

Process.

# LEXIC.

Leisure  
Entangle  
Dynamic perceptions  
Public  
Private  
Shared spaces  
Behaviour  
Privatization  
Private domain  
Publicness  
Public realm  
Social interactions  
Participatory  
Environmental settings  
Recreational amenities  
Seasonal dynamics  
Parc-forest  
Arboretums  
Landscape  
Constant changes  
Our ever-changing relationship  
to nature and landscape

Hostile place  
Longing place  
Facilities  
Cultivated forest  
ecological connectivity and  
crossings  
Recreational area  
Transitory place  
Adaptability  
Flexible planning  
Seasonal changes  
Evolution  
Dynamic interplay between  
Seasonal cycles, behaviors and  
infrastructures  
Waving  
Expanding boundaries  
Interlocking gasp  
Overlapping  
Crafted/ structured/ curated/  
built landscape  
Concrete island

Mutation of spaces

Vision

Rainwater

Revitalize

Interwoven

Soil

Planting

Route

Ecologies

Ecosystems

Reconnect

Rearrange

Networks

Existential

Collected

Harvesting

Communal gardens

Irrigation

Storage tank

Systems

String

Watershed

Boudary

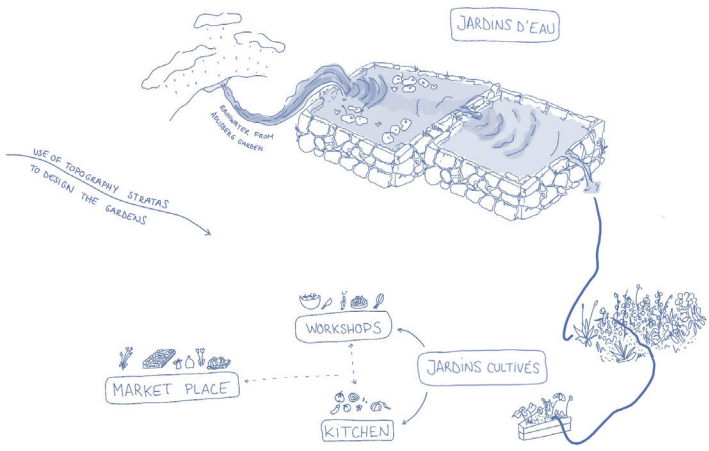
Drainage

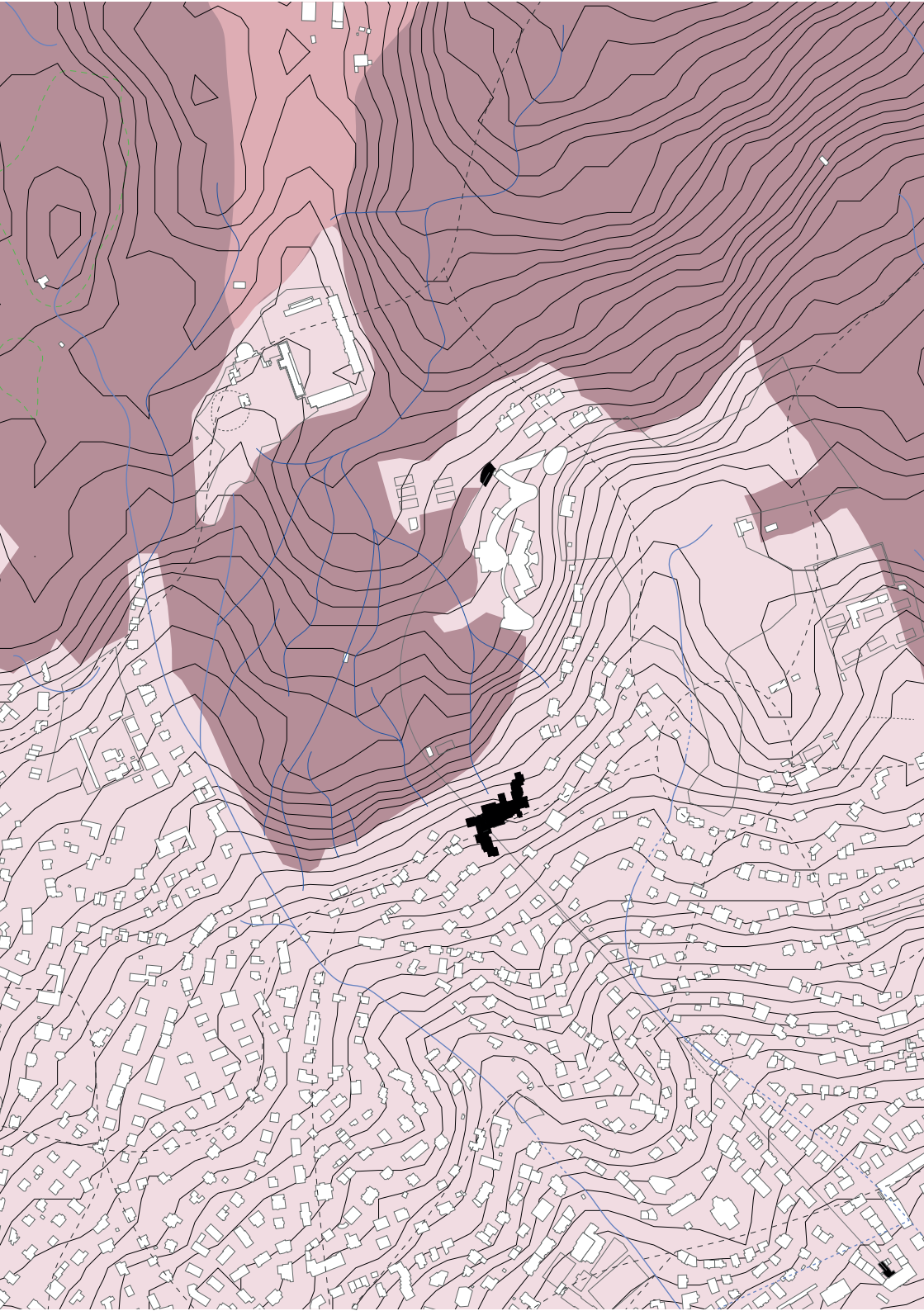
Ridgelines

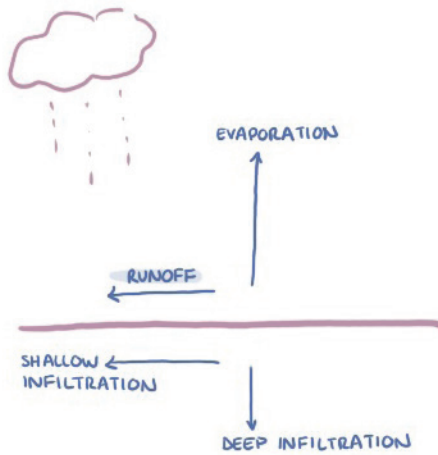
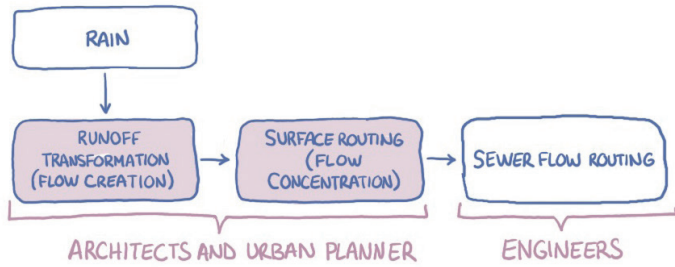
Maintenance

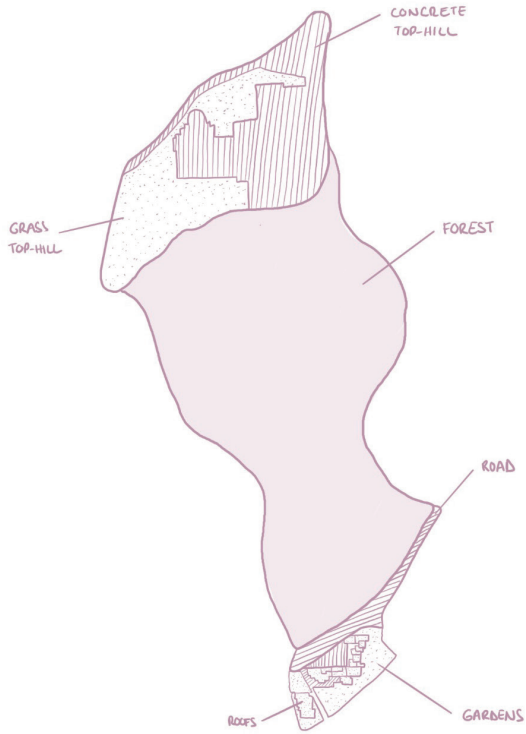
Processes

Drainage





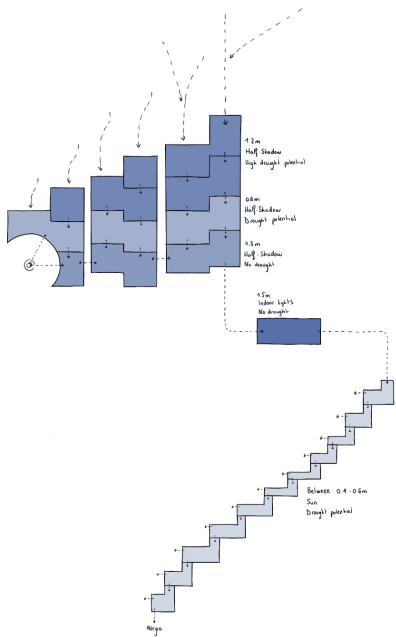
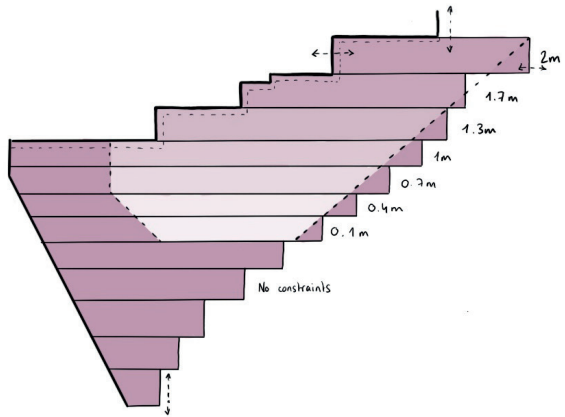




	WALDVIKUS		
	ROOFS	GARDENS	PONDS
MEAN [m <sup>2</sup> ]	2.850	4.840	1.896
COEFF.	0.95	0.3	1
LITERS/y	3.519.750	1.895.400	2.398.800
TOTAL	7.814.950 Liters/y		

	ARUSBERG		
	TOP-HILL	FOREST	ROAD
MEAN [m <sup>2</sup> ]	13.284	73.497	1.310
COEFF.	0.6	0.2	0.9
LITERS/y	3.961.510	15.104.010	1.544.400
TOTAL	21.964.570		

Annual rainwater runoff calculations





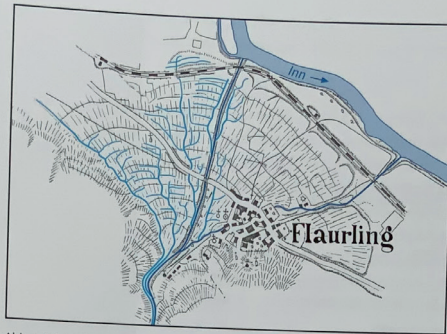


Abb. 4 | Schuttkegelbewässerung am Beispiel von Flaurling. Die Anlage zeigt das typische, der Morphologie angepasste radiale Zuleitungs- und Verteilersystem auf einem Schuttkegel (nach ZADERER 1950, verändert)

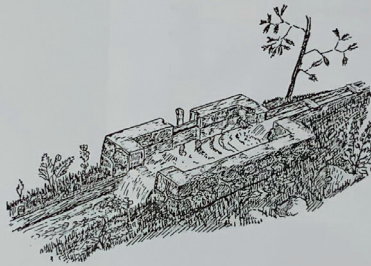


Abb. 5, 6 | Entsander am Schinderbach und Stell-falle im Pirchetwaal bei Imst (aus ZADERER 1950)





Abb. 2 | Schema der Kolmatierungstechnik zur Wiesenkultivierung in kiesigen Flussniederungen. Durch schmale Öffnungen fließt das Wasser in die künstlichen Becken und setzt dort Sand und Schwebstoffe ab (aus PUGGER 1986, Zeichnung CERRA)

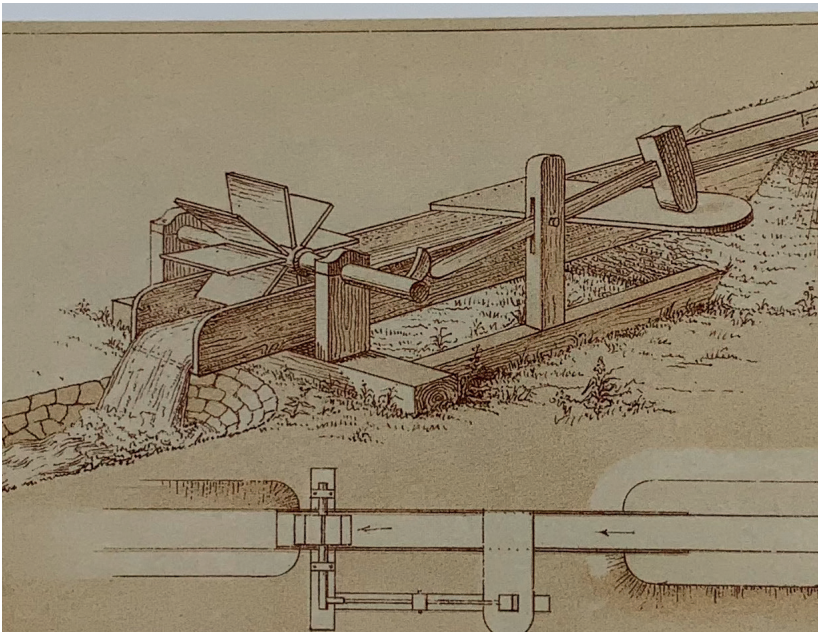






Abb. 6 | *Levada do Paul* mit der Einspeisung aus einem Seitenbach, der als kleiner Kanal gefasst ist (Bildvordergrund rechts). Bei Hochwasser fließt das Bachwasser



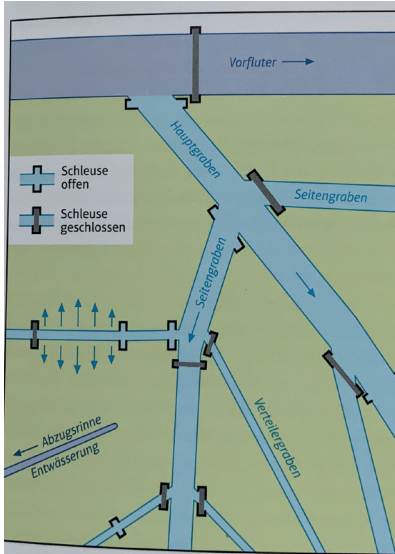


Abb. 71 | Schema eines Bewässerungssystems der natürlichen Rückenbewässerung in Talböden und im Flachland

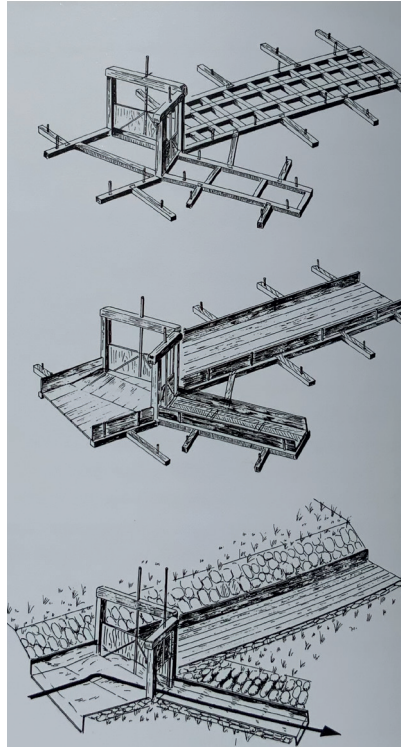
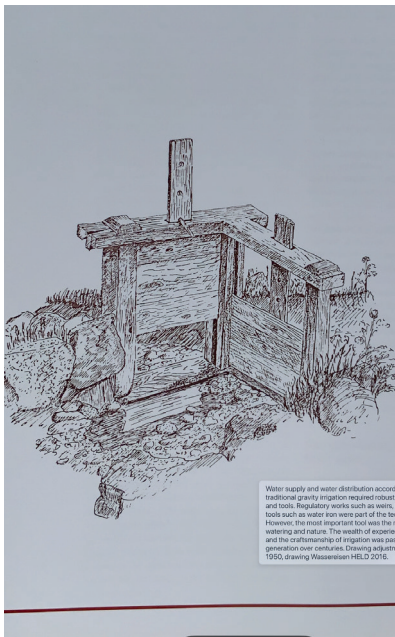


Abb. 70 | Schema einer Stellfallenkonstruktion: Fundament aus Steinlagen, Verschalung mit Brettern und Uferverstärkung mit Steinen (aus WEBER 1970)

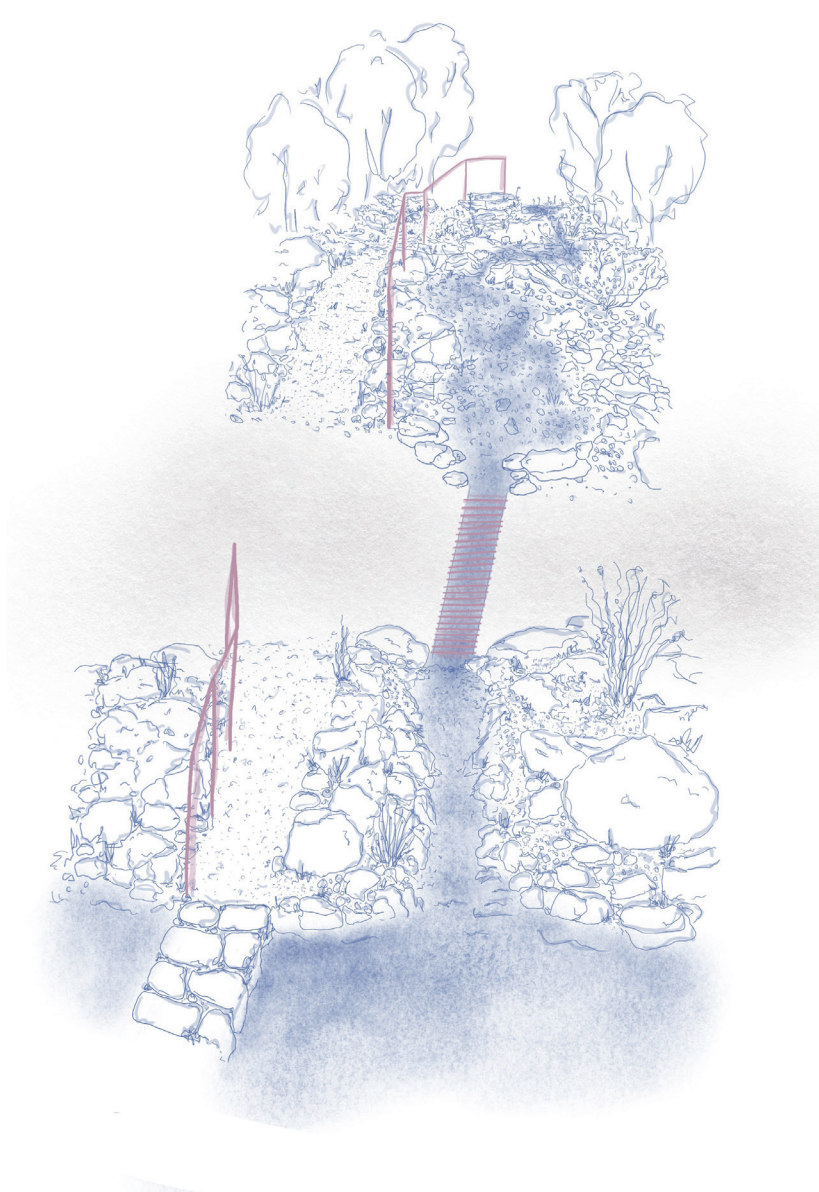


Water supply and water distribution accord traditional gravity irrigation required robust and tools. Regulatory works such as wells, is built such as water iron work part of the top. However, the most important tool was the irrigation and nature. The wealth of experience and the craftsmanship of irrigation was pass generation over centuries. Drawing published 1980, drawing Wissenschaften HBLD 2016.



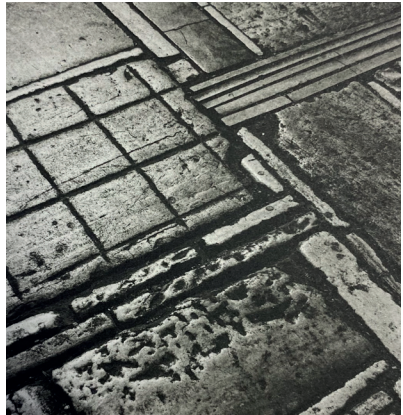




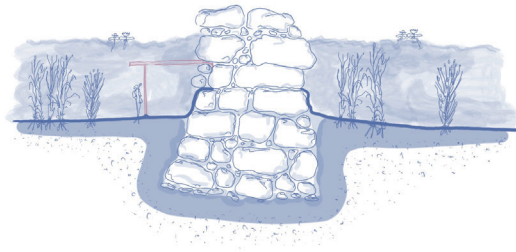
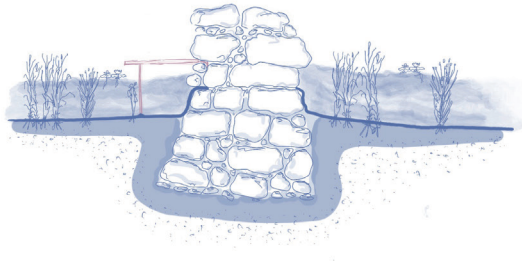
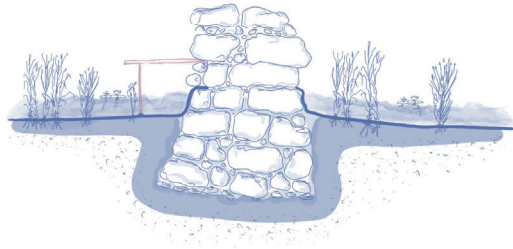


Threshold connection possibilities  
Ponctual oppportuniy thematic ?

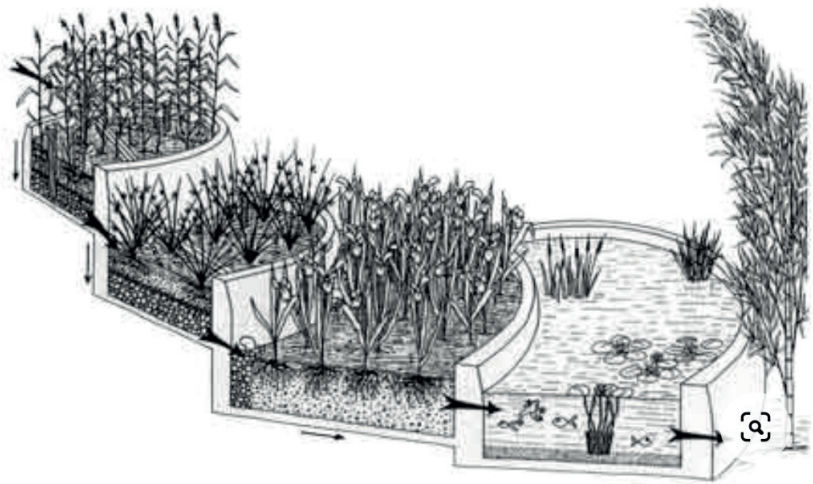
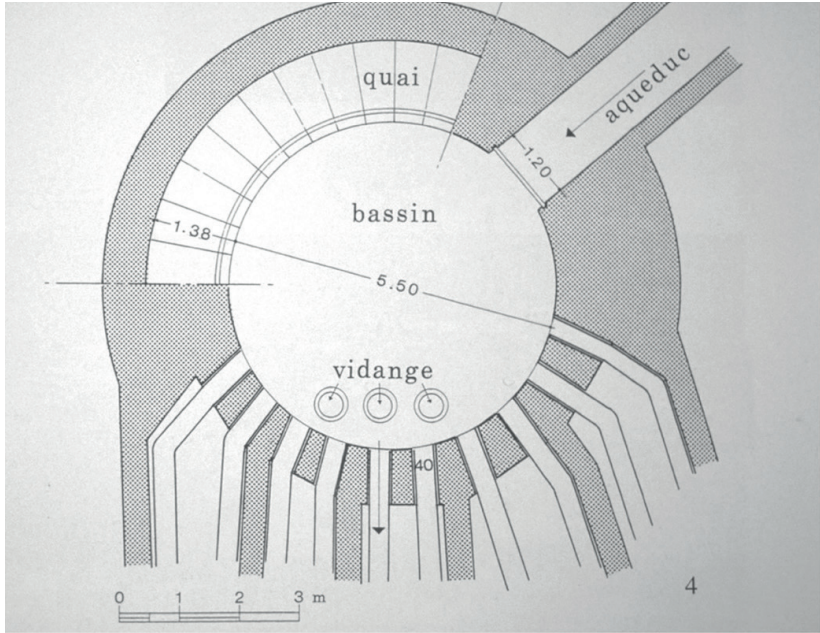




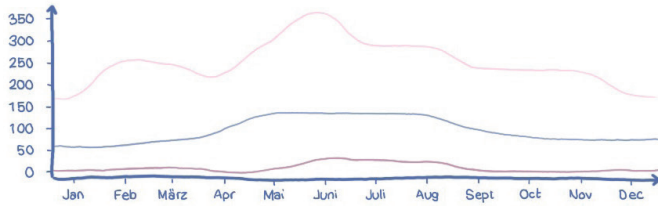
'A Feeling of History'  
by Peter Zumthor and Mari Lending



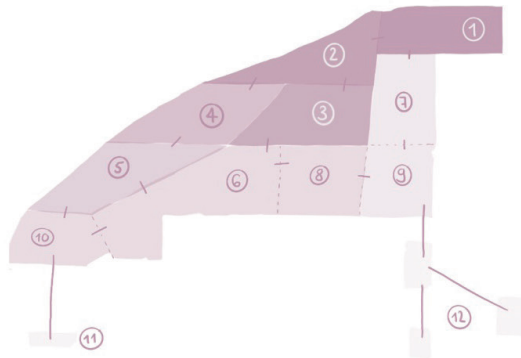




### RAINFALL [mm] BETWEEN 1864 AND 2022



■ MAXIMUM  
■ MINIMUM  
■ NOAA



### POND DIMENSIONING:

1. MAX WATER ABILITY  
 ↳ MONTH OF JUNE (42,30'/)  
 ↳ 2.700.000 LITERS

2. MAX WATER NEEDS  
 ↳ 3.500 m<sup>2</sup> OF POTENTIAL CULTIVATION  
 ↳ 6.30.000 LITERS

} 2.700 [m<sup>3</sup>] TO DIMENSION





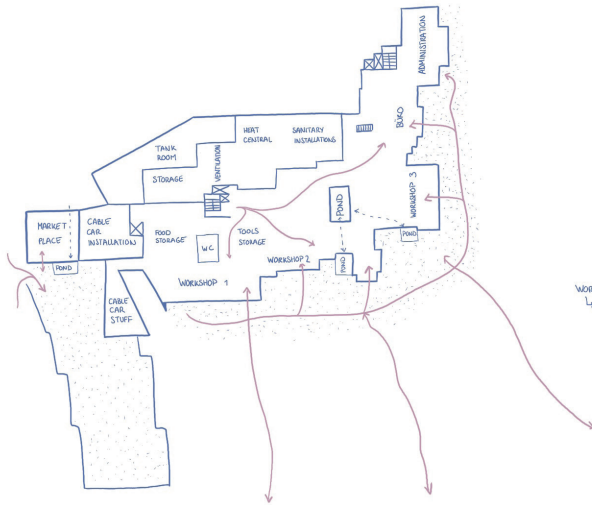
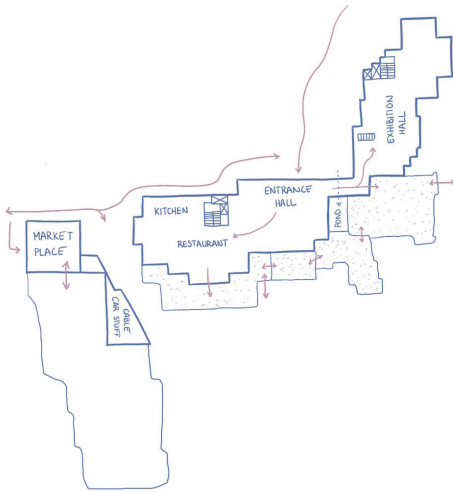
Abb. 2 | Kephalaria-Quelle in der Argolis auf dem Peloponnes. Die Kirche ist in eine Karsthöhle hinein gebaut. Die Röhren zeigen die Pumpstation an, von wo aus das Wasser in verschiedene Kanäle gepumpt wird (1983)



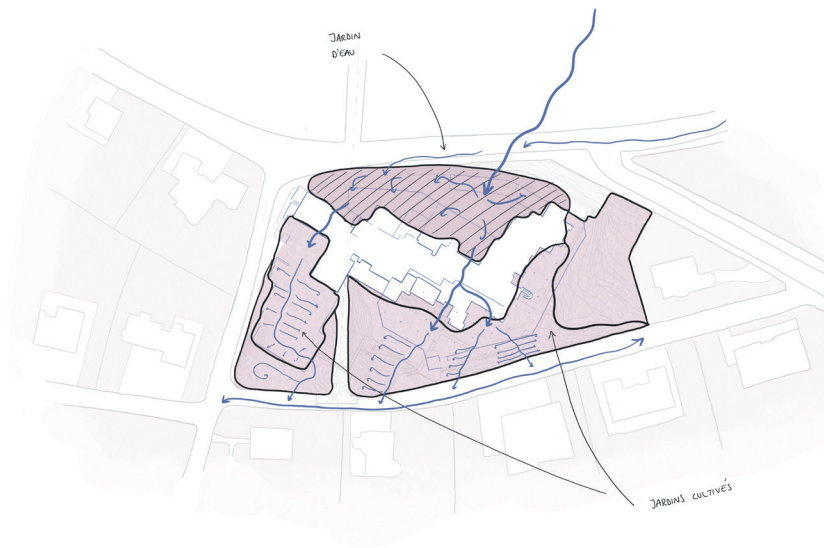
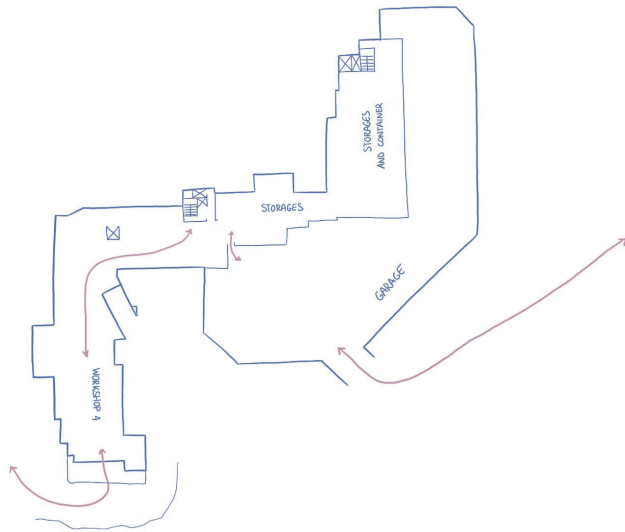






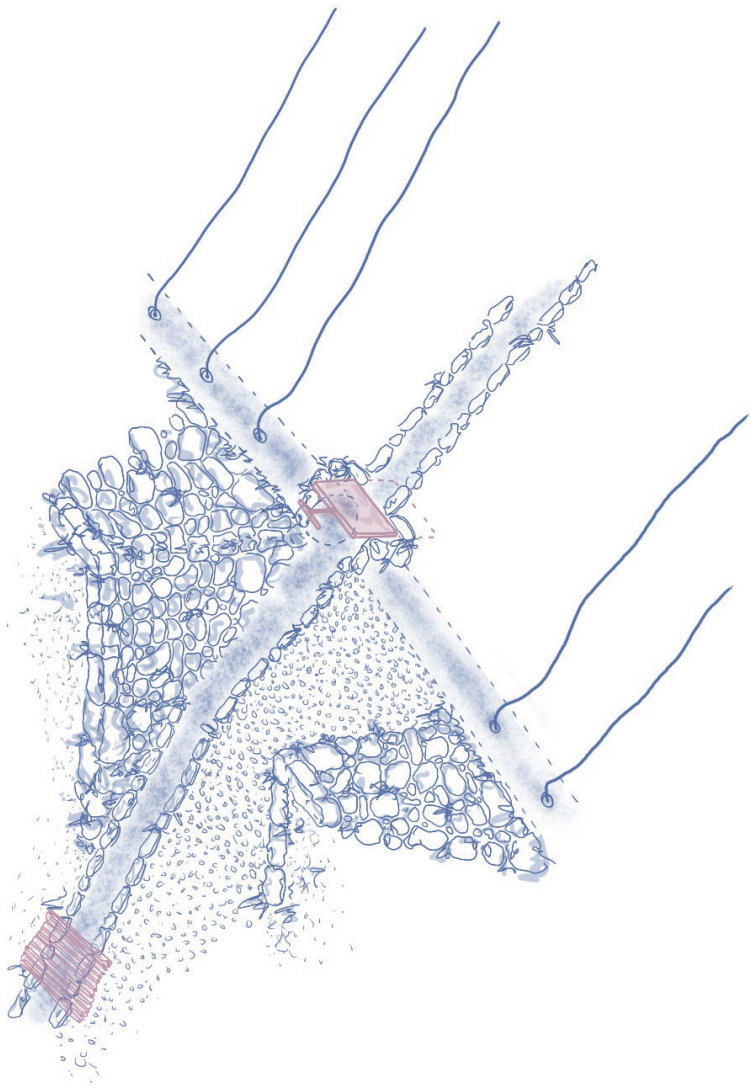


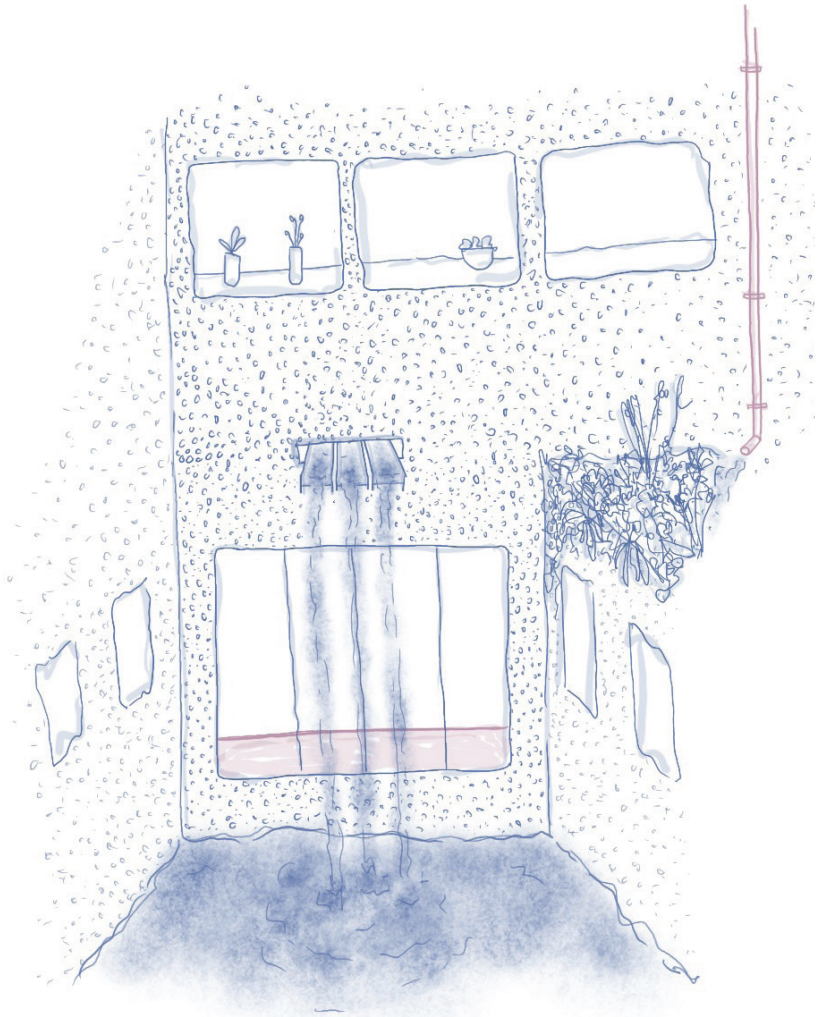
WORKSHOPS  
 ↳ BOTH FOR WORKERS  
 AND LEISURE  
 WITH DIRECT ACCESS  
 TO GARDEN



Site potentials  
as garden



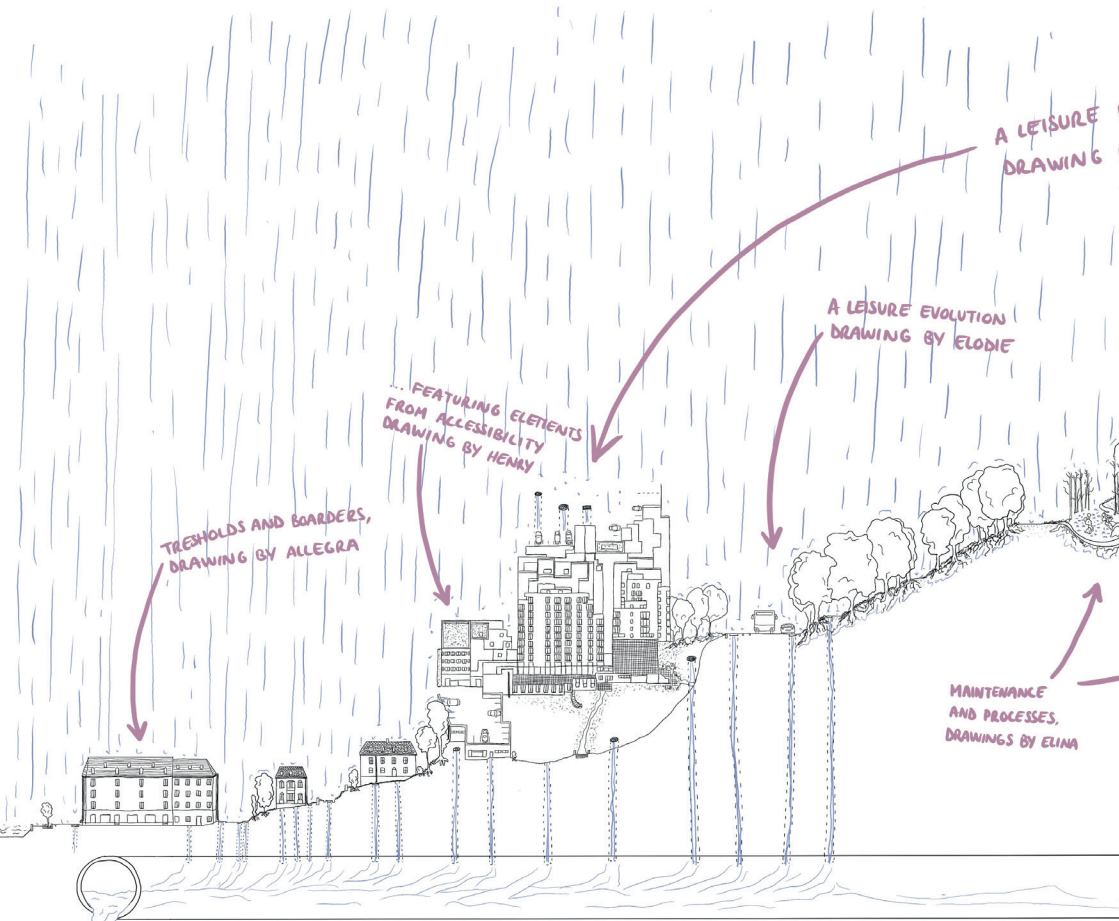












TRESHOLDS AND BOARDERS,  
DRAWING BY ALLEGRA

... FEATURING ELEMENTS  
FROM ACCESSIBILITY  
DRAWING BY HENRY

A LEISURE EVOLUTION  
DRAWING BY ELODIE

A LEISURE  
DRAWING

MAINTENANCE  
AND PROCESSES,  
DRAWINGS BY ELINA



**How is the forest maintained in Adlisberg, especially in the thematic of rainwater and irrigation, and how could this maintenance be shifted and crafted as key starting point of the project and not the outcome of it ? Could we be gaining energy from the intervention rather than loosing any ?**

These questions were respectively raised by Caspar on his downward journey highlighting a series of moment at various location which empathise the diverse treatments water goes through, Elina in her researches on maintenances and processes's tools and actors, and Marko in his observations of the significance of soils materialities changes can have in creating very different microclimates.

Faced with static gardens of different scales made of clear (un) permeability shifts thresholds, could we envision an intervention to blurry such drastic changes through soil/ floor materiality ? What potentials could appear from a smoother transition from the forest to the urban fabric, in order to develop into an ecosystem of gardens, both public and private ?

The actual situation of Adlisberg's park is one where the urban fabric is wrapped around the large public garden, as suggested the both Allegra's drawings on borders and thresholds suggesting sharp transitions from forest to residential areas, city and lake. Her drawing also conveys the drastic difference in maintenance residential gardens are going through, strongly contrasting with the curated forest garden. Additionally, her drawing suggests a consideration of the roofs as being included in the landscape and taking participation in it.

# Watersheds

*A definition by Prof. Teresa Galí-Izard*

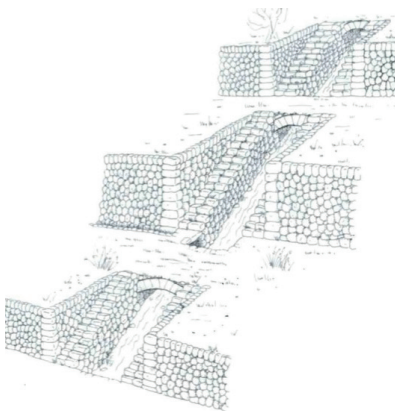
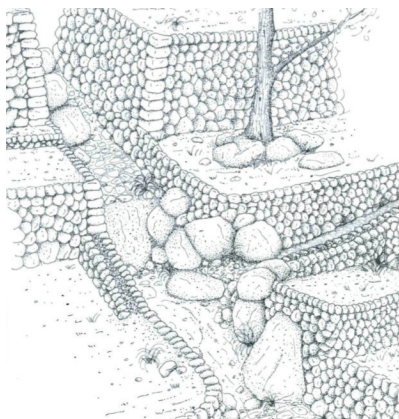
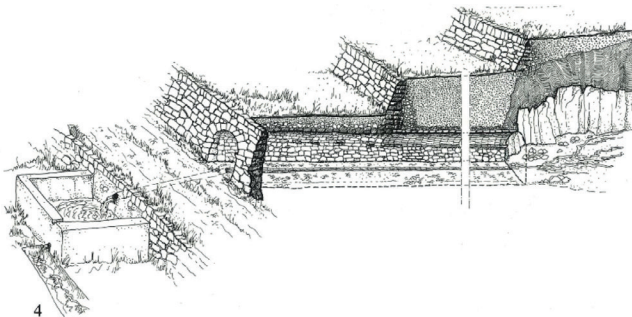
‘Watershed is the boundary that defines an area where all the water that falls flows to the same point. It is defined by a series of ridgelines that demarcate a particular drainage area. To draw the watershed, you trace the connected ridge lines that define your drainage area. Different watersheds exist at different scales, and one watershed can exist inside another larger scale watershed. The watersheds reveal how topography creates relationship between disparate locations. Each place is affected by what happens further up the watershed, and likewise, our actions in a single location have an impact on everything downstream.’



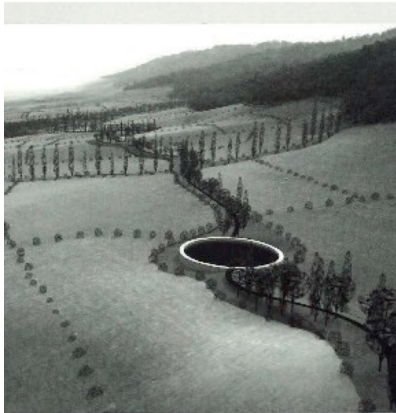
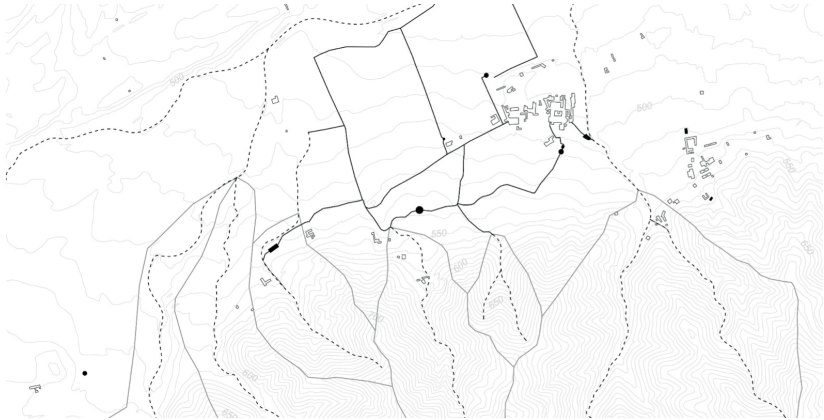
What could emerge if we start considering the Dolder Waldhaus as the Watershed of a drainage area connected though a series of ridge-line moments exiting both inside the Adlisberg's leisure park and on the larger scale of the city ?

# Irrigation

## Peau amie



Banyalbufar, Mallorca :  
between survival and leisure



Poblet Monastery, Catalunya :  
when a water system is entangled with a Monastery



# Les bisses du Valais

*Canaux d'irrigations devenus atouts touristiques*

‘Véritables monuments historiques faisant partie du paysage valaisan, les bisses sont des canaux d’irrigations, témoins historiques de la vie économique et sociale du canton du Valais.’





A bisse guardian journey :  
screenshots from unknown movie archive by RTS

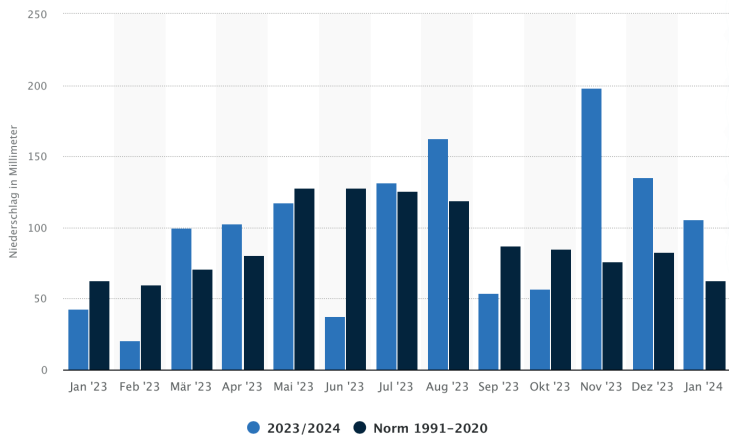
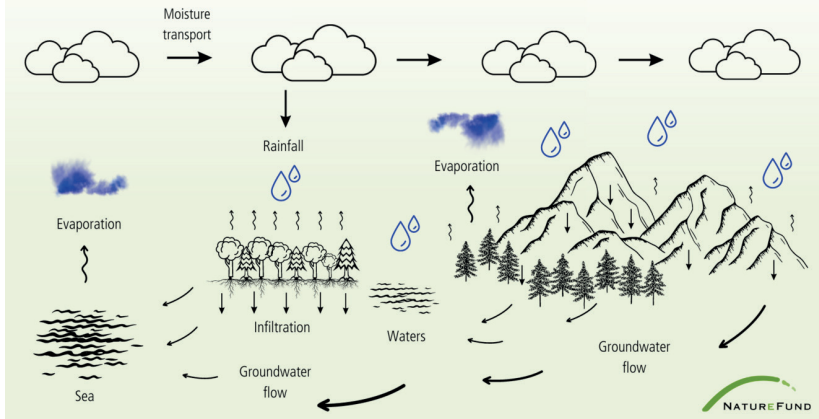


Moyens de Sion. Bisse de Vex près Verrey.



Bisses as leisure activities

## Intact water cycle over land areas



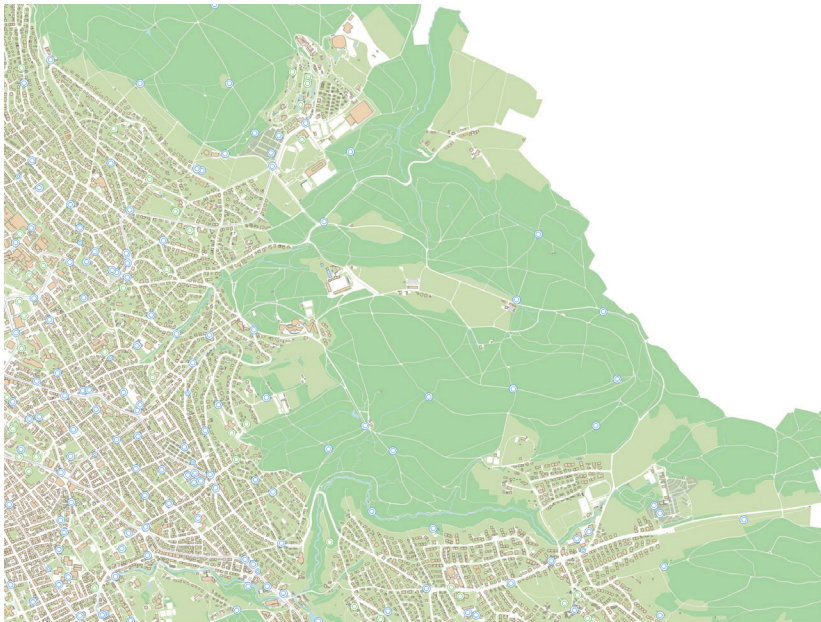
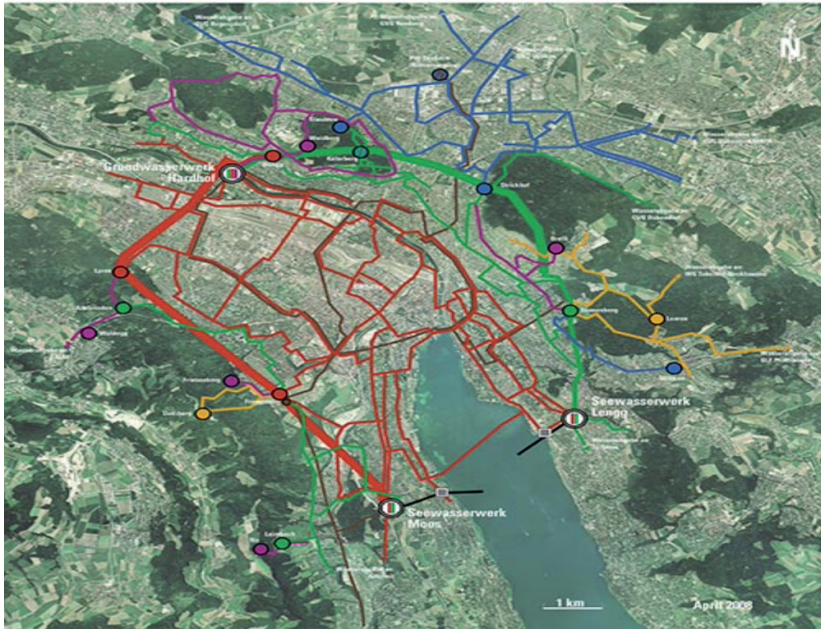
[Details zur Statistik](#)

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‘La forêt sert non seulement d’habitat pour les plantes et les animaux et de lieu de loisirs pour nous, les humains, mais elle assume également certaines fonctions de protection. Chaque arbre développe un vaste réseau souterrain de racines. Ce système racinaire maintient le sol ensemble et protège la forêt des glissements de terrain.

De plus, le sol forestier peut stocker de très grandes quantités d’eau et protège ainsi contre les inondations. La forêt urbaine protège également l’eau potable de Zürich. Grâce à l’effet filtrant du sol forestier, l’eau potable n’a pas besoin d’être traitée d’avantage. Il y a 160 sources dans la forêt de la ville, qui fournissent la majeure partie de l’eau des quelque 400 fontaines d’eau de source de la ville. Ceux-ci servent d’approvisionnement en eau indépendant en cas d’urgence.’

- Stadt Zürich website



Water pipeline networks and fountains in Zürich

# Underground Stormwater

*An explanation by Prof. Max Mauer*

Most of the existing underground urban stormwater infrastructures in developed cities are to a very large extent based on the modern urban sewer systems created in the second half of the 19th century in Europe. They have been built and for decades managed almost solely by urban sanitation and water specialists, relatively independently of other technical services and, more generally, of other stakeholders in cities, in a centralised and technocratic way. These systems have significantly contributed to public health and to the comfort of inhabitants by quickly conveying stormwater outside cities. However, this progress has some drawbacks: discharges of contaminants into surface water bodies and associated ecological impacts, imperviousness of cities and significant modifications of the antecedent hydrological cycle and water balance, high costs of infrastructure. After more than one century, these drawbacks and their consequences became obvious, and the need for new, wider and more integrated

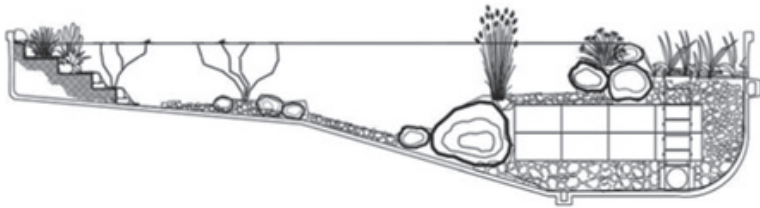
approaches appeared, accounting not only for technical aspects but also for environmental, ecological, social and governance issues. In this context, stormwater, previously considered mainly as a nuisance, began to be reconsidered with interest, and even as a resource for e.g. supplying aquifers highly affected by the imperviousness of urban soils, providing water resources that do not require drinking water quality, enhancing landscape and water visibility in the city, limiting urban heat islands, restoring biodiversity and ecology, improving public health and citizen well-being. Within a few decades, urban stormwater management has thus shifted from an exclusively quantitative approach to the consideration of pollutant discharges and the need for treatments to reduce impacts on aquatic environments, from an isolated technical vision to a multifunctional approach better integrated into broader urban projects.



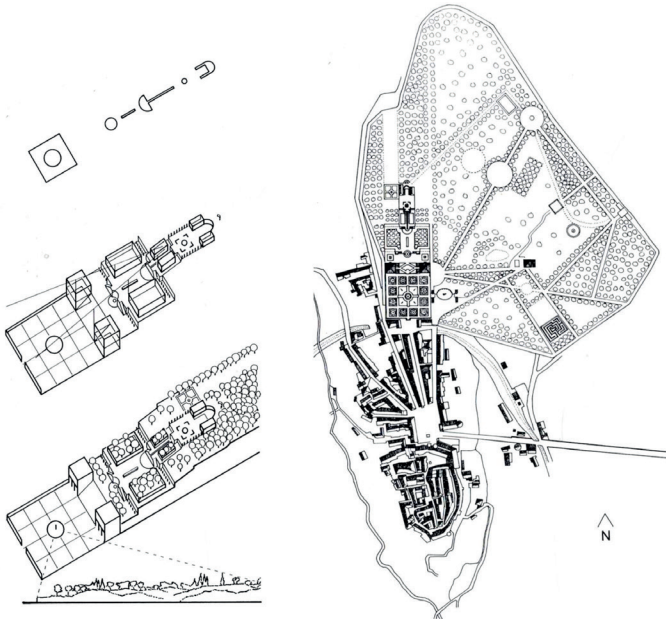
# Garden

*A definition by Tom Emerson's Studio*

‘In a combination of construction and planting every season, we shall redefine the garden as an interior room in the landscape; an inner world with its own set of rules and a dense environment created through time. In order for us to be more “within“ than without, we will re-imagine the garden spatially through planting. New relations, rooms, groups or entirely new set of layers should be suggested to overlap the existing ones. Through designing the placement of plants, we start cultivating new wilderness in the given landscape that are engines for invention and originality.’



POND/ RAINWATER HARVEST SECTION



Villa d'Este, Tivoli and  
Villa Lante, Bagania  
(source : Martina Voser's Lecture)





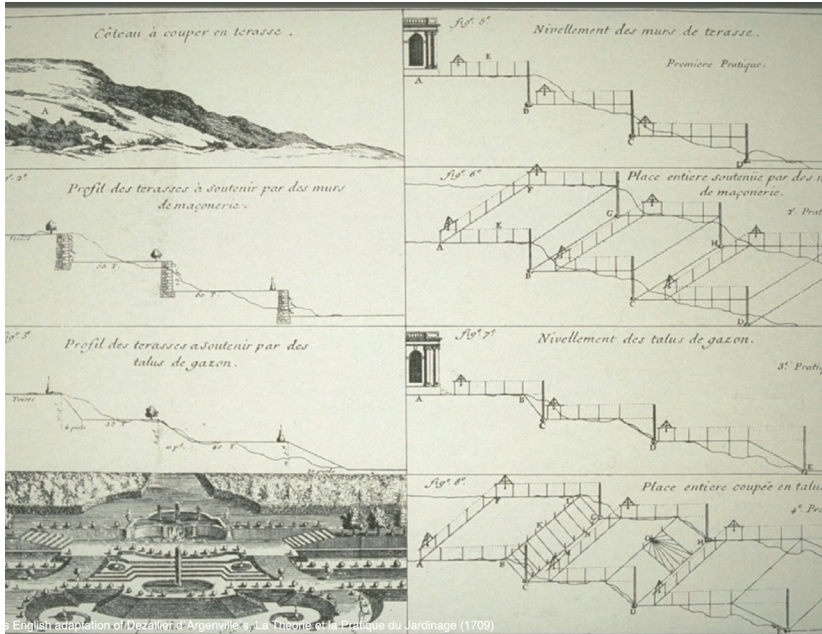




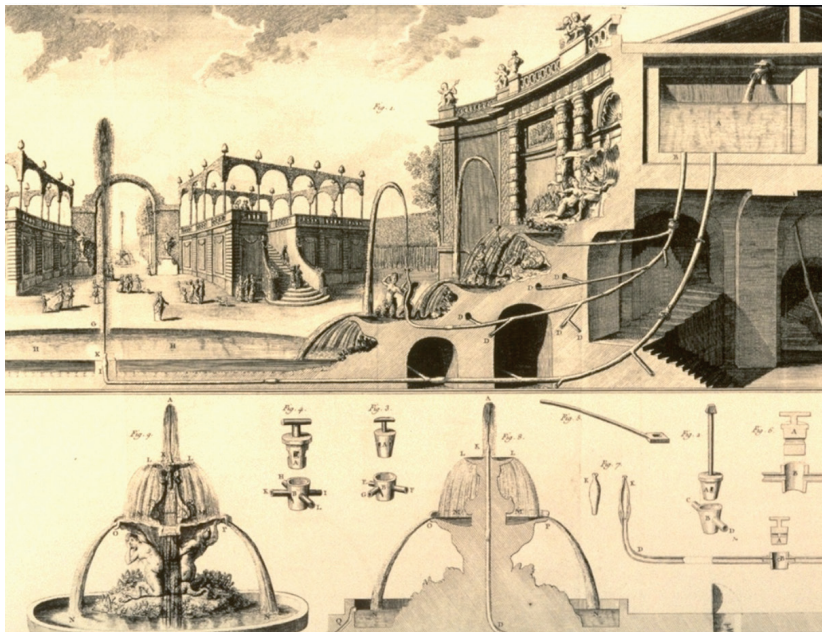








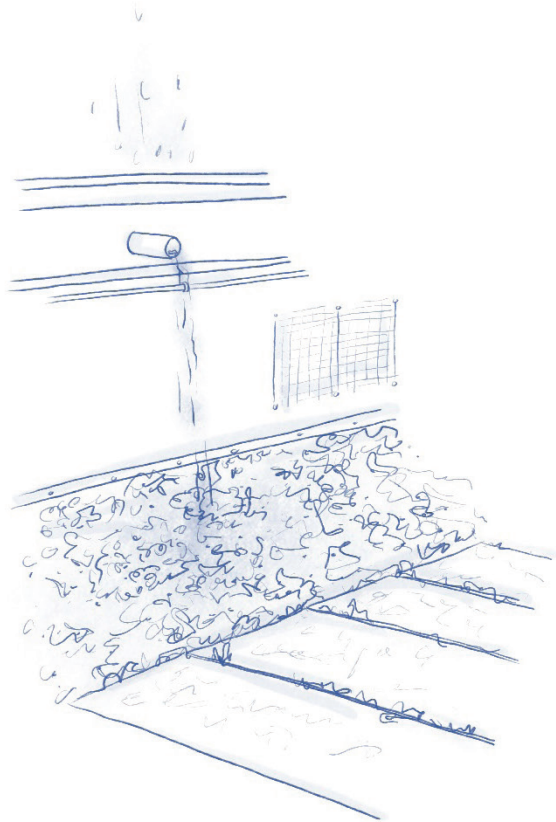
English adaptation of Dezallier d'Argenville's, La Théorie et la Pratique du Jardinage (1709)

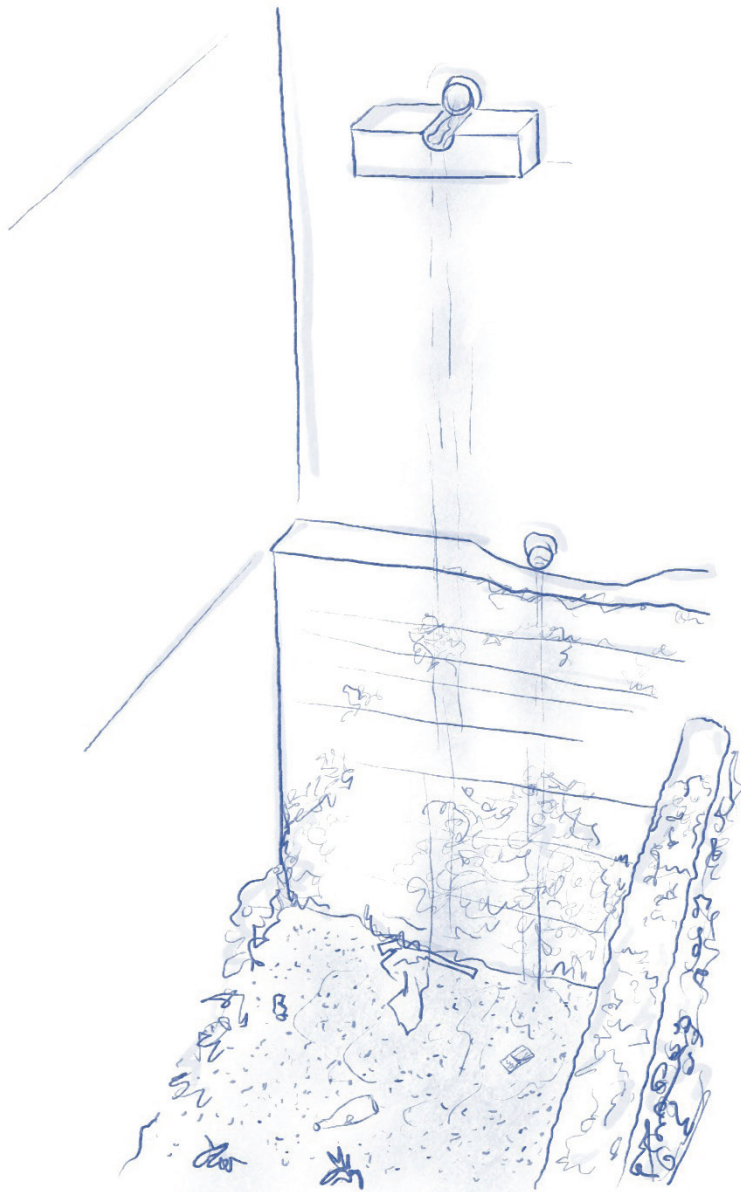


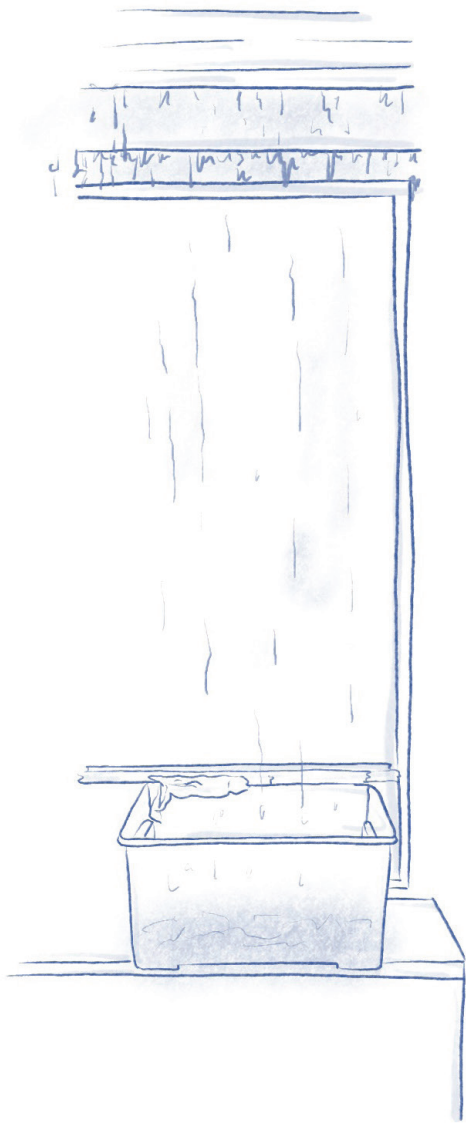
Water systems for gardens  
(source : Martina Voser's Lecture)

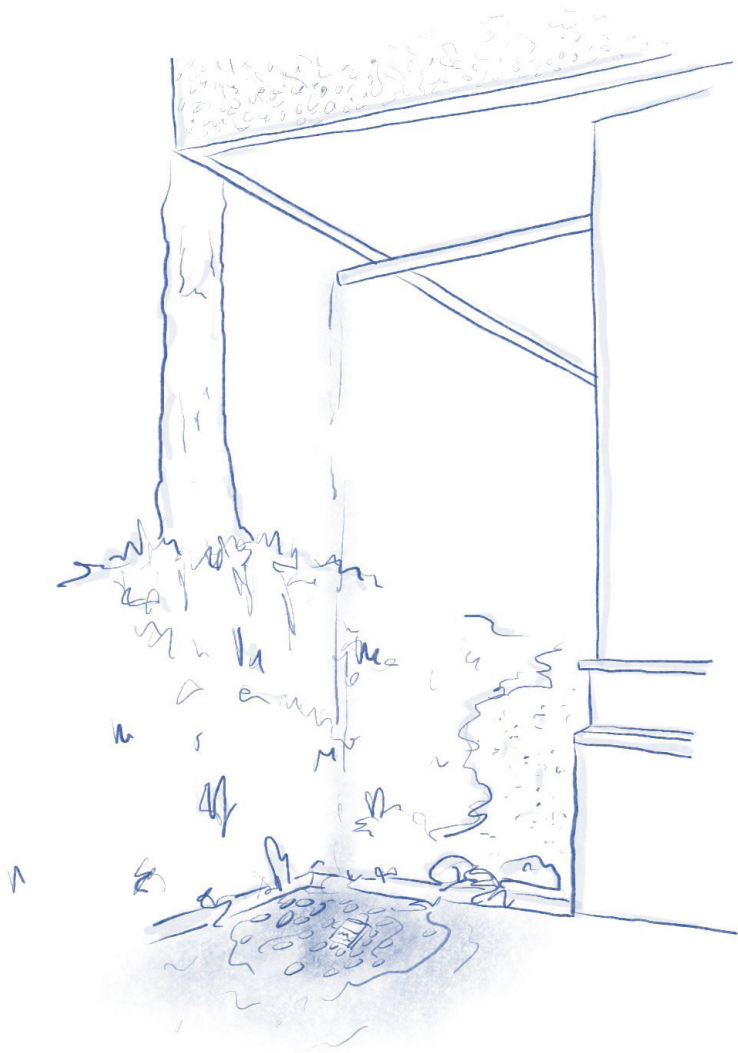


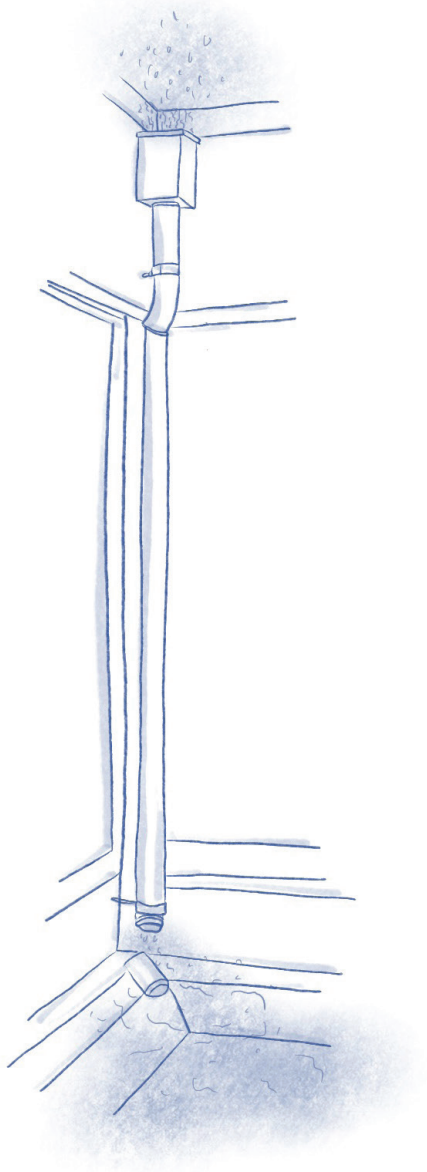
Entrenchments in Zürich, 1705 and  
 Central Park, 1858  
 (source : Martina Voser's Lecture)

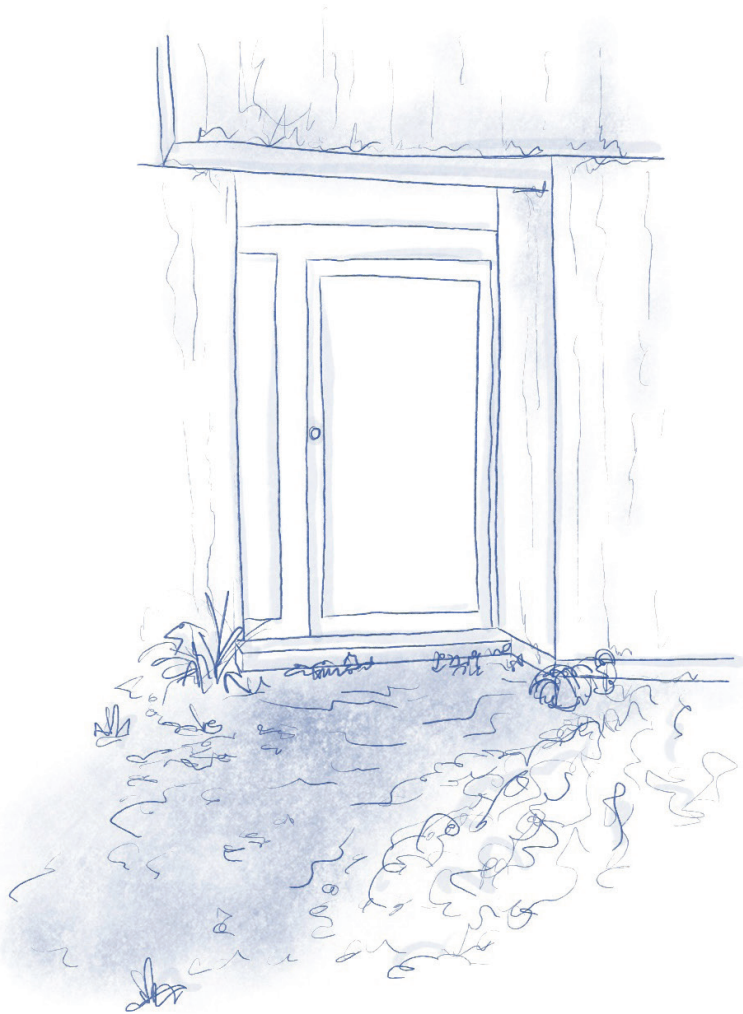




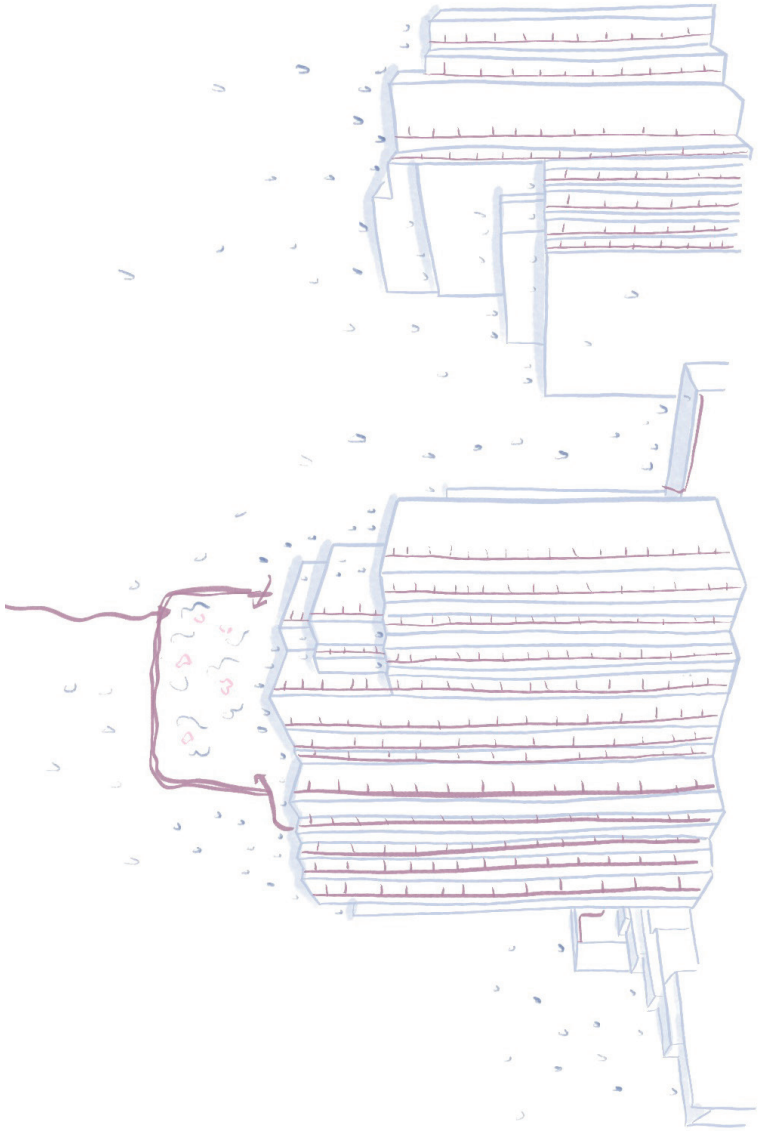


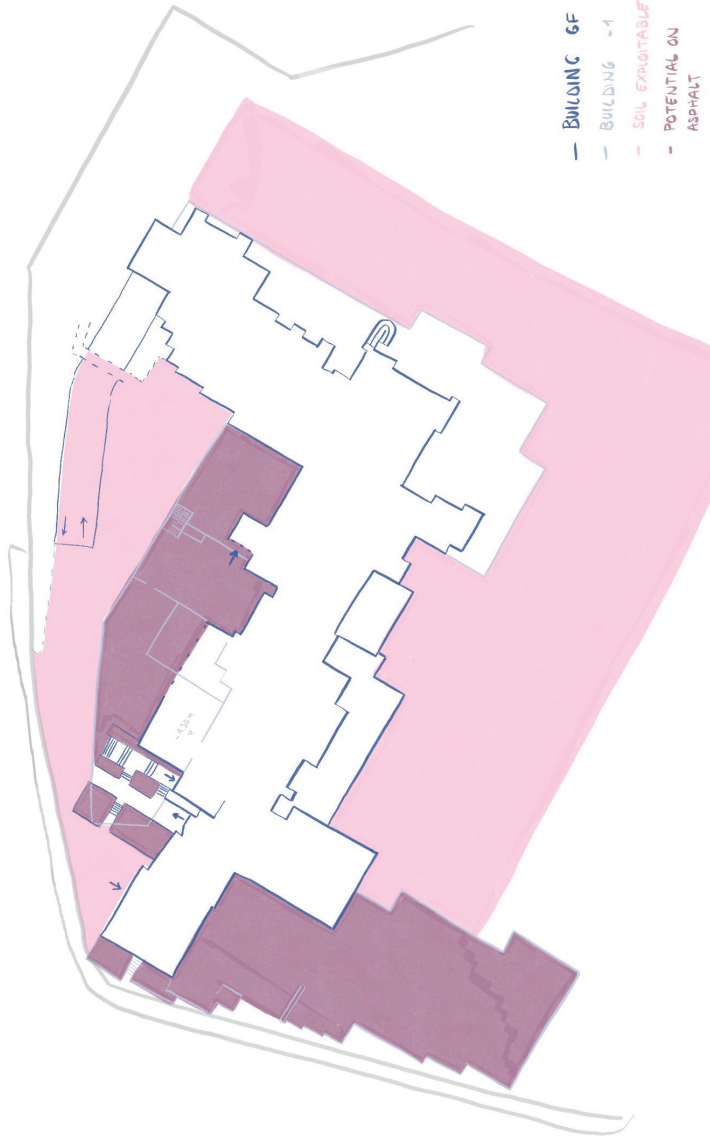












- BUILDING GF
- BUILDING -1
- SOIL EXPLOITABLE
- POTENTIAL ON ASPHALT

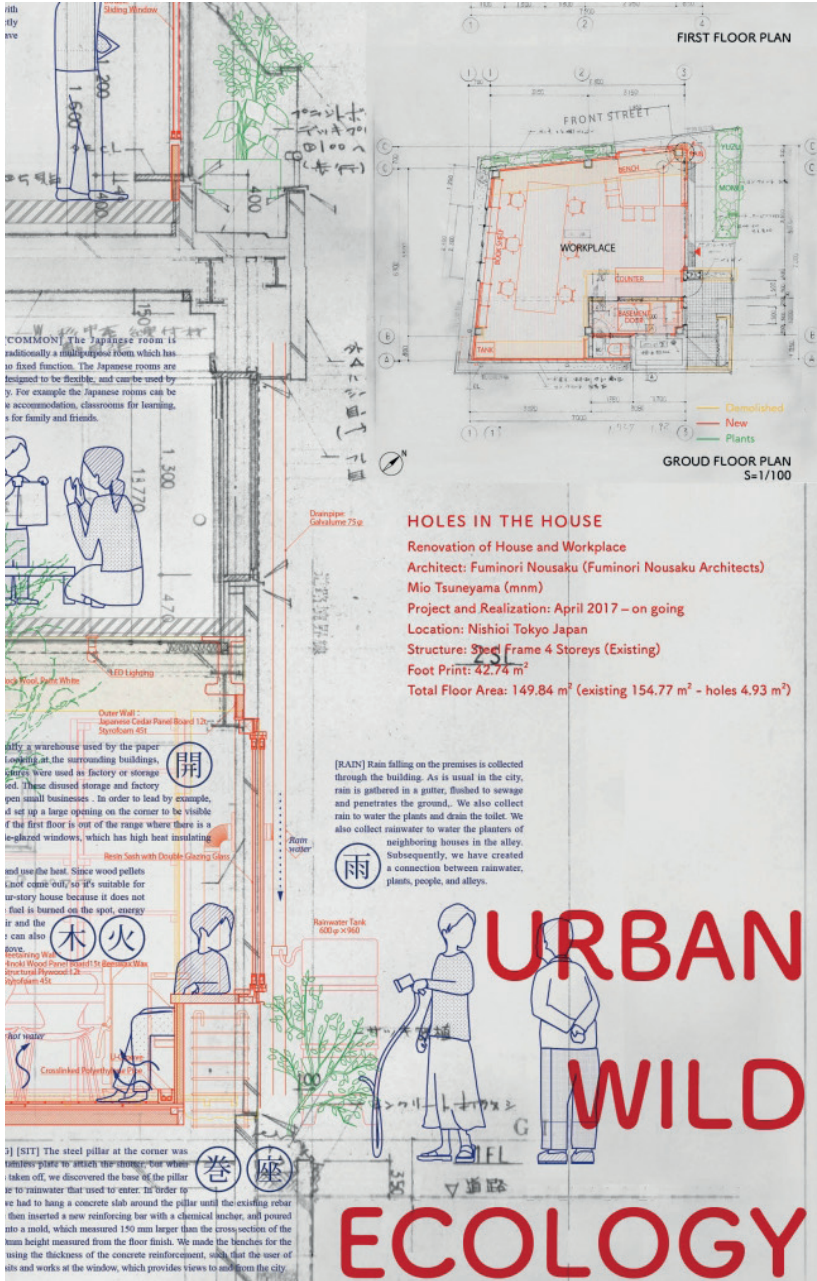




Rainwater irrigation facades examples  
as string element of the building



The Barbican complex  
London



COMMON! The Japanese room is traditionally a multipurpose room which has no fixed function. The Japanese rooms are designed to be flexible, and can be used by many people. For example the Japanese rooms can be used as a accommodation, classrooms for learning, or a lounge for family and friends.

Originally a warehouse used by the paper factory at the surrounding buildings, they were used as factory or storage shed. These divided storage and factory open small businesses. In order to lead by example, we set up a large opening on the corner to be visible if the first floor is out of the range where there is a large glazed windows, which has high heat insulating performance.

and use the heat. Since wood pellets (and other fuel) is suitable for a stovetop house because it does not fuel is burned on the spot, energy is not lost and the user can also use the heat.

Hot water

[SIT] The steel pillar at the corner was useless place to attach the structure, but when we took it off, we discovered the base of the pillar was to rainwater that used to enter. In order to use it, we had to hang a concrete slab around the pillar until the existing rebar then inserted a new reinforcing bar with a classical notch, still poured into a mold, which measured 150 mm larger than the cross-section of the main height measured from the floor finish. We made the benches for the using the thickness of the concrete reinforcement, such that the user of sits and works at the window, which provides views to outside from the city.

## HOLES IN THE HOUSE

Renovation of House and Workplace

Architect: Fuminori Nousaku (Fuminori Nousaku Architects)

Mio Tsuneyama (mm)

Project and Realization: April 2017 – on going

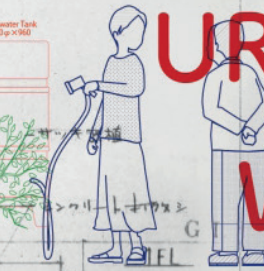
Location: Nishi-oi Tokyo Japan

Structure: Steel Frame 4 Storeys (Existing)

Foot Print: 42.74 m<sup>2</sup>

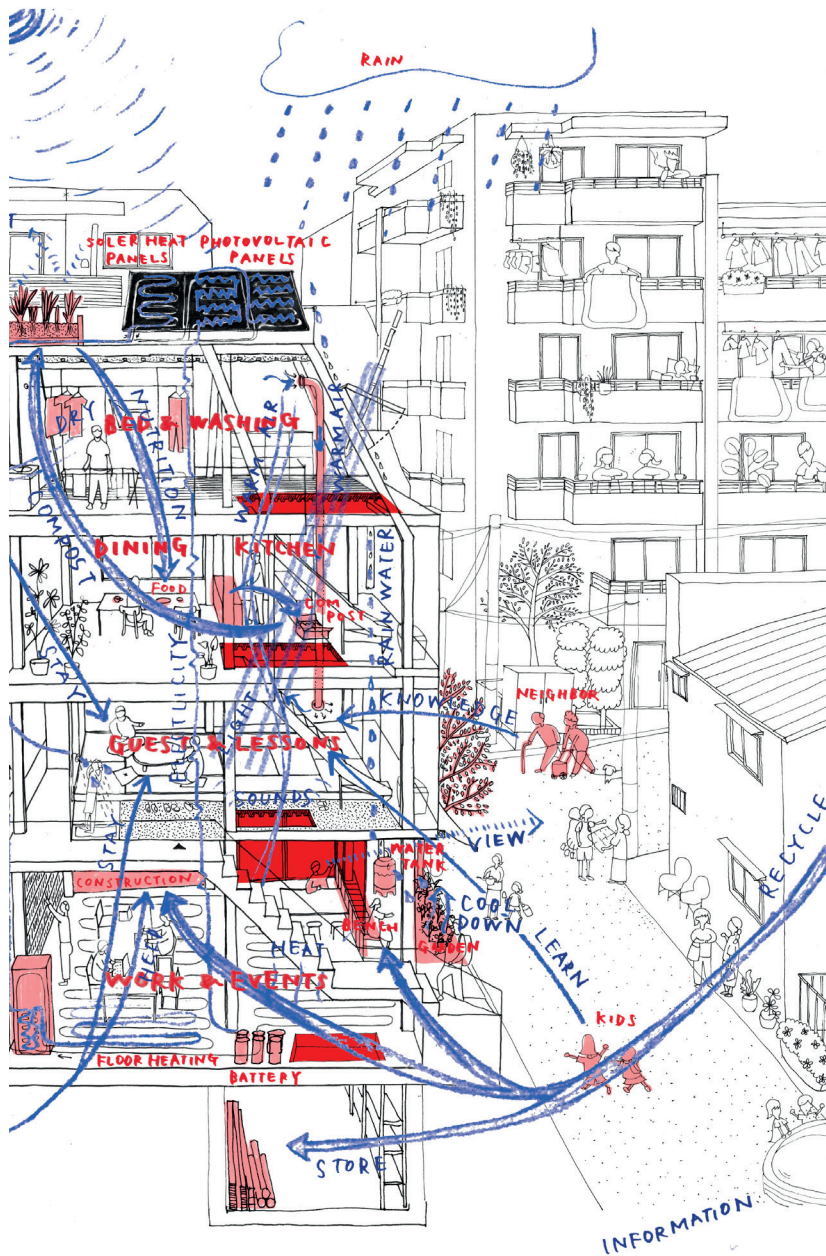
Total Floor Area: 149.84 m<sup>2</sup> (existing 154.77 m<sup>2</sup> - holes 4.93 m<sup>2</sup>)

[RAIN] Rain falling on the premises is collected through the building. As is usual in the city, rain is gathered in a gutter, flushed to sewerage and penetrates the ground. We also collect rain to water the plants and drain the toilet. We also collect rainwater to water the planters of neighboring houses in the alley. Subsequently, we have created a connection between rainwater, plants, people, and alleys.

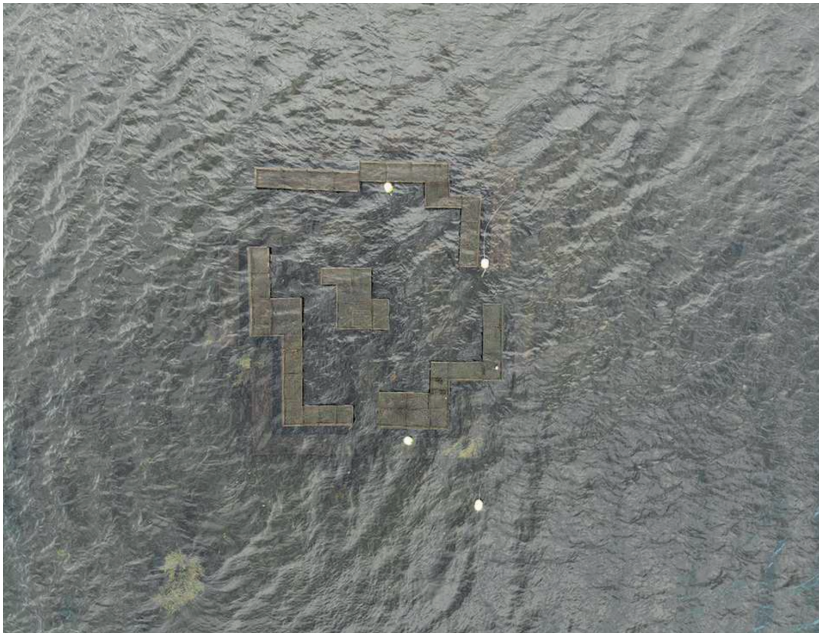


# URBAN WILD ECOLOGY

Holes in the house ecology  
Mio Tsuneyama and Fuminori Nousaku



Holes in the house ecology  
 Mio Tsuneyama and Fuminori Nousaku



Climavore  
Oyster table project





Seasonal changes  
Leopold Banchini



Commestible plants and flowers



Officina Canteen  
Amsterdam



**‘The dining table is as much a site for a practice of ecological care, as for building social connections. Critical commensality is a tool to design hybrid infrastructures for cultural and ecological care.’**

**Anna Puigjaner**





