

Cervo Valley – Park planning hypothesis

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This study allowed me to elaborate a comprehensive and manifold analysis of Valle Cervo (Cervo Valley), situated in the north-eastern part of the Biellese, thanks to a physiografic evaluation process.

The information concerning the relevant environment will be employed to hypothesise the potential facilities and events which this site could provide. I also identified the values regarding opportunities and limits that should be taken into account in case of a relevant exploitation of local resources. This method aims to chart physical and local data ("physiografic describers") and to interpret them with respect to their positive or negative characteristics – in view of possible specific projects.

Land physiography is principally concerned with morphology and soil-use: the former focuses on the configuration of the terrain, the latter describes anthropic signs on the territory.

The Biellese (situated in Northwestern Italy) is a many-sided and heterogeneous territory, with very different landscapes, human settlements, diverse social and economic environments; this is the reason why I had to concentrate on a confined territorial area. The drainage area of the Cervo river is morphologically a very specific valley, and it is very different from the other valleys near it; we could actually define it a 'landscape unit'.

The ecological analysis is based on the application of some control-index like BTC or Habitat at 1881 and 2000 days.

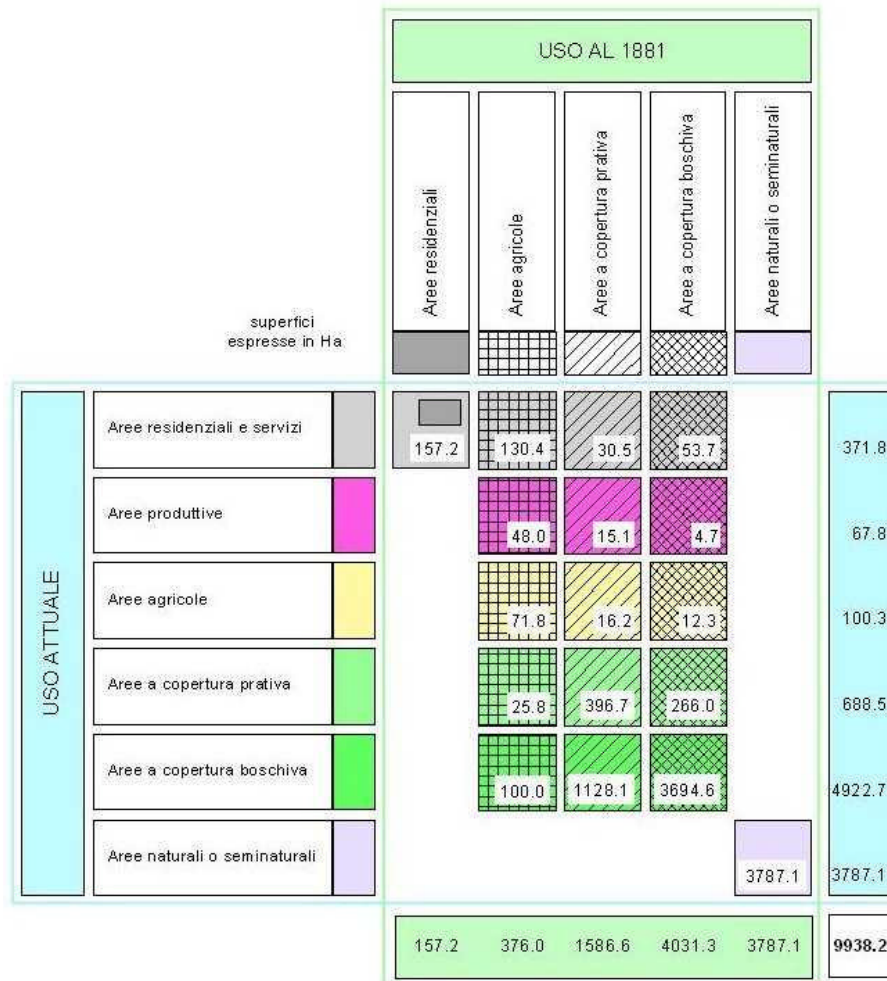


Diagram of soil-use at 1881 and 2000

I subsequently applied a method examining the architectonic modes of construction of some villages, in order to identify the typical human settlements of this landscape unit.

A series of inspections, photos and documents permitted me to classify every construction of the village and to record the notions in a database including information about form, scale and texture.

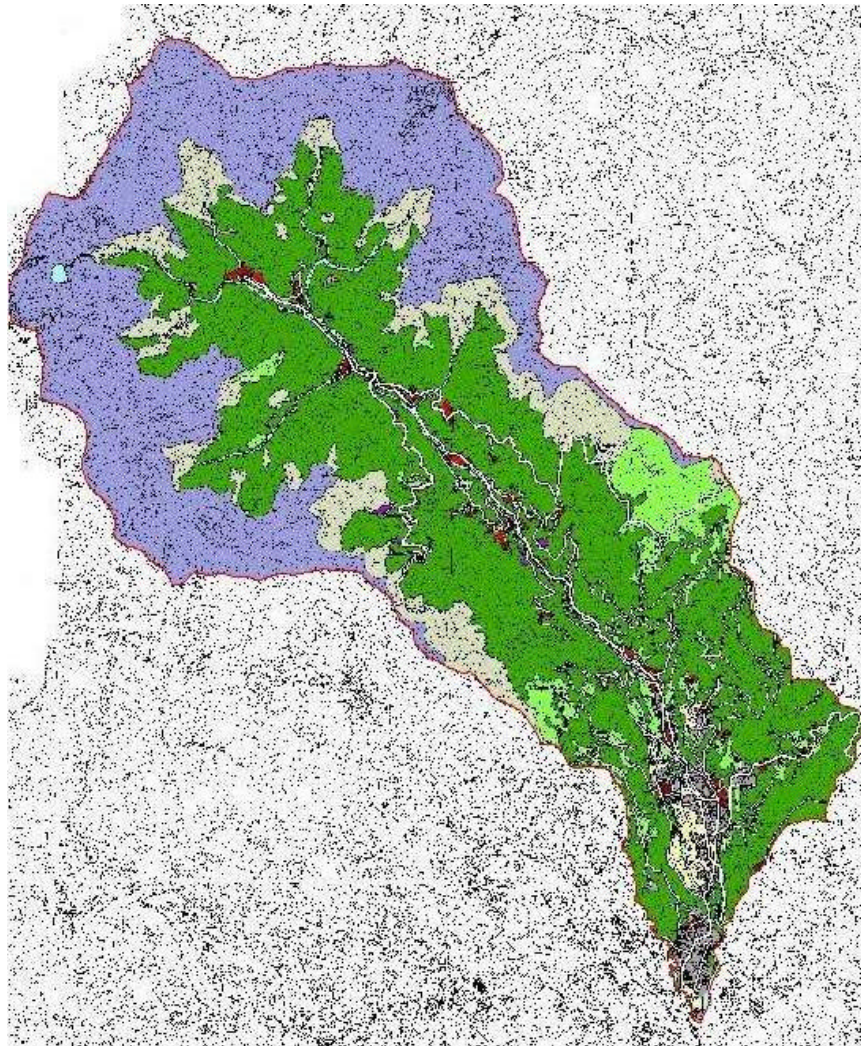
The frequency of every typical architectonic character will contribute to prescribe future building laws. A more preserved environment characterises the Alta Valle (higher valley); the various aspects of the villages provide a general profile of the difficult conditions (in terms of climate, economy, morphology) influencing the clever work of man trying hard to use available-on-site building material.



Rural architectonic example

On the contrary, the Bassa Valle (lower valley) presents less typical architectonic characters.

The last part of this research focused on the institutional project for a 'Regional Park of Valle Cervo' and included some propositional suggestions aiming to promote social development, tourist facilities and cultural exploitation of the area.



Site plan of the Valle Cervo Regional Park

Finally, I presented a detailed analysis of the municipal town-planning regulations regarding the Bassa Valle villages, where urbanisation is a more recent phenomenon. I also examined the municipal master plans in order to check whether they meet the park requirements. This final analysis also allowed me to introduce the landscape environmental principles governing ordinary town-planning.

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