



Country /City Greece / Athens
 University / School National Technical University of Athens / School of Architecture
 Academic year 2017-2018
 Title of the project 'Born from the earth': Stitching the Mining Landscapes of Serifos
 Authors Dimitra Gialesa & Vasileios Kalampogias-Polychronis

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	'Born from the earth': Stitching the Mining Landscapes of Serifos
Authors	Dimitra Gialesa & Vasileios Kalamvogias-Polychronis
Title of the course	Diploma Thesis
Academic year	2017-2018
Teaching Staff	Maria Marlanti / Assistant Professor
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Department I: Architectural Design
University / School	National Technical University of Athens / School of Architecture



Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

The project deals with the management and re-occupation of the mining landscapes of Serifos, a greek island of the Aegean sea. The proposal consists basically of landscape manipulations on the gulfs of Koutalas and Mega Livadi -the two main mining centers of the island in the past-, with the parallel establishment of a research center and a mining museum respectively.

Starting with the inclusion of the mining landscapes of Serifos in a wider network for the promotion of the industrial heritage of the Aegean Sea, that is also part of the project, Serifos island is studied as a characteristic field of practice and design.

A deeper study and analysis of the mining landscapes of the island, that consists of industrial remains as well as multidimensional natural qualities, lead to the configuration of a system of mild interventions, that takes the landscape into account, as well as the collective memory and social and developing factors.

The proposal consists of paths, landscape installations, reused industrial shells and new building facilities and aims to relive the landscape experience, historically and in a personal way, to reactivate the mining landscapes and to re-establish them on the modern way of life of the island.

For further information

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

Contact via email at:
master.paisatge.comunicacio@gmail.com

biennal.paisatge@upc.edu

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

Sede ETSAB - Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

Calle Jordi Girona, 15. Edificio Omega 1-3
08034 Barcelona - Spain

COAC - Colegi oficial d'Arquitectes de Catalunya

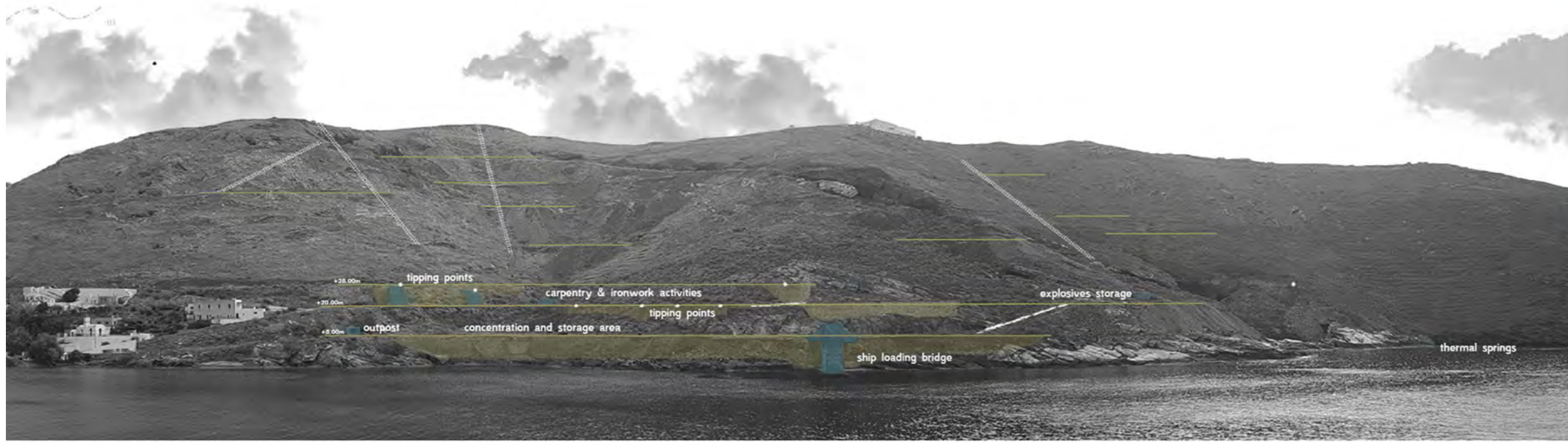
Carrer Arcs, 1-3
08002 Barcelona - Spain

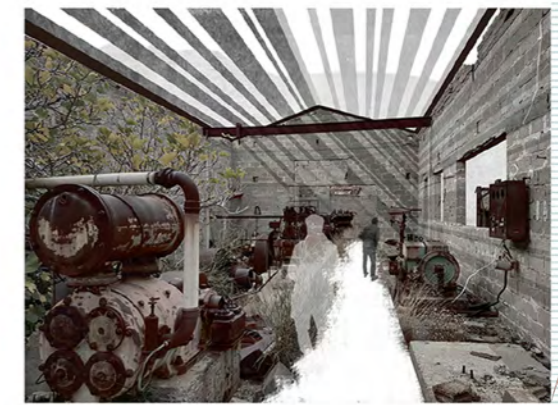
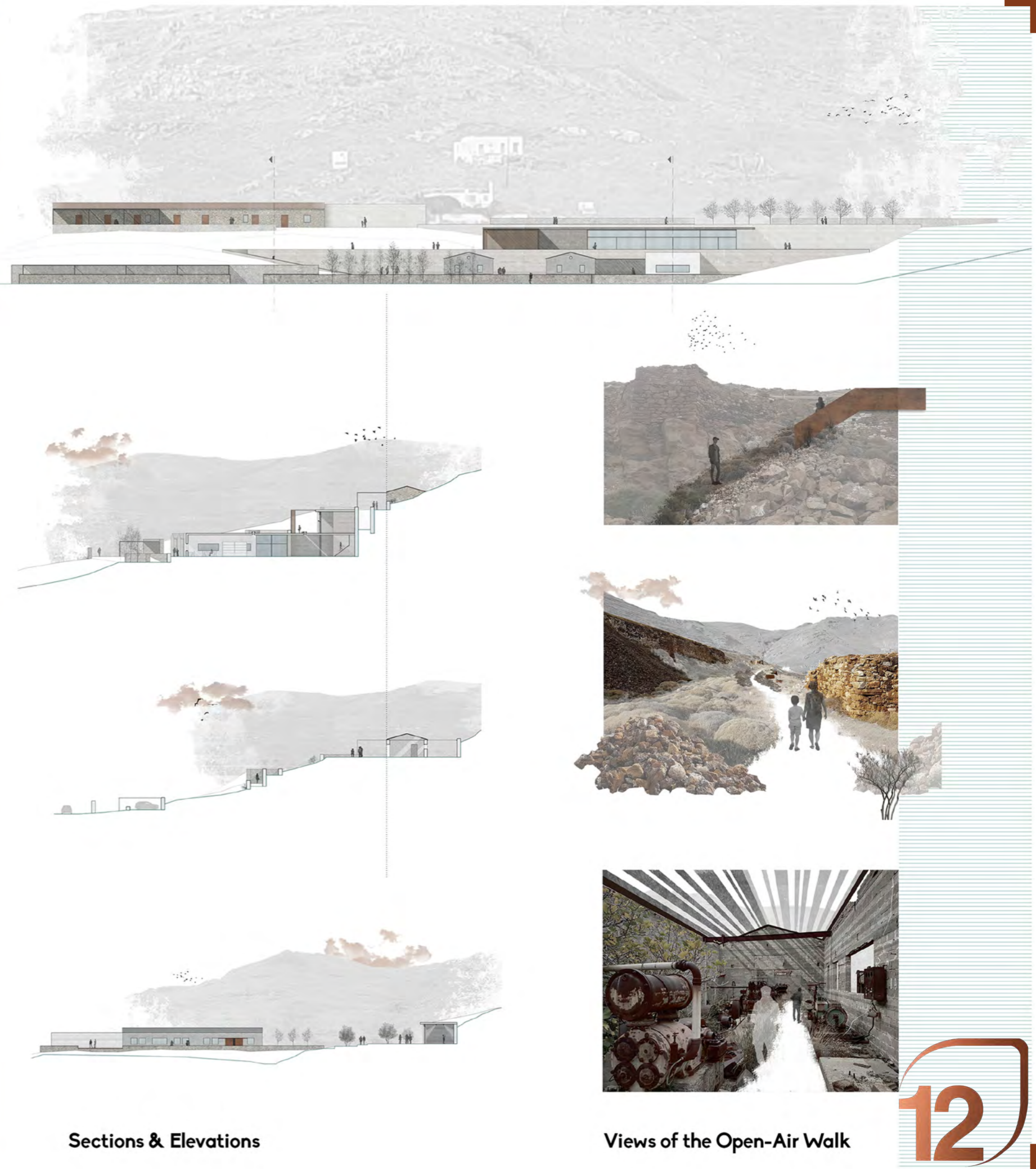
12th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona November 2023

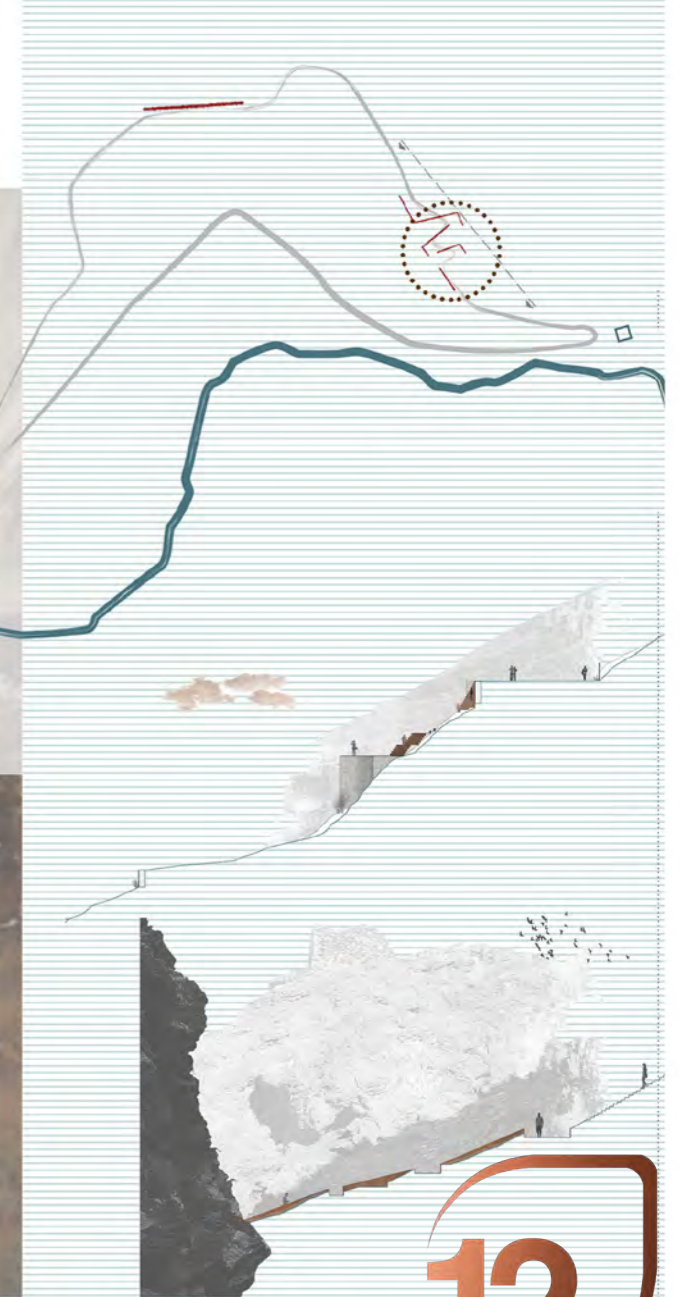
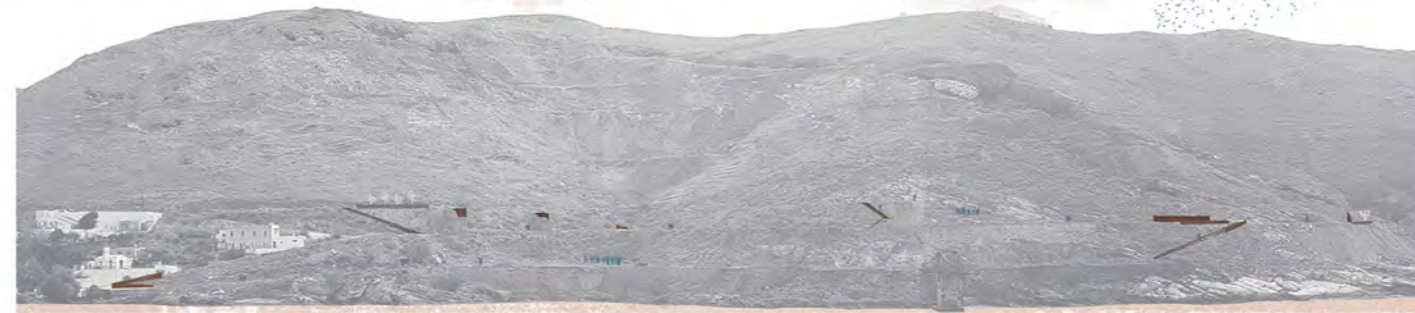
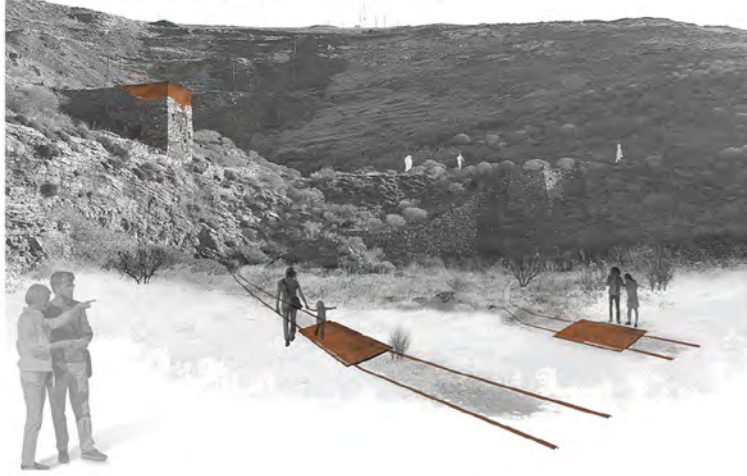
SCHOOL PRIZE

SITE ANALYSIS





GULF OF MEGA LIVADI



Views of the Open-Air Walk

Model - Plan of the Open-Air Museum Organization & Key Installations

Sections



Country / City GREECE / ATHENS

University / School NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS / SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Academic year 2021-2022

Title of the project LANDSCAPE CONFIGURATION – ROOM IN THE NATIONAL GARDEN

Authors PAGONA KATERINA KARAKATSANI., KALI KONSTA

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project LANDSCAPE CONFIGURATION – ROOM IN THE NATIONAL GARDEN
Authors PAGONA KATERINA KARAKATSANI , KALI KONSTA
Title of the course Diploma thesis
Academic year 2021-2022
Teaching Staff MARLANTI MARIA / ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, VOZANI ARIADNI / PROFESSOR
Department / Section / Program of belonging Department I / Architectural design

University / School NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS / SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE



We suggest the creation of a "Room" in the National Garden of Athens (Greece) in which we include a botanical garden in order to create an ecosystem, to attract, protect and preserve the life of native butterfly species. Butterflies are considered the messengers of the souls. Using a vocabulary of symbols, we aim to highlight the visible and the invisible, to seduce, travel and soothe our "soul" which in some mysterious way is still synced with its environment, is nourished and shaped by it, it inhabits... Our intervention preserves the curvilinear outlines of the garden and aims to activate the memory and imagination of the walker, as he walks through a place rich in historical references and of significant environmental importance. The glade of our concept has the characteristics of an enclosed space –a room– with entrances of different severity and quality. While inside, the space is organized around two centralities, a very tall cypress and some ancient remnants. A key element of our study is the existing planting and especially the clumps of trees, which organize the space but also affect the atmosphere and the illuminance, as well as they produce a closed soundscape. Finally, we use as a synthetic element the parameter of water, a necessary component in the butterfly's ecosystem. It is distinguished in two forms, the natural form of a waterhole and the form of point objects (pot-water containers) that help the organization and functioning of the central core, producing different quality stands and viewing positions.

For further information

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

Contact via email at:
master.paisatge.comunicacio@gmail.com

biennal.paisatge@upc.edu

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

Sede ETSAB - Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

Calle Jordi Girona, 15. Edificio Omega 1-3
08034 Barcelona - Spain

COAC - Colegi oficial d'Arquitectes de Catalunya

Carrer Arcs, 1-3
08002 Barcelona - Spain

12th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona November 2023

SCHOOL PRIZE



Location Plan



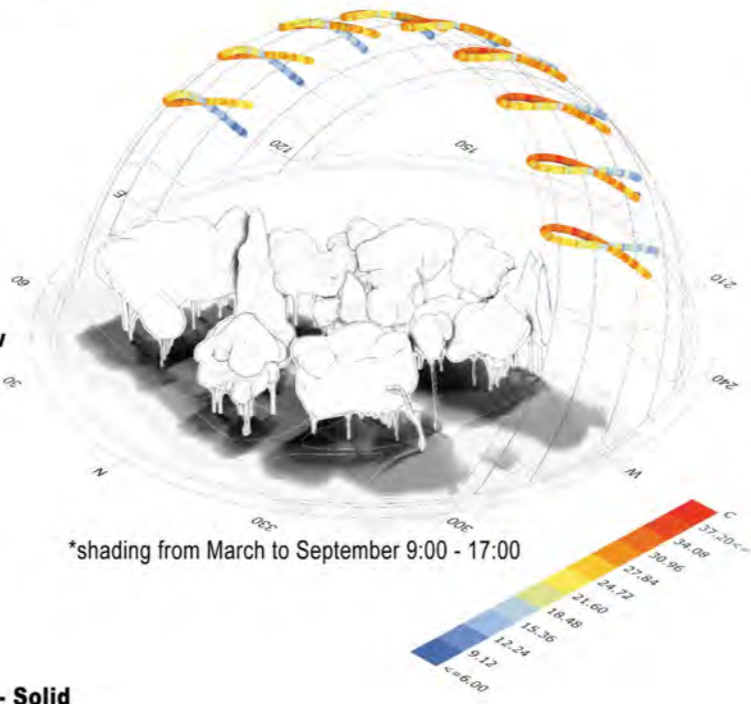
1. Google Earth View



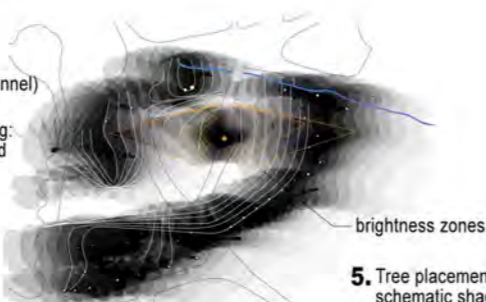
2. Boundaries - Void - Solid



3. Greenery - Water

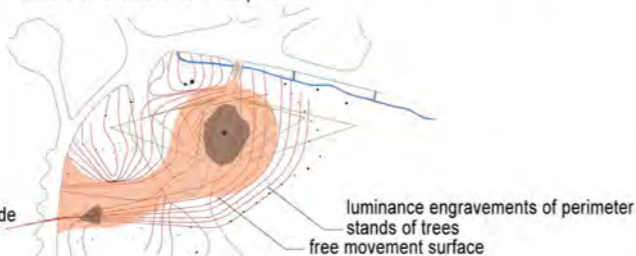


*shading from March to September 9:00 - 17:00



5. Tree placement and schematic shadow analysis in luminance zones

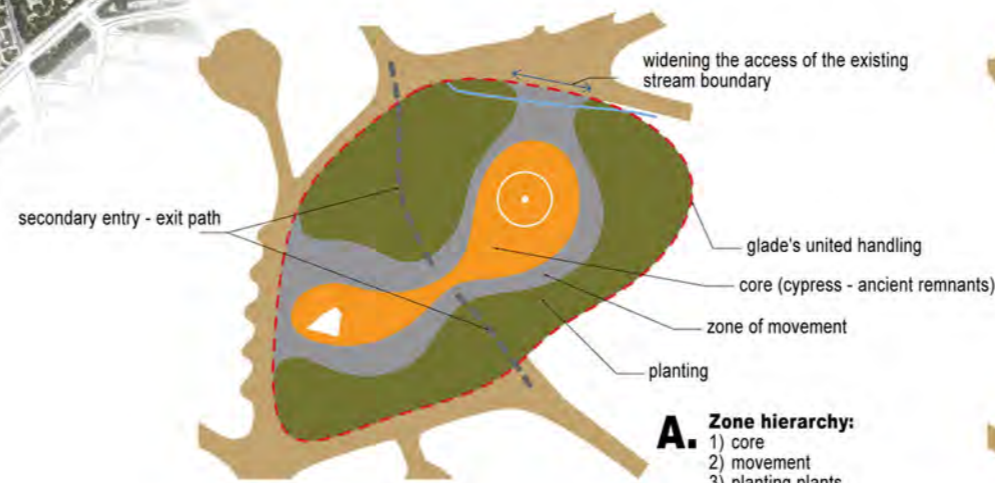
*Summer solstice (21st June): shadow per hour from 9:00 a.m. to 17:00 p.m.



6. Synthetic tools:
a) motion surface dipole cypress - ancient remnants
b) luminance engravings



4. Entrances and traffic flows



A. Zone hierarchy:
1) core
2) movement
3) planting plants



B. Final drawings and materials:
1) centers - rammed earth
2) movement - park's gravel paths
3) planting plants
4) water

The project process
The reading of the landscape and the synthetic tools

The glade consists of two opposite flower beds where the foliage of the trees define an enclosed shape with a large, flat, bright and uniform space inside. Inside the glade, the space is organized around a primary and a secondary center, which is the "cypress tree" and an arrangement of ancient marble fragments respectively (pic 1 & 2).

Access to the site is basically from two nodes, to which someone reaches from central points of the garden and from two minor importance paths (pic 3).

In terms of viewing, entering and moving through the glading, the first node allows the gradual disclosure of the space following a wide path with lateral benches and a large visual front that allows the view of the entire depth of the space as well as unhindered access into it. The second node provides direct viewing and supervision of the area, but access is limited to a small bridge as the existing stream is a natural barrier (pic 4). Despite the existence of the two units due to the crossing of the existing main path, we treat the space as one unit with two poles of attraction, which interact and create a flow of movement between them. The tendency of this movement, perpendicular to the path, weakens its quality as a boundary in space and creates an intermediate zone that allows the redefinition of its compositional principles. The glade therefore has the characteristics of an enclosed space—a room—with entrances of different severity and quality. While inside it the space is organized around two centralities where each one bears its spatial characteristics, form and material existence, it is a carrier of meaning and converses with the natural entities that surrounds it.

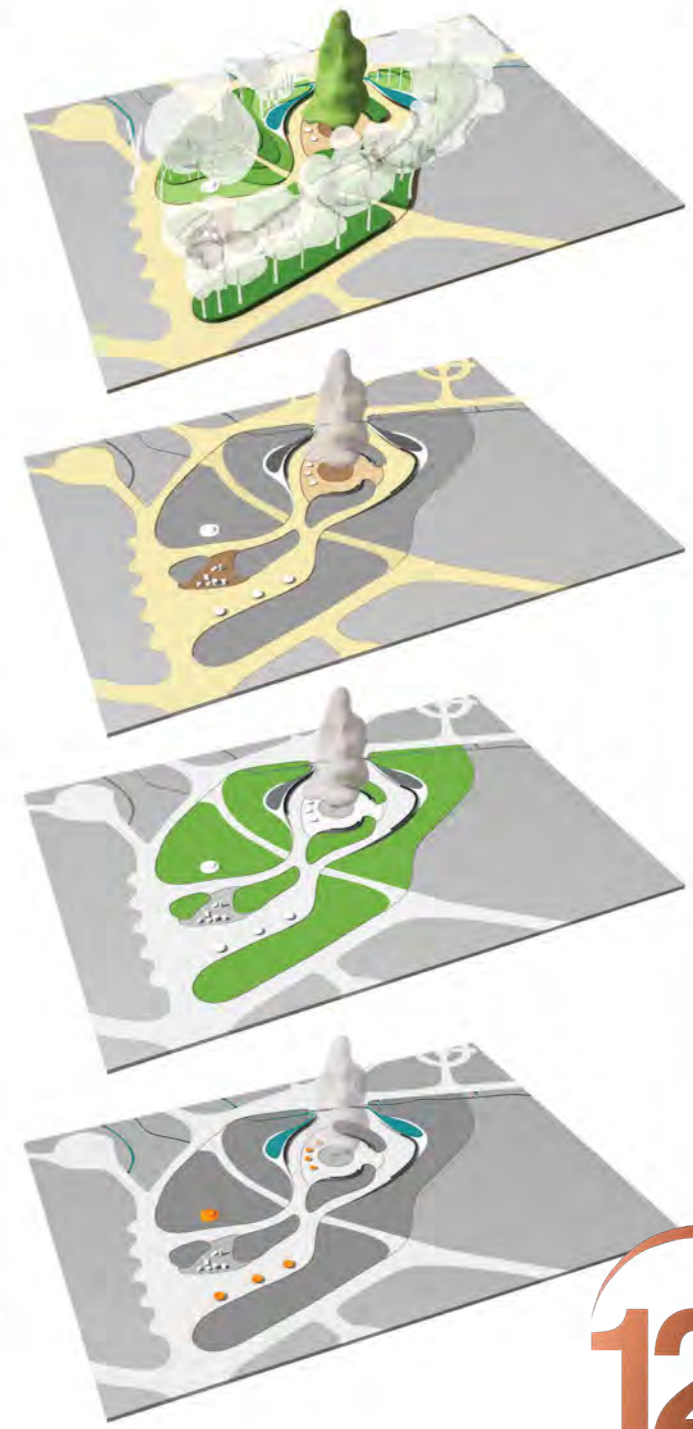
A key element of our study is the existing planting, i.e. the clumps of trees, which in this case are also a key element of the structure and organization of the space. However, in addition to their general geometric and spatial characteristics, they also significantly affect the atmosphere, which changes through the luminance relationships that prevail depending on the position of the sun during the day and the density and extent of the foliage as the seasons change. They also produce a closed soundscape of the sounds of nature and the prevailing use of the space each time. Still, our intention to create an ecosystem suitable for the life of the butterfly presupposes the correct arrangement of a series of plant equipment, for the development of which we must also take into account the appropriate insolation conditions (pic 5). We will therefore attempt to combine the trends of utilization and movement of the visitor within the space by focusing on the dipole "cypress-ancient remnants" with the flow of brightness that we have recorded. The luminance bands we record should be noted as illustrative and should be understood as a fluid state, i.e. more as a general guide to shade gradation than as fixed lines in space (pic 6).

The concept

We divide the space into three zones (pic A) of different importance and use, where one succeeds the other from the inside out, like the successive layers of a bulb.

The hourglass-shaped core encloses the "cypress-ancient remnants" dipole and allows association and movement between them, as well as standing and staying at the place. Then comes the second layer of the bulb, which is the basic movement surface within the space. It connects and shapes the two entrance fronts, as well as the inner and outer layers. The outer layer receives in successive shells the planting in a staggered arrangement from the inside out. This scaling is created by the heights of the plants themselves, so that the tendency to concentrate towards the core is intensified in the space. The space is considered a single area and the lake path acquires a secondary entrance gravity. It functions synthetically as an intersection in space, allowing a perpendicular movement to the successive layers from the perimeter to the center.

Finally, we create a disintegration and recomposition of the central core to produce a fluid state between the distinct zones (pic B). Thus, a complex of movement-stillness-planting (with their materiality) articulates the center. We introduce as a synthetic element the parameter of water, a necessary component in the butterfly's ecosystem. The element of water is treated in two forms. At the external "layer" is introduced in the natural form of a waterhole, which is fed by the continuous flow of the stream in the northern part of the glade and is integrated into the curvilinear lines of the planting. Inside, it takes the form of a point object (pot - water container) and helps the organization and functioning of the central core, pro-



3D

FLOORING

GREENERY

WATER



Sculpture -Bottles

Ancient shallow bowl was an ancient, wide, shallow vessel, with or without a clay pillar. It often had a central "umbilical cord". We choose this type of vase-sculpture in which water will be placed. Water is necessary for the life of butterflies and attracts them.

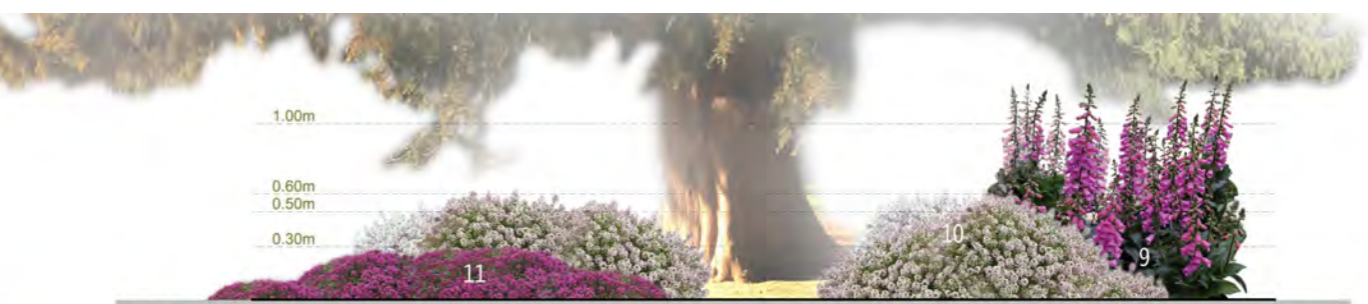
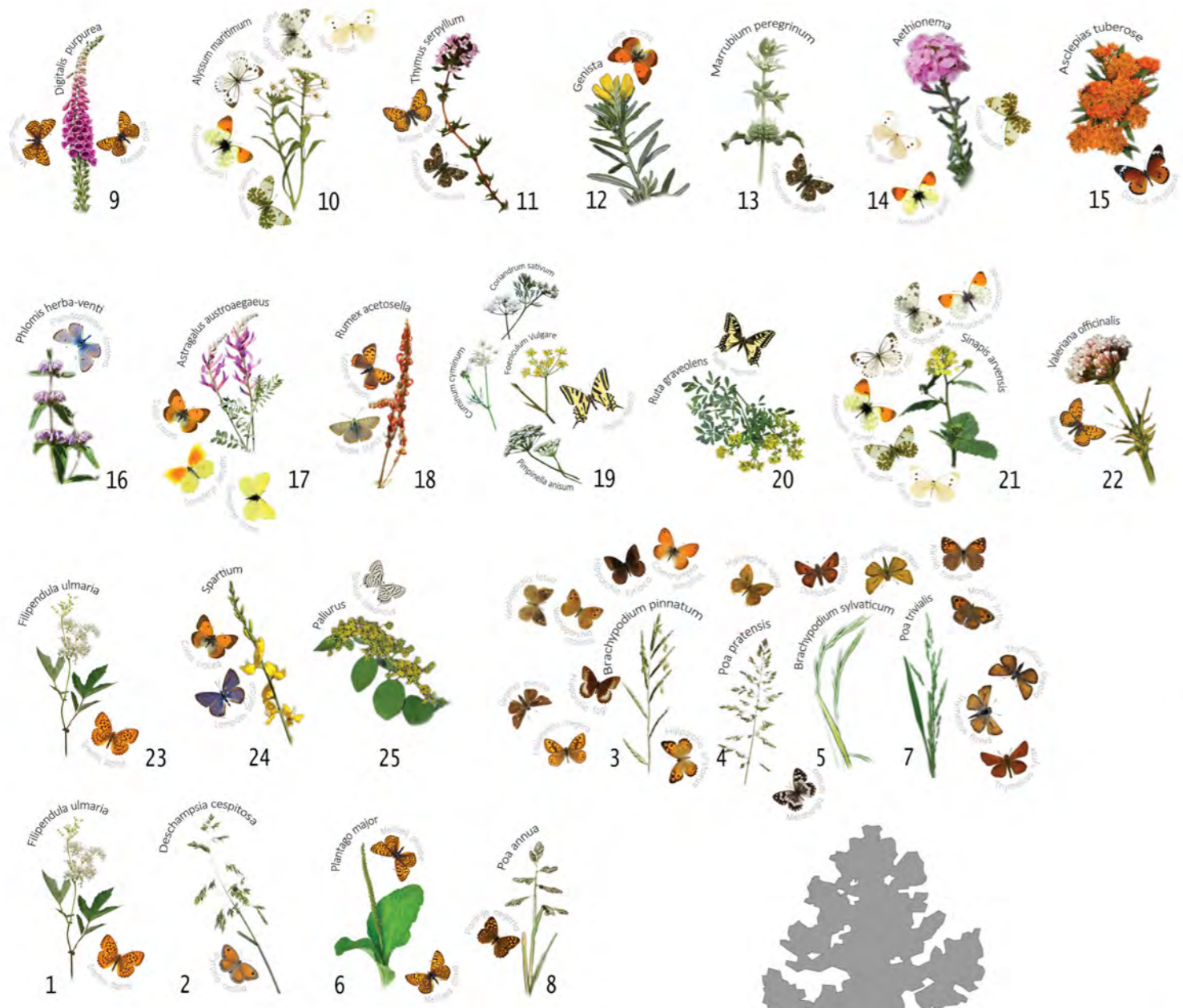
The scattering of sculpture-bottles creates a network of points, which by multiplying and shifting them become the points of the final "destination". They indicate "movements", "transitions", "stops". The result of this is the activation of memory and imagination. Enabling a new experience of deciphering the place and the myth surrounding it. The bottles-sculptures define active presences. The presence of trees, branches, water, shadows and soil-earth are connected to the placement and form of the sculpture-bottles. They become a trigger for a contemplative walk in the Garden in the sense of "passing" literally and figuratively through them and the planting proposed.

The round bottles that we propose refer both to the ancient mysteries-libations, and to the life cycle of butterflies-souls, they become events that mark anew signs and escapes, textures and sounds.

We create three types of sculptural objects that each has its own purpose. The first one "the trough" is a vital point for the butterflies' survivor. The second one, "the seat" is useful for the visitor's rest and observation. The third one "the concrete couch" encourages the project's philosophical approach.

ANTHOLOGY OF BUTTERFLY-HOST FRIENDLY PLANTS

In order to create an ecosystem, to attract, protect and preserve the life of native butterfly species is important to grow a Mediterranean botanical garden. At the pictures we can see views of the necessary plants for the growth of the butterfly's ecosystem. The scaling by the heights of the plants themselves is obvious and it's tendency to concentrate towards the core is intensified in the space.



flower garden



flower garden



botanical garden



field

