



phase 1
During the first ten years of construction, a new wastewater treatment plant in the north (off map) cleans water from the Fossetta canal, and a passenger rail connects the Roncagette area to the rest of Padova. The Fossetta is daylighted through Old Zip, forming the basis for adaptive reuse of buildings into residential and mixed-use development. Flowing south, the water enters a new linear lake. The excavated earth from the lake forms viewing mounds, creating visual connections to the city and the Euganean Hills to the west. The polluted Roncagette riverbed is also capped, filled, and made into a north-south recreational path. By relocating the existing freight line and rail yard to another area within ZIP property, land is created for residential waterfront development. As roofs need replacement in ZIP, greening strategies are implemented.



phase 2
The next ten years allow for major residential development of four communities consisting of approximately 500 people each. The university expands its research facilities and adds its own housing. The existing wastewater treatment plant expands to include tertiary wetland treatment and a research component. Vegetation rows mark east-west circulation routes between ZIP, the park, and Padova. The central north-south green corridor strengthens ties between the Brenta River, the Roncagette canal, and Agripolis.



phase 3



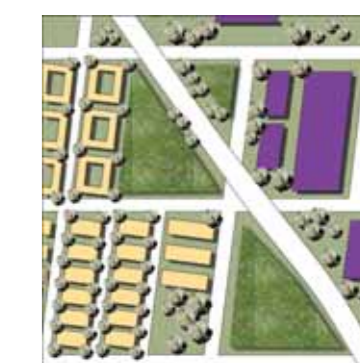
northern wastewater treatment plant with green roof (not shown on plan)



daylighting fossetta and adapting use of old zip for museum + affordable housing



waterfront development of school, housing, recreation, + landforms



southern zip expansion + residential development

- commercial
- industrial
- utility
- institutional
- didactic recreation
- mixed use
- high density housing
- low density housing
- forest
- agriculture
- recreation
- green roof
- shallow marsh
- roads
- bicycle & pedestrian
- rail
- bus & tram
- water
- dirty
- clean
- local view corridors
- regional view corridors

