

THE ESCAPE ROUTE :GREENWAY PROJECT

An alternative tourism for the emerging issue of mass tourism in florance



MASTERS THESIS

THE ESCAPE ROUTE :GREENWAY PROJECT

An alternative tourism for the emerging issue of mass tourism in florance city

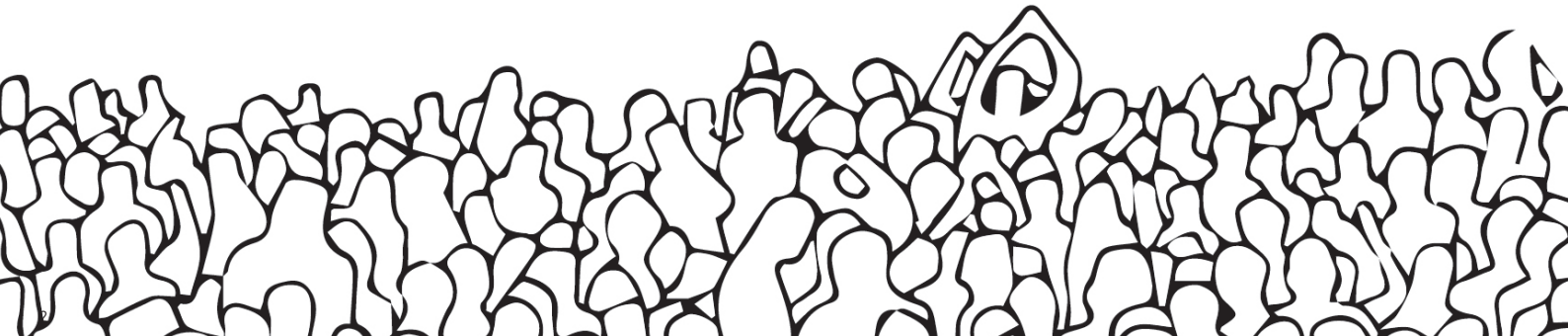
Msc. Landscape Architecture And Landscape Heritage

Name Surname : Anu Babu

Student ID : 963389

Advisor : Laura Daglio

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Abstract

As global tourism continues to surge, certain destinations face the detrimental consequences of over-tourism, challenging their cultural heritage, environment, and overall quality of life. This thesis delves into the case of Florence City, renowned for its rich historical and artistic treasures, where over-tourism has led to a range of issues including over-crowding, environmental degradation, and cultural dilution. Focused on the intersection of landscape architecture and sustainable tourism development, this research aims to address these challenges by proposing an alternative landscape route and innovative design solutions.

The study begins with an exploration of the complex dynamics between tourism, urban landscapes, and cultural identity, highlighting the urgency of finding sustainable alternatives to mass tourism. Drawing on existing literature, the thesis examines the impacts of over-tourism on Florence's urban fabric, its iconic landmarks, and the daily lives of its residents. This contextual understanding forms the basis for developing a comprehensive strategy that seeks to balance the economic benefits of tourism with the preservation of local heritage and environment.

Central to the proposed strategy is the introduction of an alternative landscape route that guides tourists beyond the well-trodden paths, dispersing visitor flows and relieving pressure on sensitive areas. The route is strategically curated to offer a holistic and authentic experience, leading tourists through lesser-known neighborhoods, green spaces, and cultural sites. By doing so, the route aims to foster a deeper connection between visitors and the city, encouraging longer stays and meaningful interactions with local communities.

Moreover, the thesis presents a series of innovative landscape solutions tailored to the unique challenges posed by Florence's urban environment. These solutions include the revitalization of underutilized public spaces, the integration of sustainable transportation modes, the implementation of green infrastructure to mitigate environmental impacts, and the incorporation of technology for real-time monitoring and adaptive management. Each solution is underpinned by principles of sustainability, resilience, and community engagement.

Through an interdisciplinary approach that merges landscape architecture, urban planning, and cultural studies, this thesis contributes to the discourse on sustainable tourism and urban development. By envisioning alternative ways for tourists to engage with the city's landscapes, and by proposing context-sensitive design interventions, this research offers a blueprint for other destinations grappling with over-tourism. Ultimately, the goal is to guide Florence City towards a more balanced and harmonious future, where tourism and local life coexist in mutually beneficial ways while safeguarding the city's intrinsic identity and beauty.

Astratto

Mentre il turismo globale continua ad aumentare, alcune destinazioni affrontano le conseguenze dannose del turismo eccessivo, mettendo a dura prova il loro patrimonio culturale, l'ambiente e la qualità complessiva della vita. Questa tesi approfondisce il caso della città di Firenze, rinomata per i suoi ricchi tesori storici e artistici, dove l'eccessivo turismo ha portato a una serie di problemi tra cui il sovraffollamento, il degrado ambientale e la diluizione culturale. Focalizzata sull'intersezione tra architettura del paesaggio e sviluppo del turismo sostenibile, questa ricerca mira ad affrontare queste sfide proponendo un percorso paesaggistico alternativo e soluzioni progettuali innovative.

Lo studio inizia con un'esplorazione delle complesse dinamiche tra turismo, paesaggi urbani e identità culturale, evidenziando l'urgenza di trovare alternative sostenibili al turismo di massa. Basandosi sulla letteratura esistente, la tesi esamina gli impatti del turismo eccessivo sul tessuto urbano di Firenze, sui suoi punti di riferimento iconici e sulla vita quotidiana dei suoi residenti. Questa comprensione contestuale costituisce la base per lo sviluppo di una strategia globale che cerchi di bilanciare i benefici economici del turismo con la conservazione del patrimonio e dell'ambiente locale.

Centrale nella strategia proposta è l'introduzione di un percorso paesaggistico alternativo che guidi i turisti oltre i sentieri battuti, disperdendo i flussi di visitatori e alleviando la pressione sulle aree sensibili. Il percorso è strategicamente curato per offrire un'esperienza olistica e autentica, conducendo i turisti attraverso quartieri meno conosciuti, spazi verdi e siti culturali. In tal modo, il percorso mira a favorire una connessione più profonda tra i visitatori e la città, incoraggiando soggiorni più lunghi e interazioni significative con le comunità locali.

Inoltre, la tesi presenta una serie di soluzioni paesaggistiche innovative su misura per le sfide uniche poste dall'ambiente urbano di Firenze. Queste soluzioni includono la rivitalizzazione degli spazi pubblici sottoutilizzati, l'integrazione di modalità di trasporto sostenibili, l'implementazione di infrastrutture verdi per mitigare gli impatti ambientali e l'incorporazione di tecnologia per il monitoraggio in tempo reale e la gestione adattiva. Ogni soluzione è sostenuta da principi di sostenibilità, resilienza e coinvolgimento della comunità.

Attraverso un approccio interdisciplinare che fonde architettura del paesaggio, pianificazione urbana e studi culturali, questa tesi contribuisce al discorso sul turismo sostenibile e sullo sviluppo urbano. Immaginando modi alternativi con cui i turisti possono interagire con i paesaggi della città e proponendo interventi di progettazione sensibili al contesto, questa ricerca offre un modello per altre destinazioni alle prese con il turismo eccessivo. L'obiettivo, in definitiva, è guidare la città di Firenze verso un futuro più equilibrato e armonioso, dove turismo e vita locale convivono in modi reciprocamente vantaggiosi, salvaguardando l'identità e la bellezza intrinseca della città.

Aim of the Project

The project aims to activate alternative routes for decongesting the areas with the greatest tourist flow in the World Heritage site, the city centre of Florence. In fact, area decongestion initiatives will be activated that allow for redistribution of flows away from the areas with high congestion to bordering areas with low concentrations of tourism, as well as decongesting initiatives of specific sites for the purpose of diluting flows over time. With a view to assessing the interventions that will be implemented in order to make the Florentine Historic Centre more sustainable, special emphasis will be paid to the strengthening of the adoption of responsible tourism behaviours.

Designing a waterfront development that would both fulfill the function of acting as a flood barrier as well as act as a non-disruptive addition to the public spaces of the city is the goal. The location is sensitive so the negative impact of design must be reduced while ensuring the comfort of users.

The nature of activity in the area must be oriented to serve the needs of the public. The built form must be able to connect with the people, through its form, layout, or spaces. The relationship of the building with the context, both in physical and mental terms must be explored. The function can be retained or changed as per the participant.

Objective

Concept: The style and the spatial programming of the spaces need to be contextual and culturally appropriate making them blend with their surroundings.

Resilient: Reduce the negative impact of design on the environment, by improving building performance, reducing waste and ensuring comfort for occupants.

Landmark: The visual impact must be exemplary with standout features. The aesthetics and functionality must be balanced to create a mix of open, semi-open and closed spaces.

Context: The design must respond to the (existing) site conditions. The wider socio-cultural, economic and environmental settings are to be considered in the design approach.

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Tourism

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines tourism as people “traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment” for leisure, business, or other purposes. For travel to qualify as tourism under this definition, it must last more than 24 hours and not last more than one year.

Tourism, the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation, and pleasure, while making use of the commercial provision of services. As such, tourism is a product of modern social arrangements, beginning in western Europe in the 17th century, although it has antecedents in Classical antiquity.

Origins of Tourism

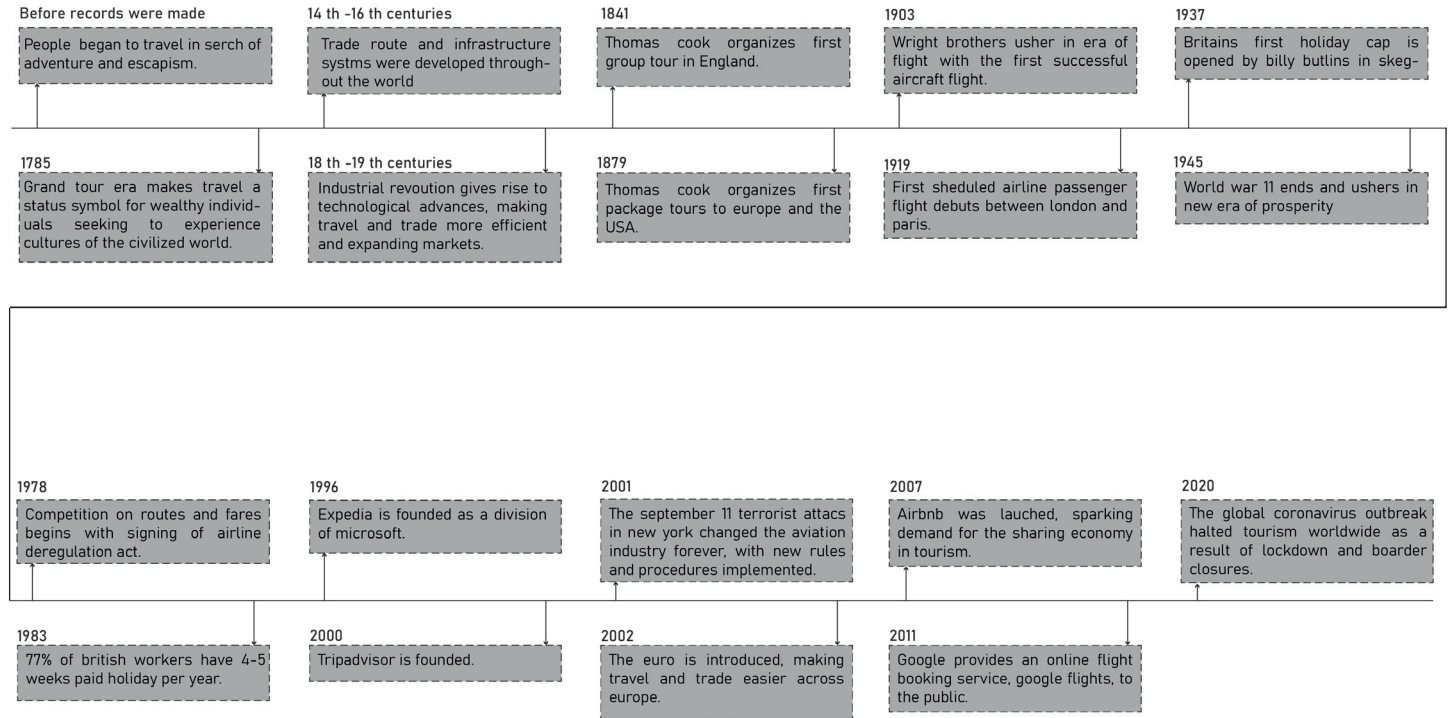
By the early 21st century, international tourism had become one of the world’s most important economic activities, and its impact was becoming increasingly apparent from the Arctic to Antarctica. The history of tourism is therefore of great interest and importance. That history begins long before the coinage of the word tourist at the end of the 18th century. In the Western tradition, organized travel with supporting infrastructure, sightseeing, and an emphasis on essential destinations and experiences can be found in ancient Greece and Rome, which can lay claim to the origins of both “heritage tourism” (aimed at the celebration and appreciation of historic sites of recognized cultural importance) and beach resorts. The Seven Wonders of the World became tourist sites for Greeks and Romans.

Pilgrimage offers similar antecedents, bringing Eastern civilizations into play. Its religious goals coexist with defined routes, commercial hospitality, and an admixture of curiosity, adventure, and enjoyment among the motives of the participants. Pilgrimage to the earliest Buddhist sites began more than 2,000 years ago, although it is hard to define a transition from the makeshift privations of small groups of monks to recognizably tourist practices. Pilgrimage to Mecca is of similar antiquity.

Modern tourism is an increasingly intensive, commercially organized, business-oriented set of activities whose roots can be found in the industrial and postindustrial West. The aristocratic grand tour of cultural sites in France, Germany, and especially Italy—including those associated with Classical Roman tourism—had its roots in the 16th century

By the early 19th century, European journeys for health, leisure, and culture became common practice among the middle classes, and paths to the acquisition of cultural capital (that array of knowledge, experience, and polish that was necessary to mix in polite society) were smoothed by guidebooks, primers, the development of art and souvenir markets, and carefully calibrated transport and accommodation systems..

Timeline -Tourism development



How do you define Overtourism?

The excessive growth of visitors leading to overcrowding in areas where residents suffer the consequences of temporary and seasonal tourism peaks, which have enforced permanent changes to their lifestyles, access to amenities and general well-being.

The term “overtourism” refers to a scenario when the effects of tourism, at specific times and in some places, transcend the limits of human, ecological, social, economic, psychological, and/or political capability.

Overtourism refers to a situation in which a popular tourist destination becomes overwhelmed by an excessive number of visitors, leading to negative social, environmental, and economic impacts. This phenomenon occurs when the volume of tourists surpasses the capacity of the destination to comfortably accommodate them, causing issues such as overcrowding, congestion, environmental degradation, cultural disruption, and strain on local resources and infrastructure.

TOURIST:
YOUR LUXURY TRIP
MY DAILY MISERY



Some key characteristics of overtourism include;

Crowding: Excessive numbers of tourists can lead to congestion at attractions, public spaces, and transportation systems. This not only creates inconvenience for visitors but also disrupts the daily lives of local residents.

Environmental Degradation: Large numbers of tourists can put a strain on natural resources, contributing to pollution, habitat destruction, and other environmental issues. Sensitive ecosystems and wildlife can be adversely affected.

Cultural Impact: Overtourism can lead to a commodification of local culture and traditions, with areas becoming “Disneyfied” to cater to tourist expectations. This can erode the authenticity of a destination’s culture and heritage.

Rising Costs: As demand for accommodation, transportation, and services increases, prices can rise, making it more difficult for locals to afford to live in their own communities.

Loss of Quality of Life: Overtourism can disrupt the day-to-day lives of local residents. Noise, congestion, and increased commercialization can lead to decreased quality of life and resentment towards tourists.

Tourist Experience: Overcrowding can diminish the quality of the tourist experience, as visitors might spend more time waiting in lines or navigating crowds than actually enjoying the attractions



Crowding



Environmental Degradation



Cultural Impact



Rising Costs



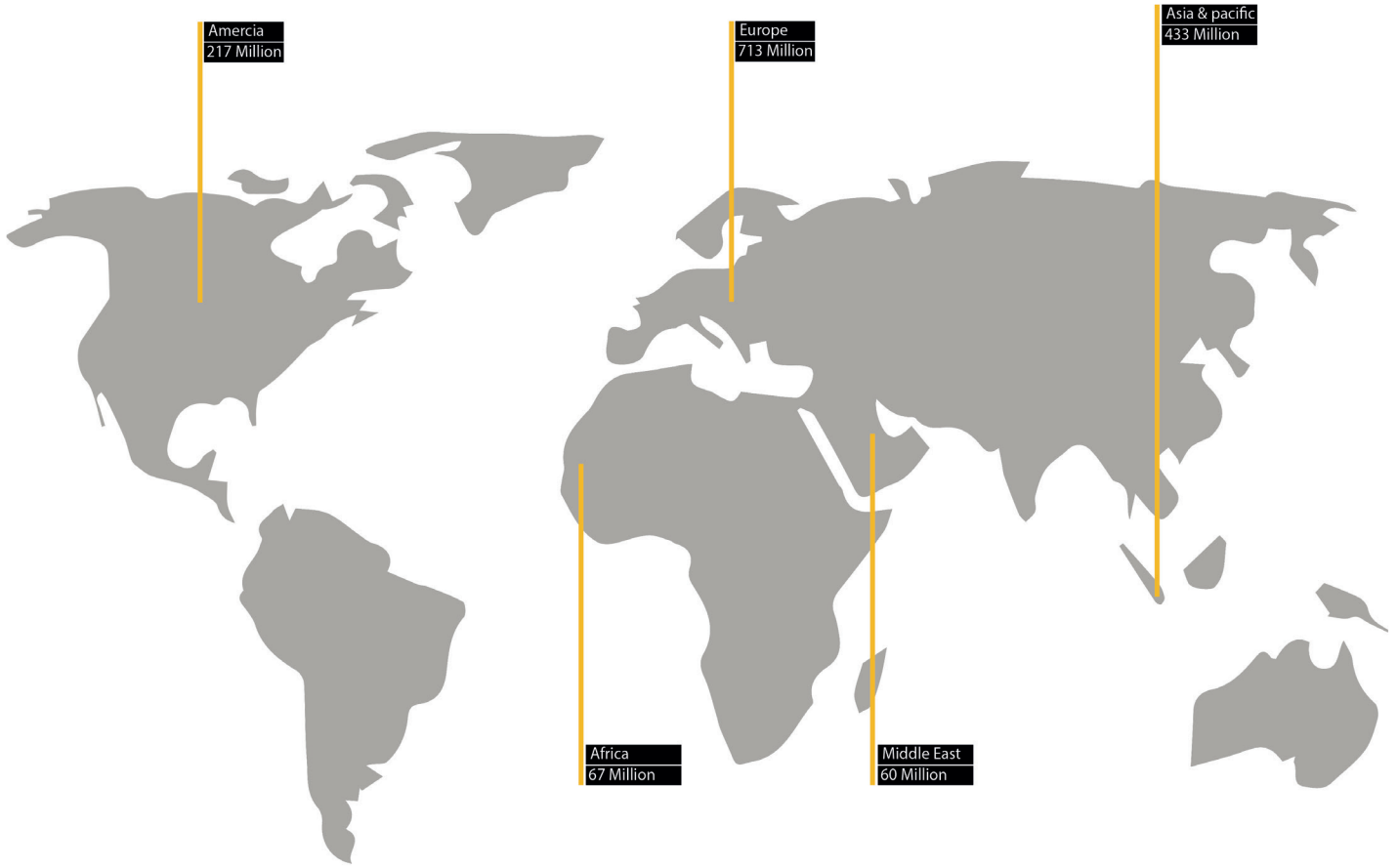
Loss of Quality of Life



Tourist Experience

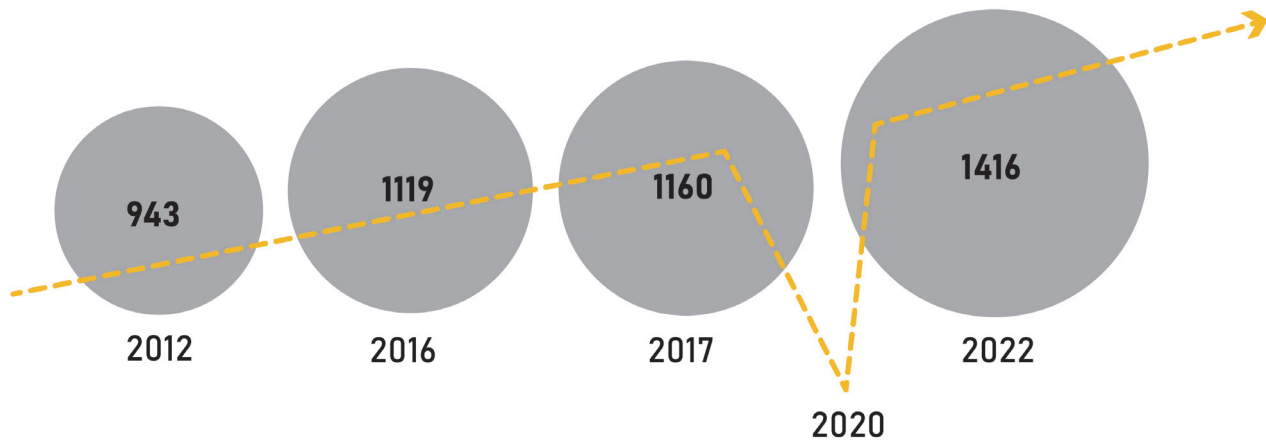
International tourist arrivals and Tourism receipts 2018

More than 1.4 billion people are moving around the world every year, and they are growing at an exponential rate. The World Tourism Organisation predicts that by 2030 the international flow of tourists will exceed 2 billion. This very high number of people focus on a few tourist destinations in the world, which suffer from the excessive presence of tourists.



Global Tourism Growth

Since 2012 global tourism has grown by an average of 5.0% per year, Each tourist spends an average of \$1036 per trip.



Tourism Growth in European destinations

Many destinations in Europe are experiencing a tourism boom and although economically the industry is making a positive contribution, there have been rising concerns surrounding the impact mass tourism has on the environment and the need to curb so called 'overtourism'. Cities such as Barcelona, Amsterdam and Venice are among the worst destinations for overtourism, with local authorities forced to deal with pressure from residents unhappy with the disruption from the influx of visitors. In Barcelona protests have been held by locals frustrated with the increasing number of tourists. In Amsterdam an increase in tourist taxes is already being implemented, along with marketing campaigns for outer city destinations, in an effort to reduce the number of stopover travelers and prevent overcrowding in popular areas.

Europe is an international tourism hotspot

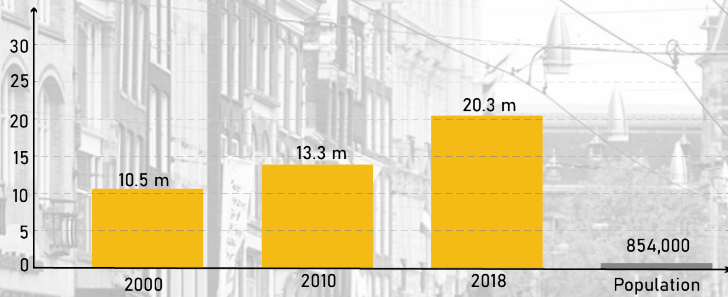
[Million in 2015]



AMSTERDAM

With 18 million visitors last year and a population of under 1 million, Amsterdam has seen tourists add to rising real-estate prices due in part to short-term rentals, as well as contribute to overcrowded streets and problems with their relaxed drug laws. In the index, Amsterdam ranks in the highest quartile for concentration of visitors and overall 'crunch' (the strain on the city).

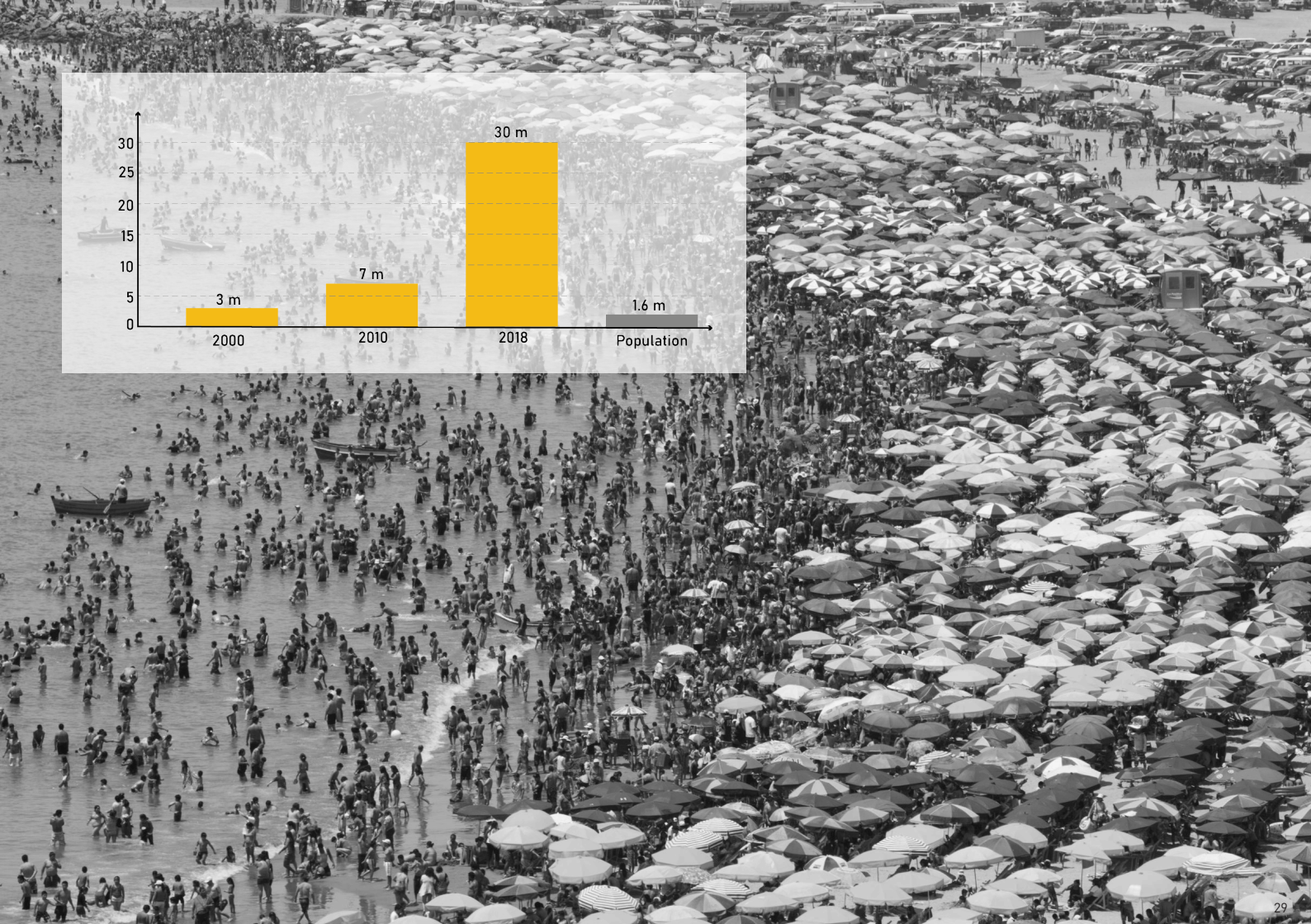
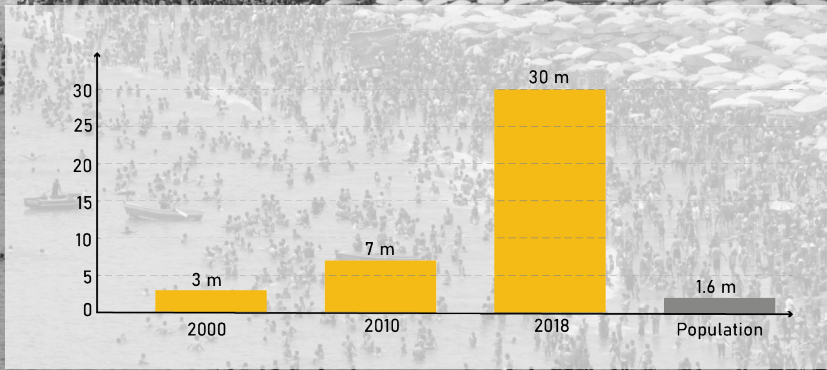
Unhappy residents have given it the derogatory nickname of 'Venice', a symbol of a city overrun by holidaymakers.



BARCELONA

Barcelona has struggled in recent years to manage the number of tourists descending on its sun-soaked streets, and ranked in the index's highest quartile for overall 'crunch'. With more than 30 million visitors last year, tourists can far outnumber the local population of 1.6 million, which puts a strain on city resources.

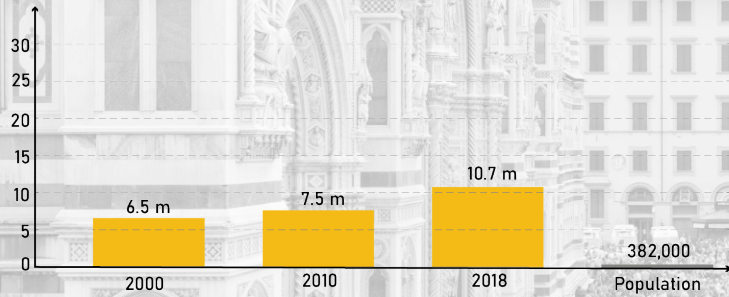
"Tourists bother me when a group of eight or more take the neighbourhood bus – a small minibus that neighbours use to go uphill to their homes, especially for elderly and families with kids or strollers or people carrying heavy shopping bags," said Barcelona native.



FLORANCE

Attracting 14 million tourists a year, Florence is Italy's most-visited city after Venice and Rome. Boasting a huge and rich variety of the world's heritage and surrounded by Tuscany's rolling hills, the city's popularity is easy to understand.

"The city plays host to millions of people. We huff and puff crossing piazza Duomo, dodge selfie sticks while attempting to reach a government office, and risk being run over by a bus while dipping into the road to pass slow trolley-pullers near the station. It's not just the crowds: people seem to become more maleducati by the minute".

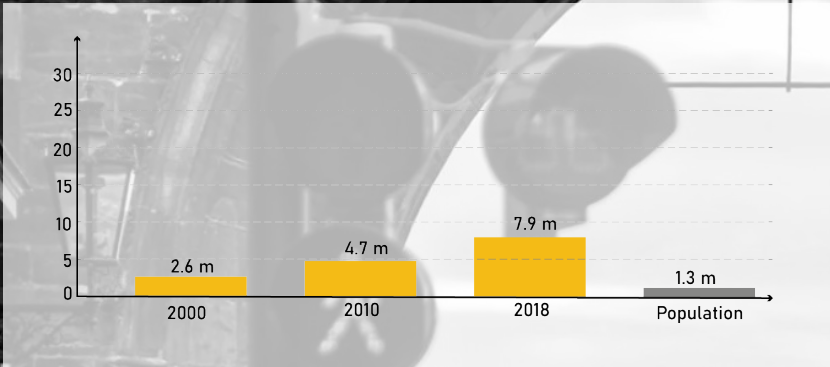


PRAGUE

Ranking in the highest quartile for overall crunch and the density of tourist traffic, the Czech Republic's capital (a city of just 1.3 million people) attracted a record 7.9 million visitors.

"It's something of a shame that the centre has now been surrendered to tourists but even there, locals can find refuge and cheap-ish beers in places known mostly to university students."

"We enjoy a much less busy version of Prague in neighbourhoods like Letná with its beer garden with one of the best views of the city, tree-lined avenues of Vinohrady, trendy Karlín, and hipster Vršovice."



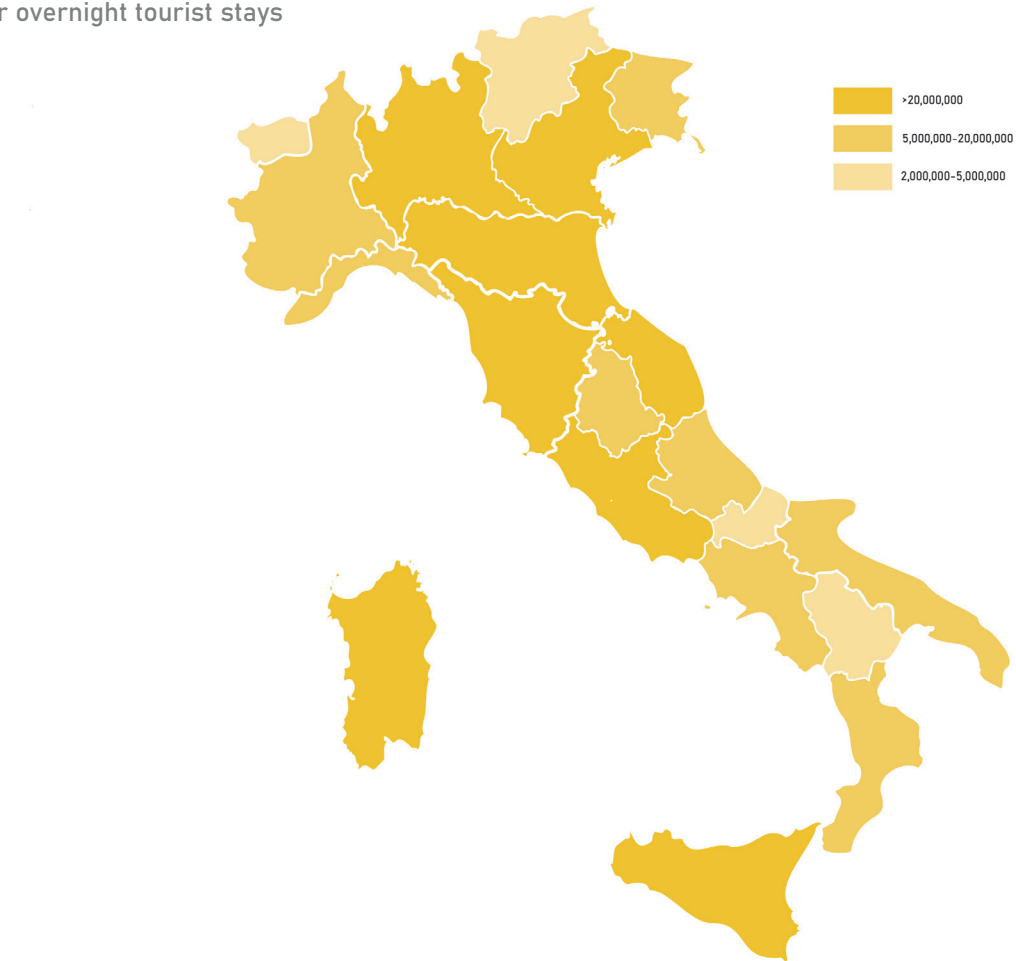
03

TOURIST FLOW IN ITALY

Italy's status as a global tourism hotspot comes with a unique set of challenges related to managing large tourist crowds. While the country's cultural riches, historical landmarks, and natural beauty continue to draw millions of visitors each year, the impact of mass tourism on local communities, infrastructure, and the environment has prompted a pressing need for sustainable solutions.

Overtourism, characterized by an overwhelming influx of tourists that exceeds the carrying capacity of a destination, has been a significant concern in Italy. Iconic cities like Venice, Florence, and Rome often experience congested streets, long lines at popular attractions, and a strain on local resources. The charm and authenticity that make these destinations attractive can be eroded by the sheer volume of visitors.

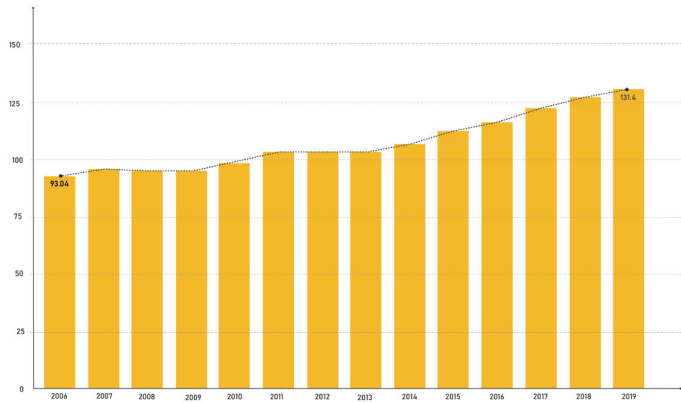
Number overnight tourist stays



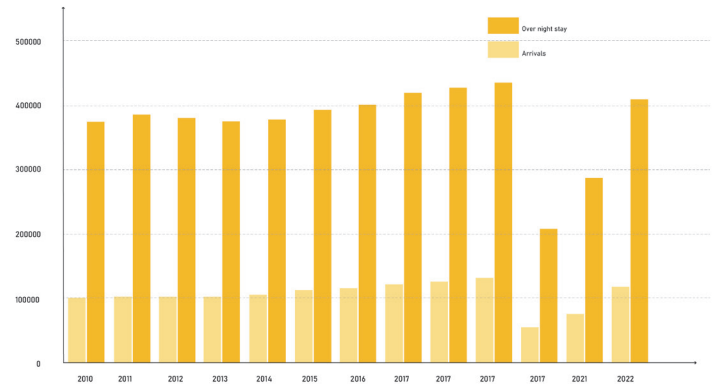
Between 2006 and 2019 arrivals of both domestic and foreign guests at accommodation establishments in Italy have increased. In 2019 there were over 131 million arrivals at tourist accommodation in Italy, compared to 95 million ten years earlier.

The number of arrivals and overnight stays in travel accommodation establishments in Italy bounced back in 2022, after dropping sharply with the onset of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Despite the significant annual increase, both arrivals and overnight stays in the country remained below pre-pandemic levels, reaching 118.5 million and 412 million, respectively.

Number of arrivals in million



Number of arrivals and overnight stays



Grappling With Climate Change and Overtourism, Italy Is Betting Big on Train Travel

New rail routes will help throngs of tourists get around the country in a sustainable way

Italy has announced a host of new trains designed primarily for tourists—who are swarming the country in increasingly unmanageable numbers.

The project will introduce trains that carry visitors to “well-known destinations and destinations outside the classic circuits”

The goal is to promote rail travel that will help passengers rediscover the “riches of the Italian territory,” per the statement. The idea is that the train journey itself should be a key part of vacationers’ experience.

Italy has long struggled with overtourism. Just this week, for instance, UNESCO even recommended adding Venice to its List of World Heritage in Danger. Overall, the number of travelers will probably only increase with time. By one estimate, Italy is already the fifth most-visited nation in the world, with roughly 56 million international tourists visiting in 2022 alone. This year, that number could reach 75 million.



Sarah Kuta

Daily Correspondent

August 4, 2023



The new Orient Express La Dolce Vita train, which is set to launch next year, is one part of Italy's new train tourism strategy. *Accor*

TUSCANY

Tuscany is a region in central Italy with an area of about 23,000 square kilometres (8,900 square miles) and a population of about 3.8 million inhabitants. The regional capital is Florence (Firenze).

Tuscany is known for its landscapes, history, artistic legacy, and its influence on high culture. It is regarded as the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance and of the foundations of the Italian language. It has been home to many figures influential in the history of art and science, and contains well-known museums such as the Uffizi and the Palazzo Pitti. Tuscany is also known for its wines, including Chianti, Vino Nobile di Montepulciano, Morellino di Scansano, Brunello di Montalcino and white Vernaccia di San Gimignano.

Tuscany is the second-most-popular Italian region for travellers in Italy, after Veneto. The main tourist spots are Florence, Castiglione della Pescaia, Pisa, San Gimignano, Lucca, Grosseto and Siena. The town of Castiglione della Pescaia is the most visited seaside destination in the region,^[9] with seaside tourism accounting for approximately 40% of tourist arrivals. The Maremma region, Siena, Lucca, the Chianti region, Versilia and Val d'Orcia are also internationally renowned and particularly popular spots among travellers.

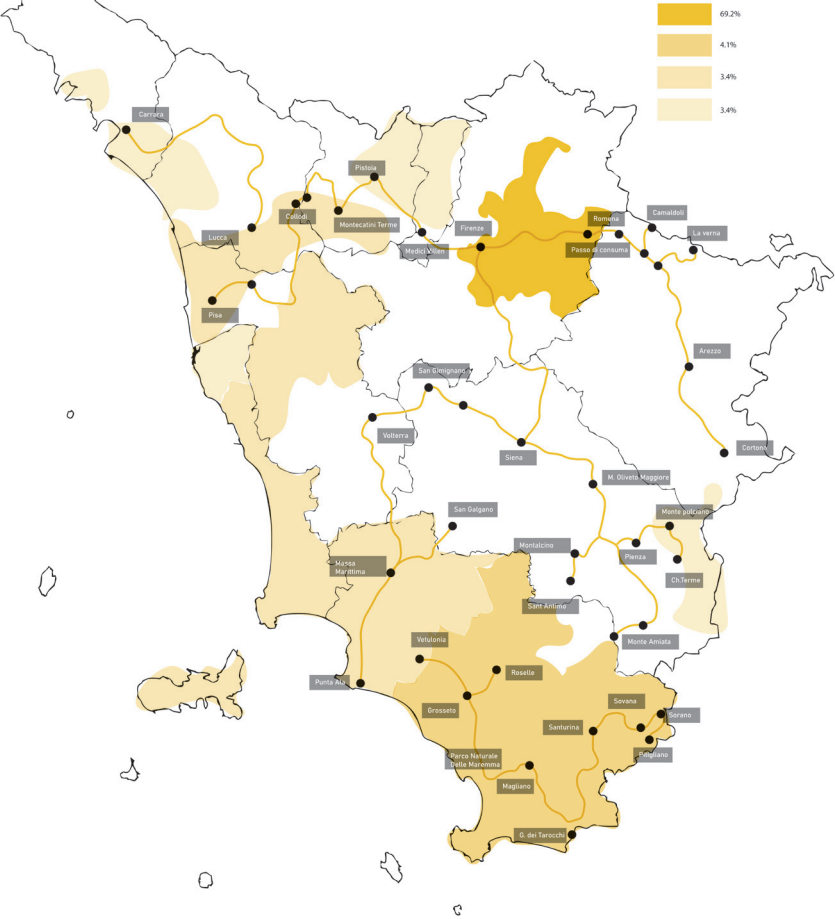
Eight Tuscan localities have been designated World Heritage Sites: the historic Centre of Florence (1982); the Cathedral square of Pisa (1987); the historical centre of San Gimignano (1990); the historical centre of Siena (1995); the historical centre of Pienza (1996); the Val d'Orcia (2004), the Medici Villas and Gardens (2013), and Montecatini Terme as part of the Great Spa Towns of Europe (2021). Tuscany has over 120 protected nature reserves, making Tuscany and its capital Florence popular tourist destinations. In 2018, **Florence alone had over 5 million arrivals**, making it the world's 51st most visited city.

The Tuscany Region was the first Italian region to recognize the new trend of the integrated rural development so that in 1985 it stated the first regional law on agritourism. In this context Tuscany is the one of the first Italian and European regions committed to the development of rural areas.

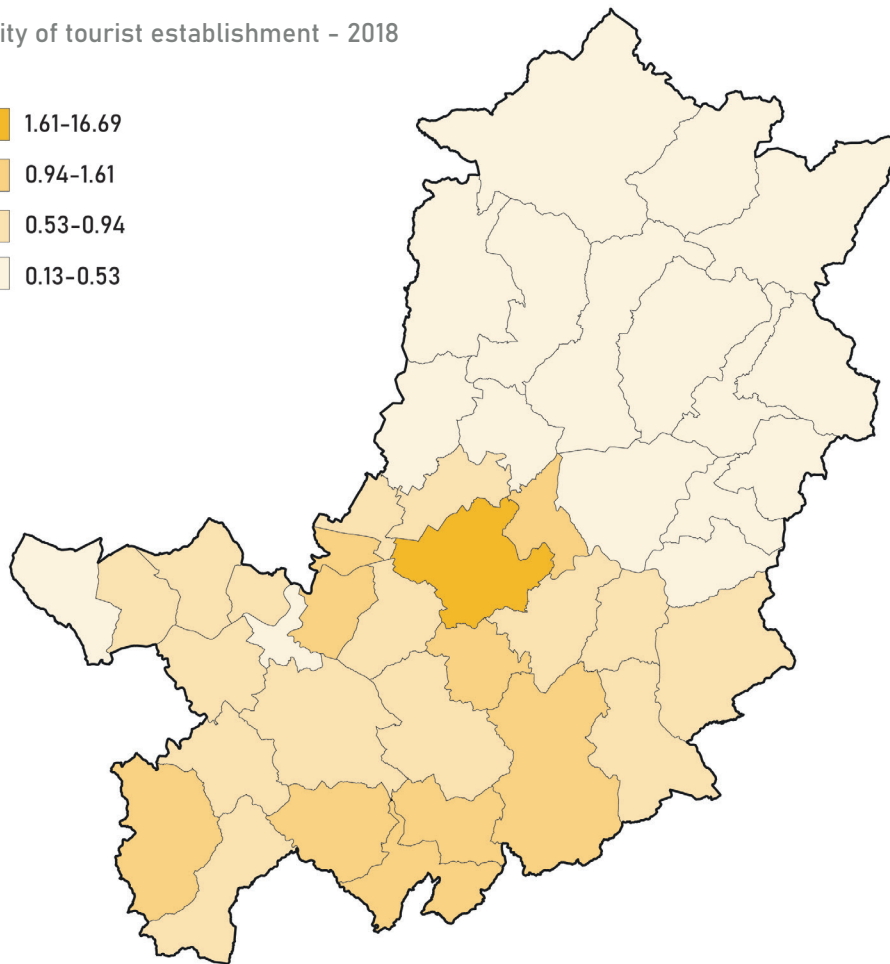
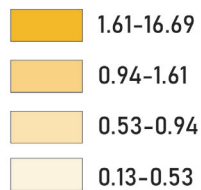
The large availability of an unemployed architectural heritage, embedded in a unique rural landscape, masterpieces of an ancient rural society, it has been the primary input of Rural Tourism development in Tuscany. And yet, the landscape is the output of a particular agricultural system (sharecropping) and it has been positively influenced by the proximity of rich city arts as Florence and Siena.



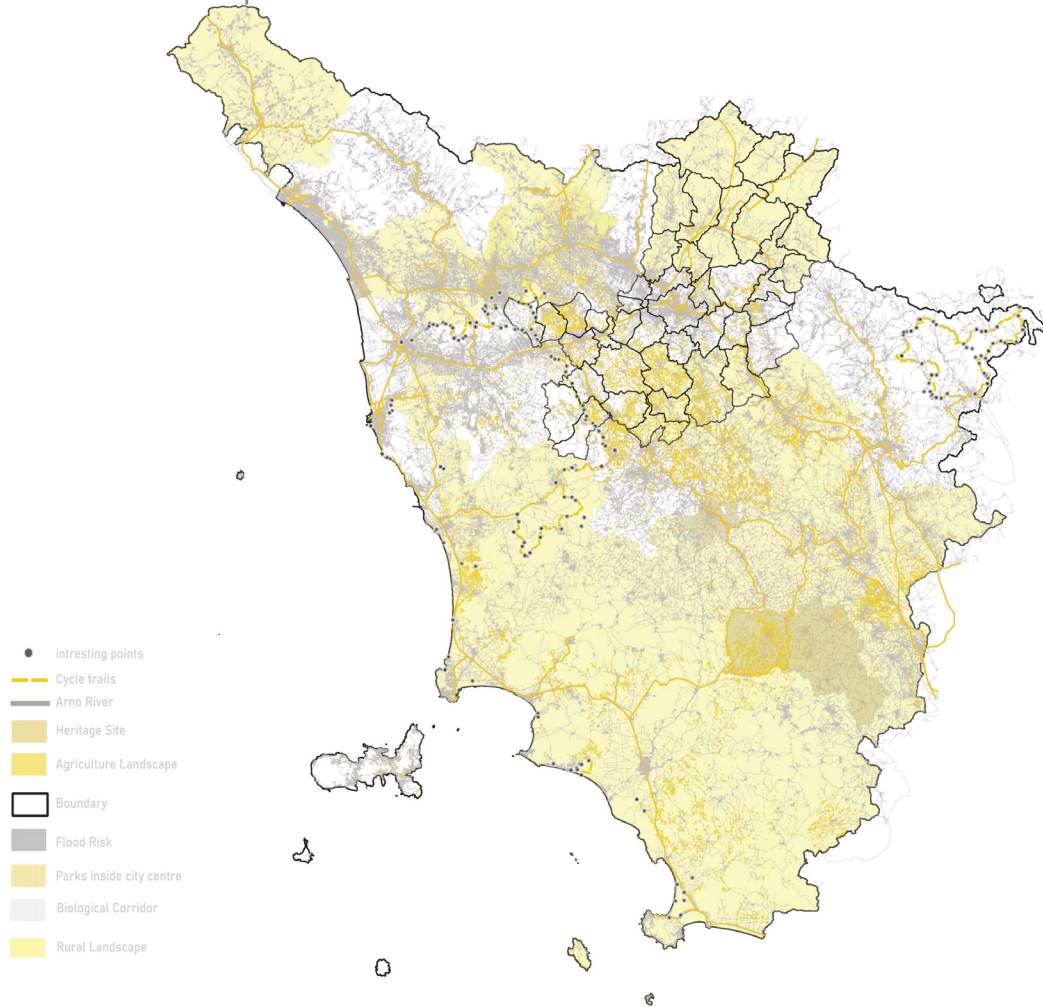
Percentage of overnight tourist stays



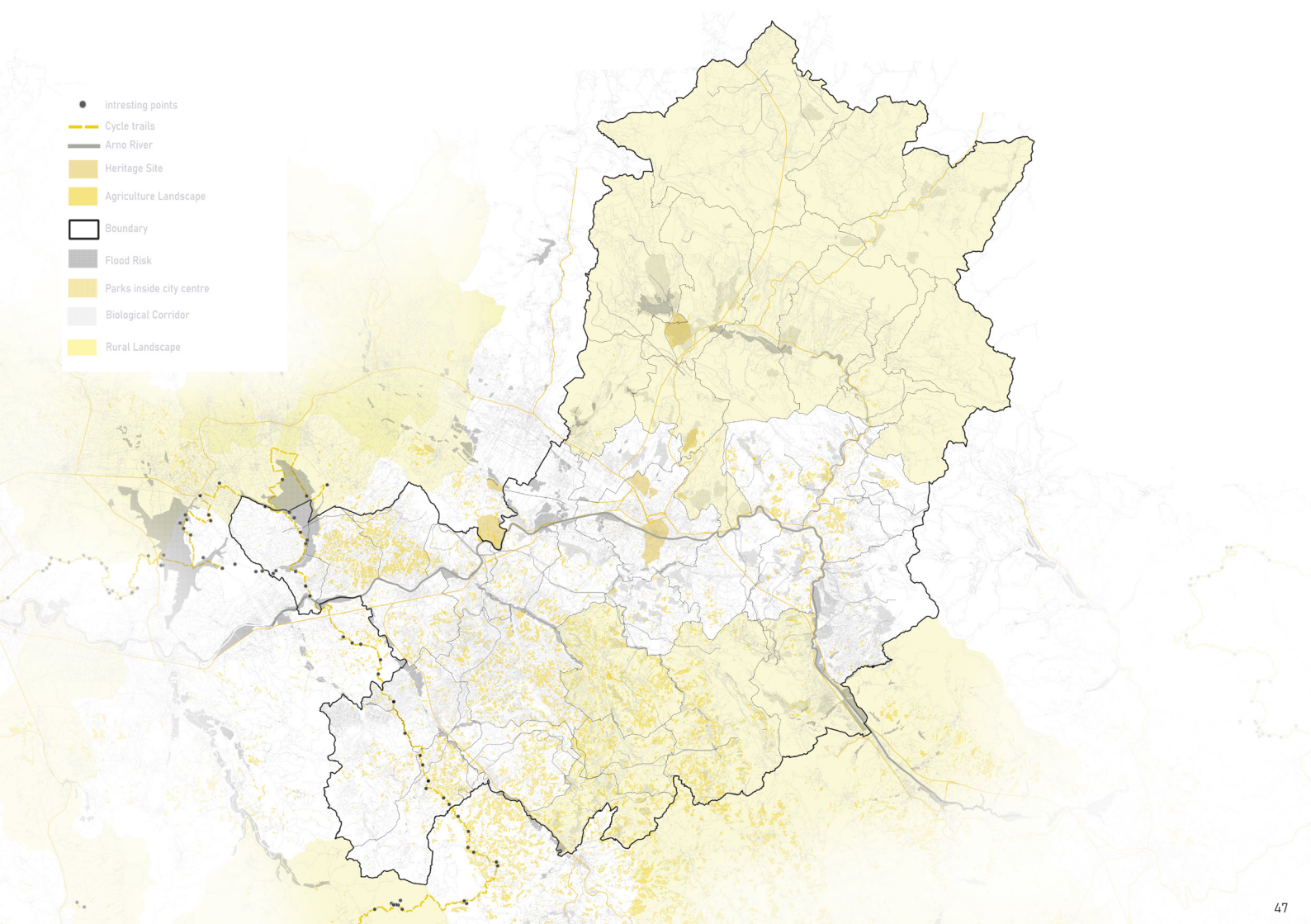
Density of tourist establishment - 2018



Tuscanian Tourism and Landscape



- intresting points
- Cycle trails
- Arno River
- Heritage Site
- Agriculture Landscape
- Boundary
- Flood Risk
- Parks inside city centre
- Biological Corridor
- Rural Landscape



04

FLORANCE





Florence

Florence is a city in Central Italy and the Tuscany region's capital. In 2020, Florence's population was estimated at 360,000 people, for Municipality core, and 708,000 for Metropolitan area. Florence's residents have an average age of 42, lower than the Italian population's average age, which is 45.7 years. The Historic Center of Florence can be regarded as an exceptional historical and cultural urban achievement, the outcome of long-lasting creativity, encompassing many sculptures, churches, historic buildings, and art masterpieces. Its 600 years of exceptional artistic activity can be observed in the Santa Maria del Fiore Cathedral, the Uffizi Palace, and the church of Santa Croce, followed by the works of Michelangelo, Brunelleschi, and Botticelli. Florence had a remarkable impact on the development of Renaissance fine arts and architecture in Italy and Europe. With an area of 505 hectares.

Florence is the emblem of Italian art and culture in the world and in 1982 its Historic Centre was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site. After all, Florence has always been considered a place belonging to all humanity. This is largely due to the role it has played in the history of civilisation and, in particular, to its renown as the birthplace of modern Humanism. Florence's outstanding cultural importance was, in fact, one of the criteria for its inclusion on the World Heritage List. Florence's heritage consists not only of the stone and marble monuments which are admired by millions of visitors from all over the world, but also of the cultural and literary works left by great artists, poets and writers as a legacy to humanity, works that have made Florence famous worldwide. The Outstanding Universal Value of Florence is incremented by the intangible heritage represented by the Florentine handicrafts and traditional shops, which provide concrete evidence of continuity with the past by perpetuating the historical and creative image of the city.



Tourism in Florence

The impact of mass tourism in the long term has been identified as a threat to the integrity of the World Heritage site, the Historic Centre of Florence. The continuous pressure of tourist flows could have negative social, cultural, economic and environmental consequences, therefore, it has been considered appropriate to carry out a study to understand how and when the tourist carrying capacity will be exceeded, that is, the anthropic point of saturation of the site beyond which its environmental, physical, economic, socio-cultural and quality characteristics and the visitor experience may be compromised.

The Number of tourists in Florence is perceived as a major problem. Commentators often talk about tourist density and the closely related perception of negative crowding right at the beginning of the interviews, without having been asked to comment on that yet. Especially along the beaten track they feel stressed by the tourist density, they feel locked in and complain about not being able to move freely anymore.



Leaving Florence

“It’s well within living memory,” writes Sarah Dunant,

“that tourism and travel was a wondrous thing.” But times have changed: “It feels as if every unnecessary journey we make now has the dull drumbeat of global fragility and climate change in the background.”



PIAZZA
DEL DUBNO



AMBULATORI MEDICI →

OMEGA
ATREVE

↑ Palazzo
Municipale
↑ Galleria
Vittoriana
↑ Piazza
Brescaia

BIGALLO

OMEGA
ATREVE

OMEGA
ATREVE

Managing overtourism in a city like Florence is crucial for several reasons, given its historical and cultural significance as well as the challenges it faces due to excessive tourism:

Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Florence is home to a vast wealth of historical and artistic treasures, including renowned museums, architecture, and artworks. Overtourism can lead to wear and tear, degradation, and even irreversible damage to these invaluable cultural assets.

Maintaining Authenticity: Overtourism can result in the commercialization of cultural sites and attractions, leading to a loss of the authentic atmosphere that draws tourists in the first place. Preserving the city's unique charm and character is essential for both residents and visitors.

Quality of Experience: When tourist sites are overcrowded and overwhelmed, the quality of experience for visitors diminishes. Long lines, difficulty accessing attractions, and a lack of space can lead to frustration and disappointment, which may discourage repeat visits.

Local Quality of Life: The constant influx of tourists can impact the daily lives of residents. Noise, congestion, and increased cost of living due to inflated prices can reduce the quality of life for those who call Florence home.

Environmental Impact: Overtourism can contribute to environmental degradation, from increased waste generation to greater carbon emissions due to transportation. Florence's delicate historic architecture and infrastructure are particularly vulnerable to these impacts.

Economic Sustainability: While tourism is an important economic driver for Florence, overdependence on it can be risky. If tourism becomes unsustainable, it can lead to an economic downturn when visitor numbers decline, impacting businesses and livelihoods.

Cultural Identity: Excessive tourism can lead to a shift in the city's identity as it caters more to tourist needs and preferences, potentially eroding the local way of life and traditions.

Congestion and Infrastructure: Overtourism can strain transportation systems, roads, public spaces, and utilities, making it difficult for both residents and tourists to navigate the city comfortably.

Heritage Protection: Florence's historical sites are delicate and require careful maintenance. Overcrowding and lack of proper management can accelerate their deterioration.

Social Harmony: Overtourism can lead to tensions between locals and tourists. It's important to maintain a harmonious relationship between the city's residents and its visitors to ensure a positive and inclusive environment for all.

The Management Plan: a tool for the governance of the Historic Centre of Florence



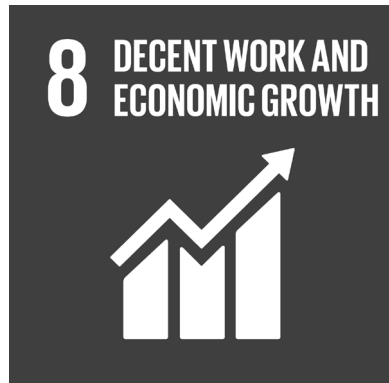
MANAGEMENT OF THE TOURISM SYSTEM

- TOURIST DESTINATION MONITORING CENTRE (OTD)
- FLORENCE GREENWAY
- STUDY OF THE LOAD CAPACITY OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE
- THE PATH OF THE PRINCE
- FIRENZECARD AND FIRENZECARD+
- DESTINATION FLORENCE
- MOBILE ANALYTICS
- DESTINATION FLORENCE
- MOBILE ANALYTICS

THE RIVER ARNO AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (PGRA)
- GUARDA IN FACCIA L'ALLUVIONE (FACE UP TO THE FLOOD)
- ARNO, UN FIUME PER AMICO (YOUR FRIEND THE RIVER ARNO)
- PROVISIONAL PLAN FOR THE HYDRAULIC RISK (PSRI)
- CIVIL DEFENCE OF THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUMS IN EMERGENCY

Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda



05

The River Arno

The Arno River is almost entirely situated within Tuscany, Central Italy. The river is 241 km long while the catchment has an area of about 8830 km² and a mean elevation of 353 m a.s.l. The catchment area is located within the mountain belt of the Northern Apennines, which was subject during the last phases of its evolution to an extensional tectonic phase, starting from the upper Tortonian in the western part of the basin, and gradually moving towards the NE. This phase produced a horst and graben system, aligned in a NW-SE direction, and a sequence of Neogene marine and fluvio-lacustrine sedimentary cycles.

Duel Character of the river

The river has a duel character caused by the steep and impermeable character of the basin, where the rains are quick to flush down into the main stream. This leads to large fluctuations in flow rate, which means Arno can go from nearly dry to flooding in a matter of days. At the location of Florence where the Arno leaves the Apennines, the flow rate can therefore vary between 0.56 and 3540 m³ per second.



Arno River Catchment

The physiography of the catchment is strongly influenced by the morphology of the region, being characterized by a series of intermontane basins, alternated with bedrock-controlled gorge-like reaches. The main alluvial reaches from upstream to downstream are: Casentino, Upper Valdarno, the Firenze Plain or Middle Valdarno, Lower Valdarno and the Pisa Plain.

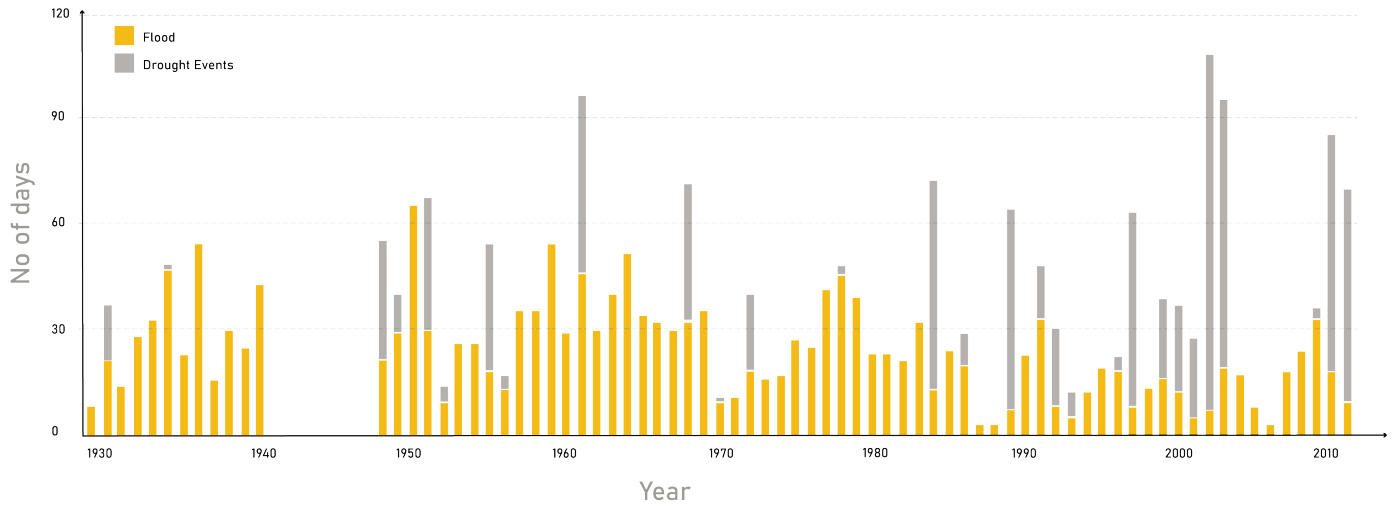
The basin falls into the temperate climatic zone with a dry summer. The general annual rainfall pattern of the Arno basin is characterized by a summer minimum in July, and two maxima, one in November and the other at the end of the winter.



Flood and drought

The Arno River, flowing through central Italy, has experienced several devastating floods throughout history. One of the most infamous floods occurred in 1966, causing significant damage to the city of Florence and its cultural treasures. This flood was considered to be a “centennial flood,” meaning it had a 1% chance of occurring in any given year, or, in other words, it was a flood that could be expected to happen approximately once every 100 years.

One notable example of a drought's impact on the Arno River occurred in the 2000s. From 2002 to 2003, Italy experienced a severe drought, and the Arno River's water levels significantly dropped. This situation had significant consequences for the region, including the reduced availability of water for drinking, irrigation, and hydropower generation.



History of Floods Events

1177



The first recorded flood of the Arno River occurred in 1177 (NATONI, 1944), when Ponte Vecchio, at that time the only bridge crossing the river in Florence, was flooded and damaged.

1333



On 4 November 1333, a large flood inundated Florence, Ponte Vecchio was destroyed and about 300 lives were lost (VILLANI, 1280-1348). In the Renaissance Period, due to the development of the city of Florence and the marked modification in land use, the increase in flood frequency.

1557



The 1557 flood was the third largest resulting from simultaneous peaks of the Arno and the Sieve tributary. Three exceptional floods occurred in the XVI century, respectively in 1547, 1557 and 1589, in the city of Florence.

1844



The 1844 flood was the last significant flood before 1966, it was well documented by various sources and had worsened the hydraulic situations as the river bed was narrowed by 70 meters to decrease the span and save the cost.

1966



The most catastrophic of all the floods in the city of Florence occurred on 4 November 1966, and it was produced by an exceptional meteorological event between the 3 and 5 November 1966, which affected the whole Italian peninsula. The level of the Arno River in Florence reached 11 meters.



The Flood
4 novembre 1966



Original draw of Leonardo da Vinci sketching the Arno River and the plan for an artificial channel connecting the city of Firenze to the Padule di Fucecchio.

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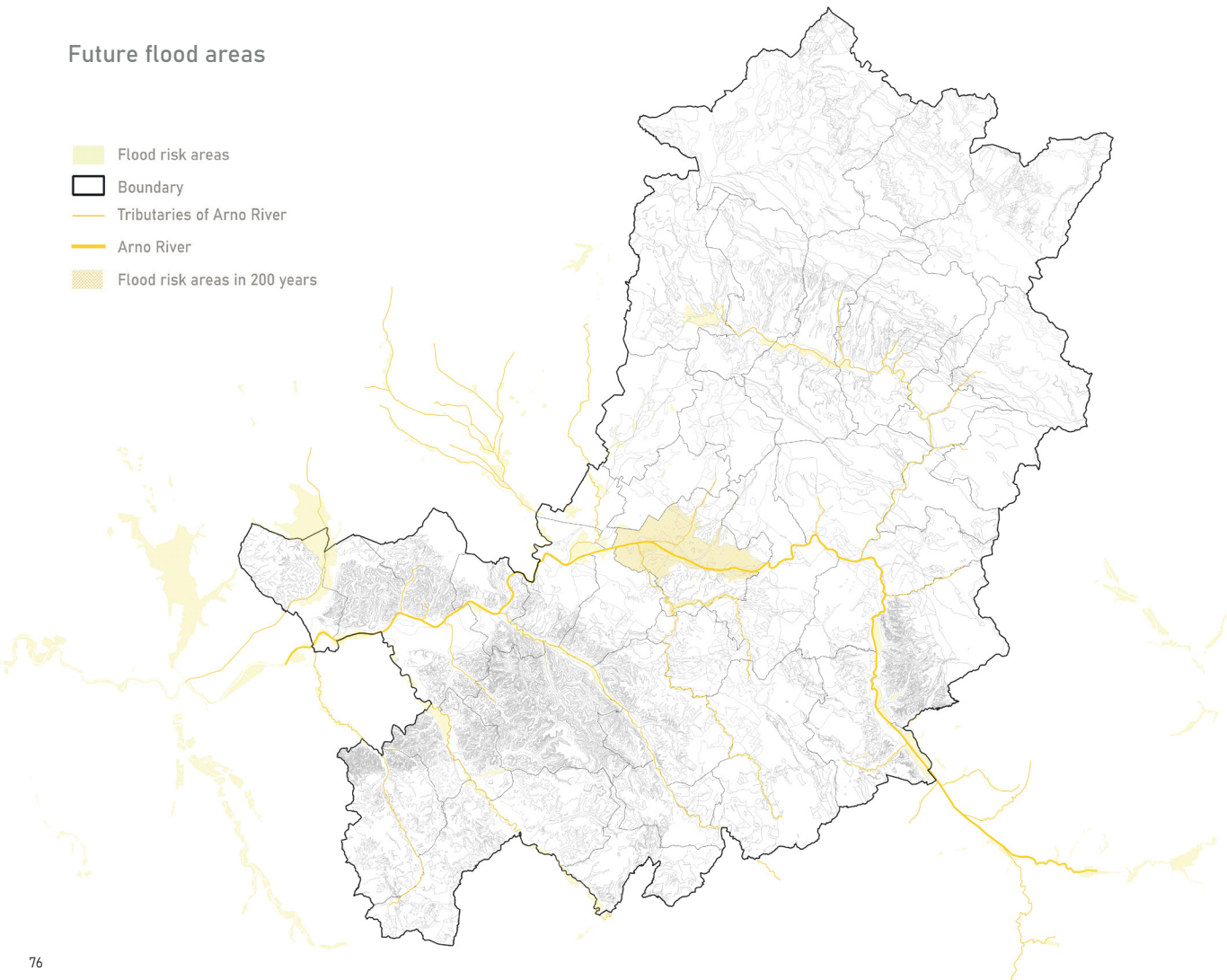
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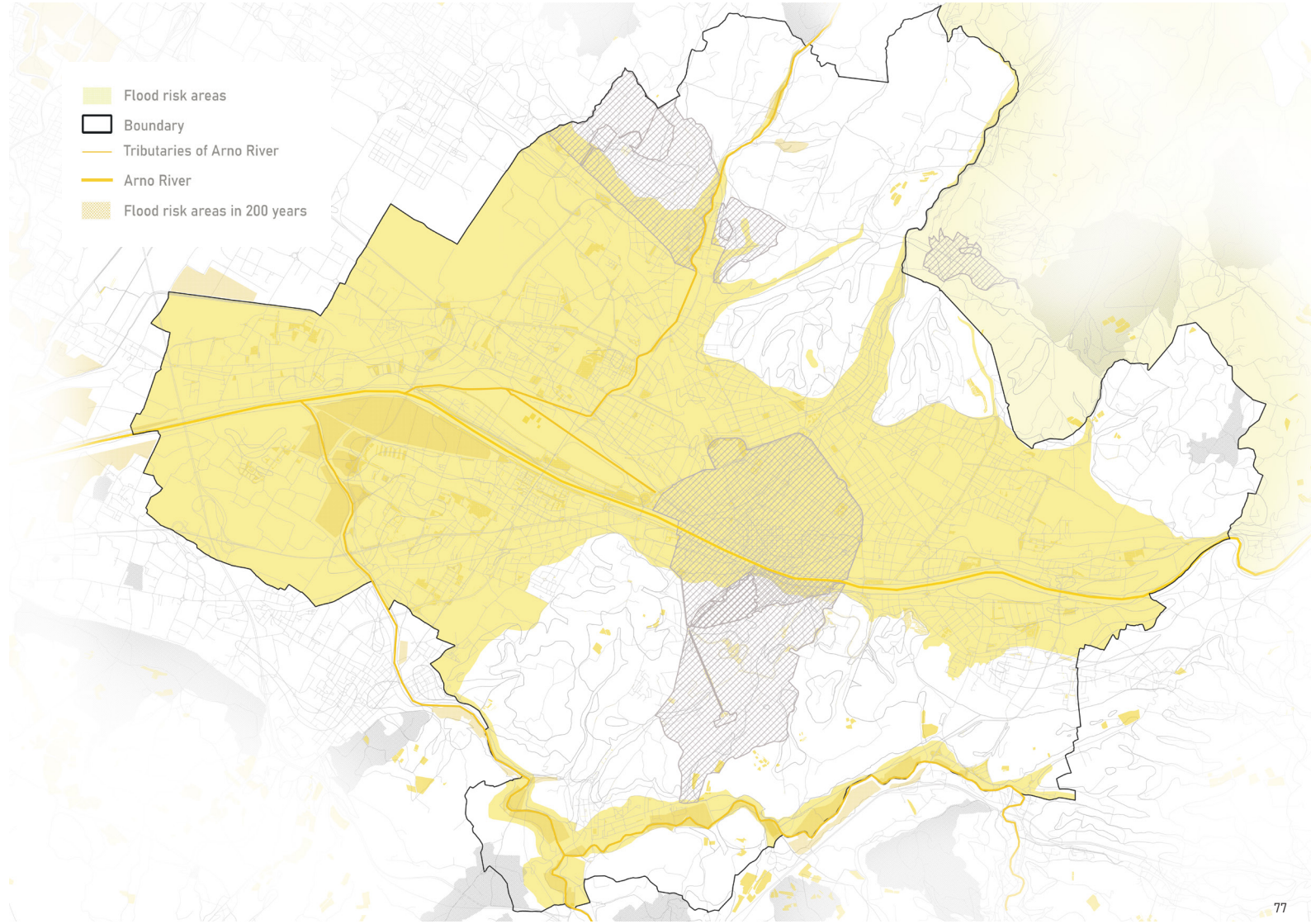
190

Future flood areas

-  Flood risk areas
-  Boundary
-  Tributaries of Arno River
-  Arno River
-  Flood risk areas in 200 years



- Flood risk areas
- Boundary
- Tributaries of Arno River
- Arno River
- Flood risk areas in 200 years



06

ESCAPE ROUTE :Greenway Project





What do you expect to see when you are travelling to florance ?



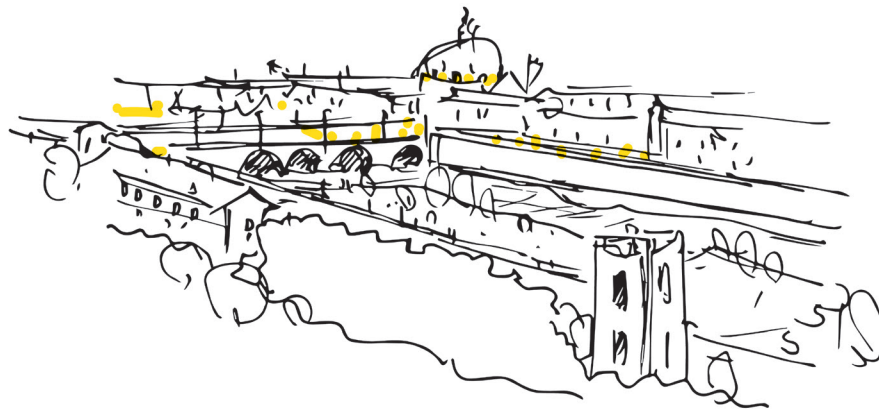
What did you see in florance ?



How did you feel about Florence ?



Amazing view



Abandoned river front



New way of Tourism

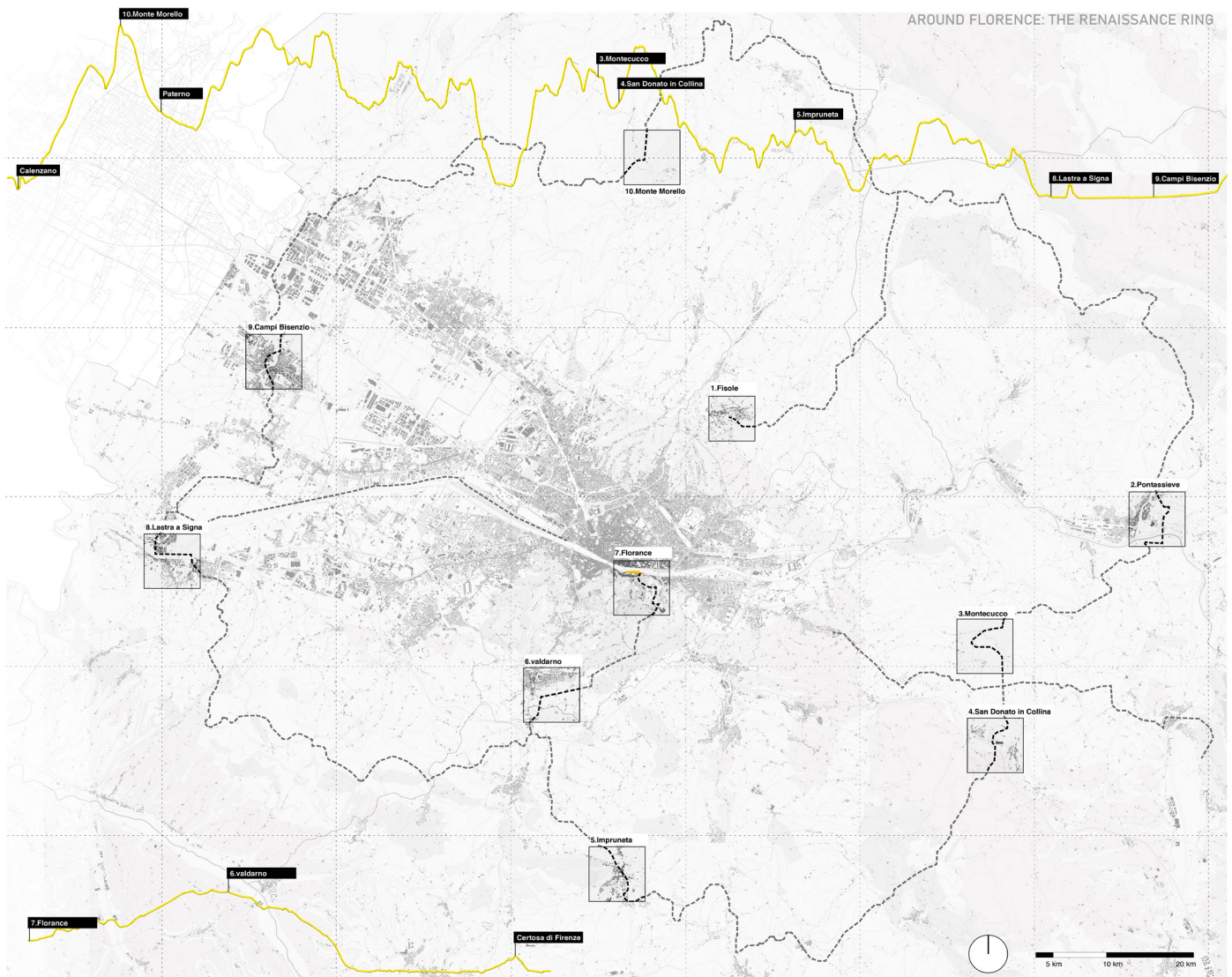


Around Florence: the Renaissance ring

The Renaissance ring is a 250 kilometres hiking trail divided into 8 sections, with 10 variants offering some leeway in that distance. These variants range from a minimum of 5 to a maximum of 25 kilometres.

This route, which allows you to really discover Florence's surroundings, traditionally begins and ends at the Calenzano Castle; being a circuit, however, it can of course start and finish wherever the individual chooses. The original route is truly circular in form, but the variations that have been added to it over the years have made it a little more difficult to define in terms of shape.

There are a great many points of interest along the way, including castles, country churches, historic villages and a wide variety of geography, from riverbanks to mountain peaks. The route has a medium difficulty level, with asphalt altering with loose surfaces.



Stages of the ring

Calenzano to Vaglia: leaving from Calenzano Castle (the start and finish of the ring), you'll experience a striking section in terms of nature, especially near to Monte Morello, before reaching Vaglia. (19.7 km / 6.40h)

Vaglia – Alberaccio – Fiesole: skirting the Apennines, whose foothills are home to Vaglia and the Montesenario Monastery, with gorgeous views over Florence before reaching Fiesole town centre (23 km/6.40h). The Vaglia-Alberaccio-Santa Brigida variation instead takes you to Poggio Ripaghera, a protected natural area where the centuries-old chestnut grove simply has to be seen (17.5 km/ 3h).

Fiesole / Santa Brigida – Pontassieve: (13 km/4h), this section heads deep into the Tuscan countryside, with its farmhouses, vineyards and mills, and ends in Pontassieve, whose Madonna del Sasso Sanctuary dates to the 1400s and features a pietra serena altar.

Pontassieve – Montecucco – San Donato in Collina: (13 km / 4.30h), crossing the Valdarno Valley. From Rignano sull'Arno, the hiking starts in Bagno a Ripoli, skirting Montecucco with its extraordinary vineyards (13.5 km / 4h). In this section, you'll walk along the Via della Maremma, following in the footsteps of pilgrims who once walked as far as Rome.

San Donato In Collina – Impruneta: (18 km/6h) is famous for its woodland, especially the Fonte Santa Park, which, as you can guess from the name, encompasses a fresh and clear water spring.



1. Fisoie



2. Pontassieve



3. Montecucco



4. San donato in collina



5. Impruneta



6. Valdarno

Impruneta - La Certosa - Florence: on reaching the Certosa, and heading downhill, you can visit the famous monumental complex that shares the same name as the order (7 km/2h) before arriving in Piazzale Michelangelo and Florence (6 km/2h). On the other hand, from Certosa you can also reach Lastra Signa-Signa via Pian dei Cerri (23 km/6.30h). The Signa-Florence section (12.6 km/3h) passes through the Parco dei Renai, where you can take a dip, and the Parco delle Cascine, and lastly Signa-Campi Bisenzio-Calenzano (16.8 km/4.30h) with all the Florentine plane.



7. Florence



9. Campi Bisenzio



8. Lastra a Signa



10. Monte Morello

Firenze Greenway: ecological itineraries connecting World Heritage sites and neighbourhoods in Florence, Italy

Florence Greenway is a 20-km cultural and ecological itinerary located in the Oltrarno area, a neighborhood south of the World Heritage site 'Historic Centre of Florence'. The project aims at merging three already-existing itineraries passing through gardens and monuments belonging to different institutions and two World Heritage sites ('Historic Centre of Florence' and 'Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany'). The project is enhanced by a series of physical and virtual information material, as well as actions aimed at the requalification and restoration of components of the itineraries. This unique journey constitutes a long-term solution to offer alternative routes centred on slow tourism, sustainability, the rediscovery of green urban areas, and the well-being of visitors. Furthermore, it enriches the relationship between the historic centre, its surrounding landscape and the external neighborhoods, raising awareness of their significance.

Urban country side an approach to connect nature and culture

Creation of intra institutional partnership between authorities, stakeholders and world heritage site

Promenadologie as a philosophy to experience heritage places in alternative ways

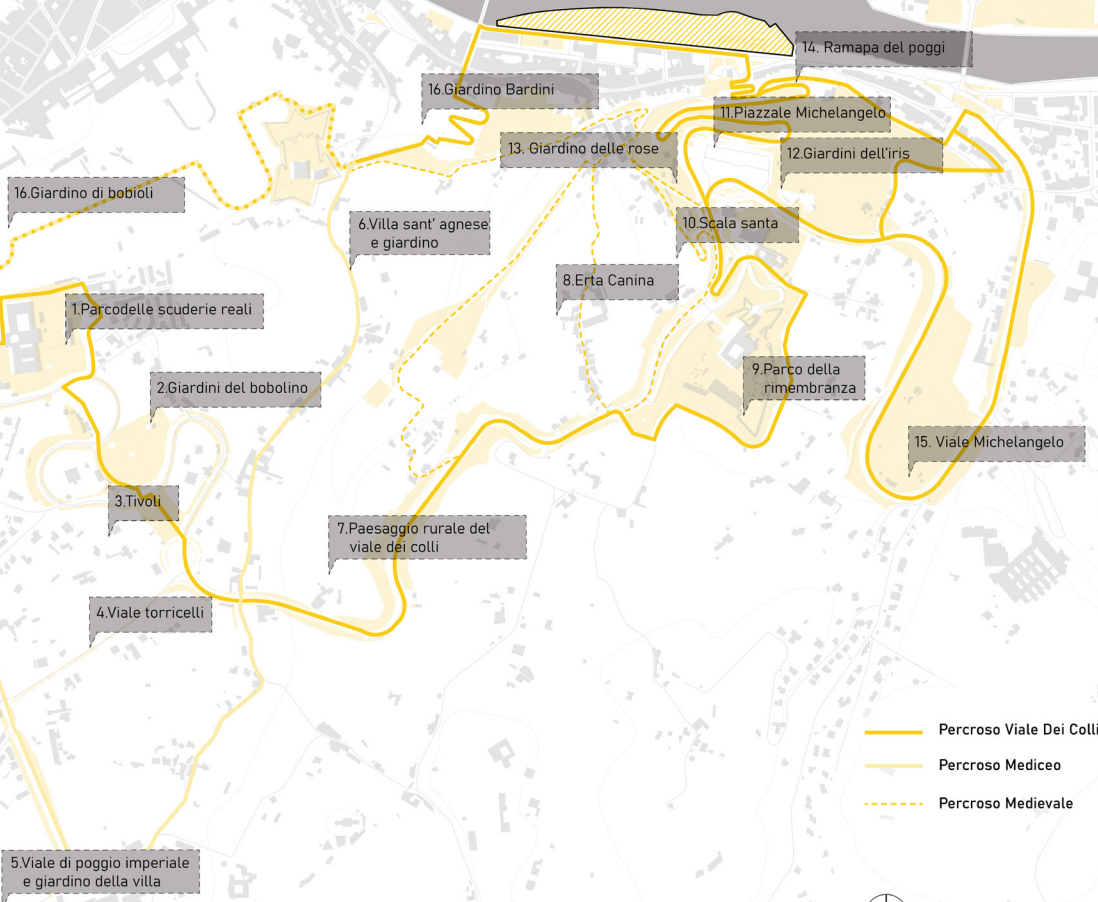
Wayfinding and interpretation of cultural and natural heritage



FLORENCE GREENWAY represents a new way of experience the city of Florence, and offers citizens and travelers the possibility to travel more than 20 kilometers immersed in the greenery of historic gardens, cultural landscapes and landscapes perfectly preserved farmland, meeting the medieval and Renaissance city with its monuments and nature of the hills that embrace our heritage site world of humanity. The Greenway reconnects and connects different parts of the city of Florence, allowing you to discover it slowly and sustainably, through ancient routes such as via di San Leonardo or via dell'Erta Canina, walking along the viale dei Colli, or even walking along Baroque perspective axes such as the main road of Poggio Imperiale. Firenze Greenway is the beating heart of a city alive, which is history and at the same time the future: traveling through it, in fact, we rediscover our roots to imagine the city of tomorrow from the top of its views.

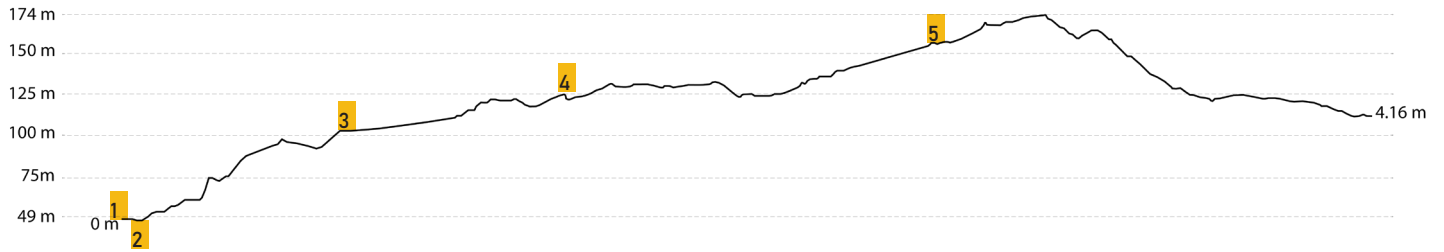
1. **Parco delle Scuderie Reali**
2. **Giardini del Bobolino**
3. **Tivoli**
4. **Viale Torricelli**
5. **Viale di Poggio Imperiale e giardino della Villa**
6. **Villa Sant'Agnese e giardino**
7. **Paesaggio rurale del viale dei Colli**
8. **Erta Canina**
9. **Parco della Rimembranza**
10. **Scala santa**
11. **Piazzale Michelangelo**
12. **Giardino dell'iris**
13. **Giardino delle rose**
14. **Rampe del Poggi**
15. **Viale Michelangelo**
16. **Giardino Bardini**
17. **Giardino di Boboli**

Firenze Greenway: ecological itinerary



- Percorso Viale Dei Colli
- Percorso Mediceo
- Percorso Medievale

Renaissance ring connection



1.Trezo Garden



2.Porta San Niccolò



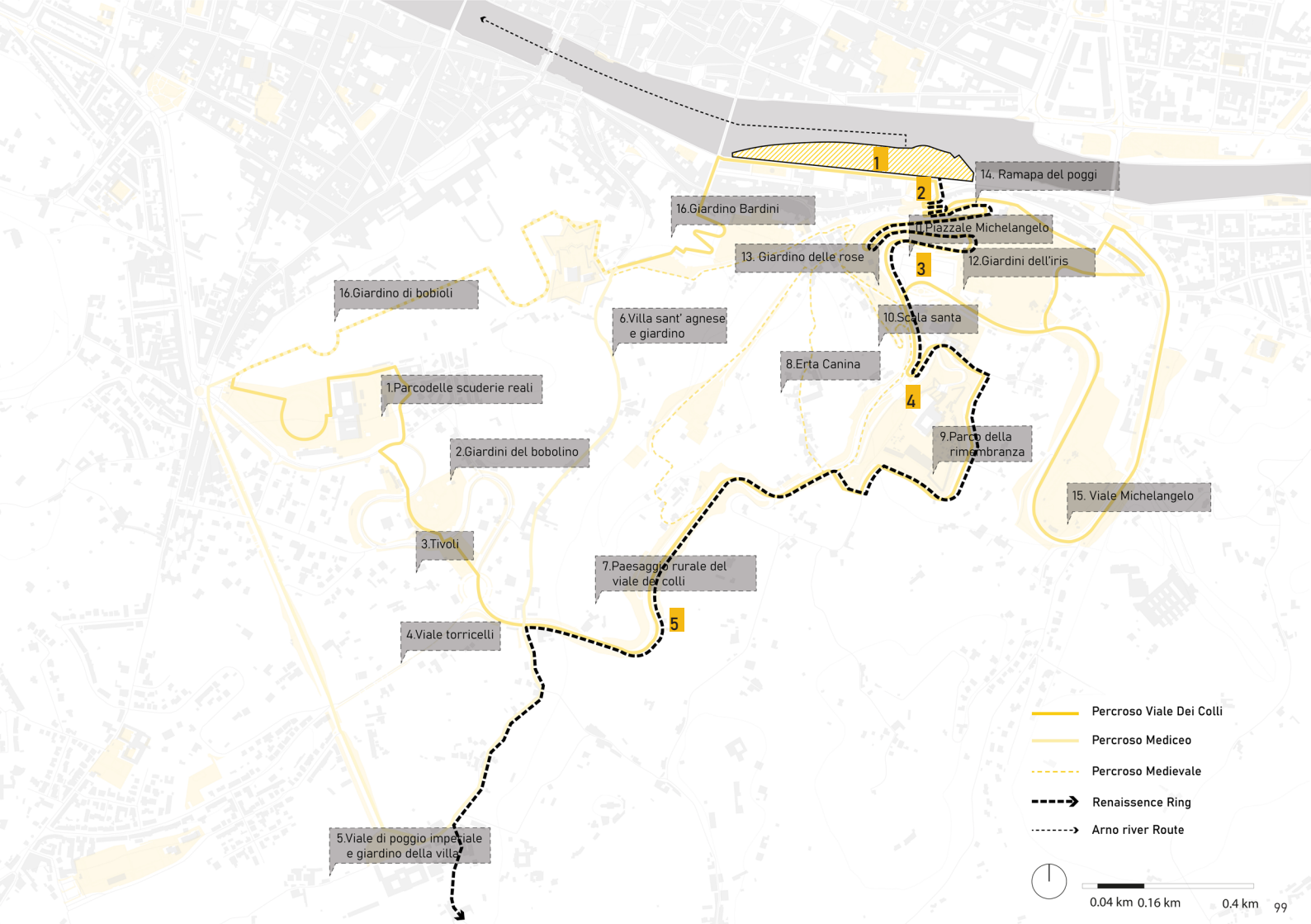
3.Piazzale Michelangelo



4.Basilica di San Miniato



5.EdV a Garden with a View



16. Giardino di boboli

1. Parcodelle scuderie reali

2. Giardini del bobolino

3. Tivoli

4. Viale torricelli

5. Viale di poggio imperiale e giardino della villa

7. Paesaggio rurale del viale dei colli

16. Giardino Bardini

6. Villa sant' agnese e giardino

13. Giardino delle rose

8. Erta Canina

9. Parco della rimembranza

10. Scala santa

Piazzale Michelangelo

12. Giardini dell'iris

15. Viale Michelangelo

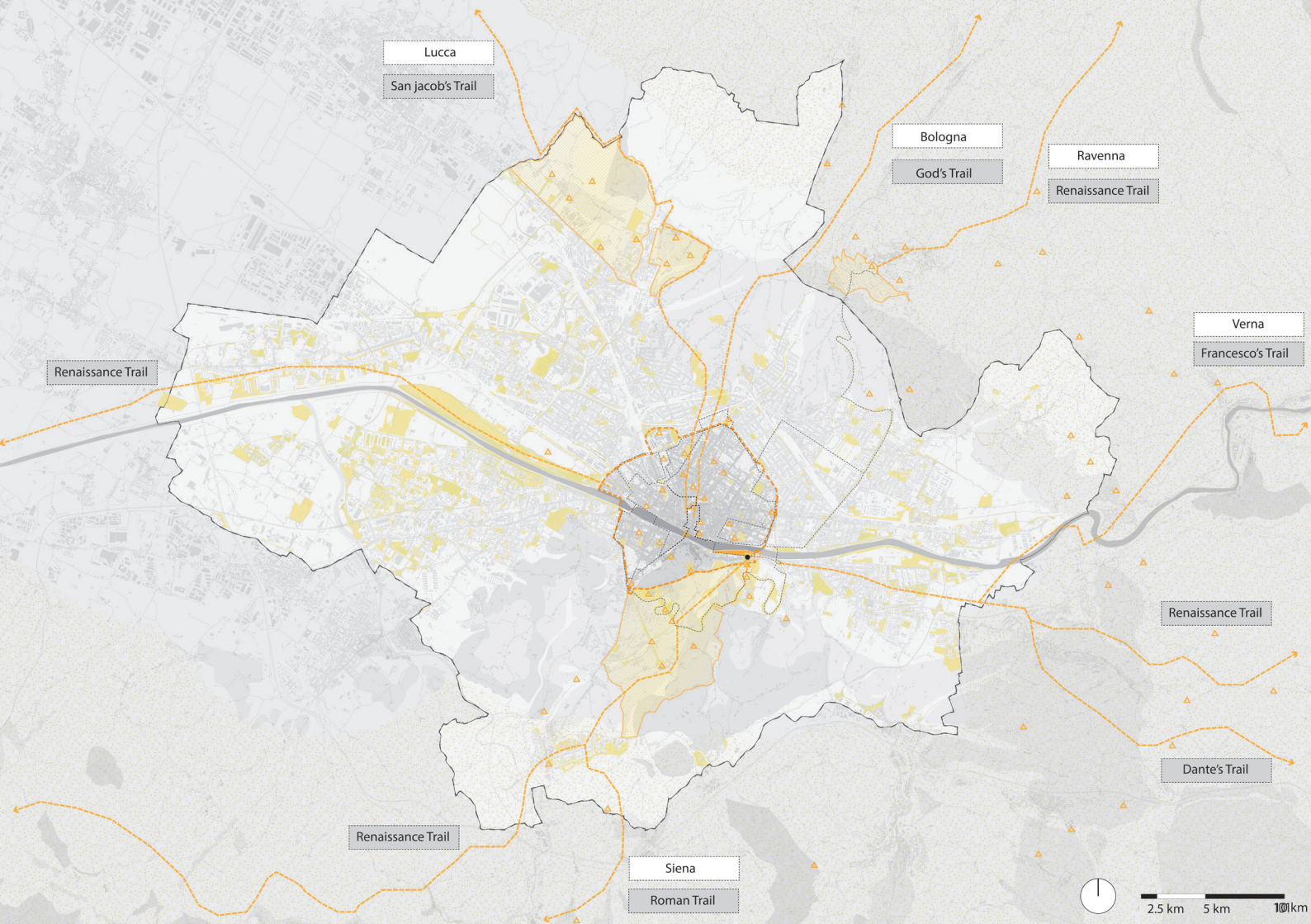
14. Ramapa del poggi

- Percorso Viale Dei Colli
- - - Percorso Mediceo
- . . . Percorso Medievale
- - - Renaissance Ring
- . . . Arno river Route



0.04 km 0.16 km 0.4 km

Masterplan - Trails connected to the city



Lucca

San Jacob's Trail

Bologna

God's Trail

Ravenna

Renaissance Trail

Renaissance Trail

Verna

Francesco's Trail

Renaissance Trail

Dante's Trail

Renaissance Trail

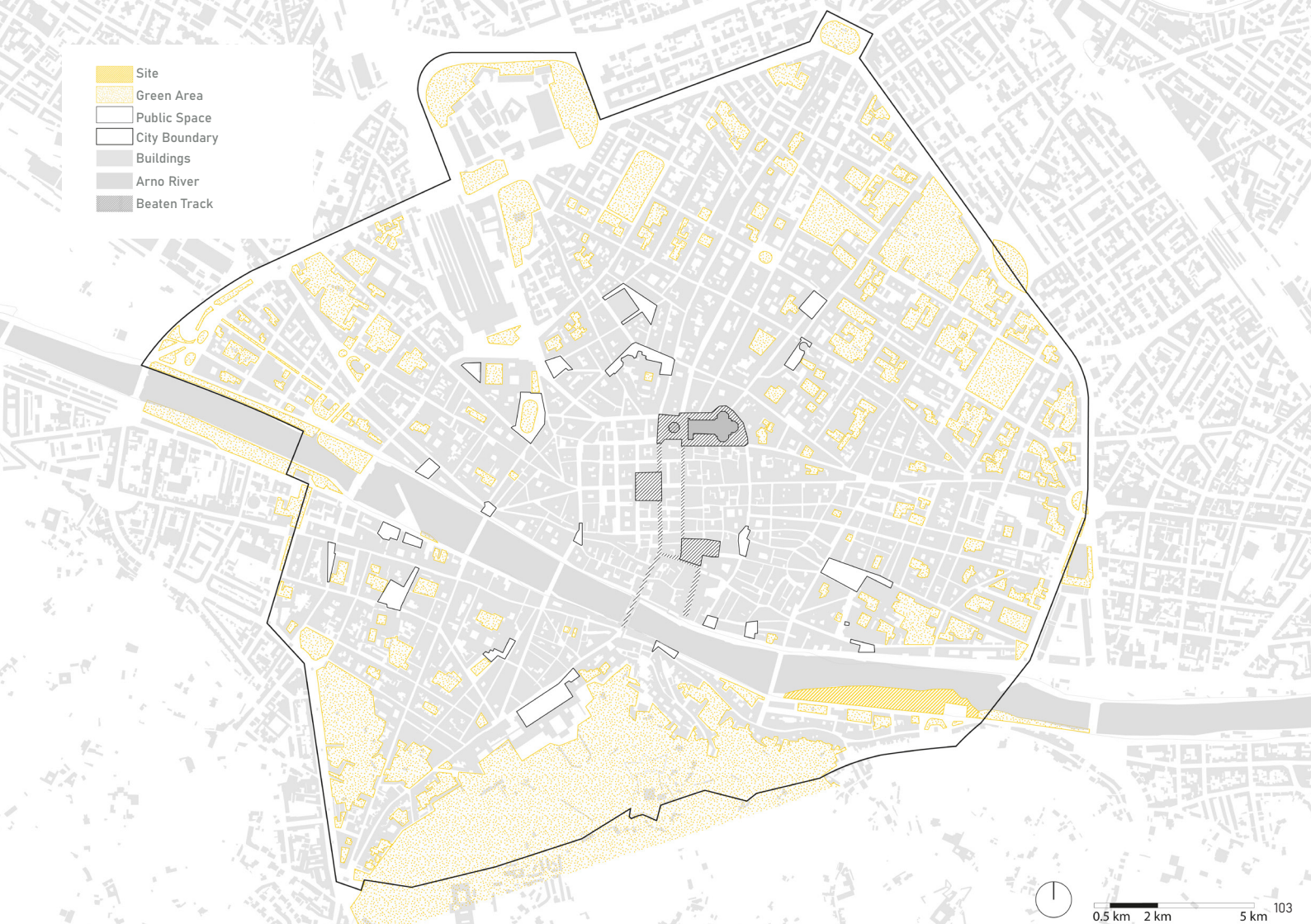
Siena

Roman Trail



2.5 km 5 km 10 km

Public spaces in the city historic city centre

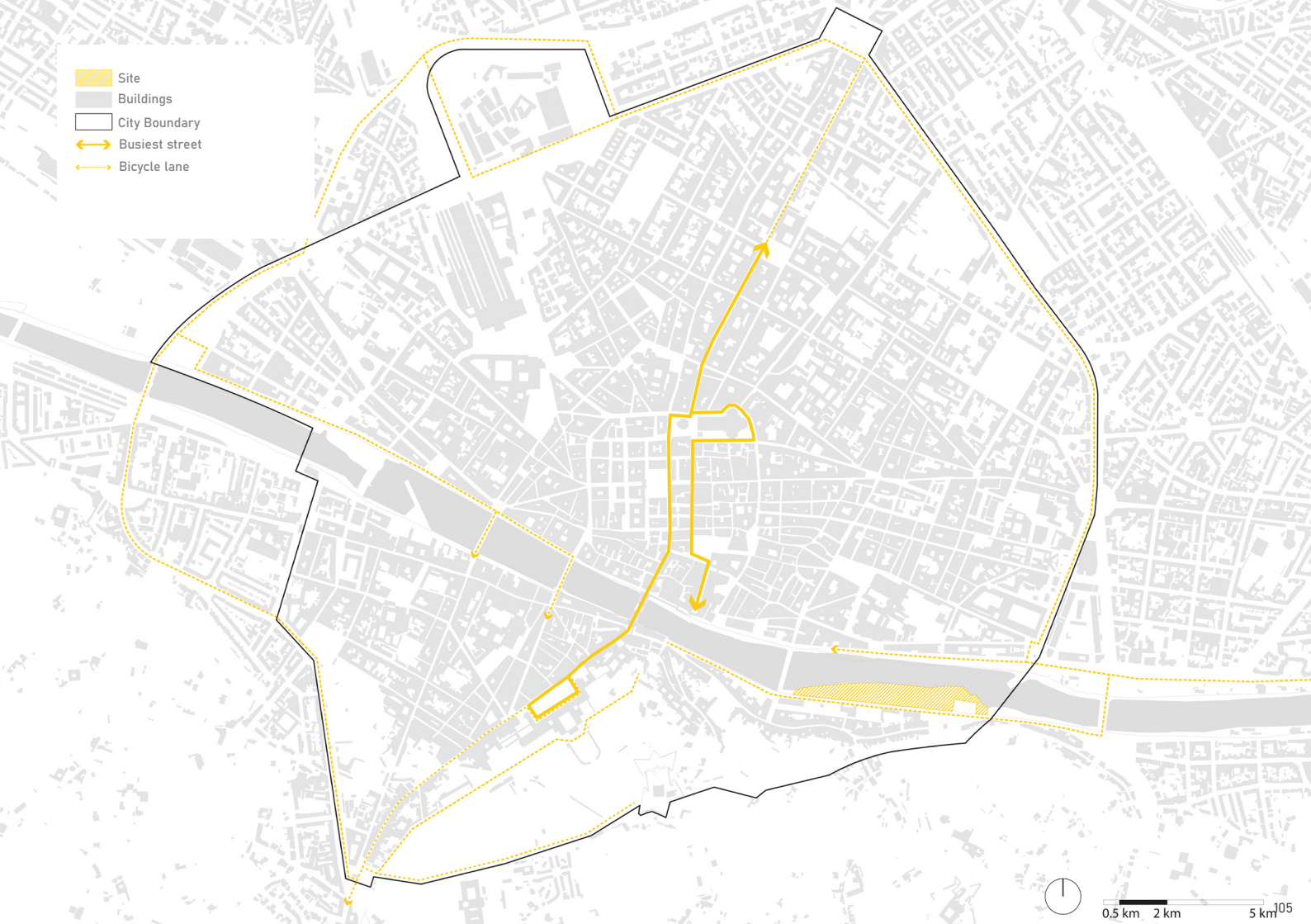


- Site
- Green Area
- Public Space
- City Boundary
- Buildings
- Arno River
- Beaten Track



Busiest street and cycle lane in the historic city centre

- Site
- Buildings
- City Boundary
- Busiest street
- Bicycle lane

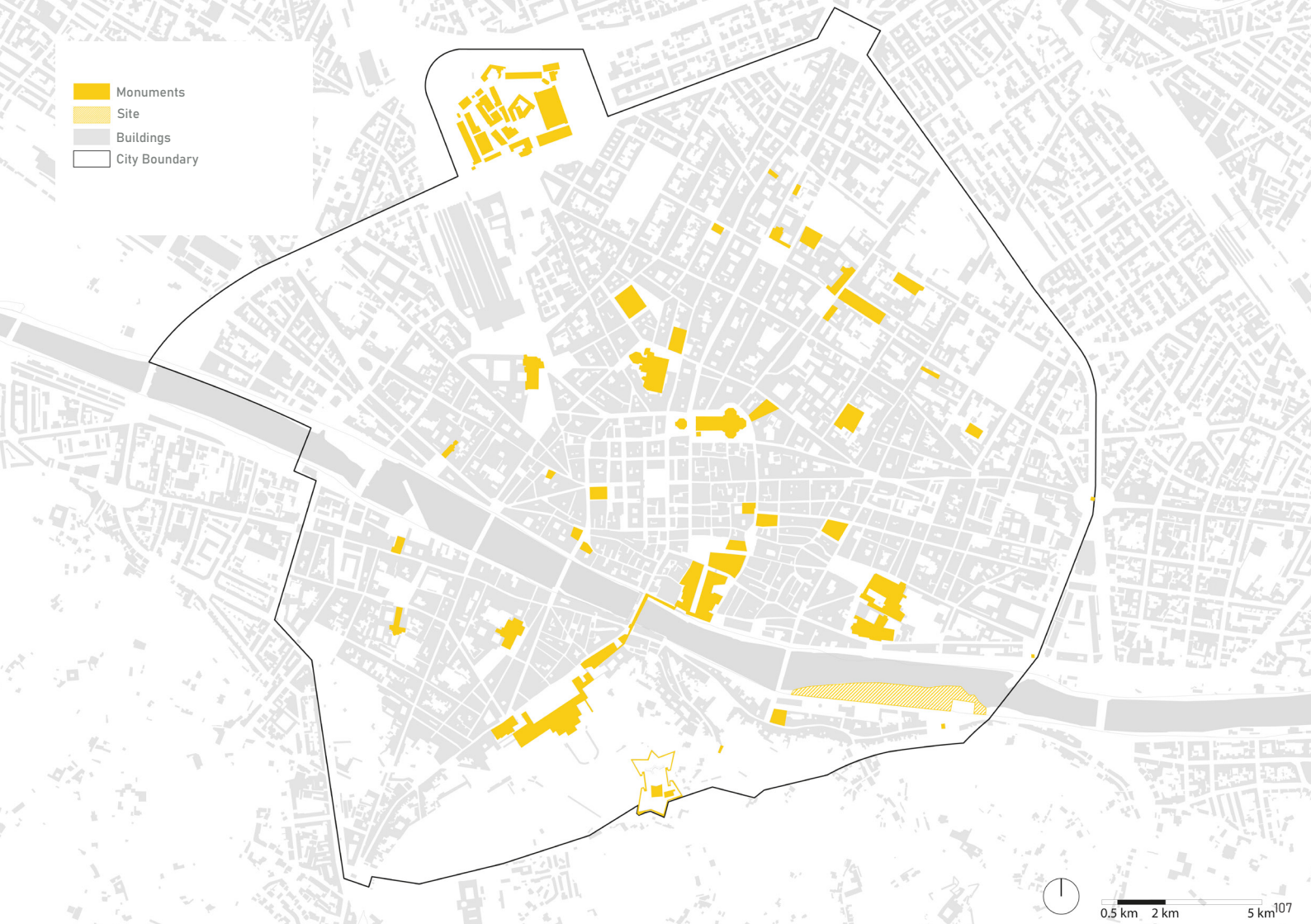


0.5 km 2 km

5 km 105

Monuments in the historic city centre

- Monuments
- Site
- Buildings
- City Boundary



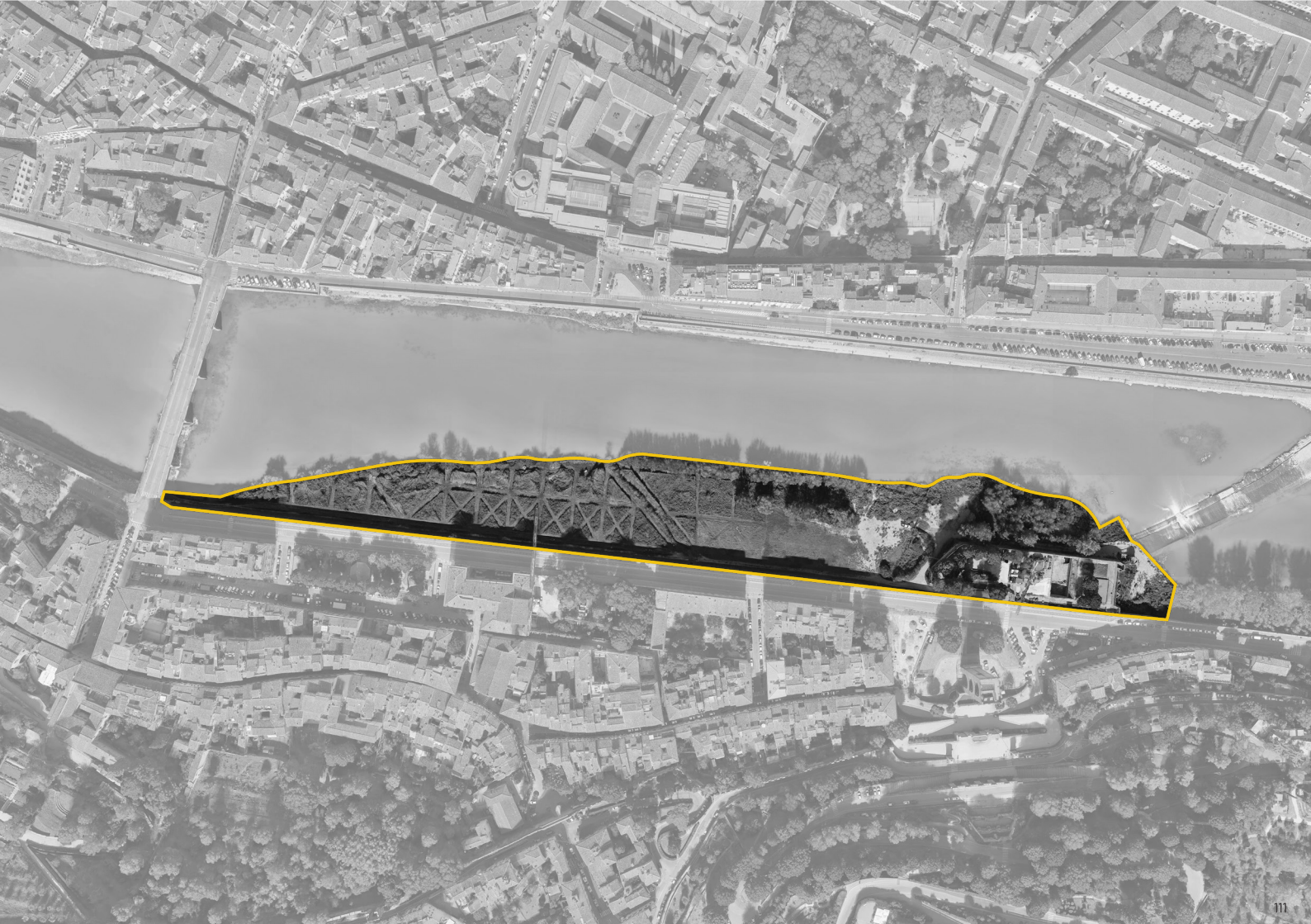
0.5 km 2 km

5 km¹⁰⁷

07

Trezo Giardino Project

The Terzo Giardino project is located on the bank of the Arno River in an area that had lain neglected and unused for fifty years. One of the main reasons for this abandonment can be traced back to an emotionally-charged event, the great flood of Florence in 1966, which estranged the city from the river. Ever since then, the place, together with others along the river banks, had lost its function of connecting urban life with nature and the flow of the Arno. Other economic and cultural reasons also influenced the deterioration of the area, despite its strategic position and incomparable views of the old center of Florence. Only municipal employees had been working in the area for security reasons, in particular cutting back the natural growth of vegetation. Somehow, the neglect favored the formation of a sort of natural reserve in a highly central location where plants and animals were free to live undisturbed by the life of the city.



Aim of the intervention

The project began with making paths opening the way through the vegetation growing wild along the riverbank and against the backdrop of the ancient city. The word “Terzo” (third) is directly inspired by the French landscapist Gilles Clément and his work *The Third Landscape*, which advocates a politics of humanist ecology that is able to value neglected unused land. It calls for openness to a different kind of chaotic beauty, or a third beauty in harmony with seasonal changes, and one that contrasts with the orderly “first beauty” which is historically influenced by the Renaissance. The project’s references are ancient botanical gardens like the Giardini dei Semplici in Florence, dating back to 1545, and in general, the Italian gardening tradition.

As if it were a metaphor for Clément’s manifesto, the effort to establish a relationship between a non-humanized nature and the cultural heritage of Florence, both material and non-material, was criticized by people who considered that the city’s historical legacy, one of its key themes, had to involve contemporary art as well. The approach of the plan was that wild vegetation stays in tune with everyday rhythms and can be seen as integrated within the historic course of events if it is accepted that diversity and changes are part of cultural progress.







Site evolution



1943



2003



2007



2013



2017



2019



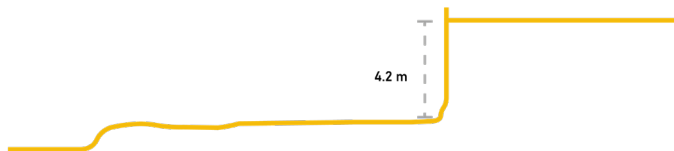
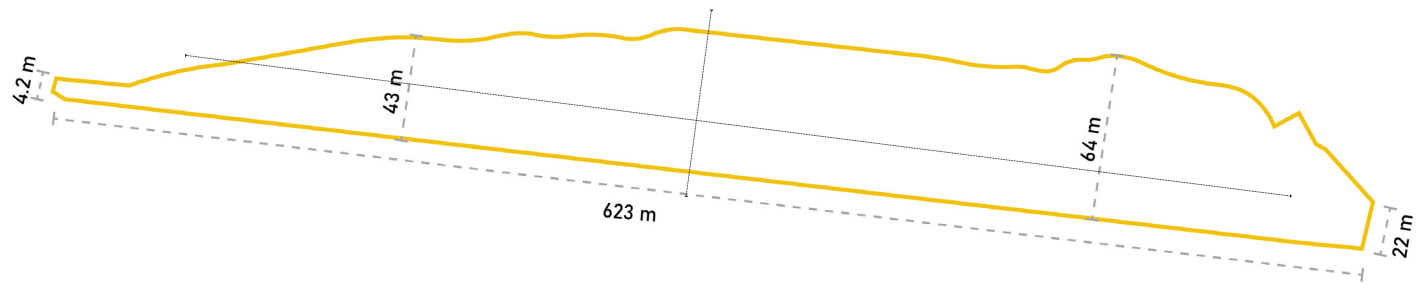
2022



2030

Site details

Location - Florence,Italy
Site area -23,988sq.m
Height restriction - 3 metres
Ground Coverage - 60%
Coordinates - Terzo Giardino



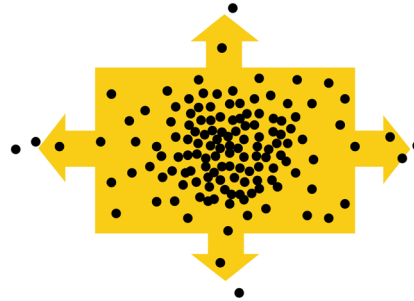
Strategies for sustainable tourism

1. New Tourism : An alternate way to experience the historic city centre.
2. Reduce the crowd from the city centre.
3. New pathway for experience
4. Bring back green to the city centre.

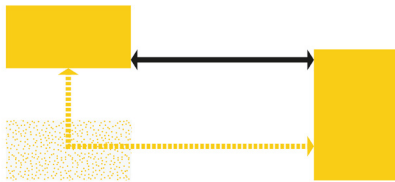
1. New way of exploring the city through boat and cycle



2. Distributing the crowds from the city centre to outside of the city



3. New pathways for experience



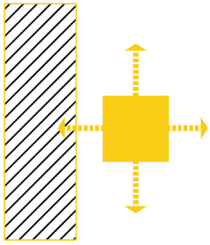
4. Introducing green spaces to the city



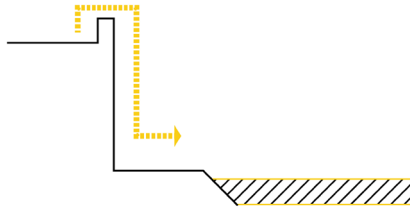
River front development Strategies

1. Arno as an extension of the public space
2. Access to the river bank
3. Topography and staging views
4. Renaturalising the river bed and wetland protection
5. Direct transition nature city shifted to the stream
6. Specific architectural types add to river front experience

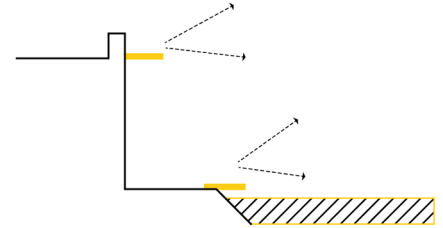
1. Arno as an extension of the public space



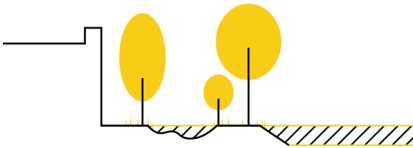
2. Access to the river bank



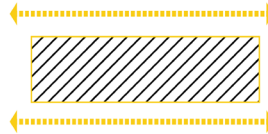
3. Topography and staging views



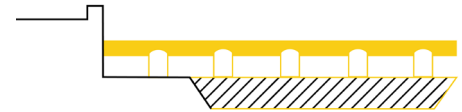
4. Renaturalising the river bed and wetland protection



5. Direct transition nature city shifted to the stream



6. Specific architectural types add to river front experience

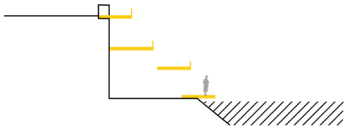


Design intention

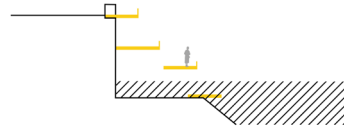
This design will allow visitors to experience the effects of different flood levels, from minor inundation to catastrophic flooding. By engaging visitors on an emotional and sensory level, this design seeks to foster awareness, understanding, and a sense of urgency regarding the global issue of flooding.

Multi-Level Platforms: The installation will consist of multiple platforms representing different flood levels. Each platform will be at varying heights, simulating water levels during different stages of flooding. The lowest platform will represent normal conditions, while subsequent platforms will simulate rising water levels of increasing severity.

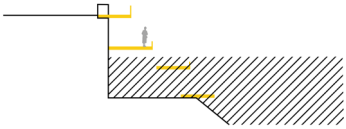
Multi level platforms



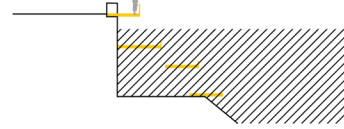
Normal water level



water level 1



water level 2



water level 3



Riparian buffer

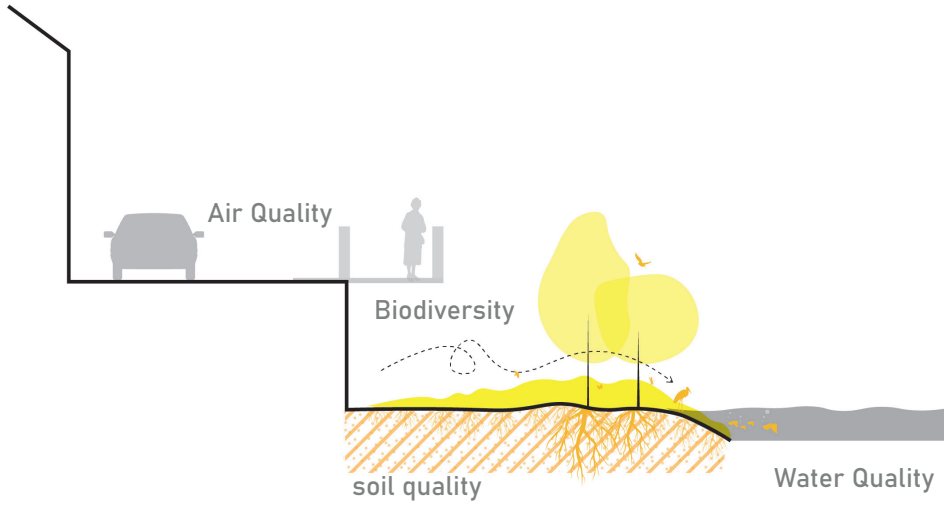
A riparian buffer or stream buffer is a vegetated area near a stream, usually forested, which helps shade and partially protect the stream from the impact of adjacent land uses. It plays a key role in increasing water quality in associated streams, rivers, and lakes, thus providing environmental benefits.

It is essential to use a mix of native plants to support the local ecosystem and maintain ecological balance. Planting a diverse range of species ensures that various wildlife, including birds, insects, and other small animals, will find suitable habitats. Additionally, native plants are better adapted to the local conditions, making them more resilient and requiring less maintenance in the long term.

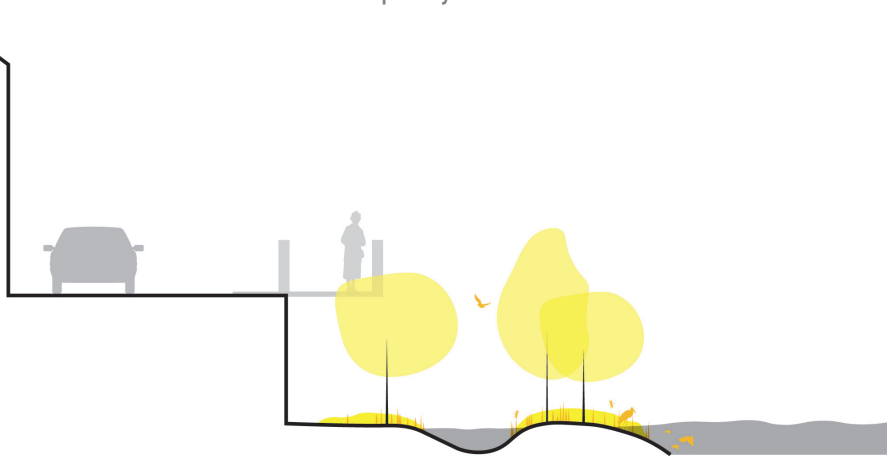
Detention pond

A detention pond is designed as a “dry pond.” Its purpose is to hold back flood waters and slowly release the water so that creeks and rivers do not become flooded.

- Riparian Buffer



- Detention Pond



Willow (*Salix* spp.): Willows are often found in riparian areas due to their ability to tolerate wet conditions and stabilize stream banks.



Alder (*Alnus* spp.): Alders are nitrogen-fixing trees that thrive in moist soil and provide habitat for insects and birds.



Poplar (*Populus* spp.): Poplars are fast-growing trees that can stabilize riverbanks and provide shade to the water.



Dogwood (*Cornus spp.*): Dogwood shrubs are commonly found in riparian zones, providing food and shelter for wildlife.



Blackberry (*Rubus spp.*): Blackberry bushes are frequently found in riparian zones, providing food for wildlife and helping to stabilize the soil.



Spirea (*Spiraea spp.*): Spirea shrubs have dense foliage and help reduce soil erosion along water bodies.



Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*): This tall, grass-like plant is often found in wetland areas and can be part of riparian ecosystems.



Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*): This shrub is native to Europe and can help create a dense buffer zone, providing habitat for various bird species.



Reed Canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*): This grass species is often used to stabilize soil and filter pollutants due to its extensive root system.



Rushes (*Juncus spp*): Rushes are hardy plants that can withstand waterlogged conditions and are helpful in erosion control.



Sedges (*Carex spp*): Sedges are another group of grass like plants that can grow in oist areas and help retain soil.



Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*): Water mint is a useful herbaceous plant for riparian buffers that attracts pollinators and adds to the overall biodiversity.



Marsh Marigold (*Caitha palustris*): This perennial plant thrives in wet soils and provides colorful blooms in spring.



Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*): commonly called cardinal flower is a Missouri native perennial which typically grows in moist locations along streams, sloughs, springs, swamps and in low wooded areas.



Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*): perennial grass, native to warm climates, high productivity through multiple environments and suitable for marginal and erosive lands.



Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*):Easily grown in average, slightly acidic, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Best in full sun in the northern part or its growing range. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions.



Joe-Pye Weed (*Eutrochium purpureum*):Easily grown in average, medium moisture soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, fertile, humusy soils which do not dry out. Tolerant of clay soils.



Riverbank Wild Rye (*Elymus riparius*):Native to the eastern half of the US. As the name suggests, it does best along rivers and in riparian habitats. It can also survive in wet meadows and prairies. As a cool grass plant it will only actively grow in the spring and fall when the soil is cooler.



**ORNITHOLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.
URBAN PARK OF RIVER EBRO.
LOGROÑO (LA RIOJA).SPAIN**

The idea of an ornithological observatory, a unique and eminently landscaping object located in a well established urban surrounding.



BANKS OF THE ALLIER RIVER – MOULINS
LOCATION: FRANCE

A new landscape and urban forces in order to open up a new mental scheme of the banks' landscape for all the people of Moulins.



**BENCHAKITTI RAIN FOREST OBSERVATORY
BANGKOK, THAILAND**

Benchakitti Rain Forest Observatory is an architectural manifesto aiming at creating more natural environments and expressing the demands of Bangkokians for green spaces.



MIAOJING RIVER ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE KUNSHAN, CHINA

A Hidden Treasure to Ecological Infrastructure. The design aimed to transform the hidden treasure into a public ecological spine for Kunshan West, while preserving its natural character. The strategy involved enhancing neighborhood connections, fostering a healthy ecology, and providing ecosystem services for cultural and social purposes.



URBAN REDEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAZA DEL MILENIO / EXP ARCHITECTS

The project concerns the development of public spaces. It consists in re-connecting the district with the city center and of enhancing the banks of the Pisuerga river.



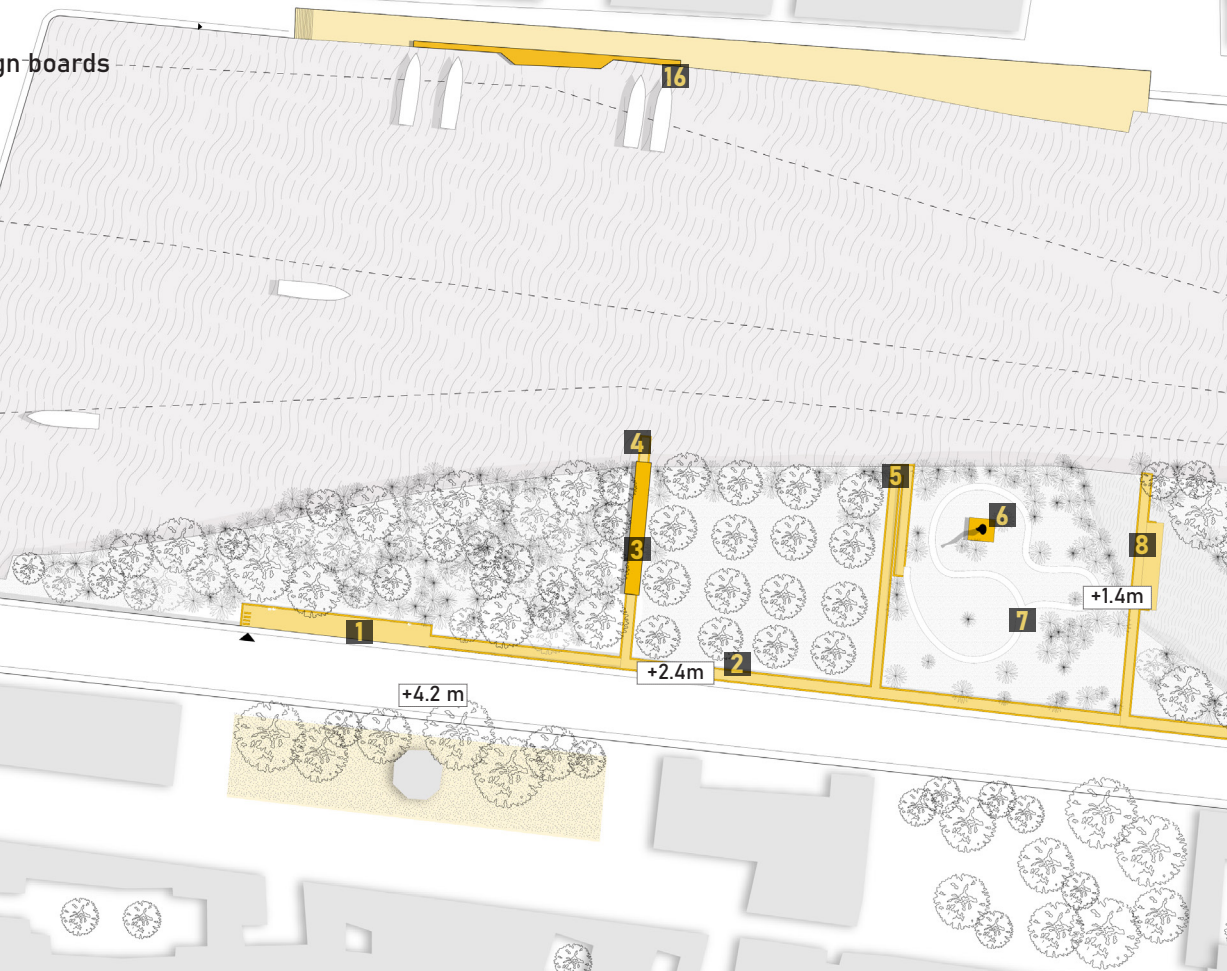
PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE IN ARANZADI PARK / PERALTA AYESA ARQUITECTOS + OPERA INGENIERÍA

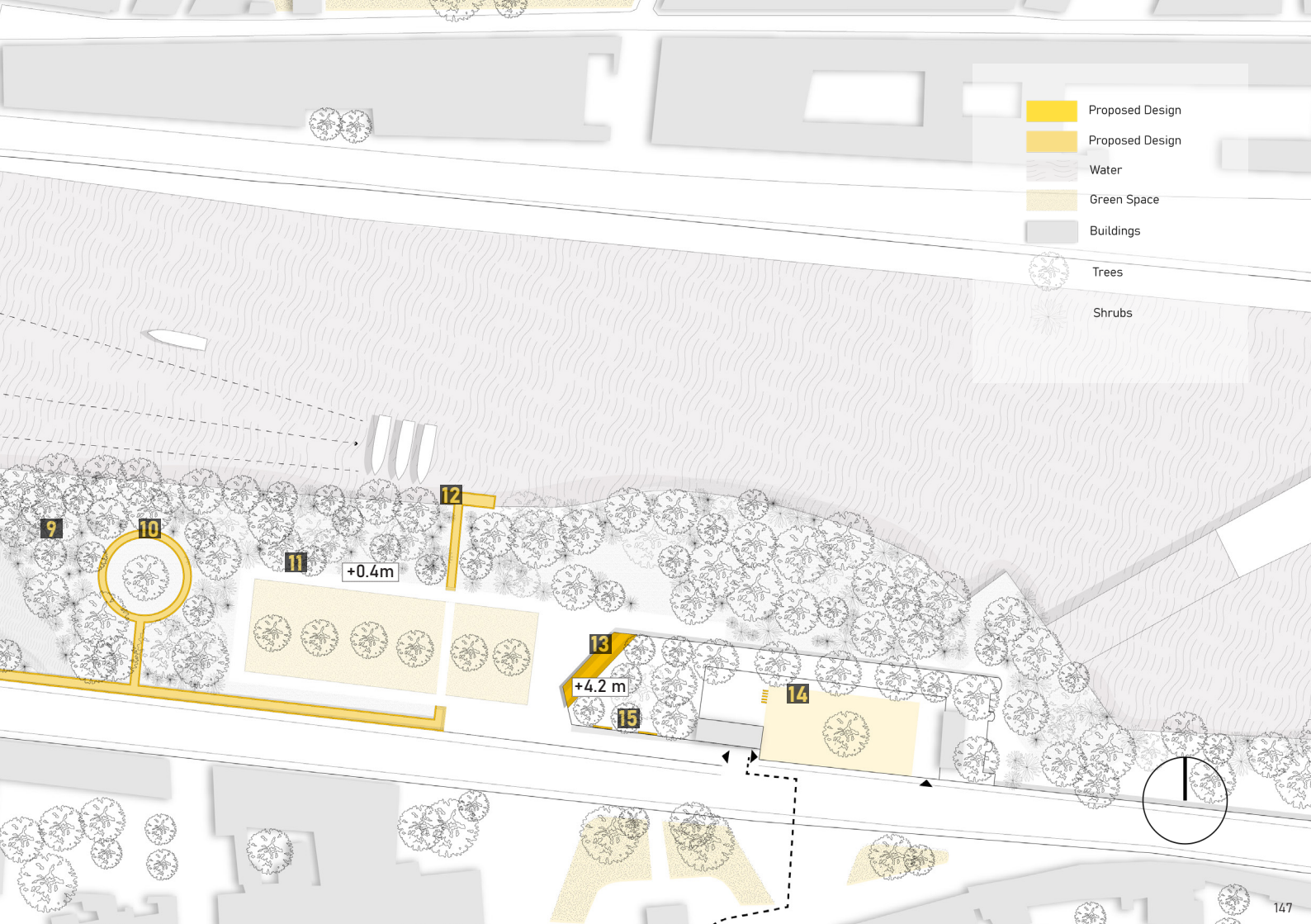
This project consists of, the construction of a pedestrian bridge to improve access between the park and the city and, on the other hand, the construction of some sheds, in the park's fruit and vegetable garden area, to serve as storage spaces for the garden concessionaires.



Master plan

- 1 Cycle parking and Sign boards
- 2 The tree garden
- 3 Renaissance bridge
- 4 Viewing Platform
- 5 Bridge along meadow
- 6 The Monument
- 7 Meadow
- 8 Fishing deck
- 9 Forest
- 10 Walk inside nature
- 11 Activity area
- 12 Boating Space
- 13 Steps
- 14 Green square
- 15 Seating space
- 16 Boating Space

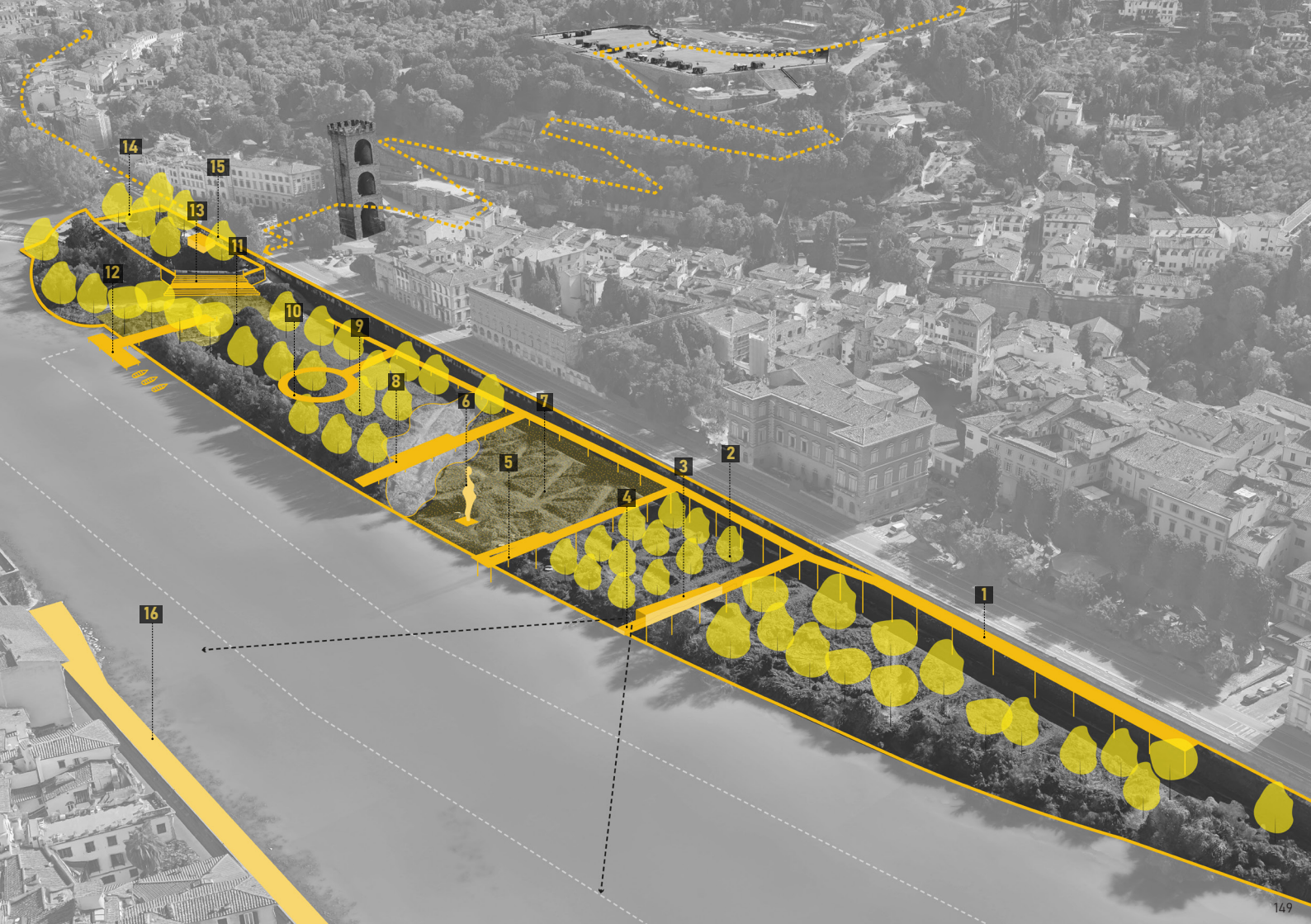




- Proposed Design
- Proposed Design
- Water
- Green Space
- Buildings
- Trees
- Shrubs

Master plan

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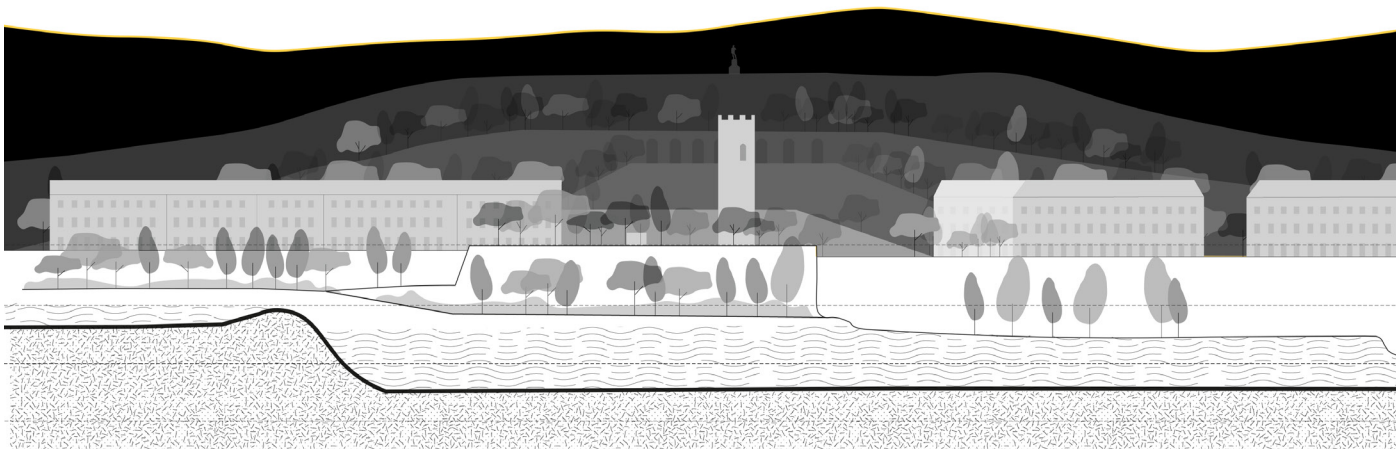
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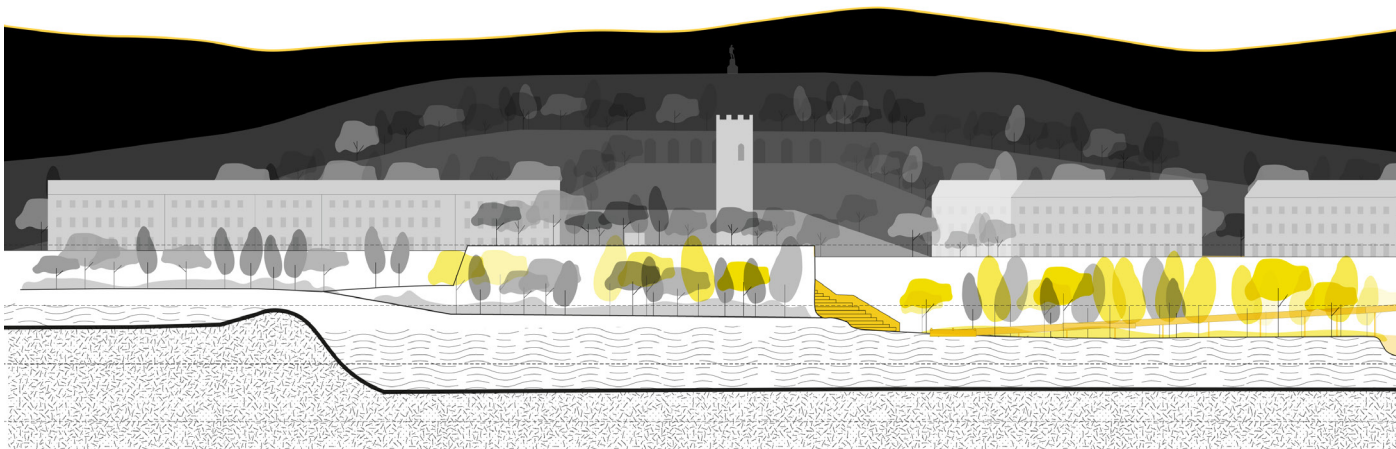
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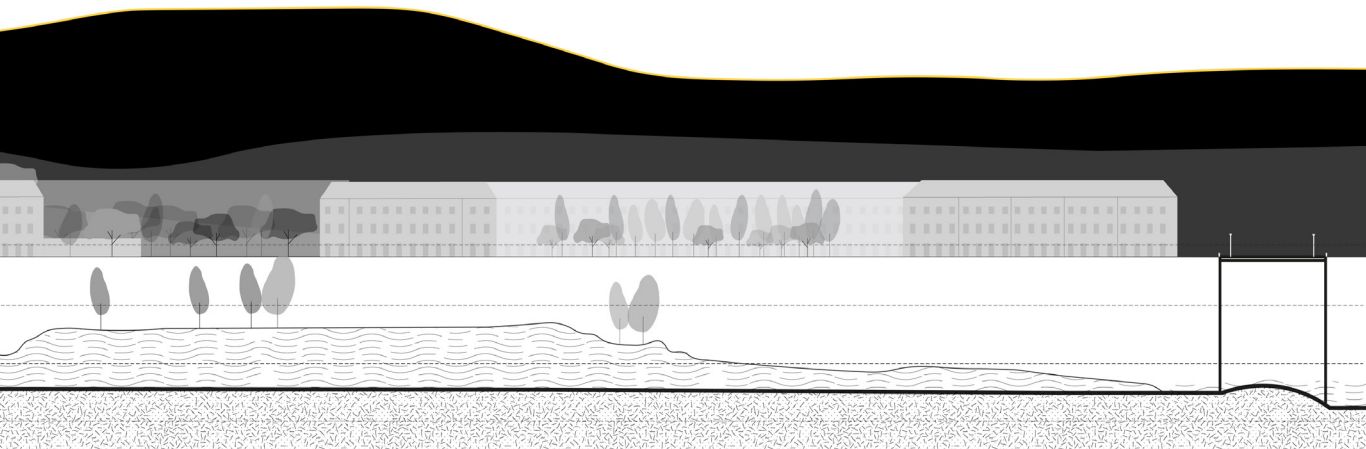
Section



Before



After

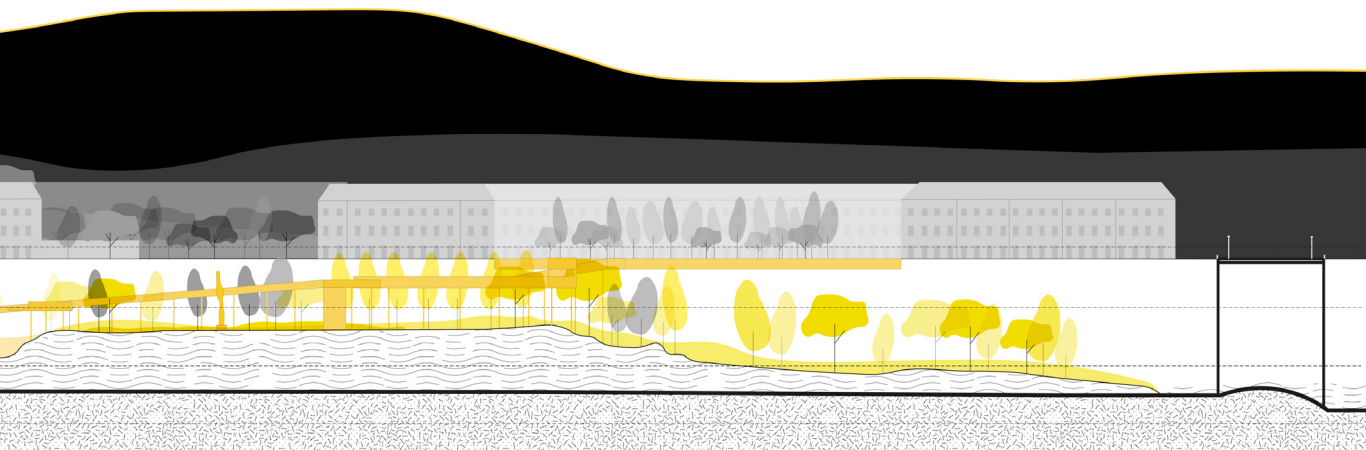


51 m

48 m

45 m

42 m



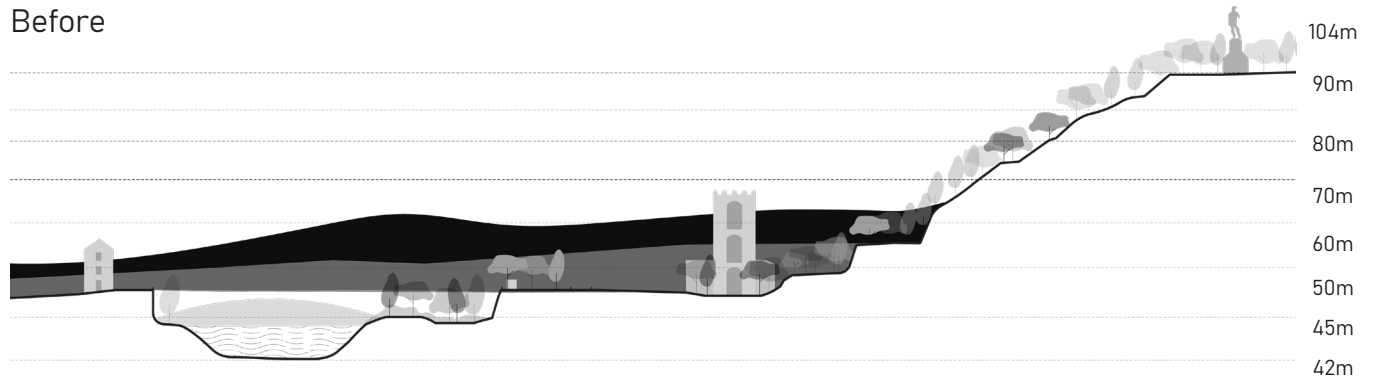
51 m

48 m

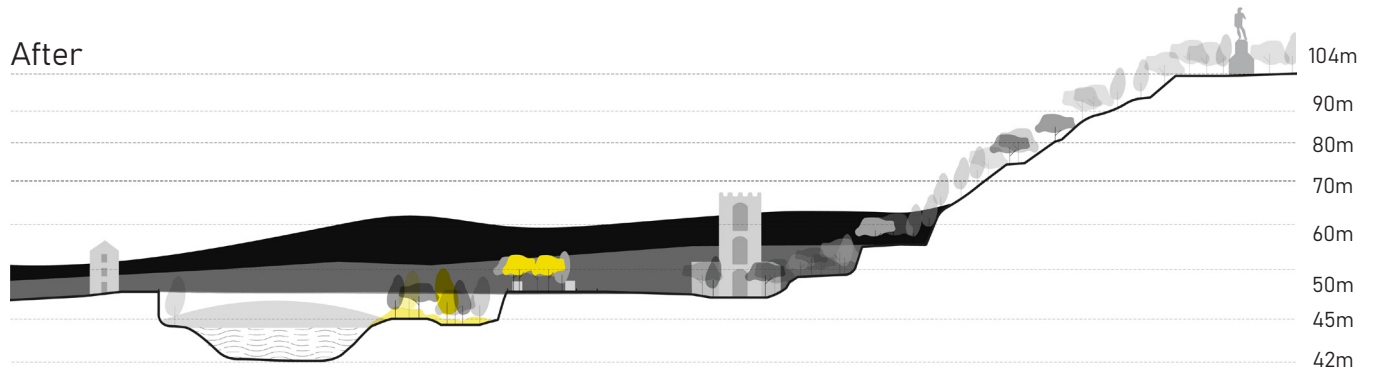
45 m

42 m

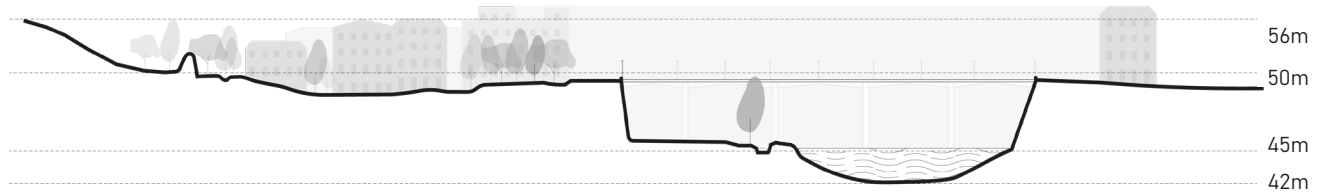
Before



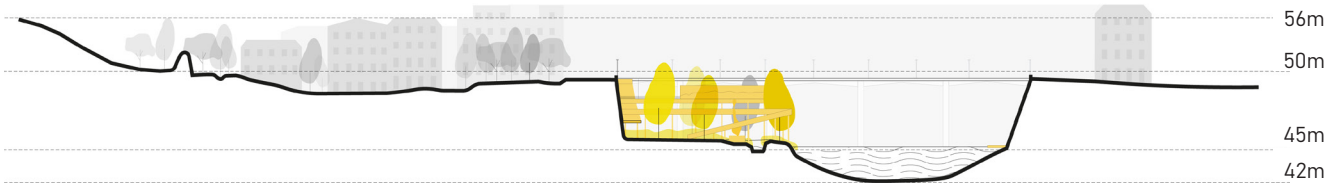
After



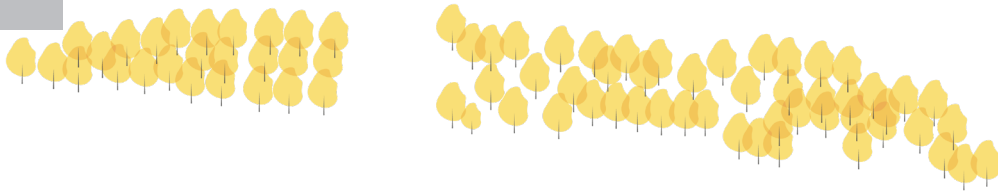
Before



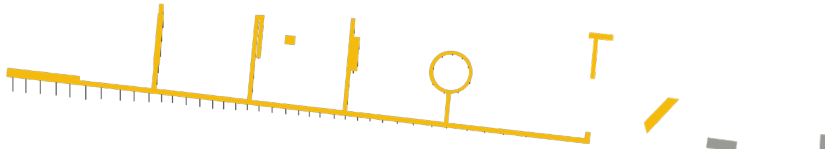
After



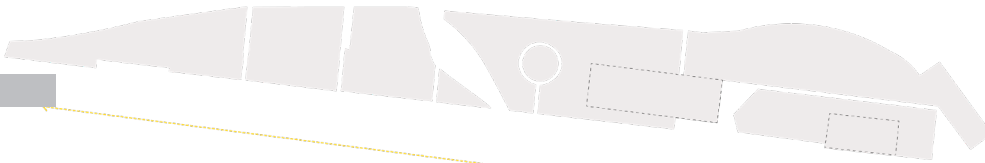
Trees



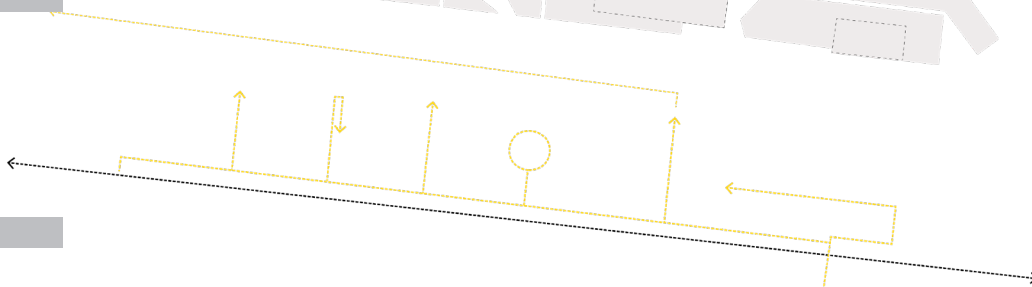
Infrastructure



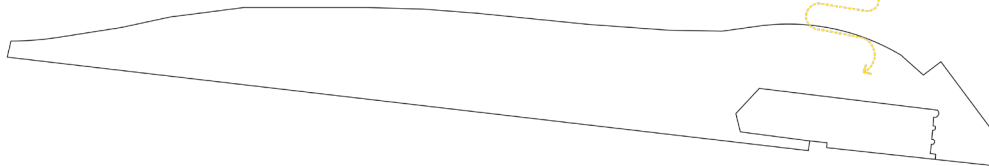
Green

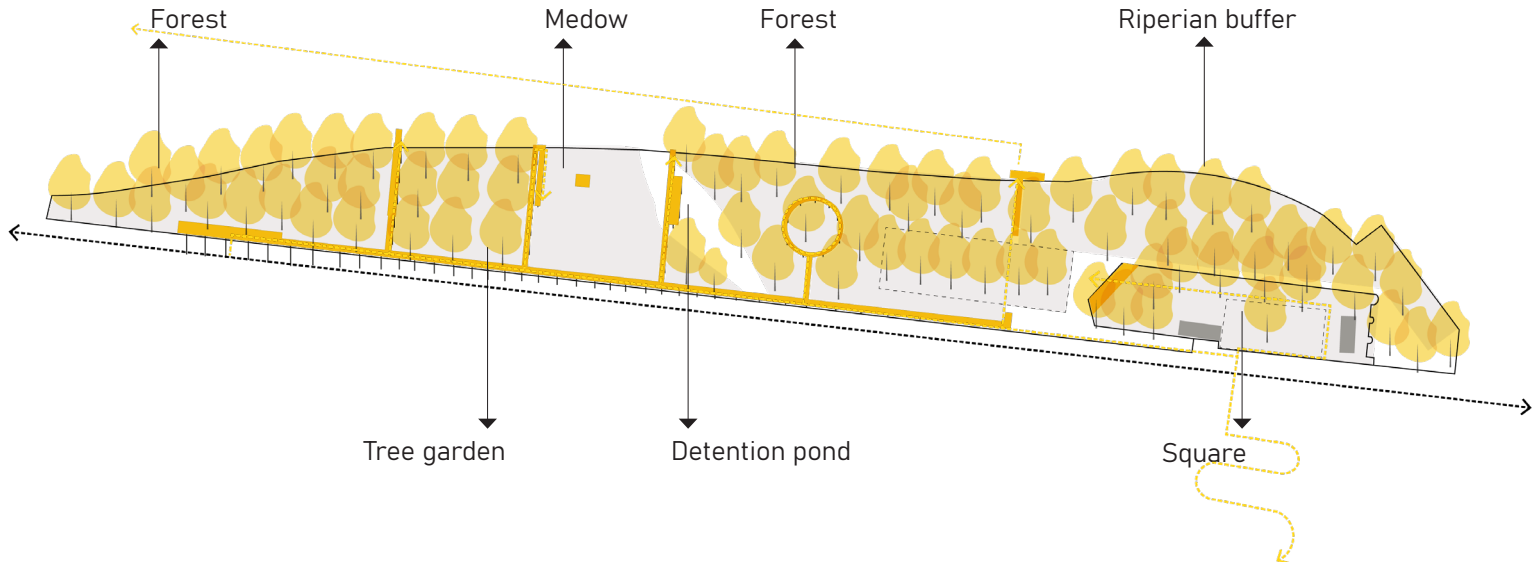


Mobility



Site

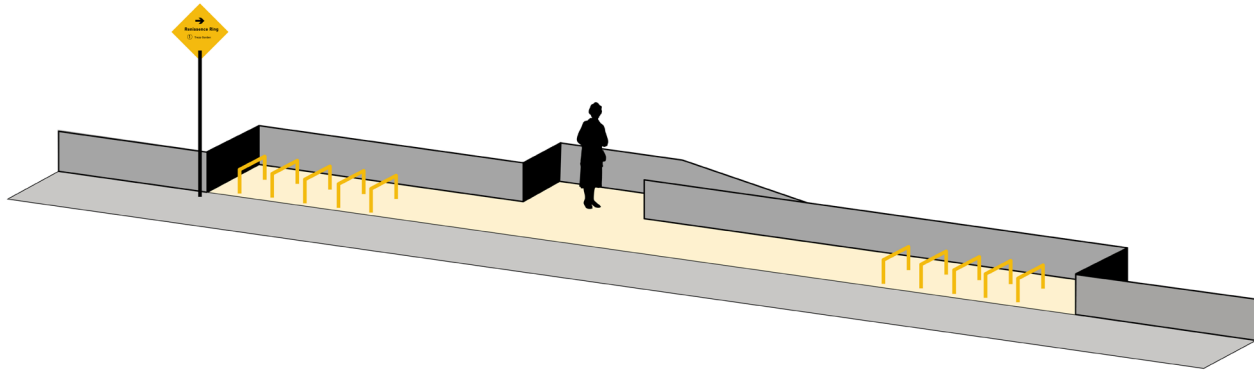




1. Cycle parking and Signages

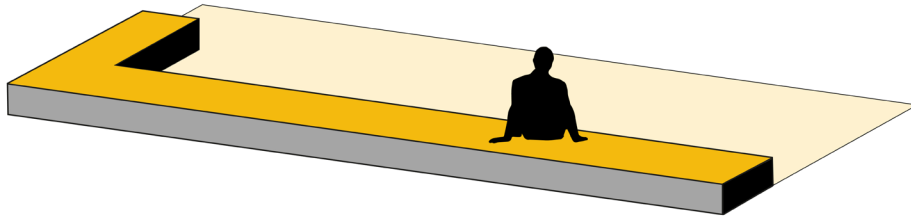
Signages as a visual communication tool that convey information to people in a specific environment for better use of the space.

Cycle parking refers to designated areas where bicycles can be securely parked and stored. With the increasing emphasis on sustainable transportation and healthier lifestyles



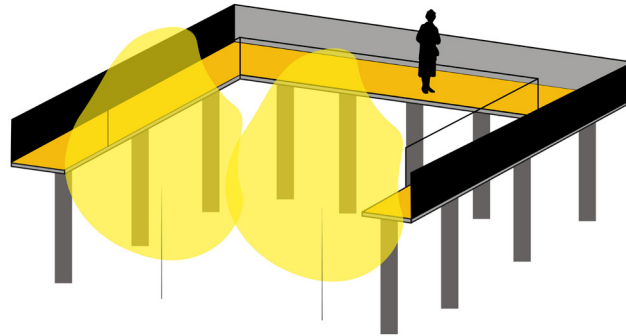
2. Seating space

Seating spaces in public areas play a crucial role in enhancing the comfort, functionality, and overall experience for people who visit those spaces. These areas provide opportunities for relaxation, social interaction, and observation.



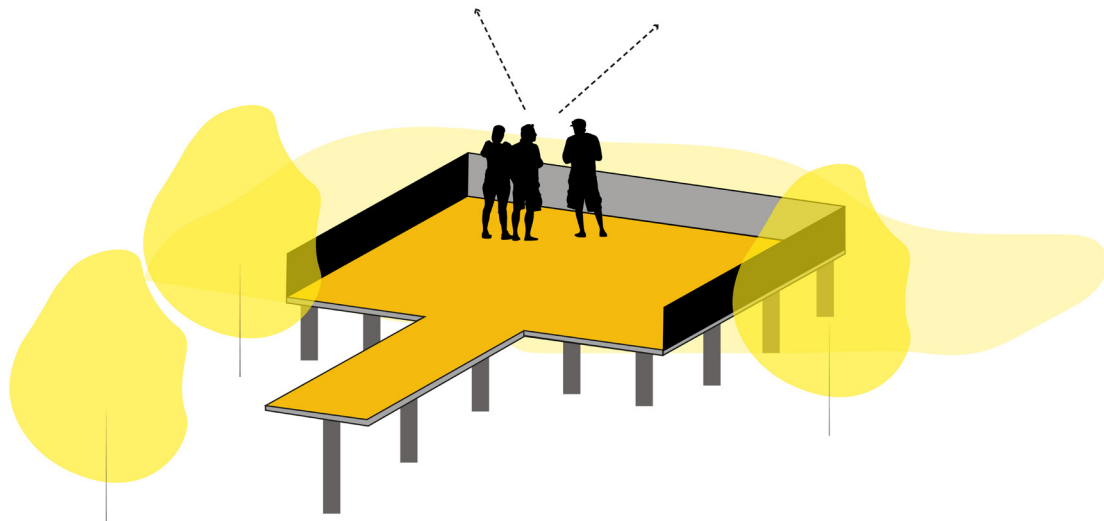
3. Walk around the Nature

To improve the experience, add walkways that encircle particular landscapes.



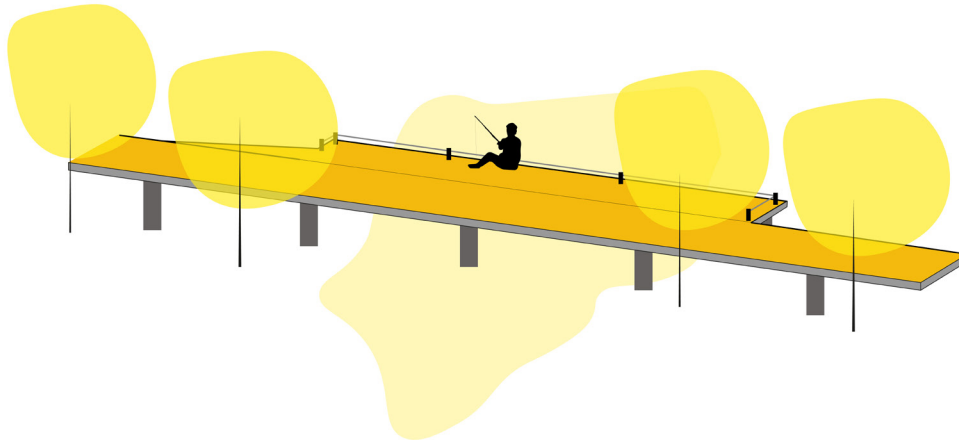
4. Viewing Platform

Platform to view the city from a distance, the city is more beautiful from a distance



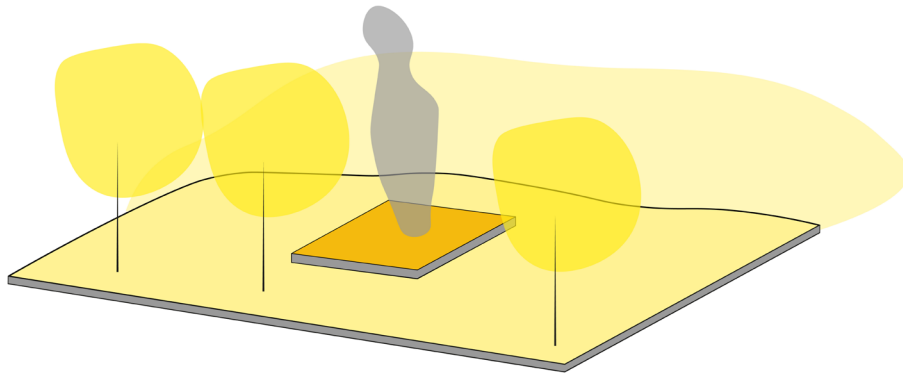
5. Fishing Deck

Leisure space for the fishing inside the chiotic city.



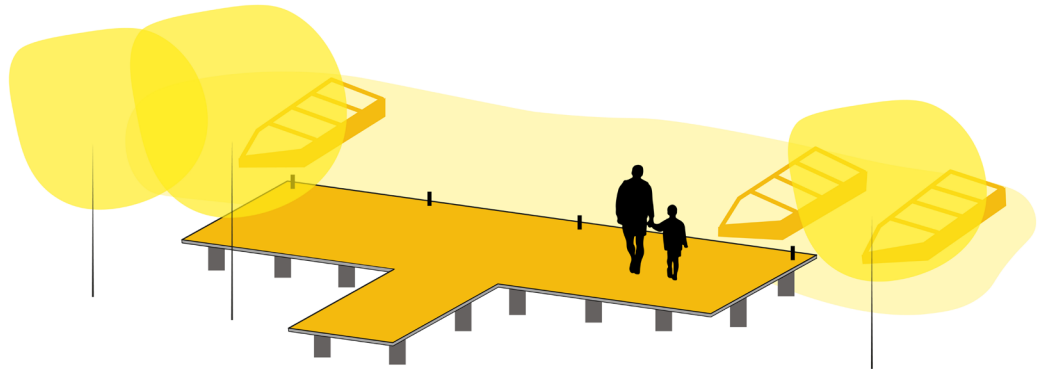
6. The Monument

A monument which is a reminder of 1966 flood and also shows different levels of flood and acts a landmark which is visible from the city.



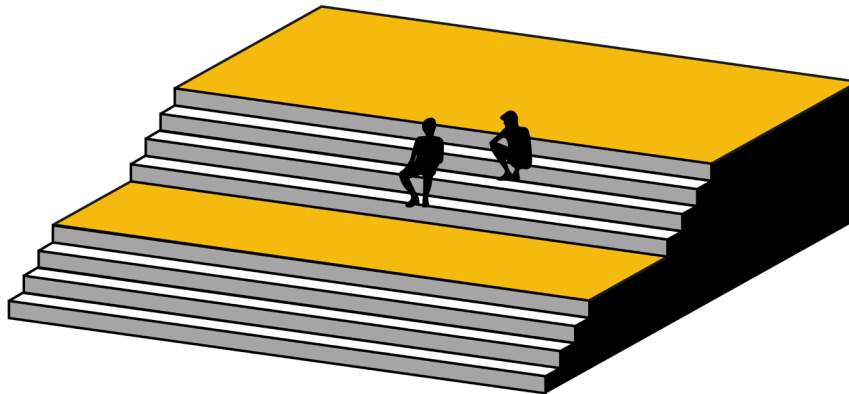
7. Boating space

Bringing a different approach to the urban audience as a starting point for boating by offering an alternate method to experience the city.

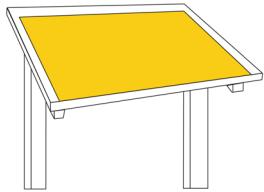


8. steps

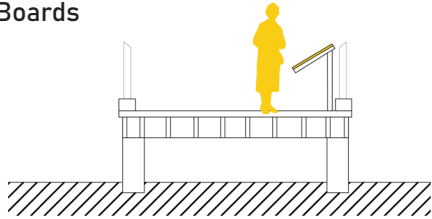
A place for outdoor performances where people may take in the scenery while at the same time relaxing and getting away from the crowd.



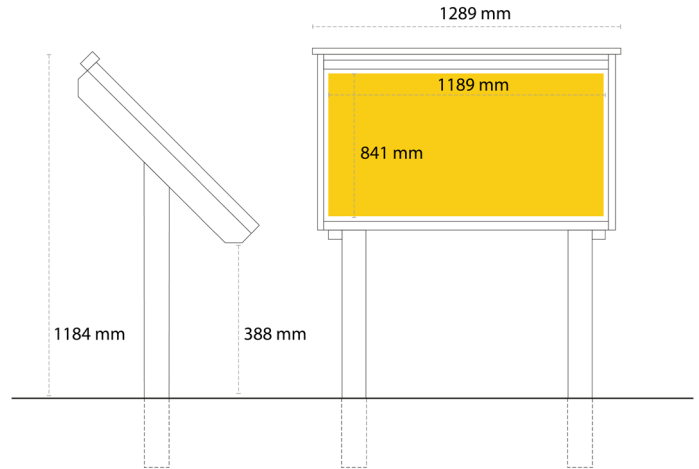
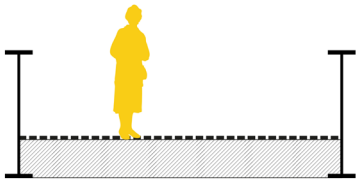
Info panels



Wooden Boards



Steel Frame



BIODIVERSITY -RIVER FRONT LANDSCAPE



Cranberry



Black crowberry



Wild rosemary



Flowering rush



Marsh marigold



Common reed



Water Mint



Cardinal Flower



Black Berry



Sedge



Honey bee



Ladybug



Butterfly



Praying Mantids



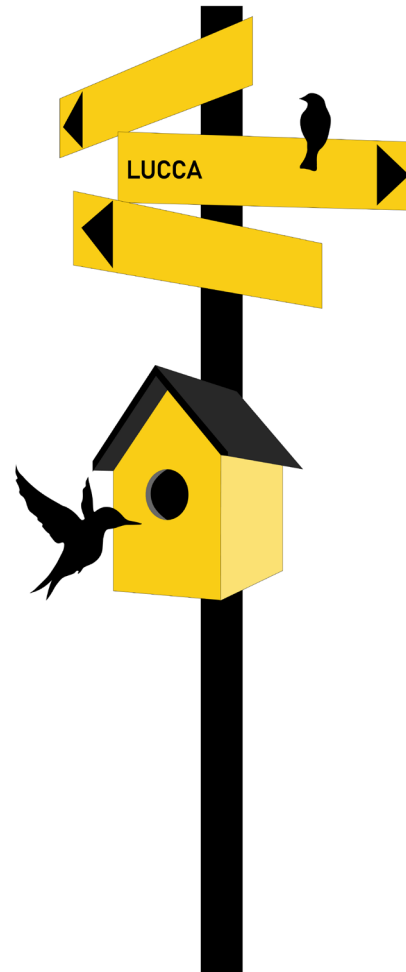
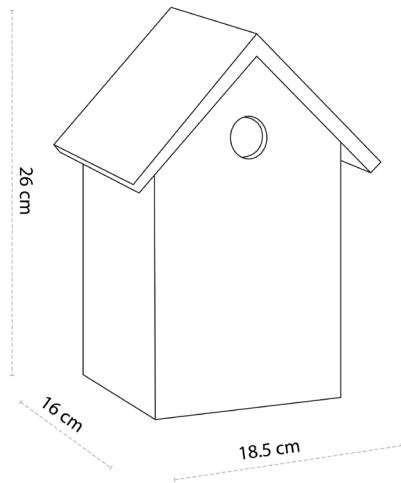
Spider



Beetle

Signages and bird Houses

Building birdhouses also helps the bird population. Urban survival isn't always so easy for birds who may have lost their habitats to deforestation and natural disasters



BIODIVERSITY- LOCAL TREES AND BIRDS



Oak Tree



Olive Tree



Pine Tree



Fig Tree



Hazelnut Tree



Eurasian Curlew



Razorbill



Osprey



Black Woodpecker



House Sparrow



White-headed Duck



Greater flamingo



Common Pheasant



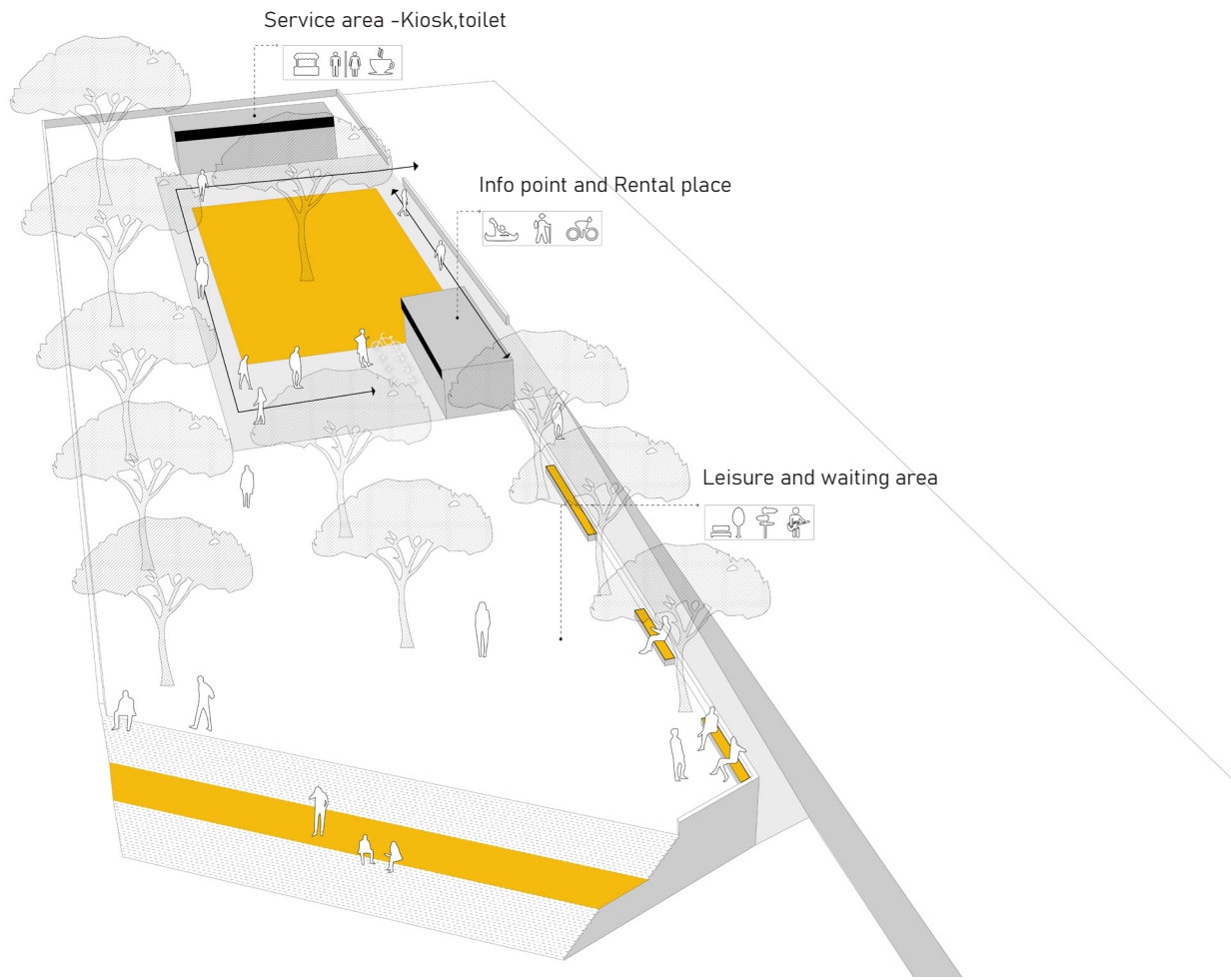
Rock Dove



Grey Plover

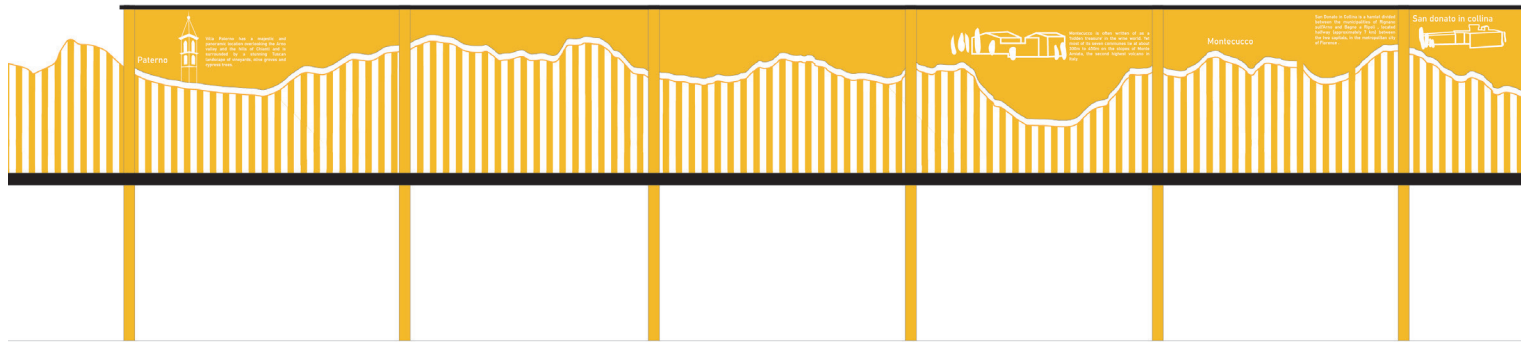
THE SQUARE

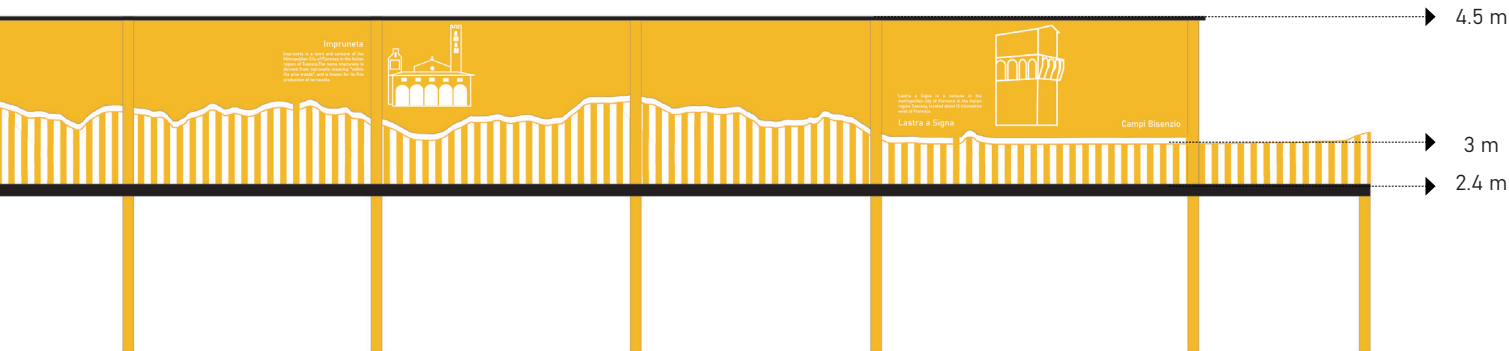
The square, which serves as a gathering place for people, also has service sections and rental locations.



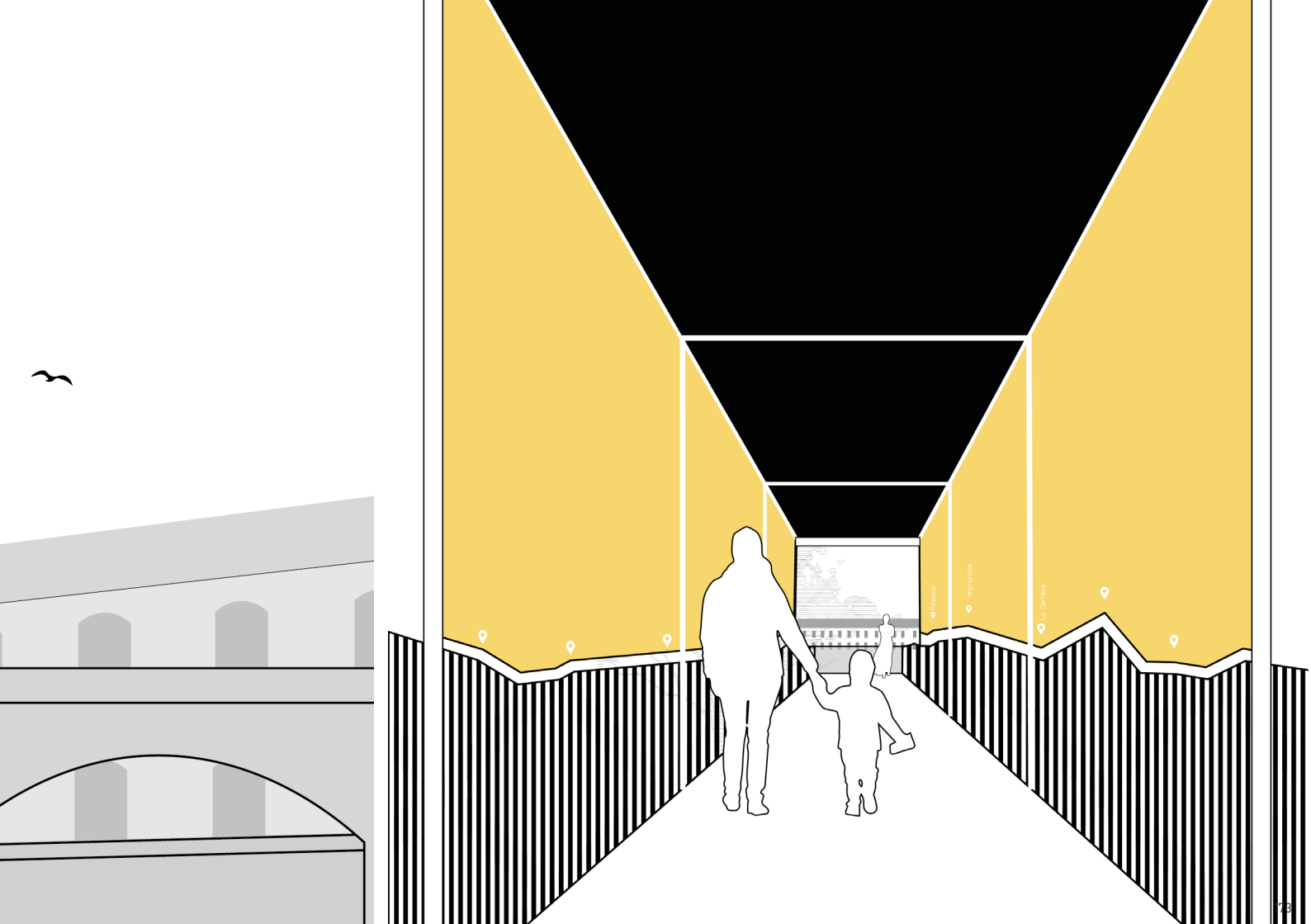
The Renaissance Bridge

The Bridge serves as an itinerary that directs visitors to follow the Renaissance Ring and engage in a unique form of tourism while in one of the oldest Renaissance cities in the world.







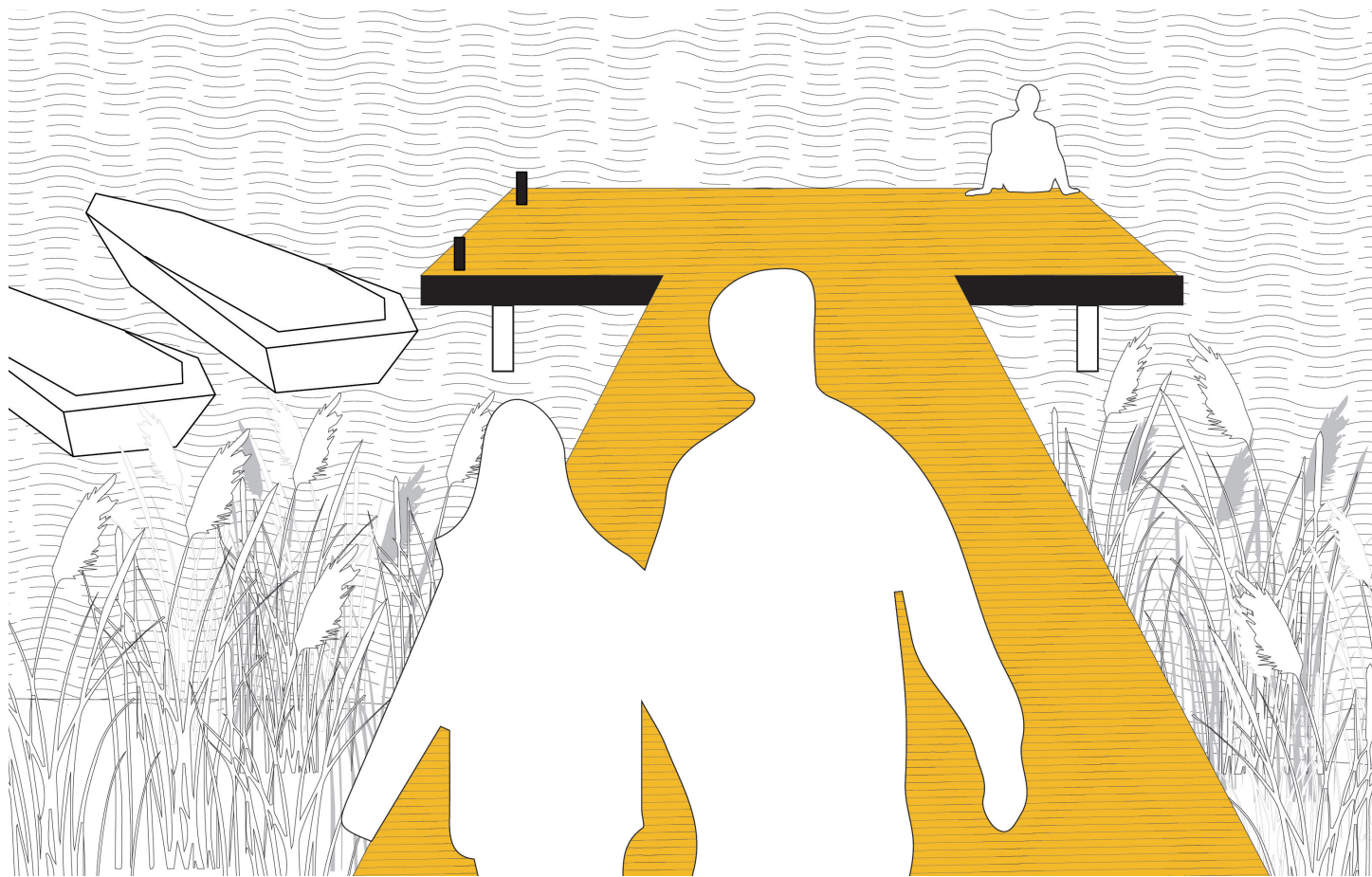


• Franco

• Inghilterra

• La Cornisa

Boating deck



Fishing deck

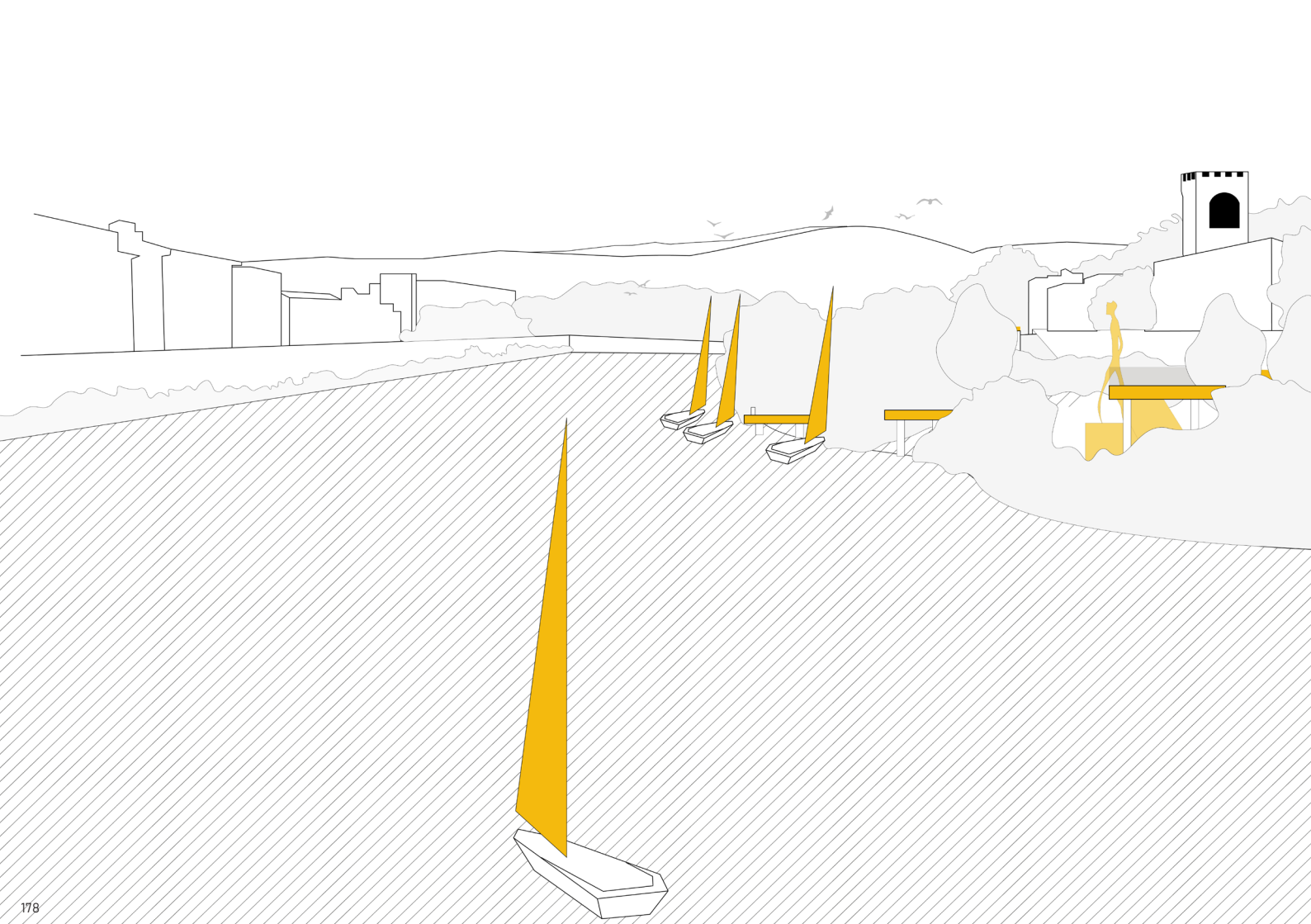
When creating a better tourist solution, it's crucial to offer residents a place to unwind that includes enjoyable activities like fishing so they can escape the everyday bustle and chaos.

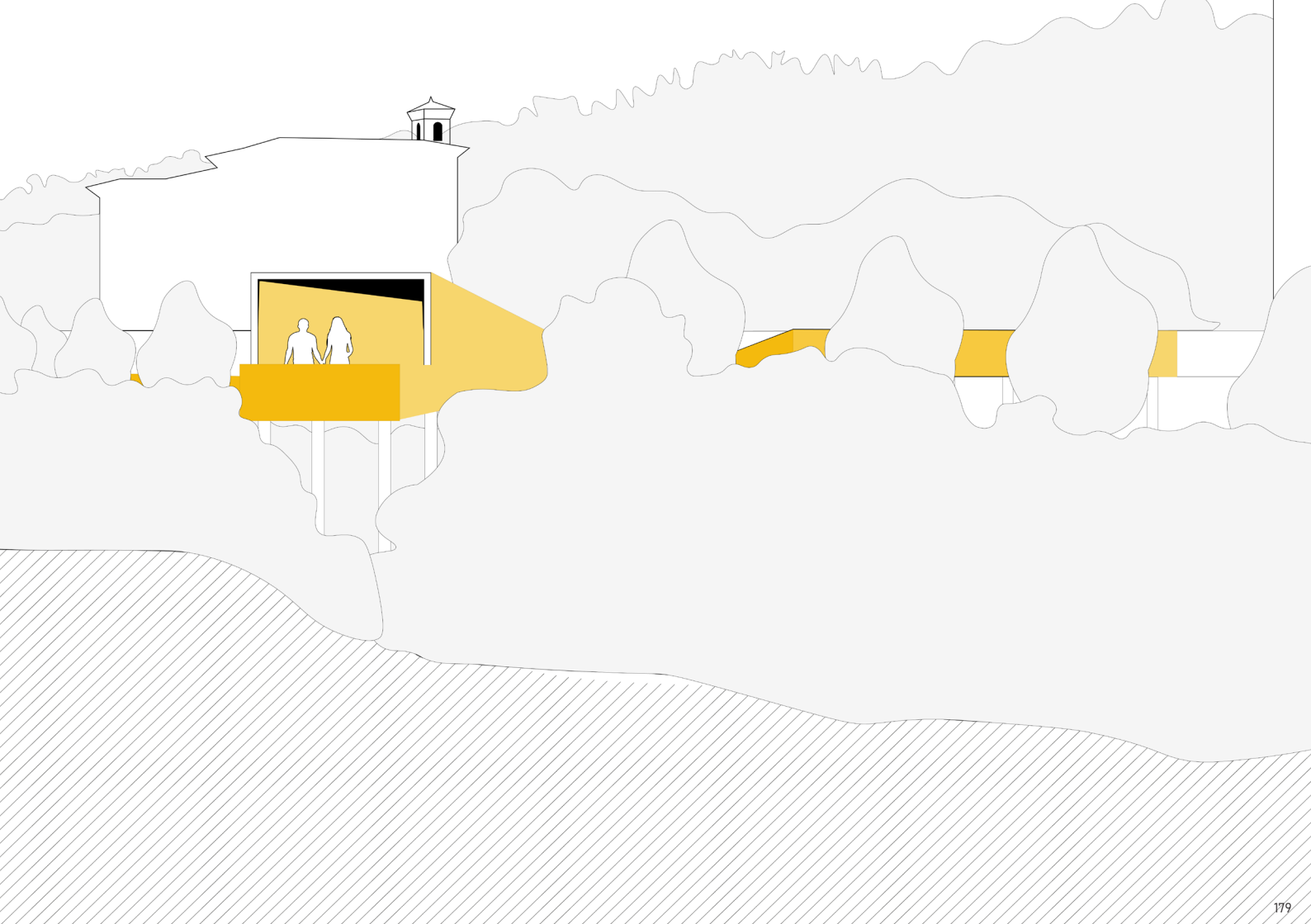


The River

The Arno river represents one of the most important natural resources for Florence and as such must be safeguarded and where necessary redeveloped. Re-establishing familiarity between the river and the citizen and increasing knowledge of its ecosystem can contribute to making the river more respected, less polluted and consequently more frequented and easily accessible.







08

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