

Abandoned Islands

San Giuliano
Surface 0,011 km²
Use: Cloister XII c.
Fort XIX c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: State

Campalto
Surface 0,02 km²
Use: Fort
Garbage dump XX c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Bad
Property: State

Lazzaretto Nuovo
Surface 0,09 km²
Use: Cloister XIII c.
Leper hospital XV c.
Fort XIX c.
Current use: Association centre
State of conservation: Good
Property: State

San Secondo
Surface 0,012 km²
Use: Cloister XI c.
Powder magazine XVI c.
Leper hospital XVI c.
Cloister XVI c.
Military station XVII c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: State

San Michele
Surface 0,16 km²
Use: Cloister X c.
Prison XVIII c.
Current use: Cemetery
State of conservation: Good
Property: State

Trezeze
Surface 0,005 km²
Use: Fort XVIII c.
Industrial plant XX c.
Current use: Industrial plant
State of conservation: Good
Property: State

San Giorgio in Alga
Surface 0,013 km²
Use: Cloister XI c.
Prison XVIII c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: Private

Santa Maria della Grazia
Surface 0,04 km²
Use: Cloister XIII c.
Powder magazine XIX c.
Hospital XX c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Good
Property: State

San Servolo
Surface 0,048 km²
Use: Cloister VIII c.
Mental hospital XVIII c.
Current use: Research center
State of conservation: Good
Property: Province of Venice

San Lazzaro degli Armeni
Surface 0,05 km²
Use: Cloister IX c.
Armenian culture center XVIII c.
Current use: Armenian culture center
State of conservation: Good
Property: Private

San Clemente
Surface 0,067 km²
Use: Cloister XII c.
Mental hospital XIX c.
Current use: Hotel
State of conservation: Good
Property: Private

Lazzaretto Vecchio
Surface 0,025 km²
Use: Cloister XIII c.
Leper hospital XV c.
Military station XIX c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Partially restored
Property: State

Sacca Sessola
Surface 0,160 km²
Use: Storage XVIII c.
Hospital XX c.
Current use: Scientific research
State of conservation: Good
Property: Municipality of Venice

Santo Spirito
Surface 0,025 km²
Use: Cloister XII c.
Military station XIX c.
Powder magazine XX c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: Private

Sant'Angelo della Povere
Surface 0,005 km²
Use: Cloister XI c.
Powder magazine XVI c.
Military station XVIII c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: State

Poveglia
Surface 0,072 km²
Use: Village VI c.
Magazine XVII c.
Leper hospital XVIII c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: State

Podo
Surface 0,004 km²
Use: Fort
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: Private

Ex Poveglia
Surface 0,0038 km²
Use: Fort
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: Private

Fisolo
Surface 0,005 km²
Use: Fort
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: Private

Ottogno Abbandonato
Surface 0,0025 km²
Use: Fort XVI c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: State

Ottogno Alberoni
Surface 0,002 km²
Use: Fort XVI c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: Private

Ottogno di San Pietro
Surface 0,003 km²
Use: Fort XVI c.
Current use: Abandoned
State of conservation: Ruin
Property: Private

Poveglia



- 421: The island was a refuge for people fleeing from Padua and Este during the barbaric invasions
- 809: Pippino's invasion, the island was abandoned in the retreat to Rivo Alto (Rialto).
- Late IX century: the island was inhabited by about two hundred Venetian families
- IX century: the Doge Orso Partecipazio granted many privileges. In less than a century, the community of Poveglia grew larger: more than eight hundred houses were built and the island became rich in vineyards and salt pans.
- 1378: Poveglia becomes an autonomous republic governed by a ducal gastaldò and seventeen councillors.
- 1379: During the War of Chioggia, the fort was built, in defense of the island, called **Ottogno**, which is still visible; for safety reasons **inhabitants were transferred to the Giudecca**
- XV century the island was still abandoned
- 1527: the "Magistrato alle Ragioni Vecchie", who looked after the interests of Poveglia, offered unsuccessfully the island to the Camaldolesi for the construction of a convent.
- 1661: It was proposed the Povegliani to rebuild buildings, but they refused.
- 1777: The island becomes **transit station and sanitary control of the crews of the ships and cleaning of goods**
- 1793/1799: Due to the plague broke out on two ships, the island was used as a **temporary leper hospital**.
- 1805/1814: the island was finally converted into a **hospital**. Following the Napoleonic edict was demolished a church dedicated to San Vitale and the adjacent bell tower was used as a **lighthouse**
- XX century, the island was equipped with **maritime quarantine station** for crew and passengers coming from ports where they had been cases of epidemic. In subsequent years, the sanitary complex was converted into a convalescent **nursing home**.
- 1968: The nursing home was decommissioned and after a short period abandoned the island was given as a **grant to a farmer** who cultivates the fields.
- 2013: **listing of the island** that is currently abandoned
- 2014: birth of a non-profit association "Poveglia per tutti" in order to participate in the selection of the State Property in order to win possession of the island for 99 years and allow public use. On May 13, 2014, the day of the public offers, Louis Brugnaro, owner of Umama, made the best offer: 513 000 EUR. The Commission of the State Property considered unbidding the offer.
- 2015: **Poveglia is still abandoned**

Republic of Venice
French domination
Austrian domination
Kingdom of Italy

Gates of Venice

Spread around the old city, the smaller islands for centuries defending the lagoon. Forts, monasteries, infirmaries, powder magazines, hospitals, now mostly abandoned. Guardians of the Venetian Republic for centuries, fought enemies and epidemics. Today forgotten, for sale, will continue to safeguard the city or become private gardens of wealthy owners? Will they defend Venice from future dangers? Customs for mass tourism or access to a new Disneyland?

Despite the set back, from the heart of the city, these islands have played a key role in the safeguarding of Venice.

Batteries: Bael del Lovo, Carbonera, Tessera, Campalto Trezze, Bell, former Poveglia and Fisolo built during the republic key part of the defense system, was first fortified by the French and then by the Austrians, with installation of powder magazines and barracks. Later during the First and the Second World War used as radiotelegraph stations and anti-aircraft artillery.

Hospitals: Lazzaretto Vecchio, New Lazzaretto, S.Servolo, Grace, San Clemente and Sacca Sessola were used for hospitalization of sick people mainly to limit the spread of infectious diseases.

Powder magazines: Madonna del Monte, and St. James in Palado storage gunpowder lonatane the city to prevent fires.

Monasteries of San Francesco del Deserto, San Lazzaro degli Armeni and San Michele in isola still exist despite the closure ordered by Napoleon and all the monasteries.

How can these islands regain a place in the future of Venice?

