Transfigurations

Shifting Landscape Imaginaries of Cadore

Research Book

ExploreLab 39 - 2024/2025

Mattia De Lotto

Explore Lab 39
2024/2025

Research Mentor: Elena Longhin
Design Mentor: Stefano Milani
BT Mentor: Rufus van den Ban

6-7 Intro
The landscape imaginary:
Transfigurations of the alpine landscape

8-9 Lexicon
Landscape

10-19 Chapter 1
Approaching the landscape.
A matter of representation

20-29 Chapter 2
A shifting perception.
A matter of complexity

30-39 Chapter 3
Complexity and fragility.
The cadore region

40-143 Chapter 4
The landscape condition

144-149 Chapter 5
They are measuring devices!

150-161 Appendix
The Landscape Condition's Archive

162-164 Bibliography

Introduction

Historically worshipped, mountains have been associated with elevation and ascent toward the divine[1], symbolising a bridge between the terrestrial and the celestial; their majestic heights and imposing presence have inspired reverence across various cultures, serving as sacred sites where the divine is believed to dwell or manifest.[2] Since ancient civilizations, history is rich of examples of constructed monumental structures that emulated the form and symbolic function of mountains, where humans could connect with the divine, reflecting a desire to internalise the sacred essence of mountains while circumventing the difficulties associated with inhabiting or traversing actual mountainous terrains.[3]

Bridging humans and the divine, mountains became the setting for architecture experimentation and utopias. Emblematic is Taut's research on how architecture could inspire spiritual elevation, cultural renewal, and harmony with nature; exploring its transformative potential within society. In the projection of images of grand, crystalline buildings within the mountains, society is envisioned elevated above the ordinary, striving for higher spiritual and cultural goals.[4]

Despite the complex and highly symbolical value assigned to this landscape - act of objectification of nature - it was seen as a harsh and even forbidding landscape - often feared to some extent.

Although, paradoxically, the multifaceted harshness of the Alpine landscape rendered it an ideal refuge for those expelled from feudal societies. The isolation intrinsic to the mountainous terrain offered sanctuary to marginalized groups seeking to escape religious and political persecution.[5] The complexity and severity of the Alpine environment - severe climate characterized by protracted winters and unpredictable meteorological patterns, and the limited possibilities for trade due to perilous mountain paths necessitating systems of self-sufficiency[6] - were instrumental in shaping it as a place of exile and haven during the Middle Ages; communities emerged within these terrains, developing unique social structures, distinct from the feudal systems prevailing in the lowlands.[7]

The social structures that developed in these settings are paramount in understanding the intricate connection between nature and culture, the being and its environment as a dichotomy where the two entities rely on each other: the distinction between the two entities hinders our ability to address ecological problems effectively and to grasp the interconnectedness of the systems that constitute both ecological and social issues. Continuous is the interrelation between the two, the one shapes the other, in a dynamic system.

Particularly in the era of Anthropocene, marked by the "great acceleration", culture, rather than existing apart from nature, actively shapes and modifies the inhabited landscape in response to human practicalities. The reality that activities like agriculture and urbanization have long played a role in altering the environment is obscured by the common notion of nature as a pure, untouched entity, only later disrupted by human intervention. This ongoing transformation is closely linked to society's practical needs for survival, growth, and expansion, with technological advancements constantly reshaping the landscape to serve human purposes, delineating a perverse system of environment-technology-being.

It becomes clear how the collective imaginary surrounding mountains has undergone a radical transformation over time. Once shunned and feared for their wildness, or alternatively worshipped as deities and respected as the abodes of gods, mountains were perceived with a mixture of fear, reverence, and abhorrence. In contemporary contexts, mountains are commodified, consumed, and exploited as landscapes for income generation and production . The landscape, formerly shaped by the machine, has now become the machine itself.[14]

Which brings us to pose ourselves a question:

What is the mountainous landscape today? What will it be tomorrow?

1 Jakob, M. (2022). La finta montagna. Quodlibet.

2 Schaal, H. D. (1994). Landscape as Inspiration. Edition Axel Menges.

3 Eliade, M. (1959). The Sacred and the Profane: The Nature of Religion (W. R. Trask, Trans.). Harcourt, Brace & World.

4 Schirren, M., Taut, B., & Gabriel, J. W. (2004). Bruno Taut, Alpine Architektur : eine Utopie = a utopia. Prestel.

5 Cameron, E. (1984). The Reformation of the Heretics: The Waldenses of the Alps, 1480–1580. Clarendon Press.

6 Braudel, F. (1972). The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II (S. Reynolds, Trans.). Harper & Row.

7 Head, R. C. (1995). Early Modern Democracy in the Grisons: Social Order and Political Language in a Swiss Mountain Canton, 1470–1620. Cambridge University Press.

8 Pollini, J. (2013). Bruno Latour and the ontological dissolution of nature in the social sciences: A critical review. Environmental Values, 22(2), 25–42.

9 Latour, B. (1993). We Have Never Been Modern (C. Porter, Trans.). Harvard University Press.

10 Bratton, B. H. (2019). The terraforming. Strelka Press.

11 Simondon, G., & De Boever, A. (2013). Technical Mentality. In Gilbert Simondon (pp. 1–14). Edinburgh University Press.

12 Schaal, H. D. (1994). Landscape as Inspiration. Edition Axel Menges.

13 Sega, R. (2018). Nuove ecologie alpine: Industrializzazione e costruzione della città-territorio. LetteraVentidue Edizioni.

14 Longhin, E. (2021) The Machine in the Mountain. Territories of hydro power in the Piave basin. [10.25432/longhin-elena-phd2021-03-29]

LEXICON

Landscape

The landscape is not merely the visible result of natural and human processes, but a symbolic product that reflects the values, memories, and identity of the communities that inhabit it.

Eugenio Turri, *La conoscenza del Territorio*, Marsilio Editore, 2002.

The land is not a given commodity; it results from various processes. On the one hand there is spontaneous transformation; [...] on the other hand there is human activity.

André Corboz, *The Land as a Palimpsest*, Diogenes, 1983.

Perché l'entità del territorio sia percepita come tale, è dunque importante che le proprietà ad esso riconosciute siano ammesse dagli interessati. Il dinamismo dei fenomeni di formazione e di produzione prosegue nell'idea di un perfezionamento continuo di risultati, in cui tutto è correlato: individuazione più efficiente delle potenzialità, ripartizione più coerente dei beni e dei servizi, gestione più adeguata, innovazione delle istituzioni. Di conseguenza il territorio è un progetto.

Questa necessità di un rapporto collettivo vissuto fra una superficie topografica e la popolazione insediata nelle sue pieghe permette di concludere che non vi è territorio senza l'immaginario del territorio. Il territorio può esprimersi in termini statistici, ma non potrà mai essere ridotto in termini quantitativi. Come progetto, il territorio è semantizzato. Se ne può parlare, ha un nome. Proiezioni di ogni genere vi si aggrappano, lo trasformano in soggetto.

André Corboz, *The Land as a Palimpsest*, Diogenes, 1983.

EN: For the entity of the territory to be perceived as such, it is essential that the properties attributed to it be acknowledged by those concerned. The dynamism inherent in processes of formation and production persists in the idea of a continuous refinement of outcomes, in which everything is interconnected: the more efficient identification of potentialities, the more coherent distribution of goods and services, more appropriate management, and the innovation of institutions. As a result, the territory is a project.

This necessity of a collective relationship, lived between a topographic surface and the population settled within its folds, allows us to conclude that there is no territory without the imaginary of the territory. The territory can be expressed in statistical terms, but it can never be reduced to quantitative ones. As a project, the territory is semantised. It can be spoken of; it has a name. Projections of all kinds attach themselves to it, transforming it into a subject.

Cosa intendiamo per paesaggio?
Verrebbe di pensare a tutta prima all'intatta natura, ma l'ambiente natural intatto quasi non esiste. Ovunque si è spinto, l'uomo ha trasformato l'ambiente naturale disboscando, coltivando e costruendo i suoi insediamenti. Dobbiamo perciò intender per "paesaggio" l'ambiente naturale cui è sovrapposta l'opera dell'uomo:

AMBIENTE NATURALE + OPERA DELL'UOMO = PAESAGGIO

Edoardo Gellner, *Percepire il Paesaggio*, Skira, 2004.

EN: What do we mean by landscape? One might at first be inclined to think of untouched nature — but in truth, untouched natural environments hardly exist at all. Wherever it has reached, human presence has transformed the natural setting: through deforestation, cultivation, and the construction of settlements. We must therefore understand "landscape" as the natural environment overlaid with human intervention:

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT + HUMAN INTERVENTION = LANDSCAPE

Approaching the landscape.
A matter of representation.

CHAPTER 1

The act of representing an object or a landscape must be understood as a fundamental gesture - one that initiates the process of comprehension and, to some extent, constitutes an attempt at its appropriation. Since the medieval period, it has been evident that a mental or visual representation of a geographical context is essential for its understanding.[1] In this regard, the inaccessibility of a given territory - its resistance to being charted or depicted - has historically coated with a layer of uncertainty. The limitations imposed on the possibilities of representation intensified the symbolic and imaginary dimension of such spaces, which were less understood than projected upon.

To access it means to measure it, and to measure it means to be able to represent it and understand it to its core.

For centuries, the Alps, Europe's most extensive and grandiose mountain range, were perceived from a distance as a formidable natural presence, seldom explored and shrouded in mystery. They remained an "uncharted wilderness at the heart of the world's most crowded continent"[2]. In this period, the alpine environment functioned as a prison-like landscape - remote, feared, and relegated to be home of exiles and outlaws. Yet paradoxically, these very conditions also rendered the Alps a refuge.[3] The morphological complexity of the terrain, the severe climate, and the limited accessibility that hindered trade and communication also shielded communities from external interference. In these autonomous alpine enclaves, distinct social structures emerged, often in stark contrast to the feudal systems of the lowlands, providing sanctuary for those escaping religious or political persecution.[4]

Thus, the alpine landscape became a site of both fear and refuge, hostility and protection - a contradiction that continues to shape the collective imaginary built around it. It was, and remains, a terrain of projection and contestation.

To trace the historical development of these landscapes is not a straightforward task. It involves not only a chronological account of human physical interactions with the geographical setting but also an equally necessary an excursus of imaginaries and different modes of conceptualization of the mountainous landscape that guided its transformation and the design of this landscape in the age of modernity.[5]

1 Corboz, A. (1983). The Land as Palimpsest. Diogenes, 31(121), 12–34.

2 Fleming, F. (2004). The Alps and the Imagination. Ambio, 33(8), 469–473.

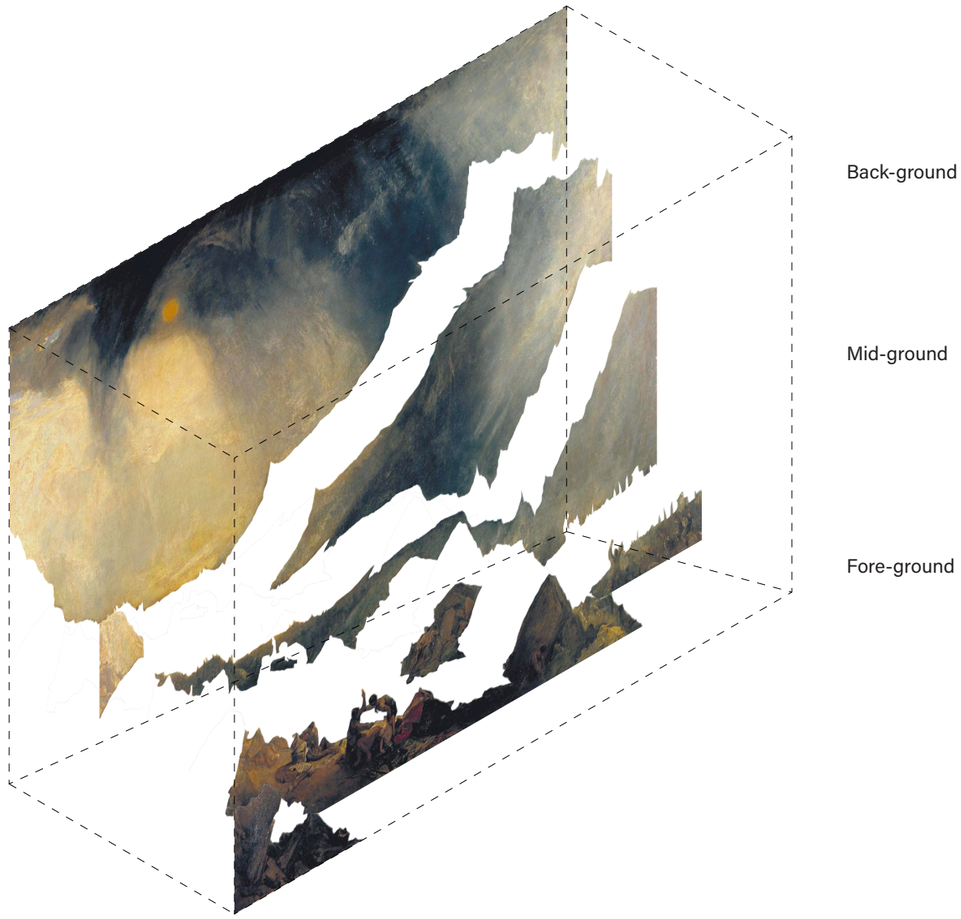
3 Cameron, E. (1984). The Reformation of the Heretics: The Waldenses of the Alps, 1480–1580. Clarendon Press.

4 Ibid

5 De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914). Donzelli Editore.

It is primarily through the lens of representation - medium for imaginaries to be made visible - that the chronological transformation of the collective alpine imaginary can be understood.[6] This process reflects a progressive confrontation with the sublimity of natural forms and an increasing anthropic intervention in the environment.

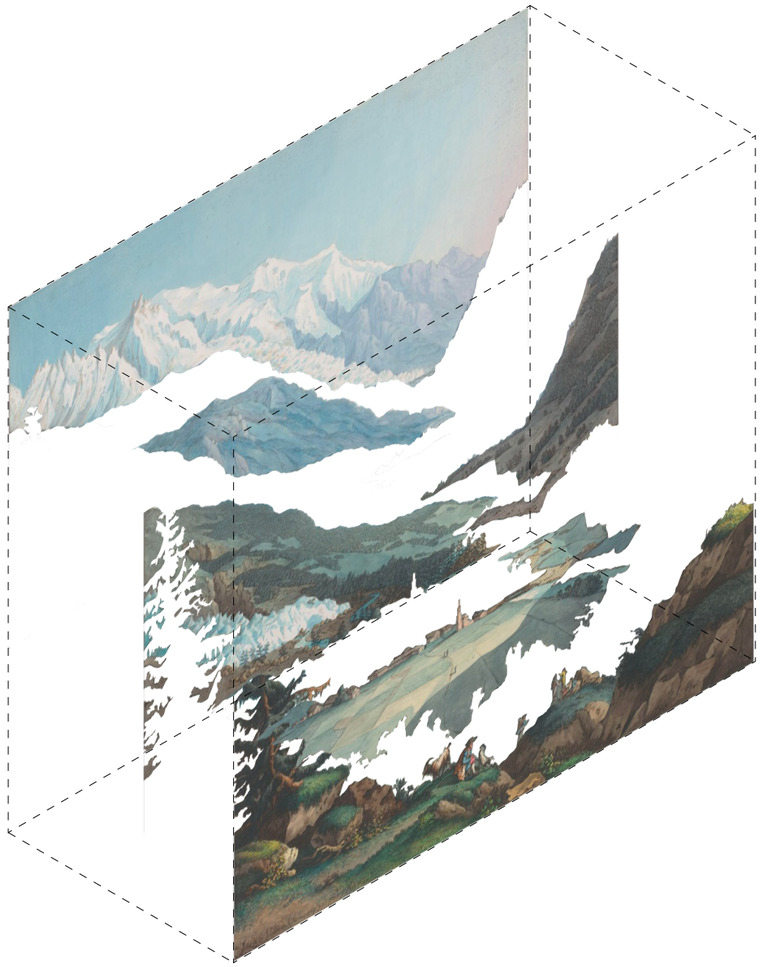
The Alps, once feared for their scale and perceived inaccessibility, gradually became sites of conquest and domestication. Through this shift, the natural terrain was progressively transformed into landscape, understood here as the product of overlapping physical, symbolic, and infrastructural processes - a palimpsest of tangible and intangible transformations.[7]



6 Ibid

7 Turri, E. (2002). La conoscenza del territorio: Metodologia per un'analisi storico-geografica. Marsilio Editori.

To fully grasp the shift in perception that unfolded between the late 1700s and early 1900s, it is essential to examine the dialectical relationship between the mountain and the city - a relationship of contradiction but at the same time necessary com-presence.



The journey that began with Albrecht von Haller, exiting the urban context of the city of the industrial era to meet the Alps, does not entail a search for nature in the utopian idea of "going back to Nature". Rather, the city remains both the start and the end point of the journey, as well as the as well as the scope that shapes the journey.[1] Nature, in this schema, is not encountered directly but viewed from a distance, externalised and therefore transformed into Landscape.[2]

1 Kilani, M. (1994). Antropologia: Una introduzione. Edizioni Dedalo.

2 Ritter, J. (1994). Paesaggio: Uomo e natura nell'età moderna. Edizioni Guerini e Associati.

The beginning of the construction of the Alpine Landscape marks a critical rupture in the understanding of nature, initiating two parallel yet interlinked operations, both deeply rooted in modern urban culture. First, the Alps are subjected to scientific observation, enabling their categorisation and measurement, playing as base for its appropriation and consumption. Second, and perhaps contradictory, the Mountain - intended as a as-found Natural object - began to enter the collective imaginary as a renewed image, symbol of permanence, rich of archaic values and traditions. In this new framework, the mountains emerge as the antithesis of the city: timeless, rooted, and elemental.[3] Long before tourism or scientific inquiry, mountains were already charged with symbolic weight - as sites of elevation and communion with the divine, from Sinai to Olympus. These mythic associations persisted, reemerging in the romantic and touristic imaginaries of the modern era.

The analysis of the forms of representations and ideologies surrounding the Alpine landscape, that guide its territorial transformations, allows for a novel perspective on the modern urban culture.[4]

As the Alps transitioned from inaccessible wilderness to observable and measurable terrain, the scientific understanding of the landscape did more than enable its physical appropriation - it also catalysed its ideological and imaginative projection. Once mapped and known, the mountains no longer served merely as objects of fear or reverence; they became available for utopian speculation. Bruno Taut, in his crystalline visions of mountaintop architecture, envisioned the Alps not just as a backdrop but as the stage for societal transformation - a setting where architecture could inspire spiritual renewal and cultural elevation. Likewise, Eugène Viollet-le-Duc's fantastical proposal to restore the Matterhorn; a symbolic act of architectural intervention into one of Europe's most iconic peaks - the mountain intended as a building - reflects this shift.[5] [6]Both Taut and Viollet-le-Duc approached the Alpine landscape not only as a natural monument, but as a conceptual ground for re-imagining human existence, projecting ideals of harmony, elevation, and the reconciliation of technology with nature. These visionary interpretations mark a turning point: the Alps were then cast as theatres for experimentation, where the physical and symbolic elevation of the mountain aligned with the pursuit of collective ideals.

The imaginary of the archaic and the traditional is further materialised through the brutal interventions of typification of the locus of mountain turism. The stylisation of alpine architecture and the codification of touristic imagery are tangible expressions of a broader process of idealisation, one that presents the mountain as both authentic and consumable.

3 Brevini, F. (2013). L'invenzione della natura selvaggia: Storia di un'idea dal XVIII secolo a oggi. Bollati Boringhieri.

4 Bozonnet, J.-P. (1992). Des monts et des mythes: L'imaginaire social de la montagne. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble.

5 De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914). Donzelli Editore.

6 Viollet-le-Duc, E. (1876). Le Massif du Mont Blanc: Étude sur sa constitution géodésique et géologique, sur ses transformations et sur l'état ancien et moderne de ses glaciers. J. Baudry.



At the same time, and in contradiction to this nostalgic view, the alpine landscape becomes, throughout the nineteenth century, a laboratory for technological experimentation. In a continuous exchange of knowledge and practices between city and mountain, the Alps become the terrain for infrastructural innovation. It is during this period that the first major interventions - railway tunnels, cable cars, hydroelectric power plants - begin to punctuate the landscape.[7]

These brutal operations are foundational for the transformations of the twentieth century. The translation of the urban condition into the mountains culminates in the late modern period with the proliferation of winter sports resorts—an ongoing phenomenon that continues today in the form of the resortification of the alpine landscape.[8]

This contemporary alpine condition, shaped by the forces of the Anthropocene, has developed its own distinctive mode of representation. The landscape, now saturated with infrastructure, settlements, and tourism apparatuses, is portrayed through new visual languages. Among these, the piste map emerges as a paradigmatic object. These representations romanticise the alpine environment, framing it within a consumable and navigable logic.[9]

The modern infrastructure is superimposed onto the classical alpine scenery, functioning as an apparatus that seeks to tame the irregularities of orographic phenomena. In visual terms, this recalls the Romantic landscape paintings of the nineteenth century: the foreground, inhabited by familiar and accessible urban elements, gently transitions into a distant peakscape - a sublime object of desire. The piste map mediates this transition, articulating a narrative in which the sublime is rendered accessible, charted, and ultimately, commodified.

7 De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914). Donzelli Editore.

8 Ferrari, M. A. (2023). Assalto alle Alpi. Giulio Einaudi Editore.

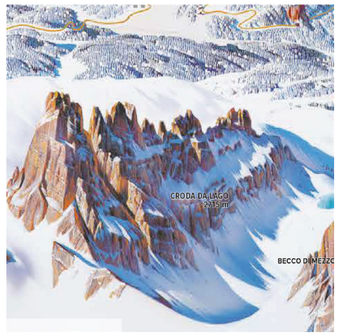
9 Lafoy, N. (2017). A Brief History of Alpine Refortification. Alpine Architecture + Landscape Project.



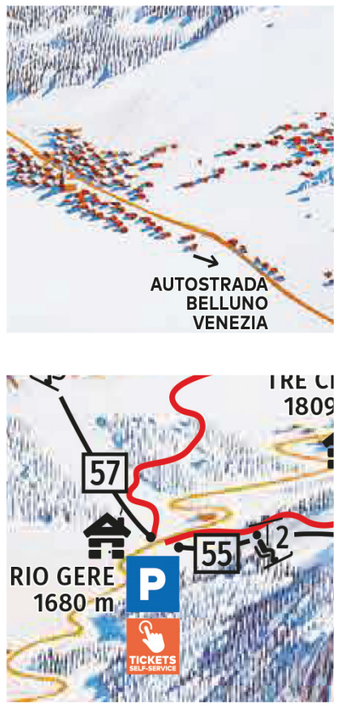








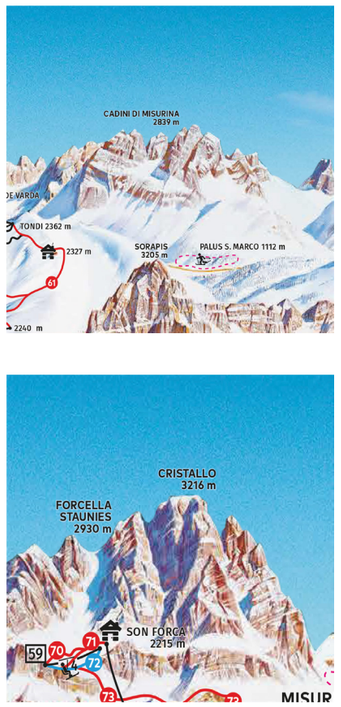


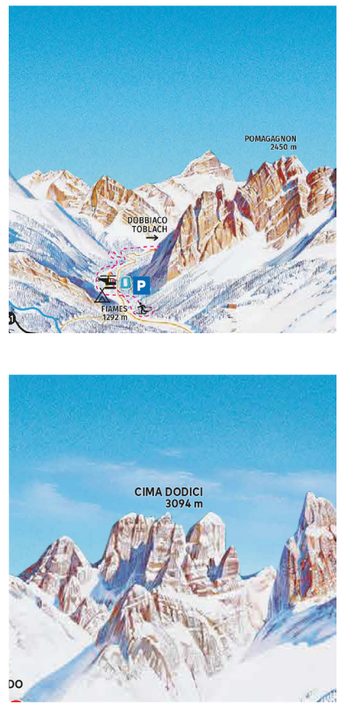












Fore-ground

Mid-ground

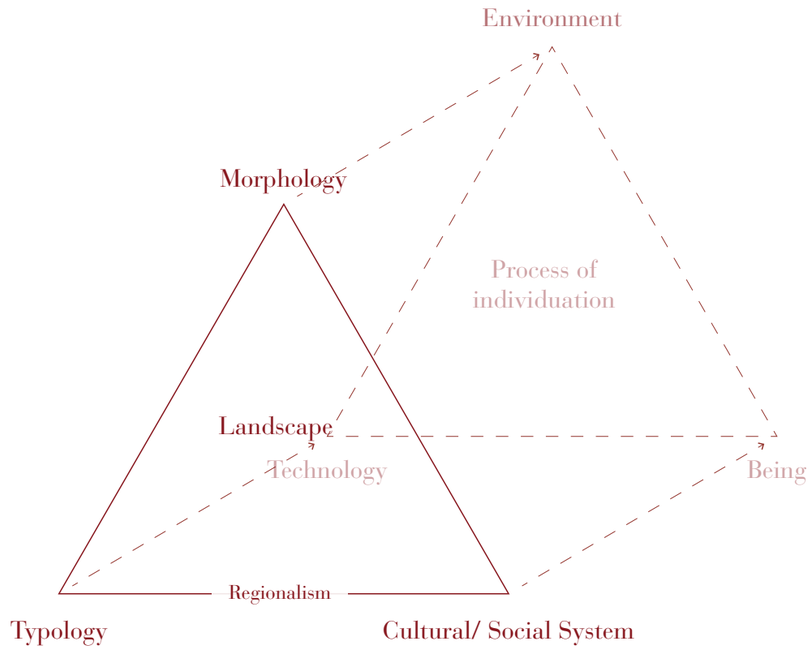
Back-ground

A shifting perception. A matter of complexity.

CHAPTER 2

If the previous chapter traced the historical construction of the alpine landscape through processes of representation, this chapter addresses the moment when that imaginary became materially inscribed itself in the terrain. The commodified condition of the Alps today - epitomised in the image of the piste map as a romanticised, navigable fiction - emerges not only from aesthetic projection but from the translation of that imaginary into form. To answer the questions posed at the beginning: What is the mountainous landscape today? What will it be tomorrow? It is essential to consider the interplay between morphology, technological intervention, and cultural inscription that defines the alpine condition in the era of the Anthropocene.

The contemporary mountainous landscape must be situated within the historical rupture of modernity—particularly what is referred to as the Great Acceleration, during which human-driven impacts on the environment drastically intesified. Within this frame, two major forces can be defined that have redefined (and are still defining) the Alpine landscape image: geo-engineering interventions and climate-induced alterations.



The Anthropocene[1], as both a material condition and a cultural discourse, has generated a profound sense of estrangement from the landscape, as rapid transformations disrupt traditional relationships with the landscape. The landscape has evolved into a complex system in which engineered environments confront the growing vulnerabilities introduced by climate change, particularly increasing geo-hydrological risks. This condition has rendered the mountains increasingly legible as a fragile and engineered system.

The mass consumption of the Alps, which began with the twentieth-century translation of the urban condition to the mountains,[2] initiated a process of infrastructuralization that profoundly altered both landscape and perception. Initially intended to serve the technological and mobility needs of an industrial society, this infrastructuralization reversed the traditional relationship between morphology and movement: from the morphology shaping the lines of flows to the lines of flows shaping the morphology. In this sense, this shift in understanding mobility, is a deeper manifestation of technique being able to untangle itself from the morphological feature of a terrain as fundament of the act of design.[3]

Roads, tunnels, viaducts, and bridges were carved into the mountainsides - monuments to the capacity of modern engineering to overcome terrain. These interventions were often celebrated as symbols of national progress and scientific advancement,[4] but they also imposed a rational grid onto the irregularities of the alpine landscape. This forced layer of human logic inscribed onto geology produced not only environmental scars, but also cultural disruptions, displacing older systems of circulation and marginalising the historic reasons for many alpine settlements' existence.

The image outcome of these territorial operations is paradoxical. From the valley floor, the grey concrete tracery of a mountain road - cutting diagonally across a pass - recalls the monstrous, glacier-like forms[5] once feared in early alpine iconography. [6] [7] The landscape appears patched, interrupted; a hybrid of mass and infrastructure, permanence and flux.

1 Bonneuil, C., & Fressoz, J.-B. (2016). The Shock of the Anthropocene: The Earth, History and Us (D. Fernbach, Trans.). Verso Books.

2 Brevini, F. (2013). L'invenzione della natura selvaggia: Storia di un'idea dal XVIII secolo a oggi. Bollati Boringhieri.

3 De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914) (p. 200). Donzelli Editore.

4 Biadego, G. B. (1906). I grandi trafori alpini: Fréjus, San Gottardo, Sempione ed altre gallerie eseguite a perforazione meccanica. Tipografia del Genio Civile.

5 Willink, H. G. (1892). Wilderwurm Gletscher [Etching].

6 Schama, S. (1995). Landscape and Memory. Alfred A. Knopf.

7 De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914). Donzelli Editore.





If infrastructuralization reconfigured access, *resortification*[8] transformed meaning. The commodification of the Alps into a landscape of leisure was deeply tied to the bourgeois cultural imagination of the twentieth century. In response to the accelerating pace of urban life, the mountains became an object of desire—not simply as an escape, but as a site of curated and consumable experiences. This transformation materialised through successive typologies: grand hotels, sanatoriums, thermal baths, and later, the ski resort.[9] [10]

These interventions depended on, and were in turn enabled by, the expanding infrastructural network.

However, the innovations in mobility and the consequential infrastructural interventions, paradoxically, drifted the Mountain further away, made it less inhabitable.[11] Roads diminished capillary mobility, the paths that had been marked over time, that for centuries had linked all the places of the valley, making it into a system. With the advent of roads and condensed flows, inhabitation forms started to compress along these axes, in a sort of linear urbanity. [12]

De Rossi argues that it was exactly in those mountain sides, located at a higher altitude, that in the indigenous history of these places would act as the core of the system, and now the Mountains become the high-altitude lands where snow allows for the leisure consumption of the vertical terrain.[13]

Through these operations, the mountainous landscape has been effectively transformed into a machine—one that not only supports movement, leisure, and consumption, but also produces energy, capital, and symbolic value.[14] [Roberto Sega] Water sources have been engineered into hydroelectric systems, converting altitude into kilowatts; stone and bedrock are extracted to become raw material for construction and ornament. This transformation signals a fundamental shift: the alpine environment is no longer merely a passive setting, but an active apparatus of production.[15]

8 Lafoy, N. (2017). A Brief History of Alpine Refortification. Alpine Architecture + Landscape Project.

9 De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914) (Introduction). Donzelli Editore.

10 Gellner, E. (2004). Percepire il paesaggio = Living Landscape (M. Merlo & V. Fois, Eds.). Skira.

11 Ferrari, M. A. (2023). Assalto alle Alpi (p. 77). Giulio Einaudi Editore.

12 Ibid

13 De Rossi, A. (2024). La costruzione delle Alpi: Il Novecento e il modernismo alpino (1917–2017). Donzelli Editore.

14 Sega, R. (2018). Nuove ecologie alpine: Industrializzazione e costruzione della città-territorio. Master's thesis, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL).

15 De Rossi, A. (2022). Architectures for the producing mountain. ArchAlp, (8).

However, a new scale of architectural impact has be introduced. The landscape was no longer shaped solely by territorial cuts but also by built objects designed to blend into or dominate their surroundings. In the most radical cases, infrastructure and architecture merged, as in the experimental integrated resorts of the mid-twentieth century.[16]



16 Ferrari, M. A. (2023). Assalto alle Alpi. Giulio Einaudi Editore.

Among the most extreme examples is the Plan Neige of the 1960s—a French governmental project in which entire ski domains were selected from aerial surveys, marked with a cross on a map, and later developed into new towns.[17] [18] [19]Architects were tasked with designing high-altitude settlements from scratch, often resulting in monumental failures whose remnants—the concrete skeletons of speculative utopias—now punctuate the alpine landscape.[20]

In hindsight, these resorts appear as material echoes of Taut's Alpine Architektur[21] [22] : visions of transcendence that collapsed under the weight of their own ambition. [cross-referencing with Jencks or Colomina?]

Behind the grand gestures of roads and resorts lies a finer scale of intervention, those complementary systems that are simultaneously ubiquitous and nearly invisible. Those permanent physical additions in the landscape in the form of avalanche nets, rockfall barriers, retaining walls, and water catchments. Though modest in scale, ttheir abundance has turn them into a standard feature of an hybrid natural landscape: no longer untouched, but continuously managed.

These interventions have become so deeply integrated into the alpine visual field that they no longer appear as foreign. Their proliferation has led to their naturalisation within the collective imaginary, to the extent that avalanche risk management was even recognised by UNESCO as an element of Intangible Cultural Heritage.[23]

In this way, even risk mitigation becomes cultural, adding another layer in the alpine palimpsest.

The transformations outlined above reveal the mountainous landscape not as a passive setting but as an active and entangled system, composed of dynamic relationships between natural forms (morphology), technological processes (infrastructure, extraction, protection), and cultural practices (representation, tourism, heritage). These three elements, Morphology, Technology, and Culture[24], constitute the contemporary condition of the Alps and must be understood as co-constitutive, not sequential or hierarchical.

17 George-Marcelpoil, E., & François, H. (2012). Le Plan Neige: Quand l'État réinventa la station de ski. Géoconfluences.

18 De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914). Donzelli Editore.

19 Kilani, M. (1994). Antropologia: Una introduzione. Edizioni Dedalo.

20 Ferrari, M. A. (2023). Assalto alle Alpi. Giulio Einaudi Editore.

21 Taut, B. (1919). Alpine Architektur. Folkwang Verlag.

22 De Rossi, A. (2024). La costruzione delle Alpi: Il Novecento e il modernismo alpino (1917–2017). Donzelli Editore.

23 UNESCO. (2022). Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Retrieved from https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists

24 Simondon, G. (2013). Being and technology (A. De Boever, A. Murray, J. Roffe, & A. Woodward, Eds.). Edinburgh University Press.

This triad also challenges the disciplinary boundaries of architecture. No longer confined to the design of isolated objects, architecture must engage with territorial systems—material, infrastructural, and symbolic. As the landscape grows more complex, and the stakes of climate instability rise, it becomes imperative to rethink how architecture operates within and alongside these systems.[25] [26]

The question is no longer how to build in the landscape, but how to read, interpret, and ultimately care for it.

This shift sets the stage for the case of the Cadore region, where the convergence of these human interventions creates a landscape of deep complexity and fragility; a contemporary palimpsest demanding new modes of observation, analysis, and architectural engagement.

25 Corner, J. (1999). The agency of mapping: Speculation, critique and invention. In D. Cosgrove (Ed.), Mappings (pp. 213–252). Reaktion Books.

26 Allen, S. (1999). Infrastructural urbanism. In Points + Lines: Diagrams and Projects for the City (pp. 46–73). Princeton Architectural Press.

Complexity and Fragility.
The Cadore region.

CHAPTER 2.1

The Cadore region constitutes a fundamental case study for understanding the transformation of the mountainous landscape - both in its image and in its physical condition. Building on the framework established in the previous chapters, it becomes evident that the alpine context presents a condition of spatial and systemic complexity, shaped primarily by its morphological character. Over time, human presence has imposed additional layers onto this system, producing a landscape that is not only topographically fragmented but functionally interdependent. The rugged terrain dictated the location and form of settlements[1], resulting in a dispersed constellation of urban centers that - although fragmented - once functioned as a coherent system of mutually complementary parts, connected by capillary mobility lines.

To properly understand the Cadore's spatial and historical logic, it is essential to firs adopt a broader territorial lens, one that extends beyond its immediate topographic boundaries, defined by the mountain peaks. This expanded view must incorporate the full length of the Piave River, which links the high Alpine terrain with the Venetian Lagoon and the Adriatic Sea. This river has historically served as a connective artery between the Alps and the city of Venice, particularly during the era of the Serenissima, when it functioned as a vital route for transporting timber and other alpine resources, in the form of "first highroads, moving belts of water"[2].[3] The material and economic history of the Piave continues to shape the Cadore region's infrastructural role to this day.[4]

The Piave river is the paradigmatic exemplification of transformation of the alpine natural features into a machine.[5] Beginning in the late 1800s, the construction of hydroelectric dams and artificial basins marked the start of an intensive phase of territorial geo-engineering. The hydroelectric industry had, and continues to have, the most dramatic impact on the Alpine landscape across the entire region.[6] Entire valleys were reshaped in a short span of time, imposing rapid adaptive shifts on local communities. These transformations not only altered the physical terrain but also reshaped the collective imaginary associated with it.[7]

A paradigmatic example is Lago di Cadore, an artificial basin created by the Sottocastello dam. The reservoir filled a deep natural depression, and its psychological presence remains vivid in local memory. Elders in the village recall being forbidden to swim in the lake, not for fear of drowning, but because they were told how deep the land once was before water submerged it. This collective intangible memory illustrates the tension between artificial transformation and the constructed landscape identity.

1 Corboz, A. (1983). The Land as Palimpsest. Diogenes, 31(121), 12–34.

2 Mumford, L. (1961). The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects. Harcourt, Brace & World.

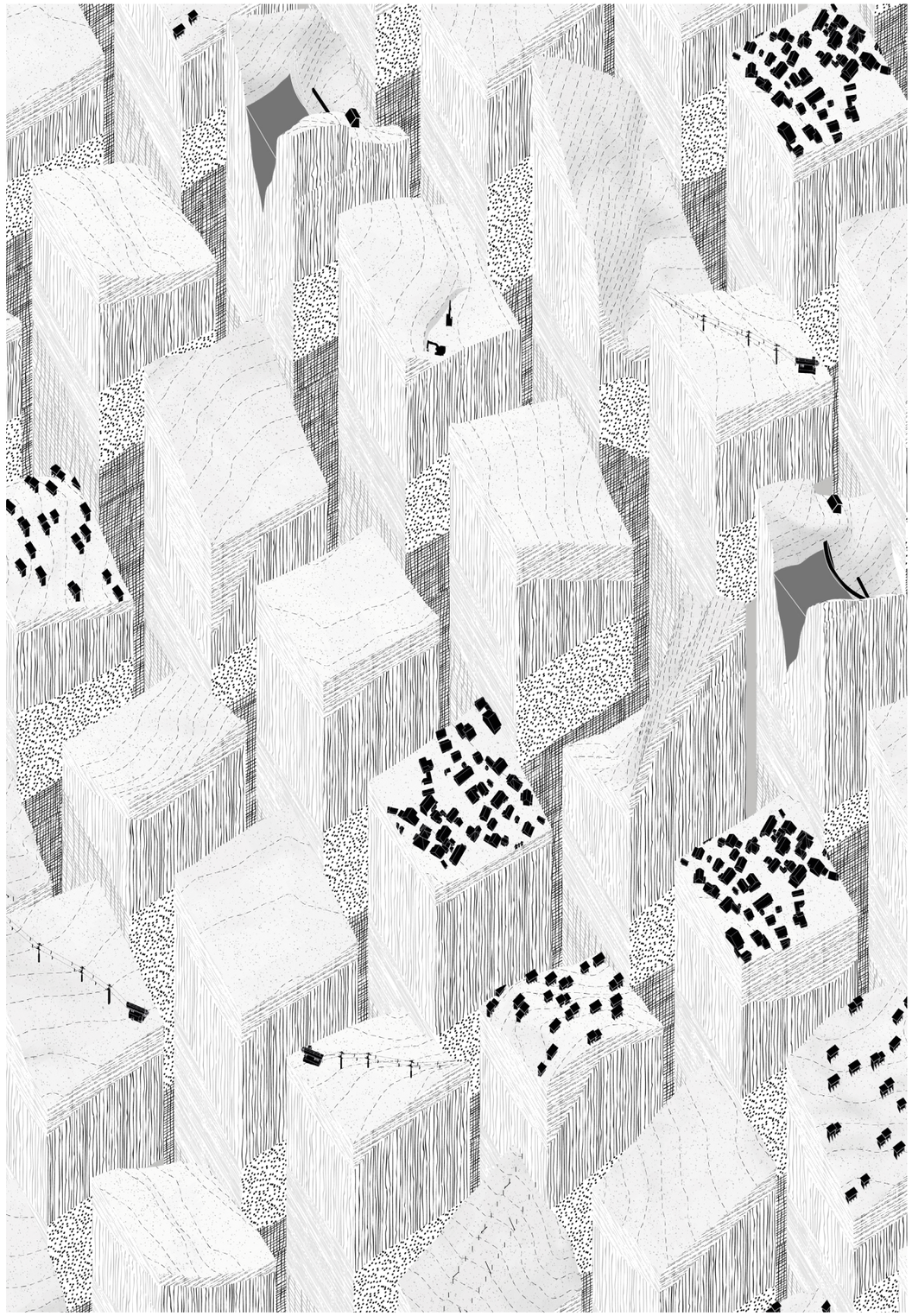
3 Pezzolo, L. (2009). The Venetian economy, 1400-1797. In E. Ashtor (Ed.), The Cambridge Economic History of Europe (Vol. 5, pp. 993-1032). Cambridge University Press.

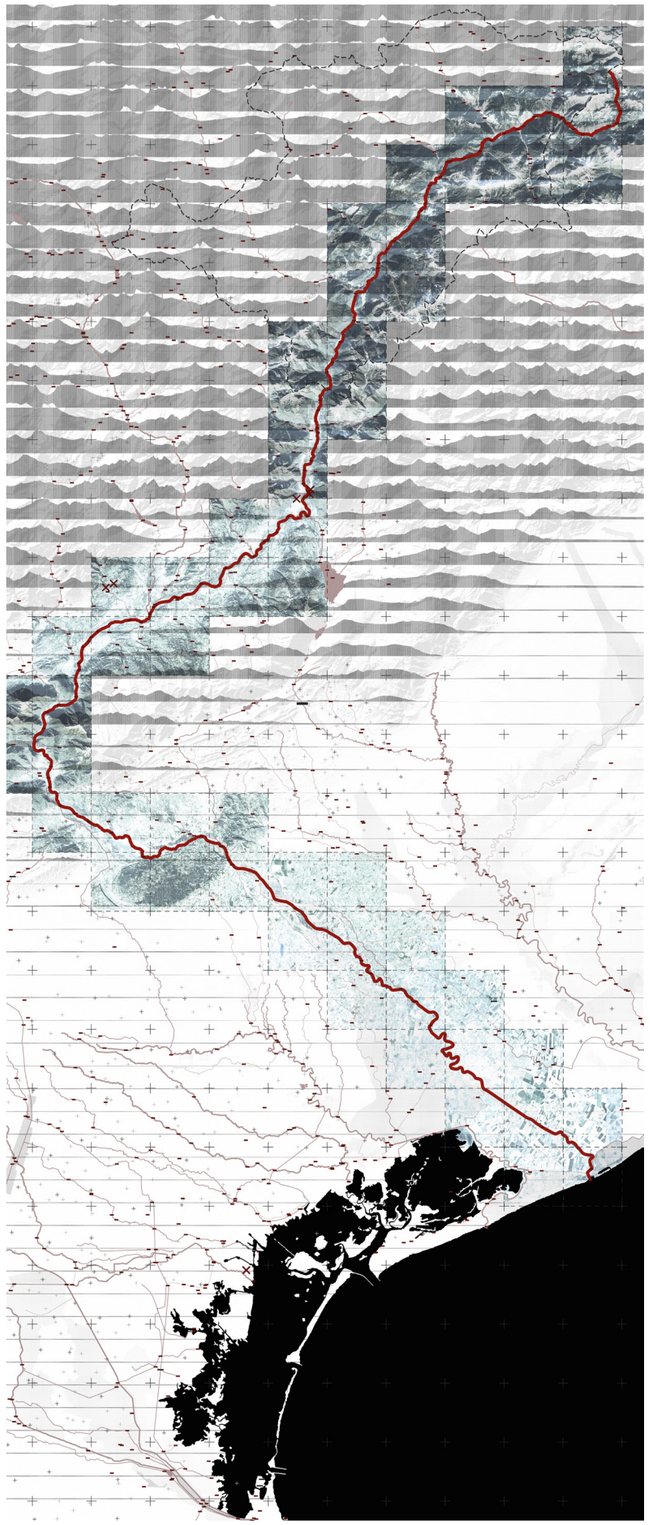
4 Longhin, E. (2021) The Machine in the Mountain. Territories of hydro power in the Piave basin. [10.25432/longhin-elena-phd2021-03-29]

5 Ibid

6 Ferrari, M. A. (2023). Assalto alle Alpi (p. 39). Giulio Einaudi Editore.

7 Ferrari, M. A. (2023). Assalto alle Alpi (p. 40). Giulio Einaudi Editore.





The impact of these transformations, particularly in the Piave–Boite–Maé system, extended far beyond morphology or settlement form. As De Bertolini has observed, this transformation raises the question of whether it should be viewed as an assalto (an assault) or an epopea (an epic)[8]: a duality that captures both its generative and destructive potentials. On the one hand, these projects brought employment and technological modernisation to areas still structured by natural cycles of day and season. On the other, they introduced long-lasting environmental damage, health risks, and precarious labour conditions. De Bertolini's framing invites a critical reading of such transformations as both progress and violence, embedded within the same territorial operation.[9]

This machinic transformation of the landscape was not limited to water infrastructure. The demand for building materials due to the enormous scale of the operations during the 20th century led to the creation of quarries and industrial plant, many of which were shut down shortly after the conclusion of the construction process, leaving behind a post-industrial topography of abandonment. Extraction sites and disused factories now dot the region - *alien architectures* that appear foreign against the alpine backdrop, relics of an era of aggressive resource conversion.[10]

An additional and intensifying layer of complexity is generated by the environmental fragility of Cadore's morphological base. Climate change is profoundly challenging the equilibrium of this landscape. Rising average temperatures have pushed the snow line higher in altitude, producing a multi-scalar and contradictory effect. On one side, economies built around winter tourism now struggle to keep ski pistes adequately covered in snow. On the other, the retreat of perpetual snow deposits and glaciers has increased the incidence of landslides and geo-hydrological instability. Scientific studies have documented a clear upward migration of the snow line by an average of 150–300 metres over the past three decades in the eastern Alps.[11] [12]

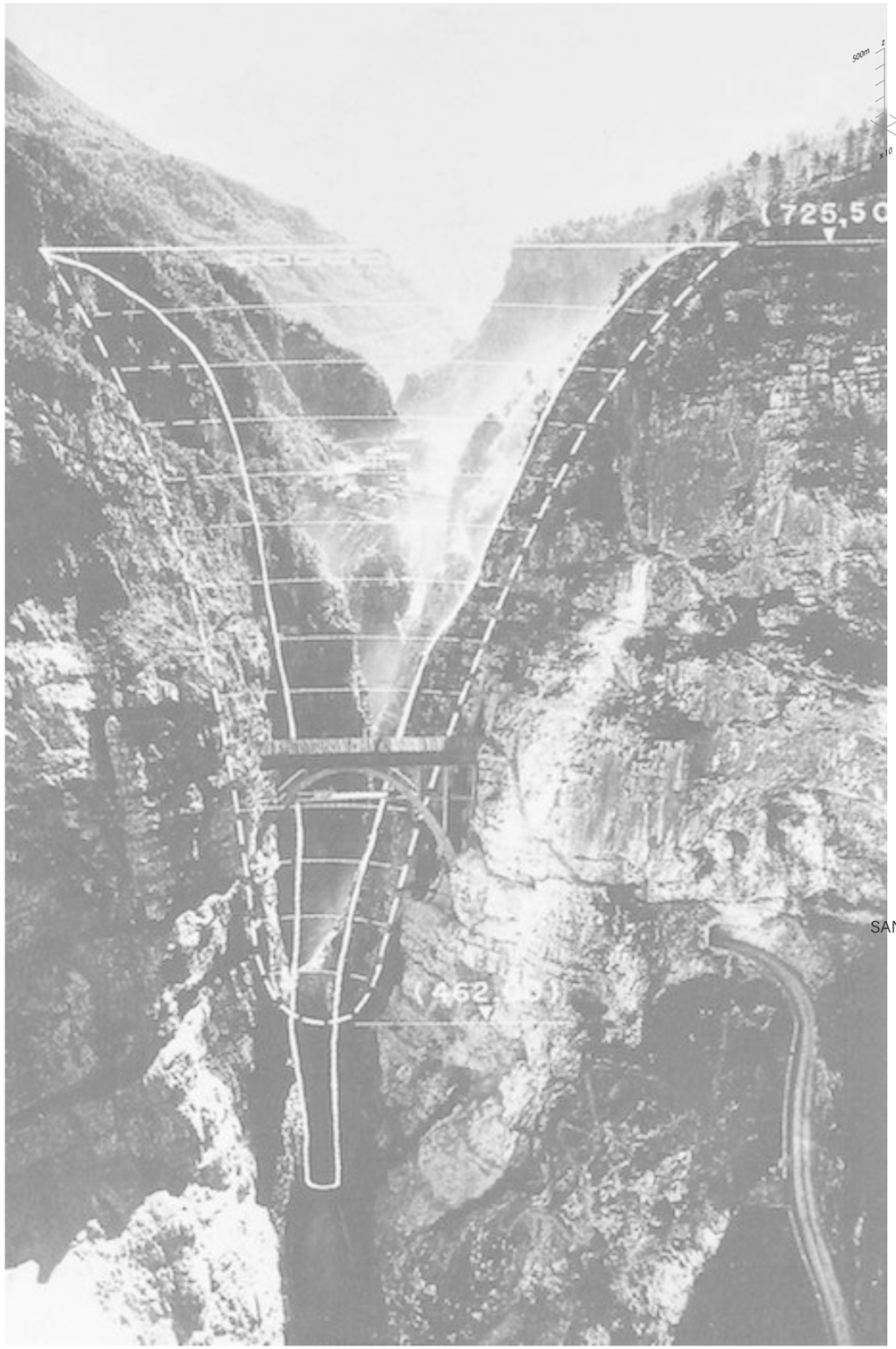
8 De Bertolini, A. (2019). Paesaggio dolomitico. Fondazione Museo Storico del Trentino.

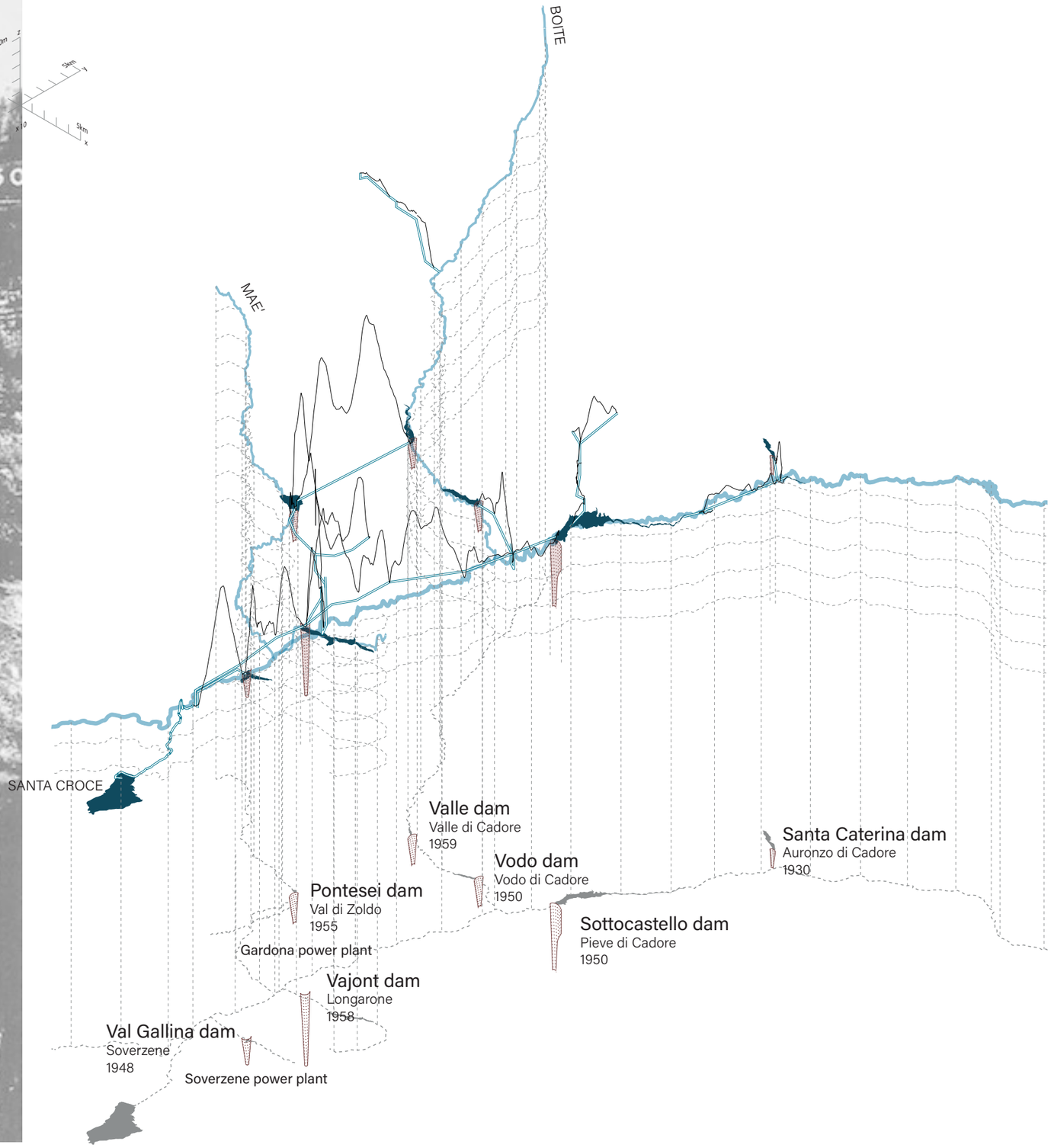
9 Ibid.

10 Modica, M. (2022). Alpine Industrial Landscapes: Towards a New Approach for Brownfield Redevelopment in Mountain Regions. Springer VS.

11 Bednar-Friedl, B., et al. (2022). Europe. In H.-O. Pörtner et al. (Eds.), Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (pp. 1817–1928). Cambridge University Press. https:// https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/chapter-13/

12 Adler, C., et al. (2022). Cross-Chapter Paper 5: Mountains. In H.-O. Pörtner et al. (Eds.), Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (pp. 2633–2670). Cambridge University Press. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/ccp5/

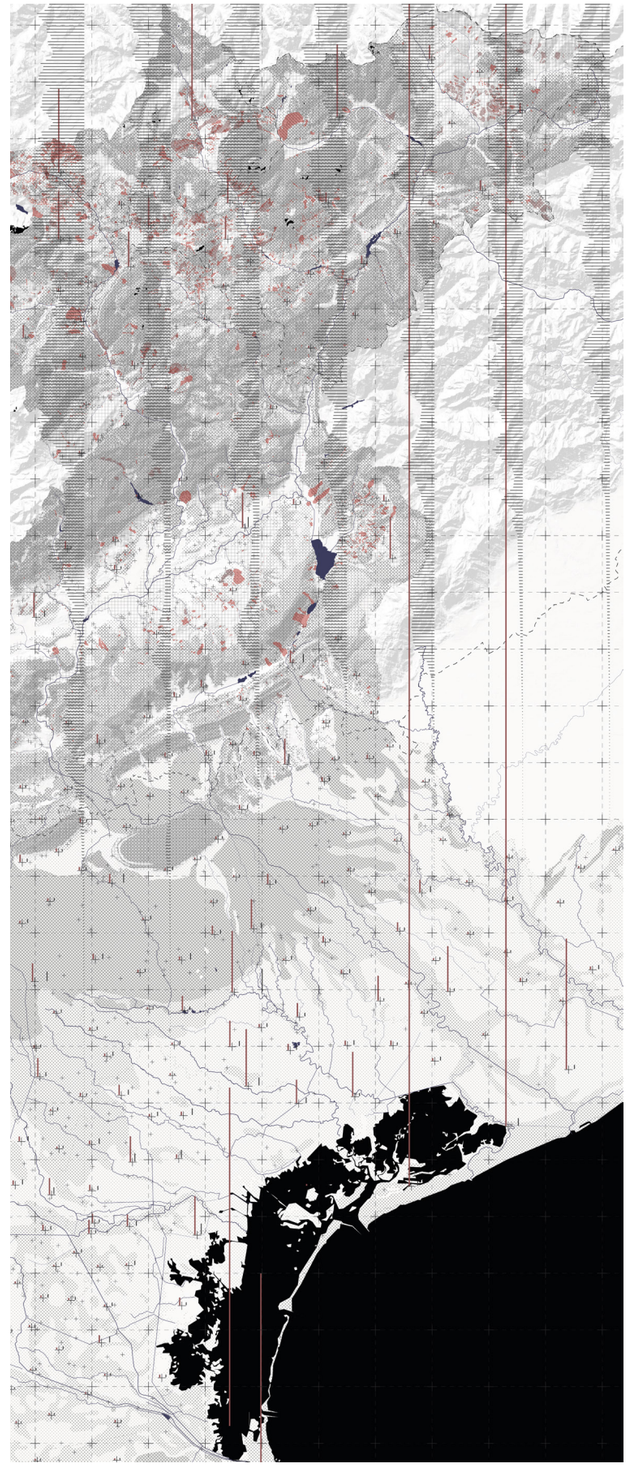

(725,50
(462


BOITE
MAE'
SANTA CROCE
Valle dam
Valle di Cadore
1959
Vodo dam
Vodo di Cadore
1950
Santa Caterina dam
Auronzo di Cadore
1930
Pontesei dam
Val di Zoldo
1955
Gardona power plant
Sottocastello dam
Pieve di Cadore
1950
Vajont dam
Longarone
1958
Val Gallina dam
Soverzene
1948
Soverzene power plant

Despite this growing ecological instability, the region continues to absorb new infrastructural impositions. Most recently, the preparations for the 2026 Winter Olympics have triggered the implementation of new mobility infrastructure throughout the Boite valley. These interventions include the upgrading of arterial roads, transport nodes, and logistical hubs designed to facilitate increased tourist flow to key sites such as Cortina d'Ampezzo.[13] This new high-speed infrastructural layer clashes with the underlying slowness of the alpine environment, reducing Cadore to a transit corridor - a mere passageway connecting urban centers to tourist destinations, reducing its role to that of a scenic backdrop for leisure. The region's image as a destination is thus displaced by its function as a conduit, diminishing its spatial autonomy.

The influence of globalisation has further weakened the region's structural independence. Cadore is now deeply integrated into broader logistical and economic networks, becoming increasingly reliant on larger urban systems for goods, services, and employment. The existing urban pattern - primarily composed of small, dispersed villages aligned along a single transport artery - is no longer sufficient to sustain itself autonomously. Demographic data from the past two decades shows a steady out-migration toward lower valley areas and cities, particularly among younger populations.[14] This shift has led not only to physical abandonment of high-altitude settlements, but also to the erosion of their intangible cultural identity. Local narratives, site-specific knowledge, and generational memory are gradually being lost, further weakening the symbolic coherence of the region as a cultural landscape.

The region, once shaped by the interaction of topography and human adaptation, now stands as an increasingly fragile system. The overlapping of hydroelectric engineering, extractive industry, climate fragility, infrastructural pressures, and demographic erosion has produced a territory defined by deep entanglement and instability. Its condition exemplifies the contemporary alpine palimpsest: a layered landscape where historical adaptation, modern intervention, and future uncertainty collide.



13 Lopes dos Santos, G., et al. (2022). The long-standing issue of mobility at the Olympics: From host cities to host regions in the ongoing case study of Milan–Cortina 2026. Sustainability, 14(2), 910. https://doi.org/10.3390/su14020910

14 Istat. (2024). Il Censimento permanente della popolazione in Veneto – Anno 2022. https://www.istat.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Focus_CENSIMENTO-2022_Veneto.pdf

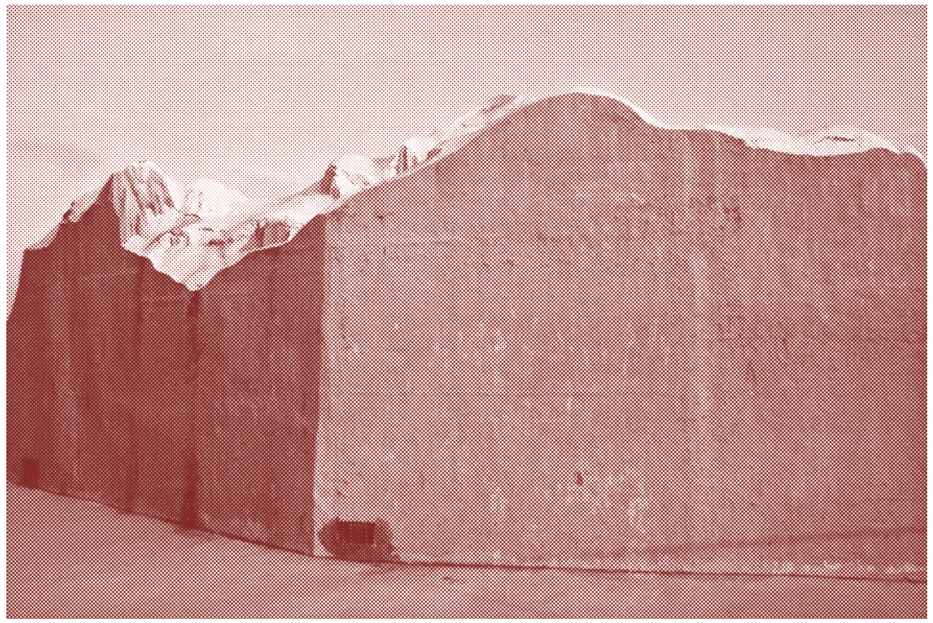
The Landscape Condition.

CHAPTER 3

‘MONTAGNA’



LUIGI GHIRRI, *Italia in Miniatura*, MACK, 2024.



LUIGI GHIRRI, *Italia in Miniatura*, MACK, 2024.

The German word for mountain, *Berg*, is etymologically related to gebären, to bear, bergen, to shelter, verbergen, to hide, *Herberge*, a refuge and *Burg*, a castle. A block of stone, a gigantic crystal. Thrown up, rearing up from the earth.

Approach to the mountains: the landscape starts to move in waves, the trees rock along steep slopes. Paths wind steeply up. Perspectives rise and fall. There are no more horizontals. The landscape has tipped over at an angle. The vertical structure of the vegetation stands in contrast with this.

Mountains: the drama of the landscape, the tragedy, the collapse. Mountains are the baroque reply by the crust of the earth to the radical nihilism of the curved surface of the sea. Here the masses of stone have risen in towers, pushed one over the other, folded and sunken. Former movement has become paralysed and petrified.

HANS DIETER SCHAAL, *Landscape as Inspiration*, Edition Axel Menges, 1994.

The Landscape condition

This work is a visual essay exploring the contemporary mountainscape, a narrative that weaves through the complex and multifaceted landscape of Cadore. It aims to portray this region as a dynamic and intricate reality, shaped by the intersection of multiple actors, forces, and factors. These elements often collide, generating visible conflicts that reflect the tensions inherent in a rapidly changing environment. While fragmented in form, the work ultimately coalesces into a cohesive image of the landscape—one that reveals its fragile yet intricate condition.

Photography serves as the medium for this exploration, chosen for its ability to capture both the tangible and the ephemeral aspects of the landscape. Unlike other forms of documentation, photography allows for a precise yet subjective engagement with the subject matter. It bridges the gap between observation and interpretation, offering a visual language that conveys both the physical reality of Cadore and the underlying narratives that shape it.

The act of photographing is intended as a process of discovery.

The primary aim of this visual narrative is to offer a new lens through which to view and understand the transformations that have taken place in the alpine region of Cadore. It seeks to spark a broader discussion about the evolution of landscapes, focusing on the interplay between natural, cultural, and socio-economic forces. By observing and documenting the changes within Cadore, this work endeavors to foster a deeper appreciation of the ongoing processes that shape this unique region.

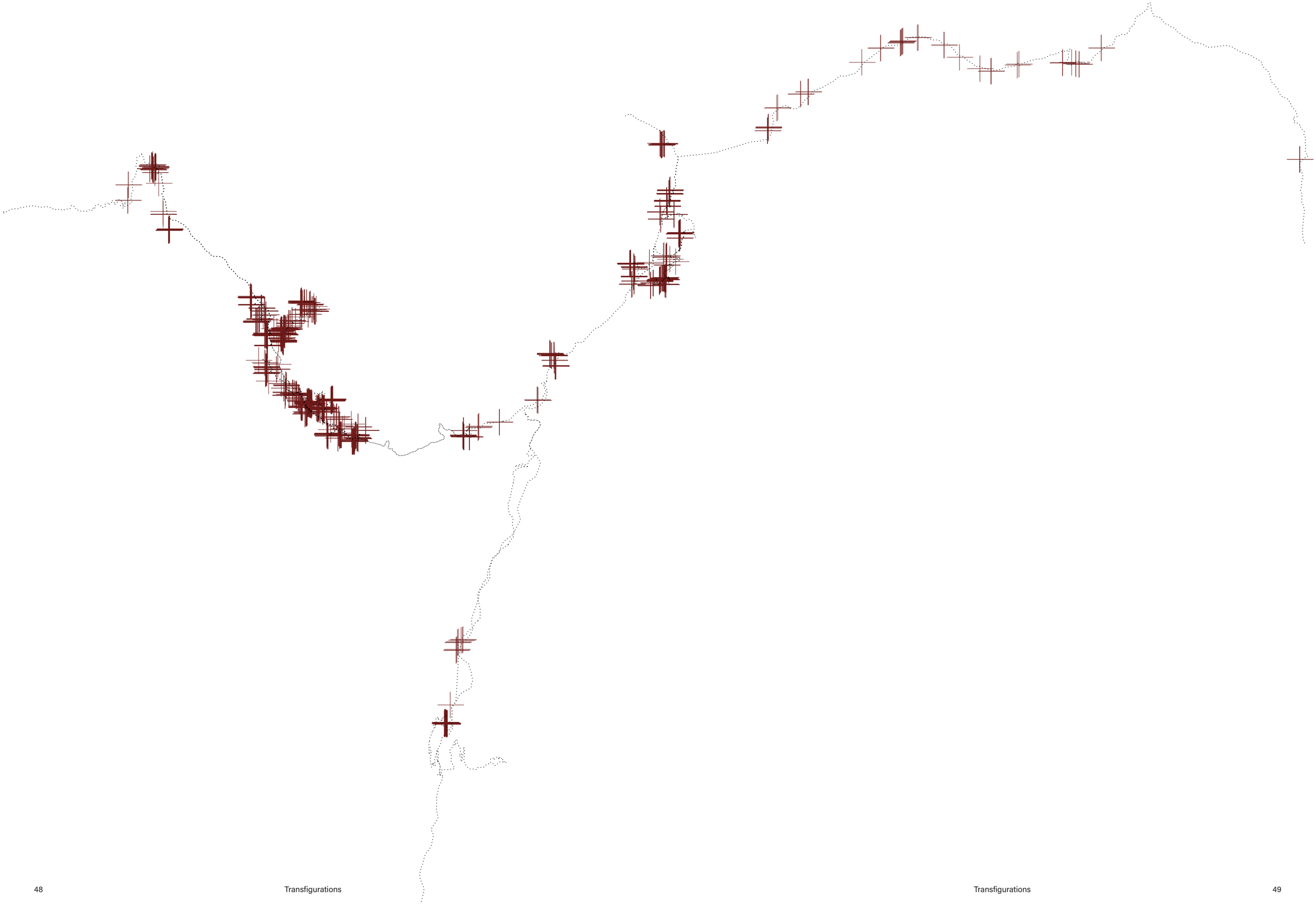
Central to this exploration is the concept of the palimpsest. The landscape is understood as a layered construct—a juxtaposition of built forms, land uses, cultural exchanges, and interwoven narratives that together shape its perceived image. This understanding is paired with an inquiry into the transformative processes that have historically shaped, and continue to shape, this palimpsest. Recognizing these layers and their evolution is fundamental to engaging with the landscape's past, present, and possible futures.

The photographic series was created during a field excursion in November 2024, in a week span. During this time, I moved through the region without a predetermined route, embracing an exploratory approach that allowed me to immerse myself in the environment. This method of discovery—rooted in being present within the landscape—was integral to capturing its essence and documenting its complexity.

The narrative unfolds in three interconnected chapters, each focusing on a distinct theme:

- **Inhabiting**: Examining how human presence and activities define and reshape the landscape.
- **Resourcing:** Investigating the extraction and utilization of the resources of the context and its impact on the image of the landscape.
- **Transforming:** Exploring the interplay of natural and human-made systems that sustain and transform the landscape.

Through this structure, the work seeks to illuminate the interplay of forces that shape the Cadore landscape, presenting a visual story that is both reflective and provocative. It is an invitation to consider the fragile beauty and complex dynamics of this alpine region and to engage in a broader dialogue about the future of our shared environments.







1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10


VENDESI
3338449132
3389532411



12



13



17



18



14



19



15



16



20



21


FUNDONE
24

22


CINZANO

23


BOULEVARD
SALUMERIA
BOULEVARD
Boulevard

24


OTTICA D'AMBROS
OTTICA

25



26



27



28



29



34



30



31



35



36



32



33



37



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



47



48



49



50



51



52



53



54



55



56



57



58



59



60



61



62



63



64



65



66



67



68



69



70



71



72



73



74



75



76



77



78


Dolomiti
MOUNTAIN
RESORT
CADORE - ITALY
Happy Park
Fun Relx & Refresh



80



81



82



83



84



85



86


2
3
5



88



89



90



91



92



93



94



95



96



97



98



99



100



101


SAN VITO DI CADORE 228
RIFUGIO SCOTER
RIFUGIO SAN MARCO 228
Rifugi



103



104



105



106



107



108



109



110



111



112



113



115



114



116



117



118



119


LORENZAGO E DINTORNI
1 CASERA SANTIGO m. 1111 h. 1.20
2 RICOVERO MIARON m. 1700 h. 2.50
3 PASSO MAURIA m. 1290 h. 1.40
4 RIFUGIO PADOVA m. 1300 h. 5.00
5 RIFUGIO GIAF m. 1300 h. 3.45
6 CASERA RAZZO m. 1745 h. 4.30
7 CASERA FORCELLA LOSCO m. 1700 h. 5.45
8 PIAN PESIRE m. 1400 h. 4.30
9 DRAHA m. 2158 h. 5.00
10 VETTE DEL CRIBOLA m. 2580 h. 5.30
11 TACCA DEL CRIBOLA m. 2250 h. 4.00
12 FORCELLA CRIBOLA m. 2172 h. 3.45
13 SORGENTI DEL CRIBOLA m. 1100 h. 1.30
14 CIMA MIARON m. 2156 h. 4.00
15 PITACCO m. 2343 h. 4.45
16 VALLONUTO m. 2328 h. 4.45
17 TORRE m. 2382 h. 5.00
18 LA BALOTA m. 1750 h. 3.00
19 MONTANELLO m. 2440 h. 4.30
20 PRATI DI STABIE m. 1400 h. 2.00
21 CIMA COL m. 1558 h. 1.40
22 COLLE RUBO m. 1560 h. 2.00
23 FORRA DI MANDRE m. 950 h. 1.30
24 MONTE TUBAIO m. 2279 h. 4.30
25 MONTE CRISSIN m. 2425 h. 5.15
26 MONTE PUPERA m. 2516 h. 5.30
27 MONTE BRENTONI m. 2548 h. 6.00
28 PIAN DEI BUOI RIF. BAION m. 1750 h. 4.00
SORGENTI
PASSI E FORCELLE
BIVACCO VACCARI
SENTIERI E INDICATORI
ITINERARIO

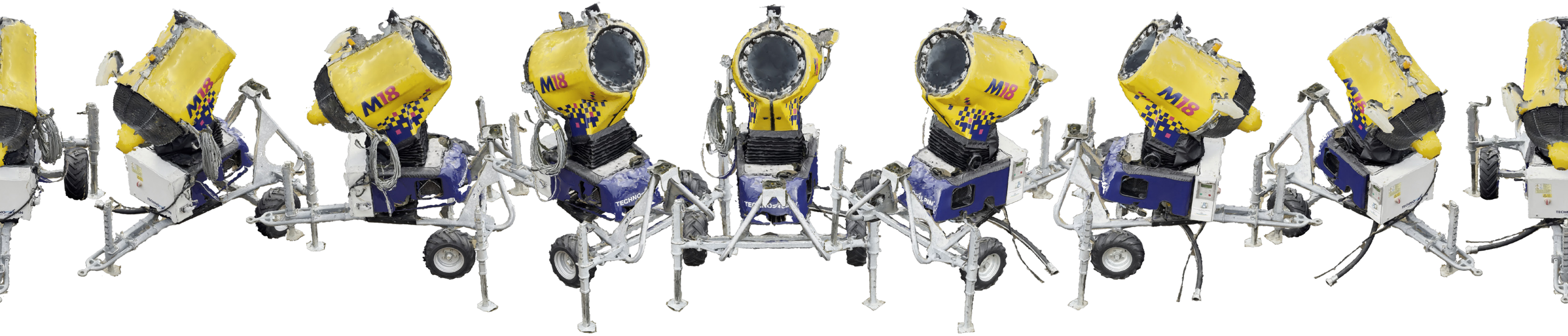








Resourcing







126



127



128



129



130



135



136



137



138



131



132



133



134



139





141



142



143



144



145



146



147



148



149



150



151



152



153



154





156



157



164



165



158



159



166



167



160



161



168



169



162



163



170



171



172



177



178



179



180



173



174



175



176



181


PARCO NEVEGLE
benvenuti



183



184



185



186



188



187



189



190



191



192



193



194



195



196



197



198



199



200



201



202


TESLA
TESLA
TESLA
TESLA
2A
1B

Transforming


CASE
CX370D



207



208



205



206



209



210



214



215



211



212



216



217



213



218













224



225



226



227



229



228



230



231



232



233



234



236

235



237



238



239



240



241



242



243



244





246



247



254



255



248



249



256



257



250



251



258



259



252



253



260



261

Conclusion.

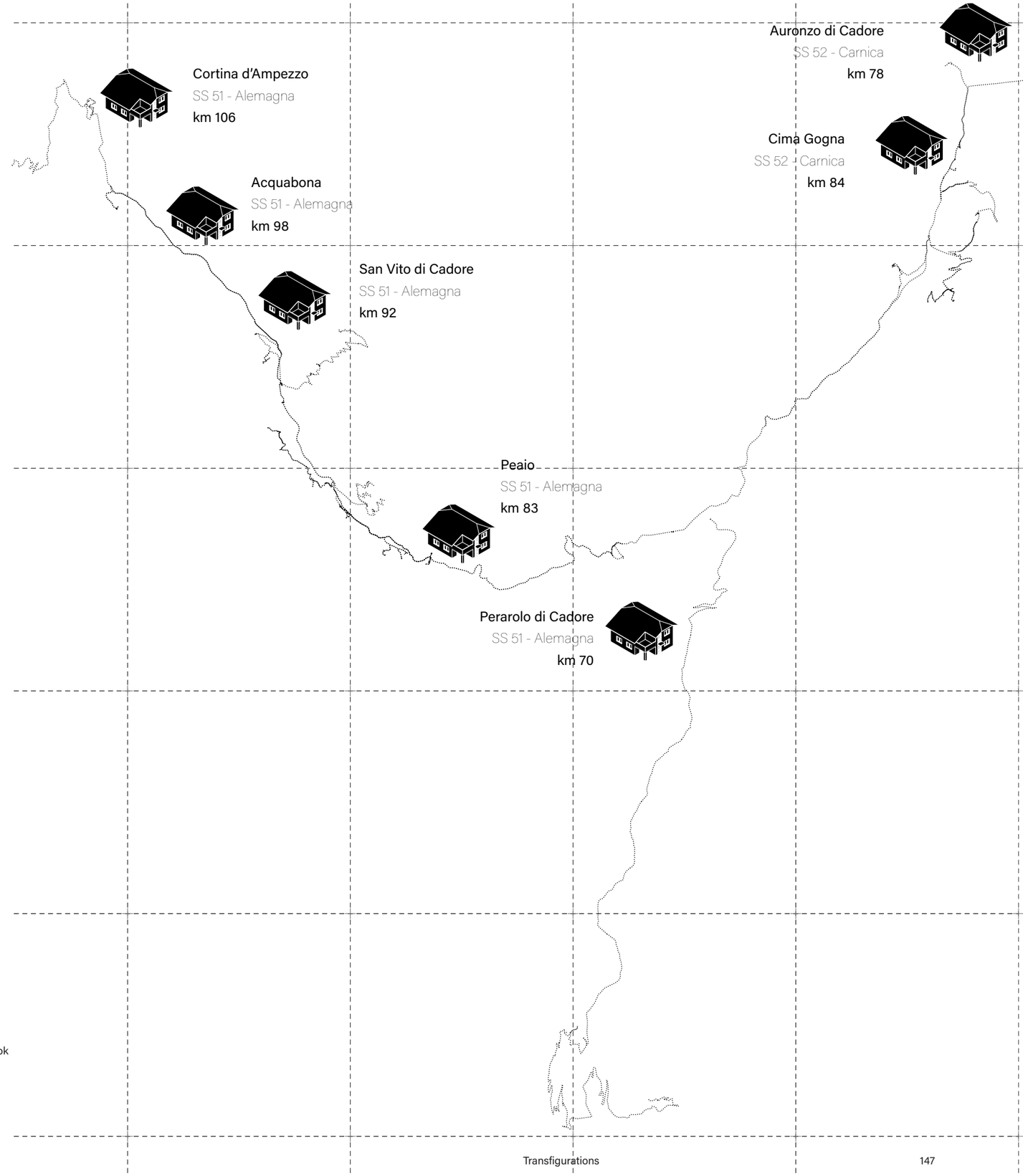
CHAPTER 4

To conclude this investigation into the evolving condition of the mountainous landscape, it is necessary to return to a fundamental premise, established early in the research: that movement through a landscape is the only act that truly allows for its understanding. It is through exploration that one encounters multiple perspectives[1] [Monte Analogo, Daumal], shifting points of view, and recurring landmarks. This experiential act of moving through the landscape — of following its lines of flow — reveals not only spatial relationships but also the cognitive structure by which the landscape is measured and imagined.
The act of measuring such a landscape relies on orientation, on the mental or physical act of locating oneself in relation to specific reference points. These points - either natural "objects" or infrastructural artefacts - form a network of landmarks.[2] Their repeated presence within the visual field of the traveller allows for a landscape to be navigated, but also for it to be remembered, narrated, and imagined. In this sense, landmarks become more than topographic markers: they are instruments of visual continuity and spatial meaning, shaping both perception and representation.

One of the most paradigmatic examples of these landmarks, or measuring instruments are the *case cantoniere*, placed along the arteries of circulation in the Italian Alps. These structures articulate a journey, segmenting space into legible intervals. They operate as check-points - or even *proto-basecamps* - in the construction of a territorial narrative; demonstrating how built objects, regardless of scale, can influence the image of the landscape they inhabit.

1 Daumal, R. (2004). Mount Analogue: A Tale of Non-Euclidean and Symbolically Authentic Mountaineering Adventures (C. Cosman, Trans.). The Overlook Press.

2 Schaal, H. D. (1984). Wege und Wegräume / Paths and Passages. Ernst & Sohn.



If this system of landmarks is abstracted and systematised - extracted from its geographical context and placed into a cartographic or conceptual frame - the collective imaginary of a landscape becomes something tangible. It becomes a constructed image, legible and transmissible. On the contrary, when these landmarks are removed and only the other elements of the landscape represented, it becomes unrecognisable: a pure morphology, detached from memory and orientation. This operation underscores the central idea that representation and identity are interlinked, and that architecture participates in both.

At this point, the question that has driven the entire research can be reformulated with precision:
In the context of the Cadore area in the Italian Alps, what could the role of architectural practice be in engaging with the complexity and uncertainty of the future scenarios of this landscape?

Throughout this research, it has become clear that the power of architecture lies not only in shaping spaces of inhabitation, but in shaping the image and imaginary of place. Architecture, as a fundamentally interdisciplinary practice, plays as an additional layer to the landscape - one that is both material and symbolic. The effects of architectural intervention are not limited to built form; they extend to how a landscape is seen, remembered, and narrated. This intangible layer - the layer of perception and meaning - is often more enduring than the material layer itself.

Throughout this research, it has become clear that the power of the architectural discipline is not only that of shaping the spaces of living, rather - based on the notion that architecture is a multifaceted subject that must rely on a strong interdisciplinary approach - that of shaping the image and imaginary of places, transforming them. The layer that the operations that happen within the framework of the architectural practice impose on a landscape is much stronger than a tangible layer of built objects that interfere with the natural topography, it implies an intangible layer of image perception of the landscape in which built objects are being placed in.In a landscape that is increasingly hybrid, where technological, ecological, and cultural systems collide, the role of architectural practice becomes critical. In the uncertainty of future scenarios, and amid the complexities of the landscape palimpsest, the discipline must operate not from above, but within: in the creases and discontinuities of the territory. It must confront the inherited consequences of past interventions, engaging critically with their spatial, environmental, and symbolic implications. Following Franco Purini formulation, it is about rethinking the *Landscape in its original form*;[3] [4] not in a process of mere restoration, but more precisely of confrontation. The scars must be made visible. Their violence must not be erased, but rather incorporated into the landscape's legibility. The task of architecture, then, is not to conceal but to reveal — to highlight the tension between built form and context.

3 Purini, F. (1989). Sette paesaggi / Seven Landscapes. Electa.

4 Purini, F. (1981). Luogo e progetto. Edizioni Kappa

The initial research question is ultimately answered by the design product: a site that, being a relict of human exploitation of the landscape — and part of the very system of landmarks through which the region is perceived — is transformed into a basecamp for observation and monitoring. Rather than resolving the complexity of the Alpine condition, it establishes a framework for engaging with it. It becomes a platform for research, reflection, and response — a modest but potent gesture of architectural agency in a landscape defined not by stability, but by transformation.

Index	Description	Municipality	Toponym of place	Altitude (mt.)
Inhabitation				
1	Apartment complex on SS51 di Alemagna	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1031
2	Abandoned residential building	Auronzo di Cadore	Tre Ponti	749
3	Abandoned unfinshed residential building	Lozzo di Cadore	Aurere	762
4	Unfinished residential building	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1016
5	Vacant former hotel	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	1017
6	Abandoned barn	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	923
7	Unoccupied residential building and barn	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	931
8	Abandoned residential building after fire	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	940
9	Abandoned residential building and barn	Calalzo di Cadore	Molinà	721
10	Unfinished residential building	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	887
11	Rural building on sale	Lozzo di Cadore	Riva de la Calònega	770
12	Abandoned former hotel	Auronzo di Cadore	Tre Ponti	745
13	Unused ski jump platform - Cortina Olympics 1952	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Socol	1177
14	Abandoned former hotel	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	1018
15	Vacant building - former butchery and tavern	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	881
16	Grocery store	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Grande	888
17	Ice cream shop ceased activity	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Grande	894
18	Butchery shop ceased activity	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Grande	891
19	Hotel seasonally open	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Grande	894
20	Commercial activities in shopping district	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Piazza Roma	1210
21	Greengrocerer store for sale	Vigo di Cadore	Pelos di Cadore	793
22	Building contractor office ceased activity	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	989
23	Commercial advertising sign	Valle di Cadore	San Rocco	831
24	Commercial activities in shopping district	Pieve di Cadore	Pieve di Cadore	881
25	Commercial activities in shopping district	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	1015
26	Construction site of renovated house	Vigo di Cadore	Tre Ponti	746
27	Second houses complex	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	919
28	Industrial building construction site	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	901
29	Vacant house	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	904
30	Vernacular residential architecture	Valle di Cadore	Costa	846
31	Second houses complex	Borca di Cadore	Villanova	924
32	Mountain hut renovation site	San Vito di Cadore		1818
33	Mountain hut seasonally open	San Vito di Cadore		1823
34	Vernacular architecture used for seasoning wood supplies	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Grande	880
35	Residential building on SS51 di Alemagna	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	948
36	"Casa Cantoniera"	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	949
37	Vernacular residential architecture	Valle di Cadore	Costa	831
38	Edorado Gellner's work under renovation	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Largo Poste	1221
39	Chiesa di Nostra Signora del Cadore (Gellner and Scarpa, 1956)	Borca di Cadore	Corte - Ex Villaggio ENI	1105
40	Ex Villaggio Eni Central Hall (Gellner, 1962)	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	1037
41	St. Vito, Modesto and Crescenzia Church	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Piazza Venezia	1226
42	Blessed Virgin Mary of Salute Church	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1032
43	St. Simon Church	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	908
44	Basilica of St. Philip	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Piazza Venezia	1192
45	Ex Villaggio Eni dormitory (Gellner)	Borca di Cadore	Corte - Ex Villaggio ENI	1039
46	Vernacular rural building	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	931
47	Vernacular rural building	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	862
48	Vernacular rural building	Valle di Cadore	Costa	832
49	Vernacular rural building	Valle di Cadore	Dovàl	781
50	Vernacular rural building	Calalzo di Cadore	Molinà	717
51	Vernacular rural building	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	940
52	Vernacular rural building	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	940
53	Vernacular rural building	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	862
54	Vernacular rural building	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	854
55	Vernacular rural building	Valle di Cadore	Costa	832
56	Vernacular rural building	San Vito di Cadore		1098
57	Vernacular rural building	Auronzo di Cadore	Ponte di Campo	793
58	Vernacular rural building	Vigo di Cadore	Pinié	793
59	Vernacular rural building	Lorenzago di Cadore	Rosseda	892
60	Vernacular rural building	Lorenzago di Cadore	Rosseda	898
61	Vernacular rural building	Lorenzago di Cadore	Angià	797
62	Vernacular rural building	Lorenzago di Cadore	Angià	830
63	Vernacular rural building	Lozzo di Cadore	Piaza de la Faula	805
64	Vernacular rural building	Lozzo di Cadore	Aurere	761
65	Vernacular rural building	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	1021
66	Vernacular rural building	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	985
67	Vernacular rural building	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	988
68	Vernacular rural building	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	991
69	Vernacular rural building	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	1002
70	Vernacular rural building	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	878
71	Vernacular rural building	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	866
72	Building used for wood seasoning	Lorenzago di Cadore	Lorenzago di Cadore	880
73	Wood stack in residential building	Lozzo di Cadore	ex Brolo de Sior Tita	802
74	Wood stack	Lorenzago di Cadore	Lorenzago di Cadore	880
75	Wood stack	Lorenzago di Cadore	Lorenzago di Cadore	881
76	Wood stack	Lorenzago di Cadore	Lorenzago di Cadore	903
77	Wood stack	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	1020
78	Vernacular rural building	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	866
79	Unused playground	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	930
80	Construction site of renovated house	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	862
81	Former train station now under renovation	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Autolinee	1230
82	Apartment complex constructuion site	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Largo Poste	1227
83	Apartment complex constructuion site	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Largo Poste	1231
84	Blessed Virgin Mary of Defense Church	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	982
85	Former train station now under renovation	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Autolinee	1226
86	Construction sites	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Autolinee	1222

Index	Description	Municipality	Toponym of place	Altitude (mt.)
87	Ex Villaggio Eni camping (Gellner)	Borca di Cadore	Corte - Ex Villaggio ENI	1247
88	Urban settlement with hotel block	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	912
89	Urban settlement	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1031
90	Urban settlement	Vigo di Cadore	Vigo di Cadore	948
91	Urban settlement	Vigo di Cadore	Pelos di Cadore	809
92	Urban settlement	Vigo di Cadore	Pelos di Cadore	808
93	Urban settlement	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Grande	881
94	Urban settlement	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Piccola	889
95	Urban settlement	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	863
96	Urban settlement view from the main road	Santo Stefano di Cadore		909
97	Urban settlement	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Grande	880
98	Urban settlement view from above	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Gilardon	1347
99	Urban settlement	Valle di Cadore	Costa	841
100	Urban settlement	Valle di Cadore	Costa	835
101	Urban settlement	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	913
102	Bus stop on ski resort	San Vito di Cadore	Brosolas	1146
103	View point on hiking trail	San Vito di Cadore	San Marco	1817
104	Bench on hiking trail	San Vito di Cadore	Ru da Saco	1716
105	Road paving on hiking trail	San Vito di Cadore	Ru da Saco	1176
106	Hiking trail	San Vito di Cadore	Costauta	1160
107	Hiking trail	San Vito di Cadore	Costauta	1516
108	Alpine CAI map	San Vito di Cadore	San Marco	1822
109	Restricted area	San Vito di Cadore	Ru da Saco	1718
110	Church private garden	Vigo di Cadore	Vigo di Cadore	946
111	Private house backyard	Vigo di Cadore	Vigo di Cadore	945
112	Private house entrance	Vigo di Cadore	Vigo di Cadore	940
113	Retaining wall with steps	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Grande	882
114	Unused playground	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	983
115	Kid's writings on road paving	Vigo di Cadore	Vigo di Cadore	945
116	Car shelter	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	948
117	Cloth drying rack	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	985
118	Cloth washing area	Lorenzago di Cadore	Villa Grande	889
119	Retaining wall with steps	Lorenzago di Cadore	Lorenzago di Cadore	885
120	Landscape map painting	Lorenzago di Cadore	Lorenzago di Cadore	894
121	Private house frontyard	Lozzo di Cadore	Piaza de la Faula	805
122	Tunnel through urban settlement	Valle di Cadore	Costa	835
123	Church private garden	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	866

Production

Index	Description	Municipality	Toponym of place	Altitude (mt.)
124	Ephemeral structure	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	934
125	Crop fields	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1014
126	Hay bales	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	971
127	Hay stack	San Vito di Cadore		1213
128	Hay bales	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	970
129	Hay bales	San Vito di Cadore		1139
130	Farming land	Vigo di Cadore	Vigo di Cadore	908
131	Chicken run	Valle di Cadore	Dovàl	781
132	Crop fields	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	937
133	Crop fields	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	943
134	Farming land	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1016
135	Farming land sheds	Lorenzago di Cadore	Angià	829
136	Private garden	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	980
137	Farming land delimitation	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	865
138	Chicken run	Valle di Cadore	Dovàl	781
139	Private garden	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	854
140	Farm	Auronzo di Cadore	Ponte di Campo	791
141	Farming land shed	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	878
142	Sheeps pasture	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	971
143	Cows pasture	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	866
144	Timber deposit	Auronzo di Cadore	Ponte di Campo	793
145	Tree trunk deposit	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	859
146	Tree trunk deposit	San Pietro di Cadore	Presenaio	1003
147	Tree trunk deposit	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	859
148	Timber processing plant	Auronzo di Cadore	Cima Gogna	777
149	Carpentry	Auronzo di Cadore	Cima Gogna	778
150	Timber deposit	Auronzo di Cadore	Ponte di Campo	794
151	Timber deposit	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1015
152	Timber deposit	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	984
153	Timber deposit	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1020
154	Timber deposit and transportation hub	Auronzo di Cadore	Cima Gogna	778
155	Waste dump and processing site	Auronzo di Cadore	Cima Gogna	778
156	On-site tree trunk stack	San Vito di Cadore		1227
157	On-site tree trunk stack	San Vito di Cadore		1253
158	On-site tree trunk stack	San Vito di Cadore		1253
159	On-site tree trunk stack	San Vito di Cadore		1135
160	Sliced tree trunk stack	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	970
161	Sliced tree trunk stack	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	972
162	Wood stack	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	972
163	Carpentry shed	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	968
164	Carpentry shed	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	968
165	Wood stack	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	969
166	Wood stack	Valle di Cadore	Dovàl	781
167	Wood stack	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	939
168	Wood stack	Calalzo di Cadore	Molinà	722
169	Wood chips stack	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1019
170	Fire wood pop-up shop	San Pietro di Cadore	Presenaio	1000
171	Fire wood pop-up shop	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	953
172	Abandoned factory builidng	Calalzo di Cadore	Molinà	721

Index	Description	Municipality	Toponym of place	Altitude (mt.)
173	Wood processing plant	Ospitale di Cadore	Piandegne	569
174	Stone mine			
175	Cement production plant	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1074
176	Cement production plant	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1073
177	Industrial archology	Longarone	Castellavazzo	480
178	Abandoned shed inside cement factory site	Longarone	Castellavazzo	506
179	Abandoned cement factory site	Longarone	Castellavazzo	519
180	Abandoned cement factory site	Longarone	Castellavazzo	520
181	Abandoned cement factory site	Longarone	Castellavazzo	472
182	Ski resort entrance from parking lot	San Vito di Cadore		1146
183	Snowmobil depot on ski slopes	San Vito di Cadore		1145
184	Ski resort treadmil infrastructure	San Vito di Cadore		1146
185	Ski resort chairlift infrastructure	San Vito di Cadore		1100
186	Ski resort gondola infrastructure	San Vito di Cadore		1145
187	Ski resort chairlift infrastructure	San Vito di Cadore		1101
188	Artificial snow machines	San Vito di Cadore		1480
189	Artificial snow machines	San Vito di Cadore		1148
190	Ski resort gondola infrastructure and artificial snow machines	San Vito di Cadore		1135
191	Ski resort signage	San Vito di Cadore		1102
192	Ski gear rental	San Vito di Cadore		1137
193	Dam on artificial water basin	Auronzo di Cadore	Sapade	836
194	Powerhouse	Auronzo di Cadore	Sapade	820
195	Powerhouse	Auronzo di Cadore	Sapade	828
196	Dam and water basin control center	Auronzo di Cadore	Sapade	830
197	Dam on artificial water basin	Auronzo di Cadore	Santa Caterina	825
198	Dam on artificial water basin	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	858
199	Artificial structure on watercourse	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	858
200	Watercourse	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	861
201	Watercourse	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	983
202	Watercourse	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	951

System				
203	Electric car chargin station	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	936
204	Electricity tower construction site	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	903
205	Metal mesh placed on mountain side preventing rockfalls	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	855
206	Anti-rockfall system	San Vito di Cadore		1593
207	Defensive wall over chairlift infrastructure	San Vito di Cadore		1590
208	Retaining wall	San Vito di Cadore		1591
209	Metal mesh placed on mountain side preventing rockfalls	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1030
210	Anti-rockfall system	Santo Stefano di Cadore	Chiazzadeire	877
211	Metal mesh placed on mountain side preventing rockfalls	Santo Stefano di Cadore	Chiazzadeire	880
212	Anti-rockfall system	Santo Stefano di Cadore	Casera Rinaldo	1081

Index	Description	Municipality	Toponym of place	Altitude (mt.)
213	Anti-rockfall system	SAPPADA		1241
214	Anti-rockfall system	SAPPADA		1203
215	Retaining wall	Calalzo di Cadore	Molinà	731
216	Retaining wall	Santo Stefano di Cadore		1160
217	Terraced slope	Santo Stefano di Cadore	Col dei Morti	886
218	Retaining walls on water course	San Vito di Cadore		1166
219	Stone extraction site	Lozzo di Cadore	Riva de la Calònega	773
220	Anti-rockfall system	San Vito di Cadore		1143
221	Anti-rockfall system	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	916
222	Anti-rockfall system	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	925
223	Landslide alarm	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	867
224	Artificial directioning of watercorse	San Vito di Cadore		1159
225	Artificial directioning of watercorse	San Vito di Cadore		1658
226	Artificial directioning of watercorse	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	867
227	Artificial directioning of watercorse	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	868
228	Artificial directioning of watercorse	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	949
229	Artificial water stream	San Vito di Cadore		1150
230	Artificial water stream	San Vito di Cadore		1132
231	Artificial water stream	Vodo Cadore	Vodo di Cadore	874
232	Car underpass	San Vito di Cadore		1132
233	Bike underpass	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	1016
234	Highway viaduct	Lozzo di Cadore	Aurere	765
235	Car viaduct	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	902
236	Car bridge	Cortina d'Ampezzo	Boite	1210
237	Pedestrian walkway on dam	Auronzo di Cadore	Santa Caterina	829
238	Car bridge	San Vito di Cadore	Serdes	951
239	Bike bridge	Borca di Cadore	Villanova	919
240	Car bridge	Vodo Cadore	Peaio	868
241	Road construction site - Variante Boite	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1006
242	Road construction site - Variante Boite	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1006
243	Tunnel construction site - Variante Valle	Valle di Cadore	Costa	835
244	Tunnel construction site - Variante Valle	Valle di Cadore	Costa	836
245	Powerline tower	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	1019
246	Powerline structures	Borca di Cadore	Borca di Cadore	912
247	Powerline tower	San Vito di Cadore	San Vito di Cadore	1019
248	Powerline structures	San Vito di Cadore		1151
249	Powerline control unit	San Vito di Cadore		1151
250	Powerline control unit	San Vito di Cadore		1145
251	Powerline control unit	San Vito di Cadore		1144
252	Powerline control unit	Auronzo di Cadore	Sapade	840
253	Powerline tower	Auronzo di Cadore	Ponte di Campo	792
254	Powerline structures	Lorenzago di Cadore	Lorenzago di Cadore	889
255	Powerline structures	San Vito di Cadore		1138
256	Powerline structures	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1066

Index	Description	Municipality	Toponym of place	Altitude (mt.)
257	Powerline structures	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1063
258	Powerline structures	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1017
259	Aquaeduct overpass on bridge	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	978
260	Powerline structures	Borca di Cadore	Cianzìa	937
261	Powerline structures	San Vito di Cadore	Chiappuzza	1015

Endnotes

Adler, C., et al. (2022). Cross-Chapter Paper 5: Mountains. In H.-O. Pörtner et al. (Eds.), Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (pp. 2633–2670). Cambridge University Press. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/ccp5/

Allen, S. (1999). Infrastructural urbanism. In Points + Lines: Diagrams and Projects for the City (pp. 46–73). Princeton Architectural Press.

ArchAlp. Manipolazioni metasemiche del patrimonio. (2019). 2.

Bednar-Friedl, B., et al. (2022). Europe. In H.-O. Pörtner et al. (Eds.), Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (pp. 1817–1928). Cambridge University Press. https://https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/chapter-13/

Biadego, G. B. (1906). I grandi trafori alpini: Fréjus, San Gottardo, Sempione ed altre gallerie eseguite a perforazione meccanica. Tipografia del Genio Civile.

Bonneuil, C., & Fressoz, J.-B. (2016). The Shock of the Anthropocene: The Earth, History and Us (D. Fernbach, Trans.). Verso Books.

Boucher, M. (2012). Chapter 6 Infra-Psychic Individualization: Transductive Connections and the Genesis of Living Techniques. In Gilbert Simondon: Being and Technology (pp. 92-109). Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Bozonnet, J.-P. (1992). Des monts et des mythes: L'imaginaire social de la montagne. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble.

Bratton, B. H. (2019). The terraforming. Strelka Press.

Bratton, B. H., & Boyadjiev, N. (2022). The Terraforming. In Experimental Realism (pp. 22–31). RIBA Publishing. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003297338-4

Braudel, F. (1972). The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II (S. Reynolds, Trans.). Harper & Row.

Brevini, F. (2013). L'invenzione della natura selvaggia: Storia di un'idea dal XVIII secolo a oggi. Bollati Boringhieri.

Cameron, E. (1984). The Reformation of the Heretics: The Waldenses of the Alps, 1480–1580. Clarendon Press.

Corboz, A. (1983). The Land as Palimpsest. Diogenes, 31(121), pp. 12-34. https://doi.org/10.1177/039219218303112102

Corner, J. (1999). The agency of mapping: Speculation, critique and invention. In D. Cosgrove (Ed.), Mappings (pp. 213–252). Reaktion Books.

Daumal, R. (2004). Mount Analogue: A Tale of Non-Euclidean and Symbolically Authentic Mountaineering Adventures (C. Cosman, Trans.). The Overlook Press.

De Bertolini, A. (2019). Paesaggio dolomitico. Fondazione Museo Storico del Trentino.

De Boever, A., Murray, A., Roffe, J., & Woodward, A. (Eds.). (2013). Gilbert simondon: Being and technology. Edinburgh University Press.

De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914) (Introduction). Donzelli Editore.

De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914) (p. 200). Donzelli Editore.

De Rossi, A. (2014). La costruzione delle Alpi: Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773–1914). Donzelli Editore.

De Rossi, A. (2020b). La costruzione delle Alpi. Immagini e scenari del pittoresco alpino (1773-1914). Donzelli Editore.

De Rossi, A. (2022). Architectures for the producing mountain. ArchAlp, (8).

De Rossi, A. (2024). La costruzione delle Alpi. Il Novecento e il modernismo alpino (1917-2017). Nuova ediz. Donzelli Editore.

De Rossi, A. (2024). La costruzione delle Alpi: Il Novecento e il modernismo alpino (1917–2017). Donzelli Editore.

Eliade, M. (1959). The Sacred and the Profane: The Nature of Religion (W. R. Trask, Trans.). Harcourt, Brace & World.

Ferrari, M. A. (2023). Assalto alle Alpi. Giulio Einaudi Editore.

Fleming, F. (2004). The Alps and the Imagination. Ambio, 33(8), 469–473.

Frampton, K. (1983). Towards a critical regionalism: Six points for an architecture of resistance. In H. Foster (Ed.), The Anti-Aesthetic: Essays on Postmodern Culture (pp. 16-30). Bay Press.

Frampton, K. (2002). Towards a critical regionalism: Six points for an architecture of resistance. In H. Foster (Ed.), Anti-aesthetic: Essays on post modern culture (pp. 16–30). New Press.

Gellner, E. (2004). Edoardo Gellner: Percepire il paesaggio (V. Fois & M. Merlo, Eds.). Skira.

George-Marcelpoil, E., & François, H. (2012). Le Plan Neige: Quand l'État réinventa la station de ski. Géoconfluences.

Head, R. C. (1995). Early Modern Democracy in the Grisons: Social Order and Political Language in a Swiss Mountain Canton, 1470–1620. Cambridge University Press.

Ingersoll, R. (2006). Sprawltown: Looking for the city on its edges. Princeton Architectural Press.

Istat. (2024). Il Censimento permanente della popolazione in Veneto – Anno 2022. https://www.istat.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Focus-CENSIMENTO-2022-Veneto.pdf

Jakob, M. (2022). La finta montagna. Ediz. Illustrata. Silvana.

Kilani, M. (1994). Antropologia: Una introduzione. Edizioni Dedalo.

Lafoy, N. (2017). A Brief History of Alpine Refortification. Alpine Architecture + Landscape Project.

Latour, B. (1993). We have never been modern (C. Porter, Trans.). Harvard University Press.

Latour, B. (2017). Facing Gaia : eight lectures on the new climatic regime (; C. Porter, Trans.). Polity Press.

Longhin, E. (2021) The Machine in the Mountain. Territories of hydro power in the Piave basin. [10.25432/longhin-elena-phd2021-03-29]

Lopes dos Santos, et al. (2022). The Long-Standing Issue of Mobility at the Olympics: From Host Cities to Host Regions in the Ongoing Case Study of Milan–Cortina 2026. Sustainability. 14. 910. 10.3390/su14020910.

Lopes dos Santos, G., et al. (2022). The long-standing issue of mobility at the Olympics: From host cities to host regions in the ongoing case study of Milan–Cortina 2026. Sustainability, 14(2), 910. https://doi.org/10.3390/su14020910

Modica, M. (2022). Alpine Industrial Landscapes: Towards a New Approach for Brownfield Redevelopment in Mountain Regions. Springer VS.

Mumford, L. (1961). The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects. Harcourt, Brace & World.

Pezzolo, L. (2009). The Venetian economy, 1400-1797. In E. Ashtor (Ed.), The Cambridge Economic History of Europe (Vol. 5, pp. 993-1032). Cambridge University Press.

Pollini, J. (2013). Bruno Latour and the ontological dissolution of nature in the social sciences: A critical review. Environmental Values, 22(2), 25–42.

Purini, F. (1981). Luogo e progetto. Edizioni Kappa

Purini, F. (1989). Sette paesaggi / Seven Landscapes. Electa.

Ritter, J. (1994). Paesaggio: Uomo e natura nell'età moderna. Edizioni Guerini e Associati.

Schaal, H. D. (1984). Wege und Wegräume / Paths and Passages. Ernst & Sohn.

Schaal, H. D. (1994). Landscape as Inspiration: A Design Sourcebook. Wiley-Academy.

Schama, S. (1995). Landscape and Memory. Alfred A. Knopf.

Schirren, M., Taut, B., & Gabriel, J. W. (2004). Bruno Taut, Alpine Architektur : eine Utopie = a utopia. Prestel.

Sega, R. (2018). Nuove ecologie alpine: Industrializzazione e costruzione della città-territorio. LetteraVentidue Edizioni.

Sega, R. (2018). Nuove ecologie alpine: Industrializzazione e costruzione della città-territorio. Master's thesis, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL).

Simondon, G. (2012). Chapter 1 technical mentality. In Gilbert Simondon (pp. 1–16). Edinburgh University Press. https://doi.org/10.1515/9780748645268-003

Simondon, G. (2013). Being and technology (A. De Boever, A. Murray, J. Roffe, & A. Woodward, Eds.). Edinburgh University Press.

Simondon, G. (2017). On the mode of existence of technical objects. Univocal Publishing.

Simondon, G., & De Boever, A. (2013). Technical Mentality. In Gilbert Simondon (pp. 1–14). Edinburgh University Press.

Taut, B. (1919). Alpine Architektur. Folkwang Verlag.

Turri, E. (1998). Il paesaggio come teatro: Dal territorio vissuto al territorio rappresentato. Marsilio Editori.

Turris Babel. (2024b). 134.

UNESCO. (2022). Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Retrieved from https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists

Viollet-le-Duc, E. (1876). Le Massif du Mont Blanc: Étude sur sa constitution géodésique et géologique, sur ses transformations et sur l'état ancien et moderne de ses glaciers. J. Baudry.

Willink, H. G. (1892). Wilderwurm Gletscher [Etching].