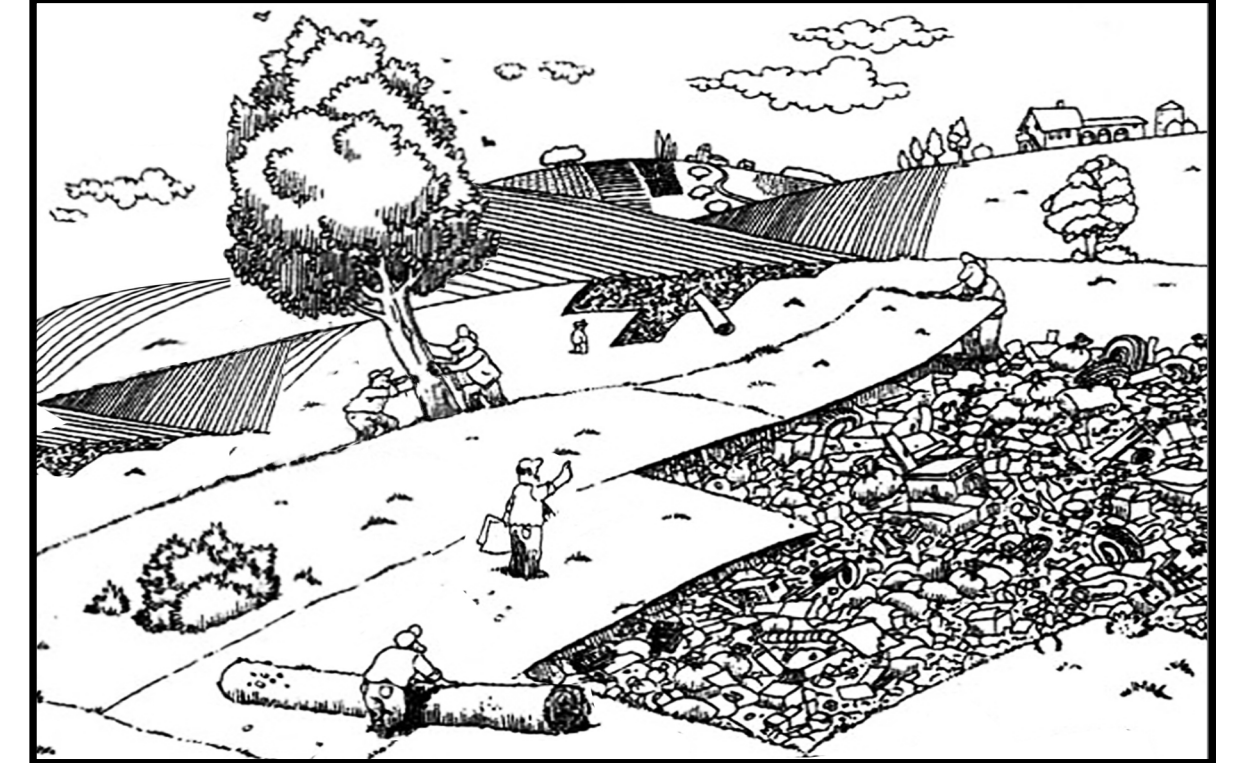


## REJECTED LANDSCAPES - RECYCLED LANDSCAPES

Silvia DALZERO

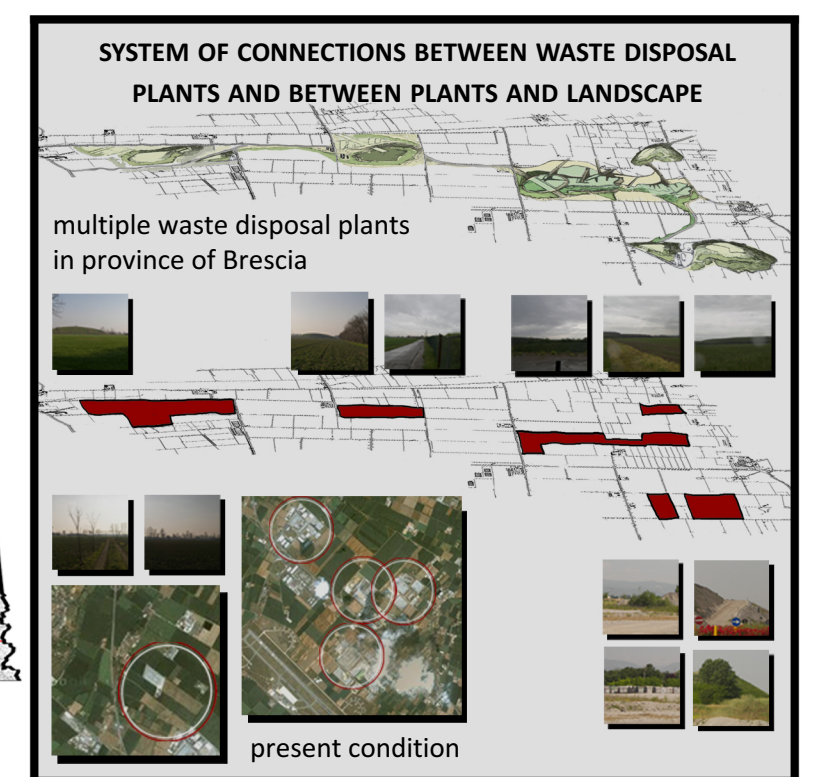
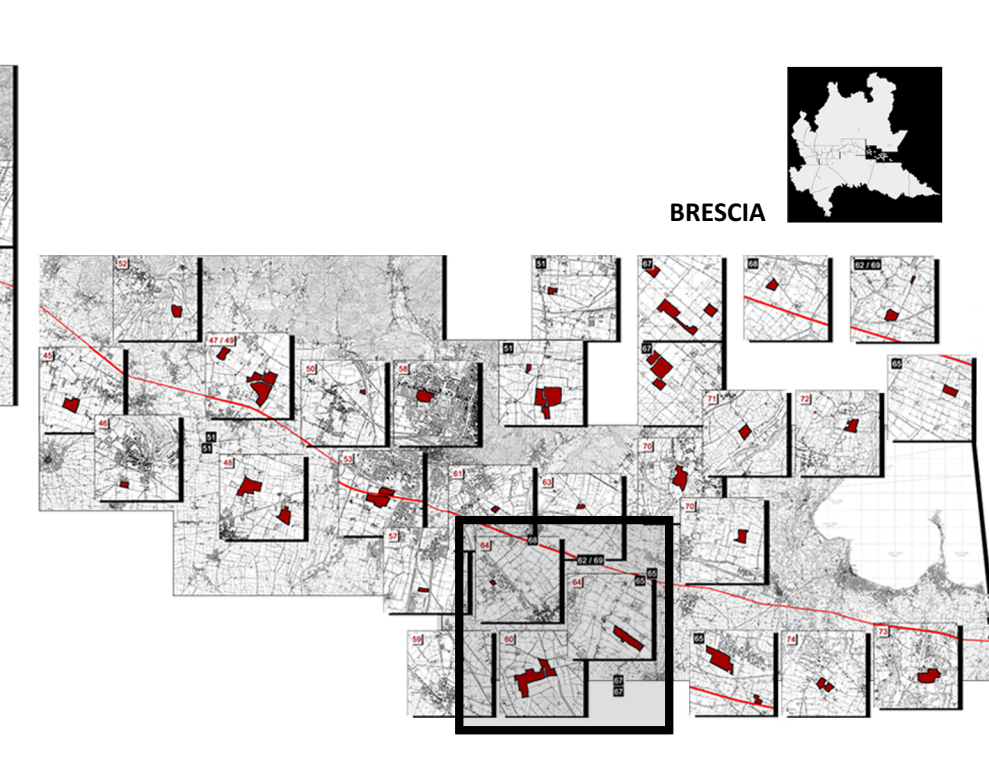
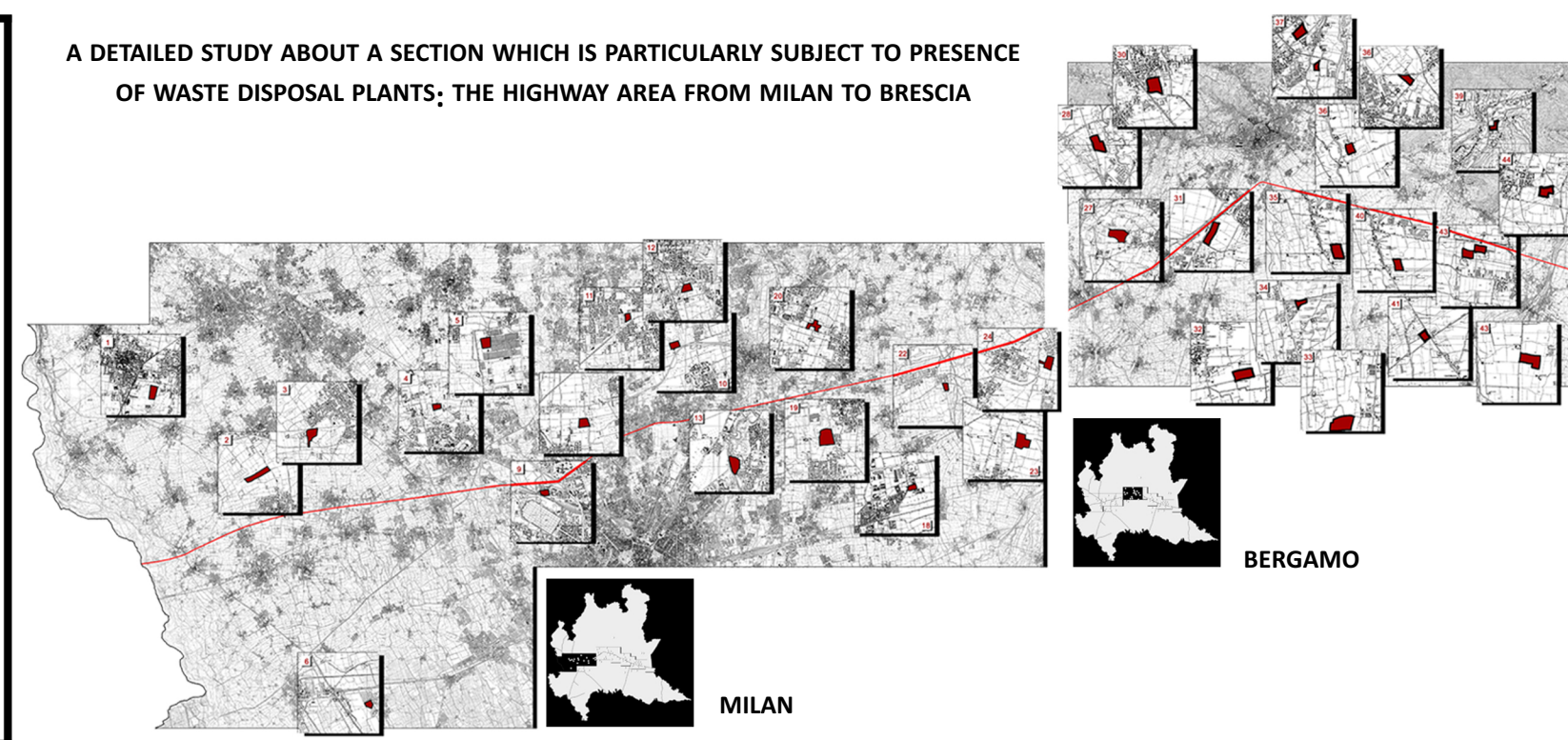
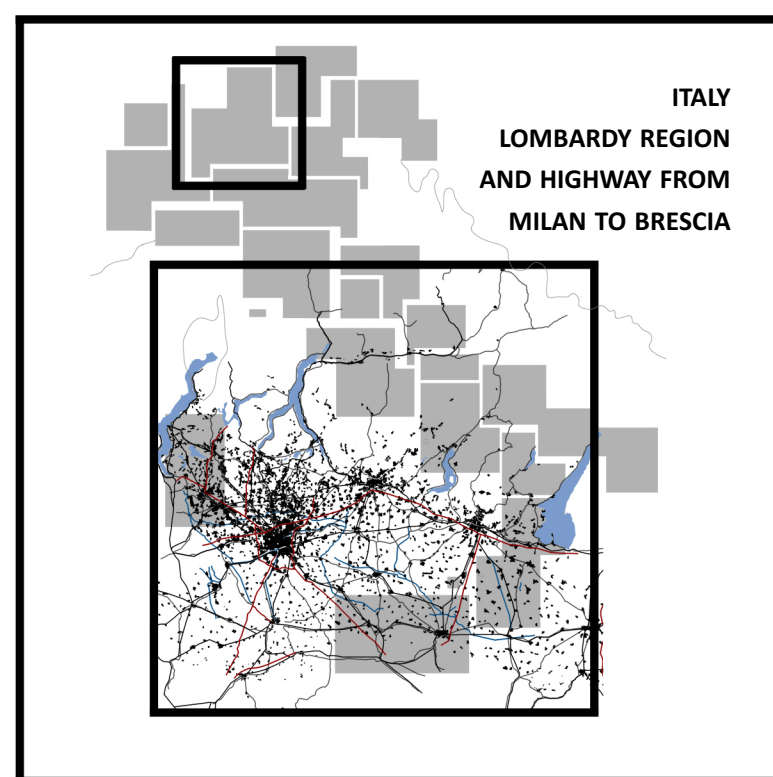
### Loosing trace

This research shows the changes of the landscape in the presence of waste, reality that invades the territory in many different ways in time and space. At first, the issue of garbage is faced according to language of creativity and in a second moment on how the inevitable accumulation of garbage designs new landscapes, how waste becomes a place. So, it is explained how the present territorial dimension is besieged by garbage and consequently of how it is exposed to a substantial environmental, cultural transformation. In this way, a sort of 'indicative atlas' takes form, where some model recovery plans are illustrated. Finally, the study of these areas makes up a unique path to observe the modern urban structure, where it is necessary to have a correct location, leading to territorial changes in different ways; consequently, a base for future potential planning.



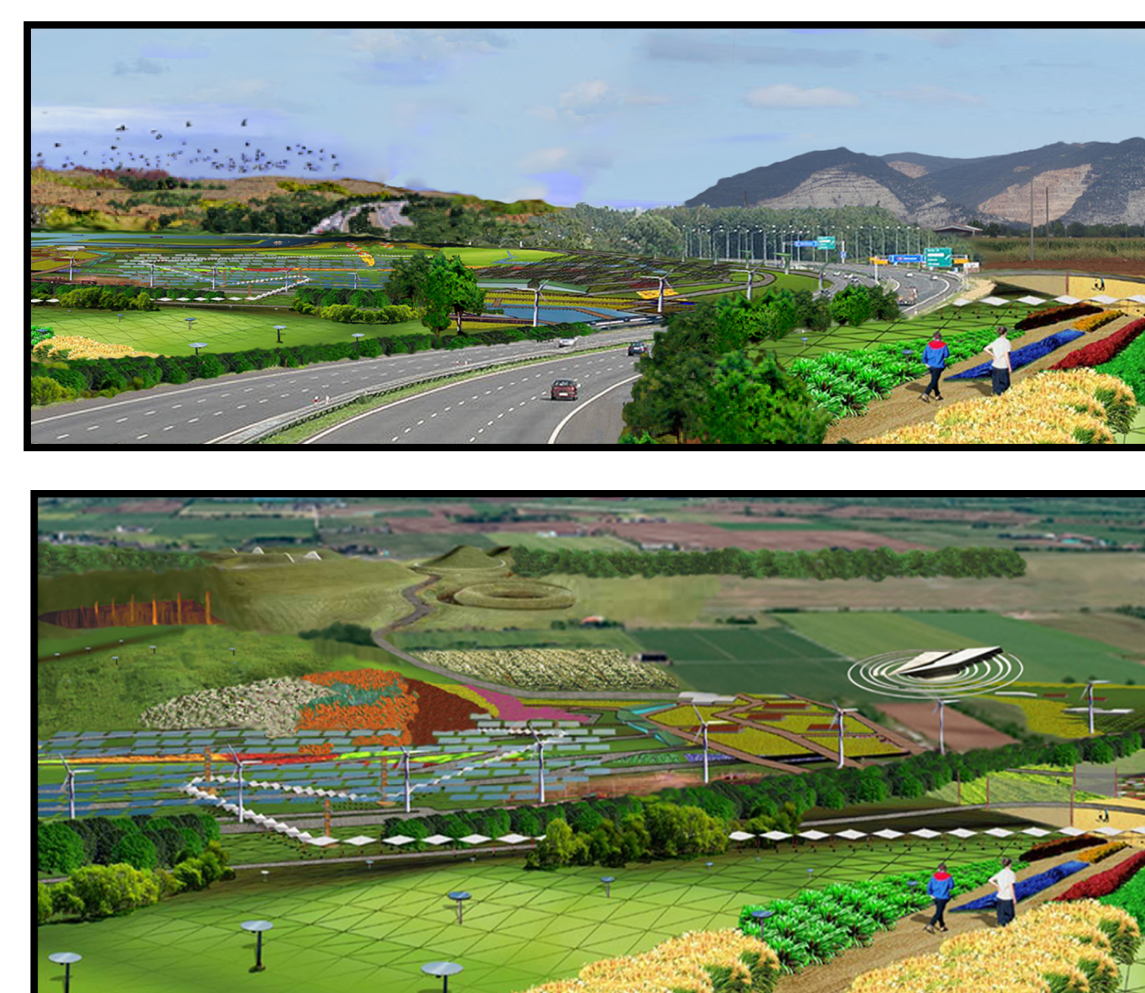
### Bring back a 'sense' of place

Waste is usually deposited in the borders of 'settlements', in areas where rights on land are weak and there are no controls. However there are new architectural languages connected to waste management and disposal: incinerators and controlled dumps are an example. They create new architectural scenarios, landscapes always closer to urban centers. So, today, it is necessary a study not only about a restoration of healthy conditions and also exhaustive technical-functional but as an opportunity for a real spatial planning in order to consider the place in its becoming the capital changing geographic and environmental regeneration which should be potential 'sense' of place more than just a 'correction'.



### Waste become places

The problem of collection and disposal of waste is ancient, but has become a crucial issue in relatively recent time, as far as quantity to recuperate, recovery of resources to deal with, novelty and variety of materials to destroy and disposal techniques at hand. Therefore, every country uses different techniques at different percentages for waste disposal. With this study it is not intention to report one the presence of waste disposal plants and waste storage to support innovative removal techniques, garbage recycling. Instead, what it wants to do is to survey the state of the fact, the environmental impact, the urban 'sense' that sometimes these things take on, in these peculiar disseminated places that outline new metropolitan scenarios.



### Places that outline new territorial scenarios

In order to open a window on the present context to give territorial scenarios that take form in these areas. It was explained about plural scenarios because the experiences registered are many not single. The study does not want to define just one thought, just one imperative solution. Instead, what it wants to do is begin a dialogue among many subjects: political, technical, management or environmental and define possible territorial relations, among plants, (even past, present or future ones) and among plants and the urban system itself. These numerous spaces can become very active structures in the urban context, they can connect to other urban spaces, whether they are constructed or not, they can be connected to use and not, and they can be a reference point by taking on an identity, a role or other. Actually, waste plants are a geographic, exploitable capital. They are components in a project of reconfiguration and requalification of territory. The purpose of this research is to give a detailed study of what is and define strategic maps possible of what can become a project of recovery in an 'ecological context' able to give the future meaning to the word 'ecologically sustainable' society.

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