

Please provide a 250-word text explaining the selection criteria used to choose the five projects representing the school in the Ribas Piera Prize. Detail the aspects evaluated, such as conceptual quality, innovation, thematic relevance, technical resolution, or any other criteria considered in the selection process with a single image, characteristic of the academic process, to accompany the text.

Now in its third edition, the Second-Level International Master's Degree in Landscape Architecture is promoted by the University of Cagliari and funded by the Municipality of Carbonia—winner of the 2011 Council of Europe Landscape Award.

The programme fosters advanced technical, cultural, and design skills in the field of landscape architecture, with a strong focus on sustainability and territorial regeneration. The Master is aimed at Italian and international candidates holding a second-cycle degree (Master's or equivalent) in architecture, planning, engineering, archaeology, agricultural sciences, or related disciplines. The twelve-month programme combines lectures, seminars, design studios, and internships with public or private institutions, companies, and design firms. Teaching is structured around real-world challenges, with field-based workshops developed in collaboration with local stakeholders, technical experts, and communities. Students work directly on complex and fragile territories, producing experimental design strategies aligned with the Paris 2030 Agenda and the European Landscape Convention. The Master's Degree is officially recognised as a Second-Level European qualification. It prepares participants for professional roles in landscape architecture, urban and territorial planning, and environmental design, equipping them to operate in interdisciplinary and international contexts.





taly / Cagliari

University / School School of Architecture and Department of Civil, Environmental Engineering and Architecture (DICAAR) of the University of Caglia

2020 - 2021

THE OPEN-AIR THEATRE

Carla Bangoni, Alice Becciu, Anna Corda, Roberta D'angelo

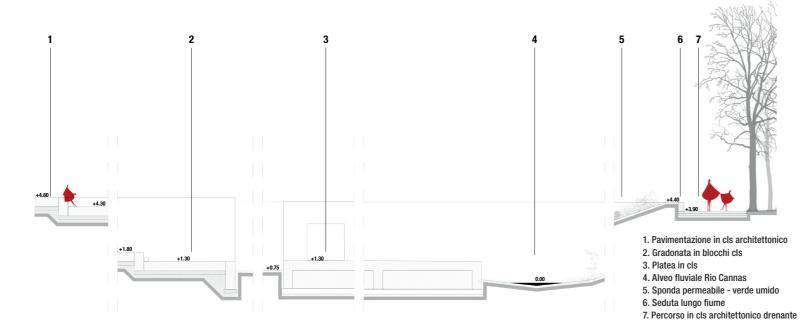


Title of the project
Authors
Carla Bangoni, Alice Becciu, Anna Corda, Roberta D'angelo

Title of the course
Academic year
Teaching Staff
CZ STUDIO: Paolo Ceccon & Laura Zampieri

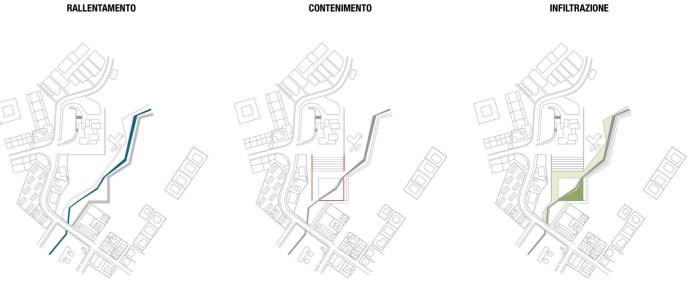
Department / Section / Program of belonging
Il Level Master's Programme in Landscape Architecture

University / School of Architecture / University of Cagliari





verde umido I scena



vasca di laminazione I teatro

rimodellazione argini I percorso lungo il fiume

### Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

The design process can be interpreted as a strategic sequence articulated through three distinct actions over time.

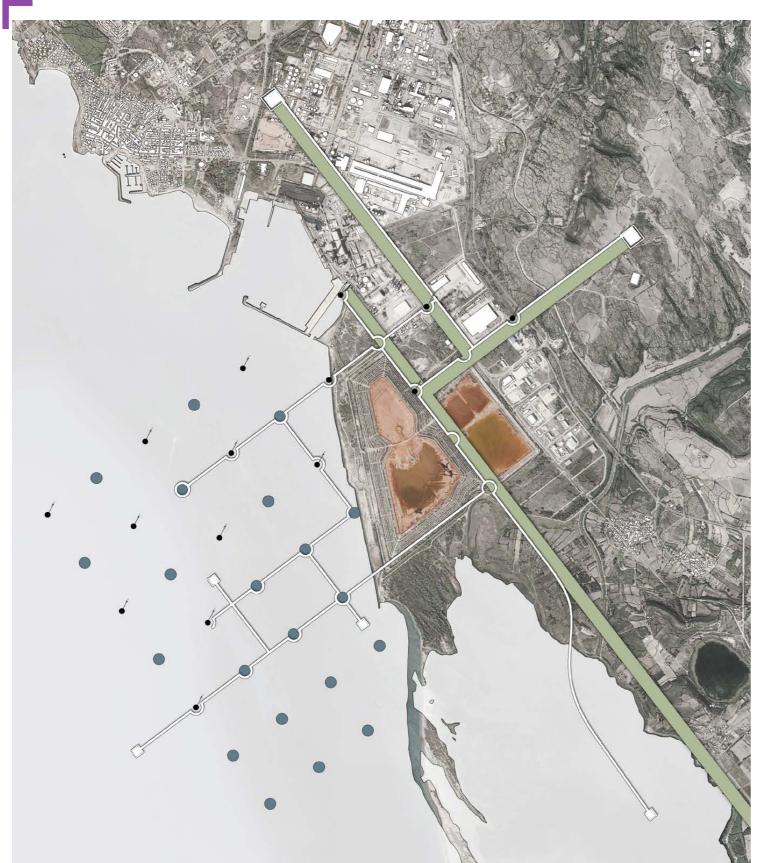
The first action, a 'slowing down' of the river's flow, involves the reshaping of the riverbanks. By redesigning the edges using a sequence of frequent angular segments, the flow of water is decelerated. This newly articulated edge also defines elevated paths along the riverbanks and provides the initial framework for the future park. The second action addresses the 'containment' of water during periods of high flow or flooding. It introduces a flood retention basin along the riverbed which, for most of the year, can be used as an open-air theatre — the central feature of the new park. This theatre, directly connected to the public space in front of the municipal building, is composed of a large stepped seating area oriented toward a stage. The stage sits on a platform accessible via a ramp that gently descends along the constructed edge of the opposite riverbank. The third and final action, described as 'infiltration', focuses on the complete permeability of the new park surfaces. Through the careful introduction of selected plant species, especially along the banks, the design promotes ecological absorption and filtering. These vegetated embankments, situated at the base of the square platform, become the backdrop for the open-air performances, merging land-scape infrastructure and cultural programming into a unified spatial gesture.

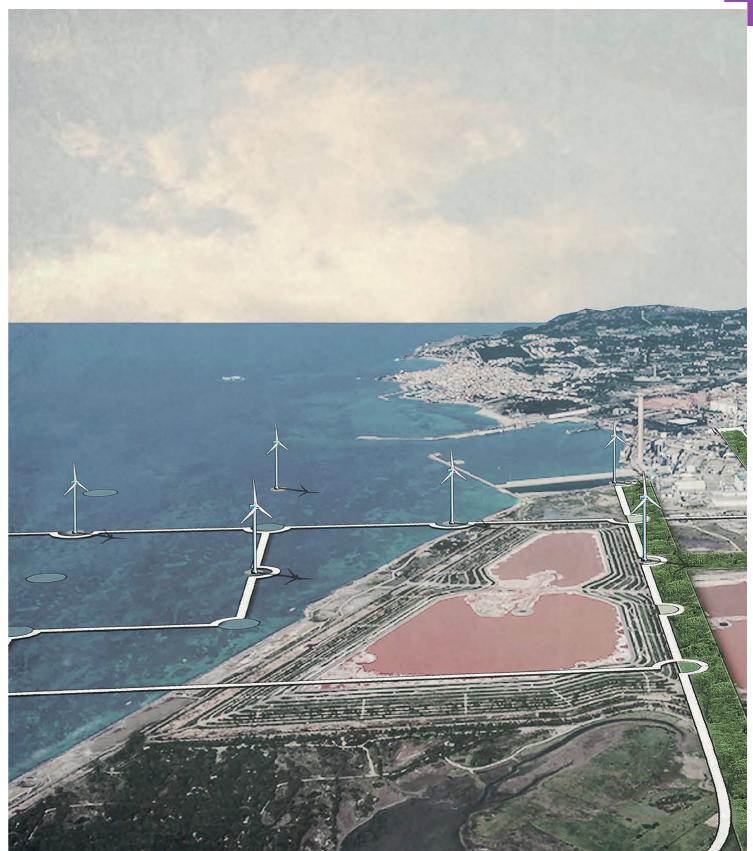
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Italy / Cagliari

School of Architecture and Department of Civil, Environmental Engineering and Architecture (DICAAR) of the University of Cagliari

2020 - 2021

WIND, INDUSTRY, ENERGY. Reactivating the industrial zone of Portovesm

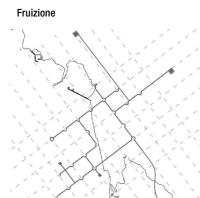
Gianni Ballone, Giovanni Andrea Enna, Mauro Tatti

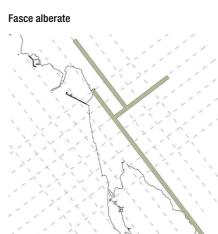


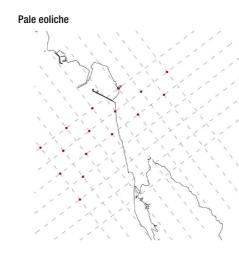
Title of the project	WIND, INDUSTRY, ENERGY. Reactivating the industrial zone of Portovesme		
Authors	Gianni Ballone, Giovanni Andrea Enna, Mauro Tatti		
Title of the course	Energy Landscapes		
Academic year	2020 - 2021		
Teaching Staff	Antonio Angelillo, Giorgio Peghin		
Department / Section	on / Program of belonging Department of Civil, Environmental Engineering and Architecture (DICAAR)  II Level Master's Programme in Landscape Architecture		
University / School	School of Architecture / University of Cagliari		

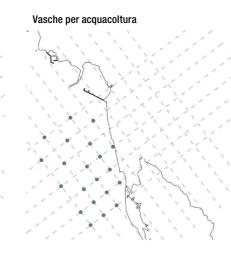


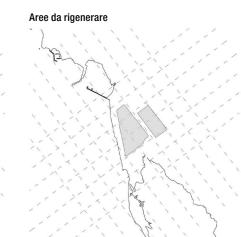












#### Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

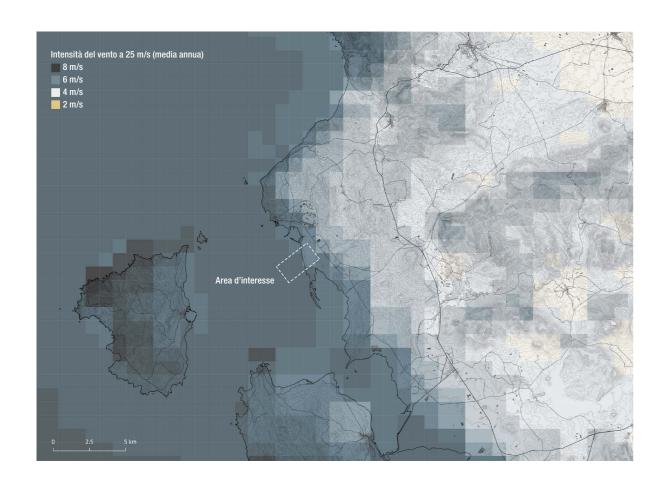
This project proposes the partial conversion of the Portovesme industrial site, in the municipality of Portoscuso, through the integration of re-

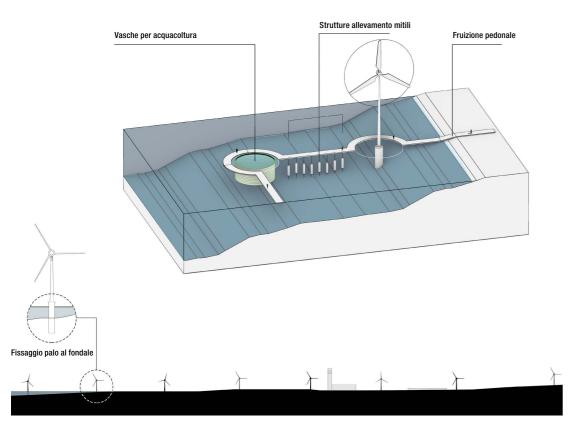
newable energy infrastructure aimed at revitalising a territory long marked by heavy industry.

An initial territorial analysis identified the south-western sector of the site as particularly exposed to the dominant mistral winds, with average speeds of 6–8 knots. This makes the area ideal for wind energy production. New turbines have been positioned following the layout of existing towers to preserve optimal spacing—at least five times the rotor diameter between units—to ensure maximum efficiency. In order to reduce costs and visual impact, only the nacelles (the moving components of the turbines) will be replaced, while the current towers and foundations will be reused. The wind park is structured along an orthogonal grid that extends from the site's main circulation routes and aligns with the prevailing wind direction. At key intersections of the grid, wind turbines are positioned, while off-shore turbine bases are repurposed to host aquaculture platforms—specifically bivalve farming, which can contribute to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in marine waters. Within the grid, tree-lined pedestrian and cycling paths weave through the park, connecting to the nearby protected area of Punta S'Aliga (SIC zone). A photovoltaic installation is also planned within the so-called "red mud" area, repurposing contaminated land for renewable energy production. Together, these interventions outline a new model for the coexistence of energy, ecology, and industry in a fragile coastal landscape.

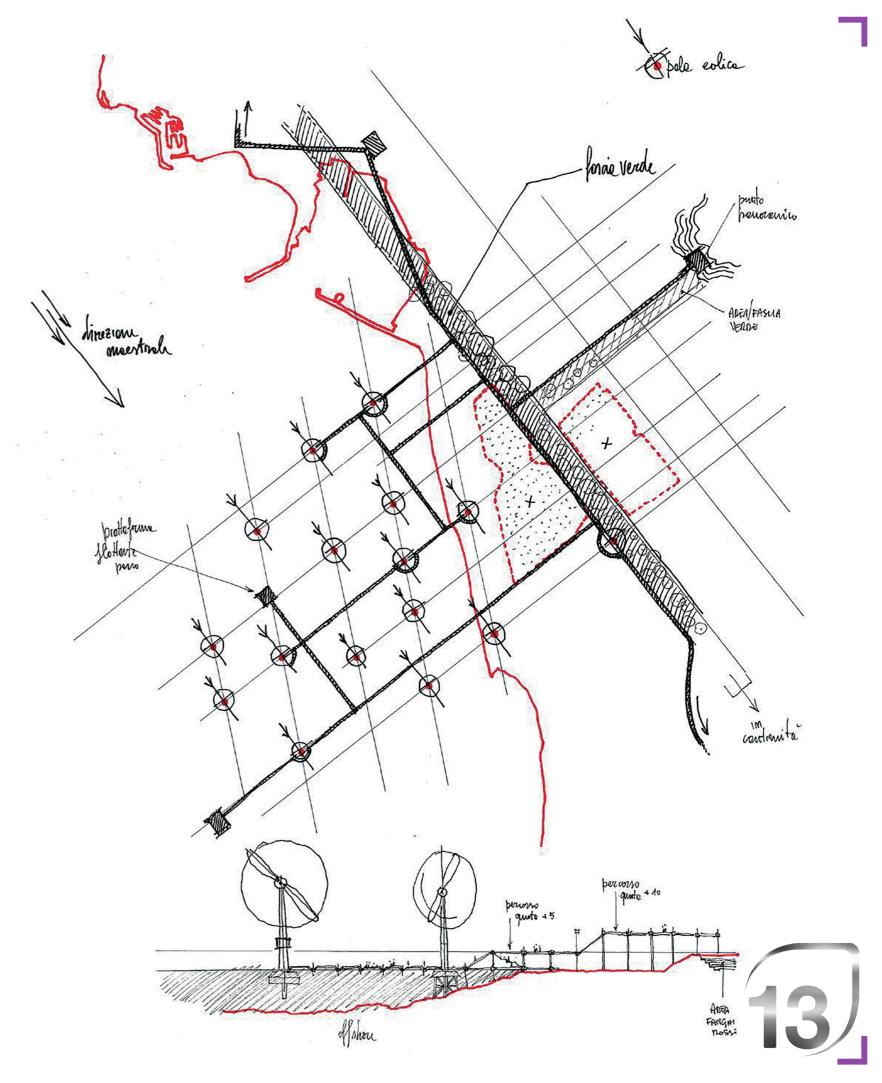
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Sezione tipo che indica le diverse funzioni della struttura progettata





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2022-2023

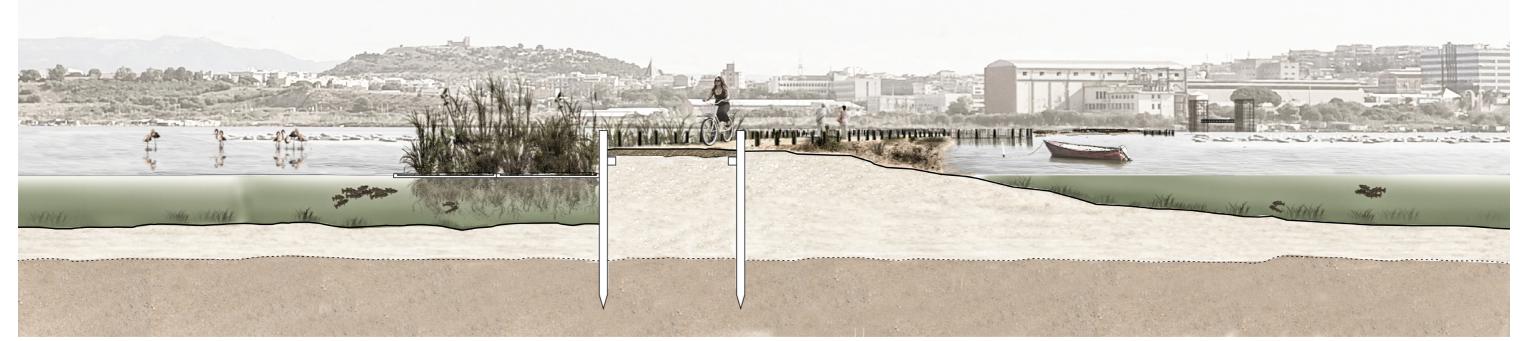
FLOATING PLATFORMS. New productive archaeologies for the Santa Gilla Lagoor

Luca Floris, Gabriele Sanna, Roberto Sanna



Title of the project	FLOATING PLATFORMS. New productive archaeologies for the Santa Gilla Lagoon		
Authors	Luca Floris, Gabriele Sanna, Roberto Sanna		
Title of the course	Constructed Nature 2022-2023		
Academic year			
Teaching Staff	João Nunes		
Department / Section	on / Program of belonging	Department of Civil, Environmental Engineering and Architecture (DICAAR)  II Level Master's Programme in Landscape Architecture	
University / School	School of Architecture / University of Cagliari		





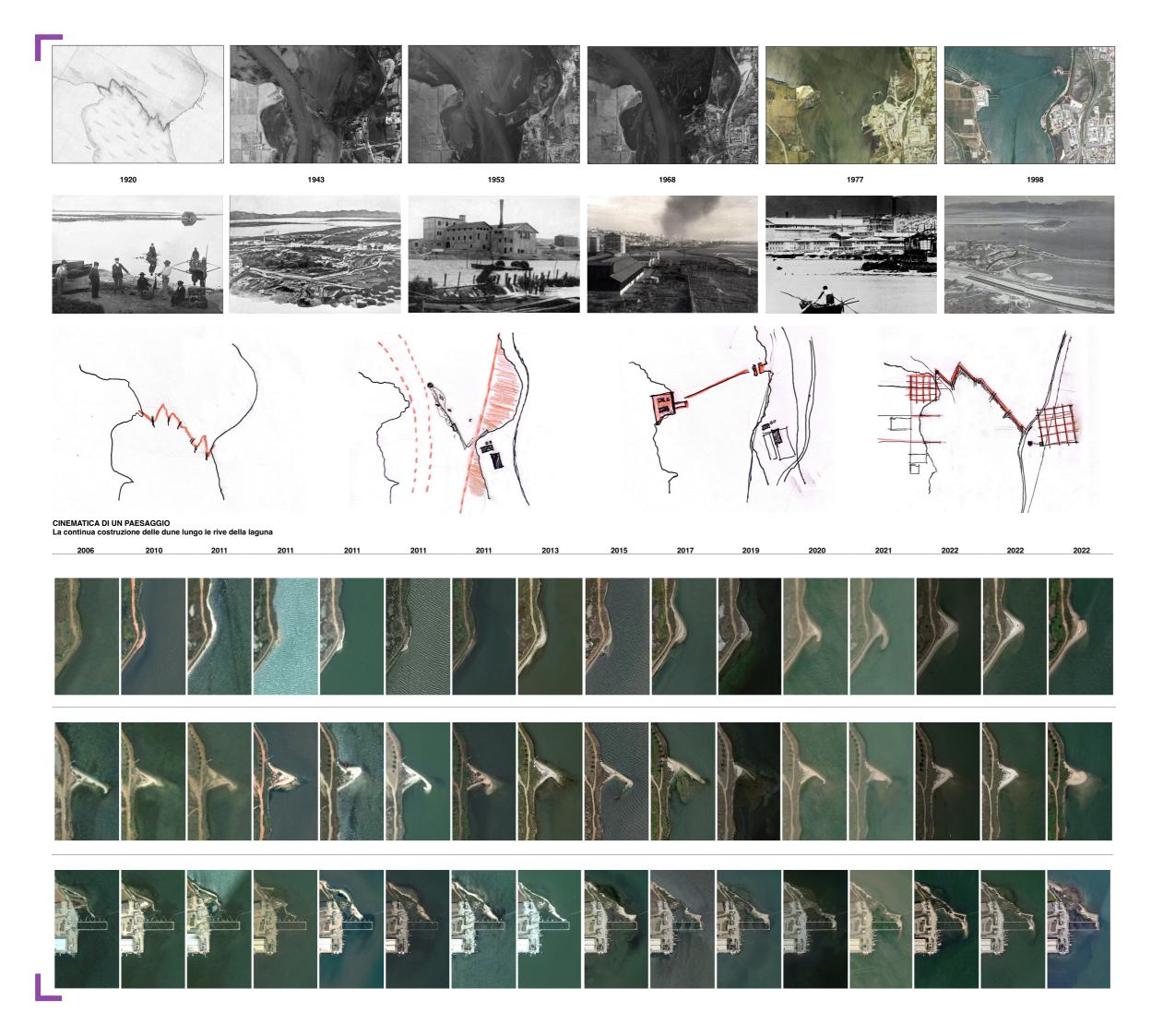
#### Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

In the Santa Gilla Lagoon, a unique and historically stratified landscape located near Cagliari, the project investigates the processes of soil formation and ecological succession within lagoon environments. By reinstating the path of a long-lost fish farm along the arc of the palaeodune, the intervention explores the dynamic relationship between land and water and the natural capacity of pioneer species to colonise marginal environments. The new infrastructural system is conceived as a strategic and resilient device that re-establishes a physical and ecological link between the two currently disconnected shores of the lagoon. It lays the groundwork for a hybrid landscape that integrates both productive and recreational functions, operating at the intersection of ecology, archaeology, and contemporary design. The main infrastructure acts as a scaffold for the development of artificial islands intended to be gradually colonised by native pioneer vegetation. These floating or semi-floating platforms become experimental grounds for ecological regeneration, contributing to the diversification of the lagoon's habitat and the restoration of its biological richness. On either side of the central canal, two productive platforms are articulated through a grid of earthen embankments. These allow for the excavation of basins dedicated to aquaculture and experimental agriculture, while also enabling the possible recovery and visibility of submerged or buried archaeological remains dating back to ancient and medieval times. This landscape infrastructure proposes a new model of coexistence between ecological restoration, productive reuse, and cultural heritage in fragile and dynamic coastal territories.

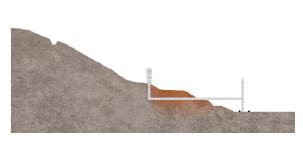
#### **Barcelona International Landscape Biennial**

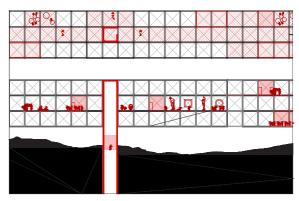
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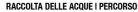
Country/City **University / School** Academic year Title of the project ALINE FOR THE MINE Authors



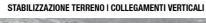
Title of the project
Authors
Carla Bangoni, Alice Becciu, Anna Corda, Roberta D'angelo

Title of the course
Academic year
Teaching Staff
Department / Section / Program of belonging
University / School
School of Architecture / University of Cagliari



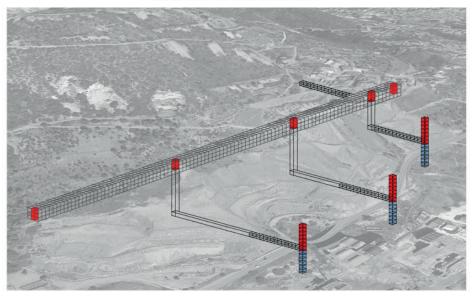








CONTENITORI DELLE ACQUE I PUNTI PANORAMIC



#### Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

The project for the red mud basin seeks to establish a unified system linked to the Monteponi mine, offering a new spatial and narrative reimagining of the mining landscape. The proposal reinterprets historic industrial elements—such as former chimneys and underground tunnels—as spatial devices that enable visitors to move through and uncover the site's layered histories.

A continuous "line", conceived as a lightweight trestle structure, runs alongside the red mud deposit, acting as both pathway and infrastructural support. Vertical elements punctuate this linear gesture, bridging the topographical difference between the basin and the lower areas of the Monteponi mine. These towers become new landmarks in the landscape, visible from afar and accessible from within.

The towers serve multiple roles: as panoramic viewpoints over the transformed terrain, as interpretive stations for mining heritage, and as flexible spaces for educational or cultural uses. Their placement reactivates a series of visual and spatial relationships between the extractive void and the built remnants of industrial activity.

Through this infrastructural line, the site becomes both a memorial and a living system—one that reclaims the residual landscape not by erasing its scars, but by rendering them legible, accessible, and generative of new forms of inhabitation.

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022-2023

HIGH TIDE

Carla Bangoni, Alice Becciu, Massimo Congiu, Davide Scarabottini



**Teaching Staff** 

Title of the project HIGH TIDE

**Authors** Carla Bangoni, Alice Becciu, Massimo Congiu, Davide Scarabottini

Seminário internacional de projeto. Refazer Paisagens de Lisboa Title of the course

Academic year

João Nunes, João Soares, Eduardo Costa Pinto, Gonçalo Byrne, João Luis Carrilho da Graça, João Gomes da Silva, Ricardo Back Gordon

Department / Section / Program of belonging Department of Civil, Environmental Engineering and Architecture (DICAAR)

II Level Master's Programme in Landscape Architecture

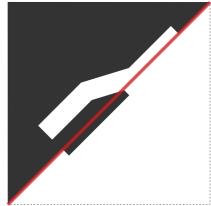
University / School , School of Architecture / University of Cagliari

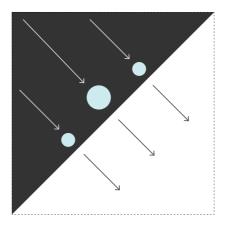


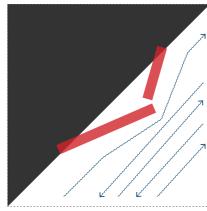


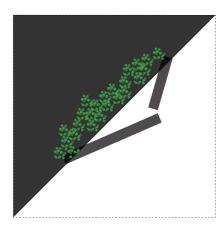












#### Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

The project redefines the commercial port of Lisbon as a continuous and adaptive coastal edge, re-establishing the city's connection with the Tagus River. By reshaping the geometry and materiality of the waterfront, the space between the docks and railway becomes a permeable buffer—able to accommodate tidal surges, support pioneer vegetation, and evolve into part of a broader linear park. Lisbon has long been shaped by its estuarine condition, where land and water were once inseparable. The catastrophic earthquake of 1755 prompted a radical urban reconstruction that positioned the city as a model of Enlightenment planning. Today, rising sea levels and extreme weather demand a new form of spatial resilience. The proposal articulates four strategies:

- Recalibrating the shoreline, forming a unified edge that manages both riverine and pluvial flooding;
  Creating internal retention basins to slow and absorb runoff;

 Creating internal retention basins to slow and absorb runoff;
 Reconfiguring port functions within a layered green infrastructure;
 Rewilding the coast by integrating fragmented buildings into an ecologically continuous system.

Rather than resisting water, the design embraces it—proposing a hybrid landscape where infrastructure, ecology and public space co-exist. It reclaims the waterfront as a shared civic threshold and a living interface between city and rivers.

#### **Barcelona International Landscape Biennial**

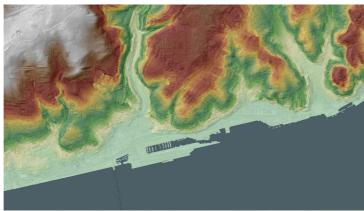
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RISCHIO IDRPGEOLOGICO PAI



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