

IPARTANSZÉK
complex/diploma design
2018/2019 spring
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komplex / diploma

tanszéki témák 2018-2019 tavasz
2. tájékoztató 2019.01.03. 16.00 K.251

hortobágy csillagda

paloznak

esztramos hegy

„kisképző” bővítés

middle east design studio

aleppo / cairo / luxor

complex / diploma

departmental topics 2018-2019 spring
2nd brief - 03.01.2019. 17.00PM K.251

hortobágy observatory

paloznak

esztramos hill

„kisképző” extension

middle east design studio

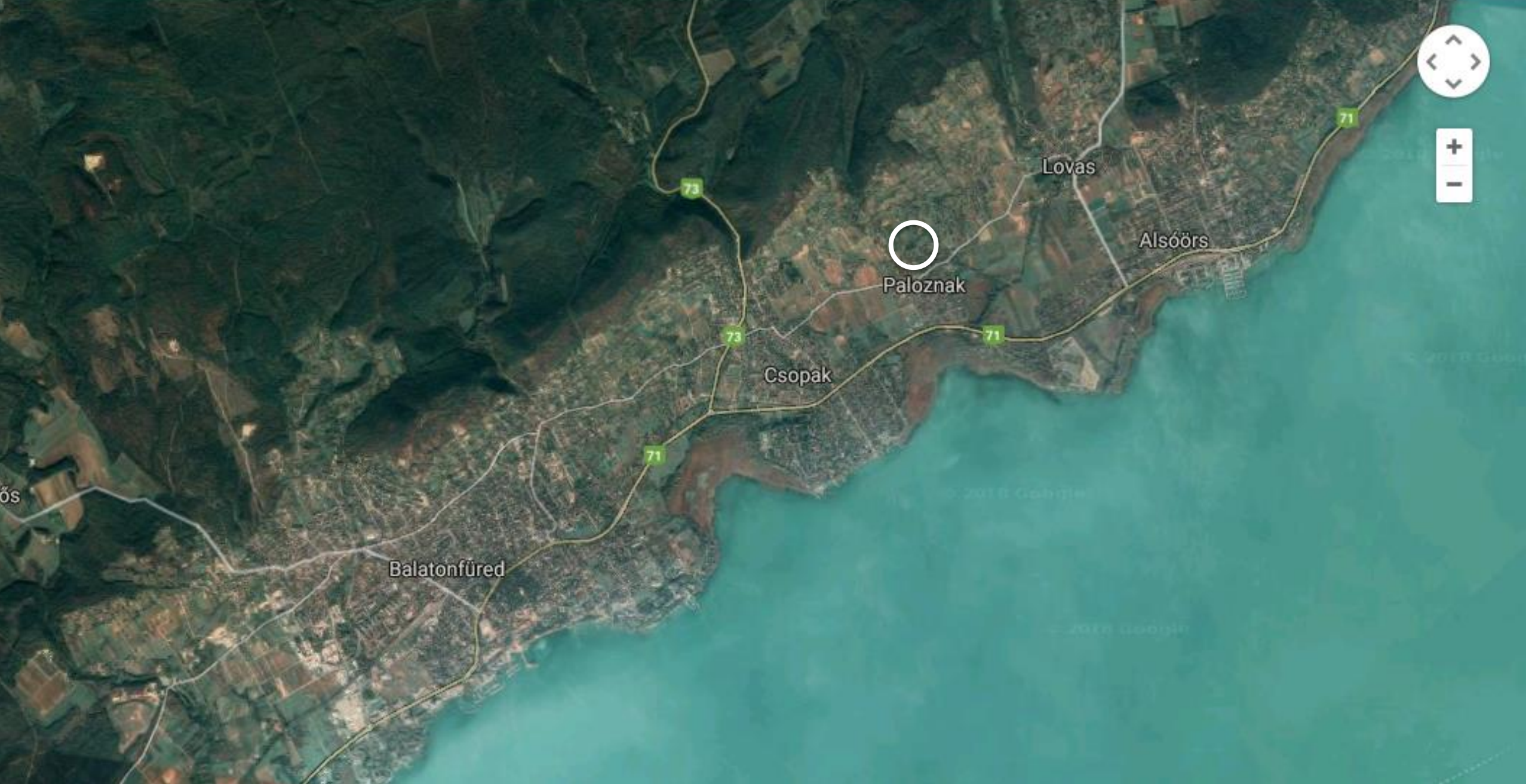
aleppo / cairo / luxor

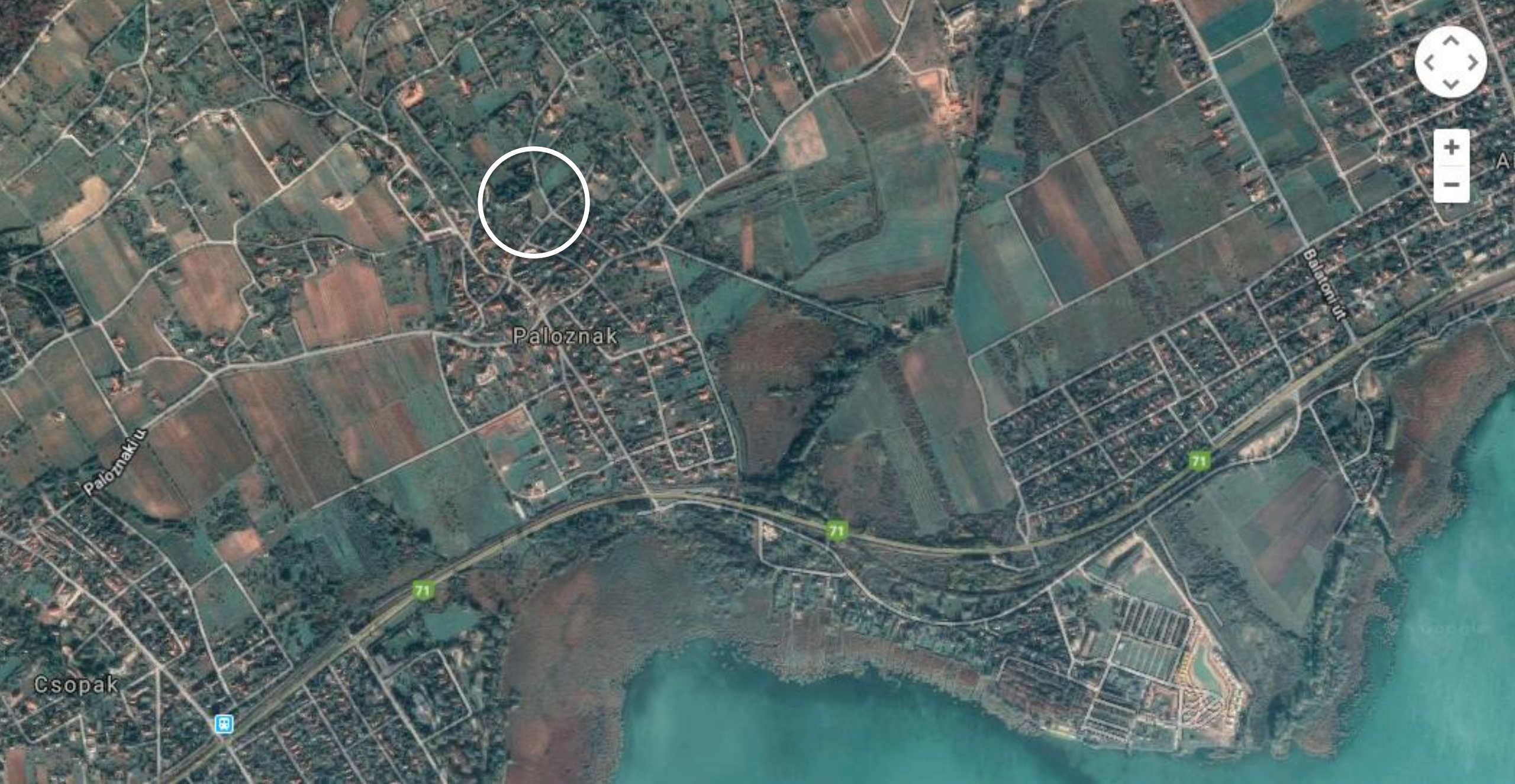


PALOZNAK

revitalization of a former farm building

The site and surroundings offer good possibility for active recreation. The extraordinary conditions of lake Balaton and the Balaton Uplands area offer a variety of programs even for a longer vacation. Beside the program possibilities directly related to the lake, there is a variety of walking and biking tours. Furthermore there is a unique possibility for getting acquainted with the local gastronomy and the wine selection of the North-Balaton wine region.





Paloznak

Paloznaki út

Balaton út

Csopak

71

71

71





Hiteles térképmásolat

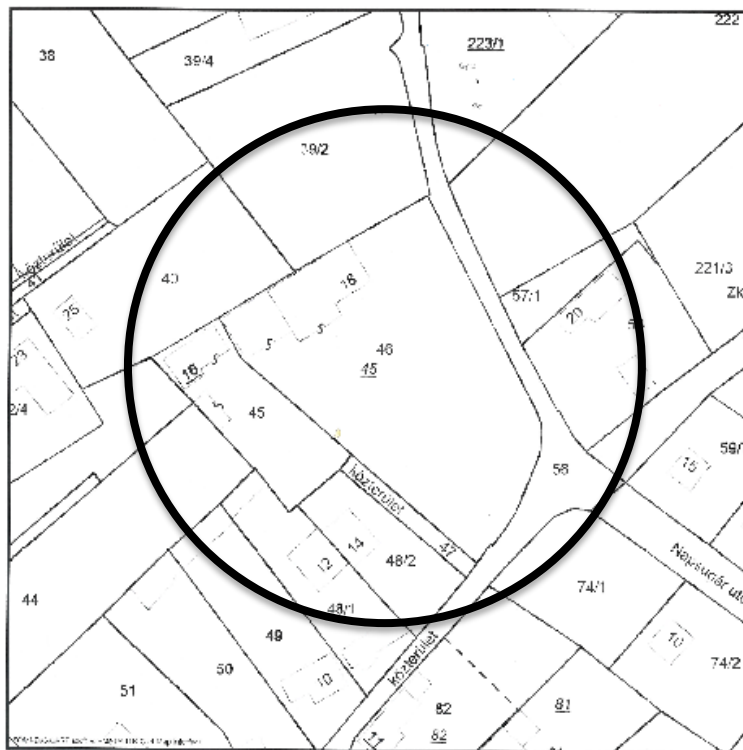
2016.09.29 08:20:33

Helyrajzi szám: PALOZNAK belterület 46

Megrendelés szám: 7/181/2016

Méretarány: 1:1000

Térrejtási szám: 16700150002016



A térképmásolat a készítés megkezdő napján megegyező az ingatlan-nyilvántartási térképi adatbázis tartalmával.

Budapest, 2016.09.29.

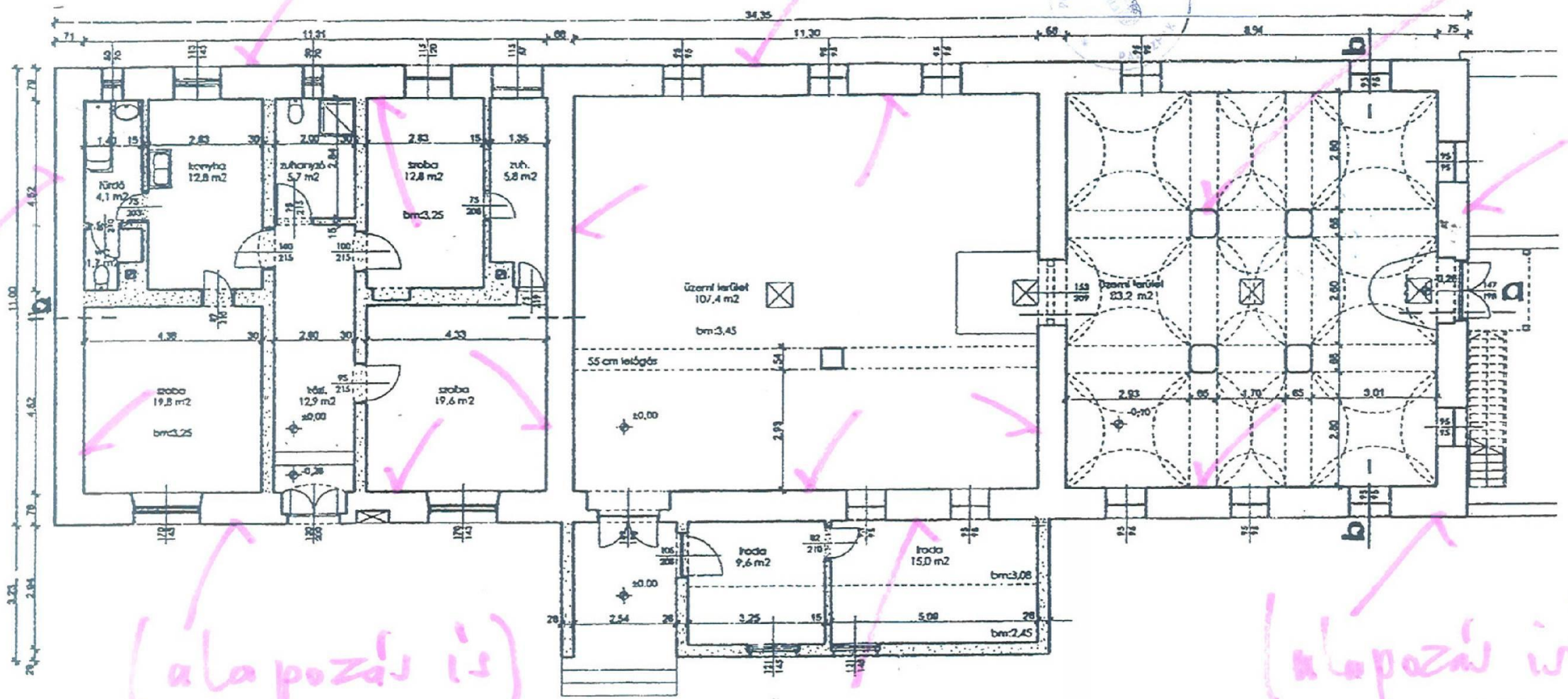
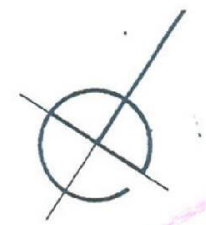
Székcs Éva



Kép 1
Paloznak Ady Endre utca 18.
A magasságok EOMA rendszerben vannak megadva

(alapozási is)

PALOTNÁK...
A. 241...
TAROZTATHAN...
PALOTNÁK...
2000...
Borovik László



(alapozási is)

(alapozási is)









Program „A” - Restaurant + terrace for 32-40 people with interior dining place, buffet table, with a possibility for a dining place for 30-36 people on the outer terrace, covered entrance, lobby, kitchen with 100 portions capacity

Program „B” – Bikers’ centre, rental and service point with accommodation: for renting 25-40 bicycles for adults and 10-15 bicycles for children, workshops for the basic quick repair of bikes, restrooms, showers, left-luggage, minimal storage, covered entrance. It can be combined with snack bar, juice-bar, etc.

Program „C” – Yoga centre, suitable for camps as well with service functions: rooms, pilates room, sauna, changing rooms, dining possibilities, or at least a tea-house, juice-bar, etc.

Program „D” – Micro-biofarm: fitting the needs of agrotourism/ecotourism. The immediate surroundings of the design site is suitable for biofarming, the special local microclimate (Mediterranean microclimate of the southern slopes of the hills) ensures wide selection of species of plants from the autogenic fruits through the wide spectrum of herbs to the Mediterranean fruits like fig or kiwi.

Rooms for equipments, tools, machines, staff changing rooms, short-term (possibly cooled) storages for produce, rooms for processing (ripening, drying, quick-freezing, acidification, packing etc.)



HORTOBÁGY

observatory

Fotó: Milan Radisics/Wild Wonders of Europe



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

In partnership with



World Heritage
Center

Portal to the Heritage of Astronomy

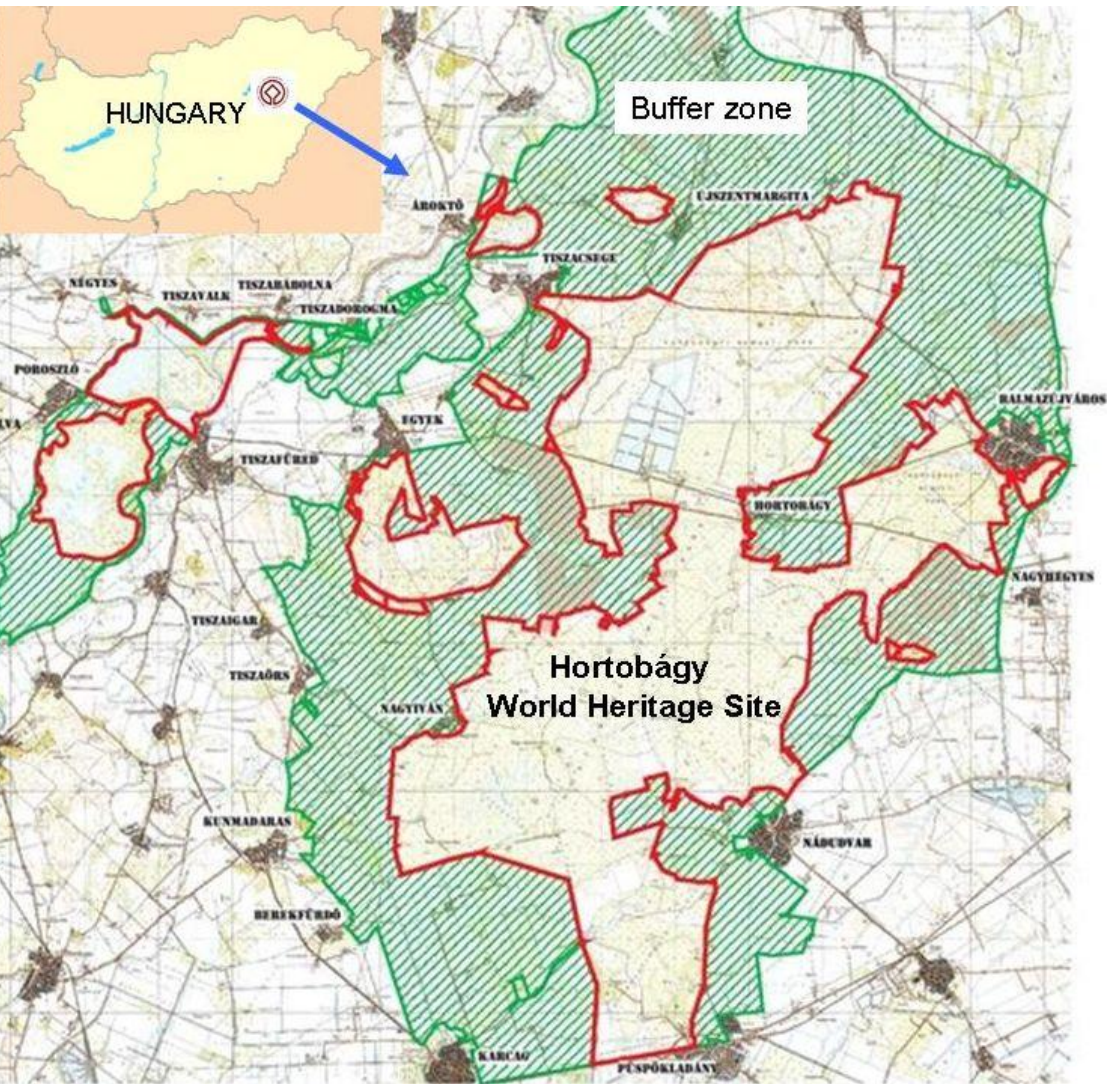
Category of Astronomical Heritage: cultural-natural mixed Hortobágy Puszta and astronomy in shepherding practices

The Hortobágy Puszta is a plain located in the Middle-Tisza region and forms part of the Great Hungarian Plain. Administratively, most of its territory falls within the Hortobágy and Nagykunság regions. The World Heritage Site covers 74,865 ha and comprises a large contiguous area together with various smaller sub-areas partly within the administrative districts of 21 different settlements.

Created in 2003 within the framework of the Global Strategy for the balanced, representative and credible World Heritage List, as a pilot activity for the identification of the sites connected with astronomy, the Thematic Initiative on Astronomy and World Heritage, aims to establish a link between Science and Culture towards recognition of the monuments and sites connected with astronomical observations dispersed throughout all the geographical regions, not only scientific but also the testimonies of traditional community knowledge.

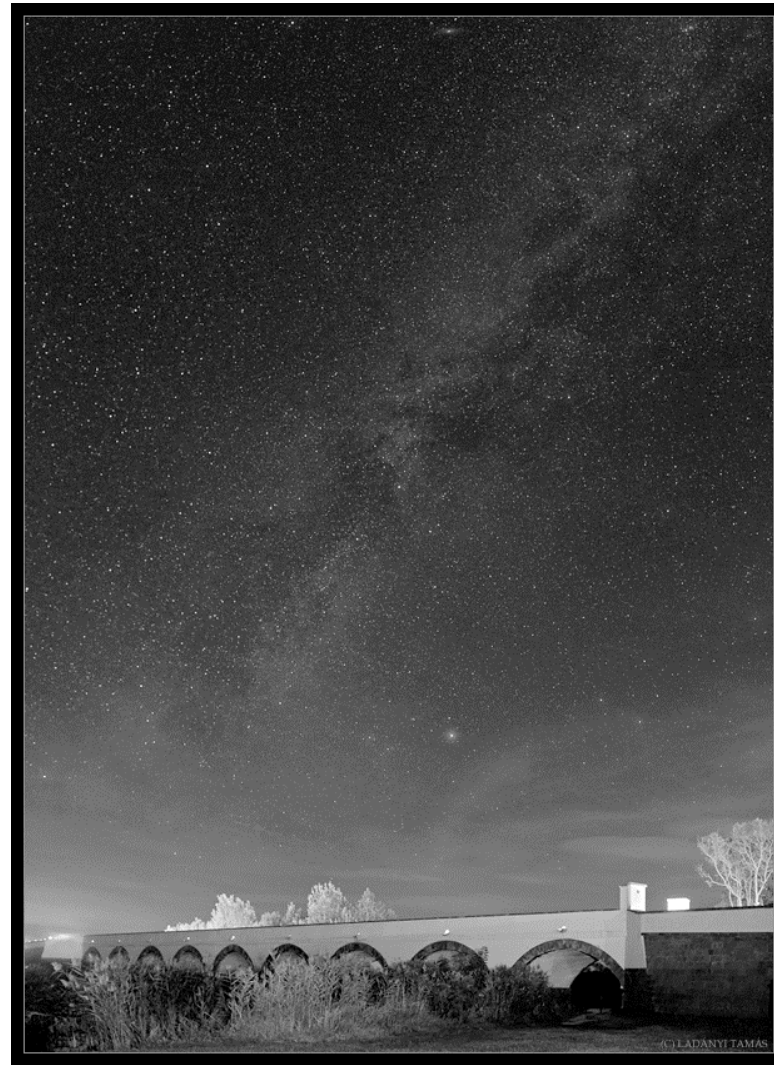
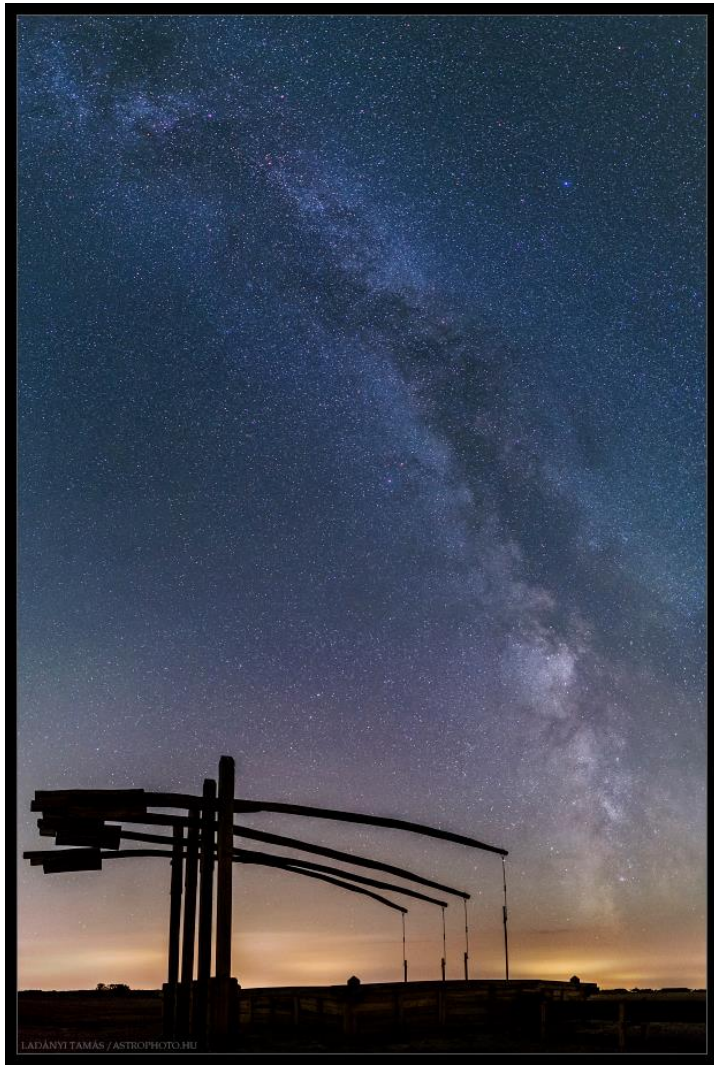
Hortobágy National Park, the first National Park to be declared in Hungary, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and also a silver-rated IDA Dark Sky Park. It is a unique example of a natural and cultural landscape both created and sustained by shepherding practices. It preserves these traditional sheep grazing practices and showcases a harmonious relationship between nature and man that stretches back over more than 5000 years.

Ethnographic records confirm that Hungarians once had extensive astronomical knowledge, and the traditions of the shepherds of the Hortobágy Puszta preserve some of the last fragments of this knowledge. Familiarity with the night sky was crucial for shepherds, as they often grazed their flock at night, far away from settlements. Here they could only navigate in time and space with the help of the stars. “Navigating like a shepherd” meant being knowledgeable about the stars.

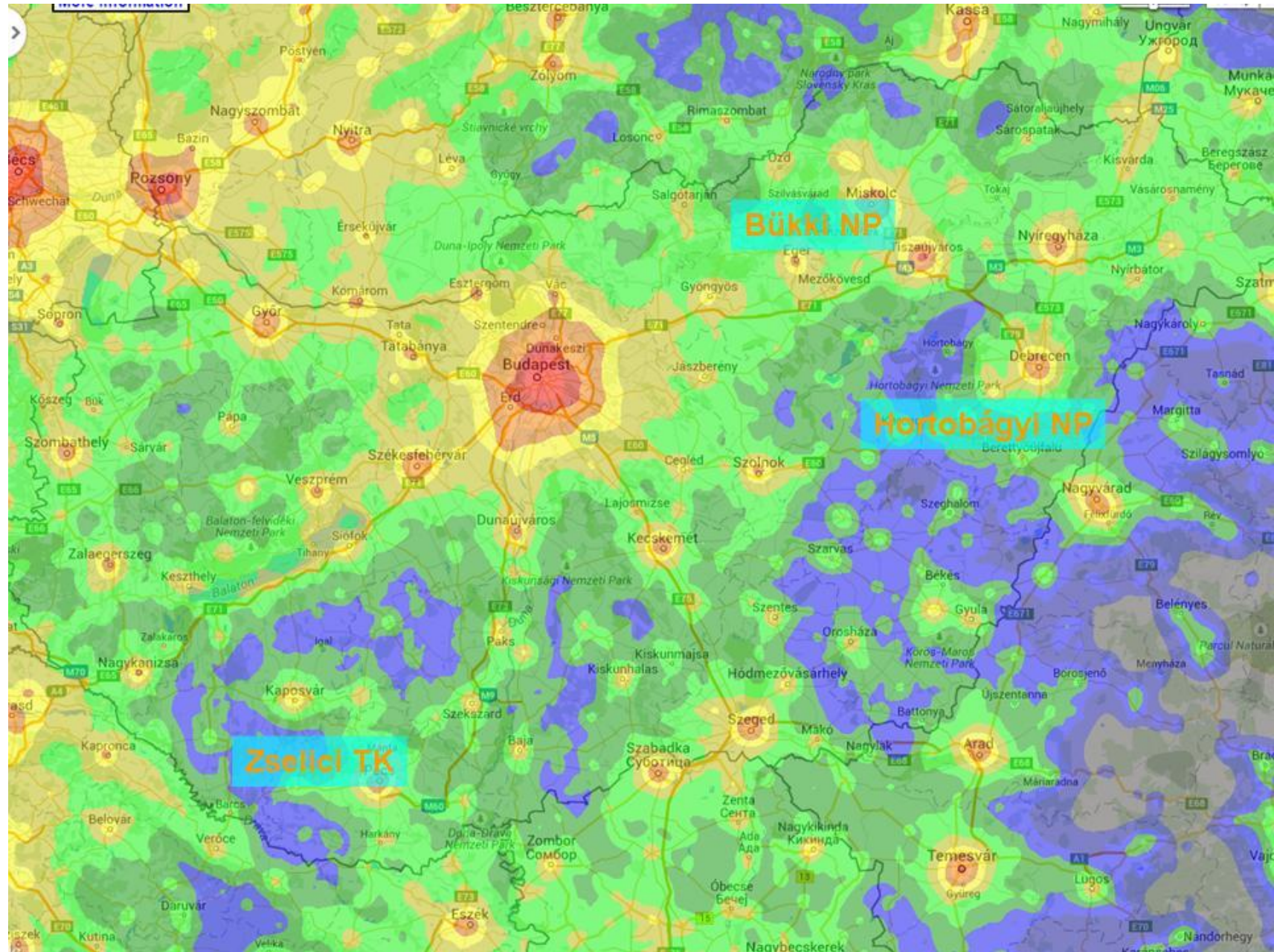


Old postcard representing shepherds' star lore.



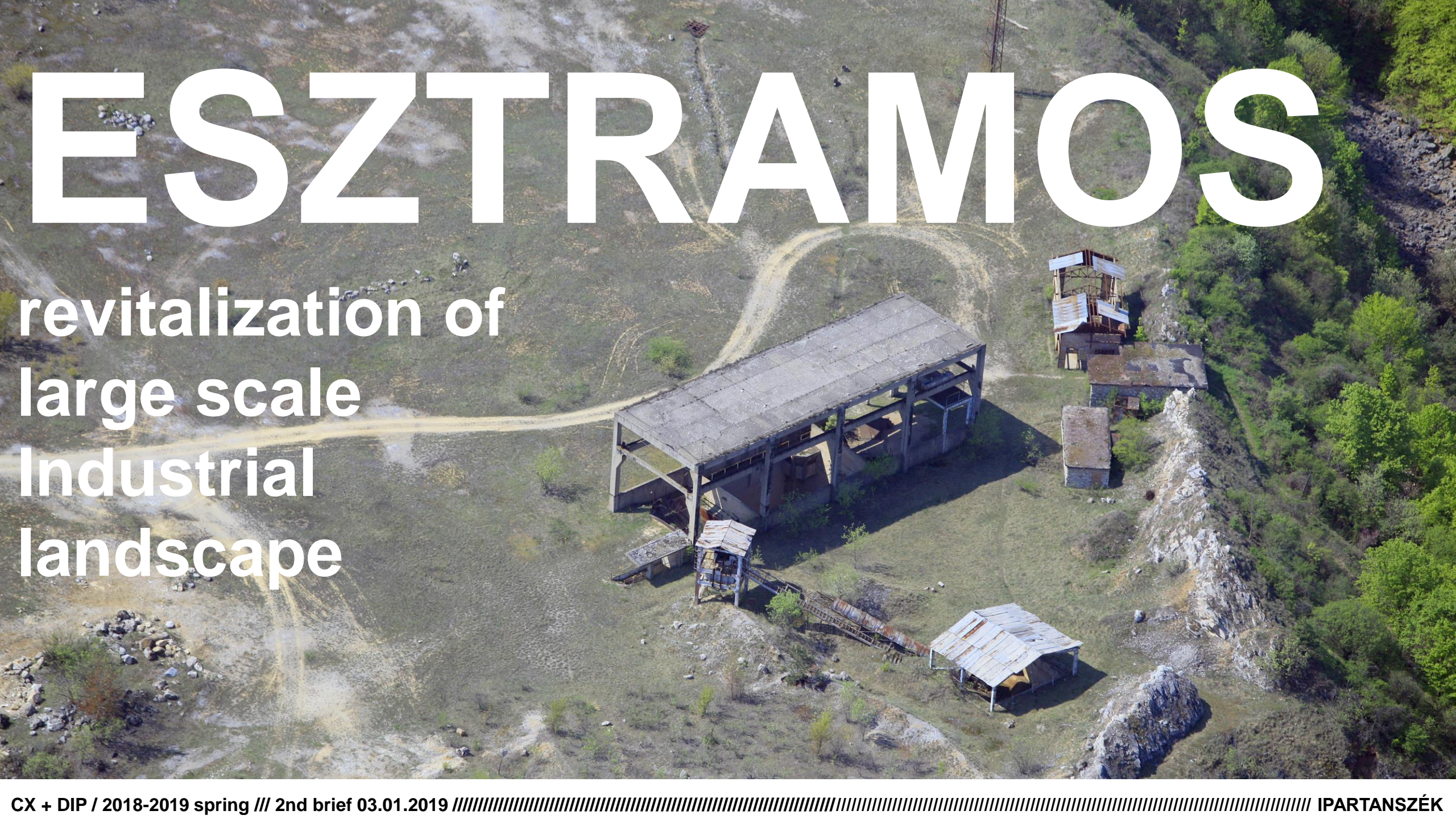


Map of light pollution of Hungary with the dark-sky parks.



Rough program:

- astronomical observatory stand
- planetarium
- exhibition
- look-out tower
- observatory terrace



ESZTRAMOS

revitalization of
large scale
Industrial
landscape





The places of interventions will be defined during site surveys together with the experts of the Aggtelek National Park. These may be „requisites” of the mining activity on the hill, or greenfield projects, for programs caver training centre, exhibition, tourist accomodation, camp-site, etc.

KISKÉPZŐ

extension and revitalization
of the Secondary School
of Visual Arts

Program „B” - vacant lots in the block of the main building (Bp., Lónyai street 10-12 / plots no. 37001, 37002)

The „KISKÉPZŐ” – Secondary School for Applied Arts is located on a downtown plot in Budapest. There are two neighbouring plots next to the school. Lónyai street 10., is a vacant plot, a void, Lónyai street 12. is an eclectic house without special character, this can be demolished.

These sites are appropriate for hosting the missing functions of the school; rooms of education, gym, canteen, students dormitory, etc.





Program „C”- campus on Gellért-hill

The used-to-be students dormitories of boys and girls are located on the two plots on Gellért-hill. Being rebuilt several times the building themselves are not representing any historical or technical value. So the plots can be considered as „greenfields”.

The design program is rooms of education for the „Mozgóképek szak” = Animation division and students dormitory for boys with community rooms, possibly gym, dining facilities, eventually archive, etc.







MIDDLE EAST DESIGN STUDIO





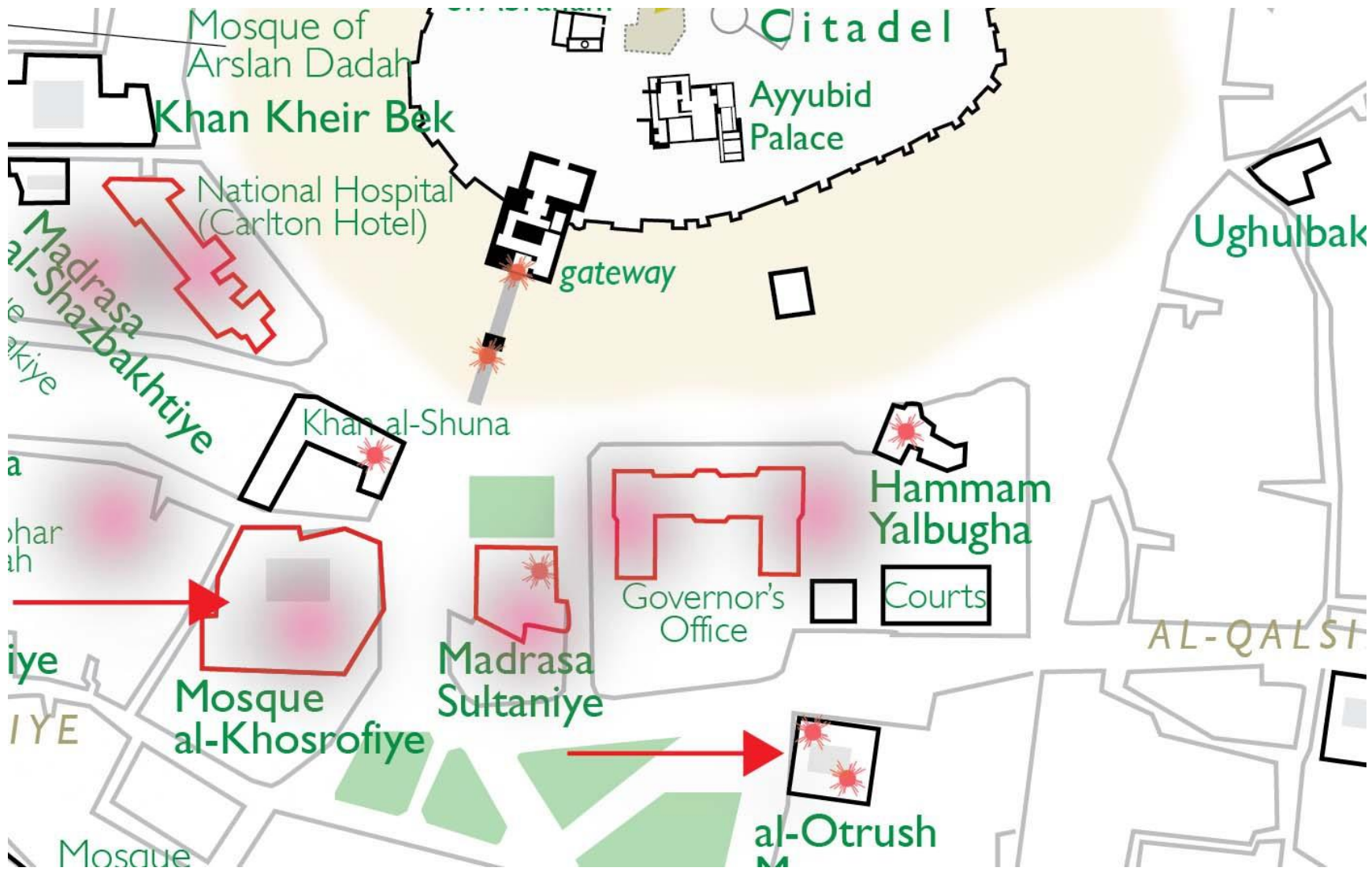
ALEPPO PROJECT

research institute

Aleppo is a city in Syria, serving as the capital of the Aleppo Governorate, the most populous Syrian governorate. With an official population of 4.6 million in 2010, Aleppo was the largest Syrian city before the Syrian Civil War; however, now Aleppo is probably the second-largest city in Syria after the capital Damascus.

Aleppo is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world; it may have been inhabited since the 6th millennium BC. Excavations at Tell as-Sawda and Tell al-Ansari, just south of the old city of Aleppo, show that the area was occupied by Amorites since at least the latter part of the 3rd millennium BC. This is also when Aleppo is first mentioned in cuneiform tablets unearthed in Ebla and Mesopotamia, in which it is a part of the Amorite state of Yamhad, and is noted for its commercial and military proficiency. Such a long history is attributed to its strategic location as a trading center midway between the Mediterranean Sea and Mesopotamia (i.e. modern Iraq).

„Damage Map” of the southern part of the Citadel. Most of the public buildings and monuments are demolished.



Southern part of the Citadel – the aerial view shows the demolished remains of the former buildings.



Southern part of the Citadel – the aerial view shows the demolished remains of the former buildings.



Southern part of the Citadel – the aerial view shows the demolished remains of the former buildings.



Southern part of the Citadel – the aerial view shows the demolished remains of the former buildings.



Based on negotiations with experts of DGAM (Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums, Syria) we were invited for a planned workshop in Aleppo in January 2019. The workshop is dealing with strategic questions of restoration of sites of the Unesco World Heritage. Design sites and programs will be finalised during the workshop. During the selection mainly professional aspects and opinions of the experts of DGAM will be considered.



CAIRO PROJECT

**Max Herz Pasha Research Institute
and Conservation School**



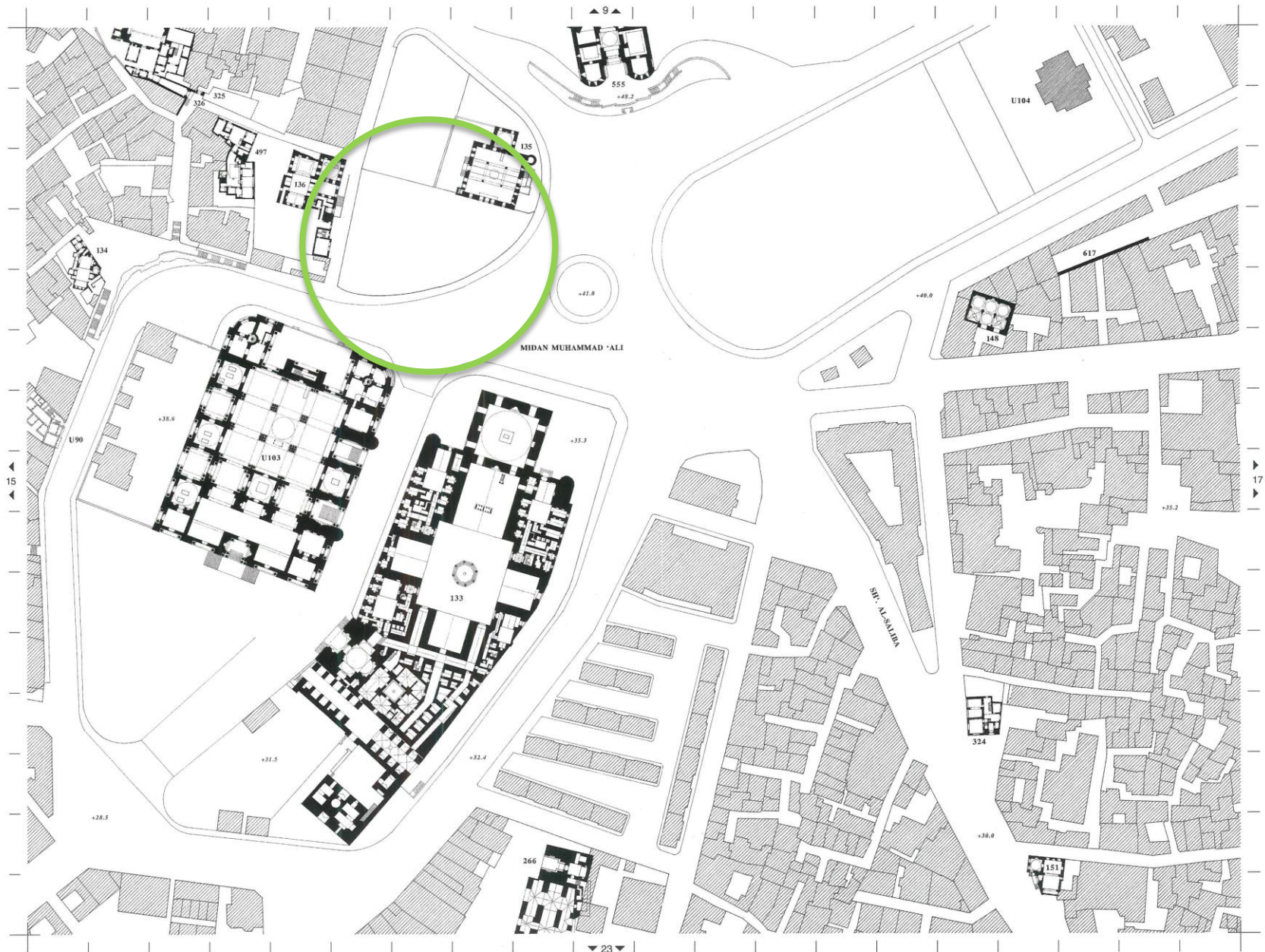
Max Herz (born as **Herz Miksa** (Ottlaka, Hungary (today Grăniceri, Romania), 19 May 1856 – Zurich, Switzerland, 5 May 1919) Hungarian architect, conservator, museum director and architectural historian, active in Egypt.

Max Herz was born into a family of limited means. His father made a living from agriculture. Max Herz finished his primary and secondary schooling in Temesvár [now Timișoara, Romania]. He studied architecture under Alajos Hauszmann in Budapest (Technical University; 1874–1877) and under Henrich von Ferstel and Carl König in Vienna (Technical College; 1877–1880). After his final examinations he undertook a long journey through Italy, which also took him to Egypt in the autumn of 1880. Quite unexpectedly, Julius Franz Pasha, the head of the Technical Office of the Waqf Ministry (≈Ministry of Religious Affairs) offered Herz a job in Cairo. He accepted, and joined the office, which was also responsible for the conservation of mosques. As chief architect to the *Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe*, he directed the conservation of monuments of Arab-Islamic and Coptic architecture all over Egypt, first of all in Cairo from 1890 until the end of 1914.

Herz carried out important works of restoration on the Azhar mosque (359-361/970-972) and we are indebted to him for the survival of Fort Qayitbay (881/1477), which the Sultan erected on the remains of the Pharos in Alexandria.

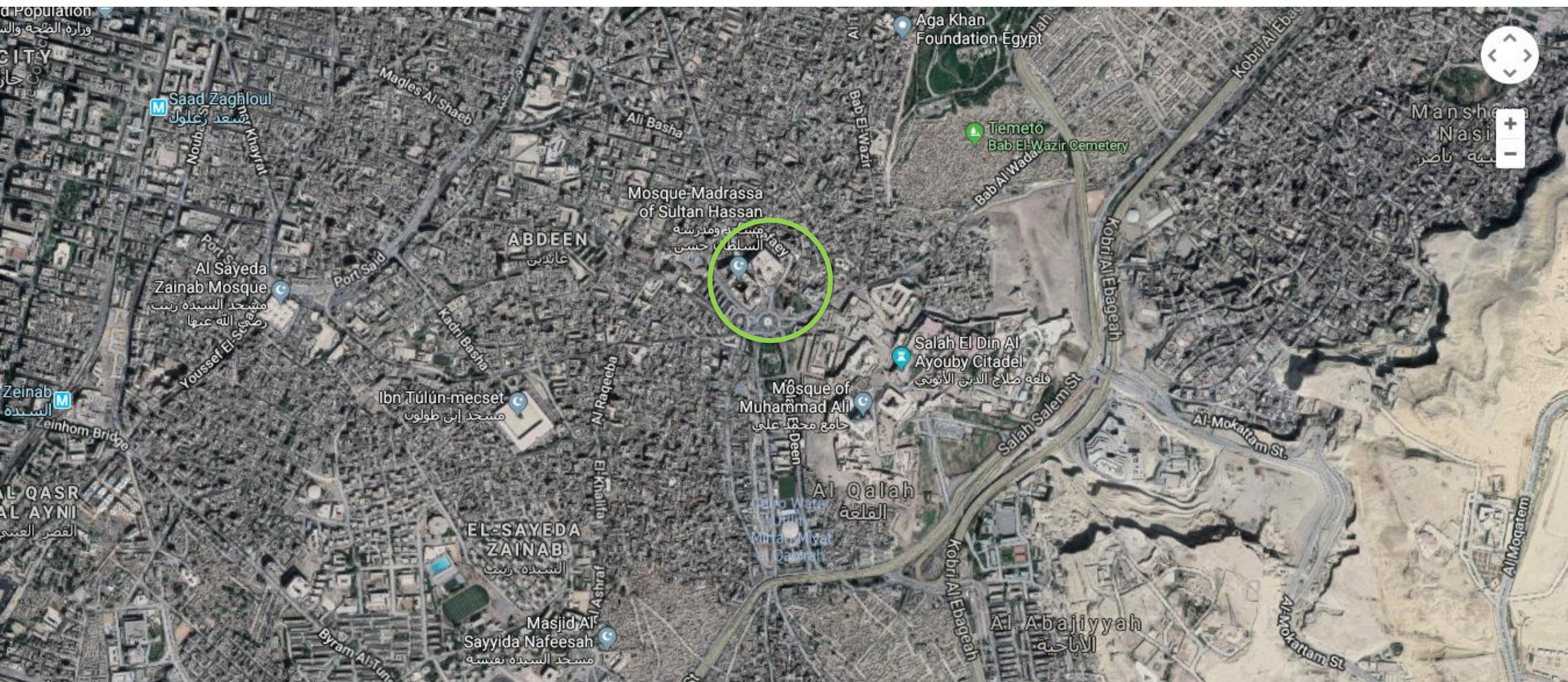
In 1880 Khedive Tawfiq entrusted Julius Franz Pasha with the foundation of the Arab Museum (at present: Museum of Islamic Arts). In 1892 the Comité put Herz in charge of the museum, and in 1902 he was appointed director. This happened in connection with the inauguration of the new museum building designed by Alfonso Manescalco. Until then the museum collections were housed in temporary buildings in the ruinous al-Hakim mosque (380-403/990-1013); the post of director did not exist. Herz published the museum's catalogue in French in two editions; both were translated into English and the second edition also appeared in Arabic translation. In addition to descriptions of the objects, they contain a concise account of the history of Arab-Islamic art according to the fields represented in the museum's collections and thus they still possess eminent scholarly value on a general level.

Proposed plot for the project – opposite the Sultan Hassan and the Rifai Mosque (restored by Max Herz Pasha), Cairo

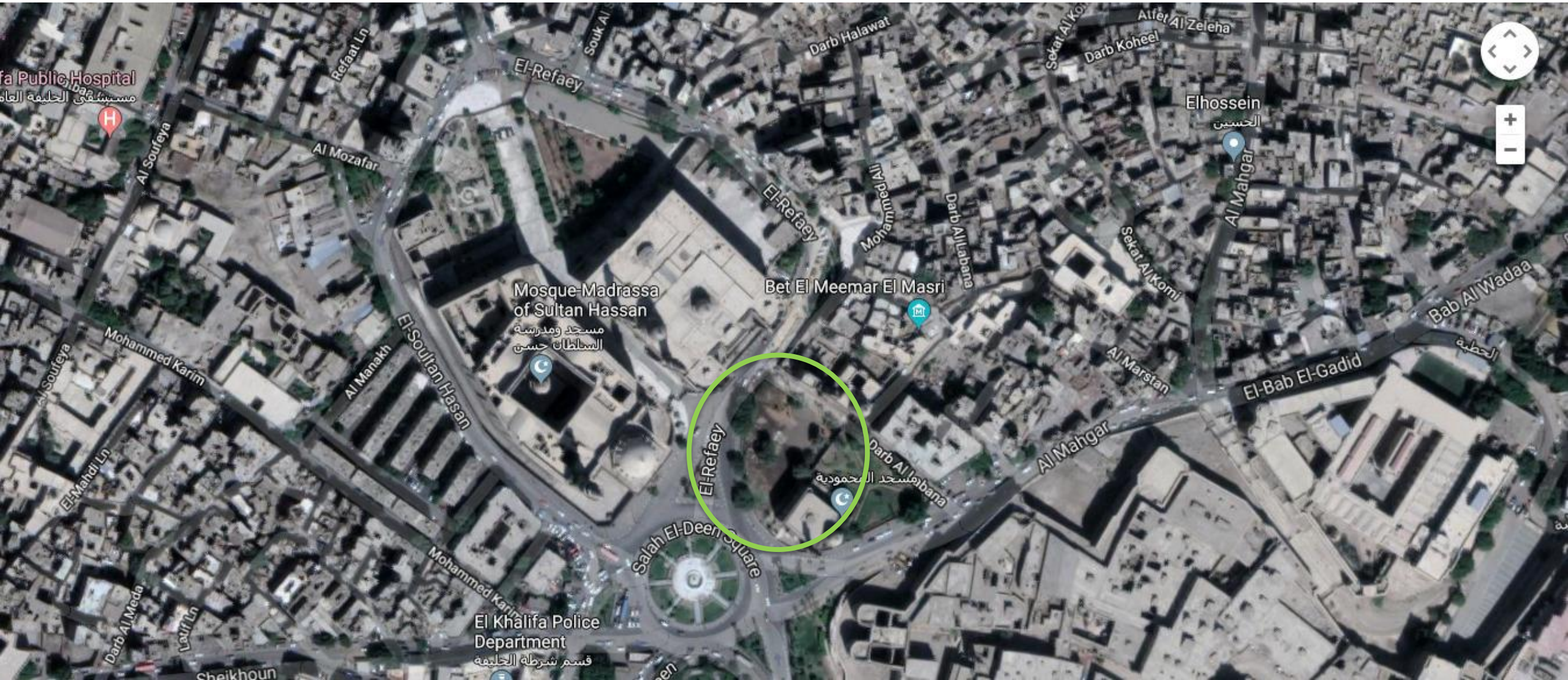


Sheet 16

Proposed plot for the project – opposite the Sultan Hassan and the Rifai Mosque (restored by Max Herz Pasha), Cairo



Proposed plot for the project – opposite the Sultan Hassan and the Rifai Mosque (restored by Max Herz Pasha), Cairo



**Proposed plot
for the project
– opposite the
Sultan Hassan
and the Rifai
Mosque
(restored by
Max Herz
Pasha), Cairo**



**Proposed plot for
the project –
opposite the Sultan
Hassan and the Rifai
Mosque (restored by
Max Herz Pasha),
Cairo**





LUXOR PROJECT

Research House of
Archaeological Missions

The design task is a research base (digging house) on the area of the most important (perhaps the richest) archaeological site of the ancient Thebes (today Luxor). The program is based on real needs. Researchers of more countries are involved in scientific excavations, however the adequate infrastructure for the efficiency is missing for the research works of more weeks, often months. The base will serve more research missions in shifts with accomodation, rooms for researchers, processing, storages, dining facilities.

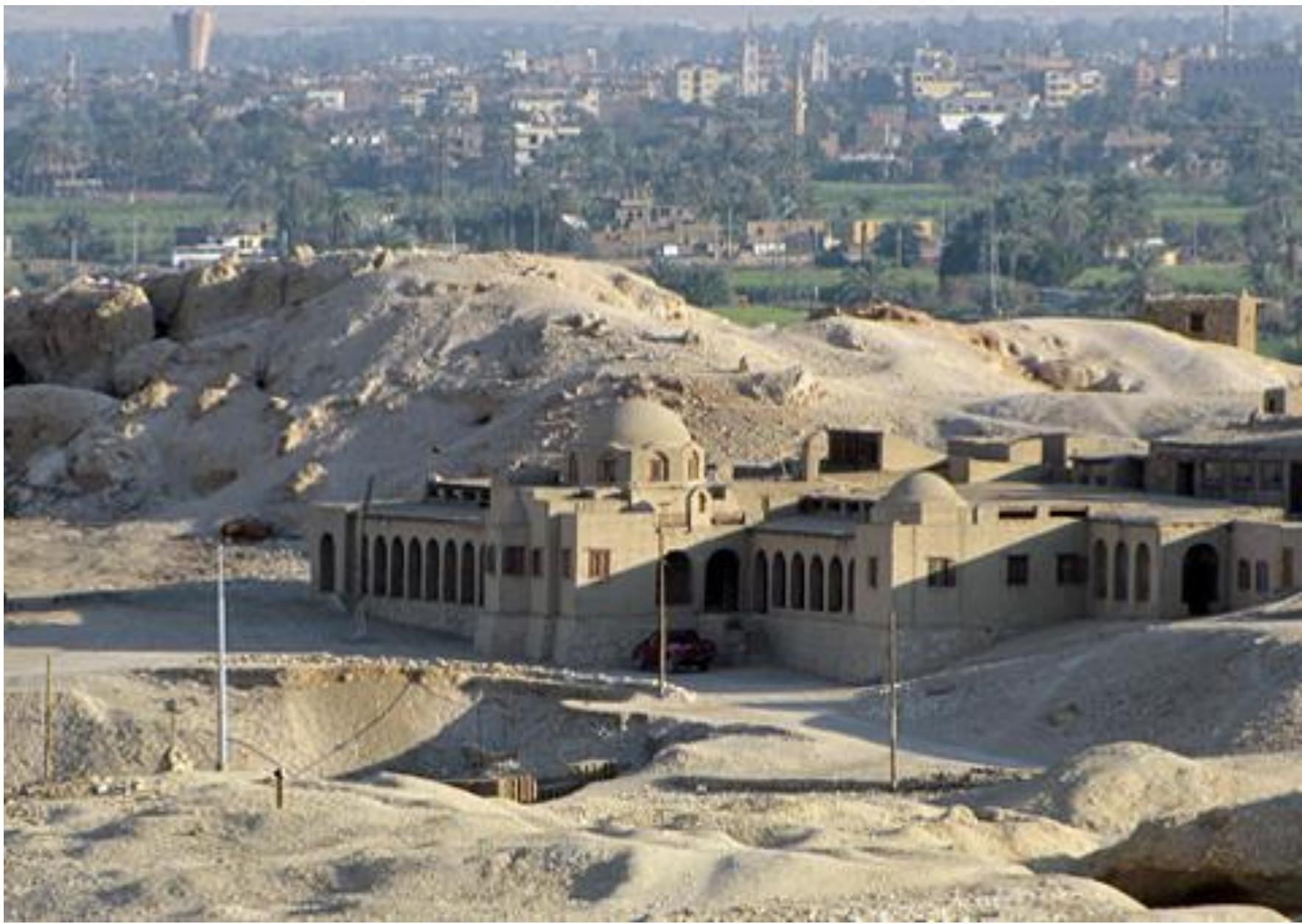
**Case study:
Research House
of the German
Archaeological
Institute in
Luxor West
Bank**



**Case study:
Research House
of the French
Archaeological
Mission in Luxor
West Bank**



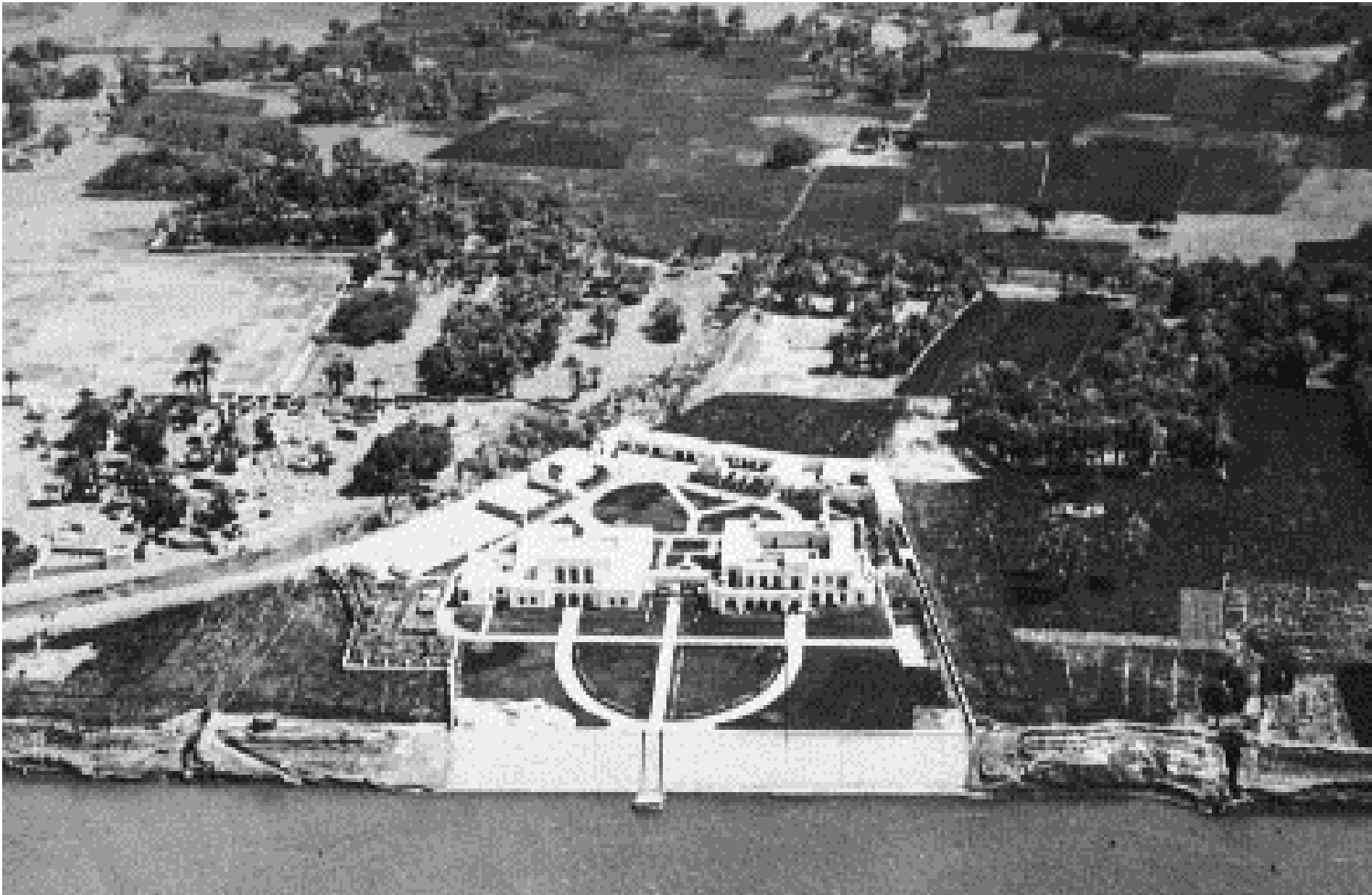
**Case study:
Research House
of the Polish
Archaeological
Institute in
Luxor West
Bank (originally
Digging House
of the
Metropolitan
Museum New
York)**



**Case study:
Research House
of the Spanish
Archaeological
Institute in
Luxor West
Bank (originally
Villa of
Alexander
Stoppelaere,
Chief Restorer
of Egypt in the
50's, designed
by Hassan
Fathy, 1952)**



**Case study:
Research House
of the Orinetal
Institute of the
Chicago
University in
Luxor**



The design site (currently theme of negotiations) will be a desert area without archaeological remains.

It is very important to locate to existing villages, on the other hand we might not reduce the constantly decreasing cultivatable land.

For elaboration of the program professional help will be ensured by experts of the Hungarian Archaeological Mission in Thebes (working since 1983 on site) considering needs of other expeditions.