

lsfe aa 2018/19 UNIFE DA Scaline | 24 maggio 2018

Laboratorio di Sintesi Finale E

Architettura del Paesaggio

a.a. 2018/19

Prof. Luca Emanuelli

immagine da: <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/may/02/cities-from-the-sea-the-true-cost-of-reclaimed-land-asia-malaysia-penang-dubai>

Laboratorio di Sintesi Finale E

- di cosa ci occupiamo, cosa si progetta nel laboratorio (slides 03/30)
- l'iperNaturale, un metodo e alcuni esempi di tesi del Laboratorio (slides 31/62)
- gli obiettivi formativi, l'organizzazione e le persone del laboratorio, i tempi (slides 63/66)
- per approfondire (slide 67)

di cosa ci occupiamo, cosa si progetta nel laboratorio:

- ci occupiamo di architettura del paesaggio, del progetto del paesaggio, delle trasformazioni con le quali l'uomo adatta il paesaggio alle sue esigenze;
- il nostro interesse comincia dove queste trasformazioni hanno la dimensione, la forza per incidere sull'ambiente;
- elaboriamo strategica a scala territoriale, e progetti.

- ci occupiamo di trasformazioni indirette, di paesaggi conseguenti:
 1. paesaggi e sistemi infrastrutturali
 2. paesaggi e opere di difesa
 3. paesaggi e opere di bonifica



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immagine da: <http://www.repubblica.it/esteri/2018/03/09/foto/giappone-tsunami-muro-protezione-190868282/1/?ref=RHRD-BS-10-C6-P3-S16-T1#1>

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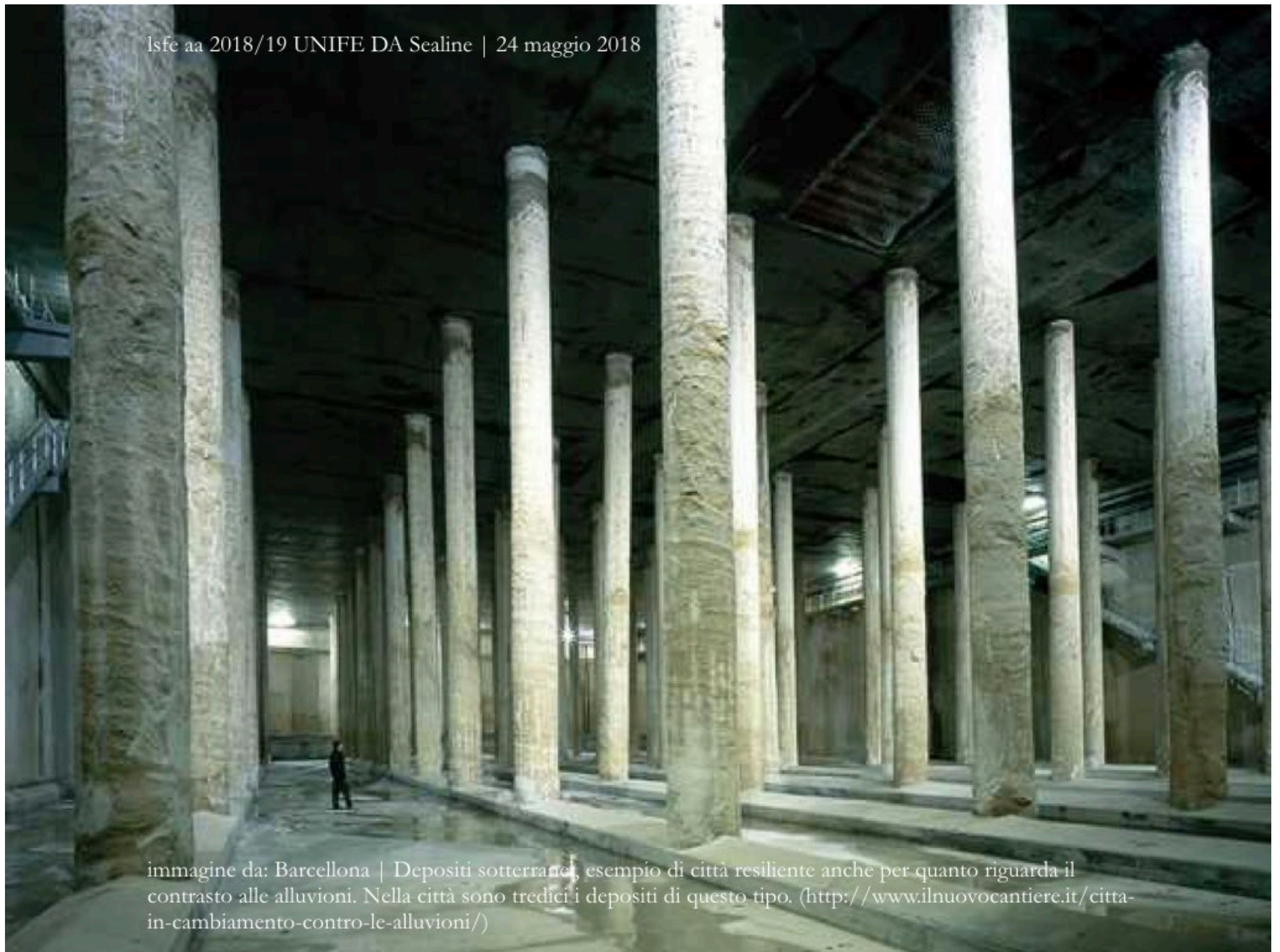


immagine da: Barcellona | Depositi sotterranei, esempio di città resiliente anche per quanto riguarda il contrasto alle alluvioni. Nella città sono tredici i depositi di questo tipo. (<http://www.ilnuovocantiere.it/citta-in-cambiamento-contro-le-alluvioni/>)

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immagine (002_2651903731_d3506875ab_b.jpg)

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immagine Marais de Larchant - Annick BERTRAND et Yves GILLEN



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immagine (ansa108383011907124745_big.jpg)



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immagine Rozengurg Windwall

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immagin Tarim Desert Highway

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immagine: Norway's Atlantic Ocean Road
(?file=053B5D9BD60C22C33804C1B0584B2174BD39AC7F.jpg&dh=520&dw=800&t=4&.jpg)

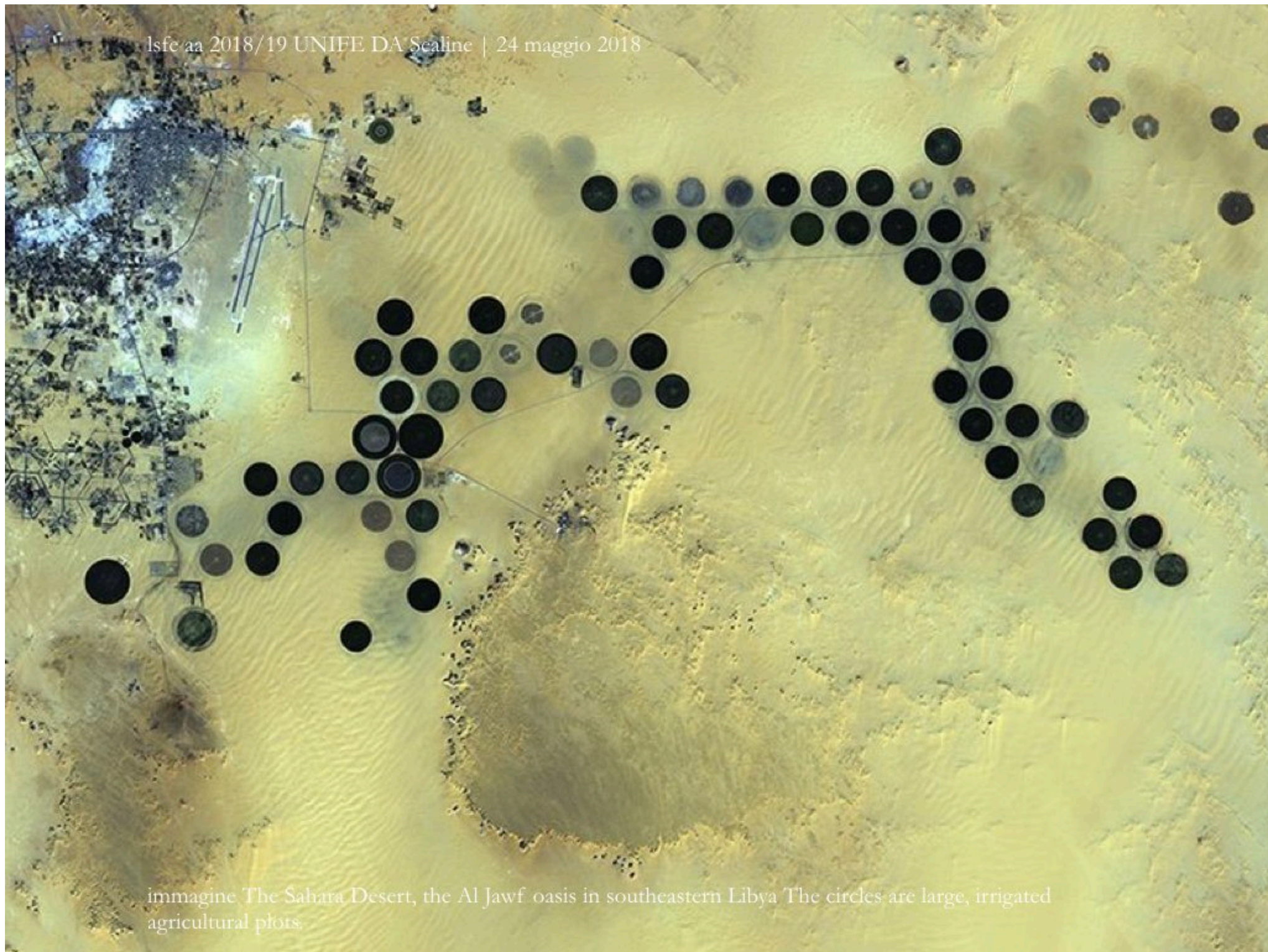


immagine The Sahara Desert, the Al Jawf oasis in southeastern Libya The circles are large, irrigated agricultural plots.

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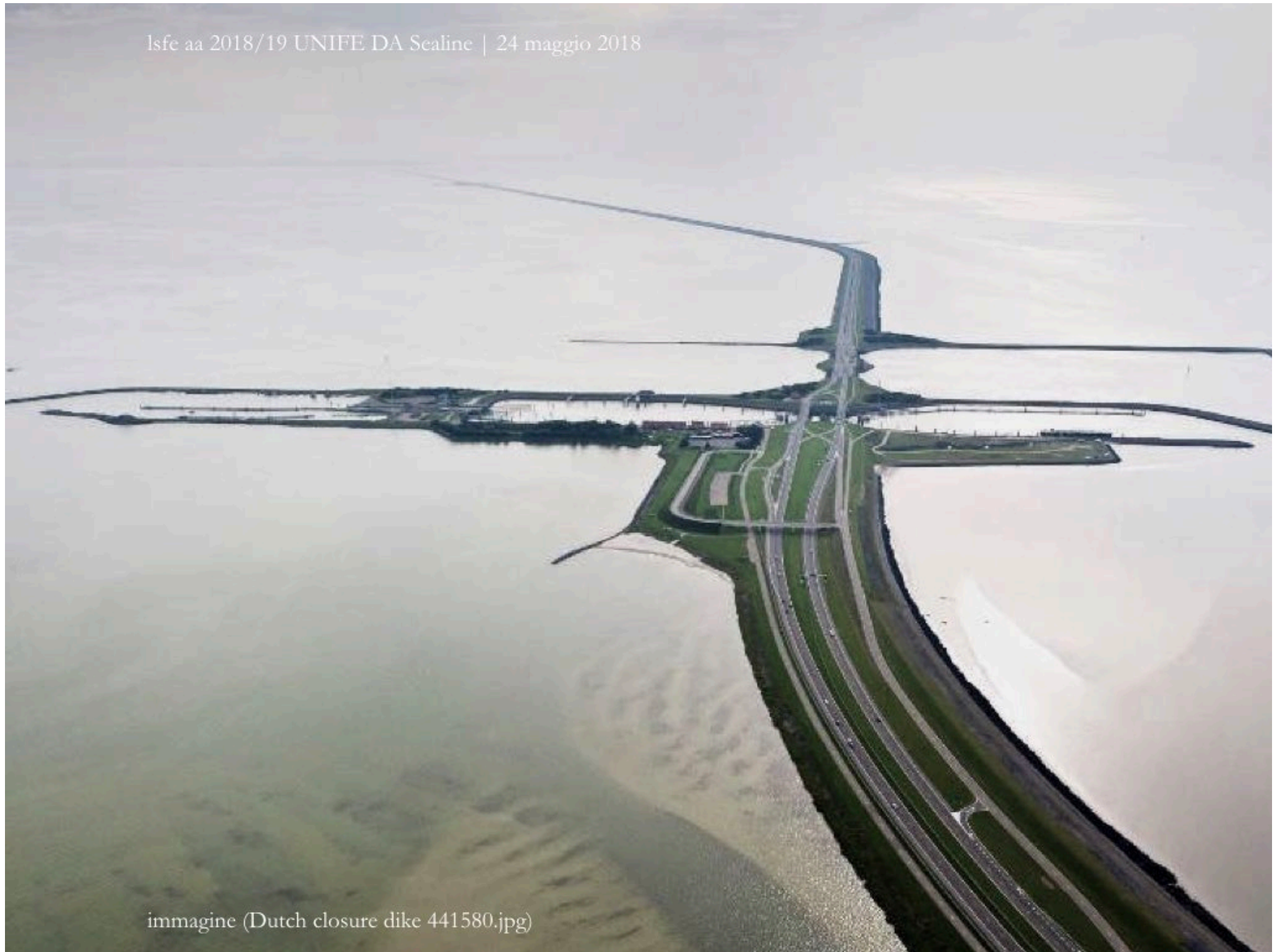


immagine (Dutch closure dike 441580.jpg)

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immagine: mulini di gurone (17230267_10210573045956449_1948022653_o-2.jpg)

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immagine Leeway Dam

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immagine da Working with Nature, the Sand Engine experience, Marcel Stive

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immagine thilafushi (6291487349_37603489a7_o.jpg)

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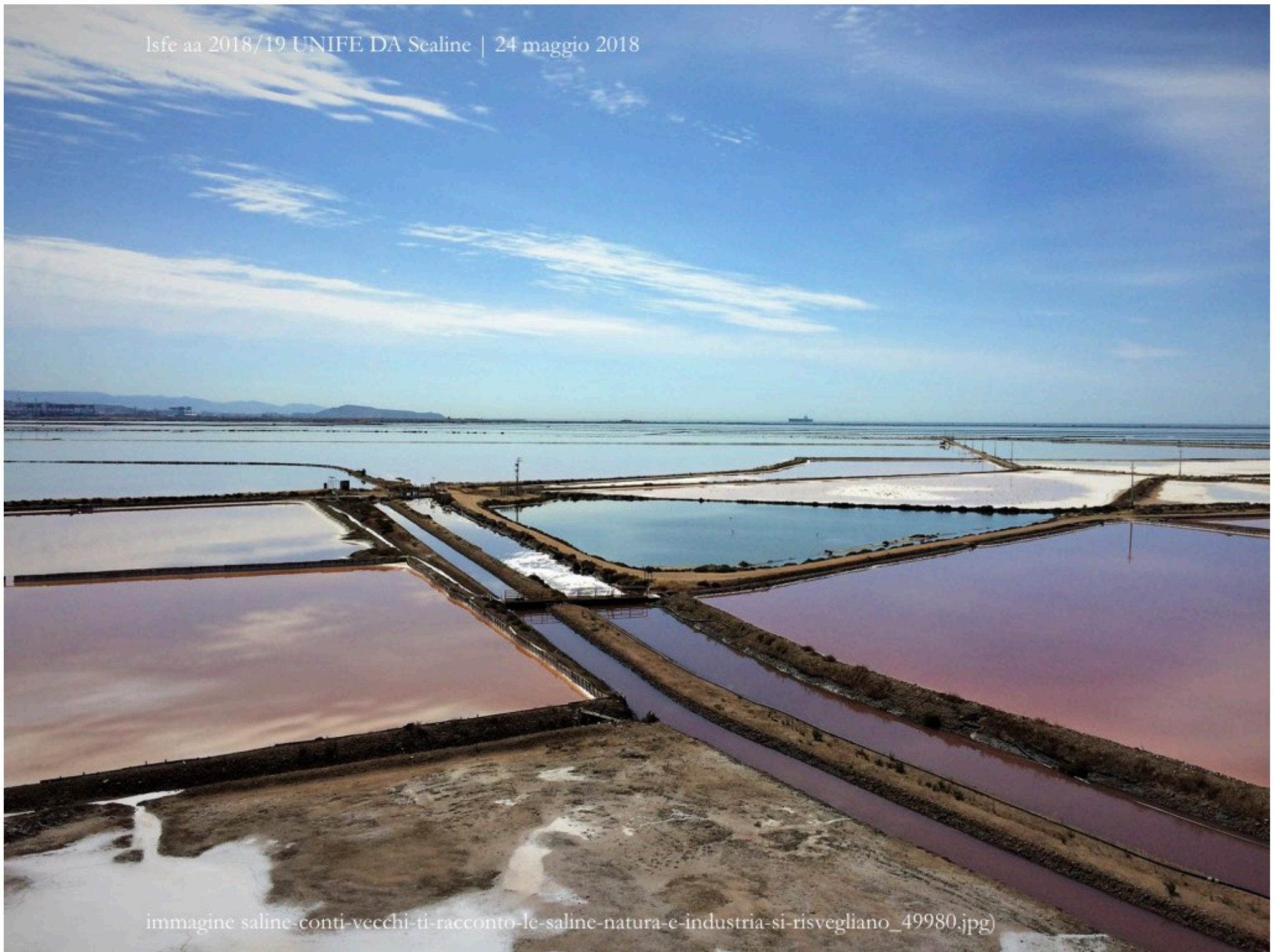


immagine saline-conti-vecchi-ti-racconto-le-saline-natura-e-industria-si-risvegliano_49980.jpg

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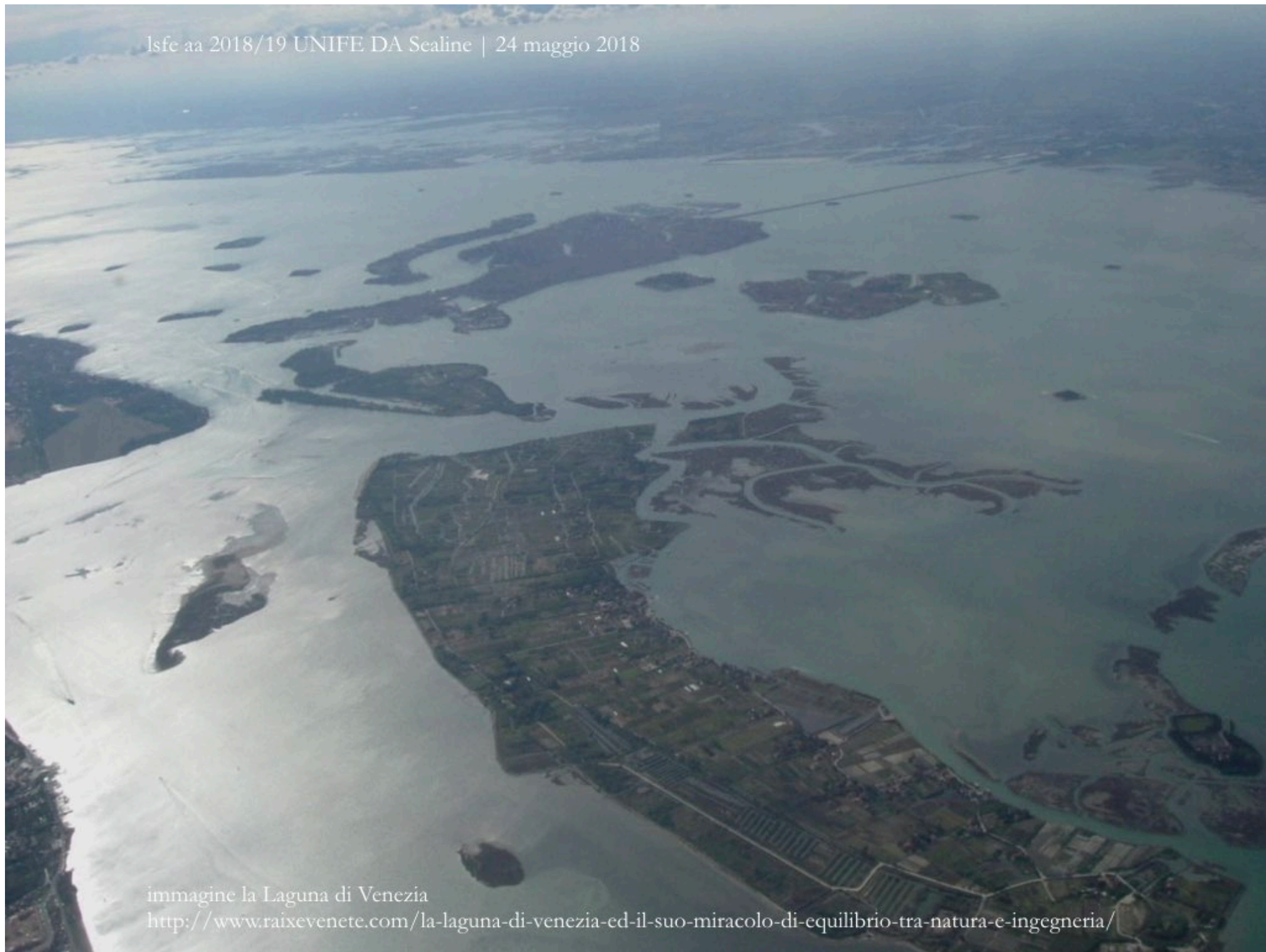


immagine la Laguna di Venezia

<http://www.raixevenete.com/la-laguna-di-venezia-ed-il-suo-miracolo-di-equilibrio-tra-natura-e-ingegneria/>

4. paesaggi e turismo



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immagine Sabbiodotto di Bibbione (https://www.regione.veneto.it/web/guest/comunicati-stampa/dettaglio-comunicati?_spp_detailId=3100860)

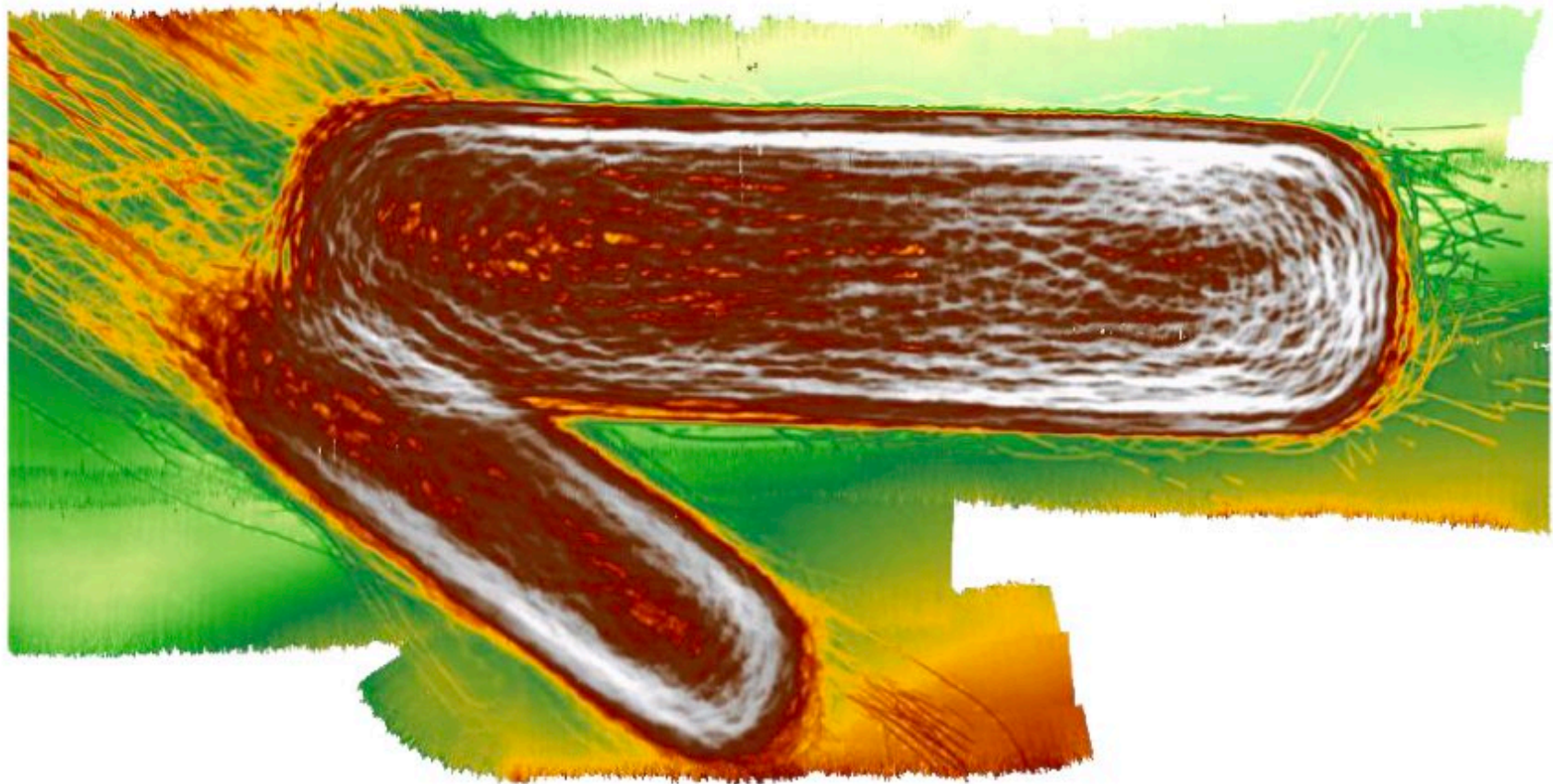


immagine dragaggi sabbie Anzio, fonte Regione Lazio

PiperNaturale, un metodo e alcuni esempi di tesi del laboratorio

una premessa

quanta consapevolezza quando si realizzano infrastrutture, quando il turismo condiziona un paesaggio:

lo sguardo disincantato e 3 paesaggi iconici italiani

- il mare, l'illusione
- la pianura della bonifica, il fraintendimento
- la montagna, la messa in scena

il disincanto e 3 paesaggi iconici italiani

- il mare, P'illusione



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il disincanto e 3 paesaggi iconici italiani

- la pianura della bonifica, il fraintendimento

immagine Delta del Po (4acfd3fff3ce50de4cc537d32c762a78.jpg)

il disincanto e 3 paesaggi iconici italiani

- la montagna, la messa in scena



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PiperNaturale, un metodo e alcuni esempi di tesi del laboratorio

PiperNaturale, alcune precisazioni

la natura / l'ambiente / il paesaggio | PiperNaturale, i paesaggi iperNaturali

immagine Andrea Biondo weblog Ponte di Lorco - alta valle Argentina (n. 61/62) jpg

la natura

Giacomo Leopardi

Operette morali dialogo della natura e di un islandese

a cura di A. Prete

Feltrinelli, 2014, Edizione 12, isbn: 9788807901256

Andrea Wulf

L'invenzione della natura

Le avventure di Alexander von Humboldt, l'eroe perduto della scienza

Marzo 2017, 544 pagine, isbn: 9788861052628

John McPhee

Il controllo della natura

Traduzione di Gabriele Castellari

Adelphi, 1995, , isbn: 9788845911392

Oliver Morton

The Planet Remade: How Geoengineering Could Change the World

Hardcover, 440 pages

Princeton University Press, 2015, isbn: 9780691148250

l'ambiente:

ipcc Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report

<http://www.ipcc.ch>

Climate Science Special Report: Executive Summary

<https://science2017.globalchange.gov/>

An integrated perspective on the future of mobility

<https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability-and-resource-productivity/our-insights/an-integrated-perspective-on-the-future-of-mobility>

UNWTO Specialized agency of the United Nations World Tourism Organization
Annual report

<http://www2.unwto.org/annual-reports>

<https://www.legambiente.it>

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il paesaggio | PiperNaturale

Ian L. McHarg

Design with Nature

John Wiley & Sons Inc, 1995, iban: 9780471114604

Dirk Sijmons (a cura di), & altri

Landscape and Energy: Designing Transition (Inglese) Copertina rigida – Illustrato, 1 mar

Nai Uitgevers Pub; 2014), isbn: 978-9462081130

Higgs, E. (2017), **Novel and designed ecosystems**. *Restor Ecol*, 25: 8-13. doi:10.1111/rec.12410

Hobbs, R. J., Higgs, E., Hall, C. M., Bridgewater, P., Chapin, F. S., Ellis, E. C., Ewel, J. J., Hallett, L. M., Harris, J., Hulvey, K. B., Jackson, S. T., Kennedy, P. L., Kueffer, C., Lach, L., Lantz, T. C., Lugo, A. E., Mascaro, J., Murphy, S. D., Nelson, C. R., Perring, M. P., Richardson, D. M., Seastedt, T. R., Standish, R. J., Starzomski, B. M., Suding, K. N., Tognetti, R. M., Yakob, L. and Yung, L. (2014), **Managing the whole landscape: historical, hybrid, and novel ecosystems**. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 12: 557-564. doi:10.1890/130300

immagine: Eveline Lemke, 2150 is too late – Let's accelerate the energy transition (Solarpanel_1300x700.jpg)

paesaggi iperNaturali

immagine Singlufjörður Avalanche Protection Structures, Landslag ehf, Singlufjörður, Iceland
Credit: Steingrímur Kristinsson

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immagine (Extensive-measures-to-stop-avalanches-in-Iceland.jpg)

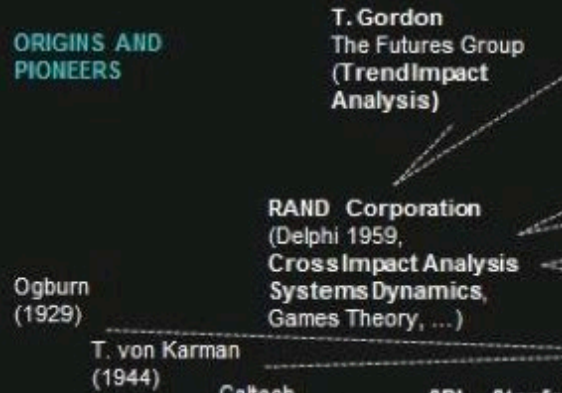
lsfc aa 2018/19 UNIFE DA Sealine | 24 maggio 2018

PiperNaturale

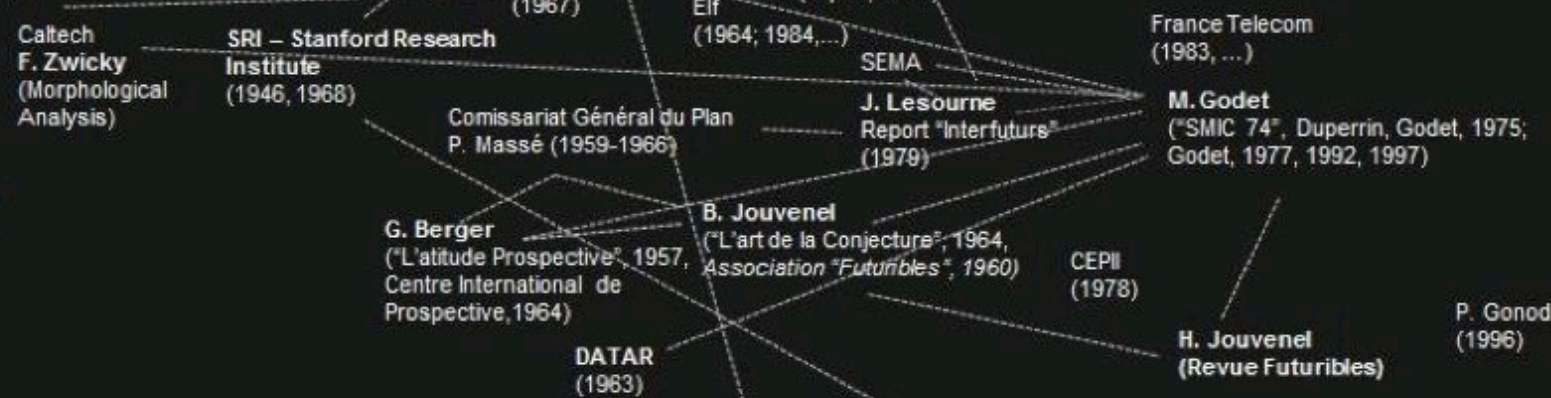
un metodo: scenarios evaluation by design

le tesi

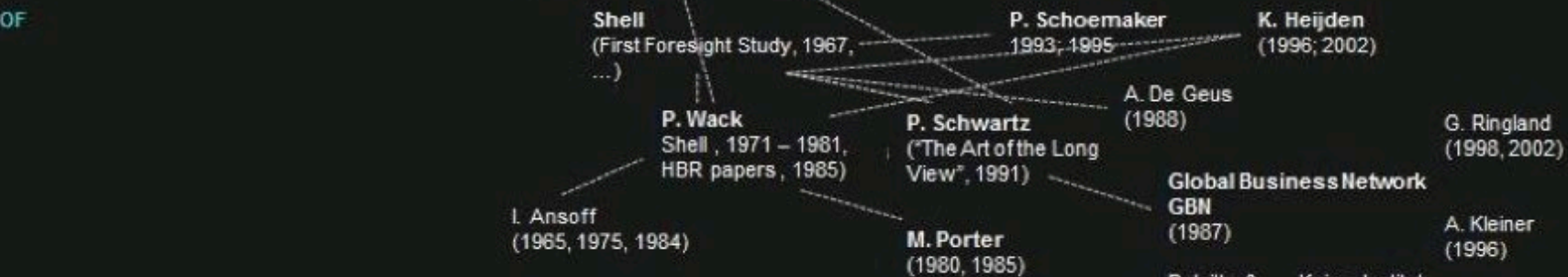
ORIGINS AND PIONEERS



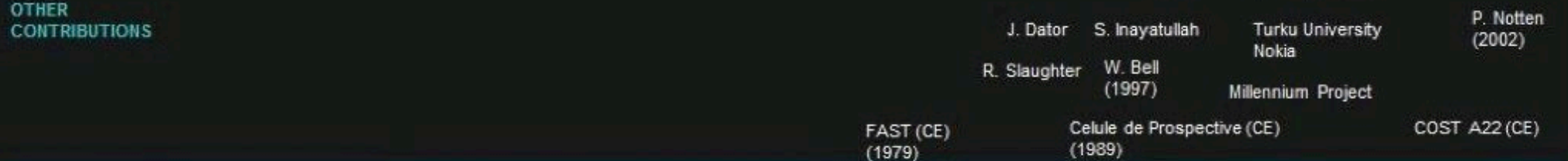
THE FRENCH SCHOOL "LA PROSPECTIVE"



THE INFLUENCE OF SHELL



OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS



@soeiro_carvalho
19 dic 2017
A BLUEPRINT OF THE HISTORY OF SCENARIO PLANNING.
Timeline highlights some of the most important institutions & authors in the history of Scenario Planning
From my PhD Thesis "Scenarios as a tool to give context and sense to Weak Signals in a process of Competitive Intelligence".

MBOKA BILANGA

Model of management and development of the rural outskirts of Kinshasa



Urban sprawl & suburban informal settlements

The urban sprawl is characterized by a dense network of roads and buildings, leading to the loss of infrastructure and the economic and environmental urban fabric. Similarly, taking into account the potential and constraints of informal settlements, the aim is to enhance local smart tactics rather than propose an orthodox solution.

The project addresses the necessity to consider the particular advantages of the suburban values of Kinshasa (200°Celsius). These values include the three axes of the rural corridor going from a suggestive hybrid landscape between urban and rural.

Fragile landscape

Due to an unregulated settlement process and to a fragile land, reorganizing the landscape generally involves deconstruction, redefining of risks and waste management of the agricultural area.

The goal is to connect the three urban nodes that constitute a wide product of the megacity into a hub of three sustainable urban strategies based on a wise management of local environmental resources such as agriculture.

The fundamental strategy is based on the high value nature of local food and small scale built-up that have to be reconnected to gain an urban scale relevance.

CONSOLIDATE

The suburban sprawl values are at the state of semi-organized urban fabric affecting the city.

Right allows urban through reconnection of urban fabric.

Left allows urban through reconnection of urban fabric.

FARMING

Urban agriculture is a key element of the urban fabric.

Urban agriculture is a key element of the urban fabric.

CONNECT

The suburban village use available resources in the city landscape with a sense of sustainability.


Urban agriculture is a key element of the urban fabric.

Urban agriculture is a key element of the urban fabric.



MBOKA BILANGA

Model of management and development of the rural outskirts of Kinshasa



CONSOLIDATE

The urban interventions are proposed to define the urban fabric and connect it to the city. The aim is to create or reinforce urban forms and an urban fabric. The strategy system is improved and adapted to control the urban fabric and to the urban form.

The strategy will be implemented in three main stages designed to control the urban fabric in the city and the urban form.

FARMING

The three main stages of the strategy are to define and manage agriculture in order to better exploit the great potential of the rural land resources affected by urban sprawl. Crops that need the access of water in the city have a strong growing cycle will be grown on an extensive level in the city's urban and rural landscape in the very city.

CONNECT


The urban fabric from the consolidate strategy generates urban forms on the urban fabric and on the slope that enhance the urban fabric. The urban fabric and the urban form will be adapted or reconnected to generate not only a connection but also a reference point to the urban fabric and the urban form. The connection with the city is represented by urban forms or new roads being through points of the urban fabric with the urban fabric.

New territorial unities

The urban fabric from the consolidate strategy generates urban forms on the urban fabric and on the slope that enhance the urban fabric. The urban fabric and the urban form will be adapted or reconnected to generate not only a connection but also a reference point to the urban fabric and the urban form. The connection with the city is represented by urban forms or new roads being through points of the urban fabric with the urban fabric.

Designing the unity

The urban fabric from the consolidate strategy generates urban forms on the urban fabric and on the slope that enhance the urban fabric. The urban fabric and the urban form will be adapted or reconnected to generate not only a connection but also a reference point to the urban fabric and the urban form. The connection with the city is represented by urban forms or new roads being through points of the urban fabric with the urban fabric.



OFFSHORE LIFE alternative ways to decommissioning

Marina di Ravenna Emilia-Romagna

Repurposing of offshore platforms in the Adriatic Sea

The project takes place in the Adriatic Sea, where there are more than 100 offshore platforms which, once exhausted their resources, are destined to be removed. This intervention has to face tons of steel waste and the destruction of marine life. Therefore the design makes its way through the protection of flora and fauna and increasing sea diving tourism.

Of the offshore platforms, about 8% are methane extraction, 3% of which occupy the area between Rimini and Ravenna, where the project takes place. Considering the potential of iron and steel which can be recycled, is decommissioning the only destiny to which these structures are forced? We propose a Rip to Reef alternative (literally "as a harbor"), a process where the platform is converted to Diving Center, it will attract tourists and an aquatic life will be destroyed.

These platforms have a period of production of about 30 years, after which the owners are required to remove them. However the huge cost of this operation, and the loss of ecosystems, underneath the platforms, has started a worldwide seek of alternative solutions. The marine ecosystem which takes place on the pillars of the platform supports the flora of creating real underwater gardens, artificial reefs, not only in order to repopulate marine flora and fauna but also to attract an ever-growing underwater tourism in this area.

Concept and Strategy

After an accurate analysis of the current extraction data, of the proximity to the coast, and the stability of the structures, from the bank, a single platform was taken as a case study in which we could develop a project. A further subdivision of this platform is between above and under the sea level and gives a better understanding of the project.

Masterplan of Hotel and Diving Center

After an accurate analysis of the current extraction data, of the proximity to the coast, and the stability of the structures, from the bank, a single platform was taken as a case study in which we could develop a project. A further subdivision of this platform is between above and under the sea level and gives a better understanding of the project.

Functions and Utilities

Location activities: Diving Center

Section of Diving Center Platform

The Underwater Design

Research and Concept Design

OFFSHORE LIFE alternative ways to decommissioning

The portion below water includes the routes for divers, the underwater garden, and resting areas of lessons, which is all directly below the diving center. The requirements for each program is sculpted into a complete underwater landscape, meeting the needs of each user.

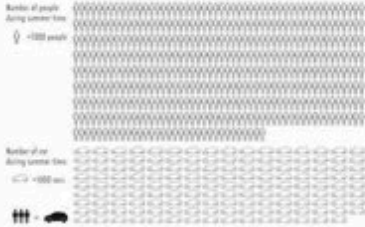
This underwater landscape is made not only for educational purposes but also to stimulate growth of algae, seaweed and plants. As a result of this past growth, fish life is also attracted to the platform to complete the lifecycle. The Diving Center, above sea level, consists of all these functions and services dedicated to facilitate the divers in their excursions.

This model was designed so it can be applied to other platforms in the Adriatic Sea that, depending on the circumstances, can be upgraded from the first phase (where only the pillars are left on the bottom of the Sea, to the last, which consists in the whole platform dedicated to new purposes, like diving center, marine research area and accommodation for tourists).

Plan Underwater Design

Section AA

HOW MANY TOURISTS?

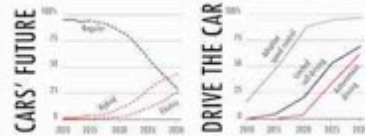


The project has the goal to manage the huge amount of tourist that pass by Misurina especially during the summer. Actually there are two main problems: the first one is the big traffic around the lake, the second one is the big car parks that are near to the lake and are going to reach. Find the perspective of Misurina landscape. Both of these problems are not only with an absence of tourism planning by local administration. The strategy is really very local and equally the car park area and around it a new green area. The target is realize a safe area all around the lake where people can enjoy the landscape. The second step is to manage the traffic from the current road to a new road on the east side that is completely hidden in the woods. This new road respects the old stone way of Misurina, thanks to this new (6 meters) wide the new road respect the valley. All of these interventions have the goal of not change the landscape and get a better feeling of the Misurina lake and the location when they are enjoying the place without the traffic's stress.

PROJECT'S AREAS



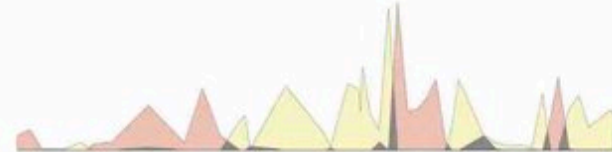
NEW POSTCARDS FROM MISURINA



NEW STRATEGY



Example 1
In this graphic is represented the dirt's quantity that is necessary today to build the new road on the east side of Misurina lake. The 100% is represented with a height up the road and are going to be used to broaden the width of the actual road to 10 meters that is the actual legal law. This proportion is much more higher compare to the real Misurina's road with a huge impact on the environment and landscape in a highly sensitive in Misurina area.



Example 2
In this graphic is represented the dirt's quantity that is necessary today to build a new way road. The impact on the environment is low for that option 1 because the structure legal road is with a 8 meters and thanks to this proportion the new infrastructure will not change the perspective of Misurina's landscape. In a third moment the solution is not going to solve completely the traffic problem that still exist but in future thanks to autonomous drive the road can become a very easy road without any additional works. We can have an immediate advantage with a traffic's reduction of 30% and on the future with the new cars' technology a pollution area around the lake.



In the last image is showed all the project's interventions. On the east side of the lake is showed the new road link in the woods. Just like the lake is highlighted with orange light the pedestrian area around the lake. Thanks to the new strategy it become a big attraction of Misurina. The red light showed the new car park area, these spaces are near to the lake (2 meters by width) but not directly attached to these way the car will not interfere with the Misurina's view. At the end with the green light is highlighted the quality area around the lake.



MISURINA 3.0
Touristic pressure management in an UNESCO landscape

Location: North East of Adriatic coast, Venice region, ITALY

The problem: an old industrial waterway flows near the Adriatic coast, the path is 127 km long, about 30 m wide and crosses a land reclamation area. This work involves about 40 km of the entire waterway and proposes a new arrangement of this infrastructure. By expanding the riverbed in certain stretches it is possible to solve some environmental problems, increase the value of the territory and create new opportunities for tourism.

Aims and objectives of the research: to propose a requalification of the Litoranea Veneta waterway and to reform the relationship between this infrastructure and the surrounding environment.

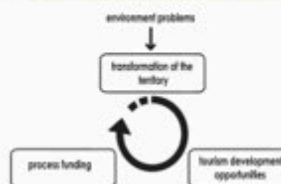
Sustainability criteria of the research: reduction of anthropology pressure can both ensure a better control of the territory with less funds and produce options by enhancing the possibilities of tourism.

LITORANEA

A scenario where the impact of the land management costs could significant increase is emerging in some areas of industrialized countries, faced with a decreasing profitability of the crops. The situation is even worse if climate changes, such as the rise of the sea levels and the worsening of atmospheric events, are taken into consideration. Especially in the most fragile areas, such as land reclamation, this problem can lead to an evident contraction and decay of the rural areas, both economically, perceptually and biologically. Hence the overcasting of the production model seems to arise. Such a model leads to issues related to the sustainability of crops and biodiversity and requires to reconsider the reciprocity between crop yields, agricultural landscapes and infrastructure for their management. This thesis focuses on an old Venetian waterway, called Litoranea Veneta. This infrastructure flows along the Adriatic coast, from the Venetian Lagoon to the Gulf of Trieste, in the north-east of Italy.



This waterway had a very important influence on the commerce of the Republic of Venice but its use has been significantly reduced in the last three hundred years, due to the shift of the economic relevance to the Atlantic area. Today this waterway is an important feature in the landscape, essential for the hydraulic control of the territory, but needs a radical reflection on its fate. Furthermore, especially during the fascist, policies to increase the agricultural soil completely transformed the wetlands surrounding the waterway into cultivated fields, by reducing the entire waterway system to a canal. The new socio-economic conditions now force the administrations to deal with an infrastructure that has lost all its usefulness today, in a vulnerable and unproductive territory, whose economy is substantially turned towards the exploitation of the tourist coast, 2-4 km far from it.



Sustainability concept (WHAT)

Management costs: Environmental integrity: natural ecosystems: artificial ecosystems:

Operating cost: management costs of the soil are inversely proportional to the environmental integrity of the territory, in the last few years, in the area agriculture has lost importance while the tourism sector has grown exponentially.

Sustainability of the process (HOW)

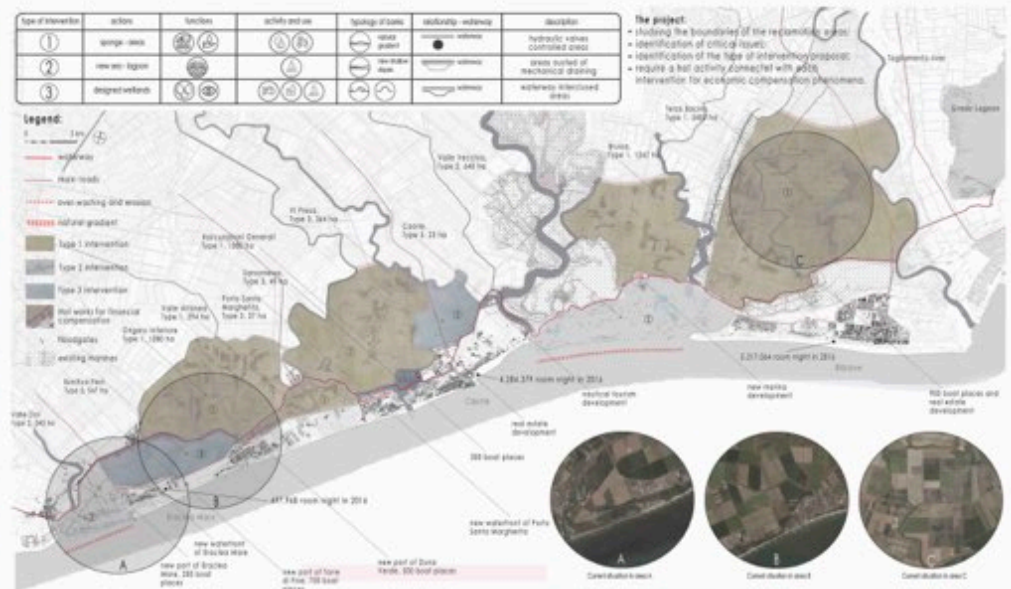
Cold works: Project: Transformation actions; Aim: Re-organization territory management

Hot works: real estate development; Cost: low funding of the project

Funding the transformation through the new opportunities: public-private partnerships can be used to create cash flow. The combination of real estate development and landscape transformations are used to compensate the costs.

Sustainability criteria of the project (WHAT)

Transformation of the intensive cultivation: reduction of anthropology pressure, lower control of the territory combine with a resilient approach.



Type 1 Intervention

Issue of the backlogs with a water value system, the equipment allows to stop the flow when the water reaches a determined level.

Reservoir can store water for the summer and can reduce the work of the draining pumps in the area under the sea level.

Reduction of production pressure of agriculture soil, increase biodiversity, organic farming and quality of the crops.

Sustainable forestry

Type 2 Intervention A Area

The aim of this project consists in identifying the areas adjacent to the waterway and proposing 3 types of intervention, depending on the problematic issues and the opportunities identified in that area.

- **Type 1:** reclamation areas under the sea level with saltwater intrusion and soil depletion. Policy of reducing the production pressure of agriculture soil, in order to increase biodiversity and create space for fresh water storage;
- **Type 2:** coastal areas affected by marine incursion risk and having evident subsidence problems. For these areas the project proposes a shift of the defense and the creation of new wetlands, free to evolve according to the marine currents. Disconnection of this area from the draining pumps network and reducing of the manage costs;
- **Type 3:** reclamation areas under the sea level, near the coast and with hydraulic safety problems. The locations of these areas allow to extend the waterway by creating new enclosed wetlands, capable of pushing the back side of the current coastline. New opportunities for tourism exploitation by creating a new waterfront.

Perception

To flood some areas could be significantly change the perception of the landscape and removes any reference point. The project purpose a system of public and visual strongholds in the old reclamations.

This thesis shows how by the enhancement of an infrastructure, it is possible to solve most of the problems of hydraulic safety and at the same time improve significantly the perceptive quality of the territory. The creation of a wet buffer, developed along the litoranea Litoranea, allows also to create a new axis on the back coast to unveil new opportunities for tourism exploitation linked to the lagoon area. Moreover, these opportunities can be used as a framework to implement compensation and financing phenomena of the project with private assets, thus obtaining a safer, more resilient and less burdensome territory.

The entire system can store more than 8,500,000 liters of water and react in a resilient way to the critical issues



immagine BOSTON LIFEGUARD Infrastruttura paesaggistica di difesa integrata per una città resiliente
(<http://www.premioarchitettura.it/it/tesi-di-laurea7>)

gli obiettivi formativi, l'organizzazione e le persone del laboratorio, i tempi

gli obiettivi formativi

a chi interessano i temi che trattiamo, il modo in cui lo facciamo, i laureati del laboratorio
alcuni esempi:

<https://www.unenvironment.org/>

<https://www.worldenergy.org/>

<http://www.worldwatercouncil.org/>

<http://www.unwater.org/>

<http://www.ren21.net/>

<http://whc.unesco.org/>

<http://www2.unwto.org/>

United Nations Environment Programme

Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals, Journey to 2030

World Heritage and Tourism in a Changing Climate

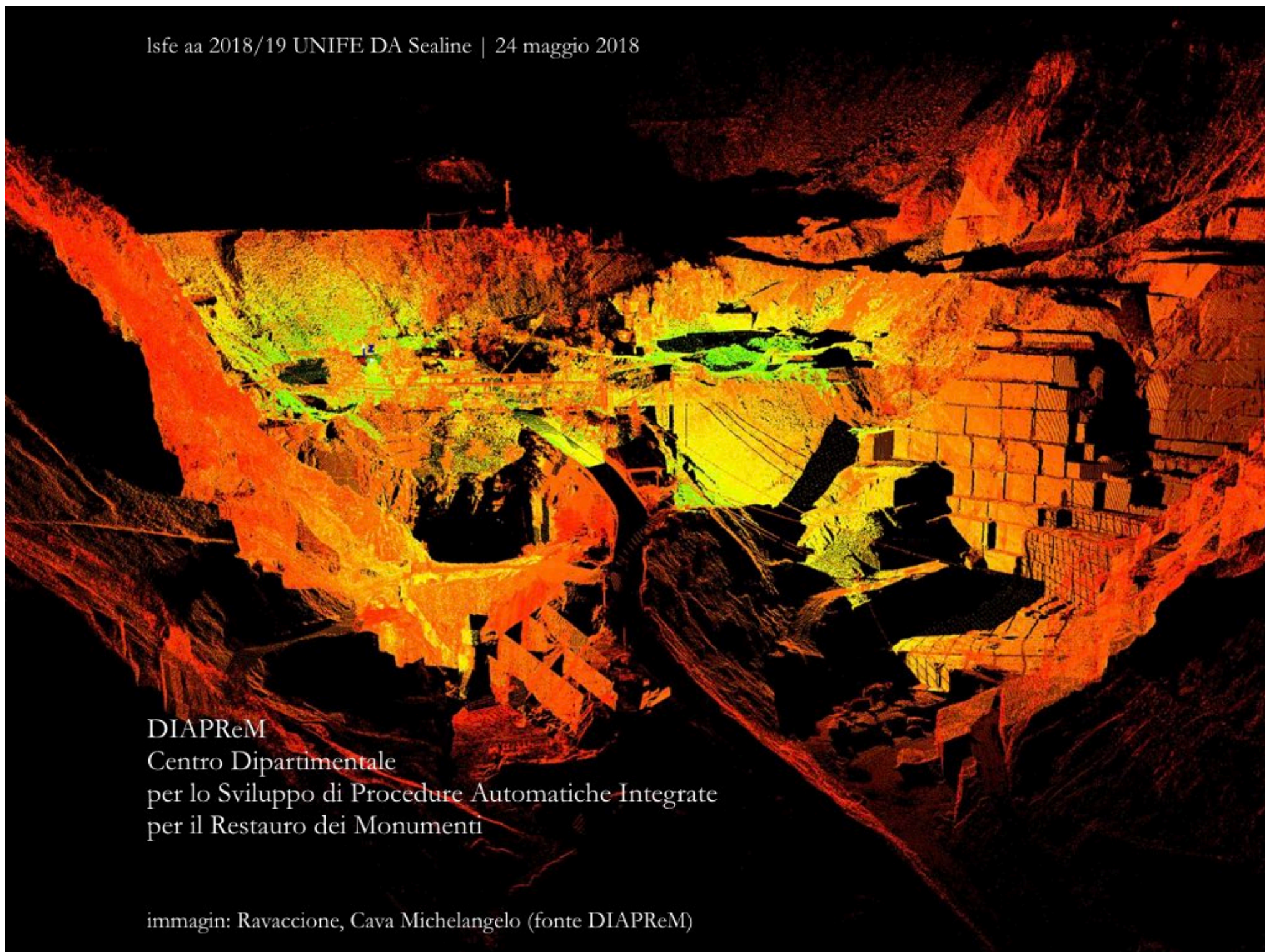
gli obiettivi formativi, l'organizzazione e le persone del laboratorio, i tempi

L'organizzazione e le persone del laboratorio

Il Centro di Ricerca Sealine
e la collaborazione con il Centro di Ricerca **DIAPReM**

I **moduli** del Laboratorio di sintesi finale E (crediti 24 ore frontali 216):

- 8 96 Architettura del paesaggio **Luca Emanuelli**
- 4 40 Progettazione di opere idrauliche e marittime **Massimo Tondello**
- 4 40 Progettazione parametrica del paesaggio e sistemi infrastrutturali **Gianni Lobosco**
- 2 20 Fisica tecnica ambientale **Giacomo Bizzarri**
- 2 20 Georisorse, infrastrutture e paesaggio **Carmela Vaccaro**
- 4 Attività pratiche e formative



DIAPReM
Centro Dipartimentale
per lo Sviluppo di Procedure Automatiche Integrate
per il Restauro dei Monumenti

immagin: Ravaccione, Cava Michelangelo (fonte DIAPReM)

gli obiettivi formativi, l'organizzazione e le persone del laboratorio, i tempi

i tempi

primo semestre

le esercitazioni e la ricerca propedeutica alla scelta del tema

dicembre definizione del tema di tesi

secondo semestre

il progetto

maggio presentazione dello stato di avanzamento del progetto

l'idoneità

giugno / luglio

lsfe aa 2018/19 UNIFE DA Sealine | 24 maggio 2018

per approfondire:

<http://www.sealine.unife.it/>

immagine T.H.E.R.E. (fonte Sealine)

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immagine da Biennale International de Paisatge
Renaturation de l'Aire a Conrignon (Svizzera), di Georges Descombes, Julien Descombes e Marco Rampini.
ATELIER DESCOMBES RAMPINI

Isfe aa 2018/19 UNIFE DA Scaline | 24 maggio 2018



immagine da Biennale International de Paisatge
Landartpark Buitenschot Baixos a Hoofddorp (Paesi Bassi), di Lodewijk van Nieuwenhuijze, H+N+S

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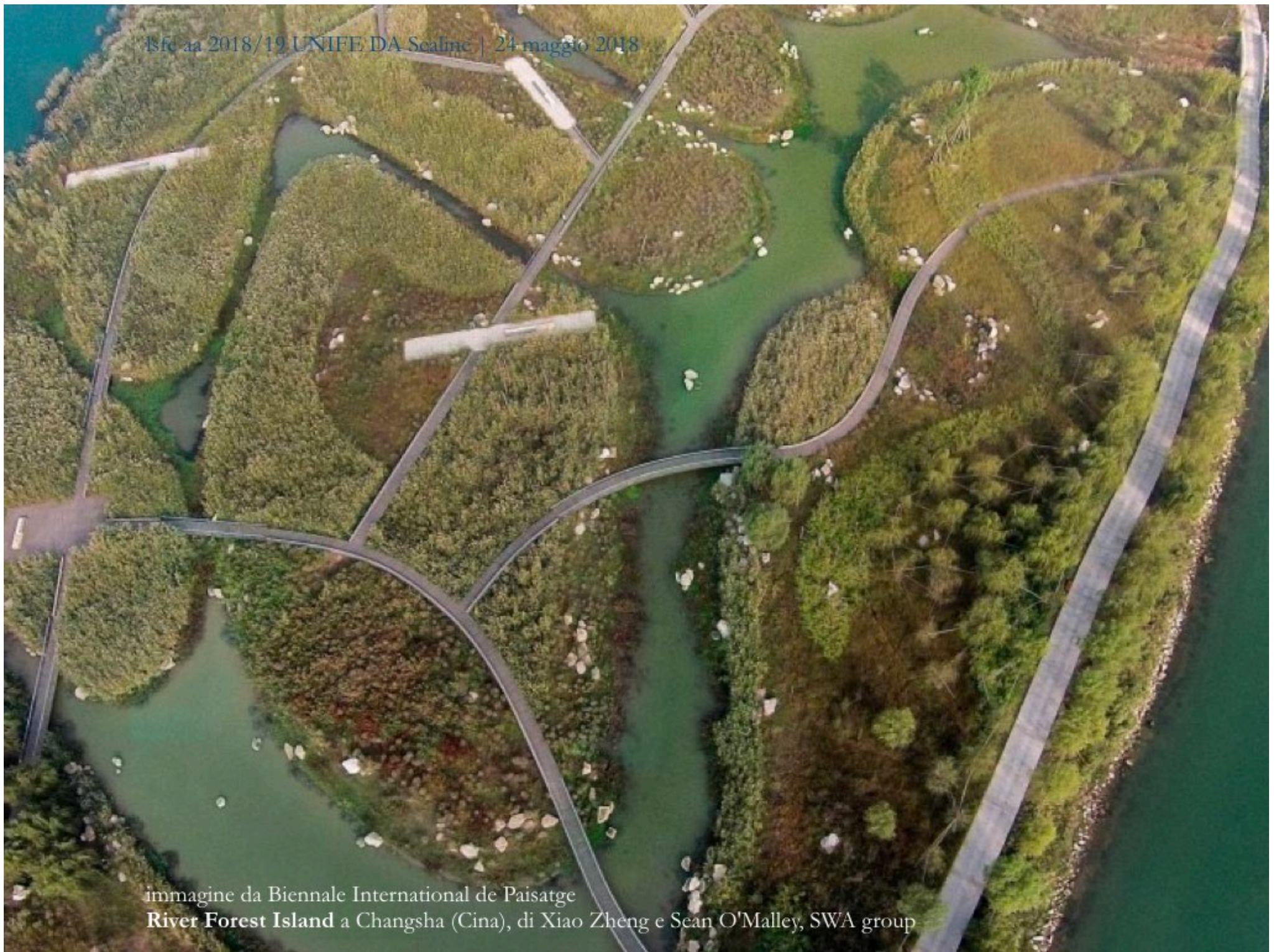


immagine da Biennale International de Paisatge
River Forest Island a Changsha (Cina), di Xiao Zheng e Sean O'Malley, SWA group