SETTLEMENT STRATEGIES

Where and how to build in vibrant territories? Where to directly and where to create new autonomous settlements?

Phalansteries, intended as more or less autonomous collective housing where services and production are shared, are a model that can find a place in the existing villages, bringing in the workforce, new energy and cultural variety.

Autonomous settlements, on the other hand, offers a high esthetic ("tourist") which can inhabited only for a few month or used as second home; might be more suitable for the coastal areas. Both of them could inhabited partly, creating a new dense network of human settlements along the main historical routes, with a balance between built surfaces and ecosystems.

Finally - as proposed for the "Isolta" typology - the new settlements could be completely self-sustained, equipped and cultivated with technologies and new species of quality and comfort.

"TORBA" TYPOLOGY

The "torba" is a traditional shelter for the "torbai" is a building with a conical plan, developed on several levels that offers spaces with different characteristics and functions, which can be added or proposes, even depending on the season. Torbai stable for small livestock in the stone basement, is also used as a refuge in the event of bad weather. It was also used as a temporary (pilgrim's) building. The project proposes an extension «torba back (for the contemporary nomads) with a structure made of mobile, integrating high and lowtech technologies and offering distribution and living spaces for the existing building.

PHALANSTERIES/NEO RURAL SETTLEMENTS: NEW INTERVENTIONS

After examining the existing, new interventions have a great role in the development and creation of neo-rural settlements. New housing buildings are conceived as parts of small autonomous phalansteries or sensitive and integrated interventions in the villages.

"NOMNOM" SHELTER

Erect olive pickers, shepherds and travelers (Casters) are primarily inhabitable all year round. Their construction should take care of the maintenance of the place, the kitchen, the fireplace, the bed and the shelter of machines who can spend a night there, in a month. Materials and techniques, for humans, the existing buildings are renovated and completed with new ones for the services, dormitories, places for parking vehicles, storage and temporary production.

NEO RURAL TRADE: EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Autonomy of the region, a minimum requirement for the durability and sustainability of the new settlements, is the basis for the spatial and overall organization and design of the components of the habitat and the relationships between them. However, bioregional thinking invites reflection on the relationships between the region and the outside world. No way closed in on itself, but is strongly connected to neighboring areas. In addition to the exchange of data and energy, the exchange of goods (like, for example, fish from the Mirna, Bellicrema or Castelmauro bioregions, for example; fish from lake bioregions or along the Tutino river, steel products from the Castione bioregion, already provided with the necessary infrastructure).

Among the many local products, at the marketstall in Villages, are: cheese and hard honey-bags, Nanta Maria chestnut bars, Calanca herbs and dairy products

RURAL CALANCA: NEO RURAL JOBS

In addition to pursuit the dedicated to raising livestock, tending the land, producing food, building, carpentry, crafting and harvesting hay, or the construction of buildings, other new professional activities and roles collectives from coaches (for sports, outdoor activities, yoga, meditation, etc.) to teachers (for courses, workshops, etc.), from cooks (for dinners, banquets, etc.) to waiters (for restaurants, bars, etc.), from cleaners to gardeners, from nurses to doctors, from artists to artisans, from writers to actors, from musicians to dancers, from managers to secretaries, from lawyers to notaries, from accountants to bankers, from engineers to architects, from designers to craftsmen, from researchers to scientists, from technicians to mechanics, from electricians to plumbers, from masons to carpenters, from blacksmiths to goldsmiths, from potters to glassmakers, from tailors to shoemakers, from hairdressers to beauticians, from bakers to confectioners, from butchers to fishmongers, from florists to gardeners, from drivers to pilots, from sailors to divers, from teachers to professors, from librarians to archivists, from journalists to photographers, from filmmak

SETTLMENT STRATEGIES

Where and how to build or rebuild homes? Where to densify and where to create new autonomous cluster, building or villages?
Phalansteries, intended as more or less autonomous collective housing where services and task are well shared and organized, might find a place in the existing villages, bringing in the workforce, new energy and cultural variety.
Mountain pastures ("alpegg") and small clusters at high altitude ("monti") which are inhabited only for a few month or used as second home, might become autonomous and self-sufficient all year round inhabited spots, creating a new dense network of human settlments along the main pathways, significantly respecting natural surfaces and ecosystems.
Finally - as proposed for the "torba" typology - the existing buildings might be renovated and reconfigured, insulated and valorised with technologies and new spaces of quality and comfort.

mountain pastures, dairies, huts and shelters
clusters, grasslands, extraction areas
terraced villages
villages/towns
2500
2000
1500
1000
500

St. Maria, Arvigo, Buseno, Selma, Fontana, St. Domenica, Valbella, ...
Cauco, Rovoli, Augio, Rossa, Sabbione, ...
Castaneda, San Carlo (Mazzucco), Braggio, Landarenca, ...

terrace
valley floor
Buseno (752)
Valbella (1300)
Zaggorthorn (3153)
"wild lands"
Settlements on the valley floor: only in the northern part above Selma. The valley floor to the south is characterized by alluvial mud track. Some valley floor formations are due to the river and its course and by small landslides (Cauco for example).
Settlements on terraces: high above the valley floor (on both sides) there are meadow plateaus.
Settlements on slopes: the narrow v-shaped valley created settlements on the left and right of the calancasca, on steep slopes and meadows.
view and Calanca 14.4 km - 2900 walk - 1645 by boat 7h min by car

"stüa" (livingroom)
attic
rooms
"stüa" (livingroom)
kitchen
barn

'TORBA' TYPOLOGY

Present only in the Calanca Valley, the "torba" is a building with a reduced plan, developed on several levels that offers spaces with different characteristics historically used for various purposes, even depending on the season. From a stable for small livestock in the stone basement, to a drying room under the roof, to a two-bit of granary, it was also used as a temporary residential building. The project proposes an extension on the back that reactivates and reinterpretates this vernacular model, integrating high and thought technologies and offering distribution and living spaces to the existing building.

thermal solar panels for water heating and photovoltaic panels for electric energy
insulation of walls with straw, wool or other agglomerated materials
Plans of typical "Torba", in Buseno
4. drying room
3. room - pantry use
2. heatable room
1. stone base
flexible, heatable spaces oriented downstream to receive natural light and ventilation
Back extension that provides vertical interior distribution and living spaces, taking advantage of the coolness and wind protection offered by the wall against the mountain.
typical constructive detail: wall in wood blocks on stone basement
domestic bio digester, which from liquid waste can produce bio gas
vermicompost, among which compost can be produced
Plan of reinterpreted "torba" typology with extension on the back, inspired from an existing one located in Buseno, scale 1:100

PHALANSTERIES/NEO RURAL SETTLMENTS: NEW INTERVENTIONS

After renovating the existing, new interventions have a great importance in the development of neo-rural settlements. New housing buildings are conceived both as isolated and autonomous phalansteries or sensitive and integrated interventions in the villages.

The new buildings reinforce the figure of the square, a public space useful for the functioning of community life.
The new building reinforce the existing linear structure of the built-up fabric.
In already compact settlmentes, the building rises at the edge, sharing a cultivable or public space with the existing fabric.

Giova
46°15'09.6"N 9°06'55.2"E
scale 1:5000 - contour lines each 2 m

Valbella
46°24'03.9"N 9°07'52.3"E
scale 1:5000

Augio
46°21'52.7"N 9°07'36.4"E
scale 1:5000

NEO RURAL TRADE: EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Autonomy of the region, a minimum requirement for the durability and sustainability of a human habitat, is a purpose to be achieved through careful organization and design of the components of the habitat and the relationships between them. However, bioregional thinking invites reflection on the complementarity of bioregions. This means that Calanca is in no way closed in on itself, but is strongly connected to neighboring areas. In addition to the exchange of data and energy, the exchange of goods (tools, food, materials, ...) is an emblematic example: the wine, not produced in Calanca, will come from the Misox, Bellinzona or Gambarogno bioregions for example; fish from lake bioregions or along the Ticino river; steel manufacts from the Castione bioregion, already provided with the necessary infrastructure.

Among the many local products, at the markethall we will be able to request and find hemp bags, Santa Maria chestnut beer, soapstone pots and dairy products

example of 3D printed joint for wood construction
covered public space for meetings, exhibition of products, exchanges and entertainment
fire pit and stove
meeting/organization room, order, data and receptions management
exhibition, exchange and distribution of products
storage and long preservation area
possible thanks to a system of photovoltaic panels on the roof electric refrigeration, illumination and aeration
drones port/plateform

RURAL CALANCA/ NEO RURAL JOBS

In addition to peasant life dedicated to raising livestock, tending the garden, harvesting, creating terracing walls, cutting and harvesting hay, or the construction of buildings, other work opportunities were:
- resin collectors from conifers (for cleaning products, paints, flammable products);
- mortar extractors for construction;
- cereal growers, straw braid ...

VERNACULAR CATALOGUE
3D PRINTING COMPONENTS
COMPONENTS PRODUCTION
HISTORICAL ARCHIVING
COLLECTION/ARCHIVING
MATERIALS RECYCLING
RECOVERY OF CONSTRUCTION RESIDUALS
WASTE RECOVERY
PRODUCTION OF BUILDINGS

soapstone oven in Arma house 1793
oven in a house
oven in a house
soapstone oven 1909 in "Emanuele di Giacomi" house
oven in a house
soapstone oven in parish house 1728
brick oven in house no 46
SABBIONE
ROVOLI
AUGIO
CASA DOMENICA
CAUCO
CASTELLO
SAN CARLO
LANGHIRANO
ARVIGO
BRAGGIO
BUSENO
FONTANA
STA. MARIA
CASTANEDA
ROVEREDO
GRONO

ARVIGO, granite quarries "Polti", abandoned industrial buildings to the south, along the main road,
46°17'31.7"N 9°07'00.1"E

Transport of rocks on rails, Polti quarries Arvigo, 1930s. The sacrifice and hard work of the past are a reminder of the neo-rural setting, where nothing is given away. Well-designed processes and cycles, facilitated by the right technologies, creating synergies between different strategic places in the territory, make life in the habitat better: more peaceful, rational and enhancing both resources and waste.

NEO RURAL CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The water of the "Ria de Piasla" supplied the wheel of the mill of Castaneda, that milled corn, rye, wheat and buckwheat until the Second World War. In addition to the production and storage room there was a house. The numerous abandoned or destroyed mills throughout the territory could reassume a role in food production, as well as in manufacturing, rediscovering and adapting the milling techniques.

HOW TO PUT A CIRCULAR ECONOMY INTO PRACTICE
MATERIALS
Stone
Mortar
Wood
Glass
Metal
Recycled
Plastic
Rammed earth
Wool
Breeding
AGRICULTURE
Hydroponics
Cooperatives
Farming
Gardening
Reuse
Water
Protection
Not harmful
ENVIRONMENT
ORGANIC WASTE
Human
Manure
Animal
Milk surplus
Slaughter and processing
RENEWABLE ENERGIES
Biofuel
Truck
Hydrogen
Cars
Airship
Wind
Fertilizers
Facilitating storage and retrieval

ARVIGO ATELIERS:

a functional and creative hub, where through industrial processes acquired over decades and a craftsmanship approach attentive to the quality and sustainability of the product, we recycle and revalorize as much as possible

Many emigrants of the valley carried out the profession of the glassmaker in the European cities
Vessels dating back to the Iron Age (found in Castaneda)
cement, clay and agglomerate printer
Machinery for transforming organic waste into compost
crushing, reprocessing and recycling machine for glass, paper and plastics
access to heavy vehicles for material transport
In past eras, the right to extract resin from conifers was available for puchase. The tools were handcrafted.
Delta 3D printer
Organic material recycling and compost production
archives, warehouse, storage
Hydrogen production and storage, recycling processes
water collection, production and storage of hydrogen for vehicles
ateliers, meeting, design and work spaces
woodworking station
starting from the most valuable raw materials to organic waste or construction material arriving from all over the bioregion, we study and implement strategies to produce tools, how building materials, furniture, art objects and so on, which are then redistributed in the villages, markets and the entire bioregion
liquid resin and cartesian 3D printers
entrance hall and collective spaces (catering)

POWER STORAGE
EMPOWERMENT
BIOGAZ DISTRIBUTION
HOME RE-EDUCATION
HARMONIZATION WITH NATURE
PHALANSTERY MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION OF IDENTITARY PLACES
RAW MATERIALS SUPPLIES
FOOD REDISTRIBUTION

'NOMNOM' SHELTER

Even old alpine pastures, mountain huts or isolated clusters are potentially inhabitable all year round. Permanently installed groups take care of the maintenance of the place, the kitchen, the gardens, etc., as well as flows of wayfarers who can spend a night there, or a month, depending on availability. In Nomnom, the existing buildings are renovated and completed with volumes of vertical dormitories, places for parking vehicles, storage and hydroponic production.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE - LIMIT OF THE BIOREGION
CRYSTALLINE MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE - ALPINE PASTURE/DAIRY FARM
CONIFEROUS FOREST - HUTS/SHELTERS
FALLOW LANDS - "MONTI"/CLUSTERS
DECIDUOUS FOREST/ROCK WALLS/SUNNY TERRACE - VILLAGE
VALLEY FLOOR - ASPHALTED ROAD/RIVER

Hunting in Calanca has been well monitored for decades thanks to the gamekeepers and to the areas of hardship, such as "frescolmen". In the Calanca bioregion there is a large amount of wildlife and in ancient times woods and mountains were populated by bears and wolves.

A HARMONIOUS BANQUET

Landarenca is a village with a particular situation: a natural terrace very well sunny, connected to the valley floor only by cable car and mule track. The village follows the shape of the topography creating a circular system. In the village, micro-architectural operations allow the creation of greenhouses (also hydroponic) at the back of the houses or in the cellars and old stables, and refrigerated storage places. The photovoltaic energy system powers these new devices, possibly requiring thriftiness in electricity consumption required by other modern habits. Stills, breweries and herbalist shops and small specialized productions are also springing up in the nearby "monti". The organization of the food system is based on local supply and its enhancement, seasonality, the specificity of the areas of the territory (more or less fertile) and finally on effective exchanges at the scale of the bioregion.

1. Products to and from other villages/markets/farms/bioregions/...
2. Products to and from Selma by cable car, drones or mule track
3. Products/cattle drive to and from the clusters above Landarenca ("Monti")
4. Products/cattle drive to and from the alpine pasture/dairy farm of Rossiglion
5. Products/cattle drive to and from the barn/slaughtering and refrigeration area "Coil"
6. Products collected/extracted/hunted nearby (forest, grassland, gardens, agroforestry/permaculture sites, herbalist, refrigerated storage places)

Alpe di Rossiglion
Pian/Bolif/Lego
Landarenca
Selma Village

Bakery oven in the village of Rossa. The collective ovens, in the centers of the villages, return to have an important role in the community.
Cooking teams organized occasionally for parties and events have always represented great cooperation and team spirit. At the Hosteria, the high-performance kitchen allows food to be prepared for the entire village.

1 m

21/06/2021 - 15/06/2021 - 21/12/2021
6021 May-Jul
3015 Apr-Aug
2261 Mar-Sep
1508 Feb-Oct
754 Jan-Nov
302 Dec

1300
1290
1280
1270
1260
1250 m.u.s.l.
MONTI FOREST
HOSTERIA food preparation refrigeration reprocessing lombricompost
feedstock and different products from nearby
CHURCH refrigeration energy accumulation
HOUSES hydroponics greenhouses, home production systems, waste and grey water recovery, toilet compost and lombri compost
TORBA drying room, granary, barn, house, lombri/toilet compost
GARDENS AND PASTURES

Scale 1:500 20 40 60 80 100
The construction of the squares: on the sides residential houses (in this case on the left is the tavern). Behind is the corresponding storage place. Towards the valley the square is closed by the wall of the church. The road runs horizontally between the church and the square. The slope is weak, absorbed by steps and terraces.
This as well as other strategies allow the creation of welcoming public spaces.

Different types of hydroponic systems allow for year-round production. The power supply is guaranteed by the photovoltaic and wind power systems.

CA. 10000 B.C.
From the absence of vegetation to sparse scrubland.

CA. 9000 B.C.
At first thick undergrowth, then woodland returns to cover the ground, first birch, then pine, the woods rapidly become dense.
Migration of thermophilic trees.

CA. 7500 B.C.
At low altitudes mixed forests of lime trees and elms, alders; at higher altitudes we find abies, at the limit of the forest area we find stone pines and larches; maximum expansion of oak and fir forests; first traces of culture, fires; in Mesocco the oldest finds are found.

CA. 4000 B.C.
At low altitudes mixed forests of lime trees and elms; in the Mesolcina the oak plays a predominant role, alder forests; at higher altitudes the silver fir recedes, migration of the spruce that soon becomes dominant, dwarf alder (dosa) is frequent; stone pine is rare; larch is found in a narrow strip below the upper limit of the forest; beech is found even in the upper valleys, although rare.

3200 - 2600 B.C.
Castaneda, Pian del Remit: remains of architecture, first traces of arable farming (plough!) .

1400 - 1200 B.C.
Mesocco, settlement/habitat centre - Santa Maria del Castello.

600 - 500 B.C.
Mesocco, necropolis near today's Coop shop.

UNTIL 200 B.C.
Continuation of the presence of the rich Castaneda tombs/seats; the presence of arable farming, viticulture, birch groves established.

CA. 0
Rather low intensity of agriculture, little agriculture and viticulture, chestnut and walnut forests rare or absent.

CA. 1000 A.D.
Maximum extent of chestnut and walnut forests, cereal and wine growing, clearing of land for alpine farming.

CA. 1500 A.D.
Regression of all cultivated plants at higher altitudes. Transition to grassland only, at lower altitudes development of maize.

12.08.1296
The deed that fixes the borders between the communes of Roveredo - S.Vittore and Calanca is signed.
Calanca is represented by its twelve delegates.

1496
Calanca became part of the Grey League.

1796
Calanca is politically divided into External and Internal.
Outer: S.ta Maria, Castaneda Buseno and Cauco.
Inner: Arvigo-Landarenca, Braggio-Selma, S.ta Domenica-Augio and Rossa-Sabbione.

1830 - 1831
Construction of the valley road.

1851
Calanca constitutes the 3rd District Moesa.

1866
Partitioning of the patrician properties that had remained in communion until then.

The compact village of Masciadone is reachable only through an impervious road that connects it to the bottom of the valley. Moreover, the particular topographical situation makes it a symbolic place: dominating the valley, isolated but at the same time quickly accessible.

The position under the granite rock provides extra protection from atmospheric hazards as well as from the environment
The electricity required is generated by the kites installed in the nearby fields
Data travels through the fibre optic cables that cross throughout the valley
On the vicinity of Cauco, during and after the festivals, data and goods are loaded, exchanged and stored in the Megiston
The water is used to cool the Megistons chambers more effectively
Nomads can reach the village with mountain hiking trails

2500 m.u.s.l.
2000 m.u.s.l.
1500 m.u.s.l.
1000 m.u.s.l.
0 m.u.s.l.
0 m
1000 m
2000 m
3000 m
4000 m
5000 m
6000 m
7000 m

Existing regional Cauco archives "Arc": the collection center of calanque testimonies, where memory archiving has already taken place for years.

Photo handed down by elderly inhabitants. "Saludine" landslide that swept away numerous buildings in1986. Descended from Braggio towards Arvigo

Consultation and analysis rooms

PLACE OF MEMORY: KNOWLEDGE OF THE PAST

Archaeological finds, as well as photographs, agricultural or everyday objects, seeds, genetic code, books, art artifacts, films, transcribed or recorded folk legends, annual statistics, and so on. In the megiston room, the richness of documentation and artifacts accessible to the bioregional community is vast and of fundamental importance. Many are the lessons taught by time.

Circulation tunnels, storage capsules and servers inserted in the structural pillars.
Traditional tools for processing dairy products
Soapstone spindle found in Roveredo, Valasc, XI-XII century
Recipient and fragments, of late roman epoch, found towards Mesocco, Benabbi
Lithic artifacts found on Pian del Remit, Castaneda (Neolithic)
the seeds are carefully guarded. Until a few decades ago, many types of cereal were regularly grown in Calanca. Today, no one takes care of them anymore and it is claimed that they can no longer even be grown.
The energy required for the operation of Megiston is received from wind and hydroelectric plants and photovoltaic panels on the roofs of buildings in Masciadone. In addition there is a connection to the nearby kites system.

MASCIADONE 'MEGISTON ROOM': A TECHNOLOGICAL MONASTERY

Masciadone acquires in the neo-rural narrative the role of "place of memory": a technological monastery where information of all kinds from all over the bioregion is archived and preserved.

Scale of room. Rainwater collection, energy storage. The cooling system takes advantage of the cold outside air, putting it into circulation.
Reception, Custodian. Cataloging/archiving and monitoring of assets in the Bioregion, to be potentially archived.

"THE WILD LANDS"

The Castanea eqm pastures are extensive rangeland that is early as the year 1000 - today some of them are already abandoned. The knowledge of the area is extremely well preserved, we know them. were used (beyond Valchiali) remains extreme north of Calenca and Castanea. Pastures are mostly in the territory of the municipality of Bedretto (1300 m ü. M.) for example, an old abandoned mountain pasture. The botanical associations are the richness of fauna and flora, make it a unique place to discover. There, a river valleys school cluster students and specialists during certain months of the year. In addition to learning ordinary things about how nature works, they learn how to survive in the forest without the conditions of the village, lighting fires safely, building temporary camps, picking edible berries and mushrooms, or moreover maintain a healthy forest ecosystem, ensuring the survival of biodiversity and rebuild the fencing walls.

"BEDRETTO" SCHOOL CLUSTER

Some school clusters are extensive rangeland that territory in areas conducive to discovery and in-depth knowledge of the area. In Bedretto (1300 m ü. M.) for example, an old abandoned mountain pasture. The botanical associations are the richness of fauna and flora, make it a unique place to discover. There, a river valleys school cluster students and specialists during certain months of the year. In addition to learning ordinary things about how nature works, they learn how to survive in the forest without the conditions of the village, lighting fires safely, building temporary camps, picking edible berries and mushrooms, or moreover maintain a healthy forest ecosystem, ensuring the survival of biodiversity and rebuild the fencing walls.

Passo di Sobrio
"The Wild Lands"
Passo del Lucomagno
Passo di Greina
Passo di Predelp
Passo del Bernina
Passo di Bernina
Passo di Bernina
Passo di

manufacturers, miller;
walnut oil extractors (lamp oil);
candle producers (from goat fat);
Sheep shearers and spinners to make various garments;
artisans of tools (agricultural, for the preparation of dairy products, ...);
hemp growers;
stone extractor and turner (carpenter and blacksmith) for production of pots and utensils.

SANTA MARIA, CASTANEDA, GIOVA, BUSENO, ARVIGO, ARVIGO ATELIERS, BRAGGIO, SELMA, LANDARENCA, BODIO, CAUCO, FONTANA,

'PIÖTT' MARKETHALL

A place of contact between external and internal valley, of distribution, exchange, exhibition, sociality, culture and dialogue. It can be accessed only by path, goods and merchandise also by drone.

46°15'43.8"N 9°07'03.1"E
Like an "abri souverain", the project intervenes on ruined buildings linearly arranged.

VILLAGES MARKETS

SANTA DOMENICA, ROSSA, VALBELLA, SAN CARLO,

in the squares, old and new buildings of each village the fundamental role of the market is rediscovered redistribution of tools, food and goods in general, coming from the ARVIGO ateliers, lathes, mills, small artisans, gardens, dairies and forests. The sociality and organization of the village is built on these moments.

SAN BERNARDINO
NORTHWARDS

BLENIO VALLEY - SERRAVALLE - BIASCA - RIVIERA VALLEY - CASTIONE - BELLINZONA

WESTWARDS

MISOX VALLEY
EASTWARDS

SOUTHWARDS

COMMUNITY SPIRIT

FOOD SUPPLIES

CAUCO

SANTA DOMENICA

LANDARENCA

BODIO

SELMA

ARVIGO

BRAGGIO

BUSENO

GIOVA

SANTA MARIA

CASTANEDA

FOOD SUPPLIES

COLLECTION OF ENERGY PRODUCTION DATA

N

Restaurant
Booking options
Youth House
Camping
Clinics
Doctor
Multifunctional hall
Sport fishing
Shooting stand
Ski lift
Cross-country ski track
Library
Cultural Center

Via Alta - Nessuno tocchi

Rossa
Arvigo
Santa Domenica
Cauco
Selma
Landarenca
Arvigo
Bragga
Lostallo
Buseno
Molina
Castaneda
Santa Maria
Cama
Giova
Leggia
San Vittore
Gubbo

B.C.	A.D.	1950	1982	2015
Belval	Valbel	Valbella	Rossa	Rossa
Petra Rossa	Sabion	Rossa	Cauco	Calanca
Augis	Augi	Augio	Selma	Buseno
Cervis	Cervi	Sta. Domenica	Arvigo	Castaneda
Cavcos	Campo Bagigno	Cauco	Braggio	Sta. Maria
Selmis	Selm	Selma	Buseno	
Landare	Landare	Landarenca	Castaneda	
Arvis	Arvig	Arvigo	Sta. Maria	
Bragium	Bragi	Braggio		
Dapp	Busan o Borlione	Buseno		
Busanum	Giova	Castaneda		
Giovat	Molina	Sta. Maria		
Ales	Cavrion			
Cavrina	Villa			
Campilla	Castinat			
Castinatum	Porta			
Nader				

Sta. Maria
Castaneda
Rossa
Arvigo
Sta. Domenica
Augio
Buseno
Landarenca
Braggio
Selma
Cauco
Calanca (from 2015)

5 000
4 000
3 000
2 000
1 000

1850 1875 1900 1925 1950 1975 2000 2010 2020 2050 FUTURE

Nature
- Various habitats (biotopes) in a confined space
- Alluvial zones and other protected areas of national importance
- Dominant nature
- Wildlife protection areas

Landscape
- Terraces, dry stone walls, terraced landscapes
- Braggio and Landarenca (only accessible by cable car or by paths)
- Intact natural landscapes

Geology
- Gneiss "Calanca" (exploited for almost 100 years), impressive rock faces
- Impressive protection against natural hazards

Forest
- Monumental larch trees (among the oldest in Europe)
- Monumental chestnut trees
- Various vegetation belts (from chestnut to larch)
- Historical trees (Pighé lime: freedom tree)
- Protection forests / alluvial forests

Water
- Spectacular waterfalls
- River landscape with various natural features
- Lagh de Calvaresc, Lagh de Stabi

Regional products
- Cheese, sausages, meat, syrups, soapstone, granite and wood products (sculptures), ceramics, textiles, (possibly in future Braggio cherry project for kirsch)

Cultural Heritage
- Archaeology
- Churches (parish church of Sta. Domenica - baroque)
- Mills (barley, rye, flax)
- Ancient mule tracks
- Stories of immigration and emigration (glassmakers, ragazoli - resin collectors -, painters)
- Various legends linked to natural disasters (tapinòn and striòn)
- Boulders (Sass de la Scritüra, Alpine prehistoric rock art)
- Dialects
- Grey goat
- Rural architecture (horizontal and vertical houses)
- Transhumance of people and livestock
- Influence of Walser culture (rural architecture in stone and wood)
- Traces of rural culture (ruins, dry stone walls, terraces on steep slopes) distributed throughout the territory
- Postal diligence (exposed at the entrance to the Val Calanca)

Industry
- Granite industry (Cave Polti SA)
- Farmhouses
- Gravel extraction
- Construction companies
- Small wood industry

Tourism
- Hiking (dense network of trails)
- Bouldering (various rock faces)
- Sport fishing
- Archery
- Mountain biking
- Family skiing
- Cross-country skiing
- Ski touring
- Cultural events
- Recreational activities
- Energy sites

Symbolic places such as the Frott waterfall in Augio, the big secular chestnut tree in Giova or the Liberty linden tree in Rossa become identity places for the village: meeting and discussion places.

Roof terrace with steps for hosting meetings and discussions.

New facade covered with photovoltaic panels to allow energy autonomy of the tower.

Lightweight wooden structure with reinforcement of the tower's original stonework.

Data and information stations: Projections of data relating to the calanca and its various parts such as tourism, industry, cultural heritage regional products, water, forests, geology, landscape and nature.

Original tower roof preserved as well as its views thanks to a complete opening up of the territory

TF
5-7F
4-6F
3F
2F
1F
GF

SANTA MARIA DATA TOWER

A symbolic monument of Calanca, dating back to the Middle Ages, outpost of control over the Calanca valley and the Misox. Today in the management of the neo-rural community life, the data tower becomes a place of reference. Careful collection and consultation of data, phenomena, events, trends and anything else offer the necessary arguments for debates. The aim of the new element is not to affect the existing building but to give it new life and to reflect the architectural and historical quality of the tower. Below, the vast hill 'agora' hosts community assemblies held annually, with people coming from all over the valley.

Storage shelves for information and archive materials, in connection with the Megiston of Masciadone.

PERMACULTURAL APPROACH
DEMOGRAPHIC CONTROL
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
GOODS STORAGE
CULTURAL/GASTRONOMICAL PROMOTION
ECONOMY OBSERVATION/FORECAST
ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS
DIAGNOSTICS
FLORA AND FAUNA CONTROL
FOOD SUPPLIES
SOCIAL INCLUSION
HUNTING REGULATIONS
SEDENTARIZATION/NOMADISM
HYDROGEN REFUELING
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION
POWER SUPPLY
FOOD PREPARATION
RECOVERY OF ORGANIC MATERIALS
MAINTENANCE OF PASTURES AND PATHS
AGROFORESTRY DEVELOPEMENT
EVENTS ORGANIZATION
DEMOGRAPHICAL DEVELOPEMENT
ATTRACTIVENESS AND LEISURE
INTERCONNECTION
CRAFTSMANSHIP
KNOWLEDGE
ASSEMBLY/DEBATES

- coniferous forest
- deciduous forest
- deconnection areas (lack of mobile network)
- connection areas (presence of high-speed internet network)
- flood risk areas
- avalanche risk areas
- cable way
- cable ways departure and arrival
- structuring paths of socio-historical and cultural importance
- nomadic axis (sentiero alpino calanca)
- valley floor road
- buildings
- avalanche prevention structures
- walls for protection against natural events and terrace walls
- kite turbine
- energetic network
- timber harvesting areas
- Arvigo quarry and industrial area calanca
- migration axes of ibexes
- deer migration axes
- wildlife connection axes
- federal hunting ban
- general hunting protection zone
- hare protection zone
- Misox industrial zones
- waters
- buildings potentially eligible for diffuse dwelling (shelters)
- dry grasslands of national interest
- particular woods
- communication routes
- low hunting protection zone
- forest reserve
- change line mountain landscape (southern alps - crystalline alps)
- change line mountain landscape (crystalline alps - high alps)
- high wind zones
- boundaries of the bioregions (watershed)

From "Storia della Calanca", A. Bertossa

"Il passato è per gli uomini, ciò che le radici sono per la pianta."

The Calanca valley, located between the Riviera and the Blenio Valley to the west and the Mesolcina Valley to the east, was in very remote times a glacier, or rather it was covered by several secondary glaciers and two main glaciers: the Calanca glacier, coming from Stabbio, and the Passetti glacier, which joined towards the Alpe di Alogna. The glaciers were more than half the height of today's mountains.

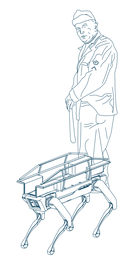
The valley was formed by the great work of erosion of the Calancasca river. From the steep mountains above the glaciers copious avalanches fell, dragging earth and stones and forming basins called Kar. To the two sides of the valley were formed over time different fillings or terraces.
The territory began to be inhabited around 500 years before the Christian era by a Ligurian-Celtic population, who settled in Castaneda.

The history of this territory is rich and varied, characterized by ups and downs, periods of prosperity due to the relative fertility of the habitat, alternating with moments of deep poverty and suffering; the historical catastrophes linked to the climate, documented by books and archives, tell of hot rains damaging the harvest, great floods, landslides and avalanches as well as cyclic and merciless diseases among the local flora.

In the 1600's, Calanca had several thousand inhabitants (an estimated 6000), while today there are 432, including many owners of secondary residences.The territory covers about 121 square kilometers and the absence of high voltage lines, transit traffic and generally urbanization, makes it a place with a strong wild character and at the same time left to abandonment

Each of the thirteen "narratives" proposes a general reflection on the infrastructural functioning of a component of the habitat and a project that offers strategies to foster this functioning. The skin, as well as many other fundamental aspects of architecture and urbanism, are set aside here, with the sole purpose of focusing attention on the infrastructure.

Imagining alternative worlds and ways of living together is crucial these days. Architectural design is the soul of imagination in this case. In an exquisitely complicated and uncertain era of affirmed climate crisis and need for ecological transitions for our habitats, the role of the architect is being redefined; so is the scale of intervention, the domains and disciplines to be considered in the project, the favoring of horizontal approaches, and ultimately the very meaning we give to architecture..



A Map
THE WONDROUS NEO
of
CALA
Published in EP
BERTA &
202

CREATING LOCAL RITUALS
CREATING BIOREGIONAL RITUALS
SOCIAL AGRICULTURE
TOP DOWN/BOTTOM UP
EXPERIENCE OF SILENCE
MATURATION
SHARING GOODS
INVENTORYING CULINARY TRADITION
WEALTH SHARING
FUN AND ENTERTAINEMENT
RITUALS OF UNION

ANFITHEATRE CAVREI 2000 - 2300
ANFITHEATRE PLAN DI BIANCALL 1600 - 2200
TERRACE OF LANDARENCA
TERRACE OF SAN CARLO (MAZZOLAN)
ARVIGO CLUSTERS 1100 - 1200
TERRACE OF BRAGGIO 1000
TERRACE OF GIOVA 900 - 1000
TERRACE OF SANTA MARIA AND CASTANEDA 600 - 1000
"WILD LANDS"
valley floor profile/altitude

Demography
energy production
pro capita consumption
1600 1850 1900 2000 2020 2050 2100
Molina dam
Fòrcoli
Biancalan
Fil di Tensa
Rasса micro hydroelectric plant
Valbella dam

CIMA DEL BIANCALAN 2025 m.u.s.l.

THE BIANCALAN KITES

The lift kite that allows the deployment of the device and also serves to stabilize the kite-turbine and fix the elevation angle. The lifting sail attaches to the top of the kite-turbine, via an in-line bearing. The lift line has a rear anchor line, to set the elevation and provide a safety line, preventing detachment. The rear line is also used in launch, stall and recovery operations.

The tie-rods terminate gradually (from the line to the attachment strap), on a power take-off wheel rim. This eliminates the problem of wire wear typical of this alternative kite-power designs.
Wind-related information are initially sent to the data tower

Part of the energy is used directly by the megiston room servers

The various kite are linked together to ensure stability and smooth sail movement, even in turbulence.

The remaining part of the electricity produced is redistributed into the network

The generator is anchored to the avalanche protection structures that are already in place at three different points in the valley (Biancalan, Foccell and Tensa), making it possible to add a second function in addition to the prevention function: wind energy production.

The separation of the tie rods around the axis allows them to transmit the torque to another ring. The torque is transmitted through a series of rings. The lowest ring, at ground level, drives a generator. The rotation of the gyro kite-ring is delayed by the transmission of force through the series of rings.

Kite turbine is composed by several small blades are easily held apart and supported for launching and landing by a large diametric carbon ring. Normal tethering holds the kite-ring assembly in an axial position. This effectively stabilises the kites in a gathered rotational motion. The path of the turbine blades remains within the restrictions of the full set of mesh components attached to it.

municipality/agency	
Buseno	0,638 mio kWh
Castaneda	0,516 mio kWh
Sta. Maria	0,000 mio kWh
CEEC	0,616 mio kWh
TOT	**1,770 mio kWh**

Molina dam
Height 54 m
Length 93 m
Height of the crest 692.55 m a.s.l.
Volume with volume 14000 m3
Volume of the reservoir when full 760000 m3
Surface area of the full reservoir 0.7 km2
Direct catchment area 135 km2
Spillway capacity 135 km2 606.00 m3/s

5+ people
4 people
3 people
2 people
1 people
single-family house
multi-family home
0kWh 1000kWh 2000kWh 3000kWh 4000kWh 5000kWh 6000kWh

actual electric production / average electric consumption pro capita = people
that can currently be supplied : **1770000 kWh / 5200 kWh = 340 ppl**
considering as a forecast a significant increase in population but at the same time a significant reduction in per capita electricity consumption, the following calculus aims to define the target energy production.
expected population in the valley 2050 AD * expected/required future average consumption = electricity required for energy self-sufficiency :
5000 * 1160 kWh = 5800000 kWh
Δ = 5800000 - 1770000 = 4030000 kWh

use of electricity in swiss households typical which does not take into account consumption from hot water and heating systems

NEO RURAL ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

In addition to the use of solar, hydroelectric, geothermal and other renewable energy sources (hydrogen), alternative strategies are being introduced in the wind power sector that take advantage of strong winds in high mountains, harvesting energy: the kites. Electricity is potentially transported through the fiber optic network, to avoid additional lines and consequent electrical pollution.

NEO RURAL FARM

Neo-rural agriculture, a fundamental component of habitat functioning, is based on an awareness of the ancient functioning of Calanca alpine agriculture (multi-level and seasonally adapted), on the important notions of permaculture and agroforestry (promoting constant research in volumetric agriculture planning, in creating synergies between plants and species and in enhancing the resources and specificities of the territory and climate), as well as on the facilitating use of technology, whose main role is to make laborious and wasteful processes easier.

Vegetables planted in Landarenca (almost 1300 m.u.s.l.), private outdoor garden:
"potatoes, salad, carrots, parsley, savoy cabbage, ribs, cauliflower, radishes, beet, onions, garlic, peas, green beans, leeks, broccoli, brussels sprouts, tomatoes, watermelons, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, fennels, ..." = 6 months of supply

2500 2000 1500 1000 500
INNER VALLEY
OUTER VALLEY

Thanks to the topographic situation, Braggio enjoys an intermediate climate between the "warm" external valley (very well sunny also in winter, where chestnut trees abound) and the colder internal valley, where gradually with the raising of the altitude the alpine climate is more and more hostile.

Several farms (also family farms) are already present on the terrace, practicing the breeding of cows and sheep (which graze in the larch woods above), production of dairy products, cultivation of herbs, fruits, vegetables and flowers. In the past, cereals were also cultivated.

"Roland", of the Refontana Farm

terracing walls essential for sloping land use and soil maintenance

an old inhabitant with the "gambac", full of hay.

from a photo of Braggio community in 1991.

3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0 m.s.l.

BRAGGIO CO-OP FARMING BUILDING

Raising livestock, cultivating, maintaining fields, forests and permaculture sites is a collective task carried out on the sound principles of cooperation. An agriculture that needs the technological as much as the social. The linear building organizes storage and stationing spaces, shelter and living spaces. Bringing the home and the farm together under one roof is a change in perspective; that is, bringing rural architecture together with the home and comfort spaces.

Upper Floor:
Offices/control rooms; drone and mechanical parts revision and repair workshop.

Groundfloor: living spaces and sleeping rooms

Parking agricultural vehicles: tractors and electric or hydrogen-powered machinery. For work on the land, from plowing to seeding to harvesting.

seeds and hydrogen storage

the methane produced by cows can be recovered and reused

the gray goat is a rare species, still bred in Calanca

Forecourt for the organization of groups and activities of all kinds.

The pig is used to obtain many butcher products and can be eaten entirely on a spit, for example, in a collective banquet event. The omnivorous alimentation allows not to waste the remains of food.

in addition to the production of eggs, laying hens can be employed in the maintenance and fertilization of the garden soil: an example of ecosystem synergy.

hydroponics system

refrigerated storage basement and 'névera' (for dairy products for example)

the use of wool and milk from sheep plays an important role in the production of textiles, thermal insulation and food.

TRANSHUMANCE
WORKFORCE RESEARCH
CUTURAL MIXTURE
ACTIVE PARTICIPATION ALONG THE AXES
COMPLEMENTARY PRODUCTION
FOOD SUPPLIES
FOOD SUPPLIES

Bodio-Cauco
940 m a.s.l.

'PIAN DE BODI' MEADOW

The Bodio Meadow corresponds to the larger zone of the valley floor (approximately 350 m). This is a quite open and hospitable area, at the same time protected by the topography of the mountainsides and rock walls, making it an ideal gathering place for the entire Calanca community.

Plain: large barns for livestock and parties, depending on the season.

Kitchens for the events recuperated from abandoned stalls. Vegetable gardens cultivated in the warm months and stone walls for grazing.

100 200 300 400 500 600 700
1100 1050 1000 950 m.u.s.l. 500 400 300 1100 1050 1000 950 m.u.s.l. 100

Hollow wall building: a multi purpose space designed for livestock activities, hydroponic cultivation, theatre for meetings, film projection (connection via fiber optics), recharging of electronic devices used at meadow events via solar energy.

In the woods, along the Calancasca river, on the other shore a temporary village takes life during events.

CALANCASCA RIVER
VALLEY FLOOR ROAD

Situation plan 1:5000
'Pian de Bodi'
46°19'43.4"N 9°07'10.2"E
The 'Pian de Bodi" meadow might be one of this "attractive" phenomenon inviting outside people to discover the place, know the habitat and settle somewhere.

rainwater is retrieved and distributed for the cooling system of the building and watering of the cattle

solar energy is harnessed through photovoltaic panels and distributed in the building to recharge devices used for the events on the meadow

Transversal section
1:250

by closing the wall/stage the projection surface is obtained. Through optical fiber the building is connected to the data center of mascladone.

access from the underground (thermally protected) and from the groundfloor (meadow level)

shelter, feeder/drinking bowl for the cattle.

the arena of tree trunks is obtained by crossing the slope and taking advantage of the natural topography of the site.

Hydraulic/electric hoists (4 columns and 1 column) allow appliances to be stored vertically in the building.

BIOREGIONAL/NEO RURAL ENTERTEINMENT

Cultura, arte, divertimento, intrattenimento, banchetti e grandi sagre: anche questa dimensione della vita della comunità neorurale va inclusa nel grande progetto di habitat. In armonia con i ritmi della natura (disponibilità di ortaggi nelle vicinanze, di carne e di pesce) e con gli spostamenti stagionali del bestiame, sulla grande prateria prendono luogo grandi celebrazioni. Traendo spunto dalla tradizione, i momenti più significativi dell'anno vengono coronati da grandi momenti di festa, condivisione, cooperazione, cultura e spettacolo.
Seguendo l'approccio neo rurale, anche per questa dimensione non possiamo che rilevare, comprendere e trarre insegnamento dalle pratiche tradizionali e adattarle al contesto, creando nuove situazioni del tutto inedite, sia per la Calancia che per i contesti urbani, da alternare a ritrovate attività come il carnevale con i grandi pranzi nelle piazze del villaggio, i momenti cordiali presso grotti, osterie e ristoranti, ritmati da partite a carte e bocce.

Existing events :

Music festival "Dementa", in the churches of the villages, in Braggio and inside the walls of the gneiss quarry
Mills Day, in may in Arvigo and Braggio
Christmas markets, in villages
Carnival, in january, february or march
Brunch in the farm, in Braggio
Recreational and cultural center "La Cascata" in Augio, cultural events, art, readings, concerts and theaters, competitions, leisure activities
Private, municipalities, local societies events (Fondazione Calanca Delle Esploratrici: summer solstice)
Outdoor cinema in Augio
Religious festivities
Bike competition Grono-Rossa
Calanca Biennale, July - September
1st of August,
swiss national holiday
Pro Braggio association
folklore events

sunny days
variable days
overcast weather days
days of rain
jan feb mar apr may jun jul aug sep oct nov dec

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

factors to consider for proper meadow stewardship and ideal event organization:
1. symbolic recurrences
2. livestock presence
3. livestock on mountain pastures
4. production of alpine products
5. vegetables availability (gardens)
6. vegetables availability (indoor)
7. meat availability
8. fish availability
9. use/need of electronic devices
10. maximum recharge time
11. new events on the meadow

zenithal openings for heat evacuation and natural ventilation

wooden block walls with additional internal insulation that ensure the right room temperature. Windows on the perimeter walls ensure that there is good natural ventilation in the rest room, as well as natural lighting

volume in stone of reception and service, partially heated with the residual heat of the hot water circulation system. Access to the running drinking water system of the village. Kitchen with wood stove or domestic produced biogas, possibly electric powered by photovoltaic solar panel

stone base: "boiler room": wood or pellet stove, water cistern, hay storage

Alpe Agher
Nomiom
As well as countless alpine pastures abandoned or no longer in use.

Maggese Landarenca (Boilf)
Pian - Landarenca (Boilf)
Piov di Fuori, Piòv di Dentr (Piove)
Stabveder - Rossiglion
Aion

Pian di Aine
Zona Rodd Mombello
Alp de la Bedoletta
Calvaresc Desora
Cascinott - Trescolmen - Valbella
Naucal
Remolasch

Revi
Stabiorell - Rerina - Cascinarsa
Stabi - Rodond
Mont di Fora /
Mont di Cavlo
Aine / Bodio
Alp de Mem

Pass Ovest dell'Alta Burasca 2514 mslm
Bocchetta de Trescolmen 2161 mslm
Pass de Buffalora 2260 mslm
Pass de Giumela 2117 mslm
Bocchetta di Groven 2396 mslm
Bocchetta di Pianca Geneura 2366 mslm
Pian di Renten 1909 mslm

NOMADIC NEO KIT FOR SURVIVAL

CALANCA DIFFUSE HOTEL

The nomadic neo-rural lifestyle is supported by the organization of widespread dwelling on the whole territory of Calanca: huts, refuges, alpine pastures, renovated abandoned places, buildings in clusters and villages.

Nomadic axe / Sentiero val Calanca

SIGNS OF THE PAST, PASSAGE AND SHELTER

The shepherds from the province of Bergamo who passed through the valley for the transhumance of their livestock left signs of their passage on the "Sas de la scrittura" or found shelter under the base camp "Sgrigh" at Alp de Stabi, under an enormous boulder.

"La Porte des Femmes" located in Val Lumnezia in the canton of Grisons. It indicated the access reserved for women for some alpine paths. Depicted in 1800, dating back to medieval times. There are many of these on alpine trails as well as at the entrances of towns.

NOMADIC AXIS AND BIOREGIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL GATES

In the neo-rural scenario a way of life assetts itself. (Digital) nomads walk old but important paths, rich in history and sacrifice. In ancient times, the inhabitants of the valley used them for work (transporting soapstone slabs extracted from high mountains, for example). Portals mark the entrance to the bioregion, and they provide drones for the journey and welcome the traveler with fresh wine, a book to exchange, and shelter. Construction is done in rammed earth sourced nearby; the formwork is formed from larch logs, which can be reused later for other portals.

Rifugio Piaz Grand - Capanna Buffalora :
14.40 km / 2011 m min./2513 m max. / 8h00
2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

San Bernardino Dorf - Santa Maria Calanca
SENTIERO ALPINO CALANCA : 37.5 km / 955m min./2513 max. / 19h15
2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
nomadic axe / sentiero val calanca

access to the roof terrace

physical and digital library, meeting and refuge areas

vertical distribution

hollow wall, collective spaces available to travelers. Wine cellar

Automated mechanism for deploying and recharging "quadruped" drones

p of
RURAL BIOREGION
ANCA
F Lausanne by
& IZZO
21

THE GREAT EXISTENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE NEO RURAL CALANCA HABITAT

Located in the south of the Swiss Alps, Val Calanca offers itself as a site of utmost interest where to implement and develop the "neo rural" principles resulting from the research work "Neo-Rural Chronicles. Decolonizing Human Habitat": an alpine, rural, not very fertile territory; with a climate ranging from mild to extremely harsh, where - except in very recent times - the demographic trend has always been constantly downward; contrary to the current reality and forecasts for urban areas all over the planet.

The UN estimates that in 2050, 75% of the world's population will live in cities, which cover only a small portion of the available land surface compared to the total. The contemporary world, capitalist-industrial -scientific - using the words of the bioregionalist Mathias Rollot - is increasingly revealed in disequilibrium: the productive countryside "uninhabited" and the cities - smart? - increasingly consumer.

Moreover, the disturbing consequences of current climate change make the city scenario less and less sustainable and resilient. The origins of neo-rural thinking are a consequence of these objectivities. We therefore consider a modern city/country paradigm shift, a genuine return to the rural world, a reliance on the latest technologies, and a design approach at an unprecedented scale: the bioregion (see bibliography).

The result, translated into a project, is an attempt to imagine an alternative human habitat (parallel or ideal depending on the points of view) in the context of the Calanca Valley. The habitat (in the ecological sense of the term: territory and community) will be sensitive to the specificities of the valley, technological but aware of existing and past structures (social, political, economic), drawing ideally lessons and inspirations. Architecture is here intended as a project of the functioning of the great bioregional infrastructure: how the human life can operate and succeed in a truly sustainable (equitable and curable) way. Architecture is intended as the understanding and design at different scales of processes, relationships, buildings, structures, phenomena, devices, social behavior or synergies.

Thirteen projects, intimately linked to a large Bioregional Map, explore the different dimensions and components of a "neo-rural" human habitat in Calanca (from rethinking mobility to the new circular economic system, etc.): projects that try to join narrative and science, creating scenarios of alternative functioning of the human existential infrastructure; said in less big words: how everyday life can function, be satisfying and sustainable from all points of view (human, ethical, ecological, economic, and so on).