DRAWING ABOUT URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS. THE “MUSIC BRIDGE” OVER THE TIBER IN ROME

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The subject of this work is the depiction of urban events and the investigation for the best method to describe them. This kind of description, able to communicate urban characteristic’s variety, has for centuries intrigued many scholars with the same target: understanding reality in its various features, in the most comprehensive way. This study focuses on a critical reading – performed through drawings – of the transformations happened along the Tiber’s banks in Rome, starting from an event that changed the landscape scenario, aimed at the improvement of urban mobility. The bridge that connects the Flaminio district with Vittoria district is a suspended structure between Lungotevere Flaminio e Lungotevere Cadorna, it was inaugurated in 2011 with the name of “Music Bridge” and later it was dedicated to Armando Trovajoli, an italian famous pianist, composer and orchestra leader. The Music Bridge connects Villa Glori with the Music Park and its Auditorium, the Maxxi Museum with the Olimpic Theater and also with the Foro Italico to the slopes of Monte Mario. Now this infrastructural work is used by pedestrians and as a cycling lane, but in the original proposal it was provided for being also used by ecological public transport. The bridge is composed by two big and lowered arches, realized in steel painted in white, these arches are tilted to the outside: this solution allows to separate the vehicle accessible way, in the midpoint, from the two pedestrian ways overlooking the Tiber river, and gives to the bridge a particular lightness. The white colour of the Music Bridge recalls the appearance of the Foro Italico sports buildings, not far from there, and the work is visible also from a distance. The structure, the shape and the colour of the bridge reflect themselves in the water creating a very suggestive effect. The city has been transformed by introducing a new sign, where the landscape has been modelled by man, by changing the perceptive point of view. The knowledge has modelled the nature. Monochromatic and colour drawings aim at a place knowing and at a documentation of the special link between architecture, water and nature.

References:

