



Venice, I

PSQ



Project design for two houses on two levels on a long and narrow site. Particular circumstances suggest the planimetric intervention form: the building has an average width of 3.5 meters and a total length of 40 meters. The house volumes are obtained by wrapping a variable-height wall roughly in an S-shape. The western wall is blind. The project is based on the possibility of defining interior space through the changes of natural lighting during daytime hours and over the different seasons of the year. The roof is constructed as a set of light wells, and the wall is 'perforated' to allow the natural light to fall on interior surfaces; the light figures thus produced on horizontal and vertical planes define different 'rooms' that are independent of the geometry of the wall.

CPR



The existing elements are considered as structuring facts. The project tries to work on the construction of a given system of relations. The route joins the schools on the former Coni garden and the church, which are separated by two big territorial infrastructures: the Mestre highway and a filler channel. The route uses an existing highway underpass, which is painted white so as to guarantee maximum reflection of the artificial lighting, with the tunnel's ovoid cross-section modified to function as a diffuser. Outside the tunnel, the direction is marked with stone-filled gabions. A steel bridge, divided in a concrete-paved footpath and a wood-planked cycle track, crosses the channel. A wooden sitting area marks the separation between the two routes. The routes follow the existing Populus Nigra 'Italica' line and start winding near the garden, with the linear embankments and benches reshaped.

GHT



Dental laboratories and offices are lined up along the eastward curtain wall facing the river port (Darsena), while the service rooms are concentrated toward the blind wall of the elevator shaft. The walls between circulation pathways and the laboratories consist of acid-treated glass slabs, so that the laboratories and medical offices becomes a kind of "light room". The blind central block is finished with a cladding of raw steel slabs.

The entrance area and reception desk overlooks the Darsena and is characterized by a floor of opaque slate and a raw-steel ceiling which amplify the incident light and the reflections of the water. A folded wooden wall contains artificial lighting elements. The other principal light sources in the entrance are elements of tempered and acid treated glass.

