

Olivetti Theatre, Ivrea

The proposal deals with the design of an auditorium and a multifunctional educational campus in the town of Ivrea, Italy. The site forms part of an environment closely connected with the legacy of the Olivetti company, which in the 20th century created an exceptional model of linking work, architecture, culture, and social welfare. The main theme of the proposal is the addition of a new architectural layer to the existing complex of the former Social Services Centre. The proposal works with the reconstruction of the existing pavilion and with a new building on the site where, according to the original intention, the third part of the complex was to be located. The project therefore does not emerge as an isolated object without context, but as a continuation of an unfinished composition with significant historical and architectural value.

The aim of the proposal is to create a contemporary environment for education, culture, work, temporary accommodation, and community life. The proposal does not attempt to copy the existing architecture literally, but adopts its fundamental principles – horizontality, a pavilion-like character, work with terraces, openness towards the exterior, and an emphasis on people as the main users of the space. In the proposal, architecture is understood as a tool for the reactivation of the place. The theatre is not perceived merely as an independent cultural building, but as part of a broader campus that connects various forms of meeting, learning, relaxation, and collaboration..

Design Background, Location, and Assignment

The site is located in the town of Ivrea in the Piedmont region of Italy, on Via Jervis, one of the most important spaces associated with the history of the Olivetti company. Ivrea is a town whose urban and architectural development was significantly influenced by the figure of Adriano Olivetti. He did not perceive the factory merely as a place of production, but as part of a broader social organism. His aim was to create an environment in which people would have access not only to work, but also to high-quality facilities for education, relaxation, dining, culture, healthcare, and housing.

Olivetti's approach was based on the belief that even the working environment should be dignified, high-quality, and architecturally valuable. Within it, the individual was not to be seen merely as part of the production process, but as a full member of the community. In this sense, his model can be loosely compared to the ideas of Bata, who also connected industry, urbanism, housing, and social facilities into one functional whole.

At the very centre of this legacy stands the extensive Olivetti industrial complex. Despite its historical and architectural value, part of the complex is today used less intensively than its potential would allow. The question of reactivating these structures is therefore one of the important starting points of the proposal. The aim is not to create an isolated new building, but architecture that will follow the existing context while bringing it new functional content.

The site is located opposite the main factory complex and consists of the building of the former Social Services Centre. This building is specific within the locality in terms of both scale and expression. Unlike the extensive factory buildings, it takes the form of a low-rise pavilion structure. Its architecture is based on an expressed structural system, distinctive exterior elements, terraces, and the mutual interconnection of interior and exterior spaces. It is precisely this openness and human scale that are among the qualities on which the proposal builds.

The assignment of the proposal is divided into two parts. Area A represents the existing pavilion, which is intended for reconstruction and new use for the needs of the OLI – Olivetti Leadership Institute. The proposed programme mainly includes a museum section, classrooms, meeting spaces, a café, and supplementary facilities. Area B is the site designated for the new building. It was here, according to the original intention, that the third part of the complex was supposed to be located, but it was never realised.

The new building is intended to complement the complex with functions that the institution currently lacks. The main element of the programme is an auditorium, or theatre hall, which is to serve as the cultural, social, and educational core of the proposal. In addition to this, the programme includes spaces for coworking, workshops, multifunctional activities, temporary accommodation for researchers, students, or guests of the institute, and shared common spaces also open to the wider public.

The proposal is based on the idea that new interventions should continue the values of Olivetti, but should not be their literal imitation. It is therefore important to work with principles rather than with a copy of the form. The key aspects of the proposal are horizontality, a pavilion-like character, permeability, the connection between interior and exterior, an emphasis on community, and the creation of high-quality spaces for dwelling and gathering. Instead of one large volume, the proposal favours a more articulated composition that better responds to the scale of the existing complex.

The aim of the proposal is to create a new OLI campus that will not function only during organised events, but throughout the entire day. It is intended to be a place of education, work, relaxation, living, and informal encounters. The theatre thus becomes part of a broader system in which culture is connected with everyday life and architecture once again acquires a social dimension.

Concept, Urban and Volumetric Development

The basic concept of the proposal is the creation of an open campus that builds on the existing complex of the former Social Services Centre while adding a new layer of public, educational, and cultural life. The proposal is not based on an effort to literally copy the existing architecture, but rather abstracts its fundamental principles – horizontality, a pavilion-like character, work with terraces, an expressed structural order, and the interconnection of interior and exterior spaces. An important starting point of the proposal was the urban context. The site is located on Via Jervis, which forms the main axis of the Olivetti complex and connects the significant buildings of the former industrial estate. In the proposal, this street is understood as an urban promenade rather than a transit road. In line with the vision of relieving the area of car traffic, the street is freed for pedestrian movement, cyclists, and slow service access. The drivable sidewalk remains accessible mainly to employees, residents, and essential site servicing.

Parking is therefore resolved in a differentiated way. Directly within the site, it is proposed only to a limited extent, primarily for employees, residents, and the operation of the buildings. For the wider public, the existing large-capacity car park situated north above the site is used. As it is located approximately more than five metres higher and is currently accessible mainly by stairs, the proposal supplements it with a barrier-free connection to the campus. Parking is thus not placed at the centre of the proposal, but remains on the edge of the site, allowing the main area of the campus to be dedicated to pedestrian movement, staying, and greenery.

Another defining element is the visitor route. The proposal follows the existing movement through the site between the second and the planned third pavilion and at the same time extends it as part of a broader route through the Olivetti buildings. The visitor's movement therefore becomes not merely a technical circulation route, but a spatial experience. It passes through a series of exterior and semi-public spaces that gradually reveal the individual parts of the proposal.

The main element of the public space is a sunken seating staircase located in the centre of the plot. It is accessible from several sides and functions as the natural core of the campus. It connects the public promenade, entrances to the buildings, exterior gathering areas, and the auditorium itself. The staircase is not designed merely as a circulation element, but as a space for waiting, meeting, informal seating, smaller events, or the seasonal extension of the auditorium programme into the exterior.

The placement and vertical arrangement of the auditorium are based on research into similar typologies and on the effort to naturally connect its internal organisation with the exterior. The volume of the auditorium is partially embedded into the terrain. Visitor access is arranged at the level of the first above-ground floor, in the upper part of the seating area, from where one can smoothly descend towards the stage. This principle also allows the auditorium to open seasonally towards the sunken seating staircase, which can become its exterior continuation.

From the main promenade, the most legible volume is precisely that of the auditorium. Its form works with chamfered edges that refer to the geometry of the existing Social Services Centre. These chamfers, however, are not a direct structural copy of the original building, but rather a visual and spatial abstraction of its architectural language. From the existing building, the proposal adopts mainly the scale, rhythm, and dimension of the 6 x 6 metre structural module. This principle is, however, translated into a more rational square grid, rather than into the original hexagonal logic.

On the upper floors, the volume of the auditorium is set back, thereby linking to the terraced character of the existing Social Services Centre. The setback of the mass creates a smoother transition from the street, reduces the visual bulk of the new building, and at the same time does not obstruct views of the existing architecture. The edges of the ground floor and terraces are composed as an extension of the lines of the original building, so that the new volume does not appear as an isolated solitaire, but as part of a broader spatial composition.

The third proposed building is rationally positioned on the northern side of the plot, perpendicular to the axis of the auditorium. Its rotation and position form a series of exterior spaces with a gradual transition from public areas through entrance spaces to quieter areas for staying. The building also closes the northern edge of the campus and creates a legible frame for the central public space.

The composition of the volumes is based on the principle of several smaller masses rather than one large block. This approach responds better to the scale of the existing complex and supports the creation of intermediate spaces, courtyards, terraces, and passages. Architecture is therefore not created as a closed object, but as a system of interconnected parts, between which a substantial part of campus life takes place.

An important part of the proposal is the layering of user movement. Three basic operational layers are created within the campus – the route of employees, the route of institutional visitors, and the route of the wider public. These movements are not isolated from one another, but are guided in such a way that they naturally meet at certain points while remaining operationally separated in others. The public can use the promenade, the seating staircase, and the exterior areas; visitors are directed towards the auditorium and social spaces; while employees and residents have a calmer and more controlled access to their parts of the campus.

The exterior spaces are designed as a full-fledged part of the concept. A large part of the plot is complemented by greenery in the form of low vegetation, trees, green areas for staying, and vegetated strips. Paved areas are concentrated mainly in places where people are expected to gather – in front of the entrance from the street and in the area of the sunken staircase. Greenery is therefore not merely an aesthetic addition, but helps to structure the campus, softens the scale of the new buildings, supports the quality of staying, and builds on the original idea of a high-quality working and social environment.

The result of the volumetric development is a proposal that completes the missing part of the complex, while not interpreting it as a literal reconstruction of the past. The new buildings relate to the existing architecture through scale, principles, and spatial logic, but their expression is contemporary. The aim is to create architecture that respects the memory of the place, supports the movement and presence of people, and transforms the site into a lively campus with a clear public core.

Functional Zoning and Layout Solution

The functional solution of the proposal is based on the division of the campus into three main volumetric units: the existing building of the former Social Services Centre, the auditorium building, and the new multifunctional building. The individual parts are interconnected through exterior spaces, terraces, and, at certain levels, also by internal or covered connections. The programme is arranged so that more public functions dominate on the ground floor, educational and working spaces are located on the upper floors, and the quietest parts are dedicated to living, staying, and relaxation.

The underground floor is designed as the technical and service background for the entire proposal. It contains an underground garage intended mainly for employees, residents, and the operation of the buildings. This floor also includes technical cores, building services rooms, storage spaces, a laundry room, staff facilities, and rooms necessary for the operation of the auditorium. An important aspect is the direct operational connection to the stage, which enables supply, handling of technical equipment, and separate movement of performers or staff without disturbing the public routes.

The first above-ground floor has the most public character. In the auditorium building, the basic spaces necessary for its operation are located – the foyer, reception, cloakroom, sanitary facilities, and staff day room. The foyer is connected to the main public space of the campus as well as to the sunken seating staircase, which can function seasonally as an exterior extension of the auditorium. The ground floor of the auditorium is also indirectly connected to the other buildings through a system of exterior routes and gathering areas.

In the multifunctional building, the ground floor contains functions that activate the parterre and complement the public character of the promenade. A bakery and a smaller shop are located on the corner; the shop may serve as a store for souvenirs, publications, or branded products of the institution. Towards the quieter part of the building, the programme gradually becomes more private. Here, the accommodation reception, wellness facilities, and a small gym are located. These functions are complemented by a separate exterior pavilion intended for smaller group exercise sessions or more intimate movement activities.

In the existing building, the public sector continues with a café situated on the corner, the main entrance, and the museum section. These functions build on the original cultural and social significance of the former Social Services Centre. In the smaller southern part of the building, a separate entrance is designed for employees, lecturers, or performers, allowing for a separate and operationally cleaner access to the back-of-house and working areas.

On the second above-ground floor, the programme gradually changes into educational and working functions. In the existing building, variable open-space classrooms are proposed, which can be adapted to different forms of teaching, workshops, or lectures. This part is connected by a bridge to the auditorium building, where extensive open spaces for workshops, coworking, and collaborative work are located. These also include a small kitchenette, supporting the informal use of the space throughout the day.

The coworking function continues smoothly into the multifunctional building, which is connected to the auditorium building via a terrace. The character of these spaces is calmer and more individual. They are intended rather for focused work, smaller meetings, or longer-term use. Another advantage is the direct interior connection from the accommodation part, allowing residents to move easily between living, working, and shared spaces without the need to leave the building.

The third above-ground floor has a quieter and more residential character. In the existing building, there is a bright meeting room with views and a connection to the terrace. Above the auditorium, a subtle terrace for staying is proposed, complemented by greenery, a bar, and a library. This space represents one of the most attractive parts of the proposal – it can serve for quiet studying, informal meetings, relaxation during conferences, or as a social space connected to the auditorium foyer.

In the multifunctional building, the remaining part of the accommodation is located on the third above-ground floor. It is situated in a higher and quieter position, offering greater privacy and quality views of the surroundings. The accommodation is designed as a transitional form of housing for researchers, students, lecturers, or guests of the institution. The layout of the individual units is designed atypically, as an open, flowing space in which the individual functions are suggested rather than strictly separated. Within the residential units, only a light translucent volume containing the sleeping area is inserted, creating a gentle degree of privacy without fully enclosing the layout.

This principle is inspired by the interior of an apartment by the architects Kilo Honč in Bratislava and is particularly suitable for temporary, flexible, and less conventional forms of living. The accommodation unit therefore does not resemble a classic apartment, but rather an open living space that supports short-term stays, work, and relaxation.

The overall functional zoning is based on a gradual transition from public functions in the parterre, through educational and working spaces on the second floor, to quieter residential and accommodation areas on the upper levels. The operational routes of visitors, employees, residents, and the wider public complement one another in the proposal, while also being separated where necessary. As a result, the campus can function as an open environment accessible to the public, while at the same time providing sufficient facilities and privacy for the everyday operation of the institution.

Structural and Material Solution

The structural principle of the new buildings is based on a reinforced concrete frame with columns and slabs with column capitals. This system enables the creation of open and flexible layouts, into which only circulation and technical cores, sanitary blocks, storage areas, and necessary service spaces are firmly inserted. Internal partitions are proposed only where required by the operation.

The auditorium building is designed as a separate acoustic box inserted into the frame structure. Its internal surface consists of timber cladding, which supports the acoustics and creates a warmer character for the hall. Above the auditorium, three steel Vierendeel trusses are proposed, allowing the hall space to span across three structural modules without internal supports. Their height occupies the entire second above-ground floor, while the coworking space is inserted between them; as a result, the steel elements become a distinctive part of the interior.

The façade of the auditorium is designed using lightweight GFRC panels. This material is strong, durable, visually clean, and allows for a minimalist expression of the large volume. A similar material approach is used, for example, on the Sky Park buildings in Bratislava. The glazed parts of the building are complemented by a shading system. The ground floor is naturally protected by the extensive terraces of the second above-ground floor. On the second floor, the envelope is supplemented by a textile membrane, creating the effect of a light contemporary lantern, while maintaining visual contact with the exterior from the interior.

The third above-ground floor is shaded mainly by the composition of the volumes themselves and by greenery. The largest outdoor area is oriented to the north, which reduces the risk of overheating. Since this floor has the smallest footprint, it enables natural cross-ventilation. If necessary, concealed vertical awnings are also integrated into the envelope as supplementary shading.

The multifunctional building uses the same reinforced concrete frame, but operationally functions as an independent building. In the interior, exposed concrete is used, while the façade is designed as a lightweight suspended glazed envelope complemented by horizontal aluminium elements. Shading is provided by exterior sliding textiles, which allow the degree of sunlight, privacy, and visual contact with the surroundings to be regulated. The horizontal elements also articulate the façade and relate to the horizontal character of the proposal.

In the interiors of the multifunctional building, an important supplementary material is the translucent U-glass panel. It is used mainly in the spa areas and in the residential units, where it allows for a subtle division of space without fully enclosing it. It transmits light, creates a softer atmosphere, and supports the character of temporary, open, and flexible living.

In the existing building, no intervention is made into the load-bearing system. The proposal mainly envisages cleaning the interiors of secondary layers, opening up the layout, and exposing the original atypical beams and columns. New interventions are designed as small inserted volumes for sanitary facilities, storage, and service spaces. Technical rooms are considered within the existing basement of the building.

The roofs are designed as flat roofs. Above the auditorium, a gravel roof with solar panels is proposed, while above the multifunctional building there is an extensive green roof, also supplemented with photovoltaics. The sustainability of the proposal is further supported by rainwater retention, the reduction of paved surfaces in favour of greenery, natural ventilation of selected spaces, façade shading, and a flexible frame system that allows future layout changes without major interventions into the load-bearing structure.

The material solution is based on a restrained and light palette. Most of the new surfaces work with white tones, exposed concrete, glass, and textile shading elements. These materials support the clean, contemporary expression of the proposal while allowing the original architecture of the Social Services Centre to stand out.

1. ASSIGNMENT

The assignment defines the basic framework of the proposal – the topic, functional programme, objectives of the design, and the main limits of the site. It serves as a basis for understanding the broader context of the project and for identifying the questions to which the proposal should respond.

Main Idea

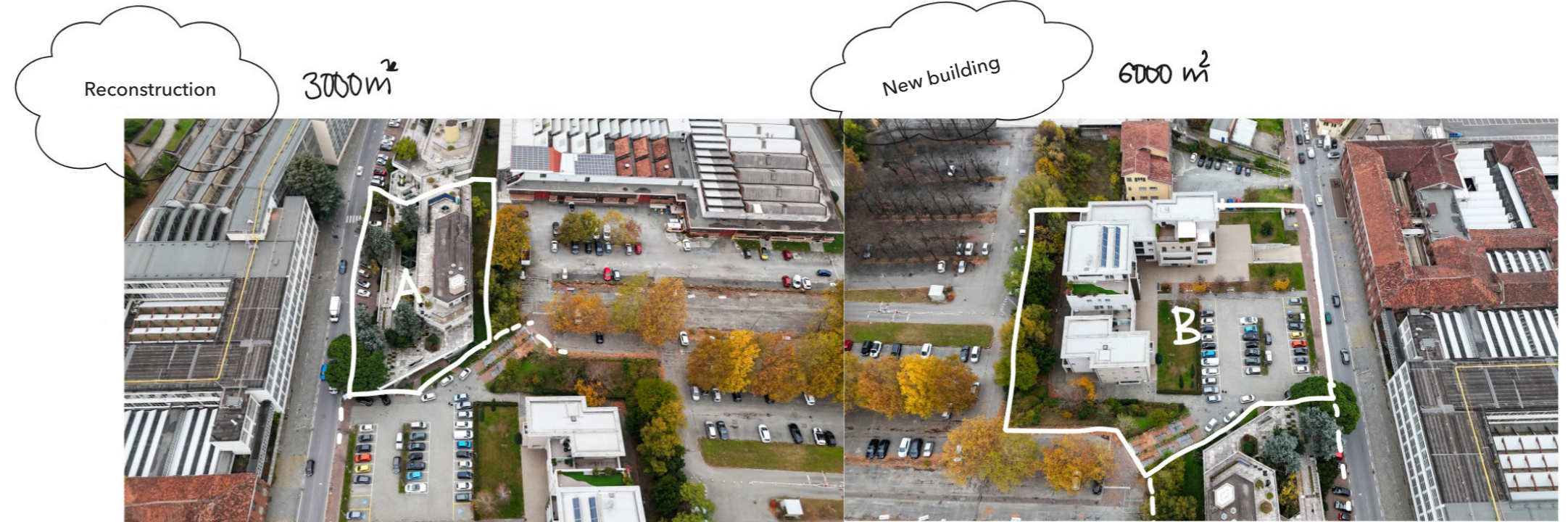
The task is to design the Olivetti Theatre – a new architectural intervention within the historic Olivetti complex in Ivrea.

The aim is to:

complete the original, never-finished plan of the complex from 1958,
design a third wing of the building and a new auditorium,
create a representative headquarters for the OLI – Olivetti Leadership Institute,
continue the legacy of Adriano Olivetti – the connection between work, culture, community, and architecture.

The project must respect:

the modernist heritage of the complex by Figini & Pollini,
the UNESCO protection of the town,
the humanistic and social philosophy of Olivetti.i.



Site

Area A - Existing Building

Reconstruction and functional extension:

classrooms
meeting rooms
museum section – Olivetti collection
café
facilities

Demolition or reconstruction of the external envelope is not permitted.
Interventions in the internal layout, such as partitions, are permitted in order to improve functionality.

Area B - New Development

1. Auditorium

approx. 650 m²

foyer
offices
control room
back-of-house facilities
auditorium for 250-280 seats
technical spaces
2. Multifunctional Building

approx. 1,800 m²

housing, approx. 600 m²
wellness / sport
coworking
multi-purpose spaces
community spaces, such as a café and social areas

3. Exterior
public and panoramic spaces
terraces, gardens, courtyards
parking and circulation

Existing structures are not taken into account – the plot may be considered empty.
New construction is permitted as a free-standing or attached volume up to 2,450 m².
There are no restrictions on excavation, terrain modifications, or planting.
There are no height restrictions, only the floor-area limit applies.

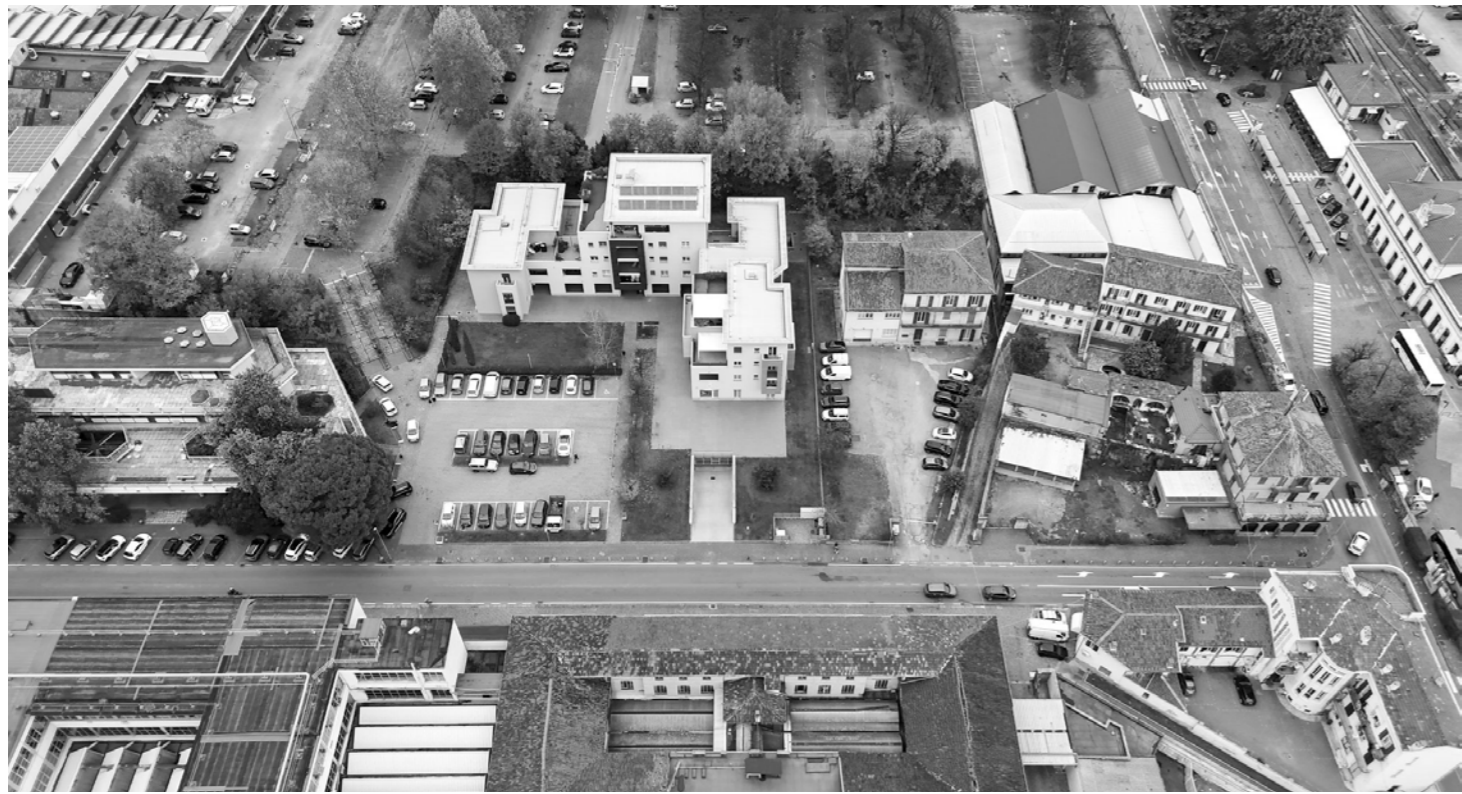
Olivetti was not about form. It was about connecting work, culture, education, and life.

Adriano Olivetti

<p>Olivetti architecture has:</p> <p>lightness horizontal movement structural rationalism repetition of the module engineering aesthetics</p>	<p>Factory-City Concept</p> <p>Integration of:</p> <p>work education culture housing healthcare</p>	<p>Space Between Buildings</p> <p>The space between buildings is just as important as the building itself:</p> <p>green strips open courtyards views movement axes</p>	<p>Humanistic Industrialism</p> <p>Olivetti believed:</p> <p>work should be dignified the factory should be a cultural centre the company should be a community architecture should uplift</p>	<p>Decentralisation of Power</p> <p>The individual is not only a worker. A person is:</p> <p>a citizen a member of the community a cultural being</p>	<p>Aesthetics as Ethics</p> <p>Beauty is not a luxury. It is a moral stance.</p> <p>If the working environment is beautiful:</p> <p>the person feels respected has higher self-esteem is more creative</p>
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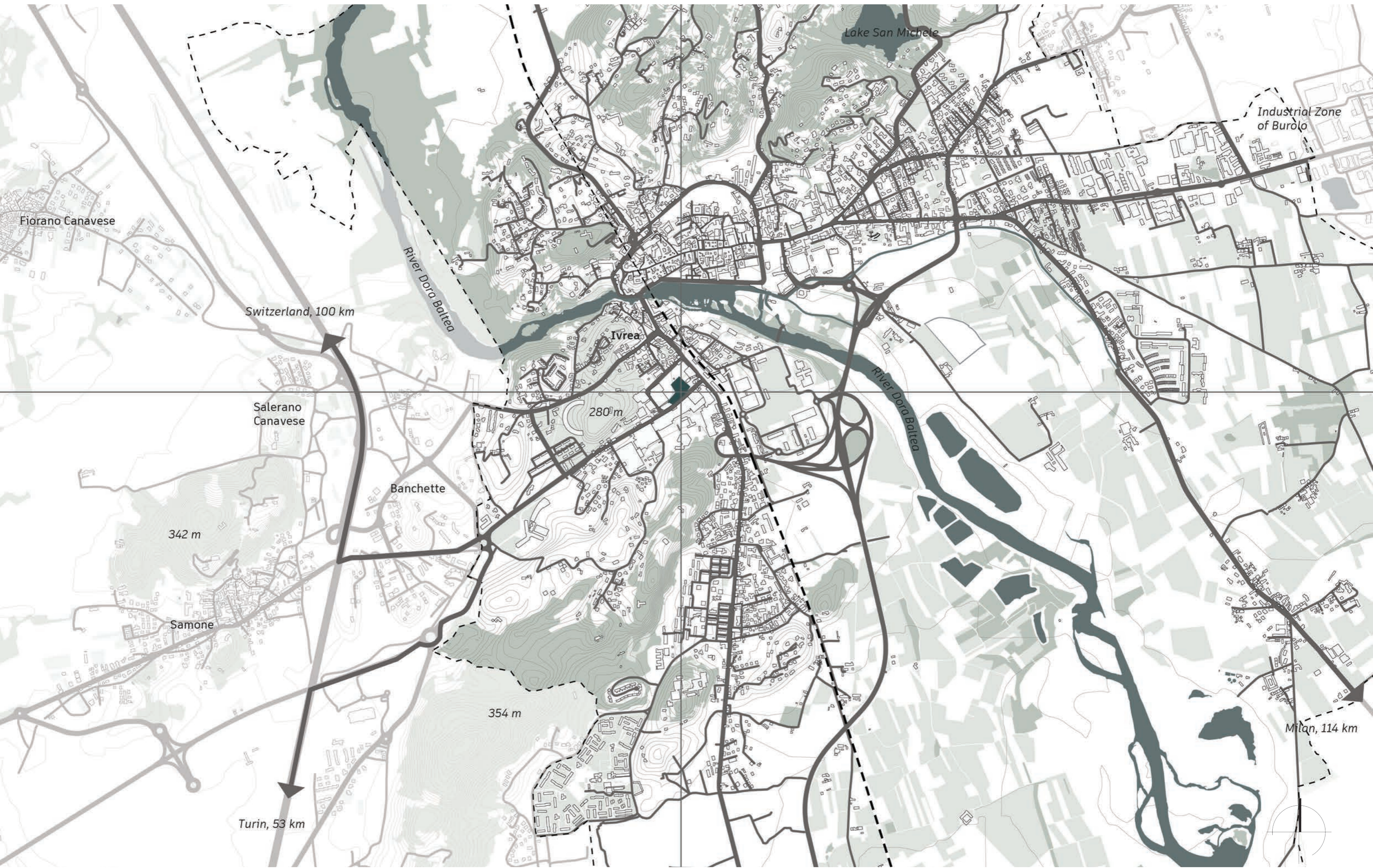
Luigi Figini + Gino Pollini

<p>Horizontality</p> <p>strip windows linear volumes strong cornices low vertical dominance</p>	<p>Structural Rationalism</p> <p>exposed reinforced-concrete ribs regular module precise structural logic no decoration outside the system</p>	<p>Engineering Elegance</p> <p>subtlety lightweight porticoes precise connections gentle plasticity</p>	<p>Transparency</p> <p>large glazed surfaces visual continuity interior as part of the landscape</p>
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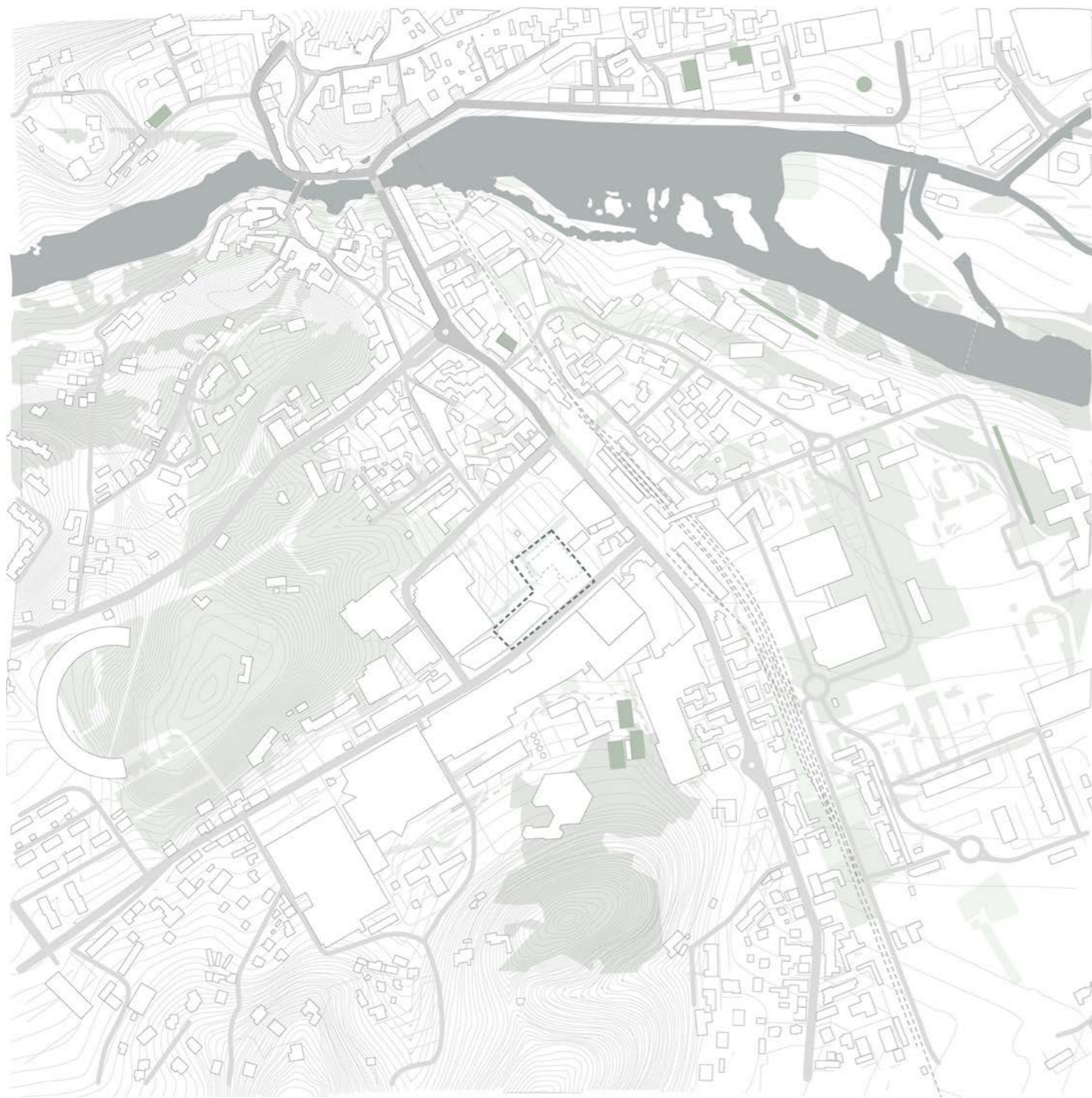
2. ANALYSIS

The analytical section examines the broader and immediate context of the site. It deals with urban, historical, operational, transport, and spatial relationships that form the basis for design decisions and the development of the concept.

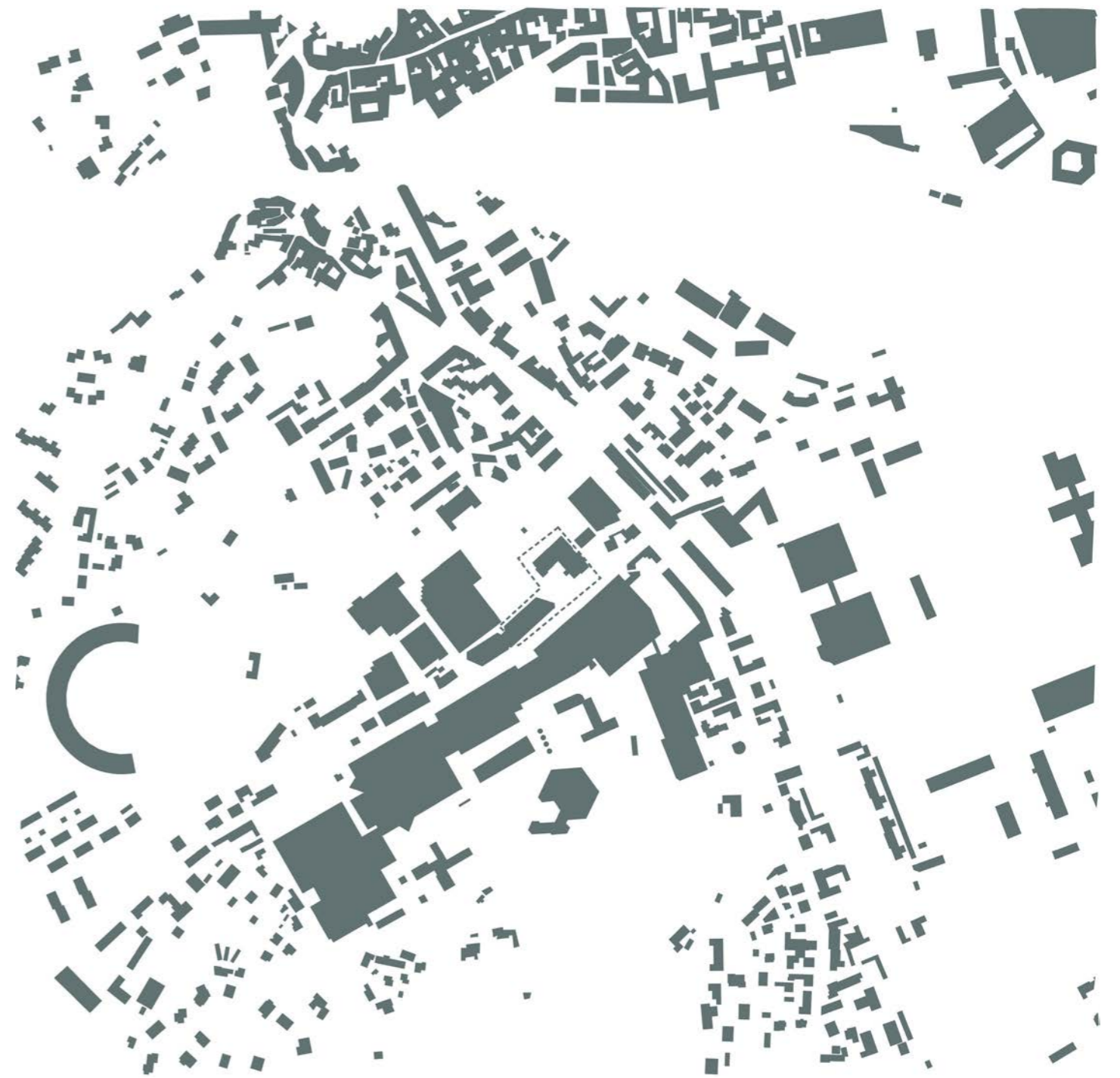




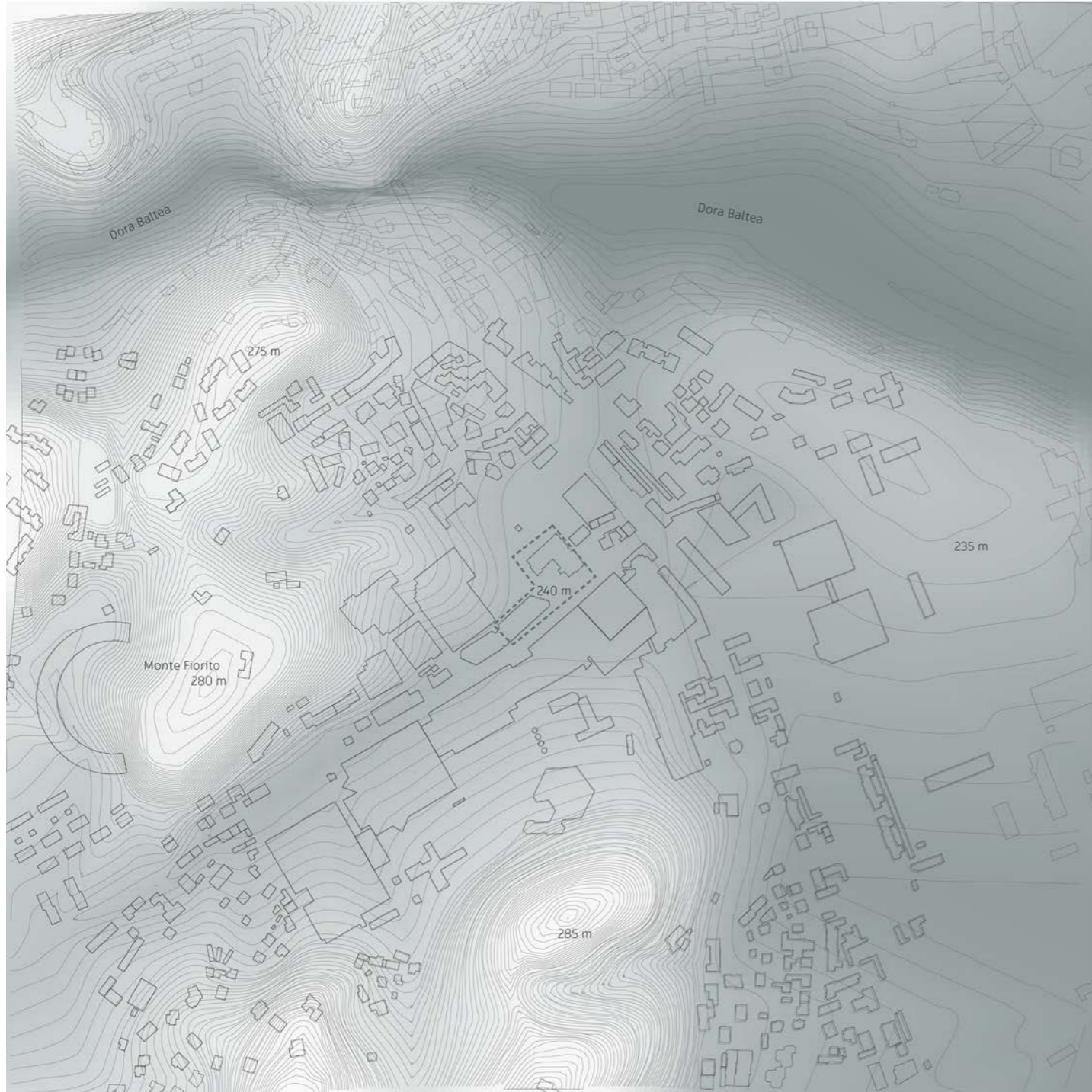
- Olivetti buildings
- Buildings
- UNESCO – Core Zone
- UNESCO – Buffer Zone
- Historic Centre of Ivrea
- Railway
- Ivrea



Analysis of Local Relationships



Analysis of Built-up Area



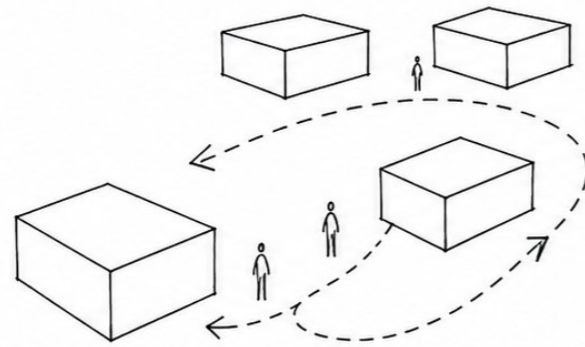
Topography Analysis



Transport Analysis

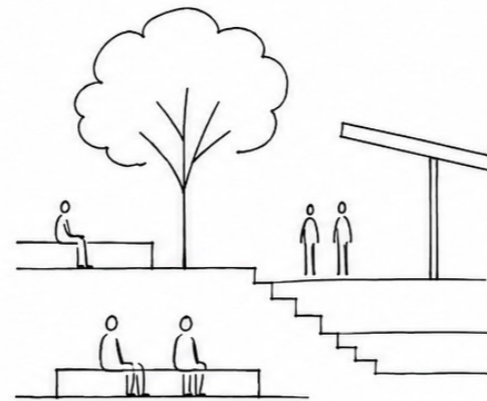
3. DESIGN

The design section builds on the assignment and the findings from the analyses. It translates them into a specific architectural and urban solution that works with the functional programme, the relationship to the existing environment, the scale of the intervention, and the character of the new spaces.



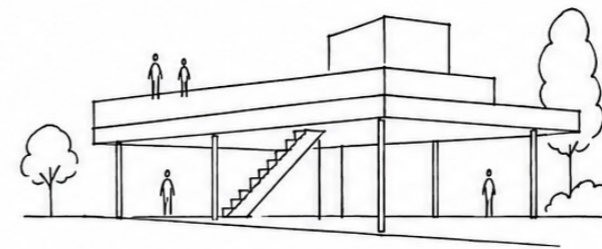
CONNECTED CAMPUS

smooth movement between multiple buildings



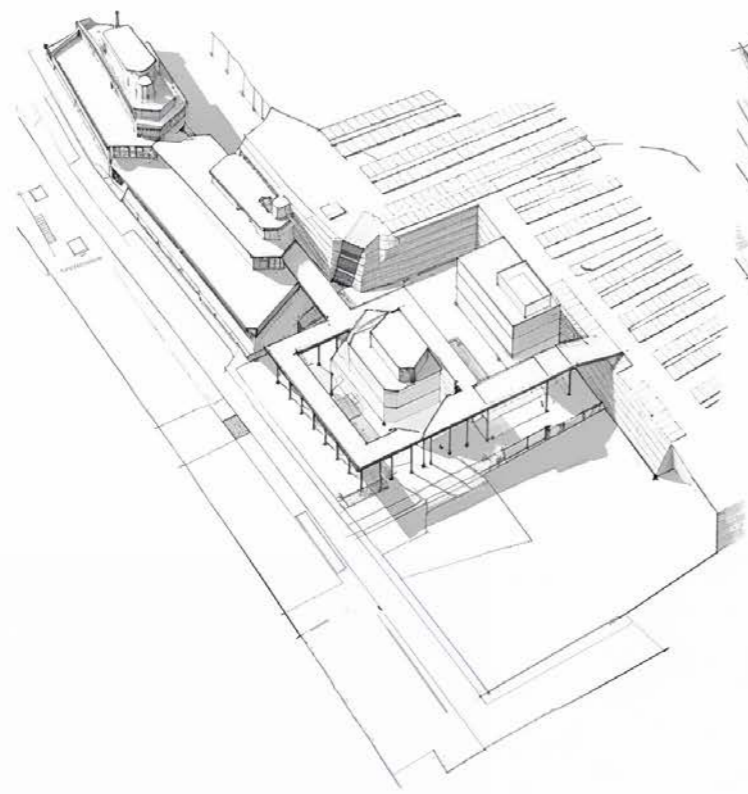
PEOPLE FIRST

wellbeing and human scale

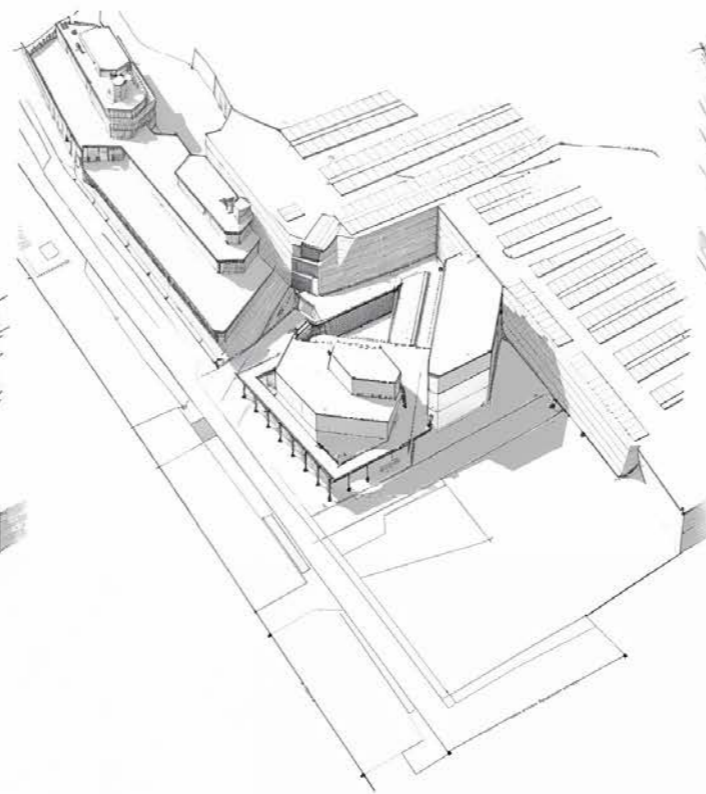


PAVILION-LIKE CHARACTER

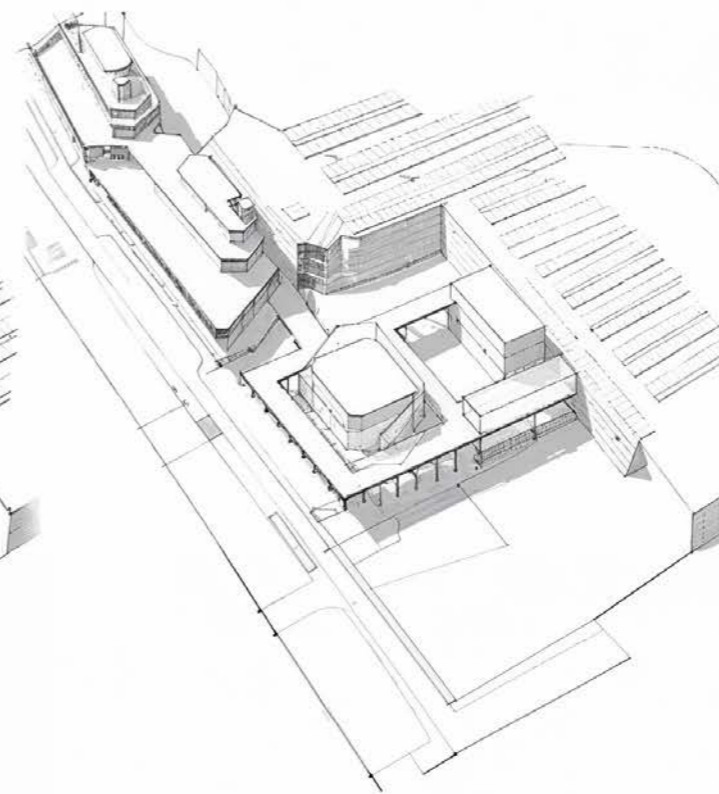
reinterpretation of the Social Services building in Ivrea - low-rise, stepped-back volumes with terraces



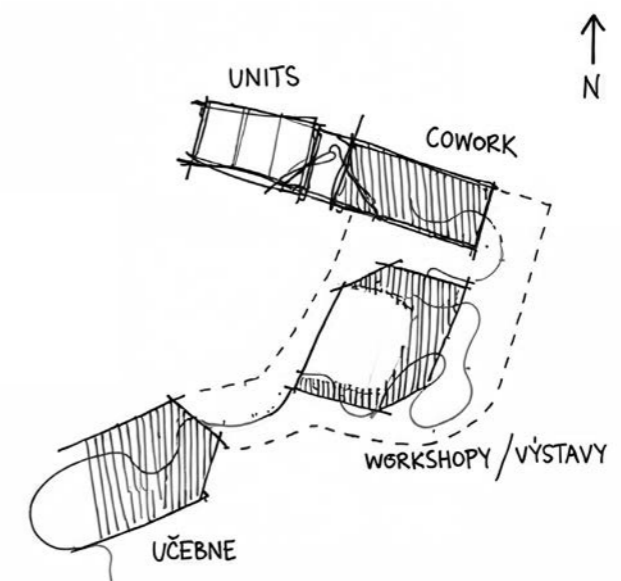
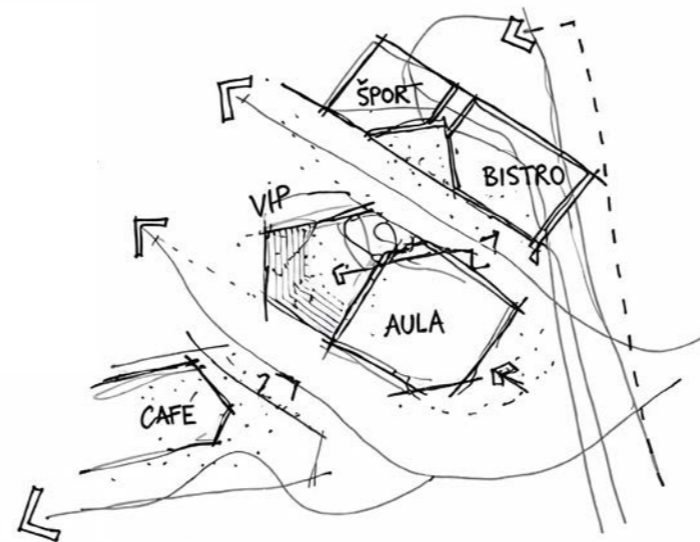
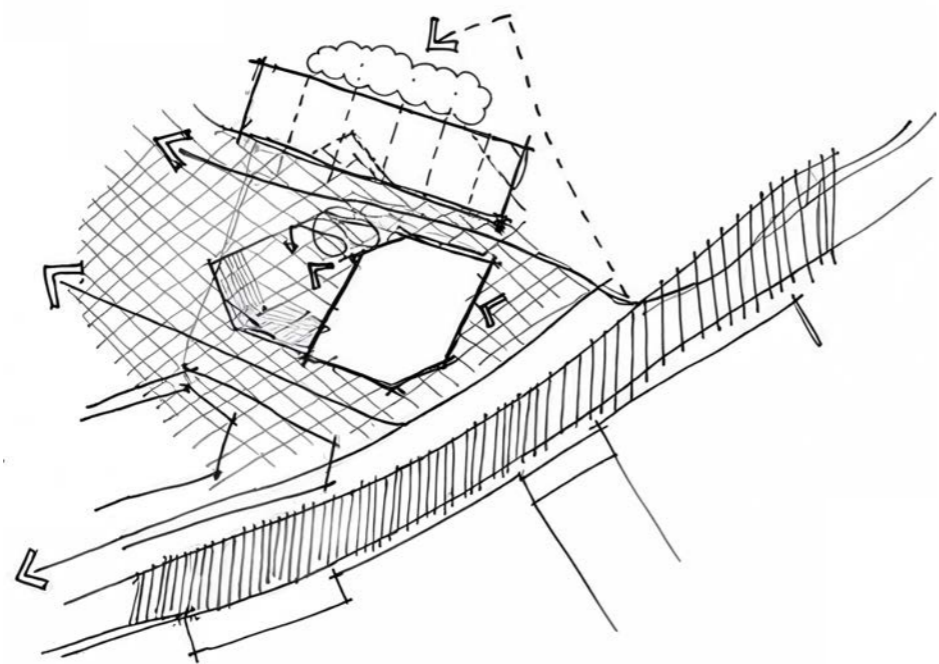
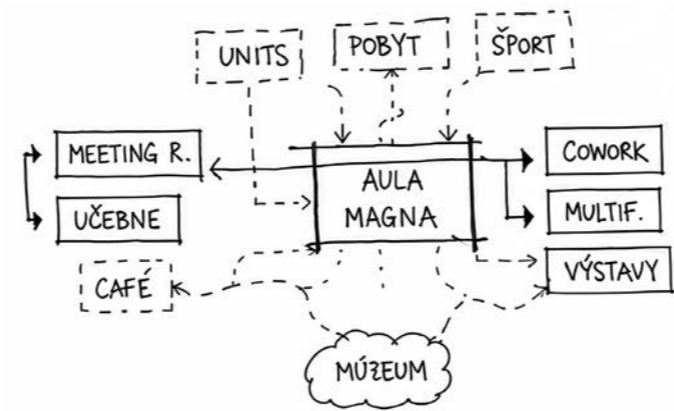
VARIANT 1

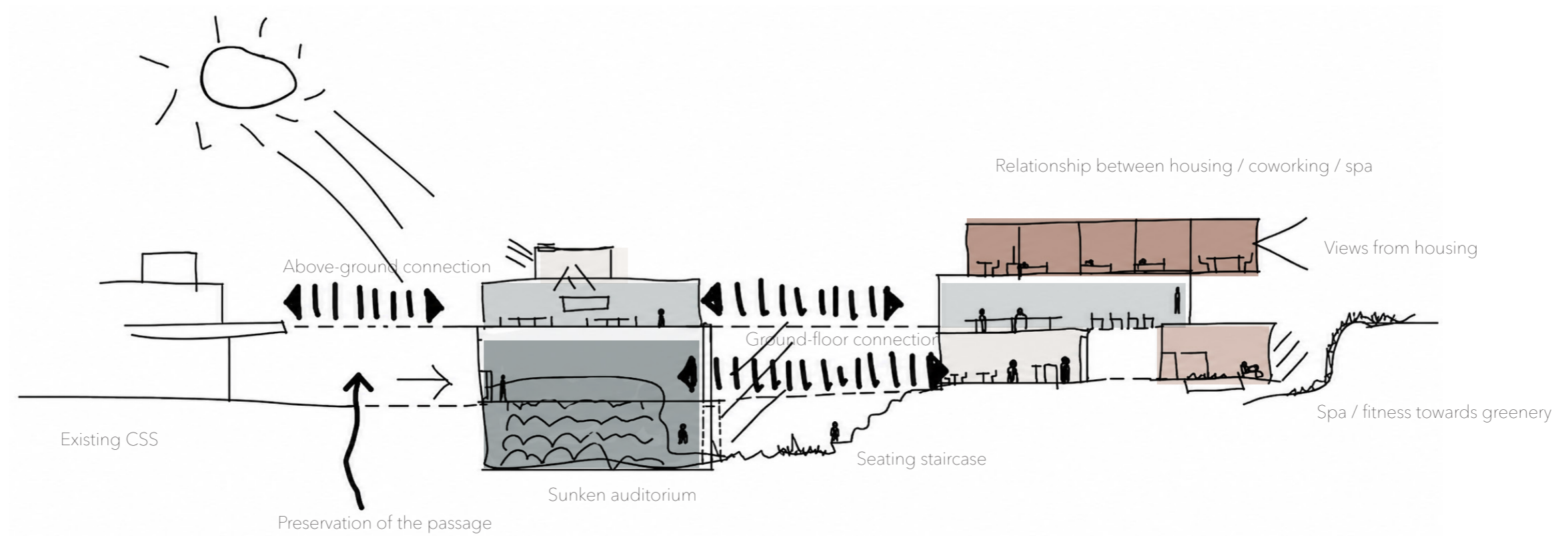


VARIANT 2

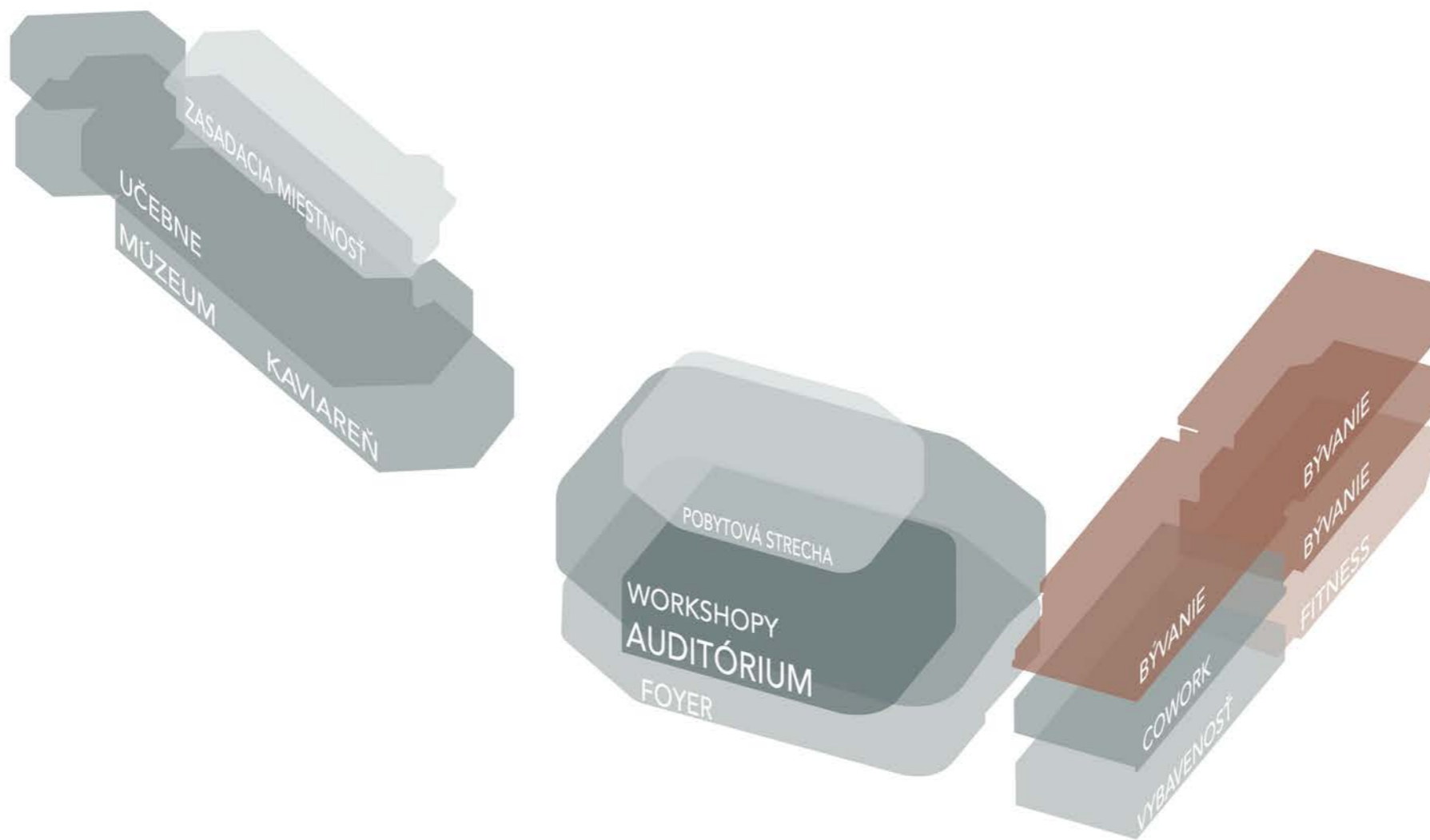


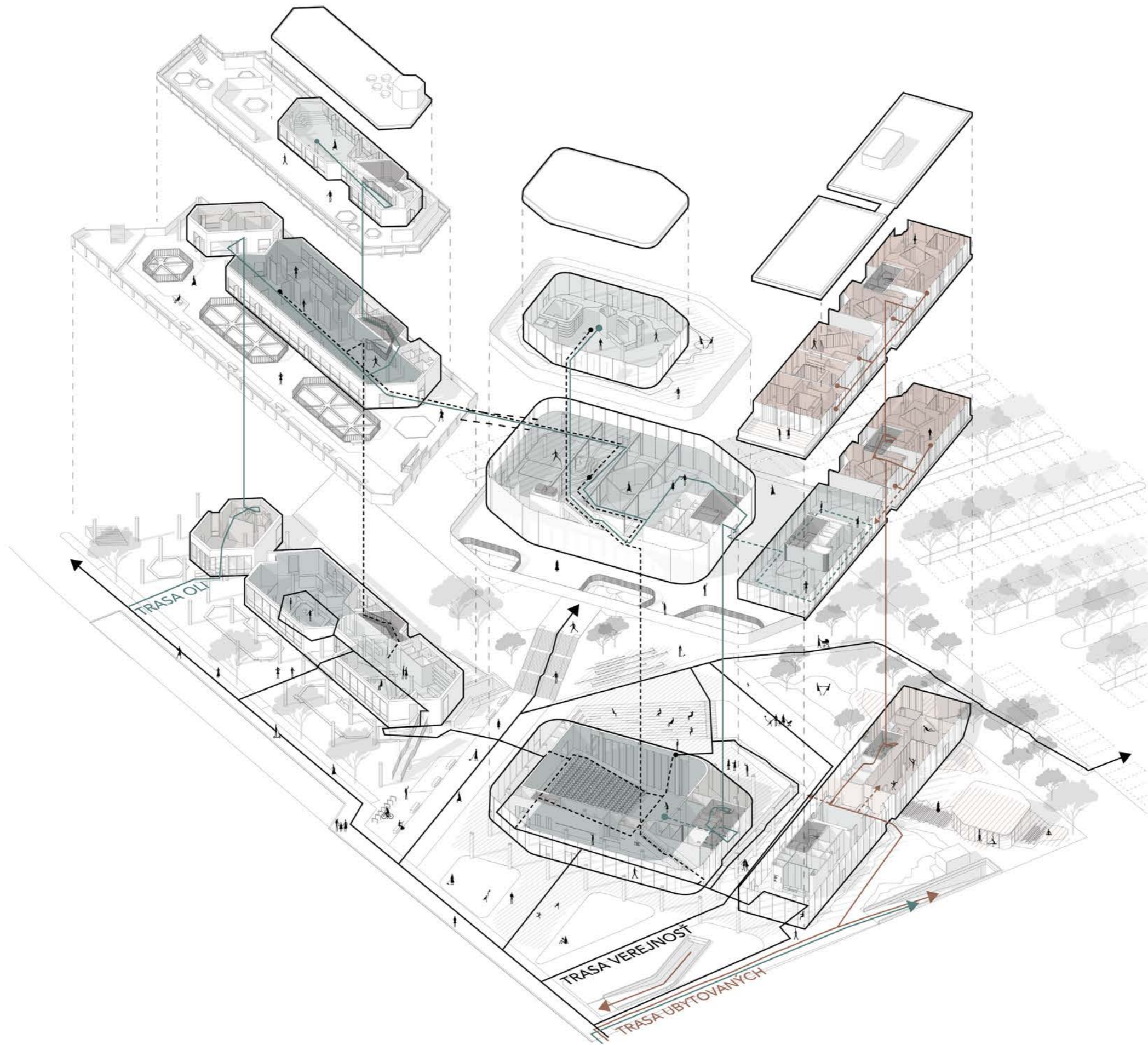
VARIANT 3













Continuation of the Ivrea Museum Route

Via Giuseppe di Vittorio

Existing Large-Capacity Car Park

Multifunctional Building

Auditorium

Drivable Sidewalk

Area B

Area A

Existing Building

New Promenade

Olivetti Factory

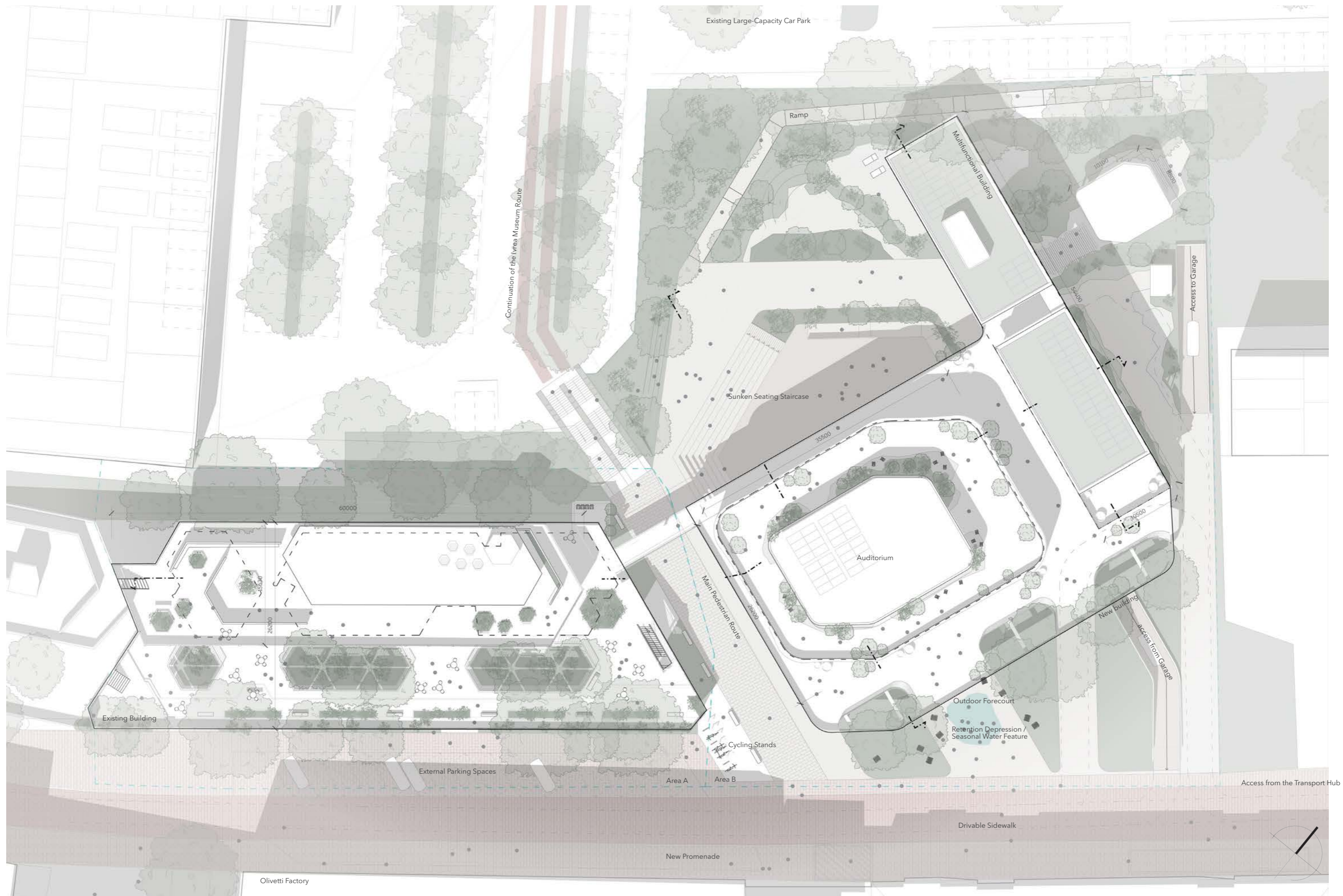
Railway Station

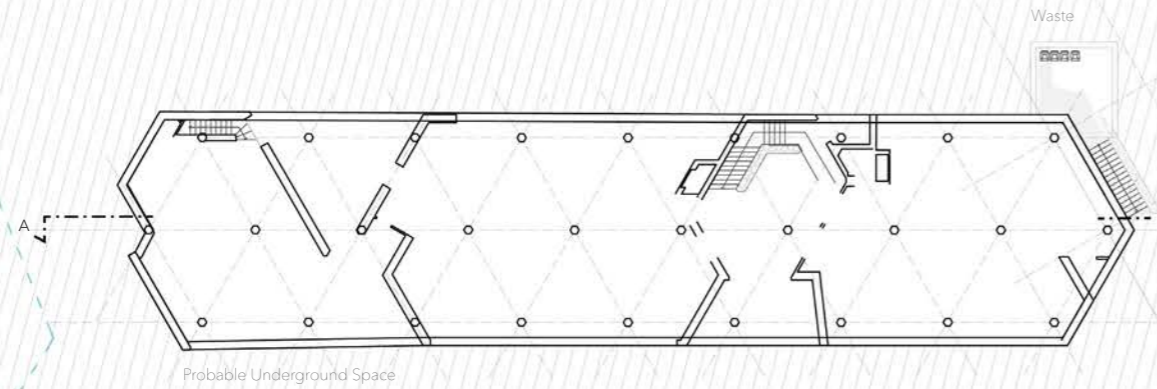
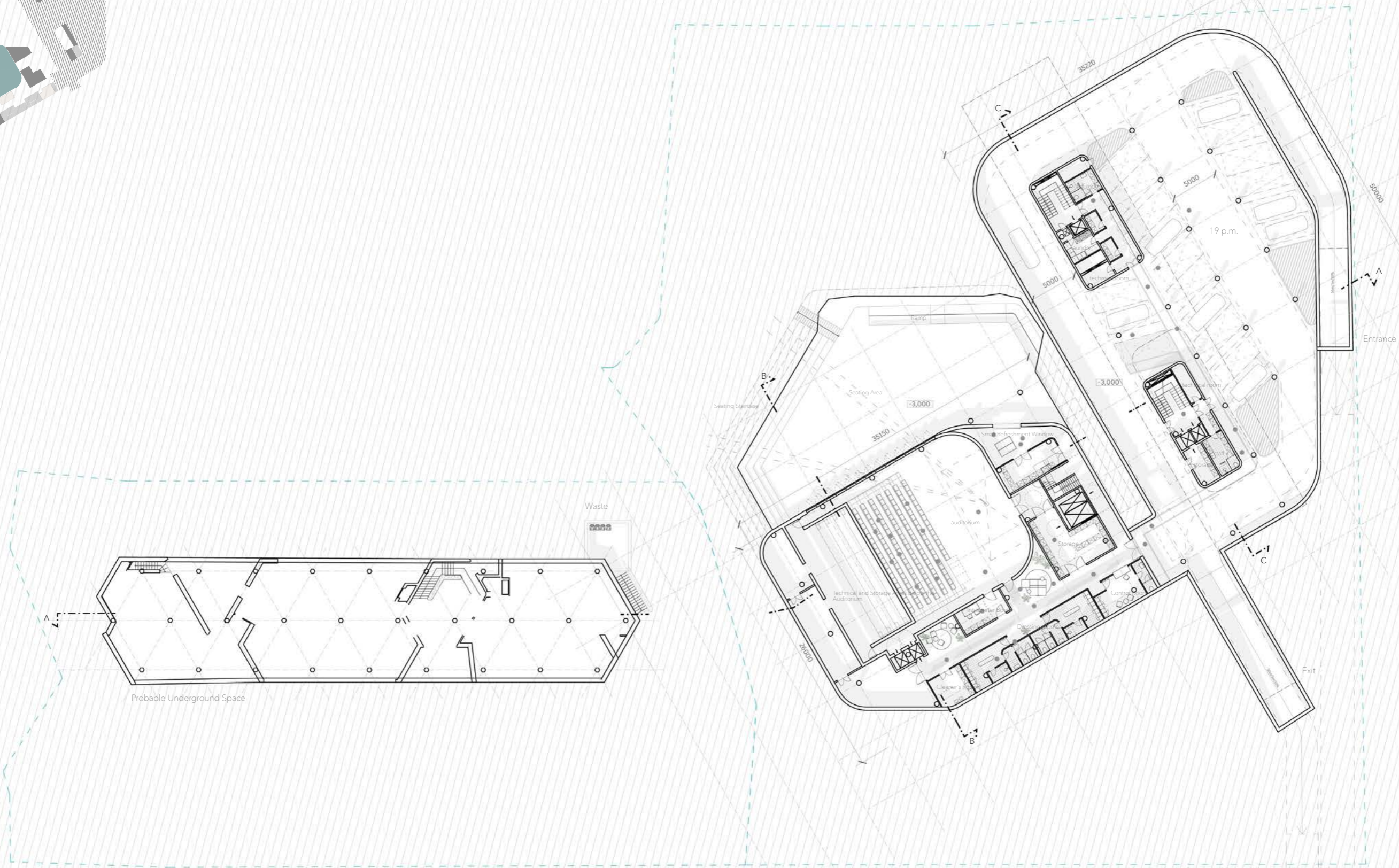
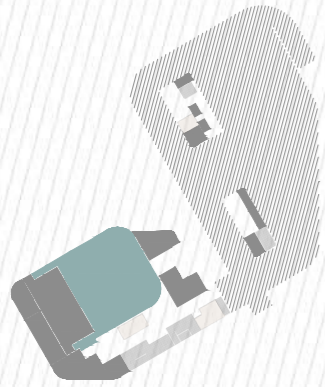
Transport HUB

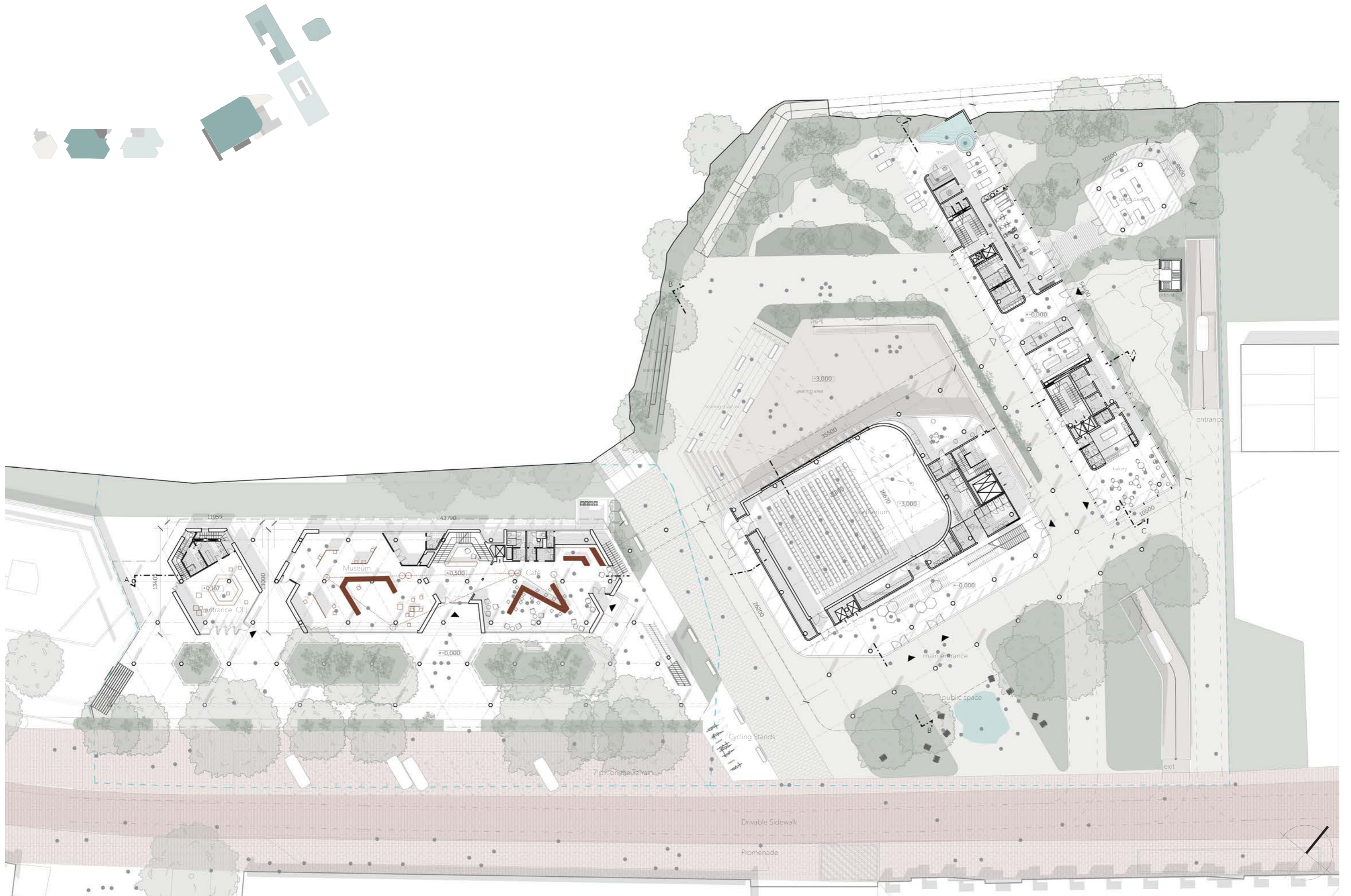
Corso Costantino Nigra

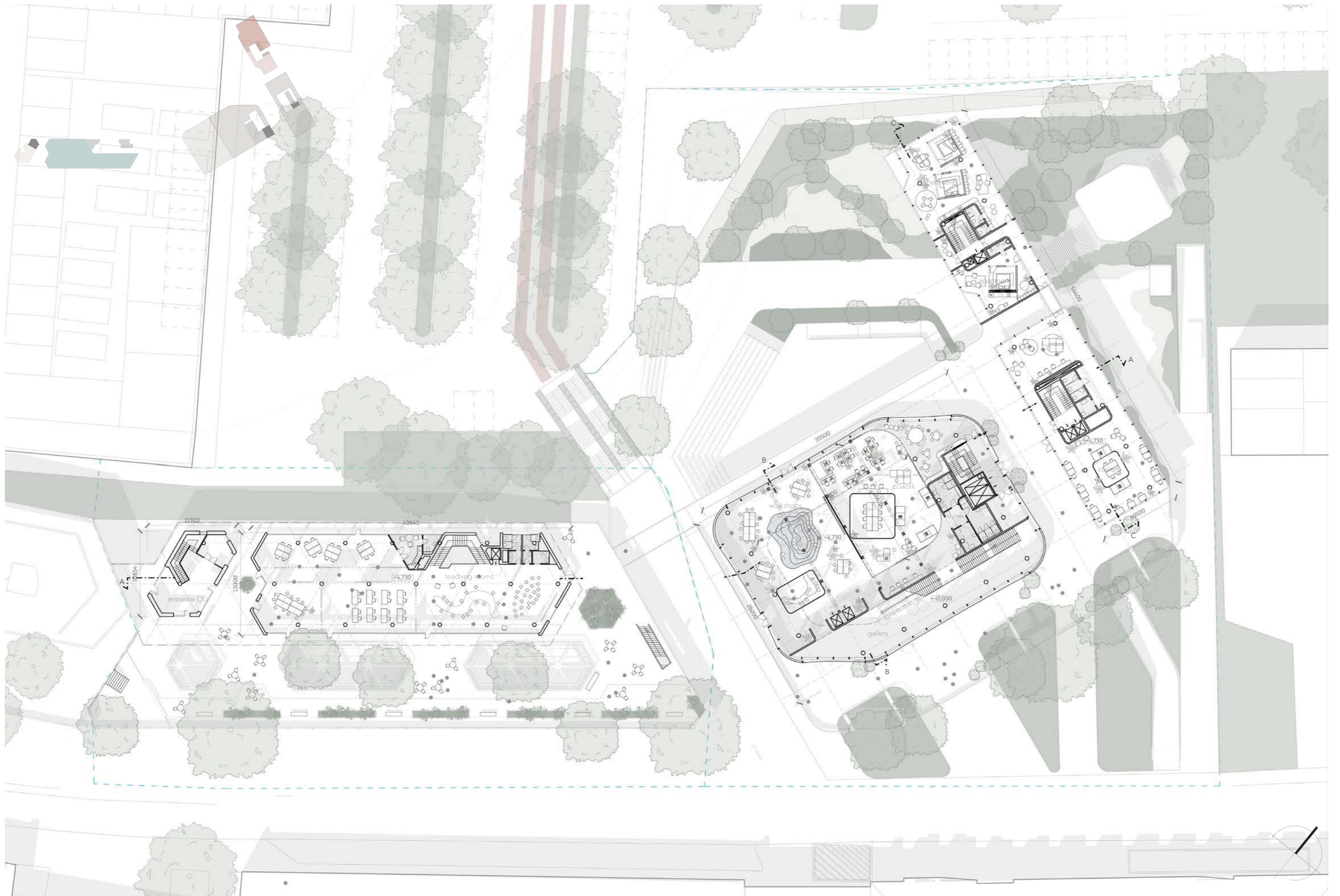
Via Guglielmo Jervis





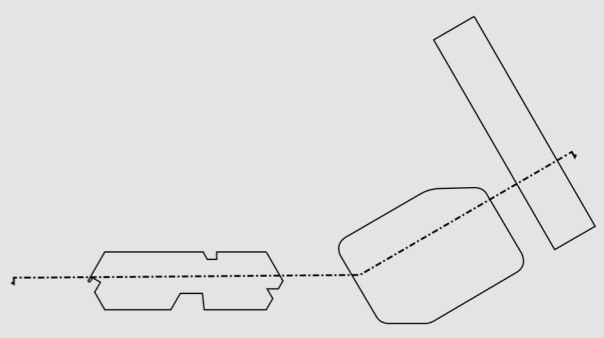


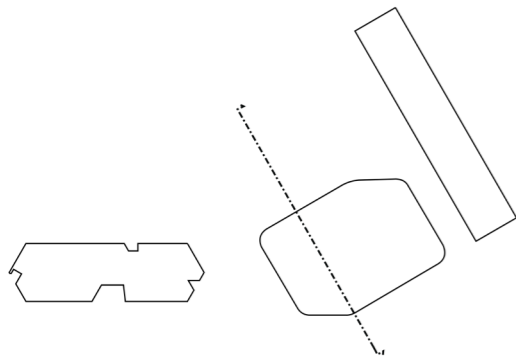


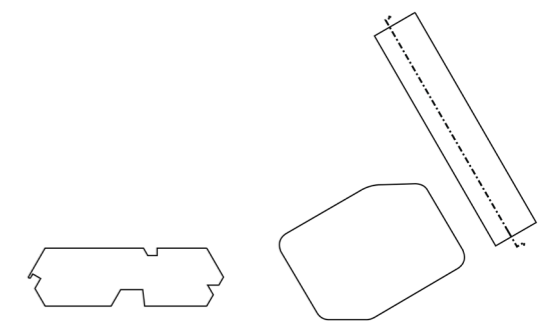


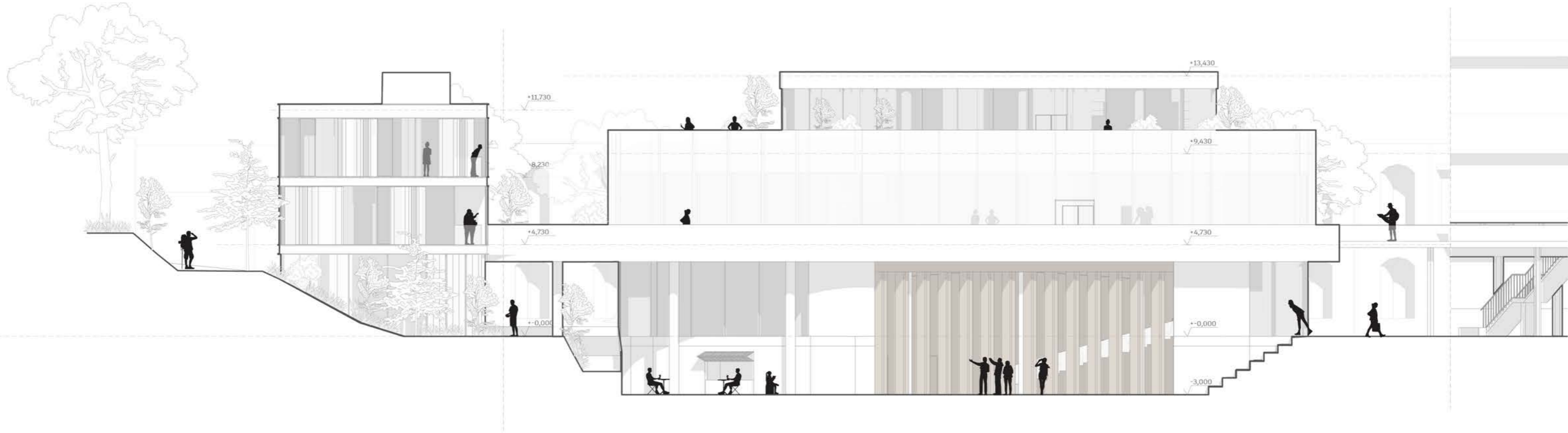


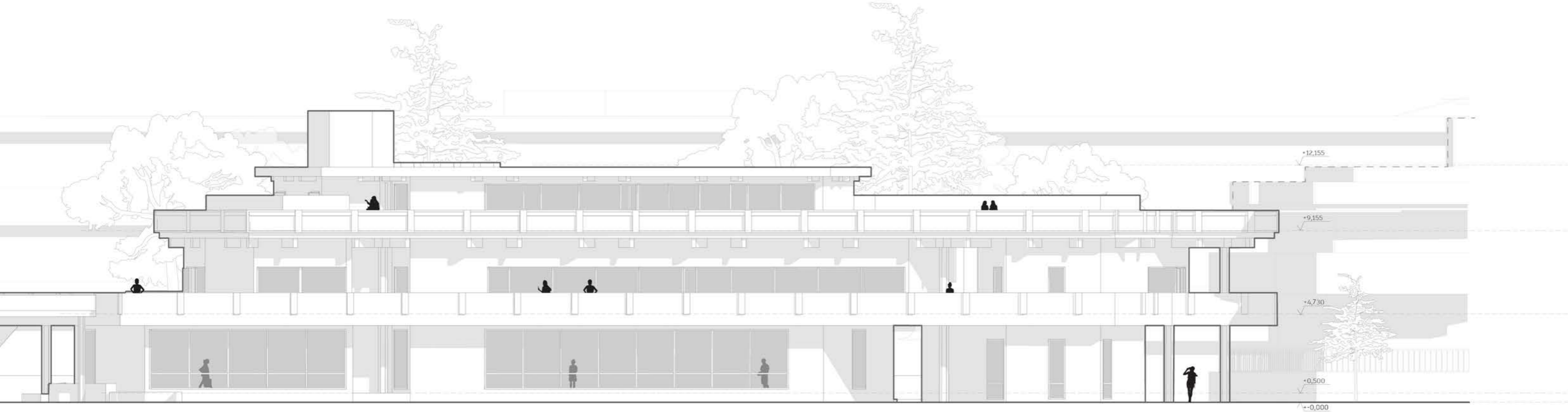


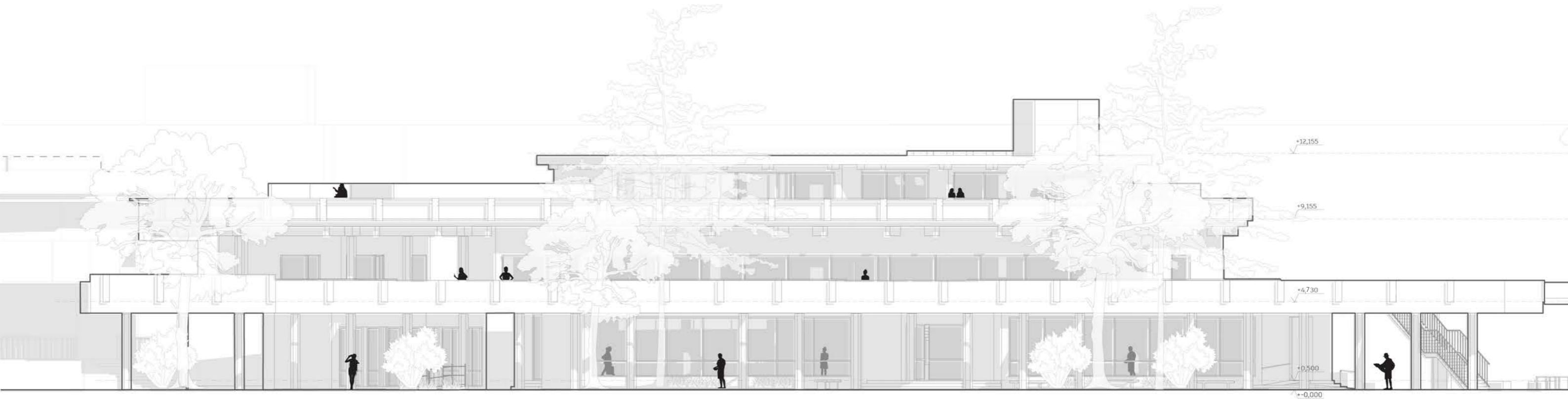




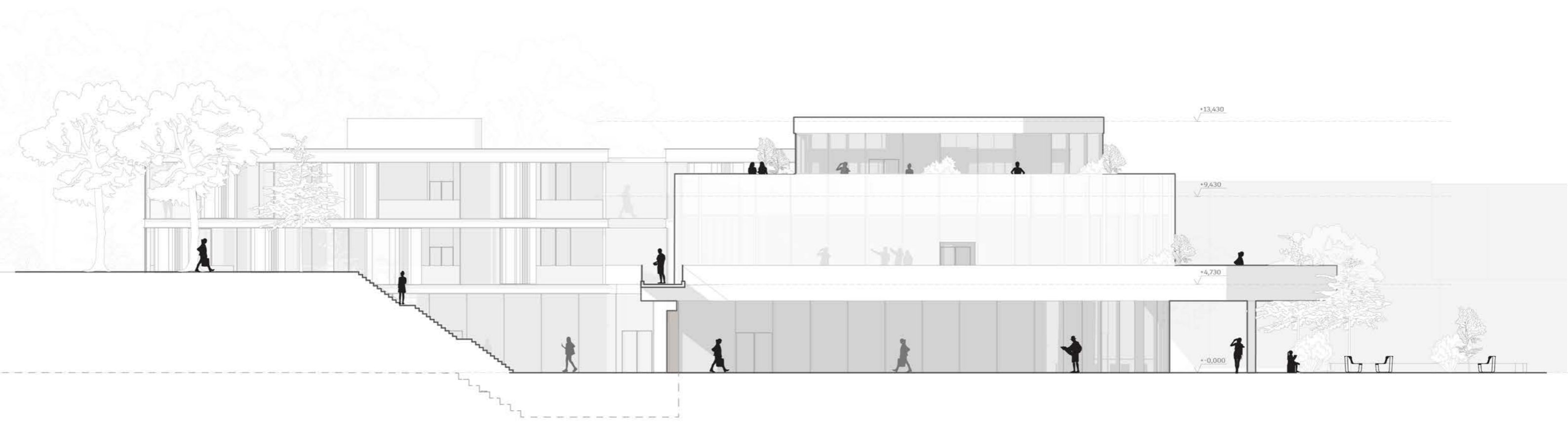




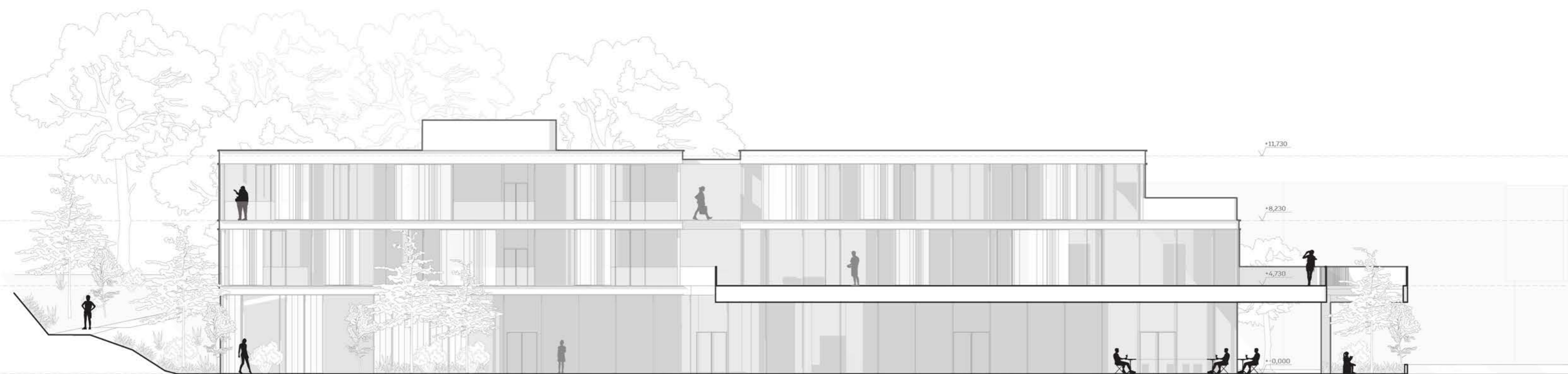


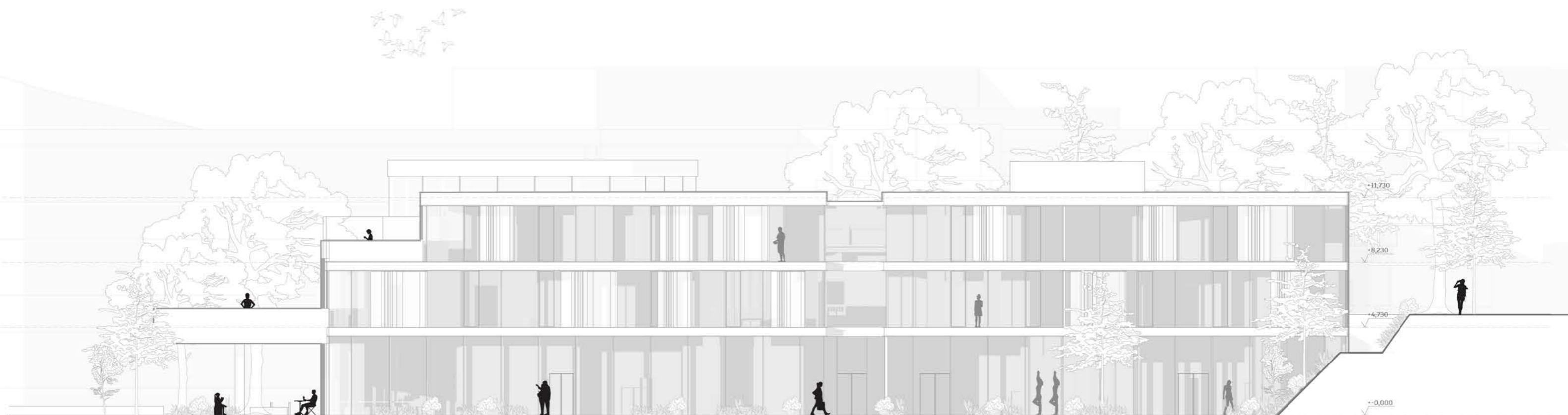


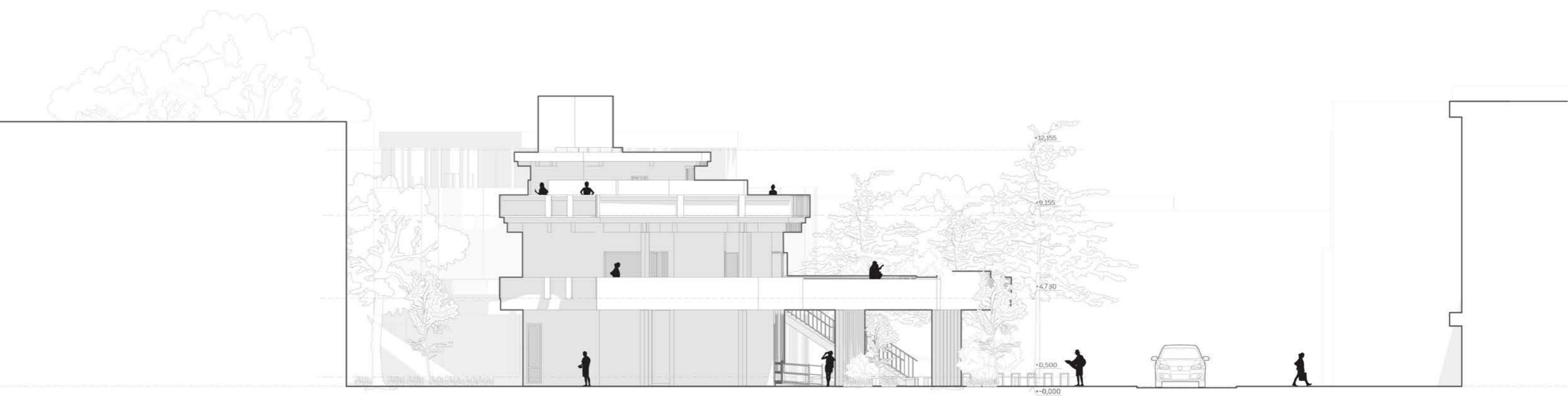


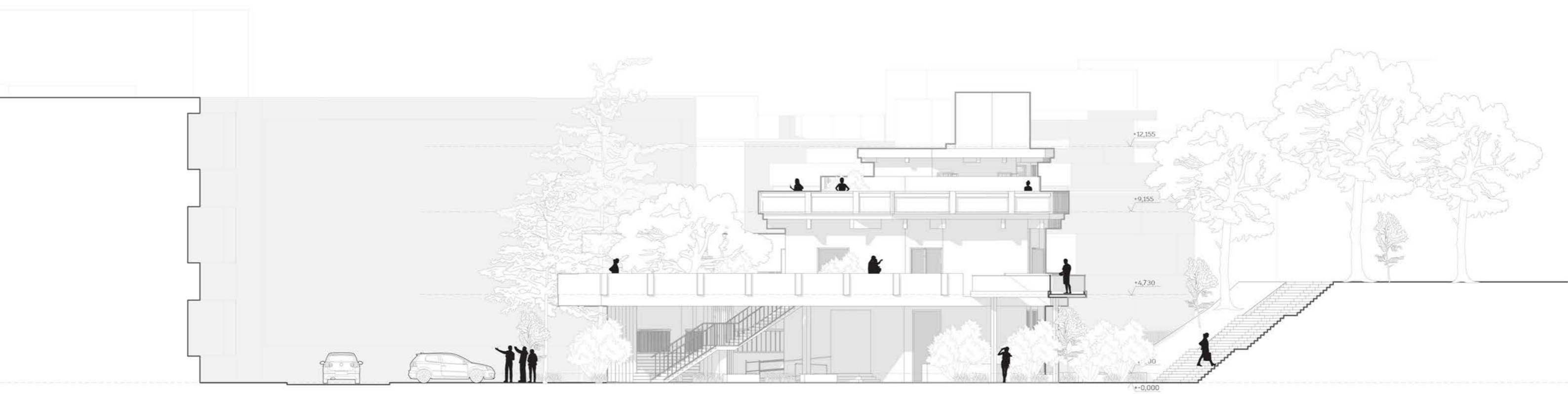


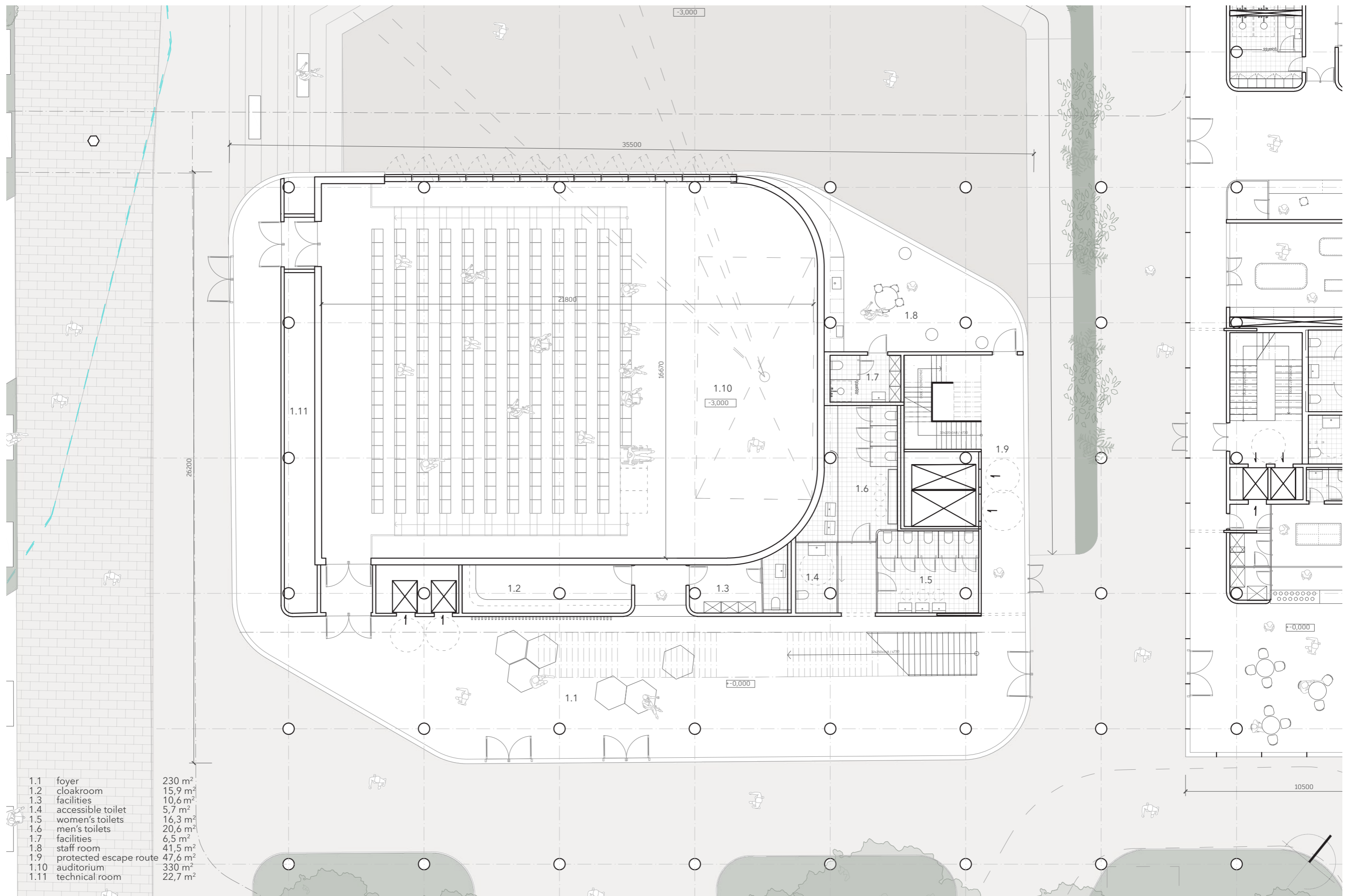


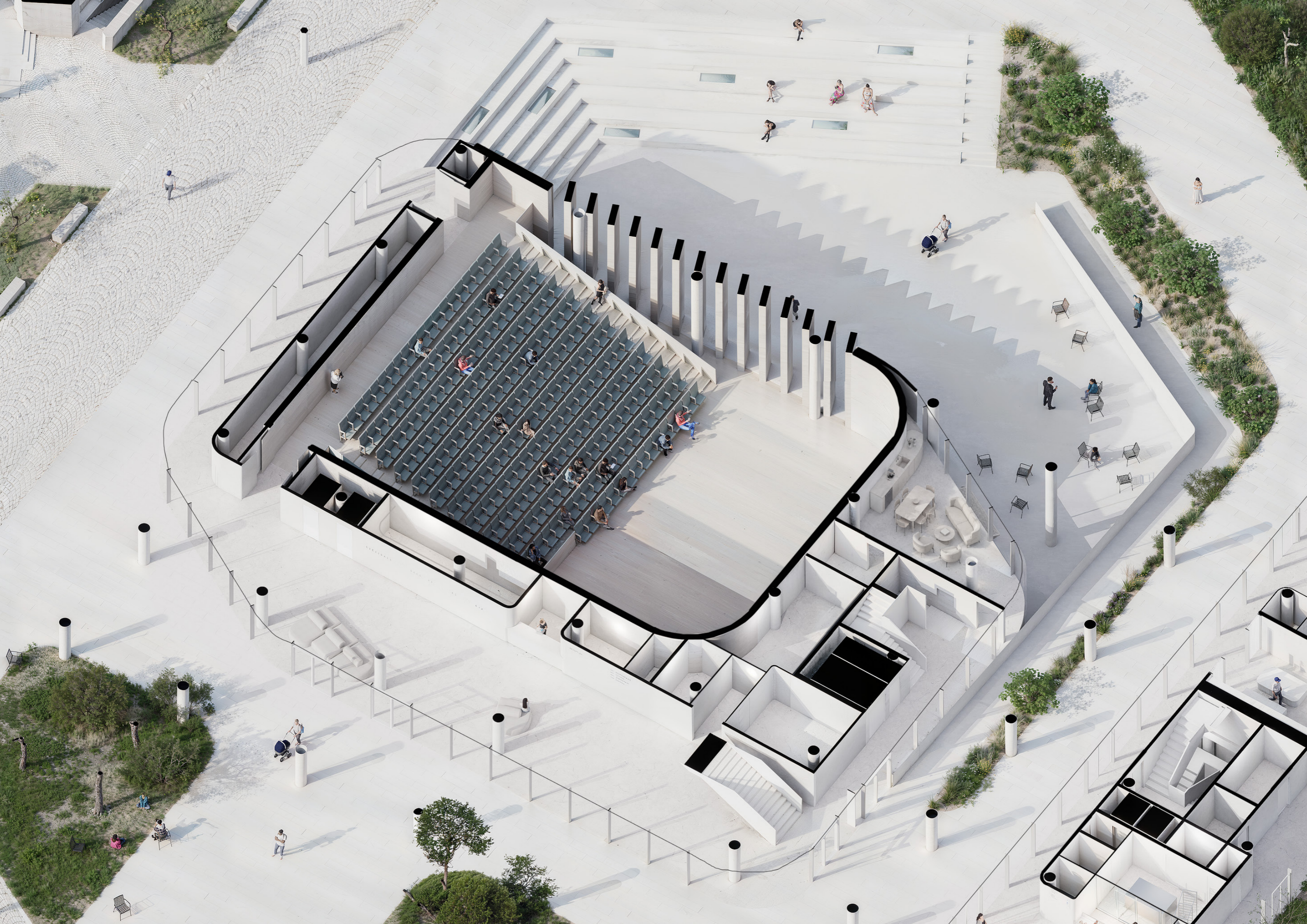






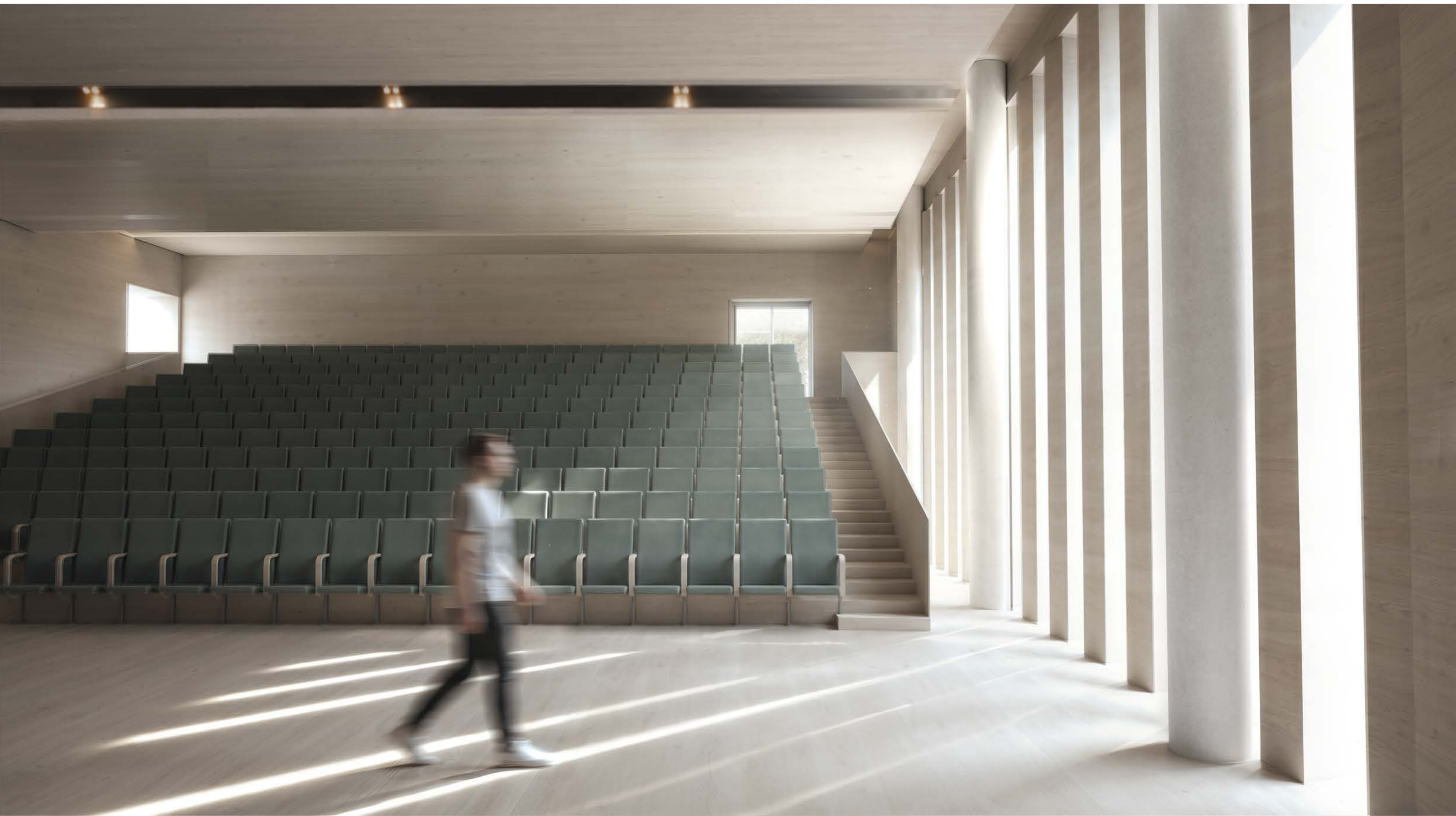








AUDITORIUM WITH A VIEW TO THE EXTERIOR



AUDITORIUM COMPLEMENTED BY COLOUR-ACCENTED SEATING



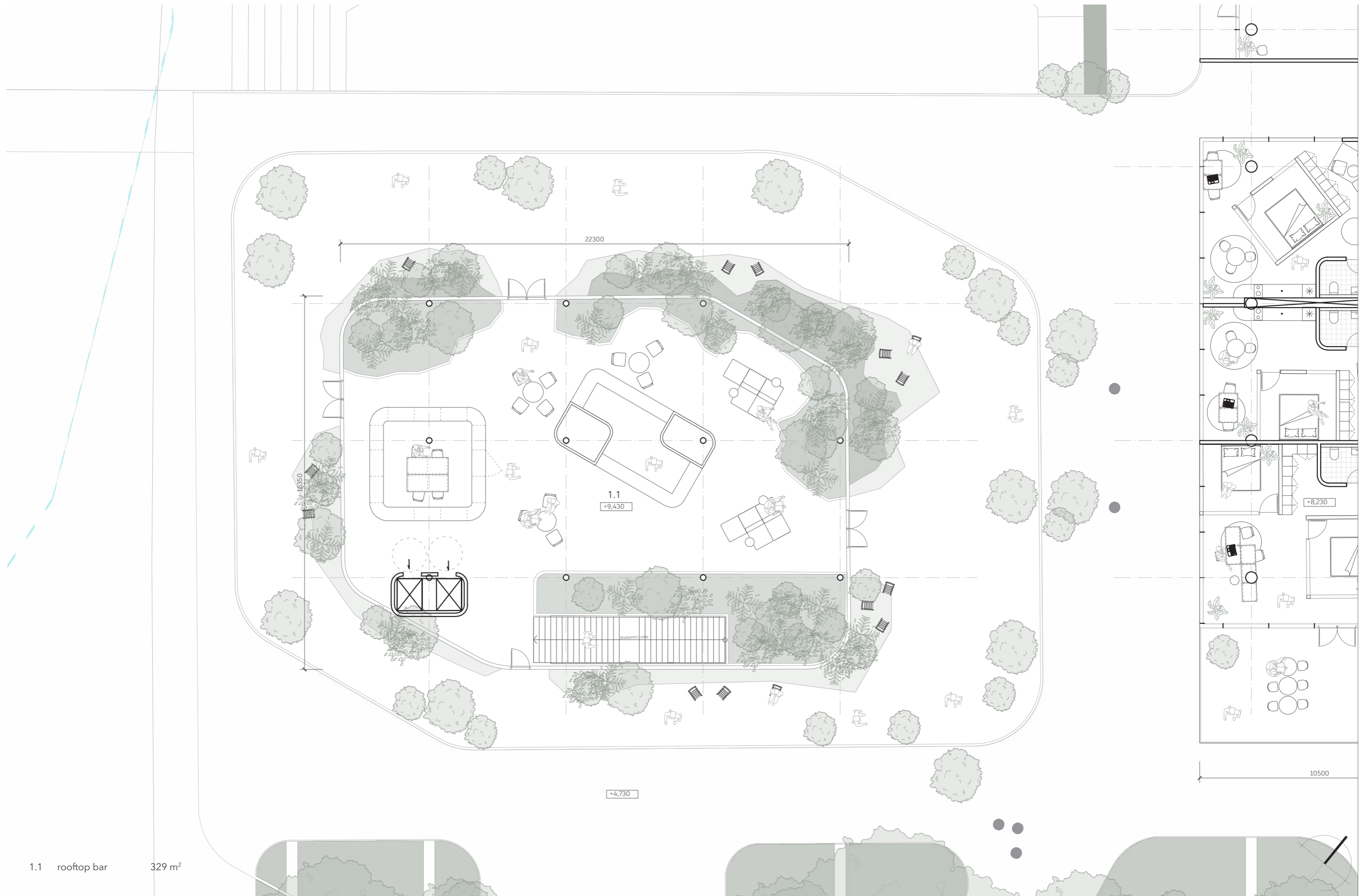
ESPRESSO	
AMERICANO	2.2
CAPPUCCINO	2.4
LATE	2.7
FLAT WHITE	2.9
MOCHA	2.8
POUR-OVER	4.0
HOT CHOCOLATE	4.5
TEA	3.0
	2.5

- OAT, SOY, ALMOND #8.5

NEW CAFÉ IN THE FORMER SOCIAL SERVICES CENTRE



OPEN-PLAN FOYER



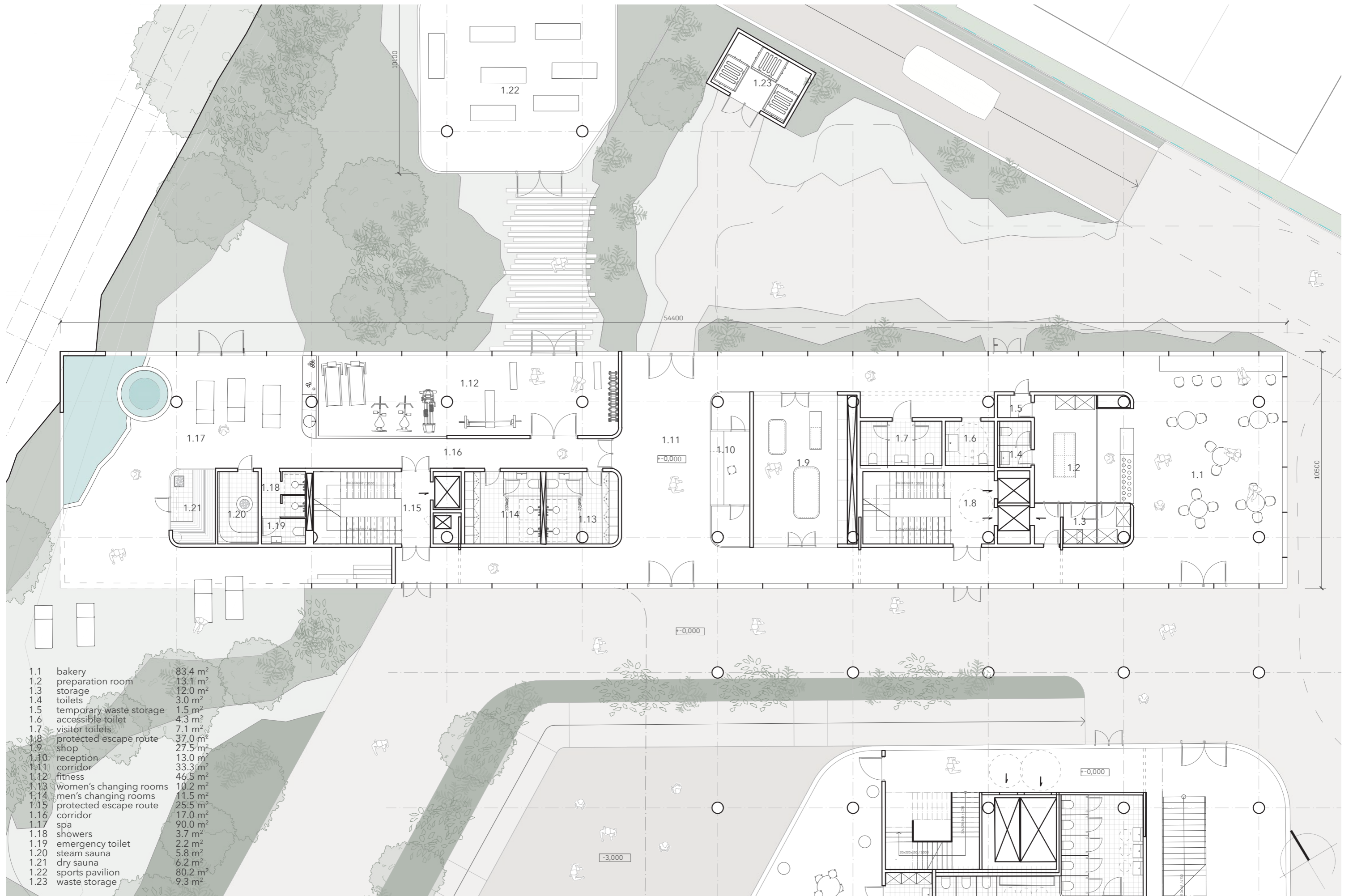
1.1 rooftop bar 329 m²





HABITABLE ROOFTOP WITH GREENERY AND BAR







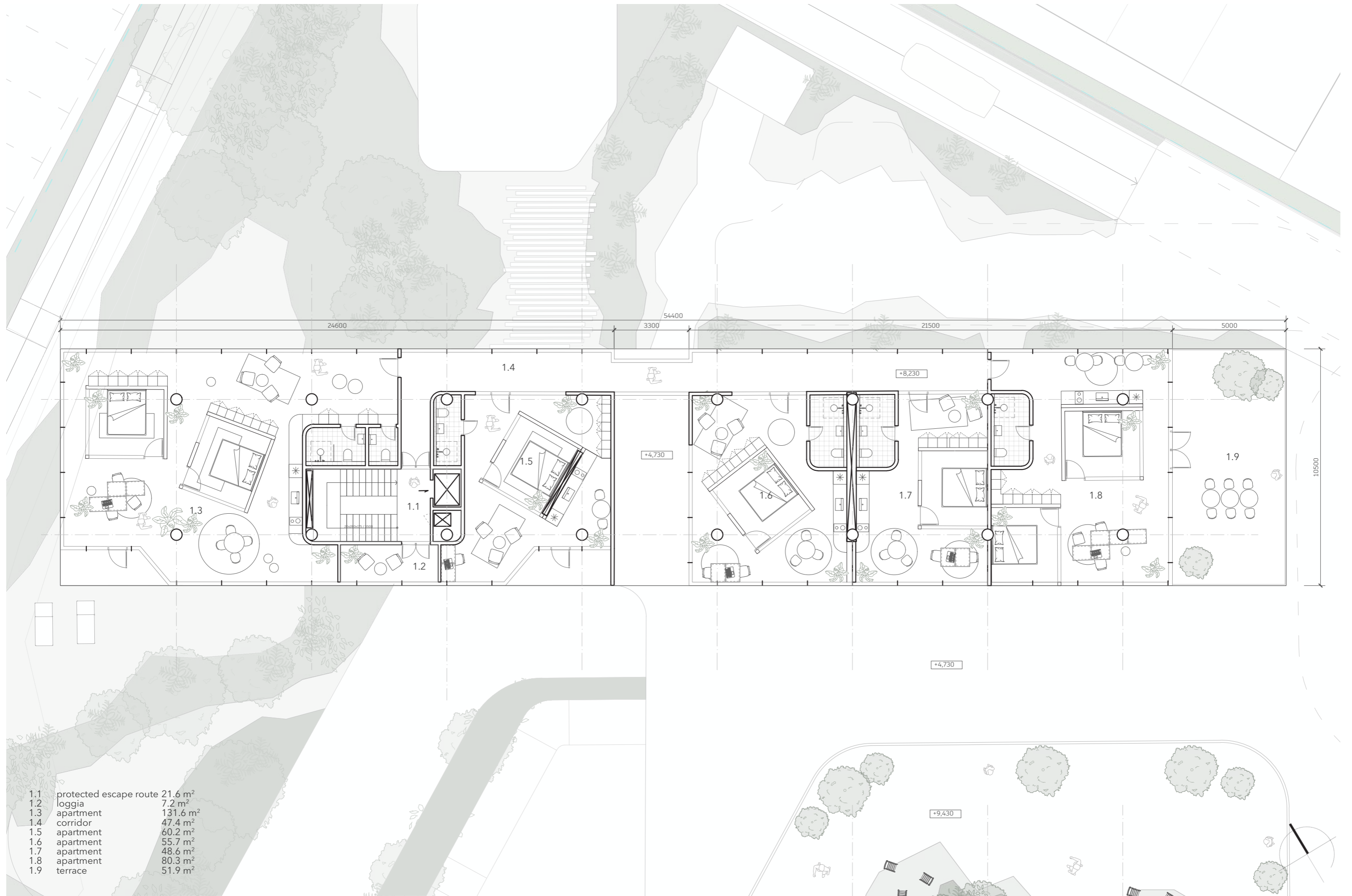


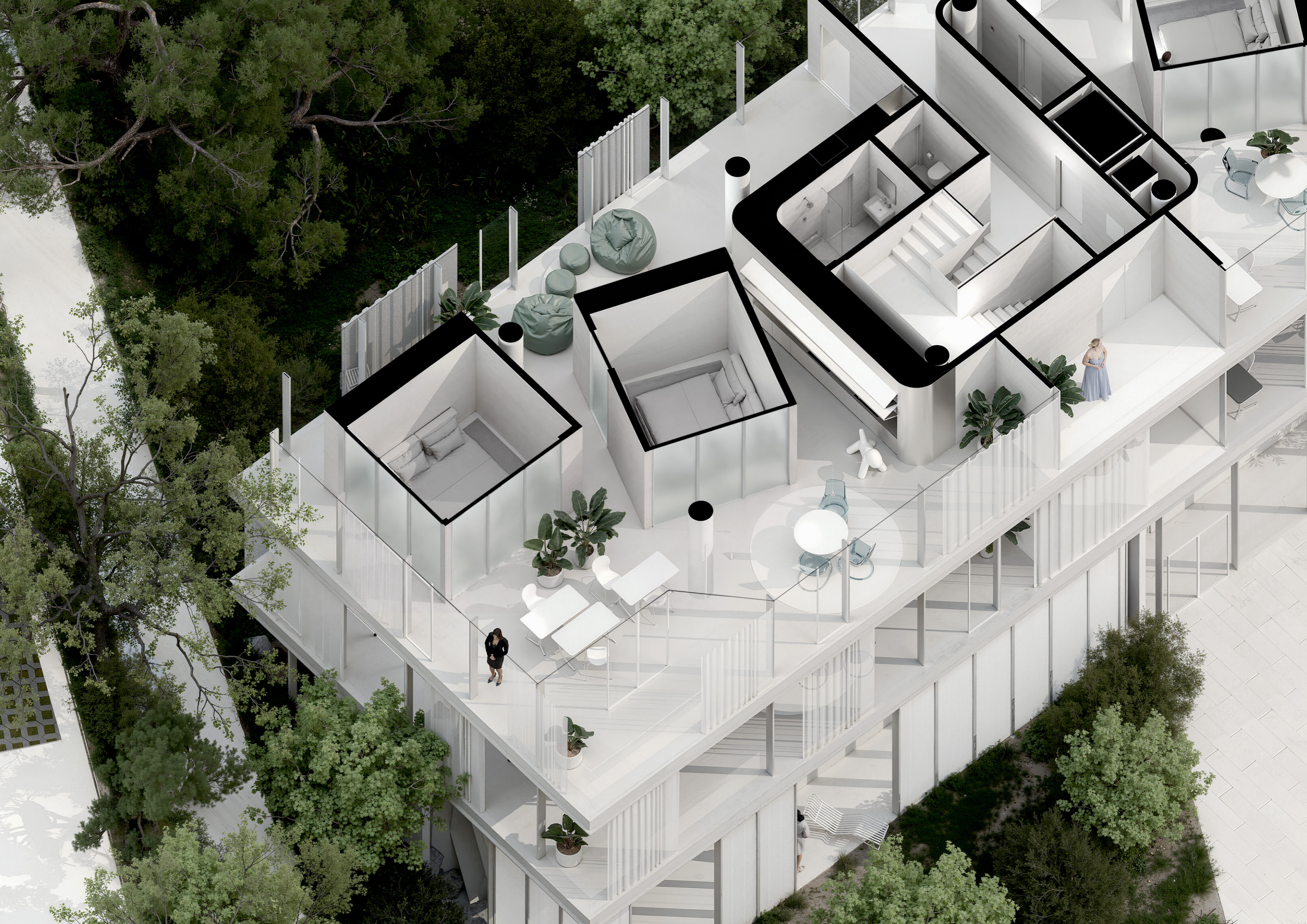
OLI BAKERY	
ESPRESSO	3
AMERICANO	3
CAPPUCCINO	4
LATTE	5
BREAD	
PANINI	10
FOCCACCIA	6
	4

BAKERY ON THE CORNER OF THE MULTIFUNCTIONAL BUILDING



SMALL SPA ORIENTED TOWARDS GREENERY







INTERIOR OF THE ACCOMMODATION UNIT



INTERIOR OF THE ACCOMMODATION UNIT



FAÇADE OF THE MULTIFUNCTIONAL BUILDING



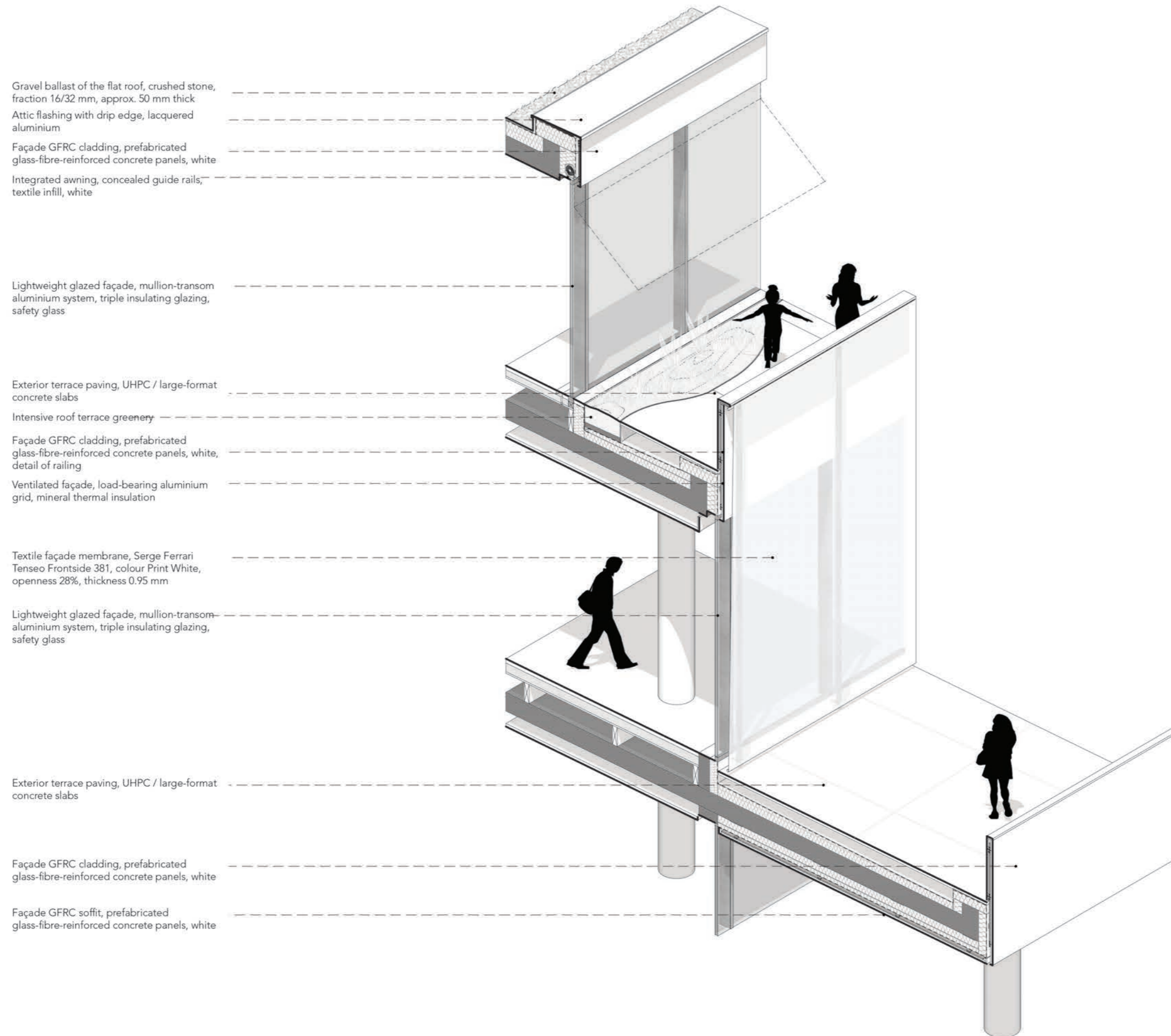
SEATING STAIRCASE CONNECTED TO THE AUDITORIUM

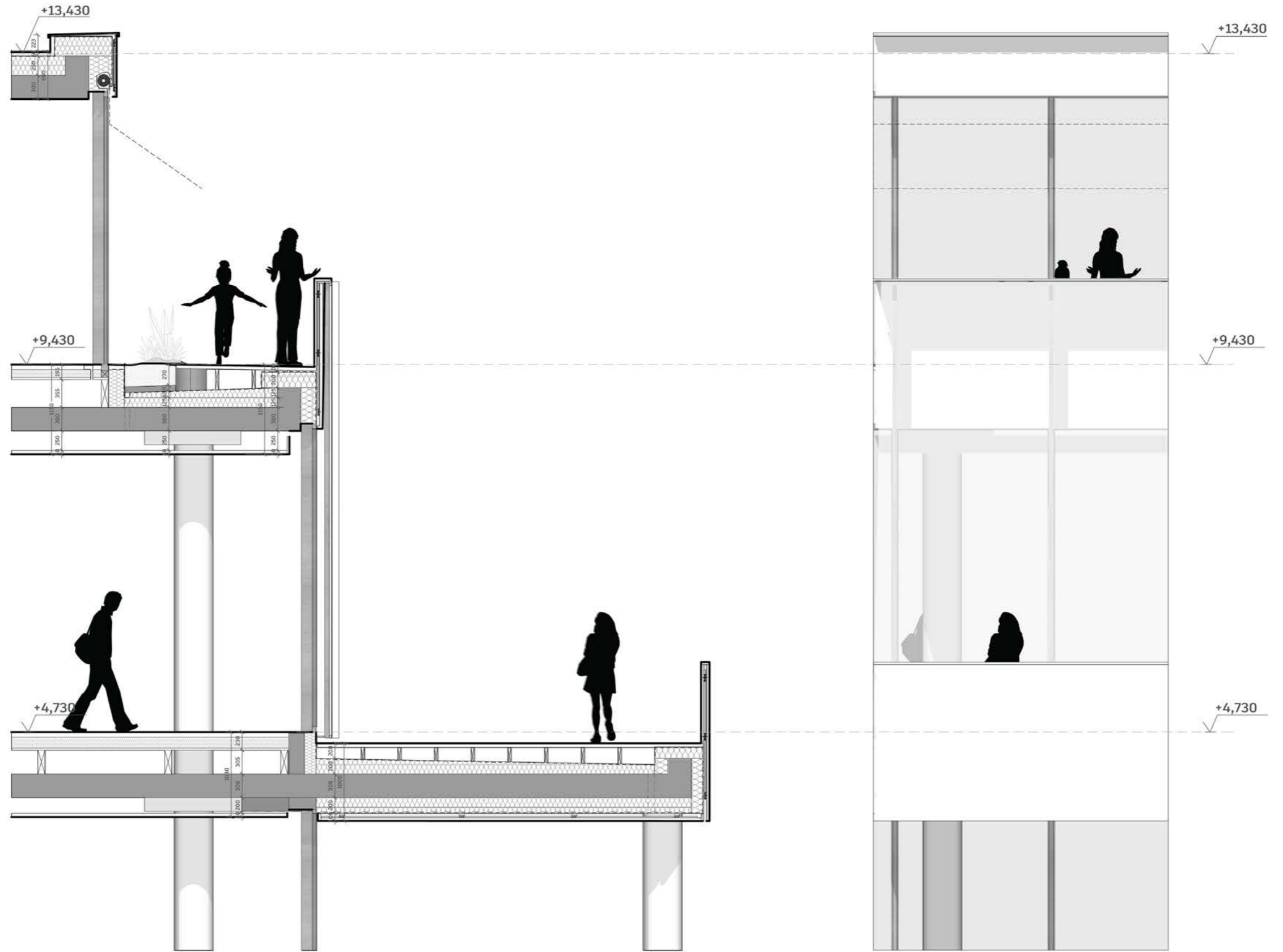


AUDITORIUM BUILDING IN THE CONTEXT OF THE STREET AND THE EXISTING BUILDING



MAIN AUDITORIUM BUILDING





4. CONCLUSION

The concluding section summarises the results of the proposal through basic balance data, capacity overview, and the final presentation poster. It serves as a brief evaluation of the project and a compact summary of its main parameters.

AREA BALANCE BY FUNCTIONS ACCORDING TO THE ASSIGNMENT

Function	Assignment	Proposal
Auditorium	650 m2	742 m2
Housing	600 m2	564 m2
Wellness / fitness	300 m2	291 m2
Coworking	300 m2	500 m2
Multifunctional spaces	200 m2	281 m2
Social spaces	400 m2	536 m2
Multifunctional building total	1800 m2	1601 m2

OVERALL BUILDING BALANCE

Building	N. of Floors	Built-up Area	Gross Floor Area
Existing building	3 n.p.	1788 m2	1419 m2
Auditorium	3 n.p.	863 m2 + 877 m2 terasa	2504 m2
Multifunctional building	3 n.p.	571 m2	1601 m2
Sports pavilion	1 n.p.	84 m2	84 m2
Total	max. 3	3222 m2	5524 m2

BALANCE OF EXTERIOR AREAS

		Type of Area	
		Built-up area	1518 m2
		Paved areas	1161 m2
		Green areas	2120 m2
		Permeable areas	1440 m2
		Green roofs	487 m2
Area A	3043 m2	Area B	6239 m2

PARKING BALANCE

Capacities		Number of parking spaces	
Visitors	Required		
Auditorium	250	63	Parking in the underground garage 19 p.m.
Housing	20	6	Surface parking within the site 17 p.m.
Other functions	200	35	
Employees	18-24	15	Existing surface car park outside the site cca 300 p.m.
Employees + housing		21	
Visitors		98	

*barrier-free access from the upper car park
service access / supply
removal of transit traffic from Via Jervis*

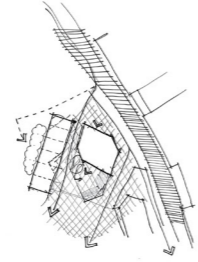


OLIVETTI THEATRE, IVREA

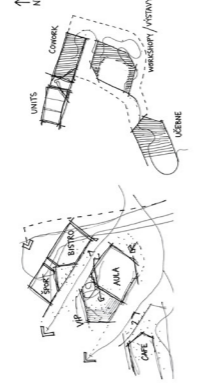


UNESCO AREA WITHIN THE CITY

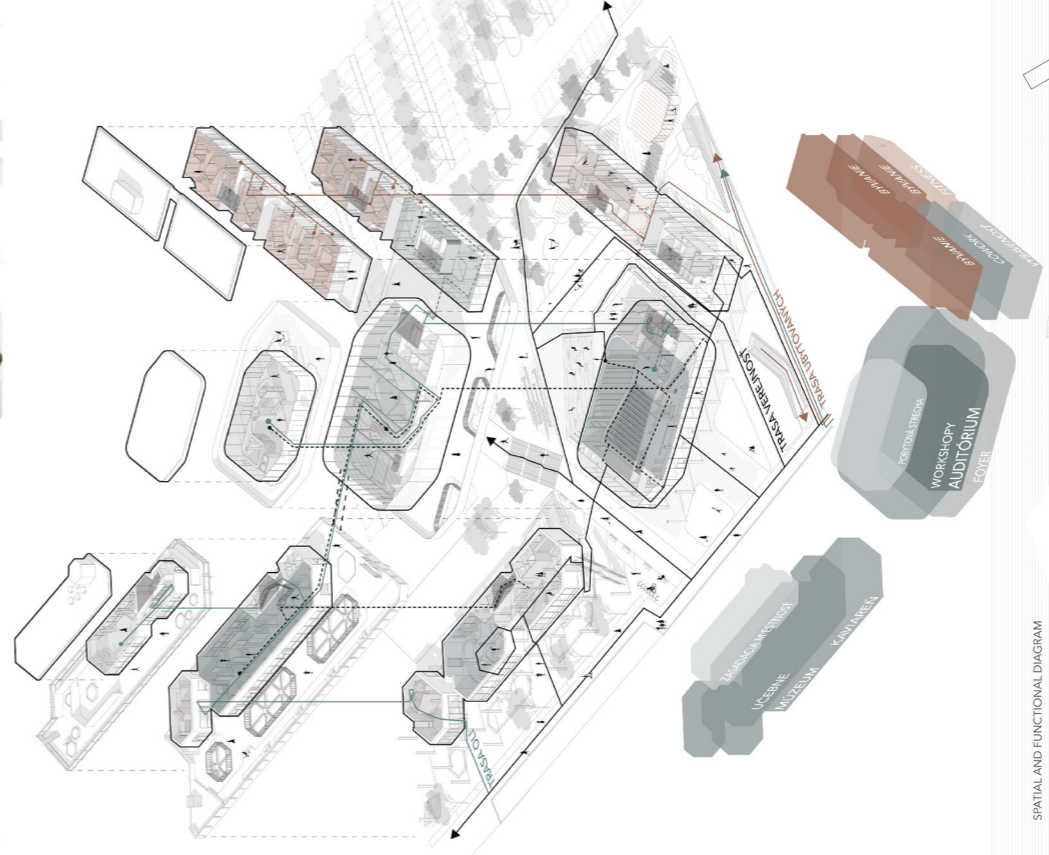
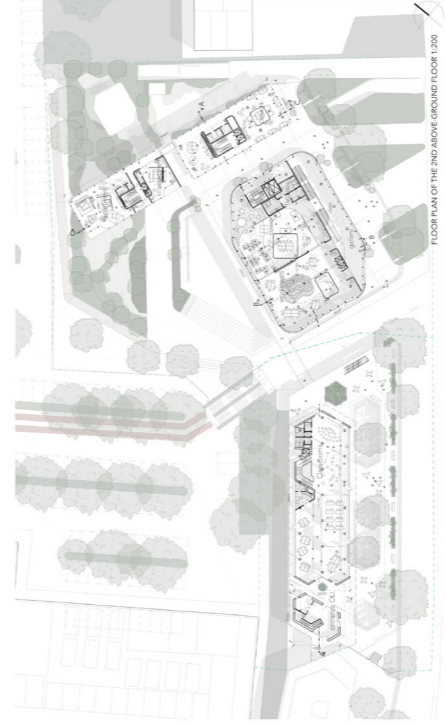
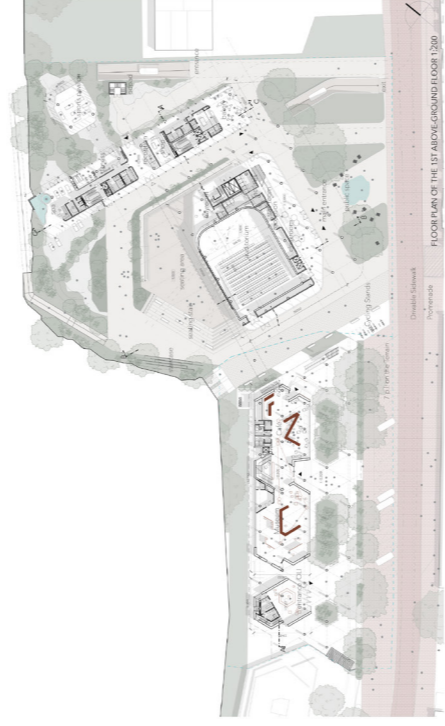
The topic of the proposal is an architectural and urban design for the competition of the former production complex of the Olivetti company in the future town of Ivrea. The proposal focuses on the renovation of the existing industrial building, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and its integration into the surrounding urban fabric. The building is situated in a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which is a cultural and industrial heritage site. The building is a prime example of modernist industrial architecture, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The building is a prime example of modernist industrial architecture, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The building is a prime example of modernist industrial architecture, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



EVOLUTION SKETCHES



SPATIAL RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



SPATIAL AND FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

