

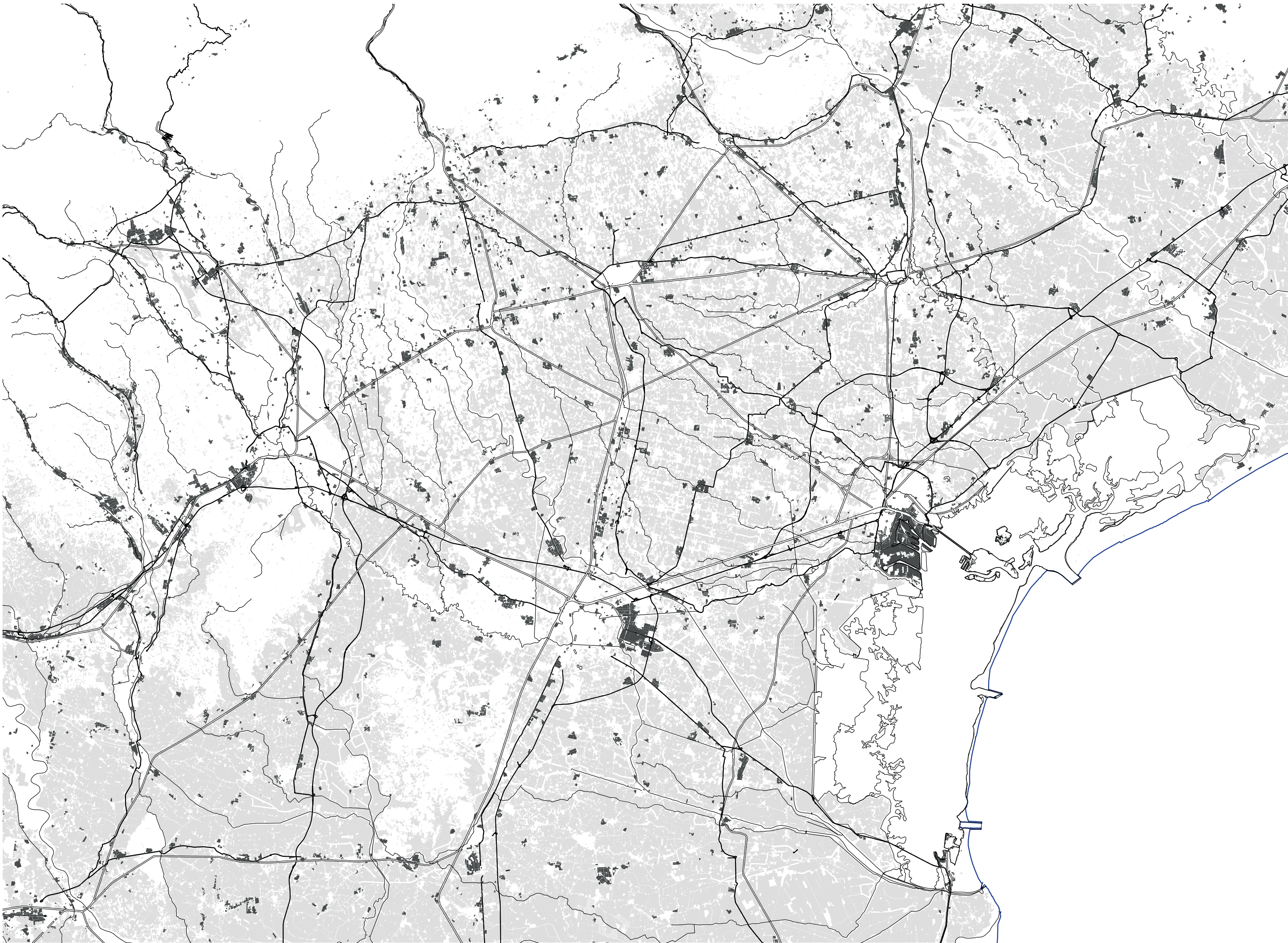
STATO DE TERA

Porto Marghera is part of the Venetian mainland, the so called "Stato da tera": this is a part of the coast in the lagoon that was turned from rural to industrial at the beginning of the Twentieth century to host industries and infrastructures that the ancient city, for its morphology, cannot stand anymore. A century after the wild industrialization have compromise the delicate ecosystem of the lagoon polluting the soil and water.

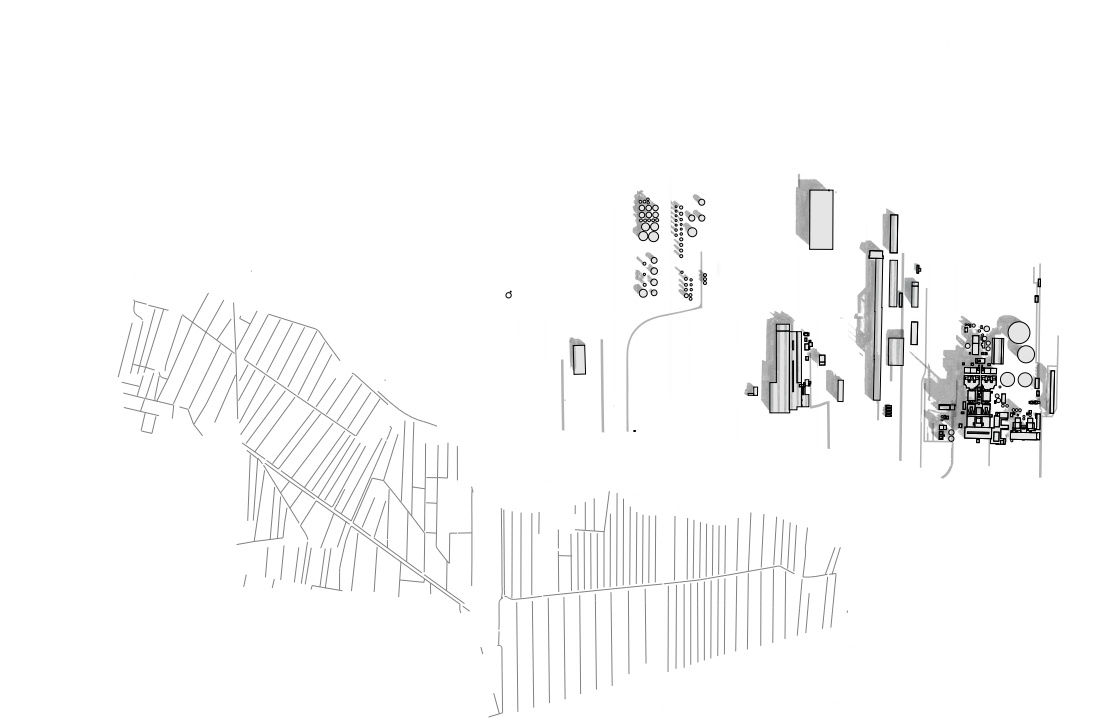
Fusina is a particular area of Porto Marghera, different from any other areas inside the industrial compound. It's situated in the southern border, the most close to the Veneto countryside. This area was one of the last to turned from rural to agricultural at the beginning of the 60's, with more reprises in the following years. The rural landscape characterized by woods, countryside and isolated vernacular buildings turned into an industrial landscape characterized by infrastructures, factories, vapor and ash. Nowadays the area of Fusina, limited to the south by the Vallone Moranzani clearly shows its nature of incomplete construction compared to an overall project that provided for a further development of the industrial area. This constituted a particular hybrid landscape where is still readable in the industrial grid of roads and factories the countryside organization of the field through canals.

The heavy industrialization deeply compromised the fragile lagoon ecosystem and a century after its foundation, Porto Marghera industrial area present a diffuse problem of soil and water pollution. The project aim to transform Fusina in a big machine for the de-pollution where can be tested experimental techniques, fast and slow method of cleaning of the soil. The masterplan try to improve the industrial grid of roads and factory, defining distinct parcels and trying to preserve most important recycling and energy factories still active in the area and recovering some of them into a research centre or laboratories. The less polluted parcels can be used to test slow and natural techniques of depollution of the soil, as the phytoremediation, through the plantation of specific plant. This plant are able to absorb toxic substance and they can be used for the production of energy through biomass.

The highly polluted parcel (the parcel that present high concentration of metal and chemic substance) needs more intensive and expensive treatment. This are structures, the so called thermal desorption, that through specific kiln can divided and burn the toxic substance present in the soil. The program of my project is a thermal desorption for the cleaning of the soil and a thermal plant for the production of energy through biomass.



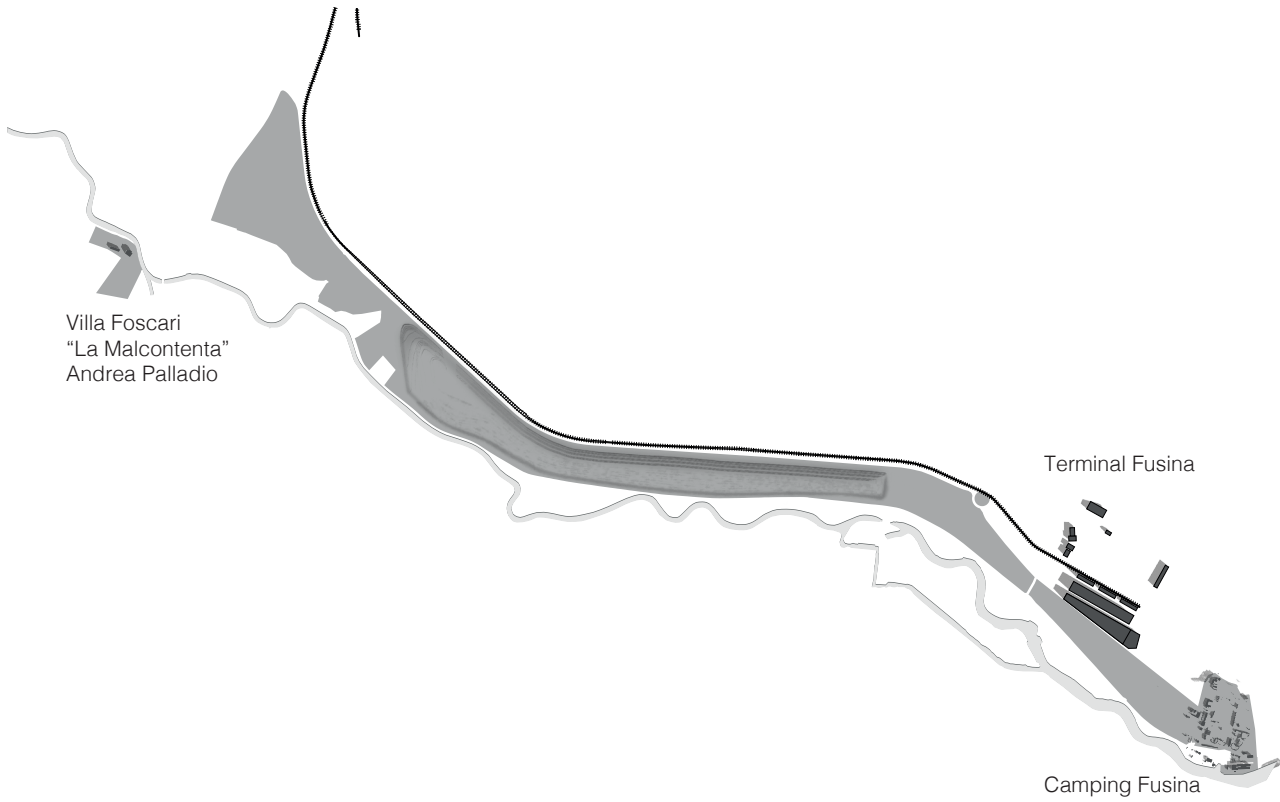
VENETO REGION PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPE



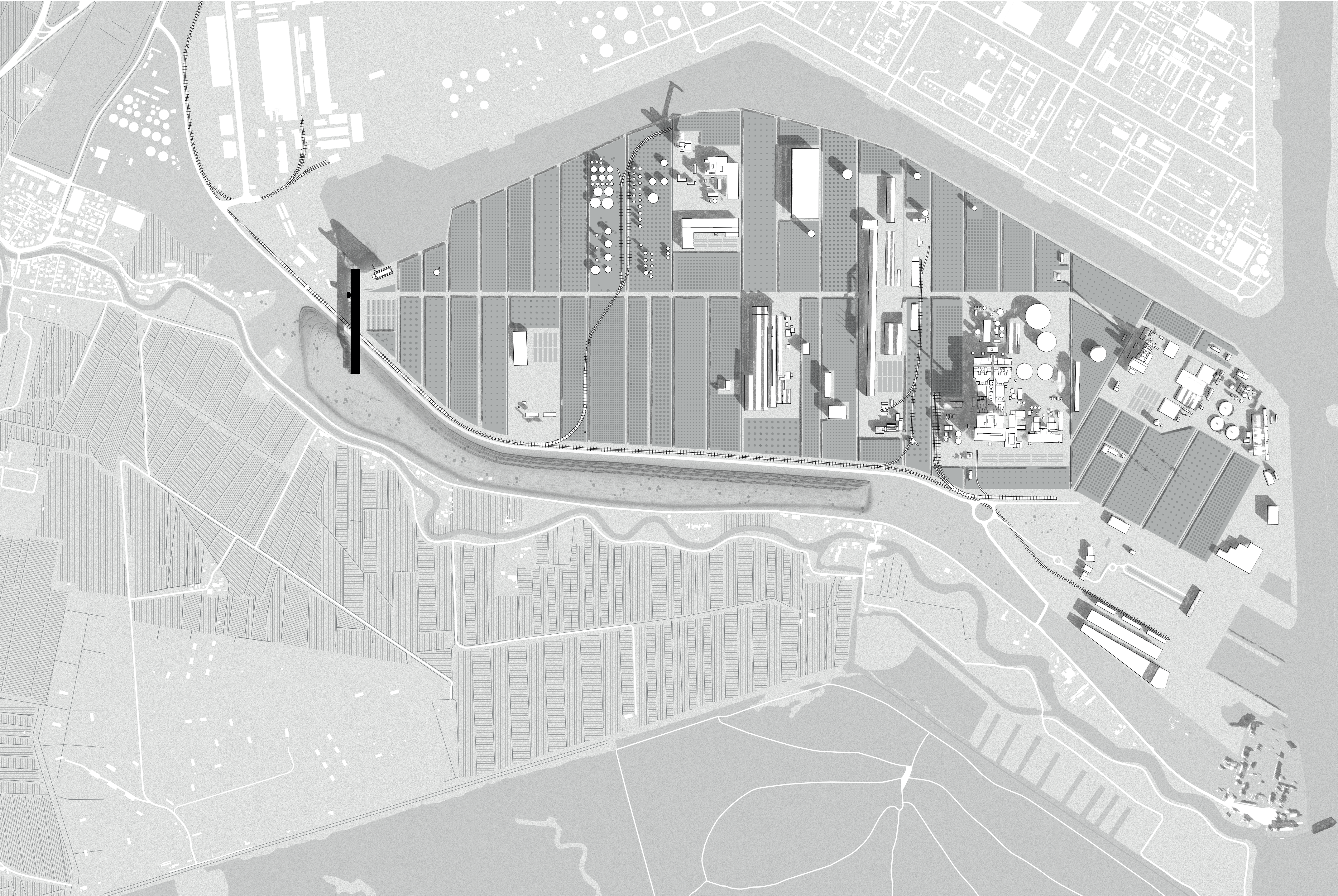
PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



BARRIERS



NON-PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



MASTERPLAN:NEW PRODUCTIVE PARK