

# Landscape as Architecture

Symposium



Cabo de Gata, photo by João Nunes

13–15  
November  
2024

Accademia  
di  
architettura

Mendrisio  
Palazzo Canavée  
Hall C 0.61



Istituto  
di studi urbani  
e del  
paesaggio

 Swiss National  
Science Foundation



# Landscape as Architecture

**organised by**

Jonathan Sergison  
João Nunes  
João Gomes da Silva

**with the support of**

Mosè Cometta  
and Enrico Sassi

Landscape architecture is a powerful tool for addressing issues that have generally been neglected in architectural research and practice until recently.

Innovative methodological approaches inherent to the multidisciplinary character of landscape architecture involve the consideration of time as a fundamental dimension in its conceptual framing, and a focus on exploring new ways of merging anthropic and natural systems rather than on the creation of new objects.

These characteristics may allow the transformative processes that are part of the continuous construction of human habitats to develop more ethical ways of engaging with and working towards the resolution of global issues.

In both practice and research, landscape architecture has produced new ideas and activated processes that address contemporary challenges in innovative ways, with some exemplary results.

This symposium invites those who as researchers and as professionals in practice, can communicate such experiences.

Moving away from the classical format of presenting practices' work, individual projects or portfolios we invite contributions from designers, planners and researchers reflecting on how landscape architecture addresses the major challenges of our society and contributes to the production of contemporary space.

**The symposium aims to explore the following issues**

- The approach of landscape architecture to climate change
- Energy transition and energy landscapes
- Water quality, availability and distribution
- Social inequalities in access to water, food, space, and knowledge
- Relation between the anthropic and the wild
- Soil erosion and agricultural land abandonment. World hunger and productive capacity.
- Mobility at all scales
- Waste management and environmental contamination
- Territorial continuity

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**13 November 2024**

**Climate change**

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12:00

**Opening**

12:10

**Walter Angonese**, Director Accademia di architettura

12:20

**Jonathan Sergison**, ISUP Director

**João Nunes, João Gomes da Silva**, Symposium's organizers

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12:30-15:30

**Michele Anelli-Monti** (Università La Sapienza, Italy)

*Landscape is Architecture in The Coming Dark Age*

**Silvia Benedito** (Algarve University, Portugal)

*Designing Reciprocities for Warmer climates: Resilient Landscapes and Communities*

**Zaš Brezar** (Ljubljana, Slovenia)

*Aesthetics Between Ecology and Politics of Public Space*

**Alicia Crespo** (Valencia, Spain)

*Rising Waters, Losing Land: Lessons from the San Francisco Bay Area for Mediterranean Coastal Metamorphosis*

**Matti Hänsch** (TU Berlin, Germany)

*extraction & retraction: Waste Landscapes as a Phenomenon of Extractivism*

**Miquel Peiro** (ENSA Bretagne, France) & **Anna Maria Bordas**

(Paris Val de Seine Architectural School, France)

*Landscape adaptation versus the pathological permanence of the antropocene. Study cases*

**Chiara Pradel** (TU Delft, Netherlands)

*Monumental Grounds and Material Gardens. Architectures, Construction Sites, Landscape*

**Rafael Stutz** (TU Munich, Germany)

*„Who is right?“ / „Wer hat Recht?“ - Main issue - The approach of landscape architecture to climate change*

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16:30-17:30

**Roundtable**

**João Gomes da Silva, João Nunes, Martino Pedrozzi, Sascha Roesler**

18:30-19:00

**Keynote lecture: Jordi Bellmunt Chiva**

(Landscape Architect – B2B architects, Barcelona, Spain)

19:00-20:00

**Keynote speaker: Henry Bava**

(Landscape Architect – Agence TER Landscapearchitects Paris/Karlsruhe /Barcelona/Shanghai/Detroit)

**Lunch talks**

From 1 pm to 2.30 pm a buffet will be served during the first group of lectures

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**14 November 2024**

**Cityscaping**

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12:30-15:30

**Isotta Cortesi** (Università degli studi di Parma, Italy)

*A Challenge for the Future: the Landscape of Vallone San Rocco, Naples*

**Adriano Dessi** (Università di Cagliari, Italy)

*Towards a new aesthetic of waste*

**Paulina Espinosa** (Austral University of Chile, Chile)

*Urban Wetlands as New City Structure*

**Chiara Geroldi** (Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

*Petroleum Gardens and Parks*

**Caterina Juric** (Politecnico di Torino, Italy)

*Enhancing Urban Representation: Integrating Surface and Subterranean Realms*

**Olivia Longo** (Università di Brescia, Italy) & **Silvia Dalzero** (Università di Brescia, Italy)

*Waste Landscapes. Architectures for Collection and Recycling*

**Alessandro Martinelli** (Chinese Culture University, Taiwan)

*The fitness of landscape architecture methodologies to specific governmentality and environments*

**Francesco Rizzi** (Locarno, Switzerland)

*Città dei Laghi, a landscape that connects territories*

**Hope Strode & Federico De Molfetta** (Lugano, Switzerland)

*Hypernature and the Urban Wild*

**Philip Urech** (ETHZ, Switzerland)

*Designing Urban Ground: conceiving terrain as the biophysical basis of urban landscapes*

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16:30-17:30

**Roundtable**

**Nicola Di Battista, João Gomes da Silva, Michael Jakob, João Nunes, Jonathan Sergison**

18:30-19:00

**Keynote online lecture: Lisa Babette Diedrich**

(Landscape Architect; Professor at Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Malmö, Sveden)

19:00-20:00

**Keynote online speaker: Kirsten Bauer**

(Landscape Architect, Director Aspect studios, Adelaide/Brisbane/Dubai, Guagzhou/Ho Chi Minh City/London/Perth/Shangai/Sydney)

**Lunch talks**

From 1 pm to 2.30 pm a buffet will be served during the first group of lectures

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**15 November 2024**

**Others landscapes**

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12:30-15:30

**Christian Beros** (Bucharest, Romania)

*Traces*

**Luis Callejas** (Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Norway)

*The forest clearing archetype*

**Chiara Chioni** (Università di Trento, Italy)

*Landscape Ready-Made Model(s). Digital tools for reality-based virtual landscapes*

**Alejandro Morales** (University of Malaga, Spain) & Ventura Blanch Ferran  
(University of Malaga, Spain)

*A contemporary atlas of Sierra Nevada high mountain water landscape*

**Giovanni Multari** (Università di Napoli Federico II, Italy)

*Architecture and Landscape for the Existing: Theoretical inquiry upon the  
Medma territory*

**Andrea Oldani** (Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

*Maintenance as plural and inventive practice for landscape architecture*

**Roberto Sanna** (Università di Cagliari, Italy)

*Alteram naturam. The landscaping agency of farms*

**Sule UZ** (Gezbe Technical University, Turkey) & **Fitnat Cimsit Kos**

(Gebze Technical University, Turkey)

*Co-operation With The Earth As a Landscape Hybrid Formation:*

*The Case of Anatolian Rural*

**Maithily Velangi** (BMS College of Architecture Bengaluru, India)

*From Seen to Unseen. Water quality, availability and distribution*

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16:30-17:30

**Roundtable**

**Frédéric Bonnet, João Gomes da Silva, Sebastien Marot, João Nunes,  
Matteo Vegetti**

18:30-19:00

**Keynote lecture: Martina Voser**

(Landscape Architect, MaVo Landschaften, ETH Zurich)

19:00-20:00

**Final online lecture: Gary Hilderbrand**

(Landscape Architect; Professor at Harvard GSD; Director Reed Hilderbrand  
Landscape Architects, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA)

**Lunch talks**

From 1 pm to 2.30 pm a buffet will be served during the first group of lectures

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# Speakers

**Michele Anelli-Monti**  
Università La Sapienza, Italy

## **Landscape is Architecture in The Coming Dark Age**

In the Middle Ages we have already experienced climatic collapses, epidemics and new coexistences between man and the wild. If every future has a past to return to, ours is a Medioevo prossimo venturo (Vacca, 1971). The contribution intends to address how our modernity has its roots here, in a time where everything has to be a project. The landscape in the Middle Ages was as much material for architectural design as the ruins of the cities of the Empire. New cosmologies were born between urban and forest opposed to the clear Roman separation (Gentili, 2020). The first environmental protections (Flick, 2020) and the first ecocides (Bloch, 1926) developed in a relationship of attack and retreat between human and non-human, reminding us that if we are nature, we are also medieval (Coccia, 2020). Architecture became territory in an archipelago of fortifications to administer production and govern small portions in a sea of fallow land and wilderness. As the Empire fell, a self-sufficient regionalism composed of an interconnected point chessboard allowed forms of autonomy composed of castles and monasteries. Arches or spaceships that materialised spatial, territorial, social and organisational forms. It is still in the landscape as a medieval project that monks invented a new economic cosmology on which ours will evolve (Bruni, Smerilli, 2020). To investigate how to thrive in panic yesterday as well as tomorrow, is to hope that these falls (collapsus-collabi) can turn around and become ascents. Like the flight of saints or witches. A collapsing awareness (Servigne, Stevens, 2015) can orient our divination of tomorrow by looking at the constellations formed by superimposing past and future, averting, perhaps, disaster (astrum). Also because, after all, we have never been modern (Lautor, 1991) and global warming, by exasperating our idea of the world, has finally brought us out of our all-too-human cocoon. So here's to the so-called end of the world! (Morton, 2013) No one can guarantee that beyond the abyss there is a New World, no one can guarantee the opposite. The end of the world is only tomorrow's world (Meschiari, 2021).

Michele Anelli-Monti is a PhD student in Architecture. Theories and Design at Sapienza University of Rome. He studied at ETSAV in Barcelona and at the Iuav University of Venice where he graduated in Architecture in 2023 with lecturers Sara Marini and Matteo Meschiari, obtaining the dignity of publication with the thesis 'Il Progetto nel tempo di Pan. I villaggi della grande estinzione, prefigurazioni della Sylva di domani'. His research activity is dedicated to the theories and practices of design in the Anthropocene, to the relationships between living-dwelling and how to build on an infected planet.

**Silvia Benedito**  
(Algarve University, Portugal)

### **Designing Reciprocities for Warmer climates: Resilient Landscapes and Communities**

The history of fire and its suppression in landscapes throughout the world pairs with an engrained trajectory of social inequity and territorial exclusion. Once adored, domesticated, and harnessed through fossil fuel-based combustion in the industrial era, fire has become one of the most threatening elements of the natural world in the form of globally spread wildfires. Currently, it is not a question IF wildfires will come, but instead, WHEN and HOW. Back in 2017, Portugal's rural territories and communities suffered one of the first documented Megafires in Europe, if not in the world. Reaching temperatures and scales not registered before, these pyric events are a symptom of enduring legacies on landscape management and practices of resource extraction. Paired with these, are longstanding adoption of top-down policies that prohibit the use of low-burning techniques, the "Cold-fires," associated with local practices of stewarding the land and agro-silvo pastoral economic activities in continuous regression. "This seems to be the story in most flammable landscapes on earth," writes Professor David Bowmann, "the removal of traditional landscape management by colonization and globalization has combined with climate change to turn these landscapes into tinderboxes." Despite the undeniable bond to human's history, fire has become one of the most politically charged and contested elements in today's ecological urgency. This has been fueled by an ethical awakening in the core of ongoing systemic inequalities linking the history of fire suppression with cultural marginalization and the colonial dispossession of traditional communities-these, practitioners of "Cold-fires" to assist pastoral and agricultural production, spiritual well-being, cultural practices, biodiversity stewardship, or simply protection against wildfire threats. Much of today's territories subject to wildfires occur in low-density territories, urban-wildland interfaces, in other words, the rural or the countryside-a "territory 50% bigger than our cities combined," writes Koolhaas in his Countryside Report from 2020. Here, he reminds us that these areas are the "Ignored Realm... largely off (our) radar" as the design profession has mostly been concentrated in urban challenges. Despite "ignored," these territories hold "evidence of "progress," he writes, in multiple domains such as social, technological, governance model, and economic. In this vein, this essay explores evidence of progress regarding wildfire resilience, landscape stewardship, and cultural restitution in the rural lands driven by a paradigm shift grounded in two core beliefs: 1) Wildfires are NOT intensified only by climate change but mostly fuelled by cultural, policy, and social dispossession; 2) "Cold-fire" is essential in fostering resilient landscapes and communities through new bottom-up reciprocities harnessing both ancient and contemporary knowledge. The presentation explores "pieces of evidence" by showcasing how local governments and associations in Portugal have established new design reciprocities with traditional communities (and their Fire ecological knowledge), academia, NGOs, landscape architects/ architects, and state agencies in their aim to bringing back landscape management with fire as a catalytic element in ecological stewardship and territorial equity.

Silvia Benedito, with nearly 15 years of teaching experience at Harvard GSD in the Department of Landscape Architecture, Dr. Benedito also serves as a guest professor at the University of Algarve in Portugal. She is currently the head of the Climate Adaptation Design Group at Uniola GmbH and the co-founder of OficinaAcademy, a design nonprofit dedicated to fostering rural entrepreneurship in vulnerable regions. Dr. Benedito is the author of the award-winning book *Atmosphere Anatomies: On Design, Weather, and Sensation*, featuring photography by Iwan Baan, exploring bioclimatic strategies at the convergence of landscape and architecture, focused on adapting the built environment to increasing climate degradation.

**Christian Beros**  
(Bucharest, Romania)

### **Traces**

Since pre-Columbian times, inhabitants of South America have used various traces, symbols, and landmarks to define, divide, and marked paths and territories. Anonymous interventions with foundational and artistic character have left their mark on various local civilizations, shaping their routes, defining their exchange points, and finally initiating future settlements over centuries. The urban development process in Chile has historically had to negotiate with a challenging territory that dictates the placement of housing, services and infrastructure. These processes often resemble colonization efforts, seeking to penetrate the landscape from Patagonia to the Atacama Desert, utilizing a diverse array of tools to handle geographical and climatic difficulties. Today, centuries after the colonization of the Americas, we continue to explore and advance into less accessible territories in Chile. Some contemporary geographical landmarks and interventions in wild territories take the form of landscape architecture projects. These projects serve not only as instruments of accessibility and orientation in remote areas but also as new forms of interaction between the anthropogenic and the natural. Beyond the architecture project and its relationship with the landscape as a backdrop, these interventions must contend with time and distance, values inherent to a vast and rugged territory like Chile. These ephemeral, fragile, and silent projects aim, with less formal frenzy than architecture, to generate an intimate dialogue where landscape and architecture merge into a single act. Here, the intervention becomes a narrative exercise, where geometric elements must interact with natural phenomena, tectonic processes, and movements, transforming and shaping the territory. Thus, considering the landscape as an essential element in national identity, the intention of this paper is to explore contemporary interventions and methods that generate or transform the relationships between territory and user in Chile, thereby reinventing the dualism of landscape as architecture.

Christian Beros is an architect, having graduated from FAU - Universidad de Chile, and The Bartlett - UCL. In 2010, he co-founded Studio Beros Abdul in Bucharest with Esenghiul Abdul, focusing on public space and landscape architecture. Over the years, the practice has developed numerous projects centered around these themes. Christian has taught workshops at FAU, The Bartlett, and The Architectural Association, and is regularly invited as a critic at Ion Mincu University in Bucharest. His primary interest lies in public space design and the potential of landscape architecture and ecology to shape the future of cities.

**Zaš Brezar**  
(Ljubljana, Slovenia)

### **Aesthetics Between Ecology and Politics of Public Space**

Ancient Persian rugs depict a garden motive 'char bagh' as a metaphor for totality. In many languages, we know the idiom 'sweeping under the rug'. The paper focuses on practices that refuse to conceal unpleasant social and spatial issues nor following ideals of pleasing, picturesque beauty. In the time of global ecological distress, landscape architecture has, throughout the past two decades, become increasingly more technical. Keywords like Green Infrastructure and Nature-based Solutions are now well embedded in decision making and design processes. However, technical aspects can be easily handled by other engineering professions, ecologists and environmental planners. The paper asserts that aesthetics is an important distinguishing notion that is particular to the landscape architecture discipline, an area where other profiles are not sufficiently qualified. It investigates aesthetic regimes currently widespread in landscape architecture and addresses ecological aesthetics, harmonising nature and greenwashing. It explores landscape vocabularies for confronting issues that are often being swept under the rug. As a possible answer it proposes aesthetics that transcend far beyond the gradient of 'beautiful vs ugly'. It investigates how the language of the landscape can be used to reflect confrontation, disruption and reveal, to spark reflection and establish platform for the possibility of a political action. It references French philosopher Jacques Ranciere, who talks about aesthetics of dissensus and aesthetics as the 'distribution of the sensible'. It



explores who or what is allowed to participate in public space and what is being swept under the rug. It states that every site is a political situation and strives to a more socially porous aesthetic regime. Referencing W. Benjamin's concept of porosity, it stresses that a pertinent and possibly more ethical aesthetic regime of landscape architecture may focus on unmasking and resetting aesthetic codes that piled up over how we perceive and design landscape.

Zaš Brezar is a Slovenian landscape architect (University of Ljubljana), founder and editor-in-chief of Landezine - Landscape Architecture Platform (2009), and co-founder of LILA - Landezine International Landscape Award (2016). He has lectured internationally on various topics concerning landscape architecture, with a specific focus on the role of aesthetics in the mitigation of environmental and social issues. He regularly participates in international and local juries and organizes multidisciplinary symposia and panels on spatial issues.

### **Luis Callejas**

(Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Norway)

### **The forest clearing archetype**

The fleeting figure of the forest clearing is a universal mental and spatial archetype, as well as an elusive physical space defined by trees to be found in most forests. If we approach the clearing as an archetype present in philosophy and art, we can find it in different sources that frame the clearing as a metaphor of enlightenment, a primordial space for settlement, and a mythical space recurrent in painting and other visual arts throughout history. A common place in pictorial, literal, and poetic descriptions of the clearing is that it remains elusive, never fully described beyond the powerful image of an undefined shape of jagged edges, a space made of light, defined precisely by the absence of that which materializes its perimeter. A universal image that only exists in memory, without scale or precise form. Even if common knowledge arising from different disciplines, from literature to philosophy and art, have engaged with this spatial metaphor for centuries, and the technical and artistic descriptions of clearings do exist, the specific spatial value of enclosed spaces defined by the subtraction of trees remain under-explored from the perspective of their geometry and morphology, particularly when it comes to surveying and describing the cases in which the clearing's shape begin to have significance as a form of proto-architecture. This piece traces a brief history of the forest clearing as a spatial metaphor in architecture, and reveals the particular morphological and geometrical conditions of some forest clearings in Oslo, framing them as a case of proto-architecture that can only be fully understood when revealing their precise geometry. It does so by scrutinizing recent advances in surveying techniques, such as high resolution lidar scans, that reveal the clearing's precise geometry. Secondly, the piece challenges prevailing ideas about the links between the forest and architecture in Scandinavia, particularly those engendered by phenomenology and its different actors. It does so by building precise descriptions of forest enclosures as spaces of rich culture rather than nature.

Luis Callejas is the founder of LCLA office, an architecture and landscape architecture practice based in Oslo. Callejas is professor at the Oslo School of Architecture and Design and visiting professor in Landscape Architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design (2023-2026). His completed projects include the renovation of the former US Embassy in Oslo designed by Eero Saarinen, the aquatic sports centre in Medellin and the renovation of Bogotá's national stadium.

### **Chiara Chioni**

(Università di Trento, Italy)

### **Landscape Ready-Made Model(s). Digital tools for reality-based virtual landscapes**

The age-old theme of landscape representation for measurement, analysis, and design, continues to be much practised, especially in its digital declination which has been investigated for more than twenty years by the discipline of Digital Landscape Architecture. This research identifies

sustainable workflows for reality-based virtual landscape reconstructions, covering the different steps of information management, to exploit the potential of digital models (and specifically of 3D point clouds) in landscape design of mountain areas. To this end, the concept of a 'landscape ready-made model' is presented as the result of the assemblage of digital procedures, not yet so widely used in landscape architecture because originally developed in different fields and/or with different purposes. Acknowledging that no workflow is universally valid, universally overlapping paths can be followed knowing the variables (prior knowledge, constraints, alternatives, resources); hence, concerning what works in the real world, this research consistently applies various research methodologies in an inherently interdisciplinary approach towards a practice-oriented knowledge. This prompts a set of applied tests and empirical elaborations according to three complementary objectives, at three spatial scales and in three different case studies in the Autonomous Province of Trento, Italy: to exploit the availability of open data in mountain valleys; to assess the variety of tools for digital surveying in public open spaces; and to digitise information management in urban forests. Focusing on different aspects of landscape (topography, built environment, green infrastructure), the research ultimately aims to provide a holistic perspective for its digital reconstruction. Addressing the increasing need and demand of 3D point clouds as a common language between science and design, and the lack of understanding and standardised procedures about digital techniques, technologies, and tools, this potentially enables consultants, practitioners, students in landscape architecture to handle data acquisition, processing, and visualisation in order to smartly design dynamic ecosystems.

Chiara Chioni is a PhD candidate and research fellow at the University of Trento, where she investigates surveying and digital modelling for landscape architecture. Licensed Architect and Engineer, she graduated cum laude in Architecture and Building Construction at the University of Pisa (2019) and she worked as an architect intern at Elisa Valero's office in Granada (2020). She has been part of RESALIO (PAT 2023-), Branding4Resilience (PRIN 2020-2024) and PEARLS (H2020 MSCA RISE 2020-2023) research teams. She carried out several research exchanges at Welsh School of Architecture (2019), Geosystems Hellas S.A. in Athens, Territoria, análisis y gestión del medio S.L. in Seville (2022), ETH Zurich and Aalto University (2023).

**Isotta Cortesi**  
(Università degli studi di Parma,  
Italy)

### **A Challenge for the Future: the Landscape of Vallone San Rocco, Naples**

The city of Naples searches a reconciliation with its fragments to rethink the urban living, starting from this interconnected natural system: the limit of the Reggia di Capodimonte, north of the historical centre. In homology with the historical Real Bosco, the San Rocco Valley, a linear fracture among urban parts, is the place for the reconnection of the Colli Aminei neighbourhoods. The Vallone San Rocco reveals its Wonder, a fragment of landscape partly hidden into the earth, under the city, built by its underground tufa stone. It has suffered marginalization and degradation: confined and compressed by the built areas, with dangerous hydraulic conditions and slope instability, it is not considered a resource for the city and its inhabitants. This place removed from the dimension of public good, has been reputed by all, as a waste. The slopes and confluent streams, rarely flown by water, have over the decades been turned into roads, to allocate, in the riverbed, sewer collectors. Conversely, the Vallone offers today an unusual condition also due to the abandonment and surprise of the extraordinary Beauty that neglect and carelessness have generated, simply by the uncultivated "wild". It offers new insights to reconsider the meaning and the value of open spaces in relation to the presence of natural resources, a community asset, a proponent of new social behaviours: a fulcrum of urban public nature. Thinking the Vallone as a living organism is the desired goal, where the flow of biodiversity is affirmed to be rich, when multiple, dynamic, when able to flow, and adaptive, when able

to regenerate. Landscape design not only generates meaningful forms but also fosters biodiversity in urban spaces, it increases the well-being and health of people as well as other living beings. Here human action moves intertwined with the self-repairing capacity of the "operative nature".

Isotta Cortesi is an architect, landscape architect and Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Parma; previously taught at Naples, Federico II, Catania and Polytechnic of Milan, University of Florence, University of Genoa, Syracuse University of Florence in Italy and University of Virginia in USA. Member of the Ph.D. Board in Landscape and Environment at La Sapienza of Rome University. Fulbright Fellow of the American Academy in Rome. She teaches and lectures on Landscape Architecture nationally and internationally and is currently author of numerous articles and monographs. Landscape Theory and Design is the main topic of her research.

**Alicia Crespo**  
(Valencia, Spain)

### **Rising Waters, Losing Land: Lessons from the San Francisco Bay Area for Mediterranean Coastal Metamorphosis**

Amidst a rapidly warming climate, the thawing of land-based ice and thermal expansion of seawater are driving a significant sea-level rise globally. With 40% of the global population residing within 100 kilometres of the sea, coastal settlements are particularly susceptible to the extreme climate events derived from rising waters. Conventional infrastructural solutions -relying on hard, grey methods and conceived to 'fight back' against the sea- are in conflict with the fact that coastlines are inherently dynamic. Their protection requires, thus, an equally fluid response. This paper explores the adaptation strategies implemented in the San Francisco Bay Area, currently under great pressure due to its exacerbated rate of sea-level rise, whose far-reaching consequences are threatening its neighbourhoods, ecosystems, and built environment. Our study cross-compares the plans and projects proposed in the region and assesses their applicability to Mediterranean coastal cities, characterised by their unique cultural heritage and densely populated coastal zones. The study centres on fostering adaptive responses to sea-level rise, focusing on the multidimensional revitalisation of urban environments and natural ecosystems in the face of the climate crises. Our work proposes a holistic and dynamic framework for adaptation, aiming to renew and fortify the fabric of coastal cities and develop water-wise urban landscapes. Our approach systematically reviews the green and grey infrastructural responses to sea-level rise in the San Francisco Bay, paying special attention to the stakeholder engagement with local communities. With landscape architecture at the core of the study, our project aims to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on coastal regeneration and systemic adaptability, using the learnings to help redesign and reimagine future waterfront systems: both restorative and human-centric environments, with global perspectives but rooted within the local communities.

Alicia Crespo is a master's student in Architecture at Polytechnic University of Valencia (Spain) specializing in the study of water-sensitive urban models for climate change adaptation and risk-preparedness. Her research leverages systems-thinking and research design methodologies to foster systemic resilience within the urban fabric, with a particular focus on waterfront cities. Her latest work delves into the adaptive capacity of coastal landscapes in response to climate-induced sea level rise.

**Adriano Dessi**  
(Università di Cagliari, Italy)

### **Towards a new aesthetic of waste**

Contemporary culture proposes several possibilities for interpreting Landscape according to which some elements that, in the past, were in evident contradiction with its meaning, nowadays probably constitute more interesting aspects and more fertile research grounds. Landscape, in its totalizing dimension – "all is Landscape", stated Lucien Kroll – and also in its renovated epistemological meaning – "the form of place", stated Franco Farinelli – is today one of the few concepts able to return the complexity and

diversity of places, which seem lost in the “generic” interpretation of human space, at the end of the twentieth century. An extraordinary opportunity is offered to us by one of its stronger expressive forms, the topography, which probably carries out the hybridization between humans and nature that fascinates us the most: hills, slopes, outcrops, and also fractures, basins, corrugations, are “domesticated”, along the time, to create new forms which express both the sense of a necessity and the power of symbol, an extraordinary “eco-symbolic” nature (Berque, 1996). This little essay proposes to include into this topo-morphic Landscape idea also the “topographies of waste” that are, nowadays, “iconic” and representative of a place, and have assumed prominence in Landscape as the “celebrated geographies” of nature (LC, 1938). It will try to explore it in a Sardinian Historical Region, the Sulcis Iglesiente, which we can consider Landscape by this very industrial age that had not produced just new cities, infrastructures, and productive systems, but also unexpected topographies, in which the toxic, polluted, alien waste, might be an astonishing “iconema” of Landscape (Turri, 2004). Red sludges, coal deposits, inert mounds: how can a necessary and inevitable reclamation process be in touch with the permanence - historicized and rooted in local communities – of a new aesthetic dimension?

Adriano Dessi, Associate Professor of Architectural Design and Landscape Architecture in DICAAR of the University of Cagliari. Coordinator of the International Master in Landscape Architecture and delegate for DICAAR in EAAE - and NEBgoes South. Author of numerous monographies and winner of international competitions in Italy, France, Austria, and Portugal. He has twice received the Regional Landscape Award.

### **Paulina Espinosa**

(Austral University of Chile, Chile)

### **Urban Wetlands as New City Structure**

The declaration and protection of urban wetlands in Chile, driven by Law No. 21.202 (2020), represents a crucial opportunity for territorial planning and urban design. This law promotes dialogue among institutions and communities about the relationship between nature and cities, in the context of climate change and biodiversity loss. The GEF coastal wetlands project highlights the environmental importance of these ecosystems and their rapid global decline. General Objective: develop a design proposal for conservation and sustainable management of the Rocuant- Andalién Wetland System's ecological infrastructure, in dialogue with social and urban needs. Specific Objectives: survey, analyze, and diagnose the environmental and urban context of the Rocuant-Andalién Wetland System. Identify and analyze productive uses within the wetland system and propose designs integrating these with the territory's hydrological dynamics. Develop a proposal identifying opportunities in private and public areas for conserving the ecosystem's biodiversity using an ecological infrastructure approach. Use design as a tool to develop dialogue among several state departments, the private sector, academia and communities. Methodology: literature review, fieldwork, projective analysis, multiscale approach, development of proposals or scenarios for a new vision, dissemination and presentation of proposals in meetings with the local technical committee (LTC) with the support and endorsement of the Environmental Ministry counterpart. Results: the resulting proposal aims to integrate wetlands into urban infrastructure, based on scientific data and social needs, to build sustainable cities with a new territorial identity. In order to guide the decision making we use three design and territorial operations principles: p1: reprogramming the river-city land use is key to preserving ecological and productive value, going beyond just creating parks; p2: ensuring continuity in a fragmented system is essential for ecosystem restoration; p3: Hybrid urbanization, integrating water and soil, allows for adaptable and sustainable wetland growth.

Paulina Espinosa: Architect, Master degree in Territorial and Environmental Planning and PhD in Engineering Sciences specializing in Landscape Urbanism from the University of Leuven (KU Leuven) in Belgium. She is currently a professor at the Universidad Austral de Chile. Currently, exploring

transdisciplinarity with environmental sciences and the legal field as a consultant for the Ministry of the Environment and UN-GEF with the project "Identification and Design of Ecological Infrastructure in the Rocuant - Andalién Wetland System". This project aims to develop a master plan that positions urban wetlands as key structuring elements of the city.

**Chiara Geroldi**  
(Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

### **Petroleum Gardens and Parks**

The energy landscape is a system made of different elements, architecture, and infrastructure that has a significant material impact, which extends from the local to the global scale. As part of the current energy transition, a growing number of plants, sites, and infrastructure related to fossil fuels will be decommissioned. Design disciplines are well suited to deal with the materiality of the energy landscape, also discerning valuable elements that can become part of the heritage of tomorrow. There is a growing number of landscape architecture projects engaging with former fossil fuel energy sites, such as sites of extraction, processing, or consumption of oil, gas, and coal. They show the potential of the design disciplines to act in this field. It is an understudied phenomenon in the literature of landscape architecture, which is worth attention. The focus will be on oil, considering both landscape design projects dealing with decommissioned oil sites, such as refineries (e.g. Oil refinery Factory Park by Openfabric, MVRDV, Buro Happold; El Tanque garden by Fernando Menis), but also works commissioned by oil companies (e.g. the gardens of the headquarters of Shell Petroleum and Esso by Kathryn Gustafson). The presentation will be framed within recent literature on energy landscapes and the concept of the petroleumscape by Carola Hein. My contribution argues that the energy lens is a profitable one for interpreting several landscape architectural projects and it proposes the original lens of "petroleum gardens and parks" to interpret several works.

Chiara Geroldi: PhD, Architect, and Assistant Professor (fixed term) in Landscape Architecture at Politecnico di Milano, Department of Architecture and Urban Studies. Her research regards the landscape design of discarded earthy fill, the landscape of energy (mining, electricity, and oil landscapes), and the regeneration of brownfields from a landscape architecture perspective. She published articles in JoLA - Journal of Landscape Architecture, Territorio, and The Extractive Industries and Society.

**Matti Hänsch**  
(TU Berlin, Germany)

### **extraction & retraction: Waste Landscapes as a Phenomenon of Extractivism**

The Elbe estuary has undergone a fundamental transformation over the past 100 years. With the advent of industrialization, the wild inland delta of the Lower Elbe became a densely canalized, highly efficient technical area. The port of Hamburg was built. Late capitalism brought about a reversal in development. Despite years of stagnant growth, the port was constantly being expanded. The valuable ecosystem of the Elbe estuary has already been displaced and destroyed in large parts. Today, the ships are so large that the river has to be deepened further every day. Tons of polluted port silt are shipped into the North Sea; in 2022 it was 40,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>. This volume would correspond to a cube with an edge length of 342 m. Two hills rise up off the coast of Beirut, blocking the view of the Mediterranean from the coastal road. Since Lebanon's ongoing waste crisis in 2015, the two landfills have been jutting out into the sea. All kinds of garbage accumulate. Since the explosion in the port of Beirut, there are hardly any functioning waste processing plants. Due to the rugged topography of the coast and the dense population, no better option was seen. Hope to solve one of the most urgent problems of our time has recently emerged from the Norwegian North Sea. The plan is to drill deep into the earth's crust at the bottom of the sea and inject CO<sub>2</sub>. The compressed CO<sub>2</sub> is to be transported directly in a pipeline from the German coast to Norway. The time of extraction is over. Now construction is becoming deconstruction. The Anthropocene is defined as the geological age of humankind. Traces are now visible in many places

around the world. The end products of modern life are pushed off and become an unwanted landscape somewhere, preferably invisible. These unwanted landscapes are the core of my research interest. After extraction, the retraction must be designed.

Matti Hänsch is a recently graduated M.Sc. Architect from Berlin. The paper reflects his independent work on a PhD exposé and is mainly based on the research he did for his master's thesis "Forgotten Space - The port of Hamburg in the perspective of (post-)industrial structural change". Currently he is working as a research assistant at the Habitat Unit, Chair of International Urbanism and Design, Technical University of Berlin on the project "ReMaL", "Reducing Marine Litter in the Mediterranean through Waste Wise Cities in Lebanon".

**Caterina Juric**  
(Politecnico di Torino, Italy)

### **Enhancing Urban Representation: Integrating Surface and Subterranean Realms**

Urban expansion prompts a critical need for enhanced transportation and connectivity. Issues like surface traffic congestion, housing shortages, and climate change drive the exploration of underground spaces for urban development. Historically, urban planning divided its focus, addressing surface issues influenced by CIAM from 1928, and underground developments, traced back to London's first metro line in 1843, resulting in a disjointed urban perspective. The underground urban landscape remains largely unexplored due to a lack of detailed mapping and a two-dimensional perception. This study proposes a method to represent underground spaces, applying Bill Hillier and Julienne Hanson's Space Syntax principles. Conventionally, urban planners perceive the urban fabric in a two-dimensional manner, depicting solely the points of origin and destination, disregarding the intermediary spaces, rendering them visually negligible. The methodology addresses this limitation by adopting a three-dimensional perspective that integrates surface and subterranean realms. Space Syntax provides tools to understand how spatial configurations influence social behaviour and movement. The research aims to develop a comprehensive representation method using axial maps, integration and segregation metrics, and connectivity analysis, switching from a typographical representation to a geometrical one. The result is a unified method of urban representation, enhancing understanding of urban dynamics and providing a practical tool for urban planners and designers. This comprehensive approach offers new perspectives on the significance of underground spaces in urban environments, fostering more effective and inclusive planning and offering a 360-degree view of the city landscape.

Caterina Juric is currently enrolled in the Ph.D. program in Architecture, History, and Design at the Polytechnic University of Turin. She earned her master's degree in architecture from the University of Ferrara (Italy) with a thesis titled "The Prison as a Place for All". This work earned her the Clara Coviello Award. In 2022, she obtained professional certification, allowing her to gain work experience both in Italy and Germany.

**Olivia Longo**  
(Università di Brescia, Italy)

### **Waste Landscapes. Architectures for Collection and Recycling**

In 2017, the two Italian ministries of Environment and Economy published a document on the circular economy for Italy, emphasizing that technological and environmental innovations, eco-design, product labelling, green procurement, environmental certifications, analysis of the environmental performance of products, and traceability along the life cycle must be developed alongside organizational, social, and cultural innovations, the sharing of corporate social responsibility, and the protection of labour and rights. This approach aims to ensure, on one hand, the competitiveness of businesses in national and international markets, and on the other hand, to reduce environmental impacts and promote social cohesion by providing access to quality goods and services for everyone, ensuring adequate levels

**Silvia Dalzero**  
(Università di Brescia, Italy)

of general “well-being.” Particular attention is therefore given to creating new connections between technological and social innovations, promoting a “well-being” that is no longer based on the quantity of goods owned and consumed, highlighting the need for a substantial change in how we think about individuals and their relationship with product consumption. The progressive expansion of the metropolis and the consumption of land have led to an alarming increase in areas contaminated by waste, necessitating the identification of effective solutions for the action of “discarding,” which can be roughly divided into waste intended for abandonment and waste aimed at reuse. We know that waste follows three paths: abandonment in landfill areas, destruction through energy recovery practices, and the implementation of various recycling techniques for the subsequent reintegration of waste into a life cycle related to production and daily living. The current crisis in the field of waste and its disposal demands a critical reflection on the contribution that the architectural and landscape design can offer to the activity of protecting the anthropized environment. In this contribution, topics related to the impact of waste on the stratification of contemporary landscapes will be presented, through statistical data, measurements, cartographies of landfills, and disposal methods.

Olivia Longo, Architect, PhD in Architectural Design, Associate Professor in Architectural and Urban Design (University of Brescia) teaches Architecture and Architectural Design and has been invited at architecture schools (Cracow University of Technology, Universität Gesamthochschule in Kassel, Catholic University of America). Her recent research focuses on the Heritage of the Cold War analysing decommissioned military sites and their sustainable regeneration. She is the author of books, essays and articles. Since 1996 she has participated in design competitions, winning awards and mentions.

Silvia Dalzero completed her architectural studies and a PhD at the IUAV investigating the aspects of urban transformations and architectural design. Subsequently, this activity research matured through research grants and post docs (Iuav and Ud'A). She supports research with teaching activities with contracts at Italian universities (Iuav, PoliMi UniBs, UniPr). She demonstrates active participation in conferences, and exhibitions in nat. and intern. universities and her publications in volumes and scientific journals of national and international importance are numerous, including monographs.

**Alessandro Martinelli**  
(Taipei, Taiwan)

### **The fitness of landscape architecture methodologies to specific governmentality and environments**

The paper elaborates on the outcomes of two years of field research and aims to bring attention to a practice relatively unknown to the global public. The elective choice of work for this practice consists of infrastructure, public facilities, public space, and open space design within the framework of liberal democratic governmentality and the expanded urbanity of *desakota*, i.e., a settlement type distinctive of Asia where high densities of housing and production sites are interspersed with agricultural and natural areas in a fashion not so far from the European *città diffusa*. Even though the background and framework of operations of this practice -named *Fieldoffice* and active in *Yilan, Taiwan*- is not landscape architecture as such, the elective methodologies of work are coherent with those of landscape architecture, including the engagement with preexisting socio-natural conditions, careful considerations about integrating nature and anthropic systems, as well as a patchworked approach to design that merges considerations of temporality, restraint to socio-natural control, and the target of novel territorial continuity within a unique landscaped aesthetics. Most interesting, the adoption of such methodologies does not derive from a disciplinary or ideological standpoint. Instead, it stems from thirty years of interplay with the socio-natural context and the aforementioned choice of work. This makes the practice relevant to the debate. Indeed, on the one hand, it offers the chance to reflect on landscape architecture methodologies and their relevance for a specific governmentality and environment. On the other hand, it provides the

opportunity to ponder these independently from their ties to landscape, thus imagining some fine-tuning in relation to diverse mentalities and environments. For the sake of debate, the paper will venture such assessments after addressing the practice, its context, and their mutual fitness in light of sustainability and local identity improvements brought through the years.

Alessandro Martinelli, previously involved in research projects and didactic activities in various European, American, and Asian institutions, he is Ph.D., and an Associate professor at the Department of Landscape Architecture, the Chinese Culture University, Taipei. He is also Chair of the Standing Committee for Education & Academic Affairs of the IFLA - International Federation of Landscape Architects ([iflaworld.com](http://iflaworld.com)), the editorial director of ListLab Publisher ([listlab.eu](http://listlab.eu)), and works with BIAS Architects & Associates ([biasarchitects.com](http://biasarchitects.com)) on design and curating projects concerning the public space today.

**Alejandro Morales**  
(University of Malaga, Spain)

**Ferran Ventura Blanch**  
(University of Malaga, Spain)

### **A contemporary atlas of Sierra Nevada high mountain water landscape**

The slopes of Sierra Nevada National Park, the highest mountain range in Southern Europe, contain a productive landscape because of centuries of transformation with water as the main shaping material. Among the elements that articulate this territory, its ancestral water resources management system and the vernacular architecture of its high mountain settlements stand out as examples of the merging of anthropic and wild natural systems. The project focuses on this relationship based on a process of careful observation and comprehension of the territory by means of the delicate drawing of its water paths and their course through the inhabited rural areas. Along its route, fountains, ponds, reservoirs, and water tanks speak of the civic character of water in high mountain settlements and the transferences between agriculture and architecture that have taken place in these contexts for centuries. This innovative methodological approach is based on a multidisciplinary character where architects, geographers, landscape architects, and historians converge. Through drawings and models, photographic essays, catalogues of vernacular structures, and the compilation of historical documentation, the study identifies at a wide range of scales the key elements that articulate this territory of singular historical and cultural value. The method takes advantage of both traditional and contemporary architectural tools, exploring craftsmanship and sustainability from local materials and vernacular construction. Analogue fieldwork and drawings are complemented using technical equipment specialised in digital surveys using point clouds, providing tools for sustainable development and the valorisation of rural heritage in a contemporary way.

Alejandro Morales Martín, Master in Architecture by the Universities of Málaga and Lisbon. He has worked on several projects in an international context, focusing on delicate works for buildings and territories of historical and cultural value. His novel practice has been exhibited in the Spanish Pavilion of the Venice Biennale in 2018 and since 2023 he collaborates with David Chipperfield Architects in Santiago de Compostela. In the academic field, his thesis aims to be a contemporary atlas of the vernacular architectures and the water landscape of the high mountains of Sierra Nevada National Park, southern Spain, reflecting on the relationships between landscape, heritage, craftsmanship and materiality.

Ferran Ventura Blanch, Ph.D. Architect by Higher Technical School of Architecture of Seville, Spain. Permanent Contracted Professor of Architectural Projects at the School of Architecture of Málaga, Spain. Currently, Director in Research and Postgraduate studies and Director of the Laboratory eAM tech-lab: experimental advanced architecture and new technologies at the same University. Director of the Chair in Advanced Industrialized Environmental Architecture and Coordinator of various master's programs:



Master in Architectural Projects, Environmental Design and New Technologies, Master in Image and Communication of Architecture, Master in Robotic Architecture and Emerging Technologies.

### **Giovanni Multari**

(Università di Napoli Federico II, Italy)

#### **Architecture and Landscape for the Existing: Theoretical inquiry upon the Medma territory**

In the contemporary architectural discourse, a pivotal inquiry emerged: Does architecture retain its capacity to provide meaningful answers amidst the complexities of our territories? To what degree do we perceive landscape as architecture? This paradigmatic shift reflects an awareness of the disconnect between the historical role of architecture and its contemporary imperatives of relationships, facilitating dialogue, and promoting inclusivity. Central to this discourse is the crisis of an inherent disciplinary order, which struggles to reconcile its internal principles with the exigencies of the existing landscape and built environment. This recognition has given rise to a paradigm of "systemization," wherein the discipline seeks to adapt and intervene within the existing built heritage. The forthcoming intervention, informed by a comprehensive three-year collaboration between UniNa Federico II and ENSA Nantes explores architectural and landscape projects, shedding light on knowledge acquisition, varied interpretations, and design interventions amidst the multifaceted challenges of contemporary territories. These challenges, exacerbated by global crises, encompass environmental degradation, social inequality, and urban marginalization. Using the ancient city of Medma as a case study, central to the discourse is the construction of a taxonomy of issues and themes, delineated across four categories: Unfinished, Stratified, Uncultivated, and Abandoned. These latter serve for understanding the extent and methods of intervention within the existing built environment. Supported by empirical research and practical projects, the research represents a concerted effort to reconceptualize architectural and landscape design paradigms. It signals a departure from antiquated ambitions, embracing newfound awareness and fostering a collaborative approach to addressing the challenges of the contemporary built environment.

Giovanni Multari, Architect and Associate Professor at the Department of Architecture, University Federico II of Naples. He founded the corvino+multari studio with Vincenzo Corvino. PhD in Urban Design and curator of exhibitions and books, he has lectured in Italy and abroad. In 2006 he received the Gold Medal for Italian Architecture for the restoration of the Pirelli skyscraper in Milan. Projects and realizations have been shown in several exhibitions and published in national and international magazines.

### **Andrea Oldani**

(Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

#### **Maintenance as plural and inventive practice for landscape architecture**

The state of infrastructure in Italy and the most developed countries is particularly precarious due to age, obsolescence, risk factors and growing maintenance needs. This situation is even more relevant in times of climate change, as the frequency of extreme events and the stresses to which infrastructure is exposed are increasing. Moreover, all this is happening in a context of crisis, exacerbated by economic and demographic inequalities that make it even less confident that such a continuous, stratified, and complex infrastructure asset can be kept fully active. Therefore, the practice of maintenance has a fundamental and potentially inventive role in rethinking the future of these assets and their role in the landscape, and it needs to be revisited in architectural research and practice. In this way, it is possible to identify a fertile and open field of innovative practice for landscape architecture. This can be achieved by rethinking maintenance processes as plural and inventive operations that allow the formulation of challenging hypotheses for the landscape. The process requires going beyond the idea of maintenance as an abstract and deductive repetition of protocols driven by technicalities and considering each reparative intervention as a rewriting

operation to improve the specific role of each component in an interdisciplinary, relational, and systemic key. This concept opens a new essential field of study for landscape architecture, which can lead to identifying new design methods capable of responding to the needs of increasingly fragile environments, territories, and economies. The research presented at the conference is a synthesis of the work carried out in recent years at the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies of the Politecnico di Milano. It focuses on the theme of hydraulic infrastructure as a privileged field of observation for constructing theories, as well as the definition of methods and strategies capable of redefining an operational space for landscape design in infrastructure maintenance processes. The paper focuses on theoretical and practical issues, offering a synthesis of themes in which maintenance becomes an opportunity for landscape recovery and a way to accompany territories in finding new ways to merge anthropic and natural systems with technical environments and architectural devices. This objective is entrusted to an Atlas+Primer as a specific tool capable of offering a transferable knowledge of reality and operational insights for forecasting plural and multidisciplinary modification procedures. The particular focus on scenarios of increasing complexity is vital to show the complexity of the hydraulic landscape and the increasing levels of engagement and transformative capacity available by redirecting existing maintenance investments towards more ambitious goals, including aesthetic and cultural values. This will be achieved by acting on individual structures, then networks, to the most neglected and fragile hydraulic realities hidden between urbanisation and sprawl.

Andrea Oldani, Arch. Ph.D. is Assistant Professor in Landscape Architecture at the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies at Politecnico di Milano, where he is Faculty Member of the School of Architecture, Planning and Construction Engineering and teaches Landscape Architecture and Landscape Design. His research interests and activities focus on two main domains developed in a cross-comparative perspective. The first is the landscape of contemporary infrastructure, where, in particular, he examines riverscapes and waterscapes. The second is the field of landscape and architecture recovery, recycle and reuse.

**Miquel Peiro**  
(ENSA Bretagne, France)

**Anna Maria Bordas**  
(Paris Val de Seine Architectural School, France)

### **Landscape adaptation versus the pathological permanence of the antropocene. Study cases**

We propose to work in the hypothesis that natural ecosystems are by definition adaptive, an upheaval in the contour conditions (climate, water, construction, etc.) will create a dynamic of change which will bring them to a new equilibrium. This new equilibrium could be stable, it means that it remains in balance with regard to small changes. Or unstable, therefore tending towards infinite transformation or even disappearance. On the other hand, the transformations that humans carry out on earth: infrastructures, cities, constructions have always had a will or a desire to remain permanent. The construction of an infrastructure, a city, a building freezes the evolution of the territory in time and space, possibly even generating an irreversible disruption in the balance of the natural ecosystem. We could therefore define our constructions as a pathological permanence in the strict sense defined by Rossi. We would like to question this hypothesis in the light of a reflection on the impact in the territories of rising sea waters. The objective is to analyse project mechanisms allowing the human landscape to be treated as a flexible and adaptable architecture, which takes into account the notion of time. These concepts will be explored in this article based on the analysis of a corpus of proposals and/or projects where the relationship between water and territory is fundamental.

Miquel Peiro is a civil engineer graduated from the school of Caminos Canales y Puertos in Valencia and the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, Master's degree in civil engineering, in Paris. In 2006, he joined the Setec company where he was in charge of numerous projects including

the Foundation Louis Vuitton. In 2011, he founded with Anna Maria Bordas the bordas+peiro architect and engineer agency. Since 2008, Miquel Peiro has been teaching in schools of Architecture, first at ENSAVT, Paris, then at ENSA Bretagne where he became senior lecturer in 2017. He is also a researcher at the school's laboratory and led the researches on the role of large infrastructures in the urban mobility.

Anna Maria Bordas is a graduate architect from Marne la Vallée school of architecture and a qualified engineer from the Ponts et Chaussées engineering school. She is professor at ENSA Paris Val de Seine, where she has been supervising diploma theses and the master's project since 2018. She also taught at ENSA Marseille and Marne la Vallée alongside Marc Mimram until 2015.

**Chiara Pradel**  
(TU Delft, Netherlands)

### **Monumental Grounds and Material Gardens. Architectures, Construction Sites, Landscape**

The proposed contribution arises from a research trajectory that began during a master's degree at the Accademia di Architettura di Mendrisio (2007), expanded during a PhD at the Politecnico di Milano (2022), and is currently being developed through research hosted by the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment at TU Delft (ongoing). The investigation focuses on the disposal and transformation of dismantled or excavated materials within landscapes, specifically in relation to the construction and deconstruction processes of architectures and infrastructures. In particular, it examines ground movements related to complex infrastructural projects, such as the excavation of the Gotthard and Ceneri tunnels in Switzerland (1999-2020), and the material yards and circular hubs involved in the storage, reprocessing and reuse of architectural construction materials in the Netherlands. Indeed, in a period marked by climate change, overall ecological decline, and sociopolitical instability, an understanding of the complexity of landscapes that are mostly forged by human constructive actions seems paramount. Not only are we shaping and re-shaping the planet's crust by rail or road-lines (by 2050 at least 25 million kilometers of new roadways are planned to be built by the International Energy Agency), extended tunnels, underground constructions (more than 800 million tons of material will be excavated during large underground projects by 2030) and land-scrapers, but we are at the same time flattening and carving surfaces, sprawling cumuli and heaps, unfurling volumes of earth, while relocating and reusing vast amounts of construction materials (over 150 material yards hosting construction materials have been mapped in the Netherlands in 2023). What kinds of landscapes are created by these movements and disposals? The tasks of the research project are both to uncommon the deep, material impact of constructive actions on landscape and to envision the monumental character of the new emerging grounds, disengaging earthworks and material yards from an exclusively technical approach and questioning their meaning inside the landscape architecture thinking, language and design process.

Chiara Pradel, architect PhD, graduated in architecture from IUAV in Venice and earned a master's degree from AAM in Mendrisio. After practicing as a landscape architect in Switzerland with Paolo Bürgi (2007-2020), in 2022 she obtained her PhD in Architectural, Urban and Interior Design from Politecnico di Milano, with a thesis titled "Monumental Ground. Infrastructures, Construction Sites, Landscape". She is currently a full-time researcher at the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, TU Delft.

**Francesco Rizzi**  
(Locarno, Switzerland)

### **Città dei Laghi, a landscape that connects territories**

For those who cross, stop or live in the pre-alpine lakes region, a strong memory of this territory is certainly its landscape between lakes and mountains wrapped in an extraordinary sub-alpine light. It's quite clear that the landscape of Ticino Canton doesn't finish at the border. Starting from this simple consideration, the "Città dei Laghi, an atlas for the insubrian territory"

research project, conceived by prof. arch. Michele Arnaboldi – Accademia di architettura di Mendrisio USI, intends investigate the cross-border region between Switzerland and Italy in order to promote cross-border cooperation of the communities of the pre-alpine lakes and stimulate an ambitious, coordinated and sustainable transformation of its territory and its approximately 2 and a half million inhabitants. Only at this scale some projects can truly have a socio-economic relevance commensurate with the territorial scale and in relation to the large realities of the poles of Zurich and Milan. The research consolidates the applied methodology to the Città Ticino (supported by Swiss National Research Fund PNR 65, New urban quality, 2010-2018) and enlarges the serie Atlante Città Ticino, edited by Mendrisio Academy Press. The definition of "Città dei laghi" arose within the working group "Ticino dopo Alptransit", coordinated by the publisher Giò Rezzonico, in which a process of reflection and discussion with the mayors of the main Ticino cities, with the aim of building a network of relationships and involving economic and political forces in a vision capable of concretely creating a new territorial identity including Tessin and the main Italian cities across the border. The research has promoted a multidisciplinary reflection on the "Città dei Laghi" territorial implications. The results of the "Città dei Laghi, an atlas for the insubrian territory" project will be collected in the volume "Atlante Città dei Laghi" as a tool to promote the landscape, urban qualities and potentials of the cross-border region between Switzerland and Italy.

Francesco Rizzi, Architect, graduated in 2010 at Accademia di architettura di Mendrisio USI, with professional, academic and didactical experiences in territorial, urban and architectural design. Researcher until 2018 of the Laboratorio Ticino USI directed by arch. prof. Michele Arnaboldi. Co-author of Atlante Città Ticino and Quaderni di Cultura del territorio, published by MAP Mendrisio Academy Press. In 2017 he won Special Mention in EUROPAN 14 competition, with the urban project Macro-Chip Urbain in Besançon, France. Leaving from 2017 he collaborates at Michele Arnaboldi architetti in Minusio (CH) where he develops urban and infrastructural project connected with landscape and public space. He has been the curator of Michele Arnaboldi's pavilion Windows on the territory at the Biennale di architettura di Venezia 2018 (Freespace). Starting by 2023 he is the coordinator of the USI ISUP research Città dei laghi, un atlante per il territorio insubrico, directed by prof. João Nunes, with the aim of investigating the territorial opportunities and spacial conditions of the Ticino canton together with the Italian provinces of Varese, Como and Lecco.

**Roberto Sanna**  
(Università di Cagliari, Italy)

### **Alteram naturam. The landscaping agency of farms**

The construction deployed across the scales of territory and time to adapt the ecological dynamics to the needs of food production shaped the form by which human settlements deal with nature for the construction of an "altered" landscape. Such an "immense deposit of human effort" as Carlo Cattaneo put it finds in the architectural and landscape device of the farm a crucial agent for interpreting its unceasing adaptation between architectural devices and landscape platforms. Farms appear to be a tool of interpretation between the interchangeable definitions of architecture as a "spatial practice" and rural landscape as a "spatial condition". The landscaping agency of farm architecture across the different scales of adaptation process allows us to outline design practices useful for the timeless challenge of providing a productive habitat according to a regenerative and adaptable approach with the ecological framework. Today, in fact, farming represent the crucial device (and outcome) of some critical transformative processes across European landscapes. Farms and inhabitants in rural areas are decreasing, uncultivated areas and forests are increasing and fewer and fewer people and farm devices are therefore entrusted with the care of increasingly larger portions of enclosed lands, which seems to become somewhere in between highly technological platforms and ecological reserves for the biotopes. A perspective as such highlights the landscape architecture project of the contemporary farmstead for its renewed centrality in the shaping and management of agrosystems of

ever-larger portions of territory. Following such operative link between agriculture and architecture, it is possible to outline the future role of what we can define as the 'field architectures' intended as those 'operational' devices which, placed to modify the rural landscape, today constitute its fundamental built articulation and privileged laboratory for the balancing design of a co-evolution between humankind and nature.

Roberto Sanna, architect, Master in landscape architecture and a PhD cum laude, Doctor Europaeus, with the thesis: "Field Architecture. The farm as a new centre of landscape transformation in Sardinia" at the University of Cagliari, in co-direction with the Université de Toulouse. His field of research is landscape modification and prefiguration. Author of the geo-photographic project "Curatorias, overview of an island".

### **Hope Strode**

(Lugano, Switzerland)

### **Federico De Molfetta**

(Lugano, Switzerland)

### **Hypernature and the Urban Wild**

Urban nature is to be considered as a specific environment in which an often contradictory set of conditions determines a dynamic and constantly evolving ecology. Alongside this unique climatic, biological and architectural milieu, a more subtle perception of nature is also changing. Driven by functional and sustainable imperatives, examples of 'hyper-nature', or enhanced versions of urban natural systems are becoming more present in contemporary landscape architecture. These innovative systems are designed to cope with climate change, urban heat island effects, performative drainage, biodiversity loss, and the need for resiliency. Often brief in duration (the average lifespan of an urban tree ranges from 7 to 11 years), the impact of urban nature has to be continuously renewed and adapted in order to guarantee an efficient contribution to the health and wellbeing of the urban communities. The character of these urban spaces is inevitably one in which a highly maintained, irrigated and consumptive landscape is no longer possible. The new perceived nature is ecologically generous and self-sustaining while characterized by a new aesthetic. Drawing on case studies and references that span from postwar and postindustrial disturbed sites to contemporary environmentally performative landscape projects, the research seeks to redefine the concept of urban wild and introduce an innovative approach to landscape and architecture as mediums that may help to bring forward a new idea of nature, more tolerant and more inclusive.

Hope Strode is an architect and landscape architect with a Master of Landscape Architecture with distinction from the Harvard Graduate School of Design. Along with her practice, she is engaged in teaching at the Milan Polytechnic and the Academy of Architecture in Mendrisio.

Federico De Molfetta is a landscape architect and architect with a Master of Design Studies in Urbanism, Landscape and Ecology from the Harvard Graduate School of Design. Before founding De Molfetta Strode, he worked as a landscape architect and gardener in Lisbon and Boston.

### **Rafael Stutz**

(TU Munich, Germany)

### **"Who is right?" / "Wer hat Recht?" - Main issue - The approach of landscape architecture to climate change**

In recent years, people have become aware of climate change. It is a scientifically proven fact, and both society and politics are calling for reasonable changes. Likewise, the issue is on the agenda of planning disciplines and is often mentioned in various guidelines or as the main planning aim. Looking at the built practice shows that the described tendencies have not arrived everywhere yet, and it becomes clear that demands for more climate protection often remain demands. Efforts in planning processes in landscape architecture and urban planning to make our environment more climate-friendly and sustainable are lost within the negotiation process. In new construction and renovation processes for public open spaces in inner cities, there are many planning decisions that are determined by legal standards, traditional ways of thinking, and the 'good

practice'. It is a fact that the location of space-intensive underground infrastructure is hardly questioned, just as the spacious stationary traffic is a natural part of the city centre. Precisely defined norms specify what a road cross section must measure or how the areas for the fire brigade must be dimensioned. A few binding targets and regulations for Green Infrastructure are subject to many 'grey' norms and standards. Against the background of the mentioned climate challenges, in this consideration process, one must question "Who is right"? Against the background of this question, the Chair of Landscape Architecture and Public Space has been questioning planning processes in connection with research and teaching for several years. At the centre of this is the thesis that a binding regulation in the form of a quantifiable factor for Green Infrastructure is needed for a change. The Research by Design method, where a binding green factor was predetermined as the basis for the student designs, provides various insights and findings.

Rafael Stutz has been teaching and researching at the Chair of Landscape Architecture and Public Space (Prof. Regine Keller) at the Technical University of Munich since 2021. His research focuses on the climate-friendly conversion of public urban open spaces and the targeted promotion of green infrastructure. In addition to his work at the chair, he works as a project manager at the landscape architecture firm toponauten GmbH in Freising.

**Philip Urech**  
(ETHZ, Switzerland)

### **Designing Urban Ground: conceiving terrain as the biophysical basis of urban landscapes**

Successive urban transformations have evolved according to technology, geopolitics and the current global economy. Major urban transformations balance heritage with urban renewal, and materialize the Baukultur of contemporary cities. These transformations include the demolition of obsolete defensive structures in favour of urban densification, the relocation of industrial quarters or the installation of rail and road infrastructure by sealing surfaces. Despite such significant changes to the built environment, the high cost of earthworks limits terracing and backfilling, and keeps topographic memory mostly intact. At a time of global anthropogenic paroxysms, initiatives for urban transition are multiplying to ensure quality and resilience of life in cities. As cities are increasingly pressured by the challenges of the 21st century such as heat islands and biodiversity loss, eco-biological infrastructure is gaining recognition in ensuring better and resilient living conditions. Urban ground holds valuable potential for rapid adaptation to mitigate the severe risks to human health arising from global warming, pollution and pandemics. This means to reconsider the metabolic role of soil and calls for an ontological change in urban planning to reimagine and cultivate the biophysical cycle of urban landscapes for inventing desirable futures. These claims will be exemplified with the case study of Lausanne Jardins 2024. Lausanne Jardins is a recurring cultural event combining landscape design and reflection on the city. The initiative hosts an international competition to insert gardens into urban spaces along a themed walk which, entitled "Between Water and Us" in 2024, focuses on the notion of water in the city. In preparation to the competition, the physical, biological and hydrological structures of the city were investigated and visualized through digital modelling. A point cloud model of the city was used to prepare documents for the competitors and the public.

Philip Urech, Dr sc. Philipp R.W. URECH is head of the Large-scale Virtualization and Modeling Lab (LVML) at the ETH Zurich and founder of the design practice Topostudio. He is currently senior researcher and lecturer at ETH Zurich and visiting professor at Technische Universität Wien. His doctoral thesis, written at the Future Cities Laboratory in Singapore, devised innovative digital design methods for landscape architecture. He has also taught design and research courses at SUTD in Singapore, UCL in Brussels, and USI Accademia di Architettura in Mendrisio.

**Şule Uz**  
(Gezbe Technical University,  
Turkey)

**Fitnat Cimsit Koş**  
(Gezbe Technical University,  
Turkey)

### **Co-operation with the earth as a landscape hybrid formation: the case of anatolian rural**

The network of relations between the earth and the built environment shapes life. The built environment emerges as a phenomenon that subordinates the earth in this network of relations. The gradual distancing of the subject, who considers itself absolute, from the earth weakens this network of relations. As ecological disconnections increase, we may become vulnerable to the reactions of the earth that exceed the human scale, and vulnerabilities emerge. These vulnerabilities trigger the search for resilience. It is of the utmost importance to process the tacit knowledge that emerges through these vulnerabilities and create hybrid formations that develop articulations in collaboration with the earth. In addition to responses such as relocation, abandonment, etc., the development of hybrid formations also appears as a geographical resilience formation. The visibility of naturally occurring niches and their enrichment with new collaborations strengthen the formation of hybrid formations. Thus, regional continuity ensures the continuation of a harmonious and resilient ecological network with articulation possibilities. The study is based on a rural settlement in Anatolia that is currently abandoned due to an inactive landslide. The evolving geography of this abandonment is seen as an important opportunity that provides data for the formation of hybrid formations that will strengthen regional continuity. This study, which will include a qualitative research process, addresses the possibilities of practical knowledge or system skills that can take place at the interface between the earth and the built environment with a 'research by design' approach.

Şule Uz graduated with honours from Yıldız Technical University's Department of Architecture in 2019. During her undergraduate studies, she spent the 2017-2018 autumn semester at Białystok University of Technology in Poland. After completing her undergraduate education and gaining diverse work experiences, she began her master's degree at Gebze Technical University in 2022, which she completed in July 2024. She is currently pursuing a PhD and is a researcher at the Responsive Ground Research Lab, while continuing her architectural practice.

Fitnat Cimsit Koş is the founder of Responsive Ground Research Lab and an Associate Professor at Gebze Technical University's School of Architecture. She specializes in transcalar design and bio-tectonic topologies. Her research focuses on the intersection of organizational, morphological, and social spatial dynamics to create responsive micro-tectonics. She is known for her contributions to evolving design theories and practices that enhance our interactions with critical architectural practices. Her work integrates research by design and the development of small-scale prototypes, tackling contemporary challenges and envisioning future spatial morphologies.

**Maithily Velangi**  
(BMS College of Architecture  
Bengaluru, India)

### **From seen to unseen. water quality, availability and distribution**

Water is arguably the primary resource for the establishment of human civilization. This is just not water seen in its tangible form – such as rivers, seas, oceans and lakes but even the intangible ones derived from ground water sources. Within which most of the man – made sources were a direct response to the climatic and cultural setting of a geography. Water beyond a resource bore a significant cultural identity in which it was managed and expressed. With the expansion of human footprint and the growing reliance on engineering system several of the man-made interventions that resembled both an environmental and a cultural attitude have now presumed a uniform outlook. In Indian context, Lakes – that had different identities in different setting – johads, khadins, pukurs – are now merely storage tanks; nals, rajkaluves and dighi have become storm water channels; and pushkarni, baolis and pokhris – now called overhead tanks. The shift in this attitude does bear a significant environmental impact – in terms of how currently floods are managed and the overgrowing exploitation of ground water, but on the other hand is also reveals how gradually we have relegated water from human

interaction and living by 'hiding', 'storing' and 'carrying' it behind engineering structures. The other grave consequences of these architecturally beneficial but ecologically adverse methods are the access of the resource to vulnerable populations and other species who thrived along. This research paper explores this shift of water as a source from being seen to unseen and its impacts not only on the environment of the region in Indian subcontinent, the landscape of the city identified but more importantly on the social cultural construct of human association with the idea, notion and the element of water.

Maithily Velangi, is a landscape architect and an academician, serving as an Associate Professor at BMS College of Architecture, Bengaluru. She is deeply interested in issues of environment and ecology, with focus on water management and communities. She pursued her PG. Dip in Environmental law to broaden her perspective on legal frameworks governing the environment. She has won several National level Design competitions and also published a few articles and book reviews in reviewed journals. She is an Elected Executive Committee Member of ISOLA (Indian Society of Landscape Architects).

### **Kirsten Bauer**

Kirsten Bauer is the Global Design Director of ASPECT Studios, urban design, landscape architectural, living architecture and wayfinding design practice, with studios in Europe, Middle East, Asia and Australia. She is a respected design leader with over 25 years of expertise in public realm design and city-scale transformative projects, across Australia and internationally. Creating engaging and resilient public spaces that support communities, build social capital and facilitate competitive global success for the cities in which she works underpins her work. She is an Adjunct Professor at RMIT University, long-standing juror and professional advisor to the University of Melbourne, a inaugural member of the Birrarung Council and co-Creative Director of the 2019 International Festival of Landscape Architecture and the Future Park Competition.

### **Jordi Bellmunt**

Jordi Bellmunt is an architect and landscape architect (EFLA) who serves as the Director of the Master's Program in Landscape Architecture at the Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC). He has been a Professor in the Department of Urbanism and Regional Planning at UPC from 1983 to 2021. Previously, he held the positions of Deputy Director of the Barcelona School of Architecture (1997–2006) and Director of the Graduate Program in Landscape Architecture at UPC (2000–2006). Since 1980, Bellmunt has practiced as both an architect and landscape architect. His work, rooted in a multidisciplinary approach, spans projects of various scales and is enriched by a commitment to innovation, research, and teaching. He is the founding partner of B2B Jordi Bellmunt i Agata Buscemi Arquitectes, a firm focused on landscape and urban design projects. Bellmunt is also active in the academic community, serving on the scientific committees of several European landscape journals and leading the organization of the Barcelona International Landscape Biennial, which has held 13 editions since 1999. Bellmunt advises the Barcelona City Council (Consell consultiu de l'Habitat urbà), serves on the Steering Committee of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, and provides guidance to the "Landscape Office" of the Architects' Association of Catalonia. His publications include books, essays, and specialized articles on landscape architecture and urbanism. Throughout his career, Bellmunt has received numerous awards, including the FAD Award (1991), the Medal of the Architects' Association of Catalonia (2010), the Torsanlorenzo Award (2006), the Ippolito Pizzetti Award (2008 and 2009), the Prix Méditerranéen du Paysage (2007), and the City Scape Award (2021 and 2023).

### **Henri Bava**

Henri Bava (born in 1957), landscape architect, studied plant biology at the university of Paris-Orsay, scenography at Ecole Jacques Lecoq in Paris, and



landscape architecture at ENSP Versailles.

He founded Agence Ter in Paris with Michel Hössler and Olivier Philippe in 1986. He taught for 10 years at ENSP Versailles and, since 1998, he is leading the landscape architecture department at the Karlsruhe institute of technology (KIT) in Germany. In 2000 Agence Ter opened another branch office in Karlsruhe, then in 2014, in Barcelona, and, in 2016, in Shanghai. Henri Bava won, together with his two partners, the French National Award of Landscape Architecture in 2007, and, in 2018, the French National Award of Urbanism.

### **Nicola Di Battista**

Nicola Di Battista graduated from the Faculty of Architecture in Rome and, from 1981 to 1985, completed his apprenticeship at Giorgio Grassi's studio in Milan. In 1986, he ran his own professional practice in Rome. Since 1997, he has been invited by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH) as a professor of architectural design. In 2013, he curated an exhibition on 'Adalberto Libera' at the Mart Museum in Rovereto. Since 2013, he has been editorial director of Domus and, since 2018, of the magazine L'Architetto. He is currently working on the establishment of an Italian Architecture Award named after Gianni Mazzocchi, founder of Domus, as well as an annual Architecture Forum.

### **Lisa Diedrich**

Lisa Diedrich is Professor of Landscape Architecture at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in Malmö and currently directs the Walter Gropius Chair at the University of Buenos Aires. Her career combines way stations in professional practice and in academia, across Europe, Australia and Latin America. Her research, teaching and editorial work focusses on site-specific design, water landscapes, criticality, and transdisciplinarity. She is editor-in-chief of the triennial book series Landscape Architecture Europe, and co-editor-in-chief of 'scape the international magazine for landscape architecture and urbanism.

### **Gary Hilderbrand**

Gary Hilderbrand is the Peter Louis Hornbeck Professor in Practice and Chair of the Department of Landscape Architecture, Harvard Graduate School of Design. He is also principal and founder of Reed Hilderbrand Landscape Architects. Hilderbrand is a fellow and resident of the American Academy in Rome. He received the Design Medal from ASLA in 2017. His widely acclaimed publications include *The Miller Garden: Icon of Modernism and Visible | Invisible: Landscape Works of Reed Hilderbrand*.

### **Michael Jakob**

Michael Jakob, teaches History and Theory of Landscape at the Haute Ecole du Paysage, d'Ingenierie et d'Architecture (HEPIA) in Geneva, the Polytechnic of Milan and the USI Academy of Architecture in Mendrisio. He also collaborates with the Harvard Graduate School of Design and the Haute Ecole d'Art et de Design (HEAD) in Geneva. Editor of the international review "Compar(ati)son" and the "monte in monte" series for Tarara Edizioni. Writer and essayist, his most recent publications include: *Sulla panchina* (Turin 2014; Paris 2015; San Francisco 2017), *Ritorno a Ermenonville* (Verbania 2014), *The Swiss Touch in Landscape Architecture* (Beijing 2015), *Cette ville qui nous regarde / Dall'alto della città* (Paris 2016; Syracuse 2017), *Prises de vue* (Geneva 2019), *L'architettura del paesaggio* (Mendrisio 2019). He is also a curator of exhibitions and author of documentaries.

### **Sebastian Marot**

Sebastian Marot, a philosopher by training, Sébastien Marot teaches environmental history both at the École d'architecture de la ville et des territoires de Paris Est and, as guest professor, at the Epfl. Having broadly written and lectured on architecture, urbanism and landscape design, both in Europe and North America (Harvard GSD, Upenn, Cornell...), Sébastien has authored several books including *Sub-Urbanism* and *the Art of Memory* (AA

Publication, London, 2003) and *Taking the Country's Side: Agriculture and Architecture* (Poligrafa, Barcelona 2019). The eponymous exhibition, "Taking the Country's Side" which he initially curated for the 2019 Lisbon Architecture Triennial, has traveled since in several cities in Europe, and is currently shown at the *École d'Architecture de Nantes*.

### **Martino Pedrozzi**

Martino Pedrozzi founded and has led since 2003 the Summer School program WISH, Workshop on International Social Housing ([www.wish.usi.ch](http://www.wish.usi.ch)), at the Academy of Architecture, Università della Svizzera italiana, where between 2016 and 2021 he was a design studio visiting professor. He is a board member of the "Teatro dell'architettura", an on-campus museum devoted to major exhibitions, inaugurated in 2018 with the show "Louis Kahn and Venice". In 1996, after graduating from the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) he worked in the studio of Oscar Niemeyer in Rio de Janeiro. Returning to Switzerland he established his own architectural practice ([www.pedrozzi.com](http://www.pedrozzi.com)) in Mendrisio. His work ranges from complex urban projects at the invitation of both private and public companies such as Bâloise Group or the Swiss Federal Railways, to self-initiated interventions that engage with the rural heritage of the Swiss Alpine Region. Martinos's affinity for mountains, in part stems from two years in early childhood spent living in a remote Peruvian village, where he experienced the intense landscapes of the Andes. His activities are internationally recognized through publications, public lectures and awards. He published: "Il lido di Ascona di Livio Vacchini, Una teoria del giunto" (Edizioni Casagrande, Bellinzona, 2017); "Casualità e disegno, Edilizia residenziale e spazio pubblico a Lugano" (Edizioni Casagrande, Bellinzona, 2020); "Mini Cigarillos, Due mesi nello studio di Oscar Niemeyer" (Letteraventidue, Siracusa, 2020); "Perpetuating architecture, Martino Pedrozzi's Interventions on the Rural Heritage in Valle di Blenio and in Val Malvaglia 1994–2017" (Park Books, Zurich, 2020) and an online collection of readings: [www.primavera2020.ch](http://www.primavera2020.ch)

### **Matteo Vegetti**

Matteo Vegetti is professor of Aesthetics and Philosophy of Space at the "Accademia di architettura" in Mendrisio and professor at Supsi (DADC) of Theories of Space. He is also a member of the Master in Geopolitics at the Sapienza University of Rome. He is principal investigator of the SNF Sinergia research project entitled *Aerial Spatial Revolution*. The conquest of the air and its impact on city, architecture and territory from the origins of aviation to present time. For many years he was lecturer of Aesthetics at the Politecnico di Milano and from 2019 to 2022 he was visiting professor at the University of Bergamo. Among his works: *La fine della storia* (Milan 2000), *Hegel e i confini dell'Occidente* (Naples 2004), *Lessico socio-filosofico della città* (Varese 2005), *Filosofie della metropoli* (Ed., Rome, 2009), *L'invenzione del globo* (Turin 2017), *The Global Spatial Revolution* (Milan 2022), *Earthscapes* (Ed., with T. Morawsky, Rome, 2023), *Corpo, spazio, architettura. Fenomenologia dell'esperienza spaziale* (Ed., with F. Bandi, Brescia 2024).

### **Martina Voser**

Martina Voser is a Swiss landscape architect and since 2024 full professor of landscape architecture. After graduating from the ETH Zurich with a degree in architecture, she pursued her passion for open-space, landscape and territorial topics working in various Swiss landscape architecture offices. In 2004 Martina Voser founded her own practice and is today partner of mavo Landschaften, a landscape office in Zurich which endeavours to find innovative approaches to the challenges of our time - always in search of site- and task-specific solutions. Awarded projects include the Attisholz riverside park, the embedding of the reconstructive structures for Bondo, the Inner Garden and the garden sequence in Zurich. As a member of various commissions and juries, she advocates a careful approach to the wide range of urban and rural spaces. In addition to her practice, she shares her knowledge with the future generation by teaching from 2009 to 2018 at the Accademia di Architettura in Mendrisio, From 2020 to 2023 as a visiting

professor first at the EPFL then at ETH Zurich. The research of her new chair that is part of the Institute for Landscape and Urban Studies (LUS) at the Department of Architecture at ETHZ focusses on how to adapt the Swiss cultural landscape to the challenges of the climate change.

#### **Frédéric Bonnet**

Frédéric Bonnet, architect, co-founder of Obras architect, teacher in Clermont-Ferrand, in charge with a master degree project course Entre Ville Architecture Nature about interwoven scales in architecture. Winner (3rd) of European Implemented Project: urban park in Alicante (2003). Member of European Competition Jurys. Wrote several articles about architecture and territory or nature. Winner Young urban planners 2005.

#### **João Gomes da Silva**

João Gomes da Silva, graduated in Landscape Architecture from the Universidade de Évora in 1987, and lectured there as an assistant professor from 1987 till 1994. Since 2001 he is an invited Associate Professor at the Architecture Department of the Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa. He has also been invited to lecture in several other universities, and has participated in conferences and workshops, within the scope of theory and practice in Landscape Architecture. In 2015 he was invited as a visiting professor in Landscape Architecture at Harvard Graduate School of Design, and Cornell University, among others. Since 2012 he teaches at Accademia di Architettura di Mendrisio, holding an atelier Nunes Gomes (with João Nunes), theory courses, as invited Professor and Lecturer. In 2022 he was nominated as Adjunct Professor at Accademia. He belongs to the Scientific Council of École Nationale Supérieure du Paysage, Versailles, as an external member by nomination. He is a member of the Institute for Urban and Landscape Studies ISUP/IULS (AAM/USI). Since 1985, he has dedicated his professional life, individually or in collaboration, to the critical production of Landscape Architecture. He is co-founder with Inês Norton, of Global Arquitectura Paisagista, since 1997.

#### **João Nunes**

João Nunes, graduate Degree in Landscape Architecture at the Agronomics Institute from the Technical University of Lisbon and Master degree from the ETSAB, Barcelona. Lecturer at the Institute where he graduated and Visiting Professor at ETSAB UPC Barcelona, FA Alghero USS. Attended seminars at several schools: Harvard, UPenn, ETSAB, Università IUAV, Politecnico di Milano, École National Supérieure du Paysage de Versailles. At PROAP Landscape Architecture, as a founder and CEO, he is the author and main responsible of some internationally recognized and awarded projects: Tejo and Trancão Park, Cava Viriato, Mondego Green Park, and Antwerp Waterfront.

#### **Sascha Roesler**

Sascha Roesler, architect and architectural theorist, working at the intersection of architecture, ethnography, and science and technology studies. He is Associate Professor at the Mendrisio Academy of Architecture-USI. Between 2013 and 2015, he was a senior researcher at the Future Cities Laboratory (Singapore-ETH Centre for Global Environmental Sustainability), and between 2015 and 2021 had the position of Swiss National Science Foundation Professor for Architecture and Theory (at the Mendrisio Academy of Architecture and at ETH Zurich), leading a research project on Architecture and Urban Climates.

#### **Jonathan Sergison**

Jonathan Sergison is graduated from the Architectural Association School of Architecture in 1989 and gained professional experience working for David Chipperfield and Tony Fretton Jonathan Sergison and Stephen Bates founded Sergison Bates architects in London in 1996, and in 2010 a second studio was opened in Zurich Switzerland. Sergison Bates architects have built numerous projects worldwide and the practice has received many prizes and

awards. The work of Sergison Bates architects has been extensively published. Jonathan Sergison has taught at a number of schools of architecture, including the University of North London, the Architectural Association in London, was Visiting Professor at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale in Lausanne (EPFL), the Oslo School of Architecture and Design and the Harvard University Graduate School of Design. Since 2008 he has been Professor of Design and Construction at the Accademia di Mendrisio, Switzerland. He is particularly interested in urban questions and the conditions of the contemporary European city. More specifically he has addressed through writing, teaching and practice the role housing might play in this changing context. He regularly writes and lectures, attends reviews in schools of architecture and is actively involved in commissions and competition juries.

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**Landscape as  
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**Mendrisio  
13–15 November  
2024**

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Migliarina, photo by João Nunes

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Lago di Garda, photo by João Nunes

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Brussels, photo by Frank Zollo

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