



ANCE | LOMBARDIA

ANCE | CREMONA

RI-GENERIAM

*spazi urbani per
città a misura d'uomo*

Connettere ecosistemi per rigenerare Cremona | Alessandro Bianchi





Giuseppe Bottani
Cremona



1717.

Felice Giuseppe Vertua
View of Cremona from River Po



1850.

Carmelo Pluchinotta
Old farmhouses and new agricultural landscapes



2013.

1820.



Felice Giuseppe Vertua
View of Cremona under a storm

1850.



Felice Giuseppe Vertua
View of Cremona from the chapel
of San Rocco

1913.



Remo Lanfranchi
Project of pro-isolation of Duomo

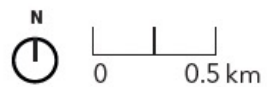
2021.



Adriano Bruneri
Cremona

Urban vegetation

Cremona Municipality



CRS WGS84 / UTM Zone 32
North - EPSG: 32632

-  Trees
-  Woods
-  Urban green areas

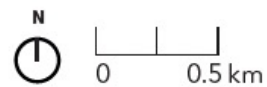


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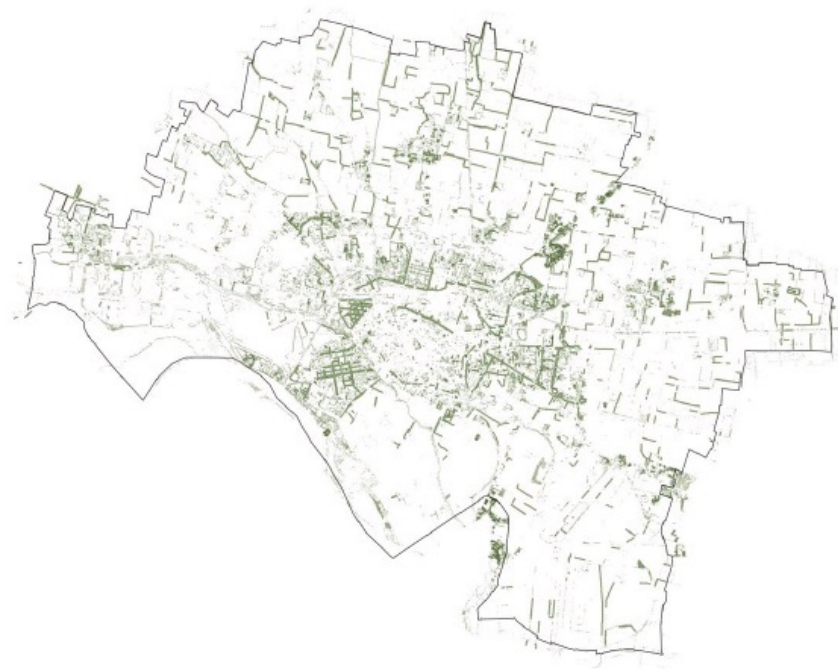
Tree-lined streets

Cremona Municipality



CRS WGS84 / UTM Zone 32
North - EPSG: 32632

- Typologies | **VEGETATION**
-  Tree-lined streets



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Vegetation typologies

Intervention area



CRS WGS84 / UTM Zone 32
North - EPSG: 32632

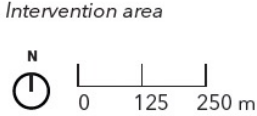
Intervention axes

Productive land

Intervention axes

Productive land

Vegetation typologies



CRS WGS84 / UTM Zone 32
North - EPSG: 32632

Intervention axes

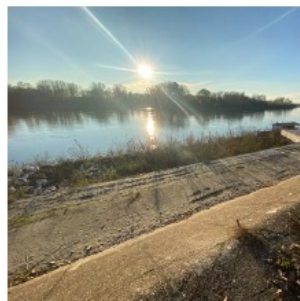
- Productive land
- Artificial embankments
 - Sand banks with some vegetation
 - Flower beds
 - Agricultural gardens and farms
 - Uncultivated land
 - Grassy area
 - Low - Medium density trees
 - Medium - High Density Treesgravel
 - Street trees

Screenshot of the existing situation | VEGETATION

Intervention axes

- Productive land
- Artificial embankments
 - Sand banks with some vegetation
 - Flower beds
 - Agricultural gardens and farms
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 - Street trees





Articial Embankments

The area alongside the Po river has been paved and raised to create a barrier for flooding. The lack of vegetation decreases the ability for the natural landscape to mitigate flooding.



Sand banks Herbacious Vegetation

The natural sand and herbacious vegetation are apparent in areas where the concrete has degraded. This degradation appears to be caused by floods and vegetative growth.



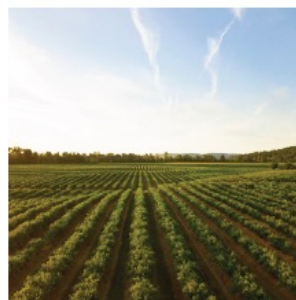
Grassy Area

Various species of grass are found throughout the urban environment. This provides ornamental value but little ecological function, biodiversity or flood mitigation.



Uncultivated Land

Uncultivated land exists mainly outside the urban areas, with some patches within the border. It features mixed vegetation with grasses, some shrubs, and trees.



Agricultural Land

Agricultural lands exist outside the city center with a variety of crops. There also exists small vegetable gardens within the center of the city.



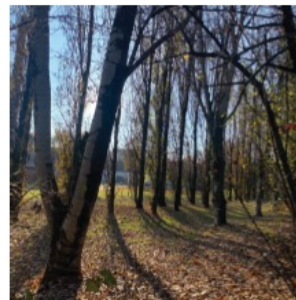
Flower Beds

Fower beds are found mostly within the urban center outside the paved historical center. The provide ornamental value and support pollinators.



Low - Medium Tree Density

Larger recreational areas and parks tend to have mixed vegetation with grass and some larger trees. These areas support social life and provide some habitat for urban fauna.



Dense Urban Trees

There are some areas within the urban border have a high density of trees. These areas are small and uncommon within the city but provide high ecological and flood mitiagation

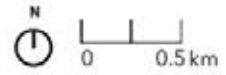


Tree - Lined Streets

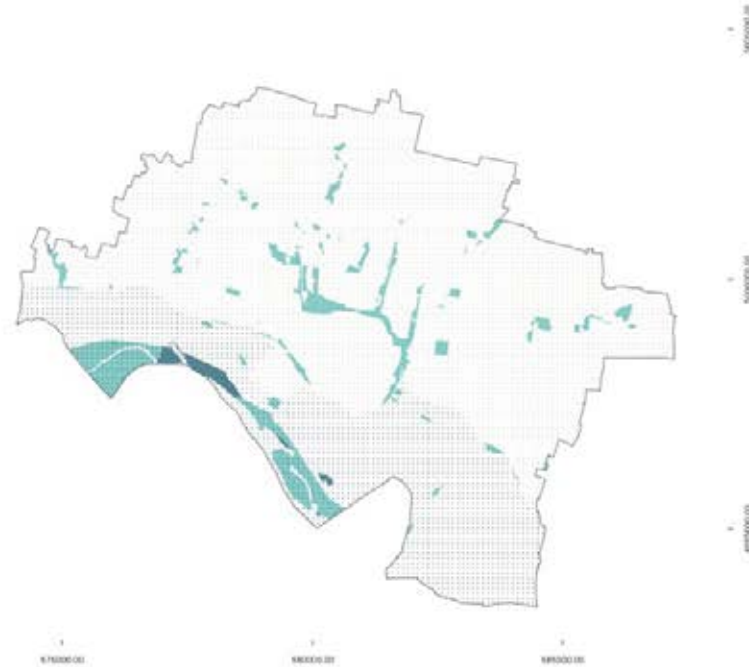
Many of the larger arterial streets of Cremona are lined with trees, which provide aesthetic value, support urban fauna and absorb rain-water runoff washed from the roads.

Areas of significant risk

2 areas of interest: Cremona, Po River



CRS WGS84 / UTM Zone 32
North - EPSG: 32632



Flood Risk Classes

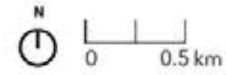


Significant Risk Areas



Linear Risk Area

Concerning major roads, railways, road intersections, highways, secondary roads and the underground network



CRS WGS84 / UTM Zone 32
North - EPSG: 32632



Linear Flood Risk

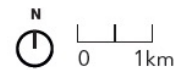


Significant Risk Areas



Risk Bands

And involved urban areas



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Urban Fabric

Scenarios

High Hazard

Medium Hazard

Low Hazard

Significant Risk Areas

Band C

Band B

Band A

Particular attention must be placed on the areas already built up exposed to risk R4 (for RP, RSCM and ACL) and R3 (for RSP), in the risk maps of the PGRA.

In these areas, the municipal administration will: implement local risk reduction interventions, as well as provisional restoration of buildings and infrastructure for emergency management; guide urban planning transformations to manage the risk of significant damage, identify areas subjected to the demolition of existing buildings, and renaturalization; define risk scenarios to safeguard the exposed population. Our proposed interventions (that will follow) focus on these areas, to create resilience and propose strategies of coexistence with floods.

Urban Fabric

Scenarios

High Hazard

Medium Hazard

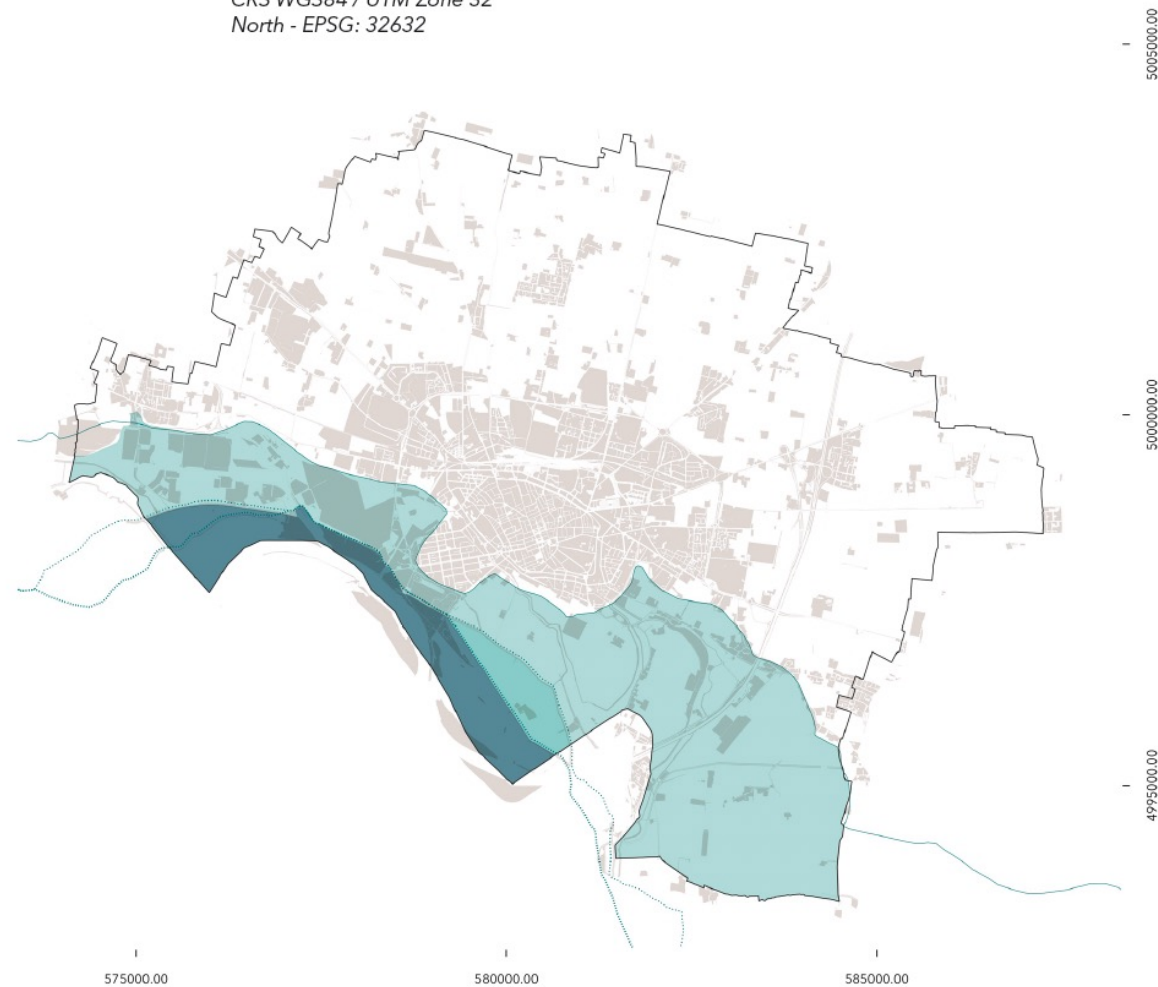
Low Hazard

Significant Risk Areas

Band C

Band B

Band A

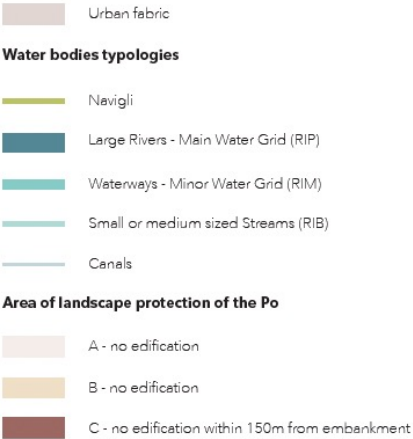


Water System

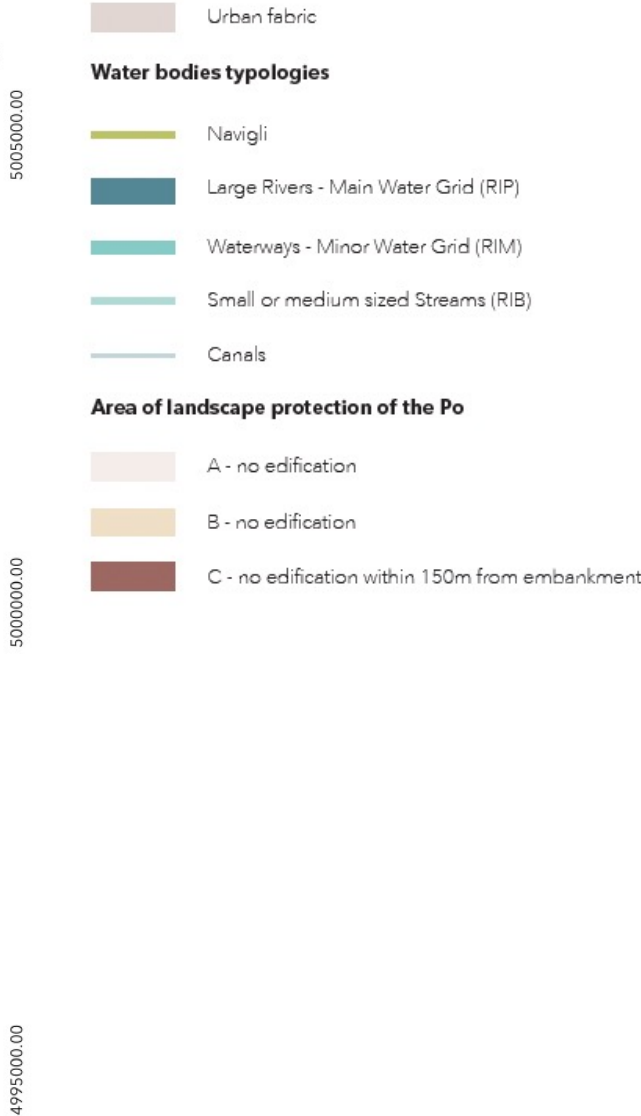
main hydrographic network



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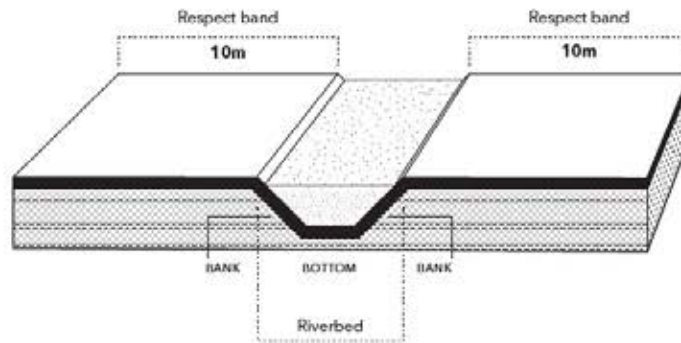


Water System | WATER AND FLOODINGS



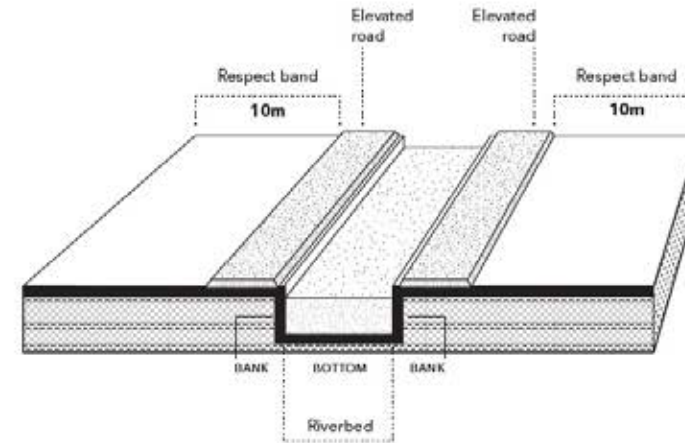
Small or medium-sized streams

without embankments



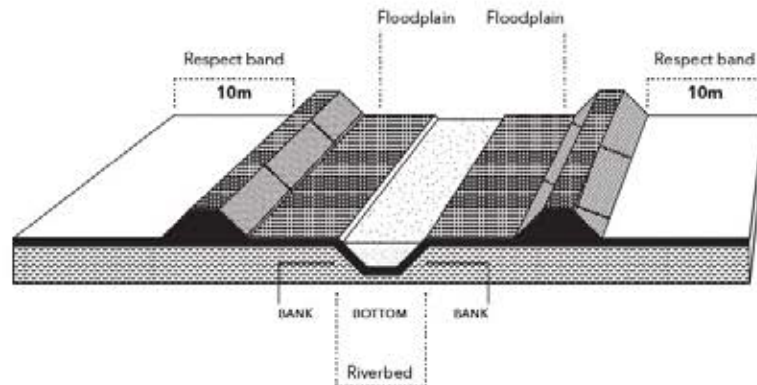
Canals and Navigli

flanked by raised streets



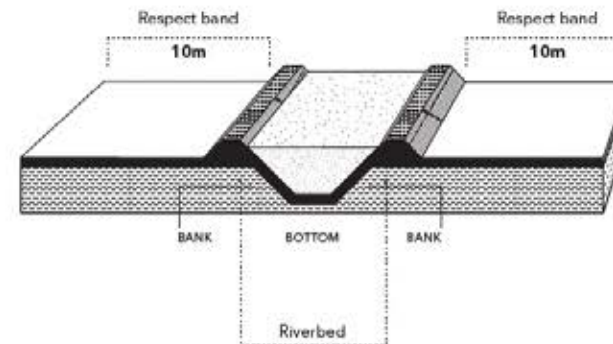
Large rivers

with floodplains and embankments

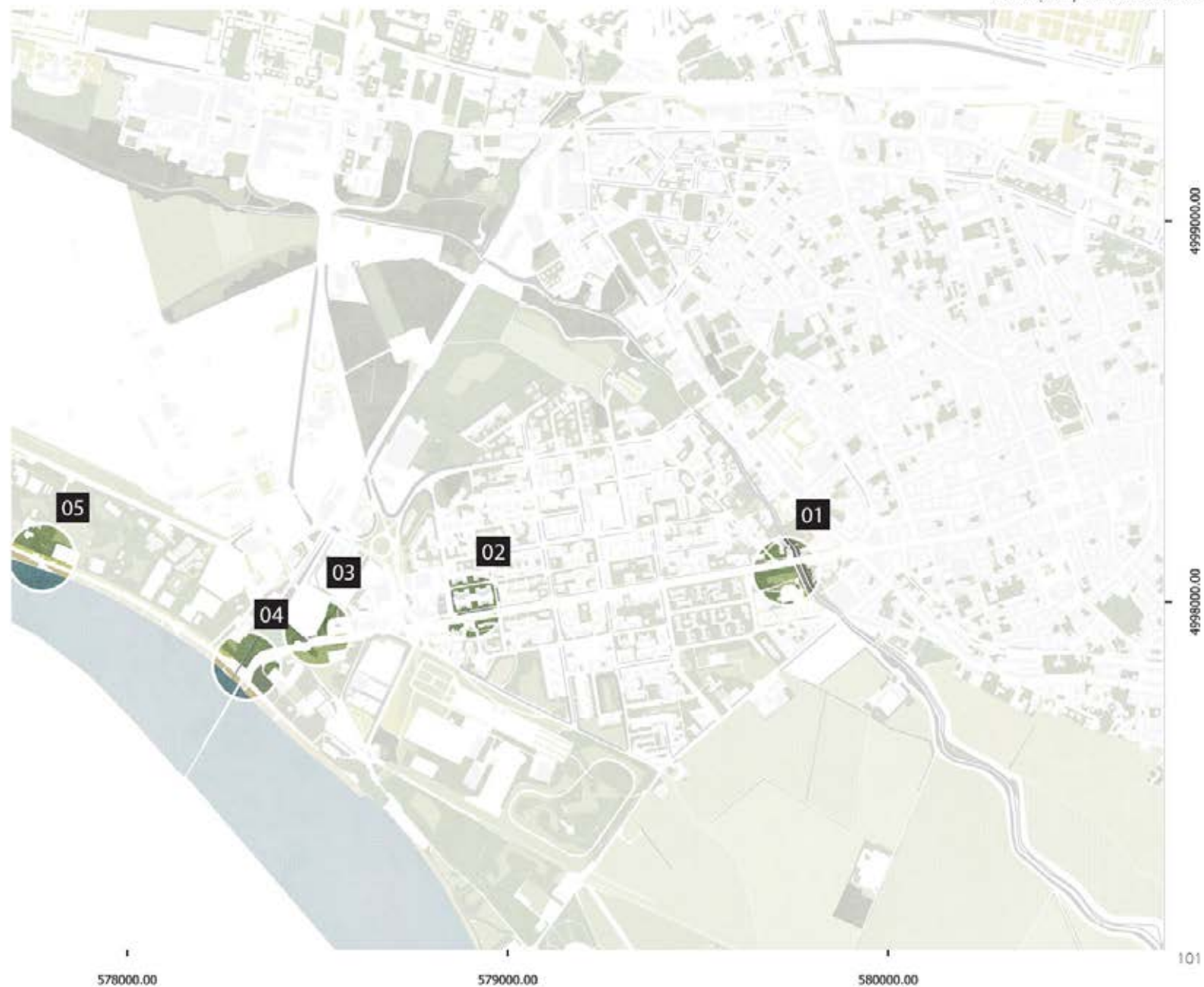
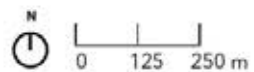


Waterways

with embankments



Masterplan*Intervention area*

Punctual interventions*Intervention area*

Canal front

Creating a new relationship with the canals





01

To privileged this neglected canal by blending environmental and social interventions. Riparian vegetation is increased around the canal as a buffer for flooding, but a promenade and steps are introduced to create a social point of engagement with the canal. The connection from the park and outdoor theater to the east side of the canal with services and restaurants is strengthened while the natural feel of the park is maintained, creating a pleasant environment for all to enjoy the waterway.



water as part of the city life



to seat and chat

connecting to the nearby bars and restaurants

Reference: The Getty Center Gardens (Los Angeles). Laurie Olin, with Fong & Associates and Dan Kiley, 2017



to lay and relax

as an extension of the park

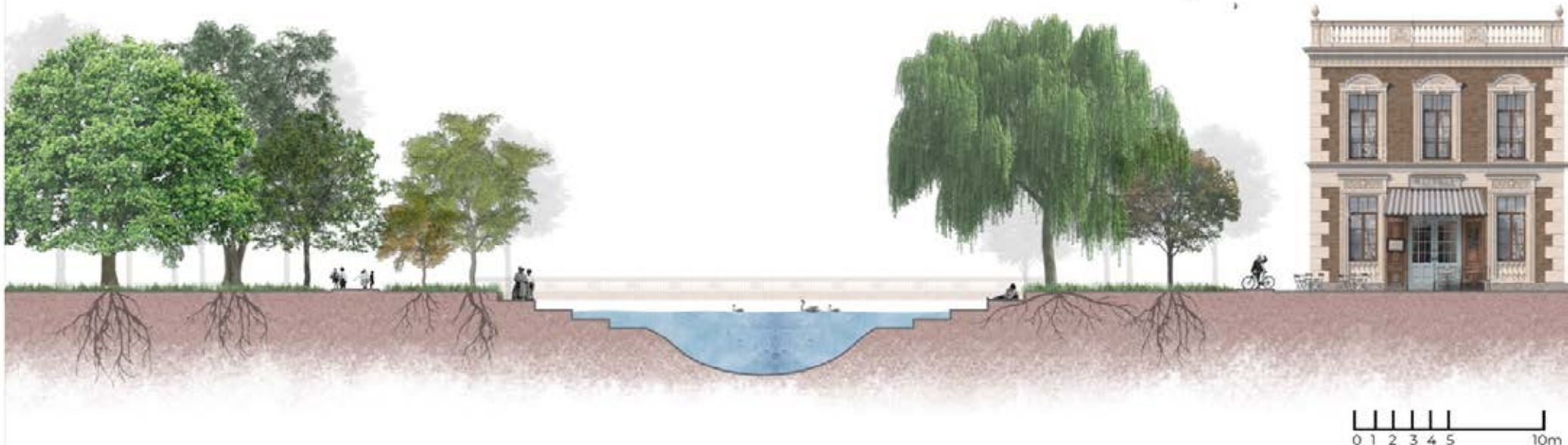
Reference: "Whatami" for Garbatella neighborhood (Rome). stARTT Architects for MAXXI, with MoMA and MoMA PS1, 2011



to play

and make water become part of the citylife

Reference: Roombeek the Brook (Enschede, The Netherlands). Buro Sant en Co, 2005



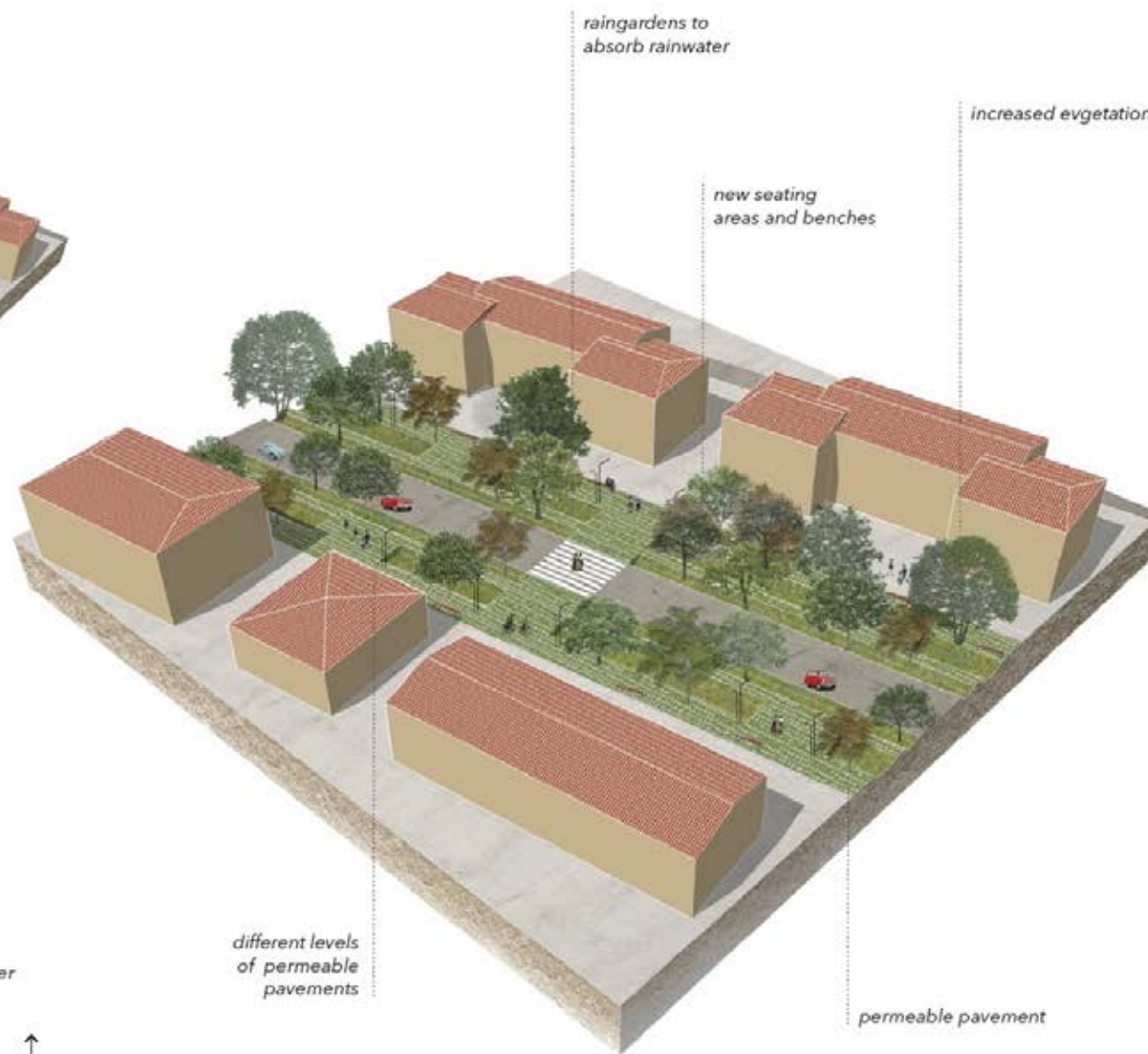
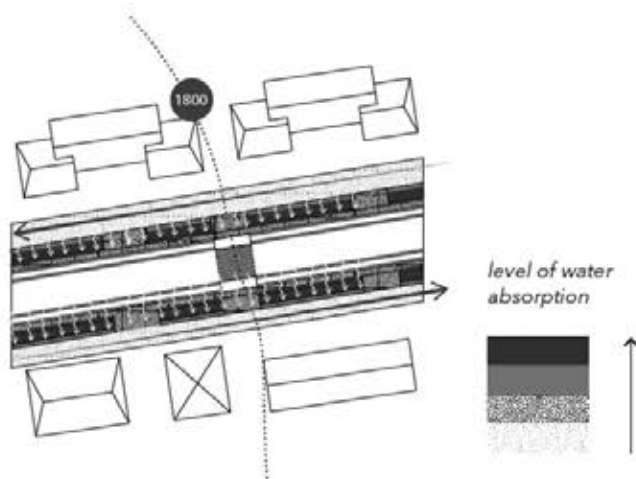
Rain gardens

Absorb rainwater and create resilience



BEFORE INTERVENTION

History of Po: y1800





02

Introducing permeable paving and raingardens on this long stretch of street will provide necessary absorption of stormwater runoff on a large surface area. The raingardens can be introduced in narrow strips with a significant depth of soil medium to provide maximum water retention capabilities while also adding aesthetic value to the axis path with the variety of herbaceous plants, flowers and shrubs. The permeable pavement keeps the parking availability for residents while allowing for slowing and absorption of rainwater, reducing the overall volume and pollution of water flowing to the Po river.



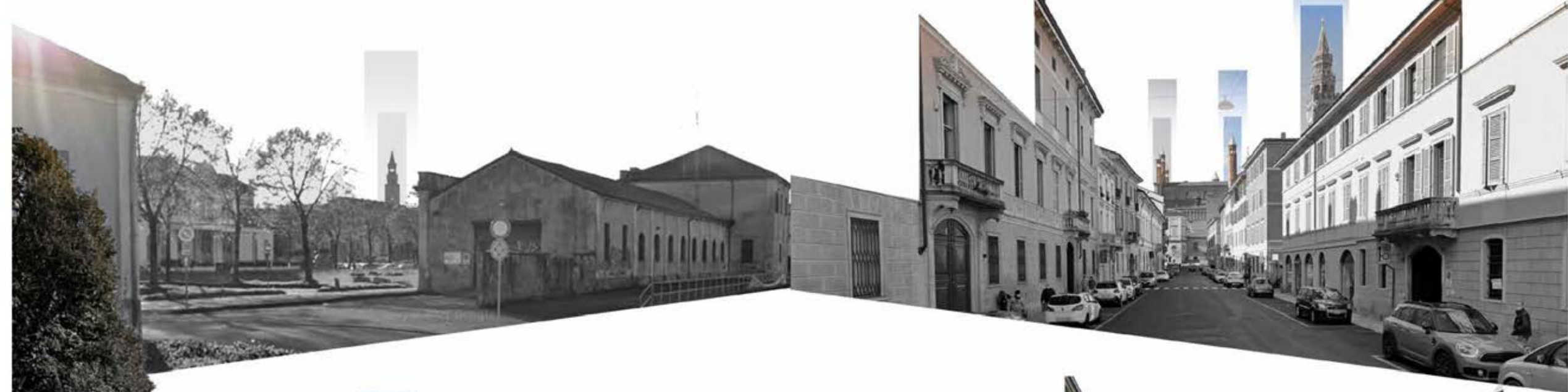
Water absorption level



The Torrazo, third-largest brick bell-tower in the world, is one of the visual referents when arriving to Cremona. In past times, the perspective was dominated by the verticality of several bell towers. Now, the industrial settlements with their chimneys have taken away the protagonist, and the pollution caused by them diminishes the clear view of these towers. The proposal seeks to change these elements for others that enhance and add to the Cremona skyline while helping to clean the pollution in the air, and providing a landmark system towards the Po River.

LANDSCAPE IMAGE - TOWERS

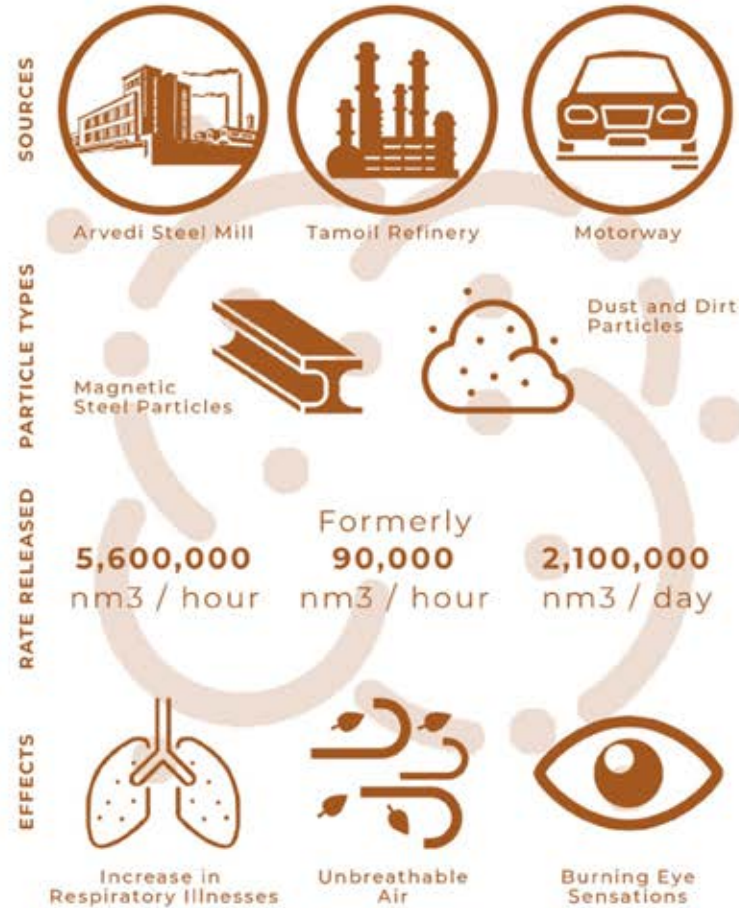




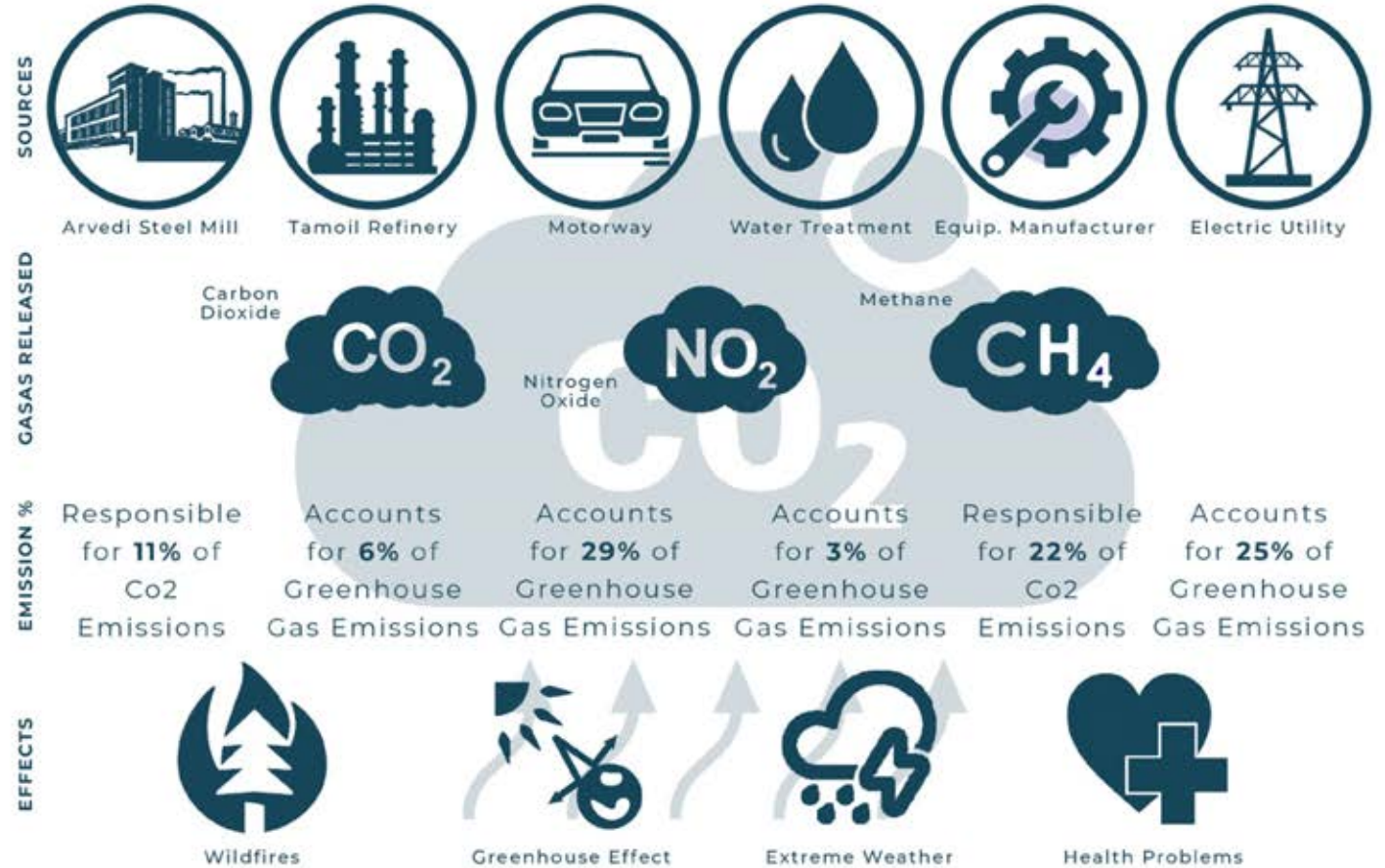
EL TORRAZO PERIURBAN AREAS
1. Via Mantova 2. Viale del sale

EL TORRAZO INSIDE CREMONA
1. corso Garibaldi 2. Via XI Febbraio

PARTICULATE MATTER



GREENHOUSE GASES







P M
N O 2
O 3



C O 2



365 VEGETATION
CO2 ABSORBENT



VIEWPOINT
+ CANOPY



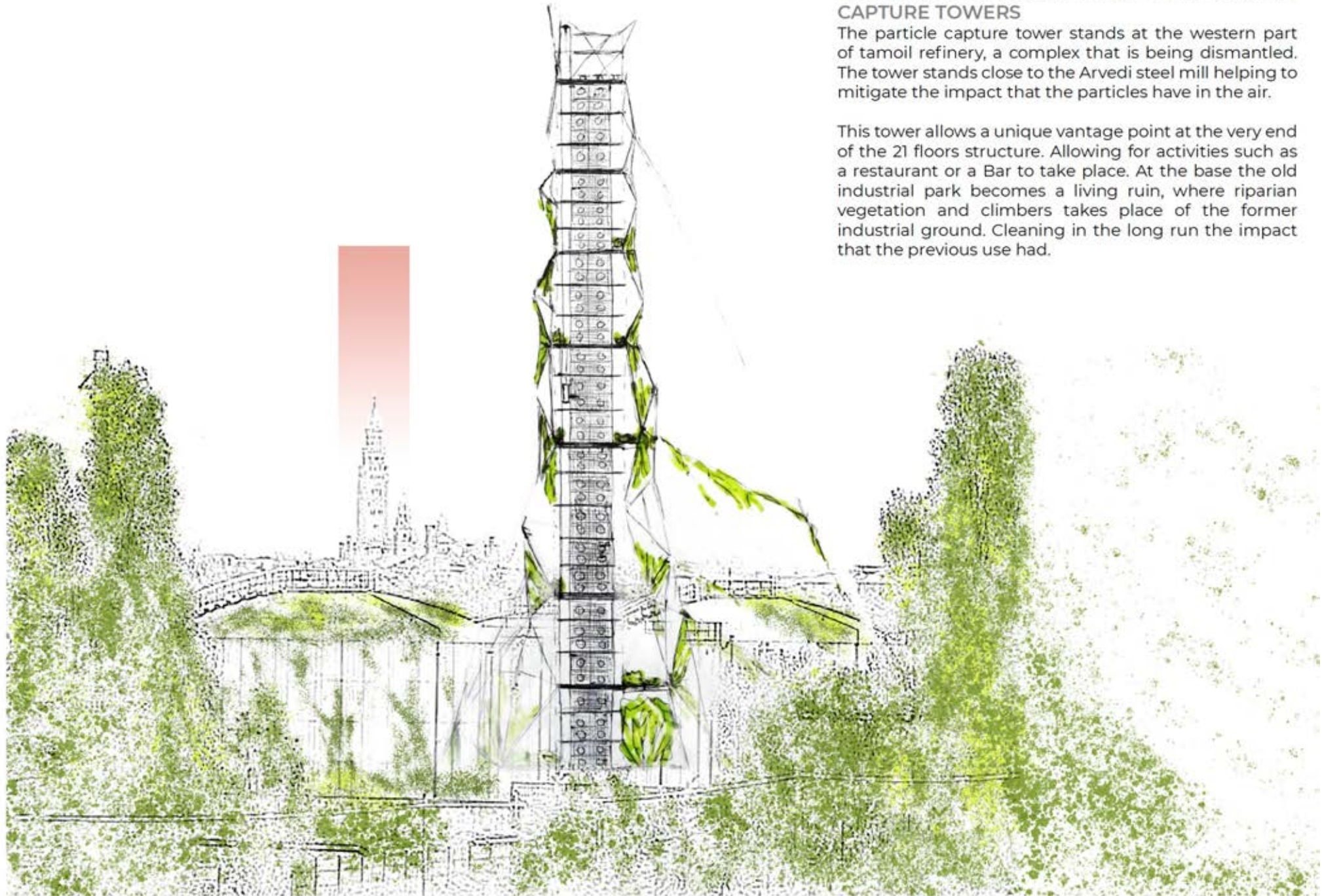
INDUSTRIAL

URBAN

INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE AND THE CARBON CAPTURE TOWERS

The particle capture tower stands at the western part of tamoil refinery, a complex that is being dismantled. The tower stands close to the Arvedi steel mill helping to mitigate the impact that the particles have in the air.

This tower allows a unique vantage point at the very end of the 21 floors structure. Allowing for activities such as a restaurant or a Bar to take place. At the base the old industrial park becomes a living ruin, where riparian vegetation and climbers takes place of the former industrial ground. Cleaning in the long run the impact that the previous use had.

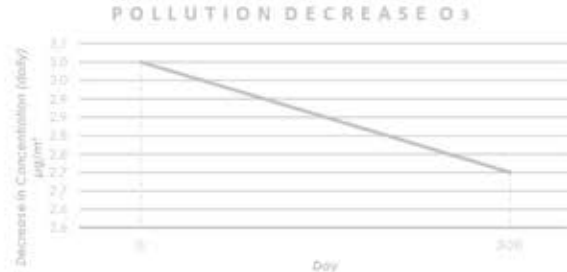
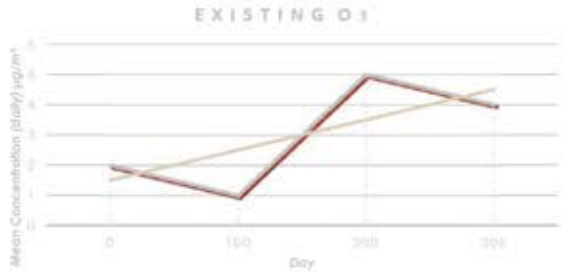
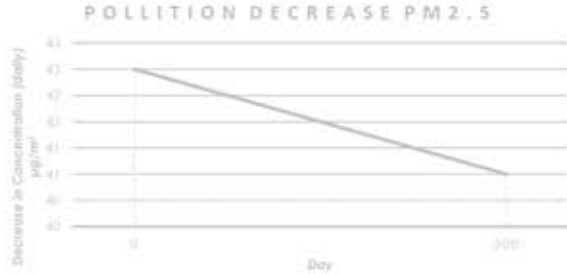
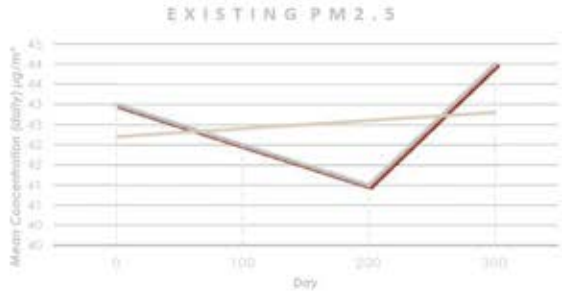
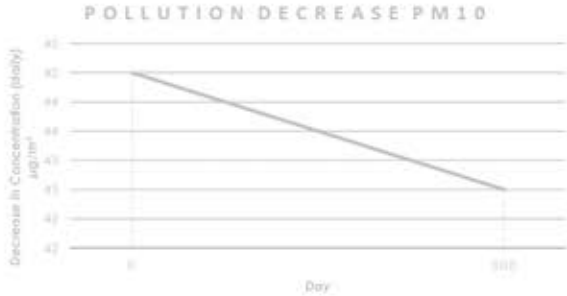
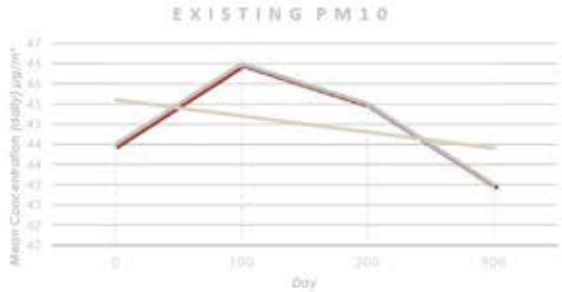
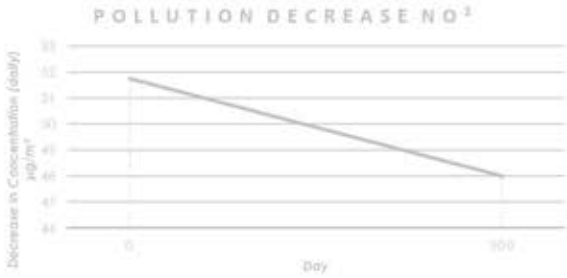
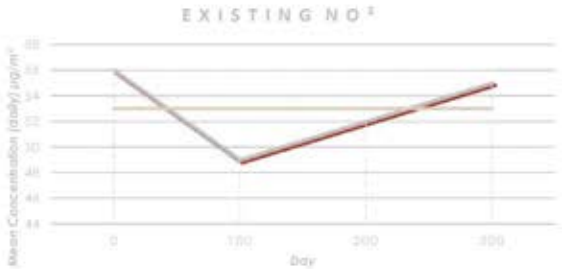


This is scientific data corresponding to a standard unit of 3m, therefore in our proposal, we expect as a minimum this performance, actually expecting percentages of 30% of pollution decrease up to 50%.

LEVELS OF EVALUATION



INTERVALS AFTER SWITCHING	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	O ₃
Average Value ON (µg/m ³)	46.0	44.0	43.0	2.7
Average Value OFF (µg/m ³)	52.0	44.0	43.0	3.0
Difference (µg/m ³)	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Percentage reduction	7.7%	4.4%	4.7%	10.0%





CAR EMISSIONS

NITROGEN OXIDE

NITROUS OXIDE

TAMOIL REFINERY

CAR EMISSIONS

NITROGEN OXIDE

NITROUS OXIDE

TAMOIL REFINERY





Superscape

2022

[Superscape 2022](#)[Theme](#)[Shortlist](#)[Jury](#)[Submission](#)[About](#)

Superscape: a prize for architectural concepts



The biannual prize seeks to encourage innovative and **visionary architectural concepts** that explore **new models of living** and **strategies for inhabiting** an urban context over a broad expanse of 30 years. Reflecting processes of change, Superscape opens **a creative space for unconventional ideas** meant to deliver new impulses to real-life architectural output and urban development.

2022 THEME: GREEN SHIFT - Visions for sustainable living

The **urgency of the climate crisis, which is being felt globally**, is the starting point for a broad process of rethinking that has also taken hold in the construction industry. The **long-term protection of the environment and climate**, not least as a qualitative habitat for **humans and animals**, is one of the most urgent goals of modern architecture.

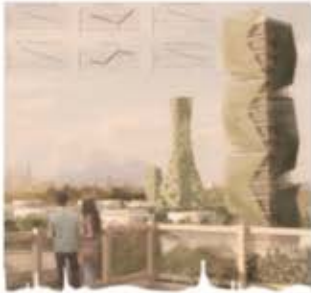
In the context of **digital networking, social sustainability**, smart cities and climate care, it is important to explore innovative potentials and problem solutions of architecture as well as to dare **visionary views of the future** and **design experiments** that address future challenges of urban space in the **year 2050**.

SHORTLIST

The first phase of the architectural competition is an anonymous, open process. The jury consisting of Renate Hammer, Maria Vassilakou and Christoph Thun-Hohenstein has now nominated six concepts for the shortlist. The individual protagonists will be invited to a non-anonymous process, during which the project sketches are to be elaborated further. During a second jury meeting, the winner of Superscape 2022 will be chosen.

- Carbon Capture Towers
- The Crafted City
- The Upcycling Hub: New Spatialities for the Circular Cities
- Would you like to take the climate walk with me?
- Stadtlandschaft
- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: Realtime Participatory Living

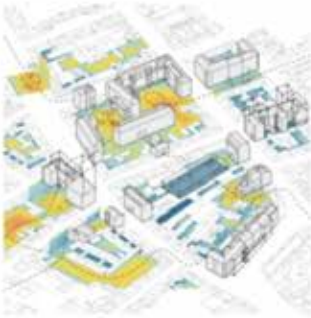
Shortlist projects 2022



Carbon Capture Towers

Alessandro Bianchi (IT) with A. Rebeca, C. Rodriguez, I. Agrawal, K. Mathews, P. Soundy, P. Rawat, D. Fuentes, V. Cornejo, M. B. Aguirre

The Carbon Capture Towers are intended to improve the city suburb image and reduce air pollution due to particulate matter. The project aims to highlight the vertical landscape of Cremona, enhancing the relationship with the old towers of the city. These towers of 21 floors structure host functions such as residence, offices, and restaurants, embodying a biophilic design that doubles the architectural function with air purification at a local scale.



Would you like to take the climate walk with me?

Klara Jörg, Julian Raffetseder (AT / CH)

The project investigates the public potential of Vienna's courtyards with the aim of creating new forms of access and benefitting from the diversity of these existing spaces. Such optimisation of the urban realm through the exploitation of previously unused residual spaces is also facilitated by the densification of existing buildings through the addition of extra storeys and elements – constructional interventions with a targeted climatic impact. The inhabitants of the densified city benefit from a climatically diverse range of external spaces, additional living space and new connections at the scale of the neighbourhood.



Reduce, Reuse, Recycle - Realtime Participatory Living

Alexander Grasser, Alexandra Parger (AT)

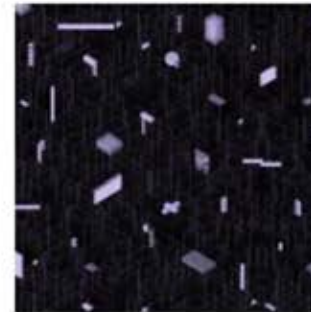
The vision of sustainable living and resilient architecture is based on a human-centered approach that empowers inhabitants to customize and adapt their spaces throughout the different stages of their lives, creating an open architecture where variation, inclusion, and complexity emerge through participation. Using a real-time computer-aided participatory design process, individual, customized design ideas and compatible components are transformed into a coherent, collective, open architecture that incorporates "reduce, reuse, and recycle" as design guidelines while adapting to the regional context.



Stadtlandschaft

Nikola Pohl, Marie Waller (AT)

The concept "Stadtlandschaft" (urban landscape) develops typologies that represent a synergy between nature and city. It creates a new, hybrid form of settlement, while retaining and reinforcing the identity and diversity of the existing landscape. This synergy applies layers of meaning to the finite resource of "land" with the aim of establishing a balance between the human and natural worlds. Constructional "catalysts" amongst these typologies stimulate the creation of sustainable cycles and of a stable, future-proof and high-quality habitat for humans, flora and fauna.



The Grafted City

Alberto Roncelli (IT)

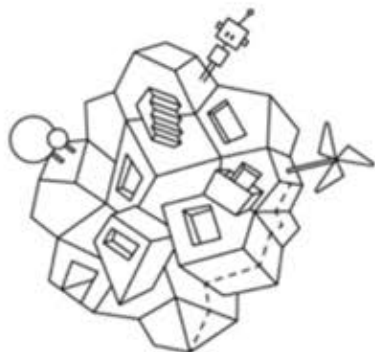
"The future city, like its economy, cannot afford leftovers." The project proposes a critical reading of the unnamed spaces of the contemporary city - the leftovers - investigating a model of urban densification to support future sustainable living. In particular, the Grafted City builds its landscape by reclaiming underused spaces and promoting the creation of a network of lightweight architectural experiments to serve, test and iterate new models of sustainability. The project aims to illustrate a new vocabulary for resilient urban architecture.



The Upcycling Hub: New Spatialities for the Circular Cities

Alberto Roncelli, Nicole Vettore (IT / CH)

New warehouses and factories for storing and repurposing building components are developing as essential spaces of the city's circular economy network. The Upcycling Hub investigates the possibility of extending the function of these places beyond their logistical purpose, towards a role as social aggregators and local marketplaces. The project aims to make the circular economy process visible, accessible and desirable through an architecture that supports not only networks of things, but also networks of people.



Superscape 2022

Superscape 2022

Population growth, increasing urbanisation and social change pose new challenges for architecture and urban planning. Reflecting these processes of change, Superscape opens a creative space for unconventional ideas meant to deliver new impulses to real-life architectural output and urban development. The biennial prize seeks to encourage innovative and visionary architectural concepts that explore new models of living and strategies for inhabiting an urban context over a broad expanse of 30 years.

Organisers



Wir haben
was
für Sie.

JP Immobilien

Lehár-gasse 7, A-1060 Wien

www.jpi.at



WBV-GPA, Wohnbauvereinigung für Privatangestellte

Werdertorgasse 9, A-1013 Wien

www.wbv-gpa.at

Motivation of the Organisers

Since the last issue of Superscape, the prize has been offered as a joint project of the private developer **JP Immobilien** and the non-profit developer **WBV-GPA Wohnbauvereinigung für Privatangestellte**. Both are developing not only residential areas, but also living spaces. As such, they are keen to support social, cultural and environmental concerns as part of their corporate responsibility. Since architecture and urban planning always intervene in the social environment, it is important to contribute to a sustainable discourse in the field of tension between architecture, its actors, residents and designers. Thus, Superscape mainly focuses on establishing a long-term workshop of ideas and providing visionary concepts that deliver impulses for today's projects.

Cooperation



Für die
Stadt Wien

Additional prize by the Vienna Business Agency

Private Coaching

WIE WOHNEN WIR MORGEN?

HOW WILL WE LIVE TOMORROW?

Internationale
Bauausstellung
Wien 2022

International
Building Exhibition
Vienna 2022

IBA_WIEN 2022 - NEUES SOZIALES WOHNEN

Das Thema IBA_Wien ist so vielfältigspannend, dass es die Zukunft des sozialen Wohnens und damit die Zukunft der Stadt insgesamt, die Entwicklung und die Umsetzung von urbanen, landestlichen, sozialen Wohnformen und integrativen Konzepten für ein gemeinsames Wohn- und Lebensumfeld mit der Vision der Nachhaltigkeit für alle Entwicklungen.

Diese Ausstellung verbindet einen Überblick über die verschiedenen Phasen und Themen: Dabei ist es wichtig zu betonen, dass es sich um ein Thema handelt, das alle betrifft.

es werden vor allem die Zusammenhänge und die soziale Dimensionen im Vordergrund stehen. Nur so können die Entwicklungen der Wohnung für die Gesellschaft entstehen und sind im Grunde zum menschlichen Lebensumfeld.

Die Auswahl der Projekte umfasst sowohl die verschiedenen Phasen der Entwicklung als auch die verschiedenen Ebenen der Umsetzung. Dabei ist es wichtig zu betonen, dass es sich um ein Thema handelt, das alle betrifft.

IBA_VIENNA 2022 - NEW SOCIAL HOUSING

The aim of the IBA_Vienna is to stimulate, realize and support the implementation and realization of new developments for the future of social housing. It is about efficiency, safe housing conditions and contemporary standards for a dignified living environment across the entire framework for all developments.

The exhibition provides an overview of the selected projects and measures. It is important to understand that in line with the theme of the IBA, the focus of development is not on individual projects but on the entire framework.

Only this way the developments will indeed have effects on society and thus make the neighborhood the ultimate success.

Of course, the selection of projects only serves as a part of the city's strategy and sustainable development. However, the exhibition itself will make it possible to further develop the strategy for the future in concrete terms and thus contribute to the sustainable quality of life in the city in the future as well.

KT-
ZIERUNG
A WIEN 2022

