

European Architectural Medals 2016

Best Diploma Projects

Competition general manager: Prof.Ph.D.Arch. Emil Barbu POPESCU, UAUIM President

2016 European Architectural Medals for the Best Diploma Projects (EAM BDP)

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European Architectural Medals for the Best Diploma Projects

European Architectural Medals for the Best Diploma Projects (EAM BDP) is an annual European competition that awards excellence in crossing the threshold from education to profession.

Organizers

The organizers of the competition are:



University of Architecture and Urbanism Ion Mincu (UAUIM) is a public university with a continuity of 123 years of excellence in architectural education. Having three faculties: Architecture, Interior Architecture and Urbanism and a Postgraduate School, it provides higher education in architecture and contributes with valuable research.



European Association for Architectural Education (EAAE) is a non-profit organization committed to promoting the exchange of ideas and people within the field of architectural education and research throughout Europe.



The Architects' Council of Europe (ACE) is the representative organization for the architectural profession at European level. Its membership consists of 46 regulatory and professional representative bodies from 32 European states. Through them, the ACE represents the interests of over 565.000 architects.

The organizers, UAUIM together with EAAE and ACE seek to acknowledge the BEST DIPLOMA PROJECT in architecture, and to recognize the highest level of design knowledge and skill employed in addressing three influential themes of architectural design: approach to problem solving, social and environmental awareness (responsibility and resilience), innovative response and originality.

Aims

The aims of the EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL MEDALS FOR THE BEST DIPLOMA PROJECTS competition

- » to promote quality standards among European and international architecture schools,
- » to raise awareness of the challenges facing future architects and of the need to respond skillfully,
- » to generate discourse on architectural education.

Awards

Trophy consisting in the EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL MEDAL FOR BEST DIPLOMA PROJECT and three prizes:

- » ACE Prize for Societal Impact
- » EAAE Prize for Innovation (Problem Solving)
- » UAUIM Prize for Artistic Quality

Jury

Diploma Projects are evaluated first in Architectural Schools and then the best 2 (two) from each school in an international jury that consists of 5 people:

ACE representative Arch. Luciano LAZZARI, president ACE and jury president

EAAE representative Prof.Arch. Karl Otto ELLEFSEN, president EAAE

UAUIM representative Prof.Ph.D.Arch. Zeno BOGDĂNESCU, rector UAUIM

and two architectural profession representatives:

Arch. Wolf PRIX from Coop Himmelb(l)au

Arch. Leo VAN BROECK from BOGDAN & VAN BROECK

Language

English is the official language of the EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL MEDALS FOR THE BEST DIPLOMA PROJECTS competition.

Eligibility

The European Architectural Medals for the best Diploma Projects is an European competition open to students:

- » enrolled in an Architectural School in Europe at Master level
- » defending their Diploma Projects in 2014 2015 academic year
- » whose graduation projects are endorsed as "The Best Diploma Projects" by their Architecture School upon a selection process.

Anonimity

Each participant will fill in the online registration form. The submitted files MUST NOT contain identifying information. There should be NO student name, NO tutor name, NO school name anywhere in the uploaded files.

Entry format

The competition will provide an online platform for the students to upload:

2 vertical panels of 3509 x 4964 pixels, tiff file

up to 12 images that include the relevant ones used in the 2 panels of at most 3000 x 3000 pixels, tiff file

Note. By filling in the online registration form all participants: agree with the competition rules and agenda certify the Architecture School endorsement for the competition entry express affidavit of originality and copyright statement.

Architecture schools that send more than 2 (two) Best Diploma Projects are disqualified and their corresponding entries are removed from the online platform. Failure to comply with of the competition deadlines, rules, format and language disqualifies automatically the entry. None of the Final Jury members nor the 2015 Competition Team members may tutor an entry that is submitted in this competition edition.











2016 Agenda

Official launching	1st June 2016
Questions and answers	10 June - 15 July 2016
Online Registration Start	15 July 2016
Deadline to Register	25 October 2016
International Jury	26 October 2016 – 16 November 2016
Exhibition of shortlisted projects	25 November – 29 December 2016
Final Jury	26, 27, 28 November 2016
WINNERS ANNOUNCEMENT	30 November 2016

EXHIBITION of about 30 shortlisted BEST DIPLOMA PROJECTS was organized in November 2015, with all selected entries printed on paper. All four awards were selected from the pool of exhibited projects. From January 2017 onwards, the exhibition will travel throughout European schools. The projects were available online immediately after the selection of four award winners.

Competition team

Prof.Ph.D.Arch. Emil Barbu POPESCU, UAUIM President – competition general manager Assoc.Prof.Ph.D.Arch. Françoise PAMFIL – competition manager Assoc.Prof.Ph.D.Arch. Andra PANAIT – competition information coordinator Arch. Valentin UNGUREANU – web site and online application manager Assoc.Prof.Ph.D.Arch. Razvan LUSCOV – trophy, medals and prizes designer Assist.Prof.Ph.D.Arch. Vlad THIERY – competition assistant and visual identity author

Contact

Competition mailing address

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Website: https://eam.uauim.ro



European Architectural Medal for Best Diploma Project

ACE Prize for Societal Impact EAAE Prize for Innovation (Problem Solving) DAUIM Prize for Amaric Gootily

Final Jury and Exhibition of the Shortlisted Projects

Prof. PhD. Arch.

MARIAN MOICEANU

Rector UAUIM

Arch.

LUCIANO LAZZARI

ACE Representative Jury President

BRYAN AVERY

Best Diploma Project

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SASA RANDIC







2016 Projects





European Architectural Medal for the Best Diploma Project 038/ 2016

[Re]-Constructing Porto: The Massarellos School of Construction

by Michael Lewis from University of Bath, United Kingdom

Tutors: Alex Wright, Anne Claxton

Author comments:

ehind the intricate tiled facades and terracotta roofs, the city of Porto is slowly crumbling away. Today 32% of the historic city centre is in a state of decay. Much of the city's architectural heritage is at risk of being lost forever.

In response to this neglect, the Massarellos School of Construction provides a nurturing learning environment where students are trained with specialist practical and theoretical skills to successfully rehabilitate the city's sensitive urban fabric. By combining college level teaching, university level research and small start-up businesses, the facility becomes a holistic hub for construction knowledge, blurring the boundary between academic teaching and the commercial reality. Questioning the role of current educational buildings, the scheme explores the idea of a 'living demonstrator' and presents a model for sustainable construction.

Set amongst the derelict remains of a former Massarellos Ceramics Factory, the design acknowledges the ware-house typology whilst embracing modern craft and construction techniques. It draws influence from traditional Portuguese vernacular, particularly through the use of materials and the interpretation of pattern. With sensitive interventions and spatial planning around existing structures, the site's industrial heritage is preserved and celebrated, setting a precedent for creative reuse throughout the rest of the city.

Jury comments:

It tackles the problem of contextualising in a decaying urban fabric, a common preoccupation in many of our cities, looking for responsible urban regeneration. The school project tackles the brief by connecting it to its surroundings and its access points, by responding to the topography and existing imposing structures like the overhead bridge. It does this physically with the tower of the liftshaft, but also asserts its presence with the same sign. A more subtle expression of building forms and spaces diversify the school functions, as for example from the harsher laboratories on the ground floor to the airy, comfortable work spaces on the first floor. The project correctly combines regard for energy use and sustainability of materials with the characteristics of user needs. The layering of building materials, forms and juxtaposition of volumes, all hint at the didactic process of construction – which is the School's role.

The Minumillos School of Construction

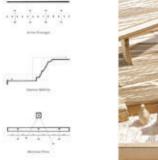
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In response to this negative, the Manacorthic School of Construction provides is unitering intermediate where violations are instead with operating practice and discontinuing accordance where violation to inconcentially reducibilities the city's remainive robus fabric. By continuing colleges level meant and until anti-eng bycomesses, the facility becomes a behind that for construction between the construction between the construction between the construction between the construction to the construction between the construction continuing and the construction provides approximate for cross for construction between the continuity and the construction results; Quantizating the role of correct discontinuity between techniques continuing and the construction.

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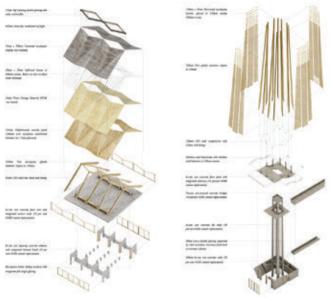
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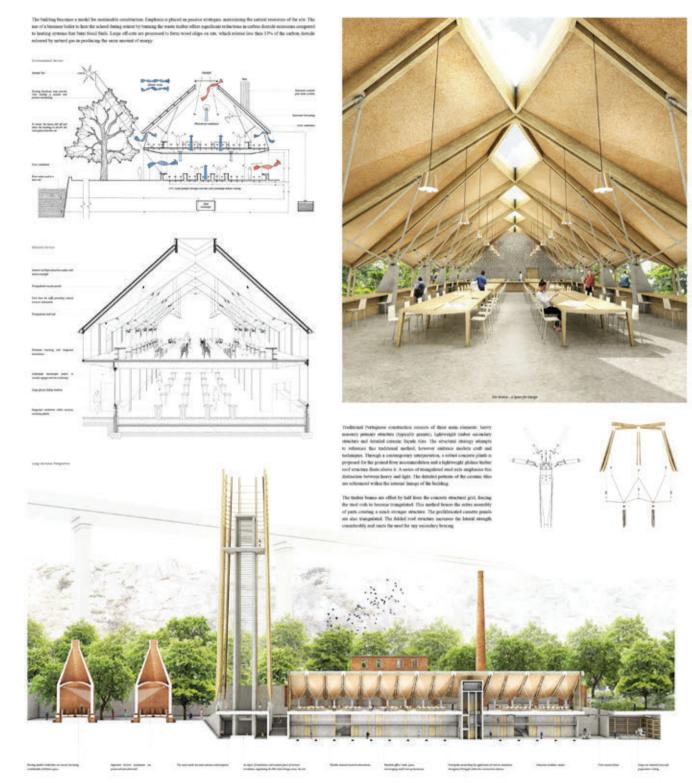




















European Architectural Medal for Best Diploma Project

[Re]-Constructing Porto : The Massarellos School of Construction

by Michael Lewis

from University of Bath, United Kingdom



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European

Architectural

Medals 2016

[Re]-Constructing Porto : The Massarellos School of Construction

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ACE prize for socie impact

BERLIN PALIMPSEST

- Repurposing Urban Fragments for Community Agency
- by Rachel Tan

from Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow School of Art, United Kingdom



ACE Prize for Societal Impact 048/ 2016

BERLIN PALIMPSEST Repurposing Urban Fragments for Community Agency

by Rachel Tan from Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow School of Art, United Kingdom

Tutor: Robert Mantho

Author comments:

he thesis investigates how Berlin, as a palimpsest, with the legacies of its complex past still evident in its social and urban fabric, can use architecture to maintain its identity of locus political agency in the neoliberal climate of Berlin's developing economy. The enquiry, framed within the context of the city's ambition to achieve a zero-carbon status by 2050, deploys an Urban Strategy developed through researching the urban biotopes specific to Berlin and their by-products. These biotopes are overlaid with a historic network of dilapidated Eishauser structures, (once providing a resource central to the community), repurposed to upcycle the city's waste and natural resources supporting a transition from a linear to a closed-loop economy. The study re-adapts a disused early 20th century Eisfabrik (ice-factory) in the Mitte District of East Berlin as a case study for self-sustaining community based textile production; utilising the organic-waste of the surrounding biotopes to generate energy and fertiliser for its flax farm. Exploring the polemic of the ruin and referencing the eclectic classical grandeur of the original building, new circulation elements and supporting structure are inserted to contrast and compliment the historic architectonics. The ruin is no longer the end of a building's life, but a site of reanimation and reassembly where materials continue to transmute in an active cycle that eventually contributes back to everyday life in the urban environment.

Tutor comments:

The project is a layered reading of Berlin's social, cultural, political, historical and environmental condition to establish the parameters and the criteria for a design process that proposes an architecture of possibility, agency and respect; an architecture that utilises the past, engages the present and answers the future. A precise examination of the characteristics and possibilities contained in the ice factory, framed through a technological study of the Water/up-cycling/evaporative cooling potential in the Eisfabrik, became a model for examining a network of disused ice factories and the biotopes of Berlin. This thesis operates at 2 scales, the architectural and the civic; reactivating the waterfront, the ruin and stitching together the frayed urban context with considered elements calibrated to the site and the architecture. The proposal examines the current resources and loads of Berlin to identify opportunities and challenges created by contemporary consumption patterns. This information is used in conjunction with a careful analysis of the existing fabric of the derelict Eisfabrik to develop a program that suggests the use of architecture as a community catalyst, a device for altering the physical environment, behaviour and social interaction. The architectural object is not fetishized, instead valued as a tool for change; a living legacy that addresses the needs of city residents, while also asking how they can shape it to meet existing demands and future concerns.

Jury comments:

The project very elaborately proposes an inventive strategy for developing an industrial site in Berlin, responding to the current extreme environmental challenges of our cities and the intention of making Berlin into a zero carbon city by 20150. The Community is taken as the point of departure, and the different urban fragments and artefacts on site are reconsidered and put into a new urban sustainable grammar. The project addresses three scales of intervention: the Urban strategy, the masterplan and a 'repurposed' Eis Fabrik. It contains the reuse of urban fragments, provides for specific biotopes and reprograms buildings and urban space, setting a coherent template for possible future urban regeneration.

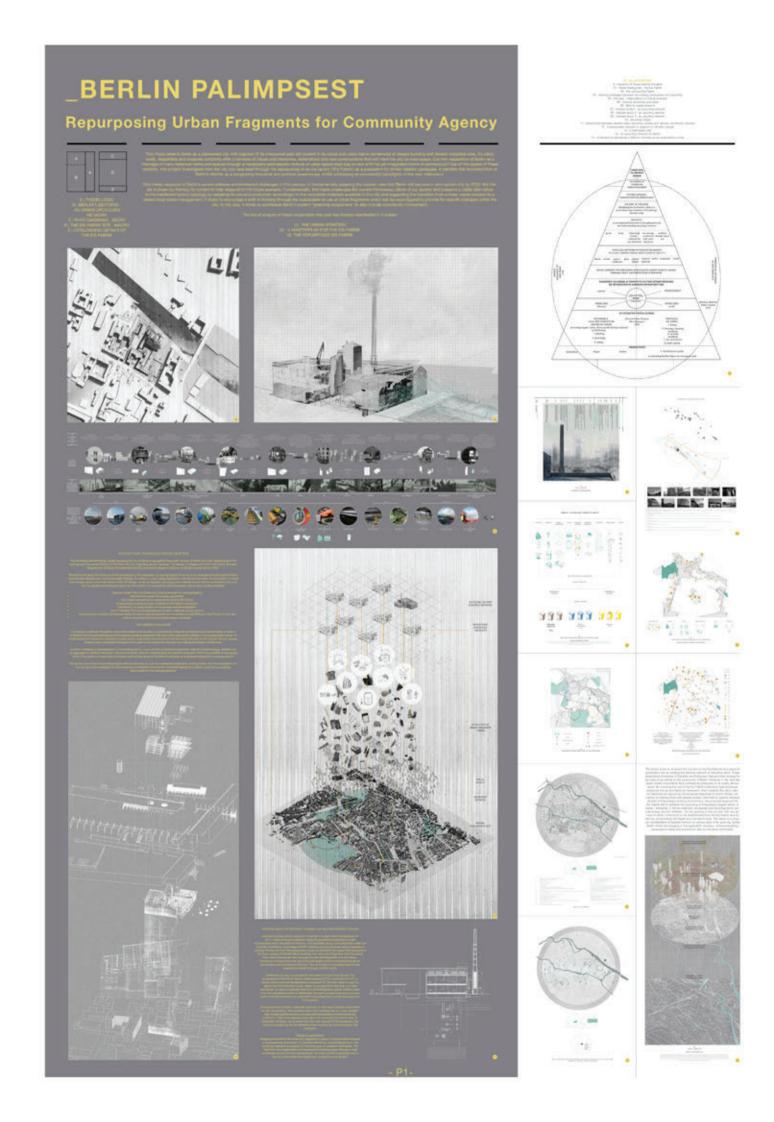


ACE prize for societal impact

BERLIN PALIMPSEST
- Repurposing Urban
Fragments for
Community Agency

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from Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow School of Art, United Kingdom







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EAAE Prize for Innovation (Problem Solving) 006/ 2016

A Symbiotic Relation of Cooperative Social Housing and Dispersed Tourism in Havana Vieja.

Development model and architectural prototypes.

by Iwo Borkowicz from KU Leuven - Faculty of Architecture, Belgium

Tutor: Kris Scheerlink

Author comments:

uba, a country enclosed under a Revolutionary lid for over half a century has entered times of transformation. Once a rich country of great polarization, today an island much less polarized, where an average monthly salary equals 20\$. Cuba is for many reasons a place to invest in and big money is trying to find its way into the island. However, are Cubans who live in overcrowded and collapsing buildings and are getting to know internet just today, ready for what capitalistic economy and mass tourism despite its positive sides will bring to the island? Is there a way of making ordinary Cubans into main beneficiates of the money that touristic economy is and will be bringing to the island? How can this money be directed towards dealing with one of the most urgent issue in Havana – the housing shortage? On what terms and with what spatial configurations can mass tourism exist within the historic district of Havana Vieja (the Old Town) without being a threat to its inhabitants and urban fabric? This research-by-design project explores a typology consisting of both social housing for Cubans and hotel units weaved into them that generate money to pay off the loan taken for its construction. Included analysis show that this development model is financially and spatially possible and its urban and social impact make it a viable tool in dealing with negative impact of mass tourism on the city and its streetscape.

Tutor comments

Iwo Borkowicz' project, with the title "A Symbiotic Relation of Cooperative Social Housing and Dispersed Tourism in Havana Vieja", builds further on a VLIR UOS development project in Havana, Cuba (Streetscape Territories, July-August 2015) and was developed as part of the Streetscape Territories research project. The main research question of this project is: how do territories and people relate to each other and how do these relationships contribute to the local identity of the physical and social environment, manifested in its streetscapes? Iwo's project addresses this city's acute problems of housing shortage and increasing poverty by linking this challenge to alternative ways of developing sustainable tourism strategies and by taking advantage of the growing potential of recent emergence of small scale entrepreneurship, empowering its proper citizens. Iwo's project successfully develops architectural prototypes that combine small scale tourism, social housing and productive activities in Havana's streetscapes, promoting an alternative urban growth model but simultaneously pronouncing an innovative and critical discourse on spatial configurations, sustainable building processes, renewed craftsmanship and materiality in a development context.

lury comment

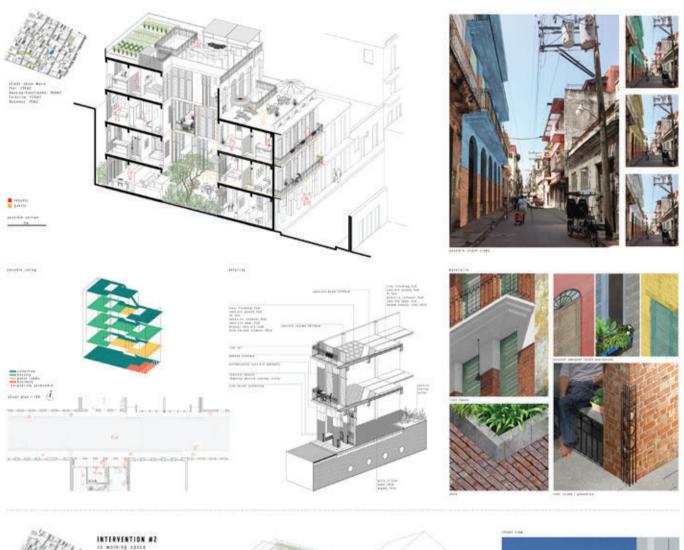
Cuba is in a situation of transformation. The country is opening up for external investment and tourism. The intention of the project is to combine the needs of Cuban citizens, living in overcrowding and badly maintained buildings in the old city in Havana, with a possibly new economy of mass-tourism. The project shows a clear perspective in the analysis of the urban typology and morphology, establishing prototypes and showing how these principles might be used in actual projects. The project is remarkable in its straightforward presentation, its handling of the problem and in its innovative proposals.

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A Symbiotic Relation of Cooperative Social Housing and Dispersed Tourism in Havana Vieja.

A Developement Model & Architectural Prototypes.









EAAE Prize for Intensity and Courage in Problem Solving

A Symbiotic Relation of Cooperative Social Housing and Dispersed Tourism in Havana Vieja. Development model and architectural prototypes.

by Iwo Borkowicz

from KU Leuven -Faculty of Architecture, Belgium



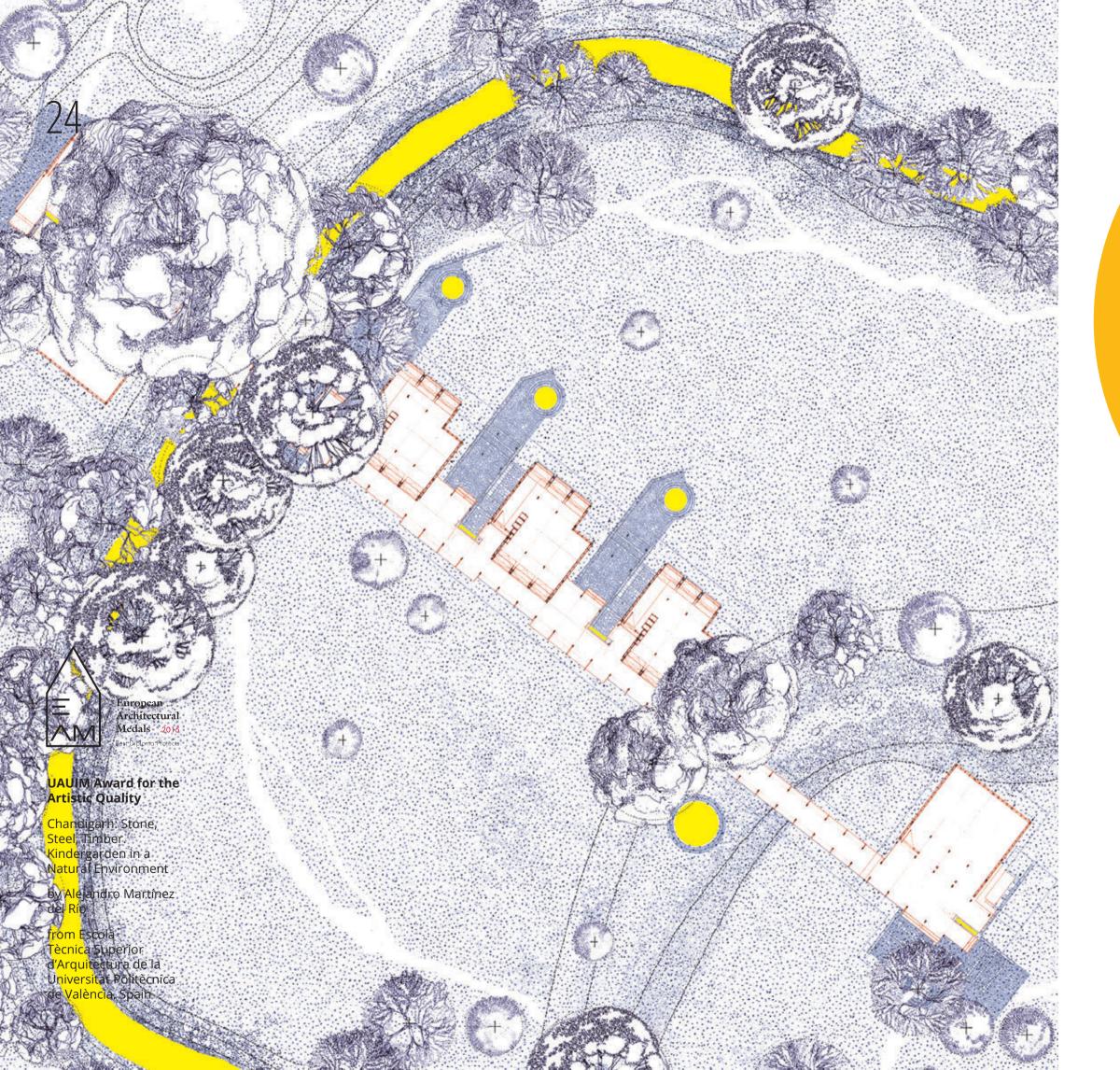
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EAAE Prize for Intensity and Courage in Problem Solving

A Symbiotic Relation of Cooperative Social Housing and Dispersed Tourism in Havana Vieja. Development model and architectural prototypes.

by Iwo Borkowicz

from KU Leuven -Faculty of Architecture, Belgium





UAUIM Prize for Artistic Quality 008/ 2016

Chandigarh: Stone, Steel, Timber. Kindergarden in a Natural Environment

by Alejandro Martínez del Río from Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de la Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain

Tutors: Jorge Torres Cueço, Clara Mejia Vallejo, Salvador Sanchis Gisbert

Author comments:

aluing the virtues of a natural location, far from imitating its language, comes from observing it in the distance of pure and simple geometry. Located in a park, the school main purpose is to offer shelter and a bridge to the environ. In the analysis of the kindergarden, adaptation to the sizzling climate is easily recognizable: Generous rooftops emerge and disassociate from the volumes bellow, seeking for air circulation. Sunshades are displayed on the South elevation, from where classrooms turn their backs to a friend-lier Northeast. Water plays a main role, large basins along the corridor and shallow pools in the playground. Monsoon shapes long roofs to quickly expel rain, where gravel ditches channel it to pools or the river. The light building isolates from the ground level by laying a robust masonry layer.

General plan is drawn by a simple gesture, unfolding the program over the site. The result is coherent with scale and particularities of the lanscape that ploughs through the elevated platform and extends its living spaces. Due to its morphology and outline, the school must be read from its cross-wise section, where the different spaces and the relation with the outside show themselves clearly.

Construction is structured in three units: Stone, Steel and Timber. Defined by its own techniques, their autonomy seeks flexibility and tolerance, bound to the fact of a country like India, where craftsmen meet up with an emerging and yet to develop construction industry.

Jury comments:

This is a wonderfully poetic response to the programme; the site and the environmental conditions in Monsoon India. The structure is delightfully simple and perfectly suited to conditions. The plan allows for expansion and change; the raised deck provides for the safety of the children when the river floods and the building has an over-roof to shed water and allow for natural cross-ventilation. The details are all thoroughly thought-through and superbly sensitively scaled for the young occupants. In all it is an impressively mature design and exquisitely presented and therefore receives the UAUIM Prize for the Artistic Quality.

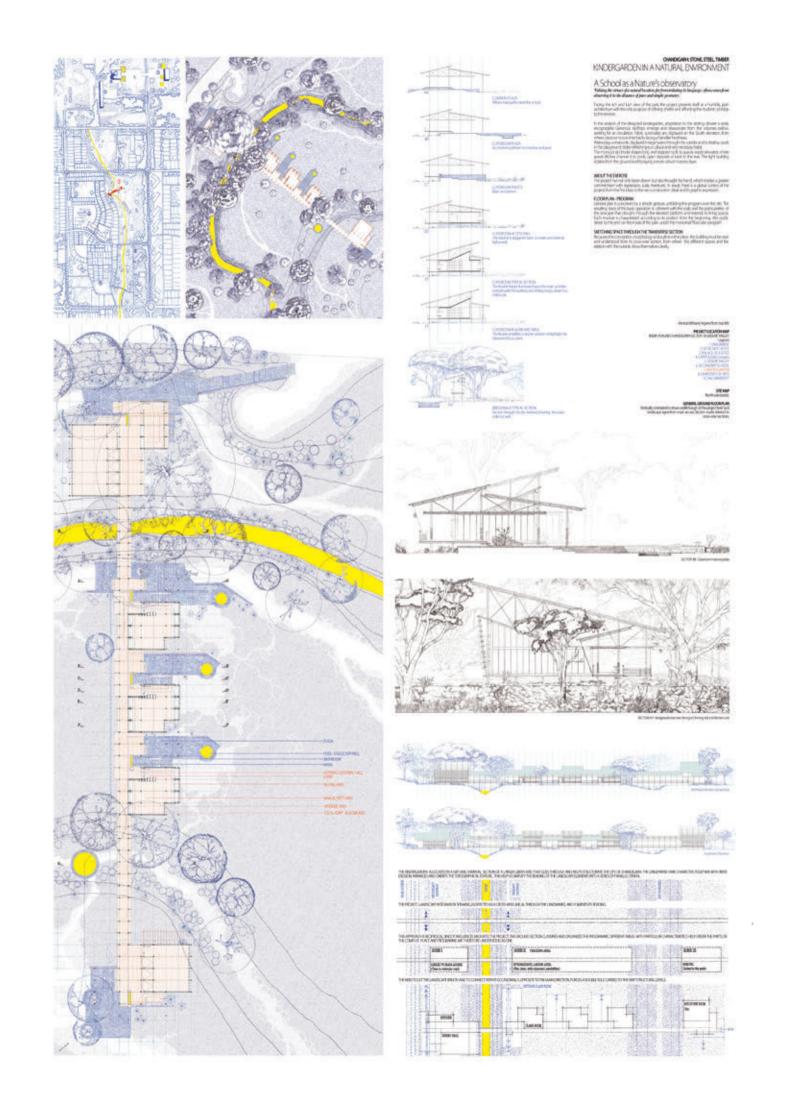


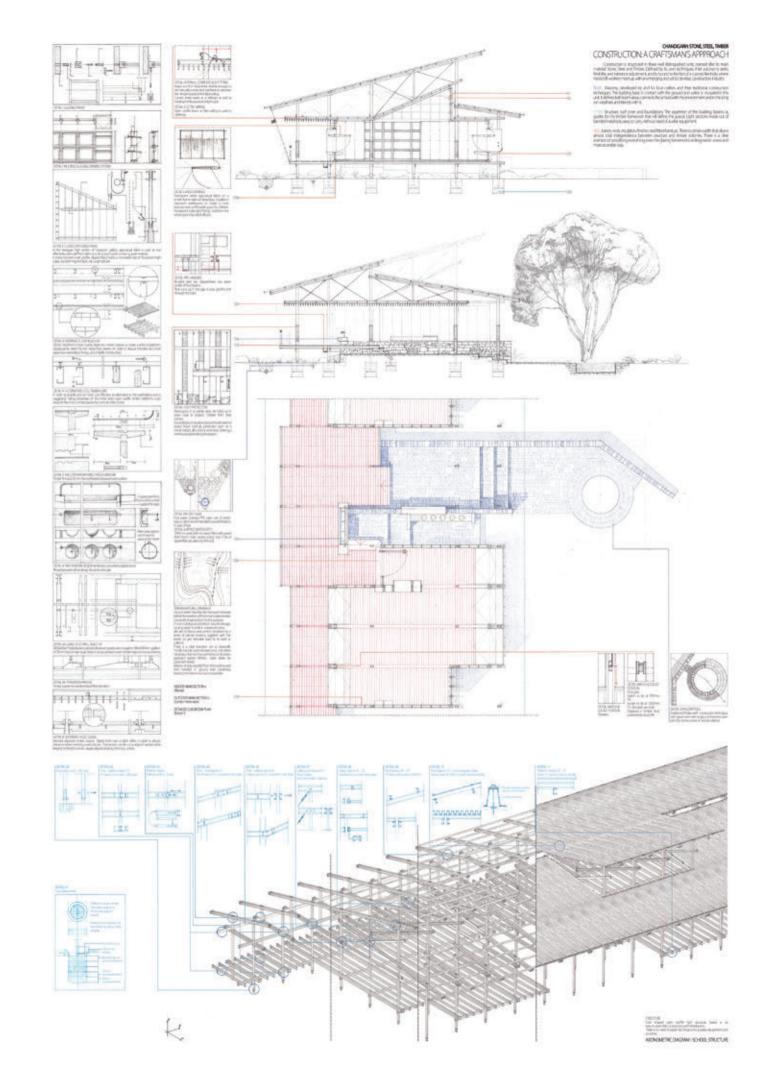
UAUIM Award for the Artistic Quality

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UAUIM Award for the Artistic Quality

Chandigarh: Stone, Steel, Timber. Kindergarden in a Natural Environment

by Alejandro Martínez del Río

from Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de la Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain





Honorable Mention 044/ 2016

Muziris [re] Discover

by Julián Leopoldo Gil Benegasi from Escuela de Arquitectura y Tecnología, Universidad Camilo José Cela (UCJC), Spain

Tutor: Arturo Blanco Herrero

Author comments:

ntegral proposal from the historical analysis up to the constructive definition, raising a strategy of not invasive implantation that is completed by the advance of the time, forming one more cap of the historical local development. This intervention is realized as identitary process with many intentions: To give to his inhabitants the opportunity to start a way of recognition of one itself across the type-site. To offer a second identity, the present identity, as physical reality providing a place where these persons could have a more wide, rich and complex perception of themselves as community in a environment. To locate and to indicate with a physical entity the most active excavation of the process. To grant to this process of facilities, the necessary means to be in physical and visual contact with the findings. Trying to suppose the growth that is going to develop the type-site, there is realized the hypothesis of a linear advance of same parallel to the coast. We implement an empathic system, with the excavations and with the current way, which it respects and accompanies it in his growth. There differ in the plant two zones, one of more public character and free scattering and other one more restricted access. The restricted area fits functions directly associated with their life in the type-site. The other one will be destined for the research and the development of the findings.

Jury comments:

The jury particularly appreciated the richness of potential within the project, which creates an orderly superimposed grid of complementary activity above an existing conglomerate, giving this a new identity and historical reference.

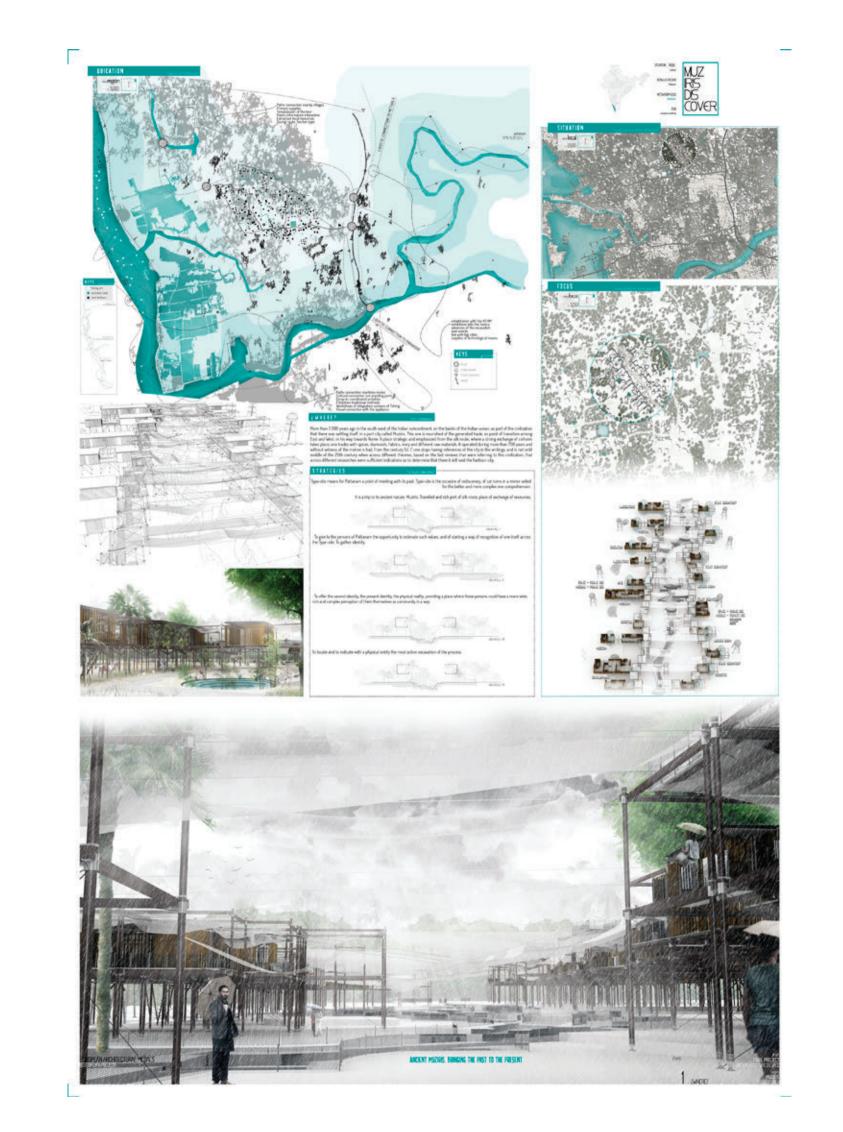


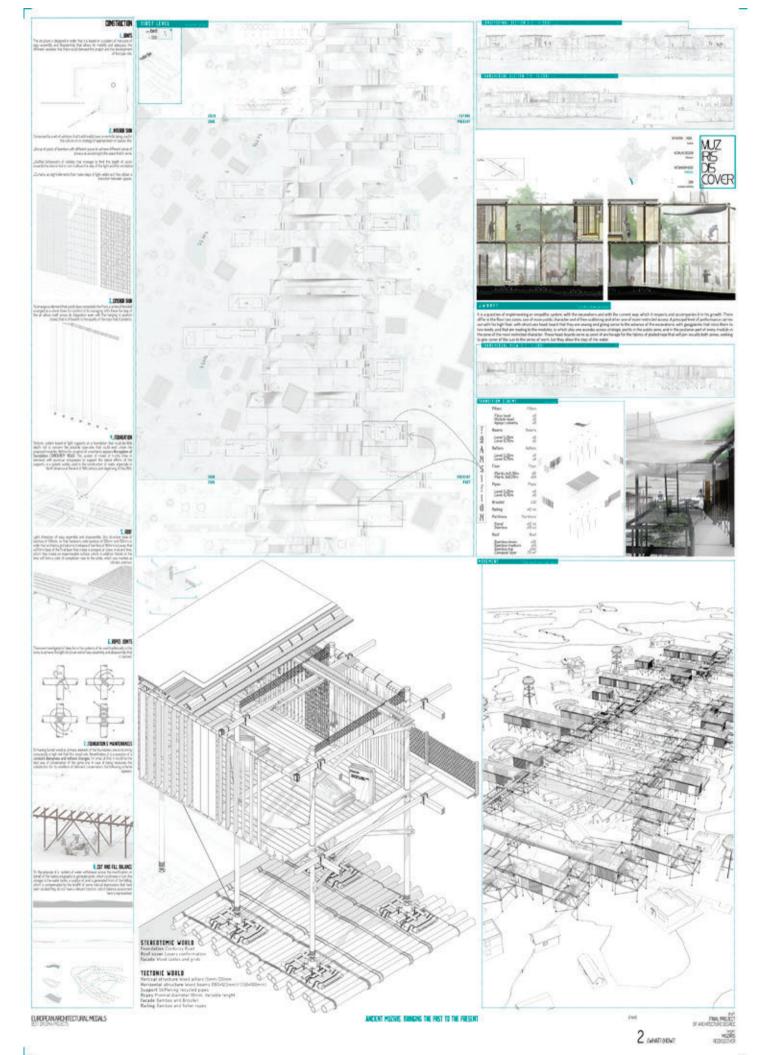


Muziris [re] Discover

by Julián Leopoldo Gil Benegasi

from Escuela de Arquitectura y Tecnología, Universidad Camilo José Cela (UCJC), Spain





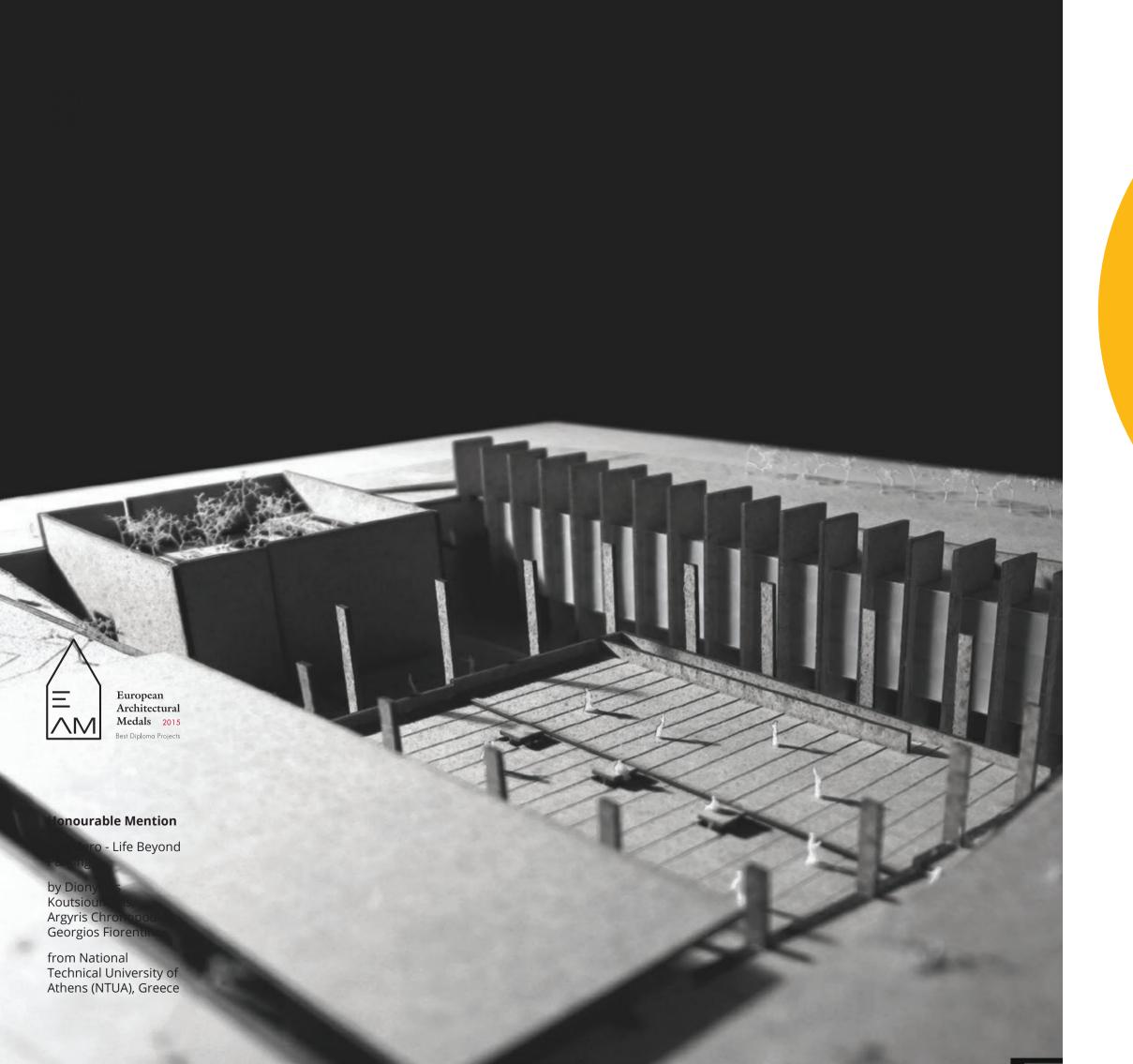


Honourable Mention

Muziris [re] Discover

by Julián Leopoldo Gil Benegasi

from Escuela de Arquitectura y Tecnología, Universidad Camilo José Cela (UCJC), Spain





Honorable Mention 058/ 2016

Sub_Zero - Life Beyond Parking

by Dionysios Koutsioumaris, Argyris Chronopoulos, Georgios Fiorentinos from National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece

Tutors: Andreas Kourkoulas, John Zachariades (Comments Author)

Author comments:

his diploma project chose to place its setting in downtown Athens. Our attention was captured by its latent dynamic and thus turned towards parking lots. Those structures can be seen as machines a habiter. The inhabitant, the car, seems to be deserting them. Amongst all types, that of the underground seemed more challenging. Two radically different locations were chosen so as to create a dipole, the parts of which constitute a case study. The one in Kaniggos square in Omonoia, the other in Rizari Street in Kolonaki. The latter surrounded by a sparse urban fabric, green spaces and cultural activities. The former situated in one of Athens's densest areas, surrounded by intense metropolitan activities, congestion, transportation. Two places, two versions. The clean and the dirty, serenity vs constant motion. The context as the defining design principle. An obvious paradigm of two opposites in program and form which celebrate their birth from the Athenian womb. A paradigm that is about breathing new life into existing structures. A revitalization that will offer its energy back to the city. The two parking lots, imminent to economic collapse but also to nationalization in the upcoming decade call for their new role in the metropolis. We baptize them as metropolis's incubators, its accelerators (Kaniggos) or urban de-compressors (Rizari). Inhabitance through the programmatic element of the hotel stretches the notion of viability after the alteration of parking lots.

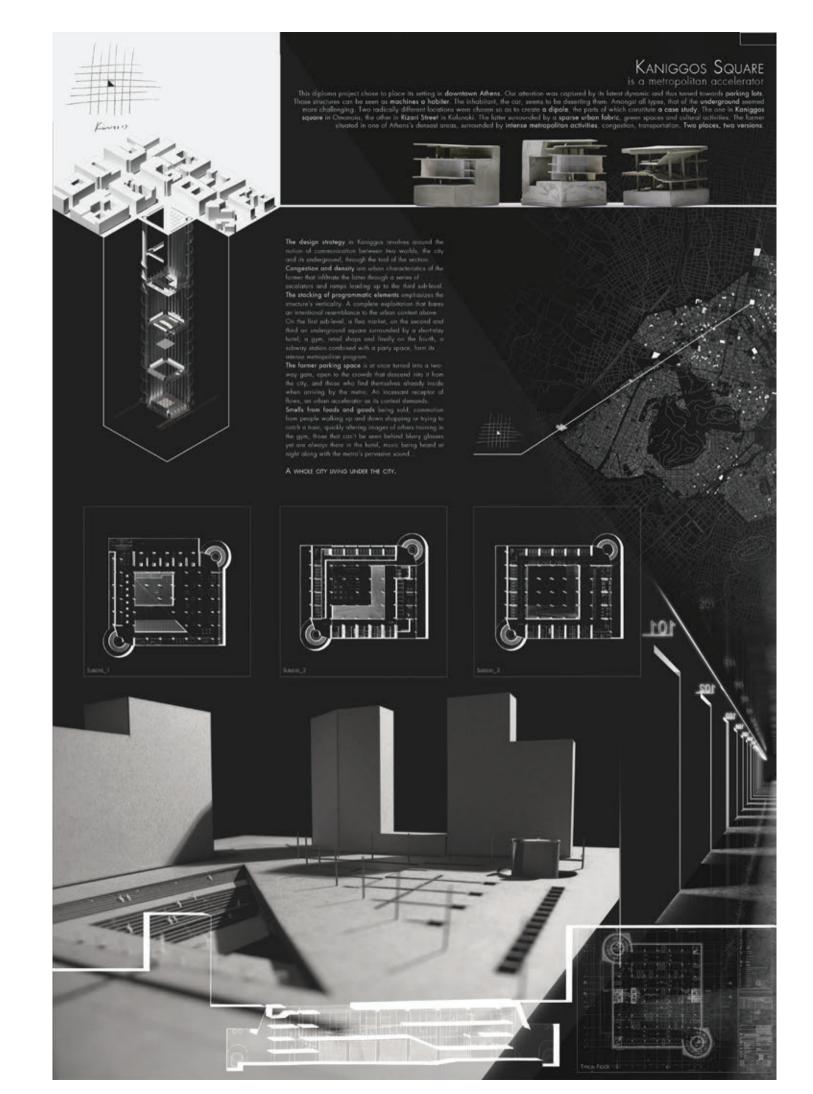
Tutor comments:

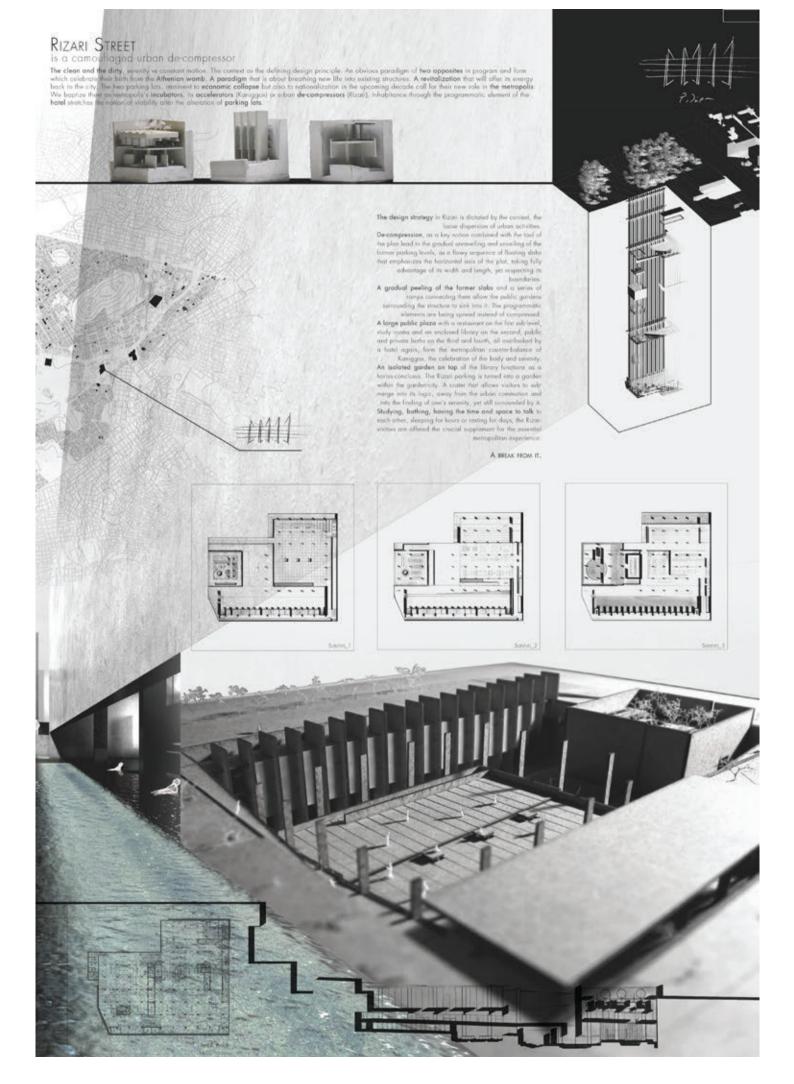
What characterizes the urban condition these "days of crisis", is not the infinite multiplicity of problems that we are called to tackle, but the fact that they hit us with equal force. They punch us without any boxing sense, rendering us defenseless. Without a thread to bring them together into a single narrative [that, could at least ask for one single answer] they blast at us, a paranoi [se] of issues pushing for a place in the line of the audible. Meaningless! This project in central Athens investigates this very issue: clarity in the audible and thence, unavoidably, the visible! It is not a solution for a site that would make claims to realism, nor a proposal for all such sites that would make it a paradigm. It takes advantage of two existing subterranean parking lots, misused, underused, disused. Two antipodal locations-one sparse, green, cultured, the other, dense, congested, intensely metropolitan-present us with a dialectic, a hammer and anvil condition, attempting to forge a clear urban metal. To do so, the scheme abandons the safety of the surface, the rhetoric of 'the city in the sky' and, knowing that light has always come from the dark, it goes underground and inhabits it. A gate and a garden, an amphi-directional labyrinthine movement, open up the section of the world to the city: Continuity! Not for the present, it appears as an archaeology of the future, a reevaluation of values and the bringing to the surface of meanings forever latent in the city structure. Utopian? Maybe: for the time being.

Jury comments:

Two lots, two versions. Clean versus dirt, serenity versus movement. The concept proposes a reuse of an existing structure for various types of activities. It is a successful case of urban revitalisation that gives back to the city a territory that became residual and only dedicated to cars. The generated spaces are well mastered sceneries that create a friendly and dynamic atmosphere breaking the silence and darkness of the telluric deepness.









Honourable Mention

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European

Architectural

Medals 2016

Sub_Zero - Life Beyond Parking

by Dionysios Koutsioumaris, Argyris Chronopoulos, Georgios Fiorentinos

from National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece

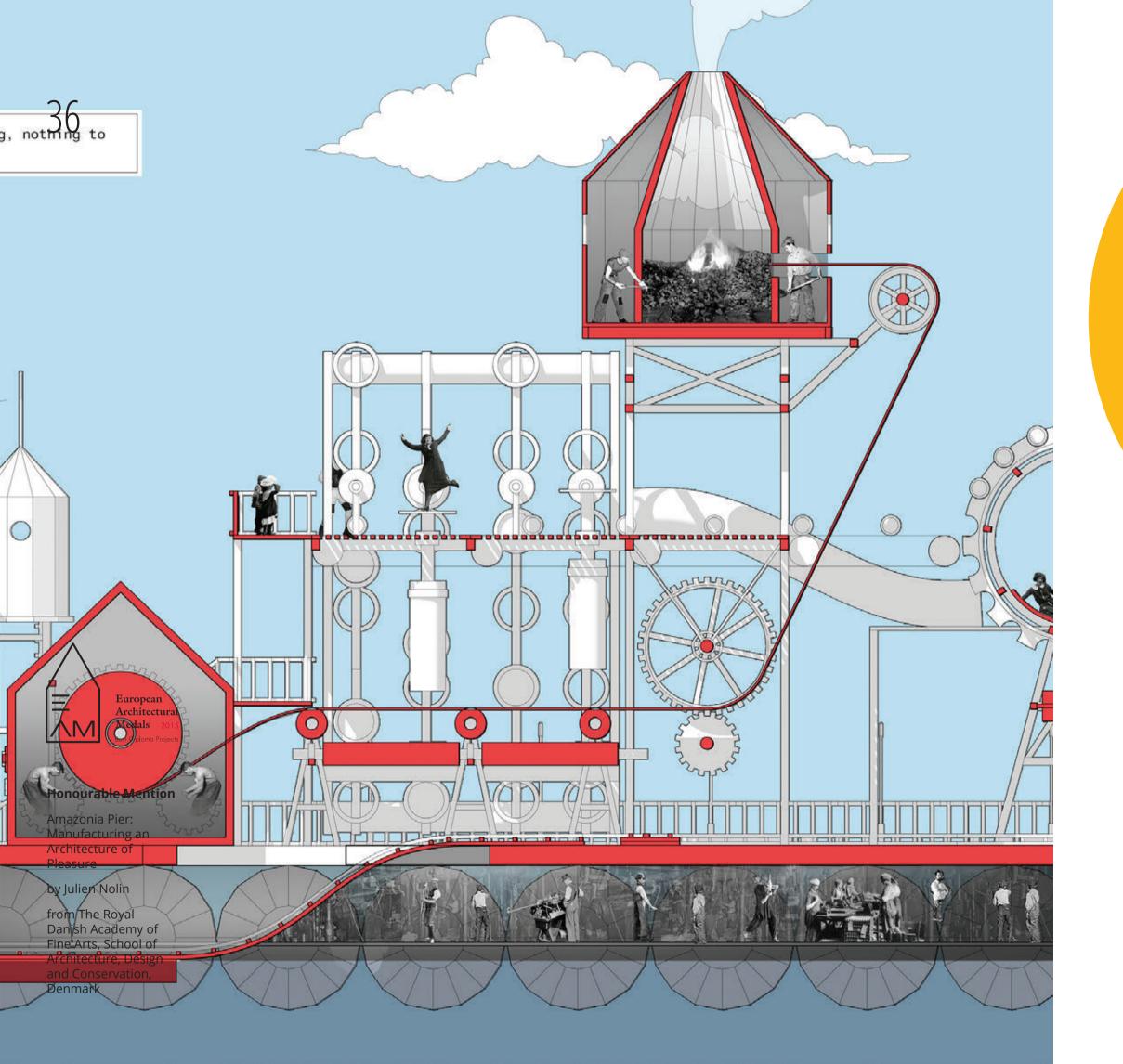


Honourable Mention

Sub_Zero - Life Beyond Parking

by Dionysios Koutsioumaris, Argyris Chronopoulos, Georgios Fiorentinos

from National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece





Honorable Mention 119/ 2016

Amazonia Pier: Manufacturing an Architecture of Pleasure

by Julien Nolin from The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture, Design and Conservation, Denmark

Tutor: Jakob Knudsen

Author comments:

Come experience the Amazon without going into the Amazon!"

Amazonia Pier is a phantasmagorical critique of the industrial presence of Free Trade Zones, the result of globalisation, where large foreign industries take advantage of cheap taxes and even cheaper labor costs to produce their goods, by placing their factories in less wealthy countries and cities such as Manaus, Brazil in this case. In the process of displacing factories to far away places, the consumer is even further removed from the product and its production process.

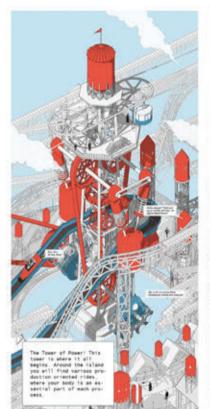
This new industrial park challenges the relationship of the consumer versus the consumed and intertwines the former into the latter's production process, hybridizing the mechanical manufacturing processes of industry with the mechanics of amusement rides, juxtaposing themes of consumerism, manufacturing, tourism, and pleasure. In this industrial park, the patron becomes an essential part, even a dependent one, of the manufacturing process while riding the attractions of the park.

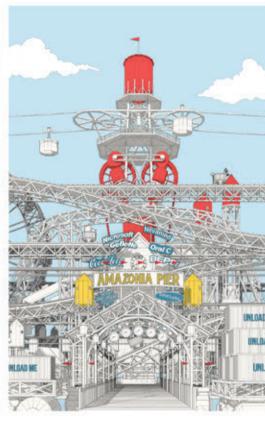
The narrative of the goods being produced and that of the patron/producer are intertwined, challenging the two's relationship to each other during the making process but also during that of consumption. In that sense, Amazonia Pier not only critiques large industry and the role it plays in foreign places, but also the role the consumer has in the same spectacle of consumption.

Jury comments:

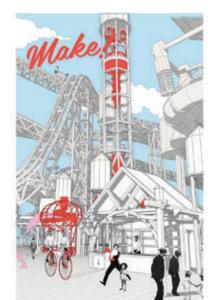
The project addresses relationships between economic patterns and urban form. The new pier in the words of the candidate 'is a phantasmagorical critique of the globalisation processes'. This political statement takes form in a hybrid structure presented through a series of emotive drawings, intertwining consumers, tourists and manufacturing in a single location.

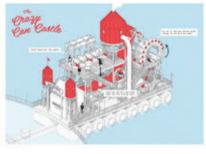


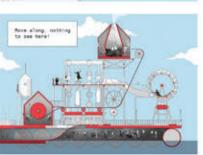


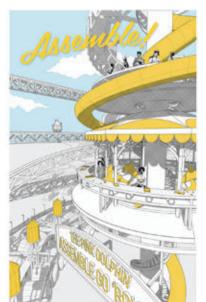


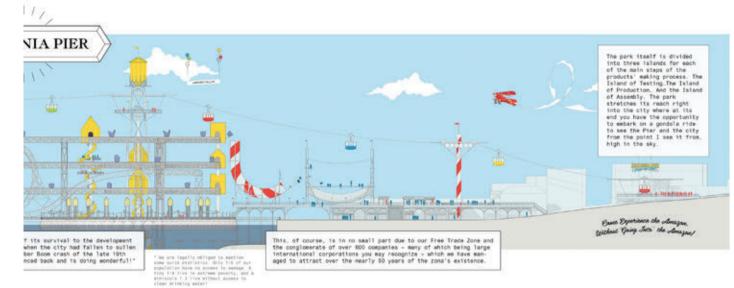


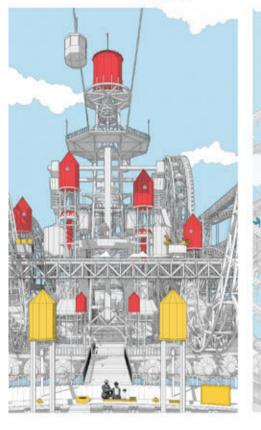




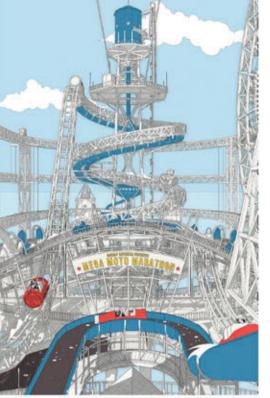


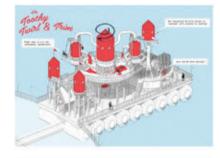




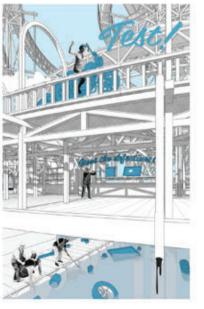


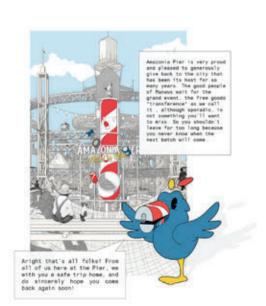














Honourable Mention

Amazonia Pier: Manufacturing an Architecture of Pleasure

by Julien Nolin

from The Royal
Danish Academy of
Fine Arts, School of
Architecture, Design
and Conservation,
Denmark



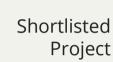


Amazonia Pier: Manufacturing an Architecture of Pleasure

by Julien Nolin

from The Royal
Danish Academy of
Fine Arts, School of
Architecture, Design
and Conservation,
Denmark









Archipel

by Lize Kelchtermans from Faculty of Architecture and Arts of Hasselt University, Belgium

Tutor: Guy Cleuren

Author comments:

n contrary to the harsh dike that represents most of the Belgian coastline, this project is located near a weak border between land and sea. We can assume that this thin line will bend by the pressure of the upcoming rise in the global sea levels. With the strategy of a lagoon structure, protection is given to the Polder thereby a connection is created between the cities Oostende and Middelkerke. By extending this lagoon structure into the Polder, the added structure in sea is fixed on the existing infrastructures on land. This intervention offers a broader insight into the landscape of the Polder where islands show one selves.

The design is based on a medieval settlement with radians which lead to a centre. Through these radians an incision occures in a volume whereby eight tower-like objects are created. These objects have, despite their abstraction, a form link with the polder-farms. This is an important reassurance for the integration in the polderland-scape. A strong centre with recreative functions is formed by this design move. On the outside new typologies of recreative living are created with a view on the new lagune. In the future the polderland will changes completely in a landscape with creeks and marches in which Archipel will stand as a robust sculpture. The specific material of the towers is concrete poured on site that serves as the supporting structure and is in the meantime also the skin of the towers.

Tutor comments:

Polder islands are 'landscape-architectural buildings' or settlements which optimally integrate into a landscape.

The students investigated the possibility of artificial landscapes formed by new architectural structures and models. With the term 'artificial landscape' is meant that a new landscape will be designed that not necessarily contains recognizable landscape elements.

How can these elements together with the lagoon be a new attractive landscape? Can there be new recreational use on land that's been given to the sea? The alternative of 'living with a sea view'.

Touristic product development in the P.R.E.T.- studio isn't just an alternative for bad weather, but can also mean creating new products in new landscape models as the basis for a new kind of tourist and regular residence features near the coast.

Imaging may again play a role, not necessarily as architecture but also as a landscape element, sculpture or camouflage.

Camouflage has less to do with concealing the building than with connecting the architecture with the environment through the medium of representation. It's an exercise in the making of non-urban architecture.

All kinds of aesthetic forms of expression, other than urban architecture, from art with a capital a to shoddy, being a mediator between building and environment.



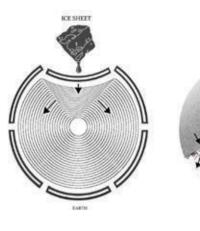
Architecture and Arts of Hasselt University,

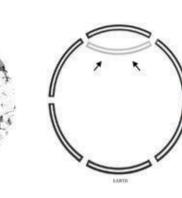
Belgium

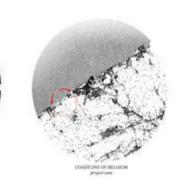


The eight sculpural towers are formed out of the landscape, therefore the model is also formed out of a robust material, stone. By cutting these stones not only very sharp pieces are made, but also different colors and structures where found into the stones. Inspired by the changing material, concrete was chosen as the building material for the design. The facade of the design will constantly changes because of the environmental elements.







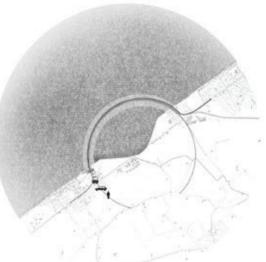


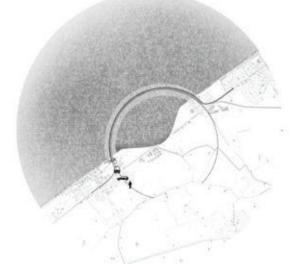


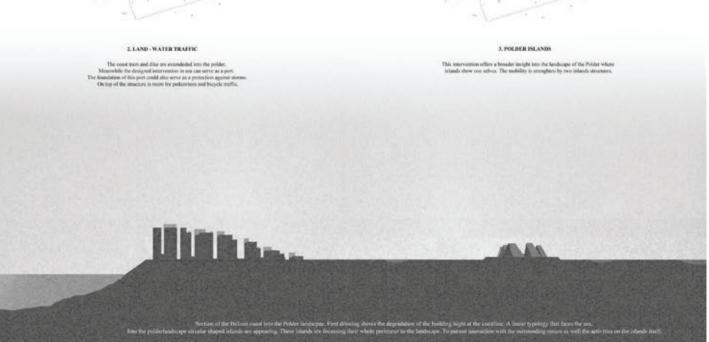
Proteglacial rebound is the rise of land manner that were depreciably the huge weight of ice shorts during the last glacial period, through a process known as isomatic depression.

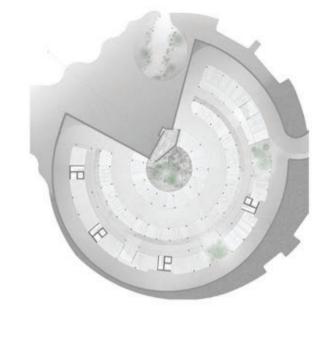
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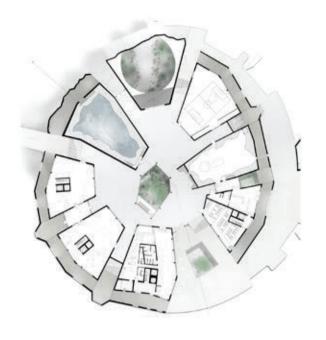
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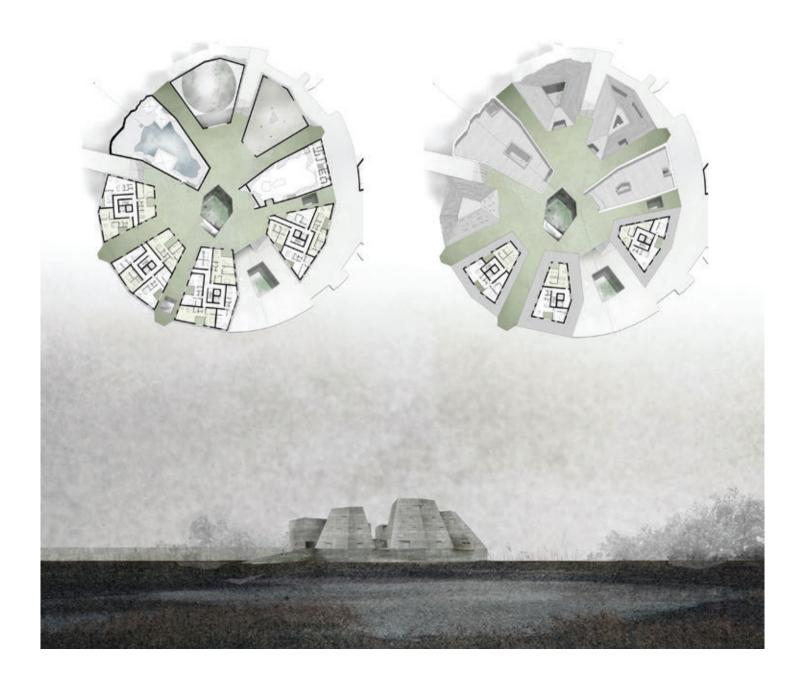














Archipel

by Lize Kelchtermans

from Faculty of Architecture and Arts of Hasselt University, Belgium



Archipel

by Lize Kelchtermans

from Faculty of Architecture and Arts of Hasselt University, Belgium





Shortlisted Project



Non-Verbal Communication Center

by Eleonora Popovska from DIA / Dessau International Architecture Graduate School of Anhalt University, Germany

Tutors: Prof. Roger Bundschuh, Prof. Joris Fach

Author comments:

Non-Verbal Communication Center is an architectural project designed primarily for someone that is recently blinded, otherwise sensory impaired or at last anyone interested to visit. In it's essence it is a sensory training facility. An architectural and spatial instrument which can aid the process of learning to live with sensory disabilities and train to develop the other intact senses to a high degree. It is consisted out of four primary spatial wholes.

I. "Visual" program

II. Tactile program

III. Acoustic program

IV. Olfactory + Gustatory program

Architecture is not merely a discipline of the eye, even though the dominance of vision is clearly evident in the way we create our built environment. Space has more than four dimensions. I would argue that for us, human beings, space has at least nine, because our human bodies have developed five instruments of spatial perception: sight, touch, hearing, taste and smell. We can measure and sense five different qualities of space, respectively them being: visual, tactile, acoustic, olfactory and gustatory.

Each of the four training programs developed in this project contains "classroom"- like environments where one can practice and learn how to recognize and understand the built world around us. Connected, but distinct spatial scenarios enable the connection between what one feels, but is unable to see. The Non-Verbal Communication Center is located on the banks of river Spree in the metropolitan heart of the city of Berlin.



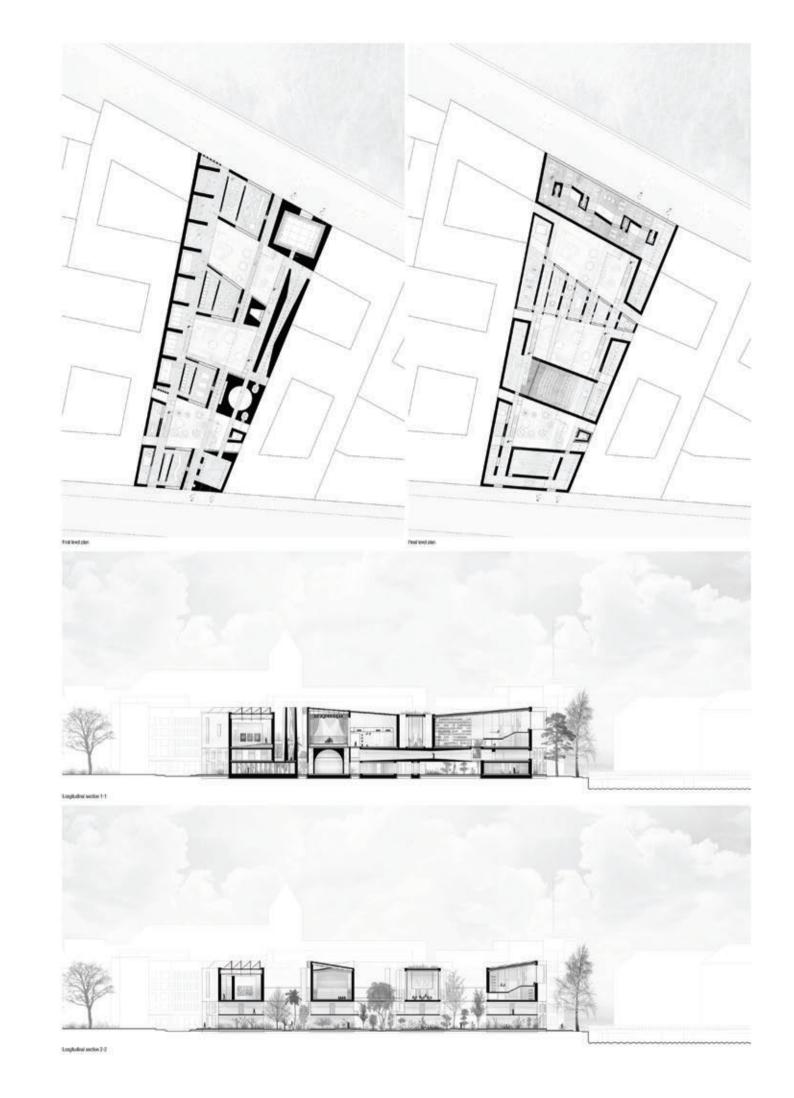


Non-Verbal Communication Center

by Eleonora Popovska

from DIA / Dessau International Architecture Graduate School of Anhalt University, Germany







Non-Verbal Communication Center

by Eleonora Popovska

from DIA / Dessau International Architecture Graduate School of Anhalt University, Germany





Shortlisted Project



Constructing Saudade: Intuitive design proces through drifting, topography as prelude defining my Modus Operandi

by Ghan Oudhuis from KU Leuven - Faculty of Architecture, Belgium

Tutors: Thierry Lagrange, Jo Van Den Berghe

Author comments:

his project finds its origins in an Erasmus exchange with UMinho Portugal. The country possesses a rich cultural history but is now heavily influenced by processes of globalization at the expense of their heritage. Instead of looking for a problem-solving answer to this conflict, the focus is placed on the cultural aspect of this issue. Therefore, the notion saudade is chosen as a representative for the Portuguese culture.

Saudade is a well known phenomena for the Portuguese people, yet for an outsider it is a complex notion with multiple layers of associations and emotions. Never completely accessible, it forms an amalgam of time, lost, death, melancholy, joy, grief, pride and longing.

The whole consists out of a triptych, questioning conventional methods of designing. First, a research about the notion saudade shows how an emotion could get a form as architecture. The reflectional note as an autonomous work proves the importance of writing during the process. Both matters come together into three architectural designs, where the mereological way of designing is taken as the central theme.

The design shows which kind of contribution architecture could give to a traditional culture. In our society, this relationship often ends up with the design of a museum or a cultural centre. Coming from this perspective, I display my role as (future) practitioner. The entire project is made manually to expres tactility, as well as showing the decisive moments between thinking and acting.

Tutor comments:

The author works very meticulously and responsibly with existing topographies, with his primary sources and their translations into new work that has consistency and depth. He both makes an architecture that comes forth from a cultural awareness and enriches already existing cultural patterns by the making of new architecture

to be able to translate an another a sendide I applied methods of Sanhtusted drawingy', respectively the "written drawingy or the "drawn behavior throught on a more allowed throught on a more lattice to the word sandam, as a first step a derive-attitude in taken as a base for the drawing. This way of a thicking brought set feesale to design for the drawing, that way of thicking brought set feesale to design go the intuitive amount of the "defined process without losing or reject the focus sentings in the dealing process without losing or reject the focus and value of the known issues of quantum time. The development of the dealing of the senting anticipates the notion of fragment, and maintained in the process of the dealing. This way, association on the three will be articulated and stranged. The old of this delift-drawing is aimed on the associative and free drifting between positive connections by drawing them.

Through this process of framing-writing, I realise that a drift into or clean't have to be just the starting point of a design. The season could be used throughout the entire process of Mating the provider that the season could be used throughout the service process of Mating the provider that the could be season that the season of the season that the season of the season that the season of the season of

(see the sighteen models below)

Gasine the erosice of the authentic culture there is also a wisible descatation of the characteristic foreignees landauge, Riphways outs through fills, flat beildings grove irregularly is the valleys and since quarties become irreperable carm. My facilities for the Furtuquase landingse is translated into a trichetomy of the project three pieces and isoblems typicopies fours the triggths the coast, the valley and the mountains. These places are chosen because of the characteristics and complexity as elfes, as well as illustrate the characteristics are complexity as elfes, as well as illustrate the at a place. Something, the criteria for choosing the water place for a graductural constructions are topocraphy, specific boiling requirements and alstory. At these elements were chosen to support as anti-familia rans position.



Constructing Saudade: Intuitive design proces through drifting, topography as prelude defining my Modus Operandi

European

Architectural

Medals 2016

by Ghan Oudhuis

 $| \wedge M |$

from KU Leuven -Faculty of Architecture, Belgium



The community consumption and fivouring quantity shows quality begins to take its toil, we holds without looking for a moticity the true measuring. The demanded program of a coestraction is affect the result of an emplyical and economical any of thinking and doing business, Architecture should be more than this, I feel colleged to act as an architect from an economical, ecological and customic point of view, to montrieve on the transition towards a customic point of view, to most since on the transition towards a customic point of view, to most since on the transition towards a customic point as a set of the same and that are better resistant approach the towards a customic form of the content of the people has assed for. The need is matter severally conduct points of a first with events that could occur. The content of the program in the result of this thinking, it begins with what the content of the program is the result of this thinking. It begins with what the content of great and ignifice a disloyer between both content and content, final sets to me the term thatics as ignificent the content. Insulated to my

3) The rocky coast in Carrego resided in rough warms. Yet it didn't they filtered to be of failing three. Yet of failing three. Yet of the many claim of the construction in this context like on the relation between land, yet, not not firsterned. In this case the program is a piec with a breakester that forms a small smaller.

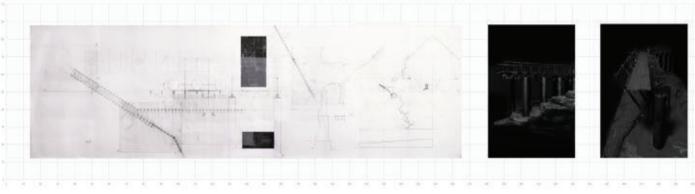
2) Acce is a part of Poots de Lina, a city with a Inseed history. Its name is originated from the (lawy where the city is situated on. This particular confoot her an important aspect; it is located on the "canfing routupess", fatch year many polgrims valles from retrogal towards fastings de Compostels through this ancient routs, does a yieng pelgrim told associat and saily struggle of Ilinding accommodation, On this place the design focuses on a temporary abode for the trayeller.

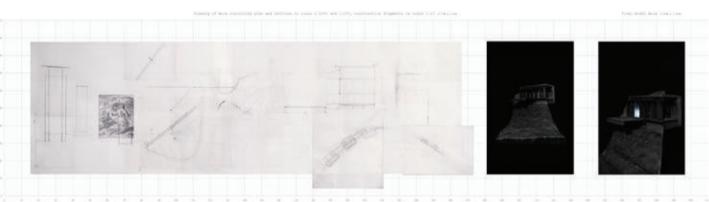
30 The mointain chain berns of Args Is as imbroogleable territory made of maxified primite. Not no strong temperature and weather changes, t mentoot is cracine and buster, heades that, there is the greenote several Investments. Nevertheless that is where the several Investment a voke. These facts moved me to design a resting and hidding place for tabapters and his minimizer.

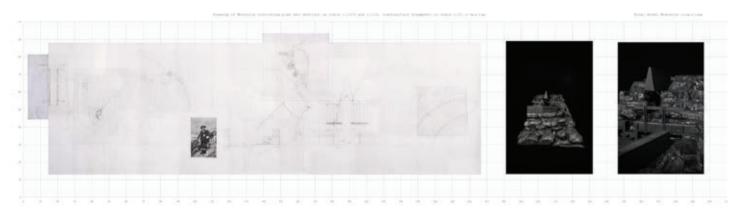
The Models depicted of the images indepted are made with the a to express the strangenes of each project. By making them with these diservation, it team to caracteristy resemble the enconstruction. Saferials are expressed by the color of bactors accommodation in Aros, 112 for the piec in Carrey and 1122 for the shoulter in Moderia. The color corresponds with the first-drawn construction fragment on each plan.

Summarised, this embymment contint out of a research about assisse, a story cowards the topography, and three architectural projects coming forth out of previous lighting. There were no limitations not a framework set by the thoirs. Each step has been chosen by myself and quided by them and an external mentor.

Doing most of this work menually gave the project strikl tactility is real life, but this action of made might get while digitalizing it, the grin besind the drawings and to topography models helps to imagine the true scale of each docume











Constructing Saudade: Intuitive design proces through drifting, topography as prelude defining my Modus Operandi

by Ghan Oudhuis

from KU Leuven -Faculty of Architecture, Belgium





016/

Shortlisted Project 2016

Toward a Productive Excess

by Rory More from Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow School of Art, United Kingdom

Tutor: Charlie Hussey & Henry Mckeown

Author comments:

he Thesis is intended to expose the role of architecture in redefining the relationship between energy, nature and the city. Today buildings account for some 40% of global energy use. But architecture may become a force towards a productive, rather than destructive excess of energy. An opportunity arises to reinstate the civic presence of energy by creating urban conditions where this is expressed.

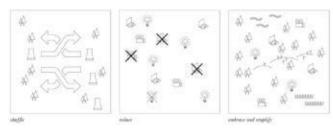
Lake Zurich has been identified as a testing site in which to propose a new architectural and landscape intervention. The programme combines two distinct aspects of the city, energy infrastructure and recreation, creating a new paradigm for urban space: Architecture becomes a medium, expressing a relationship between natural sources, energy production and energy consumption in the city, at both a landscape and building scale.

Hydrogen storage is investigated as a critical component of an energy regime based on intermittent renewables. Surplus electricity is used to 'split' water into hydrogen and oxygen with hydrogen acting as an 'energy carrier'. When the electricity is required hydrogen and oxygen are recombined in a fuel cell producing water and heat as useful by-products. Energy information is transformed into a tangible event, exposing a direct relationship between energy events and environmental outcome.





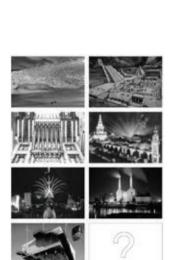




environmental problem in one location can be solved. By Talancing the scales' clievalene is chiefly through

Reduce Reduction is an instinctive approach when faced with a desirabing but essential resource. However, the energie, matter of our cuttred energy region, coupled with global communities trends, places limits on this approach.

Embrace and Amphily
The nois reactions of shuffling and reducing energy
are deemed to be increasingly insufficient. A third
possitivity strategy is proposed, to embrace and
amplify the flow of energy from renewable source.
A new task for arthrocurse arises, to resistate the
chief persons of energy by creating atton conditions
where this is experimed.



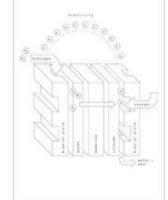




A Givic Infrastructure:

Il johngen in stillned as an 'trongy carrier' to store surplus efectivity from interesting transcription for the filter corrections means belonging and oxygen. When the efectivity is required hydrogen and oxygen are recombined in a first cell producing water and these as oxeful by-posture. Exp (see Hear is until to filter them in inside of for district hearing whilst loss level hear in used

for thermal bathing. A new scalable infrastructure may be repeated elsewhere fusing a multitude of recreational and productive programmes.









Toward a Productive Excess

by Rory More

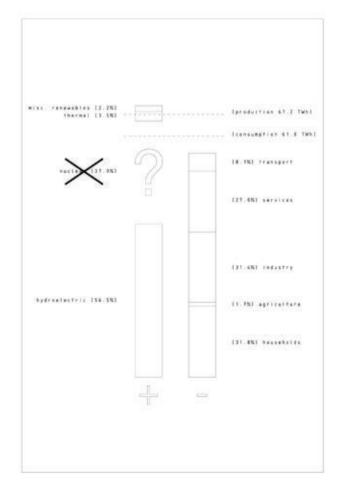
from Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow School of Art, United Kingdom







The 'Swiss Energy Gap'
The Swiss power pool currently produces more electristy than is consumed. However, the phase-wat of nuclear power shifts this balance representing the loss of around one-third of installed capacity.









Process

The process is scaled referencing an esisting 1MW

demonstration unit. Sixteen convenion towers give an installed capacity of 16MW electricity

Storage Phase [Power - Gas]

A Ware from Jake
 Becricity from grid
 Becricity from sole surface
 Decricity from sole surface

Becovery Phase (Clas + River)

A Hydrogen from excupe marker

B Oxygen from amosphere

C Confinention in fact cell.

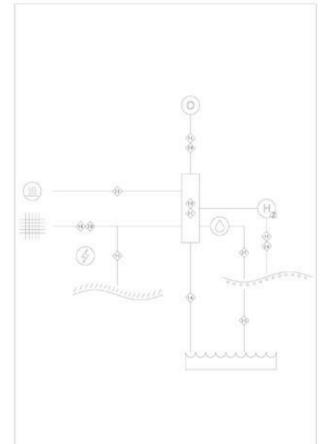
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Water to reaface from level bend, 43-20°C

Water to reaface from level bend, 43-20°C

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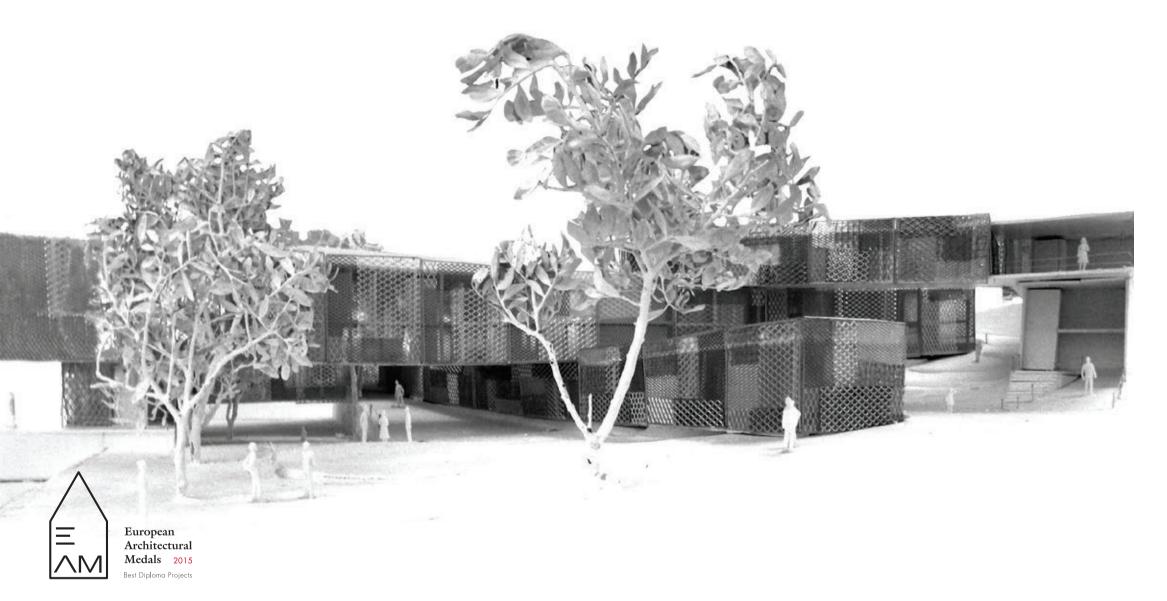
Toward a Productive Excess

by Rory More

from Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow School of Art, United Kingdom

THE MOD

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by José Luís Moreno Delgado

from CEU-Cardenal Herrera University, Spain



024/

2016

Shortlisted Project

Xarc

by José Luís Moreno Delgado from CEU-Cardenal Herrera University, Spain

Tutors: Guillermo Mocholí Ferrandís, Enrique Fernández Vivancos

Author comments:

he general theme of the diploma Project is the search for a more sustainable tourism, not seasonal and not overcrowded, for the Ibiza island.

This tourism should highlight the value of culture, arts and features of the island. In addition, to find a real benefit to the island.

The main theme of the Project is the resolution of the "Santa Eulalia del Rio" limit with rural areas. And the chosen location is a disused orchards plot along the river and under old town.

The proposed programme is an artists residence to unlock value the artistic structure of the island, revitalize the historical place, related to the town and dialogue with the natural environment.

The design methodology is to create a suggestive and imaginary spaces form an existing path (in disuse) that connects the old town with the river port with a minimum of pieces and gestures. Where the structure is a master line that has great value and develops the building.

The project works in an abstract way the architectural principles of the island, textures, sustainability traditions and construction methods. But the project searches the evolution of these elements not imitation.

As well, works the material, the light, and small scale to be kind to the person so that it isn't a volumetric game but rather a residence of artists.

Tutor comments:

That a project is position in the limit of a population, is decide that the project should solve a multitude of confluences unconnected and give them of coherence.

On the hand, the population, by another the topography and by another the sinuosity of the river.

Three factors that somehow share the natural broken line that relate the elements, whether topographic lines, the curves of a river or the layout of the streets in zigzag.

A building that you back to the broken way to make it yours, characterizing the whole proposal. Long pieces that move and rotate in a disparate manner. One twist after another, as we descend the mountain. A path that puts value both it built as the space liberated among them.

The program fits naturally in these free pieces delimited by a "skin", I would say sieve, where the interior and exterior is decided by a simple operation of the program, given the climate of the place.

A sieve, reinterpretation of traditionally solar protections of the local fishermen. Scraps of material from the last facts now current bass new codes.

The structure passed to the master line of each volume, closing a set of logical and enables a close relationship between the formal and the structure.

Finally, a landmark, the tower, the reference in the landscape that focuses every point of view and mark the end of the project. A vertical element opposite to predecessor volumes.

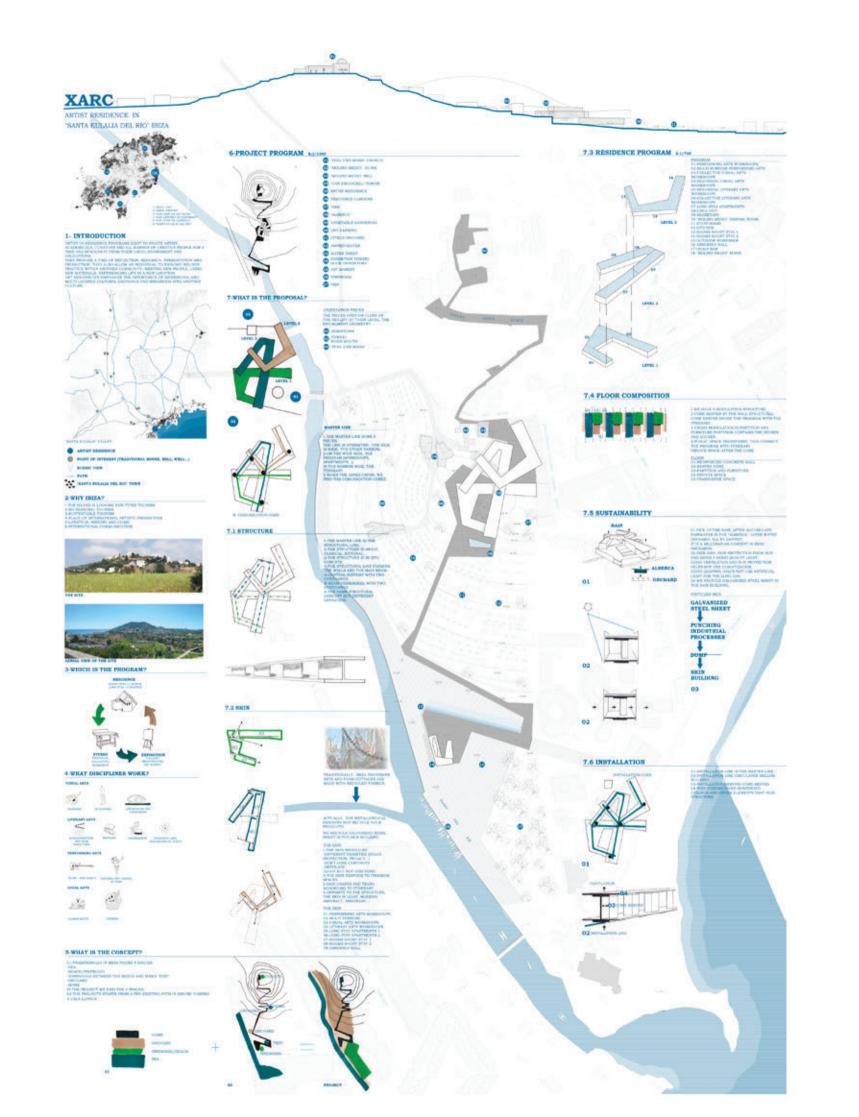
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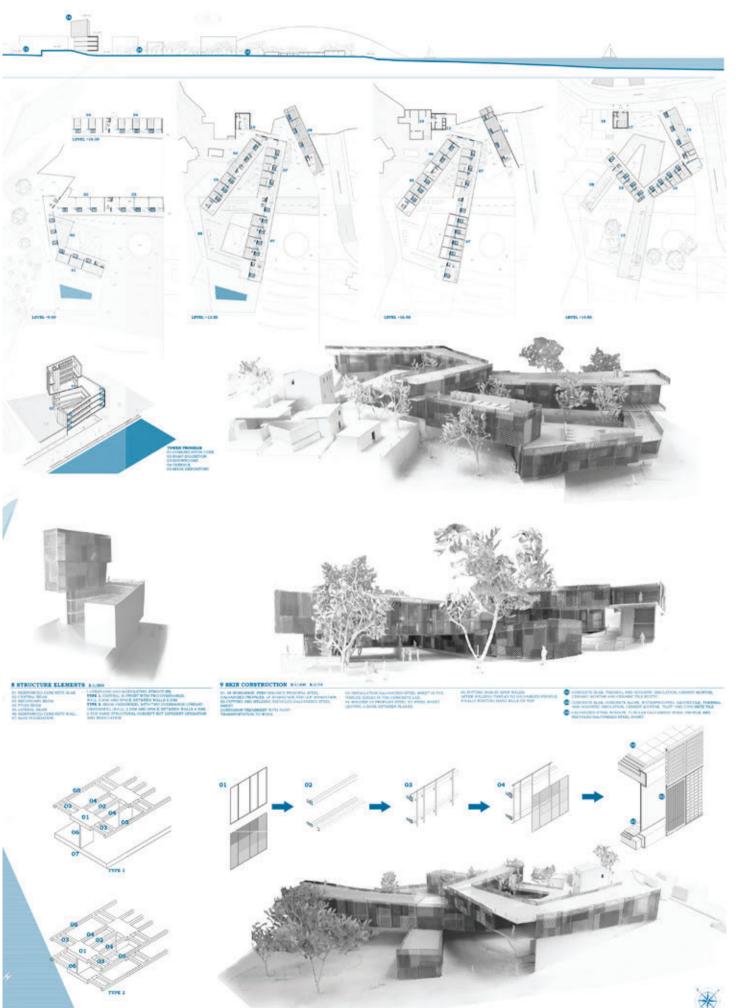




by José Luís Moreno Delgado

from CEU-Cardenal Herrera University, Spain



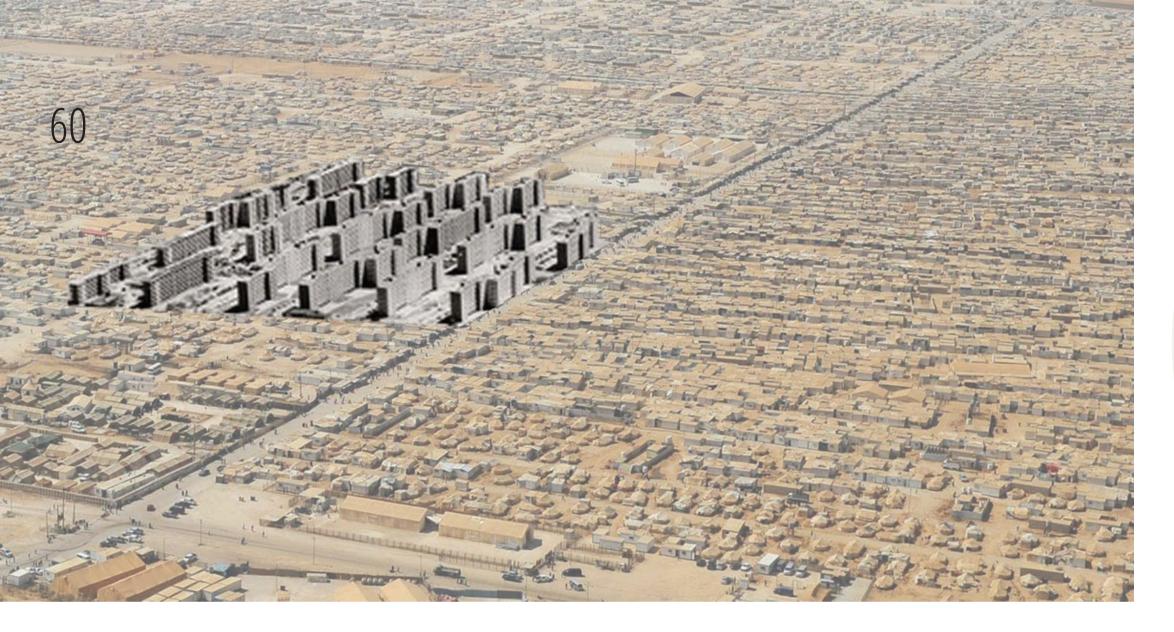




Xarc

by José Luís Moreno Delgado

from CEU-Cardenal Herrera University, Spain





Flight of Settlement

by Bryan Hoey

from School of Architecture, University of Limerick (SAUL), Ireland











Shortlisted Project 027/ 2016

Flight of Settlement

by Bryan Hoey from School of Architecture, University of Limerick (SAUL), Ireland

Tutor: Simon Walker

Author comments:

his mass migration of people is not a new issue to humanity but is one that is constantly repeated throughout history. The cause of this migration is for many different reasons but ultimately they are all striving for the same result no matter of geographical location. This repetitive crisis has been treated as a "temporary issue", but what if it were to be considered a more permanent one. One befitting of an architectural intervention to ease the pressure of our cities, to decentralise the issue and slow down this migration. Not only for these reasons but to also offer migrants the freedom to choose at their leisure where and when they should settle, for whatever reasons necessary.

If we take for instance the ancient Silk Road, we observe many migrants covering a vast a landscape mainly for trade and economic reasons. Dotted throughout this landscape are many caravanserais. These are places of relieve from the hardship of travel. They supplied travellers with safety, water, food and rest, but also a breather before carrying on with their travels.

My intentions are to propose a network of modern caravanserais for the modern migrant across well known travelled routes. These places will offer migrants the opportunity to rest, gather they or if they wish to remain at this place for an extended period. These places will also support the flow of trade and the exchange of ideas for the global citizen.

Tutor comments:

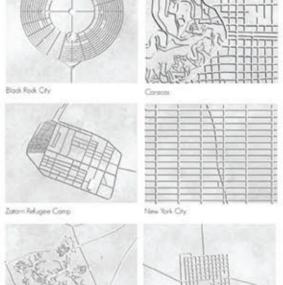
The response to the migrant crisis since 2011 is obviously one that has energised the architectural community worldwide – the title of this year's Venice Biennale curated by Alejandro Aravena is "Reporting From The Front" – but often this goes no further than a polemic, or results in a merely technical proposal which becomes immediately redundant, overtaken by events on the ground. What is so riveting about ~~~Bryan Hoey~~~'s project is that it measures the situation in human terms – how many days walk, for example, between halting sites, or the need for places of assembly and democratic exchange. He reveals the existential dilemma of refugee camps that have been in existence for over sixty years, and the living hell – or limbo – that their residents continue to endure. The intense suffering of placelessness, homelessness, the destruction of human culture that it represents, is not assuaged by architects from the developed world playing out their own ego-trips or offering "tectonic" solutions. That is why ~~~Bryan Hoey~~~'s approach – entering at a humble level, allowing the possibility of growth of his structures and encampments - an accretive process which looks after people first, does not reduce their presence to a logistical problem, does not seek policies of containment, suggests the establishment of new polities, new cities and real demographic change, is so fundamentally important. ~~~Bryan Hoey~~~'s thesis is an exceptional contribution to this tragic issue.

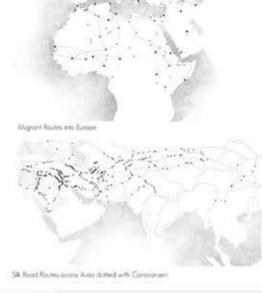
Flight of Settlement

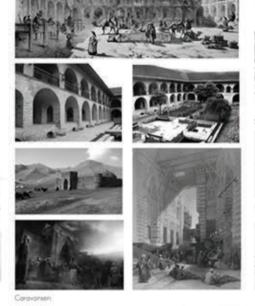
More than sixty million people worldwide at this moment have had to five their homes in fear all conflict and persecution. Nich since World War Two has humanity witnessed such a migration of people. This is equal to the population of the world's twenty-fourth largest country. Italy Within every profession there is a fundamental underlying mission that is some basic human need. Architecture is sooted in the basic human need for shetter, shelter for the individual and for the misses. Refugee careps and many other "temporary" settlements are attempts at diving with many of these cases become permanent solutions. It is this transition from an event into the firming of an established form, something that provides a more permanent solution, an emergence of order and the tendency to human organization at a large scale that are essential to the future of society.

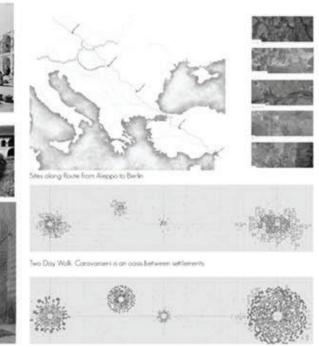
















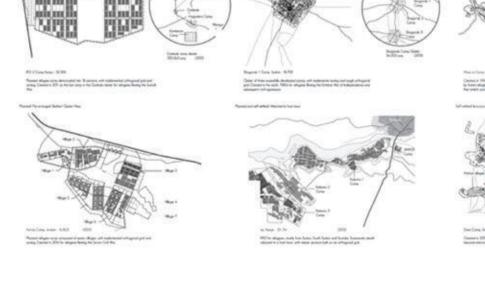


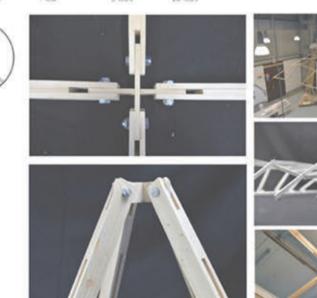


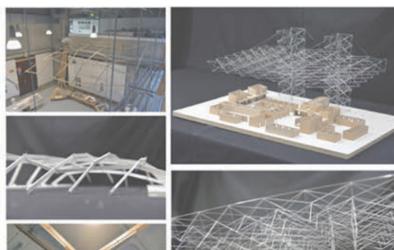
Flight of Settlement

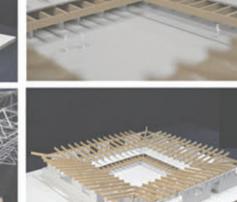
by Bryan Hoey

from School of Architecture, University of Limerick (SAUL), Ireland











Flight of Settlement

by Bryan Hoey

from School of Architecture, University of Limerick (SAUL), Ireland





Shortlisted Project 2016

Museum of Danube nature

by Roman Hajtmanek from Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia

Tutor: Prof. Ing. Arch. Vladimír Šimkovič Phd.

Author comments:

he aim of the thesis project is revitalisation of Danube arm: Chorvátske rameno and the Danube island: Nový Dunajský ostrov with addition of cultural activities and letting water flow into the city. Outcome is partly comeback to romantic images of old Bratislava with spilling Danube on the opposite bank with rich, easy access, alluvial forest. This intervention is getting the area between the Old Bridge and Apollo Bridge more attractive. Design is decreasing city building area, but increasing value of existing surrounding parcels. Project is showing science - educative and relaxation centre - Museum of Danube Nature. Building is connecting the new island with bridge and offers immersive atmospheres with help of virtual reality in situ. Making the new form of relax and education in easy access nature. Designing is based on formal and content approach. Form is defined by artistic fusion of natural and artificial. Content is made of real expositions and atmospheric scenarios, affecting sensual perception. These affections are increased by help of virtual reality, which is mostly affecting visual perception. Rest of perceptions are made by surrounding environment: the smell of wood, sound of water and singing birds. Designing is complemented with virtual reality which allows to investigate the presentation of real and virtual architecture. Outcome of the work is also presentation of the design to public. This may open discussion how to approach the solution of this area.

Tutor comments:

Student is solving design of Museum of Danube nature and alluvial forests, whose are critically damaged by strong Danube regulation and economical utilization. Student was working systematically on solving his concept all the time. Final organic form is convincing and appropriately getting a visitor to disappearing world of natural environment in Bratislava. Student's drive for new forms of expositions aided by digital projections especially by using virtual reality are very impressive. Submitted thesis project is compositionally balanced and on high graphical level.

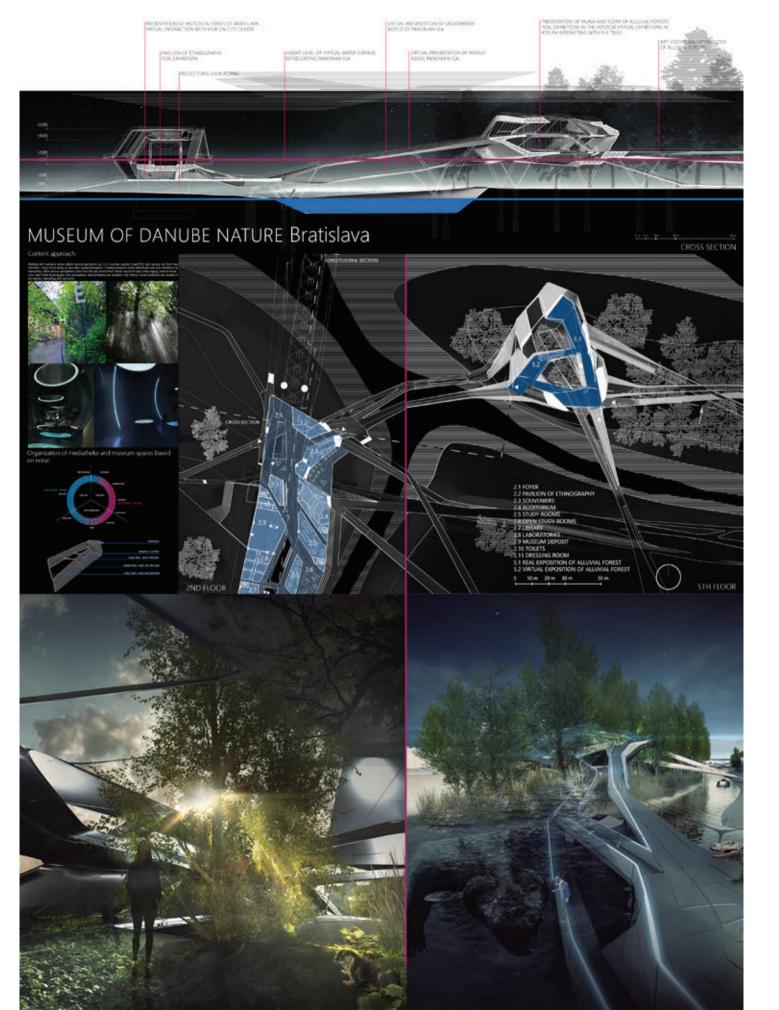


Museum of Danube nature

by Roman Hajtmanek

from Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia







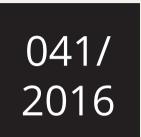
Museum of Danube nature

by Roman Hajtmanek

from Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia



Shortlisted Project



Berlin University Residences

by Timmo Lass from Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Engineering, TTK University of Applied Sciences, Tallinn, Estonia

Tutors: Mihkel Tüür, Ott Kadarik

Author comments:

he diploma thesis proposes and represents a draft level design for architectural competition organized by ArchMedium. The proposed buildings are situated in the Kreuzberg district of Berlin. The proposed solution takes into account both the space program in the brief issued by ArchMedium and peculiarities of urban development due to location. The site is solved with perimetral groups of buildings, which follows the design of Berlin's Mietskaserne city block. The proposed architectural solution consists of two smaller city blocks, which on the ground floor form a single intertwined block, but with different degrees of privacy. The ground floors are meant for the public use – cafe, restaurant and dormitory gathering places. The first floors of dormitory, hostel and apartment building are raised from ground level to give more privacy for the first floor rooms. An innovative solution for Berlin's city block takes place within the block by opening the courtyards to maximum sunlight throughout the day. The buildings are connected by ground-based volumes and skybridges. Buildings are sliced through to open up the views and to get into the inner courtyards. Berlin's geographical latitude is taken into account while placing the building volumes. Each apartment receives the necessary amount of direct sunlight during summer (22. April to 22. August).



Residences

by Timmo Lass

from Faculty of

Engineering, ITK University of Applied

Sciences, Tallinn,







Berlin University Residences

by Timmo Lass

from Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Engineering, TTK University of Applied Sciences, Tallinn, Estonia



Berlin University Residences

by Timmo Lass

from Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Engineering, TTK University of Applied Sciences, Tallinn, Estonia







S'lowtecture: housing stucture, Wrocław - Żerniki

by Broma Tomasz from Wrocław University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland

Tutor: Ph.D. Ada Kwiatkowska

Author comments:

he project is an experimental housing structure arising from the slow-life philosophy and low-tech architecture. Its essential element is vertical village in which fragments of space were devolved to the inhabitants, so that within it they can decide about their own houses.

Relations between the houses are regulated by the spatial game. It consists of simple rules that determine the location, mutual distance, size and geometry of houses. The game also provides access to communication, services and sunlight. Spaces between houses serve as a small, private gardens, courtyards and community meeting places. The game allows to build various housing units for residents with different needs so that all the houses can fit individual requirements, financial capability, the way and pace of inhabitants life.

The project is based on the DIY idea (inhabitants build their houses on their own following the rules of the game). That is why they were provided with simple technologies from local, natural, recycled and easily accessible materials (fabric, wood, paper, straw, clay). For each of them I designed a complete building system and prepared real sized prototypes to check their properties.

Vertical village is complemented by a multifunctional hall with a large open space on its ground floor. The primary purpose of the hall is workshop with machinery park used by the residents to prepare building materials. The hall is also a center of social activity and place to run a small business.

Tutor comments:

The project is a result of student's interests in the issues of spatial structures for the future cities and in the contemporary architectural, urbanistic and technological challenges in shaping housing architecture. The theoretical part of the project contains interesting analyses of contemporary trends in designing low-tech architecture (from the neo-modernist aesthetics, through references to the tradition, the upcycling, the temporariness, up to the vernacular architecture) as well as – an analysis of psychological and social processes, lying at the foundations of the low-tech philosophy (participation, atavist space concept, slow life).

The author proposed an interesting idea of housing structure formation on the basis of the algorithm of the Game of Life. This algorithm enables to generate variant spatial arrangements of housing units.

The design is a consistently conducted architectural and urbanist concept. The architectural form completely conforms to the conceptual assumptions of the slow-life philosophy and the low-tech architecture. It is worth paying special attention to the variability of functional and spatial solutions of housing units, to the clarity of structural and material solutions as well as to the precise solutions of details for different types of low-tech materials. The project is original and experimental. The architectural vision has in itself a potential of a utopia, resulting from the quest for harmony in shaping housing architecture.

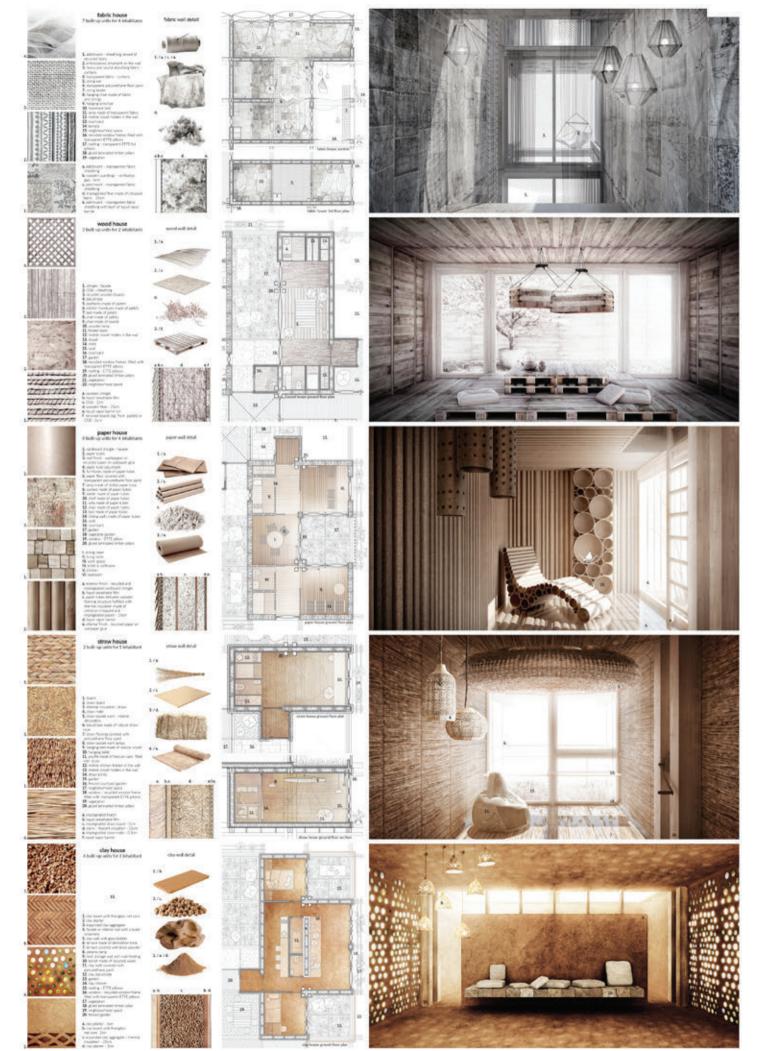


S'lowtecture: housing stucture, Wrocław -Żerniki

by Broma Tomasz

from Wrocław University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland



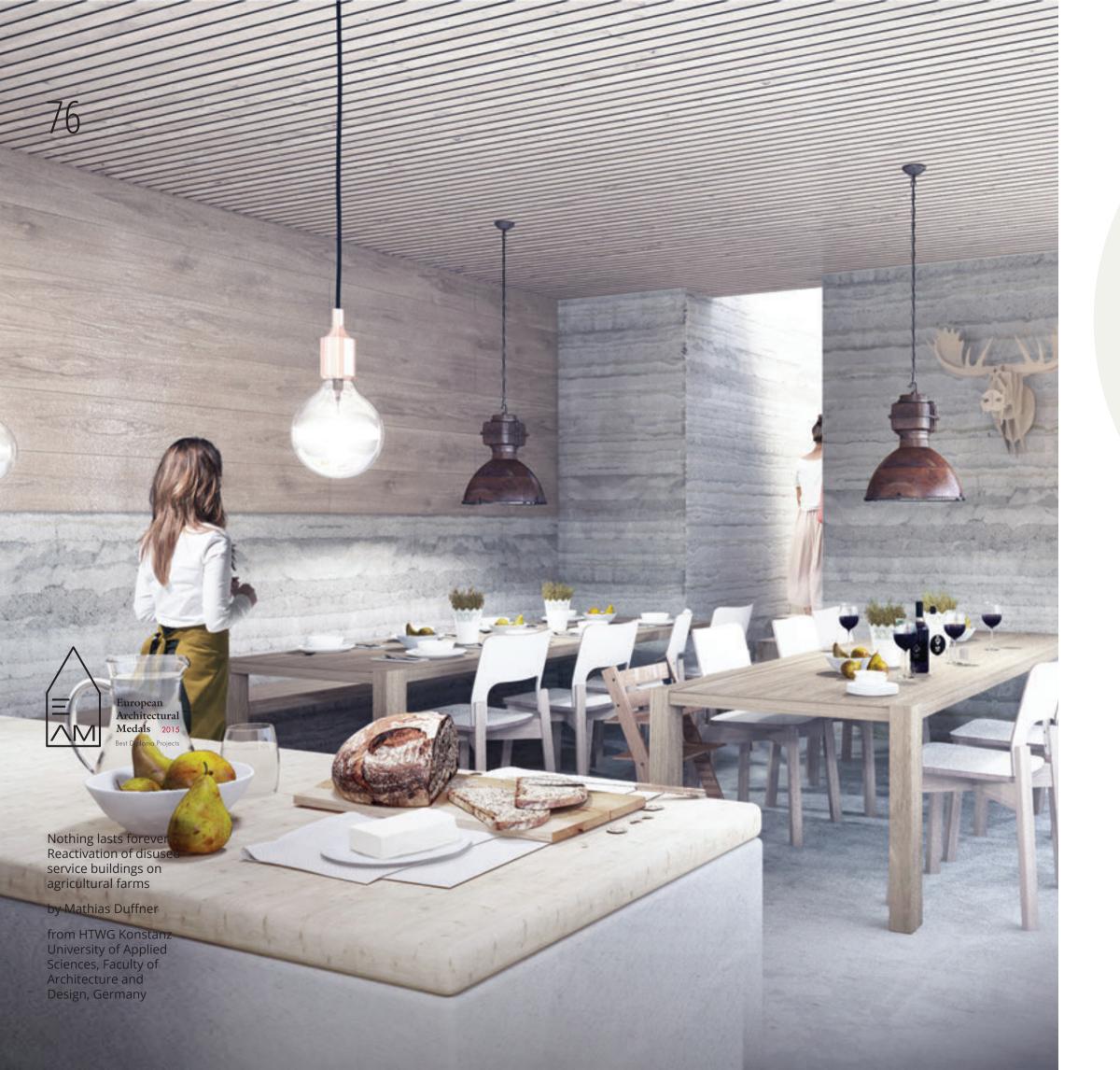




S'lowtecture: housing stucture, Wrocław -Żerniki

by Broma Tomasz

from Wrocław University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland







Nothing lasts forever. Reactivation of disused service buildings on agricultural farms

by Mathias Duffner from HTWG Konstanz University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Germany

Tutor: Lydia Haack

Author comments:

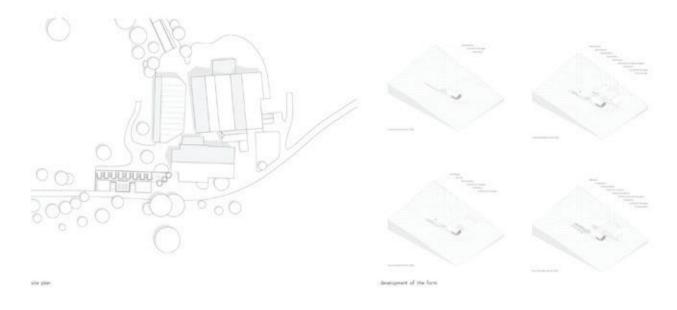
he altering needs of society and the resulting technical advances have constantly been changing agriculture during the last centuries. This change towards a more industrially designed production entails structural changes and vacancies of buildings. My idea is to draw attention to existing, maybe almost forgotten buildings and their potential.

The farmers of the Sommerhalden Farm in the Black Forest take this path as well, they also do have disused buildings. With my alterations I will breathe new life into this ensemble of buildings. The fact that there are buildings already under ground inspired me to develop this "excavation". It was my aim to change the scenery as little as possible. The construction field is limited in the south by the agricultural road and in the north by the turning area of the farm. The whole complex is divided into three parts. The three round see silos in the first place, followed by the new "Vesperhaus" and last but not least, north of it the accommodations. Adjacent to the silos is the Vesperhaus in the east; regarding the west it was important to me not to build beyond the borders of the former buildings. In the long run I see this reuse as a starting point for developing more empty agricultural buildings along the different hiking trails in the area. These are being included as accommodations on a hiking path. A circular route as close as possible to tradition and culture of the Black Forest.

Tutor comments:

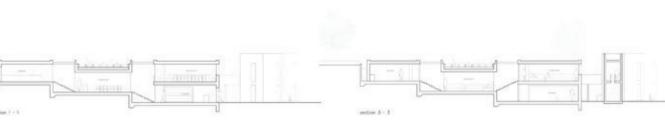
Agricultural storage facilities have become a typical part of today's cultural landscape. Their very unique appearance is both repellent and fascinating at the same time. A rugged ,bunker silo' acted as a catalyst for further development and revived an existing farmyard to become both, a highly functional and genuine building complex. Without romanticising the past, the project demonstrates how Architecture can be an impetus towards new development, and also answer some of today's most pressing problems concerning rural depopulation.

The result is a scheme that refers to the landscapes distinctive character free of preoccupation to design and form. The authentic and empathic project is a statement for identity but also for refreshment and renewal.











NOTHING LASTS FOREVER
REACTIVATION OF DISUSED SERVICE BUILDINGS ON AGRICULTURAL FARMS

THE IDEA.

The distring needs of society and the resulting technical advances have constantly been changing agriculture during the last centuries. This change bowens on once industrially designed production entails structural changes and vacancies of buildings. My idea is to draw attention to existing, mapple advanct foragretan buildings and their potential.

In order to remain competitive many forms already focus on diversification. By distributing the sources of income in several pillars they reduce their enterpreneurial risk. The slowly incoming tends towards regionality as sell as the graving serelization of many consumers offer a chance to develop this way of working. The formers of the Sommerbolder forms in the Block Forest table this poth on set, they do so do have disuated buildings. Among others there are 3 shoused road slow west of the main building. A dismaged burier site and a hayfort which is not worth being preserved on the found right next to these slow. With my automations I will breather one site fine to this exemble of buildings. Minds the three road is accompletely or partly built in the slope, northwestern of these, the small burier site including the ramp is completely buried in the ground for functional reasons. The fact that there are buildings already under ground ingrind me to develop this "excanation." It was any



aim to change the scenery as little as possible. The construction field is limited in the south by the agricultural road and in the north by the turning area of the form. Adjacent to the sites is the new "Vesperhaus" in the east, regarding the west it was important to me not to build beyond the borders of the former buildings in the long run I see this reuse as a stating point, for developing more empty agricultural buildings along the different hising trails in the area. These being included as accommodations on a hising path. A circular route as close as possible to tradition and suiture of the Black Forest.

THE DRAFT
The intole congles is divided into three parts. The three round see silos in the first place, followed by the Vesperhaus and last but not least, north of it the accommodations.

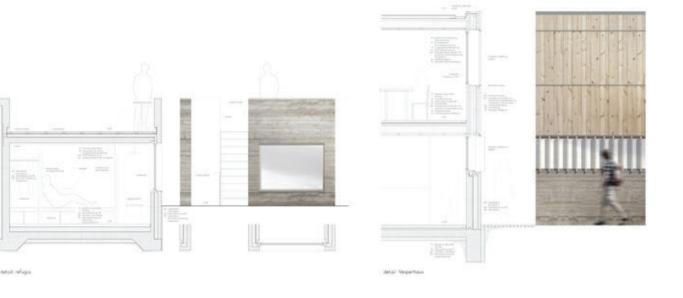
Form menufactary: In former times the three round silos were used to preserve animal food. Today they are being used to process food for humans. Once you open the big sind heavy wooden gate you breather the sevent scent of freshly snoked Black Forest ham. Next to the well, outline of which dictates the shape of the opening above in the back, a 7m long work.

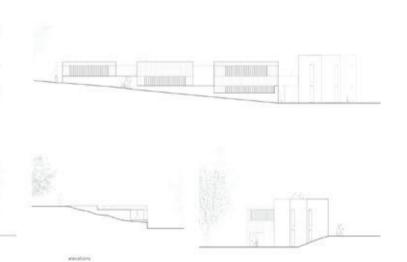


top can be found. The capper pot for the fruit brandles is located in the second tower. The sia in the middle has vertical access. In the mezanine level the visitors are lead into the "Kuturhof" free where they can access an agricultural exhibition about "Fishery and present times" in the two sites left and right of this extrance sia. To look down restrictly enables the visitors to anoth the work processes and to morizant the exciting space of the sibs. A monafactory thinks to just whoses or to join in Back in the extrance sia there is another level leading to the highest viewpoint of the whole complex. Vegephenous this building has several functions. Towards the first methers is a form shape at the same height. This shap is just next to the manufactory and fresh agricultural products can be supplied directly from there. The extrance of the form shap is the extrance of the Vegeperstube in which local snacks and directly from there. The extrance of the form shap is hardlessy stains the guests are lead into the ins. The counter area, in the very rest of the building is very functional constructed here a second entrance can be found which is used for delivery as well as idle entrance for sanderers. In the eastern port of the building above the farm shap, there is another Vegerostube with view over the sillage, and the same level as the counter one. The rooftop terrace can be accessed both from the counter and the upper Vegerstube.











Nothing lasts forever. Reactivation of disused service buildings on agricultural farms

by Mathias Duffner

from HTWG Konstanz University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Germany



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European

Architectural

Medals 2016

by Mathias Duffner

from HTWG Konstanz University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Germany







Hybrid out of the context – A replacement building in massive timber construction for Visp, Switzerland

by Rudolf Gysel from ZHAW - Zurich University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Switzerland

Tutors: Ingrid Burgdorf, Beat Waeber

Author comments:

he potential of a hybrid construction is not only an invention of the 21th century, but also connected to indigenous buildings in several places. Wooden structures gradually were covered with stone for better fire protection but also, to get a new appearance. This potential should be discovered to link a replacement building to the location Visp.

Visp is a small town in the canton Valais in Switzerland. Located in a narrow valley this german speaking location has always been affected by the Italian immigrant. The high mountains, the dry weather and southern sun create a special atmosphere that can't be found anywhere else in Switzerland.

The idea of rediscovering an old construction or even better, to rediscover a rural construction concept that has more or less no usage in contemporary architecture was one the main impulse to do this project. Another important point was the fact that the most of the houses built in Visp within the last couple of years doesn't really react to this location. I wanted to work with the idea of the "critical regionalism" by Kenneth Frampton to create a project that has its roots in the local situation (wood), but also imports something (stone).

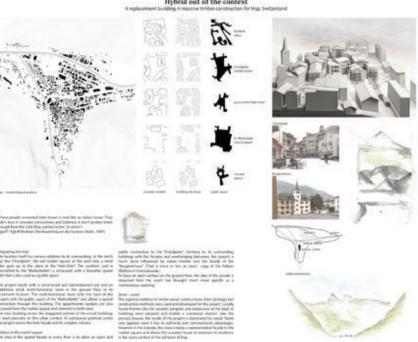
As hybrid constructions are also common the area i grew up, i wanted to test if it's possible to use this old concept of wood and stone not only for ecological reason but also for its aesthetic and meaning aspects.

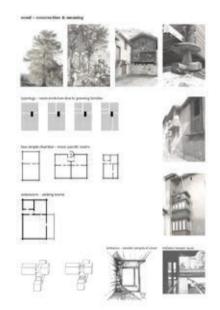
Tutor comments:

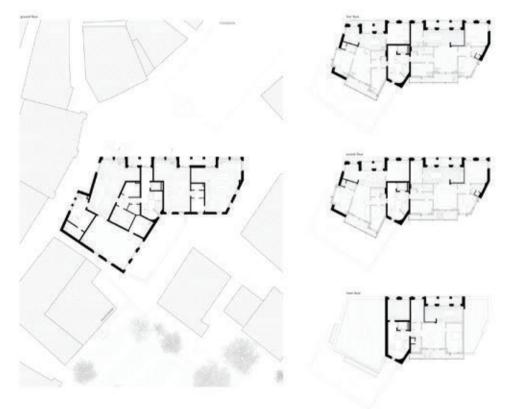
[...]

With his master thesis ~~~Rudolf Gysel~~~ not only succeed to develop a hybrid building out of the regional context, but also generating spatial quality with the constructional connection between timber and massive construction. Especially he shows with this work, how to enrich the traditional, regional architecture with an open, supraregional view. In this spirit his design stands for a successful, inspiring example of the critical regionalism in the meaning of Kenneth Frampton.











Hybrid out of the context – A replacement building in massive timber construction for Visp, Switzerland

by Rudolf Gysel

from ZHAW – Zurich University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Switzerland









Hybrid out of the context – A replacement building in massive timber construction for Visp, Switzerland

by Rudolf Gysel

from ZHAW – Zurich University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Switzerland







Urban and Architectural Study of Lin's Waterfront

by Pamela Resuli from Polytechnic University of Tirana, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Albania

Tutor: Florian Nepravishta

Author comments:

he Lin's village is situated on Lake Ohrid. The project consists on proposing the new Lin's Waterfront, by adding new functions and squares containing two main centers, the new and the historic one. Since the village has a great density of residential buildings, the proposal of a square in the center is considered important. The main square of the historic center is proposed in front of the existing church. Parallel to the square is proposed the Museum which has a linear composition. It is composed of three fragments, treated in various materials and functions. In order to be adapted with the surrounding objects, the last part of the museum has a roof with a transverse orientation, while the two other parts are linear toward the lake. The first part of the museum has a transparent glass facade to make the entrance more inviting. According to the project the proposed retail objects respect the linearity of the existing houses. The diagonal crossings along the square give dynamism to the public circulation. Transformed roofs are considered to be a connecting element between the shops. They also maintain a high transparency to the lake, through their glass facades. The hotel is positioned at the end of the proposed waterfront. It is composed of three volumes, two of which follow the existing objects lines, while the third makes the connection between them. According to the conceptual design, the three modules have a unified facade using wooden shutters. The parts of the building that divide the modules from each other are used to bring natural light in the hallways inside the hotel.



Urban and Architectural Study of Lin's Waterfront

by Pamela Resuli

from Polytechnic University of Tirana, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Albania



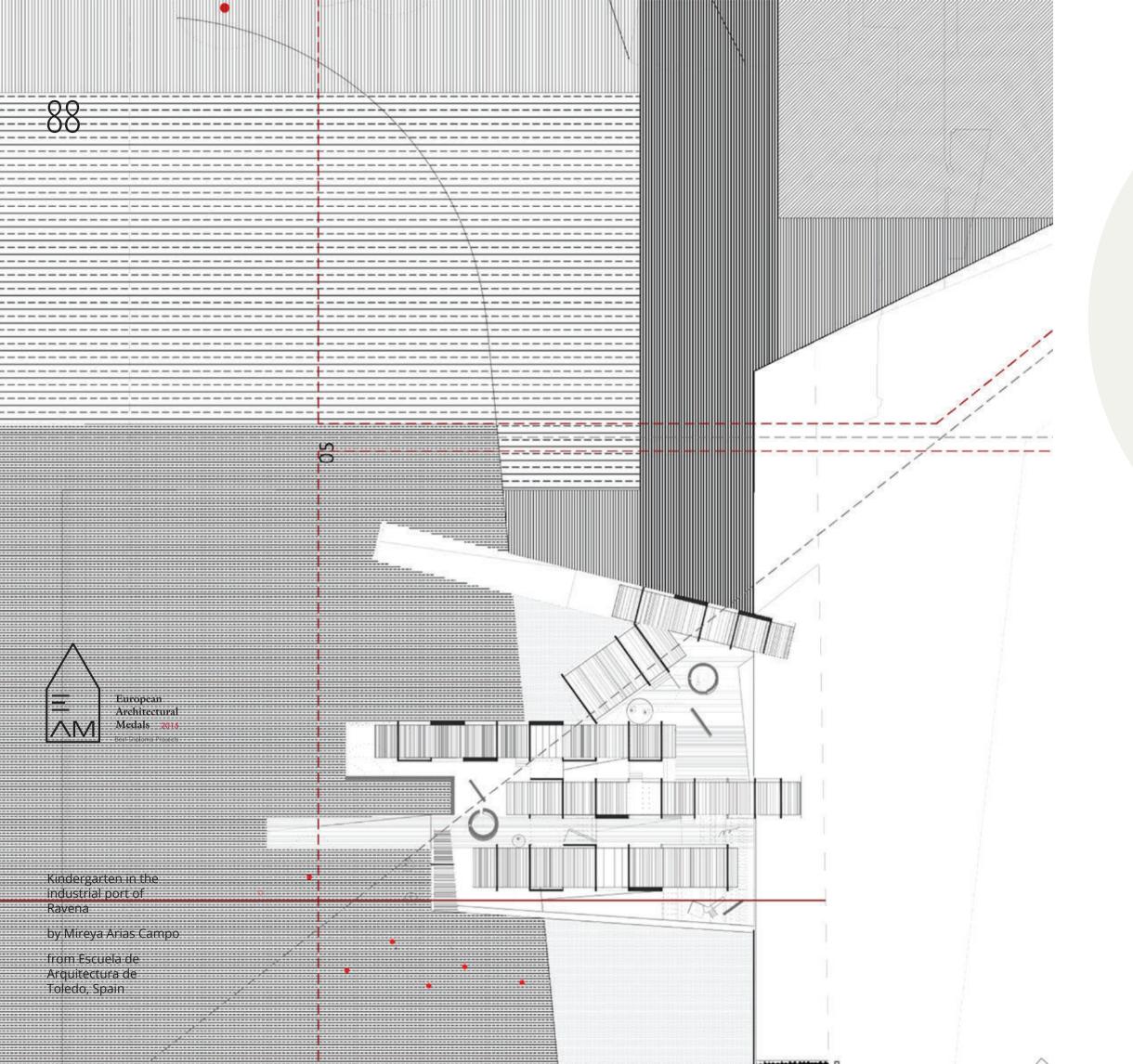




Urban and Architectural Study of Lin's Waterfront

by Pamela Resuli

from Polytechnic University of Tirana, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Albania





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2016

Shortlisted Project



by Mireya Arias Campo from Escuela de Arquitectura de Toledo, Spain

Tutor: Nacho Román Santiago

Author comments:

e are located in the industrial port city of Ravena. Huge indrustrial forms, high voltage poles, machines and boilers.

Giuliana, central to the film "red desert" by Michelangelo Antonioni, walks sleepwalking between the halfhearted mass of workers.

Giuliana walks in search of his son.

Not far away is the small kindergarten where he spends the morning.

Recognizing the condition of the boundary with the canal is constructed. Located in a level of protection for children, 90 centimetres below the constant level.

368 metres of continuous tubular steel profile with turns and changes of direction create the frame of the kindergarten, drawing high volumes.

Concrete, gravel, colored rubber, sand... This will be the palette of ingredients to display a ludic carpet where the children develop their motor skills outdoor.

Counter to the almost hostile, metal and wet outer beauty, the inner reality is friendly and warm with fixed and mobile wood panels and soft areas.

These stripes are open to the south. At the same time, from the north line are born all the necessary elements for the proper working of each unit. That delimit different areas of activity or rest. Recalling the manipulated boundary canal with the berth spaces.

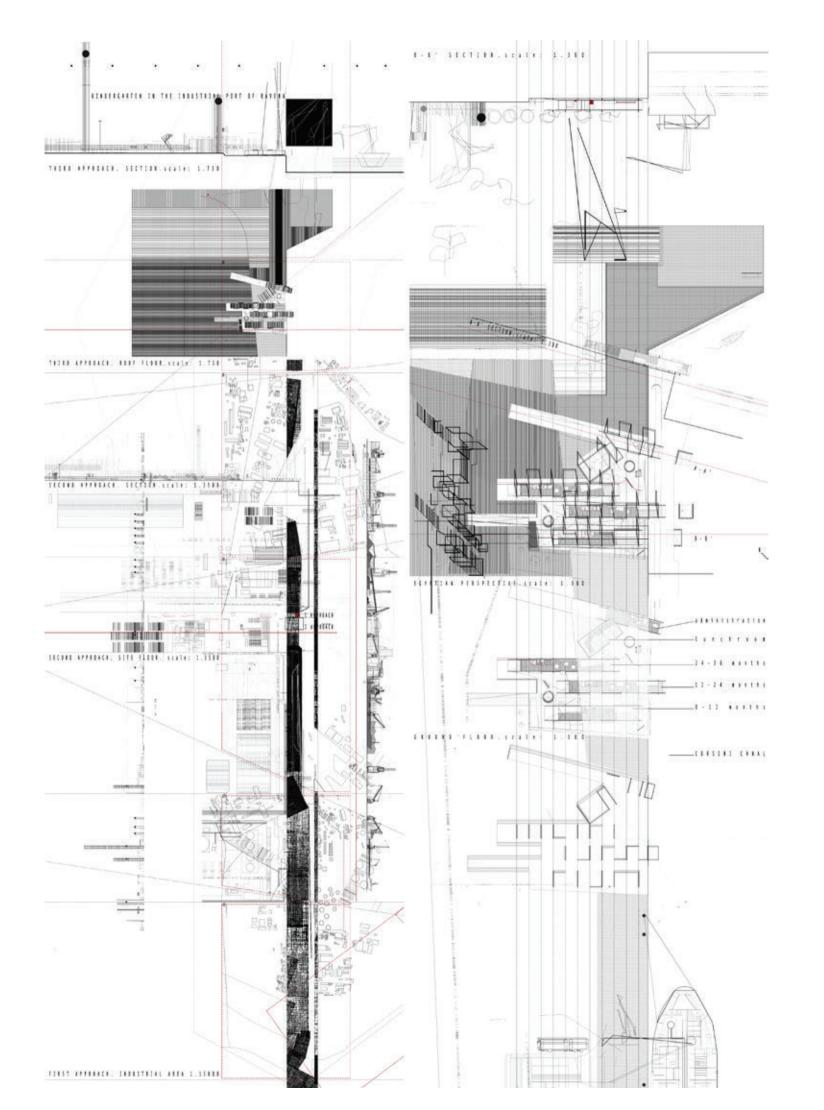
The project lengthens the hard and monotonous character of the place that radically welcomes this new world of children who look forward to seeing everything from the 80 centimetres, imagine and experiment with a máximum radius of touch range in 120 centimetres. They are perfect learning machines taking place in this wasteland of huge machines and infrastructures.

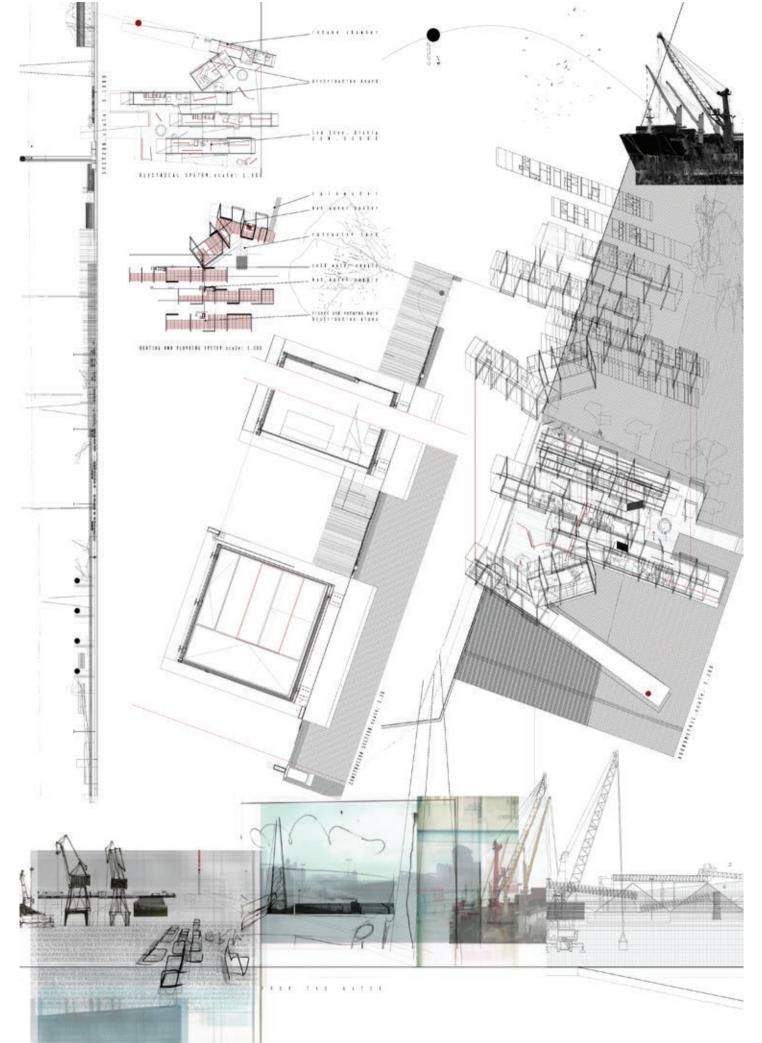


Kindergarten in the industrial port of Ravena

by Mireya Arias Campo

from Escuela de Arquitectura de Toledo, Spain





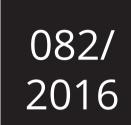


Kindergarten in the industrial port of Ravena

by Mireya Arias Campo

from Escuela de Arquitectura de Toledo, Spain





A procession by The Wadden Sea

by Diana Lindboe from The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture, Design and Conservation, Denmark

Tutor: Nicholas Thomas Lee

Author comments:

he project provides the infrastructure for a sequence of atmospheric moments along the coastal area of The Wadden Sea. The natural rhythms present in the daylight conditions, landscape and bird life of The Wadden Sea and its coastal area form the focal point for a series of architectural pavilions that frame and enhance these particular contextual conditions present in the nature. The pavilions aim to compliment the new Wadden Sea Centre by unfolding the character of its landscape and nature through a series of distinct experiences at specific points along the coast. The architectural interventions aim to strengthen The Wadden Sea as both a national and international destination.

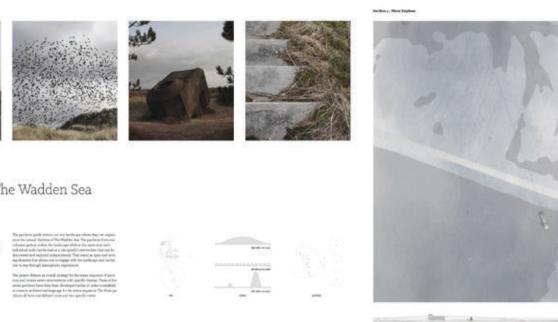
The pavilions guide visitors out into landscape where they can experience the natural rhythms of The Wadden Sea. The pavilions form one coherent gesture within the landscape while at the same time each individual node can be read as a site specific intervention that can be discovered and explored independently. They stand as open and inviting elements that allows one to engage with the landscape and invites one to stay through atmospheric experiences.

The project defines an overall strategy for the entire sequence of pavilions and locates seven interventions with specific themes. Three of the seven pavilions have then been developed further in order to establish a common architectural language for the entire sequence. The three pavilions all have one defined route and two specific views.



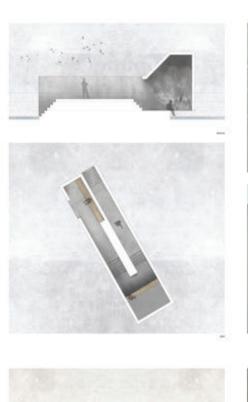








































A procession by The Wadden Sea

by Diana Lindboe

from The Royal
Danish Academy of
Fine Arts, School of
Architecture, Design
and Conservation, Denmark



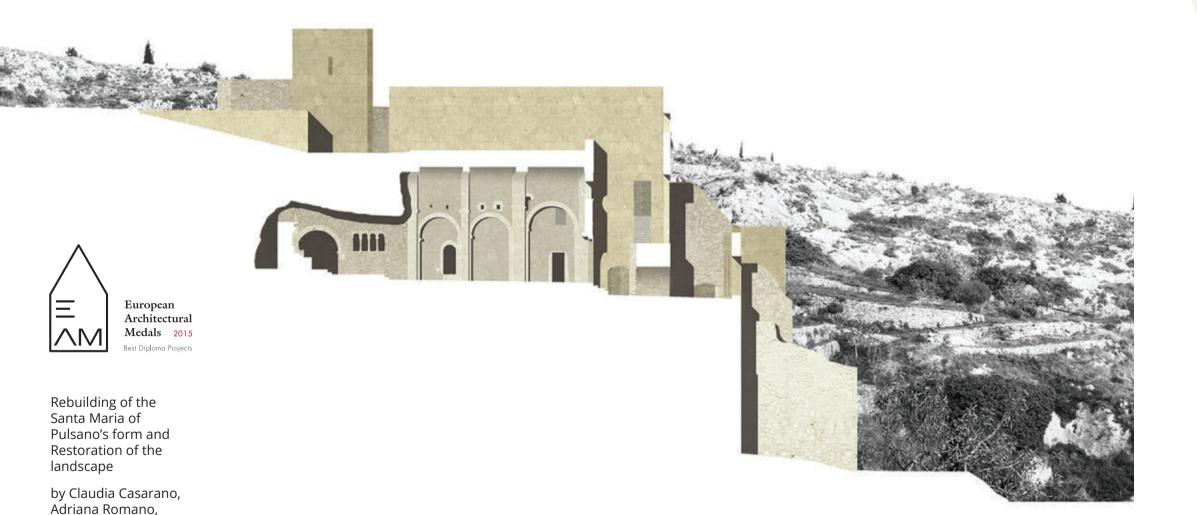
European Architectural Medals 2016



Roberta Gori, Antonella Caponio, Damiana Tomai, Stefano Tangari

Bari, Italy

from Politecnico di





Shortlisted Project



Rebuilding of the Santa Maria of Pulsano's form and Restoration of the landscape

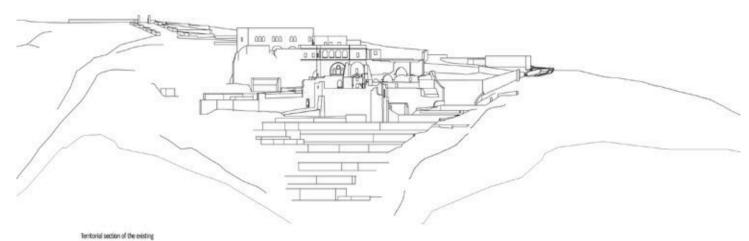
by Claudia Casarano, Adriana Romano, Roberta Gori, Antonella Caponio, Damiana Tomai, Stefano Tangari from Politecnico di Bari, Italy

Tutor: Carlo Moccia

Author comments:

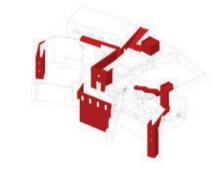
he main purpose of the project of reconstruction of the Abbey of Santa Maria di Pulsano is to recognized the original value of the Abbey, trough its shape and the relationship with the landscape. The studying of the existing showed an articulated system of substructures, superstructures and accretions that have unfortunately compromised the "reading" of the architectural body. In order to restore the real value of the Abbey it was necessary the reconstruction of some essential parts of the artefact. The identification of the volume of the church and its position relative to the cave were made visible through the construction of a wall that emerges continuous with the nave. The project involves the construction of a new façade, in front of the current one, which is positioned on the traces of the one destroyed by the earthquake in 1731. In this way is possible to recognize the church's position and define a passage area between the inner and outer space. The realization of the loggia aims to establish a visual relationship with the land overlooking the Gargano landscape. Another design problem is the strong difference of ground level; to make continuous the paths at different levels it's needed the identification of an open space on the side of the plain from which you can access various areas of the abbey. This space continues until the nave of the church and overlooks, through a large opening located in the axis with it, on the valley of Pulsano.

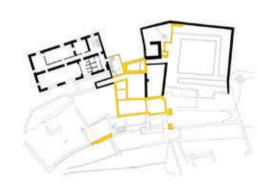


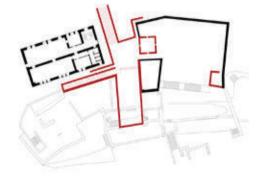










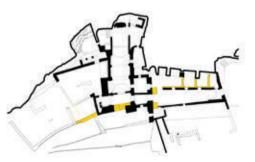


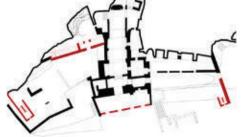


Rebuilding of the Santa Maria of Pulsano's form and Restoration of the landscape

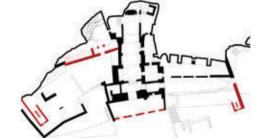
by Claudia Casarano, Adriana Romano, Roberta Gori, Antonella Caponio, Damiana Tomai, Stefano Tangari

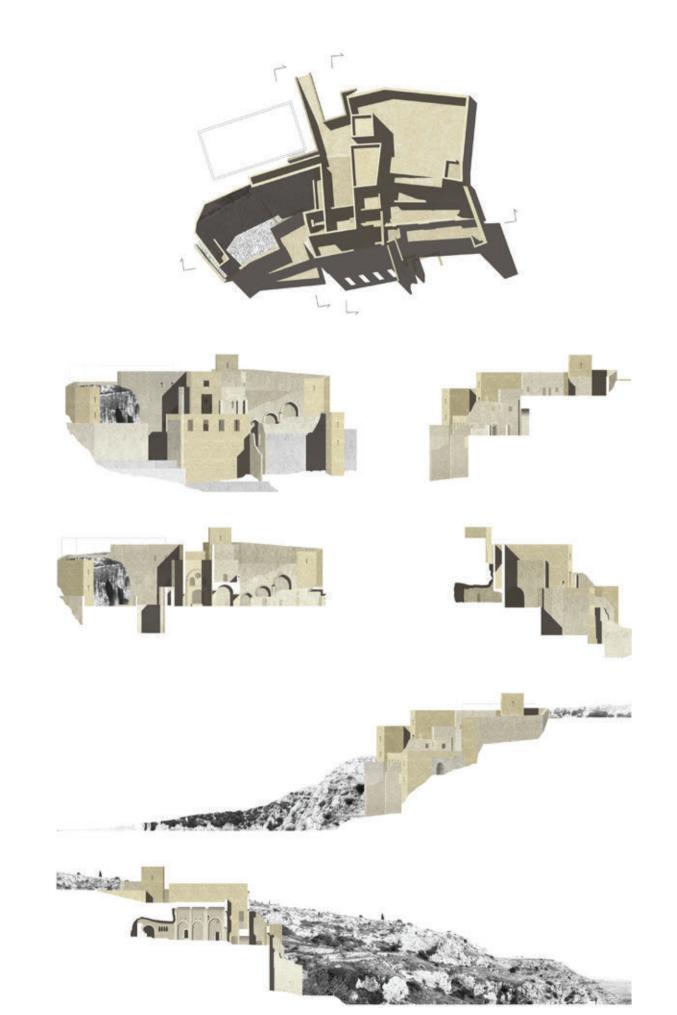
from Politecnico di Bari, Italy





Building interventions







Rebuilding of the Santa Maria of Pulsano's form and Restoration of the landscape

by Claudia Casarano, Adriana Romano, Roberta Gori, Antonella Caponio, Damiana Tomai, Stefano Tangari

from Politecnico di Bari, Italy







"A place. A school. A glance towards our origins"
- Creative facility for the revival of Sona village

by Ileana Roxana Dan from "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism (UAUIM), Romania

Tutor: Emil Barbu Popescu

Author comments:

he Romanian village contains nearly half the population of our country. There is no doubt that Romania, more than ever, must turn its gaze to the current situation of the peasants, noticing rural-specific problems and deliver solutions.

The scope of this project is to support the cultural and social initiatives of the contemporary painter Stefan Câlţia. He has started several cultural activities in Şona, which is the charming place of his childhood, the point of departure and return of the artist.

The project outlines a strategy whose goal is to use touristic means in order to revive the rural community and bring life in the village. The strategy, which is based on principles of sustainable development involves combining two models of tourism: community based-tourism (which implies the involvement of the locals) and creative tourism (which involves the tourists in learning local crafts).

For this purose a number of interventions are required in the whole village. The project is proposing a school, where the locals can develop various craft activities - and a guest house, designed to host tourists who will participate in the creative workshops that are planned to take place in the school.

The school building, located in the center of the village, was one of the most beautiful houses in the village. The construction has worsened noticeably and it collapsed recently. I tried to save and integrate in the project these ruins that speak about the nostalgia of a forgotten world.







"A place. A school. A glance towards our origins" - Creative facility for the revival of Sona village

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"A place. A school. A glance towards our origins" -Creative facility for the revival of Sona village

_the school











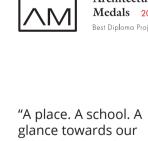




"A place. A school. A glance towards our origins" - Creative facility for the revival of Sona village

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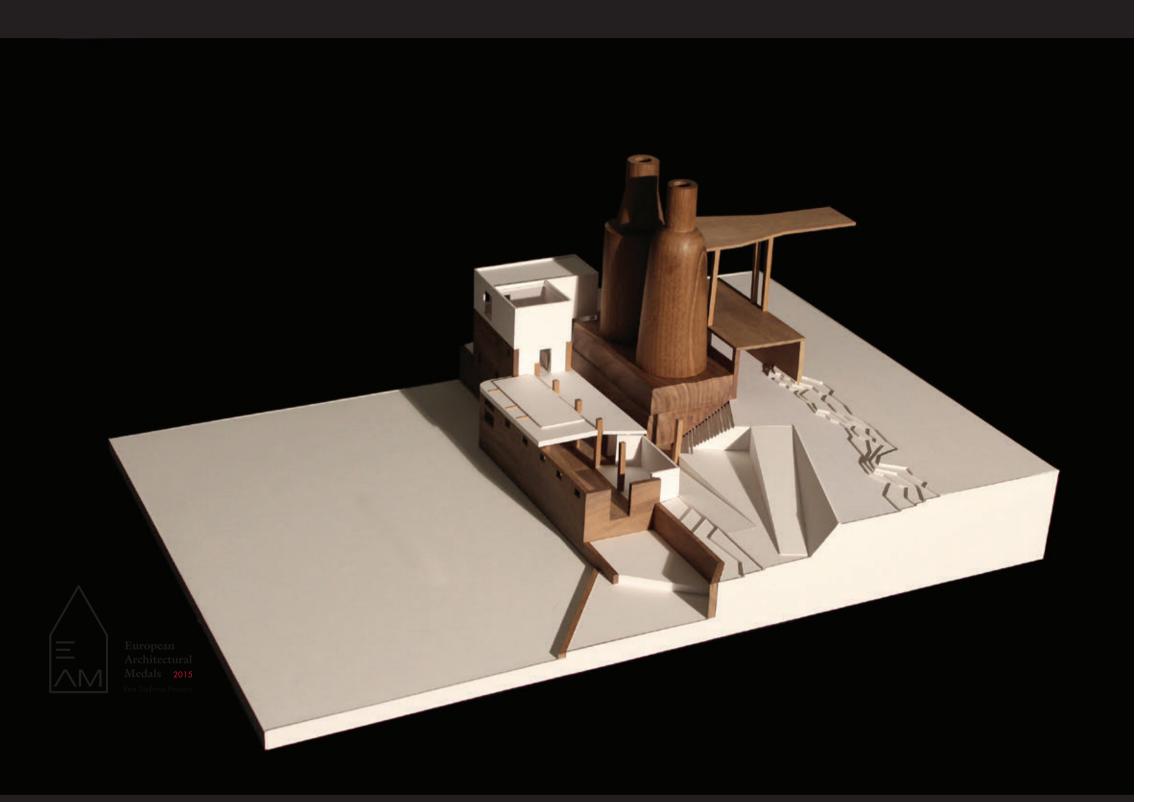
European Architectural

Medals 2016

origins" - Creative facility for the revival of Sona village

by Ileana Roxana Dan

from "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism (UAUIM), Romania



Between rock and lake

by Martino Pasqua, Valeria Stress, Matteo Valente

from School of Civil Architecture (Milano Bovisa) Politecnico d Milano, Italy



Shortlisted Project 093/ 2016

Between rock and lake

by Martino Pasqua, Valeria Stress, Matteo Valente from School of Civil Architecture (Milano Bovisa)
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

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Tutor: Michele Ugolini

Author comments:

uildings' abandon phenomenon has often a negative connotation, caused by the loss of sense and the uncertainty of the future destination. The reflection about buildings' reuse leads to the identification of new project occasions. From this premise born our idea for the area "Rocca di Caldè", which is particularly valuable for its landscape, architectural and spatiality qualities. This place is one of countless examples of productive system fallen into disuse, whose rehabilitation is hindered by conflicting interests. The project was born from the analysis of this landscape's nature and the historical events which have driven at the current conditions, placing steadily in relationship the large scale, with the architectonic scale, more accurate. Our hypothesis is based on the interpretation of the open space as it would be an interior, the relationships among the persons, the visual depths and the spatiality of the single place. The interpretation of the analytic data, the identification and the lecture of the single space, lead to drawing up a supra-municipal masterplan, which compares and interprets the touristic theme, and a project deepening in architectural scale of preexisting and new buildings. Moving away from the decision to demolish the existent structures, the project grasps the buildings not only for their architectural value but also for their strategic position in the new system and makes them significant stages of a historic route along the lake shore.

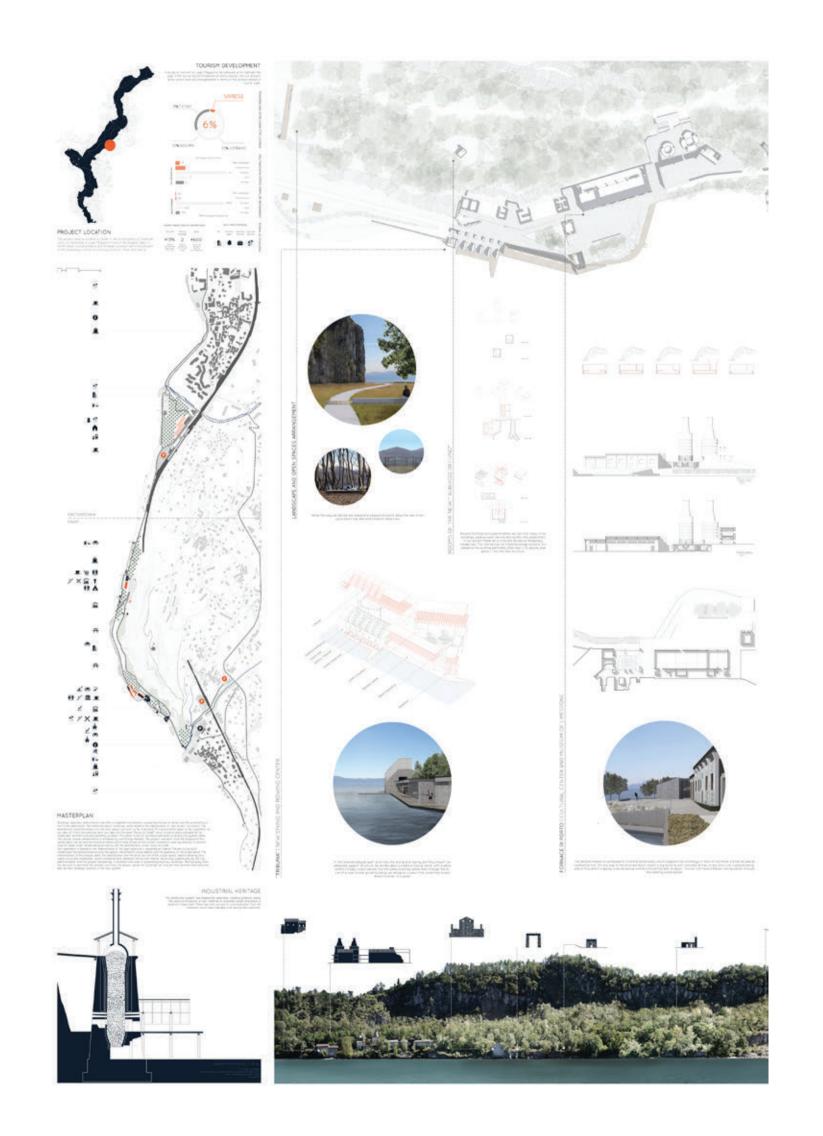




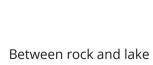


by Martino Pasqua, Valeria Stress, Matteo Valente

from School of Civil Architecture (Milano Bovisa) Politecnico di Milano, Italy







European Architectural Medals 2016



by Martino Pasqua, Valeria Stress, Matteo Valente

from School of Civil Architecture (Milano Bovisa) Politecnico di Milano, Italy







Earth up the territory

by Alice Escudier, Clémentine Chailland, Joséphine Duda from École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris la Villette. France

Tutors: Jean Harari, Gérald Gribé, Albert-Gilles Cohen, Vincent Lavergne, Vincen Cornu, Bruno Gaudin

Author comments:

rom the urban to the detail scale, the project tries to ensure consistency and rationality, with the idea of creating a specific identity to its territory. Located at the South of Paris-Orly airport, the plains of Wissous are a typical example of declining suburban agricultural lands, surrounded by an unplanned development that gains on the residual farming.

How should we address this land pressure and meanwhile preserve the structure and purpose of the site? This project tries to solve this question by making urban farming the central focus of these new neighbourhoods, allowing not only a sustainable use of the land, but also a tool to regulate density, and creating a territorial attractiveness. These urban farming lands can be seen as a new kind of park that mixes cultivation, leisure and pedagogy.

This park needed its own embassy, an institution able to shine and gather all kind of citizens around this question of local food production. Composition was the key to lay out the square formed of four urban blocks joined together. An external gallery enables to unify such a various program, and creates an urban promenade linked to the cultivated lands. Inside, parallelepidedal blocs are organised to created several intimate outdoor spaces, from the courtyard to the patio, revisiting traditional references.

Finally, this institution, broadcasting earth, exposes it with its own walls, and its architecture plays with the opposition between urban and rural environments.

Tutor comments:

This work is a remarkable example of a global and multi-scale approach.

The project began by a detailed analysis of the urban context, overwhelmed by the presence of Orly airport and its nuisances, the survival of residual agricultural activities, some uncoordinated housing developments, and larges infrastructures. On this basis, a master plan for a vast area of 5 x 2 km was produced, inserting large transversal stripes of preserved agricultural territories and determining blocks of future urban dense developments, hierarchically organized by the road system and public spaces.

Finally, strongly linked to this entire and large-scale project's approach, the program the students contributed to elaborate combines diverse needs and aims. It includes a school with its boarding, a research centre, a museum including workshops, a greengrocer associated to a market gardening with fields for crops, vegetables and breeding. How to organize these multiple functions program into the unifying urban form delimited by the large-scale scheme? How to express the central role of this institution for the neighbourhood and link it to the strips of countryside which are preserved? How a building project could solve and synthesise all the difficulties of such a complex situation?

This project won the congratulations of the jury for the amplitude of the questions raised, the coherence of the approach and the rigor of their resolution, as much at the urban level as at the architectural stage.

Medals 2016

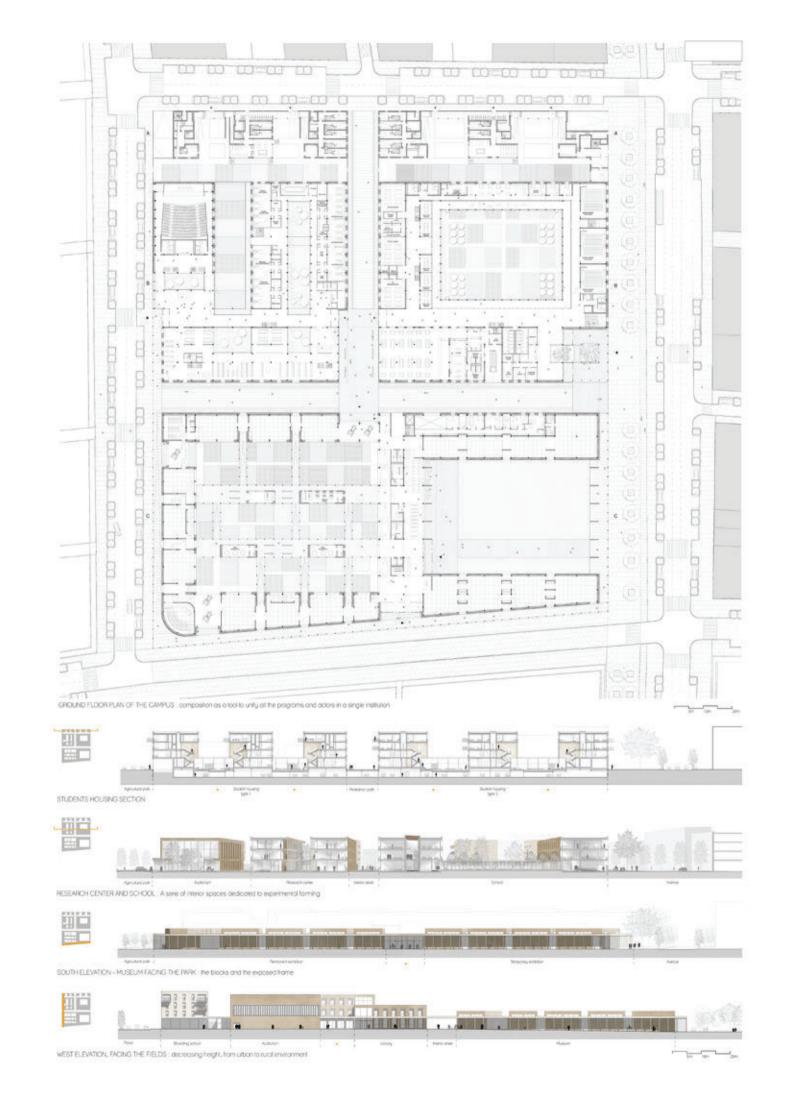
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by Alice Escudier, Clémentine Chailland, Joséphine Duda

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Earth up the territory

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100/ 2016



by Filip Ponechal from Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia

Tutors: Ing.Arch. Jozef Bátor, Phd.

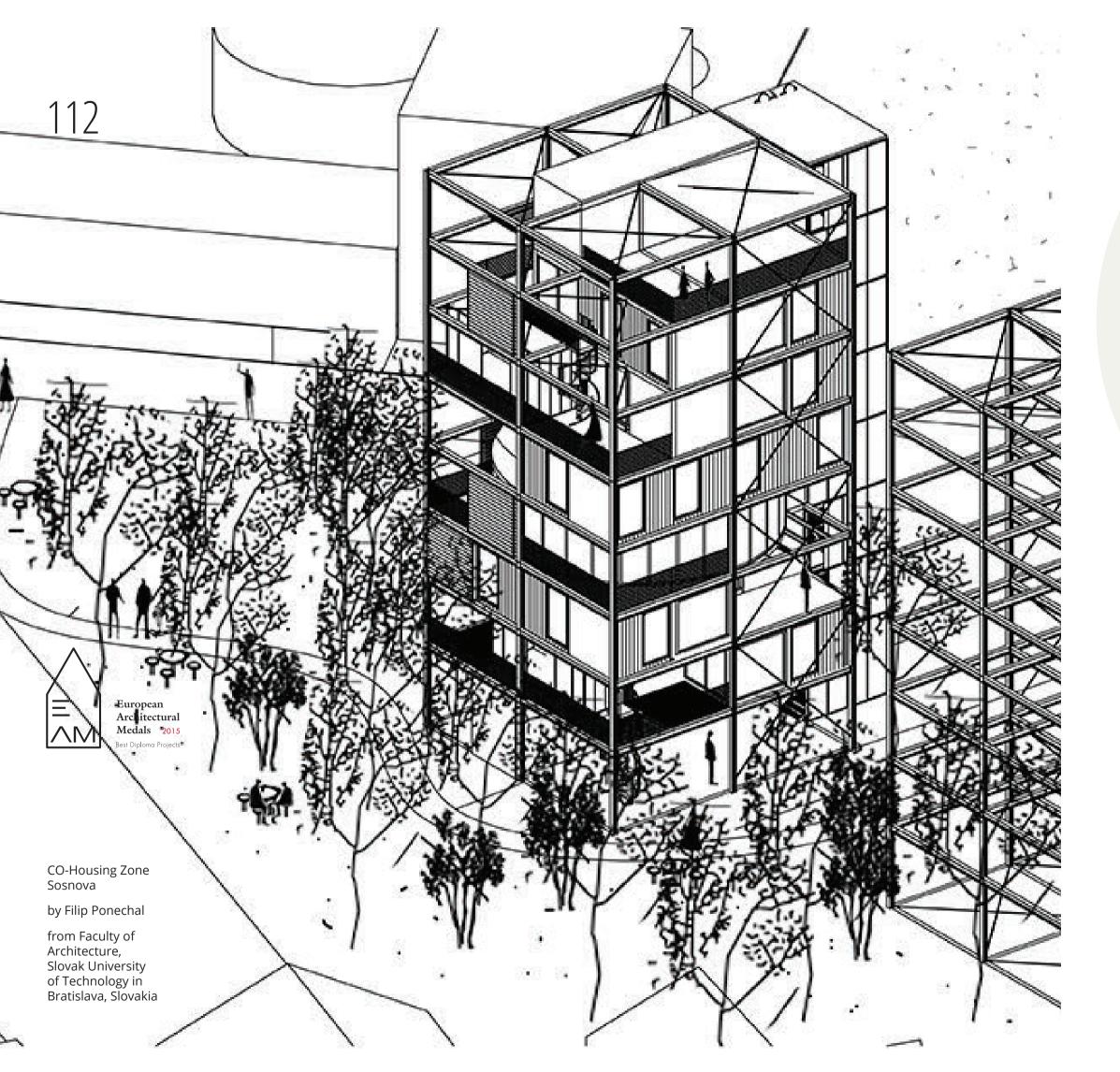
Author comments:

ow a young architect sees living in today? The subject of living is currently significant for me not only in my work but also in my personal life.

The pace of people's lifestyles is rapidly increasing; people do not stay all my life in one place anymore. Younger people in particular are often forced to save money, to live in rented accommodation with multiple roommates or take a mortgage on the apartment, which ultimately is not sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of today's young families and young professionals.

The topic of Co-Housing captured my attention as a possible solution to this problem by means of modern housing in the community, which allows space and resources saving by sharing of interior and exterior spaces. Also quality of life is increased by the fact that in this type of housing we get to know our neighbors, we learn to work together and live together at a different level than is common. Flexibility of the building's floor plan is an integral part of the design, which is intended to accommodate various needs of various people.

In my project I have tried to respect environmental and ecological side of surrounding area and to plant the residential buildings sensitively and subtly into space. Verticality of my design reflects the character of the outlying forest, traffic is diverted to the outskirts of the area and due to the possibility of using the roof of the building for various environmentally conscious activities the building is designed to reach certain level of self-sufficiency.



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CO-HOUSING

ZONE SOSNOVA





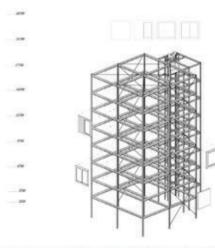












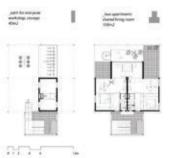
CO-Housing Zone Sosnova by Filip Ponechal

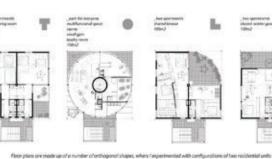
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European Architectural

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from Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia





















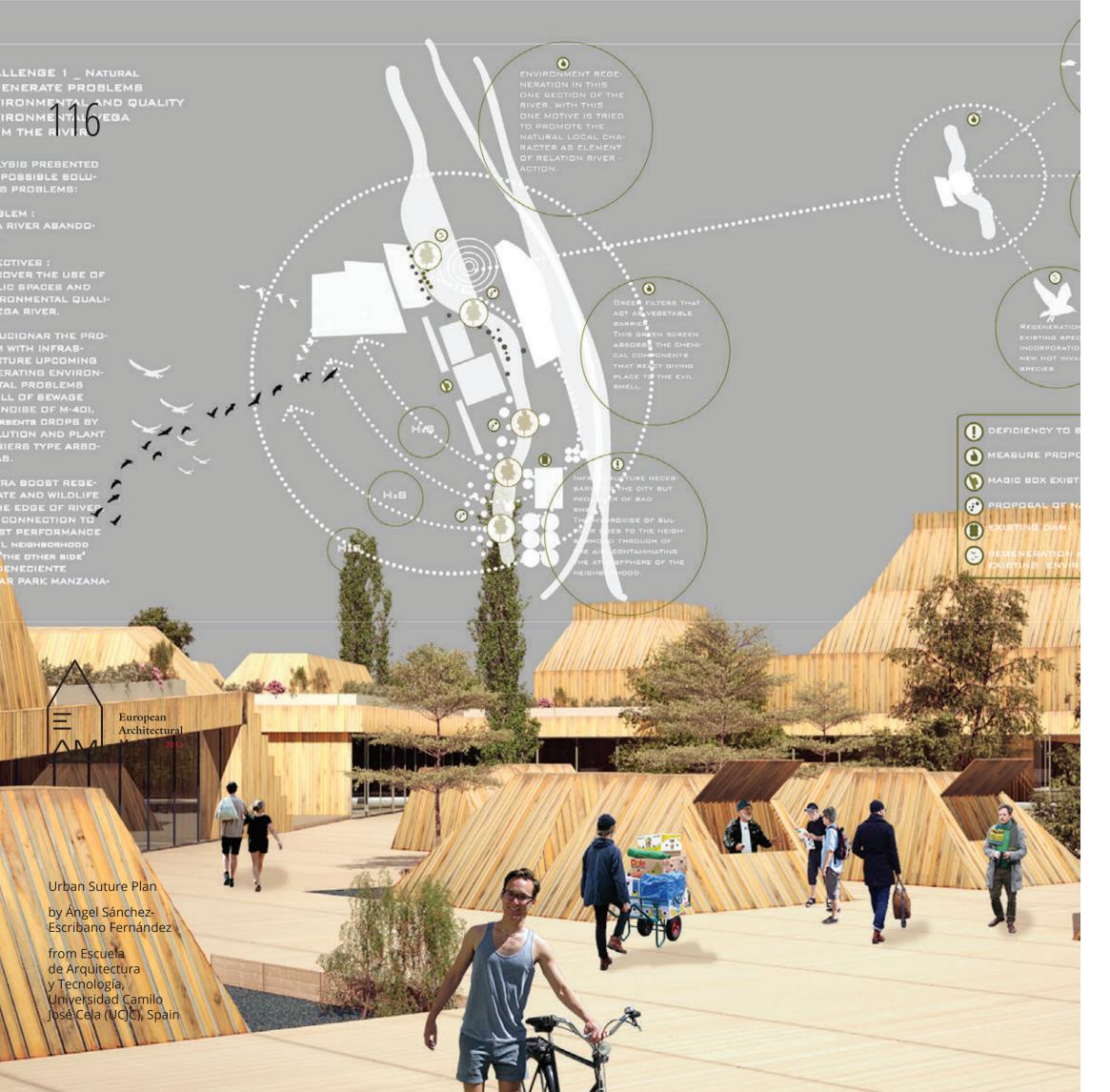




CO-Housing Zone Sosnova

by Filip Ponechal

from Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia





Urban Suture Plan

by Ángel Sánchez-Escribano Fernández from Escuela de Arquitectura y Tecnología, Universidad Camilo José Cela (UCJC), Spain

Tutor: Miguel Angel Díaz Camacho

Author comments:

NTRODUCTION:

San Fermin, a neighbourhood belonging to the central almond of Madrid placed between Villaverde's neighbourhoods, Orcasitas and the knot that generates the highway A-4 to his step along the Km 12. It is considered to be a neighbourhood of working character, with a population very diversified culturally by his high percentage of immigration. The choice of the emplacement supposes the first conceptual frame on having treated itself on the one side of an urban singular, fragile landscape in socioeconomic terms, but with enormous environmental and landscape potential in his meeting with the river Manzanares.

Since universal topic of project proposes the social housing itself, paying particular attention to the processes that determine his urban activation, material consolidation and later productive management. In this respect the mediation with local institutions, residents associations, as well as owners of the soil or managerial fabric, supposes the first approximation for the one that proposes to collaborate with the experienced Foundation Thyme.

The project must propose him definitively, like a meticulous and punctual exercise of attainable architecture, global strategy of urban, economic, social and environmental regeneration of the neighbourhood. An exercise of "Affordable Habitat."

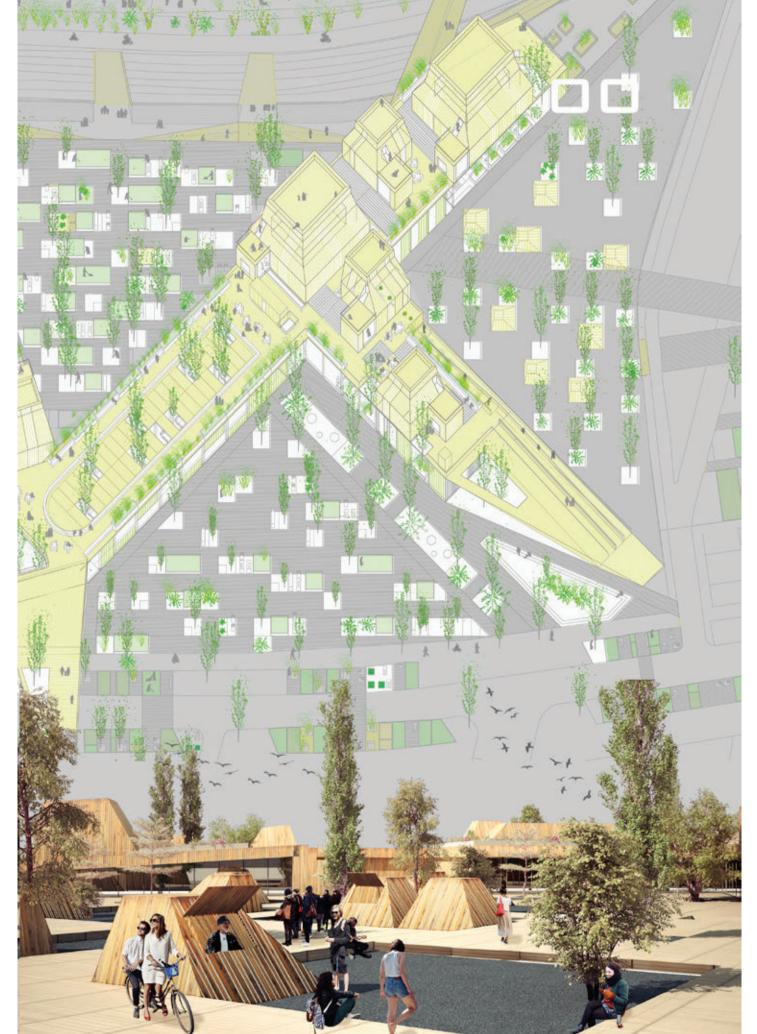


Urban Suture Plan

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Resiting/exiting tracks

by Chiara Finizza from Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Italy

Tutor: Massarente Alessandro

Author comments:

veryone lives his own life, cultivate their aspirations, believe in their dreams, without feeling the need to share them inevitably. Yet somewhere, around a corner or at the center of a square, there are places where the personal sphere is opened to the vision of the community. They are places where something unexpected happens, almost magical, where you will be going motivated by a personal interest, and in which you find yourself surrounded by so many other lives, other aspirations, other dreams: places that teach us that everything is connected to something else; where people meet; where an exchange takes place.

And why not use just a "void" in the city to ensure that this exchange take place? Regenerate a void that has been unhinged from its original function and make it back to the service of the city? The question now is how to reuse these areas unhinged by their function and discontinued. It is proposed, therefore, to value these abandoned places, at least initially with temporary activities, to initiate subsequently a process of response to social needs.

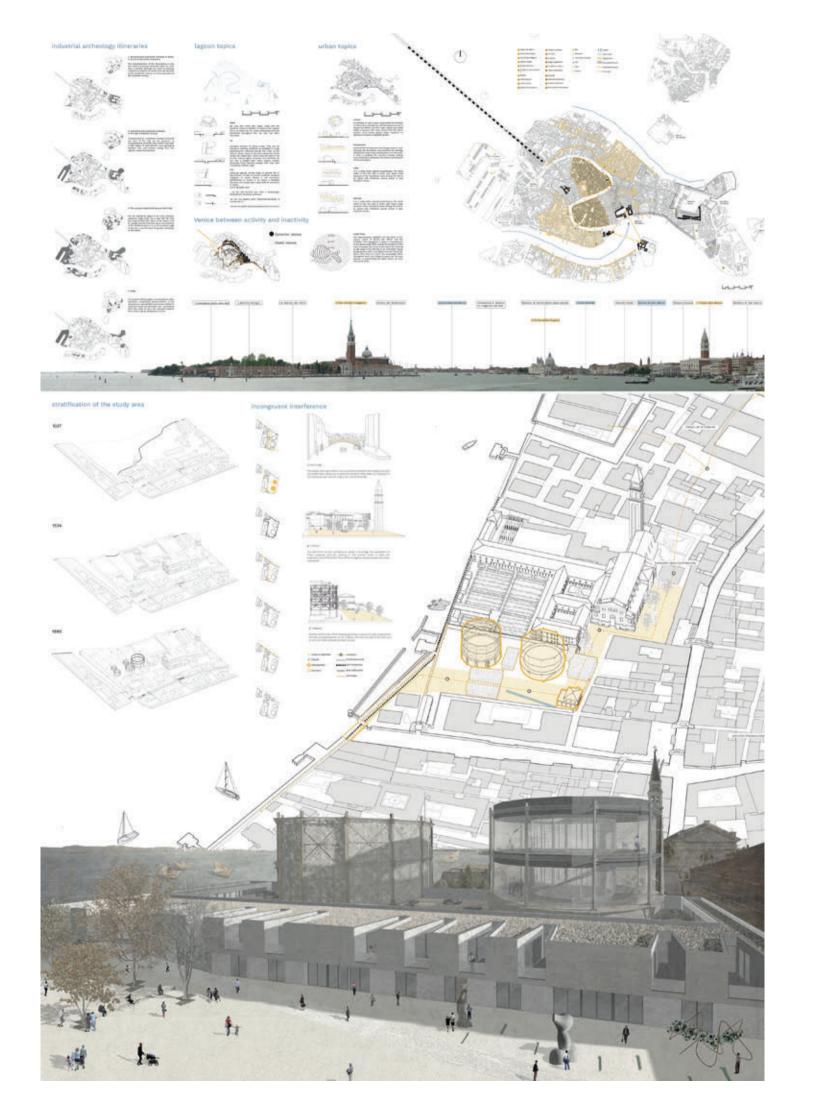
The "residual areas" well represent urban reserves for the testing of collective dreams, free spaces to accommodate and allow a re-emergence capital and aid economic recovery. The aim is to create a network of spaces / ideas / persons, which generate partnerships between the various actors. Rework the void with artists, young entrepreneurs, partners, government and anyone who is willing to get involved in this process.

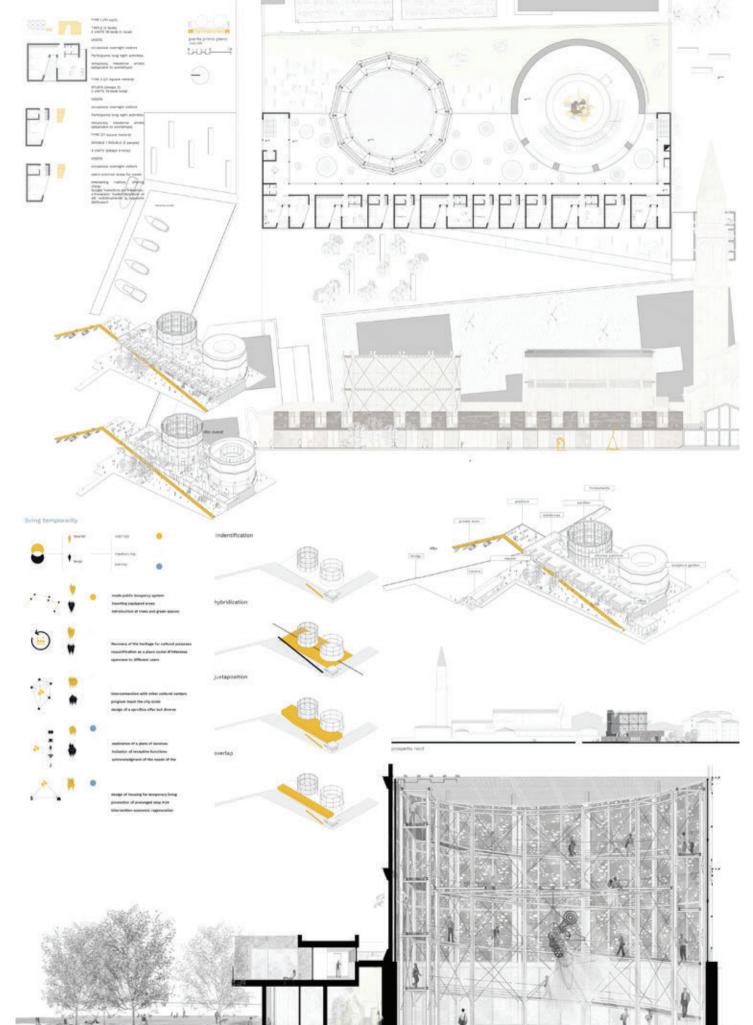






Resiting/exiting tracks by Chiara Finizza from Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Italy







Resiting/exiting tracks by Chiara Finizza

from Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Italy







Microbrewery in forgotten ruins - Shared memories

by Olimpia Onci from Politehnica University of Timisoara, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania

Tutor: Demetrescu Bogdan

Author comments:

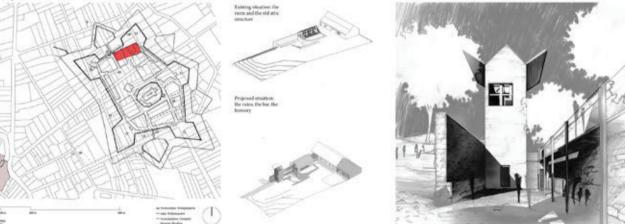
he project consists in the reinterpretation of the local craft beer tradition following the functional conversion of the forgotten ruins of the city into a micro-brewery that reminds of the memory of the beer cellars. In terms of memory, they are the witness that took part of the actual city rising and gave birth to all the ruins functions throughout time. Besides the bar and the underground cellar, there is a tower of light, an street infill space production brewery and from the old existing house, now divided in two, a new ground floor and attic vacation rental. The bar and beer cellar are grounded on the old cellar print keeping as memory the old wooden roof structure as an omnipresent, nonfunctional but memorial object. The bar access is made from the courtyard level through an entrance object that connects the bar and the vacation facility. The tower rises tender from the ruins, with a respect towards the place history, keeping its memory. The used material is wood and it completes the memory of the old used material at the interior buildings of the fortress. Its inner core is characterized by a symbolic vertical promenade with accesses from the lower courtyard and the upper one. The way is occasionally interrupted by horizontal platforms oriented towards main city places and courtyard.

As an individual element, and without the continuity of a ruin complex, it stands unbalanced. The spatial configuration of the new object follows the vertical, the same vertical of the tower function and it will watch over the city as an representative landmark.

SMALL BREWERY IN FORGOTTEN RUINS SHARED MEMORIES of a



po coverlay













Microbrewery in forgotten ruins -Shared memories

by Olimpia Onci

from Politehnica University of Timisoara, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania



Microbrewery in forgotten ruins - Shared memories

by Olimpia Onci

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Quinta dos Vinhais. Circumstance(s), Dialogue, Project.

by Luca Bosco from Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto (FAUP), Portugal

Tutor: José Gigante

Author comments:

he House from Above, the Barn, the Woodshed, the Middle-house, the House, the Ruin and the House-Next to, "[...] seem to be just there. A person doesn't give them any special attention. And yet, it is almost impossible to imagine the place where they are without them. They seem to be firmly anchored to the ground. Working as part of their surroundings and it is like they are saying: I am as you can see, and I am part of this". (Cit. Peter Zumthor - Thinking Architecture)

The project affects several situations that characterise a farmyard in Amarante, Portugal. From the arrangements of the interiors where the buldings are totally consolidated to the understanding of the ruins so as to design new spaces.

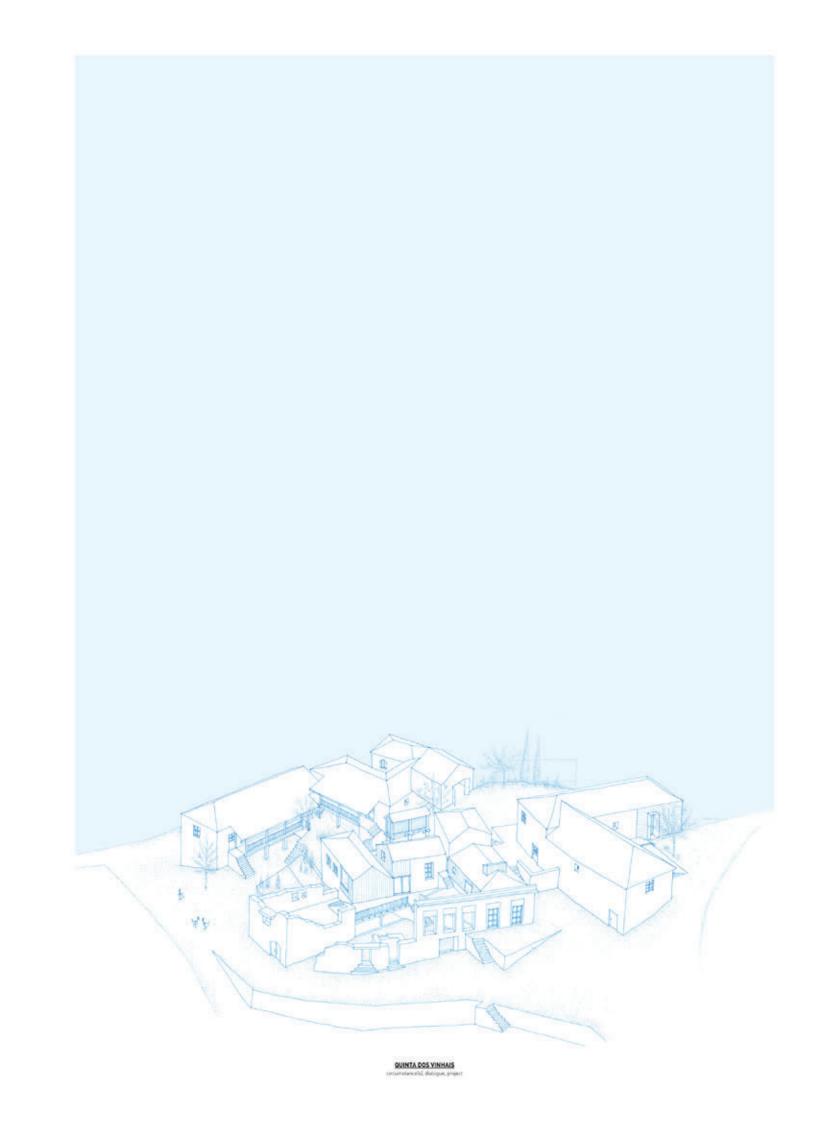
The will of the clients was to refurbish his whole complex of buildings in order to host people who want to share with them the rural life.

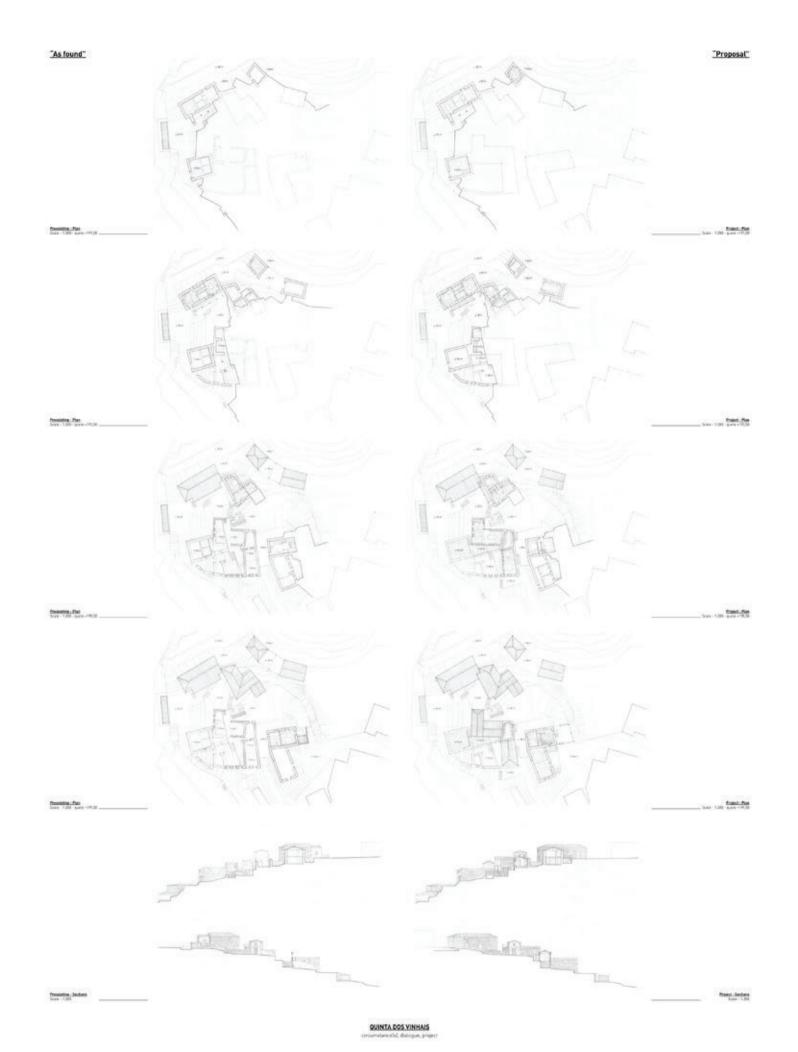


Quinta dos Vinhais. Circumstance(s), Dialogue, Project.

by Luca Bosco

from Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto (FAUP), Portugal







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Quinta dos Vinhais. Circumstance(s), Dialogue, Project.

by Luca Bosco

from Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto (FAUP), Portugal





FOOD IMMERSION Recycling of the ex-Farmers' Cooperative in Cupra Marittima

by Simona Calvaresi from University of Camerino, Italy

Tutor: Arch. Luigi Coccia

Author comments:

his thesis project looks into a building located in Cupra Marittima, a municipality in the province of Ascoli Piceno in the Marche region. For some years this building has been a farmers' Cooperative.

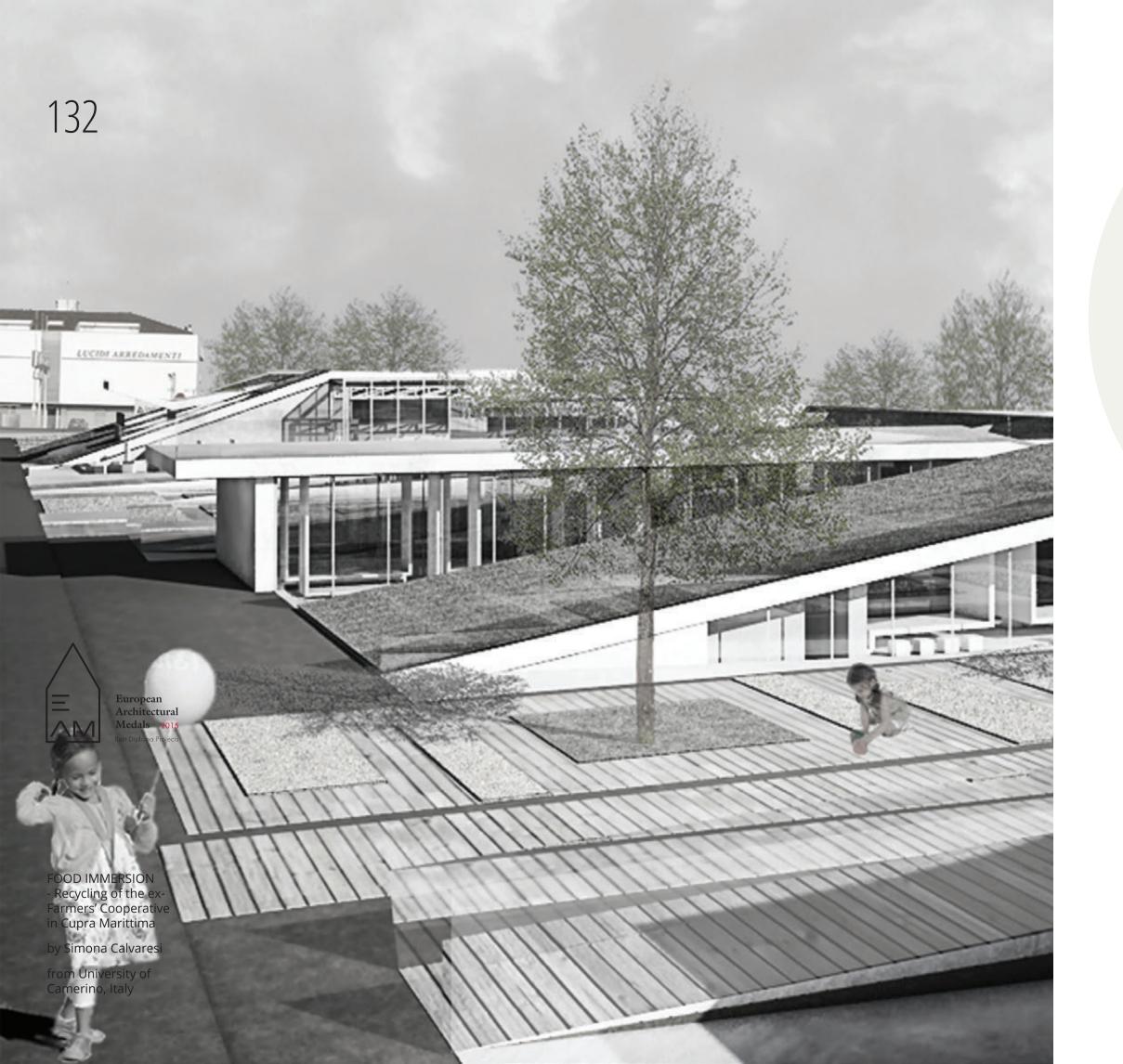
This farmers' association has been very crucial and important in the history of the local and Italian agriculture and economy, as it helped achieving the increase and improvement of the agricultural production and gave its social and cultural contributions through the provision of goods and services useful both for the agricultural activity and the trade of their productions.

The basic idea of this project is to revitalize a no longer used building, which, though for a short period, belonged to the history of the farmers' Cooperative of Cupra Marittima. Therefore, the goal of the project is to restore the old functions of the Cooperative, in a modern and more dynamic version, seeking to integrate those functions with new ones in order to attract both visitors and experts.

From this perspective a new functional programme raises which, besides aiming at creating a close relation with the river, has its main representative in the food. An agricultural museum, a cookery school, a local quality market, an "agri-child", cultivation areas, a conference hall and a cafeteria will come to life. The building will be surrounded by pedestrian-cycling paths.

Tutor comments:

The project focuses on the recycling of the ordinary heritage through formal strategies able to activate new life cycles in the unexploited buildings and at the same time able to re-establish a new balance between artifice and nature. By rediscovering the architectural heritage of the agricultural landscape of the Marche region, the project uses the field structures to reorganize the internal and external space of the analyzed building, which has been transformed in a new polarity in the agri-food sector.

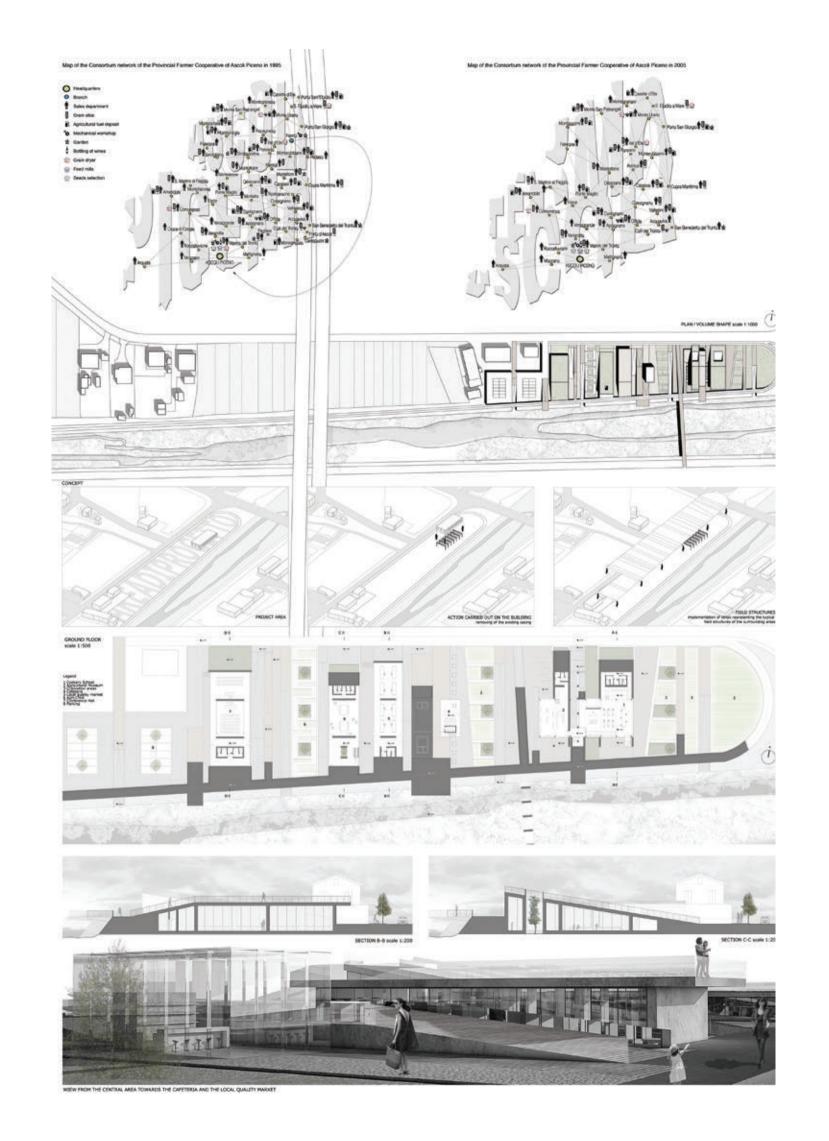


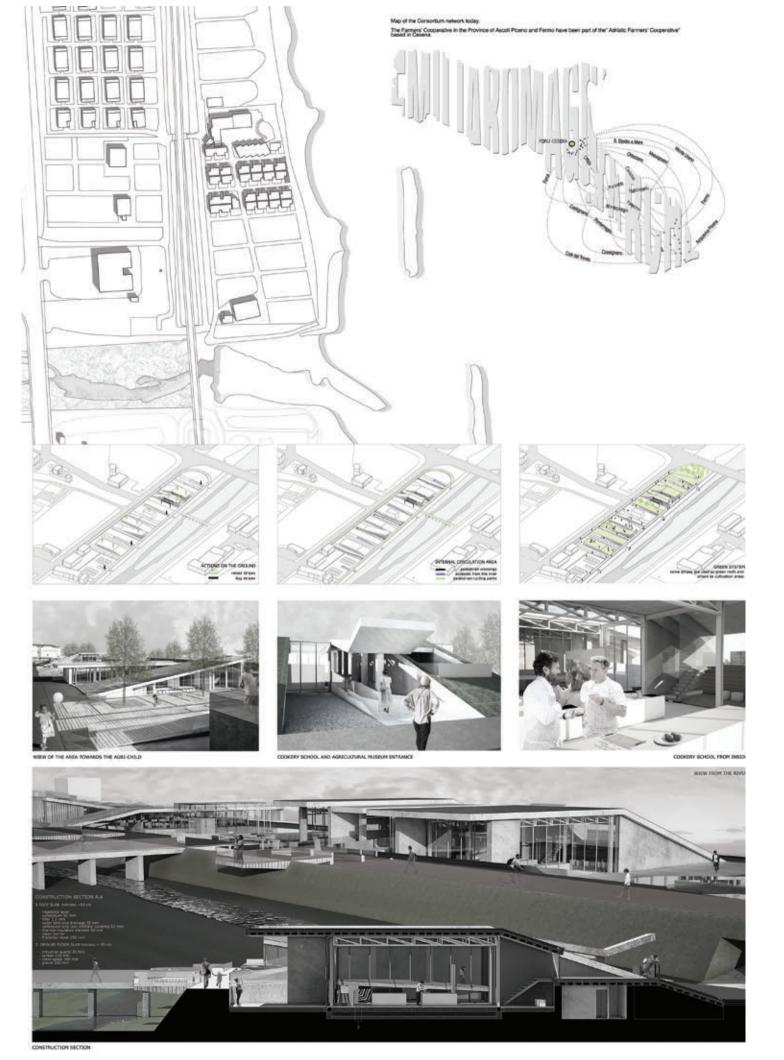


FOOD IMMERSION
- Recycling of the ex-Farmers' Cooperative in Cupra Marittima

by Simona Calvaresi

from University of Camerino, Italy





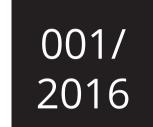


FOOD IMMERSION
- Recycling of the ex-Farmers' Cooperative in Cupra Marittima

by Simona Calvaresi

from University of Camerino, Italy





Wind Tower

by Nour Mezher from Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia (IAAC), Spain

Tutors: Willy Muller, Jordi Vivaldi

Author comments:

s part of our "Intelligent Cities" studio, we are working on the relationship between the rising of sea level and the contaminated soil in Newark. Taking into consideration the analyses of our site, we came to the conclusion that industries that are located on the coast of the passaic river will be the most affected. Wind Tower as a component of urban energy supply, is the practice of producing energy in vertically stacked layers. The modern idea of wind industry uses controlled natural ventilation system to be able to optimize to wind efficiency. These Typology include architectural control

of wind, and wind turbine manufacture program. Inspired by the Formula one industry, the facade integrate a series of performative scoops, tunnels and wind turbine into the project that ensured the continuous passage of air to specific area of the building.





European

Architectural

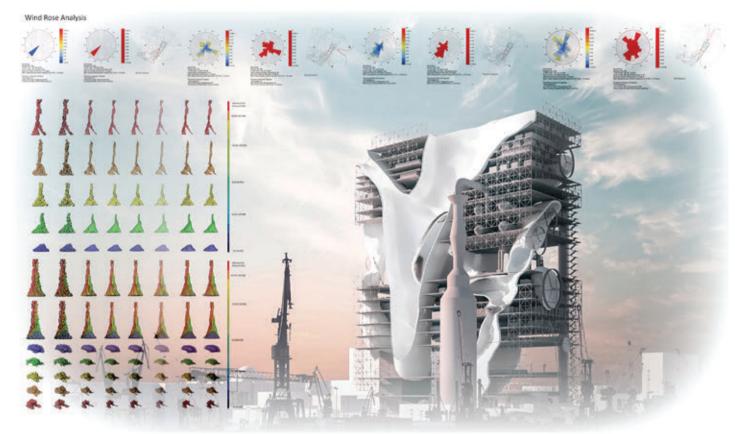
Medals 2016

by Nour Mezher

from Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia (IAAC), Spain

Wind Tower

Rethinking Building Typologies A bridge in between Infrastructure and Architecture



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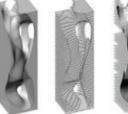
Parametrization Of the Wind Data

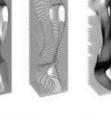
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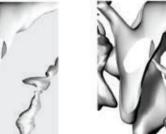
Wind Direction at different hights, during the year

Surface Manipulation

Mesh Path











Program Distribution

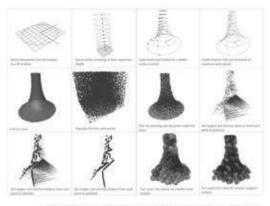


Energy Generation

Wind Tower

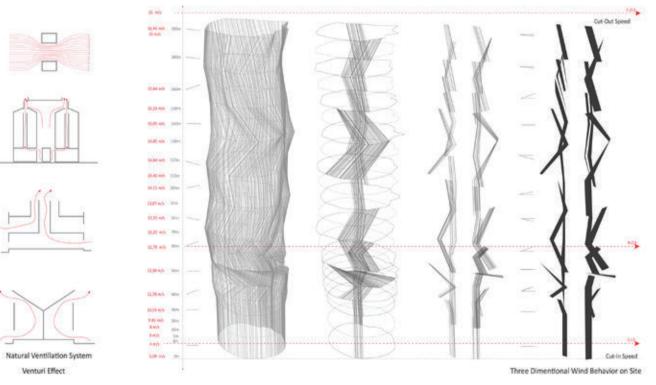
The Industry is providing Wind Energy to the Railway System while the train is Importing natural eco-friendly resources to the Wind Tower for the fabrication of wind turbine.

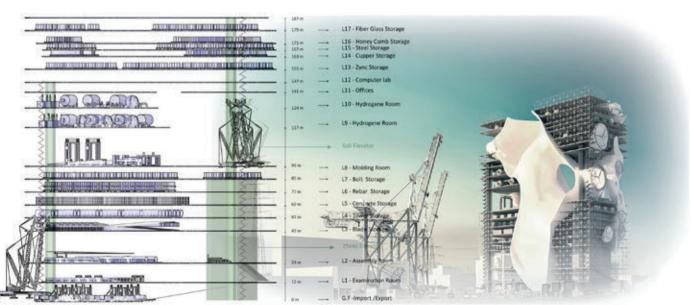




Three Dimentianal Parametrization Of the Wind Data (Grasshopper)

Section: The Industry Work Flow







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Wind Tower

by Nour Mezher

from Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia (IAAC), Spain





Remoteness: Recovering Landscape

by Anastasija Protic from DIA / Dessau International Architecture Graduate School of Anhalt University, Germany

Tutors: Joris Fach, Roger Bundschuh

Author comments:

emoteness: Recovering Landscape

Beginning with the question how a person actually becomes aware of remoteness I found that one of the most vulnerable groups is war veterans. As after deployment they come back home with the completely different experience they went through on the battlefield in many cases they feel that the sense of belonging is lost. They are not anymore comfortable with conditions of hectic urban life. In many cases as a result of experiences the war veterans have went through in the battlefields the boundary between them and their families, relatives and friends is created.

Instead of coming straight back home my proposal is that war veterans are displaced in the environment independent from the two familiar ones. They would be in a retreat in specific natural conditions with qualities from the army like being among peers and also having sequences of safe private space, so the transition becomes smoother.

Besides the neccecary programm for a recovery center like private and common space, medical rooms and administration two special spaces of the project are spiritual space on top of the building and the baths in the bottom.

It is an introverted space as it is the load bearing pat of the structure. Basically it is a beam which becomes spacial. Together with access ramp it is the only part which touches or enters the rock. The rest of the building is sitting on top of it and is leaving space in between on all sides.



Remoteness: Recovering Landscape

Architectural

by Anastasija Protic

from DIA / Dessau International Architecture Graduate School of Anhalt University, Germany

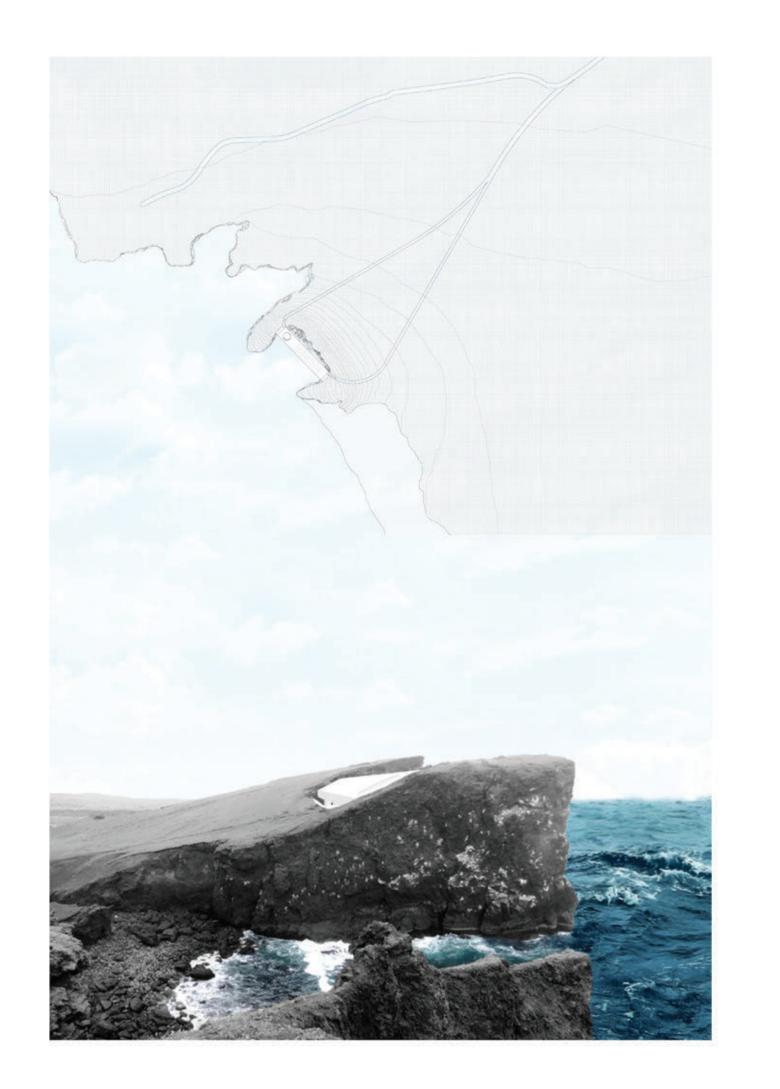


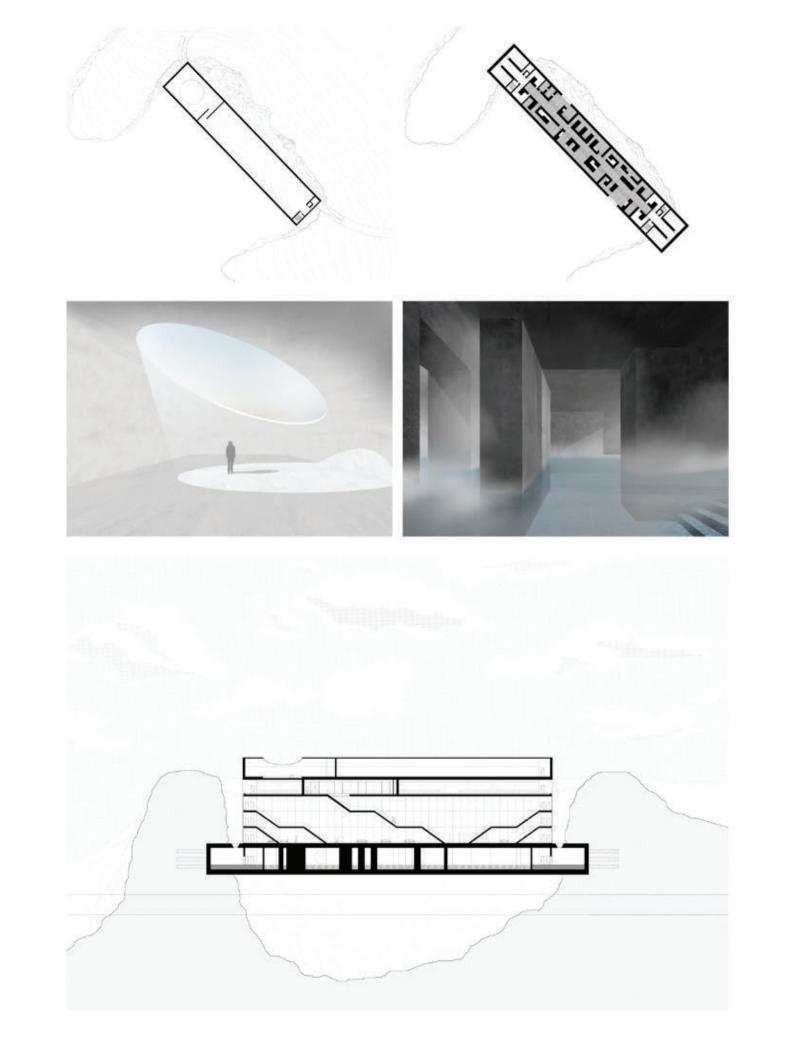


Remoteness: Recovering Landscape

by Anastasija Protic

from DIA / Dessau International Architecture Graduate School of Anhalt University, Germany







Remoteness: Recovering Landscape

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Scientific Centre for Marine Research

by David Minton Albero from Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de la Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain

Tutors: Eduardo De Miguel, Vicente Corell

Author comments:

ourist activity in the Mediterranean coast has experienced an exponential growth in the last 20 years and this has brought as a consequence an intensive, and generally unstructured, occupation of the coastline. The project is situated in Peñiscola, Castellón, a place of special geographic and historic interest. With the positioning a public building the project aims to reconnect the disengaged coastline with the existing city structures.

The project creates a new seafront and places the research centre at the end of the promenade as a link for tourists, citizens and fishermen.

The design concept for the building solves all the functional requirements under one spatial container where each individual function is fitted in relation with its surrounding environment; ground, light, shadow and sea are the variables that will give each space its character.

The building is completely open in two fronts. In the North East looking out to the historic city through a court-yard and in the South West looking out to the sea. Both facades are setback several meters to create spaces of air that will protect the users from extreme sunny or windy conditions.

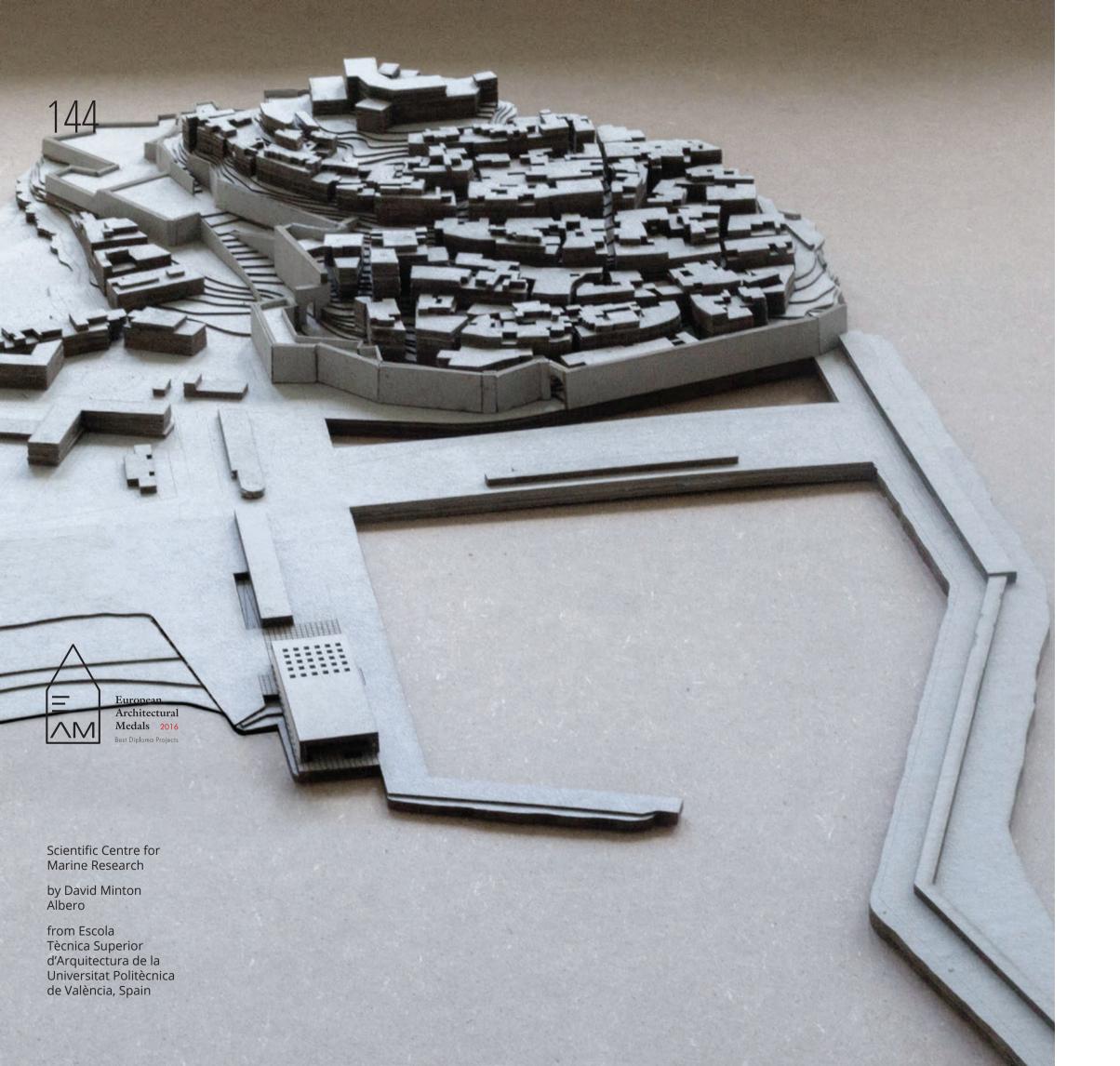
Sun and Shadow. From this start point architecture is rethought, looking for simple expressions in which architecture's relation with its orientation, looking out to the sea or looking out to the city, with its location; with ground, sun, shadow, air and sea will be what determines space.

Tutor comments:

The project is an exceptional sample of urban scale problem solving and a display of good design based on site conditions. The proposed design reflects on architecture's deep relation with nature showing how a building can bring together sea and city. The solution is skillfully crafted through attention to detail and very fine material selection.

The building description is provided to the student with the space requirements for the research centre. The project bases its design concept on the similar functional requirements of the proposed spaces and considers the whole of the research centre as unitary space of work. This decision determines the container like building with open space coherently placed on the pier.

Throughout the process the student rethinks conventional solutions and deeply looks into which are the real needs architecture must attend. The institution or purpose of the building is ought to be defined. The research Centre stands as a link or meeting point between city, man and ocean.

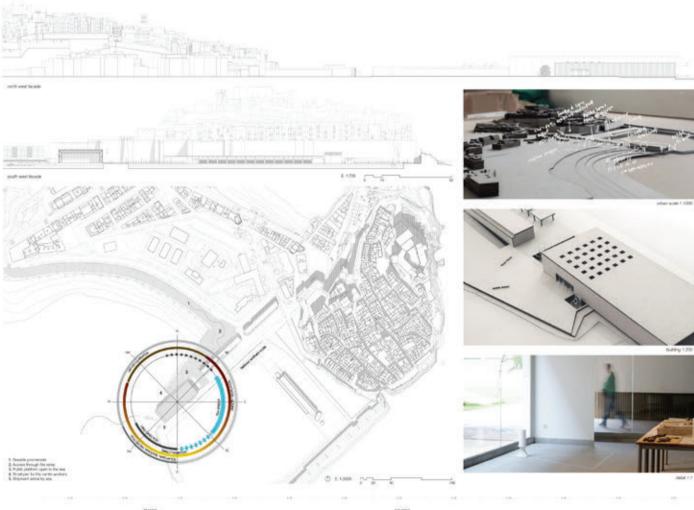


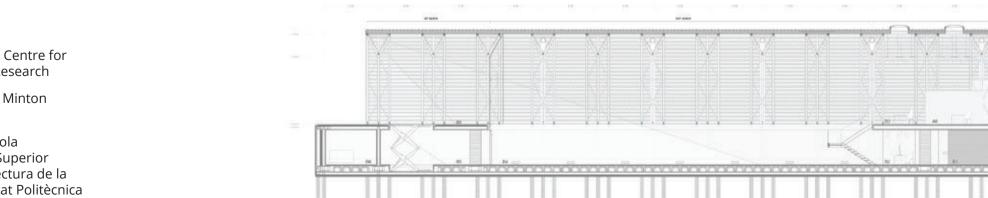


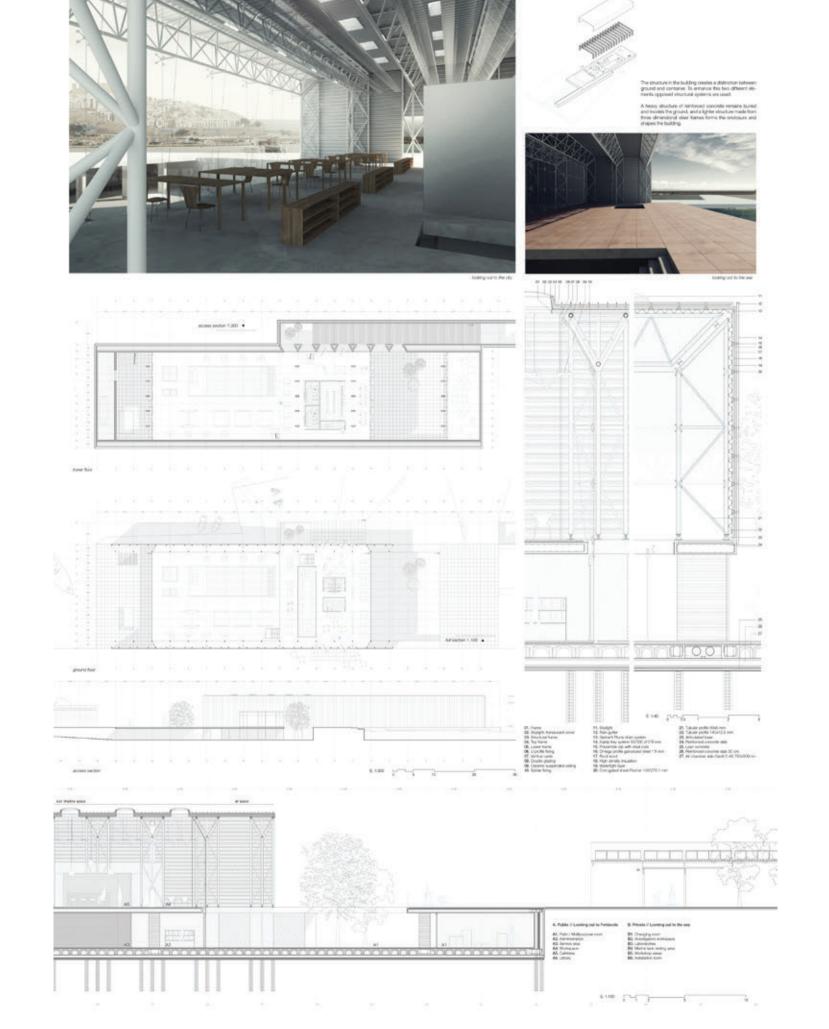
SCIENTIFIC CENTRE

FOR MARINE RESEARCH











Scientific Centre for Marine Research

by David Minton Albero

from Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de la Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain



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European Architectural

Medals 2016

by David Minton Albero

from Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de la Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain





Glass school, Klatovy, Czech republic

by Ivona Náterová from Faculty of Architecture, Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

Tutors: Ing. Tomáš Novotný, Ing. Arch. Jakub Koňata, Ing. Arch. Tomáš Zmek

Author comments:

wo former textile factories – two objects, both from different eras, are completed with a third one. Accommodation in the historical one, education in the modular one and the glasswork with exhibition space in the new one. The new form is based on the archetype of a glasswork 'hut' which is also incorporates the gallery.

The site is nowadays occupied by abandoned textile factory objects. The project solves the plot as one entity by adding new object as well as using the existing ones. Glass school project refers to an old glass tradition in the region and also brings back the craft phenomenon towards young people, especially in terms of glasswork – a craft so distinctive for Czech republic.

The aim of the project is to create background for functioning of the entire glass school. The school contains of five different workshops including its own glasswork hut placed in the new building, which also includes a gallery where the school can present itself. It should also work as a support for the existing Glass Pavillion PASK in Klatovy. Moreover for the glasswork hut a commercial use is expected. The exhibition space is designed to be quite flexible therefore it could have various uses. The school also includes a technological programme to expand posibilities for the graduates. The art programme has, besides the glasswork specialization, additional specializations for fashion and product design and painting. It is presumed for the school to have regional impact.

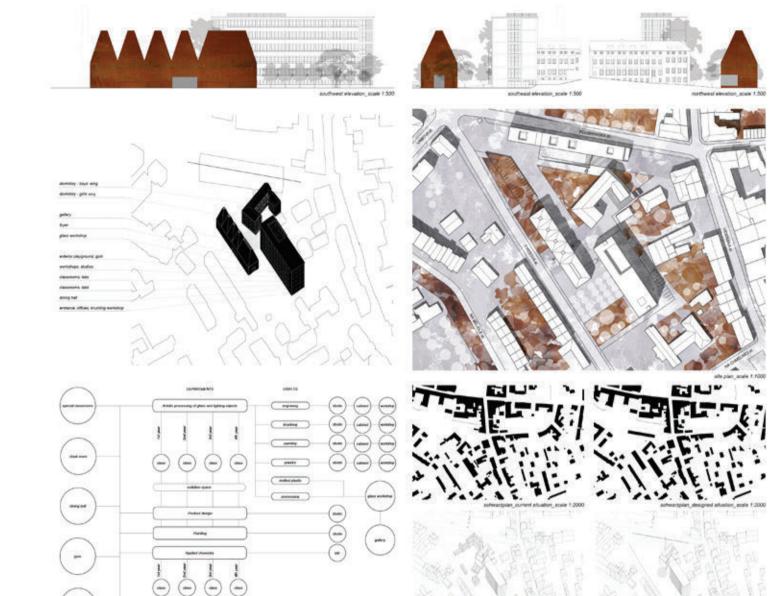
Tutor comments:

Both our last year students thoroughly consider, as far as the town government and owners let them, which objects to preserve, their architectural and historical qualities. Finally, ~~~lvona Náterová~~~ decides to preserve two of the abandoned objects and adds a third, new volume. As a new function for the objects, considering the town's needs, she chooses to build a glass school. Her analysis is dedicated to studying of history of glasswork in Czech countries, and particularly glass schools. In the end she designs and draws in detail three objects.

Despite what the opponent of the project says, us tutors, we consider the whole composition to be a great contribution for the whole town. On one hand the reinforcement of the old town circuit, on the other hand the situation of the crossing of Podbranská and Tyršova streets – which is now less important and therefore clearly prefers the historical connection of the old town.

This was ~~~lvona~~~'s first project in our studio. Personally, I especially appreciate the conversion of an old textile factory, in which she managed to upgrade an abandoned "Baťa's" construction system into a functional distinctive contemporary architecture. Furthermore, I consider the archetypal, but contemporary portrayal of the glass workshop completed with a spectacular exhibition space to be an illustration of stunning spatial thinking. Finally, assembling of a functioning layout of a student dorm into existing floor plans is, for me, a surprising sophistication in terms of typology.







Glass school, Klatovy, Czech republic

by Ivona Náterová

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Earthquake Museum

by Ashkan Khazaeean from Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey

Tutor: Ömer Okan

Author comments:

rchitecture in a City of Earthquake

HOW IN ISTANBUL? The earthquake museum locating at a site where high rises lay their shadow on short buildings, a very unbalanced neighbors. The newly architectural design need to be the link, connection between two volume differences. integrating between these two height differences by expressing different entities, expression of volume and material. The concept seeks to create an iconic building on the popular avenue promenade. Seeing Levent district as a platform for a new urban redevelopment that reflects the latest tendencies in architectural design. The museum is also a cultural & educational facility.

HOW IS IT? The building by opening through the slabs increases eye view coverage. Which would warranty horizontal and vertical visibility connection. Each slab giving feeling of earth layers so visitors would be wondered to feel entering into earth. An important aim of the design is to notice power of earth and earthquake, to see tectonic plates. Suspended glass covering has its own movement and direction.

HOW IT WORKS? Steel structure over building not only working as a shelter and expression for museum but also works as a hanger for some slabs. Direction of this steel structures changes and rotating individually according to openings and guide for people crossing the building. Directions of them are mostly towards Istanbul's tectonic plates, in case of an earthquake, we expect reduction in earthquake effects on the building.



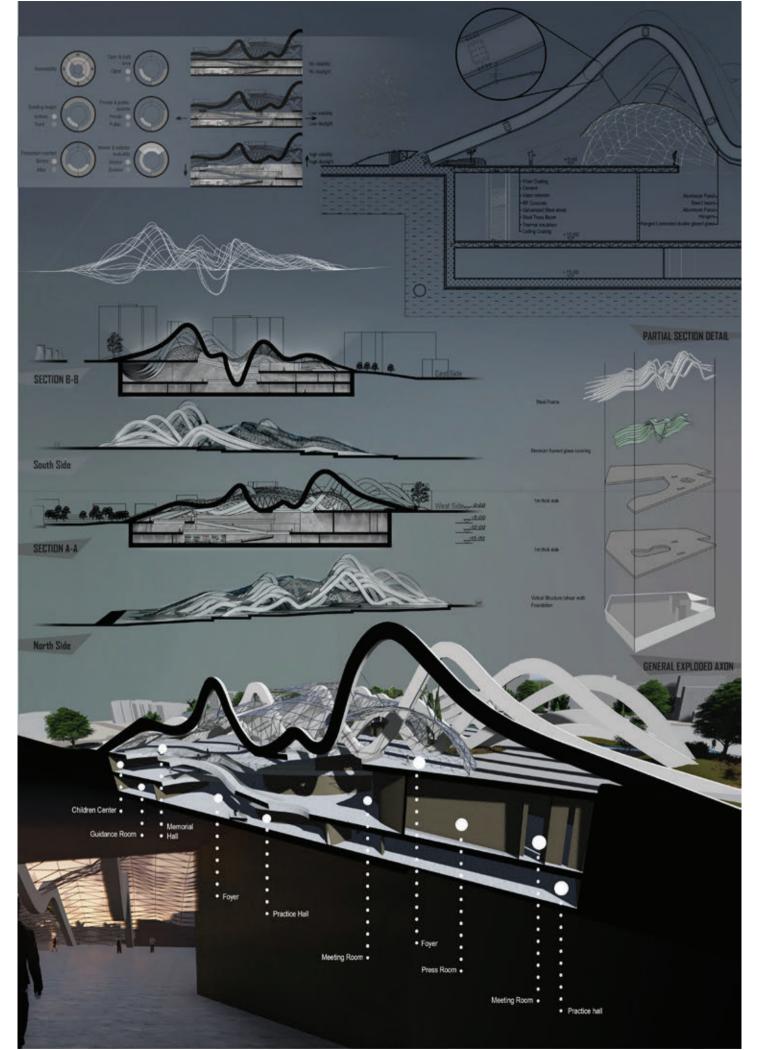


Earthquake Museum

by Ashkan Khazaeean

from Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey







Earthquake Museum

by Ashkan Khazaeean

from Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey





Radio Kootwijk

by Vladimir Sergeev from Institute of Architecture and Planning, University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein

Tutors: Peter Staub, Georgia Papathanasiou

Author comments:

n 2011 the International Agency of Research on Cancer has identified electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic for people, however solutions for its limitation have not yet been developed. Nowadays we see a rising number of people suffering from a new disease called Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity Syndrome, also known as EHS.

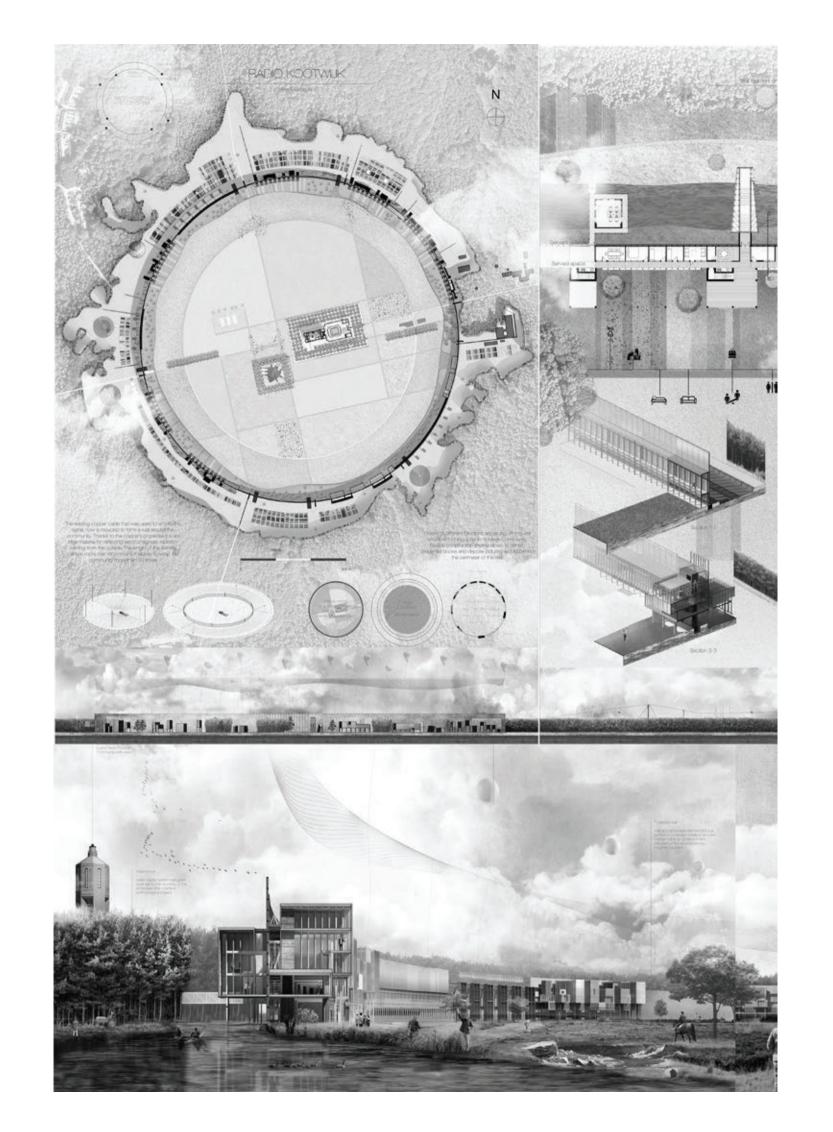
The former Radio Kootwijk park, situated near Apeldoorn, the Netherlands, was built in 1923 to establish a wireless connection to the Dutch colonies in Indonesia. With the invention of satellites it lost its importance. A mapping of the sources of electromagnetic pollution situated on the investigation site and its surroundings showed that the site itself is free of such sort of sources. Moreover the territory of the Radio Kootwijk and neighbouring Grand Veluwe National Park is one of the least polluted area in the entire Netherlands. These findings helped to reveal its hidden potentials, and build up a coherent story for the possible future of the radio park. The current project develops a new type of Electromagnetic Fields Free community within the boundaries of the former Radio Kootwijk. A habitable wall repeats the shape of the opening in the forest, which was created to host a transmission antenna. The wall encloses and marks a "safe" space within. This spatial organization offers a restful garden for private and communal uses inside and production spaces outside. The community design aims for a new level of sufficiency, and tries to prove that it is possible to live enjoying a moderate level of comfort without a strong dependency on electricity and wireless technologies.

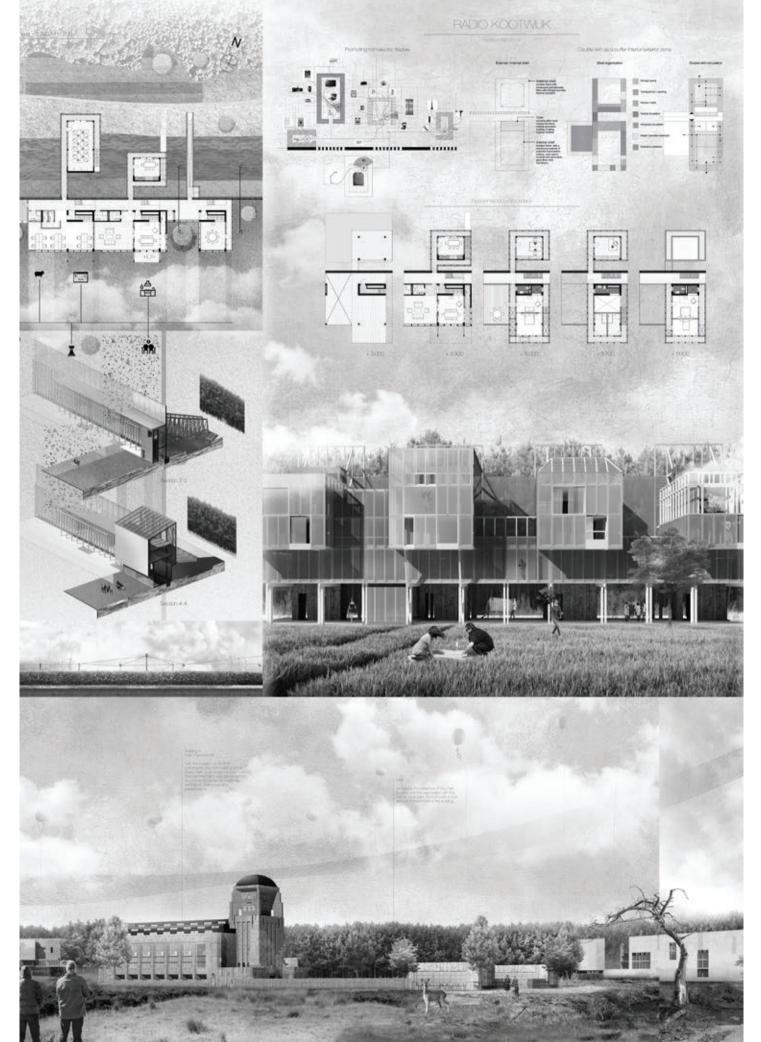


Radio Kootwijk

by Vladimir Sergeev

from Institute of Architecture and Planning, University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein



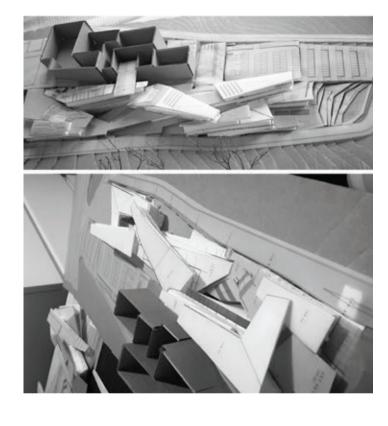




Radio Kootwijk

by Vladimir Sergeev

from Institute of Architecture and Planning, University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein





Educating with Green

by Gizem Değirmenci

from Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey



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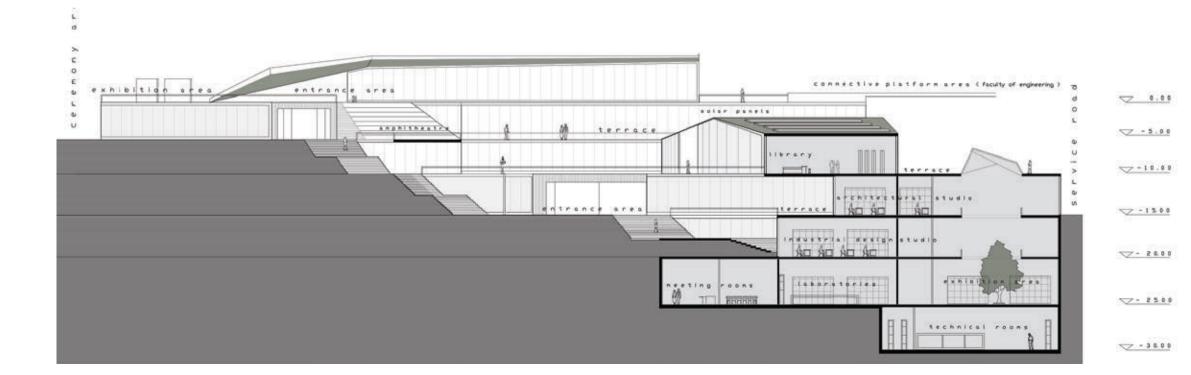
Educating with Green

by Gizem Değirmenci from Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey

Tutor: Murat Şahin

Author comments:

he concept of this project focuses on a design of a faculty of Architecture and Design Building which will be an addition to the existing university campus located in Çekmeköy, İstanbul. Altough the campus is near a green area, the interaction of the school buildings with this green area is considerably low. The newly designed Faculty of Architecture and Design Building will be interconnected with this green area as well as embracing and feeling it. The aims of the project include reaching multifunctional areas and function flexibility while also reaching semi open areas, terraces and squares consisting of different levels. During the design process, with studying different Level; gaps, fills and entrances which are born with coming together of differents layers, are created. Orientation was the most important factor that shaped the design. Facing of existing squares and roads and sustainability of these orientations are the aims of the project. Circulation is considered as another important factor in the project. Semi open areas and terraces in different levels are designed in such a way that they prevent blocking of sustainability of areas which enables the uninterrupted design of open and closed area circulations. While the green pattern and nature are continuing in the building uninterrupted, a breathing facuty building is designed which takes the nature inside.

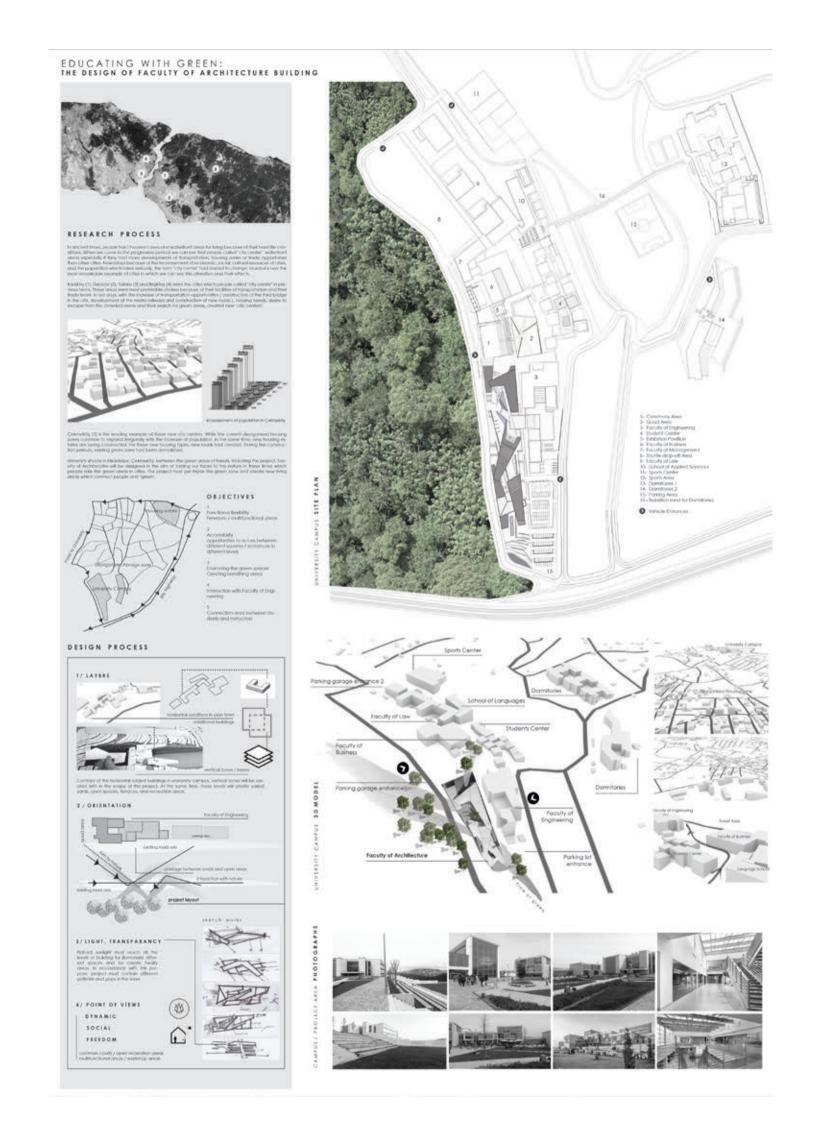


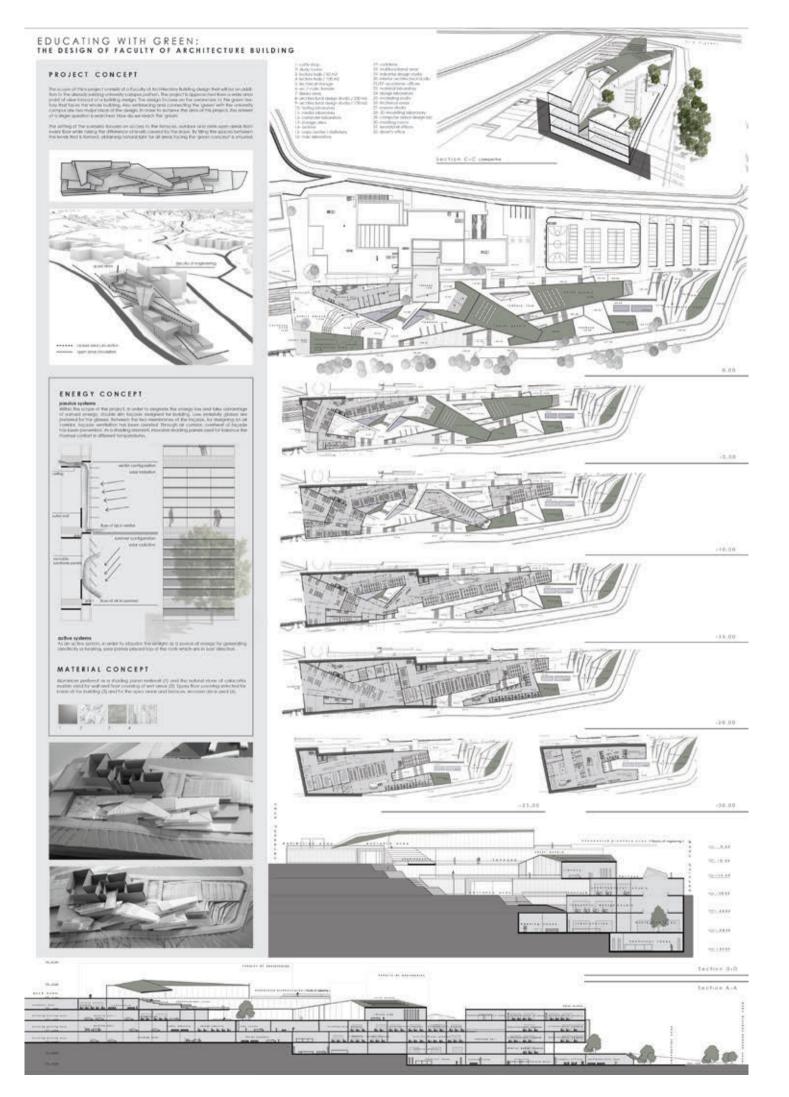


Educating with Green

by Gizem Değirmenci

from Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey







Educating with Green

by Gizem Değirmenci

from Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey



Floating Beach on the Danube

by Sára Pintér from Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Transportation Engineering, Széchenyi István University, Hungary

Tutors: László Pethő, Tamás Czigány Dla

Author comments:

n my opinion people living in Budapest would want a closer connection to the Danube. What else could be a better opportunity for this than to bathe in the Danube? In fact, Budapest is famous for being the "city of baths", there are only few who considers the great Danube as an option for bathing. The most looks at it as the dirty water which divides the city. This prejudice is the legacy of the last 50 years when the everyday waste water was released to the Danube. However, thanks to the environmental improvements in the recent years, this is now only the past. The water running in the Danube is clean again and swimming would be possible in it. In the 19th century, it was already popular to bathe in the Danube. In 1910 there were already 9 'wooden beaches' along the coast of the Danube. In my diploma project, I undertook the idea to design a so called floating beach on the appropriate part of the Danube. The beach would be within easy reach from the city centre and its place could be changed according to the latest trends and preferences. Additionally, this mobile beach could not only be used during the beach season but also it would provide the basic conditions for bathing during wintertime as well. Summertime, urban folks would enjoy the cooling water of the Danube, wintertime, people could use the sauna built onto the river and splash into the cold water afterwards. The naturally given opportunities are waiting for to be discovered and facilitated again.

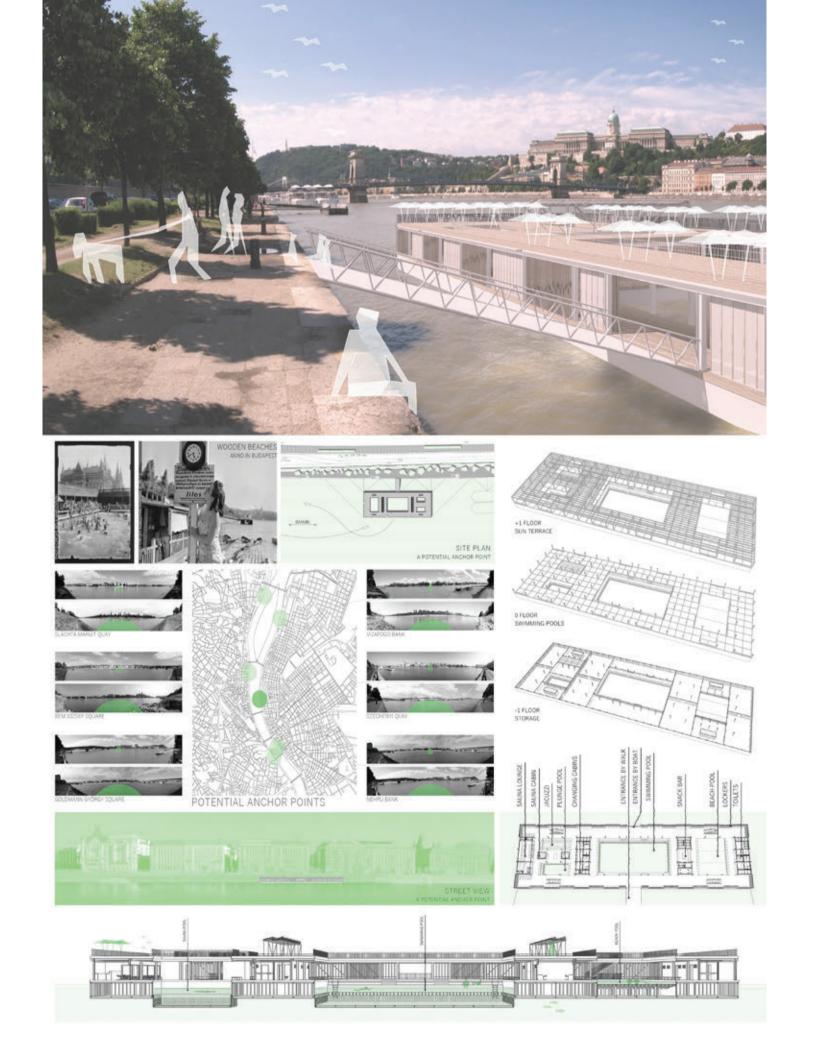


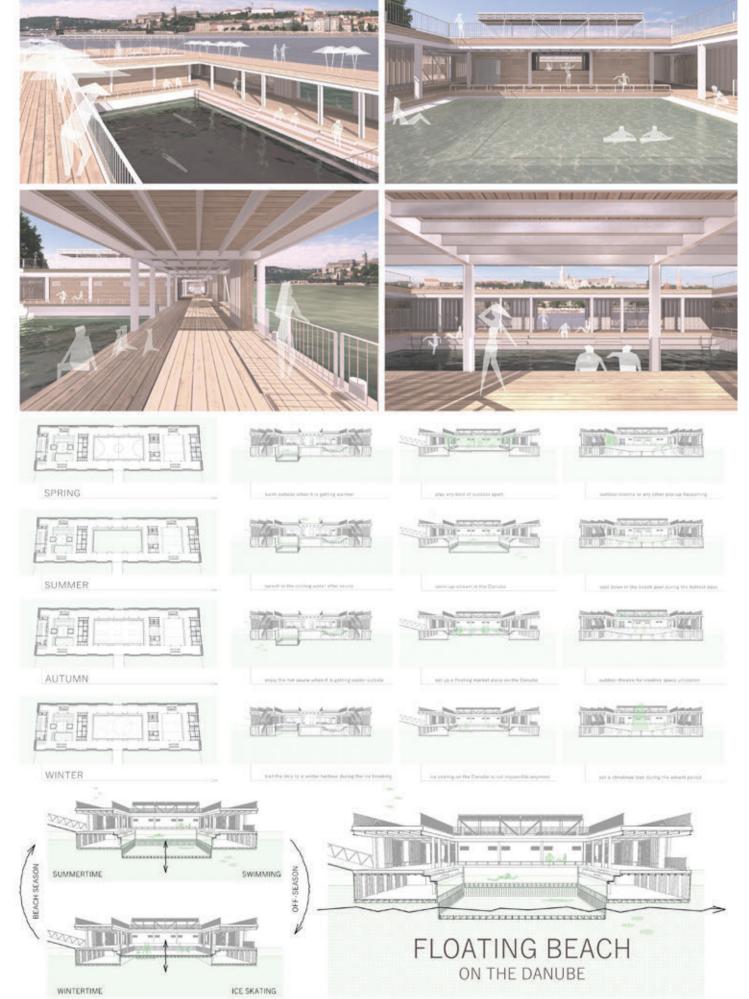


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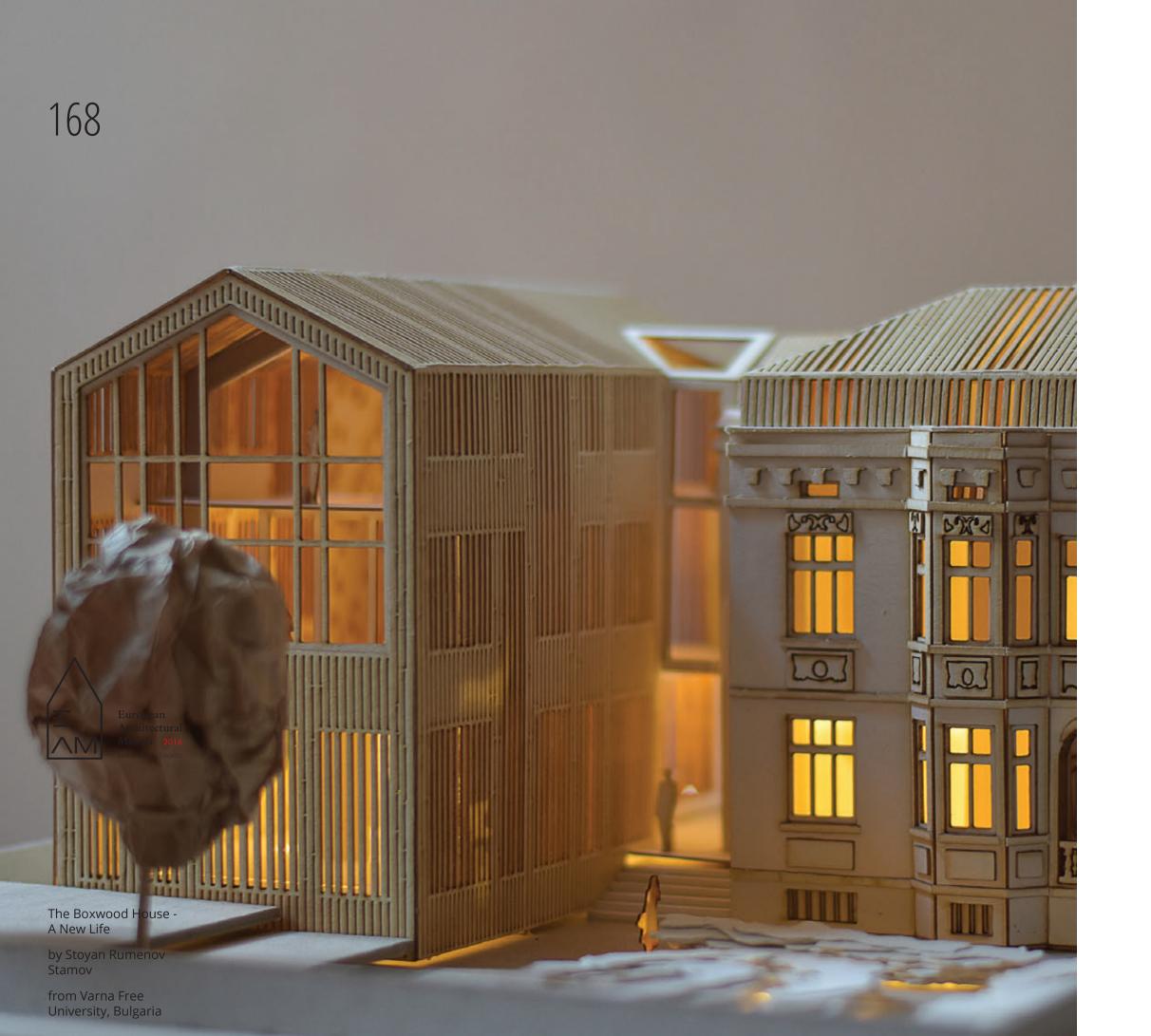




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The Boxwood House - A New Life

by Stoyan Rumenov Stamov from Varna Free University, Bulgaria

Tutor: Assoc. Prof. Ph.D. Arch. Krasimira Vacheva

Author comments:

he theme of the project considers the possibility to enrich the function and the surroundings of a house which is an architetural heritage monument. It is treated carefully with respect and attention to its history and the historical and cultural context of the site. The house was built in 1922 and is located in the central part of Varna, Bulgaria. A remarkable part of the yard is the garden with boxwood plants. Planted before the house was built, they are one of the few preserved examples of a Varna yard from the beginning of the XX century. Considering the public function growth in the area of the house and the fact the building has been used for office purposes for the last 20 years, the project proposal keeps its function with a possibility for enrichment and deployment. The height of the attic is raised, in search of an optimization of its hard accessible spaces. An extesion to the existing building is provided. In recent years, the yard with the garden, has become one of the most popular places to visit among the residents of Varna. Considering this, the project proposes development of a coffeehouse at the ground floor of the extension structure in order to preserve the public access to the boxwood garden. The new structures are treated with wooden material making them clearly distinguishable from the existing ones. The wooden material, combined with the garden, create a feeling of an intimate space, freed from the fast-paced rhythm of the city.

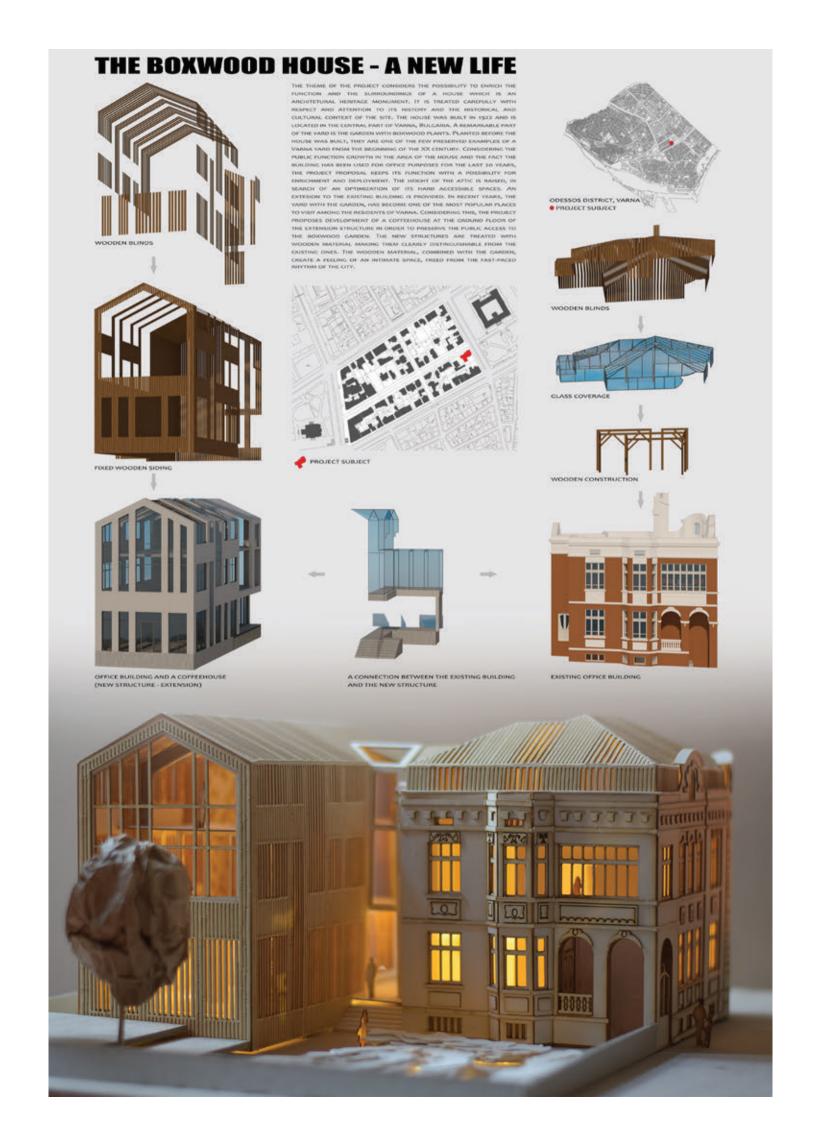




The Boxwood House -A New Life

by Stoyan Rumenov Stamov

from Varna Free University, Bulgaria







The Boxwood House -A New Life

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from Varna Free University, Bulgaria



The Makers Manifesto -A Cumbrian Craftsmen's Quest

by Simon Cadle, Christopher J Day from University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

Tutor: Jack Dunne

Author comments:

his project aims to tackle current issues within national creativity by proposing a new alternative higher education system for makers. The scheme looks to invest in the education of handmade skills and processes to build a foundation for knowledgeable, sustainable and high quality future innovation. Also the project aims to rethink the way in which a creative course is run by uniting education with production facilities distributed across a region. The project benefits education, commerce, community and tourism.

The project starts with a region wide masterplan, consisting of 12 facilities visited over a 12 month period along a 52 mile journey across Cumbria. New Buildings were located due to beneficial relationships with existing landmarks, sourcing of sustainable materials and areas of industrial heritage. From then we sketched and modeled concept designs for the journey's 9 new facilities. These related to specific sustainable crafts, local vernaculars and direction of approach along the journey. After this we further explored 1 example to show the potential that all of the designs would have with further investigation. This also allowed for us to further explore sustainability and structural detailing. Finally we looked into the future of the scheme, which involved the activation of Ulverston at the journey's end. Reusing derelict buildings, reopening a historic shipping canal and tapping into infrastructure links to create a new distribution centre for British design.

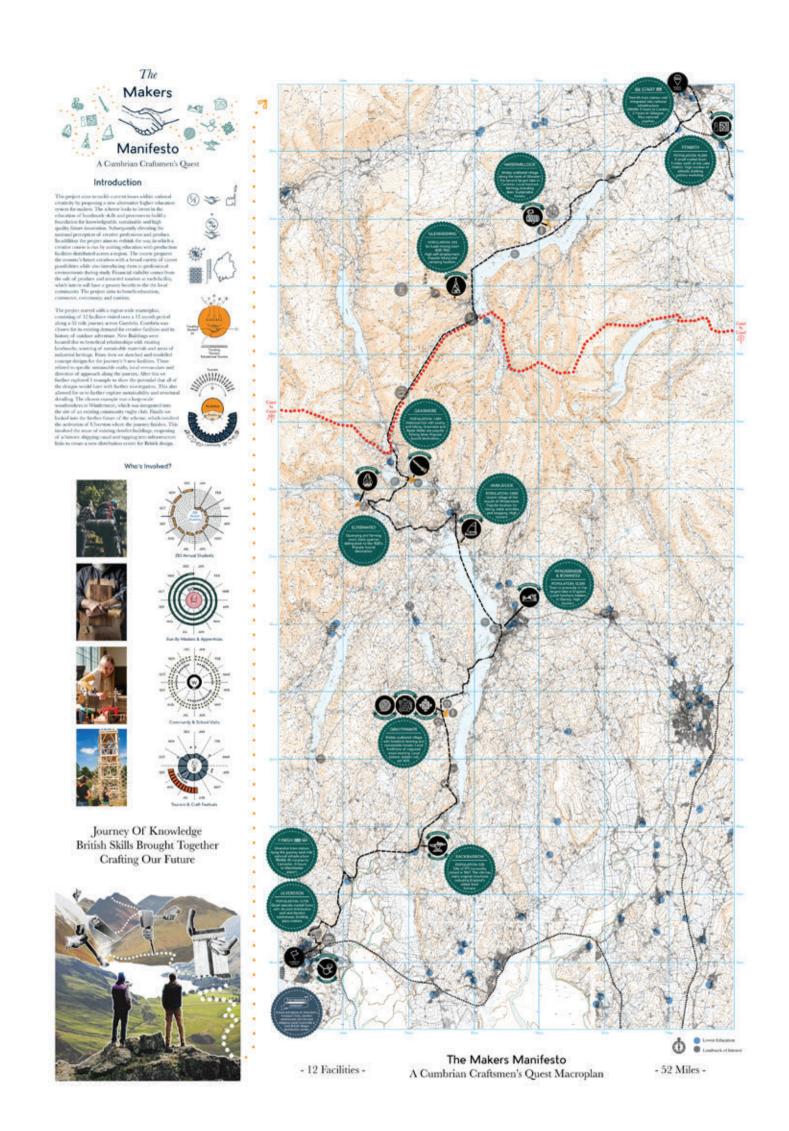


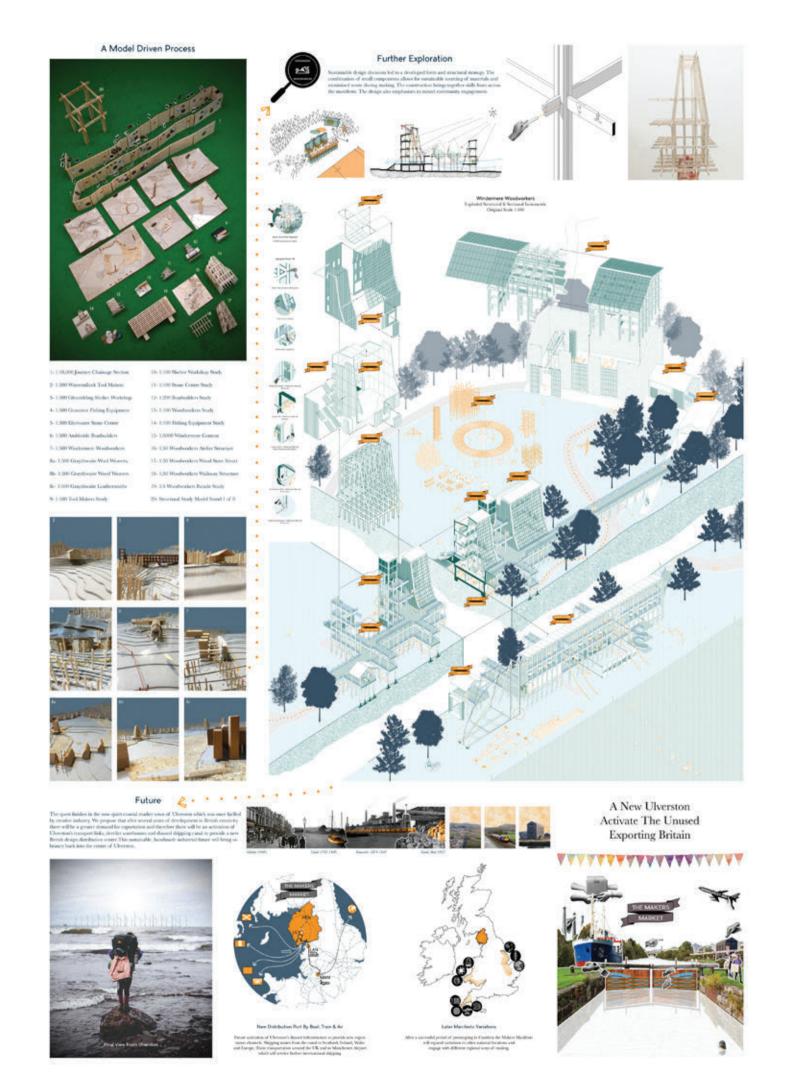


The Makers Manifesto - A Cumbrian Craftsmen's Quest

by Simon Cadle, Christopher J Day

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The Design of A Design Faculty

by Varlık Yücel

from Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey



018/ 2016

The Design of A Design Faculty

by Varlık Yücel from Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey

Tutors: Murat Şahin, Ph.D.

Author comments:

he aim of the project was designing an architecture and design faculty building in a given area which is located in a university campus. The campus is located on the outside of the city surrounded by the forestry. The given area is one of the most frequented place on the campus. The most challenging part of the area is elevation difference. There are three different main entrance point designed on three different height. One of them is welcoming the guests coming from the quad, one of them form the social area. The last one is opening trough the new social and the recreation area which are redefined by the design of the building. The main idea was creating flexible, all-duty and free spaces for the students. Thus main research area for the project has come out; "learning environment". I have study on the subjects like; how to learn, how to produce and how to be creative. The main focus was not only the inner spaces or learning spaces. Another idea was creating strong relationship between in-side and out-side also between the elevations. Therefore the building was formed by two main arms which are holding on the three main elevations. Thus people has been able to reach their destination by walking through the building. Also the other main purpose of the building was the position of sun. By the help of the dramatic demeanor of the form, the building has a great opportunity to use north light efficiently, to reach filtrated south light.

The Design of A Design Faculty

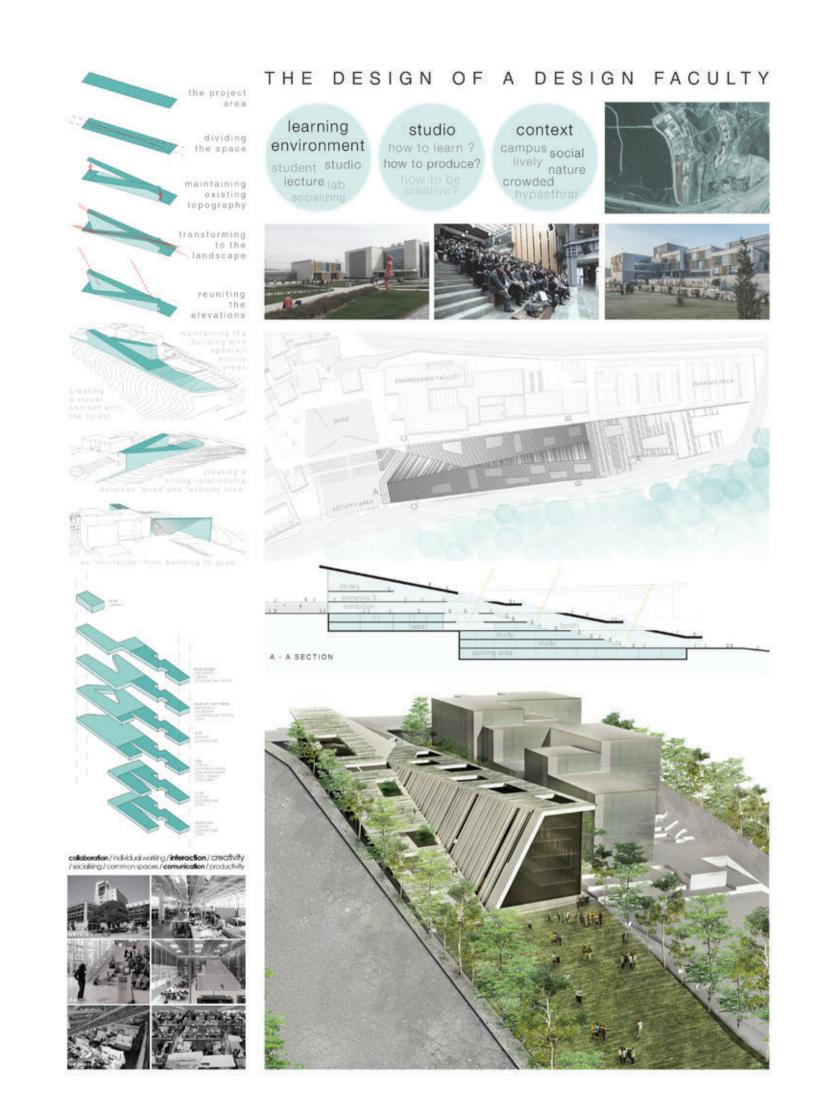
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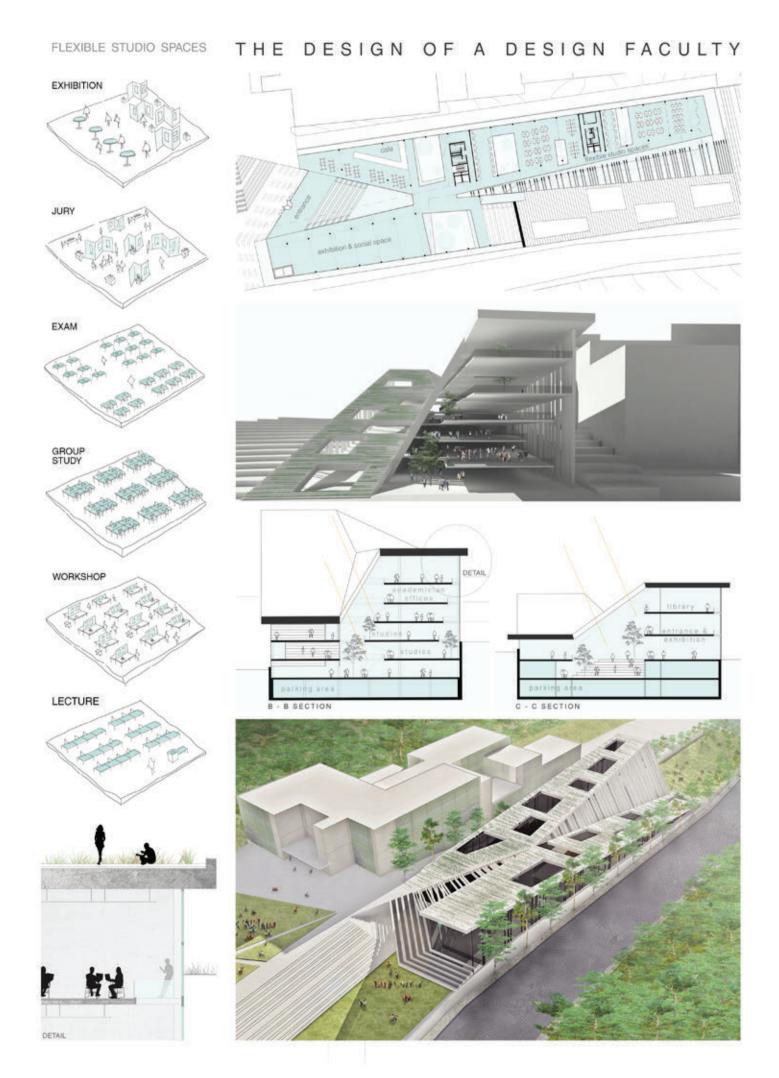
Medals 2016

by Varlık Yücel

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from Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey







The Design of A Design Faculty

by Varlık Yücel

from Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey





Mnemosyne: Le Musée Imaginaire

by Wouter De Ceuster from Faculty of Design Sciences, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Tutor: Christian Kieckens

Author comments:

nemosyne, personification of memory, is used as foundation for the design brief. As Mother of the Muses, inspiration, it induces a research aimed at the terms 'collect' and 'curare'. To investigate this opposition more the archives of Paul Otlet (Le Mundaneum) were linked to Malraux's ideas, resulting in a personal 'imaginary museum'.

The non-utopian museological programme is conceived as a Piranesic collection of fragments, depicting the collecting of culture as an act. By bringing together shadow collections of five museums in Geneve, we resume our research on André Malraux, whereby the object are not exposed to a curatorial intervention.

Interpreted as an accessible depot, wherein the spaciousness is a rigorous alternating system of archive- and museological ribs. The archive spaces and exhibition rooms are juxtaposed and over-layered into one system, illustrating the inseparability of both. An archive gives meaning to the museum, while a museum is the justification for the archive.

Within the boundaries of architecture the literate opposition 'exposer - s'exposer' is spatially explored. The museum exposes as a result of the archive that reveals itself, referring to the traditional cognitive function of the museum.

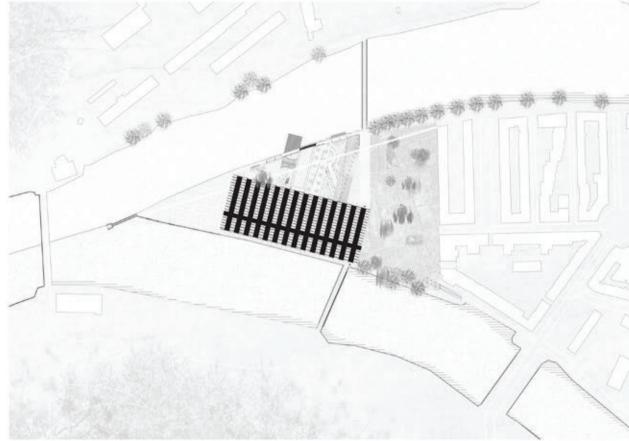
The ambition is, from an intended monotony, to be more matrix than building, wherein a diversity of memories and objects is shown and be confronted with.

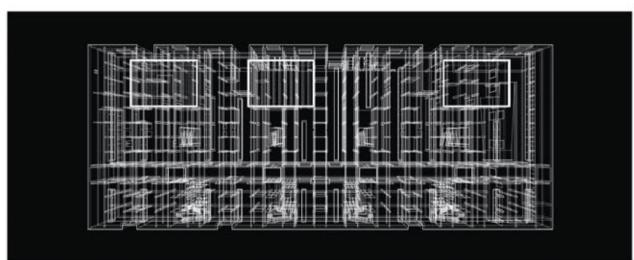
Tutor comments:

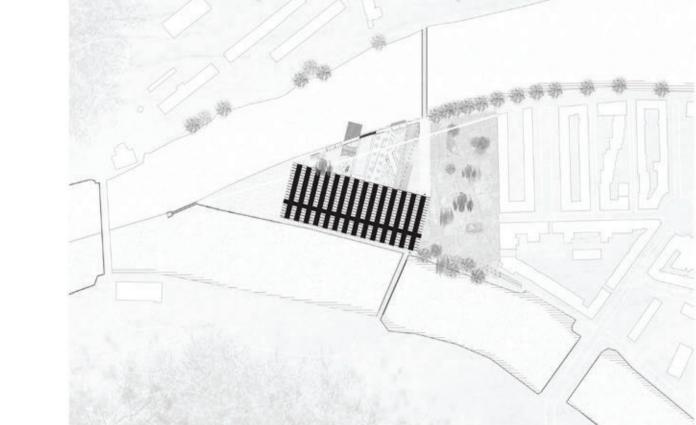
~~~Wouter~~~ made a graduate project based on the ideas of an 'imaginary museum' in Geneva, linking the Paul Otlet archives to Malraux's ideas. In his project the archive spaces and exhibition rooms were juxtaposed and overlayered into one system resulting in a very profound conceptual way. The progression of the abstractness into architecture based on a self deducted and developed interest and the redevelopment of 'curare' and 'mnemosyne' became a more executed all around relation with the thematic, the program and the site thus getting into the world of atmosphere, space and materiality for a global-project.

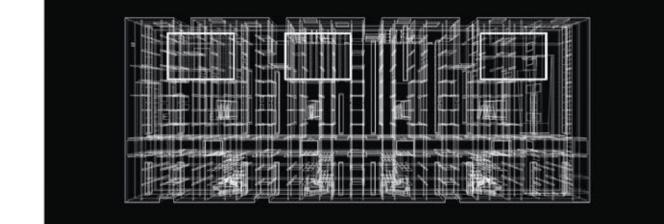
It resulted in beautiful drawings and models in which he presented most of his concern about spatial relationships, the classical versus modernity, movements versus the abstract exterior and architectonic interior, urban culture and autonomy while also the contextual in as well theory as on the proposed site. A coherent project, connected to what for ~~~Wouter~~~ architecture means, based on well thought nowadays history and seeing architecture connected to light, structure, images, texts, graphic design and not just about building. For ~~~Wouter~~~ architecture means attitude and culture.

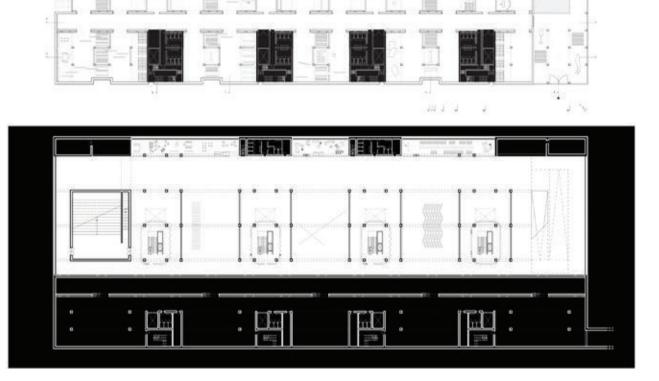


















Mnemosyne: Le Musée Imaginaire

by Wouter De Ceuster

from Faculty of Design Sciences, University of Antwerp, Belgium



European Architectural Medals 2016

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Mnemosyne: Le Musée Imaginaire

by Wouter De Ceuster

from Faculty of Design Sciences, University of Antwerp, Belgium





## Special Education Center

## by Ernesto Correa Selva from CEU-Cardenal Herrera University, Spain

Tutor: Ricardo Meri De La Maza

#### **Author comments:**

he underlying idea of my project was to create a safe place shelter for children with mental and physical disabilities to grow up.

One of the challenges I wanted to overcome was related to the thickness of the limits inside and out of

One of the challenges I wanted to overcome was related to the thickness of the limits inside and out of the school. This problem was quite relevant in the courtyard where I saw that the division was made by a simple line; my willing was to provide those limits with a unique sense transforming them into useful spaces able to host different activities.

My design includes not only in the building but also in the public spaces in the boundaries, because it's the integration of both elements what will provide the project with a unique personality that allows it to accomplish its mission.

We can appreciate a duality in the building's design. On one side there is a rigid piece, bounded and orthogonal, where the normal activities such as eating, sleeping or studying will take place. And on the other hand, an organic and fluid piece, supported by two playing areas where spare time activities will happen such as hydrotherapy or home-classroom, in this area kids will develop important skills for their daily living.

As we can see the dualism does not happen only at the ground level but also at the building's section, with a variable height in the roof at the organic part of the building \_it goes from 3m up to 8m\_ and flat roof in the rigid one. The roof's topography is given by this duality, which is strongly dialoguing with the environment.

## **Tutor comments:**

This final project by ~~~Ernesto Correa~~~ is more than just a building, it is a urban node. From the very beginning the project was thought and developed to transform a urban area confirming the exterior urban spaces as well as the inner ones. Geometry and form are working on that direction in a complex but very accurate way.

The program itself was a compromise with the social aspects of architecture, and further than it the project assumed also the urban social aspects to be integrated as a whole in the proposal.

The result is formally brilliant, but with no concessions to any spectacular aspect. It's a project mature and highly developed in both the programmatic and technical features of architecture.

It has been developed working with each and every tool that an architect can use: series of models of different materials to control the volume and the urban scale; cross sections as a reference for designing the spaces; perspectives and axonometric views to solve the form and joints of the cover; and the constructive details to make the proposal something as real as possible.

The result is not only an exercise, but a compromise of the student with the profession. Nearly two years of work with no decay on the intensity and neither in the will of learning thorough the process.

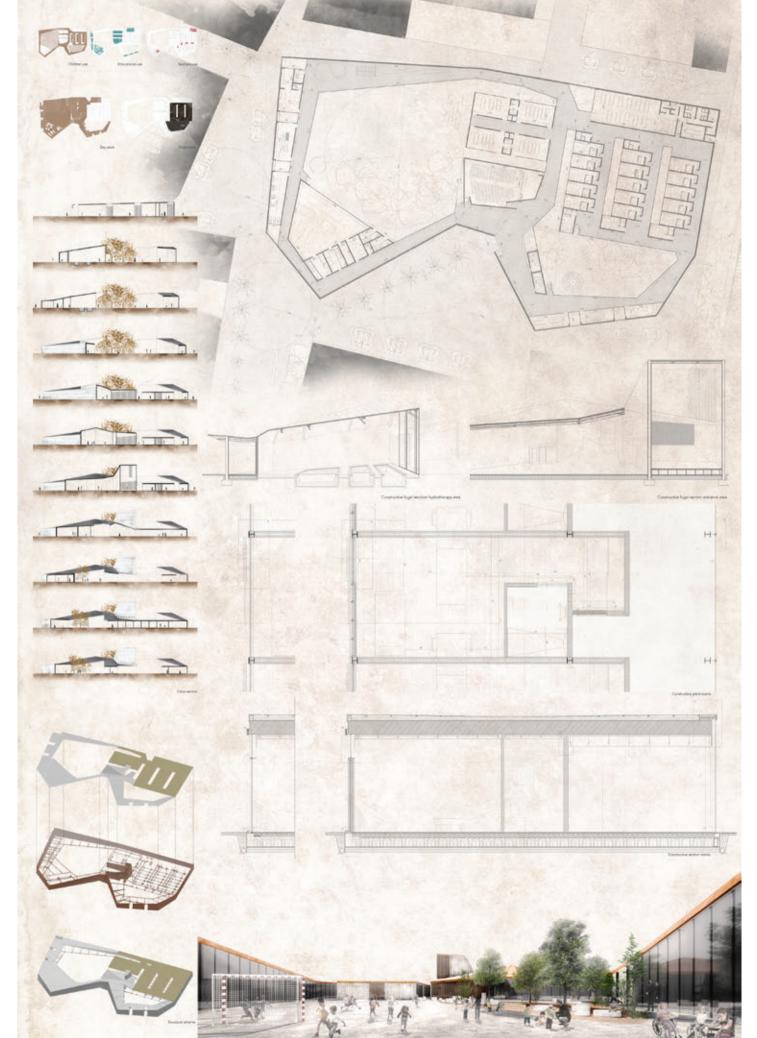


Special Education Center

by Ernesto Correa Selva

from CEU-Cardenal Herrera University, Spain







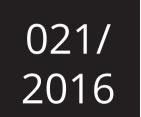
Special Education Center

by Ernesto Correa Selva

from CEU-Cardenal Herrera University, Spain







## REcycle

by Özge Ceylin Yıldırım from TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Turkey

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Tutors: Prof. Dr. Tayyibe Nur Caglar, Asst. Prof. Murat Sonmez

#### **Author comments:**

he people who live here exist and holds on with production. All productions precious and it is every moment of life.

The Principles of Layer

Industrial Production Value:Consisted of seperation of waste and recycling.

Art P. V.:Explained by the strengthening of social links in the construct. The purpose is to search for express themselves through art methods.

Science P. V.: Involved the places where all ages are receive education at any moment.

Agricultural P. V.: Consisted of garden and truck farm.

Energy P. V.: Solar panel where situated on the roof of buildings are produced energy.

Harbouring P. V.:Explained by be made better the present housing with saving and rebuilt within all these production value units. There are temporary housing to use for everyone who want to experience the construct

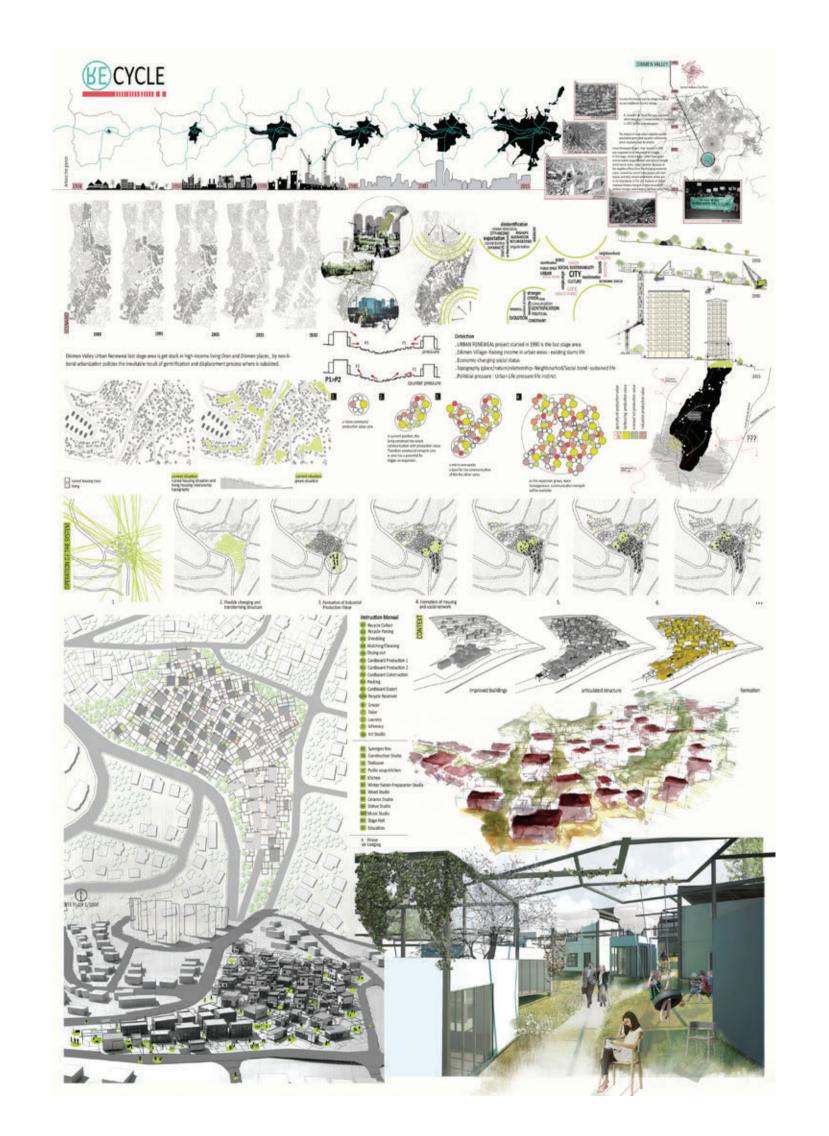
The project is a demountable structure suggestion that be articulased buildings within a gridal system that compatible with topography. Moreover, it is about the condition of resistant construction through their present situation and a system is fictionalised with saving trace of overthrown buildings. City is not only physical environment but also a spatial scale that built socially with the most important way and every interference is made on place have the characteristics of social intereference too. Therefore, that design is predicted as the process design. Besides, to be aimed decrease the authority of architect and the place is built again by consumers with their action and structure that built attend to spatial construct.

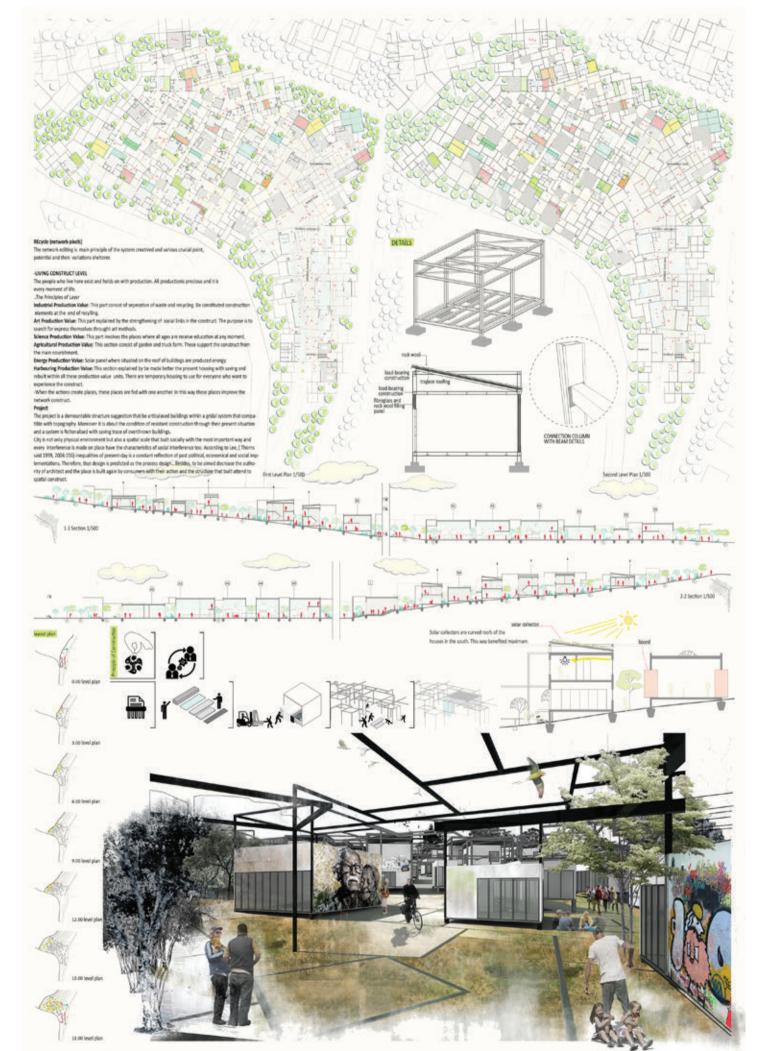


REcycle

by Özge Ceylin Yıldırım

from TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Turkey







REcycle

by Özge Ceylin Yıldırım

from TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Turkey



## Urban Prosthesis

by Adel Gürel from TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Turkey

Tutor: Prof. Dr. Tayyibe Nur Caglar - Asst. Prof. Murat Sonmez

## **Author comments:**

esign Process

Urbanization Process of Ankara –the capital of Turkey- has begun to be designed by examining what the city looks like today and what it will look like in the future.

The biggest problem that can be drawn from these studies is that Ankara is starting lose its centre. The centre is losing its prestige to the peripheries and decentralization has become prominent.

The question what it should be and can be at the centre of a city has been asked. A city centre should be a place with high commercial activity and social life. A "Backbone" is the thing which holds the city centre together. There are links that support and hold this backbone. This has affected the links too which meant that Kizilay has been separated from the surrounding streets and the structure of the streets has been affected. At the end, a process started which began to affect negatively both the backbone and the links connected to the backbone.

The city has been pushed to its macro form threshold which means that pedestrians are prevented from using urban squares, the city's transportation network is solely depend on vehicles and all the process itself began to alienate the pedestrians. Kızılay has just become a centre of consumption and transportation. However, while examining the city centre it argued that the potential of urban transformation lies on the streets. The power that can transform the city centre can only be found on the potential of the streets that are used by the pedestrians.



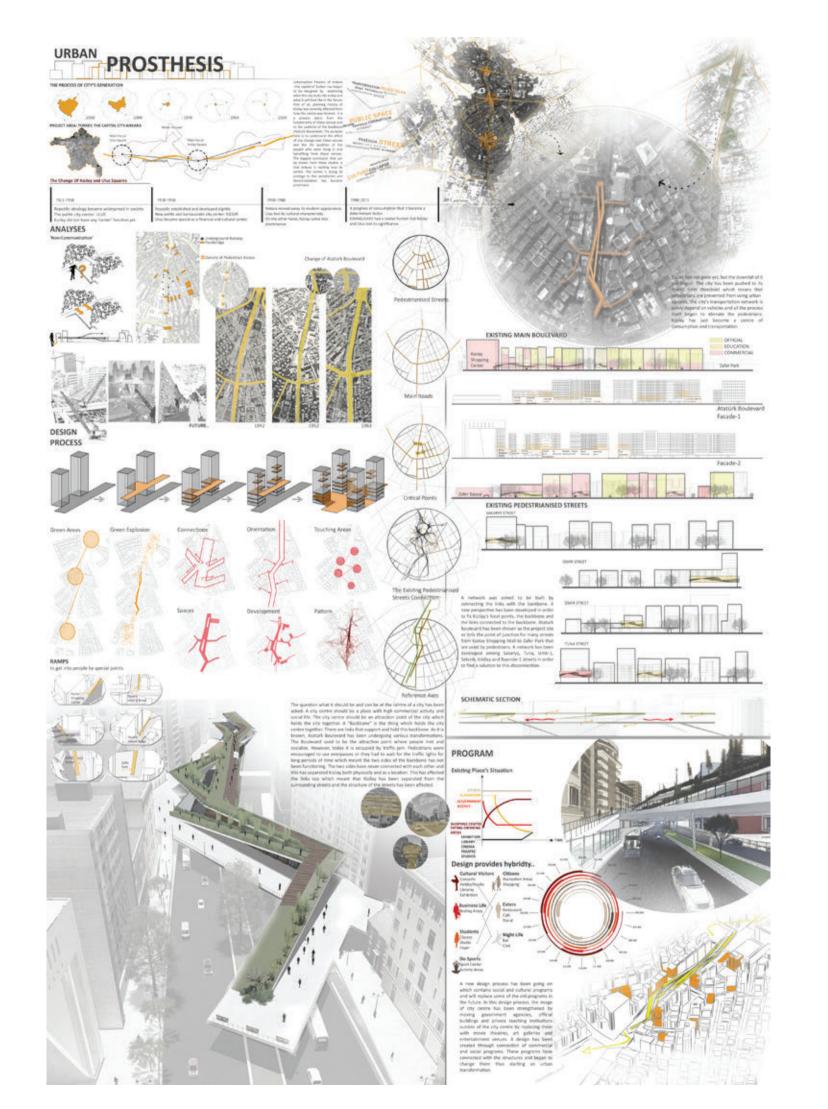




**Urban Prosthesis** 

by Adel Gürel

from TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Turkey







**Urban Prosthesis** 

by Adel Gürel

from TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Turkey 196



Square Ayazağa

by Nur Kayalı

from Beykent University, Turkey





## Square Ayazağa

## by Nur Kayalı from Beykent University, Turkey

Tutors: Prof.Dr. Nevin Çekirge, Dr.Ayşe Nilay Evcil, Nihal Bursa

## **Author comments:**

he chosen location is in the Ayazağa which is a discrit in Maslak.Ayazağa is a small village in İstanbul.The majority of people living there is from the Black Sea.Region.

The main theme of this project is as follows:increasing the popularity of Ayazağa,from a neglected area to a main attraction of social and cultural events.

In 2005 this factory was sold to the government. This has led to demolishing the factory and selling half of the property to another private company, whereas the second half had only concrete columns from the old remainings of the soap factory.

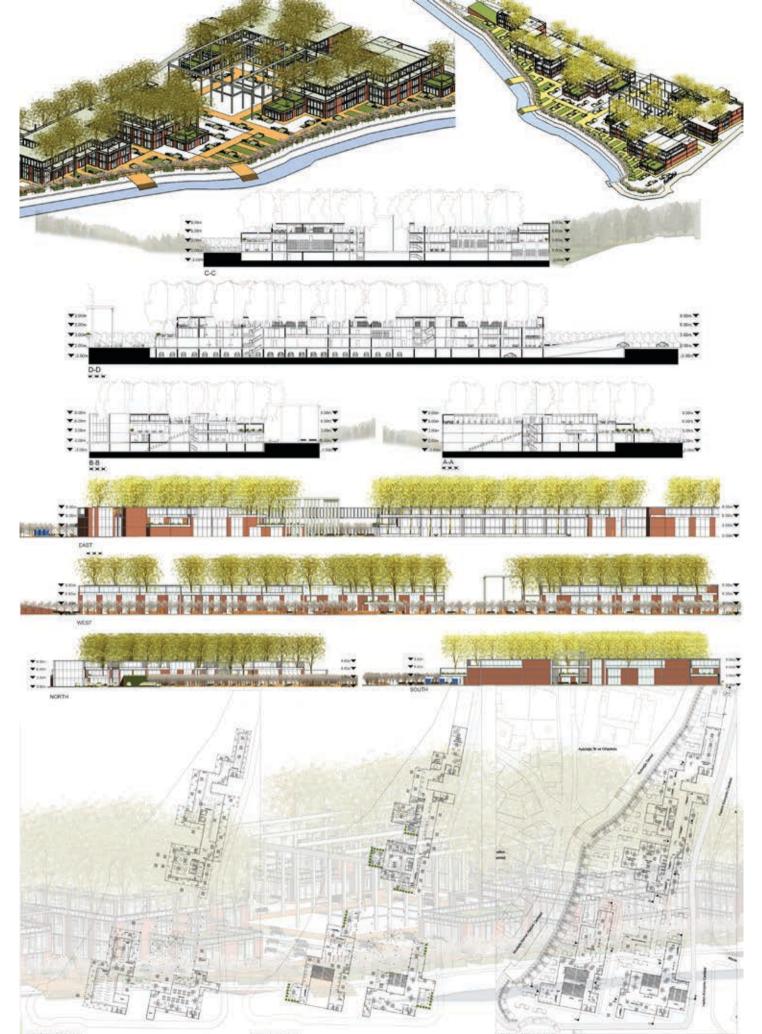
As can be seen, the current columns have a grid system which I intend to construct new collums compatible with the system mentioned above. It is worth mentioning that the collum area is planned to be the square surrounded by facilities that can meet people's ordinary needs and expectations.

Since this place was known for its greenery, I am planning to plant trees inside the buildings to give an impression to the viewer that this place is no longer a concrete jungle; see the images attached.







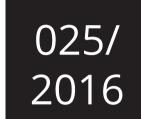




Square Ayazağa by Nur Kayalı

from Beykent University, Turkey





## Square ayazaga

## by Sena Polatkan from Beykent University, Turkey

Tutors: Prof. Dr. Şengül Öymen Gür, Asistant Prof. Orkun Ozüer, Asistant Prof. Pınar Öktem Erkartal

## **Author comments:**

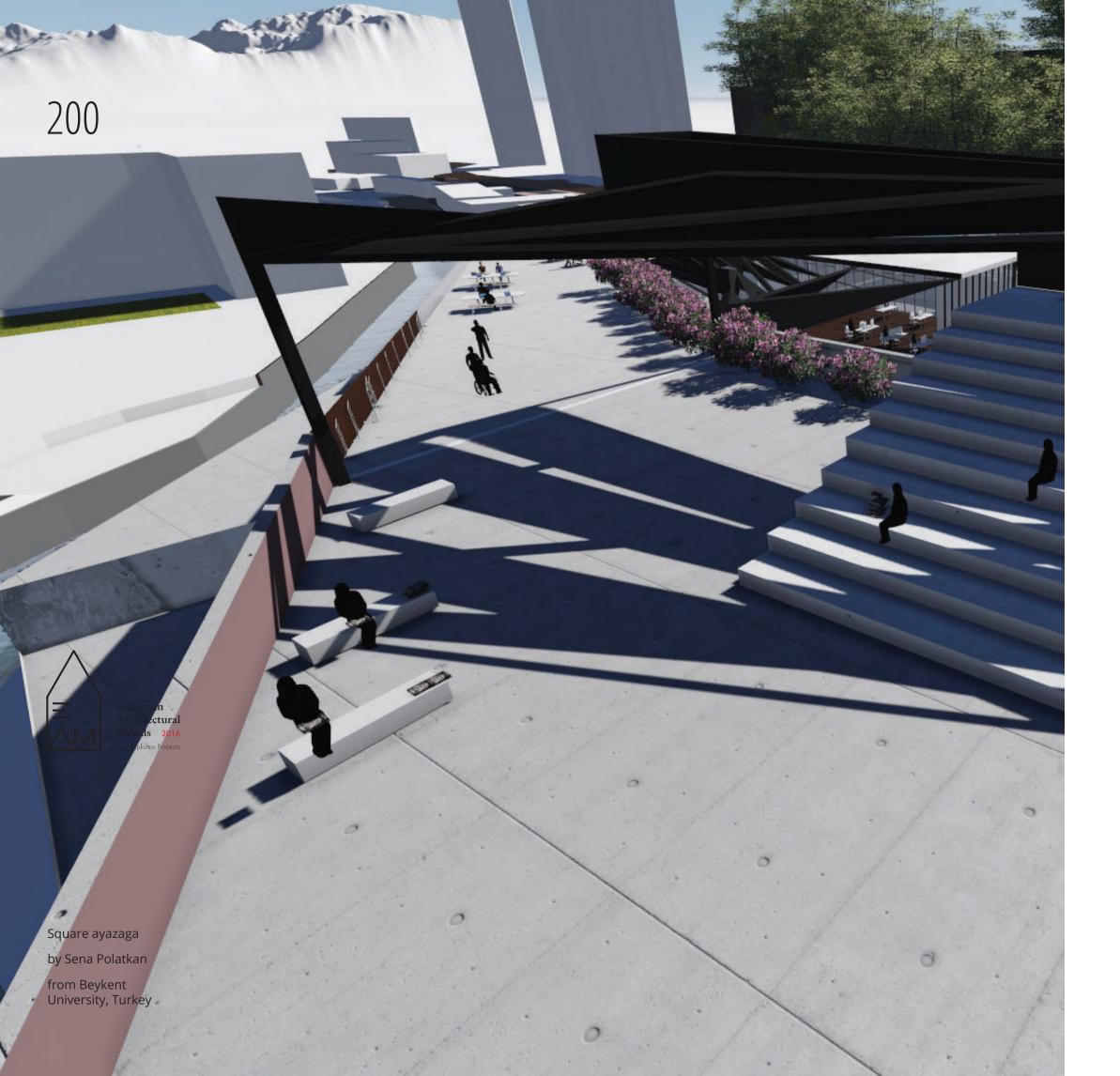
he project area is located in Ayazaga (Istanbul's Sariyer district). The Project structure consists of 3 parts. These parts are public library, auditorium and art workshop areas. The project is located in the banks of the creek of Ayazaga.

Auditorium unit is located in the closest point to the street and in the place with the widest area. In this unit, there are three units for conferences and exhibitions to be held. In the 500 seat hall unit, balcony seating plan is used. The area where auditorium has a front facade is facing the concrete.

The side facing the project area is decorated with glass surface which allows plays of light. The foyer area also allows for an exhibition and they are part of this delightful space in which seminars will be held to contribute to socializing people and improving region's cultural level.

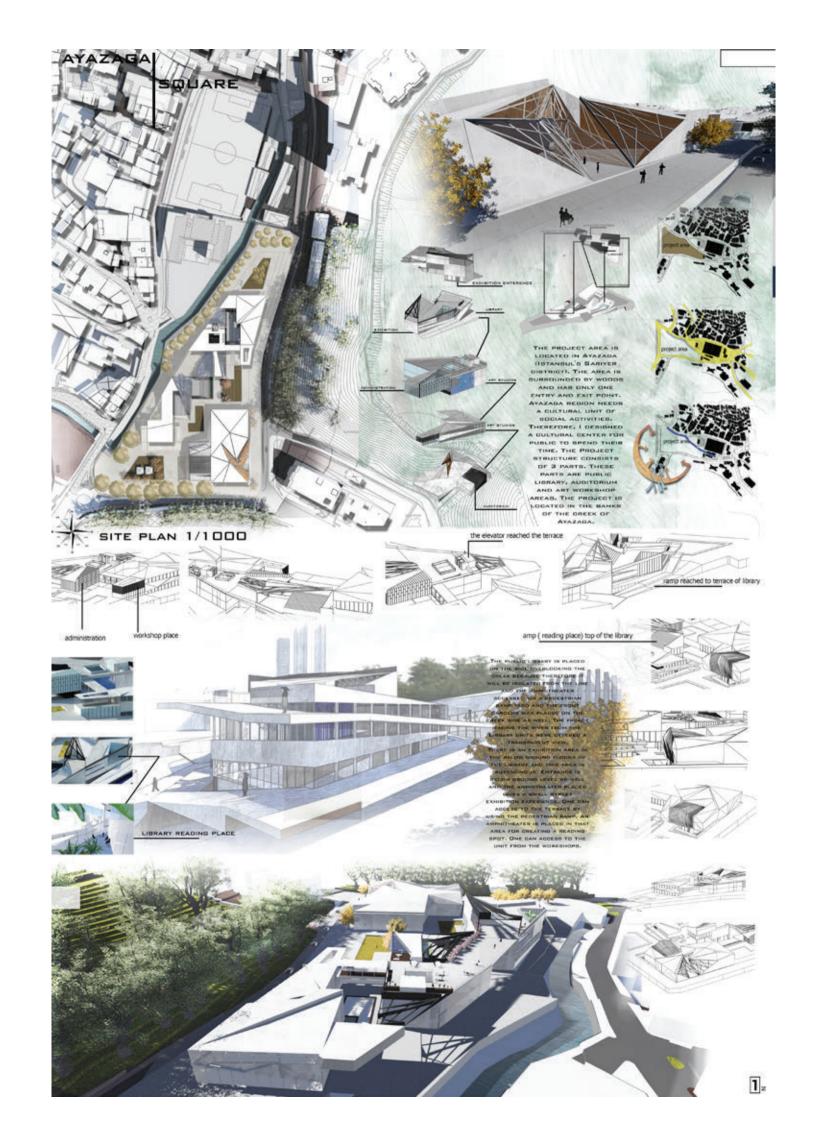
Our third unit is the part of the workshop. In this section, interior courtyards are used again. Workshops overlooking the creek and the road are lined up in a series. In these parts, glass facades are used to make workshops are part of the street. Interior solutions of the workshop are still with courtyards. To ensure mobility at the front stairs are located to the front. The terrace of the workshop gives a relaxation area and its connection to the terrace of the library allows an easy access to reading spot.







Square ayazaga by Sena Polatkan from Beykent University, Turkey







Square ayazaga by Sena Polatkan from Beykent University, Turkey





## View-Point: Design for the Canon school of photography

by Kiana Aryan Kia from TU/e, University of Technology Eindhoven, Netherlands

Tutors: Prof. Ir. Juliette Bekkering, Ir. Sjef Van Hoof, Dr. Dipl.-Ing Torsten Schröder

## **Author comments:**

urkey is experiencing an imposed censorship in the press from the government Today. Canon, as a driver for change, can empower the people of Istanbul to express themselves through images and the Canon school of photography can be a platform where citizens can see, exhibit and circulate images. The design aims to blur the boundary between the civic space and domain of art. Distilling the strategies regarding the directing of views in the works of Diller Scofidio+ Renfro made a ground to translate and incorpo-

regarding the directing of views in the works of Diller Scofidio+ Renfro made a ground to translate and incorporate their premise. Sustainability has found a meaning in the design through daylighting and natural ventilation.

The square geometry of the floorplan is bisected along a linear atrium in order to bring more daylight into the building. The building on the square level starts with an atrium and a series of translucent galleries. Above these boxes, the body of the tower includes the school program.

Façade of the tower is covered in exterior vertical lamellas.. They are more densely situated in the south part where sun radiation is more severe, and daylight is mainly brought to the depth of the floor by daylight ceiling.

The difference in the in and out temperature and the height of the building allows for natural stack ventilation through the atrium beside the wind-driven ventilation.



## DESIGN FOR THE CANON SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY

## LOCATION

#### CALL FOR A TALL BUILDING

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT





## DIRECTING THE VIEWS





## VIEW CORRIDOR







## CANTILEVERS CHASING THE VIEWS





## ROOM WITH THE HORIZON-LESS VIEW



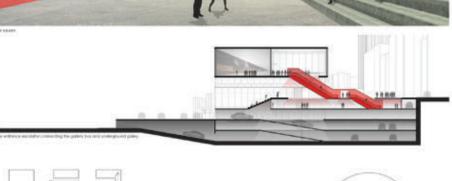
#### GEOMETRY OF FLOORPLAN

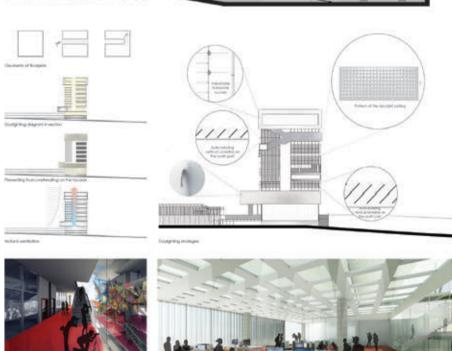
## BRINGING DAYLIGHT / PREVENTING OVERHEATING

## NATURAL VENTILATION

## PROGRAM











View-Point: Design for the Canon school of photography

by Kiana Aryan Kia

from TU/e, University of Technology Eindhoven, Netherlands



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European

Architectural

Medals 2016

the Canon school of photography

by Kiana Aryan Kia

from TU/e, University of Technology Eindhoven, Netherlands



# Construction in a slum area - A new system to realize low cost construction

by Oliver von Malm from University of Innsbruck, Faculty of Architecture, Austria

Tutor: Rames Najjar

## **Author comments:**

his building is intended to become a prototype of what can be done in Kibera using local labour, refining products through work done by Kibera residents, establishing a business for people and making high quality construction feasible for Kibera residents in future. To be able

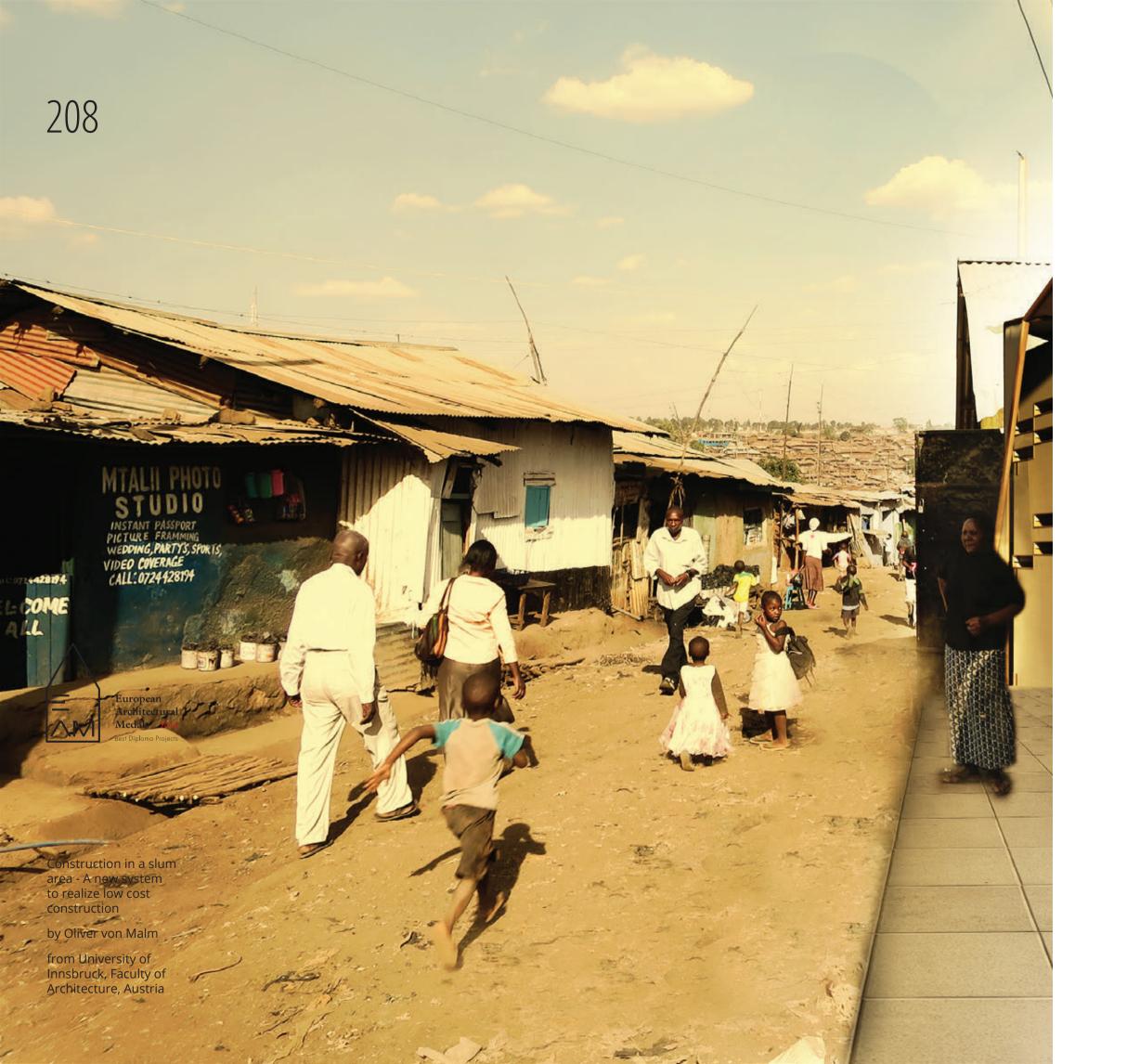
to bring a change from inside, through peoples' skills, allowing people

to design as they wish.

The goal is to actually build it in the course of 2017. After supporting 2 schools in Kibera, one of the worlds largest slums around Nairobi for over 5 years, they asked to me help them build a new 2 storey building due to lack of space, hygiene and security.

The project is devided into 3 phases:

- 1 Optimise process of prefabrication of building elements
- 2 Set up a workshop in Kibera, school local workers and produce building elements
- 3 Construct the school and school local workers on site



European Architectural

Construction in a slum

area - A new system to realize low cost

by Oliver von Malm

from University of Innsbruck, Faculty of

Architecture, Austria

construction

Medals 2016

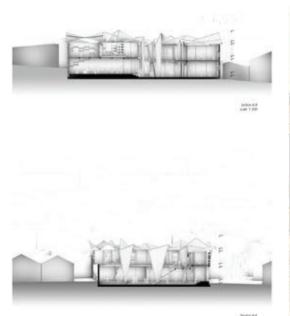
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Construction in a slum area - A new system to realize low cost construction

by Oliver von Malm

from University of Innsbruck, Faculty of Architecture, Austria



# Strategy for long term development of refugee camps

by Dorothea Amira El-Humidi from Politehnica University of Timisoara, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania

Tutors: S.L.Dr.Arh.Bocan Catalina, Prof.Arh.Mosè Ricci

#### **Author comments:**

efugee camps are often perceived of as representing extraterritorial zones and tied into a global network of enclaves and non lieux, or "non-places" (Auge, 1995) that are literally dislocated and disconnected from any immediate context. Their precise location seems to be of little concern.

My proposal is founded on the examples provided by the vernacular architecture. I developed a set of tools, having as starting point Maslow's pyramid of need. I understood what things/situations needs to be provided to the individual in order to satisfy these needs, took one more step and asked what kind of architectural interventions can facilitate these process than took the last step which is defining the tools an architect has to provide those environments.

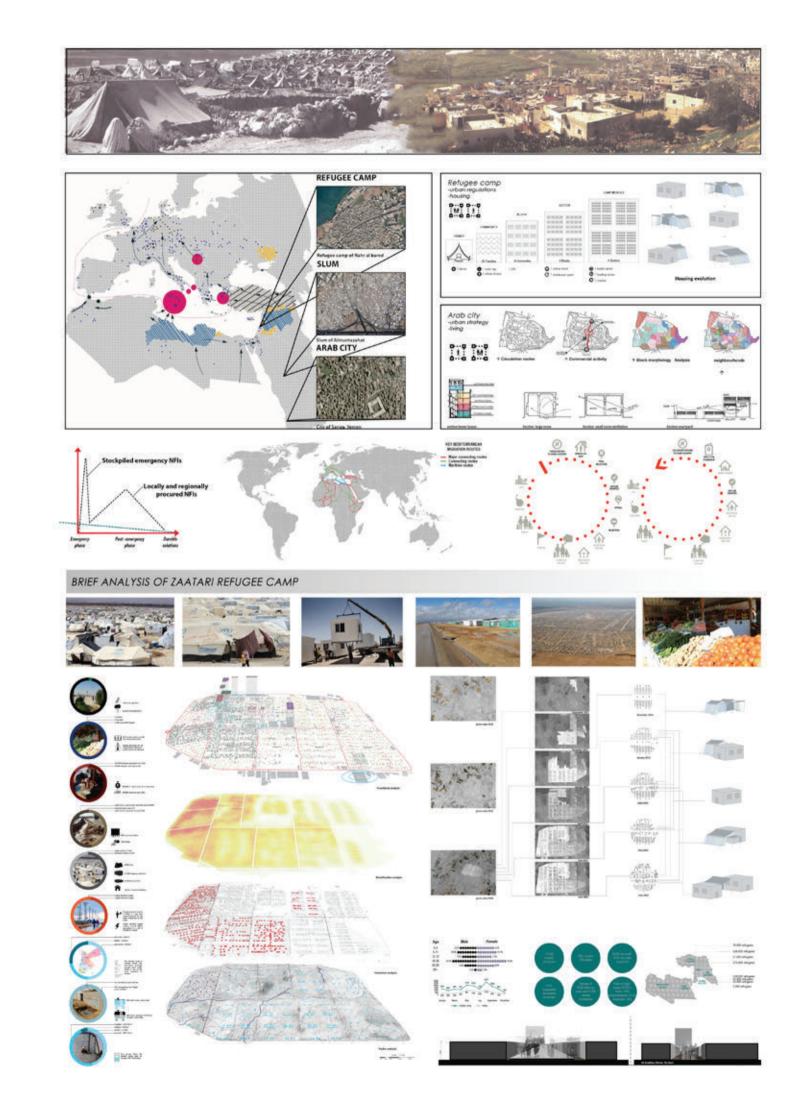
I broke this set of tools in sections in order to understand from infrastructure to urban space what tools are more appropriate from an anthropological, social and architectural point of view.

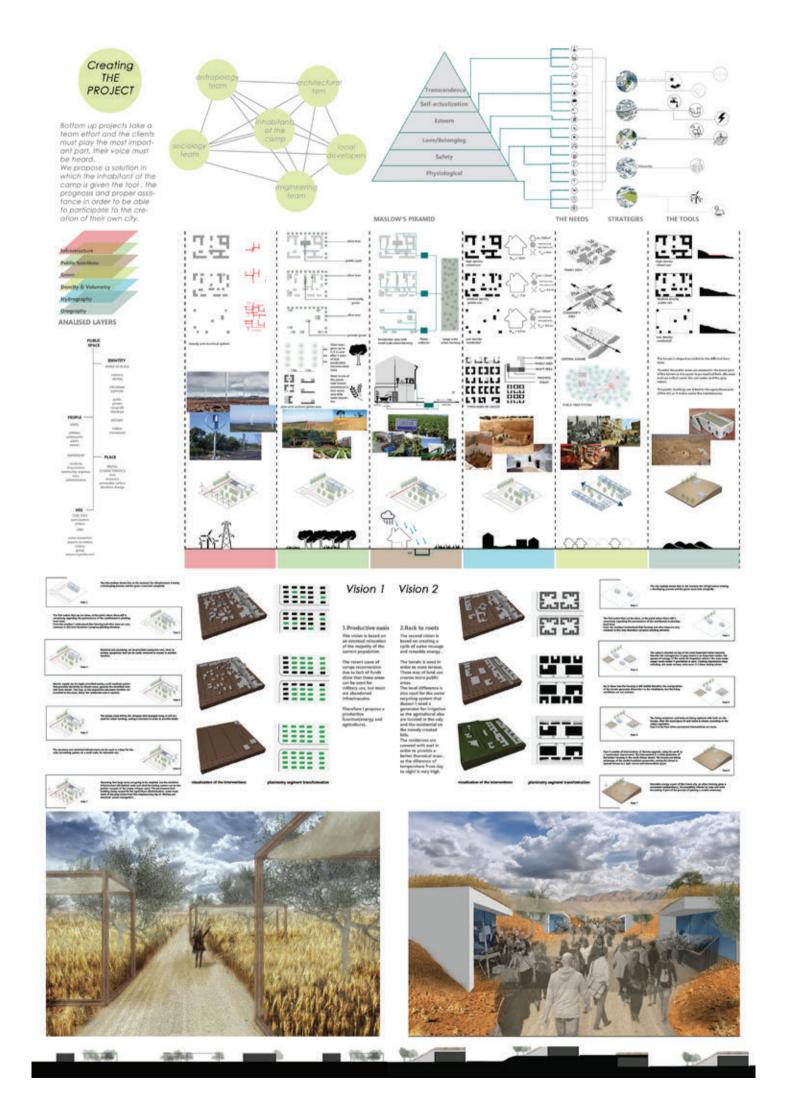
I come forward with some what a utopia and suggest a bottom up approach giving the inhabitants of the camps a chance to take part in the creative process alongside the specialists.

After consulting with anthropologist ~~~Hanna Navratilova~~~ and psychologist and social worker with underage refugees from Germany, ~~~Mohammed Haffmann~~~, together with my supervisors I arrived to the conclusion that two visions are very possible to take place therefor I here present two possible developments of the future refugee camps in the Middle East.











Strategy for long term development of refugee camps

by Dorothea Amira El-Humidi

from Politehnica University of Timisoara, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania



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Strategy for long term development of refugee camps

European

Architectural

Medals 2016

by Dorothea Amira El-Humidi

from Politehnica University of Timisoara, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania





## Modeling Fragility: Lleida Arts and Crafts Center

by Ruxandra Elena Avramescu from "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism (UAUIM), Romania

Tutor: Anca Mitrache

### **Author comments:**

he academic character of the Spanish city of Lleida and the position of the site right in the cultural-historical core of the city inspired the choice of the architectural program: Art Center. The new facility aims to participate into the demarche for stopping the migration of youth from the city and for transmitting the cultural values to the next generations.

The volumetric approach was strongly influenced by the position nearby Sant Llorenç 13th century Church, one of the highlights of Lleida. Even if the local regulations allowed a 100% plot usage, opening the middle of the volume would emphasize the church perspective, which already became part of the local memory.

The equipment consists of one public area at the inferior levels which allows organizing cultural events at the scale of the city (one auditorium and exhibition rooms) and a restricted superior area, dominated by the creative facilities (one first level for ceramic art and the rest consisting in adaptable spaces).



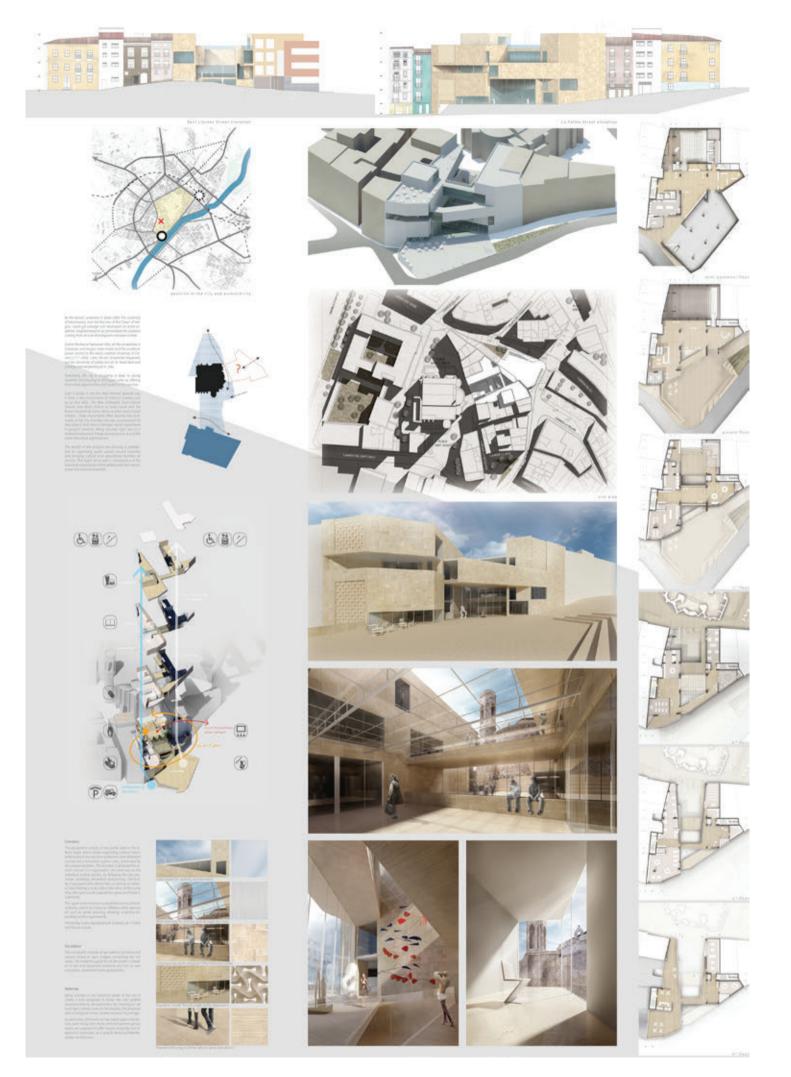


Modeling Fragility: Lleida Arts and Crafts Center

by Ruxandra Elena Avramescu

from "lon Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism (UAUIM), Romania





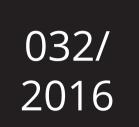


Modeling Fragility: Lleida Arts and Crafts Center

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from "lon Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism (UAUIM), Romania





## Traditional Creative Center, Chisinau city, Republic of Moldova

by Iulia Morosan from Technical University of Moldova, Urbanism and Architecture Faculty, Moldova

Tutor: Dipl.-Arch. Negruţa Igor

### **Author comments:**

he Traditional Creative Center aims to increase the interest of children, pupils and adults in the cultural-historical nuance of Moldova, through introducing them to traditional arts, such as: musical art, painting, theater arts, folk dance, craft art, art of stained glass, sculpture, pottery, wood art, teaching national history, photography, fashion design. This project is different from an art gallery, an art museum or a school. It is a functional building, with a mission to encourage the practice of traditional art and to provide facilities, framing the theatrical space, the space of galleries and exhibitions, spaces for performing arts, workshops, educational facilities, technical equipment etc. It has a form created from a stylized square in plan, which evolved constructively in the form of a moldovian ornament. The systematization of Creative Center is based on an optimal functional zoning. At each level are arranged buffets for students and teachers and at the ground floor are some stores that will sell traditional items and exhibition areas for access to every passerby.

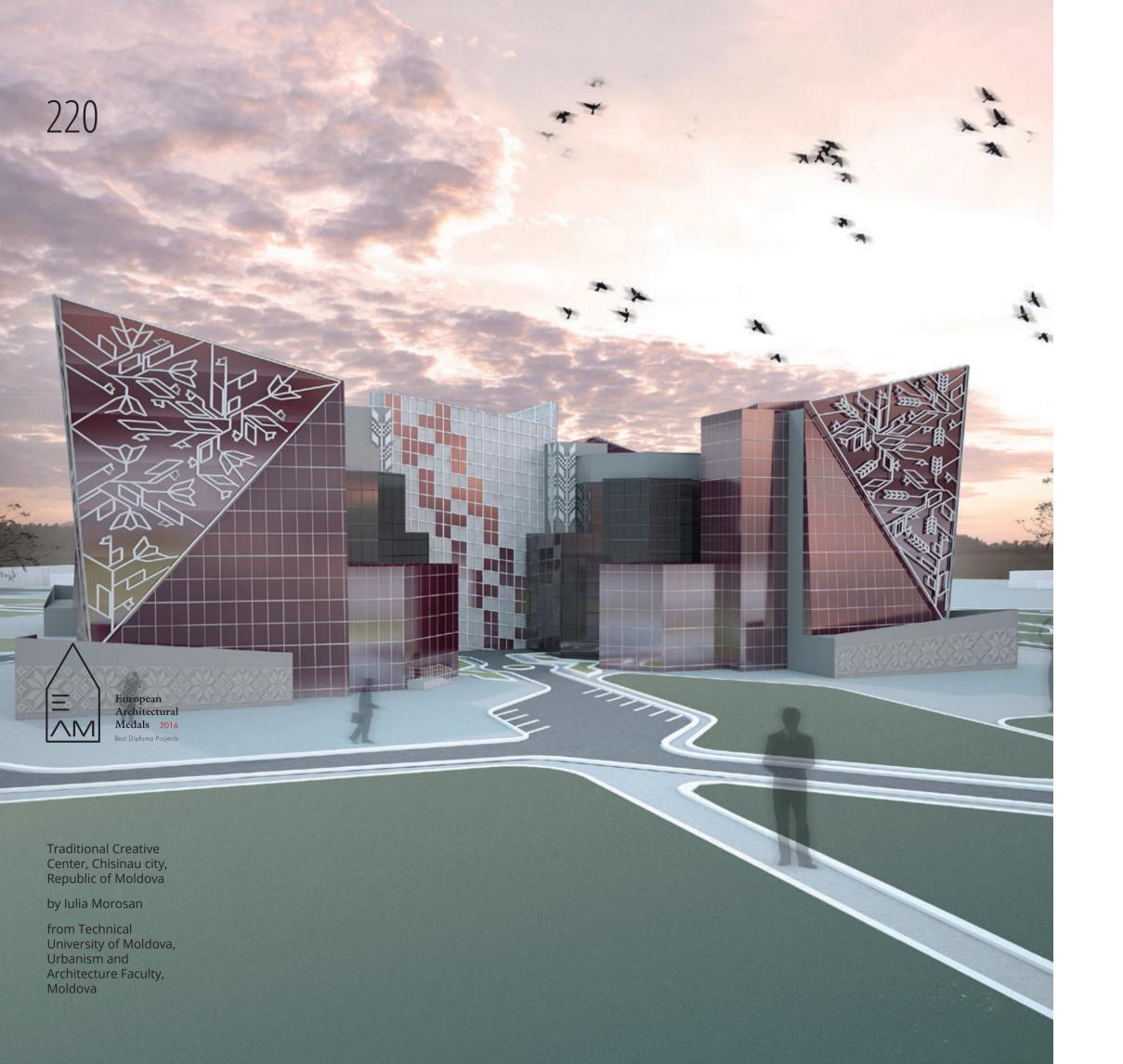
This building promotes traditional Moldavian art in the international market through the exhibitions, charity fairs organized by the Traditional Creative Center and students participating in various European competitions. The project proposes not only the revitalization by enhancing and approval, but also the implementation of new cultural functions.

### **Tutor comments:**

Today, in Creative Centers a child can benefit an additional circle of communication and enhances his self-esteem. Even if in Chişinău is well known Republican Center for Children and Youth "Artico", does not exist a center of arts specified on promoting national traditions of Moldova, which could combine not only classrooms but also exhibitions places, performances, shopping areas etc.

Creating this kind of Creative Center is a very current theme in architecture, with idea to promote modern architecture, combining traditional elements. It is an inspiring place to produce original work and collaborate with other energetic and ambitious artists and creative people.

The proposed concept correlates with the existing area, and in the same time the corners of the building are highlighted by individual metal network in a traditional style reminiscent of the essence of the Creative Center.

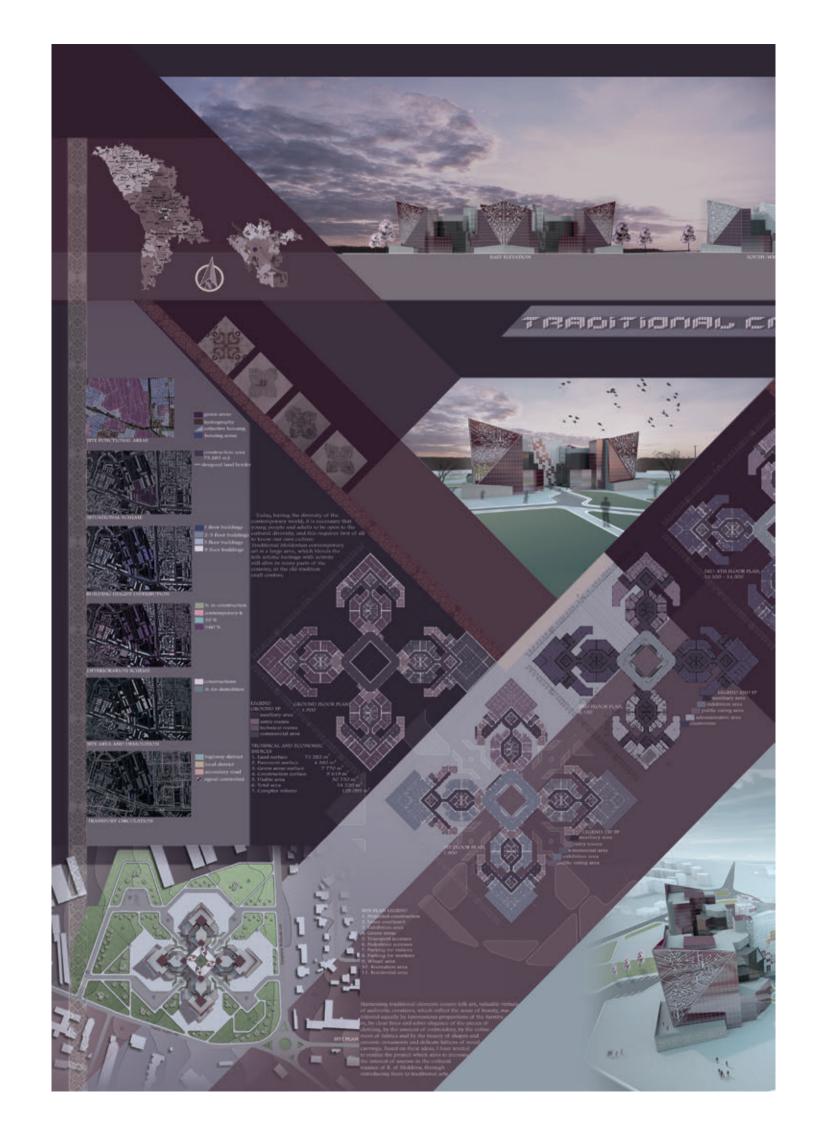




Traditional Creative Center, Chisinau city, Republic of Moldova

by Iulia Morosan

from Technical University of Moldova, Urbanism and Architecture Faculty, Moldova







Traditional Creative Center, Chisinau city, Republic of Moldova

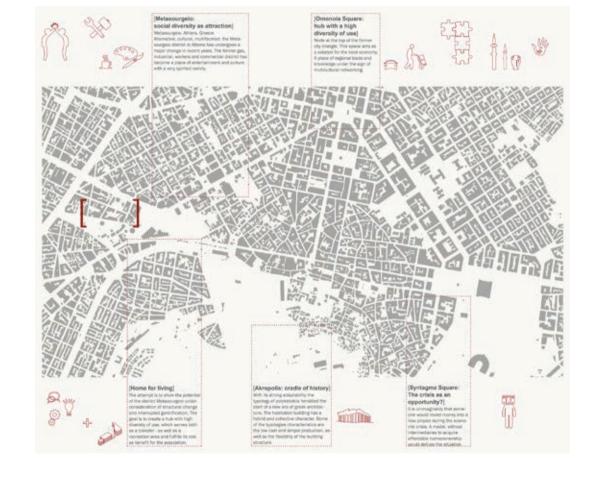
by Iulia Morosan

from Technical University of Moldova, Urbanism and Architecture Faculty, Moldova

ReThink Athens: The phenomenon of urban gentrification ... Participation in construction process as an opportunity for society and habitation?

by Konstantinos Gavriil

from Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm, Germany







### ReThink Athens.

## The phenomenon of urban gentrification ... Participation in construction process as an opportunity for society and habitation?

by Konstantinos Gavriil from Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm, Germany

Tutors: Prof. M. Sc. Dipl.-Ing. Ingrid Burgstaller, Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Nadja Letzel

### **Author comments:**

place and it's surroundings as an integral part of the city's structure? Where could deregulation be socially and ecologically responsible as well as enriching?

Based on these research questions, the present project confronts possible solutions of how to deal with an inner-city spatial barrier and gentrify the dwelling typology in order to revitalize the communication and the sense of wellbeing of the neighborly community. Today, neighborhoods in Athens can be considered as the strange consequences of suddenly interrupted gentrification, the identity crisis and the tension associated between privacy and public property. Cheaper housing, cheaper materials, less space, less durability. In times of crisis, the lowering of architectural standards seems like a sensible thing to do, a healthy diet to eliminate the purported decadence of academia and rehabilitate the discipline's moral credibility and social relevance. The bottom line is, self-build should be seen as part of the answer and not as the problem. The attempt is to create a new type of shared houses for contemporary dwelling, which combines sustainable levels, responsive design on sociological, and economical aspects. The goal is to design a new type of classification, from housing scale to city scale, which could be a positive paradigm for collective and high quality living in regards to social standards.

ow can a linked structure be generated from an undefined space, lastingly increasing the value of the

### **Tutor comments:**

The student was born to parents of greek descent. Because of his family background, his academic years were affected by the continuing financial crisis of Greece and thereout the consequential decreasing quality of living within the country. The lacking communication, the unexploited buildings and the depressing cityscape were his motivations for his thesis. He wanted to raise up the living standards and the quality of Athens as a city, by using one of many facts Greece is known for–architecture. He always showed extraordinary interest and respectable enthusiasm all through his studies. I haven't seen such an inquisitiveness and skills for analytically theoretical issues in years. His ambitious goals led him to design and construction issues that are far above the average level. I would like to point out his terrific talent for analyzing, pre-thinking and designing social milieus with the urban fabric and the architectural house. Influenced by his communication skills, he also had a positive impact on his fellow student's works. In this logic he was the chairman and an active member of the student council.

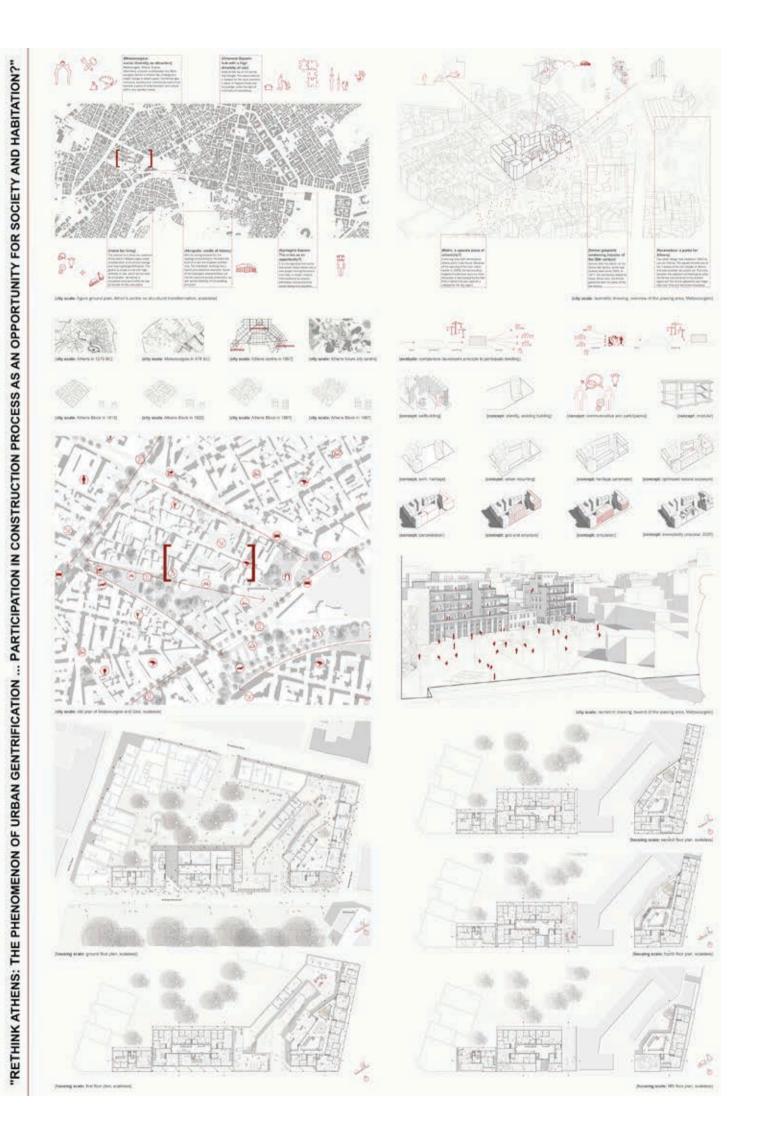
I support him and endorse his designs and plannings strongly regarding his high attitude towards architecture, urbanism and society. My impressions about him are constantly confirmed by his outstanding ideas and results.

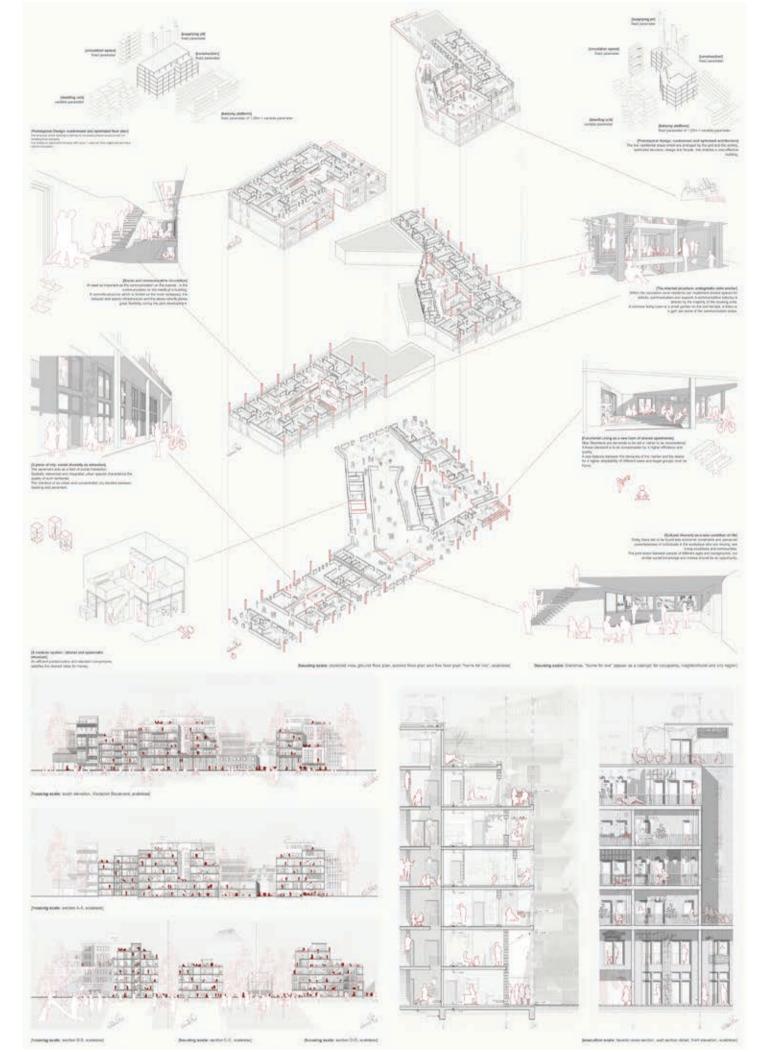
This student has a very high potential to create concepts and leitmotifs to redefine the meaning of architecture.

ReThink Athens: The phenomenon of urban gentrification ... Participation in construction process as an opportunity for society and habitation?

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from Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm, Germany







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## 034/ 2016

# reSTRANDZHA: revitalization of Strandzha villages in the case study of Stoilovo village

by Veronika Krasenova Boneva from University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy (UACEG), Bulgaria

Tutor: Arch. Georgi Stanishev

### **Author comments:**

he project examines the topic of cultural heritage and its implementation in nowadays reality, within the specific situation of the villages in Natural Park Strandzha. Strandzha is the only Natural Park in Bulgaria with settlements inside its borders. Tourism has been, through the years, the general mean of living for the region. The project aims to research its potentials and develop a strategy for the most complex area – Stoilovo village.

Stoilovo is one of the oldest villages in Strandzha, where we find preserved examples of the specific Strandzha house – a monument of cultural heritage. Yet, most have been abandoned and the cultural landscape is to vanish from the territory.

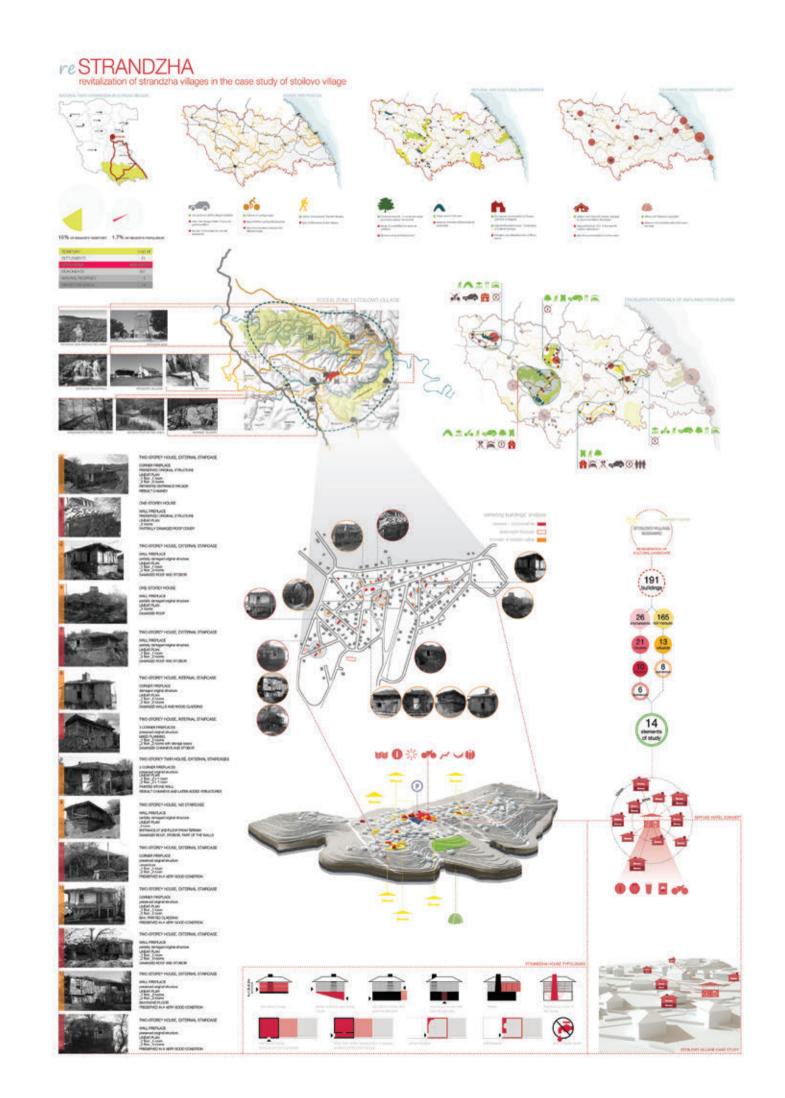
The project proposes an alternative approach towards the requirments of tourism – the concept of a diffuse hotel, through the restoration and adaptation of abandoned houses. It incorporates a community center, a new building interpreting local construction traditions, that provides various types of activities and a meeting place for both locals and tourists.

To do so, a detailed research on the specifics of the Strandzha house has been done. Of all the housing in Stoilovo, 14 abandoned houses have been outlined, as valuable from architectural and historical point of view. The project proposes two examples of the restoration and adaptation of houses in the center of the village, as well as the development of the community center, which is to play a core function for both the hotel and the village itself.

reSTRANDZHA: revitalization of Strandzha villages in the case study of Stoilovo village

by Veronika Krasenova Boneva

from University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy (UACEG), Bulgaria









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reSTRANDZHA: revitalization of Strandzha villages in the case study of Stoilovo village

by Veronika Krasenova Boneva

from University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy (UACEG), Bulgaria







### Master thesis

by Eva Weber from Hochschule Koblenz RheinMosel Campus Fachbereich Bauwesen Architektur, Germany

Tutor: Prof. Georg Poensgen

### **Author comments:**

he current building density of the old town of Koblenz should be optimized, by means of structure transformation into the existing architecture.

architectural language of form, the new residential complex is laying like a clam around the already existing residence. By the different heights of design and as well as the interplay of solid and transparent building structures a symbiosis of dynamics and addition is created. The integration into the urban microstructure is to take place over the height of the eaves height receptive western neighboring buildings. The rising building cubature is creating an integration of city scenes, which is dominated by the high rise and the northern

structure is to take place over the height of the eaves height receptive western neighboring buildings. The rising building cubatureis creating an integration of city scenes, which is dominated by the high rise and the northern Kastorkirche, there is a homogeneous networking between context and new construction. The view relation to the Kastorkirche even more to be highlighted, the building increases to north and builds by its form a "frame" around the church. By its sculptural imagery, the building is confident and creates a place of identification. A new space education on modeled on the water-related land management and the Residenzbad located in the 19th. The newly courtyard separated by a raise, the semi-public free range to create on the east side two roof gardens.

The private apartments are divided in single,2-person households, families or residential community. The 135 residential units spread across 4 floors. This ones offer for a distance between the semi-public and apartment has its own loggias.







Master thesis

by Eva Weber

from Hochschule Koblenz RheinMosel Campus Fachbereich Bauwesen Architektur, Germany



Master thesis

by Eva Weber

from Hochschule Koblenz RheinMosel Campus Fachbereich Bauwesen Architektur, Germany







## Repetitive Flow

by Cevdet Ege Çakır from Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture, Turkey

Tutors: Prof. Dr. Ayşen Savaş, Inst. Onat Öktem, Inst. Agnes Van Der Mei, Res Asst. Pınar Yazdıç

### **Author comments:**

roject Type: University Complex (Institute, Cultural Centre, Laboratory, Housing)
Project Location: Bologna Italy
Project Area: 35.570 m2 Built

City of Bologna, where the project is located, is formed by the repetition of many elements in different scales from smallest building block, bricks to urban scale, porticos. This repetition compose building facades, its spatial organization as well as indoor and outdoor relations which are only visible in sections. To be able to observe these characteristics of bologna, some of the public buildings are studied in sections. Studied sections are interpreted and placed on the most suitable grid line on the site according to the organization of functions and surrounding factors. Then the grid lines between these already existing sections are filled with newly formed intermediary sections to create continuous flowing indoor and outdoor spaces in-between, which are contemporary but still inherit the characteristics of Bologna. By this process, many spaces with different features are formed and connected with each other. The building is composed as the sections form each other one by one to find different spatial organizations and relations which are already in the essence of Bologna but did not have the opportunity to exist before. This project is an experiment to observe the different spatial qualities inherited in traditional sections while morphing one into another one by one.







CITY OF BOLOGNA IS FORMED BY THE REPETITION OF MANY EMENTS ON DIFFERENT SCALES.

THIS REPETITION IS VISIBLE FROM SMALLEST BUILDING BLOCK, BRICKS, TO ARCADES THAT FORM URBAN SPACES.

THE CITY WORKS IN SECTIONS WHERE SMOOTH RELATION BETWEEN INDOOR/OUTDOOR SPACES AND PRIVATE/PUBLIC SPACES CAN BE SEEN EXPLICITLY.

### CONCEPTUAL STUDY

SECTIONS FROM SELECTED BUILDINGS FROM BOLOGNA IS STUDIED FIND THE TYPOLOGY OF SPATIAL RELATIONS IN BOLOGNA. STUDIED SECTIONS ARE INTERPRETED AND PLACED ON THE GRID DEFINED INSIDE THE SITE.

THEN THE GRID LINES BETWEEN SECTIONS ARE FILLED WITH "INBETWEEN SECTIONS" WHICH INHERITS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BOTH SECTIONS.

HOWEVER, THESE RELATIONS ARE LIMITED WITH THE BORDERS
OF THE PLOT SO THERE IS NO CONTIUNITY BETWEEN SECTIONS
AND INTERMEDIATERY SECTIONS COULD NOT EXIST

THESE NEWLY FORMED INTERMEDIATERY SECTIONS CREATES
CONTINIOUS FLOWING INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPACES BETWEEN
EXISTING SECTIONS INHERIT IN BOLOGNA



INTERPRETATION OF EXISTING SECTIONS & SECTION MAP OF THE SITE



**ELEVATIONS** 

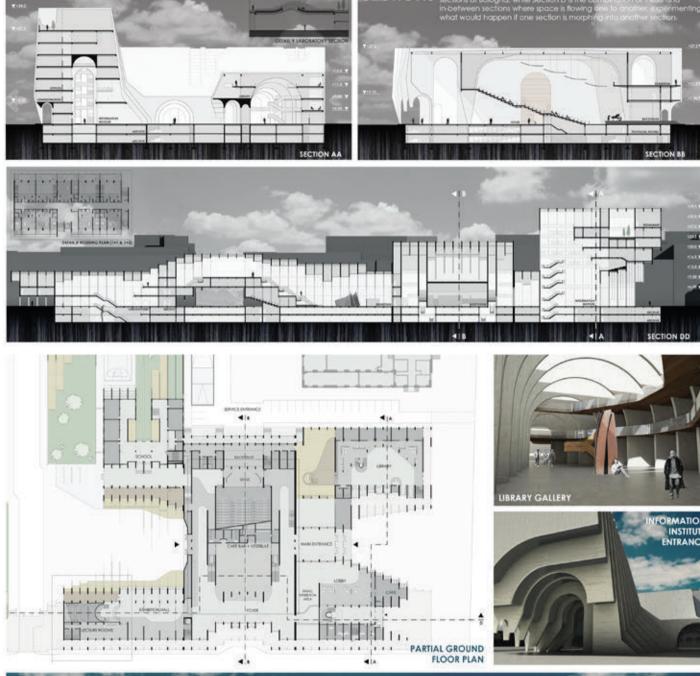












SECTIONS





Repetitive Flow

by Cevdet Ege Çakır

from Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture, Turkey



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by Cevdet Ege Çakır

Architectural

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from Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture, Turkey





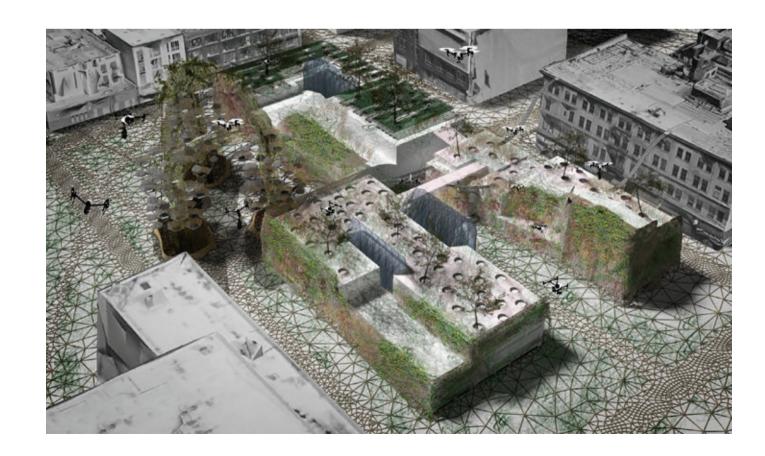
## Hybritat

by Petergeelmuyden Magnus from Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia (IAAC), Spain

Tutors: Willy Müller, Jordi Vivaldi Piera

### **Author comments:**

ybritat is an investigation on how to overcome a paradigm in which contemporary urbanization patterns contribute to destruction of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity. Cities have from the beginning and still are entirely human made environments shaped to separate and protect humans from the natural world, allowing selected bits in and banishing others. But cities do not exist as isolated islands, almost all the resources that a city and its inhabitants need to survive comes from nature. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, the energy we consume, and so on. Projections from the UN show that urbanization combined with the overall growth of the world's population could add another 2.5 billion people to urban populations by 2050. With that many people being added to existing and new urbanizations they would need to grow at an almost explosive rate and it becomes ever more important to look at sustainable urban development and how nature can be better incorporated in our cities. Hybritat is a city system operated by autonomous robots and drones working together in a swarm to provide diverse and balanced conditions for flora and fauna to re establish itself within the urban tissue.





### hybritat

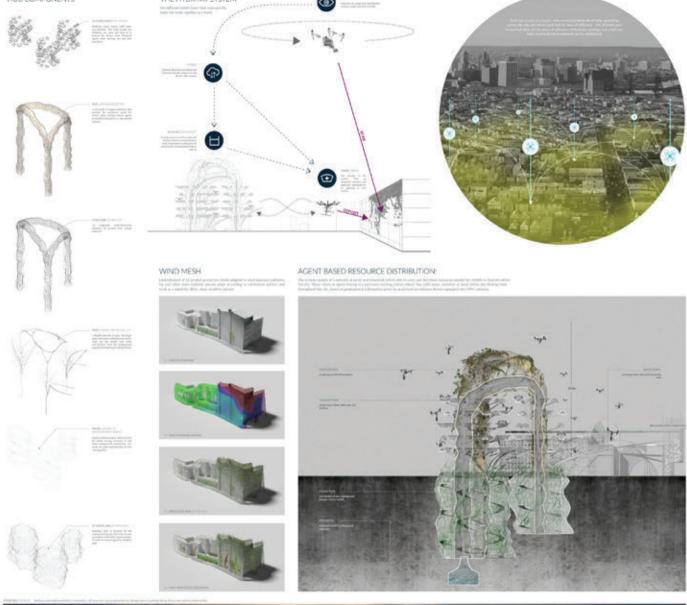


Hybritat is a proposal for a city framework operated by autonomous robots and drones working together in a swarm to provide diverse and balanced conditions for flora and wildlife to re establish is off within the urban bissue.













Hybritat

by Petergeelmuyden Magnus

from Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia (IAAC), Spain



Hybritat

by Petergeelmuyden Magnus

from Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia (IAAC), Spain



## 039/ 2016

## Mass-Data-Center-Hybrid: Iceland Data Farm

by Sebastian Wening from Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm, Germany

Tutors: Prof. Niels Jonkhans, Prof. Josef Reindl

### **Author comments:**

he Iceland Data Farm represents a plausible, alternative approach to the implementation of a data center. The emergence of a pure, architectural machinery is circumvented by the combination with other functional units and therefore resulting village-like arrangement of several buildings. Iceland is doing a successful choice as the site for the implementation of the design. The numerous possibilities for regenerative Energy production make Iceland very attractive for the energy-intensive operation of data centers. The year-round relatively constant, cool climate is ideal for energy-efficient cooling of the servers and equipment. The enormous amount of produced heat by the hardware place is used by the greenhouses while reducing the dependence on exports in the field of fruit and vegetable production. Furthermore, serving locally produced food for the increasing numbers of backpackers. The travelers can book cheap accommodations in return for maintaining the existing plants in the greenhouses. This provides an attractive alternative to the otherwise very costly accommodations inland. A further, positive side effect of the greenhouse operation is die production of plant debris. This Will help to fertile potting soil and make the Iceland wasteland green again.





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Mass-Data-Center-Hybrid: Iceland Data Farm

by Sebastian Wening

from Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm, Germany







Mass-Data-Center-Hybrid: Iceland Data Farm

by Sebastian Wening

from Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm, Germany







## Office of the European Union Representative

by Anastasiia Volyk from Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine

Tutors: Viktor Proskuryakov, Bogdan Goj

#### **Author comments:**

he theme approached in this project is the European Union Representative office in Chernivtsi, Ukraine. According to the task of diploma project, the office must be located on the Central Square in Chernivtsi. The territory for planning is behind the road opposite City Hall and has a form of trapezoid (sizes in the normals - 64x32 meters). Currently, there are a monument of Taras Shevchenko on this territory and uncomfortable equipping around a pedestrian area.

The building is projected, as a four-floor object in a half-round form. One part of building is pressed from the side of road to add communication and luminosity opportunities for each room in the building. Moreover, the main facade is cut in two places, which creates two non-parallel blank walls in the form of triangles and makes building structure more dynamic. The central part of the building, which joins to the blind wall, is separated by a courtyard with green wall and open air public space. Additionally, there is a free walking zone through the first floor, where visitors can enter from two sides. Besides, it is proposed to move monument of Taras Shevchenko in the middle of bigger part of square.

Moreover, the object is projected at the point with the maximum number of pedestrian residents and tourists of the city at any time of the day. This means that people would have an opportunity to see absolutely new fresh form among the old historical houses as the interpretation of the Ukrainian movement towards development and integration to Europe.

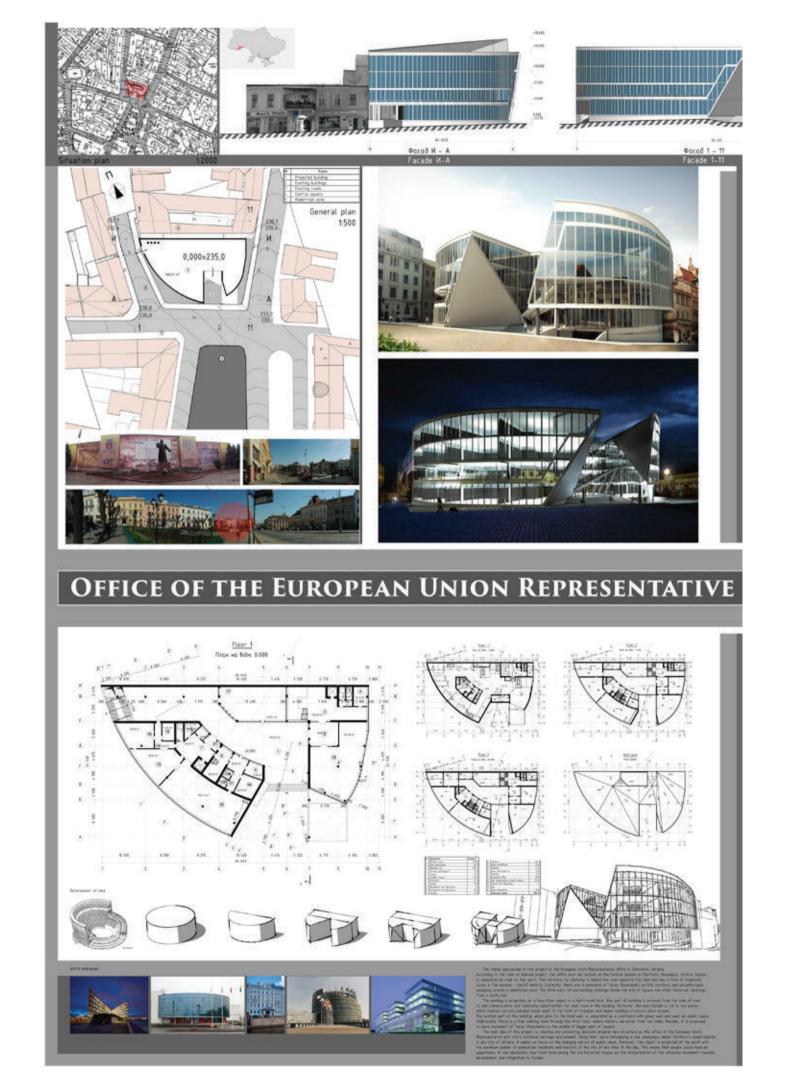


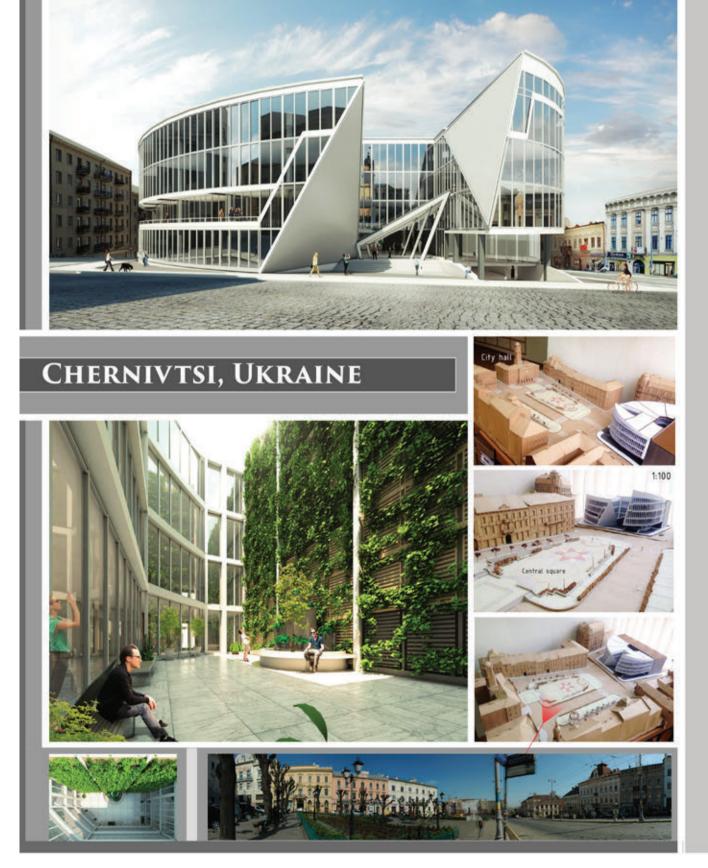


Office of the European Union Representative

by Anastasiia Volyk

from Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine





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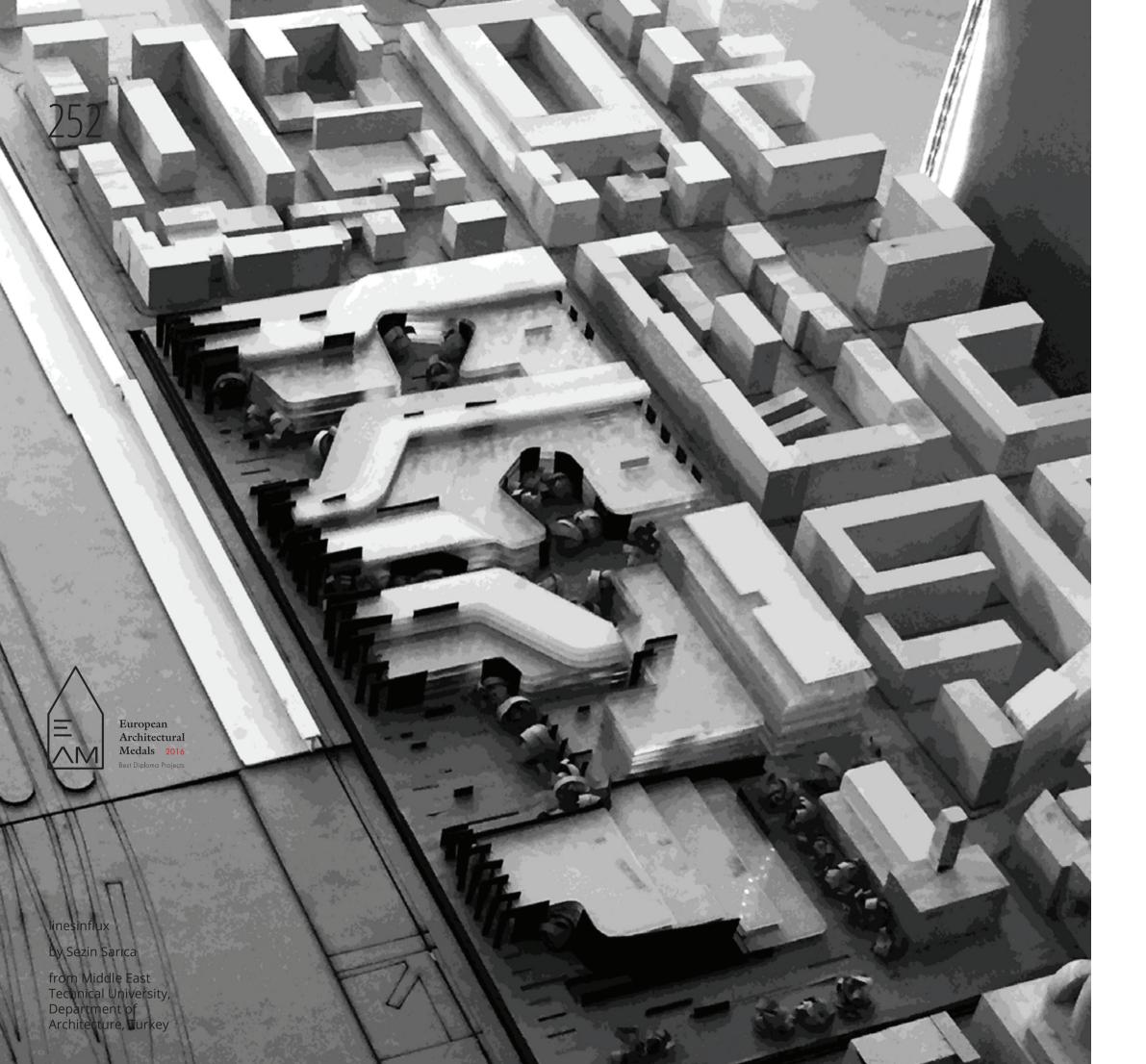
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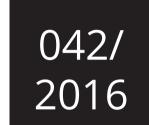
Office of the European Union Representative

by Anastasiia Volyk

from Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine







### linesinflux

by Sezin Sarıca from Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture, Turkey

Tutors: Prof. Dr. Ayşen Savaş, Inst.Agnes Van Der Meij, Inst.Onat Öktem, Res.Asst. Pınar Yazdıç

### **Author comments:**

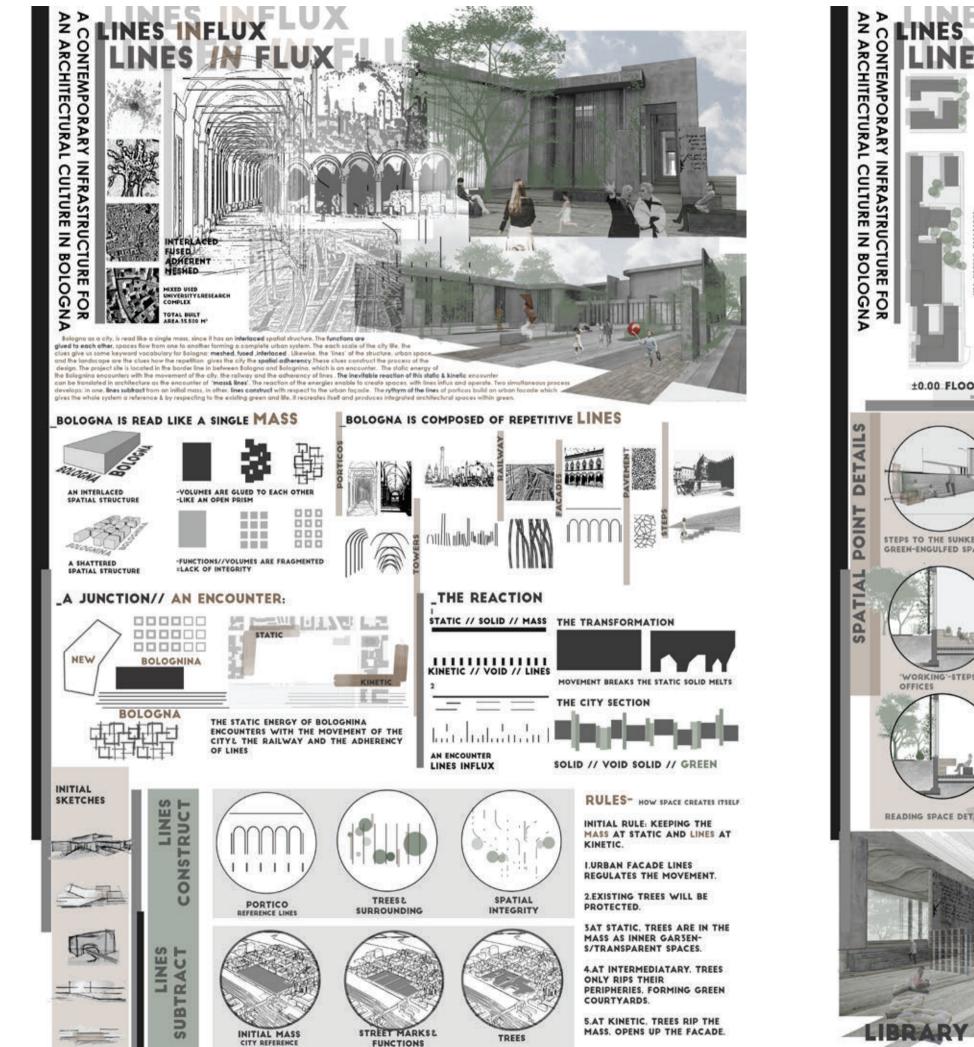
ologna as a city is read like a single mass since it has an interlaced spatial structure. The functions are glued to each other, forming a complete urban system. We can see it in each scale of the city life, the clues give us some keywords for Bologna: meshed, fused, interlaced. Likewise, the 'lines' of the structure, urban space and the landscape are the clues how the repetition gives the city the spatial adherency. These clues construct the process of the design. The project site is located in the border line in between Bologna and Bolognina, which is an encounter. The static energy of Bolognina encounters with the movement of the city, the railway and the adherency of those city lines. The inevitable reaction of this static&kinetic encounter can be translated in architecture as the encounter of 'mass& lines'. The reaction of the energies enable to create spaces, with lines that influx and operate. Two simultaneocus processes develop: in one, lines subtract from an initial mass, starting a spatial melting. In the other one, lines construct with respect to the urban façade. The rythym of the porticos build an urban facade which gives the whole system a reference. Lines respecting the existing green and memory, form spaces engulfing the green and level the ground according to the necessary spatial connections. The functional organization of interior reflects itself to the integrated openness as well. Lines that are in flux, influx either to create urban surfaces or create sensitive spaces.

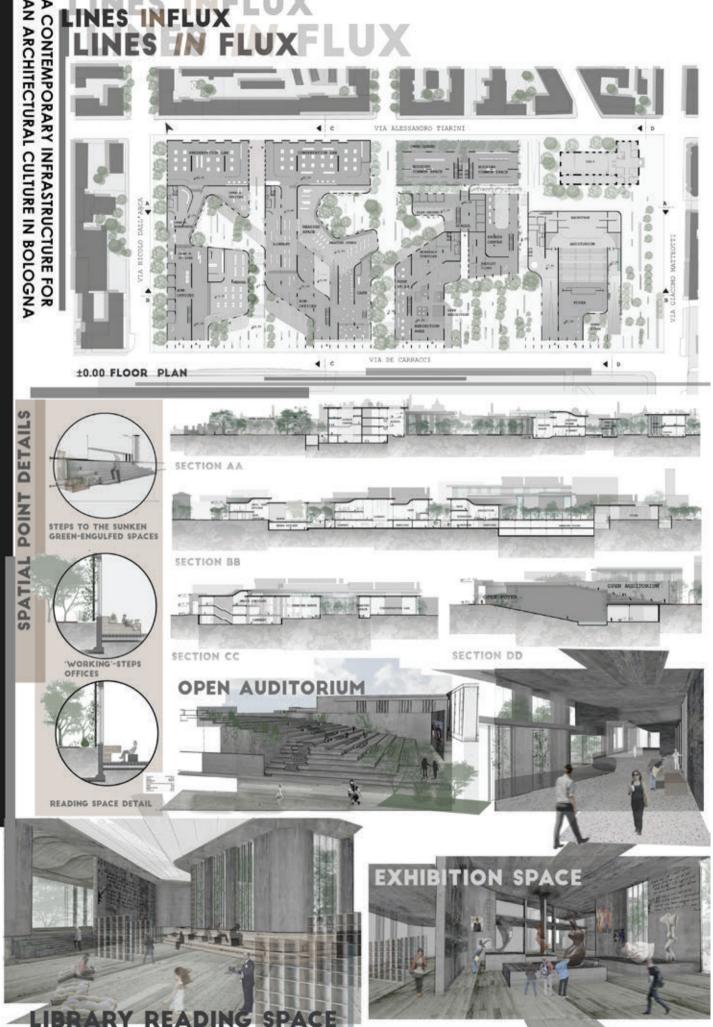




by Sezin Sarıca

from Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture, Turkey









linesinflux

by Sezin Sarıca

from Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture, Turkey







## Mental health center for children

by Orsolya Mészáros from Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Architecture, Hungary

Tutor: László Vincze Dla

### **Author comments:**

hinking in a completely different way of well-known, basic topics and structures is always a big risk, but a great challenge as well. This kind of 'Rethinking' behaviour led me to the decision of converting the isolated and rigid environment of an old factory into a mysterious mental health centre for children. Examining the topic I found a strong duality in the needs of spaces: the intimacy, cosiness and protection of a family house - as children's needs - are completed by the diversity and scale of the programme. The territory where family houses meet the diversity of functions led me to think of a village, which thought remained the basic principle of the planning. After analysing some old villages I placed the function blocks around the chimney the same way as houses traditionally surround the church, creating a strong 'tower-chimney metaphor'. This kind of 'grown' architectural behaviour allowed the dissolution of the corridor-based hospital schemes, creating hiding and protective places for the children. Giving a significance to the park around the chimney was an important part of the project, the various pavilions provide opportunity to integrate outdoor activities in the everyday-routine. This experiment tried to give on the one hand a likeable and friendly, on the other hand a useful architectural solution for children who suffer from mental problems.

























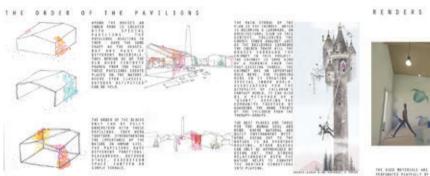
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ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Mental health center for children

by Orsolya Mészáros

from Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Architecture, Hungary



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Mental health center for children

European Architectural

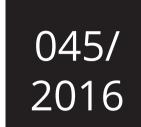
Medals 2016

by Orsolya Mészáros

from Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Architecture, Hungary









by Luminița Lupașcu from Technical University of Moldova, Urbanism and Architecture Faculty, Moldova

Tutor: Evghenii Smolin

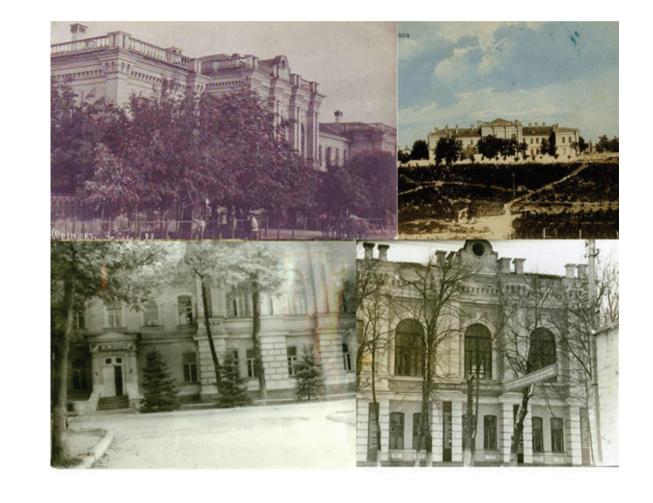
### **Author comments:**

his architecture heritage was built in 1887, by the architect Ciganko in Orhei city, Republic of Moldova. The architecture was influenced by the Russian classicism. The future destination will be an Expositional Center for Agricultural Development in RM, that will gather all the people in the industry, to share and discover new technologies, lab equipment, instruments that would help this agricultural country to move forward. All the Entrepreneurs from the agricultural fields will need to upgrade their knowledge, so they can produce a high volume of products as well as to meet the international standards. Starting from this point, the author decided to project the second building that can meet the requirements of the Expositional. The limited area of the future construction leads me to the idea to unite these two buildings into a single one. The space in between the old and new construction will house the exhibition area itself. This is a large hall full of natural light because of a large glass coverage roof. You can see a well-defined zoning: exhibition zone, offices and conference rooms for visitors, Center offices for personnel, and offices for museum workers, restaurant area and inside parking zone.

Architecture style: I tried to keep the coloristic solution of the old building in the new one that will develop contrasted shapes. The main inspiration was "The Crystal" by Daniel Libeskind. Well, I didn't go so far as it would be too extravagant for Moldovan architecture.

#### **Tutor comments:**

There should meet a certain level of architectural style per integral ensemble of Moldova's architecture. In the same time ~~~Luminita~~~ went to less daring but more dynamic movement of the façade. Certain symmetry was borrowed from the old building plan. This exterior surface serves as both graphic pattern and structural system, and is composed of 300mm-thick concrete and flush-mounted frameless glass. In relation to environment, she selected concrete as a material she daringly proposed a substance and strength absent from the phenomenon "glass architecture". This concrete structure, however, is not simply used as in conventional architecture to express the volume or the massiveness of the walls. More than being merely a pattern or a structure, this building instead acquires a new dimension relating to the notion of surface. She wanted to escape the conventional notion of a wall structure, was seeking a way to avoid transparent openings in an opaque volume. Rejecting the obvious distinctions between walls and openings, lines and planes, transparency and opaqueness, this building is characterized by distinctive type of abstractness. While the old building has strong classical, more statically shape, the new one shares a dynamic movement in its forms, this reminds us of the past that we will keep it intact and the future that always leads to changes, to everything new. We don't even imagine how the hidden façade does look like, but we expect something great.





Modernization of the "Zemstvo" building, Orhei city, Republic of Moldova

by Luminita Lupascu

from Technical University of Moldova, Urbanism and Architecture Faculty, Moldova

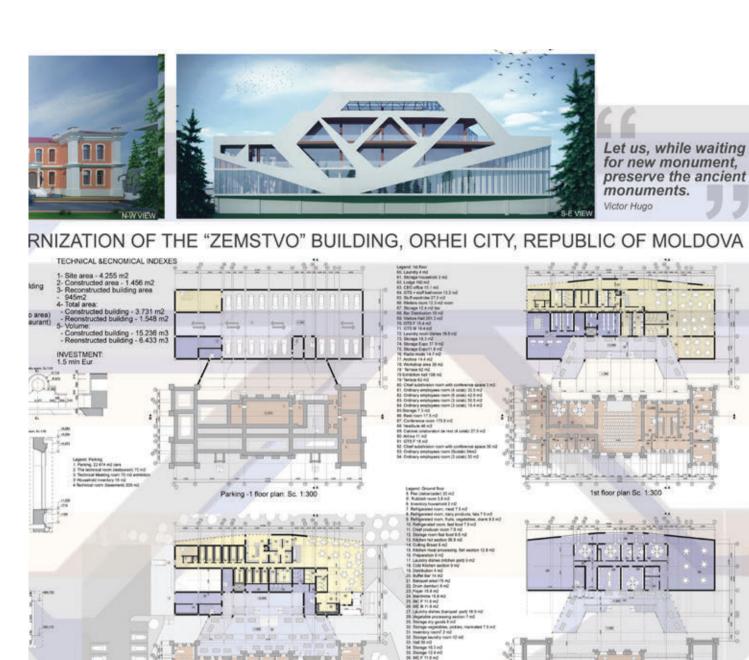


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from Technical University of Moldova, Urbanism and Architecture Faculty, Moldova









Modernization of the "Zemstvo" building, Orhei city, Republic of Moldova

by Luminiţa Lupaşcu

from Technical University of Moldova, Urbanism and Architecture Faculty, Moldova







### 046/ 2016

## From territory to landscape.

# Rewritings and transcriptions for a new fruition of the territories between the system of Monti Sicani and the south coast of Sicily

by Salvatore Oddo, Giorgio La Leta, Salvatore Davide La Manna, Gaspare Lipari, Lucia Pirrello, Giuseppe Gabriele Tarantino from Università di Palermo, Dipartimento di Architettura, Italy

Tutor: Prof. Arch. Vincenzo Melluso

### **Author comments:**

he goal of the research is to investigate the relation between the specific features of a territory and the potentialities that it can express in terms of landscape design.

Specifically, the research aims to verify in which way the signs of the territory can be read, interpreted and valorized through the architectural project.

The field of study is included in a wide area, that goes from the Natural Park of Monti Sicani to the south coast. In this area, natural and artificial characters coexist, establishing relationships between architectural elements, landscape and infrastructures.

Main themes of the work are the relation between the natural infrastructures of the Natural Park with the archaeological pre-existences, the enogastronomic system, the dams system, the context characterized by the rivers and sea.

The research wants to identify potential opportunities of development and to activate strategies of valorization of the territory trough the project.

The definition of the themes wants to be an opportunity for a project reflection starting from the specific features of the territory. The issues behind the project are based on the re-configuration of some systems which significantly characterized the landscape.

In particular, the six themes are:

- The park in the park
- Architecture and manufacture
- Infrastructures and territory
- Waterfront
- The present of the archeology
- Decommissioned systems.



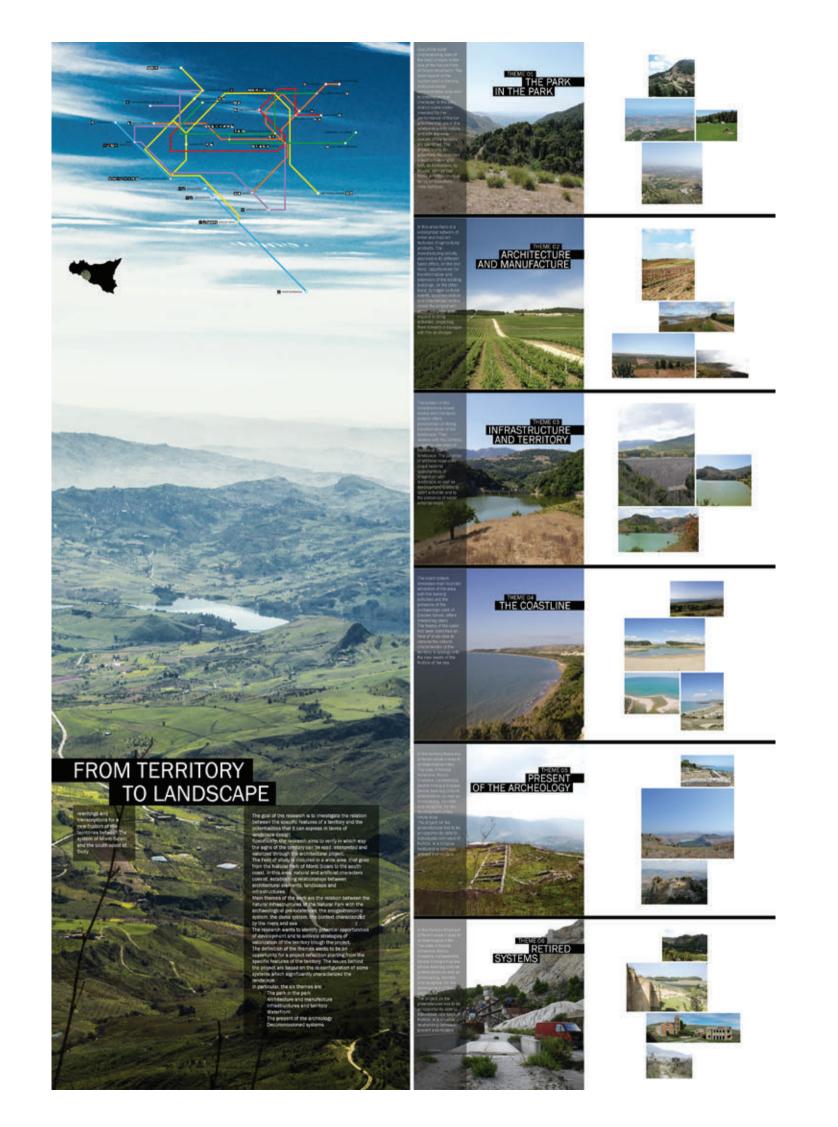


European Architectural Medals 2016

From territory to landscape - Rewritings and transcriptions for a new fruition of the territories between the system of Monti Sicani and the south coast of Sicily

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## Pilgrim Shelter in the Pilis

by Virginia Völfinger from Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Transportation Engineering, Széchenyi István University, Hungary

Tutor: Tamás Czigány

### **Author comments:**

sually we are looking for a function for a place - but here - the place whispered me, what it want to be. Strong past, even stronger spiritual presence - the place has no parallel. These highlighted the way, i travelled through. I did not want to make a path in the forest, but i wanted to arrive the intern, where the forest leads me.

When i designed the plan, i tried to keep in my mind the main destination, what i felt when i first arrived this place. Respect the nature, live with it, and then it highlights the way for us. It is not an coincidence, that is the starting point of the Pauline's. The leader of the convent saw his first visions, and lived as a hermit here. This location has not only place in the history books, it has place in the presents too. As i see, a silent retreat house the pilgrim shelter with a simple chapel has the best function to serve this purpose. Keep the original nature, but makes it alive. The changes of open, closed and the semi-open spaces not allow the pilgrims to be independent from nature - try to help to become part of it.

In the materials, the structures, the shapes i tried to follow this philosophy. Show the impressions, what i lived through in this place, the relationship with the past, the present and the power of the place.





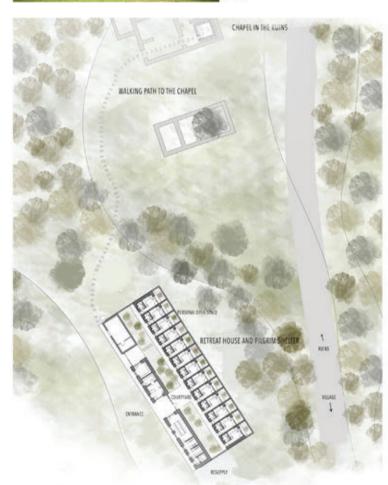
### PILGRIM SHELTER IN THE PILIS

THE PLACE CAN BE FOUND IN THE FOREST OF MOUNT PILLS, NEXT TO A VERY LITTLE VILLAGE AT THE RUINS OF PAULINE'S MONASTERIE.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT IN THE HISTORY OF CONVENT PAULINE'S THERE WAS ONE OF THEIR FIRST THREE MONASTERIES. IN THE HISTO-THERE WAS ONE OF THE PRIST THREE WOMENTERES, WHITE HISTO-WE THE CONVENT WAS BANKED BEAUSE OF POLITICAL REASONS, BUT ALMOST DO YEARS BEFORE, IT STATTED THEIR ACTIVITY IN HUM-GARY RASAM. THE PLACE HAS SHOOKS SYRIPTURE POWER, WHICH IS VERY IMPORTANT IN MY PROJECT. THE GOAL WAS TO GIVE A LYMNG FUNCTION TO THE PLACE, WHICH HIS FOR THE OLD FUNCTION, AND RESPECT THAT.

THE RETREAT BEGINS WITH A WALK IN THE FOREST. THE VISITORS LEAVE THEIR CARS IN A FIELD, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ROAD. THIS WALK IS A SYMBOLIC START OF THE SPIRITUAL JOURNEY HERE. THE WALK IS A SYMBOLIC START OF THE SPRITINAL DURINGY HERE. THE PHACE GIVES OFFERENT LIBES: NATURE, COUNTARIO, SEMI-OFEN SPACES, AND DIFFERENT MEDITATION SPACES. THESE PHACES REPLI-CATES SUMBLE PHACES FOR DIFFERENT STATES OF WIND. THE RETREATMONDS IS A PROCEDURE SHEET MAD FASTE. SIMPLI-CITY BUT ALSO FIDS FOR TODAY'S DEMANDS. THE CHAPTLE SA VISIONELE SPRITINAL SPACE, WHICH IS VISTIBALE FOR THE MEMBERS OF RETREATA AND OTHER VISITIONS TOO, WHO CAME HERE FOR WISH THE RUINS OR THE BEAUTIFUL NATURE OF PARK.











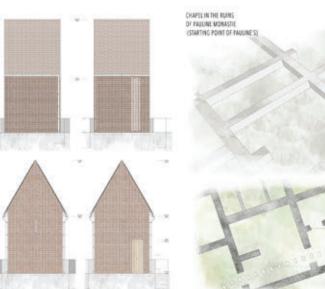
THE MOST IMPORTANT CHARACTER OF THIS PLACE IS SILENCE. THE GOAL OF TH THE MOST IMPRORIANT CHARBOLES OF THIS PLACE IS SUENCE, THE GOAL OF THE RETREAT IS TO HIM THE PEACE, HARMONY AND OWNER PRESENCE IN THE MATURE THE RETREAT STARTS WITH SPENCHING THERE AT FIRST MILE ONLY MODICE, PROCEN WANT IS AROUND US. AFTER THAT, THE PURGENS SLOWLY GO DEEP INSIDE THEM SELVES. THE PURGHAM SHELTER TIRES TO GIVE SUTHABLE PLACES FOR THESE EAFFER THOMS, DIFFERENT LIGHES: AND DEFF IN THE THESE EXPERIENCES ALONG OFF RENT MEDITATION SPACES, THEY CAN LIVE THESE EXPERIENCES ALONG OR SHAR

THE RETEAT HOUSE HAS TWO VOLUMES, TWO DIFFERENT KIND OF BUILDING WITH DIFFERENT FUNCTION AND SHAPE, THE FIRST IS THE COMMUNITY ARE WITH OPEN SHAPES AND VIEW. THE OTHER IS FOR THE INSIDE INNOUGHIS, THE SUILDING HOUSE IN THE GROUND AND EACH HAS RESPONDED MEDITION OUTDOOR OF SPICE. THE COURTYAND BETWEEN THEM UNITE THESE DIFFERENT KIND OF ELL

IMPORTANT IS THE CONNECTION WITH THE NATURE SO I USED TRADITIONAL AN RECYCLED MATERIALS, LIKE BRICK, WOOD, RECYCLED INSULATION AND COVERS







### CHAPEL IN THE RUINS

THE CHAPEL IS A VERY SMALL SACRED SPACE IN THE CHAPEL IS A YER SMALL SACRED SPACE IN THE PLACE OF OLD TIME SANCTURARY OF PAUL. IN MOMBRISHED. IT HAS SIMPLE SHAPE AND SPACE WITHOUT HEATING AND ARTHCURAL LIGHT. THE SELECT RESPONDING TO THE PETRENS AND THE LEADER. THE CHAPPEL HAS A SMALL, AND MARROW INVOOR TO THE EAST AND AN INTRODUCH GROUP BROCK OF THE EAST, THAT AND THE SHAPE I LIGHT INSIDE OF CHAPFEL THE FURNISHING IS VERY SIMPLE. ONLY THE SEAST, THE AUTHOR AND A TREBURAL LIM ENGRAVED WITHE BROCK WALL. THE FLACE HAS ONLY THE SEAST, THE AUTHOR AND A TREBURAL LIM ENGRAVED WITHE BROCK WALL. THE FLACE HAS TO VERY STRONG SPRITURALITY. I DID MOT MAKE THE GRAPHER BUILDING ONLY A LITTLE POINT FOR PRAYING.

(IN THE PLACE OF OLD-TIME SANCTUARY)

**EXISTING ENTRACES** SEATS FOR 12 PARTICIPANTS OF THE RETREAT

FROM THE RETREAT HOUSE

THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CHAPTEL IS VERY IMPORTANT OF THE HISTORY FOR THE PAULINES. THERE FIRST THREE MONASTERIES WAS BUILT THERE. THE OUT OF THE FIRST HISTORY FOR THE VILLAGE SHOWS TOO. IN THE OLD TIMES THE MONASTERIES WERE PASED BUTTINE CONVENT IS STILL ALLING. THAT IS A MEY I MONATED TO GIVE A LIVING FOR THOSE OF THE MATERIAL THAT IS A MEY I MONATED TO GIVE A LIVING FOR THOSE OF THE MATERIAL THAT IS A MEY I MONATED TO GIVE A LIVING FOR THAT IS A MEY I MONATED TO GIVE A LIVING FOR THAT IS A MEY I MONATED TO GIVE A LIVING FOR THAT IS A MEY I MONATED TO GIVE A LIVING FUNCTION FOR THIS IMPORTANT PLACE.
THESE FUNCTIONS REALLY RT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, WICH IS MOSTLY CHARACTERIZED BY SILENCE, CALM AND PEACE.









Pilgrim Shelter in the Pilis

by Virginia Völfinger

from Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Transportation Engineering, Széchenyi István University, Hungary

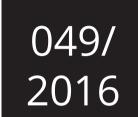


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by Virginia Völfinger

from Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Transportation Engineering, Széchenyi István University, Hungary





## Air regeneration facade prototype

### by Andry Lysandrou from University of Cyprus, Cyprus

Tutor: C. Phocas Marios

### **Author comments:**

ajor problems caused by the air pollution that burdens the environment of many urban centers. This diploma is an attempt to show the ability of architecture to contribute in the reduction of the atmospheric pollution.

After a research on areas with relatively high levels of air pollution, the development and design of a prototypeshell systemis suggested. The main aim of the system is the filtering of the air inside and outside of the building to success a greener atmosphere.

The research develops the idea through the use of an electrostatic precipitator which filters the air by removing particulate matters, heavy metals and reducing carbon dioxide. So the wind flow have a main role in the whole system.

At this point a moving part in the system is needed.

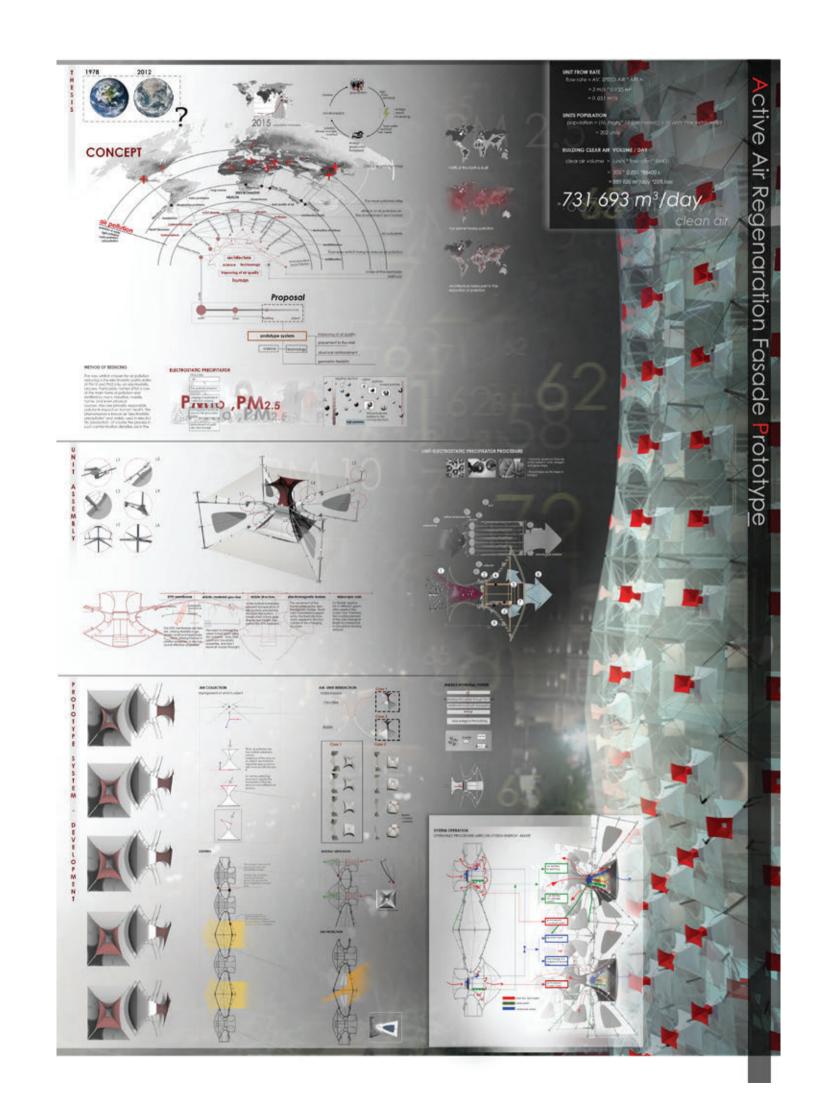
Alongside the mechanism system, is developed a tensile construction system for the completion of the prototype system.

The prototype facade, it is implemented in the city of Athens as an example. Strategically, a network of buildings is created in the central arteries of infection. The third installation in Syntagma Square is developed in detail. In the central tower a further development is needed for the creation of a kinetic structure which brings the continuous interaction of the shell with the user and the observer. The change of the shell is based on the environmental contamination and informs the observer for the pollution levels, while in the interior space, a functional program inform visitors for the planet.





Air regeneration facade prototype by Andry Lysandrou from University of Cyprus, Cyprus







Air regeneration facade prototype

by Andry Lysandrou

from University of Cyprus, Cyprus





050/ 2016

# Contemporary multi-family housing in context of improving the quality

by Ana Stanojević from Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Niš, Serbia

Tutor: Prof. Goran Jovanović

### **Author comments:**

he process of urbanization has caused the development of multi-family housing as a primary in contemporary society. Unlike one-family housing and high degree of its individuality, the most common types of multi-family housing are related to access to housing units over the internal corridor and open spaces in the form of a terraces, with threatened privacy and comfort of residents. The graduation thesis therefore resulted from tendecy to explore these issues and to find the appropriate solution by establishing the new type of housing by which the quality of life in multi-family buildings will be improved.

The location is situated in the peripheral part of the city of Nish, towards which the function of housing in recent years is focused. The urban form is designed as a continuous graded structure which creates the inner courtyard and distinct spatial dynamic. Privacy of various housing units, of which there are 100, was achieved by combining external access corridors, cascades, and the use of pergolas, brise-soleils and protective glass. Dynamic forms of the glass as well as the blocks of vertical communications are opposed to extreme cubisity and horizontality of the composition, whereby the architectural expression of outer envelope is clearly visual separated from the interior design. The proposed solution shows how the combination of benefits of one-family and multi-family housing can create unified common concept that meets the needs of contemporary man and society.

### **Tutor comments:**

Due to continuous tendency that the quality of life in residential buildings should be increased, the design in terms of housing today represents a real challenge and it is inexhaustible in finding innovative ideas. Through her graduation thesis, colleague has explored the concept of humanization of multi-family residential space, trying to coordinate the individuality of each of housing units in the complex form of housing block and simultaneously accelerate social proximity of residents by interaction within internal courtyard. Moving from the urban structure to the housing unit and vice versa, exploring the relationship between space within an apartment, and between the apartment and wider architectural structure, a dynamic and unique form was created, with a strong concept of continuity which is reflected in the horizontal plan. Compactness viewed in closed form of the composition and contrast achieved by interweaving space-sociological levels, full and empty, colors, materials and lines, clearly separate the complex from environment but also by visual breakthroughs brings with him.

Colleague has successfully interpreted the solution in the context of contemporary design, clearly emphasizing the outer shell of the complex and contradicting the interior of the block. Although treated in the same way, the interior facades change according to customer needs, creating a continuous game of open and closed, and drawing attention to the importance of individuality in multi- family housing.





European
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Best Diploma Projects

Contemporary multifamily housing in context of improving the quality

by Ana Stanojević

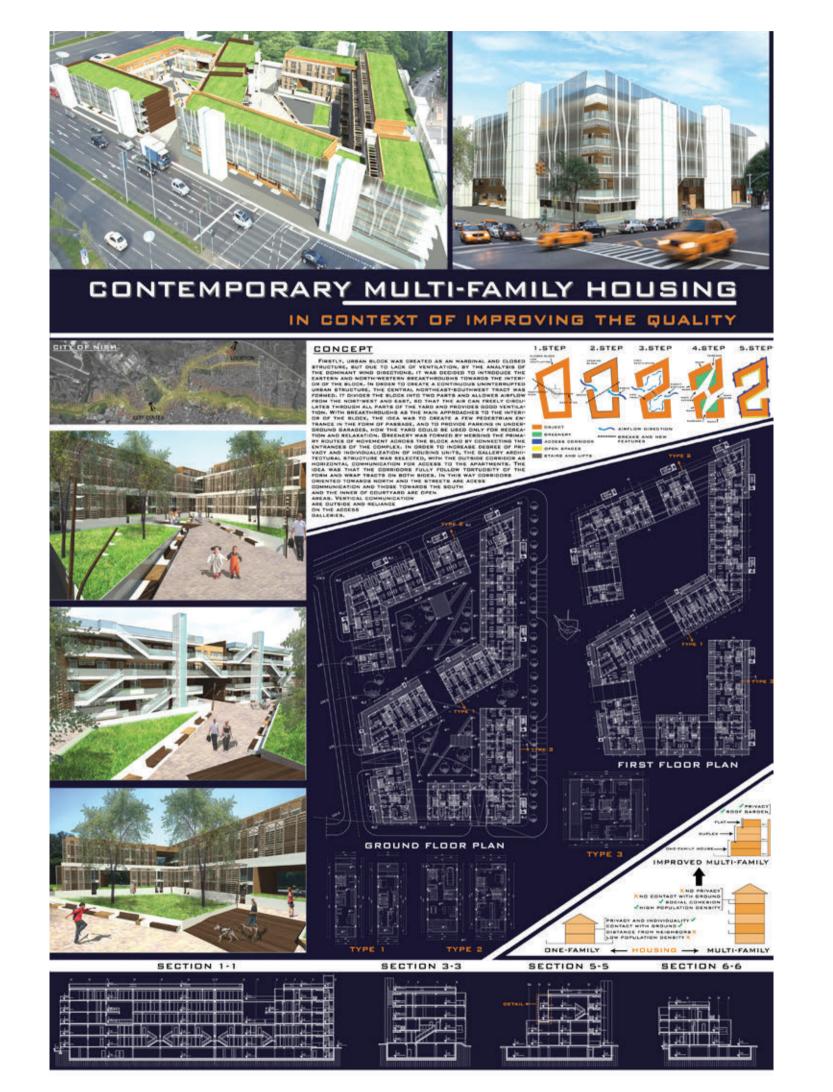
from Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Niš, Serbia



Contemporary multifamily housing in context of improving the quality

by Ana Stanojević

from Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Niš, Serbia



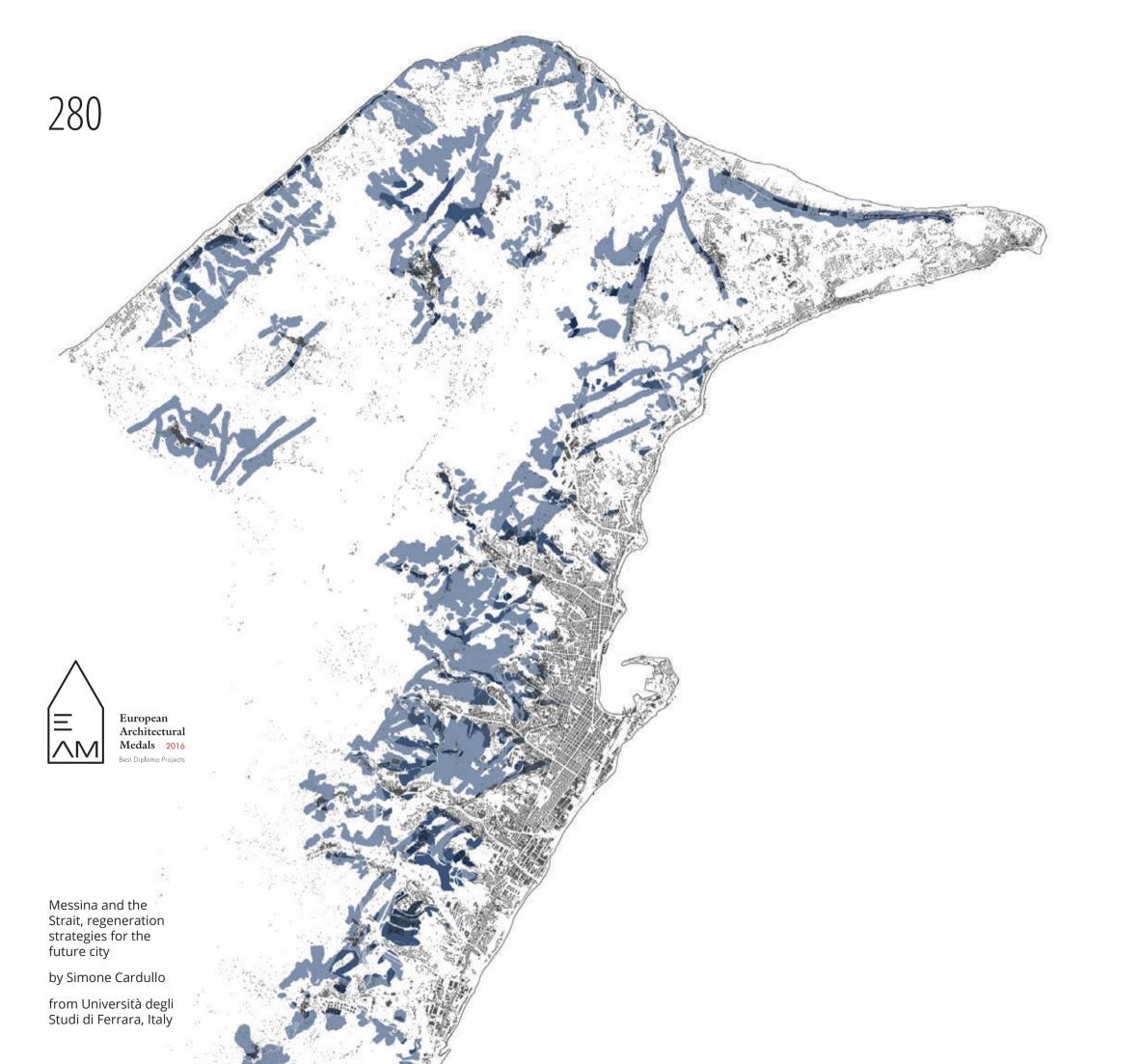




Contemporary multifamily housing in context of improving the quality

by Ana Stanojević

from Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Niš, Serbia







## Messina and the Strait, regeneration strategies for the future city

by Simone Cardullo from Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Italy

Tutors: Romeo Farinella, Federico Orsini, Michelangelo Savino

### **Author comments:**

essina and Reggio Calabria have in common more than the strip of sea that divides them. They have passed through two similar and parallel history, they share the same territory, with flat costs that raise to the mountains, digged by the valleys of the streams., they have a similar socio-economic and cultural substrate. The aim of the project, after several studies and analysis, is to give a complete strategy at the territorial level, in common with the two banks of the strait. This strategy want to propose a vision in which the cities do not grow toward the external, occupying new virgin land, but look inside, transforming and requalifying the existent. Related to this theme there is what concerns landscape protection and promotion. The hills must be protected from hydro-geological risk, preventing the building construction, but at the same time promoted with a network of naturalistic paths. These paths will connect the urban fabric with some attractive place (like historic fortifications) and abandoned rails. For what concerns the city, the purpose is to intervene in the "urban creeks" (where the creeks have been covered with roads), transforming them into green channels, and in some specific urban project. The chosen project is called "Maregrosso", an area characterized by a former industrial fabric, abandoned now. The aim of the project is to provide a method to regain this neglected space, proposing a new idea of city with a fabric that can replace the existing one.



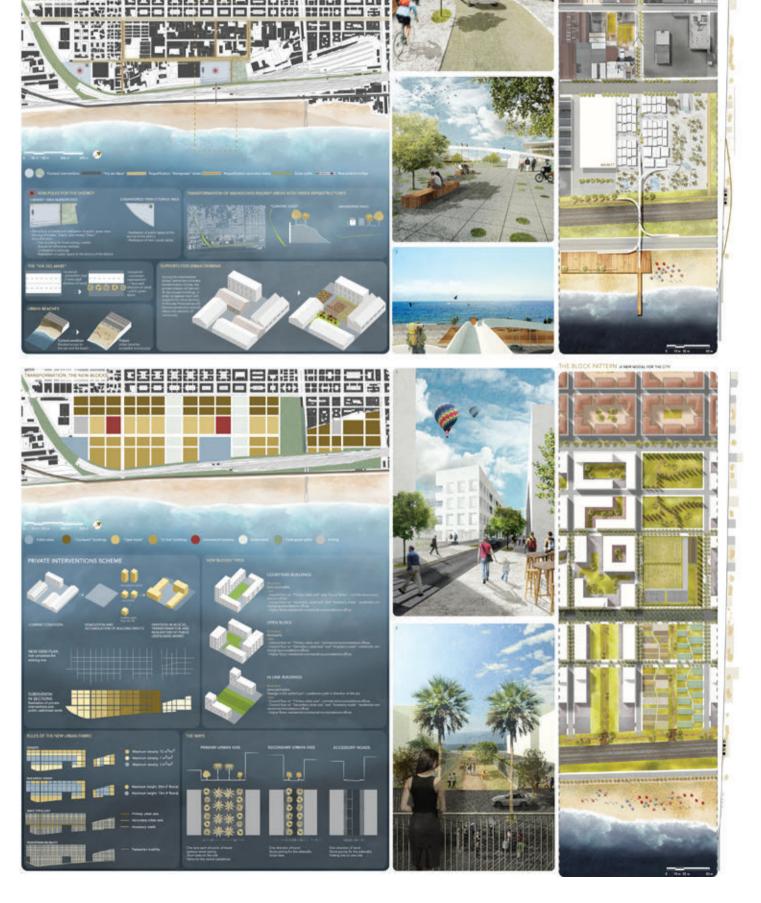


Messina and the Strait, regeneration strategies for the future city

by Simone Cardullo

from Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Italy







Messina and the Strait, regeneration strategies for the future city

by Simone Cardullo

from Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Italy



052/ 2016

## Science and technology park

by Milica Veljković from Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Niš, Serbia

Tutor: Branko Aj Turnšek

#### **Author comments:**

he Terms of Reference provides the conceptual design of the science technology park in Nis, a city of universities, in Serbia. The chosen location for construction of the facility is an undeveloped plot nearby the Technical Faculty and students' dormitory. Urban concept provides the newly designed streets surrounding the location, while the main access is from the highway, which is connected to the Technical Faculties by a street of a lower level.

A Conceptual design of the science technology park consists of the two objects, the building of the science technology park and the hotel. The positions of each of the component parts, among which there is publication, education, administration and production result from the conceptual design. The uniqueness of the two physically separated buildings, the science technology park and the hotel was achieved by connecting them with a glass curtain wall, which, by means of spider construction and steel lattice, enabled its stability. Thus, the visual atrium was created in the space between the two buildings, which placed greenery inside the object.

During the design the principles of passive construction were applied, among which were the following systems: generating electricity through photovoltaic solar panels, extensive green roof and the revolving facade panels for the protection of the sun.

The role of the science technology park is using research units, contributing to the creation of new technical achievements, its promotion, exhibition and connection with production companies, therefore STP was designed according to such a plan.

### **Tutor comments:**

Science and technology parks are areas where new ideas are born and new projects realized, however they often themselves represent the objects with distinctive and innovative design. Following such a concept and interpreting it consistently, a colleague conducted research on coherence and harmonization of the purpose, function, environment and visual perception.

Complexity, faced with compactness, removing the boundaries between exterior and interior, applies the openness of the scientific process and simulates it through the visual experience of cubic closed form, but transparent volume, while the interior is open both in horizontal and vertical planes. The complexity of the movement, intertwining of views, a multitude of information that an observer and visitor simultaneously receive makes the huge open space more comfortable, pleasant and warm. The experience of openness is enriched with transparent facade, which discretely draws the environment rich in greenery and water surface, like a huge mirror with the reflection of an object in it.

Seemingly closed layer hides atrium which visually and functionally complements architectural composition, as a center towards which everything turns, giving the surrounding objects a new dimension.

Contrast and dynamics in the context of light, elements that are skillfully intertwined, making a series of changeable impressions and making at every new moment over and over again the form, which is never the same.





Science and technology park

by Milica Veljković

from Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Niš, Serbia







Science and technology park

by Milica Veljković

from Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Niš, Serbia





# Post Regime. Reappropriation of abandoned communist collective farm settlements in Lithuania

#### by Goda Luksaite from Bergen School of Architecture, Norway

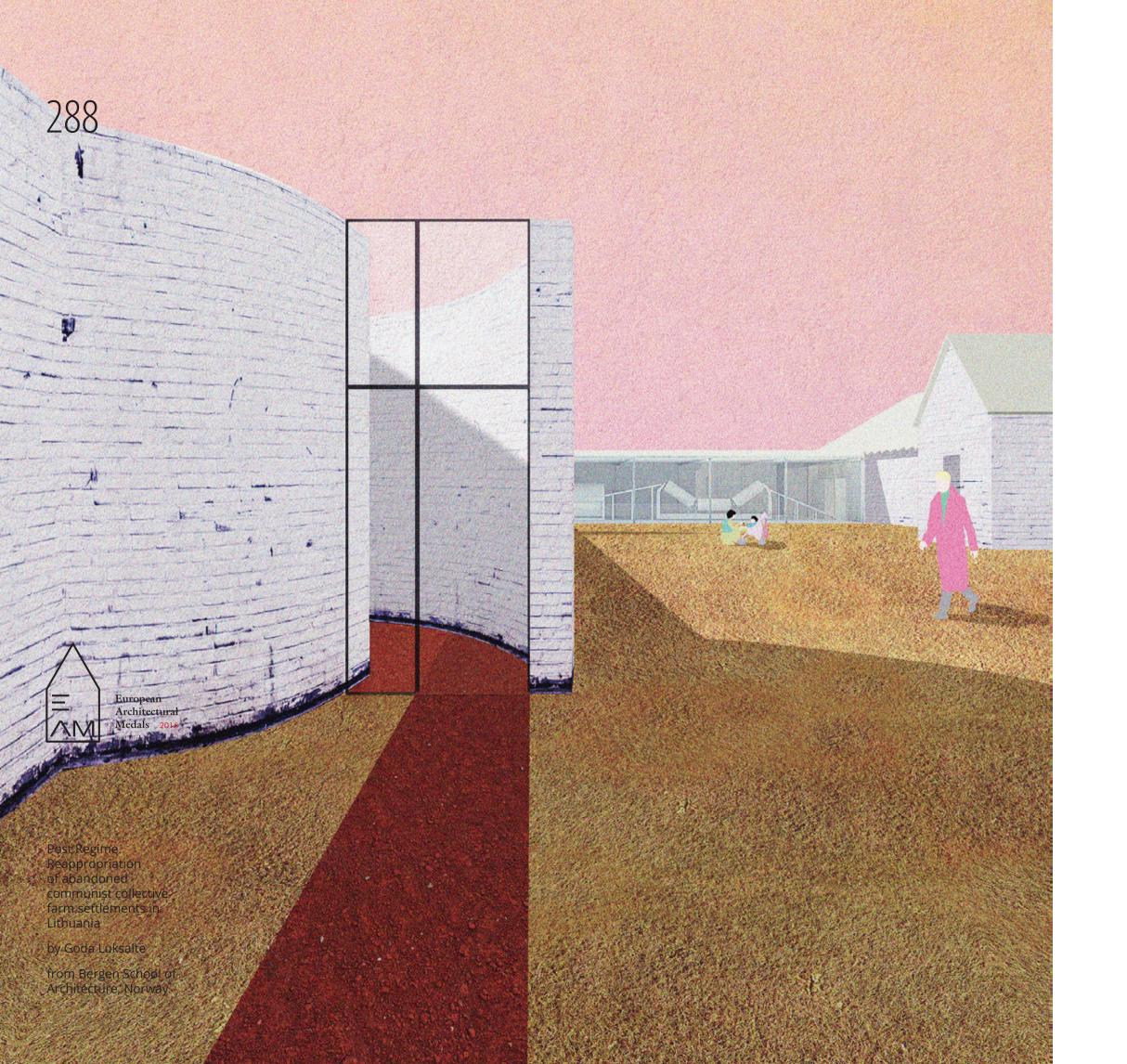
Tutors: Andre Fontes, Vibeke Jensen

#### **Author comments:**

fter the fall of Soviet Union and change of political regime in Lithuania, number of places/spaces lost their relevance, part of them were privatized, but some fell into oblivion. The example of communist collective farms, entitled as kolkhozes, represents one of these situations. The project raises the question of how could society deal with buildings-leftovers and maintain cultural continuity after the regime has fallen. Communist period is seen as a rupture, but also as part of history and collective memory. Maintaining cultural continuity and dealing with cultural trauma involves articulation of artefacts, representing the past in the present. Vacant kolkhoz building becomes a tool to acknowledge part of history and unite community around the transformation of it. The project consists of two stages – The Archive and The Focus. The aim of The Archive is to map 30 former kolkhoz towns in Kaunas region. It evolves into a digital network connecting 30 towns and becoming a living archive which empowers communities to exchange ideas and resources. The Focus part is a transformation of vacant buildings in 3 selected kolkhoz towns. Each initiative brought into unused buildings challenges the concept of collective(ness) and works as a catalyst supporting local activities. It takes the shape as a public space near vacant office building in Bubiai, community carpentry workshops in former culture house of Kriukai and organic fertilizer factory in abandoned barn near Vandziogala.

#### **Tutor comments:**

This diploma project evidences the candidate's capacity to think – as an architect – across scales. Her approach "from forced collective to shared initiatives" is utmost relevant, valid and useful for the settlements in all of the three Baltic countries and other areas that used to be part of the former Soviet Union. Student has picked an ambitious topic, yet handled it on one hand in a very down-to-earth, at the same time poetic, rigorous, synergetic and imaginative way. It is especially noteworthy that she suggests to build a web blog / digital archive for further digital archiving and networking. Such a network – database to trigger further potential investment – uniting towns that share a similar situation could prove extremely valuable in the region's socio-demographic context of decreasing rural population, shrinking cities, amount of soviet era leftover building stock... Through reconstructing, -using, -cycling – 'upcycling' – old buildings and their materials, she arrives at a fresh, captivating and architecturally appealing solution that focuses equally on the physical elements (such as walls, inverting them, intruding into them, deforming them etc) as well as the programmatic content of those formerly vacant, abandoned buildings... Through student's clever inventions they obtain a chance for new life, an opportunity to become contemporary nodes for activity... All this, while they on an overall level, become truly collective in a way the kolkhozes never did. (Assessors)



European

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Post Regime. Reappropriation of abandoned

Lithuania

communist collective farm settlements in

from Bergen School of

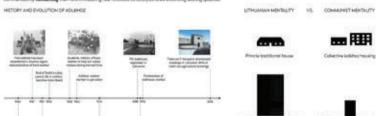
Architecture, Norway

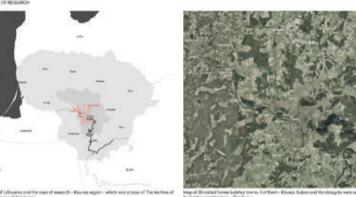
by Goda Luksaite

Architectural

Medals 2016

## POST REGIME REAPPROPRIATION OF ABANDONED COMMUNIST COLLECTIVE FARM SETTLEMENTS IN LITHUANIA















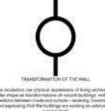












#### VACANT CULTURE HOUSE IN KRIUKAI FIRST SELECTED SITE



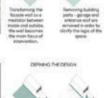


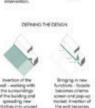


#### ABANDONED OFFICE BUILDING IN BUBIAI SECOND SELECTED SITE













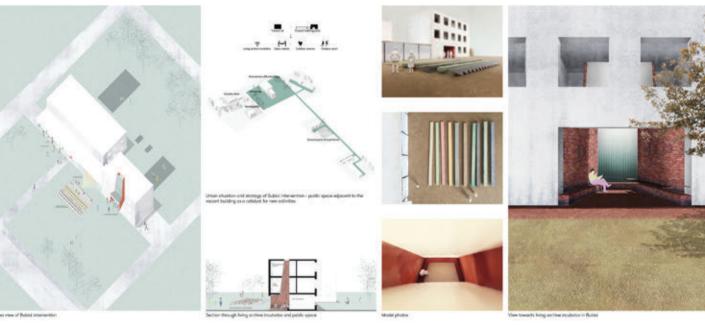


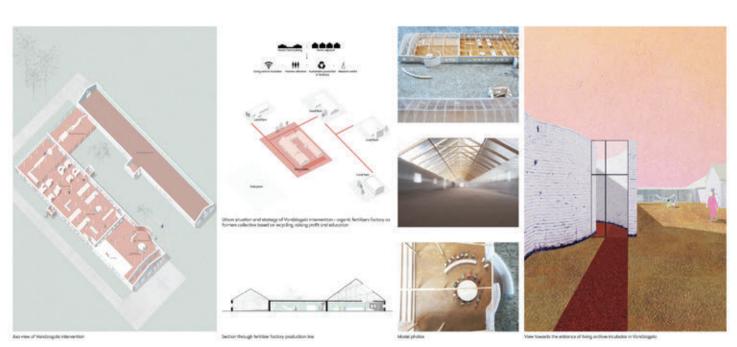














Post Regime. Reappropriation of abandoned communist collective farm settlements in Lithuania

by Goda Luksaite

from Bergen School of Architecture, Norway





# Top / Bottom / Around but always With

by Charline Rollet, Pierre Vasseur, Clément Toriellec from École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris la Villette, France

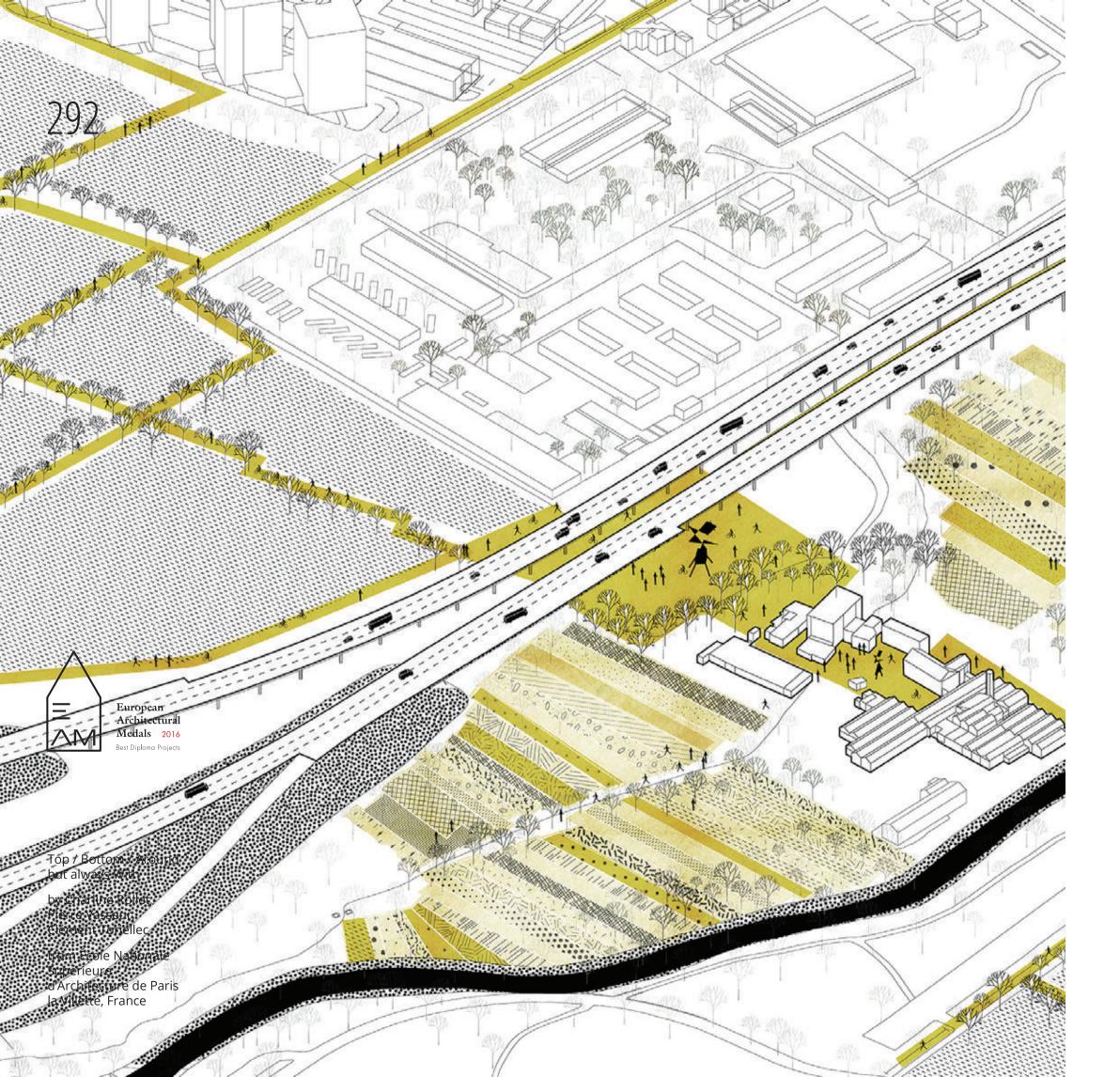
Tutor: Didier Rebois

#### **Author comments:**

he aim of this project is to interrogate the territory through its infrastructures. Doing such by working around, above, bellow, but always with it. To the east of Milan, the landscape is heavily marked by infrastructures, especially the east beltway and the Lambro river. After an investigative phase of historical and contemporary footprints, we notice these create fractures at different scales. Furthermore, the limit between the city of Milan and its neighbouring countryside has been transposed between these two important north-south lines. On one hand, this prevents the urbain sprawling on the west and leads to fragmentation to the east. Additionally, the projects aim is to question the role of infrastructure by anchoring it into a present-day dynamic to answer the following question: how can the east beltway and the Lambro river be no longer considered a limit, but a fertile ground for exchanges, programs, and landmarks. For our intervention, we chose to study five locations, with specific identities and histories. By alternating scales: from the greater landscape, through the urbain and architecture scale, and finally to the the local scale, our intention is to imagine an urban seam, by means of a North-South path, and Est-West crossings. In each sequence, our method opposes itself to classical master plans and traditional models, by placing the project in time with the use of scenarios. The objective is to place key interventions as levers of local actions, each of which unlock larger perspectives.

#### **Tutor comments:**

This project reflects an innovative attitude and is a contemporary approach of what could be an urban metamorphosis today. This understanding of the site is innovative, suburbs of Milan made of heavy infrastructures and fragments juxtaposed. Based on the analysis of spatial ruptures and without denying it as an "already there", the project studies advantages and handicaps of the existing. To a conceptual approach it associates a concrete experience opening on a very fine intellectual and sensitive knowledge of the territory. The idea is to link the main lines of force of the large scale site revalorising them as landscapes, while focusing interventions on five urban acupuncture points as a series of interconnections (following the concept of "Reliances" of the philosopher E.Morin: connecting physically while creating a new social meaning) half urban/half landscape in thematically different contexts. Interventions are at different scales but all is designed to create new alliances between efficiency (small projects that produce large effects outside the logic of large masterplans became obsolete), economy (minimal intervention by insertion of new programs and creation of shared areas), ecology (regenerated landscapes) and aesthetic (identity of the place reinvested). This diploma reveals an urban and architectural attitude between macro and micro, between city and nature, between vision and process over time that is committed and very contemporary in an unstable urban context.

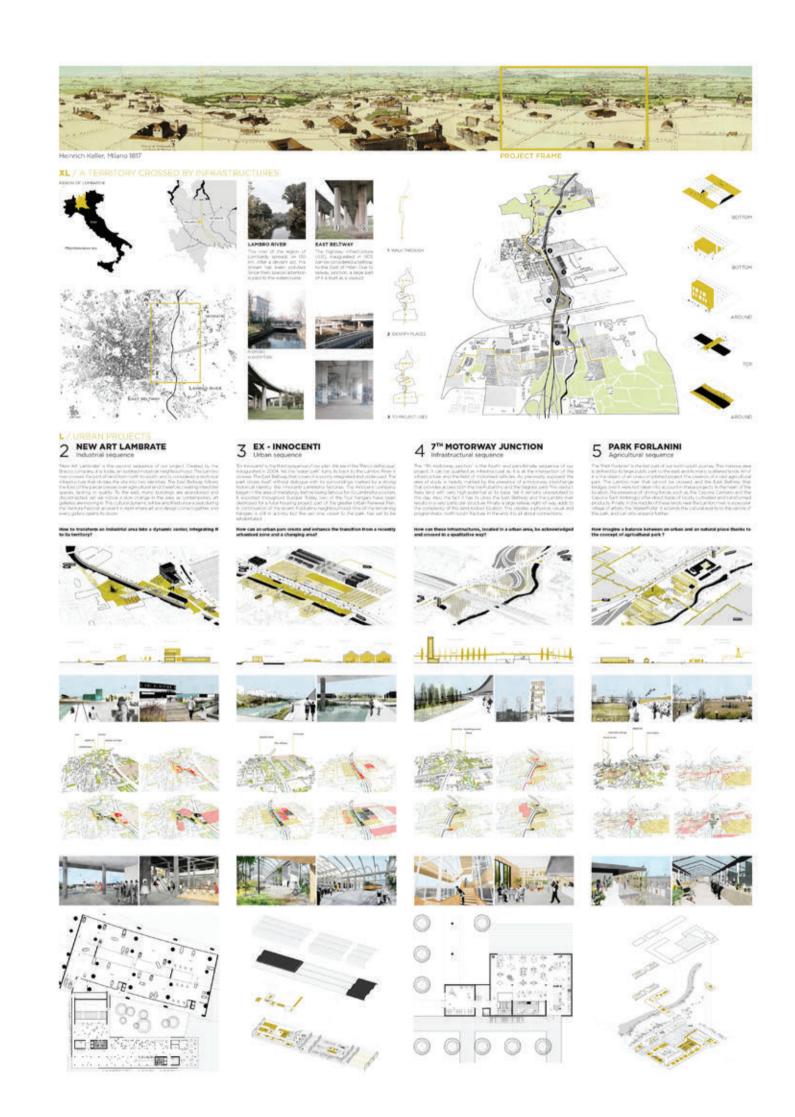


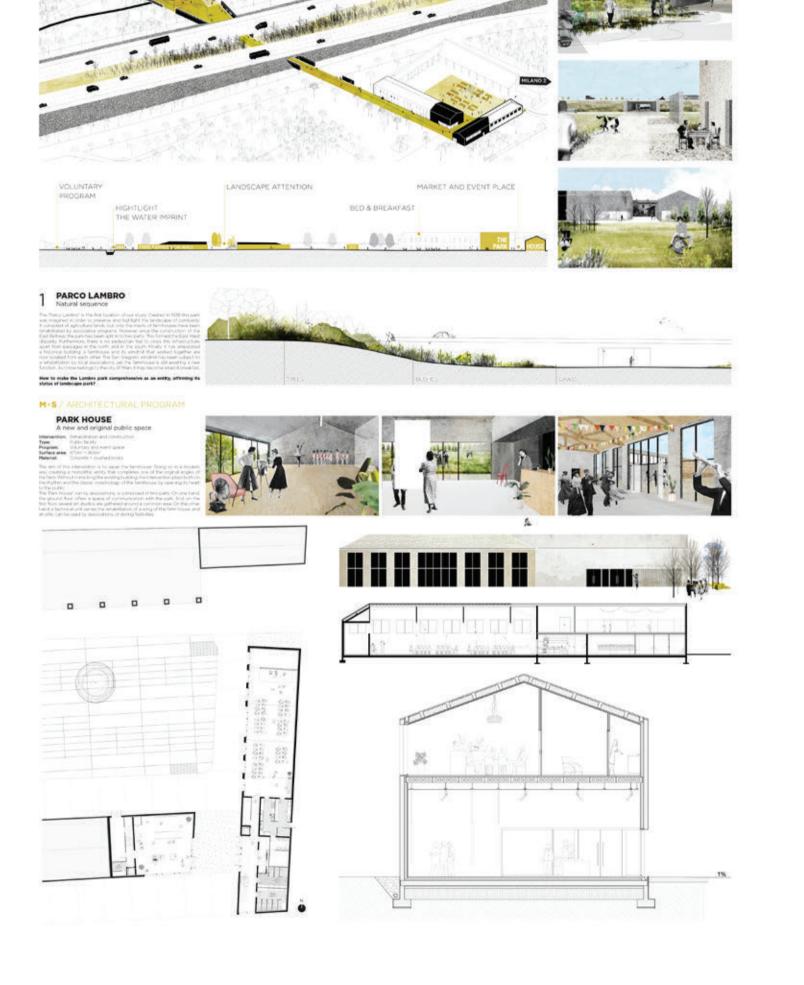


Top / Bottom / Around but always With

by Charline Rollet, Pierre Vasseur, Clément Toriellec

from École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris la Villette, France







Top / Bottom / Around but always With

by Charline Rollet, Pierre Vasseur, Clément Toriellec

from École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris la Villette, France





## Carefully

#### by Eloy Garcia from Faculty of Architecture and Arts of Hasselt University, Belgium

Tutors: Peggy Winkels, Maria Leus, Nicolas Coeckelberghs, Olivier De Schaetzen

#### **Author comments:**

are is one of the topics raised by the community of Kigamboni: care homes, small and medium scale medical practices, medical training centers. To facilitate the area's healthy and sustainable growth, from the inside out.

In this project care is the programmatic opportunity to explore new typologies and urban compositions that enable informal settlement to densify at its own pace. Firstly, a subtle network of pedestrian links between the existing buildings and private plots is defined. These lines or axis become the guides of future growth, organising new volumes and activities to embrace the public space and create liveable, safe areas without the use of the typical barbed wire walls.

The ground level focuses on life between buildings. The concrete plinth allows large openings enabling the accessibility of the buildings. Rammed earth walls arise on top and provide a eco-friendly building material. Facing the streets, the walls show a geometric pattern and give the building it's worthy appearance, while the court-yards provide contrast with their sober wooden galleries that link the buildings together. This contrast creates an onset toward defining public, semi-public and private spaces. The pitched roofs are a typological reference to the surrounding houses and provide a strong identity to the residential block as a whole.

In this lay-out, the volumes can vary in dimensions and height, tailored to its program and function, while adding positively to a coherent urban composition.



#### CAREFULLY

Care is one of the topics, raised by the community at the Eigensbani == platform care homes, small and medium scale medical practices, medical training centers... to

In this resourch by design project, core is the programment's apparentially in explore meet typologics and arban apolisal compositions that enable the asplema settlement to density of its own pace, prescring the quantitiescalide public space for dealy interestions in the commonity. Firely, a sadde natural of probations that, in between the arising buildings and private plant, is afforded. There have no early become the guides of future growth, organizing new volumes and activities to rodware the public space and create transfer, after more arithment the use of the optical aborted usin results or enclosures.

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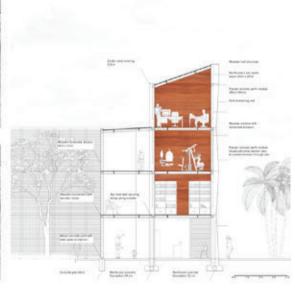








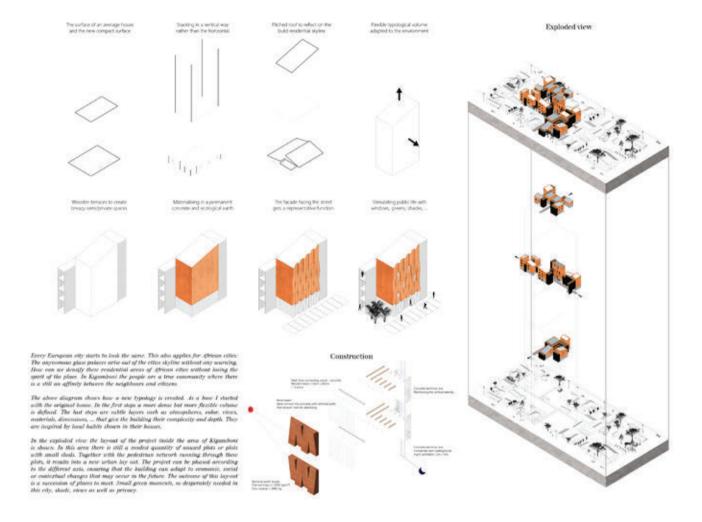




#### THE ENTRANCE The harmonic balance between existing and new



#### CAREFULLY



#### THE COURTYARD The protound simplicity creates a preventil atmosphere



#### AN AFRICAN URBAN TYPOLOGY Growing with the needs of today and drawns of symposium





Carefully

by Eloy Garcia

from Faculty of Architecture and Arts of Hasselt University, Belgium

#### Carefully

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by Eloy Garcia

from Faculty of Architecture and Arts of Hasselt University, Belgium

European

Architectural

Medals 2016

300

## TURIA DELTA

VALENCIA, SPAIN







059/ 2016

### The Turia Delta

by Harry Streuli, Alex Peacock, Sean Riddington, Luke Macnab, Andrew Wardrope from University of Bath, United Kingdom

Tutor: Alex Wright

#### **Author comments:**

alencia is a city defined by the river Turia, the rich soils in the surrounding fields, and the Mediterranean Sea.

Since the devastating flood of 1957, the city's relationship to these founding triumvirate of elements

Since the devastating flood of 1957, the city's relationship to these founding triumvirate of elements has eroded. The river has been diverted, dried, and reused as a park; the sea has been split due to the expansion of the industrial port; and the surrounding fields rapidly destroyed by urbanisation.

In 2015 Valencia's newly elected mayor Joan Ribó said 'It is a shame that at this time the river runs like a sewer underneath a roundabout. This city deserves a park that reaches the sea'. This proposal is a concerted effort to re-establish Valencia's relationship to the Turia, the Mediterranean, and the Huerta.

The existing Turia Park, situated in the drained Turia river bed, fails in fulfilling its namesake purpose. The river is supposed to flow to the sea, and this proposal reforms this integral relationship.

The overarching theme of the urban design proposal is to draw on the notion of a river delta, as an ordering device to connect the city to coastal areas of significant value to the city.

The internationally recognised Calatrava development, 'The City of Sciences', acts as a catalyst for the formation of the delta, at which point 'distributaries' of the Turia Park will extend to form green strands to meet the historic coastal route, fields and the maritime neighbourhoods of Nazareth and Cabanyal; resolving Valencia's relationship with the river, fields and sea.

#### **Tutor comments:**

The Turia Delta project, based in Valencia, was judged by all tutors and our External Examiners as the University's outstanding group project in the academic year 2015-16.

The project resulted from the careful, detailed analysis of the existing urban condition and the development of a clear and ambitious agenda by the student team. Their urban design proposals are an exemplar of well-judged, transformative urban design. The students developed creative and appropriate environmental responses at the urban and building scale whilst continually remaining mindful of the necessity to improve the social infrastructure of the city. The final proposition was innovative and creative, whilst remaining securely grounded in the context of their chosen city.

In the course of the second semester all five students explored the potential of different individual sites within their masterplan. The result were five highly original and contrasting projects which all offered skilfully developed illustrations of the potential created by their urban design within the context of the city. The students, both in combination within their team and individually, demonstrated extraordinarily advanced standards of knowledge and skill, made manifest in architectural proposals which were challenging, elegant and beautifully resolved.

We are very happy for the project to represent the output of our School of Architecture and we believe the students would be worthy recipients of the EAAE student prize.

30

European

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The Turia Delta

by Harry Streuli,

Alex Peacock, Sean

Riddington, Luke

Macnab, Andrew Wardrope

from University of

Bath, United Kingdom

Architectural

Medals 2016





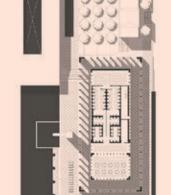


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THE TURIA DELTA









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the sea and Bels the city directly to the Fields, Nassanth, the This city deserves a park that resultes the sea. I'm soor we Turk, and the Marina with green counts. The city park at the

the formation of a delta, at which point 'distributation' of

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The Turia Delta

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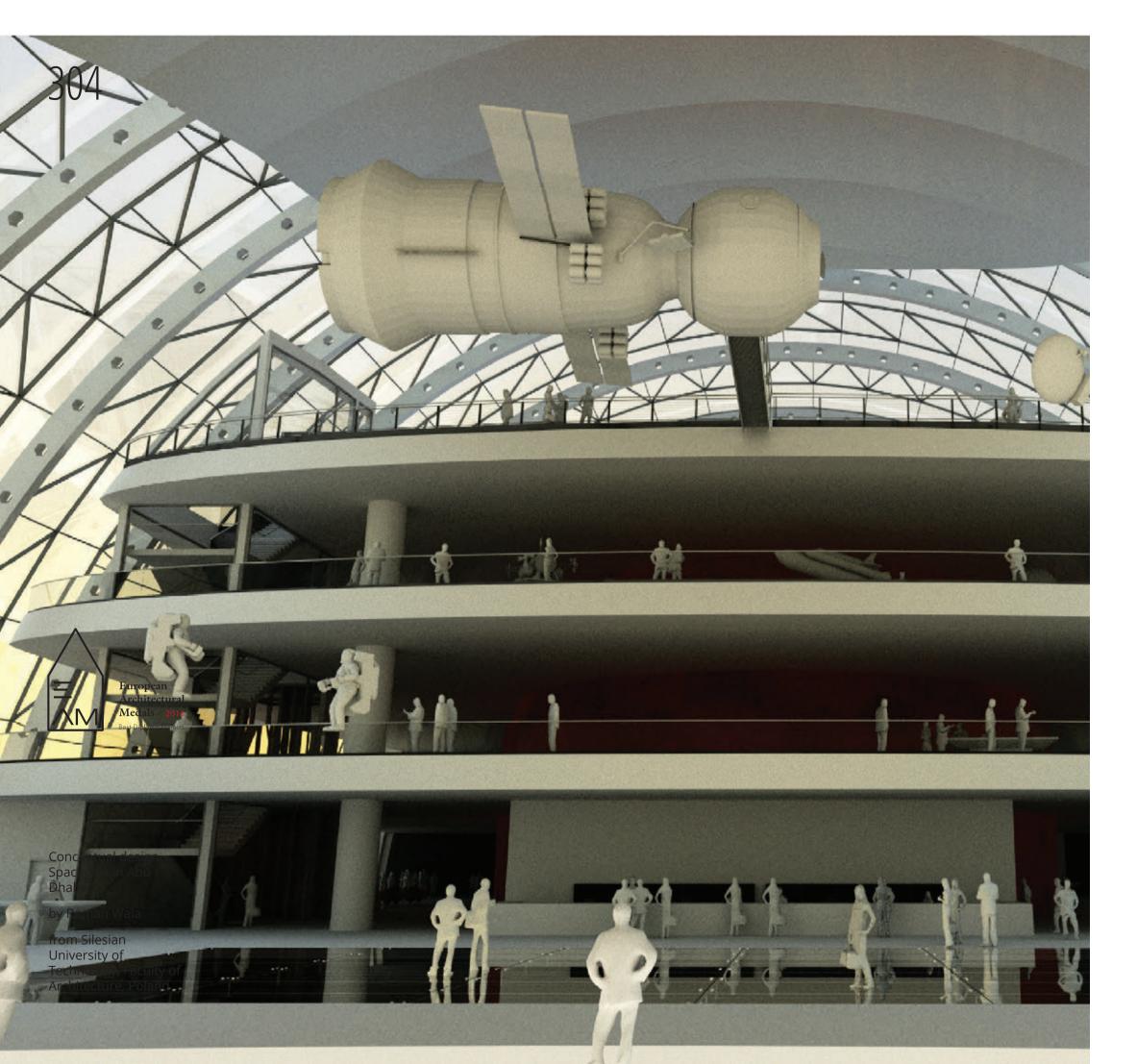
by Harry Streuli, Alex Peacock, Sean Riddington, Luke Macnab, Andrew Wardrope

from University of Bath, United Kingdom

European

Architectural

Medals 2016





## Conceptual design Spaceport in Abu Dhabi

by Roman Wala from Silesian University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland

Tutor: Dr Hab. Inż. Arch. Klaudiusz Fross

#### **Author comments:**

he subject of the work is the conceptual design of a commercial spaceport, located off the coast of Abu Dhabi. The form and nature of the infrastructure associated with the complex flows directly from the functional objectives, namely:

- service of suborbital flights - staying in the space around Earth by means of specially created the manned aircrafts (spacecrafts);

- complementary functions: taking out the cargo into space, staying in the hotel space.

The resort provides the opportunity of a 4-day training and testing for space tourists, an attractive stay for others and a wide range of activities related to the theme of space exploration.

Spaceport is designed as a set of buildings erected on piled up artificial island connected to the mainland by a two-storey bridge. A group of buildings consists of three main buildings, distributed radially around the centrally located entrance area of the railway station and car park:

- segment No. 1: hangar with the administrative part and ground control;
- segment No. 2: educational and training centre, along with habitat for astronauts;
- segment No. 3: public hotel with a leisure area.

Streamlined, modern forms of the buildings, as well as their concentric arrangements, are inspired by the motives of the well-known sci-fi elements characteristic for space exploration, traditional architecture of the local Arab Emirates; biological forms reflect the natural local environment.

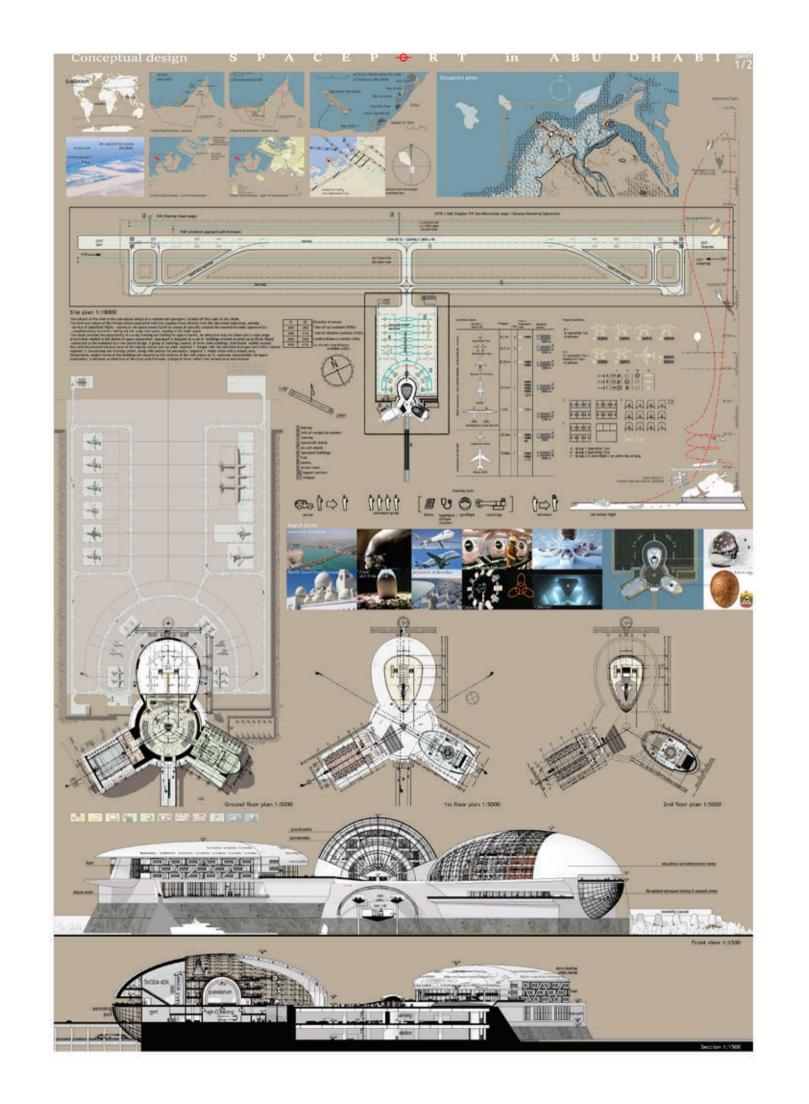


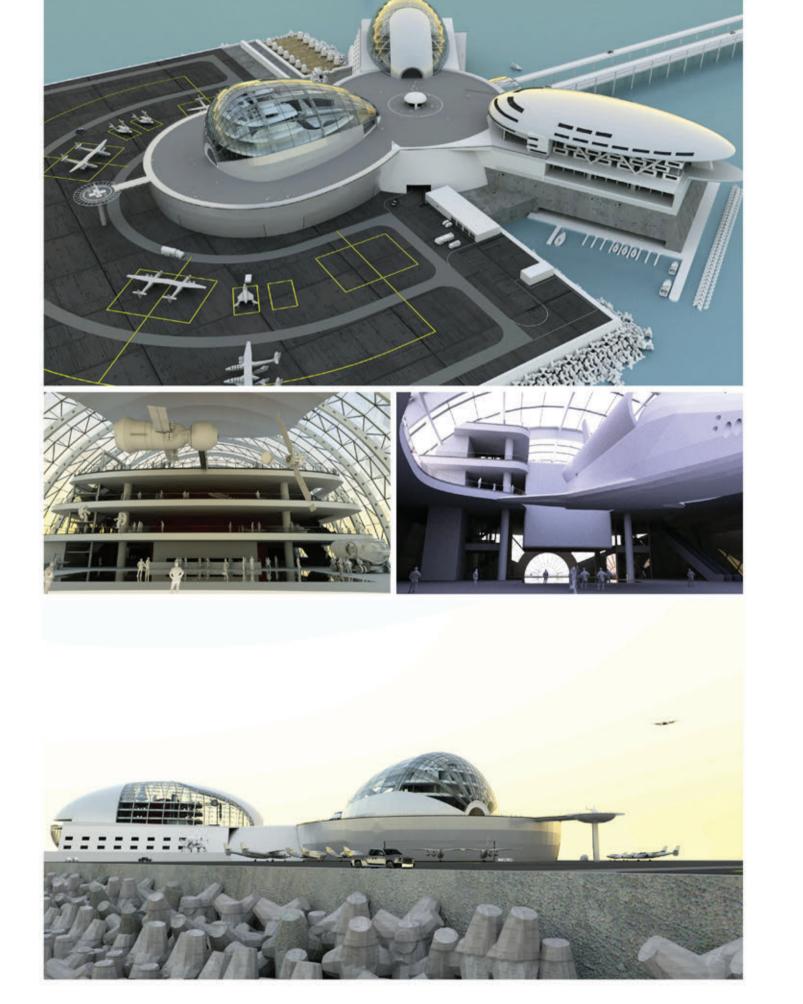


Conceptual design Spaceport in Abu Dhabi

by Roman Wala

from Silesian University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland



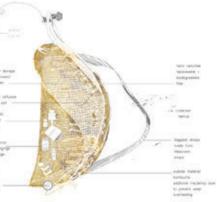




Conceptual design Spaceport in Abu Dhabi

by Roman Wala

from Silesian University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland





for Architectural Education (CCAE), Ireland

> cellulose water packs made at Kombucha atelier at Koumondorou Park



## 061/ 2016

### A Collective Social Interface

#### by Michelle Rourke from Cork Centre for Architectural Education (CCAE), Ireland

Tutors: Jason O Shaugnessy, Eve Olney, Eoin French

#### **Author comments:**

his thesis project proposes a designed "social infrastructure" across multiple sites in Athens, Greece. It's aim is to enable newly arrived migrants and Athenians to collaborate in the production and development of a new organic textile material organic [derived from Kombucha] - that can reinvigorate the textile industry and work as a generative model for further cottage industries across the city. This proposal draws from a critical understanding of how dominant, yet disparate, features of Athens - the flow of migrants through the city, hanging laundry from balconies and the dense atmosphere of smog - subtly transgress social boundaries and provide both an existing infrastructure for harvesting this material as well as informing a programme through the material's technical

abilities as a filtering membrane. The initial elements of the project begins at the port of Piraeus - the migrants' landing point into the city and Europe - and acts as a water purification and filtration process mechanism that supports the wider growth of the material across the city. Elsewhere, fermenting vessels suspended along the the Polytkatoikia residential blocks - cast a golden hue across the concrete facade and weaves new social relationships between squares and districts. Collected material is brought to a central convergence and exchange point where the material is contoured into multiple material goods before being sold in markets.

#### **Tutor comments:**

This project is deserving of recognition for the way it engages the city of Athens + its underlying spatial and environmental pathologies.

The range of the project is impressive as it subtly develops across multiple scales + multiple programmatic fields. This framework calibrates against current networks of migrants movement entering Athens and Europe. By reading and understandings these trajectories during an intensive fieldwork study this process reveals a web of invisible traces that might have been overlooked.

The idea of engaging the invisible or perhaps near visible is also clear in the development of the thesis proposition itself. The project finds ways of engaging with the persistent air quality of the city, with the lack of public amenity space, and through the program of a new type of social exchange and material investigation suggests ways to radically reprogram the dominant housing courtyard typology as well as urban space.

So considered are these proposals, that they seem entirely appropriate to the inherent material, constructional cultures + traditions of the city. Yet they are also entirely contemporary which might describe new positions on how architecture can be thought to operate in the city.

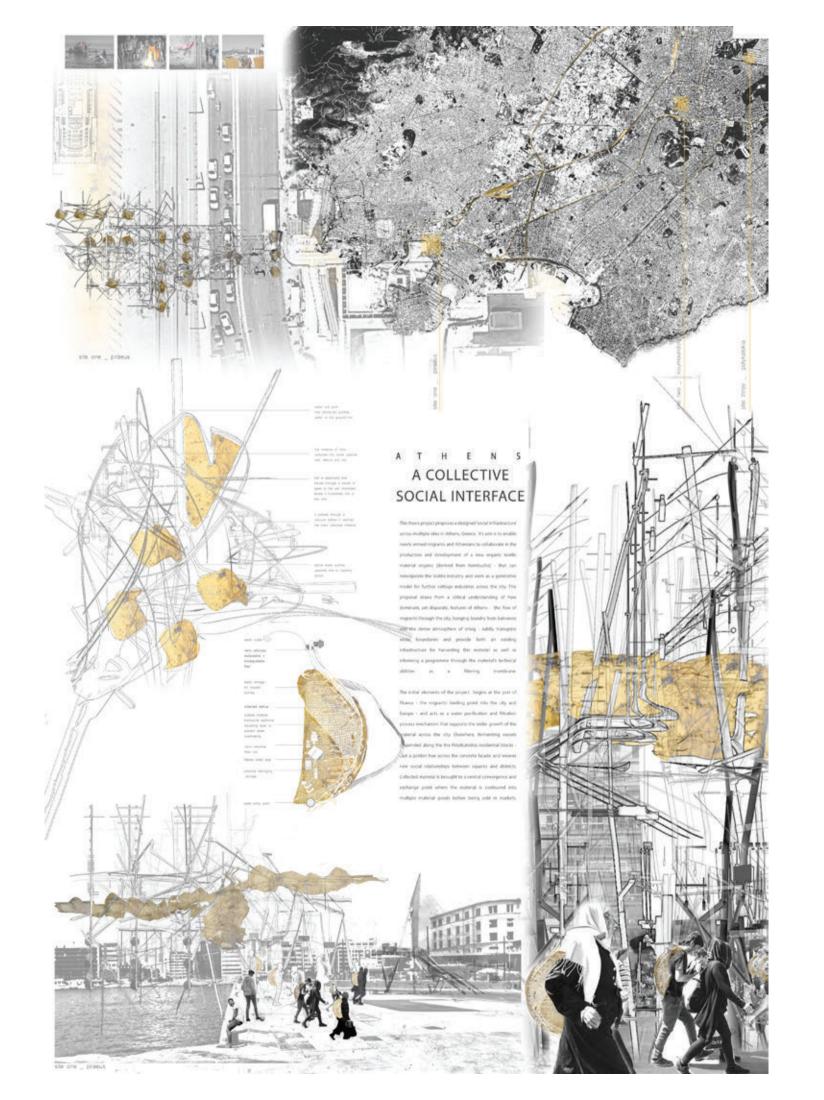
If there is an underlying ambition here, it is surely that it's the recognition of architecture's inherent potential is not only in the establishing of borders and boundary conditions, but also in its ability towards connectivity of both the material + sensuous.

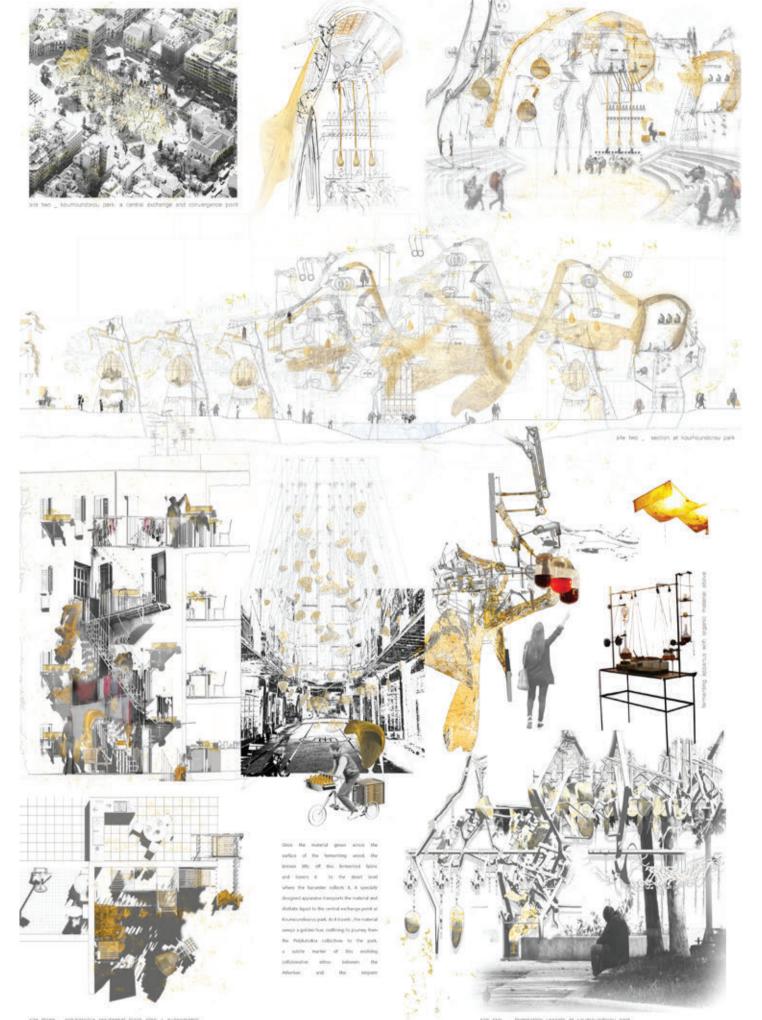


A Collective Social Interface

by Michelle Rourke

from Cork Centre for Architectural Education (CCAE), Ireland







A Collective Social Interface

by Michelle Rourke

from Cork Centre for Architectural Education (CCAE), Ireland





## To Demolish or not to Demolish? Analysis and the Potential of Material Reuse of Vacant Buildings in Estonia

#### by Liina-Liis Pihu from Estonian Academy of Arts, Estonia

Tutors: Katrin Koov, Aet Ader

#### **Author comments:**

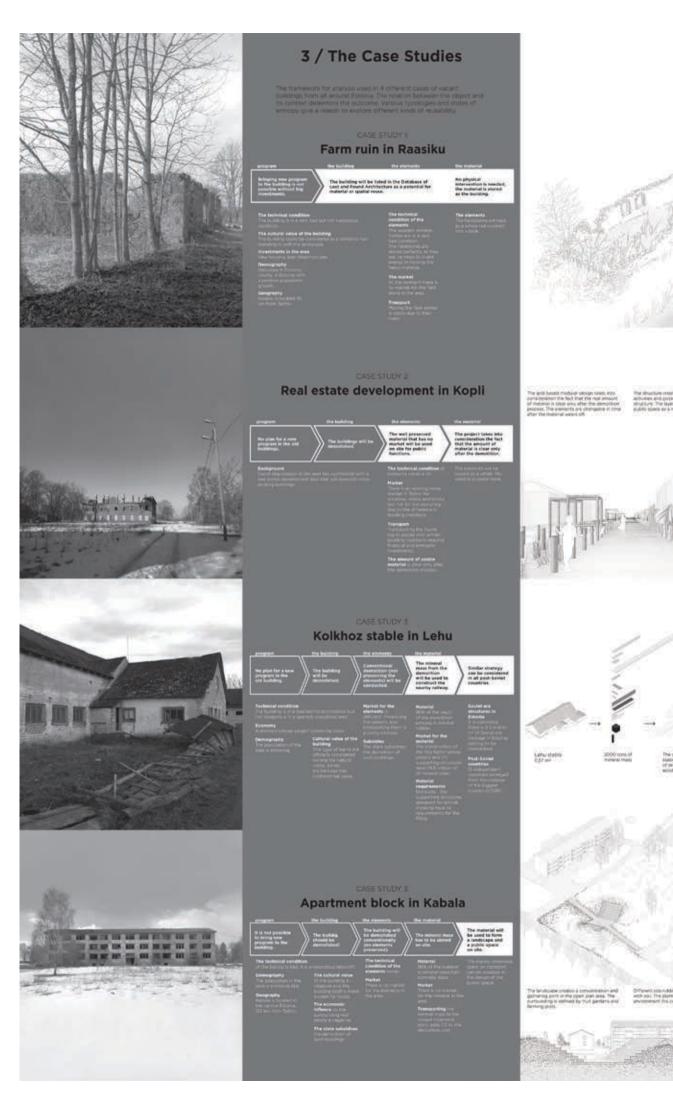
aking the existing built environment as its starting point, this Master's thesis is focusing on vacant buildings and investigating the possibility of reusing building materials in Estonia. On a global scale we need to rethink the use of resources and on a local scale find solutions for dealing with shrinking population. An initial plan to de- and reconstruct building components in a decontextualised situation turned into more practical work. First part is a proposal for mapping vacant buildings as potentials for interim use or material reuse. Secondly, developing a framework for analysing vacant buildings with the potential for material reuse. The framework has been applied to four cases of vacant buildings in Estonia. The case studies address wide spread problems proposing site specific solutions based on the analysis. A farm house ruin stays untouched after realising there are no incentives strong enough to intervene at the given time. A proposal for street inventory from old log houses addresses on a practical side the importance of the design stage in the reuse process and on the other side the story the reused materials can tell. The rubble from a Kolkhoz stable is used to construct an international railway project Rail Baltic. The elements of a vacant distressing Soviet era apartment block are used to create a public space on site forming a staircase and a landscape that can host various user groups and activities.

#### **Tutor comments:**

The thesis work is exceptional in its kind - instead of creating new original architecture we can see a thoughtful interest in the existing/abandoned environment. The main focus of the thesis is the circulation of unused spaces and materials. The author demanded a responsible approach from herself going further from mapping and displacing the elements as a game of form. The decline in the population results in vast amounts of vacant buildings. At the same time different agreements demand more and more careful approach towards the environment, reuse as one of many possible solutions. As a result the landscape is not wiped out but the author demands that the architect's role is to find new functions for the empty spaces and use for the materials. She states that the solutions can not stay generic but have to be site specific taking into consideration the local needs and possibilities. The author applied her method of analysis onto four realistic case studies in Estonia. During the process she stepped further from the theoretical approach and communicated with the owners, local communities and municipality representatives - the real decision makers. As a tutor of the thesis I can confirm the author is an open-minded and responsible person whose wish is to direct architecture towards more ethical and sustainable path. Seeing potentials instead of problems she is capable of inspiring others around her. In this thesis work I see a potential for practical value for the society especially as the author has continued to work upon this topic.











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European Architectural Medals 2016

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# Su(per)misura. Shopping mall as a challenge in the reuse of Bigness: the case study of "Palazzo del Lavoro" in Turin

by Elisa Dellarossa, Serena Rossi from Politecnico di Torino - School of Architecture, Italy

Tutors: Valeria Minucciani, Guido Montanari

#### **Author comments:**

Su(per)misura" is a work involving both research and design, facing the Bigness of a building which has been abandoned for a long time: the "Palazzo del Lavoro", by Pier Luigi Nervi, built in Turin in 1961

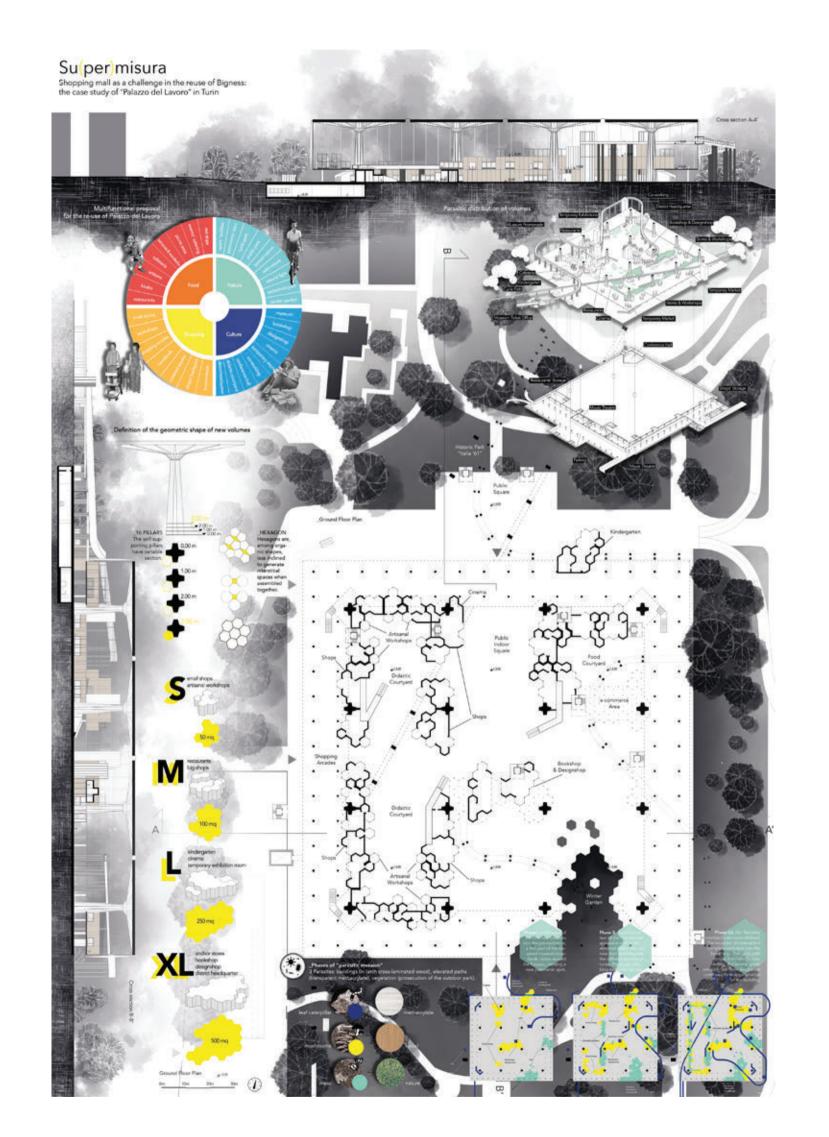
on the occasion of the centennial of Italian unification. The challenge proposed by this thesis consists in taking into consideration an architectural typology apparently inadequate for the re-use of this historic building, the "shopping mall" type. Its potentials are analysed in order to find some analogies with the current needs of our case study. The result is a multifunctional project, considering multiple aspects, above all the re-appropriation of this place claimed by both the local citizens and the vegetation surrounding the building, trough a global "ecological" view. We look at architecture as a product of man and, subsequently, of nature: starting from this vision, we define a new design method, characterized by a "parasitic" diffusion of volumes inside the Palazzo. The distribution of these elements, inspired by the setting of the surrounding urban blocks, appears as a continuation of the city's structure inside the building. It develops itself also trough the increasing of the already copious "invasion" of plants and vines coming from the outside. This solution attempts not only to preserve our historical heritage, but also to give it back to people who claimed it for years, giving them the possibility to take care of it and making it alive for a second time.

#### **Tutor comments:**

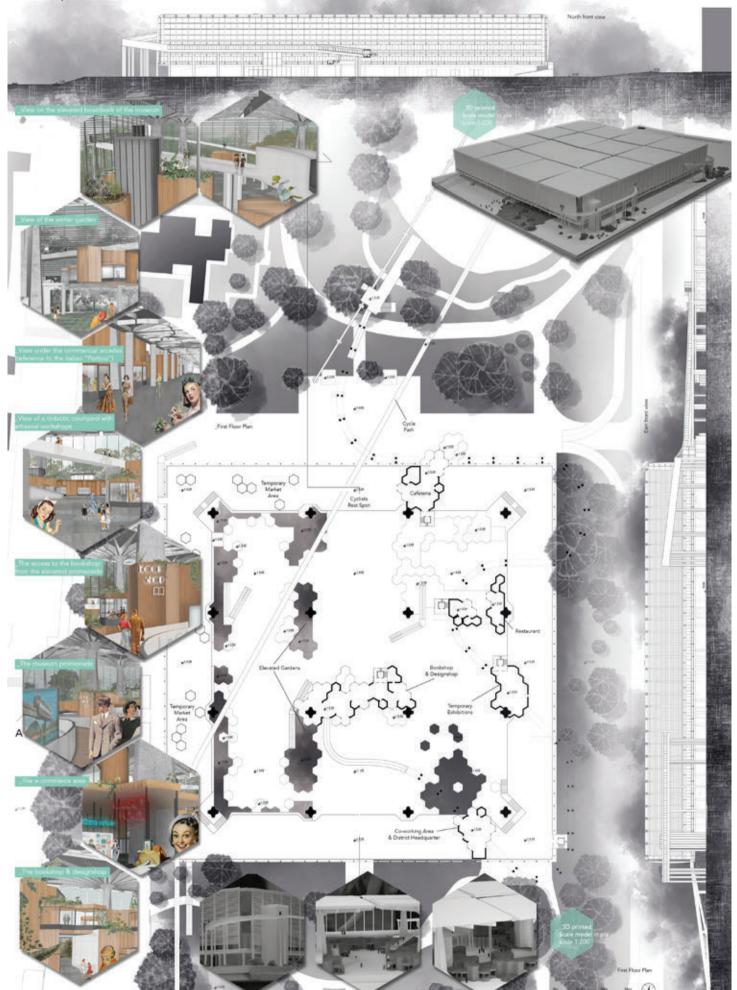
This work concerns the famous Pier Luigi Nervi's "Palazzo del Lavoro" in Torino, an amazing work but also extraordinarily difficult to reuse. It is now abandoned and the nature gradually took possession of it. The city decided to insert a mall in it. Students worked on several topics: the current trends in the large shopping centers (which in Italy often have a very low and standardized architectural quality); the urban side (from the point of view of traffic, services, connections, other commercial activities and other malls); the citizens opinions (it was very important, because often students do not realistically consider end users); the "great dimension". Their proposal aimed at a high quality mall, flexible and able to exploit our typical productive traits, as well as to meet the citizens' requests. The constraints were many and complex: students were able to stay in balance among them, with a compelling project. The extraordinary interior space perception has been safeguarded, moreover including a museum itinerary to offer so far not possible visuals; the presence of nature, which in recent years had expanded in the Palace, was emphasized in a dialectic city/nature; the crossing routes between them were carefully studied and also the cycle path crosses at altitude the Palace, emphasizing the size of this interior space that looks like an outdoor one. We can hardly find in a master thesis this ability to manage issues so different and at different scales.

by Elisa Dellarossa, Serena Rossi

from Politecnico di Torino - School of Architecture, Italy



Su(per)misura
Shopping mall as a challenge in the reuse of Bigness:
the case study of "Palazzo del Lavoro" in Turin





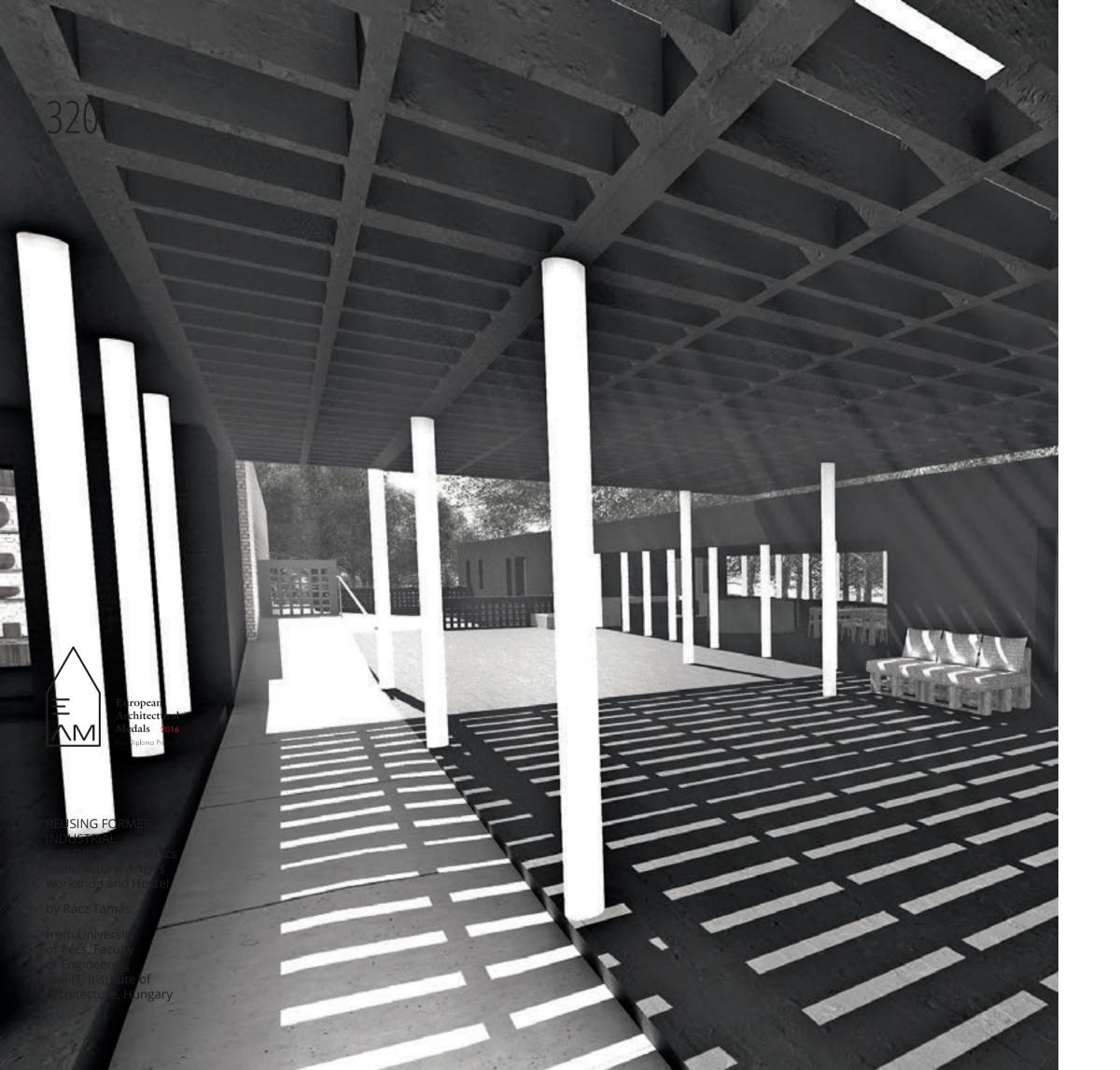
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Su(per)misura.
Shopping mall as a challenge in the reuse of Bigness: the case study of "Palazzo del Lavoro" in Turin

by Elisa Dellarossa, Serena Rossi

from Politecnico di Torino - School of Architecture, Italy







# REUSING FORMER INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS – Ceramics manufactory, Artist's workshop and Hostel

by Rácz Tamás from University of Pécs, Faculty of Engineering and IT, Institute of Architecture, Hungary

Tutor: Anna Mária Tamás Dr.

#### **Author comments:**

efurbishment is an inevitable tool of sustainability which also provides the continuity of the existing building stock. In my Diploma Project the main goal was proving the raison d'être of reusing buildings in my home country, since it is not a common method in architecture there.

Finding the buildings was really easy, however having a real function was a gift of Fortune. The plans were made in cooperation with a local ceramic artist and manufactory owner (whose works can be seen on the 1st. panel).

The existing buildings were built in the 1950's and were used as some additional buildings of a uranium mine. Keeping their eye-catching 'naked' brick façade was a basic element of concept.

The integrated elements are designed as an implant to fulfil the needs of the functions, making a coherent overall form of the existing and the added parts. Despite of using fine-surfaced black concrete cladding on this 'implant', it makes a contrast between the old and new to increase the tension, the whole picture could stay balanced.

Covered-opened areas are key parts of connecting functions. All of them have multiple possible usage: open air workshop areas, lounge places and also scene of communication between visitors with different aims.

In interiors mostly white and greys were used, however some elements have been highlighted with vivid colours. These boxes are organising the inner spaces all through the buildings. Each colour determined by the function of the space it appears in.

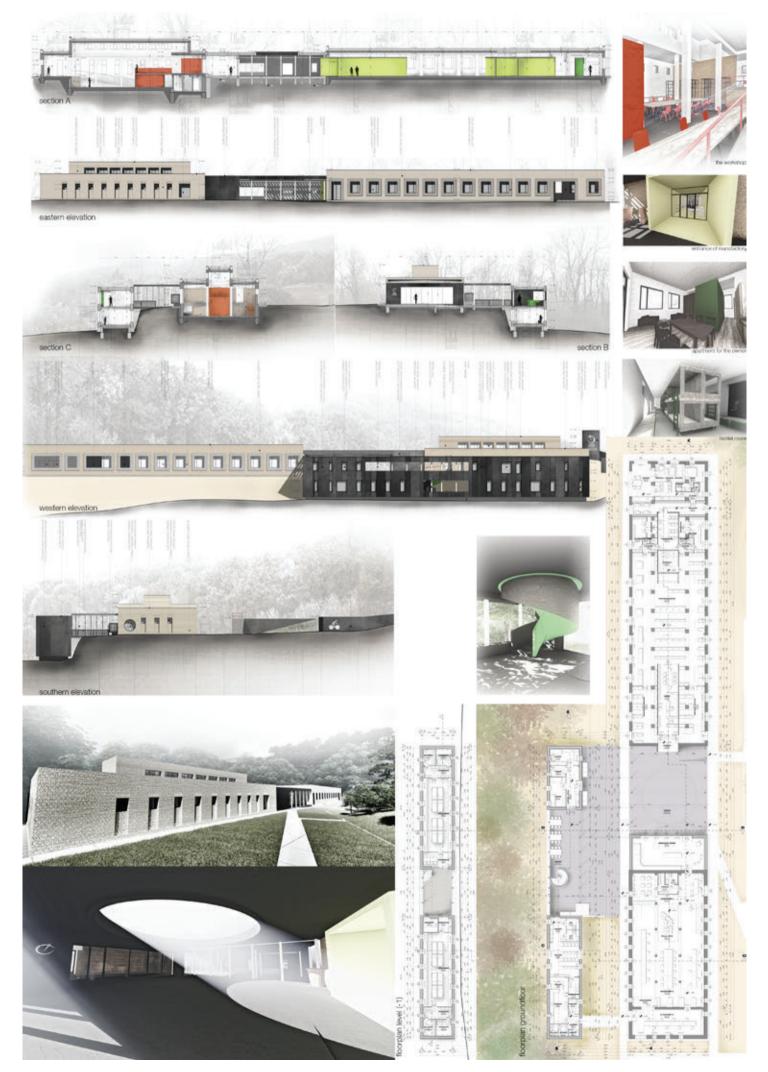


REUSING FORMER INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS – Ceramics manufactory, Artist's workshop and Hostel

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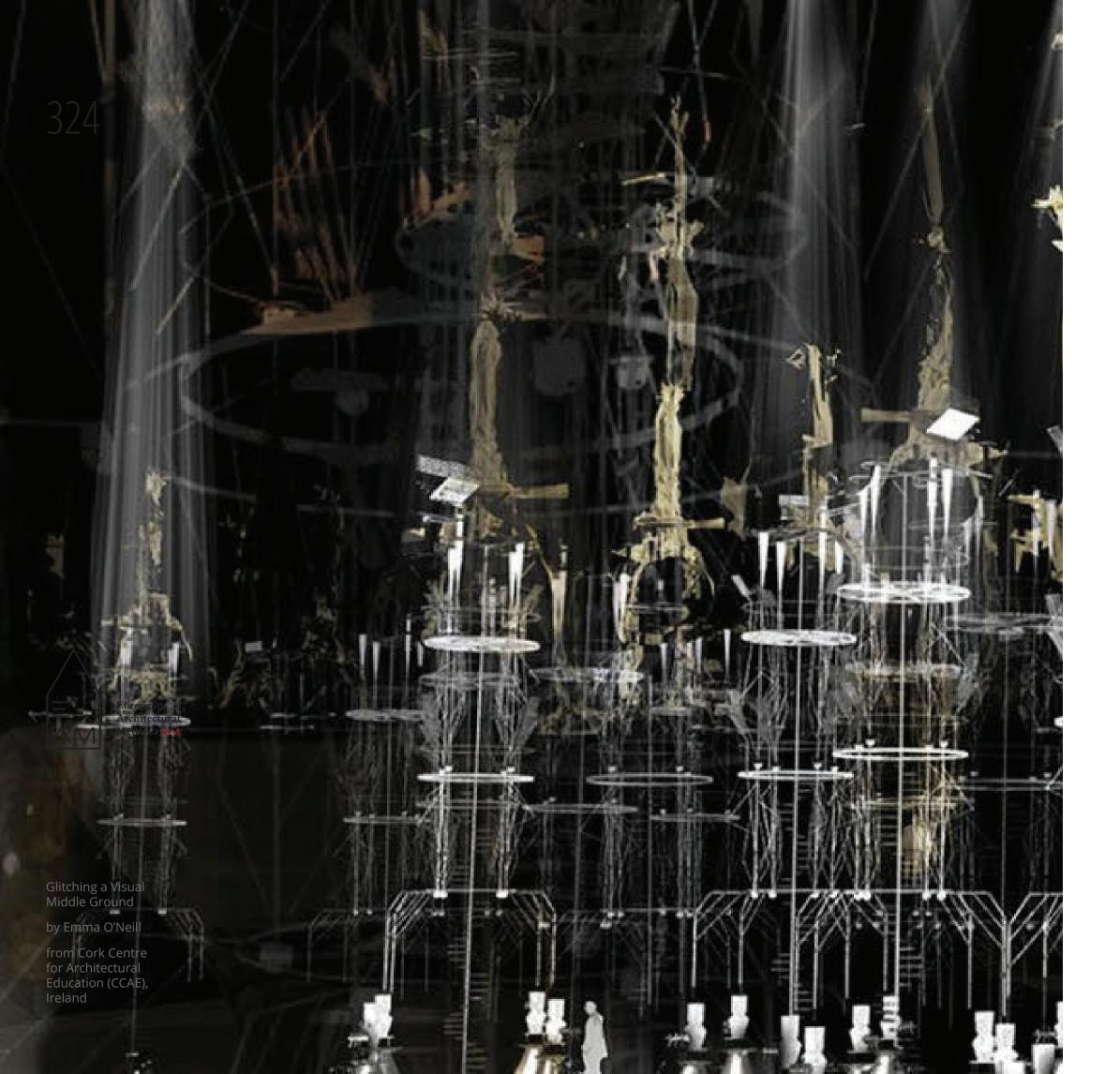




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## Glitching a Visual Middle Ground

by Emma O'Neill from Cork Centre for Architectural Education (CCAE), Ireland

Tutors: Jason O Shaughnessy, Eve Olney, Eoin French

#### **Author comments:**

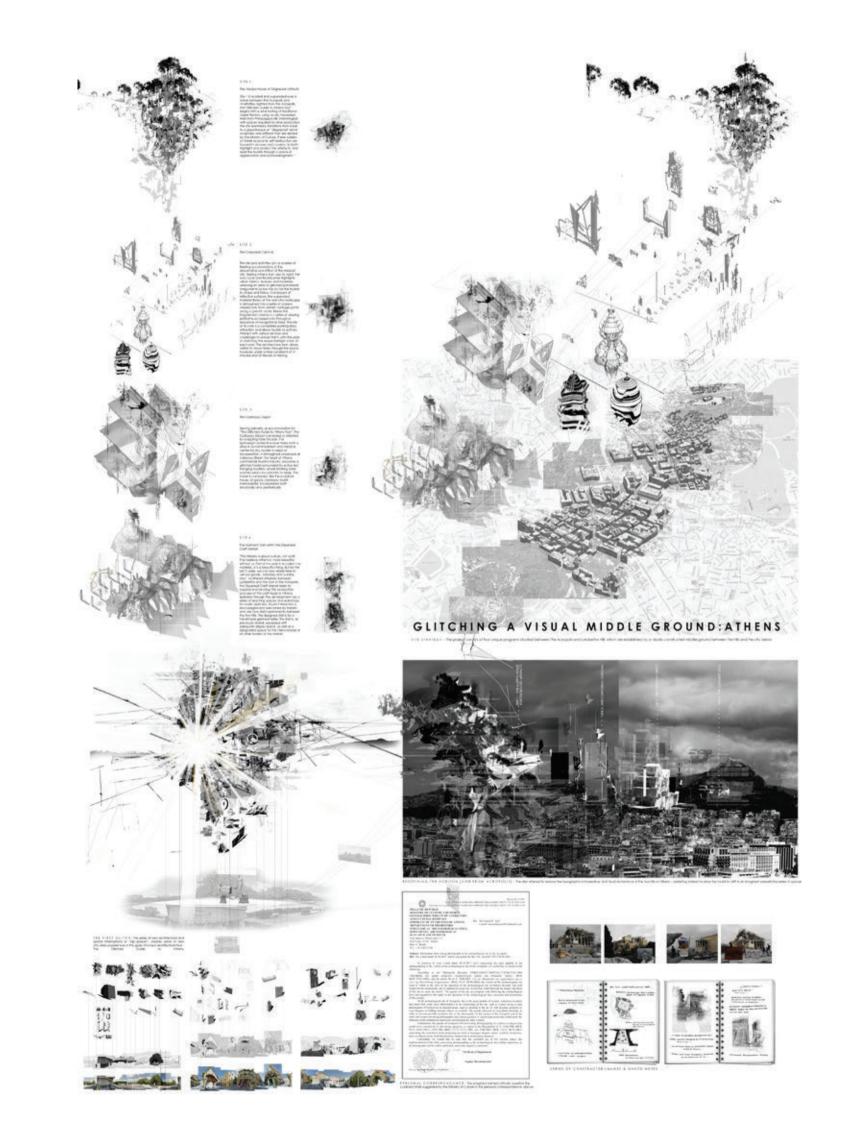
he thesis concerns itself with the overly-monitored tourist industry of Athens, where current policy suspends the decay of historical sites, while the remainder of the city deteriorates. The overt emphasis on these historical sites - particularly the Acropolis, attempts to present an idealized, classical Athens. The thesis evolved from developing understandings of the anastyloic suspension of the Acropolis - particularly through visually oppressive/ culturally deceptive legislation imposed by the Ministry of Culture (MOC). This formed a series of new architectural and spatial interruptions or "slip spaces", and a series of unique city-wide experiences in the guise of a new architectural tour- The Glitchers Guide to Athens. The project consists of four new programs situated between The Acropolis and Lykabettus Hill, established by a visually constructed middle-ground between the hills and the city below. It attempts to reduce the topographical imperative/visual dominance of the four hills of Athens –instead allowing the tourist to drift in an imagined surrealist-like series of spaces. The programs critically question the curatorial limits suggested by the MOC, consisting of The Aleppo House of Disgraced Artifacts, The Corporeal Carnival, The Castaway Depot, The Dispersed Craft Market. These programmatic elements attempt to encourage activities that are prohibited and suggest the development of new architectural formations whilst establishing architectural-city-body spaces.

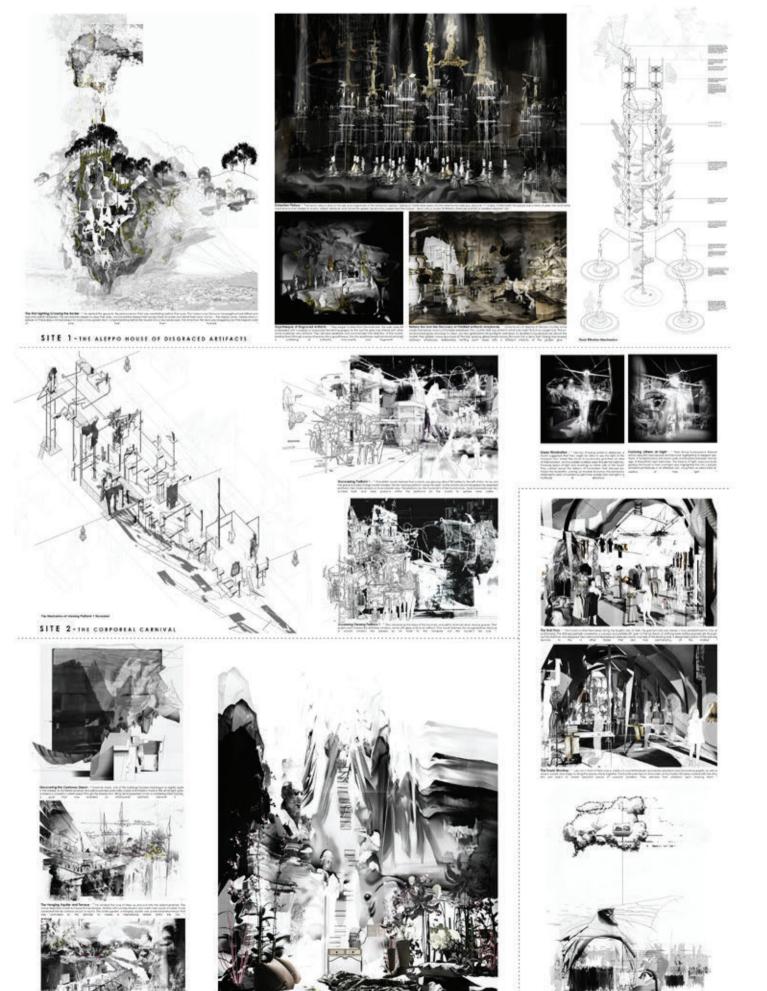




by Emma O'Neill

from Cork Centre for Architectural Education (CCAE), Ireland







Glitching a Visual Middle Ground

by Emma O'Neill

from Cork Centre for Architectural Education (CCAE), Ireland

SITE 4 - THE GARMENT STALL





**Subtractive Affinities** 

by Dirk van der Meij

from Delft University of Technology, Netherlands





### Subtractive Affinities

#### by Dirk van der Meij from Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

Tutors: Niklaas Deboutte, Nicola Marzot, Jelke Fokkinga, Filip Geerts

#### **Author comments:**

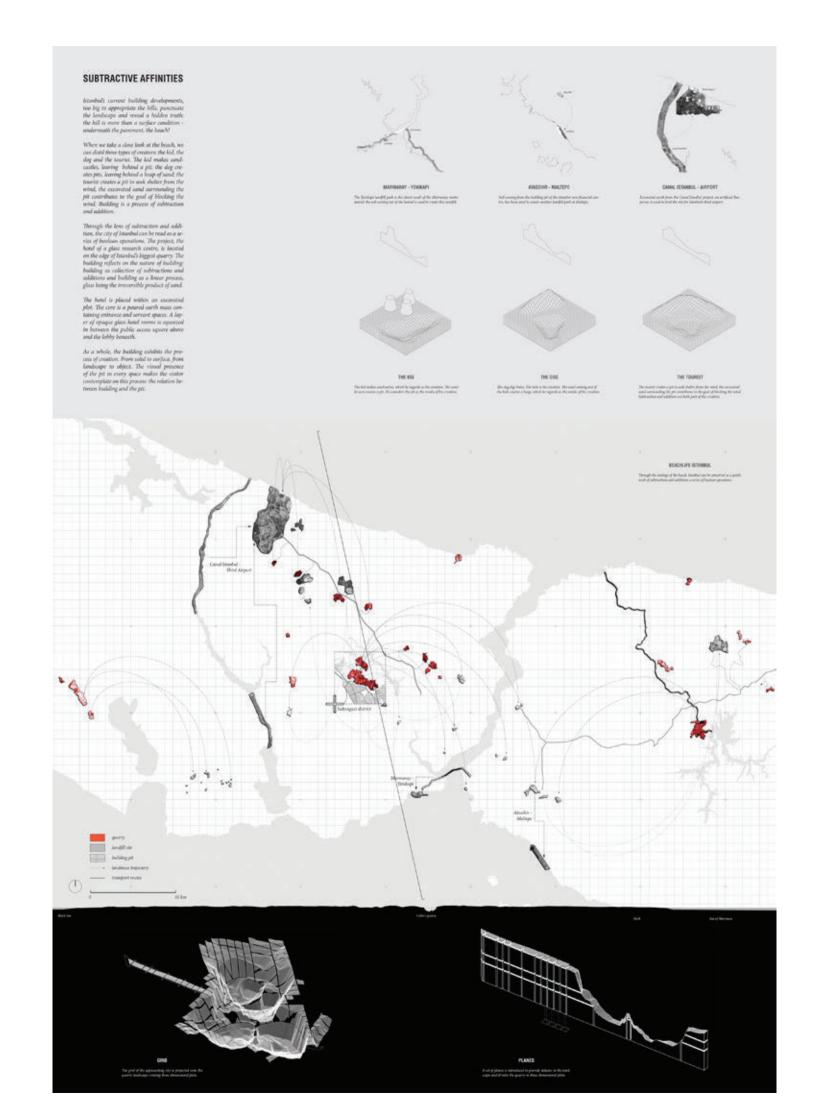
stanbul's current building developments, too big to appropriate the hills, punctuate the landscape and reveal a hidden truth: the hill is more than a surface condition - underneath the pavement, the beach!

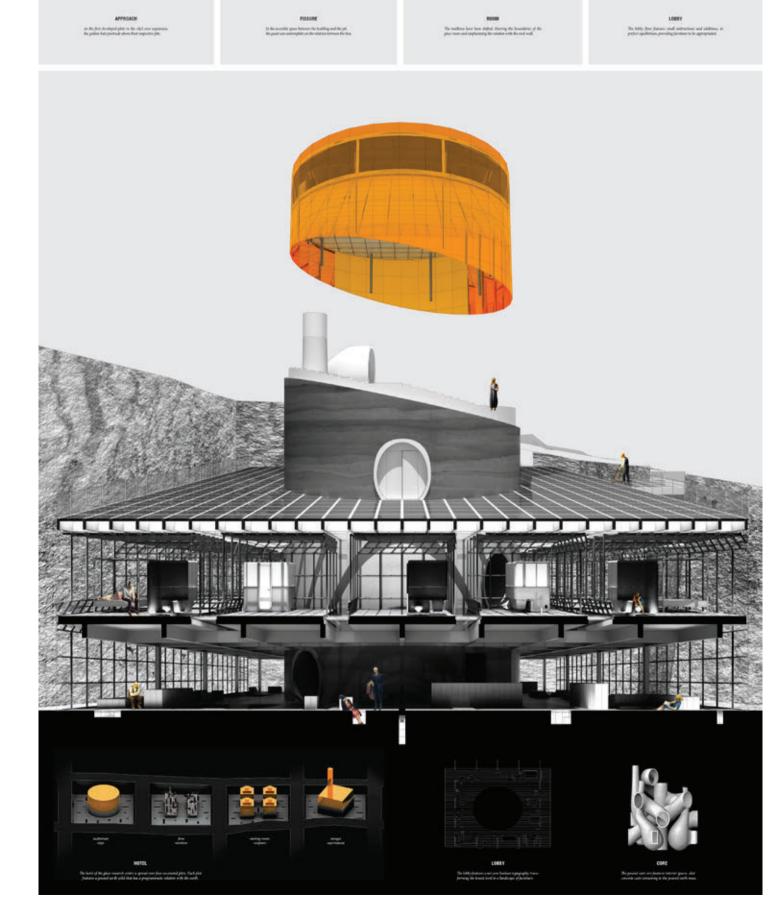
When we take a close look at the beach, we can distil three types of creators: the kid, the dog and the tourist. The kid makes sandcastles, leaving behind a pit; the dog creates pits, leaving behind a heap of sand; the tourist creates a pit to seek shelter from the wind, the excavated sand surrounding the pit contributes to the goal of blocking the wind. Building is a process of subtraction and addition.

Through the lens of subtraction and addition, the city of Istanbul can be read as a series of boolean operations. The project, the hotel of a glass research centre, is located on the edge of Istanbul's biggest quarry. The building reflects on the nature of building: building as collection of subtractions and additions and building as a linear process, glass being the irreversible product of sand.

The hotel is placed within an excavated plot. The core is a poured earth mass containing entrance and servant spaces. A layer of opaque glass hotel rooms is squeezed in between the public access square above and the lobby beneath.

As a whole, the building exhibits the process of creation. From solid to surface, from landscape to object. The visual presence of the pit in every space makes the visitor contemplate on this process: the relation between building and the pit.







Subtractive Affinities

by Dirk van der Meij

from Delft University of Technology, Netherlands







## Awaking Lasnamäe district by architectural and structural refurbishment

by Anastassija Malkova from Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Engineering, TTK University of Applied Sciences, Tallinn, Estonia

Tutors: Tomomi Hayashi, Elo Kiivet

#### **Author comments:**

asnamäe is crucial region for Tallinn to develop because it has become least desirable housing area for most Estonians. The future of the Lasnamäe's existing districts is questionable due to the misinformation of residents and authorities that is leading to opinion that existing districts should be demolished. Demolition is not an option because the region is too big to build it up differently and Lasnamäe does not have signs of socio-economic downgrading that could trigger districts' degradation.

Lasnamäe's original general plan was promising, but building it up was crucial point for forming the district. Unfinished execution, the use of standard project for all buildings and Soviet Union's housing policy are the original reasons for todays' problems. The modernization plan of Lasnamäe should deal with architectural and structural problems at the same time because solving one side of the problem will not lead Lasnamäe to successful path. The micro-districts should be divided by smaller territories that include one courtyard's buildings. On the other hand, the building associations should be connected in one courtyards' area to provide every small cluster of buildings their own identity.

Thesis could be used as a starting point for architects, constructing architects and engineers to understand more about Lasnamäe historical background, its relevance to nowadays situation and possible package of solutions.





Awaking Lasnamäe district by architectural and structural refurbishment

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from Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Engineering, TTK University of Applied Sciences, Tallinn, Estonia







Awaking Lasnamäe district by architectural and structural refurbishment

by Anastassija Malkova

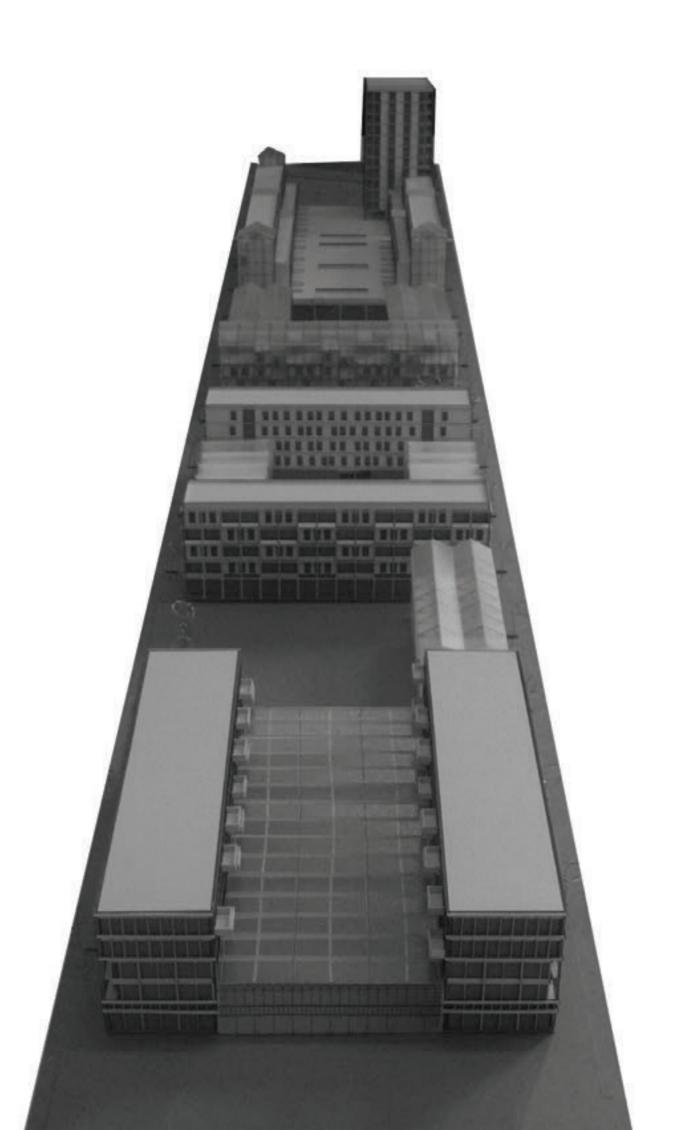
from Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Engineering, TTK University of Applied Sciences, Tallinn, Estonia



The active city - urban farming as incentive for activity

by Wouter Antonissen , Kathleen Van De Vel

from Faculty of Design Sciences, University of Antwerp, Belgium





## 070/ 2016

# The active city - urban farming as incentive for activity

by Wouter Antonissen , Kathleen Van De Vel from Faculty of Design Sciences, University of Antwerp, Belgium

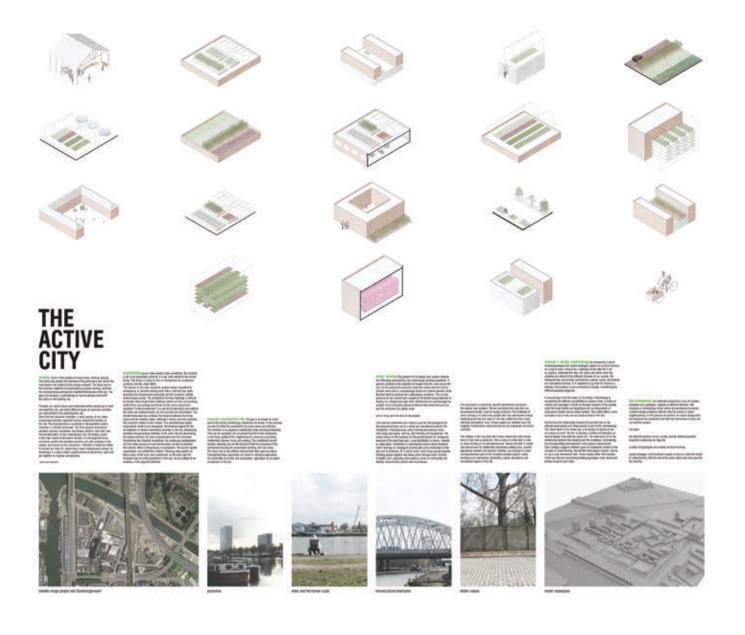
Tutor: Dirk Janssen

#### **Author comments:**

he active city reflects the liveliness of its performers and forms the main theme and subject of this design research. The goal is to be able to design the masterplan and architecture of an active neighborhood, implementing a productive urban economy, more specifically urban farming. The project is an example of design by research and research by design in which we used an analytic way of thinking to construct a specific design methodology. This can be translated into a toolbox containing a set of instruments we can apply while designing the masterplan. The project site Steenborgerweert is situated in Antwerp, Belgium. The complex context can be interpreted by using the tools provided by the prior research. The result of this thesis consists of the construction of the design methodology, a profound analysis and reading of the project site, a masterplan design of a productive neighborhood at the project site and an architectural translation of the design principles introduced in the methodology. The masterplan and architectural elaboration of a part of the masterplan can be considered as results and tests of the implementation of the strategies, models and typologies provided by the design methodology combined with the specific designing skills and design choices made by us, the architects.

#### **Tutor comments:**

This master thesis is more than a design project. The project is a thorough design research which formulates answers to all of the context's conditions. The task was formulated from a concrete question by the city of Antwerp. By it's down to earth quality the project is a reference and inspiration in the planning policy of the city of Antwerp.



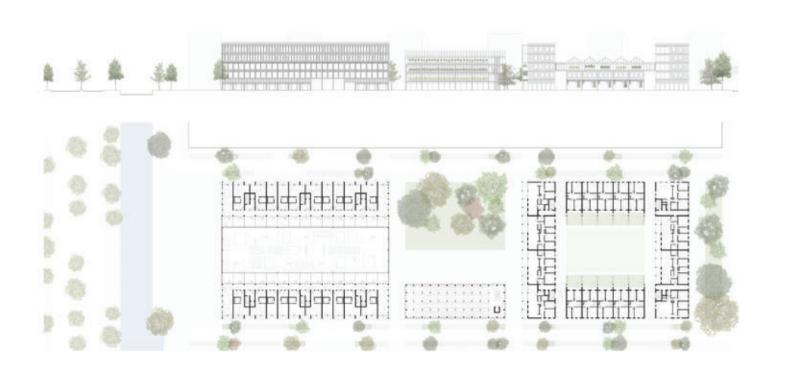


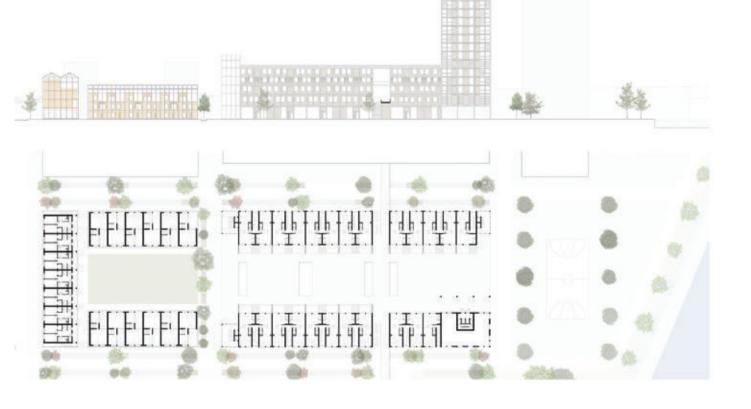


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## Dialogues between city and landscape.

## The urban park as a regeneration cell of abandoned places between critical reading and project

by Matteo Cervini, Eleonora Loca from Architettura e Società (Milano Leonardo) Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Tutor: Prof. Arch. Emilio Faroldi

#### **Author comments:**

to rethink the spatial and temporal relationship between the city and the landscape.

The former military area "Pertite" (Piacenza – Italy) was founded at the beginning of 900, as bullets' and high explosives' factory. It extends for 28 ha and most of the area is actually covered with a spontaneous residual nature that turned the place into an urban forest. It can be considered the green lung of the city, strongly present in the people's memory, and it contains many military hangars to be requalified. The project's aim is to reason concretely upon the possibility to realize a future park, as supported by 30.000 people. In Piacenza, the lack of green areas, coupled with the high presence of military places, represents an extraordinary opportunity to rethink a radical ecological change of the urban public spaces and to develop a sustainable view focused on the environmental urban topics. The protection of nature into "Pertite" was the starting point to prefigure a view in which the urban landscape become the main actor as common heritage. The requalification of the military heritage represents an opportunity to combine the memory with the contemporary architecture's and landscape's vision, which try to change the city's appearance through the use of the spatial grafts and the addition of strategic and innovative activities.

he empty spaces of the contemporary city are valuable pieces of the urban mosaic in which it is possible

#### **Tutor comments:**

The European architectural debate is offering remarkable contributions in terms of innovation in designing and realization of interventions targeted to combine the instances of urban development of cities and the fundamental policies for sustainability. The project is an interesting example inside of the contemporary research on the future of the urban voids of our cities. The transformation of the former military area "Pertite" in a privileged place for the public life is the opportunity to concretize people's desire to have an urban park. The proposal create a complex dialogue among the requalified military heritage, the new functions, the inner spontaneus landscape and the urban organism. The shifting of academic discipline attention, from "centrality of function" to "centrality of place", with the ensuing consolidation of the environmental culture, gave rise to the start, in the last decade, of a new season for the urban regeneration design as a privileged field of application for the experimentation of strategies, methods, and tools aimed at safeguarding and transforming the territory. The work attempts to provide a convincing answer to this phenomenon through a multidisciplinary and multiscale approach.



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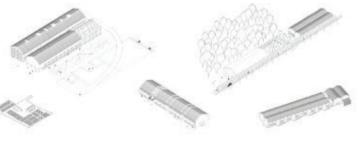
by Matteo Cervini, Eleonora Loca

from Architettura e Società (Milano Leonardo) Politecnico di Milano, Italy





#### THE PROJECT











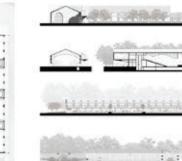




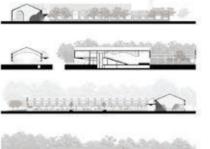




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Dialogues between city and landscape. The urban park as a regeneration cell of abandoned places between critical reading and project

by Matteo Cervini, Eleonora Loca

from Architettura e Società (Milano Leonardo) Politecnico di Milano, Italy





## A town for hundred Inuits in the North Pole

#### by Joaquín Vargas Jareño from Escuela de Arquitectura de Toledo, Spain

Tutor: Carlos Asensio-Wandosell Garcia

#### **Author comments:**

hen we started this, it was quite complicated because it's a totally different from European culture. There people in the arctic pole is more rooted in nature, it's a semi-nomadic civilization, move following the migrations of animals. They're supplied with large quantities of food provided by hunting caribou, walruses, whales, polar bears, seals, cod, salmon and halibut. This makes them have a fairly thick layer of fat, which protects them from the cold. It's a culture that is shared by all, if a man isn't good hunter, another man if good hunter gives food to that family. To share their own wives when they go hunting. With respect to its architecture, are 21 types of tribes of Inuits, groups living farther north, its architecture is ice,

skins and whale bones. Those who live a little further south, built with stone, peat, whale bones and skins. And those who live farther south, where not freeze as much as the north, use wood, peat, leather and stone.

The kayaks are the boats men use for fishing, hunting and transport themselves from one place to another. The construction of the same and size also depends on geographical location, the northern tribes build kayaks with animal bones and sealskin. These are longer and slender, as used to break the thin layers of ice in spring and autumn. And in the south, they built with wood from the wreck and sealskin. They are less longer and higher, to make esquimotajes better. In the foreground of analysis, grafio all these things before and included such things as ocean currents and migrations of animals. Yet this was essential to the project.

#### **Tutor comments:**

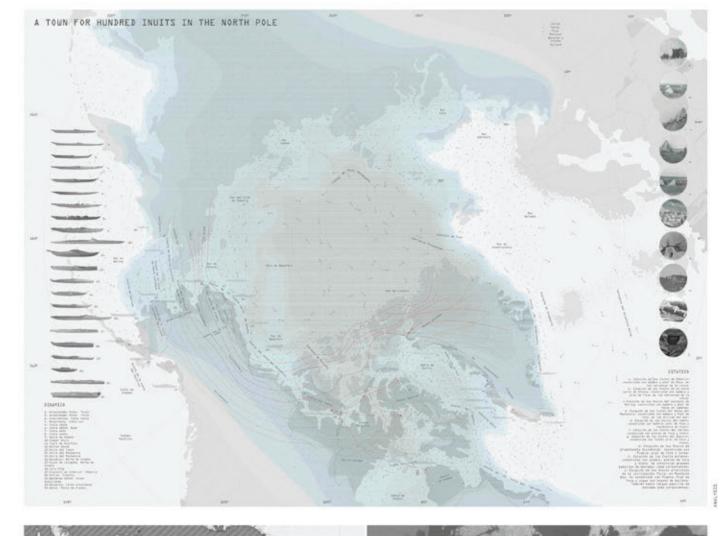
The project consists of three cities, Kujataa \_ the southern city (southern Greenland), where it will be going to stay in winter, from December to March, because the location of this town does not reach the ice, and the Inuits can sail the sea, to fish, cod, salmon and halibut. The place of this city is in the middle of an archipelago, it is a floating city.

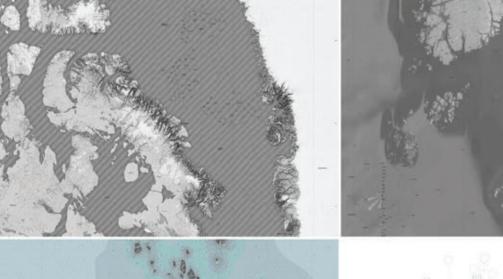
Avanaa \_ the northern city (northern Greenland), the ice sheets in April are falling apart to northern Greenland, are becoming increasingly thin, making it easy for the Inuits go breaking them to make their way to the city of Avanaa . In this city they are to stay in summer, from May to August. Even in summer at this latitude the temperature can reach -5 degrees, therefore, the city sits south of a hill, to protect themselves from northwesterly winds and also near the sea, which makes the temperatures more apacigües. In this village hunt polar bears, seals and whales.

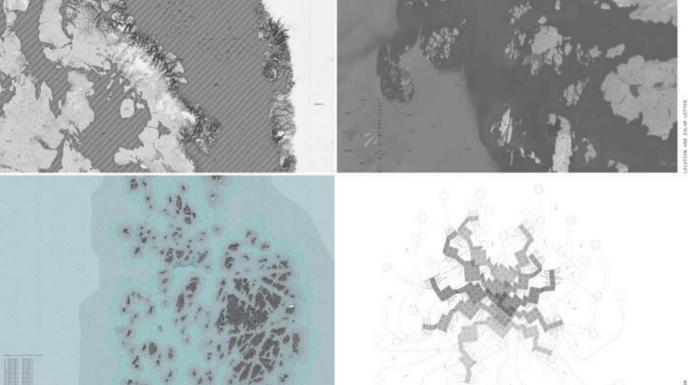
Kangia \_ City West (east of Nunavut, Canada), this city will be populated in autumn, from September to November. The Inuits down to the city of Kangia because the ice begins to move and the city of Avanaa, is freezing. Before the sea freezes through northern Greenland. In this town they hunt caribou and walrus. At this time, in this place large puddles in the tundra are formed, which attracts and caribou and walrus resting on the coast. Here the tides go up to 50 meters, the city is large buoys that cater to those ups and downs of the tide.

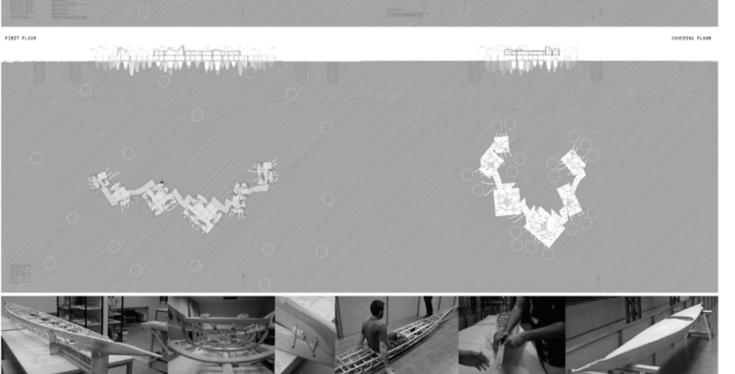
The Inuits are transported from one city to another with the typical northern Greenland KAYAK to break any ice sheets.

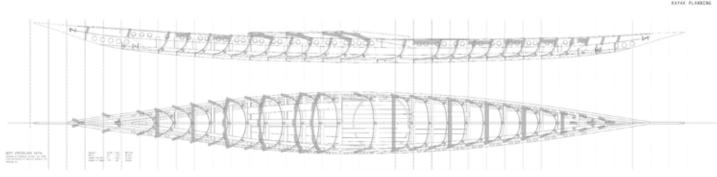


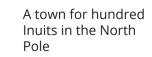












by Joaquín Vargas Jareño

European Architectural Medals 2016

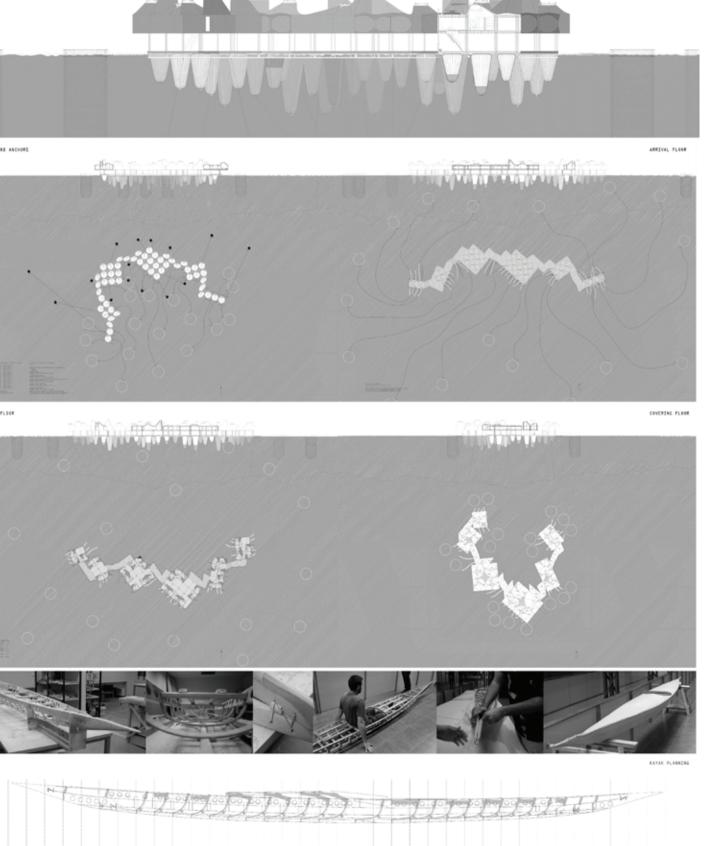
from Escuela de Arquitectura de Toledo, Spain



A town for hundred Inuits in the North Pole

by Joaquín Vargas Jareño

from Escuela de Arquitectura de Toledo, Spain



A TOWN FOR HUNDRED INUITS IN THE NORTH POLE



## The urban path

by Fabian Luca from Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania

Tutor: Arch. Dorina Vlad

#### **Author comments:**

y diploma project is starting a slow manifesto of the antiques cultures, such as The Vinča culture, also known as Turdaş culture in Hunedoara Conty. This is the oldest Neolithic culture in Southeastern Europe, dated to the period 5,500–4,500. This idea came to life through my intense will to recreate experience of this regional antique culture.

THE PROPOSED URBAN PATH

The urban path represents a five to seven minute walk that every tourist takes when visiting Deva. This path is linking the existing museum (Dacian and Roman Museum) to the proposed exposition wing. The proposed path represents a gradual connection between different ages, from Dacian antiquity to Baroque and contemporary. Here, the contemporary side is represented by the proposed archeology museum. The urban path represents a basic walking path that every tourist has to explore when it comes to visiting the top of the volcanic hill, where the ancient fortress of Deva is located.

The urban path linking the proposed and the existing museum is making a strong connection between the antique past and the contemporary present times as well as bonding even better the city center to the Fortress Park.

Regarding the form matter, the Neolithic Age Museum is taking shape following the contour of the building site. The main volume of this expressionist architecture is overlooking the Dacian Fortress through an immense angle cut glass wall.



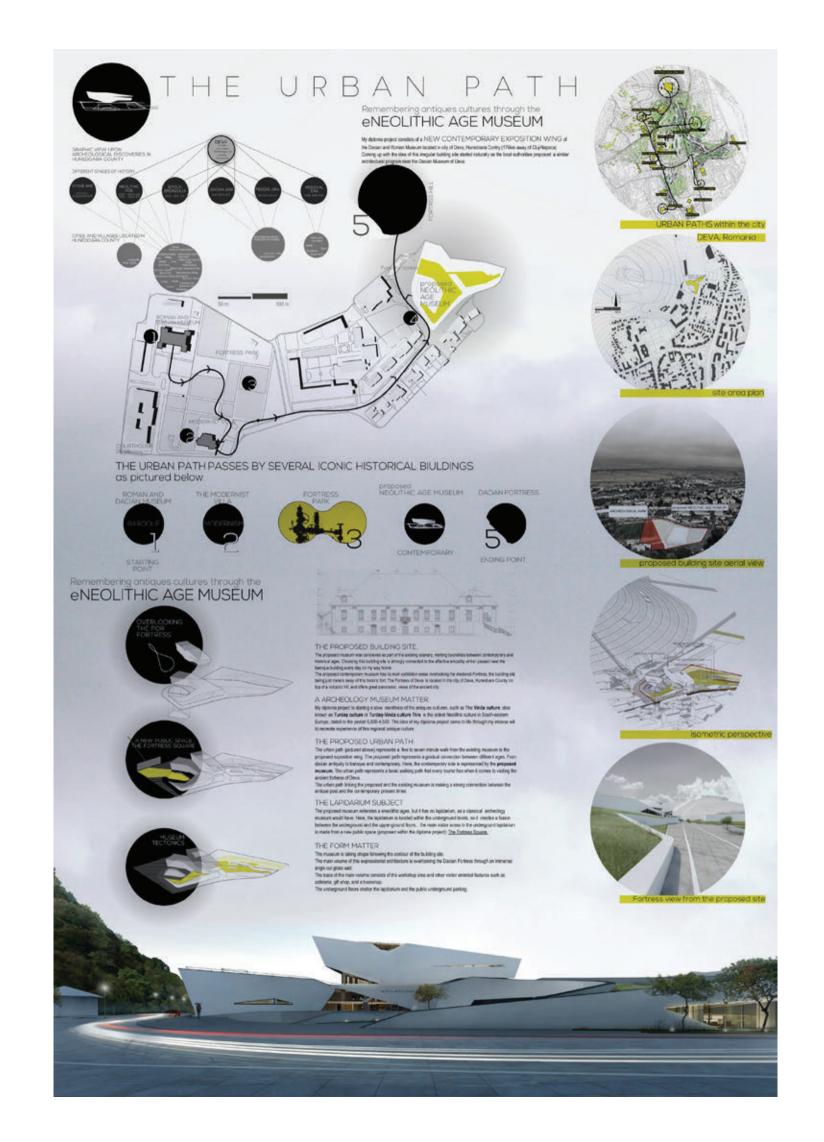
University of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and

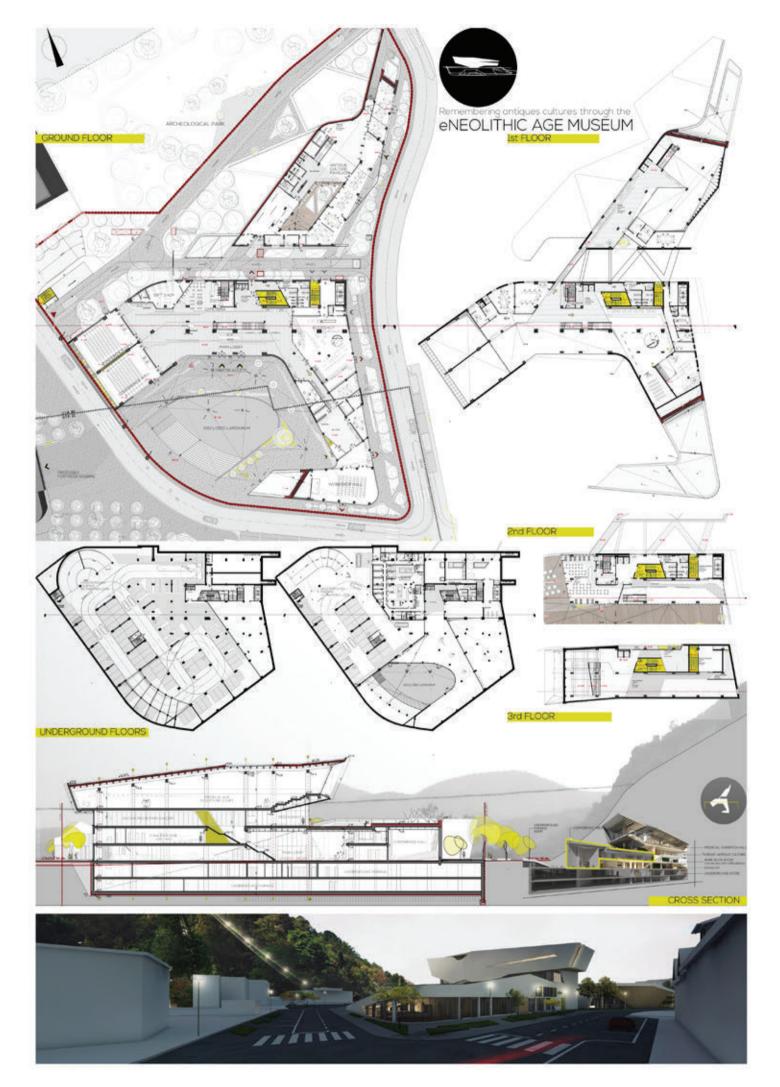


The urban path

by Fabian Luca

from Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania







The urban path

by Fabian Luca

from Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania





## Refugee Welcome Center

by Tobias Matschke from Jade Hochschule Oldenburg / Jade University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Tutors: Prof. Dr. Bruno Kauhsen, Prof. Dr. Volker Droste

#### **Author comments:**

he WelcomeCenter was enclosed by three ground floors which are oriented towards the perimeters of the square's edge. The intersections or the new entrance gate towards extension and WelcomeCenter is complemented by an urban high point in order to respond to the adjacent buildings' highs and to strengthen the square's potential for enclosure. On the open lots situated further back an urban extension is intended. Buildings for commercial and administrative functions can be built here and connect with the "Alte Stadthafen" area.

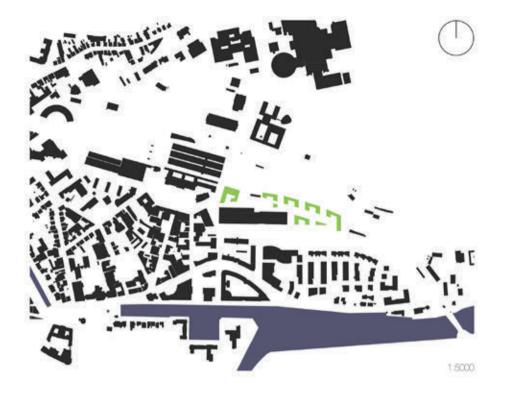
The structure of building itself is oriented along the perimeters of the block opening south. Through the ring-shaped structure an interior court yard as the central point of the building is produced. The objective is to generate a space which intensifies the relation between human and culture. Moreover, the court yard is a quite zone protecting against noise.

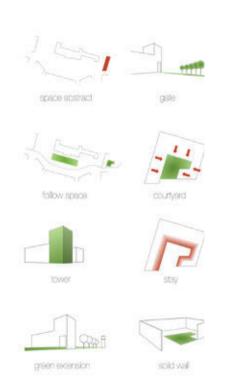
Concerning the constructive aspects the building consists of a double-shell structure assuring insulation and light protection. The faced brickwork is filled and painted. The brink enclosure in Flemish manner contains a perforation which dissolves with increasing height. The perforation is supposed to be reflected in the prayer rooms. During the day, the translucent concrete with insulated core transports light into the interior. At night, light passed through the open binder.

#### **Tutor comments:**

The world has always been in motion. Each phase of human history is accompanied by migration triggered by existential threats such as hunger, wars, and natural catastrophes, but also by political and religious persecution and the hope for better economic conditions.

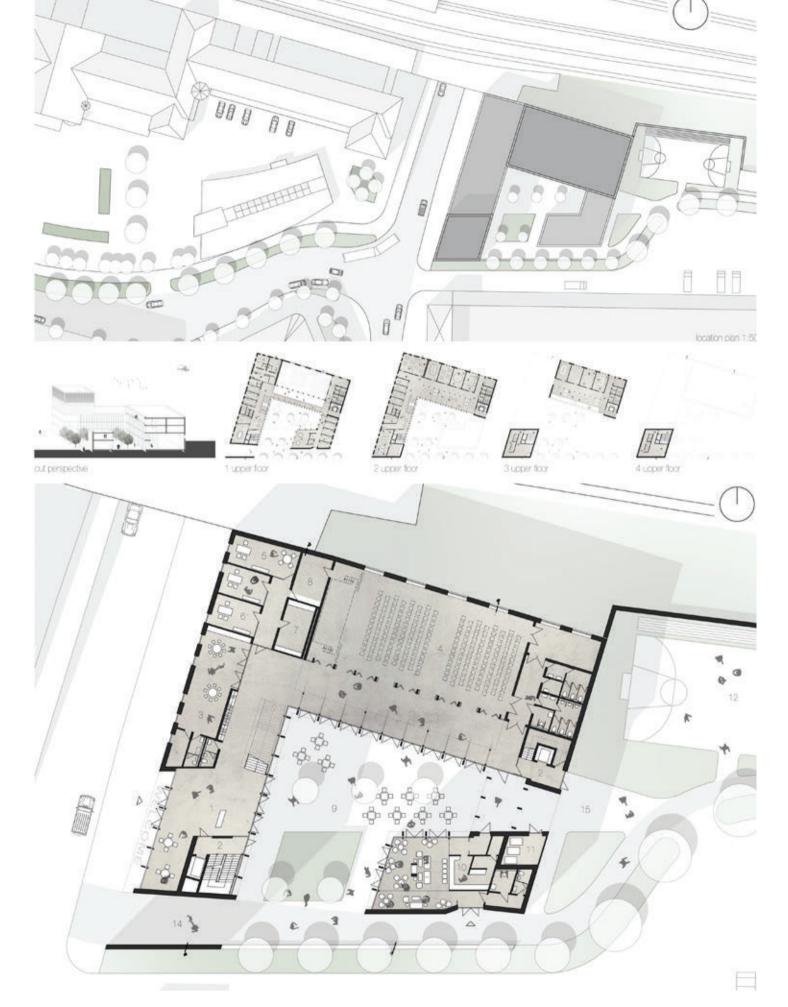
At the beginning of the 21. Century migratory flows have taken on a global dimension. Ever since the summer of 2015 cities and municipalities in both Germany and the whole of Europe are confronted with an immense societal challenge which need to be first managed on the scale of the social and the urban. It is the vocation of architecture and urban planning to predict social processes and to provide solutions for managing these transformations. All those people seeking refuge need a central location of arrival. And even those who according to the German criteria only have a right of abode require medial and therapeutic treatment. A building housing various functions responds to these needs. Here, besides general information and juridical help, migrants receive medical and posttraumatic treatment and new possibilities for the implementation of integrative measures open up.





## RefugeeWelcomeCenter







Refugee Welcome Center

by Tobias Matschke

from Jade Hochschule Oldenburg / Jade University of Applied Sciences, Germany



Refugee Welcome Center

by Tobias Matschke

ground floor 1:20

from Jade Hochschule Oldenburg / Jade University of Applied Sciences, Germany



## Aspects of Urban Spirituality, the architectural expression of coexistence

#### by Andria Georgiou from University of Cyprus, Cyprus

Tutor: Savvides Andreas

#### **Author comments:**

hroughout the years religious issues concerned the society. The spiritual and social concerns of every individual influence its spatial needs. Thus the creation of space which has the ability to accommodate people with different approaches of the divine is not a simple issue. For this reasons it is necessary to create spaces that promote tolerance and acceptability.

The objective of this thesis is to investigate the spatial implications of acceptance of diversity in social and religious level and coexistence. The creation of spaces that promote acceptance not only effect the social cohesion but give the people the freedom of choice, knowledge and understanding of diversity, which is the basic element to achieve social interaction. A space which is free of symbolism and dominating forces has the ability to create spatial circumstances that give the opportunity to people to create common memories regardless of religious beliefs.

The main objective of the proposal is to explore the ways in which architecture can contribute in order to achieve social and religious interaction. This space will not aim to change the religious identity of individuals, but to the maintenance and acceptance of diversity. Through the spatial translation of religiosity, spirituality and coexistence, the project's purpose is to enrich the urban fabric with wealthy public and private experiences. In this way project grants the opportunity to individuals to discover their spirituality and the "other".





### European Architectural $\wedge$ M Medals 2016

Aspects of Urban Spirituality, the architectural expression of coexistence

by Andria Georgiou

from University of Cyprus, Cyprus

#### ASCPECTS OF URBAN SPIRITUALITY | The architectural expression of coexistence

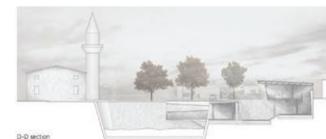
Throughout the years religious issues concerned the society. Religion is a PART A: research - analysis multidimensional phenomenon that is associated with social, political and spatial issues. The spiritual and social concerns of every individual influence its spatial needs. Thus the creation of a space which has the ability to receive and accommodate people with Al\_SPRITUALITY different approaches of the civine is not a simple subject. This subject becomes even more complicated in contemporary societies where multiculturalism and people with different religious beliefs are found in everyday life. For this reasons it is necessary to create spaces with elements that promote tolerance and acceptability of the "other

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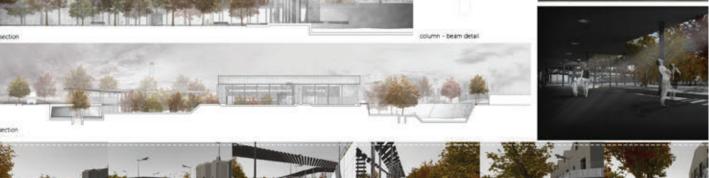
PART B: proposal the felt scale the project intends to bring peacefulners and spinturity in the buy utan content and create is space which colors the tensor between historoperecus adjacenses of the area. In the second scale the project entrods to bring ears in the furnan scale, creating spaces in what placed in Limitation and specifically in the area of the old more resphilipshood of St. Anthony The sti











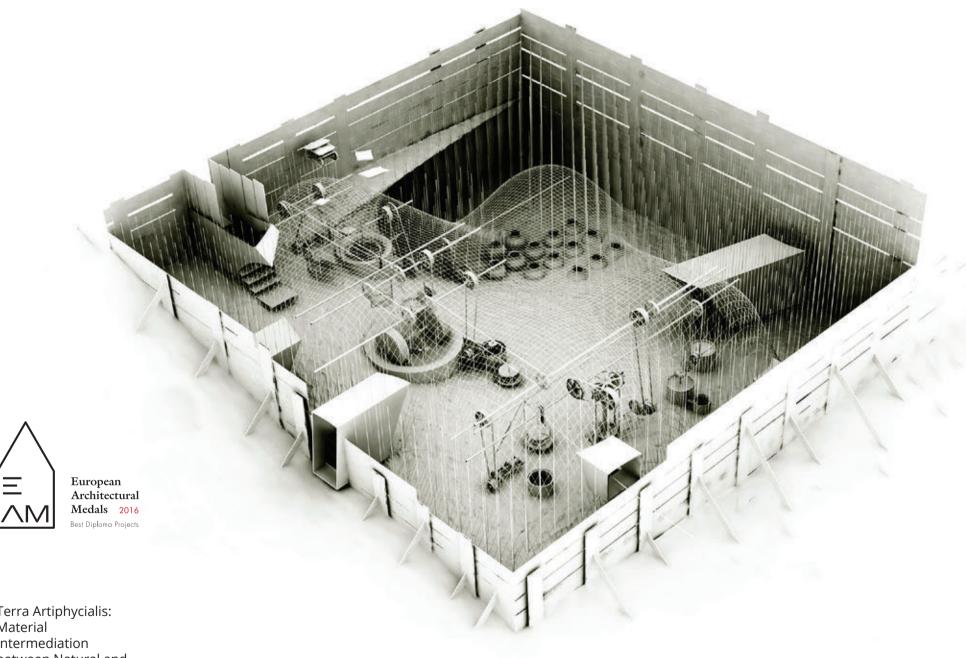


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Aspects of Urban Spirituality, the architectural expression of coexistence

by Andria Georgiou

from University of Cyprus, Cyprus

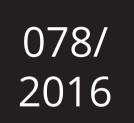


Terra Artiphycialis: Material Intermediation between Natural and Artificial

by Nina Hatzitheofilou, Katerina Vasileiou

from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Architecture, Greece





## Terra Artiphycialis: Material Intermediation between Natural and Artificial

by Nina Hatzitheofilou, Katerina Vasileiou from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Architecture, Greece

Tutor: Stavros Vergopoulos

#### **Author comments:**

an there be a material driven design?

How does a built structure interact with its physical environment?

The consideration of material as a dynamic element in the design, aims at developing an interrelation between the natural landscape and the built structure.

The form of the building is constantly transforming over time, within the sequential transformations of its material. It evolves as a designed probabilistic event through correlations of time and environmental factors, thus incorporating qualities that belong to the intelligence of the natural. The building is the result of its materials' embedded 'expression'.

Our research was ignited by rethinking an architecture that is somehow primitive yet contemporary, familiar yet alien, simple yet complex. An architecture less sterile and driven by form, brutally direct and naturally simple. An architecture unblemished by mimetic intent, showing nothing but itself, through its material manifestation.

An architecture, that arises as a product of our inner necessity instead of a materialised version of abstract graphic imagery. By ensuring its existence and interaction with human need and desire, until the latter ceases

An architecture capable of interacting with its environment, while at the same time being incorporated among it, as a part of a whole larger system.

# $\wedge$ M

Terra Artiphycialis: Material Intermediation between Natural and Artificial

European

Architectural

Medals 2016

by Nina Hatzitheofilou, Katerina Vasileiou

from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Architecture, Greece

#### [I] MATERIAL

By collecting a number terials, so as to understand them, we proceeded both in an analysis and rewrite of the perceptual information such as structure, geometry, shape, texture and relief. At the same time we attempted to detect the potential information, revealed within the mutation of the latter, when the material is exposed to the environmental conditions and is subject to the deterioration of time.

#### [II] CONTEXT Our field of interest, was

the isle of Alatas, a location with rough topography, olive groves and scattered abandoned buildings. This remote land, allowed us to negotiate the integration of an artificial element into an ar-

chetypal and unspoiled environment, intensifying the bipolar between the natural and the arti-ficial.

#### [III] FUNCTION

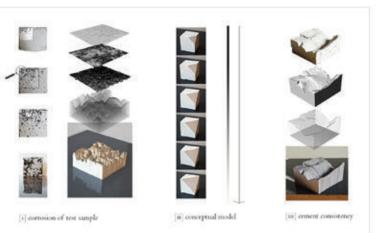
Therefore, true to the nature of this isle, a small scale olive press was proposed and its mechanical equipment was rede-signed according to the requirements and local character of the context.

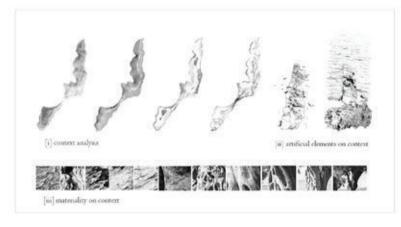
### [IV] FABRICA-TION PROCESS

Through the mixing of different materials in different proportions, we created samples with heterogeneous character-istics, receiving traces in

varying degrees. Thus, the subregions where the cement and quartz sand are predominate, are less vulnerable with respect to the subbands consisting of clay soil and sand.

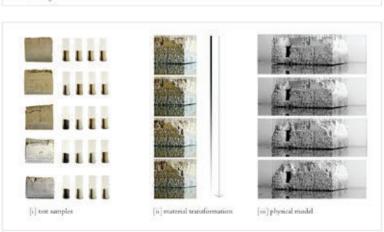
The materiality of the building corresponds to that of the test piece. The parts of the physical structure of the building, where there are functional requirements are made mostly of cement as opposed to those that serve a particular purpose that are made mostly of clay



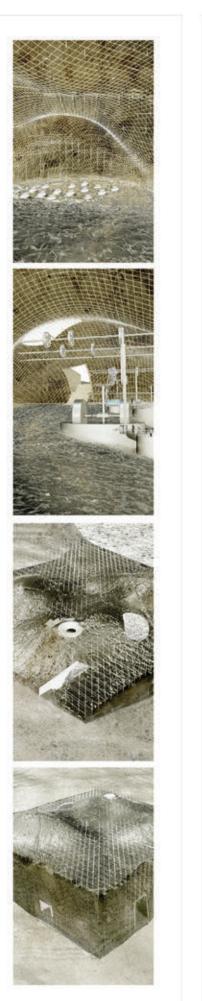


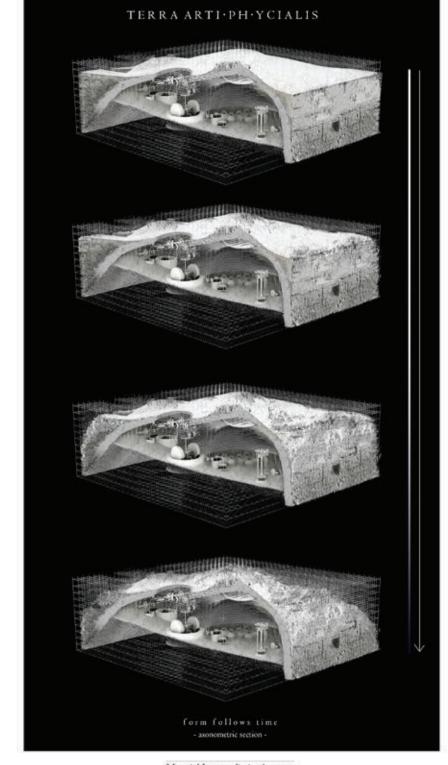


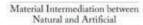












Can there be a material driven design? How does a built structure interact with its physical

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Terra Artiphycialis: Material Intermediation between Natural and Artificial

European

Architectural

Medals 2016

by Nina Hatzitheofilou, Katerina Vasileiou

from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Architecture, Greece

di Architettura, Italy



079/ 2016 The great Akragas. The architecture of the entrance between Gate V and the tomb of Theron

by Marina Viola from Università di Palermo, Dipartimento di Architettura, Italy

Tutor: Andrea Sciascia

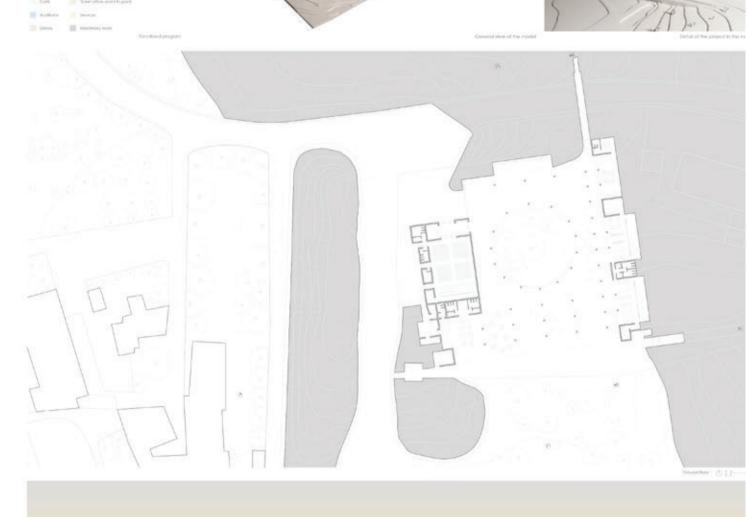
#### **Author comments:**

he project concerns the archaeological park of Agrigento with the aim of restoring the image of the great Akragas. The intervention retrieves a continuity of vision and accessibility offered by the centrality of the context at Gate V and examines the relationship between city, landscape and archaeological site. The study place constitutes a strategic pole for visiting the park of the Valley of the temples because it lets to reach the ruins and show visitors different itineraries and views, like in the case of the tomb of Theron and roman necropolis. The area of Gate V becomes destination and distribution centre where archaeology and contemporary architecture interact on the basis of historical layers to meet the needs of society. The design of the soil from which the architecture of the entrance takes shape, limits addition of signs in essential elements to retrieve a greater integration with the surroundings and ensure a suitable condition to the needs of users. The new services of reception, stores and cultural activities have the aim to increase the number of visitors and the time spent in the park. The architecture takes form of an underground space that appears outwardly through openings as patios and large entrances related to the landscape. The settlement principle, the functional program and the use of local materials show how the project constitutes an opportunity to reveal the potential of the territory, to experience it and return a unified vision of Akragas.











The great Akragas. The architecture of the entrance between Gate V and the tomb of Theron

by Marina Viola

from Università di Palermo, Dipartimento di Architettura, Italy











## Assembling Narratives

by Danai Toursoglou from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Architecture, Greece

Tutor: Voyatzaki Maria

#### **Author comments:**

his project is questioning the role of the architect in a technologically-mediated world. In the base of conceiving the world as unsegmented, is researching the impact of this state of things on the population flows. This project conceives the architectural discipline as a way of augmenting human activity, nature and existing territories.

The area between the city of Orestiada and river Evros is chosen as a site. River Evros is perceived as a line that either separates or connects Greece and Turkey. Therefore the natural phenomenon of flood is examined, as a trigger of notional and physical transformation.

The project is based on a research on the territory, that follows the fibres along which multiple kind of transformation is evoked, on a local and global level.

The existing territory is informed by the materiality of the river, its mycelium growth. An augmented natural ephemeral material, that the transformation between its phases depends on the presence of water. The technological system, receives data about the change of the water level and informs, together with time, the construction.

As a result, a spatiotemporal continuum is revealed. Not away from a physical phenomenon, but in a sympathy with that. A constant deterritorialisation is achieved, depending on the human-nature-technology interaction. An assemblage is emerging between the artificial and the natural, the animate and the inanimate, in order to function as a territory that supports any human activity.

#### **Tutor comments:**

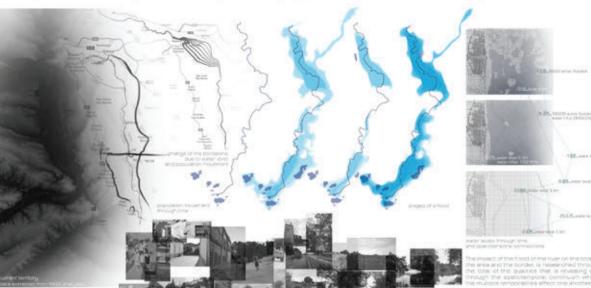
The project is questioning the role of the architect in the contemporary, technologically-mediated world, through a deeply sensitive perspective on society and nature. The project premises lie in the contemporary reality of dissolving the artificial polarities between the human and the non-human, the natural and the artificial, the indigenous and the foreign, the stabilised and the nomadic.

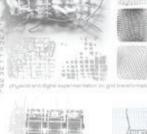
Starting from the population flows, this thesis suggests that living in sympathy with human activity, and all the transformations that are evoked in natural and artificial elements, a new form of ever-changing territory could arise. River Evros, which could be taken to either separate or join Greece and Turkey, is smartly chosen, as a natural ever-changing element perceived as a limit. Flood is studied up-close as the generator of notional and tactile connections. It is challenging the role of architecture, as a mediator between matter and fact; as a discipline capable of orchestrating the emergence of new ecologies, being it social and/or environmental.

The notional and physical connection with two ends in the current state of affairs, the immigration flow, and the alienation of the locals away from a natural but tabooed element is responded innovatively. Experimenting with the local materiality of the river, its mycelium growth and programmed drowns the artificial barrier of the here and there can be potentially bridged, prompting thereafter other alternatives to the geopolitical issue.

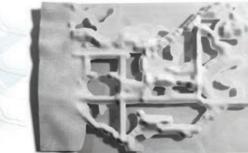


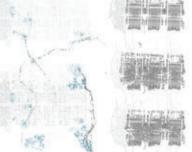
#### assembling narratives











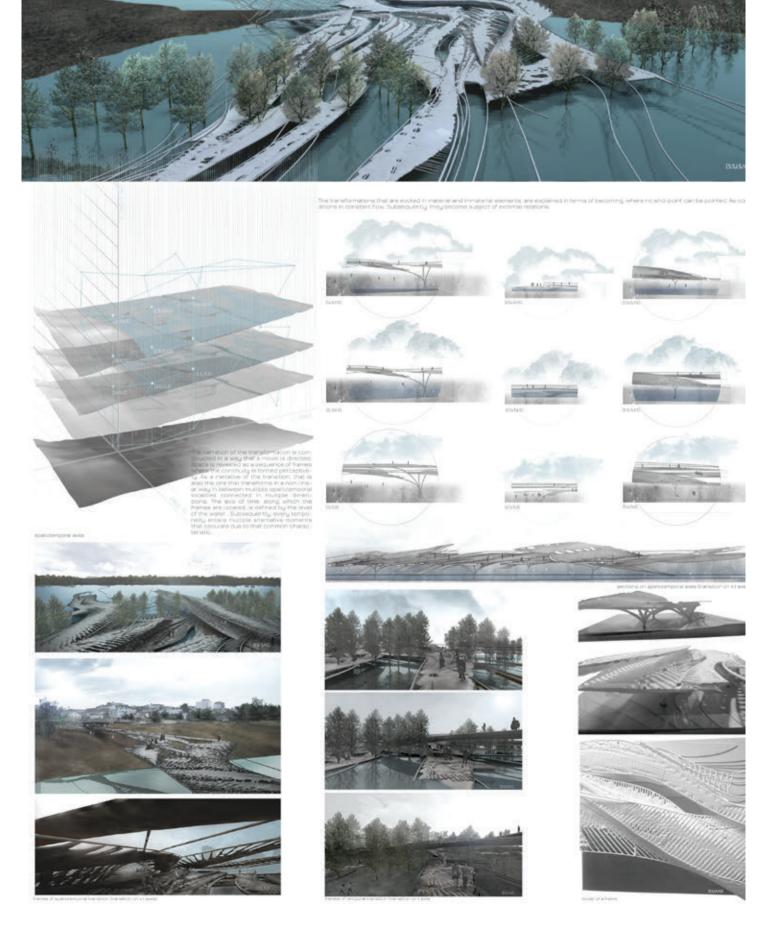














Assembling Narratives

by Danai Toursoglou

from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Architecture, Greece



Assembling Narratives

by Danai Toursoglou

from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Architecture, Greece





## 081/ 2016

## Common

by Teresa Rädler from Institute of Architecture and Planning, University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein

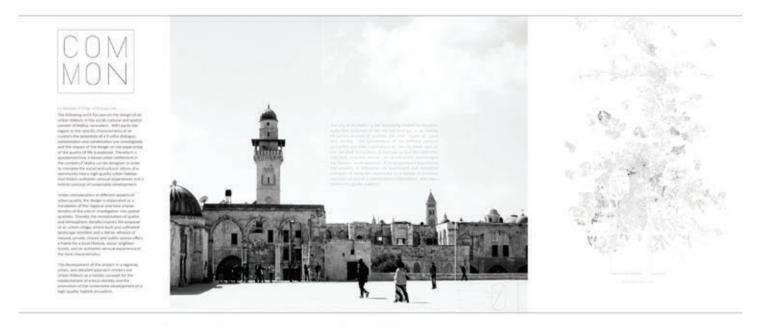
Tutors: Prof. Dipl.-Arch. Eth/Sia Dietrich Schwarz, Dipl.Ing. Martin Mackowitz

#### **Author comments:**

he project "COMMON" focuses on the design of an Urban Kibbutz in relation to space, identity, diversity and a holistic perception of spatial and urban quality. In this context, the proposed design in Jerusalem aims to render a comprehensive approach towards a common habitat which considered regional strategies of sustainable development as well as the local qualities in terms of program, spatial offer, sensual experience and a local lifestyle.

In consideration of the potential of an Urban Kibbutz for the establishment of a community where the appreciation of difference can establish a territory of fruitful dialogue, collaboration and a local identity, the design is developed into a dense network of interior, exterior and landscape spaces. To translate values and potentials of communal living into spatial quality the architecture is shaped by a combination of private and shared spaces. Thereby the shared neighborhood- and landscape spaces shape a spatial fabric where agricultural terraces and built neighborhoods interlock and shape a diversity of spatial characteristics and experiences that translate the concept of the Kibbutz into the local expression of a high-quality habitat. Urbanity is shaped through a combination of different local dimensions of density, which incorporate atmosphere, sensual experience, neighborhood relationships and social as well as spatial diversity into the spatial fabric and foster urban quality and the establishment of a local identity.

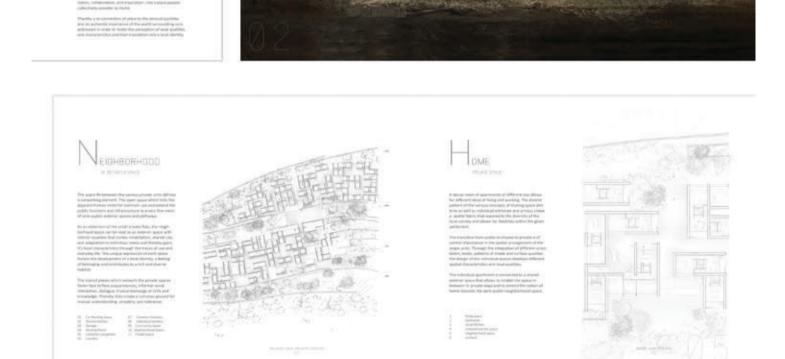
















#### Common

by Teresa Rädler

from Institute of Architecture and Planning, University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein





by Teresa Rädler

from Institute of Architecture and Planning, University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein



083/ 2016

## OPAD\_Office of Post-Apocalypse Design. Chernobyl as a garden of metamorphosis

by Giorgia Fumagalli, Martina Rodi from Architettura e Società (Milano Leonardo) Politecnico di Milano, Italy

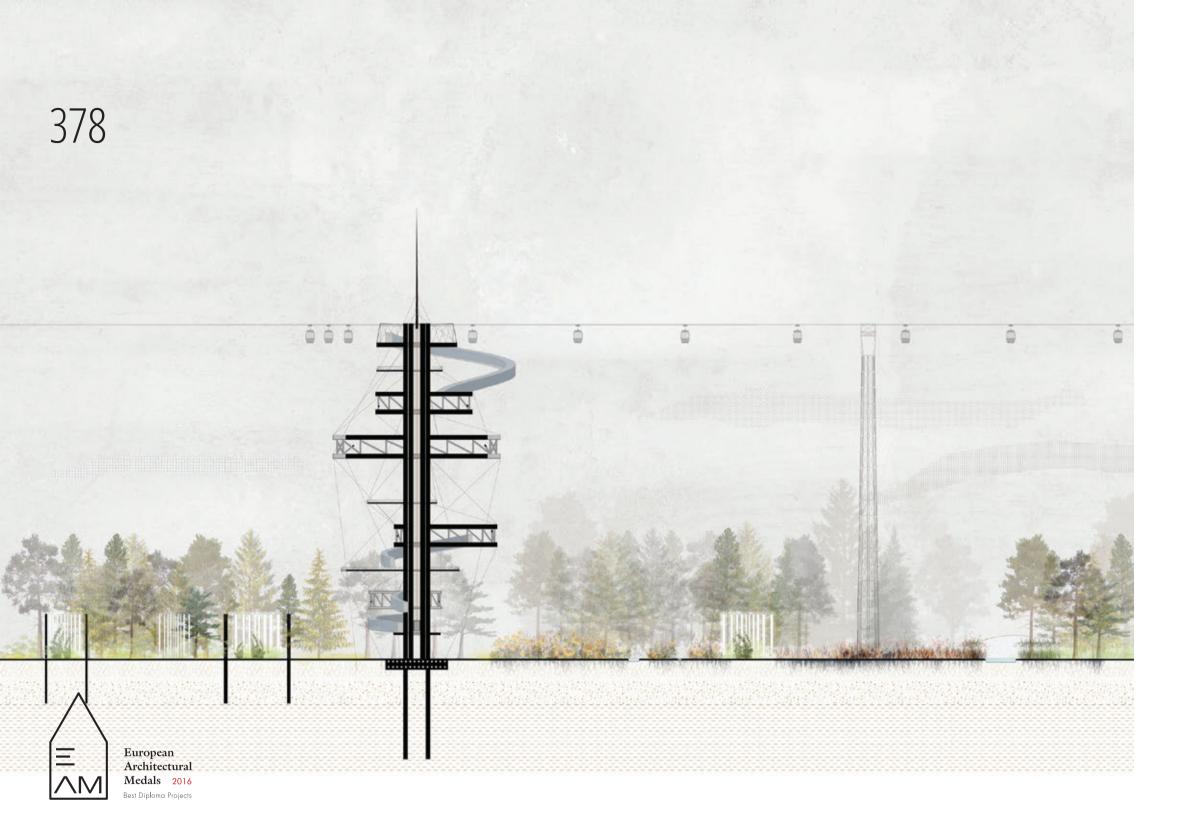
Tutors: Richard Ingersoll, Elisa C. Cattaneo

#### **Author comments:**

e are living in a geological Era called Anthropocene in which ecosystems and landscape are shaped by humans. Starting from this assumption, the thesis investigates the spatial product of anthropization in its most extreme case: territories contaminated after a nuclear disaster and the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone has been identified as a case-study. Questioning on the future of this ecologically compromised territory, we developed a strategy based on two levels of intervention. The first concerns the soil, which is recovered and cleaned by radionuclides through technological devices; the second consists in the establishment of a support infrastructure for the scientific research. The support infrastructure is constituted by a suspended cable car, whose terminals are placed inside a tower structure that also hosts laboratories and monitoring stations. The intervention on the landscape takes on a double meaning, both ethics and aesthetics. The consequences of the disaster are recovered through energy macrogeneration from biomass crop; on the other hand the technological devices represent a new aesthetic for the landscape becoming as artifacts of Land Art. The final vision is a techno-nature landscape, a garden of metamorphosis in which the various elements are part of a regenerative dynamic process. Architecture becomes director for the entire system as a sequence of hybrids landmarks that identify the character of the area, deriving their shape from the interweaving of relations among devices.

#### **Tutor comments:**

The Cernobyl nuclear reactor in the town of Pripyat can pride itself currently as the second-most visited tourist site in the Ukraine speaks of the primacy of the place in contemporary consciousness. Like Andrei Tarkovsky's Stalker, Fumagalli and Rodi have chosen to embrace this forbidden place where no one is allowed to remain as a source of wisdom. It proves a dangerous topic, full of collective denial, and has led to a thrilling document that involves catastrophism, tourism, scientific research, architecture, landscape regeneration, and artificial evolution. Their method begins with geographic analyses concerning the global extent of human-caused disasters, before turning to the specific case of Chernobyl, which is now isolated by a 30-kilometer radius of no-man's land. From scientific and geographic probing they shift to the poetic, imagining how such a mutation of the natural world through high levels of radiation could be understood as a source of a new beauty. Architecture in a such a devastated context is not just a luxury, it is a question of life and death: the still unfinished New Safe Confinement project, Europe's single largest structure, an immense vault spanning 245 meters, that will cover the reactor. Like Darwin at the Galapagos, they have compiled a taxonomy of biological mutations and landscape evolutions, proposing the "zone of alienation" as one of the only truly free places on Earth, where the wildness of nature due to the deadliness of man, has been left untouched.



OPAD\_Office of Post-Apocalypse Design. Chernobyl as a garden of metamorphosis

by Giorgia Fumagalli, Martina Rodi

from Architettura e Società (Milano Leonardo) Politecnico di Milano, Italy

OPAD\_Office of Post-Apocalypse Design. Chernobyl as a garden of metamorphosis

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from Architettura e Società (Milano Leonardo) Politecnico di Milano, Italy

#### **OPAD** Office of post-apocalypse design

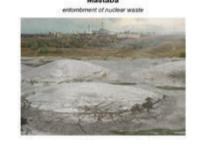
Chemobyl as a garden of metamorphosis

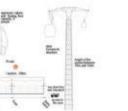
We live in a geological time in which human intervention has accelerated to the point of affecting the environment with a deeper and faster impact than in the past. This period is called Anthropocome, a new line in which ecosystems and landscape are no longer unbuched but they are shaped by humans. This aftered relationship between main and nature becomes evident when we face an environmental fiscaletic reasonship has been considered to the service of the period of the period of the period of the period accelerate.

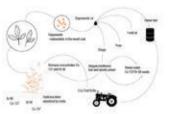
Staning from this assumption, the thesis investigates the spalial product of arthropization in its most externe case, those territories contaminated after a nuclear disaster. Among these extreme landscapes, where the boundary between natural and artificial is increasingly blumed, the Chemoloyl Exclusion Zone, has been identified as a case-study. Questioning on the finure of this ecologically compromised territory, by referring to the discipline of Landscape Urbanism, we developed a strategy based on two levels of intervention. The first concerns the soil, which is recovered and cleaned by radionuclides through which is recovered and cleaned by radionucides through technological devices acting as catalysts in order to accelerate the decontamination process of the Zonic, the second consists in the establishment of a support infrastructure for scientific research that investigates the relationship between radiation and environment.

# Gondolas above the Zone horizontal cable car



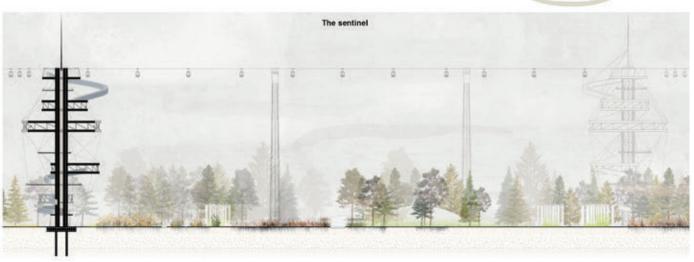






Mass Phytoremediation





The infrastructure supporting the recovering program is constituted by a suspended cable car interfacing the ground in specific terminals. The cable car stations are placed inside a tower structure that also hosts internatives for independing reasonsh and innovironing stations. The tower-faces the New Safe Confinement but over the power-plant and derives its shape from the industrial ruine scattered over the Zone.

containing radiation represent a new sesthetic for the landscape on which they are deployed as artifacts of Land Art. The final

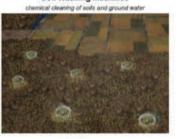
entire system as a sequence of hybrids landmarks that identify the character of the area, denving their shape from the intervesiving



Fire detectors



Soil Washing Machines





Bio - mimetic Corruption















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OPAD\_Office of Post-Apocalypse Design. Chernobyl as a garden of metamorphosis

by Giorgia Fumagalli, Martina Rodi

from Architettura e Società (Milano Leonardo) Politecnico di Milano, Italy





Objects/Bodies/ Territories

by Hilmi Dalkir

from Royal College of Art, United Kingdom



084/ 2016

## Objects/Bodies/Territories

#### by Hilmi Dalkir from Royal College of Art, United Kingdom

Tutors: Godofredo Pereira, Platon Issaias, David Burns

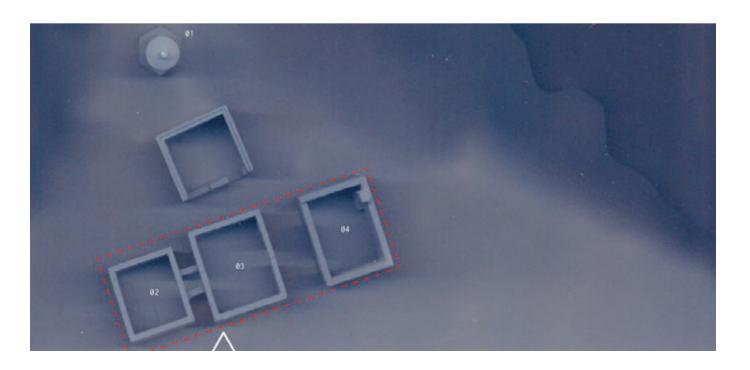
#### **Author comments:**

igration is a complex set of processes, economies and abstractions. In the case of the island of Lesvos (Greece), these processes are further complicated with the historical disputes between Turkey and Greece, where the delimitation of territorial waters, national airspace, exclusive economic zones and the use of the continental shelf have made the Aegean problem stretch over half a century. These issues have been important for me to consider given its intersection with the mode of transport of the displaced reaching the island through illegal means.

Recognising the phases and processes allows to look beyond questions of shelter and its provision and in turn allows to set up possibilities to reorganise political and legal processes for the displaced.

Tensions between subjects, objects and economies are extremely evident on the island. Field research, talking to volunteers, key NGO staff, the displaced as well as the locals, revealed various objects of interaction and new economies that have come of existence with the influx of the displaced.

This project proposes a United Nations embassy, located on the Island of Lesvos, Greece. Consisting of an archive of case law (consulting the displaced on case law regarding asylum and appeals for asylum), an appeals court (Resolves disputes between individuals and the registration office decisions) and a social council (Addresses cooperation between states and individuals regarding transit and asylum).

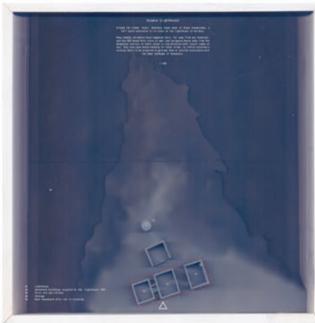


#### OBJECTS/BODIES/TERRITORIES

What can the role of architecture be in the current migrant crisis?











Objects/Bodies/ Territories

by Hilmi Dalkir

from Royal College of Art, United Kingdom

/ Mytilene, a swimming pool in the port of the capital city of the island

This project proposes a United Nations embassy, located on the Island of tesvos, Grece.

The island is a critical point on the journey from Syria to europe where the displacement of people have given rise to the displacement of architecture.

The embassy is spread over three key locations:

### Mhere the lighthouse of Korakas (used as a deterrent from the perilous from the shores of Turkey in the north displaced to the island.

/ Moria, between the official UNHCR The unofficial anarchic camp is born as a response to the fortified UNHCR camp, in Moria.

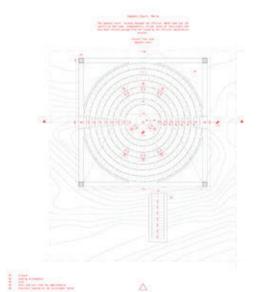
And the swimming pool, within the port of Mytilene, becomes a shelter for those waiting to board ships for the mainland.

The island of Lesvos (Greece) is in a strategic location, as the frontier to the european union. The proximity it has to Turkey, and the fact that over half a million displaced individuals have crossed over to the island from these shores in a time frome of 6 months in 2015 has made it a unique case within the crisis.

#### Archive

Designed to sit within the abandoned buildings adjacent to the lighthouse, the arriving individuals are greeted by an archivist, who outlines the function of the building, visitors are then taken over to the reading room, and the relevant documents (written in multiple languages) are brought to their to study. These documents are simplified for those with minimal legal terminology. The tower of law and appeals will expand and grow vertically with new cases.

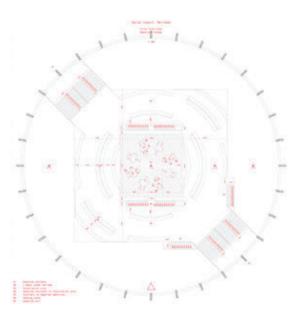
The building also houses a small theatre for general consultation to take place. The building has no lateral openings, as shuttling out the views allows to reveal the legal landscape.



#### Appeals court

This intervention is essentially two buildings set one on top of the other. Icoated between the two camps, close to the registration centre. The fore is an inversion of a dome on a square plan. The court resolves disputes between individuals and the registration effice decisions. Judges six where the occlus would be, surrounded by claimonts. The seating of the claimonts are defined in order to respect their individuality. The legal space is separated from the contest, working independently to assess the cases of those show have been denied passage from the tangent of the dome allowing flow from either camp.

The permanence of the building, in respect to the temporary nature of both camps, dignifies the process. Selow, in the consultation area, the judges sit on the outside, as the representatives of the displaced sit on the inside, each lawyer may represent sultiple claimants due to the vast numbers of individuals.



#### Social council

The social council, is again in section two buildings, one on top of the other. The council addresses cooperation between states and individuals regarding transit and asplum. The compartments beneath the salmming pool in the existing building is to be cleared and opened up, forming contilevers to create a systematic office space, occupied by an assistance staff, with the sole purpose of forming a dialogue between individuals and mations (of which they intend to apply asylum).

The displaced, ready to depart the island, enter the building from a separate entrance, up an 8 meter wide stair case, in an a community and out an a community. The seating arrangement reconstitutes a collective as individual seating is not defined (ceither by seems in the fabric, or by arm rests.

The staff of the council and the departees only neet at the centre, both in plan and section, where the swimming pool sits, for further consultation before departure. Both constituents have separate staircases. No border control exists in the social council, travellers arrive at the port when all documentation for transit is approved, programmatic function erases the requisite for such control.



Objects/Bodies/ Territories

by Hilmi Dalkir

from Royal College of Art, United Kingdom





## PAC Polish Architecture Center

#### by Katarzyna Siedlecka from Cracow University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland

Tutor: Prof. Dr Hab. Inz. Arch. Wojciech Bulinski

#### **Author comments:**

AC Polish Architecture Center
Bulwar Inflancki is now a greer

Bulwar Inflancki is now a green oasis where residents of Krakow love to spend their time. Can I somehow use the presence of people in this area? Why not try to create the Polish Architecture Center? This could be a place, which may inform and teach about architecture.

The heart of PAC is the courtyard-a comparison to the Krakow Main Square. Buildings with different size and functions are loosely spread around it. The park comes inside through them.

PAC is made of six blocks joined together in the underground level with a lowered courtyard. It has been divided into a architecture museum, auditorium, a small gallery, architecture workshop, administration building and a cafe. The buildings are interlinked and are designed so that each one can function independently.

The location is the main reason why the building got divided into smaller blocks. I wanted to keep as many trees as possible, only adding the architecture center function. The project should remind an Architecture Park, not an "icon" placed on the site.

The division is also due to the difficult task for a building with this function - showing what architecture is. It is very difficult to define architecture in one building. There are endless definitions of architecture - every architect has his own. I decided to create a complex of buildings, each with a different function and architectural requirements corresponding to it. As a result the Center became a "three dimensional Neufert".



## PAC POLISH ARCHITECTURE CENTER

#### PAC Polish Architecture Center

Bulsar Inflancia is now a green cases where residents of fosions love to spend their time. This leads to the question of whether you can sensitive use the presence of people in this area? With not by to create the Polish Auchidecture Center? This could be a place, like in other Curpolan countries, which may inform and teach the localized and buriets about the historical and contemporary architecture and report on new investments.

place. Kiskow is a city which center was created on an orthogenal grid. This system was intended to unite different nations in one place. This analogy was used in the project. The heart of the Polish Architecture Center is the countyard: a comparison to the Vision Milks Towns Building with different has an incompared as comparison.

PRC is made of rectangular blocks, joined together in the underground level or lower our part. It has been divided into a architecture invesseur, auditorius small gallery, architecture vortishop, administration building and a cafe. The build are interinted and are designed so that each one can function independently. I location allows allow access to the careful from each side.

The location is the main reason why the building goldwided into smaller blocks. I wants to keep the quality of the part, and as many trose as possible, only complementing with the architecture cent function. The project should remind an Architecture Parl rather then an "loon" placed on the site.

showing what architecture is, in my coincon it is very official to define architecture one building. There are nedess definitions of architecture. Every architect has a own. Following the example of the Biennale of Architecture "Eundamentals" exhibits 2014 I socied to exocate a compass of buildings, each with a different function at architectural repurements corresponding to it. As a result the Center became "three directsorial solution" obtained for an operation and relationships scalar indifferent spless of buildings for impact and coulded. Each building, because of function, has a different facade. Despite the variety, because of the common languagues of the directions the common languagues of the provincing the common languagues of the directions the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common languagues of the common

The same propertions that were used to design killadow were used to design Poish Archheldow Center. The "tope" is a non-memor unt of impent used historic in Poland. Killadow's Main Square dimensions are 4 by 4 ropes (approxima 200x/200m), One-lenth of the rope viola used to create all the major construction as The use of these traditional units merges the building with the location.

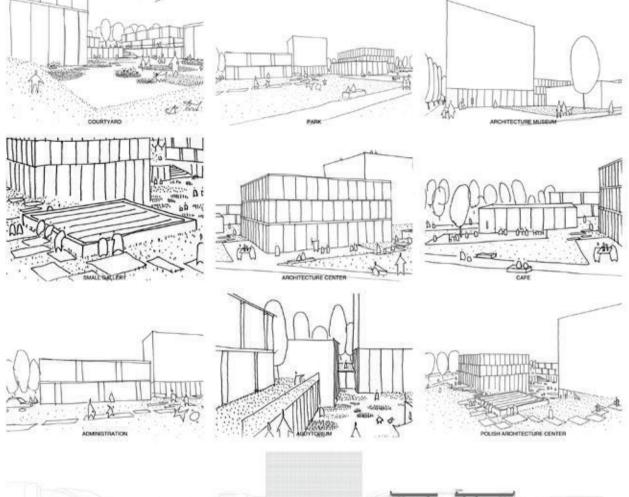






















PAC Polish Architecture Center

by Katarzyna Siedlecka

from Cracow University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland



PAC Polish Architecture Center

by Katarzyna Siedlecka

from Cracow University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Poland





## Rethinking the old museum of contemporary art

by Erion Kryemadhi from Polytechnic University of Tirana, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Albania

Tutor: Eled Fagu

#### **Author comments:**

he main focus of this project is to reuse the abandoned buildings of an ex-industrial city and at the same time to generate an appropriate space for a museum of contemporary art. The chosen site for the museum is Kmobinat, which is located 5km away from the center of Tirana, Albania. The whole area of Kombinat was built at the beginning of the 50s by the Russian government to provide a workplace for the locals. The main purpose of the investment was to create a textile factory and simultaneously a neighborhood for the workers.

How will the new building relate to the old one?

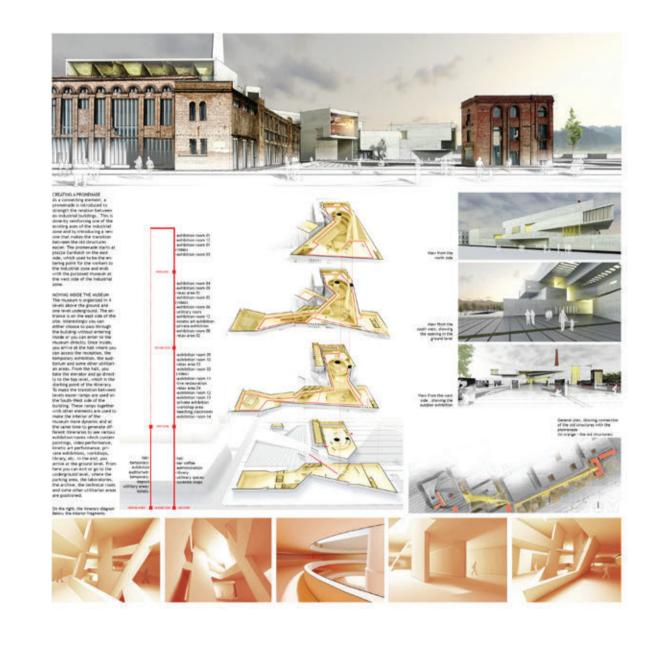
industrial zone where the museum is proposed already hosts some old buildings that used to be part of the power plant, which generated electricity for the textile factories. The concept for the new museum starts by analyzing the exciting old structures and by evaluating their composition, their aged materials and most importantly the past atmosphere that they transcend. The main goal here is to create an efficient and sustainable design by exploiting the potential elements of this socialist heritage. The designing process of the project is developed as a dialog with the past but at the same time by taking in consideration the present. As a result, a great number of attempts are made to define the appropriate design that fits properly with the old structures and with the program of the museum.

#### **Tutor comments:**

Today, it seems that the "war" to the socialist city has come to an end. Putting ideology aside, the modern heritage is being selected and slowly put into reuse. Inside this futuristic and optimistic context, it has been developed the thesis project for the art museum in an ex-industrial area of Kombinat in Tirana. The remaining building of the old power plant which once was an integral part of the industrial city is being put into conservation as an important record of the collective memory. The design of the new structure has resulted after carefully analyzing not only the existing power plant but also the wider modernist context in order to integrate the new polarity with the existing city structure. Architecture language, in this case, has reached to evoke through contemporary means, the spatial content of the mechanized industrial context of the early modernism.







rethinking the old

73 W 60



Rethinking the old - museum of contemporary art

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by Erion Kryemadhi

from Polytechnic University of Tirana, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Albania

Rethinking the old - museum of contemporary art

by Erion Kryemadhi

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## Woodstories - Urban densification developments for sustainable living in Tammela

by Lisa Voigtländer from Tampere University of Technology, School of Architecture, Finland

Tutor: Prof. Dr.Tech. Arch. Harry Edelman

#### **Author comments:**

tion in Finland's third biggest city, Tampere. Tampere's city-district Tammela had been chosen for an urban densification pilot project, supporting the prospective developments of Tampere city center. For the project sites, potential in-fill plots could be identified by interviewing the co-owner cooperatives of local housing sites. Emerging from those identified spaces for densification, this thesis offers three different in-fill solutions and building typologies for three of the determined sites. The presented designs contain: 1) one extension, placed on top of an existing building, 2) townhouses in form of terraced houses and 3) an attached block infill with multi-storey buildings. This empiric process of the projects made it possible to base the design and constructional ideas on real conditions and additionally having the chance to participate and gain insight to local building policies and development processes. A significant part of the architectural design is the proposal for a conceptual idea of a wood construction system of prefabricated, customized three-dimensional units and their assembly to a multi-story wooden construction. Being trained and having worked as a cabinetmaker raised my enthusiasm for the possibilities of engineered solid wood material. It inspired me to imagine a building construction in a similar way as prefabricated individual "build-in furniture". The objective is to achieve high quality architecture with a holistic design approach.

Inis master thesis work focuses on complementary wood architecture for sustainable urban densifica-

#### **Tutor comments:**

The thesis focused on a timber development concept for urban in-fill development in the City of Tampere, Finland. The work covered a broad scope from urban design to technical details. The thesis doesn't stop to wood architecture and urban design but consults also financial aspects on urban densification and the engagement of real-life stakeholders to the development. The work had an objective to deliver an attractive and sustainable wooden in-fill concept. The author has a background as a joiner which provides a personal touch to the expression of wood architecture as a warm and humane solution in a complex urban situation: suburban feeling of the city district surrounded by asphalt and parking lots. The work demonstrated diverse housing typologies in the context of Tammela City District in order to showcase the applicability of wooden in-fill architecture. By doing so, the work provided an outstanding contribution to the current discussion in the society whether urban densification is desirable or not, and how it can increase the ecosocial value of built environment. The current discussion in Finland has focused merely on traffic, green areas, and energy but the students work showed the value of architectural quality, meaning of mix-uses of urban fabric, and potential for adding urban green in existing cities. Thus the thesis indicated based on the stakeholder consultations that the quality oriented in-fill projects can improve the conditions of urban life in the cities.



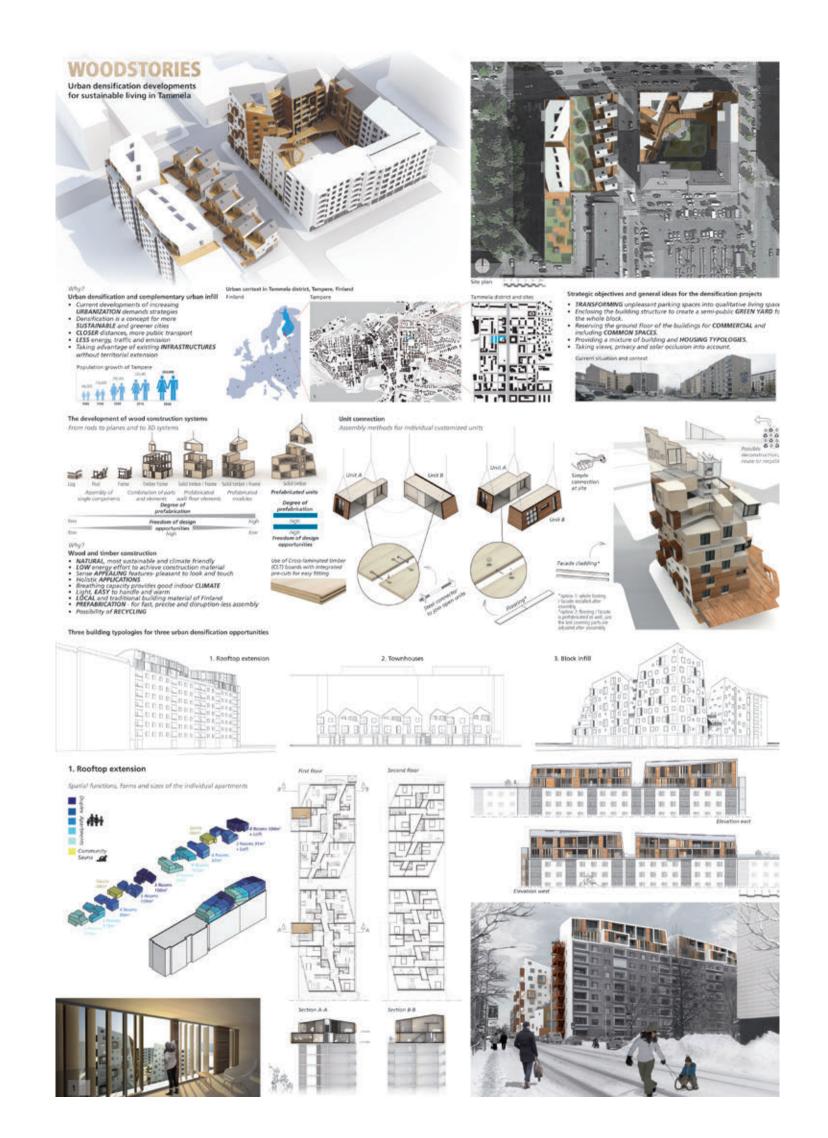




Woodstories -Urban densification developments for sustainable living in Tammela

by Lisa Voigtländer

from Tampere University of Technology, School of Architecture, Finland







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by Rachele Lomurno, Vincenzo De Sario, Francesco Di Salvo, Fiorella Maglianico, Roberta Maiullari, Settanni Maria from Politecnico di Bari, Italy

Tutors: Francesco Defilippis, Giacomo Martines, Vitangelo Ardito, Loredana Ficarelli, Luigi Maria Caliò

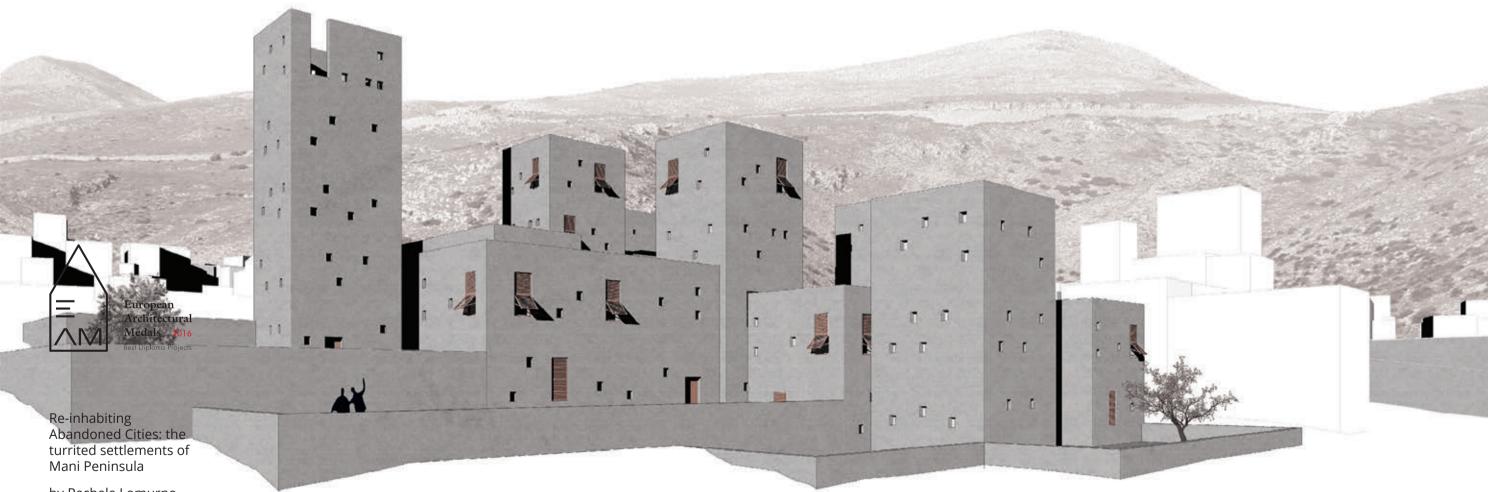
#### **Author comments:**

n Mani Peninsula the urban forms are strongly conditioned by the physical form of the ground. In steep orographic conditions the villages have compact and tight shape. The abandoned town of Vathia belongs to this category of settlements. In little rough orographic conditions villages tend to assume an open and dilated form. Kita belongs to this second category. The proposals provide the re-use of the abandoned buildings of the 2 villages and the project of new ones. The project area in Vathia is a filter between the village and the surrounding landscape with its terracing system; it also represent the main entrance to the village. For this reason the project includes 4 towers, as landmarks from where it is possible to enjoy the landscape. In Vathia, that is properly a ghost-city, in order to make the village museum of itself, the project includes a museum under the green space between the new towers. The project completes the continuous limit of the village. Kita is not totally abandoned, but includes several urban voids in its edge. In order to let the village live again the project includes new accomodating and tourist structures and amenities for the local community. The project areas are the 2 urban voids located in the central part of the village. The aim is to reinforce the transverse axis in order to link again the 2 parts of the village now divided. Each sub-unit of the project provides the traditional structures of the clan: the tower, the house and the dwelling-tower.

#### **Tutor comments:**

#### ABANDONED CITIES. THE TURRETED SETTLEMENTS OF MANI PENINSULA

This work deals with the "re-construction" of the urban form of abandoned ruined settlements, endowed with architectural and landscape qualities, in view of their possible reuse simultaneously aimed at their protection and valorization. Its approach is based on a point of view that considers the question of reuse as an extraordinary opportunity to "re-found" the form of these settlements and strengthen their identity by establishing a meaningful relation with their morphological and spatial structure. The turreted settlements of Mani Peninsula constitute for us a paradigmatic case study for the virtuality of their "unfinished" forms, available to be completed and re-interpreted, and for the potentialities linked to the extraordinary beauty of their territories, characterized by their suggestive presences. The theoretical aim of the work has been the identification of a principle of intervention that allowed us at the same time to establish a relation of "continuity" with the forms of the settlements without giving up to their transformation. A principle of intervention based on the research and recognition of the settlement grammars and syntaxes that deeply structure these urban forms. They are elementary, unadorned, archaic forms but their morphological structures are capable of suggesting, also because of their condition of "suspension" and incompleteness typical of ruin, possible new forms useful to the renovation of the identity of the ancient ones.

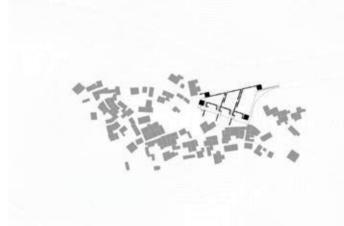


by Rachele Lomurno, Vincenzo De Sario, Francesco Di Salvo, Fiorella Maglianico, Roberta Maiullari, Settanni Maria

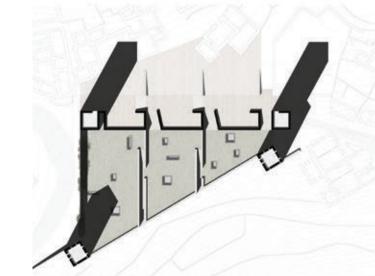
from Politecnico di Bari, Italy 400

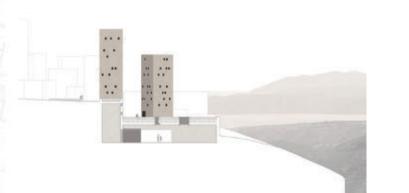


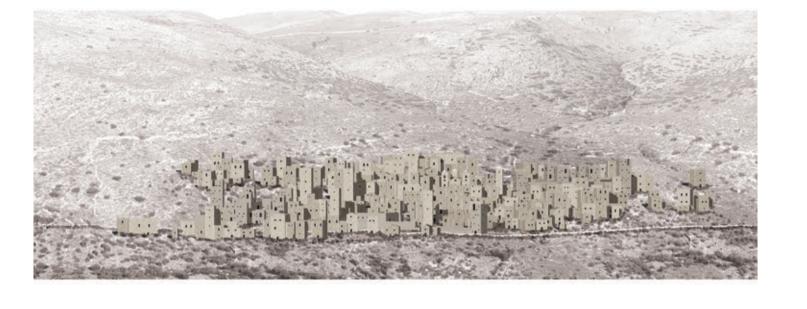








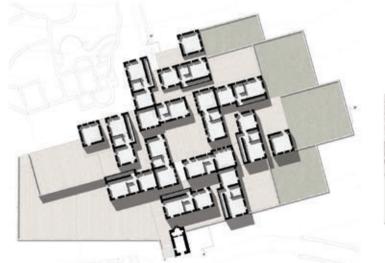
















Re-inhabiting Abandoned Cities: the turrited settlements of Mani Peninsula

by Rachele Lomurno, Vincenzo De Sario, Francesco Di Salvo, Fiorella Maglianico, Roberta Maiullari, Settanni Maria

from Politecnico di Bari, Italy



European Architectural

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from Politecnico di Bari, Italy





089/ 2016

## UPGRADING KHAYELISTHA\_ Analysis and development strategies in a Cape Town's Township

by Enrico Bosia from Politecnico di Torino - School of Architecture, Italy

Tutors: Matteo Robiglio, Michele Bonino

#### **Author comments:**

he aims of the study are the analysis and the development strategies of an informal settlement in the Township of Khayelitsha.

The research and the analysis carried out, during an internship with C.O.R.C. NGO, have been the basis for the following project strategy.

Field visits, meetings with the communities, photographs and drawings, have been fundamental for understand and show a difficult and particular reality like a South African's Township, otherwise hard to understand.

The project strategy wants to show a different approach of slum upgrading, contrasting the tabula rasa's process, and make the Township's citizens leading actors of the informal settlements's upgrading. The objective is first to make the site safer, working on the streets's upgrading and making them the principals tools for a safety and healthy place.

A series of spots visually tied along the streets, are thought to create news public spaces and improve the settlement's security. By a passive monitoring of the area, the inhabitants can control unconsciously each others and make the place safer. The second step is the design of a flexible housing unit, built following the strategy of a progressive replacement of the existing shacks reusing local materials. Providing an expandable unit, the citizens are involved in the construction process, making them the protagonists of the settlement's evolution.

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by Enrico Bosia

from Politecnico di Torino - School of Architecture, Italy

### Diograding Khawalitska Analysis and development strategies in a Cape Town's Township













































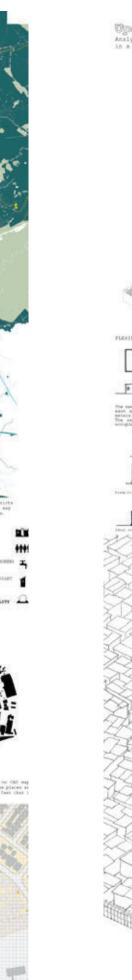


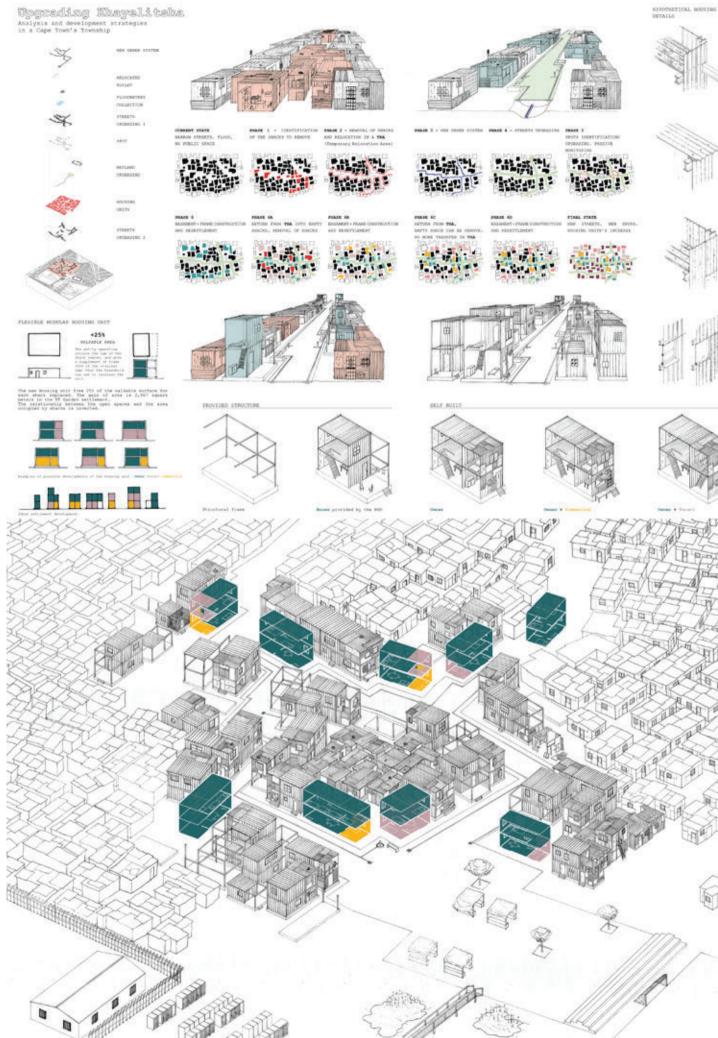
















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UPGRADING KHAYELISTHA\_Analysis and development strategies in a Cape Town's Township

by Enrico Bosia

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from Politecnico di Torino - School of Architecture, Italy





City of Monza, the green, the waters: prospective and opportunities for brownfields.

# A new public library in the former Tessitura Fossati Lamperti

by Giovanni Uboldi, Alessandro Lori, Paolo Faverio from School of Civil Architecture (Milano Bovisa) Politecnico di Milano, Italy

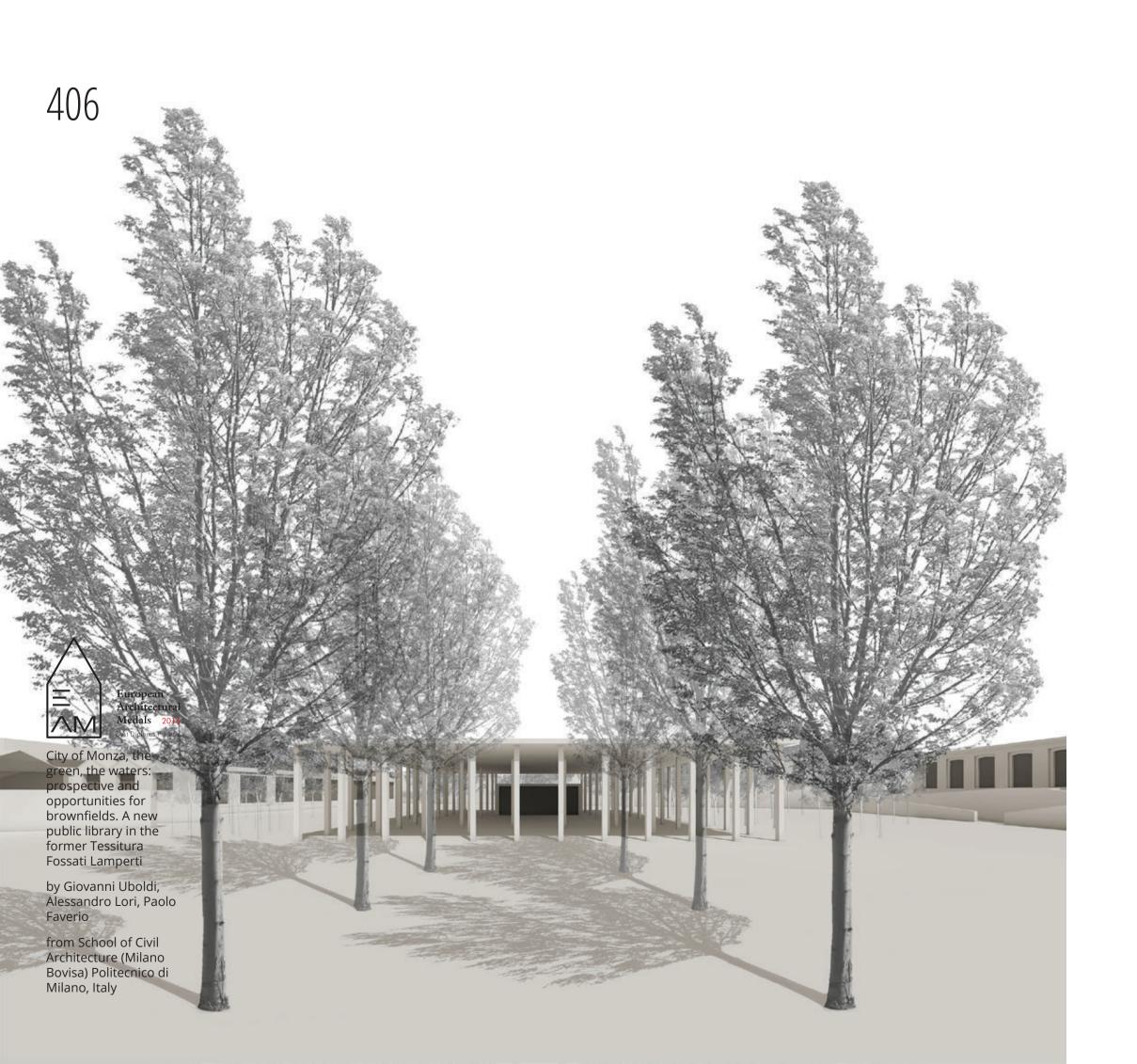
Tutor: Raffaella Neri

#### **Author comments:**

essitura Fossati Lamperti is among the most interesting brownfields. It includes different buildings constructed over the time. Within this project we have found the most significant architectural features and studied the solidity, structure and deterioration. Afterwards, we created a functional program based on the instruction of the city plan, the role of the area within the city and the consistency between settlement activities and building characteristics. The project involves the implementation of a new centre in a park open to the neighbourhood destined to various cultural, production and free time activities. The theme of this project therefore is to redefine the existing buildings' spaces in order to create a new place in the city able to enhance the identity of this suburban area and link it to the net of urban relations. In detail, three main buildings with different characteristics and orientations were restored; all of them are located in a garden. The new covered hypostyle square, aligned with the existing tree avenue, is the pivot of the system, it functions as a gathering point where are located recreational and educational spaces. In the large and bright north building, which is studied in this dissertation, is planned to be set in the cultural centre, with the public library for adults and children, a conference and theatre hall, an exhibition area and an outdoor small auditorium / cinema.

#### **Tutor comments:**

The subject of this dissertation is the redevelopment and the reuse of some of the brownfields of Monza area, industrial city in Lombardia. The project includes the development of plan for the urban area and a specific project for the recovery and redevelopment of the IXX century textile factory Tessitura Meccanica Fossati Lamperti. Within the city area there many brownfield, especially in the southern part of the city centre, across the railway, the Lambro River or Villoresi Canal. These barriers have kept the industrial area separated from the city. Today these brownfields represent a valuable resource for the redevelopment of some suburban areas due to the fact that they could accommodate new activities and services. The scenario of this project involves connecting those brownfields, and giving them new life restoring the buildings of greater architectural value. The area will be connected with a linear park that will follow the Villoresi Canal and Lambro River and will be served by two bicycle paths (partially existing) along the canal, therefore enhancing the possibility of urban transformation.





City of Monza, the green, the waters: prospective and opportunities for brownfields. A new public library in the former Tessitura Fossati Lamperti

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Architectural

Medals 2016

by Giovanni Uboldi, Alessandro Lori, Paolo Faverio

from School of Civil Architecture (Milano Bovisa) Politecnico di Milano, Italy







City of Monza, the green, the waters: prospective and

opportunities for brownfields. A new public library in the former Tessitura Fossati Lamperti

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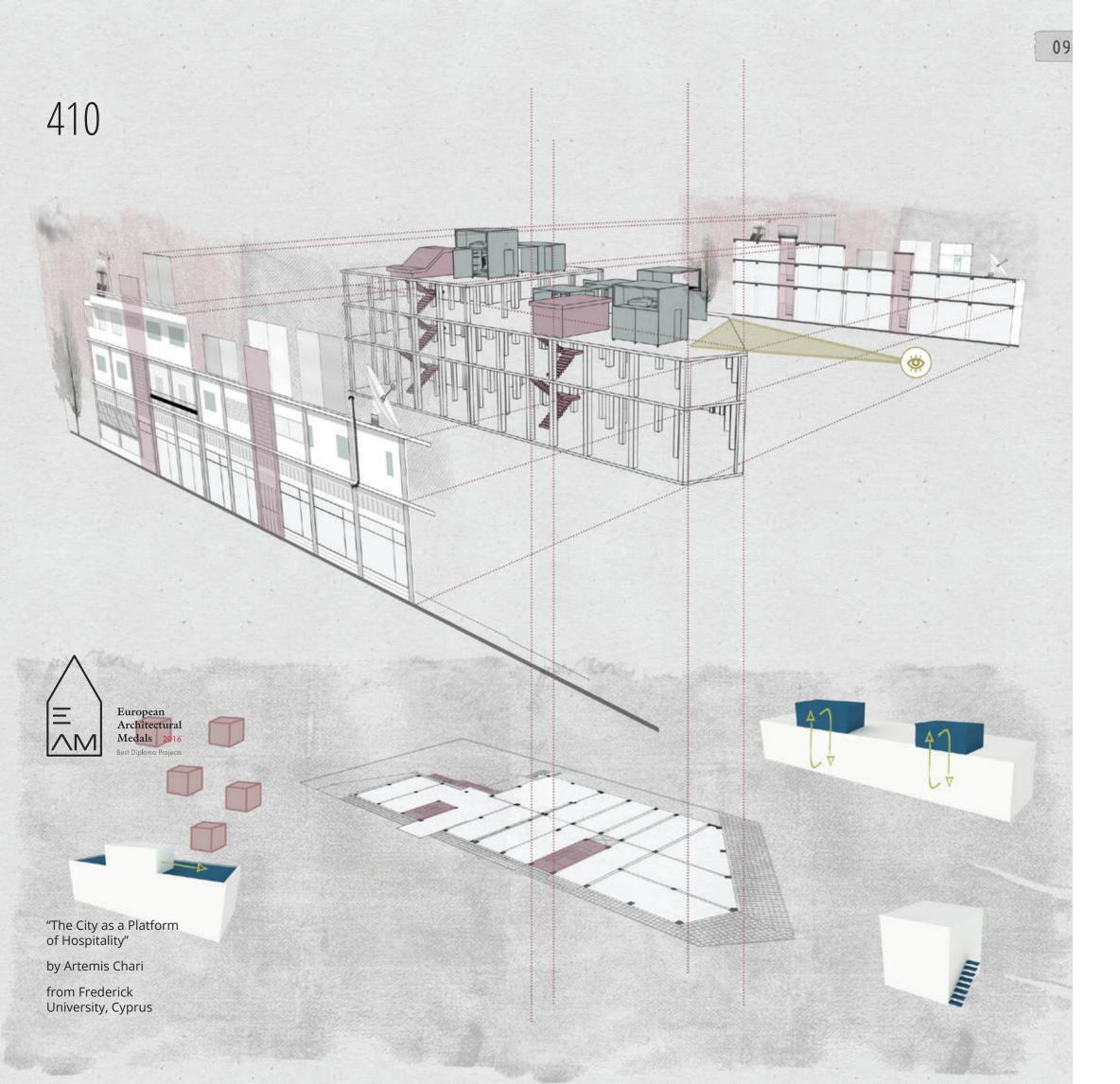
# "The City as a Platform of Hospitality"

#### by Artemis Chari from Frederick University, Cyprus

Tutor: Delis Papadopoulos

#### **Author comments:**

temporary visitors in Nicosia. The tools used were navigation & social media Apps that offer visitors directions & information on various local events and locations. This is the contemporary way that most tourists today experience a new environment. They wonder through cities via selected routes and hotspots highlighted by the particular application of their choice. Data that is integrated into these systems became the mapping tool and the highlighted routes consisting of various navigation choices become the new points on the map of Nicosia and the areas of my investigation. My investigation was narrowed down focusing on one group of temporary visitors, the Erasmus Students. Data was gathered from all local universities, such as number and origin of students as well as mapping of their daily routes. Mapping of the specific area identified areas of opportunity for intervention onto the existing fabric. Building information was then gathered and categorized in order to reveal the programmatic and spatial characteristics that would allow for integration of a new type of resident. Portable Pods were then designed that will be able to be accommodated by the selected buildings. Each category of Pod accommodates a student's needs and is designed so as to become an integral part of a building, either attaching itself off the facade, inserted into an existing balcony or sitting on a roof. Flexibility and translucency of material were important in order to create groupings and promote activity and interaction.

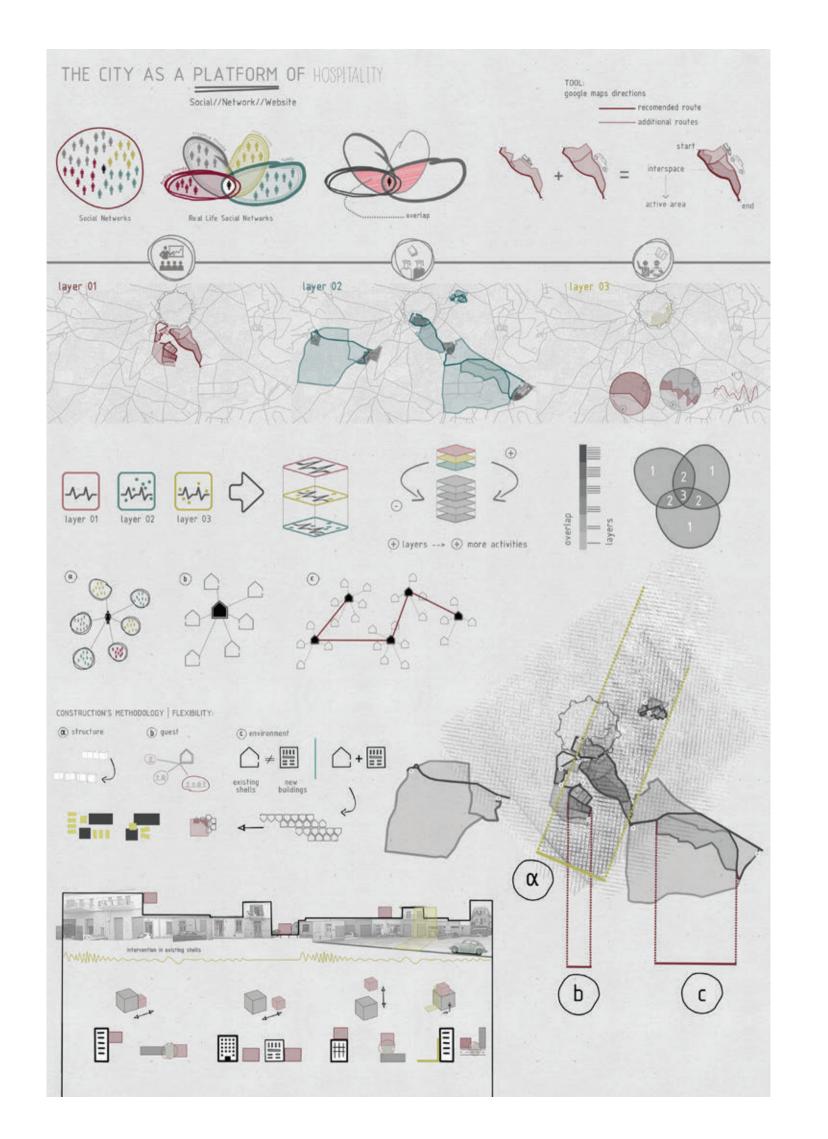


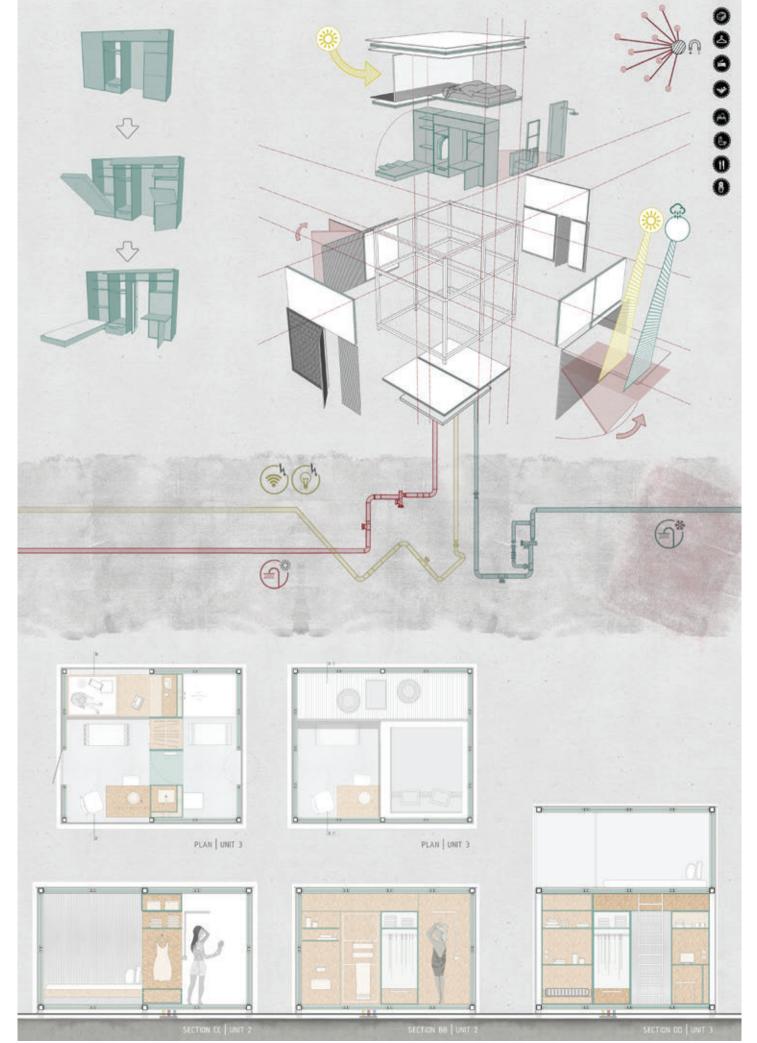


"The City as a Platform of Hospitality"

by Artemis Chari

from Frederick University, Cyprus







"The City as a Platform of Hospitality"

by Artemis Chari

from Frederick University, Cyprus



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# "COASTAL LANDFORMS" \_ waterfront rehabilitation in Chania

by Anna Chatzimichali, Xanthippi Tzatha from School of Architecture, Technical University of Crete, Greece

Tutor: Panita Karamanea

#### **Author comments:**

he thesis approaches the acid problem of coastal erosion and the need for maritime regions, such as Crete, to take measures in order to protect and maintain their shoreline, providing at the same time sustainable waterfronts for the users. The eroded area of Koum Kapi in Chania (a place-testimony of various historic eras) has been chosen as a case of an urban, abandoned seafront, comprised of successive and overlapping historic layers that need to be protected from natural and man-made erosion. Through analysis, we investigated the mechanics of coastal structural forms and decided on the architectural implementation of coastal engineering methods (beach nourishment, groins, soil retaining walls, etc) in order to propose adequate protection.

Strategically, a new "hybrid" coastal-urban zone was designated as design territory and design process originated from sea to the city. The creation of a third "hybrid" system would guarantee protection from the erosion, would act as intermediate plateau between sea and city, historic monuments and the abandoned natural surfaces dictating at the same time smooth minimum transitions from one system to another.

With a second reading, this "hybrid" system becomes the tool to discover lost and new relations of the user with the sea, the sun, the beach and the inaccessible rocky terrain coast to the east, through the creation of paths and walkways, resting areas and squares, places of swinging and isolation.

#### **Tutor comments:**

"Coastal Landforms" concerns the restoration and the rehabilitation of the east coastline of the city of Chania, Crete. The specific waterfront used to be the city's soft edge, a sandy beach that was immersed smoothly to the sea. During the years this relationship got lost and cement walls had been constructed that destroyed the natural landscape. Coastal erosion and serious inundations are appearing during winter.

The diploma project intends to create a resilient waterfront that would combine the ecological functions of the beach with the leisure needs of the city. A new hybrid zone between the urban fabric and the sea edge is being created, that relates in an optimum way, nature and human-made actions.

An intense and profound study of the beach redesign via engineering and technical inputs of specialists has taken place, as well as a vegetation strategy that would help nature to reappear on the site.

The new landscape is a transitional zone of fluxes, drawn by an elegant fluid geometry that gently relates and solves the city's border towards the water. A gradual and discreet soft edge with local species and places to rest. An urban beach, a vegetated waterfront, a typical restored Mediterranean landscape to enjoy.

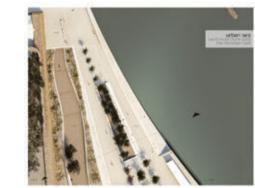


### greek coastine: 13,676km. 28% of total coast length is eroded 50% of total coast length must be protected from location\_ Crete, Chania Koum Kapi bay

#### \_erosion management strategy\_ I. structural methods In Sea walls







### COASTAL LANDFORMS waterfront rehabilitation in Chania

The eroded area of Koum Kapi in Chania (a place-testimony of various historic eras) has been chosen as a case of an urban, abandoned seafront, comprised by successive and overlapping historic layers that need to be protected from natural and manmade erosion. Through analysis we investigated the mechanics of coastal structural forms and decided on the architectural the whole planning. implementation of coastal engineering methods (beach nourishment, groins, soil retaining walls, etc) in order to propose adequate protection.











#### \_design initiatives\_ I. Designate a hybrid coastal-urban zone as design territory

II. With the design process originated from the sea to the city create a third system that achieves: 1. Recovery of the natural seafront and the man-made

- 2. Unification of the two differentiated territories captured through analysis. (urban-natural zone)
- 3. Integration of inactive historic monuments and areas to
- 4. Expansion of the city towards the sea
- 5. Protection from erosion

















"COASTAL LANDFORMS" \_ waterfront rehabilitation in Chania

by Anna Chatzimichali, Xanthippi Tzatha

from School of Architecture, Technical University of Crete, Greece



"COASTAL LANDFORMS" \_ waterfront rehabilitation in Chania

by Anna Chatzimichali, Xanthippi Tzatha

from School of Architecture, Technical University of Crete, Greece





## The Terminal Archive

#### by Karl Emil Sødergren from Bergen School of Architecture, Norway

Tutors: Cristian Stefanescu, Eva Kun

#### **Author comments:**

ustav Helland (1887-1958) is one of the architects who has formed Stavanger the most. The many drawings, notes and sketches produced through his career in the city, from 1914 until his death, make the framework of this project. Archives, and the relevance of history, the life of buildings and its users, become important components when we relate to existing architecture.

Stavanger is the oil capital of northern Europe. The city and its region face major transformation towards a greener future. To plan for the future, one must start by looking back! The history is never a past stage, something that does not affect us. This becomes very clear when it comes to architecture, litterary speaking of the choices and the life that were before us.

The proposal consists of a series of actions in the existing train station of Stavanger, finished in 1963. The train station, being the last major project Gustav Helland realized, faces a life horizon of ten years before its possible replacement. The approach to the existing building chosen, is to use the prospect of demolition as an opportunity to investigate in a spatial strategy of subtraction, and at the same time insert new meaning to the building. These subtractions work as agents to give room for archival spaces dedicated to the material left by Gustav Helland, as well as other architects, and to raise an awareness towards the behaviour of the many buildings we take for granted in the city.

#### **Tutor comments:**

This diploma project is, at first hand, an investigation into what an 'archive' can be in today's world: an archive that has to do with the future. Secondly, it is a reflection on the role of an architect bridging generations and historically different contexts through viable design solutions and locally bound urban considerations. Thirdly, this diploma project is, in parallel, a successful case study of working with 'publicness'.

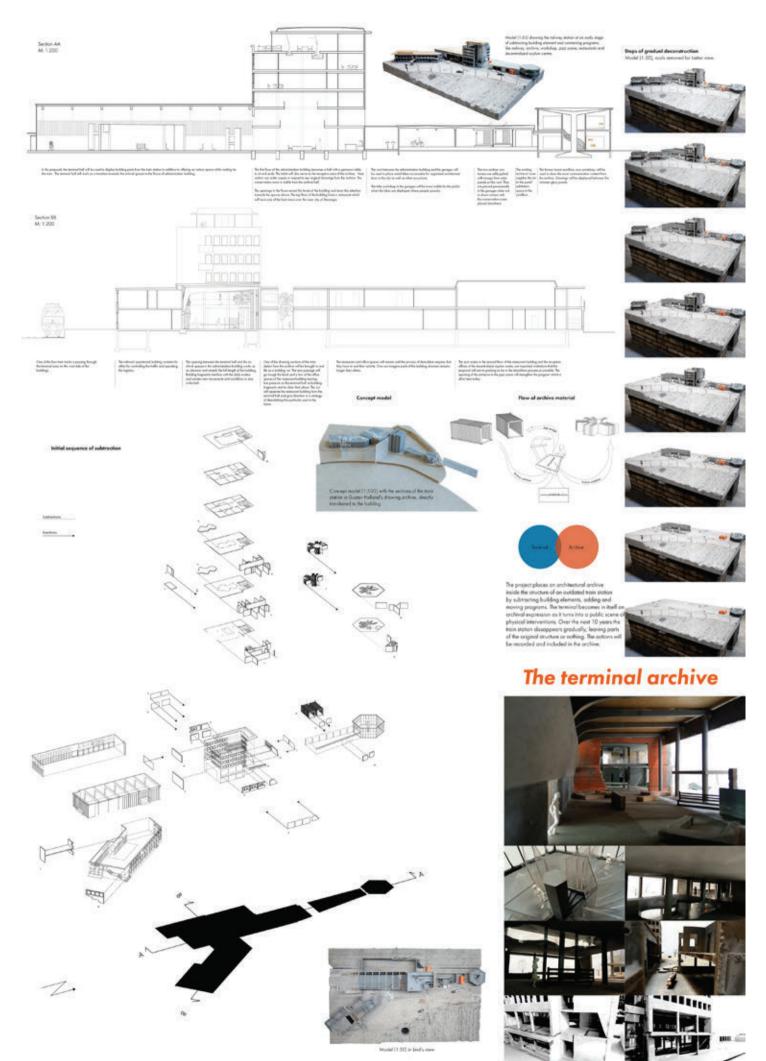
The proposal is utterly valuable for the field of Norwegian architecture as it reflects on the preservation and exposure of the legacy of Gustav Helland – an architect that has, through his lifetime practice, helped to form and advance the city of Stavanger, following its development into an important industrial city. What has remained to us from Helland's creative craft is a volume of drawings. The proposal offers a clever way to exhibit Helland's legacy and therefore the whole history of Stavanger to future generations in one of Helland's last buildings, in the Stavanger railway station.

The proposal is exemplary in resolving complex issues in an architectural, spatially considerate way. The chosen location – Stavanger railway station – fully supports the underlying concept of telling the story of Stavanger through architectural means. This diploma project's excellence is surfaced in its cohesive thinking and sophisticated choice of interventions that enable a captivating public exposure of valuable design legacy.



The Terminal Archive by Karl Emil Sødergren from Bergen School of Architecture, Norway







The Terminal Archive by Karl Emil Sødergren from Bergen School of

Architecture, Norway





## 097/ 2016

## A framework for the district Sanità - reception facility and new entrance to the neighborhood

by Ilaria Corrado from University of Naples "Federico II", Department of Architecture, Italy

Tutor: Nicola Flora

#### **Author comments:**

white frame is the protective enclosure for the new reception areas for visitors who want to visit the Rione Sanità in Naples. This white box is longitudinally discovery and it spread along the west side of Incoronata Madre del buon consiglio Basilica, providing unobstructed views of the landscape. The project is essentially a closing element of the depth of a few meters, partly protruding, containing within it a staging point, a info point and views point of the neighborhood and the city. The internal space of the new volume has been ideally divided into two parts. The first part is devoted to functional activities that are divided in five small volumes, the only enclosed spaces. From the avenue, visitors can access the quarries below the Rione Sanità, through two lifts that start from a glass block.

Inside there is a glass information space, a small point café with a long dining area by a platform, two boxes to listen the sound clips that tell the story of Sanità and in the meantime enjoy the view framed by a high point thanks to a surface with steps. An other box turns out to be a volume of passage with an interactive desk that provides information on the local traditions. The second part of the project is completely occupied by a garden area. In the coverage, circular apertures allow to the structure to be crossed by the vegetation, while, in the floor, a long cut covered by a grid of steel allows the visitor to walk by observing the void below.

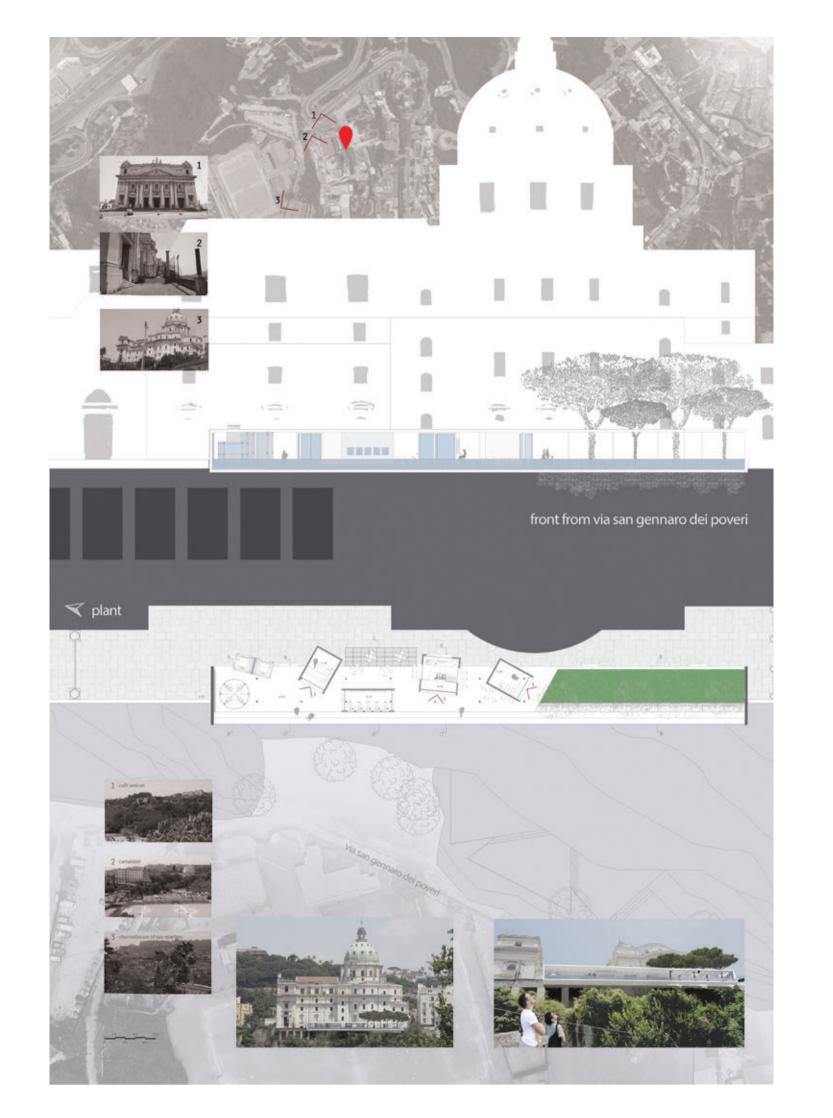




A framework for the district Sanità reception facility and new entrance to the neighborhood

by Ilaria Corrado

from University of Naples "Federico II", Department of Architecture, Italy







A framework for the district Sanità reception facility and new entrance to the neighborhood

by Ilaria Corrado

from University of Naples "Federico II", Department of Architecture, Italy





# The rehabilitation of Piazza del Mercato in Naples

by Kata Czigány from Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Architecture, Hungary

Tutor: Klobusovszki Péter

#### **Author comments:**

project which is intended to give back Piazza del Mercato and its real values for the locals from decay. The project area lies in the old town however cut off from the inner town. In the past the piazza was the centre of civic life of Naples until it was pushed into the background by the urban renewal of the early 1900s. At present the square is rather a transition zone between the historic city centre and the industrial harbour area - not being connected to either of them. Recently the quarter is one of Naples' underused and degraded areas. The square is mainly characterised by ownerless emptiness surrounded by parking cars. The piazza does not have unified and well structured function. Unexploited and abandoned.

Rediscovery and reinterpretation. Creating a public space for the locals, a space which is adapting the Naples rhythms. Giving an initial push to recognize and dare to use the values and opportunities of the area. A well-functioning space, a well-functioning community. A definite and unusual intervention that draws attention and approaches the spatial use from a new perspective. The starting point is to place two elements: a negative which is lowered compared to the ground level and a positive 40 meter high climbing tower. The tower is a challenge. Fight, reach the top, enjoy and release. The lowered part is a temporary market where bargaining and gossip are constant. A football pitch where the ball always rolls back..



European Architectural Medals 2016

The rehabilitation of Piazza del Mercato in Naples

by Kata Czigány

from Budapest
University of
Technology and
Economics, Faculty of
Architecture, Hungary

#### WHERE THE BALL ALWAYS ROLLS BACK...

#### THE REHABILITATION OF PIAZZA MERCATO IN NAPLES

"Less about stuff, more about people"

If you wish to design for people you have to feel and understand their hearts and souls. After spending half a year in Naples with a scholarship lifet in love with the fall-in-vibrant lifestyle. It was impressed how they live their life without wornying and enjoy the everyday life even in the pomest districts in the clay.

At first sight Napies is a chaotic, disorganised and dangerous city but if you look behind the scenes you can see a wherein city with full of life. Tight and dense urban structure and the unique narrow streets make the city so special. The historic city centre

But still some of the features of the city are overbuilding and poor conditioned buildings. The different layers of Naples have been built to one above another without care thereby leads the city to a hardy sustainable urbanitation.

It the axis of the plazza is a baroque style church which was rebuilt by Francesco Sicuro in 1786 and the surrounding two-story building complex was built at the same time. Today the buildings are in a poor condition and most of them - as the plazza itself - have became unsilized and abandoned. The church was damaged in an earthquake in 1980 and has been closed since then.

Recently the quarter is one of Naples' underused and degraded areas. The square is mainly characterised by ownerless emptiness surrounded by parking cars. The plazza does not have unified and well structured function. Unexploited and abandoned, it does not work as a marketplace or gustrarely, instead children play football and after susset gangs come to the street.



PIAZZA\_

\_a place for the local

\_a place to spend time

\_a place to meet a place to drink coffee

\_a place to LIVE

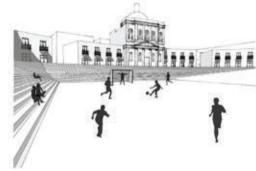








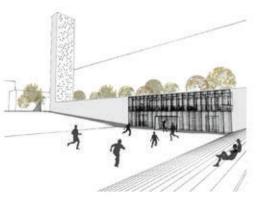
nationary and reinterpretation, creating a purple space for the locals, a space which is adapting the Naples rightme. Giving an initial push to recognize and dare to use the values and opportunities of the asea. The virtuality of the square is important to be a square which besides the new function is able to be a plazza for the everyday needs. A well-functioning space, a well functioning community.







A definite and unusual intervention that draws attention and approaches the spatial use from a new perspective. The starting point is to place two elements: a negative which is closered compared to the ground level and a positive one. The positive is a climbing tower, a challenge. Fight, reach the top, enjoy and release. The lowered part is a temporary market where bagaining and gospic are constant. A football pitch where the ball always rolls back.



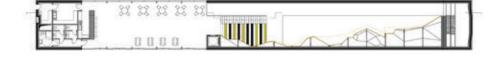




#### WHERE THE BALL ALWAYS ROLLS BACK...

#### THE REHABILITATION OF PIAZZA MERCATO IN NAPLES

"Less about stuff, more about people"



The designed building is situated on the south side of the square thereby it leaves space to the plazza and at the same time separates from the tensorey block of flact behind. It The buildings? basement level is located recessed into the ground, with an opening in its north side towards the lowered space. The background areas and the bouldering area are located at the borrom floor.







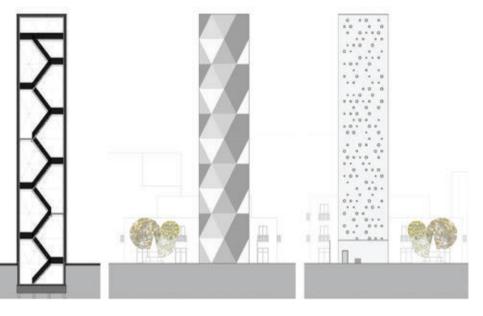






Currently there is no wall climbing gym in Naples thereby climbers started using areas in the city such as bridges and other seemingly abandoned places which are not really suitable for this sport.

For these reasons I believe there is a need for a bouldering area and climbing tower where people - from beginners to professionals - can learn and train in safe environment.











The rehabilitation of Piazza del Mercato in Naples

by Kata Czigány

from Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Architecture, Hungary



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by Kata Czigány

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from Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Architecture, Hungary





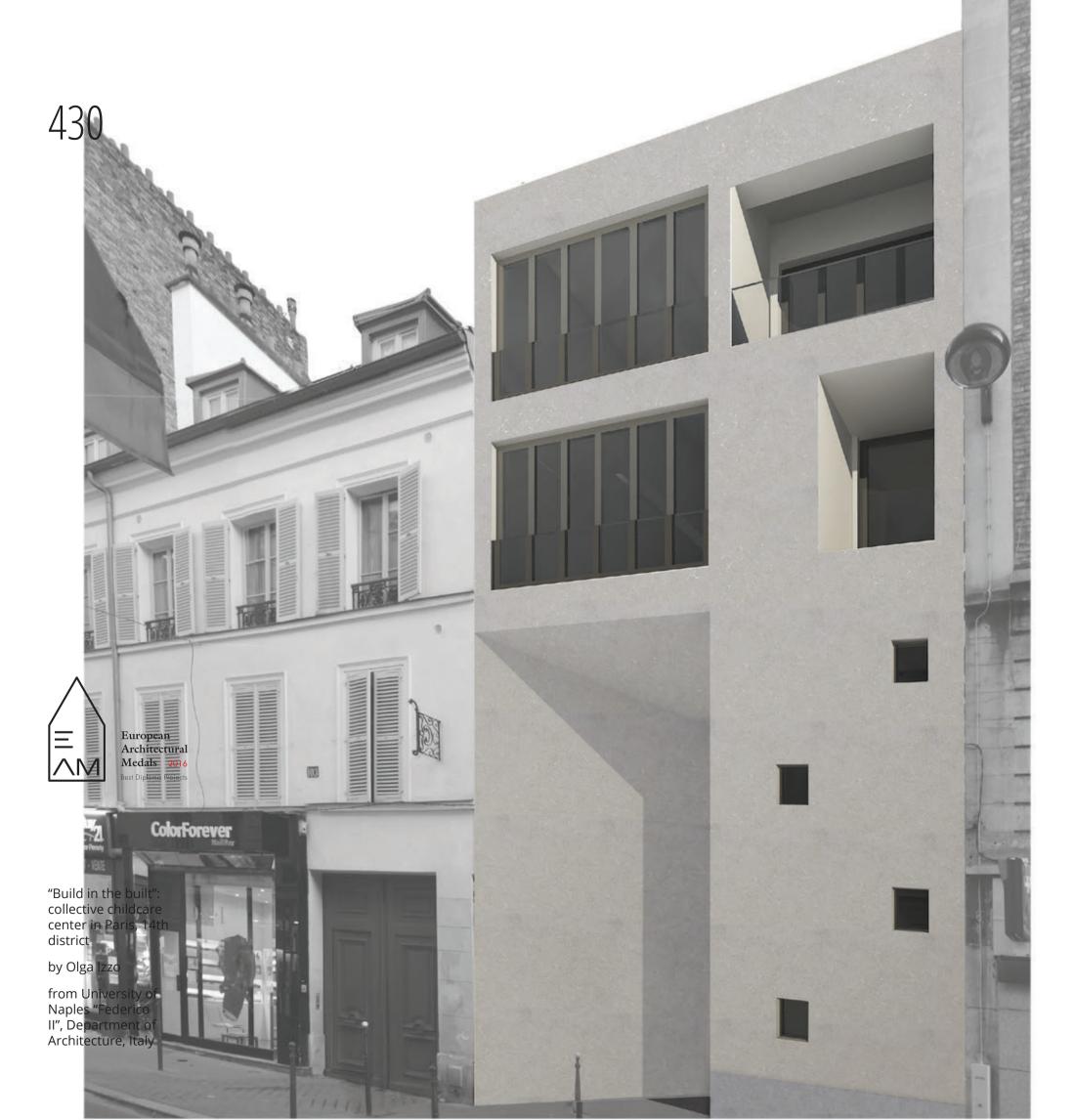
## "Build in the built": collective childcare center in Paris, 14th district

by Olga Izzo from University of Naples "Federico II", Department of Architecture, Italy

Tutors: Federica Visconti, Renato Capozzi

#### **Author comments:**

he diploma project comes from a study experience in Paris at Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture La Villette. The project theme has been the subject of a public competition that the Parisian municipality published for the reconfiguration of an urban block located at civic 103 of rue Raymond Losserand. The project is articulated in three phases: reconfiguring the heart of the block, defining a building for the main entrance and filling an urban void on rue Gergovie. From the compositional point the project has been developed by parts: first the definition of a linear volume exposed to the north, which defines the boundary between the interior space and preexisting private residential buildings, containing toilets and stairway. Four more volumes are added to this volume. They are open to the outside, designed for the main functions and interspersed with green courtyards. The first is for a library, the second and the third are for a nursery which englobes a green courtyard. This has allowed the conservation of some trees with a particular heritage interest. The main spaces are open to the garden, allowing direct contact between outside and inside. The building at the end of the block is for a kindergarten with classrooms facing the east. The central walkway, which recalls the typical "passages parisien", crosses the length of block. The reconfiguration is completed by two residential buildings, one marking the entrance and the other filling the void on rue Gergovie.

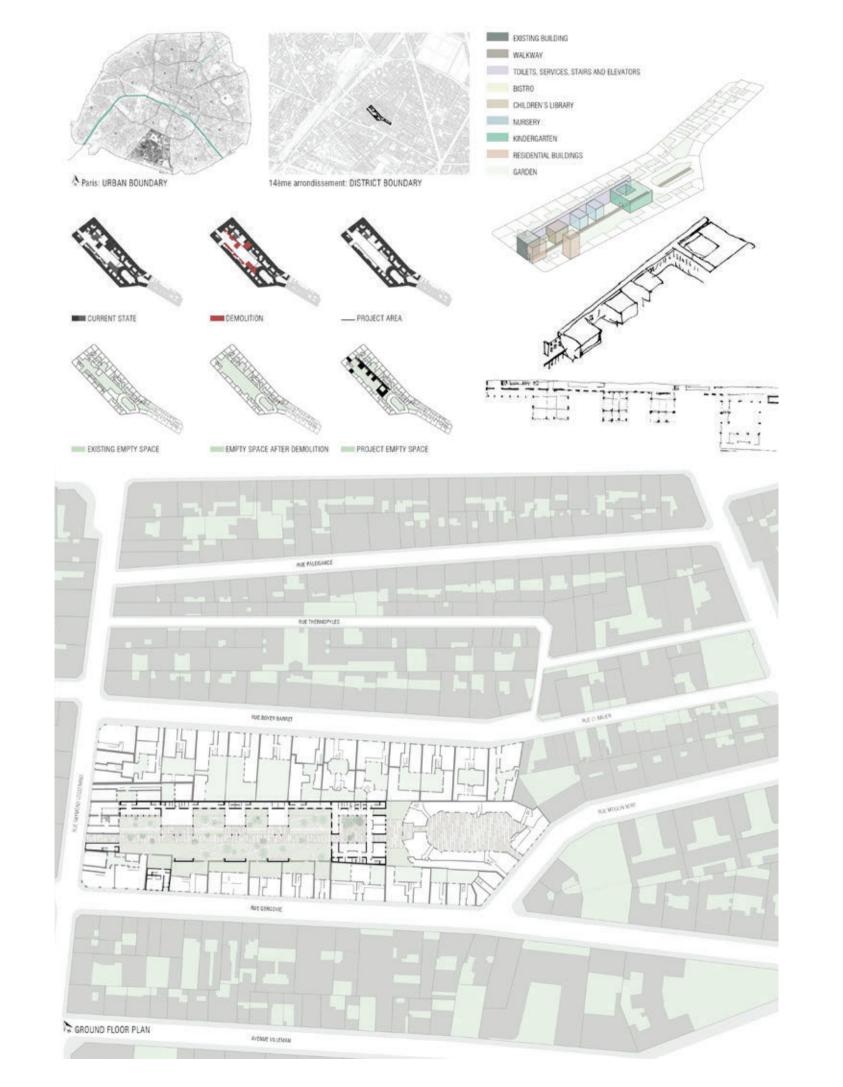




"Build in the built": collective childcare center in Paris, 14th district

by Olga Izzo

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"Build in the built": collective childcare center in Paris, 14th district

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### 103/ 2016

### Center for Culture and Vocational Education – A new Theatre for Alba Iulia and Alba Carolina Fortress

by Mihai Madalin Joldes from Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Romania

Tutor: Vlad Sebastian Rusu

### **Author comments:**

Iba Iulia is currently in need of a new theatre in order to meet the cultural requirements arising as a result of the rehabilitation of the Vauban-type bastioned fortress there. The theatre which I propose inside the fortress withdraws in front of monumentality of the historical buildings, being placed where it can unfold its spaces, without their envelope harming the context. The theatre becomes a component of the underground, it self-diminishes its physical presence, leaving the context, through its own functionality and beauty, to assert itself as the main element. The theatre connects at underground level with two buildings already existing on the site - former Bethlen Higher Academic College and the Pub 13 restaurant, an underground eating venue inside the bastioned tower. The restaurant shall constitute the catering point for the assembly created and the building of the former college shall reclaim its educational function, becoming a vocational afterschool. The planimetry has been designed in such a way that two accessible courtyards have been placed towards the direction of the connections with the two buildings, which represent the end of the perspective for those who approach from the restaurant and afterschool via the access corridors. Once visitors reach the inner courtyards, they are already in the main foyer of the theatre, which "envelopes" the flexible performance hall, which could expands to the outside through an amphitheatre.

### **Tutor comments:**

The panel has appreciated the ability of the student to insert a contemporary vision onto a historical site. He created an architecture that self-diminishes its physical presence in its context. Another outstanding feature of his achievement is the complexity of the project. The student has realised a series of well detailed analysis of the current architectural situation of the historical site, which served him as basis for implementing his own vision and concept. The student has produced not only a promising architectural project, but he also focused on the urbanistic aspect of his diploma project, by creating new pathways or developping on top of previous built historical ones. He also proposed new public spaces in the citadel and integrated them among the previoulsy built ones. The student has taken into account all the characteristics and data of the historical site, by analyzing and integrated them according to his own vision and creativity. The presented project brings a very promising cultural aspect in Alba Iulia, one that is fully able to satisfy the cultural needs which have been brought here as a consequence of the recent redevelopment of the Alba Carolina fortified citadel.



European Architectural Medals 2016

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104/ 2016

### IdentiThought

by Bilal Mahmoud Pantigas from Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey

Tutor: Giannis Tsaras

### **Author comments:**

roject Identification:
Location : Earthquake Center - Istanbul, levent
Project Year : 2016

Area : 22458.0 sqm

Project Summary:

Architecture process was based on A result after an earthquake especially the idea of "how was this building before and after" but have we ever asked what happen in between "after and before" ... Well I come up with an idea that came by going through photos and strong story exist inside of motion moment picture was taking while the earthquake happening. In conclusion the idea of "while" conceptual approach that is Based on Three theory's

- Evacuation :

What do they do when the earth is happening? or It's about to happen!!

- Human and the environment ... the Space around us:

Sensation of the space around us how we express it and react to it.

- Screenshot comes from the word "While ":

That reflect what kind action go through the building while the earthquake going! As an example, part of the building that is flying, falling or slipping.

-Screen Shot: That explains freezing picture of an earthquake that is happening in that moment. Going through keywords approach:

-Flying pieces: part of the building that we see in sky in freezing moment that split part from building and it is on the air, it is an idea of different programs in different layer.

-Freezing: in messy shapes that's create the ceiling of corridor and here comes the idea of emotions and psychology with idea of "human and environment"

Books made of cover but inside of it always mystery until you swim through it .



IdentiThought

by Bilal Mahmoud Pantigas

from Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey

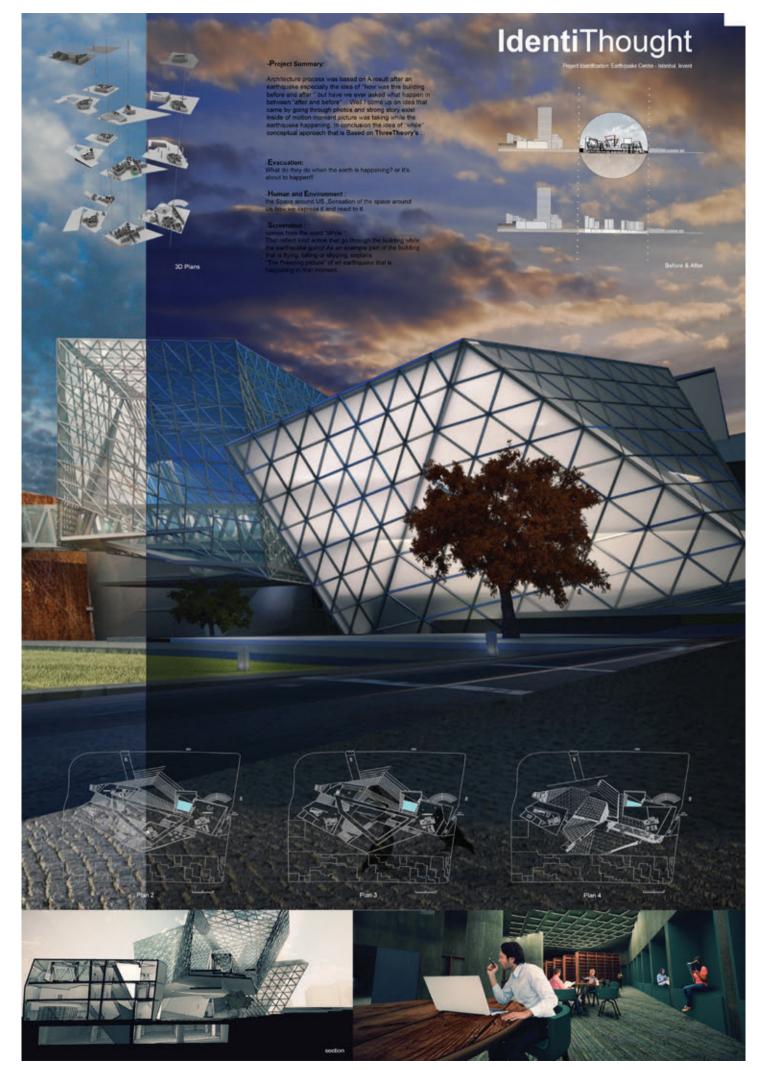


IdentiThought

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### Architecture of the Enclave

by Veronika Mayr, Agnieszka Batkiewicz from Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

Tutors: Tom Avermaete, Jorge Mejia Hernandez, Pierre Jennen

### **Author comments:**

he main theme tackled in this thesis is architecture's struggle between openness and enclosure. The common understanding of "openness" tends to despise walls and to see productive consensus as the ultimate aim of architecture. Still, the act of setting a boundary is and has always been the fundamental operation of architecture. Ultimately, this question of openness and enclosure is yet another expression of a conflict that continues to exist since the beginning of human settlement: the perpetual struggle between the individual and the collective. In a history of thousands of years, we have come to organize ourselves in communities and cities that naturally bring about a continuous clash of interests and values. Despite the unease that any conflict involves, communal life remained a successful model because it is through conflict and not consensus that evolution occurs. However, our interest only clarified when confronted with the context of Casablanca. It offered us a tangible artefact alongside which these themes could be discussed: the figure of the enclave, highly reoccurring in post-colonial cities, proved to be strong enough to carry out research in architectural terms.

The poster displays a formal discussion on the enclave on the scale of the city, the building and the room, moving back and forth between site-specific and autonomous studies. The three interventions in Casablanca propone the idea of enclaves as a (semi-) public spaces of collision and concentration.



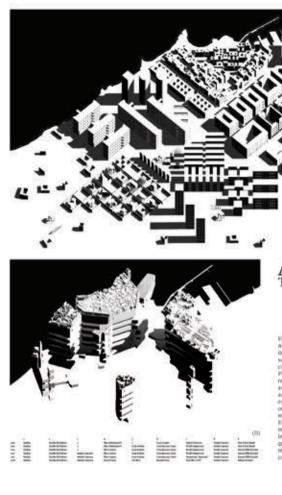
European Architectur Medals 20

Architecture of th Enclave

by Veronika Mayr, Agnieszka Batkiewic

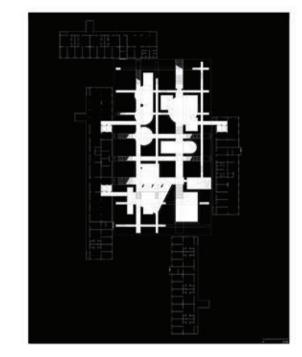
from Delft Universi of Technology, Netherlands





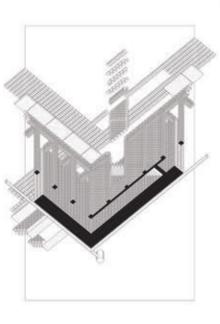


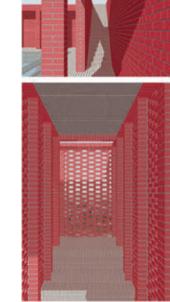


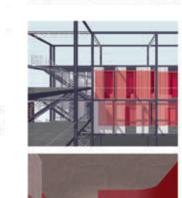
















European Architectural Medals 2016

Architecture of the Enclave

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from Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

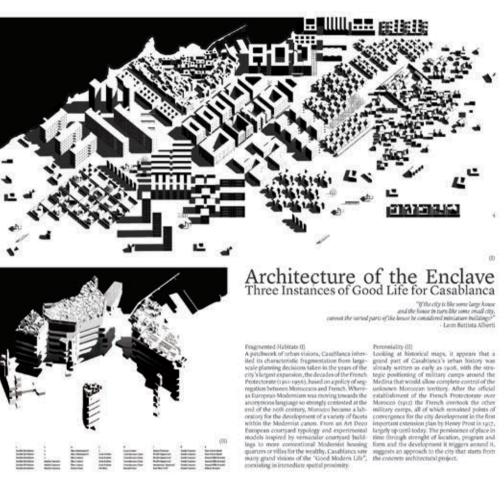


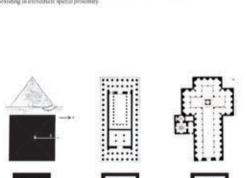
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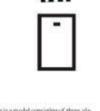
Architecture of the Enclave

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### Museum of water and life

### by Valentina Toncheva Ganeva from Varna Free University, Bulgaria

Tutors: Prof. Constantin Boyadjiev, Asst Prof. Radostina Rajnovska

### **Author comments:**

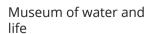
he main theme of the analyses of the project is the contemporary architecture of culturally orientated public buildings and their contribution towards city economy

The main objective is creation of new public cultural space which will act as a hub for leisure, interactive entertainment and educational activities

The curator's concept is "The role of Black sea in development of civilizations along its coast"

The Museum of Water and Life offers exhibition spaces, art and technology center, center for contemporary culture of the Balkans, two concert halls, educational facilities, research center, laboratory for conservation and restoration of archeological artefacts.

The chosen location is the seaboard side of the Sea Garden of Varna – tourist city with ancient history. The architectural style of the Old City is Secession while for the rest of the city is predominantly Modern. Taking into account the terrain and functional requirements the Museum of Water is a symbolic building conceptually interlinked with the characteristics of City of Varna, offering multi functionality, and convenient pedestrian and vehicular access. The steep slope presents opportunities for terraced public space connecting via ramps and panoramic staircases the Sea Garden and "First Alley" promenade at sea level. Revitalization of the portion of the beach between the promenade and the sea, including the existing open air mineral hot water pool are part of this project. The modified slope offers great views towards the bay.



by Valentina Toncheva Ganeva

from Varna Free University, Bulgaria



### MUSEUM OF WATER AND LIFE WAR

VARNA, BULGARIA





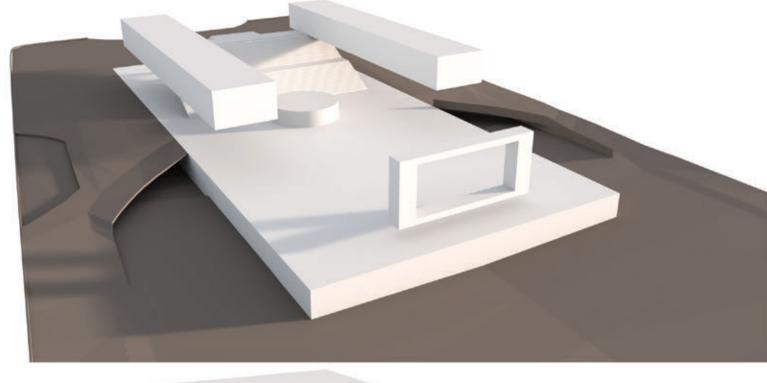


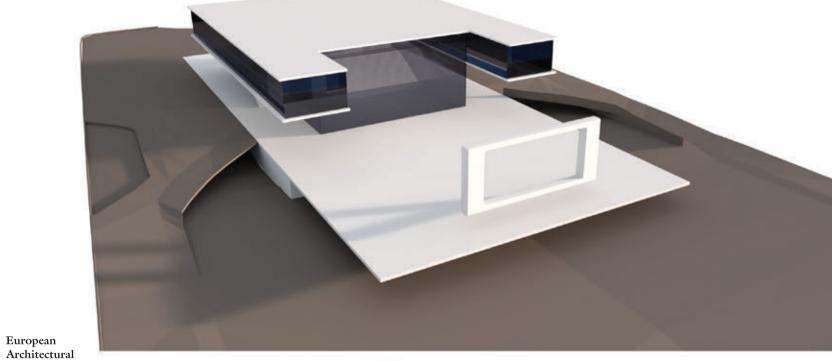
Museum of water and life

by Valentina Toncheva Ganeva

from Varna Free University, Bulgaria









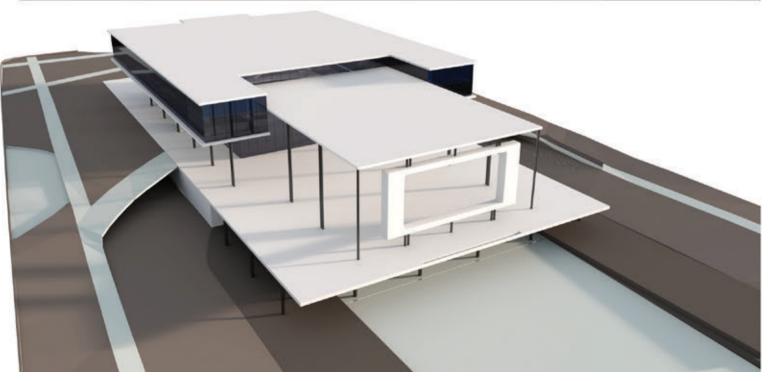
European

Medals 2016

The Frederick Kiesler Theater Arts Center on Cathedral Square, Chernivtsi

by Anna Byelkina

from Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine





### 109/ 2016

### The Frederick Kiesler Theater Arts Center on Cathedral Square, Chernivtsi

by Anna Byelkina from Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine

Tutors: Proskuryakov Viktor, Ghoj Bogdan.

### **Author comments:**

■ he Frederick Kiesler Theater Arts Centre could create a new usage of public spaces of the Cathedral Square. It offers to join the dynamic and exciting performances of contemporary youth theater and spectacular show. The building can house 250 spectators. The stage can rotate and descend on the basement to change the scenery. In the basement there are rooms which service the scene and actors.

Center possesses raised with the help of consoles galleries for the exhibition of art. Gallery can be a great place for literary readings and workshops.

But the Center contains not only the internal spaces. It interacts with the square creating a unique urban interior. Big two-sided media screen allows to broadcast video and audio. On one side of the screen placed a covered media-terrace, on the other side of it there is space of a square. The screen can be used during concerts, holidays and important public meeting.

The square in front of screen smoothly comes under the media terrace. There placed a coffee-bar. Everyone could watch the actors during drinking a cup of coffee.

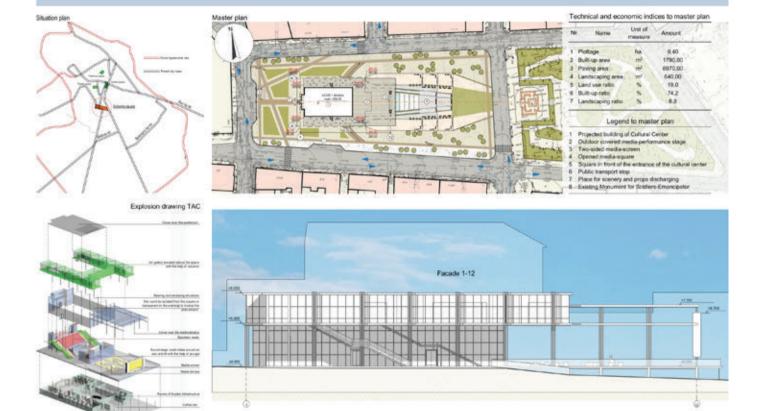


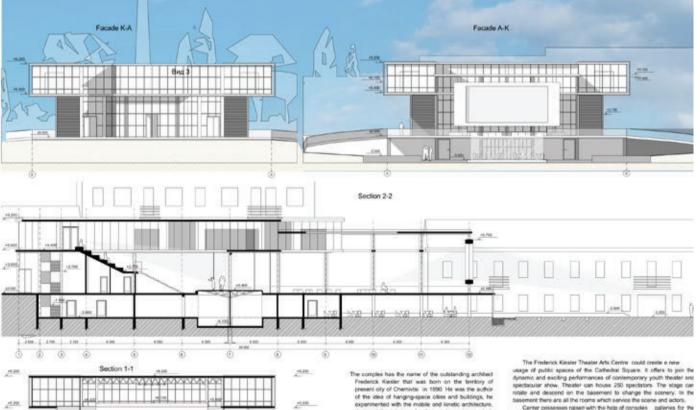
The Frederick Kiesler Theater Arts Center on Cathedral Square, Chernivtsi

by Anna Byelkina

from Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine

### The Frederick Kiesler Theater Arts





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### Center on Cathedral Square, Chernivtsi







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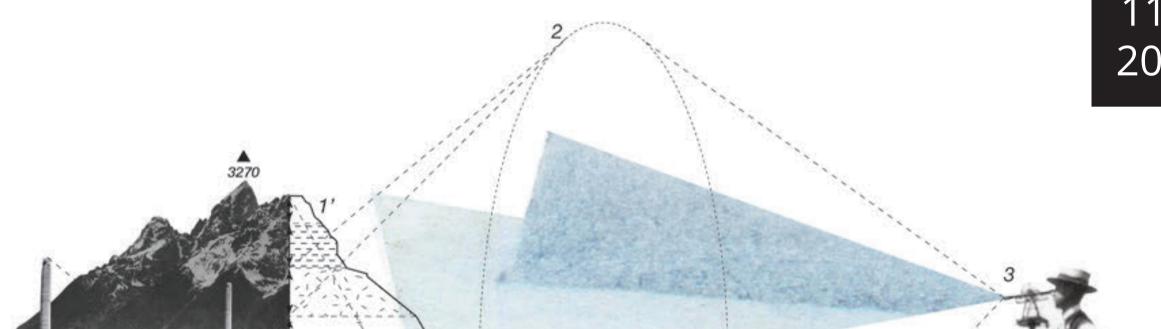
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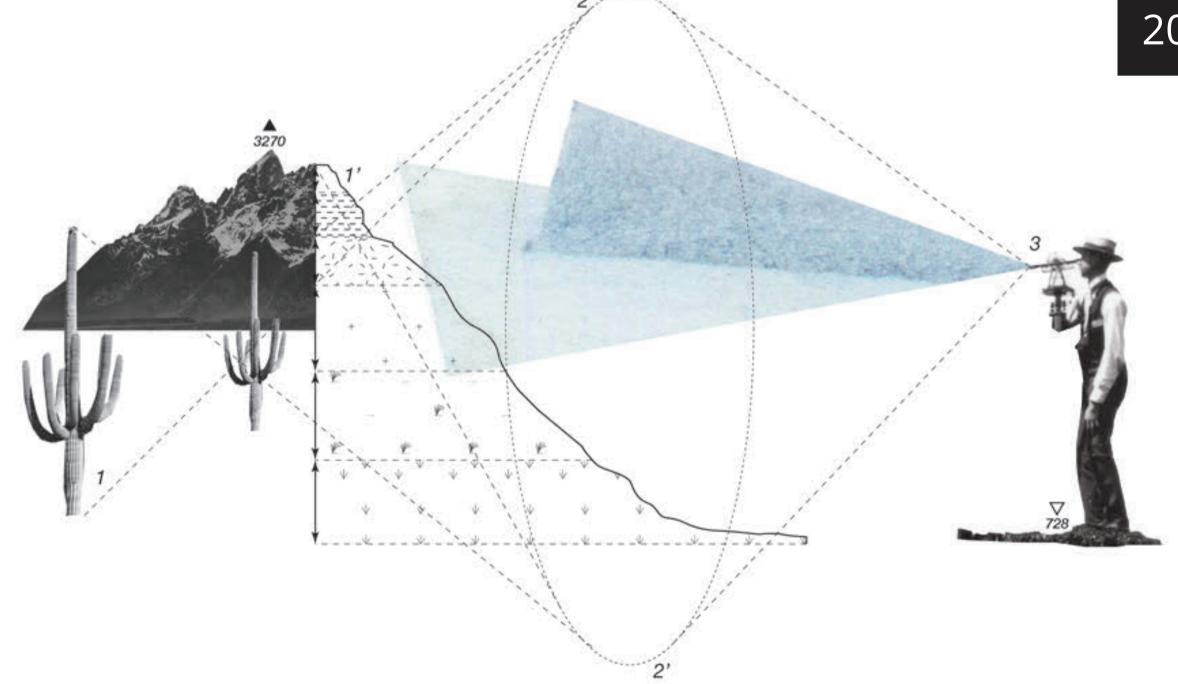




Field Recordings from the No Place

by Sylvia Baumgartner

from University of Innsbruck, Faculty of Architecture, Austria



### Field Recordings from the No\_Place

### by Sylvia Baumgartner from University of Innsbruck, Faculty of Architecture, Austria

Tutor: Stefano De Martino

### **Author comments:**

he American West is an unusual landscape, a conflicting vision of Wilderness and Wasteland. Overlapping regions of the Arizona Sun Corridor and the Sonoran Desert include some of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in America with planned development in the most environmentally delicate, diverse, and uninhabitable zones.

The NO\_PLACE is the currently unrecognised territory perceived as having no specific designation, program, or value. Environments within the NO\_PLACE are culturally qualified as Wasteland, simultaneously containing all of the objective characteristics of Wilderness. Perspective determines ones understanding: Wilderness is a place, Wasteland is a NO PLACE.

Wallace Stegner states, "No place is a place until things that have happened in it are remembered in history, ballads, yarns, legends, or monuments".

With this inspiration the goal of this work is to create such legends in the NO\_PLACE, to alter the perception of this magnificent landscape, and create a sense of fascination and cultural value.

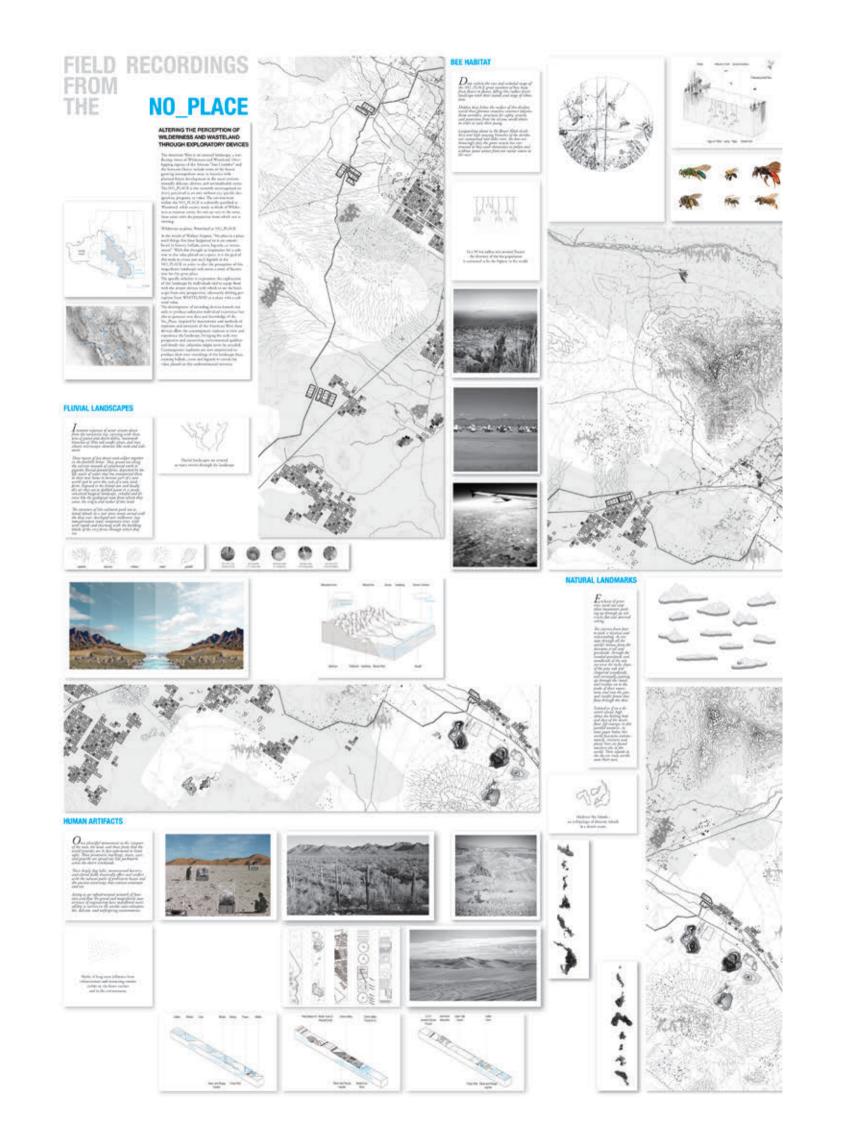
The solution is to promote exploration, equipping the individual with proper methods and tools: Map, Collection, Legends, Exploratory Devices. The development of recording devices intends to produce subjective individual experiences and generate new data and knowledge of the No\_Place. These devices allow the contemporary explorer to interact with the landscape, bringing the scale into perspective, uncovering qualities and details otherwise never revealed.

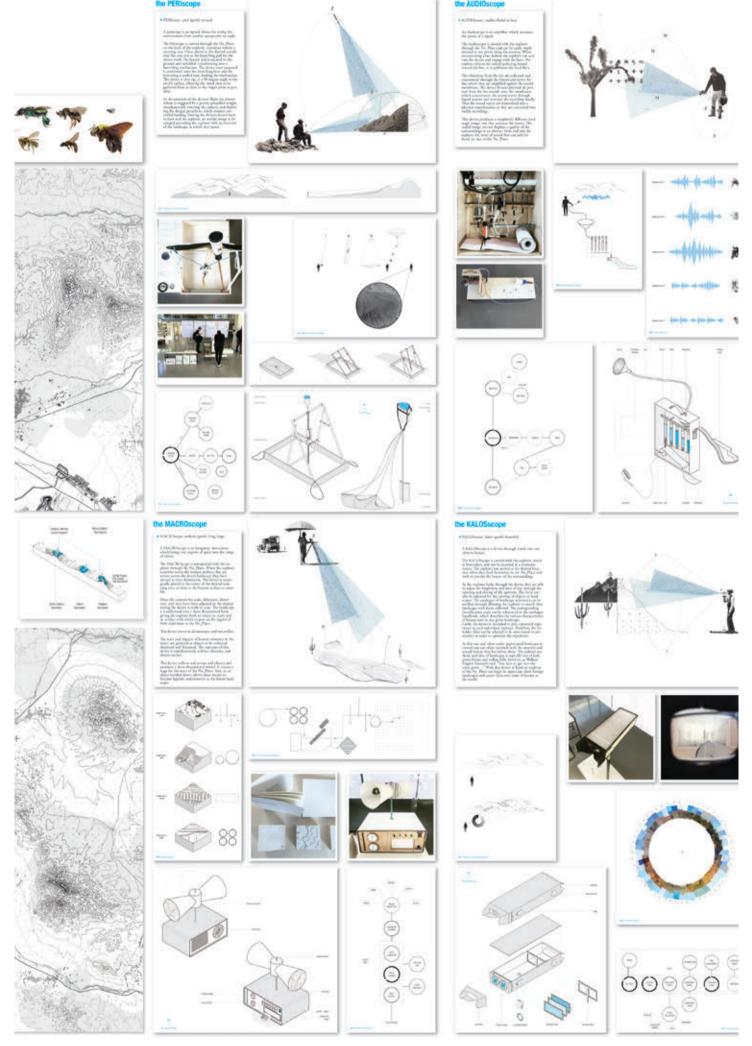


Field Recordings from the No\_Place

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## The new sport centre for the Charles University in Prague

by Jakub Hoffmann from Faculty of Architecture, Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

Tutor: Mga. Ondřej Císler Phd.

### **Author comments:**

ampus Albertov is the significant academical centre of education and new inovations in medical and natural sciences. Intended buildings of Biocentre and Globcentre confirm that fact. Science and education are lacking their oposite element – place for abreaction, recovery and for the new thoughts and ideas. Place suitable for spending free time after school or after work which allows to use the campus even outside working hours. Following the ancient ideal of human complexity – kalokaghatia, I am proposing a new building for sport centre. Building which will provide desired harmony between spirituality and physicality.





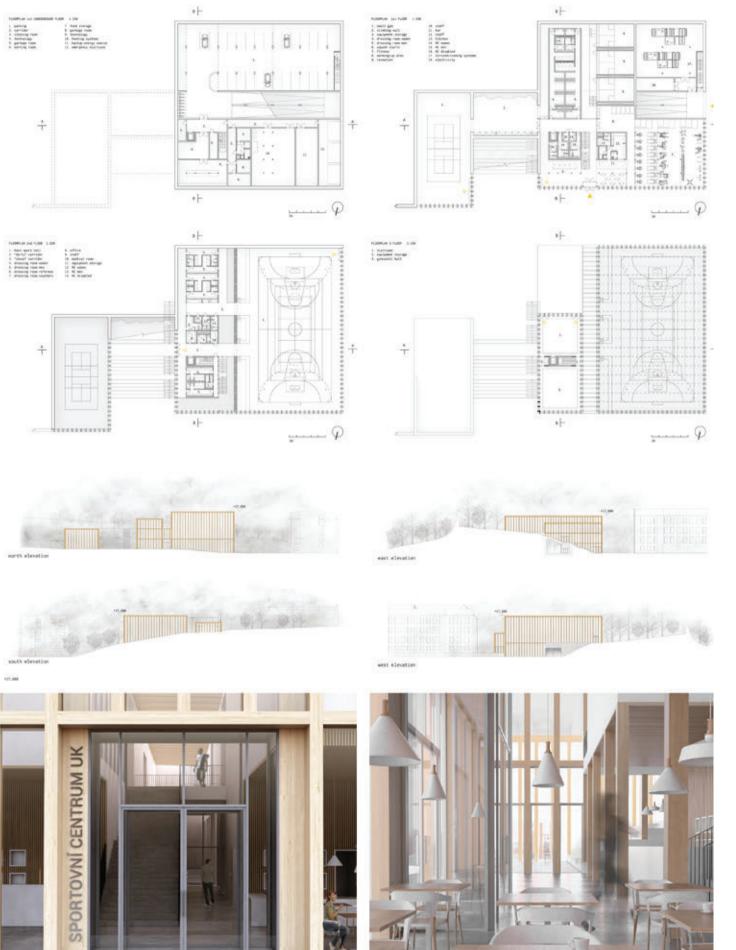


The new sport centre for the Charles University in Prague

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### LATitude Zero-LATinamerica: Museum of Latin American Architecture and Art in Quito, Ecuador

by Cristina Stacey Garcia from HTWG Konstanz University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Germany

Tutor: Prof. Josef Lenz

### **Author comments:**

atitude Zero: A journey into the middle of the world, a journey to Ecuador's capital city, Quito.

The influence of the Spanish architecture in Quito is omnipresent. Numerous churches in Baroque style and impressive colonial buildings characterize the city's downtown. Thanks to its well preserved architecture, Quito was declared as the first World Cultural Heritage city by the UNESCO in 1978.

### MUSEUM AS URBAN CONNECTION

The main goal of the new Architecture and Art Museum of Quito is to enrich the already existing cultural buildings in Quito's downtown by creating a new urban space. The museum is located near some of the city's most prominent cultural buildings, which offers visitors the opportunity to have a close view of them.

The idea is to create a museum passage that serves as connection between the two main streets and to the cultural buildings of the old town that surround the plot. The planned construction reacts to its outstanding urbanistic position by its striking external form and dynamism. The goal is to create a suitable relation between building and open space. The museum is designed with different volumes that differ in positions and proportions creating different rhythms of width and narrowness. The street's façade is supposed to be introverted, with only few openings and not revealing the whole inside. Discovering, exploring and strolling the museum play an important role in the design.

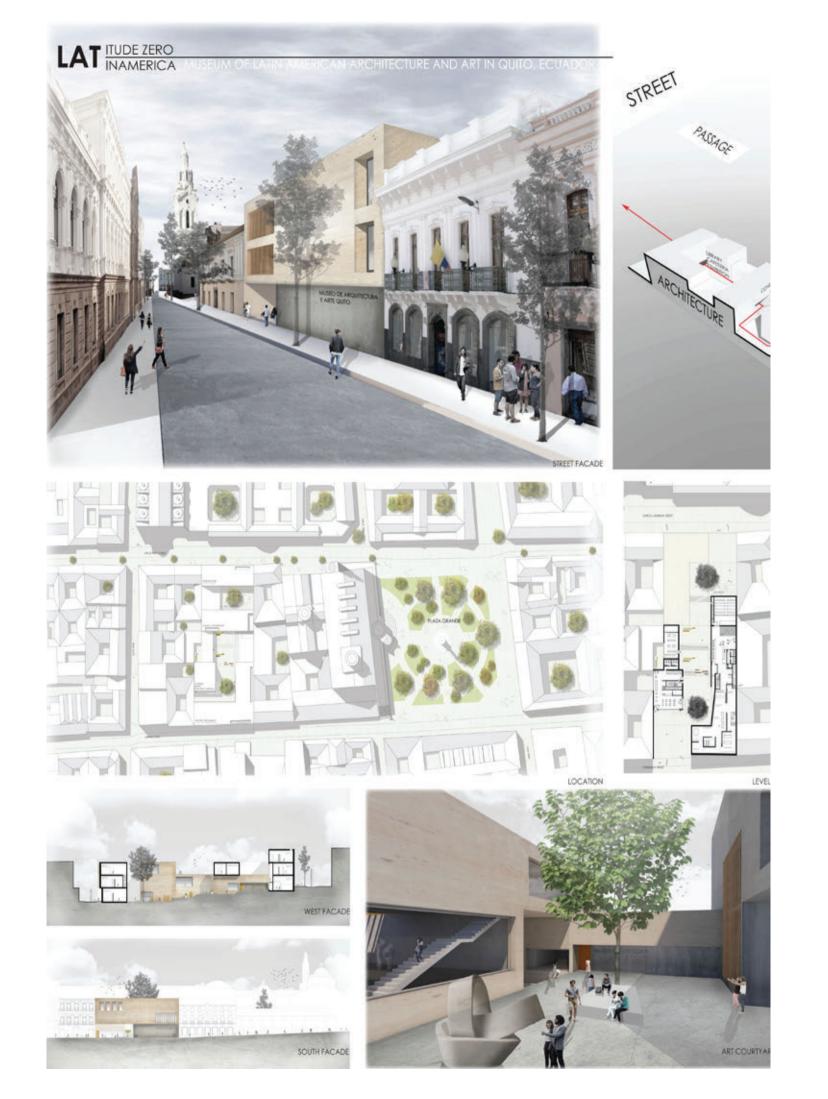




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### Il giro dell'uva | Rafforzamento di una Regione | Urban Project

by Bruno Bucher from ZHAW – Zurich University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Switzerland

Tutor: Regula Iseli | Tom Weiss

### **Author comments:**

oppola lies in the east of the provincial Pordenone and contains other ten villages. By their small scale the villages function with there own smaller infrastructures. The population in the different villages has hardly changed within the last few years and this development is noticeable in the complete region. The Places seems as paralyzed and the farming, which is an important experienced for the Friaul fall within the last few years. This leads to an existence problem of the small enterprises in the villages one produces and harvests only what one for own need needs. My work pursues the strategy to implement the necessary infrastructures of the respective places and putting the main attention on the place-specific qualities. With the aim to reach a combination of the places so that they can profit from each other and new jobs can be created. To achieve this an architectural measures are indispensable. The development program promotes the cross-border cooperation with neighboring countries and therefore serves as an economy catalyst in addition. Finally the municipality is strengthened as residential and place of work and the whole region is designed more attractive again for the younger generations. The agriculture on that the region is dependent if there is today only now and then. This development isn't only noticeably but also visible in the villages. That's why it is important to bundle the qualities and resources of the single places and to strengthen the export. This is possible by the networking of the places and in connection with new impulses such as the gentle tourism or a new cycle way.

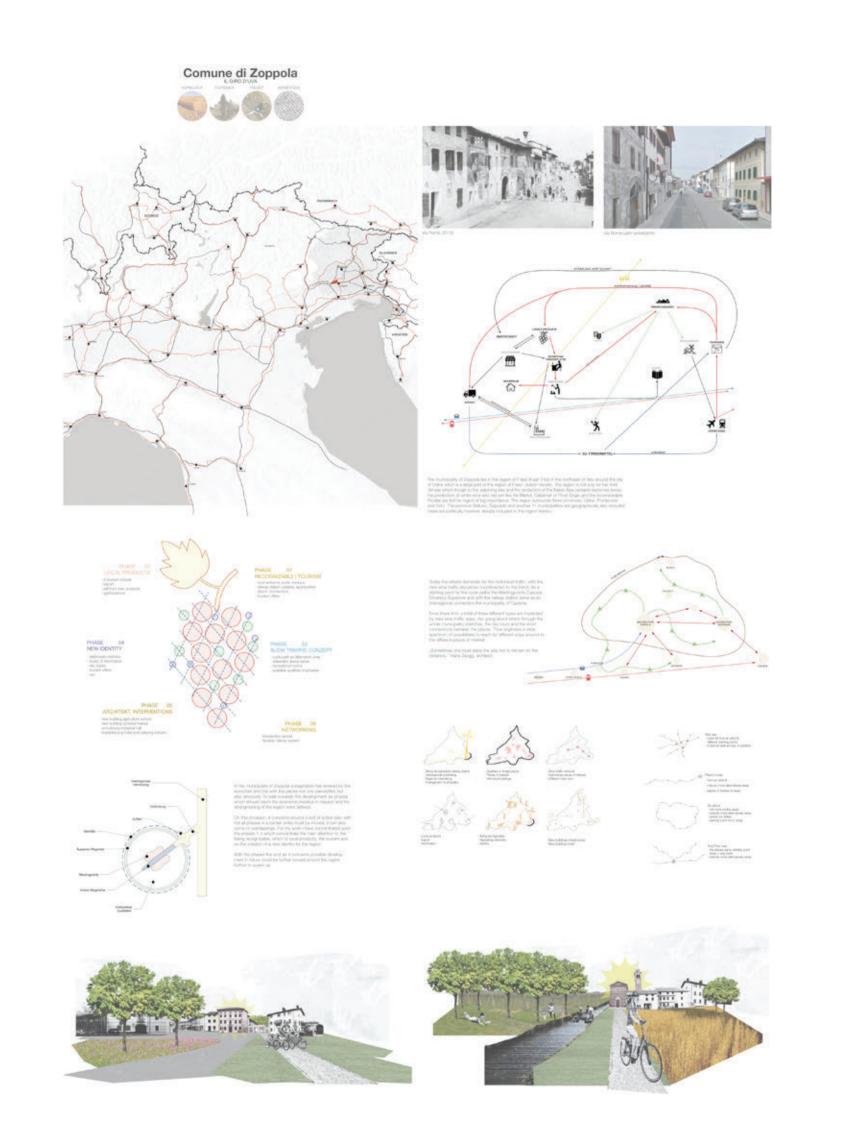


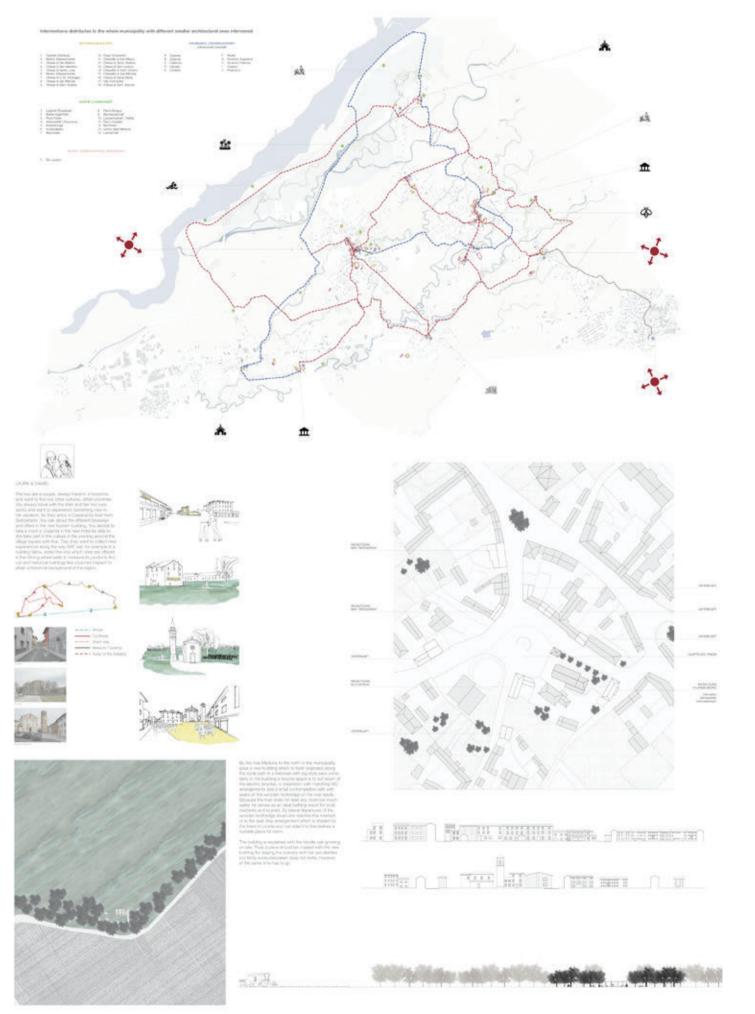


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### GeoSocial Fields

by Alexandros Kapsalis, Elly Alexiou from School of Architecture, Technical University of Crete, Greece

Tutor: Panita Karamanea

### **Author comments:**

his diploma project constitutes a study on the forces which form and affect Santorini's landscape, aiming to understand and incorporate them into the design process. The study focusses on an area south of Fira, on the front of the volcano's caldera, where five inactive mines of theraic earth lie, cut off from their surroundings (area: 860.000 m², height: 10 - 70 m).

The research method began by analysing the area's peculiarities due to cumulative geomorphological, political economic and social forces and their evolution through time. The study and its mapping led to a deep understanding of the situation: the area is today a hybrid complex landscape, result of the interaction between the natural elements and the human-made activities (agriculture, industry, constructions, tourism). The project's systemic analysis and synthesis is based on (i) digital explanatory diagrams (ii) description in layers of the structural systems (iii) 2D and 3D landscape plans and mapping (iv) representation in 3D printed physical models.

New spatial compositional tools, functional programs and ecological actions are proposed as an holistic design strategy preserving at the same time the unique characteristics of this impressing landscape. The proposal aims to the creation of an integrated open public space, designed to host cultural, recreational events and research programs. The proposal's objective is to activate the site and construct a new vivid landscape, as well as to promote alternative forms of tourism and prolong the island 's touristic season.

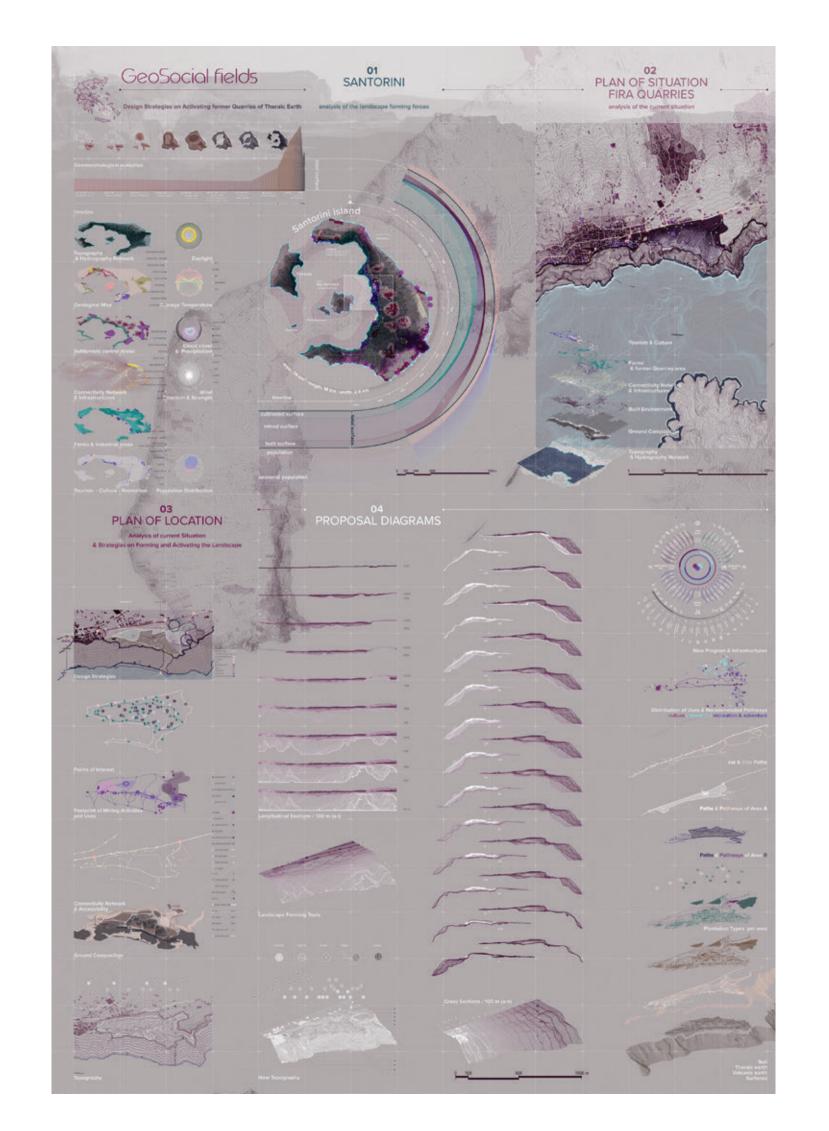




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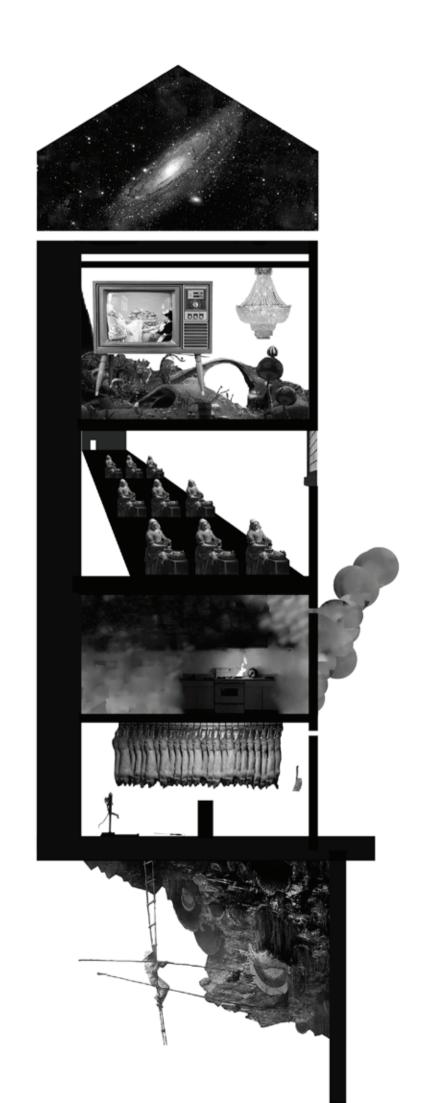
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Space for Eating and Desire - a narration between food, body and atmosphere

by Chun Yee Lee

from Tampere University of Technology, School of Architecture, Finland





### 115/ 2016

# Space for Eating and Desire - a narration between food, body and atmosphere

by Chun Yee Lee from Tampere University of Technology, School of Architecture, Finland

Tutor: Ilmari Lahdelma

### **Author comments:**

pon observation and research, it is found that there is a discrepancy between the word 'restaurant' and 'eating space'.

To rethink the existing eating scene, I compare it to the origins of mankind when eating is pure instinct.

and probe into the problem from the desire, the appetite, the human nature. Instead of designing a new food production process to solve societal-economic issues or criticizing capitalism and consumerism, it is chosen to look at the action of 'eating' and suggest a scene, a space, an atmosphere we could create for the action itself.

The research question is, how do we set up the scene for eating, and the pleasure brought by it? How to install the atmosphere for people to eat?

The design is demonstrated as an atmospheric intervention. I visualize a boiling machine as source of warmth and steam. Different puff of islands are generated from it.

All the islands are connected by chimneys which is as well the structural element. The chimney is the expression of the repressed side of eating scene: chaotic, mess, uncontrollable, left daily traces, nevertheless it is the source of atmospheric steam and smoke.

Gerneric types of Island of desires are proposed to meet different emotions, namely Island of Encounter, Honesty, Inspiration and Romance. Intimacy is directly proportional to the time you share the table/mental island with others. From bottom to top, the journey starts from the island with island for brief coffee meetings to long dinners.



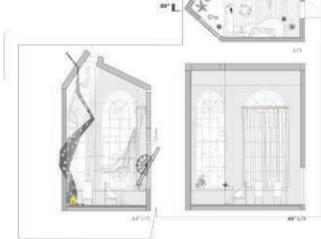
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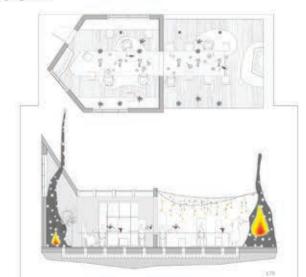
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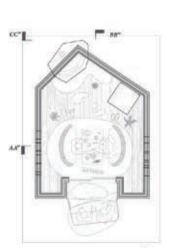












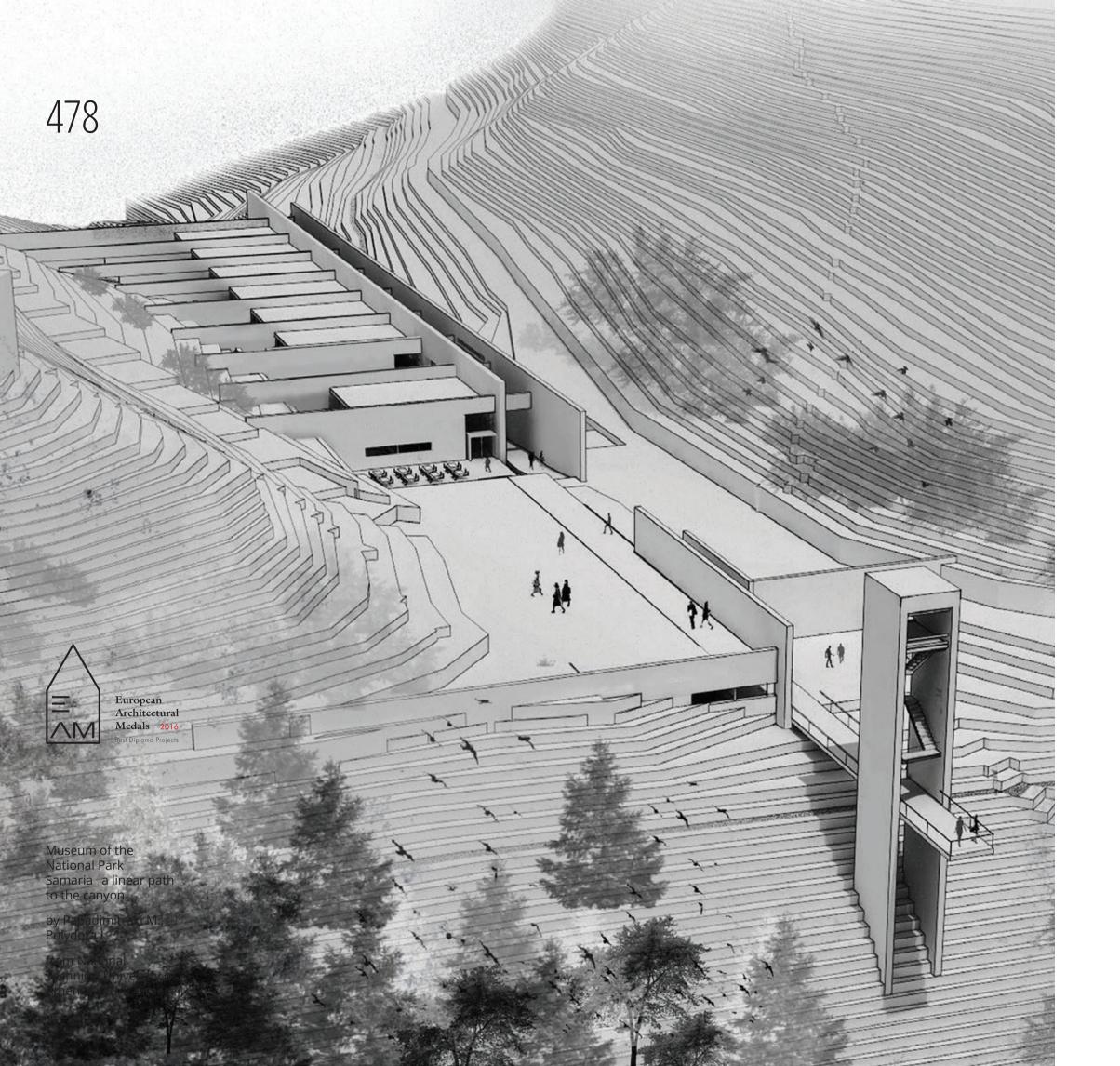




Space for Eating and Desire - a narration between food, body and atmosphere

by Chun Yee Lee

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# Museum of the National Park Samaria\_ a linear path to the canyon

by Papadimitraki M., Polydora I. from National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece

Tutor: Papaioannou T.

### **Author comments:**

he subject of this thesis is the design of a museum for the National Park Samaria and the redesign of the north entrance of the canyon. The study area, where the creation of the museum is proposed, is Xyloskalo, in Chania of Crete. Our aim was to examine the relationship between the existing built environment with the natural and the restoration of a failing relationship with the landscape, because of poor architectural fragments encountered in the area. Another concern was the readjustment of the pedestrians' and vehicles' movement. We redesigned the ticket office and the accommodation space of the guards of the canyon. Central idea was the creation of a linear geometric solid. Two linear parallel walls, in reference to the canyon, define an open air movement and introduce the visitor either to the interior of the museum or to the north entrance of the canyon. The linear movement ends to a watchtower, where visitors can have a view of the White Mountains and the canyon before crossing it. Following a constructional and functional grid, transverse walls are created, in order to support the building and to suture the building with the ground. Another dominant element was the water. Our goal was to collect it, from the top of inclined walls, ending up to a water tank, forming a natural boundary of the outdoor part of the exhibition and fueling the existent botanical garden that we redesign. Concrete, metal and glass are the main materials of the structure.

### **Tutor comments:**

The current project proposes the creation of a museum which is incorporated to a unique landscape, with a special environmental and ecological importance, in direct proximity to the northern entrance of Samaria canyon. The museum is located into an already "wounded" area, in the cavity of the terrain, and aims to "heal" the wounds of the landscape and solve the current spatial and functional problems, as long as to cover the deficiencies of the study area.

It is an architecture proposal, which is characterized by its rigorous geometry, following an architectural, structural and functional grid. The volume of the building is stacking with the ground, creating the impression that it grew out of it. The design has indirect references to the canyon, which are expressed through materiality -rough concrete-, through different (individual) spatial qualities, through the way that the light penetrates the building from above, as long as through the appearance of the element of water to the open spaces of the museum.

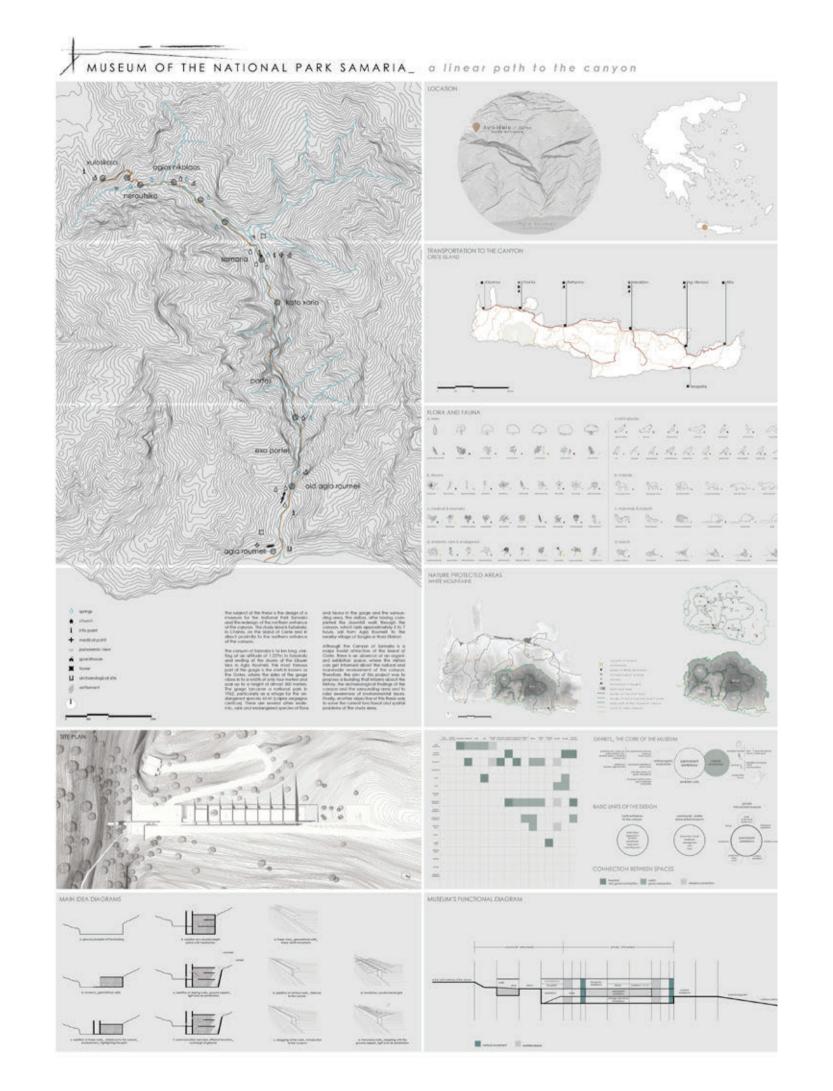
The visitor, having the feeling of enclosure of the space, follows a linear - open air path between to two parallel walls, which refer to the feeling that someone has while walking through the canyon. These walls define the basic access to the building, and the alternation between closed and open spaces of the museum.

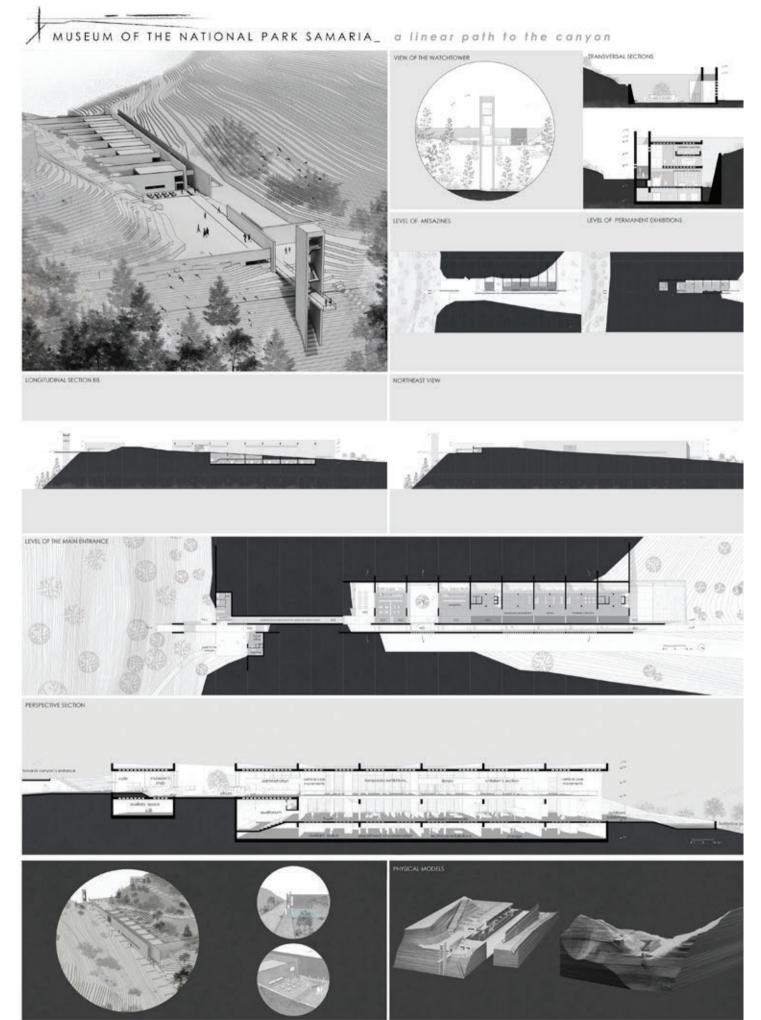


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## The tightrope walker\_the new Taksim square, Istanbul

### by Roberto Ubaldi from University of Camerino, Italy

Tutor: Luigi Coccia

### **Author comments:**

n 1922, after the fall of Empire, Turkey founds the Republic. A secular nation, which takes the distance from Ottomans, letting Turkey enter the horizon of modern European countries. Istanbul becomes the totem of this social and political revolution.

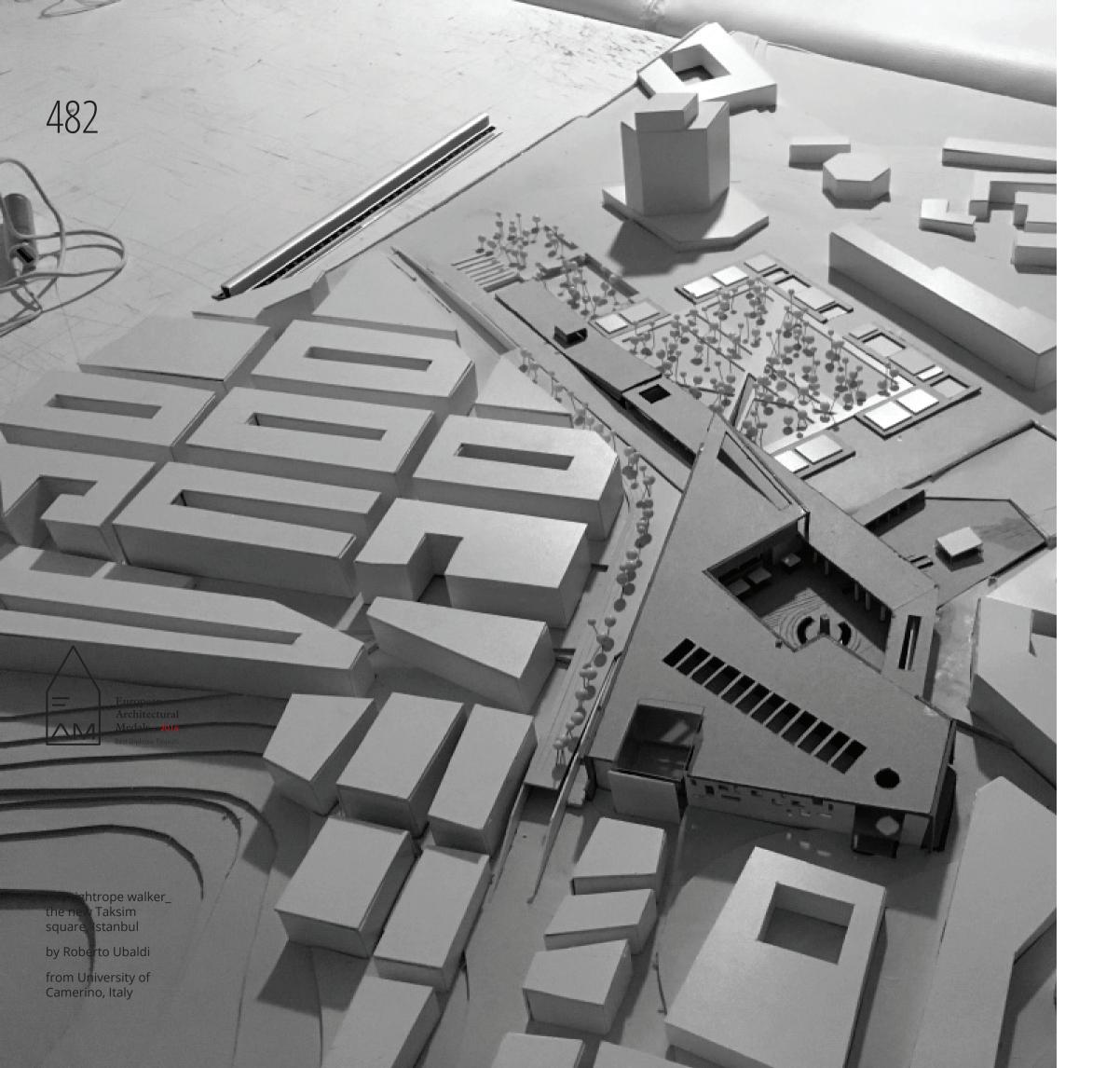
The ancient symbol of Taksim square, represented by the barracks, has been converted in public sport field and, in 1940 demolished in order to create the new Gezi Park, deleting the last memories from a culture which didn't follow anymore Republican ideas: Taksim now belongs to the people.

In 2013, a new fact happens: the president Erdogan decided to cancel Gezi Park and create a mall on its place, following Ottoman shapes. This event gave the start to the protest and riots of Gezi Park.

With these facts, the will to modify the square starts, giving to it a new measure based on free man.

Mantain and requalify the park, a new public library and archive undernith a great roof which artificially design Taksim on its Wside and gives the power at the Republic Monument on its center; the long path which recalls the ancient NS tramline and the restored dialogue between roof and Ataturk cultural center, are the pushing elements for a project which wants to reach a new concept of sociality, merging them with shapes and directions belonged to Ottomans.

These forms and functions will be linked with underground levels, representing a big infrastructural connection which includes bus, funicular and tube stations, strongly meeting in the square.

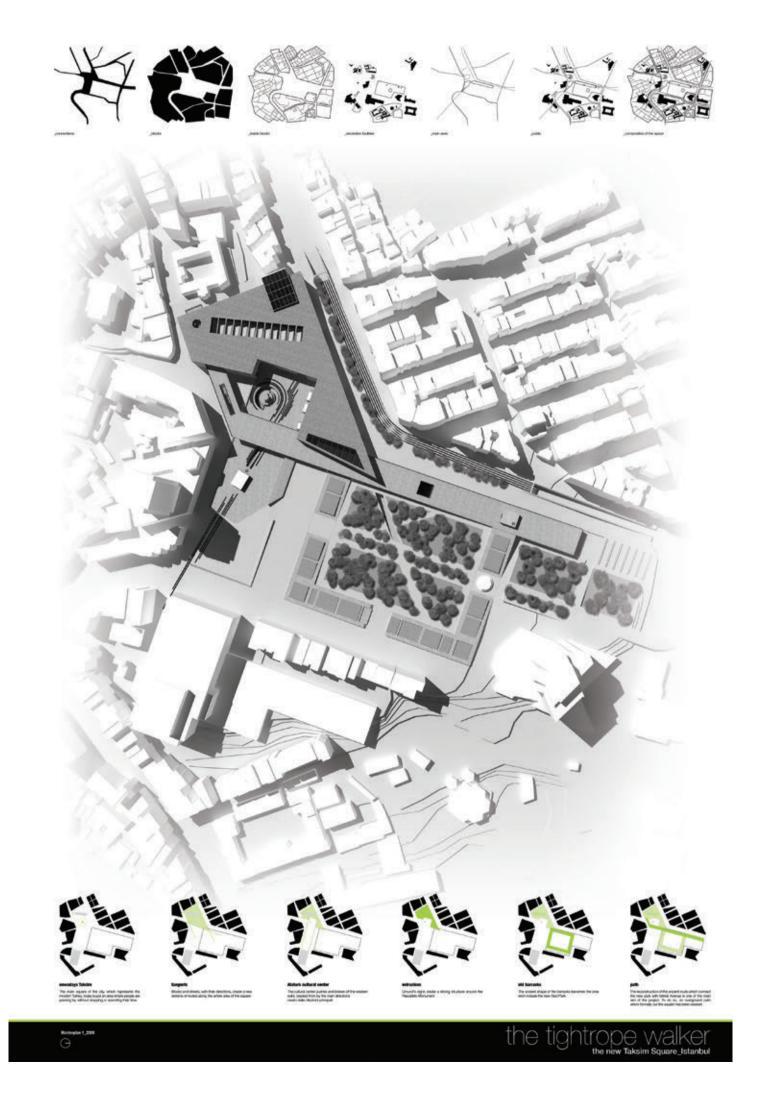


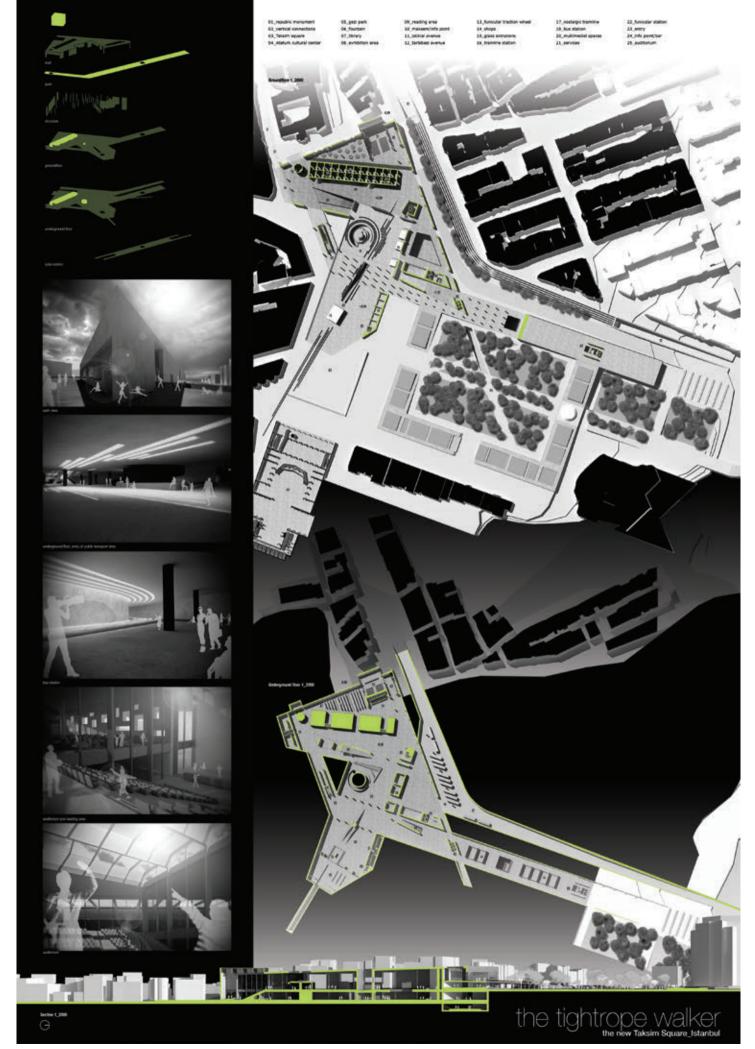


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