

**European  
Architectural  
Medals 2017**

Best Diploma Projects

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

2017 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 125 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. Marian MOICEANU, rector UAUIM

and two architectural profession representatives:

Boris KORUŽNJAK

Rudolf WIENANDS

## 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 2016-2017 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.



## 2017 Agenda

|                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Official launching                 | 17 July 2017                   |
| Questions and answers              | 20 July - 15 August 2017       |
| Online Registration Start          | 26 July 2017                   |
| Deadline to Register               | 30 October 2017                |
|                                    |                                |
| International Jury                 | 1 – 13 November 2017           |
| Exhibition of shortlisted projects | 24 November – 29 December 2017 |
| Final Jury                         | 23, 24 November 2017           |
| WINNERS ANNOUNCEMENT               | 24 November 2017               |

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 2018 onwards, the exhibition will travel throughout European schools. The projects were available on-line 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  
Assist. Ph.D.cand. Arch. Delia PRISECARU – competition secretary  
Lecturer Ph.D. Arch. Vlad THIERY – competition exhibition coordinator and visual identity author  
Assist. Ph.D.cand. Arch. Silviu PREDA – competition exhibition assistant

## Contact

Competition mailing address  
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FRANÇOISE PAMFEL  
Commissioner for Regional Development

EMIL BARSU POPESCU  
LUAU President  
Commissioner for Regional Development

RUDOLF WIENANDS

LUCIANO LAZZARI  
ACE representative

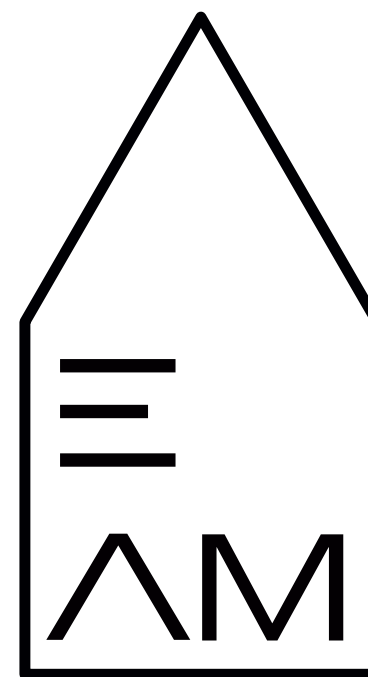
MARIAN MOICEANU  
LUAU representative

BORIS KORUŽNJAK







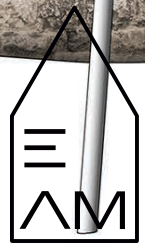


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2017 Projects





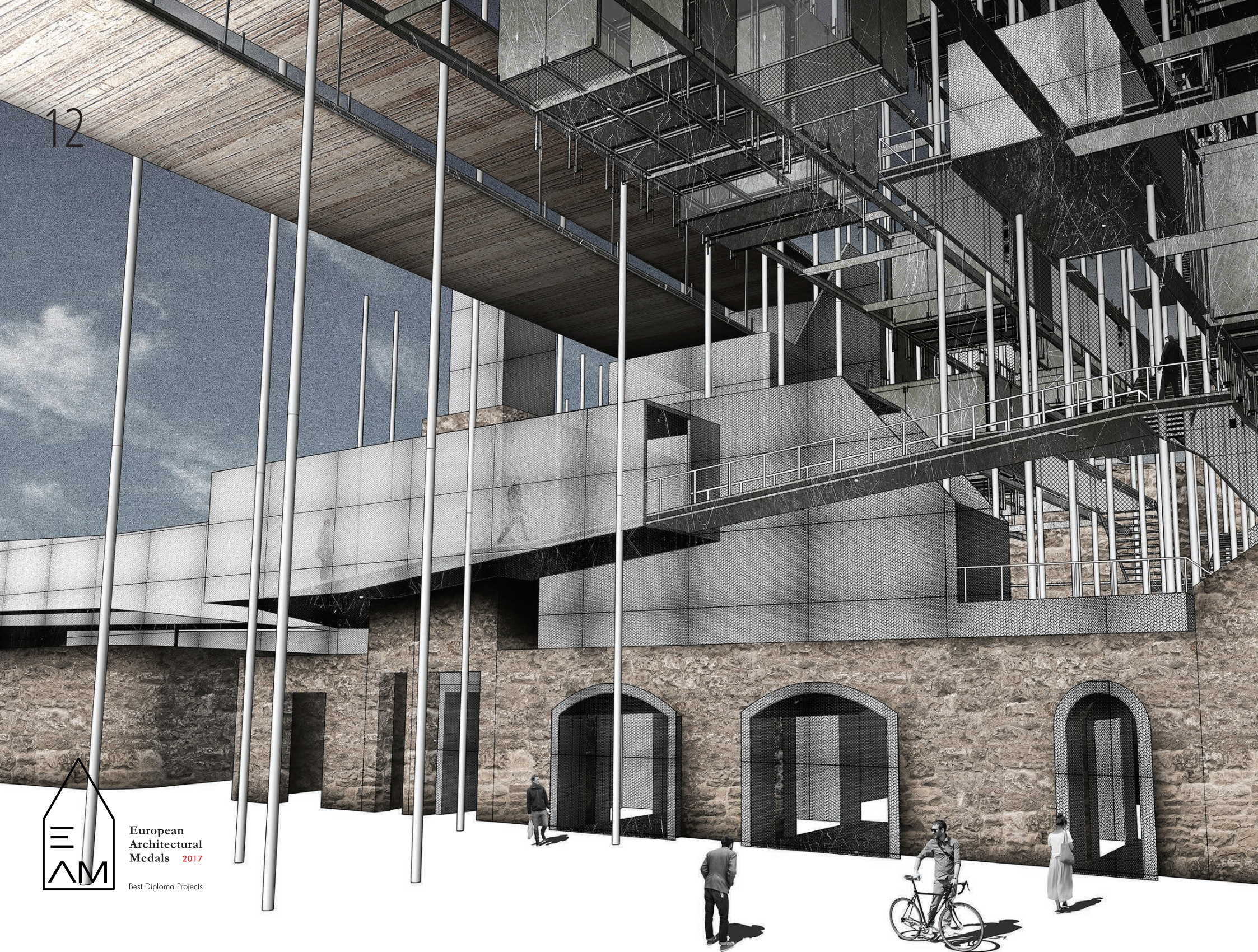
European  
Architectural  
Medals 2017  
Best Diploma Projects

**European  
Architectural Medal  
for Best Diploma  
Project**

Negotiating the edge

by Andreas Prokopiou

from University of  
Nicosia, Department  
of Architecture, Cyprus



European  
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Medal  
for the  
Best Diploma  
Project

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2017

## Negotiating the edge

by **Andreas Prokopiou** from **University of Nicosia, Department of Architecture, Cyprus**

Tutors: Maria Hadjisoteriou, Angela Petrou, Yiorgos Hadjichristou, Markella Menikou

### Author comments:

The buffer zone that divides Nicosia in two parts, is a no-man's land that resulted from the conflict between the two main ethnic groups of Cyprus in 1974. Despite the fact that the buffer zone was established 43 years ago, its edges are still affecting the urban environment from both sides. By investigating the relationship between the edge of the buffer zone and the urban environment, the project aims to propose a new system that can respond to the needs of the city in any possible future scenario. Whether the relationship between the two communities is getting better or worse, the proposed system can be efficiently adapted to its context.

Consisting of the two proposed edges, the system can operate as a strict or permeable boundary according to the needs of the future. The proposing strategies of the two edges are created either by enhancing or reversing the pre-existing conditions. The transformation of the conditions permits various relationships between the urban environment and the buffer zone or between the two sides, in order to respond to the requirements of the different scenarios.

In addition, within the two edges, expandable structures are rising that can shrink or expand the limits of the buffer zone under a continuous negotiation between the inhabitants of Nicosia and the authority of the United Nations.

### Jury comments:

The project was awarded first prize because it contains within it most of the themes and aims that the Prize sets out to address. It tackles a real problem and provides an imaginative solution within a European urban context that has strong political, social and environmental significance. The proposal to reunite two parts of a city by superimposing a grid that does not destruct or obstruct, but rather superimposes above the low buildings a loose frame that restitches and unites, was considered by the jury to be imaginative while at the same time being pragmatic and realistic.

Moreover, this framework is flexible and expandable, so the relatively low impact of the architecture was considered to be a positive element that allows for real public interaction and involvement, with the possibility of spontaneous and adaptable development over time.

The student presents a well thought analysis, based on historical insight and involvement, creatively suggesting a better way to the future, integrated development of the city.

This projects is awarded with the European Architectural Medal for Best Diploma Project.



## NEGOTIATING the edge

### Nicosia 2017

The buffer zone that divides Cyprus in two parts, is a no-man's land created from the conflict between the two main ethnic groups of the island. Since then, the buffer zone separates the Greek-Cypriot community in the south from the Turkish-Cypriot community in the north, and it has been a source of conflict and tension.

During this period, various attempts on negotiations between the two communities and the buffer zone have been made without reaching to a full agreement of reunification of the island.

Despite the fact that the buffer zone was established 51 years ago, its edges are still affecting the urban environment on both sides. Either through the expansion of the military and urban activity or through the vegetation that covered the Checkpoint of Jaffa Street in 2004, allowing the urban activity to penetrate the buffer zone, the two edges are continuously transforming. In the area of Jaffa Street, the urban activity is pushing towards the buffer zone, while in the residential area of the buffer zone, the urban environment is pushed away from the edge of the buffer zone, creating a transitional space between the habitable area and the edge.

### Nicosia 2050

#### Narrative

A new system is introduced in the buffer zone that can respond to the demands of Nicosia in 2050. Considering the new proposed edges, the system can operate as a strict or permeable boundary according to the needs of the future. The buffer zone becomes the new edges act as a space of negotiation, connection or separation between the two sides depending on the three future possible scenarios.

In the case of reunification of the two sides, the edges remain porous to permit the urban use to penetrate the buffer zone. If the reunification of the buffer zone can cause the porous edges allow the urban use to penetrate the buffer zone, the edges remain porous to permit the urban use to penetrate the buffer zone.

The proposed strategies of the edge are created either by enhancing or removing the pre-existing conditions. The transformation of the conditions permits various relationships between the urban environment and the buffer zone or between the two sides, in order to respond to the requirements of the different scenarios.

#### Parameters of the narrative

1. TIME: The condition between the two communities is changing based on the time development of the project. The edge is continuously changing based on the relation of the two communities.

2. UNKNOWN: The political condition of 2050 is unknown in advance. The proposed needs to cover all 3 possible scenarios.

Scenario 1: Reunification of the two sides and abolishment of the buffer zone.

Scenario 2: Current conditions for the relation of the two communities is coming down allowing the urban environment to penetrate the buffer zone.

Scenario 3: The conflict between the two communities is becoming stronger making the United Nations to push the edge of the buffer zone in the urban environment.

3. AUTHORITY IN CHARGE: 2 groups of users.

A. Citizens and military (the users of the urban environment)

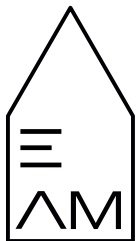
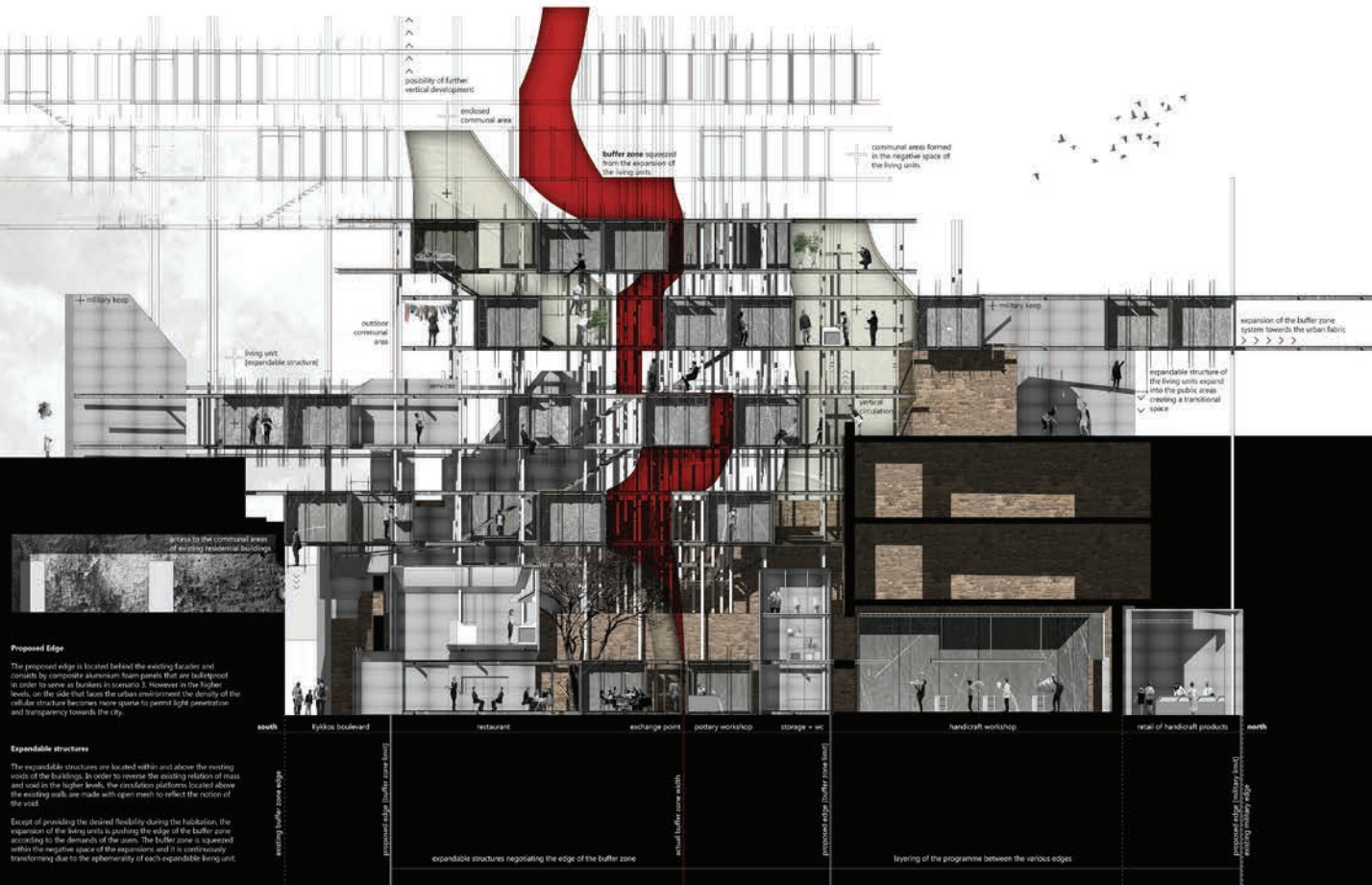
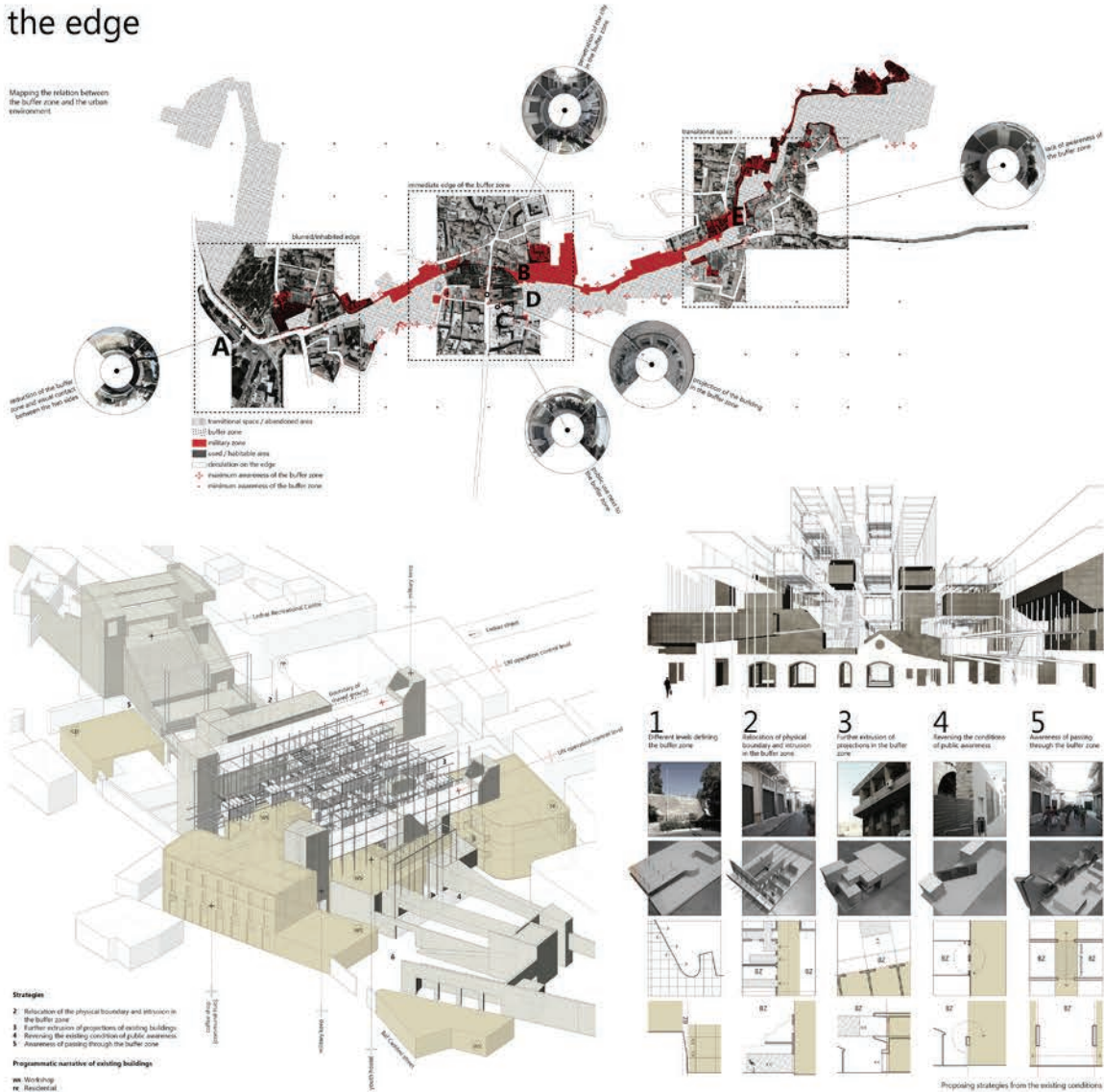
B. United Nations (the users of the buffer zone)

Depending on the conditions of the politics, the authority of transforming the buffer zone changes.

Scenario 1 - authority to the user group A

Scenario 2 - a negotiation between the user group A & B

Scenario 3 - authority to the user group B



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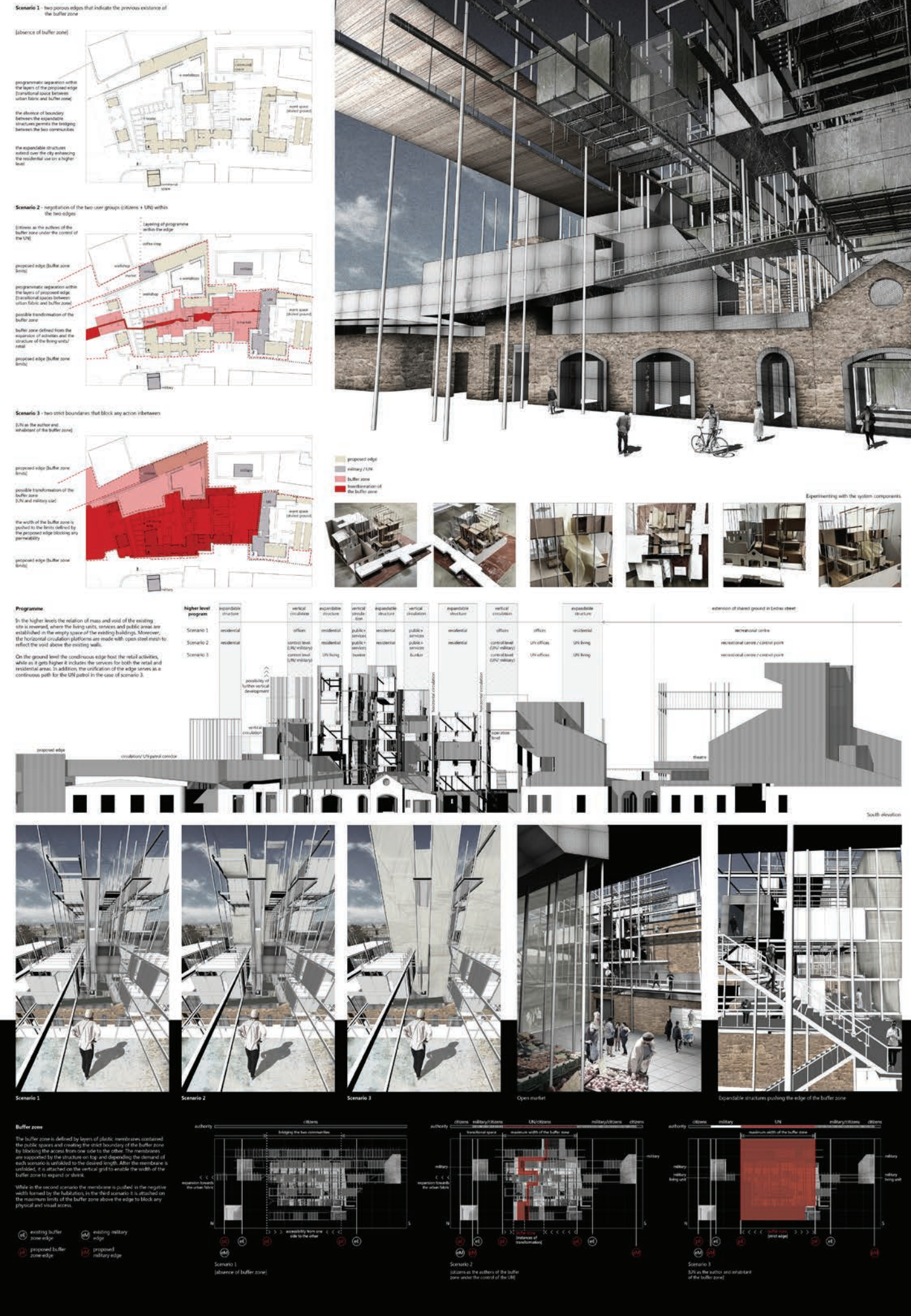
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## ACE Prize for Societal Impact

Node

by Jonas Albæk Christensen

from Faculty of  
Architecture and  
Design, NTNU  
Norwegian University  
of Science and  
Technology, Norway

ACE  
Prize  
for  
Societal  
Impact

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2017

# Node

by Jonas Albæk Christensen from Faculty of Architecture and Design, NTNU Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

Tutors: Siri Bakken, Gro Rødne

### Author comments:

Oslo is growing, and with it the demand for public transportation. In order to meet future demands, the municipality of Oslo and the government of Norway wish to expand the metro system in the capital with a new tunnel through the city center. One of the locations they have proposed for a new metro station is the park Olaf Ryes Plass in Grünerløkka, about 1.5 km north of Oslo Central Station. By linking this station with the existing tram line, it creates transportation hub - a node.

A metro station provides easier access to areas and generates life to the surrounding urban area, especially during certain times during the day. However, to include such a new and prominent element to an urban area can create disorder. So is it possible to make a metro station that can improve and enrich an existing city space?

Olaf Ryes Plass provides the perfect set of parameters for creating a metro station that can link the street level with the underground in a natural and pleasant manner. By working with (and not against) the criterias and regulations of both a metro station and a good urban area I hope to create a station that's more than just platform for passengers. A station that doesn't conflict with its surroundings, but enhances them.

### Jury comments:

The 'Node' treats a real problem found in all large cities - the need to expand the existing metro system and insert new stations into a consolidated urban fabric.

The project represents an interesting proposal that successfully solves some important aspects:

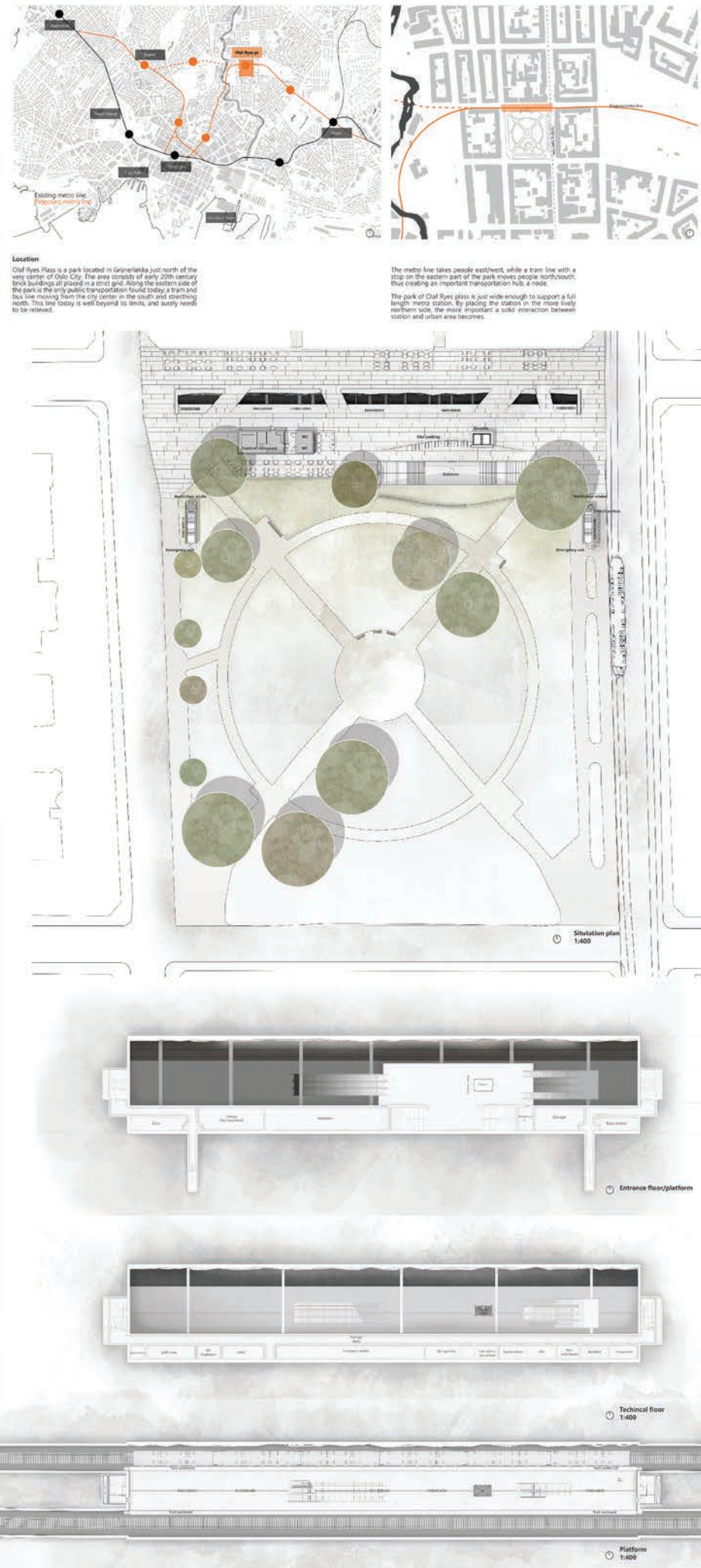
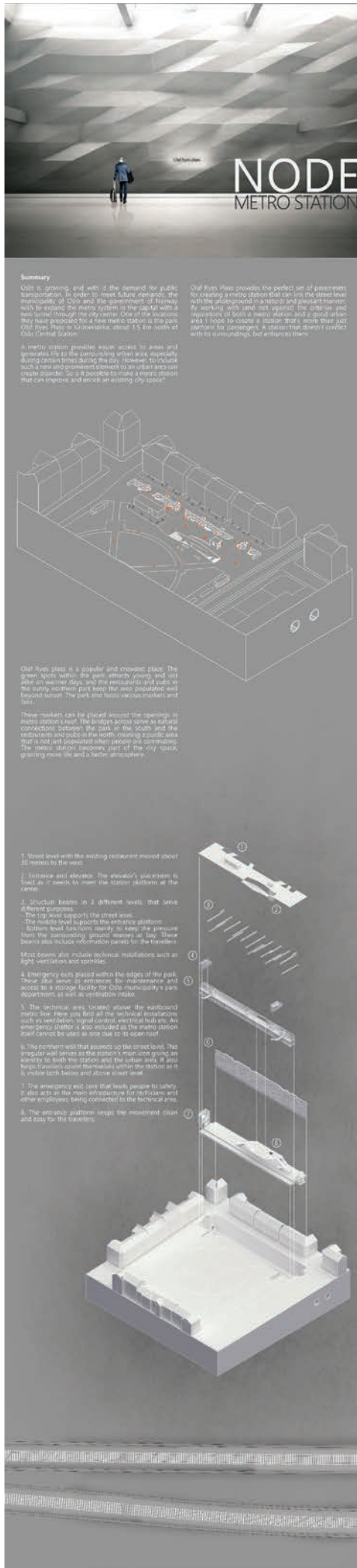
- good relation with the existing buildings
- functionality and the fluidity of spaces
- access to the surrounding areas
- need for an expressive and attractive public space in both day and night.

Thus, the 'Node' becomes a hub that improves an existing city space, linking the street level with the underground, without significantly transforming the streetscape. So, not only does the project solve the functional challenges of the site in an unassuming manner, but with great artistry and intelligence uses light, materials and textures, to create a new space that is both scenografic and dynamic.

For these qualities this project is awarded with ACE prize for societal impact.



from Faculty of  
Architecture and  
Design, NTNU  
Norwegian University  
of Science and  
Technology, Norway



from Faculty of  
Architecture and  
Design, NTNU  
Norwegian University  
of Science and  
Technology, Norway





European  
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Medals 2017

Best Diploma Projects

**EAAE Prize for  
Intensity and  
Courage in Problem  
Solving**

Biological Research  
Platform\_Bicz Lake

by Andreea Irimia

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



European  
Architectural  
Medals 2017

Best Diploma Projects

EAAE Prize  
for  
Innovation  
(Problem  
Solving)

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2017

# Biological Research Platform\_Bicz Lake

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

Tutor: Arh. Octavian Neculai

## Author comments:

Romania already has several research and monitoring stations working in the field of biodiversity, with a special interest in natural resources. Their goal is to keep under a close watch the quality of environmental factors and to take protective measures regarding the maintenance and the improvement of these factors.

The choice of the programme and its methods is due to a special interest in the influence of nature upon the architecture and in innovative environmental technologies.

The project will rely greatly on energy from renewable sources, trying to identify a set of environmental factors that can be integrated in the functioning of the facility. Several examples of such factors are the water currents, the waves, the water level variations from one season to another, the water luminosity, thermic frost regimes, physical and chemical variables, and even the phytoplankton. The construction shall be conceived as a floating organism, in an attempts to mirror the research activity in the architectural object.

The proposal aims at reconfiguring the existing research site and station, through a direct involvement of the concerned public. On the water surface lie two ensembles, on the two shores or the sit. One of them is dedicated to the research area, the other is for touristic and leisure activities. The scientific research studies grow together with educational and leisure activities available to the public in order to achieve a collective awareness of environmental problems and their possible solutions.

## Jury comments:

The proposal aims to reconfigure the existing research station on the same site.

The form finding process starts with the existing simple boat houses and ends with very modest but up-to-date wooden structures with an extremely clear and yet sophisticated exterior skin.

On one side of the peninsula is the research platform, on the opposite side a similar building for tourist and leisure activities, the goal being that of combining the two activities in order to achieve a collective awareness of environmental problems and their possible solutions.

One great benefit of placing the buildings in the water is that of keeping the landscape relatively free and untouched by invasive building activities.

This project is awarded with the EAAE Prize for Intensity and Courage in Problem Solving.



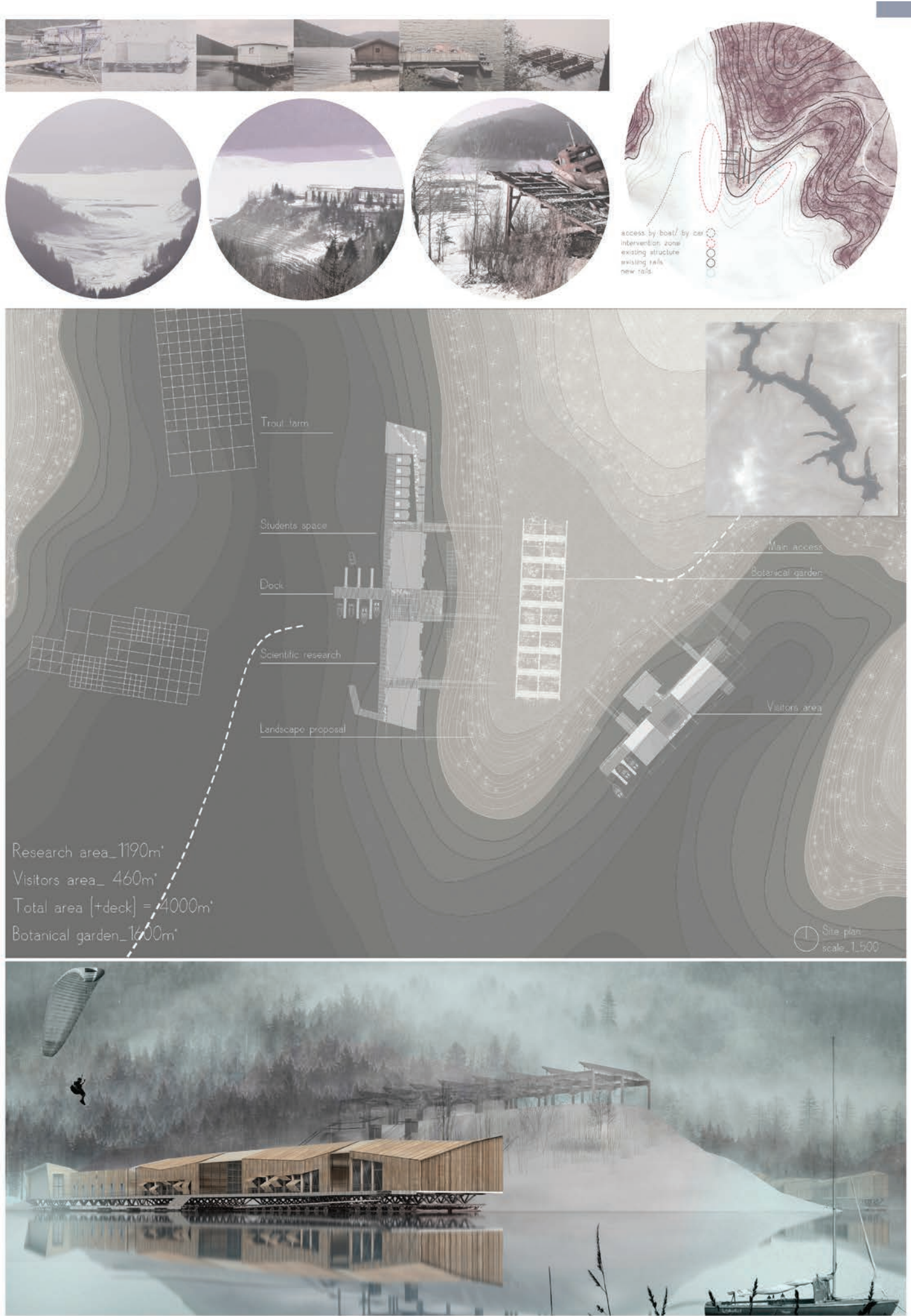


**EAAE Prize for Intensity and Courage in Problem Solving**

Biological Research Platform\_Bicaz Lake

by Andreea Irimia

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



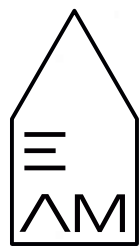
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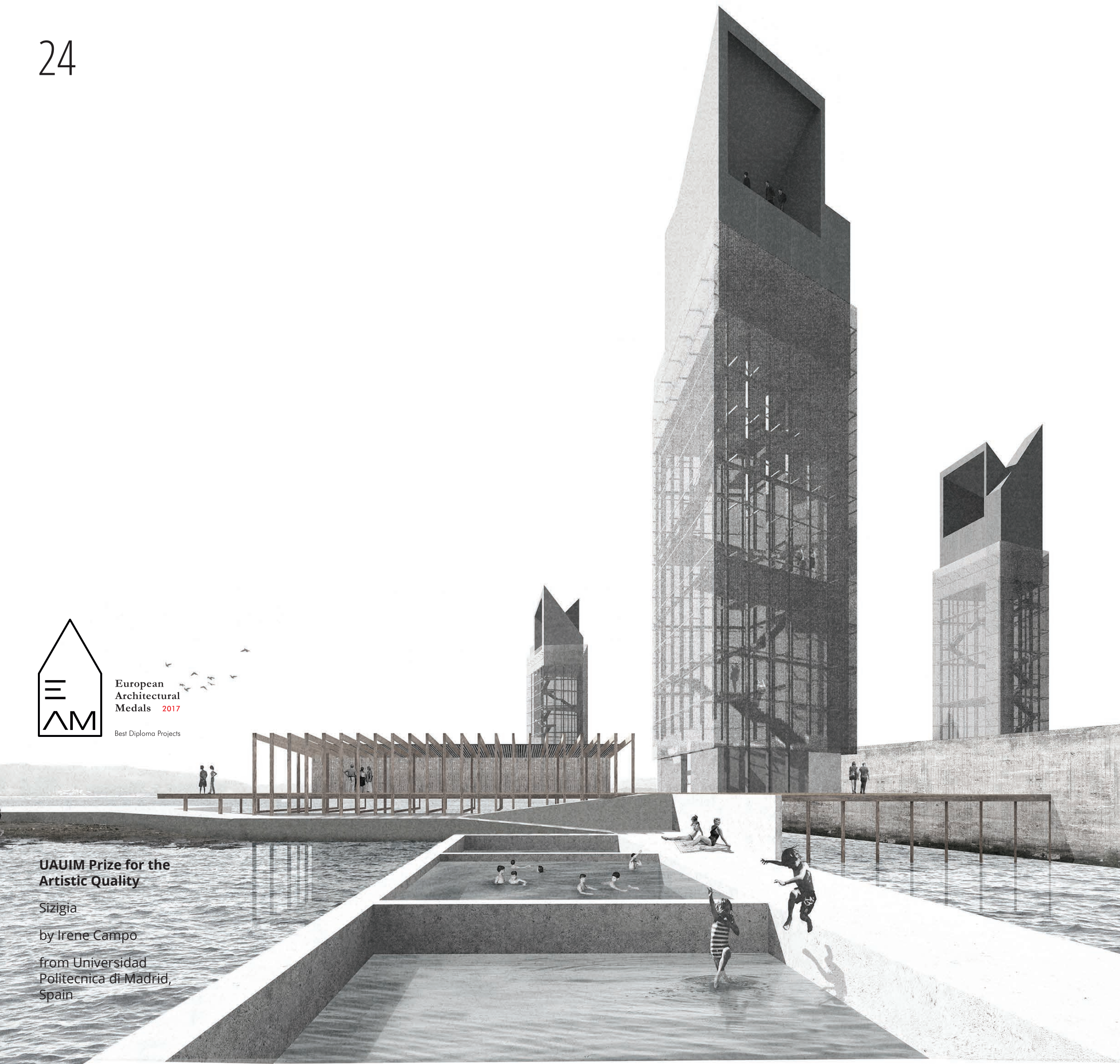
Best Diploma Projects

**UAUIM Prize for the  
Artistic Quality**

Sizigia

by Irene Campo

from Universidad  
Politécnica di Madrid,  
Spain



European  
Architectural  
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Best Diploma Projects

UAUIM  
Prize  
for Artistic  
Quality

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2017

## Sizigia

by Irene Campo from Universidad Politécnica di Madrid, Spain

Tutor: Carlos García Fernández

### Author comments:

The project started from an approach to the landscape based on two opposite scales. The first is the cosmic scale in which the Moon and the Sun move a huge mass of water in a constant but variable way, depending on the position of these two stars in the monthly cycle and with respect to the Earth. Secondly, a very close scale in which sea water is associated to a measure of time [5cm of sea water height rising or descending correspond to 20 minutes of time]. The latter can only be appreciated by placing an object/reference within this landscape. This is how the project arose: as an excuse to play with these two scales.

After this starting point, the project evolves to become a public space in the middle of the estuary. The part of the project under the high tide level built with concrete breaks into different heights, to trick the rhythm of the tide and create leisure spaces. All services that must be dry and that are necessary to complement the leisure water spaces are located in wood constructions above the height of the high tide. The three water tank towers close the project not only functionally but also architecturally. A project that, besides understanding the landscape with subtlety, ends up being a sign of optimism about how Architecture (construction, materials, spatiality, users and program) is able to adapt to an unusual environment and in it, generate new tensions, new uses and a different perception of what surrounds it, from inside and outside.

### Tutor comments:

The project is deeply rooted in its context in many different ways. It is not only the result of a rigorous research on the physical conditions of the landscape it is inserted in but also it establishes a strong argument on the essence of public space. The project strengthens the opportunities found on the site, the program and the social context and builds a place in a subtle dialog with water, atmosphere and time variations.

Construction strategies are technically developed according to the nature of the found conditions combining massive concrete dams and light steel and polycarbonate structures. On another layer, all materials in touch with human skin, such as wood and water, are thought to create a comfortable and pleasant leisure space for community. The result is a project that activates extraordinarily the space of the sea and highlights with great sensibility the natural conditions of Pontevedra's estuary.

### Jury comments:

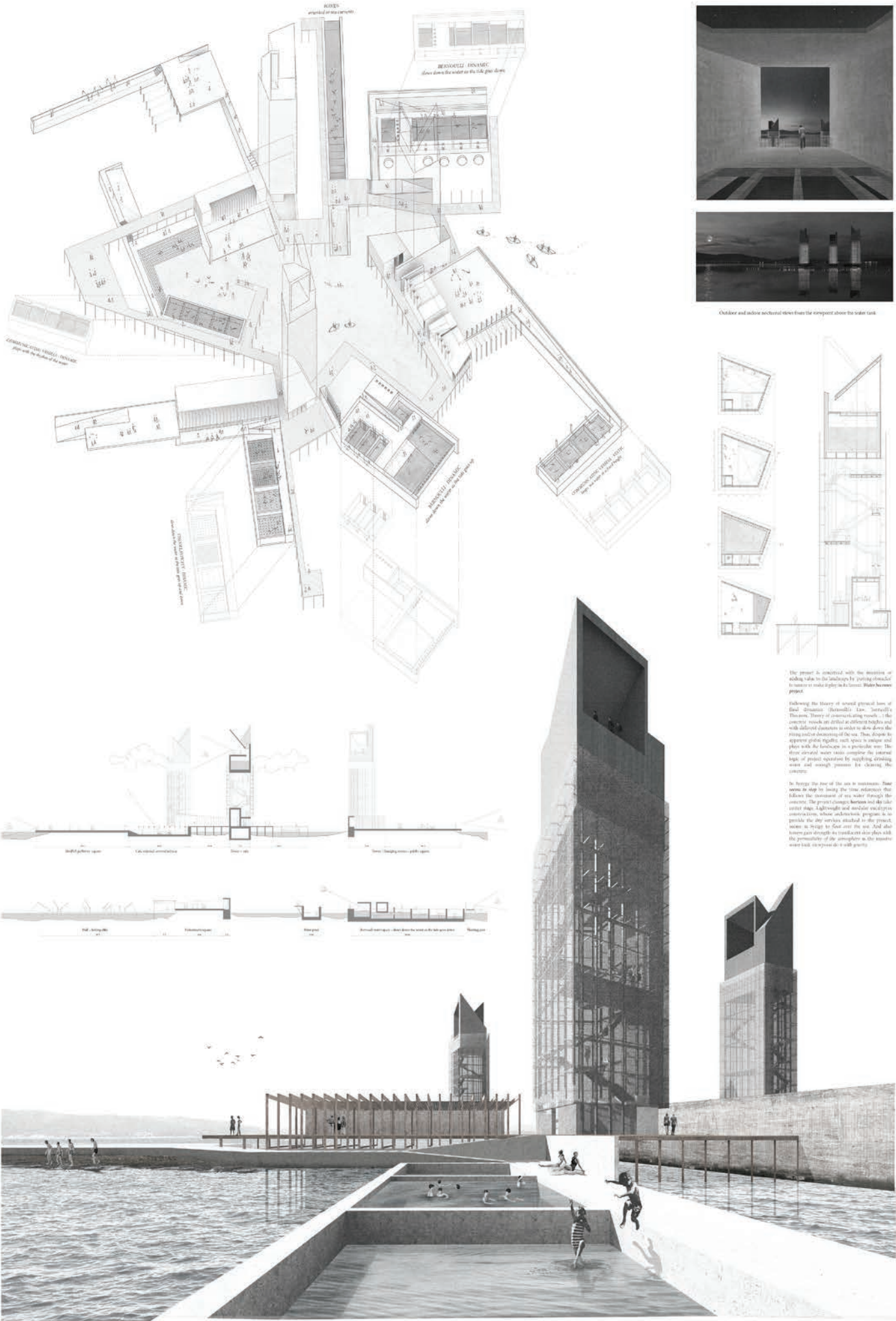
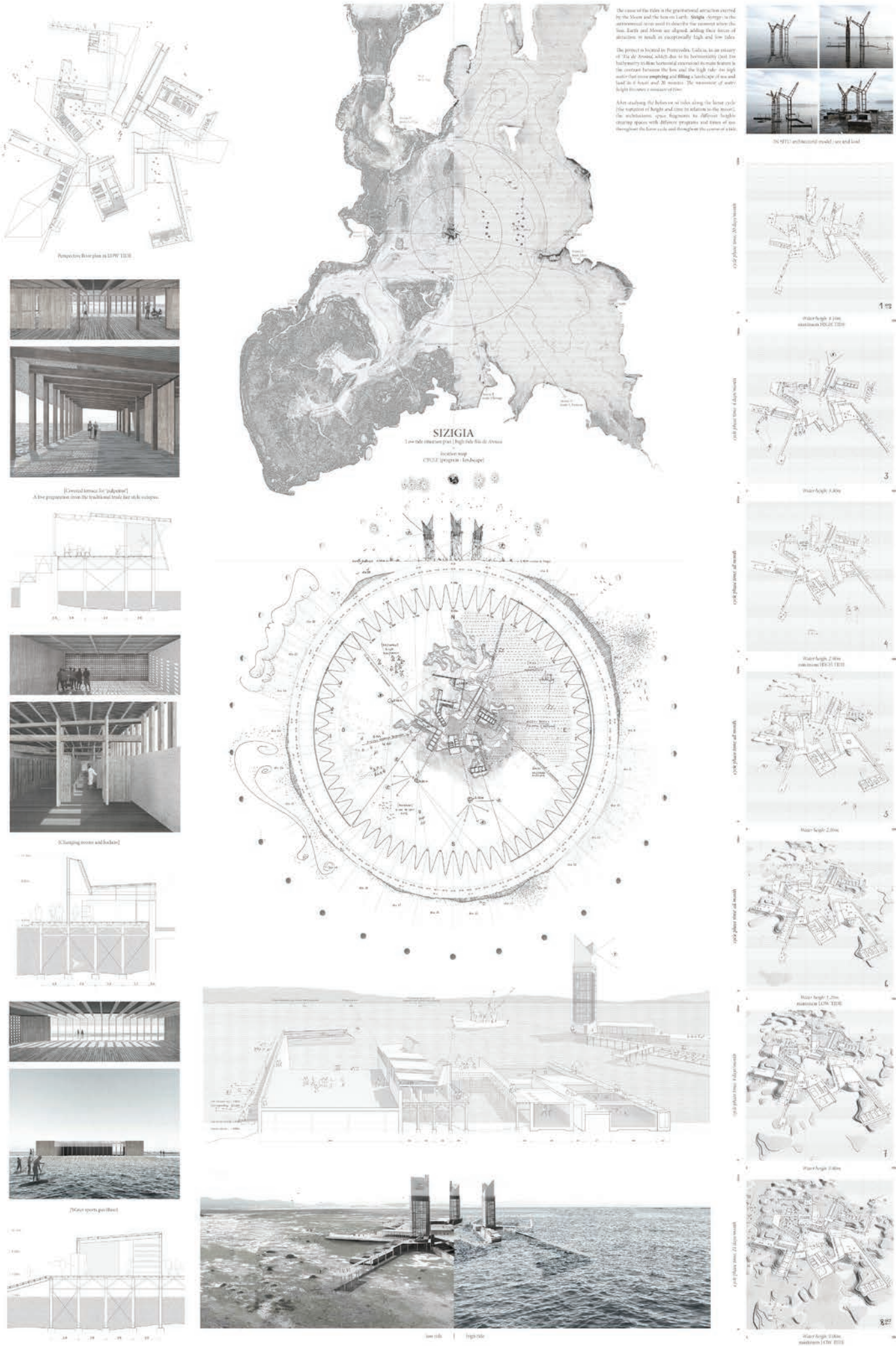
A unique project that from a transcendental cosmic scale translates into the landscape of the Pontevedra estuary of Ria de Arousa. Thus the project evolves from of an undiscovered, wild, natural landscape to a recognizable landmark sculpture, providing a simple essence of public space.

The physical conditions found on the site are superbly transformed into leisure spaces, enriched and enlivened by the changing processes of tide movement.

Using artificial lightweight simple forms of modular 'eucalyptus' construction with varied functions, makes Sizigia appear to float over the sea and successfully creates a highly artistic presence in an ever-changing dialogue with water, atmosphere and time.

This project receives the UAUIM Award for the Artistic Quality.









#### Honourable Mention

Benevolent Scarring:  
An exercise of  
social and physical  
palimpsest within a  
complex urban fabric.

by Sean Murphy

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



European  
Architectural  
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Best Diploma Projects

Honorable  
Mention

060/  
2017

## Benevolent Scarring: An exercise of social and physical palimpsest within a complex urban fabric.

by Sean Murphy from School of Architecture, University of Limerick (SAUL), Ireland

Tutor: Merritt Bucholz (Prof. Of Saul And Director At Bucholz Mcevoy Architects) & Andrew Griffin

#### Author comments:

The project explores how a maternity hospital, a typology of structure often ignorant to its context, could engage with sensitivity and acknowledgement of the surrounding urban fabric, ultimately enhancing the dialogue between structure and user. Hospitals can lack personal connection to users, appearing as an institution or machine. The project engages with the concept of bringing a maternity hospital back to its very nature, back to the domestic, back to a personal human scale. The positive establishment and integration of new architectural expressions within the context, was aided by a deep understanding and a sense of place. Aspects of the sites former use as a gasworks was reinterpreted into elements of a new architectural expression, the sites history being addressed within the form and materiality of a new structure. Along with a physical palimpsest, a social palimpsest was created, a spectrum of different users engaging with the structure. The foremost spatial quality created was one of inclusiveness and accessibility a reflective solution to the civic reality of its context. The project can be described as a series of narratives, the stories of the individuals using the space, but also described as the narrative of a city, reflecting the materiality, spacial qualities and form of the city. The projects engagement aids the embodiment of the cultural collective of the location and helps strengthen its identity. A project of reflective presence within the public realm.

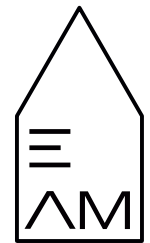
#### Tutor comments:

The thesis explores the history of a working class city, which while romantic in parts is deeply unsettled, where fragments of a grand history remain, raising the question to the role of these fragments within a new architecture and how to move forward. What makes the proposal unique is the scales at which it explores this through the lens of palimpsest. The student achieved a qualitative user experience through a series of courtyards, aiding navigation, while also giving a proximity to nature as an interior experience with the health and calming benefits that it entails. With the reinterpretation of the hospital mat typology, the student, expertly reworked it to make it function as a modern hospital with a very complex brief. The grid expresses the project architecturally as a series of smaller buildings, creating a striking contemporary language set against the traditional forms of the housing that surrounds. The reference to the language of domesticity in a place for the creation of life, we as critics thought this was a sophisticated response, both poetic and playful, equally contextual and contemporary. The thesis questions a true architectural idea on a series of scales. The project simultaneously explores its idea while keeping a critically objective view as a piece of architecture, creating beautiful spaces. The thesis explored contemporary theoretical themes and executed them in a very sophisticated building which in our minds is a beautiful and delicate project.

#### Jury comments:

The jury considered the student's proposal to provide a new 'spatial quality of inclusiveness and accessibility' to be very successful in showing how it is possible to think of a more human scale in the design of hospital architecture.





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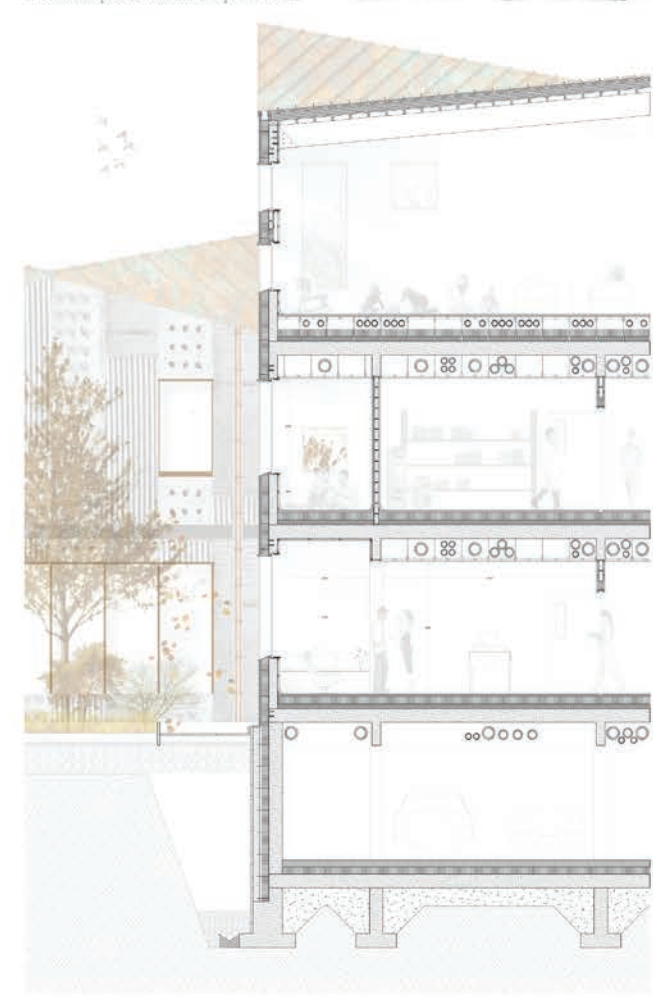
Best Diploma Projects

#### Honourable Mention

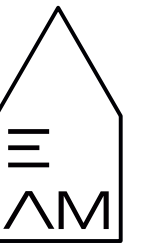
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Architectural  
Medals 2017

Best Diploma Projects

#### Honourable Mention

Benevolent Scarring:  
An exercise of  
social and physical  
palimpsest within a  
complex urban fabric.

by Sean Murphy

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



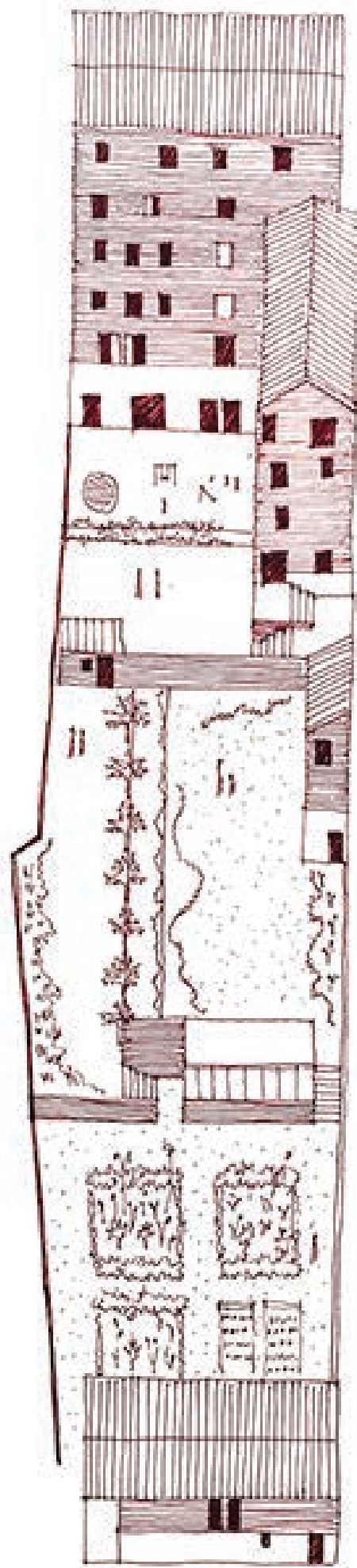


Honourable Mention

Supported transitional housing, Drogheda

by Deepka Abbi

from Dublin School of Architecture, DIT, Ireland



Honorable  
Mention

071/  
2017

# Supported transitional housing, Drogheda

by Deepka Abbi from Dublin School of Architecture, DIT, Ireland

Tutors: Kevin Donovan, Cian Deegan

Author comments:

The thesis seeks to explore perception and illusion of depth through layering. The unit within which the thesis sits is “Commonplace” and the vehicle for this study is supported transitional housing, gardens and a restaurant, located at West Gate, in the medieval town of Drogheda, Ireland. Where the accommodation is for private use, the gardens and restaurant are seen as facilities for the town and a place for the residents to work. The design was examined at a variety of scales. At the scale of the town, the experience of the proposal as a whole is in line with that of the common character of the Drogheda townscape where, for example, elevations appear flat and collaged when viewed from the river. In the expression of form, elevation and material, there is a certain sense of the ordinary; as is appropriate to the nature of the site, the brief and the occupants within the complex. Counterpointed against this, there are particular moments within the scheme that are uncommon and are where the experience of the thesis idea is heightened. The building design was resolved through iterative sketches and model studies at different scales. Particular attention was paid to the consideration of the occupants of the accommodation and this led to the thinking behind the layered spaces in the apartments which offer a perceived larger or deeper space and play with the subjects perception of depth between the inside and the outside.

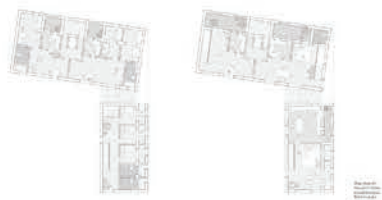
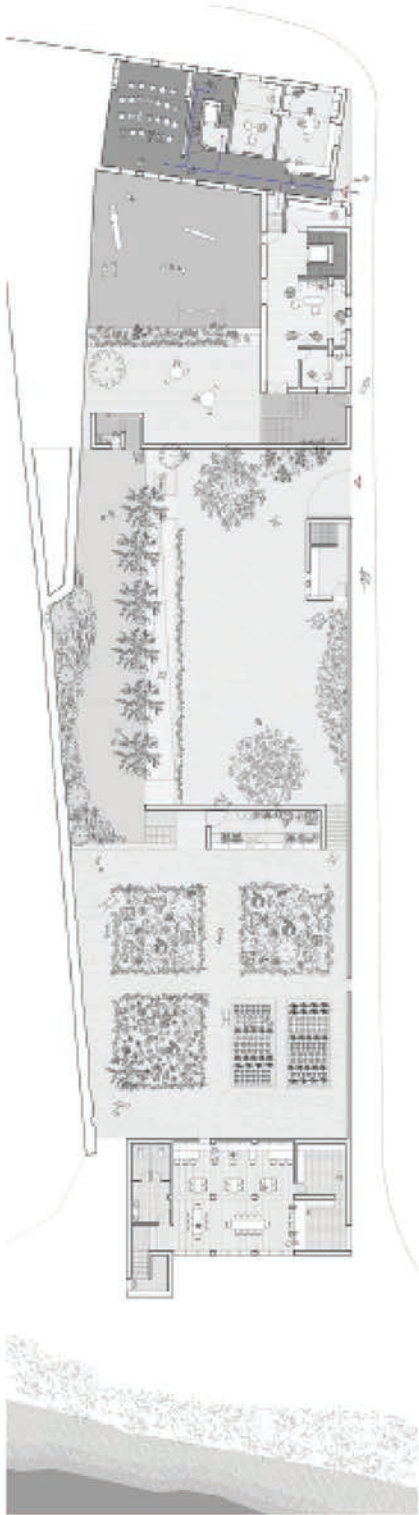
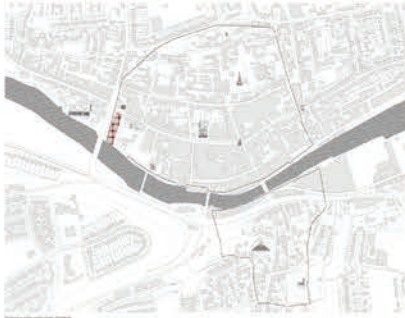
Tutor comments:

This student worked within a group entitled Commonplace, charged with unearthing the extraordinary in the ordinary. She interpreted this challenge through the lens of her own thesis interest in the layering of reality and illusion within art, urbanism and architecture. Her scheme for supported transitional women's housing in an Irish town delicately unveils what might otherwise be taken for granted of both site and brief. Heretofore unremarked spatial relationships in the town are brought into appearance. The strongly elevational quality of the sloping, layered streets, the now disparate elements of a once thriving monastery and industry, the connection to a distant but formative landscape; all are analysed and redoubled on the site. Meanwhile, the brief balances the need for shelter with an aspiration for social reintegration by subtle means at the scales of the town, site and room. The façade is measured off its neighbour but with hidden, occupied and surprising depths. Staircases and entrances are judged for private interraction. The garden and its café provide pleasurable, generous and playful space for the public, interwoven with intimate and protected opportunity for the occupants. This student has reimagined moments in architecture through collage, using the technique to lever equivalent insights from a window cill and the entire urban realm. The result is a calibrated project that skilfully imbues an urgent and socially worthy brief with unexpected sensual value and delight.

Jury comments:

This thesis explores the perception and illusion of depth by the collage of different layers. The project is well thought out and beautifully presented, providing convincing proof that architectural quality can be achieved with clarity and poignancy of shapes and textured surfaces.









European  
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Medals 2017

#### Honourable Mention

ASYLUM, Scottish  
Youth Parliament &  
Ministry of Education

by Paschalis  
Kyrtopoulos

from University of  
Strathclyde, United  
Kingdom



European  
Architectural  
Medals 2017  
Best Diploma Projects

Honorable  
Mention

077/  
2017

# ASYLUM, Scottish Youth Parliament & Ministry of Education

by **Paschalis Kyrtopoulos** from **University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom**

Tutors: Ewan Imrie, Elizabeth Smith

#### Author comments:

**A**fter the submission of Article 50 to the European Union, The United Kingdom faces the fear of devolution. The scenario for this project refers to the post-independent Scotland and how we can construct a government based on the idea of a direct democracy.

The project focuses on the year 2042 and the 12 ministries that are proposed around the 10 different regions in Scotland together with regional parliaments. In Glasgow, proposed the establishment of the Ministry of Education which will work in tandem with the Scottish Youth Parliament.

Glasgow Green, which is one of the most deprived areas in Glasgow, is suggested as a site for such a building. The proposed Scottish Youth Parliament is not only a mechanism which creates pressure for the Ministry of Education and the Government, but also provides ideas and solutions for the future generations of youth.

Reconstructing the outdated Victorian Electoral System with the ideas of a direct democracy and creating a weaving space to entwine the imagination of the youth generation and engage them in the decision-making process which will enable them create a sustainable, robust future for change in the democracy of Scotland and the UK as a whole.

The idea for the Scottish youth parliament and its upside down pyramids is taken from the need to reverse the political hierarchy of this society, and also from the carpet weaving history involved in the area incorporating the triangular shapes that the traditional weaving loom creates.

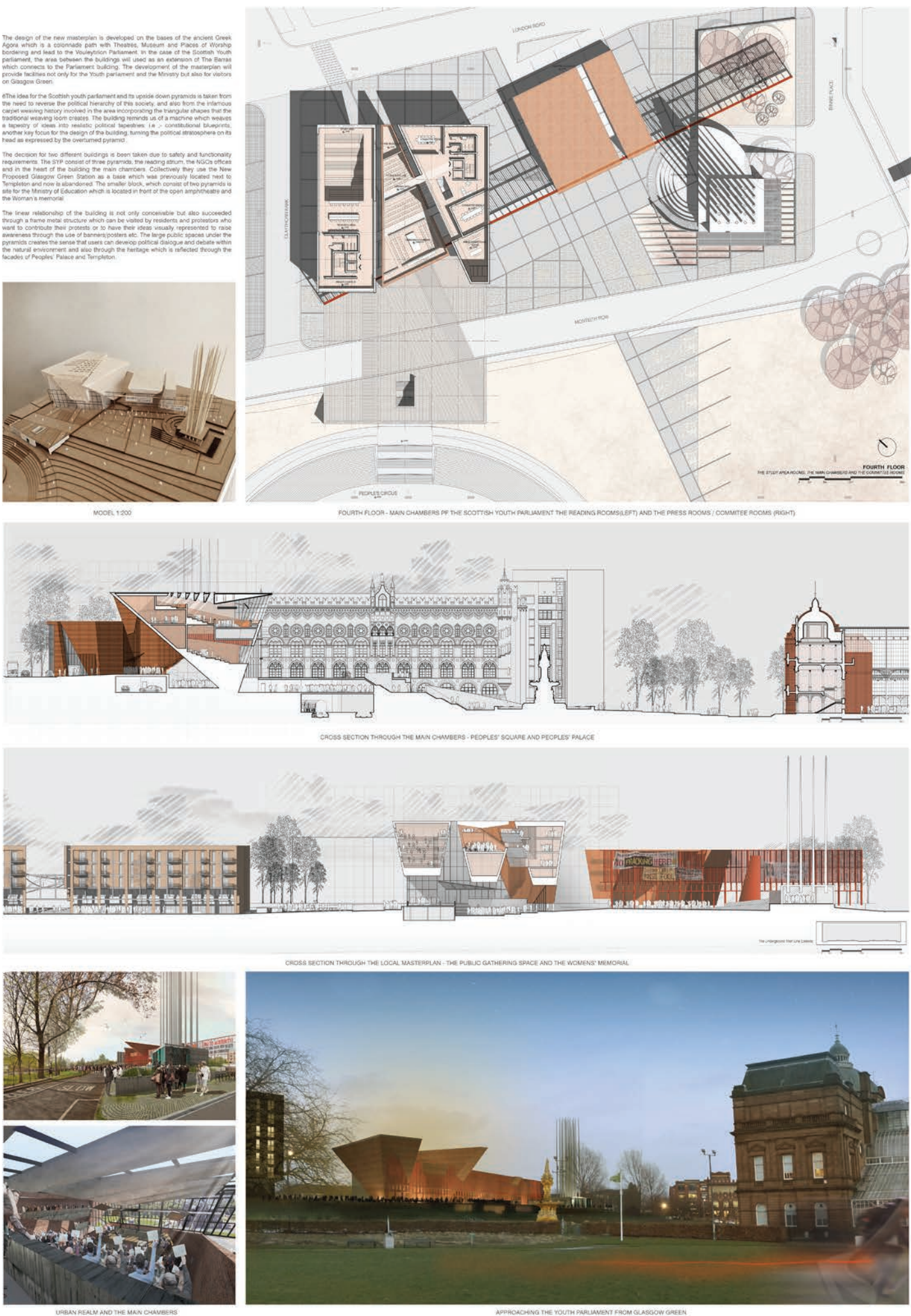
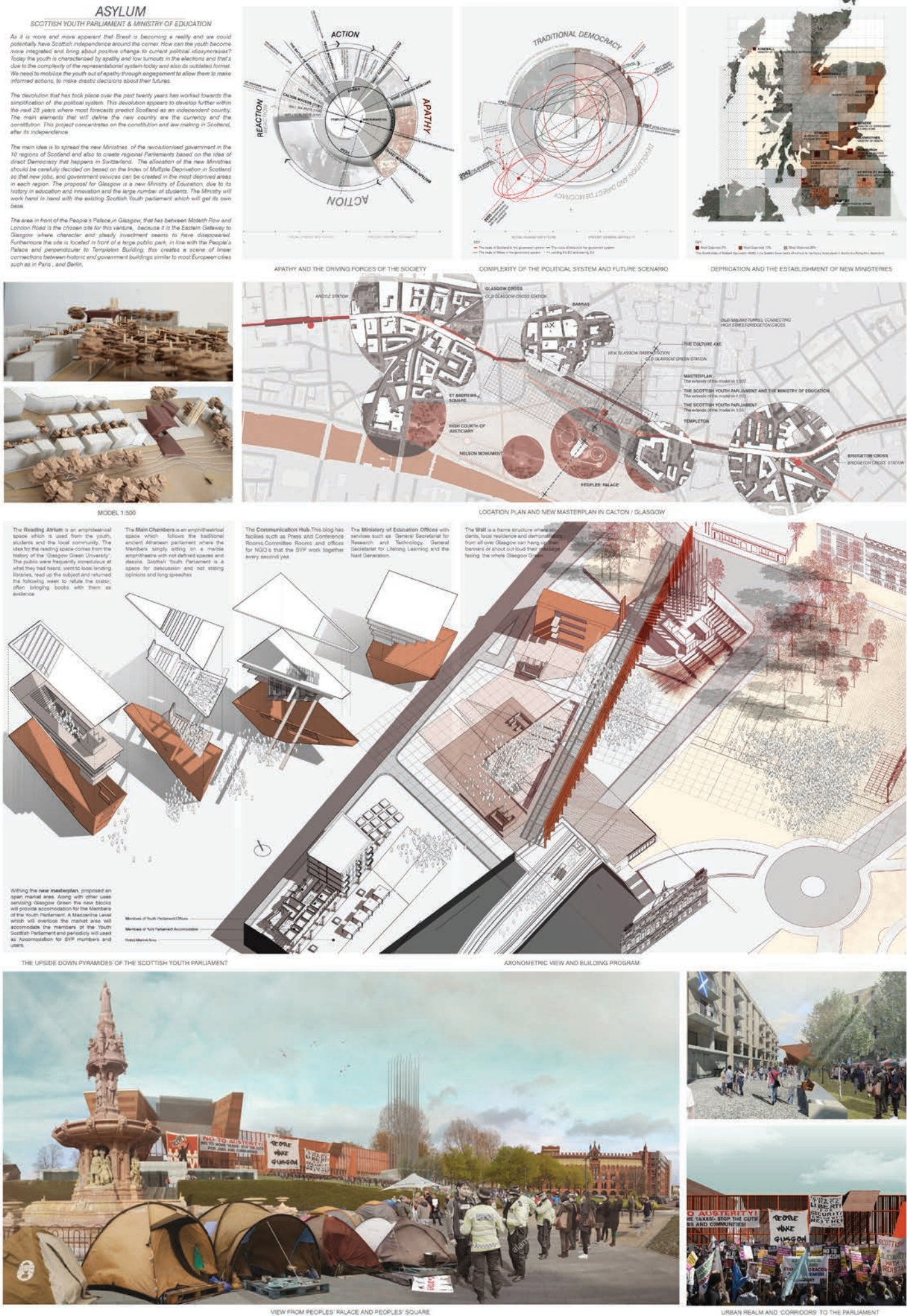
#### Jury comments:

The project is a scenario for 2042, based on a fear of devolution of the United Kingdom after the submission of Article 50 of the European Union. The author imagines a new building - a Scottish Youth Parliament like 'a mechanism which creates pressure for the Ministry of Education and the Government', and provides solutions for existing problems. The volumes successfully and suggestively create symbolical, upside-down pyramids that emphasize the need for a transformation of the social and political hierarchy, suggesting that 'the base' can be above 'the top'.



from University of  
Strathclyde, United  
Kingdom

from University of  
Strathclyde, United  
Kingdom



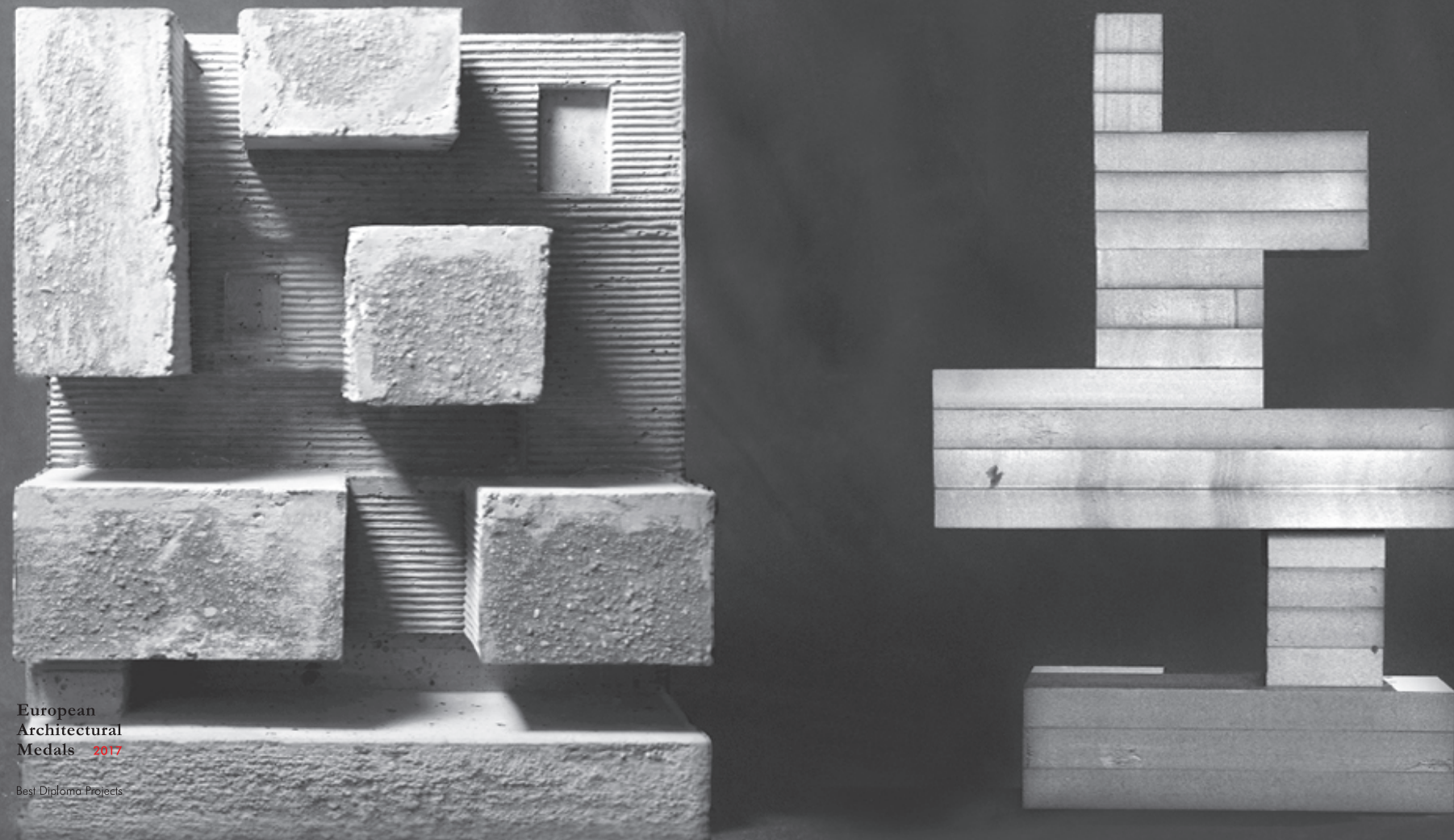


### Honourable Mention

Powerful Spaces  
– Precisions on a  
present system

by Diogo Veiga

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



Honorable  
Mention

088/  
2017



## Powerful Spaces – Precisions on a present system

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

Tutor: Helder Casal Ribeiro

### Author comments:

**D**ue to the landscape significance of the Zürichsee, the headquarters of the KIBAG Foundation emerge as a representative space for the corporative identity of the KIBAG group, a concrete producer with an emblematic relevance in Helvetic territory. The spatial sequence that organizes the KIBAG Foundation rises of an interpretation of the site - a space with a specific character and identity distinctly created to establish mediation between the city and the building. As a formation centre for the KIBAG group workers and as a conference and exhibition nucleus opened to the city, the proposed programme expressively distinguishes itself through its dimension and nature. The conformation of this hierarchy of spaces leans on two indissociable factors above all: a specific tool - the section - and its hegemony as an element of design that conducts and generates ideas of powerful spaces (rich architectonic devices that are capable of organizing different programmatic components); and a specific material - the concrete in situ - for its structural and constructive dimension in characterizing these strong spatialities. For its total coherent definition, the clarity of forms and the apparent concrete surfaces that highlight the harmony of the aggregates extracted from the vast lake extension are determinant, as well as the lightness and transparency of the glass walls which together define the tectonic elements that create the associations between space, site and its overall meaning.

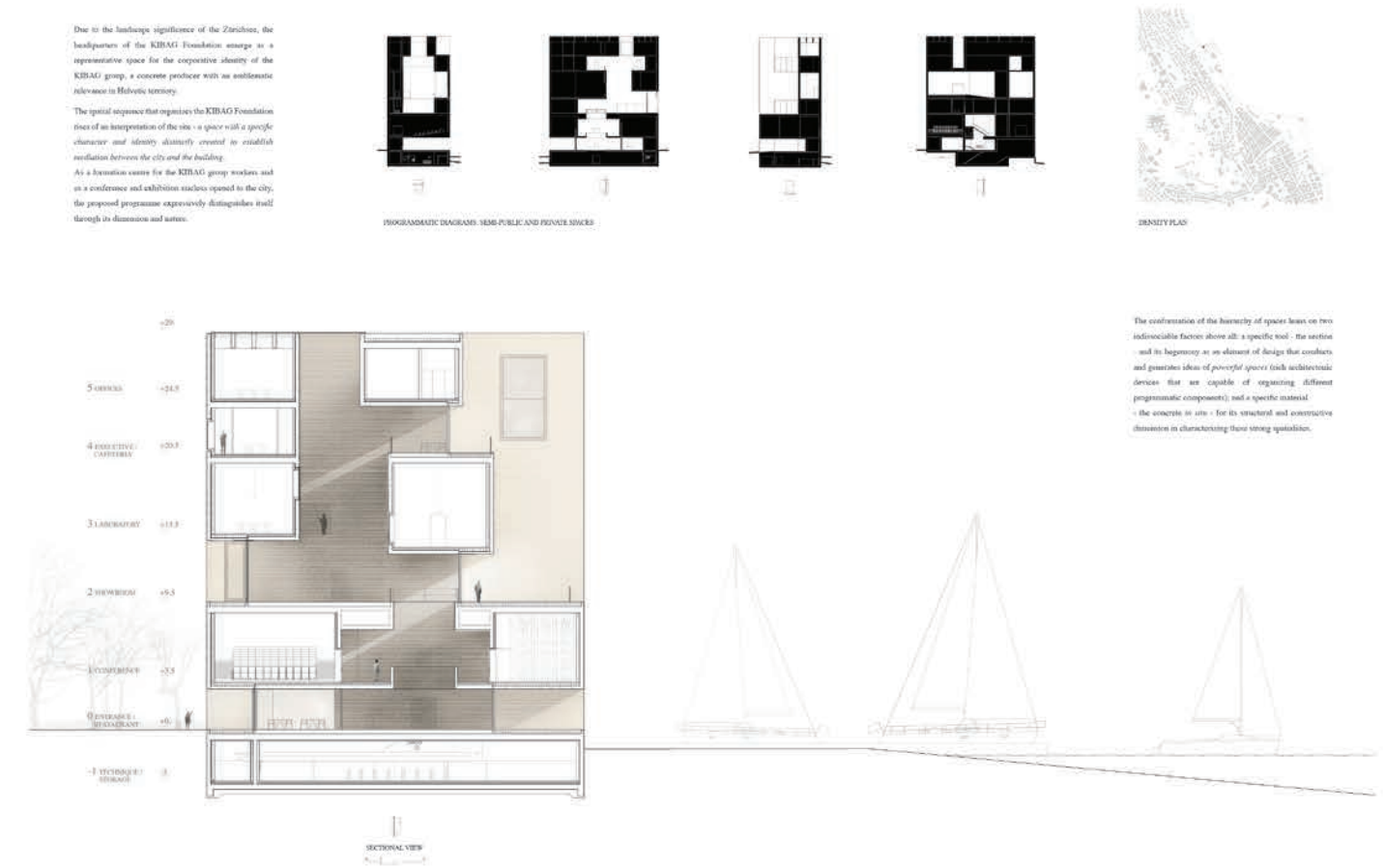
### Tutor comments:

This project addresses the important role private entrepreneurship, free enterprise, plays in contemporary society, not only through quality statements upon commerce success and social representatively but mostly in raising collective awareness promoting community enterprises by sharing, extending common infrastructures and facilities. The programme and design premises underline the leadership role architecture should play by expressing this openness, through the quality moulding of space and form (symphonic unity), as a functional, expressive and symbolic dialogue between private and public, intimacy and collectiveness. The significance of the in-between empowered as a conceptual architectural tool, that aims to seek congruence between space and structure, implies the (re)reading of the harmonic triad of space-structure-material as a main design feature, fundamental in today's understanding of the meaning of diversity and integration, be it, a functional and technical or social and cultural interpretation or response.

### Jury comments:

The primary goal of this project is the creation of a monumental architectural sculpture, containing some conference and office spaces in a very interesting juxtaposition of volumes within its section. The jury especially appreciated the sculptural qualities of the building.



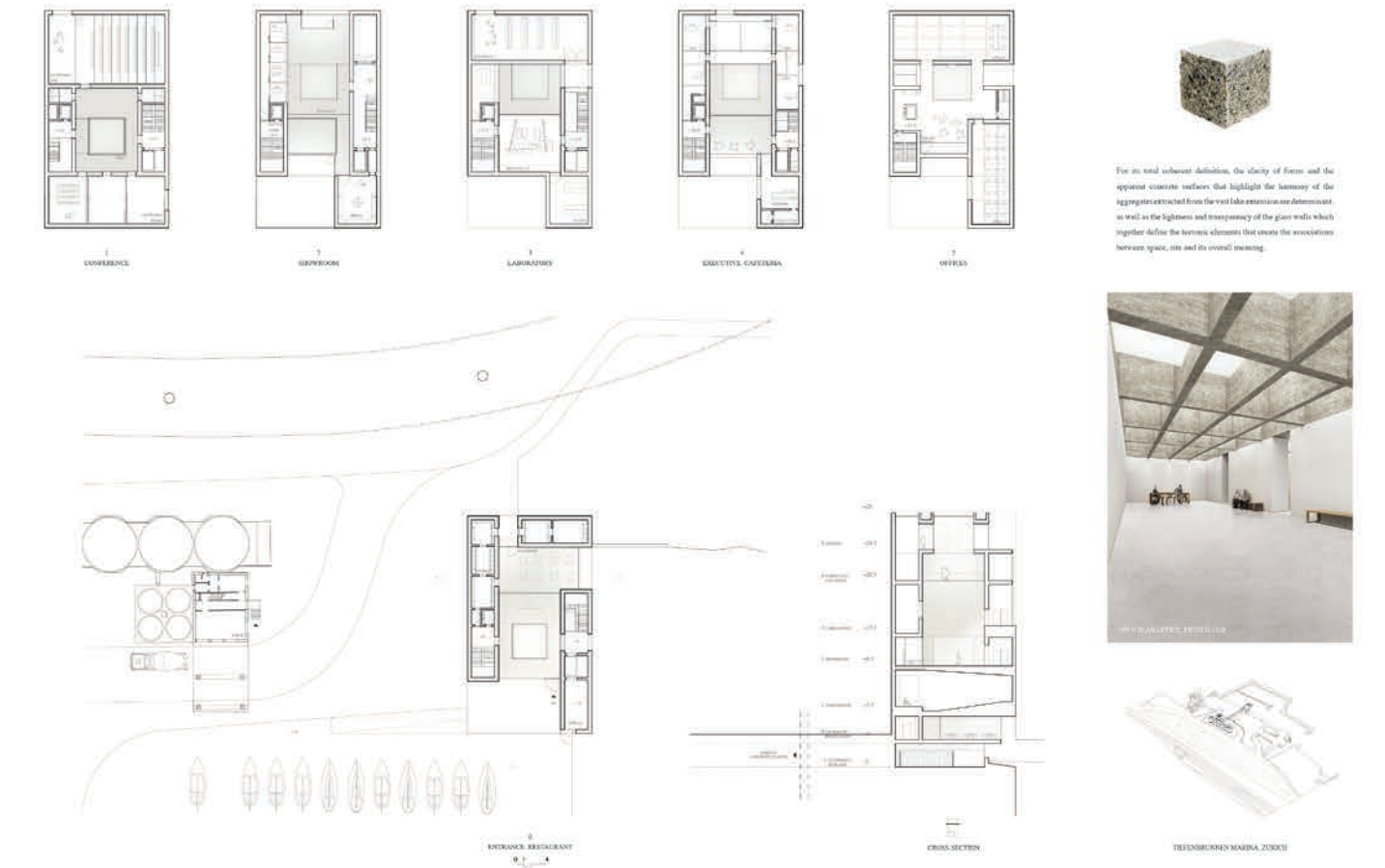


Honourable Mention

Powerful Spaces  
– Precisions on a  
present system

by Diogo Veiga

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



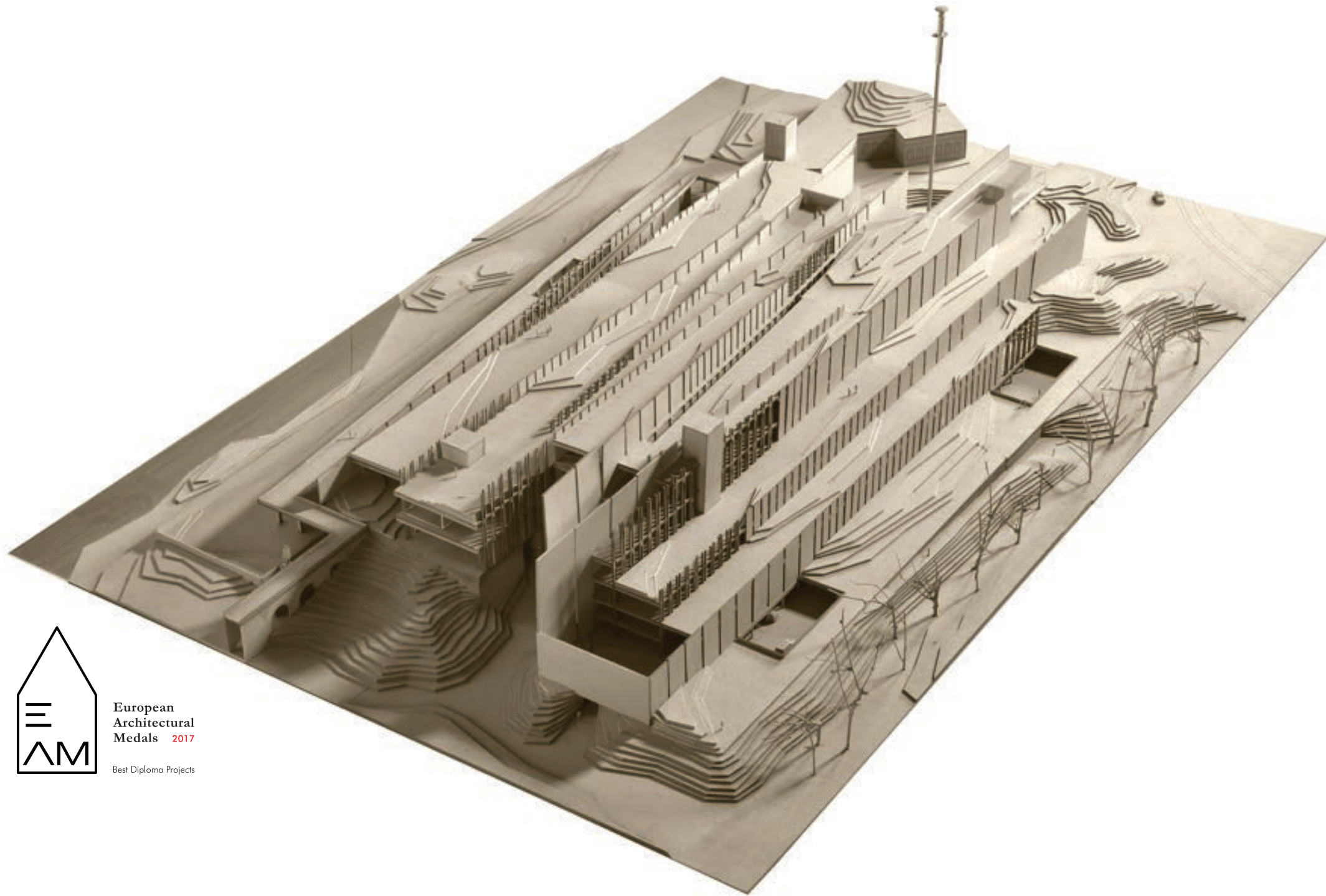
Honourable Mention

Powerful Spaces  
– Precisions on a  
present system

by Diogo Veiga

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





Citadel of Tides

by Marie Moors

from Faculty of  
Architecture and Arts  
of Hasselt University,  
Belgium

Shortlisted  
Project

005/  
2017

## Citadel of Tides

by Marie Moors from Faculty of Architecture and Arts of Hasselt University, Belgium

Tutor: Guy Cleuren

### Author comments:

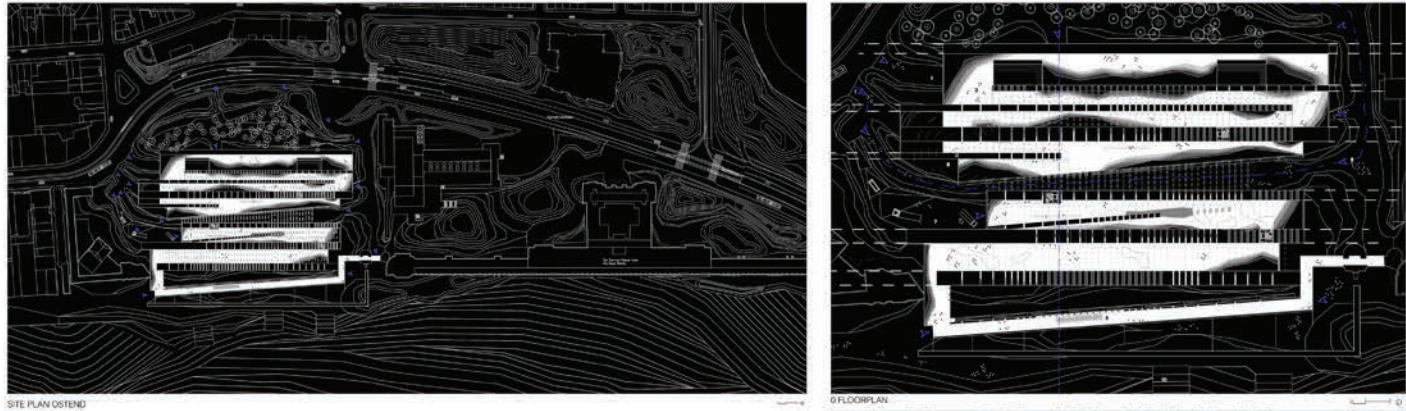
The project site is situated in Ostend on the seafront. The city is struggling with infrastructural problems. Heavy storm floods can happen every 10 years. Due to the rising sea level the flood risk after a storm increases tremendously. Therefore it is necessary to invest in buffer basins. This building is a linear interference in the existing landscape. The Venetian and Royal galleries are the structural inspiration for the design of the building. The alternating walls and columns rise up from the ground. Waterbasins are integrated in the thickness of the walls. This system can be used as a strategy to protect the entire seaside from extreme high tides.

The construction itself is inspired by the tidal change of the sea, in which ebb and flood are a reflection of the political world. The political realm is presented by the refugees of today. As stowaways in ferries they try to navigate from Ostend to England. The space in between is empty. Emptiness stimulates creativity. Like that we upgrade the temporarily character of a refugee's stay and we add an incredible value to the pragmatic necessary infrastructures. What if a refugee gets the opportunity to play the main role in a new metropolis of subcultures?

As the sand blows trough the openings, the building is permanently in alteration. The hollowness is filled by sand, as the refugees continue their travel. Before summer arrives we use the captured sand to reconstruct the Belgian beaches.





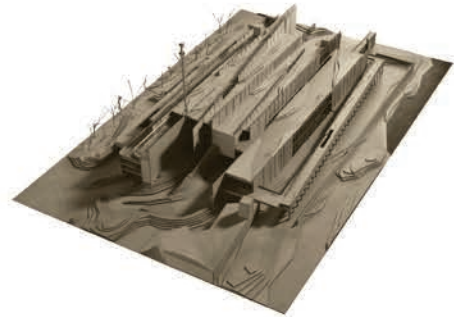
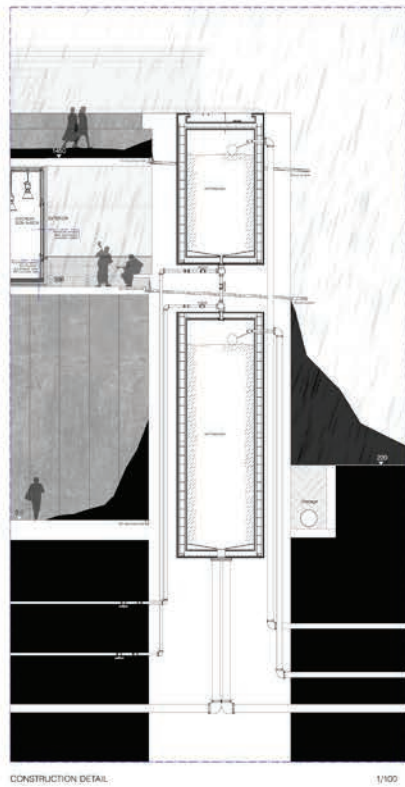
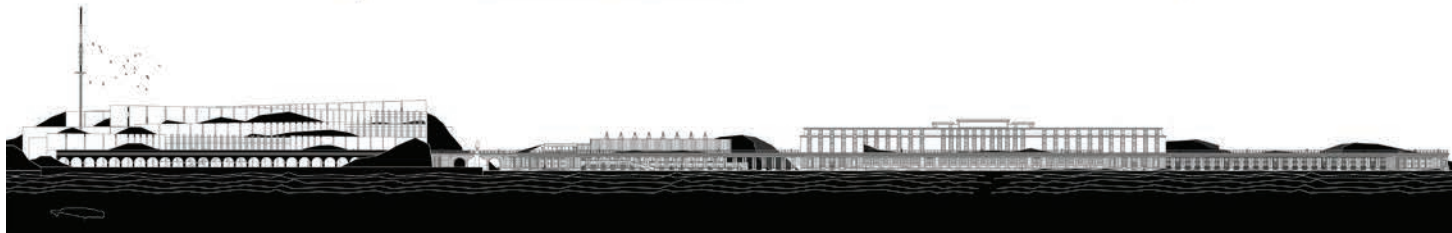
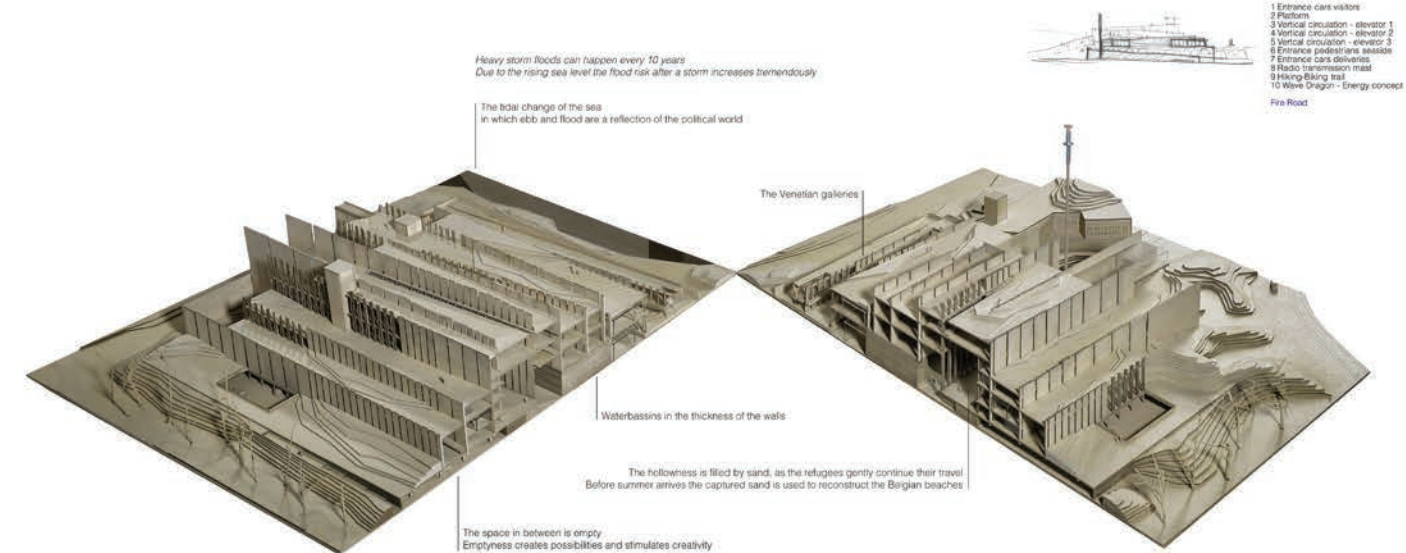
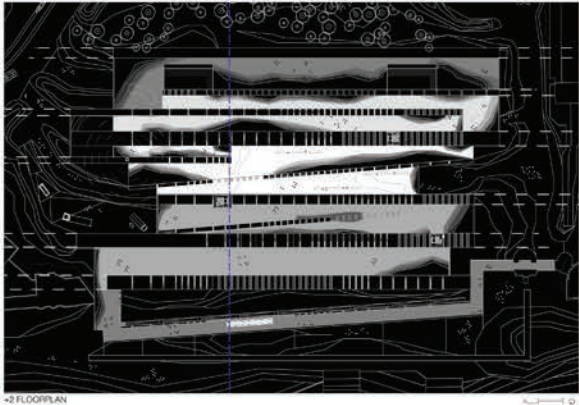
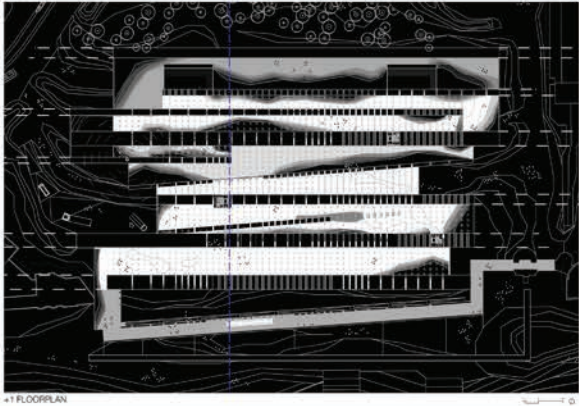


Atlanticwall second chance as citadel for subcultures?

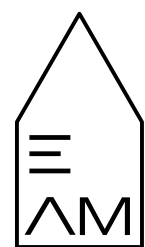
The project site is situated in Ostend, more specifically on the seaford. The city is struggling with infrastructural problems. Heavy storm floods can happen every 10 years. Due to the rising sea level the flood risk after a storm increases tremendously. Therefore it is necessary to invest in buffer basins in the short term.

The construction itself is inspired by the tidal change of the sea, in which ebb and flood are a reflection of the political world. The political realm is presented by the refugees of today. As slowways in series they try to navigate from Ostend to England. The space in between (the walls) is empty. Emptiness creates possibilities and stimulates creativity. Like that we can upgrade the temporary character of a refugee's stay in Ostend and we add an incredible value to the pragmatic necessary infrastructure. What is a refugee given the opportunity to play the main role in a new microcosm of subcultures? It will give a huge impulse to the sandy city life.

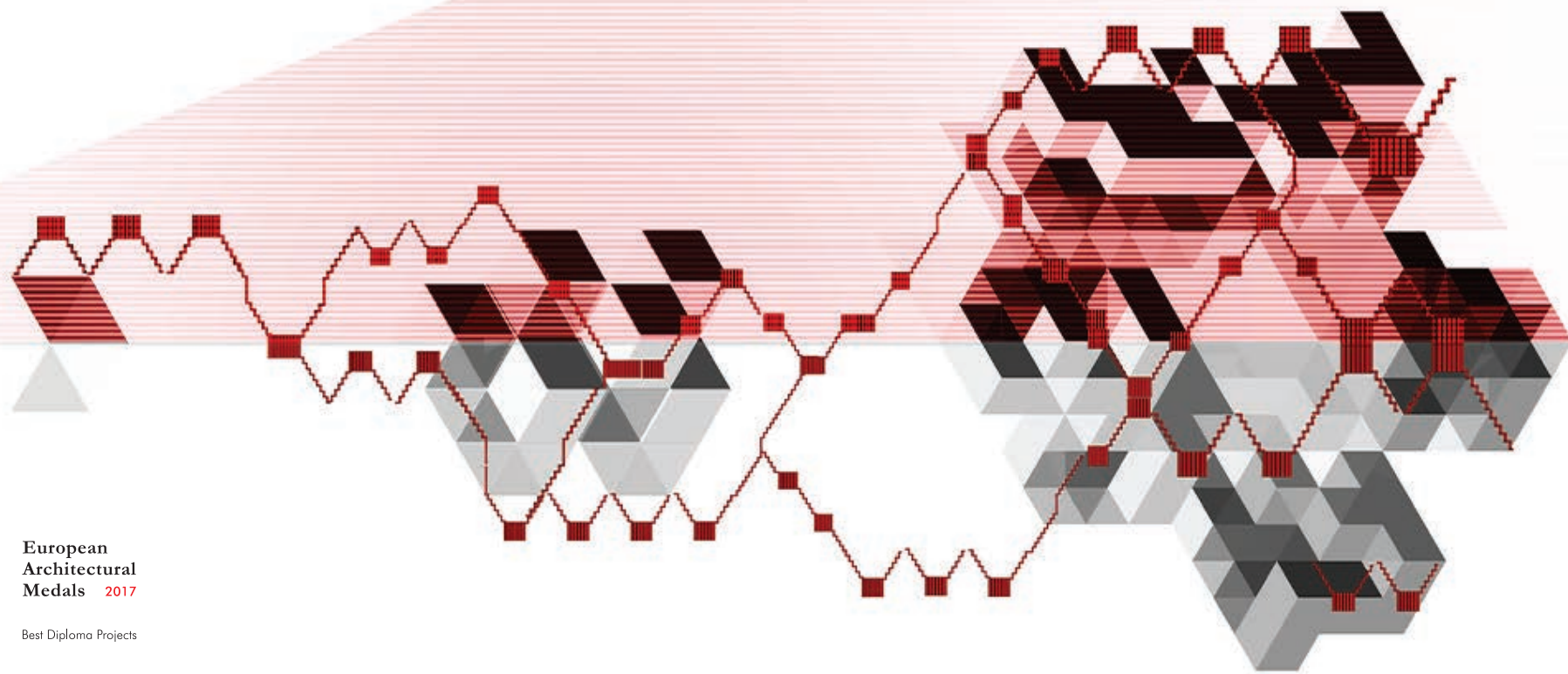
This building is a linear interference in the existing landscape. The Venetian and Royal galleries are the structural inspiration for the design of the building. The alternating walls and columns rise up from the ground. Waterbasins are integrated in the thickness of the walls. This system can be used as a strategy to protect the entire seaford from external high tides.







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Best Diploma Projects



Augmented  
Information &  
Knowledge Networks:  
Library Revisited.

by Foteini Salveridou

from Aristotle  
University of  
Thessaloniki, School of  
Architecture, Greece



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Best Diploma Projects

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2017

# Augmented Information & Knowledge Networks: Library Revisited.

by Foteini Salveridou from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Architecture, Greece

Tutor: Maria Voyatzaki

## Author comments:

After the Digital Revolution, new mechanisms of experiencing everyday life and space are formed. We are living among complex people networks, under a digital cloud of information and away from real time and space limitations.

In this new context the library as a paradigm should be revisited.

Since information is no more perceived as a material entity, the needs for physical storage space blur and the emphasis is laid on data exchange and processing activities that contribute to the ultimate aim of the library; the production of new information.

Therefore, in this thesis, the library is approached as an agile system of activity spaces,

that evolves in both physical and digital environment and participates in the controlled growth of knowledge.

In order to correspond to the dynamic qualities of non-scale data and people networks, the design process is based on the formation of a mechanism that produces an adaptable network pattern.

The emerging morphology is characterized by the voxel, the minimum activity space, and the main design parameters are set to ensure a smooth data and people transition and to provide possibilities of customization, expansion and revision according to the current user and community needs.

Importing principles of the fractal theory and the factors of chance and time in the procedure, 'Knowledge Circuits' could emerge as extensions to existing buildings or as autonomous organisms in the urban fabric, and continue to evolve for as long as knowledge does.











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Best Diploma Projects

Industry in the City;  
The Noise from the  
Back Yard.

by Rico Strinati  
from School of  
Architecture,  
University of Limerick  
(SAUL), Ireland



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2017

# Industry in the City; The Noise from the Back Yard.

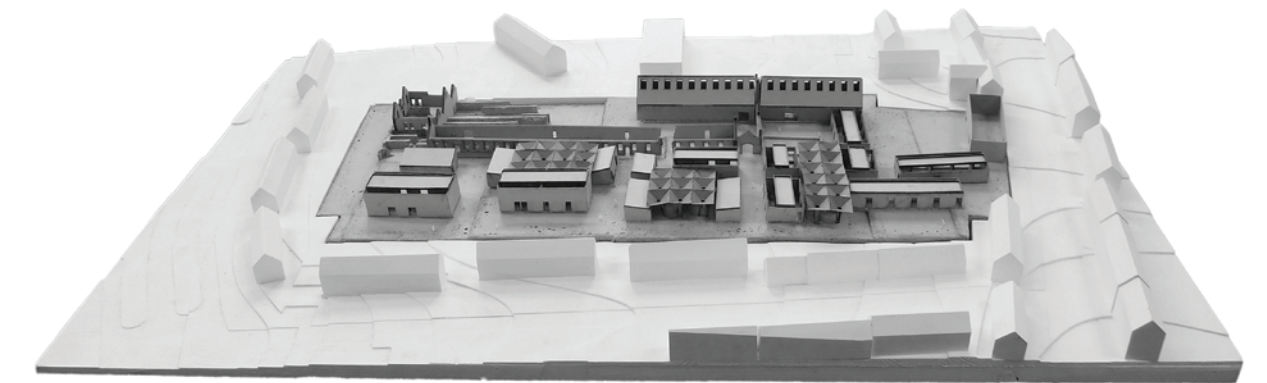
by Rico Strinati from School of Architecture, University of Limerick (SAUL), Ireland

Tutors: Merrit Bucholz, Andrew Griffin

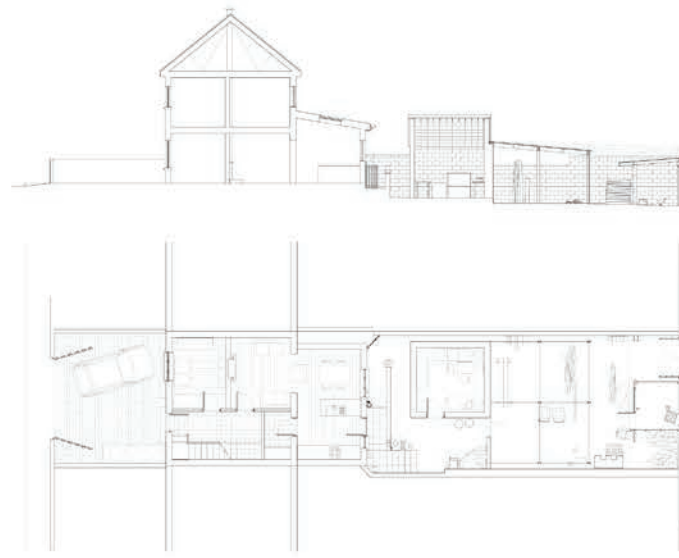
## Author comments:

On the periphery of Limerick city there exists hermetic zones of social housing built in the 1950's. Behind these terrace blocks are narrow back yards which are populated with honest constructions. These buildings take the form of sheds, extensions and workshops and it's where these pragmatic inhabitants tinker, mend and invent. It is evident that these residents have a desire to expand their industries into the wider city of Limerick.

The intention of this thesis is to facilitate this need to expand local industries into the wider context of the city and to encourage collaboration between members of neglected neighbourhoods. The site is situated on the South-eastern edge of Newtown Pery and punctures the low income residential area of Prospect Hill. The program exists within the narrow space between the productive backyards of these houses and the formidable masonry walls of the former Tait's clothing factory. A clear connection is made between the masonry walls of the factory and back yards. The architecture finds inspiration from the frugal ingenuity of its surroundings and thus the construction is simplified to facilitate future additions.



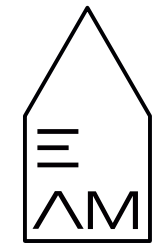




Industry in the City;  
The Noise from the  
Back Yard.

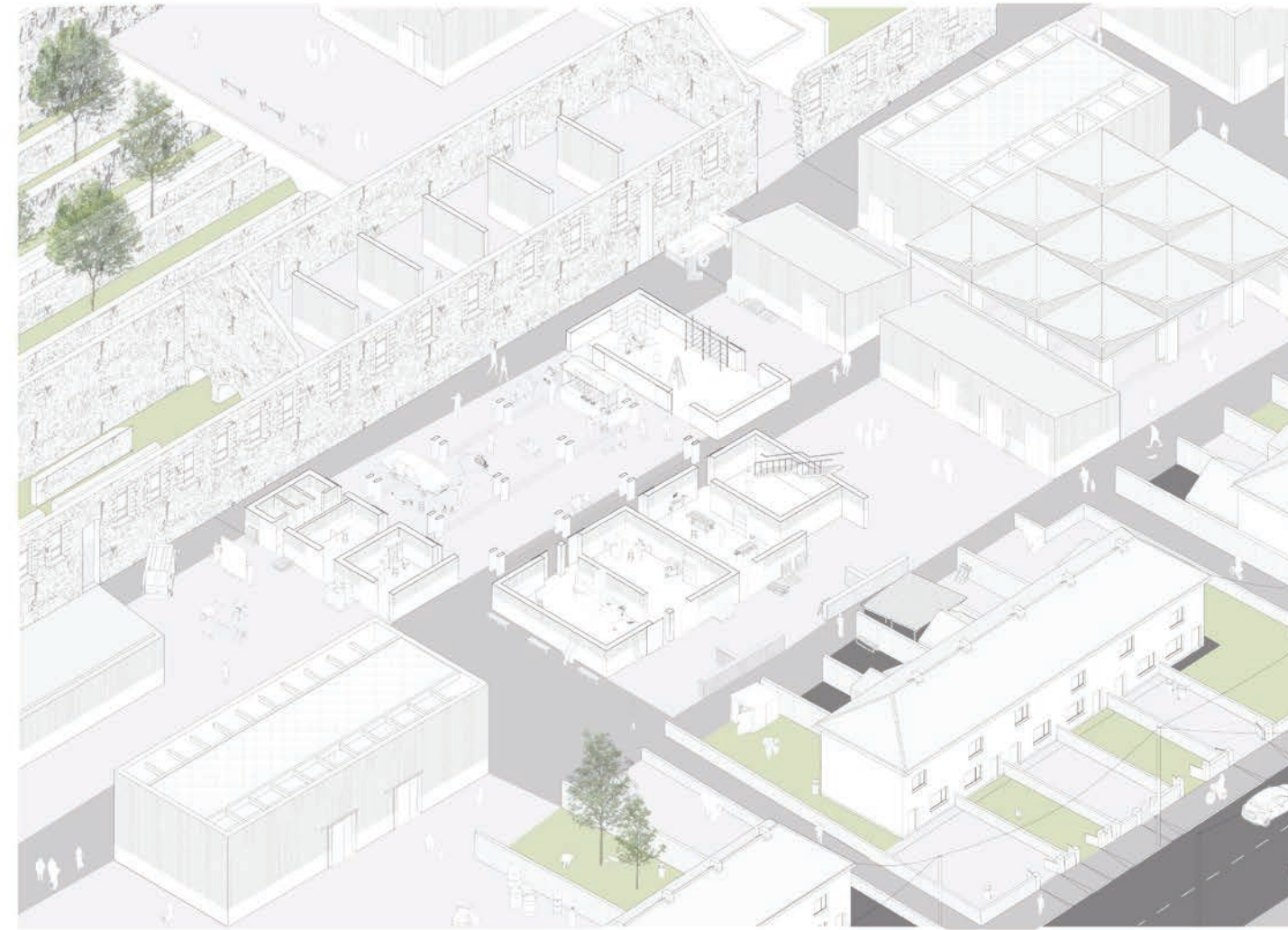
by Rico Strinati

from School of  
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Industry in the City;  
The Noise from the  
Back Yard.

by Rico Strinati

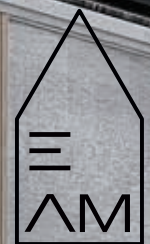
from School of  
Architecture,  
University of Limerick  
(SAUL), Ireland



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The Fading  
Architecture - the  
Architecture of  
Fading. The Palliative  
Care Centre with  
Behavioral Addictions  
Rehabilitation Facility

by Jakub Grabowski

from Faculty of  
Architecture,  
Gdansk University of  
Technology (GUT),  
Poland



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Best Diploma Projects

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2017

# The Fading Architecture - the Architecture of Fading. The Palliative Care Centre with Behavioral Addictions Rehabilitation Facility

by Jakub Grabowski from Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology (GUT), Poland

Tutors: Ph.D., D. Sc., Eng. Arch. Jakub Szczepański

## Author comments:

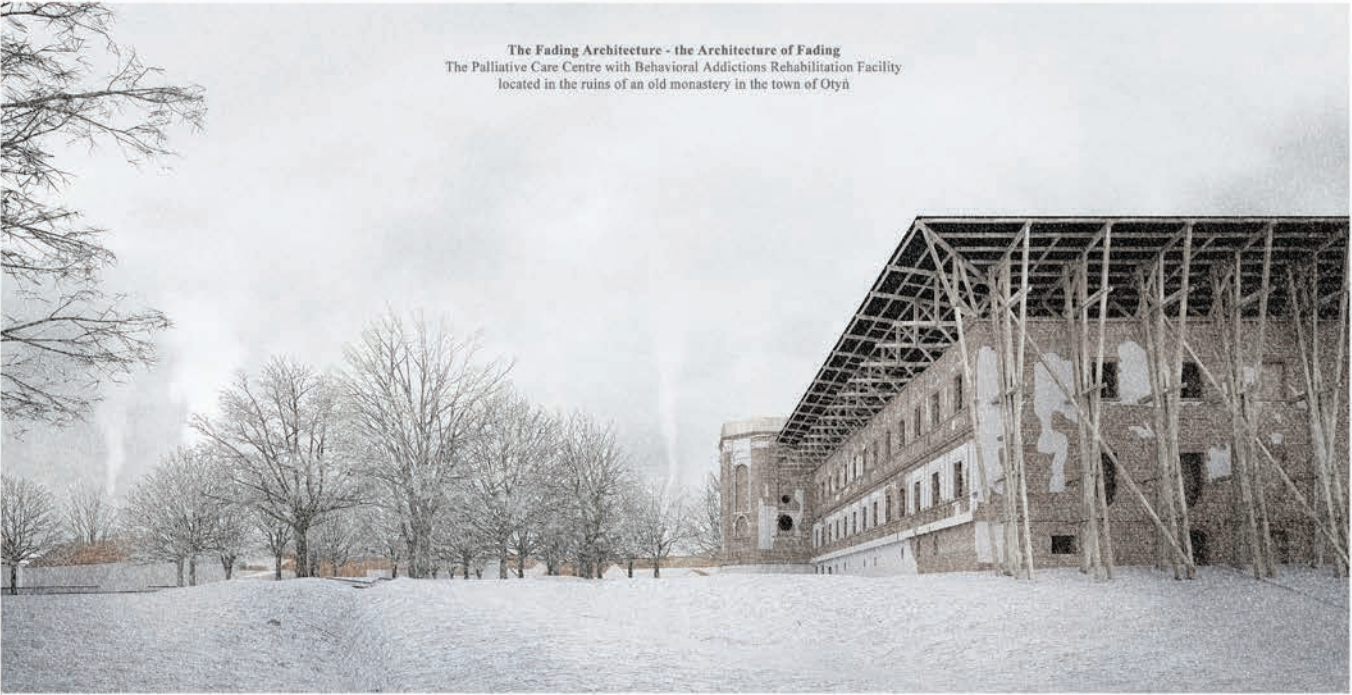
The project attempts to find an answer to the question whether it is possible to stop the process of progressing degradation of the historic monuments in Lower Silesia with the use of provisional methods of low-tech architecture. The second issue is the role of spiritual architecture in confrontation with the expectations and problems of the consumptionist society of the 21st century. The common element for both issues is the topic of fading and the value of time.

The project suggests restoring the historic character of the site and opting for provisional repair measures in the form of temporary constructions, which will enrich the historic object and complement it - create a coherent whole. The key factor to revitalise the ruins is to bring back the users, provide them conditions to live.

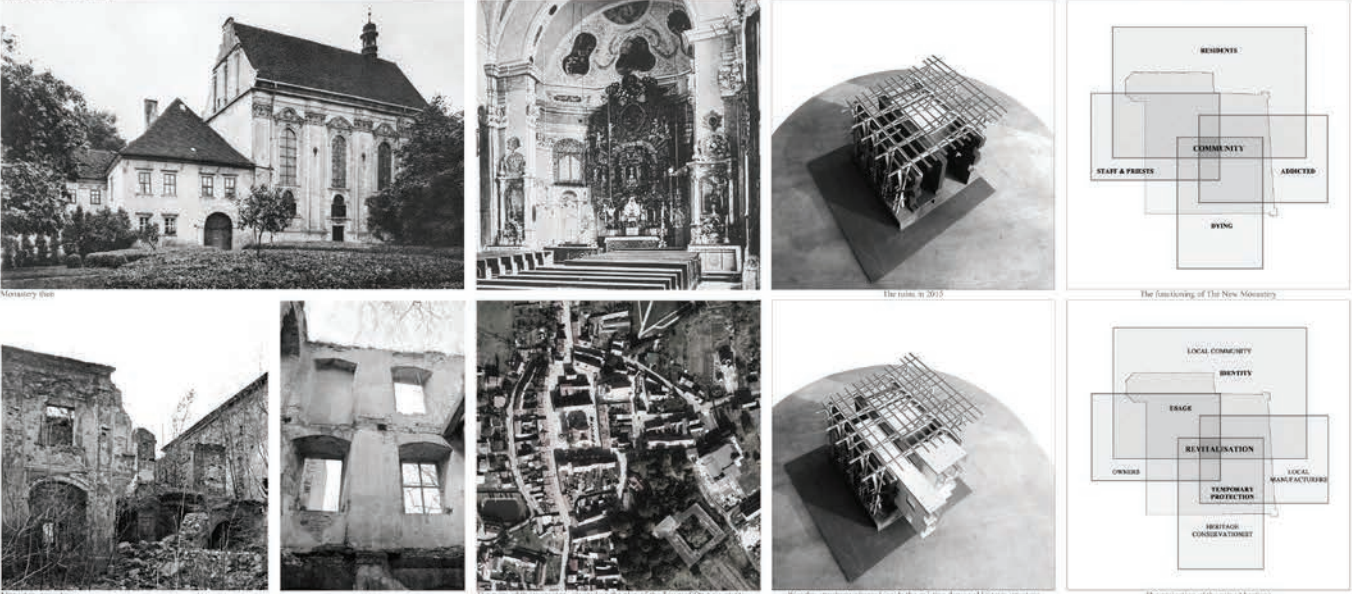
The building houses health care facilities, residential space and the sacral space. The dying find there peace, addicted therapy (while serving infirm, working at the renovation, generating goods in the grange). They are supported by the families, medical staff and priests.

Both the planned development of the site and the activities aiming at the restoration of the monastery are the factors which integrate the users of the building, the local community and positively affect the attractiveness of the region. This, consequently, leads to the process of revitalisation of the immovables and the town of Otyń, as well as greater identification of the residents with the location.

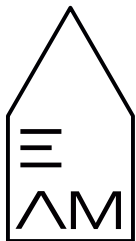




Revised park and main elevation



Old garage and main elevation of the main building. Low-tech views of the 18th century baroque monastery. The newly designed architectural elements are temporary prefabricated constructions supporting the entire walls of the building, later grates making the roof and the structure allowing to live in the object. The elements are created by the local manufacturers using local, natural materials.



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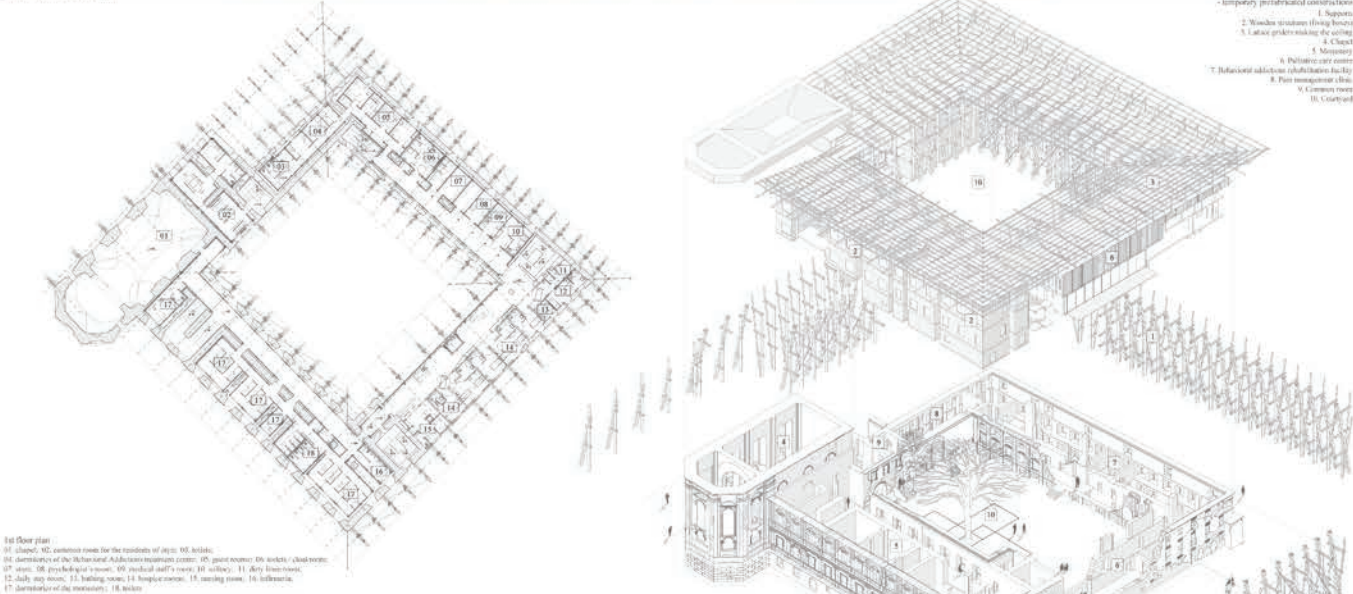
The Fading Architecture - the Architecture of Fading. The Palliative Care Centre with Behavioral Addictions Rehabilitation Facility

by Jakub Grabowski

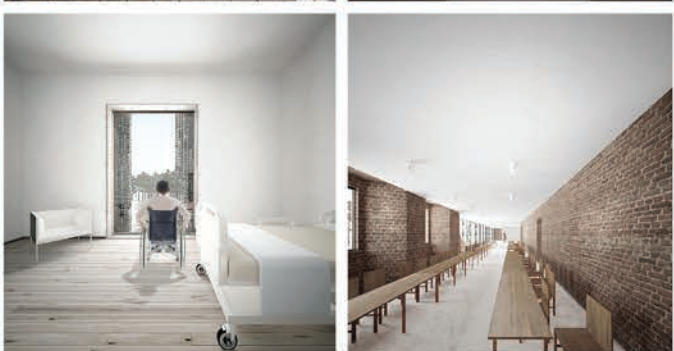
from Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology (GUT), Poland



The orchard and south elevation



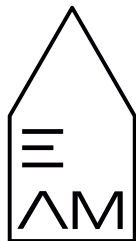
Old floor plan. 1. Chapel. 2. Old common room for the residents of city. 3. Kitchen. 4. Corridor. 5. Old common room for the residents of city. 6. Old common room for the residents of city. 7. Old common room for the residents of city. 8. Old common room for the residents of city. 9. Old common room for the residents of city. 10. Old common room for the residents of city. 11. Old common room for the residents of city. 12. Old common room for the residents of city. 13. Old common room for the residents of city. 14. Old common room for the residents of city. 15. Old common room for the residents of city. 16. Old common room for the residents of city. 17. Old common room for the residents of city. 18. Old common room for the residents of city.



Upper left: main wing of the monastery. Wooden structure (steel) inside the existing damaged historic structure. The chapel. A skylight set in place of the ruined vault. Bottom left: a bedroom room. The entrance to the main wing of the monastery.



The courtyard of the former front monastery building, in the center stands three-hundred-year-old oak tree - the witness of the history. The southern wing of the monastery (in the background) houses the hospital for its patients, eastern - the behavioral addictions treatment center, western - new monastery.



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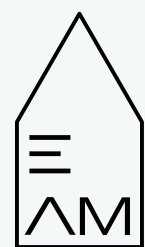
Best Diploma Projects

The Fading Architecture - the Architecture of Fading. The Palliative Care Centre with Behavioral Addictions Rehabilitation Facility

by Jakub Grabowski

from Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology (GUT), Poland





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Best Diploma Projects

The Cultural  
Innovation Centre  
for Construction:  
Revitalising  
craftsmanship in  
architecture

by Andrew Morris

from University of  
Plymouth, School of  
Architecture, Design  
and Environment,  
United Kingdom



European  
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2017

# The Cultural Innovation Centre for Construction: Revitalising craftsmanship in architecture

by **Andrew Morris** from **University of Plymouth, School of Architecture, Design and Environment, United Kingdom**

Tutor: Prof. Bob Brown

## Author comments:

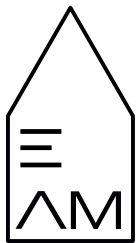
The Cultural Innovation Centre for Construction is situated in Macau, China, lying within the Pearl River Delta (PRD). The proposal presents an opportunity to strengthen Macau's economy by building upon the significant opportunity it has for creativity and innovation; due to the country being a special administrative region that has a notable autonomy from the Chinese Government, providing an environment for tectonic experimentation.

The pace and budget constraints that building projects are currently exposed to within the PRD mean there is little time for artisanal skills to be acknowledged. This has produced lacklustre architecture within Macau, which the project aims to combat with craft. The proposal provides a space where experts can come from all over the PRD to produce innovative Chinese construction techniques and materials.

The Cultural Innovation Centre for Construction would foster an engagement with craft, supporting a re-examination of vernacular typologies, and an exploration of how they might reinvigorate contemporary Asian technology to enable a more aesthetically, economically and socially progressive architecture. Key to this project's advancement was a testing of material assembly. Consequently, China will not be reliant on western construction practices but be able to flourish through the implementation of their own innovative craftsmanship.







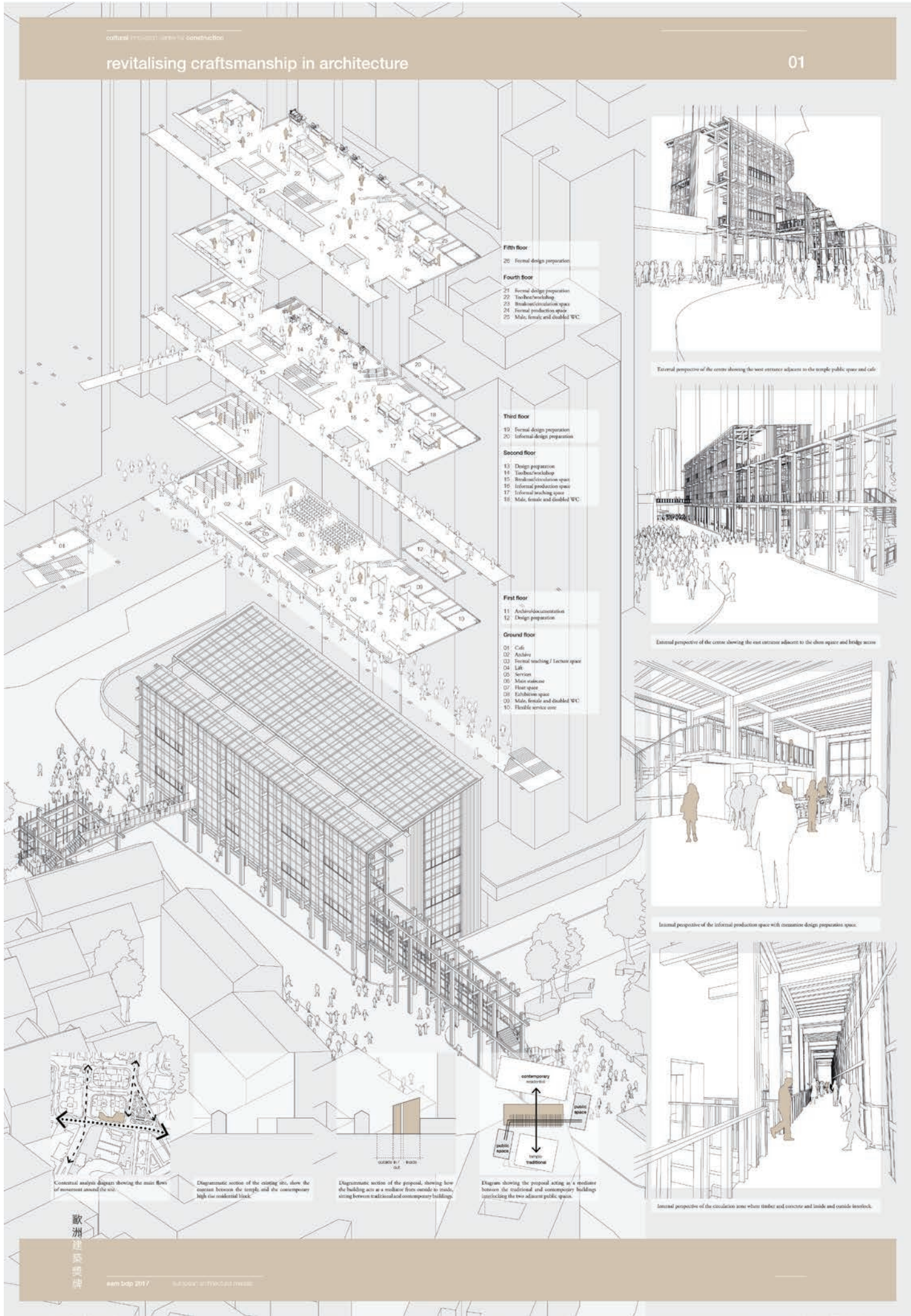
European Architectural Medals 2017

Best Diploma Projects

The Cultural Innovation Centre for Construction: Revitalising craftsmanship in architecture

by Andrew Morris

from University of Plymouth, School of Architecture, Design and Environment, United Kingdom



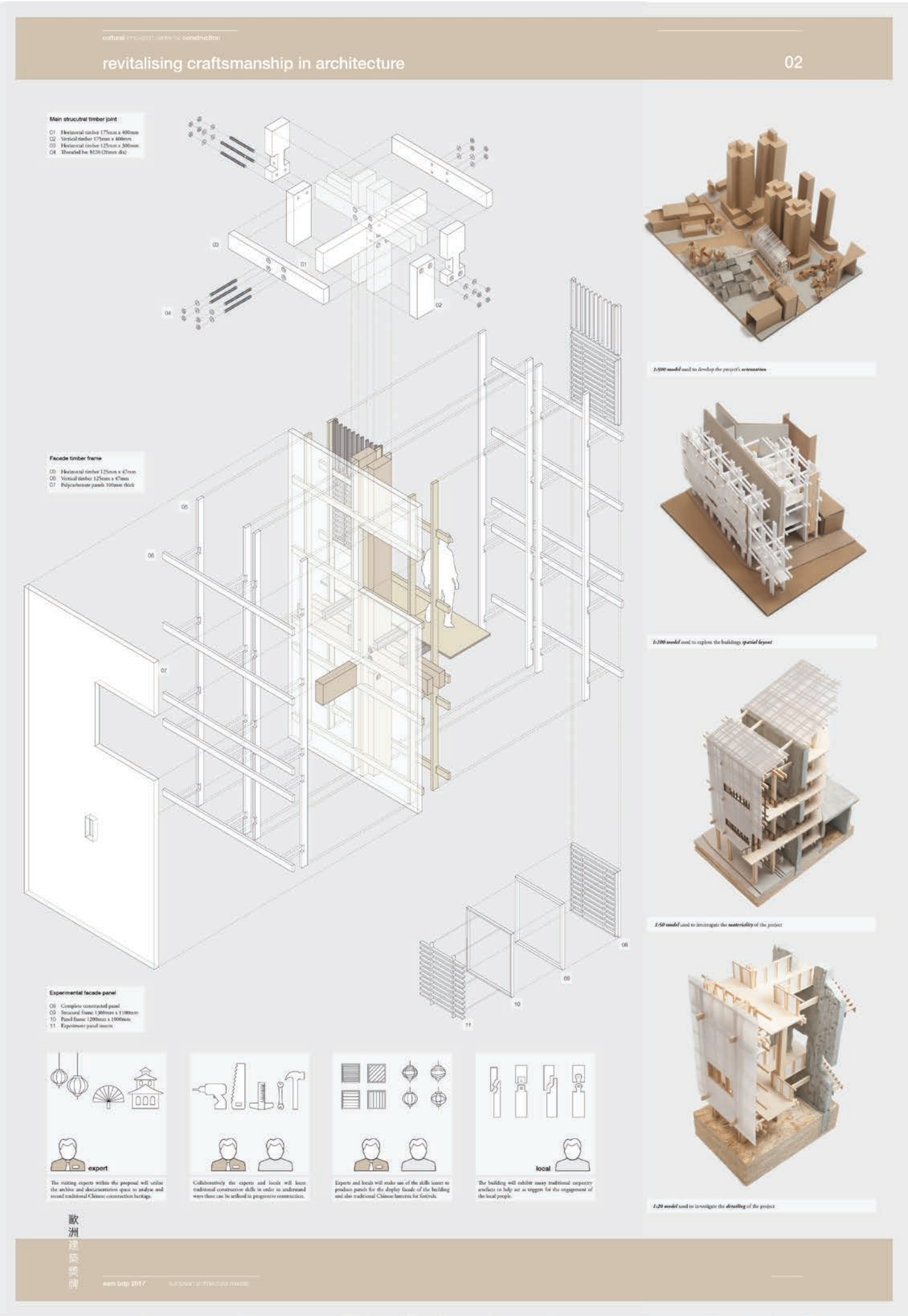
European Architectural Medals 2017

Best Diploma Projects

The Cultural Innovation Centre for Construction: Revitalising craftsmanship in architecture

by Andrew Morris

from University of Plymouth, School of Architecture, Design and Environment, United Kingdom





Back to the Garden!

by Dalal Elarji

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

Shortlisted  
Project

025/  
2017

# Back to the Garden!

by Dalal Elarji from Institute of Architecture and Planning, University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein

Tutors: Prof. Dietrich Schwarz, Ass. Daniel Penzis

## Author comments:

It is clear that the resources of our world are becoming more and more limited compared to the growth of the population. Therefore, there is an urgent need to rethink our relation to nature and to provide innovative answers regarding food production, energy demands, and social relations.

In that context, the following work is an attempt to sustainably design a new settlement in the town of Ballò, in the Veneto region. Back-to-the-Garden proposes a new reengagement with the landscape, aiming for balance between human needs and natural resources and translating a new self-sufficient style of communal living.

The new settlement is connected to the Motorway-A4 and the High-speed-railway using a sustainable mobility system that runs through the entire urban stripe Turin-Trieste. It comprises twelve communities of a maximum of fifteen dwellings implemented in a ring system surrounding the Forum and the communal house.

The design of the dwellings is optimized to reduce its impact on the environment. The use of passive strategies reduces the energy consumption during the summer/winter seasons. Furthermore, the design of the dwellings follows the cycle of life. It enables to add new rooms according to the users' needs and offers adaptability, flexibility and individuality.

Although Back-to-the-Garden starts with a utopian vision to change the future of urban design, the calculations of food production, energy consumption and resources prove this utopia could become reality.

## Tutor comments:

The student worked out the semester assignment "using-landscape", with sustainable settlement in the context of a survivable-society. The search goes beyond the usual concepts. The landscape is understood as a source and resource for one's own life basis, with the understanding of food production and the need for building materials. This became the basis of her design ideas.

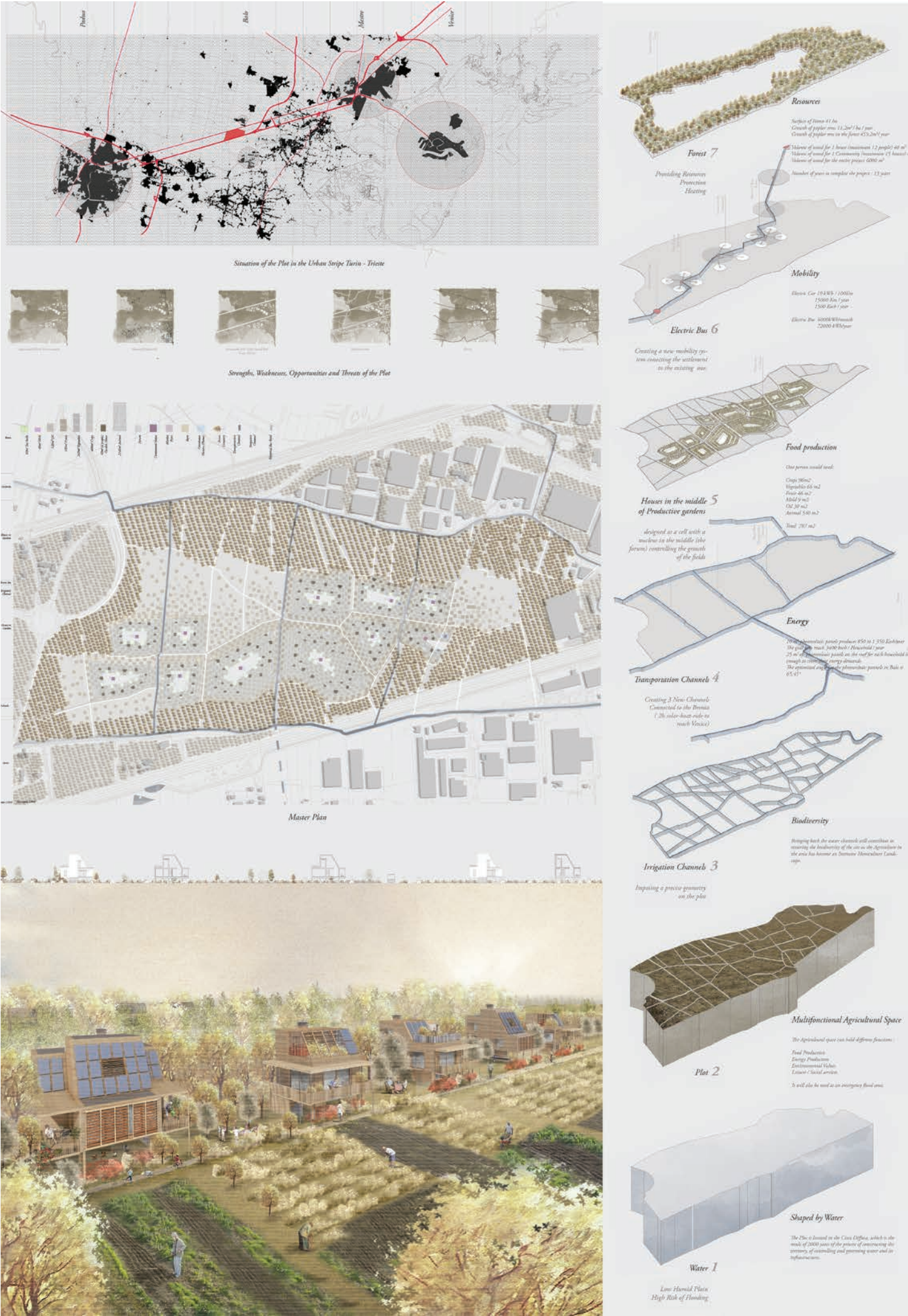
The research goes to concepts of the 19/20th century. It's interesting to note that at that time, the utopias were, and still are, alternatives to an existing mismanagement. The material alienation by the division of labor in industrialization is confronted with life-design, which makes the working out of the basics of life, the real content of life. If, in the 19th century, the difficult living conditions of the working class were the driving force behind a rethink, it's now clear that the globalized market doesn't take into account the limits of terrestrial resources and ultimately stifles society despite the misery.

She places bravely this epochal push of the limits of humanity in relation to the prototype of paradise. She names her design "Back-to-the-Garden".

From this basis the student directs her concept ideas. She develops a self-sustaining settlement in all its consequences. She also attacks philosophical approaches, which gives her the mental framework for existential thinking. In its implementation, she never loses the fine-grained layer, which generates from the architectural idea, the real quality of life in her design.



Back to the Garden!  
by Dalal Elarji  
from Institute of Architecture and Planning, University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein



Back to the Garden!  
by Dalal Elarji  
from Institute of Architecture and Planning, University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein







under - in - above

by Héctor Muñoz Muñoz

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



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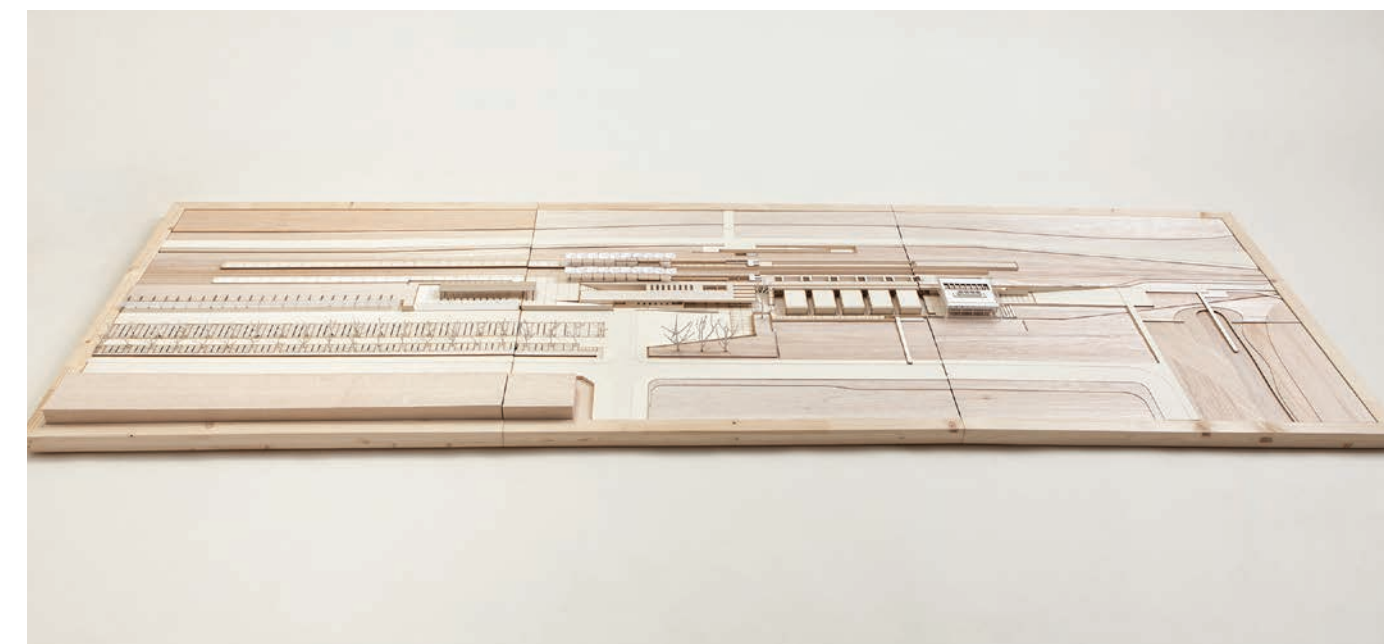
## under - in - above

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

Tutor: Clara Mejía Vallejo

### Author comments:

**U**nder - in - above. Defines the relation between a building and an artificial void in the land. It is the artificial adaptation of the building to its environment, to a climate and its energy, to the train and to two pathways, towards nature and industry. It is the cohabitation with water, wind, ground and sun. It is the mass, the exchange, the concrete and the steel: the tectonics and the stereotomics. It is a passive system. It is a stitching of the land. It is an infrastructure: the unification of a park, a station, a few multipurpose spaces and a nature interpretation centre.





**under - in - above**  
38°04'42.8"N 9°13'15.4"E

**under-in-above:** behind the relation between a building and its artificial void in the land. It is the artificial elevation of the building to its environment, to a climate and low energy, to the train and to the railway, towards distance and industry. It is the combination with water, with ground and sun. It is the move, the exchange, the connects and the above; the vertical and the horizontal. It is a passive system. It is a stretching of the land. It is an infrastructure: the utilization of a path, a station, a few multipurpose spaces and a nature interpretation center.

...

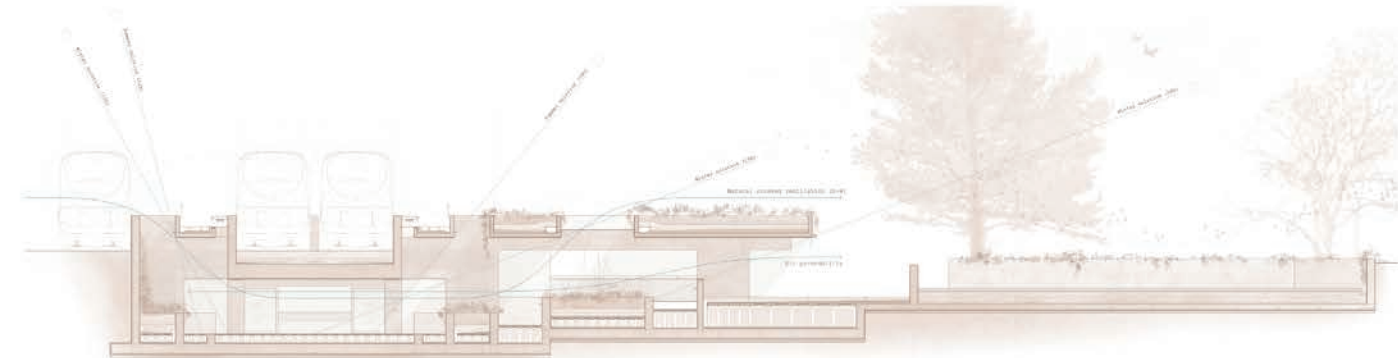
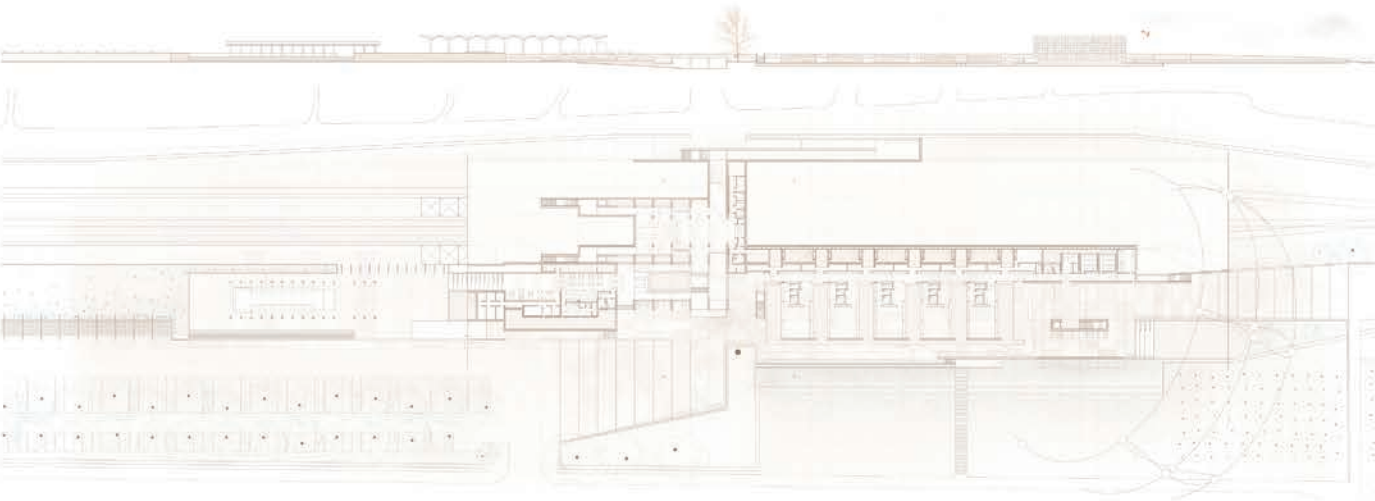
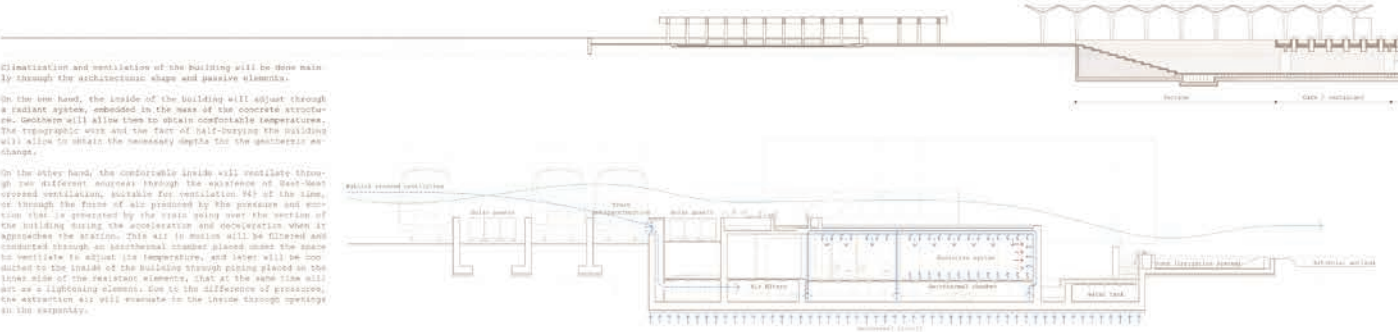
Throughout history, the railway infrastructure has connected people and places, and has been a path for movement and relationships, also for big modifications of territory. It has promoted connections between distant points and other levels, fractured parts of a specific place.

The existence of an unconsolidated industrial estate among the urban groves and the marshlands, away from the coast, Terranova de Valldigna (Valencia, Spain), and that area began to be crossed by a railway line that brought, not only its development but also a transition connecting from the mountain to the coast. This fact, complicated the direct relation between the community and its beach and brought a continuous reading of the different natural environments joined in the landscape: forest, agricultural, beach, dunes. There, there is a small regional station, a space to be brought.

This is a modernized project, on the limit, a stretching more of a place disconnected by the hand of man, being associated with urban nature - naturalized. It is the creation of a digital history, a place between industry and nature. In this way, the intervention intends to be an infrastructure that is born from the element that being character to the place: it path crosses the railway, a walking tunnel, a canal, and a pond of spreading plastic waters with vegetation vegetation. This work will be an intervention based on the local weather and its topography. It will be the work on the landscape that will increase the three different ways of interacting with the ground: urban, air or above. The horizontal and the vertical.

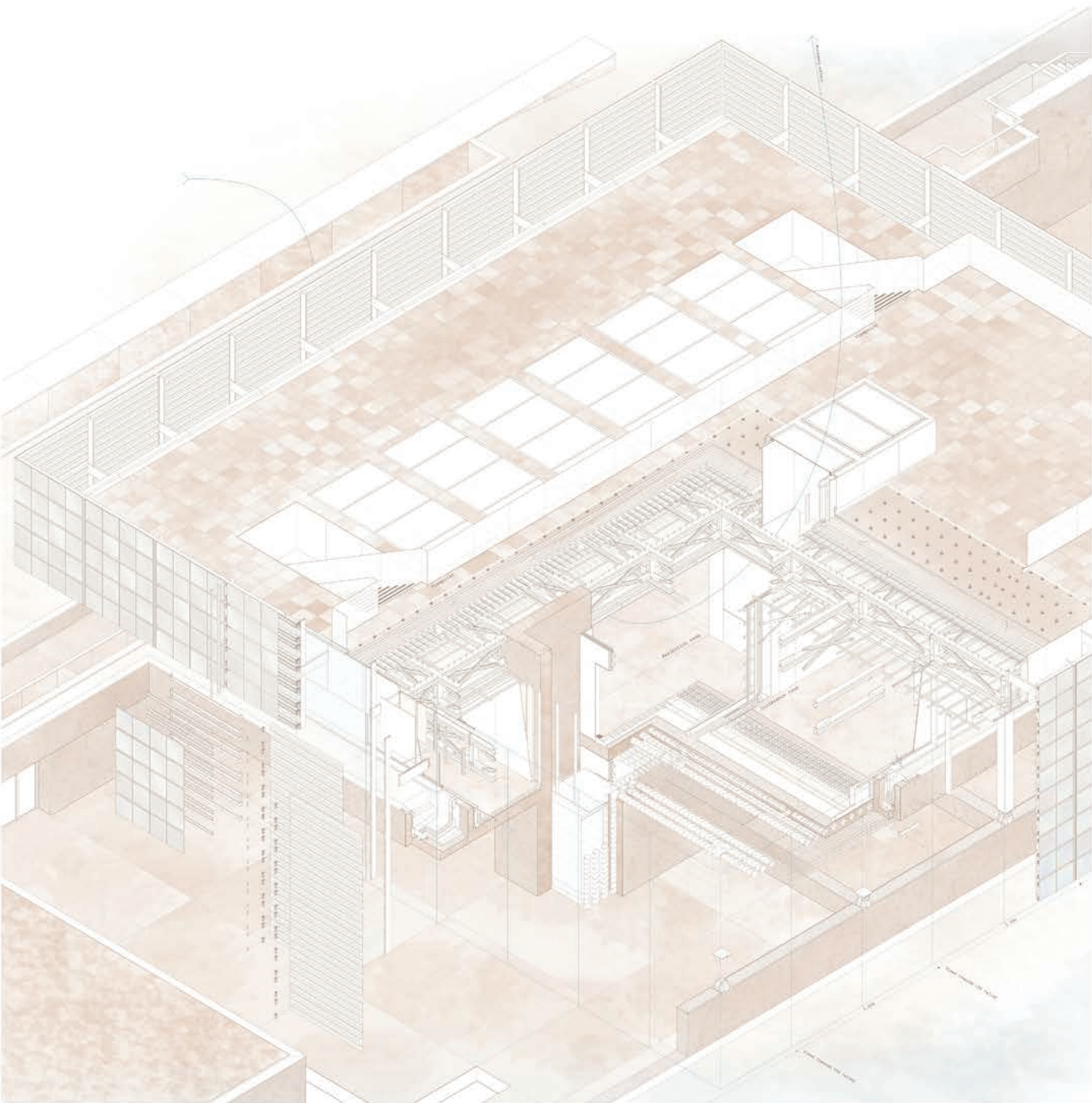
The option of building a great part of the project on a half-height level will allow to generate an infrastructure that will develop horizontally along the railway line, generating not only a public square for people, but also a volumetric transition between the height of the industrial volume and the landscape, being able to connect not only a visual line but also a feeling of protection in the improved landscape itself from the surrounding. The existence of local vegetation will allow to control visually, protect and modify climatic conditions in the surrounding area and generate vegetative green surfaces, permeable and filtering when there need to be great extensions of impermeable surfaces.

In essence, a public path that will generate a permeable limit for the industrial area, a trail within, multipurpose spaces that complement the industrial use and a nature interpretation center that creates a network of protection and cyclists' ways will compose an infrastructure born from the place. A thermodynamic infrastructure, a passive system. An architectural shape. A symbolic between the natural and the technical, between the nature and the artificial. Between the dynamic and the static, between multipurpose and work, in direct, an architectural grammar.

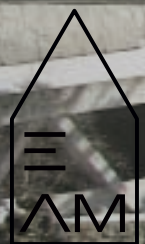


The new connection of the structure together with thermodynamic applied, will allow us to understand the building as a thermal box with constant relation with the being above. Therefore, there will be an intrinsic symbiosis between the vertical separation of the human being and of the building itself, relating to the environment and seeking coexist.

The existence of water tanks under the building will allow to absorb the rain downfall to absorb it and later use it to irrigate the green areas. Also, its design will act as a security system to avoid flooding of the area under the phantasm level.







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Accommodation and catering in Goppenstein - A break in road and railway alpine landscape

by Guillaume Rey  
from Western Switzerland University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Switzerland



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2017

# Accommodation and catering in Goppenstein - A break in road and railway alpine landscape

by Guillaume Rey from Western Switzerland University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Switzerland

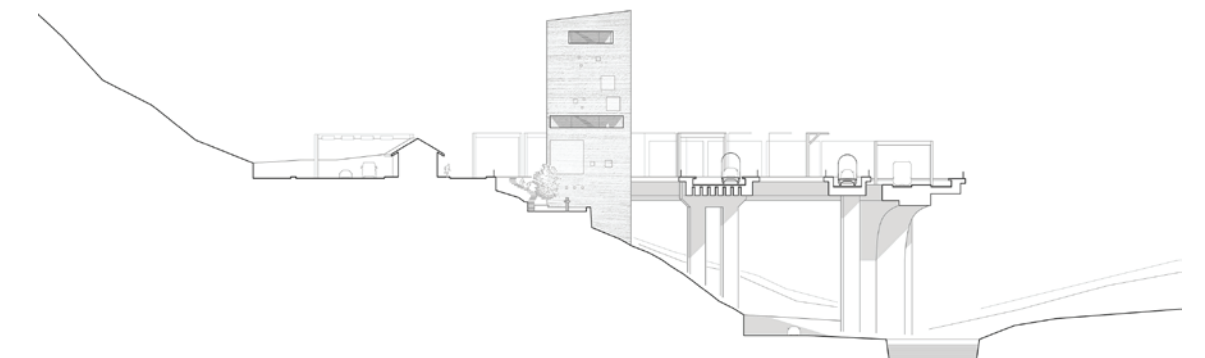
Tutors: Nicolas Pham, Simon Chessex

## Author comments:

On the south gate of the Lötschberg tunnel in the deep wildness of the Swiss Alps stands a huge transportation infrastructure which connects the south to the north of Europe. The site – called Goppenstein – was conceived to increase the efficiency of car transshipment. However, no attention was paid to human-scale use. The project aims to offer a place where travellers can take a break: enjoy a meal or stay overnight to recover strength during their journey through the Alps.

The building through its implantation, its shape and its materiality aims to give the site a new coherence with the elements that compose it, a coherence which has been lost through time. The project takes place next to an ancient cemetery which was partially destroyed with the successive infrastructure enlargements. It reveals to the visitor the earlier history of Goppenstein which was a high place of lead exploitation and zinc mines in addition to having been the second largest city of the region during the tunnel construction in the early 20th century.

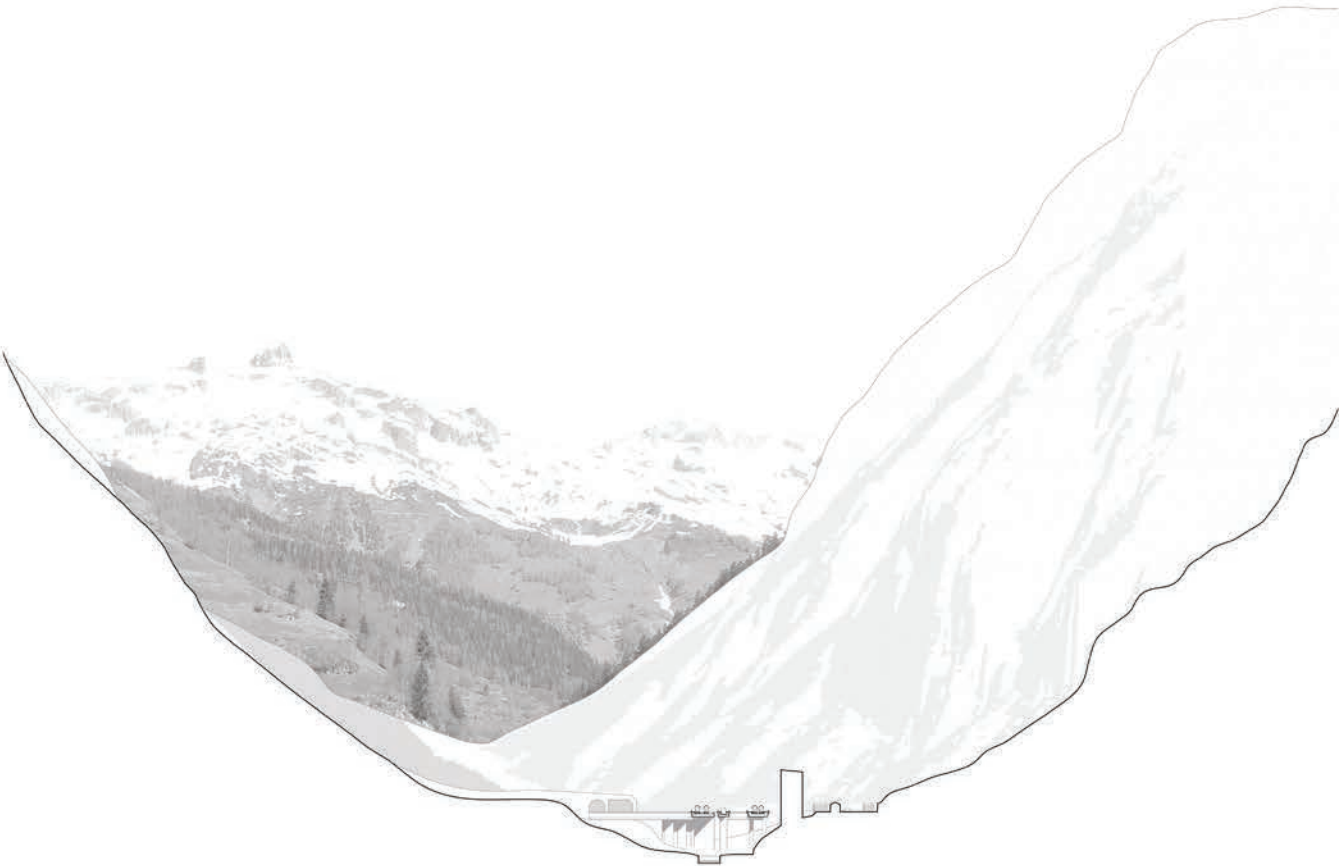
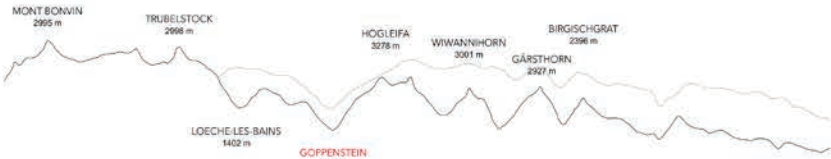
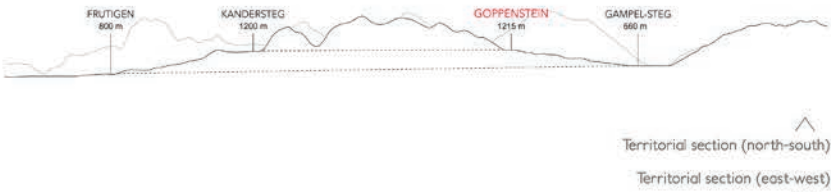
On a larger scale, the project underlines the importance of car and train transshipment. It also recalls the figure of the medieval watch tower which is particularly present among alpine passes. While waiting for his train, the visitor can climb the floors to reach a high point of observation and increase his knowledge and historical comprehension of the site.



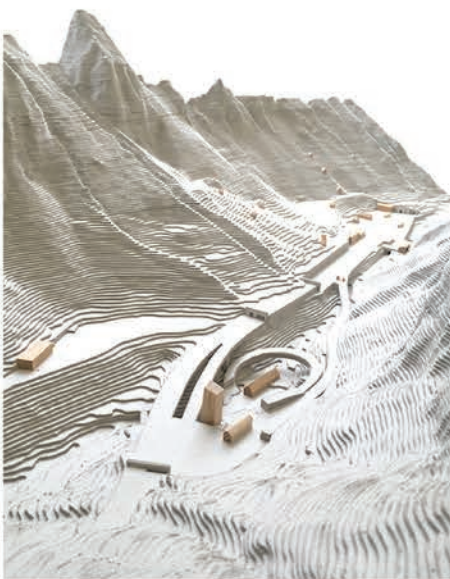


# ACCOMODATION AND CATERING IN GOPPENSTEIN

A BREAK IN ROAD AND  
RAILWAY ALPINE  
LANDSCAPE



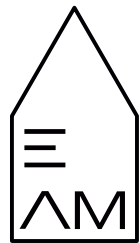
Transversal section



Model of the project, scale 1:1000



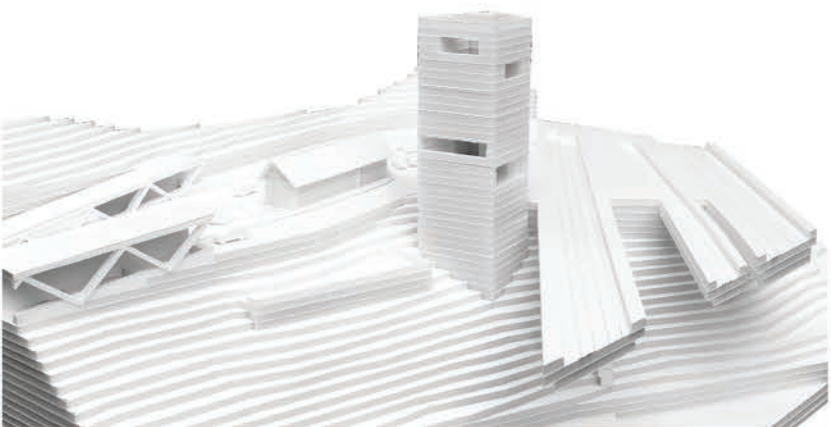
View of the project from the railway



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Accommodation  
and catering in  
Goppenstein - A break  
in road and railway  
alpine landscape

by Guillaume Rey  
from Western  
Switzerland University  
of Applied Sciences  
and Arts, Switzerland



Model of the project, scale 1:200



View of the project from the piggyback transport platform



Sixth floor



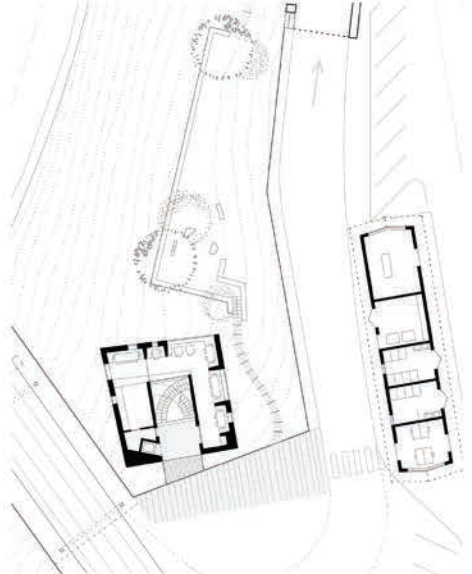
Third floor



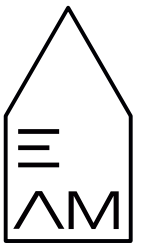
Second floor



First floor



Ground floor plan



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Accommodation  
and catering in  
Goppenstein - A break  
in road and railway  
alpine landscape

by Guillaume Rey  
from Western  
Switzerland University  
of Applied Sciences  
and Arts, Switzerland



Transversal section



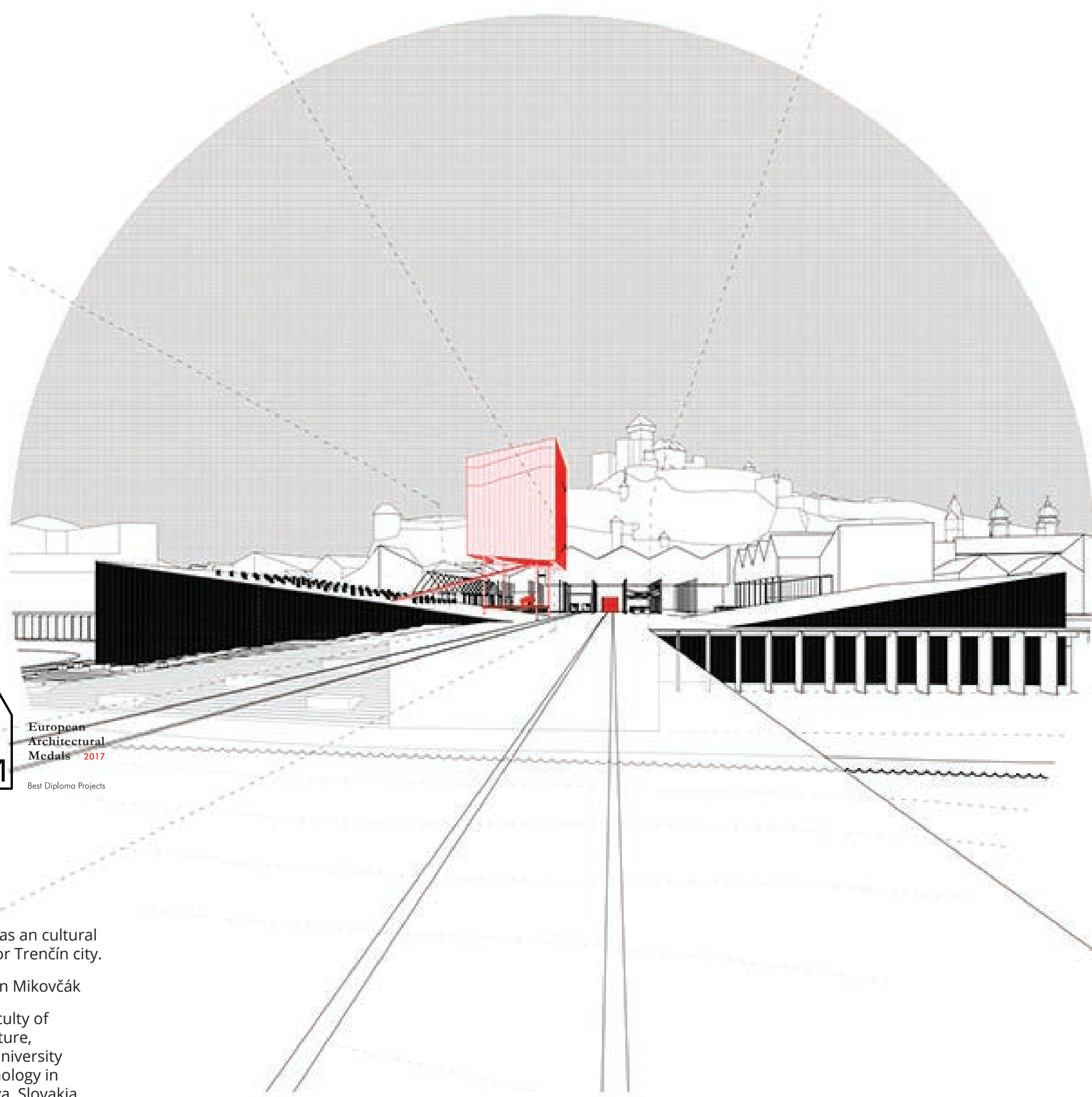


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Theater as an cultural  
centre for Trenčín city.

by Martin Mikovčák

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



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044/  
2017

## Theater as an cultural centre for Trenčín city.

by Martin Mikovčák from Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia

Tutor: Ing. Arch. Štefan Polakovič

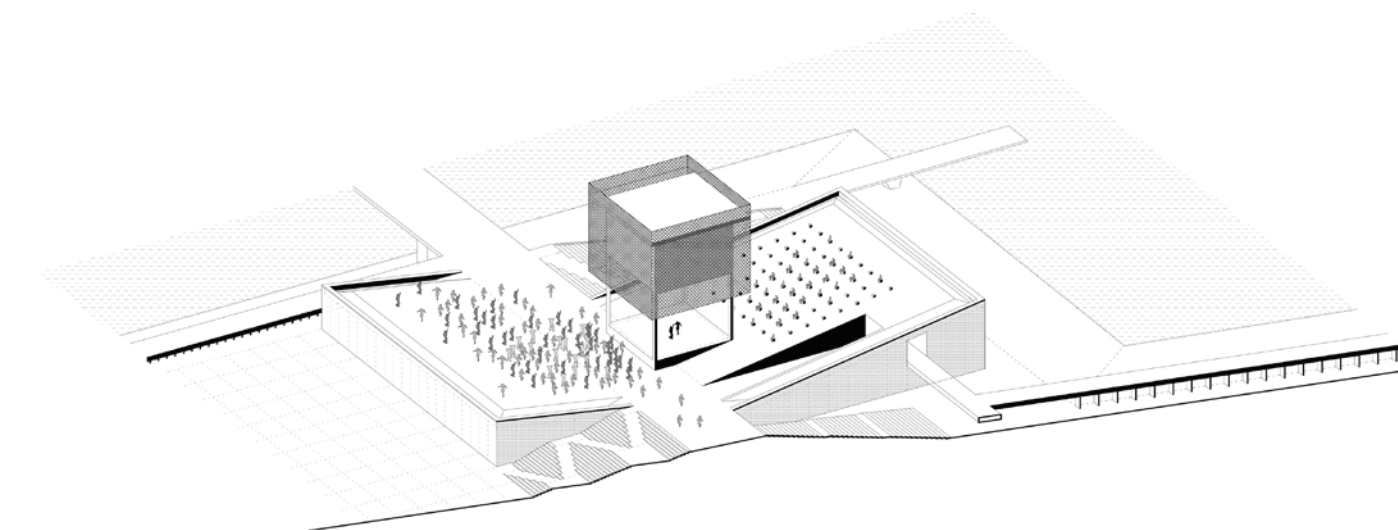
### Author comments:

Urban studies were focussed on the connection between the city and the river by organising programs into the circles crossing both sides of the river. The different parts of the city were connected through three programtical circles, which made the river appear in the middle. The fact that these three circles come together at one certain point creates a perfect place for new cultural center-theater.

Architecture of theater still follows the topic of connection in micro-urbanism, which mains that micro-urbanism is still following the main attitude to connect the city and the river.

The city of Trenčín is divided from the river by, road, railway and by a landscape crater. To cross these barriers can be done by enlarging the existing bridge with a big plato which will cross over this barriers. Under this plato the theater will be situated, which means that the roof of the theater will be in the same level as the square. Another solution that can help us is the architectural code. The building has been built from two main elements: the first one is the concentric well organised boxes, which are as the buildings of the city structure. Second element is the newer-ending surfaces, such as a newer-ending landscape of the river bang. Throughout this type of code building will be able to communicate with both fenomenas of the surrounding. The surface from the exterior will come inside fluently though the building which will give us the impression that the building is connected with the landscape of the river bang.

If we adapt these studies to it, the building will be a multi-task connection for his surroundings.



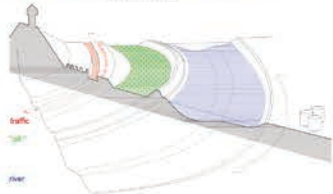


Designing process started with urban studies, which were focused on the connection between the city and the river by organizing programs into the center crossing both sides of the river. The different parts of the city were connected through their organizational circles, which made the river dispose in the middle. The fact that these three circles come together at one certain point creates a perfect place for river.

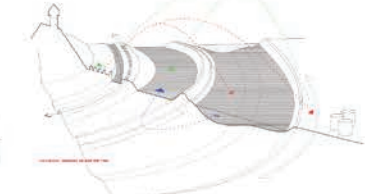
cultural center-theater.



Architecture of theater will follow the topic of connection in micro-urbanism, which means that the environment will follow the river and the city and the river. The city of Trenčín is divided from the river by a river and by a landscape order. These five I would like to study through research strategies how to create these barriers. This can be done by creating the existing bridge with a big plate which will cross over the barriers. Under this plate the theater will be situated, which means that the roof of the theater will be in the same level as the square.



Barriers between city and the river



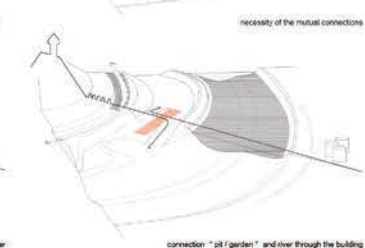
necessity of the mutual connections



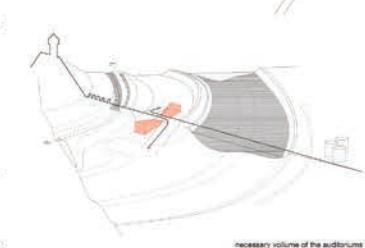
typical connection city to the river



connection "all garden" and river through the building



necessary volume of the auditorium



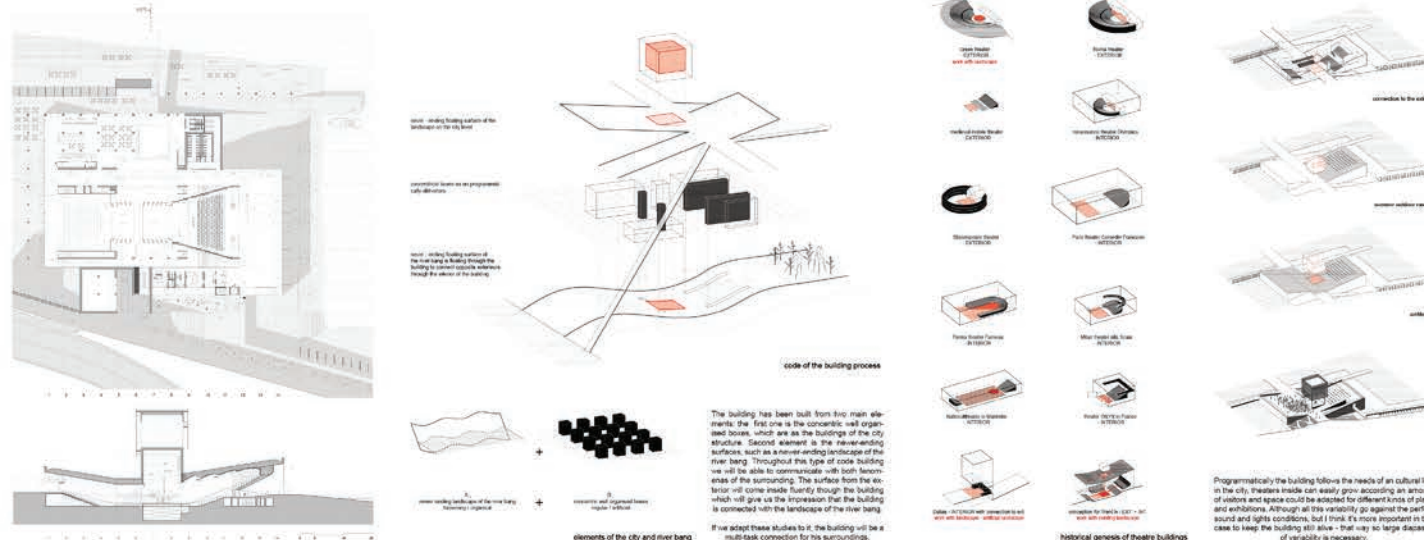
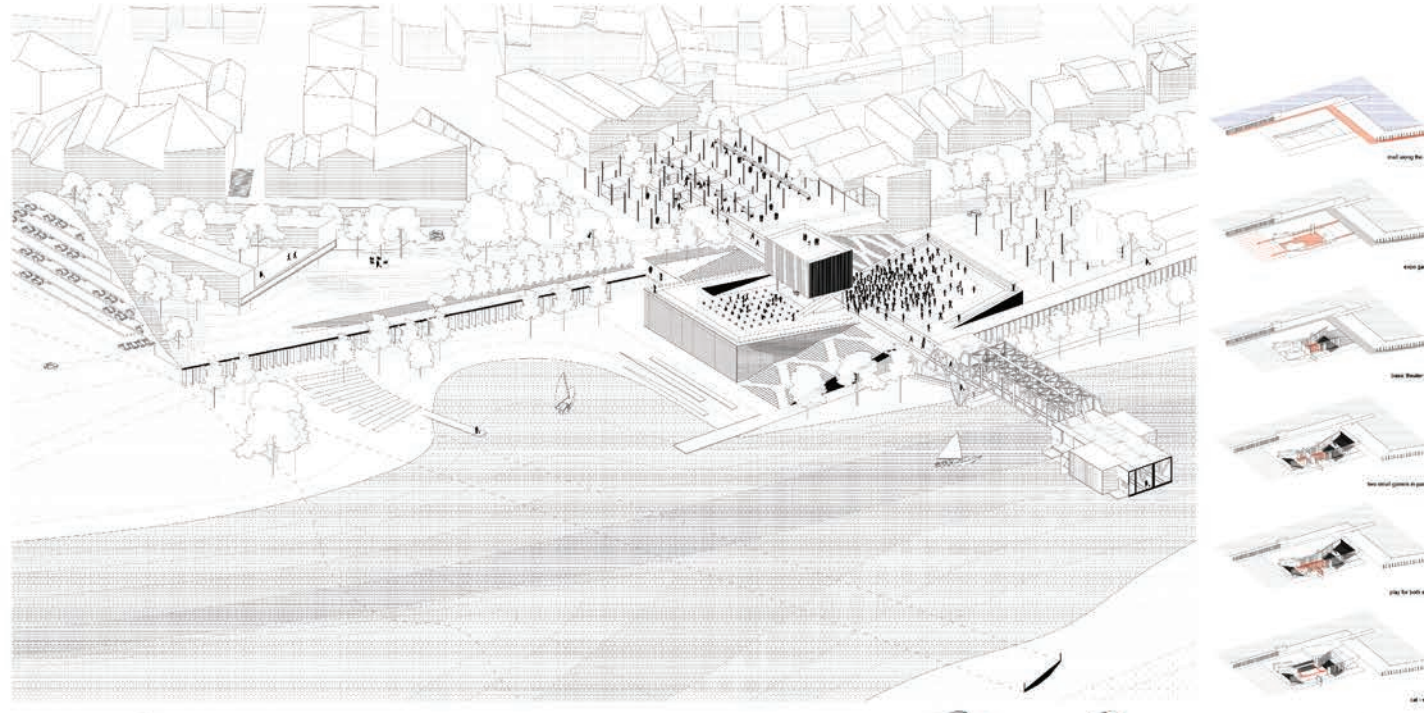
body as a connection between the city and the river levels



Theater as an cultural centre for Trenčín city.

by Martin Mikovčák

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



Theater as an cultural centre for Trenčín city.

by Martin Mikovčák

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





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Best Diploma Projects

Petrified Harvest

by Vagias Athanasios,  
Politopoulou Ilia

from National  
Technical University of  
Athens (NTUA), School  
of Architecture, Greece



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2017

## Petrified Harvest

by Vagias Athanasios, Politopoulou Ilia from National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), School of Architecture, Greece

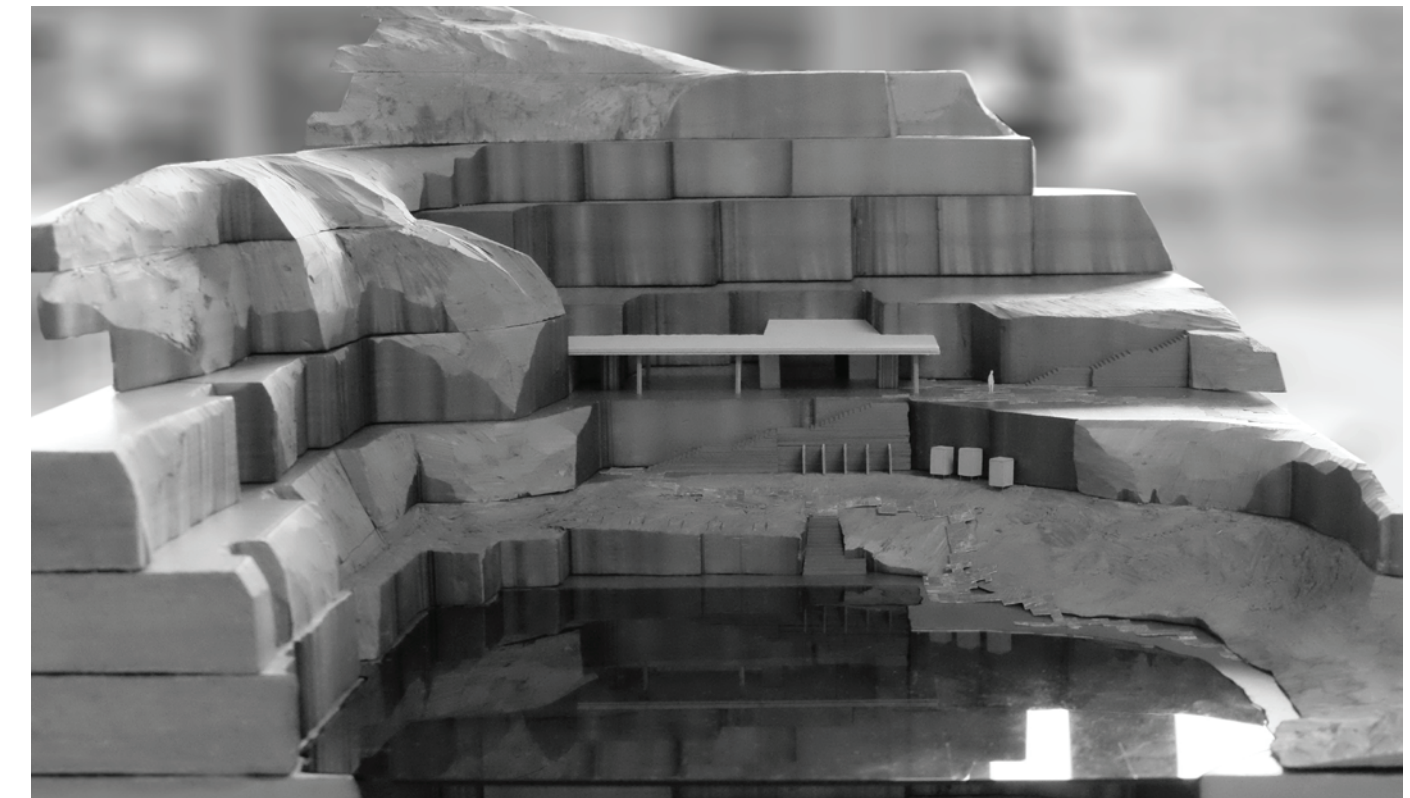
Tutors: Marda Nelli, Moraitis Constantinos

### Author comments:

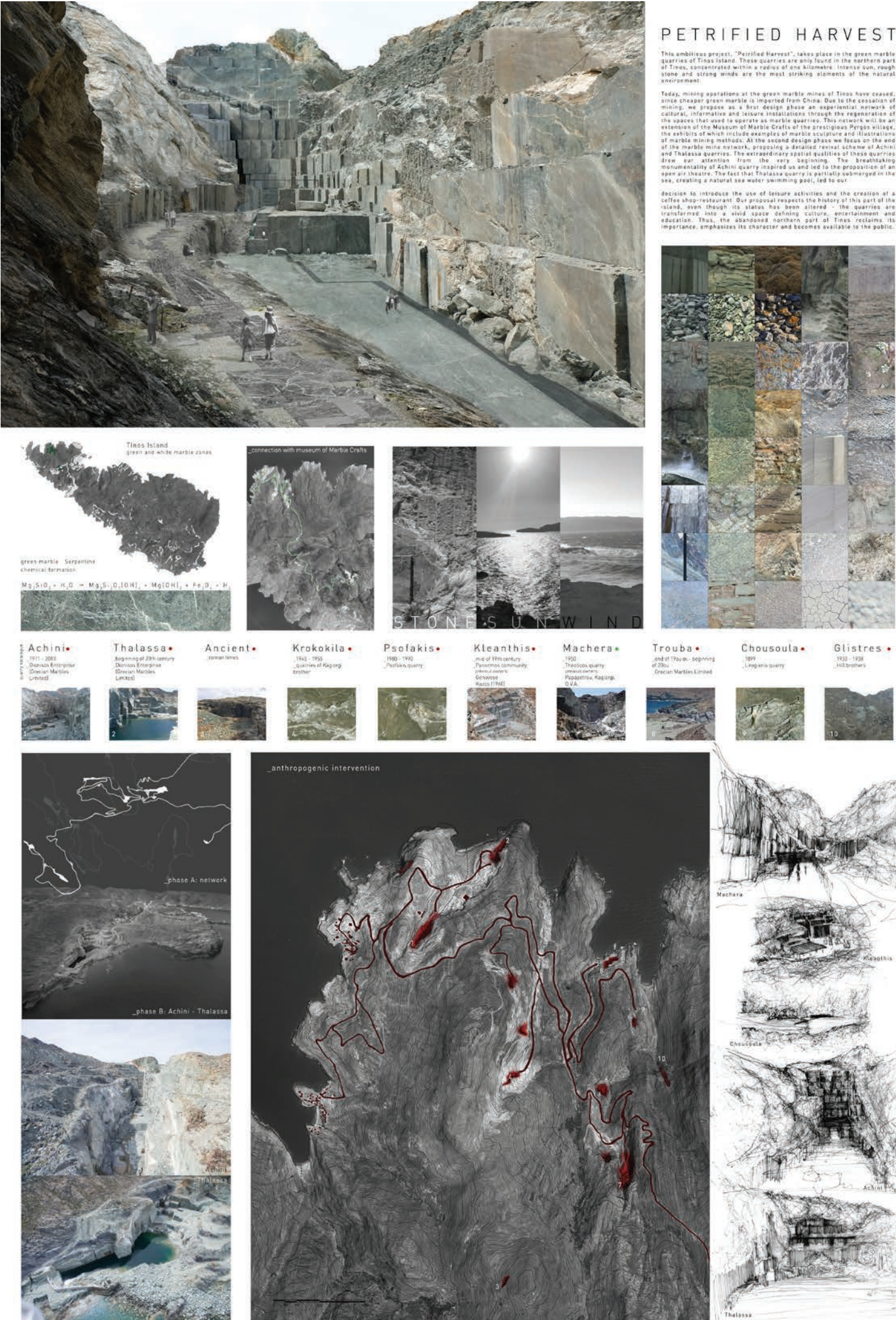
This ambitious project takes place in the green marble quarries of Tinos Island. These quarries are only found in the northern part of Tinos, concentrated within a radius of one kilometre. Intense sun, rough stone and strong winds are the most striking elements of the natural environment.

Today, mining operations at the green marble mines of Tinos have ceased, since cheaper green marble is imported from China and Pakistan. Due to the cessation of mining, we propose as a first design phase an experiential network of cultural, informative and leisure installations through the regeneration of the spaces that used to operate as marble quarries. This network will be an extension of the Museum of Marble Crafts of the prestigious Pyrgos village. At the second design phase we focus on the end of the marble mine network, proposing a detailed revival scheme of Achini and Thalassa quarries. The extraordinary spatial qualities of these quarries drew our attention from the very beginning, leading to the creation of an open air theatre, a wind-protected swimming area and a coffee shop-restaurant.

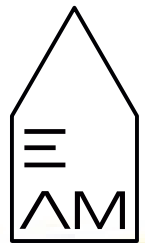
Our proposal respects the history of this part of the island, even though its status has been altered - the quarries are transformed into a vivid space defining culture, entertainment and education. Thus, the abandoned northern part of Tinos reclaims its importance, emphasizes its character and becomes available to the public.











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Best Diploma Projects

Casa Social  
ANDALUS Social  
Centre in Cordoba -  
Archetype - Morality  
- Transparency

by Geronimo Andura

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



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Architectural  
Medals 2017  
Best Diploma Projects

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Project

051/  
2017

# Casa Social ANDALUS Social Centre in Cordoba - Archetype - Morality - Transparency

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

Tutor: Prof. Josef Lenz

## Author comments:

The Social Center is a public space located in the highly multi-layered town of Córdoba, Spain. A three thousand year old city, with an extreme loyalty to the typology of the patio-house. At a special spot on top of the Roman wall the project shows the interaction between space, time and society. By allowing the meaning of private and public to transform, a new tension in architecture is created. The project manages to integrate the focus of the patio into a meshwork of movements. It is about finding and discussing different needs in time of econ. crisis. The archetype of the patio, allows adaptations to changing content and needs-a fantastic characteristic that it shares with the city. The Design includes a public kitchen, the municipal cinema, the library, the ruins with sanitary facilities, the protection tower, an intergenerational care and the patios, which tie the whole unit together. The house hides its spatial effects inside and also receives a face of a strong plasticity at the outside. This is why the ruin and the existing façade are preserved for the use of main entrance - osmotic filter. Inside, the space is understood as the multi-layered emptiness which is characterized by different patios. Transparency is able to extend the act of perception. The architecture celebrates the disclosure of beauty. Atmospheres and

social cultures are bundled and overlap in a remarkable place and enliven the whole environment.



Casa SociAL-Andalus Social Centre in Cordoba  
Archetype - Morality - Transparency

They speak when the wheel's full  
It is the corner that makes it useful  
Design this city around  
It is the corner that makes it useful  
Cut down and rebuild for a corner  
It is the corner that makes it useful  
Rebuild for the corner that makes it useful  
Add down from what is not there  
Let the city be the city



CORDOBA - complex story and adaptability



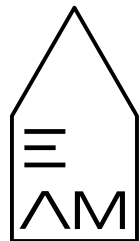
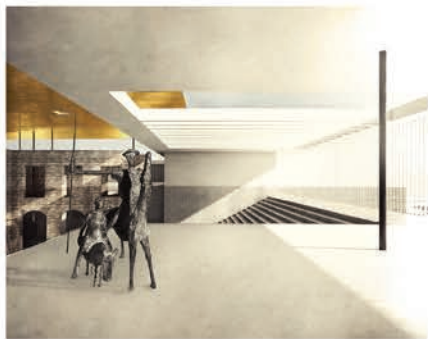
TRANSFORMATION instead of preservation



Plasticity in Public



Transparency



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Casa SociAL  
ANDALUS Social  
Centre in Cordoba -  
Archeytpe - Morality  
- Transparency

by Geronimo Andura

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



Archetype - Evolution



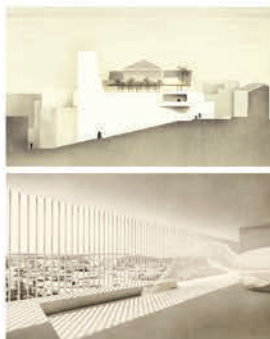
Ambiguity



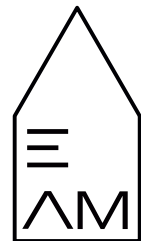
Awareness and curiosity



Diversity and mediation of time, society and content



Indeterminacy



European  
Architectural  
Medals 2017

Best Diploma Projects

Casa SociAL  
ANDALUS Social  
Centre in Cordoba -  
Archeytpe - Morality  
- Transparency

by Geronimo Andura

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



058/  
2017

# Proeter Vioverem / Beyond Sight

Tutors: Mr. Petros Lapithis, Mrs. Eleonore Zippelius, Mrs. Markella Menikou

**D**roeter Viozem / Beyond What the Eye can See (Sight)

Amiantos, once a mining industry area and an important community, has now been abandoned and neglected like most brownfield sites.

In order to understand what is really needed for the site it was necessary to meticulously observe and document the different layers of information regarding the existing conditions found on site and the nearby environment so that the proposal could be truly site driven and relevant.

The proposal aims at three different major goals; the environmental restoration of the damaged site, the historical preservation of the site and reuse of existing buildings, and the reactivation of the area through a proposed programme narrative. The programmes of grapes pressing industry, a horse riding centre, a museum and temporary living are gradually introduced to the site in various phases in parallel to infrastructural strategies that support the restoration of the brownfield site.





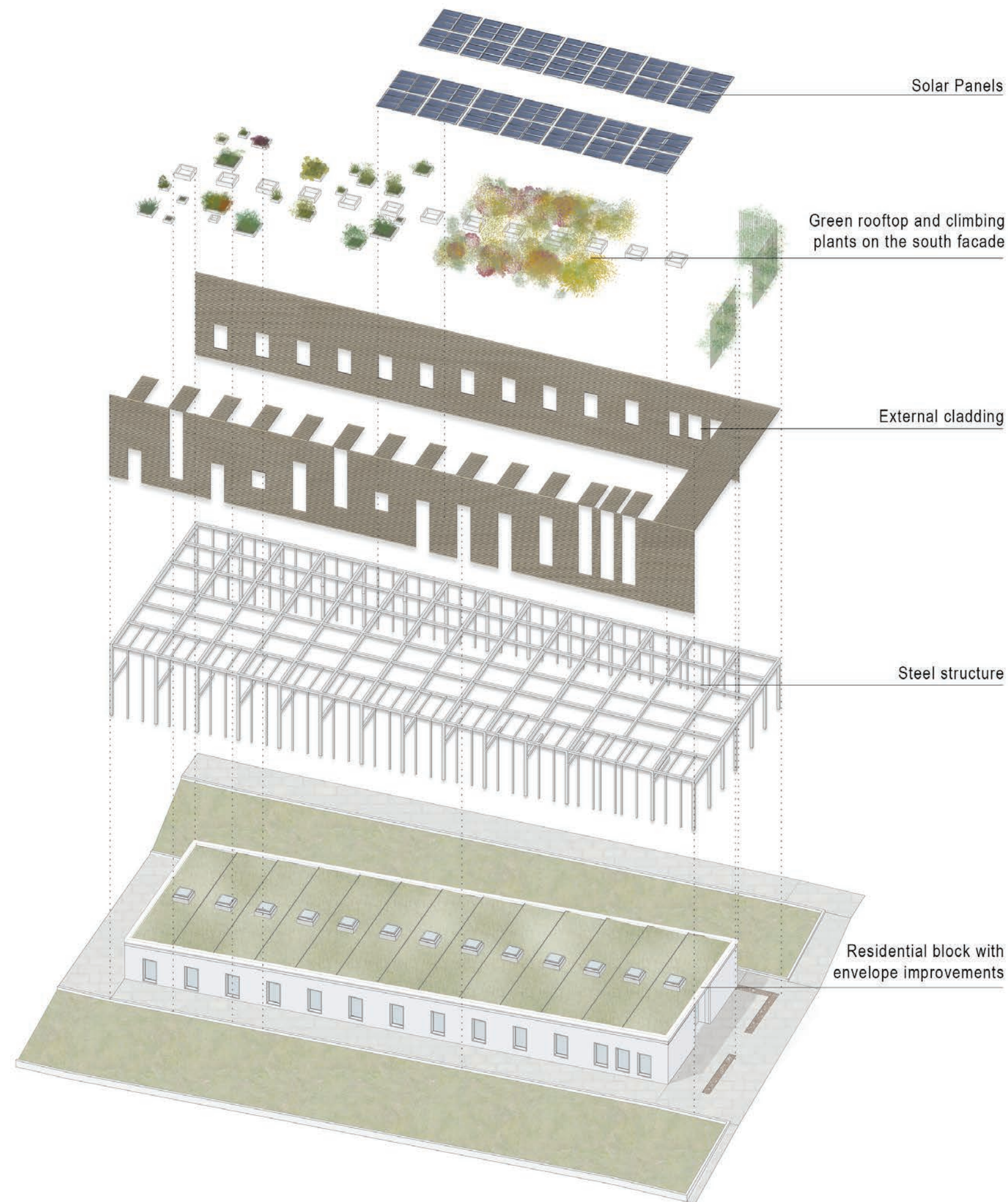




Re-Covering a pilgrim's residence - A retrofit intervention for the Ciudad de Vacaciones of Santiago de Compostela

by Enzo Pasqua

from University of  
Brescia, Ingegneria  
Edile-Architettura, Italy



Exploded axonometric view of the main elements of the intervention's project

Shortlisted  
Project

059/  
2017

## Re-Covering a pilgrim's residence - A retrofit intervention for the Ciudad de Vacaciones of Santiago de Compostela

by Enzo Pasqua from University of Brescia, Ingegneria Edile-Architettura, Italy

Tutor: Architect Marina Montuori

### Author comments:

The intervention area is the urban park of Monte do Gozo, located on the outskirts of Santiago de Compostela.

In the heart of the park there is the Ciudad de Vacaciones, a pilgrim residence, inaugurated in 1993 for the Jacobean Jubilee and equipped to accommodate up to 3,000 guests per night. Starting from the recent park redevelopment project, after an analysis of the existing facility it was decided to propose a retrofitting solution that could considerably improve the performance of the buildings. The choice was not to touch the interior and functional layout of the rooms in each residential blocks and work exclusively on the envelope, mitigating the major environmental and energy quality problems that a structure of this size may have. The incorrect solar exposure of the blocks and energy-hungry materials led to the idea of introducing a modular steel structure that could be adapted to the shape of the ground and to allow proper shielding of buildings by solar irradiation. A customizable "skin" is attached to this, which mitigates the visual impact of the buildings. The re-use of walkable roofs has green impact on the area by returning the natural space subtracted from the complex. Moreover the modularity of the single-released concept allows to intervene locally or over the entire residence by offering a dynamic proposal, variable for all kind of budgets.

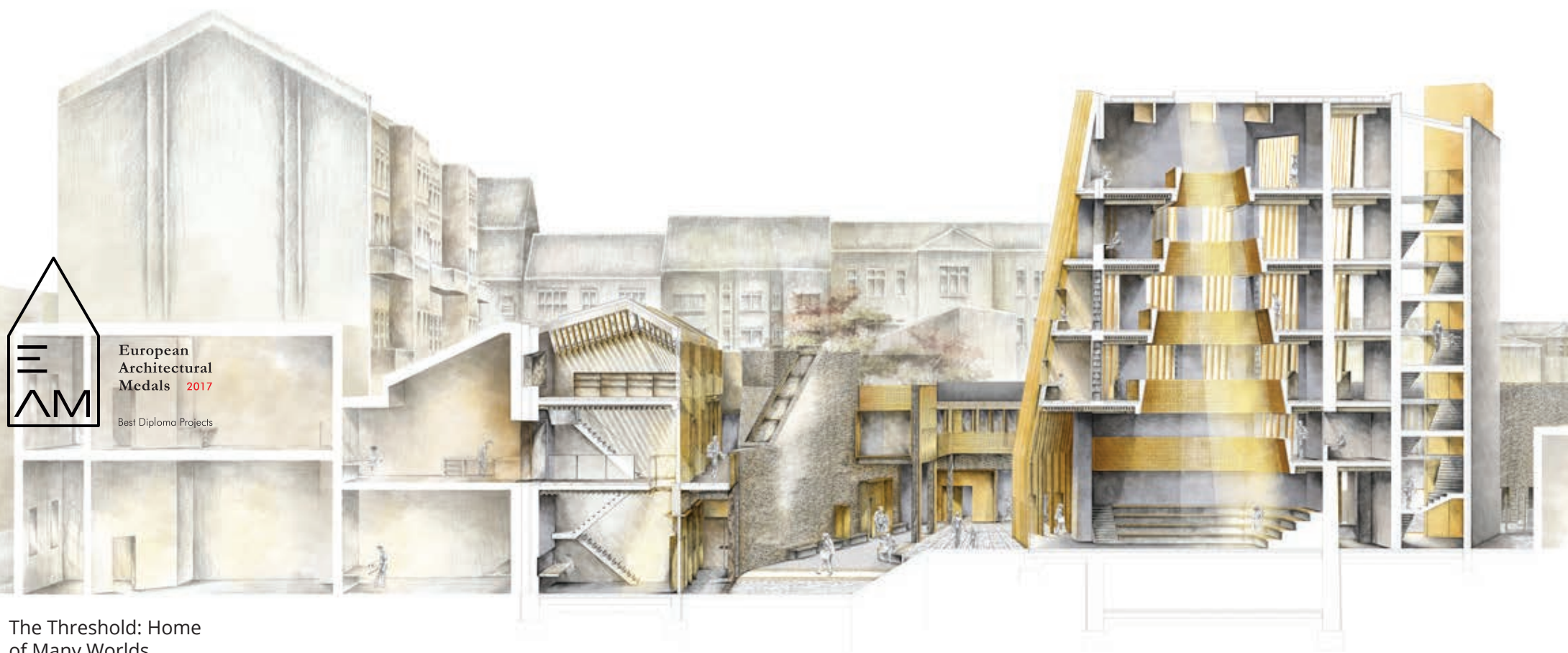
### Tutor comments:

The thesis addresses an articulated and topical theme based on Xunta's program directions Municipal Council: the regeneration of a green area equipped to serve both the citizens of Santiago de Compostela and the pilgrims on the way, and the retrofitting of housing for people coming to this area. The thesis took advantage of a research period in Lisbon at an landscape architecture atelier. The thesis, at the beginning, provided for the survey of the area and existing housing. The elements of the site, such as trails, fences and existing tree species, have been analyzed in detail in order to target retraining in a more targeted manner. An analogous operation was carried out on housing, highlighting its performance shortcomings, particularly as regards the thermal and energy aspects. The proposal developed in the thesis is a mature and complete job, where the various design scales from the territorial to the architectural scale up to the constructive detail are managed in a coherent and functional way with respect to the objective total. Ideas for open spaces, as well as retrofit interventions on the existing ones, appear equally convincing and testify to the possibilities of transforming an environment rich of historical and symbolic value into a place of great urban and architectural quality. The ability with which the candidate has dealt with a topic of such amplitude and complexity has made the thesis a possible point of reference for future work on similar topics.









The Threshold: Home of Many Worlds

by Hannah Pether

from University of Sheffield, School of Architecture, United Kingdom



Shortlisted Project

061/  
2017

# The Threshold: Home of Many Worlds

by Hannah Pether from University of Sheffield, School of Architecture, United Kingdom

Tutors: John Sampson, Aidan Hoggard

## Author comments:

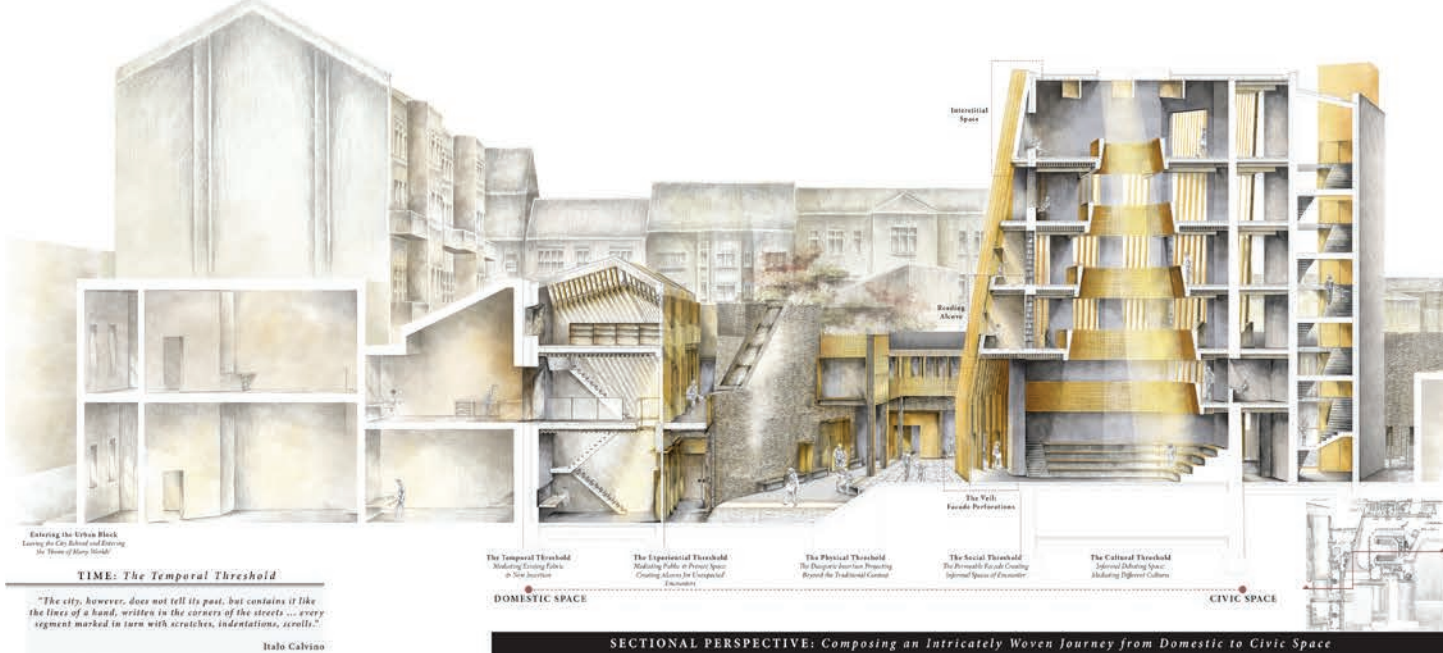
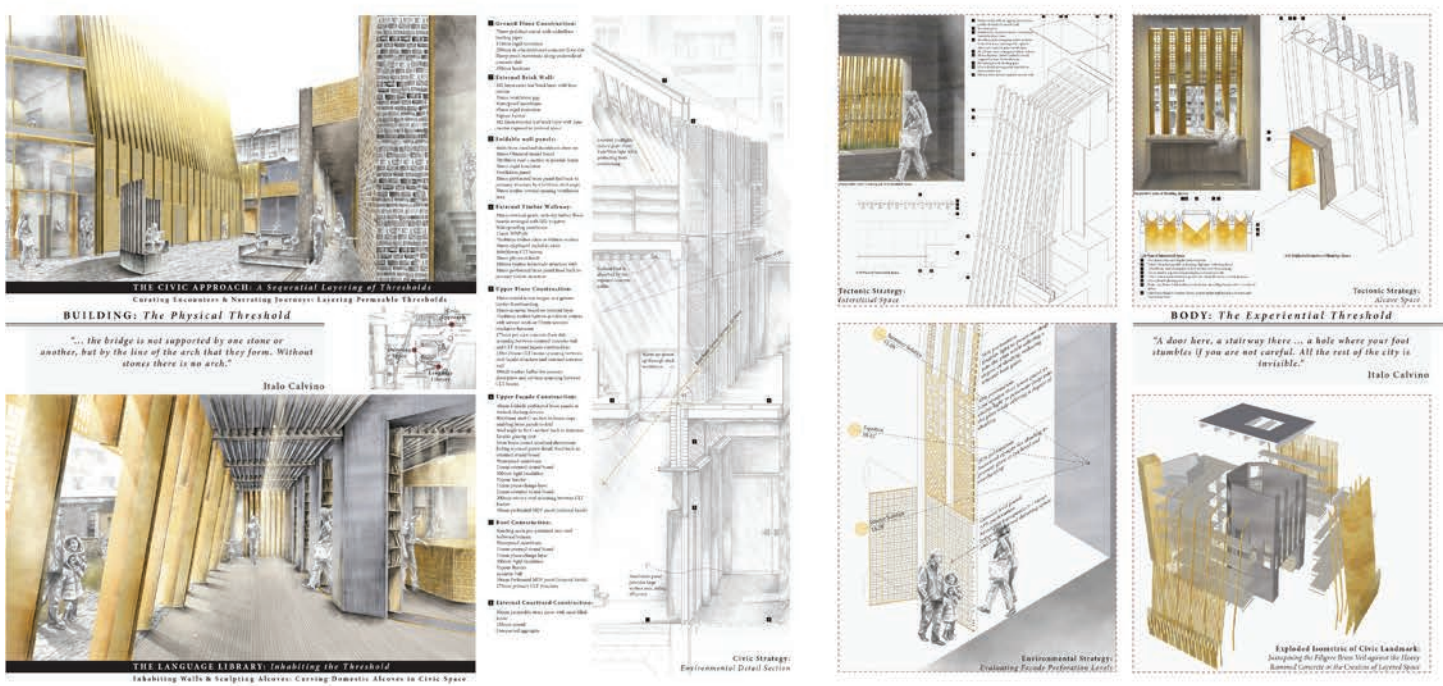
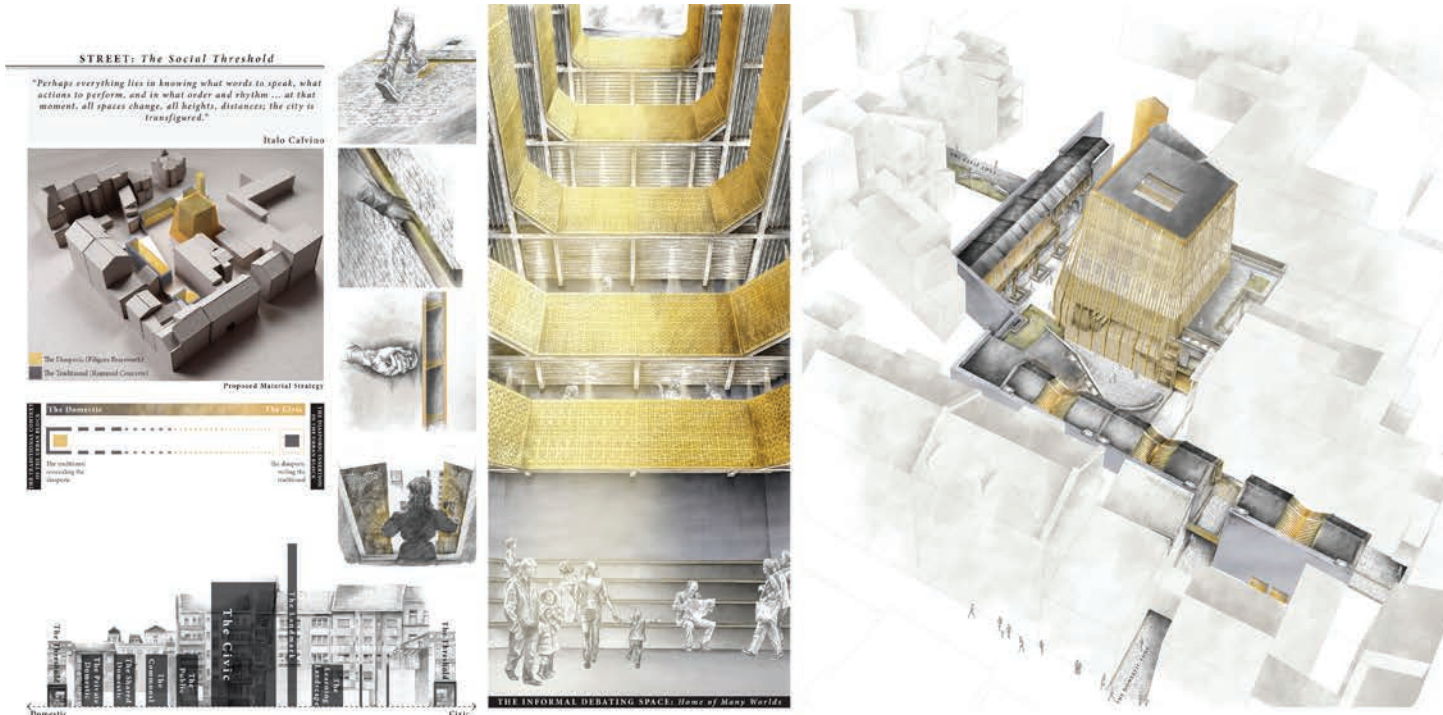
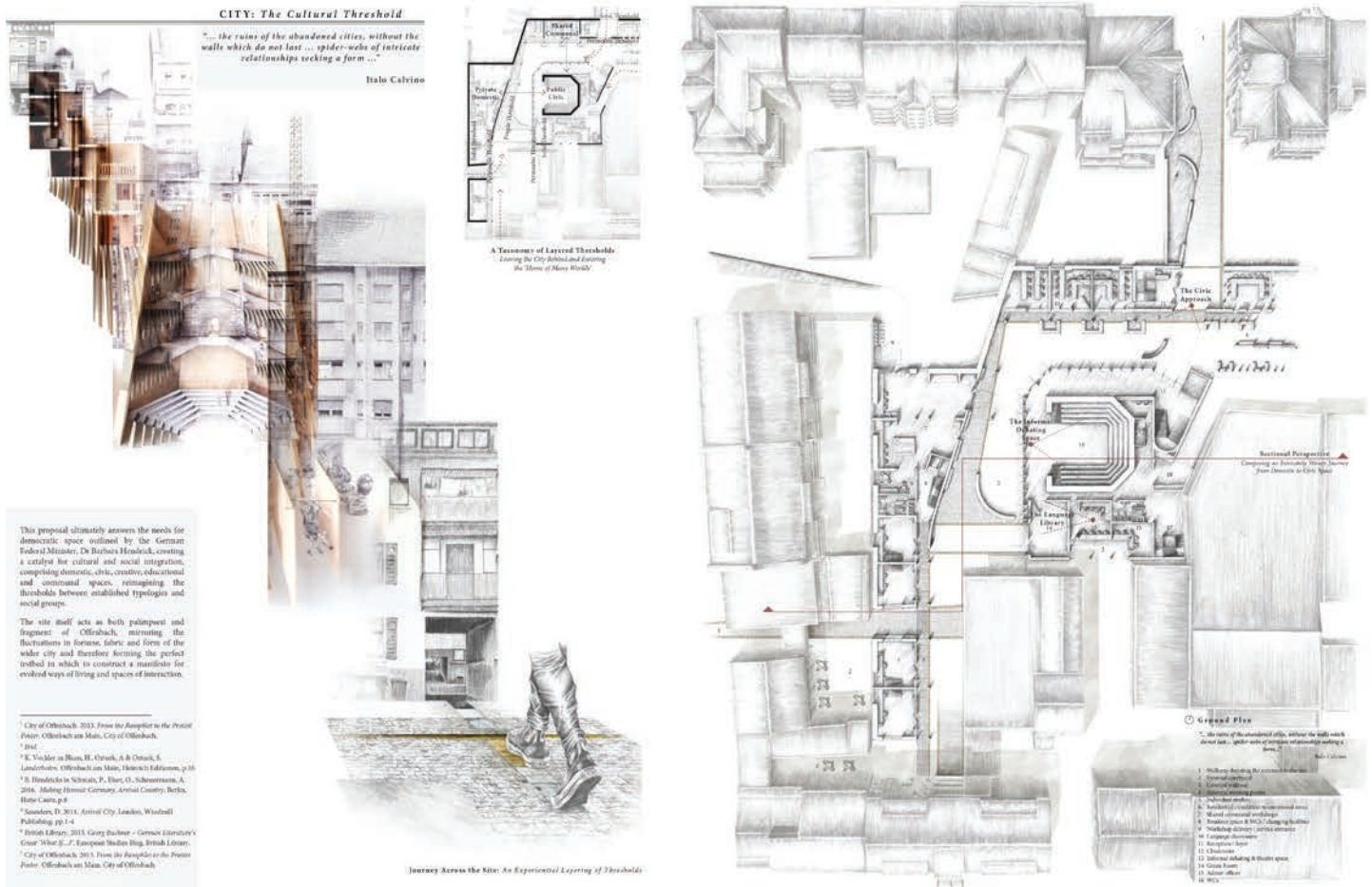
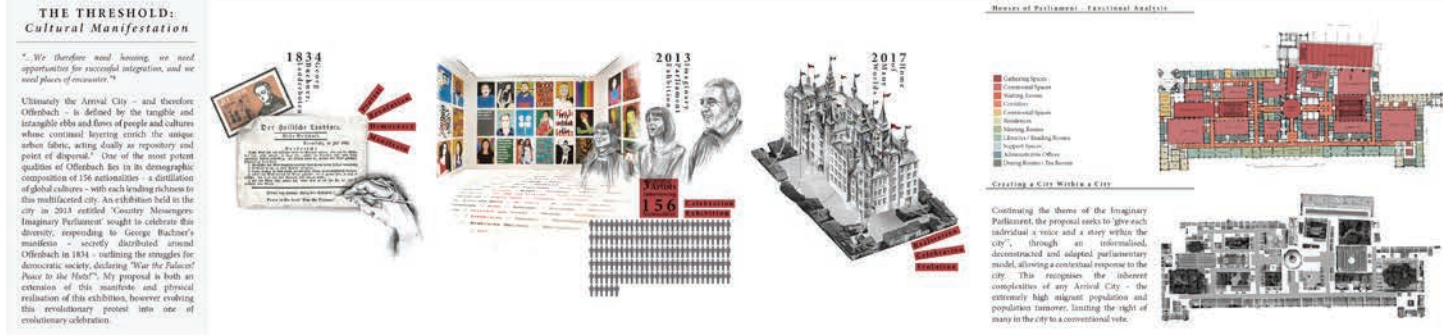
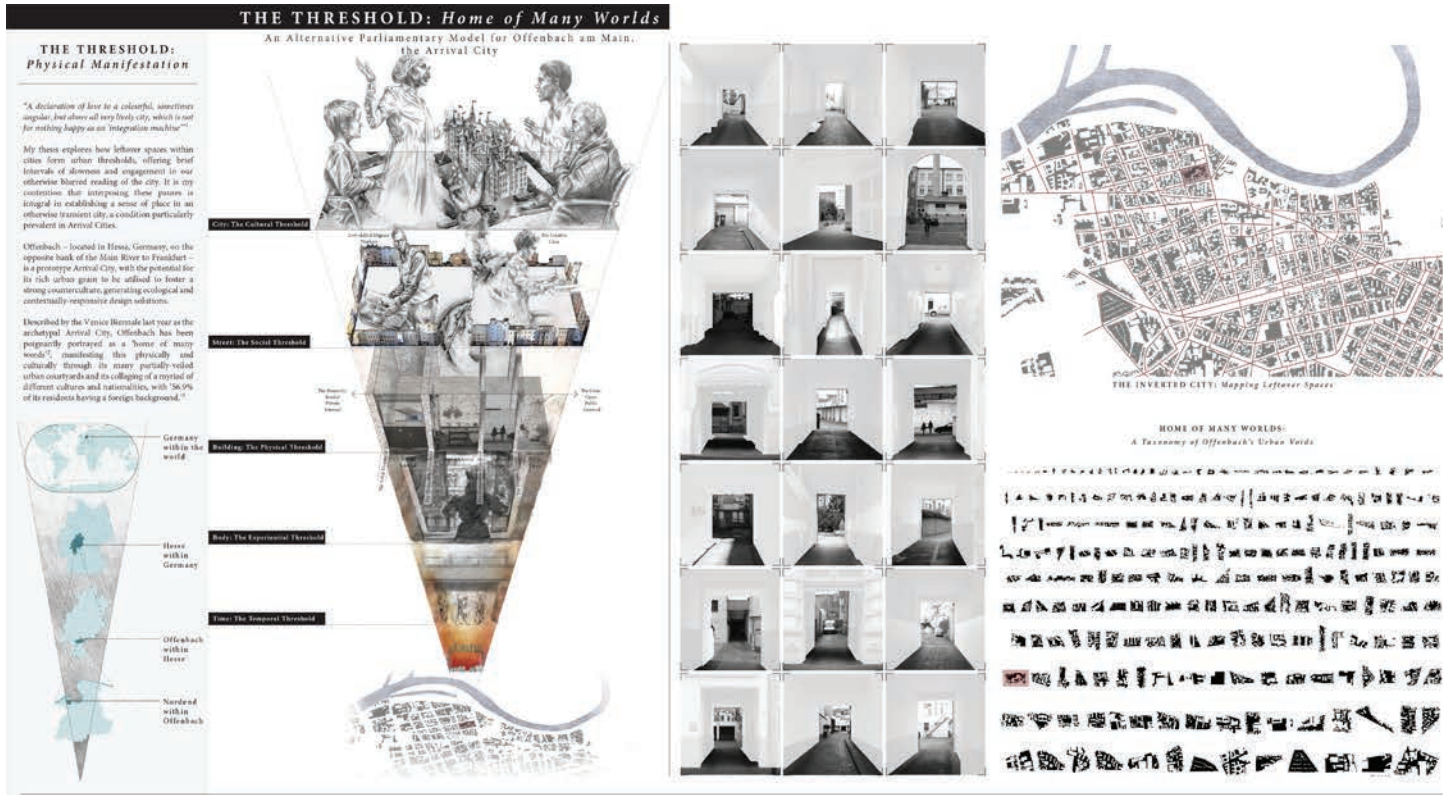
Can thresholds – as active archives of daily life – be utilised to decipher and reconnect their wider fragmented contexts (physical, social, cultural), creating a sense of place in an otherwise transient city? The thesis explores how leftover urban spaces – voids formed by courtyards mediating public and private space – offer the potential for re-engagement with the wider city.

Set within Offenbach, an 'Arrival City' comprising 156 nationalities, the proposal seeks to address the extremely high migrant population and population turnover inherent in such transient areas, limiting the right of many in the city to a conventional vote. It seeks to give each individual a voice and story within the city through a deconstructed parliamentary model, mediating domestic and civic space to create a place of integration, debate and refuge: a 'city within a city'.

The project considers how a city can be read, and response curated, through its thresholds – spanning the scales of City, Street, Building, Body and Time. It interposes a vital pause, addressing the social, cultural, physical, experiential and temporal thresholds currently prevalent, and proposing how these interstitial spaces can be mediated. The site itself is microcosmic of Offenbach, mirroring the fluctuations in fortune, fabric and form of the wider city.









A dialogue between the territory, the city, public space and citizens.



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## The temporal Oasis, time at stake of the smart city

by Julie Cisterne from École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture Montpellier, France

Tutor: Laurent Duport

### Author comments:

The temporal oasis is a dream figure in a city where time is a forgotten dimension. The urban daily is today disjointed: space is thought outside of time. City's temporalities are conflicting as in the city centers, or isolated as in monofunctional peripheries. How can we simultaneously think and draw these two resources, the very essence of the city as mixing and cohabitation?

This project posits this hypothesis: architecture is the link between time and space, at the stake of the smart city. Montpellier (south of France) with its fragmented and disjointed territory is at the heart of these issues.

Through each scale, from the territory to the material, this project has met the dreamed figure of the temporal oasis. That which fills or solves the spatial and temporal gaps. A first oasis gives the tempo: nerve center and decision-making, it takes the form of a citizen governance pole. Listed in a space with a strong cultural identity, it is related to its context and attempts to coexist cross-cutting programs embroidered to a unifying public space.

Designed on a principle of high temporal quality, carrying a great malleability, the oasis lives to the rhythm of the city and its inhabitants. It is composed of a simple concrete structure and identifiable by all. Spatially, it becomes a fixed and sustainable support for the city on which is composed ephemeral and recyclable elements.

New landmark, attractive and malleable, the oasis is a figure where architecture becomes a means of knowledge, a way to act for the citizen, actor of his urban everyday life.











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LIMIT AS MEMORY  
- Rehabilitation of a  
street as part of a new  
urban park with its  
historical links to the  
city

by Marcelo Cardia  
from Faculdade  
de Arquitectura da  
Universidade de  
Lisboa (FAUL), Portugal



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# LIMIT AS MEMORY - Rehabilitation of a street as part of a new urban park with its historical links to the city

by Marcelo Cardia from Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade de Lisboa (FAUL), Portugal

Tutor: Nuno Mateus

## Author comments:

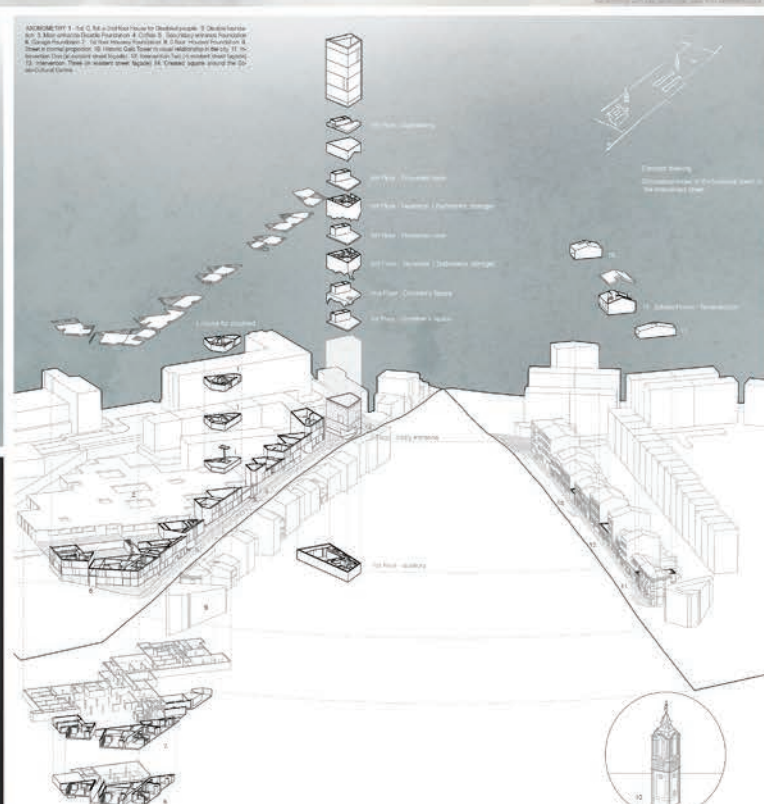
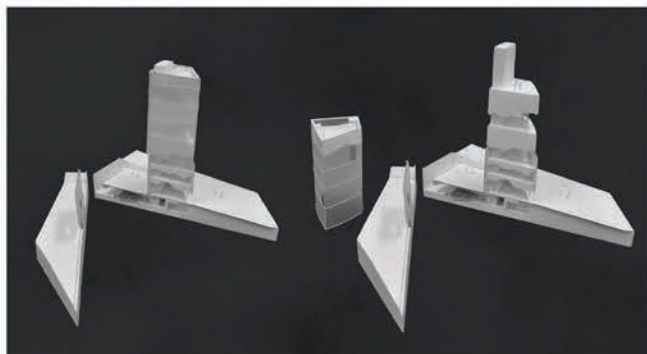
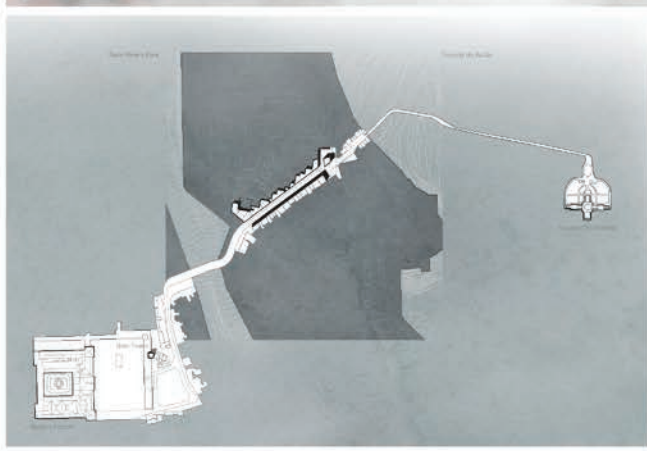
Considering the actual state of the city, the present work reaffirms the necessity of consolidation of the urban areas resulting from the city expansion. The fragmentation of these spaces constitutes, in this reflection, the opportunity to rethink the mending of the urban tissues in Rio Seco Valley, which is characterized nowadays by unnatural appropriations of the topography of the place.

The regeneration of the green element, with the definition of a urban park around the river, it's seen as a macro urban hypothesis. It appears as an idea of continuity of the ecological structure and the sew of the city in this area. Inserted in this urban proposal, the developed project proposes the consolidation of rua do Sítio ao Casalinho which frames a "bridge" between two green elements here in dialog: The new Urban Park of Rio Seco and Tapada da Ajuda.

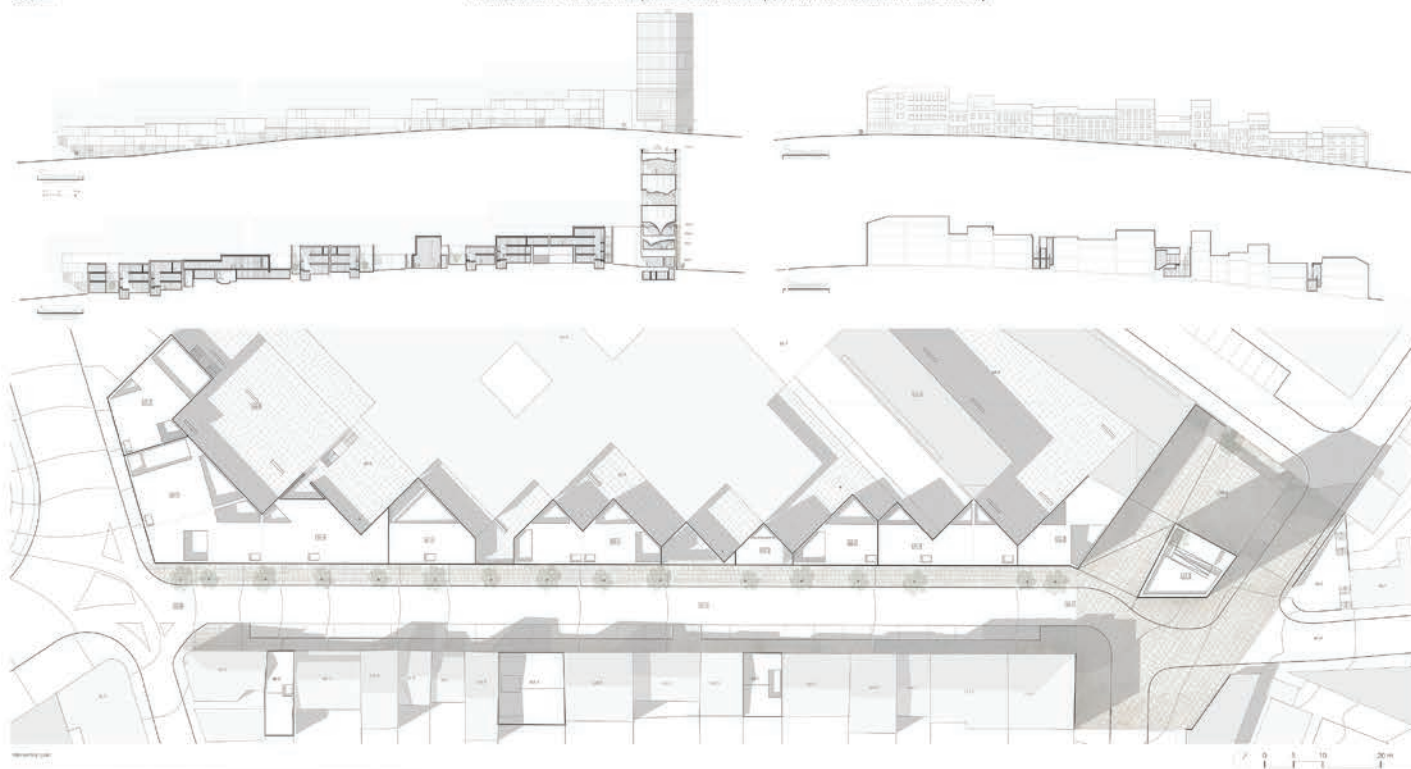
It investigates a hypothesis of intervention in the given street. Tries to answer to the functional aspects of the local demand, as well as the social aspects and the concept of the limit of the public space. In this sense, these aspects pretend to associate to the specific Lisbon identity and to stimulate memory and the dialog between this place and its background.

In the framework of the requalification theme, it is intended to approach forms of adaptation of new buildings to the pre-existences in the densification of the city, marking one possible way of intervening in the problematic of the current urban voids.



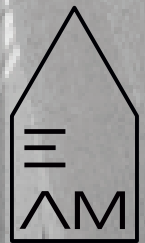


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The Return Of The  
Factory - A Post-  
Industrial Workplace in  
the Heart of the City

by Ewan Hooper

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



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# The Return Of The Factory - A Post-Industrial Workplace in the Heart of the City

by Ewan Hooper from Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow School of Art, United Kingdom

Tutors: Charlie Sutherland, Graeme Massie

## Author comments:

In the industrial era urban development and social structures in Western European cities reflected an emphasis on the production of material goods which required labour inputs to be focussed and ordered - typically within factory premises or other processing centres. In the modern era the industrial model has been progressively overtaken by economic activity based on the production of an increasingly diverse range of services. This new economic activity pervades all aspects of life. It harnesses all forms of human knowledge and communication and its social, cultural, educational, creative and political interactions as sources for economic opportunity. Cities are the greatest repository of these resources.

These new patterns of economic activity have significant social impacts for the workforce in urban areas. Increasing flexibility leads to less security and certainty for workers and the loss of the sense of the workplace as a source of identity and stability.

In spite of the city's increasing complexities, contradictions, and informalities it has become reduced to simply being a site for production - the city has become the factory. As a result there is no recognisable physical manifestation which gives form or political meaning to the new workforce and their contribution to the life and culture of the city.

## Tutor comments:

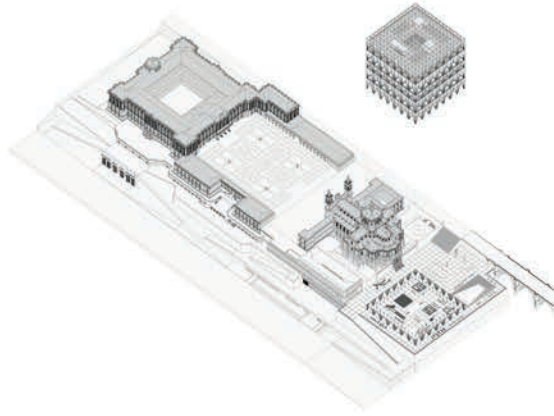
The 'Return of the Factory' explores the scope for creating a "social factory" embedded in the heart of Madrid, drawing strength from its physical and social infrastructure. The concept integrates workspaces and civic space to facilitate social and cultural interaction while its distinctive identity is intended to empower its users as well as facilitating their creative contribution to the city and its economy.

The recent pattern of development in Madrid has included the creation of sprawling commercial campuses and office complexes occupying an ever expanding peripheral development zone around the city. In contrast, the project makes an argument for re-establishing relationships within the City. This leads to a proposal for a radical metropolitan insertion which would increase the density and diversity of uses within the City core of Madrid, providing new public space as well as diverse workspace opportunities in the heart of the city. While the monumentality of the surrounding buildings celebrates an imposed order, the form adopted for this project proposes a scale and monumentality reflective of the multiplicity of opportunities for pursuing diverse forms of work, social and cultural activity as well as the collective efforts of its workforce.

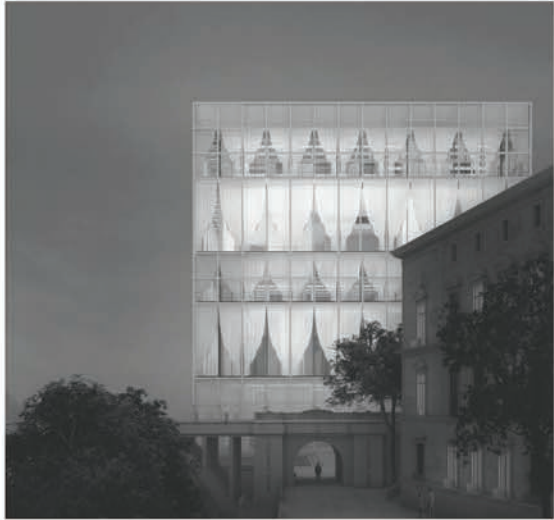


# THE RETURN OF THE FACTORY

## A Post-Industrial Workplace in the Heart of Madrid



Exploded Site Assemblies



Night View - Approach from Calle de La Villa, passing under Segura Viaduct



View from Segura Viaduct



Typical Work Floor Plan - Reinforced Concrete Floor



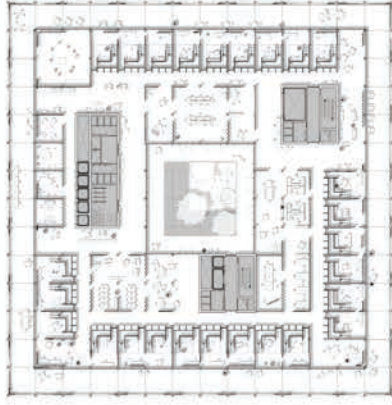
Open-Plan Work Floor



The Living Room



Long Elevation - The Grand Facade



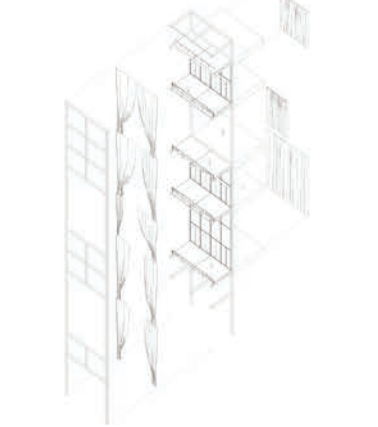
Typical Work Floor Plan - Cellular



Elevated Garden, overlooking Almudena Cathedral



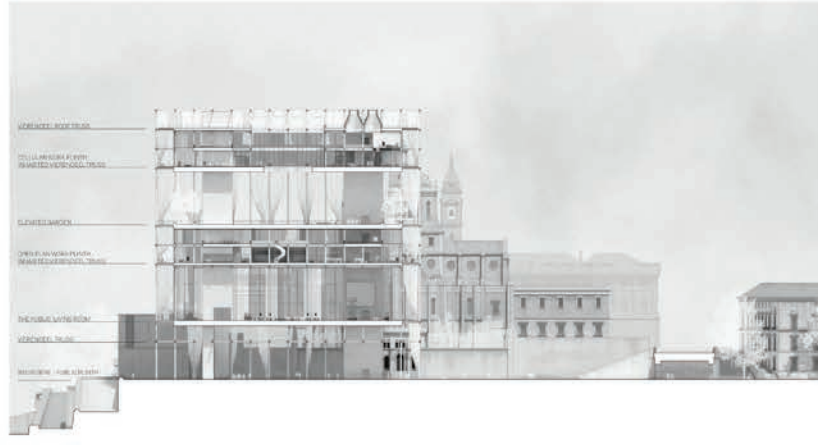
Cultural Work Floor



Exploded Facade Assembly



Isometric Detailed Section



Cross Section from Calle de Bailín to The Royal Gardens

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A New Creative  
Community in  
Poblenou. Coworking:  
catalyst of social  
cohesion.

by Francesco Ogliengo  
from KU Leuven –  
Faculty of Architecture  
– Campus Sint-Lucas Ghent: Master in de  
Architectuur (Dutch  
course), Belgium



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# A New Creative Community in Poblenou. Coworking: catalyst of social cohesion.

by Francesco Ogliengo from KU Leuven – Faculty of Architecture – Campus Sint-Lucas Ghent: Master in de Architectuur (Dutch course), Belgium

Tutor: Kris Scheerlinck

## Author comments:

Poblenou is one of the most vibrant and productive districts and the newest cultural and entrepreneurial epicentre inside the city of Barcelona. The district shows a lack of social interaction between the inhabitants and the new emergent creative communities that can be identified as a key driver of sustainable economic growth and prosperity. The project investigates how the sense of community can support innovation, creativity, and social cohesion in the neighbourhood for a sustainable development. The intervention wants to redefine the porosity and accessibility of the existing blocks, rethinking the existing spatial relationship between the productive space and the street without changing the traditional image and identity of the urban fabric. In order to increase the visibility and efficiency of the creative community, the proposal is to create a network of coworking and maker spaces, connected by a sequence of collective spaces. The system of gates, courtyards, open staircases, and galleries defines a gradient of settings with different degrees of intimacy. People can give different shades of meaning, selecting their position on the gradient. It improves cross-fertilization between workers and a learning environment for the residents. This intervention encourages people to bring the cooperative and collaborative culture back to the city, the coworking is not the final reason but it's a way to rally the community bringing a new model of a creative city.

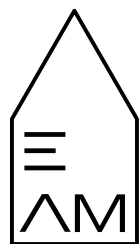
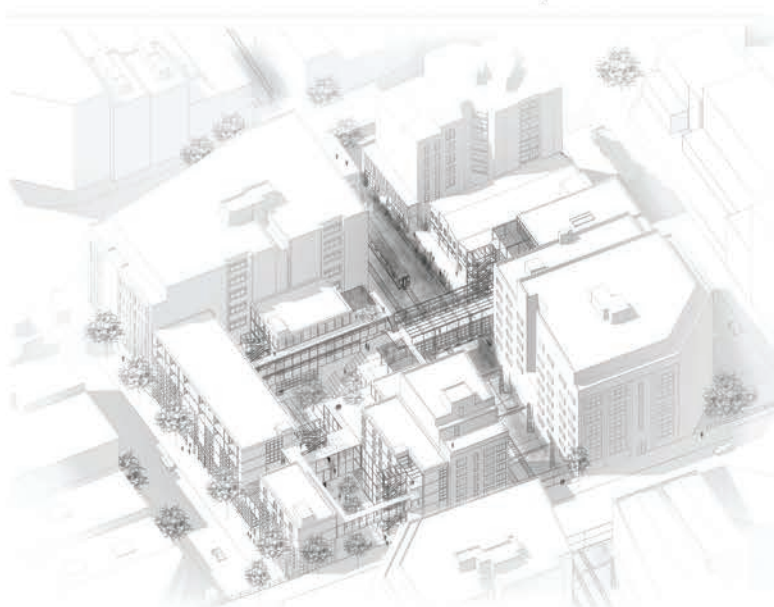
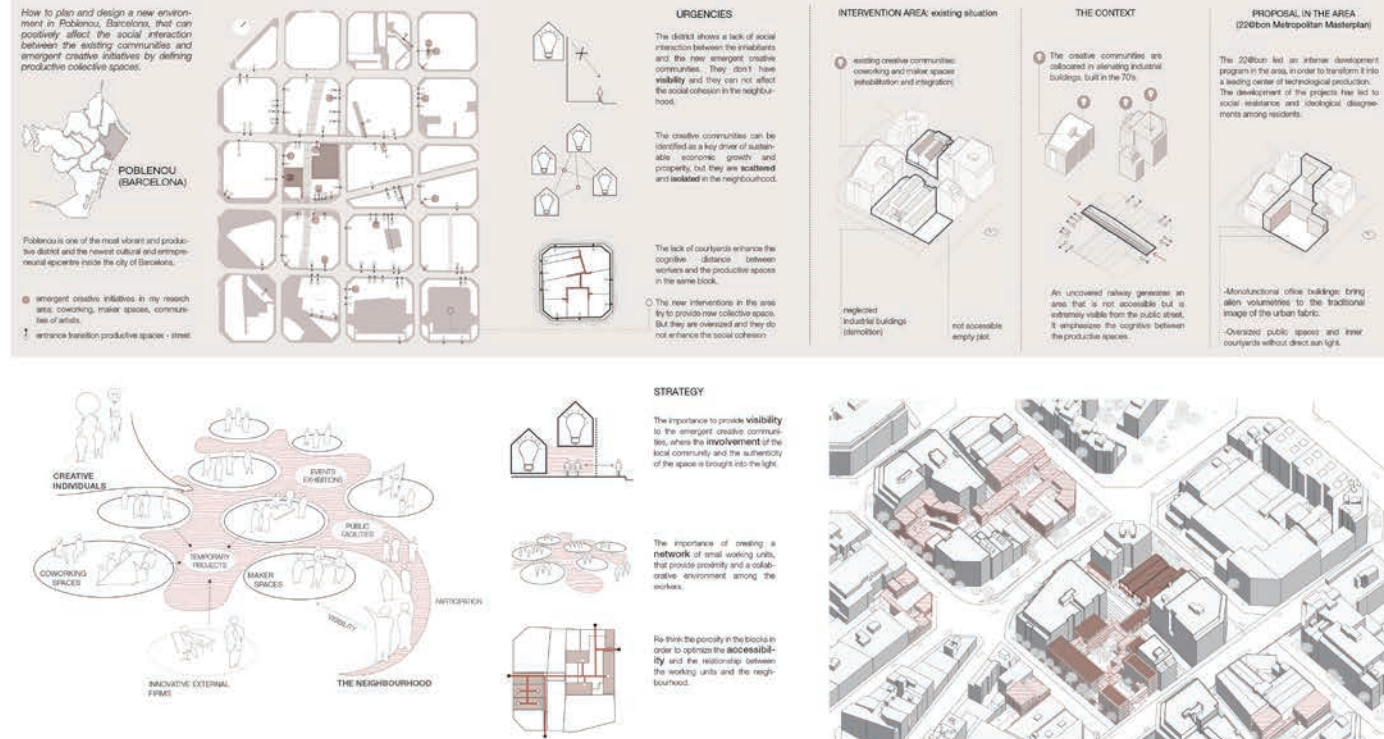
## Tutor comments:

The Master Dissertation Project by Francesco Ogliengo was developed as part of Streetscape Territories, an international collective research practice (KU Leuven, Department of Architecture) that focuses on the transformation of the urban fabric through architectural intervention, considering the making of diverse and tolerant streetscapes the main objective to achieve socially, economically and environmentally sustainable environments for its inhabitants. Here, the research by design deals with the way architectural interventions, open spaces, the property structure and its inherent accessibility and permeability, configure streetscapes as manifestations of social and productive encounter and how their inhabitants can give meaning to them by appropriation.

The project titled "A New Creative Community in Poblenou", addressed the question of how to plan and design a new environment in Poblenou, Barcelona, that can positively affect the social interaction between the existing communities and emergent creative initiatives by carefully creating productive collective spaces. Francesco's project is of high quality because of the careful insertion in the urban fabric, the elegance of providing multiple circulation routes through the buildings and courtyards, the high resolution in construction techniques and materiality and the overall poetry in the unfolding of the different constituent collective spaces. The internal as well as the external international jury at our Faculty praised the project and nominated the student for laureate, which Francesco achieved.



## NEW CREATIVE COMMUNITY IN POBLENOU COWORKING CATALYST OF SOCIAL COHESION



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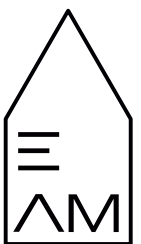
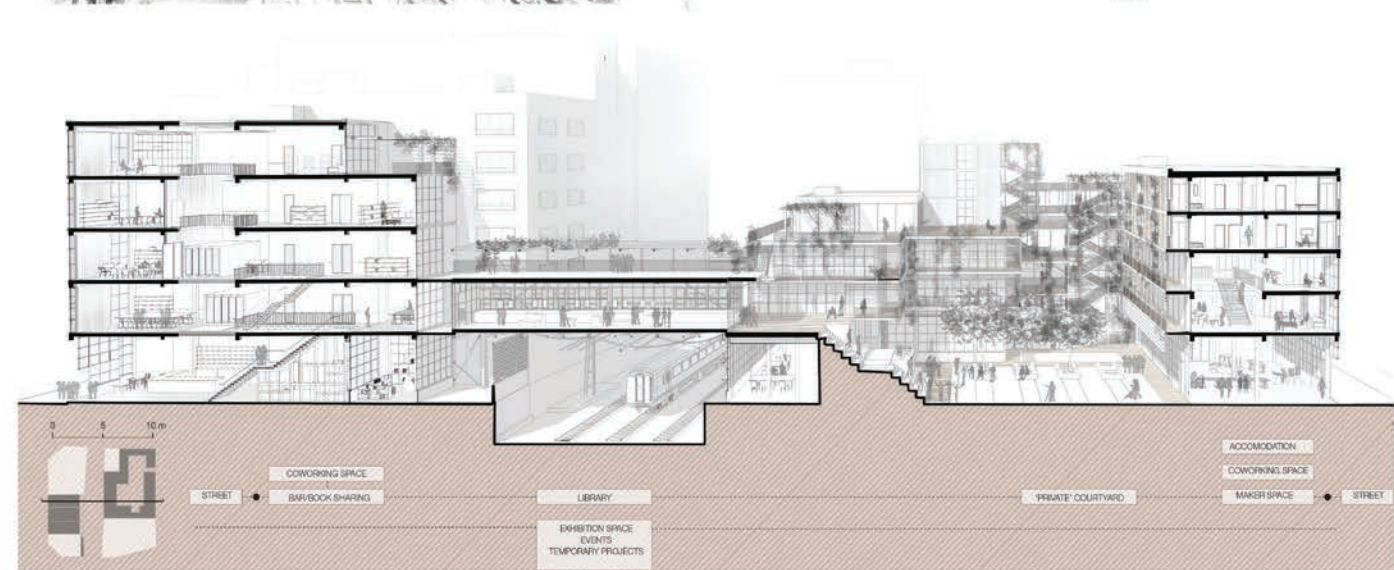
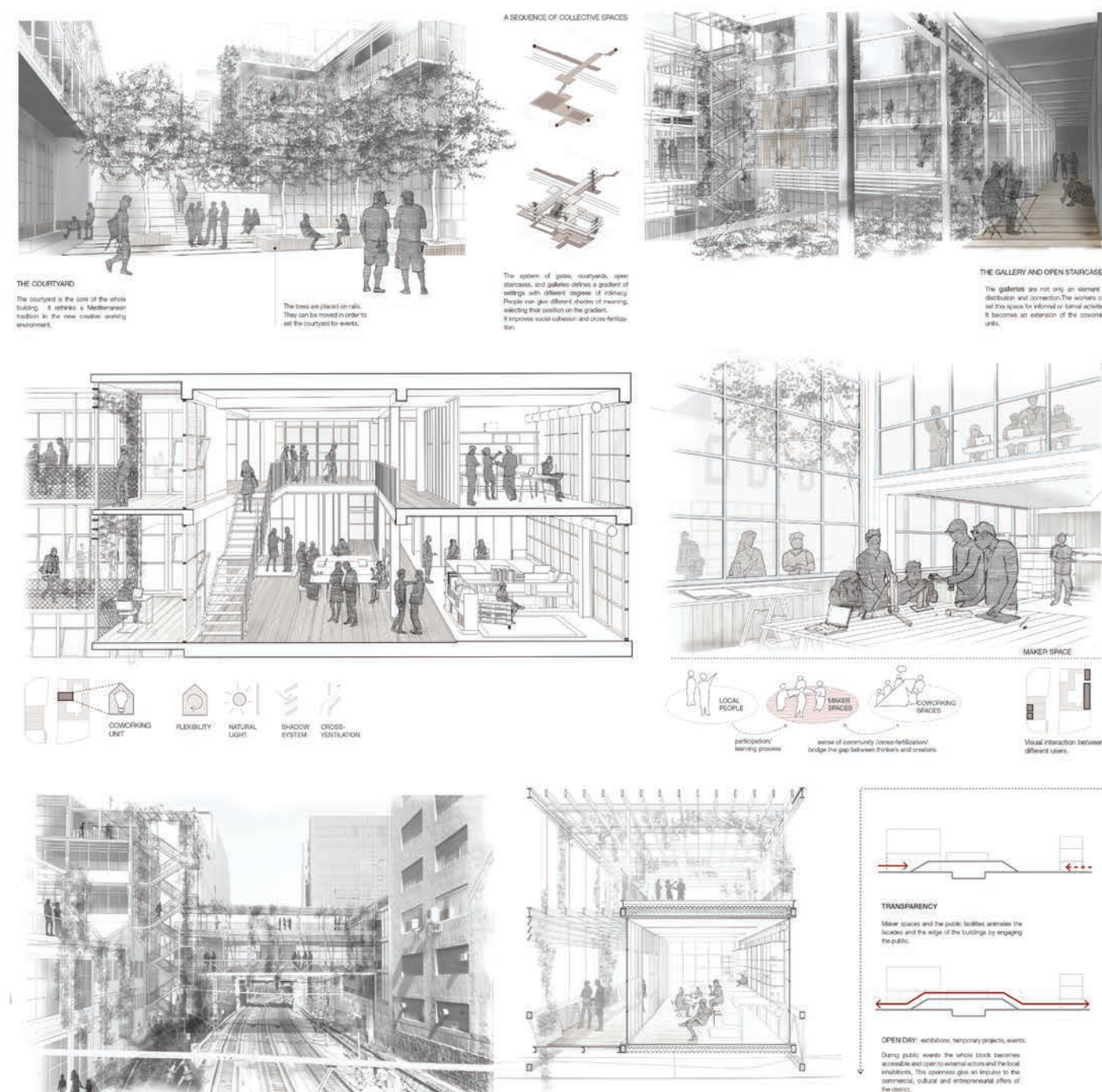
Best Diploma Projects

A New Creative Community in Poblenou. Coworking: catalyst of social cohesion.

by Francesco Ogliengo

from KU Leuven – Faculty of Architecture – Campus Sint-Lucas Ghent: Master in de Architectuur (Dutch course), Belgium

## NEW CREATIVE COMMUNITY IN POBLENOU COWORKING CATALYST OF SOCIAL COHESION



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From History to  
Becoming : Narrations  
of a city in crisis

by Nadia Anthouli, Yannis Apostolopoulos, Nikos Papavasileiou

from School of  
Architecture, Technical  
University of Crete,  
Greece

ISOMETRIC MASTERPLAN • EAST VIEW



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2017

# From History to Becoming : Narrations of a city in crisis

by Nadia Anthouli, Yannis Apostolopoulos, Nikos Papavasileiou from School of Architecture, Technical University of Crete, Greece

Tutor: Panita Karamanea

## Author comments:

This is not a diploma thesis about Athens. At least, not about the athenian image that is cultivated by the mainstream media and current political debates. This is a diploma thesis about what Athens might or might not be.

In an effort to understand the dynamics underlying in the ever-changing athenian landscape, this thesis focuses on the shift from a historical analysis point of view to one that is trying to decode the procedures of becoming-Athenian. This effort points out that any major change requires that all social groups, as well as individuals, should be involved in a radical way of thinking that will lead to a new era of new becomings and narrations; in such terms, both our current way of life and thinking will be affected.

The findings derived from the analysis, resulted in the returning theme of the most demanding of all dialectics; the dialectic of the minor "otherness" in contrast to the major "subject", in the context of the contemporary living conditions. Such conditions of "otherness", can refer to both social circumstances and groups of people.

The athenian landscape is treated as a raw material, flexible to transformations and mutations. Through "material" addition, removal and boolean operations, new spaces are born to host the emerging program. In the final step, the same procedures are used to visualize the proposed design. By using three-dimensional cutting planes the design outcome and its spatial information and relationships are revealed.



From History to  
Becoming : Narrations  
of a city in crisis

by Nadia  
Anthouli, Yannis  
Apostolopoulos, Nikos  
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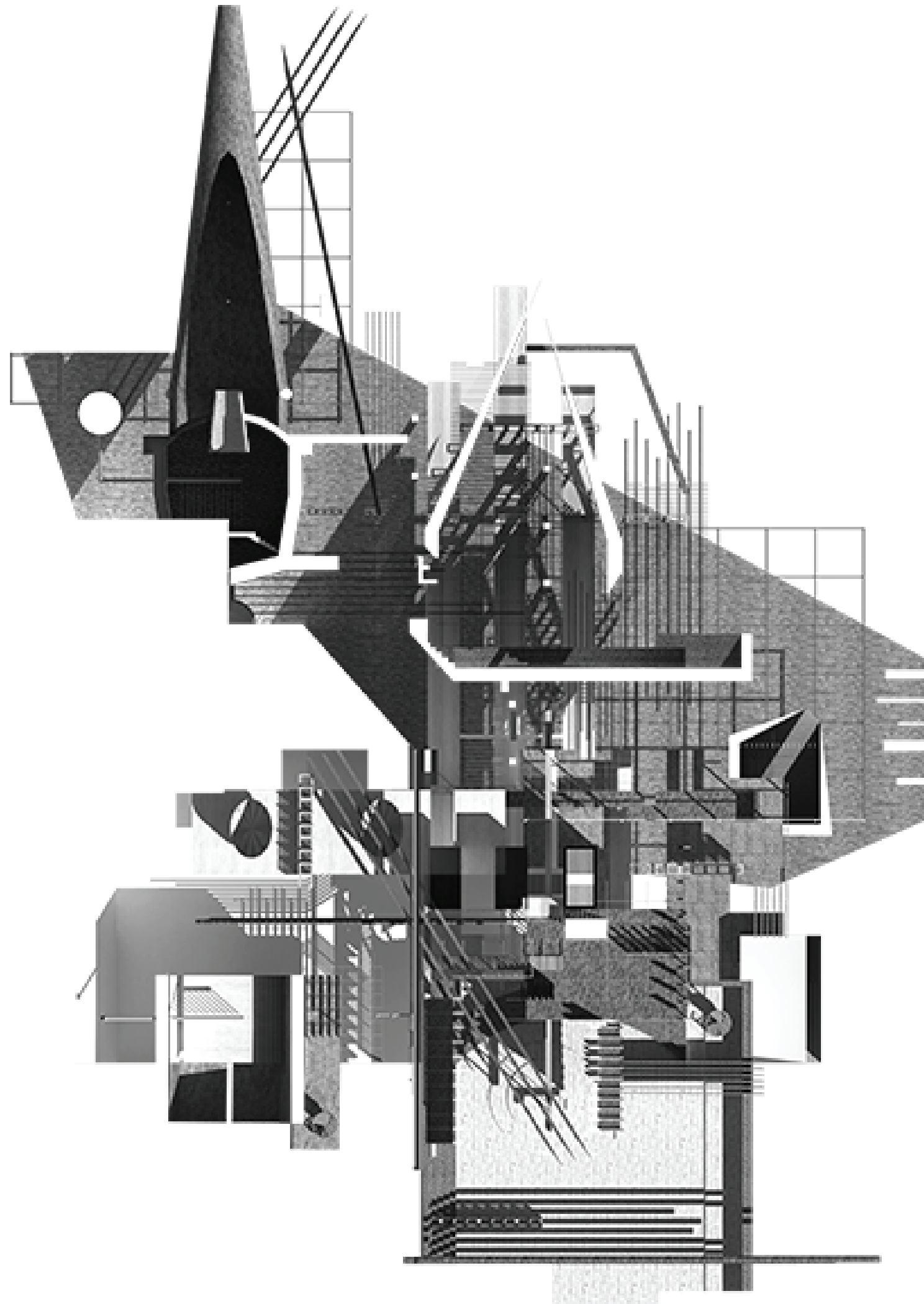
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Anthouli, Yannis  
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University of Crete,  
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## Athens II [The Hypoxic City]

by Sean O'Connor from Cork Centre for Architectural Education (UCC/CIT), Ireland

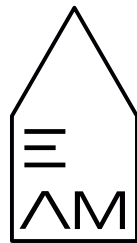
Tutor: Jason O Shaughnessy + Dr. Eve Olney

### Author comments:

This project deals with the technological problem of chemical contamination in Elefsina, Greece, as well as loss of mythological and ritualistic values in relation to Eleusis. The project aims to create a new contemporary ritual around death to restore lost ritualistic qualities to the region as well as dealing with the toxic nature of the bay. The project also deals with the social problem of temporal burial plots in Athens. The thesis proposal aims to create a Mortuary, A Crematorium, A Dredger and A Ceremonial Structure/Columbarium. The dredger operates around the bay over a 100 year period collecting the toxic contaminants at the base of the bay. This material is then brought to a furnace where it is heated and sealed in a brick form which is used as a building material for the other structures. The structure of the buildings is made up from recycled ships which are currently littering the bay. The project aims to provide a permanent place of rest for Athenians, with the introduction of A Crematorium + Columbarium.





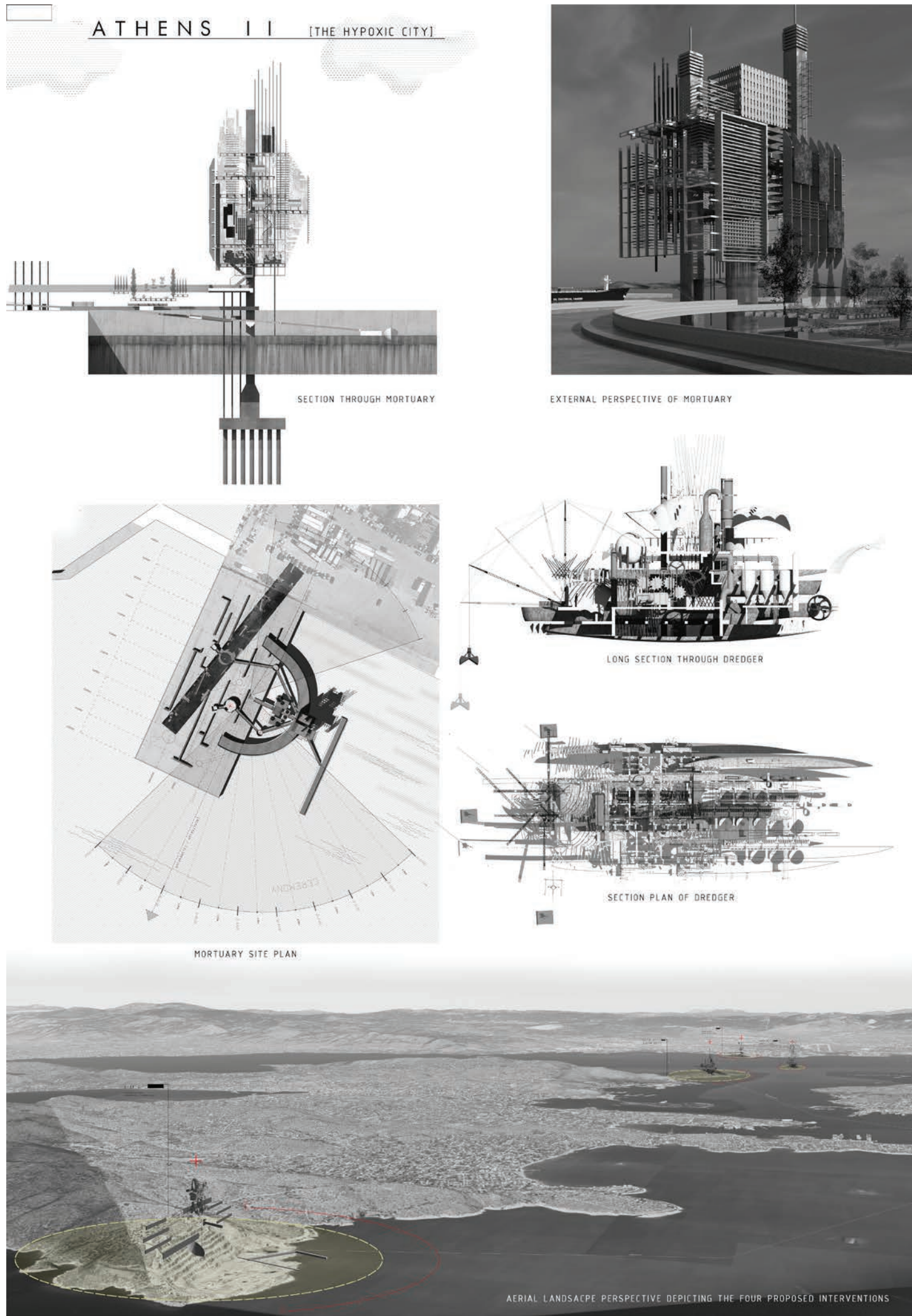


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Athens II [The Hypoxic City]

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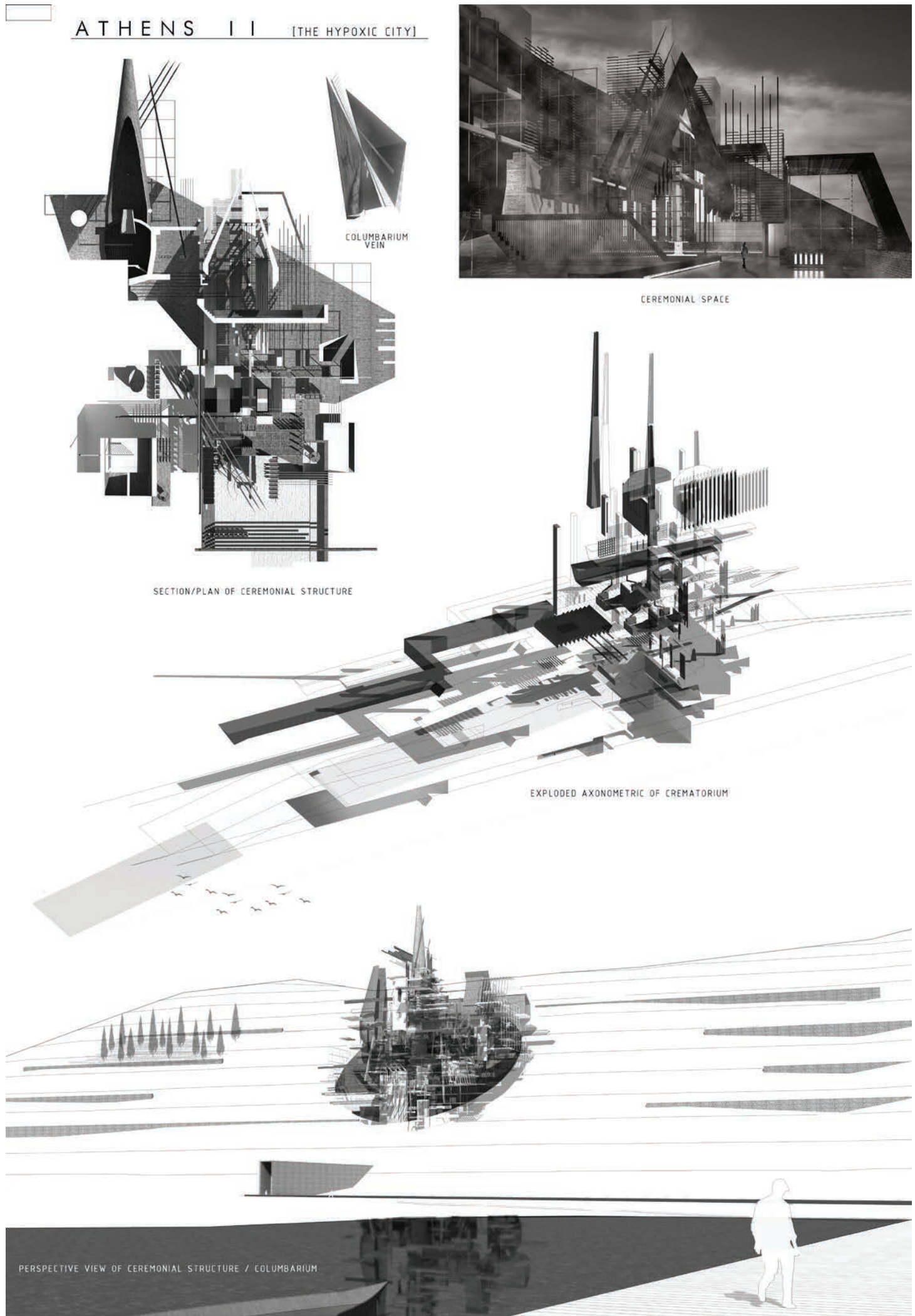


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Palimpsest dialogues.  
“Redefining the public  
space of Aerides”  
Athens, Greece

by Karolos Raat,  
Vasileios Vitorakis

from School of  
Architecture, Technical  
University of Crete,  
Greece



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## Palimpsest dialogues. “Redefining the public space of Aerides” Athens, Greece

by Karolos Raat, Vasileios Vitorakis from School of Architecture, Technical University of Crete, Greece

Tutors: Alexios Tzompanakis, Nikolaos Skoutelis

### Author comments:

Palimpsest dialogues  
“Redefining the public space around Aerides area”

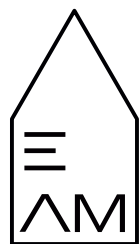
“Palimpsest dialogues” is a case study in Athens historic city center that focuses on the restatement of the existing relations between archeological sites and active public spaces. Not only a space but mentality issue as well, regarding the perception of urban experience. Ancient findings witness the existence of a rich history and a palimpsest that formed the relations at the built environment. This palimpsest typifies/characterizes the athenian urban fabric. Aerides is the area that roman period has left behind and forms the limits between Plaka and the modern city as well as to the ancient Agora.

The thesis manages the western and eastern axis of the archaeological site consisted by Hadrian's library and roman Agora. On the western, is attempted the correlation between the central gates of roman Agora, Hadrian's library, Monastiraki square and the ascension to Acropolis hill. On the eastern axis is formed a complex of successive spaces that aim to improve public spaces' flow. Contribution to this, of vital importance, plays the successive chronological stratigraphy of the area that forms the palimpsest.

### Tutor comments:

“The Vitorakis-Raat proposal for the roman agorá and Hadrian's Library in Athens, was elaborated through a fully integrated fusion of thought, drawing, city planning and architectural choices, with the aim of bringing the archaeological substructure to the surface, as a living part of the modern city” Nikolaos Skoutelis





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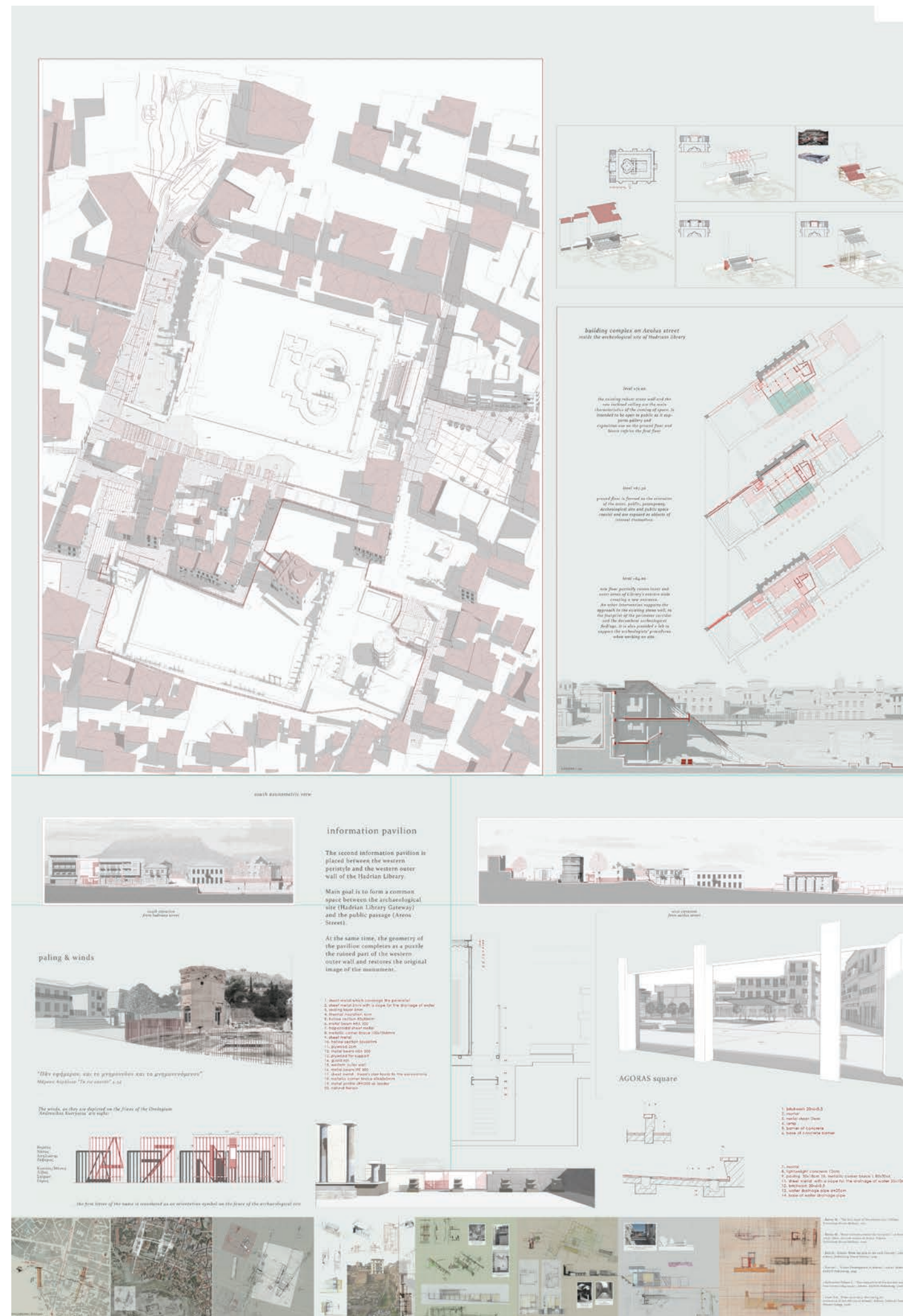
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Cystic Fibrosis  
Rehabilitation in a  
Rural Complex

by Kerameianakis  
Nikolaos-  
Chrysostomos,  
Kerameianaki  
Eleftheria, Psarrou  
Eirini

from National  
Technical University of  
Athens (NTUA), School  
of Architecture, Greece



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# Cystic Fibrosis Rehabilitation in a Rural Complex

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## Author comments:

This diploma project oscillates between present needs and fragments of the past. It deals, on the one hand with the rehabilitation of patients, on the other with the "restoration" of the landscape in the Cretan countryside.

A personal relationship with Cystic Fibrosis, the most common inherited disease of the white race, and the low life-expectancy of its patients in Greece, brought to the surface the need for a rehabilitation program to improve, at least, the clinical picture of patients suffering this specific disease, since healing is impossible.

Along with our concern with the disease, there was also an interest in the past of the place, and more specifically with the metohia, rural complexes in the Cretan countryside.

From the research comes out, that the spatial structure of the metohi allows us to test against it the programmatic structure of the disease, and vice versa. In this respect, this diploma design project, constitutes an experiment as to how these two, the metohi on the one hand as a spatial structure, cystic fibrosis on the other, a life structure, can come together.

The requirements of the rehabilitation program combined with the existing buildings, the orchard of the metohi, as well as the relief of the land and the character of the place, led to the articulation of the buildings within a continuous succession of closed and open spaces, through which the landscape is being revealed, redefined. After all, we are dealing with the "restoration" of a landscape



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\*cystic fibrosis: the most common inherited disease of the white race. A progressive disease that causes persistent lung infections but also affects other vital organs and limits the ability to breathe over time.

The low life expectancy of its patients and the lack of specialized centers and staff in Greece, in combination with the strict care protocol to which a patient with Cystic Fibrosis needs to discipline daily, brought to the surface the need for a rehabilitation program to improve, at least, the clinical picture of the patients, since healing is impossible. This led us to the search for a spatial structure that could accommodate specialized treatment programs.

(3) pillars contribute to the patient best clinical picture.

Nutrition - fatty diet, entrapment of enzymes and vitamins

Exercise - aerobic exercise, exercises of strengthening the body ends

Physiotherapy - inhaled therapy, bronchial drainage

production sites - olive mills, warehouses, workers' homes

private spaces - residence, garden

patio

\*\*metohi: independent rural complexes that developed and evolved in the rural parts of Cretan countryside, mainly in the Ottoman period. Purpose of these complexes was to service and organize the systematic production process, combining it harmoniously with the landowner's seasonal or permanent residence.

The metohi is defined by a high stone wall, which encloses an area of orchard and a rectangular building core. These buildings are organized around a characteristic patio with a square floor plan, like a cloister.

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THE PLACE



THE SPOT

1. public front view of metohi

2. grid of the orchard

3. existing buildings

4. landscape - relief



A linear element, like a stone, following the canvas of the orchard, appears in the background to 'support' the mountain, while underlining the landscape. At the same time, it defines the new boundary of the metohi, hosting its most private uses, those of habitation and exercise.

There are two kinds of circulation that can be recognized by the visitor. The utilization, which follows the existing geometries, serves directly the daily needs of the visitor. The apocalyptic movement on the other hand, free from the engravings, gives the visitor the freedom to "read" the landscape of the site. With a more intriguing character it brings the visitor from the central axis of the village in the middle of the composition, the "mezzo". There, you can perceive the whole synthesis, and its dialogue with the landscape.

The "mezzo" constitutes the fourth side of the atrium, completing the geometry of the remaining orthogonal core, while it hosts the reception. The core of the metohi, including the communal functions of the program, such as the restaurant and the clinic rooms, is a transition from the most private functions of the complex to the public square adjacent to the street.

The proposal includes a variety of possible entrances and routes. We are not dealing with an entrance point but with an entrance area. The low planting in this area allows the visitor to realize the existence of the new volume in balance with the building core of metohi.

Our purpose was to maintain the function, grid and purity of the orange grove. So the guest is urged to visit it without using a defined route, but with access from numerous points, from all levels and functions. The cultivation continues and its products are used by the restaurant of the center.

Since Cystic Fibrosis is an inherited disease, the age of the patients varies, so there are two types of rooms in the center. Family rooms allow guests to enjoy a private exterior space, as an extension of the room. On the northern side, the entrances of the rooms are placed alongside an elongated water element that defines the route of the visitor. While a series of double rooms, are this time opened, the view to the orange grove is being "framed" by the linear beam.

ORCHARD - HABITATION LEVEL

"SECRET" GARDEN - PATIO LEVEL

The guest can reach his room as well as the garden either by following the free outdoor route outside the rectangular core or through the atrium by the reception area. An illuminated passageway leads to a semi-outdoor opening like a glade. At this point, the visitor can go to his room through a vertical stairway, while being able to move along the garden and the exercise areas to meet the rise to the orchard.

The nature of the disease requires some distance between patients during their exercise. Because of this, individual exercise spaces have been designed for the guests. The image of the garden during exercise helps the patient to be isolated and dedicated to his body. In spite of the complexity of the levels, the section shows that the private garden is at the same level with the atrium of the metohi, defying the existing slope of the ground.



