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Facoltà di Architettura - Sapienza



FACOLTÀ DI ARCHITETTURA
SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA





The grandtour itinerary, organized by the Faculty of Architecture Erasmus Office, will guide international students through the stunning scenery in which all the seats of the Faculty are located. The purpose is to welcome students, giving them a general overview and useful information about both the faculty seats and the surrounding places of interest. Students will be guided by professors and PhD students of the faculty who will be able to inform and address them about the visited places.



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Facoltà di Architettura - Sapienza

Iniziativa dell'Ufficio Erasmus

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Erasmus Academic Mobility Faculty Coordinator

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Erasmus Administrative Coordinator

programma ed itinerario a cura degli architetti
Leila Bochicchio Eliana Capiato Stefano Cazzaniga

logo erasmus di Flavia Di Girolamo



.logistic informations.

Founded in **1920** was the **FIRST SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE** in Italy and became Faculty of Sapienza University in 1935.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:

Bachelor's degree, obtained after a three year degree course;

Two-year Master's degree, which is obtained after a further course of study of two years;

Five-year combined Bachelor's/Master's degree in Architecture; the training offered in this course of study also includes the release of a **double degree** in collaboration with **FADU UBA of Buenos Aires** (Argentina);

The Faculty also organizes every year first-level and second-level Professional Master's Programs, independently managed or in collaboration with university departments, postgraduate schools, graduate schools.

DEGREE COURSES:

5 YEAR COMBINED BACHELOR'S/MASTER'S DEGREE IN ARCHITECTURE:

ARCHITETTURA CU

3 YEARS BACHELOR'S DEGREE:

DISEGNO INDUSTRIALE (Industrial Design)

GESTIONE DEL PROCESSO EDILIZIO - PROJECT MANAGEMENT

SCIENZE DELL'ARCHITETTURA (Architecture)

2 YEARS MASTER'S DEGREE:

ARCHITETTURA (RESTAURO)

(Architecture and Restoration)

ARCHITETTURA DEL PAESAGGIO

(Landscape Architecture)

DESIGN DEL PRODOTTO - PRODUCT DESIGN

DESIGN, COMUNICAZIONE VISIVA E MULTIMEDIALE

(Visual and Multimedia Communication)

POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION:

PHD (DOCTORATE)

FIRST AND SECOND-LEVEL PROFESSIONAL MASTER'S PROGRAMME

POSTGRADUATE SCHOOLS

FACILITIES:

CeSMA Laboratory (Centro Servizi Multimediali per l'Architettura): has the institutional role of encouraging, promoting and developing the use of technologies in all the activities of the Faculty of Architecture.

-ELAB (E-LEARNING):) to promote e-learning

-MLAB (MODELLI): to realize 3d models and maquettes

-ILAB (INFORMATICA): to experiment with computer applications

-DLAB (DIDATTICO):) to increase the course's offer (G11- F13 lecture rooms)

-bLab (PHISICAL COMPUTING):): to experiment the making of low-cost responsive physical 3d prototype (G13 lecture room).
<http://cesma.architettura.uniroma1.it/>

ERASMUS OFFICE

via Gianturco 2

<http://www.architettura.uniroma1.it/erasmus>

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE CENTRAL LIBRARY

via Gramsci 53

<http://opac.uniroma1.it/>

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS:

Responsible for organizing research and educational activities. They belong to the faculty that is in charge of the coordination and the evaluation of all the activities

-DIAP

ARCHITETTURA E PROGETTO (ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN)

https://web.uniroma1.it/dip_diap/

Libraries: via Flaminia 359, via Gramsci 53, piazza Borghese 9

-DISG

INGEGNERIA STRUTTURALE E GEOTECNICA (STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING AND GEOTECHNICS)

<http://www.disg.uniroma1.it/>

library: via Gianturco 2

-PDTA

PIANIFICAZIONE, DESIGN, TECNOLOGIA DELL'ARCHITETTURA (PLANNING, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY)

<https://web.uniroma1.it/pdta/>

library: via flaminia 70

-DSDRA

STORIA, DISEGNO E RESTAURO DELL'ARCHITETTURA (HISTORY, DRAWING AND RESTORATION)

<http://www.dsdra.it/drupaluni/>

library: piazza Borghese 9





.itinerary.

VALLE GIULIA

via Gramsci, 53

FONTANELLA BORGHESE

piazza Borghese, 9

FLAMINIA

via Flaminia, 70

GIANTURCO

via Gianturco, 2

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VALLE GIULIA – VIA GRAMSCI, 53

- LECTURE ROOMS
- AUDITORIUM
- FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE CENTRAL LIBRARY
- DIAP DEPARTMENT
- DIAP LIBRARY
- STUDENTS AND TEACHING ACTIVITIES OFFICE
- CeSMA LABORATORY - d-Lab (didattico) Valle G iulia aula V11
- DISG DEPARTMENT LABORATORIES
- PLOTTER AND PHOTOCOPY SHOP
- BASKETBALL COURT

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Sede di Valleggiulia





.vallegiulia.context.

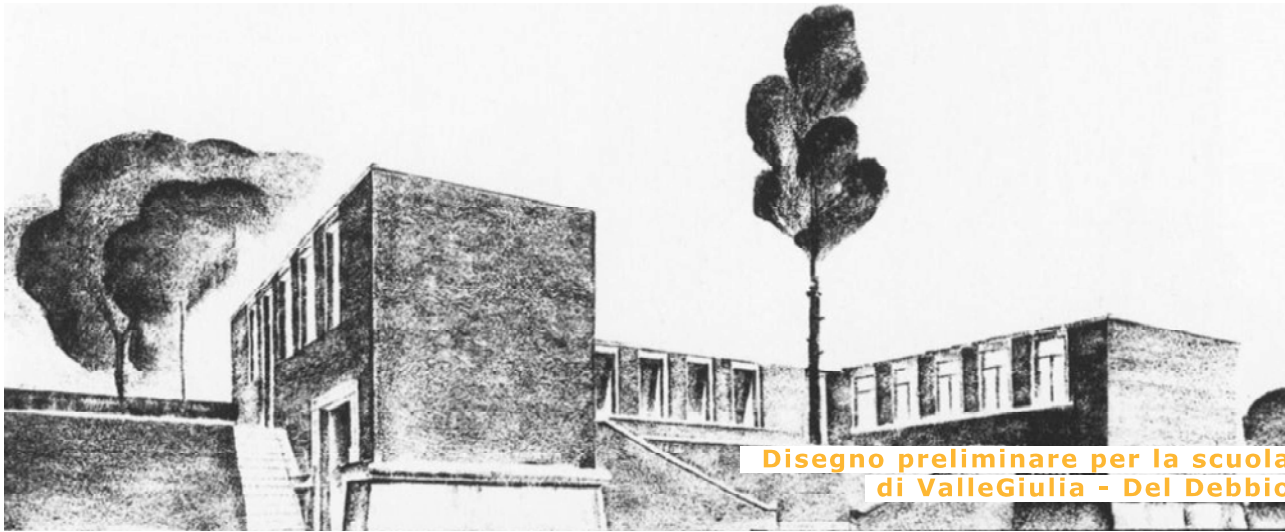
The School of Architecture of Rome was established in 1919-20, in the same period of Weimar's Bauhaus. Before the School, teaching of architecture was divided in two distinct branch of knowledge: fine arts and engineering. Between 1925 and 1926 Enrico Del Debbio was commissioned to design the new headquarters for the Royal School of Architecture, near Valle Giulia. In 1930, a competition was drafted for the new building in the plot adjacent to the British Academy: "ha una superficie di mq. 3500 quasi quadrata; trovasi in condizioni altimetriche caratterizzate da fortissimi dislivelli, che, se danno possibilità di soluzioni vivaci ed originali, creano tuttavia non lievi difficoltà allo studio architettonico" (original text written by the architect Gustavo Giovannoni for the competition). In the new School of Architecture, designed as a "U" shape, five large classrooms for drawing, five for lessons, a large library/auditorium, were all placed along a large gallery, which was and still is the real spine of the building ("spina dorsale dell'edificio" as the architect Gustavo Giovannoni said). The building, covered in a red-brown plaster, had a white and massive stone basement. The increasing number of students soon determined the need to expand this first structure. There were three different extensions, all at the hands of Del Debbio. The first, in 1934, was characterized by the construction in the back side of a gallery of three new classrooms. The second expansion, made in 1958, added two orthogonal bodies connected to the original building, hosting new space for lessons and services. The third expansion determined the location of the current entrance and finally broke the symmetry of the building, trying to preserve the original color of the façade.

A fourth extension was planned at the end of the 90's but is still not realized. Today we can see on the building's facades the original graffiti, testimonies of serious clashes between students and police on 1st March 1968, the day of the "Battle of Valle Giulia", one of the toughest events of year 1968 in Italy.

In this small valley that hosts the Faculty, there is also Villa Giulia, building designed by Vignola, now National Etruscan Museum. The present shape of this urban area derives from the plan for the Universal Exhibition of 1911; in this same period the National Gallery of Modern and Contemporary Art (GNAM) was built. Today the gallery hosts the largest collection of Italian contemporary art and is the unique national museum entirely dedicated to modern art, with artworks by Italian artists, most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Since the early '900 many cultural institutions of foreign countries were located in this area such as

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the British, Japanese, Belgian and Romanian foundations. The park of Villa Borghese is another important presence of the area. It covers about eighty hectares and is one of the largest parks in Rome. The nucleus of the villa, owned by the Borghese family since 1850, was expanded during the first decades of 1600. In the mid-eighteenth century other construction works were undertaken, and in the nineteenth century there was an expansion with the acquisition of more land in the direction of Porta del Popolo and Porta Pinciana. The natural character of the villa, with its abundance of trees, gives the impression of a thick forest in which furniture, fountains and statues are integrated, in a model inspired by the English garden. Some important buildings can be mentioned: the Pincio from which you can enjoy a beautiful panoramic view of the city, the Borghese Gallery that is now an important museum, the ancient Orangery today the Carlo Bilotti Museum, the Civic Museum of Zoology, the House of the Rose today called Casa del Cinema, the square of Siena, the Galoppatoio, the Uccelliera and the recent reconstruction of an Elizabethan theater, the Silvano Toti Globe Theatre.



**Disegno preliminare per la scuola
di ValleGiulia - Del Debbio**



FONTANELLA BORGHESE – PIAZZA BORGHESE, 9

- LECTURE ROOMS
- AUDITORIUM
- DIAP LIBRARY
- DSDRA DEPARTMENT
- DSDRA LIBRARY
- DRAWINGS ARCHIVE AND PHOTOLIBRARY OF DSDRA DEPARTMENT





.borgnese.context.

The park of Villa Borghese is very large and has nine entrances. Walking inside it you can reach Piazza del Popolo passing through Pincio or passing through the neoclassical and monumental entrance of Piazzale Flaminio, the Propilei designed by Canina. Piazza del Popolo is a very scenographic realization of the papal Rome. This vast space has always announced to visitors the "sacred" character of the city, as well as its artistic works. The square has been configured during three centuries from the reconstruction of the church of S. Maria del Popolo to the neoclassical configuration made by Valadier. From the square you can walk the Tridente that goes to the city center. The idea of this trident-shaped streets, dates back to the early '500. The fountain of 1572, located at the center of the square by pope Gregorio XIII, is the first public fountain in modern Rome. With pope Sisto V, the road's effect of perspective converging to the square, has been enhanced by the obelisk at the top of the fountain itself. In 1811 Valadier designed the last and actual configuration of the square, after the construction of the twin churches S. Maria dei Miracoli e S. Maria di Montesanto and the renovation of Santa Maria del Popolo, where you can see two important paintings by Caravaggio: The Conversion of St. Paul and the Crucifixion of St. Peter. The three streets of Via del Corso, Via di Ripetta and Via del Babuino constitute the renaissance Tridente, reproduced by the European urban planners of the Baroque style. Walking in via di Ripetta you can reach the Faculty of Architecture. The historic building is situated in a strategic position in the heart of the Old Town, near Pantheon and other important monuments. The Borghese square is characterized by the presence of Palazzo Borghese, historic house of the Borghese noble family. In this area there are some of the most important places in Campo Marzio neighborhood; the Academy of Fine Arts of Ripetta, Piazza Augusto Imperatore with its monumental buildings designed by the architect Morpurgo, the churches of Ss. Ambrogio and Carlo al Corso, S. Rocco and S. Girolamo degli Illirici. In the center of the square emerges the Mausoleum of Augustus, a circular monument for Augustus and his successors, built in the 27 a.C. In the same square, inside the Ara Pacis Museum designed by Richard Meier and opened in 2006, is situated another important monument: the Ara Pacis Augustae. In the direction of the Faculty of Architecture there is the Napoleonic Museum and proceeding on Via Condotti you can reach the Spanish Steps, a square dating between the '400 and' 800. This square shows its original butterfly shaped aspect. At the center of the square there is Fontana della Barcaccia, built by Bernini. From the square stands one of the most beautiful and great works of the Baroque, the steps of Trinità dei Monti by Francesco De Sanctis, built in 1723-26. This impressive work replaced the wooden paths that climbed into the hill of Pincio. On one side of the steps we note the Casina Rossa,

where lived and died the poet John Keats. On the the other side the house-museum Giorgio De Chirico. Up the stairs the Church of Trinità dei Monti, consecrated in 1585, dominates the view.



Esami in piazza a Fontanella Borghese



VIA FLAMINIA 70/359, VIA GIANTURCO 2

- LECTURE ROOMS - gianturco/flaminia
- GENERAL SECRETARY - gianturco
- DEAN OFFICE - gianturco
- ERASMUS OFFICE - gianturco
- S.Or.t. SERVIZIO ORIENTAMENTO E TUTORATO (tutoring)- gianturco
- CeSMA LABORATORY
 - m-Lab - models- gianturco G13
 - d-Lab - educational activities - gianturco G11/flaminia F3
 - i-Lab - information center - gianturco G14
 - B-Lab - physical computing gianturco G13
- DISG DEPARTMENT LIBRARY - gianturco
- DIAP DEPARTMENT - flaminia 359
- DIAP DEPARTMENT LIBRARY - flaminia 359
- PDTA DEPARTMENT - flaminia
- PDTA DEPARTMENT LIBRARY - flaminia
- PDTA DEPARTMENT CARTOTECA - flaminia



.flaminia/gianturco.context.

Two minutes away from Piazza del Popolo you can find via Flaminia. If you walk towards north, you can find the Ministry of the Navy, a neo-baroque palace designed by Giulio Magni in 1912. Not far there's the Andersen Museum, housed in a neo-Renaissance villa in which the artist collected the drawings related to his project of an ideal city. In the area we find: Faminio Stadium, a concrete building erected by Pier Luigi Nervi in 1957- 59, the Basilica and the Catacombs of St. Valentine dating back to the VII century, the Auditorium designed by Renzo Piano and completed in 2002, Viale del Vignola, one of the axes of the trident designed in the master-plan of 1909 and whose facades are a typical example of the Roman Barocchetto, the Palazzo dello sport of Pier Luigi Nervi and Annibale Vitellozzi of 1956, the Maxxi Museum, designed by Zaha Hadid, where you can also find the historical archives with drawing and sketches of the architects Scarpa, Rossi, Del Debbio, Musmeci and De Feo, the Villaggio Olimpico neighborhood, planned as a residential area for the athletes of the 1960 Olympic Games. Designed by the architects Cafiero, Libera, Moretti, Monaco and Luccichenti, is crossed by Corso Francia viaduct, designed by Pier Luigi Nervi. Note also the Church of St. Valentine designed by Berarducci in 1987



In aula a Via Flaminia

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