

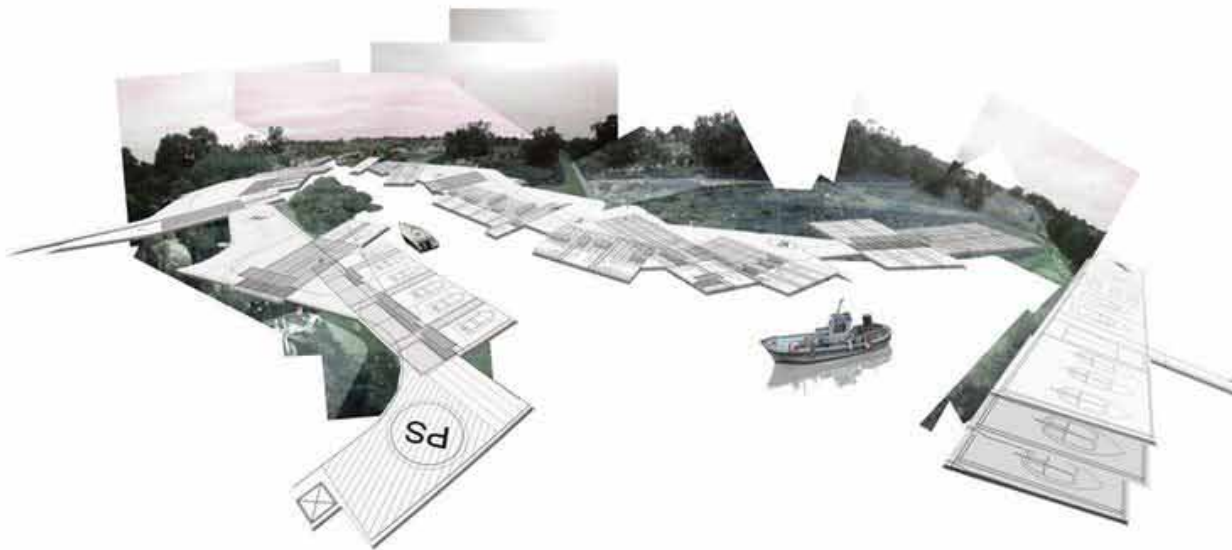
ΤΕΧΝΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΕΙΚΟΝΙΣΗΣ

Κωνσταντίνος Μπούρας

ΣΧΕΔΙΑΣΜΟΣ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ - 5ο ΕΞΑΜΗΝΟ

80' VÄSTRA TORSTÄNEN
40' WORLD TRADE CENTER
30' TURNING TORNO
40' NORDMALL
14' ÖRN
77' SÖDRA TORSTÄNEN

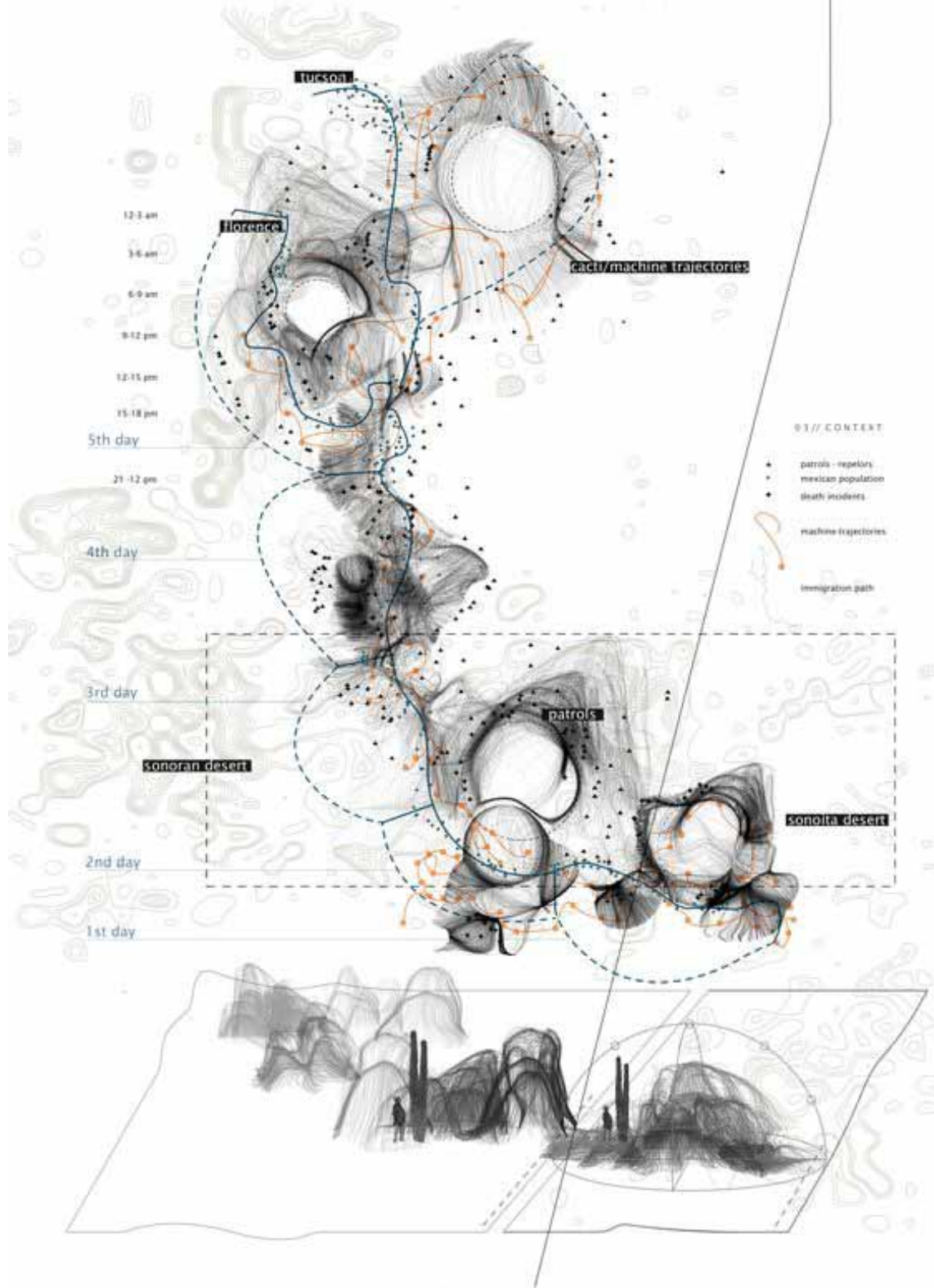


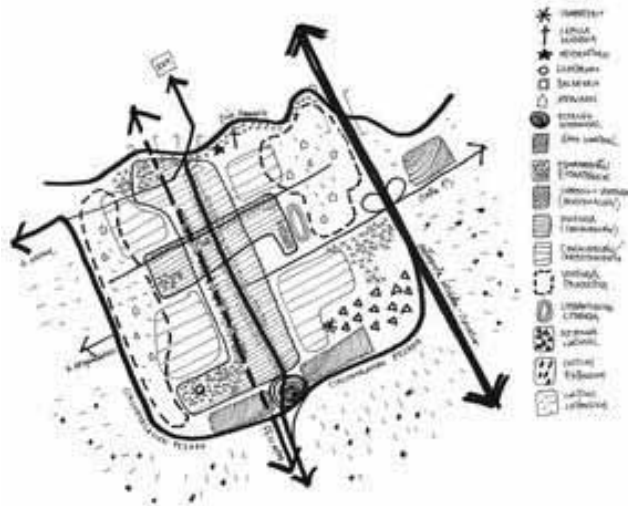
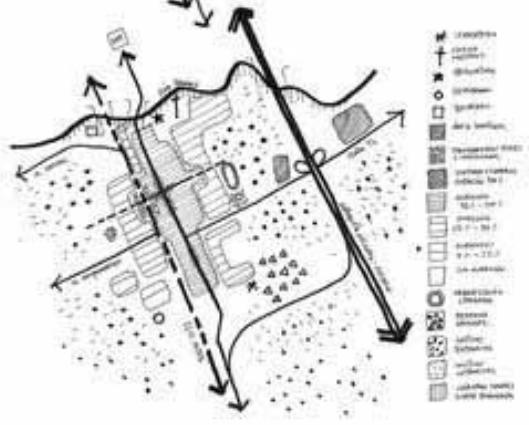
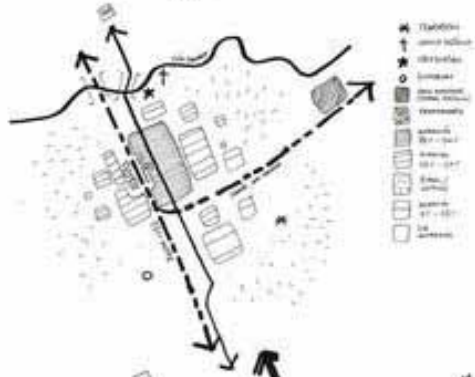
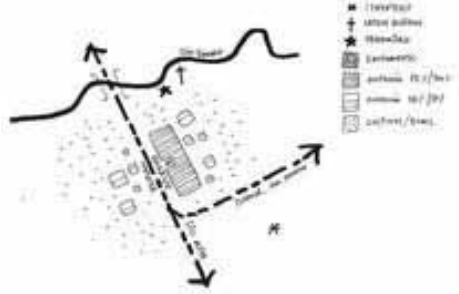




MUSEUM ISLAND / ALEXANDERPLATZ







University Island

The University Island project is a new and unique way of building a school in an urban context. It is a school that is not just a building, but a community. It is a school that is not just a place of learning, but a place of life. It is a school that is not just a building, but a place of life.



The school is a single plane of concrete slabs that are elevated and placed on top of a concrete structure. The school is a single plane of concrete slabs that are elevated and placed on top of a concrete structure. The school is a single plane of concrete slabs that are elevated and placed on top of a concrete structure.



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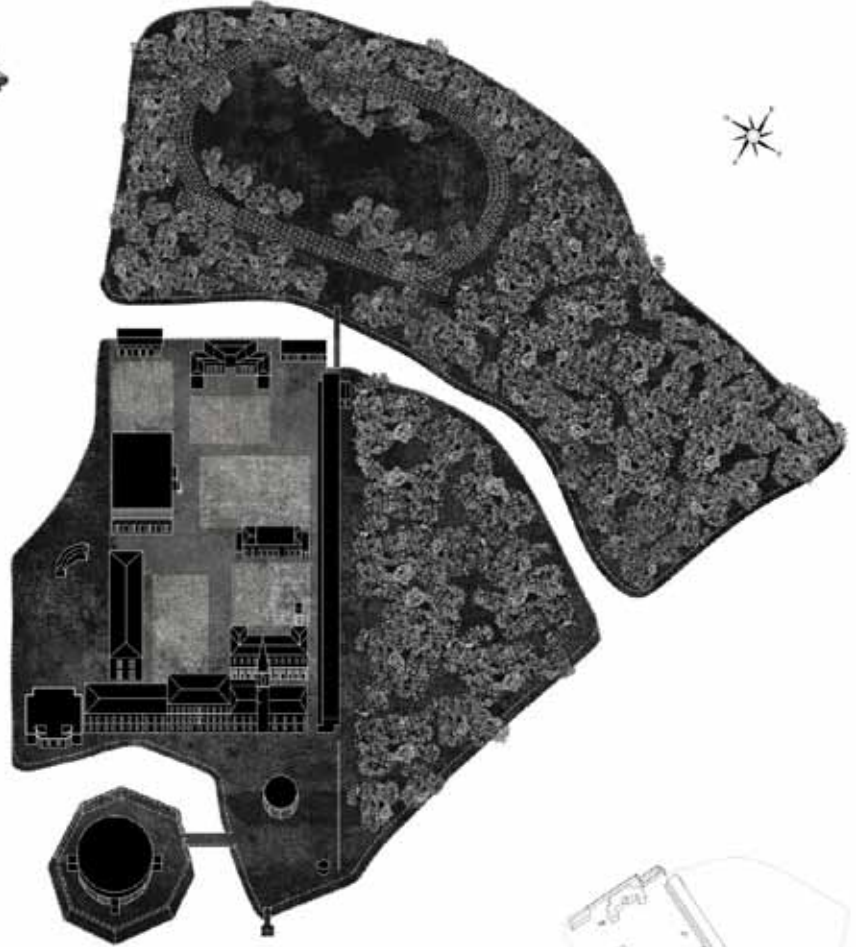


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Current site



The intended site of the book

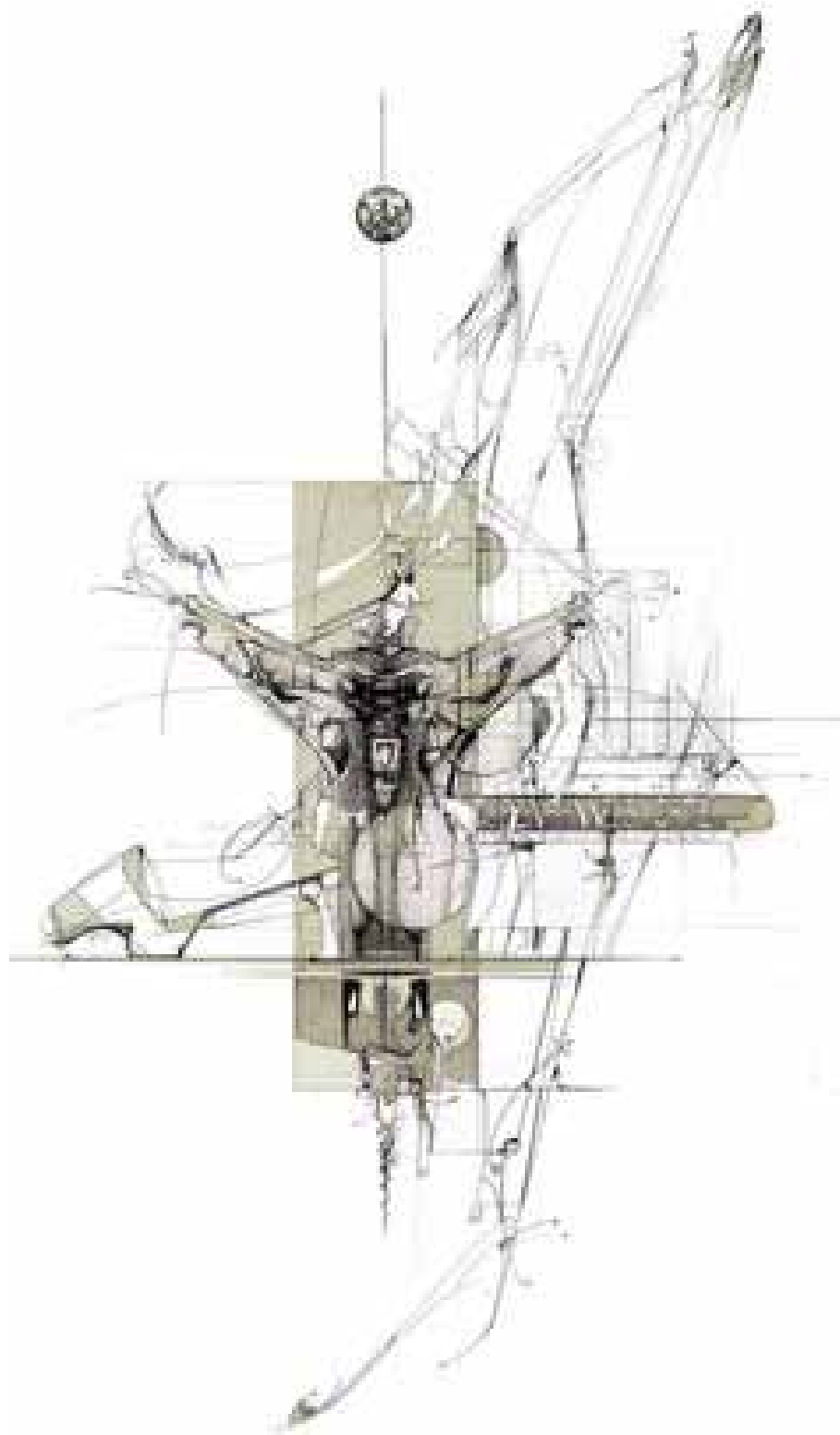


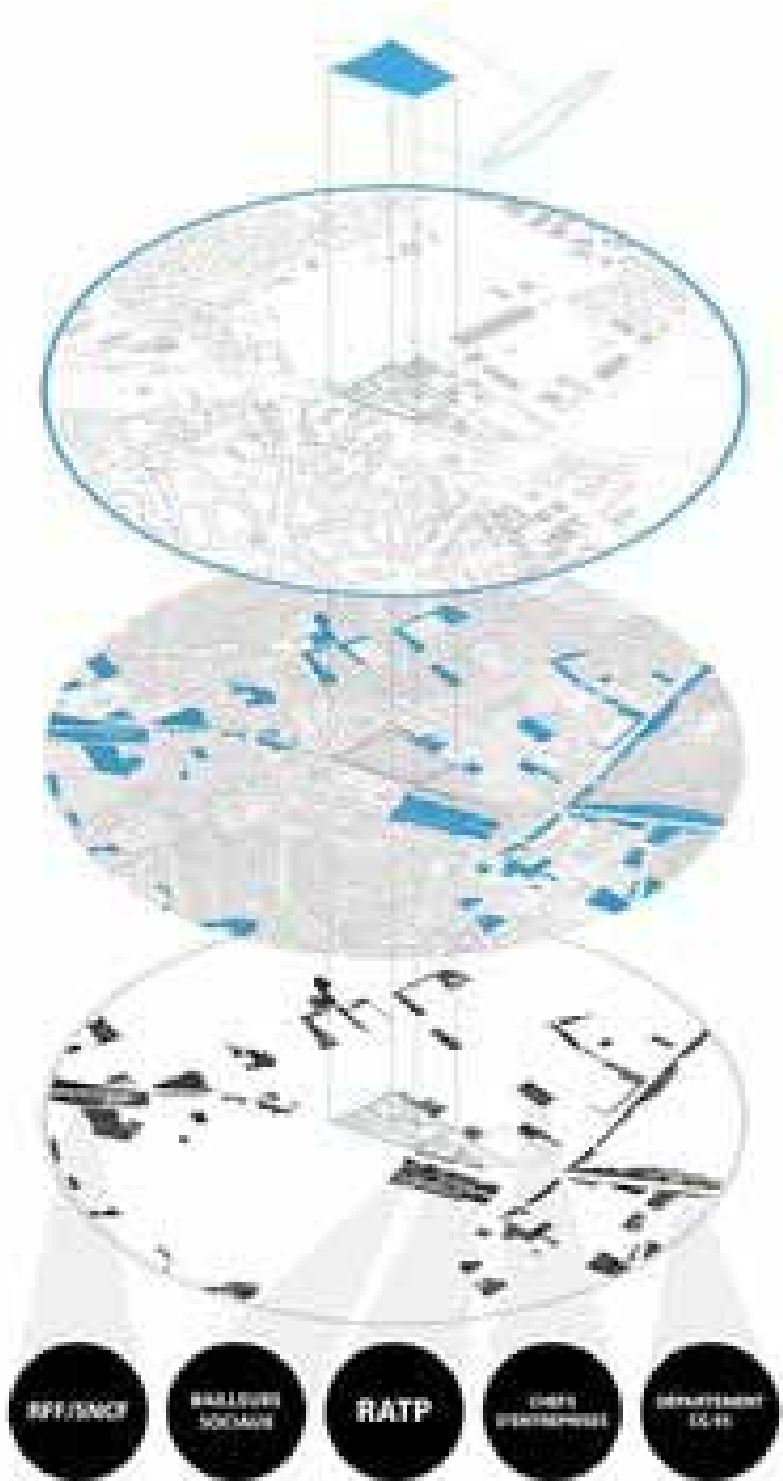
The built book

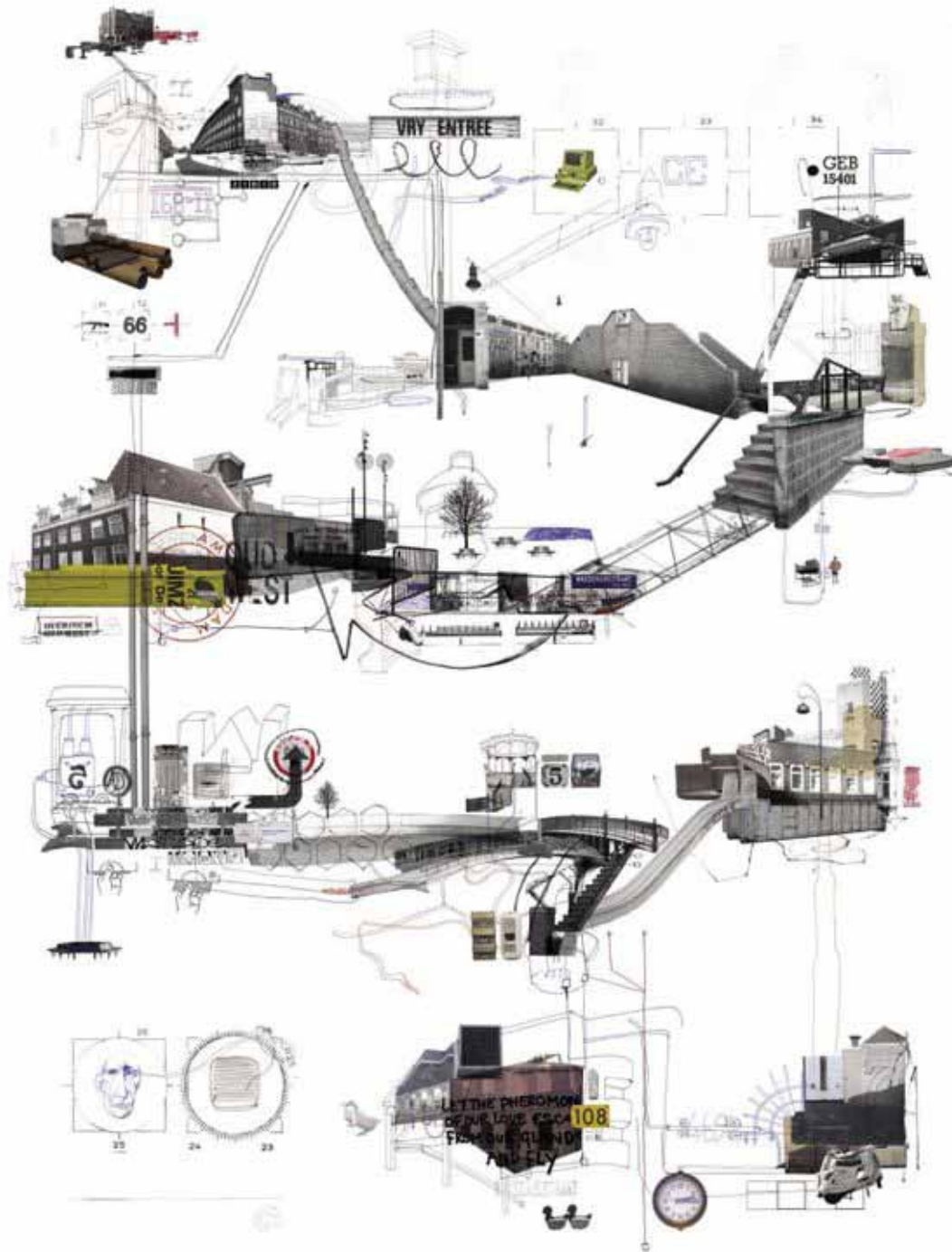


Function











Uranus Boulevard harbors one of the most interesting places of expression for graffiti artists



The neighborhood is characterized by a quiet lifestyle and picturesque atmosphere, a rather rich presence of nature and a prevalence of residential functions, being a good place for taking long walks or opting for more eco friendly modes of transport



Silver Church and Proteasa are a popular point of gathering for young people and students



Cervantes College harbors students from primary till highschool levels, teaching Spanish as primary language. The school yard is located directly towards the site. The kindergarden is also on the street perpendicular to Ostasilor street, thus offering educational options for all levels



The proximity of Cismigiu Gardens offers a great natural refuge in the centre. A diverse flora and fauna, tourists and locals alike populate the park. These as well as the quiet permeate the neighborhood and influence it.

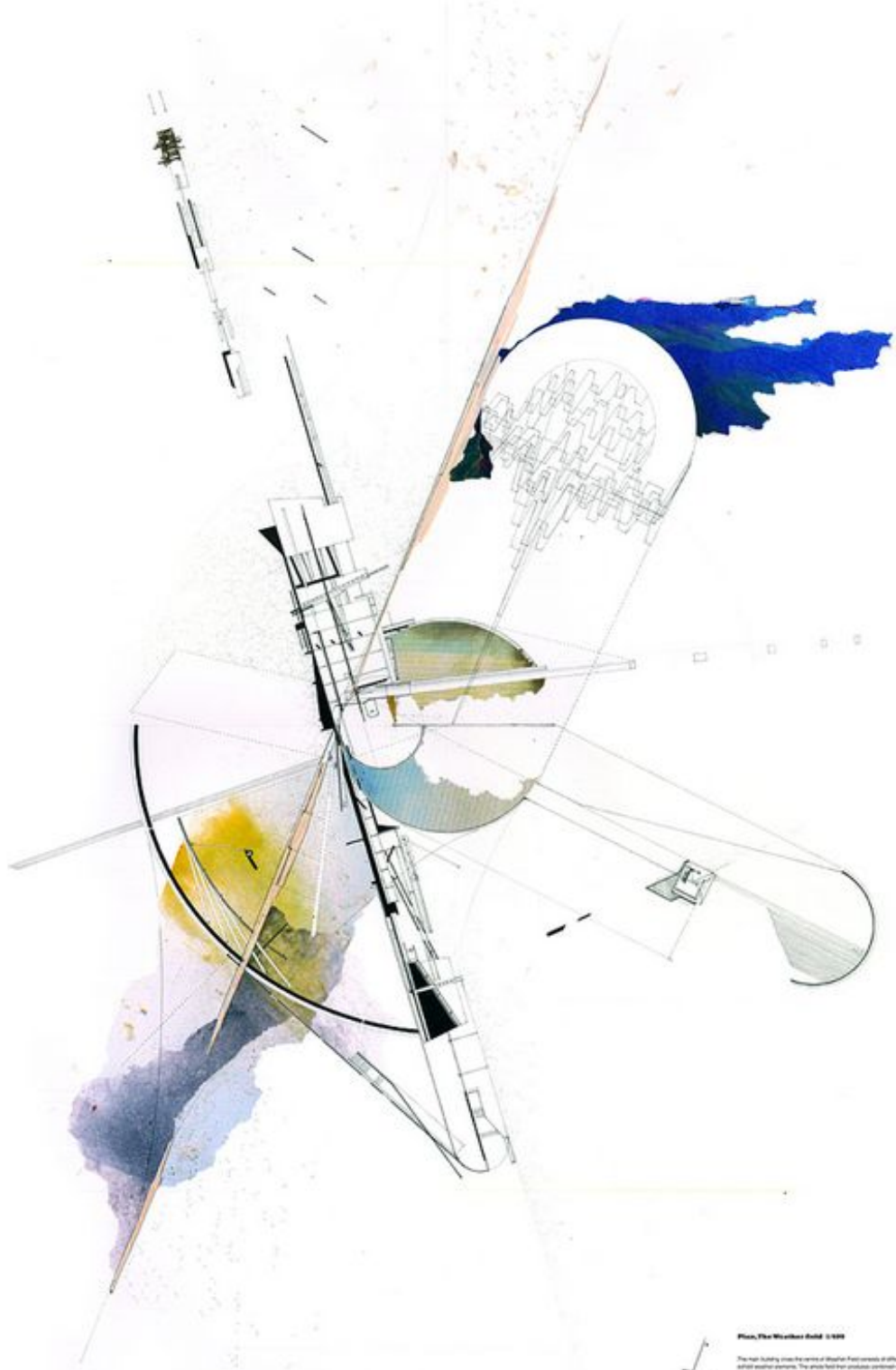


The Faculty of Dental Medicine is located close to the site. This is one of the many academic institutions close by - The University of Bucharest, The University of Architecture, Of Law and the Music Conservatory are also nearby

The tramway line 24 and 44 link the site with the NV of the city as well as both major railway stations in Bucharest, Gara de Nord and Gara Basarab. The junction in front of Cervantes College is a terminal point for the tramway.



Lazar High School, that inspired a book about its students' relationship with the park, is nearby.

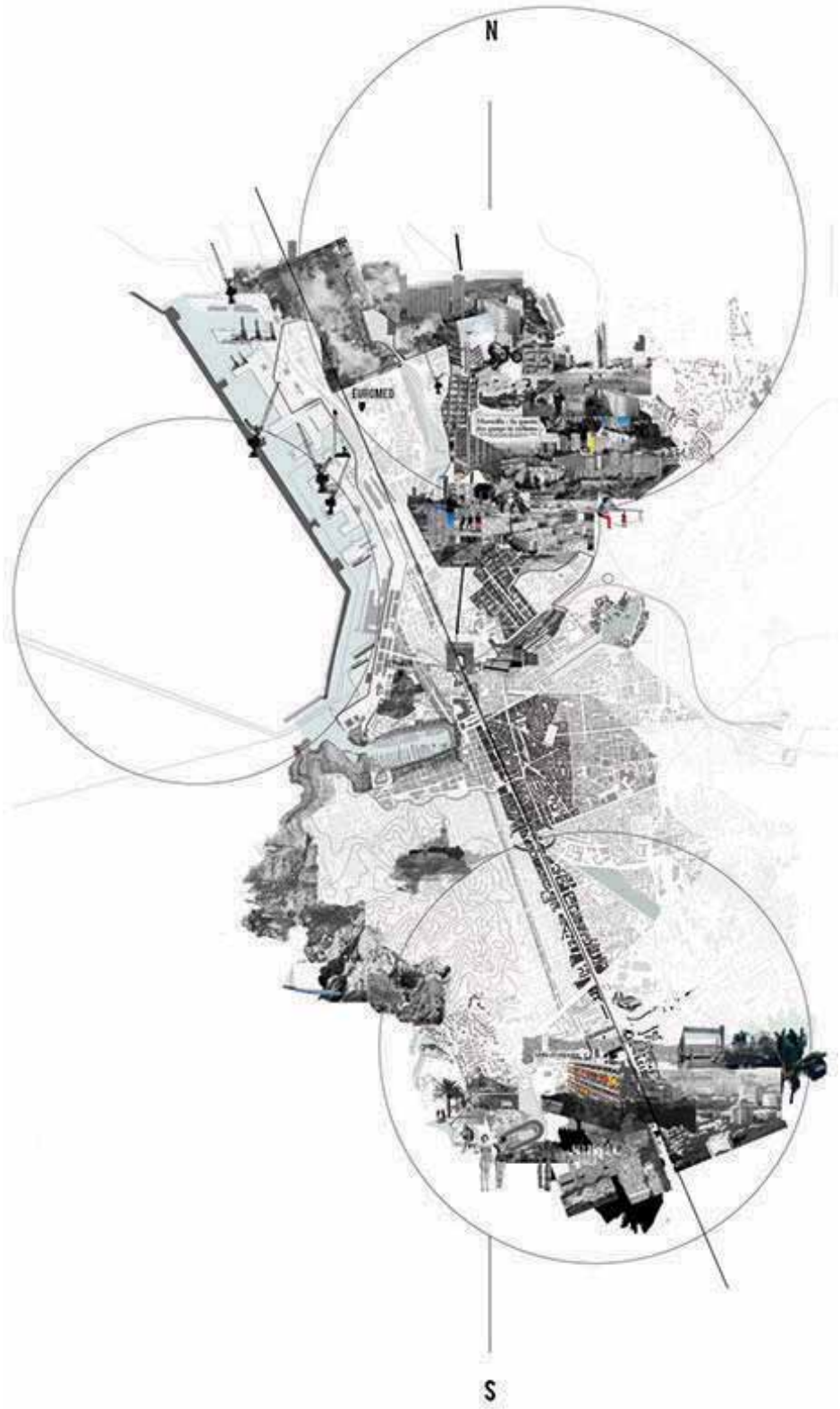


Plan, The Weather Field 1999

The main building shows the series of double floor slabs at different levels of height which define weather screens. The atrium field has variable continuous weather screens.



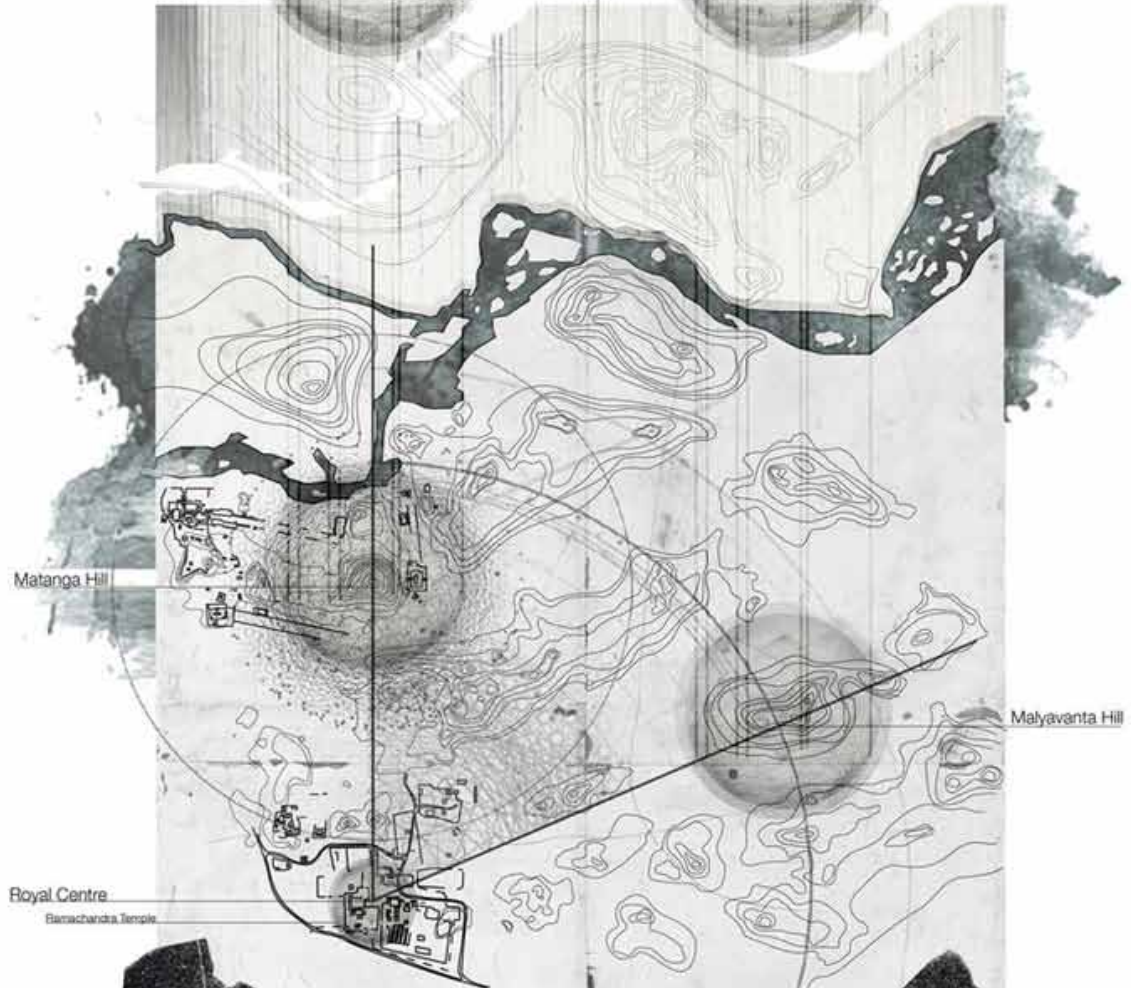
- 1 Main entrance
- 2 Exhibition gallery
- 3 Double atrium
- 4 Passage to other level
- 5 Other wall
- 6 Exhibition area
- 7 Outdoor space





Matanga Hill

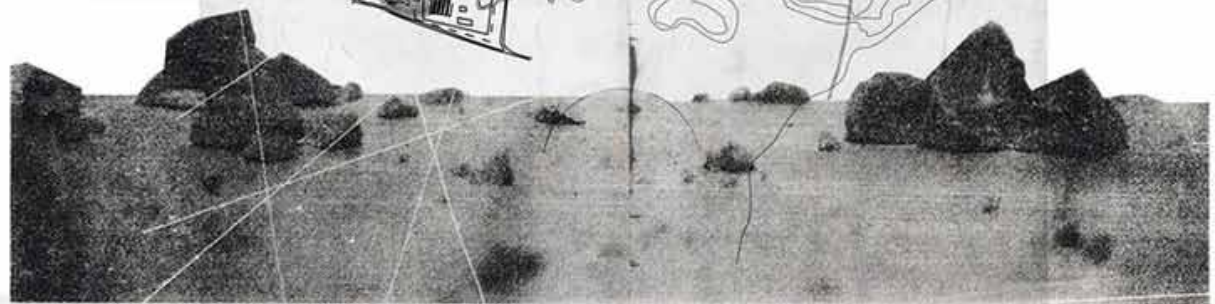
Malyavanta Hill



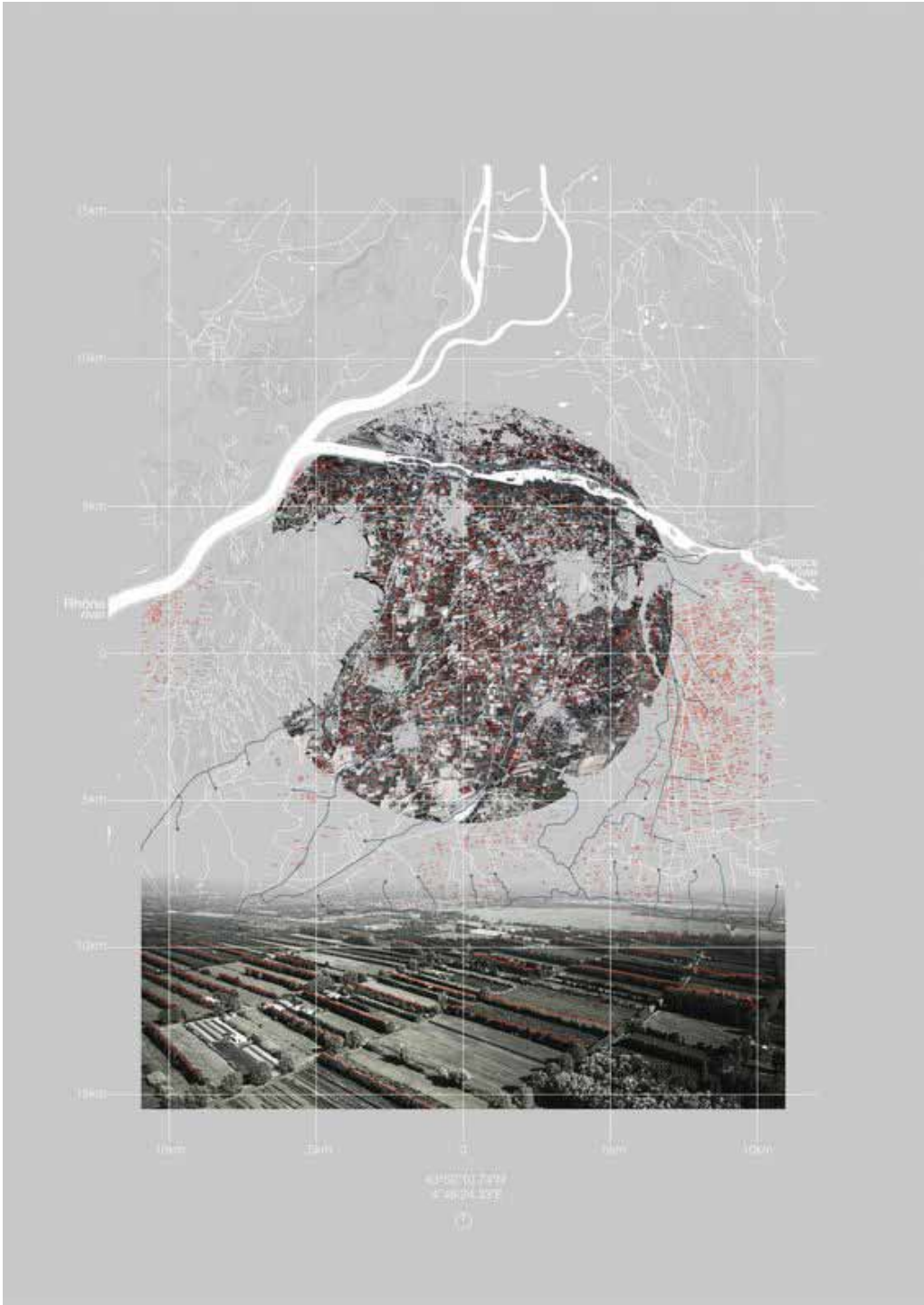
Matanga Hill

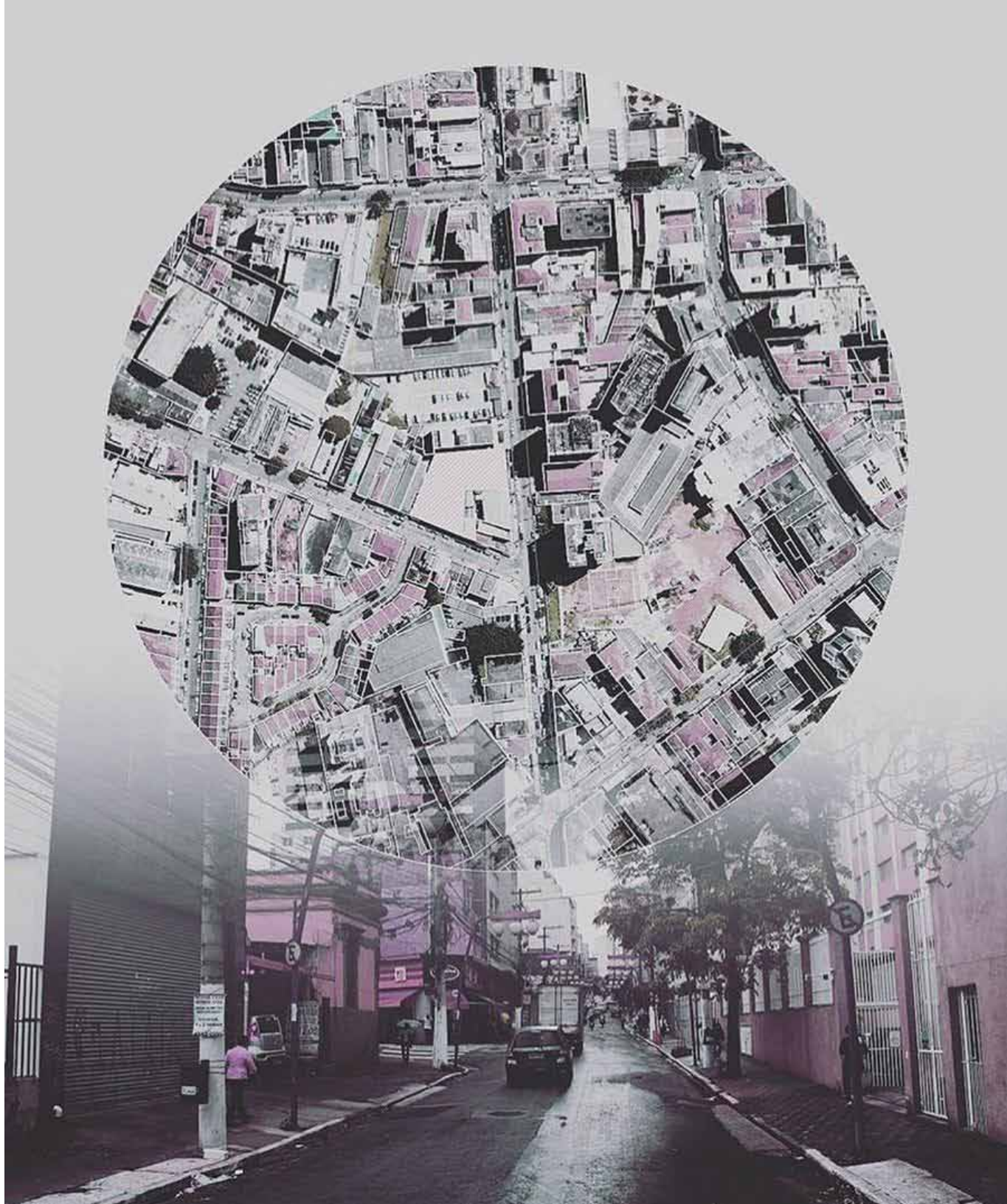
Royal Centre
Bansachakra Temple

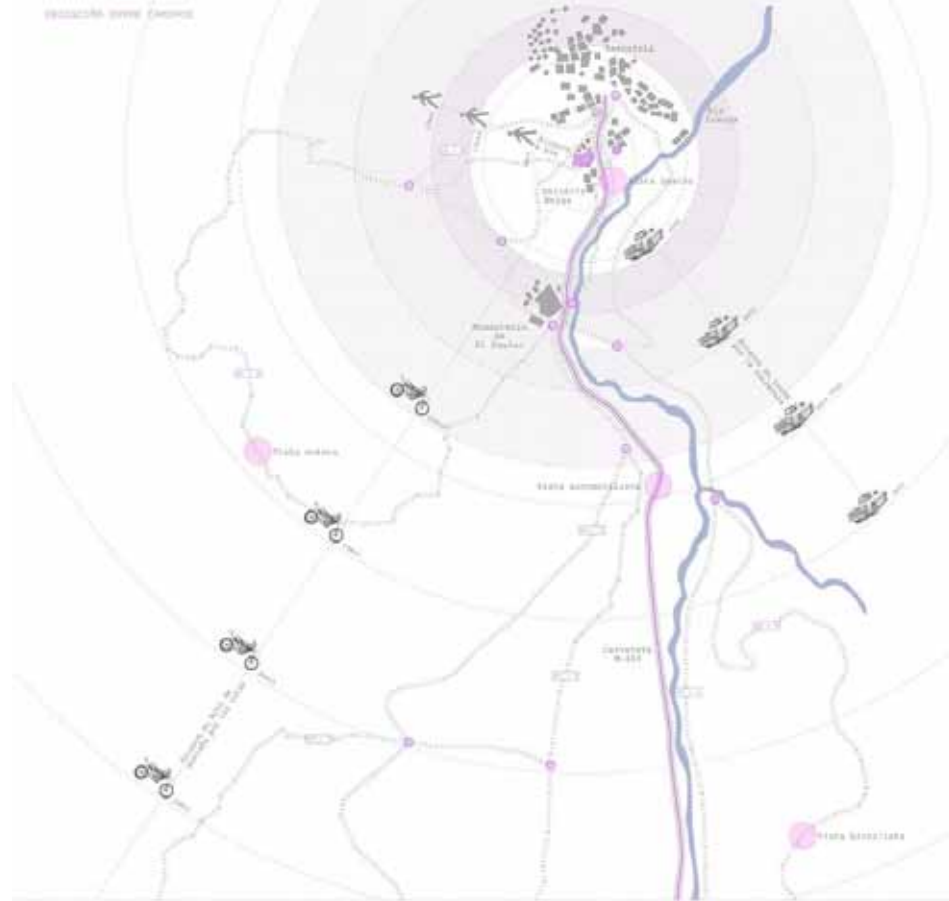
Malyavanta Hill











Historia del pueblo

El Páramo del Guanaque está ubicado por encima de las zonas que conforman los lagunas más importantes de la zona. Con otros cerros rodeado por el valle con las siguientes:

- 01 - El Cerro de Guanaque y El Páramo y Resaca
- 02 - El Cerro de San Mateo
- 03 - El Cerro de San Mateo y El Cerro de San Mateo
- 04 - El Cerro de San Mateo y El Cerro de San Mateo
- 05 - El Cerro de San Mateo y El Cerro de San Mateo
- 06 - El Cerro de San Mateo y El Cerro de San Mateo
- 07 - El Cerro de San Mateo y El Cerro de San Mateo

Actualmente existen varias de las zonas que conforman el Páramo del Guanaque pero algunas ya no existen más.



- 01 - Páramo de Guanaque
- 02 - Páramo de Guanaque
- 03 - Páramo de Guanaque

Además, las diferentes actividades económicas del sistema ecológico de la zona de Guanaque como: la agricultura y ganadería, hacen que haya un gran desarrollo del sector agropecuario que siempre existió. Actualmente para el sector de ganadería se destaca la ganadería.

Esto, junto a la actividad de pesca se convierte en el desarrollo hacia Guanaque como un desarrollo más sostenible para el sector de ganadería y pesca del sistema ecológico de Guanaque.

Es por esto que el Páramo de Guanaque es un sistema de desarrollo hacia Guanaque como un desarrollo más sostenible para el sector de ganadería y pesca del sistema ecológico de Guanaque.

Características de la zona

El Páramo de Guanaque se encuentra en la zona de la zona de Guanaque, la zona de Guanaque es una zona de desarrollo hacia Guanaque como un desarrollo más sostenible para el sector de ganadería y pesca del sistema ecológico de Guanaque.

Características en diferentes



Actualmente existen varias de las zonas que conforman el Páramo del Guanaque pero algunas ya no existen más.

Vegetación y biodiversidad del área

- El Páramo de Guanaque tiene una gran biodiversidad.
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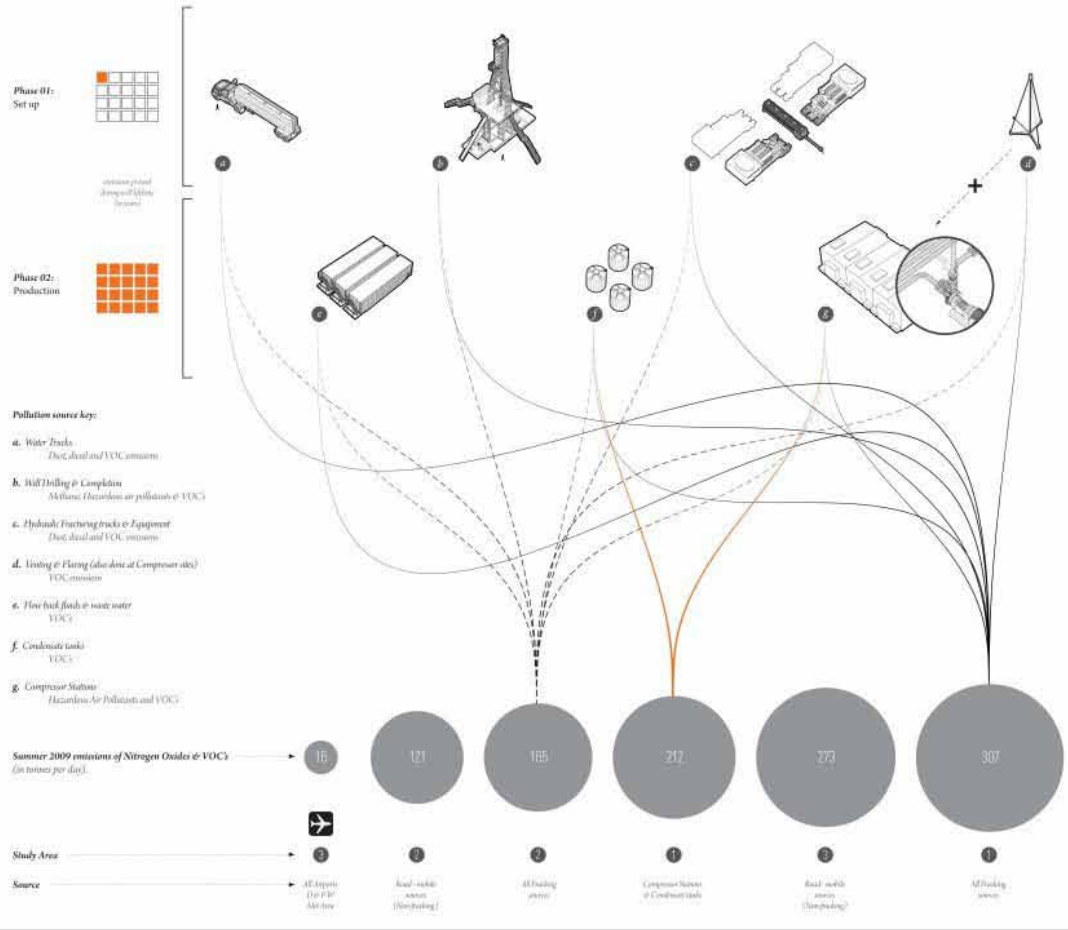


01 - Páramo de Guanaque
02 - Páramo de Guanaque
03 - Páramo de Guanaque
04 - Páramo de Guanaque
05 - Páramo de Guanaque
06 - Páramo de Guanaque

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

Lifetime and Volume

All steps in the hydraulic fracturing process emit some form of air pollution, as with most anthropogenic activities. The intensity of these processes, particularly during the first phase (set-up), produce a large quantity of air pollution that is likely to be close proximity to houses. A lot of these emissions and activities that create dust contribute to low-level smog or ozone that can cause respiratory diseases and asthma. A report done in 2009 measured and documented air emissions from natural gas production in the Barnett shale area of Texas. Some of the findings around Dallas and Fort Worth area for Nitrogen Oxides and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions are shown below. They revealed condensate tanks and Compressor stations as the biggest contributors to air emissions, not least due to their presence during the lifetime of gas production. The types of emissions are particularly bad for humans with VOCs potentially causing cancer in high enough doses.



Source: www.epa.gov
 Emissions from Natural Gas Production in the Barnett Shale Area and Opportunities for Cost-Effective Improvements: An Interim Study. <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/barnettshale/>
 Date: 2009. Accessed: 12/16/2010. Environmental Defense Fund.
 Why are Diesel Trucks? <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/dieseltrucks/>
 The Exclusionary Disruptive Exchange - Diesel Culture. <http://www.exclusionarydisruptiveexchange.com/>

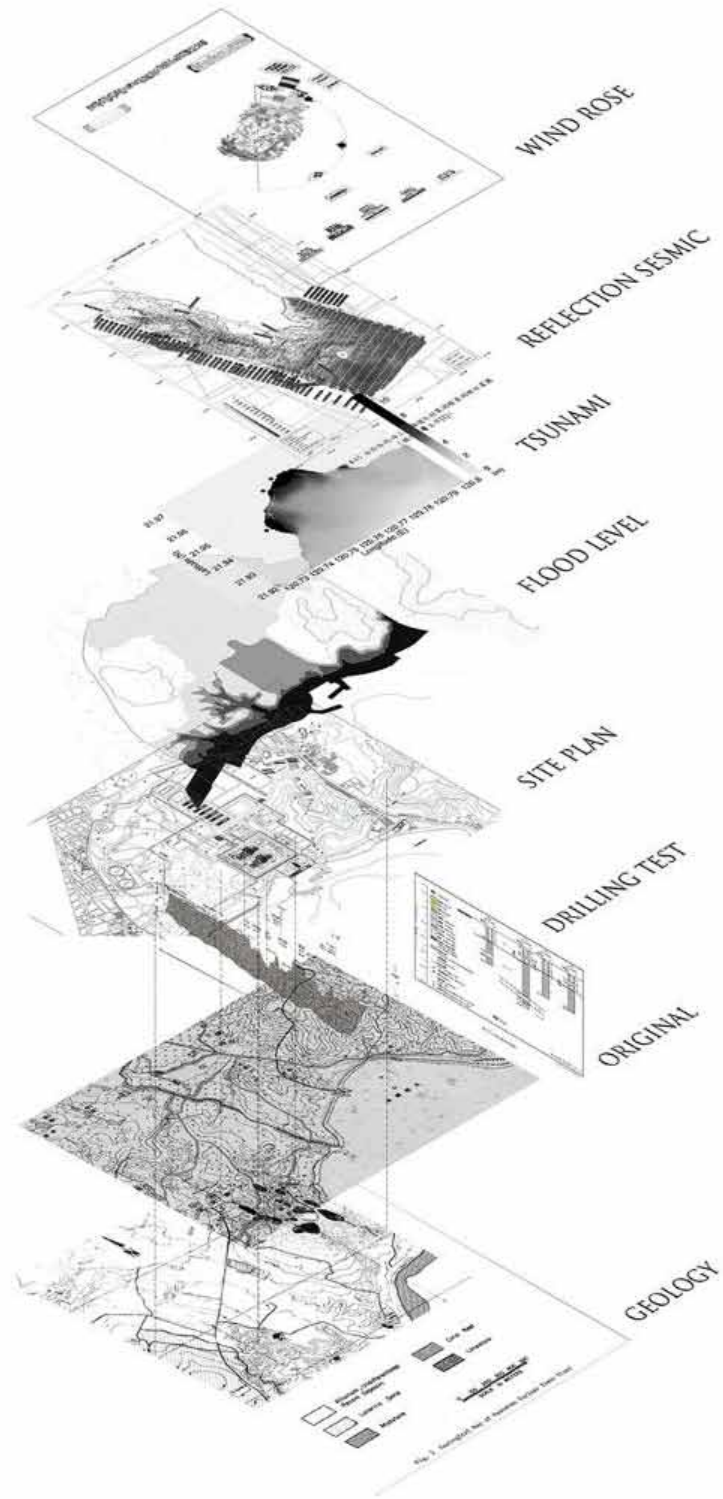


Fig. 3



bosphorus1



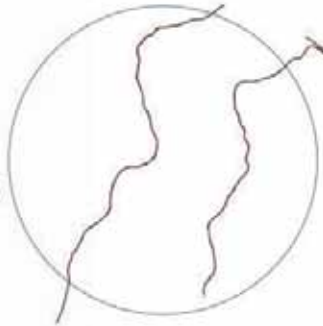
att662



nightscape3



open areas4



75



urbanized areas6



arnavutk6y7



Tloall Jarnavutk6y



communal spaces9 Jarnavutk6y



Figure 2.3.11: Street identification

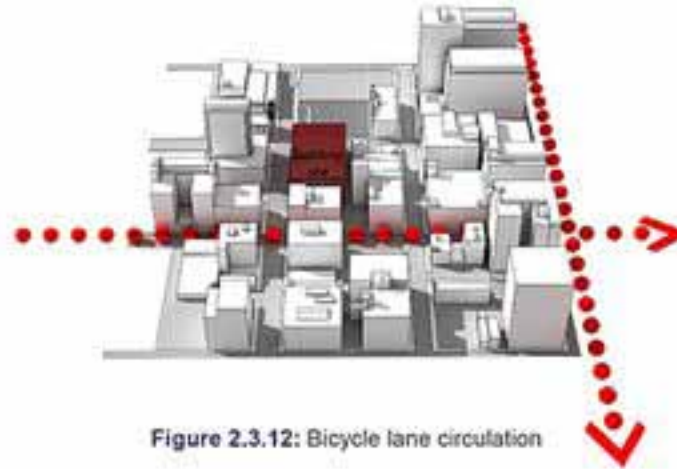


Figure 2.3.12: Bicycle lane circulation

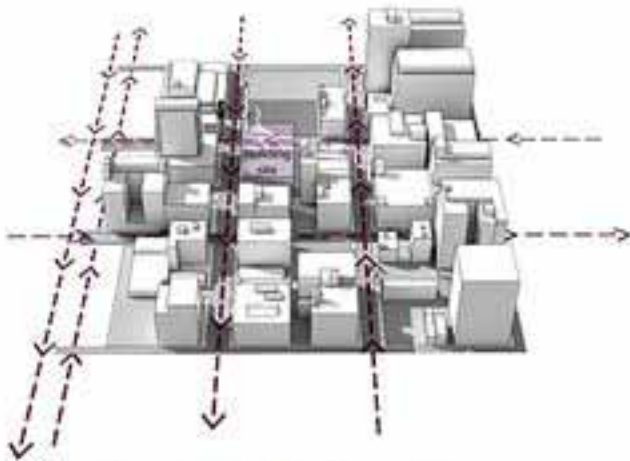


Figure 2.3.13: Vehicular circulation

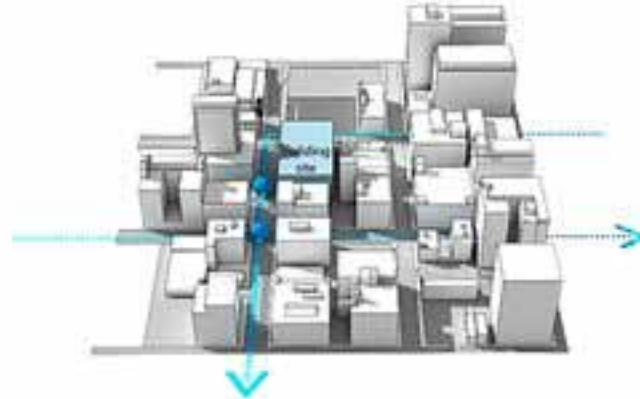
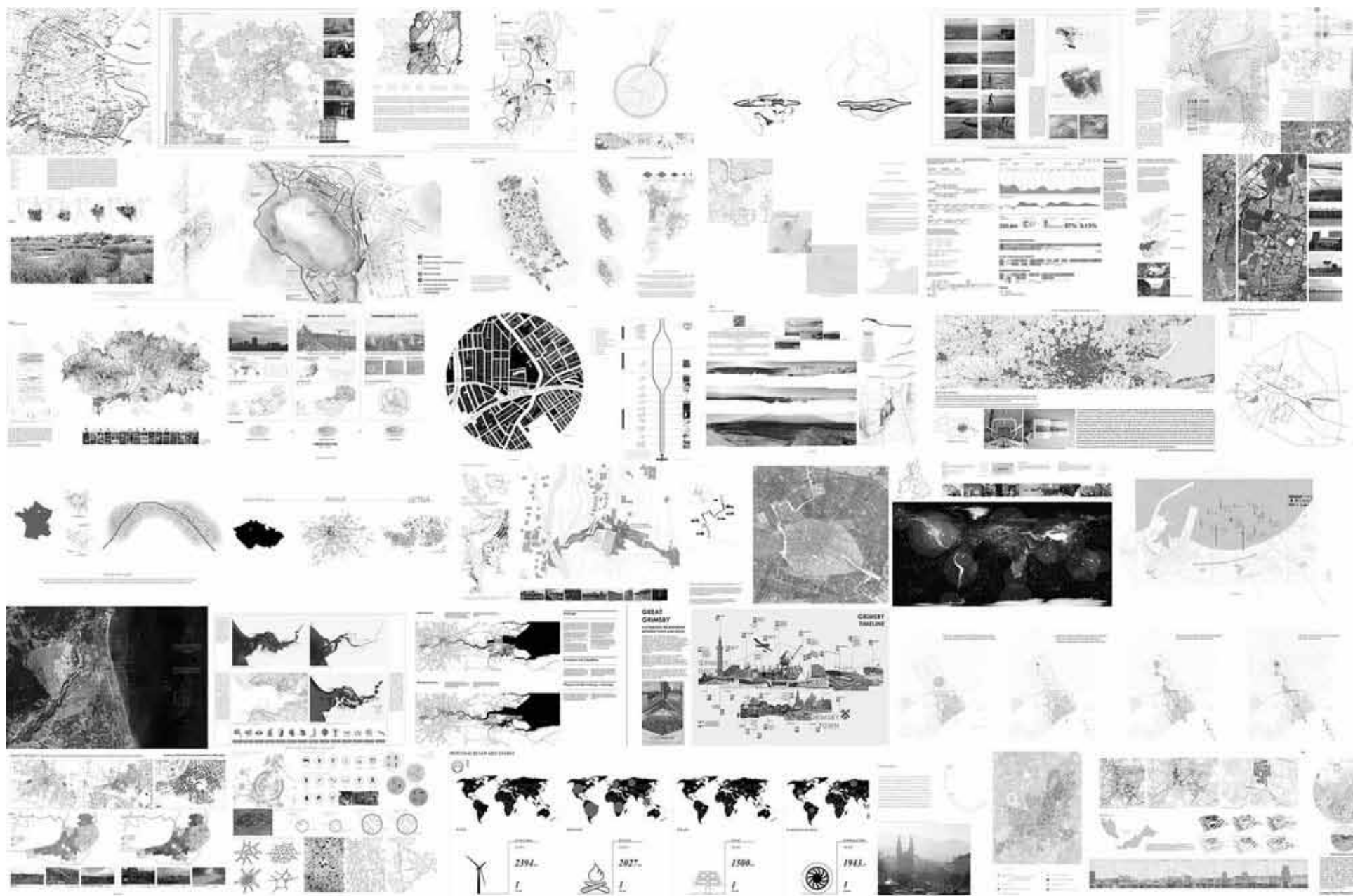
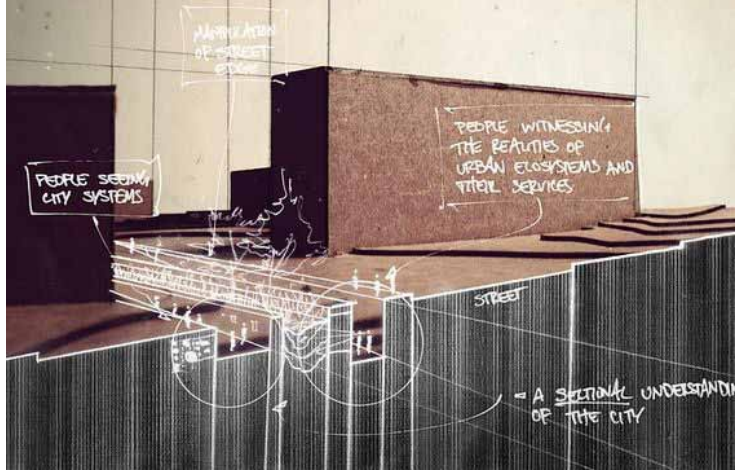


Figure 2.3.14: Community bus routes and stops



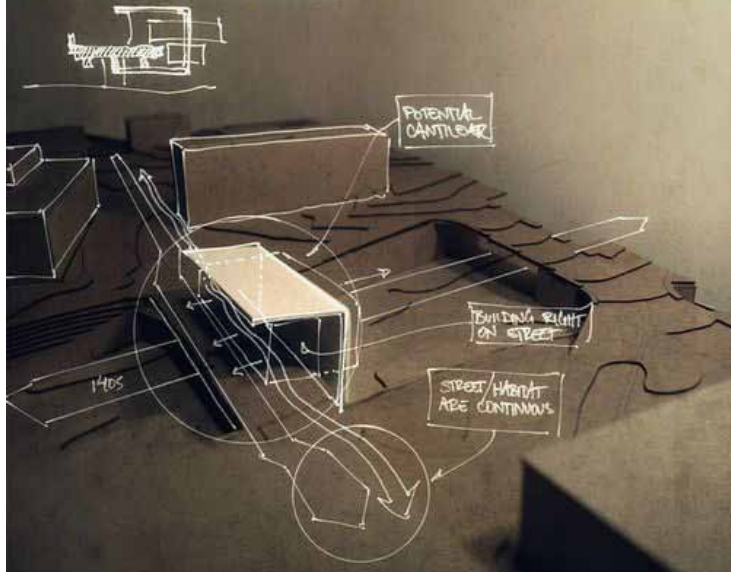
UNDERSTANDING

- THE CITY BECOMES AN EXPERIMENT THAT THE PUBLIC TAKE PART IN
- PASSIVE AND ACTIVE EDUCATION



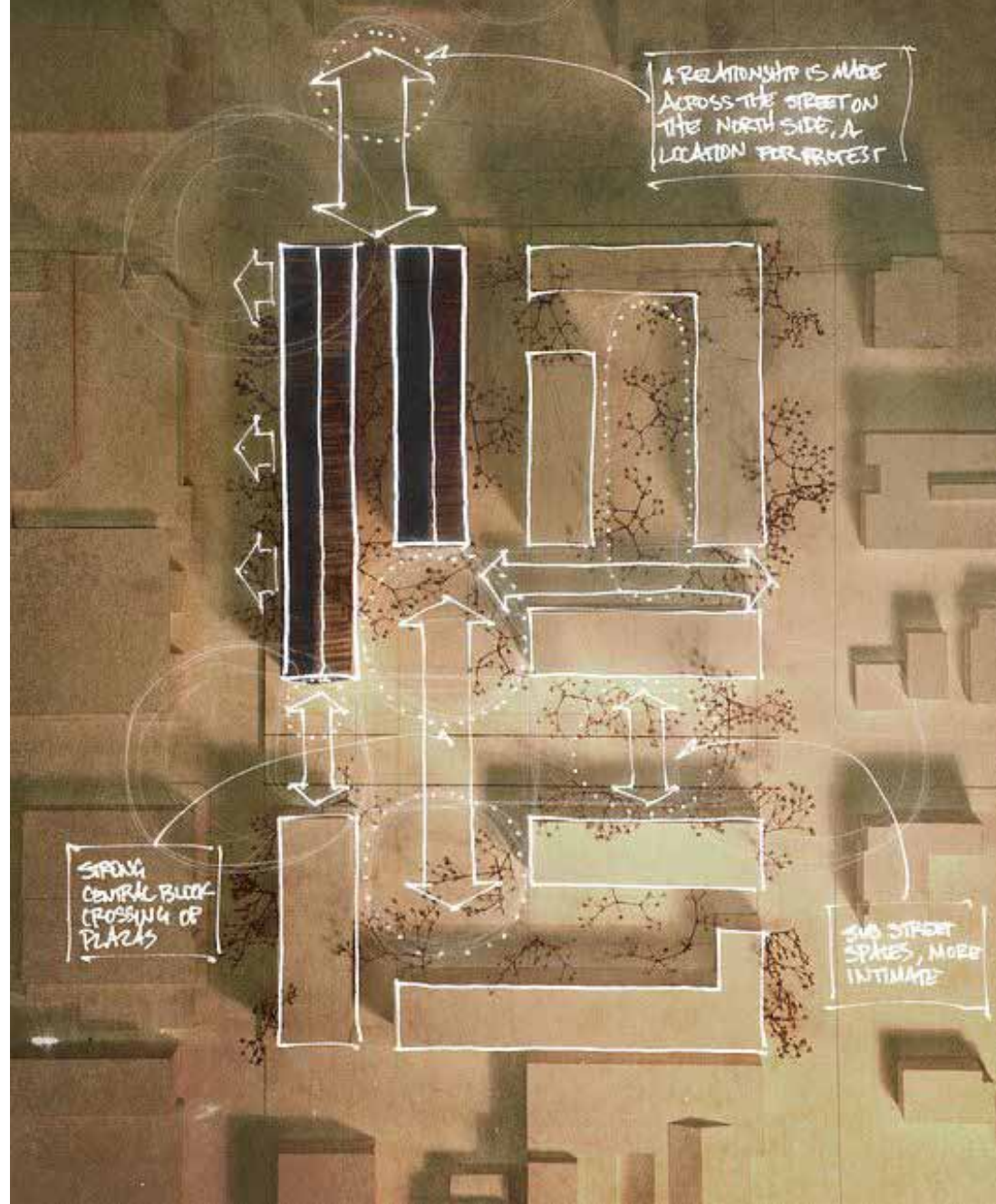
ARCHITECTURE AS ARMATURE

- THE BUILDING ATTACHES TO EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE, NON-REDUNDANT
- KEEPS ALL ACTIVITY ON THE STREET



URBAN PLACE IN EDENBURO'S DOWNTOWN

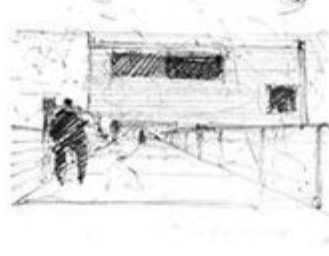
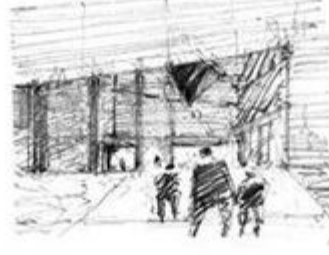
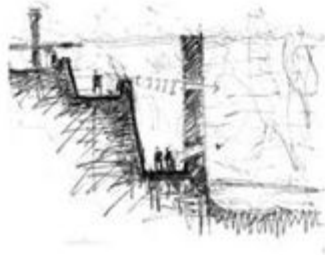
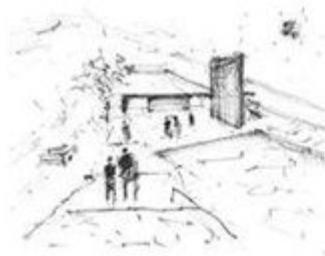
- THE DOWNTOWN IS DENSIFIED, BUT WITH ALSO CLEARLY DELINEATED, PUBLIC SPACE. SPACE IS ALLOWED AND FORMED BY THE ARCHITECTURE, RATHER THAN LEFT OVER.

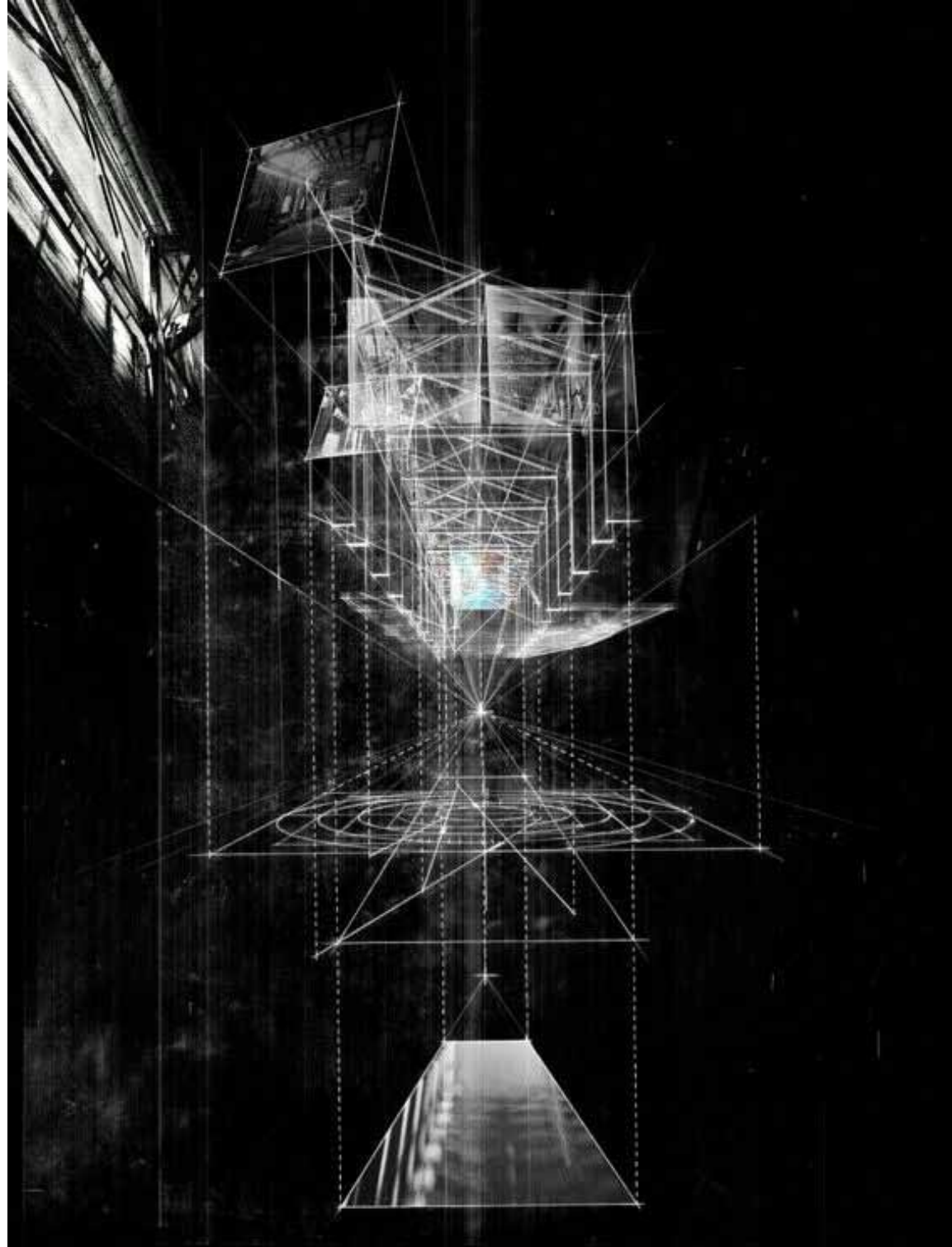












CUMULATIVE SECTION STUDY

mirror | dam

lost in reflections



now



old



concrete



near future



far future

Because of the upcoming coverage of the settlement, since the sea level is getting higher and higher the next year, we propose that its protection is necessary.

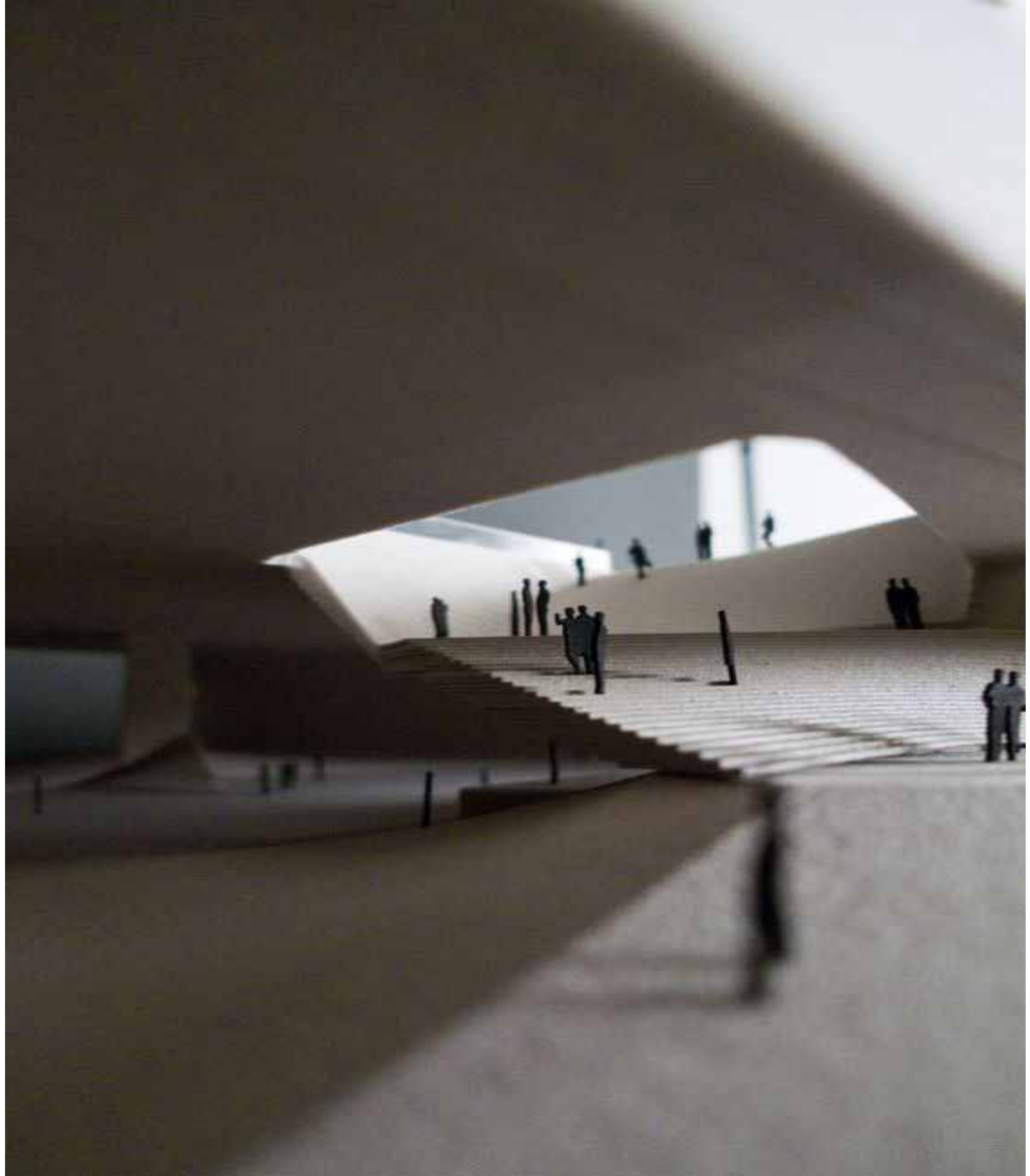
The crucial question is: "Which buildings or settlements are worth keeping and to what extent should we preserve them? Moreover, do we need to preserve the built environment as a whole? Or is it enough to preserve its image?"

Pyramiden is somehow a **symmetric** settlement on the axis that divides the central square in the middle, which is the reason why we do not preserve all the buildings in the area, but **only half of them**. Therefore we propose a **mirror-dam** along this axis to **protect** the northern part of the settlement and simultaneously to **reflect the image** of the "lost" one.

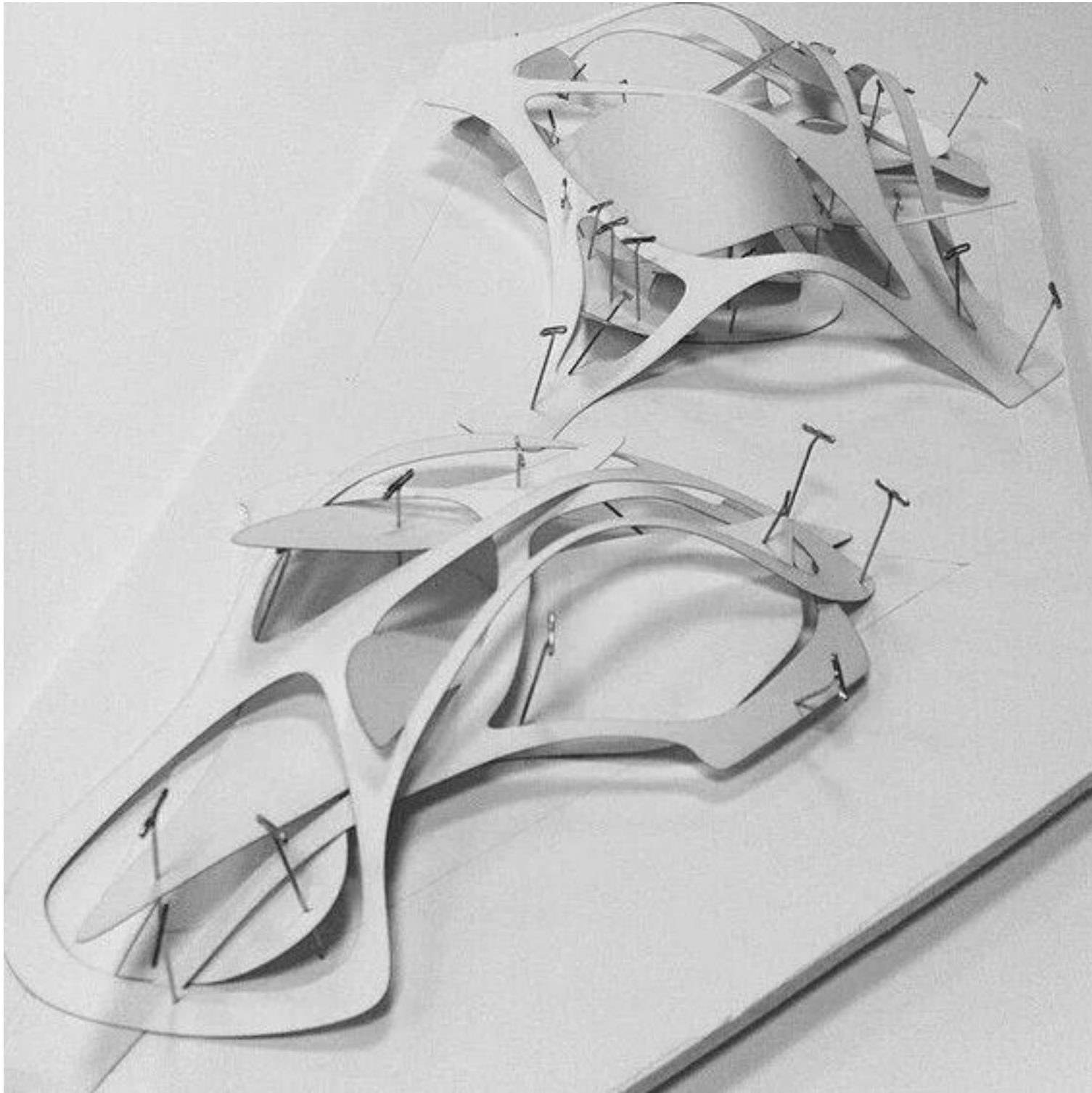
This will eventually lead to the condition if the buildings that are located on the southern side of the dam. After a short period of time there will be a great and attractive **contrast** between the abandoned part and the preserved one.

We found that the **park** is the most emotional space; a place full of memories for the past inhabitants and important for the settlement's existence. Thus, we create a **secret park**, parallel to the old dock of the harbor, which acts as a **dam**, as well. So, the park remains the **entrance** to the settlement, becoming a **symbol of remembrance**.





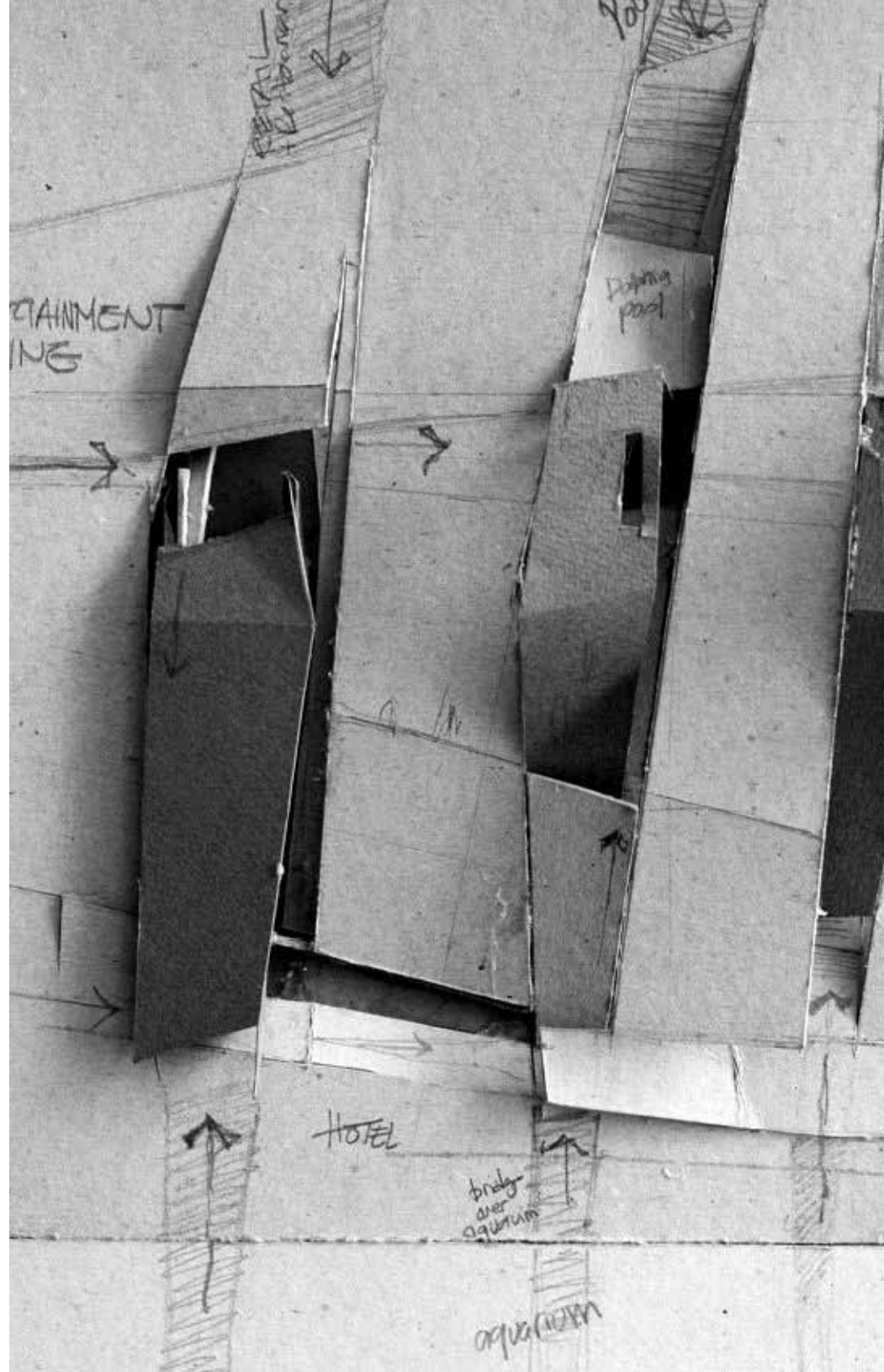




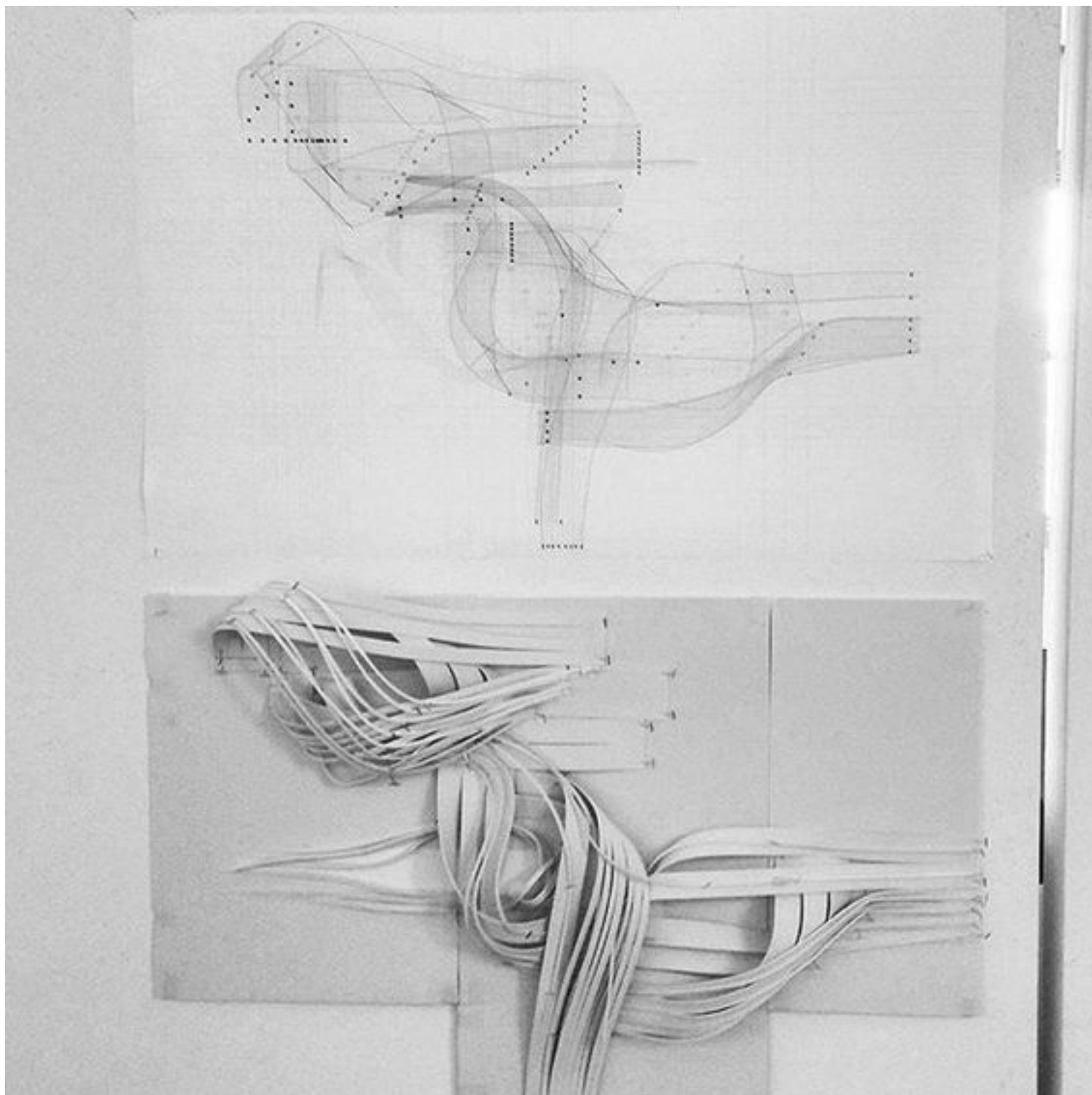


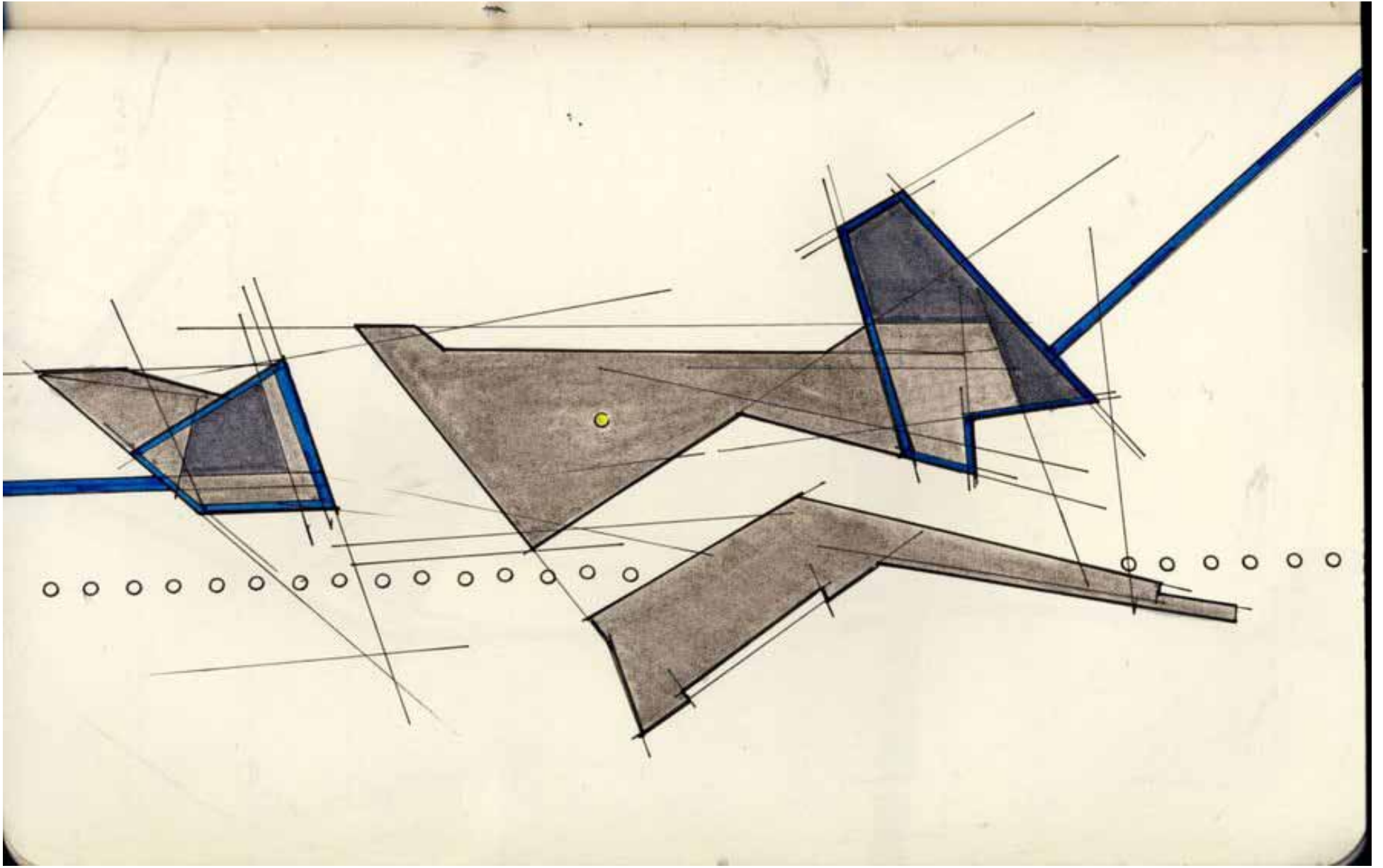
My *Pinterest*
[Design d'espace]











ESSENTIALS SHIFT
DOWN ALL PARTY DOMAINS
CONSTRUCTIVE IN MODE OF QUESTION
L/117

