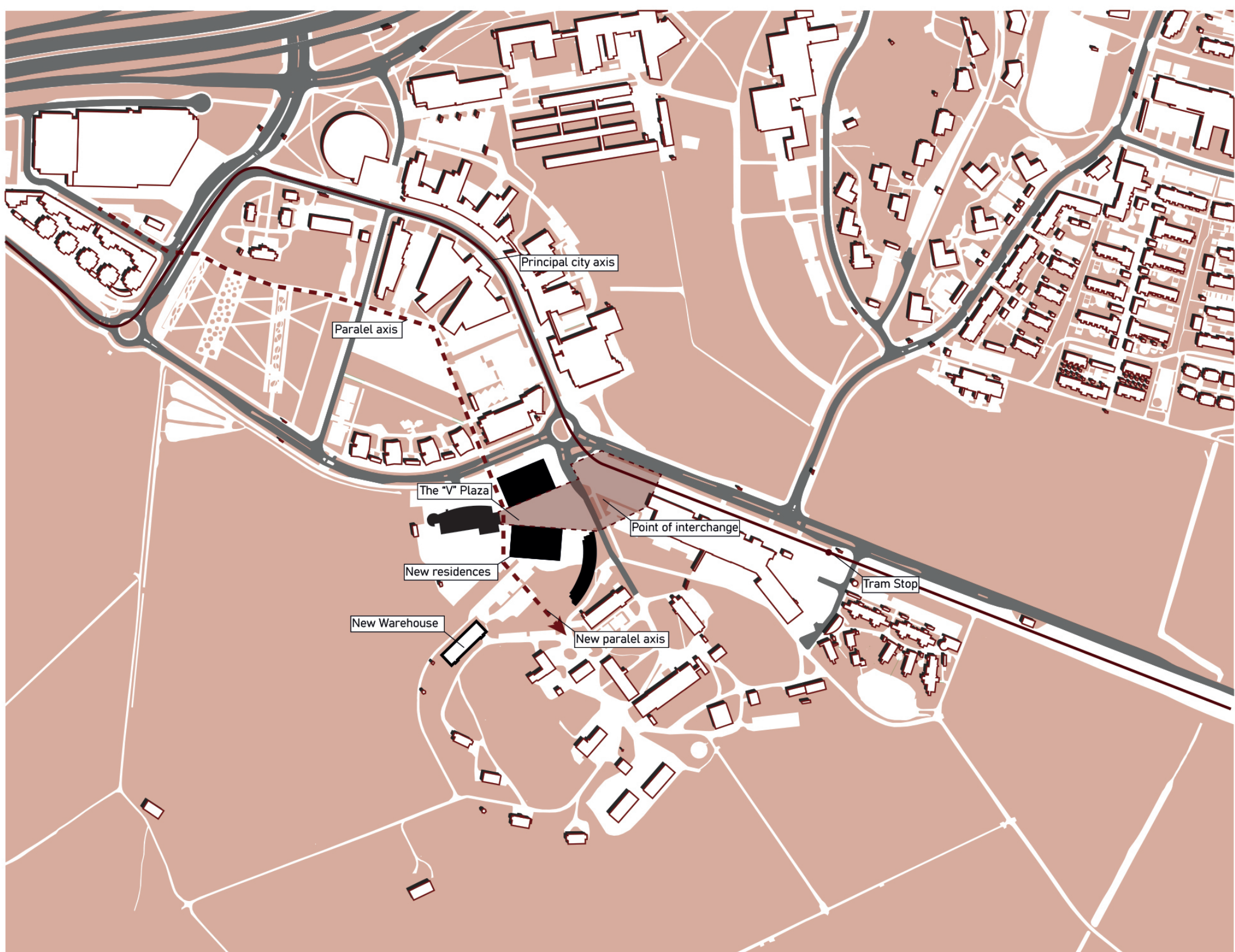
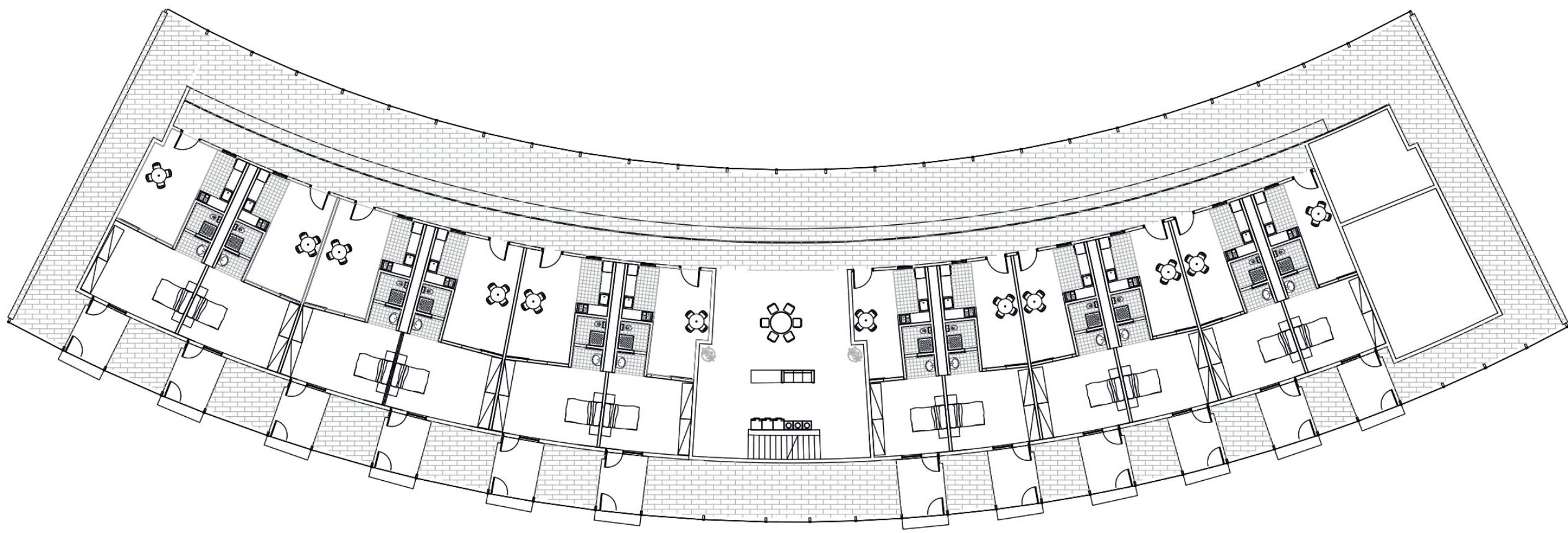


## Renovation



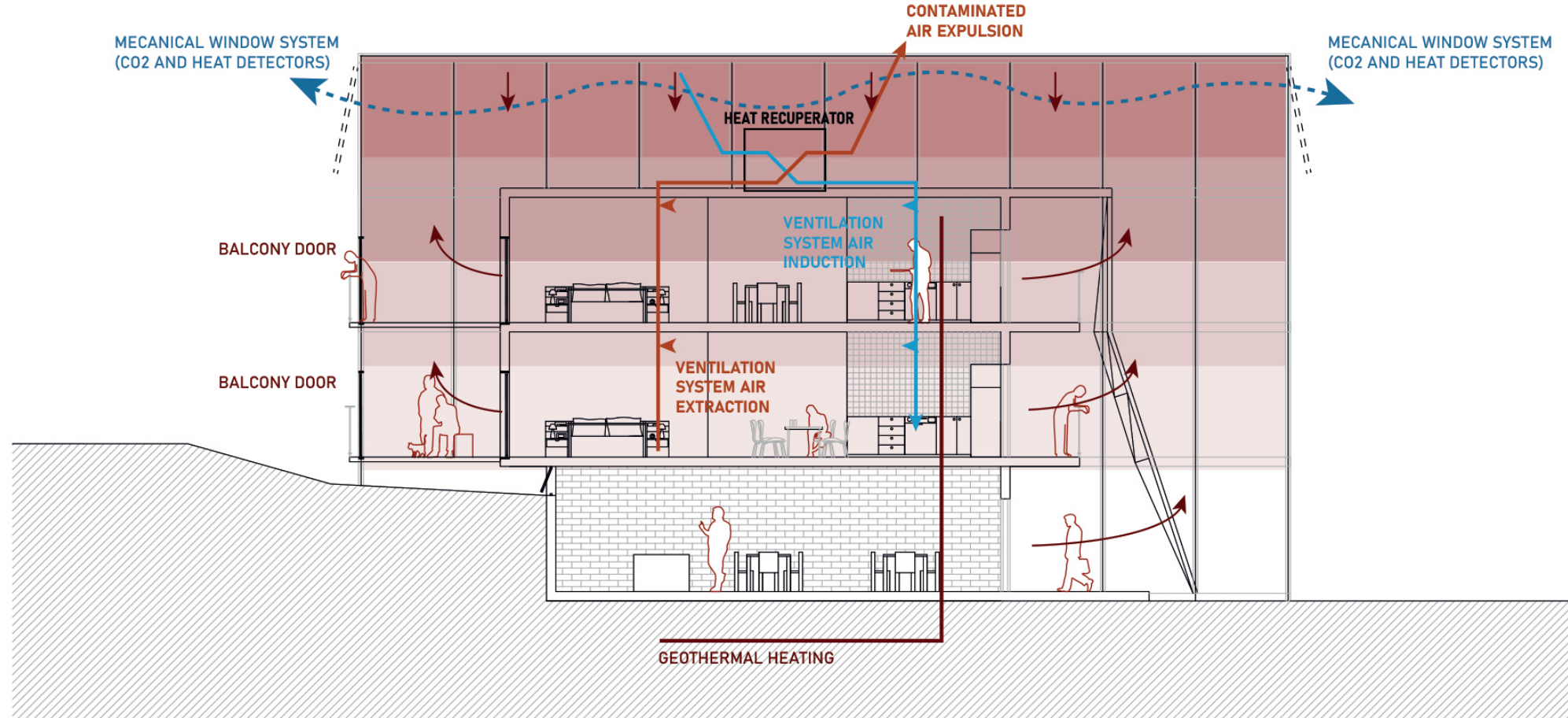
SCALE 1:10000

OFFICE BUILDING RENOVATION PLAN



SCALE 1:150

OFFICE BUILDING RENOVATION SECTION



SCALE 1:100

URBAN PLAN

The urban plan of the project is based on profit from an existing urban axis in the Vikki Campus area. We propose to make a new offset from the Vilkinson st. and create or emphasize a new axis, which will be an extension of the existing Mendelkruka passage. This movement allows us to create a new order to the contest proposed parcel. This allows us to erase the existing Hakalante boulevard and change the directionality and limitations of the project zone. This erases hierarchy from the existing buildings, giving much more possibilities for compatible relationships and relevances between existing, renovated, and new buildings.



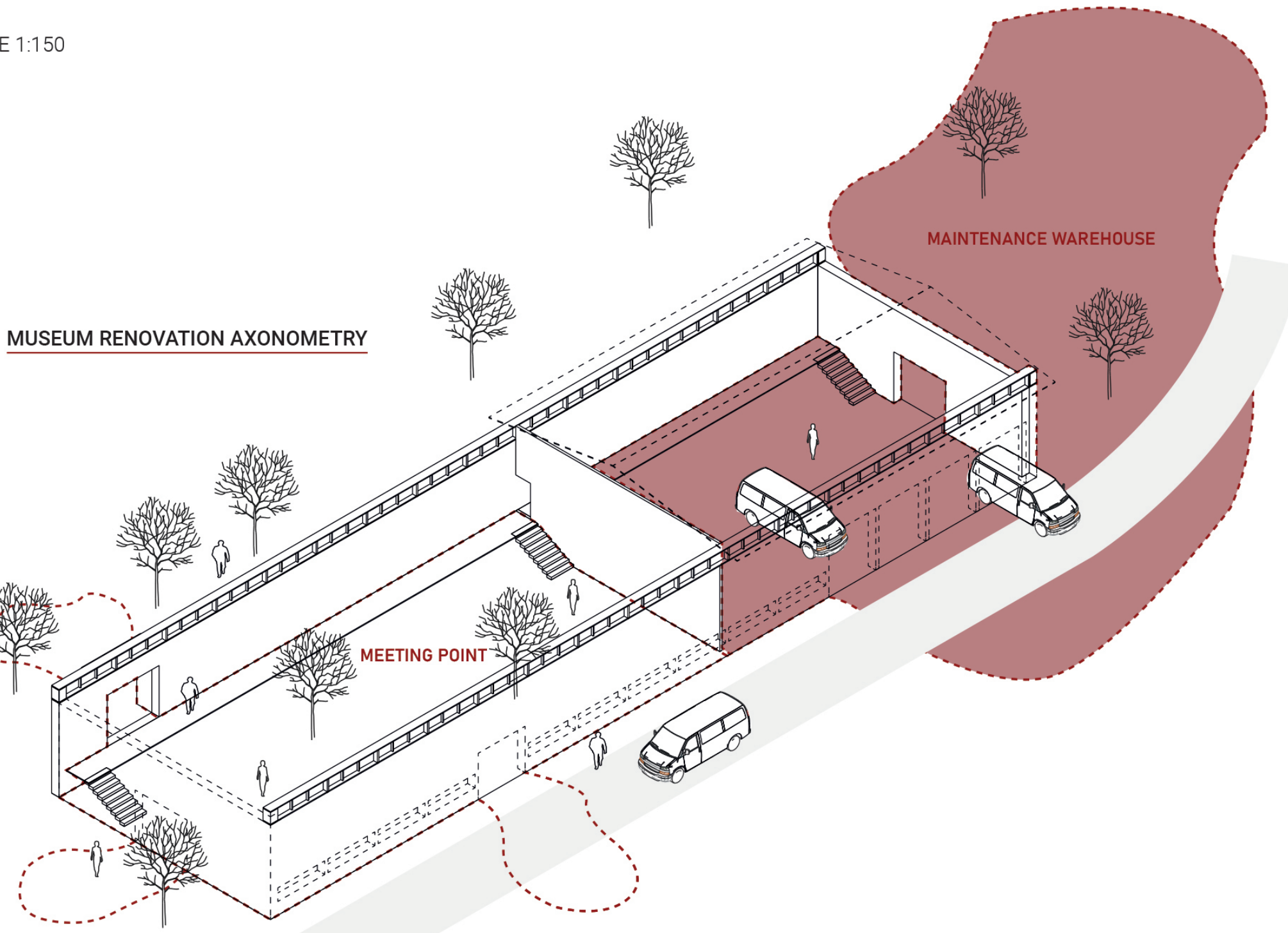
RENOVATION

The renovation of the existing office building is based on copying the same concepts of the New residential constructions. The importance of this is to generate dialogue and relationship with the new and the existing, for that purpose, we want to establish certain similarities between facades, those being the language and element on them. The greenhouse effect employed in the untouched Gardenia served us to conclude with the same climatic effect in every residential building, obtaining a system that can be extrapolated not only to this contest but also to the majority of climatic deficient buildings in Vikki.

The renovated building acts as the new one. We take profit from the greenhouse effect to create a microclimate in a large box made from curtain-translucent walls. This can generate us without a good insulation large amounts of heat which, if needed, can be ventilated. A principal property of heat is that it always tries to go to the higher areas of a building, so we want to take profit of that natural phenomena, and re-profit our passive-generated heat and reutilize it in our ventilation system with heat recuperators and try to minimize our losses. Also the greenhouse effect provide us with higher "indoor" temperatures in winter, meaning a lesser increment between the housings envelope and its new "micro-climate" surroundings.

For all residential buildings we planned a box in box concept, where the housing (contrary to the greenhouse facades) can and may differ depending on necessities and pre-existing elements. In the case of the renovation, we propose to redesign the internal divisions to give them a more modular design having similar measurements between each other. Therefore we designed a facilities module in which bathroom and kitchen will give order to the whole house. In this building we will only allocate one type of residential apartment allowing one or two related persons. At the ground level we propose the same language as the new building: commercial or activities whose formal order depends on the housing modules and its facility spaces.

The only non-residential building that we propose is the reinterpretation of the museum building. For this new space we propose the complete opening of half of the building and create a new meeting point for students with a pseudo indoor space quality that can act as a centrality of all the park and gardens area in this zone of the Vikki Campus. In the other half we propose an always ventilated (no glass in the existing holes) maintenance equipment warehouse. We wanted to give this building a distinguishable and centric function without disrupting its relationship with the environment and austerity, for that activities in it may be crucial for the campus (maintenance), but also preserved in relation with people to show its historic purpose and meaning (meeting point).



SCALE 1:100

MUSEUM RENOVATION AXONOMETRY

## New Construction



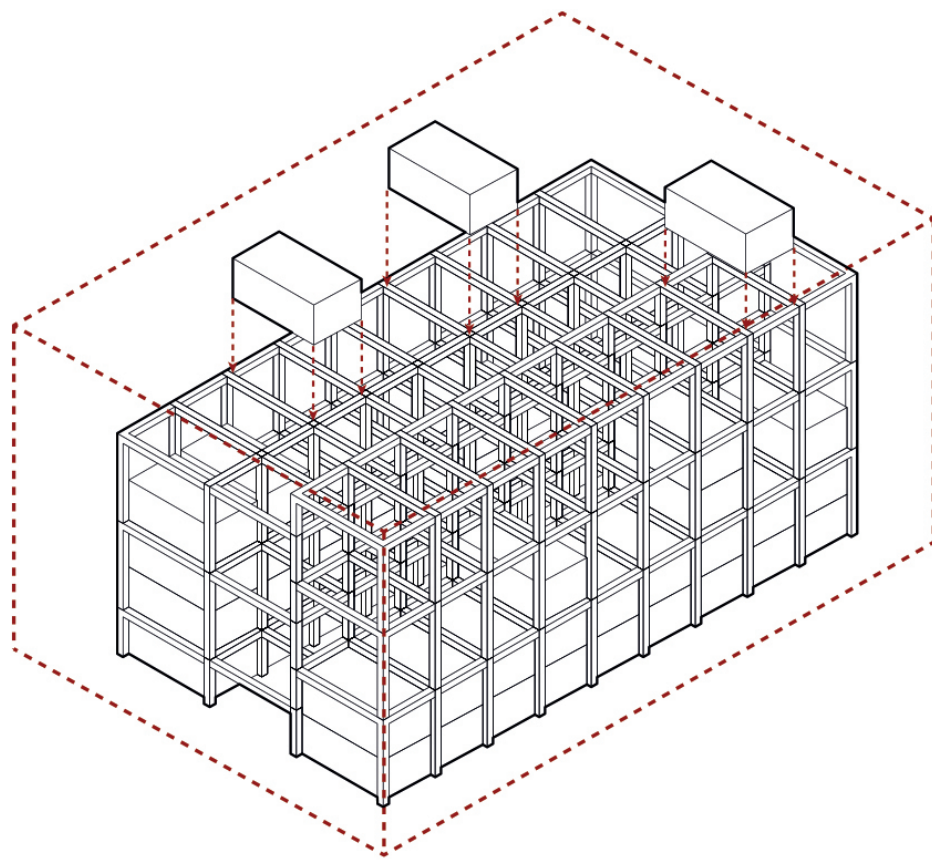
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ORDER AND STRUCTURE

The two new buildings consist of a wooden portico structure repeated in a linear axis alongside the "V" plaza. This structural element allows us to generate order and give the correct and similar measurement to all the housing and amenities that will exist in these projected buildings. Every portico is treated as a 5.25 x 9.2 x 6.75m module making it possible to fit two apartments one over the other. Furthermore, the portico will be divided into three stripes, two for housing and the one in the middle for a common space with a microclimate generated with dense plants as a center. We propose this space as the principal connection and accessibility for every apartment as well as an excuse for crossed ventilation for housing.

Talking about public spaces, the generated space between the housing and the glass facade will be about 3.5m. To solve this situation we came up with non-permanent balconies for every apartment in the building generating a sort of bridge between the envelope and the curtain wall. This "bridge" ends in the external facade generating a french balcony towards the outside. Moreover, it can be opened making it possible to ventilate via this double balcony.

STRUCTURE DIAGRAM

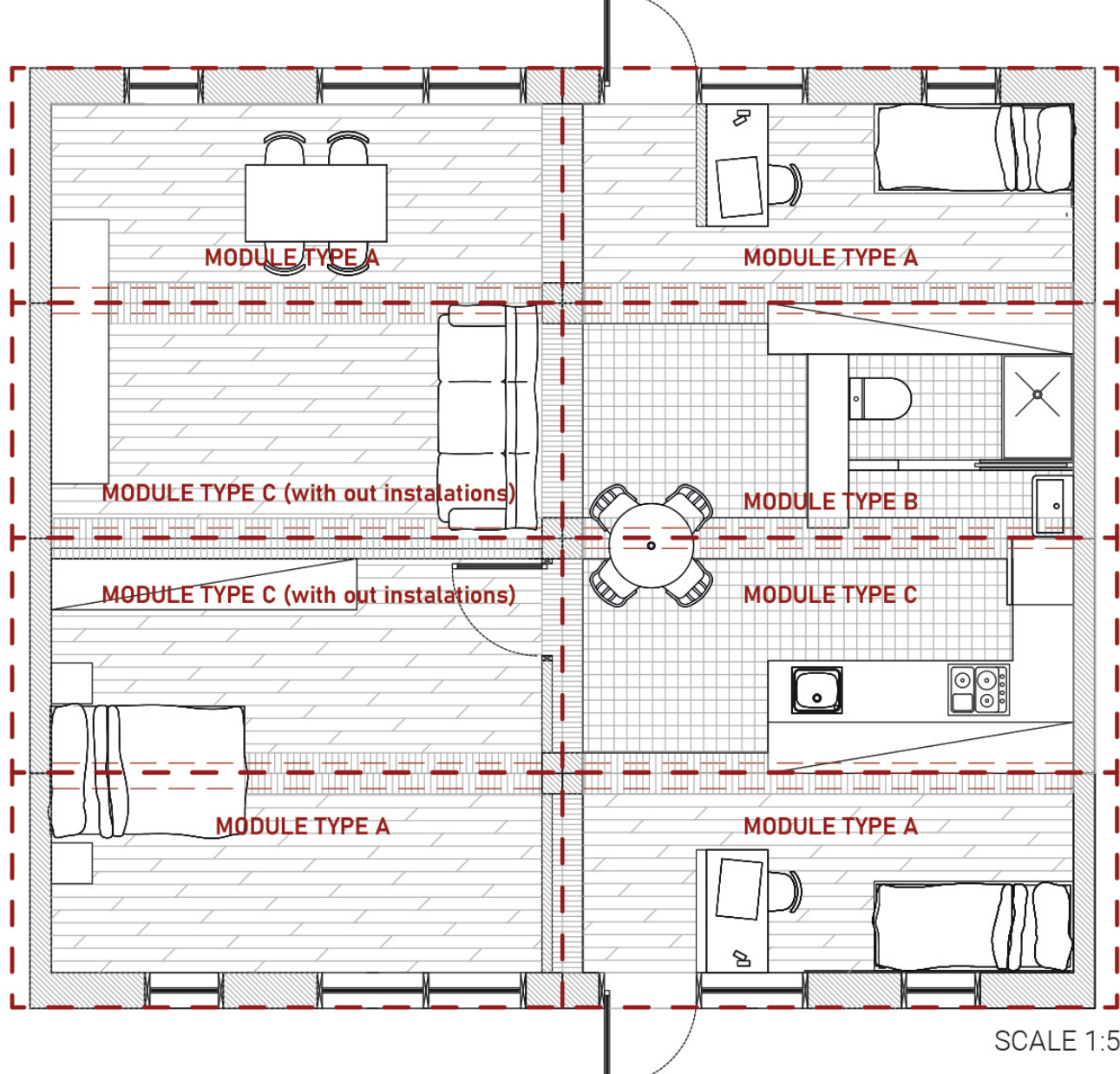


HOUSING MODULE STRUCTURE DIAGRAM

CONSTRUCTIVE CONCEPT

Each apartment will be a module generated by 3 smaller and transposable (less than 2.65m width) modules. Moreover all the facilities are predicted to be prebuilt in those. To achieve that we designed a specific module for the most wet stance of the apartment: the bathroom, in addition to that we propose to attach a kitchen module always adjacent to it. These two modules will act as the center of the residence, leaving the principal facilities for dormitories for students. The union of the three modules generates a "corridor-living-room". Furthermore, if it is needed these modules can be manipulated to not have certain envelopes and generate a "double module" which lets us, from a space efficient student residence, create a comfortable family housing, allocated in P1 and P4. For building them we proposed a double balloon frame whose substructure will be staggered in a way that it can avoid most of the termic bridges that this system offers (wooden pillars and beams). Every module can sustain itself due to the principal structure consisting of pillars and beams articulating walls, ceilings and flooring.

STUDENT RESIDENCE MODULE EXPANDED TO FAMILY HOUSING



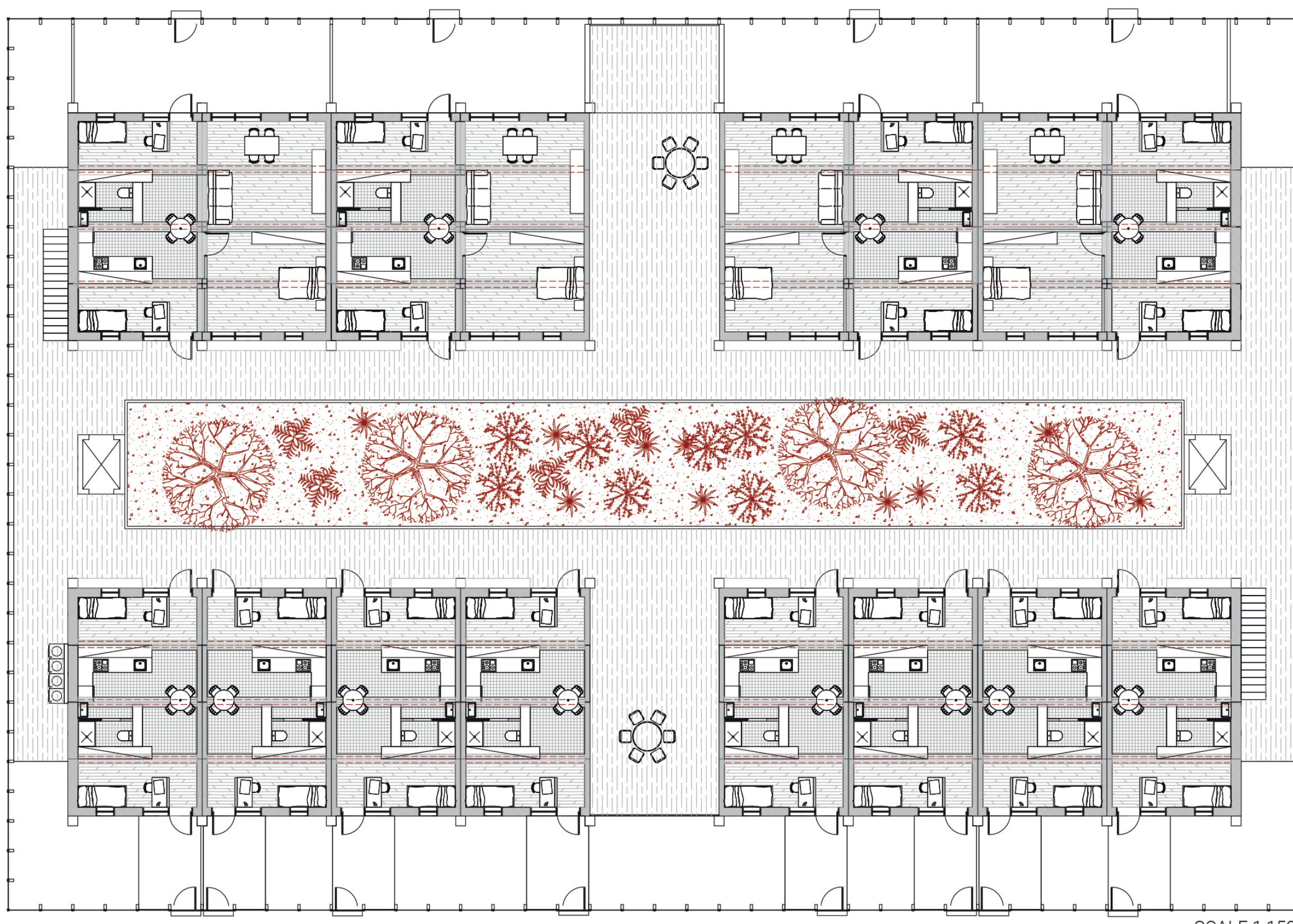
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PUBLIC SPACE

As mentioned previously, for the two new identical buildings we propose a greenhouse effect like gardenia, with a box in box philosophy behind. The position of these buildings is not arbitrary. We thought about how we can emphasize the existing gardens without blocking it with four story buildings. Our conclusion was to generate an "V" shaped plaza similar to the existing principal facade of Gardenia and give centrality to the existing bar and beer brevery. This form stretches itself at the principal entrance to give a directional effect and make the building being interpreted as a central point of the contest without interfering or changing its original function or predisposition. We could say that we transformed Gardenia without touching Gardenia. The "V" generates a discussion between different languages. This public space is the joint between the two new buildings generating different grids based on their structure. To generate this conversation we proposed an intersection between the two grids without being recognised as a straight line, instead we created a non symmetric plaza with elements as free trees or pergolas.



GENERAL FLOOR PLAN



SCALE 1:150

MODULE CONSTRUCTIVE CONCEPT

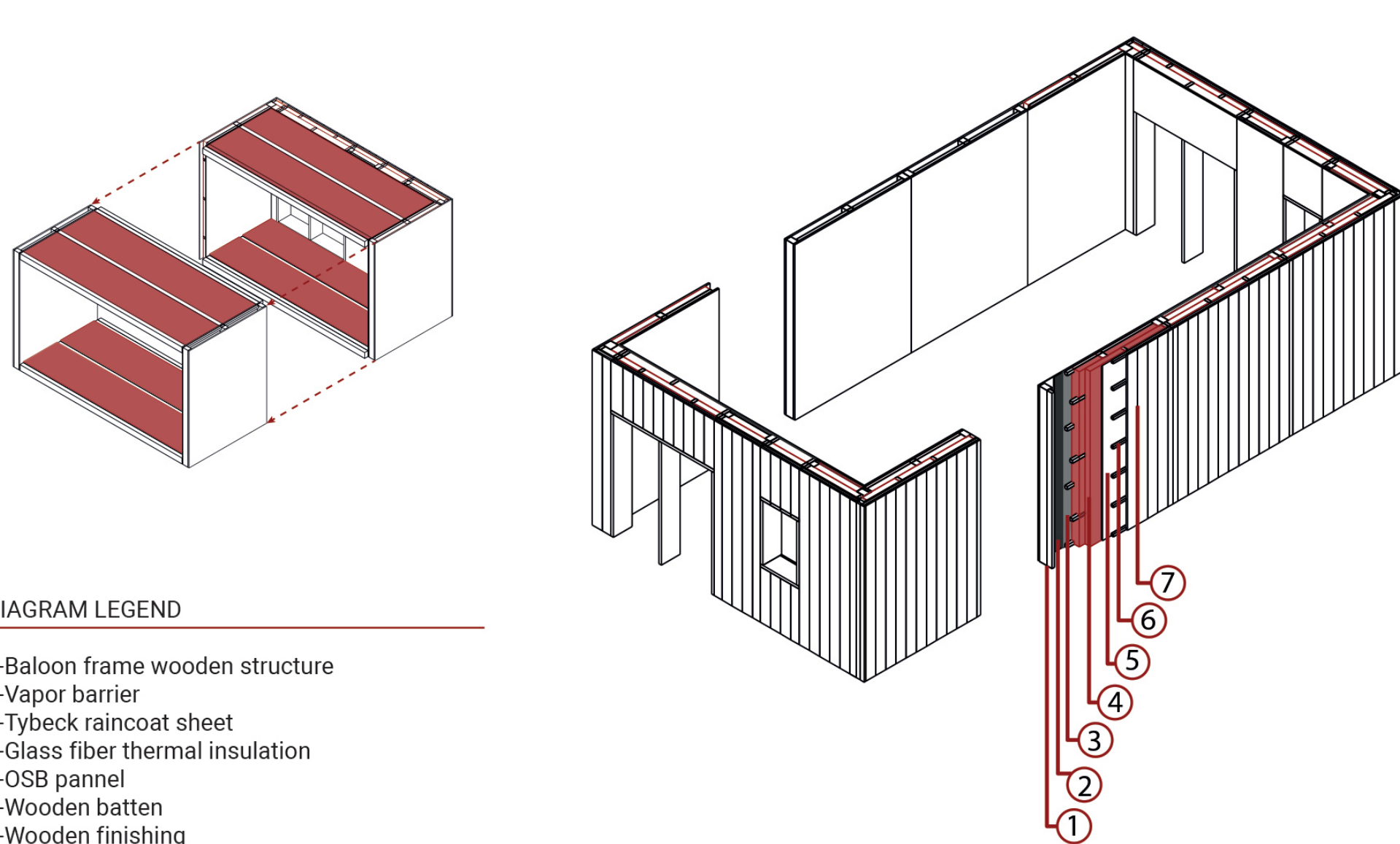


DIAGRAM LEGEND

- 1-Baloon frame wooden structure
- 2-Vapor barrier
- 3-Tybeck raincoat sheet
- 4-Glass fiber thermal insulation
- 5-OSB panel
- 6-Wooden batten
- 7-Wooden finishing

SCALE 1:75