

BUSTA N.1

Il candidato illustri sinteticamente i compiti del responsabile del progetto ai sensi del D. Lgs. n. 36/2023.

Il candidato illustri sinteticamente gli atti contabili per la gestione e controllo dei lavori pubblici ai sensi del D. Lgs. n. 36/2023.

Quali sono i ruoli e le funzione del segretario comunale (TUEL)

PROVA NON
ESTRATTA

Cosa vuol dire usare una password sicura?
Che cos'è un link (collegamento ipertestuale)?

Trepponti Bridge, Comacchio, 1634

354-365



The Trepponti bridge, also known as Ponte del Teatro, is a work of engineering along the old navigable Pallotta Canal that led to the Adriatic Sea. The bridge constituted the fortified gate of the city.

The structure which connects the two banks of the canal through a detailed system of routes is an original urban device that can be interpreted as a simple bridge, but also an access gate, an outdoor theater, or a raised square.

The complex was built in 1638 by order of the Cardinal Giovanni Battista Maria Pallotta, based on a design by an architect from Ravenna, Luca Danese. Due to the direct involvement of Pope Urban VIII, Luca Danese worked at length on the renewal of the lagoon-front town of Comacchio, considered to be of strategic importance in the context of the improvement of Adriatic port facilities. Based on an orderly plan of public works of his own preparation, the architect designed the new waterway—canale Pilotta—connecting the city to the seas, and many projects created to regenerate local civil and economic vitality. These included the many canals and bridges, including the “pentarch” bridge, namely the Ponte dei Trepponti.

The bridge is composed of five ample brick staircases—three on one side and two on the other—that converge on a terrace over the water in Istrian stone. The largest staircase with a trapezoidal plan has 28 steps divided into two ramps, and reaches the level shared by the other ramps of 5.5 meters. The two staircases at the sides of the Pallotta Canal are specular, composed of 24 consecutive steps and 4 steps placed inside the turrets.

The raised part in Istrian stone has three steps that reach a level of 6 meters. Below the single

Salara, Sant’Agostino, Borgo, and San Pietro. Across the centuries the bridge has been altered in various ways, above all for aesthetic reasons, as in the addition of the two guard turrets at the top of the two rear staircases, and of six small pillars placed at the top of the three frontal staircases. Both fortified towers bear plaques that display two significant quotations for the city of Comacchio.