

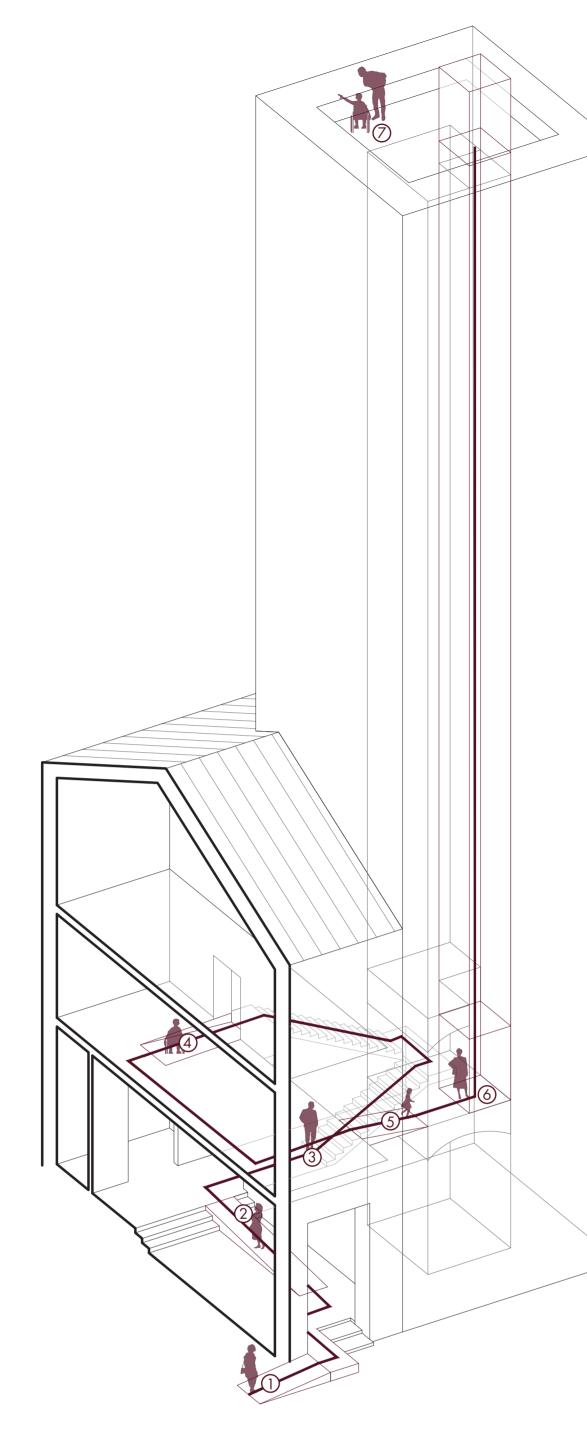
# criticalities of the current state

The Tower is currently owned by the State Property, which financed the investigation and verification of usability in due time, without however ever making efforts to promote an adjustment intervention that would reconfirm an active role, now lost for some time, in the within the cultural landscape of the city. This caused a state of complitely abandonment for the tower.

Due to the awkward layout of the rooms leading to the tower, all located at different levels and not currently equipped with ramps or assisted lift systems, accessibility to the tower would not currently be possible for people with disabilities. The only two entrances are located on intermediate floors not directly connected to the only lift currently present in the complex. Given these premises, it is planned to integrate the direct reuse intervention on the tower with a series of non-invasive and completely reversible interventions to be carried out on the Archives, which will allow for complete access to the Tower.

### the importance of a reuse proposal

Starting from the belief that the transmissibility of a historical asset of this type strongly depends on the possibility of refunctionalizing it, it was considered appropriate to conclude this research project with the elaboration of an hypothesis of reuse for the Tower.





# the reuse proposal

#### the function

The proposal was developed knowingly taking into account the specificities of the case in question, both from the point of view of the geometric and conservation characteristics of the building, and from the point of view of the conditions and needs of the place in which it is located.

Starting from the conditions of the artifact in question and from the possible needs of the context in which it is inserted, it was considered that the choice of the function to be inserted could fall almost without perplexity on that of panoramic point on the city open to the public.

## some significant similar cases

With the aim of identifying and elaborating a correct proposal of reuse for the artifact in question, a research was carried out regarding the examples of restoration and reuse on buildings belonging to the same type: medieval towers used as panoramic terraces.

- 1 | TORRAZZO di CREMONA: A successful conservation and reuse project
- 2 | TORRE SAN DALMAZIO di PAVIA: A successful project of consolidation and adaptation of the ascent system
- 3 | TORRE DELLA GABBIA di MANTOVA: A very similar

#### the intervention

Starting from the main entrance to the archive, the 30 cm difference in height will be resolved with a **first access ramp (1**) that will run adjacent to the facade to occupy half of the access area currently equipped with steps. Once inside the entrance to the Archive, a **second ramp (2)** will allow access to the ground floor raised by 45 cm, where the start of the stairs leading to the first floor is located. The stairwell, in turn, will be equipped with a **platform stairlift** (**3**) that will ensure the ascent to the first floor of the archive. The room connected to the tower is placed, with respect to the landing of the staircase, at a height of 50cm, which will be compensated by a **third ramp (4)**, to be necessarily interlocked within the thickness of the floor slab. Here, to welcome the visitor, the ticket office will be located: the environment will be equipped with explanatory panels that will illustrate the history and morphological characteristics of the tower. To allow access to the first floor of the tower, currently lowered by 80 cm compared to that of the archive, the walking surface will be raised of 40 cm (in order to reduce the height difference and obtain a space for housing the pit of the elevator) and the staircase obtained in the thickness of the masonry in the 70s will be substituted with a **fourth ramp (5)**. From here it will be possible to take a fully glazed **elevator** (6) that will allow you to go through the entire compartment of the

