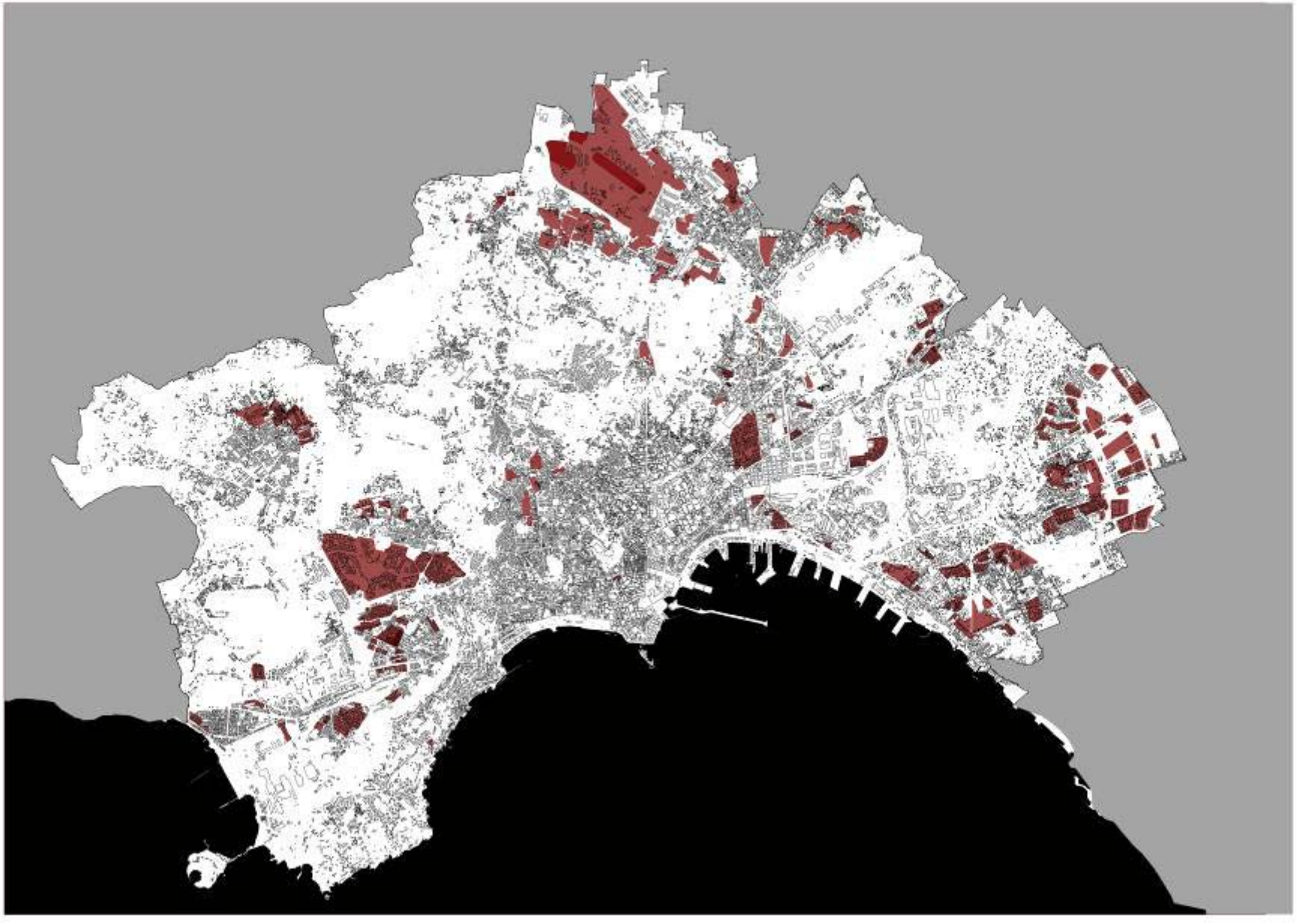
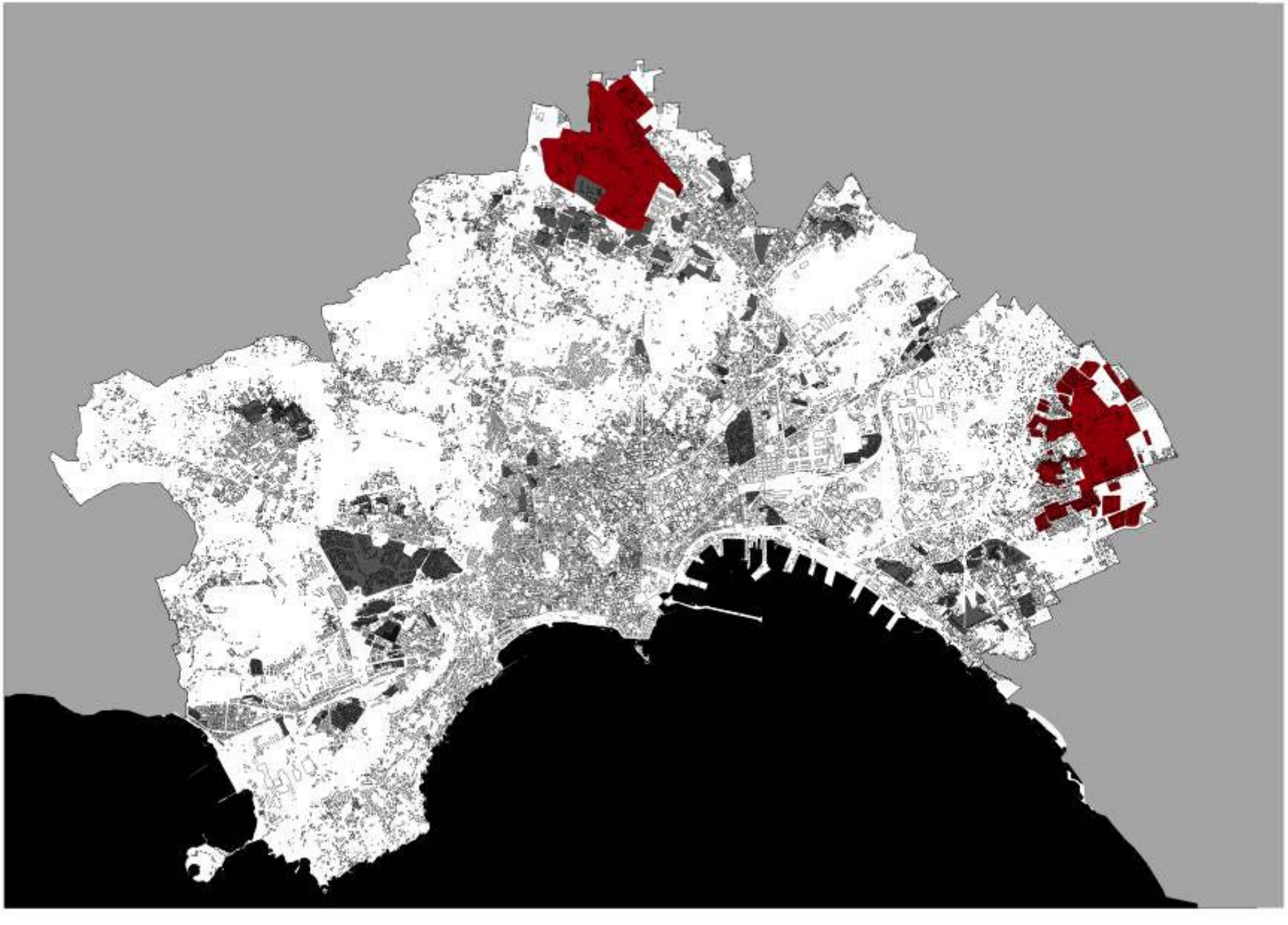
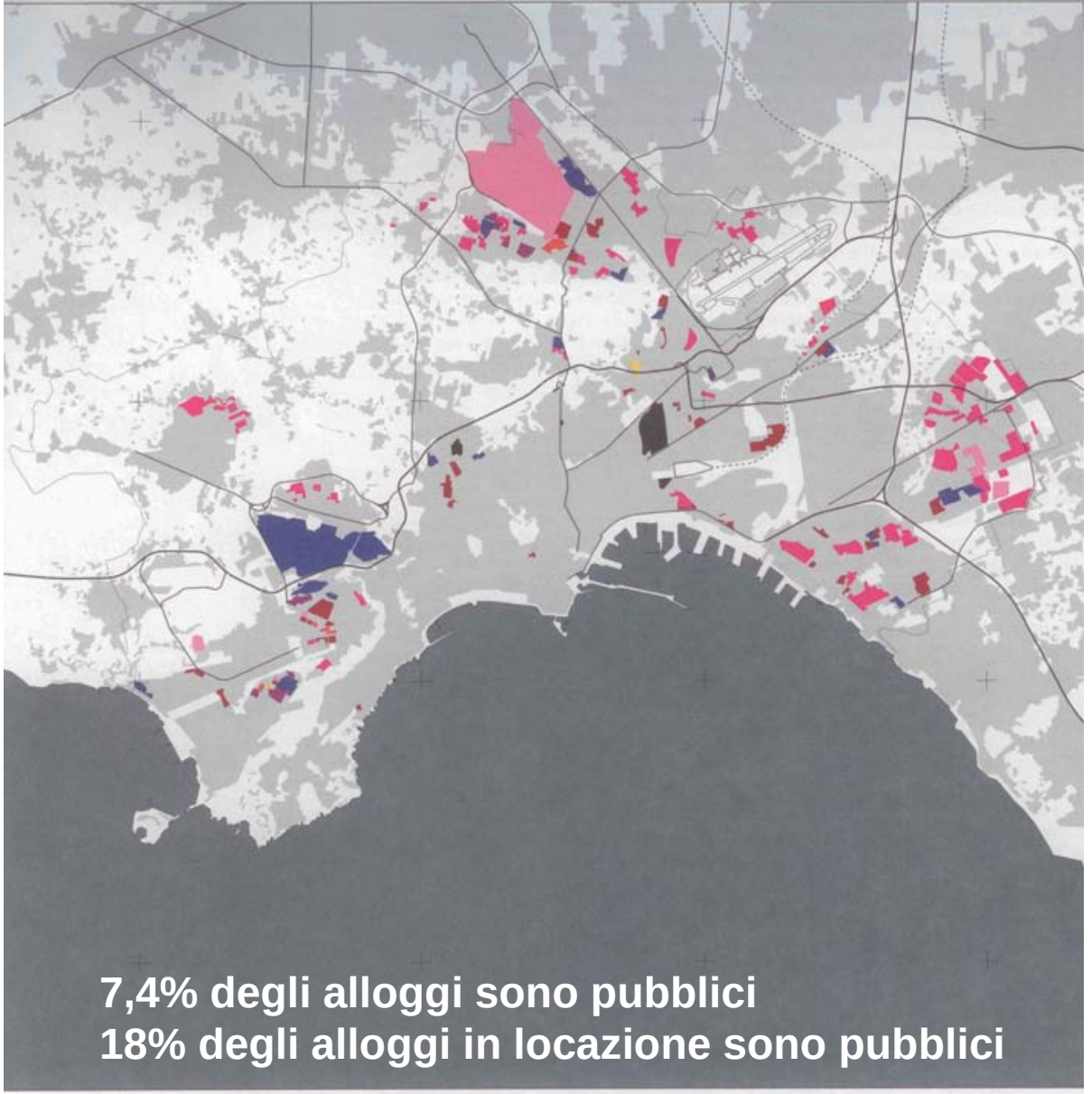
carlo gasparrini_**città pubblica**_**senigallia 30 novembre 2012**



la dimensione della città pubblica



i casi studio proposti



7,4% degli alloggi sono pubblici
18% degli alloggi in locazione sono pubblici

Soggetti attivi anche nel periodo antecedente alla nascita degli enti preposti alla costruzione di edilizia residenziale pubblica

Enti preposti alla costruzione di edilizia residenziale pubblica (Istituto autonomo case popolari - Iacp, Azienda territoriale per l'edilizia residenziale - Ater...)

5 km

Comuni

Istituto nazionale case impiegati dello Stato (Incis)

Governo militare alleato del Territorio libero di Trieste

Opera per l'assisteruza ai profughi giuliani e dalmati (Oapgd)

Gestione Ina Casa, Comitato di coordinamento dell'edilizia popolare (Cep)

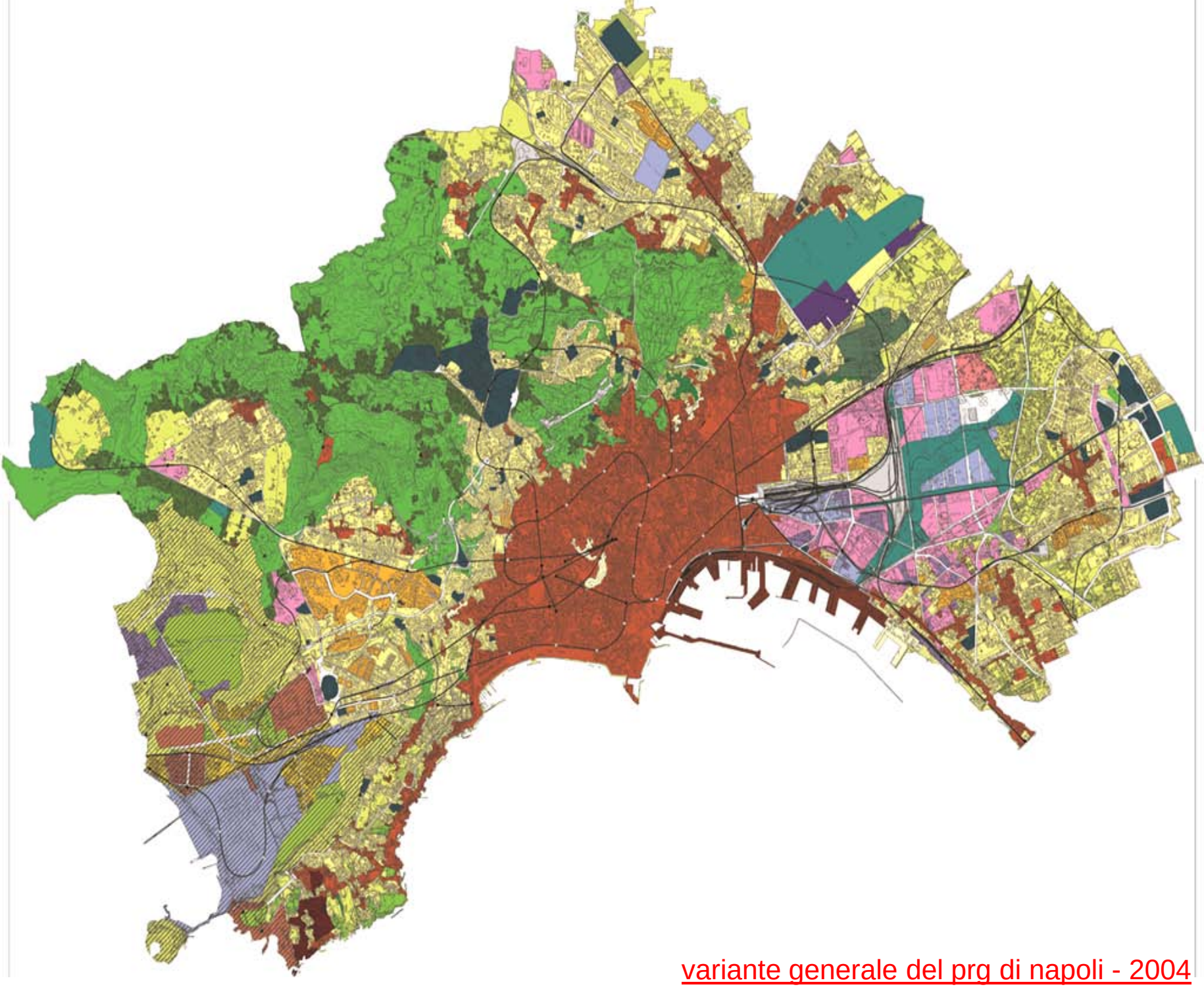
Gestione case lavoratori (Gescal)

Enti vari (Piani di zona per l'edilizia economica e popolare - Peep)

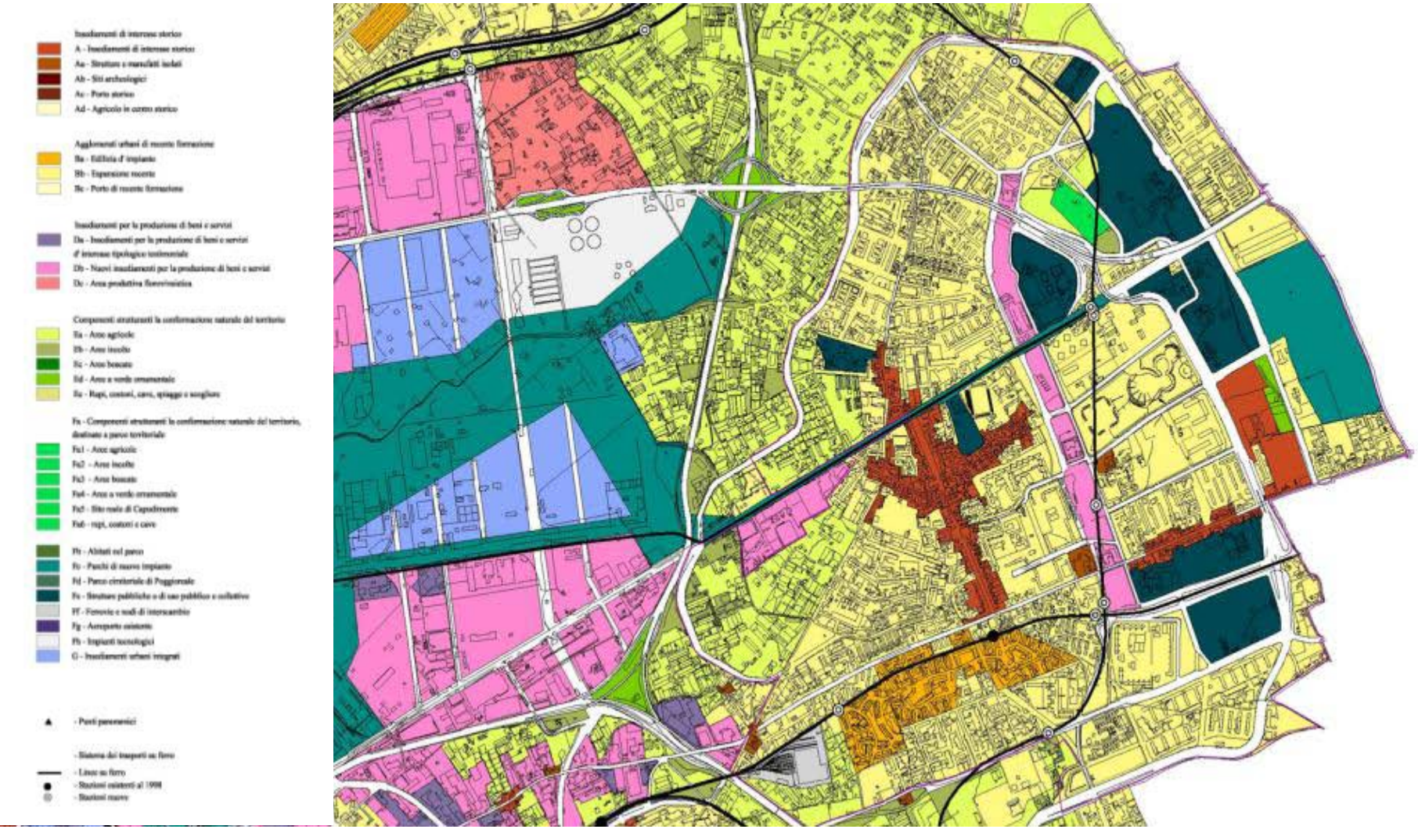
Altri enti pubblici (Cassa per il Mezzogiorno Ferrovie dello Stato, Genio civile, Ministeri...)

Enti vari (programmi complessi)

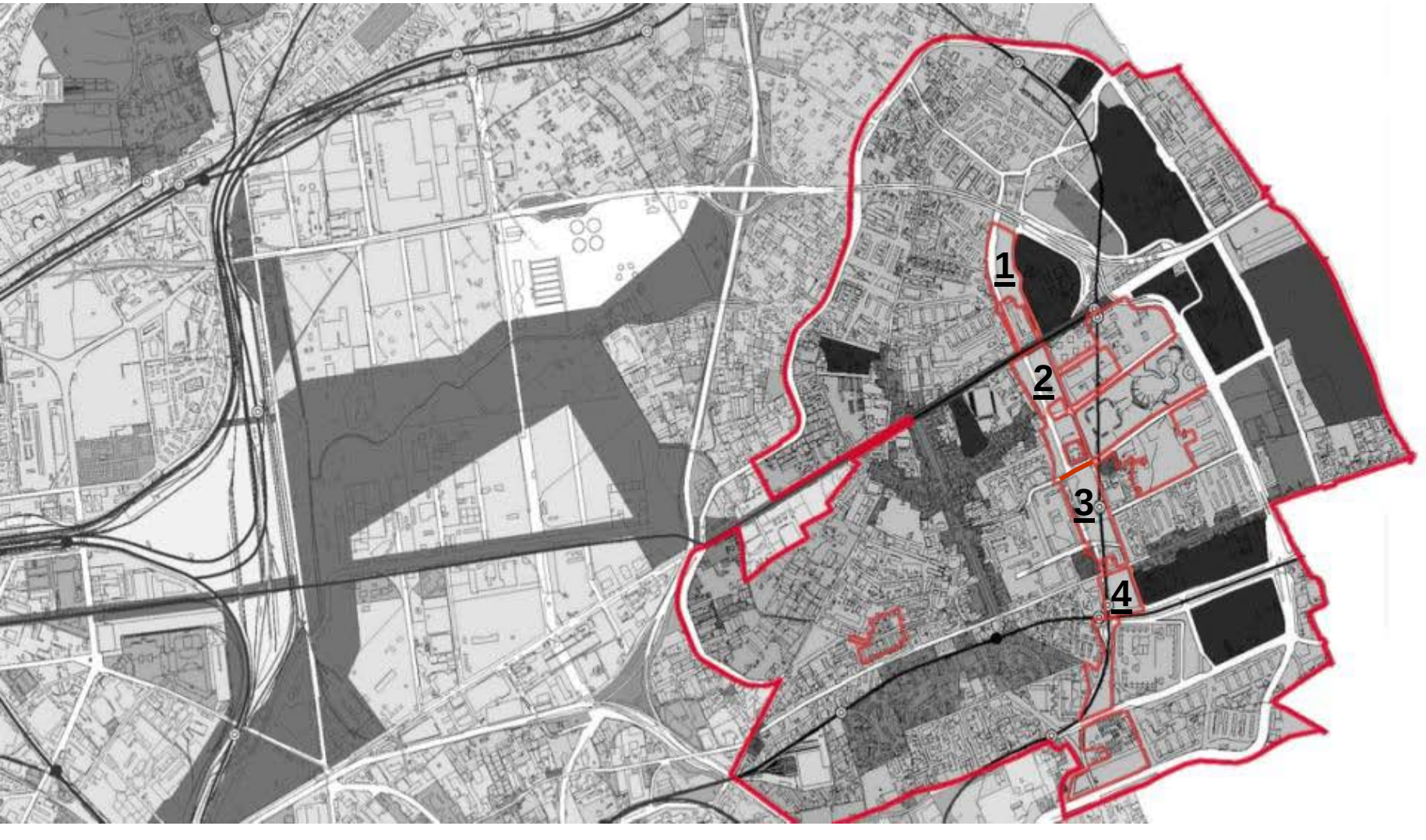
Soggetti privati (singoli, cooperative, imprese...)



variante generale del prg di napoli - 2004

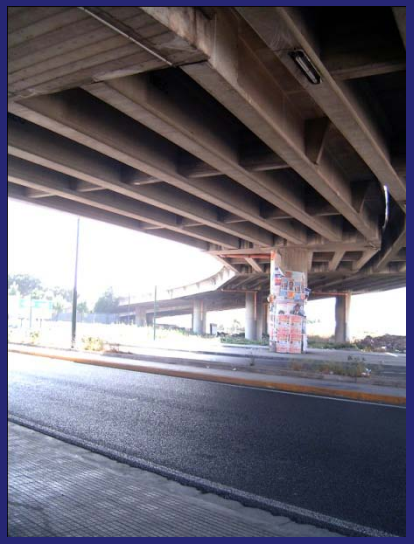


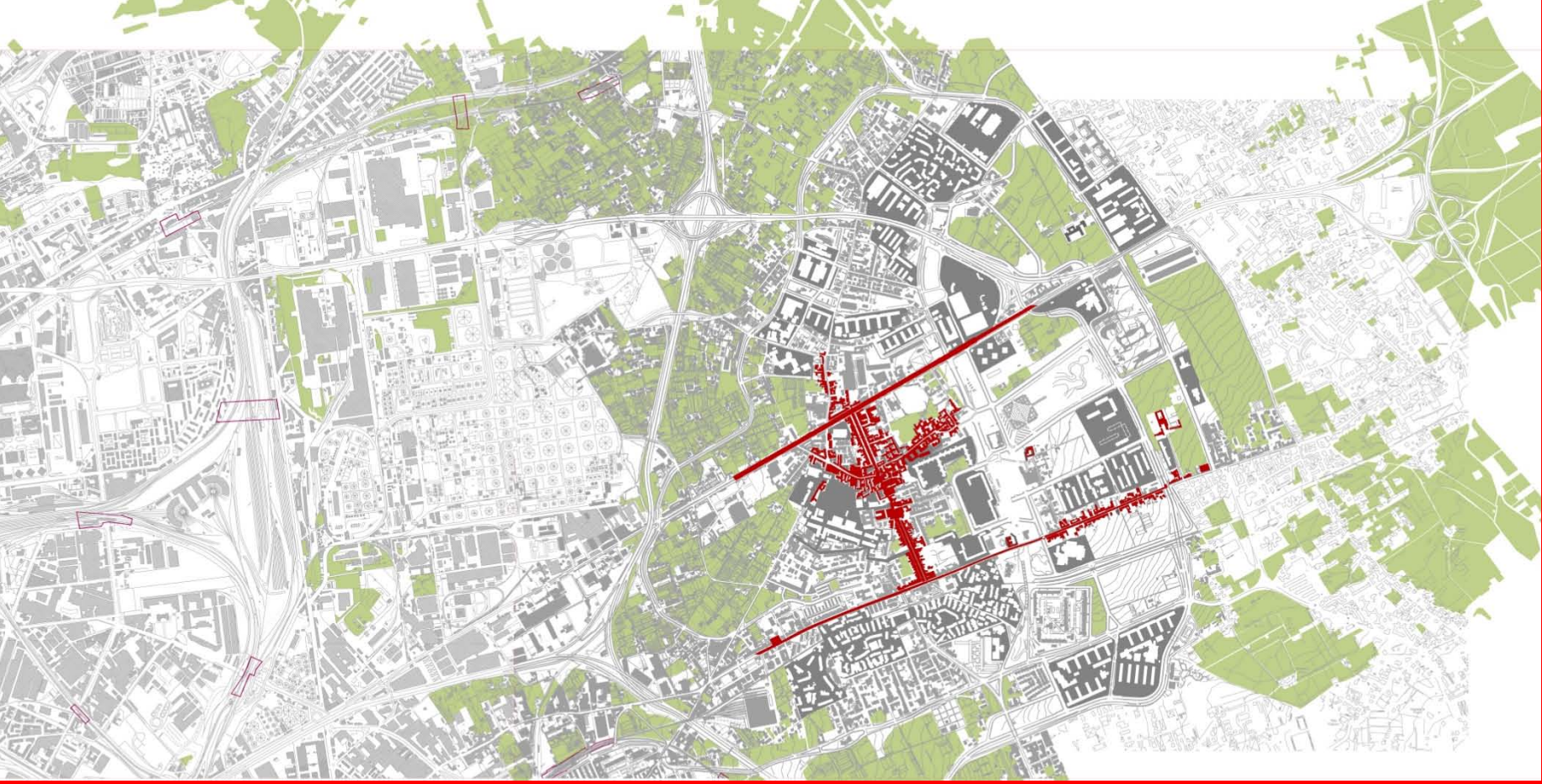
variante al PRG di Napoli –zonizzazione(tav.5)

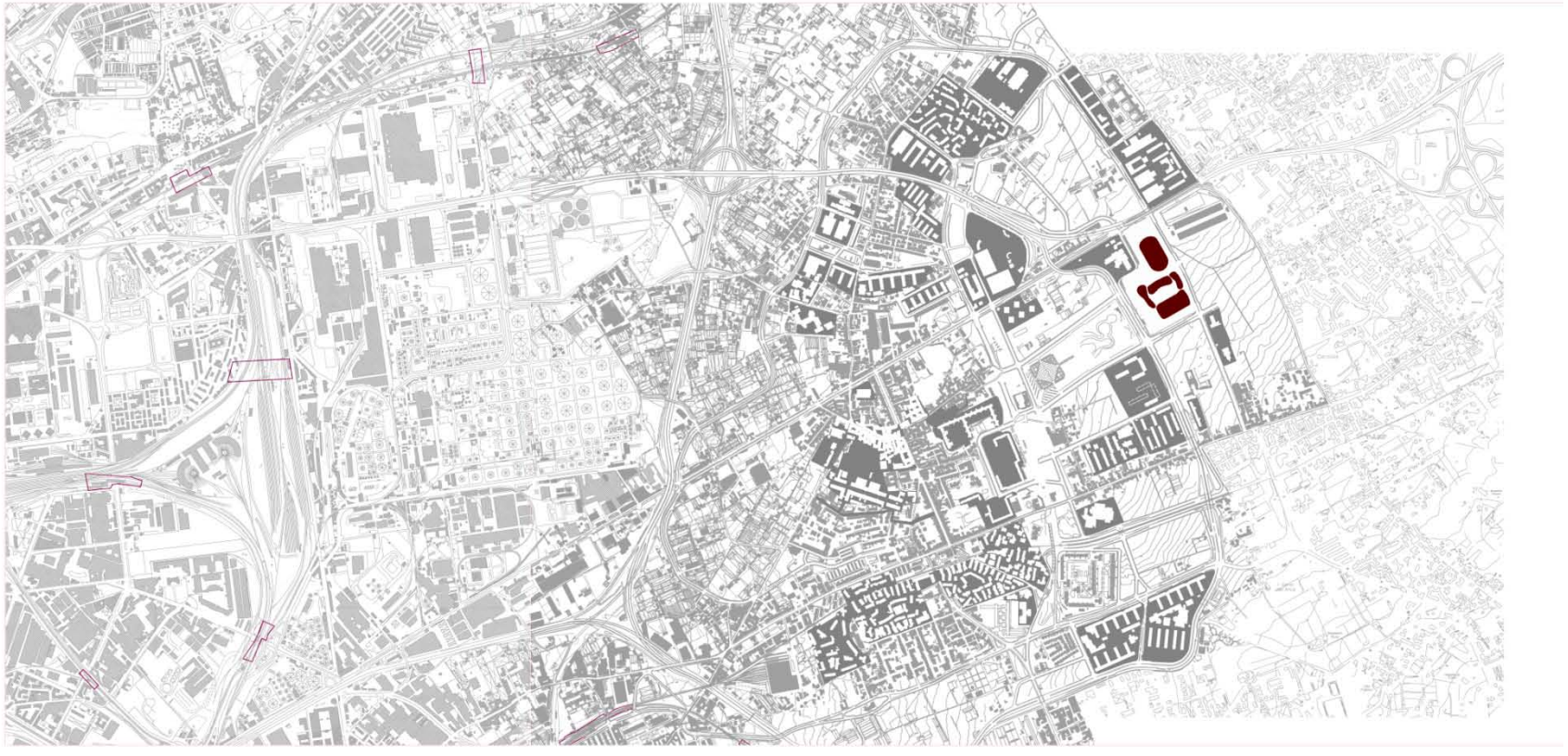

1
2
3
4

ph. A. McLean

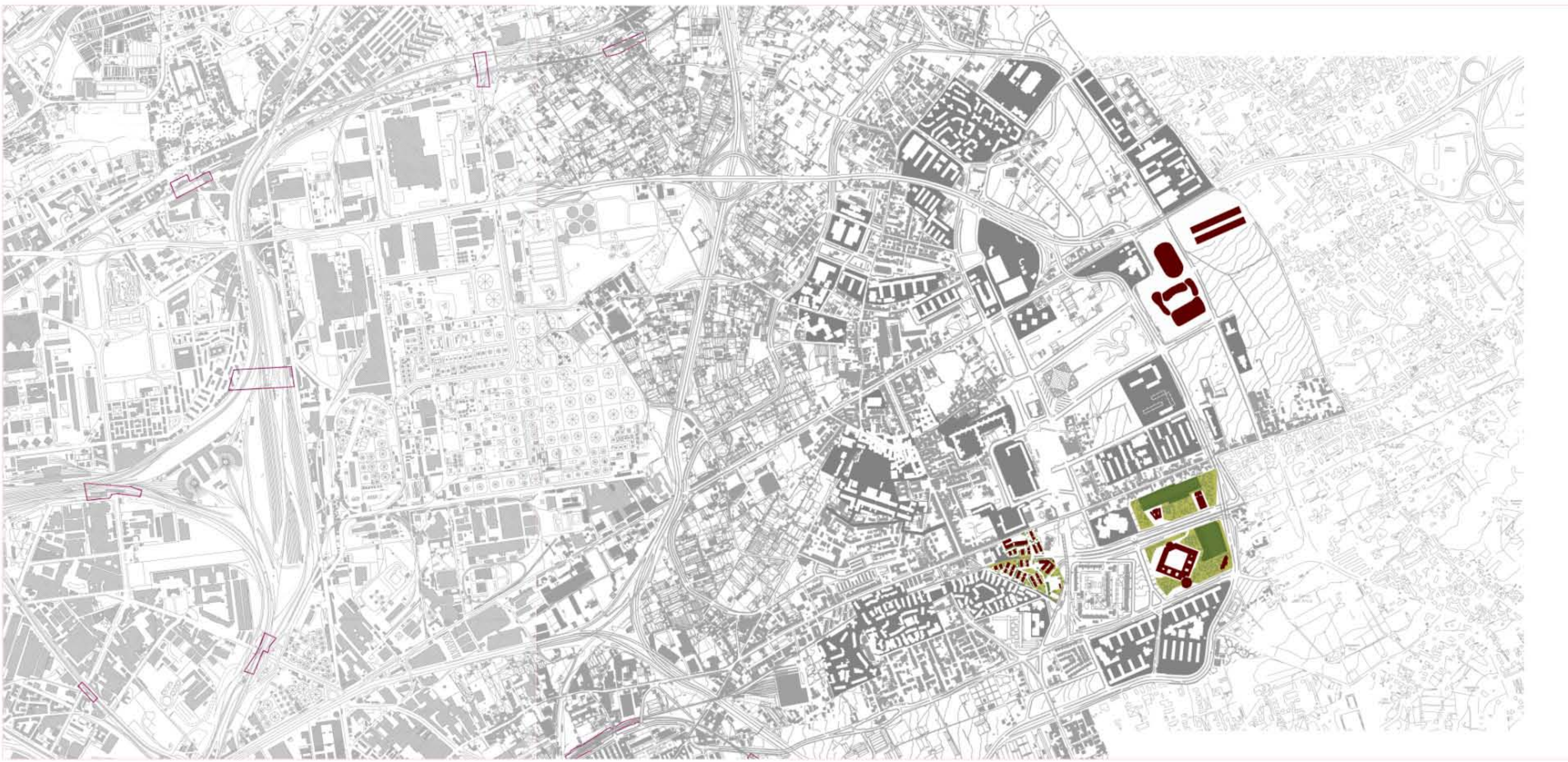
Intervento 8 - Zona ex lege 167/62





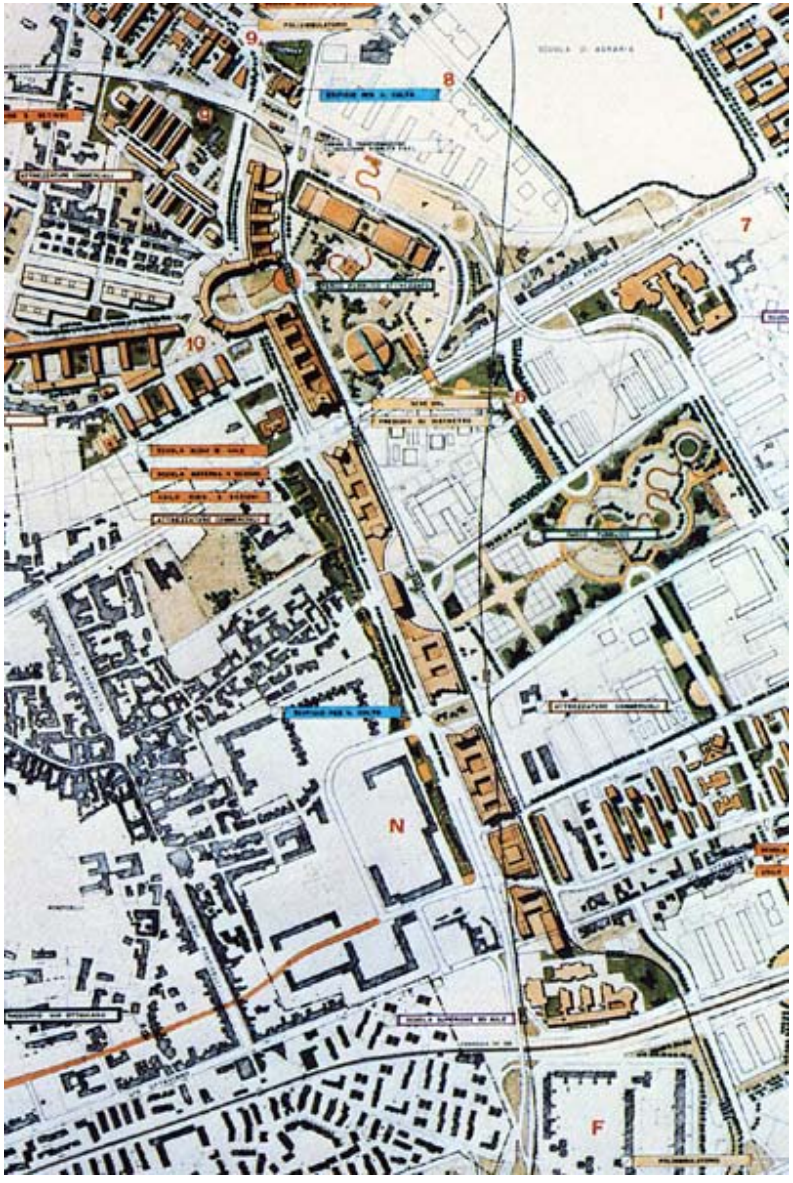


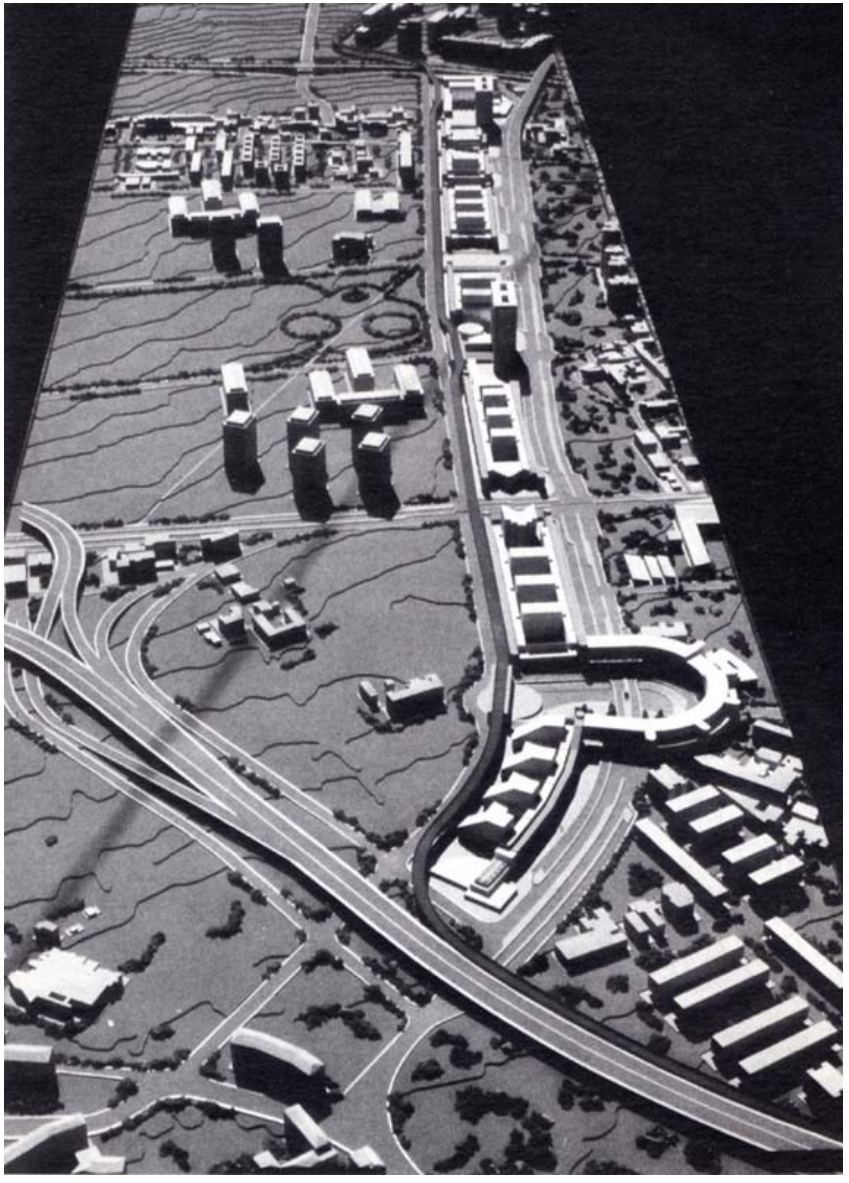
nuovi recinti: progetti e interventi in atto



città dei bambini
corte De Gasperi

nuovi recinti: progetti e interventi in atto





progetto di M.Vittorini per il Centro Integrato Servizi di Ponticelli (PSER)

obiettivi del PRU di Ponticelli:

superare la frammentazione, disorganicità e inadeguatezza della condizione insediativa esistente, dal punto di vista fisico e funzionale, proponendo una nuova **struttura urbana** in grado di conciliare le tracce del territorio storico con l'insieme degli episodi insediativi ed edilizi di più recente formazione e puntando a nuovi insediamenti urbani integrati in grado di introdurre adeguate condizioni di complessità funzionale

realizzare la spina di servizi integrati del CIS come sistema di **luoghi di nuova centralità** del quartiere in grado di strutturare e ricucire organicamente la città pubblica da completare e il centro storico da recuperare, integrando servizi di quartiere e di scala urbana nonchè realizzazioni e gestioni private e pubbliche

riqualificare e razionalizzare il **sistema viario**, riducendo il sovradimensionamento dell'attuale rete stradale, risolvendo le interconnessioni funzionali dei diversi tracciati, innalzando la qualità morfologica ed ambientale di ciascuno di essi, inserendo nuove possibilità di fruizione ciclo-pedonali

inserire organicamente le tracce del **territorio storico**, in primo luogo le masserie e le relative pertinenze, all'interno del nuovo disegno urbano come luoghi di nuova centralità compatibili con le caratteristiche tipomorfologiche e storico-formative esistenti

prevedere la massima continuità del sistema degli **spazi aperti**, riconnettendo dal punto di vista morfologico e fruitivo gli spazi esistenti con quelli di progetto in tutte le loro articolazioni (parchi, aree agricole, alberature stradali urbane, giardini, fasce di ambientazione stradale, verde sportivo e per il gioco, ecc.) con una particolare attenzione alle utenze deboli

ph. P. De Stefano

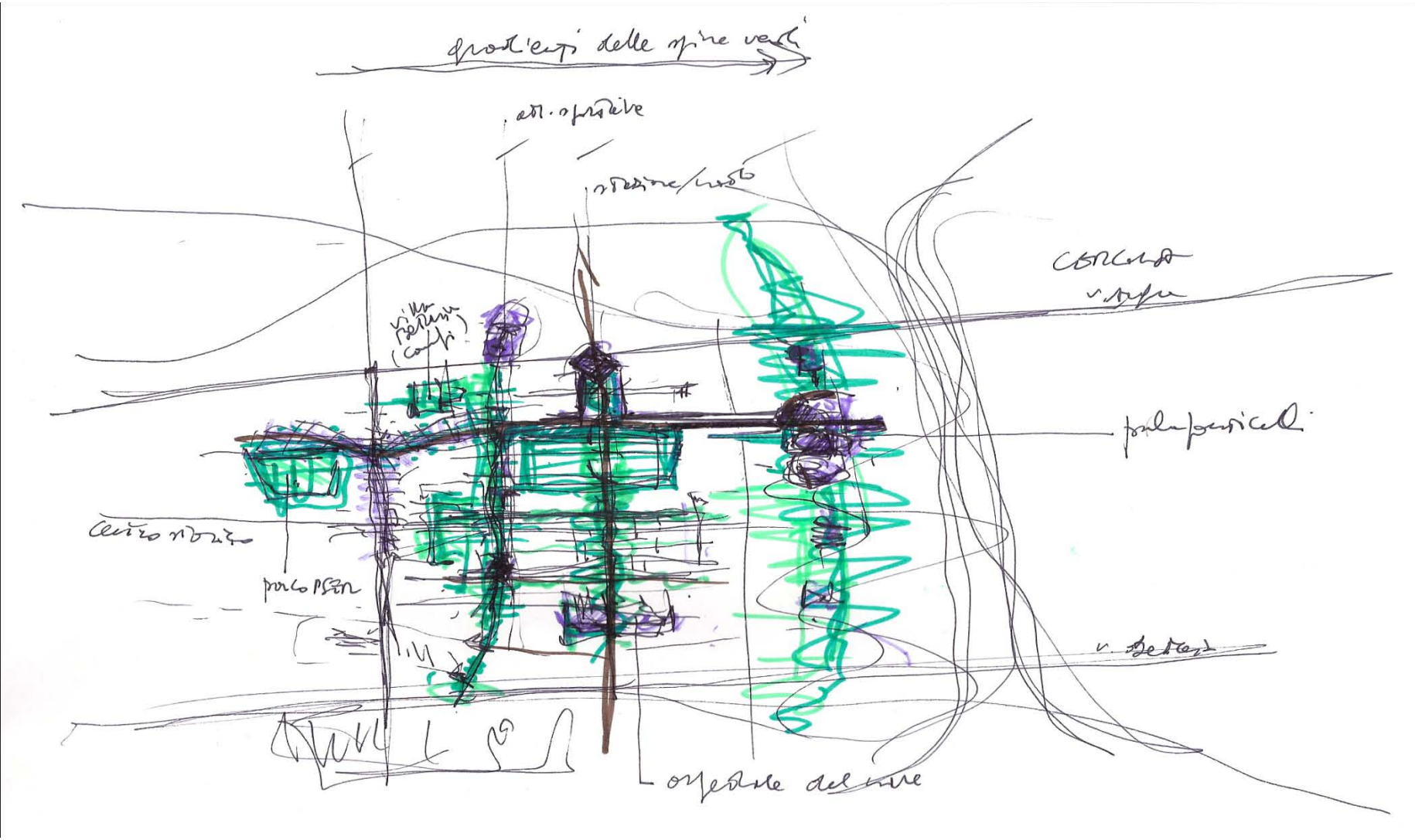
ph. P. De Stefano


Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
©2009

l’anello del ferro

l’”anello verde”

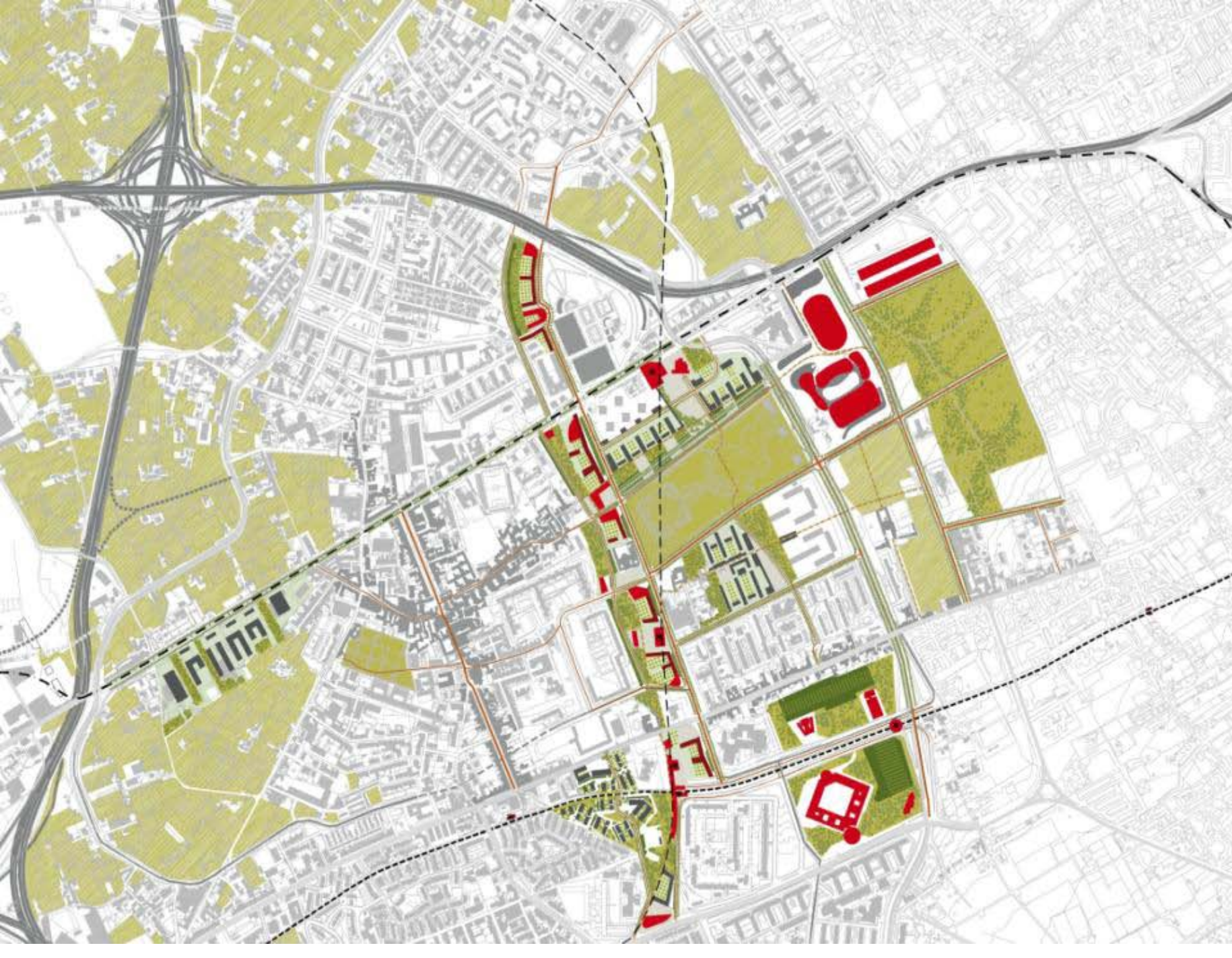
preliminare di PUA per l’area delle ex-raffinerie (ambito 13)



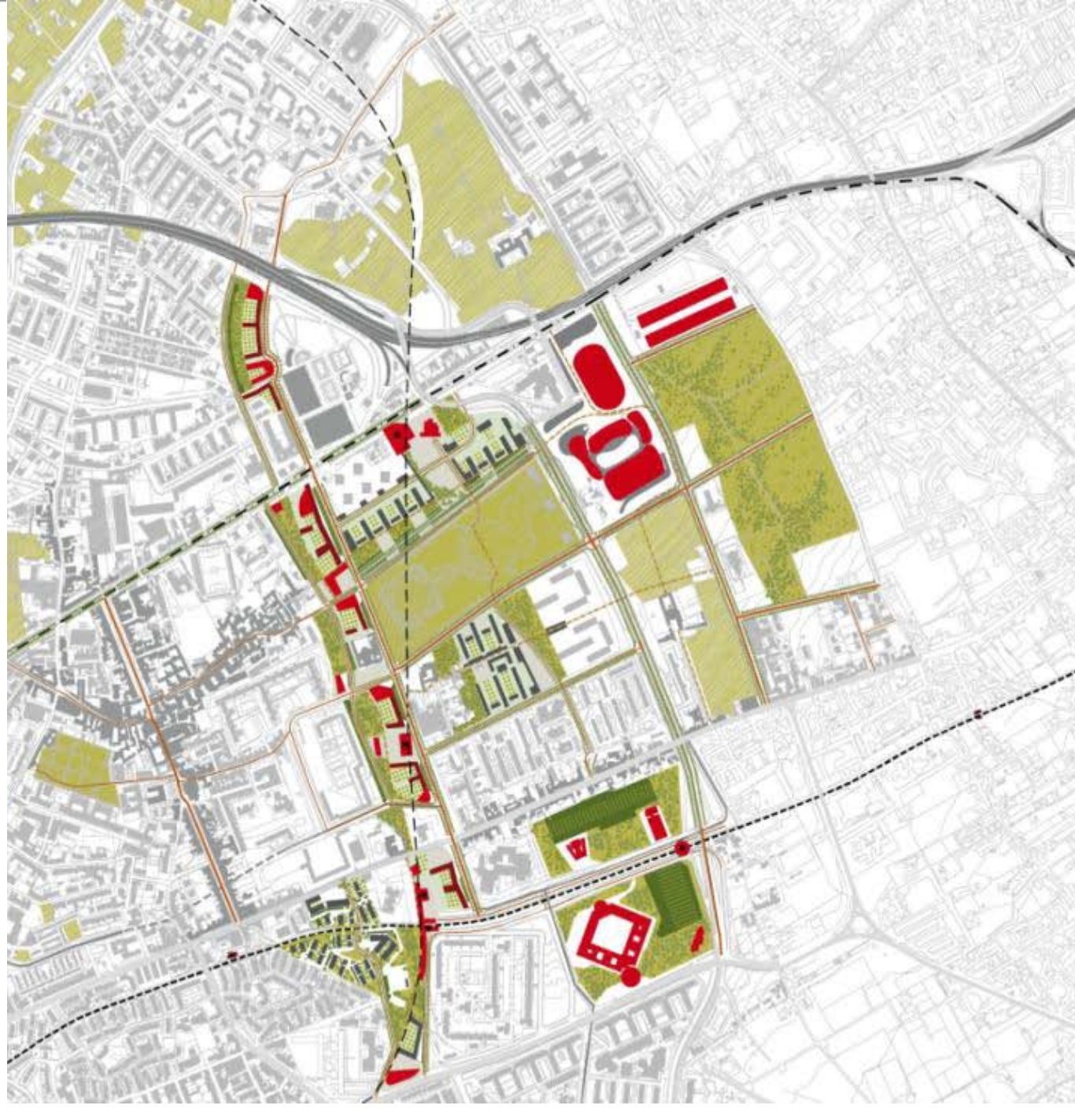
uno spazio poroso percorribile senza soluzione di continuità

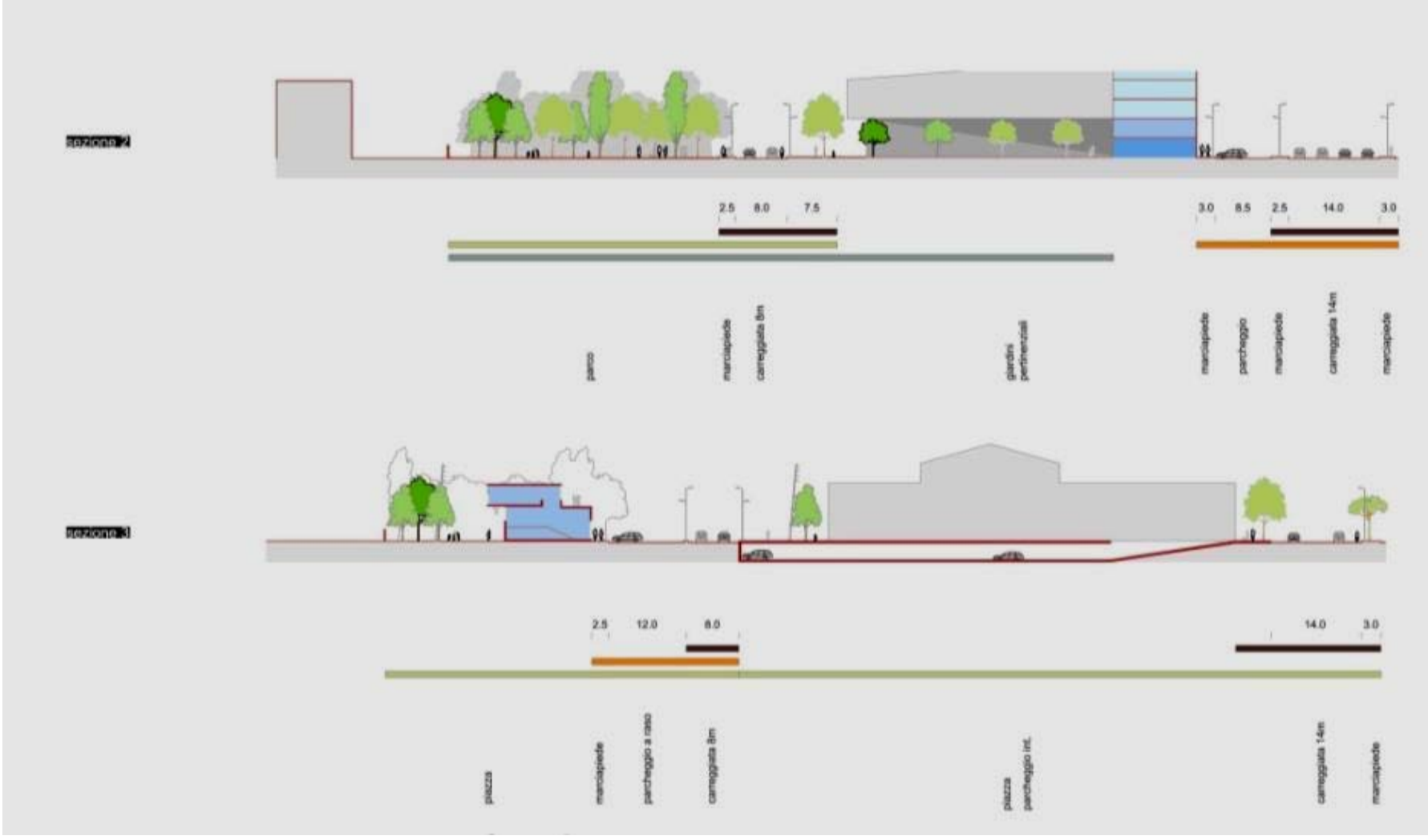
una continuità ecologica e ambientale attraverso il ripensamento degli spazi interstiziali

nuove connessioni tra sistemi funzionali differenti



LEGENDA


viabilità primaria autostradale esistente
viabilità primaria autostradale prevista
viabilità primaria ordinaria esistente
viabilità secondaria esistente
MN linea 3
MN linea 4
linea tranviaria prevista
stazioni
tracciati strutturanti principali
tracciati strutturanti secondari
tracciati pedonali di struttura
parchi urbani esistenti
parchi urbani di nuovo impianto
parchi e aree agricole
filari alberati
gruppi arborei massivi
aree piantumate perimetrali
spazi aperti pavimentati (piazze,..)
parcheggi alberati
capisaldi morfologici e riferimenti architettonico-funzionali della struttura urbana esistenti
capisaldi morfologici e riferimenti architettonico-funzionali della struttura urbana di nuovo impianto
edifici di nuovo impianto (spina CIS sub-ambiti 1,2,3,4)
edifici di nuovo impianto (sub-ambiti esterni alla spina CIS)
N



strada

strada + percheggio

strada + parcheggio + spazi pubblici

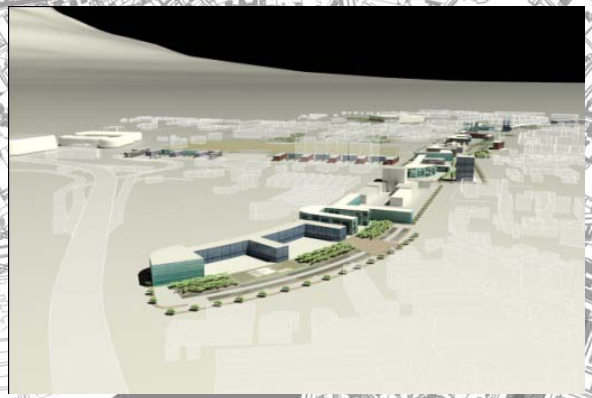
strada + parcheggio + spazi pubblici + spazi pertinenziali

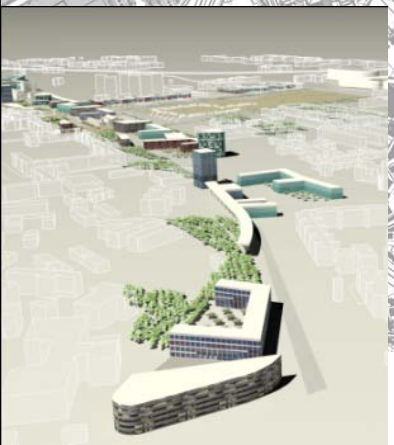
residenza

terziario (direzionale, studi professionali ...)

commerciale /produttivo

densificare e accrescere lo spazio pubblico: la strada, il parco, il parcheggio, la piazza, il giardino





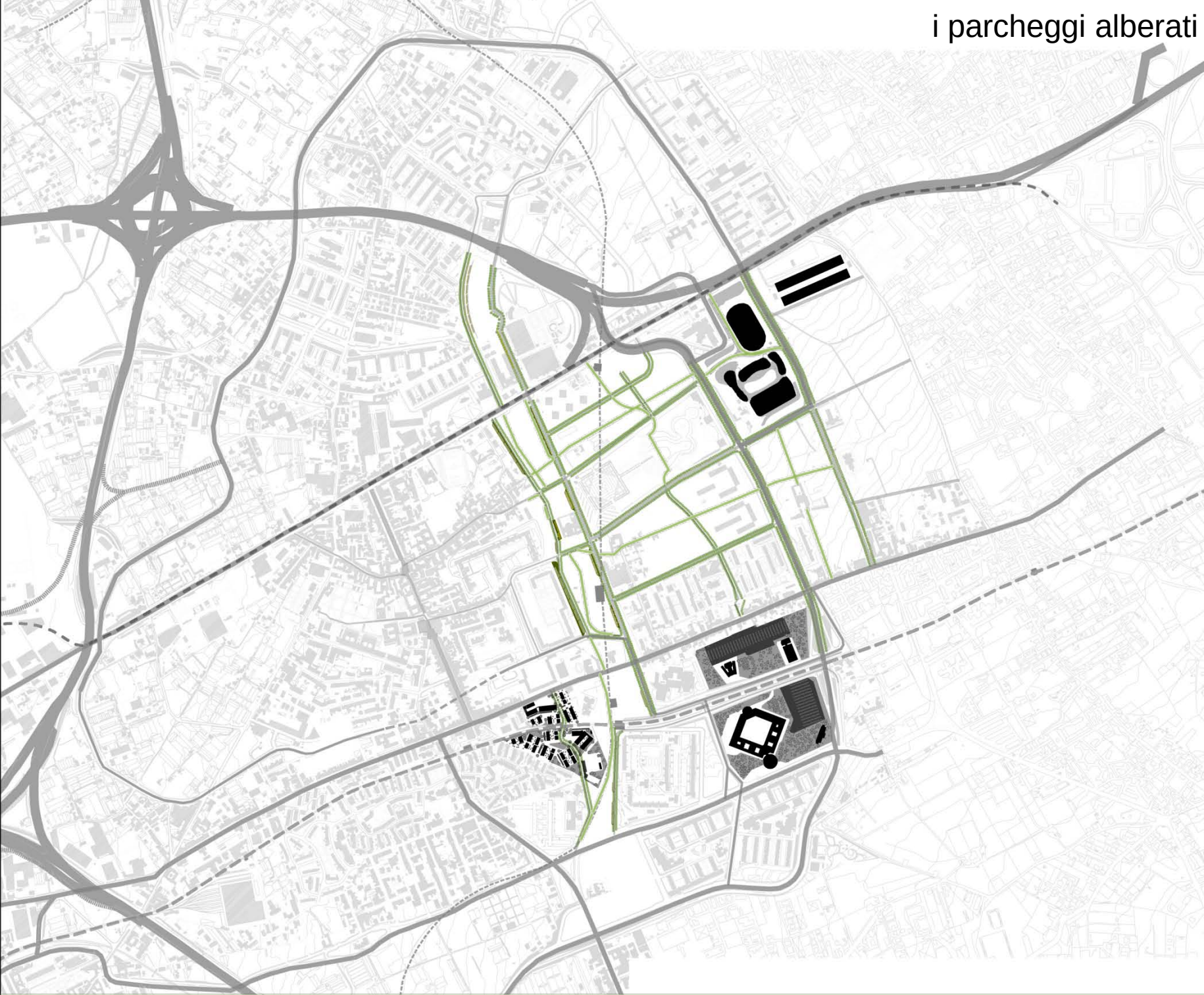
una diversa rete dei tracciati che valorizzi le trame storiche e le nuove funzioni pubbliche

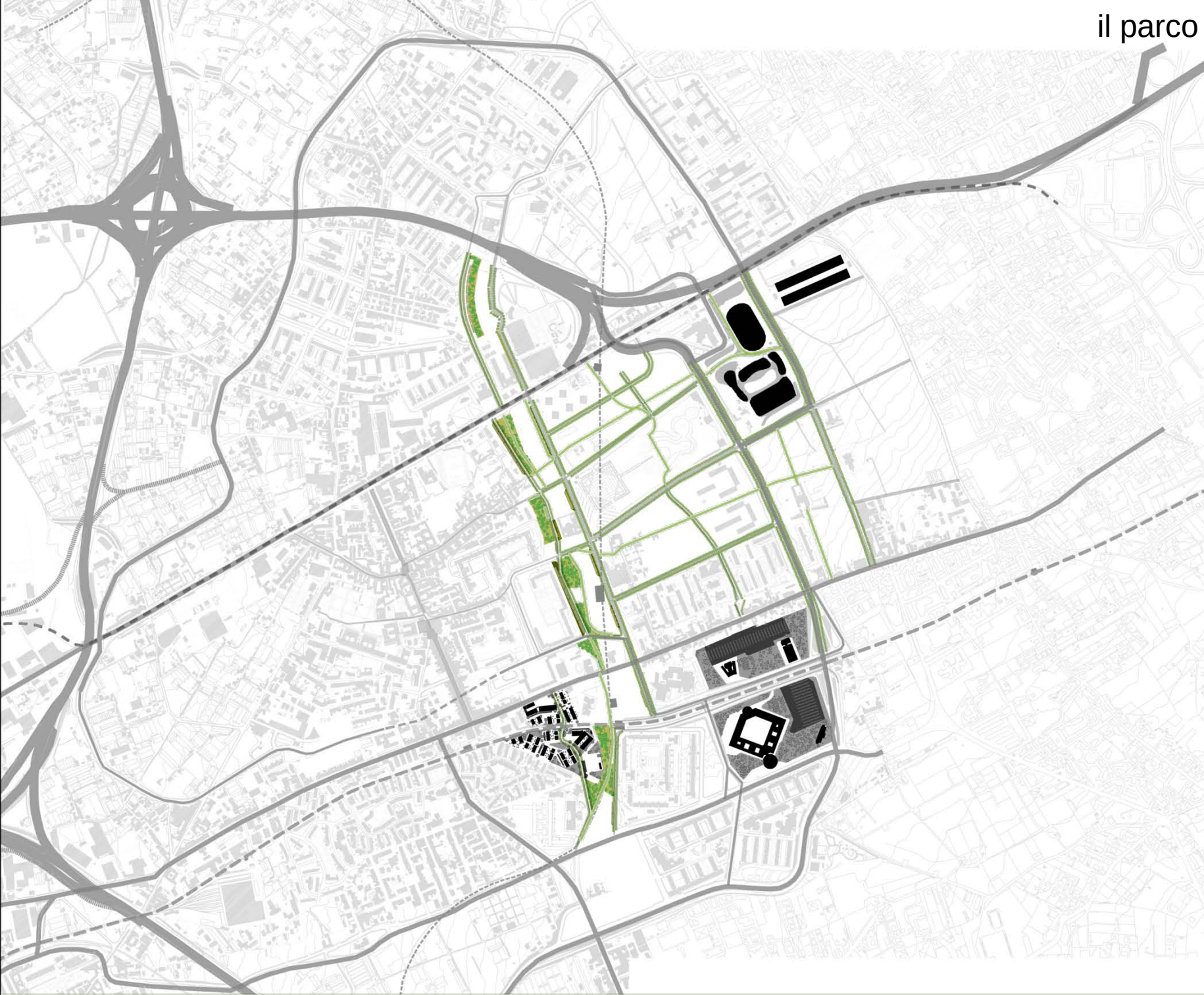
migliorare l’accessibilità e costruire nuove relazioni con la città dei macrolotti

tre modalità di trattamento del suolo per integrare gli spazi esistenti con quelli di progetto

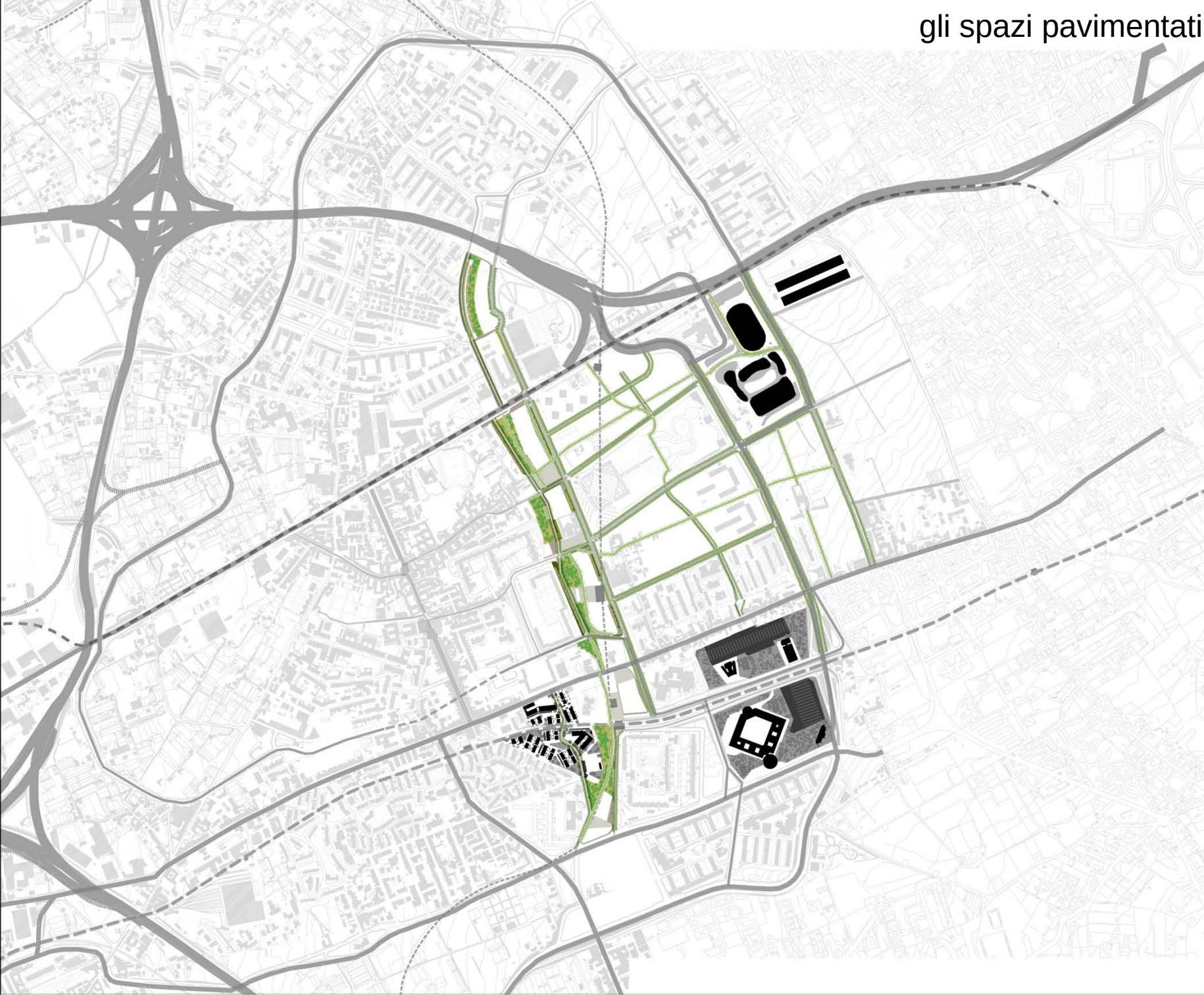
i filari

i parcheggi alberati

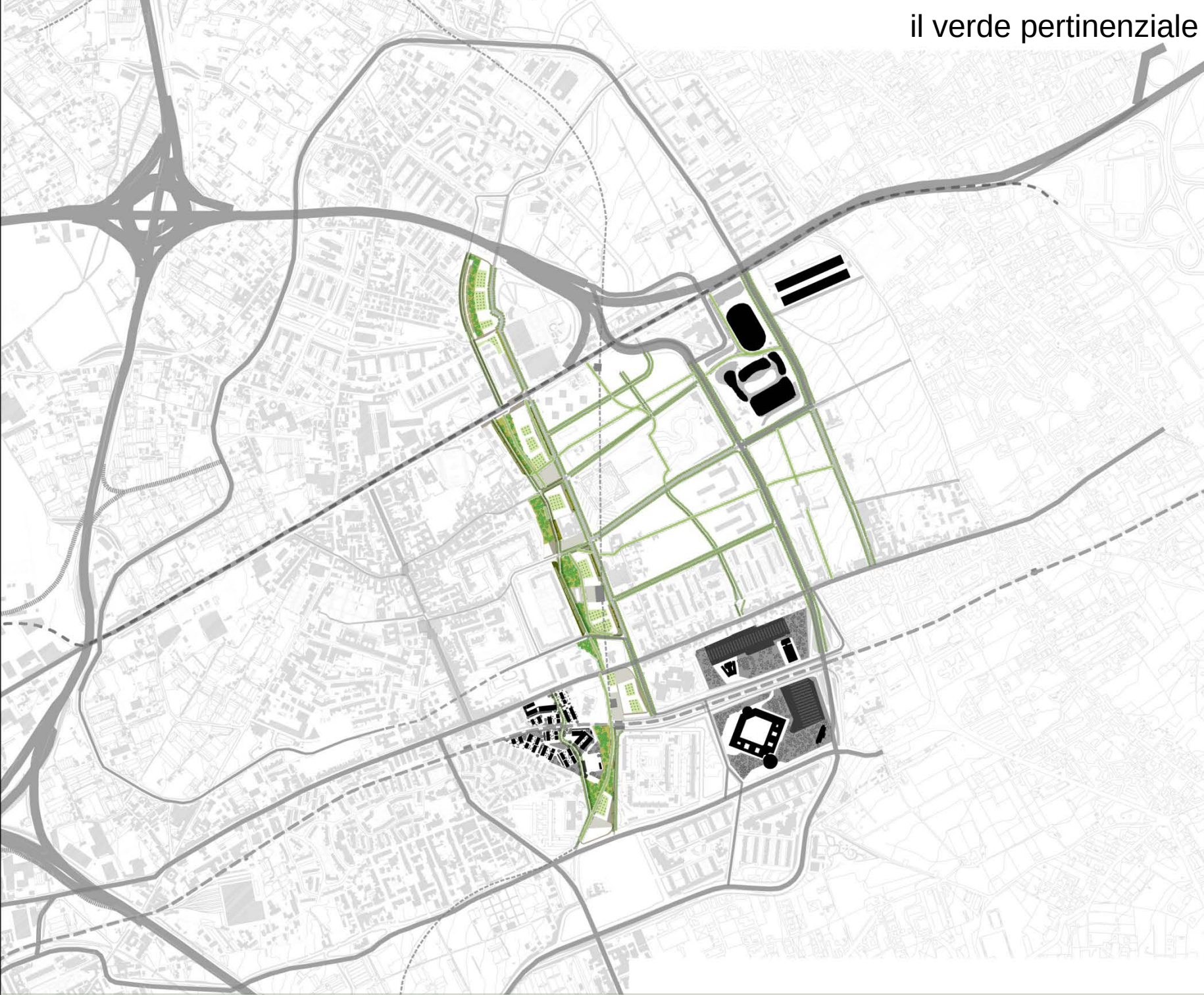




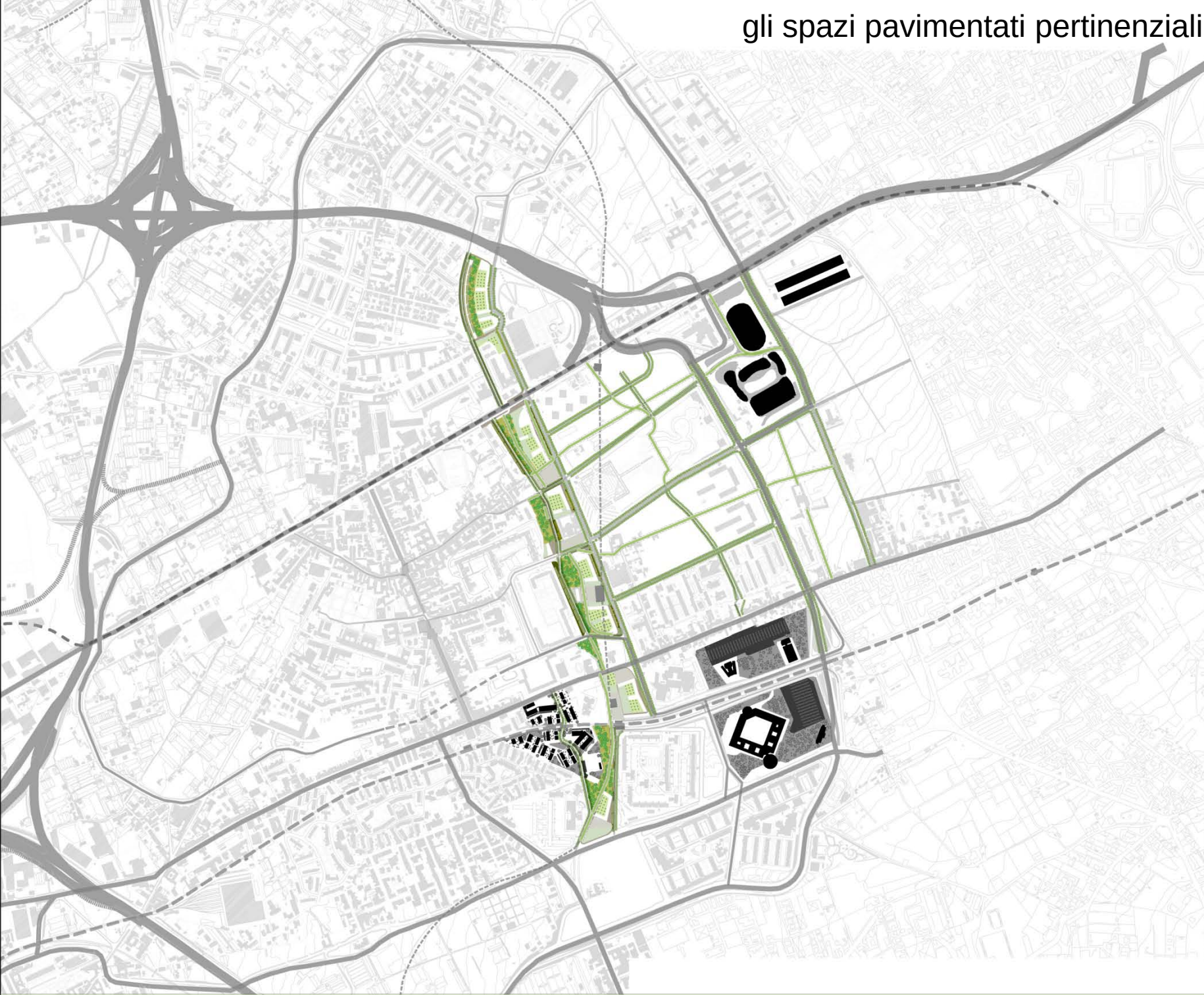
gli spazi pavimentati

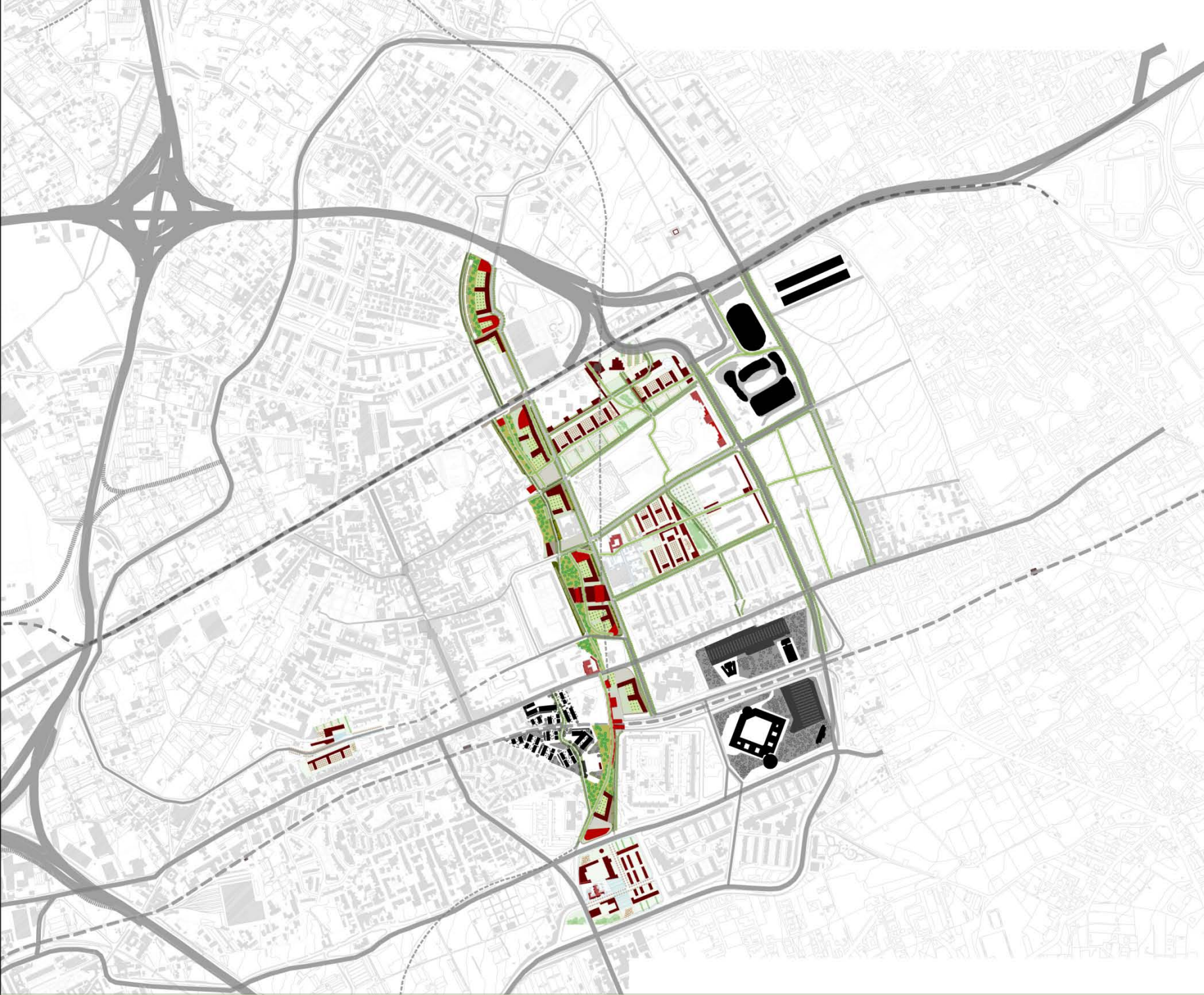


il verde pertinenziale

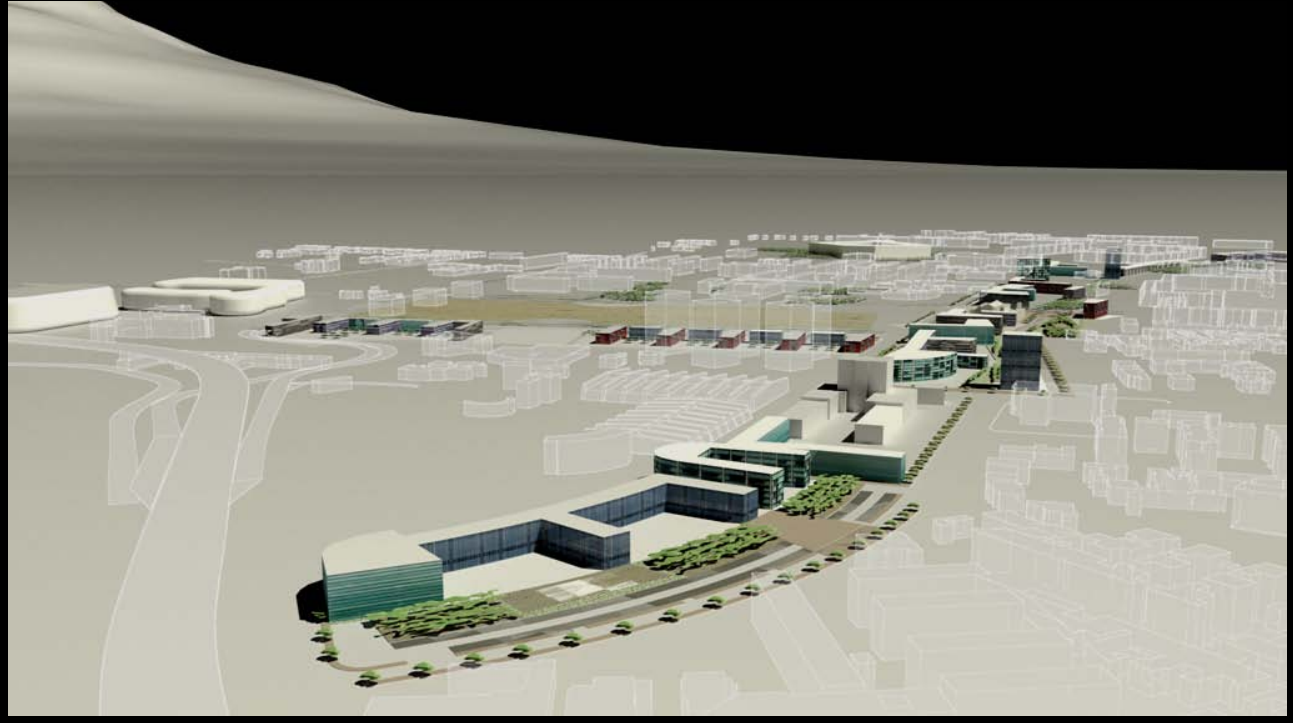


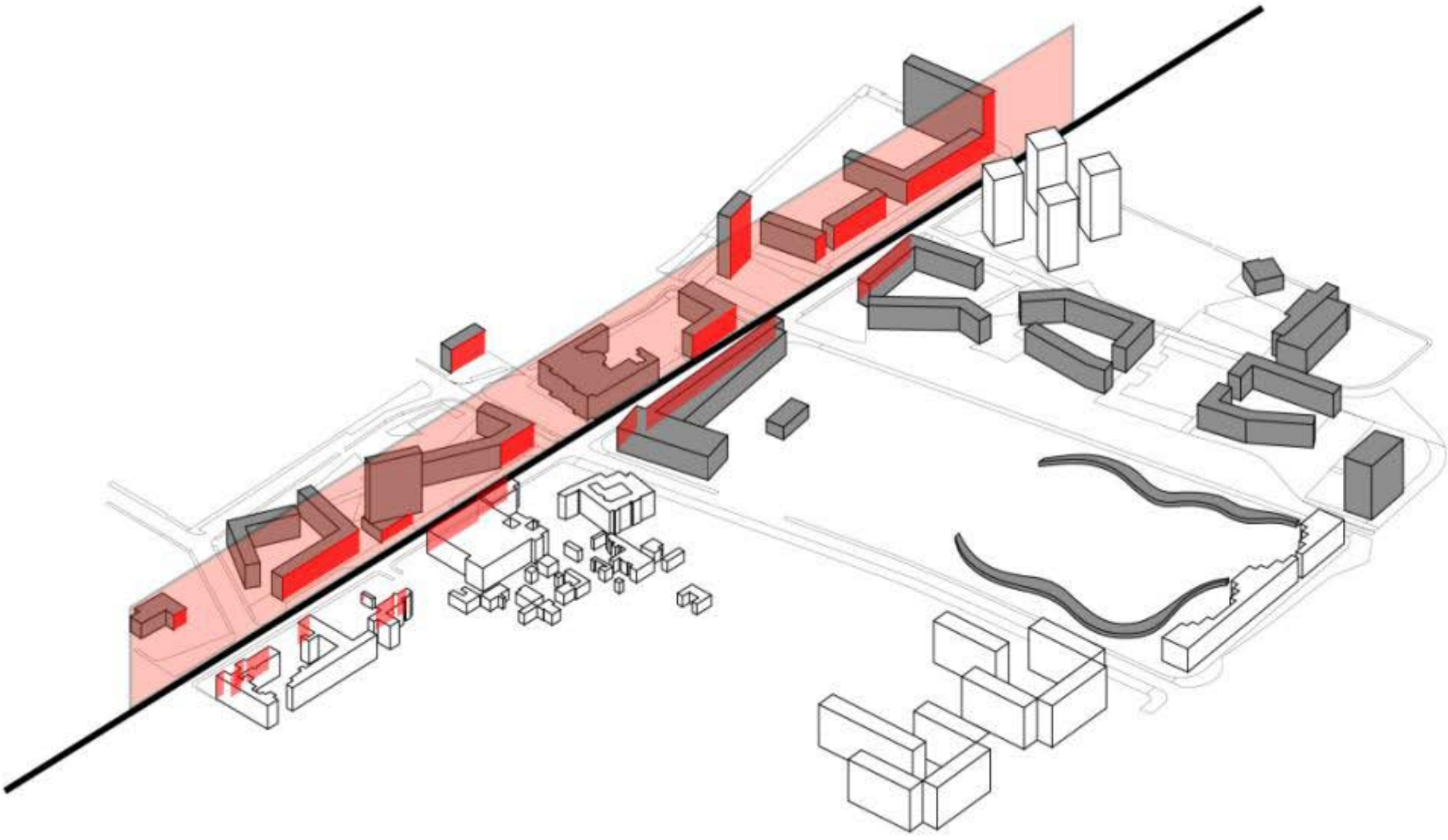
gli spazi pavimentati pertinenziali





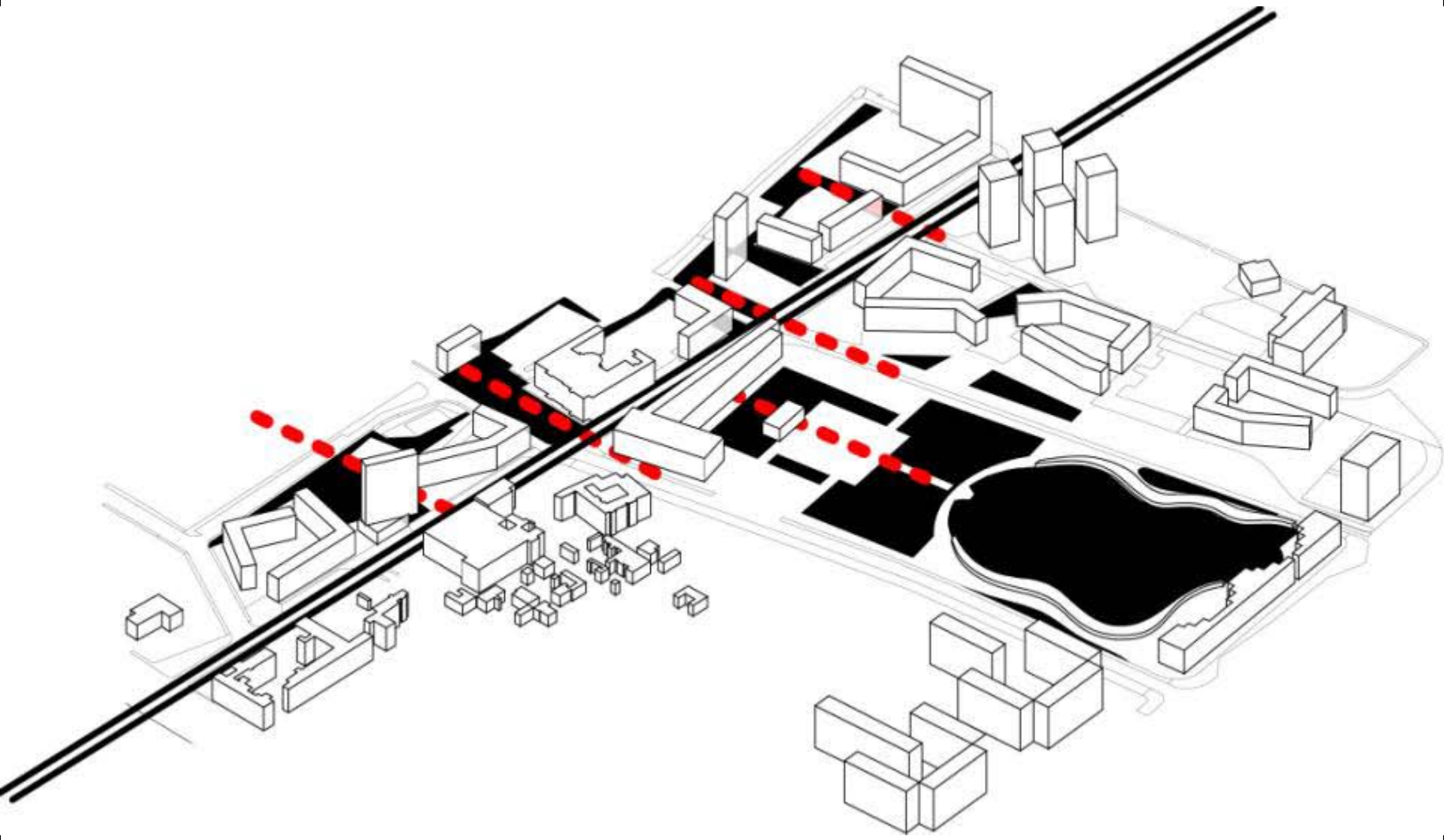
una chiara regola edificatoria che integri tessuti e nuove centralità





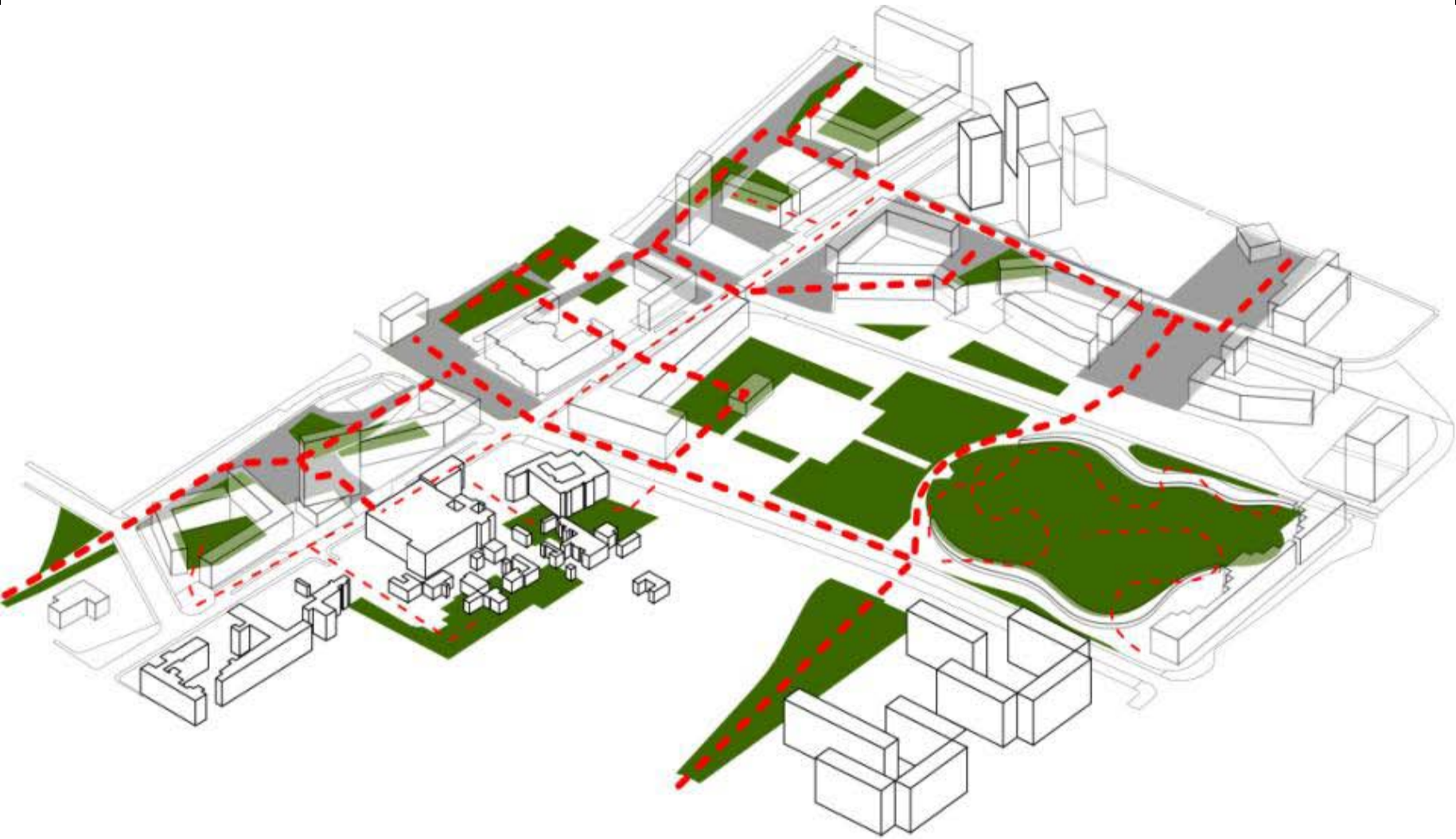
La dilatazione del sistema delle percorrenze

un nuovo fronte urbano su via malibran



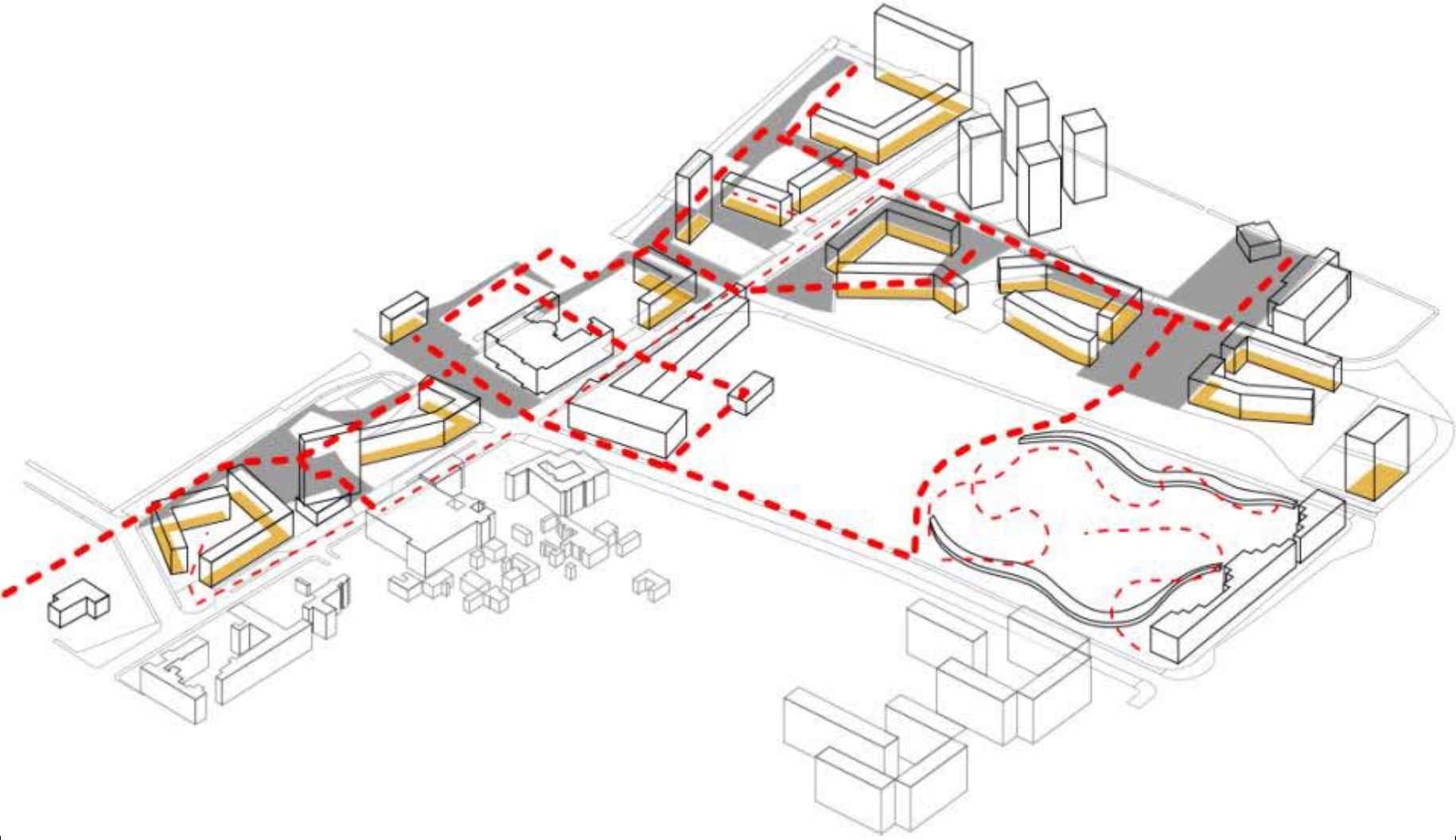
La dilatazione del sistema delle percorrenze

la scansione degli spazi aperti



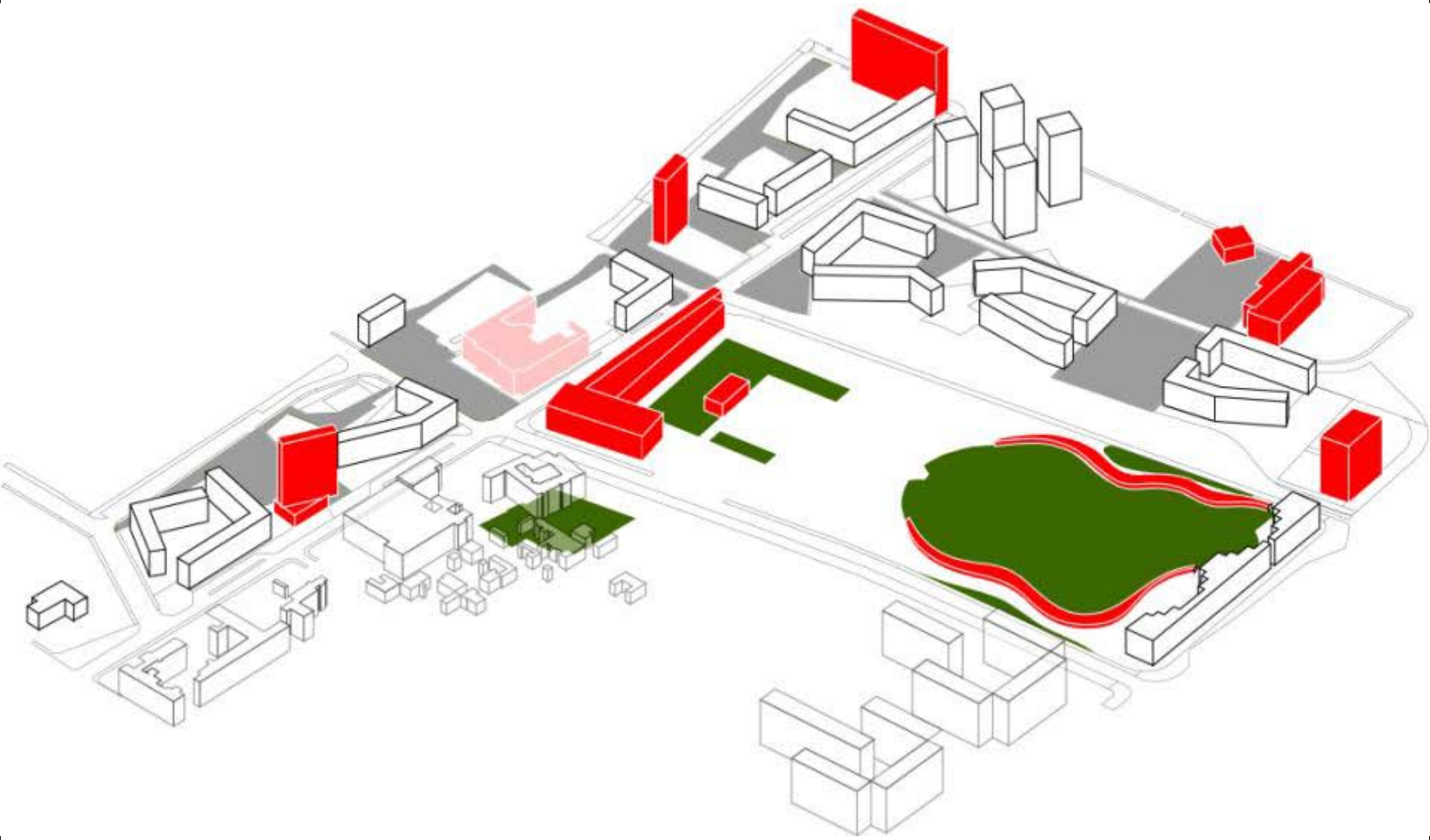
La continuità del sistema del verde e degli spazi aperti

la continuità del sistema del verde e degli spazi aperti



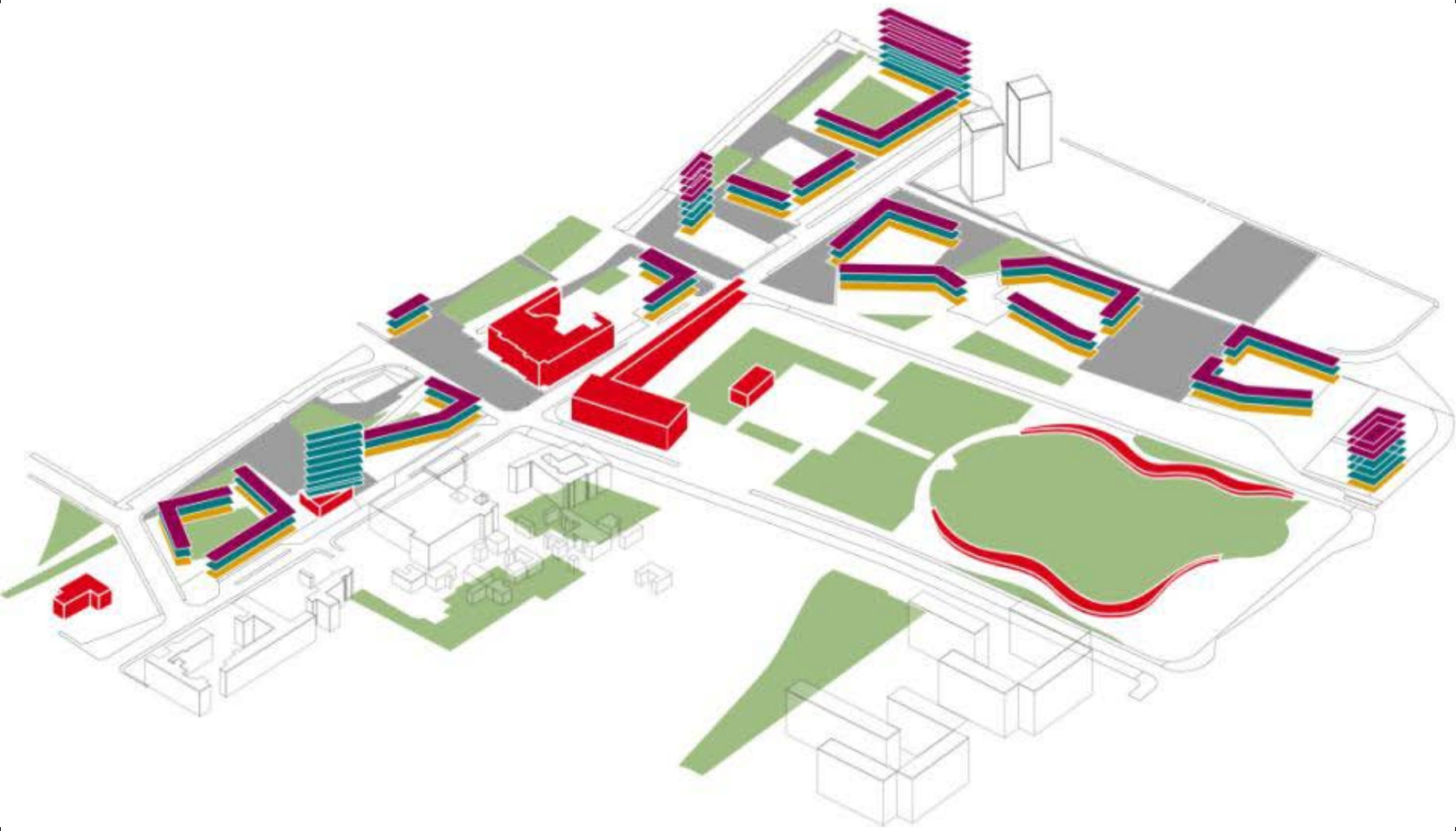
La continuità del sistema del verde e degli spazi aperti

i fronti commerciali e la fruizione pedonale



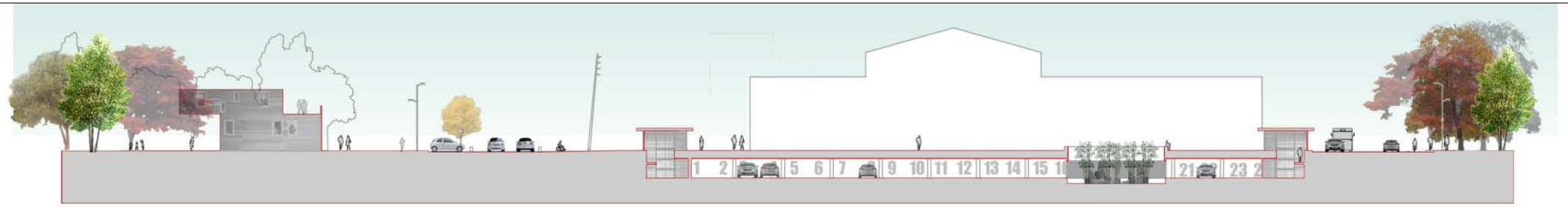
La costruzione di una rete di luoghi centrali

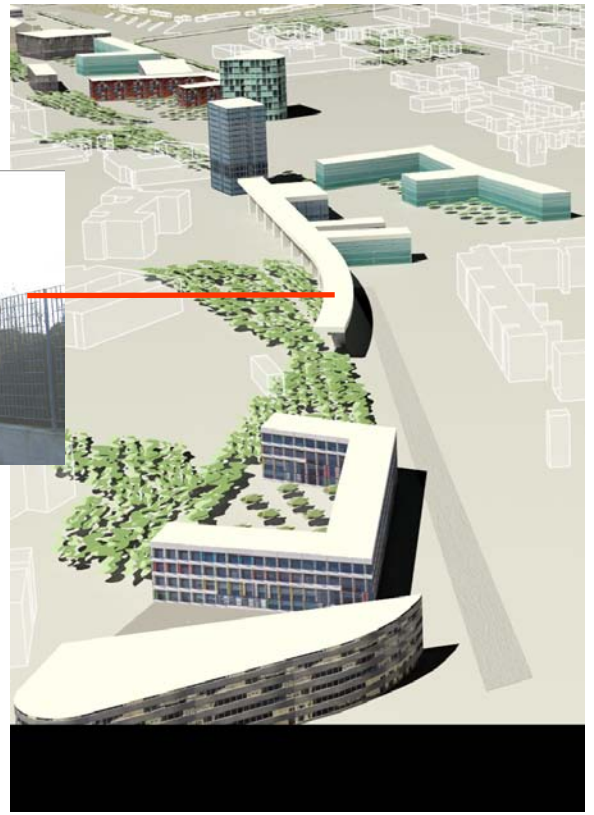
regola ed eccezione: le nuove gerarchie urbane

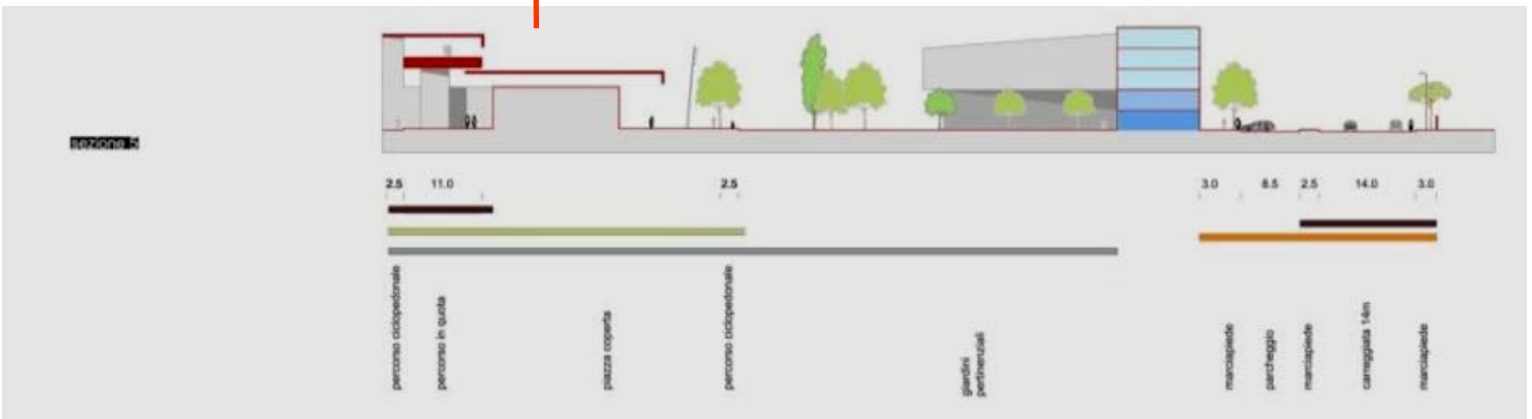


La complessità funzionale

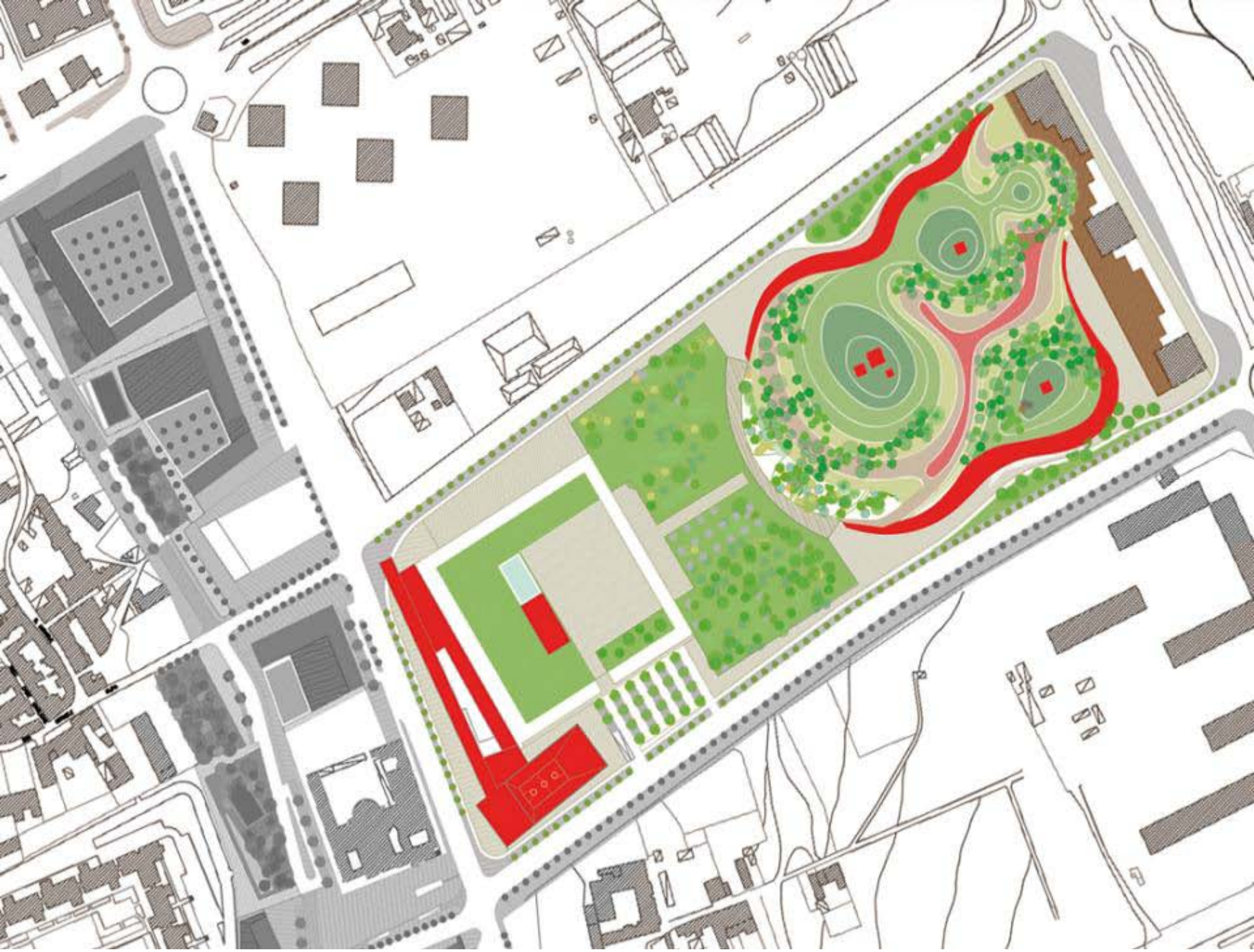
un nuovo mix di destinazioni d’uso per la città pubblica





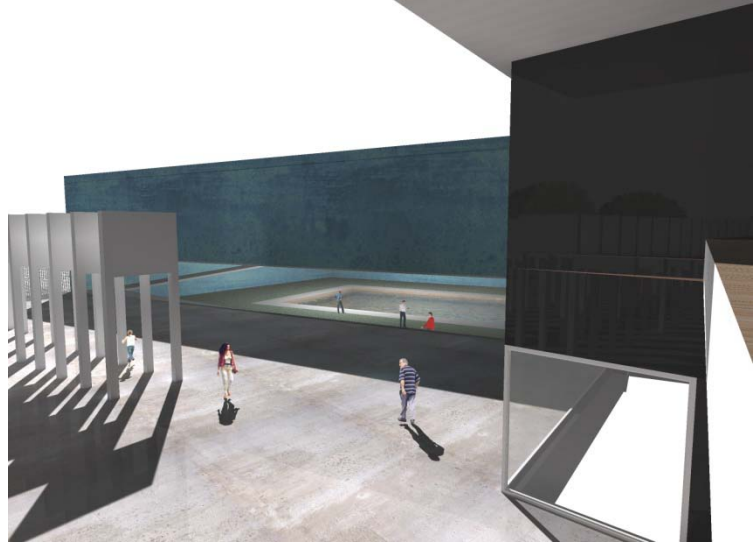

2.5
11.0
2.5
3.0
8.5
2.5
14.0
3.0
percorso ciclopedonale
percorso in quota
piazza coperta
percorso ciclopedonale
giardini pertinenziali
marciapiede
parcheggio
marciapiede
carreggiata 14m
marciapiede

parco de filippo

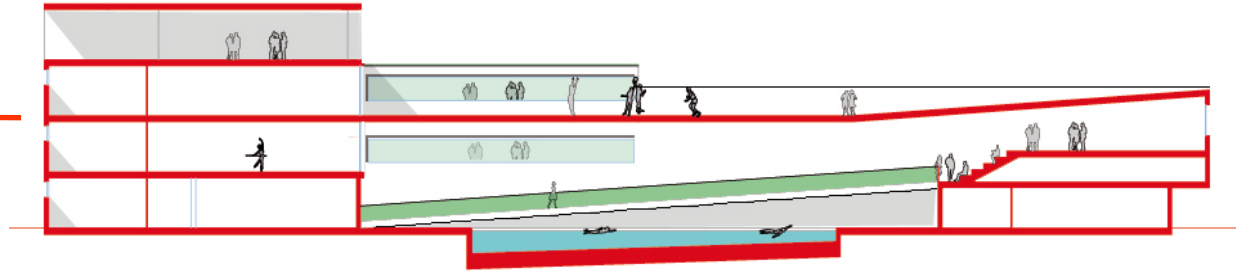


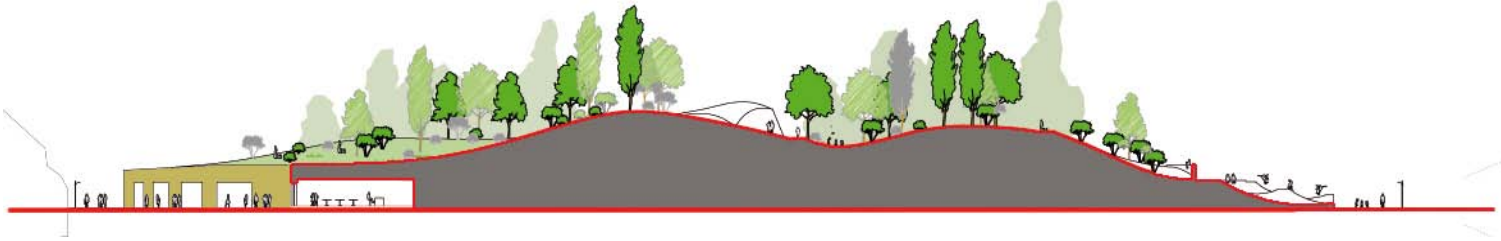
parco de filippo - edificio polifunzionale/testata del parco, muro attrezzato e bosco


Bershka



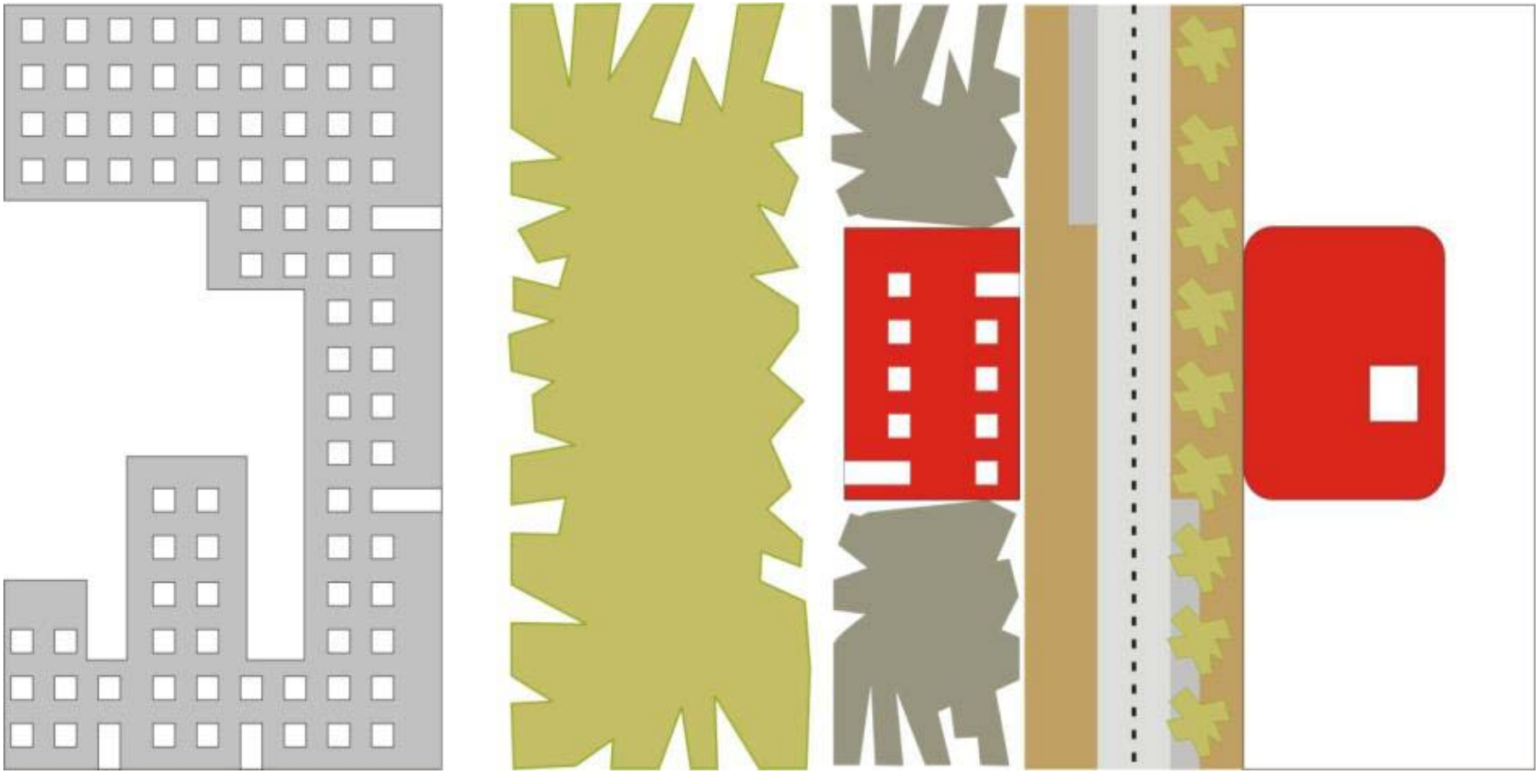

Bershka





il motore attuativo

il patrimonio di aree pubbliche del CIS per stimolare proposte concorrenziali e realizzare un programma integrato di qualità urbana e architettonica



verde e spazi aperti

riqualificazione degli spazi aperti esistenti

edilizia residenziale

terziario

produzione di beni e servizi

cultura

sport

sanità

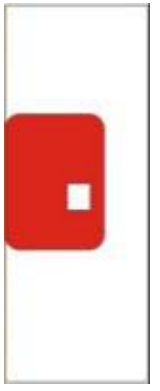
attività ricreative nei grandi spazi aperti

opere caratterizzanti

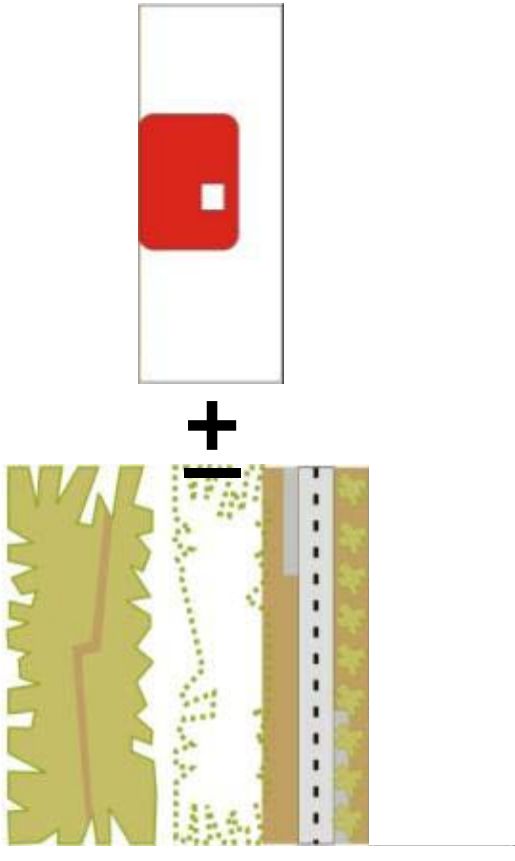
residenza privata
fino ad un max del 40%
del volume ammissibile

terziario e attività artigianali
fino ad un max del 70%
del volume ammissibile,
con particolare riferimento alle funzioni
che possono entrare in sinergia
con le filiere attivate dalle iniziative
in corso nelle aree contigue

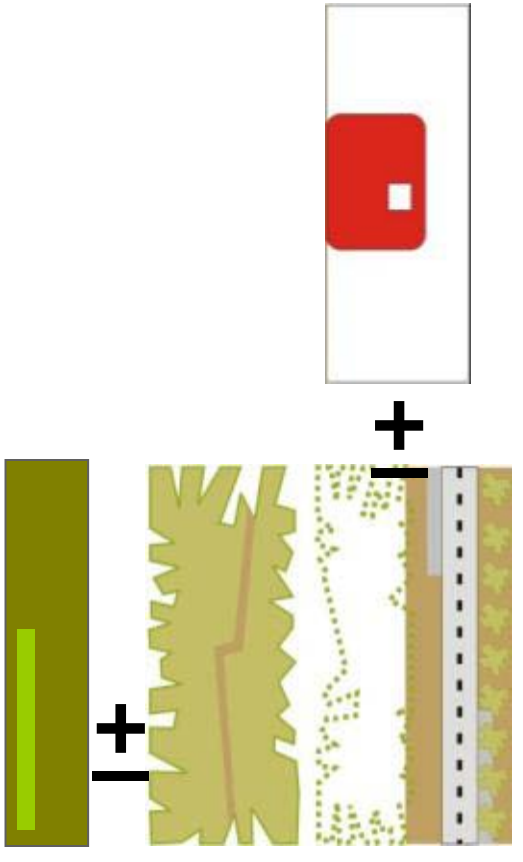

N



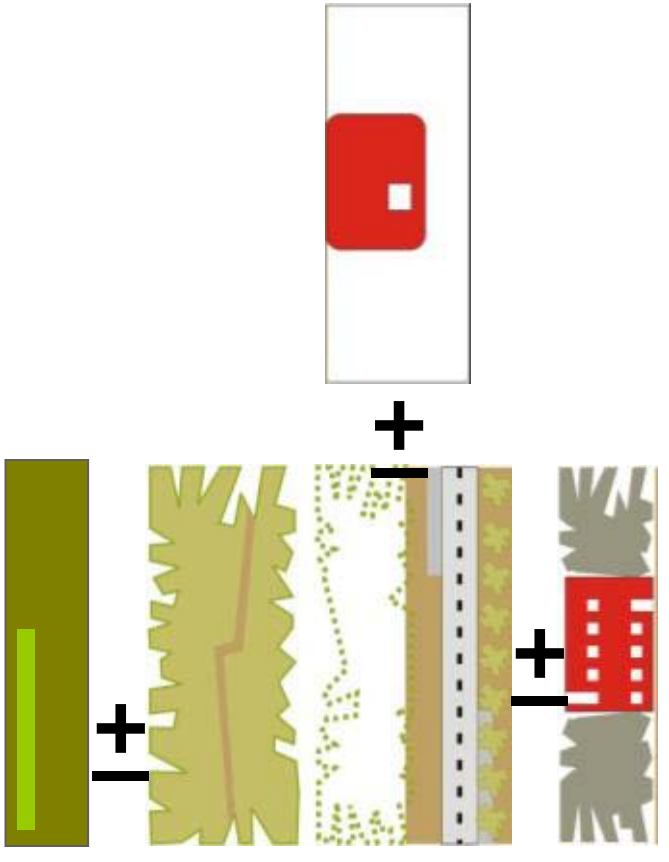
cessione di parte delle aree pubbliche ai privati per la realizzazione delle nuove volumetrie



progettazione e realizzazione delle opere di urbanizzazione primaria e secondaria comprese nel perimetro PRU



progettazione e realizzazione di ulteriori opere di riqualificazione degli spazi aperti pubblici nelle aree contigue



eventuale progettazione e realizzazione di ulteriori interventi integrati al PRU su aree private contigue

criteri di valutazione delle proposte concorrenziali

:

1. QUALITÀ URBANISTICA, AMBIENTALE E ARCHITETTONICA (max 50 punti)

Integrazione del disegno urbano con il contesto insediativo

Integrazione funzionale con il quadro delle attività esistenti e programmate nell'area

Qualità architettonica dei nuovi edifici

Qualità degli spazi aperti

Permeabilità dei suoli

Sostenibilità ambientale delle soluzioni tecnologiche

Grado di integrazione delle proposte su aree private esterne

2. OFFERTA ECONOMICA (max 30 punti)

Ribasso offerto sull'importo dei lavori pubblici

Rialzo offerto per la cessione delle aree di proprietà comunale

3. TEMPO DI ESECUZIONE DELLE OPERE (max 20 punti)

Ribasso offerto sul tempo di realizzazione delle urbanizzazioni primarie

Ribasso offerto sul tempo di realizzazione delle urbanizzazioni secondarie

Ribasso offerto sul tempo di realizzazione delle opere private

CITTÀ PUBBLICHE
LINEE GUIDA PER LA RIQUALIFICAZIONE URBANA

LaboratorioCittàPubblica

Bruno Mondadori

UN NUOVO SGUARDO ALLA CITTA' PUBBLICA:

NON SOLO PERIFERIA MA ANCHE NUOVA CENTRALITA'
(RIPORTARE I QUARTIERI AL CENTRO)

UNA CITTA' DI RECINTI MA ANCHE APERTA OLTRE I SUOI STESSI CONFINI ALLE RETI ECOLOGICHE E INFRASTRUTTURALI E A NUOVI SISTEMI DI PAESAGGIO

STRUMENTO DI RIGENERAZIONE URBANISTICA
(SCOMPOSIZIONE/RICOMPOSIZIONE, RICICLO, ENERGIA, NUOVE DOMANDE ABITATIVE)

PATRIMONIO COMUNE DI DISPOSITIVI PROGETTUALI E DI TESTIMONUANZE DELLA MODERNITA', DA ATTUALIZZARE E NON ROTTAMARE

NON SOLO PUBBLICA MA ORAMAI SEDE DI UNA MIXITE' SOCIALE E PROPRIETARIA CHE LA RENDE PLURALE ETEROGENEA STRATIFICATA MUTEVOLE

NON SOLO RESIDENZIALE MA ANCHE SEDE DI VECCHIE E NUOVE FORME DI WELFARE DA SPERIMENTARE

LUOGO DI SPAZI E POLTICHE INTEGRATI ANCHE PER SOLLECITARE NUOVI ABITANTI, ATTORI E RELAZIONI E PROMUOVERE INCLUSIVITA' E CREATIVITA'

I DIECI KEY GOALS DI BLOOMBERG PER NYC

Land

Housing, Open Space, Brownfields

Water

Water Quality, Water Network

Transportation

Congestion, State of Good Repair

Energy

Air

Climate Change

PlaNYC

UPDATE APRIL 2011

A GREENER, GREATER NEW YORK

The City of New York
Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg

PlaNYC
A GREENER, GREATER NEW YORK

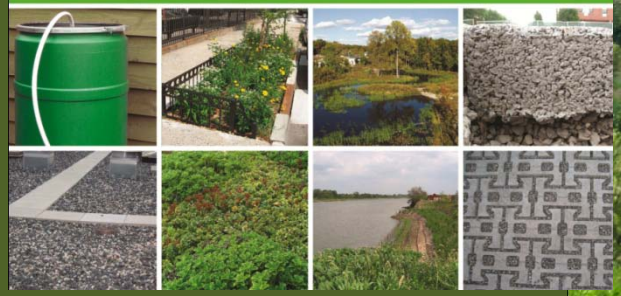
NYC GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR CLEAN WATERWAYS

Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor
Cas Holloway, Commissioner

PlaNYC

NYC Environmental Protection



New York City

Wetlands Strategy

MAY 2012

PlaNYC

The City of New York
Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg

NEW YORK CITY'S

TRANSFORMATION TO A GREEN ECONOMY

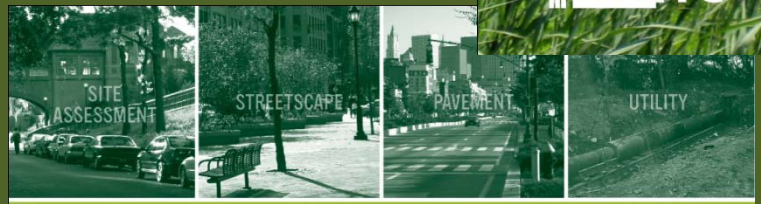
New York City is poised to build upon its substantial sustainability efforts and inherent strengths to become a leader in the green economy.

Through innovative environmental and infrastructure policies like PlaNYC, the City is already driving demand for green products and services. As a result, many New Yorkers are helping the City achieve its aggressive sustainability goals. By integrating green skills, practices, and products into all elements of our economy, we will strengthen our transformation to a green economy, helping to achieve the vision of the Bloomberg Administration's Five Borough Economic Opportunity Plan.

Through the 30 initiatives contained in this plan the City will drive demand, create jobs, and ensure that our workforce has the skills, training, and information they need to succeed in the green economy—doubling the city's green workforce in the next 10 years and building a more sustainable city.

Growing New York City's green economy will also bring about tremendous environmental benefits and generate new infrastructure and investments throughout the city. It will help us reduce our greenhouse gas emissions; clean up our brownfields; plant trees and create new green spaces; reduce our energy consumption; and produce cleaner energy. It will make a greener, greater New York.

The City of New York
Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg



HIGH PERFORMANCE INFRASTRUCTURE GUIDELINES

OCTOBER 2005

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN + CONSTRUCTION

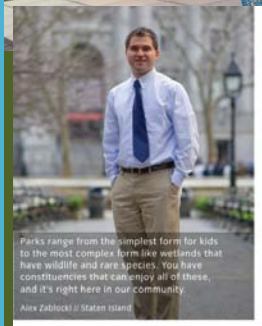
DESIGN TRUST FOR PUBLIC SPACE

Together we can

Create capacity for new housing

Finance and facilitate new housing

Encourage sustainable neighborhoods

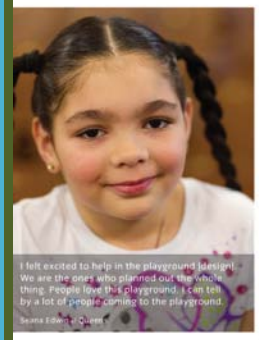


Parks range from the simplest form for kids to the most complex form like wetlands that have wildlife and rare species. You have constituencies that can enjoy all of these, and it's right here in our community.

Alex Zablocki // Staten Island

I think the playground (we designed) is great for little kids, teenagers, and senior citizens. I even saw my grandma reading at the playground. That makes me feel very happy to see people enjoying the school's playground.

Samantha Brito // Queens



I felt excited to help in the playground design! We are the ones who planned out the whole thing. People love this playground. I can tell by a lot of people coming to the playground.

Seana Edwards // Queens

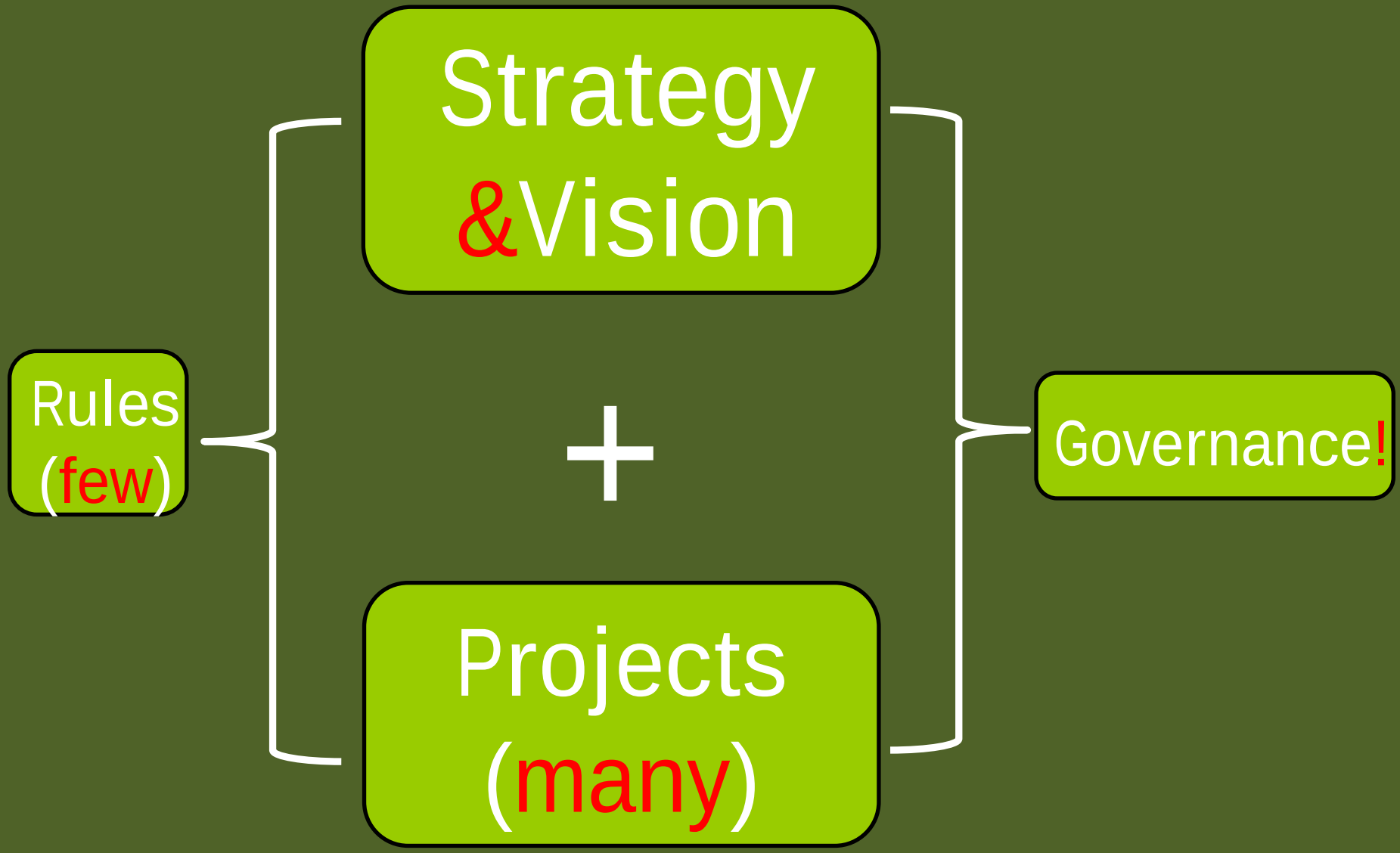
The New York Harbor is an untapped resource for New York's creative community and their families. Over the past two summers, we've been fortunate to be able to host outdoor sporting challenges on the grassy lawns of Governors Island and engage New Yorkers through a healthy series of activities. These public playgrounds enable us to keep our sanity amidst all the chaos and hustle and bustle of living in the city.

Khairi Minor // Manhattan

Cambiamenti climatici,
questione ambientale e beni comuni

Mutamento della direzione di crescita,
riorganizzazione della base produttiva urbana
e green economy

Accessibilità e inclusività sociale


Strategy
&Vision
Rules
(few)
+
Governance!
Projects
(many)

One vision, a thousand projects

The Parklands vision for a coherent and sustainable future can be implemented by local people and organisations over time and in any sequence.

The Parklands vision: Regenerate and develop urban and rural open spaces which are connected together to create an accessible and coherent landscape. This will improve the quality of life for people who live in the Thames Gateway, and the experience for those who visit and work in it. Parklands spaces should be sustainable and contribute towards the development of the Gateway as an eco-region. The vision can be implemented over time by a variety of organisations at national, regional and local level.

The Parklands Spatial Framework helps to provide a strategic context for local Parklands projects. It is the 'picture on the box' that allows everyone to work towards a common goal.

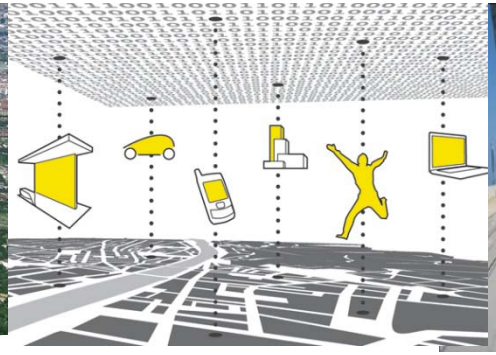
The examples illustrated in this document show how the Parklands vision can be implemented in stages over time. It is intended that organisations in the private, public and third sectors define new 'pieces in the jigsaw puzzle'. Successful place-making and environmental improvement is reliant on effective community involvement and a sense of local ownership.

It is intended that individual projects relate to and enrich the vision. These are not expected to include all the themes described in this chapter, but should be consistent with and reinforce the Parklands vision which is – above all – about reinforcing links between communities and the environment.

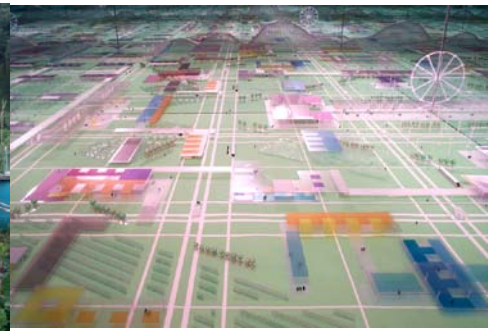
Parklands is a holistic approach to the spatial planning of the Thames Gateway. It is a vision that will inform the hundreds of interests in the Thames Gateway to undertake all the work that is needed to provide a sustainable legacy for future generations.

waterscape

infrascape



ruralscape

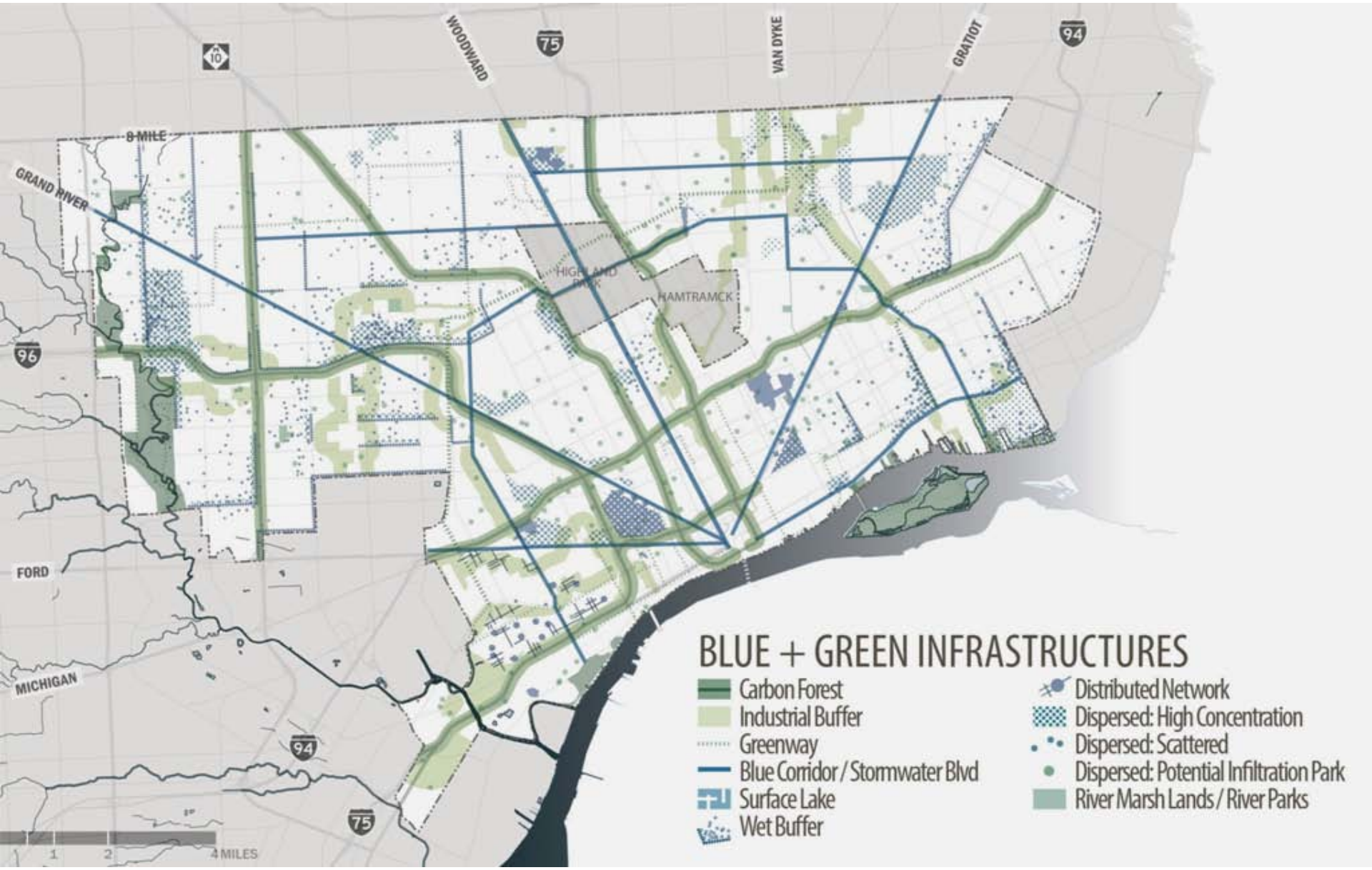


drosscape

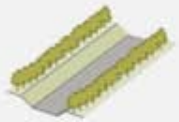
contrasto al consumo di suolo

e

progetto di [nuovo] suolo



Detroit Works Project



CARBON FOREST

DESCRIPTION

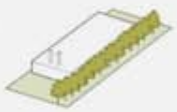
Forests that repurpose vacant land around interstates and rail corridors

FUNCTION

Absorb carbon dioxide, particulate matter, and other pollutants in vehicular exhaust, emitted into the air by car and truck traffic and trains

LOCATION

Ideally extend 150 meters from the edge of interstates (set back as required by state regulations governing planting along interstates)



INDUSTRIAL BUFFER

DESCRIPTION

Forested areas that repurpose vacant land around industrial uses

FUNCTION

Reduce the impacts of industrial uses on nearby residential neighborhoods, by absorbing air-borne pollutants, reducing sound, blocking light/glare, and providing a visual barrier; buffers also act as an amenity to firms, providing an attractive and unique environment in which to do business

LOCATION

Buffer widths vary depending on the scale, intensity, and type of industrial use as well as the character of the adjacent land. General buffer widths are:

- Live/Work or adjacent to Innovation Productive or Innovation Ecological: None
- Light Industrial: 200 feet
- General Industrial: 1/4 mile
- Heavy Industrial: 1/2 mile

BLUE CORRIDOR/ STORMWATER BLVD

DESCRIPTION

City-wide, broad, retrofitted streets that include swales along their length and intermittent roadside detention ponds (primarily in high vacancy areas); character of blvd adapts to different urban conditions along their length; these multi-use corridors also integrate public transit and bicycle lanes

FUNCTION

Conveyance + Detention

Collect stormwater from many areas of city and transport to areas with road-side detention ponds for holding (until slowly released back into the combined system)

LOCATION

Primary corridors: Radial arterials (Woodward, Jefferson, Gratiot, Grand River) and proposed Ring Road connecting employment districts

Secondary corridors: McNichols west of Woodward and 7 mile east of Woodward (cross-town connectors proposed for transit)

SURFACE LAKE

DESCRIPTION

Large, low-lying vacant areas allow for flooding to create lakes, which provide significant retention capacity for storms; swales and other surface conveyance mechanisms direct stormwater into these areas

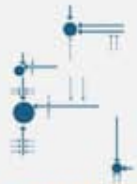
FUNCTION

High Capacity Detention/ Retention

Topography naturally directs surface runoff to these areas, so these are prime areas for capturing stormwater

LOCATION

Internal depressions in city's topography in high vacancy areas, and potentially moderate vacancy



DISTRIBUTED NETWORK

DESCRIPTION

Multiple independent networks of swales and other surface conveyance elements that direct stormwater to small to medium-scale retention/ detention ponds in lower lying areas

FUNCTION

Conveyance + Detention

The topography of these areas calls for many independent systems to collect stormwater from the many higher areas and direct it towards the many lower areas

LOCATION

Areas with greater internal variation in topography like Southwest Detroit. These areas have many high points and low areas in close proximity to one another (by contrast, the topography of most other areas of Detroit is characterized by gradual slopes from higher areas in the north and central parts of the city towards the two rivers)

DISPERSED PONDS

INFILTRATION PARKS

DESCRIPTION

Parks that combined stormwater management with recreation

FUNCTION

Detention/ Retention

Reduce maintenance costs, repurpose limited maintenance parks and provide additional sources of funding/ maintenance help for parks (potential for partnerships between DRD and DWSD)

LOCATION

Limited maintenance parks are good candidates to be retrofitted as infiltration parks, but parks in high vacancy areas, low-lying areas, or river-front parks could be considered as well

SCATTERED

DESCRIPTION

Small ponds, rain gardens, or other small-scale blue infrastructure within neighborhoods or employment districts (fit within 1-2 average-sized residential lots);

FUNCTION

Small-Scale Retention + Neighborhood Stability / Visual Amenity

LOCATION

Low or moderate vacancy areas; should especially be prioritized in internal low-lying areas (depressions that are not candidates for surface lakes because there is not enough vacancy)

HIGH CONCENTRATION

DESCRIPTION

Many small to medium ponds in close proximity to one another in higher vacancy areas

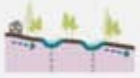
FUNCTION

High Capacity Retention

LOCATION

High vacancy areas, especially those areas:

- near Rouge or Detroit Rivers
- situated to capture runoff from many low vacancy areas that do not have many opportunities for retention within them
- along downhill edges of high vacancy areas



WET BUFFER

DESCRIPTION

High concentration of ponds at significant edges between framework zones or along interstates

FUNCTION

Detention + Neighborhood Stability

Wet buffers catch runoff before it enters an area of lower vacancy with fewer opportunities for blue infrastructure (if higher vacancy up-hill) or immediately after runoff leaves an area of lower vacancy (if lower vacancy up-hill); in turn, the blue infrastructure acts as a visual amenity, improving neighborhood character in the lower vacancy area

LOCATION

On up-hill edge of interstates and greater vacancy side of edge between framework zones

RIVER MARSH LANDS

DESCRIPTION

Treatment wetlands and vegetated buffer strips on parks and vacant lots

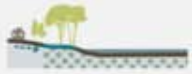
FUNCTION

Retention + Treatment

Treat stormwater before it flows into the Detroit or Rouge Rivers; these components are a last chance to capture and clean stormwater before it enters the rivers; wetlands and buffer strips also create additional aquatic habitat

LOCATION

Parks and vacant lots along and near the Detroit or Rouge Rivers.



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Landscape as Infrastructure

Green corridors clean air polluted by vehicular, industry, and infrastructure emissions and act as carbon sinks. The green infrastructure network includes forested buffers along major roadways, industrial corridors, and infrastructure facilities like the Resource Recovery Facility (incinerator). The focus is to improve health for residents who live nearby and to provide a visual and physical buffer between neighborhoods and other land uses.

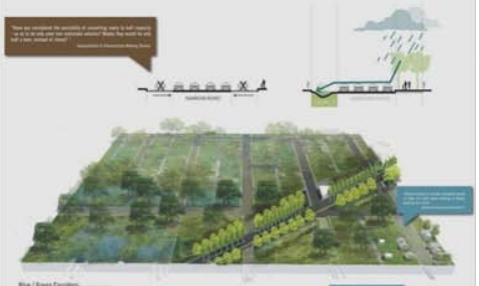
CARBON FOREST

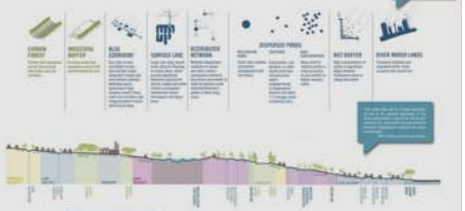
INDUSTRIAL BUFFER

BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

Landscape as Infrastructure

Blue infrastructure captures and cleans stormwater. Typically, the focus is to hold stormwater in surface detention ponds and then slowly release it into the existing system at a rate the water treatment plant can handle. Detention and conveyance are key components of each system typology; conveyance elements like swales transport stormwater to detention areas, where it is held and slowly released. Low lying areas along rivers, or internal depressions in Detroit's topography are prime areas for detention types of blue infrastructure.





LAND USE TYPOLOGIES

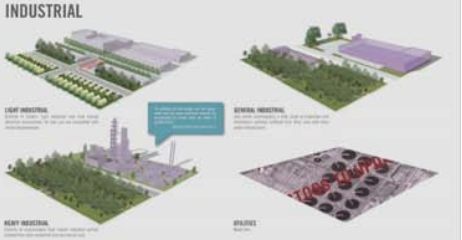
Within each Framework Zone, the community has a specific menu of future land use options, known as Typologies. Land use typologies are intended to provide the future vision and direction for land use within the city, while addressing the unique conditions presented within the framework zones. The Land Use Typologies are intended to serve as the structure for future zoning. There are the three primary categories: Neighborhoods, Industrial, and Landscape.

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS

NEIGHBORHOODS

LANDSCAPE

INDUSTRIAL



INNOVATION LANDSCAPES

Landscapes are productive. They clean air and water and soil, they make urban environments healthier, they generate resources for food and energy and commerce and habitat. In this way, they cultivate new kinds of urban landscapes, new kinds of urban experiences, and support a wide range of social interactions and relationships. They help build communities, they can be sites for job training and employment, and can even be economically productive.

PARKS AND WATERWAYS

2 distinct park areas along the River Lea

- A river valley park to the north combining wetland habitat and active play
- A south plaza for large events, festivals, and civic gatherings
- A central meeting point of rivers and routes where park characters diverge

6.5 kilometres of improved waterways

- A linear park and public promenade along the Lee Navigation
- Riverside walkways and towpaths

A diversity of landscapes

- Over 100 hectares of metropolitan open space in the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park
- Approximately 45 hectares of Biodiversity Action Plan area
- Over 6 hectares of woodlands, hedgerows, wildlife habitat
- Children's play areas, civic plazas, neighbourhood squares and gardens

A variety of open spaces within neighbourhoods

- Squares and plazas for shared community use
- Active public spaces at the entry points to each venue
- Private gardens and roof terraces

Londra_Parco Olimpico

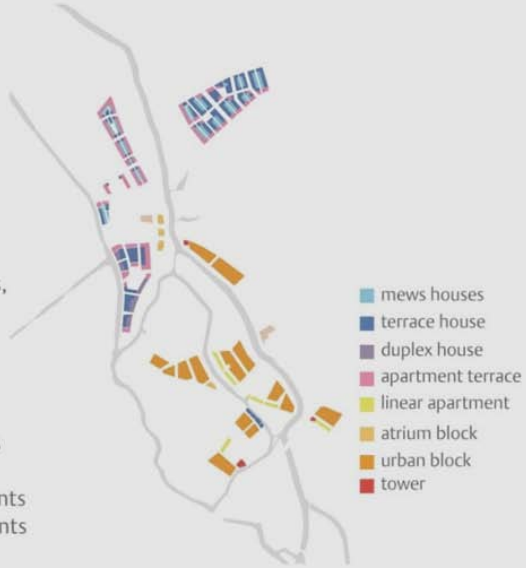
NEIGHBOURHOODS

5 new neighbourhoods in the Park
- A mixed residential and employment area east of Hackney Wick
- A residential area east of Fish Island
- A family-focused neighbourhood west of Leyton
- An urban high-density quarter along Stratford's waterfront
- A mixed-use district near the Greenway and Pudding Mill

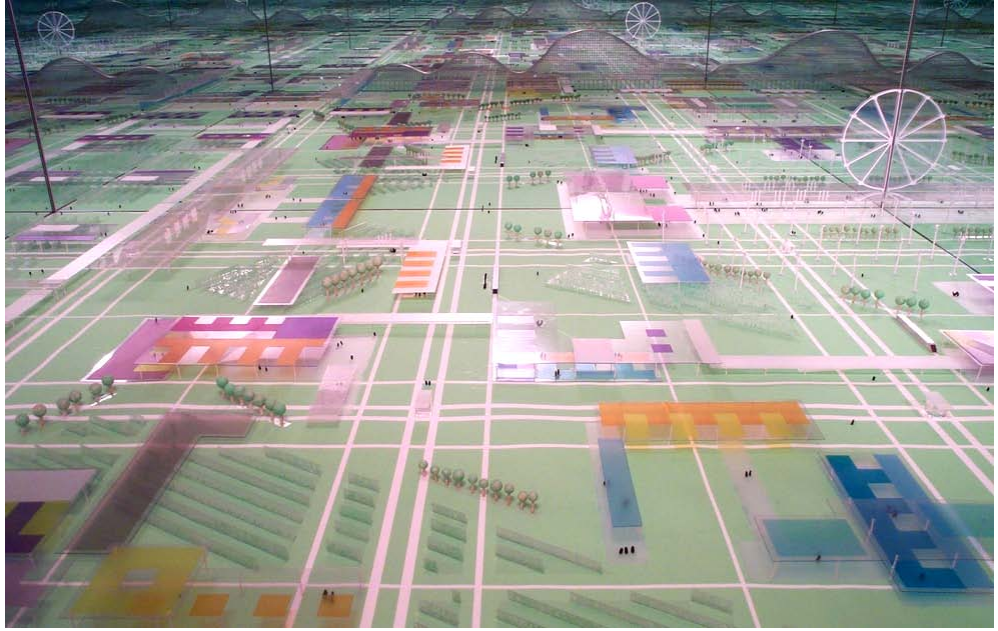
3 areas of focus for employment and enterprise
- Press and Broadcast Centres
- Stratford's waterfront
- Pudding Mill

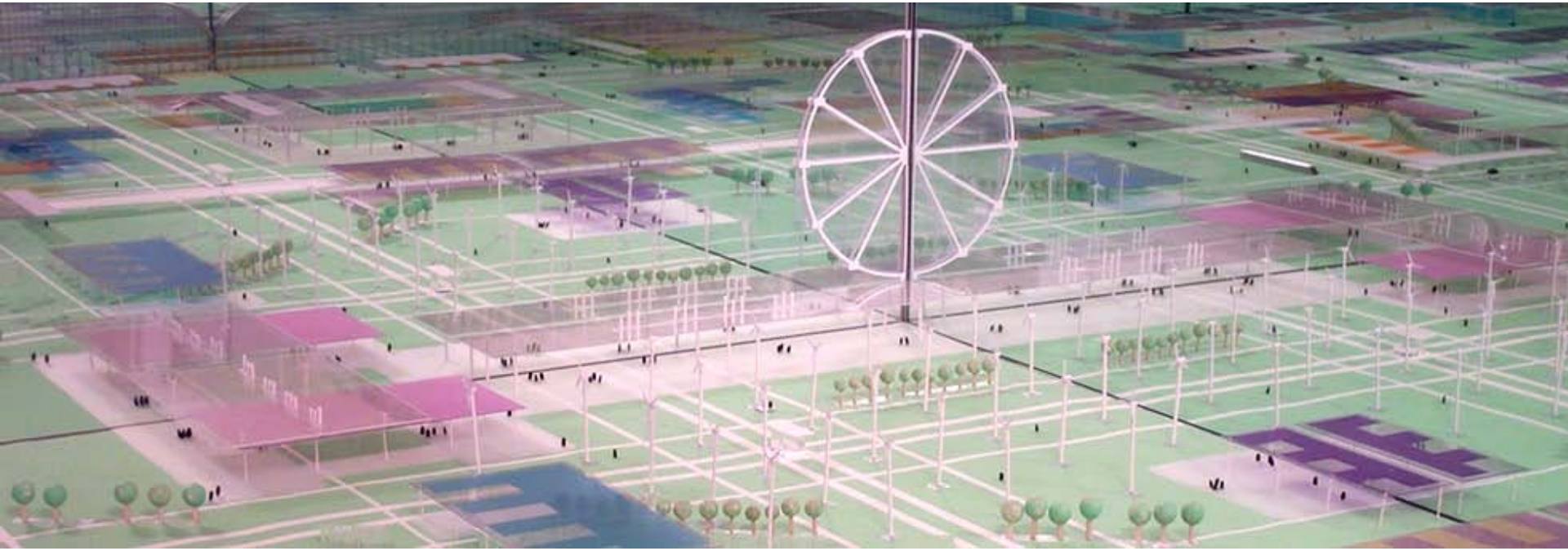
Social infrastructure
- 2 primary schools, 3 form entry
- 1 secondary school, 6 form entry
- Idea store (a learning centre), nurseries, community centres and health centres

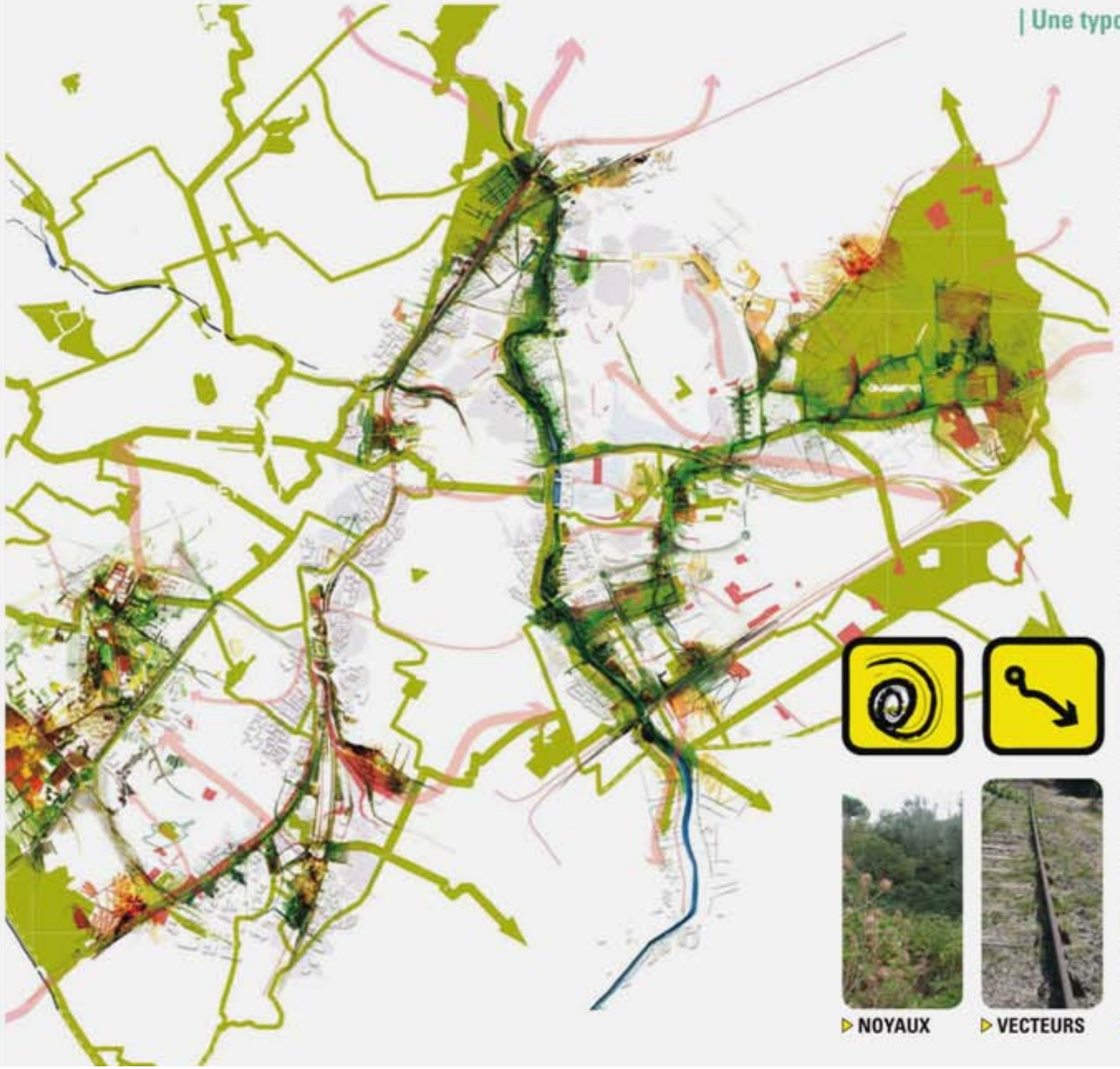
A variety of dwelling types inspired by London's heritage
- 3-storey terraced houses
- 4-storey terraces with two maisonettes
- 2-storey mews houses
- 4-6 storey terrace blocks with apartments
- 6-10 storey urban blocks with apartments
- Taller buildings in selected locations



Londra_Parco Olimpico







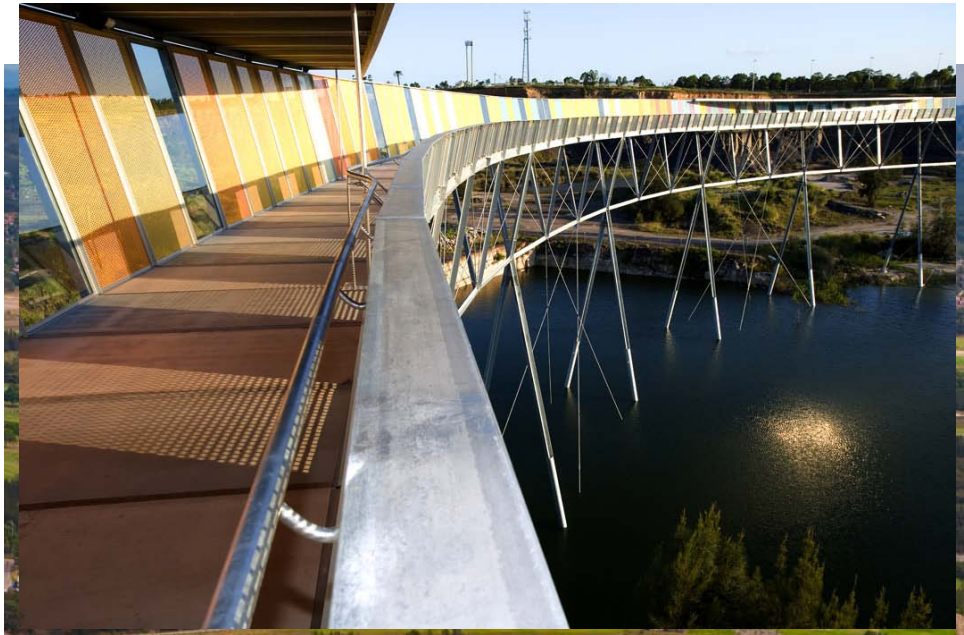
| Une typologie pratique pour orienter les transformations |

Un diagnostic précis des terrains de Montpellier a permis d'établir une typologie de principes d'action. Les espaces ont été classés en fonction de leur contexte, leur origine, leur potentiel. Cette typologie parfois subjective présente une classification des friches et permet de porter un regard particulier sur chaque terrain. Des surfaces de toutes formes et dimensions rentrent dans cette classification opérationnelle. Volontairement ont été insérés dans la classification les espaces trop ou mal gérés. Ainsi, les différents délaissés pourront être considérés selon plusieurs critères et plusieurs combinaisons. Il appartiendra alors de définir un projet d'ensemble qui oriente le type de relations à établir entre les différents espaces naturels, quelles que soient leurs échelles.

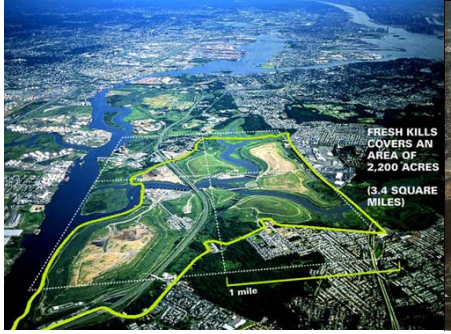
Pour devenir opératoires dans le projet urbain d'une métropole en extension, les qualités écologiques, sensibles et alternatives de ces territoires doivent se concilier avec les réalités économiques, écologiques, politiques, foncières et réglementaires auxquelles ils sont soumis, en considérant que ne rien faire ou laisser faire constituent des choix de première importance quand il s'agit des perspectives d'évolution pour la qualité de la ville. Ces attitudes économes doivent être intégrées dans les différentes pratiques à l'œuvre chez les décideurs, et doivent permettre de faire face le cas échéant, à un projet rentable mais inadéquat pour le devenir du quartier.

▷ NOYAUX ▷ VECTEURS ▷ PARTICULES ▷ ISOLATS ▷ NON-DELAISSÉS ▷ DÉSAMÉNAGEMENTS

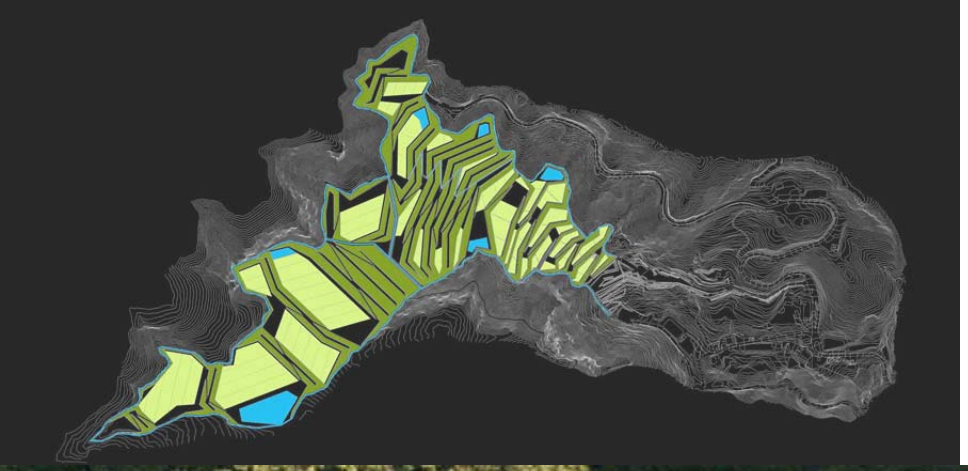
Montpellier_Jardin Demain



Australia_Brick Pit Ring_Durbach Bloch Architects



New York, Field Operations, *Parco della ex discarica di Fresh Kills*



Barcellona, Vall d'en Joan, Batlle and Roig Arquitectes, *Restoration of Landfill*

+ 22 FT

+ 26 FT

+ 28 FT

SUBWAY CAR REEF

WAVE AND WIND TURBINES

OYSTER RACKS

ARCHIPELAGO ISLANDS

WETLANDS AND PARKS

OFFSHORE PIERS

PIERS AND SLIPS

New York_On the water

Thames Gateway

PARKLANDS Vision

By focusing on environmental improvement, the Parklands vision will help to improve perceptions of the area, improve the quality of life for 1,500,000 existing residents, create long term value by reconnecting communities to the exceptional landscapes of the Estuary, encourage a greater number of visitors to the area, and help to attract investment, jobs and people to Thames Gateway. Eight 'themes' have been identified that combine to form the vision for Parklands. These include the blue, green and brown landscapes of Thames Gateway. They take account of the many projects that are planned, underway or have recently been completed.


Barking Town Centre

Barking Town Centre: MLR Architects are proposing a number of improvements to important civic spaces. This includes creating an arboretum, filling one open space with a forest, extending the existing walkway to form an arcadic creating a new pedestrian connection, and marking the area in front of the Town Hall with a single mature magnolia tree.


Rainham Marshes

Rainham Marshes: Rainham Marshes will provide ways for people of all ages to learn about the wildlife living on the marshes as well as the area's history.


High House, Dovercote, Purfleet

High House, Purfleet: In 2004, the ground breaking "Visionary Thurrock" programme set out to involve local people in the regeneration of Thurrock through a culture-led consultation. One of the most exciting developments is the relocation of the Royal Opera House's (ROH) production facilities from Stratford in East London to a new state-of-the-art Production Campus in Thurrock.


Canvey Marshes, South Essex

Salt Marsh Regeneration in South Essex: Over the last 25 years up to 40% of Essex salt marsh has been lost. The coastal realignment project at Abbotts Hall Farm was designed to allow for the regeneration of salt marsh on the Essex coast. The sea wall – constructed over 300 years ago – was breached in October 2002. Two counter walls have been constructed at either end of the site to protect neighbouring land.


Coastal Path

Coastal Path: Natural England will increase the opportunities available for people to make the natural environment an existing part of their daily lives. As well as increasing people's enjoyment and understanding of this environment, the aim is to also bring improvements to wildlife and the landscape.

River Quaggy: The recent restoration of the River Quaggy in Greenwich is an excellent example of river restoration. As a result of regeneration and flood defence improvement, featureless playing fields at Sutcliffe Park have become a haven for grey herons, jack snipe, wagtails and dragonflies. New paths and boardwalks bring people close to reed beds, wild meadows and trees.


Restoration of the River Quaggy

Mudchute Farm: The Mudchute Park and Farm was established by the local Island community. Originally a piece of derelict land created during the last century from the spoil from the construction of Millwall Dock, the Mudchute is now the largest urban farm in London.


Mudchute Farm, Isle of Dogs


Dartford Heath

Gravesend High Street: Commercial and residential properties have been refurbished while major work has been carried out on the public realm and streetscape, including the refurbishment and repair of Gravesend Town Pier. The renewed vibrancy of the town centre has been a driver for further improvement and regeneration across the rest of the borough.


Gravesend High Street, Gravesham


Swanscombe brownfield site, Kent

Cliffe Pools RSPB Site: Cliffe Pools is a new reserve where actively developed visitor facilities to make it a flagship reserve. It is renovated for wading birds, with massed flocks moving onto the pools from the adjacent Thames Estuary in winter.


Cliffe Pools RSPB Site, North Kent


Cliffe Pools RSPB Site, North Kent

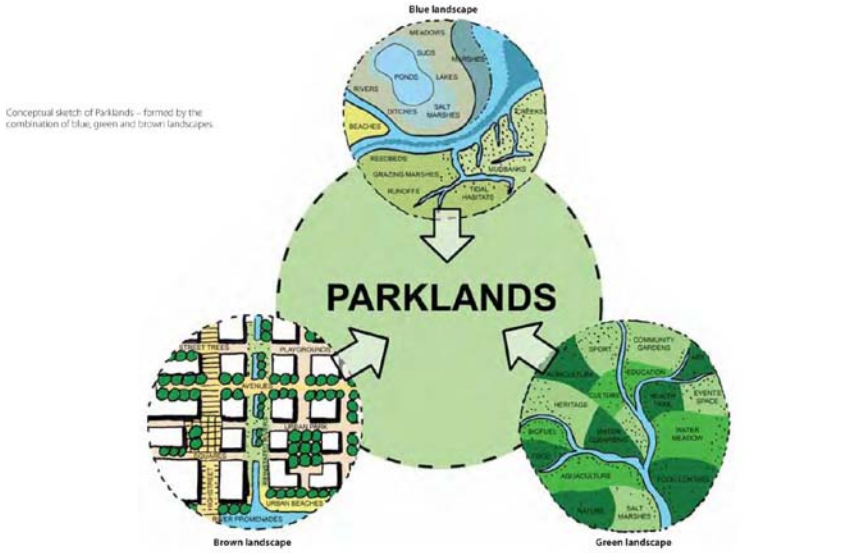
Jeskyn Farm: 147 hectares Jeskyns Farm near Cobham, owned and managed by the Kent Forestry Commission, is a good example of large scale mid plantation


Jeskyn Farm, Cobham, Kent

Community garden: Local community gardens as a means of food production and education as well as amenity space for the local residents. Community gardens strengthen local identity and community cohesion as well as the residents perception of ownership and responsibility for adjacent open spaces.


Community garden, Sittingbourne, Kent

Londra_Thames Gateway_Parkland Vision

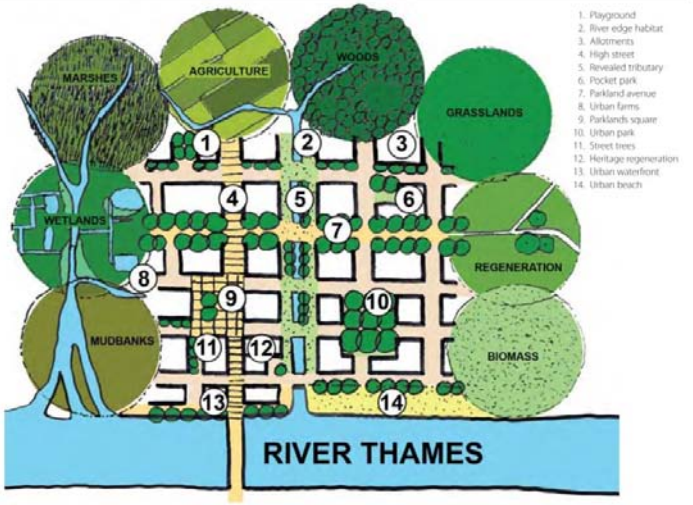


Conceptual sketch of Parklands – formed by the combination of blue, green and brown landscapes.

The River Thames from the Swale

Dartford Heath

East Tilbury

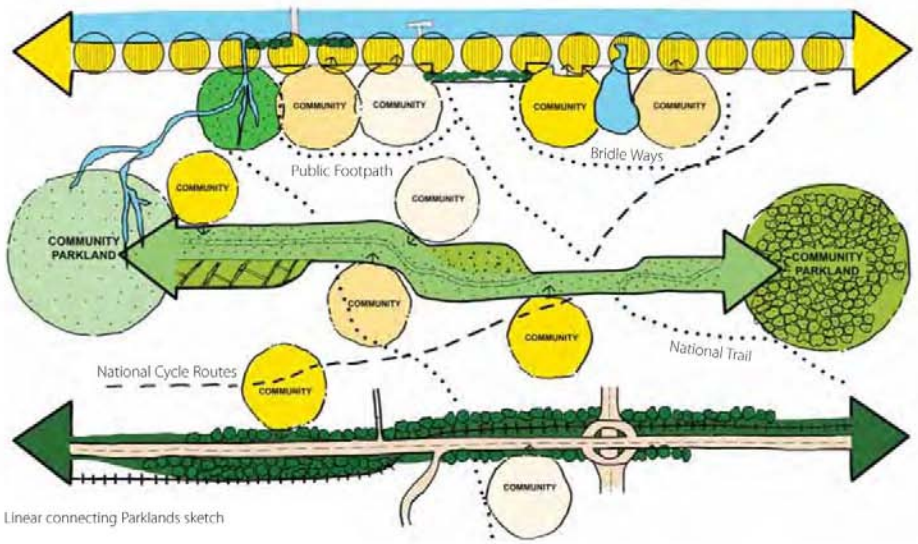


Urban Parklands Model – greening the urban landscape and improving access for existing and new communities to significant landscapes

- **Gravesend Heritage Quarter:** Gravesham Borough Council is working on a major regeneration project in Gravesend Heritage Quarter. The scheme reconnects the historic link from Gravesend town centre to the river.
- **Great Lines Park:** Based on the restoration of a unique historic landscape of local and national significance, the Great Lines City Park will be designed by and for the people of Medway. The park will offer education, training, sports and recreation opportunities based on historic defences in Chatham.

Gravesend Heritage Quarter, Gravesham

Great Lines Park, Medway

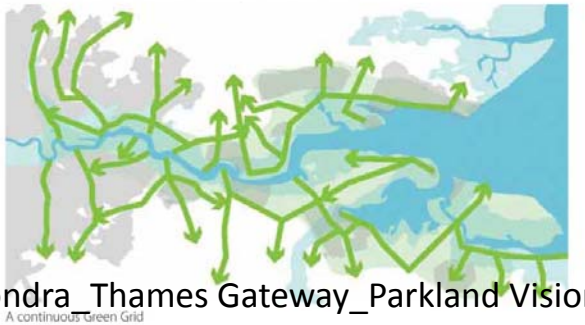


Linear connecting Parklands sketch

Thames Estuary Path
- Linear continuous walk and cycle path from Londor to the sea linking communities to the Thames
- Circular loops along path
- Activating the river front urban and rural waterfront

Circular routes connect the Thames Estuary Path with local communities

Green Grid
- Connecting Parklands and communities
- A continuous landscape
- Paths for walking and cycling
- Includes all kinds of landscapes

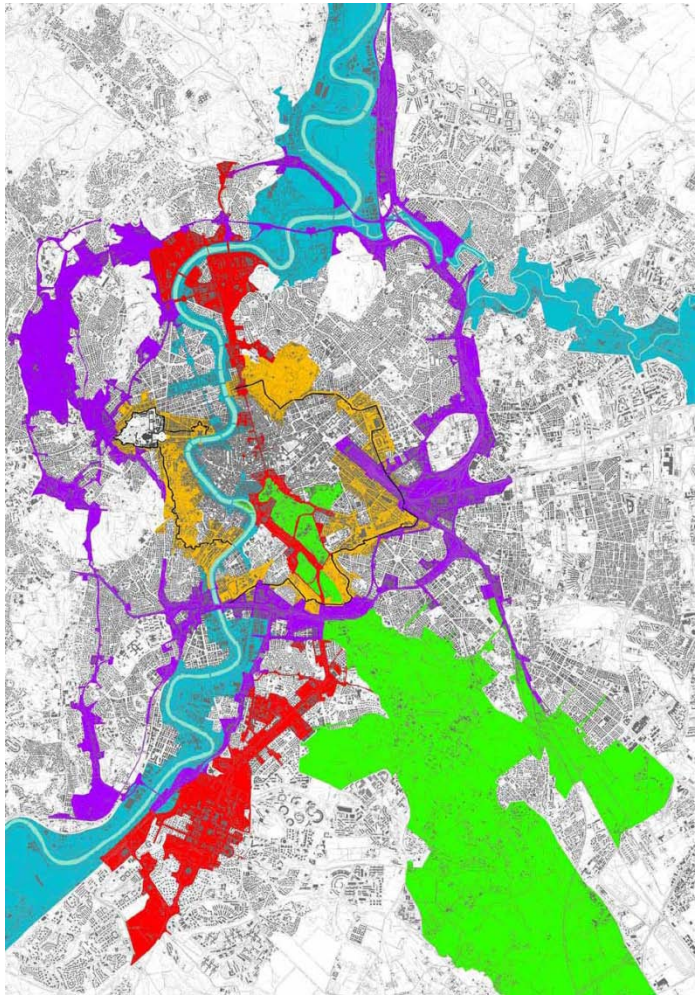


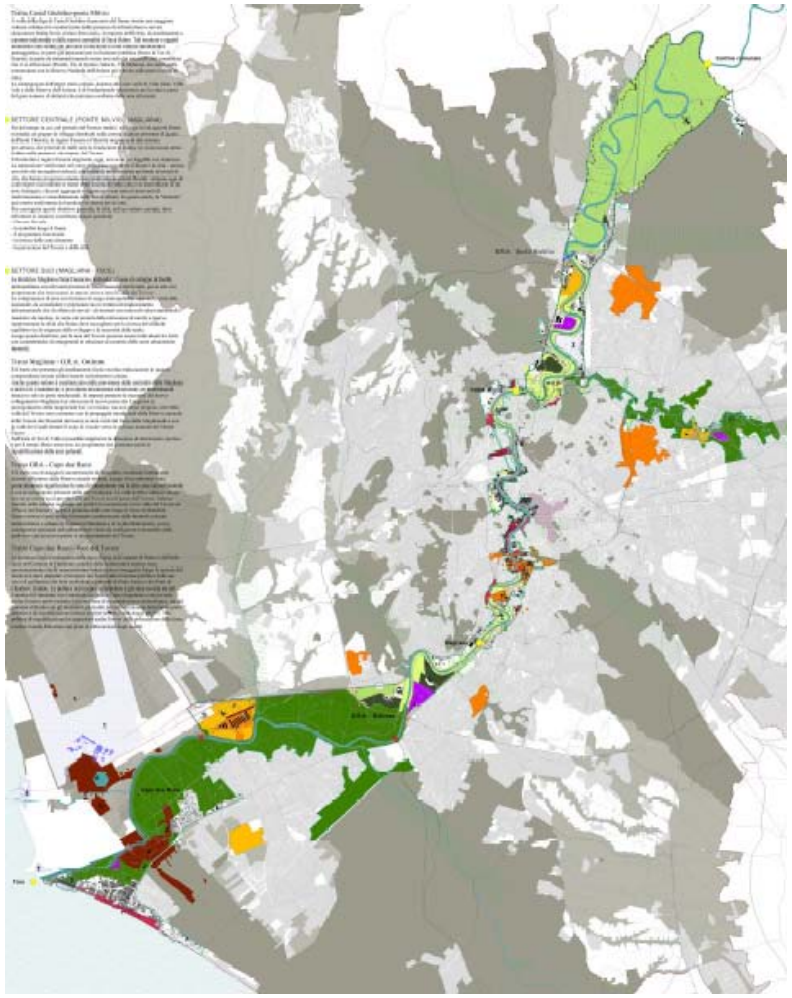
A continuous Green Grid

Infrastructure Corridors
- Greening the major infrastructure corridors through the Thames Gateway
- Road and rail infrastructure
- Change perception of visitors and inhabitants
- Linear cycle and footpaths along corridors
- Continuous wildlife habitat corridors

Londra_Thames Gateway_Parkland Vision

Seul_ Cheonggyecheon river park





Roma_Nuovo PRG_Ambiti strategici

TECH CITY MAP

Analysing the technology ecosystem in East London

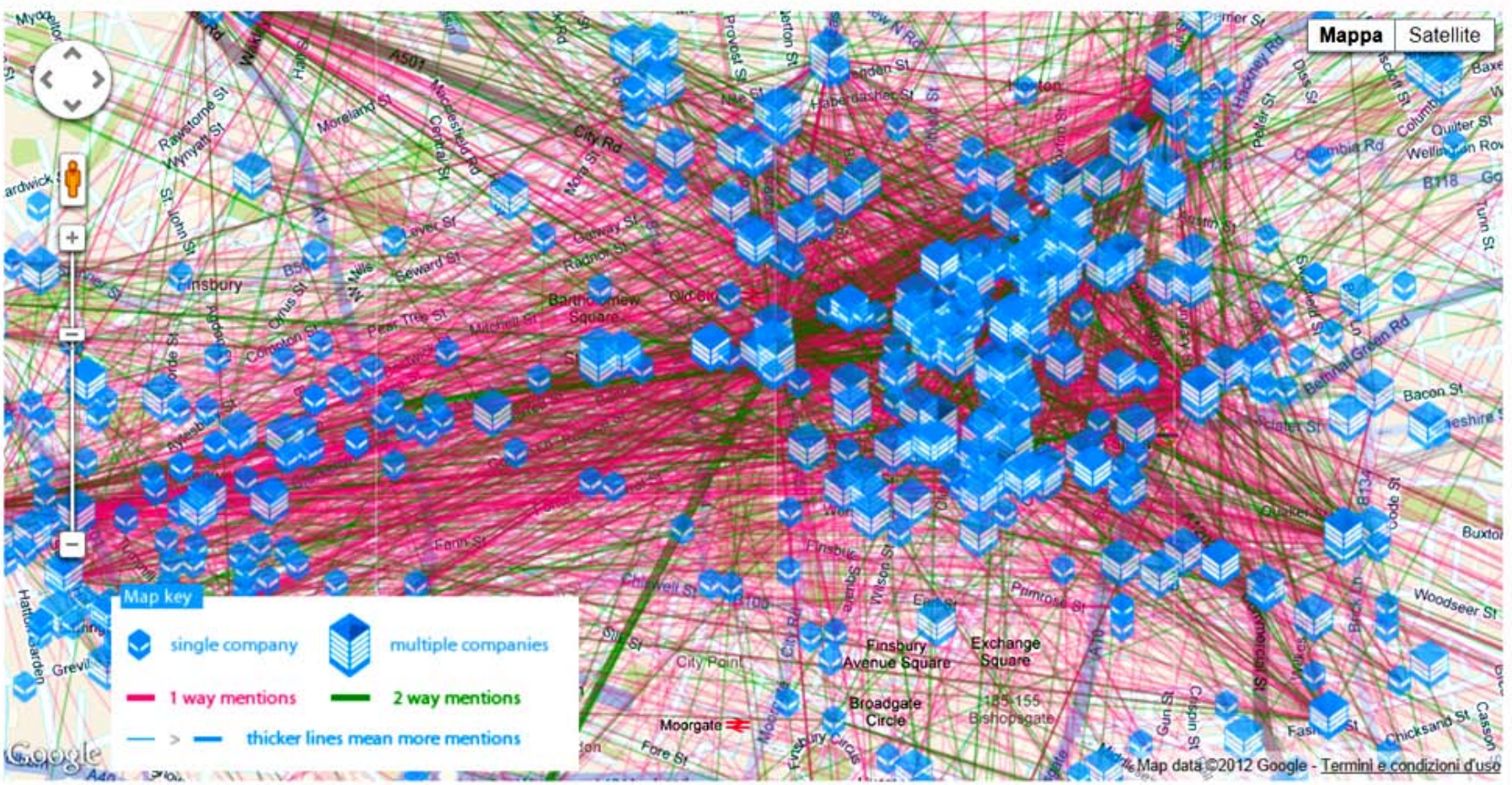
Companies 1293

Tweets 4.14m

Like | Tweet | Share

Add company | Follow us | About | Contact us

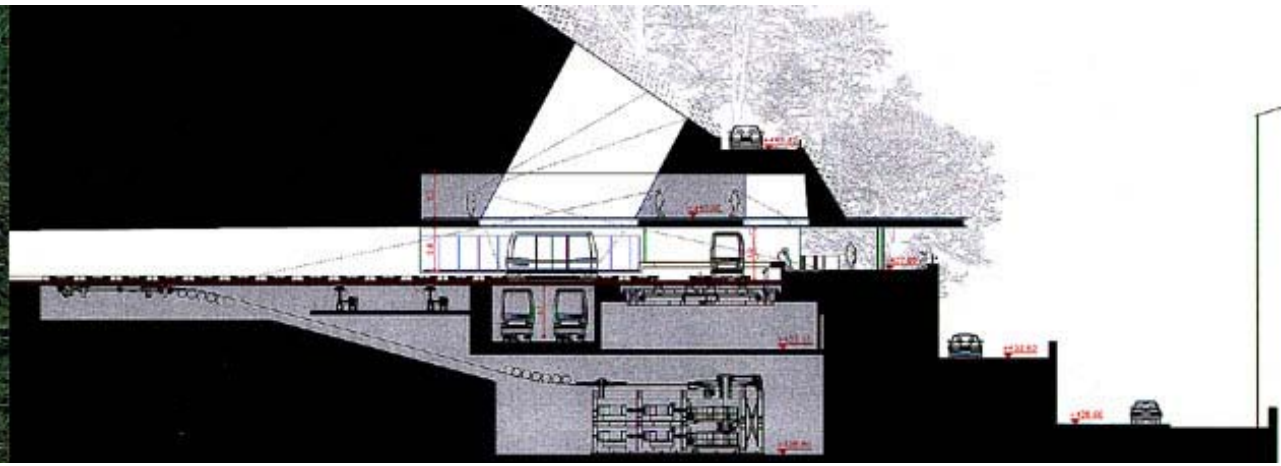
Map view | List view | Show networks | Live tweets | Search Tech City



Copenhagen, BIG, *Ski Slope Waste Incenerator*

Goes Péron, Stazione di trattamento delle acque, Ile Arrault, Orleans

New York_*High Line Park*

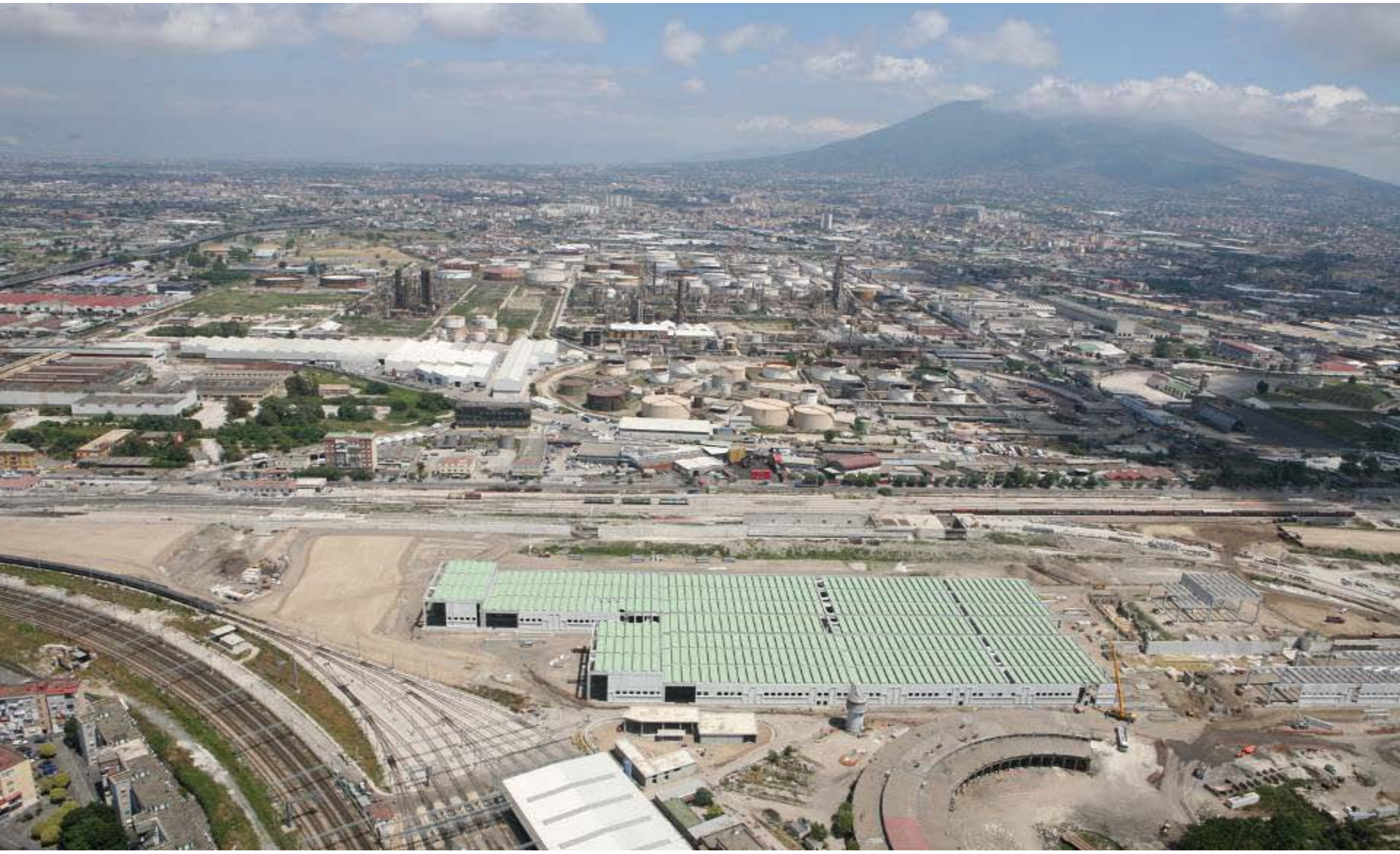



MINIMETRO

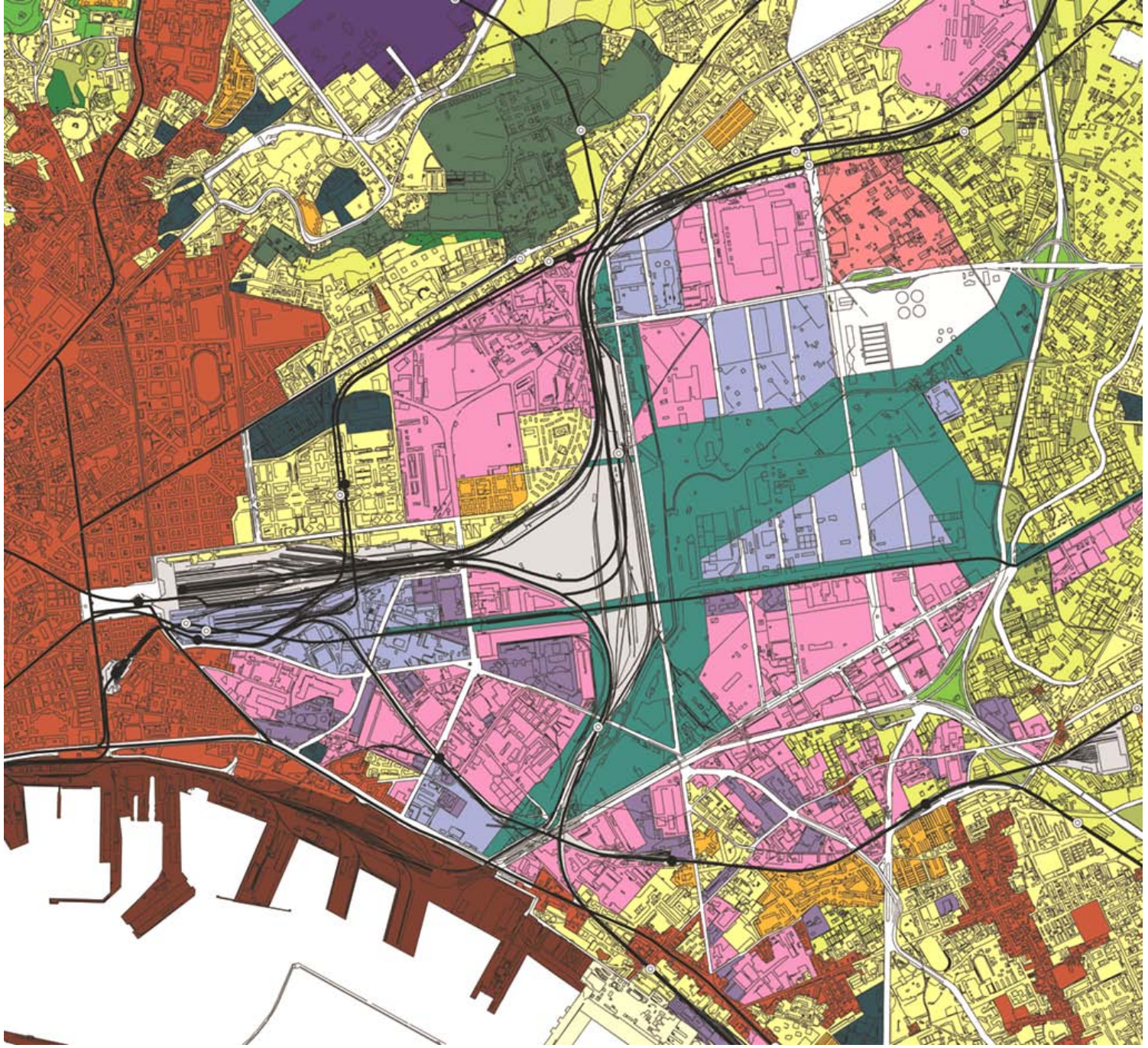

N
W
E
S
© 2006 Europa Technologies
Image © 2006 DigitalGlobe
Naples Bay
©2005 Google
Pointer 40°51'21.82" N 14°15'18.85" E elev 159 ft
Streaming 100%
Eye alt 49582 ft

L'Ambito 13 ("Ex Raffineria") del nuovo Piano della città di Napoli


L'area KRC
Image © 2005 DigitalGlobe
©2005 Google
Pointer 40°51'30.38" N 14°18'35.33" E elev 26 ft
Streaming 100%
Eye alt 3417 ft

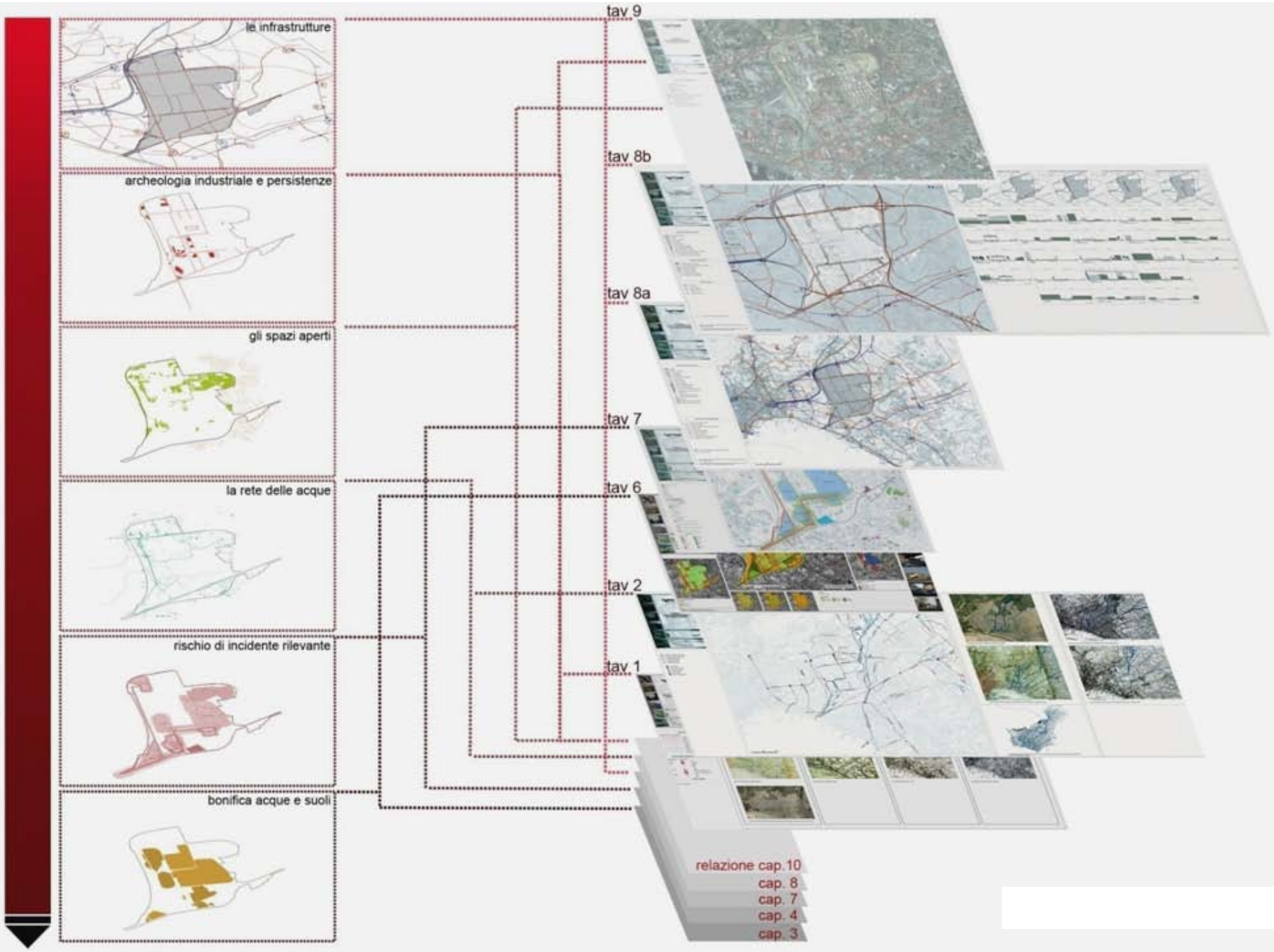


ph. P. De Stefano



variante generale del prg di napoli - 2004

un progetto urbano in continuita’ col nuovo piano della citta’


le infrastrutture
archeologia industriale e persistenze
gli spazi aperti
la rete delle acque
rischio di incidente rilevante
bonifica acque e suoli
tav 9
tav 8b
tav 8a
tav 7
tav 6
tav 2
tav 1
relazione cap.10
cap. 8
cap. 7
cap. 4
cap. 3

il progetto di bonifica come parte integrante del progetto di trasformazione nel tempo

il ridisegno infrastrutturale come una rete interconnessa finalizzata ad un'accessibilità diffusa, pubblica e privata

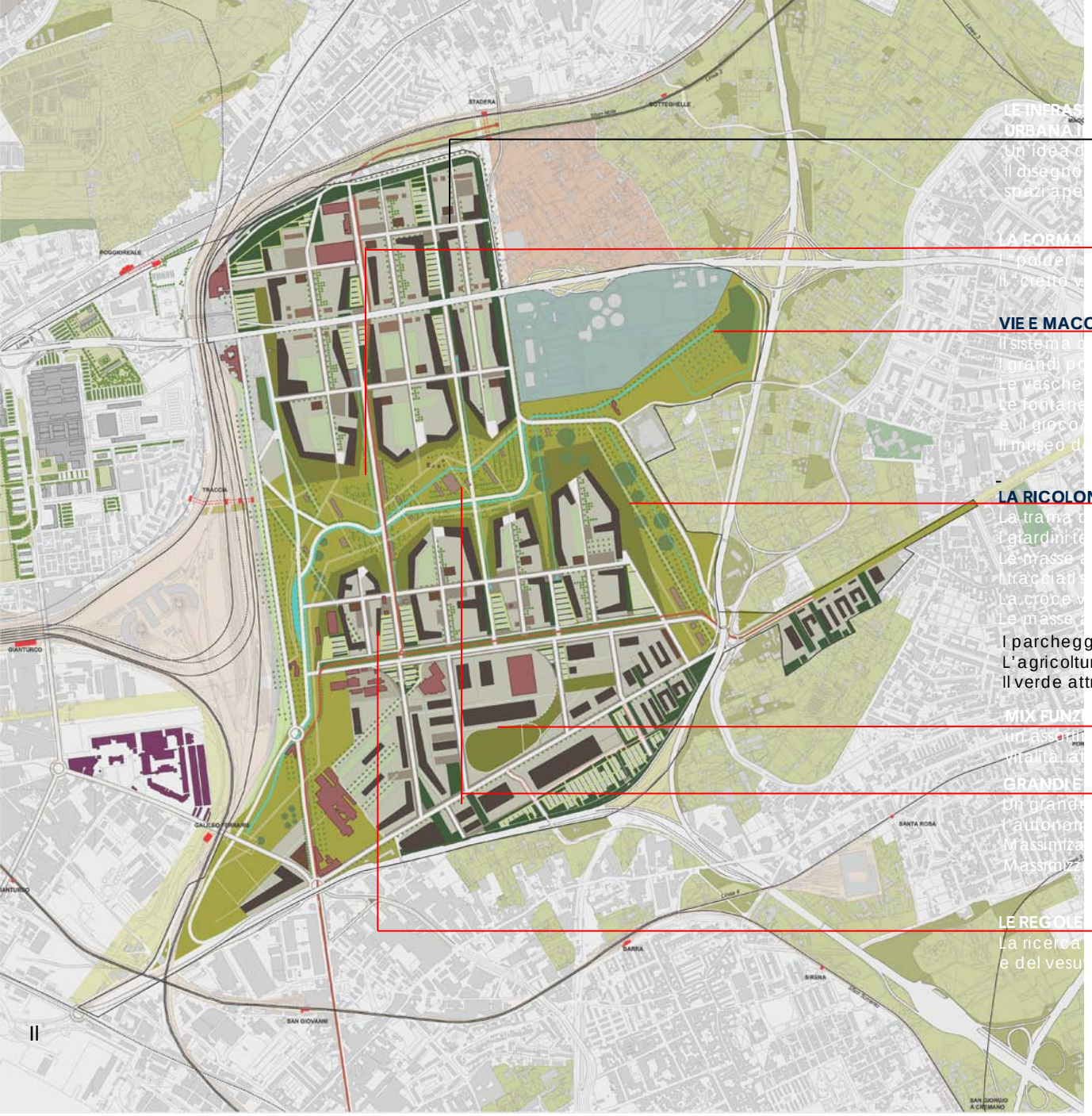
le strade come sistema portante del parco e degli spazi pubblici: un grande cretto verde per molteplici usi collettivi

vie e macchine dell'acqua per governare la falda e disegnare il parco

il parco e gli edifici grandi produttori di energia rinnovabile

l'edificazione del nuovo spazio abitabile: isolati-polder e varietà tipologica per un disegno urbano dalla morfologia riconoscibile

un mix funzionale in grado di garantire vitalità, attrattività e sicurezza



LE INFRAS
URBANA
Un'idea d
Il disegno
spazi ape

LA FORMA
"polder"
Il "cretto v

VIE E MACCHINE DELL'ACQUA
Il sistema
I grandi po
Le vasche
Le fontane
e il gioco
Il museo d

-

LA RICOLONIZZAZIONE VEGETALE
La trama
I giardini te
Le masse
I tracciati
La croce v
Le masse

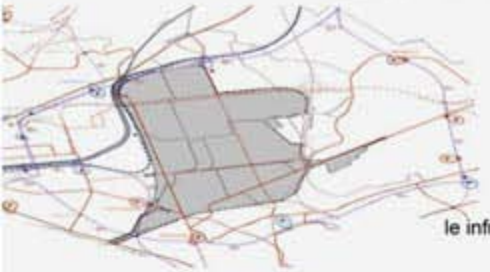
I parcheggi alberati multifunzione
L'agricoltura tradizionale: gli orti urbani
Il verde attrezzato per lo sport e il gioco

MIX FUNZ
un ass
vitalità, at

GRANDI E
Un grande
l'autonom
Massimiza
Massimiz

LE REGOLE
La ricerca
e del vesu

LA LETTURA STRATIFICATA DEGLI ELEMENTI CONOSCITIVI



le infrastrutture

archeologia industriale e persistenze

gli spazi aperti

la rete delle acque

rischio di incidente rilevante

bonifica acqua e suoli

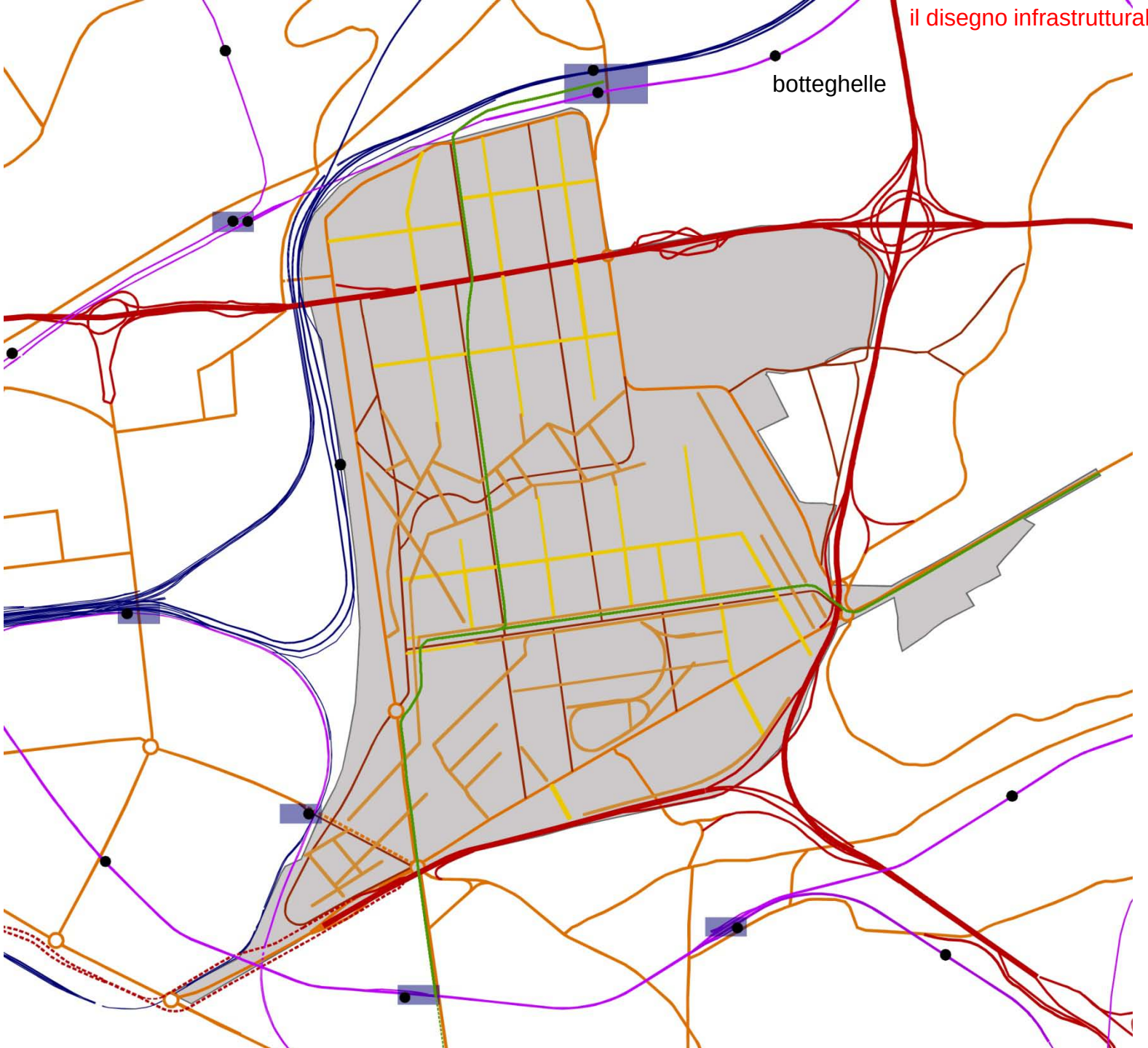
le infrastrutture

le regole edificatorie

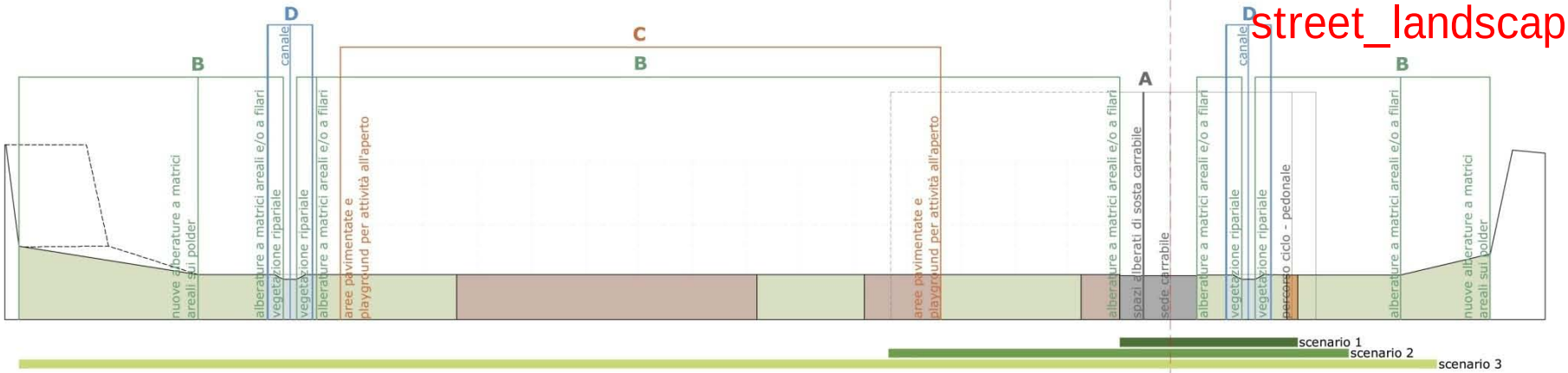
gli spazi aperti


STADERA
POGGIOREALE
GALILEO FERRARIS
SAN GIOVANNI
BARRA

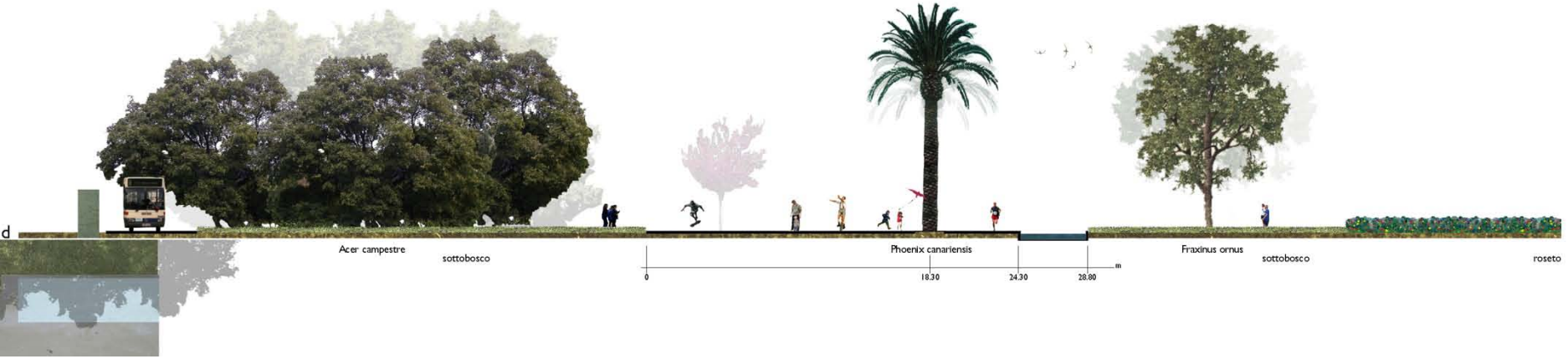
il disegno infrastrutturale _ la rete completa



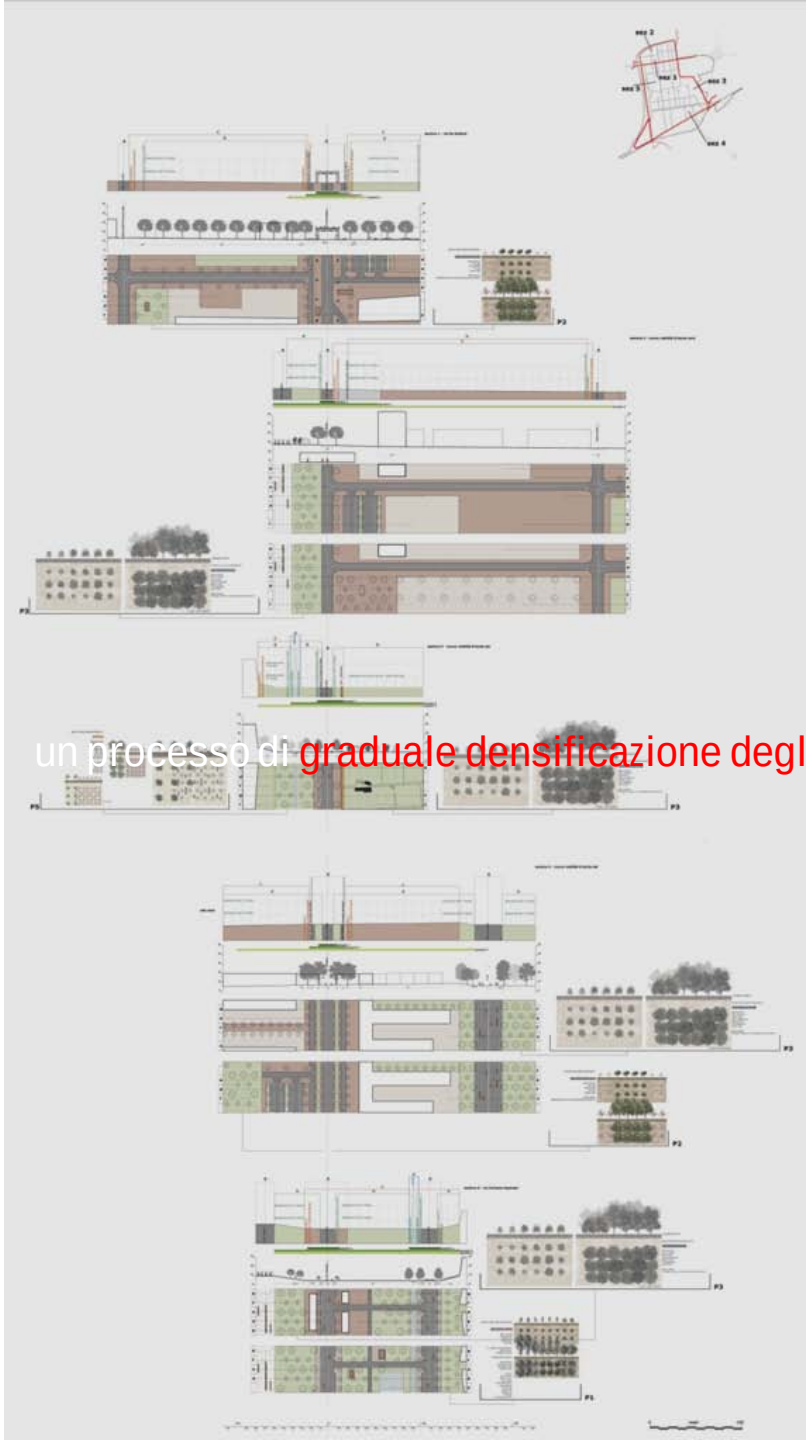
street_landscape

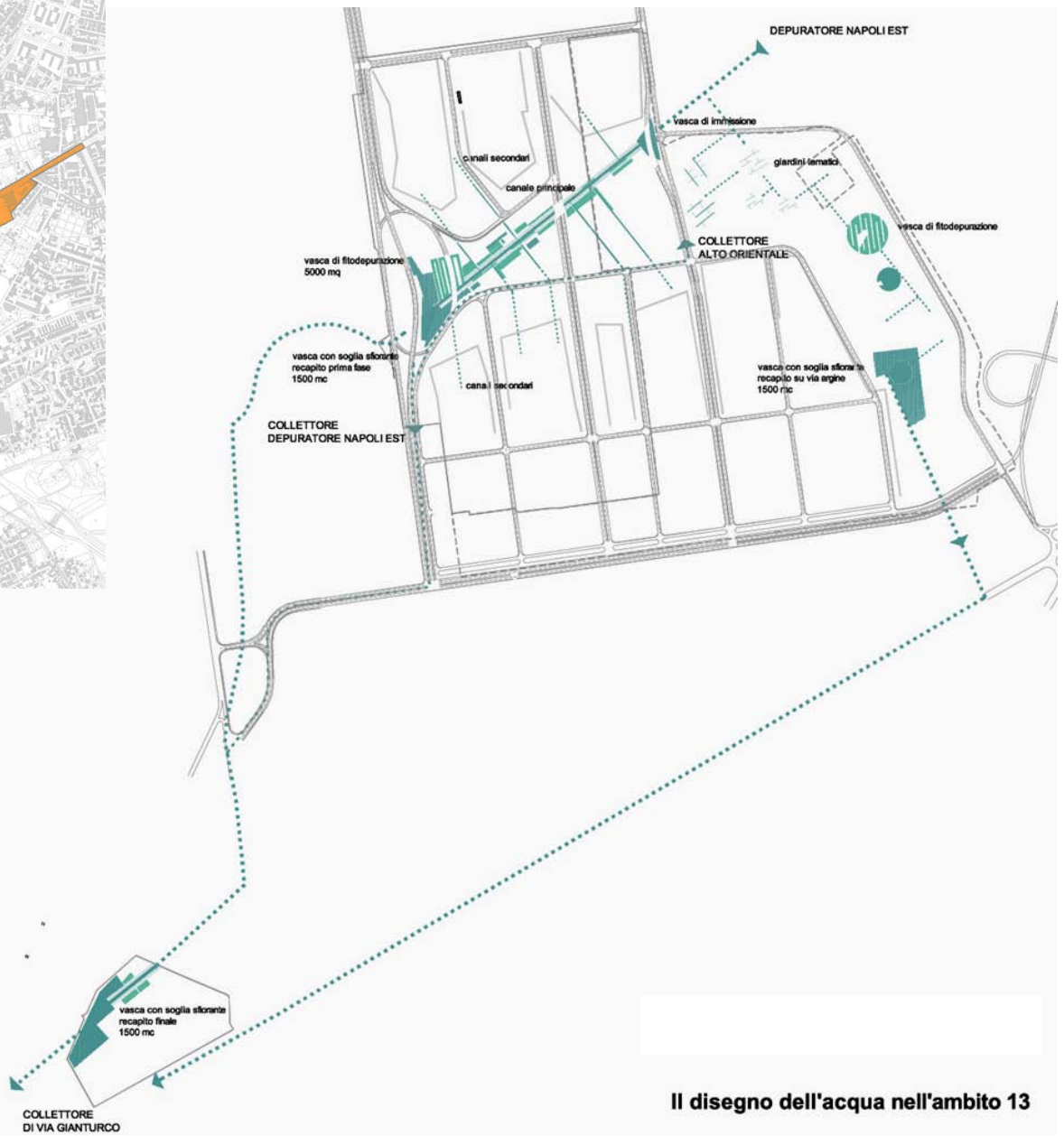


sezioni variabili nel tempo

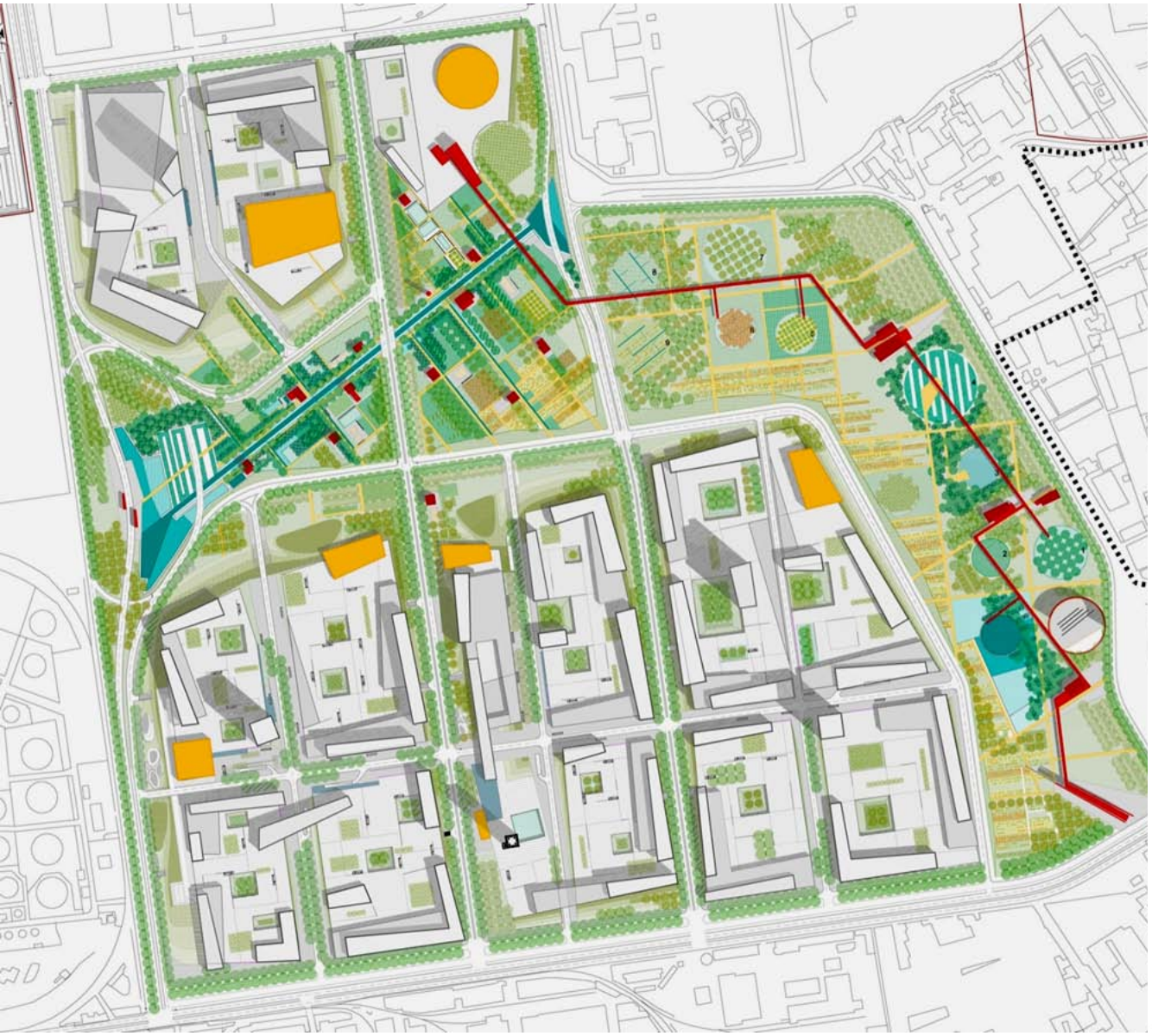


un processo di graduale densificazione degli spazi aperti nel tempo della dismissione / trasformazione





Il disegno dell'acqua nell'ambito 13



PAESAGGIO SECCO

BOSCO RADO PLURISPECIFICO

- bosco rado plurispecifico di prima grandezza (Acer campestre, Fraxinus spp., Quercus pubescens, Tilia platyphyllos, Ulmus minor, Quercus robur,)
- bosco rado plurispecifico di seconda grandezza (Acer spp., Fraxinus spp., Quercus ilex, Quercus pubescens, Tilia spp., Ulmus spp.)
- bosco rado plurispecifico di terza e quarta grandezza (Acer spp., Fraxinus spp., Tilia spp.)

BOSCO RADO MONOSPECIFICO (Acer spp., Alnus cordata, Tilia spp., Quercus spp.)

FILARI (Liriodendron tulipifera, Amelanchier spp., Cercidiphyllum japonicum, Catalpa bignonoides, F Nigra, Prunus spp., Prunus avium Plena Impianto, Cercis siliquastrum, Pauwlonia tomentosa)

VEGETAZIONE DEL RILEVATO INFRASTRUTTURALE

ORTI URBANI

PAESAGGIO UMIDO

BOSCO PLANIZIALE UMIDO

- bosco planiziale umido di prima grandezza (Alnus glutinosa, Populus alba, Populus nigra)
- bosco planiziale umido di seconda grandezza (Alnus spp., Salix alba)

VEGETAZIONE UMIDA (Phragmites australis)

VEGETAZIONE SOMMERSA (Potamogeton spp., Myriophyllum spp., Nymphaea alba)

CANALI SECONDARI

CANALE PRINCIPALE

PAESAGGIO AGRARIO

FRUTTETI (Olea europea, Malus spp., Prunus spp., Punica granatum, Citrus aurantium, Juglans spp., Morusspp.)

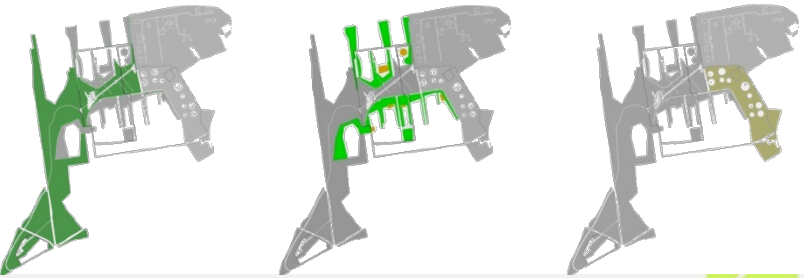
SEMINATIVO

GIARDINI TEMATICI

GIARDINI TEMATICI DEL PARCO DELL'ACQUA

RECINTI VEGETALI NEGLI SPAZI DELLA MEMORIA INDUSTRIALE

1. bosco umido
2. il serbatoio - serra
3. fragmiteto
4. fitodepurazione
5. agrumeto
6. frutteto
7. vigneto maritato
8-9. seminativo

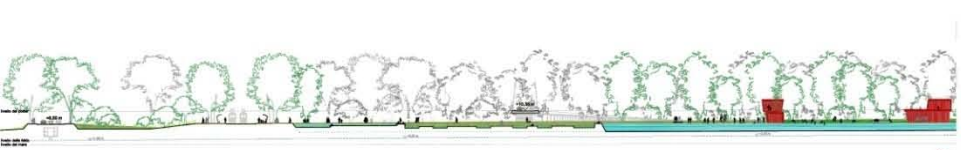


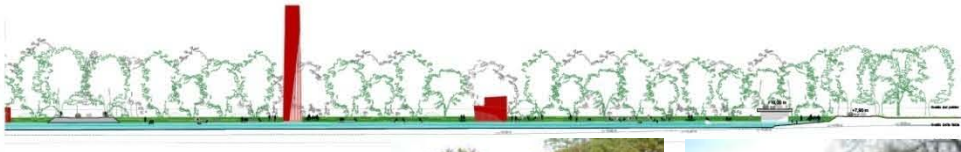
il parco attrezzato della depurazione

il parco dei depositi di naturalità

Napoli_Progetto urbano area ex Raffineria

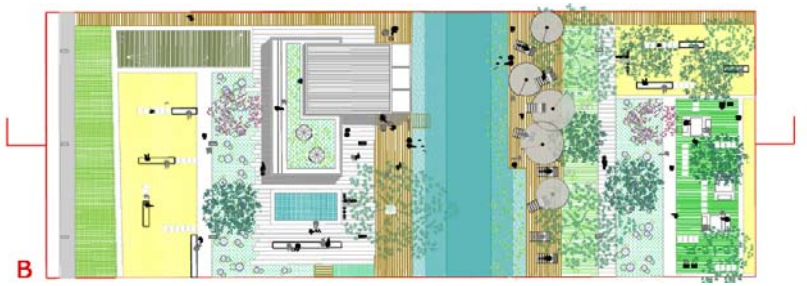
vie e macchine dell'acqua governare la falda e riciclare l'acqua per usi molteplici





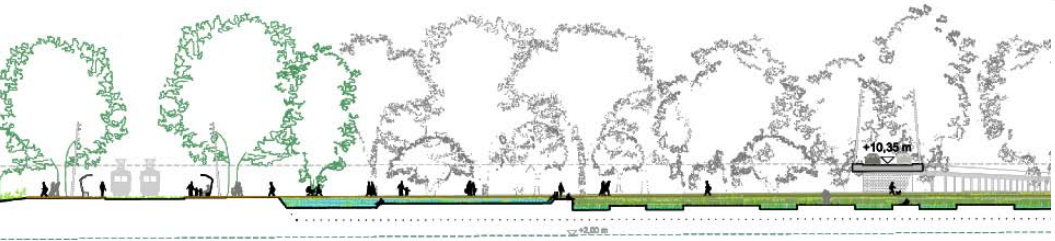
Un campo pozzi come segnale urbano del nuovo ruolo dell'acqua

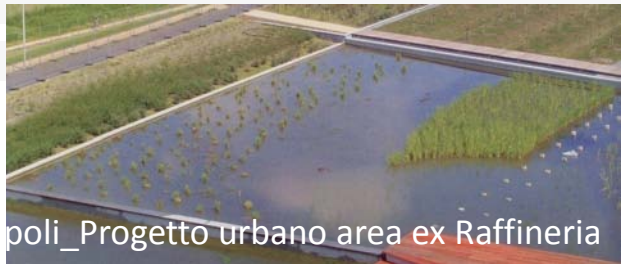
Il riciclo delle acque meteoriche per uso irriguo



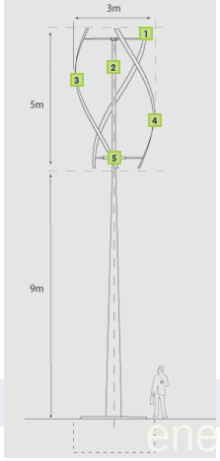
L'uso sportivo e ludico/ricreativo come componente vitale dello spazio pubblico

Sistema ibrido di fitodepurazione ad integrazione del depuratore di Napoli Est



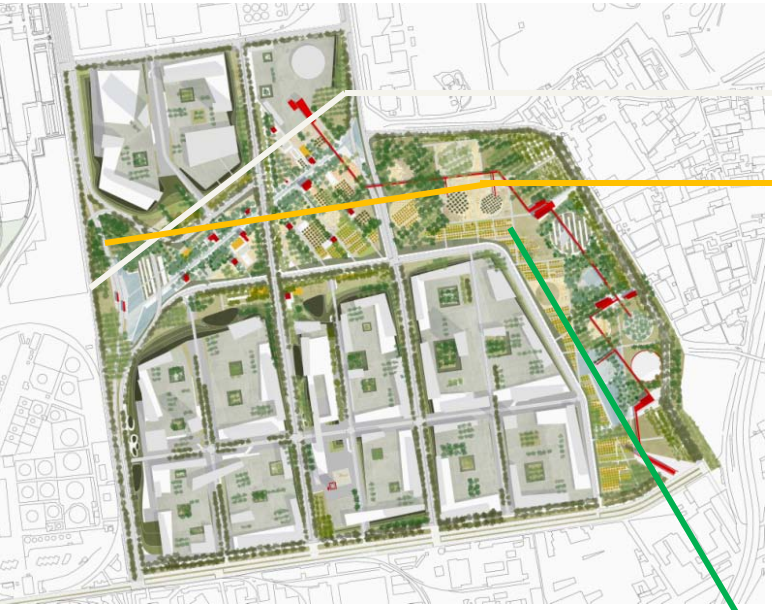


poli_Progetto urbano area ex Raffineria



energia eolica

una wind-line di micropale eoliche parallele al canale principale



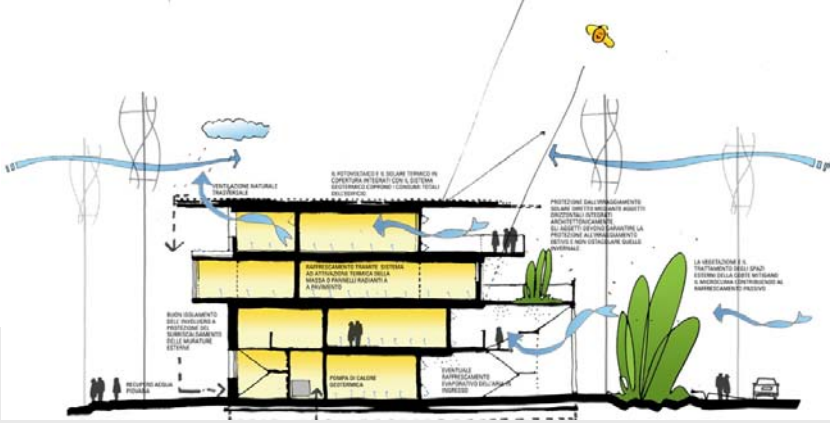
energia fotovoltaica

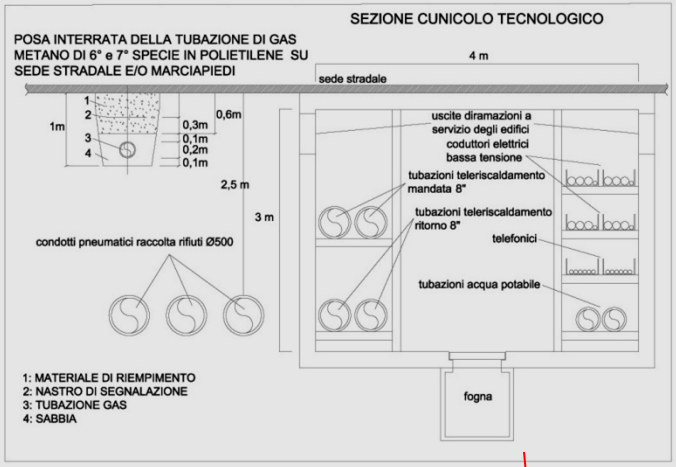
grandi condensatori energetici in corrispondenza degli ingressi al parco

energia da biomasse

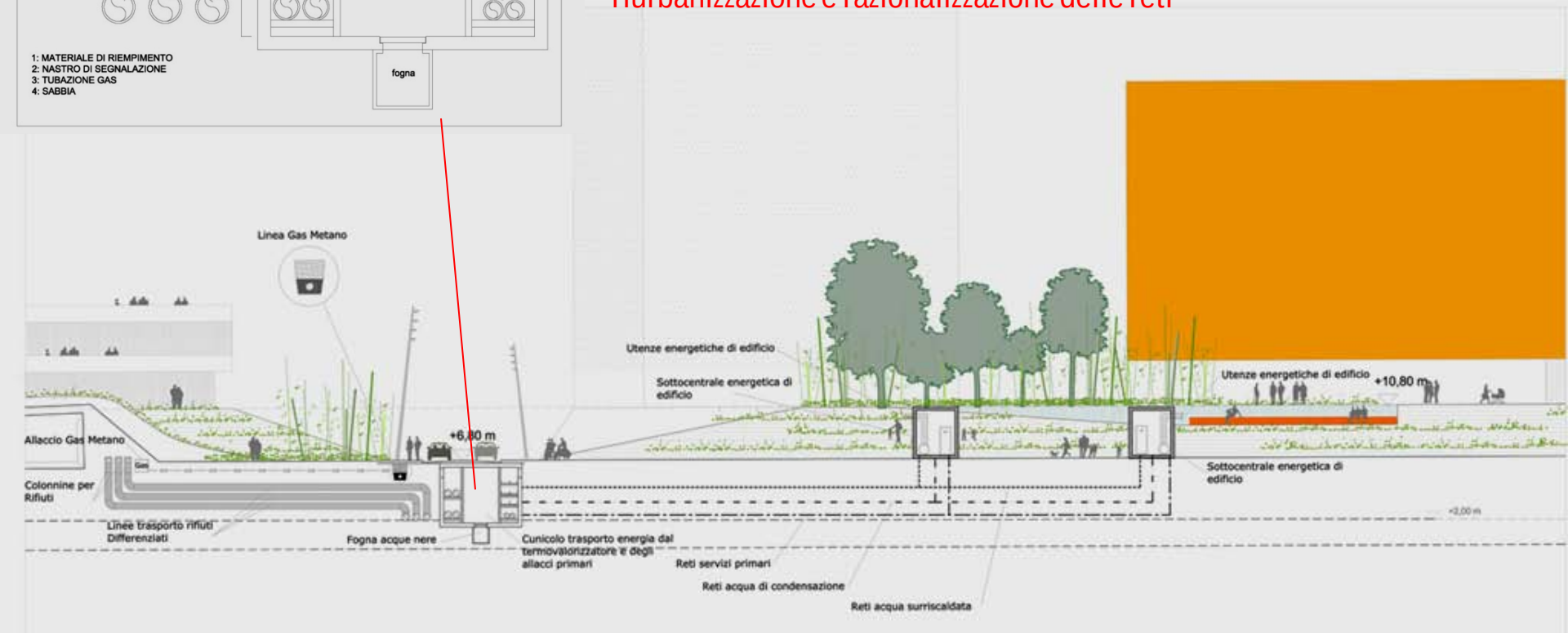
campi di di biomasse per rifinire la bonifica dai metalli pesanti, produrre energia e preparare il suolo agli orti urbani

massimizzazione del comportamento passivo degli edifici

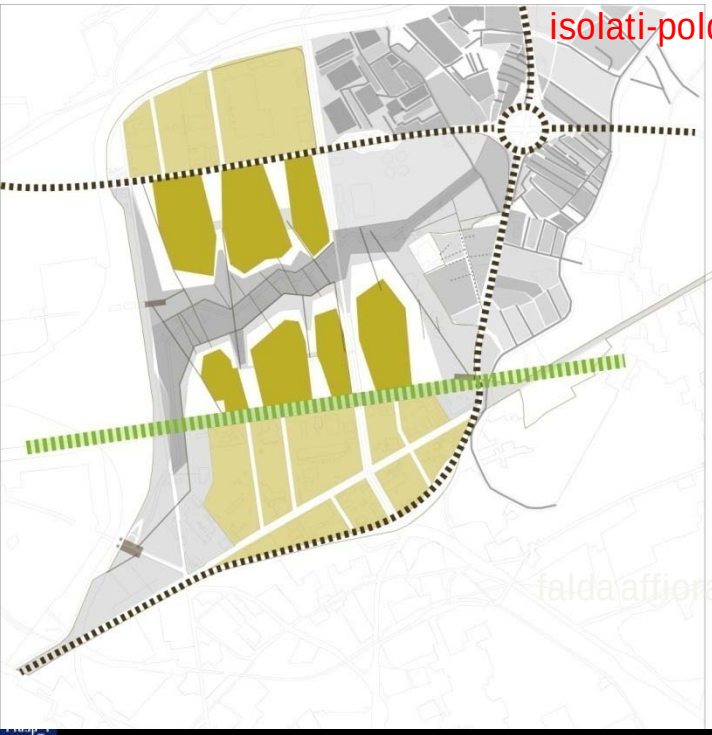


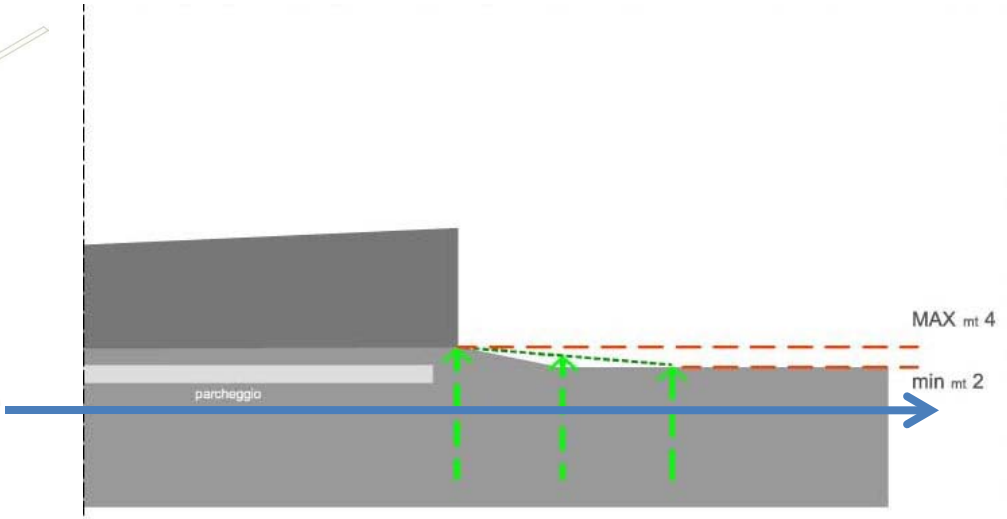


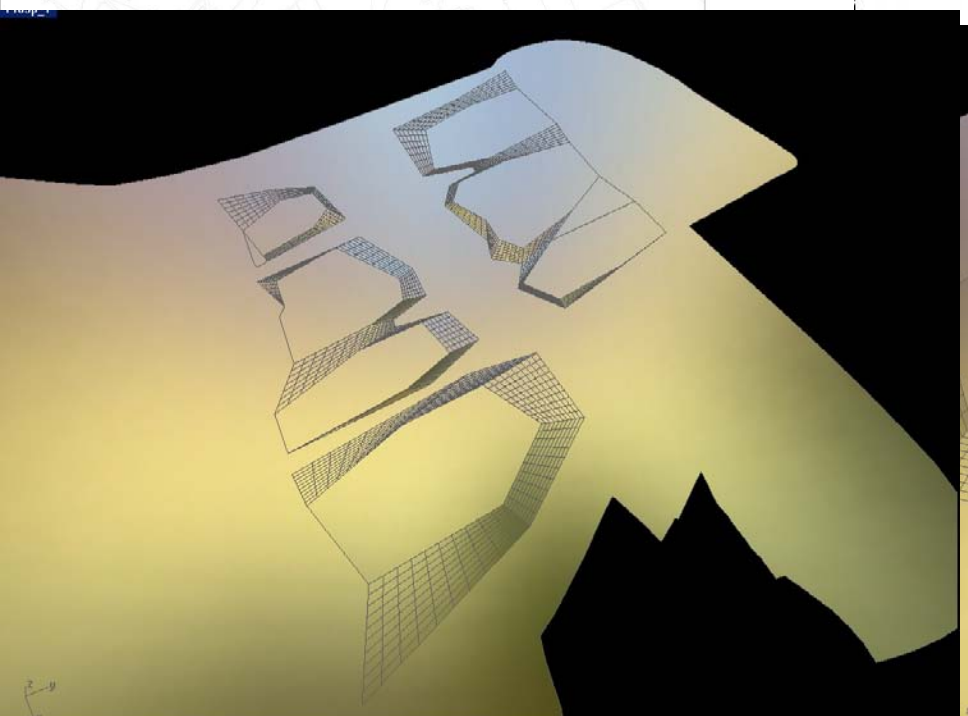
riurbanizzazione e razionalizzazione delle reti

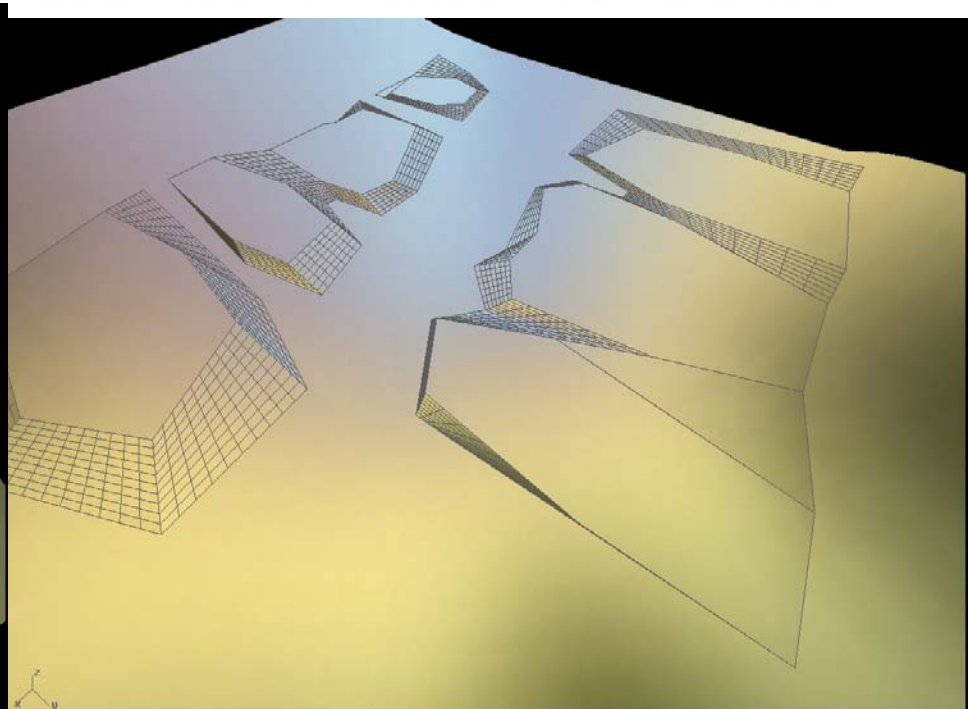


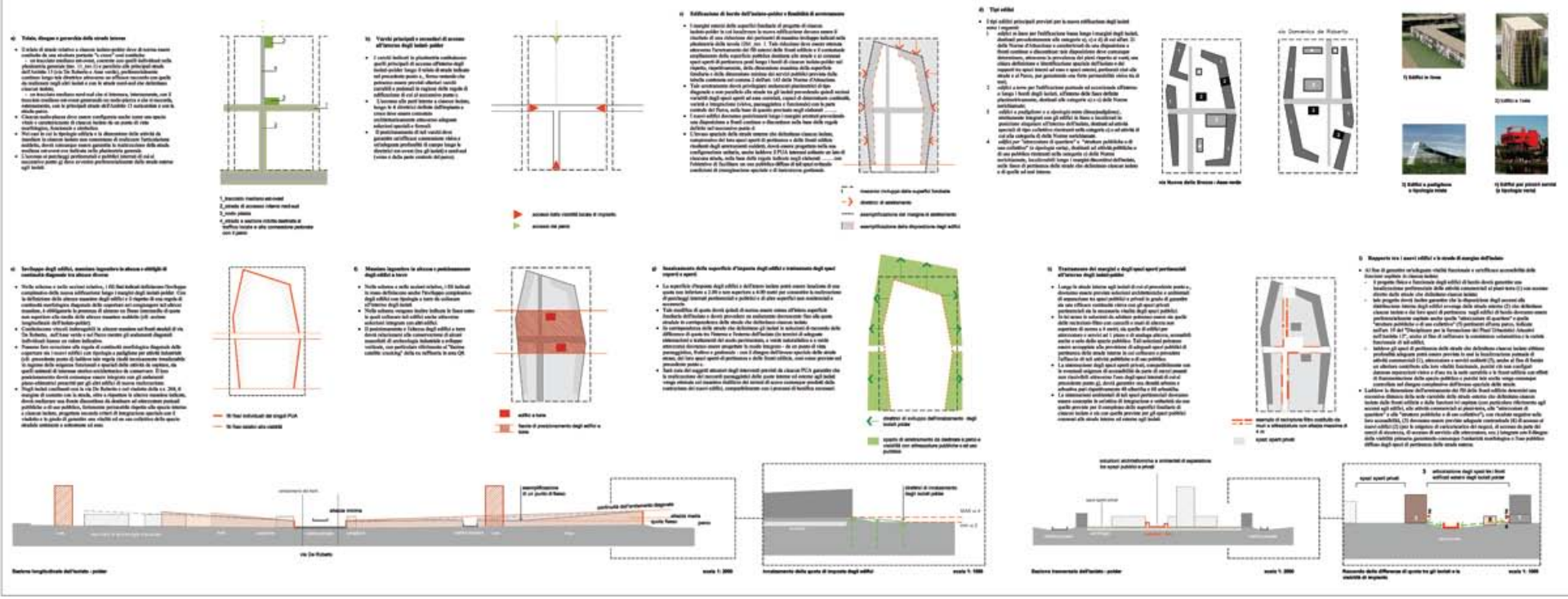
isolati-polder su un nuovo suolo attrezzato che non interrompe lo scorrimento della falda

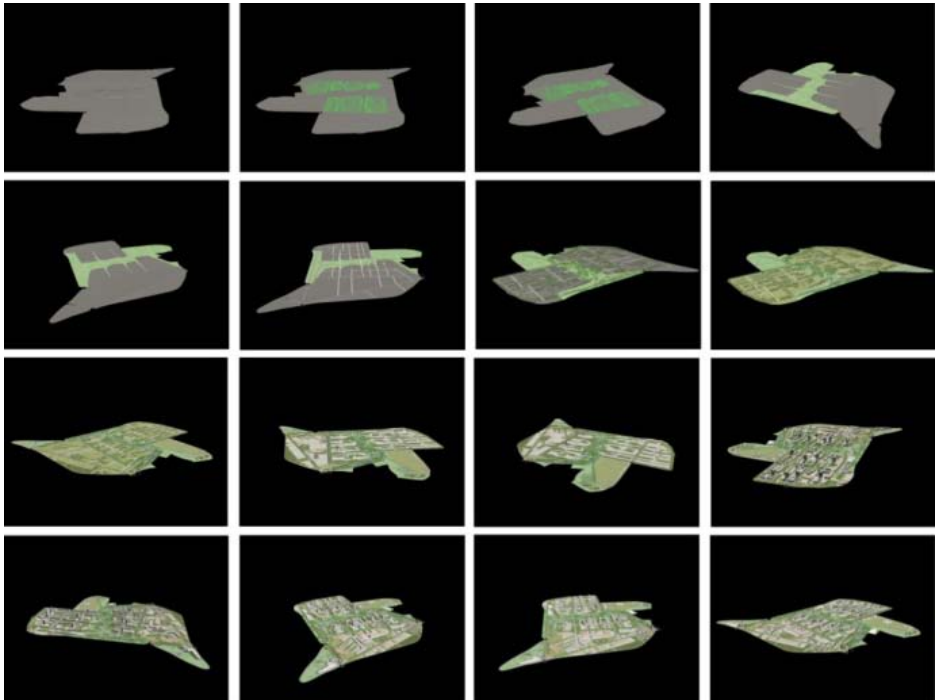


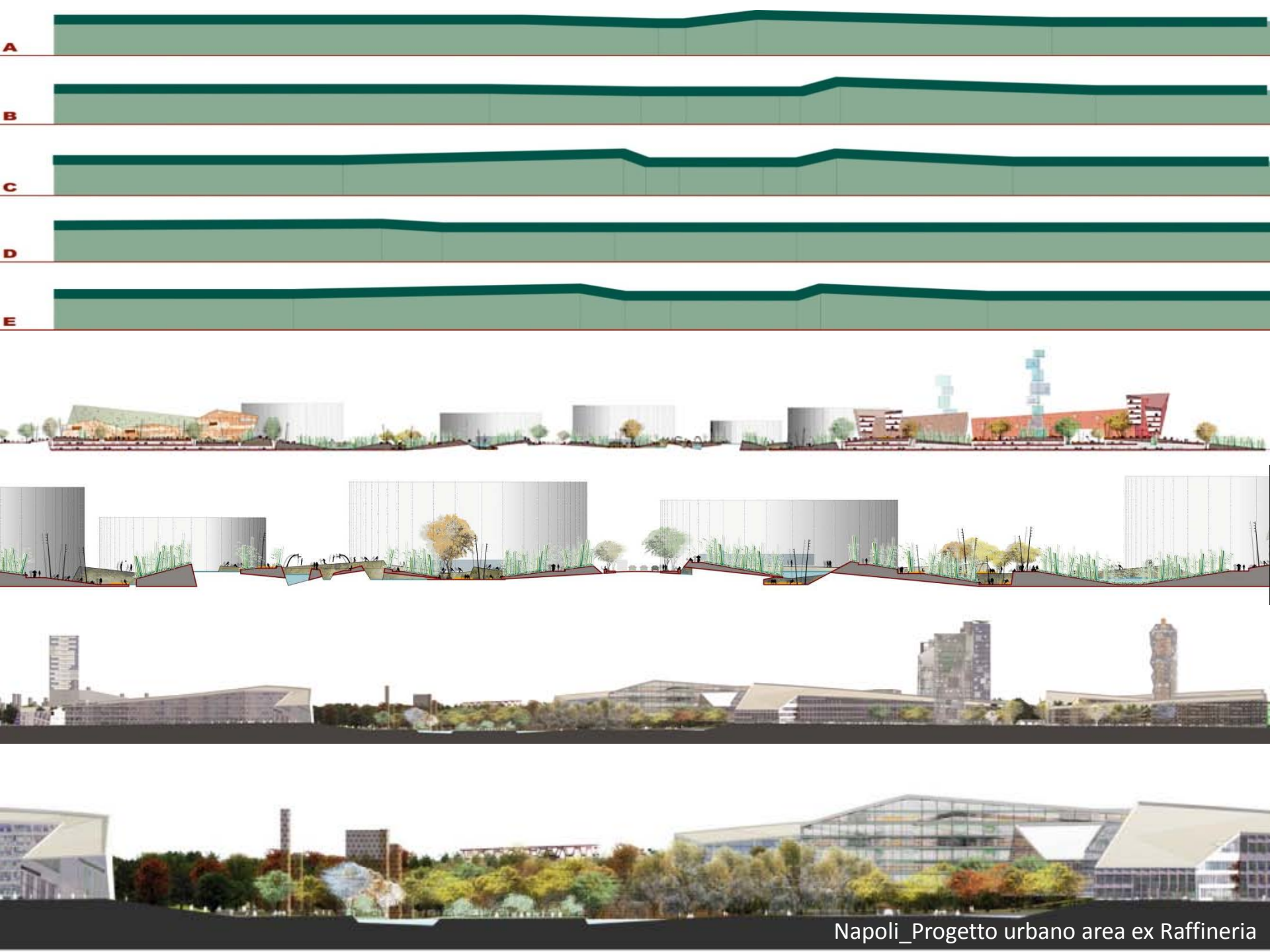




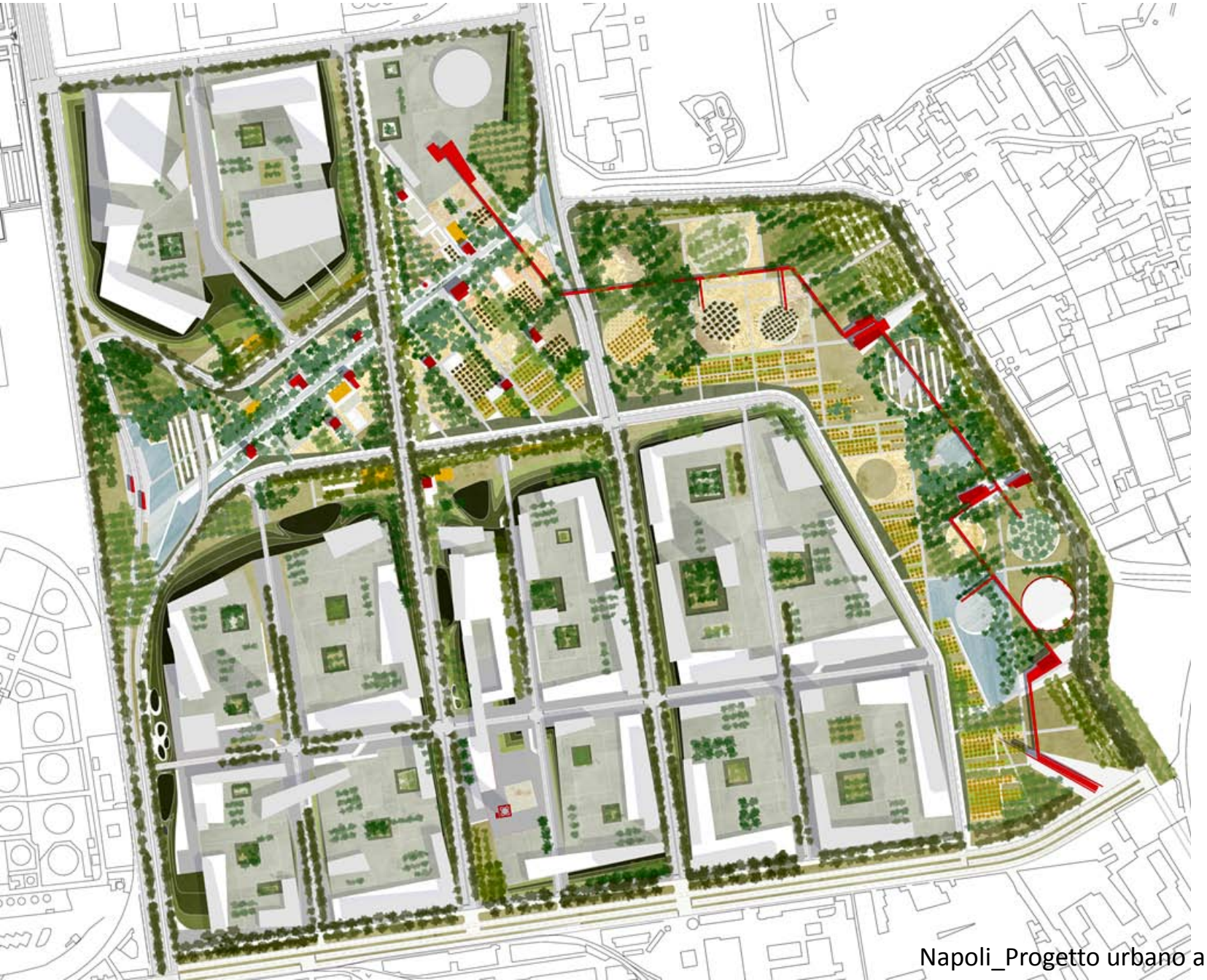




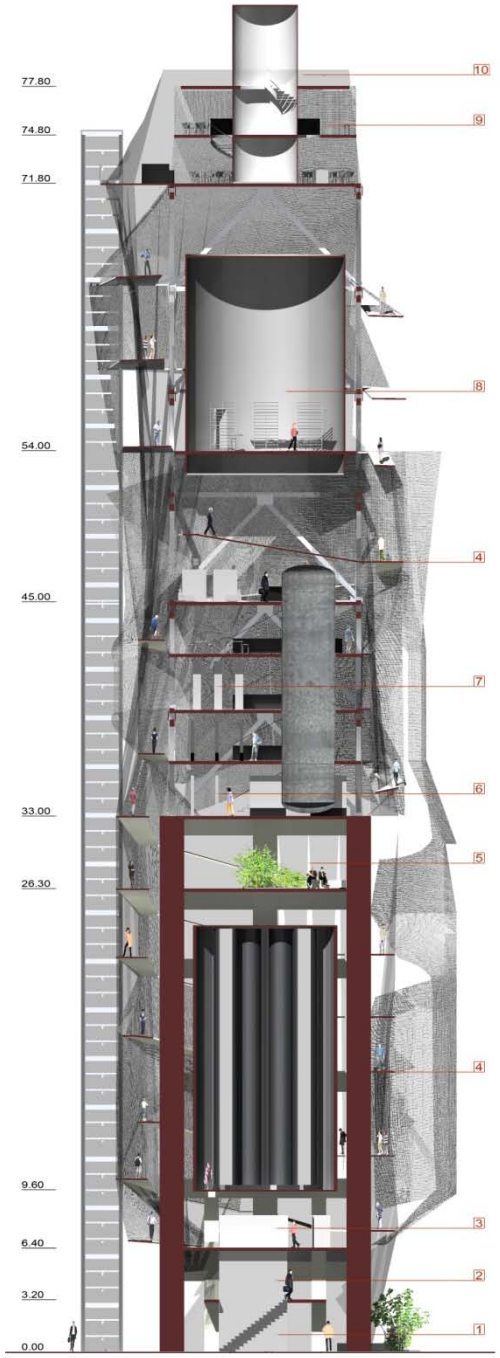




Napoli_Progetto urbano area ex Raffineria

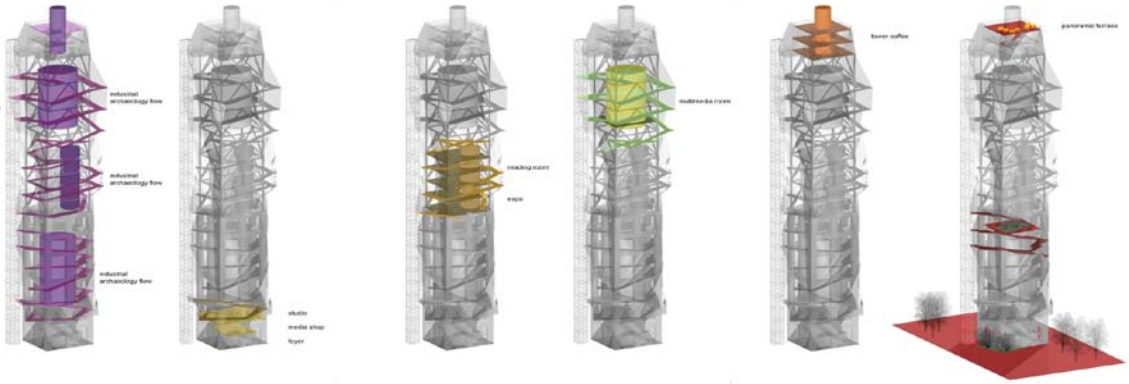


Napoli_Progetto urbano area ex Raffineria



10. panoramic terrace

9. tower coffee



8. multimedia room

7. reading room

6. expo

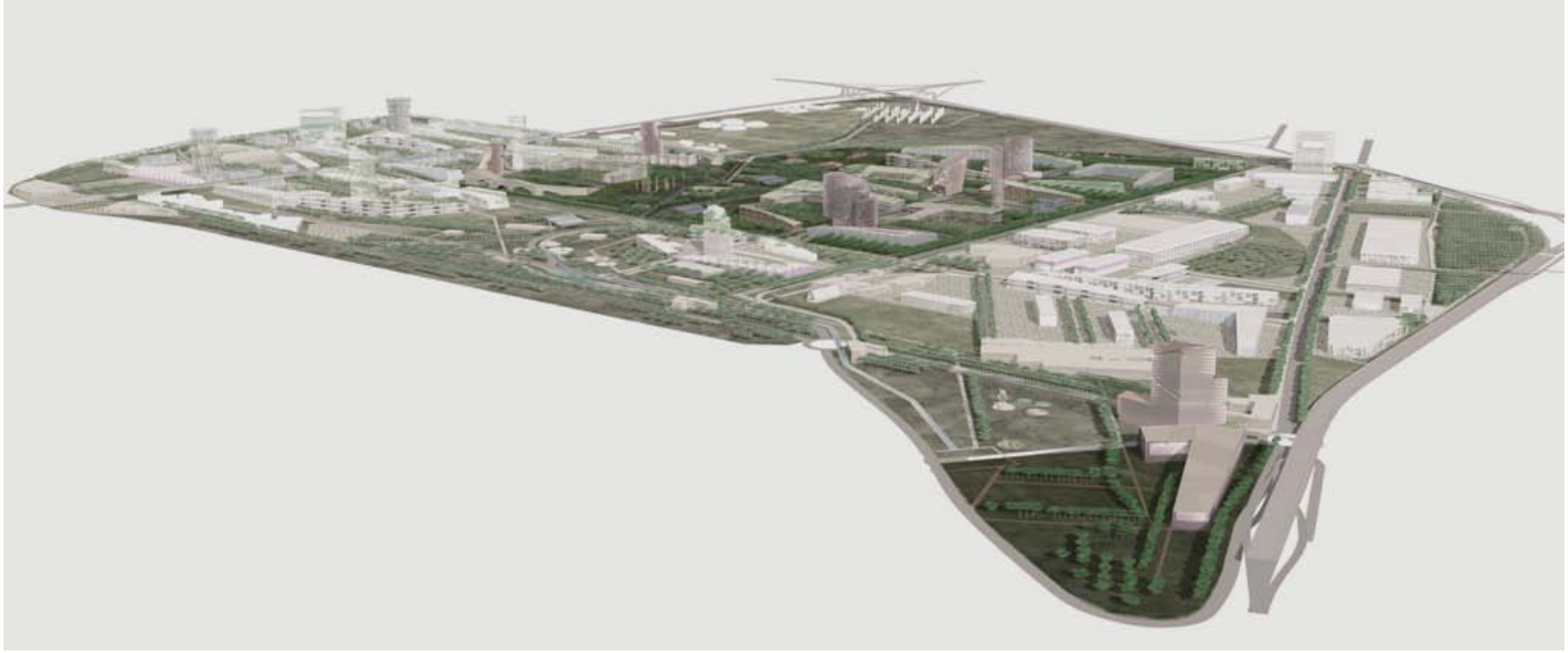
5. middle tower garden

4. industrial archaeology flow

3. studio

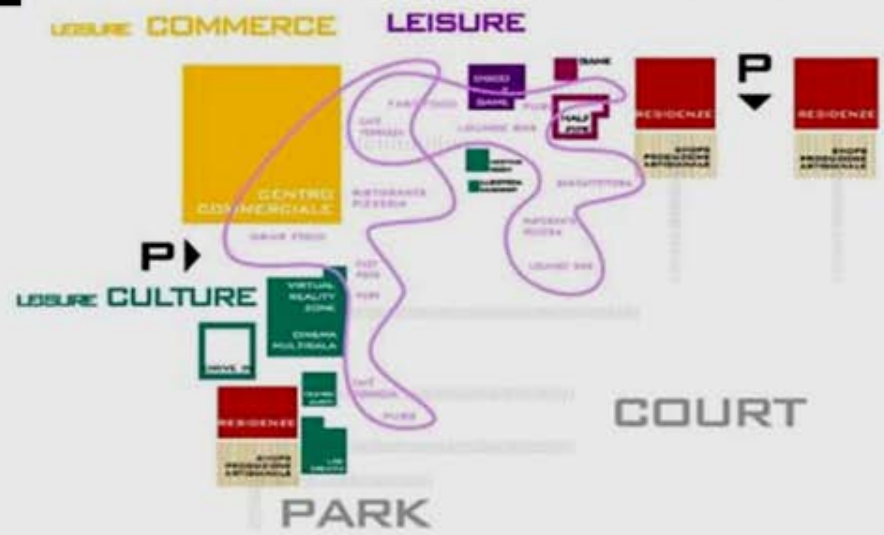
2. media shop

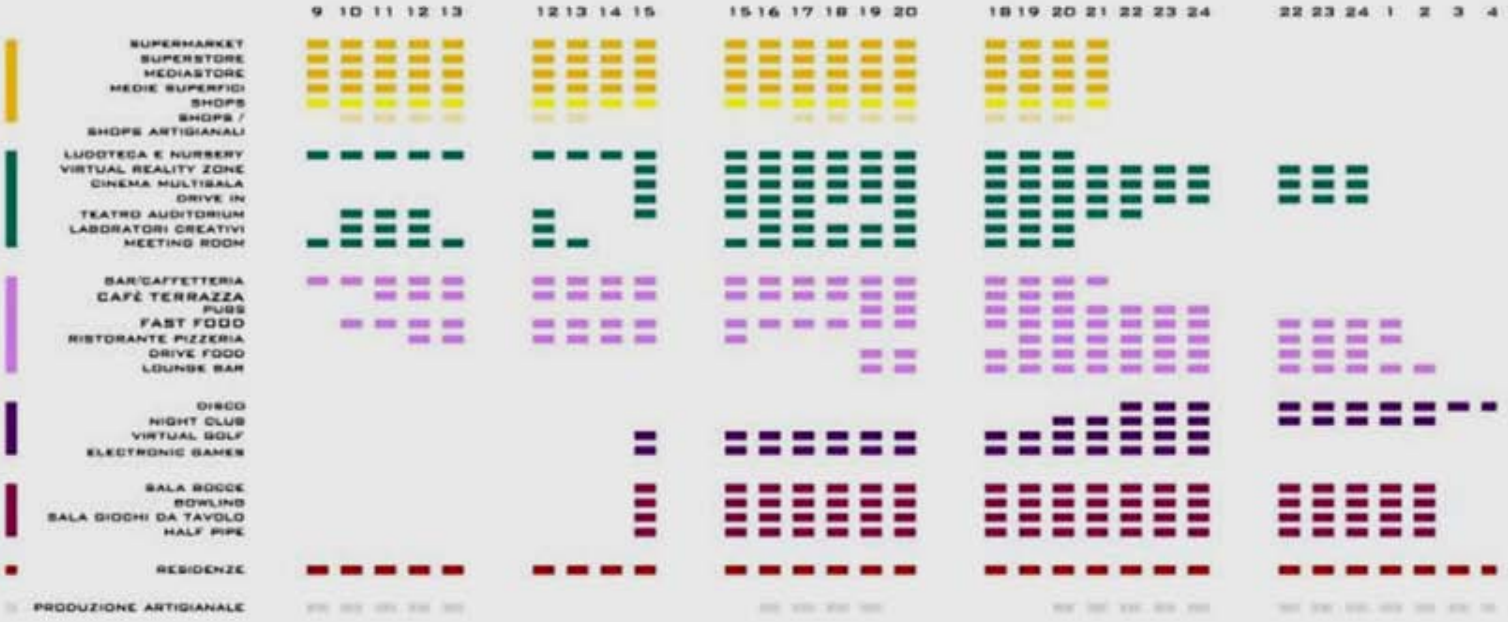
1. foyer



SCENARIO 4

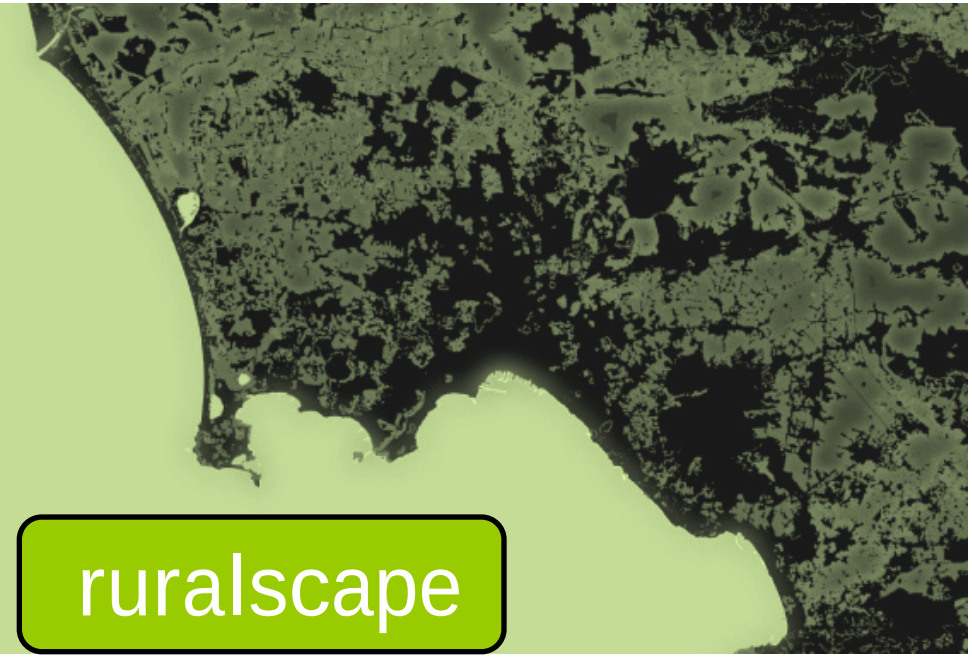
SCALA DI QUARTIERE + SCALA INTERCOMUNALE

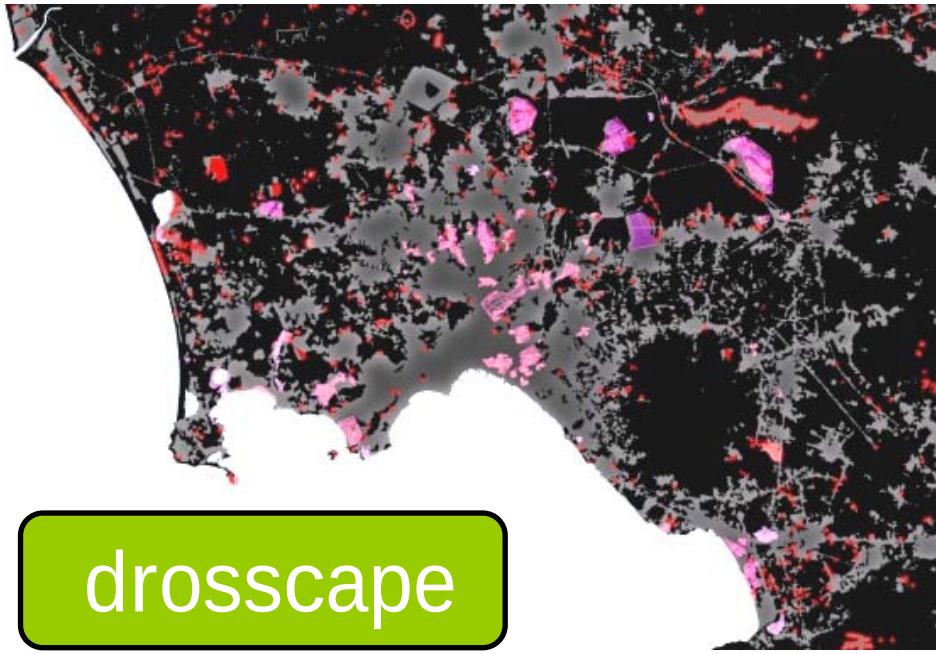





waterscape


infrascape


ruralscape


drosscape

una rete paesaggistica multiscalare

costruita principalmente sulla qualità e multifunzionalità degli spazi aperti, sulla porosità del sistema insediativo , su una strategia di riciclo a tutte le scale, di resilienza ambienatele, di valorizzazione e risignificazione di alcuni beni comuni