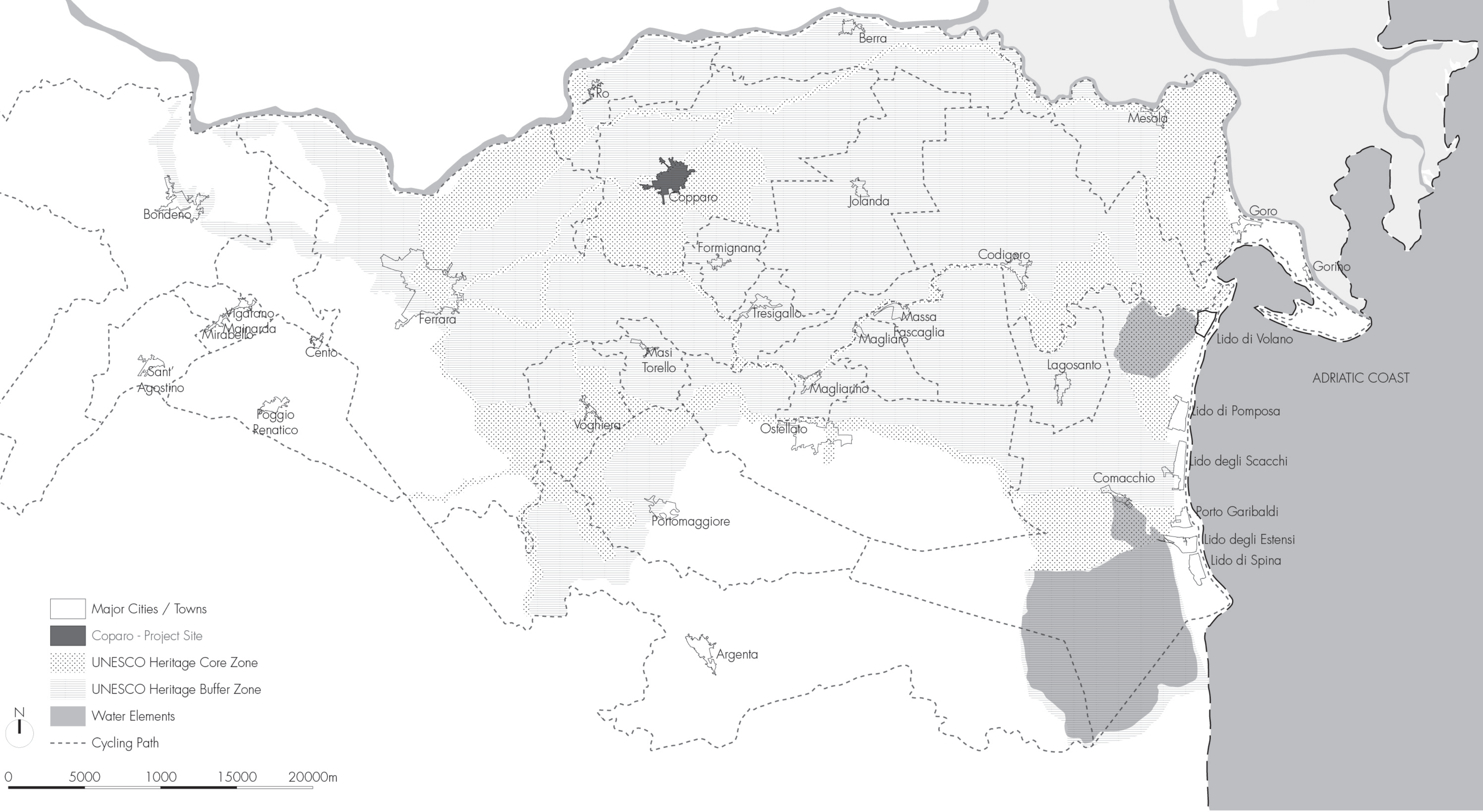


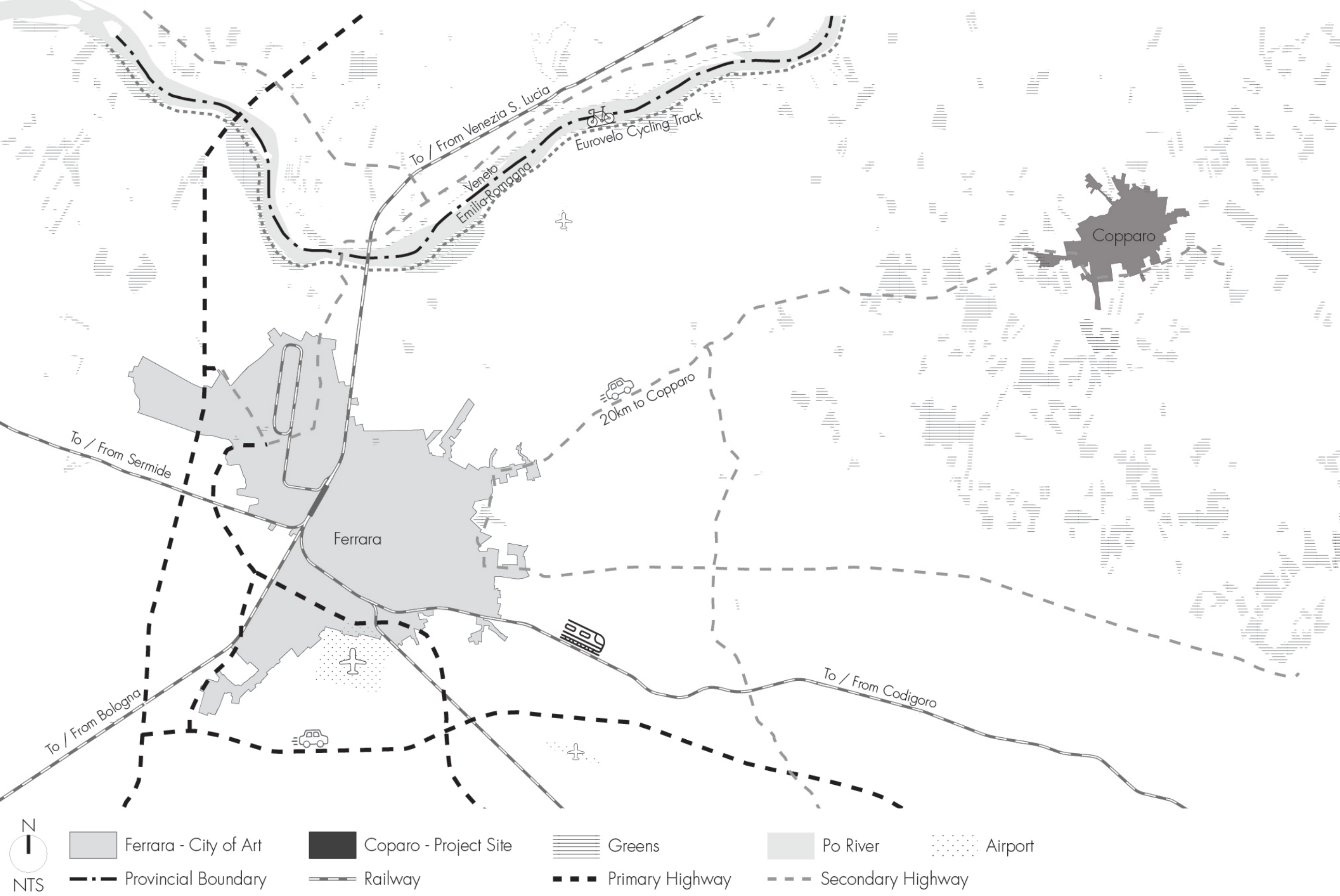
RE-LIVE COPPARO GHOST TOWN

Reviving Abandoned Towns for Sustainable & Sharing Community

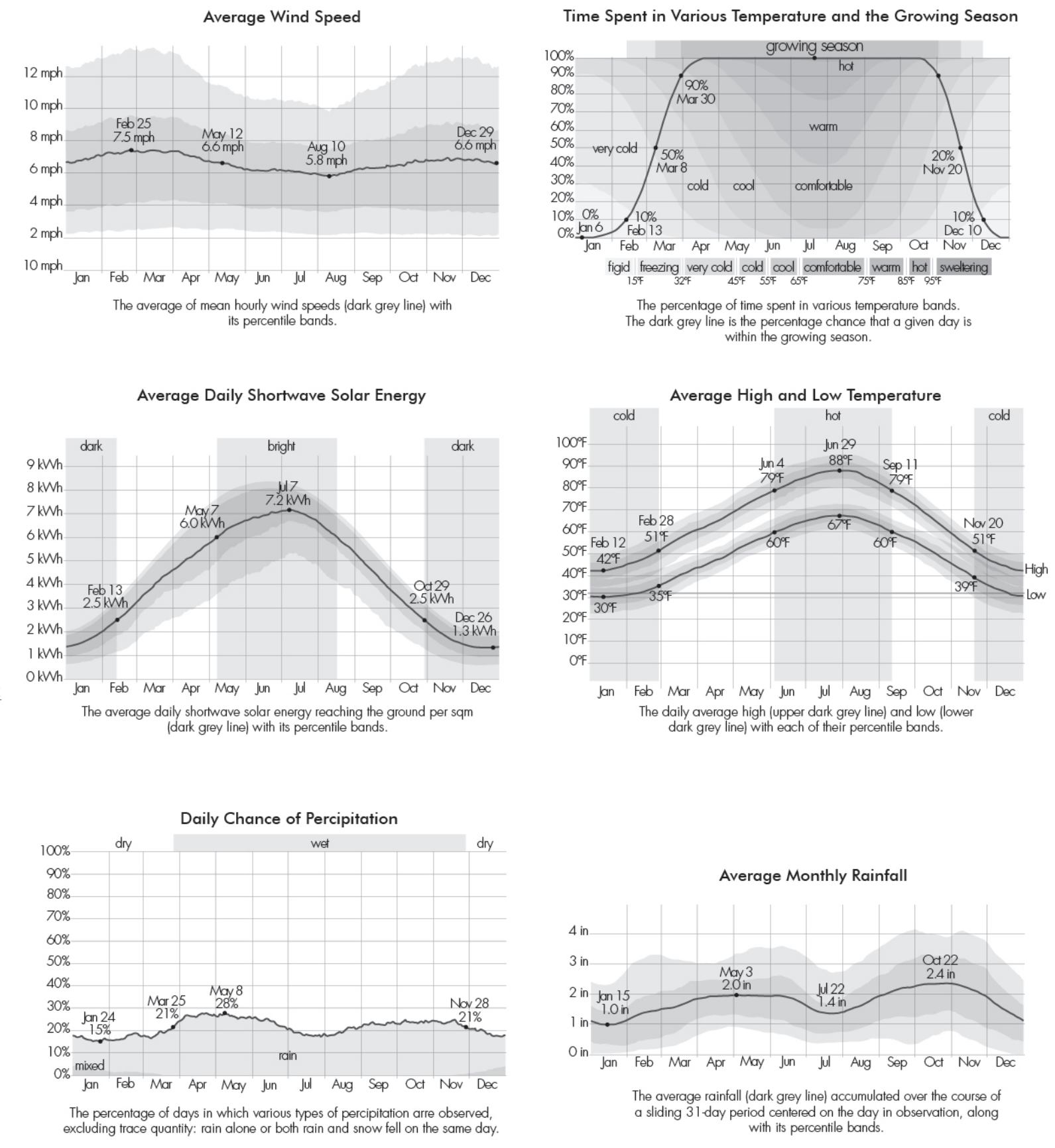
PROVINCIAL MAP - EMILIA ROMAGNA



FERRARA - COPPARO MAPPING



LOCAL CLIMATE DATA AND ANALYSIS



HISTORY OF COPPARO

870
The town was built about 2500 years ago, but the oldest document that speaks of Copparo is from the year 870. The document is a privilege of Pope Hadrian II who confirms Fimicino and his brothers with the Court of Formignana, then bordered by a side with "Cuparus et Caput canilis" (Coccantile).
It is no coincidence that Copparo arose on the south side of the current Naviglio Canal because, in non-remote times, the floods of the Po were very frequent and the Naviglio represented a valid barrier to the fury of the waters.

1251
The area fell under the title of Dukes of Ferrara, the Estensi family.
Copparo was known, in the literature of the time, as a hunting reserve and was therefore equipped with a castle used as a hunting lodge. The castle was destroyed by the Venetians at the beginning of the 16th century and with it the frescoes by Nicolò Panizzato, painted at the time of Leonello d'Este, were also lost.

1509
The Venetians invaded the territory of Copparese with troops made up of Dalmatian slaves following Admiral Trevisan.
He gave the order to the administrator Grandenigo to plunder Copparo, destroying the crops and stealing the cattle.

1540 - 1547
Peace returned with the Venetians, on the ruins of the castle Ercole II d'Este, he built a palace which later passed to the Papacy and then to the Barberini family. The Delizia Estense, called the "sumptuous Palagio", is the last of the nineteen "delights" built by the Estensi in the Ferrara area.

1566 - 1572
To drain the large swampy area between Copparo, Codigoro and Mesola (Polesine di Ferrara), the Estensi started the reclamation project known as the Grande Estense Reclamation.

1808
The castle of Copparo fell prey to a terrible fire.

1826
The Mayor Spisani purchased it on behalf of the Municipality.

1875
Mayor Spisani had the castle restored making it the seat of the Municipal Residence.

1894-95
The first strikes occurred in 1894-95.

1920 - 1940
The reclaimed lands and swamps bring opportunities to the new community for agriculture activities, planting from rice, sugar beet, hemp, corn fields, and other fruits and vegetables.

1950
The Adriatic Coast underwent big reconstruction and urban transformation to activate the tourism industry.
Buildings like hotels and other infrastructures were constructed and the natural ecosystem of the delta swamp is seriously damaged.

1980 - TODAY
Agriculture culture is combined with the idea of industrialization, however, Copparo has lost its glory as a cultural city.

1936
Industrialization started in Ferrara and agricultural culture was shifted to focus on mass production of new factories.

955
Copparo was the subject of centuries-old controversies between the Church of Ferrara and Ravenna. Martino, bishop of Ferrara, in 955 recognized the Massa di Copparo at the Church of Ravenna, which then passed definitively to that of Ferrara.

1287
Copparo was mentioned in the Statuta Ferrariae under the name of "Coparius", recalling the responsibility of the citizens of Copparo had in digging the "de preta" channel.

1431
The 1431 census mentions Copparo as the largest sown with barley and wheat.

1500s
Numerous land reclamation initiatives were undertaken to make room for the cultivation of wheat.

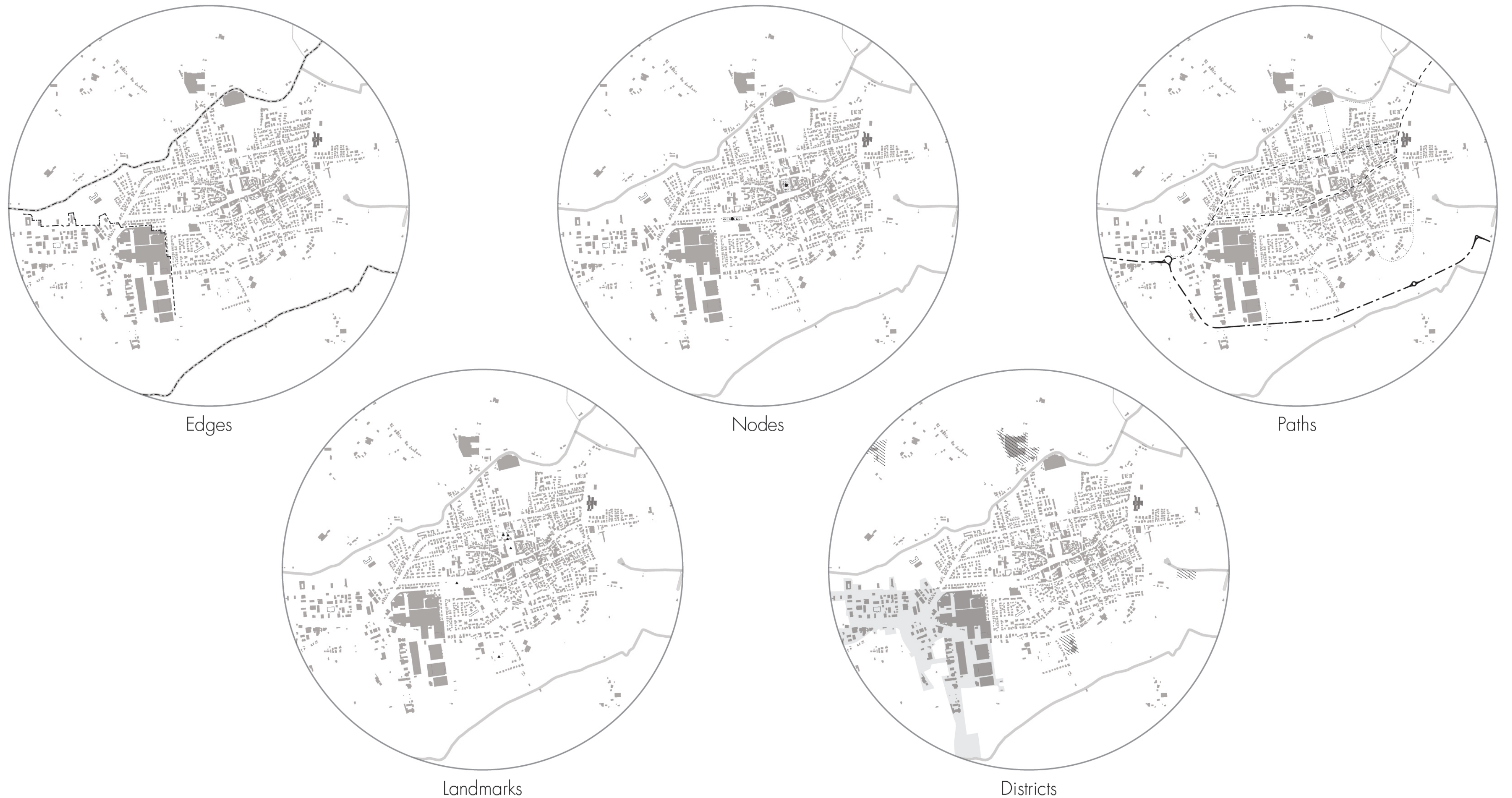
FIGURE-GROUND ANALYSIS



- Buildings
- Buildings - Abandoned
- ▨ Zoning - Industrial
- ▨ Greens - Sports Facilities
- ▨ Greens - Parks
- ▨ Greens - Public Open
- ▨ Cultivation Land
- ▨ Water Elements
- ▨ Primary Road
- ▨ Secondary Road
- ▨ Tertiary Road
- ▨ Quaternary Road
- ▨ Bicycle Path



KEVIN LYNCH ANALYSIS



Edges

Nodes

Paths

Landmarks

Districts

ABANDONED BUILDINGS



Abandoned Building A
VIA COSME TURA da 6 a 32

Accessibility to the site -
Original use -
Current use LABORATORIES/OFFICES
Floors 1 FLOOR
Builtup area 1, 291 SQM



Abandoned Building B
VIA DANTE BIGHI da 14 a 30

Accessibility to the site -
Original use -
Current use -
Floors 1 FLOOR
Builtup area 1, 146 SQM



Abandoned Building C
VIA PALMIRO TOGLIATTI 11 & 13

Accessibility to the site -
Original use -
Current use CESTA TRAINING CENTER
Floors 1 FLOOR
Builtup area 238 SQM



Abandoned Building D
VIA ROMA 32

Accessibility to the site -
Original use -
Current use SUFFICIENT SHOPS
ARCHIVE OF FORMER TOWN PLANNING/
STAFF ROOMS / EVENTS VENUE / STORAGE
Floors 1 FLOOR
Builtup area 662 SQM



Abandoned Building E
VIA MAZZINI

Accessibility to the site -
Original use -
Current use BERCO WAREHOUSE
Warehouses
Floors 1 FLOOR
Builtup area 350 SQM



Abandoned Building F
VIA GIUSEPPE MAZZINI 45

Accessibility to the site -
Original use -
Current use SUFFICIENT HIGH SCHOOL
WAREHOUSE
Floors 3 FLOORS
Builtup area 765 SQM



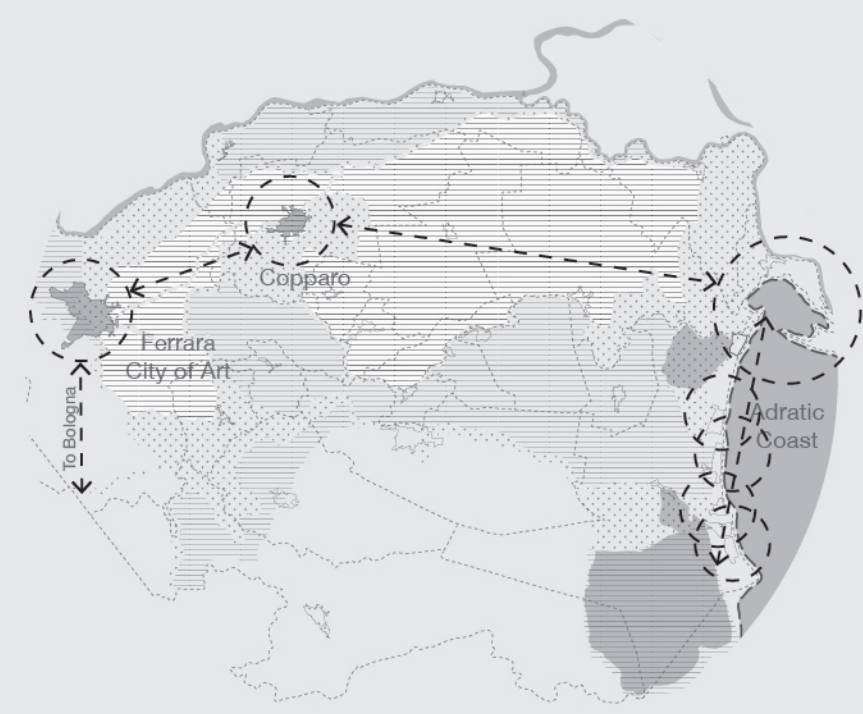
Abandoned Building G
VIA GIUSEPPE VERDI 9

Accessibility to the site -
Original use -
Current use SUFFICIENT REST HOUSE OF G. MANTOVANI
Floors 3 FLOORS
Builtup area 261 SQM



SWOT ANALYSIS

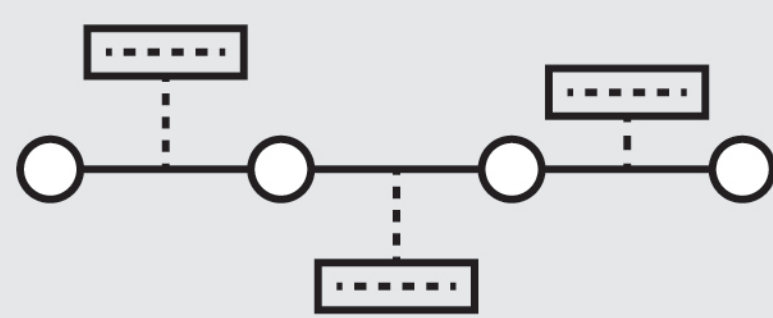
Strengths



Strategic location between Adriatic Coast and Ferrara "City of Art"



Adjacent lands as UNESCO Cultural Heritage Listing



Rich historical background

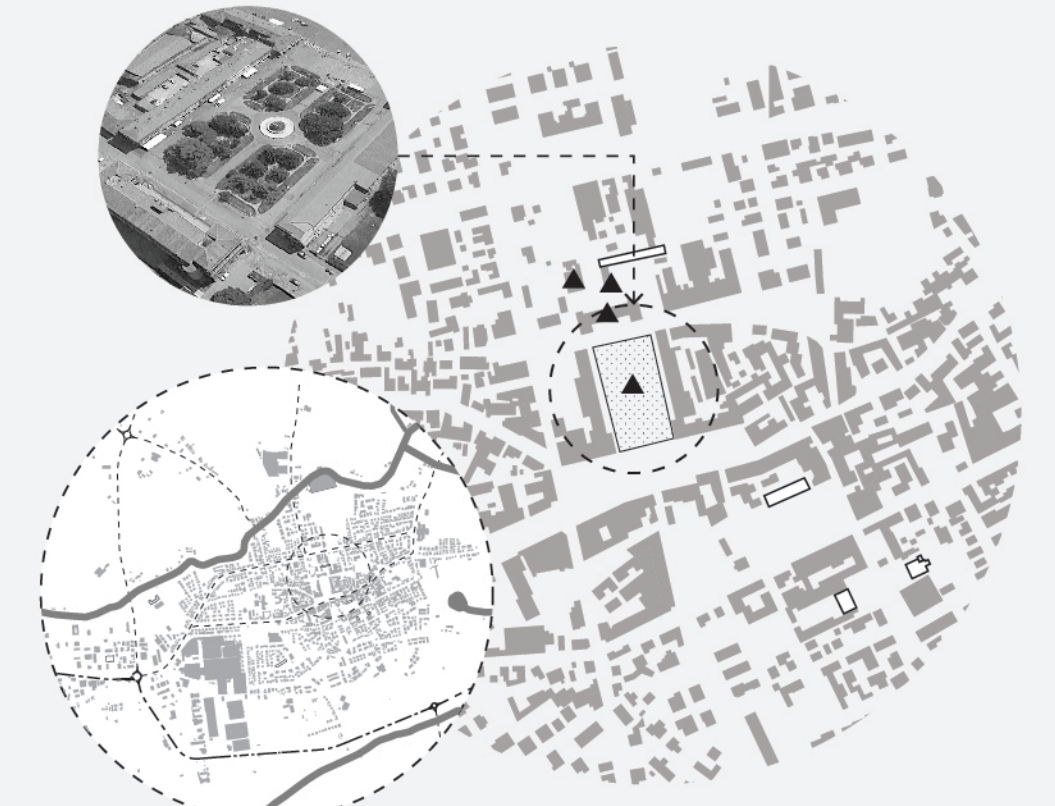


Stable and constant climate

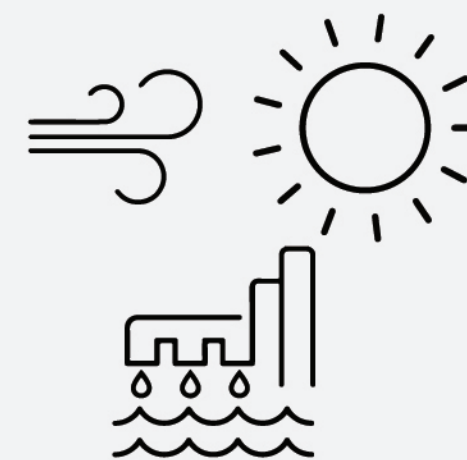
Weakness



Limited mode of transportation



Only central node limiting activities



No existing renewable energy



Lack of age diversity in community

Opportunities



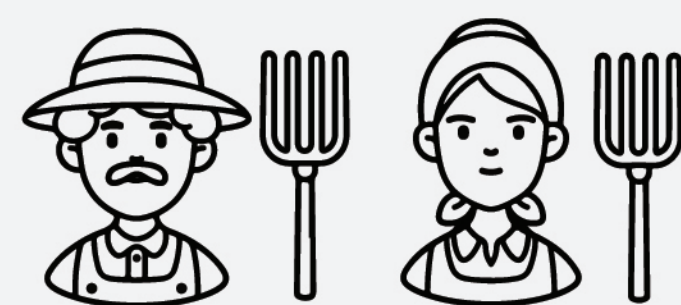
Abandoned buildings as opportunities to be reused



Vast open space for programme proposals



Agriculture history potential for reprogramming



Older community with knowledges of traditional agricultural practices

Threat



Closing down of existing factory risk of losing job opportunities



Older community lack of work force and innovative techniques



Automobile contributes to CO2 emissions and damage of environment

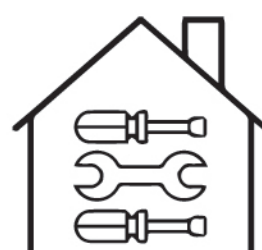
GENERAL PROJECT OBJECTIVES



Local community should be the key actors in the programme of reviving their town helps to sustain the programme in the long-run.



Programme aims to be sustainable, in terms of social, economical and environmental. Reusing existing and renewal resources helps to reduce waste energy going back to the environment.



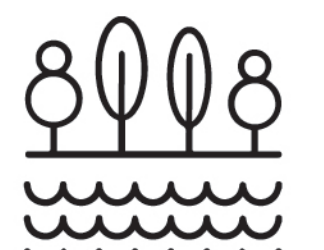
Unoccupied buildings and spaces in the town can be a great potential for facilitating the needs of new programme. It can be accommodation for visitors, working space for artisans or infrastructure for local communities.



Programme and activities that are able to attract visitors and tourists to the town helps to expose the local community to the outside world at the same time bring in different cultural elements from all over the world.



Economical issues were one of the reason that cause the town to be left abandoned. Sharing economical structure among the community can help to balance the average living quality in the town.



With the rich historical background and availability of natural landscape, the place should be protected and promoted to raise the awareness on the intangible values of a town that are irreplaceable.

STRATEGIES PROCESS



Highlight of Abandoned Buildings



Demarcation of Critical Zones



Linkage of Zones with greens



Create Circulation/Functional Connectivity

TOWN RE-PLANNING APPROACH

Abandoned Building E

Potential: Artists' Hub (Private Workshops/Event and Exhibitions/Bars and Cafes)



Potential: Reactivate river Promenade (Pedestrian & Cycling Paths)

Abandoned Building D

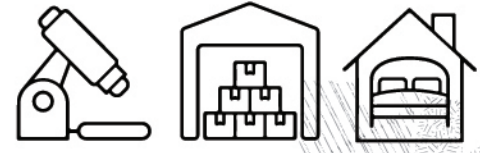
Potential: Event Spaces/Commercials/Municipalities



Potential: Open Air Museum / Workshop / Educational Farm

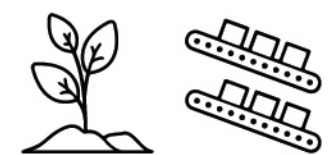
Abandoned Building A

Potential: Research Laboratory/Storage/Management Accommodations



Abandoned Building B

Potential: Farming/Workshops/Small Productions



Abandoned Building F

Potential: Artists' Hub (Artists' Accommodations/Co-Living)



Abandoned Building G

Potential: Artists' Hub (Public Workshops/Events/Storage)



Abandoned Building C

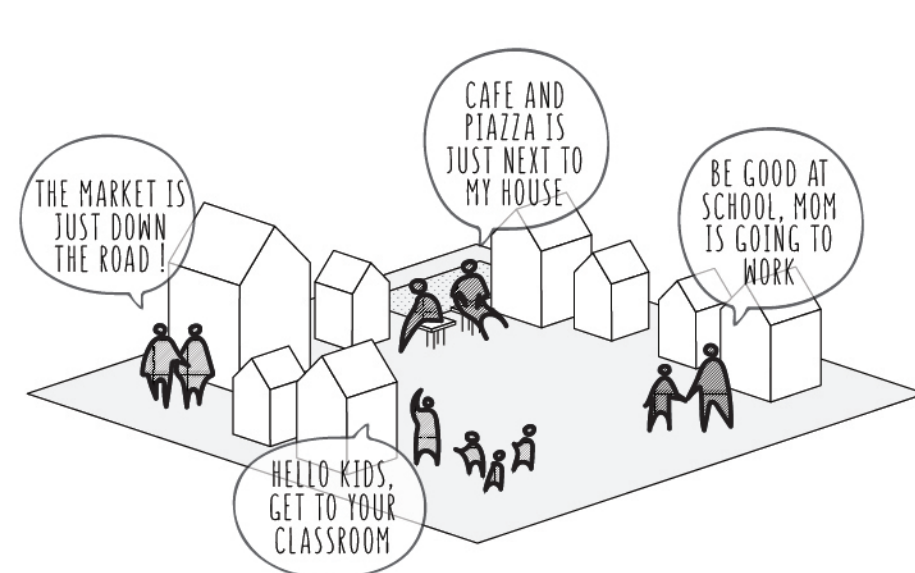
Potential: Tourist's Accommodations/Co-Living Hub



- Buildings
- Buildings - Abandoned
- Focused Zones
- Greens Areas
- Edge of District
- Circulation Connections
- Functional Connections
- Bicycle / Pedestrian Connections

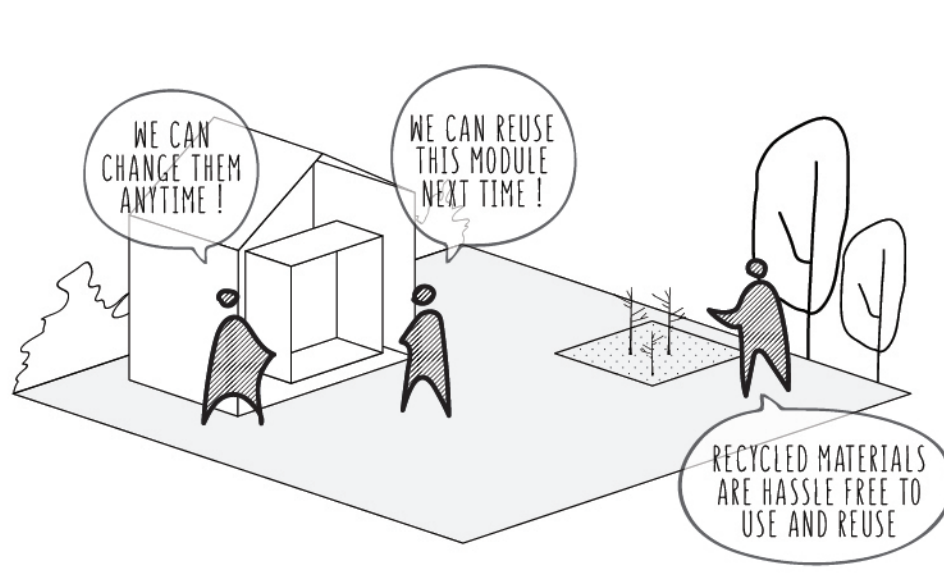


ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAMME APPROACH



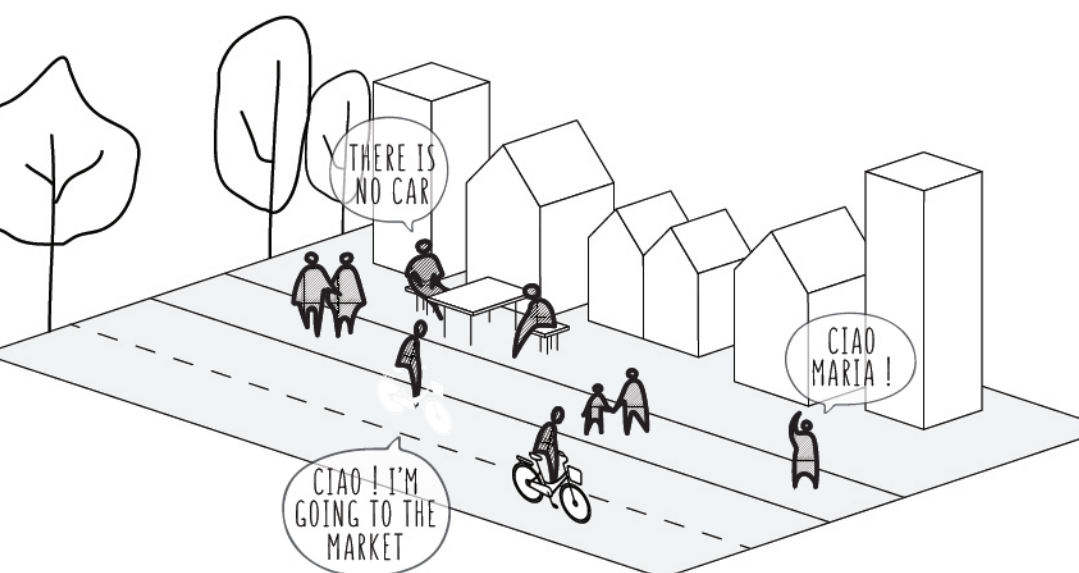
Close Proximity Services & Infrastructures

Multifunctional urban planning provides convenience to people to reduce commuting.



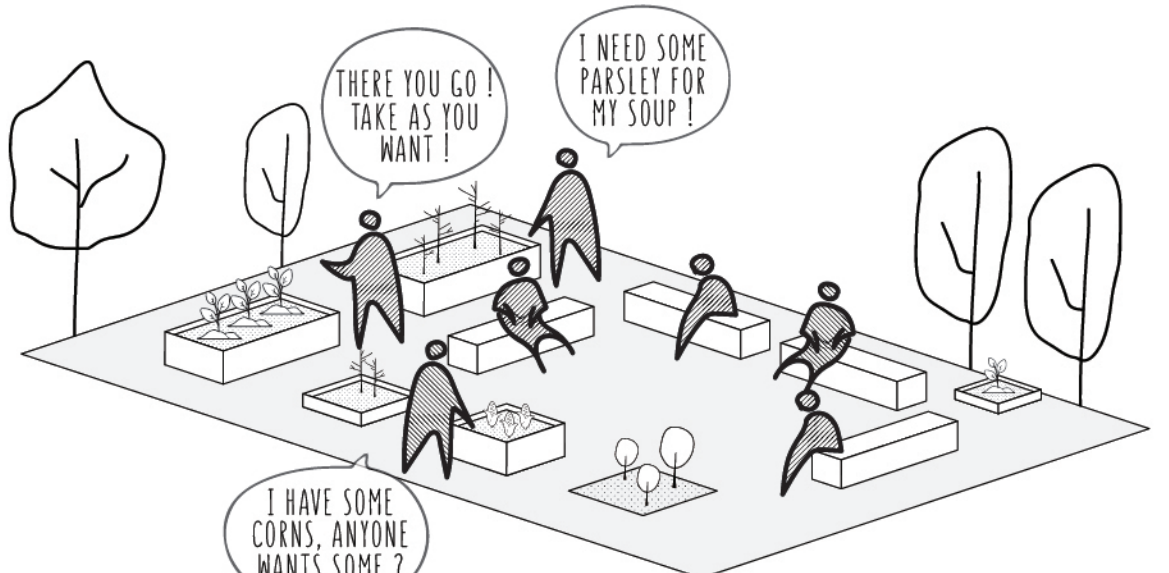
Plug-In Modular for Reuse of Abandoned Buildings

Ecological materials to renovate and add new functions to abandoned buildings.



Pedestrian and Bicycle Orientated Streets

Pedestrian and Bicycle orientated streets encourage people to avoid using personal cars.



New Landscape & Piazza Typology

Piazas surrounded with landscape of farming cultivations supports concept of sharing community & interactions.



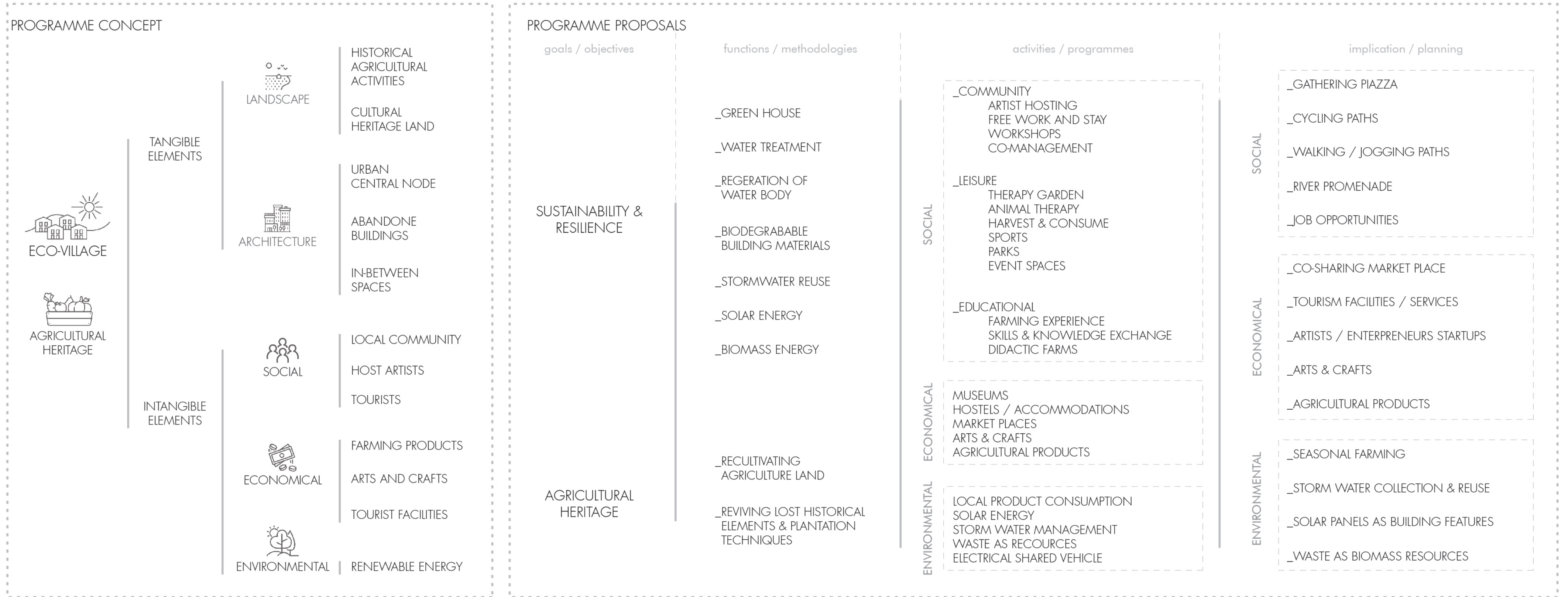
CHUAH PHAIK LIN (10610380)
 Supervisor: Professor Richard Ingersoll
 Academic Year 2017/2018 | Thesis Defended: July 2020

GHOST TOWNS

Reviving Abandoned Towns for Sustainable & Sharing Community

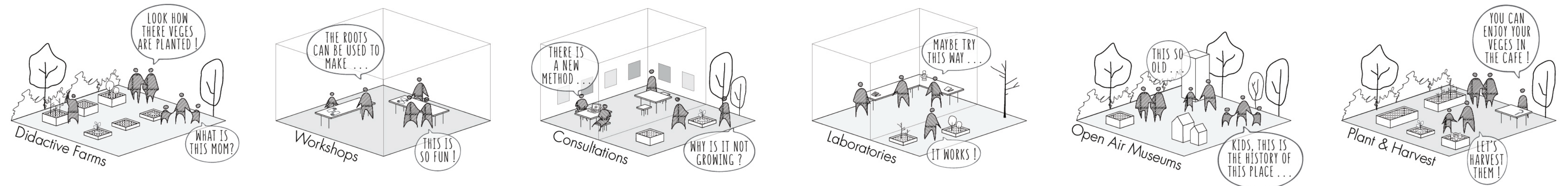
Thesis of Master of Science in ARCHITECTURE - BUILT ENVIRONMENT - INTERIORS
 Tesi di Laurea Magistrale in ARCHITECTURE - BUILT ENVIRONMENT - INTERIORS
 School of ARCHITECTURE URBAN PLANNING CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING
 Scuola di ARCHITETTURA URBANISTICA INGEGNERIA DELLE COSTRUZIONI

PROGRAMME CONCEPT AND PROPOSALS

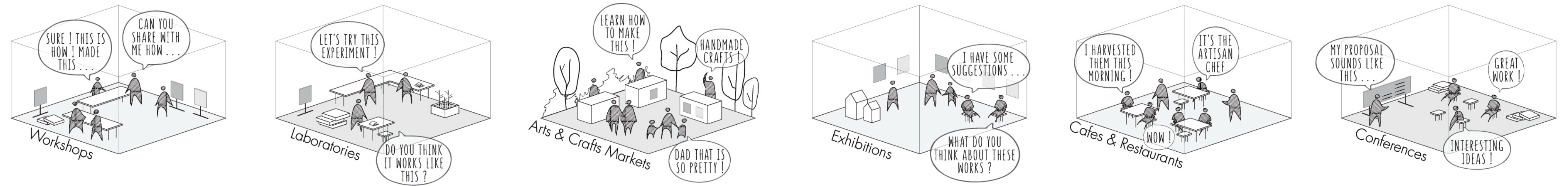


PROGRAMME SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS

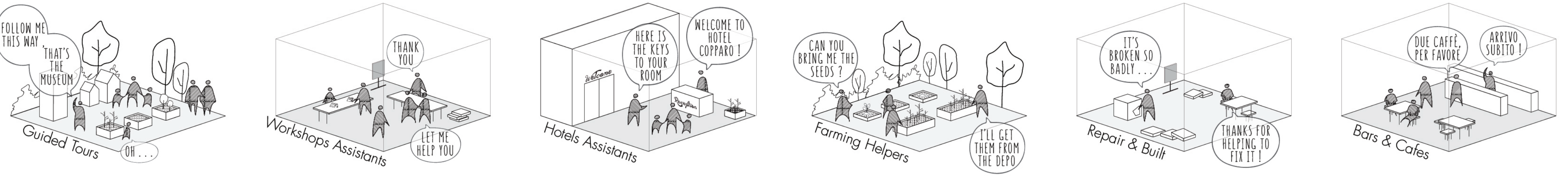
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES



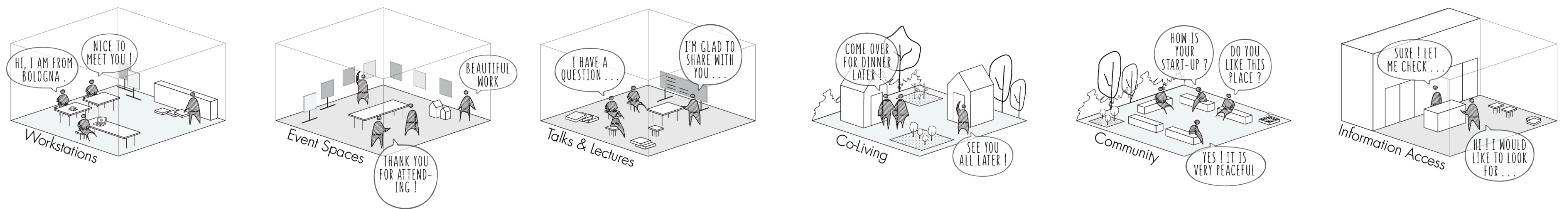
ARTISTS & START-UPS HOSTING



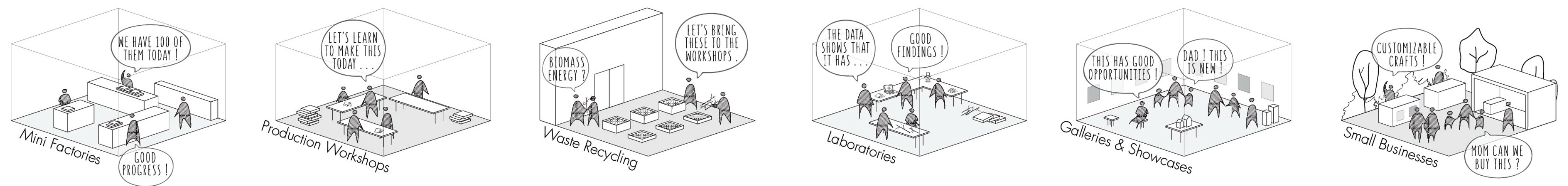
WORK-AWAY SERVICES



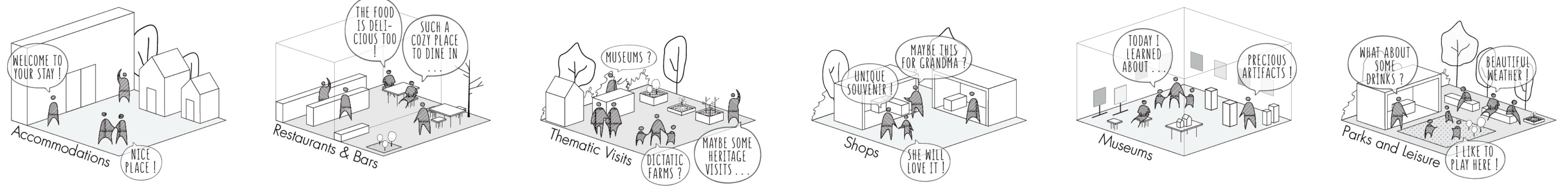
CO-WORKING & COLIVING



ARTS & CRAFTS MERCHANDISING



ECO-TOURISM



MASTERPLAN COPPARO

0 100 200 300 400 500m

ZONING 01 - CENTRAL PARK



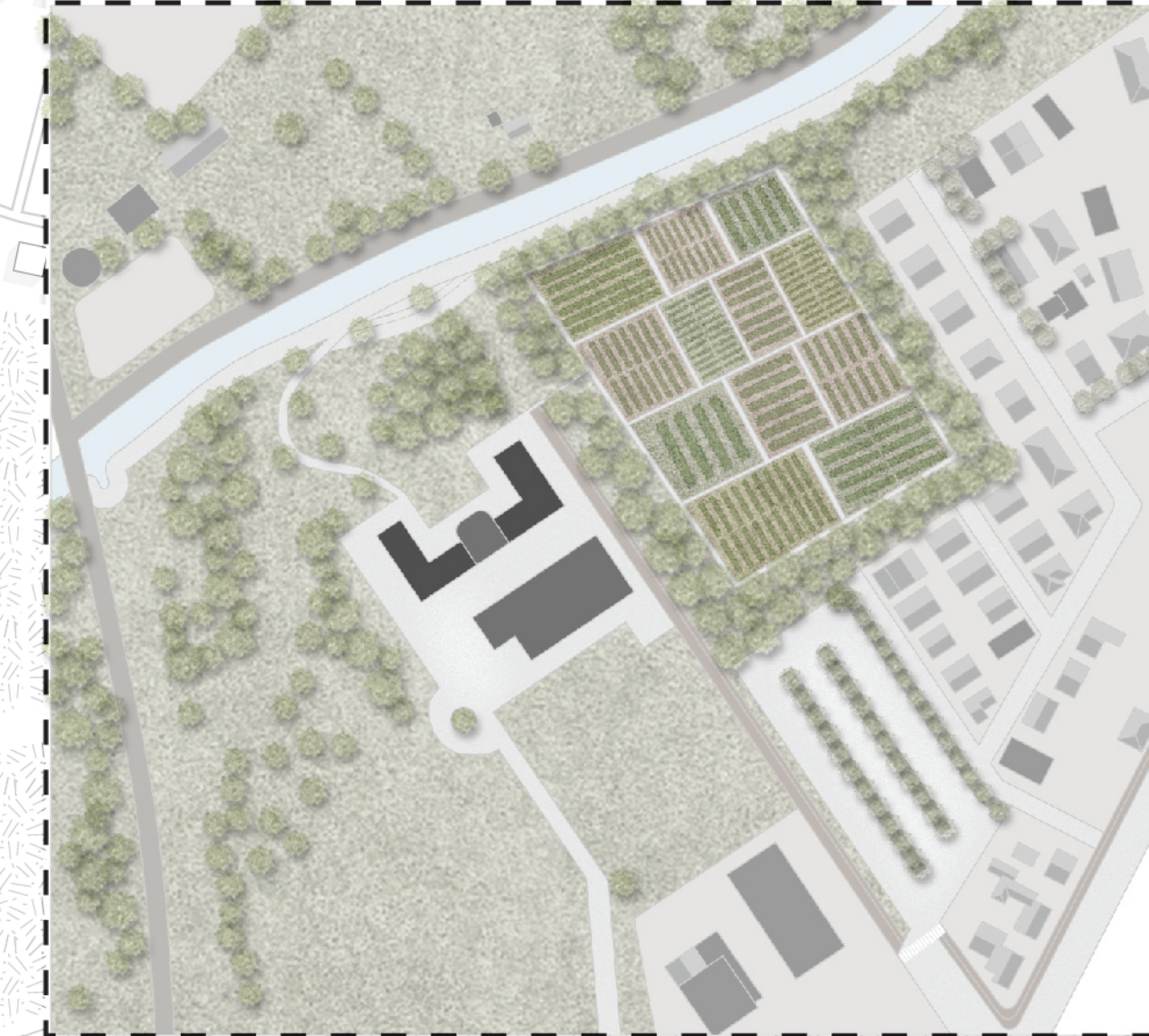
ZONING 03 - MUNICIPALITY BUILDING & PIAZZA



ZONING 04 - REFURBISHED EXISTING PIAZZA



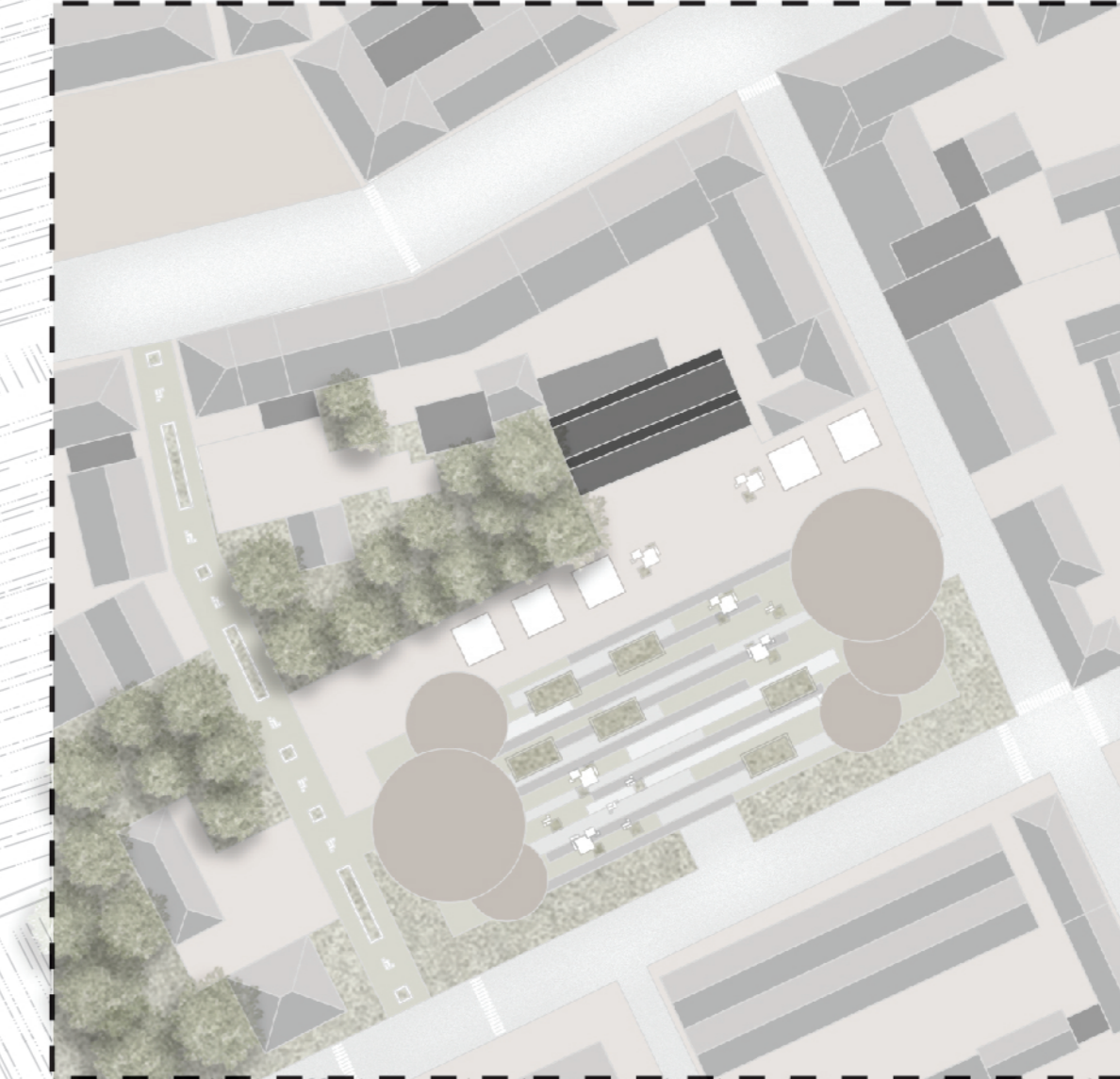
ZONING 02 - RESEARCH LABORATORY & RIVERSIDE



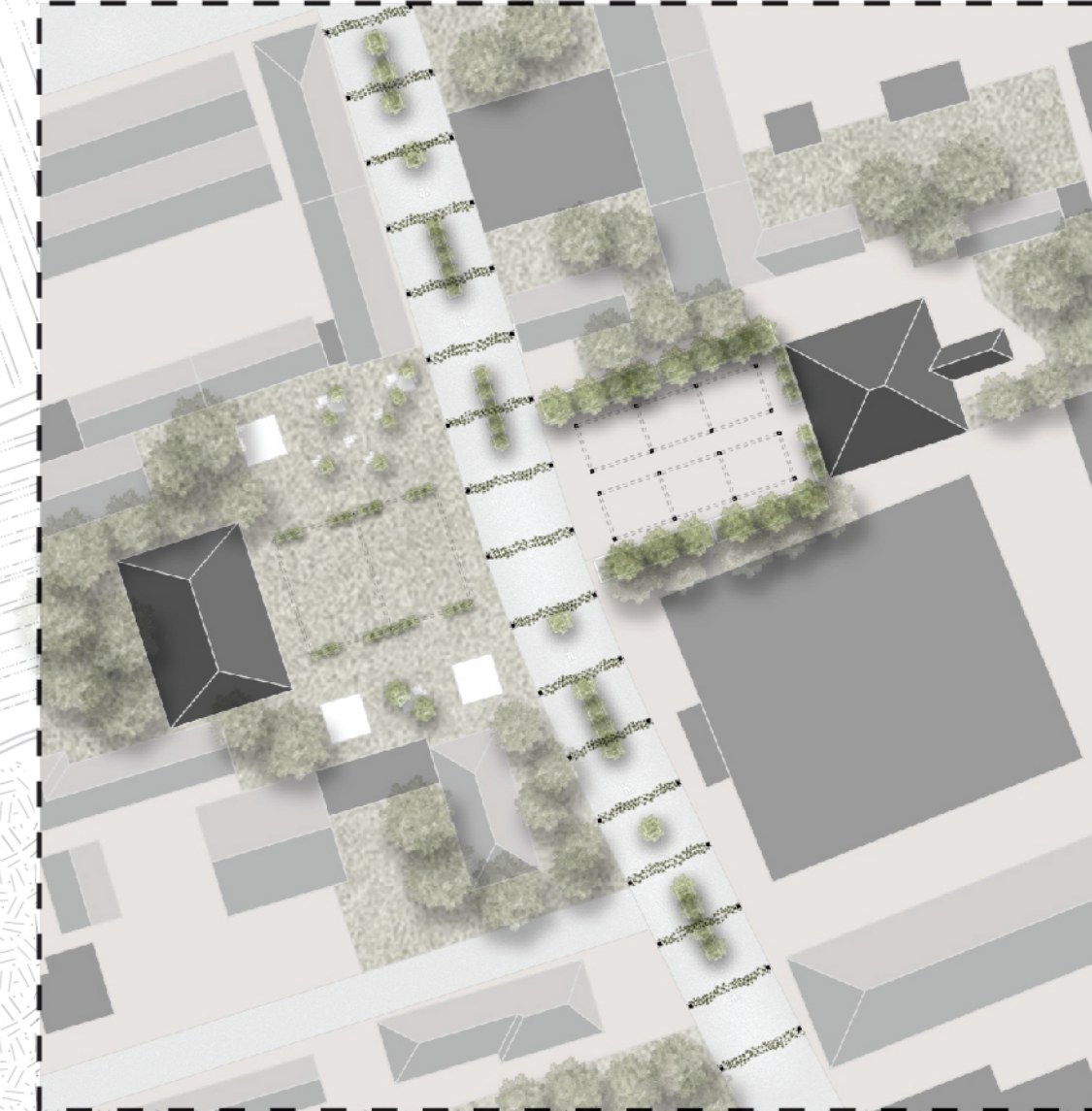
ZONING 05 - ACCOMMODATIONS



ZONING 06 - ARTIST HUB (EVENT SPACES)



ZONING 07 - ARTIST HUB (ACCOMMODATIONS & WORKSHOPS)



Connection Axis



Two Main roads in the town is made as the main linear connection from the entrance of the town, into the central park. Among the functional zones there are secondary connection axis that are formed by rows of green streets or community agriculture landscape spreading over the town.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Paths Connection



Although the main roads are vehical access roads, designated pedestrian and bicycle paths are added to the side of the main roads in order to encourage the reduce of automobile vehicles. Along the river side there are also promanade sidewalks for leisure activities.

Zonings



Focusing on the abandoned buildings, the town is divided into few different zones but at the same time connected through landscape and pedestrial connections. Car-Free Zones is also introduced to be practiced during the weekends to create awareness of the community about the environment.

Plantations and Trees



Rows of trees are used to emphasize and highlight the main road connection, from the entrance of the town to the central park of the town.

Urban Green Areas



In-between spaces of greens are emphasized and new connections are added to connect them all together to create a loop and link of activities.

Community Agriculture Garden



Agriculture as landscape in every corner of the town to sustain the local production of food source to the community. Fruits and vegetables as a type of landscape instead of trees and bushes.