

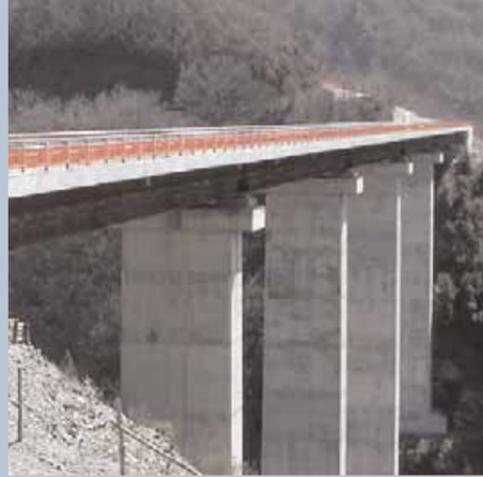
INFRASTRUCTURES

TUNNELS



Large photo:  
Agenzia Torino 2006 – State road S.S. 23 ("del Sestriere") –  
Porte bypass (Pinerolo)  
Top to bottom:  
Artificial gallery on the Salerno-Reggio Calabria motorway between  
Rosarno and Gioia Tauro  
Doubling of the Rometta railway line (Messina)  
A 18 – Siracusa-Gela motorway - Lots 4 and 5

# VIADUCTS



Above: Viadotto del Sente on the SS 86 (Bel Monte del Sannio): 1.2 km-long steel viaduct; when it was built, the central 200m metal span and the longitudi-

nally prestressed pier (140m) were the longest of their kind in Italy (1974-77).

Opposite page:

Top: Construction work on the road linking Medio Savuto and Piano Lago - Lot 1

Centre:

A 18 - Siracusa Gela motorway - Lots 4 and 5

Messina-Palermo motorway - Lot 27 (1997-2001)



## AIRPORTS



Completion and upgrading of infrastructure so the airport of Brescia Montichiari could be opened to civilian traffic. This regarded part of the military airport of Montichiari (one of the runways and related plant) that had been taken over by a flying club but which was virtually derelict and not authorized for night-time or controlled flying.

### Speed of intervention and efficiency of equipment and personnel

30/10/1998 Contract signed.

15/02/1999 Completed air side works handed over.

26/02/1999 Completed land side works handed over.

30 planes landed and took off on 3 March 1999, including the plane carrying the Italian Premier for the inauguration.

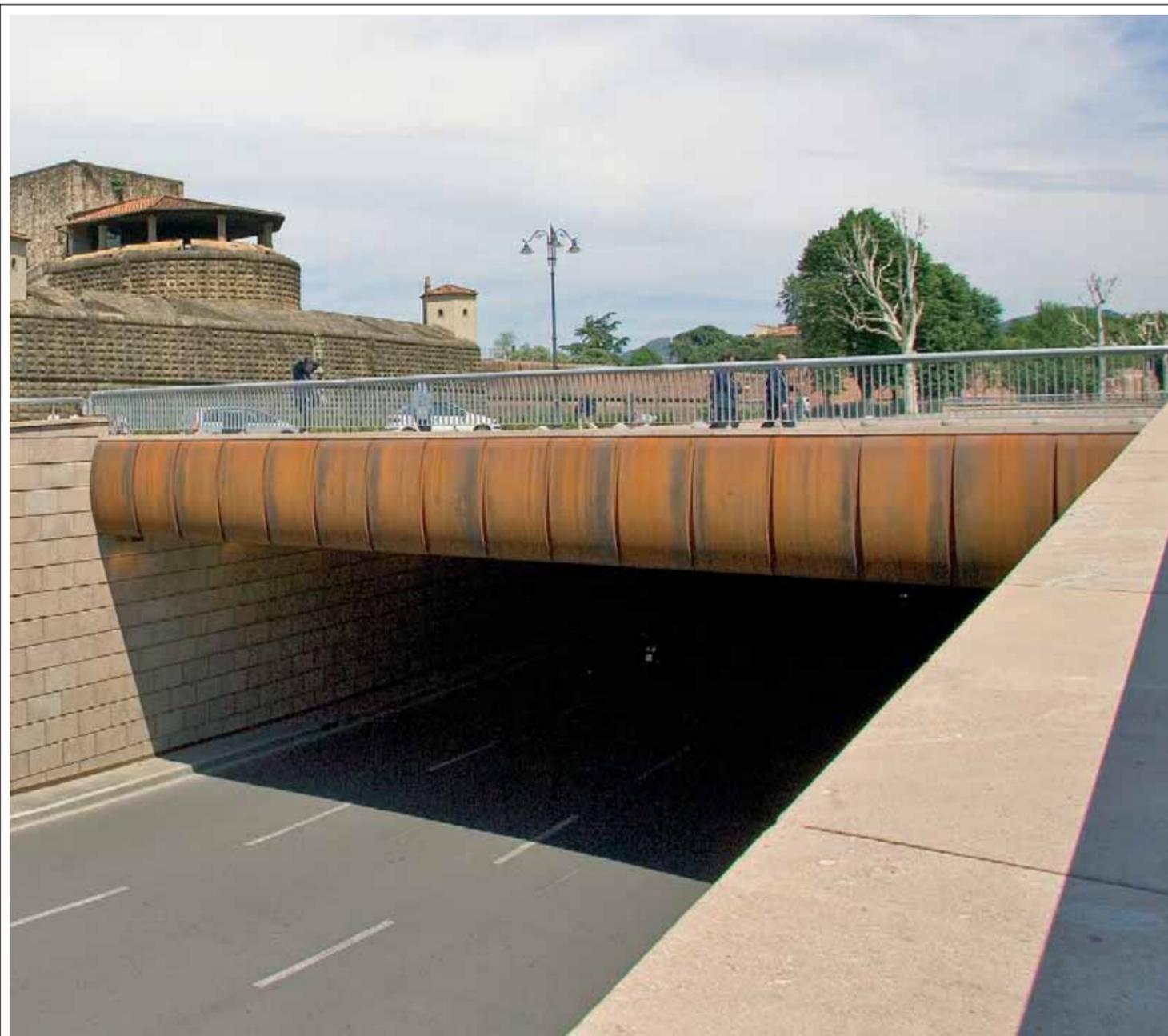
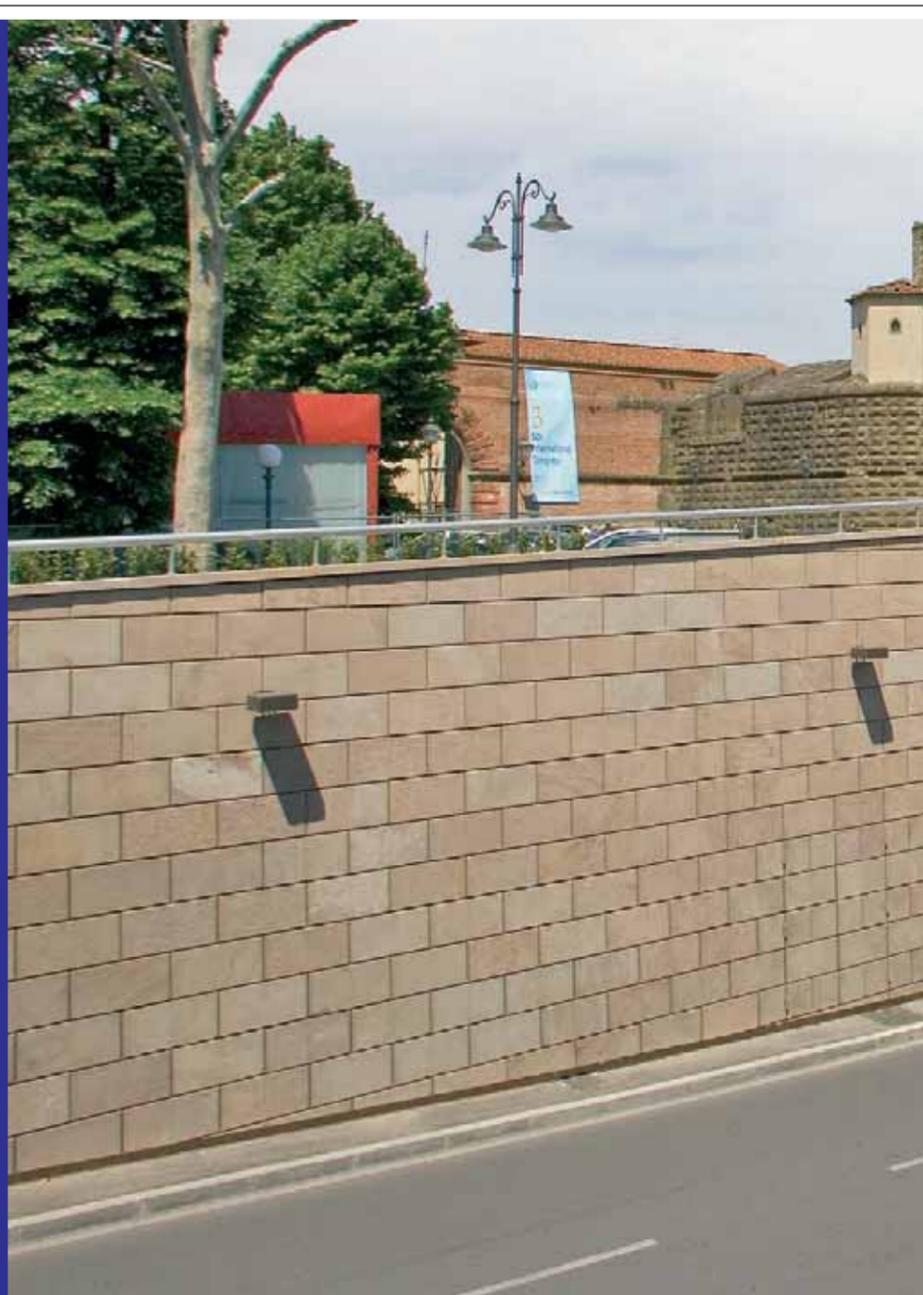
In the following 75 days further works requested by the client were completed, for instance the installation of new fencing around the airport. The work was in full compliance with ISO 9001 quality standards, which at the time were not obligatory for construction firms. The work consisted of:

Construction of all the air side infrastructure:

- \* Upgrading of the existing runway, including the reconstruction and extension of the runway heads
- \* Improvement and widening of the taxiways
- \* Enlargement of the parking apron
- \* Installation of an ICAO Category One flight guidance system

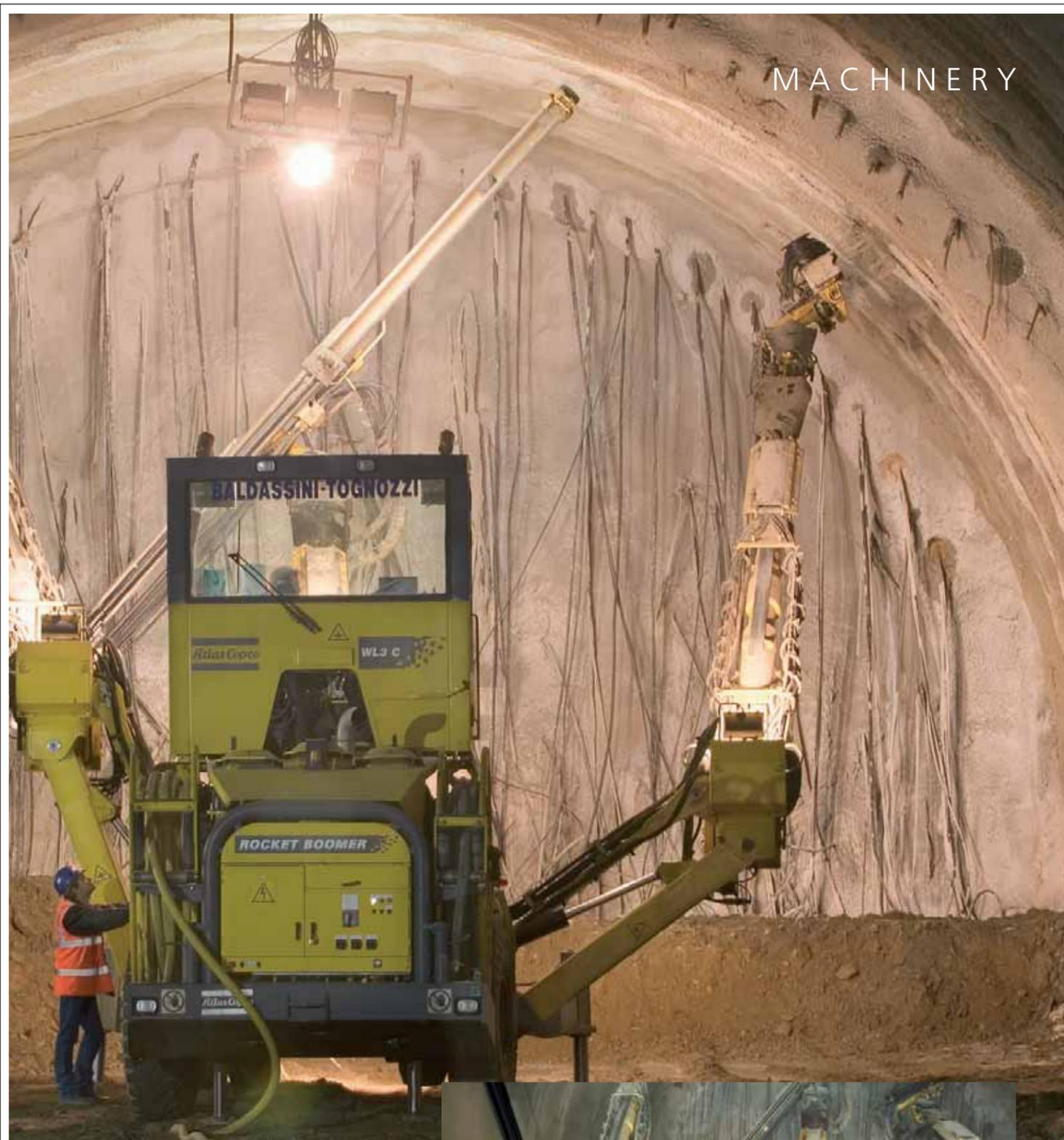
Construction of all the land side infrastructure:

- \* Building of the passenger terminal and related plant (Air terminal)
- \* Construction of buildings to house the fire brigade and emergency department (Fire Station)
- \* Construction of technology plant building
- \* Roads, car parks and related works
- \* Fencing of the whole area used by the civilian airport



## PIAZZA STROZZI

The Viale Strozzi underpass in front of the Mastio (main tower) of the Fortezza da Basso in Florence, underground works in an urban setting and in an area with a significant historic monument.



MACHINERY







## HOSPITALS

*Opposite page:*  
New Civic Hospital of Sassari with roof heliport  
Silvestrini Hospital, Perugia

*Bottom:*  
New hospital pavilion for the Department of Infectious  
Diseases - Parma  
San Giovanni di Dio Hospital - Torregalli - Florence





Bottom:  
Esselunga shopping centre - Lido di Camaiore (LU)  
CARREFOUR shopping centre - Calenzano (FI)

## SHOPPING CENTRES



Top:  
IKEA shopping centre -  
Sesto Fiorentino (FI)

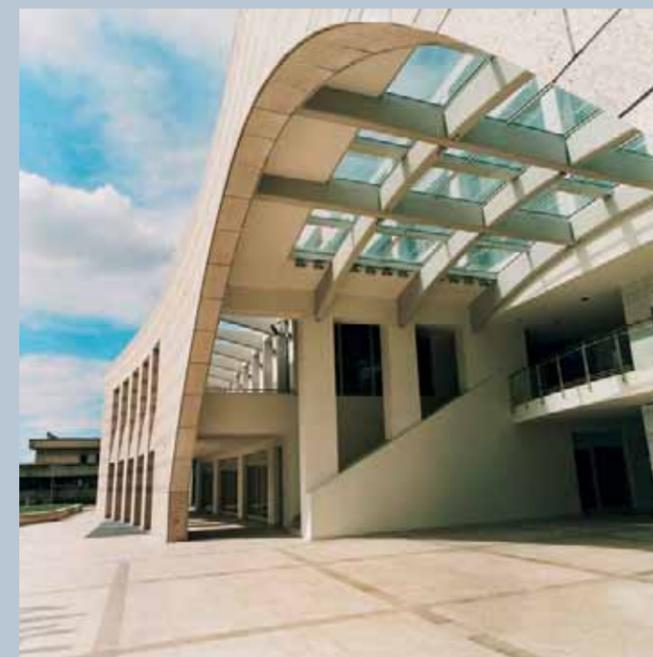
Right and bottom:  
Warner Village multiplex  
cinema - San Bartolo a  
Cintoia (FI)





## OFFICES AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

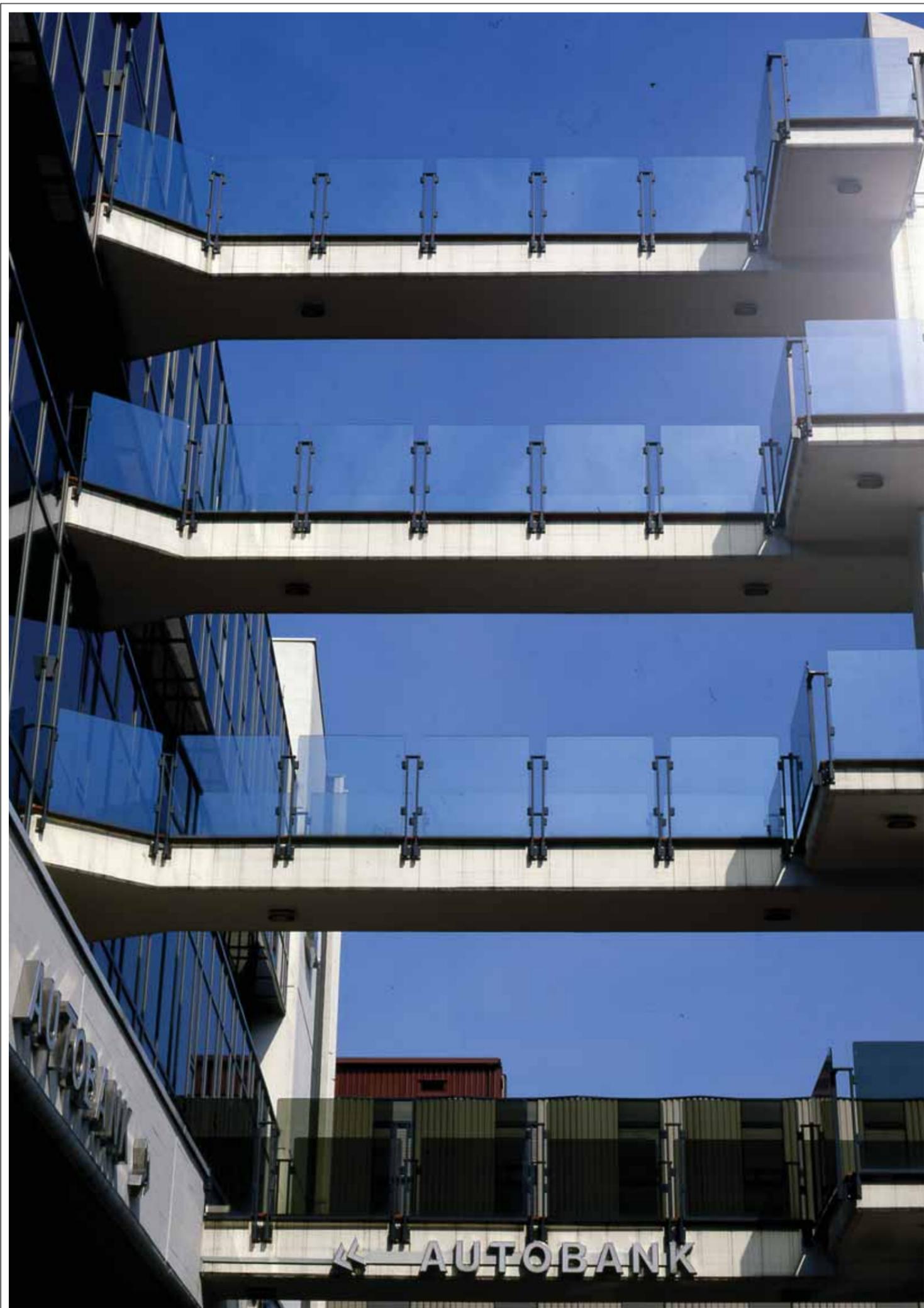
Headquarters of Autostrade d'Italia (Section IV)



Galleria Vasari office block - Sesto Fiorentino (FI)

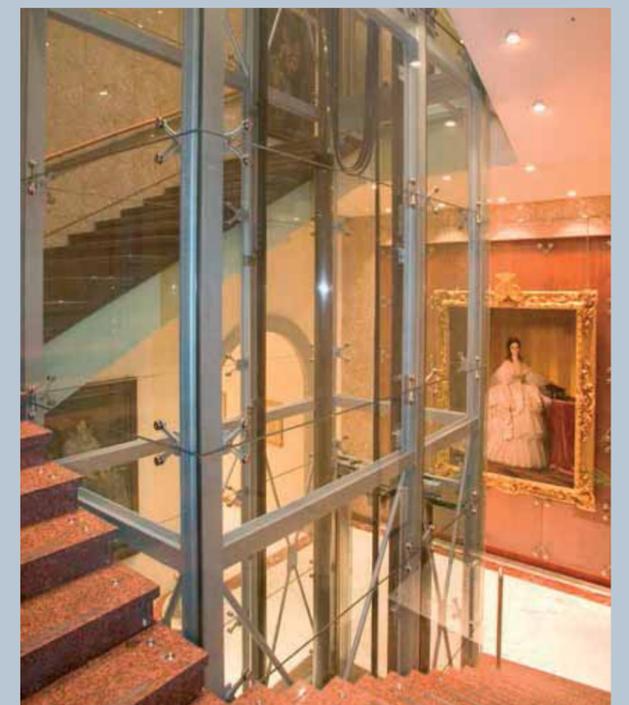


Verde Bosco office block  
Finance Police Office in Prato and the Prato-Pistoia area  
offices of the Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze

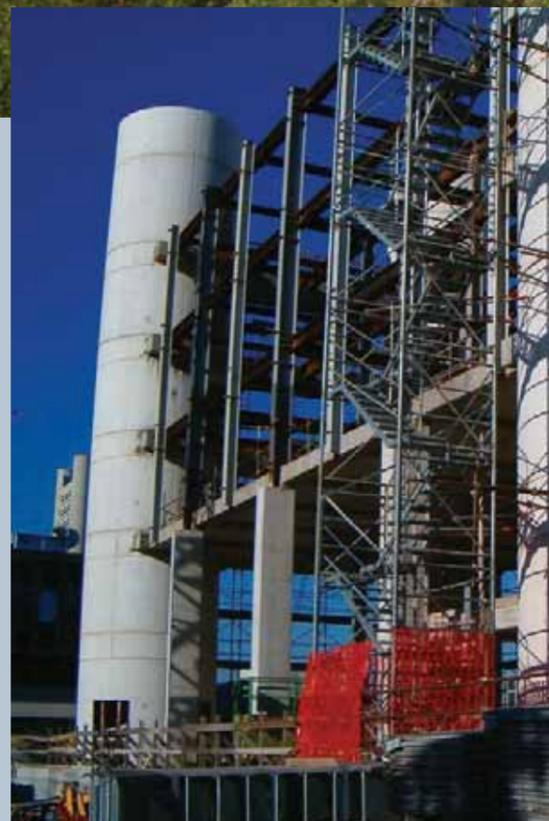
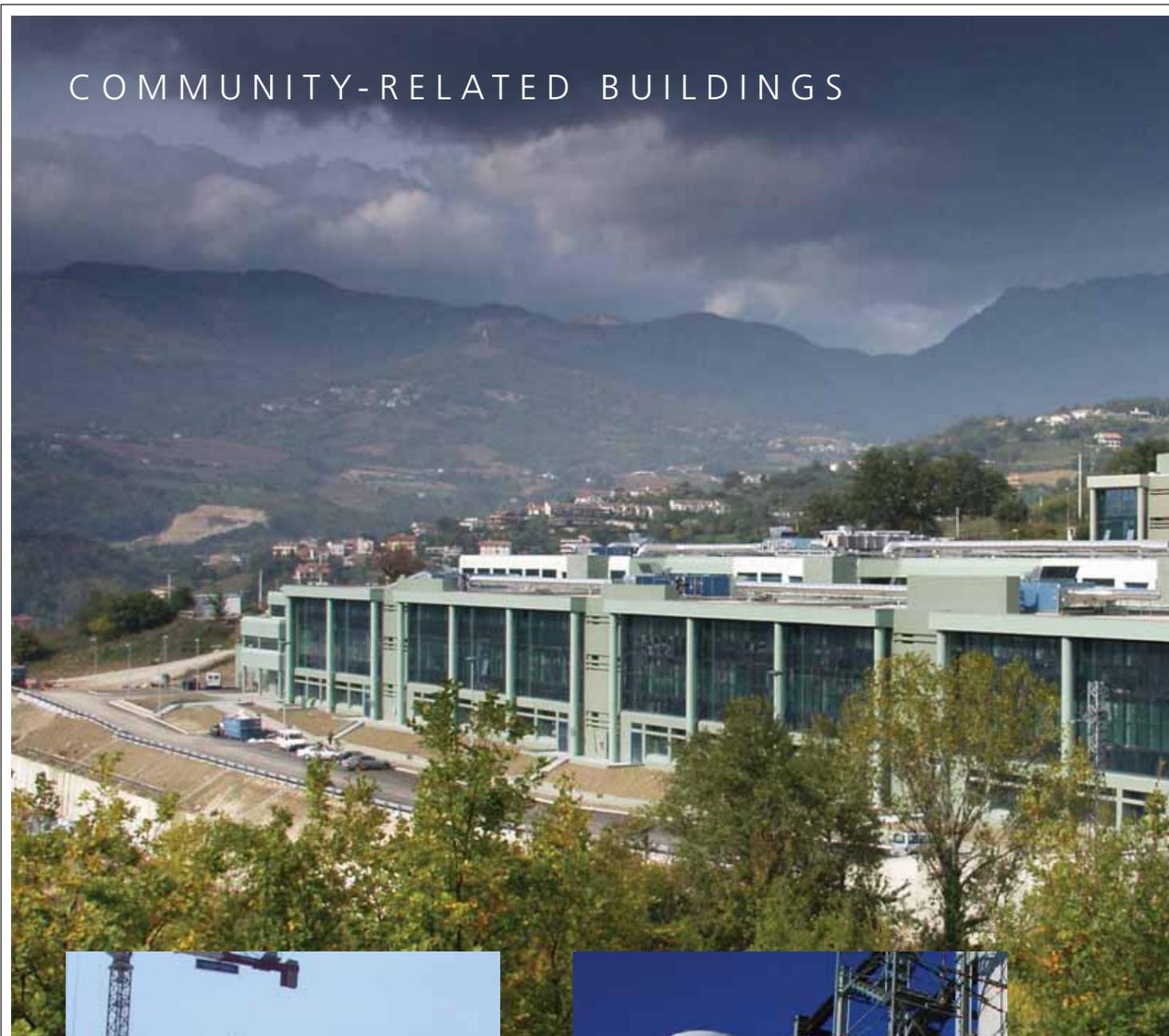


Various building complexes for tertiary activities - Prato

Bottom:  
Renovation of the building complex used as the head office  
and central branch of CARIPRATO



# COMMUNITY-RELATED BUILDINGS



*Top:*  
Faculty of Political Sciences – University of Teramo

*Opposite page:*  
Offices for the Region of Emilia Romagna - Bologna



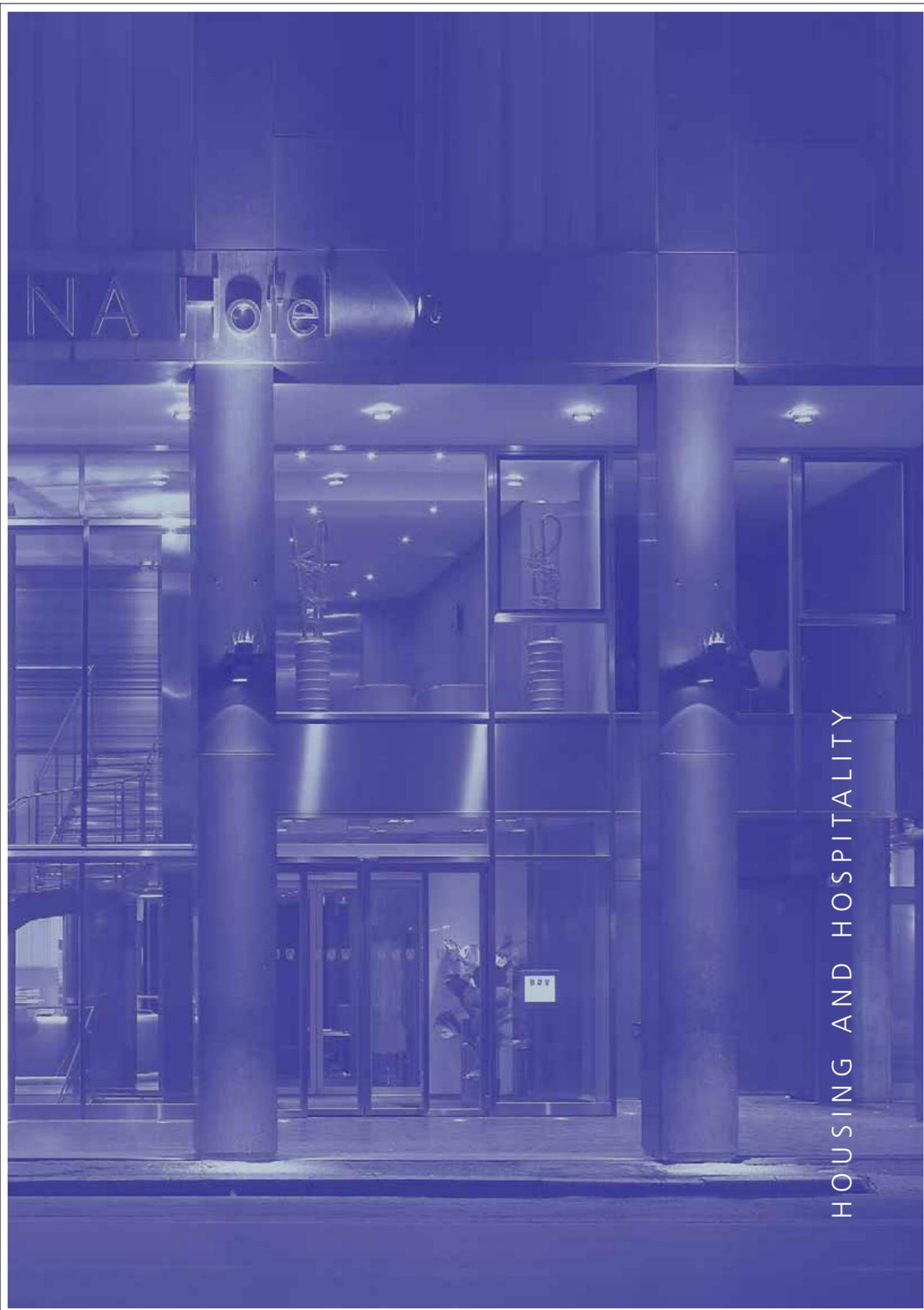
New university buildings - University of Pavia

Luigi Pecci Museum of Contemporary Art - Prato



Underground car park in Piazza Ghiberti - Florence





HOUSING AND HOSPITALITY

# HOUSING



Top:  
I Lecci residential units - Prato

Right:  
Residential units - Sorgane - Florence

Bottom:  
Residential units - San Bartolo a Cintoia - Florence

Bottom right:  
Parco delle Cascine residential units - Florence



Right:  
Chiosina residential units – Calenzano - Florence

Bottom:  
Residential buildings - Impruneta - Florence  
Residential and retail units - Via Catani, Prato





## HOSPITALITY

*Top:* Renovation of buildings on the estate of Santo Stefano in Montaione (FI)

Situated in the centre of Tuscany (about 50 km from Florence and a similar distance from Pisa and Siena), the tiny rural settlement of S. Stefano (part of the municipality of Montaione) dates back to the 11th century. The owners are gradually renovating the buildings and converting the old rural dwellings into holiday accommodation. Given the setting and the way they are appointed these are prevalently aimed at the top end of the tourist market.

*Above:* Construction of a hotel building in the multipurpose complex in Campi Bisenzio (FI)

*Right:* Restoration of a building in front of the central railway station in Bologna for use as a hotel. The building, which has a total surface of about 4,600 m<sup>2</sup> and consists of 8 floors plus an underground garage, has been totally restored.



*Metropole – San Bartolo a Cintoia (FI)*

The ground floor consists of the hall, offices, lounges, a bar and the reception area, plus the lifts and stairs to the underground car park and the rooms and restaurants above. The first floor is occupied by the restaurant dining rooms, breakfast room, kitchens and a 500-seat conference room. The hotel's 208 bedrooms with ensuite bathrooms are situated from the second to the fourteenth floor, together with

the service rooms on each floor. The fifteenth floor houses 4 suites and a panoramic reception room with a terrace. The sixteenth floor is occupied entirely by technical services, some of which are also located at the underground level together with the car park.



Above:  
Work to increase the accommodation and reception facilities of the Convitto della Calza (Florence), a building erected by Bindo di Lapo Pennini some time before 1362. Dedicated to St John the Baptist, it served as a hospital.

Opposite page, left:  
Restoration of the façades of Villa Vittoria (Florence), built between 1886 and 1891 to a design by Giuseppe Poggi, who had been commissioned by the Strozzi family of Mantua. In 1964 it was converted into an international conference centre to a design by the architect Pierluigi Spadolini.

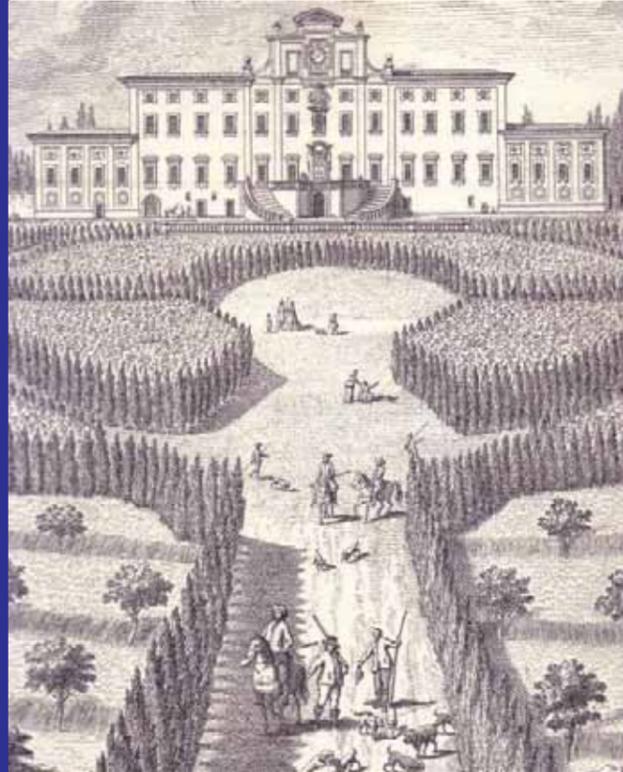
Above:  
The Badia was the cathedral of Fiesole from the early Middle Ages through to 1026. At Cosimo il Vecchio's wishes, work started in 1456 to enlarge the Badia considerably. According to Vasari, the design was by Brunelleschi. The front of the church, which remained incomplete and in a rough state following the death of Cosimo I, has a small 12th-century green and white Romanesque façade reminiscent of the architectural motifs of the façade of S. Miniato and of the Baptistery of Florence. The Brunelleschian interior, which has a nave but no side aisles, was built in 1461-64.

Opposite page, right:  
Construction of new buildings for the Florence Law Courts in the former Murate complex (Florence). In 1424 the complex was occupied by nuns living in seclusion, who were known as 'murate' (literally 'walled-in'). The convent was renovated and extended some time before 1471, following a fire, and again in 1571, after a flood. In 1845 it was renovated once again and used until quite recently as a prison.

Bottom:  
Renovation and restoration of Villa Gamberana – Settignano (FI).

## RESTORATIONS





The complex is situated in Barberino del Mugello at Maschere, on a secluded hill overlooking the lake of Bilancino. It includes the main building, Villa delle Maschere, a four-storey structure of some 7,000 m<sup>2</sup>; the smaller Casa del Giardiniere ('The Gardener's House'), a two-storey building of about 800 m<sup>2</sup>; and a park, which covers an area of about 19 hectares. The first iconographic material featuring the Villa dates back to 1585, and the importance, beauty and splendour of the villa and its park have been extolled by many writers and travellers. Currently there are two distinct, albeit linked structures. The first probably dates to the second half of the 16th century, while the second was built to a design by the Grand Duke's architect, Giovanni Battista Foggini, at the end of the 17th century. In 1913 the Ministry of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage decreed the villa and the other buildings in the complex to be of historical, architectural and landscape interest. Abandoned and in an extremely dilapidated state, the entire complex was acquired by the current owners in the year 2000. Plans were drawn up to convert it into a luxury hotel with 65 old-style bedrooms, 52 in the villa itself and 13 in the Casa del Giardiniere. Work began the same year; the whole complex was cleared up and a network of metal props installed to make the buildings safe. A large temporary metal roof was laid onto vertical, load-bearing structures in order to prevent further weather-related deterioration of the complex.

*Top right:*  
View by Giuseppe Zocchi, produced in 1774, and the state of decay before restoration work began.



The renovation project includes the building of the rooms, connecting corridors, staircases, access and communal areas, and full restoration of the stone and plasterwork, the aim being to return the villa to its original splendour. The same process will take place in the park; the old paths will be cleared up and restored, and a splendid swimming pool will also be installed near the east side of the villa on a level with the surrounding garden. The old rainwater collection channels, built in stone and brick-vaulted, will be cleaned and repaired, so they can again be used for rainwater runoff. The goal is to restore everything, without making distinctions as to importance or historical period. A major preliminary programme is already underway to consolidate the paintings, frescos and stonework and, under the guidance and management of the Monuments and Fine Arts Superintendency, work is being carried out to clean, protect, fill and pin everything that is most exposed to the risk of being damaged by the renovation work. Full restoration will begin when the condition of the works has been stabilized and the authorities have approved a specific restoration project.

## VILLA LE MASCHERE

