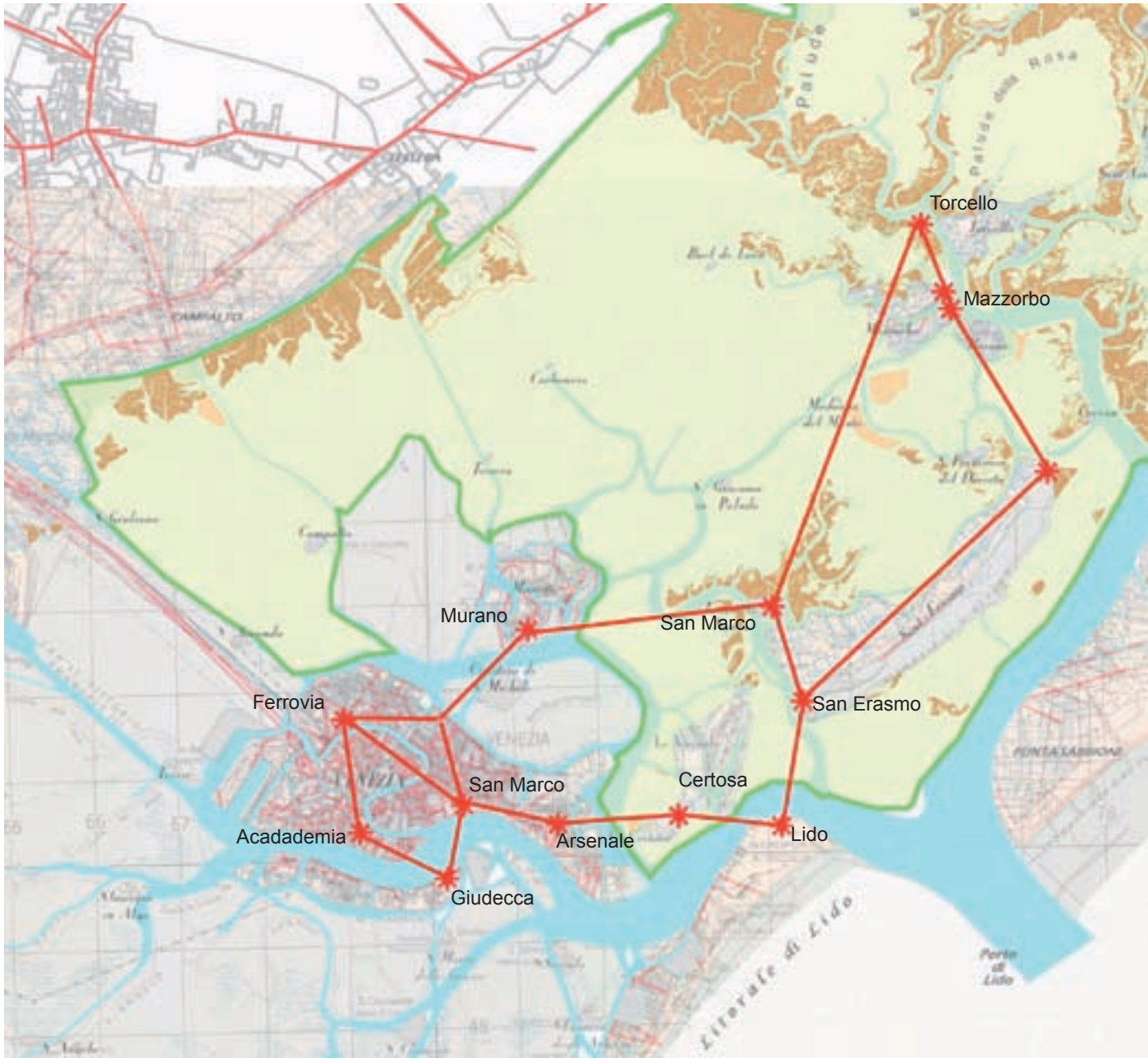
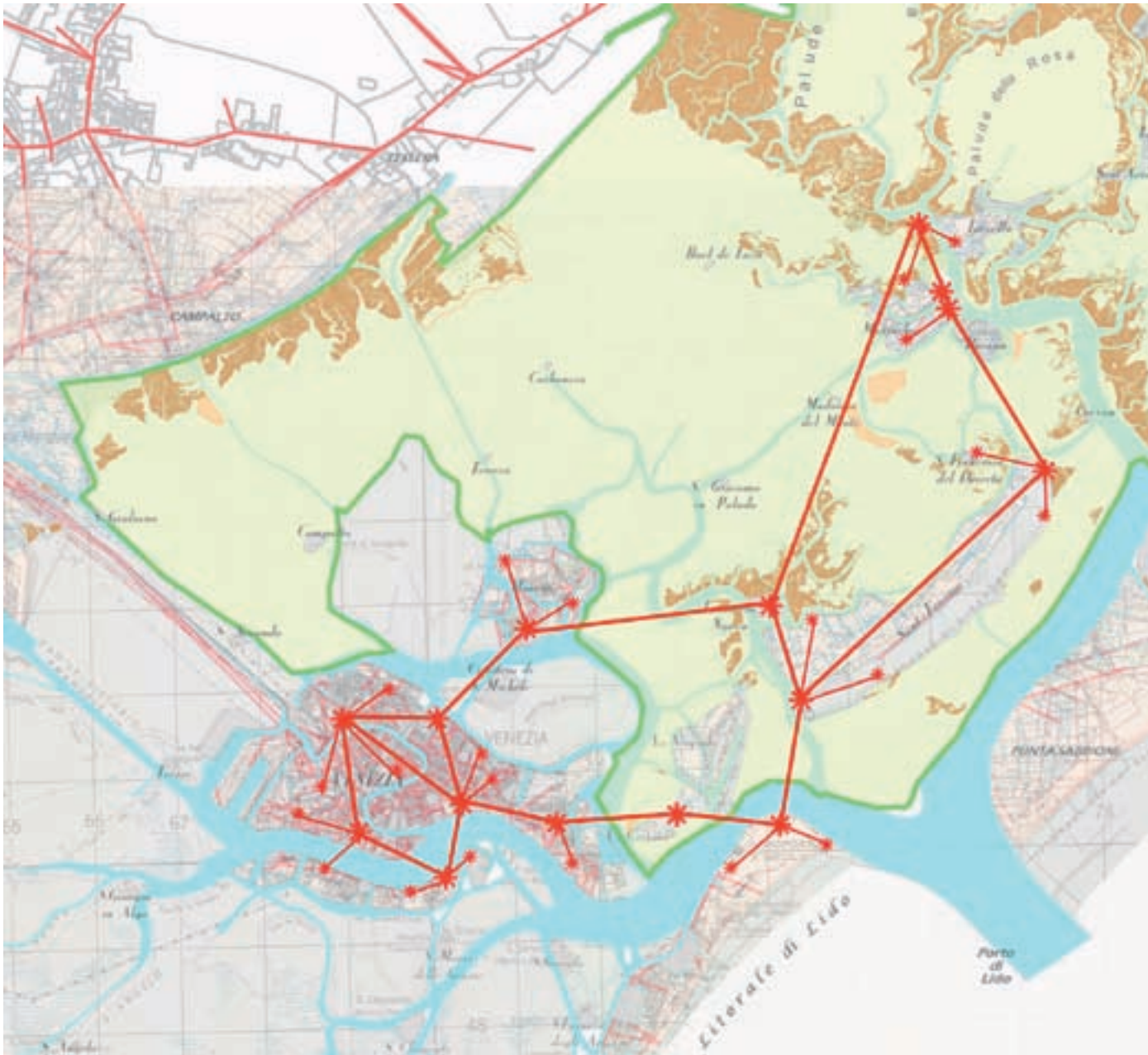


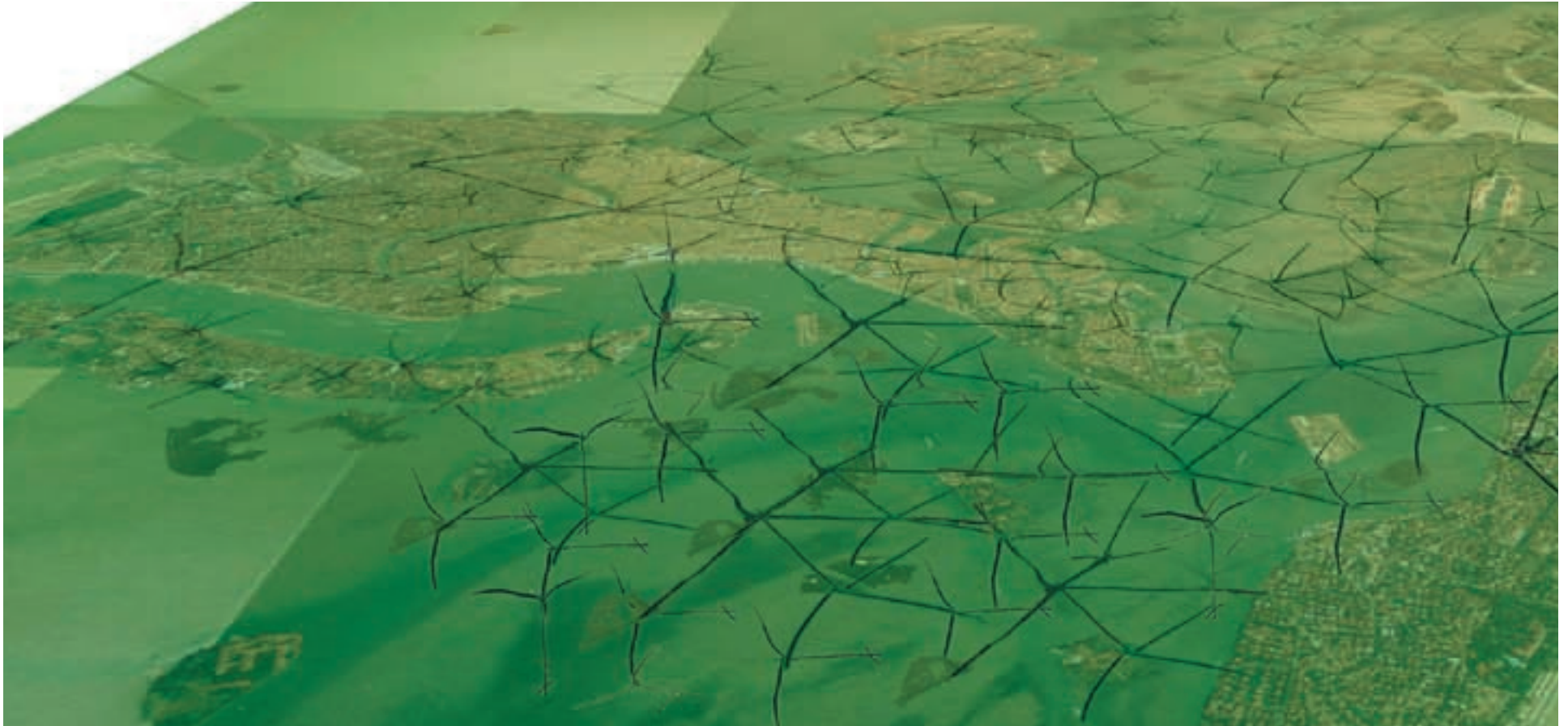
The extra pilings were inserted into the lagoon to form a new island. The first catboard connecting the city's emerging system with the lagoon was built.



The forward-looking City of Venice was so pleased with this, they built a large-scale catboard infrastructure connecting key locations in the city with the lagoon park.



Local organizations and individuals started connecting their own catboard networks to the larger system.



The network spread over the lagoon and the city, connecting the two systems in an intricate, walkable lattice. What was once a half-hour walk across town now took ten minutes.



Inspired by these connections between the city and the lagoon, the city filled in the deep channels, halted large ship traffic and opened up the fish farms, slowing the rate of erosion and further increasing the carrying capacity of the lagoon. As sediment collected around pilings from the campi, new islands began to accumulate.

# KEY CHANGES TO THE LAGOON 1200-2100

C13th- 14th	Coastal protection – tree felling banned in coastal zone and chalk boulders positioned to strengthen sea defenses
C15th-17 <sup>th</sup>	Diversion of all large rivers discharging into the lagoon
C18th	Construction of murazzi, sea wall defenses
C19th-20 <sup>th</sup>	Construction of jetties at the three inlets
Mid-C20th	Development of Marghera industrial area Reclamation of saltmarsh for agricultural land Closing off of fish farms Construction of two major navigation channels
<b>C21st</b>	<b>Construction of catboard network throughout city and lagoon</b> <b>Reversion to marshland in Venice campi</b> <b>Closing off lagoon to large ships</b> <b>Filling in of deep channels and opening fish farms</b>

Acqua Alta becomes a distant memory that Jacapo shares with his children. A new Venice emerges in which the lagoon and the city enrich instead of disrupting each other.

