Vittorio Gregotti

1952 - Graduated from the Milan Polytechnic with a degree in architecture.

Opened his practice in 1974 Gregotti Associati Interna-

tional

Gregotti wrote in the magazine Casabella, of which he

was director for many years – led the firm to win national

and international competitions and to be awarded

projects for interventions in areas of particular environ-

mental, urban and historic importance.
Regeneration of the Former Sugar Refinery Area
Cesena, Forlì, Italy, 1995/2005
The Territory of Architecture

Key points:

• Landscape as aesthetic object
• Theories on the formal aspects of the city
• Sociological interpretation
• Morphological dynamic of territory
• Landscape tradition and the environmental defense
• Figure of territory and disciplinary Italian tradition
• Reading issues relate to environmental sets
• A catalogue of formal approaches
• Nature of drawing at geographical scale
• Architecture, environment, nature
The Territory of Architecture

Key points:

- Landscape as aesthetic object
- Theories on the formal aspects of the city
- Sociological interpretation
- Morphological dynamic of territory
- Landscape tradition and the environmental defense
- Figure of territory and disciplinary Italian tradition
- Reading issues relate to environmental sets
- A catalogue of formal approaches
- Nature of drawing at geographical scale
- Architecture, environment, nature

1952 - Graduated from the Milan Polytechnic with a degree in architecture.

Opened his practice in 1974
Gregotti Associati International

Gregotti wrote in the magazine Casa-bella, of which he was director for many years – led the firm to win national and international competitions and to be awarded projects for interventions in areas of particular environmental, urban and historic importance.
Landscape as aesthetic Object:

• Anthropogeographical landscape can be an aesthetic object
• Territorial shapes and recognizeable figures.

“The New York landscape not only is made familiar but also visible from dozens of thrillers that we see and that offer it to us as backdrop to the story.”

Theories on the Formal Aspects of the City:

“City represents the most significant effort on the part of human civilization to a complete transformation of the natural environment, the most radical shift from the state of nature to the one of culture by creating a “microclimate” particularly right to the development of some fundamental relationships for human life.”

“These objectives are schematically described in terms of maximization of choices and high capacity of interaction: the city offers the system that we known is the more adaptable, to minimize the social control, to extend the freedom of work in terms of possibility of choice, union organizzation etc., it makes easier social mobility, more differenciated the choice of services and leisure, higher the level of education and health systems”
Sociological Interpretation:
characters, forms, and structures as a communication system comparable to a specific language.

“This region or formal district, which we will discuss farther about, regardless of its function, as a whole, can better offer itself to an analysis in terms of linguistic structuralism. It includes several language declinations and several environmental districts as well, not necessarily coincident with geographical classifications, but involving the several characters and comprehensive meaning of the different “places”, on the level of transformations determined anyway in the environment by the human been.”

Morphological Dynamic of Territory:

- The elements of transformation in the course of time of the figure of landscape
Landscape Tradition and the Environmental Defense:

“...it’s important to remember that the notion of landscape as material operable by architecture, which exceeds the concept of “garden”, was founded in the late sixteenth century and powerfully used as structuring element of the baroque city.”

“Space, green, are missed in the city and this contributes to increase their value. On the one hand, nature becomes a public park, on the other one the city tends to immerse itself in the nature as a garden city, to ideally as well as hygienically regenerate itself.”

Figure of Territory and Disciplinary Italian Tradition:

“City represents the most significant effort on the part of human civilization to a complete transformation of the natural environment, the most radical shift from the state of nature to the one of culture by creating a “microclimate” particularly right to the development of some fundamental relationships for human life.”
“City represents the most significant effort on the part of human civilization to a complete transformation of the natural environment, the most radical shift from the state of nature to the one of culture by creating a “microclimate” particularly right to the development of some fundamental relationships for human life.”
Nature of Drawing at Geographical Scale:

“City represents the most significant effort on the part of human civilization to a complete transformation of the natural environment, the most radical shift from the state of nature to the one of culture by creating a “microclimate” particularly right to the development of some fundamental relationships for human life.”

Architecture, Environment, Nature:

“City represents the most significant effort on the part of human civilization to a complete transformation of the natural environment, the most radical shift from the state of nature to the one of culture by creating a “microclimate” particularly right to the development of some fundamental relationships for human life.”