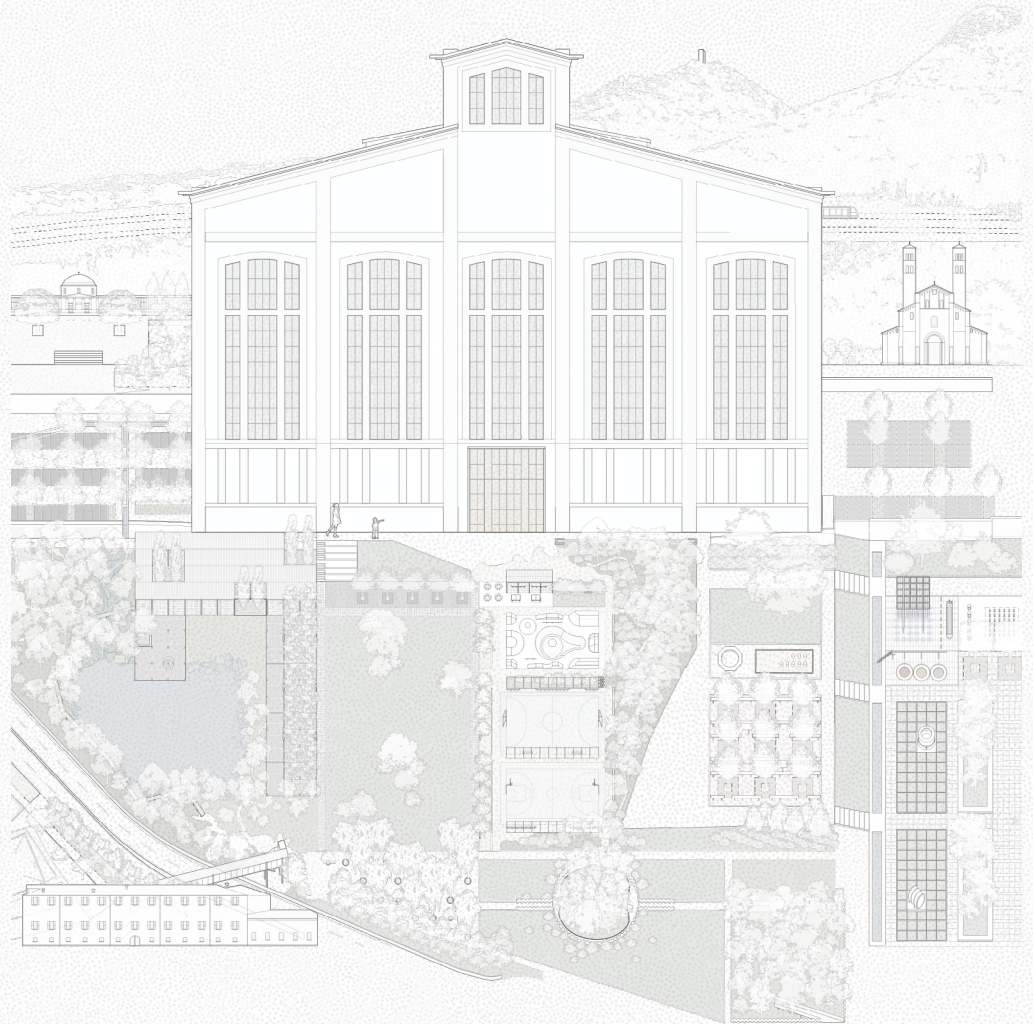


Ticosa Park

A post-industrial
reclamation project
between
ecology and memory



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Table of content

Project abstract	4
Territorial context	6
Historical framework	8
Palimpsest	20
Current condition	24
Territorial strategy	30
Masterplan	32
Vegetation and sections	36
Detailed plan	40
References	46

**Ticosa Park: un progetto di recupero post-industriale
tra ecologia e memoria**

Abstract del progetto

Il progetto affronta il tema del recupero dell'area "Ex-Ticosa", principale sito industriale dismesso della città di Como. Nata nel 1863 per soddisfare le esigenze dell'industria serica locale, la Ticosa divenne il più grande stabilimento tintorio della città, arrivando a contare 2500 addetti nel Secondo Dopoguerra. Dopo la sua chiusura, avvenuta nel 1980, l'area venne acquistata dall'amministrazione comunale, assistendo negli anni a periodi di abbandono e di proposte progettuali mai entrate in fase esecutiva. L'intervento proposto si inserisce al termine delle recenti attività di bonifica, che hanno contribuito all'attuale condizione di totale inaccessibilità e di abbandono dell'area.

Il progetto propone la formazione di un parco urbano multifunzionale di 4 ettari, fondato sulle tematiche della memoria industriale del luogo e del più recente potenziale ruolo ecologico dell'area nel contesto urbano.

L'intervento si pone come ultimo di una serie di stratificazioni successive del palinsesto locale. L'eredità storica, parzialmente cancellata dagli interventi di demolizione, viene valorizzata mettendo in relazione le pre-esistenze architettoniche (Santarella, Ex Convento di Santa Chiara, Cimitero Monumentale, Complesso di Sant'Abbondio) ed evidenziando tracce di edifici demoliti, tra i quali lo storico "Corpo a C", e di corsi d'acqua oggi interrati. Nell'area limitrofa alla "Santarella", inoltre, è proposto un giardino didattico-interattivo che evidenzia le tecniche specifiche dell'arte tintoria e il fondamentale ruolo dell'acqua per la Ticosa.

Da un punto di vista ecologico, i recenti interventi di bonifica hanno parallelamente dato origine ad una nuova identità del luogo, in cui il selvatico irrompe protagonista reclamando i propri spazi, come decisore terzo alle logiche umane e politiche. Il progetto è volto a supportare i processi di successione ecologica in atto e a preservare le pre-esistenze botaniche. Le "cicatrici" di bonifica vengono intese come parte integrante della storia del luogo e come potenziali hot-spot per la biodiversità urbana. La dimensione ecologica si articola anche in interventi di riforestazione puntuali, che fanno da sfondo ad aree ricreative, come l'impianto sportivo situato nella zona centrale dell'area. Riguardo la selezione delle specie vegetali, si seguono 3 criteri principali, ovvero quello storico-culturale, ornamentale e tecnico-funzionale, supportando al contempo le funzioni di fitorimedio.

Un ultimo tema di fondo è l'accessibilità, sia tra il contesto urbano ed il parco (in particolare in relazione a Via Milano), sia tra il parco ed i sentieri dell'area protetta della Spina Verde.

La visione a lungo termine è, dunque, quella di un parco che intesse relazioni con l'industria del passato, volgendo lo sguardo verso le sfide ambientali del presente e le generazioni future.

**Ticosa Park: a post industrial reclamation project
between ecology and memory**
Abstract of the project

The project addresses the theme of recovery of the “Ex-Ticosa” area, the main abandoned industrial site in Como. Founded in 1863, to meet the needs of the local silk industry, Ticosa became the largest dyeing plant in the city, counting 2,500 workers after the Second World War. After its closure in 1980, the area was purchased by the municipal administration, witnessing periods of abandonment and project proposals that never entered the executive phase over the years. The proposed intervention comes at the end of the recent reclamation activities, which contributed to the current condition of total inaccessibility and abandonment of the area.

The project proposes the design of a 4-hectare multifunctional urban park, based on the themes of the industrial memory of the place and the more recent potential ecological role of the area in the urban context.

The intervention is the last in a series of successive stratifications of the local palimpsest. The historic Heritage, partially erased by the demolition interventions, is enhanced by relating the pre-existing architectural buildings (Santarella, Former Convent of St. Chiara, Monumental Cemetery, Complex of St. Abbondio) and highlighting traces of demolished buildings, including the historic “Corpo a C”, and waterways that are now culverted. Furthermore, in the area nearby the “Santarella” building, an educational-interactive garden is proposed, highlighting the specific techniques of the art of dyeing and the fundamental role of water for the Ticosa industry.

From an ecological point of view, recent reclamation interventions have simultaneously given rise to a new identity of the place, where the wilderness emerges as the protagonist, reclaiming its own spaces as a third-party decision-maker to human and political logics. The project is aimed at supporting ongoing ecological succession processes and preserving pre-existing trees. Reclamation “scars” are considered integral parts of the history of the place and potential hotspots for urban biodiversity. The ecological dimension is also considered in specific reforestation interventions, which form the backdrop to recreational areas, such as the sports facility located in the central area. Regarding the selection of plant species, three main criteria are followed: historical-cultural, ornamental, and technical-functional, supporting at the same time phytoremediation functions.

A final underlying theme is that of accessibility, both between the urban context and the park (in particular with Via Milano) and between the park and the trails of the nearby Spina Verde protected area.

The long-term vision is, therefore, that of a park that builds relationships with the industry of the past, looking towards the environmental challenges of the present and future generations.

Urban green infrastructure Convalle area



Historical framework

Pre-existing condition

1050-1095 | St. Abbondio Complex

Construction of the Basilica of St. Abbondio, a Romanesque church built on the site of a pre-existing Early Christian basilica, and of the Monastery of Sant'Abbondio, the current head office of the Department of Law, Economy and Culture of the University of Insubria.

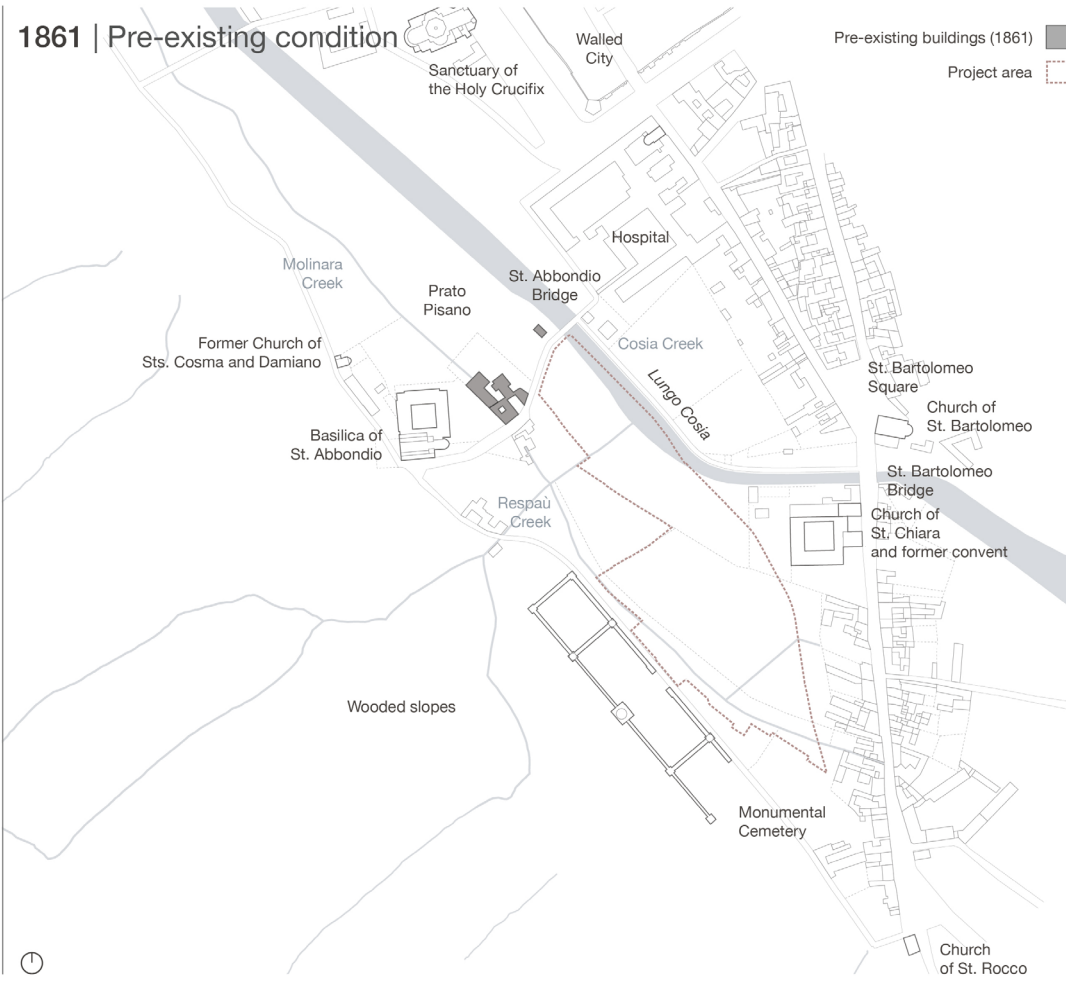
13th century | Convent of St. Chiara

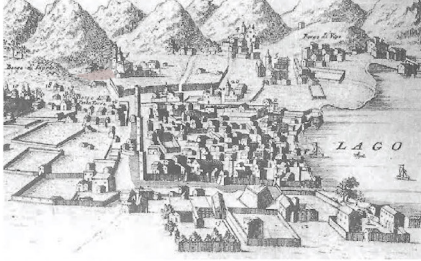
Construction of the Convent of Santa Chiara, current head office of the Pessina Commercial Institute.

1811 | Monumental Cemetery

Construction of the Monumental Cemetery of Como, in the context of a series of reforms which provided for the moving of burial places outside of city centers.

1861 | Pre-existing condition





01 | 02

03

04

01 | 1689
View of the city of Como
[Coronelli, V., View of the city of
Como, Venezia, 1689]

02 | 1840
Map of Como
[Bettelli, A., Como, 1840]

03 | 1850
View of the cemetery area
from the slopes of Mt. Baradello
[Elena, G., Como, 1850]

04 | 1851
View of the city from the slopes of
Mount Crose
[Alfred Guédon, L'Italie a vol
d'oiseau, 1851]

First expansion

1871 | First ideas of a dyeing company

The idea of a "service" dyeing plant for the Como and Milanese silk industries was born among silk industrialists.

1873-75 | First expansion

Period of first expansion of the industrial buildings, with the construction of the first buildings with sawtooth roofs.

One year after its foundation, the number of workers doubled, reaching 185. The first international recognitions were obtained at the World's Fair in Vienna.

1872 | Foundation

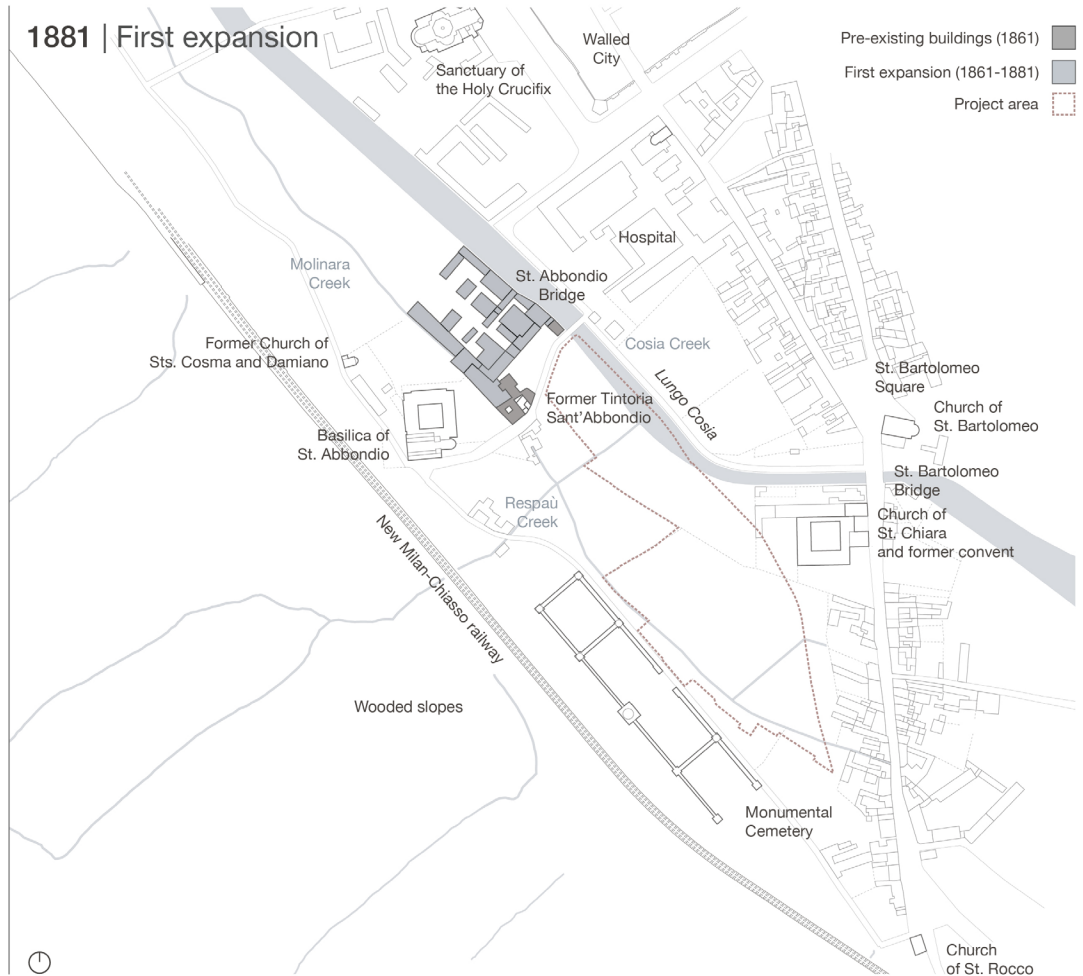
February 11th: Deed of incorporation of the "Società Anonima di Tintoria e Apparecchiatura Comense".

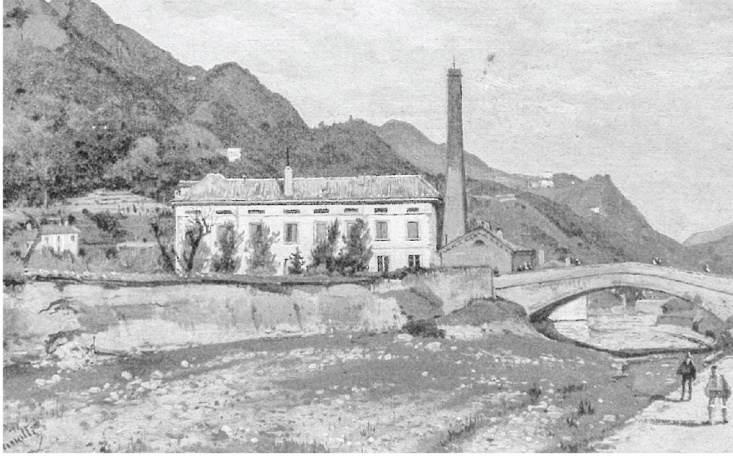
In the same year it took over the plants of the Saba Frontini's factory, which had already become the largest Italian dyeing company.

1875 | Railway Como-Milan

Construction of the Como-Milan railway connection.

1881 | First expansion





05
6
07

05 | 1883
The "Tintoria Sant'Abbondio",
located in Prato Pisano area
[Fasanotti, G., private collection]

06 | 1881
Front page portraying the Tintoria
Comense after the first years of
development.
[Gusani, B., Esposizione
Industriale Italiana di Milano, 1881]

07 | 1906
South west postcard of the area
[Bottega della Cornice Collection,
beginning of 20th century]

French acquisition

1885 | Industrial growth

The industrial growth of the sector attracts new manpower: 250 workers are employed in the factory.

1899 | New aqueduct

On the occasion of the Volta exhibition, a new aqueduct was inaugurated, which pumped 6 million litres of water a day directly from the lake.

The new dyes department opens. The factory has reached an extension of 30,000 m².

1893 | Doubling of workers

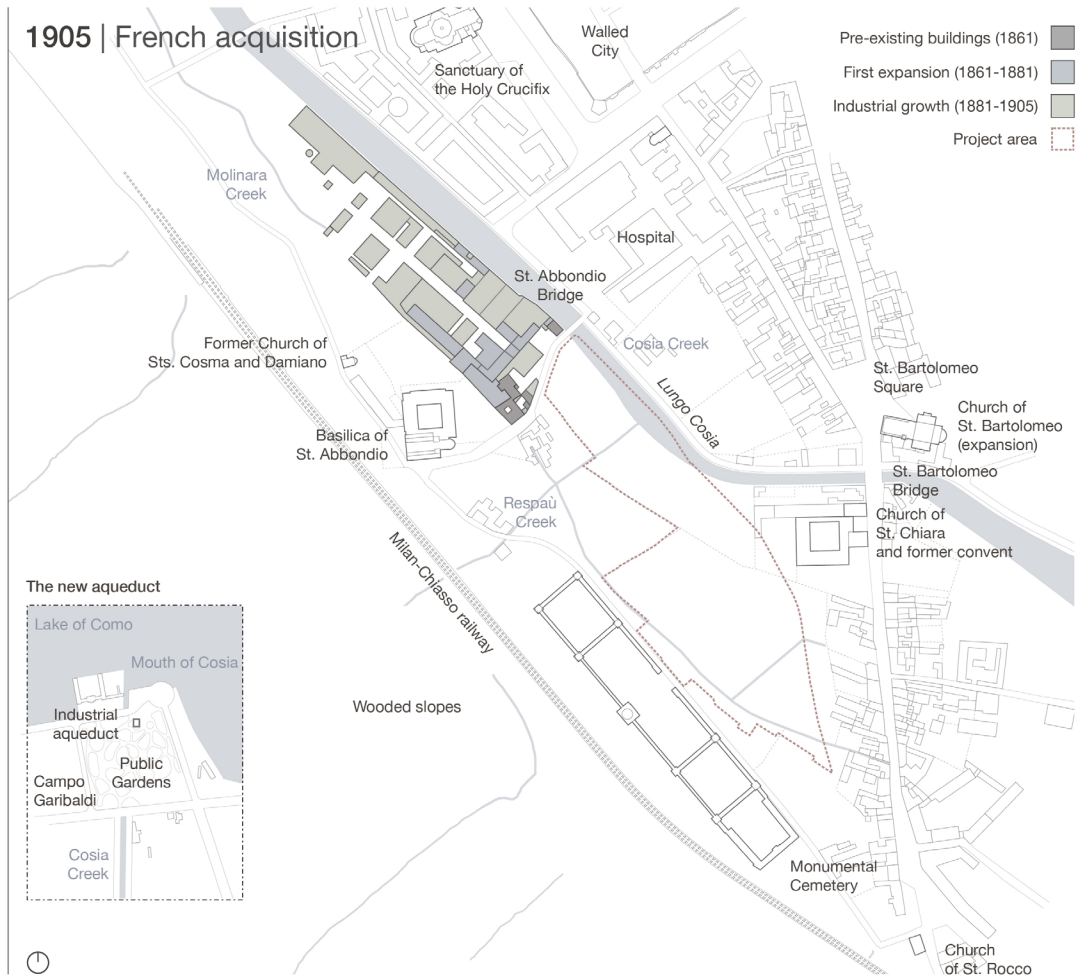
New doubling of the number of workers over the course of 6 years: 500 workers work in the rapidly expanding industry.

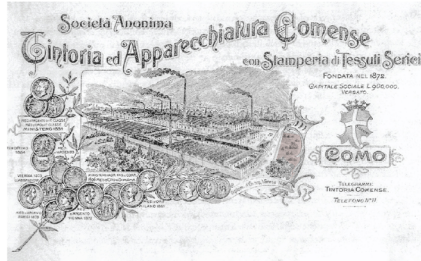
1905-06 | French acquisition

Serious crisis in the dyeing sector due to the increase in silk exports abroad.

The company is sold to Gillet & Fils (Lyon). The new company that continues the activity of Tintoria Comense takes the name of "Tintoria Gillet & Fils Como".

1905 | French acquisition





08 | 09
10 | 11

08 | 1884
Depiction of the industrial plant of Tintoria Comense in 1884
[Piumi, G., Storia di Como: dall'età di Volta all'Epoca Contemporanea, 2002]

09 | 1900s
Letterhead of the "Società Anonima Tintoria ed Apparecchiatura Comense", at the beginning of the 20th century.
[Archivio Nodoliri]

10 | 1900s
Northern view of the industrial buildings, in the early 20th century.
[Museo didattico della città, Como]

11 | 1904
View of the Basilica of St. Abbondio; in the background, the industrial area.
[Como e la sua storia. I borghi e le frazioni, Bianco Lariano, 1990]

Southern expansion

1923 | Southernmost expansion

Acquisition of the area between Via Regina Teodolinda and Via Achille Grandi, where a single-level rectangular building with a sawtooth roof will be built in the following years.

1928 | New productions

The Comense Dyeing company has 1200 employees, employed in the different stages of production, to which had been added the dyeing activities of artificial yarns and the printing of fibers other than silk.

1924-25 | Environmental issues

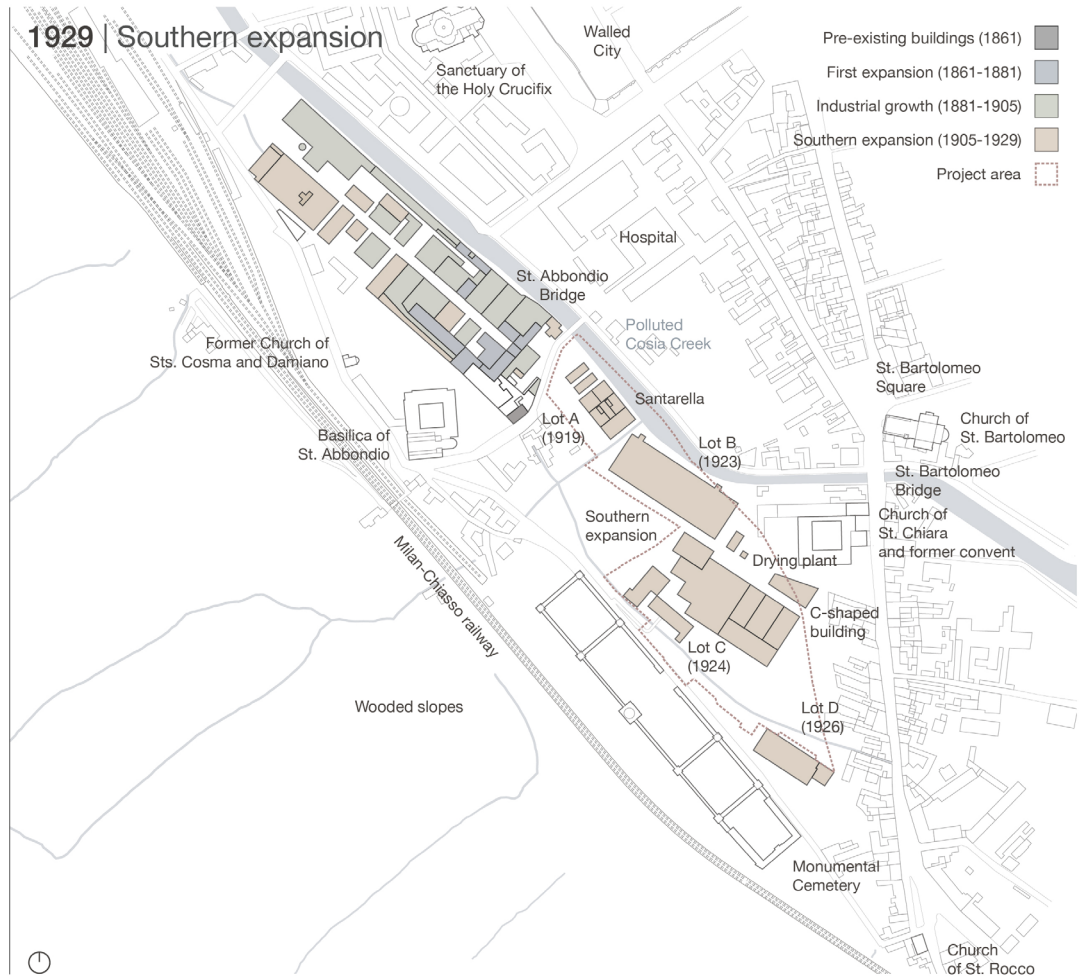
Growth of the silk sector in the area of Como.

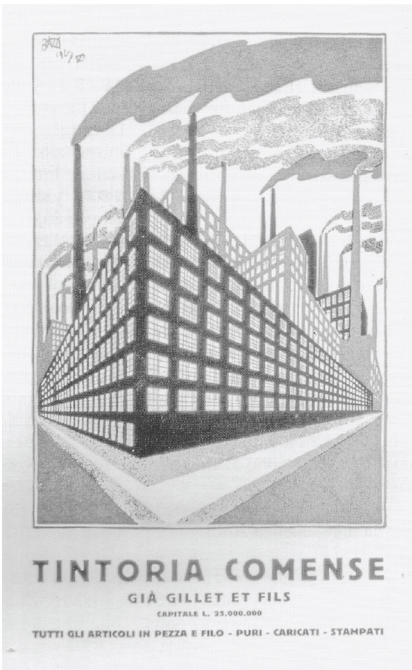
The expansions, not followed by the modernization of the systems, produced heavy pollution of the city's watercourses, with the spread of pestilential odours. Preliminary ideas for the coverage of the Cosia stream.

1929 | Pre-crisis expansion

Construction of a shed building with an almost triangular shape, used for printing activities.

International economic crisis period.





12

12 | 1924
The workers of the company at the
entrance gate at Via
Sant'Abbondio
[Sergio Masciadri Archive]

13

13 | 1927
Advertisement of Tintoria
Comense
[Museo didattico della seta, Como]

Closure of the company

1940s | Ticosa brand

Creation of the Ti.Co.S.A. brand (Tintoria Comense Società Anonima), which from the 1960s would become the name of the company.

1970s | Layoffs period

First layoffs following a period of reduction in production, also due to an urban planning decision to drastically reduce the industrial presence in the "Convalle" area.

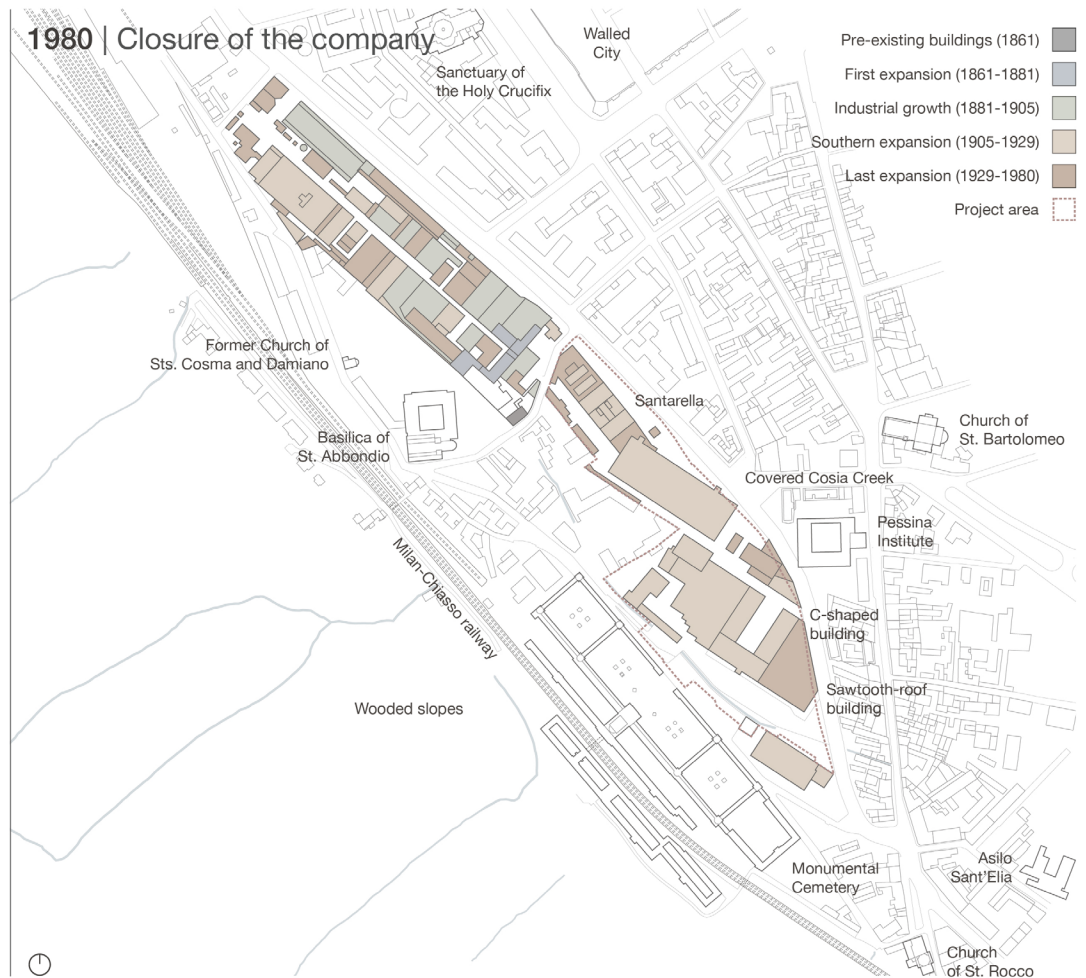
1944 | Strikes and deportation

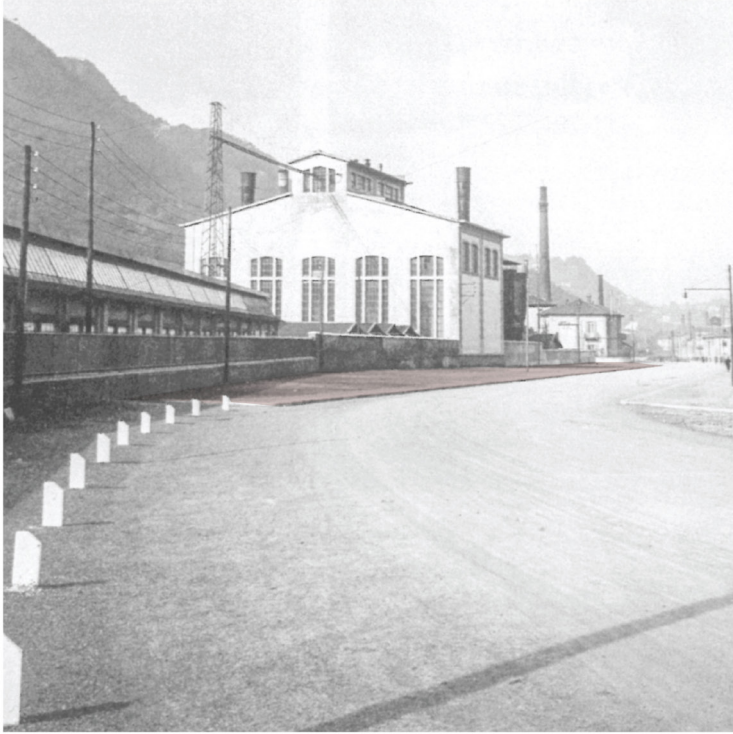
Deportation of 6 workers to nazi concentration camps, due to their joining the anti-fascist strike against the war.

The Comense Dyeing company became one of the symbols of civil and armed anti-fascist resistance.

1980 | The closure

October 3rd: Pricel, the company that owns the majority shareholding of the Ticosa Industry, announces with a telex the immediate closure of the entire factory.





14 | 1920s
The Santarella building in a photograph taken shortly after the Cossa creek was covered
[NodoLibri archive]

15 | 1960s
Aerial view of the southern area of the Ticino Industry
[NodoLibri archive]

16 | 1980s
View of the C-shaped building from Via A. Grandi
[Angeli, G., NodoLibri archive]

Diachronic analysis

2006 | Multi Development project

Privatization of the area: the Dutch company Multi Development wins the auction organized by the municipality.

The Ticosa lower area temporarily becomes a parking lot for cars.

2018 | Multi Development dispute

Termination of the contract with Multi Development, after a long dispute.

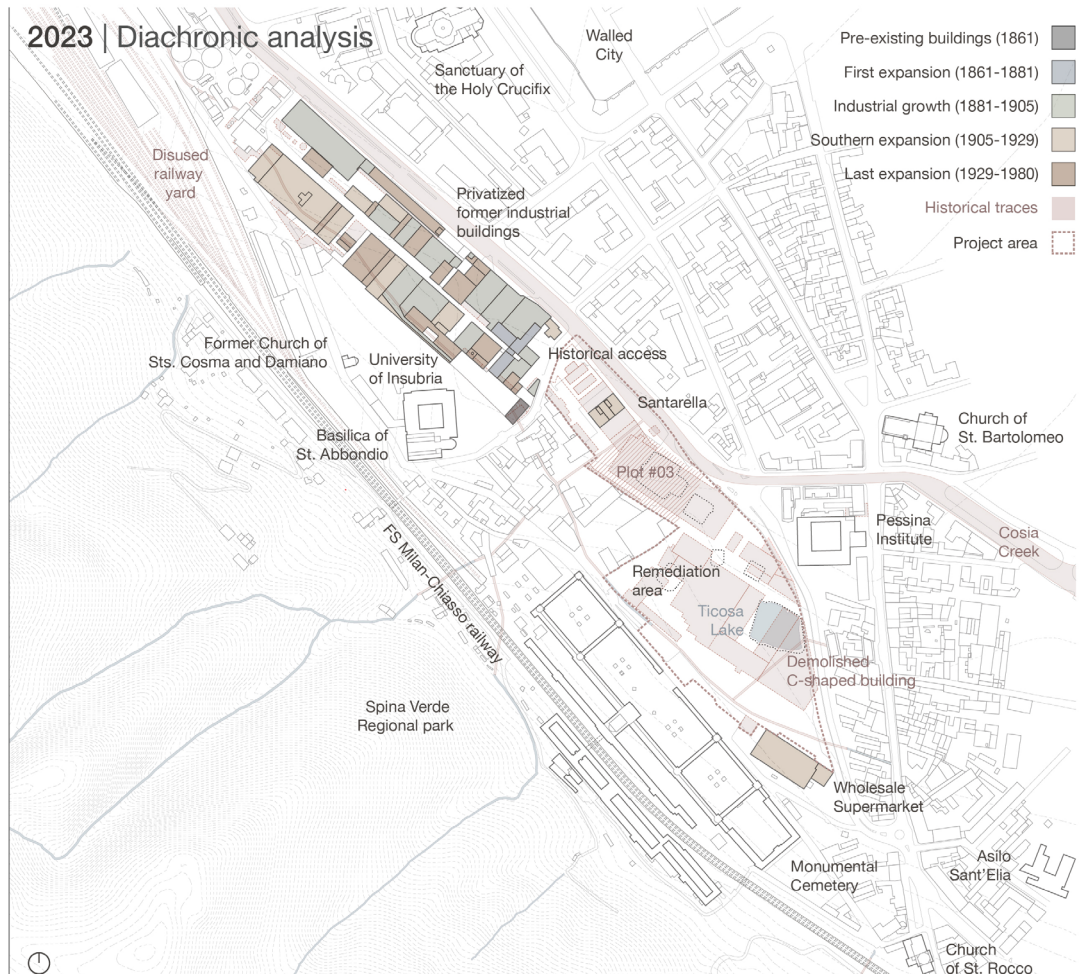
The issue of the future of the area returns to square one.

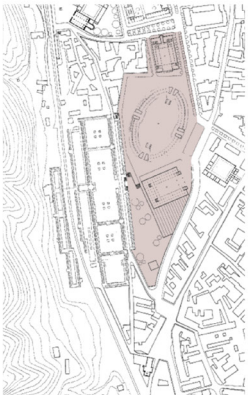
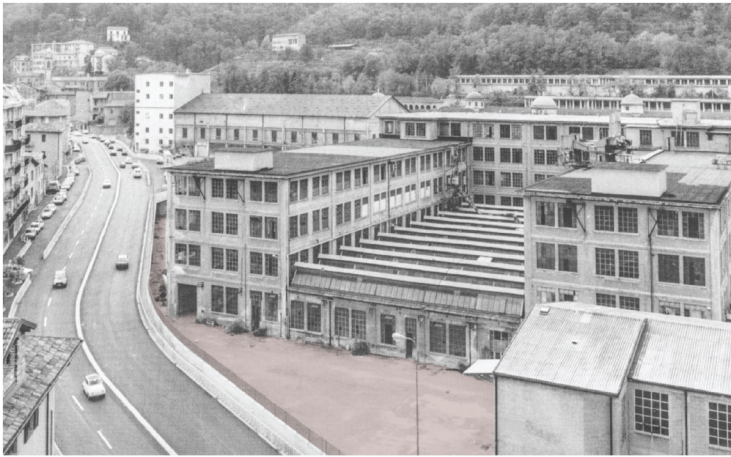
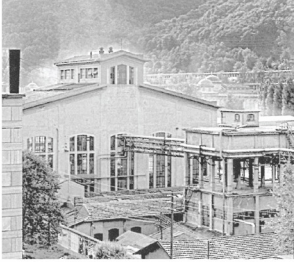
2007 | Demolition

Demolition of the remaining Ticosa buildings. The only portion that was preserved is the one related to the Santarella building.

2023 | Parking proposal

Proposal by the municipality for the construction of a car park with over 600 ground-level parking lots.





17	18
19	
20	21

17, 18 | 1980-81
View of the Santavilla building and Spina Verde Park. Internal view of a building, with printing tables.
[Angrì, G., Nodolibi Archive]

19 | 1990
The southern Ticosa area 10 years after the closure.
[Sergio Masciari Archive]

20 | 1995
Winning project by arch. Snozzi: "empty, public space arranged as a park, which connects the elements of the area".
[Patrignani, M., 2019]

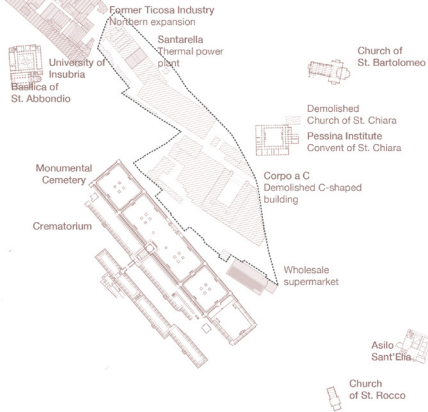
21 | 2007
Demolition of the last remaining buildings.
[Angrì, G., Nodolibi Archive]

Palimpsest

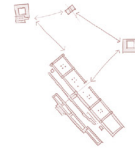


- Project area
- Historical traces**
- Former Trade buildings
- Demolished buildings
- Historical buildings
- Historical buildings
- Water**
- Water body
- Water canal
- Covered infrastructure
- Borders**
- Permeable limit
- Impervious limit
- Vegetation**
- Planted trees
- Semi-planted area
- Hardscaped outdoor area
- Green area
- Unaffiliated outdoor area
- Agricultural area
- Soil**
- Permeable area
- Digger remediation area
- Asbestos remediation area
- Contaminated area

Historical traces



Industrial identity of the area
Central role of the former dyeing industry



Relationship among the historical architecture
Cemetery - St. Chiara - Santarella - St. Abbondio

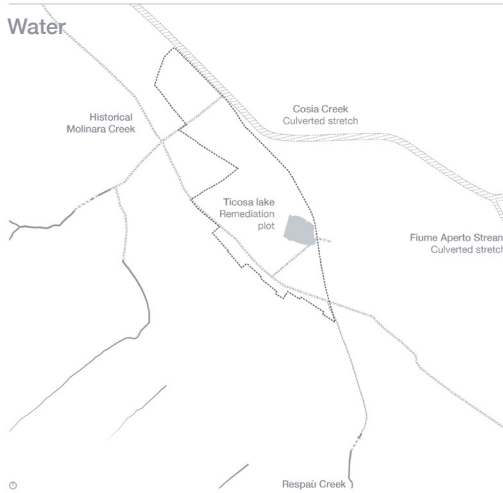


Historical traces
Imprint of the historical C-shaped building



Bridge between past and future
Post-industrial ecological role of the area

Water



Ecological role of the water element
Ticosa lake: from land scar to ecological patch



Enhance the historical water traces
Respaù-Molinara Creek

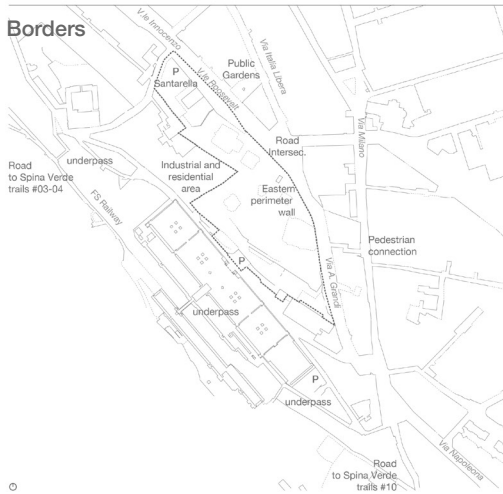


Didactic role of the water
Water and the former dyeing industry



Water-related habitats
Support wild areas and wetlands

Borders



Improve the east-west pedestrian mobility
Connections from Via Milano to the new park



Accessibility to the upper areas
Connection to the Cemetery and Spina Verde



Consider the existing barriers and boundaries
Existing retaining walls and site topography

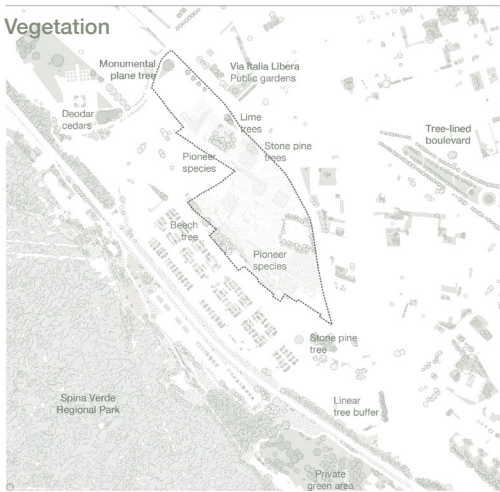


Didactic/ecological role of unaccessible areas
Preserve the ongoing ecological processes



- Project area
- Historical traces**
- Former Trade buildings
- Demolished buildings
- Historical buildings
- Water**
- Water body
- Water canal
- Covered infrastructure
- Borders**
- Permeable limit
- Impermeable limit
- Vegetation**
- Planted trees
- Semi-planted areas
- Herbaceous/urban area
- Green area
- Unaffiliated nature area
- Agricultural area
- Soil**
- Permeable area
- Digger remediation area
- Adaptive settlement area
- Consolidation area

Vegetation



Digging scars as source of biodiversity
Support and preserve the ecological hot-spots



Natural post-industrial reclamation
New environmental identity of the area



Relationship with Spina Verde Regional Park
Park as an urban stepping stone



Phytoremediation processes
Human-nature symbiosis to work with residual pollutants

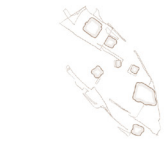
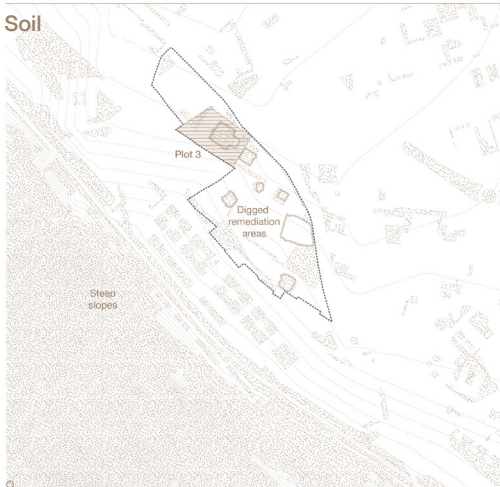


Reconnect the past
Species related to the former industrial activities



Urban role of tree-lined boulevards
Linear green infrastructure towards the lake

Soil



Remediation digging scars
Site excavations as part of the history of the area



Panoramic role of the upper area
Take advantage of the differences in altitude

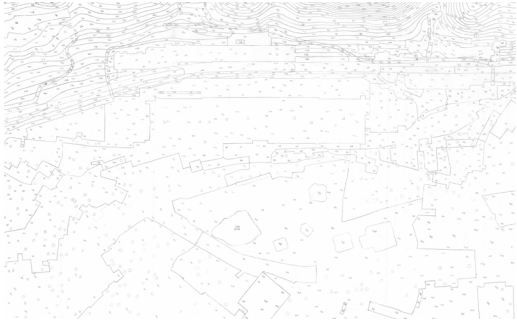


Role of the soil in supporting life
Preserve and improve the existing soil conditions



3 altitude levels of the park
Lower-intermediate-upper areas

Current condition



Study model
Morphology of the project area

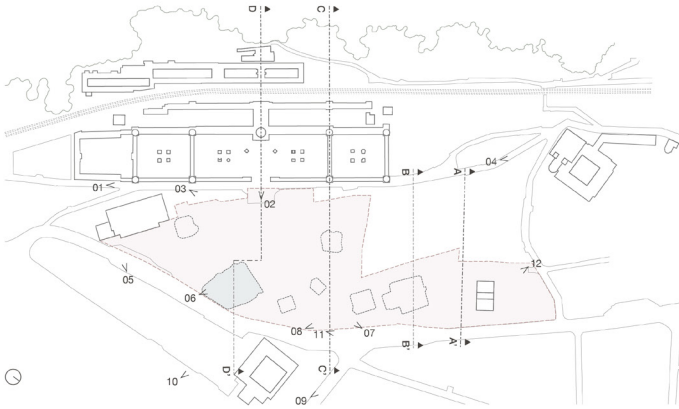
Model made of Poliplat material,
on a plexiglass base
Scale 1:1000



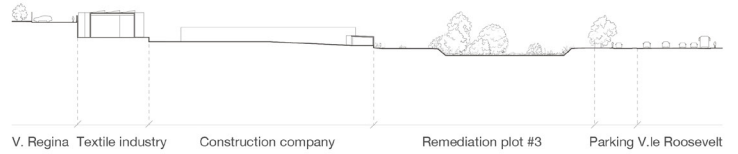


Sections and photos

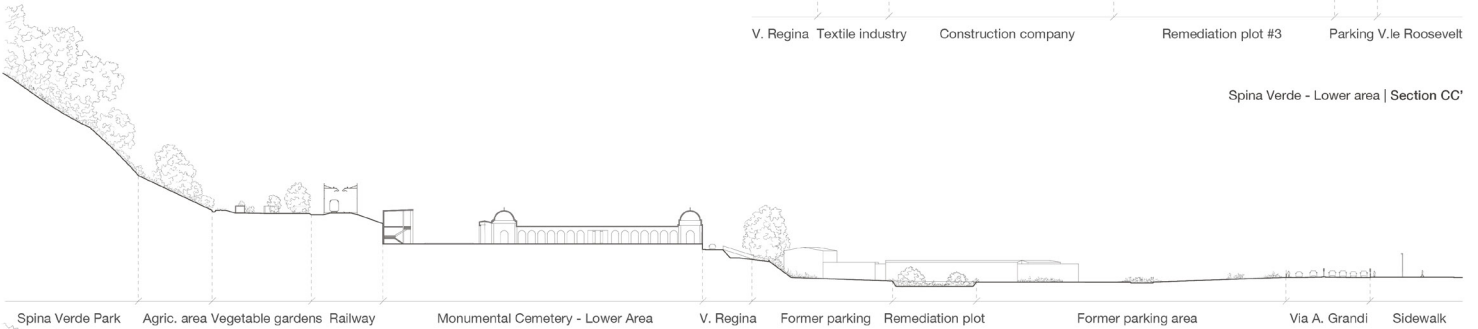
Via Regina - Santarella area | Section AA'



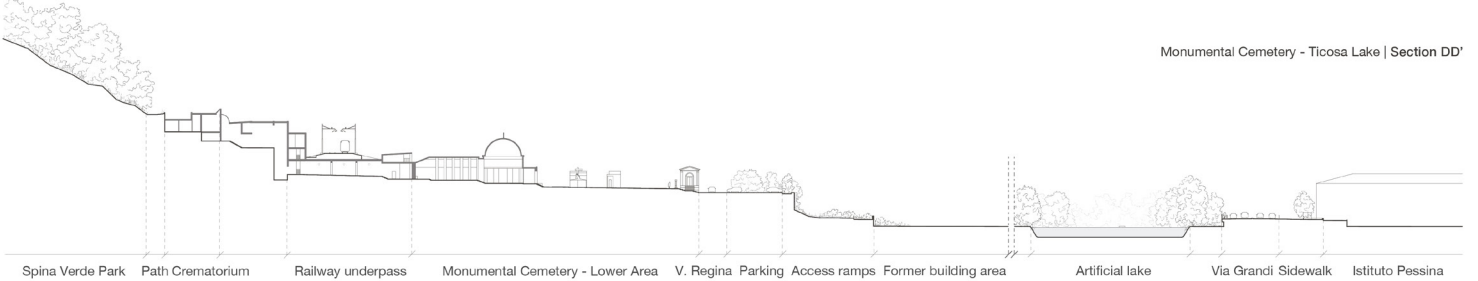
Via Regina - Remediation plot #3 | Section BB'



Spina Verde - Lower area | Section CC'



Monumental Cemetery - Ticosa Lake | Section DD'





01 | Via Regina Teodolinda
Historical upper street alongside the cemetery walls



02 | Monumental Cemetery
Area in front of the entrance gate



03 | Panoramic terrace
View at about 10 meters above the lower area



04 | Architectural complex of Sant'Abbondio
Romanesque Basilica and Monastery (Uninsubria)



05 | Former industrial building
Current wholesale supermarket activity



06 | Ticosa Lake
Waterbody formed after the digging activities



07 | Spina Verde Regional Park
View of the Baradello Castle from the lower area



08 | Wilderness
Spread of plants near the excavation areas



09 | Viale F. D. Roosevelt
Visual relationship with the Romanesque Basilica



10 | Via Milano
Potential pedestrian connection to the area



11 | T-junction
Viale F. D. Roosevelt - Via A. Grandi intersection



12 | Santarella
Thermal power building of the dyeing industry

Territorial strategy

Urban framework Ticosa Park

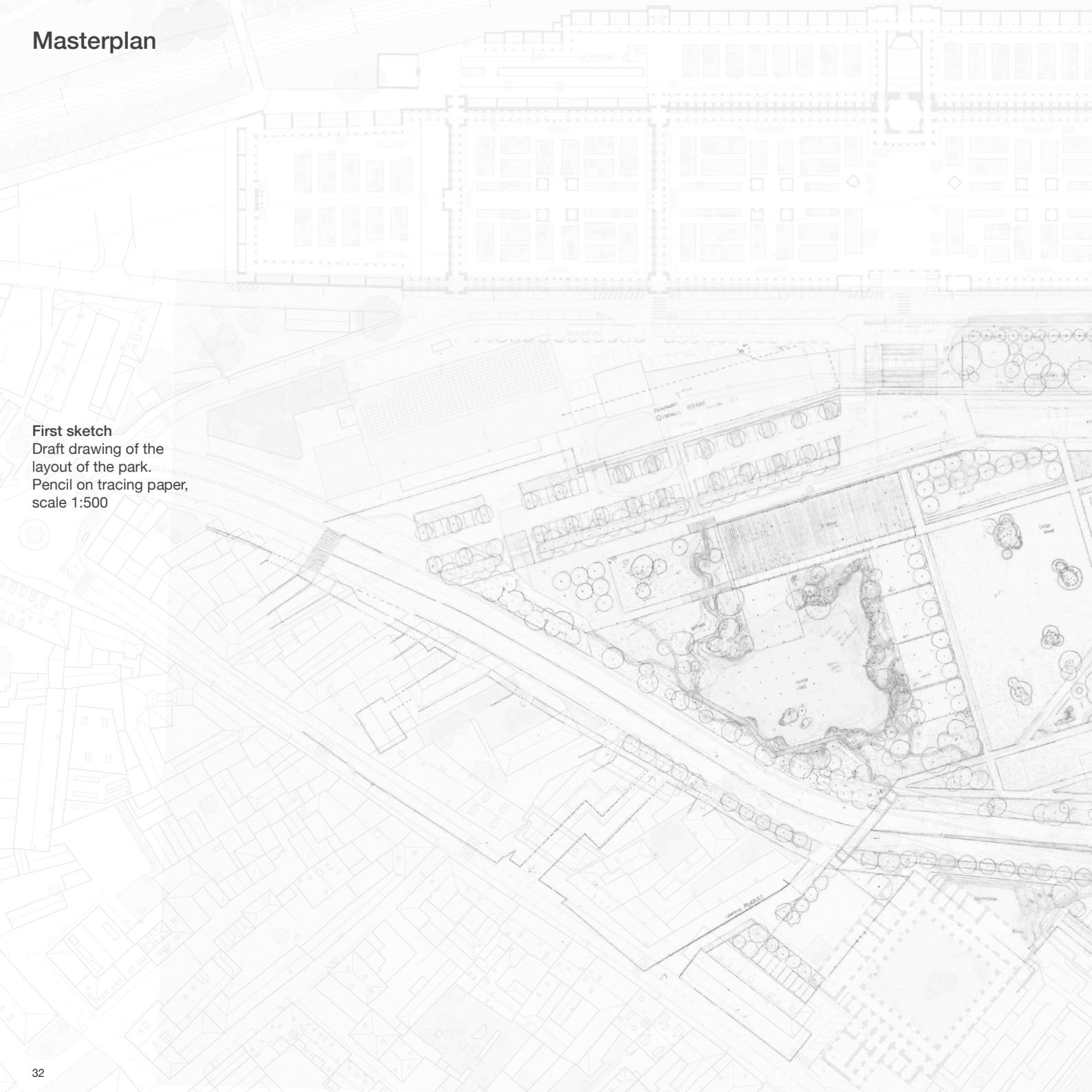


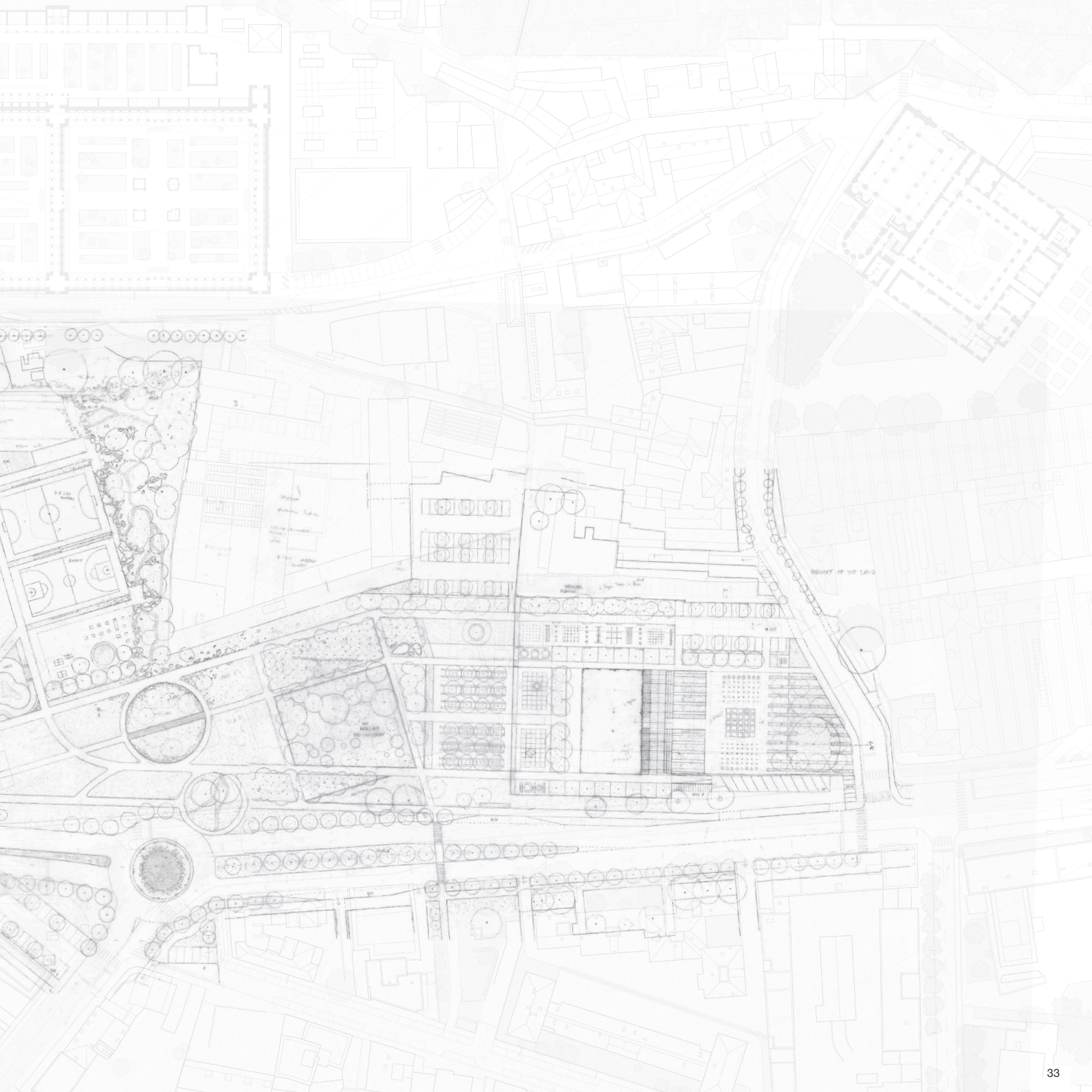
- Legend**
- Designed green area
 - Public green area
 - Pasture/uncultivated
 - Woodland
 - Water body
 - Watercourse
 - Cultivated watercourse
 - Tree line
 - Parking area



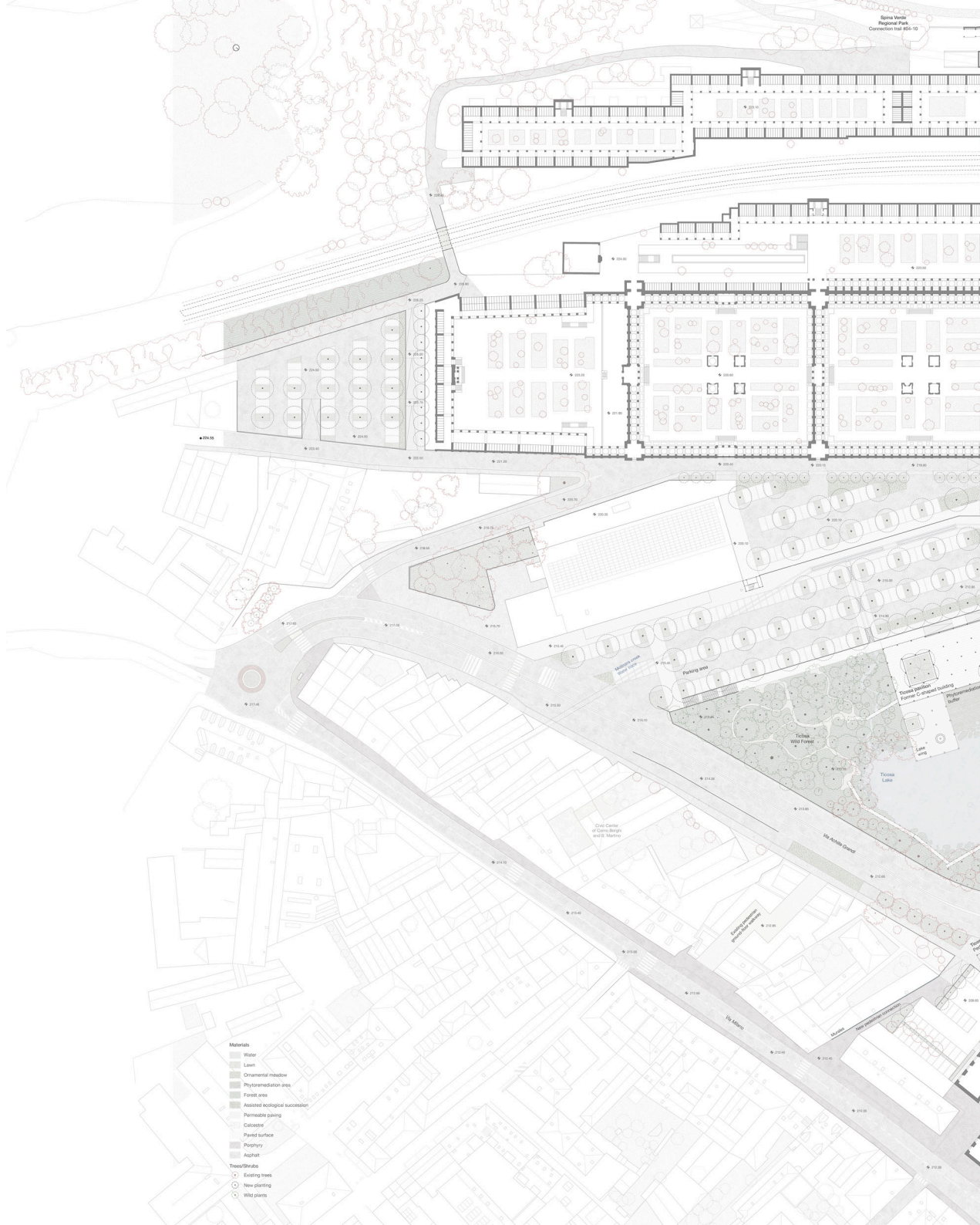
Masterplan

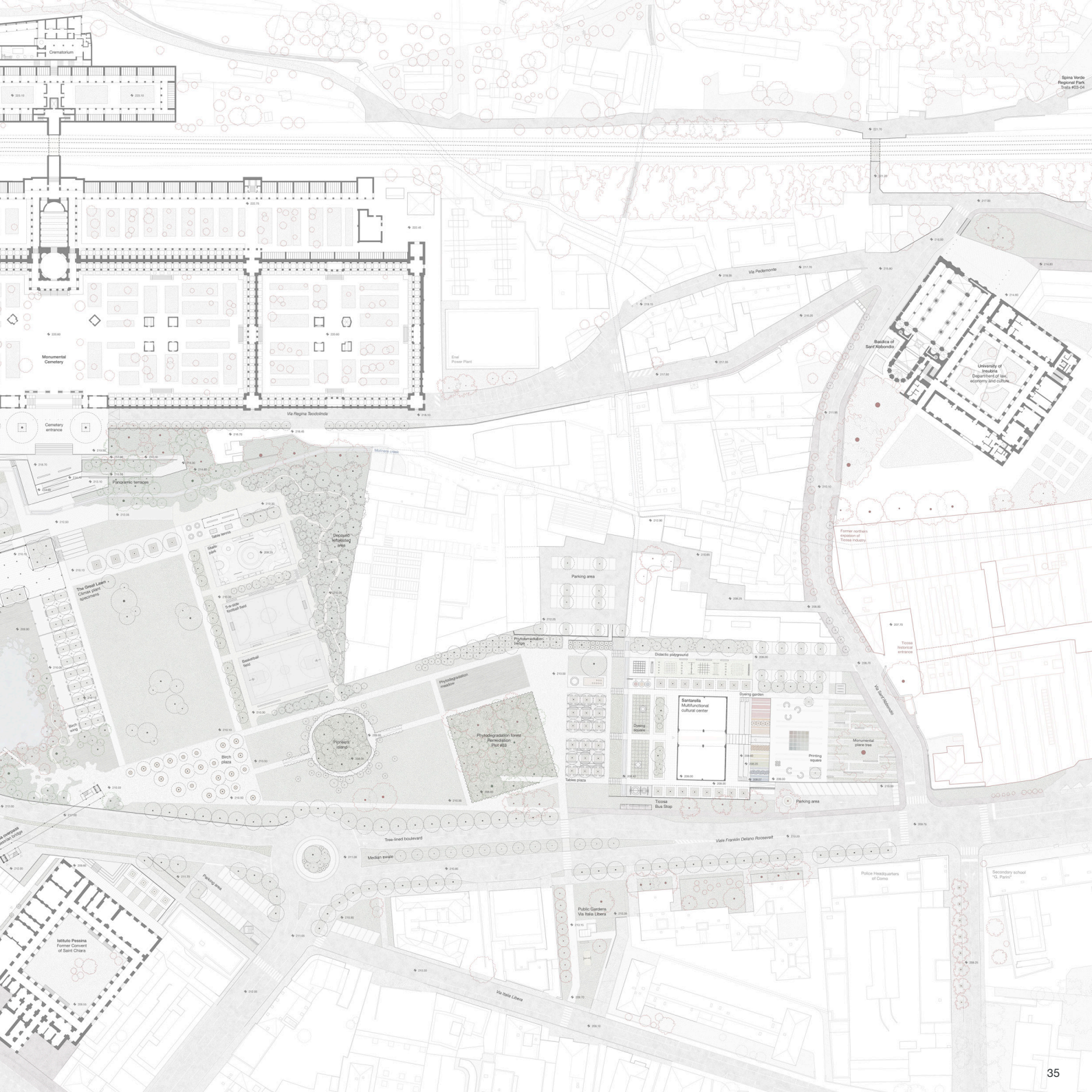
First sketch
Draft drawing of the layout of the park.
Pencil on tracing paper,
scale 1:500





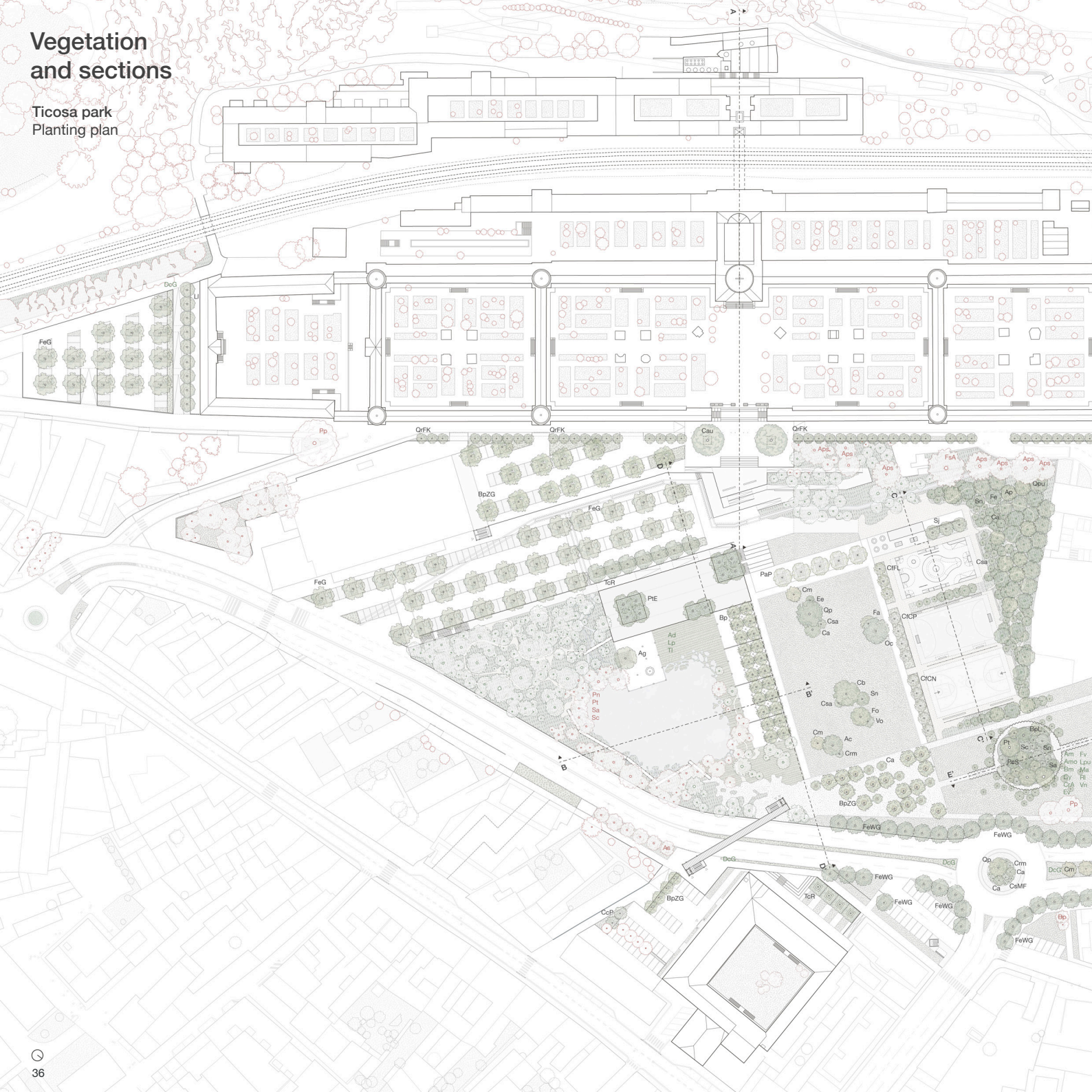
Ticosa Park | Final design
 Overall view of the park
 Scale of the drawing 1:500

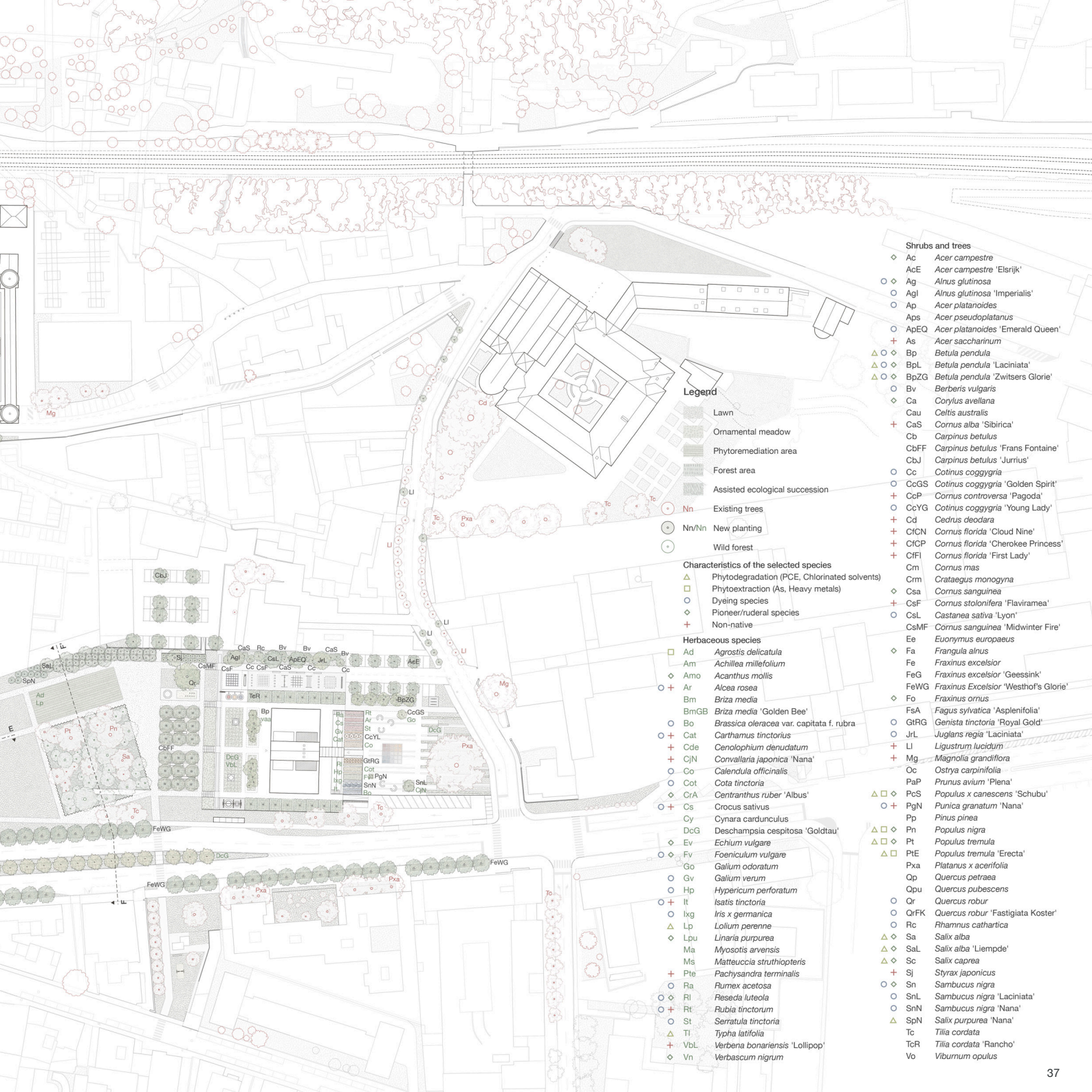




Vegetation and sections

Ticosa park
Planting plan





Legend

- Lawn
- Ornamental meadow
- Phytoremediation area
- Forest area
- Assisted ecological succession
- Nn Existing trees
- Nn/Nn New planting
- Wild forest

- #### Characteristics of the selected species
- △ Phytodegradation (PCE, Chlorinated solvents)
 - △ Phytoextraction (As, Heavy metals)
 - ◇ Dyeing species
 - ◇ Pioneer/ruderal species
 - + Non-native

Herbaceous species

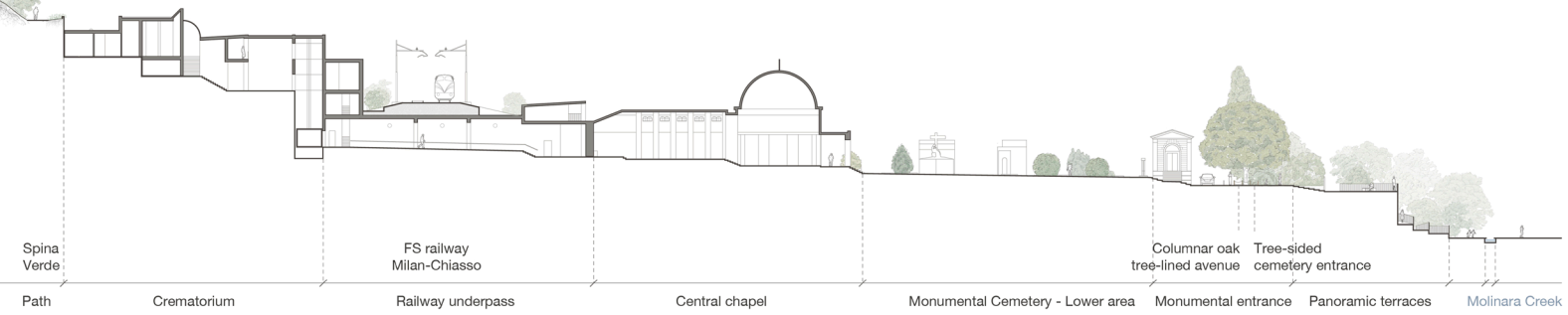
- Ad *Agrostis delicatula*
- Am *Achillea millefolium*
- Amo *Acanthus mollis*
- + Al *Alcea rosea*
- Bm *Briza media*
- BmGB *Briza media* 'Golden Bee'
- Bo *Brassica oleracea* var. capitata f. rubra
- + Cat *Carthamus tinctorius*
- + Cde *Cenolophium denudatum*
- + CjN *Convallaria japonica* 'Nana'
- Co *Calendula officinalis*
- CoT *Cota tinctoria*
- Cr *Centranthus ruber* 'Albus'
- + Cs *Crocus sativus*
- Cy *Cynara cardunculus*
- DcG *Deschampsia cespitosa* 'Goldtau'
- Ev *Echium vulgare*
- Fv *Foeniculum vulgare*
- Go *Galium odoratum*
- Gv *Galium verum*
- Hp *Hypericum perforatum*
- + It *Isatis tinctoria*
- Ixg *Iris x germanica*
- Lp *Lolium perenne*
- Lpu *Linaria purpurea*
- Ma *Myosotis arvensis*
- Ms *Matteuccia struthiopteris*
- + Pte *Pachysandra terminalis*
- Ria *Rumex acetosa*
- RI *Reseda luteola*
- + Rt *Rubia tinctorum*
- St *Serratula tinctoria*
- TI *Typha latifolia*
- + VbL *Verbena bonariensis* 'Lollipop'
- Vn *Verbascum nigrum*

Shrubs and trees

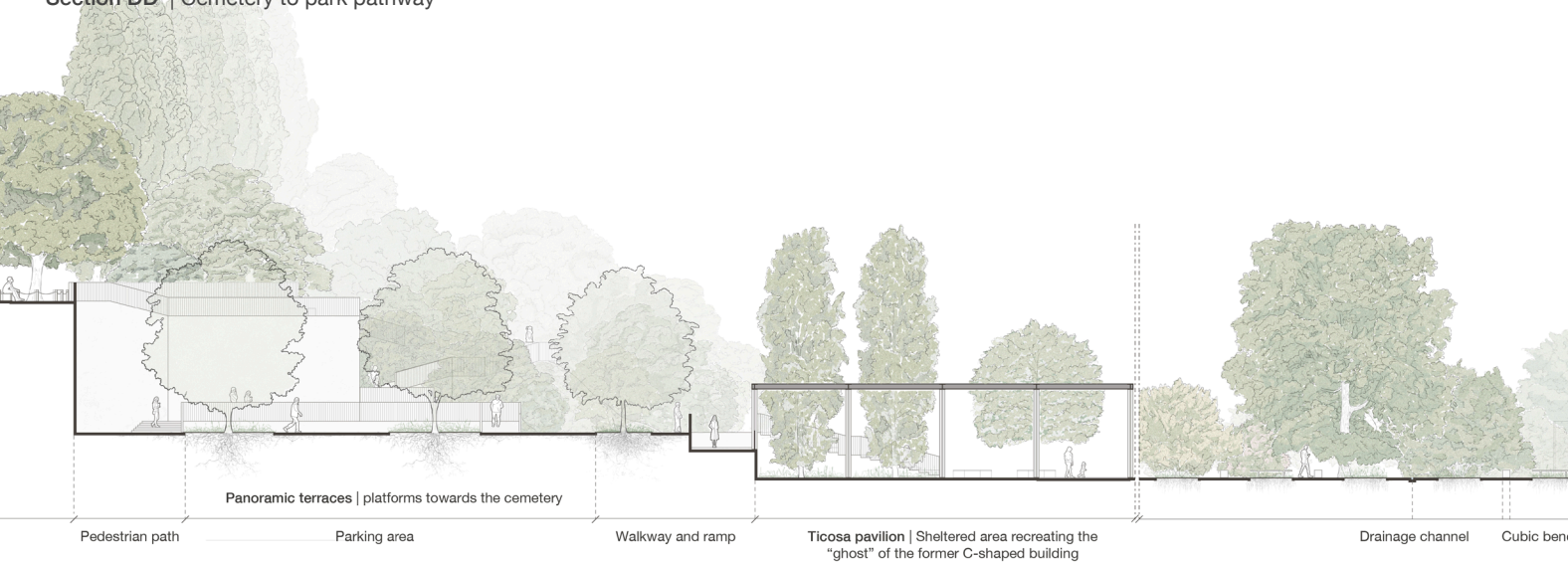
- ◇ Ac *Acer campestre*
- AcE *Acer campestre* 'Elsrijk'
- ◇ Ag *Alnus glutinosa*
- ◇ AgI *Alnus glutinosa* 'Imperialis'
- ◇ Ap *Acer platanoides*
- Aps *Acer pseudo-platanus*
- ◇ ApEQ *Acer platanoides* 'Emerald Queen'
- + As *Acer saccharinum*
- △ ◇ Bp *Betula pendula*
- △ ◇ BpL *Betula pendula* 'Laciniata'
- △ ◇ BpZG *Betula pendula* 'Zwitsers Glorie'
- ◇ Bv *Berberis vulgaris*
- ◇ Ca *Corylus avellana*
- Cau *Celtis australis*
- + CaS *Cornus alba* 'Sibirica'
- Cb *Carpinus betulus*
- CbFF *Carpinus betulus* 'Frans Fontaine'
- CbJ *Carpinus betulus* 'Jurrius'
- ◇ Cc *Cotinus coccinifera*
- ◇ CcGS *Cotinus coccinifera* 'Golden Spirit'
- + CcP *Cornus controversa* 'Pagoda'
- ◇ CcYG *Cotinus coccinifera* 'Young Lady'
- + Cd *Cedrus deodara*
- + CfCN *Cornus florida* 'Cloud Nine'
- + CfCP *Cornus florida* 'Cherokee Princess'
- + CfFI *Cornus florida* 'First Lady'
- ◇ Cm *Cornus mas*
- Crm *Crataegus monogyna*
- ◇ Csa *Cornus sanguinea*
- + CsF *Cornus stolonifera* 'Flaviramea'
- ◇ CsL *Castanea sativa* 'Lyon'
- CsMF *Cornus sanguinea* 'Midwinter Fire'
- Ee *Euonymus europaeus*
- ◇ Fa *Fraxinus alnus*
- Fe *Fraxinus excelsior*
- FeG *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Geessink'
- FeWG *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Westhof's Glorie'
- ◇ Fo *Fraxinus ornus*
- FsA *Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia'
- ◇ GtRG *Genista tinctoria* 'Royal Gold'
- ◇ JRL *Juglans regia* 'Laciniata'
- + LI *Ligustrum lucidum*
- + Mg *Magnolia grandiflora*
- Oc *Ostrya carpinifolia*
- PaP *Prunus avium* 'Plena'
- △ ◇ Pcs *Populus x canescens* 'Schubert'
- + PGN *Punica granatum* 'Nana'
- Pp *Pinus pinea*
- △ ◇ Pn *Populus nigra*
- △ ◇ Pt *Populus tremula*
- △ ◇ PTE *Populus tremula* 'Erecta'
- Pxa *Platanus x acenifolia*
- Op *Quercus petraea*
- Opu *Quercus pubescens*
- Or *Quercus robur*
- OrFK *Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata Koster'
- OrC *Rhamnus cathartica*
- ◇ Sa *Salix alba*
- △ ◇ SaL *Salix alba* 'Limpde'
- △ ◇ Sc *Salix caprea*
- + Sj *Styrax japonicus*
- ◇ Sn *Sambucus nigra*
- ◇ SnL *Sambucus nigra* 'Laciniata'
- ◇ SnN *Sambucus nigra* 'Nana'
- △ SpN *Salix purpurea* 'Nana'
- Tc *Tilia cordata*
- TcR *Tilia cordata* 'Rancho'
- Vo *Viburnum opulus*

Section AA' | Monumental Cemetery

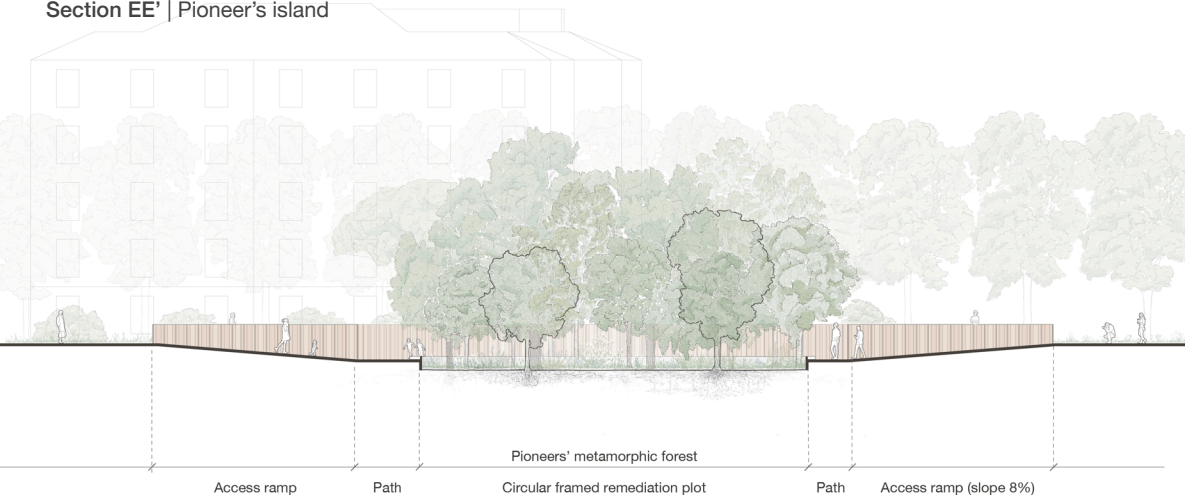
Section BB' | Didactic playground - Dyeing industry



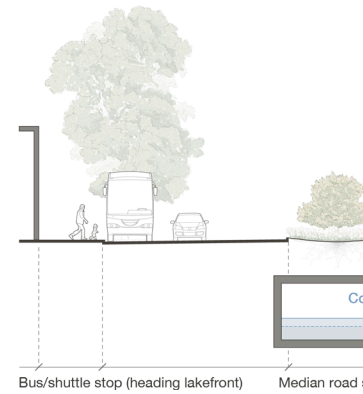
Section DD' | Cemetery to park pathway



Section EE' | Pioneer's island

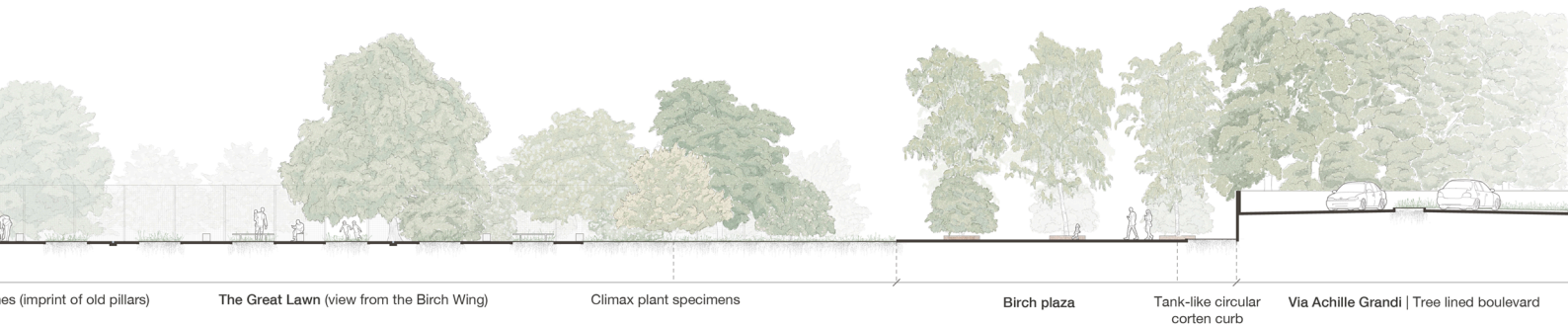
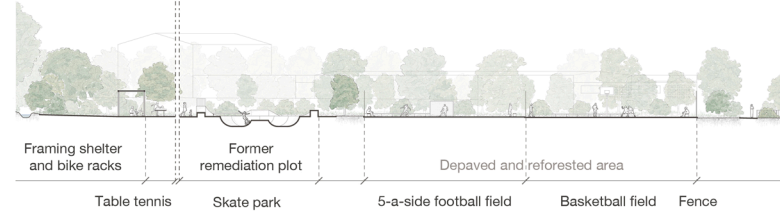
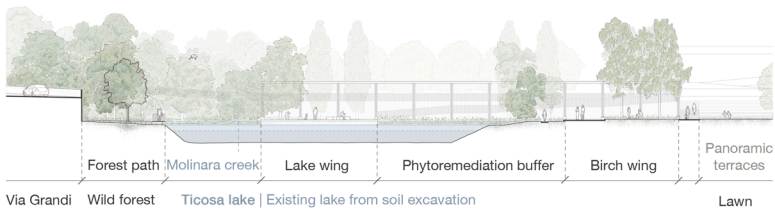


Section FF' | Plot #03

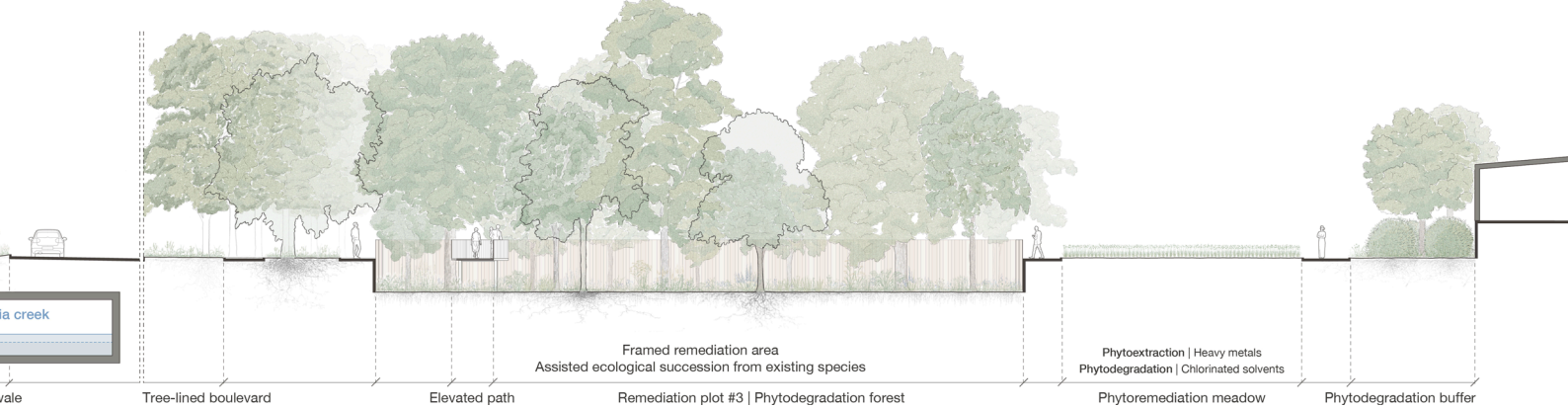


Section BB' | Former C-shaped building area

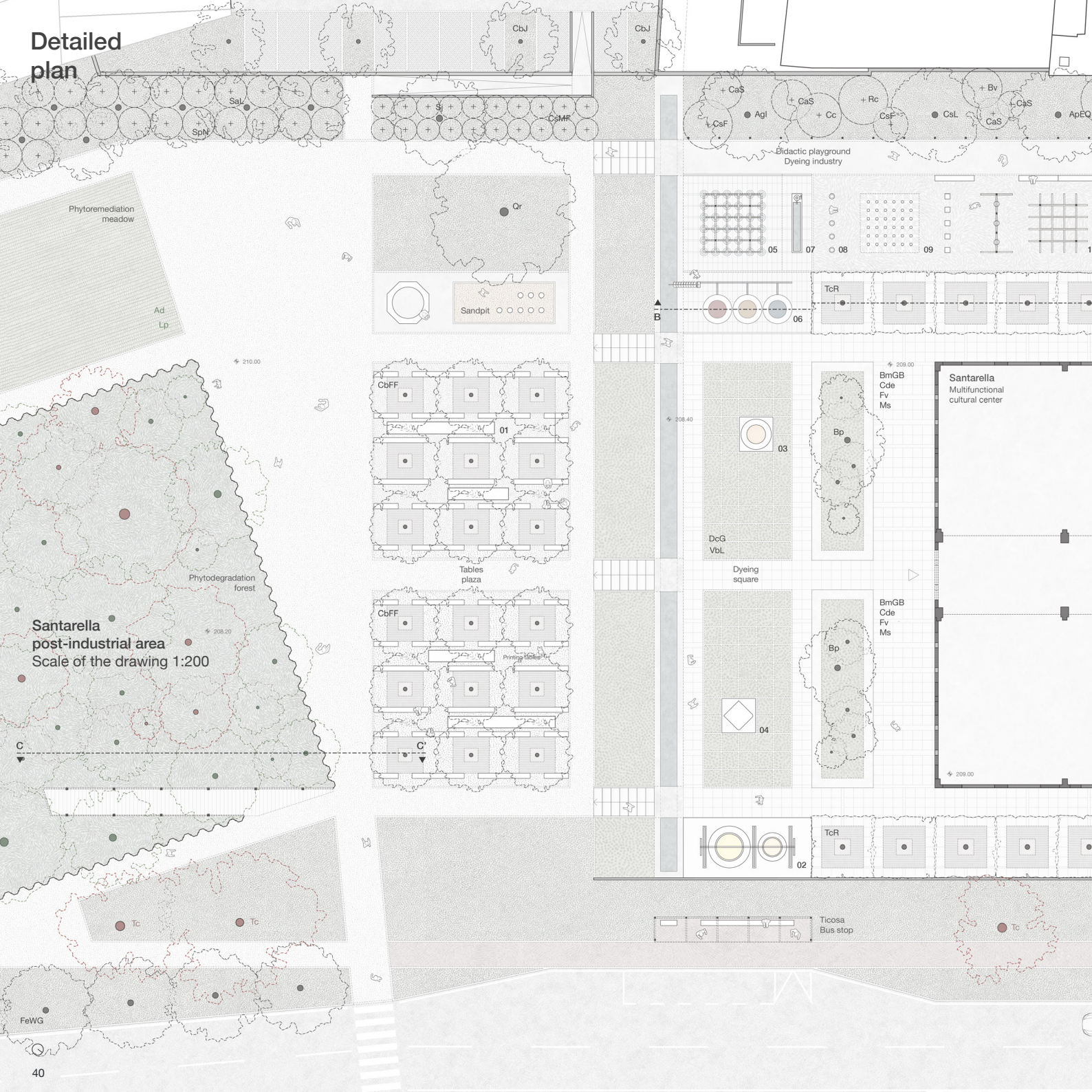
Section CC' | Sport fields



Secondary succession of the area



Detailed plan



Santarella
post-industrial area
Scale of the drawing 1:200

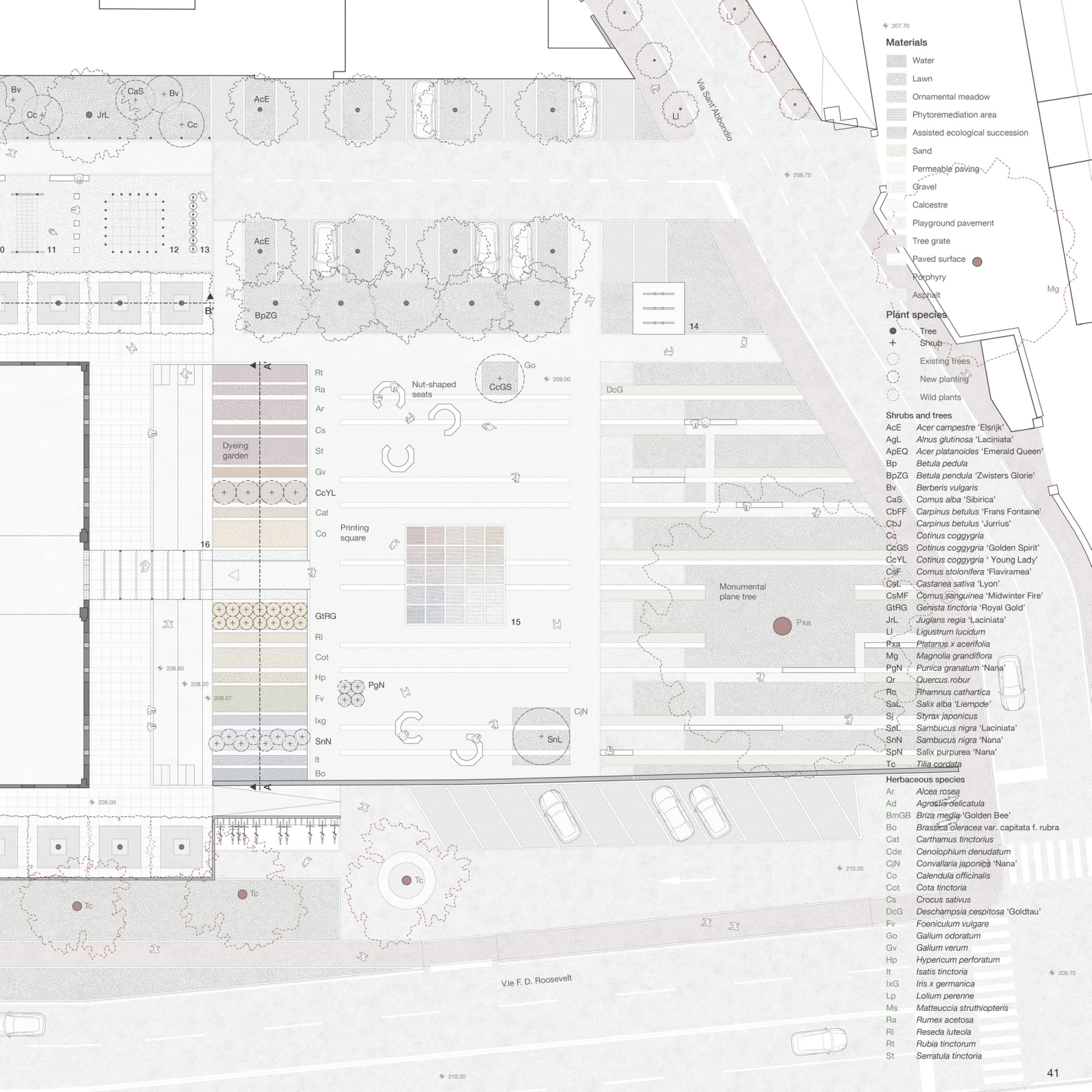
Santarella
Multifunctional
cultural center

Materials

- Water
 - Lawn
 - Ornamental meadow
 - Phytoremediation area
 - Assisted ecological succession
 - Sand
 - Permeable paving
 - Gravel
 - Calcestre
 - Playground pavement
 - Tree grate
 - Paved surface
 - Porphyry
 - Asphalt
- Plant species**
- Tree
 - + Shrub
 - Existing trees
 - New planting
 - Wild plants
- Shrubs and trees**

- AcE *Acer campestre* 'Elsrijk'
- AgL *Alnus glutinosa* 'Laciniata'
- ApEQ *Acer platanoides* 'Emerald Queen'
- Bp *Betula pedula*
- BpZG *Betula pendula* 'Zwisters Glorie'
- Bv *Berberis vulgaris*
- CaS *Cornus alba* 'Sibirica'
- CbFF *Carpinus betulus* 'Frans Fontaine'
- CbJ *Carpinus betulus* 'Jurrius'
- Cc *Cotinus cogggyria*
- CcGS *Cotinus cogggyria* 'Golden Spirit'
- CcYL *Cotinus cogggyria* 'Young Lady'
- CsF *Cornus stolonifera* 'Flaviramea'
- CsL *Castanea sativa* 'Lyon'
- CsMF *Cornus sanguinea* 'Midwinter Fire'
- GtRG *Genista tinctoria* 'Royal Gold'
- JrL *Juglans regia* 'Laciniata'
- LJ *Ligustrum lucidum*
- Pxa *Platanus x acerifolia*
- Mg *Magnolia grandiflora*
- PgN *Punica granatum* 'Nana'
- Qr *Quercus robur*
- Ra *Rhamnus cathartica*
- Sal *Salix alba* 'Liemple'
- SJ *Styrax japonicus*
- Snl *Sambucus nigra* 'Laciniata'
- SnN *Sambucus nigra* 'Nana'
- SPN *Salix purpurea* 'Nana'
- Tc *Tilia cordata*

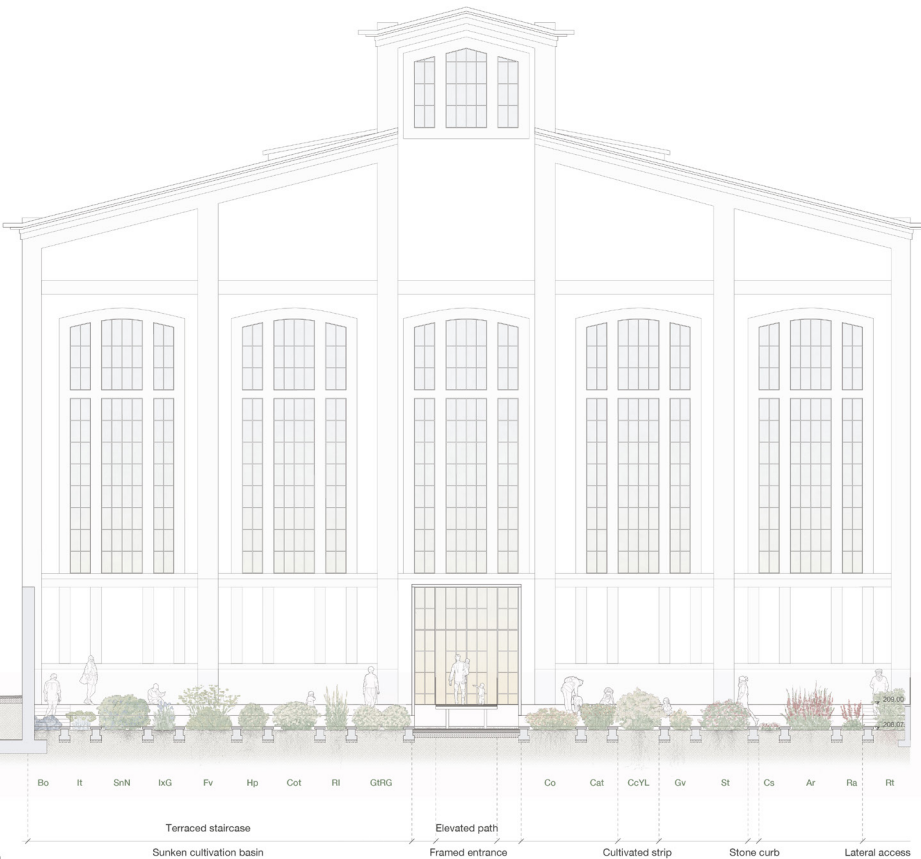
- Herbaceous species**
- Ar *Alcea rosea*
 - Ad *Agrostis delicatula*
 - BmGB *Briza media* 'Golden Bee'
 - Bo *Brassica oleracea* var. capitata f. rubra
 - Cat *Carthamus tinctorius*
 - Cde *Cenolophium denudatum*
 - CJN *Convallaria japonica* 'Nana'
 - Co *Calendula officinalis*
 - Cota *Cota tinctoria*
 - Cs *Crocus sativus*
 - DcG *Deschampsia cespitosa* 'Goldtau'
 - Fv *Foeniculum vulgare*
 - Go *Gallium odoratum*
 - Gv *Gallium verum*
 - Hp *Hypericum perforatum*
 - It *Isatis tinctoria*
 - IxG *Iris x germanica*
 - Lp *Lolium perenne*
 - Ms *Matteuccia struthiopteris*
 - Ra *Rumex acetosa*
 - Rl *Reseda luteola*
 - Rt *Rubia tinctorum*
 - St *Serratula tinctoria*



Vie F. D. Roosevelt

Dyeing species | Herbaceous plants

Abbrev. name	dyeing parts	color	Ar	Bo	Cat	Co	Cot	Cs	Fv
<i>Scientific name</i>			<i>Alcea rosea</i> L.	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>capitata</i> f. <i>rubra</i>	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L.	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> L.	<i>Cota tinctoria</i> (L.) J. Gay	<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.
Gv			<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> L.	<i>Iris x germanica</i> L.	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L.	<i>Reseda luteola</i> L.	<i>Rubia tinctorum</i> L.	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i> L.

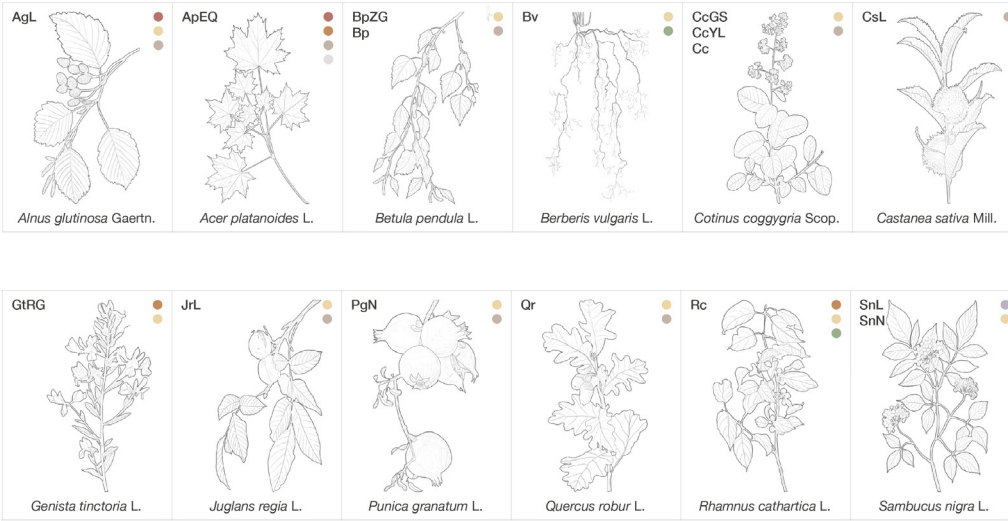


Section AA' | Santarella dyeing garden



Section BB' | Didactic playground - Dyeing industry

Dyeing species | Shrubs and trees

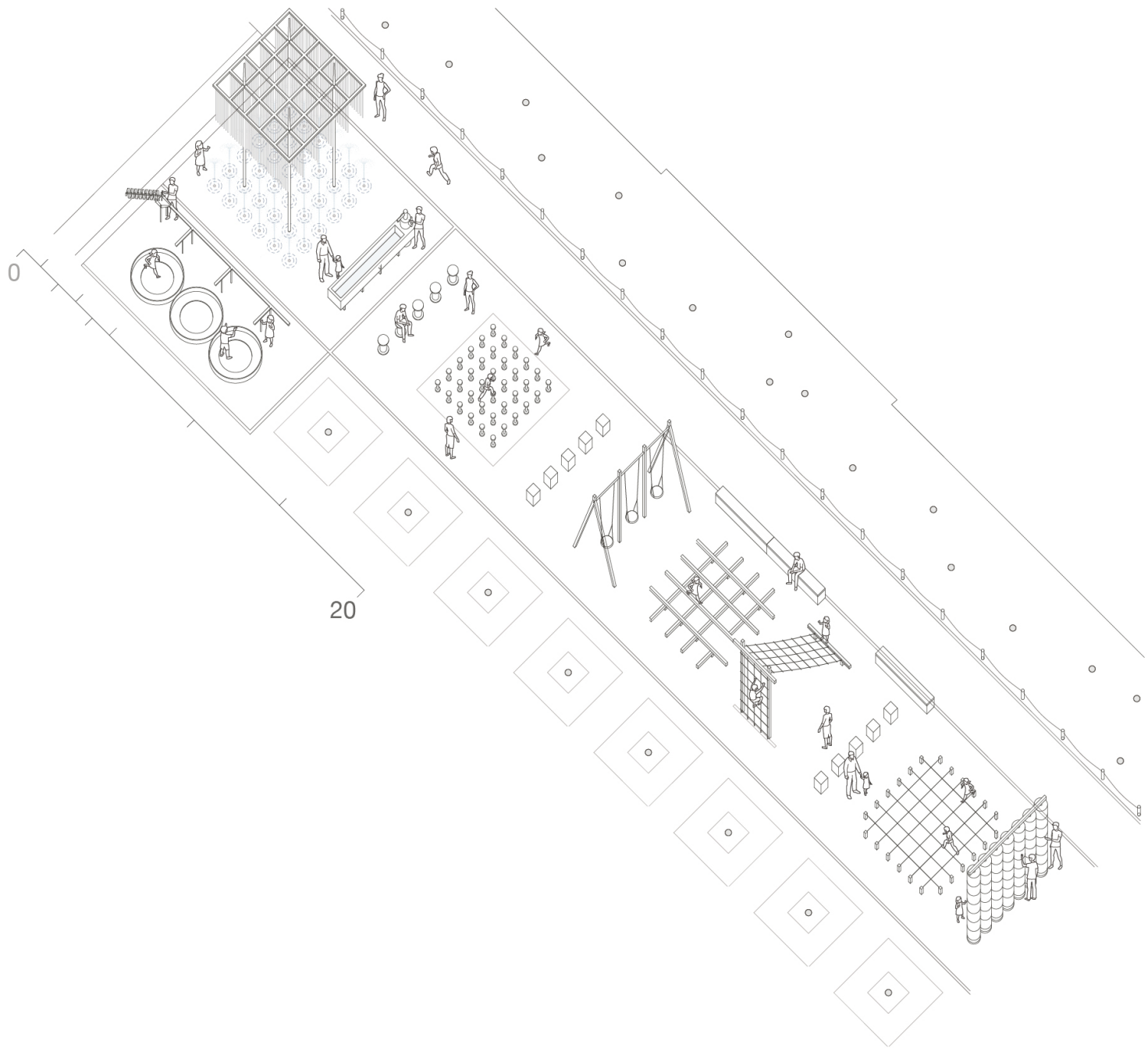


Scale 1:100

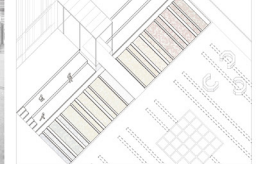
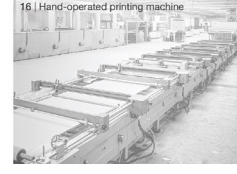
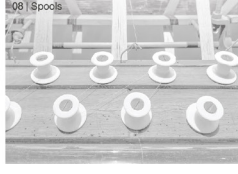
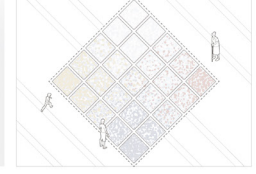
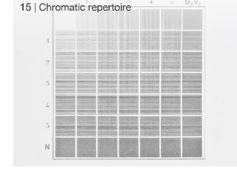
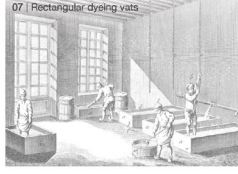
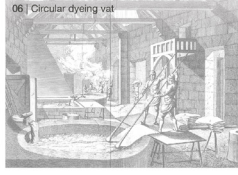
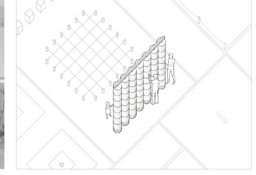
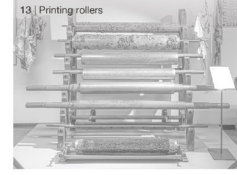
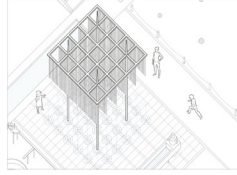
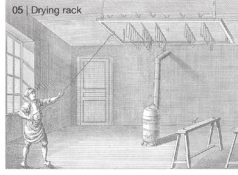
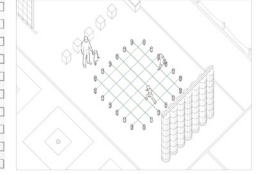
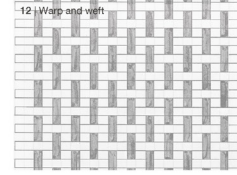
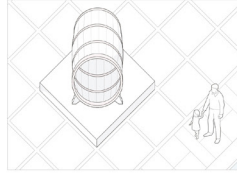
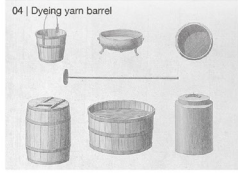
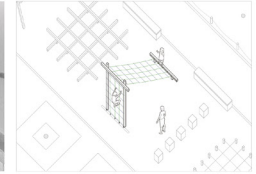
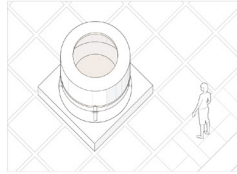
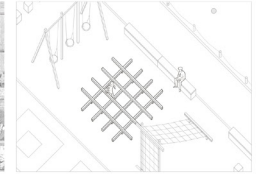
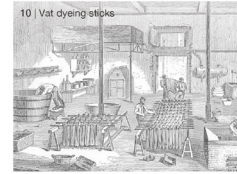
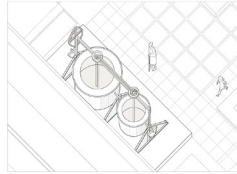
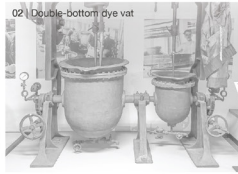
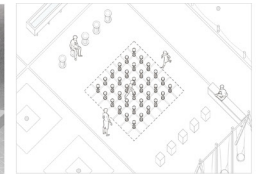
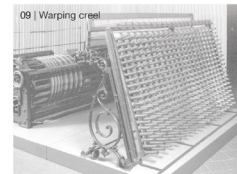
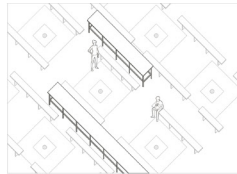
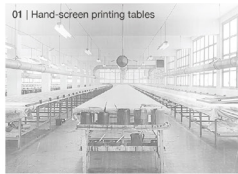


Section CC' | Remediation plot #3

Playground area
Axonometric view



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