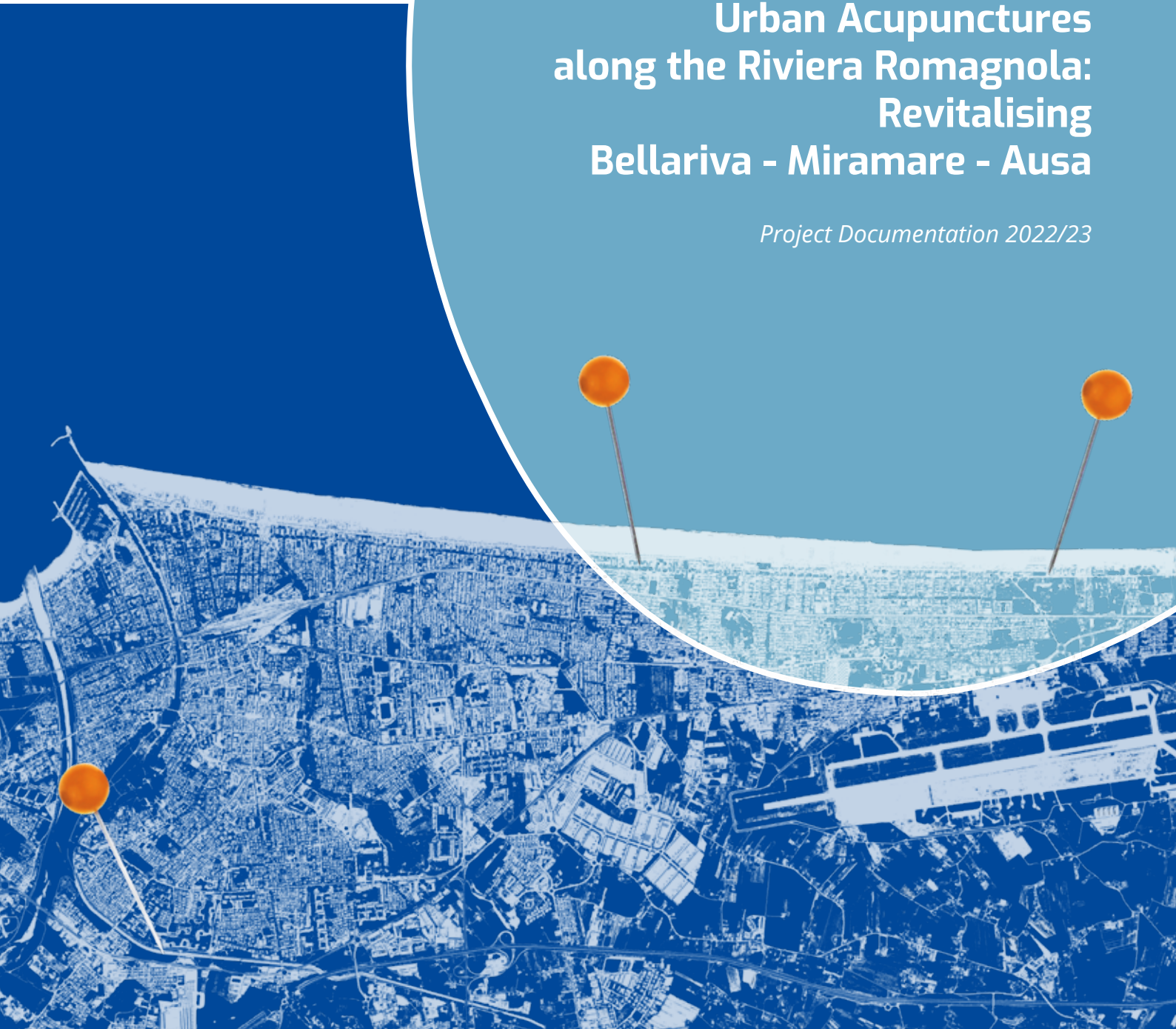


RIMINI 3.0

Urban Acupunctures along the Riviera Romagnola: Revitalising Bellariva - Miramare - AUSA

Project Documentation 2022/23



Rimini 3.0
Urban Acupuncture along the Riviera Romagnola:
Revitalising Bellariva - Miramare - Ausa

Project Documentation
2nd semester, winter term 2022/23

IMLA - International Master of Landscape Architecture

Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences (HSWT), Freising (Germany)
Nürtingen-Geislingen University (HfWU), Nürtingen (Germany)

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Introduction

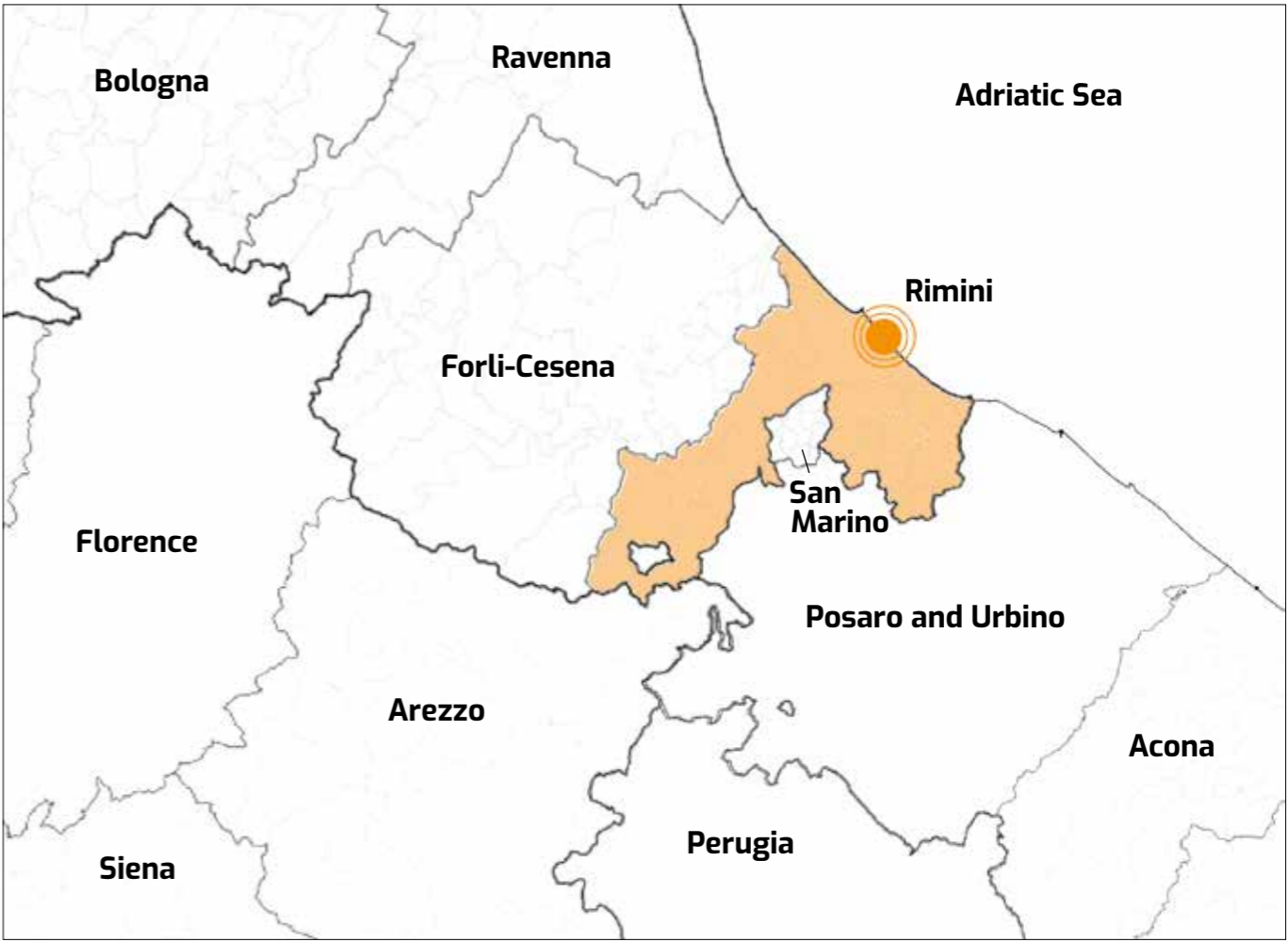


View to the Ponte d'Augusto and the Marecchia river, Rimini

Where is Rimini?



View from San Marino to Rimini



Rimini at the Adriatic Sea



Ingrid Schegk
IMLA Programme Director
Weihenstephan.Triesdorf University

“All good things come in threes”, says a German proverb. And indeed, it was a unique and valuable experience for the students and us teachers in the International Master’s Programme in Landscape Architecture (IMLA) to be able to explore the (urban) landscape of Rimini three times. The landscape of this city on the Adriatic, whose name sounds to us at first like a holiday, is, in the sense of André Corboz, a palimpsest in which the traces of human life have been overlaid for almost three millennia in a process of constant transformation.

Our first Rimini study project, the student competition “Dancing to the Future” in the winter semester 2021/22, covered almost the entire municipal area of Rimini. Based on their deeper analysis and their overall concept, participants were free to choose places for in-depth test designs. One of the IMLA teams chose the Ausa River canal for this purpose. With their proposal to develop the artificial and completely concreted riverbed into a green link and in connection with this to promote ecotourism, the students won 2nd prize (cf. Rimini 1.0). The second exploration of the Rimini palimpsest took place at the LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum in Rimini in April 2022. In the working group “Heritage and Identities”, we as a team of teachers and researchers outlined possible future developments of the former holiday colonies in Rimini’s seaside (cf. Rimini 2.0). The aim of the study project “RIMINI 3.0 - Implementing the concepts” in the winter semester 2022/23 (Rimini 3.0) was to further deepen and detail the findings and results from the student competition and the Landscape Forum. Three locations that seemed almost to be forgotten places within Rimini could be chosen for test designs: Bellariva with the environment of the Murri colony, Miramare with the colonies Bolognese, Novarese and

Three times Rimini: From exploring the palimpsest to urban acupuncture

others up to the Marano River, and the Ausa canal. With a focus on the landscape potential, the student teams developed concepts for revitalising and revaluing these places, in the sense of urban acupuncture. The term urban acupuncture emerged in urban planning in the 1980s, particularly in the course of urban renewal in Barcelona. It was popularised by the Brazilian urban planner and mayor of the city Curitiba Jaime Lerner as Acupuntura Urbana in the book of the same name (Casanova, Hernández 2014: 9). The intentional analogy to acupuncture in medicine illustrates the character of this type of project as well as the strategy behind it: A single pinprick can trigger widespread healing processes in the patient, in this case the city (Lerner 2014). Instead of a top-down planning hierarchy a bottom-up approach is used: Usually, the planning and design process leads from an abstract overall or master plan over long periods of time and defined decision-making cascades to a concrete measure on site. The urban acupuncture approach starts with a small immediate measure that is identified as significant for the local people and that can trigger further processes, strategies and activities in the entire city. In line with this approach, the students also designed the consistent participation of the people in Rimini in the planning and development processes. In this respect, the projects presented in this booklet are not to be understood as finished designs, but as initial proposals that focus on the potential of the landscape and the power of the (public) space for the community.

I would like to express my sincere thank to the city of Rimini, namely our contact person Silvia Capelli, for her time and openness in intensively supporting our way through the project, from exploring the palimpsest Rimini to the proposed urban acupuncture.



Karl-Heinz Einberger
Weihenstephan.Triesdorf University

The wide range from the glamor of a grand hotel to the integration of idiosyncratic, often marginal characters in his film narratives and dream worlds, characterizes the person and the work of Federico Fellini. It makes the director a well-chosen image carrier for the city of Rimini as a destination for vacation, recreation and cultivated entertainment. In him, the look back to the world of his cinematography is linked to a fundamental experience in the societies of our time: the experience of contingency.

It can be found in the fragmented narrative style of many of Fellini’s films with their episodically dissolved plot structures, but it is also a basic experience in contemporary life. Even when we are comfortably wrapped up in the carefreeness of a day at the beach, the complexity of our everyday life with all its unanswered questions, uncertainties, and unpredictabilities remains the background of our existence, from which the vacation days at the sea promise distance and diversion.

The sociologist and systems theorist Niklas Luhmann summarizes the concept of contingency briefly as follows: “Everything that is or is made in the world is also possible in a different way [...] the world itself is no longer stable due to a framework of essential forms that separate the necessary and the impossible. Therefore, all forms [...] must prove themselves against the imposition of also being able to be otherwise.” (Translation by the author) (Luhmann 1997, 151f).

This openness, which Luhmann sees as a characteristic of contemporary modern societies, poses complex questions for a municipality like the city of Rimini, which shapes and is responsible for the ongoing development of the city in all its levels.

Concrete fiction

In his context, the studies of the design projects presented here represent not so much realization designs - that is, concrete answers to these questions - as mental models that develop scenarios.

Good models are convincing due to their internal consistency - they lead assumptions made to conclusive solution scenarios without contradictions. In this way, they often make potentials visible that remain otherwise hidden in the often unattractive appearance of the current local realities. The conclusiveness in the development is more important than the actual feasibility. We know this from our own cinema experiences. They are not so much touching because they could happen in our lives, but because they bring into the picture questions, needs and desires that are very closely related to our lives.

This consideration implies that it is worthwhile to discuss these studies not only among experts but also with interested members of the urban society with all their diverse interests and points of view. The potential of these studies lies precisely in the fact that their results are not about concrete buildings.

Literature:

- André Corboz (1983): Le territoire comme palimpseste.
- Jamie Lerner (2014): Urban Acupuncture. Celebrating Pinpricks of Change that Enrich City Life.
- Helena Casanova, Jesús Hernández (2014): Public Space Acupuncture. Strategies and Interventions for Activating City Life.
- Luhmann, Niklas (1997): Die Kunst der Gesellschaft. 1st edition. Suhrkamp-Taschenbuch Wissenschaft 1303. Frankfurt am Main: Suhrkamp.



Silvia Capelli
Municipality of Rimini, Department
of Infrastructure and Environment



Landscape design represents, today, the last great challenge for the world of Architecture as a whole. A complex of actions that at any scale deal with establishing orientation and balance by addressing not only the valuable areas already codified, but also those where the city is harder, lacking centrality and references, neither urban, nor rural, nor natural. In the last 10 years, the city of Rimini has returned to think about the territory in its totality, with actions of protection, maintenance and enhancement, with an attitude of listening and caring that should have an increasingly effective impact precisely in the protection of heritage. Landscape and project are closely related and interacting entities that have always spontaneously formed a tight link between tradition and innovation. Landscape is a primary identity element for communities, and contemporary design must seek its principle. Landscape is a free space, both public and private, and its perception and spillover have always collective nature. With this in mind, the projects that have changed the face of the city in the last 10 years, such as the Sea Park that has redeveloped more than 10 km of Rimini's waterfront, have proposed a paradigm shift by targeting the development of landscape architecture as a priority, in favor of a contemporary design that sees the construction of resilient landscapes capable of improving environmental and social conditions. In this context, even the seaside colonies, abandoned for years, offer to the city of Rimini the opportunity to give voice to an interrupted dialogue between architecture and landscape by aspiring to the promotion of synergies between the built environment and nature in order to give rise to new territorial dynamics. The colonies can represent for Rimini the virtuous trigger of a transformative process that in respecting the biodiversity and identity of places offers

contemporary society a formidable engine of development. In addition to the colonies, other areas on the border between the natural and the artificial, such as the beds of the diversions of the Ausa and Marecchia rivers, built in the early 1900s to save the city from frequent flooding, can also be considered new places of being in which the landscape project represents an 'important challenge by bringing together in synthesis all the vocations of the Rimini area (tourism, wellness, culture...). The projects presented as part of the itinerant landscape forum organized by the LE NOTRE institute, held in Rimini in April 2022, and those of the IMLA 2023 master's degree show how it is possible to include parts of green in every aspect of life and space, whether public or private, and how there is no place of living and dwelling that cannot accommodate nature, aimed at improving the comfort of human settlements. The message appeared clear: the landscape is a strategy that must be able to meet the ever-increasing needs of humanity: a compact, dense, but above all fertile city, in which the plant component plays not only an aesthetic, ornamental and furnishing role, but also and especially functional to the needs of tourism development in balance with the urgency of preserving the natural environment. The landscape design strategy as an environmental and cultural action together, a tool for implementing policies that are as much ecological as social.

I sincerely thank the professors of the IMLA Master's program and all the students because by accompanying them through the discovery of my city I was able to "renew my gaze" and I saw not one landscape, but many possible ones, a synthesis between the aspiration for progress and the manifestation of local identities that in the landscape find expression.

Il progetto del paesaggio rappresenta, oggi, l'ultima grande sfida per il mondo dell'Architettura nella sua globalità. Un complesso di azioni che a qualsiasi scala si occupano di stabilire orientamento ed equilibrio affrontando non solo le aree pregiate già codificate, ma anche quelle dove la città è più dura, priva di centralità e di riferimenti, né urbana, né rurale, né naturale. Negli ultimi 10 anni la città di Rimini è ritornata a pensare il territorio nella sua totalità, con azioni di tutela, manutenzione e valorizzazione, con un atteggiamento di ascolto e di cura che dovrebbe incidere in modo sempre più efficace proprio nella protezione del patrimonio. Paesaggio e progetto sono entità fra loro strettamente correlate e interagenti, che da sempre spontaneamente costituiscono un anello stretto fra tradizione e innovazione. Il paesaggio è un elemento di identità primario per le comunità e il progetto contemporaneo deve ricarne il principio. Il paesaggio è uno spazio libero, sia pubblico che privato e la sua percezione e la sua ricaduta sono sempre di carattere collettivo. In quest'ottica, i progetti che hanno cambiato il volto della città negli ultimi 10 anni, come il Parco del mare che ha riqualificato oltre 10 km di waterfront riminese, hanno proposto un cambio di paradigma mirando allo sviluppo dell'architettura del paesaggio come priorità, in favore di un progetto contemporaneo che vede la costruzione di paesaggi resilienti capaci di migliorare le condizioni ambientali e sociali. In questo contesto anche le colonie marine, abbandonate da anni, offrono alla città di Rimini l'opportunità di dare voce ad un dialogo interrotto tra architettura e paesaggio aspirando alla promozione di sinergie tra costruito e natura, per dar vita a nuove dinamiche territoriali. Le colonie possono rappresentare per Rimini l'innescato di un processo trasformativo che nel rispetto della biodiversità e

dell'identità dei luoghi offre alla società contemporanea un formidabile motore di sviluppo. Oltre alle colonie anche altre aree al limite tra il naturale e l'artificiale come i letti dei deviatori dei fiumi Ausa e Marecchia, realizzati nei primi anni del '900 per mettere in sicurezza la città dalle frequenti alluvioni, possono essere considerati nuovi luoghi dello stare in cui il progetto del paesaggio rappresenta un'importante sfida, raccogliendo in sintesi tutte le vocazioni del territorio riminese (turismo, wellness, cultura...). I progetti presentati nell'ambito del forum itinerante sul paesaggio organizzato dall'istituto LE NOTRE, svoltosi a Rimini nell'Aprile 2022 e quelli del master IMLA 2023 dimostrano come sia possibile inserire parti di verde in ogni aspetto della vita e dello spazio, sia esso pubblico o privato, e di come non vi sia luogo dell'abitare e del vivere che non possa ospitare natura, finalizzato a migliorare il comfort degli insediamenti umani. Il messaggio è apparso chiaro: il paesaggio è una strategia che deve saper soddisfare le sempre più crescenti necessità dell'umanità: una città compatta, densa, ma soprattutto fertile, in cui la componente vegetale non giochi solamente un ruolo estetico, ornamentale e di arredo, ma anche e in special modo funzionale alle necessità di sviluppo del turismo in equilibrio con l'urgenza di salvaguardare il contesto naturale. Un fare paesaggio come azione ambientale e culturale insieme, strumento di attuazione di politiche tanto ecologiche quanto sociali. Ringrazio di cuore i professori del Master IMLA e tutti gli studenti, perchè accompagnando loro attraverso la scoperta della mia città ho potuto "rinnovare lo sguardo" ed ho visto non un paesaggio, ma tanti possibili, una sintesi tra l'aspirazione al progresso e la manifestazione delle identità locali che nel paesaggio trovano espressione.

Student Competition Dancing to the Future

Rimini 1.0



Student competition

The International Student Competition 'Riviera di Rimini - Dancing to the Future' 2021/22 has been the first part of the 11th Landscape Forum of the LE:NOTRE Institute (held in April, 2022), hosted by the Italian Region Emilia Romagna in cooperation with its local partner institutions. Some excerpts from the competition brief:

Transdisciplinary landscape transformations for wicked problems

"We welcome interdisciplinary student teams willing to explore collaborations that go beyond the traditional -and much welcome- collaboration between architects, planners, landscape architects and people/environment experts and communities to promote sustainable goals connected to public health, economic development, fine arts, historic preservation, communications, and many more. Addressing the wicked problems of our time requires extensive collaboration across paradigms, epistemologies, and knowledge, and a shared commitment to bridge the gap between academia and civil society to envision democratic landscape transformations across scales and geographies."

Competition Aims

"The LE:NOTRE International Student Competition aims to support systemic, integrated and holistic approaches to landscape transformation through multidisciplinary student teams elaborating planning and design proposals for the coastal landscape or Rimini and its hinterland. Broadly speaking, you will develop your proposals around the following aspects. Feel free to interpret these and to set your individual emphasis:

- Planning and designing of multi-systemic relationships for the coastal landscape;
- Sustainable visions for the urban fabric, open space, social and ecological systems;
- Improved landscape accessibility, including solutions integrating sustainable traffic management, transportation, soft-mobility, and eco-tourism;

- The strengthening of landscape ecological functions and ecosystem services to address climate adaptation and resilience;
- Development of new models of sustainable development focused on the reuse of architectural heritage and its integration of green and blue processes;
- Balancing the demands of tourism and recreation against the needs for local identity expression, preservation of cultural heritage, well-being and quality of life;
- Strategically advancing equity, diversity, inclusion and social justice through landscape democracy-oriented design and planning actions."

"In the first part of this competition you will make a case for your approach/vision and support it with a comprehensive analysis of the landscape dimensions relevant to your vision (poster 1) and an overall landscape development concept (poster 2), illustrating how this vision will be operationalized and unfold, with a clear set of strategies over the short, medium and long term. The representation scale is 1:10.0000, to be presented in A0 landscape format.

Translation of your concept to the neighborhood scale

Based on your analysis and overall landscape development concept (posters 1 + 2) you will translate your vision to the neighborhood scale. You are free to define a transect/corridor of a maximum length of 1 km within the project area. While you are very free in selecting this place, you need to derive a clear argumentation from your analysis and strategy, so that the reason for selecting the area is plausible. The selection needs to be consistent with your overall strategy.

Present your 1 km long test design on your A0 landscape poster at scale 1:1000 in landscape format. You may change the orientation of the selected area to make sure that it fits on the poster. Please add explanatory sections, visualizations, sketches and graphics.

Translation to the individual scale
The third jump in scale will take you to an acupuncture/design spot of a maximum length of 100 meters within the 1 km transect you have selected for the previous poster. Within this area, you can translate your concept to the human scale: How are we going to live here? How will we work? Which social activities will we have? Which atmospheres and ambiances will surround us? Which landscape experiences are you envisioning? Which forms of coexistence and social interaction will be found? Present your 100 m long design spot on another A0 landscape poster at scale 1:100. You should add explanatory sections, visualisations, sketches and graphics."

On the following pages, you can see the works that were awarded 1st and 2nd prize.

The 2nd prize work was further developed by two teams as part of the Rimini 3.0 study project.

Source:

LNI Student Competition Brief Rimini 2022, available under <http://forum.ln-institute.org>



Ausa canal

First Prize

Hana Gačnik, Zala Janežič, Magda Merhar, Kristina Oražem

University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

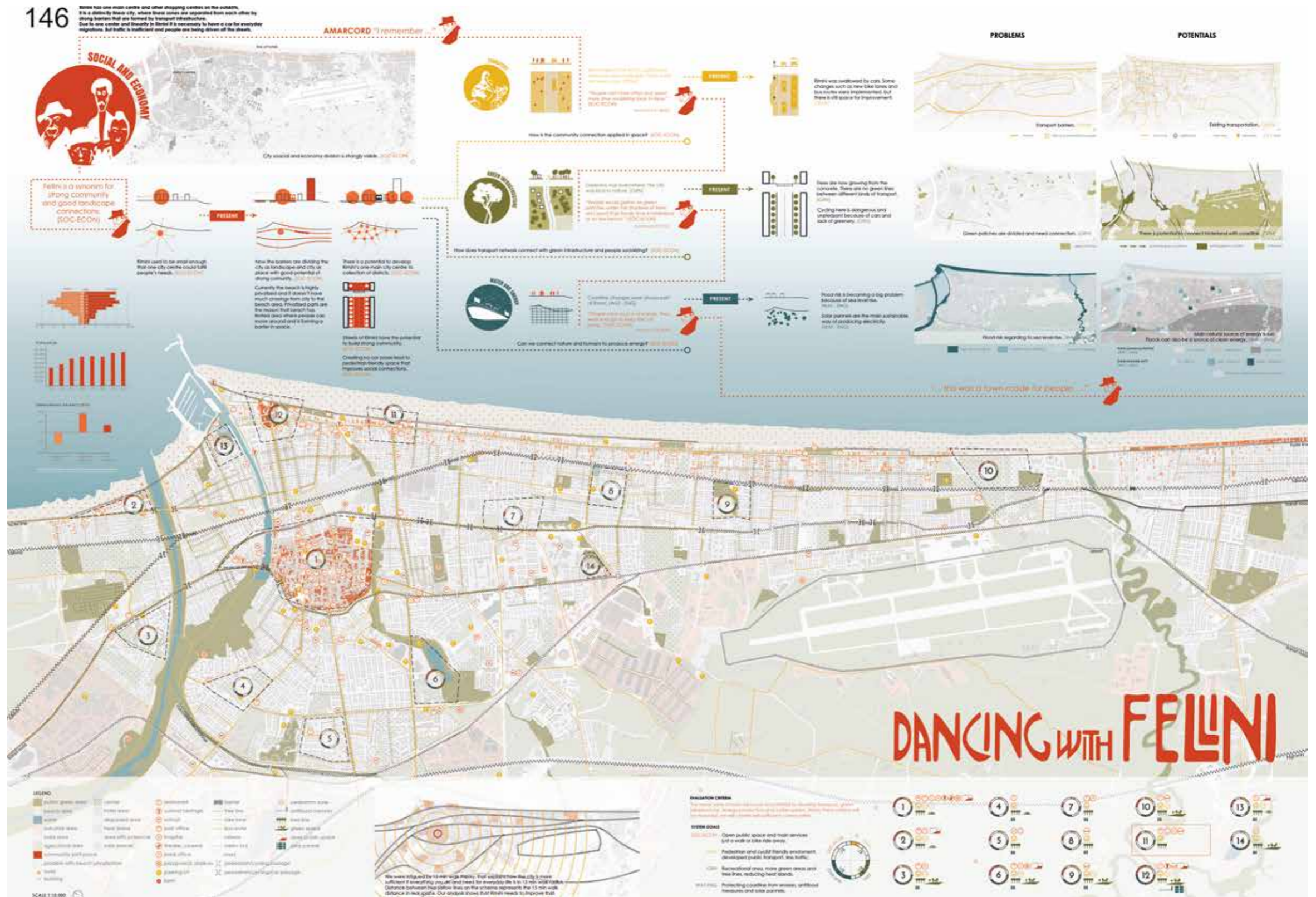
Story of the Project

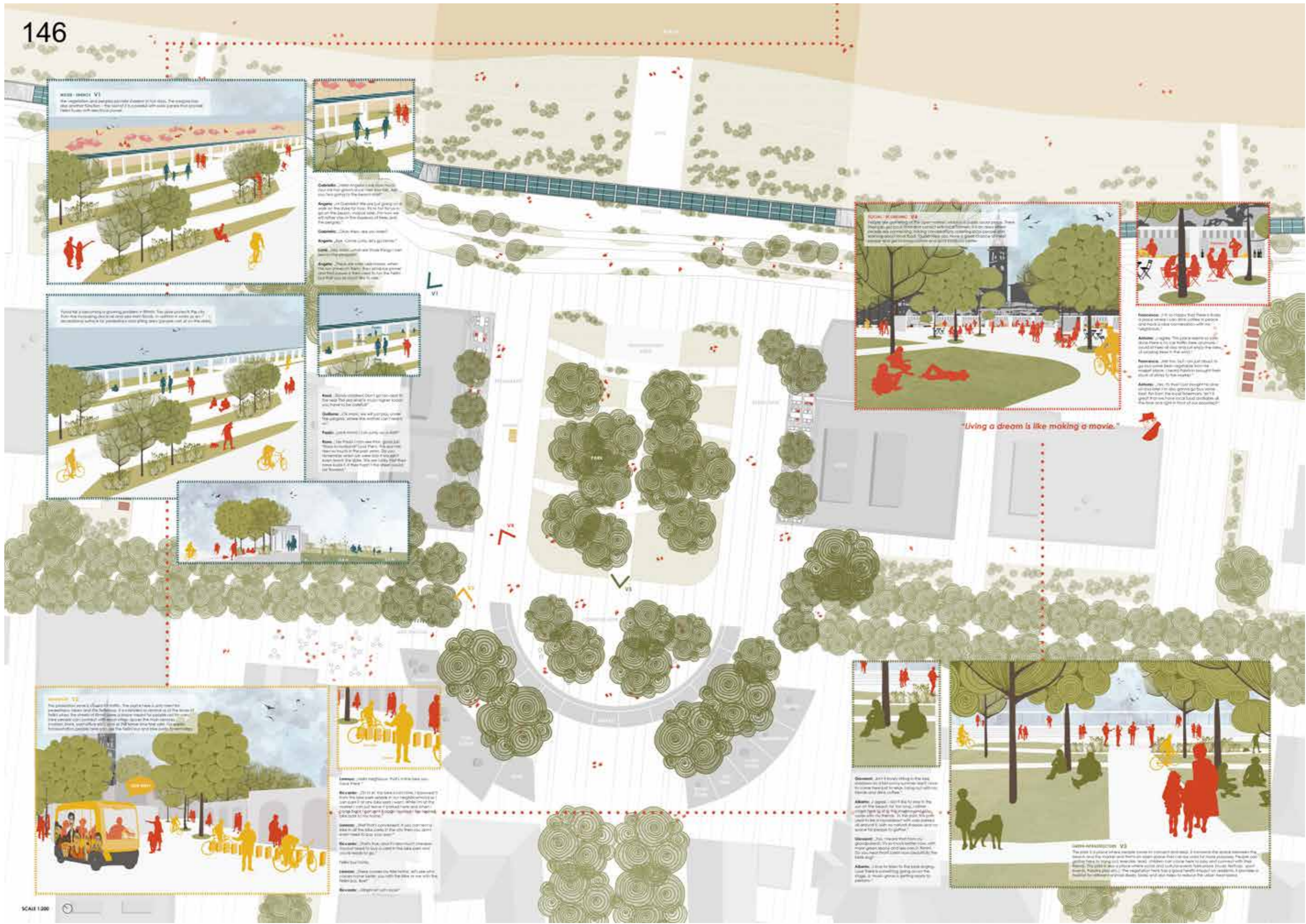
Red thread of this project is the atmosphere that Fellini is showing in his movie *Amarcord – I remember*. We understand Fellini as a synonym for strong community.

As in Fellini's time, Rimini still has one main city centre. Nowadays one centre is not enough to support the whole city, because it has grown too much. In addition, there is a significant problem with the barriers such as heavy traffic roads, railway and river channels. These are challenging to overcome for pedestrians, cyclists and residents who live in hinterlands and work in the city.

Our proposal is to use Fellini's inspiration and design the city with a network of strong communities. To achieve a strong social system, we need other supportive systems. To create an environment friendly to pedestrians and cyclists, car traffic has to be moved out of the city and replaced with developed public transport network. To create a healthier and more pleasant living space, the existing green areas will be connected with new ones. With that we reduce heat islands. New more self-sufficient neighbourhoods are created by using natural resources such as water and sun energy. City is protected with anti-flood measures, while utilizing floods to produce electric energy. When we were designing the public space of Rimini we were trying to see it through Fellini's eyes. We became the scenarists of the city and designed Rimini a place that makes dreams come true. Like Fellini said: "living a dream is like making a movie".

Dancing with Fellini





WALKWAY V1
The vegetation and people provide a sense of scale, the vegetation also provides a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

Callout: The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

WALKWAY V2
The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

Callout: The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

WALKWAY V3
The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

Callout: The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

WALKWAY V4
The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

Callout: The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

WALKWAY V5
The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

Callout: The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

WALKWAY V6
The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

Callout: The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure. The walkway is a key element of the park's design, providing a sense of direction and a sense of enclosure.

"Living a dream is like making a movie."

Second Prize

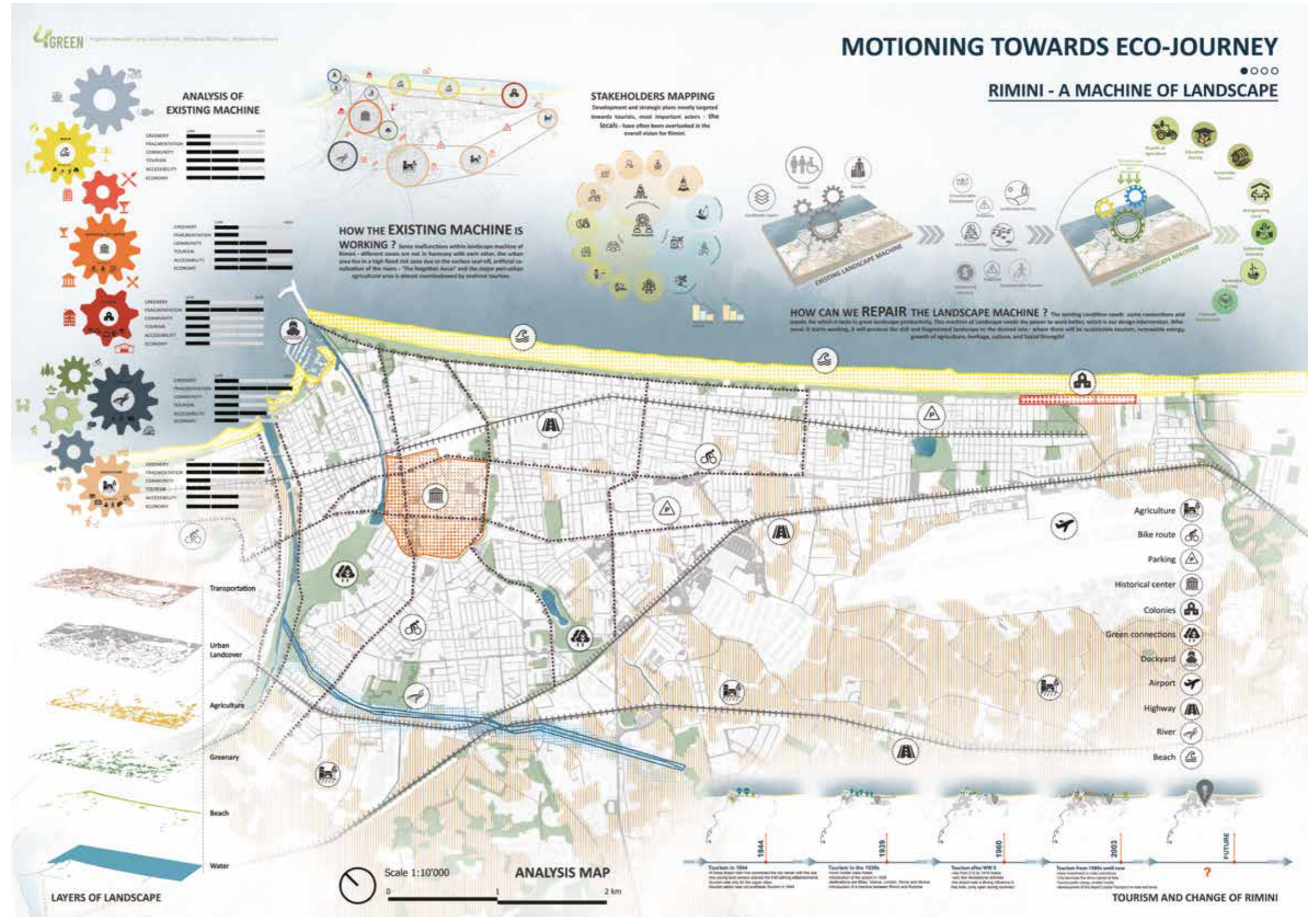
Angkita Hawlader, Mahasta Mahfouzi, Isat Jahan Nishat, Maximilian Stauch

Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences / Nürtingen-Geislingen University

Story of the Project

Rimini is a landscape of complex mechanisms within different layers - tourism, industry, small-business and agriculture. Thus, we found its resemblance to a machine and envisioned Rimini as a machine of landscape. Though the terms 'landscape' and 'machine' are dissonant, this contradiction is justified while considering a large-scale landscape like Rimini. Locals are barely involved in its landscape intervention. Meanwhile, this landscape serves significant purposes as agricultural-production, natural reserves, and urban-infrastructure territory. These two practical facets aid in perceiving the machine aspect of this landscape. Rimini landscape machine needs the power to work better, which is our design intervention. As our concept, we added new functions in different zones with physical and functional connectivity, so that each individual function of this machine can get integrated and start moving. We have introduced a new shoreline for Rimini - the eco-corridor promoting ecological buffer and sustainable growth for the future. In our focus area, the potential of historically significant River Ausa is enhanced by renaturalizing, connecting with the existing green network and developing community gardens around it, resulting in a new aura - with more greenery, less fragmentation, improved accessibility, boosting community and tourist participation - thus increasing its economic factors. Whenever this landscape machine starts working, it will convert the dull and fragmented landscape to a landscape with sustainable tourism, renewable energy, agricultural growth, heritage, culture, and social strength. For a while, it may seem immobile but with time the landscape machine of Rimini will start motioning towards eco-journey.

Motioning towards Eco-Journey



MOTIONING TOWARDS ECO-JOURNEY

INTEGRATING THE UNITS



HOW ARE WE REPAIRING THE LANDSCAPE MACHINE OF RIMINI ?

To make this landscape machine work better, in a part of our concept, we used our intervention by adding some new functions in the different zones. We connected those different zones with both physical and functional connectivity by means of **tourism, agriculture, health, educational and economic aspects**, so that each different functions of this machine can get integrated and start evolving.

Rimini has the beach shoreline and we introduce this new ecological shoreline that promotes a sustainable plan which is very much needed for this landscape machine and the machine will start its work for producing something better which will help Rimini move towards an eco-journey in the future.



- Sustainable agriculture
- Education sharing
- Social farming
- Community supported agriculture
- Agri tourism
- Eco hotel
- Health garden
- Social market
- Sustainable economy
- Co-working
- Urban green
- Sustainable energy
- Green parking
- Social activity
- Bike route
- Pedestrian



INTERVENTION ZONES



TRANSECTS OF THE ZONES

MOTIONING TOWARDS ECO-JOURNEY

THE NEW STORY OF AUSA



The potential of the Ausa river, which is historically significant, has been used to restructure it, giving it a more natural appearance - thus creating a new story for AUSA! Along this AUSA, different functions like social farming, health garden, co-learning space, green market, restoration of riparian zones etc have been developed. The orange path along the river - which is the eco-corridor - connects with the already existing green corridor and has the potential to develop further towards the hinterland in the future. The eco-corridor is altering the river's side to allow greater space to nature. It gives access to social farms, as well as other activities along the AUSA in some places, and sometimes it also serves as a gathering place or a point of involvement. This newly developed eco-corridor has the potential to transform the city's tourism, into something more sustainable and environmentally friendly.

Scale 1:1000
 0 100 200m
FOCUS AREA

MOTIONING TOWARDS ECO-JOURNEY

THE AUSA HUB

In 'the Ausa hub', different activities and functions come together and are interconnected with other parts of Binli. The restored Ausa has a wide and diverse riparian zone as a natural flood protection. From the bicycle and pedestrian orange path one can either enter a recreational deck which gives a close access to the river or the recreational meadow. Community gardens and social farms along the path are used by the community and for ecotourism. Directly next to it is the green market where the regional produced food can be sold and shared.



KEYPLAN



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C



SOCIAL FARMING



SOCIAL MARKET



BANK OF AUSA



- 01. COMMUNITY GARDEN
- 02. HEALTH GARDEN
- 03. ORCHARD
- 04. SOCIAL MARKET
- 05. BYCYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN ROUTE
- 06. RECREATIONAL DECK
- 07. RIPARIAN ZONE
- 08. RECREATIONAL MEADOW

LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum

Rimini 2.0



About the Landscape Forum

The LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum is a four-day discourse-oriented, interdisciplinary event. It focuses on local landscapes and the sustainability challenges they are facing, with the goal to gather, disseminate, and activate landscape knowledge that can help local constituencies face them. In accordance with the European Landscape Convention, our definition of landscapes includes outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes in urban, peri-urban and rural environments, and calls for communities to have a say in their future.

The first landscape forum was held in Antalya, Turkey, in 2011. The event has been offered yearly since then, moving across various European locations. In 2015, we introduced a Student Competition in order to make the Landscape Forum more inclusive and relevant for the international student community. Since then, the outcomes of the student competition have greatly enhanced the quality and innovation potential of the discourse and visions that have emerged from the event.

The 11th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum, Emilia Romagna

The 11th Landscape Forum has been hosted by the Region Emilia Romagna. The focus has been on the nexus of climate change and sea-level rise, sustainable development, historic and ecological conservation, foodscapes and landscape infrastructure.

Why Emilia Romagna?

The beautiful coastline of Emilia Romagna is one of Italy's greatest environmental assets, but also a microcosm of challenges, from landscape fragmentation to sea-level rise, heritage conservation, urban redevelopment, green infrastructure, urban sprawl, to densification, gentrification and landscape democracy, and processes of production and consumption. The landscape along the coast of Emilia Romagna offers us a window into the type of transformations required for

maritime regions across Europe and the world to balance ecological, socio-cultural, economic, and environmental justice factors in the face of increased uncertainties.

Landscape Forum Working Groups

Participants in the Forum have joined with other attendees in working groups, each focussed on advancing knowledge and ideas that relate to a specific dimension of landscape development, in synergy with other themes. The Emilia Romagna coastal landscape represented high relevance for the forum's four focal themes:

- Working Group 1: Integrated Landscape Visions
- Working Group 2: Rural Change and Foodscapes
- Working Group 3: Sustainable Tourism
- Working Group 4: Heritage and Identities
- Cross-cutting theme 1: Landscape and Democracy
- Cross-cutting theme 2: Landscape and Economy

All themes have been explored by workshops, excursions, keynote lectures and roundtable discussions during the four main forum days.

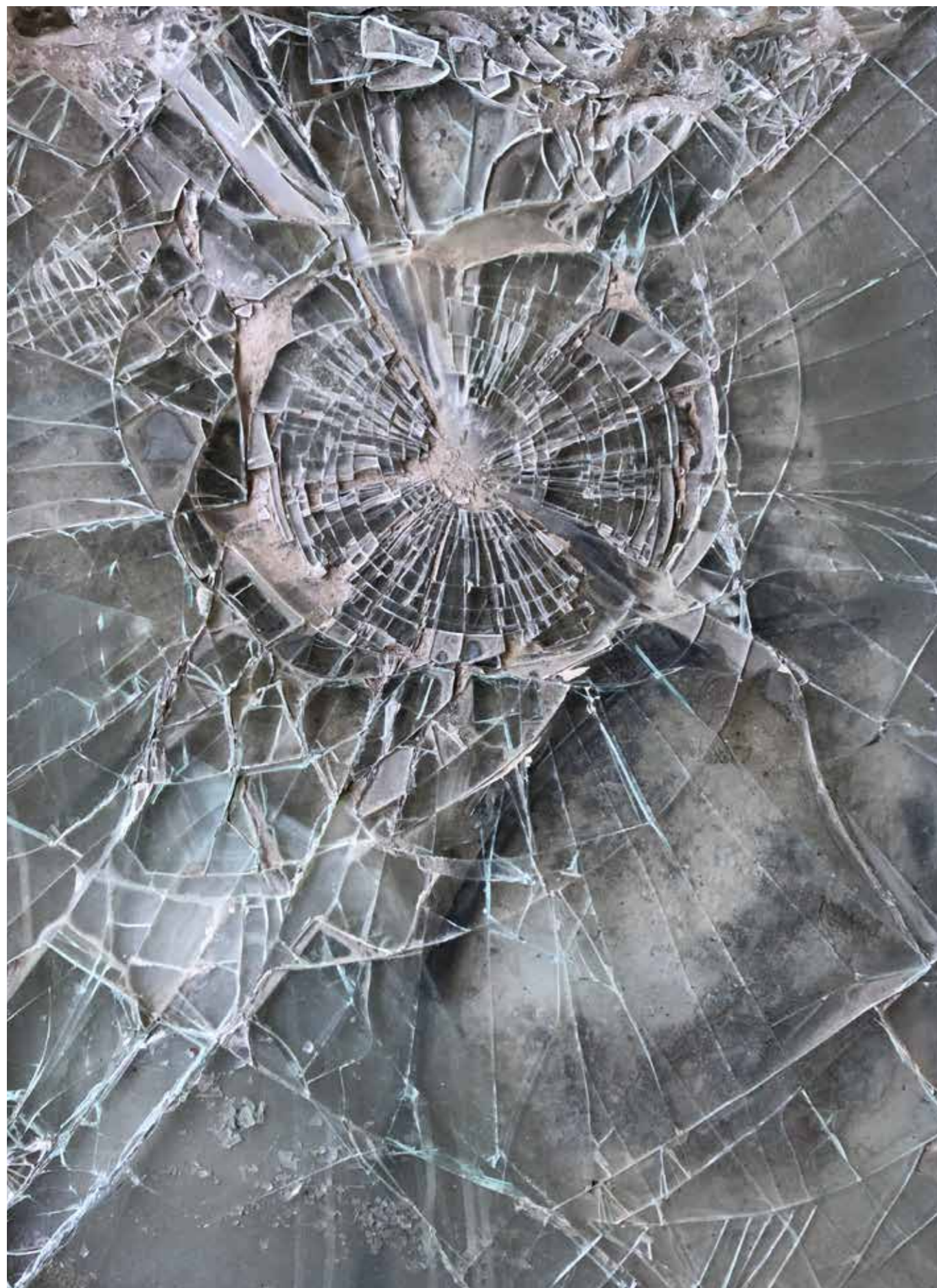
Group 4 **Heritage and Identities** worked on the former holiday colonies along Rimini's coastline.



View to the Hinterland



Inside the skeleton of the colony Novarese



Lost and found: traces of use in the skeleton of Colony Novarese

Outcome of the working group Heritage and Identities (excerpt)

In the framework of the 11th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum, the working group 'Heritage and Identities' focused on a particular category of heritage, namely the system of abandoned holiday camps for children (in Italian: *colonie*, pl.) built in the early decades of the 20th century.

The Forum has been an opportunity to approach the topic in a landscape perspective, joining the expertise, backgrounds and points of view of many students, researchers and scholars from all Europe. As this was an intensive work of a short duration, the result of this forum is intended as an overview that complements experiences and considerations developed over time by local experts and actors. The main outputs provided by the working group Heritage & Identities are:

- A **concept** for the development of the heritage of the colonies and their landscape context that contribute to landscape quality and social inclusion.
- A **vision and strategy** of how the colonies can be developed in an economically feasible, that is resilient to changes in conjuncture, in a way that also contributes to the collective history, identity of the region and links to the personal stories of the inhabitants and visitors.
- A set of **objectives** that can be used for guidance of spatial development of the colonies and their surrounding landscape.

Vision and strategy

In conclusion, a general strategy was developed for the enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage linked to the colony system along the Rimini coastline. The general vision is linked to ongoing projects such as the Parco del Mare (realised in the first stretch of Rimini's seafront near the centre). The hypothesis of continuing the project southwards must consider the evolution of the urban-nature gradient and adapt accordingly to leave space

for a more naturalistic linear park. The proposed strategy also distinguishes two areas with distinct characteristics:

- the group of older colonies (with Colonia Murri at the centre) located in the urban area of **Bellariva** and suitable for reintegration into the surrounding urban fabric
- the group of more recent colonies (after the 1930s) which are located in the transition area of **Miramare** between Rimini and Riccione and whose abandonment has helped to preserve the surrounding natural space.

For the first group, the creation of a social cluster is suggested through the reuse of the structures with new social and collective functions, such as urban gardening, educational activities and social integration, also through the adaptation of the structures and their division into multiple functions. This would make it possible to reconnect the urban fabric, currently interrupted by the presence of large disused structures, and to foster social cohesion around the cultural heritage.

For the second group, on the other hand, a creative cluster was hypothesised, characterised by softer and more temporary functions related to the world of art and creativity. In this case, the aim is to reactivate the area and bring the attention and interest of the local community back to it, without, however, inducing a radical transformation that would risk threatening the natural values that also represent important heritage of this area. In this second area, in fact, in addition to the new functions, the importance of strengthening the ecological and landscape connections and spatial relations (such as views and sight lines), especially along the coast and between the coast and the hinterland through the rethinking of the road infrastructures and cycle and footpath systems is emphasised.

Source:

Forum Outcome Statement and Report, p. 61ff, available under <https://forum.ln-institute.org/landscape-forum-rimini-2022/>

Main Project

Rimini 3.0



Urban Acupuncture along the Riviera Romagnola: Revitalising Bellariva - Miramare - Ausa

Project Team



Assignment

Introduction

The project builds on both the strategic plans of the city of Rimini and, in particular, on the results of the 11th LNI Landscape Forum 2022 in Rimini hosted by the Region Emilia Romagna and including the student competition with the title 'Dancing to the future'. Here are some excerpts from the competition brief that describe the importance of the project context:

"The beautiful coastline of Emilia Romagna is one of Italy's greatest environmental assets, but also a microcosm of challenges, from landscape fragmentation to sea-level rise, heritage conservation, urban redevelopment, green infrastructure, urban sprawl, to densification, gentrification and landscape democracy, and processes of production and consumption. The landscape along the coast of Emilia Romagna offers us a window into the type of transformations required for maritime regions across Europe and the world to balance ecological, socio-cultural, economic, and environmental justice factors in the face of increased uncertainties."

"The city of Rimini (about 150,000 inhabitants) is the core of the so-called Riviera Romagnola, a conurbation of beach resorts that were among the most profitable during the second half of the twentieth century, and for a thriving entertainment, music and food culture. With the development of mass tourism after World War II, housing construction and industrial development has created a remarkable divide between the coast and Rimini's inner regions, where most of the productive functions are located. (Battilani and Fauri, 2009, in Rabbiosi and Massimo Giovanardi, 2017)."

Project areas

Each project team could choose one of the following focus areas:

- The location of Bellariva with the colony 'Murri'
- The location of Miramare with the colonies 'Bolognese', 'Novarese' and others; for this area some first ideas had been developed during the LNI Landscape Forum.
- The (green) corridor of the Ausa River in the western part of the city; for this area a first concept has been developed by the winners of the 2nd price in the competition.

Project Objectives

Based on this preliminary work, the project pursued the following goals:

- the analysis and evaluation of existing concepts and considerations for the selected focus project,
- the concretisation, further development and detailing of these concepts and plans into innovative, visionary, but also feasible design solutions,
- the creative development of ideas and measures that can initiate and/or accompany the implementation of the designs, e.g. in the form of architectural or artistic 'acupuncture' or events,
- the development of ideas on how to involve the citizens of Rimini in the process
- the consideration of new tourism potentials, away from summer mass tourism towards more 'slow' year-round tourism.

Project location and the three focus areas



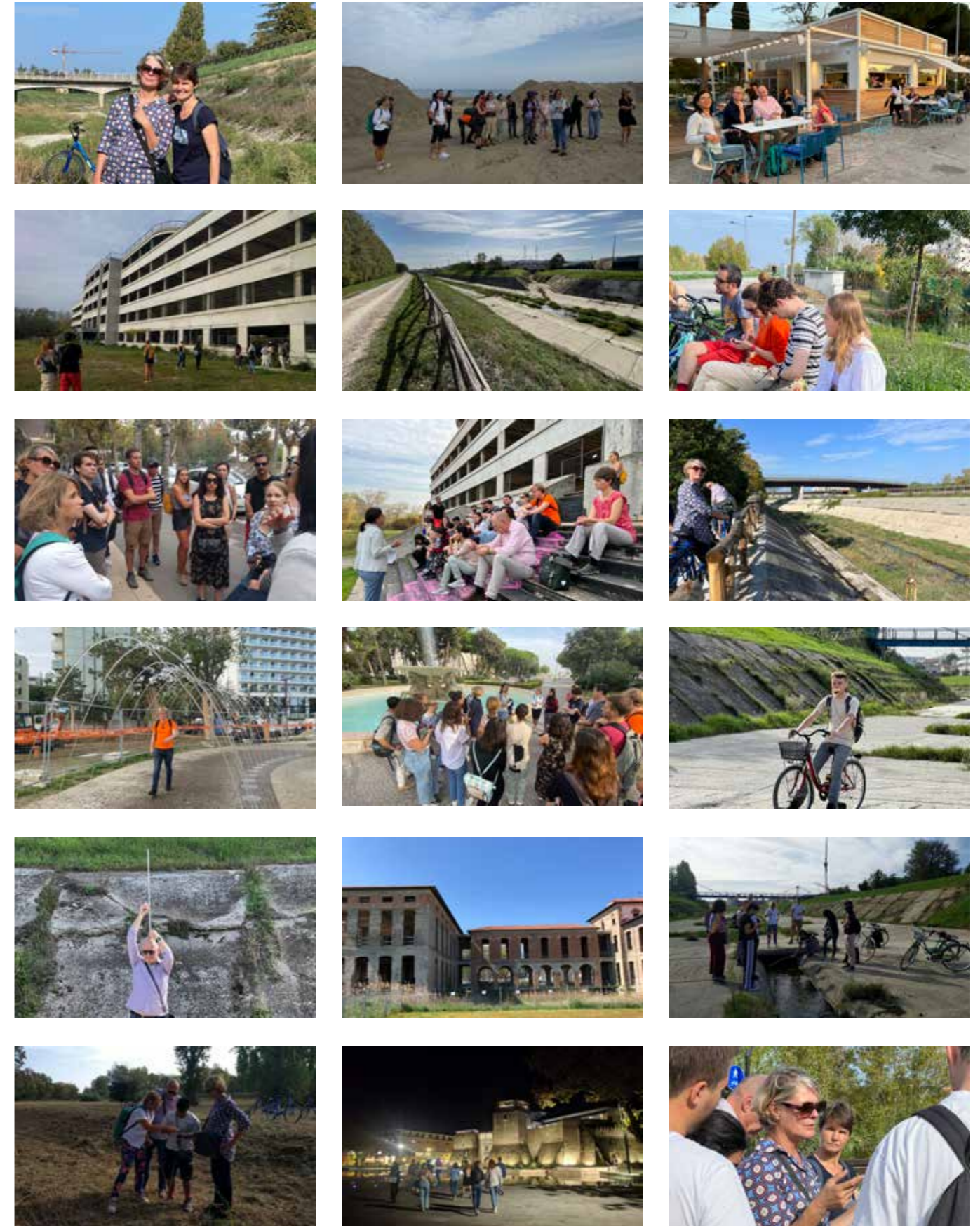
**Site visit
23 - 26 October 2022**

To explore the project location the international students took a walk around the historic city center of Rimini, where a first impression of the Riviera Romagnola was made.

The next morning the students got more information about the background and the origin of the abandoned colonies and their souring landscape with a guided expert tour held by Silvia Capelli (Municipality of Rimini).

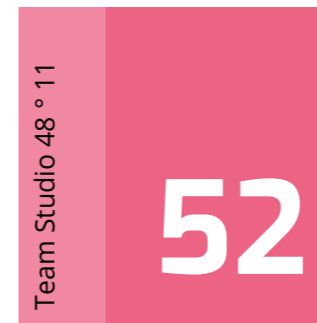
On the second day, bicycles were rented and the third project area with the Ausa Canal was extensively explored. After the student groups decided on their project area, the individual areas were analyzed and public participation in the form of interviews or behavior mapping were done. Thereby the students used the type of analysis whatever they considered relevant for depicting the genius loci of the place.

As an outcome of the excursion the students had a first personal impression and first ideas for the future design of the chosen project area.

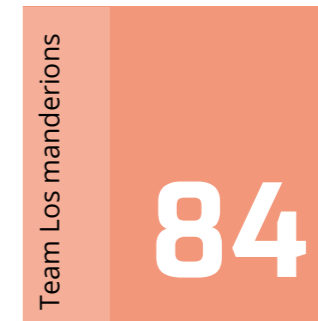
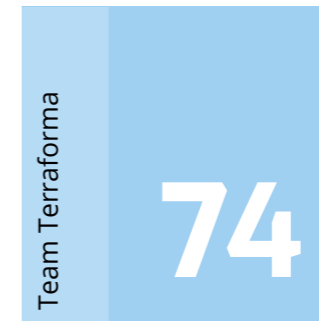
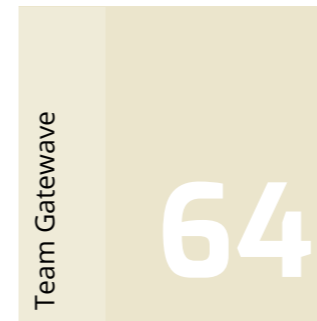


Student projects

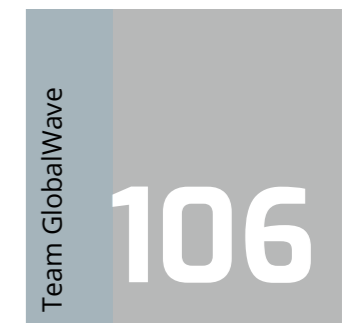
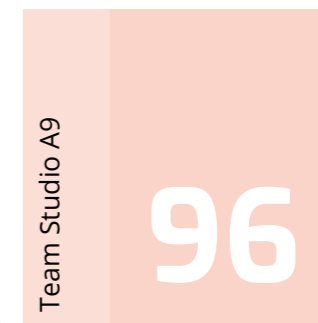
Focus area Bellariva



Focus area Miramare



Focus area Ausa River



Focus area Bellariva

with the colony 'Murri'



TEAM STUDIO 48 ° 11



Ana Cristina Gonzalez García
Mexico



Evelina Saveleva
Russia



Maria Beatriz Guedes Quintella
Brazil



Nóra Buffham
Hungary



Rimini per-i locali

Project Description

A city is felt in different ways depending on who is experiencing it - if it is a local, a tourist, an investor, or a project maker. In a general analysis, Rimini is a very tourist medium size city in the coastal part of Emilia-Romagna, Italy, and has its characteristics and uniqueness. At first impression, for a project maker, the city is seasonal, and the population density grows almost seven times during the summertime. However, it is also much more than a touristic location with beautiful beaches and good affordable hotels. It is an area with history and culture, where locals enjoy their free time by engaging with the community. Due to this social aspect, the region of Bellariva - a neighborhood where tourists and residents coexist - was chosen to be the site of the project proposal.

Analysis

Analyzing the region, it is possible to understand that the neighborhood is divided into three areas, the service area, the residential area, and the beach and most of the weaknesses of the area are related to the inefficient daily urban infrastructure, and a car-oriented configuration entailed by the devaluation of the city in off-season periods. Therefore, to improve the quality of life in the neighborhood, the project goal is to bring the locals to the foreground and develop the space to create accessibility and well-being.

Participation

As a first step, to hear and understand the needs and desires of the community, before starting to develop the project it is proposed a participatory design using different methods, from open workshops and the World Café to Tactical Urbanism. Increasing people's engagement, improving social integration, and allowing people to have a voice in the changes in their environment.

Design

The final project proposal will be presented to the public as an idea to connect the whole neighborhood with perennial multifunctional open areas that meet the citizen's needs and can integrate them with the tourists during summertime. To that end, six main concepts would guide the elaboration of the spaces: connectivity, integration, perennial, uniqueness, security, and People Engagement. The idea is to develop a neighborhood that permits the integration of all the stakeholders and connects the areas, increasing security by stimulating people engagement and highlighting the uniqueness of the location by working with the Historical Heritage in the surroundings.

To resume the atmosphere of the overall spaces that will happen all along Bellariva, it is detailed in a smaller scale surroundings of the Ex-hydrotherapeutic Murri Colony - a 20th-century building abandoned since the end of the Second World War. The revitalization of this structure and the re-naturalization of the area would create an innovative multifunctional public park, able to connect the cultural-historical heritage with city life. These new functions attributed to the space would allow the locals and tourists of different ages to have a space for people engagement and outside activities. The design will allow the pedestrians to walk through a natural path among different types of Mediterranean vegetation which bring the locals the feeling of familiarity and the tourists, hospitality.

Rimini per se

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Rimini is an Italian city in the Region of Emilia-Romagna bathed by the Adriatic Sea and cut by the Marecchia and Ausa rivers.

From a historical approach, the area had great relevance in Roman times and later at the beginning of the 20th century when it became a very important touristic center.

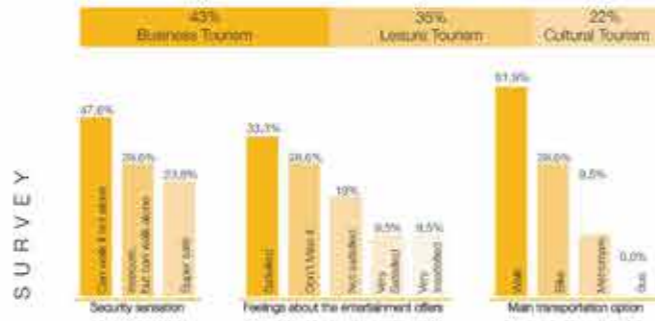
Nowadays, it is known for the seaside resorts and the affordable, family-friendly tourism that supports most of the economy of the district.



DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS/ SURVEY

As a medium size coastal city Rimini is home to around 148 thousand people and the population density grows more than 7x during the tourism season, receiving thousands of tourists with different interests.

During the analysis, the popular survey made with citizens between 15 and 30 years old guided us to the concept of our design. People related problems with city connectivity, security issues, and lack of public activities, which lead to taking some measures to improve the quality of life in the city.



RIMINI MAP

LAND USE

Analyzing the Land use distribution in Rimini we can observe that the coastal area had a great influence on urban development, once the density dissolves while heading to the hinterlands.

Moreover, a clear division can be seen in the map between the residential area and the service settlements.

A remarkable feature of this division is the train line, which cuts the city into two parts. In some parts completely separating the services and the residences. Nonetheless, the railway is one of the main transports to reach the district, together with the airplane and the Flix Bus.



HISTORICAL HERITAGE

Rimini owes most of its architectural heritage to the Roman civilization, becoming a very important center for the Roman empire, due to its geographic location. Throughout history, Rimini has inspired many great artists, leaving behind cultural heritage sites for the city today, located in the current downtown area.

During Mussolini's dictatorial regime Rimini was strategic location for the praising of the fascism, becoming a symbol of national superiority. This period resulted in building several colonies along the seaside which today are mostly abandoned buildings.



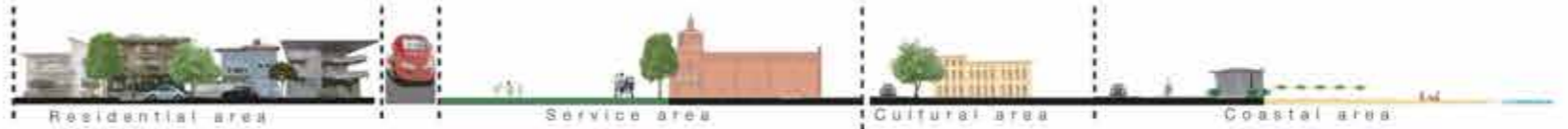
ZONING AND MOBILITY

In Bellariva, it is possible to witness a weak urban infrastructure related to accessibility and a car-oriented street configuration. Three main regions separate the district, the beach area, the service area - that includes hotels, restaurants, and touristic infrastructure - and the residential area. These zones are organized in a grid, composed of the main roads, and the subway/train line. Even though this arrangement allows an easy orientation in the area, the tracks that cut the region, increase the separation by the lack of passages.

To move through the neighborhood, further than the Metromare, people can count on some bus lines - that run on the main roads and serve the areas close to the school buildings - and some unconnected bike paths.

Along the coastline, there is a marked presence of ex-colony buildings mostly used now as learning spaces. However, the ex-hydrotherapeutic Muri Colony has been abandoned since the end of the Second World War. Besides Colony Muri other open areas such as green urban and agricultural spaces have been underutilized.

CUT A - A



STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

Six aspects have been considered and evaluated to understand the strengths and weaknesses of Bellariva: connectivity, security, integration, perennial, People engagement, and Uniqueness.

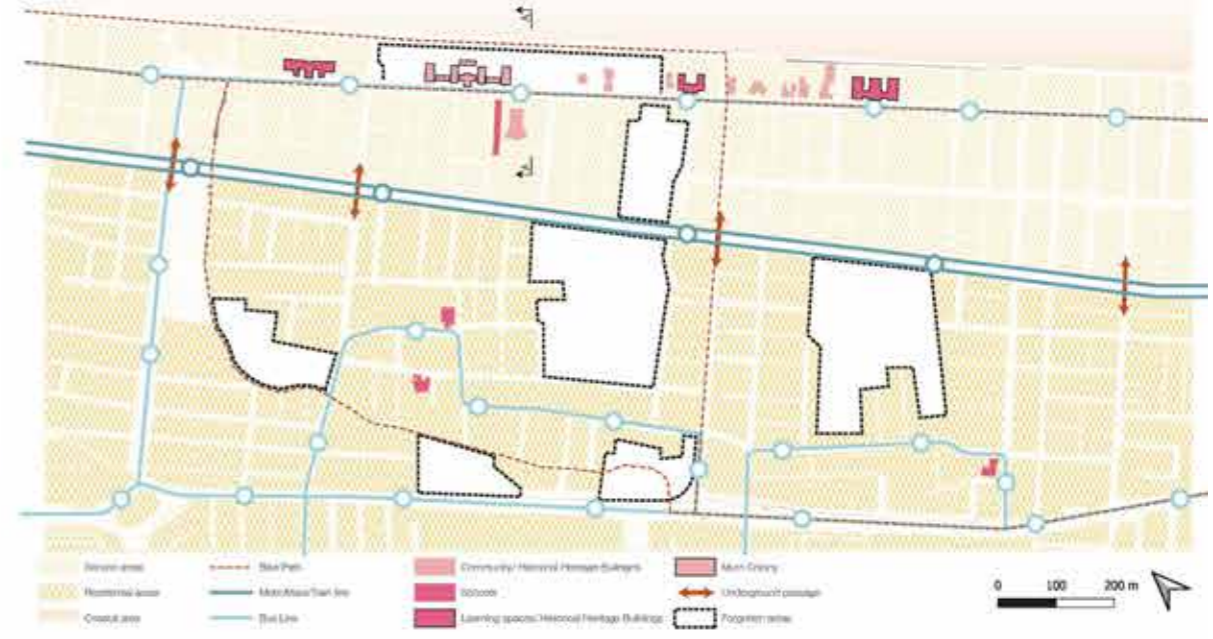
Most of the weaknesses of the area are related to the inefficient daily urban infrastructure, and a car-oriented configuration entailed by the devaluation of the city in off-season periods. In fact, once the economy is mostly moved by tourism, there is a bigger interest to develop the city for their use. However, this aspect enhances the disconnection between the parts of the neighborhood, increases the sensation of insecurity, highlights the lack of accessibility, and stimulates the devaluation of the open areas.

As a counteraction to some of these cons, people engagement is a strong feature that brings to the community a sense of belonging and integration. For example, it is possible to see some residents of different ages interacting in the open areas which bring life and more security during the daytime. Moreover, this stimulates the desire for a better quality of life in the neighborhood. Mostly the strengths are co-related to this sense of community in the atmosphere of Bellariva.

IN SUM

Every aspect of the city collaborates for a unique region. Per se, Rimini is a Mediterranean city composed of a mixture of colorful buildings, ruins of different times, and beautiful landscapes, which makes it an important and affordable touristic destination. Bellariva, in turn, is a typical neighborhood with its uniqueness that sometimes chooses to meet the tourist's expectations and fails to match to the citizen's needs. Therefore, to increase the quality of life in the region, it is important to use the strengths, such as people engagement, to create measures to counteract the weaknesses presented. Perhaps, creating a sense of belonging using the uniqueness of the space can be a starting point that leads to something bigger.

BELLARIVA ANALYSIS MAP



STRENGTHS WEAKNESSES MAP



Rimini per-i locali

Tactical design

Participatory process



September

PHASE 0

Access, Inform and Engage

Decision makers

- Municipality

Initial moderators

- Piano strategico
- Kate Foundation
- Riviera Club Rimini
- University of Bologna in Rimini
- Semadri s.s.d. Ithara Yoga center
- Patrimonio Mobilità Provincia Di Rimini
- Head of the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Saint Mary
- Professional Institute for food and wine and Hospitality services

Administrative bodies

- Mobility sector
- MUD Road and parking Management
- Local Police department
- LUO Communication, information and promotion administration

The project design is proposed and the goals are settled. After the approval by the municipality, a section of meeting with moderators starts. The budget is stipulated and the preparation for funding and fundraising takes place.



The population is informed about the intervention and invited to participate. At the same time, the students of the university of Bologna in Rimini are invited to engage in the events as moderators.



October 8th

PHASE 1

Workshops and goals

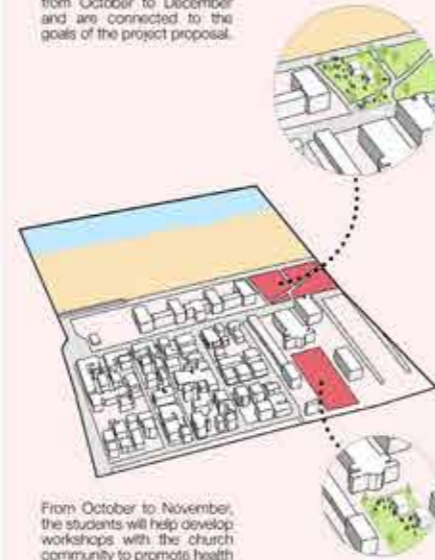
Organizers

- University of Bologna in Rimini - Programs:
 - Planning and managing of educational intervention in social districts
 - Sport Sciences courses
 - Nutrition
- Church community
- Kate Foundation
- Patrimonio Mobilità Provincia Di Rimini
- Semadri s.s.d. Ithara Yoga center

Participants

- Primary and middle school students
- Registered participants
- Local community
- Local elderly

Studio 48°11 works with the community, the University students, and other organizers to elaborate workshops that will be held from October to December and are connected to the goals of the project proposal.



From October to November, the students will help develop workshops with the church community to promote health and well-being. In December, the workshops will be re-directed to inside activities that promote the historical heritage of Bolivariva.



January 7th

PHASE 2

Feedback and improvement

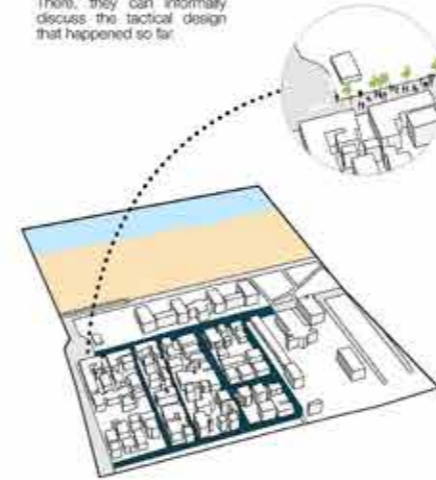
Organizers

- Professional Institute for food, wine and hospitality services and Piano strategico
- Church community
- University of Bologna in Rimini - Programs:
 - Planning and managing of educational intervention in social districts

Participants

- Previous participants of the workshops

After the Christmas break, people that have participated in the workshops are invited to an informal get-together in the format of a winter market. There, they can informally discuss the tactical design that happened so far.



For a more formal registration of feedback, the students will organize a survey to understand how much the people of the community are engaging in the activities and how they could be improved.



January 14th

PHASE 3

Intrusive Interventions?

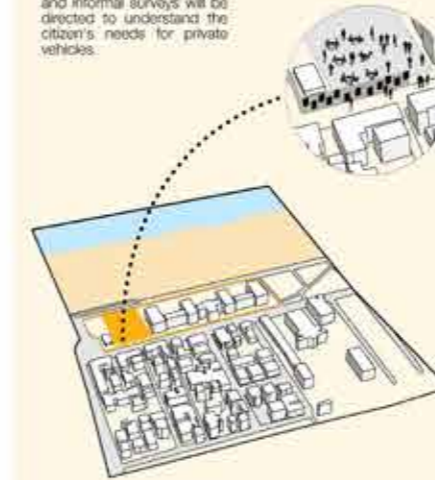
Organizers

- Piano strategico
- Church community
- University of Bologna in Rimini - Programs:
 - Planning and managing of educational intervention in social districts
 - Fashion Studies

Participants

- Previous participants of the workshops
- Local residents in the area
- Restaurant Owners

The community will be informed about a partial interruption in some streets in February, March and May and a new section of formal and informal surveys will be directed to understand the citizen's needs for private vehicles.



The street traffic will first be partially interrupted, and workshops will happen to promote commerce in the area. In March, an outdoor exhibition will promote the last phase of Tactical Design which requires the complete interruption of the streets.



April 1st

PHASE 4

A Feedback and a Grand finale

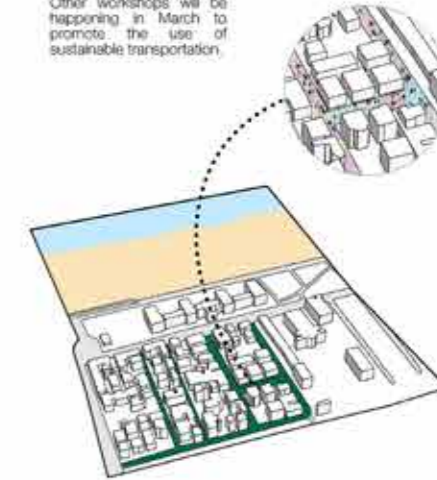
Organizers

- Mobility sector
- MUD Road and parking Management
- Local Police department
- Church community
- Riviera Club Rimini
- University of Bologna in Rimini - Programs:
 - Fashion Studies
 - Sport Sciences

Participants

- Local Community

A workshop called World Café will focus on listening to the community will be held to see how successful the street intervention was. Other workshops will be happening in March to promote the use of sustainable transportation.



In May, the traffic will be interrupted, and the community is invited to paint the streets following a pre-selected design. To end the workshops cycle the community is invited to an outside interactive event.



Rimini per-i locali the different spheres

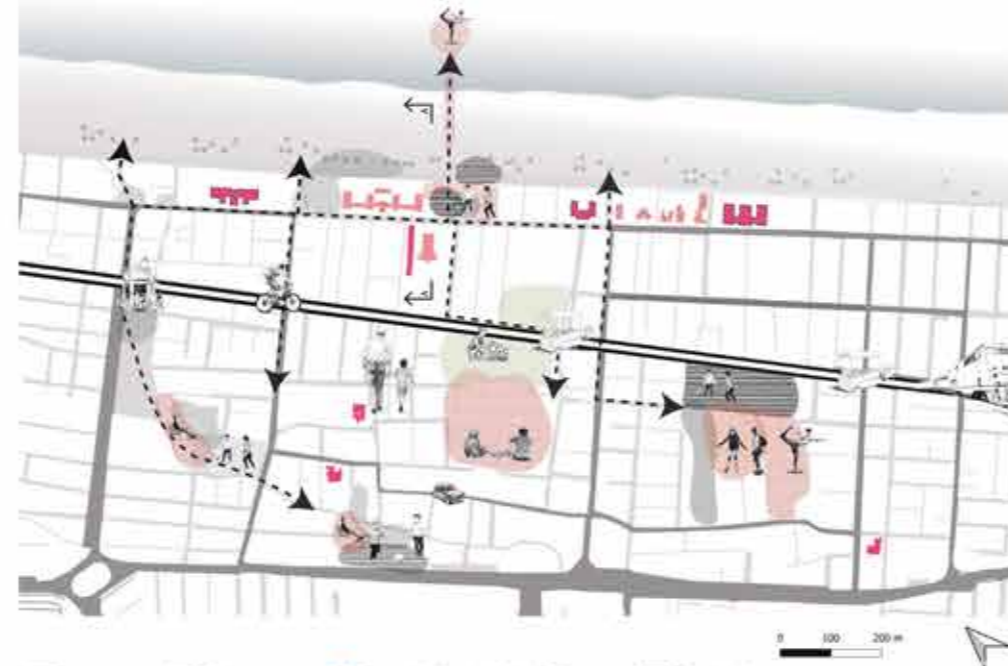
The concept behind the project design is to develop the neighborhood in six different spheres that are elaborated together to improve the quality of life in Bellariva: connectivity, security, integration, perennial, people engagement, and uniqueness. In the Connectivity scheme, it is possible to understand how the area would grow, creating roots through the streets and releasing tension to the open horizon.

The train line is not a divisor any longer, as interpreted in the Cut, the new underground passages allow a secure and interesting transition between the residential area and the multifunctional area.

Furthermore, the idea is to expand this multifunctional atmosphere to the neighborhood. As seen in the Strategy map, the forgotten open areas would be used to create new ambiances with different approaches that attend to people's needs and allows a common use. Also, the historical heritage would be preserved and revitalized bringing new activities that could go on throughout the year. Therefore, stimulating integration and a sense of identity and community.

A glimpse of the reproduction of the concepts can be seen in the Master Plan map, which illustrates the areas re-created into open parks with different approaches and stakeholders.

STRATEGY MAP

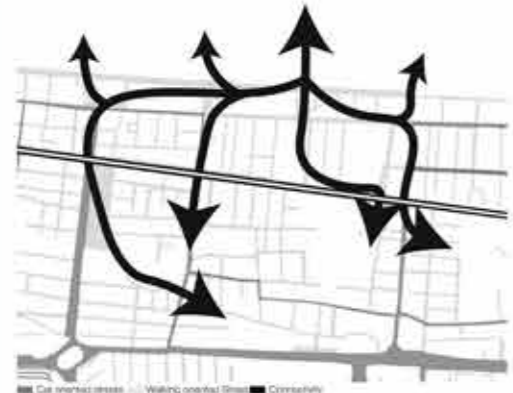


- Commercial area
- Relaxing spaces
- Community/ Historical Heritage Buildings
- Car oriented streets
- Playground
- Community Garden
- Schools
- Walking oriented Street
- Sport area
- Skate Park
- Learning spaces/ Historical Heritage Building

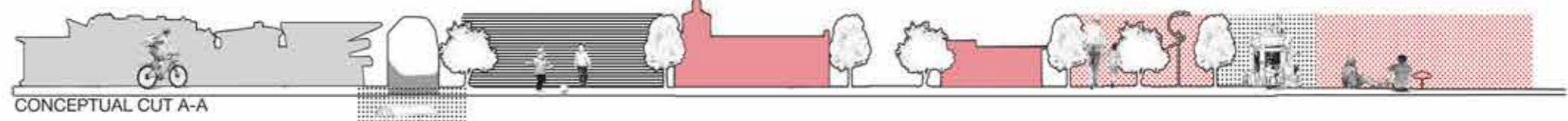
MASTERPLAN OF BELLARIVA



- Parco del Mare
- Museo Dobry
- Relaxing space
- Sports Court
- Orchard
- Artificial Lake
- Sports Complex
- Open market/ Bus station
- Playground
- Community Garden
- Relaxing island
- Outside presentation area
- Skate park



Connectivity scheme



CONCEPTUAL CUT A-A

Connectivity



The idea is to improve the connectivity between the areas of the neighborhood by improving the underground passages, turning them more inviting and secure. This would revive walking and biking through the neighborhood. Moreover, it is important to upgrade public transportation - making the bus lines more often and more diverse - stimulating a sustainable form of locomotion.

Security



To revitalize the district it is important to enhance the sense of security in the streets. A measure for it is to improve the illumination along the blocks during the night and make the infrastructure more accessible. These actions would help attract commerce and investors to the location bringing more life to the streets. Furthermore, it would be convenient for the residents to increase the number of night buses in the area.

Integration



As a very delicate matter integration is something that can be stimulated by giving people the opportunity to participate in the space. Therefore, it is important to improve the infrastructure and the accessibility in the area by bringing more traffic lights, and sidewalks and turning the street walking oriented. In the beach area, it is interesting to create accessible structures that allow the elderly and disabled to enjoy it.

Perennial



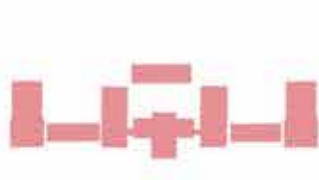
The Perenniality is something to be worked on in Rimini a very seasonal city. The idea is to create multifunctional areas that can shift the proposal during the times of the year and meet the citizen's needs. This approach would make the neighborhood develop for the residents, bringing them more outside leisure spaces, and could help stabilize the functionality of certain commercial areas throughout the year and stimulate the economic sector.

People engagement



In the neighborhood, it was observed a certain sense of community around the church area and this people engagement is important to assist in the other important concepts mentioned, such as integration, security, and perennial. Enhancing the interaction between the citizens by promoting free/ low-cost events and activities could strengthen the sense of community and inspire people to elaborate ways to improve the neighborhood.

Uniqueness



Bringing out the uniqueness in the neighborhood generates an identity and stimulates a sense of belonging. Therefore, the use of the historical heritage buildings to develop a multifunctional area that can be used throughout the year by the citizens is a measure that allows people to build a connection within the surrounding. This also strengthens the sense of community in Bellariva.



Rimini per-i locali

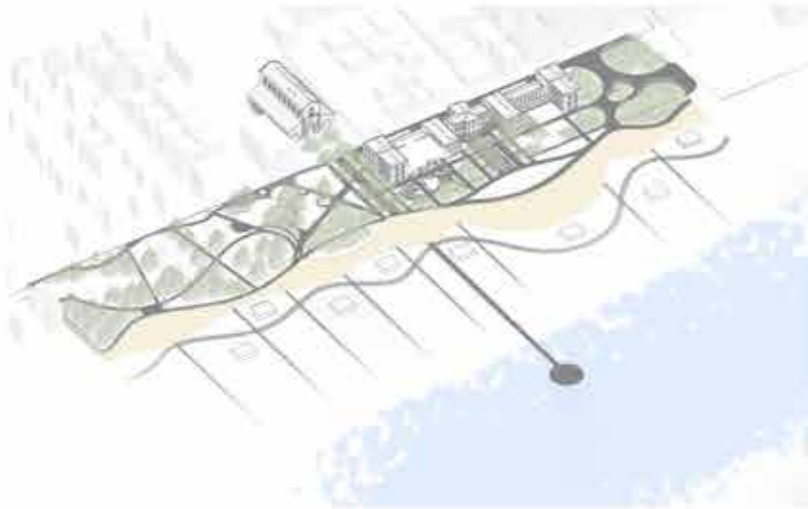
Masterplan

Explication:

- 1 Outdoor cinema
- 2 Market space
- 3 Event garden
- 4 Calm area
- 5 Smelling garden for elderly
- 6 Playground for kids
- 7 Sport complex
- 8 Sport complex for elderly
- 9 Cafe
- 10 Building for events
- 11 Island of Peace
- 12 Development of Parco Del Mare
- 13 Station Murri Park

Legend:

- Grass
- Water
- Dunes
- Wooden deck
- Gravel
- Rubber coating
- Pavement



To resume the atmosphere of the overall spaces that will happen all along Bellariva, it is detailed on a smaller scale the surroundings of the Ex-hydrotherapeutic Murri Colony - a building of the beginning of the 20th century abandoned since the end of the Second World War.

The design is divided into two parts: the open areas and the building. The re-naturalization of the outside area took into consideration the construction of Parco del Mare, to compose the creation of an innovative multifunctional public park, able to connect the cultural-historical heritage with natural zones and city life. These new functions attributed to the space would allow locals and tourists of different ages to engage in different outside activities. The landscape design will permit the pedestrians to walk through a natural path among different types of Mediterranean vegetation enhancing, even more, the uniqueness of that space which brings the locals the feeling of familiarity and the tourists, hospitality.

Commerce area



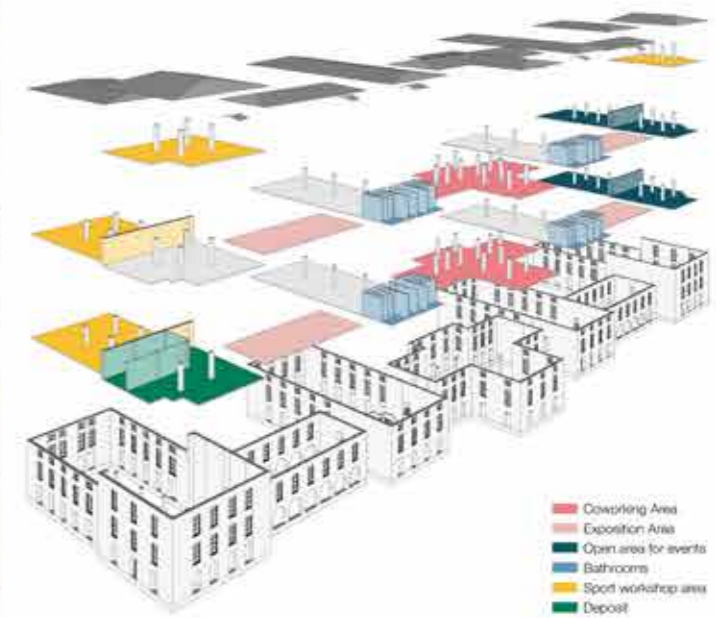
The revitalization of the Colony would allow different activities to take place inside the building encouraging integrations and people engagement, such as commerce, closed aerobic rooms, or even co-working areas. Attracting locals and tourists during the whole year and bringing life to one of the most remarkable unique features of Bellariva, stimulating the residents' sense of belonging together with the feeling of familiarity.

Moreover, the removal of the security fence around the structure would permit people to watch and walk from the urbanized space through the area, encountering an open horizon that transmits calm and bring opportunities.

Commerce area



Murri Punto di incontro



Functional zoning of Murri

- Coworking Area
- Exposition Area
- Open area for events
- Bathrooms
- Sport workshop area
- Deposit

Waterline in event garden



Market garden



Murri park



Calm area



Smelling garden

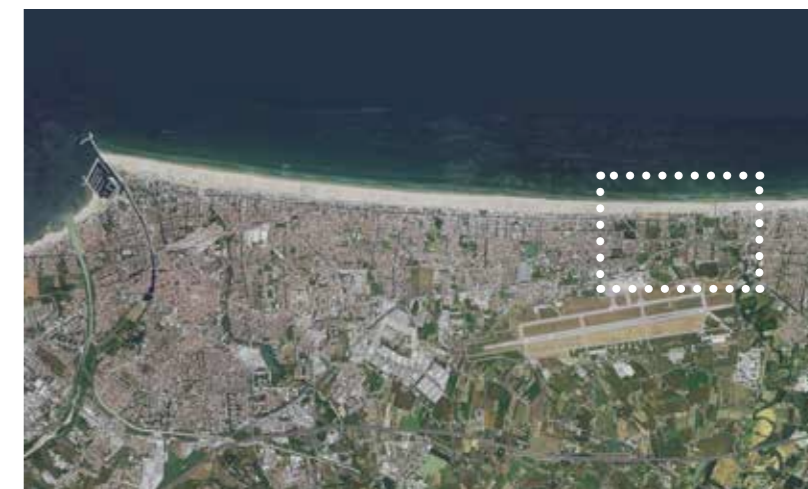


Smelling garden



Focus area Miramare

with the colonies 'Bolognese',
'Novarese' and 'Reggiana'



TEAM GATEWAVE



Delaram Kouhestani
Iran



Gentianë Thaci
Kosovo



Jaro Janszen
Netherlands



Nanna Hardardóttir
Iceland

A Diminished Spark

Project Description

Rimini is the 5th most visited city in Italy, however, they have a problem with a strong influx of tourists in summer and an uneventful touristic winter season. Moreover, Rimini has many areas with old historical buildings in disrepair. Focusing on the project site of Miramare we try to come up with a solution for the city that works in the long term.

Analysis

Looking into the area, Miramare has a long and rich history but lost its function decades ago. It is apparent Miramare has slowly become a dead zone and needs multifunctionality, inclusivity and connectivity in order to function in the upcoming future. But how do we achieve that? How do we ignite the spark to revive this dead zone?

Gentrification is needed in the area but by doing it with local stakeholders, urban sprawl can be prevented. By doing a bottom-up approach with participatory workshops where stakeholders are included it can be concluded where to start with the renewal of the area and what functions fit into the area and the surrounding landscape.

Firstly, to grab attention, to 'ignite this spark', a strong new element is necessary in the area. Something which is disruptive and opens conversation. Introducing the Passarella, a winding path on different heights going along, through and over the abandoned buildings. The sky path is not only an eyecatcher but also connects the whole area of focus. The Passarella connects all 7 abandoned buildings in Miramare but also gives a stage to three defining landscapes of the area: hinterland-, beach- and river landscapes.

An area without function for decades cannot function after a single year and one design intervention. In order for Miramare to function like a highly regarded urban green space, more time is necessary. It needs time to grow in the mind of the public. Regarding this aspect and considering the bigger project area a 10-year procedure is needed.

Design

In a 10-year procedure landscape architects take on the role of protector of the process. Guiding stakeholders and new businesses to find a role in the project area. Together using co-creation, everyone has a strong influence on the future of Miramare while landscape architects keep watch over external factors and the needs of the stakeholders without a voice.

Landscape architects can provide a framework for the 3 designated design areas. The public can co-create in order to find the best fitting functions in these 7 formerly abandoned buildings. Moreover, the public can help with designing the 3 open spaces. This creates a sense of ownership over the area that is highly needed in Miramare.

The result is a temporary element for attraction, multifunctional buildings and open spaces. Interesting and attracting tourism year-round. Created with ideas from stakeholders and then designed by landscape architects. Providing Rimini with a revitalized area usable and thriving for the next 30 years.

IGNITING THE SPARK



MASTERPLAN FOR PASSERELLA



PASSERELLA WITH NOVARESE IN BACK



PASSERELLA SEEN FROM BOLOGNESE



SEATING STAIRS OF PASSERELLA WITH BOLOGNESE IN BACK



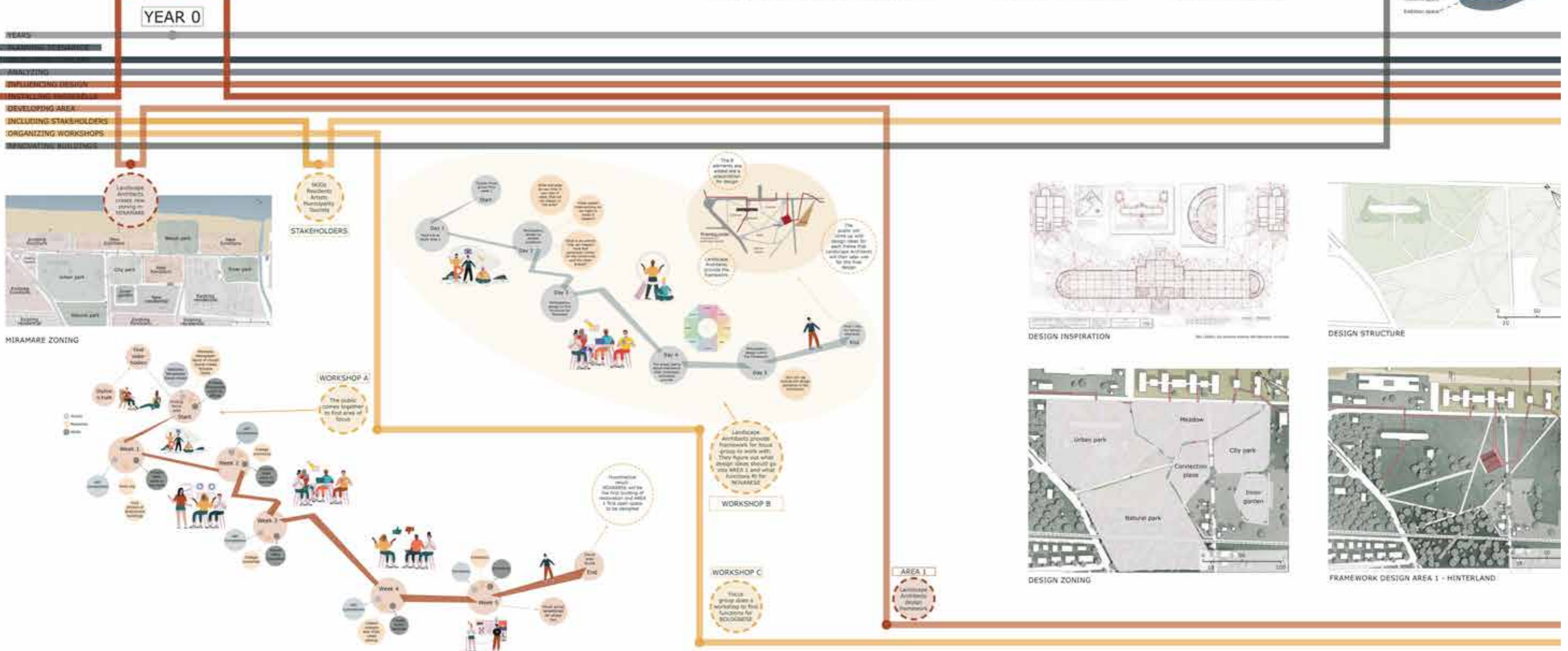
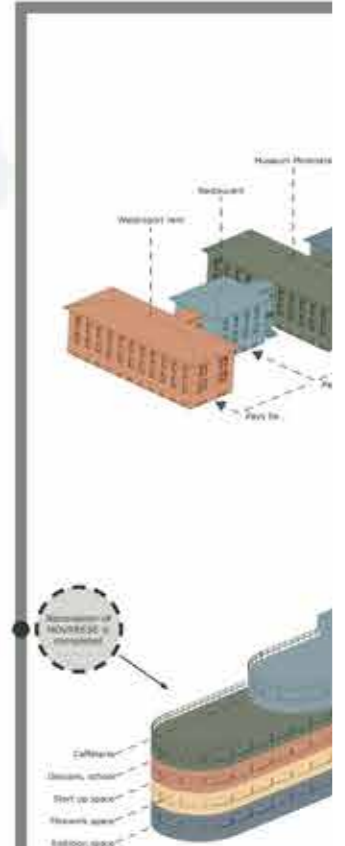
SECTION OF PASSERELLA



STRUCTURE DETAIL DISASSEMBLED



STRUCTURE DETAIL ASSEMBLED



TEAM TERRAFORMA



Anastasia Puzeikina
Russia



Sahar Esmailian
Iran



E Wa So
Hong Kong



Zubair Basheed Ahamed
India



Shyamkumar Chaudhari
India

Miramare Awakening

Project Description

The «Miramare Awakening» project is being worked on by the Terraform team. Why awakening? Currently, Miramare only appears to be “awake” during the summer months; otherwise, it appears to go into slumber. Thus, sustainability, engagement, and connection have been recognized as the three primary aims for the realization of which our project is intended by Terraforma in order to “wake up” Miramare.

In order to transform summer unsustainable tourism into yearround sustainable tourism, we wish to unite the existing disjointed areas of Miramare, and give new purpose and vitality to the abandoned colonies.

Colonies

The planned main focus of the Novarese colony is a science center, while the Bolognese colony is an educational center.

The Bolognese colony's architectural design is perfect for establishing a multifunctional educational center. Previously used to better separate patients, several blocks connected by hallways are now ideal for defining and organizing different sections and areas of education.

The structure of the former hotel is perfectly adapted for housing student residences, providing accommodation for interns, guests, and staff of the scientific center. Additionally, spaces for parking and recharging cars and other mobile vehicles must be added. This area will ideally serve as a connection between the third colony's sports complex, public garden, and park with a small market and the territory of the educational and scientific centers.

The colony Reggiana is situated on the coast and, in contrast to other localities, has a direct connection to the sea and beach. There are no beach umbrellas and chairs, structures, or other barriers in front of the colony. Additionally, there are several natural dunes in the area between the colony and the sea. This design uses the colony as a photo zone and a free art zone (after engineering analysis and general reinforcement of the building) in order to preserve this distinctive environment and natural diversity.

The location of the community garden, which not only borders the neighbourhood where the locals reside but also has a direct connection to the major road and the tourist area, was not chosen by accident. Participatory activities that appeal to both the local populace and tourists can be held here. The garden community's main layout and organization are intended to accommodate people of all ages and physical abilities. People with disabilities will be able to enjoy tending to the garden due to the unique design of the plots, which are raised above the ground. The garden also has areas with gardens for children, educational activities, and events, as well as a small store of local products.

Marano River

The Marano River and the nearby open spaces provide tremendous potential for biodiversity growth and conservation, as well as for the construction of a green corridor that will link the currently separated areas of Miramare. To achieve this, a forest park with hardly any human interference is planned, as well as all-natural entrances to the river so that people may come up and observe and feed ducks and otters.



Analysis

Basic Information

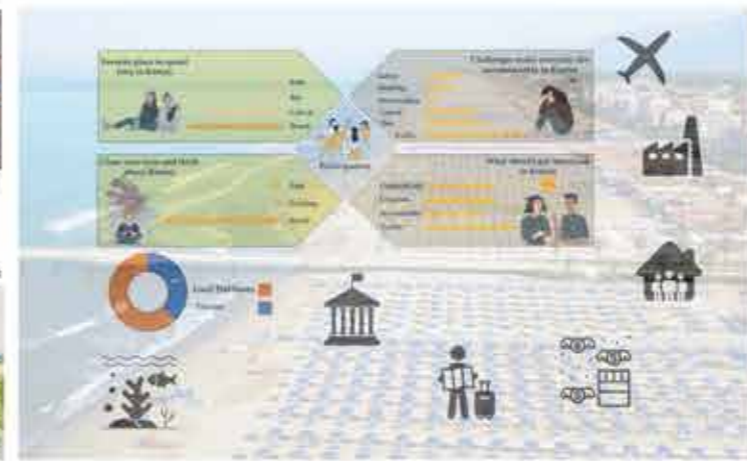
Rimini is a city in the Emilia-Romagna region of northern Italy and capital city of the Province of Rimini. The city was founded by the Romans in 268 BC and was one of the most active cities in 19th century. It is hence gifted with a lot of cultural heritage. With two important rivers (Marecchia and Ausa) running across the city, Rimini also provides home to many animal species and allows people to interact with nature. The city was heavily bombed during World War II and the development of tourism started booming after the reconstruction. However, there are still a lot of abandoned buildings in the area currently due to lack of funds. While looking derelict, these abandoned areas possess great potential and they may be re-designed and developed for the good of the city and its people. We as landscape architects aim to propose this project to improve connectivity and sustainability of the city and to improve people's experience in our focused area which named Miramare.



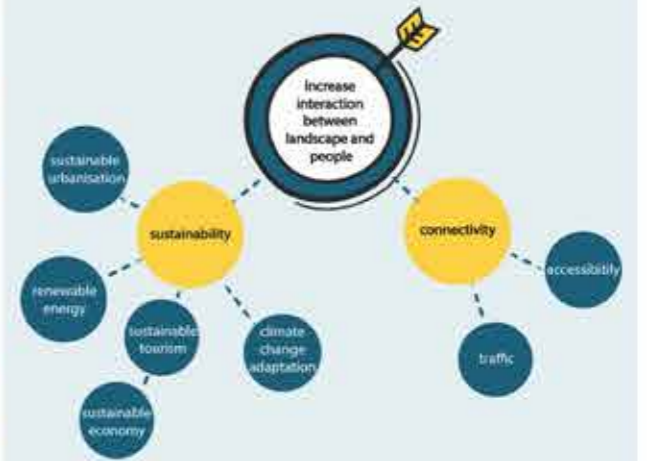
Key Spots identified



Survey Results



Our Goals



Site Analysis

Educational institute
Commercial area
Residential area
Entertainment area
Purifier
Industrial area

Connections
The residential and commercial areas of the site are adjacent to the airport of Rimini. The site seems to be well-connected but connections can still be improved to allow easier access to different areas of the site.

Beach area
This area is used intensely during tourist seasons and provides people opportunities to interact with the sea.

Green space
There are plenty of free green space in our site with great potential to create social and environmental values for Rimini.

Torrente Marecchia
The river is home to many bird species such as greyling gull and mallard, and small mammals such as otter. It has great biodiversity values and should not be subject to major development.

Carpark
They are usually fully occupied during tourist seasons.

Colonies
There are three colonies with significant historical values in our site. Lying in a state of decay and neglect for years, they should be renovated to benefit the local community.

Rimini Terme
Medical spa centre with heated sea-water pools.

Federico Fellini International Airport

Miramare
This area is known for its long sandy beach with restaurants/pubs making it to be one of the popular tourist destinations. However, there are also many abandoned sites and unused green space which are potential to be developed.

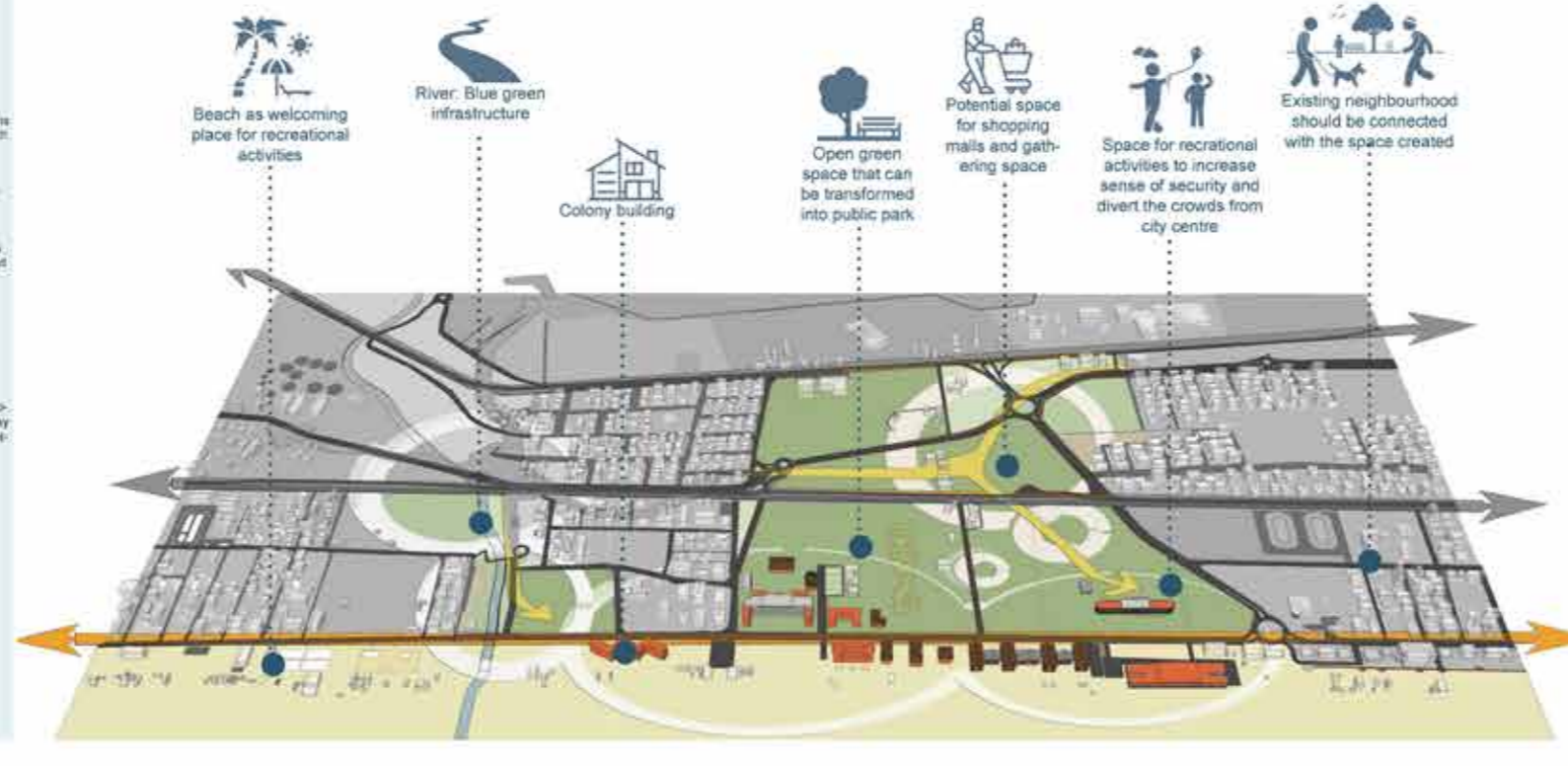
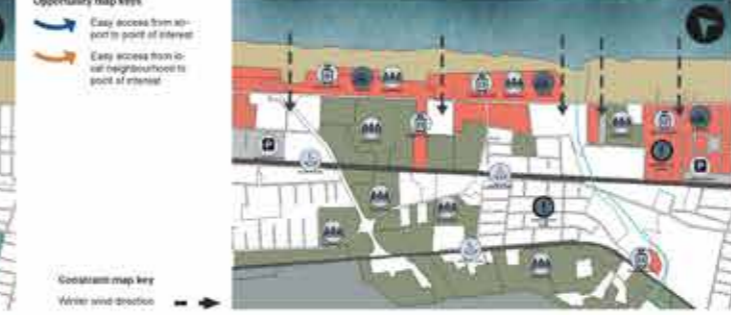
SWOT

Strengths Rich history Proximity to the sea Cultural heritage Natural beauty	Weaknesses Poor infrastructure Overcrowded parking spaces Far away from city centre Seasonal tourism Wildfire risk Overcrowded during tourist seasons
Opportunities Develop tourism Healthy water (thermal) Free biodiversity Existing green space Water sports	Threats Climate change Pollution Strong wind during winter Safety

Opportunities map

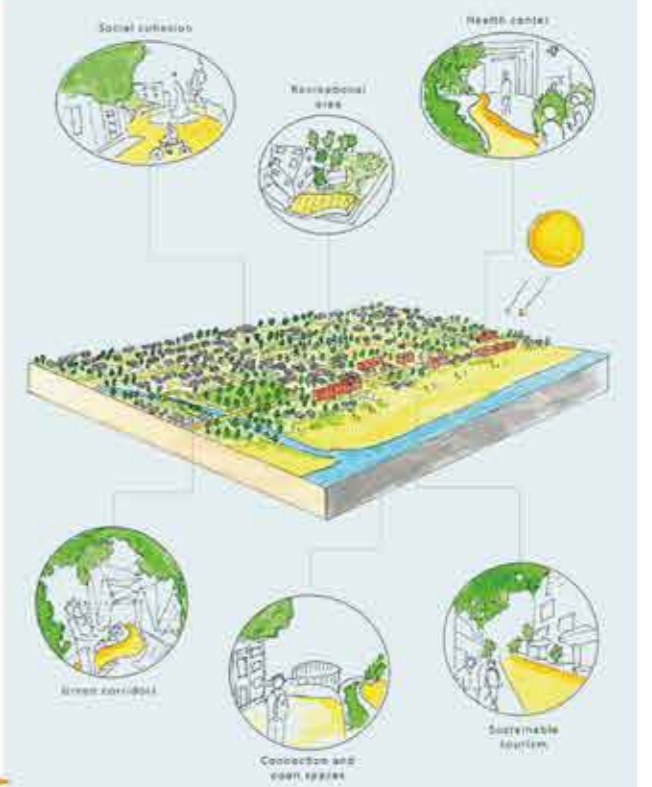


Constraints map



Our Visions

In 10 years' time, Miramare will be a well-connected, vivid public space which is sustainable and interactive.

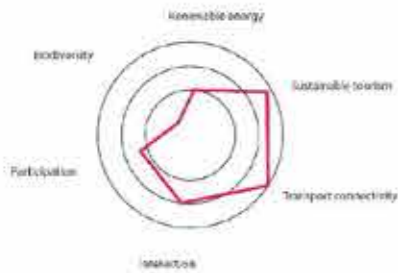




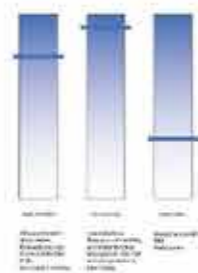
Concept & Scenario

Miramare Phase I

Identity Orientation



Focused Aspects

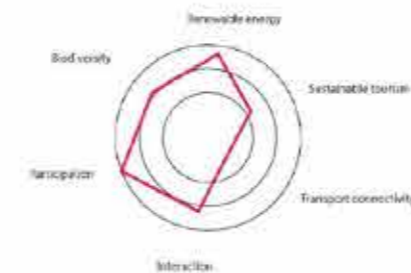


Indication

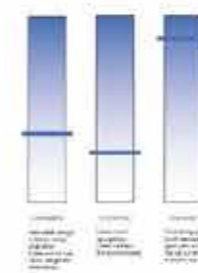


Miramare Phase II

Identity Orientation



Focused Aspects



Indication



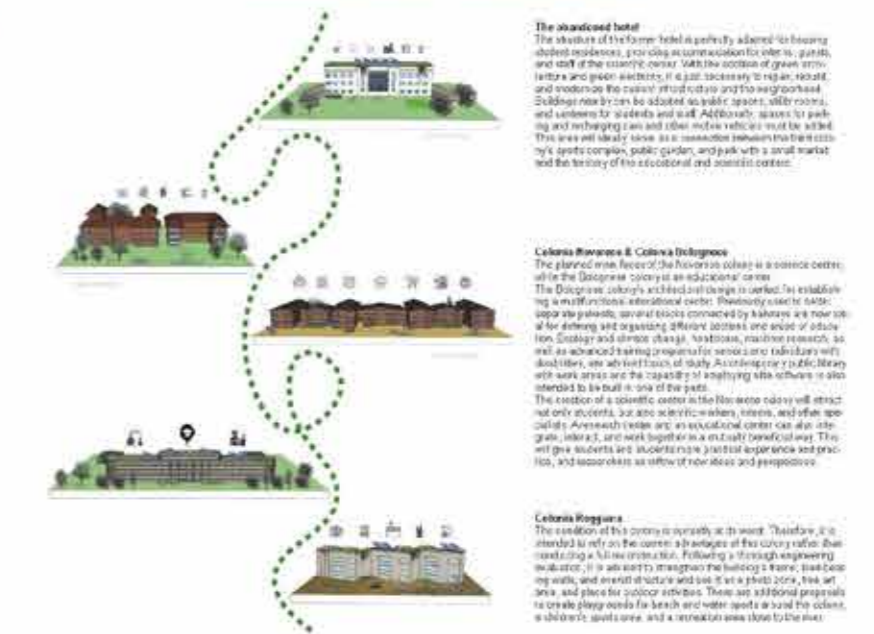
Transport network



Bike infrastructure



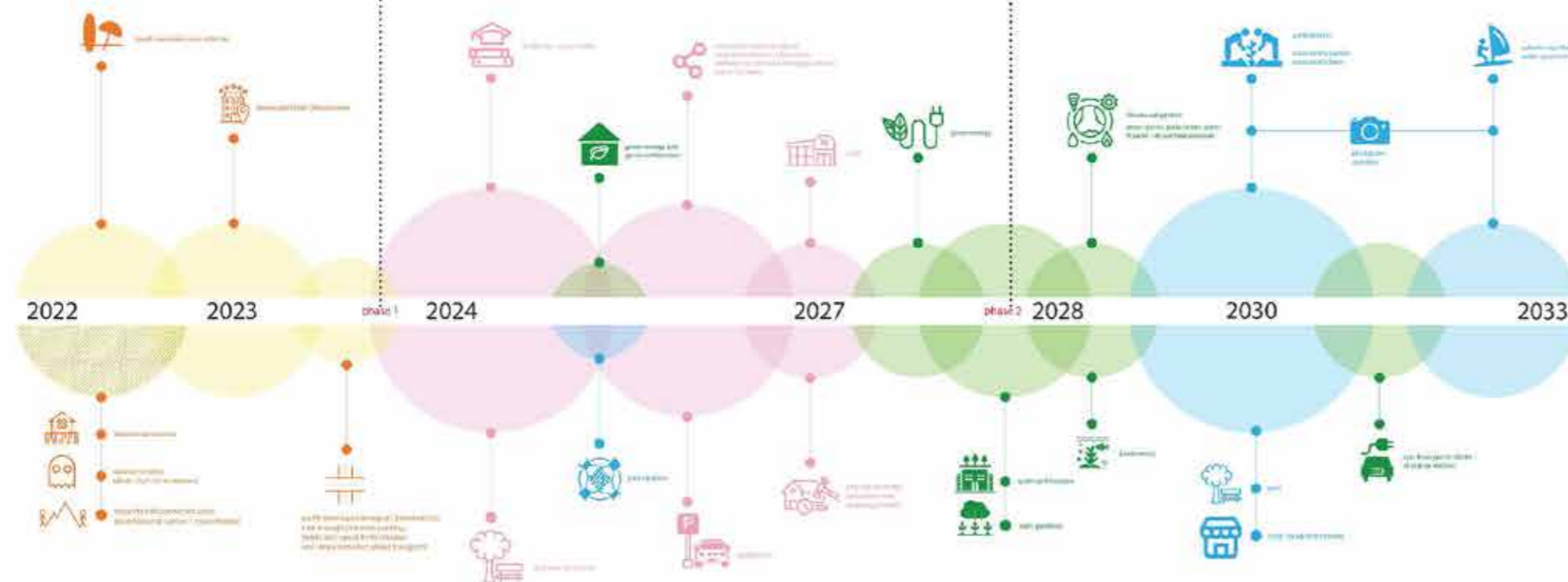
Public transport, parking space/charging spot for electric cars, taxi stands



The abandoned hotel
The structure of the former hotel is perfectly adapted for housing student residences, providing accommodation for other students, and staff of the university center. With the addition of green structures and green electricity, it is just necessary to repair, renovate, and modernize the existing structure and the neighborhood. Student residences can be adapted as public spaces, study rooms, and centers for students and staff. Additionally, spaces for parking and recharging can and should include vehicles that must be added. This area will likely become a connection between the university's sports complex, public gardens, and park with a small market and the vicinity of the educational and scientific center.

Colonia Bavaria II, Colonia Indígena
The planned main focus of the Bavaria colony is a science center, with the biological sciences as an educational center. The Bavaria colony's architectural design is oriented towards establishing a multifunctional educational center. Priority is given to: supporting the present, several blocks connected by bridges are new sites for learning and organizing different courses, one course of education, biology and climate change, national, marine research, as well as advanced training programs for service and industry with specialists, one advanced course of study. An additional public library with work areas and the capacity of employing data software is also intended to be built in one of the parts. The creation of a scientific center in the Bavaria colony will attract not only students, but also scientists, teachers, and other specialists. A research center and an educational center can also integrate, interact, and work together in a mutually beneficial way. This will give students and supervisors a practical experience and practice, and encourage an influx of new ideas and perspectives.

Colonia Roggen
The location of this colony is currently at its best. Therefore, it is intended to refer to the center, a heritage of the colony will be: creating a living system that, following a thorough engineering evaluation, it is an entity that merges the building's frame, land-use planning, and overall structure and use. It is a plaza area, park area, and place for public activities. There are additional proposals to create play areas for leisure and water sports around the colony, a children's sports area, and a recreation area close to the water.





Details & Constructon

The location of the **community garden**, which is not only located next to the neighborhood where the locals live, but also has a direct connection to the major road and the tourist area, was not chosen by accident. **Participatory activities** that appeal to both the locals and tourists can be held here. The community garden's designs are intended to accommodate people of **all ages and physical abilities**. People with disabilities will be able to enjoy tending to the garden with the unique design of the plots, which are raised above the ground. The garden also includes garden, for children, space for **educational activities**, and events, and a small store of local products.



The Mirano River and the nearby open spaces provide tremendous potential for biodiversity growth and conservation, as well as for the construction of a green corridor that will link the currently separated areas of Miramare. To achieve this, an ecological park with little human interference as well as all-natural entrances to the river is planned, so that people may be able to interact with nature as they observe and feed water birds and others.



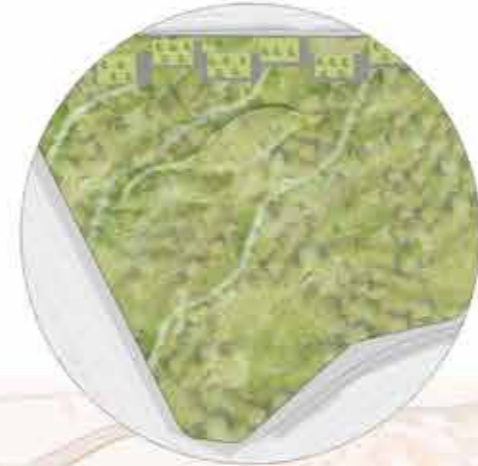
There are several **natural dunes** in the area between the colony and the sea. This design uses the colony as a **photo zone** and a **free art zone** (after engineering analysis and general reinforcement of the building) in order to preserve this **distinctive environment and natural diversity**. Sand dunes and the overall, almost deserted scene will add a romantic and semi-desert feel. This design also proposes the construction of a **modest recreational space** near to the colony and closer to the river.



A small **local market** can be a great place to draw both tourists and residents. The majority of the goods sold at this market will be handcrafted, traditional goods with a sea, Italy, Rimini, and Miramare theme that were manufactured by the locals. **Pop-up structures** will enable easy and cost-free area utilization as well as ongoing market diversity and renewal.



In order to support the increased number of the population and their needs, it is planned to create a **multifunctional shopping center** in this area. Here, residents will be able to buy everything they need—including food, clothing, household goods, and household items—as well as enjoy entertainment options like movies and indoor ice skating rinks. Additionally, the shopping center's unique position will act as a form of **sound-proofing barrier** between the Miramare line and the nearby green space, where a **free park** is intended to be built.



The planned main focus of the Novaresse colony is a **science center**, while the Biolognese colony is an **educational center**. The creation of a scientific center in the Novaresse colony will attract not only students, but also scientific workers, interns, and other specialists. A research center and an educational center can also integrate, interact, and work together in a mutually beneficial way. In a natural depression in front of the colony, a **rain garden** design is proposed. Additionally, **parking spaces for bicycles, and scooters**, as well as locations for charging electric vehicles, are planned in order to support and incorporate sustainable modes of transportation. With the help and advice of experienced professionals, it is intended to build a **rooftop garden** with a recreation area on the colony's flat roof, as well as to install and use solar panels. On a large land area behind the colony, a **park** is planned, with the preservation of the region's distinctive wildlife, plants, and biodiversity serving as its primary goal. A multipurpose space-arena for all kinds of events and activities will be almost the only area that has been touched by humans. The remaining area will be divided into walking routes and open areas with glades and naturally growing plants.





Participation



Stakeholders

- NGO
- Local business
- Local government



- The Locals (different age grp)
- Tourists
- Students
- Disabled people



Participants

- NGO representatives
- Local business representatives
- Municipal representatives

Participation format:

- Informative events
- Direct communication & Conversations
- Focus groups

Aims

- To communicate with those who play a key role in planning procedures.
- To understand how to maximise economic benefit of the project.
- To consult legal regulation of landscape design.

Participants:

- Adults
- Elderly

Participation format:

- Interactive informative events
- Cooking and food sessions
- Planning workshop

Aims

- To communicate with people who will be the users of the landscape design
- To involve normal people into the design process.
- To bring together the community.



Participants:

- Children and teenagers

Participation format:

- Playing session

Aims

- To involve children and teenagers into the design process.
- To understand how children and teenagers perceive the environment around them

Level 1 Informative
Level 2 Consultative
Level 3 Cocreative



Participants: Local people and maybe some tourists

Participation format: Exhibition

Aims

- To encourage people to be creative about their ideas
- To allow people to gain useful and detailed information from the exhibition

Level 1 Informative
Level 3 Cocreative

Visitors will be allowed to freely express their thoughts on a "graffiti" wall so that they can draw/write whatever they want anonymously

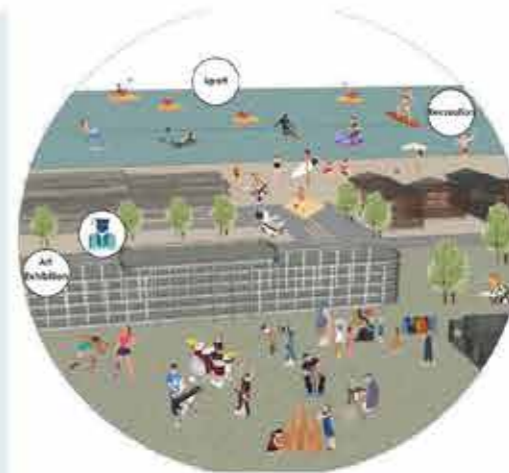
Level 2 Consultative
Level 3 Cocreative

Participants: Municipal representatives, local business representatives, NGO representatives

Participation format: Forum & Round table

Aims

- To allow conversation between authorities and key stakeholders that can be directly benefited from economic development
- To consult the legal and planning procedures of planning



Education & Art

- The beach can be a great place for sand art
- Colony buildings can be transformed into study space for the Locals
- Graffiti arts can be created by artists to enhance the atmosphere of the space.
- Existing sailing school can be connected with new development to promote water sports



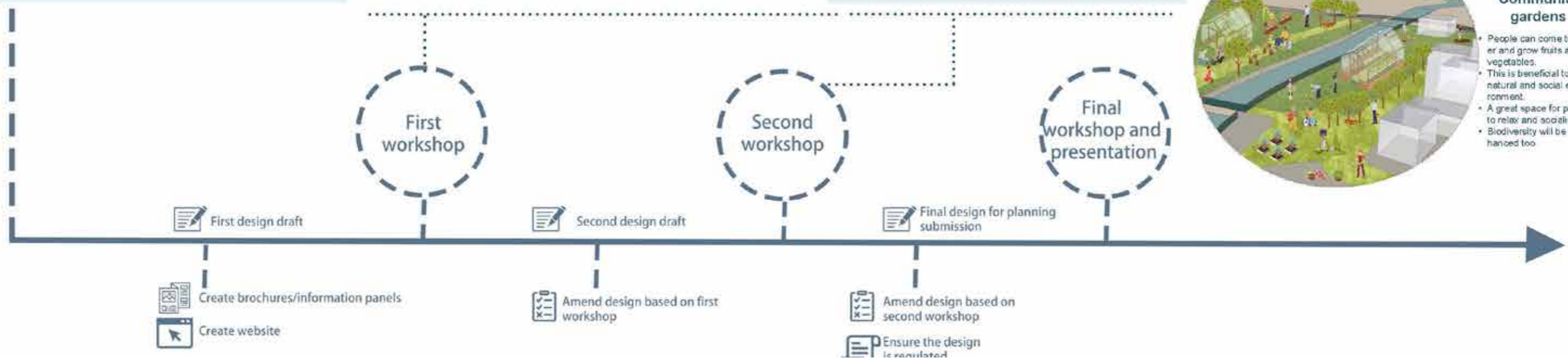
Local handicraft Market

- The Locals can sell their handicraft in the market
- This can also attract tourists and enhance local economy
- Temporary structure of different functions can be built along the beach during different seasons
- For both tourists and the Locals



Community gardens

- People can come together and grow fruits and vegetables.
- This is beneficial to both natural and social environment.
- A great space for people to relax and socialise.
- Biodiversity will be enhanced too



TEAM LOS MANDERINOS



Farhin Esmaeilian
Iran



Louisa Schleicher
Germany



Brent van der Brug
Netherlands



Abazi Vulnet
Serbia

The Forgotten Jewel

Project Description

Our project began with our visit to Rimini. During our visit we concluded that the neighbourhood of Miramare would be our project site. There are trainlines that divide the area in two, abandoned buildings, old colony buildings and lost green spaces. The Miramare neighbourhood felt forgotten and without any identity. As opposed to Rimini and Riccione which both have a specific identity. This would be our main challenge to solve during the semester.

Analysis

In the analysis we focussed on looking at the lost spaces of the area. We found that the area has a specific orientation. With the main streets and trainlines parallel to the sea. With the green spaces coming in with the Marano river from hinterland perpendicular to this, creating a specific flow of the area. The previously mentioned abandoned buildings, colonies and inaccessible green spaces and a lack of amenities within the area.

Vision and Concept

To remedy this we created our vision. Three pillars focussing on recreation, education and culture. Creating a green grid throughout the area, connecting it through recreation. Using the abandoned buildings for a new educational hub. Preserving the cultural elements and finding new functions for them. For each of these we created a concept map. Combining the three maps together into one concept for the area. To make this concept more understandable we translated it into 3D.

Showing how the three pillars would influence the area spatially. This shows the green grid that connects the whole area together. It shows the flow of the area and how it slowly changes from landscape at the hinterland, to crossing the barriers of the trainlines by adding a new overpass, to the new campus zone and finally to the gradual change to the beach.

Design

To go into even more detail we picked two areas to explain and design further. One of these areas is the new campus zone. Where the old abandoned colonies will be used to house new functions focussing on adding education. A campus boulevard will be formed to connect the colonies together. The green spaces in between will function as parks. Where people can relax and spend their time. Other abandoned buildings will be transformed into dormitories. The second area we have detailed is the new Marano delta area. This area focusses more on recreation and nature. Where the Marano river gets more space to flow and paths along side it with place to recreate. At the sea a new delta will be created. An area for recreation and a new way to travel between Rimini and Riccione. A new pier has been added as well, creating a new entry point into the area. The 'Reggiana' colony functions as a new cultural hub and re-naturalised dunes have been added at the beach. With all these interventions and our vision based on the three pillars, education, recreation and culture, Miramare has gotten a new identity and will be distinguishable from Rimini and Riccione.

WHERE IS RIMINI?



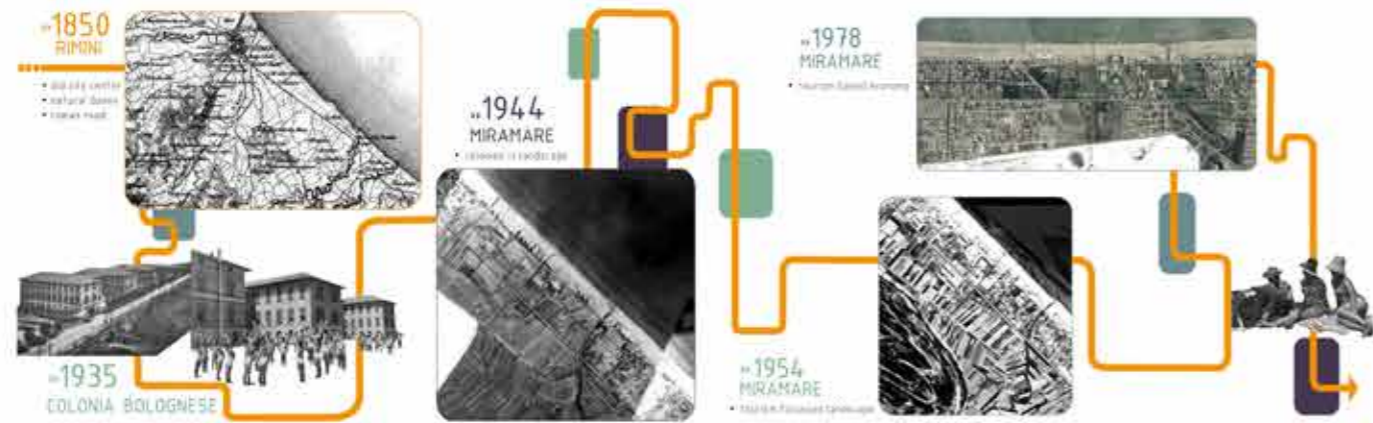
OUR STORY OF RIMINI AND MIRAMARE

During the last 150 years, we've got the feeling that the importance of Rimini was forgotten. There will be the restoration of the park, a lot of buildings are renovated and there were almost no parks. To us it felt as if the neighborhood of Miramare was forgotten. This is the story of the forgotten zone.

HOW DO WE LIVE MIRAMARE AND RIMINI?

For the long, unbroken history of the city, Rimini is a unique place. It has a rich history and a beautiful location. The city is a mix of old and new, and it has a special atmosphere. The city is a mix of old and new, and it has a special atmosphere. The city is a mix of old and new, and it has a special atmosphere.

IMPORTANT STEPS FOR MIRAMARE



AREA IMPRESSIONS



THE IDENTITIES

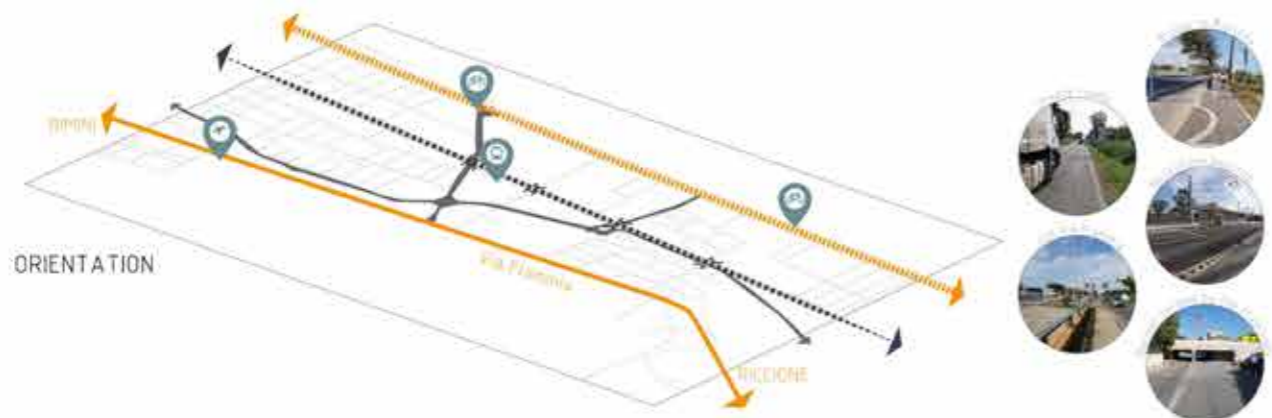
THE IDENTITY OF MIRAMARE?

NEW IDENTITY FOR MIRAMARE

THE 3 PILLARS VISUALISED



ORIENTATION



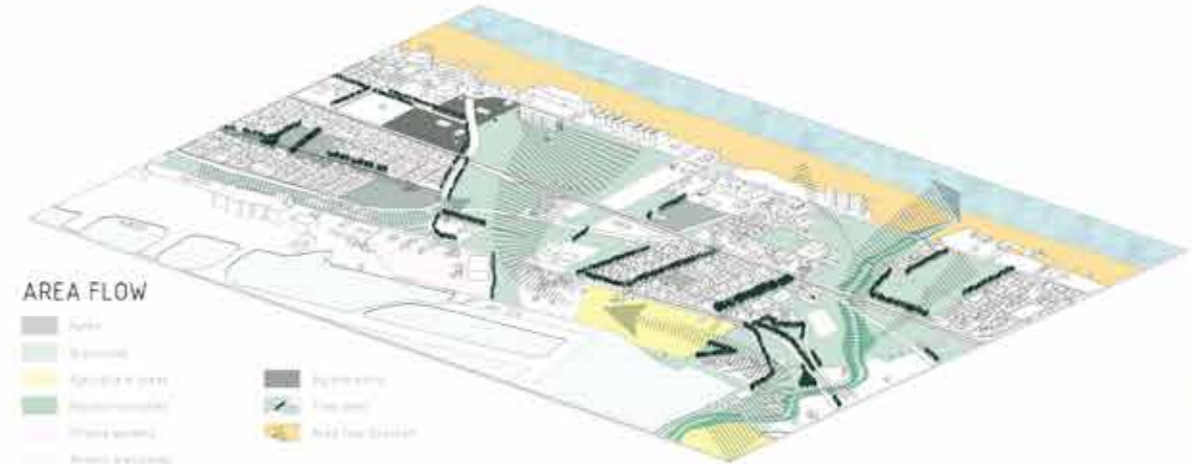
LOST SPACES

- 1800 green spaces
- 1800 green spaces
- 1800 green spaces
- 1800 green spaces
- 1800 green spaces



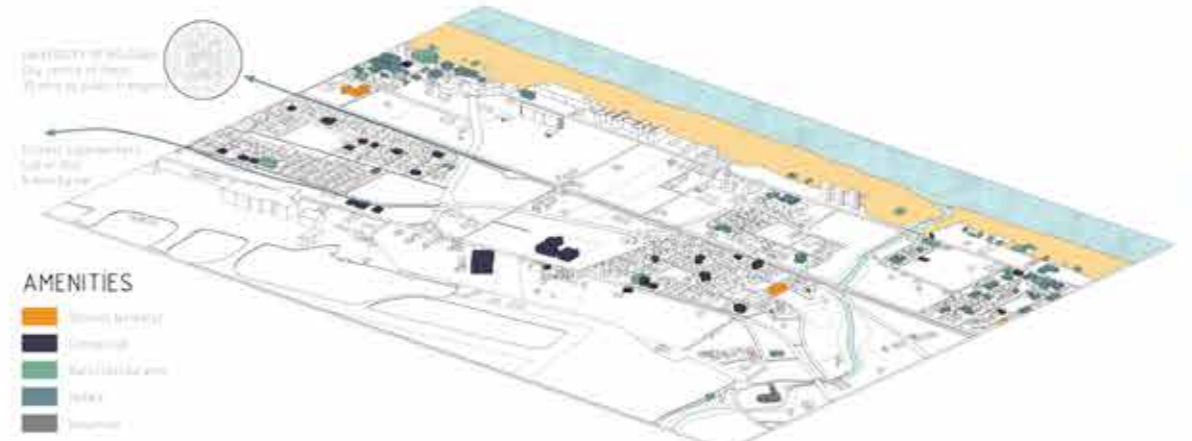
RECREATION

- Park
- Recreation area
- Park
- Park



AREA FLOW

- Flow
- Flow
- Flow
- Flow
- Flow
- Flow
- Flow
- Flow



AMENITIES

- Green spaces
- Green spaces
- Green spaces
- Green spaces
- Green spaces



CULTURE



EDUCATION



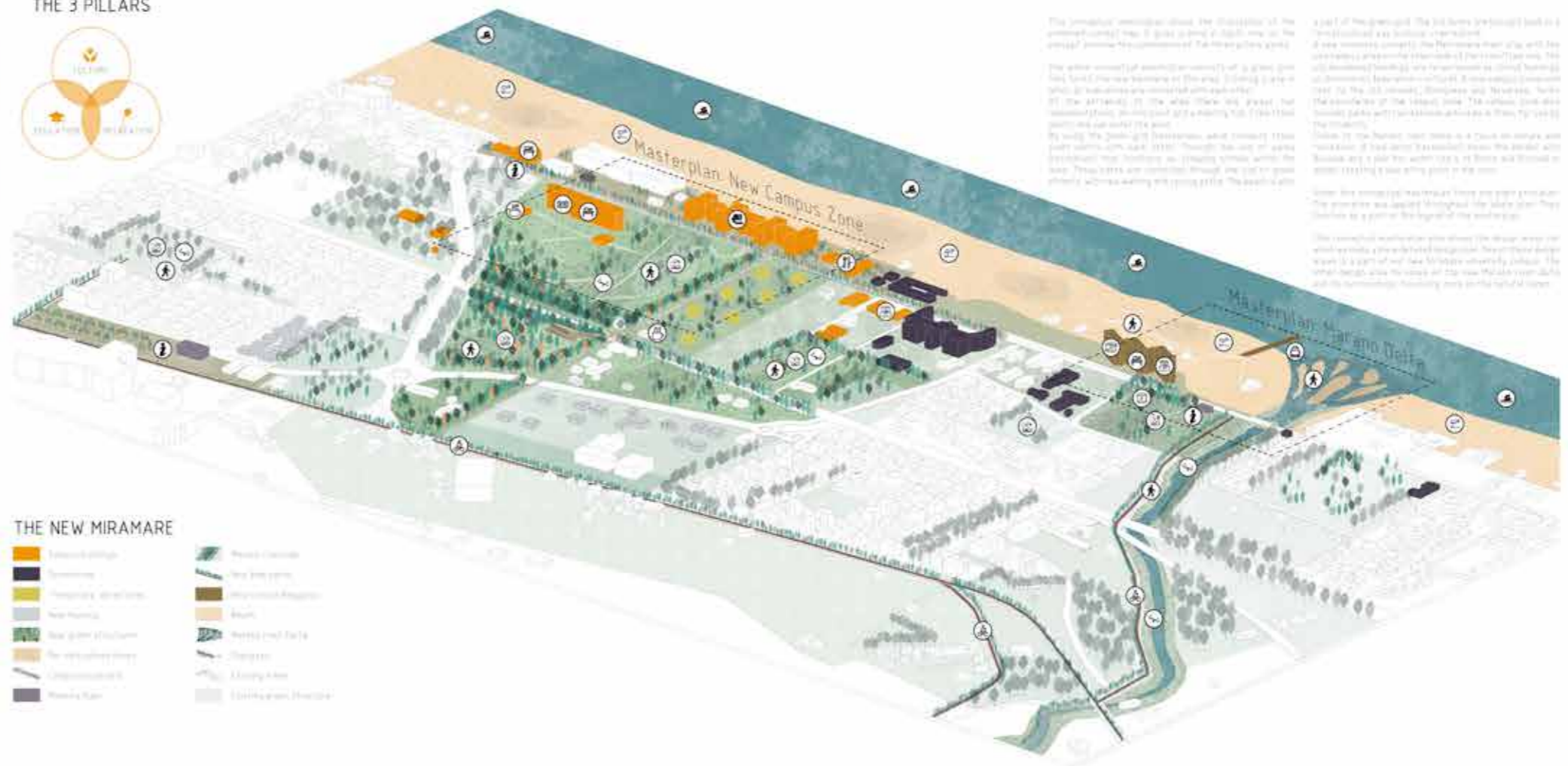
RECREATION



THE 3 PILLARS COMBINED



THE 3 PILLARS



THE NEW MIRAMARE

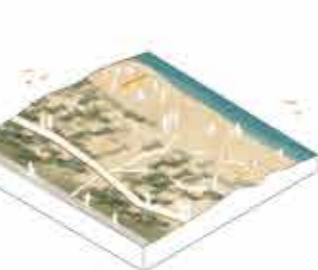
- Existing buildings
- New buildings
- Proposed buildings
- Green spaces
- New green spaces
- Re-naturalised dunes
- Urban infrastructure
- Public spaces
- Water channels
- New green spaces
- Re-naturalised dunes
- Public spaces
- Urban infrastructure
- Public spaces
- Urban infrastructure
- Public spaces

MARANO RIVER



The Marano River will be a central element of the new campus. It will provide a natural boundary and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The river will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

RE-NATURALISED DUNES



The re-naturalised dunes will be a key feature of the campus, providing a natural habitat for wildlife and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The dunes will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

CAMPUS BOULEVARD



The campus boulevard will be a central element of the new campus, providing a public space and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The boulevard will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

MOBILITY HUB



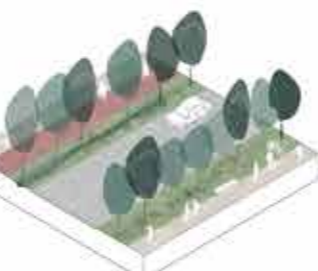
The mobility hub will be a central element of the new campus, providing a public space and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The hub will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

GREEN STEPPING STONES



Green stepping stones will be a key feature of the campus, providing a natural habitat for wildlife and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The stepping stones will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

GREEN SAFE STREETS



Green safe streets will be a key feature of the campus, providing a public space and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The streets will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

INFO POINT



The info point will be a central element of the new campus, providing a public space and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The info point will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

STUDENT HOUSING

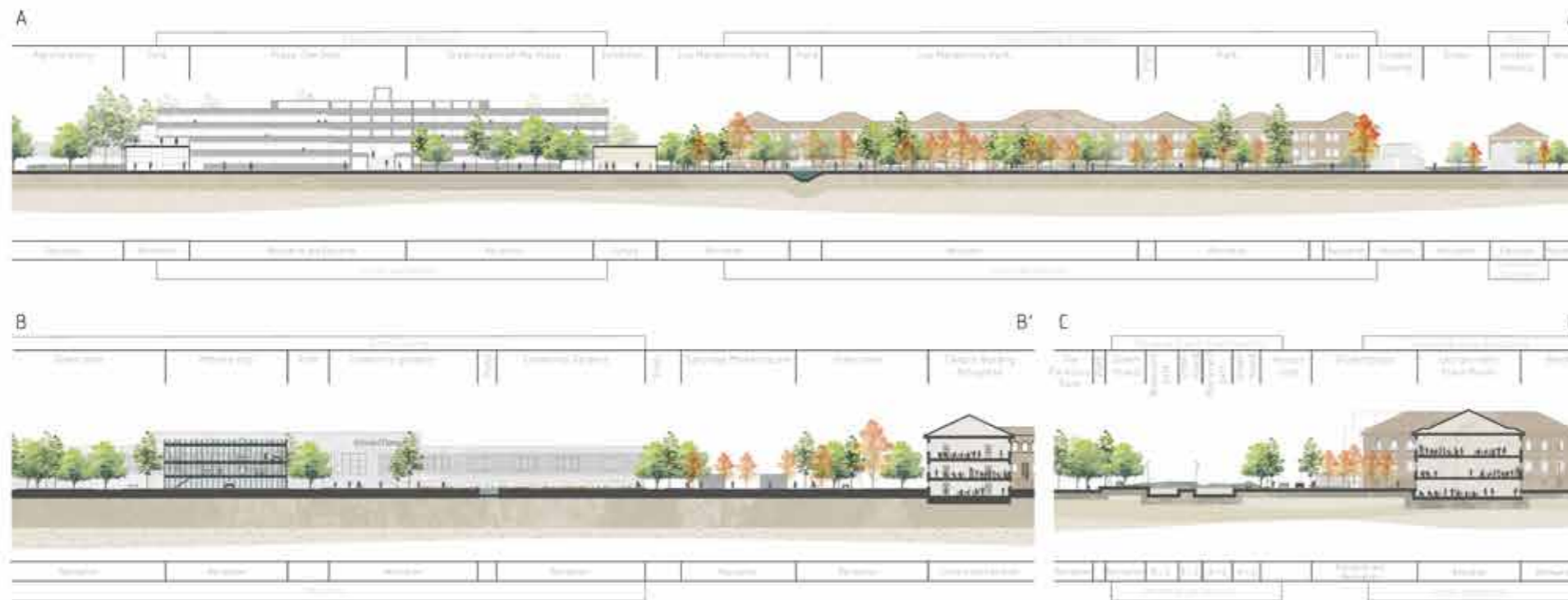


Student housing will be a key feature of the campus, providing a public space and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The housing will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

The Masterplan New Campus Zone is a key feature of the new campus, providing a public space and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The zone will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

The Masterplan New Campus Zone is a key feature of the new campus, providing a public space and a source of inspiration for the architecture. The zone will be integrated into the urban fabric, creating a series of green stepping stones and public spaces.

THE NEW MIRAMARE CAMPUS AREA



LECTURE HALL "BOLOGNESE" AND THE BOULEVARD



STUDENT HOUSING



BOULEVARD OVERVIEW



PLAZA 'THE DOCK'

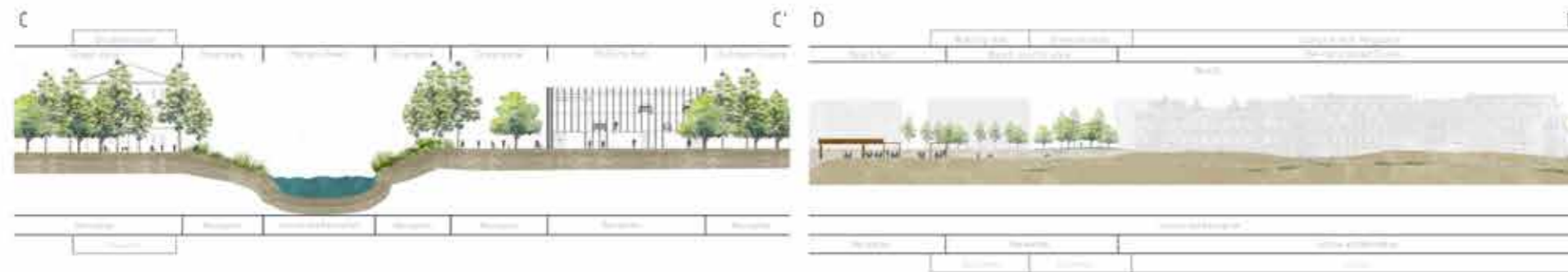


THE MOBILITY HUB AND THE BOULEVARD



Vulliamt, Anagn, Brand, van der Brug, Fichtm, Esqueleitian and Loggia Schlechter

THE MARANO DELTA



THE BEACH AND THE MARANO DELTA



CULTURAL HUB COLONIA REGGIANA



THE MARANO RIVER



Participatory Design

- 1. CHALLENGE**
The municipality wanted to improve the urban environment in the area around the Marano Delta.
- 2. GOALS**
The municipality wanted to improve the urban environment in the area around the Marano Delta.
- 3. PARTICIPATION**
The municipality wanted to improve the urban environment in the area around the Marano Delta.
- 4. DESIGN**
The municipality wanted to improve the urban environment in the area around the Marano Delta.
- 5. IMPLEMENTATION**
The municipality wanted to improve the urban environment in the area around the Marano Delta.



Workshop
The workshop is a meeting where the users, clients and the design team work together to define the project goals and objectives.



Designing
The design team works with the users and clients to develop a design concept that meets their needs and expectations.



RP session
The design team presents the design concept to the users and clients for their feedback and input.



P-Work
The design team works with the users and clients to develop a final design plan that meets their needs and expectations.



Focus area Ausa River

and the (green) corridor



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Rimini's Next Step: Ausa Canal

Project Description

Rimini is a city of colors, history, fun and memories for any traveler. But, what about the local residents? Studio A9 tried to see the city through their eyes. The result is processes and plans which will promote sustainable tourism while also supporting residents in becoming more dynamic actors in their efforts to improve livability.

Currently, the people of Rimini live in the shadow of tourism. Much of the city's administrative focus is on the beach and city center, while precious few empty areas sit waiting to be activated. One such area is the Ausa Canal, an artificial part of city with a touch of nature and many potentials which could be implemented by the local people.

Our analysis identified the main issues of the canal area:

- Undefined artificial canal bed
- Grey boundary instead of green corridor
- Fragmented bike and pedestrian network
- Local residents in shadow of tourism

Drawing on research about Rimini's tourism economy, we found that making Rimini a generally more livable and attractive city would, besides directly benefiting residents, also accomplish economic goals by encouraging tourists to make longer trips there. Indeed, several community groups are already active in cooperation towards urban revitalization, and our role as planners is to design interventions which support these efforts towards transformation. This requires public participation.

Participation

To set the stage, Studio A9 creates two inputs which go into the participation process. The first is infrastructures which improve access to the canal and into

the canal bed itself, as well as a green structure to create the missing green connection. The second input is a set of design concepts based on activities, which will be further developed with participation. The participation process starts with gathering information through walks, interviews, and informal events. It then engages co-creative workshop formats to generate design ideas, which Studio A9 then details into a first phase of interventions. Finally, we stay around to facilitate continued community meetings, to plan further iterations and cultivate sustained involvement in the activation of this new public space being created.

With this work, we envision the result of this process years down the road and propose how these design concepts could come together. Holistically considering the larger city context, we improve the connectivity of bike paths and establish new pedestrian routes reaching the city center and other public open spaces. We use tree alleys to improve ecosystem and climate effects. Citizens now have opportunities to use the canal - which is now home to a skatepark, an open-air theater, a community garden, and more. Ramps and other accessibility features open the canal to residents of all abilities, and the ongoing participation process provides opportunities for people to determine uses themselves.

Our designs demonstrate a way for residents to grow the Ausa canal into a place which provides recreation and connection. In doing so, local groups will also grow their capacity to continue transforming Rimini. This is why in Rimini's journey to become a livable city, the Ausa canal is the next step.

RIMINI'S NEXT STEP

Rimini is on a journey from mass to sustainable tourism. We present plans and a process for finding the next step on its way to becoming a livable city.



History of Rimini

The city was founded for the trade and transport opportunities of the river, along with coastal benefits. The Roman Arch of Augustus and Tiberius Bridge still stand. In the early 1900s, coastal colonies and baths began to build Rimini's tourism. Mussolini appropriated Rimini's Roman past, and this attention cemented Rimini as a popular destination.



From WWII to the 1970s, over 1000 hotels were built. The city became a leader in mass tourism, first with beaches and later with disco. Ocean algae in the 90s tanked tourism for years, however, so the hotel industry attracted conferences as a way to avoid monoculture. Today, Rimini seeks to grow off-season and slow tourism offerings to make its economy more resilient.



The Ausa and Marecchia rivers played a decisive role in Rimini's development, with their changing flows shifting not only their own path but also the coastline. Humans altered the rivers several times, and in 1971 the AUSA canal was built to absorb flooding. The imposing form of the canal speaks to the importance of this water management in the landscape.



Pattern of Development

After WWII, settlement rapidly expanded from the Roman city center outward. Outside of the beaches, most of the tourism activity still concentrates at the center.



Land Use

Much of the land outside the center and along the AUSA canal is residential. Built up, sealed dominate over green areas. The canal forms a boundary with the city periphery.



Green and Blue Areas

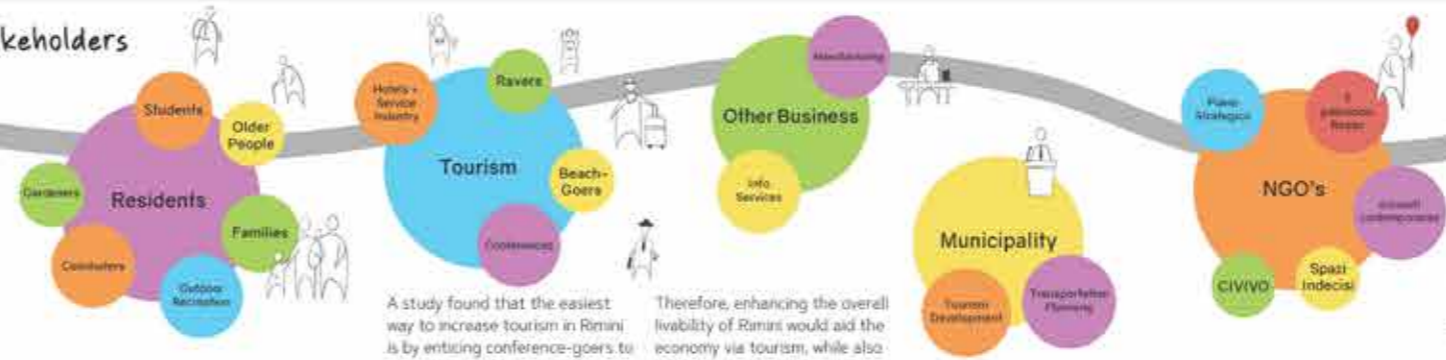
The AUSA river was redirected, and the canal was made to reduce flood risk. The green areas that exist along the canal are fragmented, and with the exception of Parco XXV April do not serve as public spaces.



Mobility

Bike routes to the center and elsewhere are disconnected. Streets are dense and well-connected, but heavy traffic and lack of pedestrian infrastructure is a safety risk and discourages trips by foot and bike.

Stakeholders



A study found that the easiest way to increase tourism in Rimini is by enticing conference-goers to lengthen their trips. Therefore, enhancing the overall livability of Rimini would aid the economy via tourism, while also benefiting residents day-to-day.

Many groups are already cooperating towards the goal of sustainable tourism development in Rimini under its current strategic plan. Volunteer organizations like CIVIVO mobilize hundreds of citizens in caring for public spaces, and there is an opportunity for planning to cultivate further co-creation among citizen groups.

THE AUSA CANAL REVIVAL



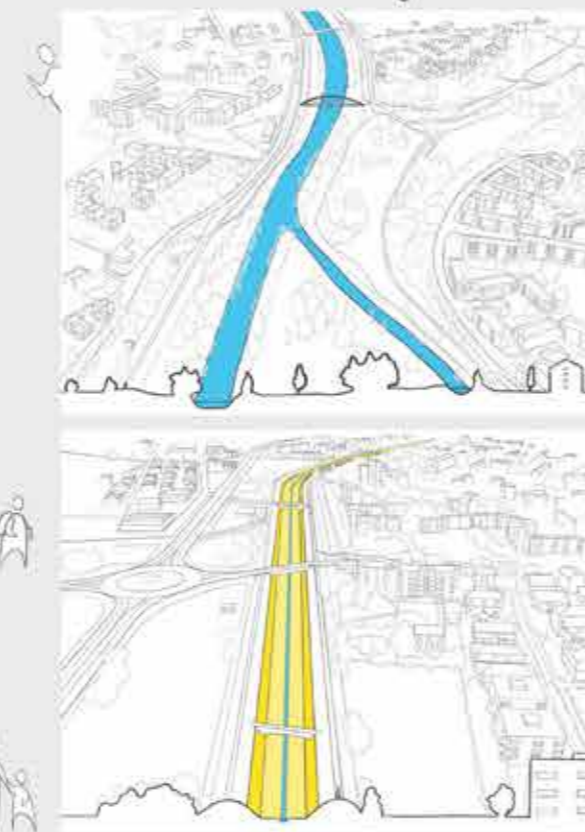
Main Issues



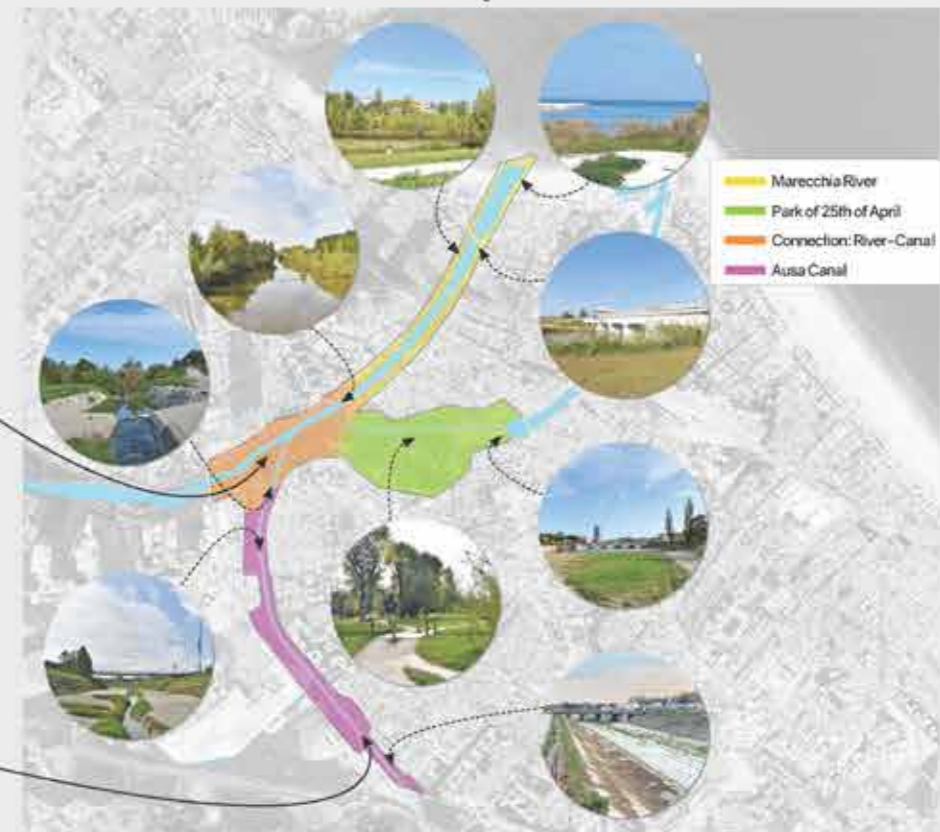
In the landscape of Rimini, the AUSA canal is a void. There is little to say about its identity besides the grass which breaks through its disintegrating walls. Rather than provide amenities, the canal is a barrier which prevents local residents from reaching green space and mobility routes. There is a walking/bike path along much of the canal, but paths between the center and the canal are fragmented and unsafe amongst the heavily trafficked roads. While the canal does provide flood protection, water seldom rises above its central ditch, and only in spring.

With most of Rimini's public life and developmental focus on the center and beaches, the AUSA canal feels forgotten.

Surroundings



Views Along the Canal



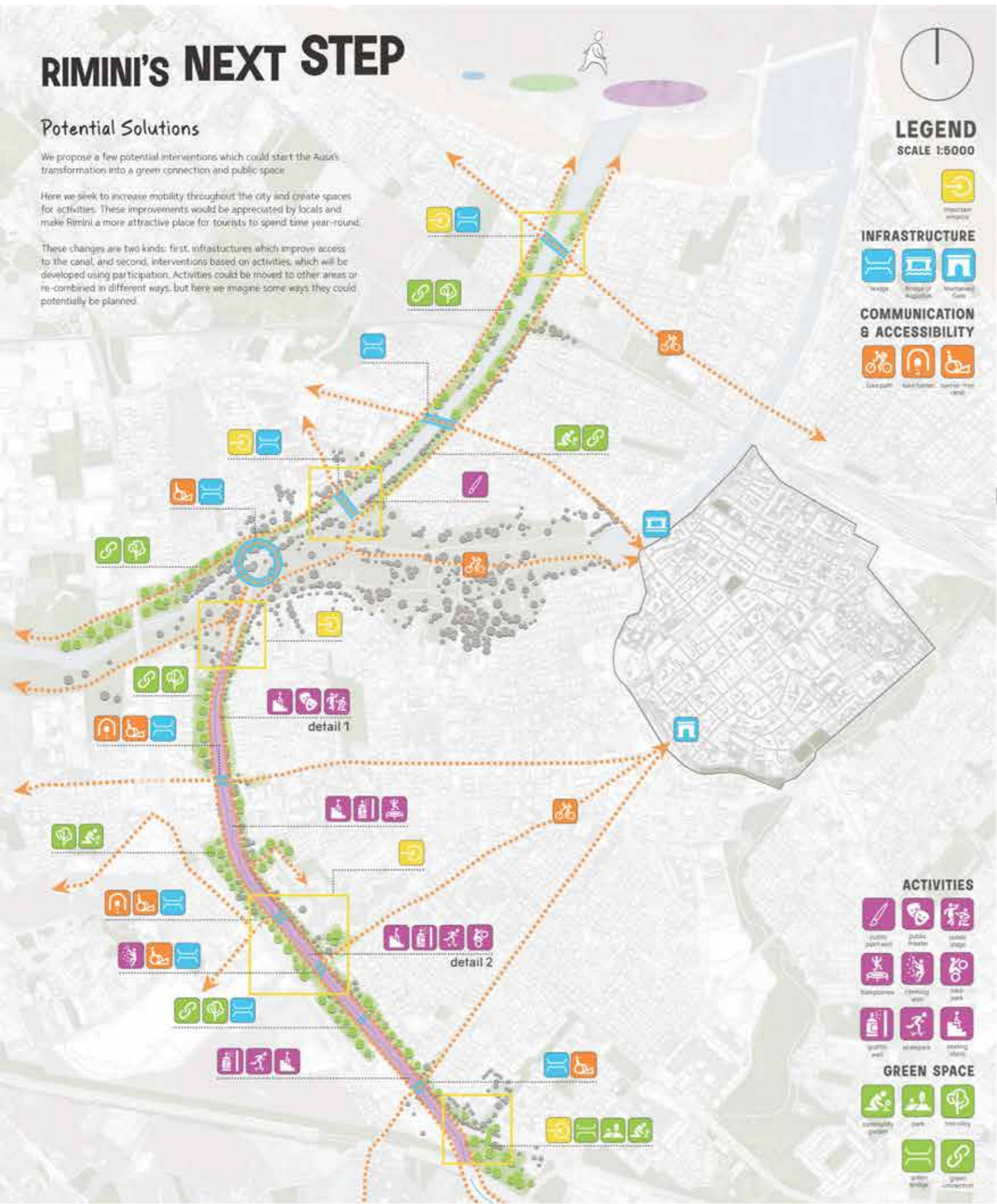
RIMINI'S NEXT STEP

Potential Solutions

We propose a few potential interventions which could start the Ausa's transformation into a green connection and public space.

Here we seek to increase mobility throughout the city and create spaces for activities. These improvements would be appreciated by locals and make Rimini a more attractive place for tourists to spend time year-round.

These changes are two kinds: first, infrastructures which improve access to the canal, and second, interventions based on activities, which will be developed using participation. Activities could be moved to other areas or re-combined in different ways, but here we imagine some ways they could potentially be planned.



Infrastructure for Activation



Based on our analysis of the Ausa canal's potentials, Studio A9 first proposes three key pieces of infrastructure which will become a foundation for further interventions. These are planned first, and we bring them to the start of a public participation process.

These infrastructures are "Big Ideas" which will broaden people's ambitions during the participatory process. With the improved access these pieces provide, people can begin to imagine further interventions which will make the Ausa canal a place for public life.

Interventions Developed With Participation



Since these interventions are dependent on continued involvement of the community, they will be developed during the participation process. The concepts are modular and can move around, they could be temporary, or people might even take them as inspiration to suggest other ideas.

RIMINI'S NEXT STEP



Detail Plans From the Year 2032



Detail 1: Run and Roll Scale 1:200



Detail 2: Creativity Commons Scale 1:200

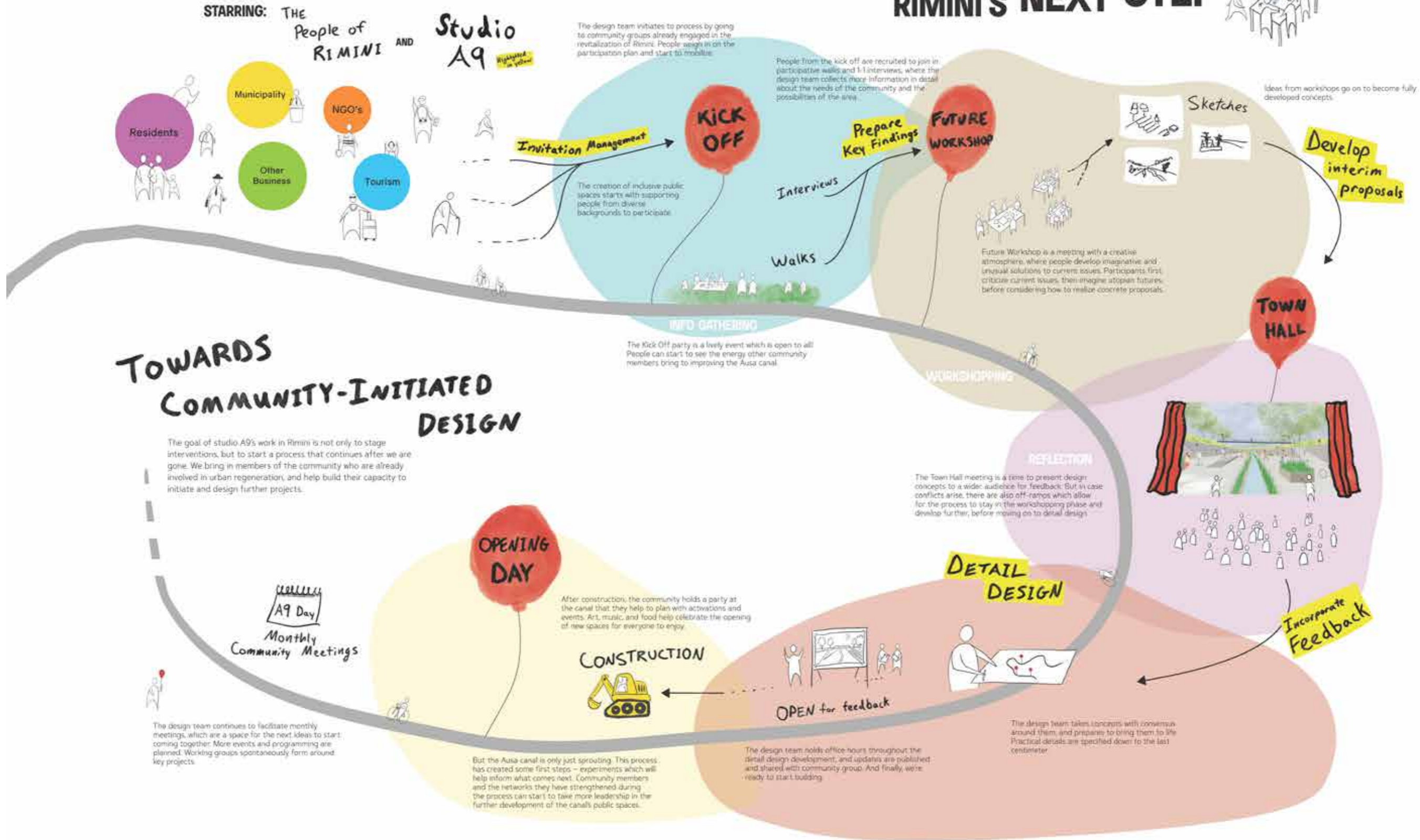


Section A - A' Scale 1:100



SYNOPSIS

RIMINI'S NEXT STEP



TIMELINE

Schedule for this first phase of participation, as well as a look into future iterations over the coming years.



Team GlobalWave

The Mended Rings



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Project Description

The city of Rimini is characterized by its image as a city for partying at the beach and the Roman city centre. In this popular image there is little room for the Ausa river, which once together with the Marecchia framed the city. After the SWW, the Ausa was deviated in a concrete canal and consequently forgotten. Today, the canal is a grey barrier running between the residential area and a messy urban framework. However, it is an impressive feature running through the landscape that can be used in the new Rimini future.

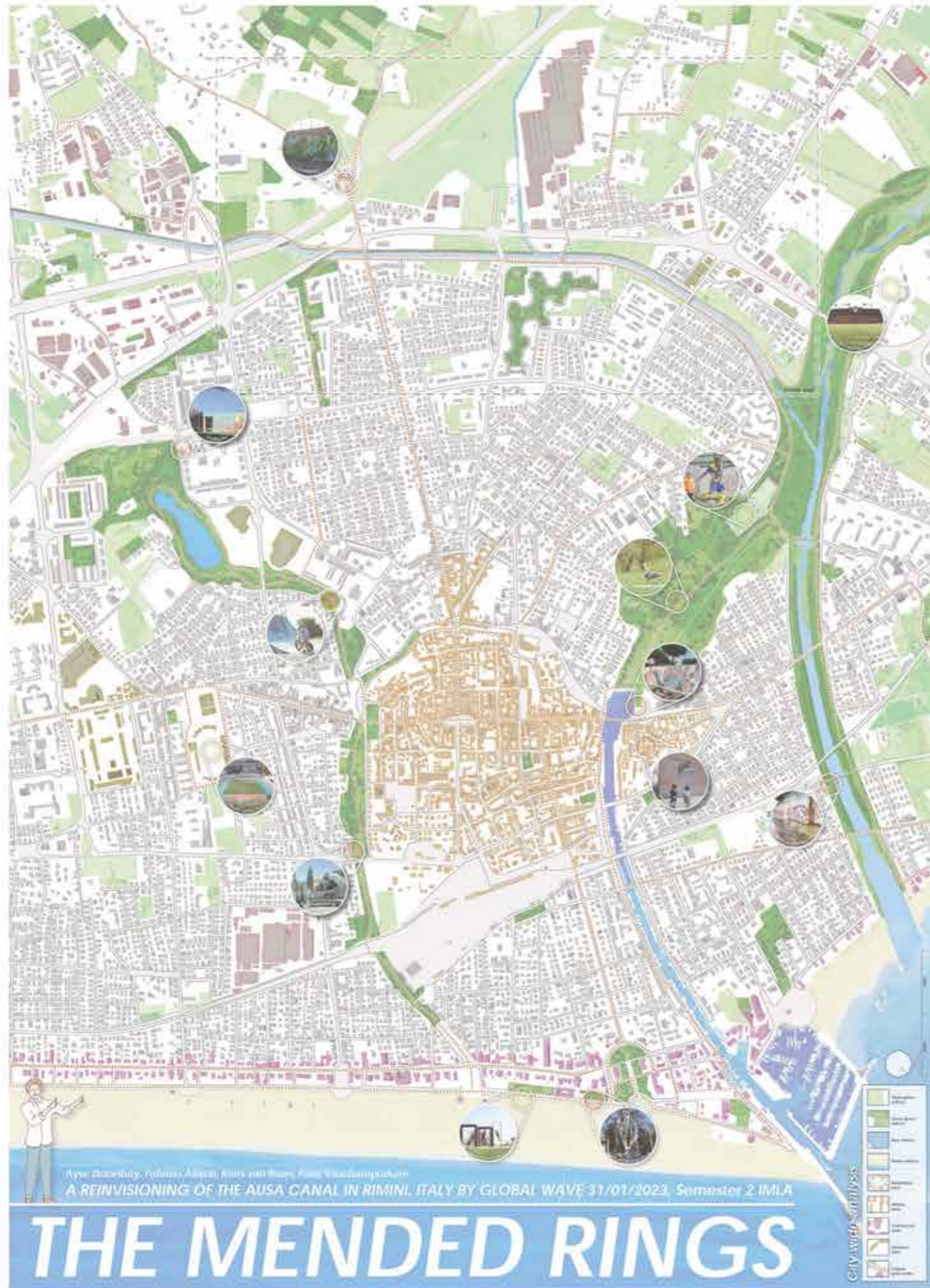
A city of broken rings

From the analysis it emerges that, on a conceptual scale, the city centre of Rimini is surrounded by a sequence of rings concerning four different themes important for residents, which show that the area of the Ausa canal is the weakest link in this structure:

- For Rimini there is another upcoming identity: street art. Paintings, graffiti and modern sculpture are easily to be found around the city, but still absent along the Ausa Canal
- Public use of the canal mostly consists just of a bike path, which is already an existing “close” of the bicycle structure around the city, but weak and poor of activities
- The green blue structure around the city centre is composed by Marecchia River, Parco XXV Aprile, the old river flow of Ausa transformed into a parc and the new Parco del Mare. However, in the south-western side the Ausa canal remains a weak link
- The urban framework of Rimini is largely based around the city centre, build up in layers and the beachfront. However, when crossing the ring in the west the zoning becomes problematic

Concept: from broken to mended

The concept of this project is consequently the revitalisation of the Ausa Canal as the missing piece that will close the ring structure. As the lead element for this design the concept of the mended rings was developed identifying the actions to be taken in relation to these four important themes. The project provides the plan of a consolidation of the actual messy urban framework answering, at the same time, to the increasing demand of housing. To form the green-blue links through the car-heavy streams, the canal forms the only direct green connection. For this reason, greening the canal and realising a linear park along itself is a priority for the project. A new linear park as a place for activities for all ages: sport routes, allotments with community garden initiatives, spots for street art, musical- and cinema events. For a linear park and linear programme, the design is based around a similar style through the project. This gives the park a recognizable feel and connects the neighbourhoods previously split by the concrete streams. For this, principles were designed as a guideline for the final design and public design workshops. As a framework for the spatial composition, a repeating pattern is chosen as a design language fitting to the streams and elongated shape. Paths and surfaces follow the canal in repeating offsets, switching dynamically in 45-degree angles, like the river dams to connect the Ausa canal to its surrounding. The programme is composed by allotments, dotted forests and orchards. Breaking up the linear design of the project, three centres of culture are added in the form of multifunctional squares, supporting a wide range of programmes. In this way, to let the locals discover the Ausa canal, residents of Rimini are involved as much as possible in design and programme. With workshops before and after construction, an extensive period of events is planned with the ‘Year of the Ausa’ as the beginning of a new identity.



CITY OF BROKEN RINGS

The city of Rimini is characterized by its image as a city for partying at the beach and the Roman city centre. In this popular image there is little room for the Auser river, which once together with the Marecchia formed the city. After the Second World War, the Auser Torrente was deviated in a concrete canal and consequently forgotten.

Today, the concrete canal is a gray barrier running between the residential area and a messy urban framework of industry, commercial use and new residential building projects. In this way, it forms an empty line within a broken network of rings. Frustration of residents is visible in the destruction of household items on the concrete floor.

However, the canal is an impressive feature running through the landscape. Its strong compositional lines and industrial feel are not just features to be looked away from, but are characteristics to be able to be used in the new Rimini future.



A Concrete Line



A Contrasting Line



Rimini street art

IDENTITY

Although the urban feel of the canal does clash with the beach and Roman identities that have made Rimini famous, there is another upcoming identity: street art.

Rimini's connection to street art has old roots in the 'fisherman's village' with painted walls depicting famous icons of the city. More modern street art is also popular: the city is home to modern statues and graffiti by the famous Rimini artist from...

PUBLIC USE

Public use of the canal mostly consists of sport activities, with the bike path being an important route for running and biking. However, stationary sport activities are missing in the circle of sport around the city center.

Apart from this, there is a need for allotments for older residents, while younger residents are asking for more urban activities, such as graffiti, which could have potential connections to nearby areas such as the fisherman's village and the Parco Fabiani.



© Soriana Fotogrammi



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GREEN BLUE STRUCTURE

The green blue structure of Rimini is dominated by the structure of the old river flows of its two rivers. These old river flows have been transformed into parks, with the Marecchia still being connected through a green park.

However, the new Auser canal is not. With the new Parco del Mare the green-blue structure forms a ring around the city center. However the Auser canal is a weak link.

URBAN FRAMEWORK

The urban framework of Rimini is largely based around the city center, built up in layers and the beachfront. However, when crossing the ring in the south-west, the zoning becomes problematic with a mix of residential, commercial, industrial and the old agrarian landscape. The weak link in the urban framework must be fixed, but also offers space for affordable housing projects, which are needed by the growing population.



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FROM BROKEN....

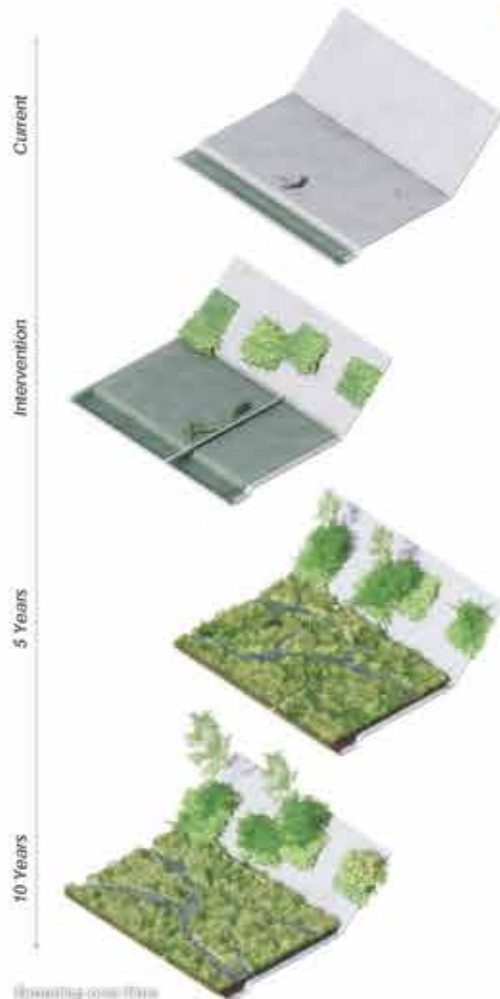
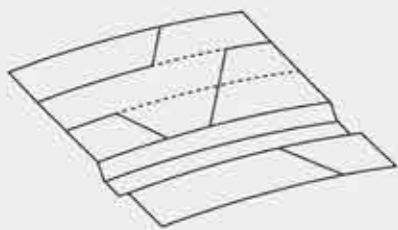
As seen in the analysis, AUSA has a sequence of rings concerning different themes important for residents. Rings of urban identity, sport routes, green/blue infrastructure and urban frameworks are surrounding the old city centre. However, it shows that the area concerning the AUSA canal is the **weakest link** in this structure. For this design, it is important to mend the rings.



....TO MENDED

To reinforce the structure, it is important to **strengthen these links**. For this, the concept of the **mended rings** is the kind of element for this design. On a conceptual scale, the AUSA canal and its surrounding unused wastelands will be the location for **streams** of the concerning themes, which **fit the elongated shape** of the project area, as seen in the 'restored link-a concept'. Along with the streams of **urban identity, sport use and green/blue** network the south western area forms the **place for expansion** of the city.

As a framework for the spatial composition, a **repeating pattern** is chosen as a design language fitting to the streams and elongated shape. Paths and surfaces follow the canal in **repeating offsets**, switching dynamically in 45 degree angles, like the river dunes to **connect the AUSA canal to its surrounding**.



GREENING THE CANAL

To form the green-blue links through the car-heavy streams, the **canal forms the only direct green connection**. For this reason, greening the canal is a priority. This is done through two interventions.

Firstly, concrete walls are added every 20 meters. This will cause the **riverflow to slow down and widen**, resulting in a **naturally forming marshland** on the canal floor. Secondly, 30 percent of **wall panels are removed** at half of the surface in strips from 10-30 meters. These will be allowed to **naturally grow vegetation** and can form the gateway to complete greening in future by strengthening the walls.



A COMMON PRINCIPLE

For a **linear park and linear programme**, the design is based around a simple style through the project. This gives the park a **recognizable feel** and **connects the neighborhoods** previously split by the concrete streams. For this, principles were designed as a **guideline** for the final design and public design workshops.

Next to the greening of the canal, spots are left as blank **canvasses for street art**. The **sport route** along rows of poplars makes the east bank of the canal the **most linear part** of the design.

On the contrary, the design on the west bank of the canal is more dynamic, with paths through the **new AUSA park** following the design language. The programme is composed by **allotments, dotted forests and orchards**. The combination between **urban- and rural** elements shows the nature of the surroundings. A **green barrier** protects from the crucial ring road of Rinnli.

For the new housing projects in the east, a similar design style is handled. This, and the project area is visualised in the masterplan.

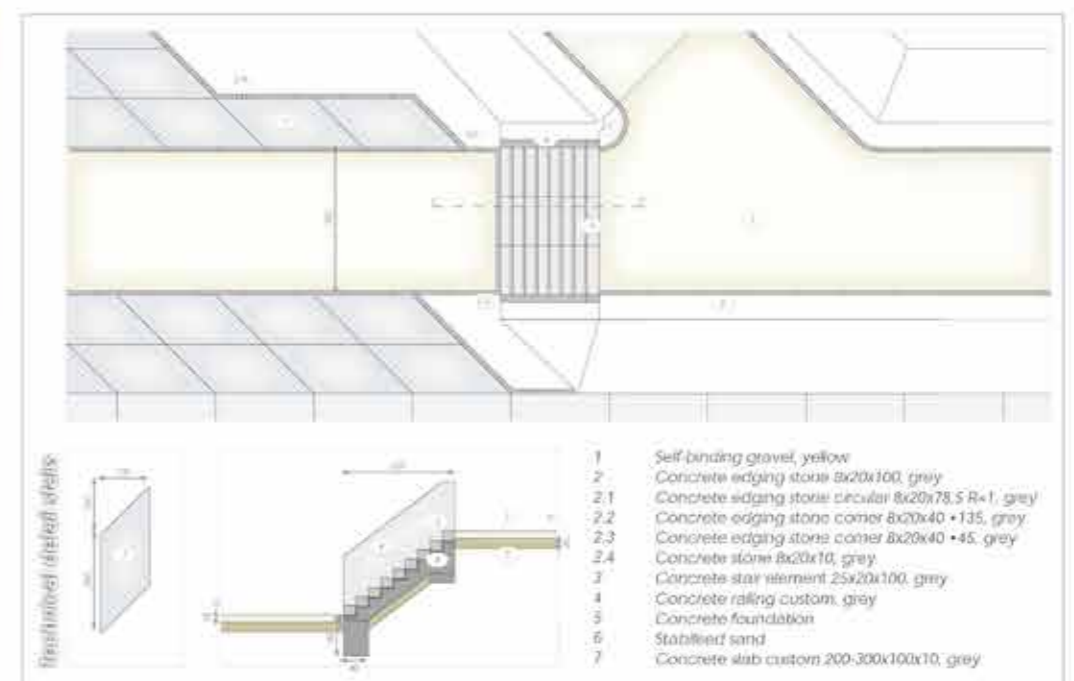
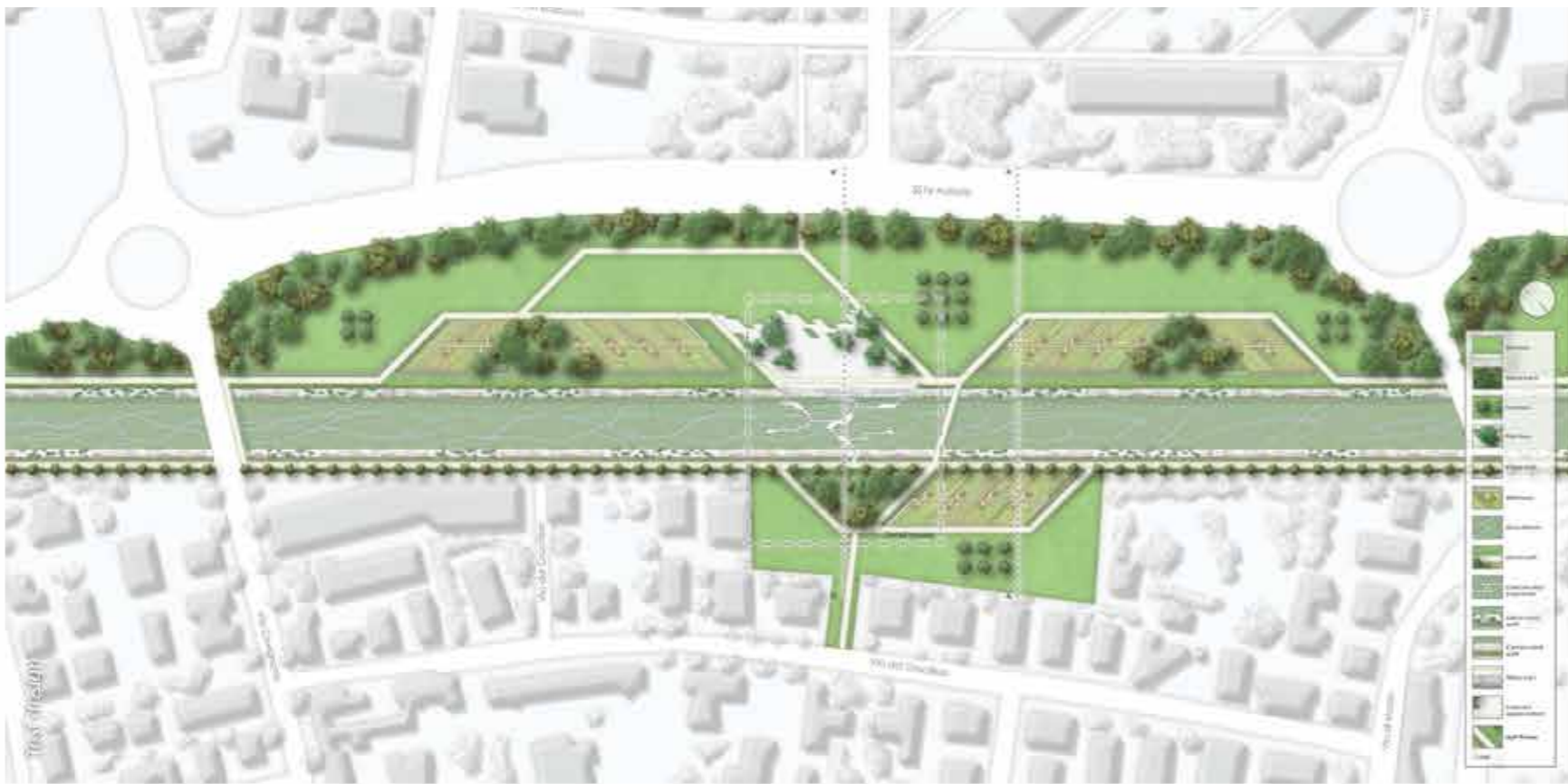
Multifunctional square



A SERIES OF SQUARES

Breaking up the linear design of the project, three centres of culture are added in the form of **multifunctional squares**, supporting a wide range of programmes. Here the canal is linked more strongly with the AUSA park, by **removing the dam** and letting the **concrete walls flow into the park**. Here it dissolves, using **green islands** and a **dynamic border** using the shape of the big concrete slabs.

These locations are based around connecting the opposite neighborhoods, making **connections** through the canal itself with **stairs and stepping stones**.



TEST DESIGN

Although the design is based around public design workshops and design guidelines, a **test design** was performed on the southern part of the Aasa park. Because of the vicinity of the new housing project, and connection to the east bank this area involves all elements of the grand design.

INTEGRATED DAMS

When the canal was constructed, dams were used to, **excessively increase flood protection** and to **dump dug up earth**. This heightened element **splits the Aasa canal** from the coming park, but is too costly to remove. Therefore, **paths flow between the levels** connecting bldg and park. Possible **flood events are unlikely**, however in an extreme situation the park **can be used as a flood plain**, being lower than its surroundings.

CANAL CONNECTION

The canal and park are **fully connected** at the multifunctional squares. Here the dams are removed and the canal can both symbolically and spatially **flow into the park**. Using custom made concrete slabs, the urban material forms the square in a **strict but organic manner** **dissolving into the park** with a gradient of green islands. In the canal itself, the islands are repeated to form a **connection to the other bank**, forming a **dynamic space** for passing and staying.



MATERIALS AND TEXTURES

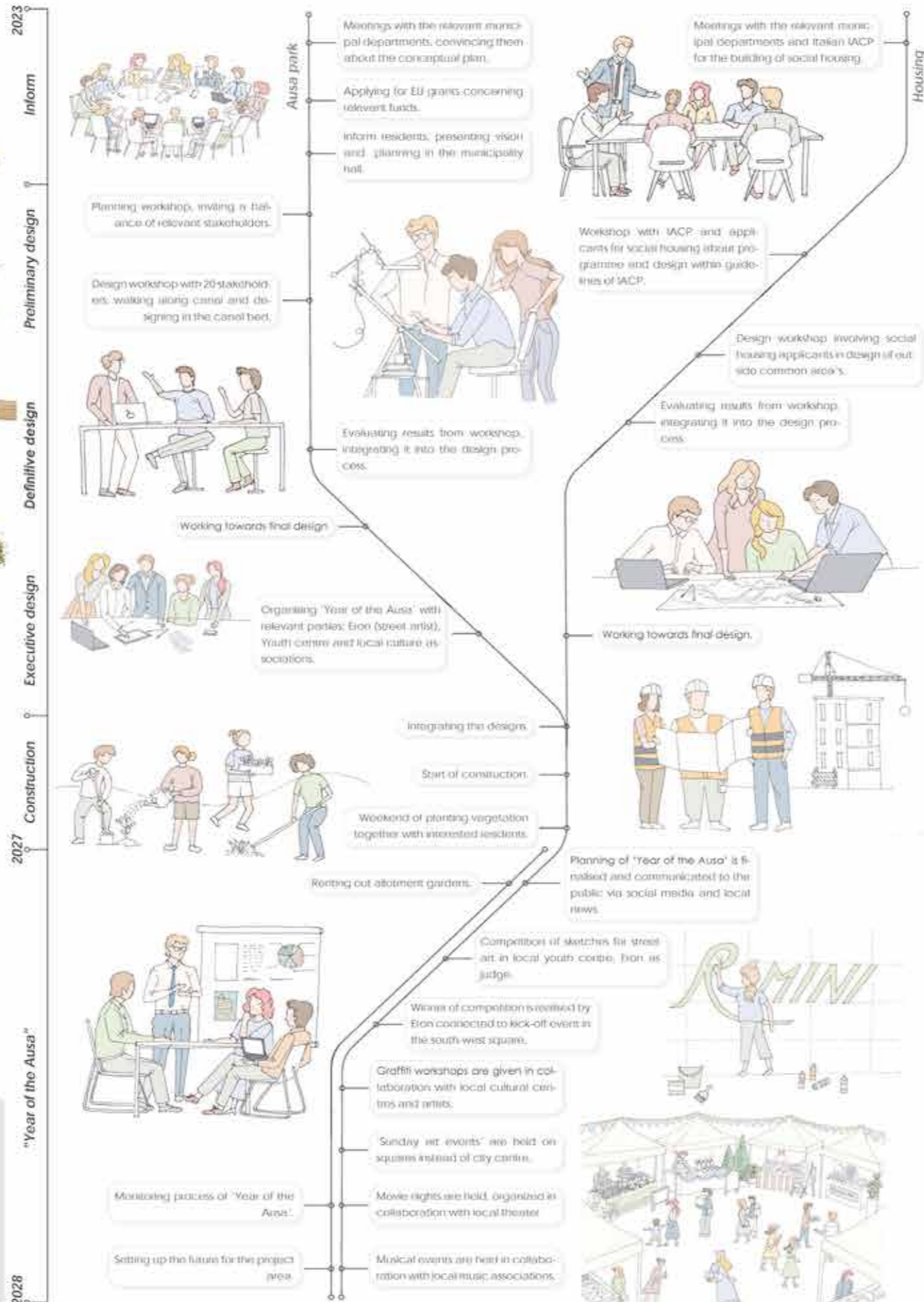
For materials, the concept is chosen to use **contrasting textures connecting city and countryside, canal and park**. This is shown in the collage, where urban street art, concrete and pine trees flow into fruit trees, gravel pathing and typical acacia like forest seen in the region.

Furniture follows this using hard materials like **steel**, combined with **soft textures** of wood. The organic shaped benches are skatebottle, for local youth and older generations to use.

SOCIAL SETUP

In all the kicks (Discover the Ausa canal), **residents of Rimini are involved** as much as possible in **design and programme**. The new housing project is within this process, turning alongside development of the Ausa park. **Both designs are integrated** before construction, where locals can get involved with painting.

After construction an **extensive period of events** is planned, with the 'Year of the Ausa'. Here **local associations are involved** to undertake **public activities** and to start the use of the canal walks as street art canvas.



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