

QUESITI PROVA ORALE SUL PROGRAMMA D'ESAME

(Ciascun candidato estrae a sorte una domanda per ciascun gruppo di domande)

GRUPPO A

- ✓ Il contributo di costruzione nel DPR 380/2001 e nella LR Veneta;
- ✓ L'accertamento di conformità artt. 36 e 37 del DPR 380/2001;
- ✓ Diversi tipi di procedimento per ottenere l'autorizzazione paesaggistica e rapporto con il titolo edilizio;
- ✓ Interventi tipizzati e residuali del DPR 380/2001 e nel D.lgs 222/2017 e rispettivi regimi amministrativi: libero, CILA, SCIA, PdC;
- ✓ Definizione degli interventi edilizi nel DPR 380/2001 e possibilità di sanatoria in zona soggetta a normativa paesaggistica – D.lgs 42/2004;
- ✓ Cos'è e cosa deve contenere una CILA: ipotesi in area soggetta a normativa paesaggistica.

GRUPPO B

- ✓ Gli accordi pubblico-privato di cui art. 6 della L.R. 11/2004;
- ✓ Contenuti del PUA e procedure di formazione nella L.R. Veneta;
- ✓ Contenuti e finalità del PAT nella L.R. Veneta;
- ✓ Validità delle previsioni urbanistiche per le aree di espansione e per i vincoli espropriativi: proroga e reiterazione. Possibili interventi edilizi nelle aree prive di pianificazione;
- ✓ Principi di dimensionamento dei Piani urbanistici: dotazioni territoriali con riferimento al DM 1444/1968 e alla L.R. Veneta;
- ✓ Interventi in deroga e in variante nella LR 55/2012. Casistiche e procedimento.

GRUPPO C

- ✓ La SCIA art. 19 della L. 241/1990;
- ✓ Il preavviso di diniego ai sensi dell'art. 10bis della L. 241/1990;
- ✓ Avvio del procedimento (modalità e contenuti). Casi in cui non è necessario;
- ✓ Separazione tra atti di indirizzo e competenze gestionali nel D.lgs 267/2000;
- ✓ Il diritto di accesso agli atti nella L. 241/1990;
- ✓ La tenuta dei rapporti con le altre amministrazioni coinvolte in un procedimento amministrativo ai sensi della L. 241/1990;

Test INFORMATICA

1. Nuovo progetto di QGis. Salvare su Scrivania con nome candidato
2. Impostare Sistema di Riferimento del progetto Monte Mario 3003
3. Inserire i file vettoriali di Province e Comuni
4. Colorare i limiti amministrativi dei Comuni in modo da evidenziarli rispetto a quelli delle Province per colore e spessore linea
5. Evidenziare Sandrigo e dirne la superficie del territorio. Spostare la mappa sulla selezione a scala 1:50.000
6. Importare i raster della CTRN in modo che resti evidenziato il limite amministrativo
7. Eliminare lo sfondo bianco delle tavole CTRN
8. Impostare una stampa in A3 a scala 1:25000 centrando il territorio di Sandrigo nel foglio
9. Produrre un file .pdf della stampa salvandolo sulla Scrivania

Abstraction of forms and purity of volumes in a Swedish villa

Villa Amiri designed by Bornstein Lyckefors Architects in Mölndal, Sweden, is a monolithic volume crossed internally by a staircase that becomes the key element of the living space.

Mölndal is part of the conurbation of the city of Gothenburg in southern Sweden. The residential suburb where the Amiri Villa is located is characterized by a wide variety of buildings and facades, the result of a master plan of the 50s.

In this context Bornstein Lyckefors Architects have designed a three-storey single-family house, characterised by geometric rigour and an iconic form of a single volume with a pitched roof pierced by large openings.

The house is entirely clad in tarred pine wood slats – a traditional Swedish method of preserving wooden facades and roofs – which gives the volume a rigorous and neutral image in the variety of shapes and colours of the context in which it is set.



Inside the house folded sheets of perforated steel form a staircase body, with a ramp that cuts the volume of the house diagonally and runs through it in all its depth. Double and triple heights generated by the plastic element of the staircase and the perforated material used lead the natural zenithal light of the roof to expand throughout the house, defining a diaphanous volume and a dynamic interweaving of visual axes and perspectives.

On the ground floor the stereometric volumes of the furniture define the space of the kitchen and living room, while the second floor hosts the sleeping area and a large bathroom which overlook the

double height of the living room, even maintaining its privacy.
An open space area on the third floor, corresponding to the roof, is dedicated to play and relaxation.

San Francisco. Two buildings, joined by a garden and bordered by a fence create a new home

Located in the Mission District of San Francisco, the Harrison St. House designed by Ryan Leidner Architecture is conceived as a two-part house; a newly built two-storey structure and a renovated old building.



In the Mission District, a San Francisco neighborhood known for its history and diversity, California-based studio Ryan Leidner Architecture is called upon to design a home for a young family. The designers choose to keep the old late 19th century sloping building that lay in a state of abandon on the project lot and renovate it as an integral part of the house.

Designed to celebrate the owners' love for gardening and spending time outdoors, the garden is conceived as the heart of the house and as an extension of the ground floor of the two buildings. Large sliding patio doors and linear concrete floor that dissolves into the garden vegetation connect the interior to the exterior.

The new building is a compact white cube designed to accommodate the private life of the young family, with a garage and a large kitchen/living room on the ground floor and the sleeping area on the upper floor.

Drawing on contextual cues, the facade echoes the traditional, horizontal siding seen on the front house and throughout the neighborhood, while offering a playful interpretation of scale and materiality.



Ryan Leidner Architecture, Harrison St. House, San Francisco, 2018

Across the courtyard, the renovated building, designed to accommodate the social life of the family, consists of a large living area, a bathroom with sauna and an outdoor bathtub. Maintaining the outer shell and the internal wooden structure, the original identity of the building is preserved, while the doors and windows and the internal finishes are replaced to create greater consistency with the new building.

One of the project's requirements was to provide the neighbourhood with a public green area along the development of the property. This is how the garden of the house leaves the fence and occupies and colours the pavement on the street.