

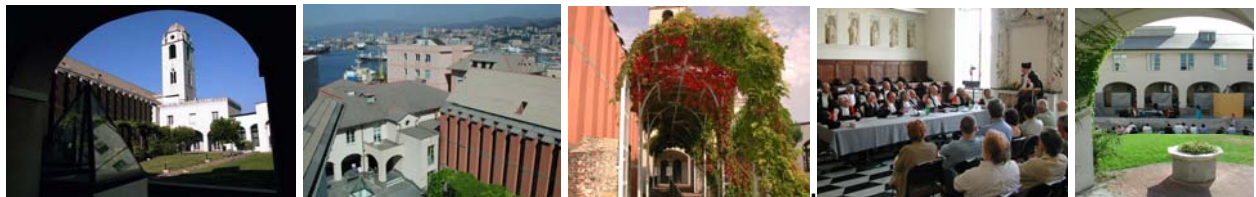
FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ECLAS CONFERENCE 2009



Corsi di studio in
Architettura del paesaggio



Università di Genova
Facoltà di Architettura



The Course in Landscape architecture of the University of Genova invites to

ECLAS CONFERENCE 2009

Landscape & Ruins - Planning and design for the regeneration of derelict places

23 - 27 September 2009

Faculty of Architecture, Stradone Sant'Agostino 37, Genova

CONFERENCE THEME



LANDSCAPES & RUINS - Planning and design for the regeneration of derelict places

Ruins have special meaning in relation to the landscape and the garden: the sense of loss, of harmony broken, and, at the same time, the hope of the future rebirth.

Landscape in ruin should be not only archaeological sites or traces of old gardens and sites, but places destroyed by catastrophic events – earthquakes, hurricanes, floods – or by the war, ordinary landscapes like post-industrial areas, abandoned railways areas, contaminated periurban and agricultural landscape, with problems of rejection and disorder.

The abandoned places in their several meanings - from the classical ruins of Villa Adriana to faux-ruin gardens created in the English parks, to the ruins of the World War and to more recent ruins of European areas involved in post-conflict reconstruction process - (C. Woodward, *In ruins*, 2002), and the non-places - the ambivalent spaces that do not hold enough significance to be regarded as "places" - (M. Augé *Non-Lieux, Introduction à une anthropologie de la surmodernité*, 1992) are a peculiar aspect of contemporary landscape.

The landscape in ruin can have very fast degradation or very slow transformation. In the processes of evolution/devolution landscapes can have various potentialities from the ecological, social and cultural point of view.

They are the 'Third landscape', and they will become the landscapes of the future.

The architecture planning, design and management has the social responsibility to recapture landscapes which are in ruin for different reasons.

CONFERENCE SUBJECTS



Regeneration of rejected landscapes

One of the most significant fields of application of the European Landscape Convention objectives concerns the rehabilitation of altered and degraded parts of the landscape through innovative design proposals, able to involve people, in relationships to local contexts with different problems of fringe, degradation, social rejection.

Catastrophic events and landscape change

Landscape planning and design have the opportunity to dedicate their competencies to public health, safety, and welfare. In the processes of reconstruction after natural disasters, catastrophic events conflicts, post-fire recovery, they cooperate with the communities to re-create the identity of the landscapes.

Plants in ruined landscapes

The plants are dynamic; they adapt themselves to the places, they fill the spaces with a great variety of native and exotic species. They are at different stages of natural succession and evolve in continuous search for stability.

Ruined landscapes are places for innovating, experimenting and regenerating the botanical potentials and the biodiversities.

Archaeological landscapes

The landscape design working with inheritor communities of archaeological landscapes concerns with the cultural heritage and the strategies for protecting the cultural resources.

Landscape archaeology provides valuable tools - uses of satellite and aerial photos, ground surface surveys, topographic modeling, stratigraphic excavations, geomorphology assessments, paleoethnobotany analysis, macrofloral and microfloral studies - to understand the ways that in the past communities shaped their landscapes, and the ways they were influenced, motivated, or constrained by their natural surroundings.

ABOUT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE COURSE



Corsi di studio in
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The Post-graduated school in Landscape architecture founded in 1980, was the first Italian educational institution which developed studies in landscape ecology, landscape planning, cultural landscapes analysis and guidelines for landscape policies, historic parks and gardens conservation.

The study program of the School was a model for the Landscape architecture courses of the Universities of Torino, Firenze and Roma.

It developed a national and international reputation for the participation to international competitions (International Federation of Landscape architects - IFLA students competitions, Festival international des Jardins - Chaumont-sur-Loire, etc.).

The school has always affirmed the autonomy of landscape architecture discipline in respect to the architecture.

In 1999 according to the Bologna process the educational system was changed in (3 +2) Bachelor Course in Landscape Architecture Techniques and Master Course in Landscape architecture.

Further information on <http://www.english.arch.unige.it/facw1.htm>

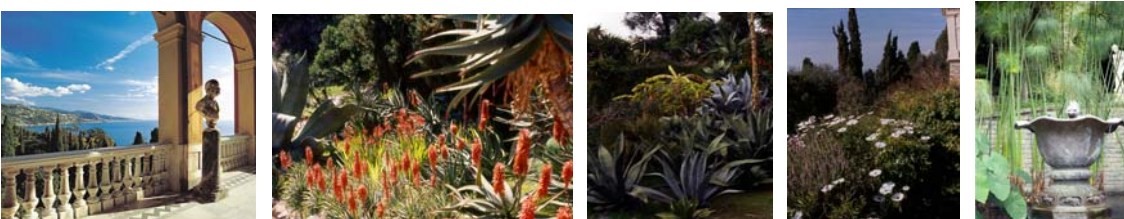
EXCURSIONS



Excursion 1 National Park of Cinque Terre



Excursion 2 Regional Park of Portofino and Santa Margherita Ligure



Excursion 3 Hanbury Botanic Gardens La Mortola - Ventimiglia

ABOUT GENOVA



Genoa, with a present day population of about 650,000, is located at the foot of mountains in the Gulf of Genoa at the most northerly part of the Tyrrhenian Sea; it reached its zenith in the late 13th century, and today is the most important Italian port.

In the past the role of Genoa in the Mediterranean Sea was relevant and its beautiful landscape was already described by writers, like the famous Francesco Petrarca, travellers and geographers as one continuous garden.

In the 12th century the feudal society began to change very fast as the power of merchants increased, thanks to their frequent achievement overseas. The city's population and economy began rapidly growing, calling for a revision of the urban organisation.

In 1133 the Ripa, a maritime commercial infrastructure, was built in the centre of the Gulf of Genoa.

During the 14th and 15th centuries along the valleys of the two main rivers the merchants were used to have holiday houses.

The lack of space favoured a clever use of the terraces in which there was a very high production of vegetables, flowers under the fruits trees, lemon hedges planted along the walls, aromatic plants on the edges of the terraces.

In comparison with the gardens of other regions of Northern Italy the biodiversity was very high.

The steep nature of the landscape influenced the evolution of various types of gardens connected to the landscape through loggias and pergolas over the sea and toward the hills and the city.

The 16th century is known as "the century of the Genoese" because of the economic and the financial power of bankers and ship owners.

The Republic refunded from the admiral Andrea Doria between late 16th and early 17th centuries was a European centre of commercial traffics and embassies. In order to host state visits the owners of the buildings - "palazzi dei rolli" - subdivided in categories of quality, were obliged to give hospitality; 42 of them had been included in UNESCO World Heritage List (2006).

Via Garibaldi, also known as the *Strada Nuova*, is one of the best examples of the Italian Renaissance street, with atriums, courtyards, hanging gardens, and the museums of Palazzo Bianco and Palazzo Rosso with paintings by Rubens, Memling, Van Dyck and others.

The original waterfront of *Porto Antico* was connected to the town since Genoa was born; it was restored by the architect Renzo Piano for the World Exposition 1992.

In 2004 Renzo Piano presented "the fresco" - his personal "gift" to Genova city - in which are set out urban development guidelines to offer to its inhabitants better working and living conditions.

The Liguria Regional Authority asked to Renzo Piano an innovative vision for the Genova future through the redesign of the port and the waterfront and to resolve current inconsistencies in the growth of the port and of the urban development.

TRAVEL TO GENOA



By Air:

Direct flights to Genoa:

Genova International Airport Cristoforo Colombo (GOA)

<http://www.airport.genova.it/eng/index.php>

Flights Roma/Genoa:

ADR Roma Fiumicino Airport

<http://www.adr.it/default.asp?L=3>

Flights to Nice:

Aréoport Nice Côte d'Azur

<http://www.nice.aeroport.fr/include/default.asp?l=2>

Flight to Milano:

SEA Milan Airports Linate - Malpensa

<http://www.sea-aeroportimilano.it/en/>

By train:

Genoa has two major train stations: Principe and Brignole, as well as many smaller neighborhood stations. Principe is W of the center, about 1 km from the cruise and ferry terminal, and walking distance from the historic section of the city and the Aquarium. Brignole is E of the center, near the bus terminal, the fairgrounds, and not far from the soccer stadium and the seaside promenade (Corso Italia).

Trains from Milano Centrale to Genoa

<http://www.ferroviedellostato.it/ferrovie/util/inglese.jsp>

Trains from Nice/Ventimiglia to Ventimiglia/ Genoa

<http://www.ferroviedellostato.it/ferrovie/util/inglese.jsp>

By bus:

From Milano Malpensa Airport to Genoa

http://www.sea-aeroportimilano.it/en/malpensa/index.phtml?mod=per_mi_scroll&to=come_arrivare

<http://www.volpibus.com/>

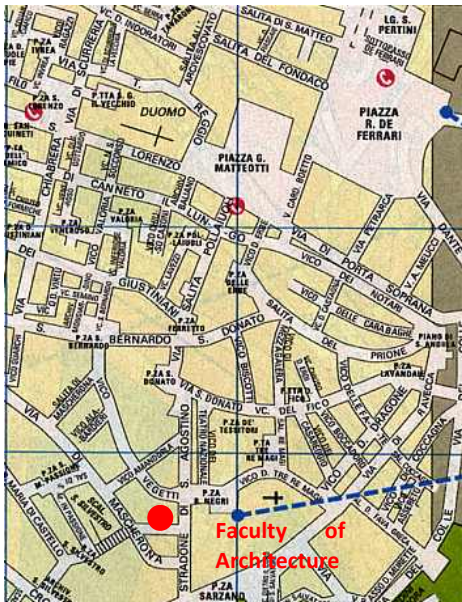
From Aréoport Nice Côte d'Azur to Genova

<http://www.dianasad.it/Autolinea.htm>

LOCATION OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

The Faculty of Architecture is located in the old town, near Piazza Sarzano, walking distance 10 min. from to the central square 'Piazza De Ferrari'

<http://maps.google.it/maps?hl=it&tab=wl>



From the Genoa International Airport Cristoforo Colombo to the city centre:

by bus

“Volabus” – arrival/departure from Stazione Principe FS (railway station)
€4 and lasts 24 hours. There’s a bus every hour, from the morning until the night.

<http://www.amt.genova.it/pdf/pieghevo...>

by taxi

to Stazione Principe FS (railway station) 7€

Radio Taxitel 010 5966

www.solotaxi.it

by metro

direction to “De Ferrari” and get off at SARZANO/SANT’AGOSTINO.

If you have “Volabus” ticket, you don’t have to pay anything else! Please keep your ticket for 24 hour, it’s valid also for metro and buses in Genoa.