

# URZULEI LANDSCAPE AND THE PATH OF SAN GIORGIO

Politecnico di Milano  
Landscape Architecture Land Landscape Heritage

Thien Phu Vu - 964003



**POLITECNICO**  
MILANO 1863

Politecnico di Milano  
Landscape Architecture Land Landscape Heritage, Master...

Thien Phu Vu - 964003

Supervisor: Prof. Sara protasoni

Academic Year 2022

	THE STORY OF GIORGIO DI SUELLI	05
01	THE PATH OF SAN GIORGIO	00
	1.1 THE ROUTE	00
	1.2 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK	00
02	THE TOWN URZULEI: TERRITORIAL FRAMEWORK	16
	2.1 THE MUNICIPALITY OF URZULEI	18
	2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE	24
	2.3 BUILDING STRUCTURE	26
	2.4 ECONOMY AND SERVICES	29
	2.5 DEMOGRAPHIC FRAMEWORK	29
	2.6 GEMORPHOLOGY	30
	2.7 THE MUNICIPALITY URBAN PLAN	34
03	STRATEGIC PLANNING	38
	3.1 ANALYSIS OF URZULEI MUNICIPALITY	40
	3.2 URZULEI TREKKING ROUTES	41
	3.3 TOWN STRATEGY	48
	3.4 ROUTE TRACING	50
04	DESIGN PROPOSAL	52
	4.1 MASTERPLAN	56
	4.2 DESIGN FOCUS	58



*San Giorgio di Suelli in a painting  
from the XVI century  
(anonymous core)*

## **THE STORY OF GIORGIO DI SUELLI**

The Path of San Giorgio is inspired by a historical figure, born in Cagliari around the year 1000 and always lived in Sardinia, where he carried out his apostolic mission entirely. The first hagiographic source about this Saint is the *Legenda Sanctissimi Georgii Presulis Suellinsis* written by Paolo in 1117 which tells us that San Giorgio was the first bishop of the *Ecclesia Barbariensis* which was based in Suelli, a small town in the South of Sardinia, precisely in the sub-region called Trexenta. The Way then retraces the itineraries of his evangelization across the island.

The internal and mountainous areas in which he lived were populated by poor people with archaic traditions and he became among them a legendary character, who brought new light (both economically, culturally and spiritually) to the people.

The popular story says that one day San Giorgio found himself making a pastoral visit to Osini, a beautiful town in the heart of Sardinia. After a long journey, tired at the foot of an impenetrable mountain, full as it was of rocks and immense oak forests, he thought of the hardships faced by poor travelers every day. Altruist as he was, he decided to invoke God: "Ascoltami mio Signore" he said kneeling, as he prepared for the moment of prayer. Suddenly he saw that the sky darkened and thought of an omen. So, with his stick of gnarled olive, he made a cross on the ground and shortly thereafter, the sun began to shine again, and although there were no more clouds, it heard like thunder. It was the noise caused by the mountain that split in two and, beyond his body, a narrow and deep passage had opened as if by magic. Since then, his path became shorter and easier for all the travelers. Not surprisingly, the large passage that goes up and down, with steps, like a narrow canyon in the middle of the mountains of Osini, takes the name of "Scala di San Giorgio".

Nearby, the Saint gave also birth to a torrent of pouring and fresh water to alleviate the efforts of travelers, by offering them some refreshment. The inhabitants of Osini (also called Osinesi), in honor of these miracles, decided to repay the Saint and as selfless as they were, built a country church named after him at the foot of the mountain, next to the Scala di San Giorgio.

The building of the Church dates back to 1300 but the history of the saint is much more remote; in fact, The manuscript "confirms" that the natural gorge would have been opened by a miracle of San Giorgio himself, who was the bishop and first titular of the ancient Diocesi of Suelli.

The numerous toponyms referred to the bishop Giorgio di Suelli, together with the churches dedicated to him, which are spread all over Sardinia (even in the Cagliari district of Stampace, a church, built on his ancient home, had been built) provided the objective anchoring of the itinerary, which was traced and structured in distinct daily stages, each belonging to one of the small towns crossed by.





1 | THE PATH OF SAN GIORGIO



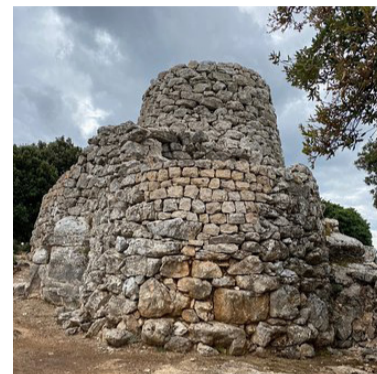


## THE PATH OF SAN GIORGIO: THE ROUTE

In 2008 the search for those which were probably the mission itineraries of San Giorgio in Ogliastra and Barbagia began through a historical-religious research and a rediscovery of ancient paths and sheep tracks following the numerous toponyms that still remember the presence of the saint.

The research and experimentation carried out has made it possible to identify and trace an itinerary of over 300 km, which, starting from Cagliari, San Giorgio's birthplace, crosses the regions of: Ogliastra, Barbagia Orientale and Supramonte, and after reaching Urzulei, it splits leading to the final stops of Oliena (inland) and Arbatax (on the coast). Therefore the Path of San Giorgio, which has been open recently, passes through the Sardinian inland, an area not affected by mass tourism, like the northern southern coasts, where each town is a treasure trove of distant and timeless traditions.

Each stage of the Path always connects one town to another, where everyone can stop to sleep and rest, and never exceeds the length of 20 kilometers. The route takes place almost entirely on dirt roads, but does not present particular difficulties, if not a few stages with a difference in altitude that tests the less trained. The path also leads to perfect climbing spots such as vertical walls with notches and concretions to several natural monuments, like the "Scala di San Giorgio" (staircase of San Giorgio) or the typical archeological sites of the nuraghes.



*Nuragic complex of Serbissi*



*Natural monument of "Scala di San Giorgio"*

## THE PATH OF SAN GIORGIO: INTO THE WILD SARDINIA

The places in which the evangelization of the Bishop of Suelli was implemented, where mainly steep mountains and wild valleys. Although the historical vicissitudes have partly modified the physiognomy of Sardinian landscape, with the development of many anthropic settlements, these areas still preserve, today as then, their geological typical sites called Tacchi (heels) or Toneri.

Basically the whole landscape of the Ogliastra region, on the eastern side of Sardinia, is dominated by these vertical rock formations. They are particular outcrops of rock, especially limestone and dolomite layered between the Jurassic era, when the area was submerged by the sea, and the Cretaceous, 170 million years ago. These elements are the result of a form of selective erosion carried out by nature during centuries.

They are basically cliffs, up to 200 meters high, which rise over the surrounding area and encircle small plateaus where, in the event of heavy rains, temporary waterfalls provide a spectacular effect.

Tacchi often stand isolated in wild places populated by a wide variety of animals and plants, or near sinkholes and caves generated by intense karst activity. Their top is characterized by calcareous soils and it is generally covered by a rich variety of flowers typical of temperate Mediterranean climates, while the slopes below the Tacchi, present a different but generally deep and fertile soil, ideal for oak trees. The different biotopes found in the surroundings of the Tacchi made possible the survival of a great variety of endemic vegetal species, such as some spontaneous orchids

One of the most striking Tacco is the Natural Monument of Scala di San Giorgio (San Giorgio's Staircase) already mentioned above as the result of a miracle from San Giorgio.



*View of a "Tacco"*

Thanks to its topography today Ogliastra is one of the favorite destinations for climbers from all over the world also than to a handful of pioneers, who since the 1970s left the Alps to come and explore the walls of Baunei, Urzulei and Jerzu. But certainly the difference, compared to other areas, has been made by the interest that local authorities have, for a decade now, shown in this young discipline that in the last decade has brought tourism in traditionally depressed areas.

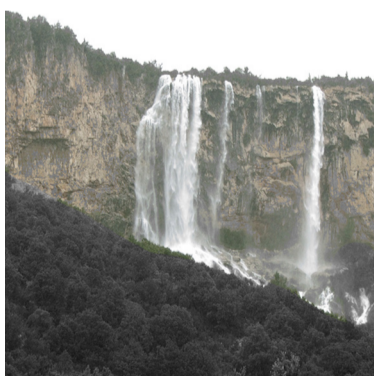
The frequentation, in all seasons of the year, of the walls of Jerzu and Baunei, just to mention the two most famous centers, shows how good quality routes, as regard their layout and the the fixed equipment left on site, can attract enthusiasts from all over Europe.



*Climbing of a "Tacco" in Ulassai (town along the path of San Giorgio)*

The first crags of Jerzu, which made the Ogliastra a somewhat isolated and uncomfortable area to be visited by the tourist climbers, have now been joined by many new crags in the villages nearby. It is possible, indeed, to finally talk about a great "climbing area", to which The path of San Giorgio can represent a real possible itinerary that unites the various centers, creating a real journey to discover the Ogliastra rocks and the folkloristic beauties of each municipality.

Ogliastra, compared to Sardinian northern and southern seashores, beaches and residences preserved its uncontaminated environment, a wealth that is being exhausted throughout Europe, and that the tourist of tomorrow will seek more and more to escape the stress of daily life in large cities and heavily man-made territories.



*Waterfalls in Ulassai*



*Example of Inland Sardinian flora*



*Caption*

## THE PATH OF SAN GIORGIO: BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Among all the Italian regions Sardinia has the largest expanse of forests, and these vast areas are home to a rich and rare variety of wild fauna. The wild areas of the Barbagia, Ogliastra and Supramonte can all be discovered on foot or horseback, through the path of San Giorgio on the numerous mule tracks and shepherds' paths, which offer enchanting ecological experiences.

As evidenced by the numerous fossils found onsite, the forest ecosystem that covers Sardinia dates back to 310 million years ago in Upper Carboniferous Age. Form taxons of Annularia, Calamites and ferns, arachnids, small isopod arthropods, tetrapods and blattoid insects fossils give particular value to the sedimentary layers that today emerge in this areas, as well in the mining province of Carbonia and Iglesias.

The vegetation is primarily caharacterized by oak trees, the most common trees in the region, holm oaks, cork oaks and chestnuts; residues of ancient forests of the Tertiary Age populated by badgers and holly are present as well. In coastal areas and in the Supramonte can be found many junipers, olive trees, myrtle bushes and strawberry plants, typical of the Mediterranean vegetation (called Macchia Mediterranea).



*Example of a form taxon*



*Myrtle*

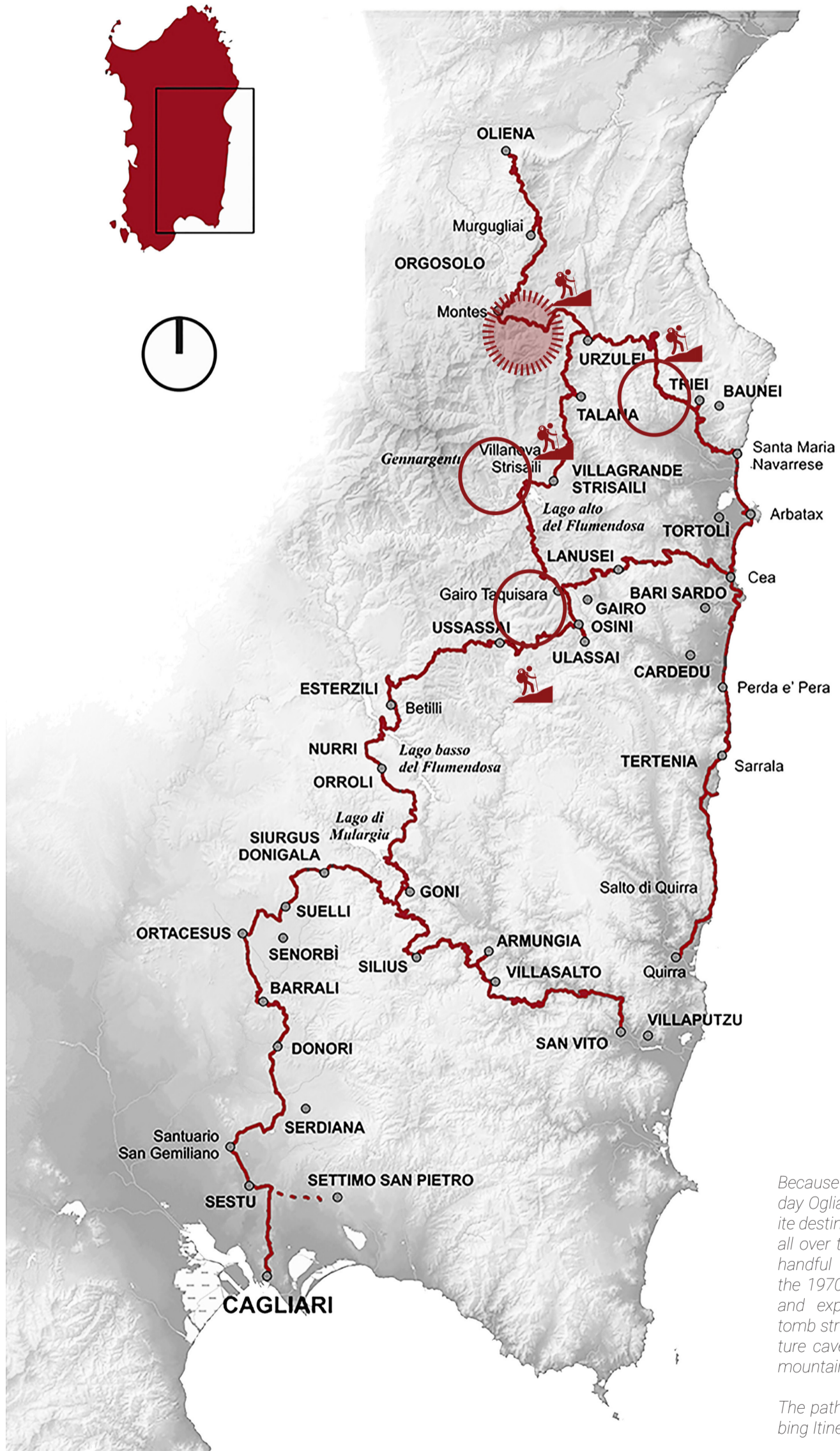
The fauna includes numerous endemic species like the sardinian deer (*Cervus elaphus corsicanus*), the mouflon, the sardinian wild cat (*Felis silvestris sarda*), the sardinian fox (*Vulpes vulpes ichtnusae*) among other mammals like martens, hares and dormouse. As regards birds species, can be found different kinds of birds of prey (the Eleonora's falcon, the peregrine falcon, the griffon vulture, the Bonelli's eagle and the golden eagle as well as flamingos and the rare purple gallinule (*Porphyrio porphyrio*) in the wetlands. Furthermore, because of their geological structure, the different Tacchi hide numerous caves in which live colonies of different animal species, such as bats and amphibians like the *Euproctus platycephalus* (also known as the Sardinian Euproctus), endemic of Sardinia.

However, even where nature remains untouched by the passage of time and the world of technology, today this environment is threatened, as many outcrops have disappeared or are covered by the debris accumulated during the extraction activity from the nearby mines and many animal species are threatened with extinction. Once widespread and numerous, they almost disappeared during the last century. In recent times, in order to protect this unique natural heritage many vegetal and animal species have been reintroduced in controlled areas of the regional forest domain.



*The sardinian deer*





Because of its topography today Ogliastra is one of the favorite destinations for climbers from all over the world also than to a handful of pioneers, who since the 1970s left the Alps to come and explore the nuraghe and tomb structure as well as the nature cave and conquer the rock mountain

The path of San Giorgio: A Climbing Itinerary



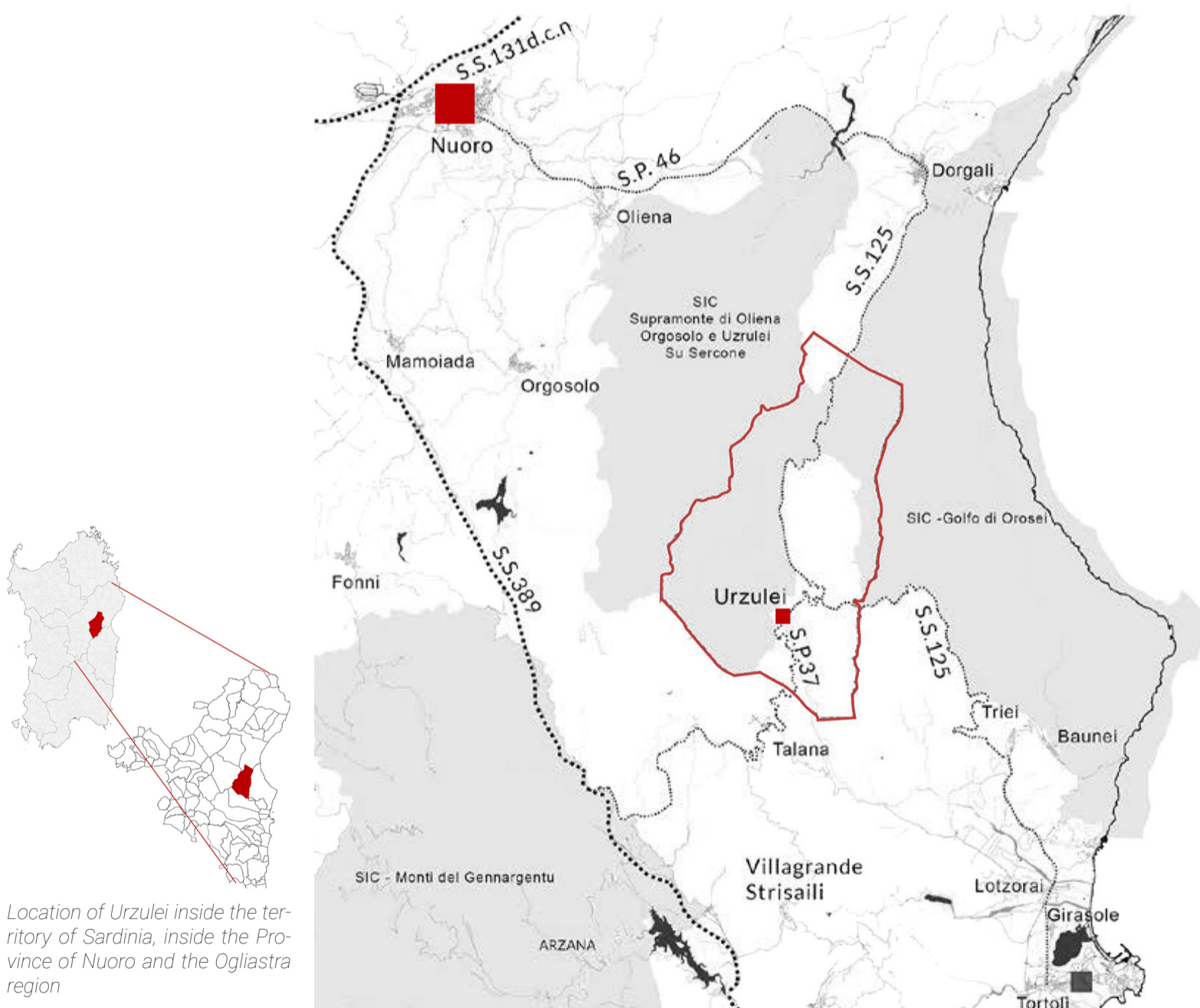


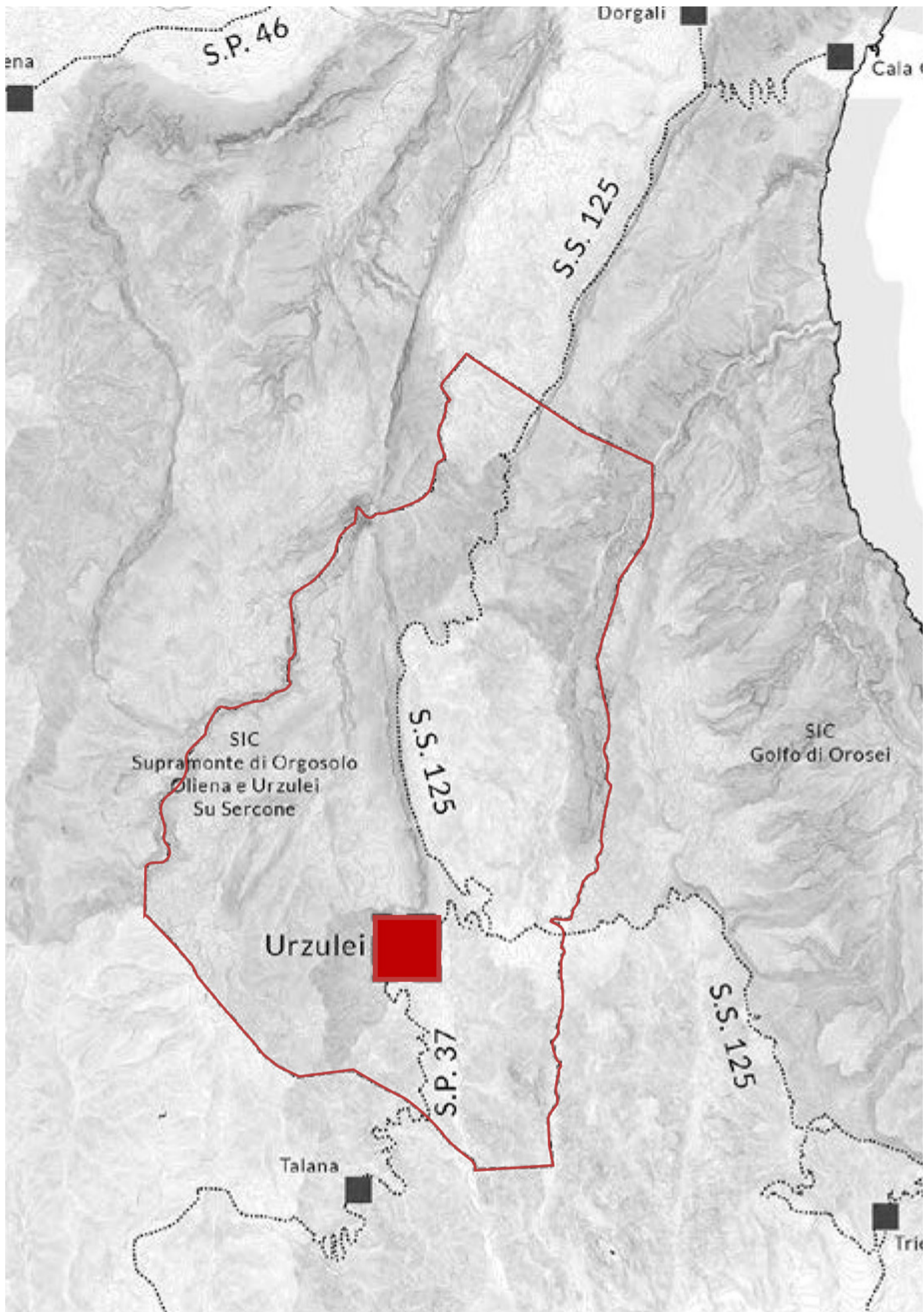


## THE MUNICIPALITY OF URZULEI

The municipal area of Urzulei is part of the Ogliastra region and currently occupies the south-eastern part of the province of Nuoro; it borders with the municipalities of Dorgali and Orgosolo in the north, Talana in the south-west, Baunei in the south-east. This territory has an extension of about 13,000 hectares and a considerable altitude range, from the highest to the lowest point, in fact, there is a difference in height of 1160 meters.

The geography of the territory is mainly mountainous. To the north of the inhabited center stands the Supramonte massif which is divided between the municipalities of Urzulei, Orgosolo and Oliena. It is an extremely important environmental dominant for the territory since, in addition to strongly influencing its climate, it has always characterized local economies based on sheep farming, agriculture and the use of environmental resources.





Caption

The territory of the municipality of Urzulei is characterized by the presence of a strong environmental dominant: the Supramonte: a mountainous massif, which also extends beyond the administrative limit of the municipality and occupies about half of the municipal territory.

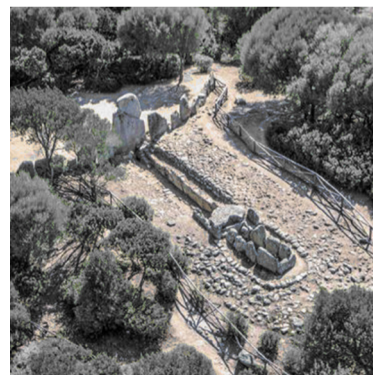
The territory of the site is characterized by the presence of rough and impervious reliefs that reach the highest altitude in the summit of Monte Corراسi (1463 meters) in the territory of Oliena. Another very high relief is Monte Novo San Giovanni (1316 meters), in an intermediate position between the territories of Urzulei and Orgosolo. The general hydrography of the territory has a deeply irregular regime, the waterways that cross it, in fact, can be assimilated to rivers or streams rich in water during the rainy seasons, but dry during dry ones. The flow of water courses is, in fact, linked to the frequency and extent of rainfall over the course of the year.

The stream with the greatest environmental value present in the territory is the Cedrino, it crosses the Supramonte in a northerly direction but only its source is located in the territory of Urzulei (Monte Novo San Giovanni), since it winds through the territories of Orgosolo, Oliena and Dorgali, to get to the plains of Galtelli and Orosei. Also important are two tributaries which, flowing along the Supramonte, join the Cedrino at the height of the homonymous lake created with its barrier; these are the Rio Flumineddu and the Rio Sa Oche. Both follow a path in a south-north direction; in particular, the first - 181 km long - was born in the Gennargentu massif and flows into the Cedrino after crossing the Gorropu Gorge. Furthermore, another important watercourse whose presence must be mentioned is the Rio Codula di Luna, which has its mouth on the famous Cala Luna beach.

Another environmental dominant that strongly characterizes the territory is the Gorropu gorge, formed due to the erosive action of the waters of the Rio Flumineddu, extends from south to north for 1.5 km in length, with heights of up to 500 meters and widths ranging from 4 meters (in the narrowest points) to a few tens of meters in the widest ones.



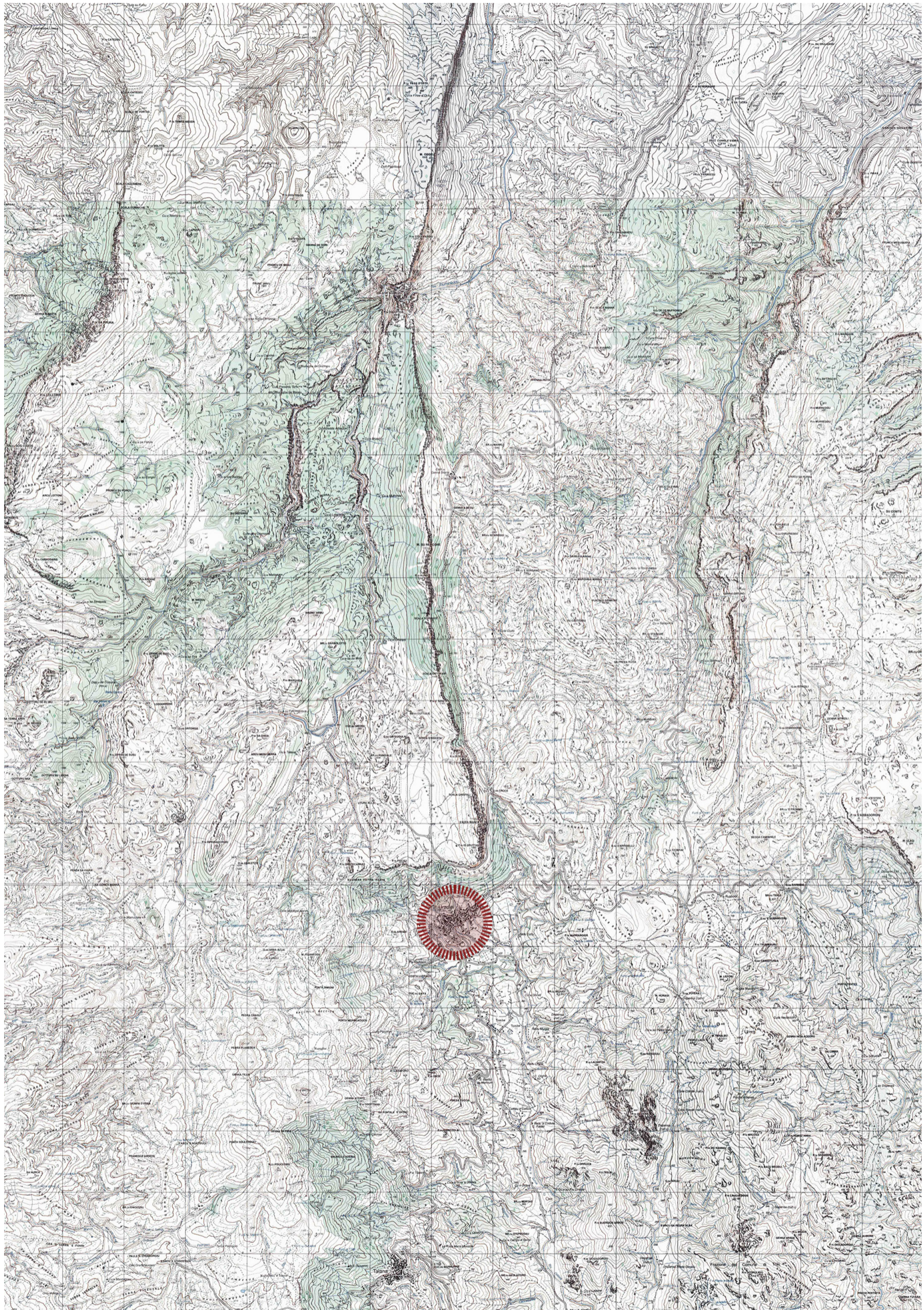
*The sardinian deer*



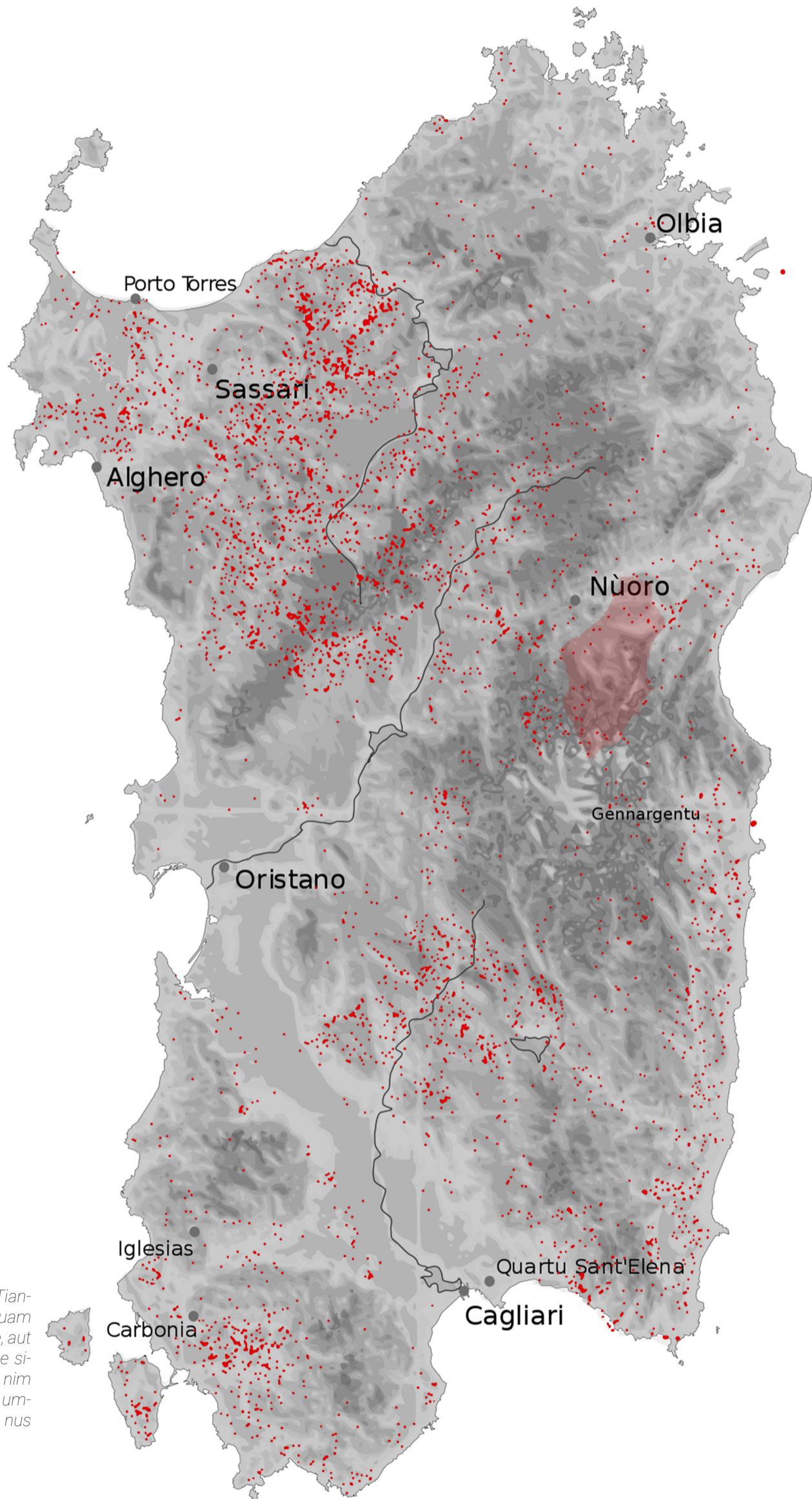
*The sardinian deer*



*The sardinian deer*

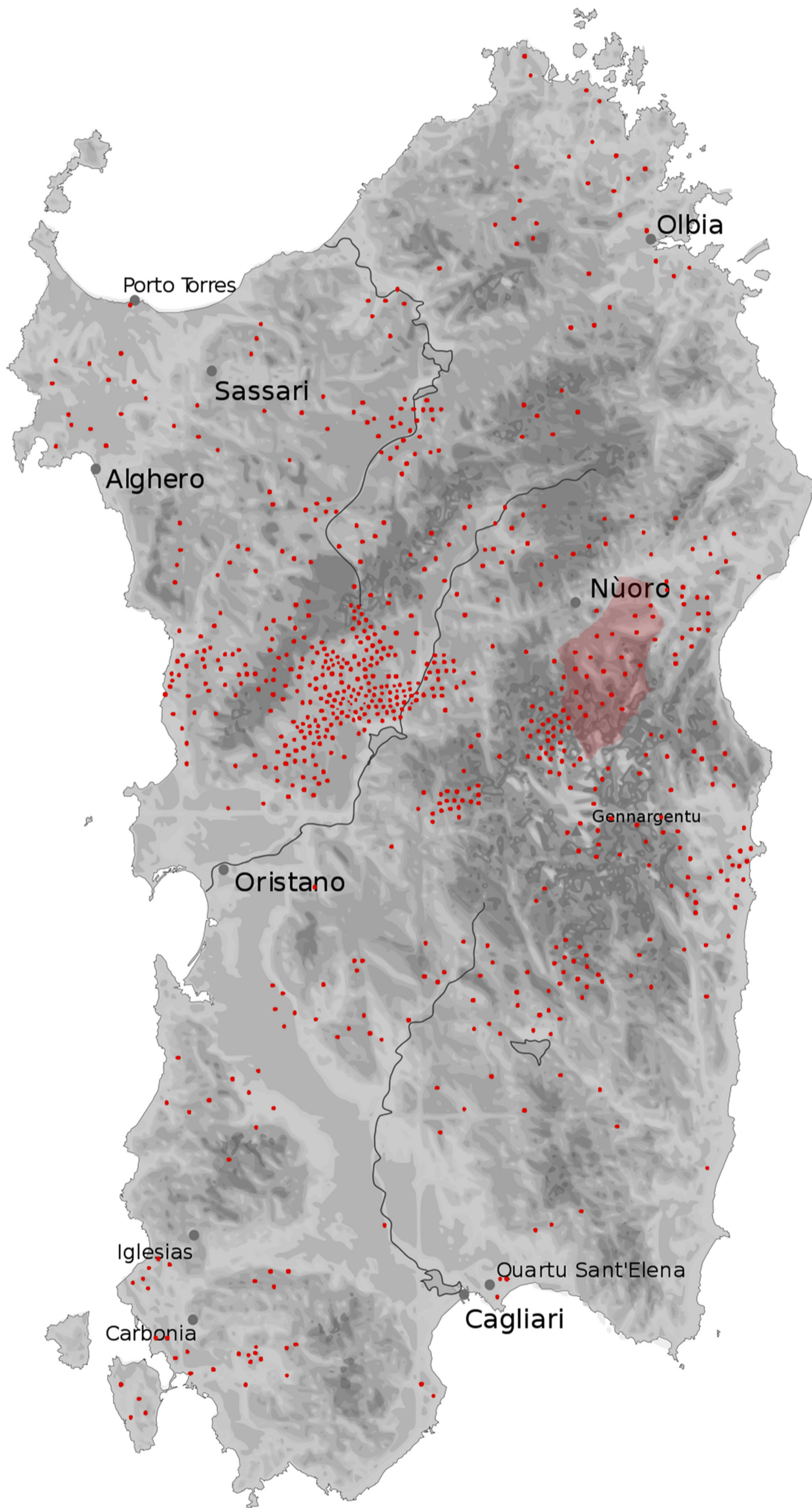


*Caption*



**Tomb**

*pellore et plit ut lat labo. Tiana dit de peres exceatem quam eum rerferio. Nam quis abore, aut volestibus quas il intionseque sinusant, con entia simenis in nim ratus si doluptasita dolestr umendictis et et, consequi aspe nus reribus mo core*



**Nuraghi**

*pellore et plit ut lat labo. Tian-  
da dit de peres exceatem quam  
eum rerferio. Nam quis abore, aut  
volestibus quas il intionseque si-  
nusant, con entia simenis in nim  
ratus si doluptasita dolestr um-  
endictis et et, consequi aspe nus  
reribus mo core*

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

The inhabited center of Urzulei is located at an altitude of about 500 meters, south of the Supramonte massif and on the slopes of the hilly part of its territory which extends in a southerly direction.

The connections of the municipality are mainly represented by the SP 37. This way of communication, with an articulated and very tortuous route, due to the geography of the territory, connects the SS 125 (eastern Sardinian) with the SS 389. It is a connection transversal to the mountain massif that exists between the two state roads and has the function of connecting the nearby center of Talana with the rest of the territory. The SP 37 completely crosses the inhabited center of Urzulei and currently determines its structure. The analysis of the historical aerial photos showed, however, that its route originally passed on the edge of the inhabited center which subsequently began an expansion process that made it definitively an urban road.

The inhabited center can be reached from the Provincial Road 37 which winds west-east starting from the SS 125 (Sardinian east) and reaching the SS 389 variant of Correboi.

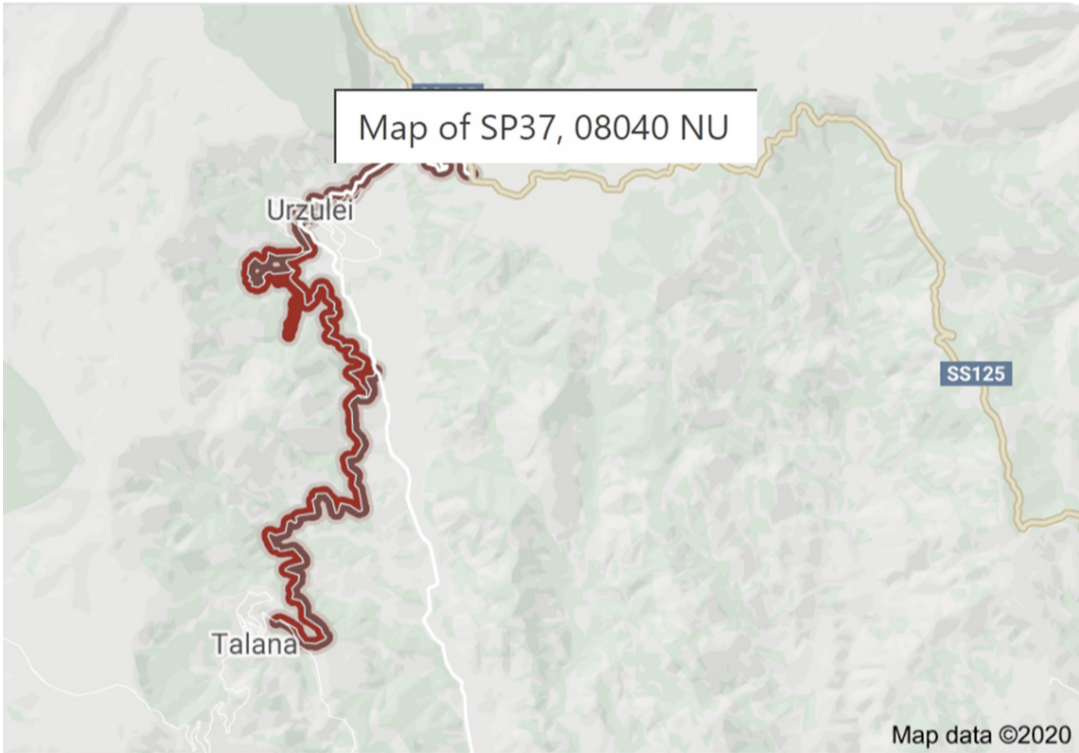
The distance of the inhabited center from the main connecting arteries of the territory is reduced, in relation to the SS 125, since it is only 3.9 km, while the SS 389 which is 30 km westwards is much more distant, at the end of the aforementioned SP 37 which, due to the very accentuated morphology of the territory, has a very articulated and not very flowing track

The SS 125 is the most important link road to cross the municipal territory of Urzulei, it does not directly affect the inhabited center, but is located further upstream, in an easterly direction, at a distance of about 4 km from it. The SS 125 is a very important artery for the traffic of the whole island, in fact, this communication route includes centers such as Tortolì and Dorgali and, more generally, a large part of the Ogliastra region which, being distant from the major runways use the SS 125 to reach the most important urban centers or the main town. The connection between the inhabited center and the SS 389 is more difficult than it is with the SS 125 just described. The distance to reach is about 30 km with a rather articulated track. This communication route, which represents a fast route for the municipalities that affect the western side of the Ogliastra region, does not directly affect the municipal area of Urzulei but constitutes an important communication route for the entire region.





Captions



Captions



Captions



Caption

## **BUILDING STRUCTURE**

As regards the settlement system of the inhabited center, it is possible to observe the building expansion divided into three phases: The first is that which concerns the inhabited center in its most original connotation; in relation to the analysis between the historical aerial photos and the perimeter of the first and ancient formation center, it is possible to observe the presence of the most historical nucleus of the inhabited center, it was arranged along the slope of the hill in an almost barycentric position between mountain and hilly. This settlement was characterized by a system of paths that followed the ridge line, which represented the main road system, with transversal, secondary paths, which connected the lower parts with the higher parts of the inhabited center. The historical aerial photo of 1954, as already represented in figure 3, shows that the route of the SP 37 was already present exactly as currently structured, this route, at that time, represented a path along the edge of the inhabited center that developed further downstream. The second phase of expansion of the inhabited center is that which concerns the 1960s and 1970s. The relationship between aerial photos and cartographic perimeters shows how the morphology of the territory influenced the first expansion and how the layout of the SP 37 influenced the urban form. The analysis of aerial photos allows, in fact, to observe how the expansion dynamics have "filled" the spaces that had been created between the original nucleus and the layout of the road, without however ignoring the morphological factor that remains decisive in the development urban of these years.

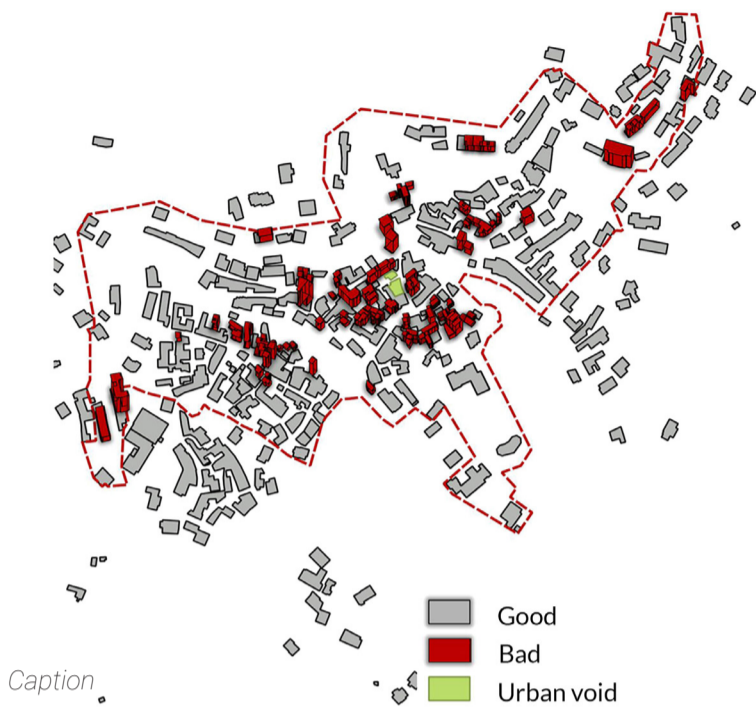
Figure 6:

The third phase of urban expansion is the one that runs from 1968 to the present day, and is the one that allows you to read the current settlement structure of the inhabited center. During the last 50 years there have been substantial changes, which concern both the general shape of the inhabited center and the contents, since they are inserted new services and new functions that profoundly modify the urban fabric, the system of polarities, internal traffic.

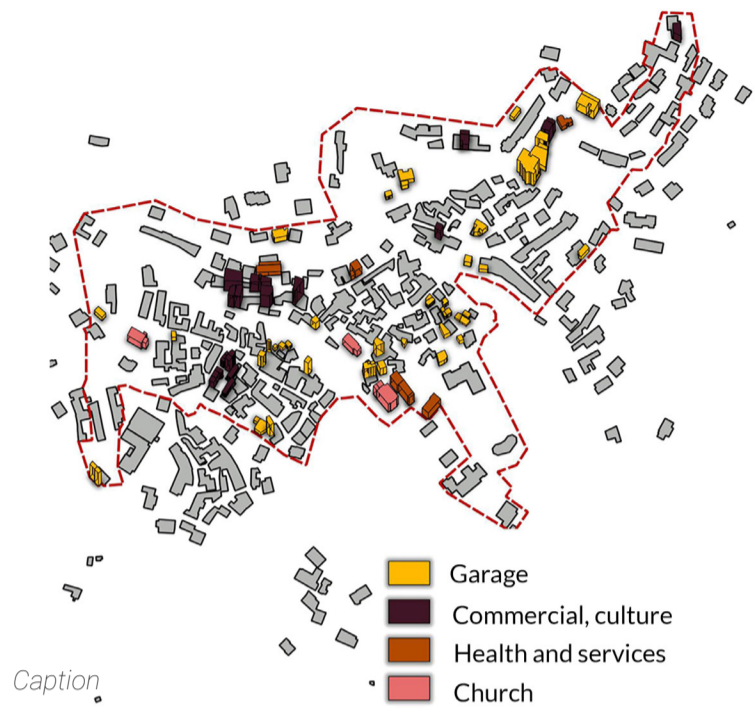
Figure 7: AERIAL PHOTO OF 1977

Already since 1977, the aerial photo has highlighted the presence of newly built school structures, located on the edge of the town, while sports facilities such as the gym, the football pitch and the various minor sports facilities or the library are more recent. . The set of these new additions, with both public and private building projects, have brought the inhabited center to the connotation we know today.

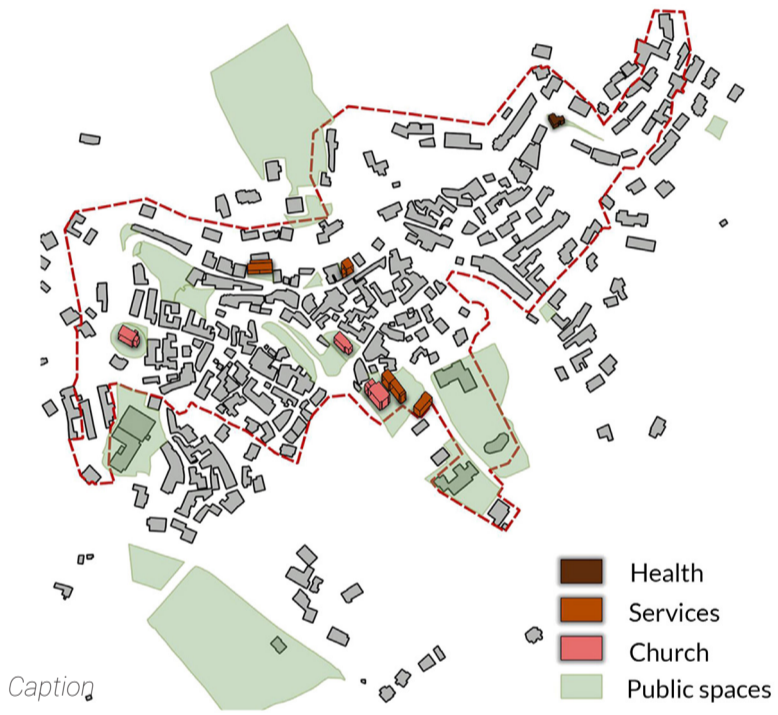
Figure 8: STRUCTURE OF THE URBAN SETTLEMENT (2018)



Caption



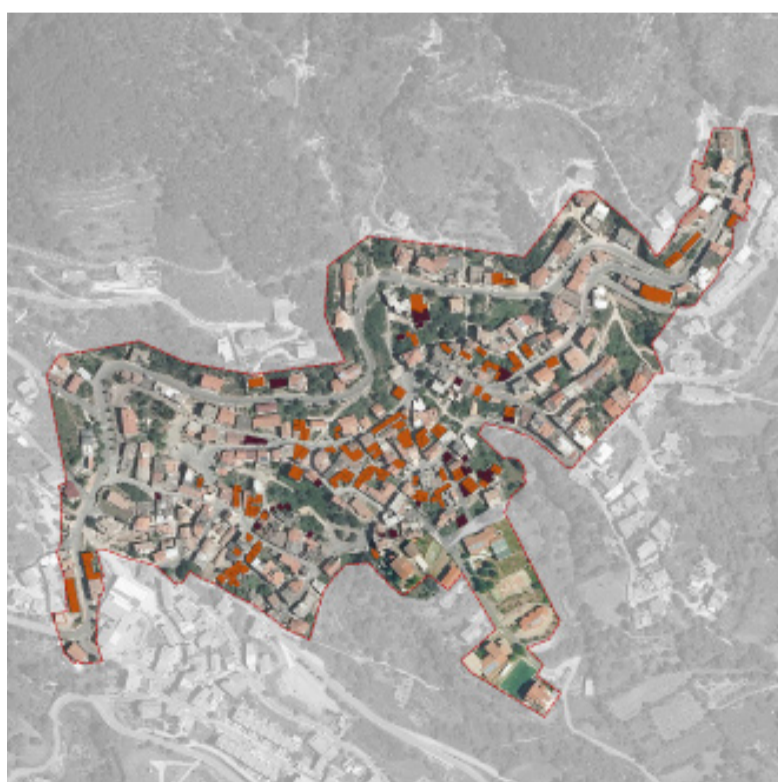
Caption



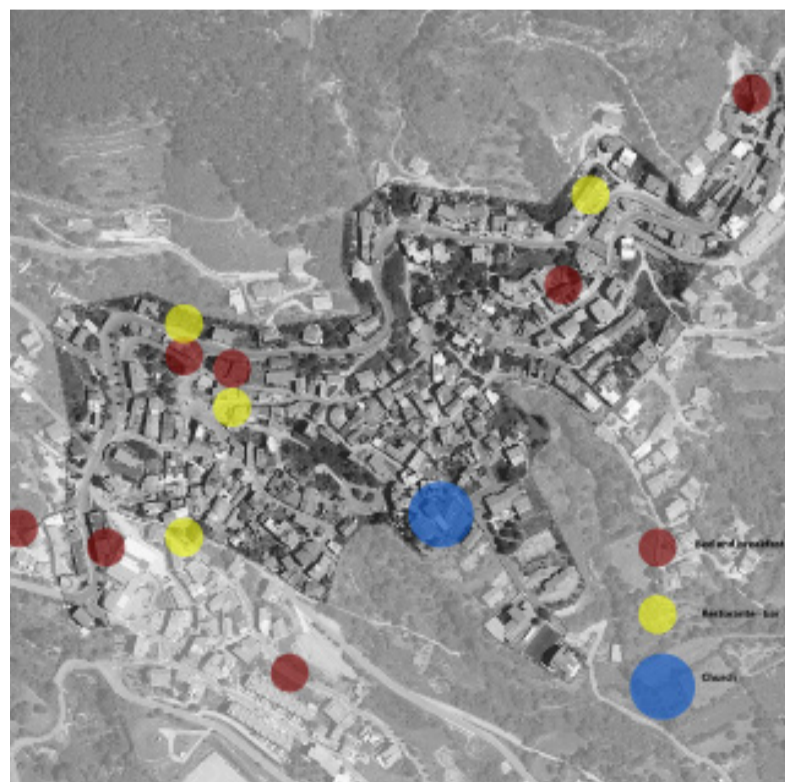
Caption



Caption



Caption



## ECONOMY AND SERVICES

The Municipality of Urzulei is home to various urban and territorial services, characteristic of the small municipalities of Sardinia.

The primary sector is present with the cultivation of cereals, vegetables, fodder, vines, olive trees, citrus groves and fruit trees and with the breeding of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry.

The industrial sector, little developed, is made up of small-sized businesses, which operate only in the textile and construction sectors.

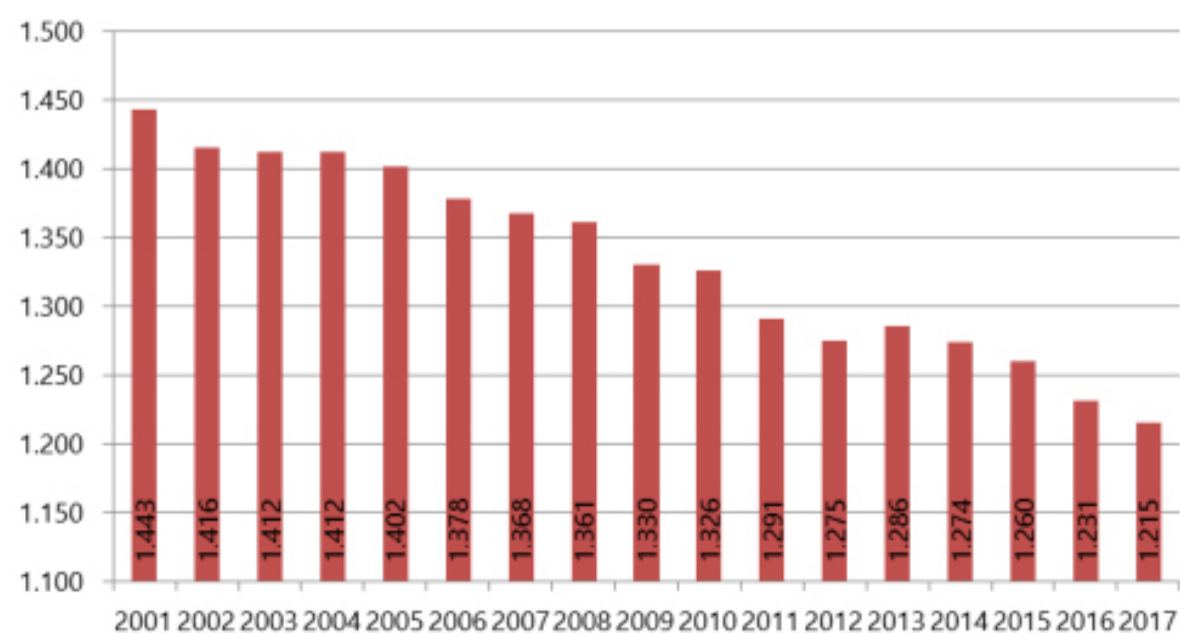
The presence of the tertiary sector is also modest: more qualified services, such as banking, are not provided, but the distribution network is still sufficient to satisfy the primary needs of the population. For social, sport and leisure, there are no structures of any relevance.

School facilities ensure attendance of nursery, elementary and middle classes. For cultural enrichment there is the civic library.

The accommodation system offers possibility of catering and accommodation. At health level, only the pharmaceutical service is insured; for other services it is necessary to contact the nearest major centers. Figure 9: DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES IN THE INHABITED CENTER

## DEMOGRAPHIC FRAMEWORK

The municipality of Urzulei currently has 1,215 inhabitants. Over the past 17 years, on the basis of ISTAT data, there has been a constant demographic decrease that has led to the loss of 228 units among the total resident population.



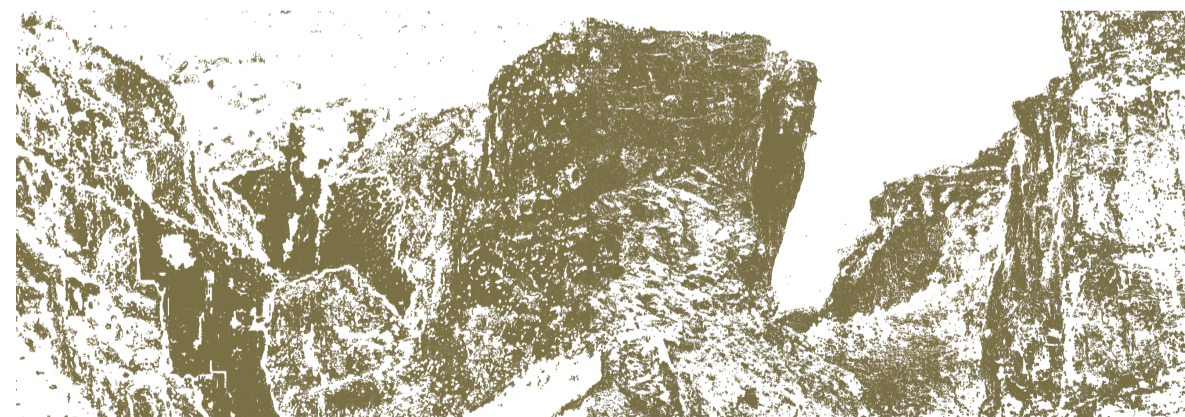
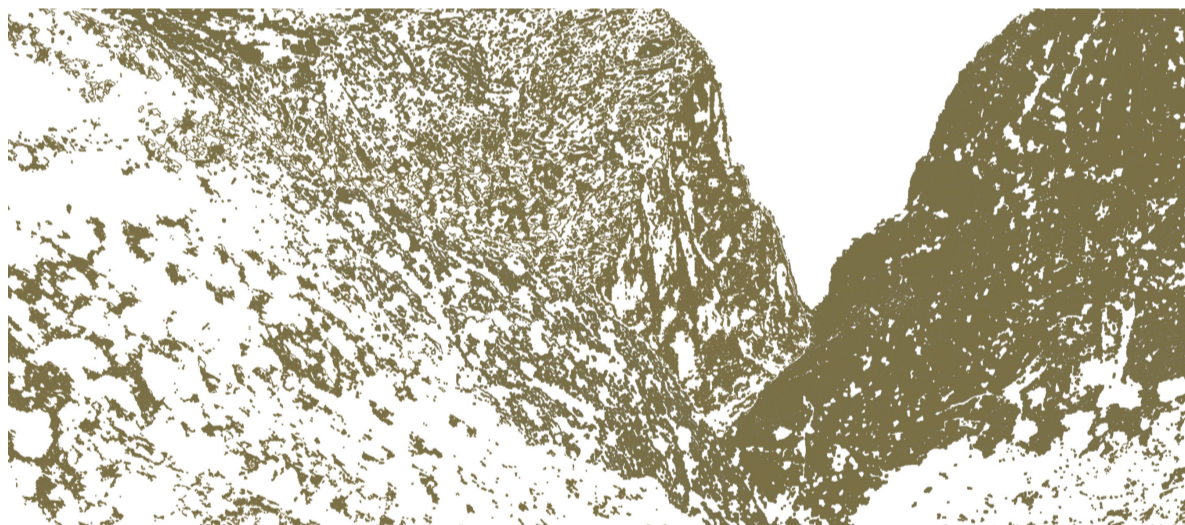
Graph 1: Demographic trend of the Municipality of Urzulei from 2001 to 2017

## GEOMORPHOLOGY










The three maps indicated the main slope areas and details the rock types following for each, also shows degraded areas, current points of panoramic combined with the river network in which take a majority in the upper right side in the area which is more flat than the mountainous left side.

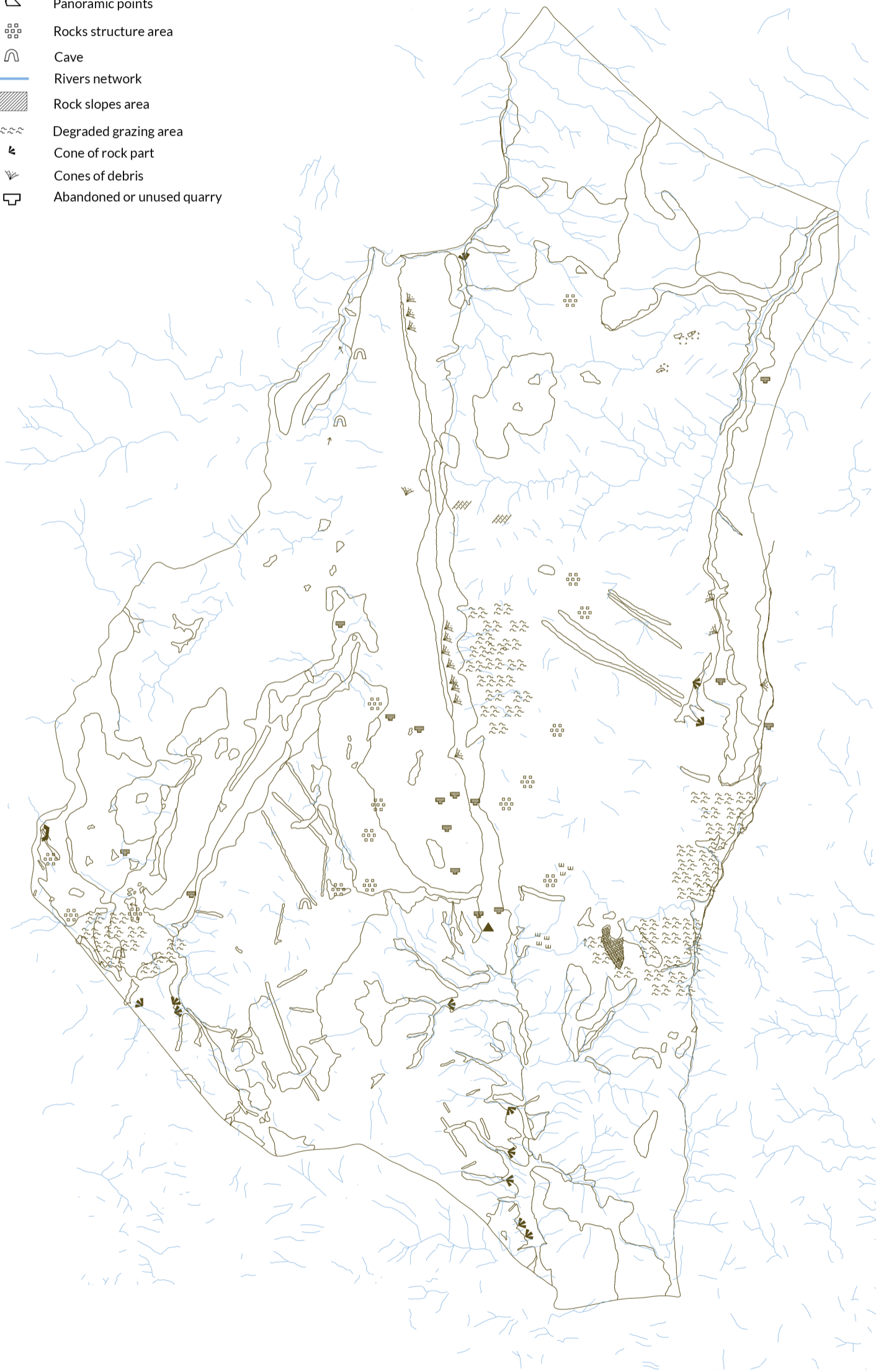
Urzulei contains of 4 main types of rock in the surface including the Intrusive rocks (mostly allocated in the right side to the lower part of the town; Sedimentary rock with metamorphic base in the slope area; the left part is defined with mainly dolomites rock mixed with limestone (which create the reflection of moonlight that creates specific affect in the mountain climbing part) and some metamorphic rock area that scattered in the municipality.

The main slope is in the left side part of the village in which also most of the monuments are allocated, mainly constructed in the high part of the hills and mountains.







*Caption*

-  Panoramic points
-  Rocks structure area
-  Cave
-  Rivers network
-  Rock slopes area
-  Degraded grazing area
-  Cone of rock part
-  Cones of debris
-  Abandoned or unused quarry

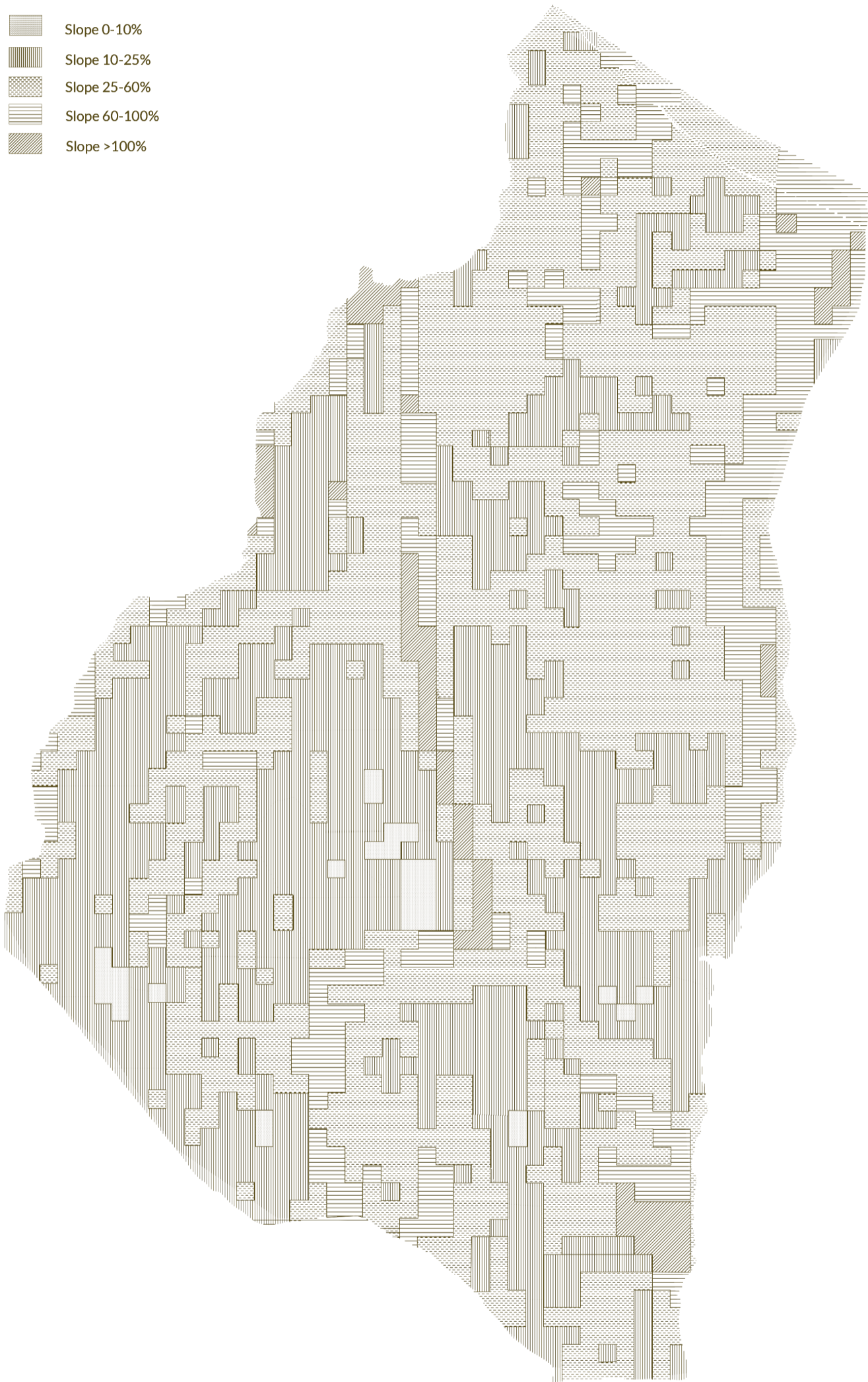


Caption

-  Intrusive complex (Carbonate rocks of the Mesozoic)
-  Slope sedimentary with metamorphic base
-  Dolomites mixed with limestone
-  Metamorphic rocks (schist, quartz)

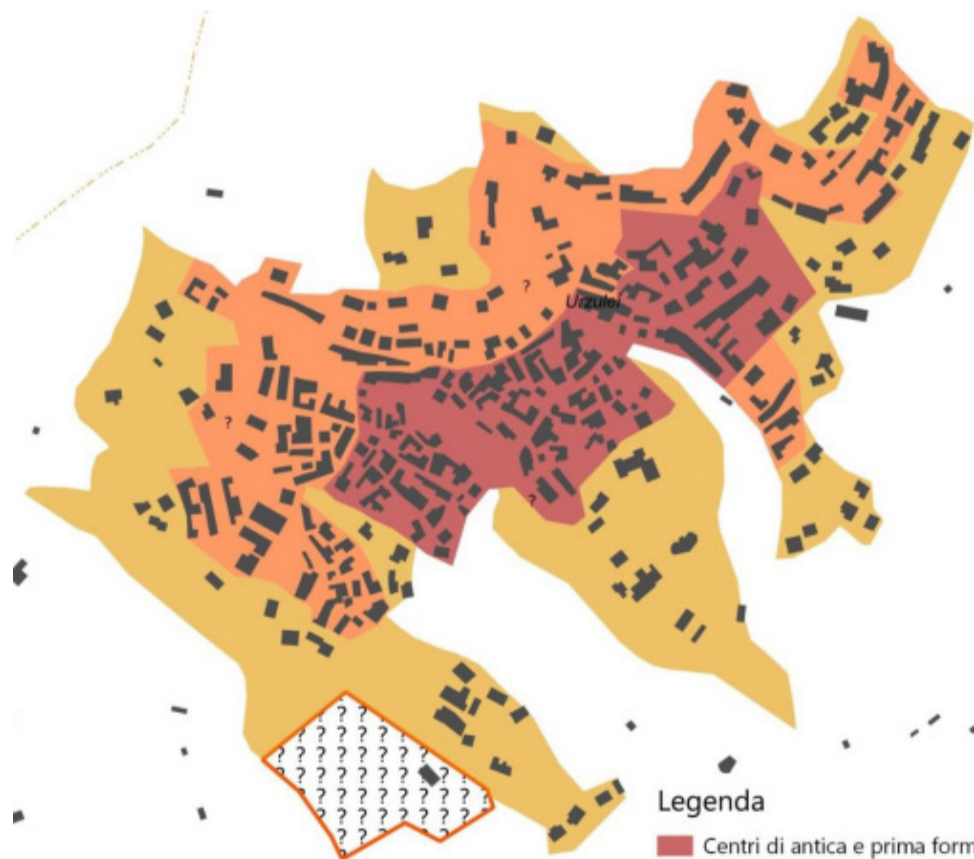
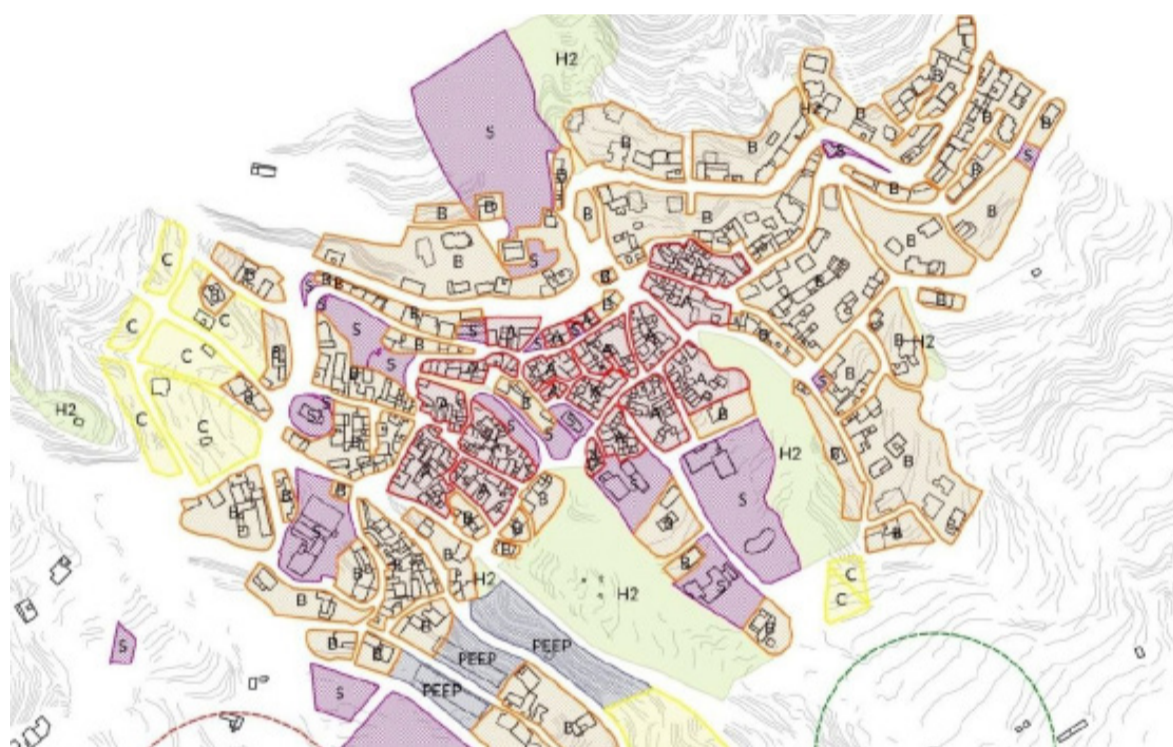




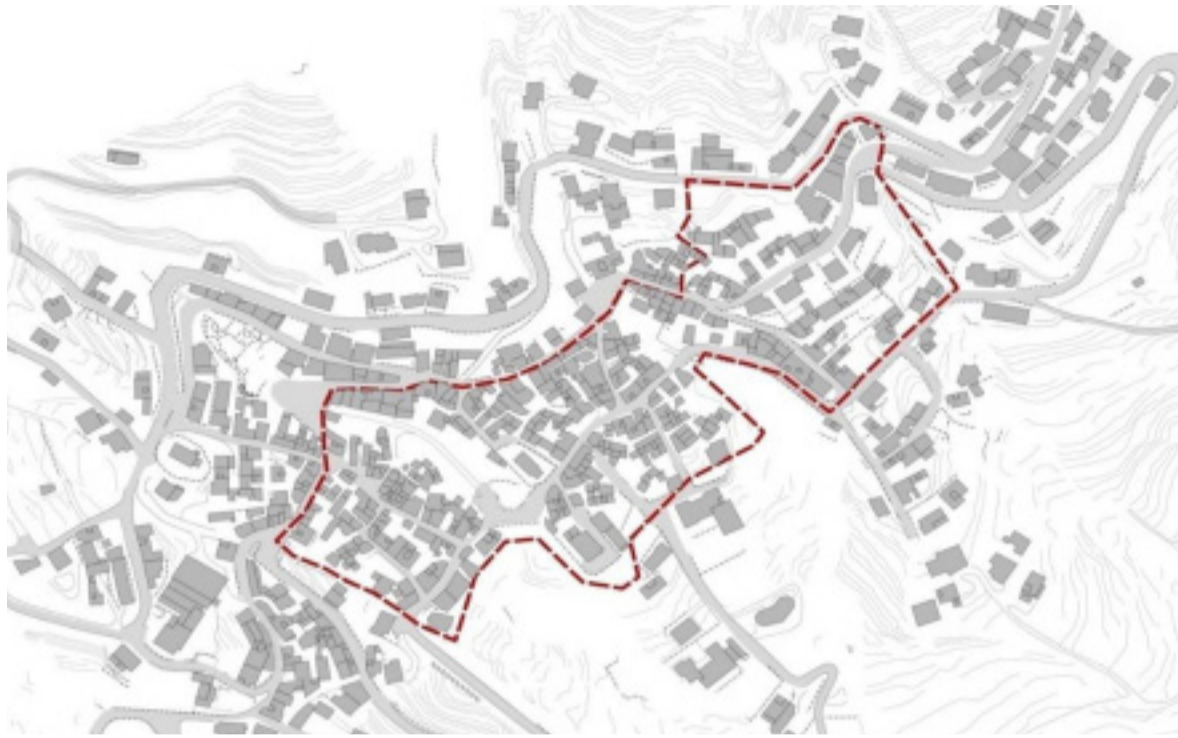


### THE MUNICIPALITY URBAN PLAN

The First and Ancient Training Center of the Municipality of Urzulei derives from the perimetrations defined by the cartography of the Regional Landscape Plan. It identifies the settlement components of urban centers with three categories that define their dynamics of temporal expansion such as: Early and Ancient Training Centers; Expansions up to the 1950s and recent expansions. Although a remodeling of the perimeter of the First and Ancient Formation Center of Urzulei has been proposed, it does not appear that this is still operational, which is why we must refer to the cartographies reported in the Regional Landscape Plan.



Extract from the cartography of the PPR with the delimitation of the First and Ancient Training Center and of the two subsequent phases of expansion of the inhabited center.



*Delimitation of the First and Ancient Training Center in relation to the inhabited center*



Relationship between the First and Ancient Training Center and the Municipal Urban Plan

The analysis of the cartography shows that within the perimeter of the First and Ancient Formation Center most of the Zone A defined by the Municipal Urban Plan falls, except for some blocks included in Via Vittorio Emanuele and Via Umberto I which fall outside. Instead, large portions of Zone B and Zone S relating to the Parish church, the church of S. Antonio and the area of S'Arangiu are included.

between Zone A delimited by the PUC, in fact the Detailed Plan affects all the blocks of the urban area, but relationship between the perimeter of the First and Ancient Training Center and the delimitation of the blocks of the Detailed Plan

The relationship between the First and Ancient Training Center and the Detailed Plan is exactly the same as that between Zone A delimited by the PUC, in fact the Detailed Plan affects all the blocks of the urban area, but does not take into consideration the entire extension of the Early and Ancient Training Center.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF THE AREA**

### **BUILDING ASSETS ANALYSIS**

The analysis of the building heritage of the Integrated Program starts from the data provided by the Detailed Plan of Zone A which divides the buildings into Blocks and Building Units. The method of classification of the Detailed Plan is based on a nomenclature of the Blocks with the letters starting from A to S and with the progressive numbering of the Building Units. The Detailed Plan classified 213 Building Units out of a total of 17 blocks.

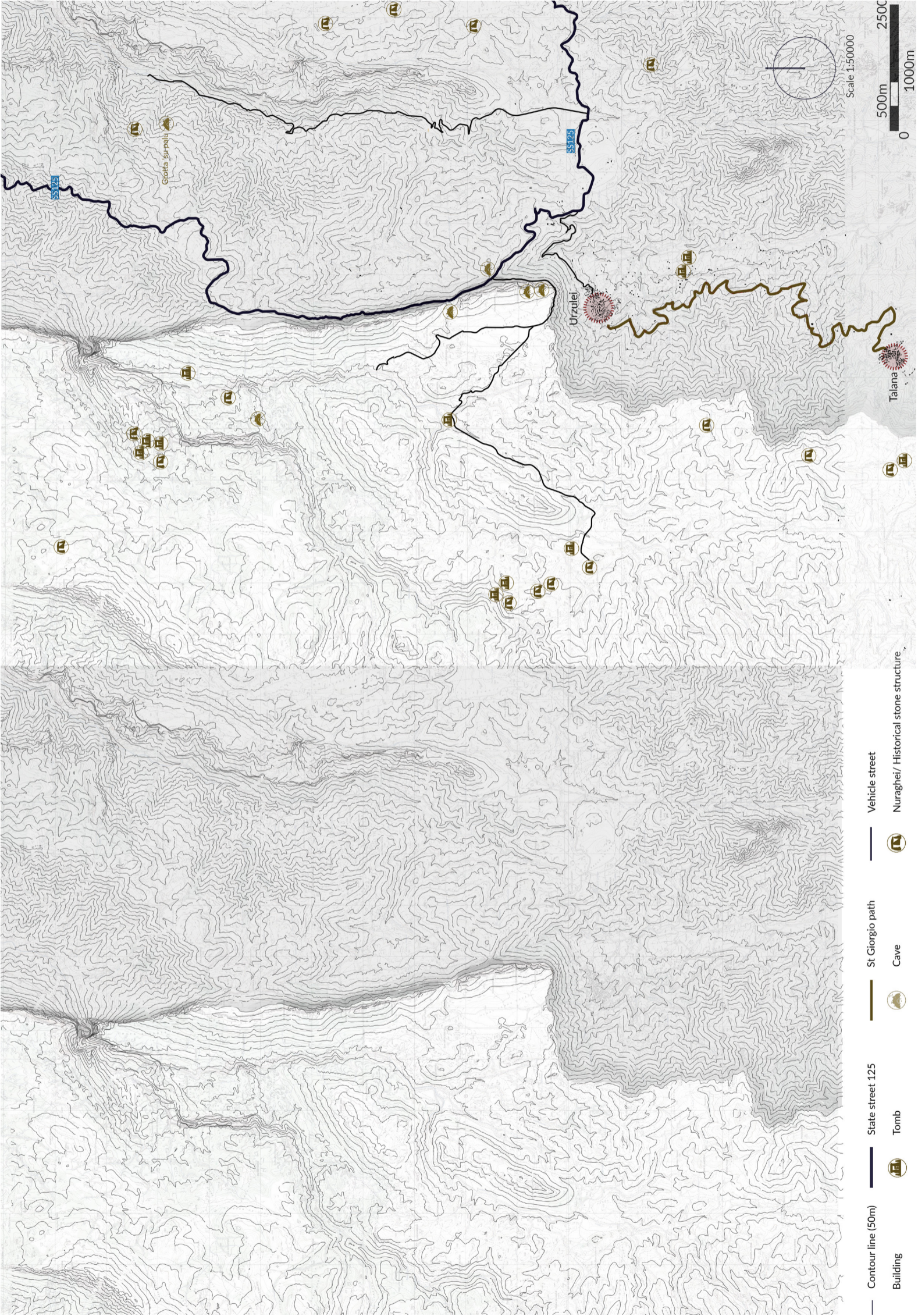
The classification of the building units for the Integrated Program decided to continue the numbering undertaken by the Detailed Plan, with the addition of the blocks included within its perimeter, defining 35 of them, and with the progressive numbering of the Building Units. For greater detail in the design and analysis phase, especially in relation to the volumes existing within the perimeter of the Integrated Program, the categorization of the building heritage has added an attribute to the Building Units, classifying their Elemental Components. In this way, each Building Unit can be composed of several elementary components of different height and surface which allow a precise calculation of the volumes present. The total calculation led to the definition of 35 blocks, 395 building units and 722 elementary components.





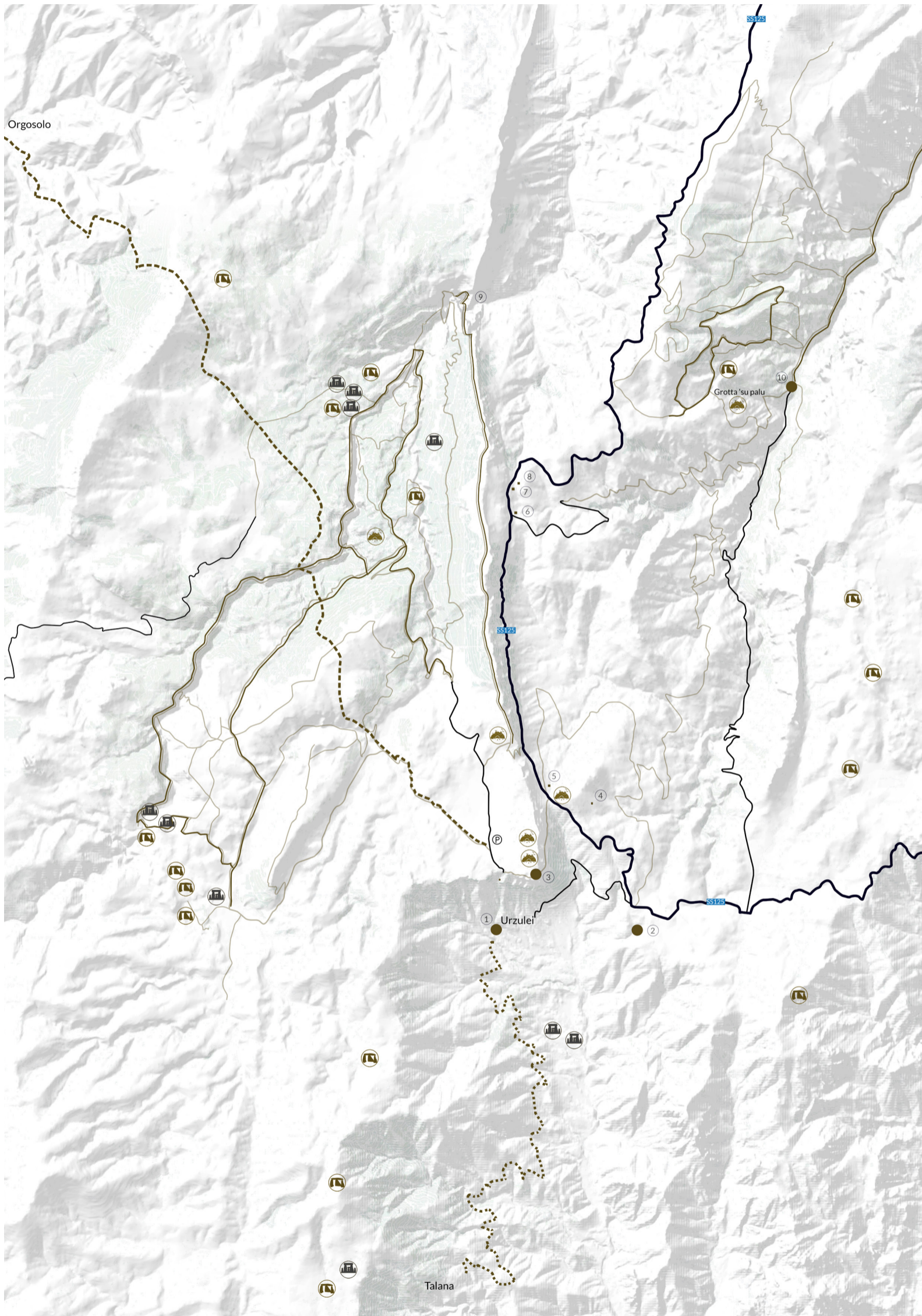


# 3 | STRATEGIC PLANNING

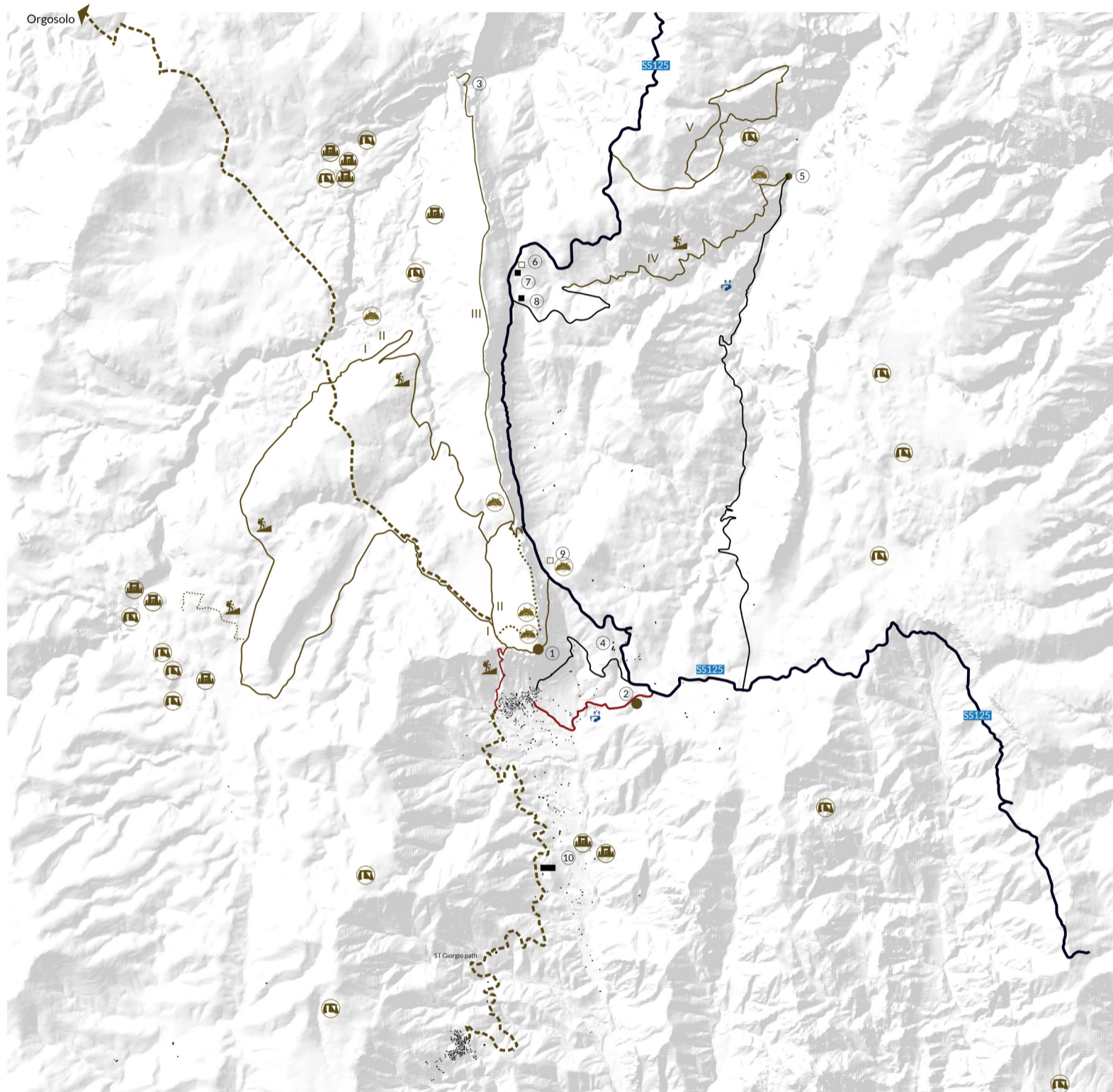


Caption





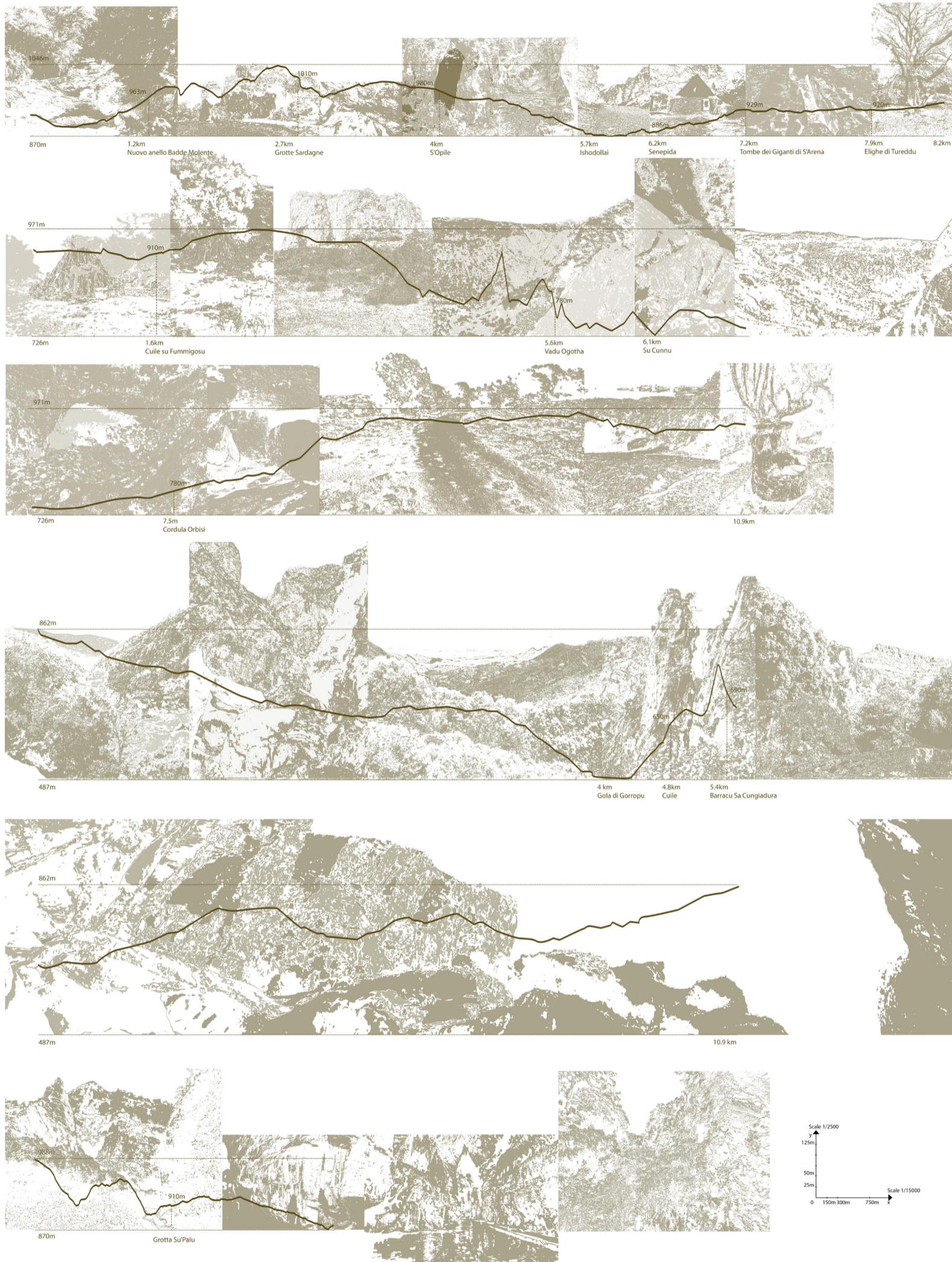
- |                                     |                  |                                  |                           |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Eagle Cliff - Puntale De S'abila | 5. Teletotte     | 10. San Basilio de Mannum church | ..... Small trekking path | River path                           |
| 2. San Giorgio Stream and Fountain  | 6, 9. Restaurant | — Vehicle- access path           | - - - - San Giorgio path  | Cave                                 |
| 3. Gola De Gorropu                  | 7. Hotel Gorropu | — State street 125 (SS125)       | Hiking trail              | Tomb                                 |
| 4. Cheese Factory                   | 8. Camping site  | — Mountain Trekking path         | — New connecting path     | Nuraghei/ Historical stone structure |



- |                                     |                  |                                  |                           |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Eagle Cliff - Puntale De S'abila | 5. Teletotte     | 10. San Basilio de Mannum church | ..... Small trekking path | River path                           |
| 2. San Giorgio Stream and Fountain  | 6, 9. Restaurant | Vehicle- access path             | San Giorgio path          | Cave                                 |
| 3. Gola De Gorropu                  | 7. Hotel Gorropu | State street 125 (SS125)         | Hiking trail              | Tomb                                 |
| 4. Cheese Factory                   | 8. Camping site  | Mountain Trekking path           | New connecting path       | Nuraghei/ Historical stone structure |

## STRATEGIC PLAN

There are 5 selective paths which connect to the different points of monuments and caves. From what picked up, there must be a connection between the town- the main State Street and the trekking path so it can link the tourist to visit the town. In order to connect to the right side of town it can be a „Forest path“ following the St.Giorgio stream in which the starting point is the St.Giorgio fountain. From there tourist will have a tour across the village and end the tour in the St.Giorgio path, climbing up to the mountain to the Eagle Cliff and start the trekking tour on the left side.



Tracing transect of the trekking paths

## TOURING INFORMATION

Showing information of trekking paths on both side of the town with proposal design area in the town in order to connect and create a path within town that also call out the feeling of trekking in the mountain. In specific points with different elevation will provide panoramic landscape viewpoint to the landscape from the town. Also, providing needs of restment and car parking to the tourist who drive car to travel to Urzulei (with is the most accessible vehicle).



Scala- Nuraghe- Gola di G  
Max Elevation: ~ 1007m  
Difficulty: Moderate- High  
Estimated Time: 8-10h (Nuraghe - I  
5-6h (Gola di Gorr



Teletottes  
Max Elevation: ~ 325  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Estimated Time: 8h -

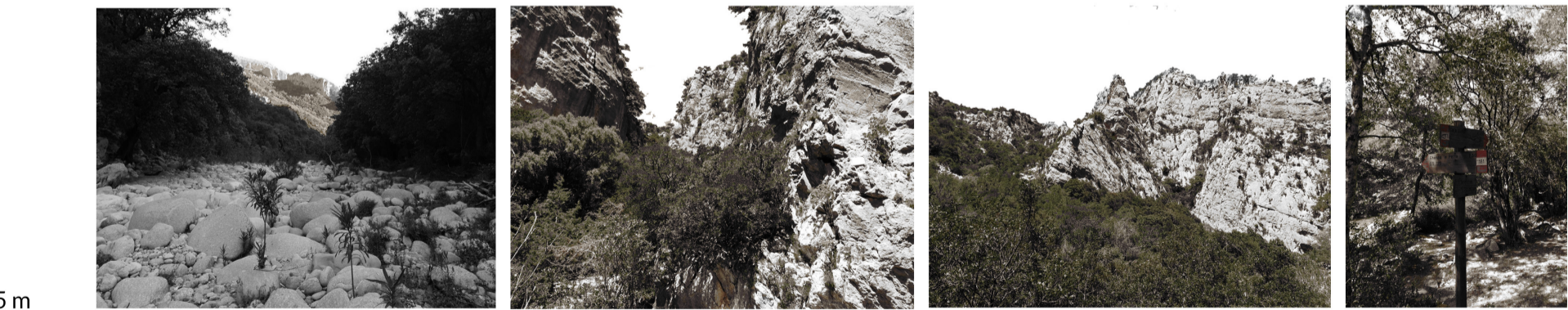


Corropu track

)-25 km  
 opu - II) - 11 km

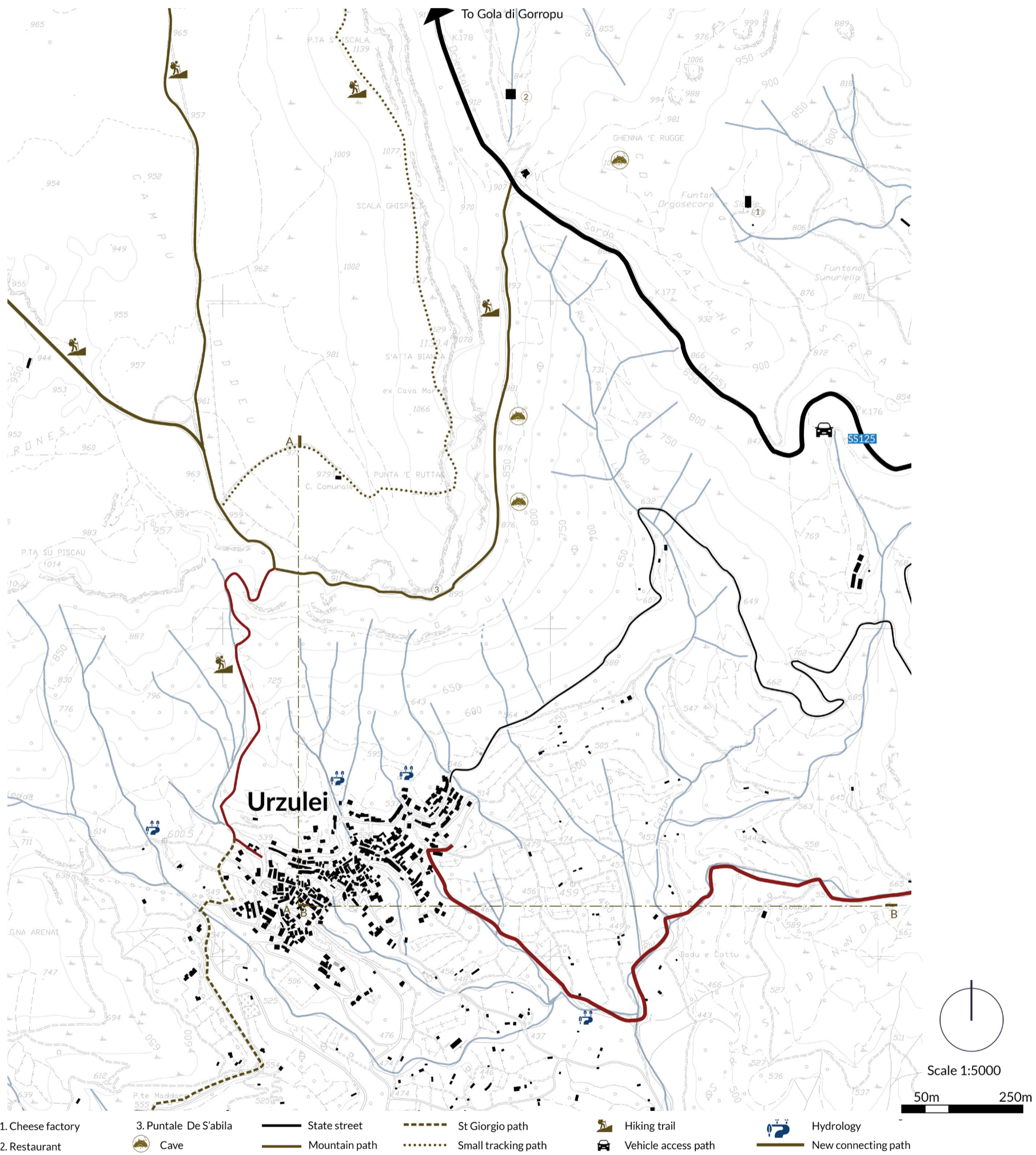


Urzulei town- Puntale De S'abila  
 In town path



5 m  
 13 km





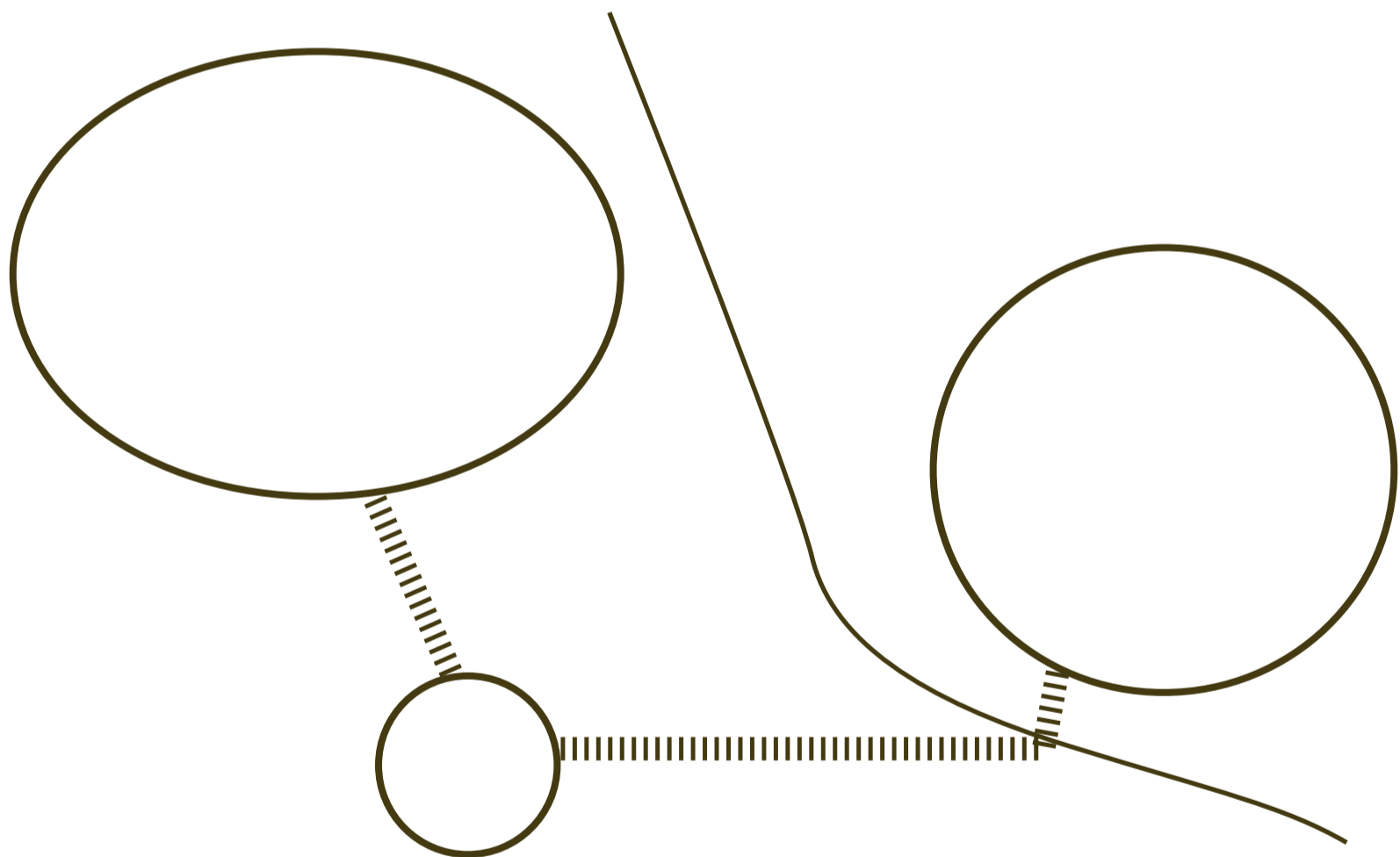
Medium scale plan showing the connection between Left and Right path of the tracking areas

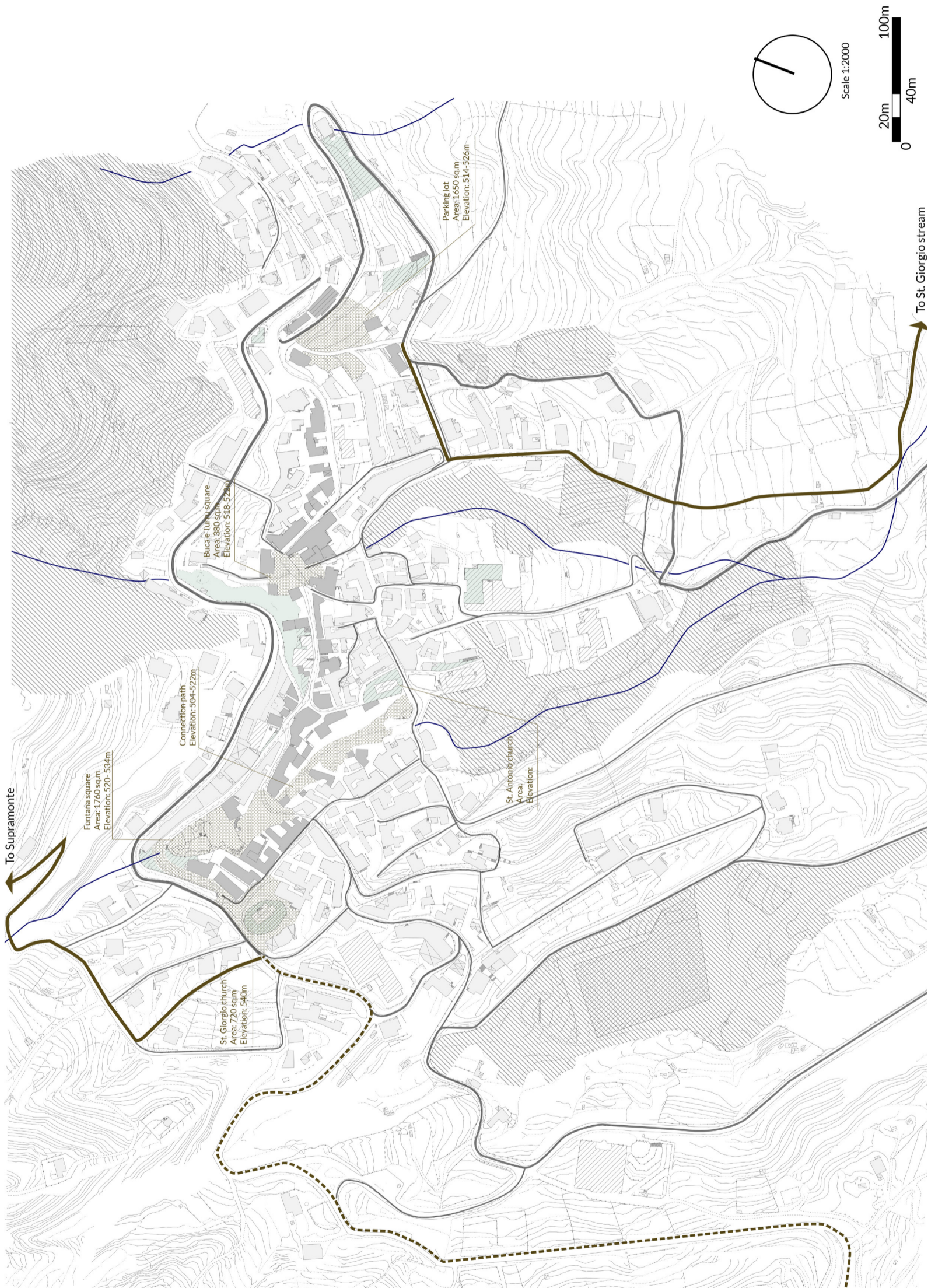
### Connection diagram

The plan highlights the linkage between the town which the two sides of the town separated now by the State Street 125, also the paths are related to St.Giorgio path.

On the left side is the St.Giorgio street now connecting to the St.Giorgio church and from there travelers start to climb up the mountain in the „forgotten path“ that was for agriculture use back in years.

On the right side where people get access to the town is the walking path to the „tropical forest“ following St.Giorgio stream and the ending point is the Fountain where the access to SS125 and going up to Teletotte which brings different experience to





Town strategy

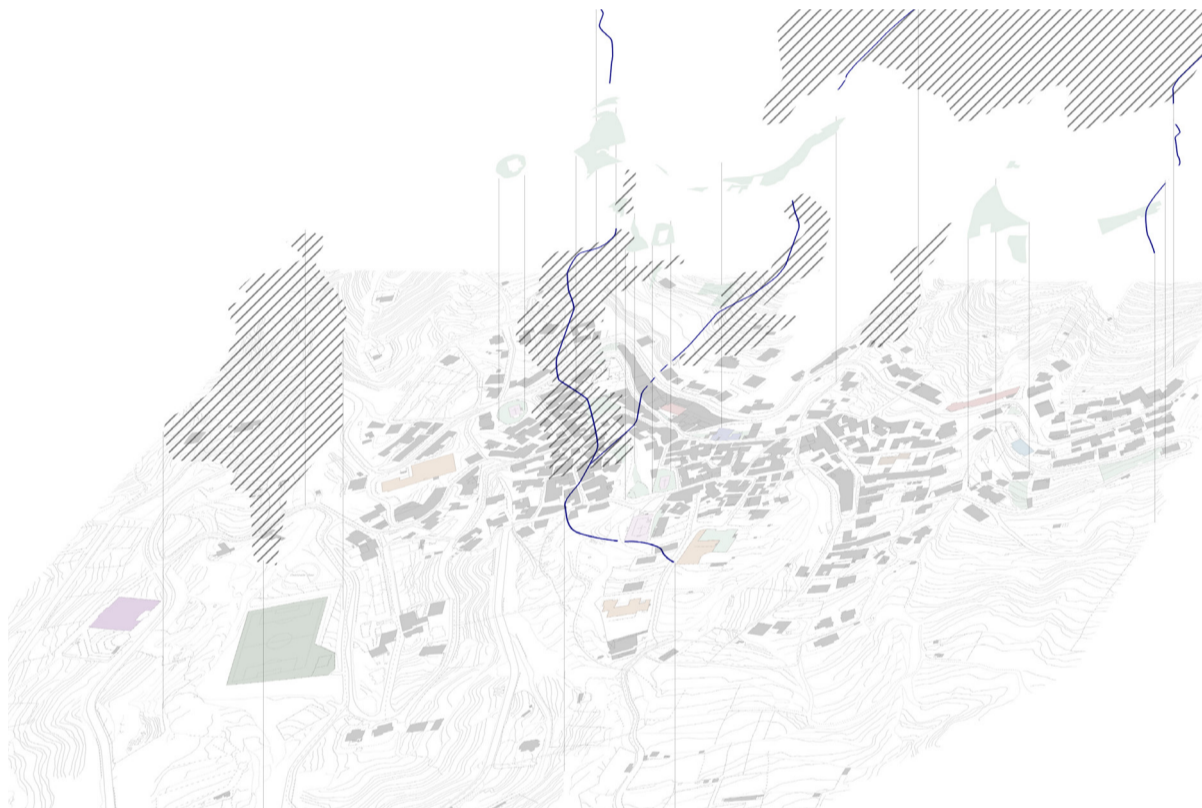


## MASTERPLAN

The in-town path starts from the entrance of the town from the right side and ends at St.Giorgio church

The overall idea is to find the spots where they're recognized and popular so not only the tourist but also the village citizen also use as a gathering point for public as open space.

From another perspective, there are 3 different streams pours down from the mountain and goes underground currently in the town. There fore, associating with them are the protected green area. And the proposal path is coming from the overlapped between the 2 ideas which also provide the view to green mountainous landscape.



Diagram



Design path in town



## DESIGN FOCUS

4 focus areas:

### **Town entrance**

The beginning point plays an important role to welcome people to the town and also is a parking lot. It opens up the view not only down to the mountain feet but also to look up to the cliff

### **Buca e Turru Square**

The square now is apparently used as a public gathering point and resting area, which has special characteristic equipped in different elevation, historical wall, and slope. Also is „one of a point“ where the streams from above meets the towns create an area that provides a wide view vertically.

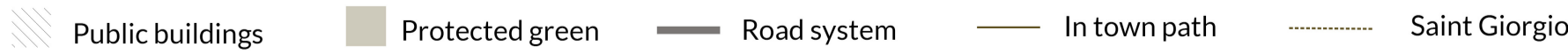
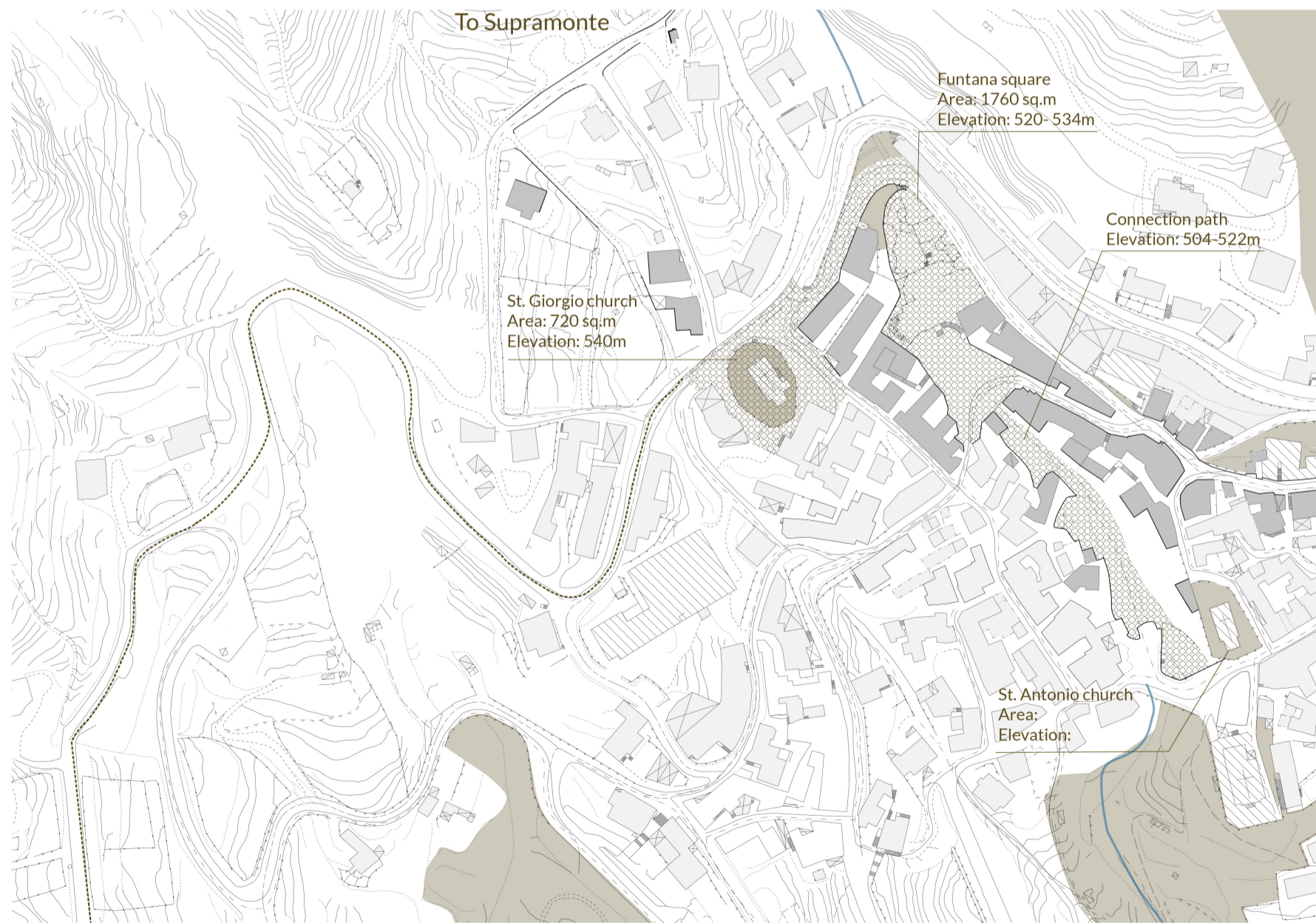
### **Fountain square**

Currently now used as a weekend market and outdoor theater which stands in the middle between 2 historical church.

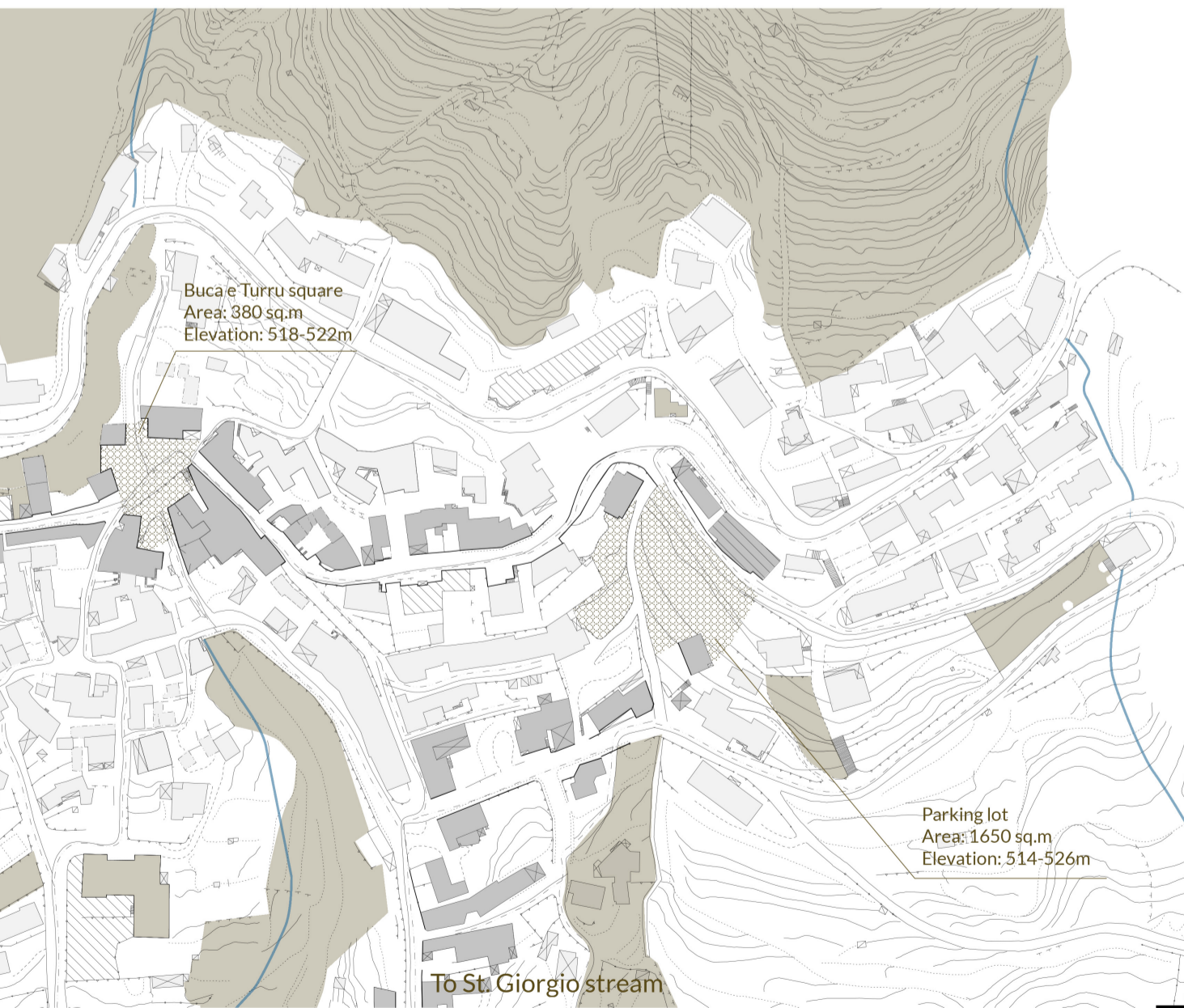
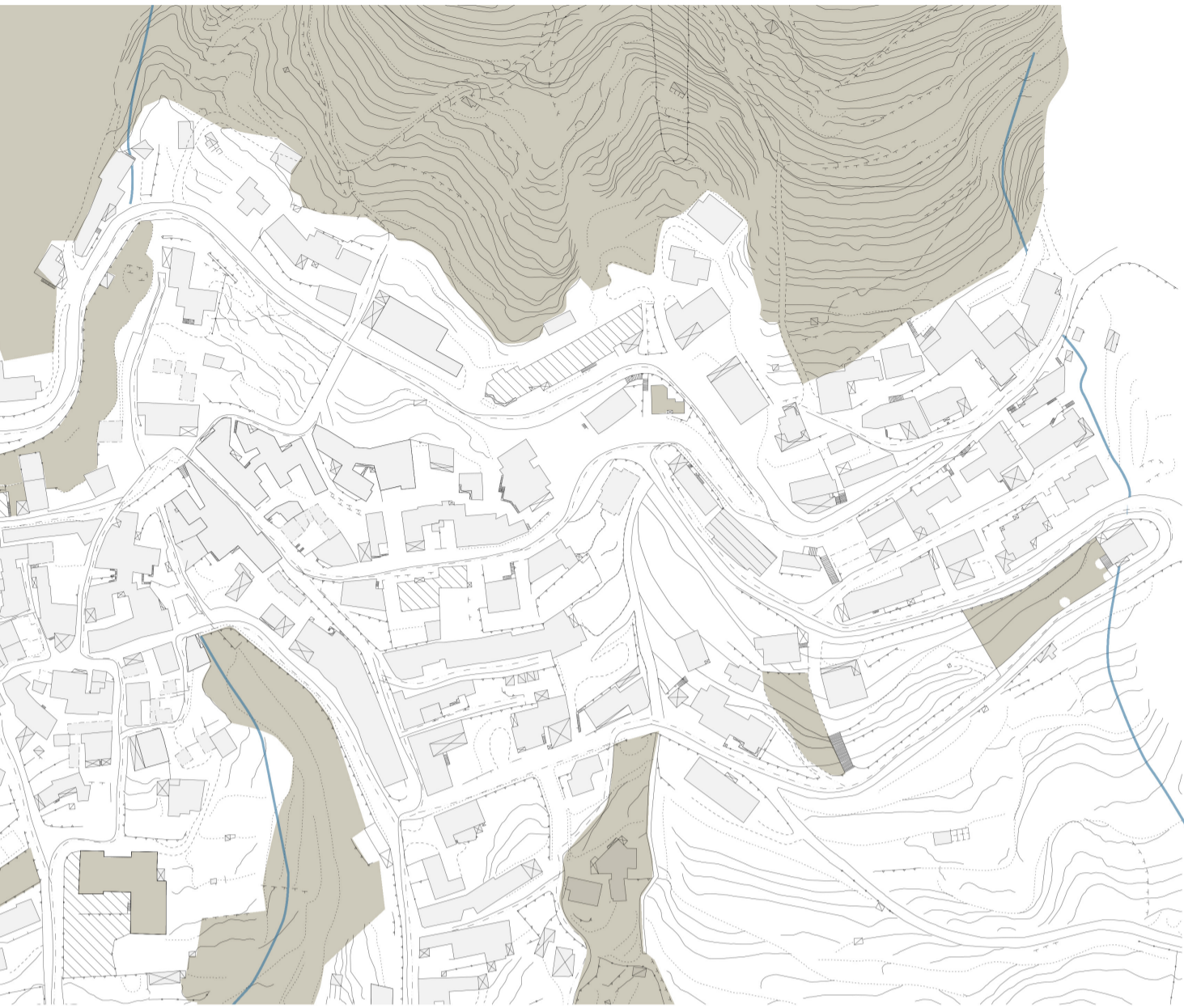
### **St. Antonio church's park**

Lying in the other side of the path, the area is also an open space where it provides view horizontally and vertically to the landscape and using as a public park now.

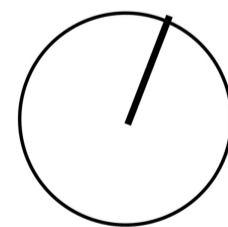




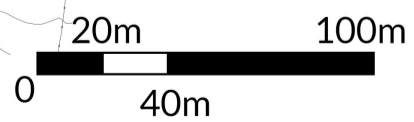
Before-After Comparison

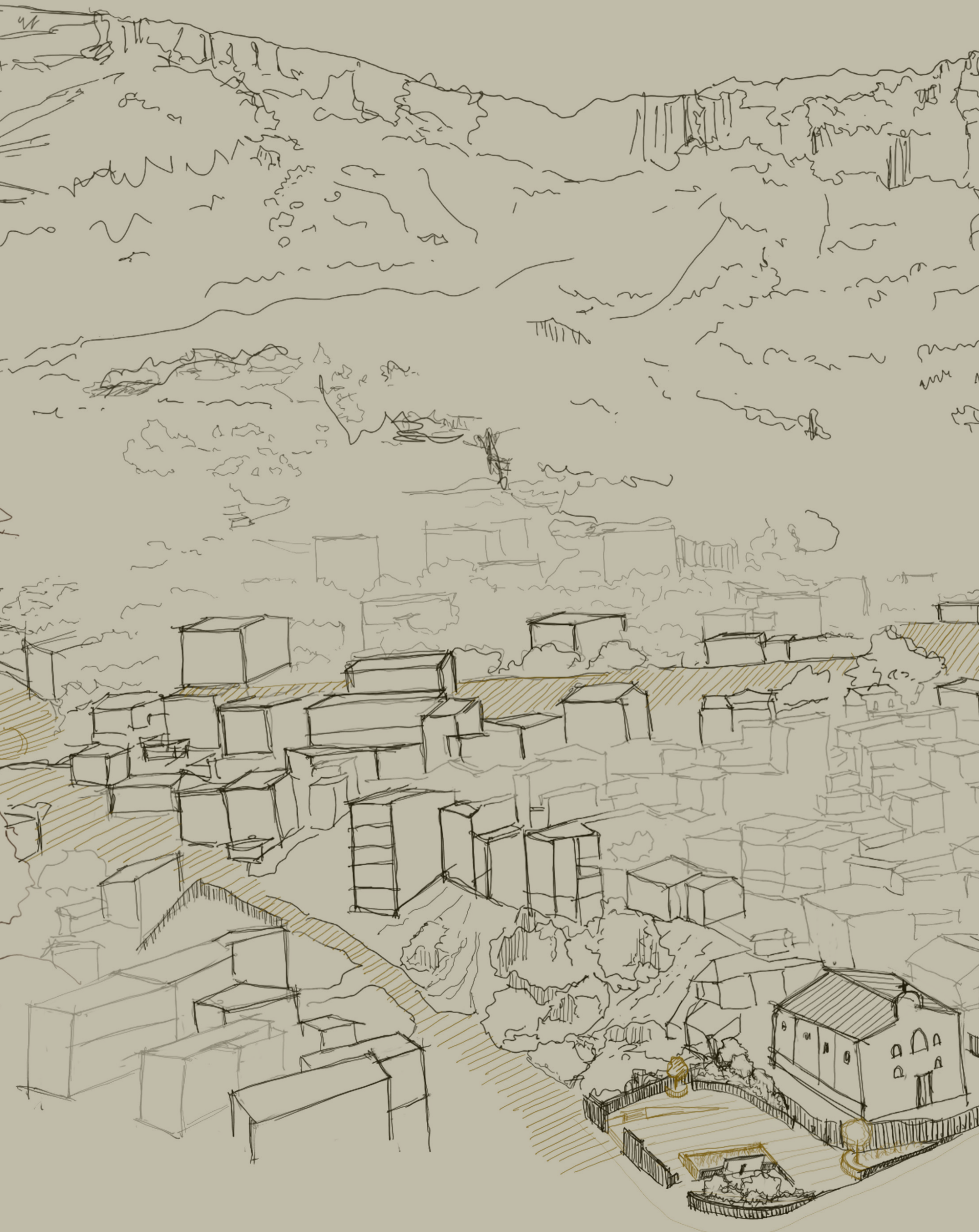


path



Scale 1:2000



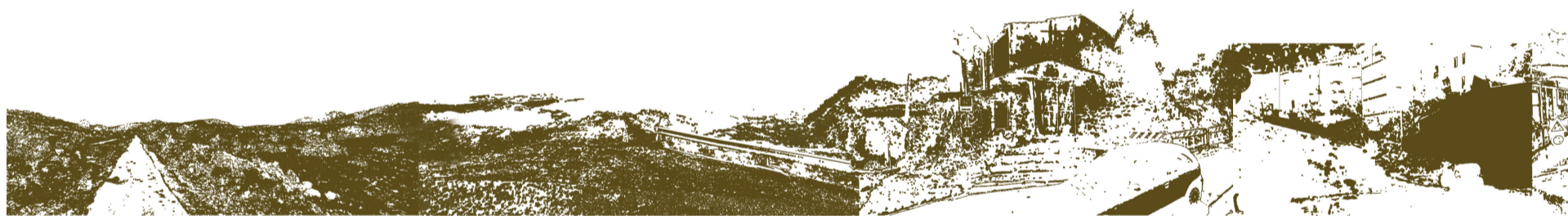




3 | DESIGN PROPOSAL

Landscape view looking from above to the town and reversely from the town to Eagle cliff up in the mountain.

Standing in the town in the middle of the mountain there's always a chance to see the landscape vertically up in the peak and down in the valley.

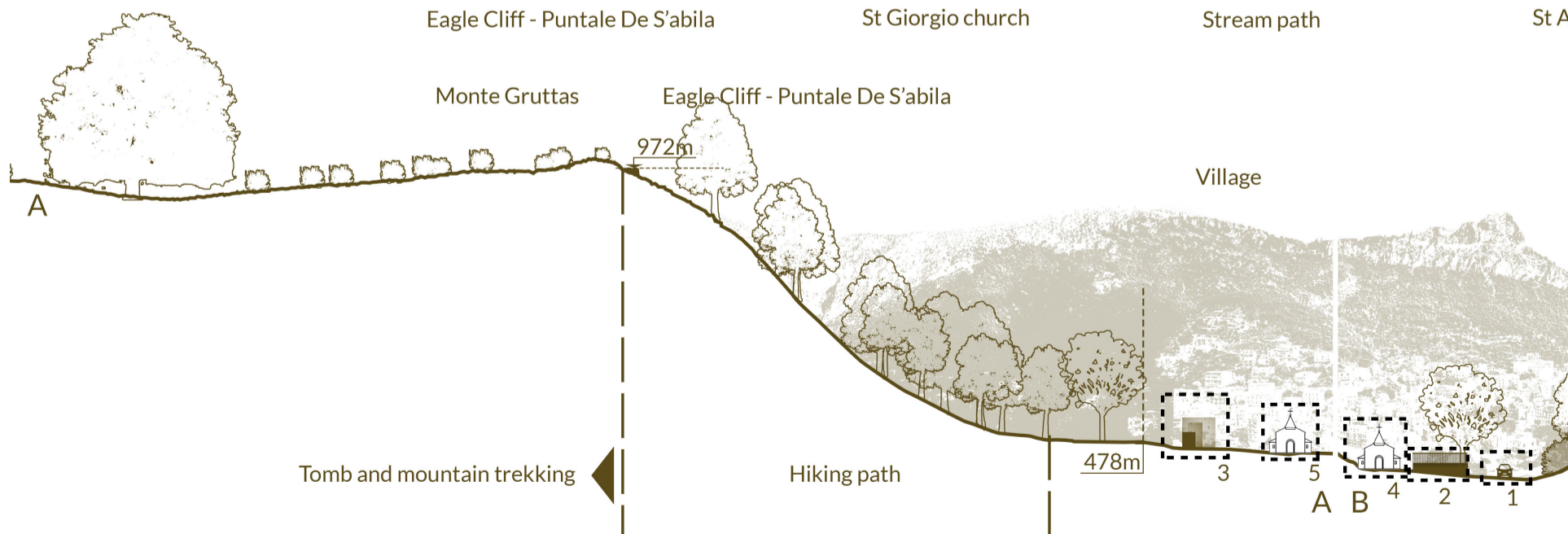


Eagle Cliff - Puntale De S'abila

St Giorgio church

Stream path

St A



Tomb and mountain trekking

Hiking path

478m

Village

3 5 4 2 1 A B



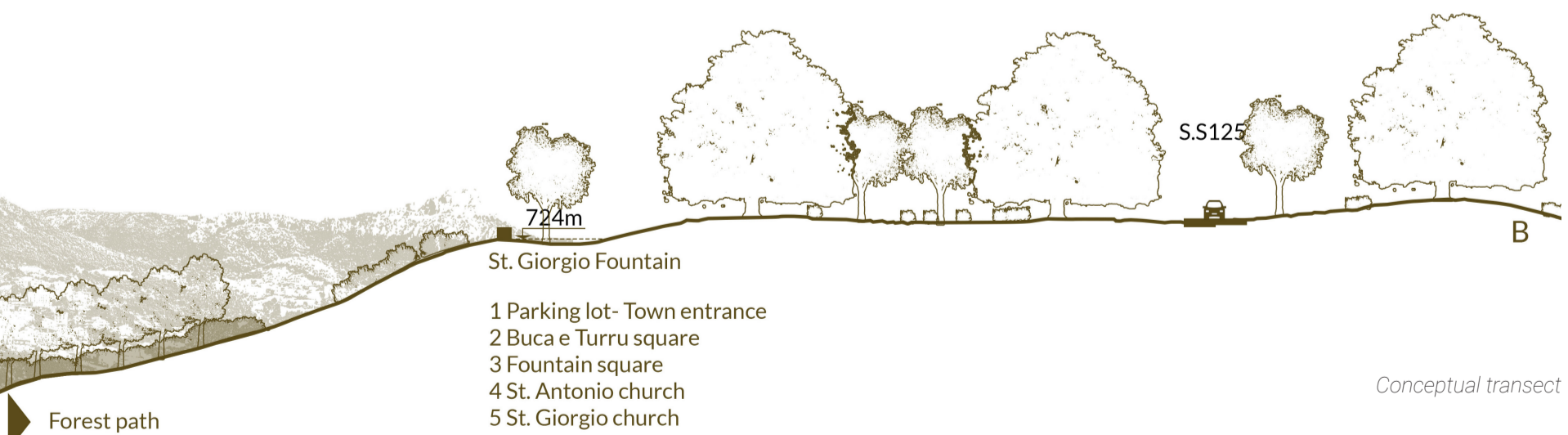


St. Antonio church

Buca e Turru square

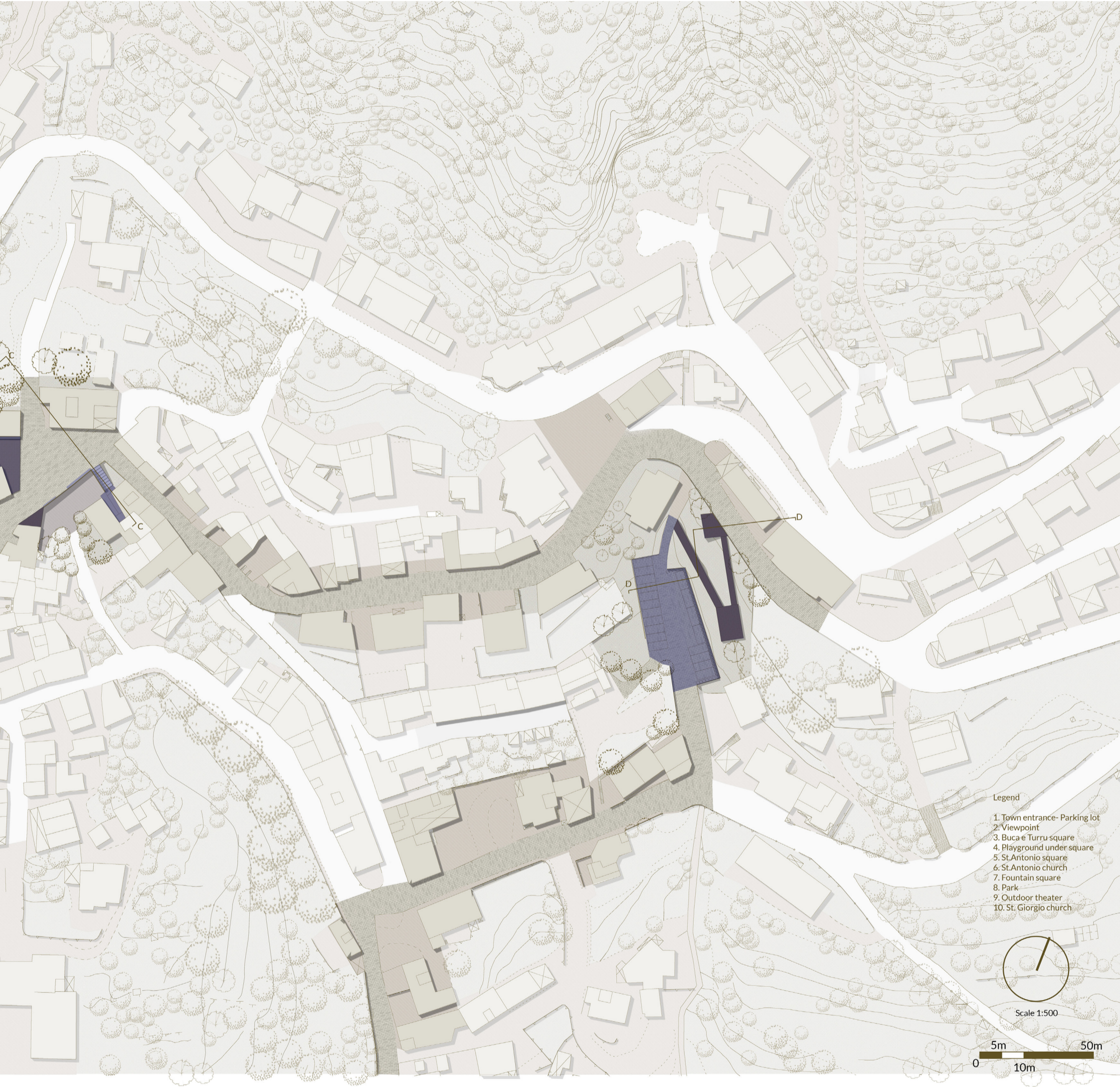
Town entrance point

Forest path



MASTERPLAN





Legend

- 1. Town entrance- Parking lot
- 2. Viewpoint
- 3. Buca e Turru square
- 4. Playground under square
- 5. St. Antonio square
- 6. St. Antonio church
- 7. Fountain square
- 8. Park
- 9. Outdoor theater
- 10. St. Giorgio church

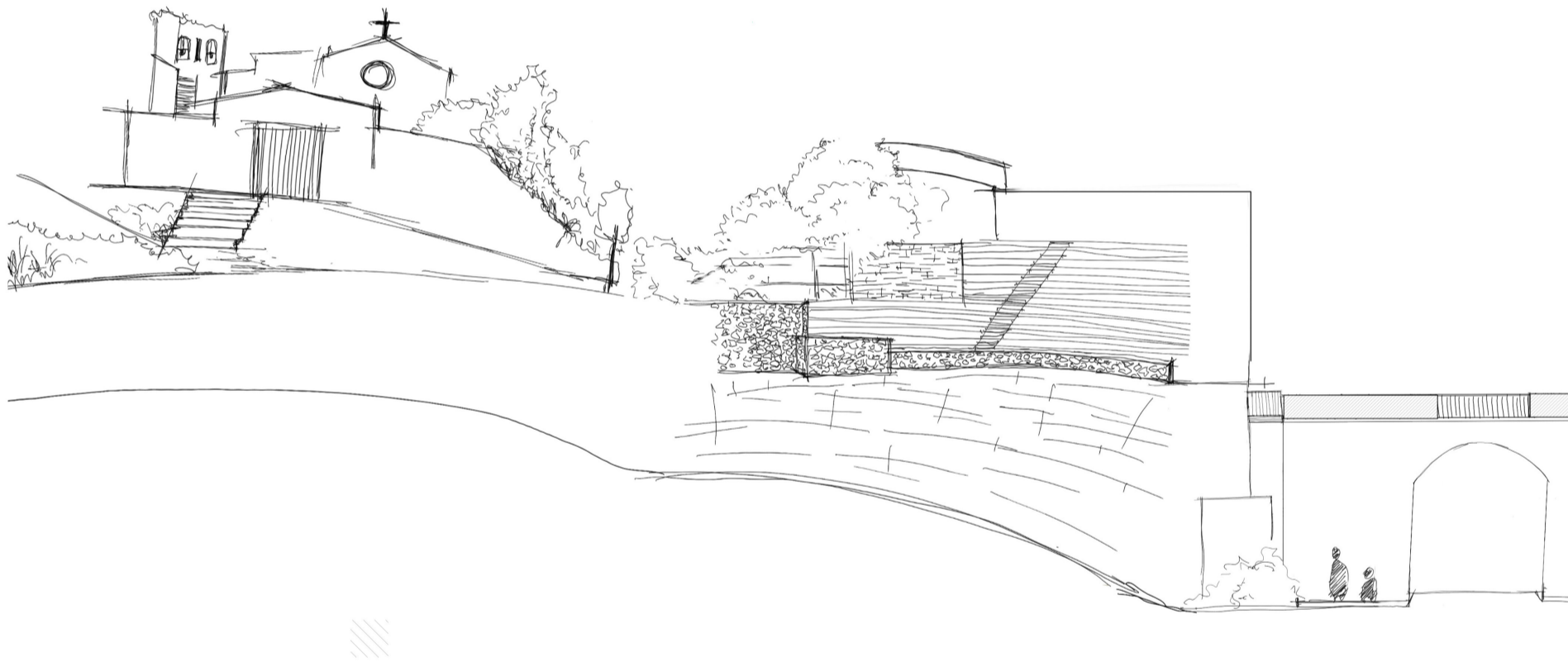


Scale 1:500



## DESIGN FOCUS

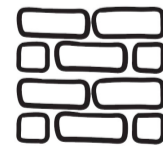
Including 2 points in Town entrance Parking lot to the Buca e Turru square (1 & 2) and a sequence from the Fountain Square to St. Antonio church and St. Giorgio Church, including the square design and the small park next to St. Antonio church (3 & 4).



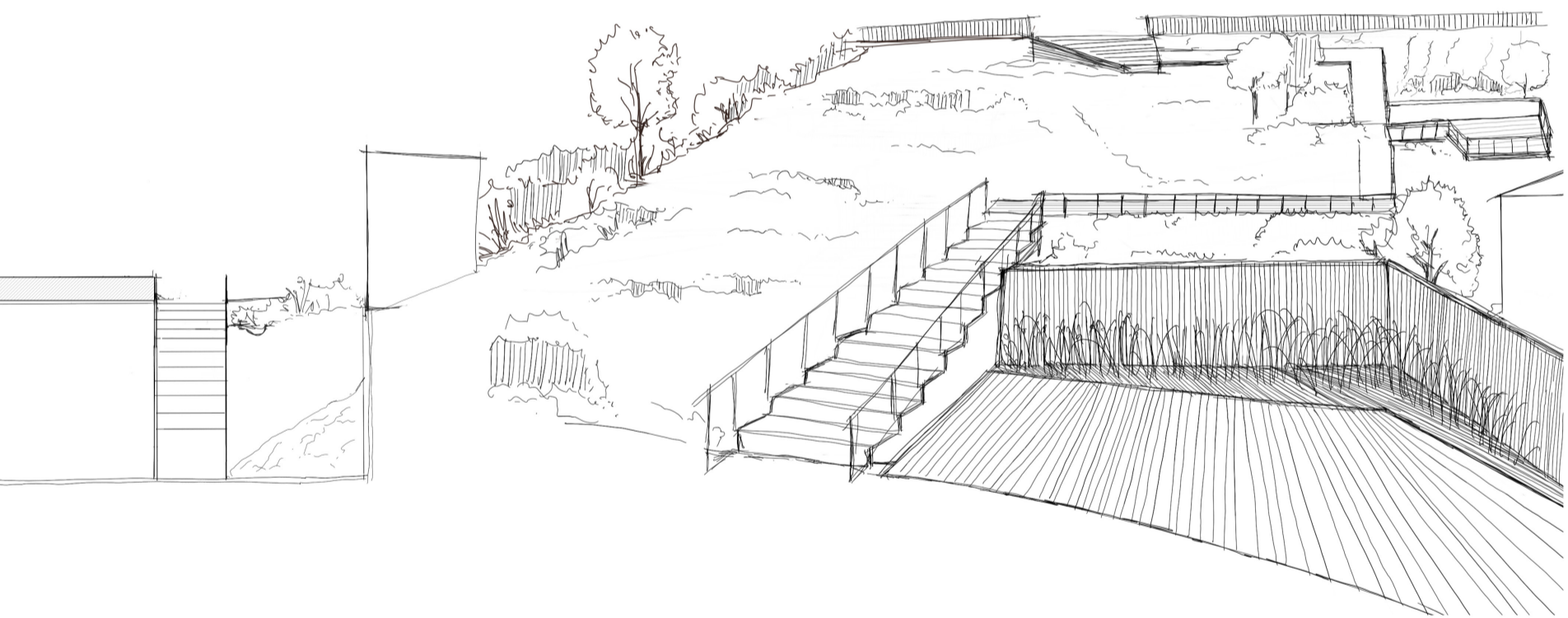
St Giorgio Church



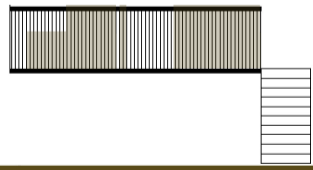
Fountain Square



St Antonio Church



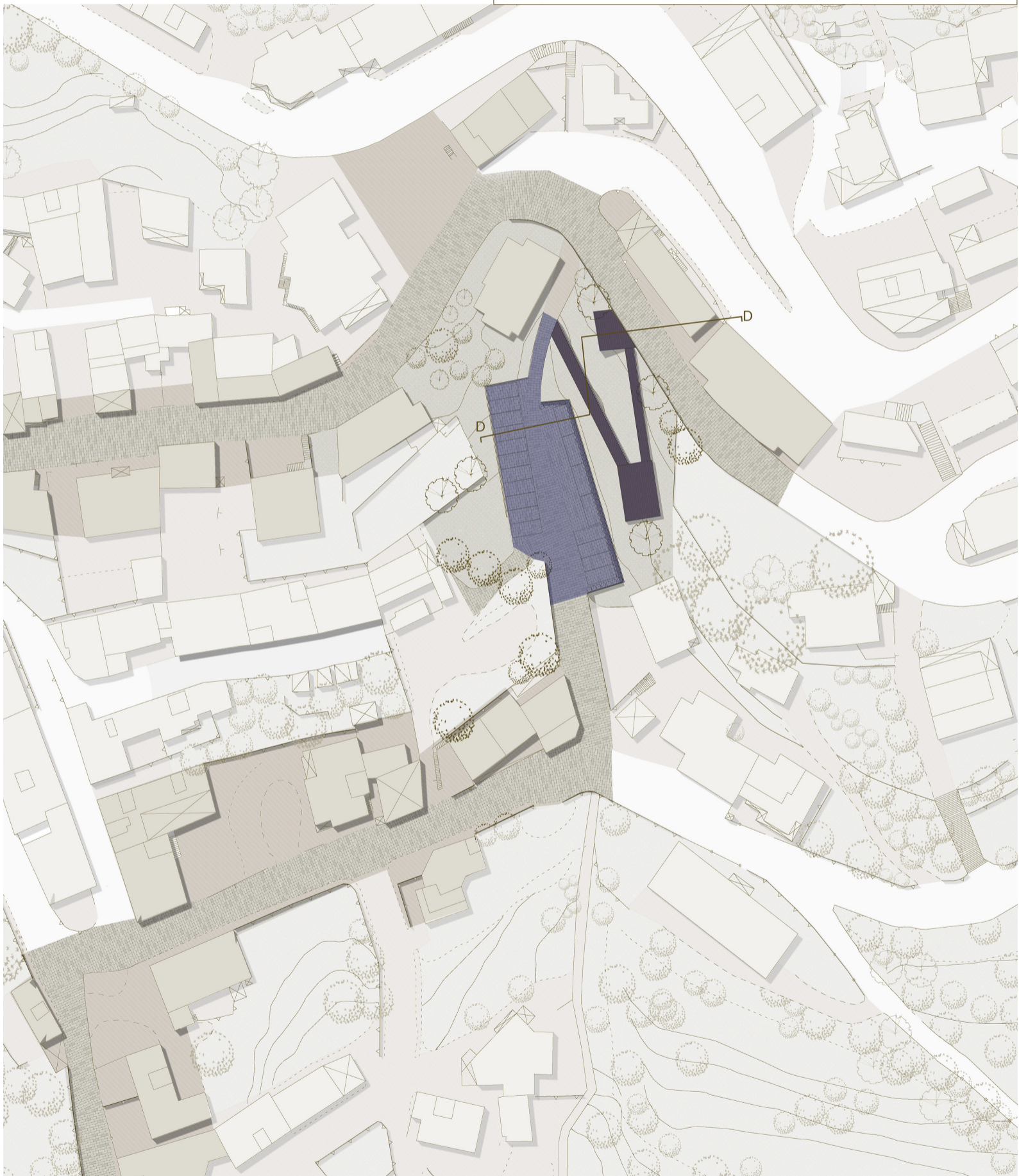
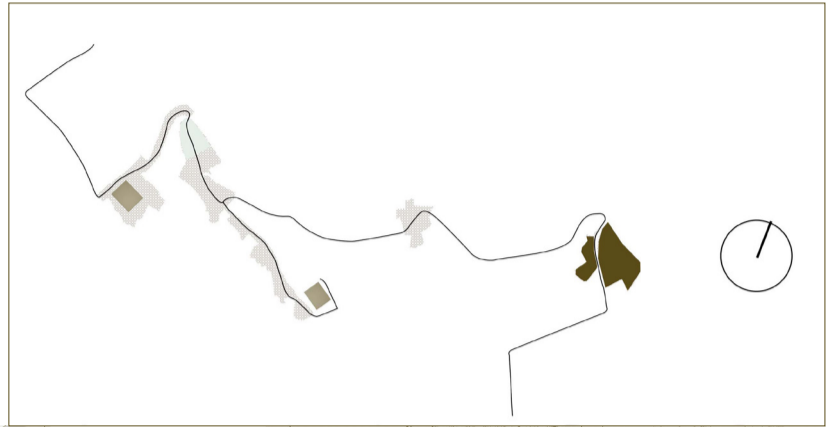
Buca e Turru square

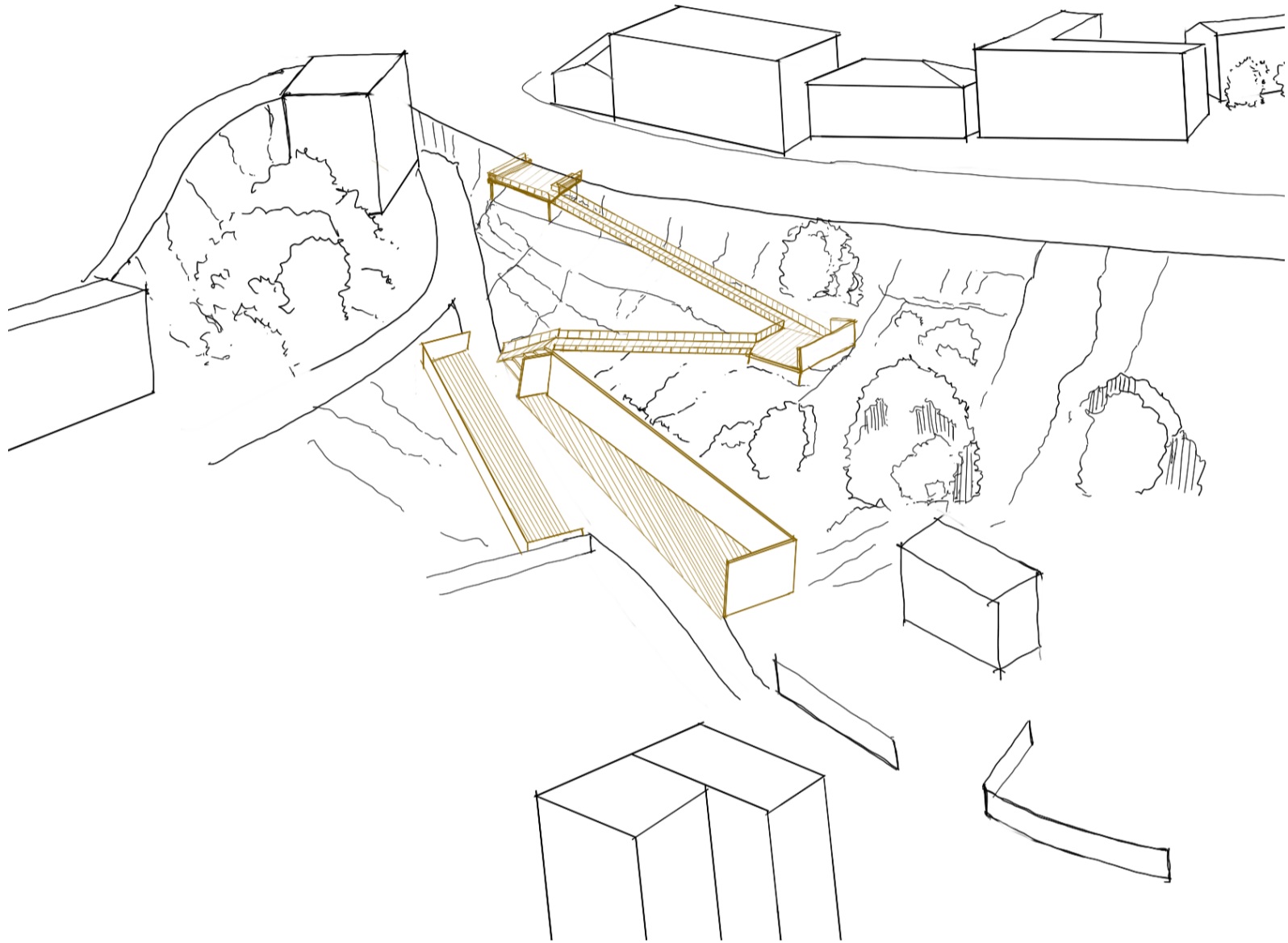


Town entrance parking

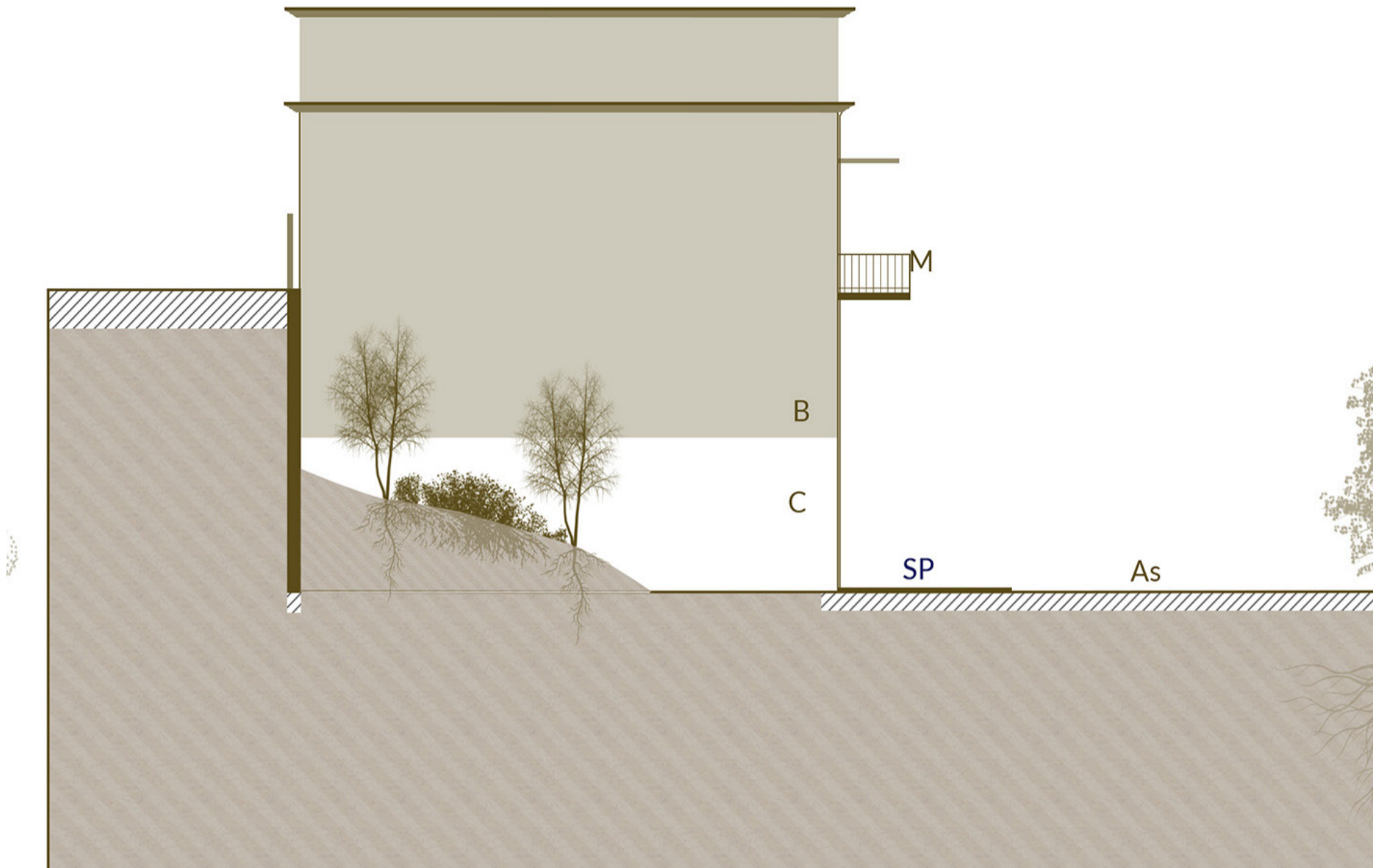
# 1. TOWN ENTRANCE PARKING LOT

Key plan





Landscape view looking from above to the parking lot and illustrating the ramp going up to the docking area where viewers are able to open the view horizontally from the vally downside to the hill above.

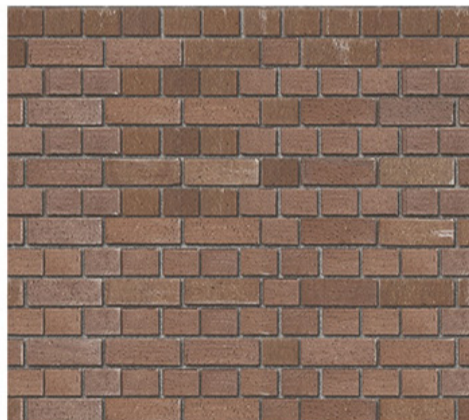


Current materials

Soil (So)



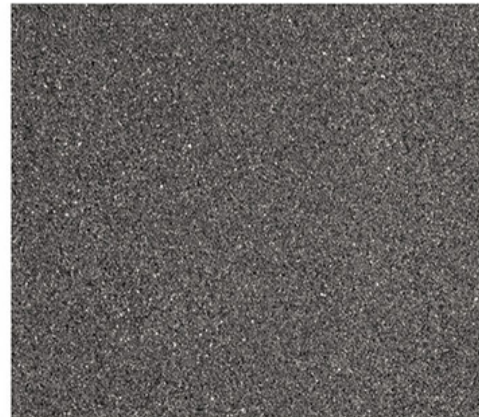
Brick (B)



Cement (C)



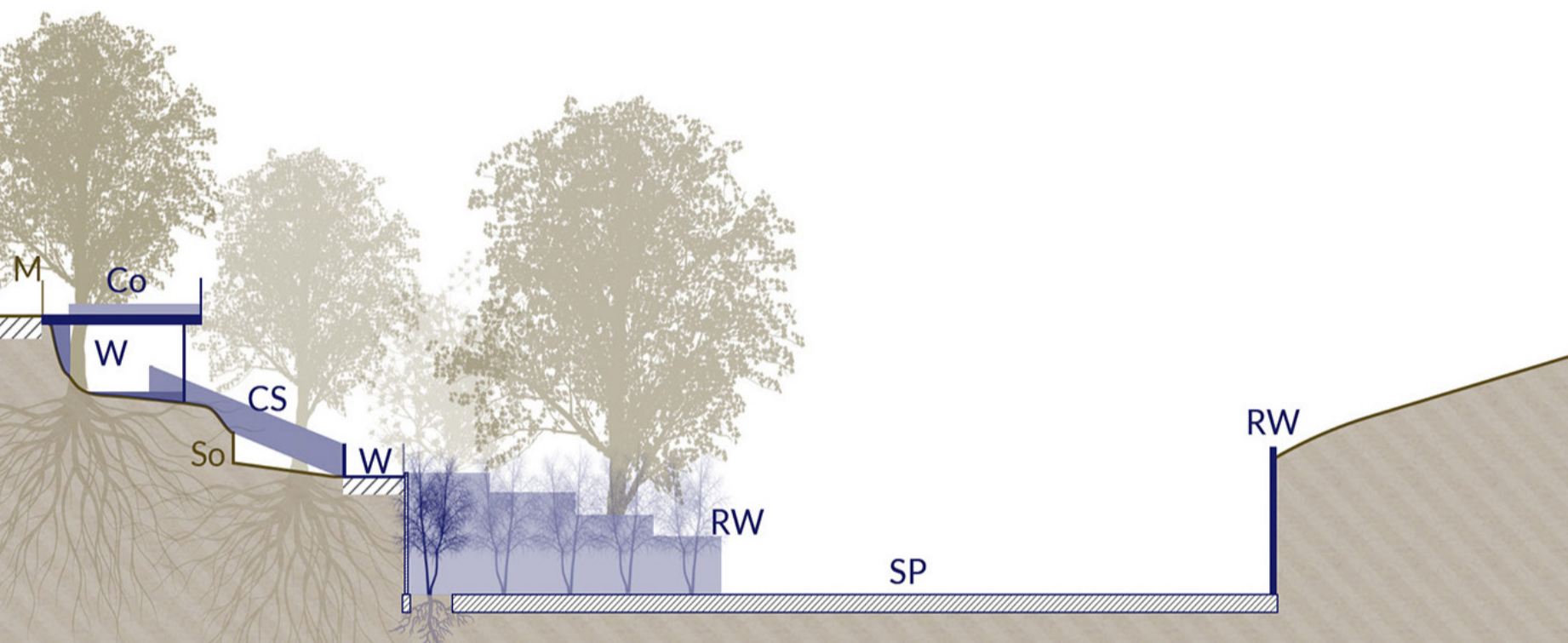
Asphalt (As)



Metal (M)







New materials

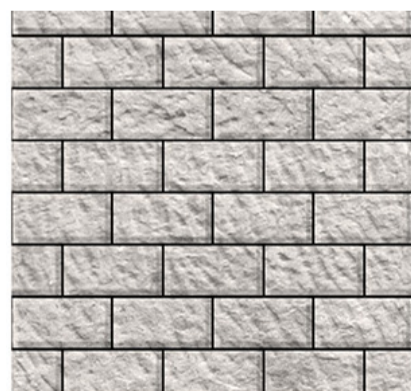
Outdoor Wood (W)



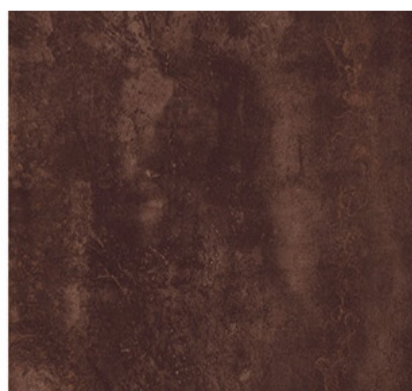
Concrete (Co)



Stone Paving (SP)



Cortain Steel (CS)

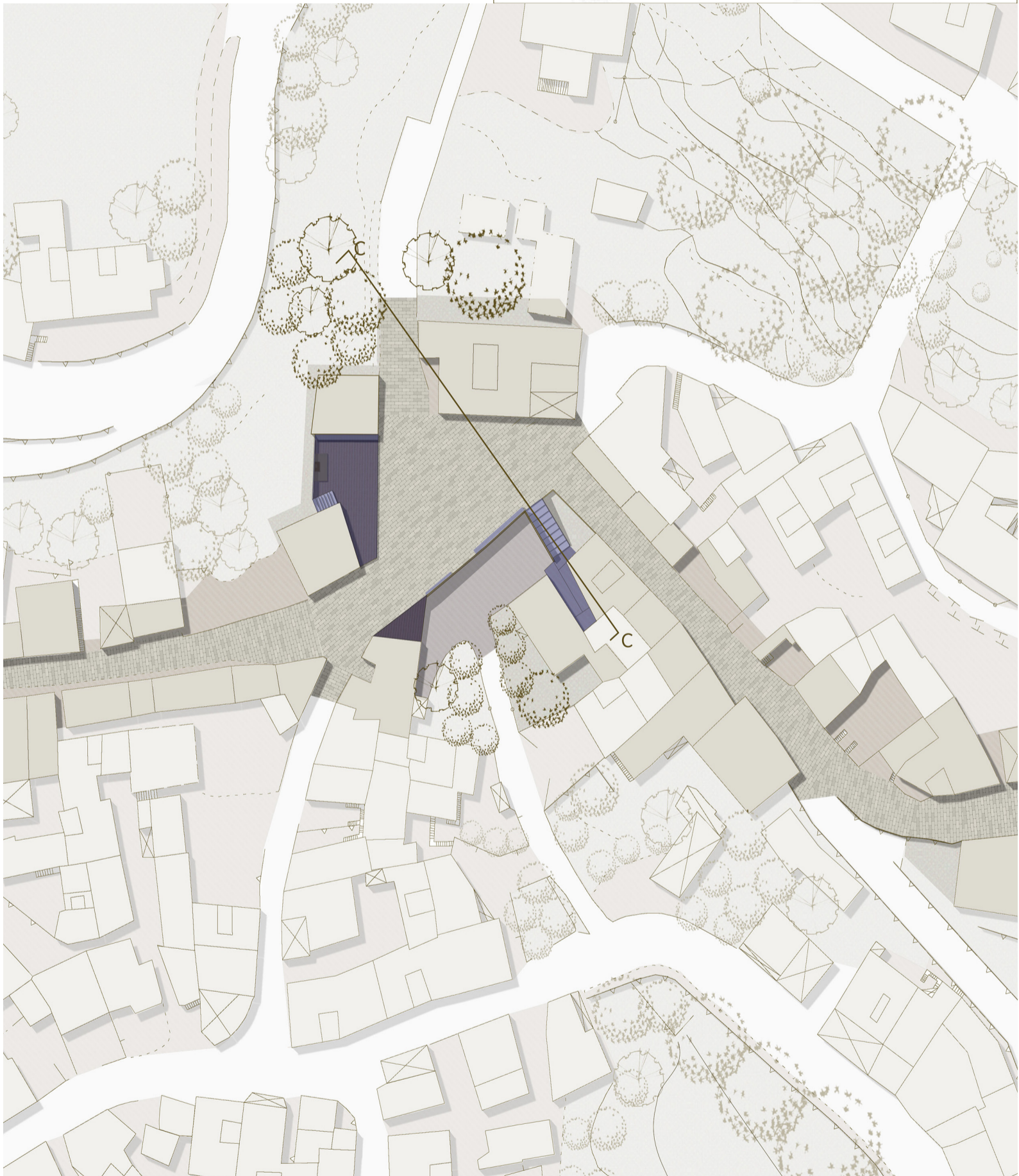
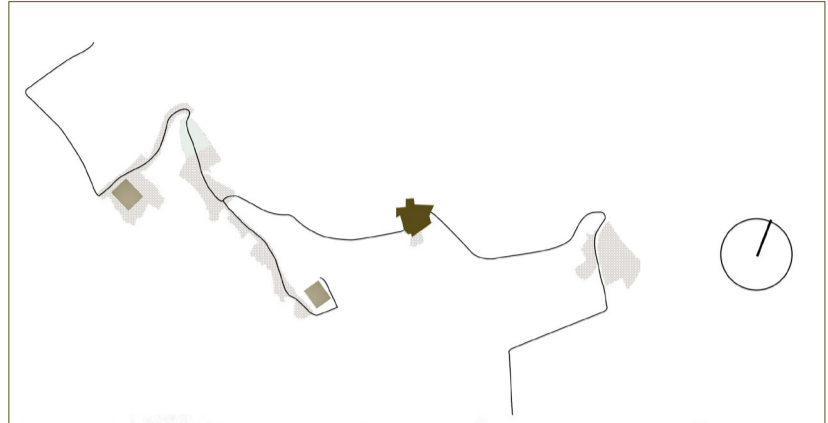


Retaining wall (RW)



## 2. BUCA E TURRU SQUARE

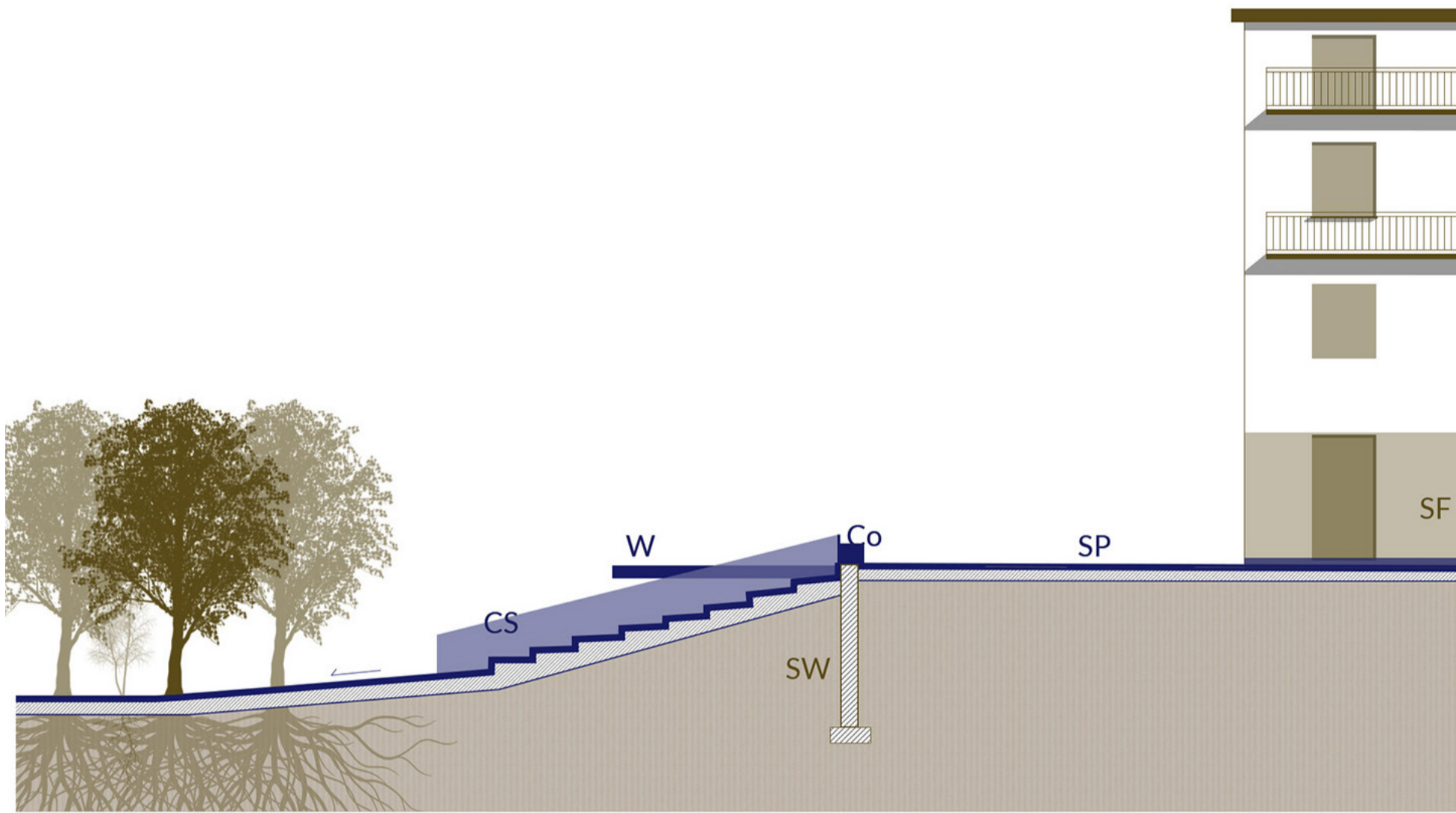
Key plan





Horizontally connection between the above square and below playground which built up by historical wall

Also, open the landscape angle from the square to look at the landscape and providing some benches and gathering areas.

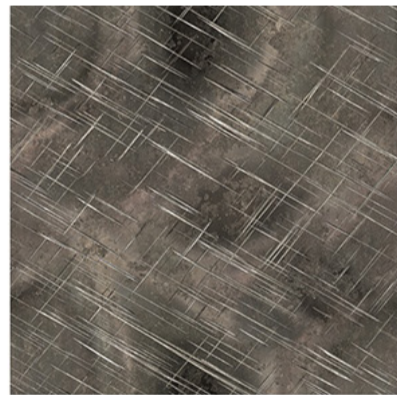


Current materials

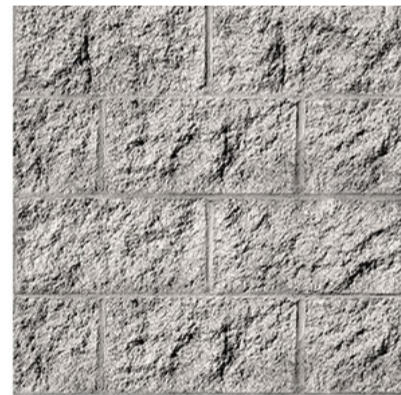
Stone wall (SW)



Metal (M)



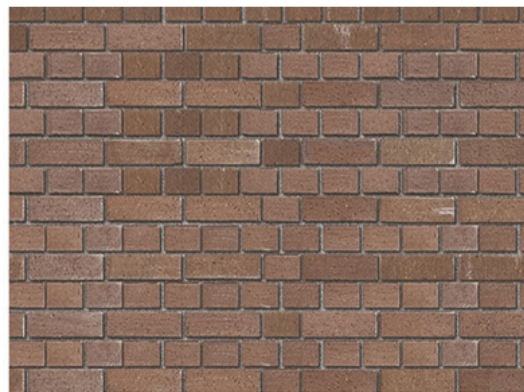
Stone finishing (SF)

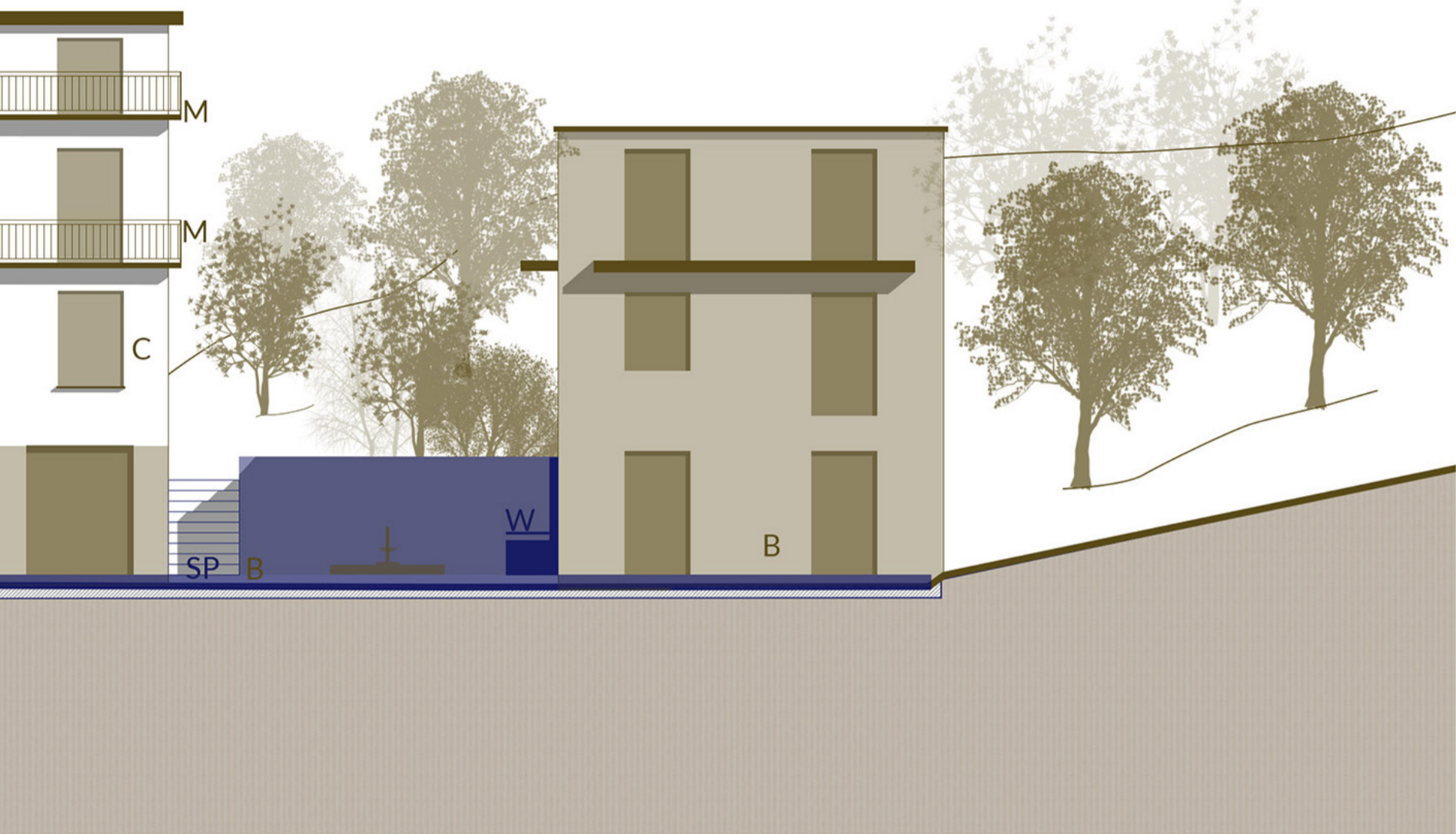


Cement (C)



Brick (B)





New materials

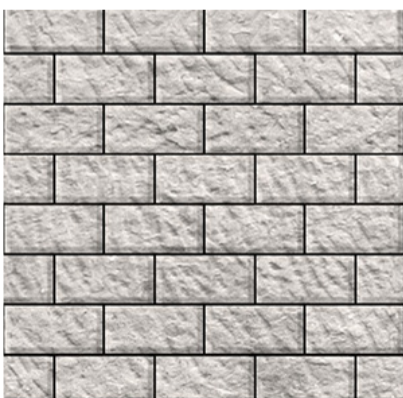
Outdoor Wood (W)



Concrete (Co)



Stone Paving (SP)

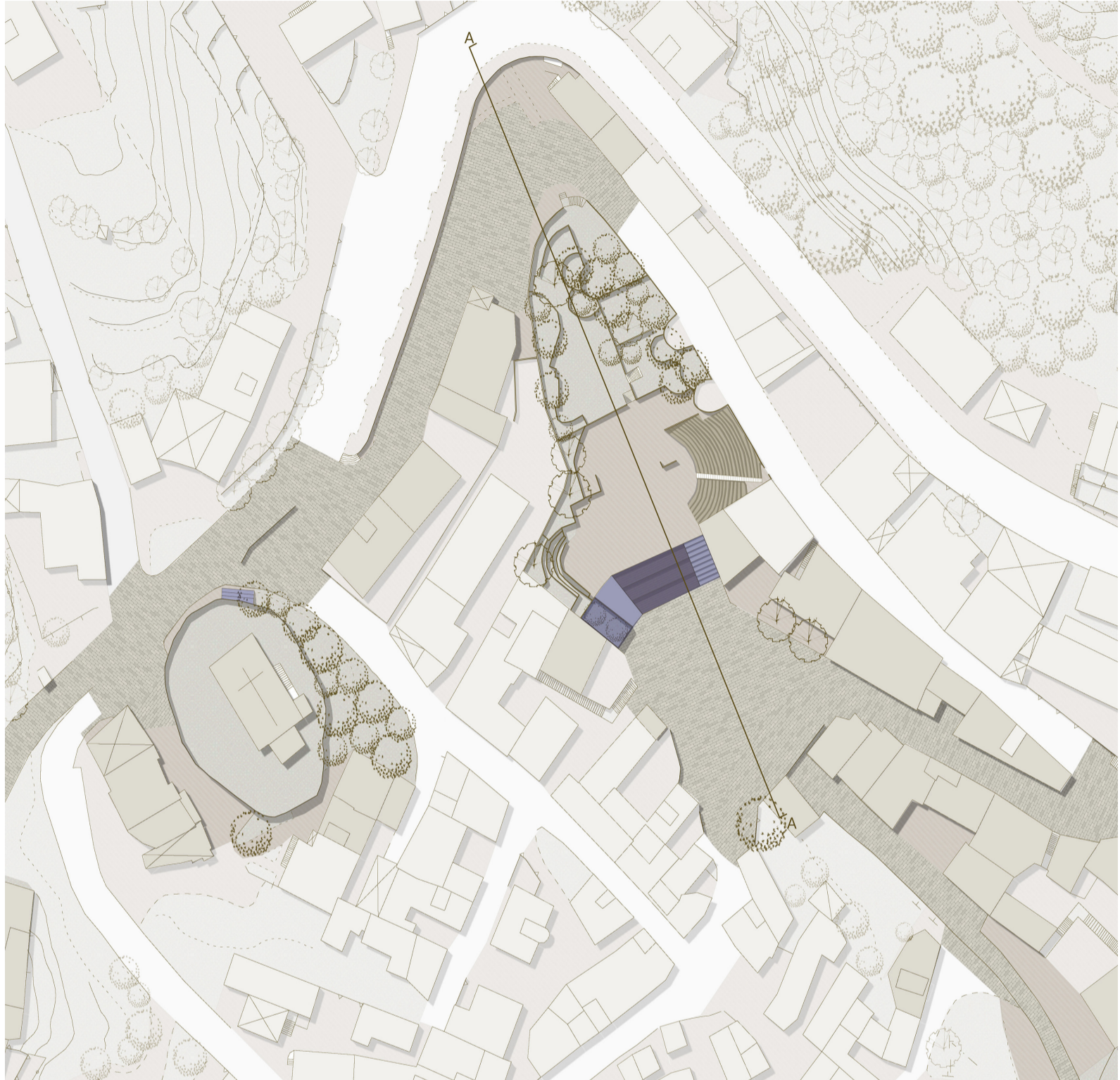


Cortain Steel (CS)

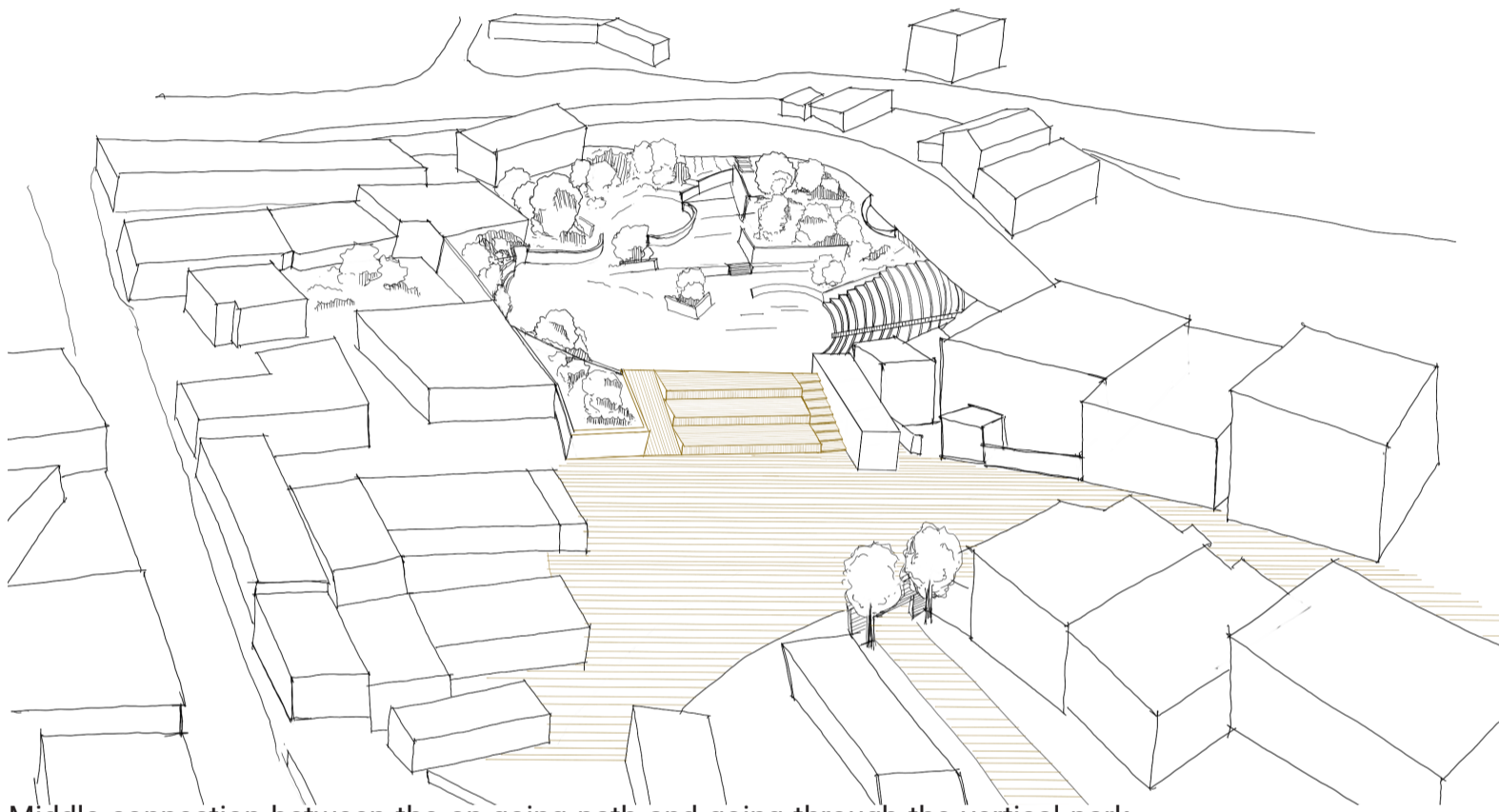
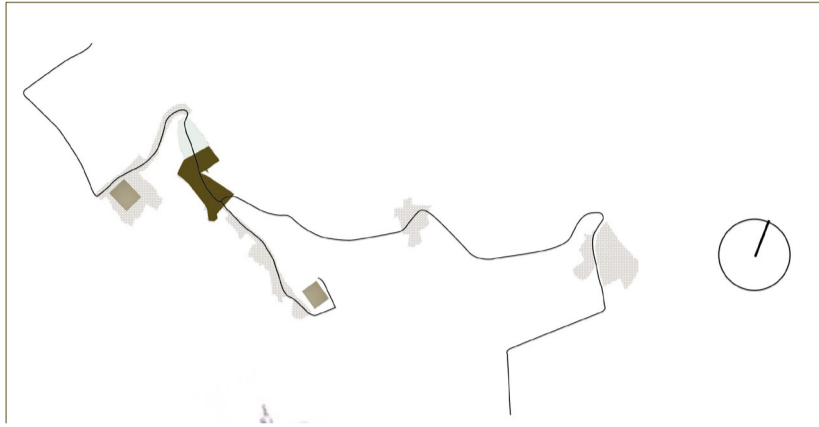


Section CC 1:500

### 3. FOUNTAIN SQUARE

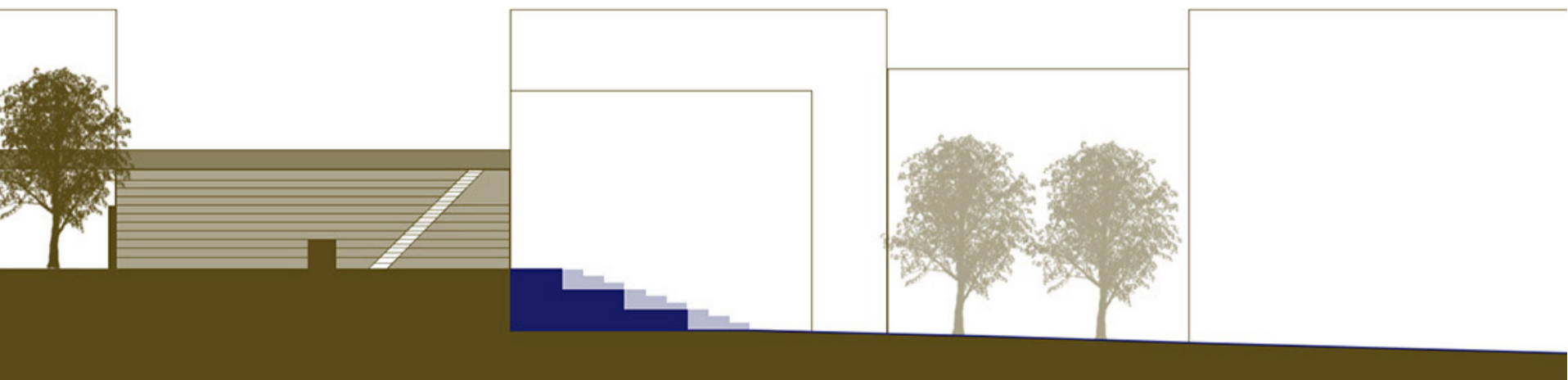


Key plan



Middle connection between the on-going path and going through the vertical park going up to the path which connect to St. Giorgio church.

Creating resting area and square for gathering.



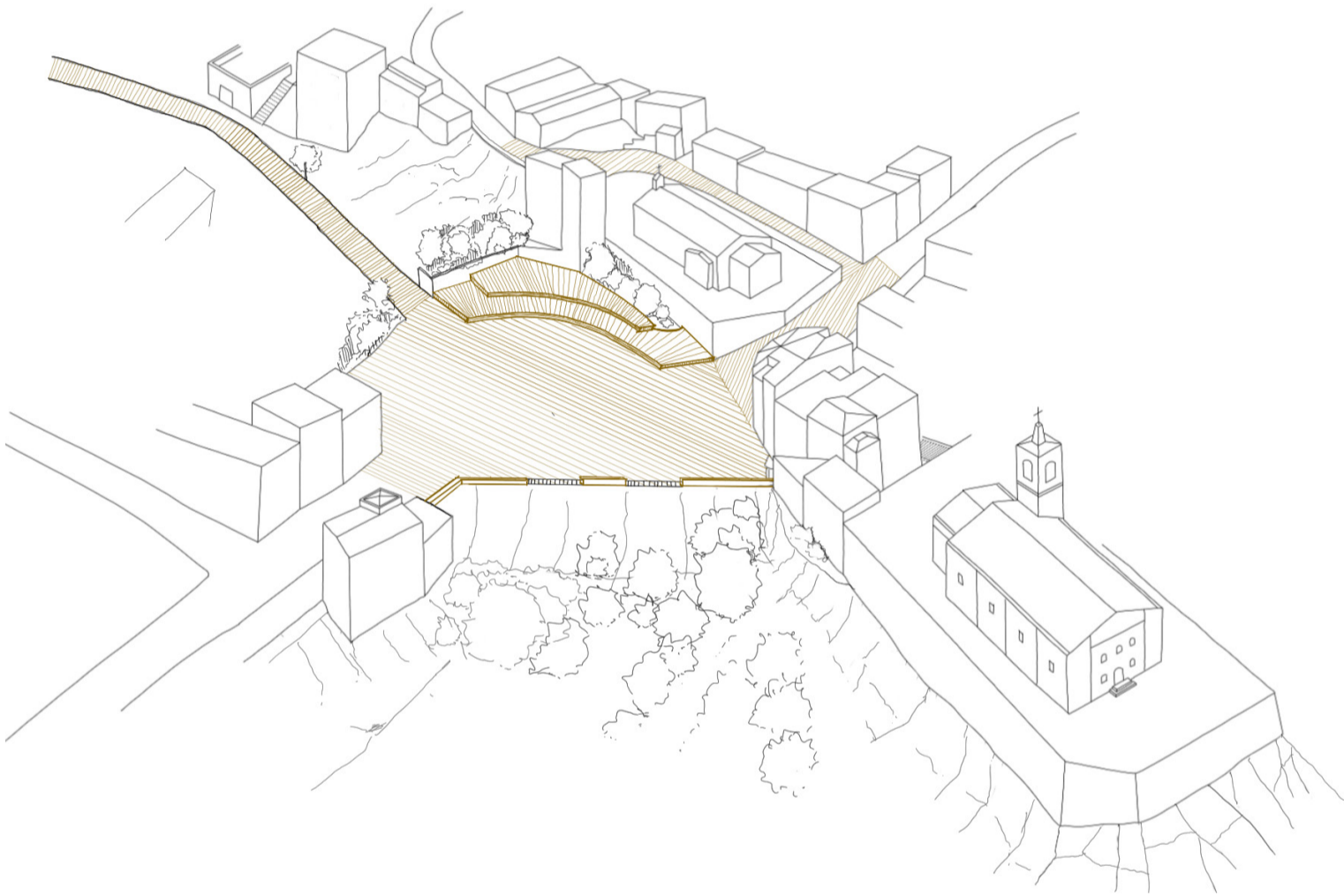
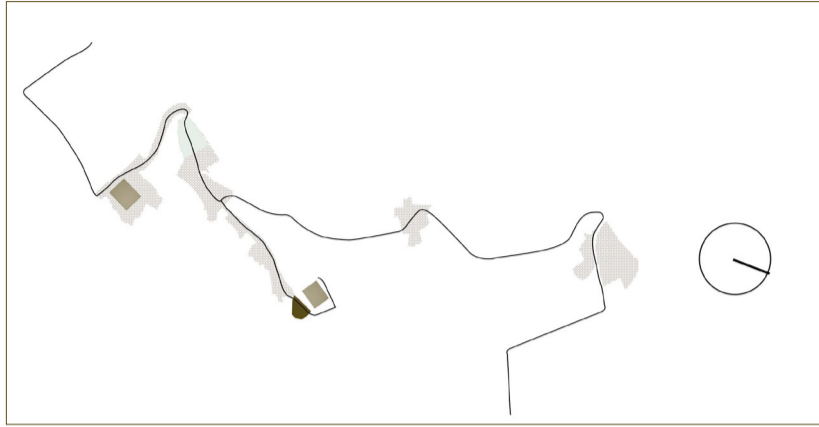
Section AA 1:500

4. ST.ANTONIO CHURCH



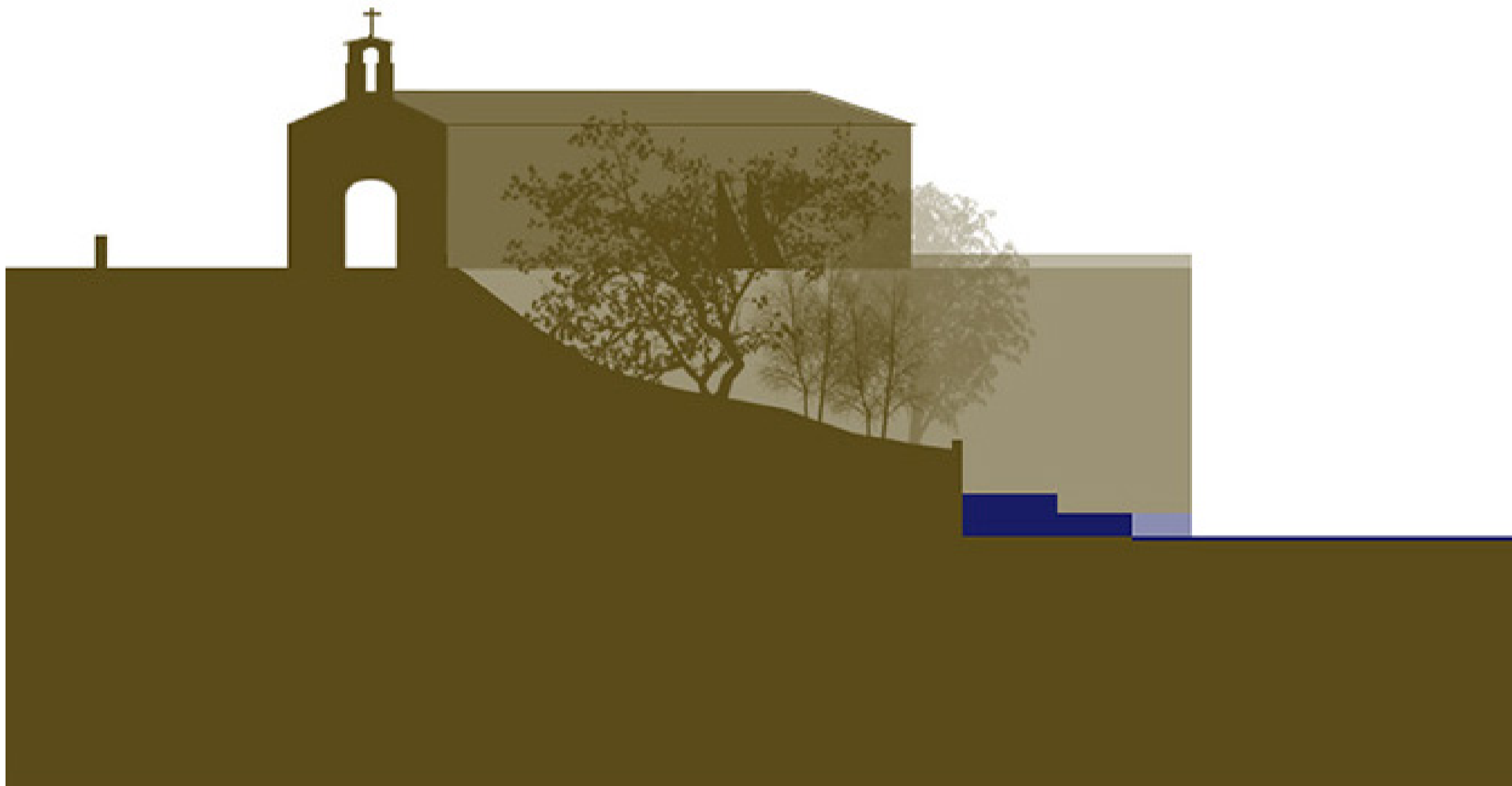


Key plan



Remove the existing small park equipped with small walls running through the intersection and replacing by the large sitting dock and creating a big square in between the two churches- St. Antonio and St. Giovanni Batista.

Creating the small concrete wall in the railings in order to create seating area also limit the landscape view to a certain frame.





Section BB 1:500



Section B'B'- 1:500

THE END