Title of the project	Volax Tinos, as a field of assemblages	
Authors	Dafni Maragkou	
Title of the course	Master Thesis Project	
Academic year	2021	
Teaching Staff	Alexios Tzompanakis	
Department / Section / Program of belonging School of Architecture		
•••••		

University / School

Technical University of Crete



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

This project is approaching the place of Volakas in Tinos, Greece, as a field of differentiation. Volakas is characterized by its contrasting landscape, particularly its granitic formations, which exhibit a scale and extent that sets it apart from its surroundings. Additionally, it holds significance as a place of childhood memories - as an articulation of subjective interpretations.

Volakas exists as a place that is both disconnected and somehow connected to the imaginary boundaries of the island of Tinos. Its architectural footprint is indistinguishable, as the dominant force is the natural landscape itself. The eruptions and disruptions in the territory contribute to its intensity, transforming it into a landscape for destabilizing dynamics that introduce spatial synergies. This geological interior displays visible signs of disintegration and changes in space and time, manifested in the form of bumps and holes.

The intention behind exploring Volakas is to map the rhythms and qualities of space that result in destabilization or elements that are found out of balance. The dissertation employs experiments with the "real" and the "construction" to achieve this objective.

The aim is to conceptually explore the landscape and establish correlations with "primary" places, which serve as fields of analysis. This is done through routes and approaches, emphasizing the process as a tool for spatial research design. By reinterpreting the qualities derived from this specific theme, both in material and imaginary terms, the project seeks to compose a dynamic "ground" that serves as a temporary space for exploration and experimentation.

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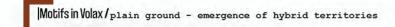
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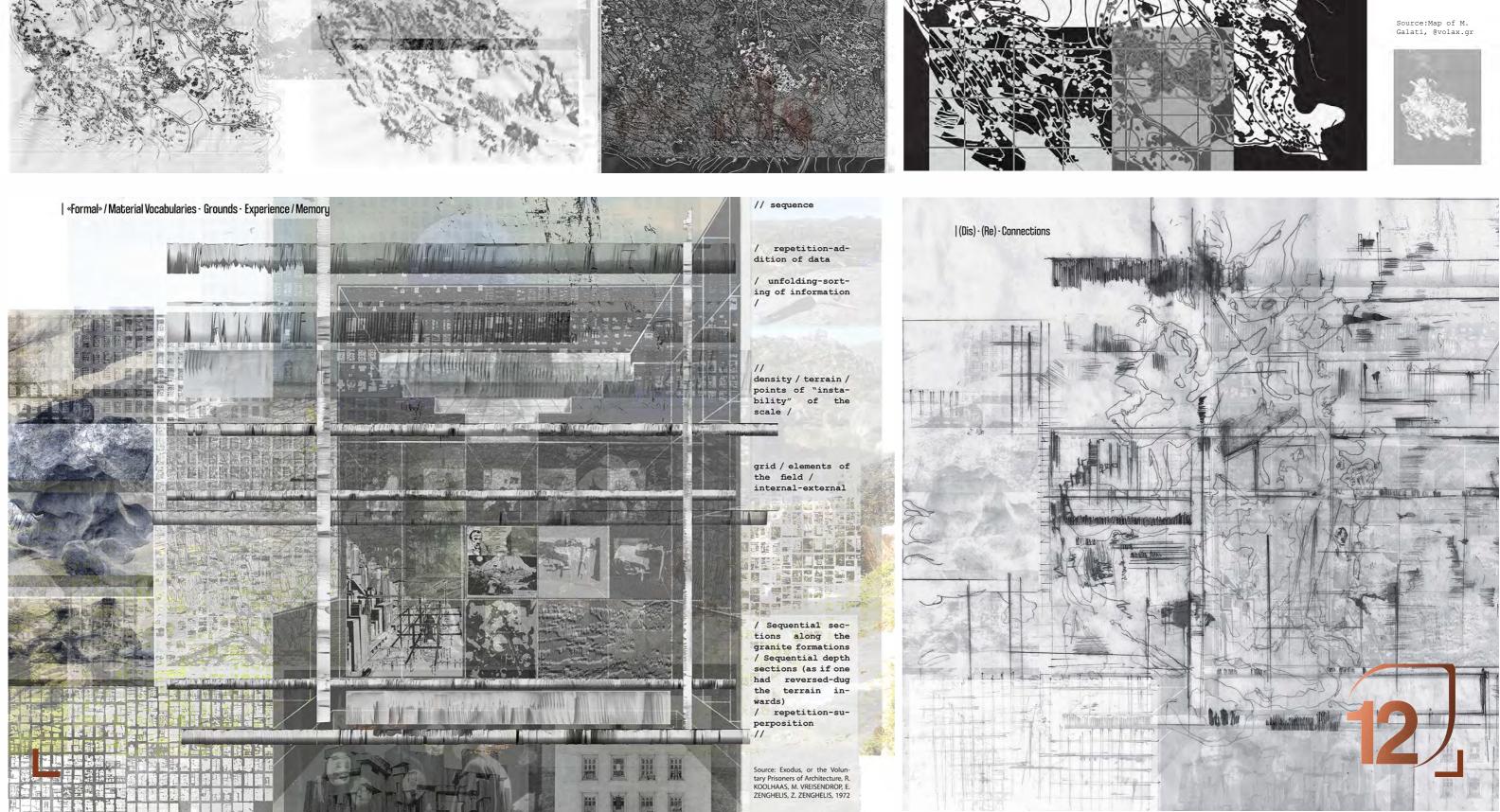
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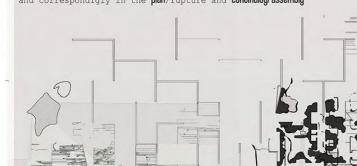


superimpositions / linearities thickenings / dilu-tions //



Here some elements are highlighted in black, solid, as spa-tial units; their scale & repetition rhythm

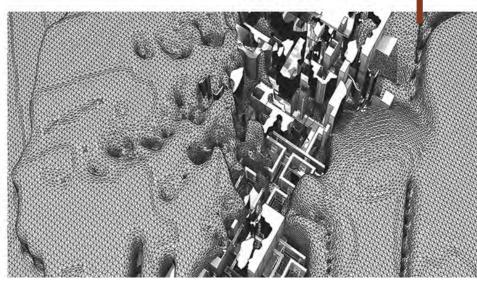
_the settlement with these prismatic shapes _rocks / rock complexes _terraces / linear units of the terrain

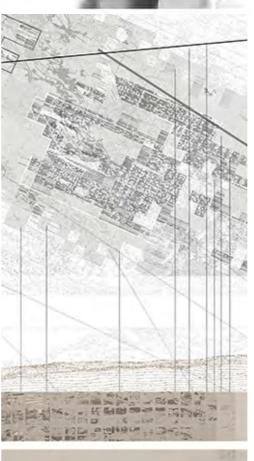


Source:Map of M. Galati, @volax.gr













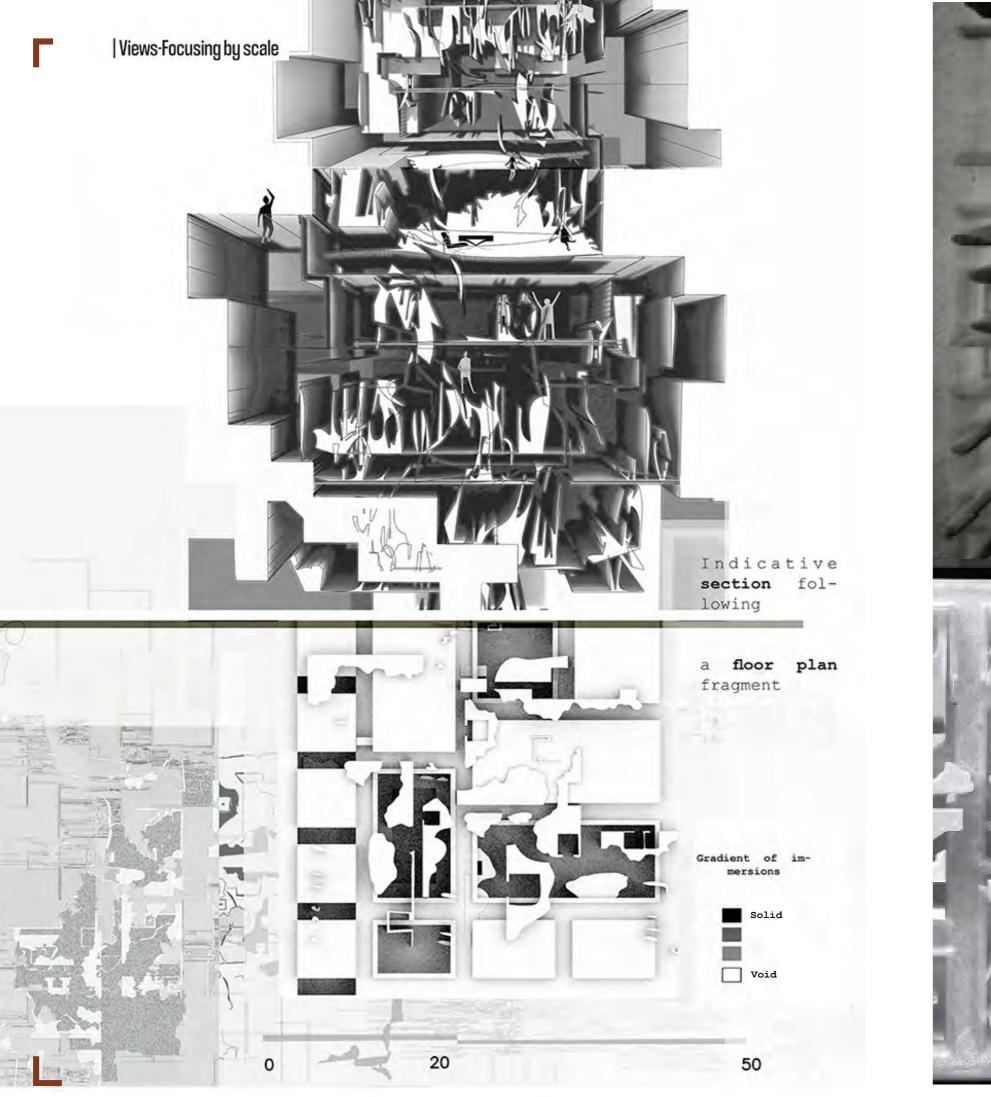




Sinking forms

Penetrations











Country /City		
Univoreity / School		TECHNICA
Academic year		
	MINERAL LANDSCAPE FRAG	MENTS: RECONSTRUCTING QUARRY REMNANTS
- Authors		100
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Title of the project	MINERAL LANDSCAPE FRAGMENTS: RECONSTRUCTIN	NG QUARBY REMNANTS AT TOURKOVOUNIA HILL
Authors		
Title of the course		THESIS PROJECT
Academic year		2022-2023
Teaching Staff		PANITA KARAMANEA
Department / Sect	ion / Program of belonging	SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

University / School

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF CRETE



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

The area of former quarry activity of the Tourkovounia hill, within the basin of Attica, was chosen as the object of study. On the borders of two non-homogeneous municipalities, Galatsi and Filothei - Psychiko, a huge mass of stones emerges. There the landscape looks residual. The monstrous machines of the 'LATO' and 'KEKROPS' quarrying industries left their spatial footprint making any form of life inadmissible. The remaining hills stand out in complete disconnection from the urban fabric that spreads all around it. Irregular stone figures, visibly larger than human scale, take form. The urban integration of this place is deemed necessary. Through the present study, an attempt is made to assign an identity to the space, to transform it into a receiver of functions, able to contribute in terms both of collectivity and landscape, to the appropriation of public space and its participation in the creation of urban cohesion.

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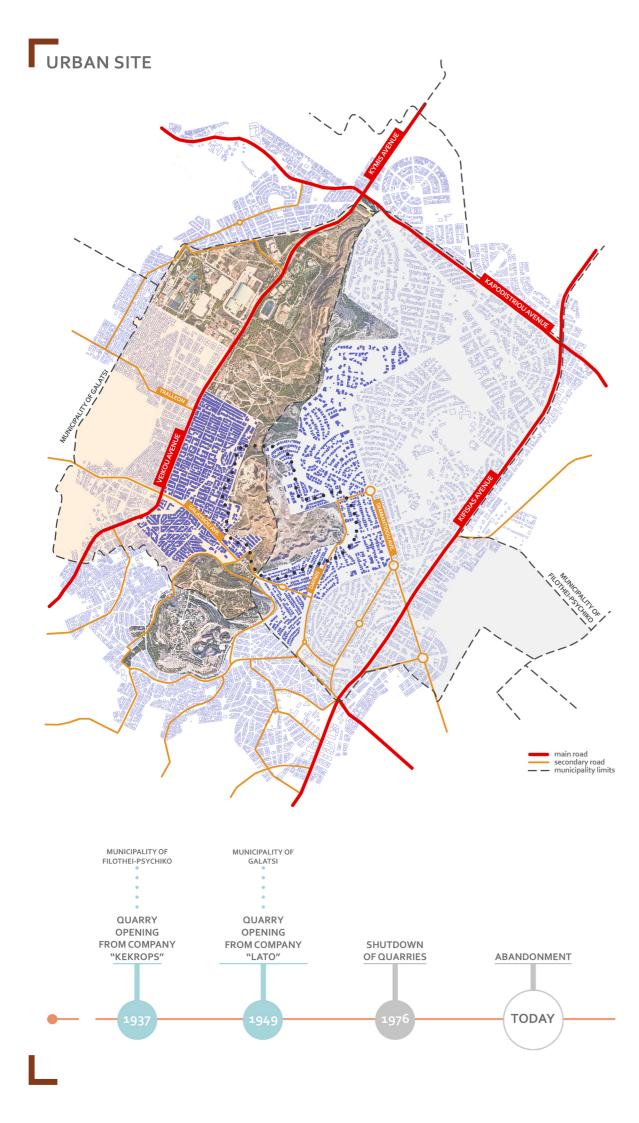
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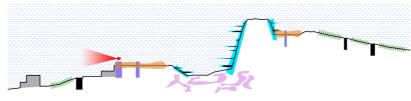
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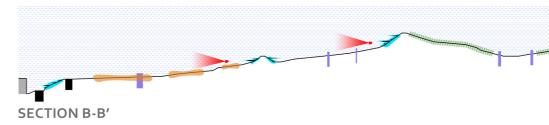


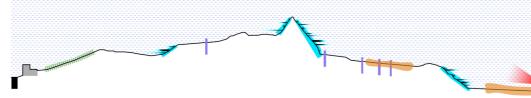






SECTION A-A'



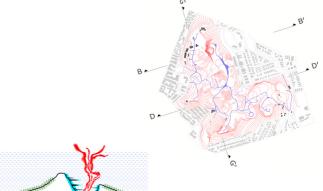


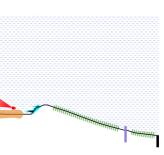
SECTION C-C'

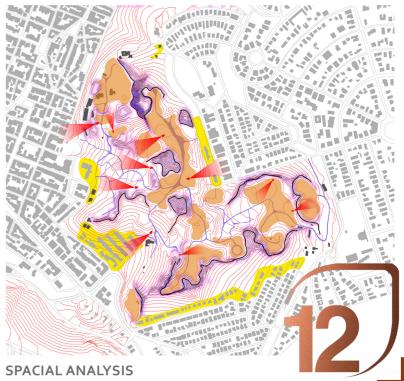




TERRITORIAL OUTBREAKS

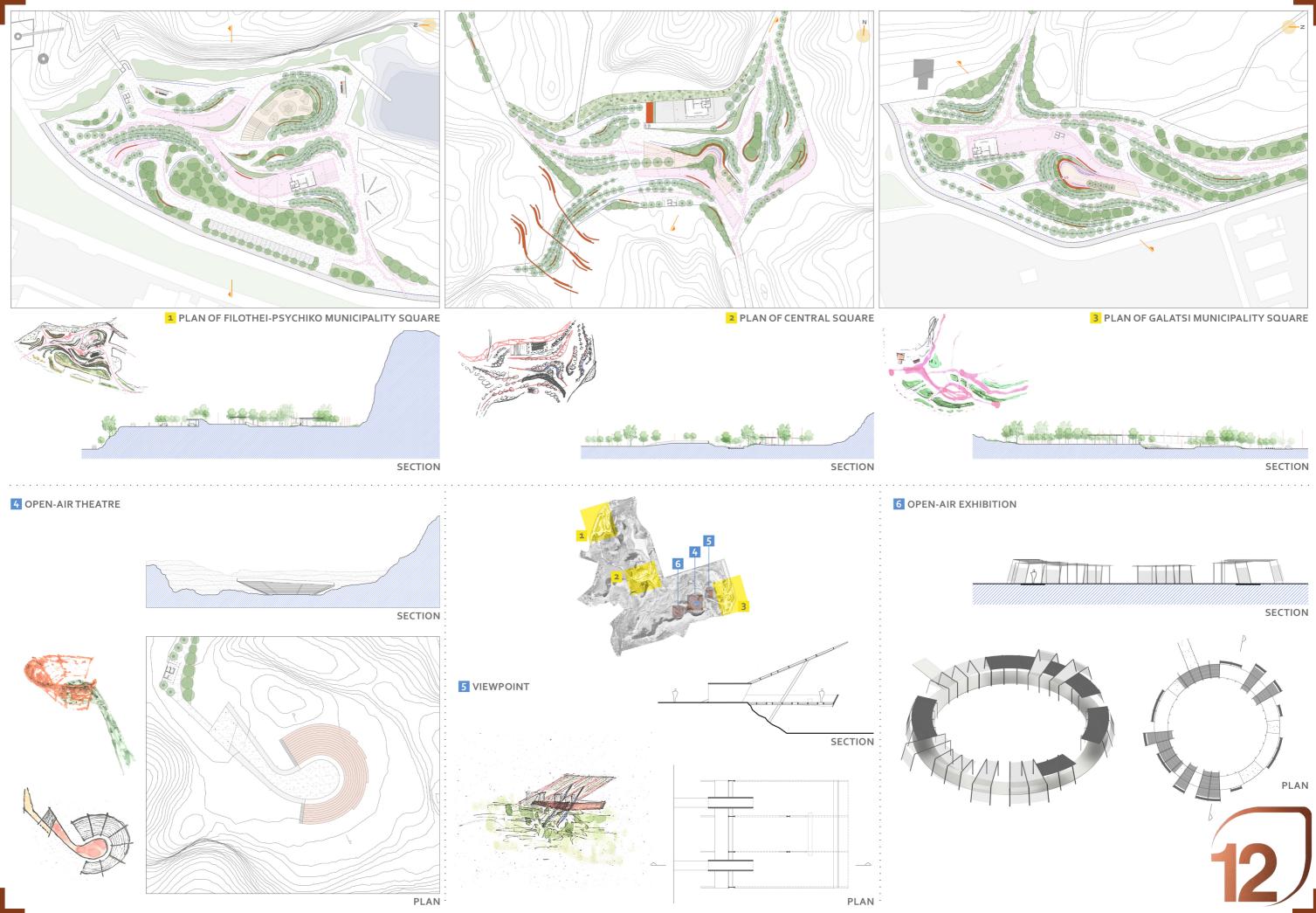












Title of the project	"Waterscapes: Revealing the terrain of Attika's Picrodaphne stream"			
Authors	Antzoulatou Christina & Kosmidi Maria			
Title of the course	Thesis			
Academic year	2021 - 2022			
Teaching Staff	Karamanea Panita & Tzompanakis Alexis			
Department / Section / Program of belonging Architecture school course				



Written statement. short description of the project in English. no more than 250 words Sacred versus Dirty, Austere versus Imprecise, Natural versus Urban, qualities separated by a strict line. In the 20th century, this way of thinking led to compact urban expansion, building over most of Attica's rivers and streams, with the aim of strongly consolidating anthropocentric activities on site. Such movements set strict boundaries on the natural formations, unleashing their irregular behavior are unleashed on the artificial surfaces. Fixed boundaries cannot withstand the changes caused by natural behavior thus leading to flooding phenomena on the one hand and ecosystem degradation on the other. This diploma thesis studies one of Attica's few remaining streams, the Picrodaphne Stream, a large-scale natural discontinuity within the urban fabric that serves as a habitat. The concept of the stream is approached as a ubiquitous moisture or dynamic force that shapes the ground, an intermediate landscape between mountain and sea that constantly expresses different intensities of the fluid element in the urban landscape. The aim of this research is the activation and interaction of artificial and natu ral processes to infiltrate the natural mechanisms into the compact urban network, shaping landscapes characterized by shifting terrains. The field of study is therefore the regulation of contacts between the structural and topiary do mains to introduce porosity and fluidity into the solid urban terrain.

For further information

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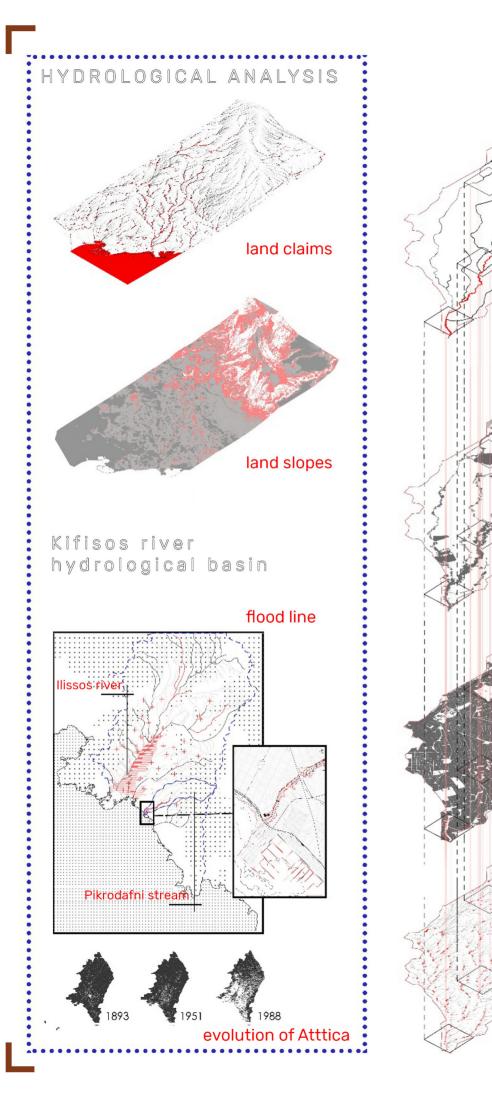
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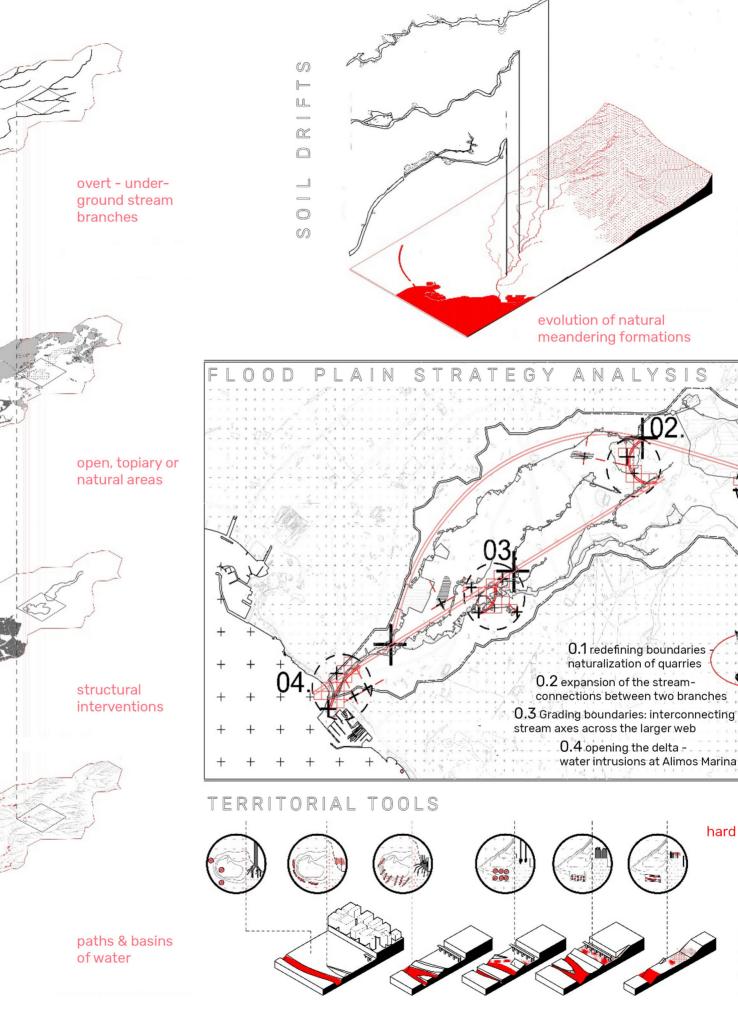
SCHOOL PRIZE

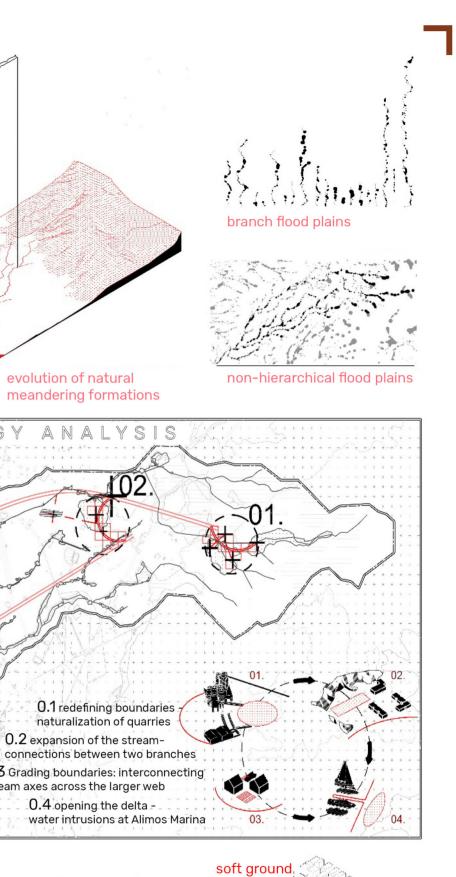
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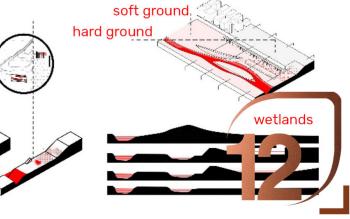
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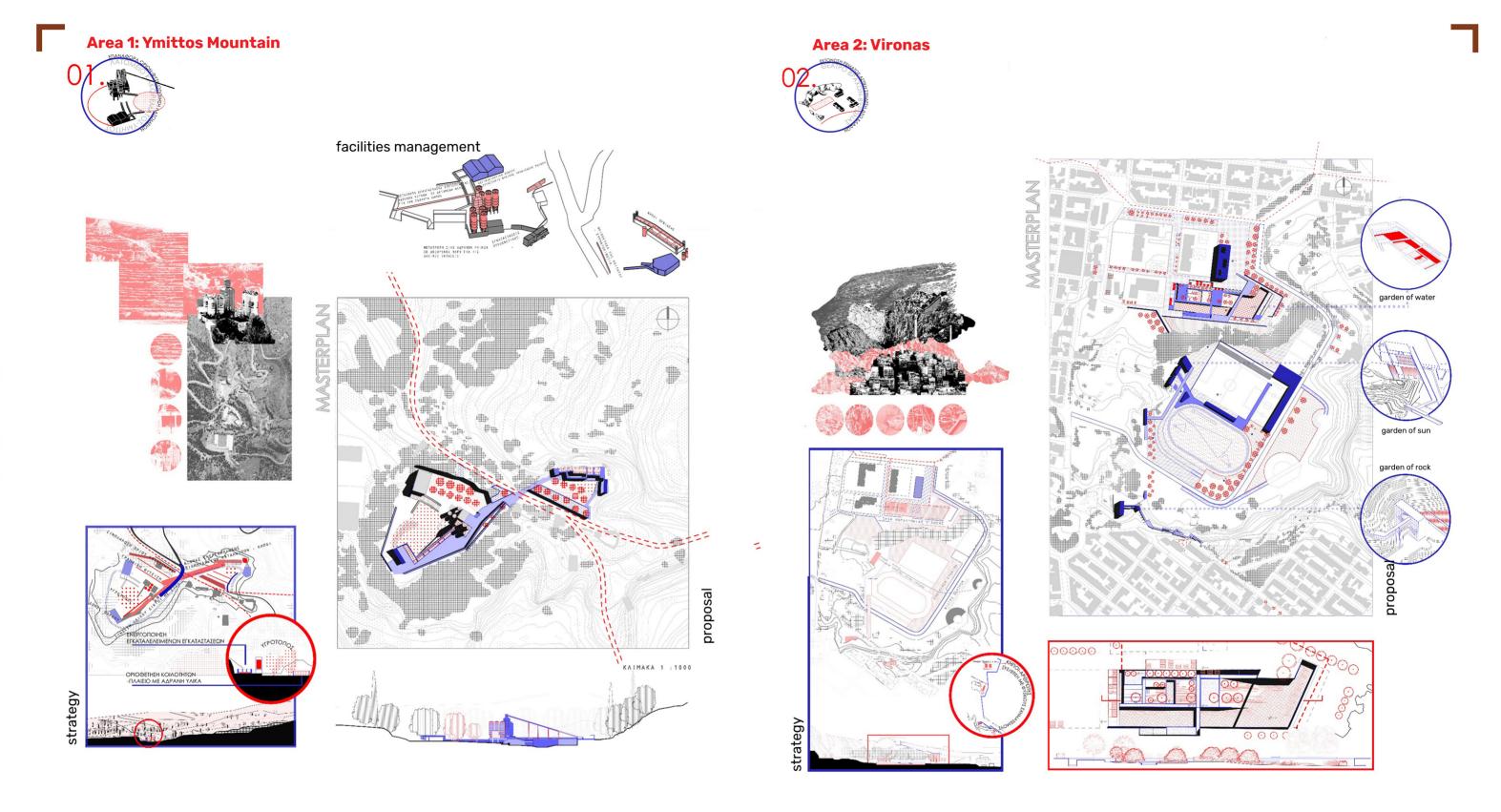












data:

- Quarry area / altered ground / extensive field of the river bed
- steep terrain slope
- burnt area
- industrial remains structures

strategy:

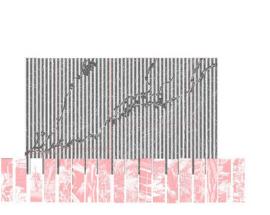
- demarcation of riverbed / artificial embankments
- -wetland formation/ land restoration
- Ymittos conservation park / facilities reuse / fire protection

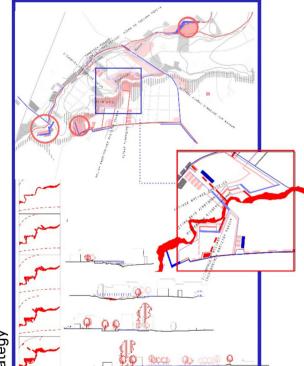
data:	str
- residential area -quarry area - river as drainage - Big altitude difference - large urban void	- c ati - v ga - ti



Area 3: Aghios Dimitrios







- Suburban area with industrial remains

- intense stream meanders / visible

- lack of perpenticular to the stream

course in the urban terrains

data:

structures

stream branches



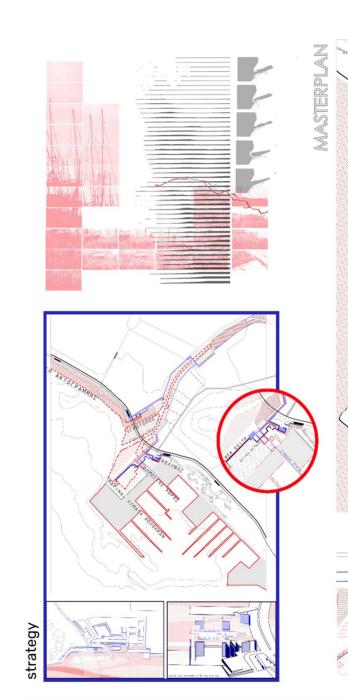
strategy:

- wetland, park and topiary paths formation
- Bridging of the banks at the urban level
- system of topiary and urban spaces systems associated with all the branches

Area 4: Marina of Alimos

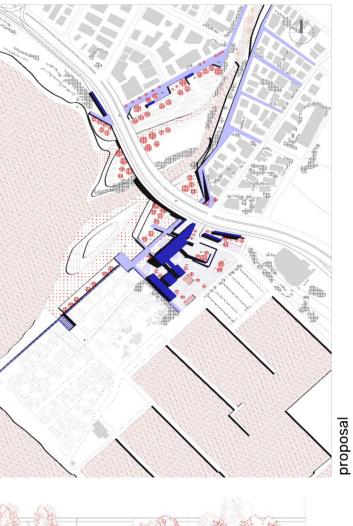


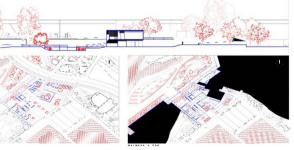
oropos



data:

- River estuary between beach and marina
- -Polluted waters
- -Residential area /
- large scale building
- area and costal zone
- Flood zone
- encroachment





strategy:

- Wetland and habitat configuration
- Topiary paths and public spaces in multiple grounds
- Large scale public structure hosting our tural facilites in open and closed spaces areas
- Wastewater filtration

Title of the project	Between Landscape Fragments and the Residential Footprint: a Narration of Symbiosis.		
Authors	Konstantina Pagkalou		
Title of the course	Diploma Thesis		
Academic year	021-2022		
Teaching Staff	. Panagiota Karamanea		
Department / Section / Program of belonging Urban and Landscape Design			

University / School Technical University of Crete/ School of Architecture



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

The project examines the area of Stavros Akrotiri, a coastal region in Crete, and its surroundings. It is a resort settlement that developed within a landscape with a unique geological context.

Initially, the uniqueness of the area is emphasized as a place of contrasts: on one hand, a settlement with limited public space, developed in a labyrinthine manner, and on the other hand, a fragmented and difficult-to-access natural landscape that is highly privatized. Seeking balance in the coexistence of these two aspects, the project attempts to redefine the boundaries of the settlement, providing space for the natural landscape and organically articulating the two worlds:

Subsequently, the study focuses on the archaeological settlement, the ancient Venetian quarry (located in the rockiest part of the coast, separating the two beaches) as a space between the natural and the human-made. Using its structure and form as a tool, it seeks to bridge the contradictions and create a new urban system: a system of connections, public spaces, paths, and public buildings with cultural uses.

Finally, a new character is sought for the settlement, one that is more compatible with the symbiotic relationship aspired to in this research. A scenario of uses is configured, aiming for a common presence of culture, local producers, and leisure in public space, with a focus on the two new squares of the settlement and the buildings that frame them.

For further information

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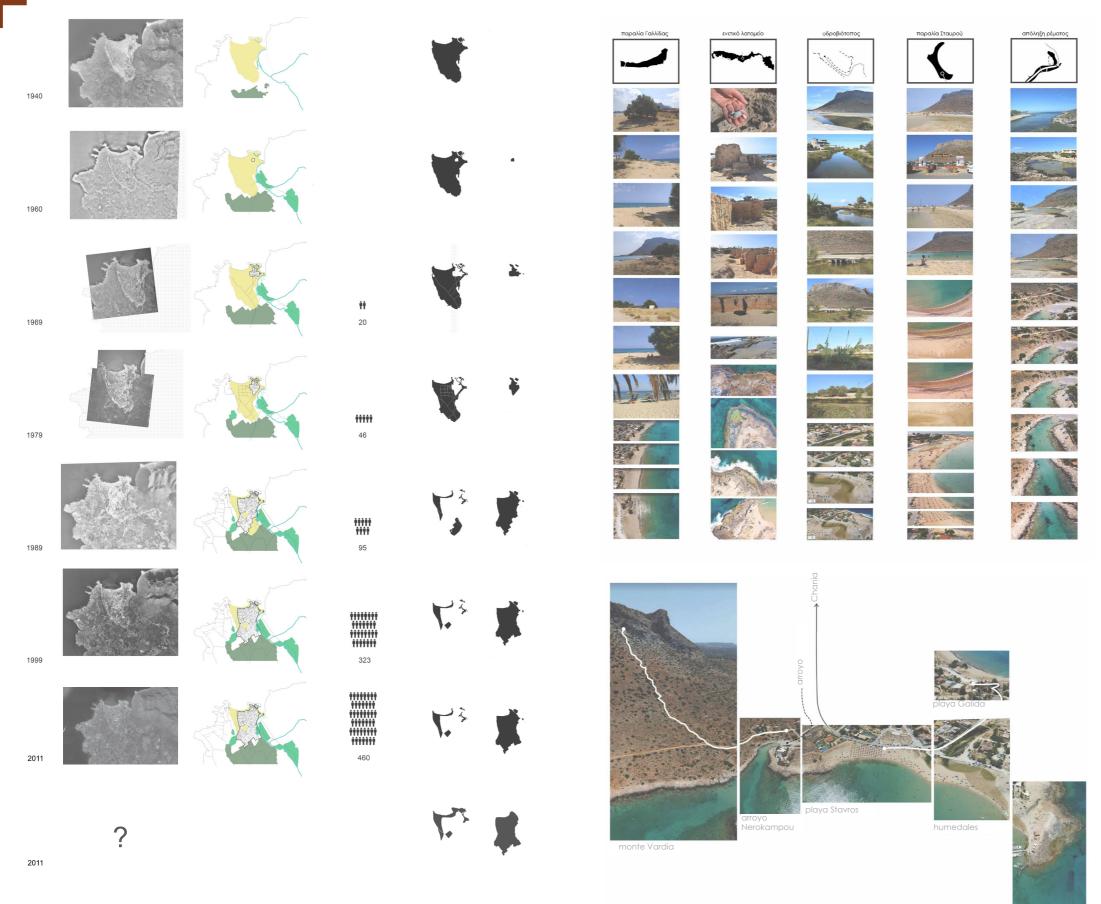
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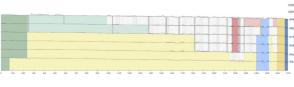
antigua cantera

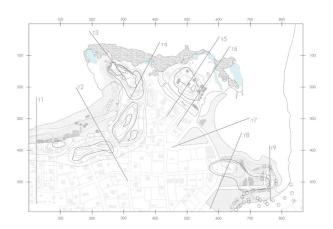
+ Seaking balance

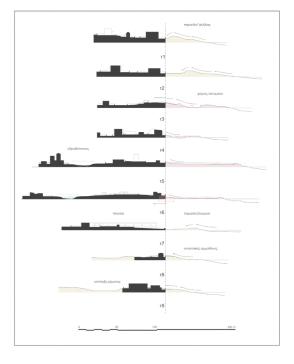
a.

Outside the vague residential boundaries, the landscape continues in some places to retain its raw natural form, but in others it is under pressure from the continuous spread of housing. We find places of particular local value, disconnected from each other and difficult to access, due to the privatization of the areas by the settlers. These "fragments of landscape" understood as such after the encroachment of the settlement, are the beach of Gallida, the Venetian quarry on the northern coast, a small wetland south of the previous one, the beach of Stavros, the stream of Nerokampos, with the agricultural zone and the beach at the end of it and finally the Vardias mountain.











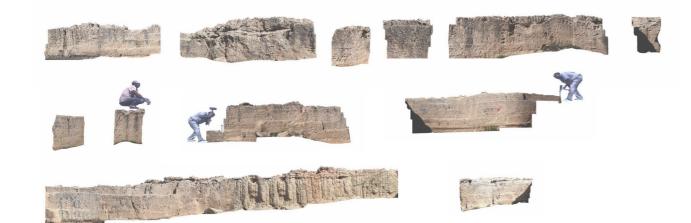


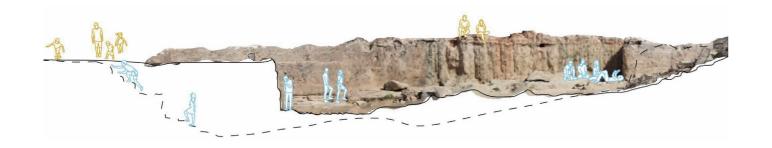
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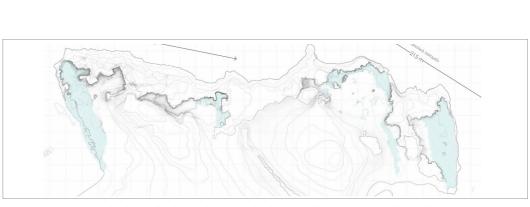


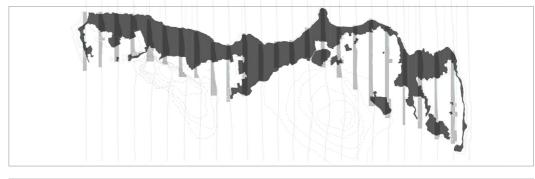




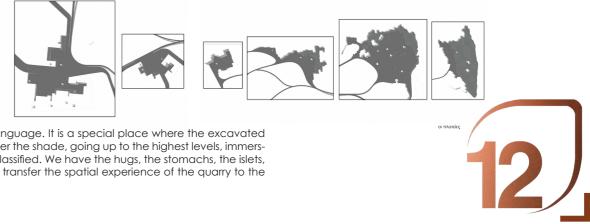










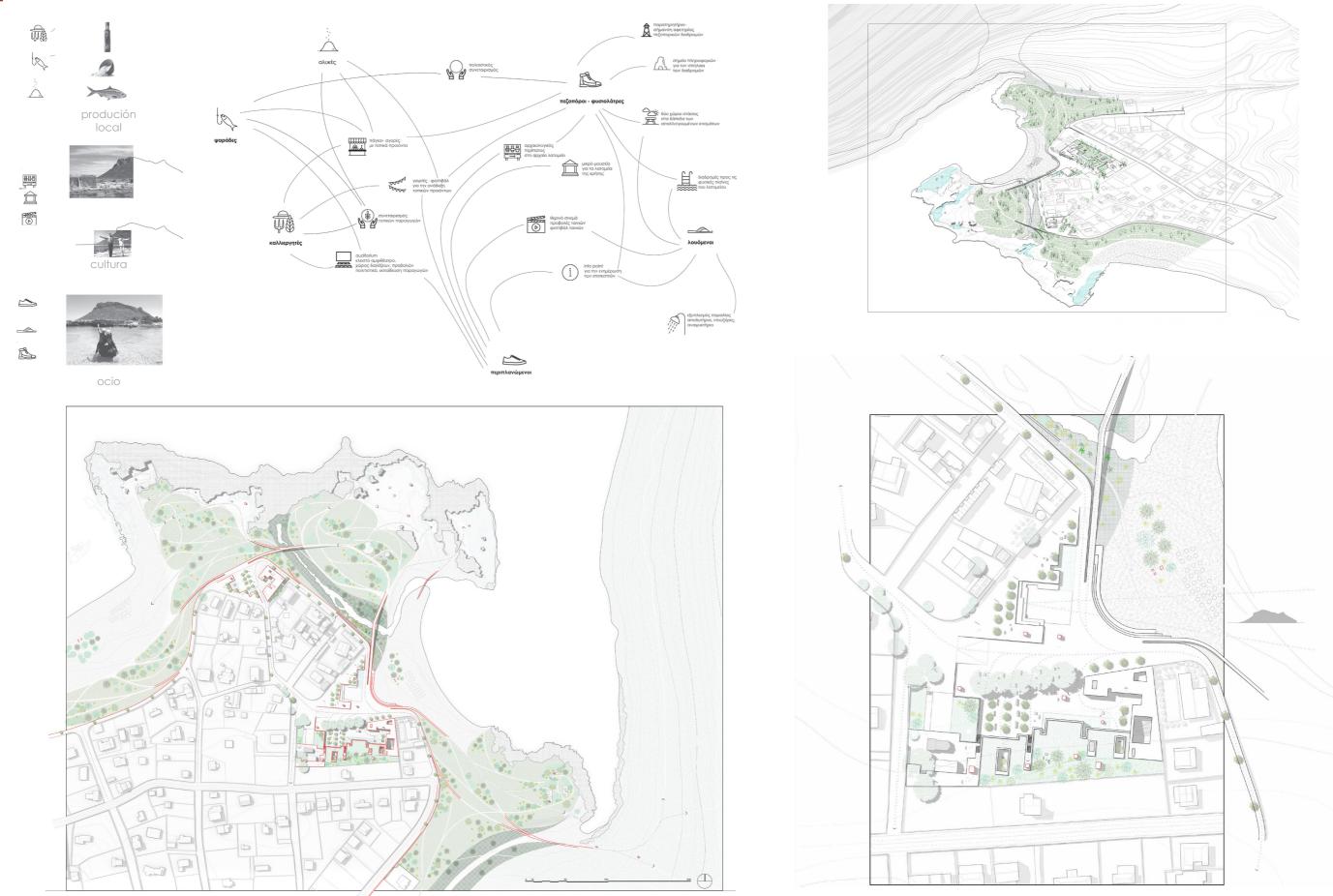


D

+ looking for connections The project focuses on the remains of the archaeological site to find its language. It is a special place where the excavated rock creates spaces that encourage the movement of the user: sitting under the shade, going up to the highest levels, immers-ing himself in the small lagoons. This is how some typologies of space are classified. We have the hugs, the stomachs, the islets, the branches, the nests. Using these qualities as a tool, the project tries to transfer the spatial experience of the quarry to the public raceo public space.







C.

+ in search of anew character Looking for the new identity of the town we find ourselves with the problem of the monofunctionality of this tourist area. At the same time, the wider area of the settlement can offer more opportunities for the local economy and identity: farmland, fishing, hiking, archaeological sites, but also the connection to the cinema that is produced in our collective memories, through the characteristic Scene of Zorba's movie. A new character for Stavros could be based on the common and simultaneous presence of all of the above in the public space, that is, culture, local producers and leisure.



Title of the project	Touristic Connections and Reflections in Platanias, Crete: Re-weaving the Urban Fabric through Play.	
Authors	Thisvi Proimou	
Title of the course	Diploma Thesis	
Academic year	2020-2021	
Teaching Staff	Alexios Tzompanakis	
Department / Section / Program of belonging Urban and Landscape Design		

University / School Technical University of Crete/ School of Architecture



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

The project explores the emergence of an urban incubator by establishing unexpected connections between play and suburban fragments, altering the spatial character of mass tourism in Crete. Platanias, a coastal region in Crete, features a linear landscape dominated by hotels, shops, and restaurants. The investigation reveals two contrasting residential areas: an initial hilltop acropolis and a modern extension along the coastline. These areas are oriented towards the main arteries of the Road and the Beach. The dominance of mass tourism in Northern Crete relies on the region's diverse identities and options. Visitors can find familiar experiences at American diners, sushi places, or Scandinavian bars. However, they remain tourists seeking consumption and entertainment. To address this, the project introduces play and playfulness as tools to understand, analyze, and partially reconstruct the theme park-like environment. French sociologist Roger Caillois examines four types of play - competition, chance, simulation, and vertigo - showcasing how playfulness can bypass dominant narratives and redefine the relationship between possibility and limit. Just as behaviors and meanings in cities are in constant flux, design processes can embrace non-functional, fleeting, and uncertain elements. Through unexpected correlations between play and suburban fragments, a new intermittent spatial mechanism emerges, reinterpreting the existing site conditions. Critical points and paths are redefined, and structural elements and landscapes frame a playful design that organizes or dialectically reverses symptomatic aspects.

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Thisvi Proimou

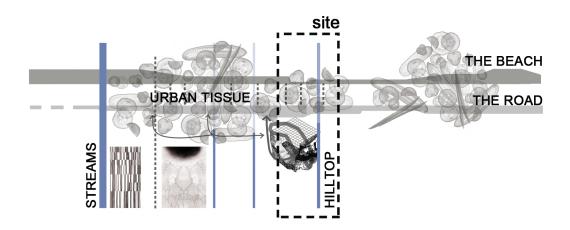


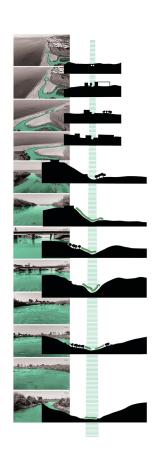
a. database Introducing the "ark of tourism".

The small coastal town of Platanias, situated in the popular tourist region of Crete, features a consistent linear arrangement of hotels, shops, and restaurants, creating a homogeneous landscape. When examining the factors contributing to the development of this hybrid location, two contrasting residential areas emerge:

-an original spatial core situated atop a hill, -complemented by a contemporary extension that stretches along the coastline.

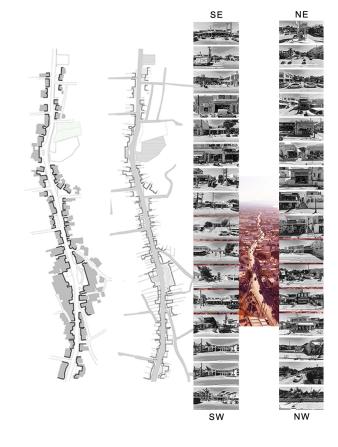
Both of these areas are oriented towards the main "backbones" of the urban ensemble: the Road and the Beach.



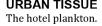


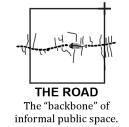


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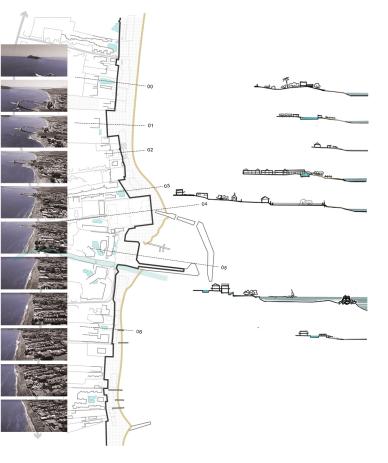


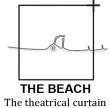




of summer vacations.



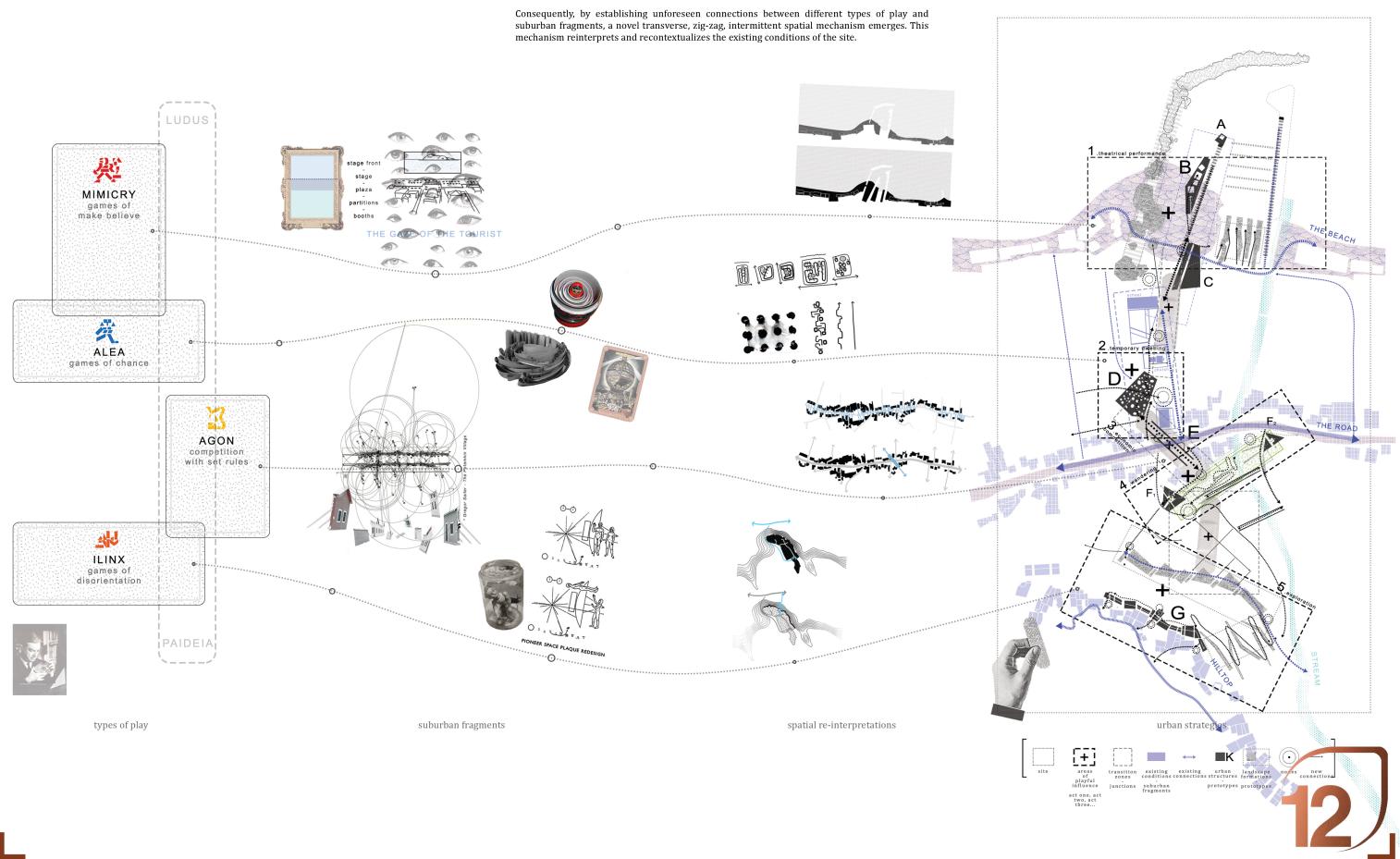


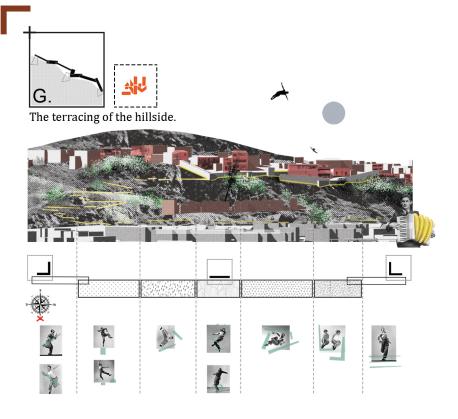




b. scenarios Interpreting "play" as rhythm and arrhythmia.

The concepts of play and playfulness as valuable tools for comprehending, examining, and partially reconstructing the aforementioned Disney theme park. French sociologist Roger Caillois explores four categories of play: competition, chance, simulation, and vertigo. He demonstrates how playfulness enables us to circumvent the dominant narratives of a place and redefine the relationships between possibility and limitation.

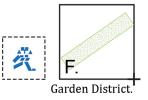




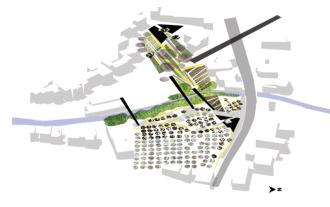
c. a new urban incubator

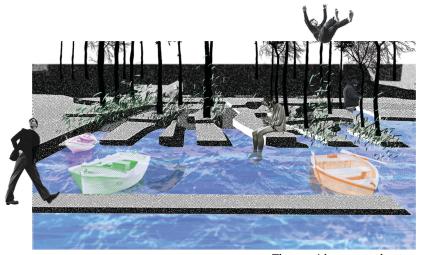
Establishing a new coherent fragmentation.

Within the intermediate spaces, which currently exist in a dormant state in terms of their functions, forms, topographies, and temporal aspects, critical points and pathways are redefined and enclosed by urban structures and landscape formations. This results in the creation of a dynamic and playful design that either organizes the existing symptomatic elements or dialectically reverses them.

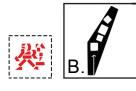


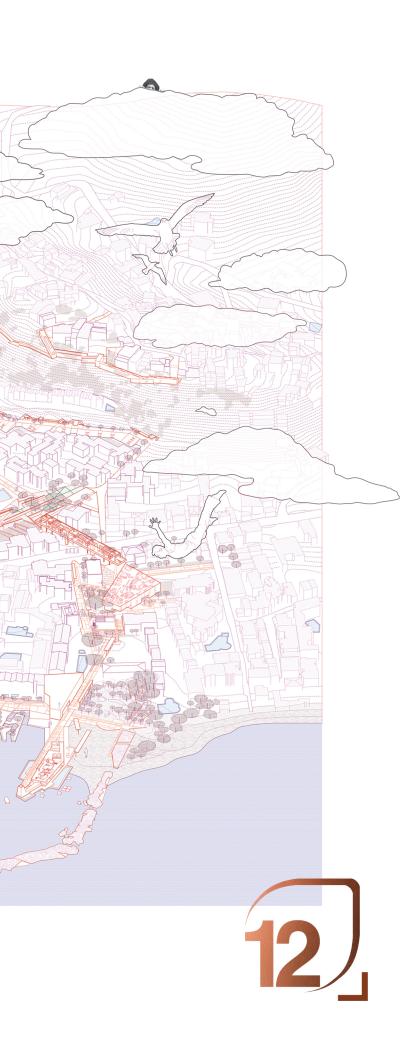






The seaside puppet theater.





8

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