# **PIAVE FUTURA**

Restricted design contest for drawing up a technical and economic feasibility project for the new Campus of Social and Economic Science at Piave former military barracks in Padua (Italy).



www.unipd.it/piavefutura







#### **Prizes**

The Contest shall award prizes and reimburse expenses for a total amount of € 520,000.-.

- 1st Prize € 100,000.-
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize € 80,000.-
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize € 60,000.-

From 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> place: Reimbursement of expenses amounting to € 40,000.- each

The winner of the contest will be entrusted with the task of integrating the contest documents in order for them to reach the detailed level of a technical and economic feasibility project. The remuneration shall be € 225,566.19.

The University of Padua will reserve the right to assign the final executive planning, as well as the supervision of works and security coordination to the winner of the contest, for a total amount of € 4,082,081.74.

# **Jury**

Ing. Alberto Scuttari, Director General, University of Padua

Prof. Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra, Architect, University of Seville

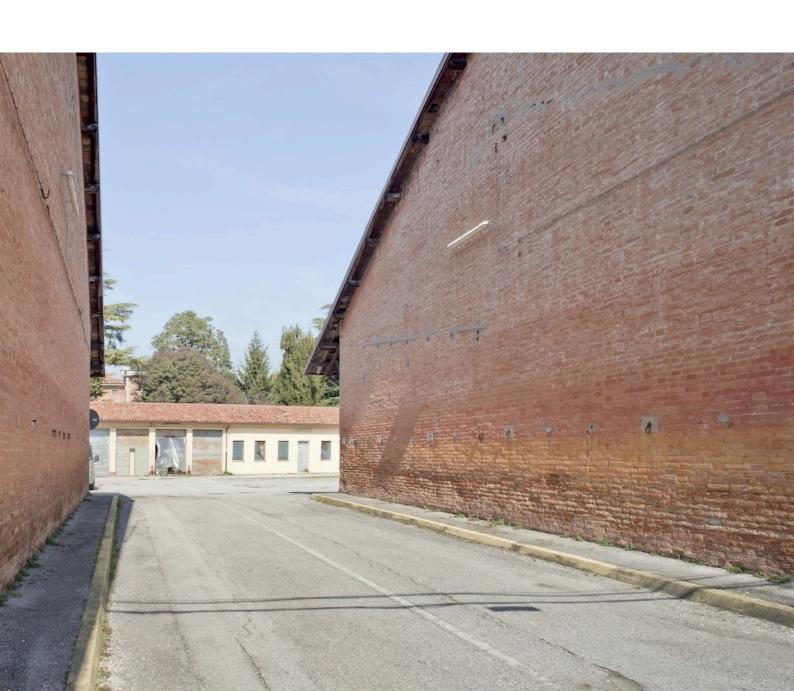
Prof. Giovanni Carbonara, Architect, "La Sapienza" University, Rome

Prof. Francesca Da Porto, Engineer, University of Padua

Prof. Edoardo Narne, Architect, University of Padua

### **Alternate members**

Carlo Calderan, Architect, Chairman of Fondazione Architettura Alto AdigeGiorgio Giannelli, Architect, Chairman of the Order of Architects PPC Bologna





## **Timetable**

The timetable of the contest is scheduled as follows:

- 1) Deadline FAQ for pre-selection phase: **15**th **July 2018**
- 2) Applications deadline: 7th August 2018
- 3) Conclusion of Jury activities for pre-selection phase: by 7<sup>th</sup> October 2018
- 4) Invitation of 10 selected candidates: by 15<sup>th</sup> October 2018
- 5) Delivery of projects: within **120 days from the invitation**
- 6) Proclamation of the winner: by 15<sup>th</sup> April 2019

Any changes to the timetable may be decided by the Contracting Authority for valid reasons and shall be published on the website of the contest.

## **Subject**

"PIAVE FUTURA" design contest is a fundamental step in the renovation process of Piave former military barracks in Padua, where the new Campus of Social and Economic Science will have its headquarters, in accordance with the Agreement Protocol signed on 7th June 2017 between the University of Padua, the Italian Ministry of Defence, the State Property Office and the Municipality of Padua, and following the subsequent delivery reports of 29th November 2017, authorising the University of Padua to start planning activities, among which this design contest.

The decision to call for participation in a design contest is consistent with the University of Padua's conviction that the process leading to the building of the new University Campus certainly requires the search for the urban quality of the design, to be pursued also through a high level contest procedure for preparing the different levels of design.

The underlying idea, in consideration of the importance of the areas made available in the historical heart of the city of Padua, is that a unique opportunity should be seized for discussion on how the new University Campus should integrate and open up to the city, while at the same time being the driver of urban regeneration and planning of the city itself.

Also on the basis of guidelines provided in this document and of subsequent information provided for the Contest phase, selected designers are asked to define a project with an in-depth level typical of a technical and economic feasibility project, which is also necessary for drafting the urban planning tool preparatory to the launch of the subsequent design and intervention phases.

The project proposals shall first of all define the global project of the new campus and of the reference urban area, and they shall also define the architectural characteristics of the buildings in depth, by experimenting with new approaches and defining the interaction between buildings possibly also used for different purposes, their relationship with open and collective spaces, the qualitative, functional and performance characteristics of university buildings, as well as the quality of open spaces and facilities.



#### The area

The area of intervention shall be the Piave former military barracks, i.e. the area included between Riviera Paleocapa, via Cristoforo Moro and the surrounding residential area. The area extends over a total surface of 51,370 m², of which about 16,943 m² (33 %) are buildings and 34,427 m² (67 %) are external areas. In particular, the open surface intended for green or otherwise usable spaces is 13,135 m². The construction landscape essentially consists of buildings of different heights (one-storey, two-storey buildings and only one three-storey building).

**Constraints**. On 7<sup>th</sup> May 2013, with Protocol note No. 8092, the Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of the Veneto Region acknowledged the existence of a cultural interest for the whole area, by effect of which the area was definitively subjected to the provisions as per Title I of Leg. Decree No. 42/2004. On 19<sup>th</sup> February 2018, with Decision No. 2018/0007, the Municipal Council of Padua approved a change in the *Piano degli Interventi* (P.I., corresponding to the former PRG - General Town Planning Scheme), and classified the area occupied by Piave former military barracks as an "area of urban degradation", limiting the maximum building capacity to 3.5 cubic metres per square metre, and declaring the change of intended use from "Military facilities" to "University", as provided for by Article 43.3 of the Implementation rules in force.

**History**. This part of the city is considered as the last precinct within the 16<sup>th</sup>-century-old city walls, to the west of the citadel and almost being the southern tip of Borgo Molino precinct. It is characterized by a well-defined urban texture and land use. The presence of important religious settlements and significant morphological limits - the 16<sup>th</sup>-century walls of the one hand, and the river Bacchiglione on the other –influenced its development potential, thus preventing the building of a compact urban texture, despite the short distance from the old town core.

Morphological constraints and eastbound axes of direction, including the relevant villages, towards Vicenza and the Euganean Hills, privileged the formation of a typically serial and comb-shaped urban fabric (Gothic lot) with morphological features driven by the river nearby, also influenced by the added value of the river port situated half-way near the bridge Ponte di San Giovanni . The road system along the Bacchiglione river acquired strategic importance in characterising the urban shape of this precinct , which developed from the North to the South by including the Euganean Hills and Vicenza directions, ending up with the important road and river junction of Porta Saracinesca.

The presence of four convents (proceeding from north to south: San Benedetto, San Benedetto Nuovo, San Prosdocimo and Sant'Agostino), which occupied a very large area from the river to the walls, had an impact on the development of the precinct itself, and left room for residential settlements only along the road axes of penetration. The layout of the convent, still rural in vocation, found an almost ideal location in this urban space, thus blocking the typical process of morphological concentration that would later transform the city from a spotted layout to a compact one.

Between the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the sudden political changes caused several urban transformations, although the city's expansion potential was still held back by the strong physical limit of its 16<sup>th</sup>-century walls.

The Napoleonic period and the subsequent rule by the Austrian Empire led to changes in the intended use of part of the city, as well as to some significant removals, notably the demolition of church and convent buildings .

These policies heavily affected the eastern part of the city, almost transforming it into a military citadel. Most of the convent buildings were converted for military use, with new barracks and facilities: the convent of St Benedict became Artillery barracks, the convent of St Prosdocimus became a Military Furnace, the Convent of St Augustine was refurbished as Cavalry barracks; this latter convent went through radical transformation with the demolition of the church bearing the same name.

## **Programme**

Auditorium: 1.200 m<sup>2</sup>

Study rooms: 860 study stations and 45 rooms for a total surface of 5,000 m<sup>2</sup>

**Library**: about 3,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Studies, offices and convivial spaces: 285 (about 4,000 m²)

Meeting rooms: 6 with 30 seats each

Administrative offices and teaching facilities: 50 for a total surface of 900 m<sup>2</sup>

Warehouses: about 2,400 m<sup>2</sup>

Laboratories: 1,700 m<sup>2</sup>

Restaurants and shops: about 1,700 m<sup>2</sup>

**Routes and external layout**. In the intentions of the University of Padua, the Piave Futura Project is an urban project, a settlement open to the city. In compliance with the security requirements that a University campus must necessarily have, the project aims at opening the former barracks four-sided area towards the city , making it permeable to pedestrian mobility and providing some functions also serving the city.

**Road system, car parks**. As far as parking areas are concerned, the general idea is to limit their planned capacity to a maximum of 250 parking places within the area. One of the aspects reaching the maximum impact on the objective of an exclusively pedestrian campus, thus being of fundamental importance, is the creation of bicycle and motorcycle parking spaces, at least 1,500 parking places for bicycles and 150 for motorcycles.

