

## A cohousing project in the UK

Cohousing in Britain has been slow to start, but now things seem to be picking up and there are fourteen new projects waiting in the pipeline. In Dorset, in south west England, there is a cohousing community of twentyone families. It is set in beautiful grounds covering five acres and there are all kinds of animals from rabbits to hens and horses. The community started when a group of friends decided they wanted to live together in the same place with some communal areas but still maintaining a certain level of privacy. Their first problem was finding other people who were interested in joining the project as they needed a solid financial basis to work on. Next, they had to find the right location which was by no means easy. In the end they chose 'Laughton Lodge' a former hospital which they converted into seventeen housing units. Financing the project was not simple either. Initial estimates for restructuring were double what they had expected and they had to make a lot of sacrifices and change some of their plans to reach the figure they were aiming for, but in the end they managed. The main building of the old hospital was transformed into the communal area and is enormous. It has a professional kitchen, a dining room, a pantry, a children's games room, a room for shows, a messy room, a workshop, and a room for teenagers with table tennis and TV. There is also a recording studio and a gym. There are several spare rooms for guests who wish to sleep over, and some members of the community have their offices in this building which means they can work 'from home'. However, the most important activity for the harmony of the community is eating together. Some people with previous experience in other communities, find the Dorset community doesn't have the same warmth and sense of togetherness, probably because they only all eat together once a week on a Friday, which underlines the importance of consuming meals in the communal area if close relationships are to be maintained

picking up: migliorando

in the pipeline: di prossima realizzazione

pantry: dispensa

messy room: ripostiglio

Handwritten signatures and initials:

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## Italian Renaissance

During the Italian Renaissance, architects flocked to Rome to study the ancient buildings and ruins to be found there, above all the Coliseum and Pantheon, as their theories were based on these Classical Roman examples. Renaissance architects moved away from late Italian Gothic and Medieval themes, towards geometric order and regularity. Renaissance buildings in fact are characterised by columns, pilasters, pediments, arches and domes, in a harmonious mathematically proportioned form. The best examples of this style can be found in Florence. Architects of the Renaissance period were trained humanists, and architecture began to be considered as an artistic profession rather than a skilled job. Structures were created not only for their practical appeal, but also for the emotions they would evoke. Two of the most important figures in Italian Renaissance architecture are Filippo Brunelleschi and Leon Battista Alberti. Brunelleschi, originally a goldsmith from Florence, created structures which apparently seemed simple but which were built according to a system of proportion, giving a sense of harmony to his works. The Church of San Lorenzo in Florence was the first church designed by him, and was commissioned by the powerful Medici family who instructed Brunelleschi to update the original building dating to about the 4th century, to the new style of Renaissance architecture. This new style can be seen in the symmetry and geometric balance of its design. Although Brunelleschi designed this church, he died before work was completed. Later, Michelangelo designed the Laurentian Library in the cloister of San Lorenzo which, with its geometric patterns, harmony and symmetry, is considered one of the best representations of Renaissance architecture. Alberti, a trained humanist, tried to recreate the glories of ancient times through architecture which he considered as a way to create meaning. He is famous for the façade he added to the basilica Santa Maria Novella in Florence, originally a church built in the High Gothic architectural style of the 13th and 14th centuries.

flock: si recavano in massa

domes: cupole

goldsmith: orafo

cloister: chiostro

patterns: disegni

*Blue Jesus*  
*cupola*  
*M.*  
*B.*

## Rebuilding Ground Zero:

### Daniel Libeskind's project

After the terrorist attack on the Twin Towers on 11 September 2001, the citizens of New York took some time to decide the best way to rebuild the World Trade Centre site. A competition organised by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation was announced to develop a master plan, and was won by the PolishAmerican architect, Daniel Libeskind. Unlike usual procedure, this time it was not just a panel of experts who chose the winner, but also the normal man on the street and the relatives of the victims of 9/11, so that everyone would feel actively involved in the reconstruction of ground zero. Libeskind did not have an easy task ahead of him as the destruction of the Twin Towers had had a devastating effect on many people. Here architecture would have to take on a new dimension, a healing effect. His WTC (World Trade Center) master plan provides the conceptual framework and technical foundations for the complex redevelopment of ground zero. It defines the location of all elements of the project within the site and sets standards on building height and size, as well as the use of space between one construction and the other. The framework for infrastructures, transport and sustainability standards for the site, not to mention the site's security strategy, are also an important part of the plan. In addition, the master plan takes into account the relationship between the site and the surrounding city and neighbourhoods. One of the focal points of the project is the Freedom Tower which Libeskind hopes will represent a spiritual peak for the city and restore its hope and optimism despite the tragedy suffered. It will be a 104 storey-high skyscraper and is being built in the northwest corner of the world trade centre site. It is now known as the 'One World Trade Center' or simply 1WTC and should be completed by 2013 when it will be the tallest building in the western hemisphere with its spire reaching 1,776 feet, a reminder of when America gained its independence.

framework: quadro

healing: curativo

redevelopment: ricostruzione

not to mention: per non parlare

peak: vetta

spire: guglia



## Andrea Palladio

The Renaissance was a cultural movement which began in Italy in the late Middle Ages, then spread to the rest of Europe. Its influence touched literature, art, education, politics and science. The English Renaissance started in the Elizabethan era with the work of writers like William Shakespeare and great artists and architects like Inigo Jones, who introduced Italian style architecture to England. Inspired by the simple lines of ancient Greek and Roman architecture, the architects of the Renaissance designed buildings with flat, wide windows which were created with new engineering techniques and simple arches, pediments and columns. The style which emerged is usually known as 'Palladian' after its most original master, Andrea Palladio. His original name was Andrea Di Pietro della Gondola and he was born in Padua in 1508 where he started his career as a simple stonemason. After moving to Vicenza, he met an important Humanist poet, Gian Giorgio Trissino who took a great interest in his work and financed him to study ancient architecture in Rome. It was also Trissino who began to call the young architect Palladio, meaning 'the wise one' which is the name he would become famous and be remembered by. After Trissino's death, Palladio enjoyed the patronage of the Barbaros brothers who introduced him to Venice where he eventually became chief architect of the Republic of Venice. He developed his own architectural style, 'the Palladian style' which had its basis in classical Roman principles. Most of the great European buildings of the Renaissance are attributed to his innovative ideas and the elegance of his design. He designed palaces for the city of Vicenza, churches in Venice, and his 'Palladian Villas' to be found mainly in the province of Vicenza. The term 'villa' was used to describe a country house belonging to a rich Veneto family who also had a town house called a 'palazzo'. The site including these villas was added to the World Heritage List by UNESCO in 1994. Apart from his designs Palladio also became a writer in later life and is famous above all for his "*Four Books of Architecture*", published in Venice in 1570, which explained his architectural principles and provided practical advice for builders.

spread: si diffuse

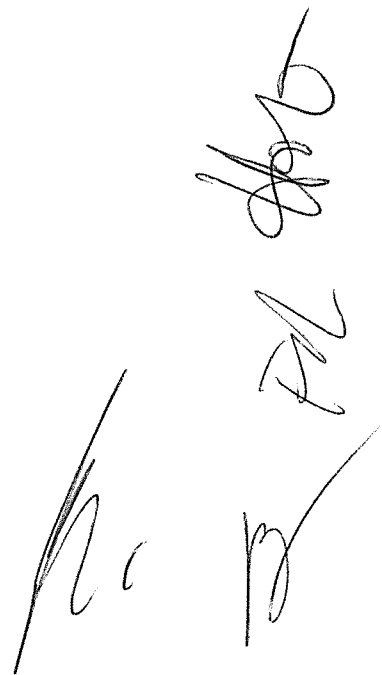
pediments: frontoni

stonemason: tagliapietre

wise: saggio

patronage: mecenatismo,

protezione

The image shows several handwritten signatures and initials in black ink. At the top right, there is a large, stylized signature that appears to be 'Hob'. Below it, there are several other initials and signatures, including one that looks like 'FZ' and another that is more complex and cursive. The handwriting is fluid and appears to be from a personal or professional context.

## Homes for a Changing Climate

Energy costs are growing higher and higher each year and people are continually trying to adjust to climate change. These two factors are leading people to want more from their home, especially with regard to energy saving features which in turn, will help create a healthier environment. Another priority high on the house buyer's list is that their home should be built to last, so construction firms nowadays have a lot to live up to and their answer to all these demands is passive houses. These homes are built according to very strict building standards which ensure that on completion, the construction is not only comfortable and placed on the market at a reasonable price, but its energy costs are much lower than traditional houses. Passive house constructors indeed, claim to be able to slash the heating energy consumption of a building by 90%. Since buildings are responsible for 48% of greenhouse gas emissions in our atmosphere, then passive houses could have a dramatic impact on energy conservation. A passive house is very well-insulated and almost airtight, so loss of heat gained from the sun and internally from people and electrical equipment, is kept to a bare minimum. The need for air-conditioning is also kept as low as possible by taking advantage of the natural shade available, and by positioning the windows correctly. Fresh air is supplied by an energy recovery ventilator, which provides high quality indoor air. Nowadays, many in the construction sector have applied this philosophy to design and are building towards a carbon-neutral future. In the last decade, more than 15,000 buildings in Europe including schools, residences, factories and offices have been designed and built or renovated to passive house standards. Even government agencies have begun to include these building standards in their policy-making which is good news for all of us.

to adjust: adeguarsi

in turn: a sua volta

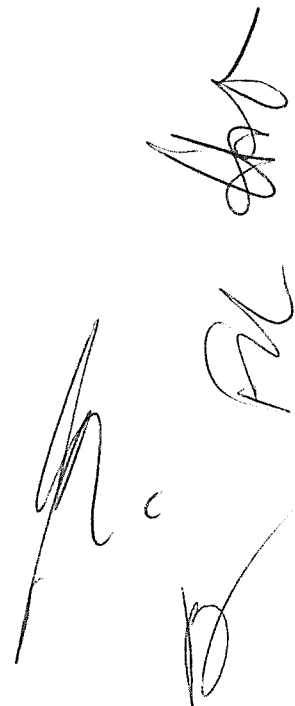
to last: durare

to live up to: essere all'altezza

to slash: ridurre drasticamente

airtight: ermetica

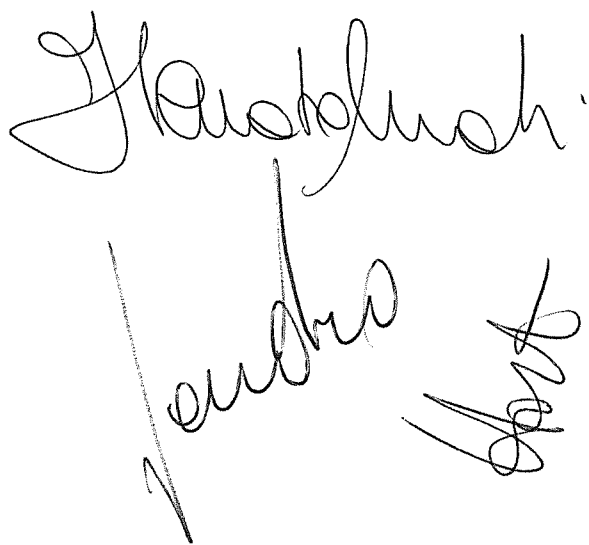
recovery: recupero

Handwritten signatures and initials in black ink, including a large signature at the top, a smaller one below it, and several initials or short signatures at the bottom.

**CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER TITOLI E ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA  
DI N. 1 POSTO DI "ISTRUTTORE TECNICO" CATEGORIA C – A TEMPO  
PIENO ED INDETERMINATO**

**IL CANDIDATO DESCRIVA :**

1. AFFIDAMENTO DIRETTO CON RIFERIMENTO A QUANTO PREVISTO DALLA  
LEGGE 50/2016
2. I VIZI DI LEGGITTIMITA' DELL'ATTO AMMINISTRATIVO CON RELATIVE  
CONSEGUENZE
3. DIRITTI E DOVERI DEL DIPENDENTE PUBBLICO



**CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER TITOLI E ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA  
DI N. 1 POSTO DI “ISTRUTTORE TECNICO” CATEGORIA C – A TEMPO  
PIENO ED INDETERMINATO**

1. LE VERIFICHE DA ESEGUIRE IN CANTIERE PER LA CONSEGNA DEI LAVORI
2. I PARERI E I PROVVEDIMENTI PER LA REALIZZAZIONE DI UN EDIFICIO  
SCOLASTICO IN ZONA CON VINCOLO Agro-centuriato (D. Lgs. n° 42/04 art. 142)
3. COMPETENZE DEL CONSIGLIO COMUNALE, SINDACO E GIUNTA



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PIENO ED INDETERMINATO**

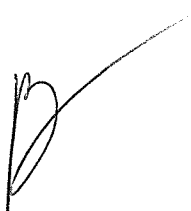
1. COSA SI INTENDE PER APPALTO CON “OFFERTA ECONOMICAMENTE PIU’  
VANTAGGIOSA”
2. LE PROCEDURE PER LA REALIZZAZIONE DI UN’OPERA PUBBLICA CON  
IMPORTO STIMATO DI € 600.000,00 DALLA SUA IDEAZIONE AL SUO  
COMPIMENTO
3. COMPITI DEL DD.LL.





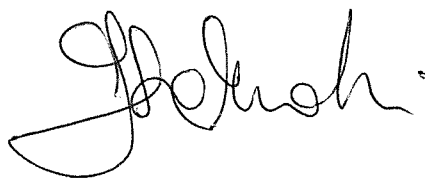
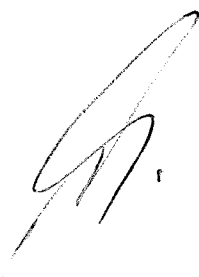
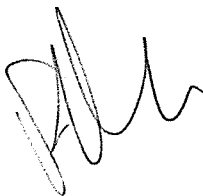
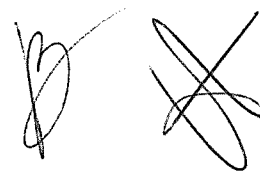
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DI N. 1 POSTO DI “ISTRUTTORE TECNICO” CATEGORIA C – A TEMPO  
PIENO ED INDETERMINATO**

1. LE MODALITA' DI AFFIDAMENTO DEI SERVIZI ATTINENTI L'ARCHITETTURA E L'INGEGNERIA
2. LE DISTINZIONI TRA NULLITA' E ANNULLABILITA' DELL'ATTO AMMINISTRATIVO
3. LE FUNZIONI DEL SINDACO CON PARTICOLARE RIFERIMENTO AI POTERI DI ORDINANZA



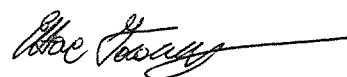
**CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER TITOLI E ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA  
DI N. 1 POSTO DI "ISTRUTTORE TECNICO" CATEGORIA C – A TEMPO  
PIENO ED INDETERMINATO**

IL CANDIDATO PREDISPONGA SU FOGLIO EXCEL TABELLA CONTENENTE I  
SEGUENTI IMPORTI: 1.405,00, 1.300,80, 1.680,90; CALCOLI SUCCESSIVAMENTE LA  
MEDIA E APPLICHI L'IVA 22%

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Luchini".A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M.". It is positioned to the left of the other signatures.A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M.". It is positioned in the center of the row of signatures.A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B.". It is positioned to the right of the other signatures.

**CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER TITOLI E ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA  
DI N. 1 POSTO DI “ISTRUTTORE TECNICO” CATEGORIA C – A TEMPO  
PIENO ED INDETERMINATO**

IL CANDIDATO PREDISPONGA SU FOGLIO EXCEL TABELLA CONTENENTE I  
SEGUENTI IMPORTI: 1.500,00, 1.650,80, 1.900,90; CALCOLI SUCCESSIVAMENTE LA  
SOMMA E APPLICHI L'IVA 22%



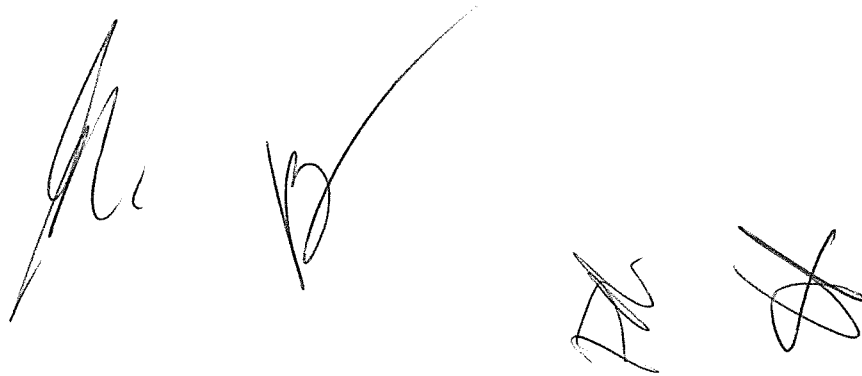
**CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER TITOLI E ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA  
DI N. 1 POSTO DI “ISTRUTTORE TECNICO” CATEGORIA C – A TEMPO  
PIENO ED INDETERMINATO**

IL CANDIDATO PREDISPONGA SU FOGLIO EXCEL TABELLA CONTENENTE I  
SEGUENTI IMPORTI: 1.920,00, 1.700,90; CALCOLI SUCCESSIVAMENTE LA DIFFERENZA  
E APPLICHI L’IVA 22%



**CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER TITOLI E ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA  
DI N. 1 POSTO DI “ISTRUTTORE TECNICO” CATEGORIA C – A TEMPO  
PIENO ED INDETERMINATO**

IL CANDIDATO PREDISPONGA SU FOGLIO EXCEL TABELLA CONTENENTE I  
SEGUENTI IMPORTI: 1.405,00, 1.300,80, 1.680,90; CALCOLI SUCCESSIVAMENTE LA  
MEDIA E APPLICHI L’IVA 22%

Four handwritten signatures in black ink, arranged horizontally. The first signature is on the left, followed by a second, then a third, and a fourth on the right. The signatures are stylized and cursive.