

MONTEFIORE FOOTBRIDGE

Complexity following simple and recursive elements

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Summary

In the expansion project of the "Montefiore" shopping center in Cesena (Italy) there is also a new footbridge that connects the entrance of the new building with the current outdoor parking.

Both the morphological shape and its particular location within the new shopping center are particularly interesting since this footbridge is functional and efficient in the flow of people who attend this place.

The structural system that makes up this connective organism is characterized by a serial aggregation of elements, which in their compositional definition give a strong organicity to the repetitive sequence of forms that the organism is made up, all identical to each other. Organicity that is strongly accentuated by the particular aggregative spatiality of the set of plates and nodes, inclined to each other and in space, compared to an elementary and slavish linear succession of elements perpendicular to each other. A further element of "visual strength" of the construction system consists of bolting, compared to a more anonymous welding; that is for all the elements that contribute to the realization of the structural nodes in correspondence with the interpenetration fittings between the different morphologies of the plates.

The main structural system is superimposed by a collaborating floor consisting of a partially permeable-to-light grating that, by filtering on the underlying elements, contributes to the perception of the organism in its entire development as composed of a diversified set of "chiaroscuro" that enhances the complexity of the aggregative design of the forms.

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1. Introduction

Any organism is characterized by a solid correlation between the individual elements that compose it, of whatever nature they may be. The set of components collaborates in the morphological structuring in a strongly correlated way, with the aim of contributing to a harmonious functionality of the organism to which they belong.

Investigating the plant world, easier and more immediate to observe than more complex but no less understandable forms of life, we can find a close relationship and consequent morphological dependence between structural aggregation and physical typing of the whole organism, as seen in the different vegetative system which diversifies the tree species present in nature in coniferous and deciduous trees. The first with a predominantly wedge-shaped system to favor the sliding of accidental loads weighing on its evergreen foliage; the second characterized by an extended and hierarchical branching with wide crown, remedying any accidental more or less momentary loads through the loss of foliage in the cold season. It should be noted that these diversifications are often influenced by mutations determined by the diversity of the climatic zones, which constitute synchronic variants within the two great plant veins. Therefore due to the