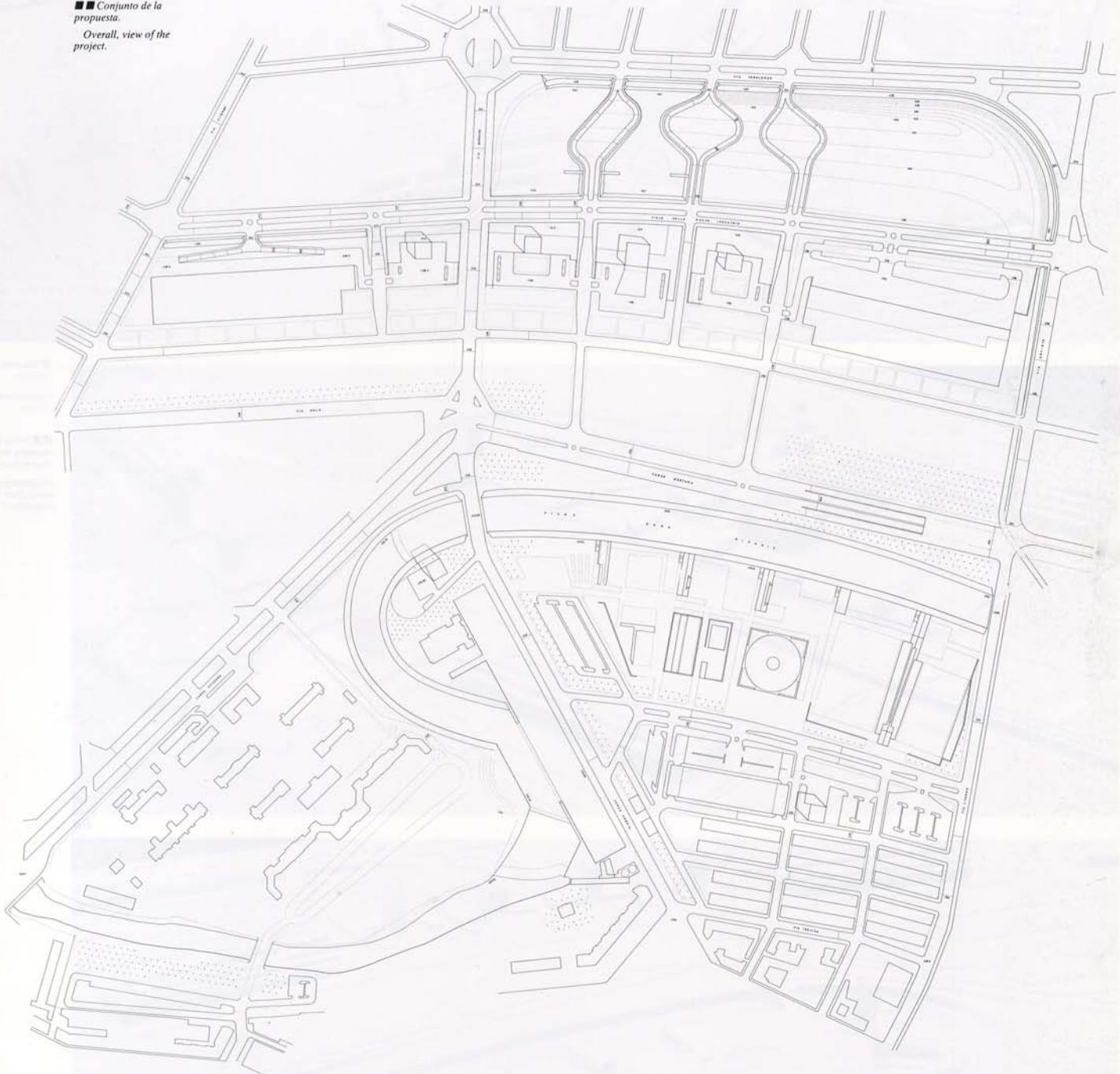


■ Detalle de la nueva industria, oficinas y auditorio en el sector norte.

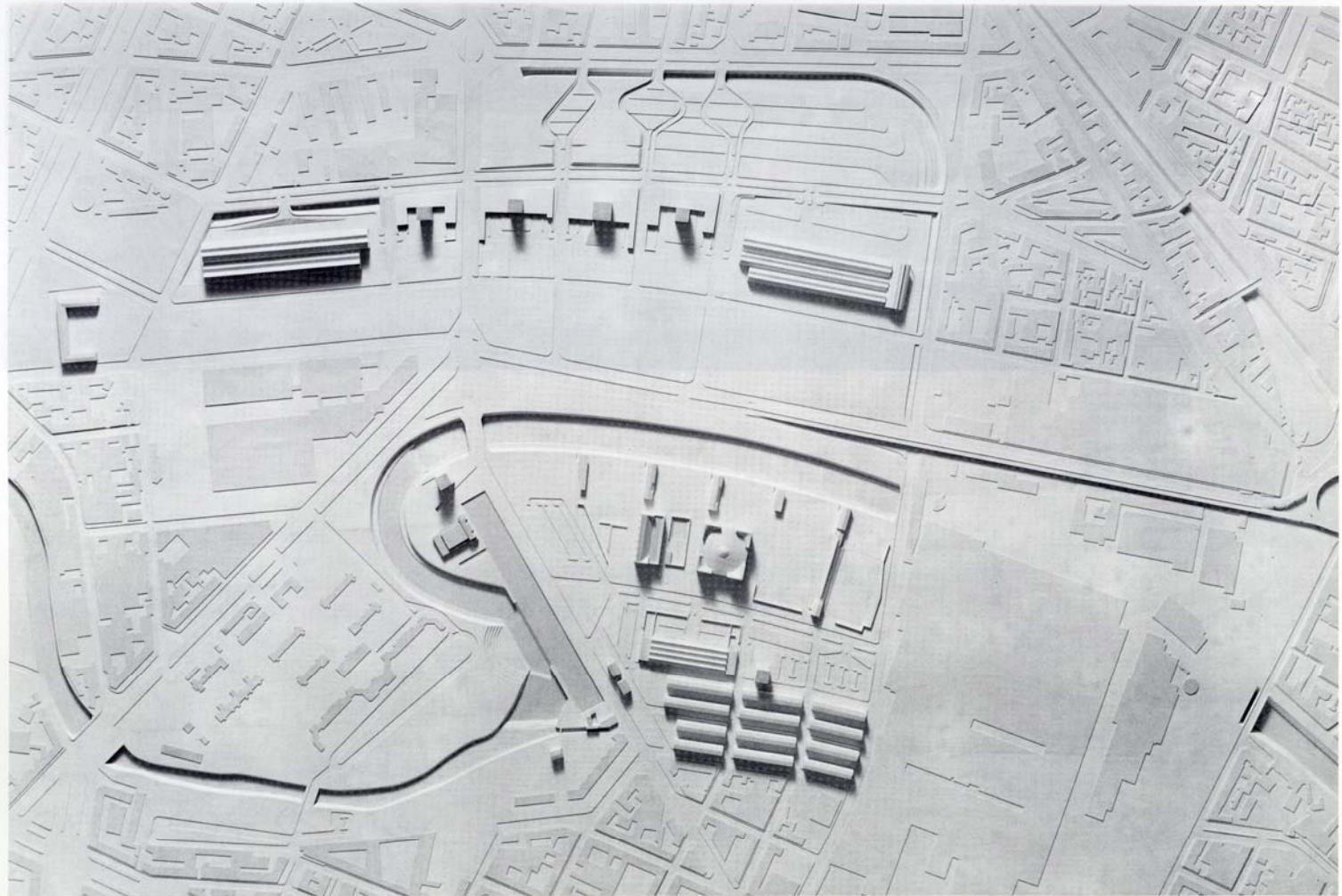
*Detail of the new industrial, office, and auditorium developments in the northern sector.*

■ ■ Conjunto de la propuesta.

*Overall, view of the project.*



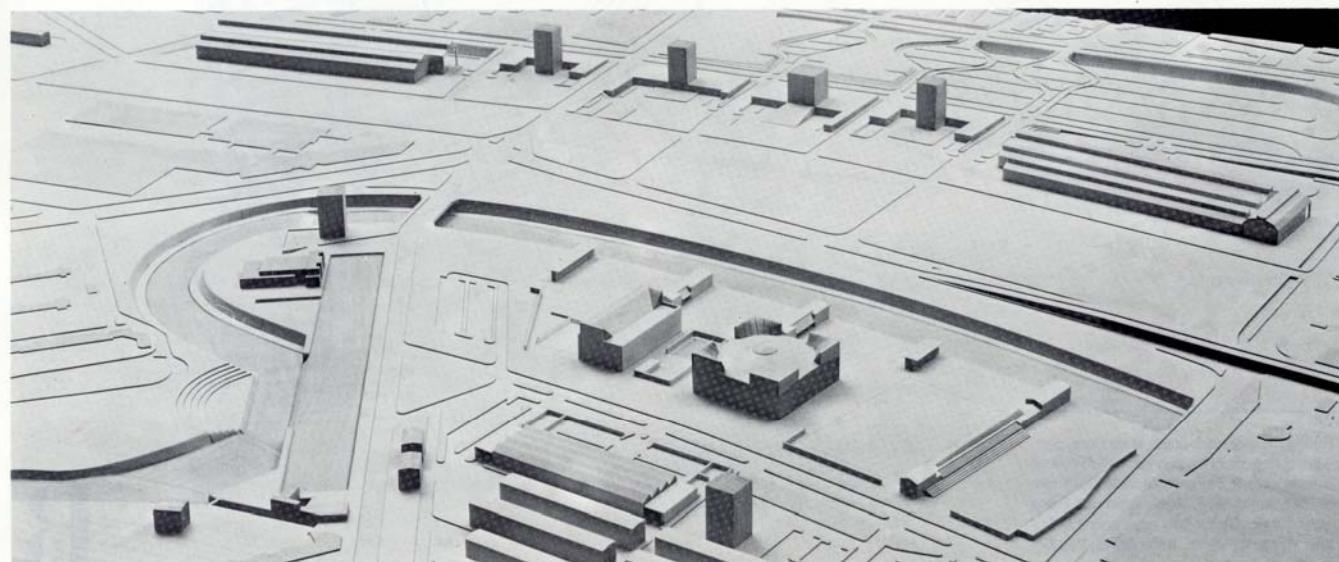
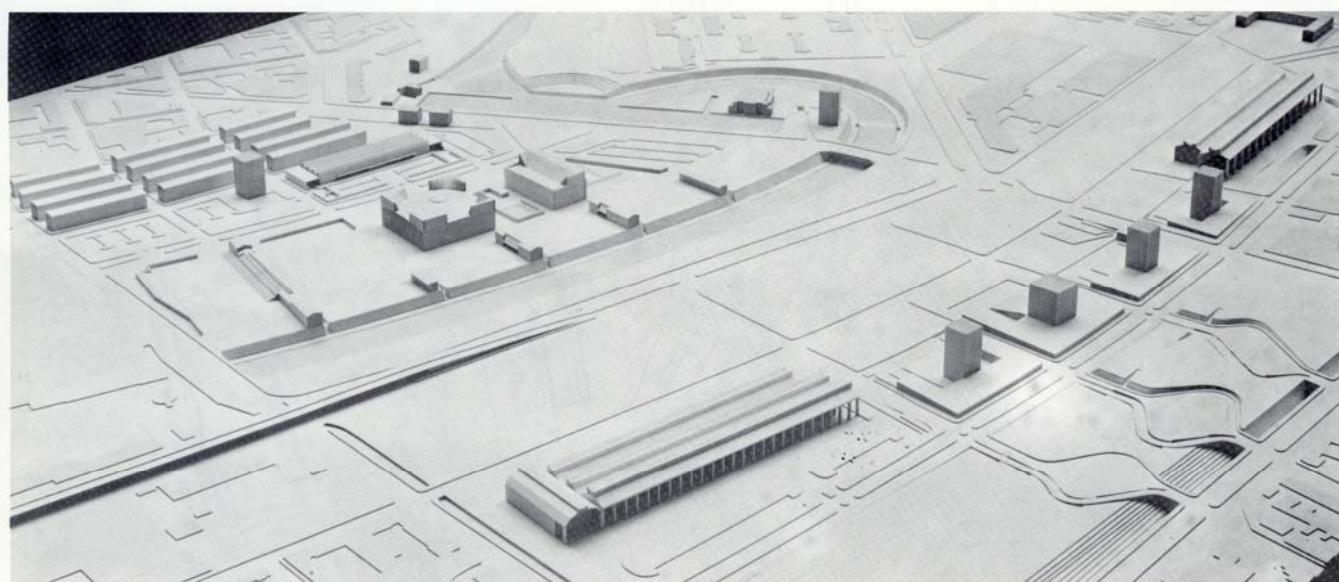
"Torino. En la ciudad, sobre el río Dora, donde las construcciones son vacíos". Proyecto de Juan Navarro Baldeweg para la XVII Triennale di Milano, 1987. Realización con Franz Bucher, Antonello de Monaco, Lucrecia Ensenat, Enrique Pujana, Javier Serva, Pau Soler, Silvia Schnutze.

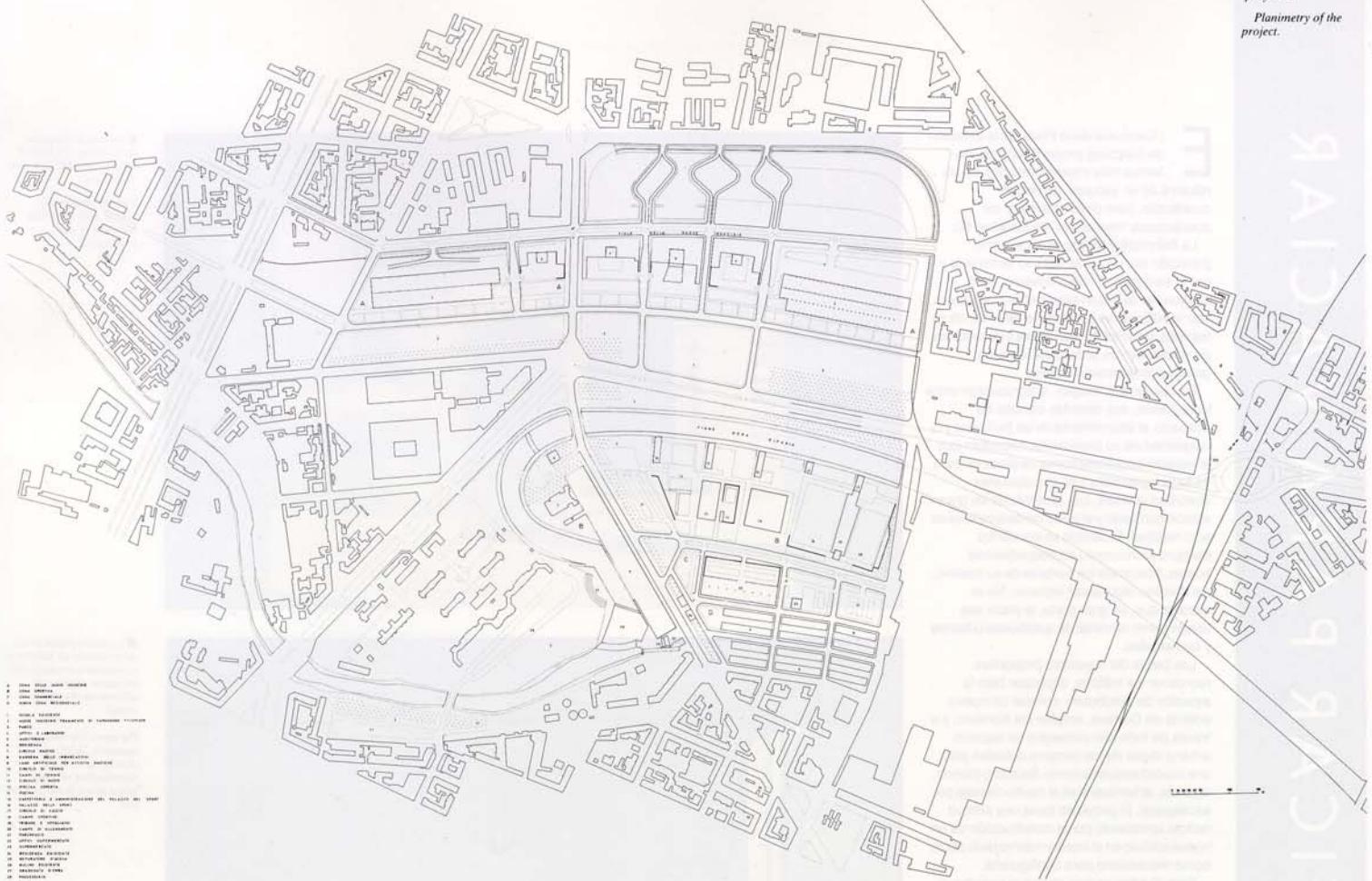


■ Maqueta general del proyecto.  
General model of the project.

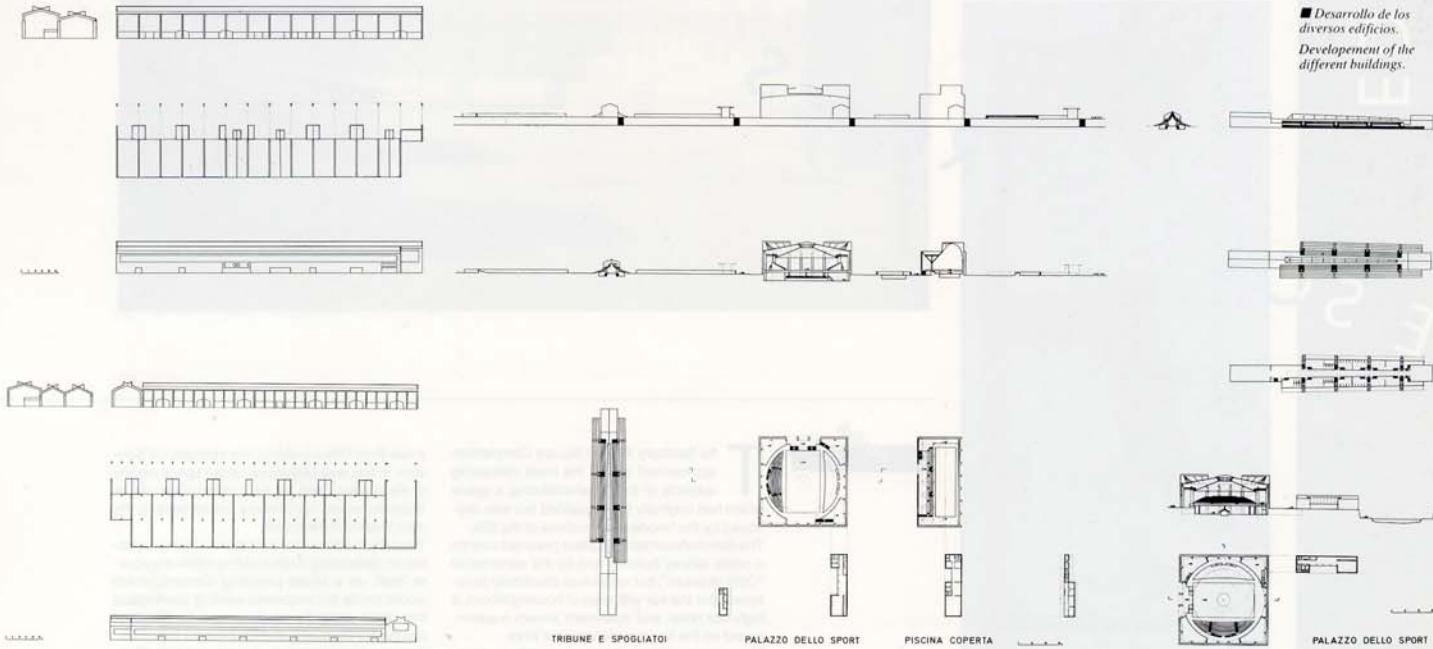
■ ■ Vistas dereas de la maqueta desde distintas perspectivas

Air photographs of the model from different perspectives.





■ Desarrollo de los diversos edificios.  
Developement of the different buildings.



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The Dora, with its course and its importance in the city environment generates the disposition and dimension of the new buildings provided for by the project as well as the general shape of the park and other open spaces between the different agglomerations. The natural relief of the land and molded form of the river are the protagonists of the project: going down to its banks becomes a symbolic urban act.

At this point of the city two geometries predominate: the sinuous course of the river and the urban framework which with difficulty find in it their meeting point. The solution chosen attempts to balance their coexistence: the new building and the preserved elements are framed in a play of tensions between the motivation of their autonomy and their continuity in the natural forms and urban fabric.

One characteristic of the difficult union between the Dora and the railway network is their tangential contact in Umbria Boulevard. It is precisely this

uncomfortable tangency which suggested to us a widening that flows into the creation of a large artificial lake parallel with the street. The point of contact is converted artificially into a parallelism between the course of the water and the street and the conflict between the urban layout and the river is solved by deliberately aggravating the contact. One side of the large lake to be used for recreational activities is bordered by an old mill, the existence of which is justified again with the presence of adjacent water purifiers and the canal which previously drove it. It is a linking element whose concrete function helps understand our action in other points of the project.

Basically the proposal provides for the creation of a large green area in which the activities envisioned by our program will take place in the open air. This program calls for sports facilities, new industrial structures (some of the existing premises will be utilized), a residential zone in Trevisa Street, an extension of the urban area in the southern section

with a mall annex.

All the industrial zones have preserved already existing elements while some parts have been reconstructed. It can be deduced from this that, mindful of their former uses, one must add the concrete testimony of a beautiful rational architecture which, due to its modular repetitive nature, can be the object of reconstruction by fragments without affecting its value. In the old preserved factories, the program provides for the creation of a center which, when rented or leased, could favor industrial initiatives "in fieri" or productive activity areas for which there is no traditional demand. The program is completed by low towers to house offices or laboratories, meeting rooms and convention halls, complementing the new activities of the facilities or the reconstructed factories. The vertical form of the buildings forms a counterpoint with the horizontal one of the surrounding factories. A magnetized space is formed around it which, like an icon, dominates the park in the river basin.

On the other side, in the zone set aside for sports activities, auxiliary buildings of the principal developed structures in the pavilions and fields surrounding them like a fan rise up from the river, as do the large sports facilities complexes.

In the southern part, the residential area completes the urban fabric, carrying out a union between the city and the new sports and commercial areas.

Our main objective is to maintain a complex balance between contradictory requirements. The program was carried out, with Turin in mind, opening up space for a new activity that does not reject family and neighborhood life and by putting it into a wider public context. We have avoided physical fracturing which would lead, on one hand, to emptiness and, on the other, to a construction closed and indifferent to the search for open space which the river evokes. We wanted to create a spontaneous encounter between a free and natural structure of the river basin and the city set up around it.