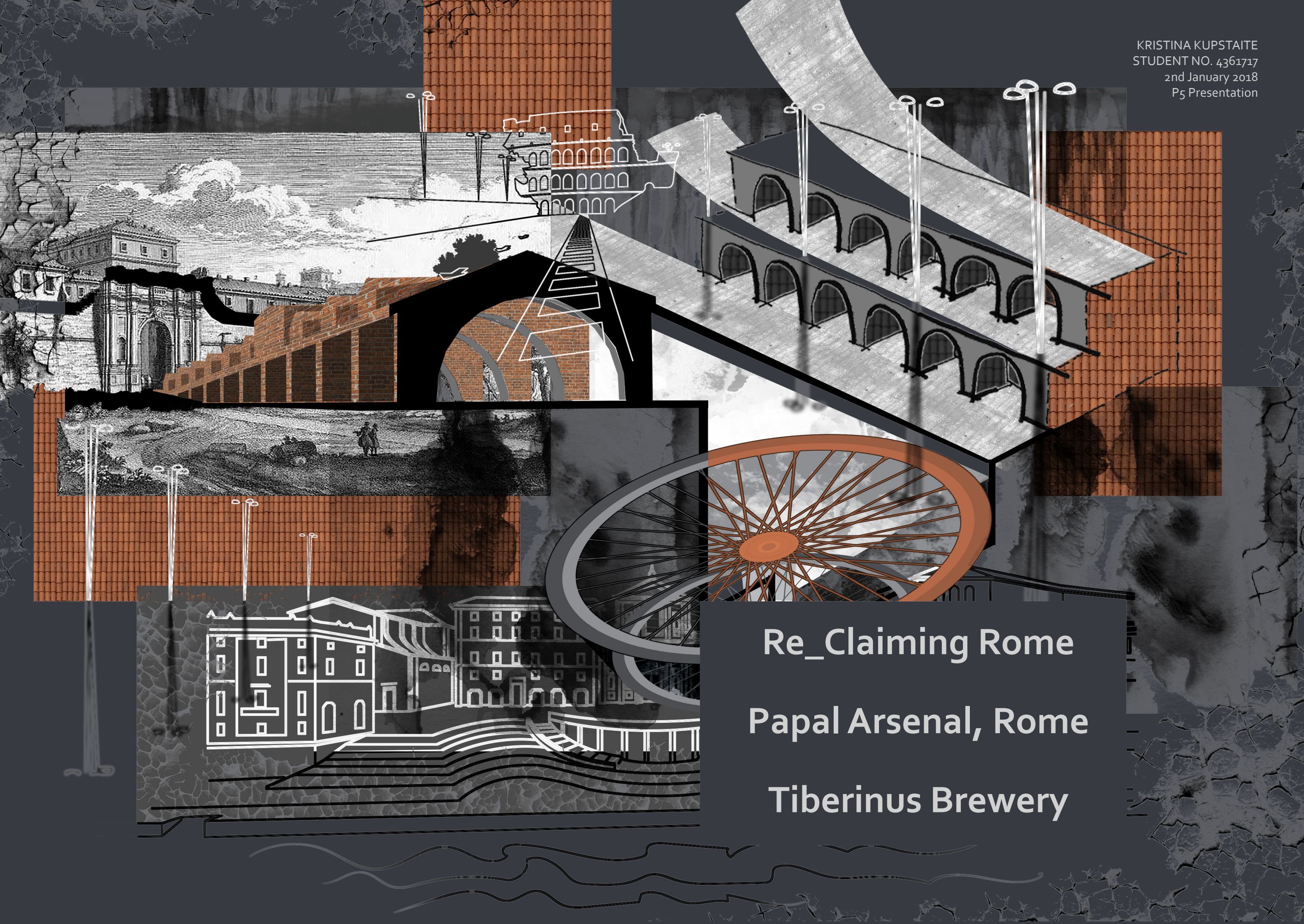
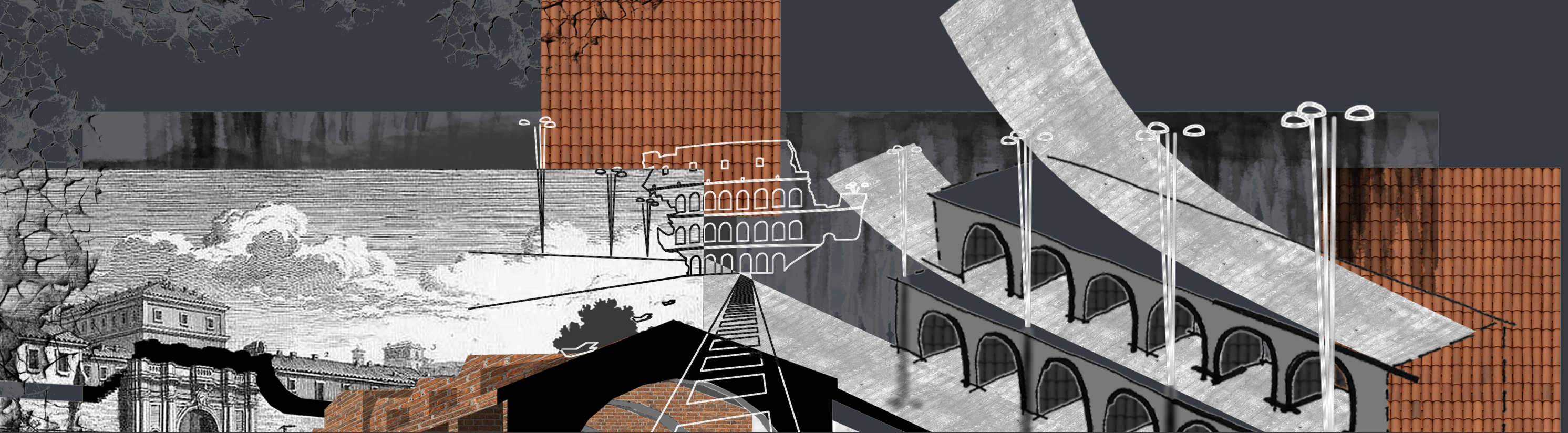




Re_Claiming Rome
Papal Arsenal, Rome
Tiberinus Brewery

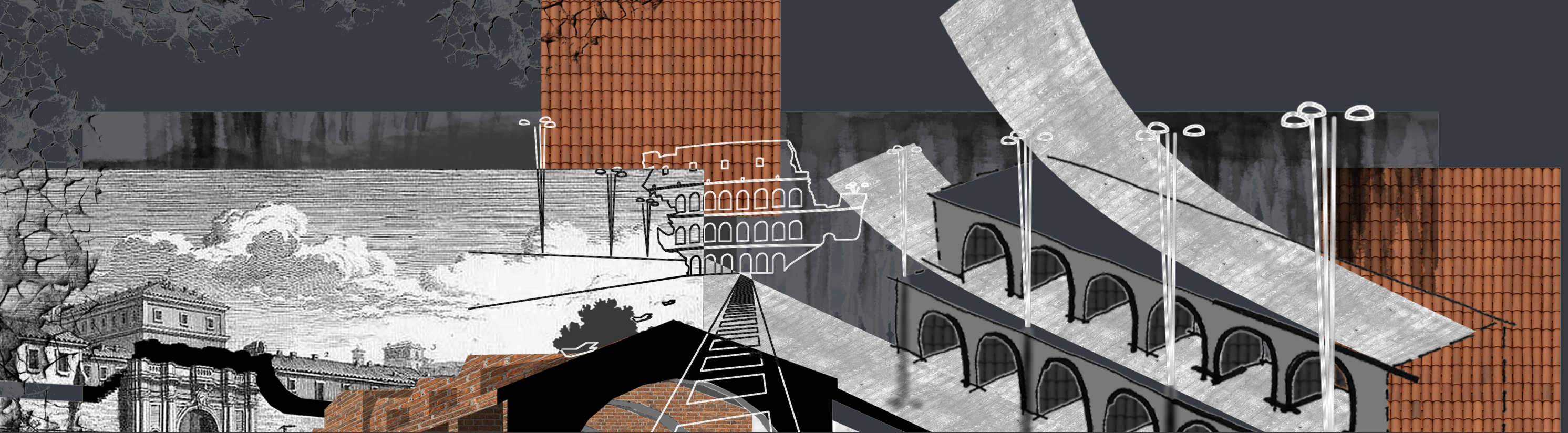


Presentation content:

I. Introduction

II. Research

III. Proposal

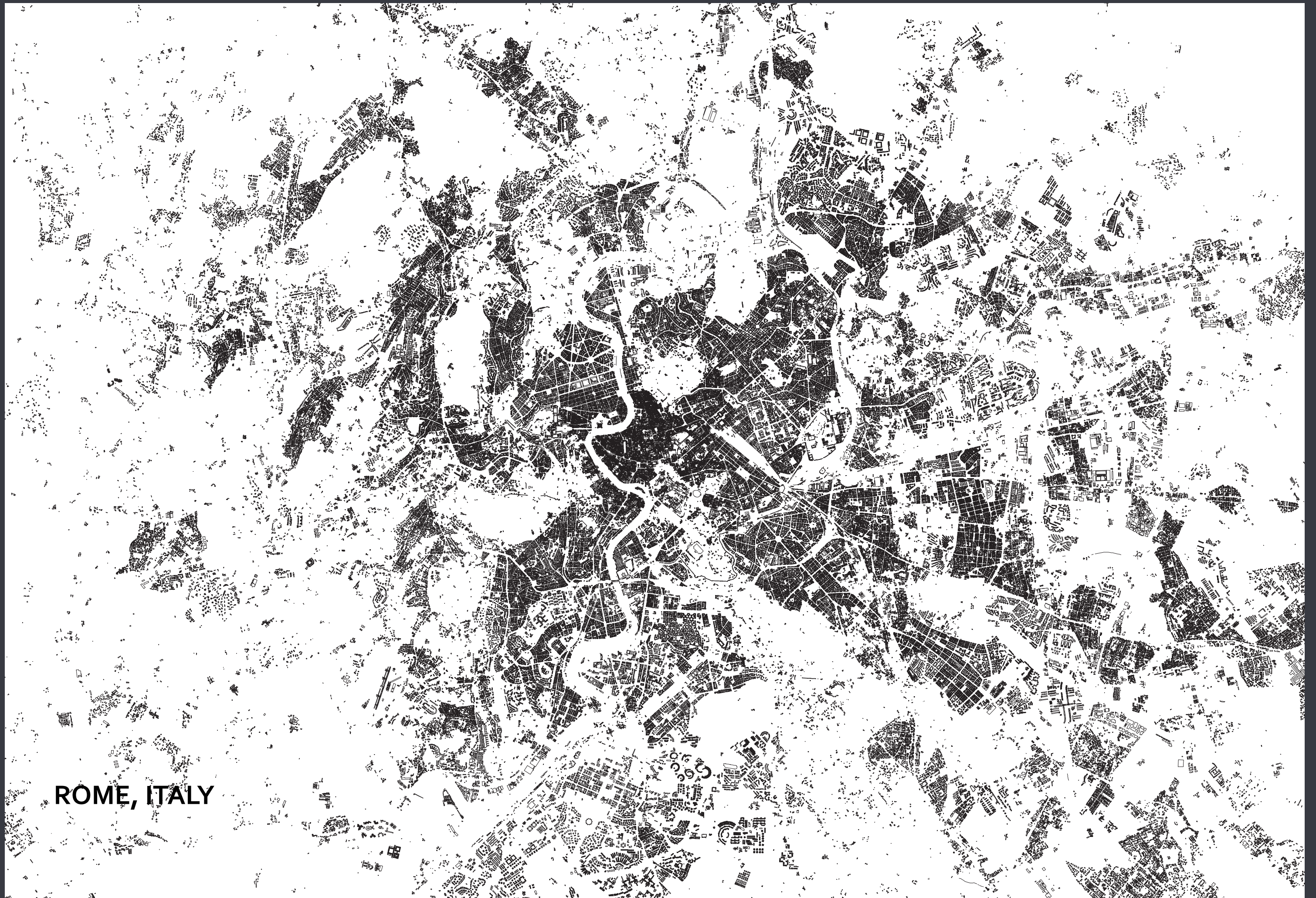


I. Introduction

II. Research

III. Proposal

ROME, ITALY





Piazza Navona

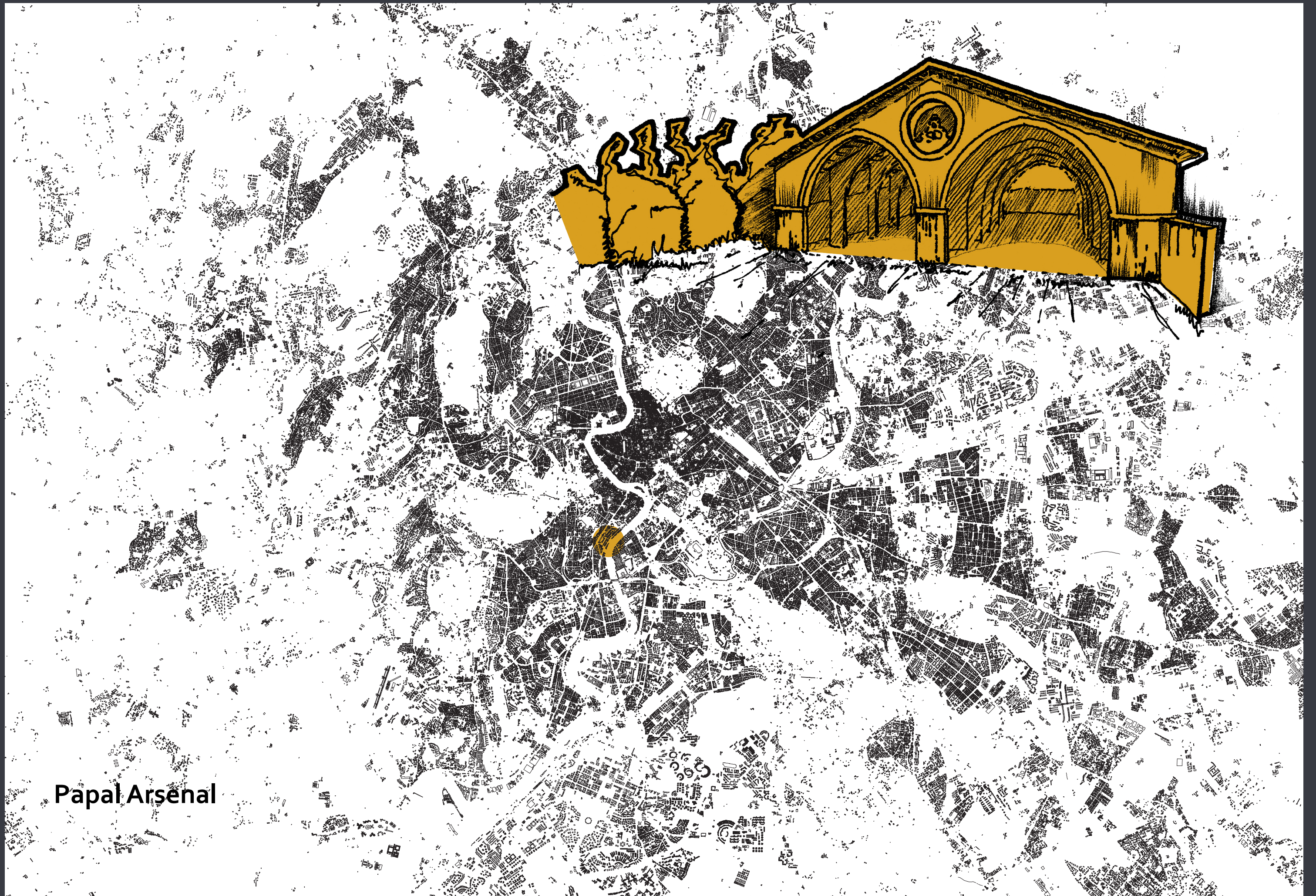


Parthenon



Colosseum

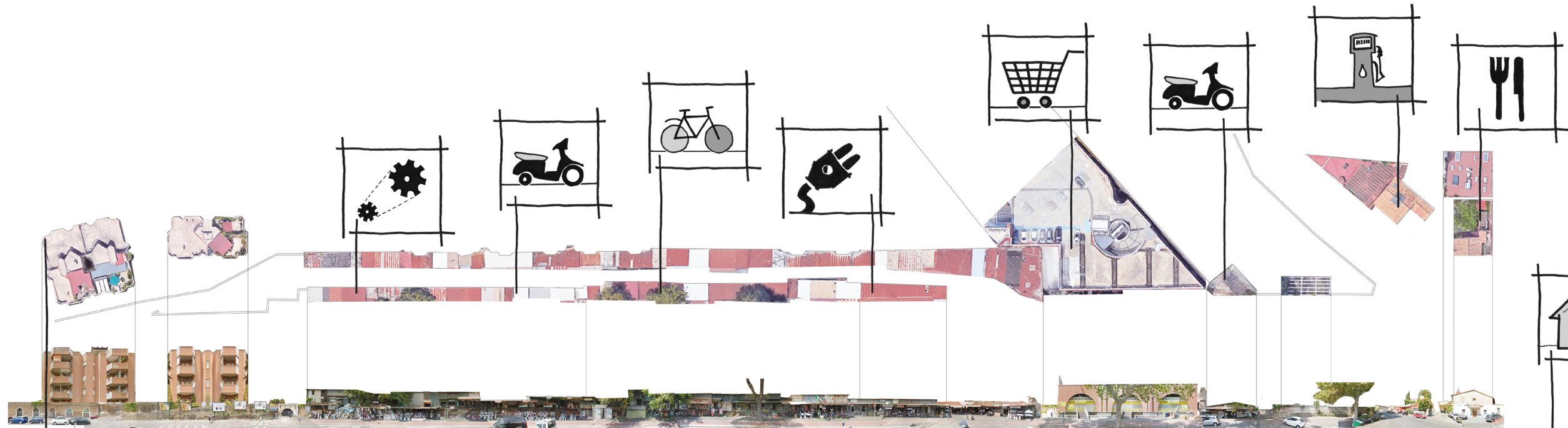
..... 'n' many more



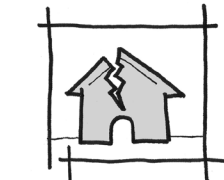
Papal Arsenal

Trastevere

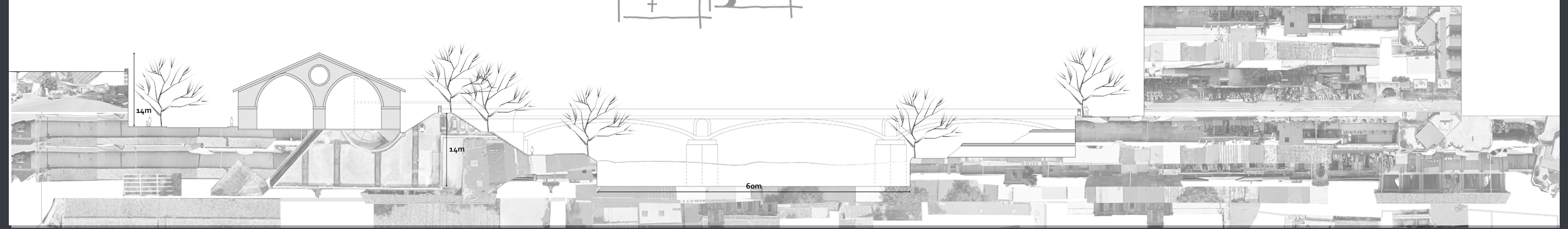
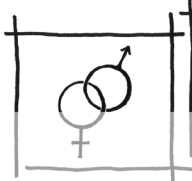
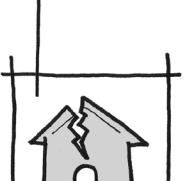
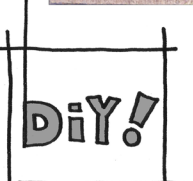
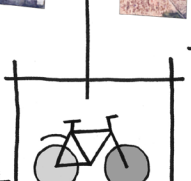
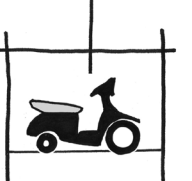
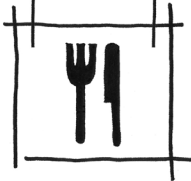
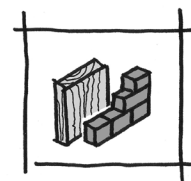


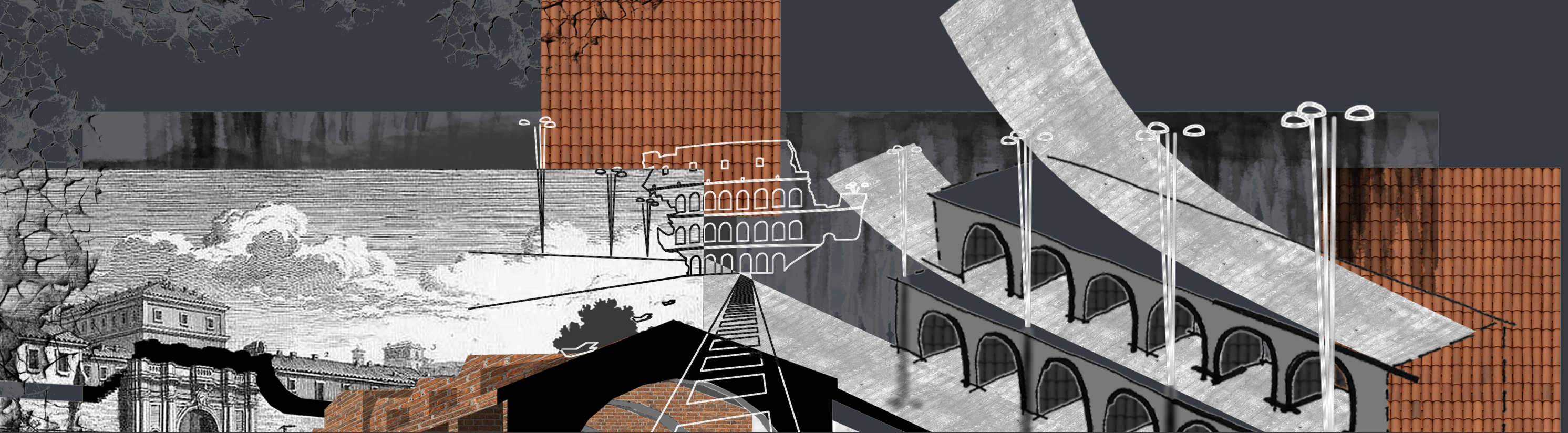


Via Poruense



Piazza
di Porta Portese

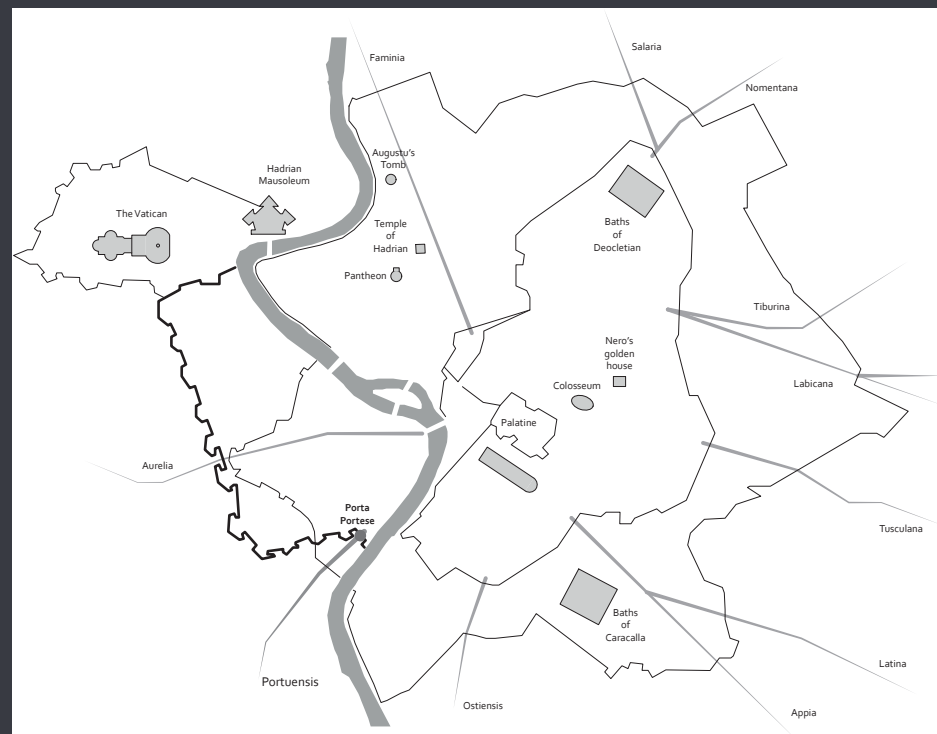




I. Introduction

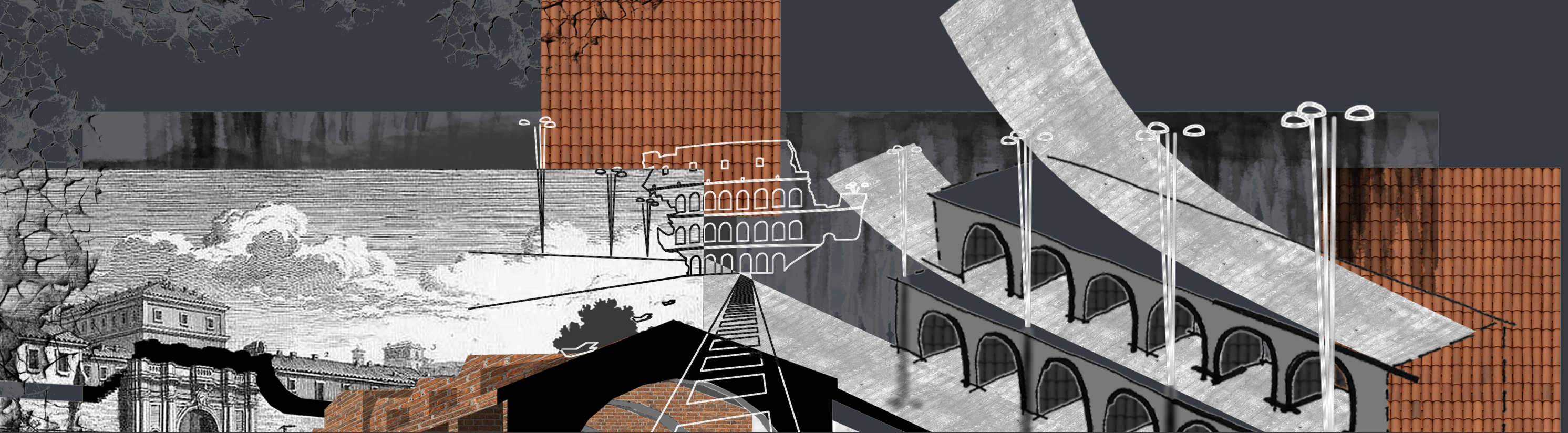
II. Research

III. Proposal

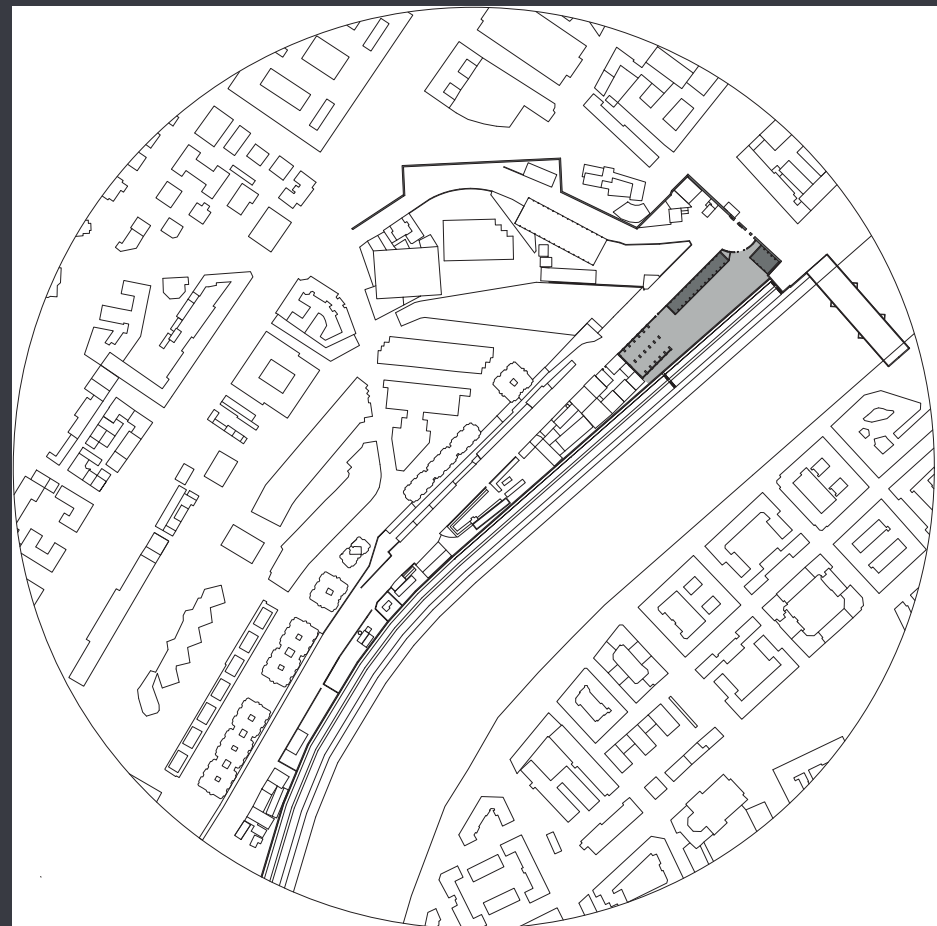


- Historically the site was 'outside' city bounds- Countryside, Farmland

XVII- XVIII C. AD

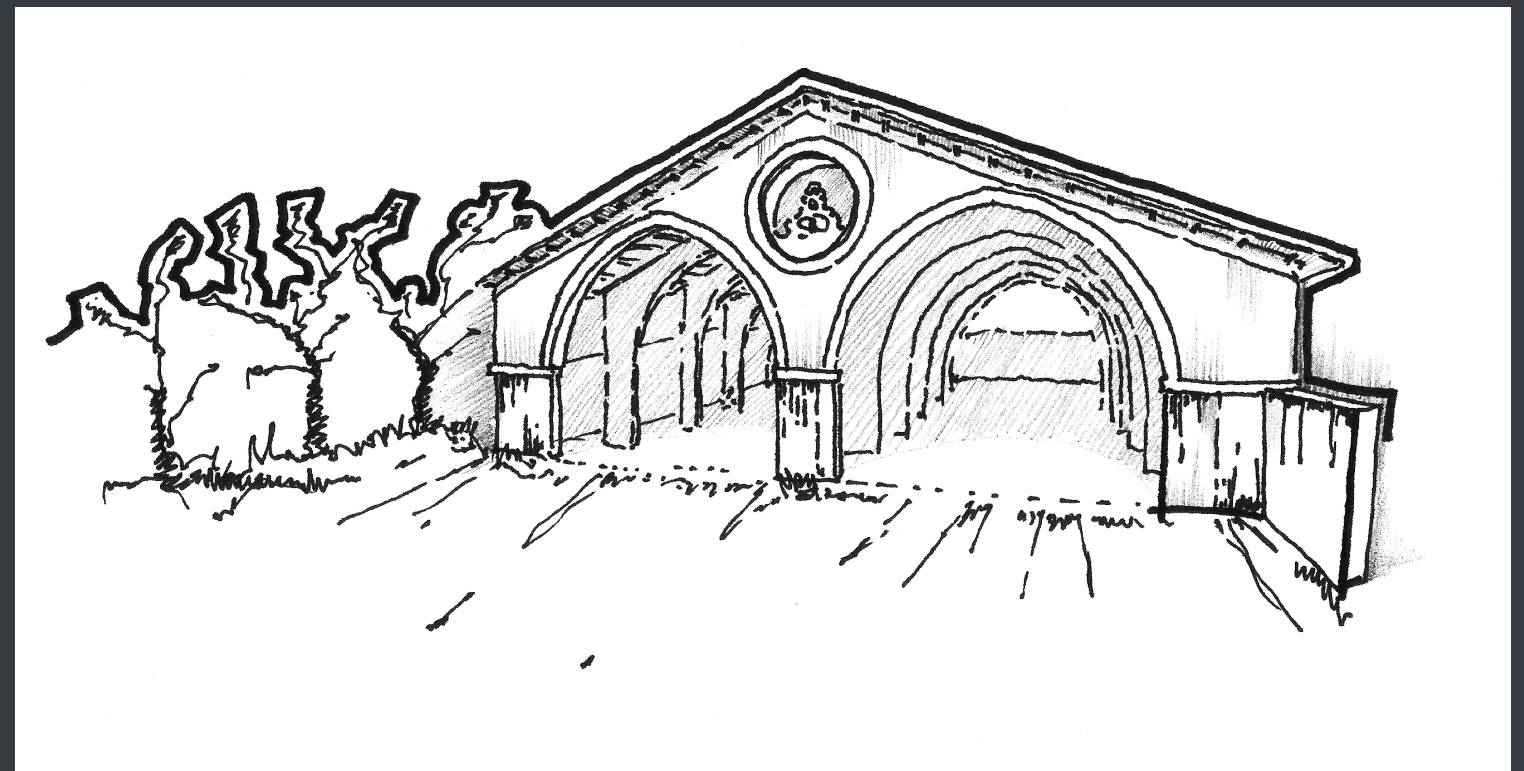


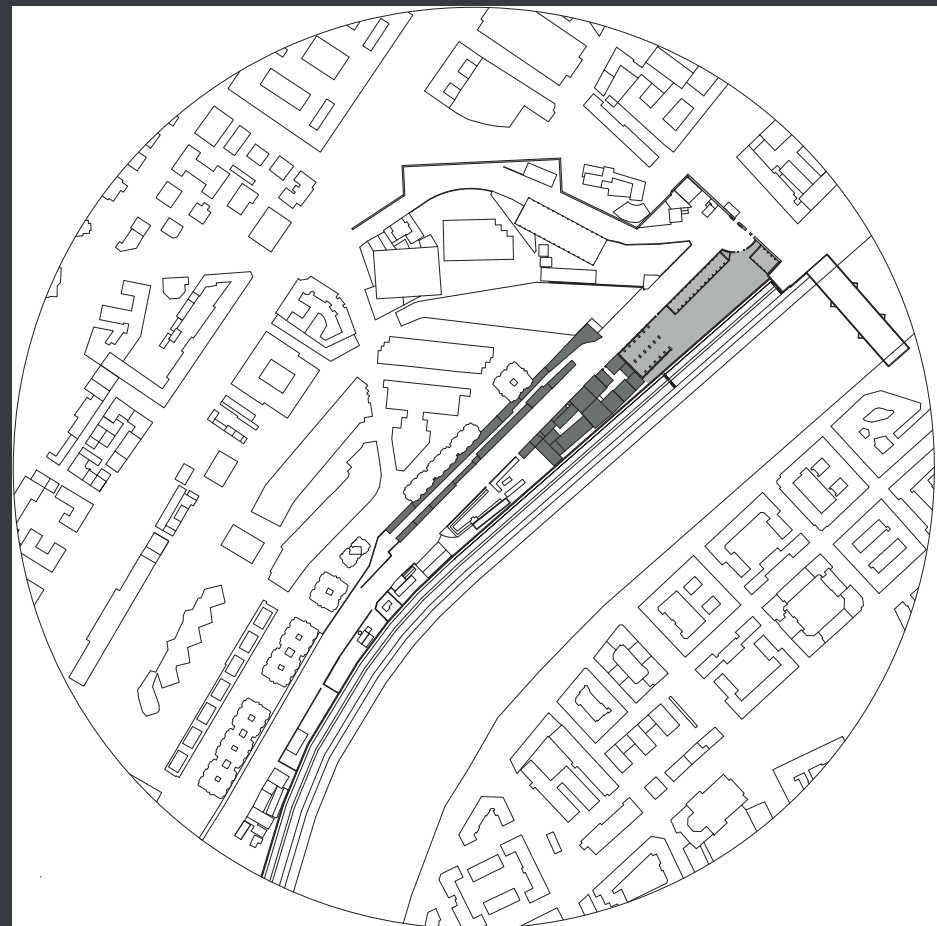
4 Faces of Papal Arsenal



- Porta Portese built in 1644
- Papal Arsenal built in 1714

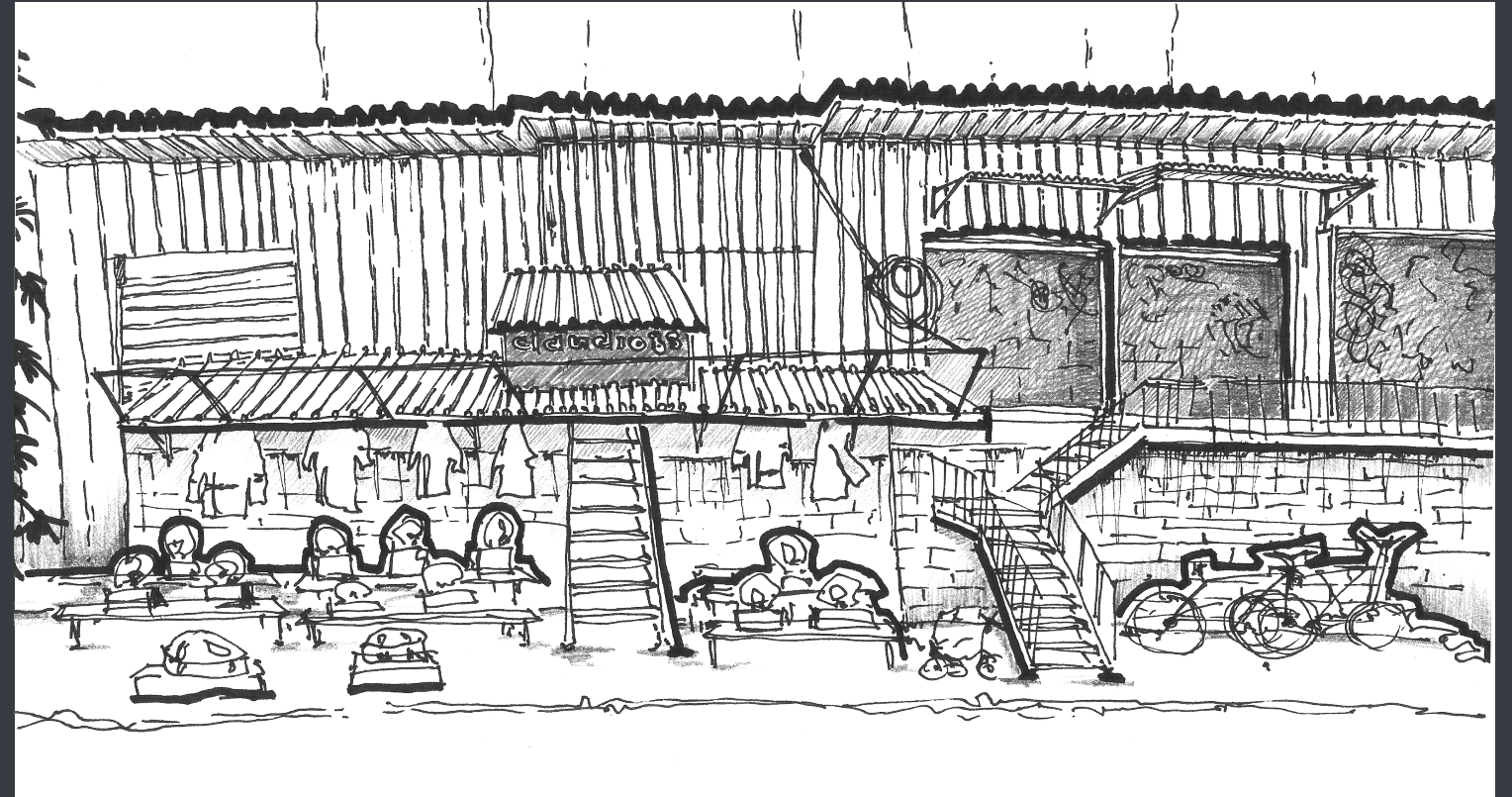
The Historic Site

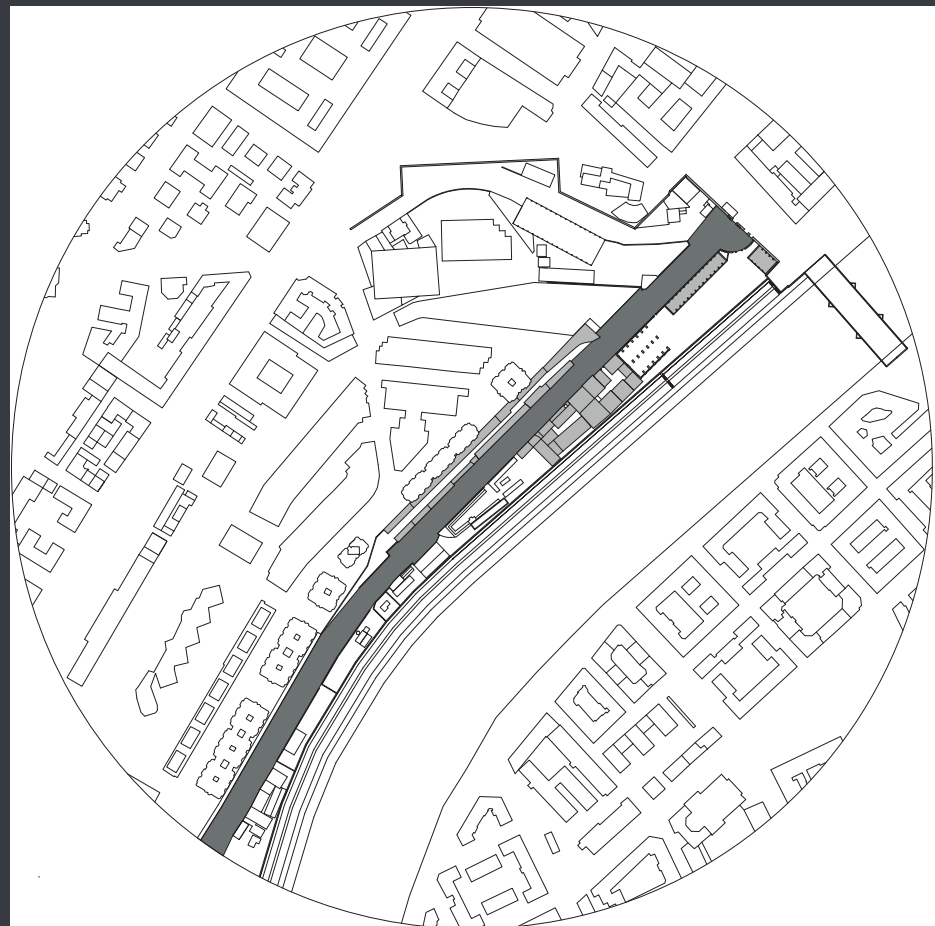




- Bike Shops
- Derelict structures

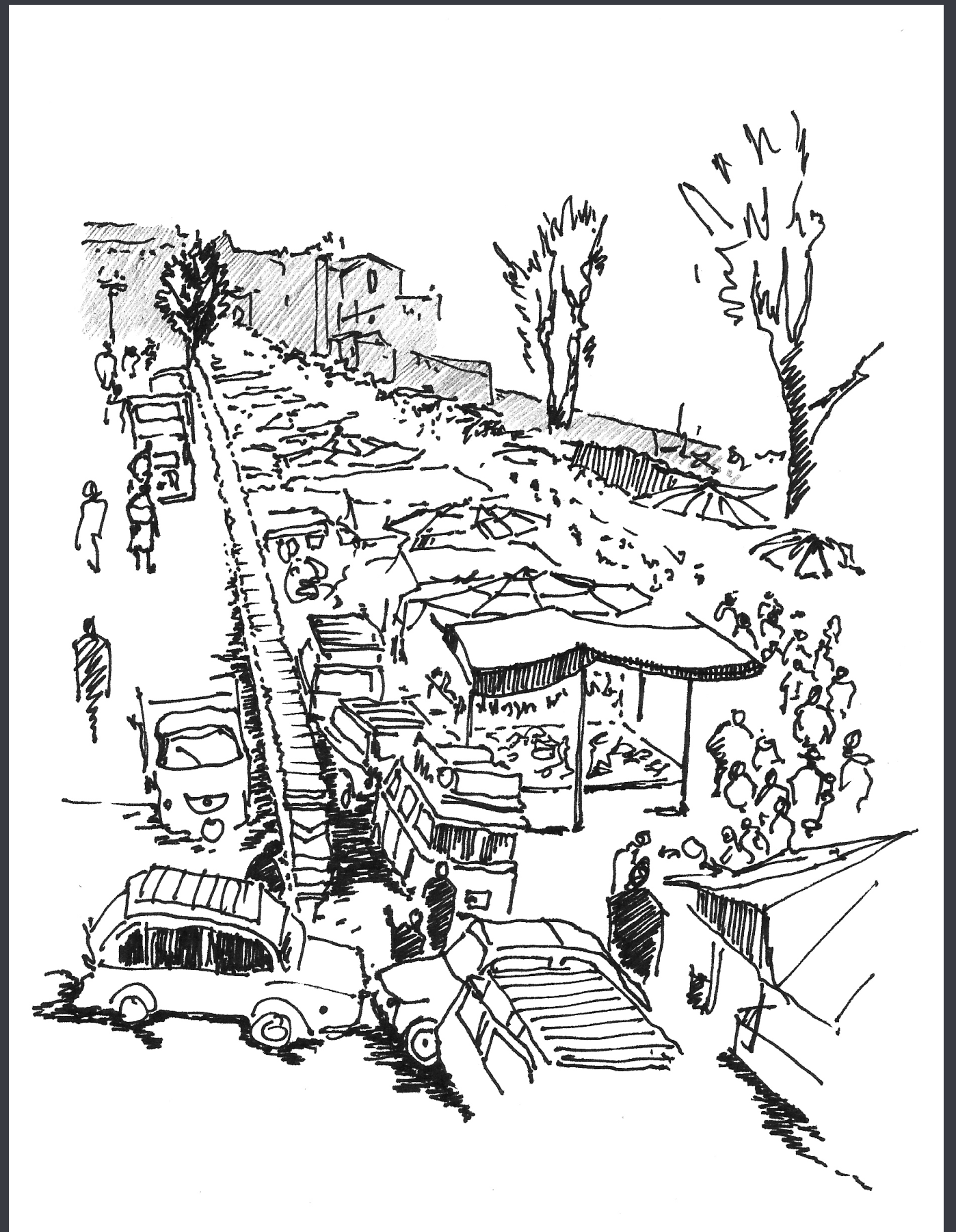
The Informal Site

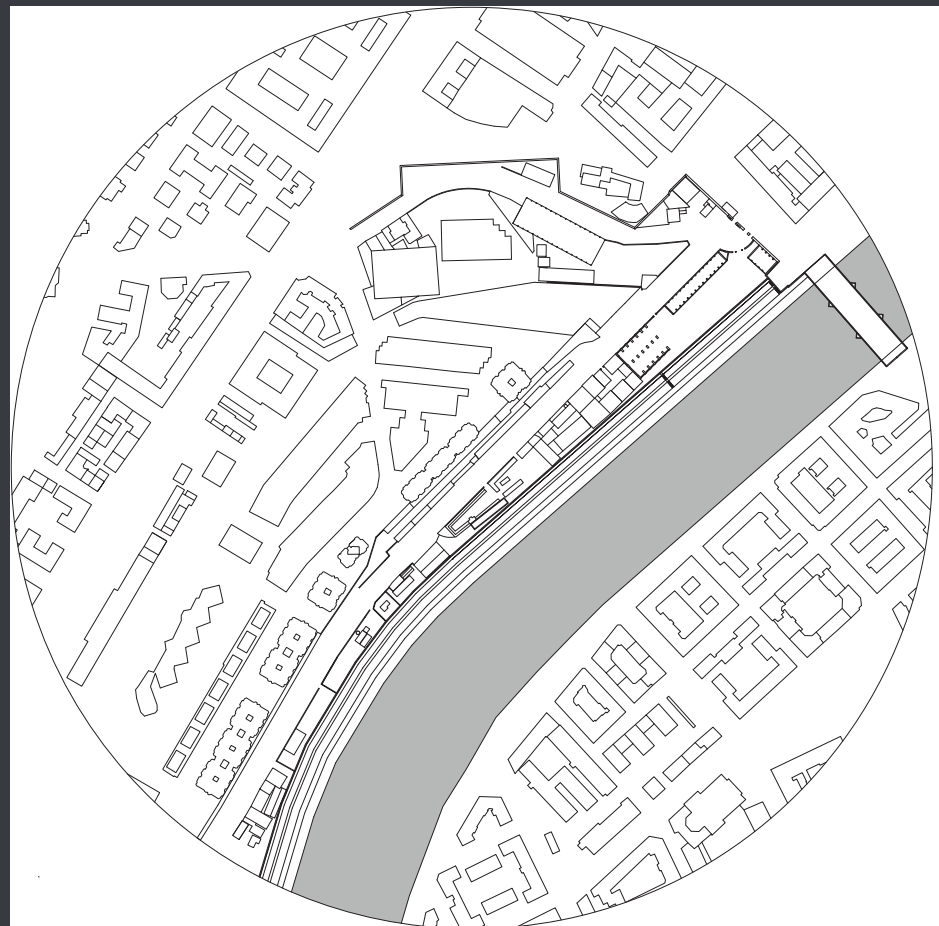




- Weekly Porta Portese Flea Market since 1945

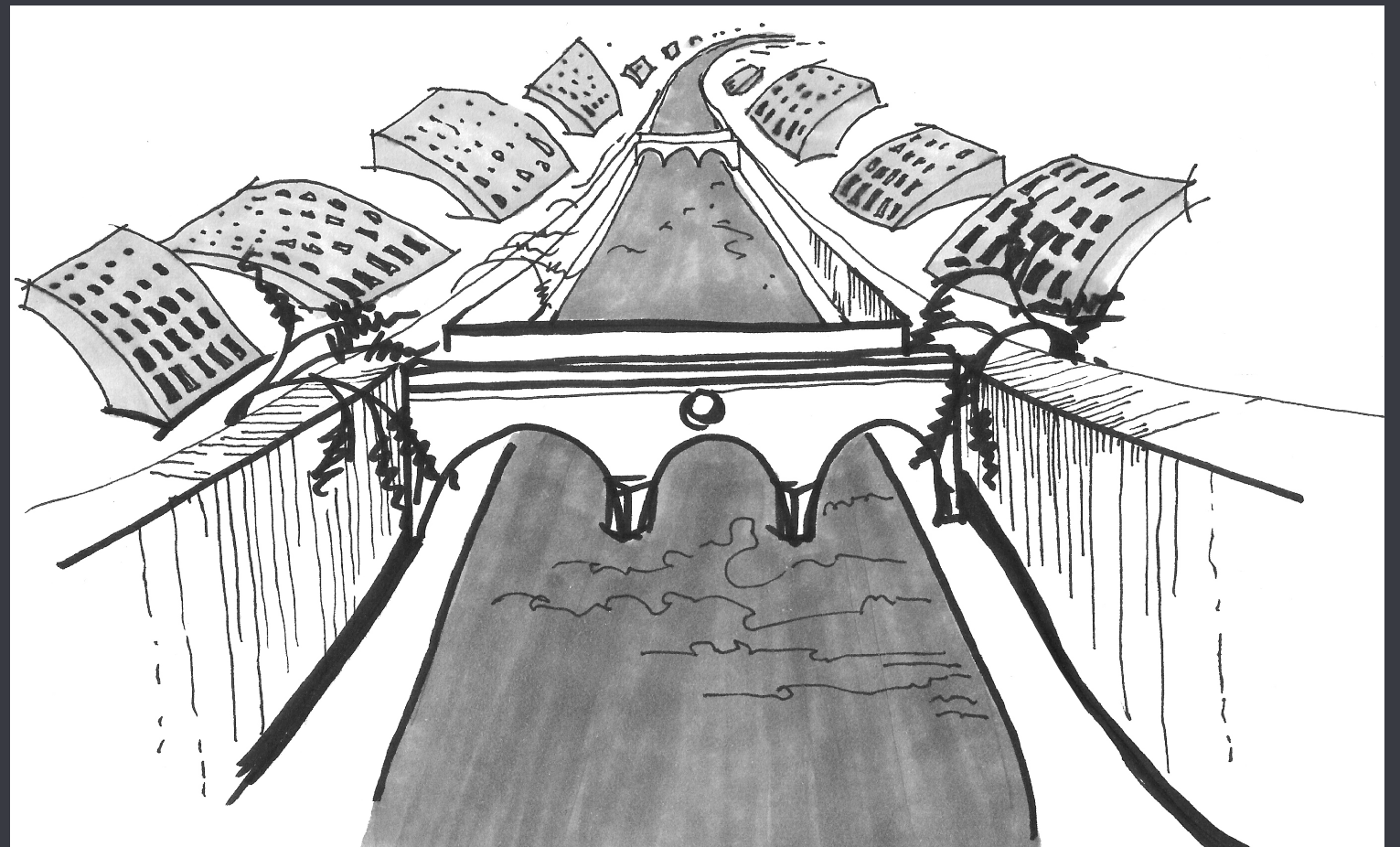
The Temporal Site



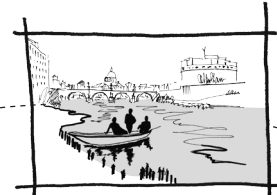
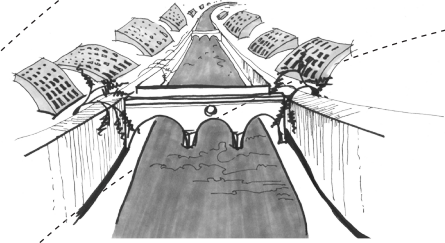


- Close proximity
- No connection

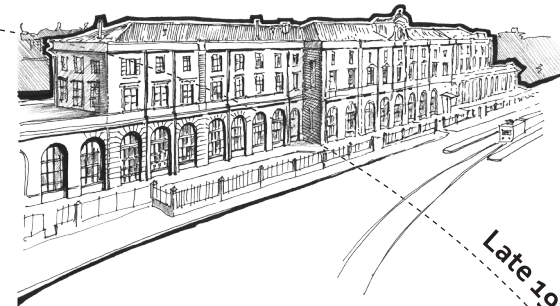
The Riverside site



The city turned away from the Tiber, after the erection of the embankments on both sides in 1876. All shipping and trading activities are disengaged. The Tiber has become a blank zone within the city.

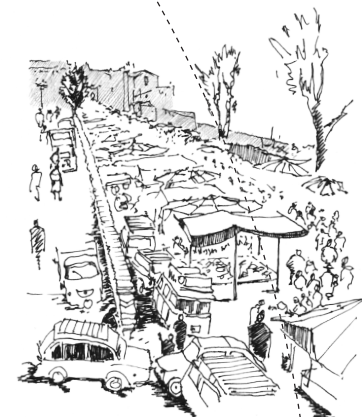
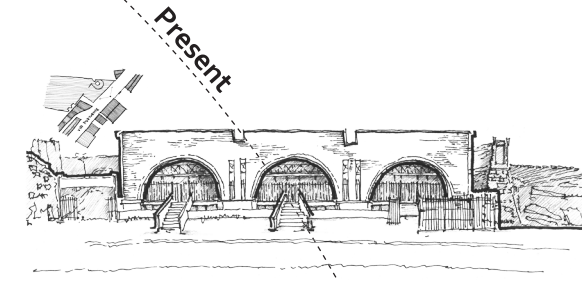


Throughout the history of Rome, the Tiber was of great importance to the city, it was a bustling space and a source of water until the embankments were raised.



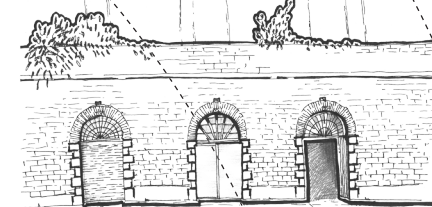
'Old' Trastevere train station was built on Viale di Trastevere just on the south east side of the Arsenale location in 1894. After only 16 years all services ceased in around 1910.

Mid 20th C.



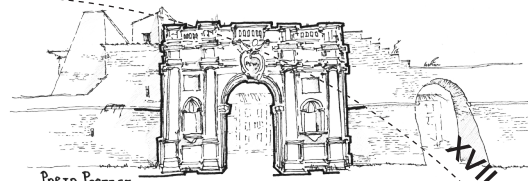
A weekly Porte Portese market began around 1945 (when the city was slowly recovering from WWII) and was the new home of a black market - formerly held in Campo de' Fiori (presently a fruit market). Trastevere seems to have been born under the star of trade.

Late 19th C.



On the Via Portuense side raised walls are still present - it may be assumed these were part of the train station complex, some of the entrances/niches are still in use.

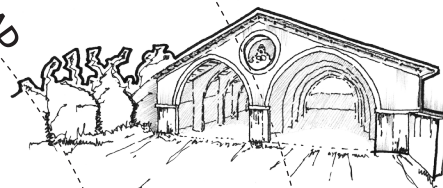
1700s



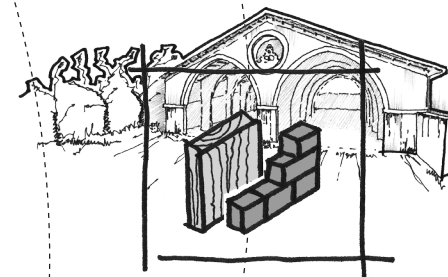
PORTA PORTESE

Porta Portese, built in 1644, never completed, missing sculptures and a tower at the top. Built during pontificate of Pope Urban VIII (the shortest papacy in history).

XVII C. AD



Arsenale Potificio built in 1714. By pope Clement XI, was intended for the maintenance of river boats and barges, it was positioned just outside city walls (Janiculum). Prior to the erection of the edifice the location was a rural area outside the city used for agriculture. The edifice itself is 2 aisle accessible with a double Gothic arch and gable roof, which is highly atypical of Roman architecture.



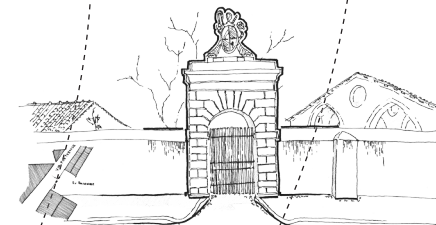
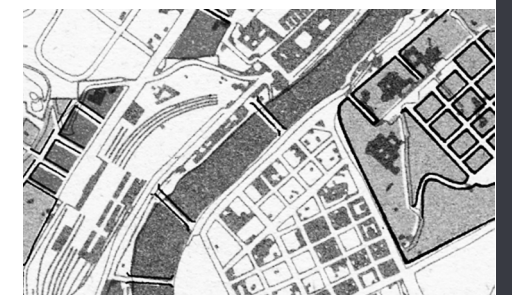
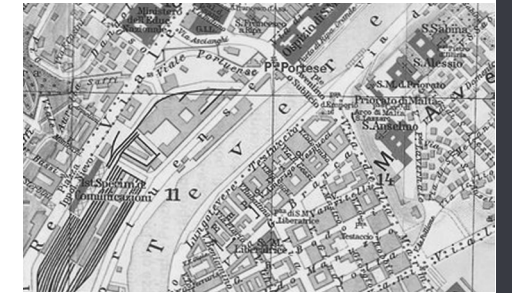
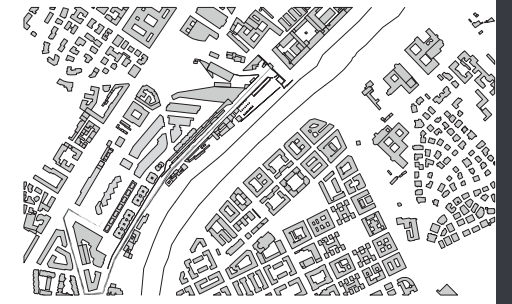
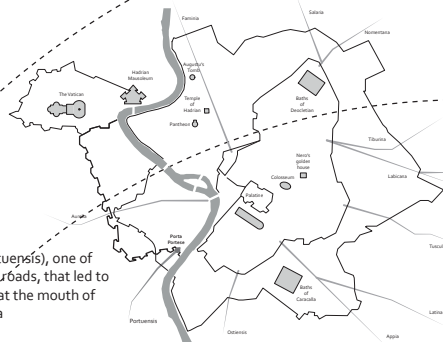
After WW II the arsenal had been occupied by the building materials trade, and was in use for more than 50 years, until 2015 when the facilities moved.

III C. AD

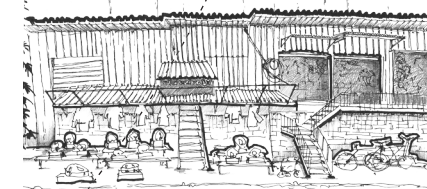
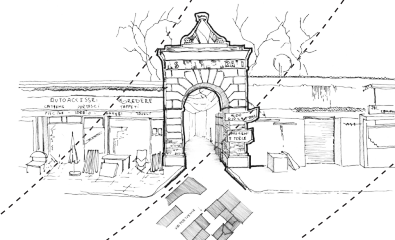
Aurilian Walls III C. AD, The future Arsenale Potificio site is within the City walls

Janiculum Walls XVII C. AD, Porta Portese is part of the wall system, one of the entrances to the city.

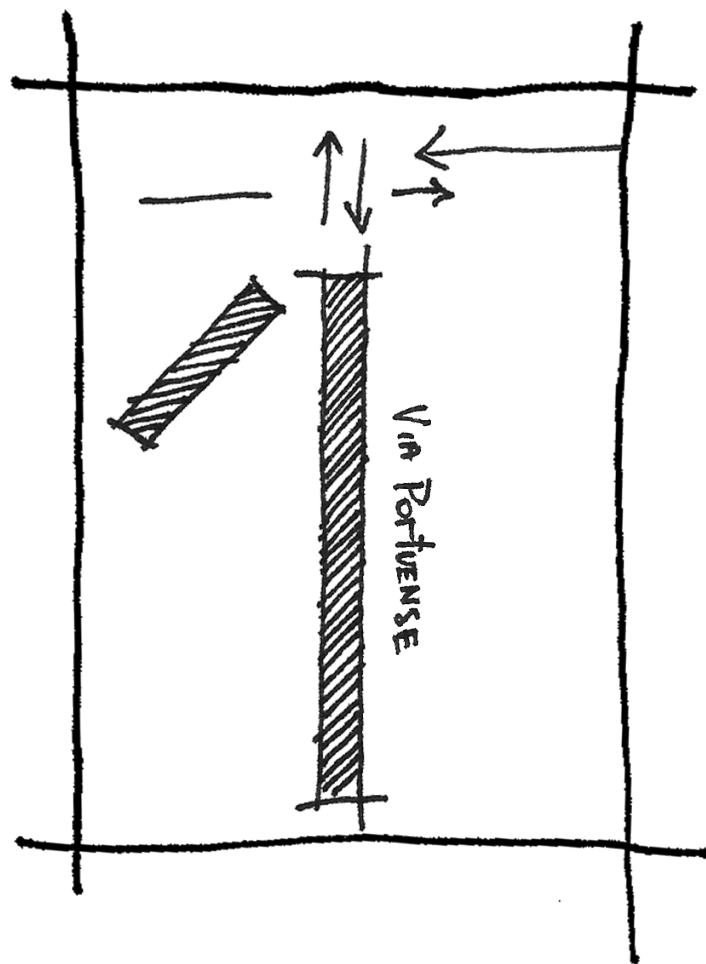
Via Portuense (Portuensis), one of the Roman ancient roads, that led to the Port, the town at the mouth of the Tiber near Ostia



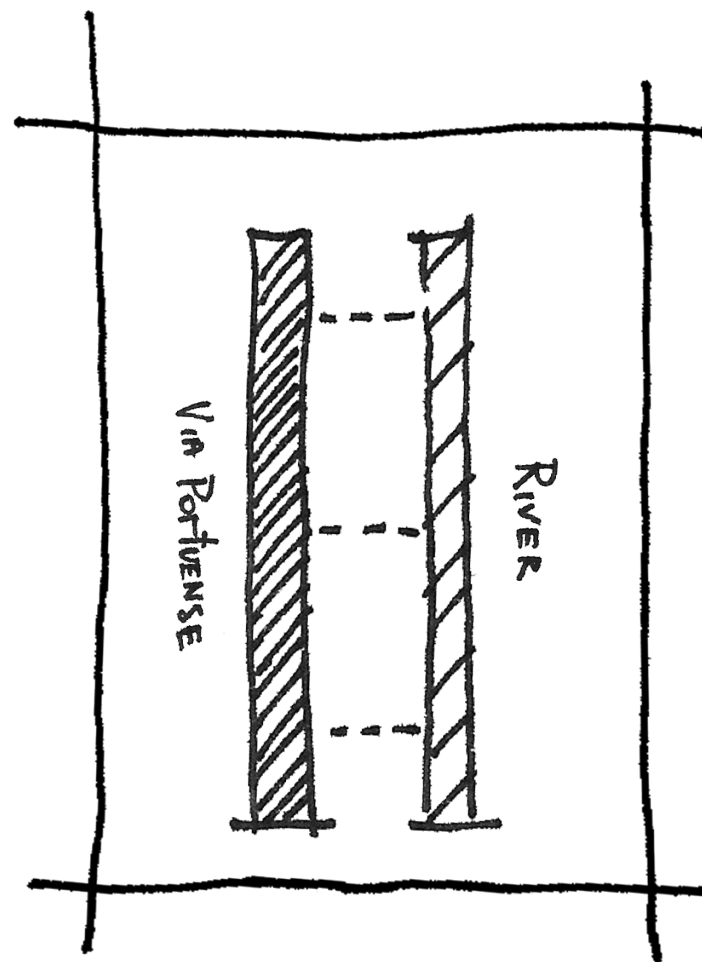
In 1853 Pope Pius restored the location and added gates with his coat of arms at the top. The reason for the restoration is not known - as the shipping trade had been in decline, replaced by rail infrastructure.



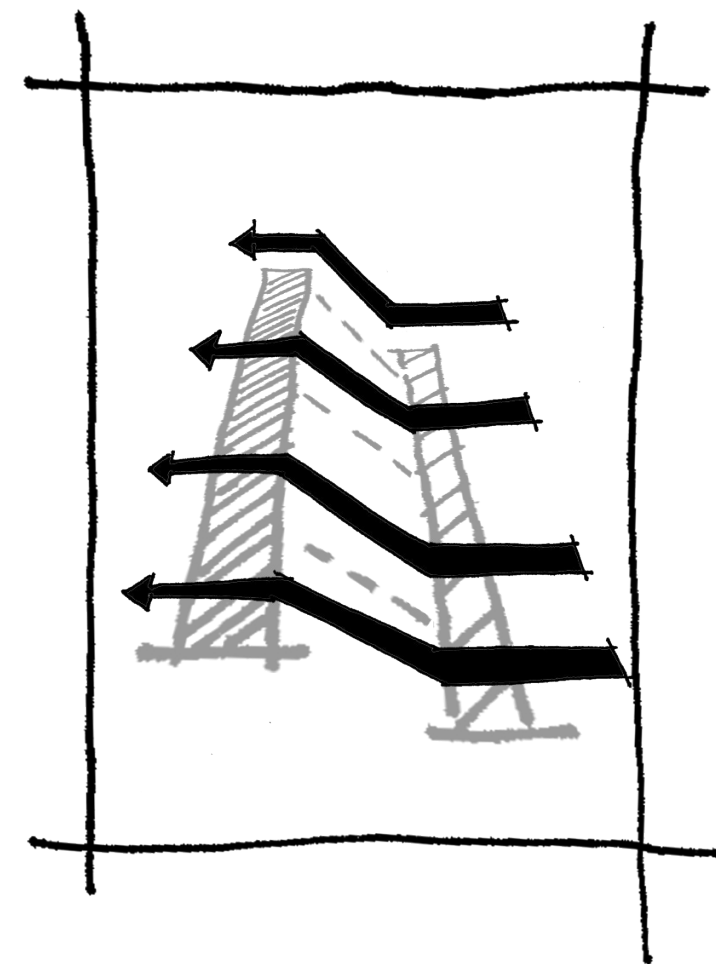
At the present the area is of a particular typology, which could be called a shanty town; self-built sheds fabricated from corrugated aluminium, and currently used as bike and bicycle shops. It may be assumed that the unregulated self-built community gradually established itself after the PP market began and developed itself into a permanently established market.



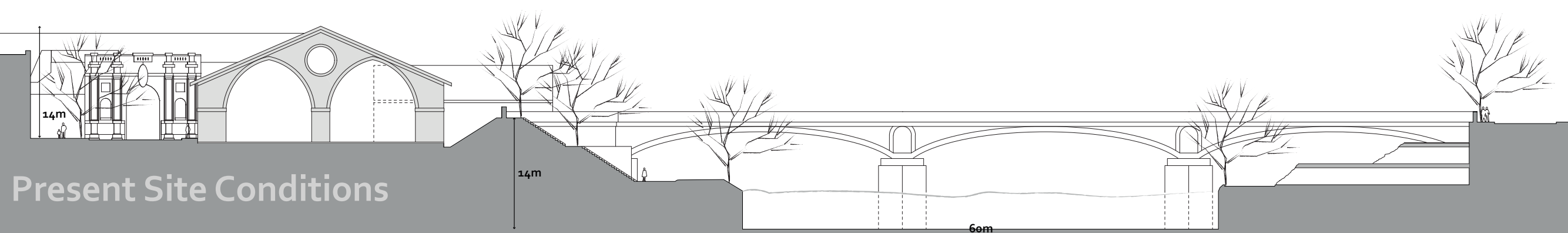
Dominant axis - Via Portuense



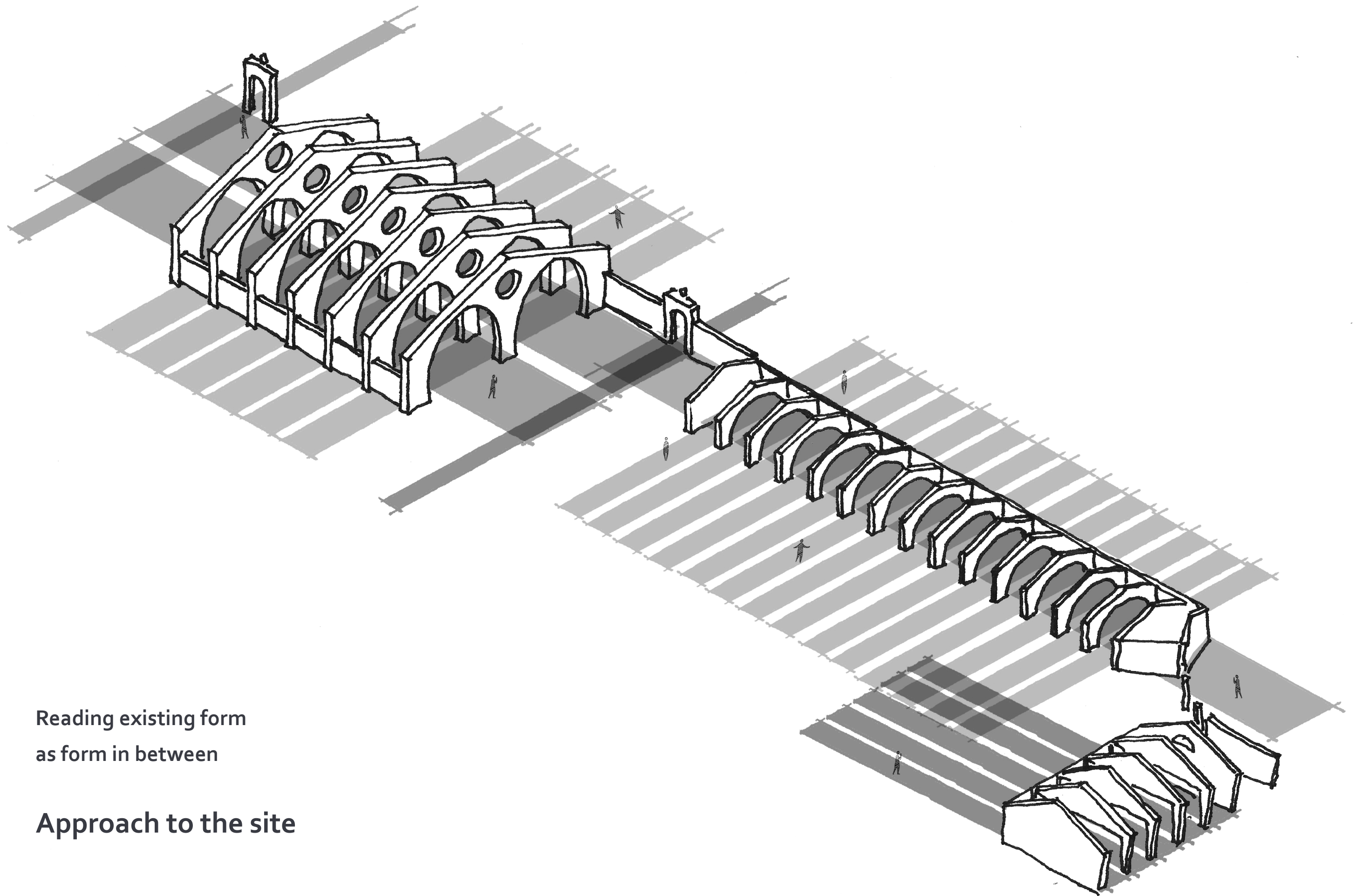
Parallel to the road situated - Tiber river



Vertical disconnection/connection



Present Site Conditions



Reading existing form
as form in between

Approach to the site

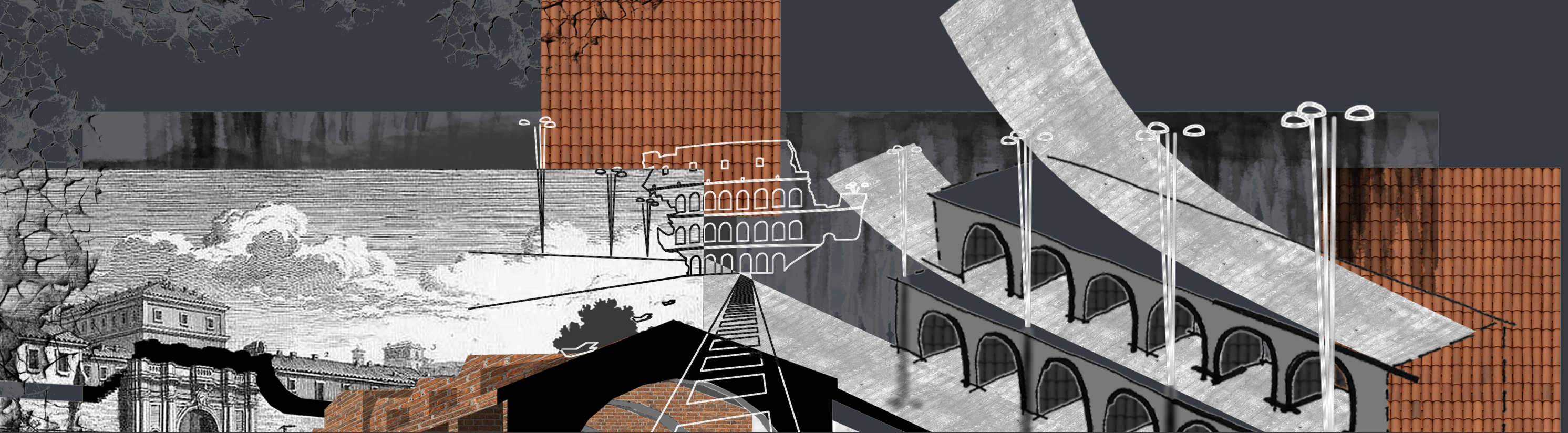


Porto di Ripa Grande
1. Ospizio Aplice di S. Michele, 2. Dogana grande, 3. Dogana del Papiro, 4. Granari dell'Armata, 5. Via Portuense, 6. Vestigio del antico Ponte Sublico, 7. Dogana Vecchia. 97.

Port of Ripa Grande



Tiberinus- god of Tiber, association w' abundance and nourishment

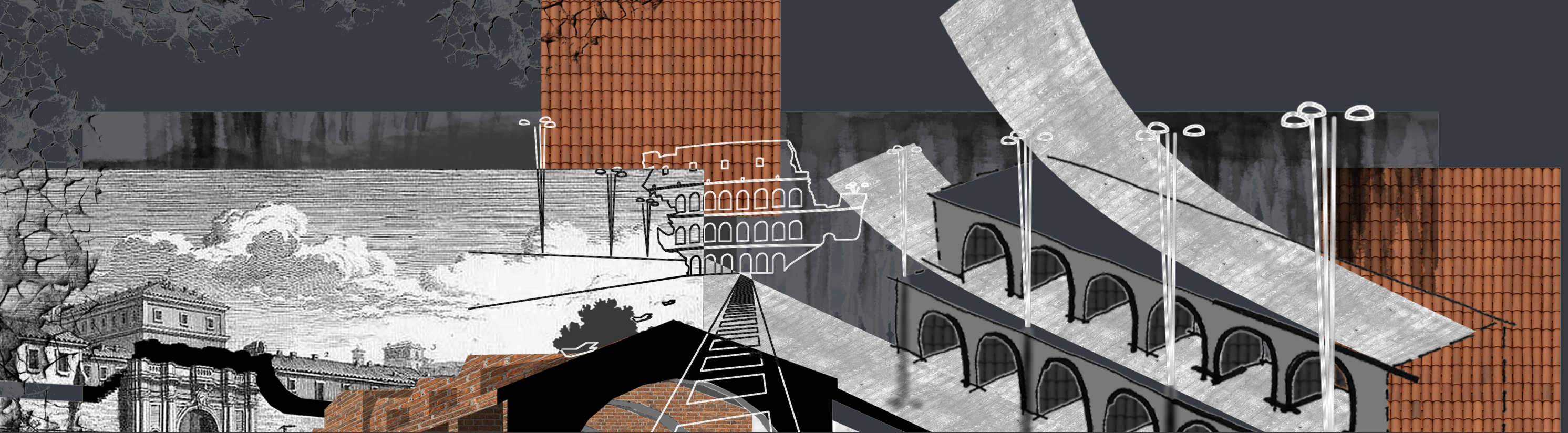


Focal points

I. Tiber (water)

II. Productivity

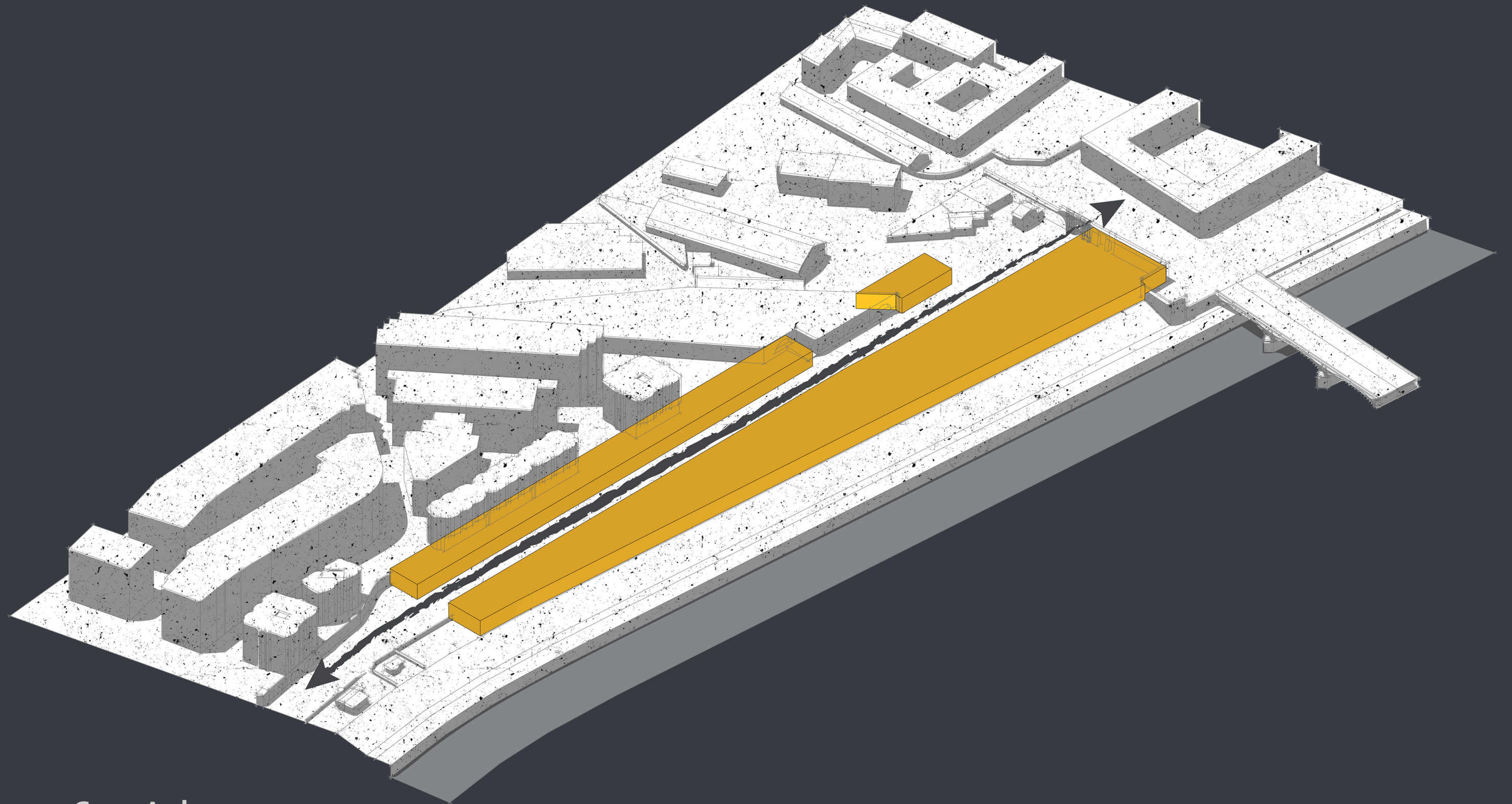
III. Informality



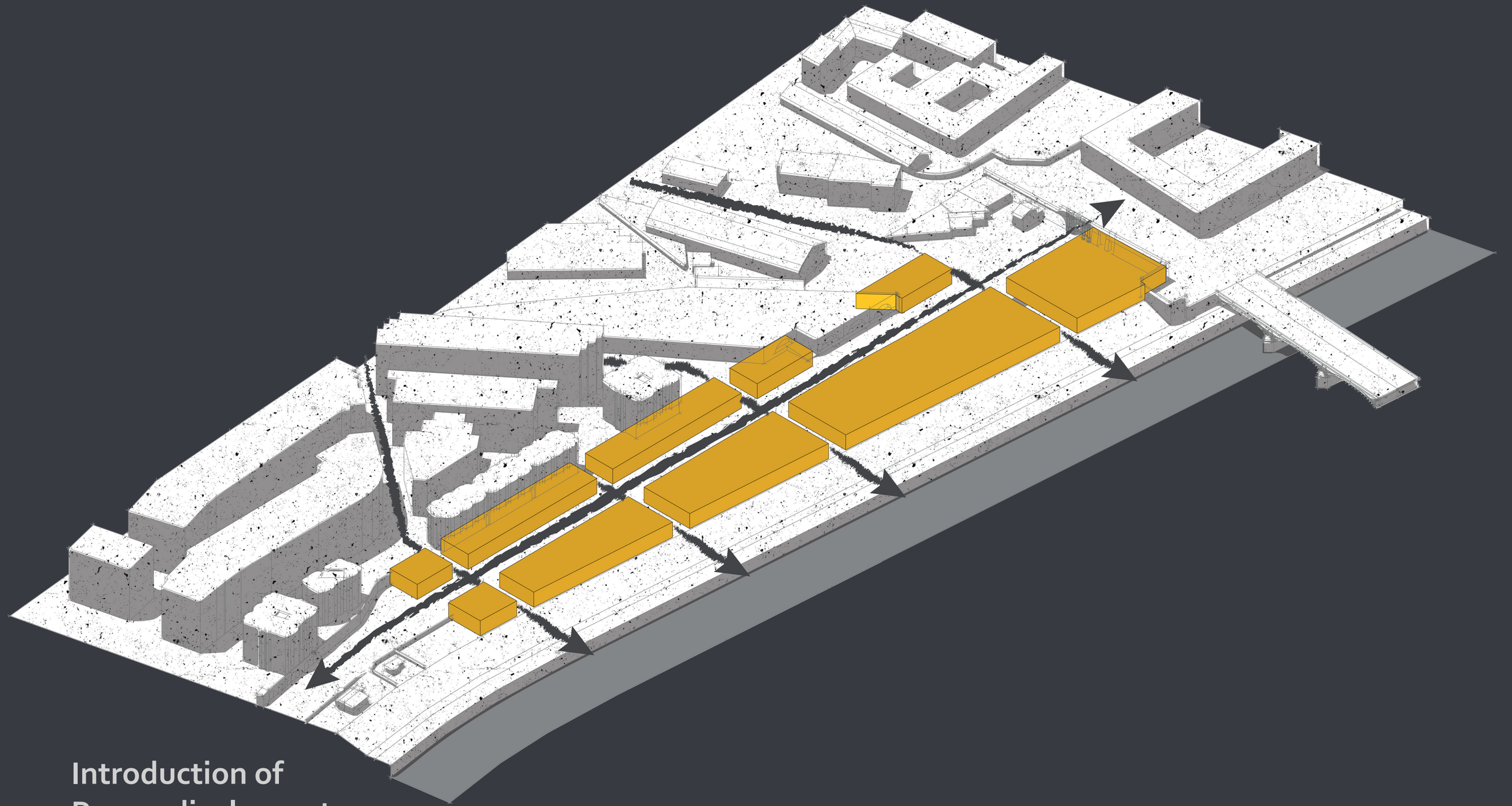
I. Introduction

II. Research

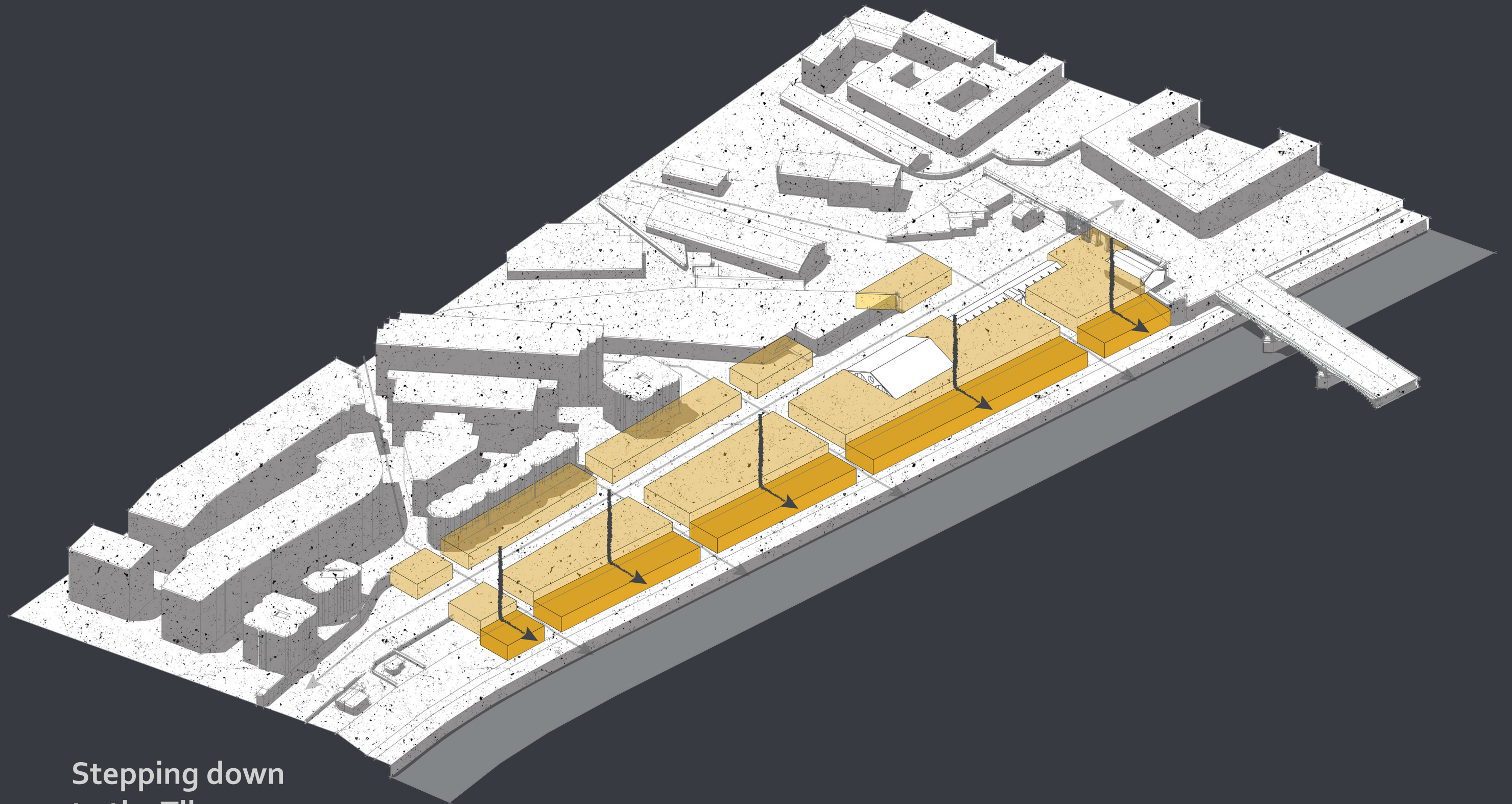
III. Proposal



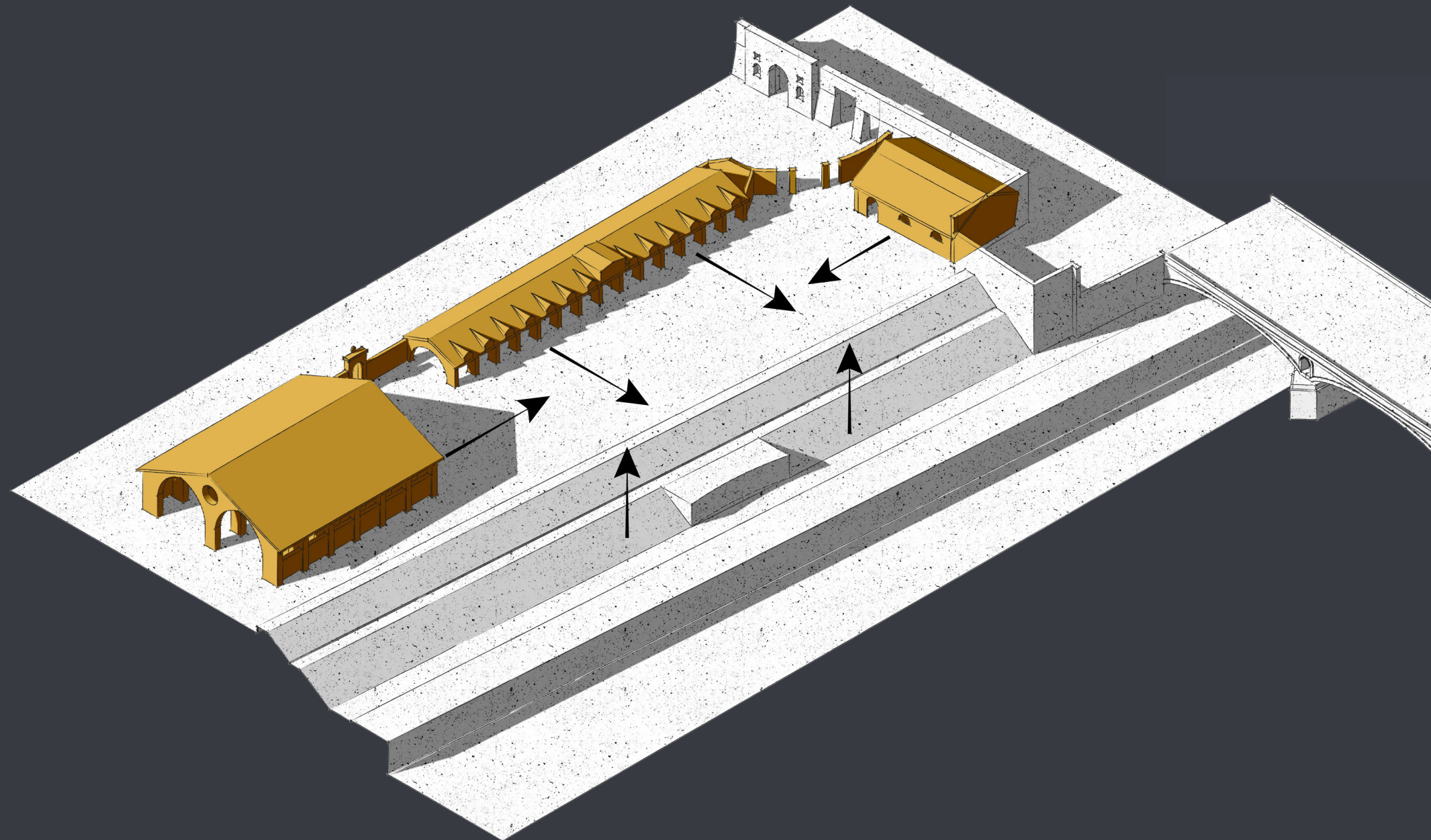
Core Axis



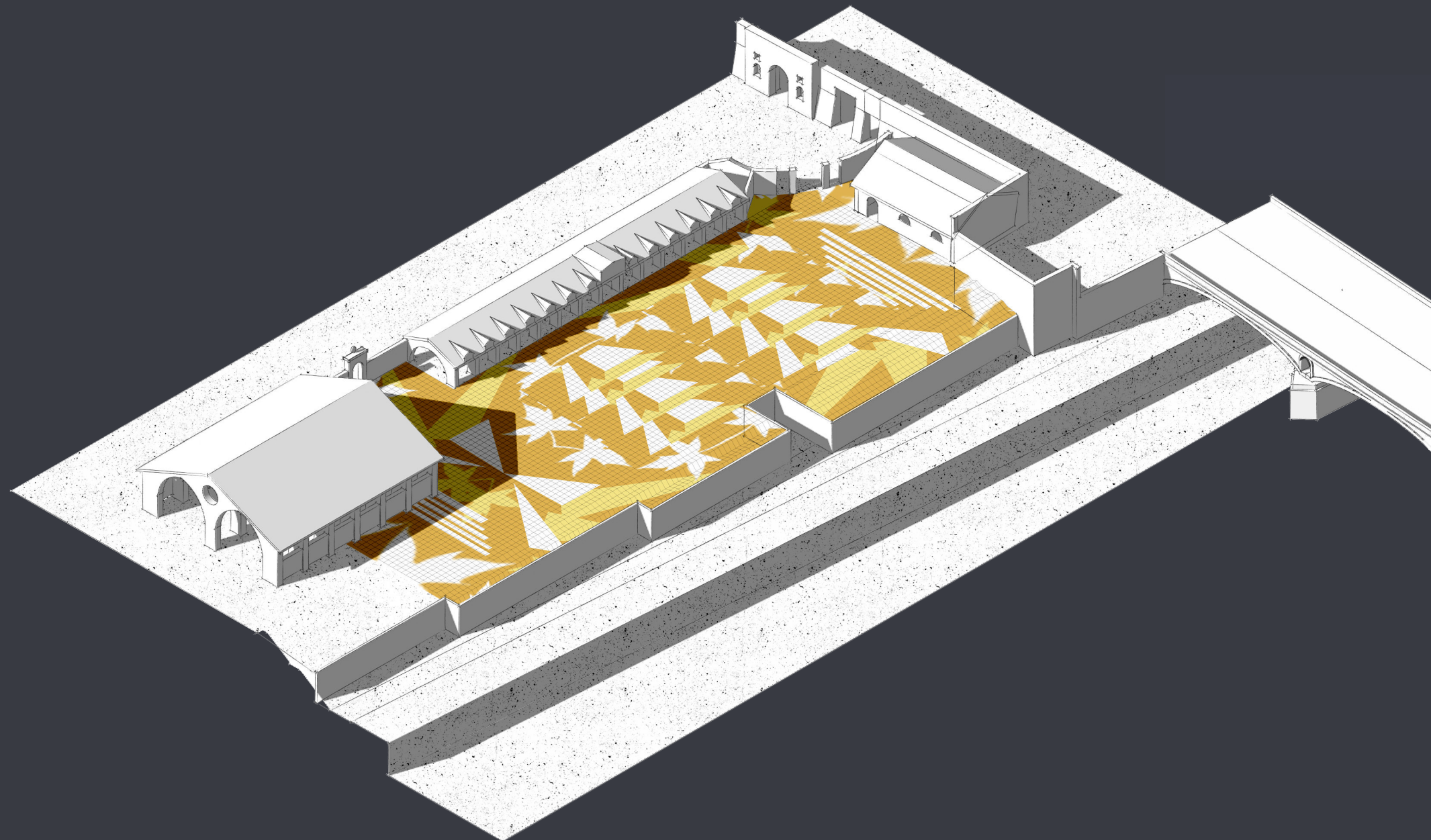
Introduction of
Perpendicular routes



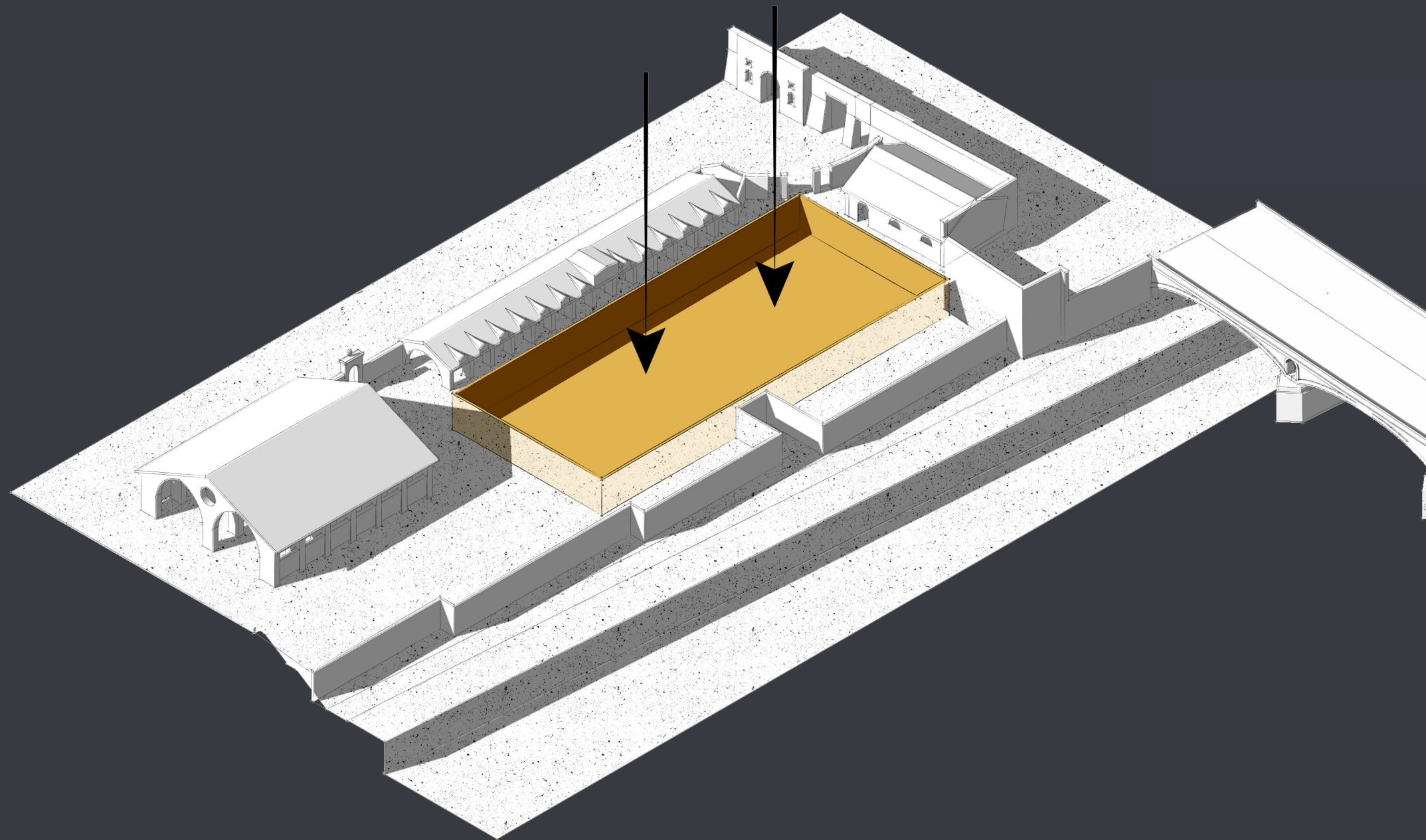
Stepping down
to the Tiber



Public Building



Outdoor public space



Recessing into the ground

Concept / Approach

Site specific

Abstract

Activity

Historic Traces

Territory

Action / Effect

Square

Nature

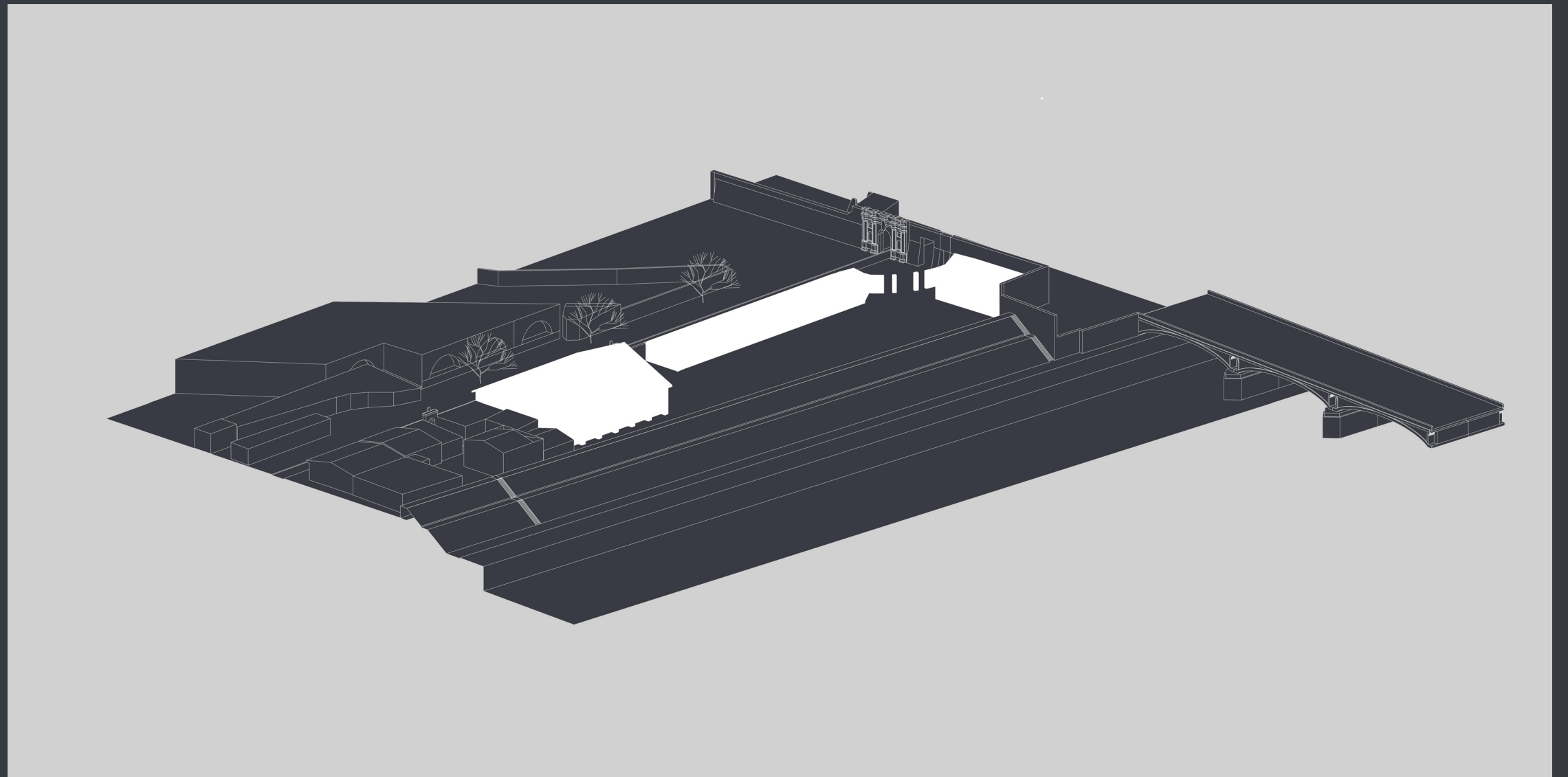
Event

Embankment + Tiber

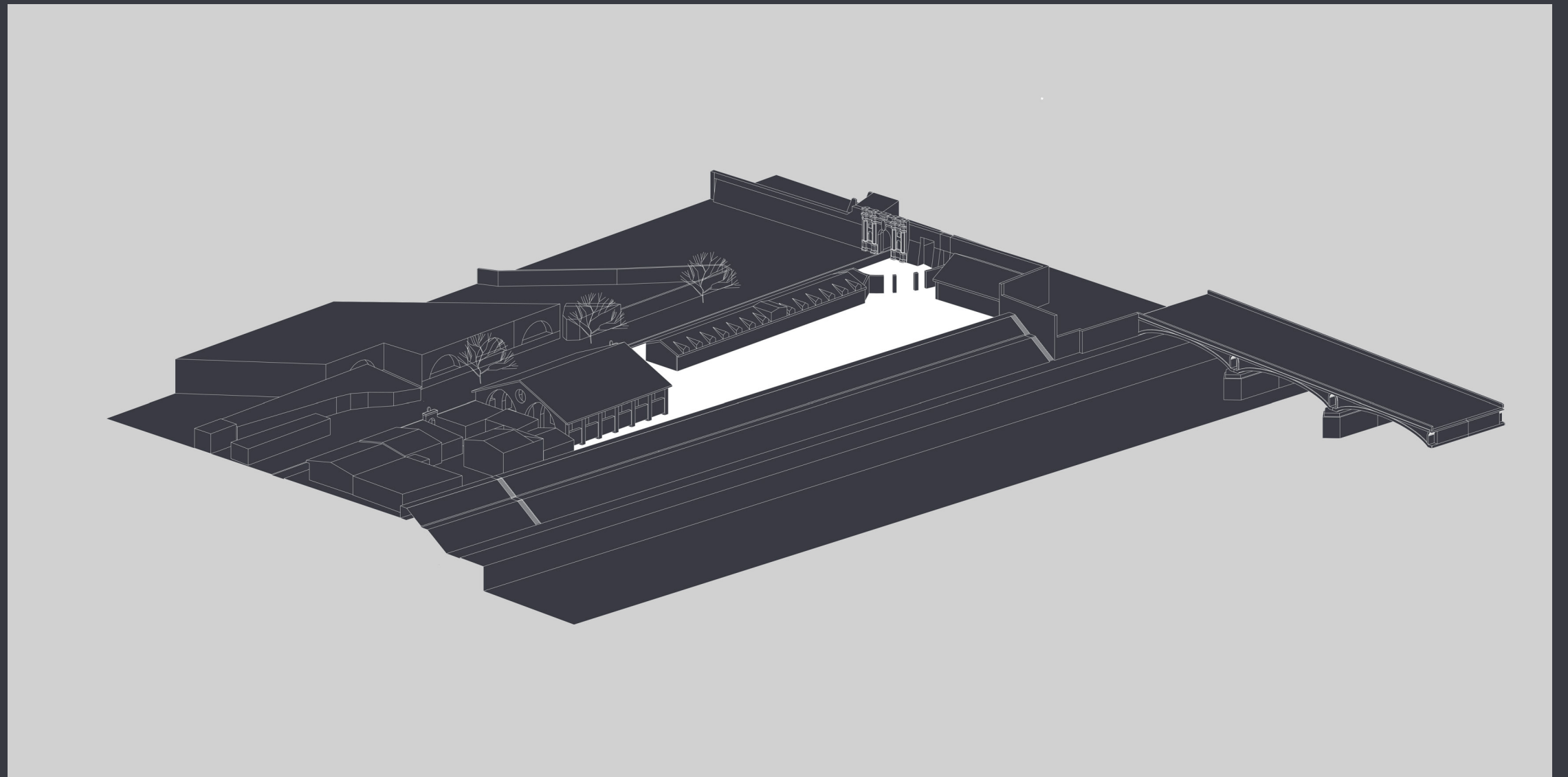
Architecture

Programme

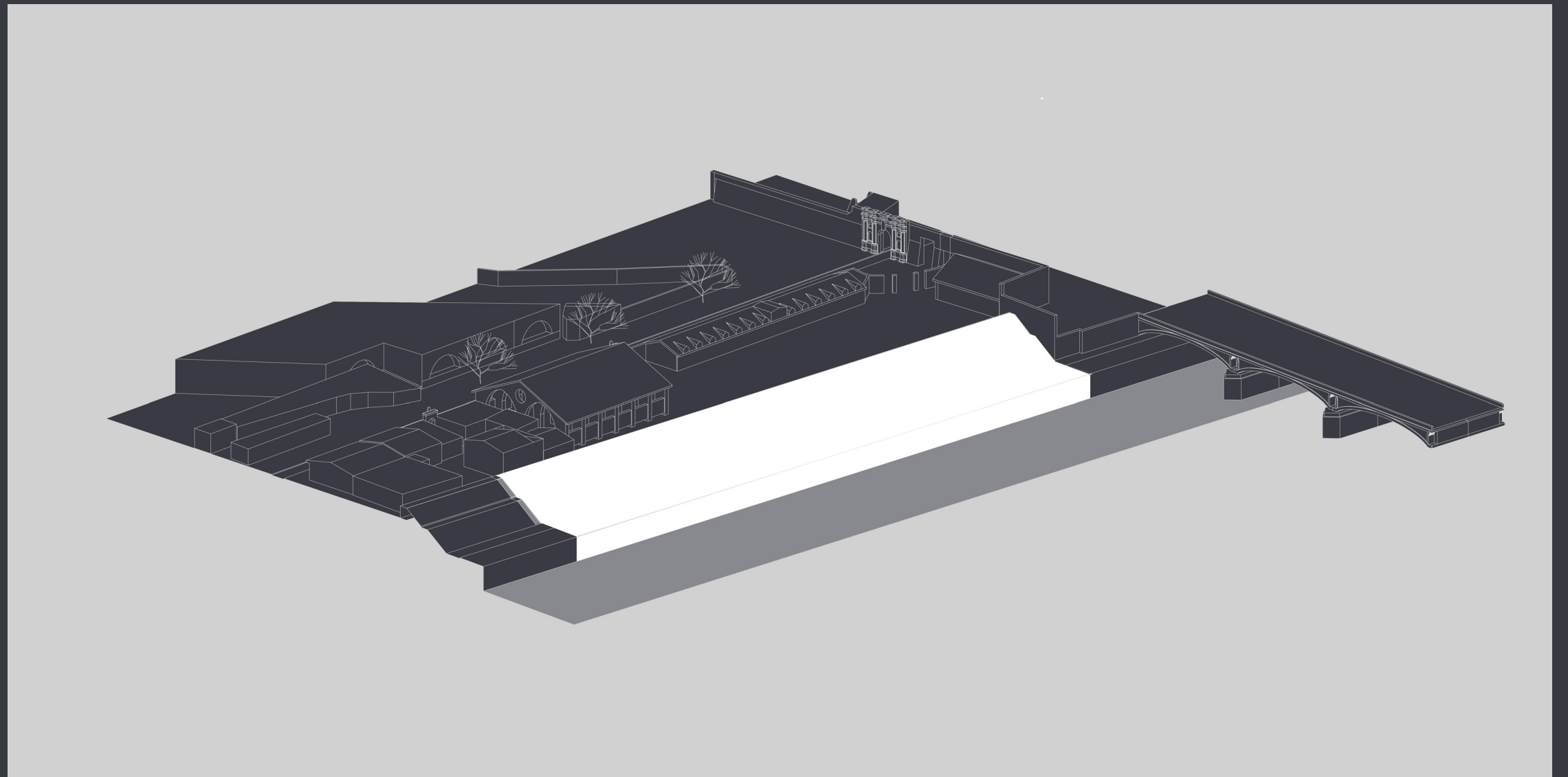
Space of work: Horrea, Arsenal,
New Customs House,
Port of Ripa Grande.



Historic Traces/ Territory/ Action



Square/ Nature/ Event



Embankment/ Architecture/ Program

SAVE
TIBER
(WATER)
DRINK
BEER



CONSUMPTION.

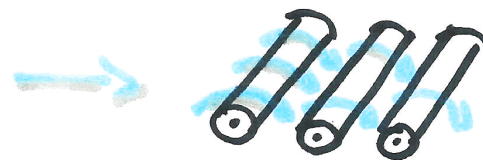


LIGUID BREAD

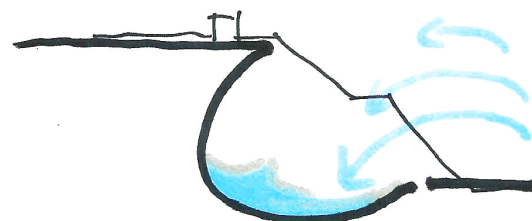
PROCESS



BREWERIN
PROCESS



REVERSE OSMOSIS
'DIRTY WATER'
into
'HEMELSWATER'



carving into the
embarkments
introducing
water.

TEVERE
(TIBER)



Program:
Tiberinus Brewery

Urban green



Water feature



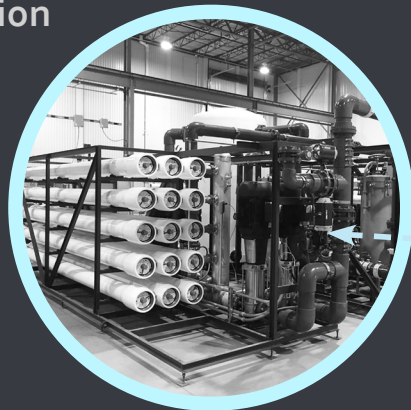
Performance space



Economic growth



Educational and attraction



Sustainable approach



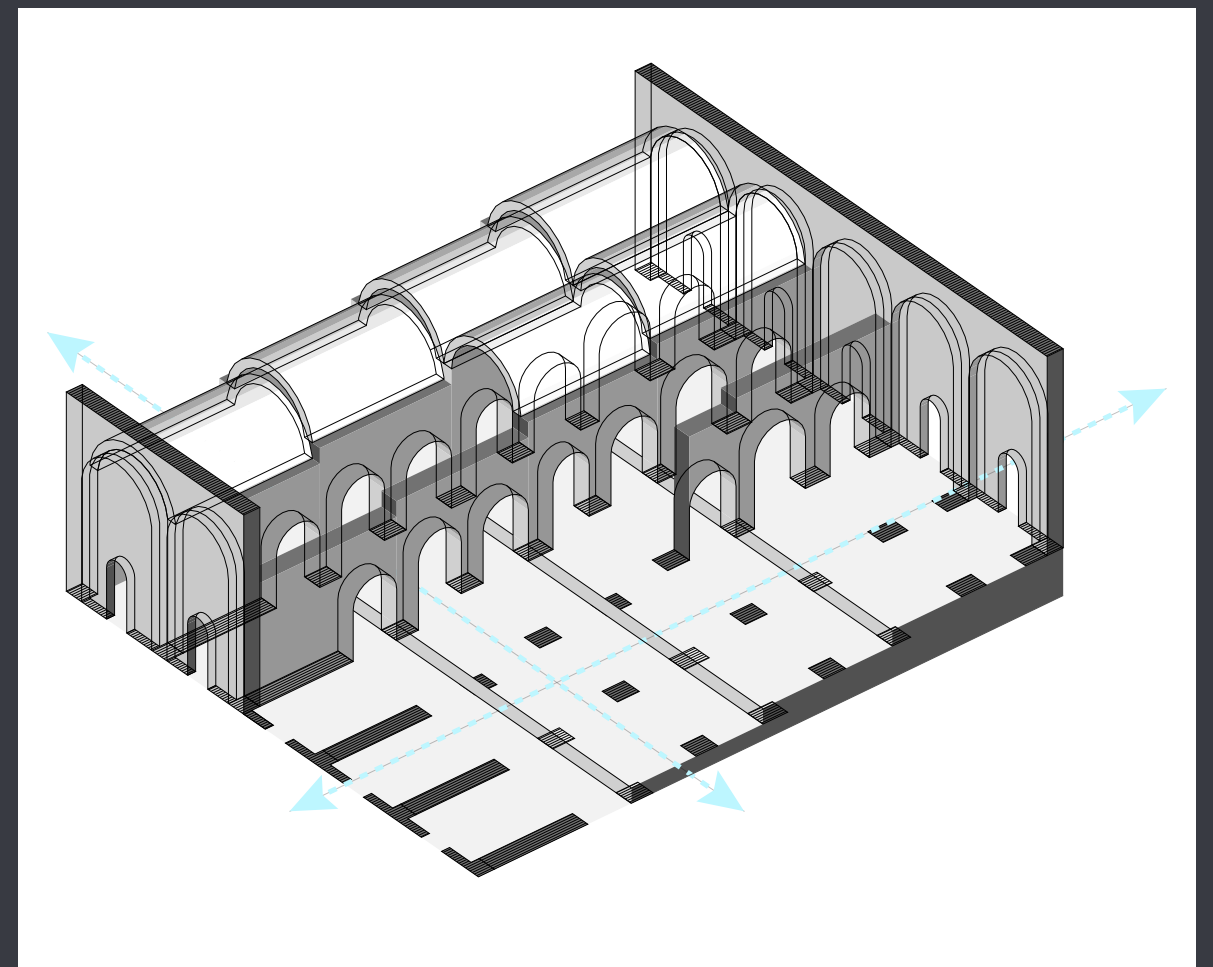
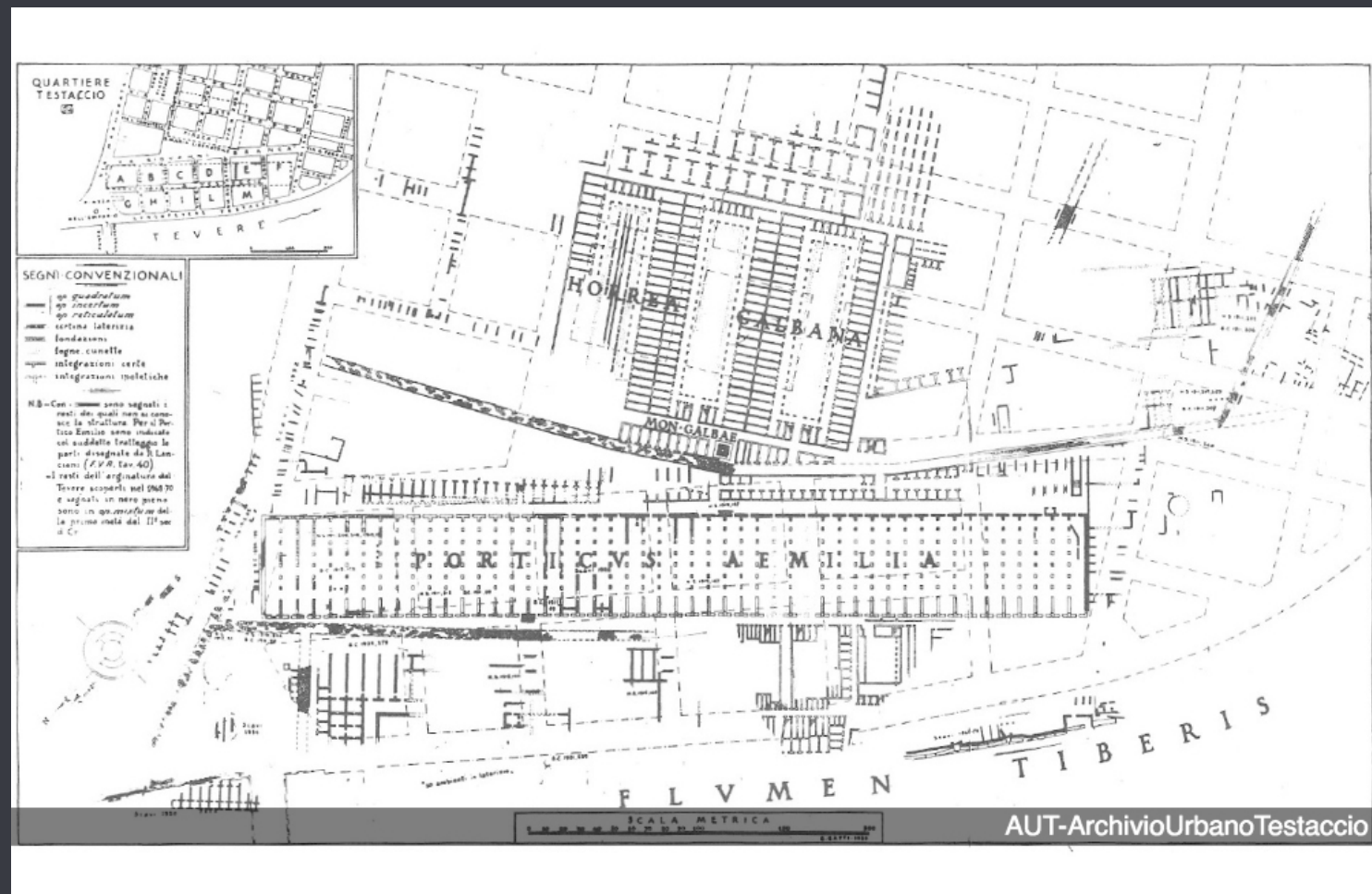
Tiber (water) - catalyst of activity



Papal Arsenal- bringing redundant sites into the city metabolism



Beer- as any other consumable, great driver in capitalist world



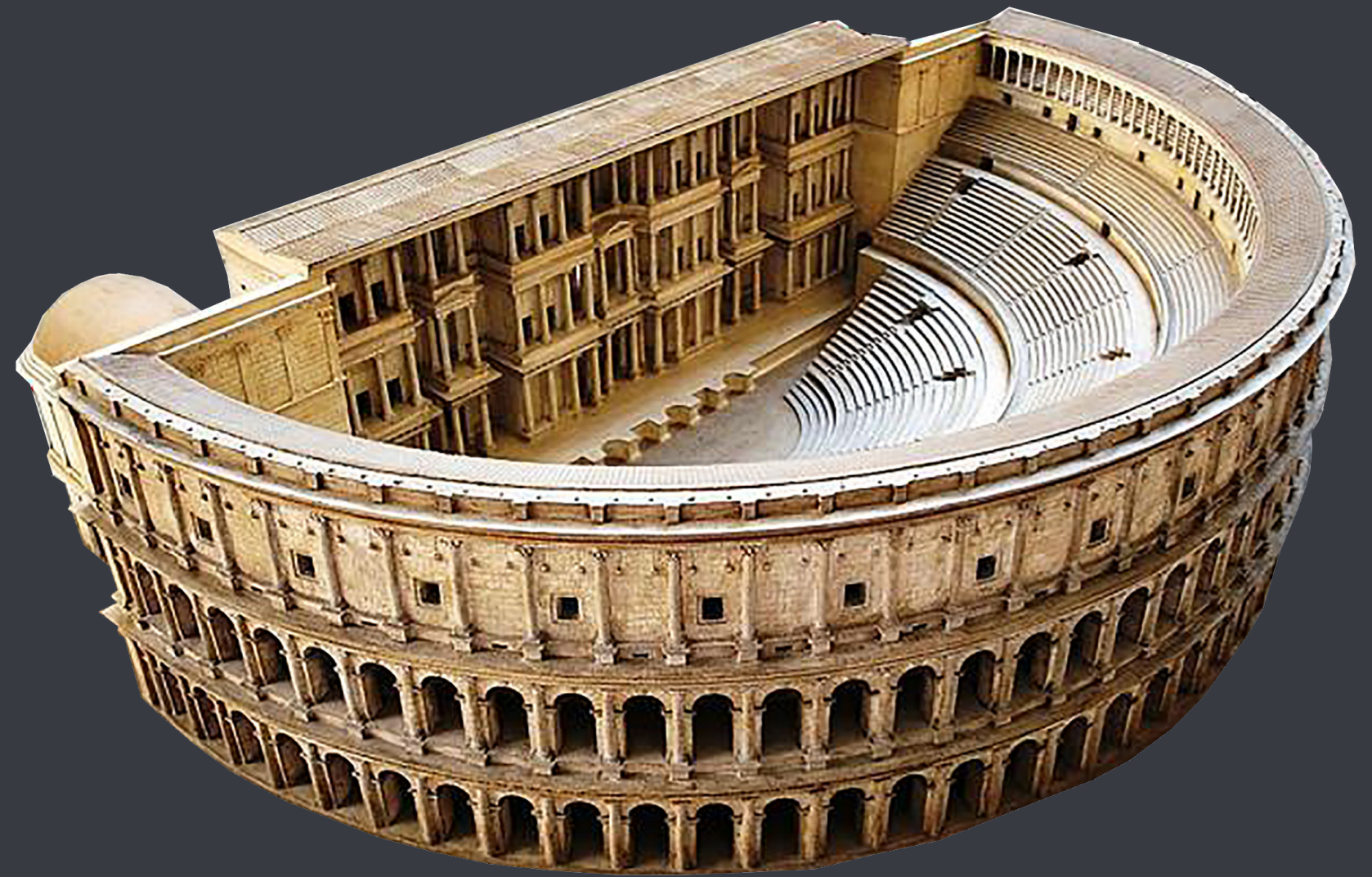
Porticus Aemilia (Horrea)



Porto di Rippeta



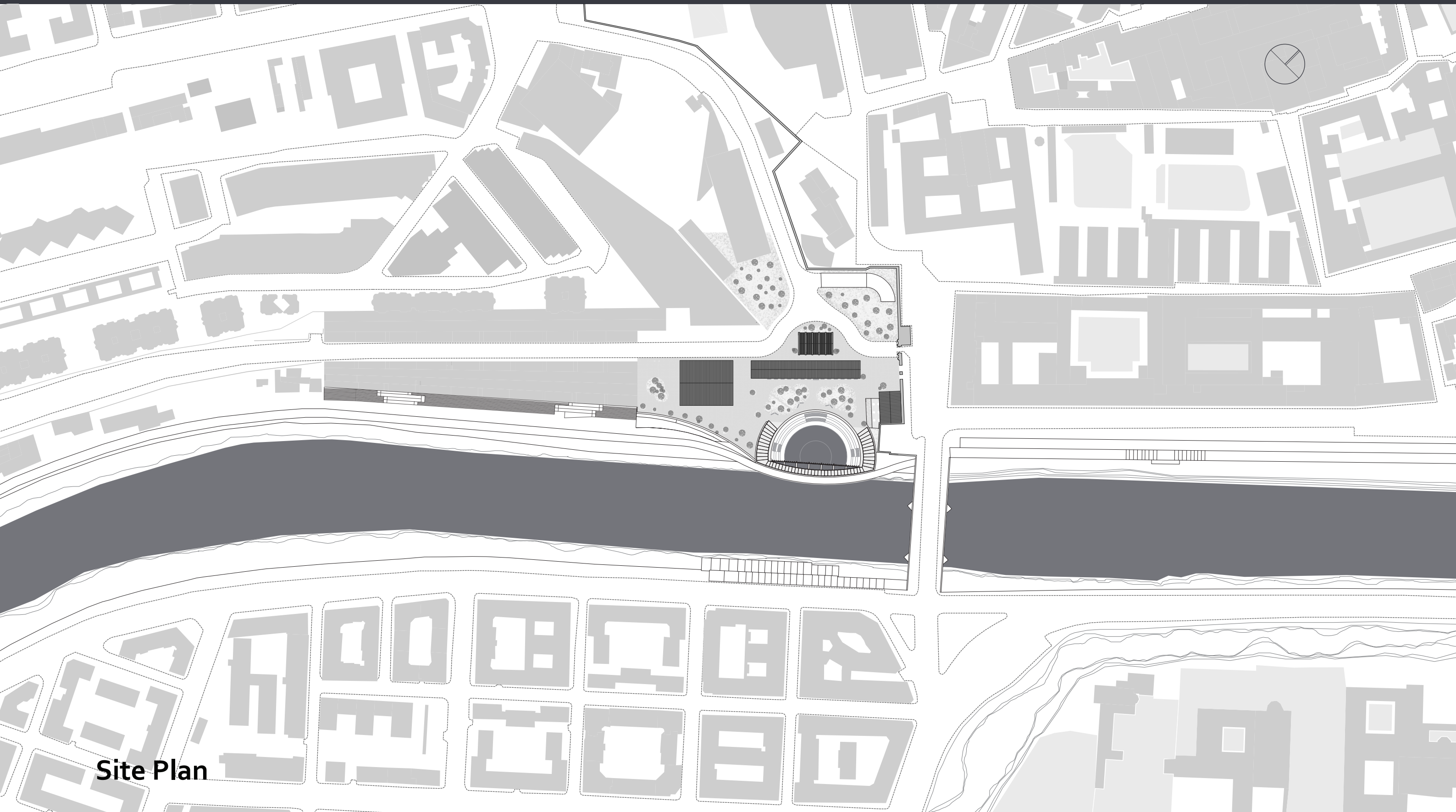
Water Dams



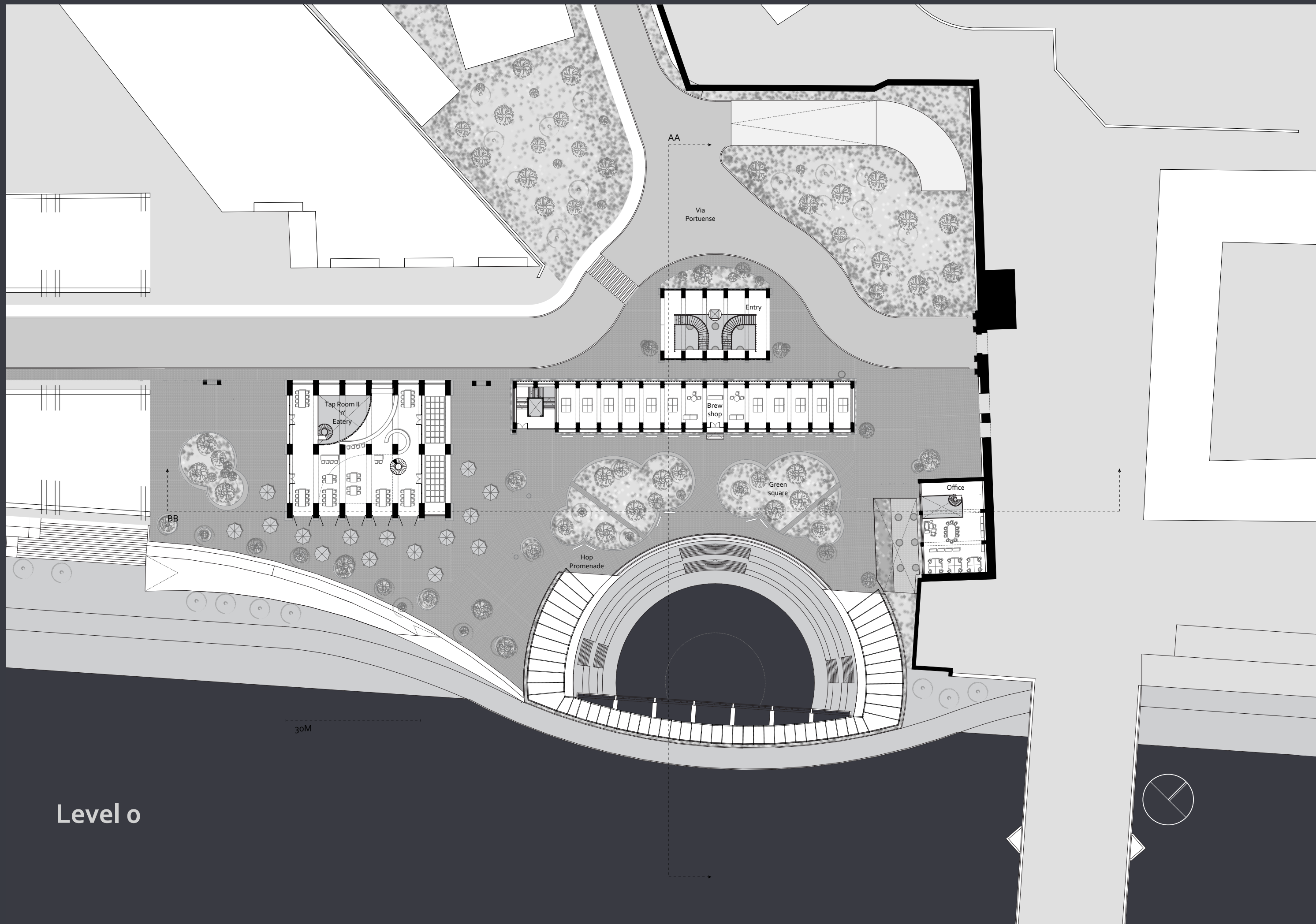
Theater of Marcellus, Rome



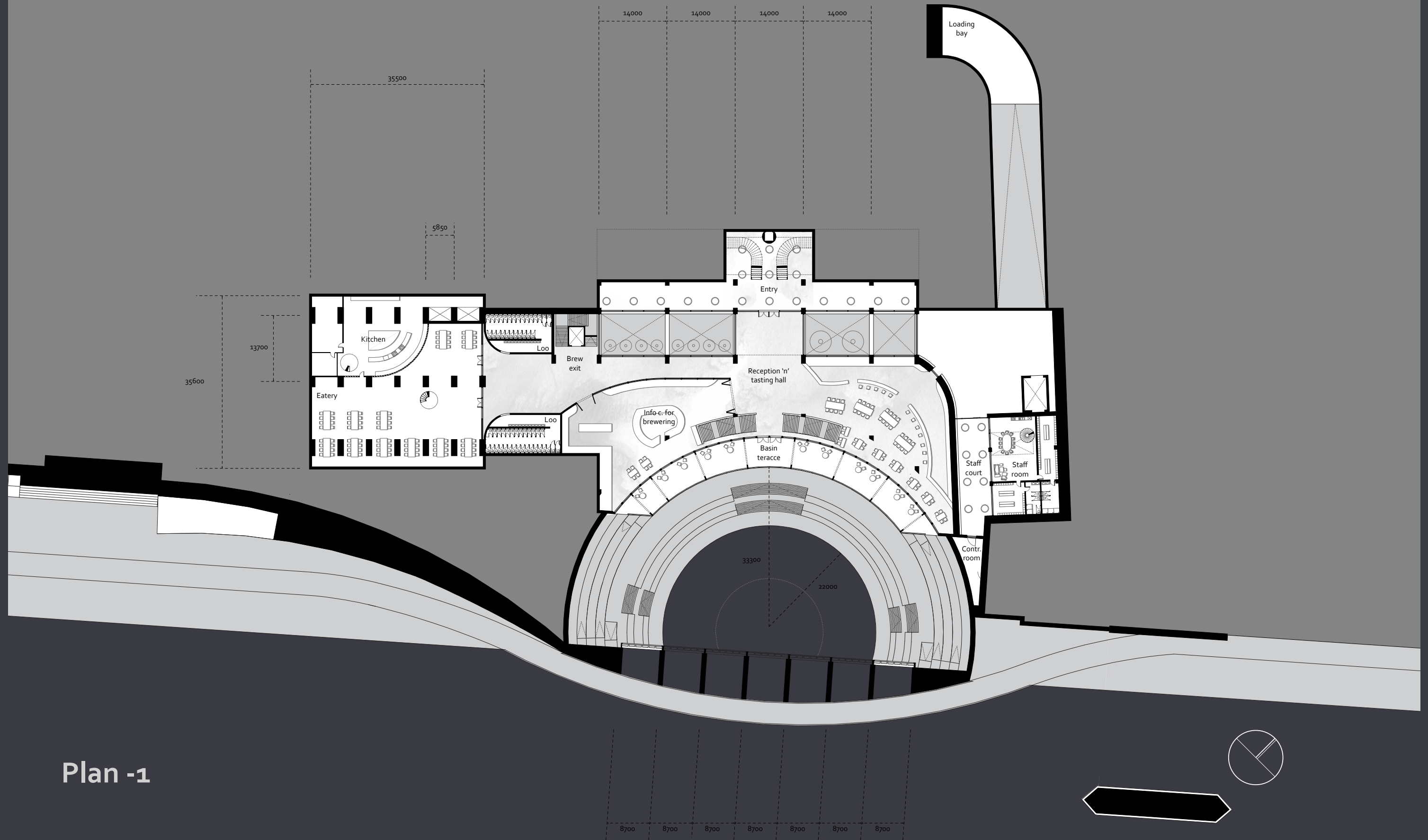
'Water Theatre'



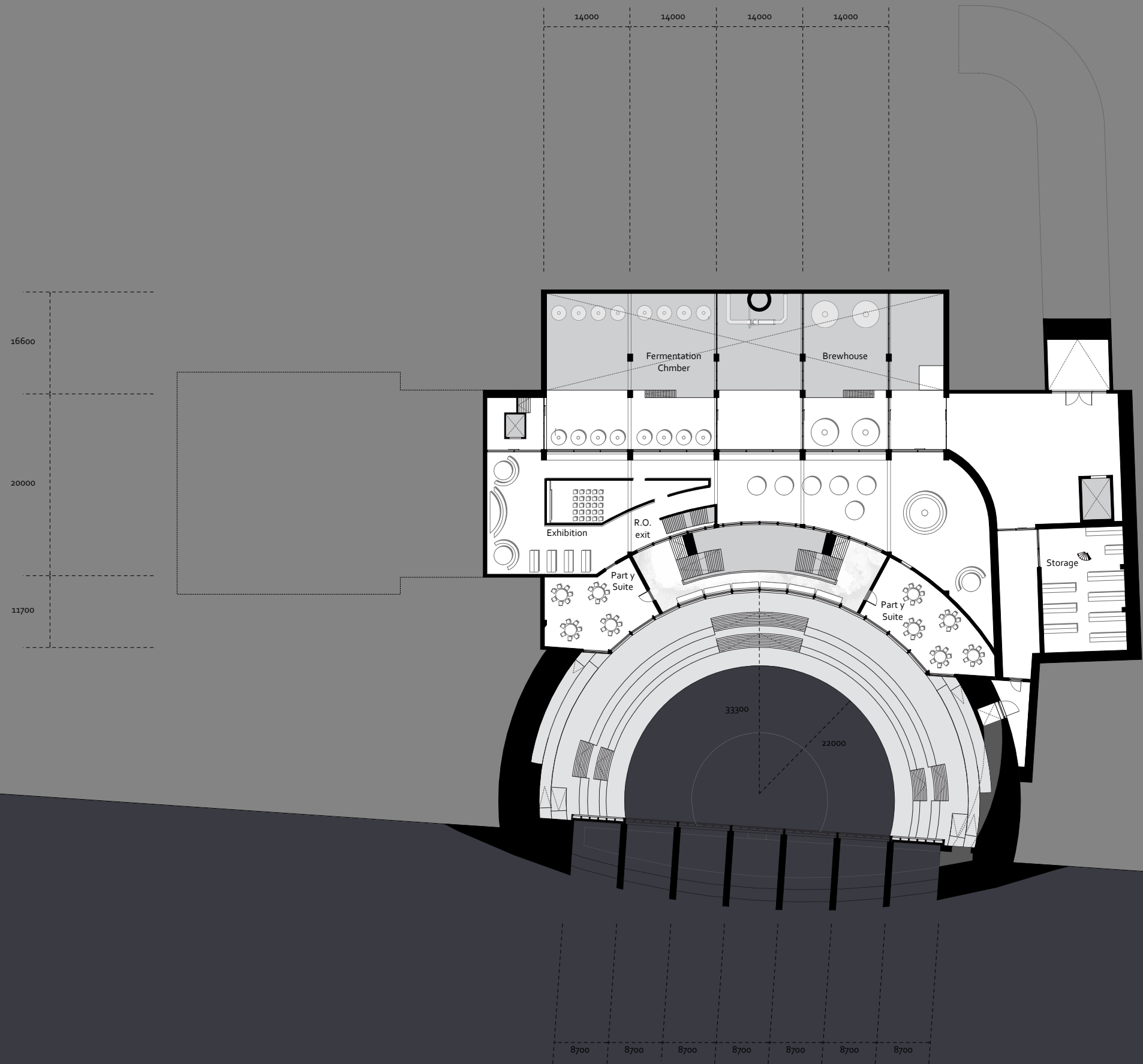
Site Plan



Level 0

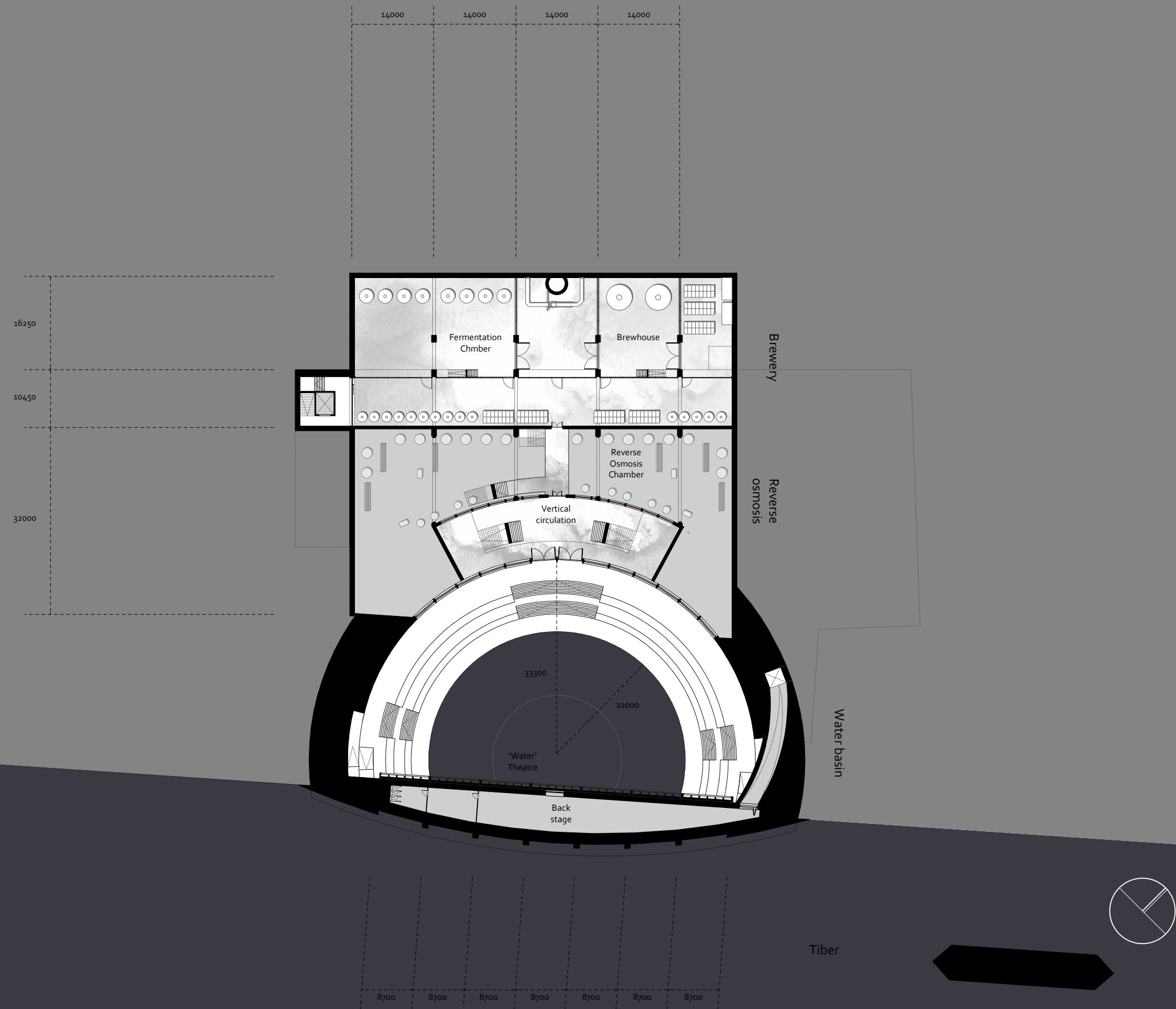


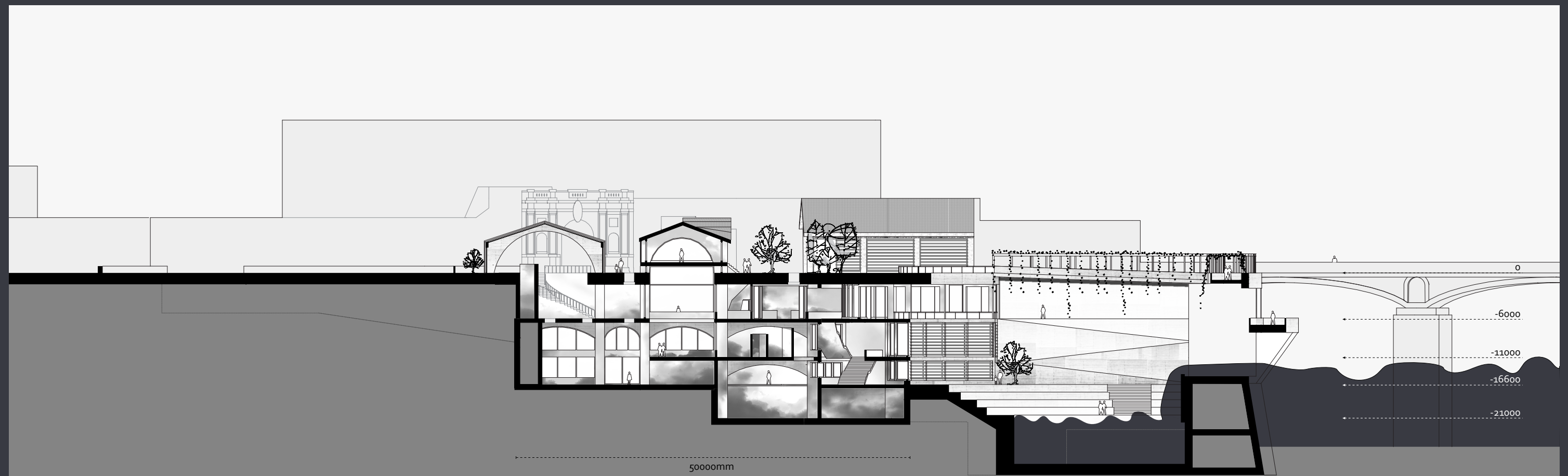
Plan -1



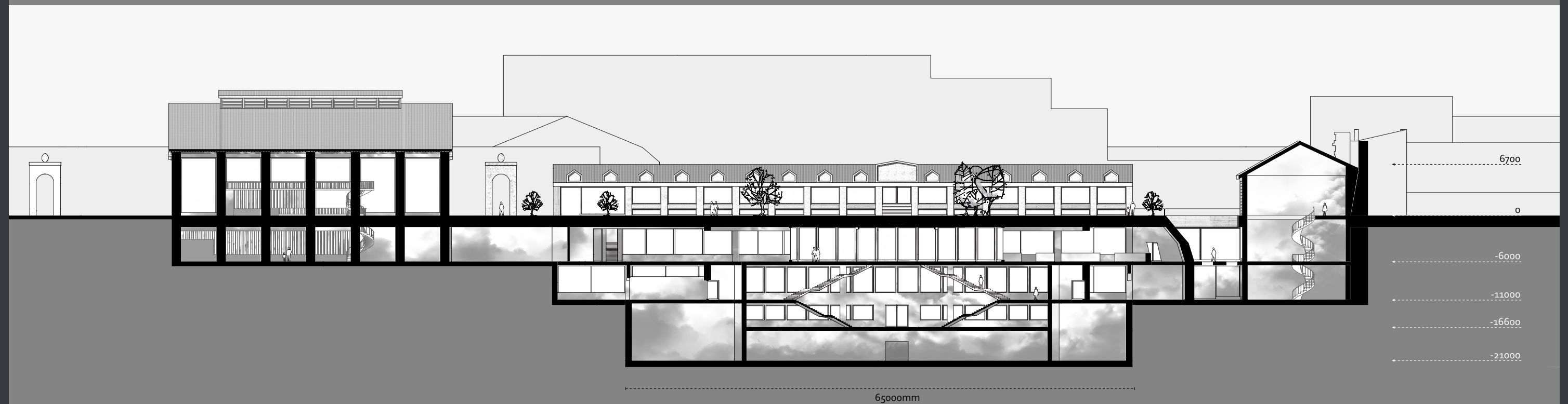
Plan -2

Plan -3

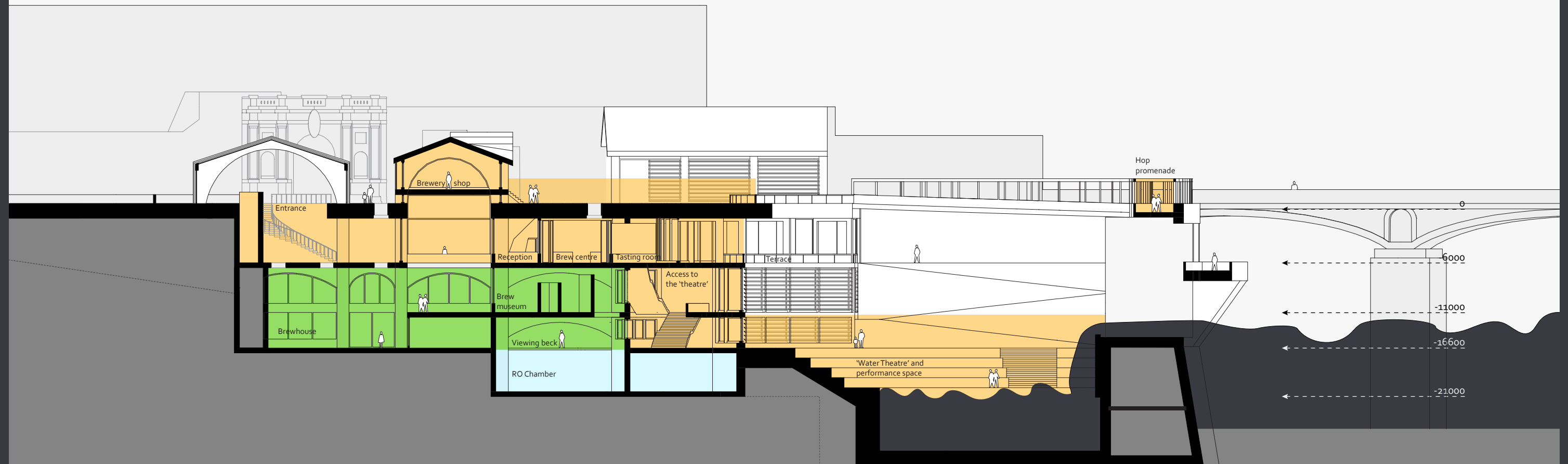




Cross section AA; Scale 1:250



Longitudinal Section BB; Scale 1:250



- Public
- Accessable with guidance
- Staff only



Consumption



Distribution



Production



Potable water



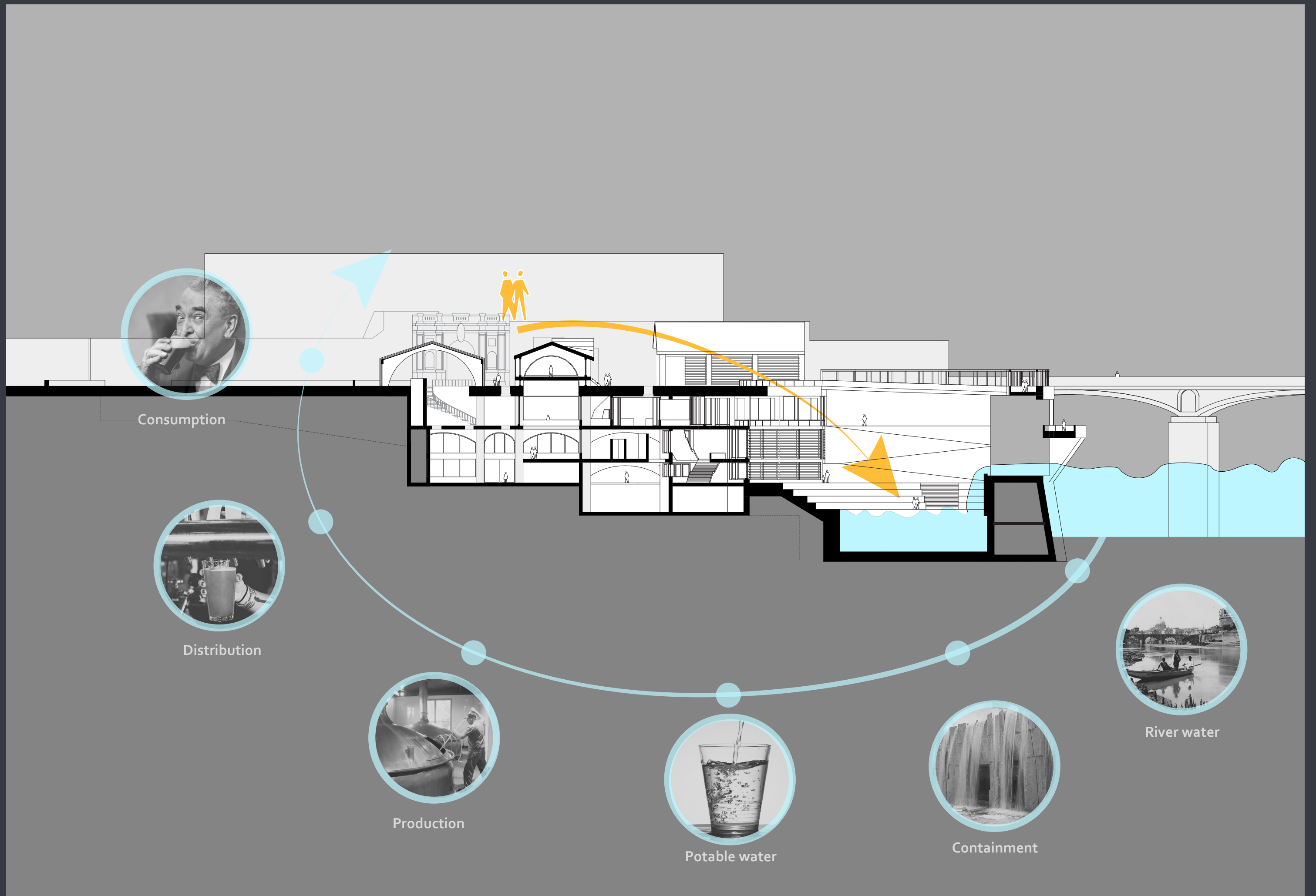
Containment

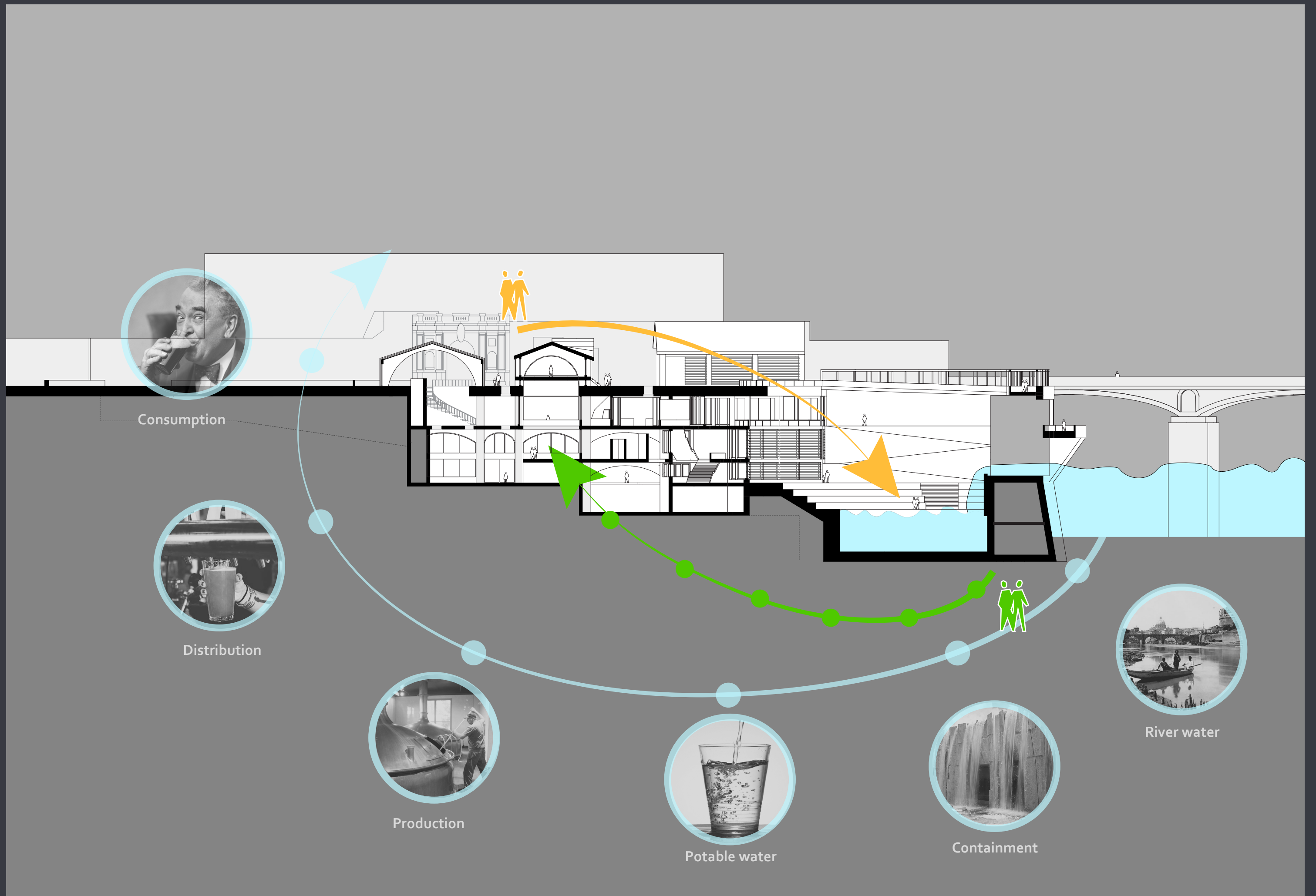


River water

Water Metamorphosis

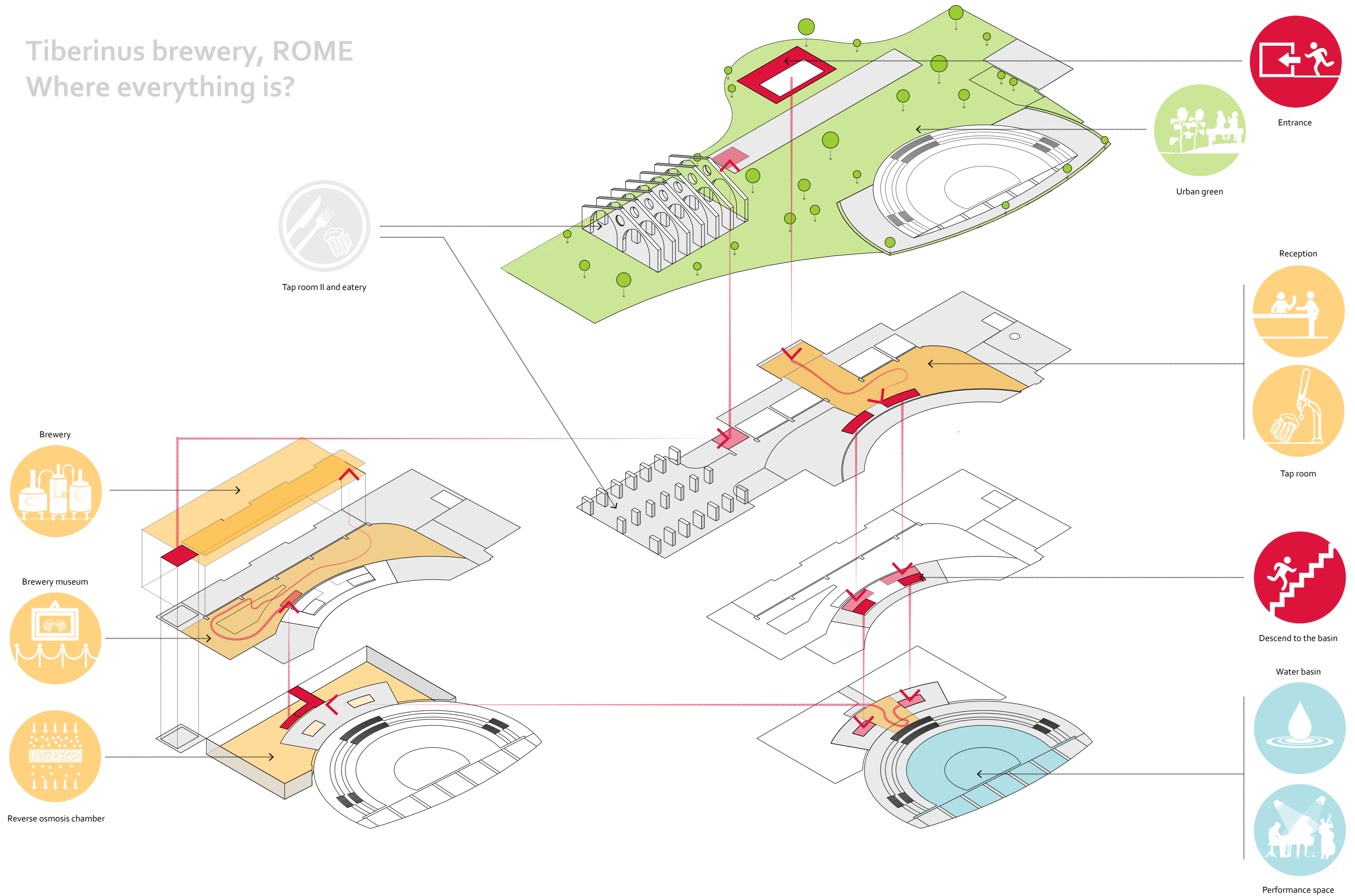


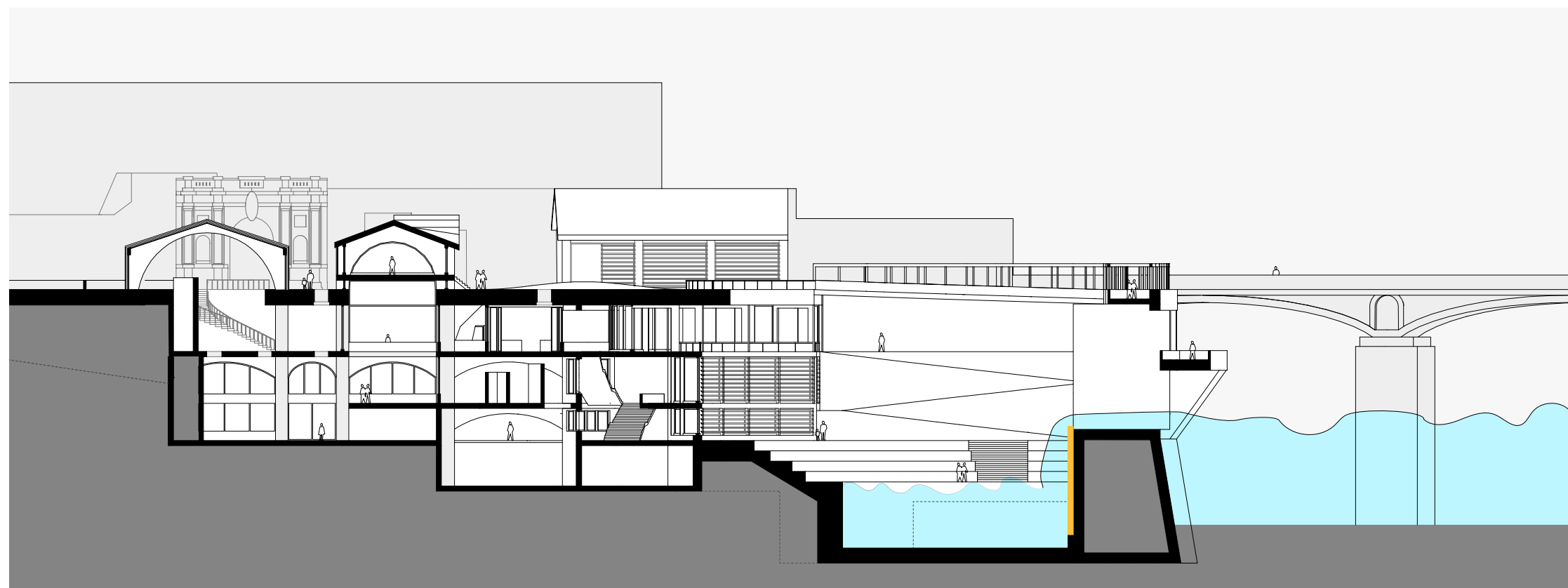




Tiberinus brewery, ROME

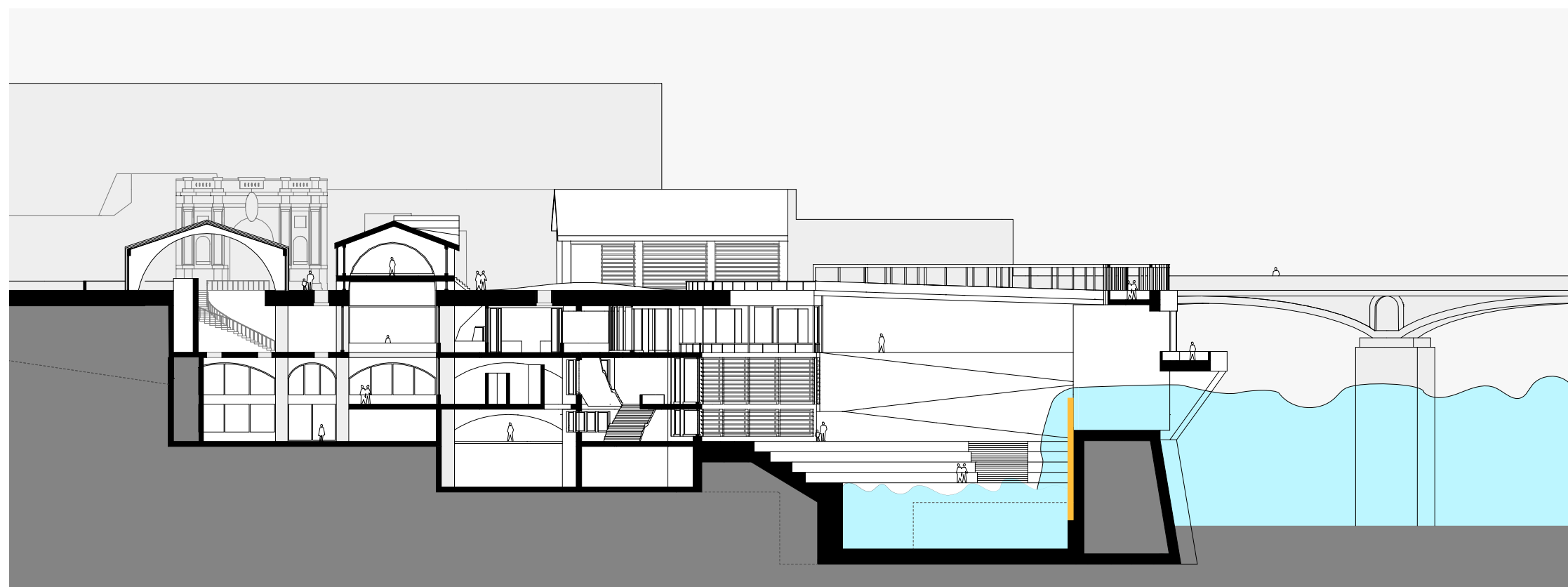
Where everything is?





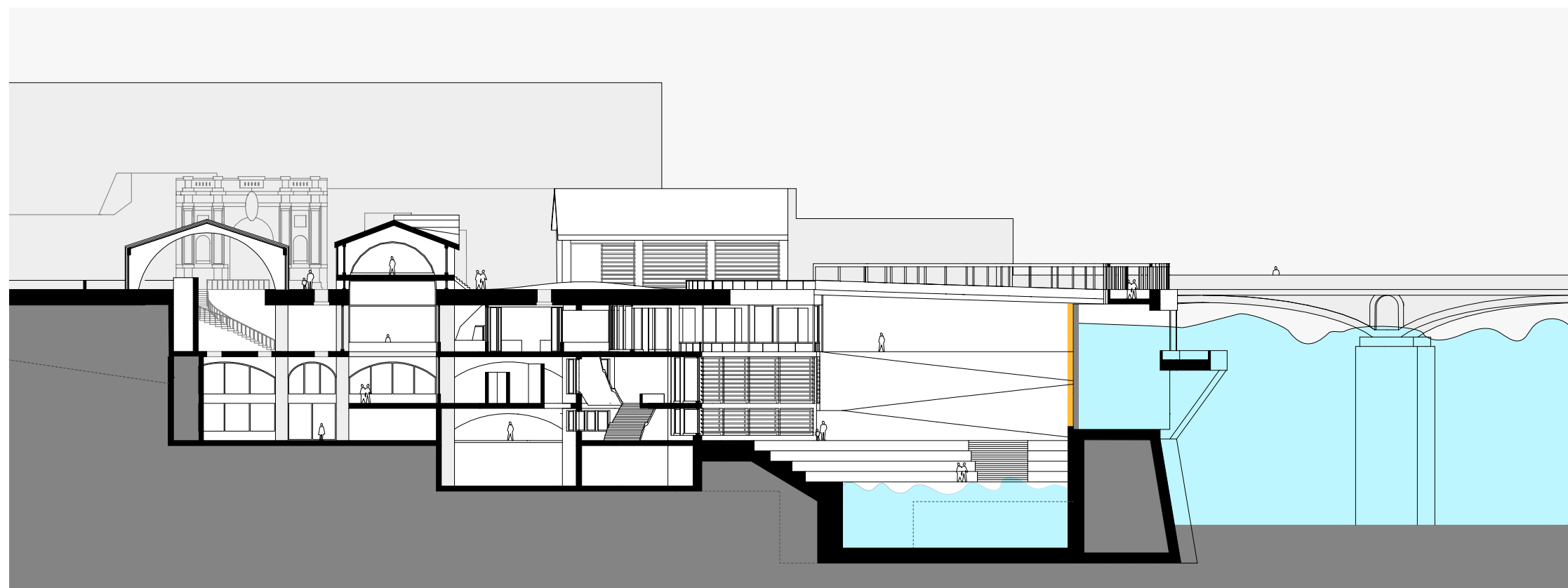
← 5-7 masl

Low Tide



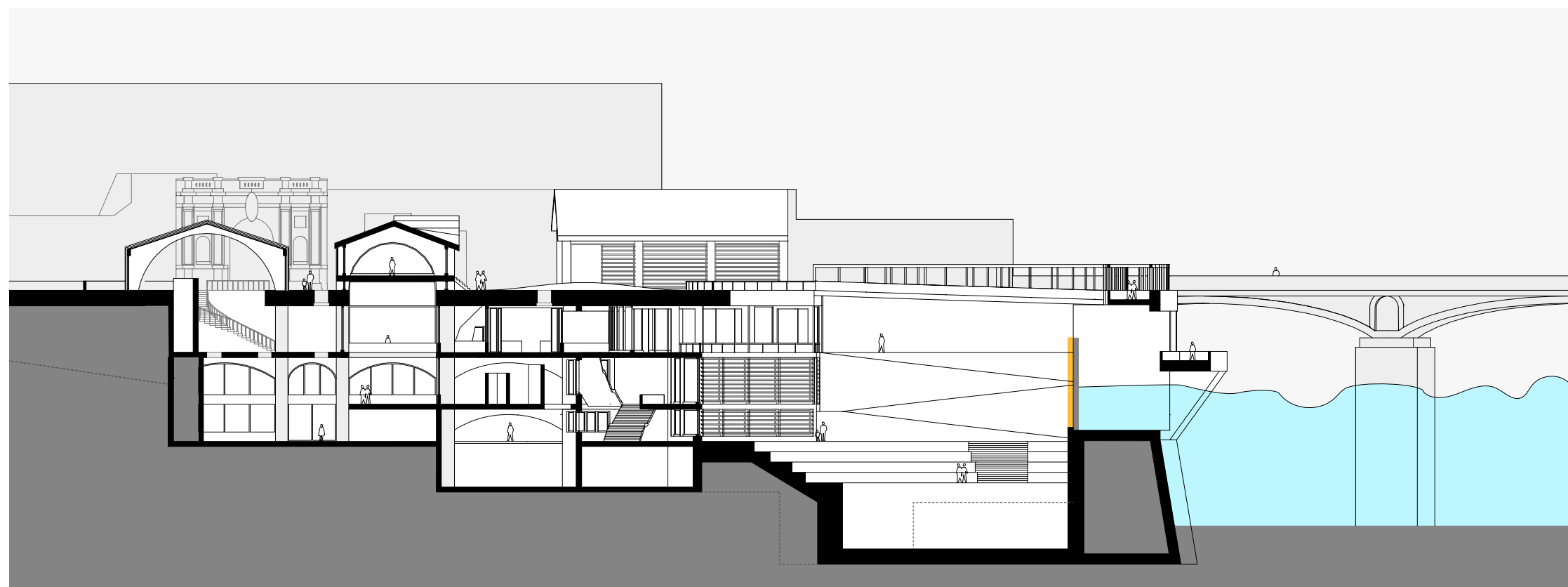
← 7-10 masl

Moderate Tide



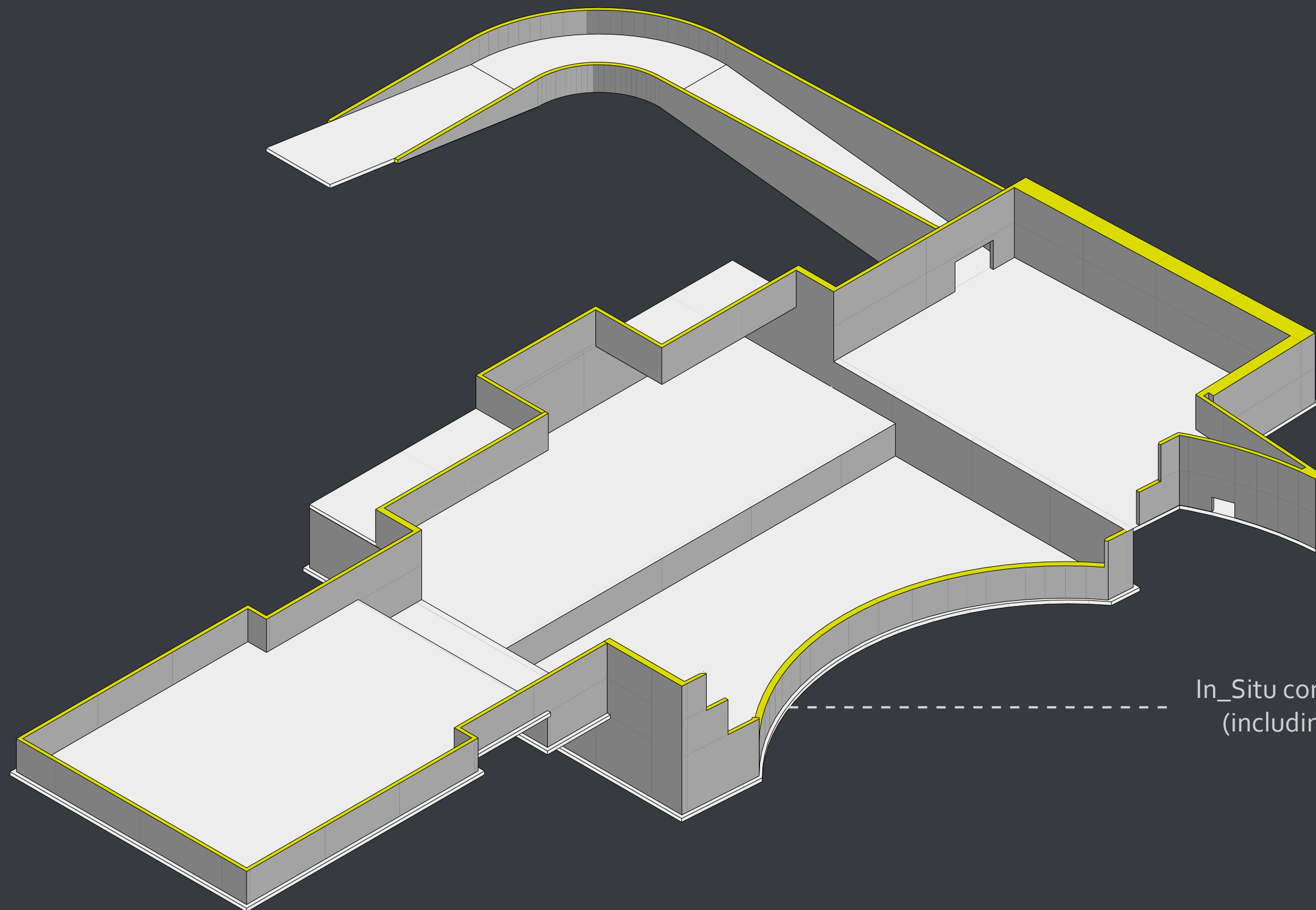
← 10-16 masl

Flooding period
(mostly durring spring and autumn)



← 0

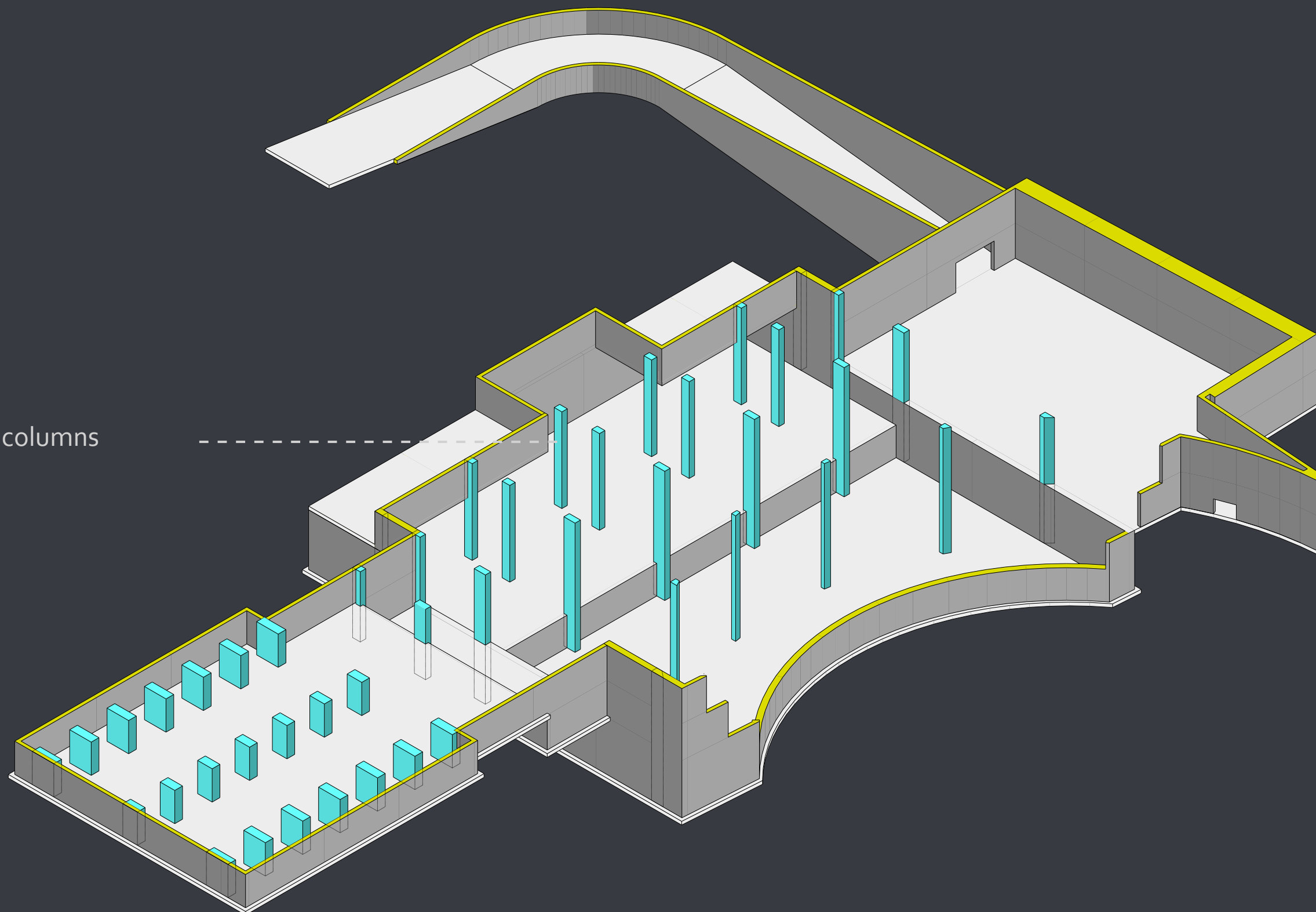
In case of an event
(independant of the tides)



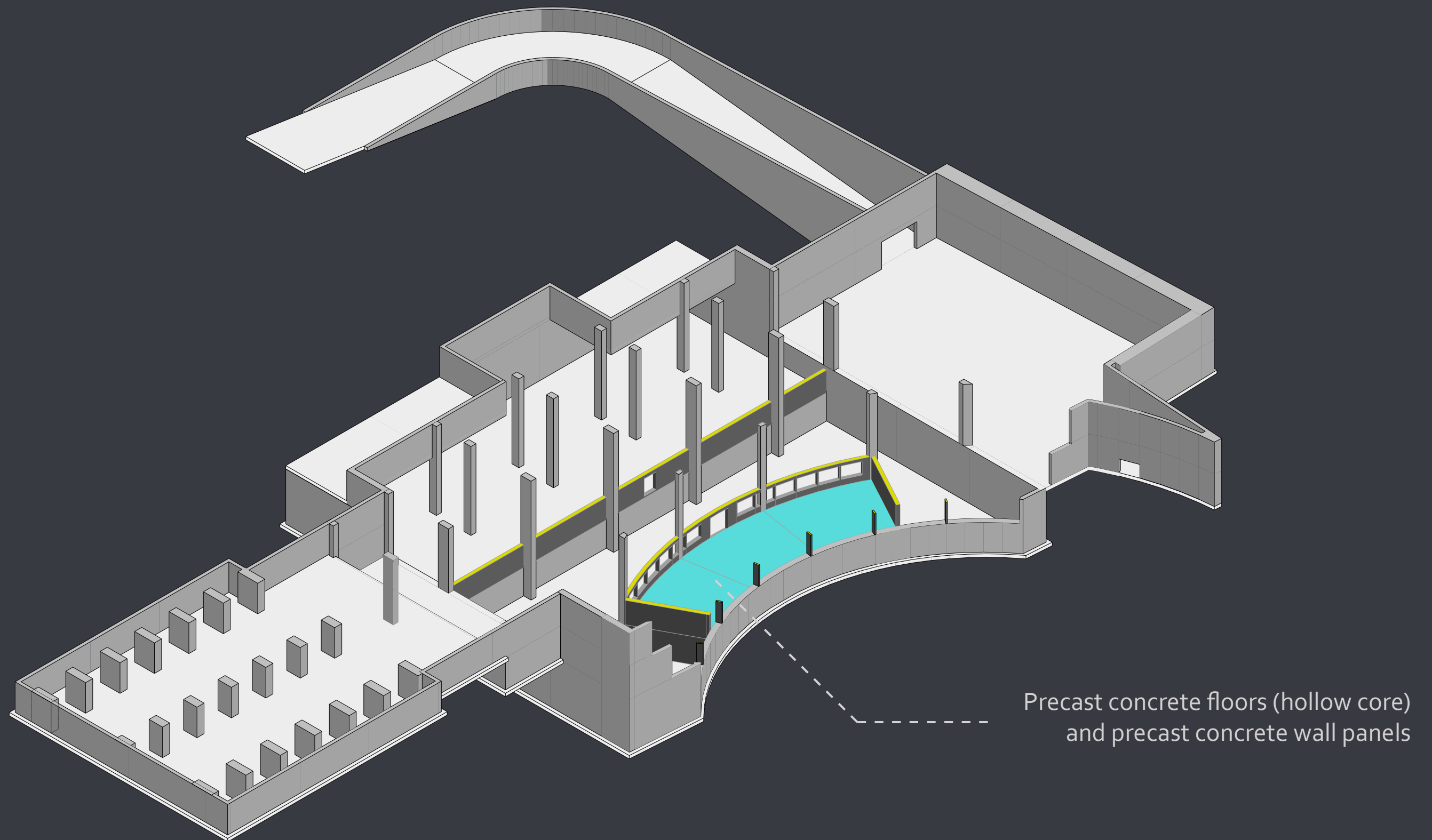
In_Situ concrete foundations
(including perimeter walls)

Construction sequence (foundations)

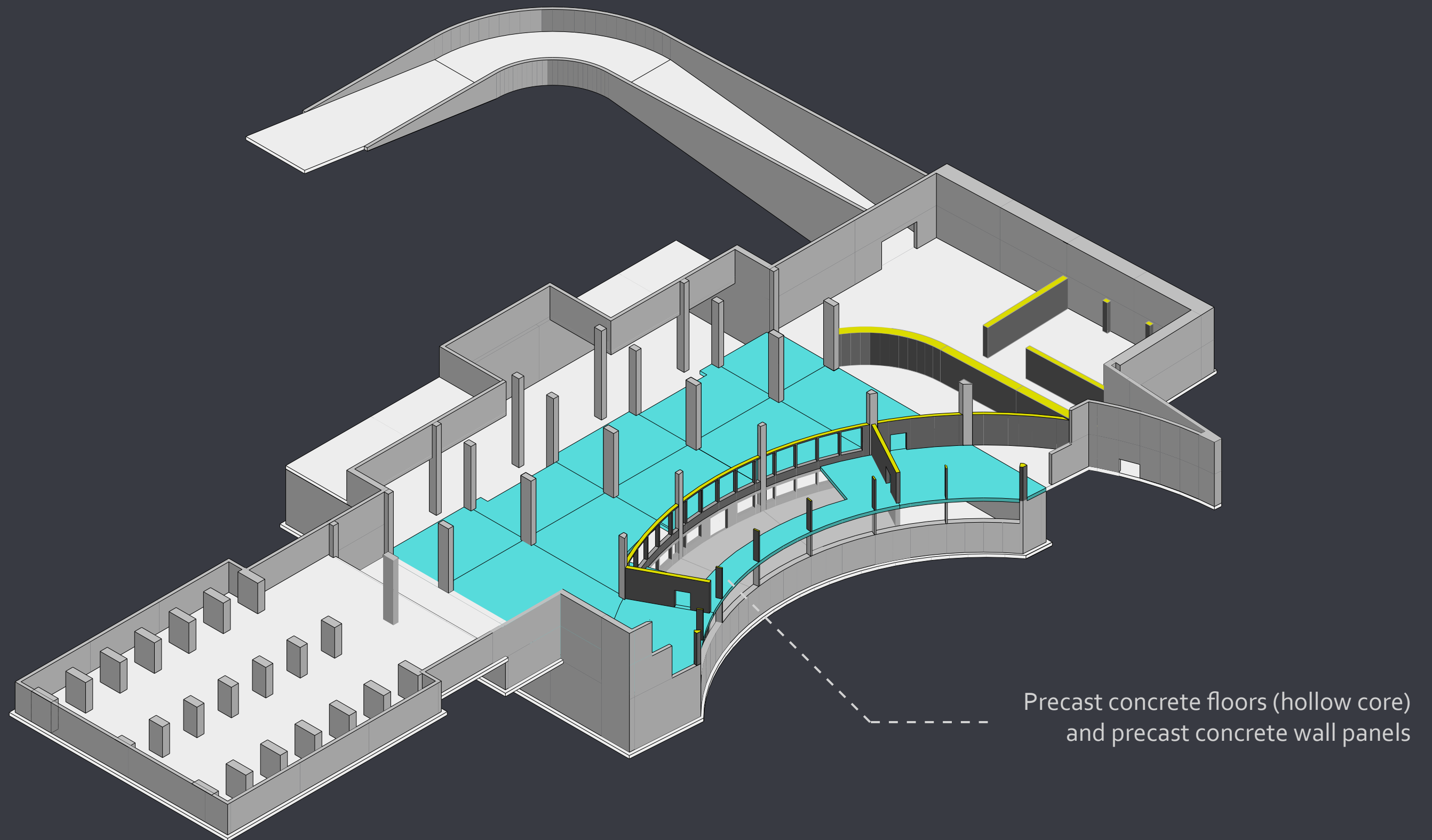
Precast concrete columns



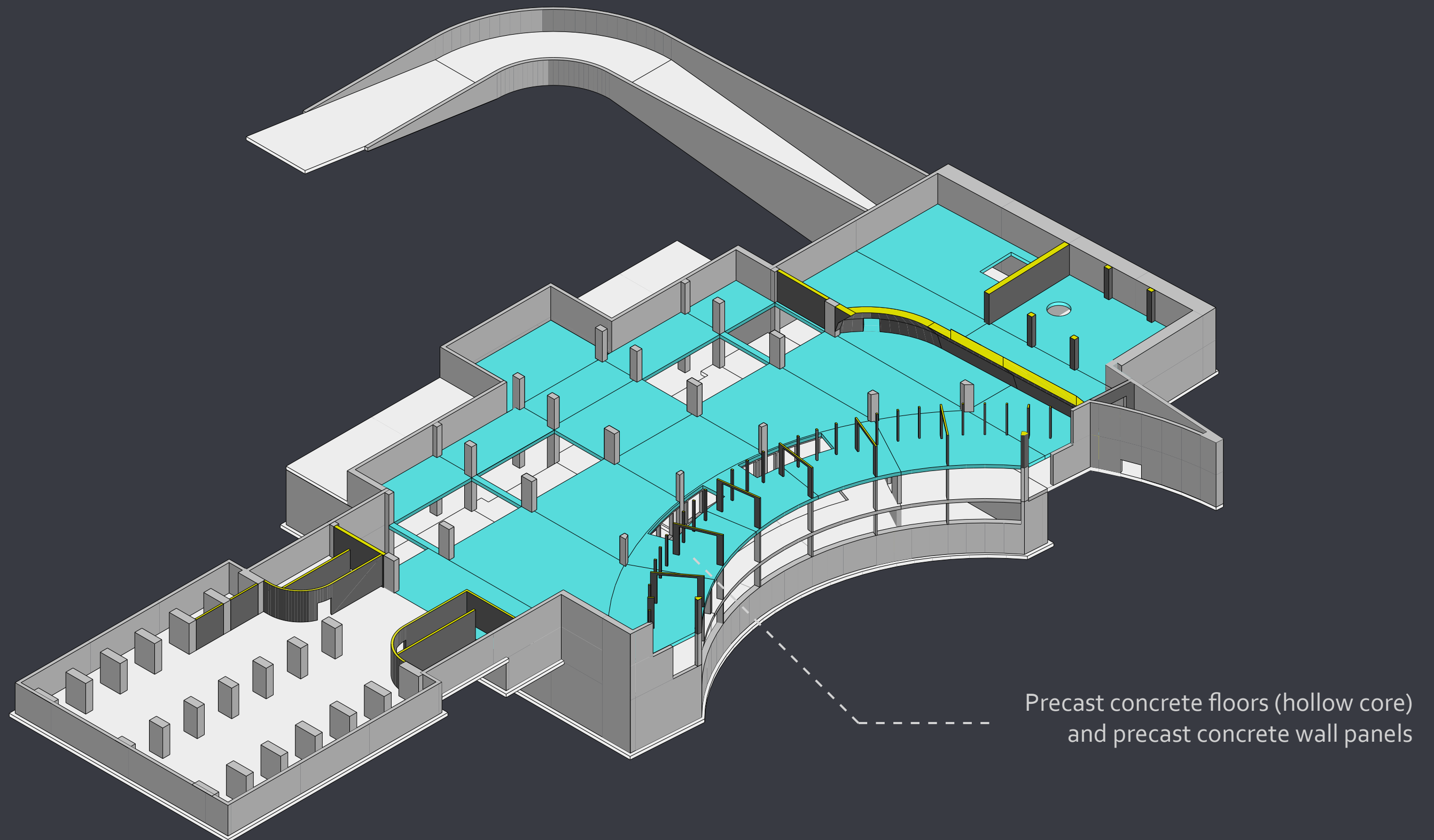
Construction sequence (columns)



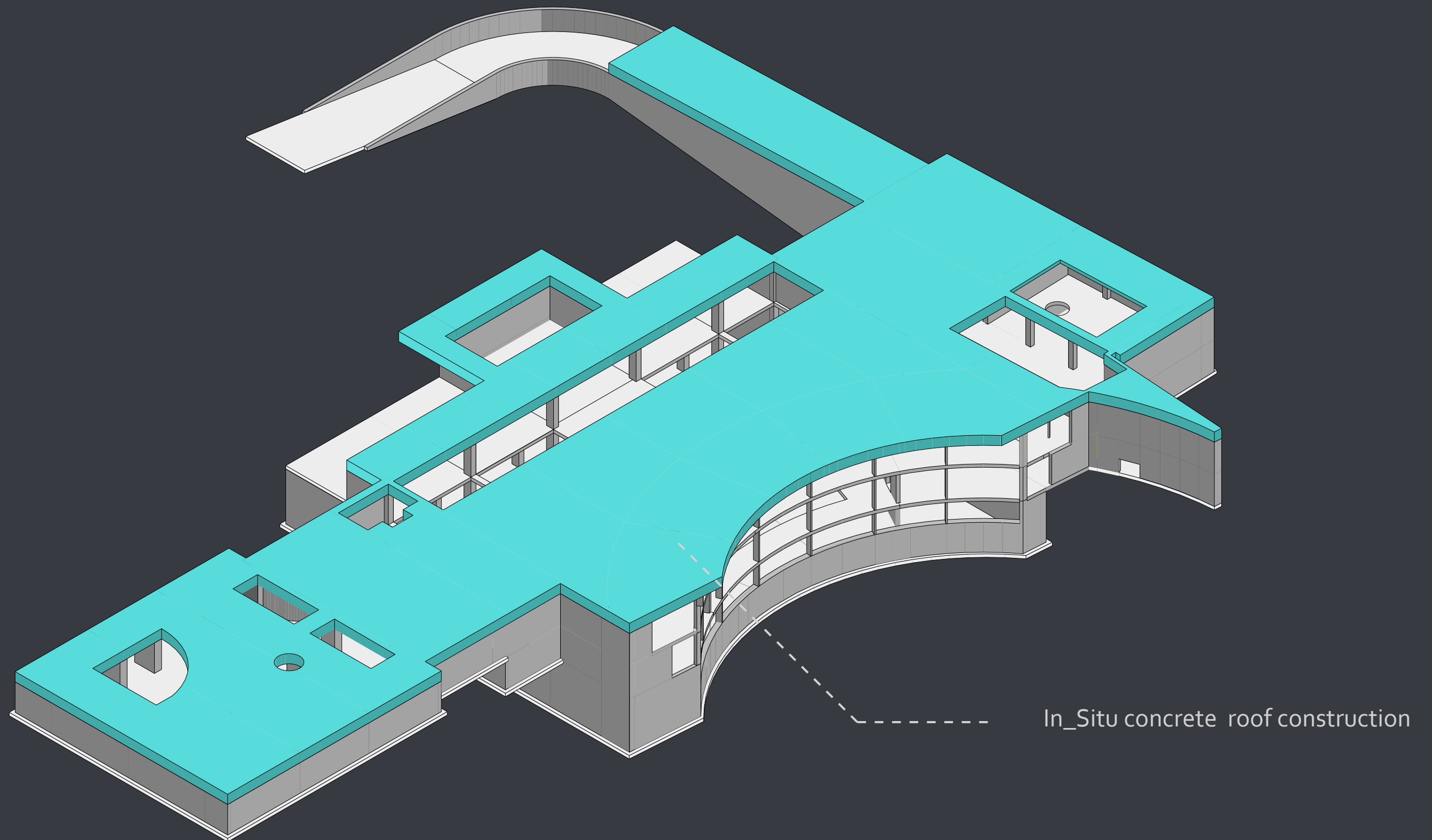
Construction sequence (Level -3)



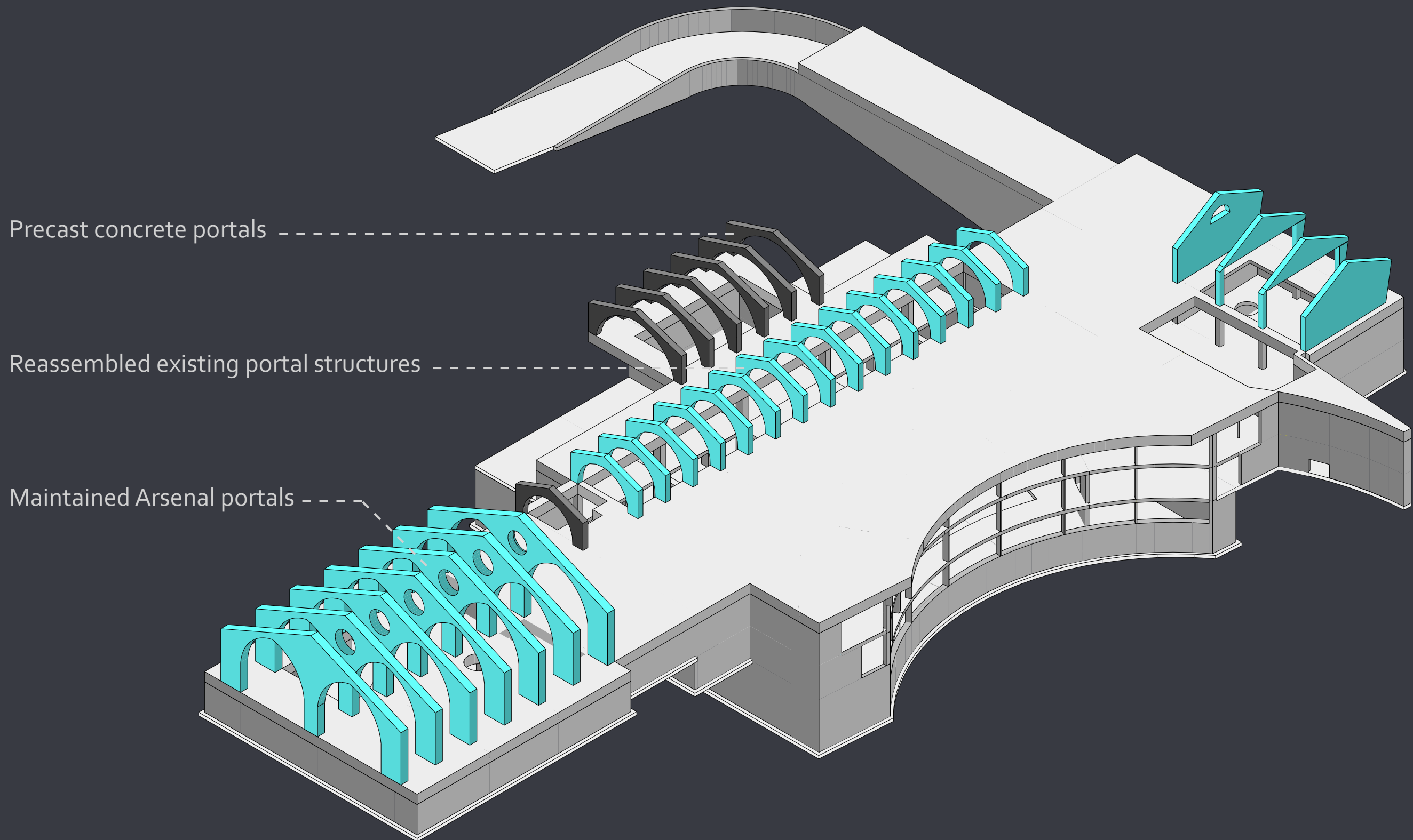
Construction sequence (Level -2)



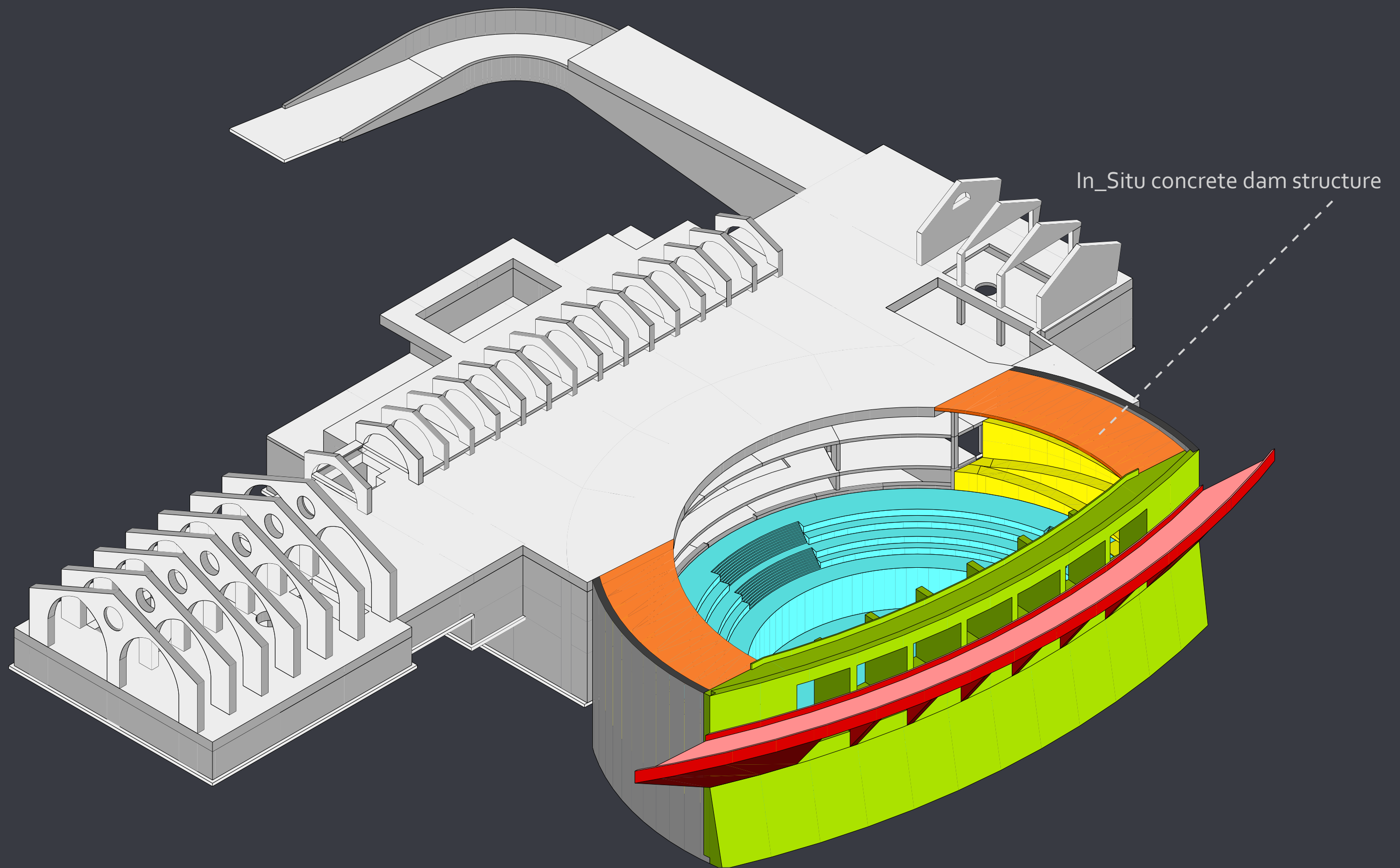
Construction sequence (Level -1)



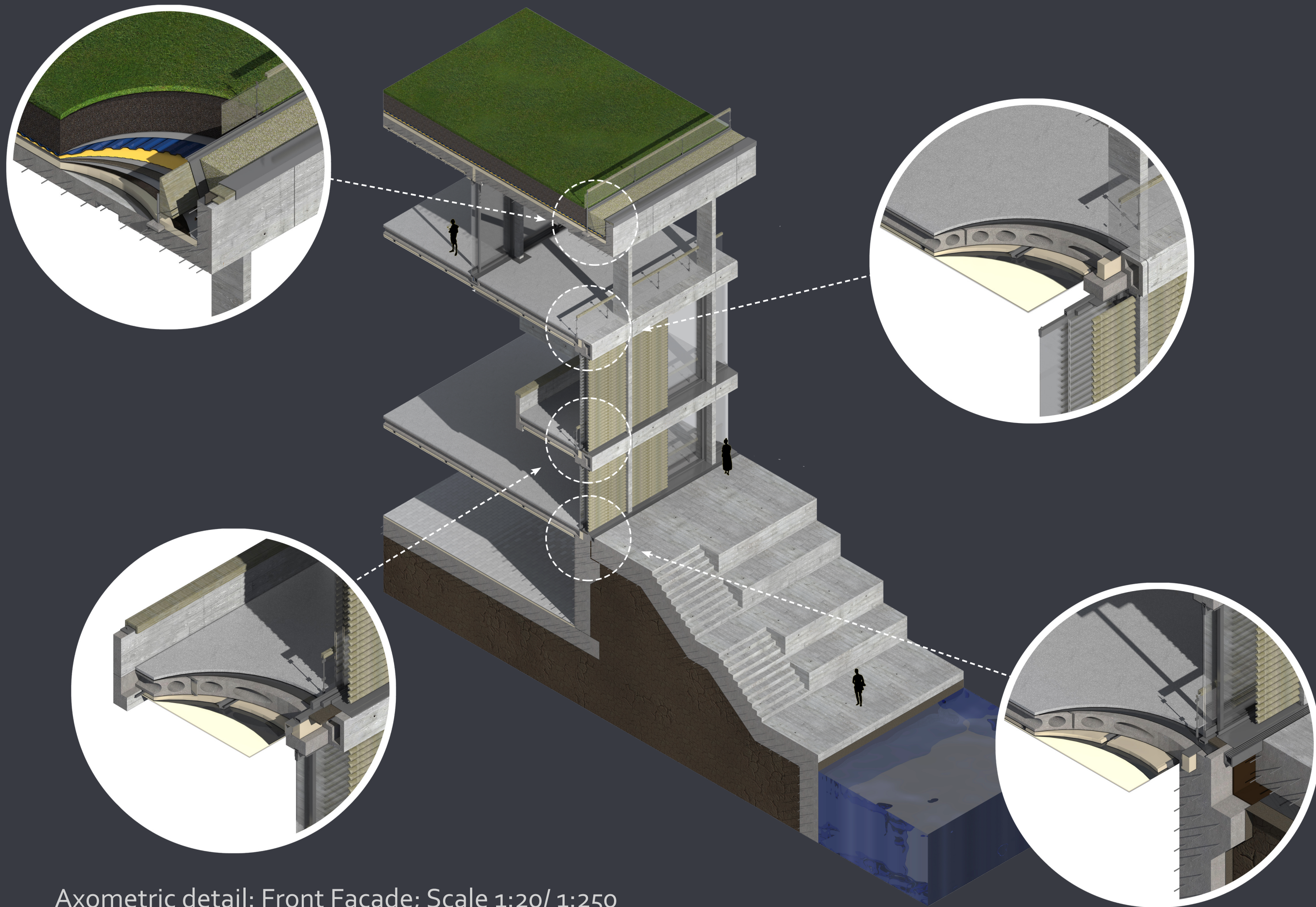
Construction sequence (Street Level)



Construction sequence (Existing Structure)

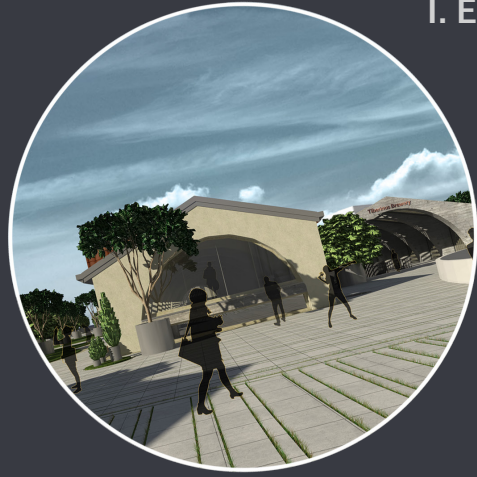


Construction sequence (Dam Construction)



Axometric detail: Front Facade; Scale 1:20/ 1:250

I. Entry to the site



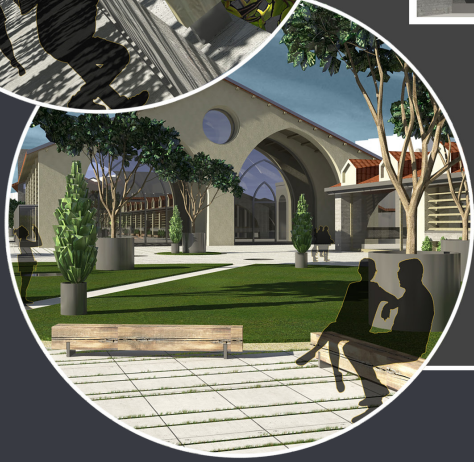
II. Reception/
Tap room



III. Descend to
the Water Theater



VII. Urban Green/
Hop Promenade



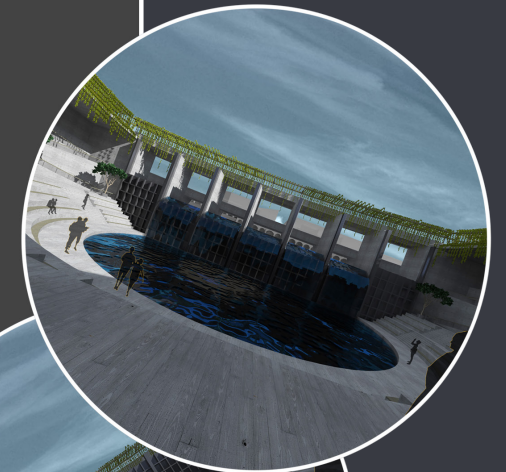
Tour through
the Tiberinus Brewery



VI. Brewery



V. RO Chamber



IV. Water Theater





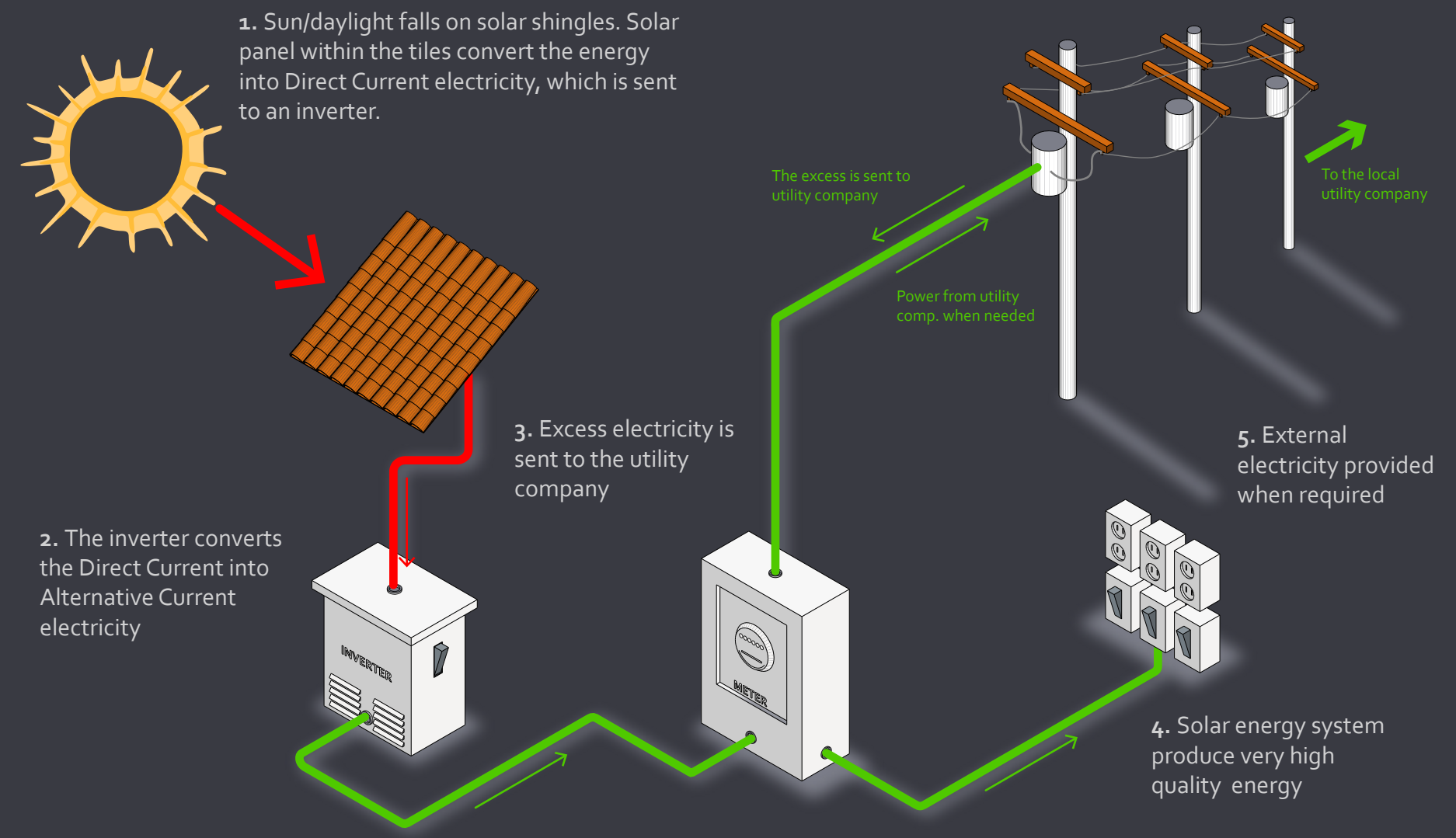
Axonometric view towards brewery



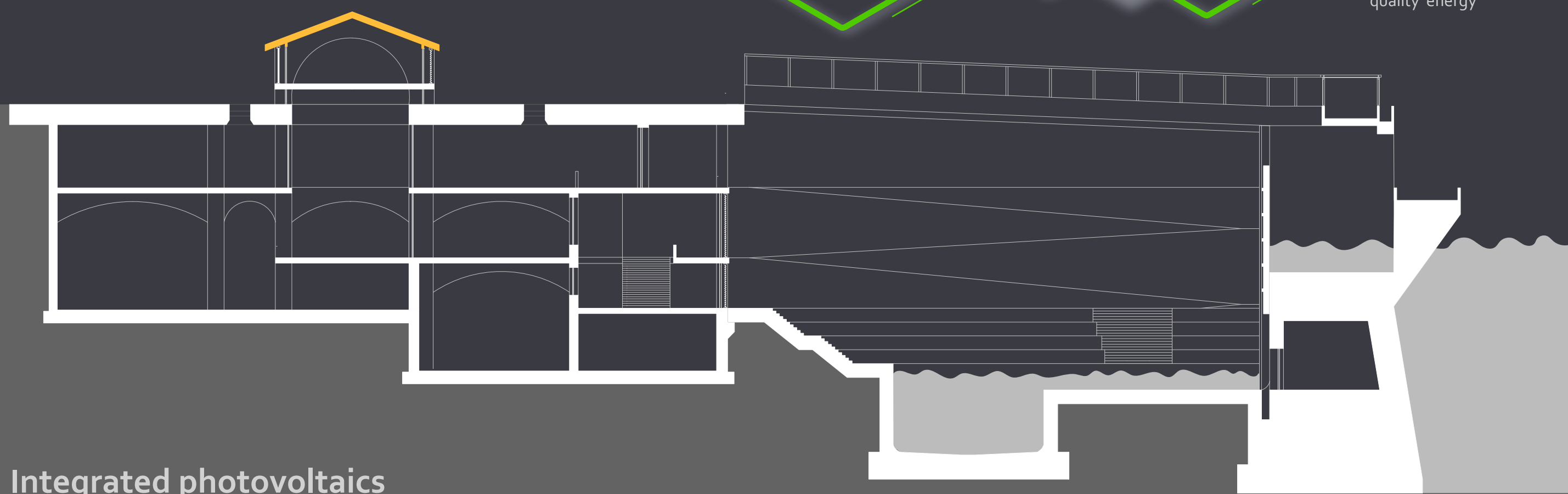
Aerial view towards the brewery

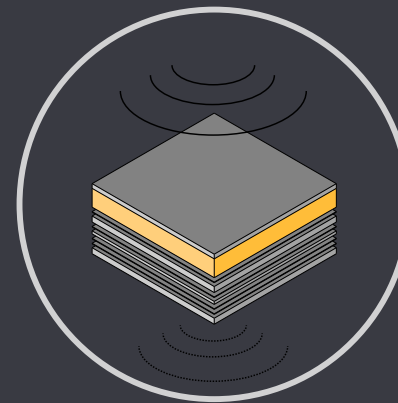
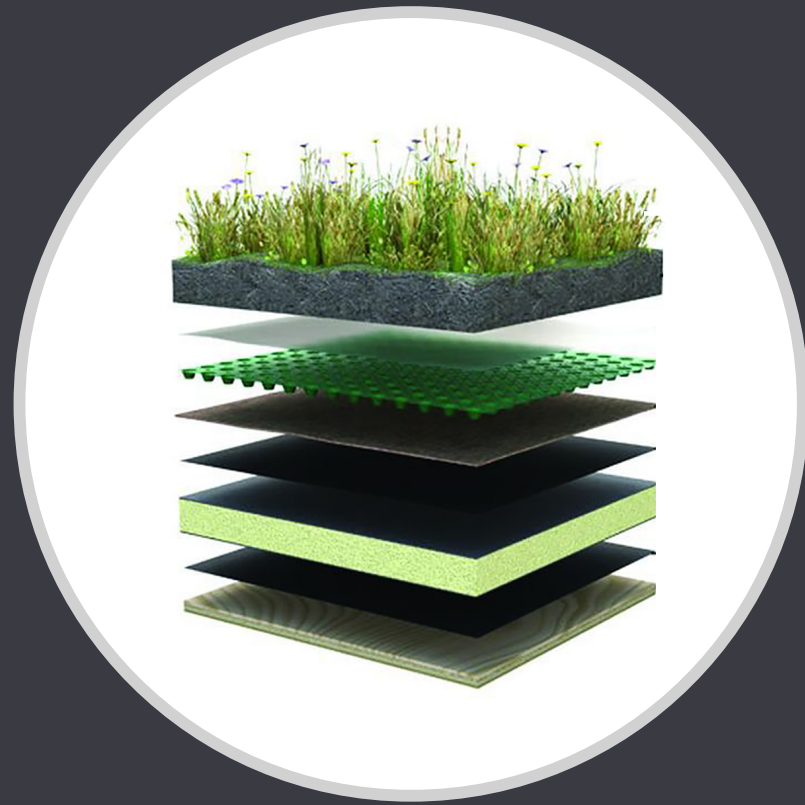


View from Porta Portese



Integrated photovoltaics

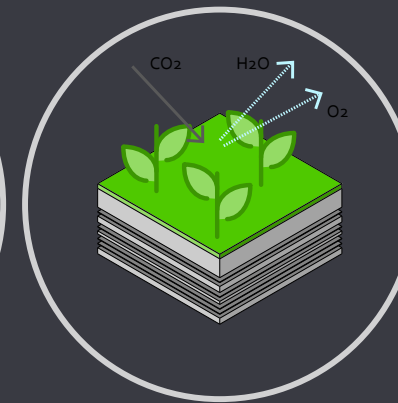




Acoustic insulation



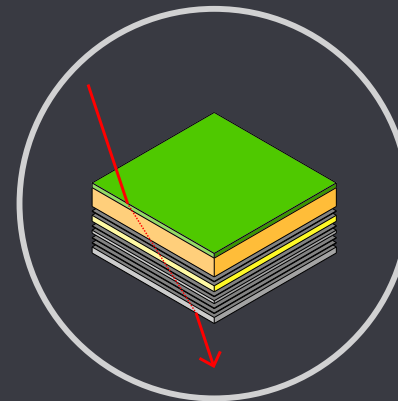
Metabolise particulates



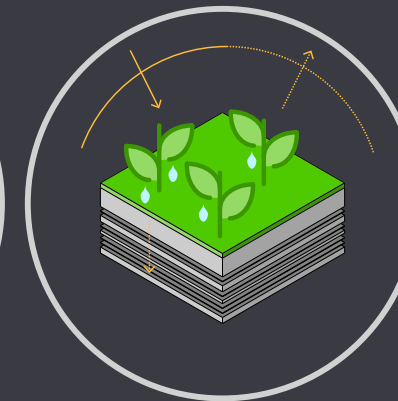
CO2 absorption



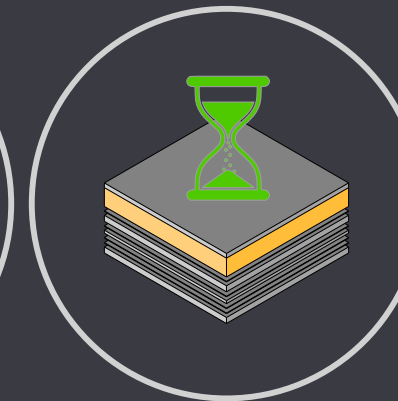
Storm water management



Thermal insulation



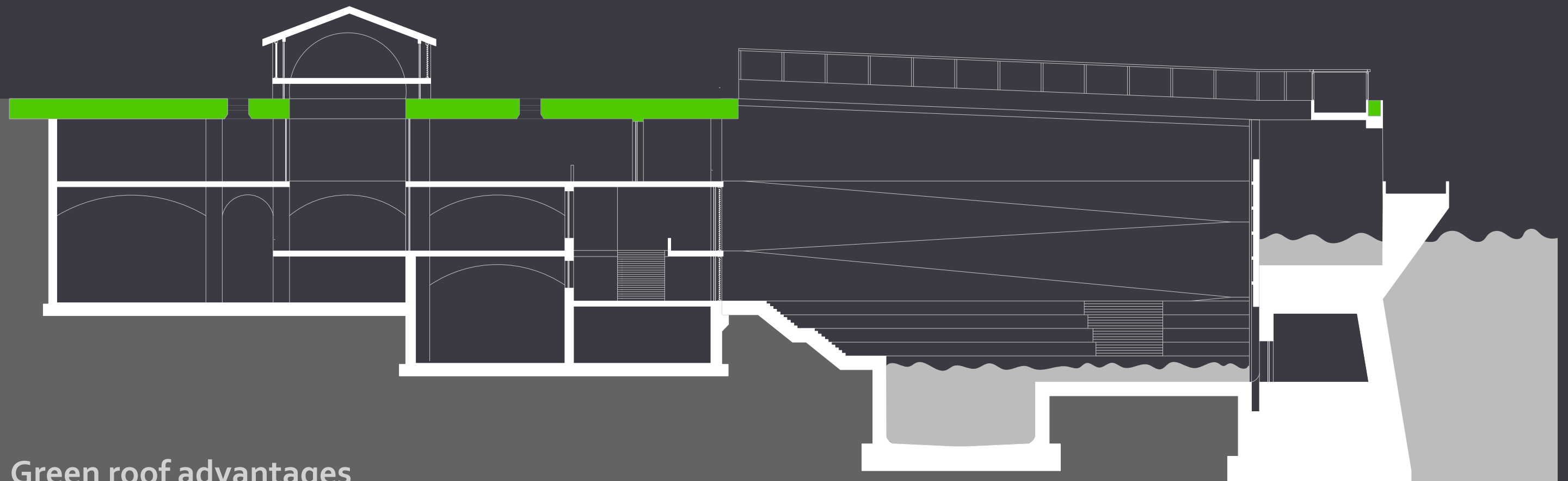
Heat island reduction



Roof longevity



Quality of life/
Urban agriculture



Green roof advantages

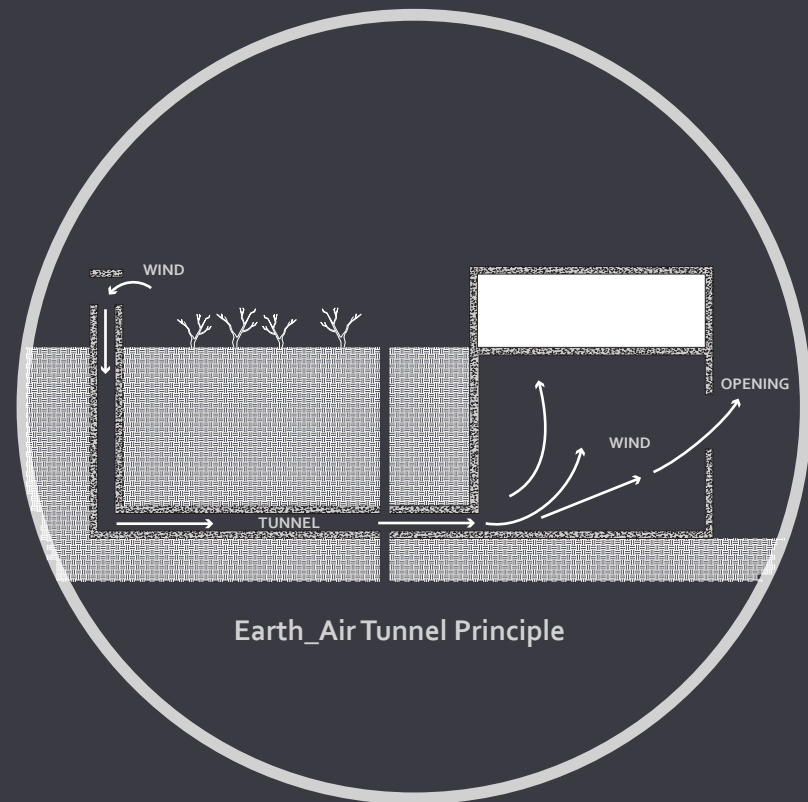


Tasting room
(perspective towards the Tiber)



Tasting room

(perspective towards entrance)



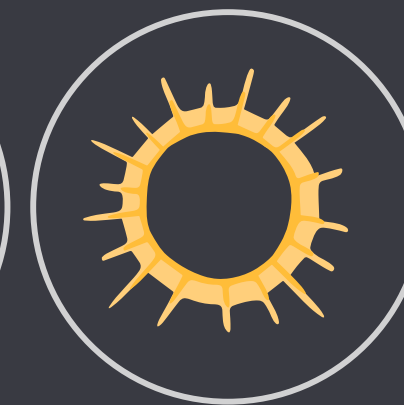
Suitable for large 'n' industrial buildings



Utilizes capacity of earth



Non_Toxic



Suitable for dry climate



Passive ventilation



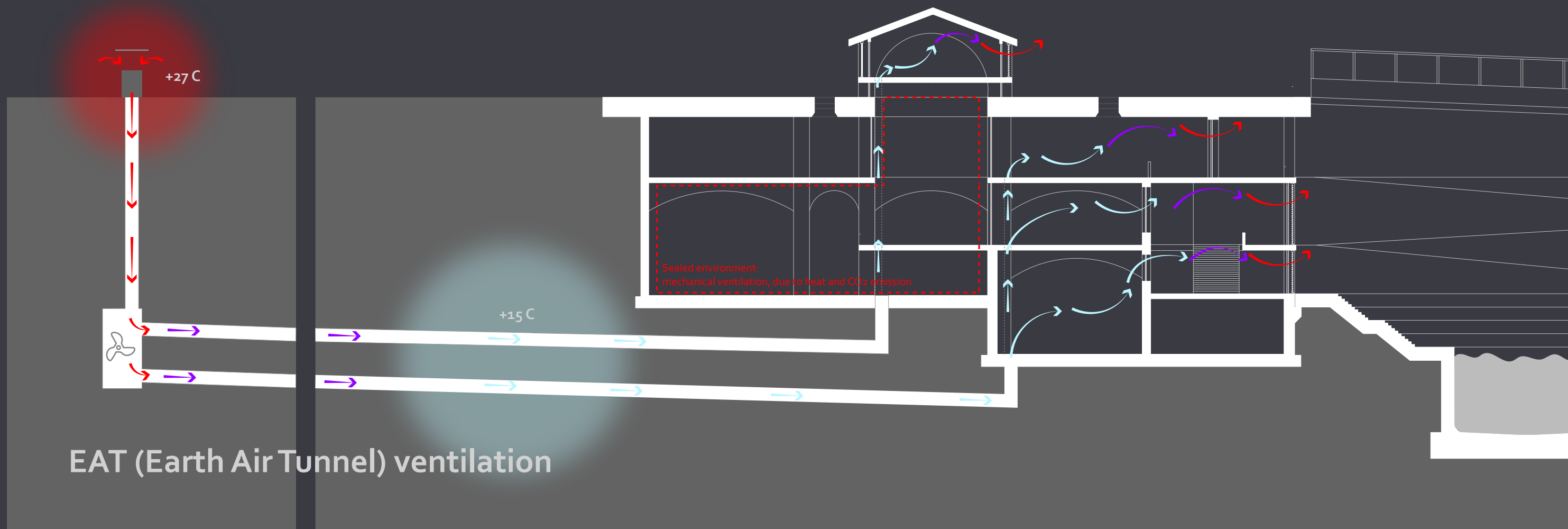
Low maintenance



Long life

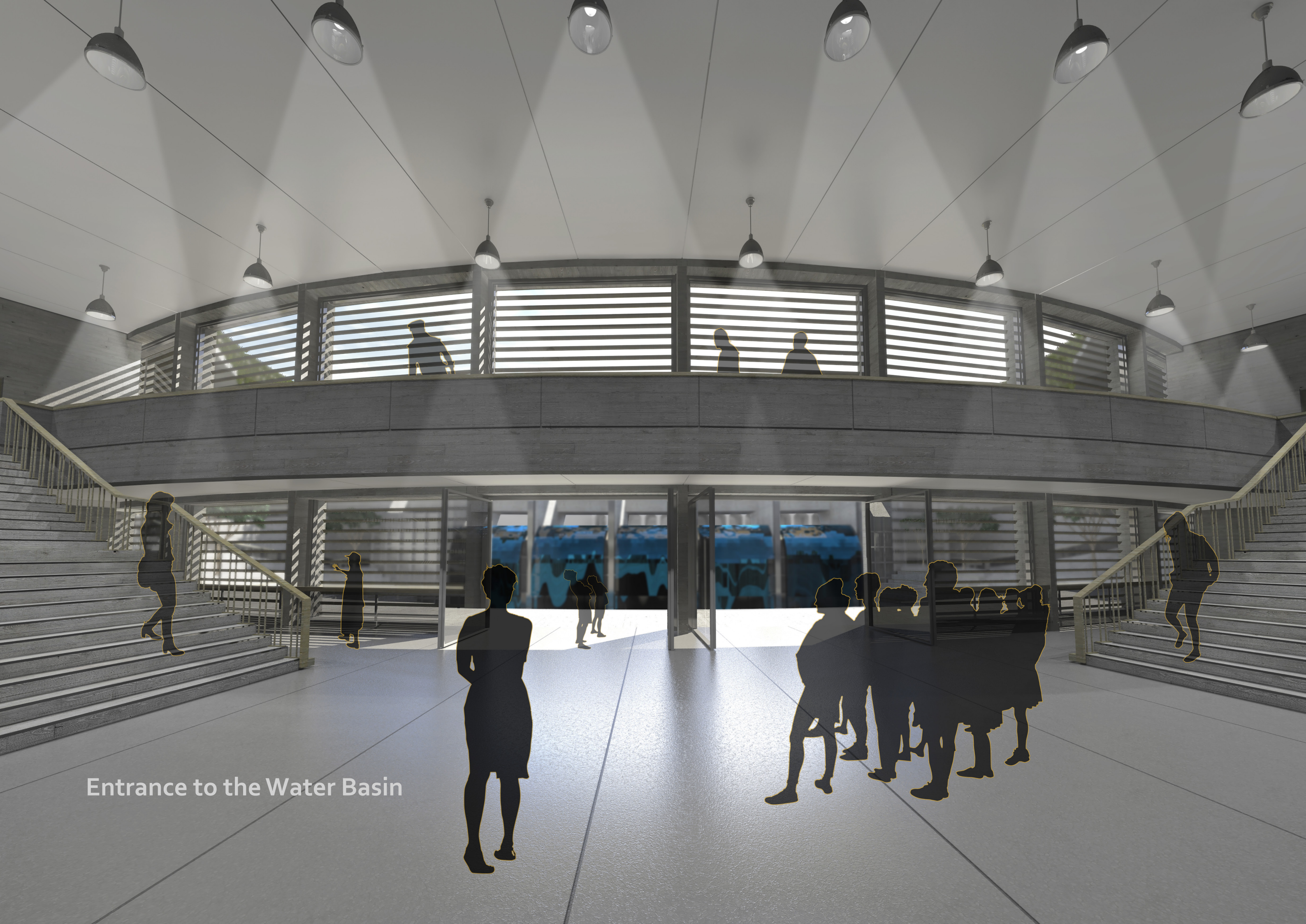


Low operating costs

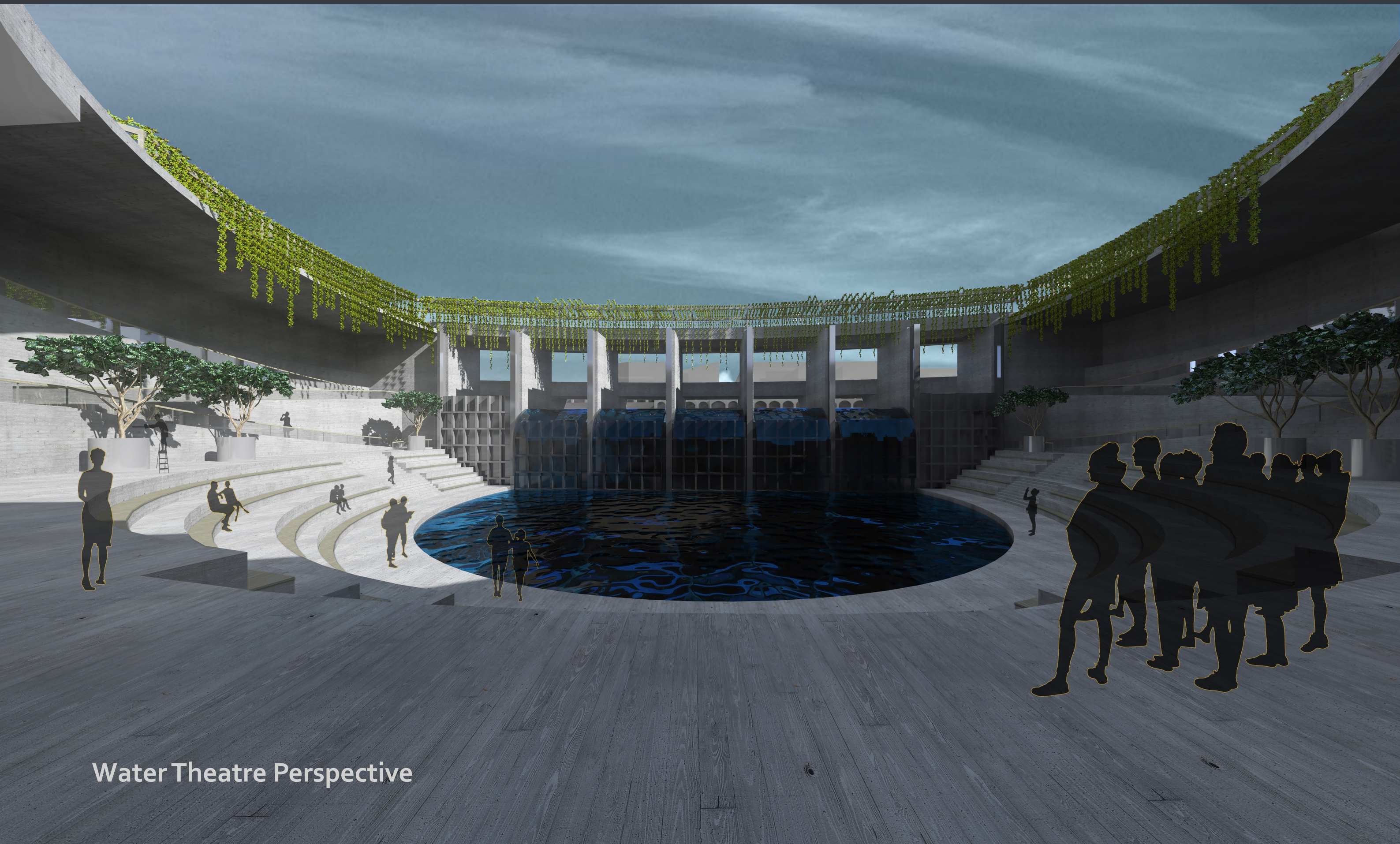




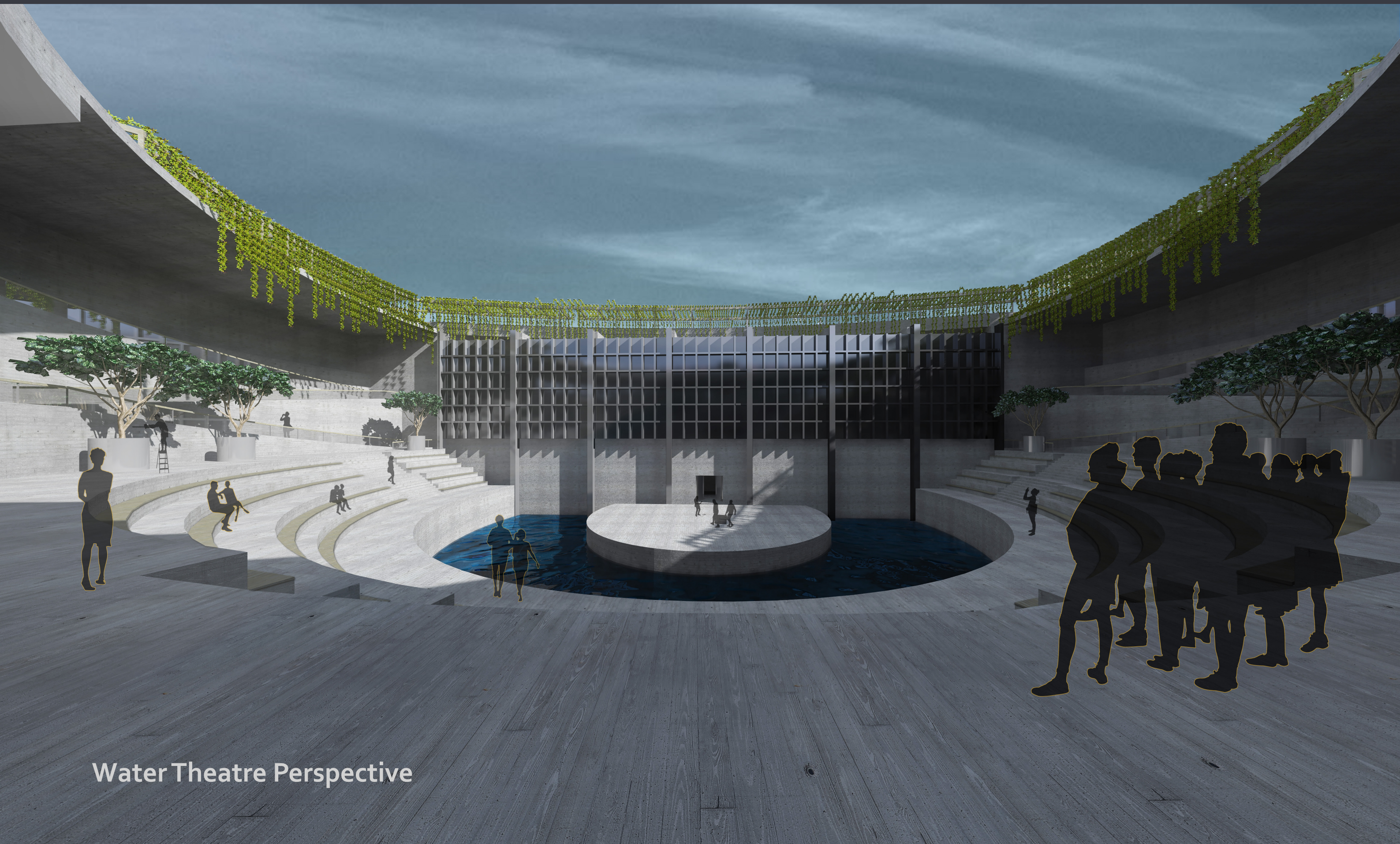
Descend to the 'Water Theatre'



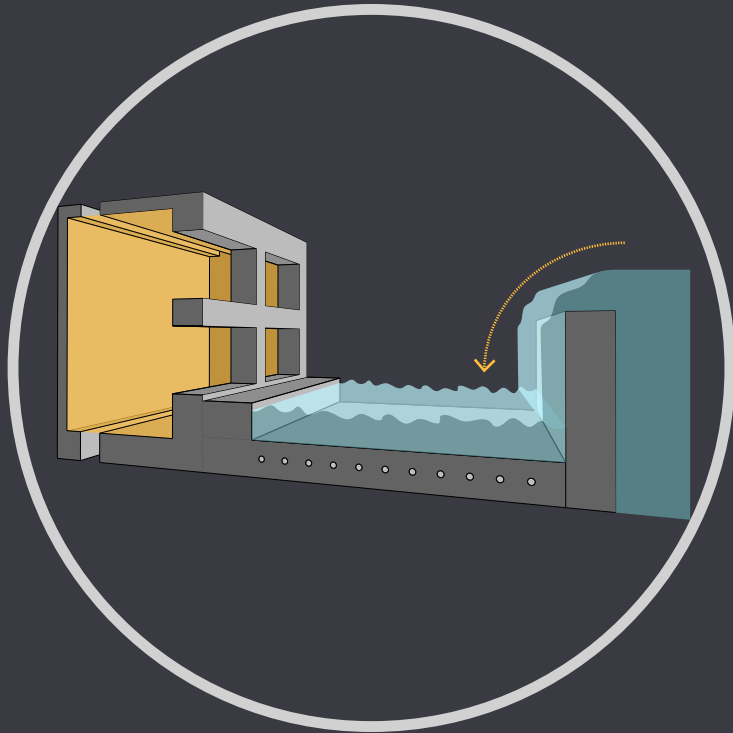
Entrance to the Water Basin



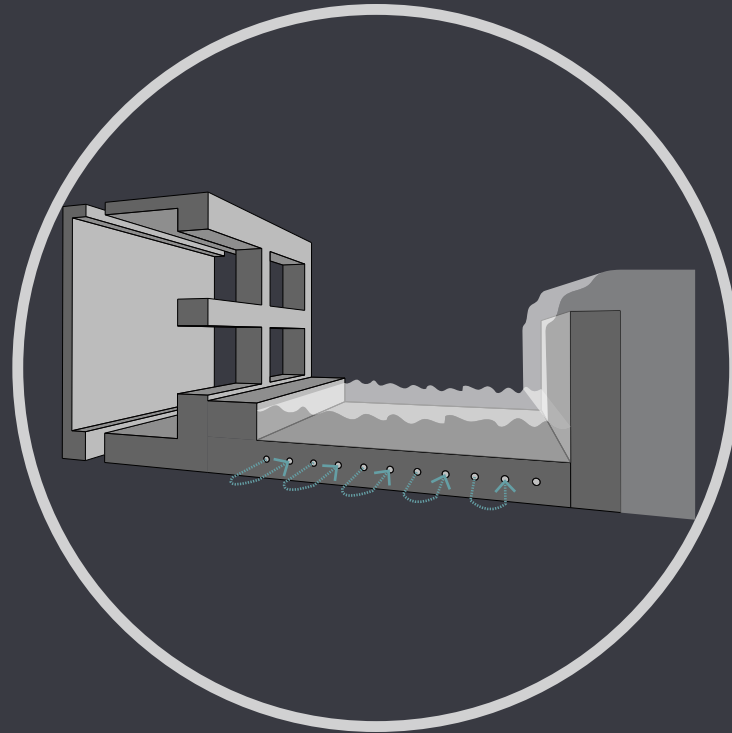
Water Theatre Perspective



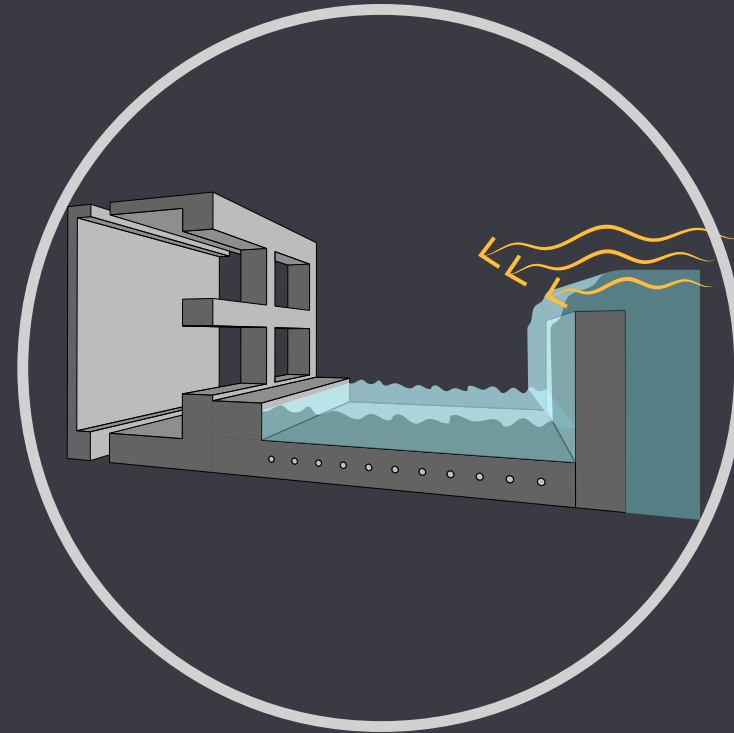
Water Theatre Perspective



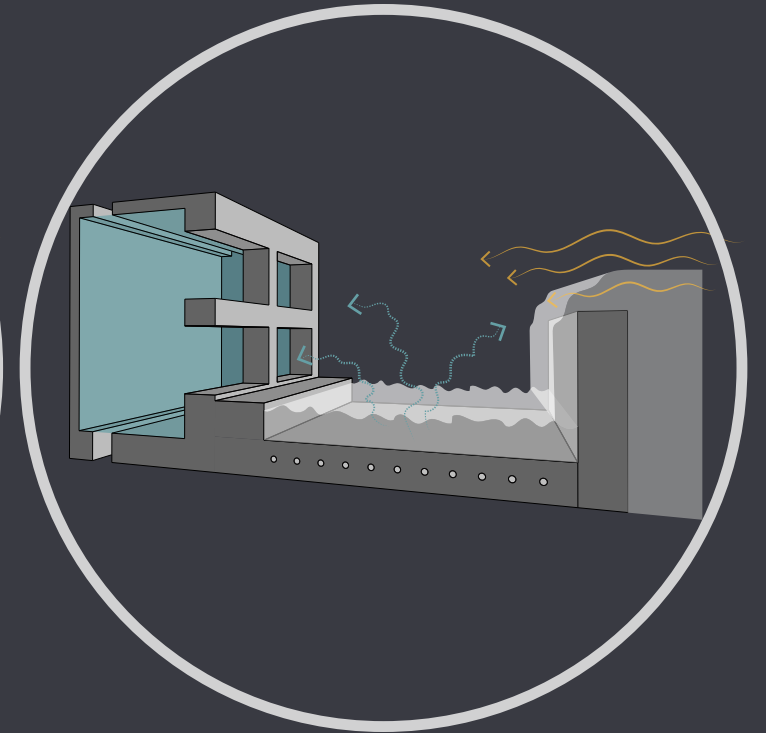
Water ingress



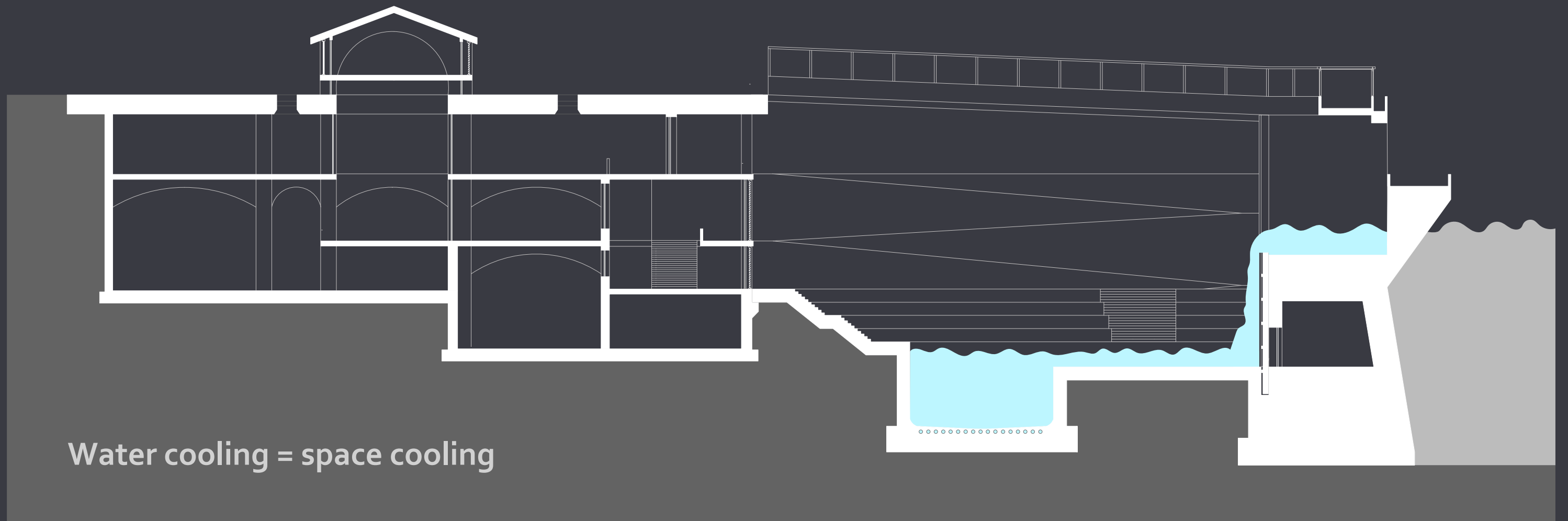
Passed through cooling coils



Hot air current



Cooled water evaporates /
cools the space



Water cooling = space cooling



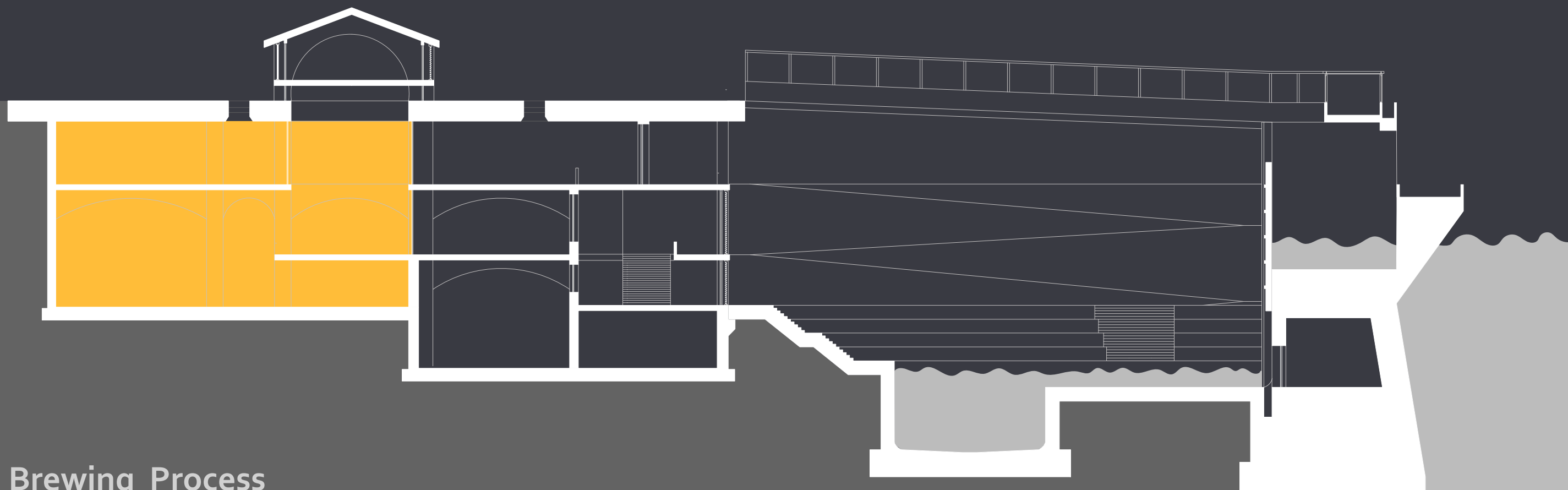
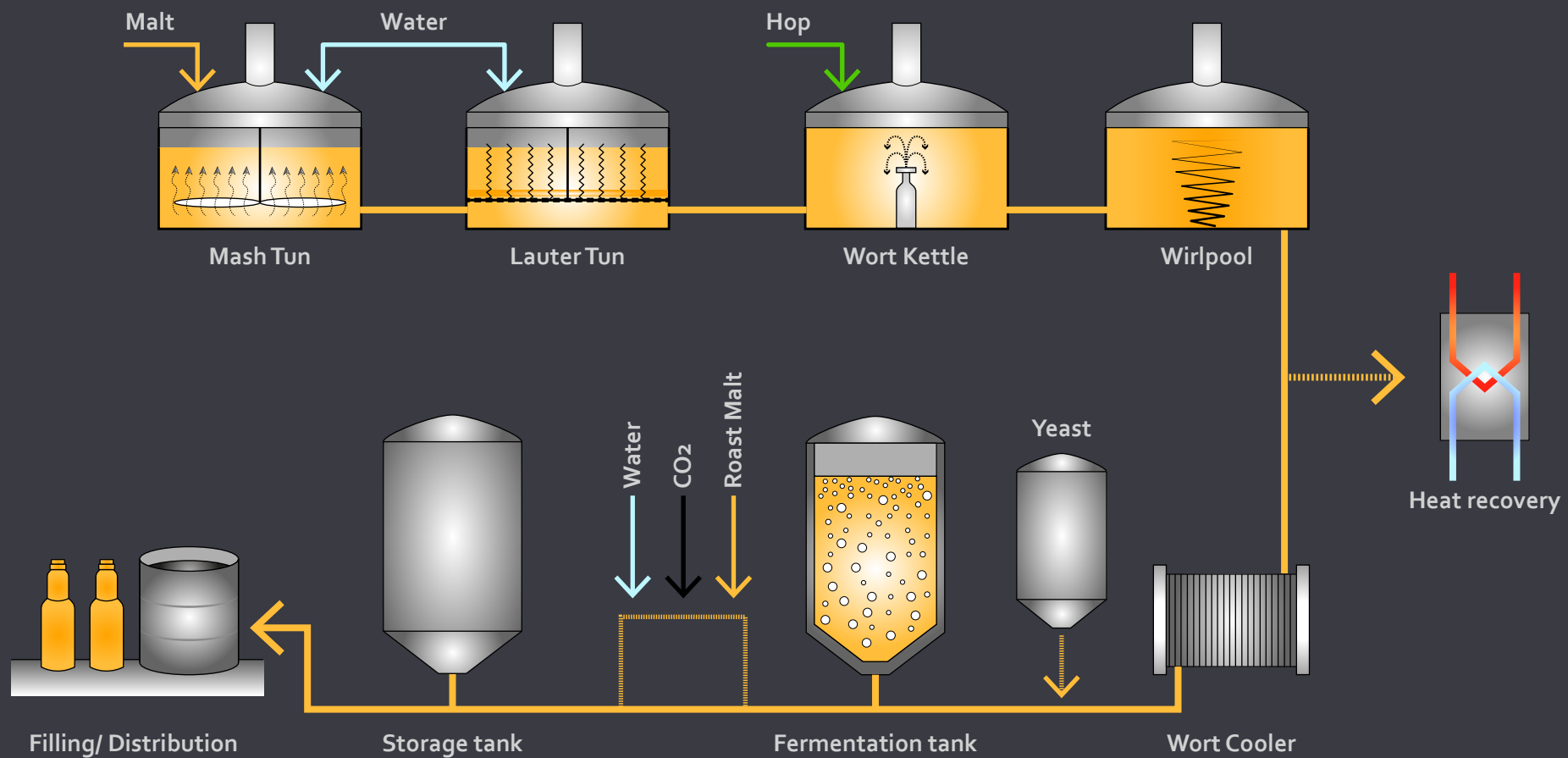
Reverse Osmosis Chamber



Brewery (Brewhouse)



Brewery (vapour/heat recovery unit)



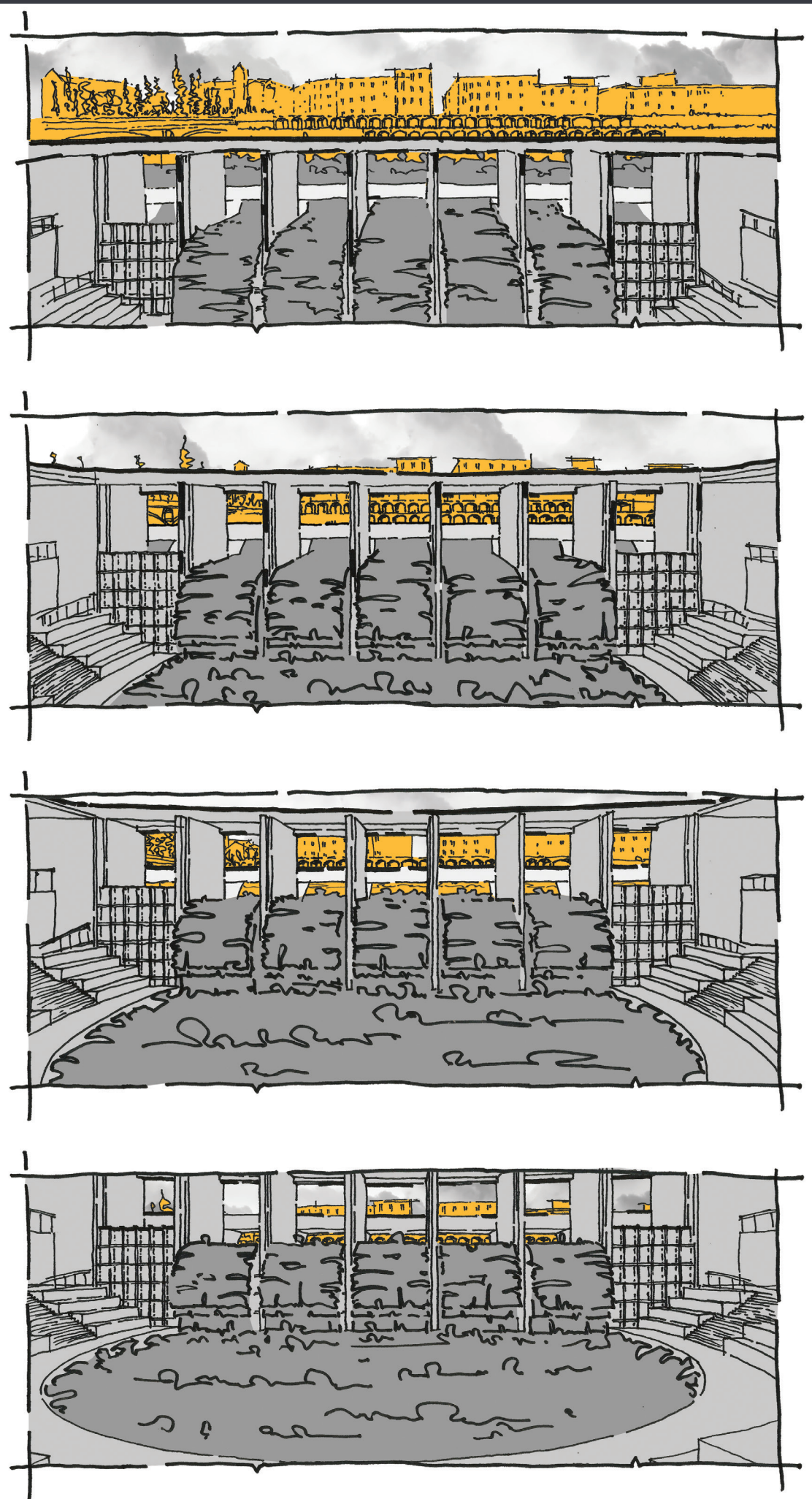
Brewing Process



Perspective towards Arsenal edifice



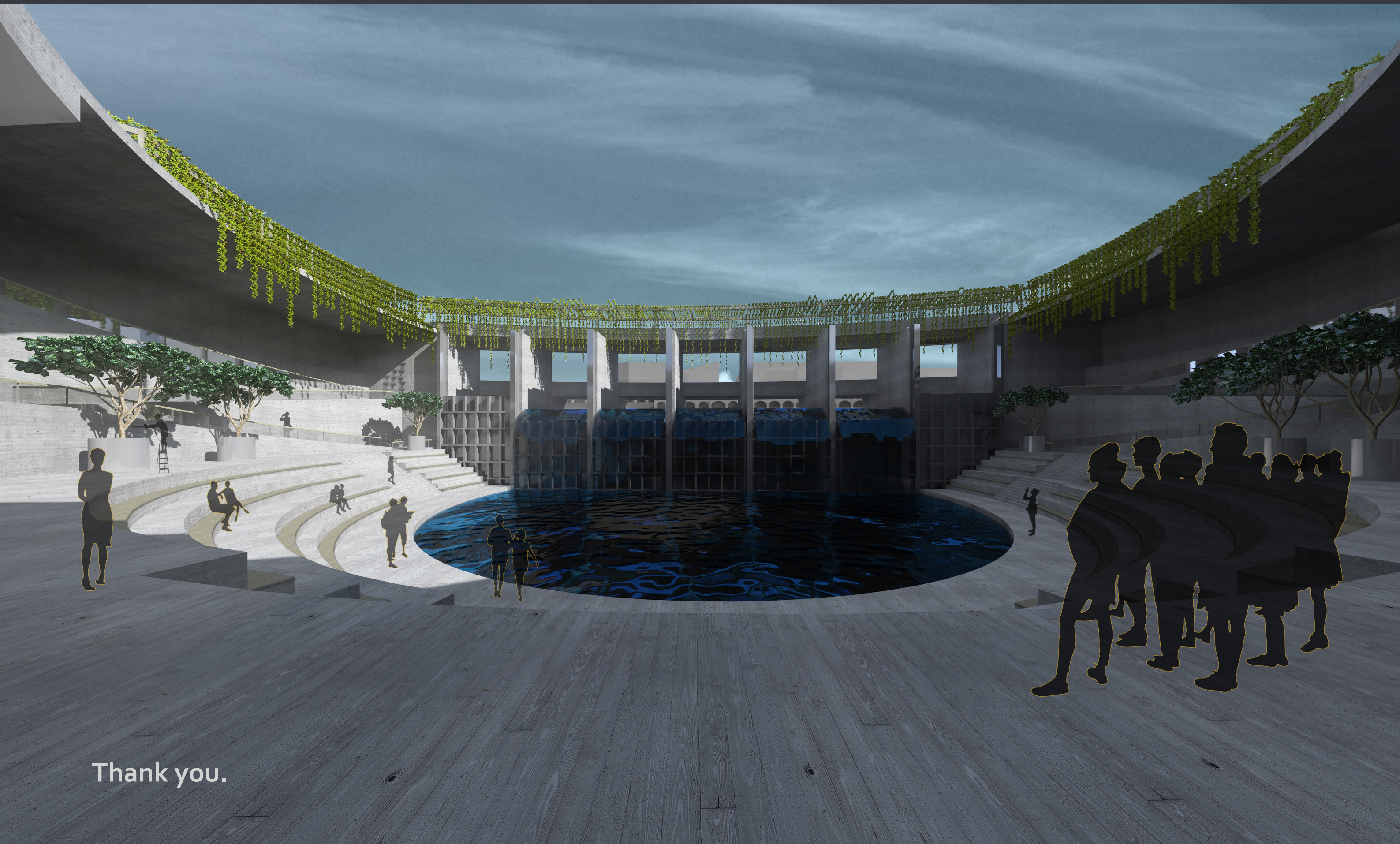
Hop Promenade



Set of vignettes;
City: Descend into the
'Water Theater'

Water recycling plant locations
across the city





Thank you.