POLITECNICO DI TORINO SECOND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE Master of Science in Gardens, Parks and Landscape Design <u>Honors theses</u>

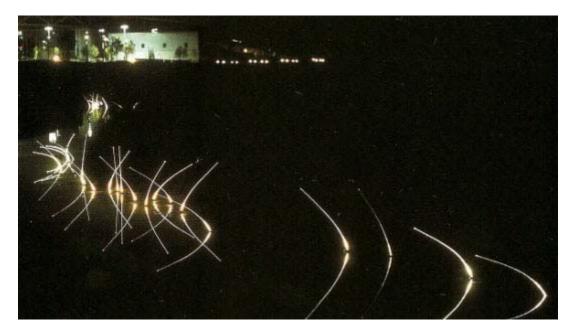
The illuminated landscape: criteria and solutions to compare

by Chiara Bisi Tutor: Chiara Aghemo

The present urban needs of equipment usually create a chaotic union of lines, functions and signs into the urban landscape.

In particular, all the objects that have to be distributed all over our cities (like traffic lights and street lights), could make a place better but, on the other hand, they could create a physical presence that risks to destroy and damage the urban organization. These objects would turn into a sort of "visual pollution" and would create a visual disarray.

The research that had been done in Italy, France and Spain has shown how the problem of environmental compatibility of the urban equipment would be forgotten very often by city councils.



Yves Adrien, Metz, France

As for lighting systems, we must underline that their design could define and influence our cities, also during the day, as the furniture could characterise a house. However, the city councils of Turin and Barcelona have reached a significant sensibility towards these issues.

In particular, in Turin, it has been chosen to use the same design and the same colour for all the elements of urban equipment.



Iride S.p.A., Balbis Bridge, Turin, Italy

This homologation could save the urban space from confusion but, on the other hand, it could throw away the opportunity to redefine the urban space in a new key. At the same time, in Barcelona, architects have more freedom than in Italy to create and invent new lines and designs for lighting systems.



D.Baena, T.Casamor BCQ, Forum, Barcellona, Spain

The compatibility with the context is guaranteed by the fact that these elements are usually integrated both with other lighting systems and with the other elements that compose the urban equipment.

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