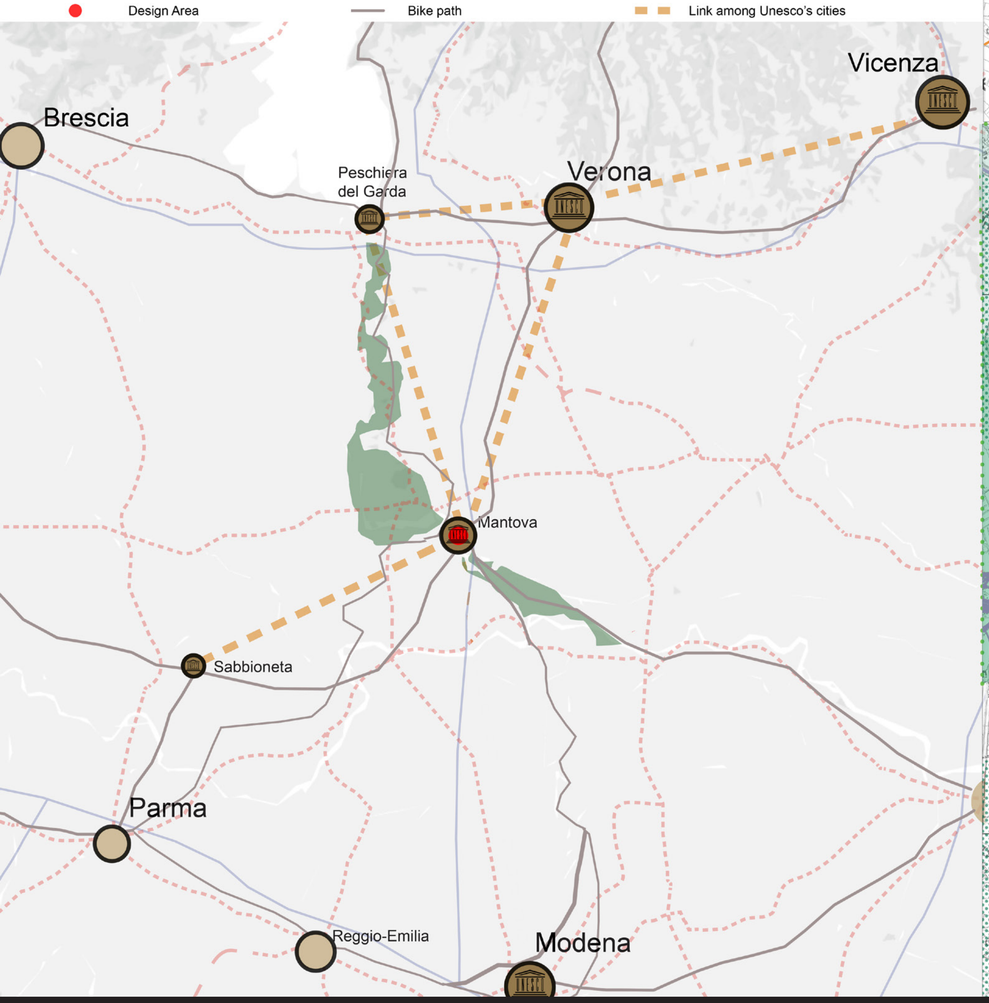
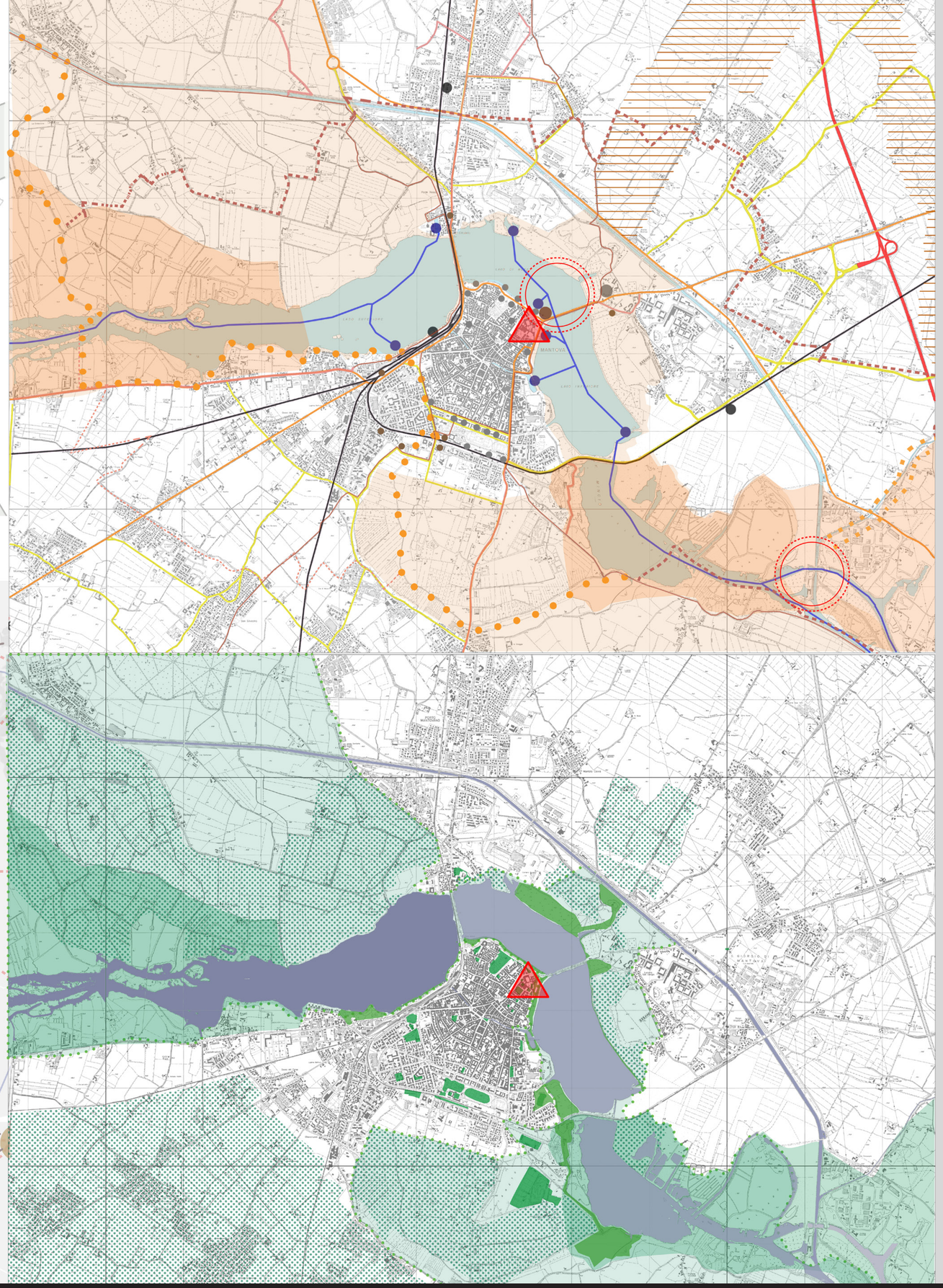




NATURAL AND INFRASTRUCTURAL ACCESSIBILITY

- Parco del Mincio area
- Secondary green corridors
- Natural reserves
- Green corridors of second level
- Green corridors of first level
- Potential nodes of the network

Source: PGT

- Highway*
- Main streets**
- Connection Road*
- Railway**
- Boat line*
- National Bike path**
- Local bike path**
- Quay**
- Railway station**
- Bus Stop*
- Parking for caravan*
- Paid Parking space*
- Free Parking space*
- Ducal Palace

Source: * Geoportale Lombardo, ** PGT

HYDROLOGICAL ANALYSIS
Scale 1:25.000

- Parco del Mincio area
- Strategic agricultural area and highly landscape
- Natural reserves
- Urban Gardens
- Recreation green areas

Source: PGT

Depth of the Lakes and canals

- 18 m
- 17 m
- 15 m
- 13 m

- Ducal Palace

INFRASTRUCTURE MAP

Main streets
Secondary streets
Bus
Railway

Limited traffic area A
Limited traffic area B
Project Area
Train Railways

Parking space

VEICOL FLUX:
- 0 - 15.000 veicol/day
- 15.000 - 30.000 veicol/day
- > 30.000 veicol/day

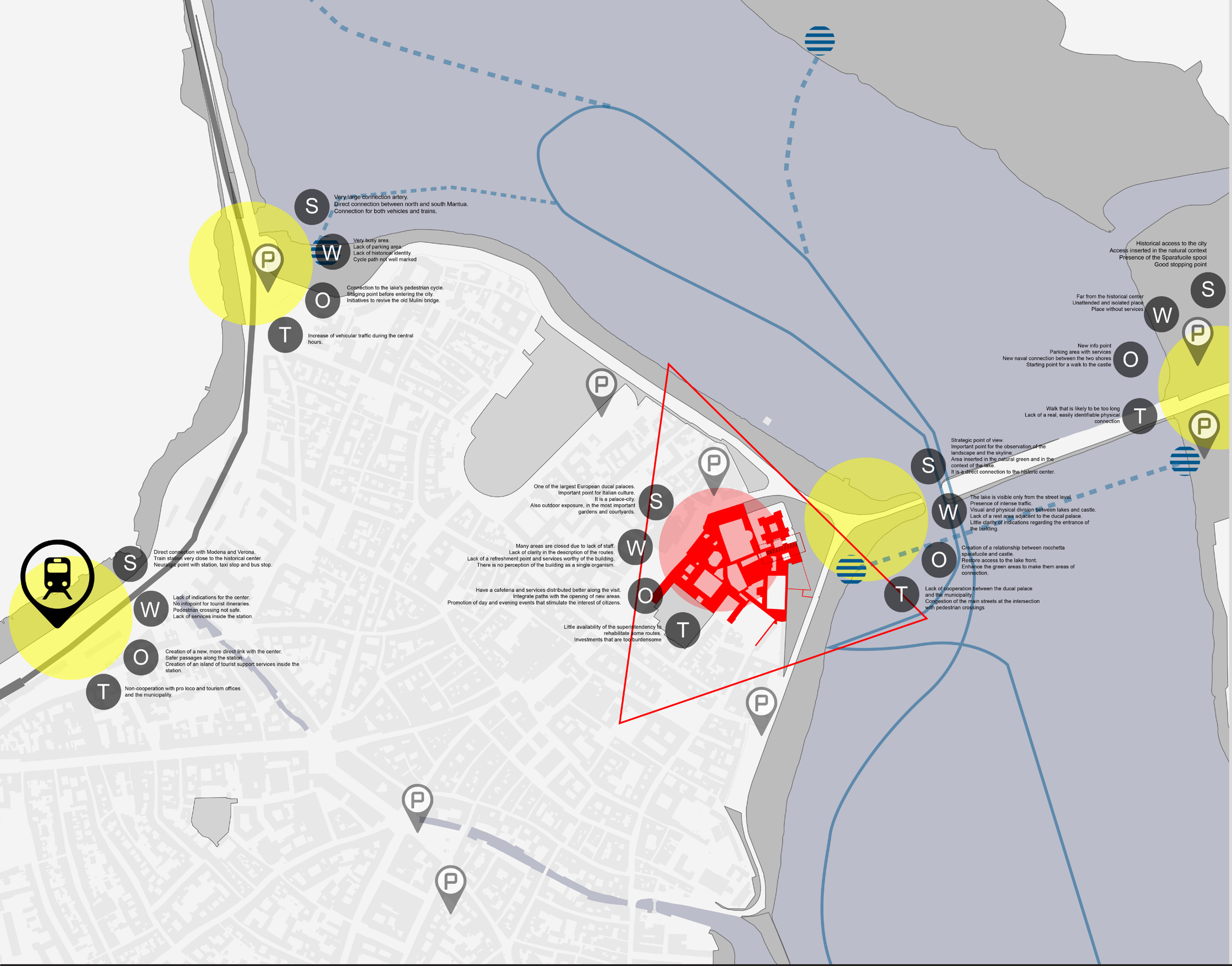
TRAIN FLUX:
- 0 - 15.000 veicol/day
- 0 - 15.000 veicol/day
- 0 - 15.000 veicol/day

* source Lombardy Geoportale

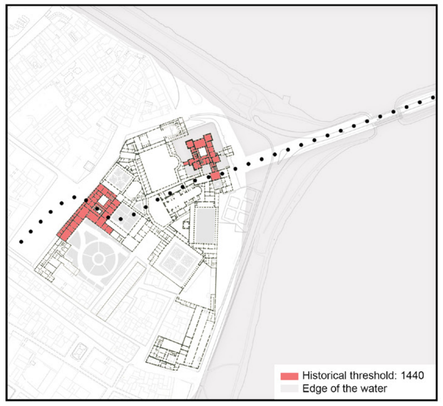
- Carolingio path
- Principe path
- Historical axes
- Project area
- Urban Gardens
- Recreation Green areas
- Historical Gardens
- Cycles and Pedestrian path
- Unesco site
- Unesco buffer zone
- Historical Square
- Complexes with a specific historical value
- Monuments

1 Palazzo Ducale
2 Duomo
3 Palazzo Bonaccolsi
4 Palazzo Cavriani
5 Palazzo Podestà
6 Rotonda S.Lorenzo
7 Basilica S. Andrea
8 Teatro Bibiena
9 Palazzo D'Arco
10 Palazzo Canossa
11 S. Francesco
12 Pescherie
13 Casa di Giulio Romano
14 Casa del Mantegna
15 San Sebastiano
16 Palazzo Tè
17 Complesso di S. Paola
18 Rocchetta Sparafucile

* source PGT

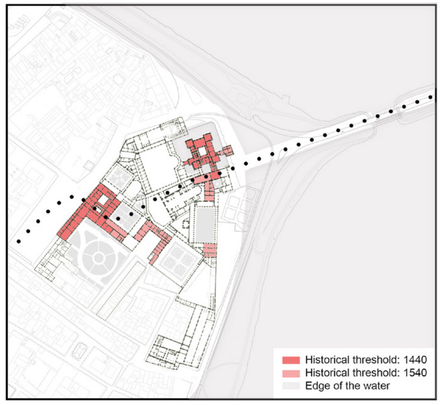

S
Very large connection artery.
Direct connection between north and south Mantua.
Connection for both vehicles and trains.
W
Very busy area.
Lack of parking area.
Lack of historical identity.
Cycle path not well marked
O
Connection to the lake's pedestrian cycle.
Staging point before entering the city.
Initiatives to revive the old Mulini bridge.
T
Increase of vehicular traffic during the central hours.
S
Direct connection with Modena and Verona.
Train station very close to the historical center.
Neuralgic point with station, taxi stop and bus stop.
W
Lack of indications for the center.
No infopoint for tourist itineraries.
Pedestrian crossing not safe.
Lack of services inside the station.
O
Creation of a new, more direct link with the center.
Safer passages along the station.
Creation of an island of tourist support services inside the station.
T
Non-cooperation with pro loco and tourism offices and the municipality.
One of the largest European ducal palaces.
Important point for Italian culture.
It is a palace-city.
Also outdoor exposure, in the most important gardens and courtyards.
S
W
Many areas are closed due to lack of staff.
Lack of clarity in the description of the routes.
Lack of a refreshment point and services worthy of the building.
There is no perception of the building as a single organism.
O
Have a cafeteria and services distributed better along the visit.
Integrate paths with the opening of new areas.
Promotion of day and evening events that stimulate the interest of citizens.
T
Little availability of the superintendency to rehabilitate some routes.
Investments that are too burdensome
Historical access to the city
Access inserted in the natural context
Presence of the Sparafucile spool
Good stopping point
S
Far from the historical center
Unattended and isolated place
Place without services
W
New info point
Parking area with services
New naval connection between the two shores
Starting point for a walk to the castle
O
Walk that is likely to be too long
Lack of a real, easily identifiable physical connection
T
S
Strategic point of view.
Important point for the observation of the landscape and the skyline.
Area inserted in the natural green and in the context of the lake.
It is a direct connection to the historic center.
W
The lake is visible only from the street level.
Presence of intense traffic.
Visual and physical division between lakes and castle.
Lack of a rest area adjacent to the ducal palace.
Little clarity of indications regarding the entrance of the building.
O
Creation of a relationship between rocchetta sparafucile and castle.
Restore access to the lake front.
Enhance the green areas to make them areas of connection.
T
Lack of cooperation between the ducal palace and the municipality.
Congestion of the main streets at the intersection with pedestrian crossings
Parking areas in the city
Project area
Ducal Palace
Project site, Volto Oscuro
Trains and bus station
Boat roads
Possible boat roads
Possible new docks
Swot Critic Points
Swot Critic Point: Ducal Palace

1440 - Carta dell'Almagia, City of Mantua

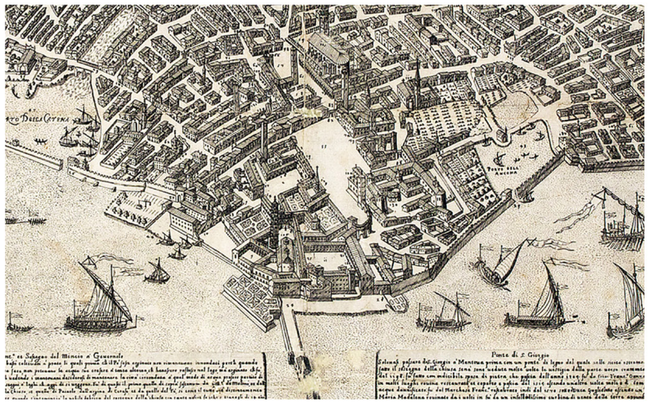


Historical threshold in1440

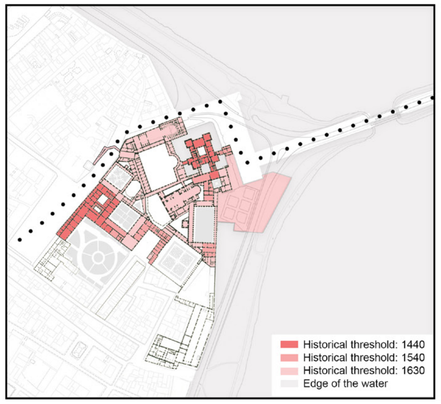
1575 - Mantua Lombarda by Hogenberg Franz



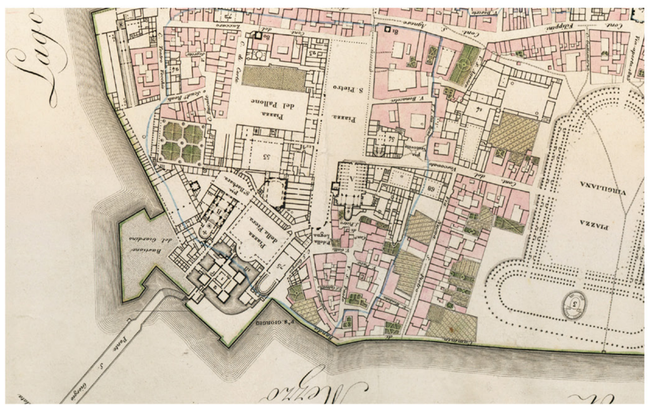
Historical threshold in1540

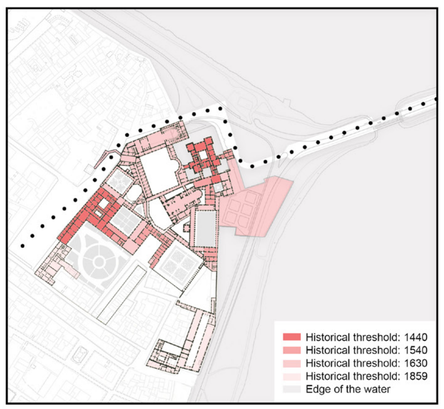


1628 - Historical map of Mantua by Gabriele Bertazzolo

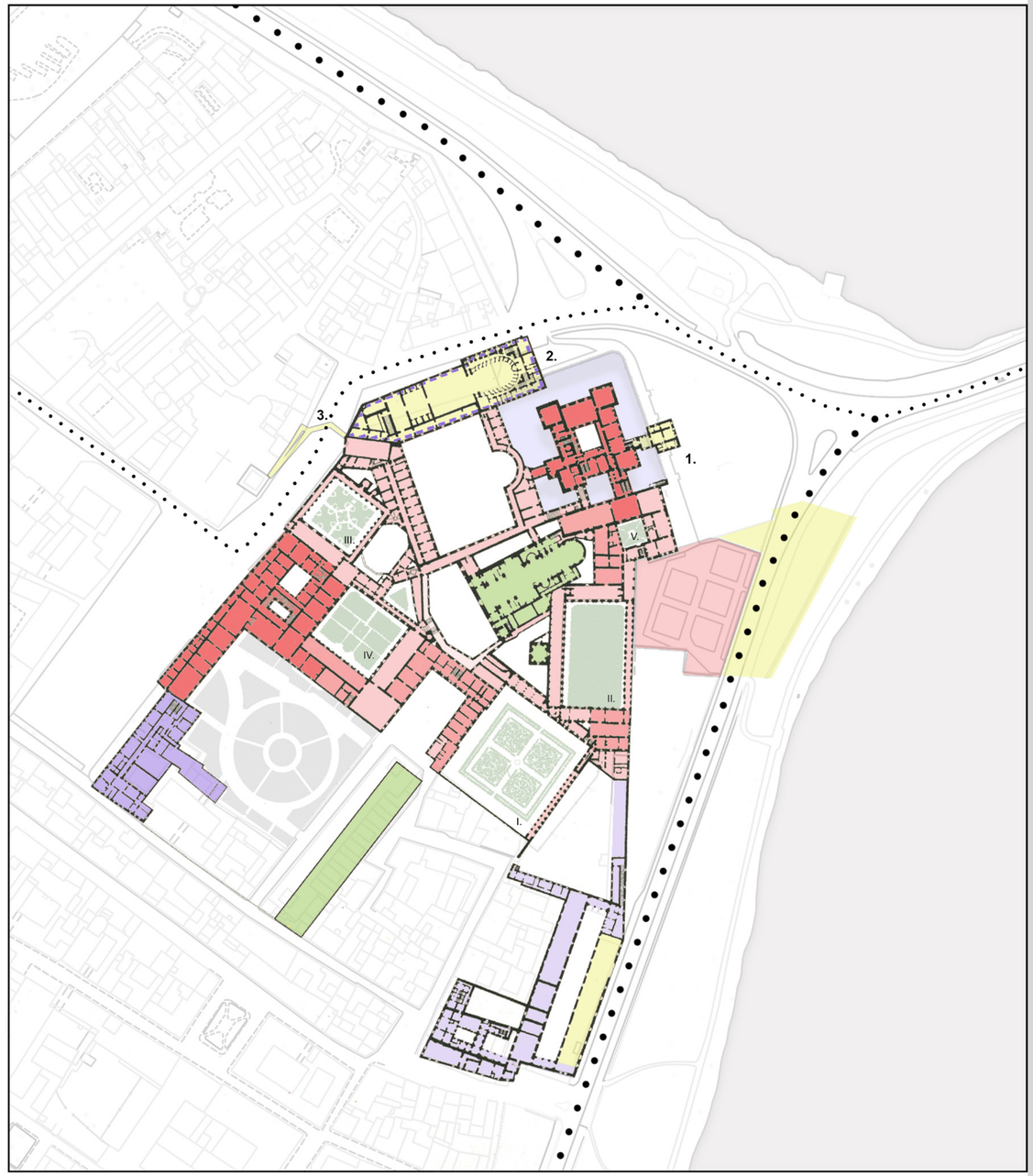


Historical threshold in1630



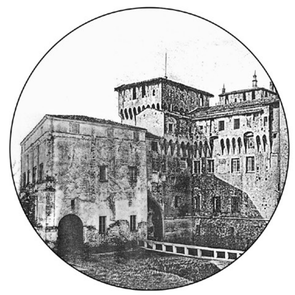


Historical threshold in1859



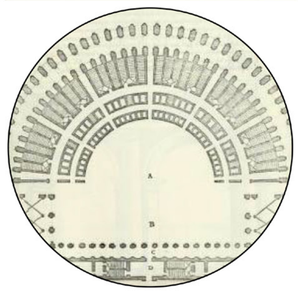
Legend

- Historical threshold: 1440
- Historical threshold: 1540
- Historical threshold: 1630
- Historical threshold: 1859
- Edge of the water
- Castle water
- Ecclesiastical properties
- Demolition
- Change of function: Police Station
- Change of function: Firemen museum
- Palazzo Ducale Gardens:
  - I. Giardino dei Semplici
  - II. Giardino della Cavallerizza
  - III. Giardino Pensile
  - IV. Cortile d'Onore
  - V. Cortile dei Cani
- Historical path
- Street built in '50s



1.- Paleologa

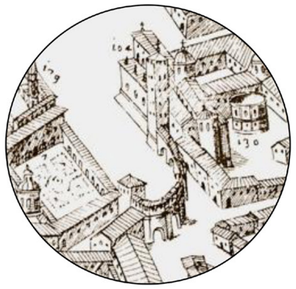
Built in 1531 by Giulio Romano
Demolished in 1898



2. - Theatre

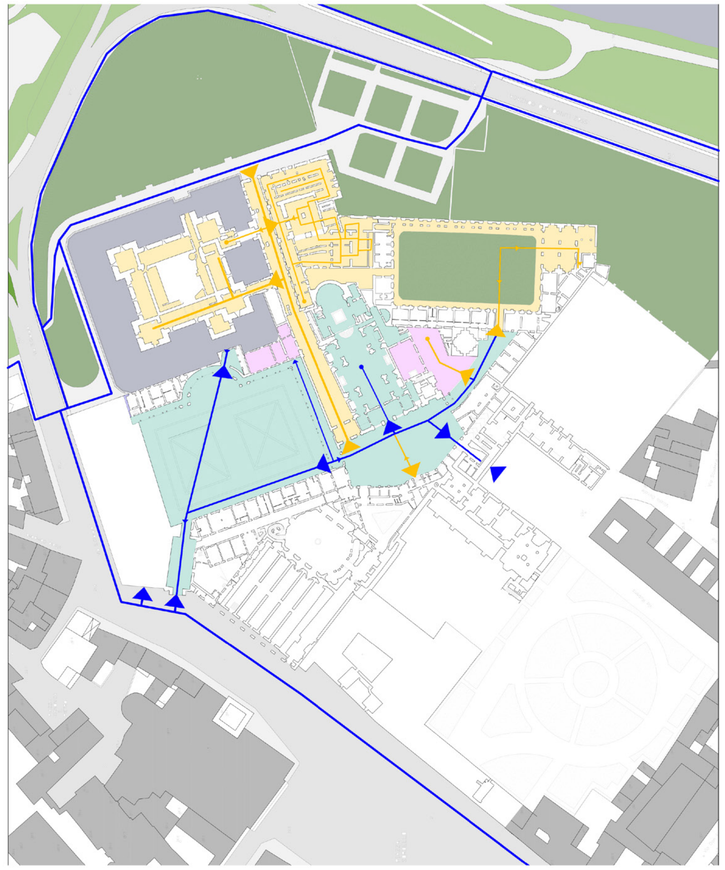
Built in 1549 by Giovann Battista Bertani
Destroyed by fire in 1588

Rebuilt in 1782 by Piermarini
Demolished in 1896

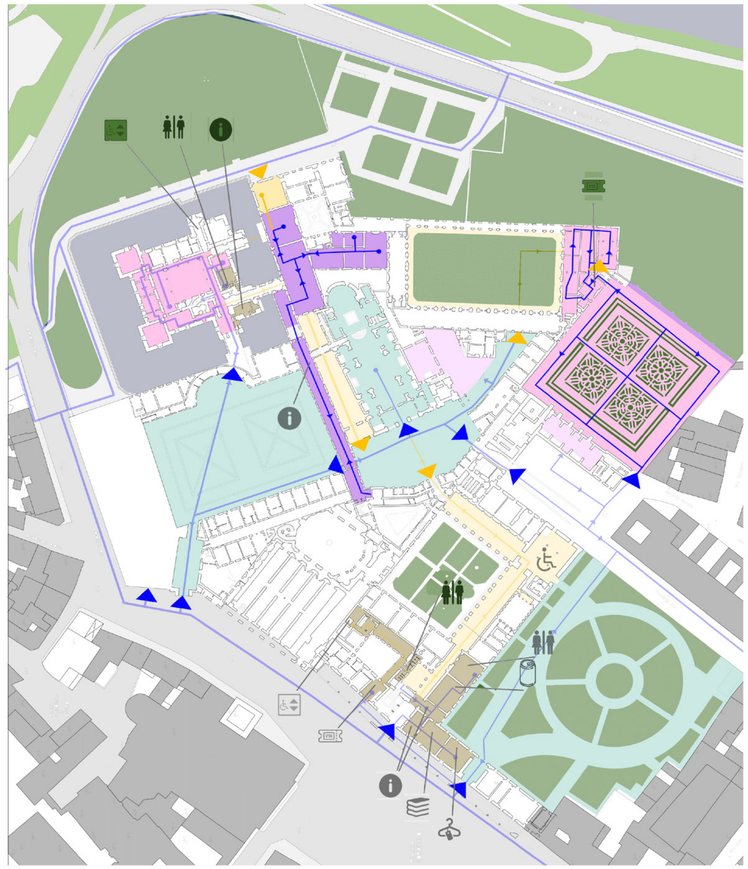


3. - Esedra

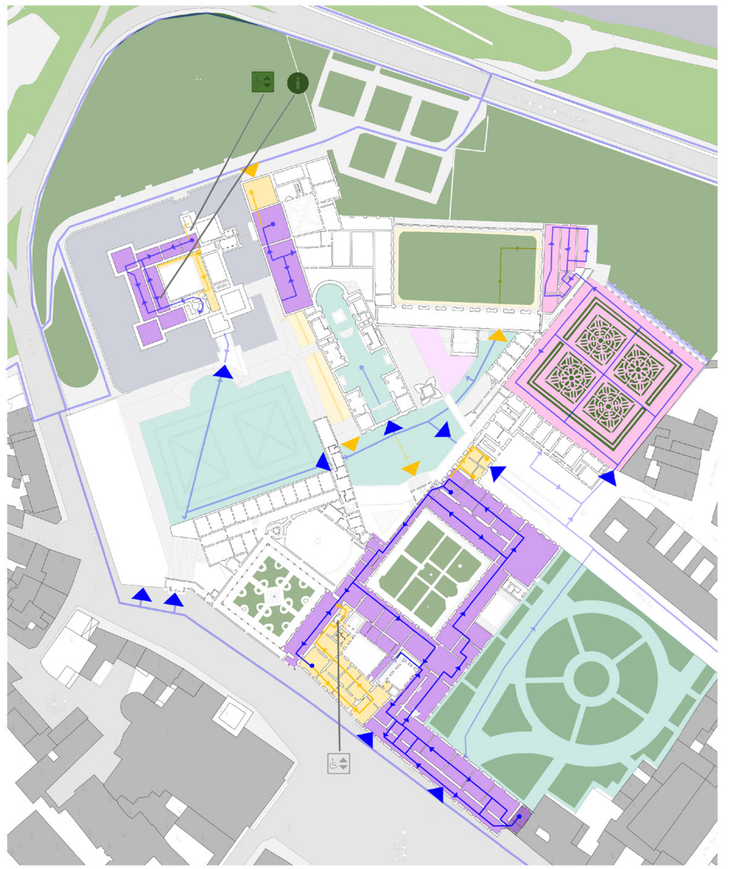
Built in 1580 by Facciotto
Demolished in 1901



QUOTE: + 0.0 m



QUOTE: + 4.0 m

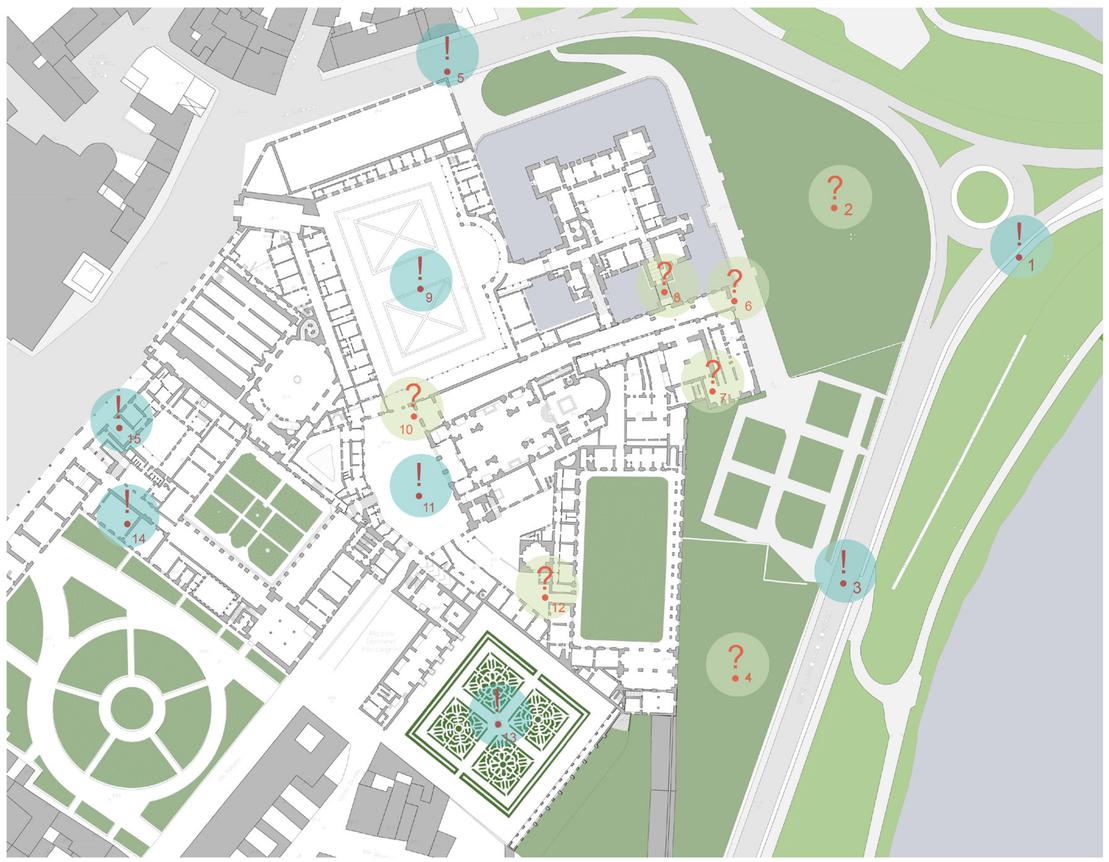


QUOTE: + 11.0 m

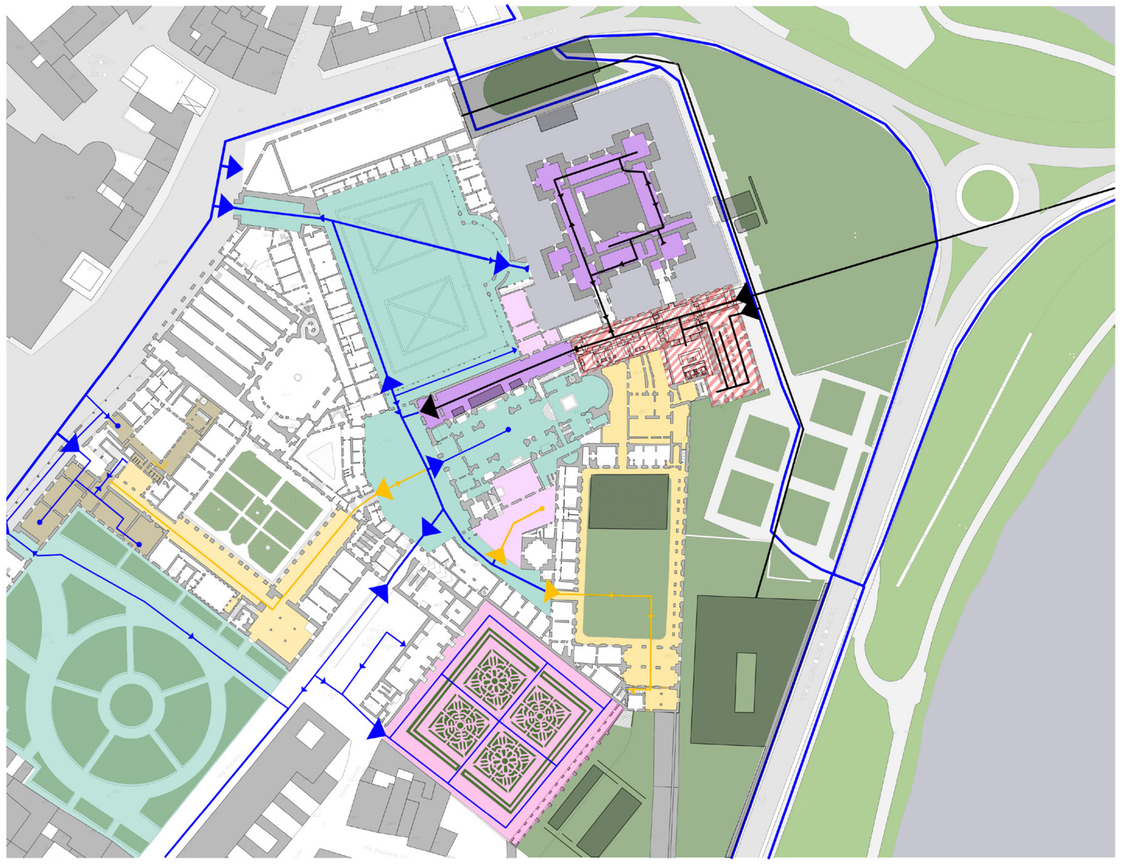
LEGEND:
FUNCTIONS
- water
- urban gardens
- historical gardens
- accessibility with request
- public accessibility
- private accessibility
- temporary museum areas with payment
- museum areas with payment
- services
- volto oscuro project

PATHS
- public path
- path open with request
- project paths
- public accesses
- accesses open with request
- project accesses
- related projects

ICONS
- wardrobe
- elevator
- ticket office
- bookshop
- info point
- disables path
- bathrooms
- bathrooms

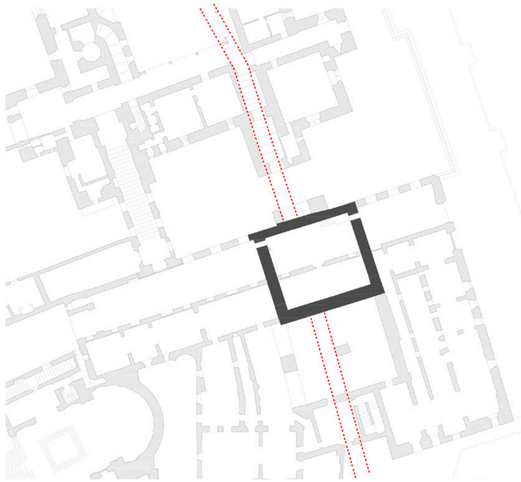


QUOTE: + 0.0 m CRITICAL ISSUES



QUOTE: + 0.0 m PROJECT SOLUTIONS

CRITICITY
- spaces that could be opened
- spaces with problems
- 1 no connection
- 2 green area without use
- 3 only connection between path and palace
- 4 green area that could be transformed
- 5 pedestrian path too small
- 6 new entrance could be opened
- 7 new spaces for laboratory and restaurant
- 8 new spaces for museum on the castle basement
- 9 empty open space
- 10 new path for Piazza Santa Barbara
- 11 remove parking spaces
- 12 open the passage for Cavallerizza courtiard
- 13 permanent open garden
- 14 only one refreshment area
- 15 ticket office small and not visible



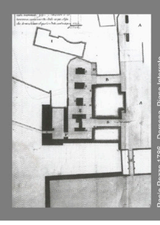
SOGLIA 1371

Ludovico I, Francesco I

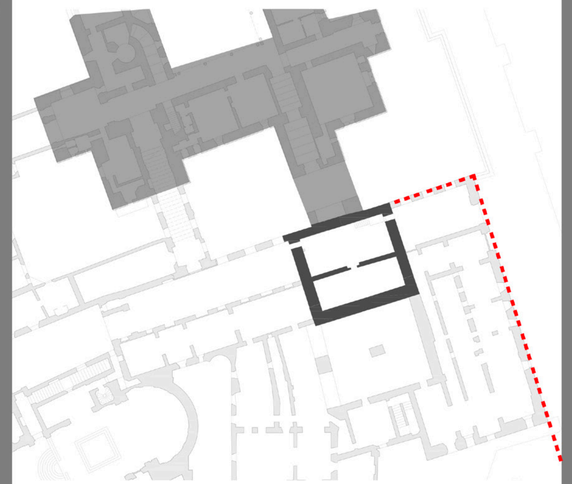
limite mura prima cerchia

muratura esistente

There is news of the construction of the city walls of the villages of San Giorgio and Porto beyond the Lakes. The San Giorgio bridge, on the other hand, was the foundation of the end of the 12th century and was rebuilt between 1404 and the first years of Gianfrancesco I Gonzaga. It is hypothesized that at this moment Rivellino exists, the original nucleus of the constructive sequence. It is also assumed that the tower structure was part of the city's first city wall. For this we can see how it was surrounded by the water of the lake of Mezzo and Inferiore.



Paolo Pozzo 1786 _ Darsena, Piano Interrato



SOGLIA 1397-1400

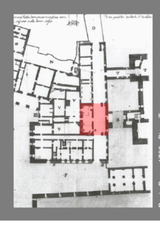
Francesco I, Bartolino da Novara

Volumi in addizione

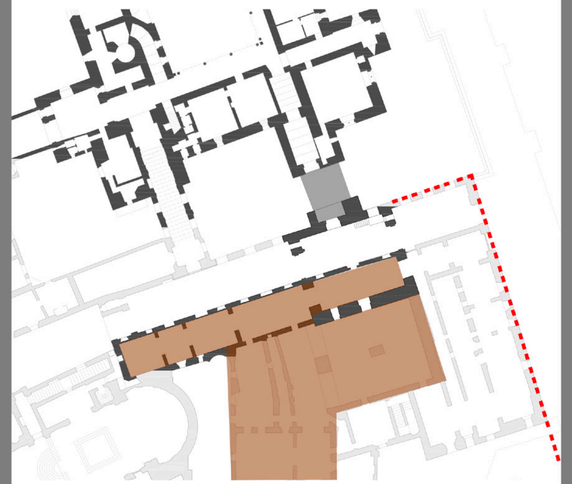
muratura esistente

Bastione del Baluardo limits

In 1397 a plateam castri was mentioned, attestation of the construction or at least of the fact that the construction of the castle of San Giorgio was well underway. The works had to be completed before 1400 as a Petrozzano of the late Albertino habitator et capitaneus in castro Mantue is mentioned. With Francesco II it is known that in this period the Rivellino has the same height as the tower of the castle and is divided here into various decorated rooms (Pozzo plant).



Paolo Pozzo 1786 _Piano Terra



SOGLIA 1534 -1540

Francesco II, Giulio Romano

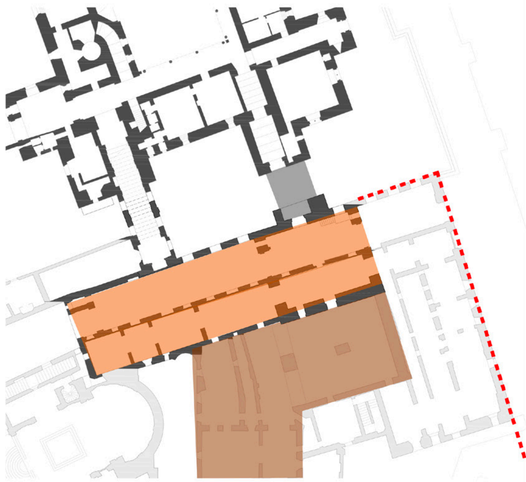
Appartamento di Troia rooms

muratura esistente

Bastione del Baluardo limits

In these years the building site for the construction of the Grande Castello apartment is documented: creation of the Sala dei Capitani, which took place above the Rivellino structure and, perhaps, the Sala di Manto with a smaller size than the current one. Starting from 1538 the foundations were laid for the structures of the Cortile dei Cani. 1536-1539 Apartment building in Troia, which begins to take shape from the Manto hall, although we see it different today because it is subject to various interventions. the first room of the troia apartment, originally used to house the guards in the seventies, was enlarged and became what is now the Sala di Manto, connected to the castle by Scalone di Enea

Paolo Pozzo 1786 _Piano Terra



SOGLIA Ante 1

Francesco III, Bertani

Appartamento di Troia rooms

muratura esistente

Appartamento di Guglielmo

Bastione del Baluardo limits

In 1561 there is news of an event organized in Sala di Manto, a ball for the wedding of Guglielmo Gonzaga and Eleonora of Austria. The environment must have, therefore, in the meantime reached today's dimensions, obtained by extending the building to the west and north in the former structures of the Rivellino / Sala dei Capitani

Paolo Pozzo 1786 _Piano Terra

SOGLIA Ante 1

Francesco III, Bertani

Appartamento di Troia rooms

muratura esistente

Appartamento di Guglielmo rooms in the first floor:
1 Sala di Manto
2 Sala dei Capitani
3 Sala dei Marchesi

Bastione del Baluardo limits

Paths system

At this time, changes are being made to the Appartamento di Grande Castello: a reconfiguration of the Sala dei Capitani and the construction, on the Rivellino / Capitani structures, of the building containing the Sala dei Marchesi. The hall of the Marquises and the rest of the apartment was built on the impression of the Bastion of the Baluardo as evidenced by the masonry of the base of the façade.
1575 construction of Aeneas staircase.
The Sala di Manto thus becomes a distribution hub and the entrance of both the Troia and the Grande di Castello apartments.

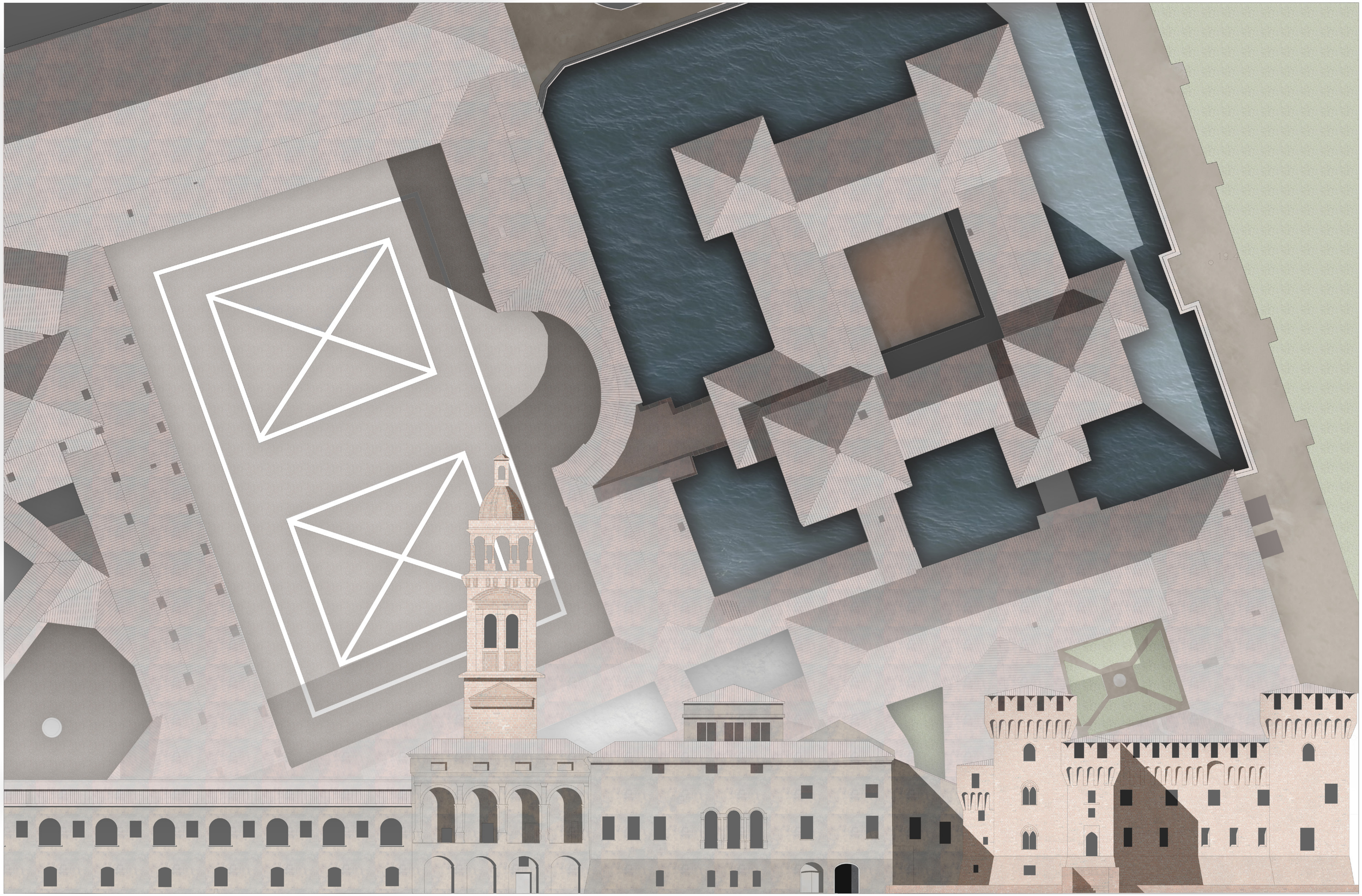
SOGLIA XX sec.

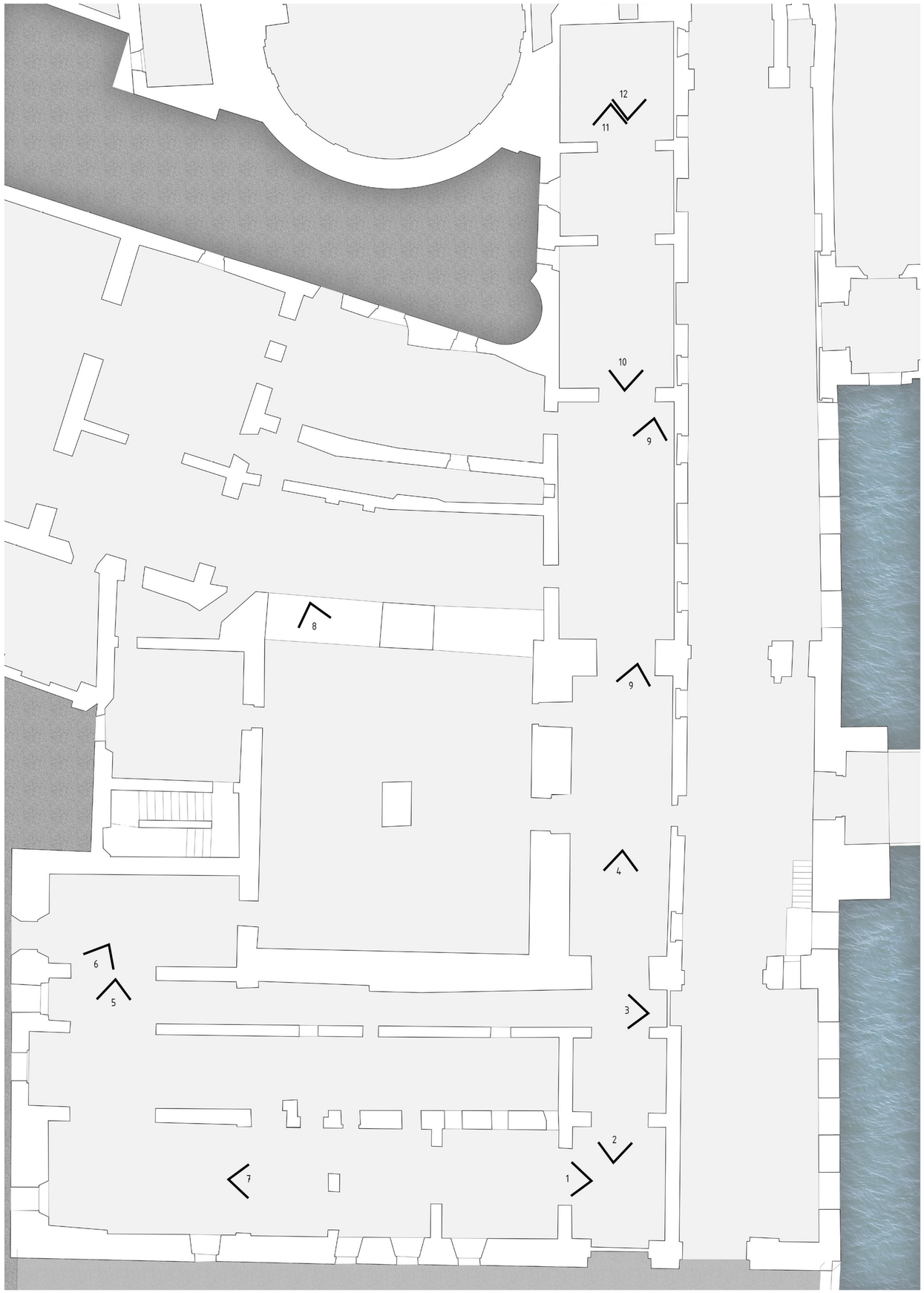
Restaurant

Concrete structure under under Cortile dei Cani

Restoration laboratory

During this period, the spaces at groundfloor of Appartamento Grande di Castello were destined to commercial activities like restaurant or restoration laboratory. Under Cortile dei Cani was built a concrete structure to guarantee garden stability





1) SPAZIO DEI LABORATORI

2) CORRIDOIO DALL'INGRESSO SECONDARIO

3) VISTA DEL CORRIDOIO E DEGLI ARCHI

4) VISTA DELL'INGRESSO SECONDARIO

5) ACCESSO ALL'AREA LABORATORI

6) PORTA DI USCITA DEI LABORATORI

7) CORRIDOIO DEI LABORATORI

8) SPAZIO SOTTO IL CORTILE DEI CANI

9) VISTA DELLE PIASTRE DI SOSTEGNO (RIVELLINO)

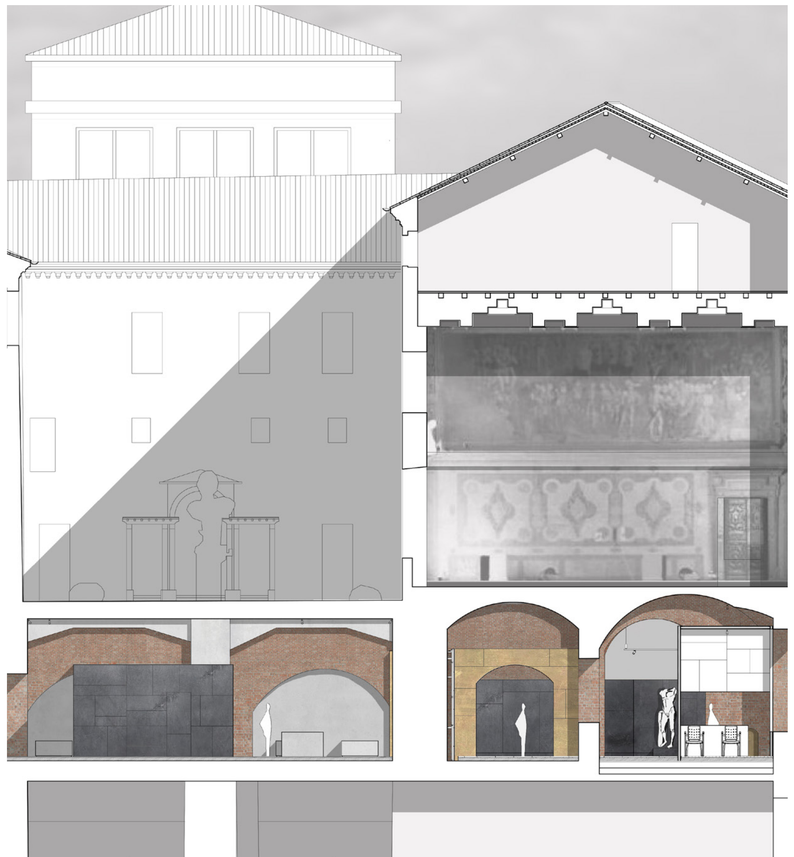
10) VISTA DELLE TRE SALE DEPOSITO

11) INTERNO DELLE SALE DEPOSITO

12) VOLTA A SEMICUPOLA FORATA DELL'ULTIMA STANZA

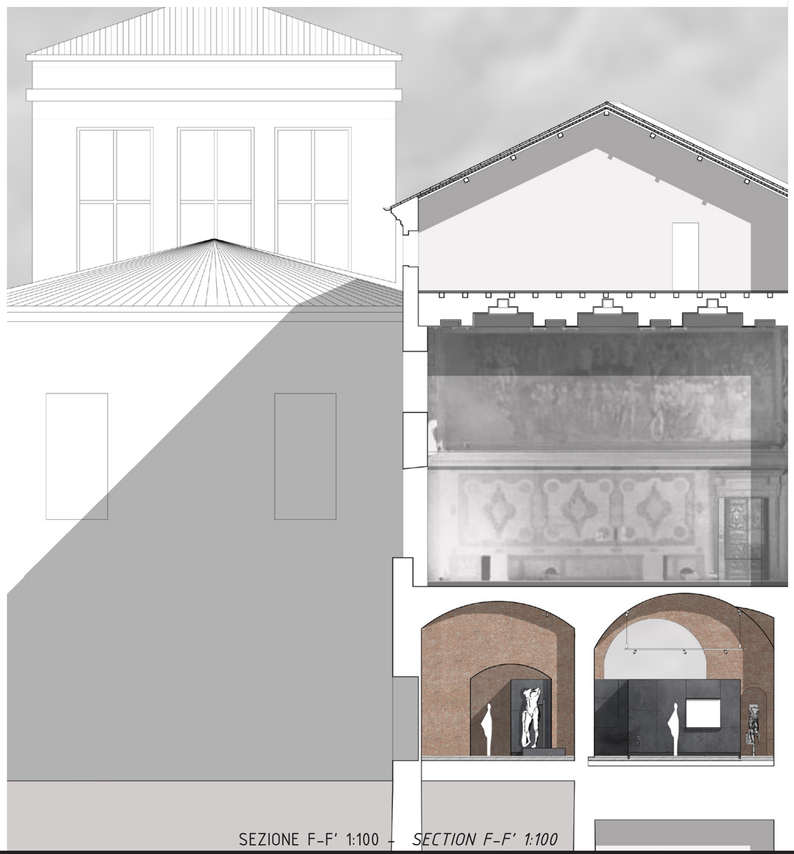
D
A
F
F
D
A

SEZIONE A-A' 1:100 - *SECTION A-A' 1:100*

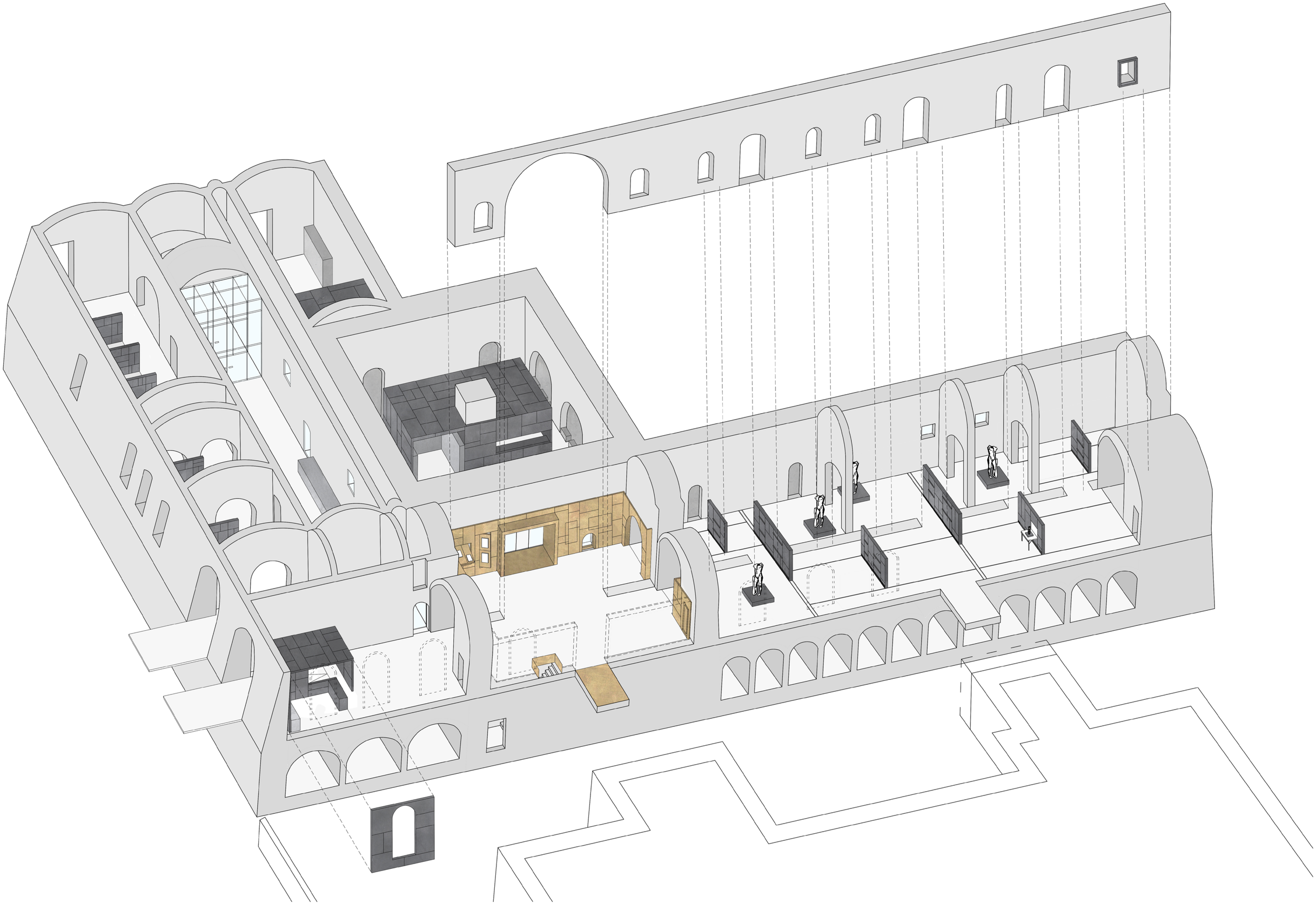


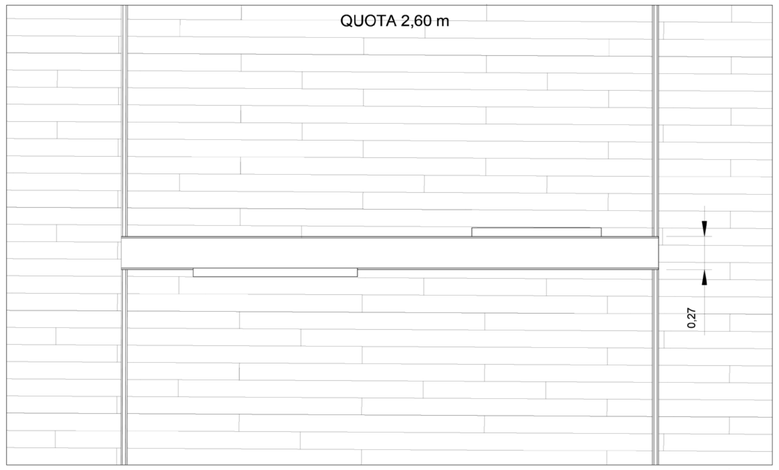
SEZIONE E-E' 1:100 - *SECTION E-E' 1:100*

SEZIONE D-D' 1:100 - *SECTION D-D' 1:100*



SEZIONE F-F' 1:100 - *SECTION F-F' 1:100*

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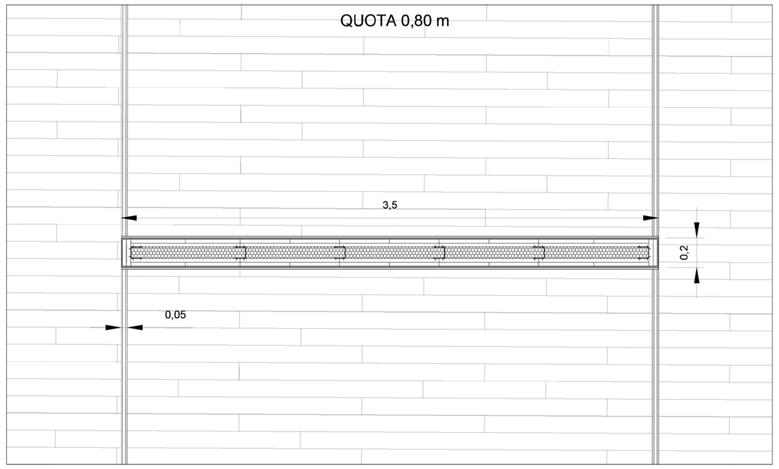
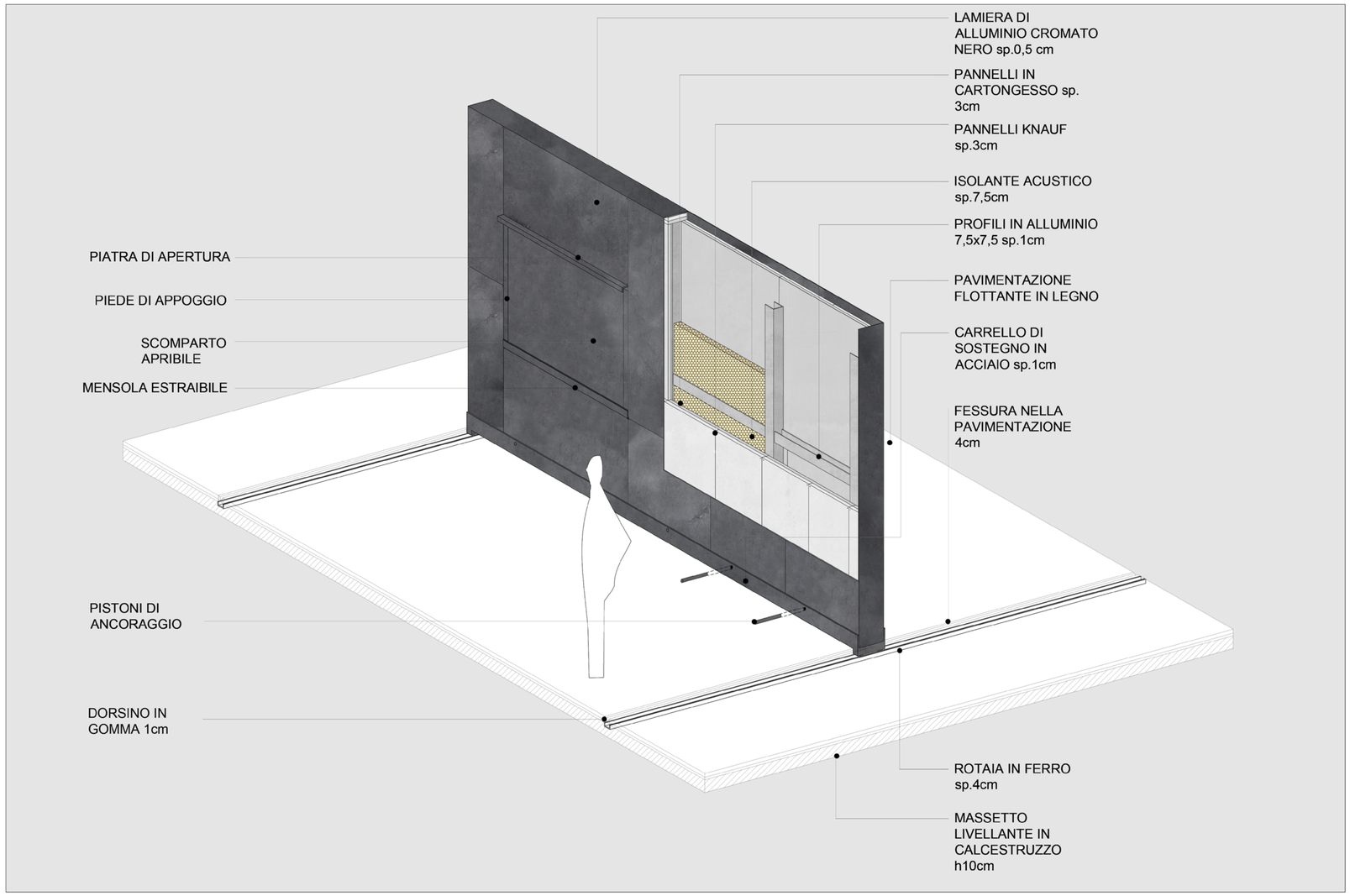
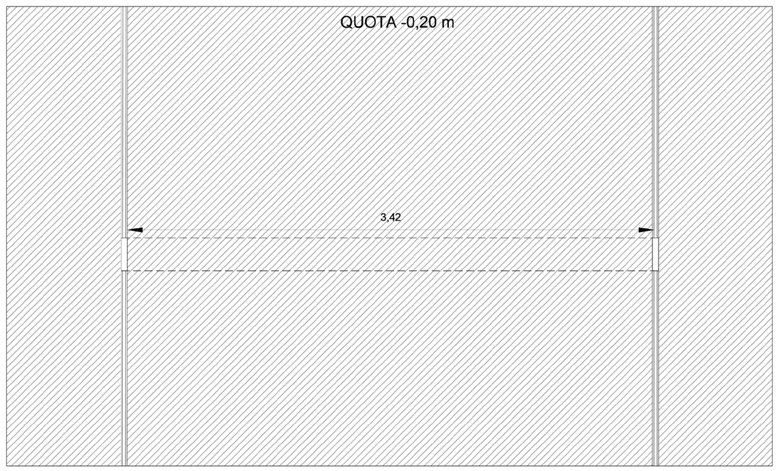
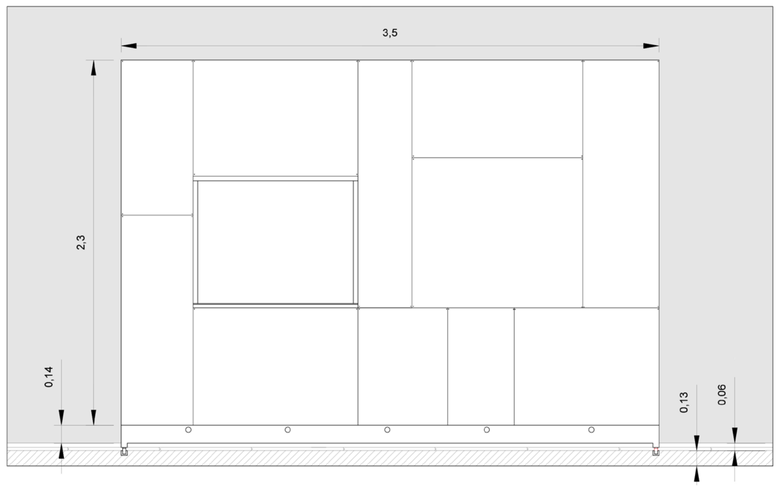
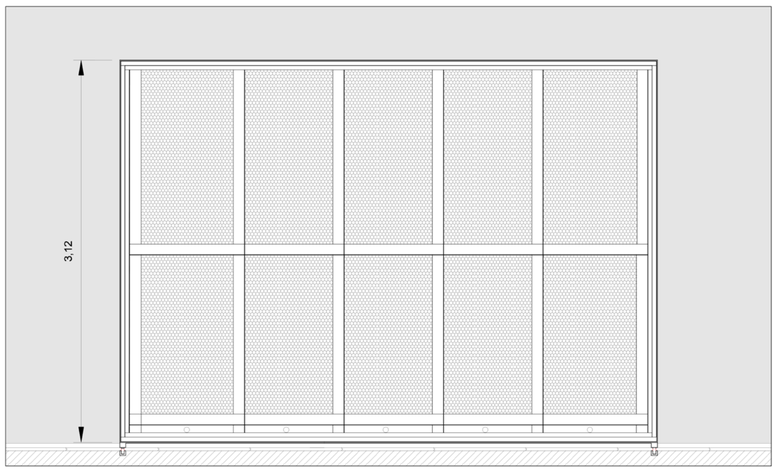

QUOTA 0,80 m
3,5
0,2
0,05


LAMIERA DI ALLUMINIO CROMATO NERO sp.0,5 cm
PANNELLI IN CARTONGESSO sp. 3cm
PANNELLI KNAUF sp.3cm
ISOLANTE ACUSTICO sp.7,5cm
PROFILI IN ALLUMINIO 7,5x7,5 sp.1cm
PAVIMENTAZIONE FLOTTANTE IN LEGNO
CARRELLO DI SOSTEGNO IN ACCIAIO sp.1cm
FESSURA NELLA PAVIMENTAZIONE 4cm
PIATRA DI APERTURA
PIEDE DI APPOGGIO
SCOMPARTO APRIBILE
MENSOLA ESTRAIBILE
PISTONI DI ANCORAGGIO
DORSINO IN GOMMA 1cm
ROTAIA IN FERRO sp.4cm
MASSETTO LIVELLANTE IN CALCESTRUZZO h10cm


QUOTA -0,20 m
3,42


3,5
2,3
0,14
0,13
0,06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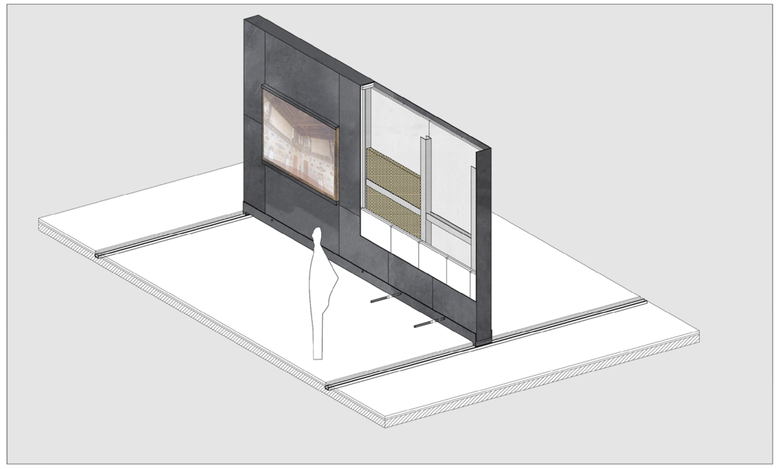
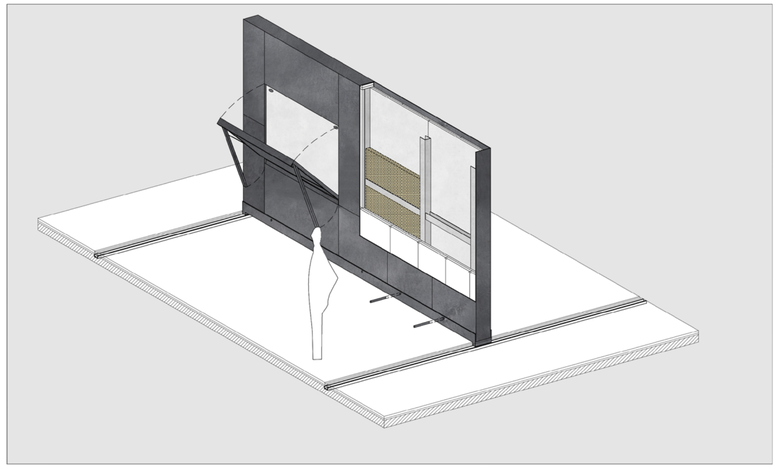
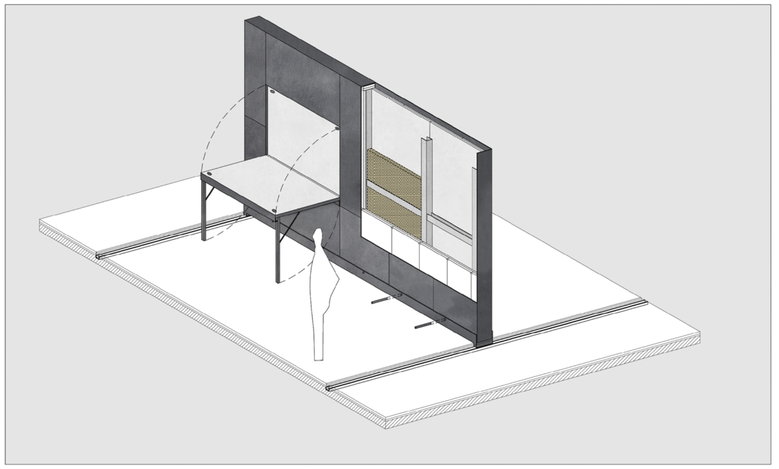
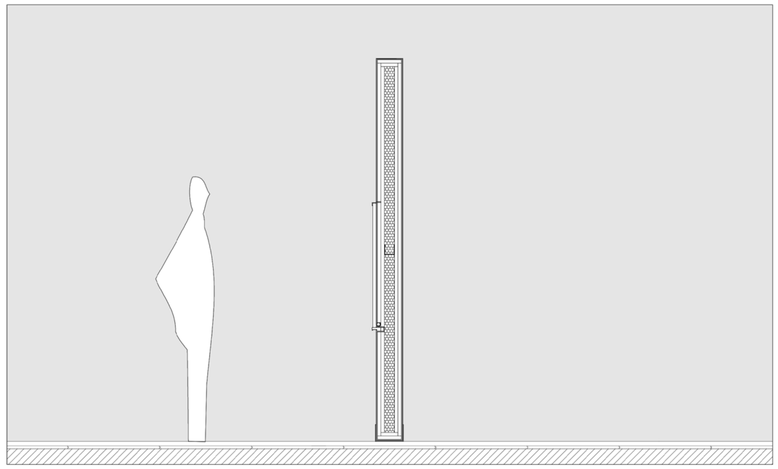
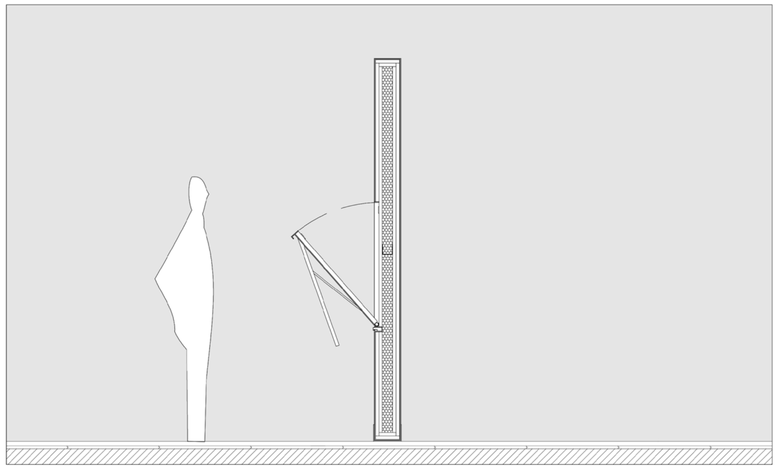
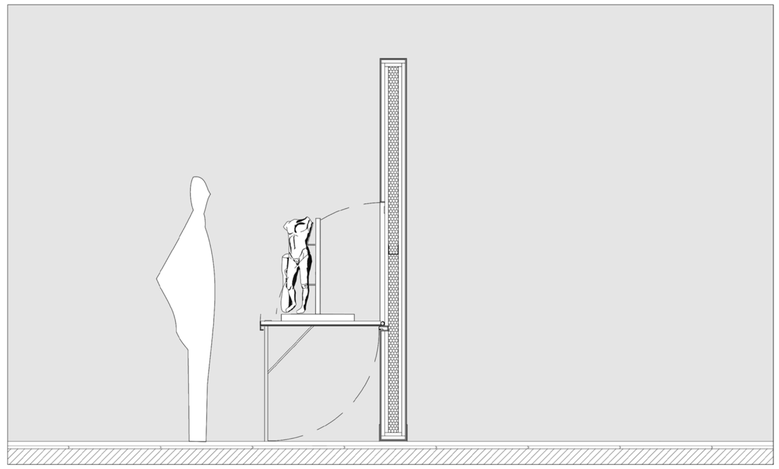


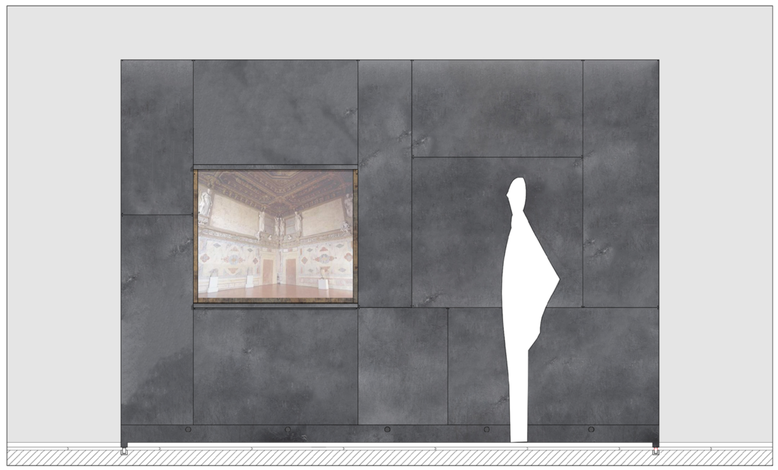


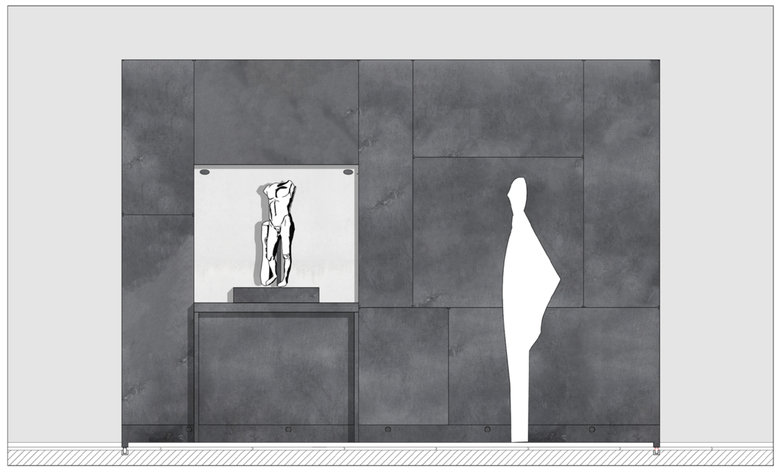


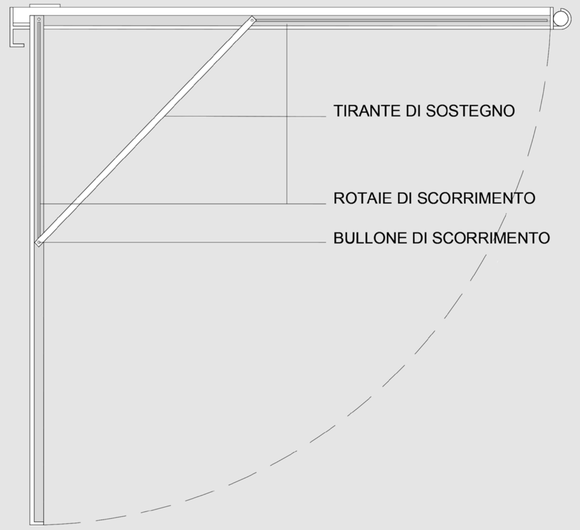


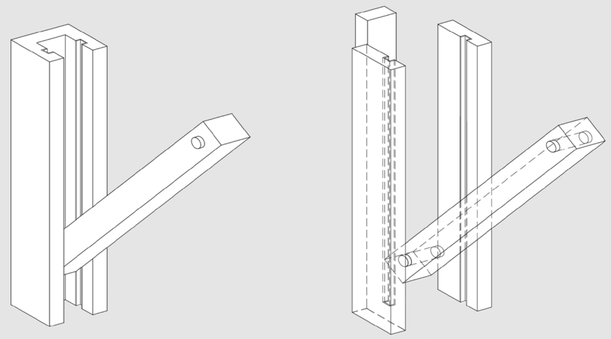


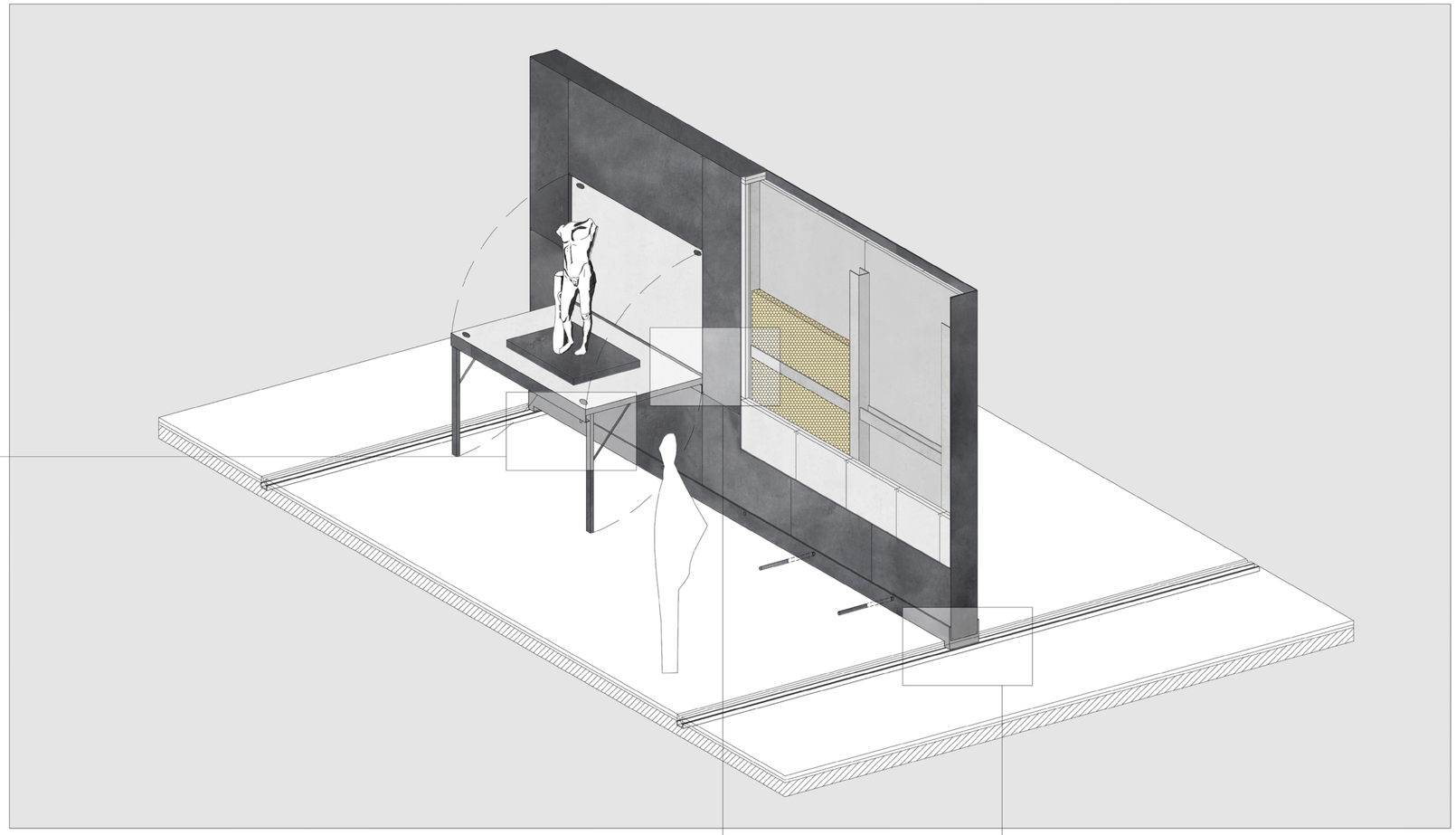


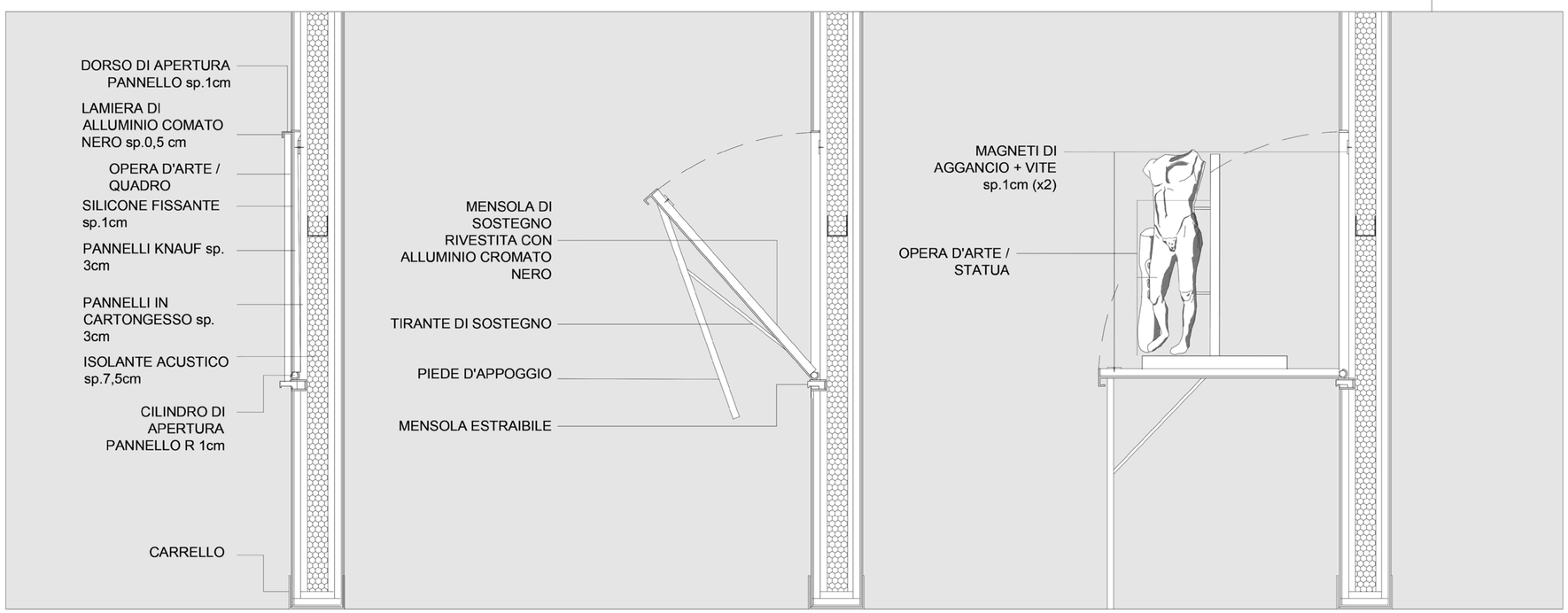


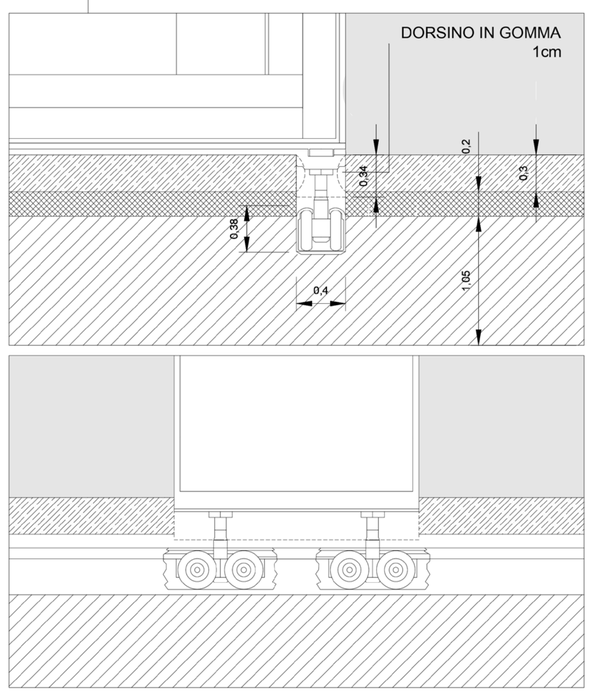



TIRANTE DI SOSTEGNO
ROTAIE DI SCORRIMENTO
BULLONE DI SCORRIMENTO





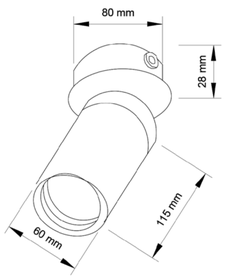

DORSO DI APERTURA PANNELLO sp.1cm
LAMIERA DI ALLUMINIO COMATO NERO sp.0,5 cm
OPERA D'ARTE / QUADRO
SILICONE FISSANTE sp.1cm
PANNELLI KNAUF sp. 3cm
PANNELLI IN CARTONGESSO sp. 3cm
ISOLANTE ACUSTICO sp.7,5cm
CILINDRO DI APERTURA PANNELLO R 1cm
CARRELLO
MENSOLA DI SOSTEGNO RIVESTITA CON ALLUMINIO CROMATO NERO
TIRANTE DI SOSTEGNO
PIEDE D'APPOGGIO
MENSOLA ESTRAIBILE
MAGNETI DI AGGANCIO + VITE sp.1cm (x2)
OPERA D'ARTE / STATUA


DORSINO IN GOMMA 1cm
0,2
0,34
0,3
0,38
0,4
1,05

UNITA DI CONTROLLO
INTERRUTTORE
LUCE ZENITALE
LUCE LAMIERA TORRE
PUNTO LUCE

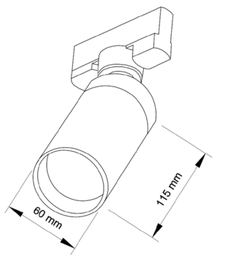
1

220 - 240 V
50 / 60 Hz
Max 10 W led
GU10
ORIENTABILE



2

220 - 240 V
50 / 60 Hz
Max 10 W led
GU10
ORIENTABILE



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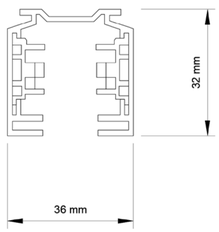
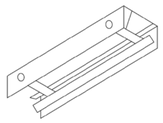


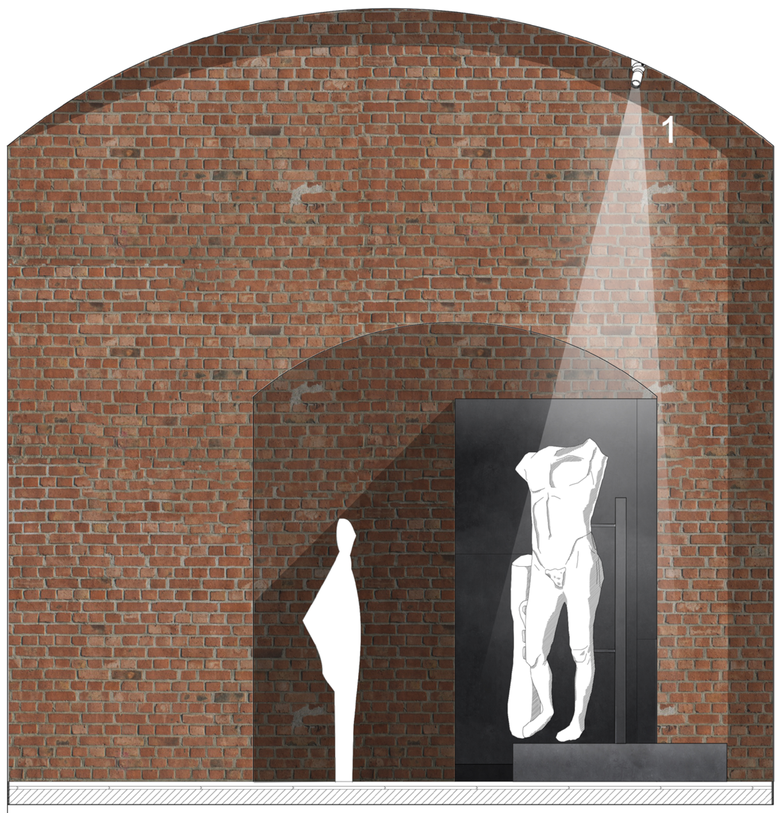
SISTEMA
STANDARD
BINARIO 3M

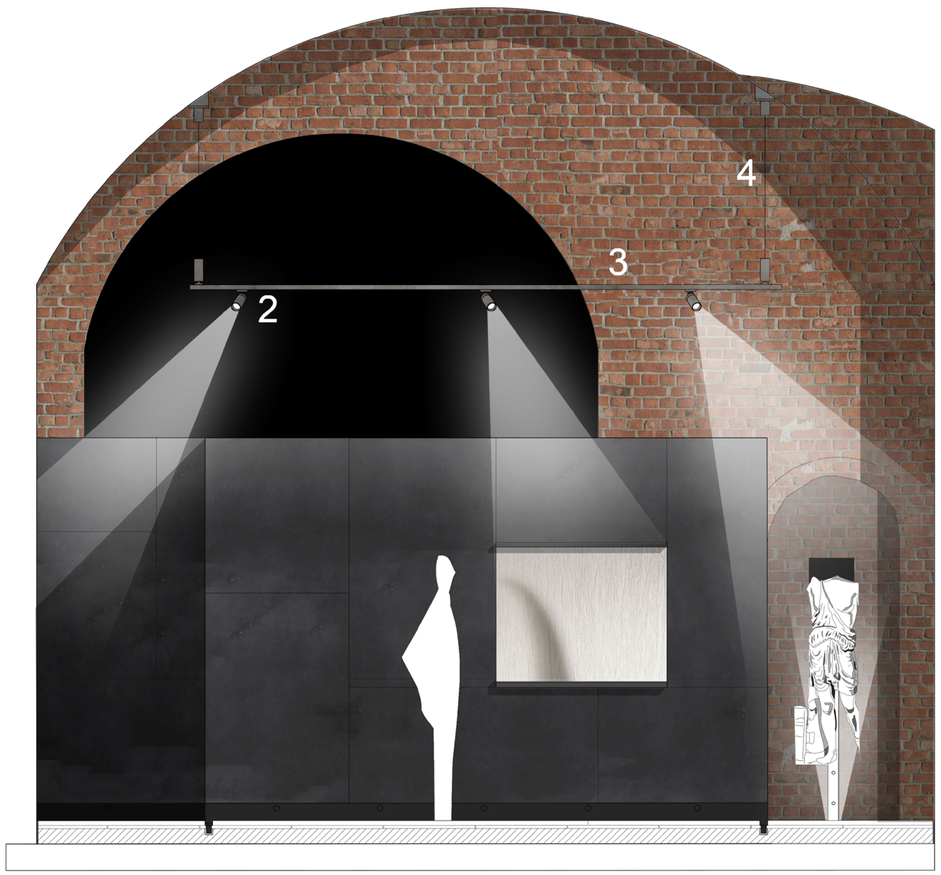
4

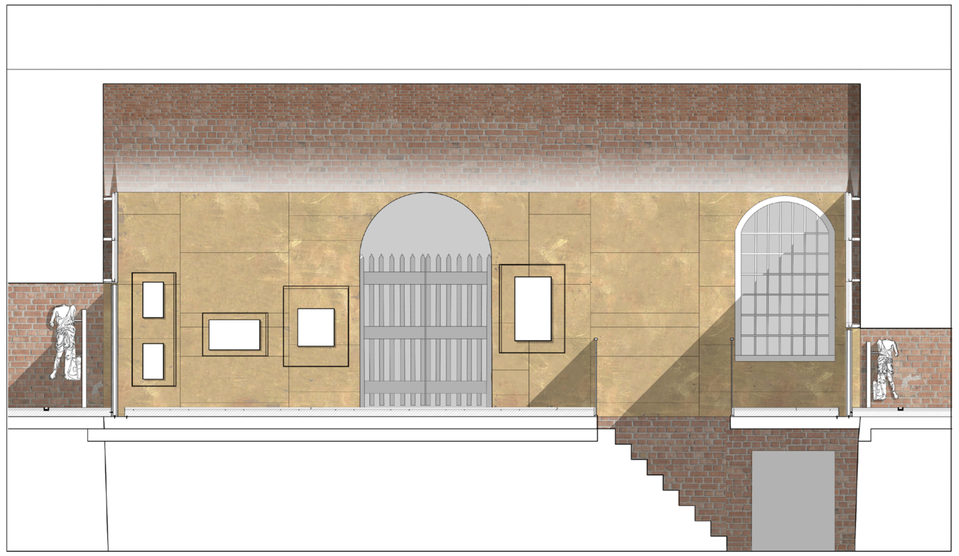
CAVO DI
SOSPENSIONE
REGOLABILE

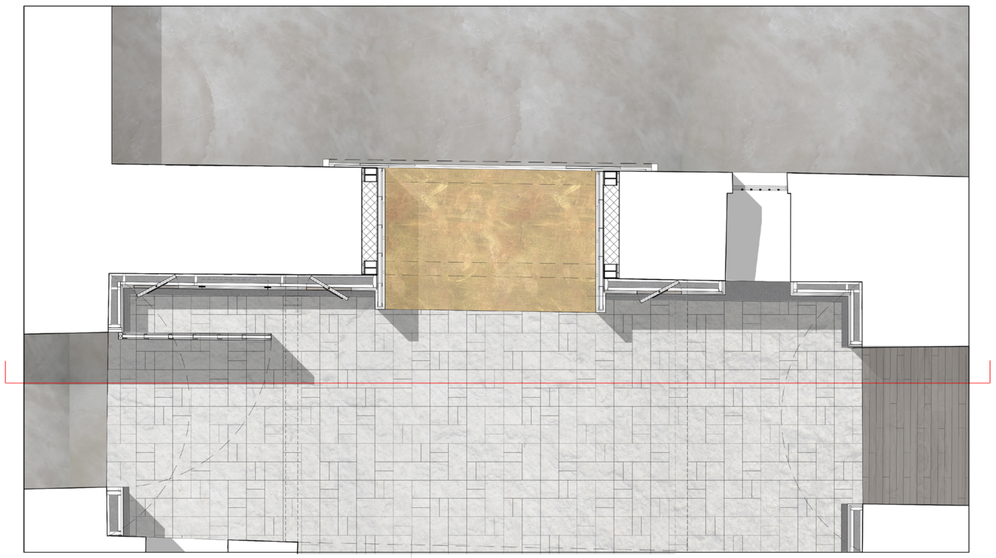


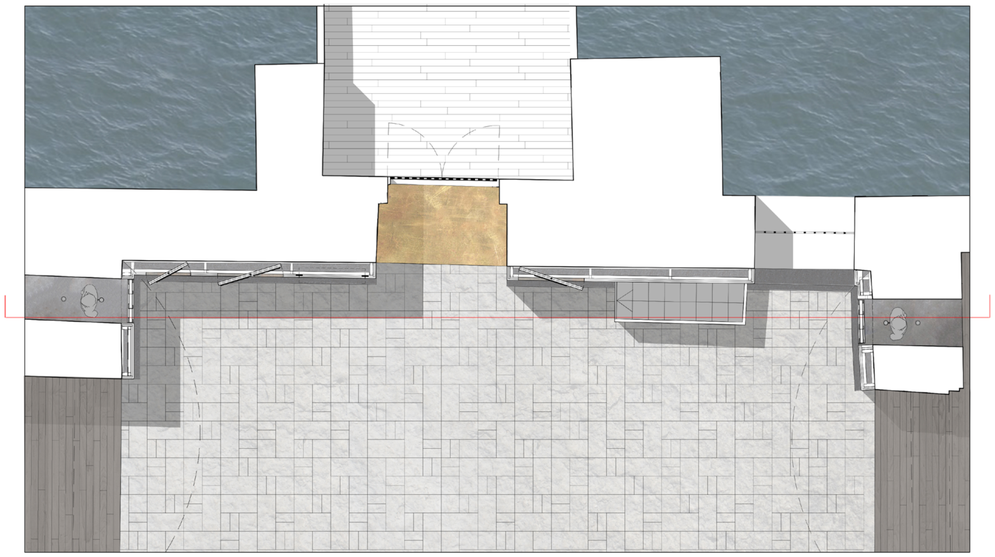
AGGANCIO
SOSPENSIONE

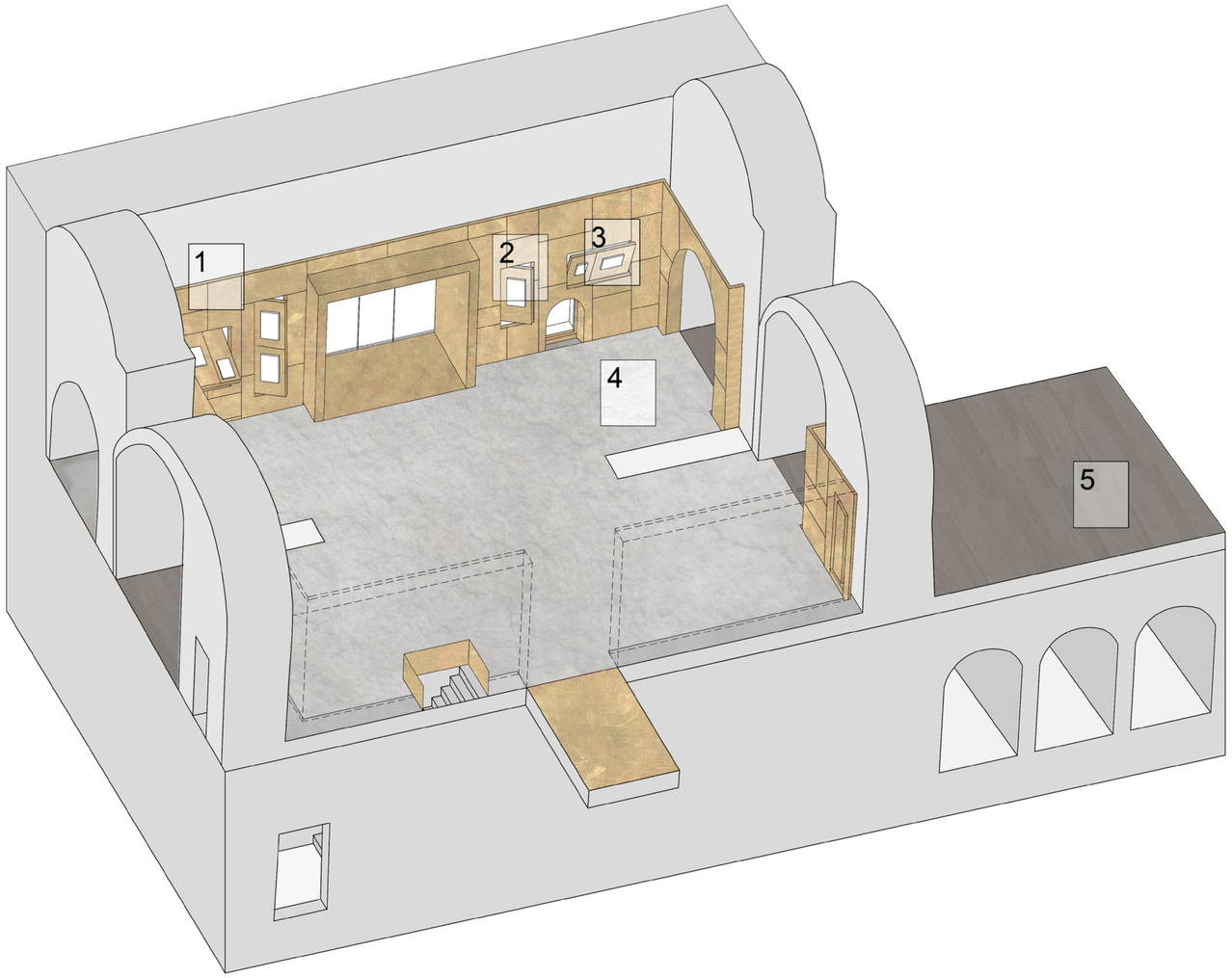












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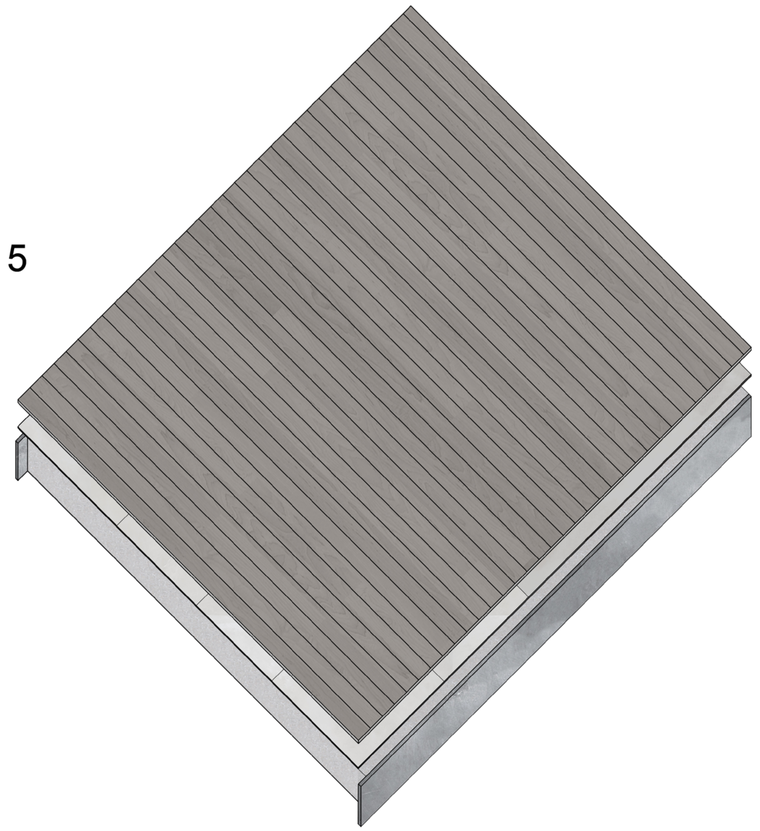

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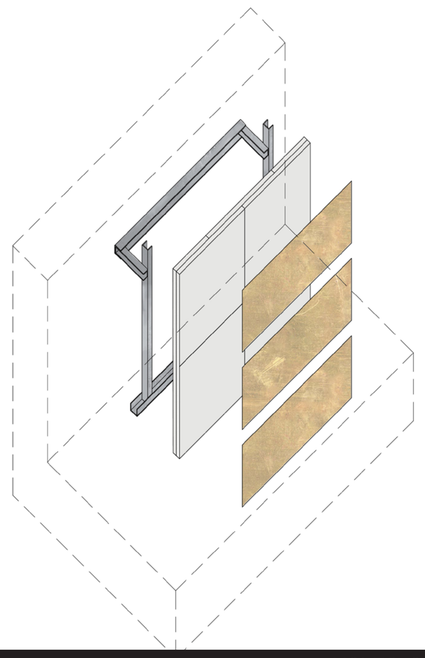

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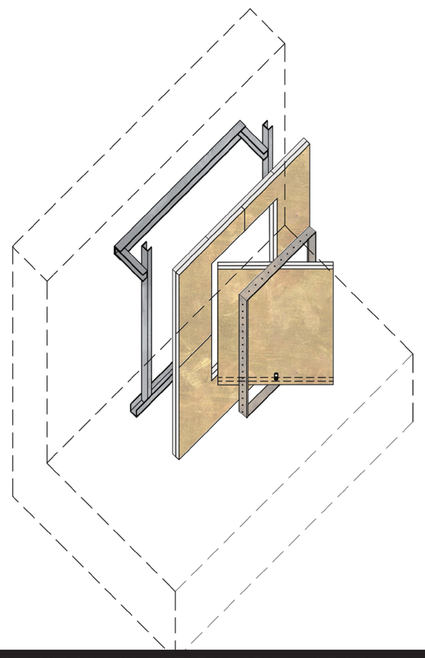

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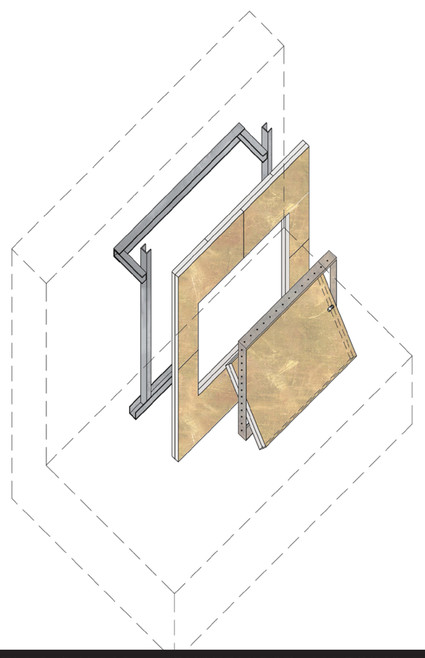

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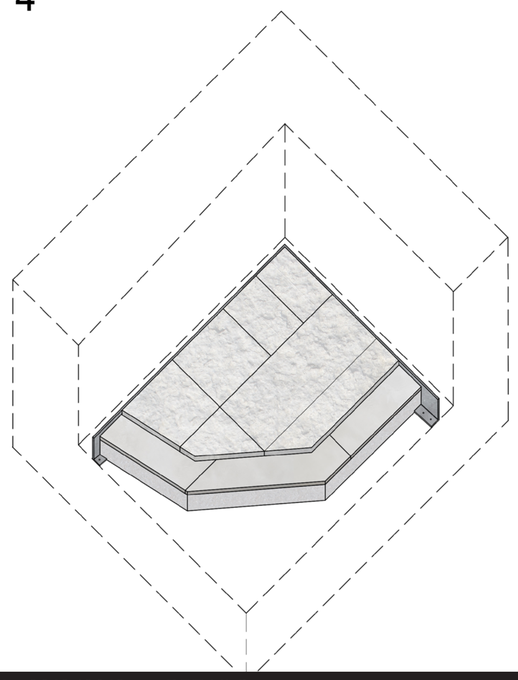

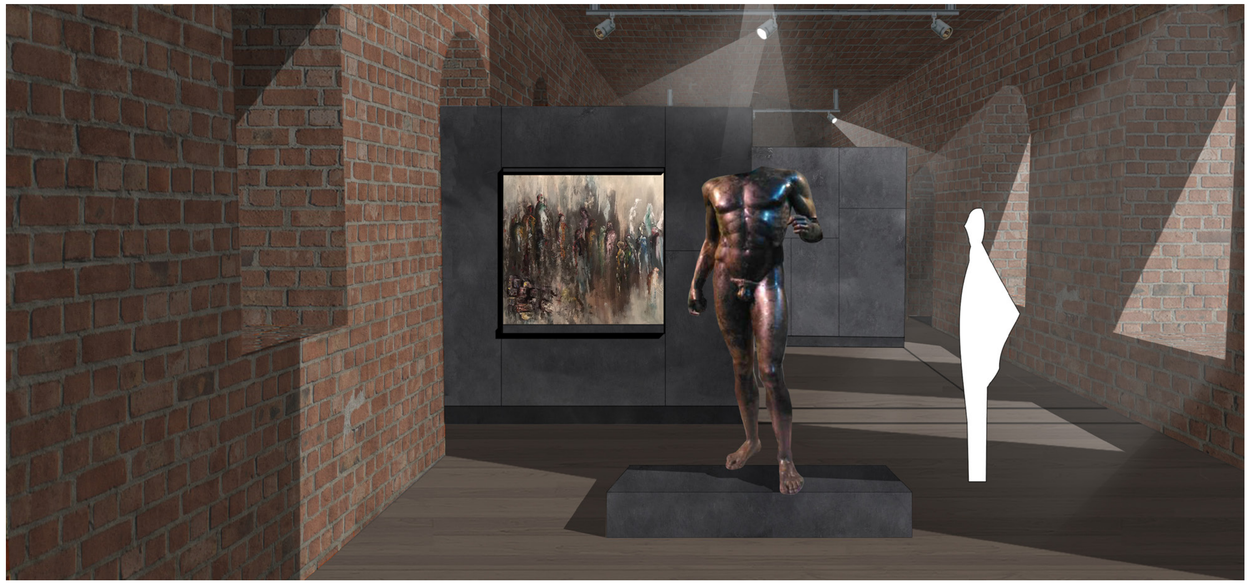

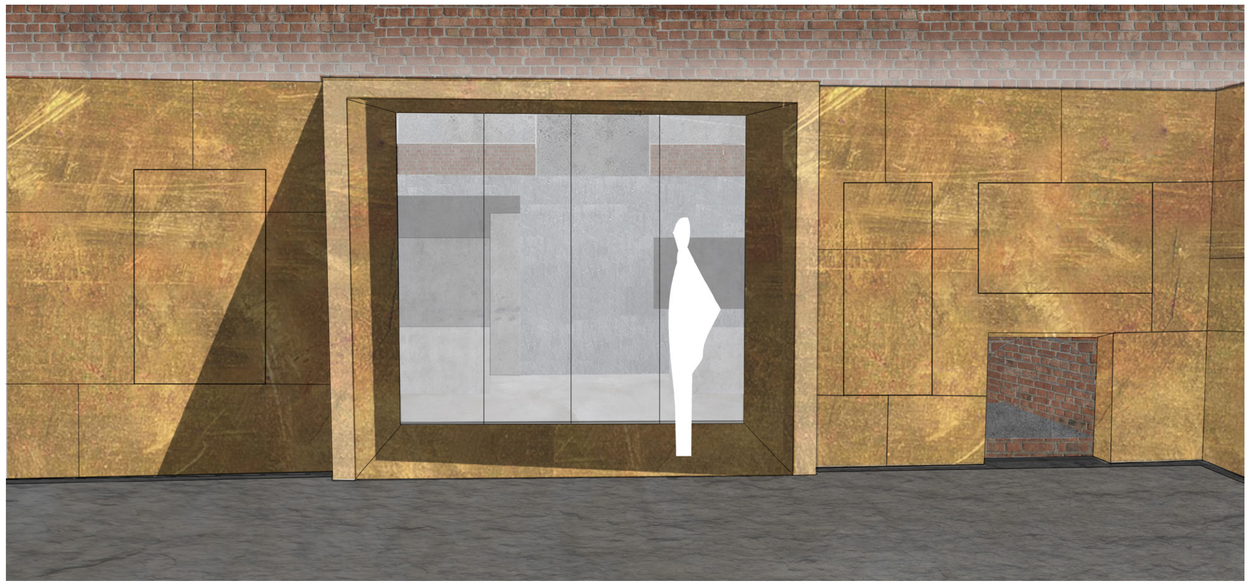

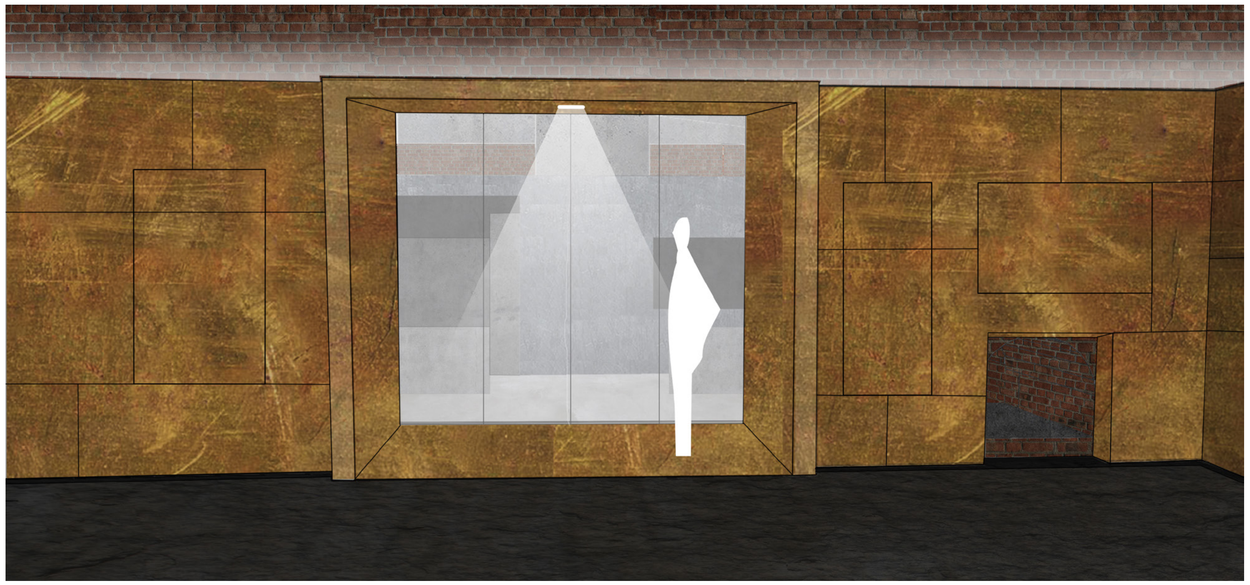

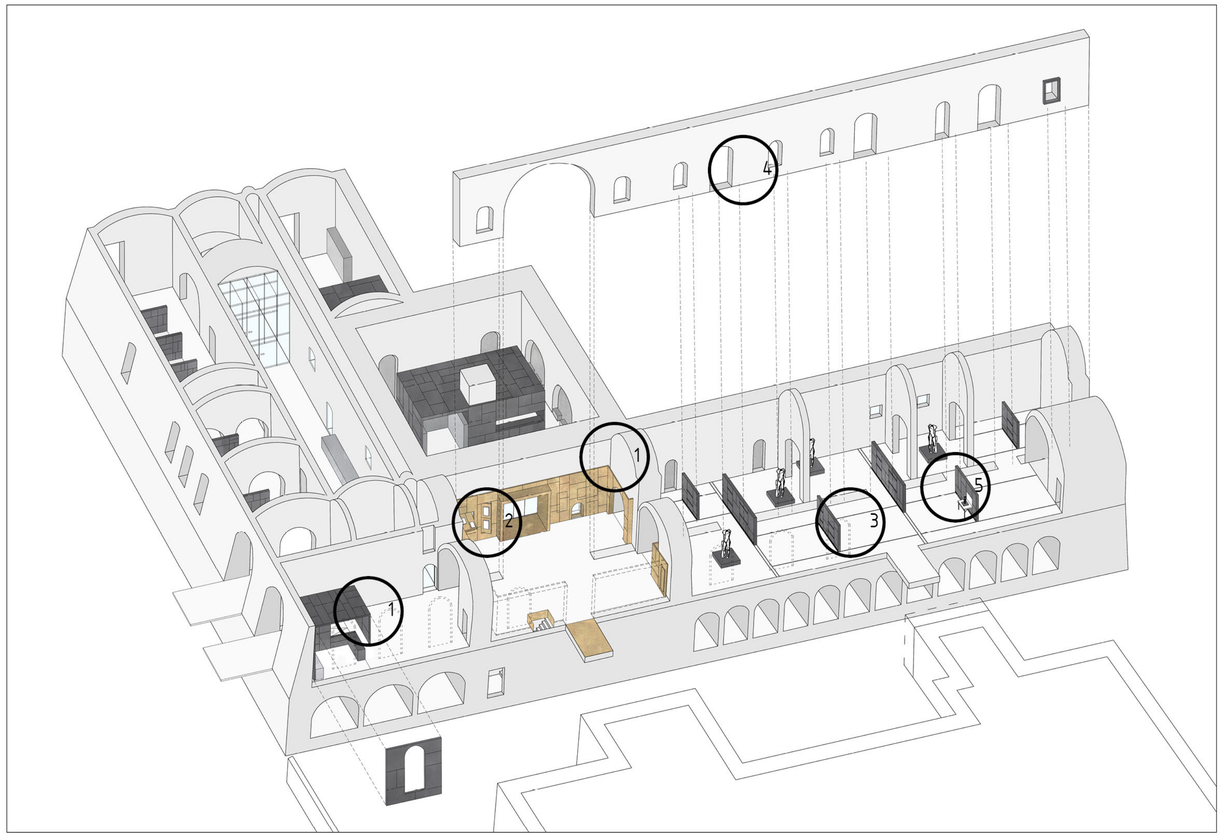

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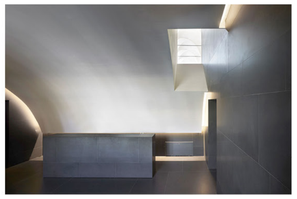


Museo dell'Ospedale degli Innocenti, Ipostudio, Firenze

Innocenti's Hospital Museum, Ipostudio, Florence

Temi:

- Uso della lamiera in alluminio cromato nero per gli elementi di progetto.

- Uso dell'illuminazione lineare tra lama e muro, per far risaltare il progetto che la preesistenza e per donare illuminazione diffusa agli spazi.

2

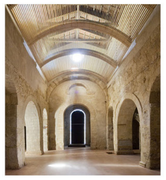
Storefront per Arte e Architettura, Steven Holl, New York

Storefront for Art and Architecture, Steven Holl, New York

Temi:

- Uso dei pannelli mobili per la facciata.

3



Basilica paleocristiana di San Paolo, Emanuele Fidone, Siracusa

Early Christian Basilica of San Paolo, Emanuele Fidone, Syracuse

Temi:

- Uso del pannello scorrevole su rotaia rivestito in metallo.

4

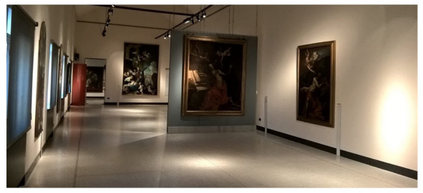
Museo archeologico di Complesso museale di Santa Maria della Scala, Guido Canali, Siena

Archaeological Museum of Santa Maria della Scala Complex, Guido Canali, Siena

Temi:

- abbattimento delle nicchie preesistenti senza valore storico per riproporre lo spazio di progetto simile al sistema distributivo antico.

5



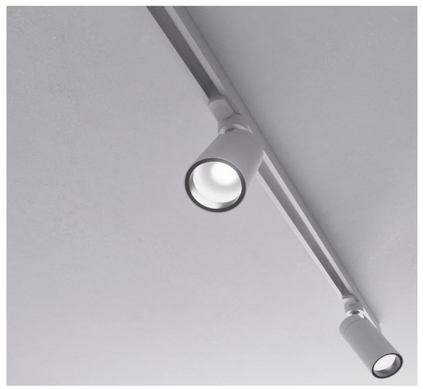
Museo Ala Ponzone, Cremona

Ala Ponzone's Museum, Cremona

Temi:

- Uso della sistema espositivo a pannelli mobili.

6



Sistema di illuminazione, Davide Groppi

Lighting system, Davide Groppi

Temi:

- Sistema di illuminazione puntuale per far risaltare le opere d'arte.