



**POLITECNICO
DI MILANO**

Hill, scenery, connection

**The project of reconstruction of the remains to build new
conection between the Valeggio and Borghetto**

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Abstract

Valeggio, a city by the river Mincio. In the center of the veneto region. The upper reaches are the famous resort garda lake. To the east is Verona, the capital of the veneto region. South of the cultural ancient city mantova. The Mincio River starts from Lake Garda and passes through Valeggio. Its special location makes borghetto and velggio. From the history of the post-AD era, there have been wars. The princes of each road are divided. Relying on the rivers and mountains, it has created castles and bridges that have been preserved to this day. The top of the castle is divided into borghetto and valeggio. In ancient wars, the walls and fortresses separated the areas of influence. The castle was silently destroyed during the war and the earthquake. The top of hill still retains the tower and the abandoned foundation. The hills between borghetto and valeggio are not well connected.. The tower of the castle can only be used for visits. The large area behind the castle was abandoned due to the construction of private villas, and the entire mountaintop lost its vitality. The area that occupies the best picturesque of Valeggio is abandoned. The solution studied in this paper is to activate the connection between the two places by reusing the mountaintop. Re-revitalize the top of the scarigelo castle Scarigelo, vialla Nuovoloni Sberna, villa Zamboni. By reusing the monuments, we will attract tourists and citizens to the top of the mountain and use the top of the hill. Revitalize the area through the historical and geographical advantages of the hill itself.

Key words

Valeggio ,Borghetto,Hill,Picturesque,Revitalize

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Hill between the Valeggio and Borghetto.

CHAPTER. 1 :WHERE

Abstract

Location is one of the most important features of every city. He influenced the establishment of the city and the development of the city. The historical cause of each city is based on its location. In the course of history, they interacted and produced the cities of today. One of the focuses discussed in this article is location. The location determines what he will become, the impact of the city on it and ultimately his impact on the city.



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1.1 Valeggio's position and its advantages.

Valeggio is 27 km from Verona (compared to the capital is in a south-west position), is crossed by the river Mincio and borders the province of Mantua.

It is also crossed by the Virgilio canal and the Seriola Prevaldesca (XVI century, by the Venetian Republic [4]); respectively to the right and to the left of the hydrographic Mincio, two irrigation canals that arise from the Mincio at the artificial barrier in the hamlet of Salionze (about 6 km north of the capital). Its

location is in the center of the three cities. These three cities can be seen as a triangular tourist area. Every year, it attracts a large number of tourists to visit.

Lake Garda ;Lach de Garda in Lombardy and Trentino; lago de Garda in Veneto [lago de garda]), is the eldest Italian lake, with an area of about 370 km² (third for depths after Como and Maggiore). Hinge between three regions, Lombardy (province of Brescia), Veneto (province of Verona) Trentino-Alto Adige (province of Trento), is parallel to the Adige, from which it is divided by the massif of Monte Baldo. In the north it is narrow as a funnel while in the south it widens, surrounded by moraine hills that make the landscape sweeter. The lake is an important tourist destination and is visited every year by millions of people.



Garda lake

Verona is a city on the Adige river in Veneto, Italy, with approximately 257,000 inhabitants. It is one of the seven provincial capitals of the region. It is the second largest city municipality in the region and the third largest in northeast Italy. The metropolitan area of Verona covers an area of 1,426 km² (550.58 sq mi) and has a population of 714,274 inhabitants. It is one of the main tourist destinations in northern Italy, owing to its artistic heritage and several annual fairs, shows, and operas, such as the lyrical season in the Arena, the ancient amphitheater built by the Romans. Two of Shakespeare's plays are set in Verona: Romeo and Juliet and The Two Gentlemen of Verona. It is unknown if Shakespeare ever visited Verona or Italy at all, but his plays have lured many visitors to Verona and surrounding cities. The city has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO because of its urban structure and architecture.



Arena of Verona

Mantova is an Italian town of 49 445 inhabitants (127 569 in the whole urban area) , capital of the mantova province in Lombardy.

Since July 2008 the city of Lombard art, with Sabbioneta, both united by the legacy left to them by the Gonzagas who have made it between the main centers of the Italian and European Renaissance, has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List .

In 2016, the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism awarded Mantova the title of Italian capital of culture. In 2017 Mantova and its province are part of the European Region of Gastronomy - Eastern Lombardy, together with the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia and Cremona. Mantova will also be a European sports city in 2019.

Mantua is the only city, seen as a widespread urban museum, on the Google Arts & Culture platform, with more than 1,000 digitized works, 40 virtual exhibitions set up in 8 different virtual museums.

Furthermore, as reported in the Legambiente report "Ecosistema Urbano 2017", the city ranked first in the ranking of the best Italian cities for the quality of the environment and life.



mantova

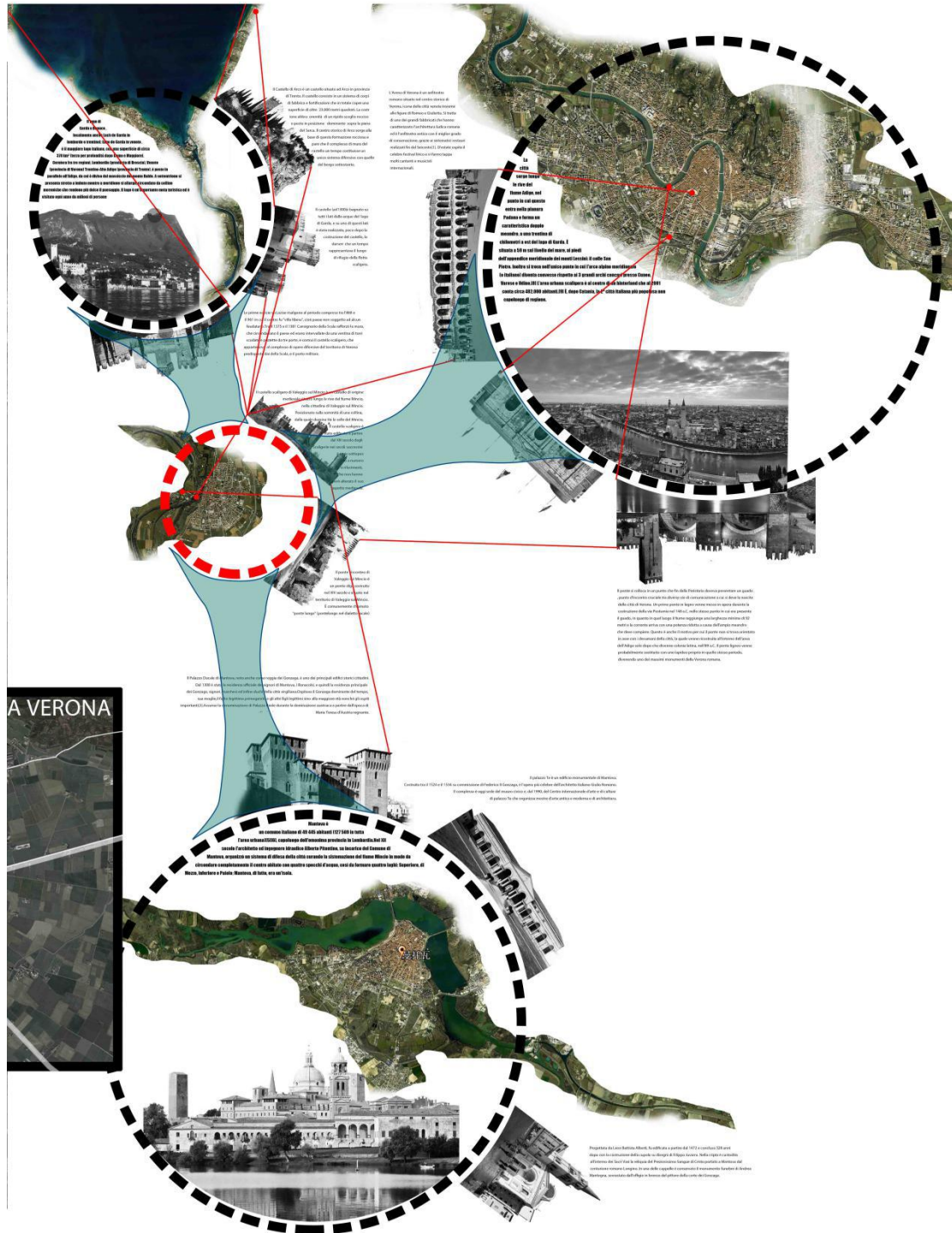
We will find out through surveys of surrounding cities. Valeggio is in the middle of three historic tourist cities. This determines that he will be affected by this attribute. Valeggio itself has a long history. The borghetto in the middle of the year will also attract a large number of tourists. The hill between borghetto and valeggio is the highest point of valeggio. Occupy the best scenery in



the city.

His location

determines that he may become the core of a radiation area. When people do travel considerations. Whether it can be a transit station or a stopover. Complete the surrounding tours by staying in the city. Its convenient transportation provides this possibility with the right distance.



history heritage of the peschiera verona and mantova

1.2 The geographical and natural environment of Valeggio: rivers and mountains

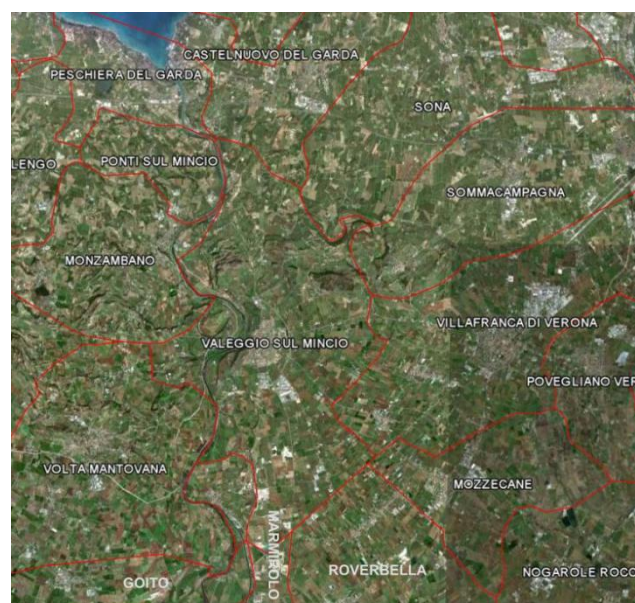


In the course of its centuries of history, Valeggio is away, differentiated way from the neighboring centers for a certain cultural isolation that lasted until the twentieth century. Its geographical morphology, at the limit of the moraine hilltops, the scarcity of the media of the past, and the presence of the river Mincio, have historically conditioned a secluded social unit, located at the western limit of the Veronese lands, on the border with those in Lombardy. His individuality has not manifested itself so much in popular traditions, as in the particular onomastics that has been preserved to this day, and in its peculiar dialect that has found phonetic, semantic and etymological combinations between the Venetian and the Lombard ones. This linguistic singularity is now disappearing, swept away by the recent great epochal changes. New languages are endorsing our culture to the global one, burying forever a valiance that is now only a legacy of the older generations.

It is remarkable to find, in the names of our places, the distant Latin origins, Lombards, goths, etc .; but also in the names of everyday objects and those of agricultural or artisanal tools, we can trace the outlines of a world that, for a long time, has been based on the immutability of its culture and language: a long history of courts, of castles, of famines, of pandemics, of wars, of human events unraveled through many generations that have had shorter and more difficult lives than ours.



The territory of the municipality of Valeggio sul Mincio, which covers an area of approx 63 km², is located in the south-eastern area of the province of Verona. It borders to the North with the Municipalities of Peschiera del Garda, Castelnuovo del Garda, Sona, to the east with the Municipalities of Sommacampagna, Villafranca di Verona and Mozzecane, to the west with the Municipalities of Ponti sul Mincio, Monzambano, Volta Mantovana, and to the South with the Municipalities of Goito, Marmirolo and Roverbella.

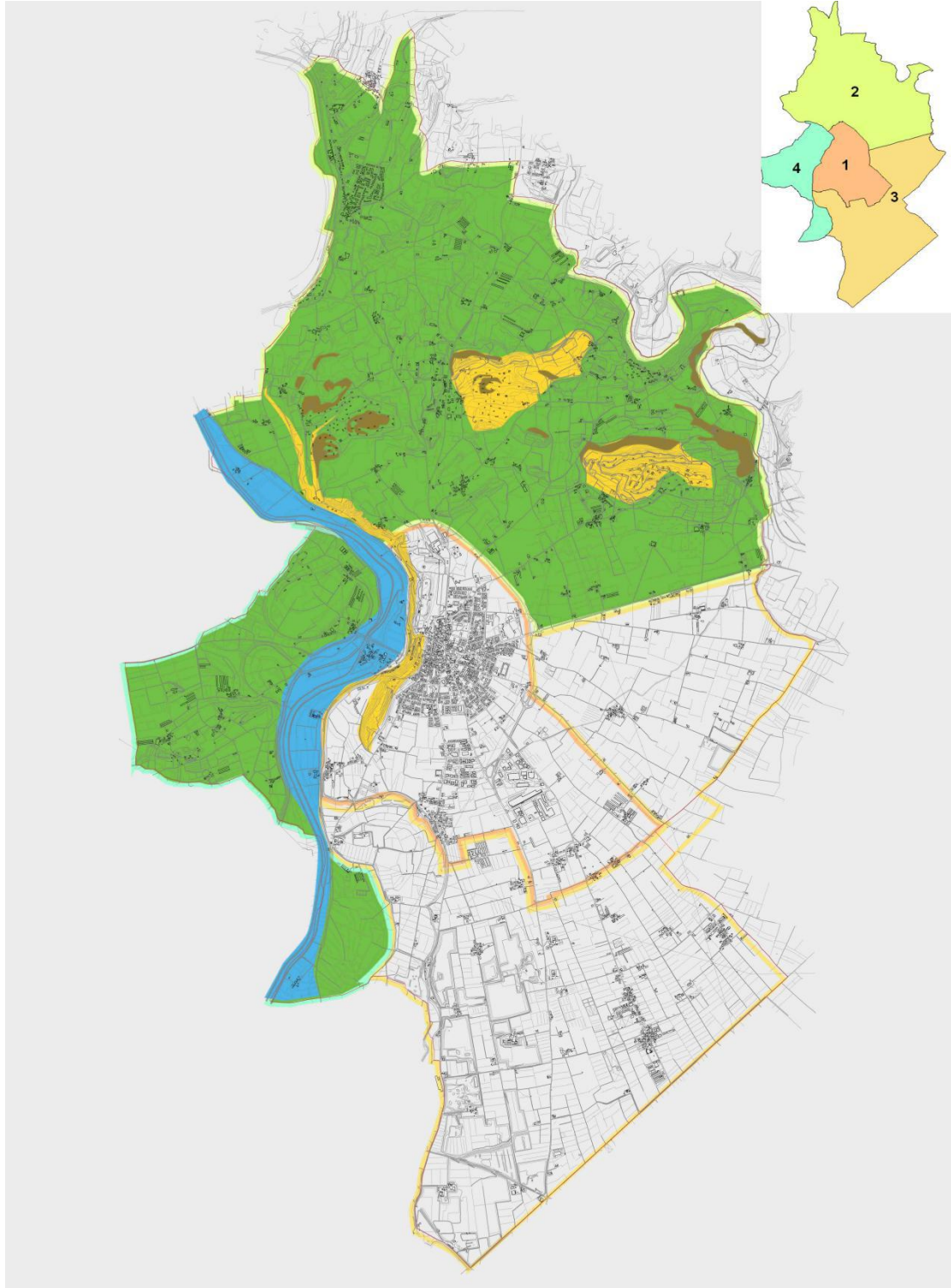


The natural amphitheater of the Benacensian moraine hills, which crown it to the

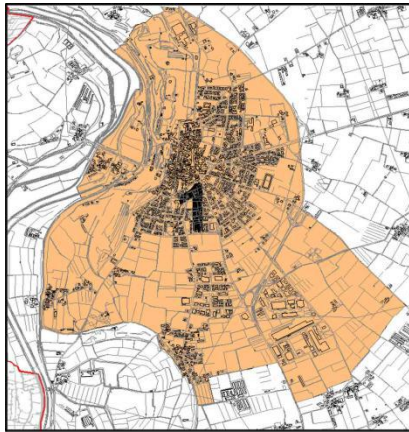
north, and the River Mincio that crosses it for a long stretch to the west, make
up an area

naturalistic one of a kind. GOITOROVERBELLA MARMIROLO TECHNICAL GEOLOGY STUDY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING Via Sabotino 1 / B 37124 VERONA tel fax 045 8301096
studio @ sgta.it Page 6

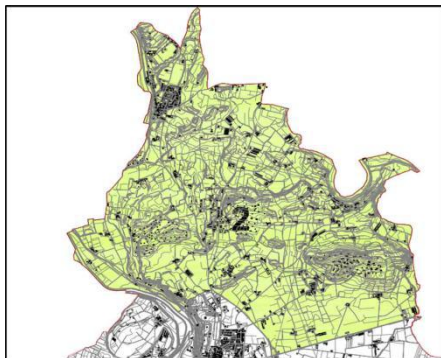
The heart of the municipality is represented by the capital of Valeggio which
presents one compact urban layout and from which the main road routes radiate
out. Numerous fractions complete the municipal settlement. The hilly area to the
north is the most intact part of the territory, suited to cultivations specialized
in vines with three large areas still subject to military easement. The flat area
appears to be the most compromised under the environmental aspect
due to the strong presence in the South of quarry areas for the extraction of
aggregates. In the remaining plain is present and developed the cultivation of
fruit trees and numerous settlements of intensive farms, many of which are also
found within the precious natural habitat of the Mincio River. The production
activity took place along the main road routes. Last but not least is the tourist
activity that finds amenity in the places and in the historical-architectural
emergencies of the very strong attractors, assisted by the excellent cuisine
and from local fine wines. Near the Sicurtà Garden Park, located on the edge of
the hills moraine, you can admire the Borghetto, an ancient village with its mills
on the shovel Mincio, the Visconti Bridge, dominated by the Scaliger Castle, and
finally Villa Tebaidi a Bulge.



Geographical area analysis

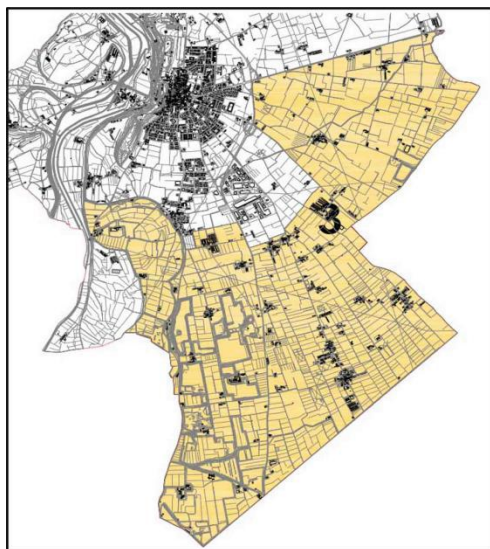


1 is represented by the capital, from the local Borghetto, whose historic centers contain numerous historical-architectural-archaeological evidence, over the Visconti Bridge, the Scaliger Castle, Villa Maffei, Nuvoloni, Sigurtà, called "DellaQuercia" with the famous Park, Villa Zamboni, the historic center of Borghetto with the Villaggiopalafitticolo. Gli settlement of origin more ancient and of greater landscape relevance are Valeggio and Borghetto, located along the course of the Mincio, at the foot of the south and west side Ogheri, on which stands the Castello. represent a single area, and from the historic nucleus of Foroni, Marchi and Campagnola.

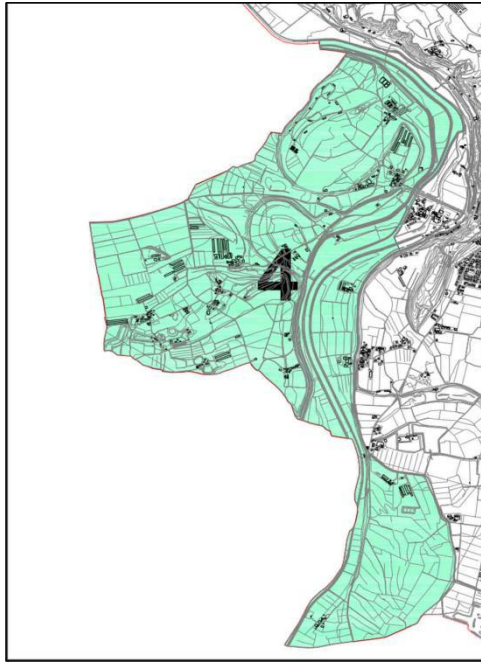


2. prevalently agricultural with specialized cultivation of the vine, characterized by the presence of Mount Wind, Mount Mamaor and Mont Blanc, morainic hills where there are biotypes, natural and semi-natural habitats, characterized by a high natural content. Currently these areas are subject to military easement, even if long since decommissioned in use and use. A RADIODATE, TECHNICAL GEOLOGICAL STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING Via Sabotino 1 / B 37124 VERONA tel fax 045 8301096 studio @ sgta. it Page 49 localize the secondary ecological corridor, and several islands with high naturalness, suitable to facilitate migration and exchange genetic between species. To the south of Salionze, there is the Altomincio campsite, which is the only example on the territory of "outdoor" accommodation. Nell'A.T.O. the historic centers of Santa Lucia ai Monti, Fontanello, and Salionze are located within which is located Villa Tebaldi, present in the catalog of the Regional Institute Ville Venete. The territory is also littered with courtyards and historical nuclei. An such environment of natural and historical value, there is also the presence of innumerable breeding farms, even intensive ones, for some of which the plan has provided for de-transformation

actions through the building credit institute. of geological sight the ATO is constituted from hilly zones where they predominate coarse morainic materials and sub-flat areas made of granular materials fluvioglacial with predominantly gravelly and sandy texture.

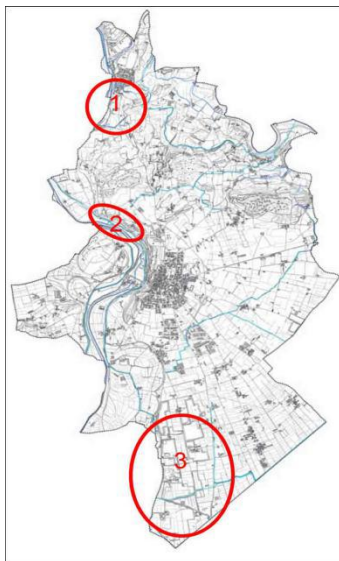


3 It is predominantly agricultural and flat, with cultivations of fruit trees. The territory is littered with farms, even intensive, even in the immediate vicinity of inhabited centers, for some of which the plan has provided for actions of transformation through the building credit institute. The area is particularly compromised by the presence of a very large area of quarries for the excavation of aggregates. This area, in fact, had been identified with a "municipal plan", as the only area where quarrying was permitted. Currently environmental degradation is also due to the disposal of moltsites, and to a small environmental recomposition. At the eastern edge, on the border with the municipality of Villafranca, is the Ca 'Baldassarre landfill, in the "Post-mortem" phase. The A.T.O. it includes the inhabited center of Vanoni-Remelli and the locality Mazzi-Pasini, as well as numerous courts. From a geological point of view, the entire ATO is made up of granular luvioglacial materials with a predominantly gravelly and sandy texture.



4, located west of the capital, is

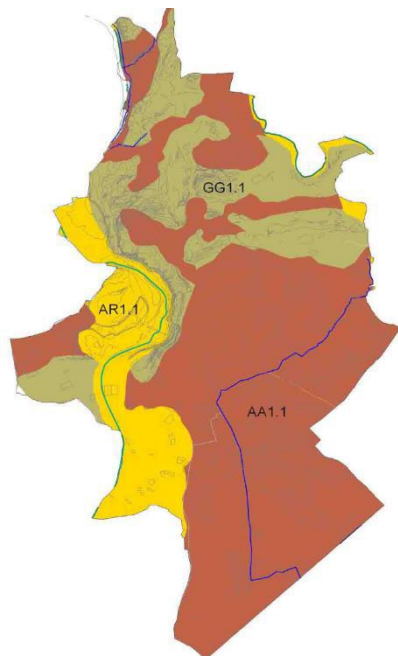
characterized by the presence of the river Mincio and its paleo-river, as well as the last offshoots of the moraine hills del Garda. The current aspect of the river is strongly influenced by the anthropic works that they are followed over the centuries to dominate the course of water and bend it to the needs human.



1. Along the Mincio valley runs the irrigation canal

Seriola di Salionze which lies hanging with respect to the countryside, constituting a hydraulic criticality for possible flooding that could occur in case of obstruction or failure of the canal. 2. On the left side of the Seriola di Salionze canal, the terrain is accentuated difference in height made up of the Mincio river terrace and the rainwater drains, and also irrigated, they come down from natural impluvi that flow to the river, however in the case of the Val del Tei, said discharges disperse in a disordered manner in the Seriola di Salionze creating great difficulty for the material transported along the

declivity, so need a solution.³ In the perimeter of the consortium there are numerous aggregates quarries that following the excavations they present a deeply recessed plan with respect to the contour, therefore in the recovery phase must be paid attention to meteoric waters that may not find sufficient drains in the natural permeability of the soil.



Lithological framework

The territory of Valeggio sul Mincio has a certain morphological variability: the northern and central-western sector is affected by a spread of the reliefs of the strip foothills on moraine deposits, with altitudes not exceeding 180 m; the central and southern portion is instead ascribable to the average Verona plain. As can be seen from the following map, three different geolithological units are identified. The part of the plain is characterized by a substratum composed of gravel and very calcareous sands (AA1.1), which originated from the ancient contributions of the river Adige, which formed terracing resulting from its fluvioglacial conoide. The same composition is referred to in the intermorenic planes present in the northern and western portion. Yes It deals with cultivable soils with medium-high capacity (class IIsc and IIIs), where arable land (maize) and orchards (peach) prevail. Also present a good share of urbanization. The strip (AR1.1) that follows the course of the river Mincio, in the western part, and the minor one that follows the course of the Tione dei Monti to the north-east, represent terraced surfaces created by such rivers, subpianeggianti, with smaller quotas compared to the most ancient surfaces, and with very calcareous soils, composed of sands and gravels. The capacity to use remains medium-high (class IIs and IIIswc), and arable land and orchards prevail. The percentage of urbanized land is important. The surfaces with higher altitudes (GG1.1) correspond to the reliefs of morainic origin, with a morphology from undulating to very leaning, which spread from the Gardesan amphitheater and find extreme offshoots in Valeggio sul Mincio. These are thin to moderately deep, gravelly, calcareous soils, mainly invested in vineyards (capacity for use)

class IIIsw and IVse) and stable lawn; there is the presence of some marginal woodland formation of mesophile and mesothermophile broad-leaved trees. Less of the previous units results urbanization.

Valeggio plant



1.3 The relationship between Borghetto and valeggio: history and natural context

In the Mincio valley an important Bronze Age settlement was found (a pile-dwelling village that came to light during the Mincio canalization works in 1955-56 at the Isolone della Prevaldesca which allowed the collection of 16,000 artifacts), some burials and other artifacts dating back to the Iron Age (found at Borghetto, in 1933 a metal urn from the early Iron Age was found) and some finds dating back to the Etruscan civilization (ornaments and jewels found in the valley of Mincio . A large Celtic necropolis, still partly buried under today's inhabited area, would attest to the presence of that population between the fourth century BC. and the first century AD In the necropolis (discovered in 1984) marble funeral artefacts and monuments from the Roman era were discovered, as well as traces of road links connecting the ford to the river with the consular roads.



Particolare della Carta dell'Almagià (14407), in cui sono ritratte le fortificazioni medievali valeggiane.

The birth of the urban centers of

Valeggio and Borghetto is attributable to the Lombard period, since the same toponyms derive respectively from flat land and a fortified settlement. Between the end of the tenth century and the beginning of the XI, the territory prevailed belonged to the Kingdom of Germany. The parish church of San Pietro was erected in that period. In the twelfth century the monastery of Santa Maria was built on the banks of the Mincio, which will become a preceptor of the order of the Knights Templar. The great medieval fortifications that characterize the Valeggiano landscape, that is the Scaliger castle, the Visconti bridge and the Serraglio defensive line were built between the 13th and 14th centuries. In 1405 Valeggio became part of the Republic of Venice, losing in time that strategic role of military border guard that had played in previous centuries. It turned into a flourishing agricultural and milling center as well as an important silkworm market.

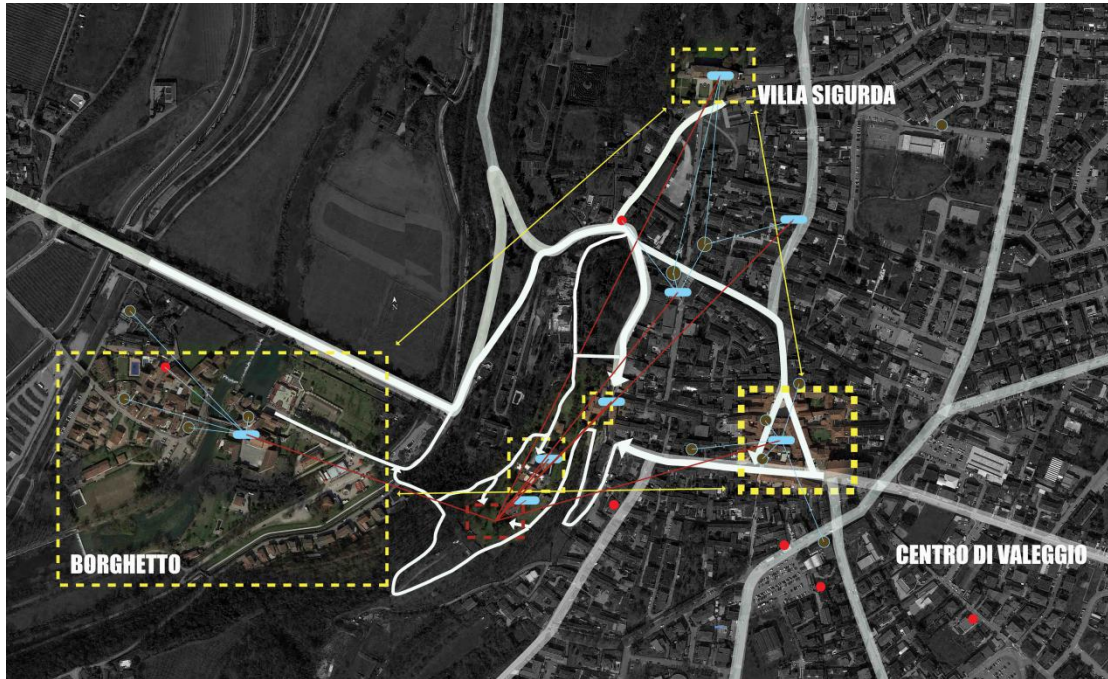
After the Italian campaign and the subsequent fall of the Republic of Venice with the Treaty of Campoformio, Valeggio became part of the Department of Benaco della Repubblica Cisalpina. Following the further expansion of the French Empire under Napoleon, in the following years it was part of the Italian Republic and therefore of the new Kingdom of Italy. With the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna established that Valeggio entered the Lombard Kingdom of Veneto, dependency of the Austrian Empire. During the Risorgimento period Valeggio was at the center of the battles of the First, the Second and the third war of independence that led to the creation of the Kingdom of Italy.



Located in the point where since antiquity (and then in the Lombard period) there was a ford on the Mincio in the early Middle Ages it was configured as a minimal arrangement, fief of the abbey of San Zeno, with the function of toll collection on the bridge wooden. In the era of Verona and then Visconti was at the center of the events that led to the construction of the various artifacts that surround it (the Visconti bridge, the Scaliger castle, the Serraglio). At this time it dates from its transformation into a fortified village, with two gateways and a polygonal circle of walls with towers surrounded by the Seriola fossa (which draws water from the Mincio). In the seventeenth century it was the scene of the passage of the French in the War of Spanish Succession. On May 30, 1796 a battle took place here in which Napoleon defeated the Austrians led by Beaulieu (the area of Borghetto was guarded by Schottendorf with 7 battalions and 15 squadrons); August 6 of the same year was the scene of a French cannonade by Augerau and Serurier. In the nineteenth century Borghetto was involved in varying degrees in the wars of the Risorgimento era: April 9, 1848 there was a clash between Piedmontese (3rd Guided Division) from Broglia) and Austrians who withdrew, marring the wooden bridge; on June 29, 1859, Niel's III French body stayed there; on 23 June 1866 the Sirtori division camped. Following the second war of independence, Borghetto, on the right of the river Mincio, was assigned to the Kingdom of Italy, while the municipal capital remained in the Lombardy-Veneto Kingdom; therefore Borghetto became a fraction of Volta. The geographical and historical elements of Borghetto and valeggio determine their

inextricable connections. The castle between them became a bridge they must pass.

1.4 The location of the hill and its surrounding cultural heritage.



The surrounding historical sites are our best heritage. They still affect the entire area. How to deal with them is one of the most important issues I have to think about.

Church of San Pietro in Cattedra - 18th century [8] built between 1760 and 1782 and consecrated on 15 October 1808 was designed by Adriano Cristofali. It has a Latin cross plan with a single nave and a single transept mentioned. The exterior is devoid of the expected marble covering due to the depletion of the funds at the time of construction; the interior preserves paintings from the late eighteenth century by the students of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture founded in Verona by Giambettino Cignaroli. Of 1886 the 9 Bells to Verona in



Re3.

Villa Sigurtà - XVIIth century: Venetian villa built in 1690, which became the headquarters of the Austrian emperor Francesco Giuseppe in 1859.



The villa was originally equipped with a large park of 60 hectares. To date, Parco Giardino Sigurtà is an independent property and can be visited. The complex was built on a project by the architect Vincenzo Pellesina, a disciple of Palladio, on a rural property. In the main façade there is a central three-arched loggia, with entablature supported by columns. On the ceiling there is a fresco of the Falceri. The Parco Giardino Sigurtà in ancient times was connected to Villa Sigurtà, today it is presented as an independent property. It occupies an area of 60 hectares and is a park-garden open to the public from March to November. Awarded in 2013 as the Most Beautiful Park in Italy. The villa Gandini Zamboni is an 18th century residential villa located in Valeggio sul Mincio (province of Verona), between the Scaliger Castle and the urban center of Valeggio, on the side of Mount Ogheri.



The villa was built in the eighteenth century and the ancient land registry maps (Napoleonic and Austrian) results with a plan very similar to the current one. It has a loggia with a mural painting of fine quality dating back to the end of the eighteenth century, from which you can enjoy the panorama of Valeggio and the Scaliger Castle overlooking the hill. The modernization interventions have had two phases, the first around 1870 and the second after the first world war. It was one of the first houses in Valeggio to be equipped with a heating system with radiators, powered by a coal-fired boiler. Engineer Gustavo Zamboni was mayor of Valeggio from 1884 to 1889 and was one of the founders of the Società Elettrica in 1900, which led to the construction of the first Valeggiano hydroelectric plant. The son, Giuseppe Zamboni, the last progenitor of the Zamboni family, made a will in 1929 indicating that the villa became property of the Municipality of Valeggio, with precise indication of public use for children. Giuseppe being the only child and without heirs, the villa remained the property of his wife Elide until his death in 1967, following which the City of Valeggio became its rightful owner. The villa, according to the wishes of the donor, in 1973-74 was transformed into a state nursery school and from 1975 to 2003 it was used as such. After more than thirty years of use, the nursery school has been moved to a new and more modern structure, and the villa has since been in a state of neglect and inactivity.

The Scaligero castle of Valeggio sul Mincio is a medieval castle located along the banks of the Mincio river, in the town of Valeggio sul Mincio. Located on the top of a hill, from which dominates the entire valley of the Mincio, the Scaligeri castle was built starting from the 13th century by the Scaligeri family and in the following centuries was subjected to numerous reconstructions, which did not alter its medieval appearance.



at the choice of this place for the construction of a fortification was certainly not random but was made for a certain reason. In fact, for centuries there was one of the safest points for crossing the river Mincio of considerable strategic importance, right in the valley below. At that time the river Mincio marked the border between the Holy Roman Empire of the Germanic nation and the Marquisate of Tuscia, formed by the vast possessions of the powerful Canossa. The violent earthquake of 3 January 1117 shook northern Italy, demolishing most of the masonry buildings, first of all the towers and the bell towers. That is how the first real Valgiano fortification collapsed, leaving only the Tonda Tower to survive. The turning point came in 1262, when he was elected Captain of the People Mastino I della Scala and within a few years the Scaligeri family will assume total control of power in Verona, overwhelming in this way the weak municipal institutions. The reconstruction and expansion of the fortified area of Valeggio. Besides the construction of the Rocca and the Castle mentioned above, the outpost on the banks of the Mincio was built, which incorporated some houses and the small Romanesque church of the ancient monastery of Santa Maria. On the hill, a wall (the "Bastita") guaranteed the connection between the turreted walls and the Castle. The works of another "Bastita" began in 1345, by Mastino II della Scala. This second work was much more demanding than the previous one and was part of a massive defensive line consisting of ditches and crenellated walls interspersed with torresini, descended from the Castle, surrounded the small village of Valeggio, reached after four kilometers the fortress of Gherla, continued along the river Tione touching the castle of Villafranca di Verona to finish, three kilometers further, in the swampy countryside surrounding Nogarole. This defensive work, the so-called Serraglio (or Serraglio Scaligero), was about 16 km long. In 1348 the famous "Black Plague" also struck Valeggio who put two-thirds of the affected

populations down and shortly after the completion of the work, the Scaligeri were defeated by the Visconti of Milan, who conquered the Serraglio and Valeggian strongholds in 1387. In 1393 the count of Virtù, Gian Galeazzo Visconti, Lord of Milan, built a fortified complex unique in Europe through the connection of its famous Visconti dike bridge with the Rocca di Valeggio through two battlement curtains. The slow decay of late medieval structures began during the Venetian domination: the towers, overcome by the most modern strategic-military constructions and impotent in front of the new deadly artillery, began to collapse. Around the middle of the 16th century, the Serenissima ceded both the Castle and the Fortified Bridge to the private sector. With the passing of the centuries, due to the wars and the carelessness of men the ancient monuments have undergone a progressive deterioration.

In 1984 the Municipality of Valeggio sul Mincio was able to approve and start an important renovation and revitalization of the monument, which provides for the consolidation of the wall structure, returning to public use one of the most striking castles in the area. Recently the walk has been made accessible, which allows access to the restored part of the castle; it is a narrow and steep road, between the green of the hill and the elegant "liberty" villas. In 2011, a path was also restored that allows you to descend directly from the Castle to Borghetto, along the steep slope of the hill (the path is marked in the Austrian cadastre of 1808 but the local historian C. Farinelli assumes that it is from medieval times). From the square of the Fortress you can admire, among the soaring towers, a splendid landscape of the Valle del Mincio and, on the other side, the houses of the town and the beginning of the Venetian plain.

The Visconti bridge of Valeggio sul Mincio is a bridge-dam built in the fourteenth century and located in the territory of Valeggio sul Mincio. It is commonly called "long bridge" (pontelongo in the local dialect)



Built in 1393 and completed in 1395 at the behest of Gian Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan, in order to ensure the impenetrability of the eastern borders of the duchy. It was once connected to the overhanging Scaliger castle by two high battlement curtains and integrated into the fortified complex known as Serraglio, which stretched for about 16 km in the Verona plain up to the Grezzano marshes. Western view with the Virgilio canal. The management of the works was entrusted to Domenico dei Benintendi of Florence, the works consisted of the excavation of two parallel ditches with the accumulation of the ground in the central part and subsequent edification of the walls. It now seems established that the purpose of the construction was to form a dam to block and divert the waters of the Mincio from its normal route to Mantua. Subsequent historical events and even technical complications (it would have been necessary to cut the hill above Valeggio sul Mincio) thwarted this understanding. The central fortress is located almost on horseback on the Mincio, in the area below there were the mouths of the river (built by diverting the flow of water) blown up in 1701 by the French, now you can see the side parts of the arches and the bases of support on the bottom of the Mincio. In the twenties of the twentieth century was built the current iron bridge that restored the circulation on the bridge; in the thirties it was the object of works to the west for the passage of the Virgilio canal and the relative service road and to the east for the short Mantova-Peschiera railway tunnel; in the fifties the Mincio diversion channel was built for the protection from the floods of the town of Borghetto. Towards the end of the twentieth century the west stronghold was partially restored and secured; over the decades the condition of the walls has worsened with continuous crumbling and removal of fragments. In 2007 the bridge was included in the list of the hundred monuments to be saved worldwide, because in serious danger by the World Monuments Fund (Wmf).



City facade



City facade



City facade



Area of analysis

I have investigated the city center square. Understand their facade and its existing features

1. IDENTIFICAZIONE	1. ISOLATO	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
	STRADA													
	LOTTO													
	N° CIVICO													
	2. ELEMENTI DI COMPOSIZIONE	2. LIVELLO DI OCCUPAZIONE	PN	PN	PN	PN	PN	PN	PN	PN	PN	PN	PN	
		3. POPOLAZIONE RESIDENTE	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
		4. ACCESSI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		5. STATO DI FATTO	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	
		R/C												
		ALTRD												
		7. STATO DI CONSERVAZIONE	BN	BN	BN	BN	BN	BN	BN	BN	BN	BN	BN	
		8. N° DI PIANI	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	
		9. FACCIAIA	11. ELEMENTI DISCORDANTI											
			12. AUTENTICITA'											
13. FOTOGRAFIE 50" - 8"														
14. COMMENTI														
GENERALE			CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	
BALCONE			SI	SI			SI			SI		SI		
BORDO	MR		MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR		
BASAMENTO	MR		MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR		
CANTONALE														
CORNICIONE	MR		MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR		
SERRAMENTI														
PORTA	AM		AM	AM	AM	LG	AM	LG	AM	LG	AM	LG		
FINESTRA	V/LG		V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG		
PORTALE														

VALEGGIO

1. IDENTIFICAZIONE	6.4 GRUPPO SERVIZI/COMMERCIALE	10. ELEMENTI SINGOLARI
1. ISOLATO	1. QUOTIDIANO	1. BORDO
2. STRADA	2. NON QUOTIDIANO	2. BASAMENTO
3. LOTTO	3. TURISTICO	3. CANTONALE
4. N° CIVICO		4. CORNICIONE
2. LIVELLO DI OCCUPAZIONE	6.5 ATTREZZATURE DELLA CITA'	5. FACCIAIA
1. STRUMENTAZIONE	1. BELLUCIO	6. VASI
2. AMMINISTRATIVO	2. AMMINISTRATIVO	7. VERANDA
3. STRUTTURALE	3. STRUTTURALE	8. FIANCATA
4. TURISTICO	4. TURISTICO	9. ELEMENTI BELGOSCHI
3. POPOLAZIONE RESIDENTE	6.6 SETTORE INDUSTRIALE	10. FONTANA
1. < 14	1. AGRICOLTURA	11. SPRENGE
2. NON ABITATO	2. FABBRICAZIONE	12. ACCESSO
3. MAGAZZINI	3. MAGAZZINI	13. COLLORE FACCIATA
4. ACCESSI	6.7 SETTORE AGRICOLA	14. ALTRO
1. DOPPIO	1. BISTAGIONE	
2. DOPPIO	2. STRUMENTI AGRICOLI	
3. SILEZIO	3. FENILE	
5. STATO DI FATTO	6.8 COSTRUZIONI PRECARE	
1. RUDERE		
2. SUTTOLEGGIO		
3. IN COSTRUZIONE		
7. STATO DI CONSERVAZIONE	9. ELEMENTI DI COMPOSIZIONE	12. AUTENTICITA'
1. BUONO	9.1 FACCIAIA	1. FORTE
2. BUONO	1. SCOTTO	2. MEDIA
3. CATTIVO	2. GRANITO	3. BASSA
8. N° DI PIANI	3. GIBBO	
1. CANTINA	4. PAVIMENTO	
2. SOTTO	5. SERRAMENTI	
3. SOTTO	6. SERRAMENTI	
9. FUNZIONI	7. SERRAMENTI	
1. UNIFAMILIARE	8. SERRAMENTI	
2. PLURIFAMILIARE	9. SERRAMENTI	
3. CANTINA	10. SERRAMENTI	
4. LABORATORIO/STUDIO	11. SERRAMENTI	
5. FANESSE	12. SERRAMENTI	
6.1 ABBIGLIARE	13. SERRAMENTI	
1. UNIFAMILIARE	14. SERRAMENTI	
2. PLURIFAMILIARE	15. SERRAMENTI	
3. CANTINA	16. SERRAMENTI	
4. LABORATORIO/STUDIO	17. SERRAMENTI	
5. FANESSE	18. SERRAMENTI	
6.2 COMMERCIALE	19. SERRAMENTI	
1. STRUTTURAZIONE	20. SERRAMENTI	
2. BAR	21. SERRAMENTI	
3. CANTINA	22. SERRAMENTI	
4. ALTRI	23. SERRAMENTI	
6.3 SERVIZI	24. SERRAMENTI	
1. ALLA PERSONA	25. SERRAMENTI	
2. ALLA COMUNITA'	26. SERRAMENTI	

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		3. POPOLAZIONE RESIDENTE	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
		4. ACCESSI	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		5. STATO DI FATTO	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	
		R/C													
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		9. FACCIAIA	11. ELEMENTI DISCORDANTI												
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GENERALE			CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	CL/MR	
BALCONE			SI		SI	SI	SI	SI		SI		SI			
BORDO	MR		MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR		
BASAMENTO	MR		MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR		
CANTONALE															
CORNICIONE	MR		MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR		
SERRAMENTI															
PORTA	AM		AM	AM	AM	LG	AM	LG	AM	LG	AM	LG	LG		
FINESTRA	V/LG		V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG	V/LG		
PORTALE															

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Chapter two:Why

Abstract

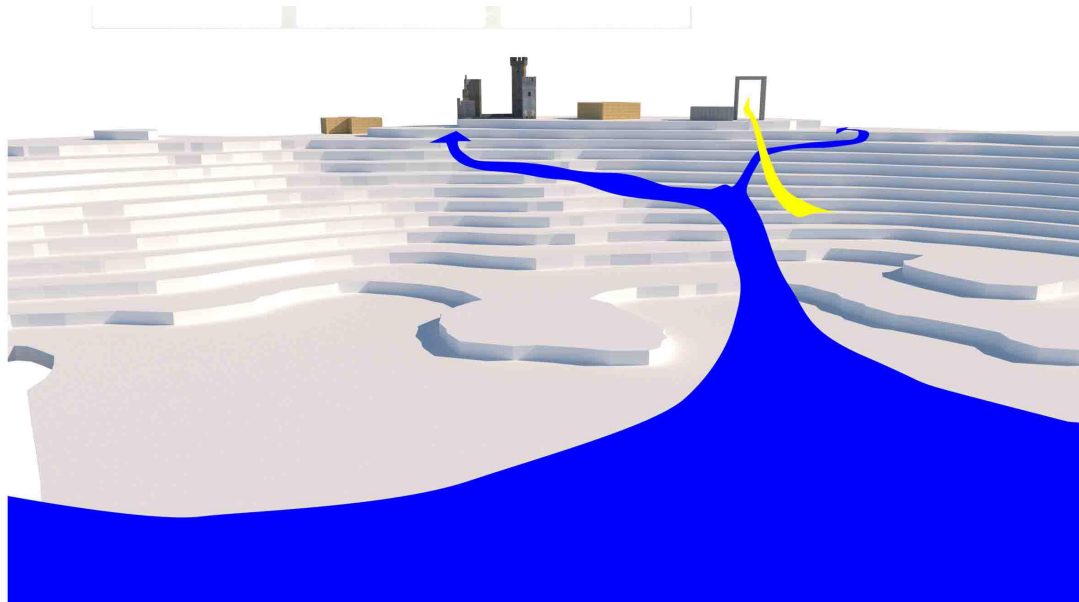
We have learned more about the natural state of valeggio and its history. Now we find out. The connection between borghetto and valeggio is not tight. The top of the mountain is still in a state of ruin. What this article is about is how to change this situation. Make the connection even closer. Both tourists and local residents are more willing to reach the top of the mountain. Re-dedication of the best scenery on the top of the mountain to residents and tourists.



1.1 Valeggio's position and its advantages.



This hill is the highest point between Valeggio and borghetto. Natural links come from both sides. In history, the castle built on it has become a dividing point. Suitable for war. Now the remains of the castle have become new attractions. Historical sites are the most valuable elements of the locality. The road from valeggio to borghetto is not simple. Need to bypass the top of the mountain or through the mountain path to reach the top of the mountain and hover down the mountain.



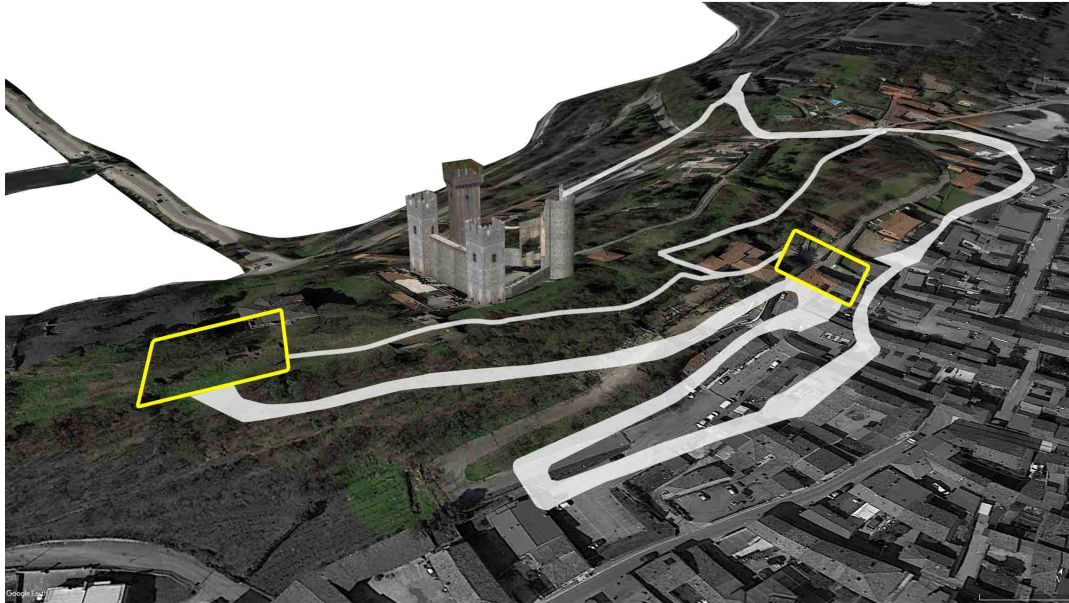
Borghetto direction



Borghetto direction



valeggio direction



valeggio direction

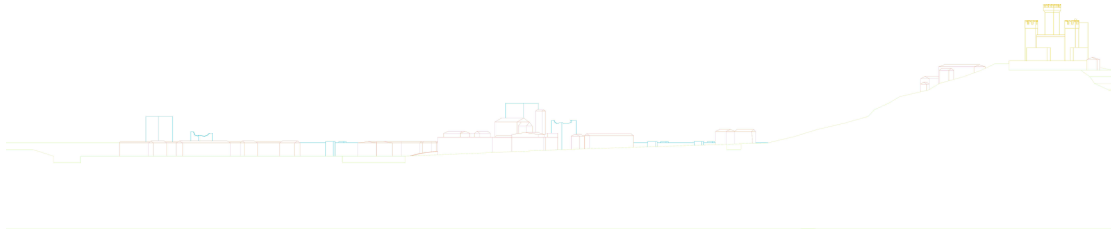
2.2 The picturesque scenery.

The "picturesque" is a question of fate, nor part of a project or program

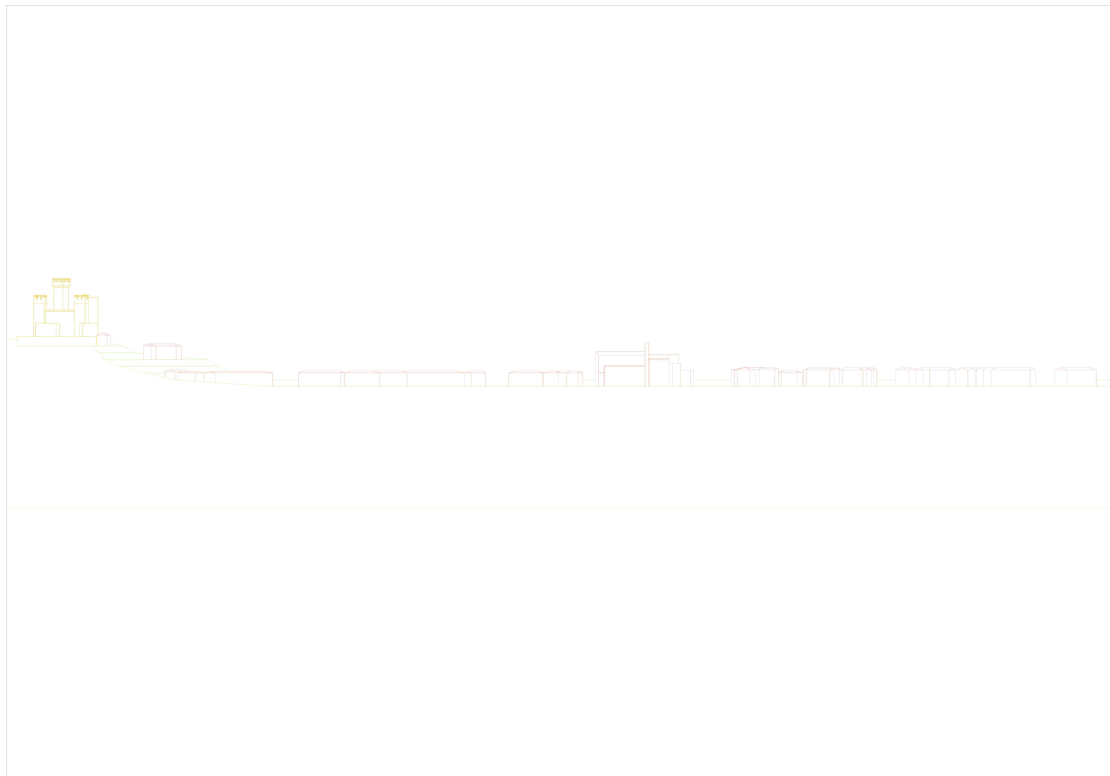
-----Corbusier

The hilltop area has the best views of Valeggio. Although it is only 125 meters above sea level, it is significantly higher than the surrounding terrain. As a tourist, you can see the beautiful scenery as soon as you come to the top of the mountain. We only need to create a way to see more than one. Everything seems to be simple.





section of borghetto



section of valeggio



From the plan of the city, we can clearly understand the city. What else is more important than beauty? When we can see the north again, we mean that we can see the Garda Lake. Looking east, you can see verona.

2.3 Abundant historical and cultural heritage



Castello.



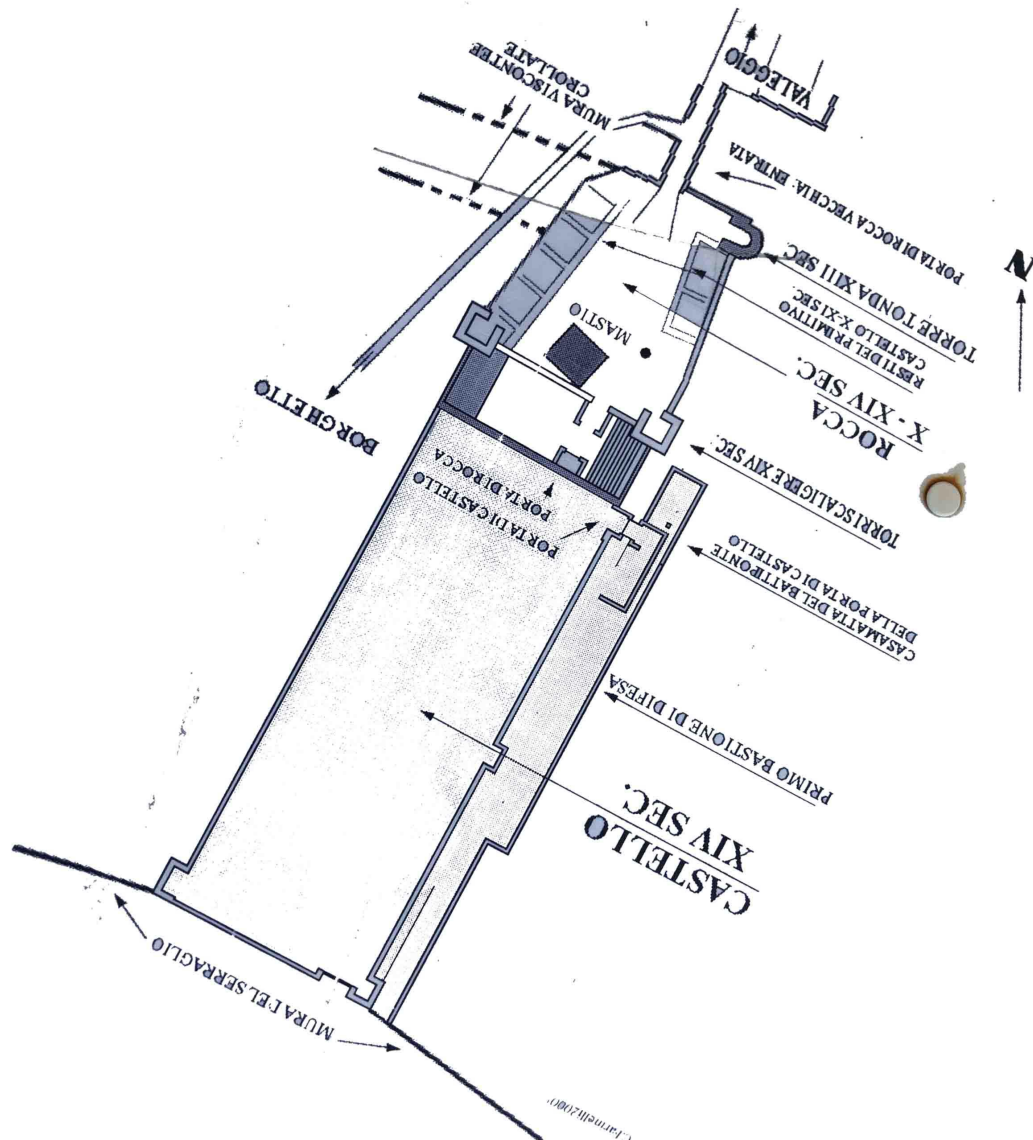
THE CASTLE WHO DOMINATES THE GUEST HOUSES DESPITE THE INJURIES HAVING FROM THE MEN AND FROM THE DEDIEVAL FORTIFICATIONS.

THE VISITABLE PART, IT WAS ORIGINALLY DENOMIANED "LA ROCCA" AND IT HAS BEEN ACCESSED THROUGH TWO BRIDGES LEVATOI.ON THIRD, THE ONLY STILL EXISTING, IMMETEVA IN THE WIDEST PART OF THE COMPLEX, CALLED "THE CASTLE" .THE REMAIN ONLY THE RUDERI OF THE PERIMETER WALLS AND THE INTERNAL AREA AND NOW OCCUPIED BY A PRIVATE VILLA BUILT AT THE BEGINNING OF 1900.

ENTIRING IN THE PIAZZALE DELLA ROCCA AND POSSIBLE TO ADMIRATE ISOLATED, THE ANCIENT TOWER ROUND THE SINGLE BUILDING IRON OF HORSE, UNIQUE IN ITS KIND, AND ALL THAT REMAINS THE PRIMITIVO MANIERO SORTO IN THE X CENTURY, PROBABLY FOR THE FIRST MARCHESE MARGARPIED OF VERONA, MILONE SANBONIFACIO.

THE ROUND TOWER WAS TO FORM WITH OTHER THREE, ARRESTED BY CORTINE MERLATE GUELFE, A PLANT TRAPEZOIDAL FORTIFYING, TO ADAPT TO THE SUMMARY OF THE HILL WHOSE IT WAS BUILT. THE CHOICE OF THIS PLACE WAS NOT CASUAL.OF THE SECOND INFATTS EXISTED IN THE BELOW VALLEY, ONE OF THE MOST SECURE CROSSING POINTS OF THE MINCIO AND THEN STRATEGICALLY THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE ENTIRE FLUVIAL COURSE.IN THAT FAR PERIOD THE MINCIO SIGNED THE BORDER BETWEEN THE ROMAN SCROP OF THE GERMAN NATION AND

THE TUSCIA MARCHESTAO, FORMED BY THE WIDE POSSESS OF THE POWERFUL CANOSSA FAMILY. JANUARY 1117 AN EARTHQUAKE SHUTS VIOLENTLY THE "NORTHERN ITALIAN, FALLING DOWN THE ALMOST TOTALITY OF THE FEW HOUSES IN EXISTING MASONRY, PRINCIPALLY TOWERS AND CAMPANILLI. THEN CHECK THE FIRST VALIDIAN FOTIFICATION, LEAVING A SINGLE TOWER ONLY.

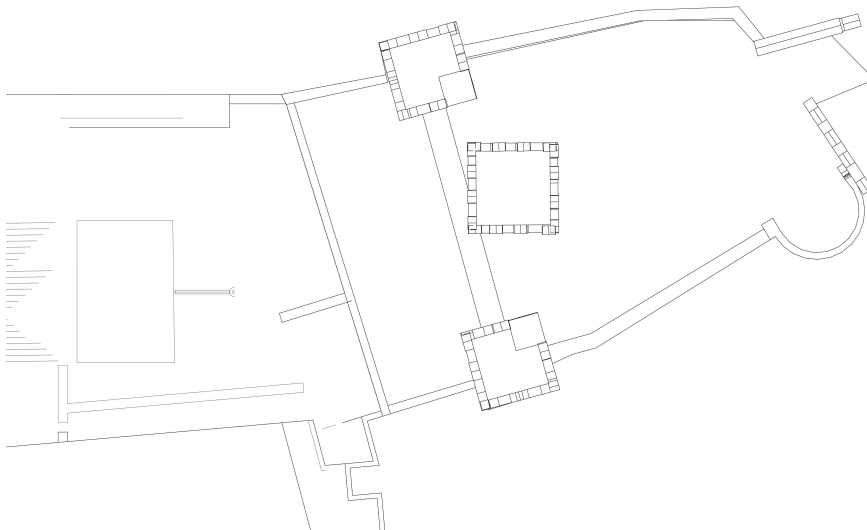
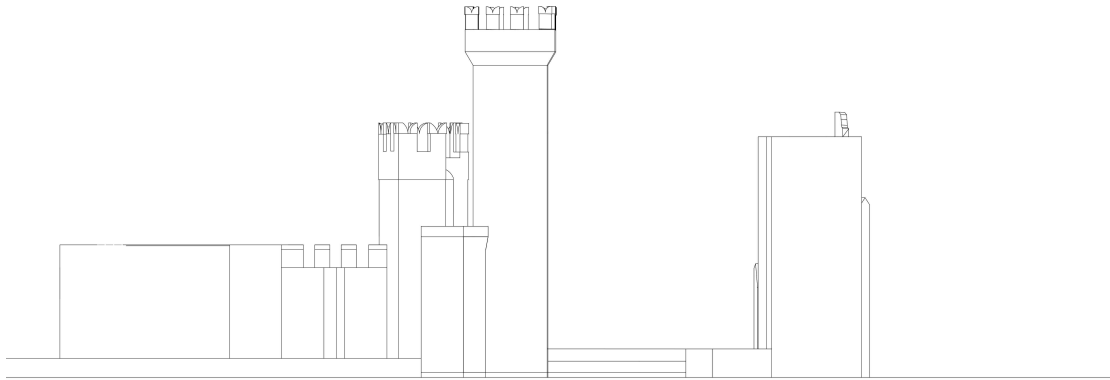


IN 1262 MASTINO DELLA SCALA WAS ELECTED CAPATANO DEL POPOLP. NEL WANT A FEW YEARS THE FAMILY OF SCALIGERI ASSUMES TOTAL CONTROL OF POWER IN VERONA TRANSFERRING THE FRAGILE INSITUZIONI COUNALI.

IN 1285 STARTED THE WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE FORTIFIED AREA OF VALEGGIO (for which ten towers of the one existing were added), the outpost was built on the banks of the mincio, which encompasses some houses and the small Romanesque church of Icio. , which encompasses some houses and the small Romanesque church of the "ancient monastery of Santa Maria.la cinta turrita was connected to the castle on the hill with a" bastita ", that is a wall that rivaled the

connections between the two structures.

in 1345 the mastino the scale begins the work of another "bastita" work far more demanding than the previous. This powerful defensive line consisting of ditches and castle, surrounded the small village of Valeggio, reached after four kilometers the fortress of the gherla, continued along the river tione, touching the castle of villafranca di verona, to finish, three kilometers above, in the swampy countryside of nogarole rocca. coplessivamente the so-called "serraglio scaligero" was about 16km long. the work of the great construction was interrupted, in 1348, from a famous "black plague", that scythe two thirds of the populations hit. brought to term from the last Scala, the menagerie and the valeggian strongholds were conquered in 1387 by the Visconti armies.



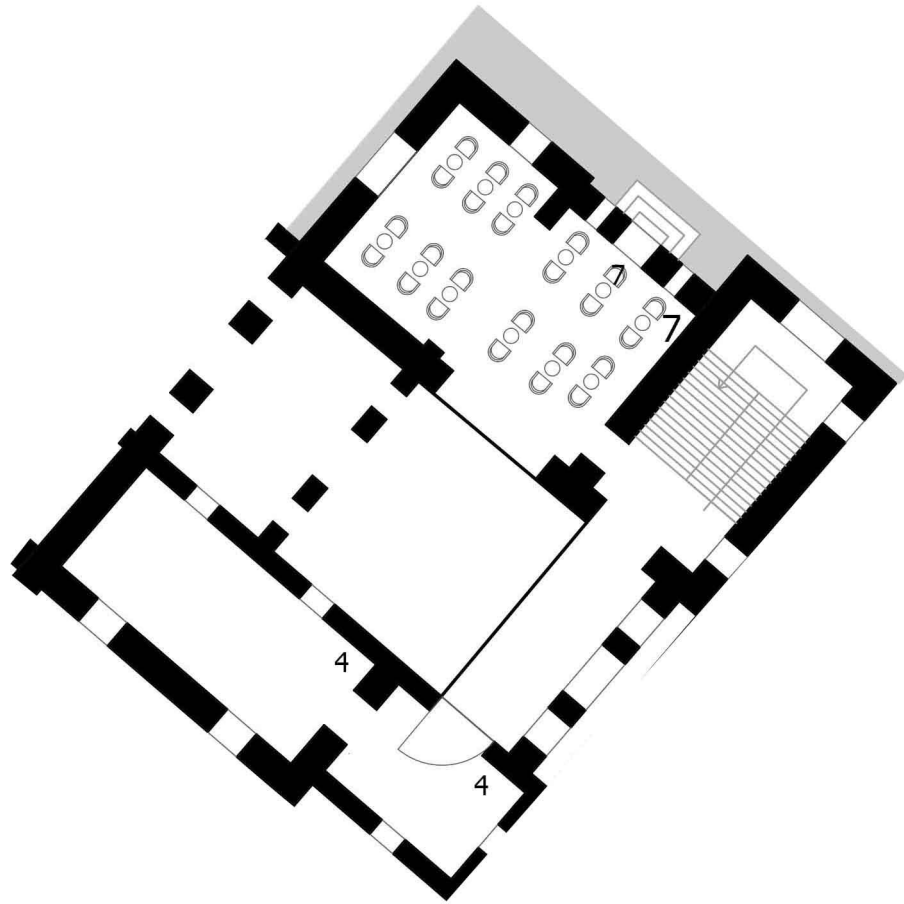
in 1393 gian galeazzo visconti, count di virtu, lord of milan, connecting his famous dam bridge with the rock of valeggio, trembling two high battlemented curtains, during the Venetian domination the slow decay of the new strategic-military and impotent buildings in front to the increasingly deadly moeder artillery, the towers and walls began to collapse. In the middle of the seventeenth century, the serenissima, privilegiando the choice to fortify the

fishpond of the garda, yielded to both the castle and the Visconti bridge. The passing of the centuries, the wars and the carelessness of the men have damaged these ancient monuments. Only in recent decades has the protection and reconstruction of this very particular historical heritage begun. a narrow and steep road allows access to the castle, the promenade, between the green of the hill and the elegant liberty and pleasant and relaxing villas. After reaching the square of the fortress, between the pleasant and relaxing, reached the square of the fortress, among the soaring towers, you can enjoy the beautiful, the houses of Valeggio and the inisio of the Veneto plain. currently, during the summer, artistic events and cinema are organized in the apero, in the evocative scenery of the inner courtyard.

Villa NUVOLONI SBERNA.



the little house on the left before the entrance to the Scaligero castle is abandoned. The structure for the twentieth century had been used by the families who guarded Villa Nuvoloni-Sberna, the liberty building near the castle and now on sale for four million euros. The state of abandonment can be clearly seen from the fence where a gap has been opened to access the house. On the windows, now little useful to repair from the cold, someone has placed blankets. Inside, sacks of various kinds and a couple of hens, testifying that in that space someone has found refuge. From there you can also access, through a road below the castle, to the garden



of the villa.

After moving the last guards into the village (it was 2000), they had been repeatedly invited by the owners of the buildings to return to their old home. The request arose from the owners' awareness of the risks involved in leaving these buildings in a state of neglect. With the reopening of the castle towers at weekends, the influx of tourists will increase, and there are those who hope that the gaps will be closed in the network. The area has already been visited by law enforcement agencies. ?

2.4 Reusable value

I found out in my actual investigation of the mountaintop. The ancient low level was still preserved. About two meters high, a pile of pebbles is still on the top of the mountain. This reminds me of why we can't use them. However, we continued the castle that was destroyed in the earthquake.



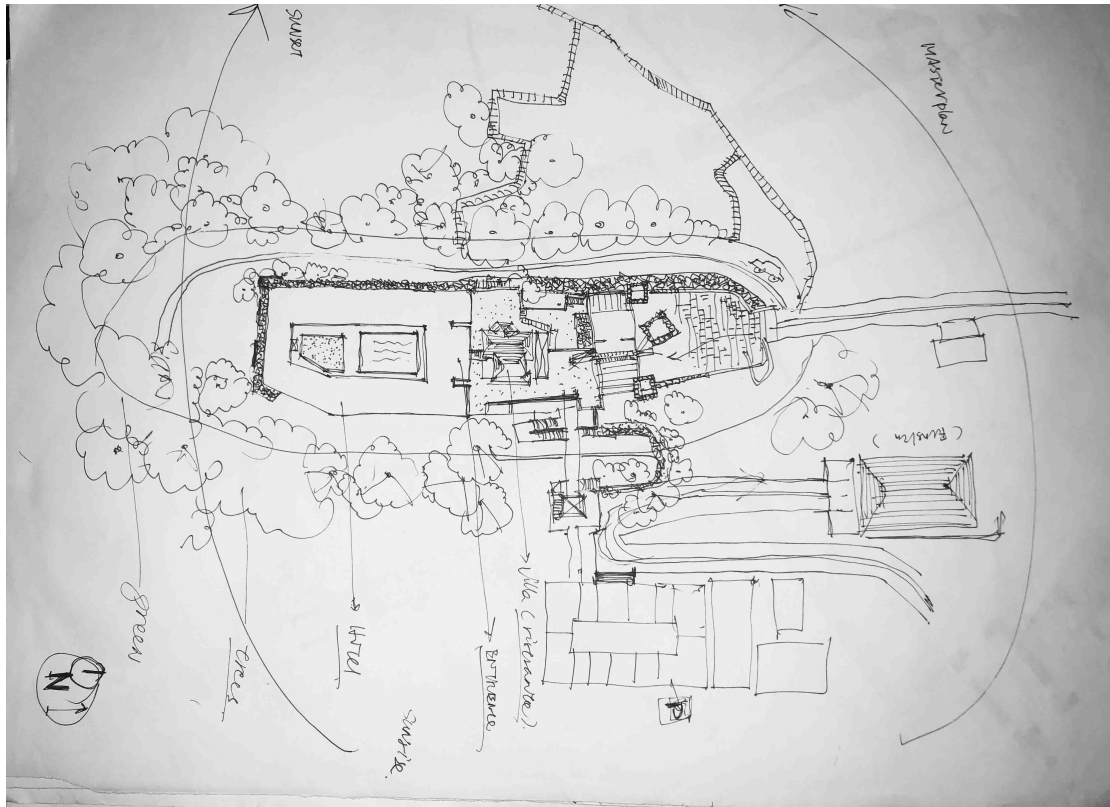


These foundations are made from pebbles that are salvaged in the river. The lime at the joint has been aging and soft. The stone will begin to fall off. But they preserved the memories of the city for hundreds of years. I think we can fix it. The whole hill was transformed with this foundation.

Chapter three:How

3.1 Re-planning and utilization of the hill.

We will think when we have already understood this area. What should we do? What is our problem? The connection is not normal. The ruin of historical sites. The waste of beautiful scenery. And these shortcomings can just be an element we can use. We need to apply them to make this piece of life renewed. Let valeggio and borghetto connect more closely. We will pass a new program. Let it attract more tourists and local residents. Improve the condition of this hill as a whole.



The original parking lot of the city will be used. This road passes through the city and through the city centre. Vehicles and pedestrians can be easily reached. And his position is at the foot of the mountain. Visitors or residents can choose to park their vehicles here. Then add an elevator between the mountain and the mountain. Into a vertical traffic space. Because the slope on this side is larger but the difference is not very large. People can climb a vertical distance of 20 meters through the elevator. Come to the base space of the top of the mountain. Or choose to walk up the hill past villa zanmboni.

This can be a comprehensive space. Can become the local museum library of valeggio. Showcase the rich cultural history of the area. Then continue climbing to the top of the mountain. When they first arrive, they will be blocked by the wall in the next year. You can choose to stay here or go directly to the newly built hilltop secret garden. On the right is the old scaligere castle on the left is

a 19th century private residence. This home will be re-used. Become a service habit space. A hilltop bar and restaurant. Catering and other services are available to those who visit the Peak. People can choose to move on. On one side is a staircase that can climb a new wall, and on the other side, a secret road can pass through here to the top of the next level. There will be a downhill road built here. The rear blank area of the hilltop villa will be built into a hotel. The hotel was built along the baseline of the destroyed ground. The new material will be superimposed directly on the ancient stone foundation. The hotel will be a new city wall. And the interior will be a perfect courtyard. A new pool will be established. Serving the public and guests. The hotel will be about 30 tall. Large, comfortable rooms will be the best reason for visitors to spend a few nights in Valeggio.

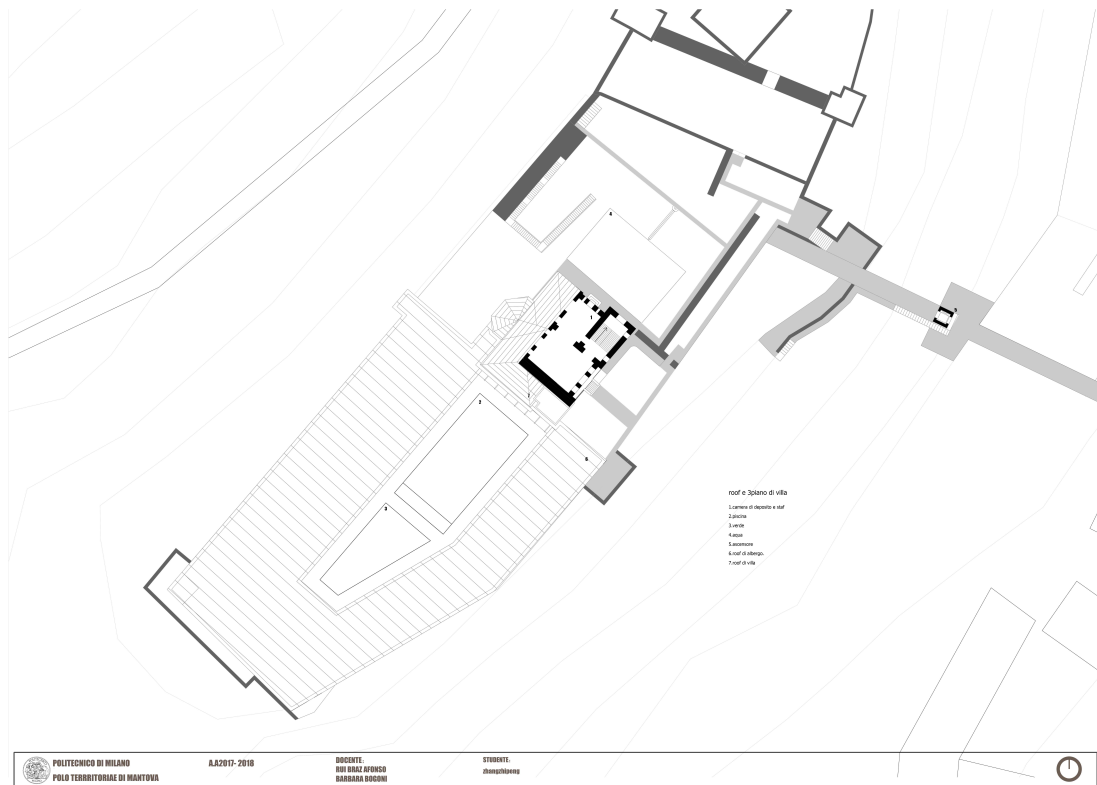
3.2 Hilltop Secret Garden.

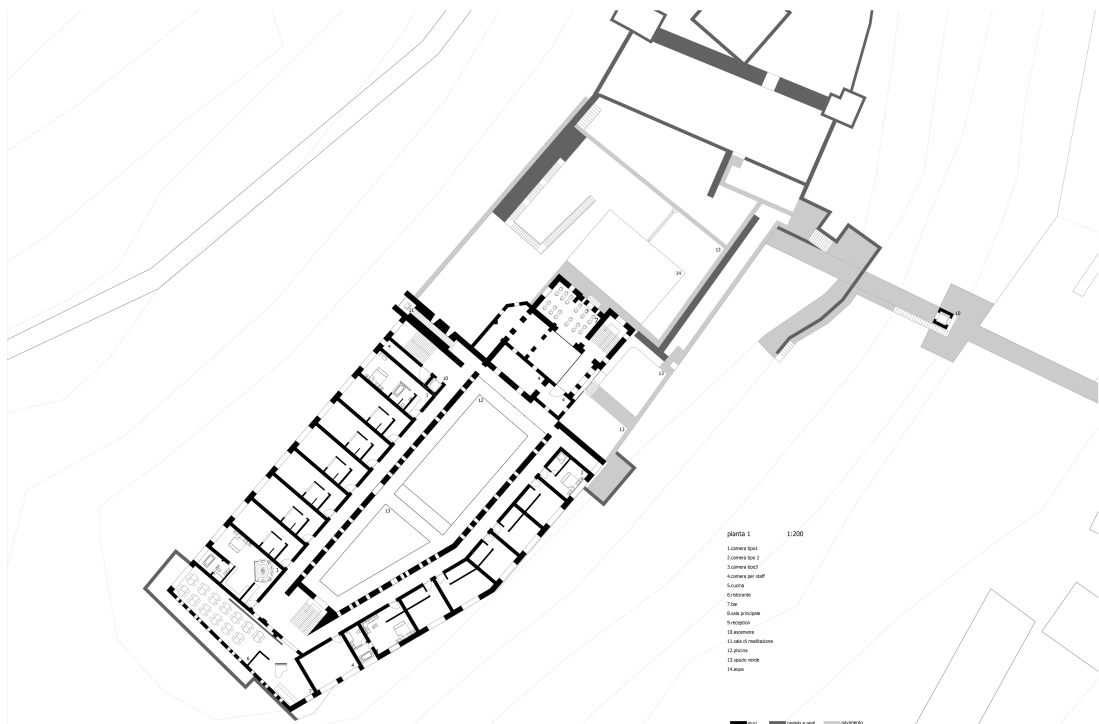
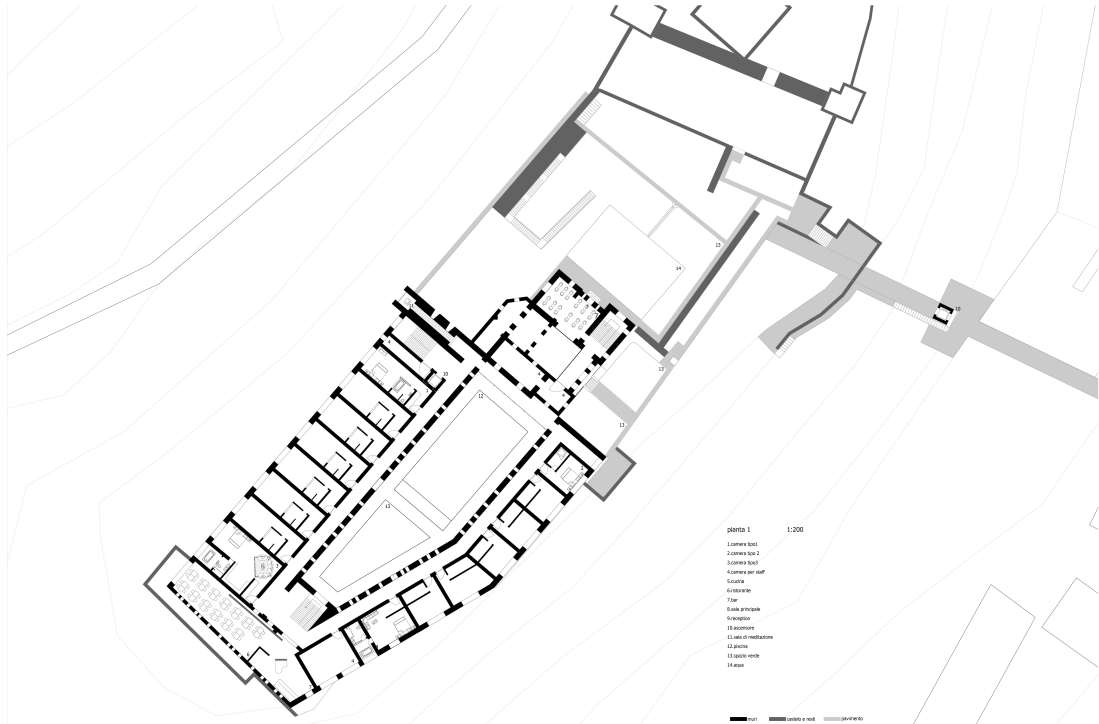
The secret garden on the top of the mountain will completely change the existing regional state. A garden that is not in the middle is the reason why it is difficult for everyone to refuse to come to the top of the mountain. Those who come to the castle through the old path can cross the castle and reach the garden. People arriving by car can arrive by elevator or ramp. People of borghetto can arrive through the stairs. And this garden will not be seen by people under the mountain. Only the tall trees that protrude from the wall will be seen. The local plants of valeggio will be planted in the garden. People can have a cup of coffee in the shade. The fire line climbed the wall. Watch the towers of the castle or look out over the scenery.

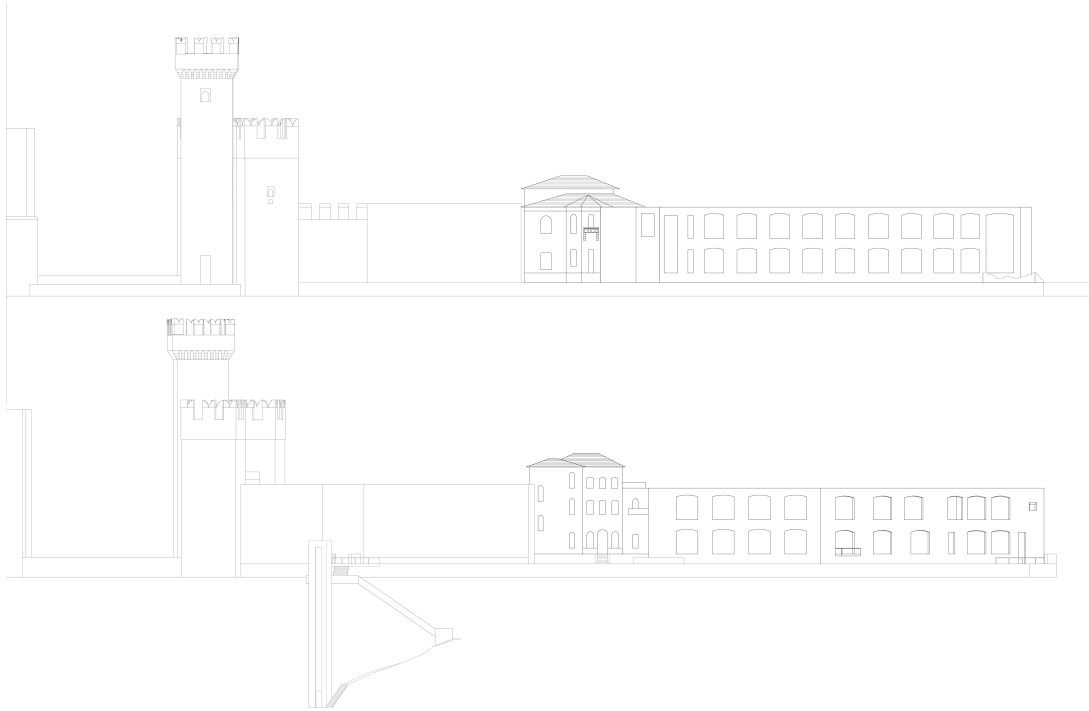


3.3 Reuse of the top of the hill: hotel

The Peak Hotel will attract more visitors. Open pool. Comfortable room. A meditation room for viewing the view. Enjoy the breakfast bar of the monument. Various service features will be built








POLITECNICO DI MILANO
 POLO TERRITORIALE DI MANTOVA

A.A.2017-2018

DOCENTE:
 ROBERTO BRUSCHI
 BARBARA BOGONI

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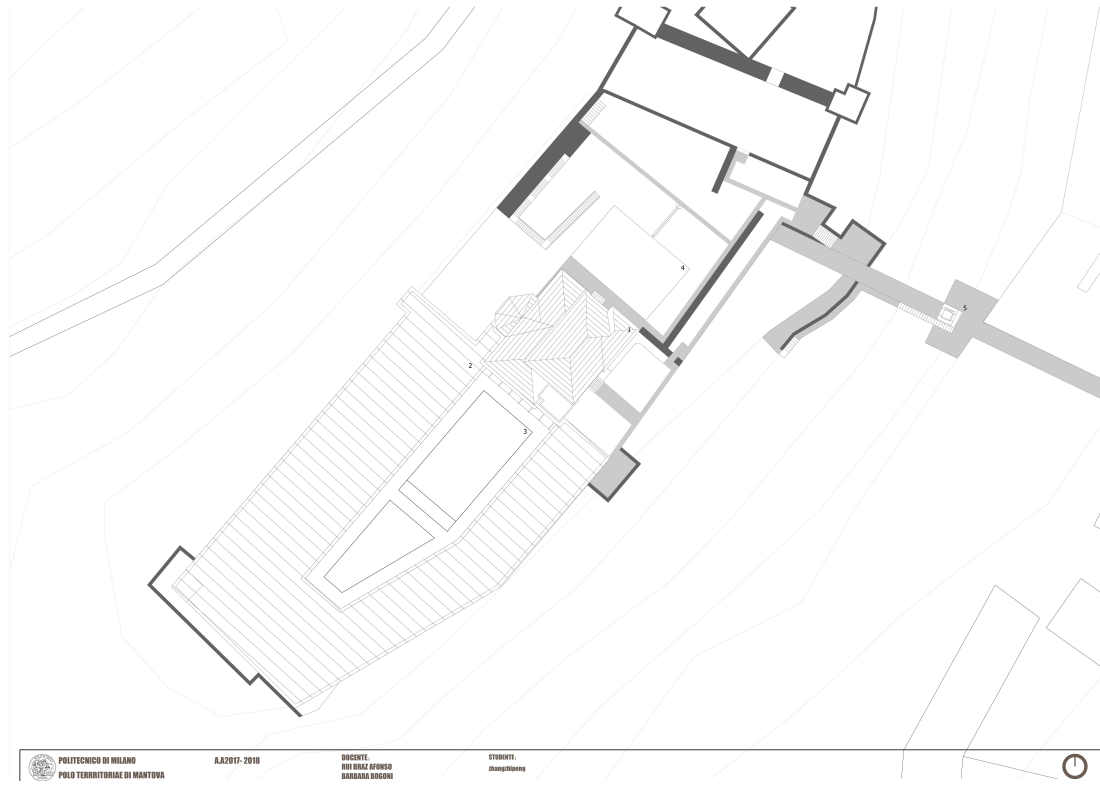
POLITECNICO DI MILANO
 POLO TERRITORIALE DI MANTOVA

A.A.2017-2018

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