

How do waterscape projects combine landscape design
and natural processes to create dialogues that engage
both culture and nature?

The case of the Boston park system and the Solar city

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□ > harmful urban infrastructure

> new strategies concerning the management and design of urban infrastructure systems and landscapes

landscape architecture : reconstruction and development of urban infrastructure systems

> a combination of the built and the natural

> new logics towards the cultivation of infrastructural landscapes as a base of sustainable urban and regional form

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> a systemic approach to urban ecosystem by introducing a water-urbanism

waterscapes

> develop a way to combine the processes of nature and the aesthetic qualities of water in order to create urban spaces that bring people together in embracing the nature and culture of a place

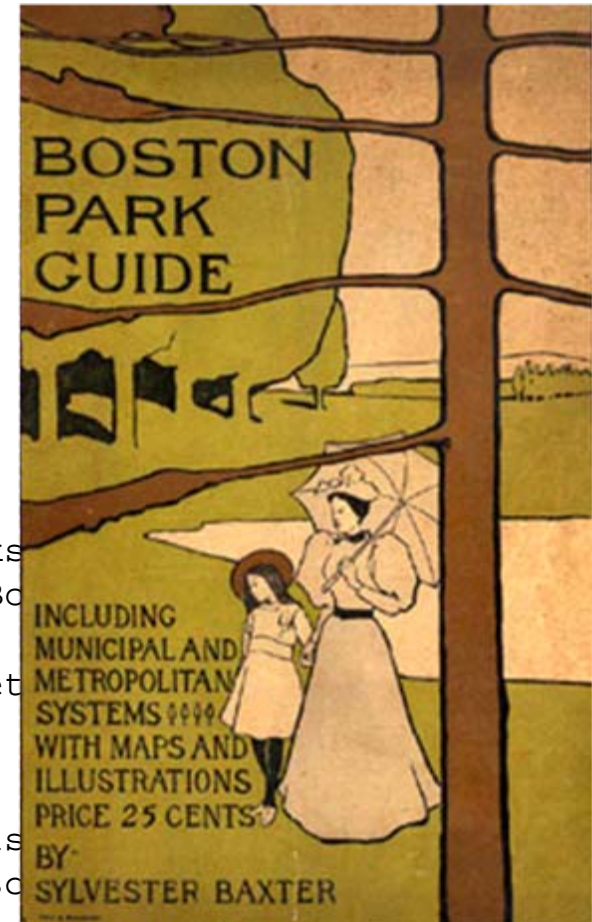
> move towards a sustainable relation assuring the stability of urban ecosystems

> a combination between natural water and aesthetic creations in order to achieve urban ecological waterscapes

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The Back Bay Fens

- > Frederick Law Olmsted
- > location: Back Bay Fens
Boston
United States of America
- > year: 1890
- > type of project: system of parks
parkways to connect the city of Boston
link to the Muddy River valley between
Pond
- > aim: implementation of a new vision
a naturalistic urban landscape
- > benefit the health of the city: improvements in water
supply, water treatment and sewerage increasing their
comfort and safety





Characteristics



> a *basin with a tidal gate* in order to keep water permanently in the area

> *conduits carrying the ordinary rate of flow* and planning the Fens to *handle the overflow during freshets* in order to make the streams bypass the Fens

> *make gradually shelving banks and construct wide islands slightly above the usual water level* in order to create a soft vegetated edge around the basin

(provide adequate space to hold the floodwaters and have room left for natural growth, protect the natural shoreline from erosion by surf during storms)

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10th WWV YES

Arcueil, France_31 May - 4 June 2010_Urban water: resource or risks?

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The Solar City

> Norman Foster

Richard Rogers

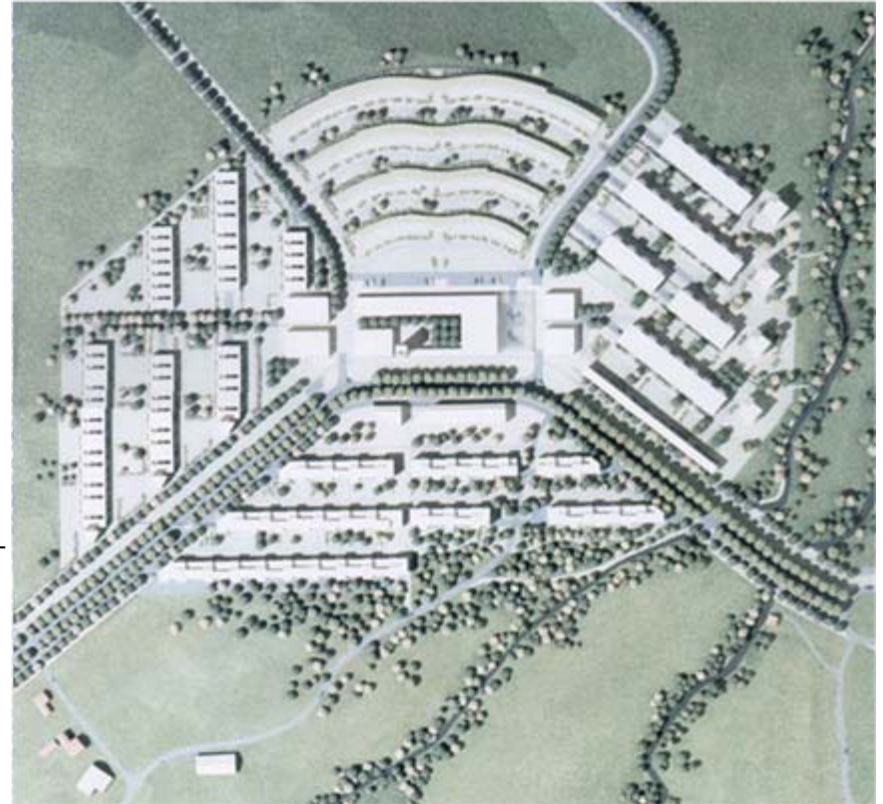
Thomas Herzog

> location: Danube -
Linz
Austria

> year: 1992

> type of project: solar village for 1300 households

> aim: promote low cost building methods internationally



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Characteristics

- > *transform* the water meadows to a nature conservation area
- > *control rainwater*: system of channels, basins, ponds and streams
- > *upgrade groundwater* and *create permanent and temporary wet areas*
- > *establish a variety of recreation areas* (playgrounds, gardens, meeting places, bathing lake, allotments, sports center)

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Waterscapes: designed urban landscapes working as artificial ecologies

> natural elements that penetrate the city (rivers, lakes or the sea)

> constructed elements (artificial creations)

Water resources

> include aesthetics and engineering in design and planning (both at macro and micro level)

> contribute sustainability

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