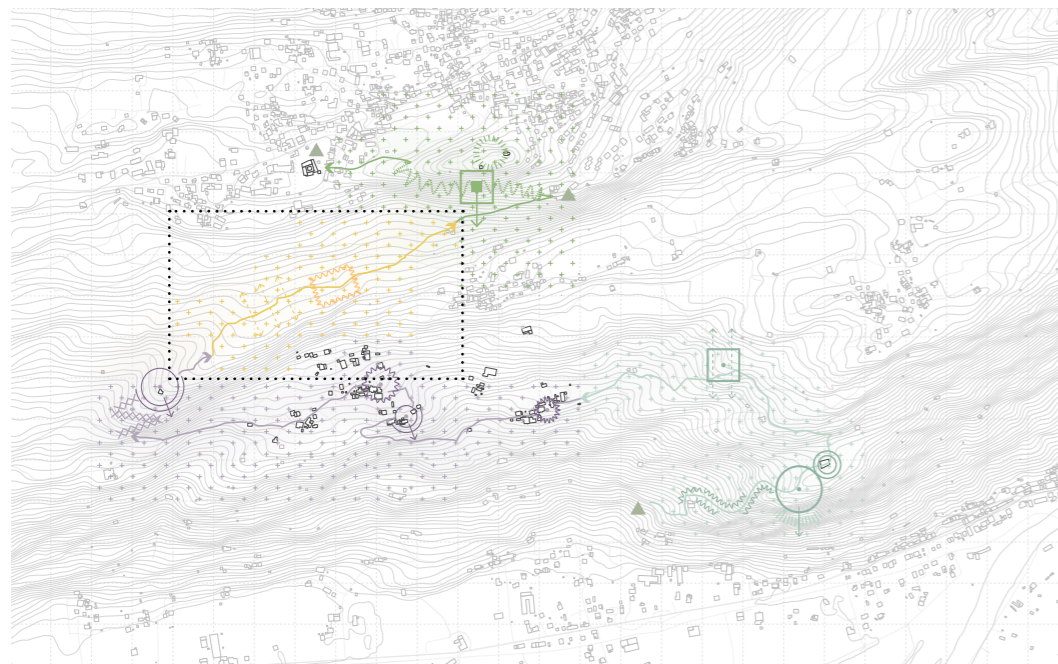
The wooden pavilion is open on three sides, the side facing the platform can enjoy the scenery of the valley, and the interior is an exhibition area with local stone display panels to show the history of the stone walls and rocks engravings here

STRUCTURES OF THE PAVILION

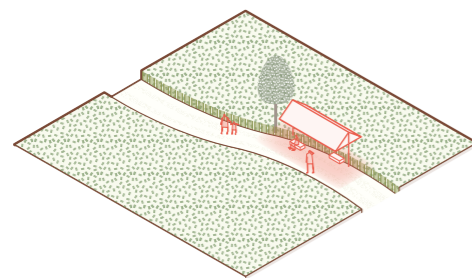




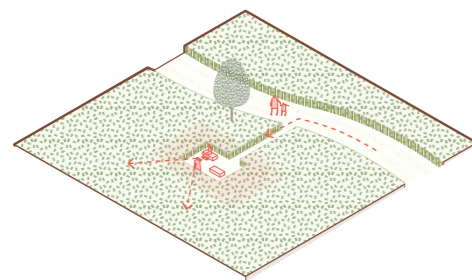
DESIGN PLAN



RESTING POINT



DIALOGUE WITH WHEATFIELD



Farewell to the Cornal's stone walls and wooden pavilion, after walking along the stone canal in the forest for a while, you will soon be surrounded by buckwheat fields

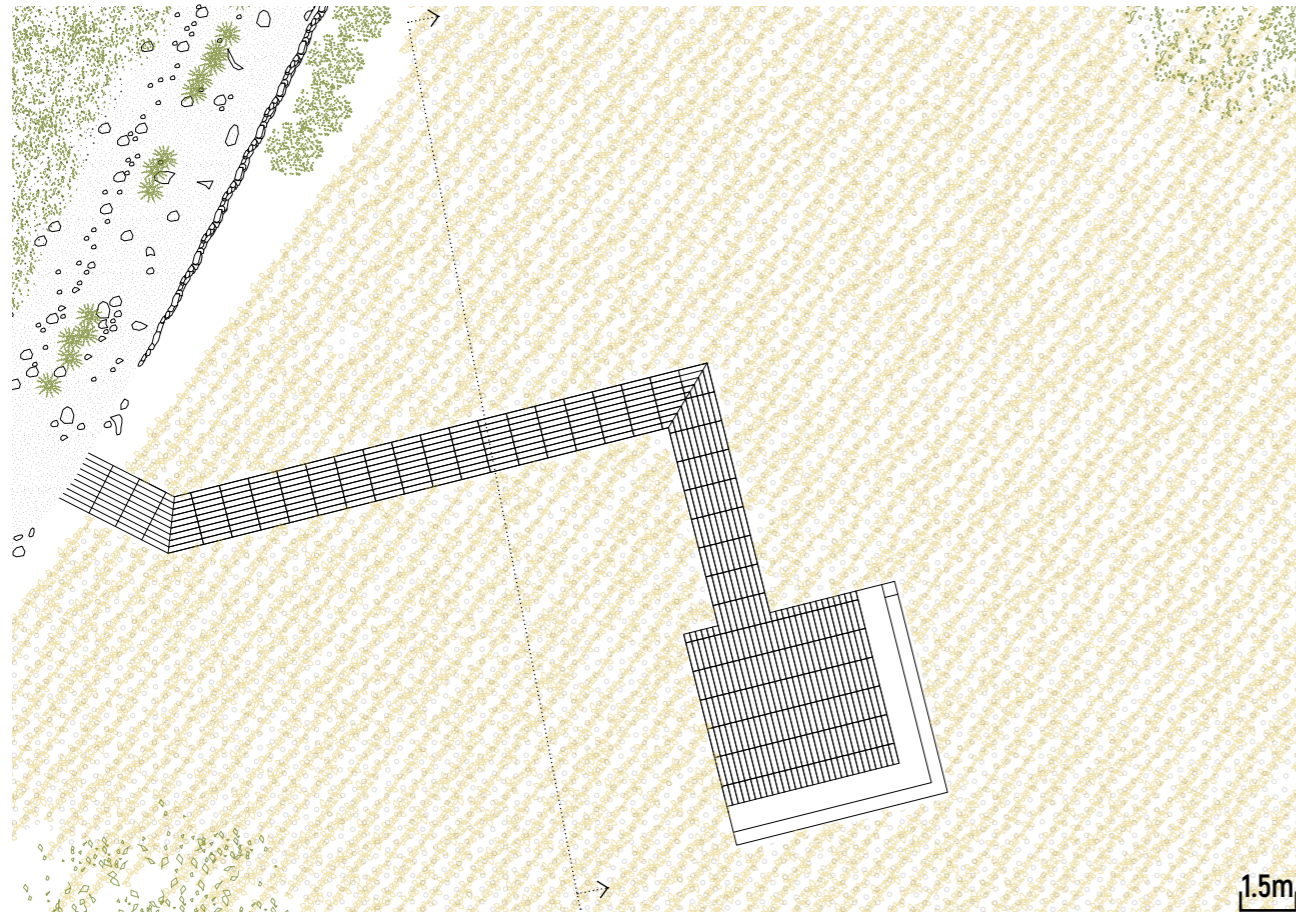
The large plains for the cultivation of this local characteristic plant make people feel as if they are in an alpine meadow, with an open view in front of them. Turn your face to the river valley, the Rhaetian Alps slopes are behind you, and inside your view in the distance there are snow-capped mountains of the Orobic Alps, plants change with altitude

Walking up and down the dirt road in between the farmland, you can find our first intervention here, the platform surrounded by buckwheat. Take the wooden path to step onto it, you may observe the plants' appearance, or take a few satisfactory photos in front of the frame, all with the premise not destroying the buckwheats themselves

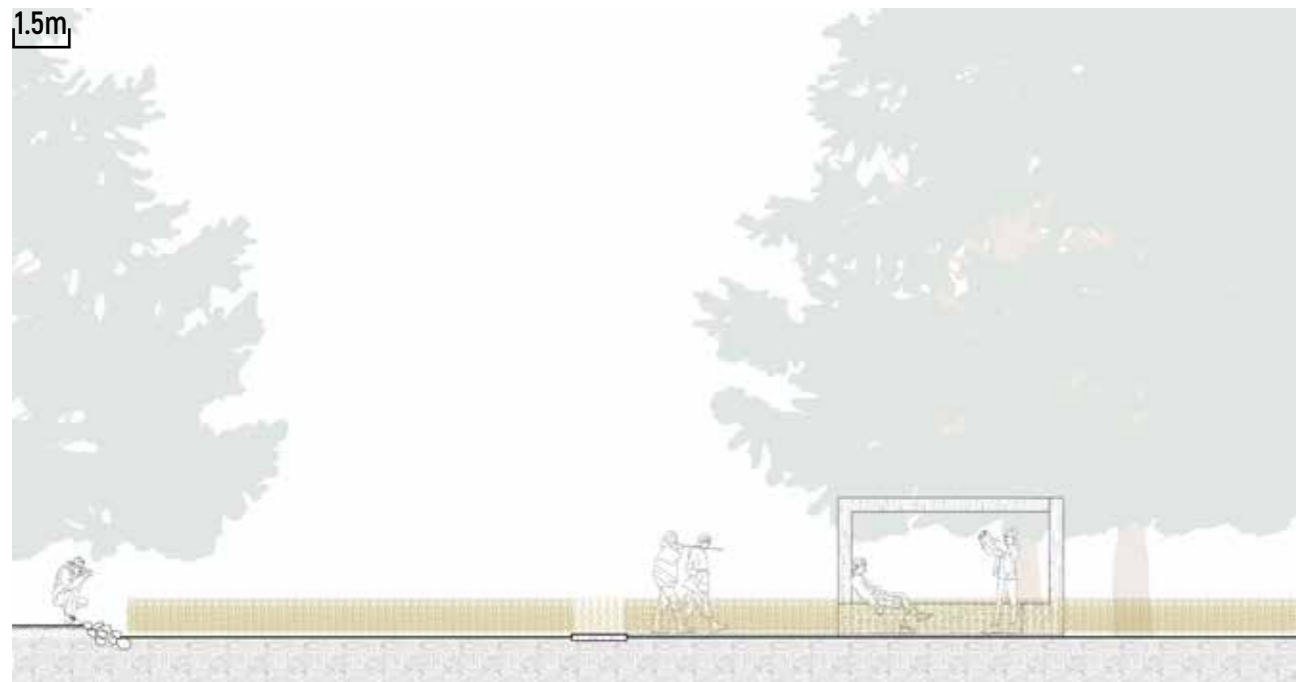
Not far from it, a wooden kiosk by the roadside comes into view, with a pitched roof and only one side closed. A window was created to guarantee the view towards the Rhaetian Alps. You can have a rest here, and enjoy the changing landscapes of buckwheat fields in different seasons

BUCKWHEAT FIELD PATH: FRAME AND KIOSK

FRAME PLAN

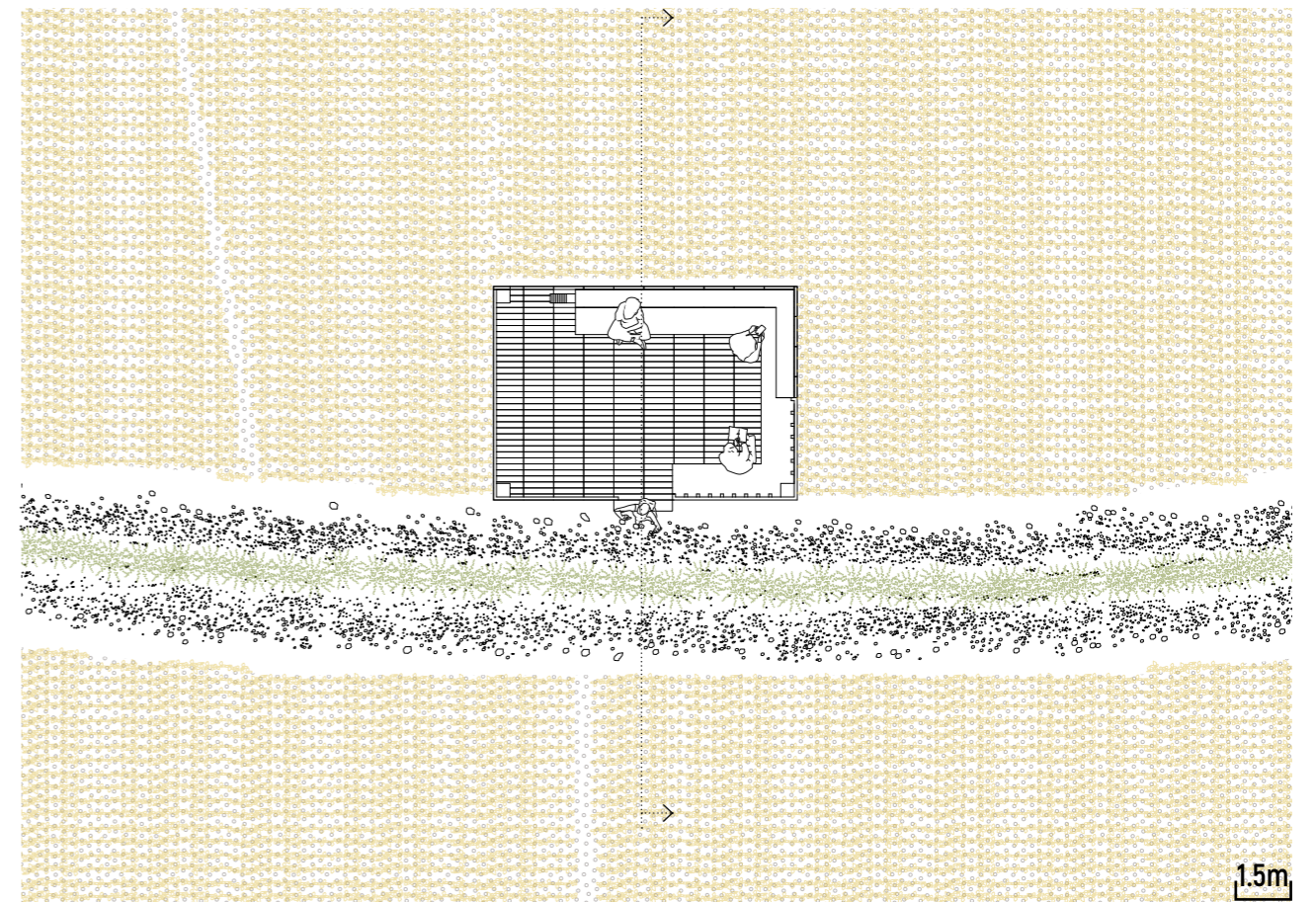


FRAME SECTION



The frame in the buckwheat field linked by wooden paths allows you to get close to the plants and feel the surrounding atmosphere. The viewfinder can be used as a resting place or as a background for shooting

KIOSK PLAN



KIOSK SECTION

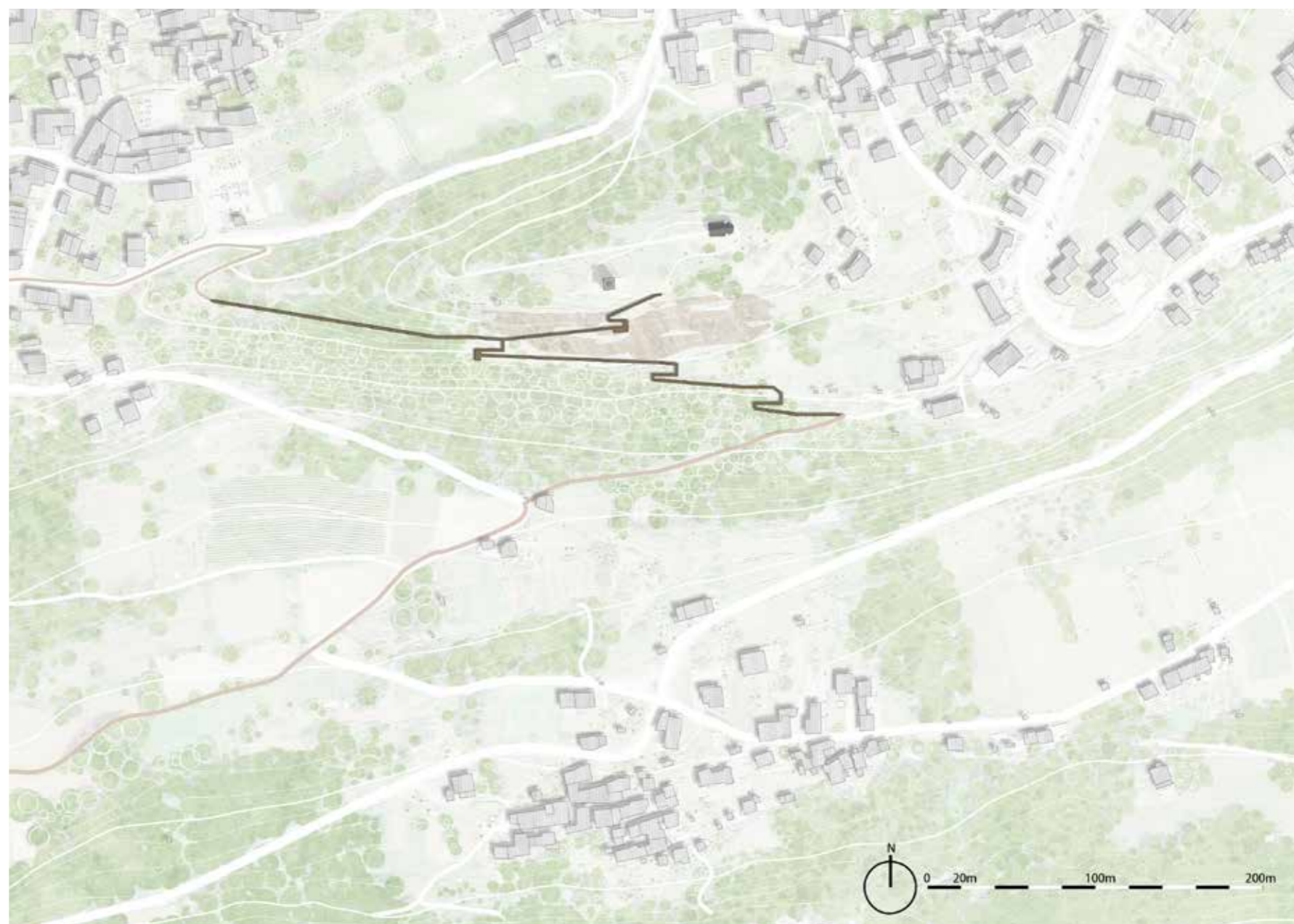
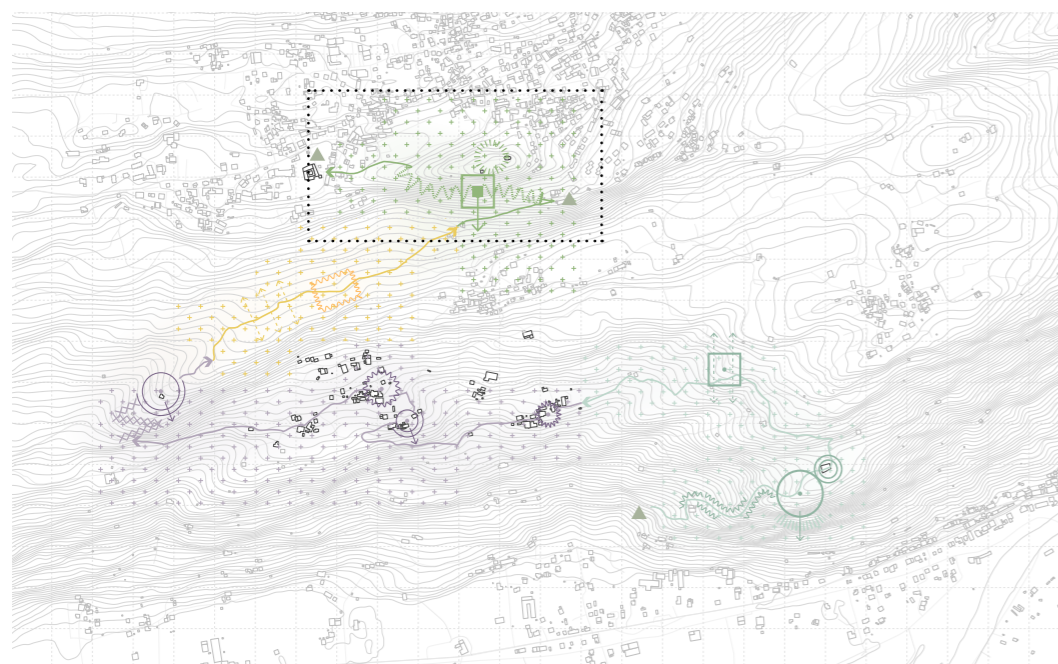


A small wooden kiosk surrounded by buckwheat fields, with a semi-open structure and windows on the wall to enjoy the view of the distant mountains





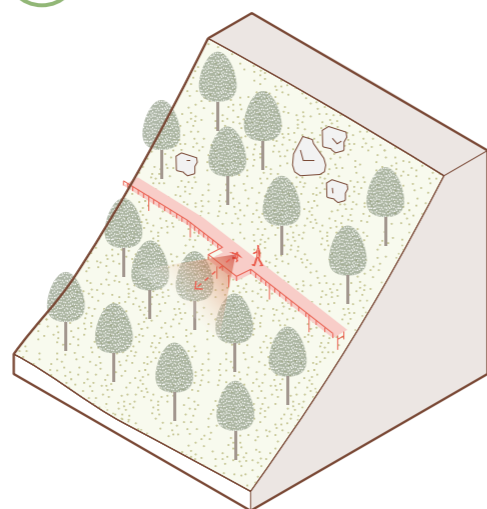
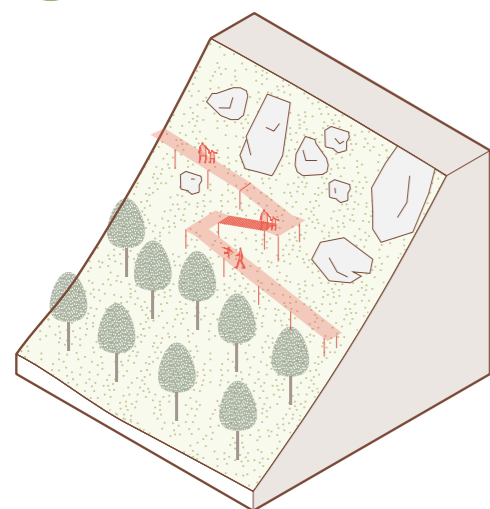
DESIGN PLAN



TRESTLE PATH



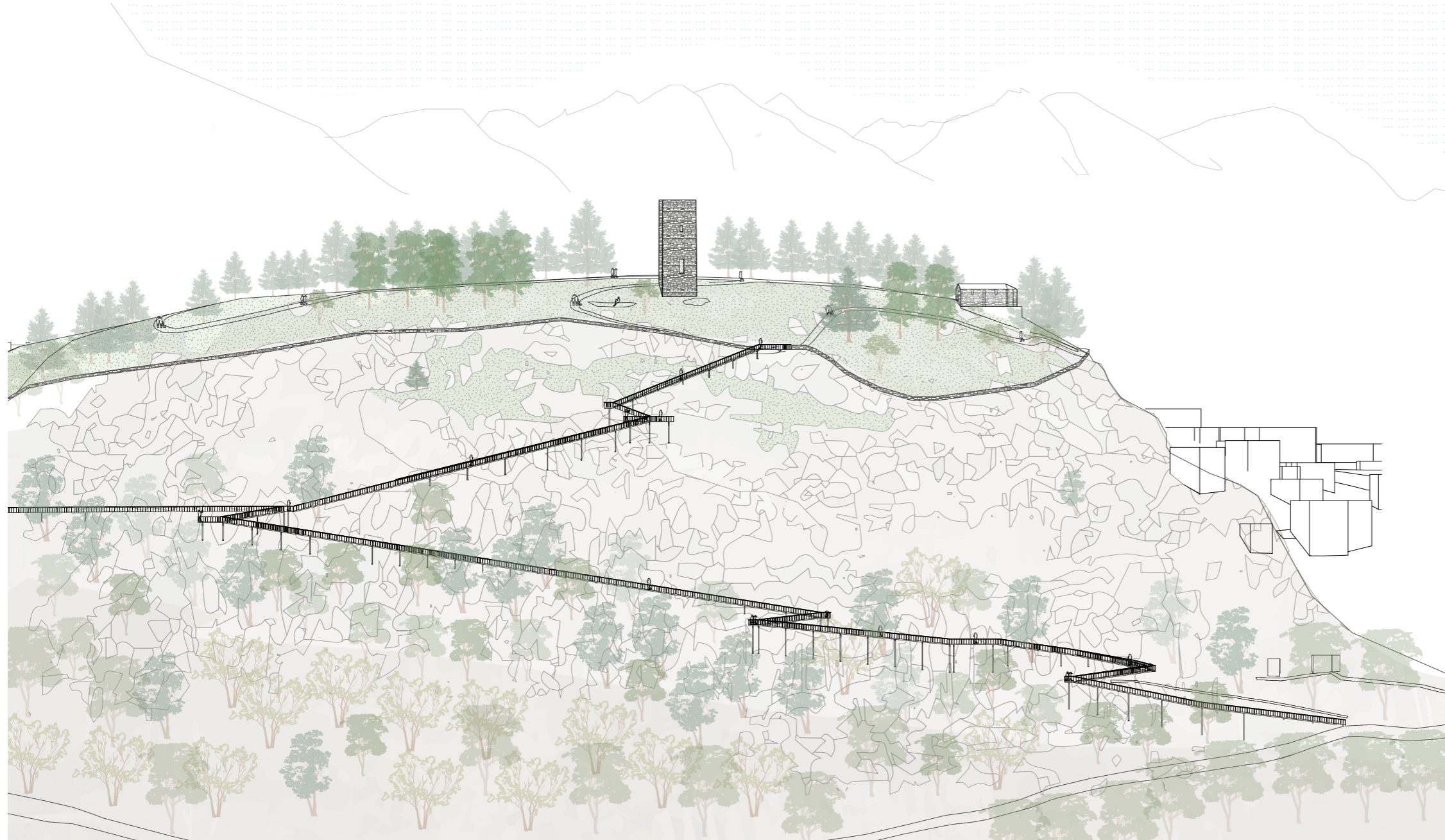
VIEW PLATFORM



Leaving the buckwheat field, and going for the final ascent to the top of the hill would be definitely impressive. Follow the signs at the intersection to enter the mountain bike trail, and after going up for a while, you will see the entrance of the trestle path. Walking along the trestle path, breaking through the cover of the forest, the views suddenly open up: walking on the top of the canopy, one side is a steep cliff, and the other side has a wide line of sight, with a panoramic view of the valley

ROCKY CLIFF PATH

TRESTLE PATH ELEVATION



The trestle path climbs up gently along the rocky cliff and would be divided into two branches, one leads to the entrance of Parco Alpino, and the other leads to the Torre de li Beli Miri on the top of the hill

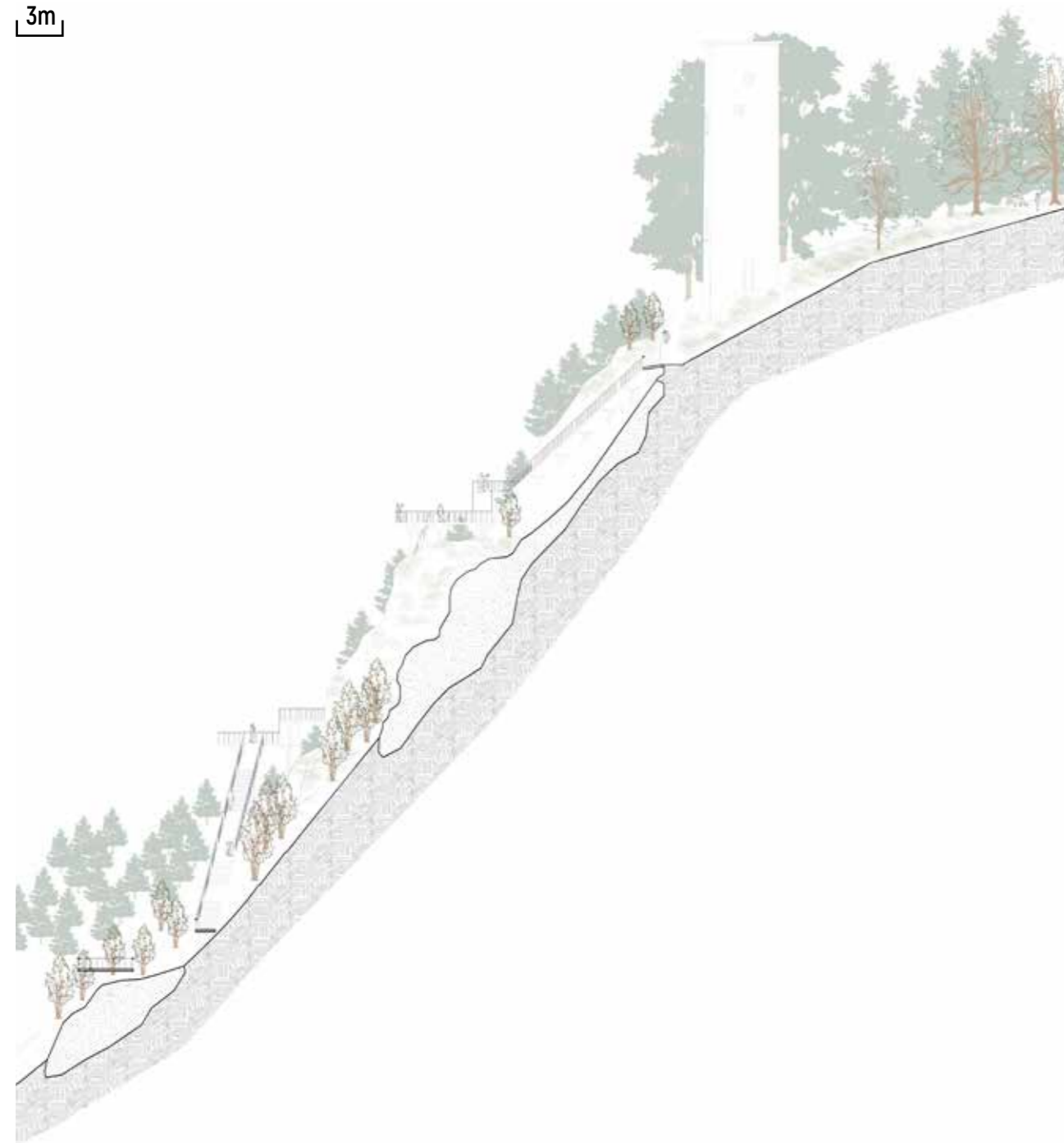
There are viewing platforms on the two nodes of the trestle path. As one of the commanding heights in this area, tourists can lean against the cliff and overlook the panorama of the valley. You can go up the steps and climb to the top in one breath to reach Torre de li Beli Miri or walk slowly towards Palazzo Besta after overlooking the whole valley from the viewing platform.

This is the end of the adventure, but not the end of the journey, from here you can access the trail network, choose a new hiking route to start, or take a break to enjoy the tranquillity of the quiet countryside

Welcome to Teglio

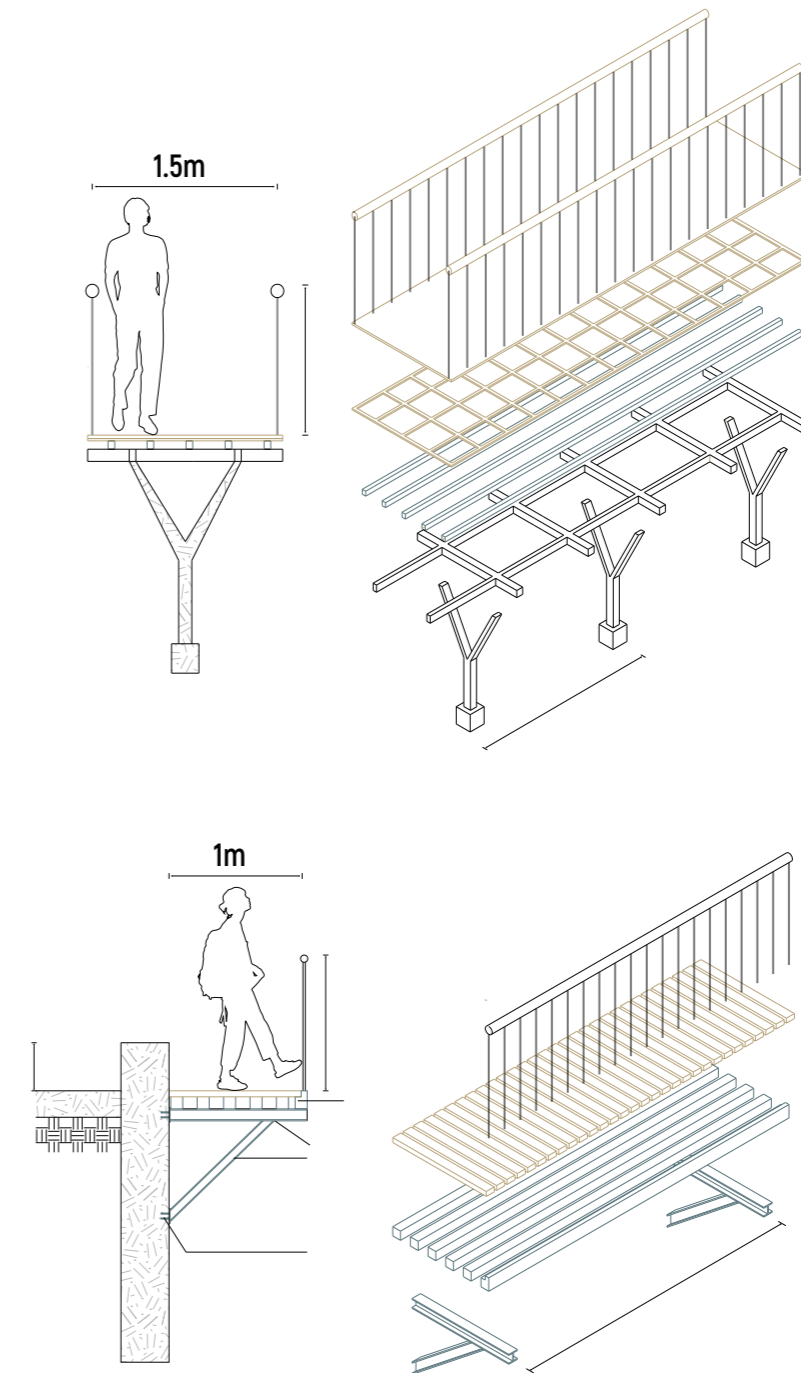
ROCKY CLIFF PATH

TRESTLE PATH SECTION



To reduce the difficulty of climbing, we used the zigzag path and steps, but the road to the Torre de li Beli Miri is still relatively steep, we recommend that this section of the path is open to more athletic hikers

TRESTLE PATH STRUCTURE



We took two different approaches to the detailed design of the teammate stacks. In the place near the rock wall, the way of embedding the structure into the rock was adopted, which can let visitors feel the road rock more closely. The design of the trestle is a multi-layer structure, which helps to maintain its stability. And local wood is used as the main material, so as to better integrate with the natural environment

ROCKY CLIFF PATH: VIEWING POINT



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