The course

The Master's Degree in **Landscape Architecture** (LM03) is structured with an italian course and an english course.

PURPOSES

- To train professionals able to deal with the complexity of ecological, climatic and social challenges that affect urban, natural and agricultural landscapes and to understand the human-environment interaction.

WHAT DO YOU LEARN

- Theoretical basis and applied tools of landscape architecture and open space design
- Traditional and advanced tools and techniques of territorial and landscape's cartography and topography
- Functioning of biological systems, soils, water and agro-forestry systems
- Landscape ecology aimed at describing, analysing and managing ecosystems at different scales
- History and theories of garden and landscape
- National and international instruments and regulations on landscape and protected areas planning
- Principles of economics and laws regarding development, management and protection of land, cultural heritage and environmental resources

CARREER OPPORTUNITIES

The Master's Degree graduated in Landscape Architecture will be able to carry out his professional activity as a coordinator or a consultant, within the private practice or in the public sphere, in the following fields:

- Landscape design
- Restoration of historical parks and gardens
- Drafting landscape plans
- Estimation, cadastral, topographical and cartographic activities
- Designing agricultural, forestry and environmental systems
- Environmental assessment and certification of landscape interventions

Study Plan
A.Y. 2025-2026

FIRST YEAR

I SEMESTER

- **Phitogeography and applied Geobotany** (6cfu)
- **Urban Forestry and Landscape** (6cfu)
- **Landscape Representation** (6cfu)
- **Theories of Contemporary Landscape** (9cfu)
  -Landscape Theories of the Twentieth Century (6cfu)
  -Monographic Seminar (3cfu)

II SEMESTER

- **Landscape Design Studio I** (12cfu)
  -Garden and Landscape Design (6cfu)
  -Economic Assessment (3cfu)
  -Landscape and water management (3cfu)
- **Restoration and Landscape Studio** (12cfu)
  -Restoration of parks and gardens (9cfu)
  -Plants defence and protection (3cfu)
- **Landscape Geoscience** (6cfu)
  -Landscape geomorphology (3cfu)
  -Geohazard and Land-use (3cfu)

SECOND YEAR

I SEMESTER

- **Landscape Aesthetics** (6cfu)
- **Planning and Landscape Infrastructures Studio** (12cfu)
  -Landscape Planning (6cfu)
  -Landscape Design (3cfu)
  -Landscape Ecology (3cfu)
- **Landscape Design Studio II** (12cfu)
  -Landscape Design (6cfu)
  -Urban Design (3cfu)
  -Landscape Agronomy (3cfu)

II SEMESTER

- **Internship- Workshop - Computer skills** (3cfu)

To complete the course

- **Elective courses** (18cfu)
- **Final Thesis** (12 cfu)

The five selected projects are representative of Landscape Architecture School at Sapienza-Rome, whose primary objective is to train designers capable of addressing the most pressing environmental, climate, and social challenges through landscape design tools. Students are therefore trained to develop proposals for transforming cities and landscapes, using environmental variables (soil, water, vegetation, fauna, climate) as design materials, leveraging the intelligence of nature and combining scientific knowledge and empathetic, immersive approach to the natural world. In the words of Laura Boella (2023) - invited several times to our courses - the recent awareness of the fragility and interconnectedness of all living things has brought out the need for a new relationship with nature, for an empathy with non-humans extended to everything that was once considered inanimate nature (mountains, seas, atmosphere, deserts)". This way of designing, supported by interdisciplinary teachings and workshops and by constant dialogue with communities and human and non-human stakeholders, is in line with the most recent orientations of international schools and scientific associations (IFLA, ECLAS), which invite landscape designers to take charge of global problems, to proactively explore the complexity of ecological and social interrelationships, "descending from an artificially constructed observatory above nature to immerse oneself in it, placing oneself no longer above or at the centre, but rather inside and with" (G.Clement, 2014). Selected projects address ecological and social fragilities in an integrated and interconnected way, demonstrating the ability to deal with very different contexts, design maturity, and conceptual and graphic communication skills

Country/City	Rome (RM)
University / School	Sapienza, University of Rome
Academic year	2022/2023
Title of the project	The new gardens of Santa Maria della Pietà_biodiversity and care
Authors	Edoardo Nevi

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	The new gardens of Santa Maria della Pietà_biodiversity and care
Authors	Edoardo Nevi
Title of the course	Landscape Design
Academic year	2022\2023
Teaching Staff	Prof. Arch. Lucina Caravaggi
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Landscape Architecture Master's Degree DiAP Department of Architecture and Project
University / School	Sapienza University of Rome

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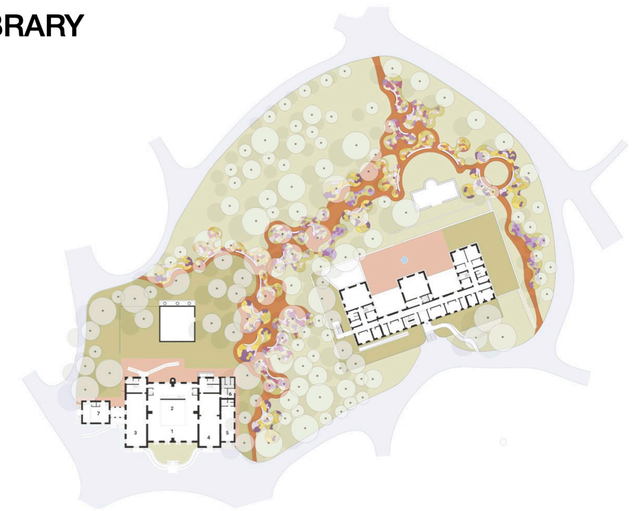
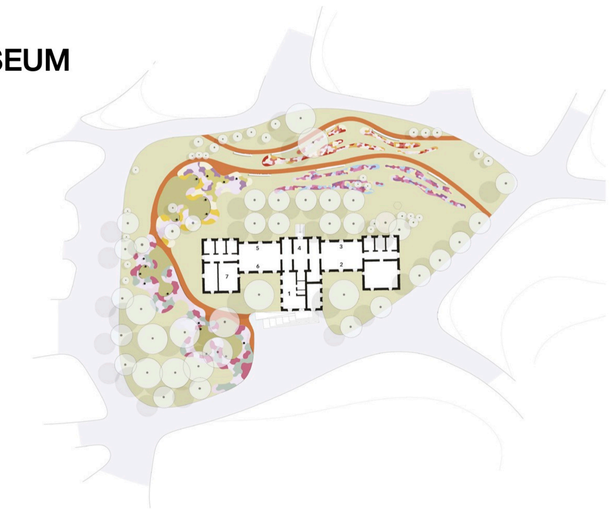
Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

The Project for the Park of the former Santa Maria della Pietà mental asylum in Rome, built in the early 1900s and closed in the 2000s, is consistent with the objectives of the Degree Course, which see landscape architecture as the ideal tool for addressing the interconnection between environmental and social issues. The project to reactivate a place with a painful past, such as a mental asylum, attempts to go beyond the generic assertion that "green" is good for health, exploring specific declinations of themes that are particularly relevant today: the culture of biodiversity as a relationship of empathy, interdependence, familiarity with other species and as a means to overcome forms of isolation, marginalization, and exclusion; the activation of urban spaces as natural gyms for sports and daily movement in a holistic perspective, centered on the relationship between health, quality of life, inclusion, and the environment, as is emerging in the social, environmental, and medical sciences. The Masterplan provides to realize places where all people, sick and not, can meet and benefit from social exchange and relationship with nature, starting from the extraordinary heritage of biodiversity that has increased in the park over time, also intervening for adaptation to climate change. Santa Maria thus becomes a laboratory of "intelligences in dialogue": between the mycorrhizal networks of the soil and the relational networks of people, between the indelible traces of history and the possibilities of a shared future.. landscape is no longer an object to be designed, but, a context of mutual learning between nature, technology and culture.

LIBRARY

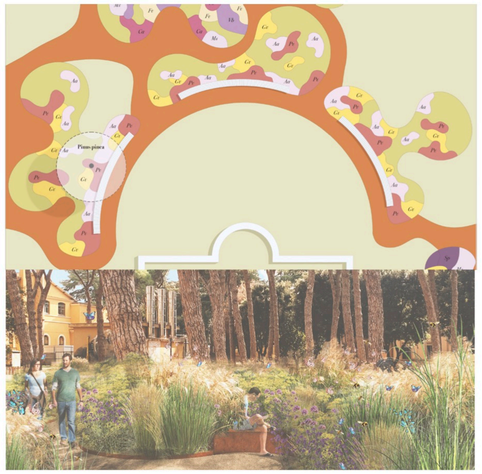


MUSEUM

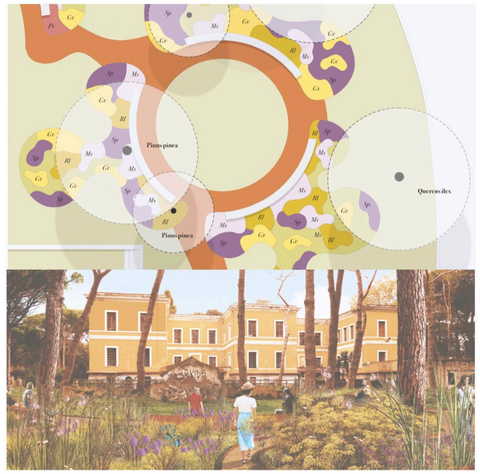


WORKSHOP SCHOOL

Intimate spaces_*reading*



Gathering spaces_*meeting*



Gathering spaces_*events*

Exhibition spaces in the shade_*reflection*

Exhibition spaces in the sun_*reflection*

Walks along the micro terraces

Walk around the pavilion_*discovery*

Labyrinths_*education, meeting, observation*

Reprocessing spaces_*education, play*

Country/City	Italy, Rome
University / School	Sapienza Università di Roma
Academic year	2023/2024
Title of the project	“Restoration of the historical landscape of Villa Doria in Albano Laziale (Rome)”
Authors	Giulia Cordella

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	Restoration of the historical landscape of Villa Doria in Albano Laziale (Rome)
Authors	Giulia Cordella
Title of the course	Restoration and Landscape
Academic year	2023 / 2024
Teaching Staff	Maria Vitiello
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Landscape Architecture Master's Degree DiAP, Department of Architecture and Project
University / School	Sapienza ,University of Rome

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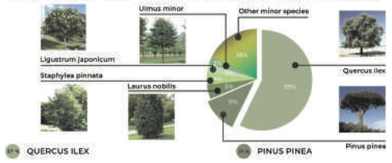
The Villa Doria restoration project in Albano Laziale reflects the Landscape Architecture program's core goals: integrating historical knowledge with ecological and design strategies. Built in the 18th century over a Roman villa linked to Pompey, the landscape balances historical heritage and ecological processes. Through detailed historical research and a survey of existing flora and conservation conditions, the park is viewed as a living, evolving system. The project aims to preserve traces of Andrea Busiri Vici's 19th-century garden design and enhance the park's identity while respecting both historical and ecological layers. Key actions include creating a new visitor path through the archaeological area, improving
accessibility and safety, and reconnecting historic garden elements by replacing a recent, botanically inconsistent addition with a new design aligned with the original vision. Special attention was given to the vegetation, with each plant studied for structural stability, historical importance, and ecological role. This informed a reflection on natural overgrowth and degradation, understood not just as decay but as a natural transformation process to be carefully guided. Conservation here is dynamic, promoting dialogue between human care and ecological resilience to sustain the site's vitality.

CENSUS OF DECEDTED SPECIES



VEGETATION CURRENT STATE

LEGEND

first half of the 19th century AD

Quercus ilex forest and avenue

Villa of Pompey - *engraving by Charles Leconte from 1830*
Belvedere - *engraving by Jean Barbault from 1860*
Avenue of holm oaks *engraving by Gottlob Faber from 1873*
Avenue of holm oaks *photograph from 1938*

late 19th - early 20th century AD

Pinus pinea avenue

Avenue of pines *photograph from 1909*
Avenue of pines *photograph from 1914*
Entrance to the Pine Avenue *photograph from 1932*
Avenue of pines *photograph from 1968*

PHOTO INSPECTION

DIVISION BY HISTORICAL PERIODS

Most of the species date back to the 19th-20th century AD.

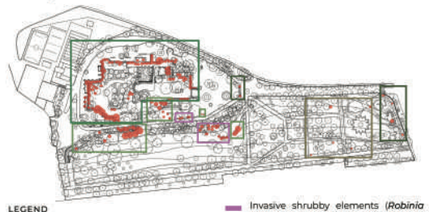
CLASSES OF PROPENSITY TO FAILURE

Class A - negligible species that do not present significant symptoms or defects

LEGEND

Class B - lower **Class C** - moderate **Class D** - extreme

TREE/SHRUB ELEMENTS TO BE REMOVED



LEGEND

Tree/shrub elements on *ruins of Pompey's Villa* - class D propensity to failure

Tree/shrub elements that are *incongruous* with the context in which they are found

Invasive shrubby elements (*Robinia hispida - Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Tree/shrub elements to be removed for *design purposes*

Tree/shrub elements falling into *class D of propensity to failure*

SPECIES LEGEND

NATIVE SPECIES

1. Evergreen tree species

Quercus ilex 30 m · *Pinus pinea* 20 m · *Pinus nigra* 20 m · *Cupressus smpr.* 15 m

2. Deciduous tree species

Tilia cordata 25 m · *Quercus petraea* 40 m · *Quercus pubescens* 25 m · *Acer platanoides* 25 m · *Fagus sylvatica* 40 m · *Acer campestre* 20 m · *Prunus domestica* 10 m

3. Evergreen shrub species

Laurus nobilis 6 m · *Ilex aquifolium* 8 m

4. Deciduous shrub species

Staphylea pinnata 6 m · *Sambucus nigra* 6 m · *Nerium oleander* 10 m

5.Evergreen hedges

Ligustrum ovalifolium 3 m · *Viburnum tinus* 2 m

Ulmus minor 30 m · *Fraxinus ornus* 10 m · *Carpinus betulus* 20 m · *Celtis australis* 25 m · *Fraxinus excelsior* 40 m · *Acer opalus* 25 m · *Acer pseudoplatanus* 40 m

NON- NATIVE SPECIES

1. Evergreen tree species

Abies grandis 70 m · *Magnolia grandiflora* 30 m

2. Deciduous tree species

Cedrus deodara 60 m · *Cedrus libani* 40 m · *Cedrus atlantica* 50 m · *Hesperocyparis lus.* 30 m · *Tilia tomentosa* 30 m

Aesculus Hippocst. 30 m · *Celtis occidentalis* 15 m · *Liquidambar or.* 20 m · *Tilia americana* 30 m

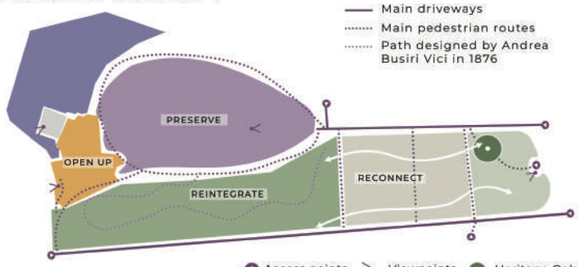
3. Deciduous shrub species

Ligustrum jap. 4 m · *Robinia hispida* 3 m · *Lagerstroemia in.* 11 m · *Robinia psd.* 10 m

4.Evergreen hedges

Thuja orientalis 5 m · *Chamaerops hum.* 4 m · *Pittosporum tobira* 5 m

PROJECT CONCEPT



LEGEND

FUNCTIONS

Archaeological Area Villa of Pompey the Great · Villaggio Doria - Gym, Pool and Restaurant · Belvedere · Panoramic terrace · English-style garden

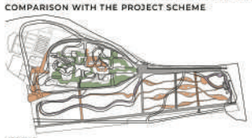
PATHWAY SYSTEM

PATHWAY SYSTEM IN 1876

Reconstruction hypothesis from plan by Andrea Busiri Vici

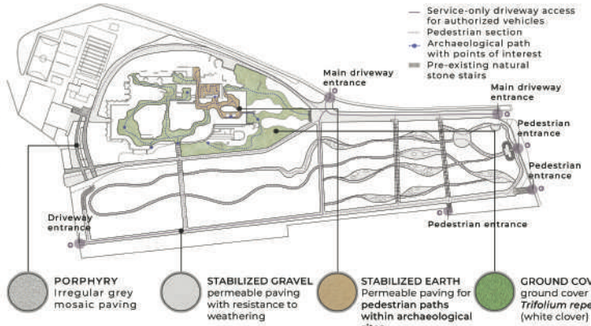
Site plan recovered from the private archives of the Busiri Vici family

COMPARISON WITH THE PROJECT SCHEME



LEGEND

Path segments matching the system designed by Andrea Busiri Vici · Project paths · Pre-existing paths · Green pathway system



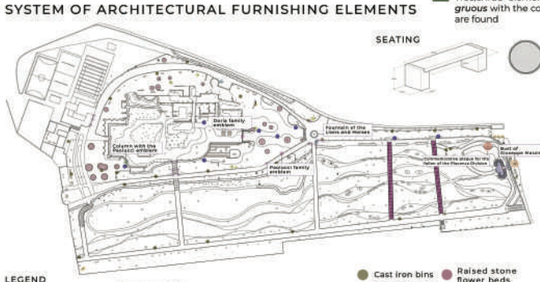
PORPHYRY Irregular grey mosaic paving

STABILIZED GRAVEL permeable paving with resistance to weathering

STABILIZED EARTH Permeable paving for **pedestrian paths within archaeological sites**

GROUND COVER ground cover with *Trifolium repens* (white clover)

SYSTEM OF ARCHITECTURAL FURNISHING ELEMENTS



SEATING

CEMENT AND MARBLE AGGREGATES

WOOD circular wooden seating around existing raised natural stone flower beds within the belvedere area.

WISTERIA PERGOLA pergola with wrought iron structure covered in wisteria.

Wisteria floribunda 'Black dragon'

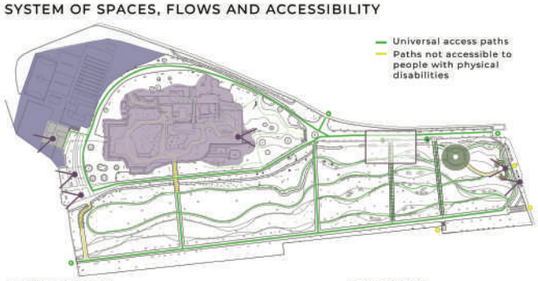
Wisteria floribunda 'Royal purple'

INFORMATION PANELS carbon steel panels in B0 format for detailed content.

LEGEND

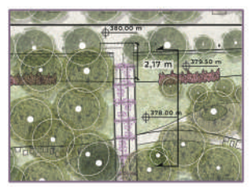
Bust of Giuseppe Mazzini · 17th-century elliptical staircase · Commemorative plaque of Placenza Division · Stone pots · Paolucci Fam. emblem · Columns · Doria Fam. emblem · Fountains · Cast iron bins · Column with the Paolucci emblem · Drinking fountain · Raised stone flower beds · Fountain of the Lions and Horses · Stone blocks

SYSTEM OF SPACES, FLOWS AND ACCESSIBILITY



Universal access paths

Paths not accessible to people with physical disabilities



PROJECT VEGETATION

Introduced tree specimen

Cercis siliq. 8 m

ENGLISH-STYLE GARDEN

Delphinium pacific · *Echinops ritro* · *Echinacea purpurea* · *Achillea millefolium*

GARDEN AMONG THE RUINS

Rudbeckia fulgida · *Veronica spicata* · *Trifolium repens* · *Nepeta x faassenii*

BELVEDERE

Alyssum saxatile · *Cerastium tomentosum* · *Dianthus deltoides*

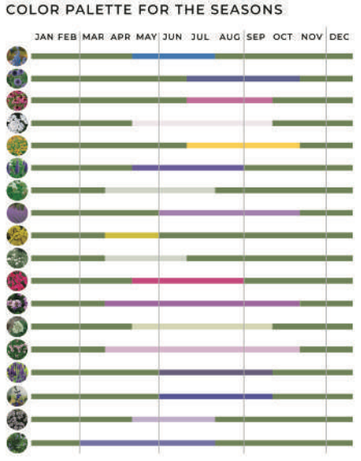
VILLA TERRACES

Verbena x hybrida · *Achillea crithmifolia* · *Lippia nodiflora*

AROMATIC BORDERS

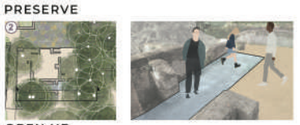
Lavandula angustifolia · *Salvia Cha-maedryoides* · *Thymus vulgaris* · *Rosmarinus officinalis*

COLOR PALETTE FOR THE SEASONS



REINTEGRATE

PRESERVE



RECONNECT

OPEN UP

Country/City	Italy, Rome
University / School	Sapienza University of Rome
Academic year	2023 / 2024
Title of the project	“New life cycles of infrastructures in the Malagrotta area: from landfill to biodiversity hotspot”
Authors	Alice Giuli

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	New life cycles of infrastructures in the Malagrotta area: from landfill to biodiversity hotspot
Authors	Alice Giuli
Title of the course	Landscape Design
Academic year	2023 / 2024
Teaching Staff	Gianni Celestini, Marco Marchetti
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Landscape Architecure Master's Degree DiAP, Department of Architecture and Project
University / School	Sapienza, University of Rome

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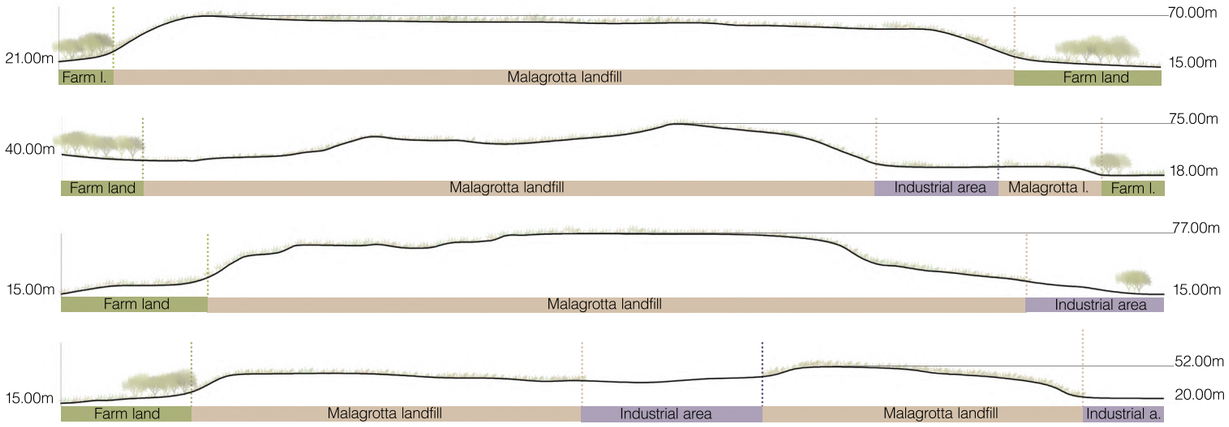
In line with the objectives of the degree course, the project for the former Malagrotta landfill proposes an environmental restoration strategy that focuses on natural intelligence, the capacity for environmental recovery triggered through interventions on the soil and water, but above all through spontaneous vegetation colonization processes, which will develop over different time horizons. In this way, the project combines innovative technological solutions (for pollutant containment and soil remediation) with ecological wisdom, selecting vegetation coenoses consistent with the landscape context and which have proven particularly effective in the ecological regeneration of degraded spaces. This strategy, while maintaining the aesthetic, perceptive, and cultural dimensions, can reconnect local communities with a place once considered dangerous and unhealthy. The ex Malagrotta landfill is located on the western side of Rome, in the Valle Galeria. It is considered the largest landfill in Europe, covering an area of 240ha and reaching a height of 50-60m. From 1987 until October 1st, 2013, the former received 45 mln/t of solid waste. This caused to high levels of air and groundwater pollution, exceeding contamination thresholds. The project for the area is divided into phases, gradually aiming to reverse the role of the landfill, from a harmful site to a biodiversity hotspot. Initially, the area is secured through soil capping interventions. Cycle-pedestrian paths are planned alongside the landfill to connect it with nearby residential areas. At the base of former trees and shrubs species will be planted for phytoremediation, and reforestation will take place on the top.

Barcelona International Landscape Biennial

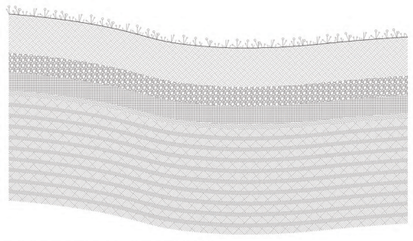
Contact via email:
biennaladm@coac.net

Venue:
COAC - Col·legi Oficial d'Arquitectes de Catalunya
Carrer Arcs 1-3, 08002 Barcelona - Spain

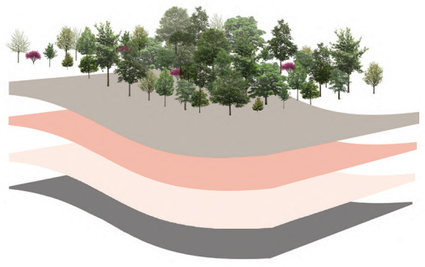
CHARACTERISTICS SECTIONS



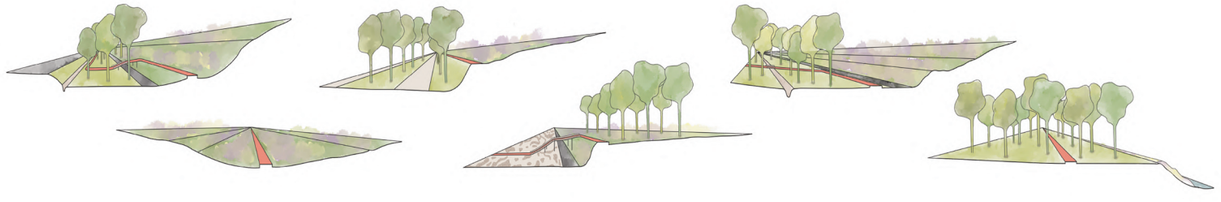
CAPPING STRATIGRAPHIC LEGEND



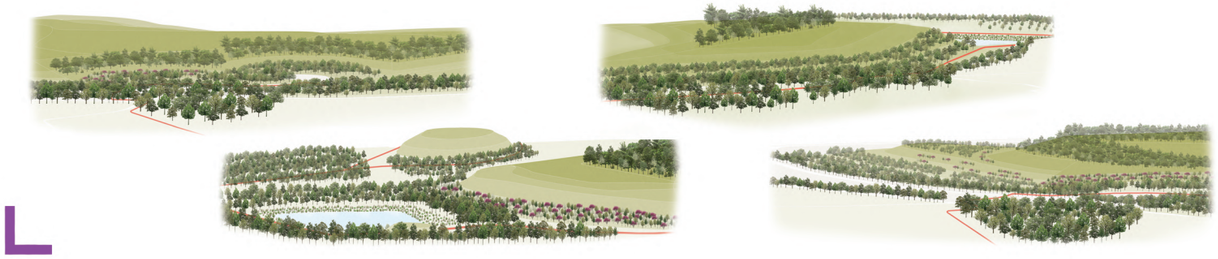
- Soil's layer
- Draining layer
- Mineral layer
- Preparatory layer



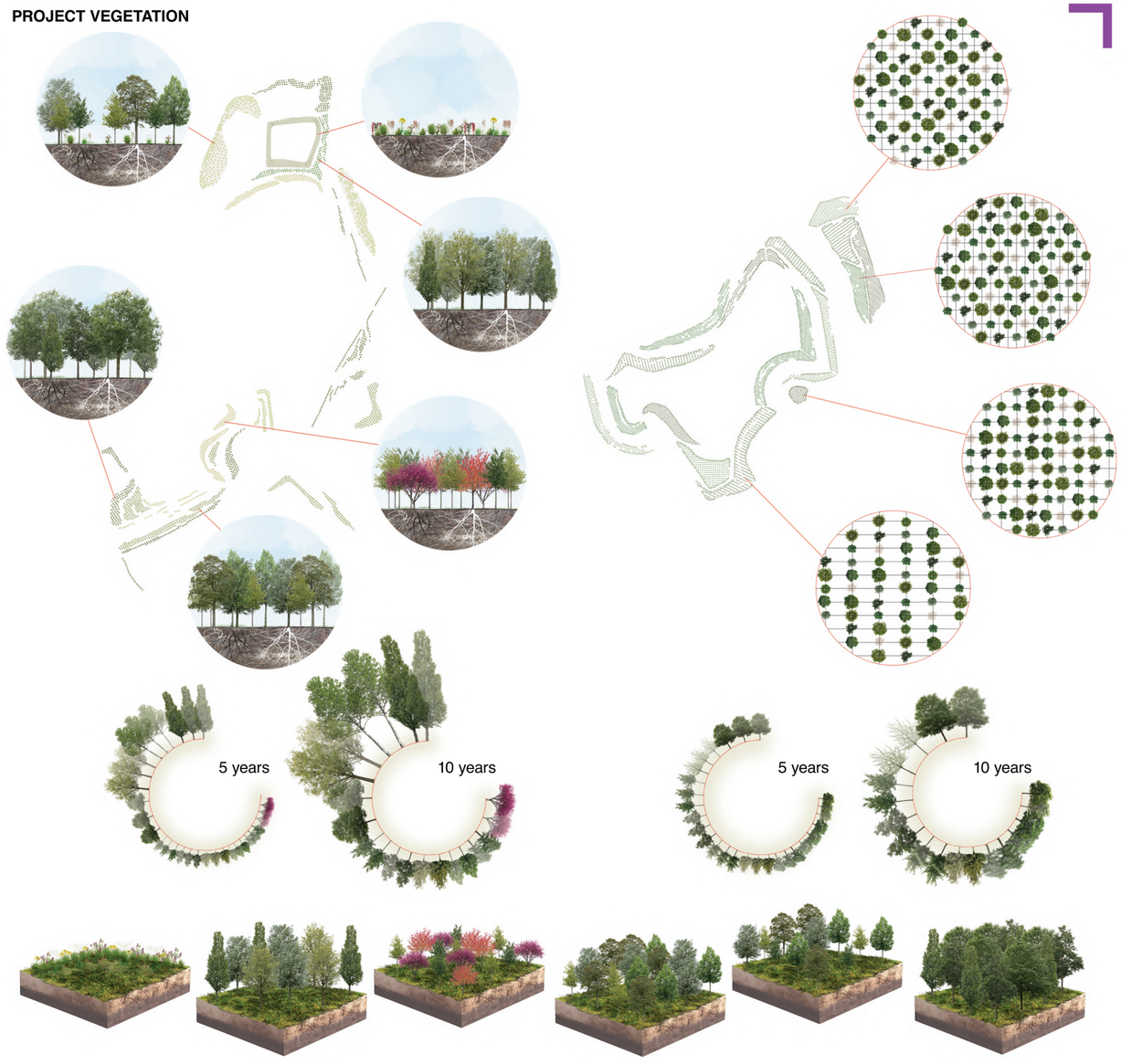
PROSPECTICAL SECTIONS



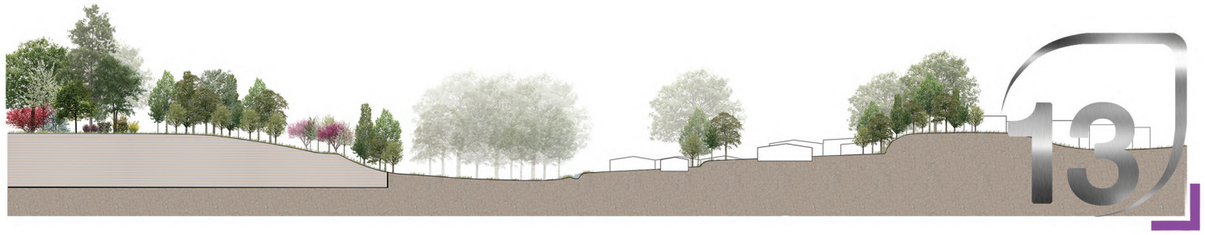
PROJECT VIEWS



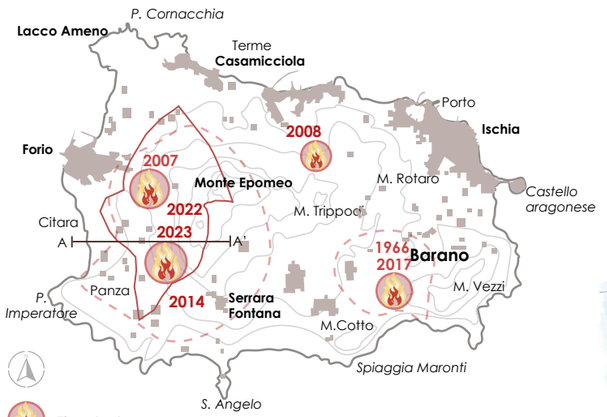
PROJECT VEGETATION



CHARACTERISTICS SECTIONS OF THE PROJECT



Climate change and increased wildfire risk in Ischia

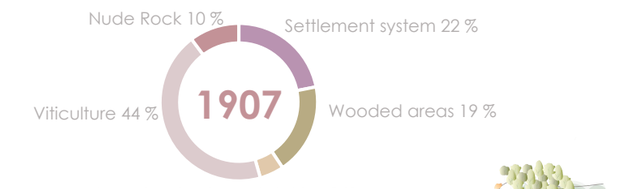


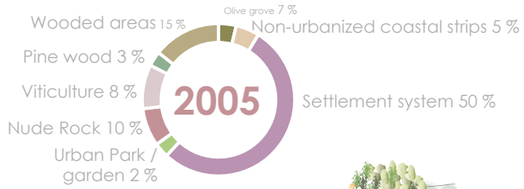
Fire start area

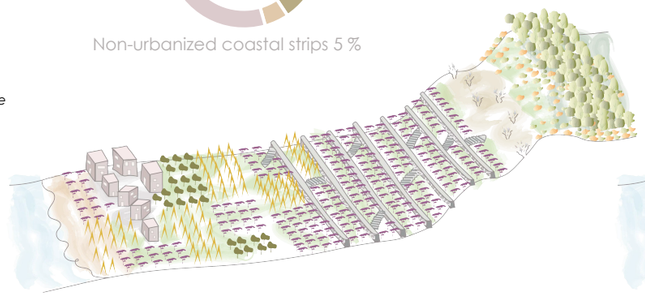
Fire prone area

Interface fire zone identified by the Municipality of Forio

Cultural landscape of the Parracine as a space for wildfire risk mitigation







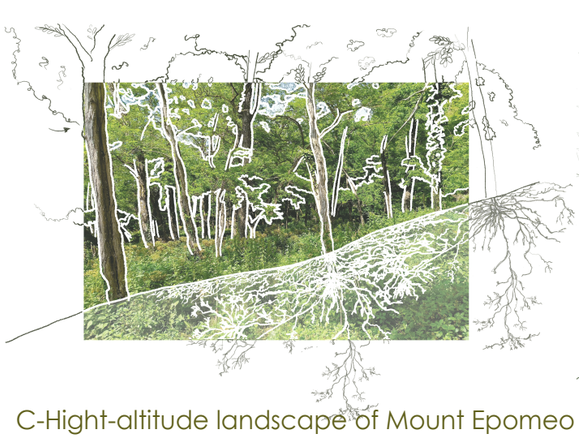
Section AA'

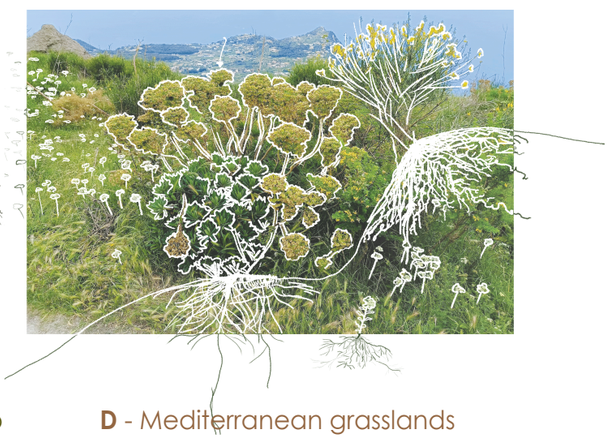
0 500 m

250 m

HOMOGENEOUS FIRE RISK ZONES

Direct surveys of vegetation: dominant species, distribution, and root systems





A -Slope landscape of the Parracine

B -Abandonated stone walls

C-Hight-altitude landscape of Mount Epomeo

D - Mediterranean grasslands

Country/City	Italy, Rome
University / School	“La Sapienza”, University of Rome
Academic year	2023 / 2024
Title of the project	FIRE Project – A Landscape-Based Strategy for Wildfire Risk Mitigation in Ischia
Authors	Federica Salvi

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	FIRE Project – A Landscape-Based Strategy for Wildfire Risk Mitigation in Ischia
Authors	Federica Salvi
Title of the course	Planning and Landscape Infrastructure
Academic year	2023/2024
Teaching Staff	Anna Lei
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Landscape Architecure Master's Degree. DiAP, Department of Architecture and Project
University / School	Sapienza, University of Rome

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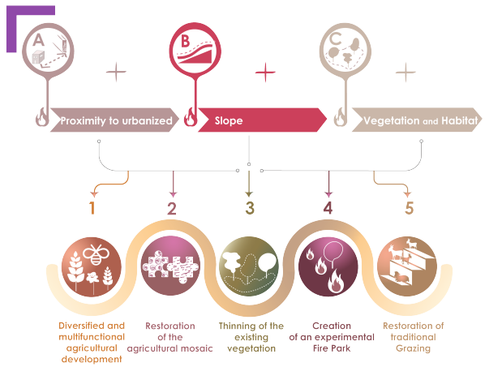
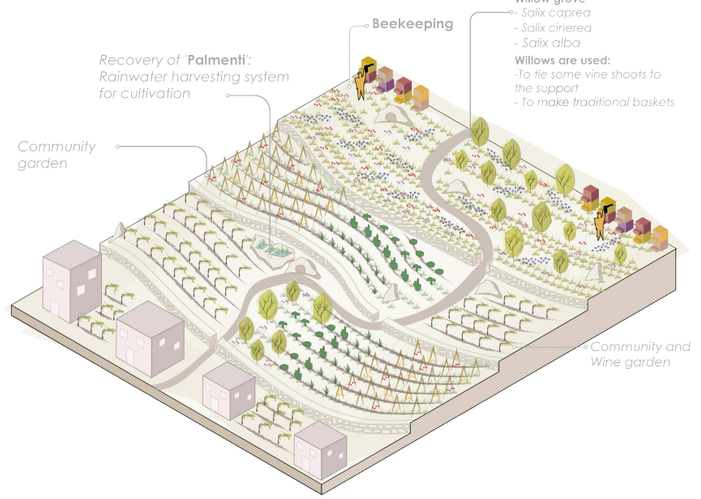
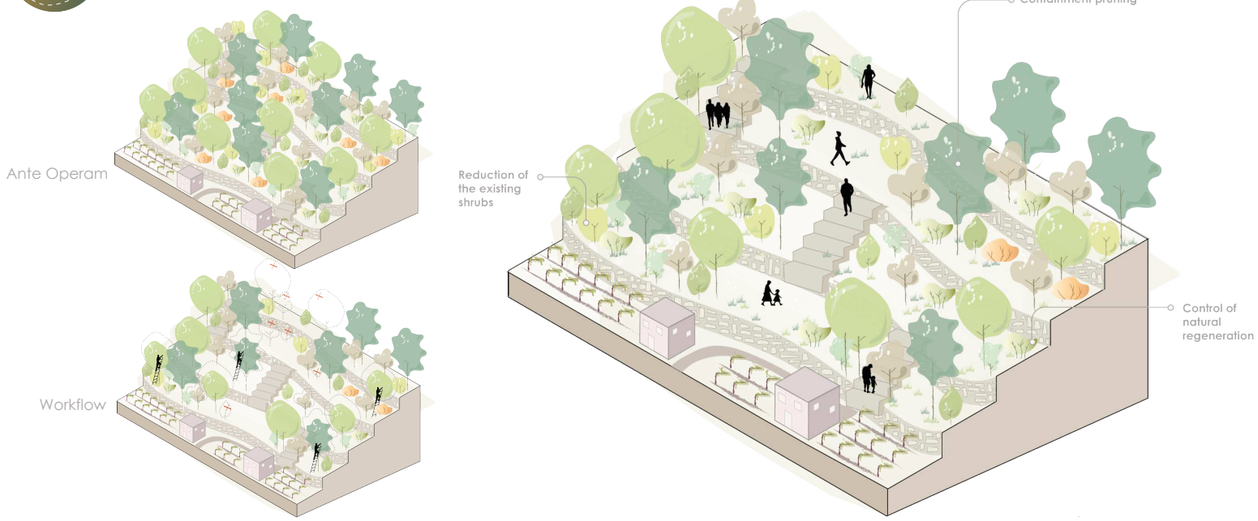
The territory of Ischia, one of the largest islands in the Gulf of Naples, provided an opportunity to test the potential of the Landscape Project with respect to fire risk management, recently made even more evident by the effects of ongoing climate change, due to the coexistence and interconnection of seismic, hydrogeological, and related risks. Consistent with the objectives of the Course, the project measures outlined are based on landscape elements, local traditions inherited from the past, adaptation strategies, and forms of natural intelligence. The "parracine," dry-stone walls, elements of the historic agricultural landscape, which, in 2018, was recognized as an intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO, and the existing vegetation constitute the landscape devices for experimenting with a multidisciplinary approach to risk reduction, involving disciplines such as applied geology, environmental engineering, and landscape restoration. These fields of expertise were aimed at identifying fire forecast scenarios, combined—in a multi-hazard perspective—with scenarios of shallow landslides in areas affected by fires. Understanding fire dynamics, how flames spread, and resistant and resilient elements allowed us to adopt strategies based on the intelligence of nature. The mechanisms that fuel the flames themselves become tools for risk reduction, while simultaneously enhancing the island's landscape and biodiversity, supporting consolidated agricultural and tourism economies and encouraging the spread of Civic Ecology practices and Citizen Science projects, where researchers and citizens work together on environmental monitoring and regeneration projects, because the natural world is no longer separable from the destiny of humans.



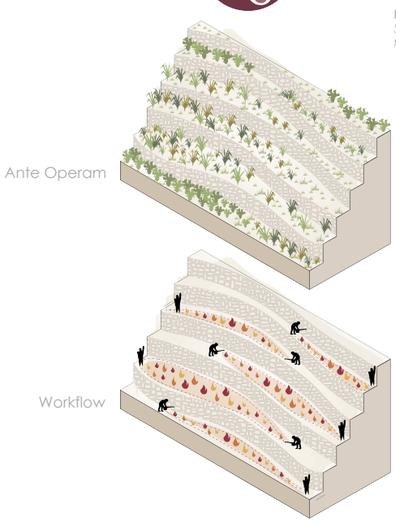
1. Diversified and multifunctional agricultural development

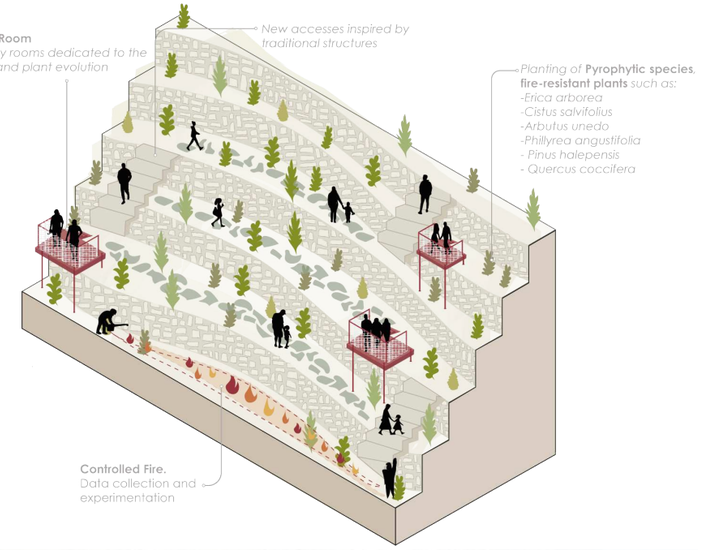


3. Thinning of the existing vegetation

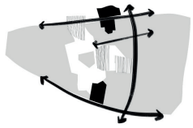


4. Creation of an experimental Fire Park

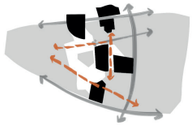




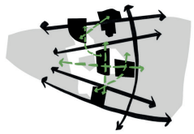
APPROACH



Current Situation

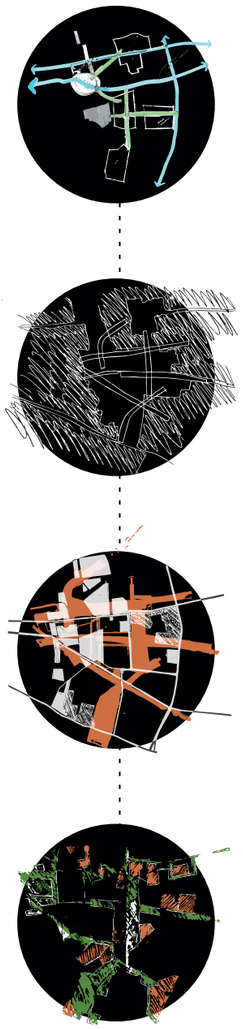


Urban connectors



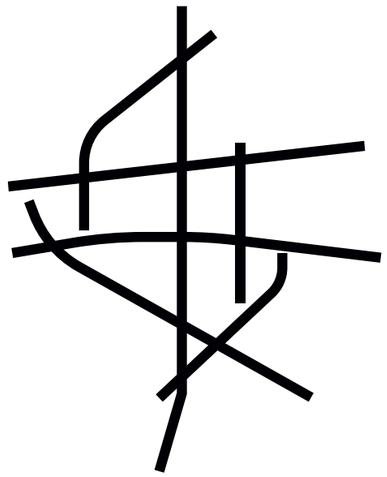
Green Connectors

SKETCH DEVELOPMENT

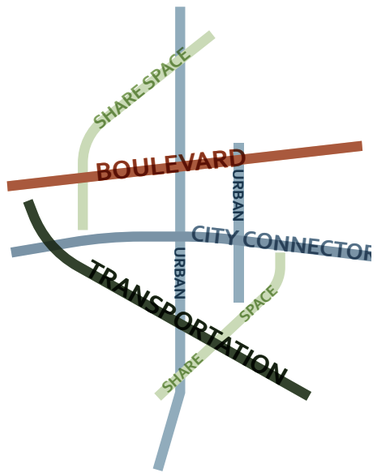


CONCEPT DIAGRAM

The Bands



FUNCTIONS DIAGRAM



MASTERPLAN

Country/City	Italy, Rome
University / School	Sapienza, University of Rome, Faculty of architecture
Academic year	2024-2025
Title of the project	Connecting through landscape: A strategy for Municipio V
Authors	Maria Romina Castro Mendoza

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	Connecting through landscape: A strategy for Municipio V
Authors	Maria Romina Castro Mendoza
Title of the course	Planning and Landscape Infrastructure
Academic year	2024-2025
Teaching Staff	Benedetta di Donato, Daniele Frediani
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Landscape Architecture Master's Degree
	DIAP, Department of Architecture and Project
University / School	Sapienza, University of Rome

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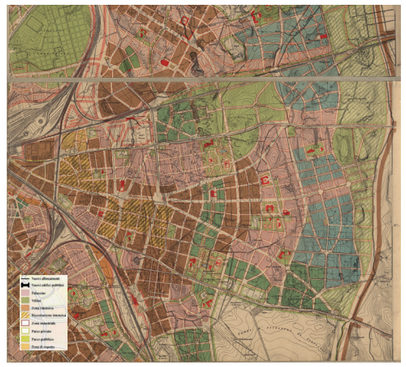
Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

This project, set in a large area of Rome's eastern sector, seeks to radically rethink the approach traditionally taken by municipal planning. Rather than adhering to outdated development schemes—originally intended for office buildings and major road infrastructure that were never realized—it proposes a new vision based on a network of forested areas and ecological corridors.
Aligned with the goals of the Degree Program, the project explores the role of landscape design as a catalyst for urban regeneration, positioning forestation as a structural and functional framework for a renewed urban landscape. The envisioned "urban forest"—comprising woodland strips, tree-lined avenues, large parks, community gardens, and historic villas—emerges as a strategic tool to activate extensive areas that have remained unused for over 40 years (so-called SLOP: Space Left Over After Planning).
A central focus of the proposal is the reinterpretation of the 1931 City General Plan and the *Sistema Direzionale Orientale* (SDO), a large-scale urban strategy developed in the 1960s–70s by the Studio Asse group. The SDO aimed to decentralize administrative functions by creating a new hub in the eastern periphery, structured around a service-integrated axis and connected through a sequence of megastructural elements. Rather than reproducing the SDO's linear formalism, the project adopts its systemic logic—conceiving architecture, infrastructure, and landscape as interconnected parts of a unified urban structure. In doing so, it generates new spatial configurations that reconnect fragmented areas, organize flows, and reinforce ecological and social functions within the contemporary city.
Ultimately, the proposal outlines a new *eu-topia*—a forward-looking vision in which architecture, infrastructure, and landscape form a cohesive whole, and nature, with its intrinsic intelligence, plays a defining and generative role.

The project site consists of a vast free flat area, located in the metropolitan area of Rome, that was in the past the subject of strong and formal planning, but today totally devoid of qualities (neither historical nor ecological) that are capable of guiding a new design process. The concept revisits the City General Plans of the twentieth century (1931, 1965) and questions the architectural signs that these plans have projected on the area, although they have not been achieved. From this point of view, the proposed urban forest defines its image starting from a series of figures that belong to the memory of the places even though they have never passed from paper to reality.Some significant urban primary elements (the trident, the axis, the crescent, the courtyard, etc.), proposed for the same area but at different times, are superimposed and critically reinterpreted in a new synchronic layout. What emerges is a new urban image that holds together the memory of places and the needs of contemporary urban life, assuming, through the landscape project, a new integrated urban vision.

PRG 1930 Adoptarion - 1931 Aproval



Map extracted from https://www.rerumromanarum.com

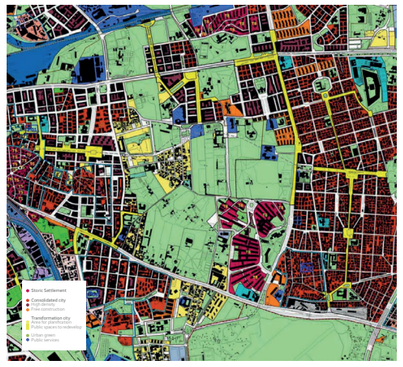
New neighborhoods were then planned, to be developed radially along the consular roads. The city was set to expand significantly to the East, with a continuous series of buildings and intensive structures stretching to Via Tuscolana. The Western limit was defined by a major eastern ring road, which seems to have anticipated the current Viale Palmiro Togliatti.

PRG 1962 Adoptation - 1965 Aproval

Map extracted from http://www.urbanistica.comune.roma.it

It intended to improved living conditions in residential complexes, developing a new underground metro line, and promoting growth east of Tiburtina and Prenestina. It also expanded green spaces and added sports facilities to enhance community life and well-being.

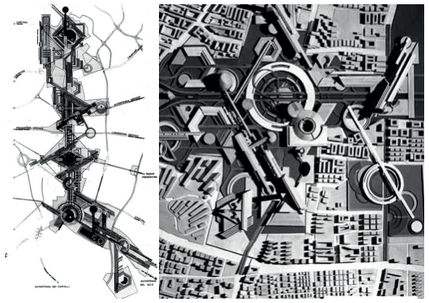
PRG 2005 Adoptarion - 2008 Aproval



Map extracted from http://www.urbanistica.comune.roma.it

It aimed to promote eco-friendly construction and efficient resource use, encourage biking and walking to reduce car dependence, and ensure urban growth respected historical sites. Their goal was also to create accessible areas that fostered social cohesion and improved quality of life.

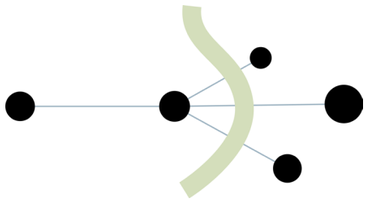
Studio Asse - 1969 / Anello Verde - 2020



Maps extracted from http://www.studiopassarelli.it/schede/1969StudioAsse

Maps extracted from http://www.urbanistica.comune.roma.it/anello-verde.html

THE TRIDENT

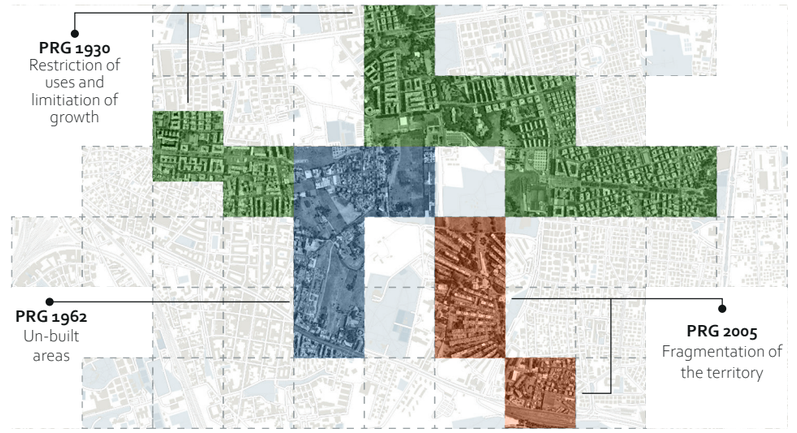


THE ORIGINAL DIRECTIONAL SYSTEM

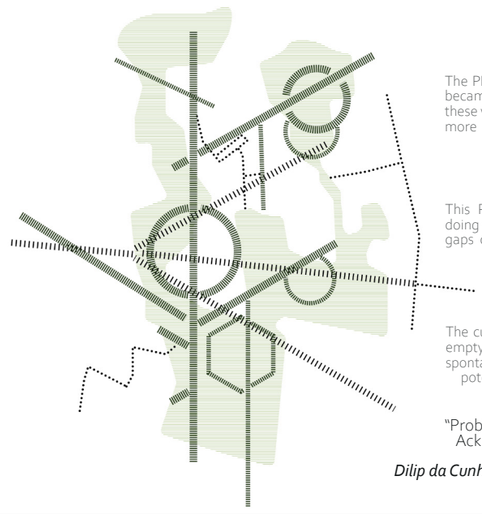
LINKING FRAGMENTS

FIGURES OF CONTINUITY

Current status with effects from PRGs



Response methodology



PRG 1930
Re-read possible connectors

The PRG laid the foundations for rigidity. This rigidity became the problem. To move forward, we must read these voids not as absences, but as openings —where a more adaptable, inclusive, and fluid urbanism can emerge.

PRG 1962
Activate from the Un-Build

This PRG sought efficiency through separation. In doing so, it sowed disconnection. Today, those residual gaps can become seams—spaces of encounter, not division.

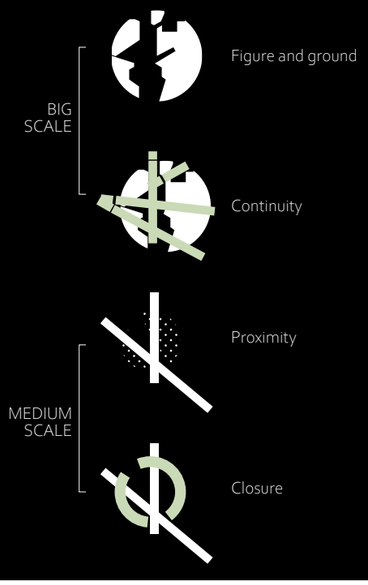
PRG 2005
Think of Open Urban Ecosystems

The current PRG planned the city in detail, but left it empty in reality. In solving for control, it dismissed spontaneity. What remains is not failure, but potential—a landscape waiting to be reimagined.

"Problems are solve in order to create new ones. Acknowledge that and **review our solutions.**"

Dilip da Cunha, Ocean of wetness. Università Roma Tre, Roma. 17th February 2025.

DESIGN STRATEGY - Gestalt Principles



Completing the urban fabric

Creation of attraction points

Implementing big figures

Design elements