# GRADUATION PRESENTATION



INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT

PROBLEM STATEMENT

POSITION/ AIM/ RESEARCH QUESTION

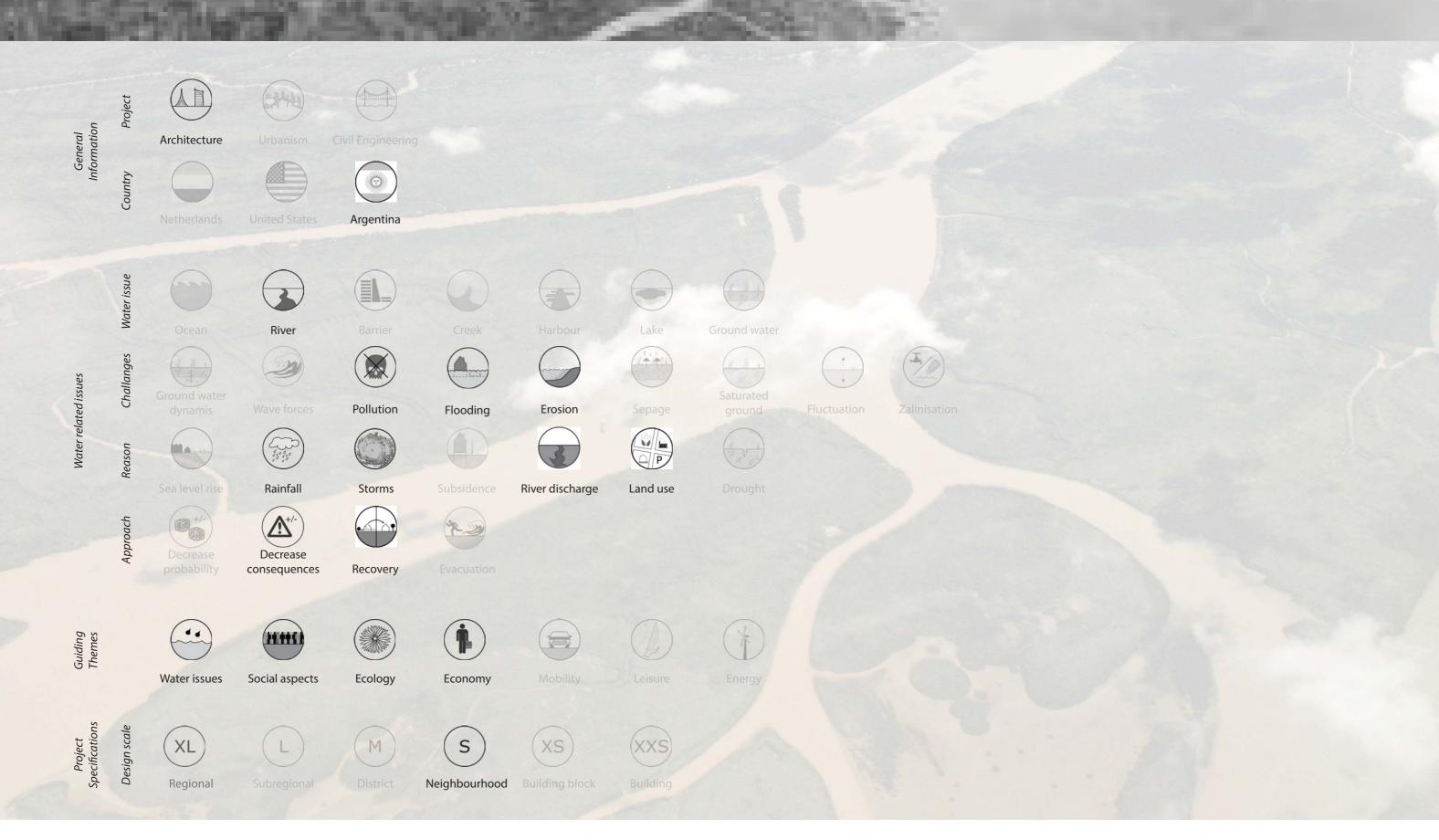
SPATIAL DESIGN

ARCHITECTONICAL DESIGN

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## INTRODUCTION





### CONTEXT

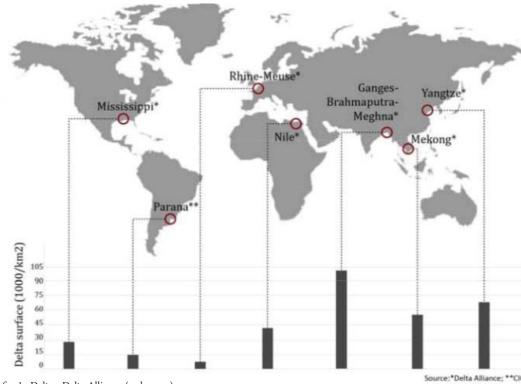


fig. 1., Deltas, Delta Alliance (unknown)

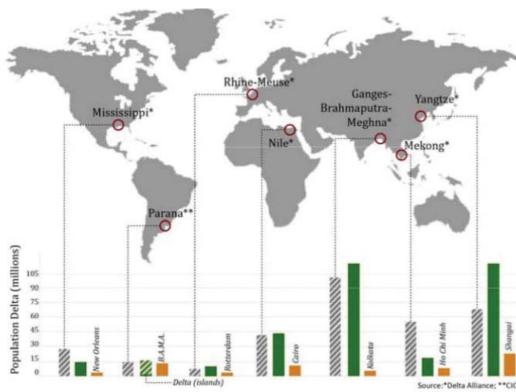


fig. 2., Deltas population, Delta Alliance (unknown)

### PARANA DELTA ARGENTINA

THE CHOSEN LOCATION FOR MY GRADUATION PROJECT IS THE PARANA DELTA OF ARGENTINA. THIS DELTA IS 15.000 KM2 AND WITH THAT ONE OF THE BIGGEST DELTAS OF THE WORLD.

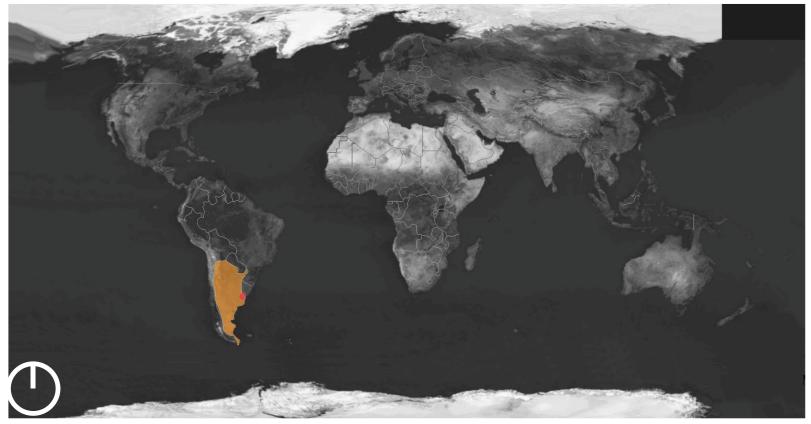
THE URBAN POPULATION GROWTH WILL BE 150% BY 2050

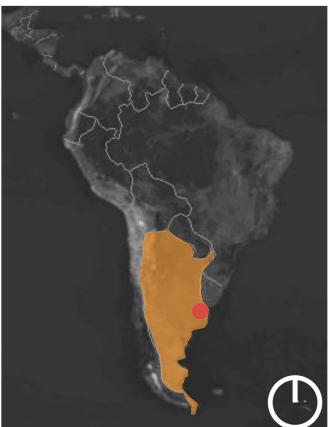
AND 75% OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN COASTAL AREAS (16.500.00 PEOPLE)

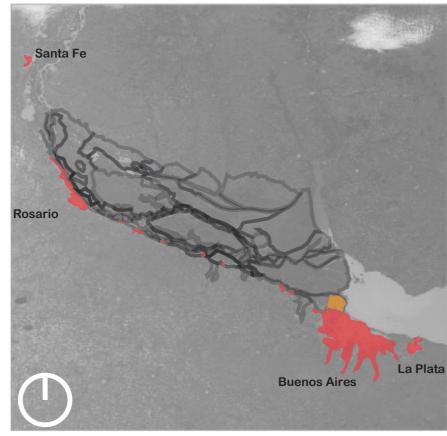


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### CONTEXT







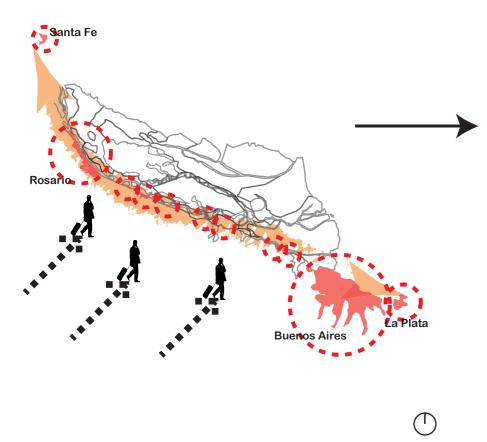
### PARANA DELTA ARGENTINA

THE PARANA DELTA IS PART OF THE SOUTH AMERICAIN CONTINENT. IT IS INTERLOCKED BETWEEN BRAZIL, URUGUAY AND ARGENTINA.

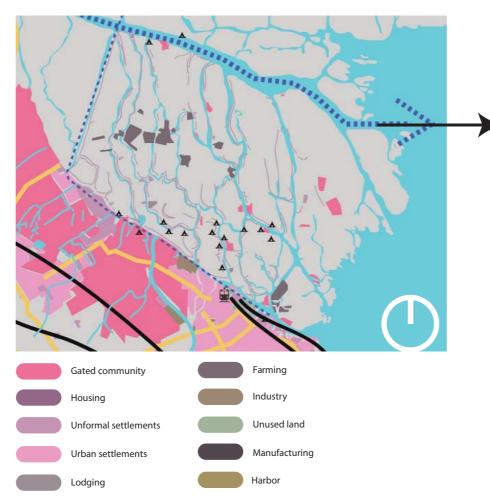
THE LOWER PARANA DELTA, THE DELTA
PART CONSIDERING MY GRADUATION PROJECT, IS SITUATES AT THE BORDER OF ARGETINA, RIO DE LA PLATA AND URUGUAY
NEXT TO BUENOS AIRES, CAPITAL OF ARGETINA



#### ECONOMIC MOVEMENT

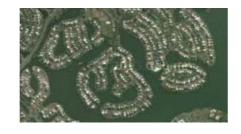


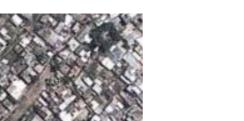
#### PRIVATIZATION



#### CONNECTION















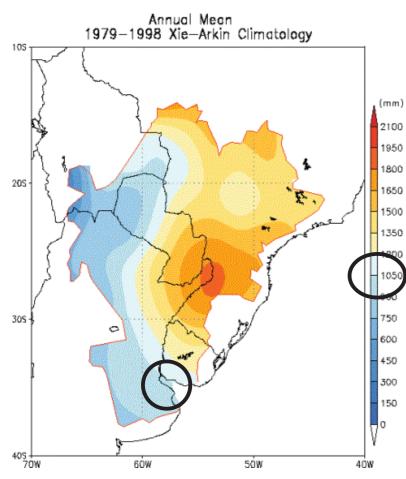
GATED COMMUNITIES

DENSITY 30н/на

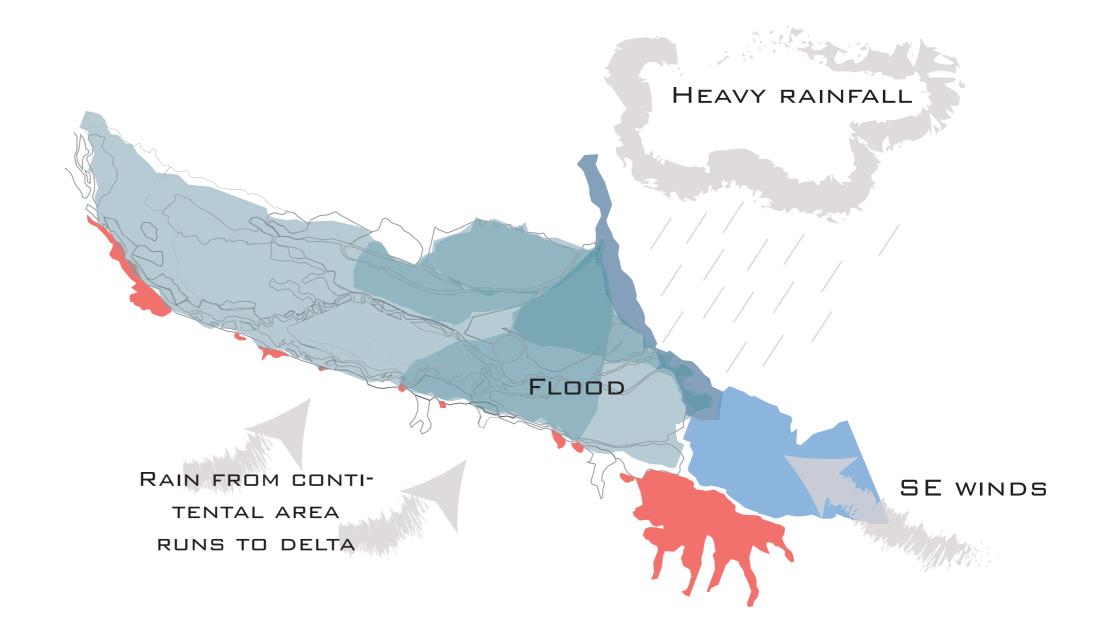
INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

HIGH DENSITY



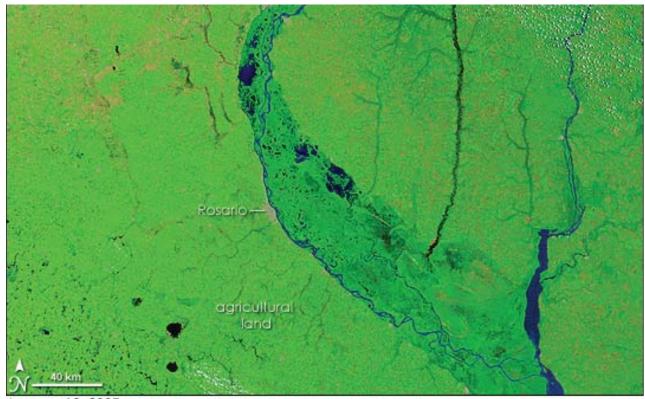


Annual-mean precipitation in the Plata Basin from Xie&Arkin.

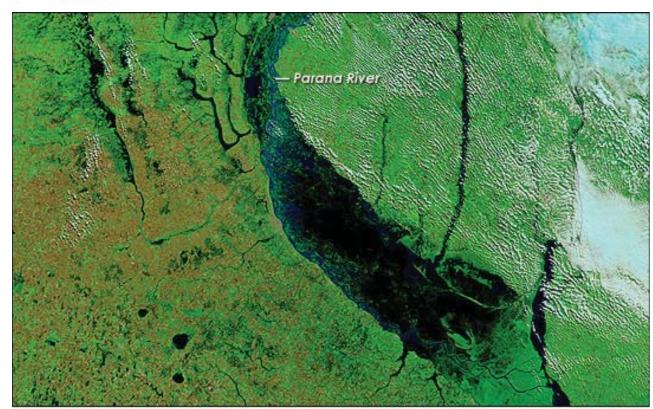




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January 13, 2007



April 3, 2007 FLOODPLAIN PARANA DELTA, NASA, (2007)



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FLOOD RISK 1, CHACO, (2013)



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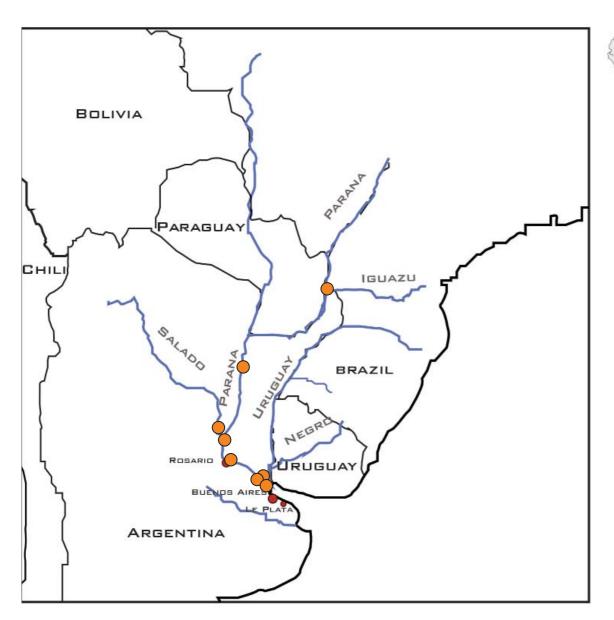
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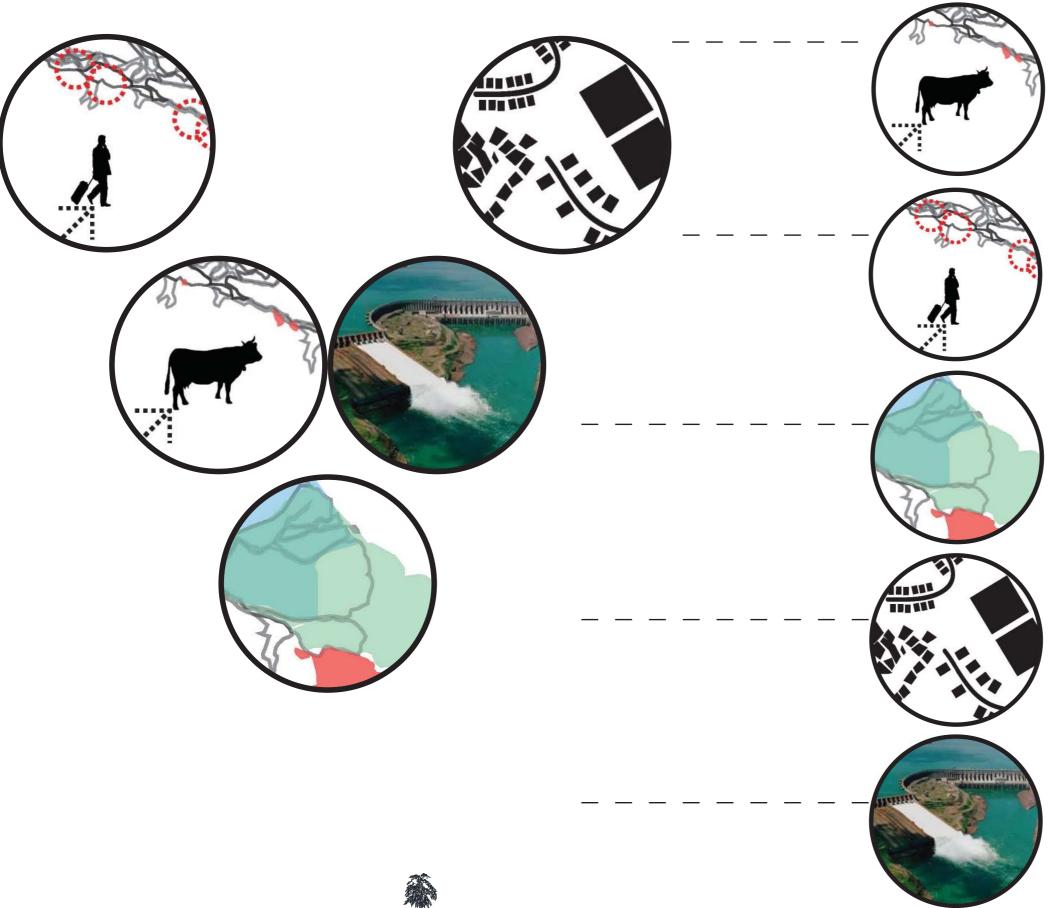


ITAIPU DAM, USMANAWAN68 (2014)



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## CONCLUSION PROBLEMSTATEMEN



LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT THE CATTLE AF-FECTS THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE DELTA. THEIR FEACES PRODUCES SOIL AND WATER POLLUTION. BESIDES, THE SOIL OF THE SLOPES GET LOOSE BE-CAUSE OF THE GRAZING. THIS OCCURES EROSION AT THE RIVER SLOPES, WHICH AT IT SELFS MAY OCCURE FLOODING OF THE WETLANDS.

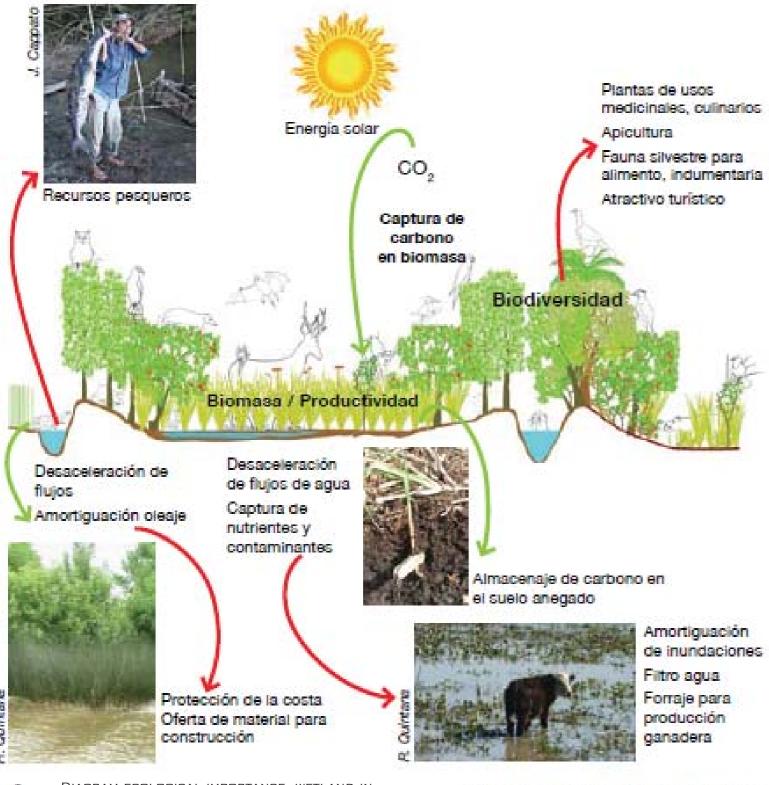
ECONOMIC MOVEMENT THE POPULATION AT THE BORDER IOF THE PARANA DEL-TA IS INCREASING. BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO ARE STILL GROWING. ALSO NEW SETTLEMENT ARE BUILT.

FLOOD PULSETIDES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA, FLOOD OF THE PARANA-, GUALE-GUAY-, AND URUGUAY RIVER AND LOCAL PRECIPITATIONS ARE THE SOURCES OF THE FLOODS OF THE WETLANDS OF THE PARAna Delta

URBAN SETTLEMENTS NEW, NONE PLAND URBAN SETTLEMENT ARE BUILT IN THE PARANA DELTA. BECASUE OF THE REC-LAMATION OF THE LAND, THE WATER IN THE WETLANDS CAN'T FLOW. THE FLOOD PULSE OF THE WETLANDS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT AND MOST BIOLOGICALL PRO-DUCTIVE FEATURE OF THE ECOSYSTEM OF THE WETLANDS

DAMS AT THE HIGHER DELTA DESTROY AQUATIC HABITAT AND IS THE SOURCE OF FLOODING OF 100.000 HA OF LAND.

### VUNERABILITY

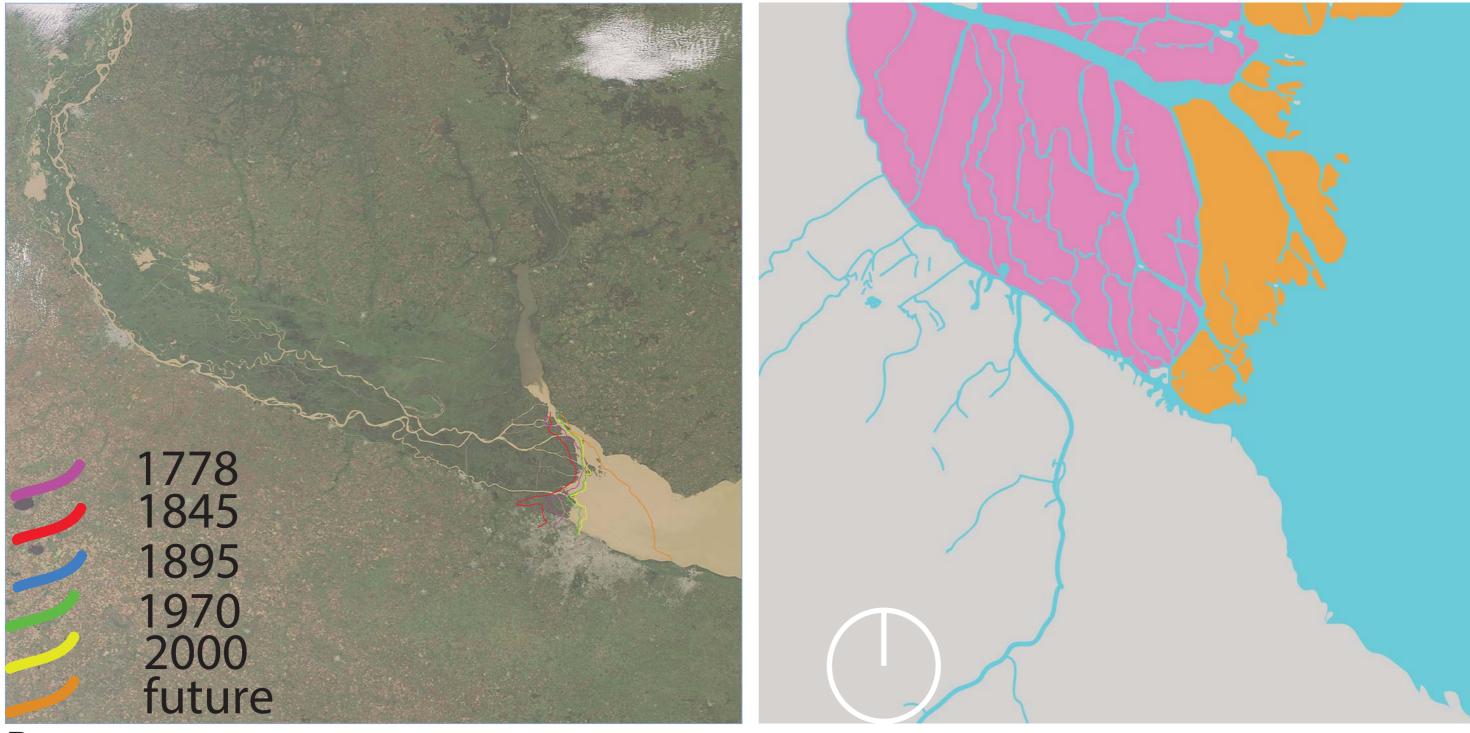


6 DIAGRAM ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, WETLAND IN-

Wetlands International - Fundación Humedales



## VUNERABILITY



DELTA GROWS BY SEDIMENTATION

50-100M A YEAR

IN 50 YEARS THE DELTA ISLANDS WILL REASCH BUENOS AIRES

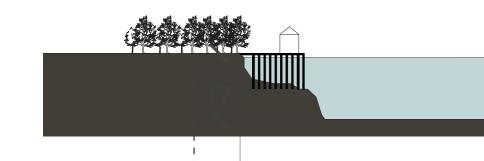


## VUNERABILITY

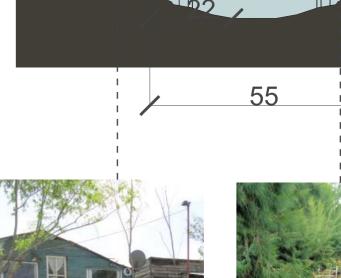


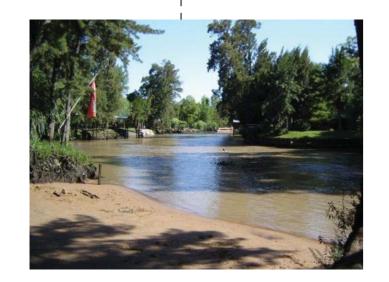


















SCALE 1:1000

### POSITION AND AIM

MY POSITION RESPONDS TO THE PRESSURE OF THE DELTA COAST-LINE. IT FOCALIZES ON THE NEEDS OF THE LOWER MIDDLE CLASS. Under this perspectice new communities must recognize the ecological system of the delta to be a sustainable community. Within the consideration of the re-accessibility of the coastal areas and of the connectivity with the metropolis.

BY MAKING PEOPLE AWARE OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM PEOPLE WILL RESPECT THIS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT MORE, THEY WILL FEEL RESPONSABLE FOR ITS WELL BEING.

BY GIVING PEOPLE POWER OVER THEIR OWN HOUSES, BY MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO EXPAND IT IF WISHED, PEOPLE WILL INDICATE THEIR SELFS WITH THEIR LIVING ENVIRONMENT WHICH MAKES THEM MORE RESPONSABLE FOR THIS ENVIRONMENT. IN THIS WAY THE COMMUNITY WILL BE A LIVEABLE AREA WITH SOCIAL CONTROL. WHICH WILL MAKTE THE LOCATION A SAFE AND HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE.

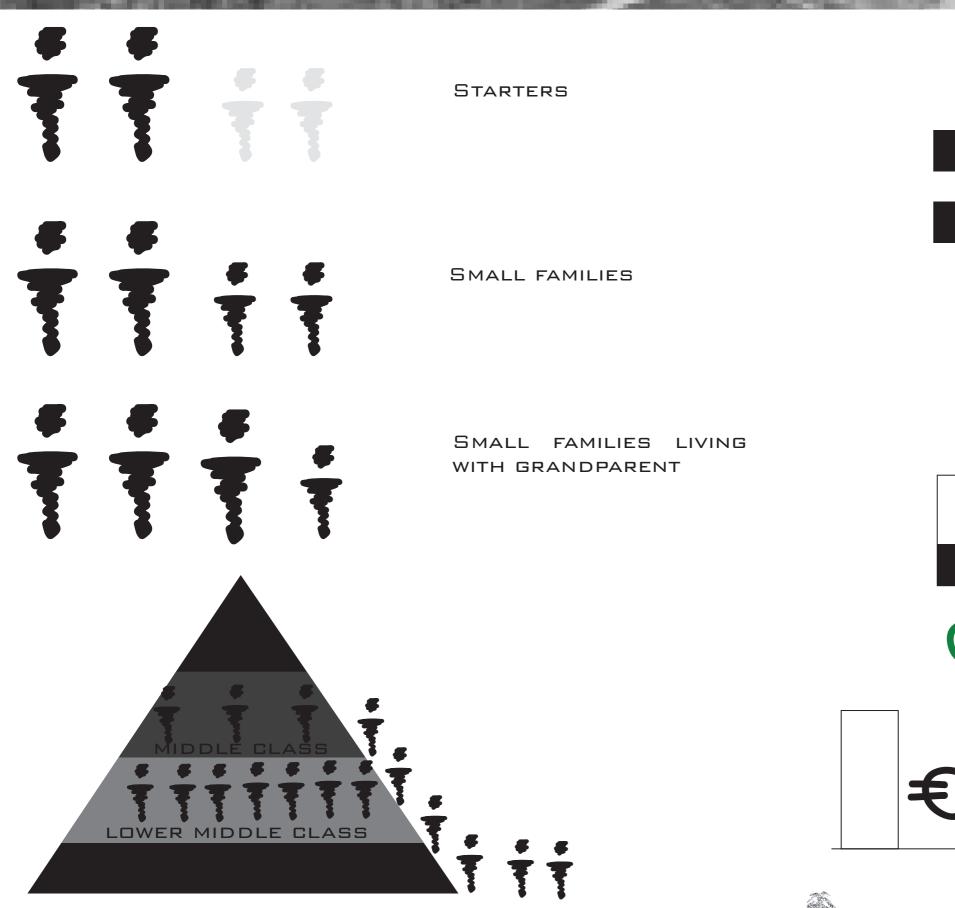


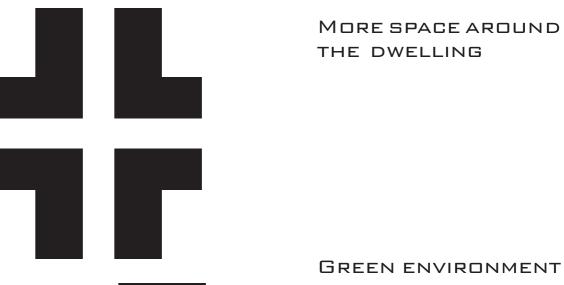


HOW TO REAVALUATE HOUSING FOR THE LOWER MIDDLE CLASS AS A DENSIFY AREA IN THE ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANT PARANA DELTA OF ARGENTINA AS A PART OF THE METROPOLISATION OF THE COASTAL AREA BETWEEN ROSARIO AND BUENOS AIRES?



### TARGET GROUP







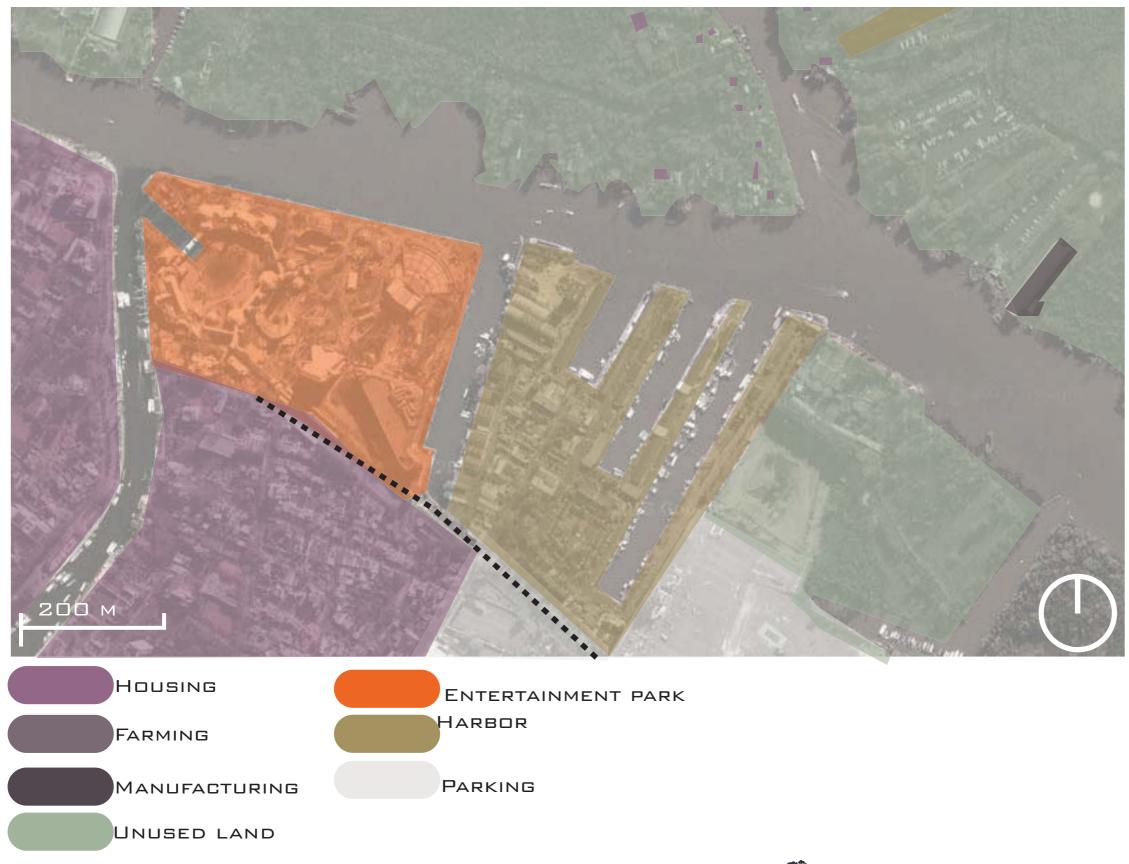


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## PILOT LOCATION









## ECONOMIC VALUE





Flavio Pigazzi, (2009)



## LAND USE

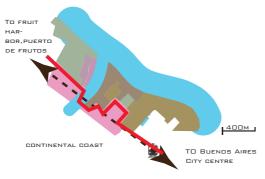
#### LAND USE







#### CONNECTIVITY



CONTINENTAL AREA

BAD CONNECTION FROM AND TO DELTA







COASTAL AREA

BAD CONNECTION FROM AND TO METROPOLIS

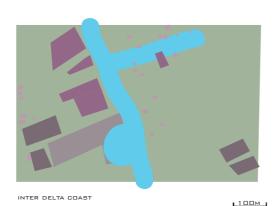
BETTER CONNECTION IN THE DELTA

GATED COMMUNITIES DISTURBS THIS ACCESSIBILITY

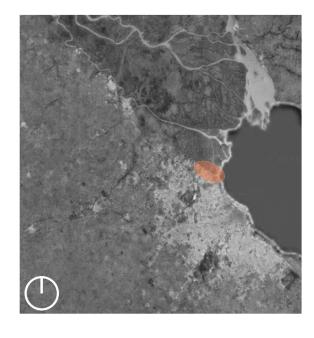
CONNECTION BY BOAT.

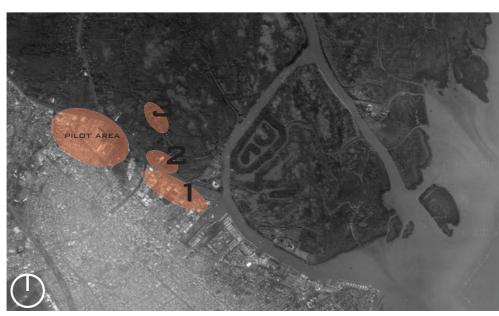


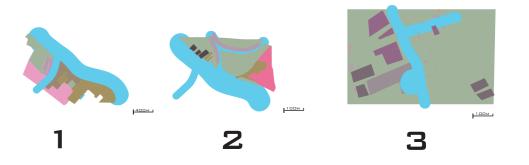




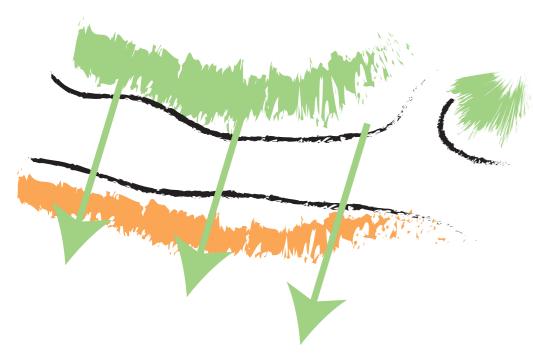
INNER DELTA COAST
GOOD CONNECTIVITY FROM THE INTER DELTA AND THE
WATER
BAD CONNECTION FROM AND TO METROPOLIS









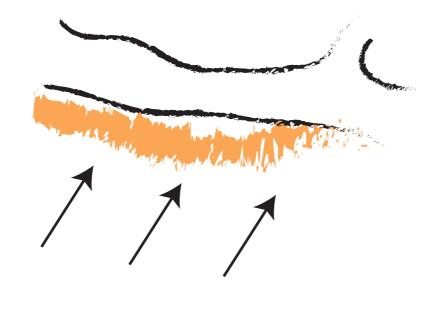


COUNTERACTED. THIS NEW URBAN SYSTEM OF INTERGARTING THE DELTA SYSTEM AND THE URBAN SYSTEM GIVES THE COASTAL AREA MORE VALUE.

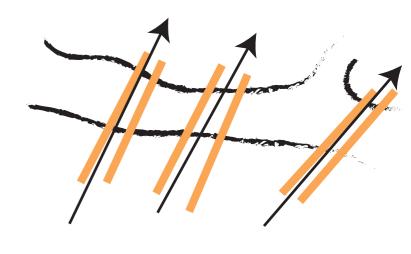
BY INTEGRATING THE DELTA SYSTEM INTO THE URBAN SYSTEM SEEVRAL KNOWN PROBLEMS OF THE AREA ARE

FIRST THE HIGH PRESSURE AT THE COAST DUE TO THE CLOSED COMMUNITIES AND INFORMAL SETTLE-MENTS. BY INTRODUCING THE DELTA SYSTEM INTO THE URBAN SYSTEM THE COASTAL AREA IS OPENEND AND NEW CONNECTION TO AND FROM THE DELTA ARE PROVIDED.

ALSO BY MAKING THE URBAN TISSUE IN THE COAST LESS DENSE, I COUNTERACT AT THE MISS-ING IMPERMEABILITY OF THE COASTAL AREA. THE COASTAL AREA NOW IS A FLOOD PLAIN THAT CAN ADAPT HUGE AMOUNT OF WATER DURING HAVY RAINFALL. BESIDES THE FUNCTIONALITY OF A FLOODPLAIN ALSO THE APPEREANCE OF A GREEN COAST IS BETTER IF THIS IS PARTLY GREEN AND ACCESSIBLE.











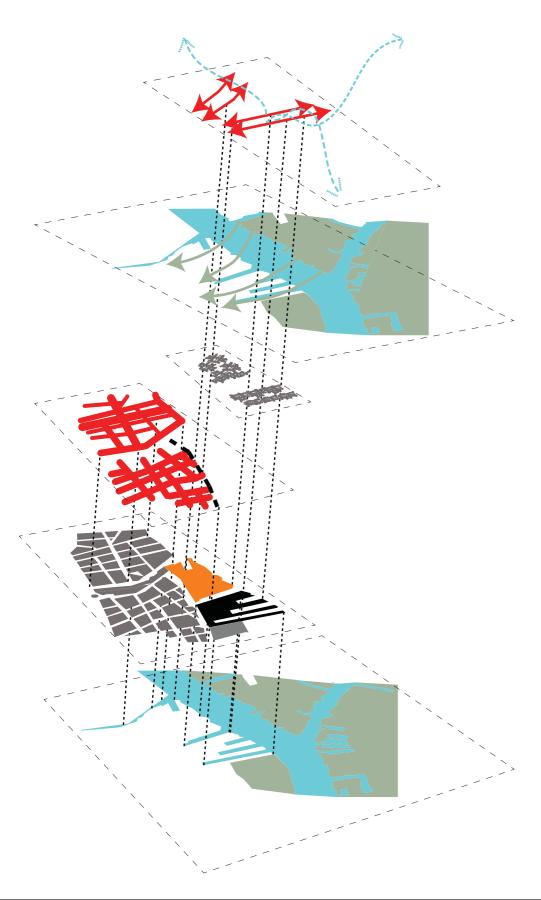












NEW ROUTING

INTRODUCING DELLTA SYSTEM IN URBAN SYSTEM

NEW URBAN SETTLEMENTS

ROUTING

URBAN TISSUE

NATURAL LAYER



#### LAND USE

- AREA INTRODUCE URBAN IN NATURE
- AREA INTRODUCE NATURE IN URBAN
- DIKE WITH PARKING FACILITIES
- HARBOR--> HOP ON HOP OF
  TO AND FROM DELTA
  DISTRIBUTION CENTER RECYCLABLE MATERIALS FOR USE IN
  COMMUNITIES

#### ECONOMIC

- ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC
- PUBLIC BUILDING AS ATTRACTION IN AREA

#### CONNECTIVITY

- -PUBLIC ROUTE CONNECTS DE-VELOPED AREA BY COMMUNITY WITH THE DELTA
- -HARBOR PROVIDES CONNEC-TION TO AND FROM DELTA





### STRATEGY

TO MAKE THIS PLAN AS REASONABLE AS POSSIBLE IT IS IM-PORTANT TO MAKE A STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA. THAT IS WHY I MADE A STRATEGY FOR THIS PI-LOT LOCATION. FIG. 7.3

FASE 1:

DEVELOPING THE HARBOUR. THIS WILL INCREASE THE ECO-NOMIC VALUE OF THE AREA AND MAKES THIS AREA AN AT-TRACTION POINT OF THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES. BESIDES THIS WILL PROVIDE THE ACCESS TO AND FROM THE DELTA WHICH IS IMPORTANT IN MY CONCEPT.

FASE 2:

DEVELOPING HOUSES FOR THE HIGHER MIDDLE CLASS. THE MONEY PROVIDED FROM THIS PROJECT WILL BE USED IN FASE 3.

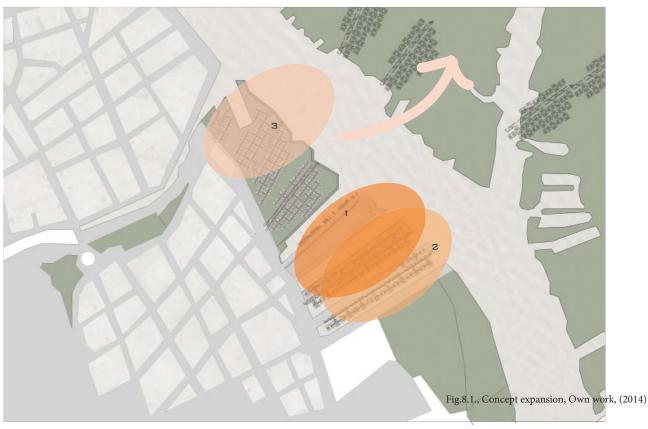
FASE 3:

IN THIS STADIUM THE HOUSES FOR THE LOWER MIDDLE CLASS WILL BE BUILT WITH THE MONEY FROM FASE 2.

FASE 4:

IN FASE FOR THE PROTOTYPES WILL EXPAND INTO THE DELTA. A NEW GENERATION OF LIVING IN THE DELTA WILL START.





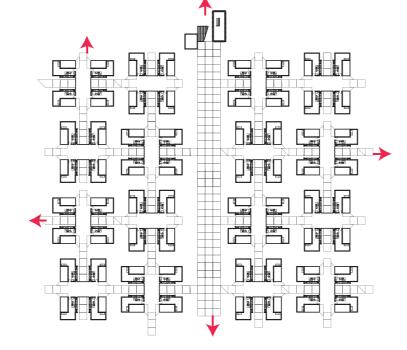


### CONCEPT

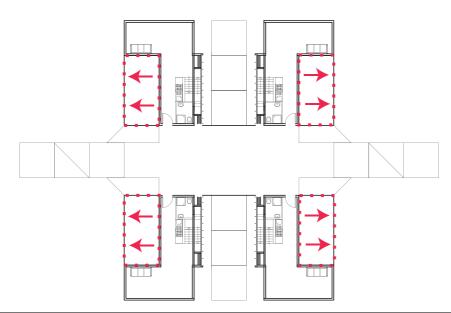
REGIONAL SCALE



COMMUNAL SCALE

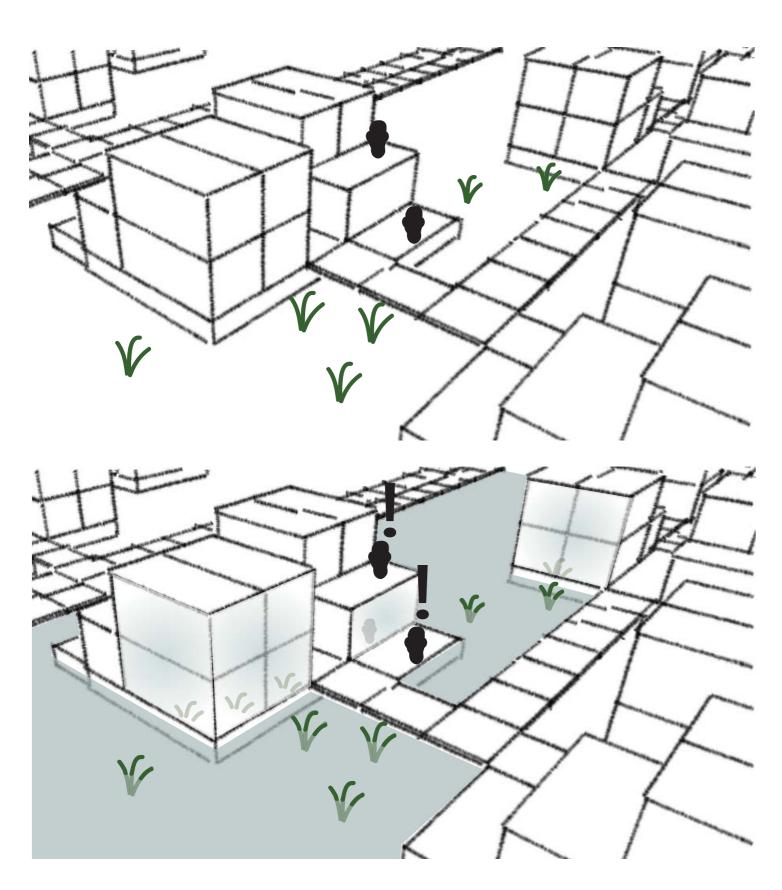


BUILDING SCALE





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#### AWARENESS DYNAMICS DELTA

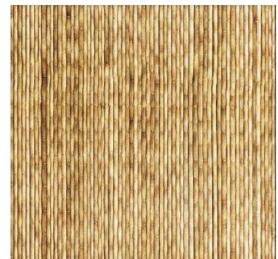


## CONCEPT











USE OF RECYCLED, RECYCABLE AND LOCAL MATRIALS



## ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN





### CASE STUDY



BUDGET: ? US \$204 /SQM

484 Houses + 3 Community Centers

SITE: 85,000 M2

TYPE 1

INITIAL AREA: 56.44 M2, 11526 US \$ FINAL AREA: 64.90 M2, 13260 US \$

TYPE 2:

INITIAL AREA: 56.88 M2, 11628 US \$ FINAL AREA: 85.10 M2, 17340 US \$

COMMUNITY CENTER: 95.90 M2, 19584 US \$

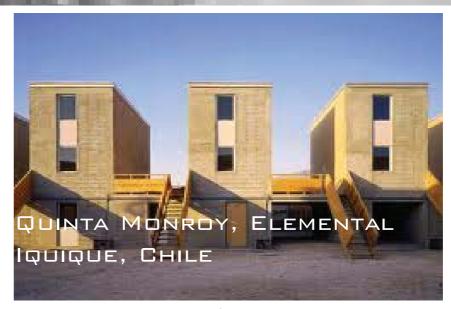
37% MINIMUM OF GROUND BUILD 48% MAXIMUM OF GROUND BUILD

57 HOUSES PER HECTARE

FOR PROTOTYPE:

INITIAL AREA: 54 MZ FINAL AREA: 90 M2

COMMUNITY CENTRE: 180 M2



BUDGET: US \$204 /SQM

UNITS: 93 HOUSES

SITE: 5000 M2

CONSTRUCTED AREA: 3500 M2

INITIAL AREA HOUSE: 36 M2, 7344 US \$ FINAL AREA HOUSE: 70 M2, 14280 US \$

INITIAL AREA APARTMENT: 25 M2, 5100 US \$ FINAL AREA APARTMENT: 72 M2, 14688 US \$

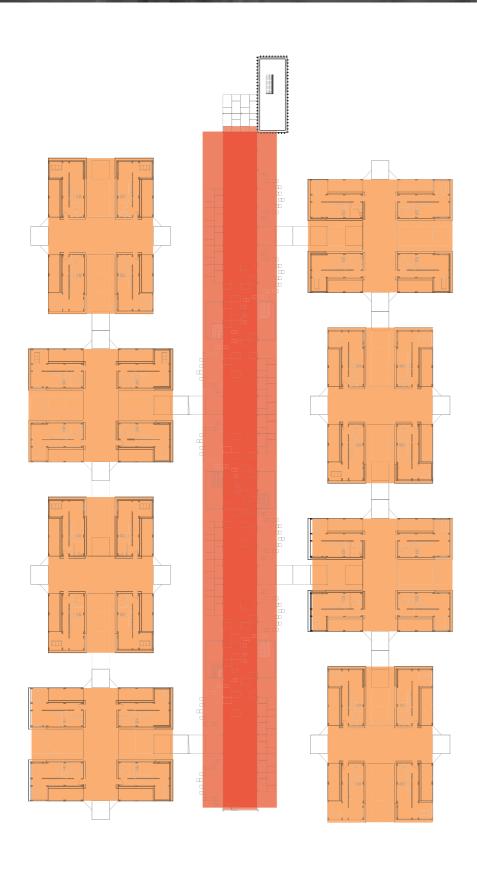
70% OF GROUND BUILD

186 HOUSES PER HECTARE

BUDGET: US \$204 /SQM 40 HOUSES PER HECTARE



### ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN



#### COMMUNAL FUNCTIONS

#### SOCIAL HOUSING

BUILT IN CLUSTER PER FOUR HOUSES. ONE HOUSE FLOORPLAN IN 54 SQUARE METER (INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AREA)

A CLUSTER PLUS COMMUNAL AREA IS 288 SQUARE METERS

THE AMOUNT OF CLUSTERS AT A PUBLIC ROUTE CAN VARIATE, FOR THE DESIGN I USED EIGHT CLUSTERS OF FOUR HOUSES

#### PUBLIC ROUTE

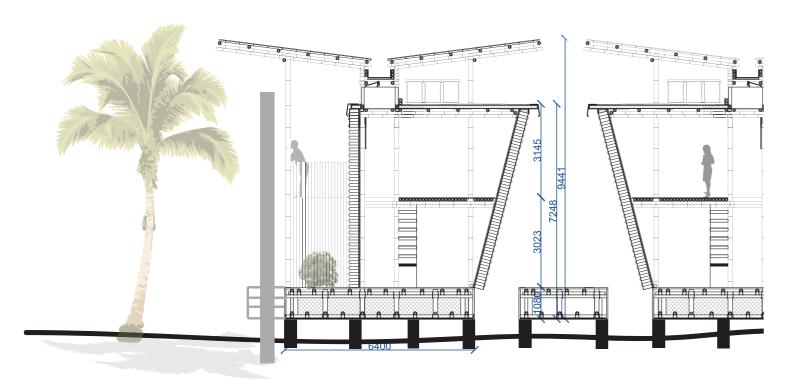
TH PUBLIC ROUTE CONCIST OUT OF TWO PARTS. ONE PART HAS A CONNECTIVE FUNCTION, IT CONNECTS THE URBAN TISSUE WITH THE DELTA, IT IS A STRAIGHT ROAD FOR PEDESTRIANS ONLY ACCESABLE FOR CARS IN A EMERGENCY SITUATION.

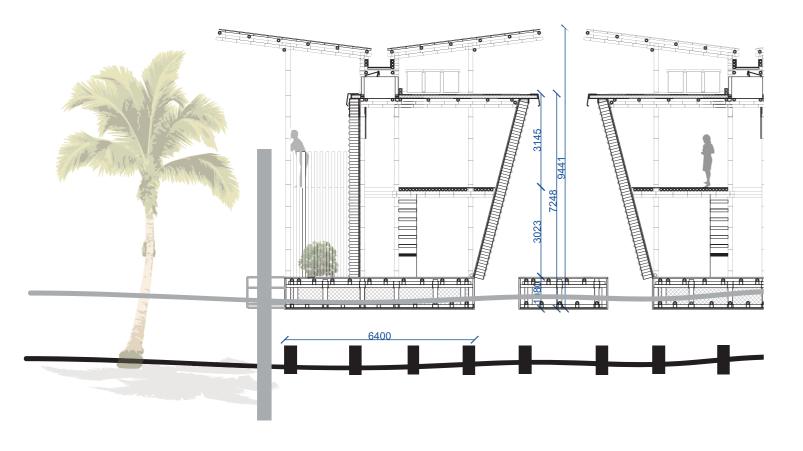
AT BOTH SIDES OF THIS ROAD A STROKE OF WATER RE-LATED ELEMENTS ARE DESIGNED. THESE ELEMENTS ARE SEEN AS SMALL OUTDOOR LIVINGROOMS WERE PEOPLE MEET AND INTERACT WITH THEIR ENVIRONMENT.



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### SOCIAL HOUSES





#### AMPHIBIOUS PROTOTYPE

CHARACTER OF ADAPTING RISING WATER DURING A FLOOD

IN THIS CASE PEOPLE ARE NOT HARMED BY RISING WATER, NEITHER ARE THEIR HOUSES AND BELONGINGS.

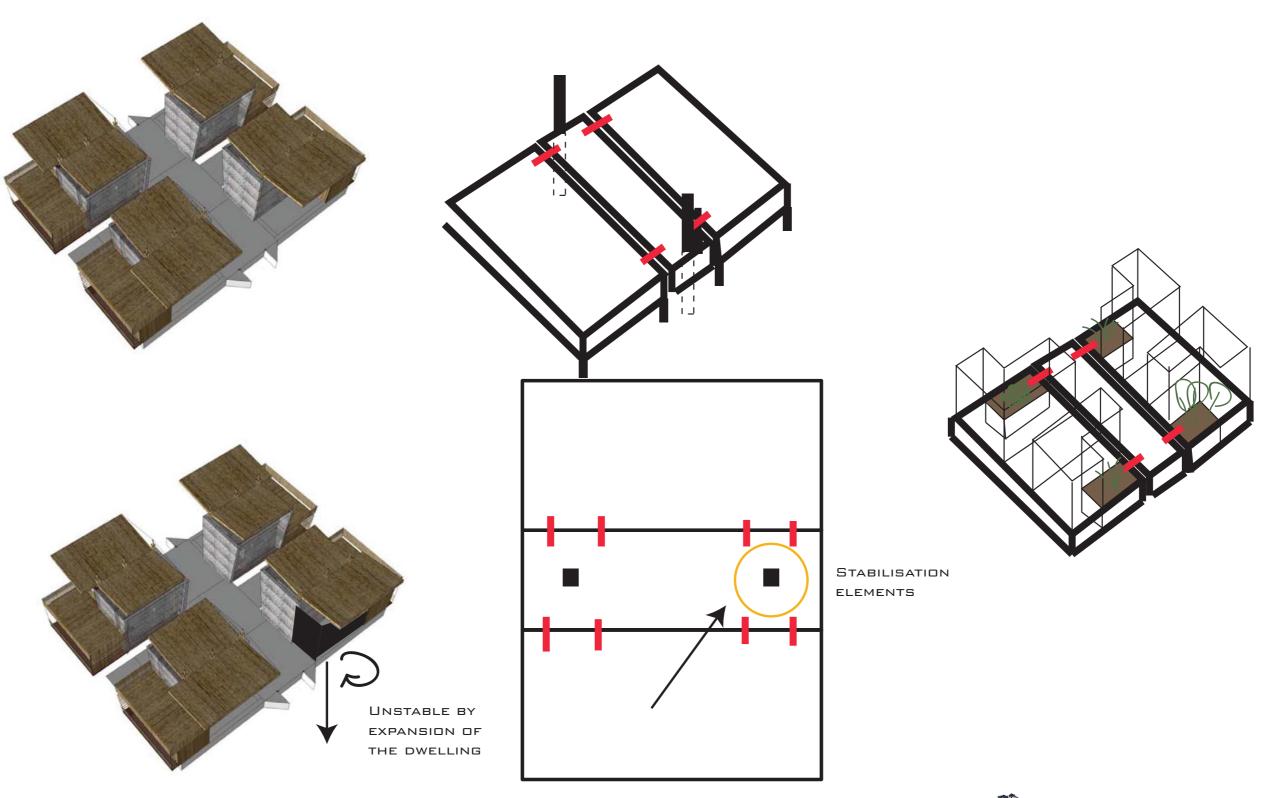
THE HOUSES ARE SUSTAINABLE BECAUSE IT CAN ADAPT A POSSIBLE HIGHER WATER LEVEL THAN EXPECTED AT THE FIRST PLACE.

CHANGES OF THE ENVIRONMENT ARE VISIBLE WHEN THE HOUSES RISE WITH THE WATER LEVEL, THIS MAKES PEOPLE AWARE OF THESE CHANGES.



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#### STABILITY







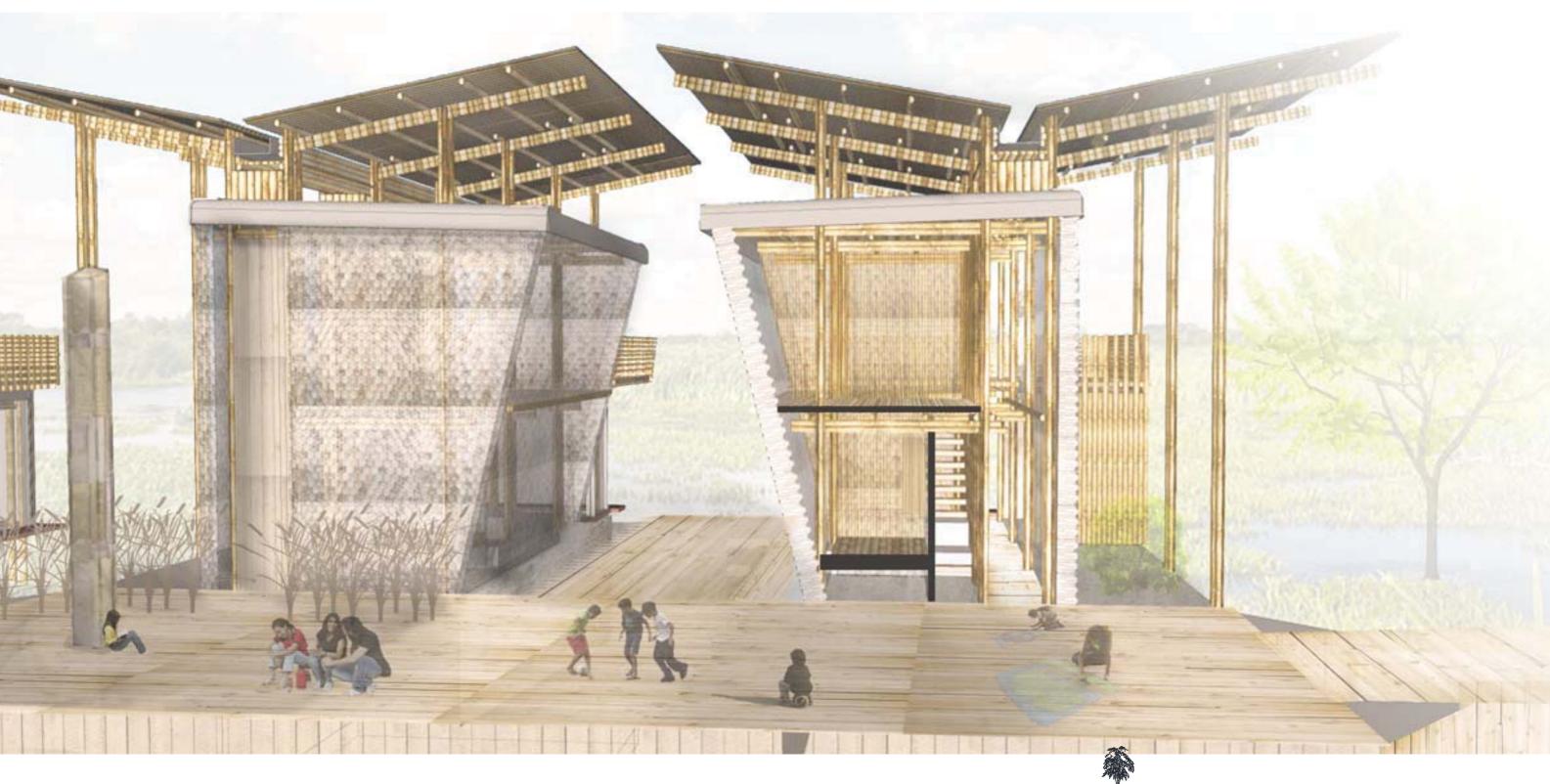
Source: The Lift House, Prithula Prosun, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, 2011

#### STABILITY





COMMUNAL AREA<br/>INTERIOR SPACE



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# INTERACTION INDOOR OUTDOOR

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#### CONNECTION WITH ENVIRONMENT



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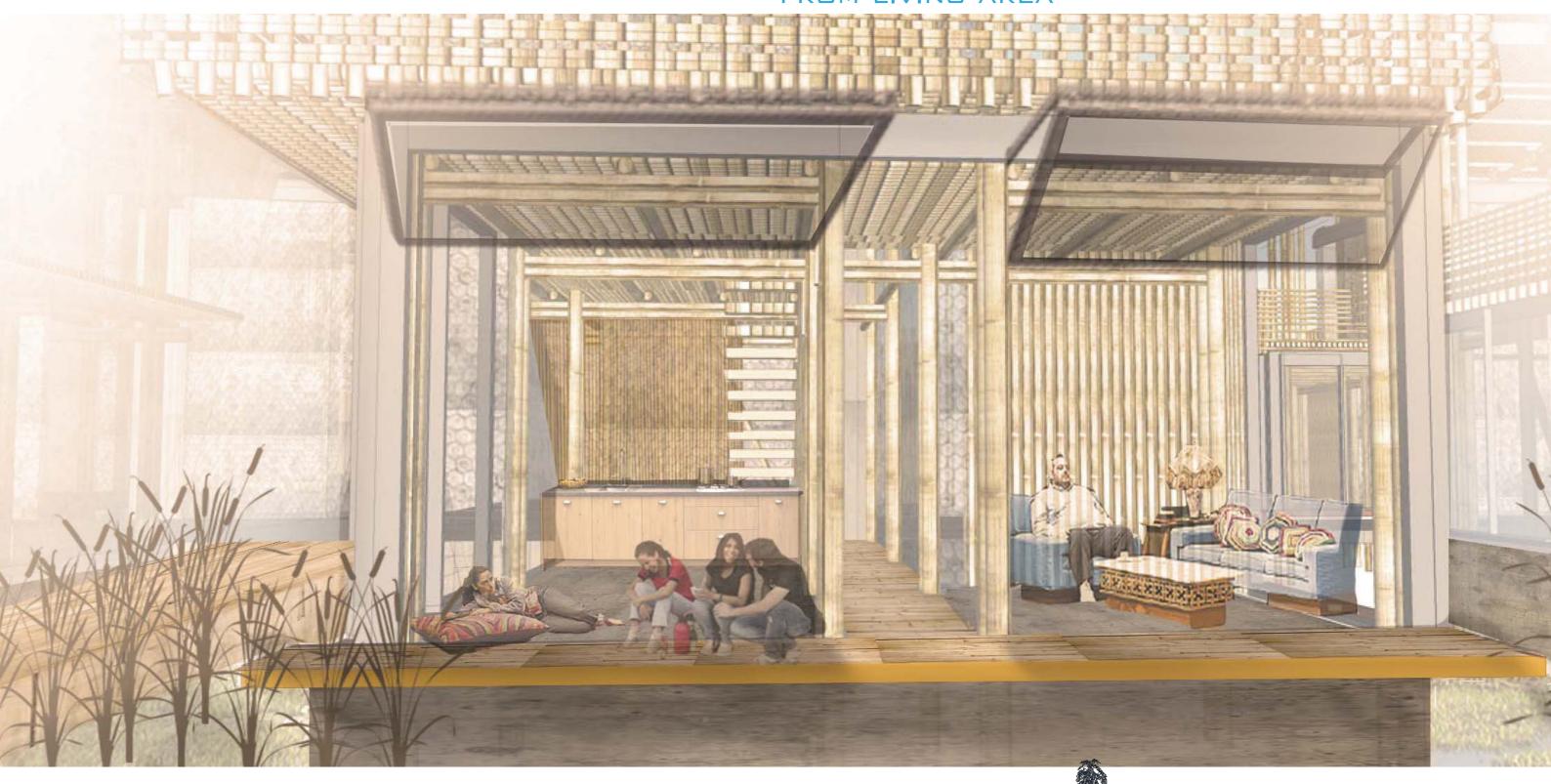
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# INTERACTION INDOOR OUTDOOR FROM LIVING AREA



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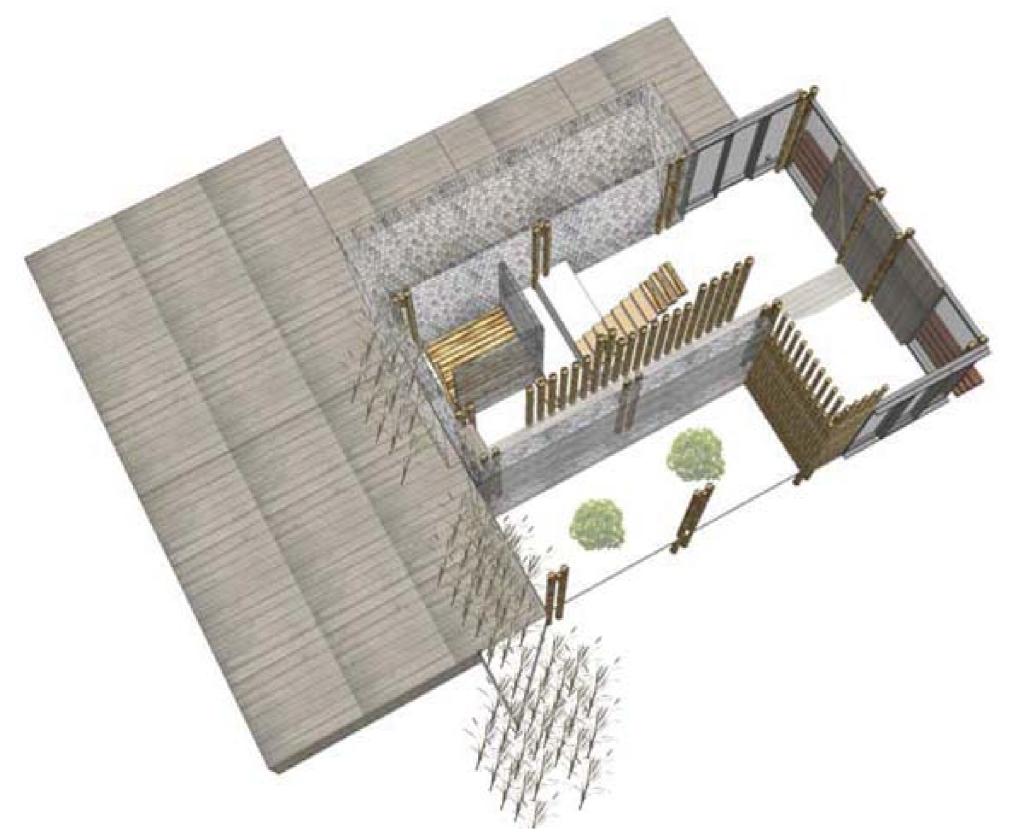
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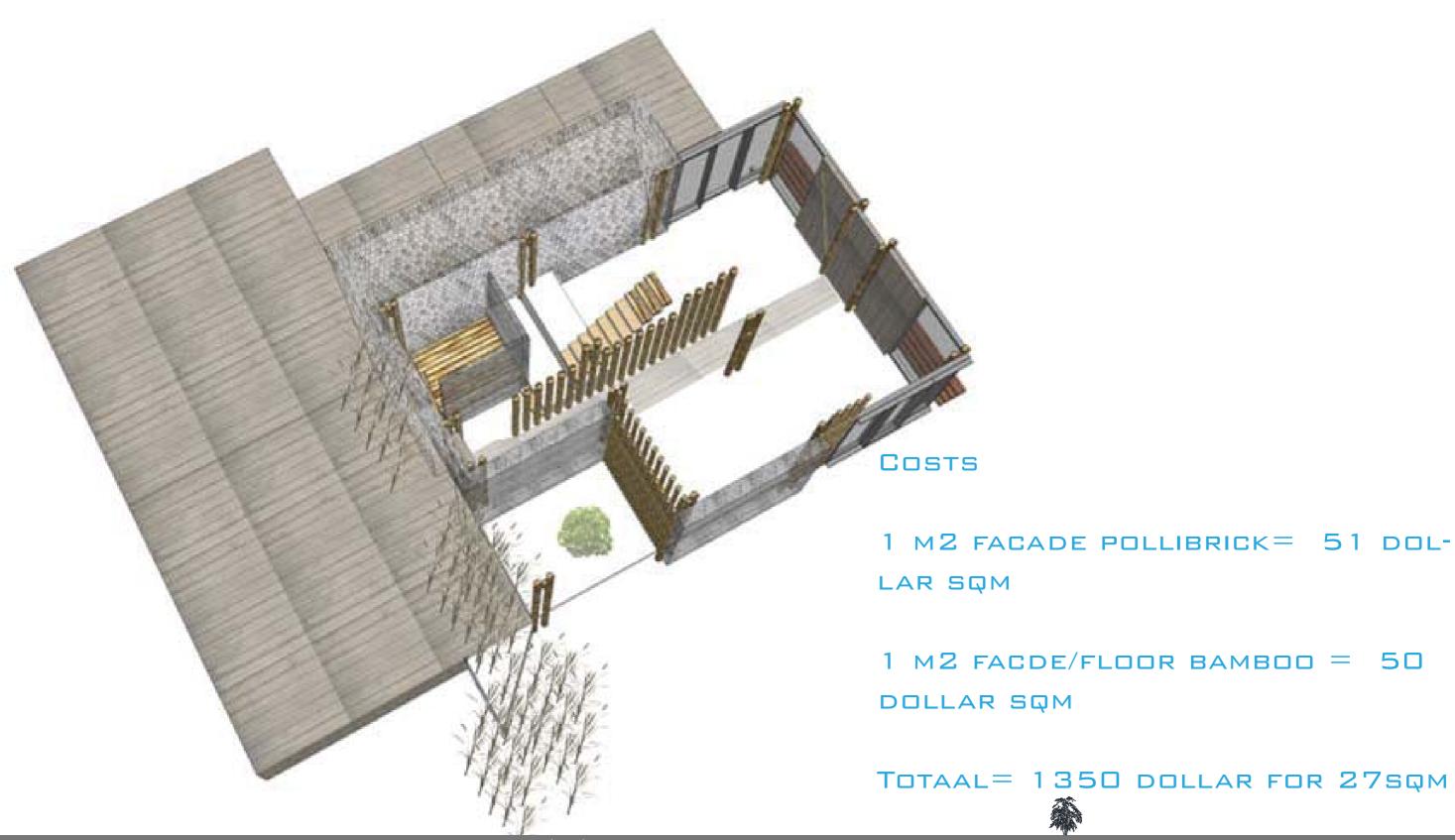
QUESTIONS

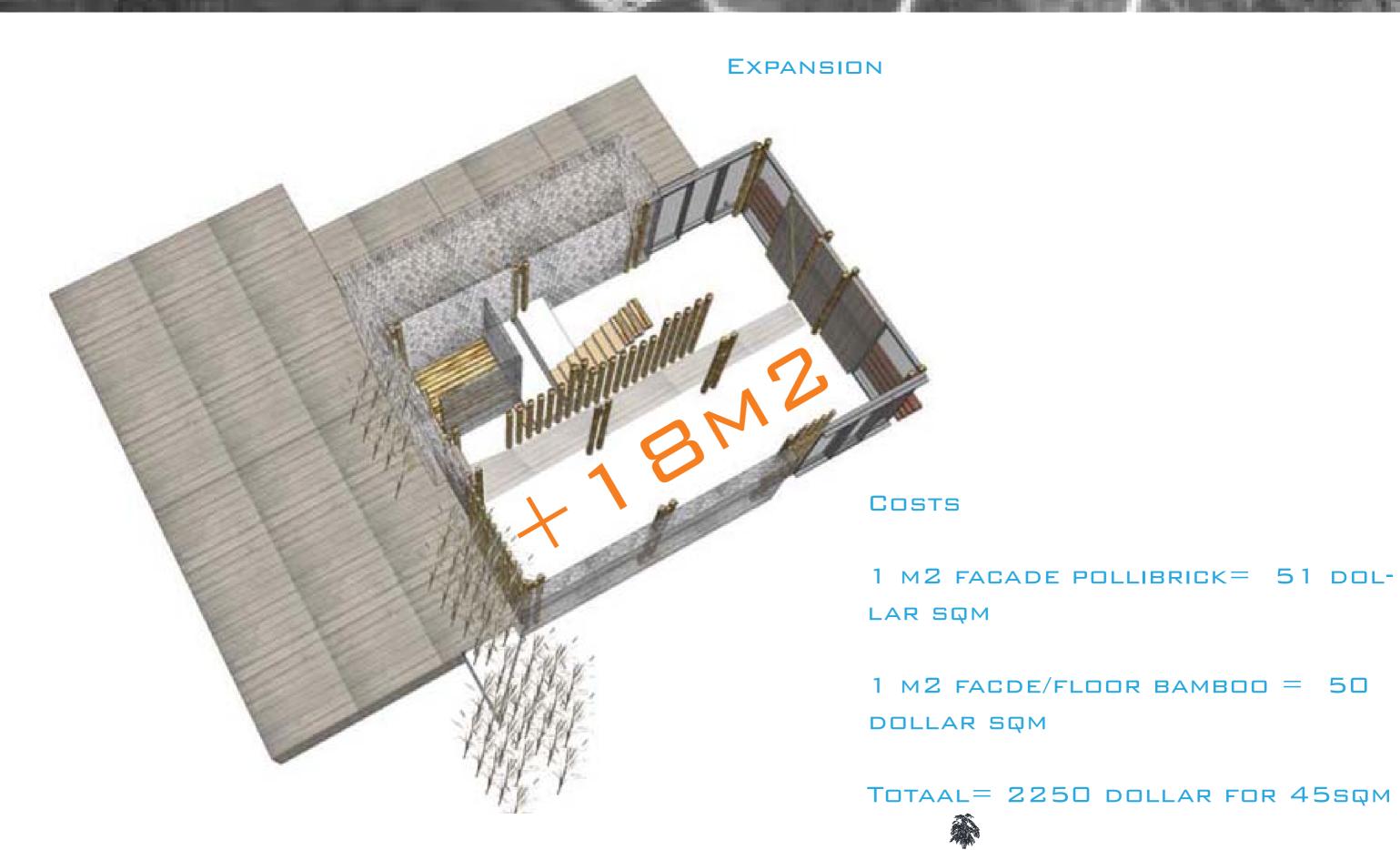
#### CONNECTION WITH ENVIRONMENT

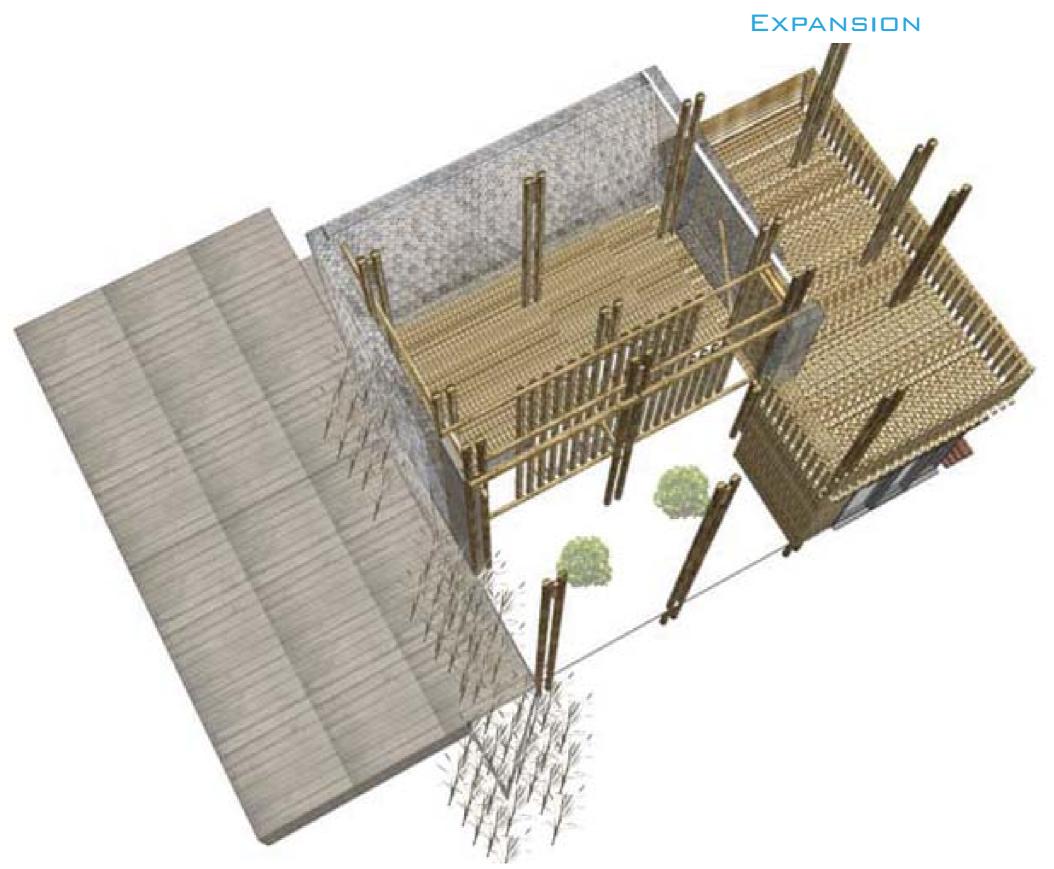




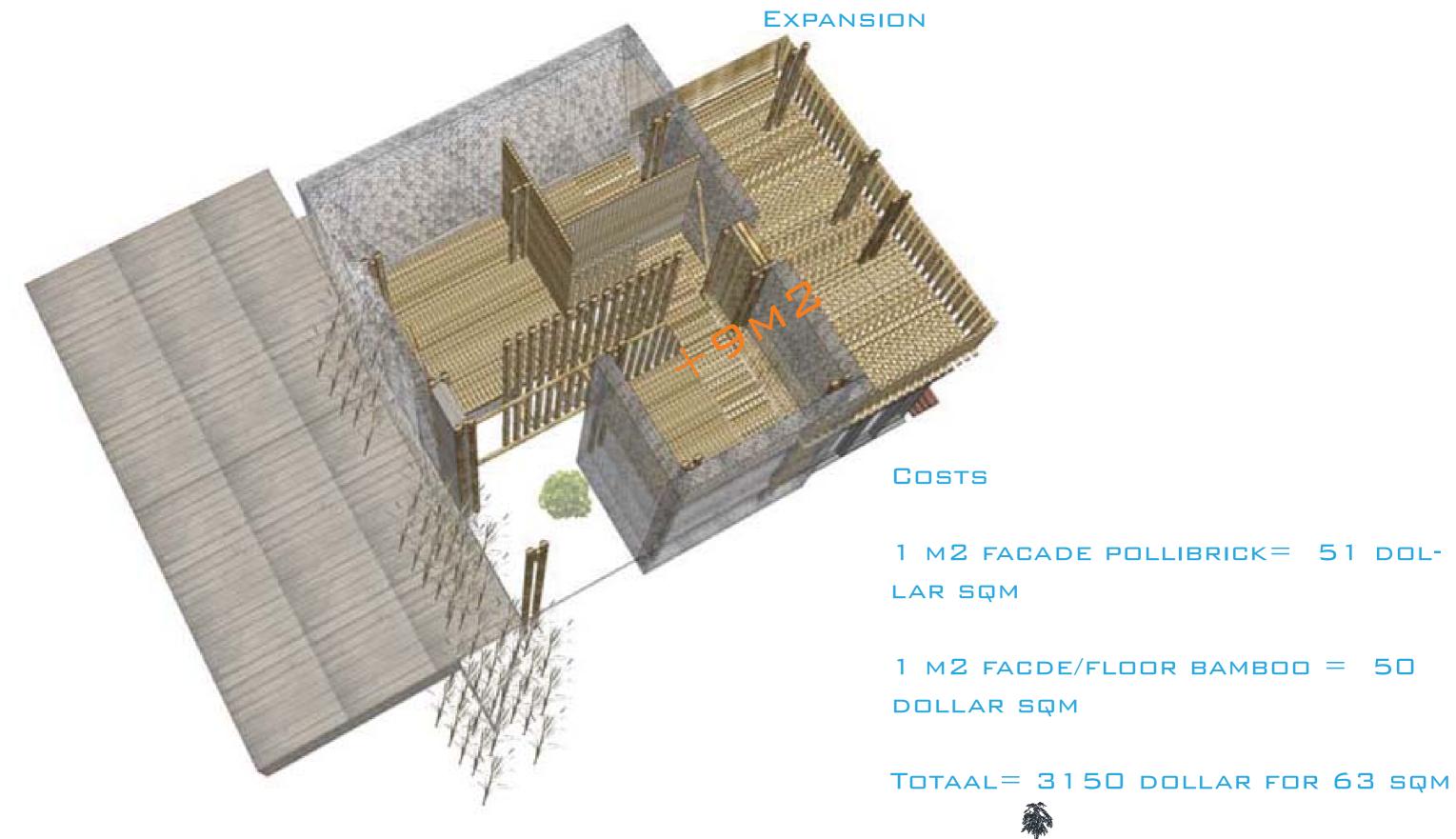
#### EXPANSION



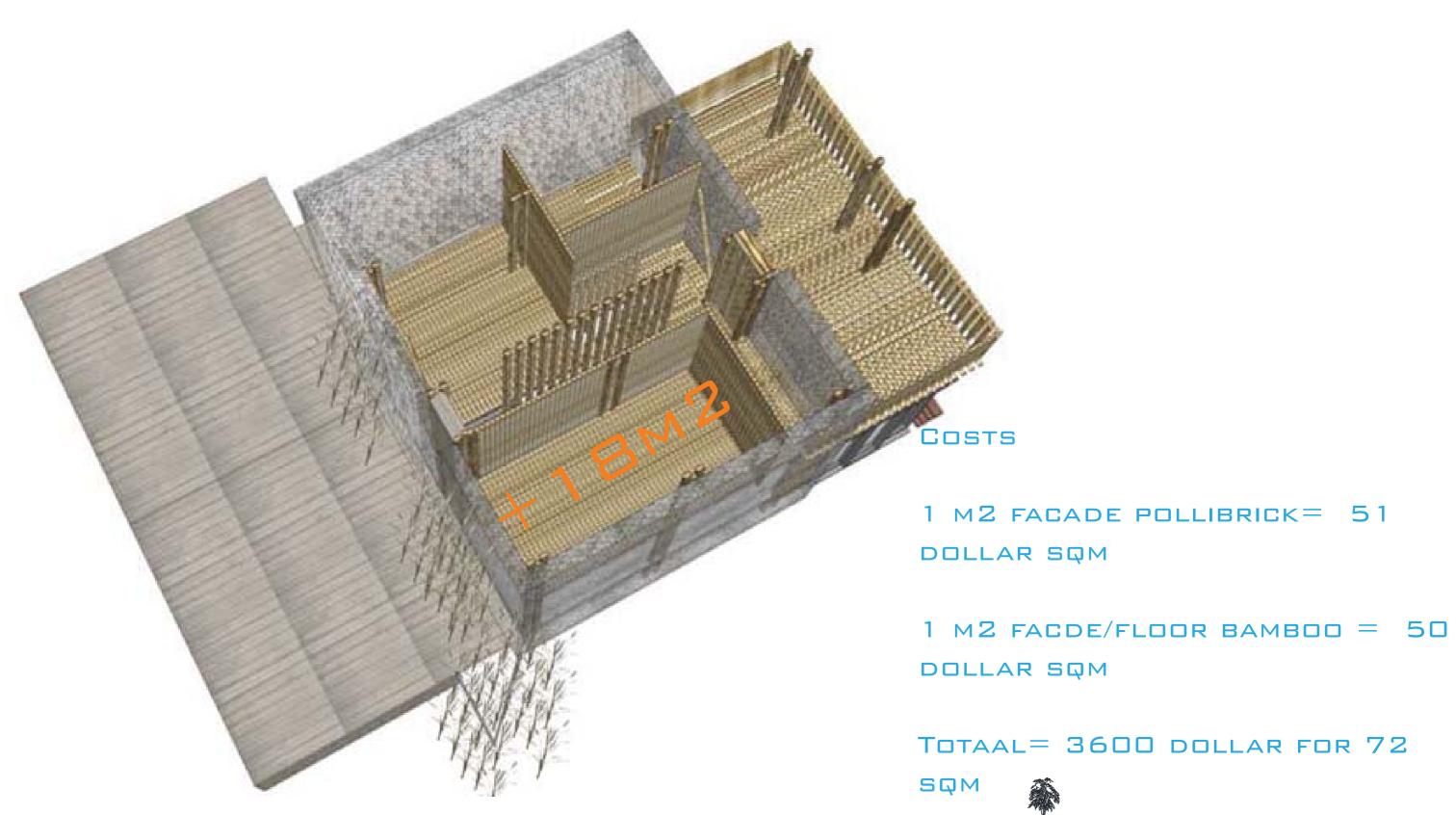








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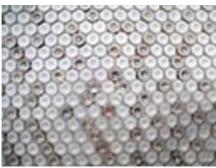
IONS



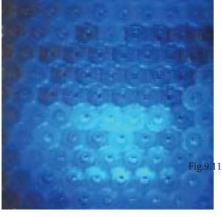
#### MATERIALISATION EXPANSION























#### MATERIALISATION EXPANSION

START SITUATION

EXPANSION DWELLING WITH BAMBOO







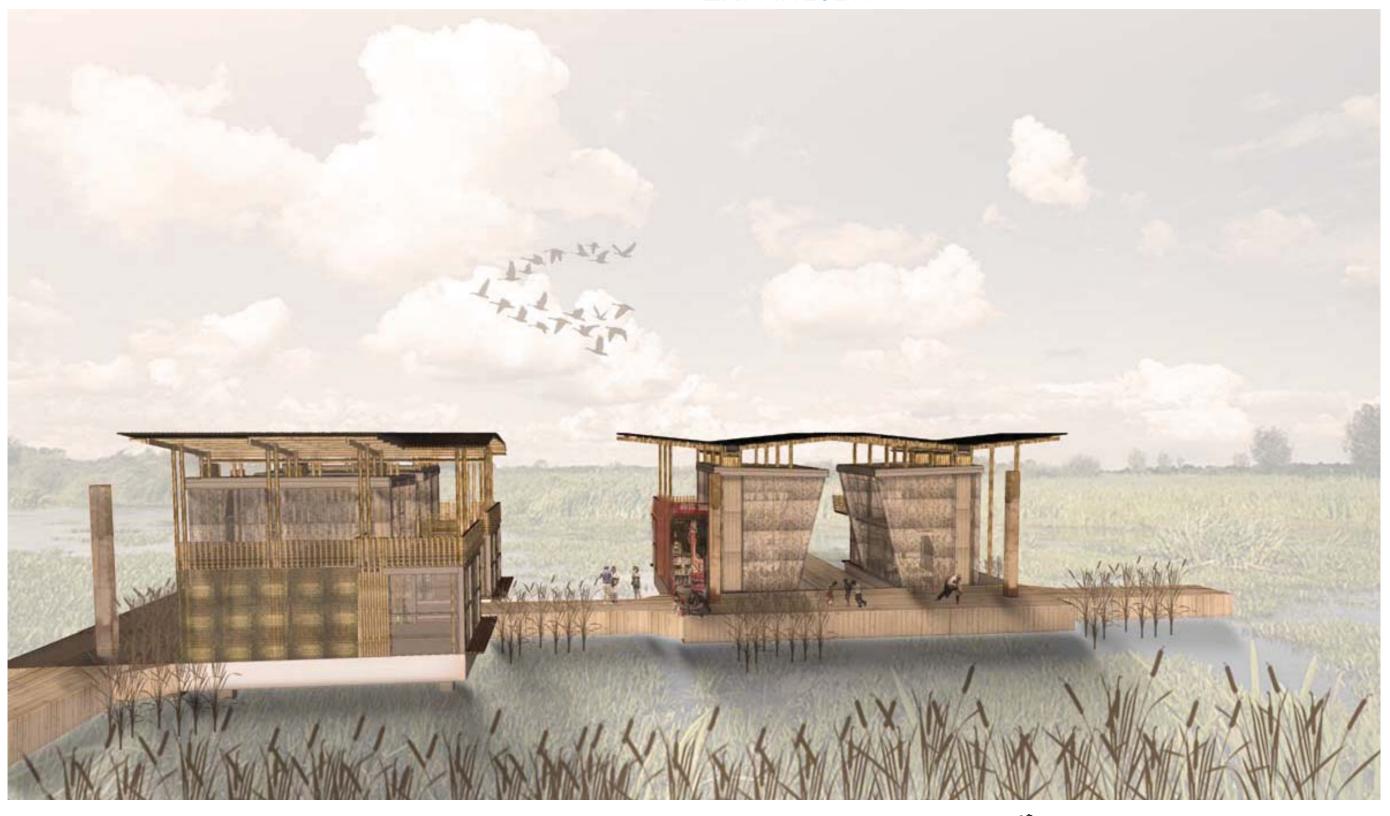
#### MATERIALISATION EXPANSION

EXPANSION DWELLING WITH BAMBOO AND COMMERCIAL ACIVITY

EXPANSION DWELLING WITH GLASS AND POLLI BRICKS AND A COMMERCIAL ACIVITY



#### EXPANSION





#### COMMUNAL AREA



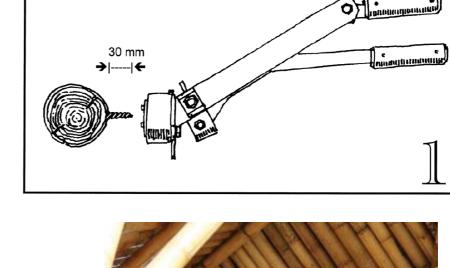


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foto constructie maquette

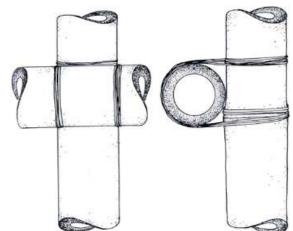


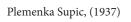












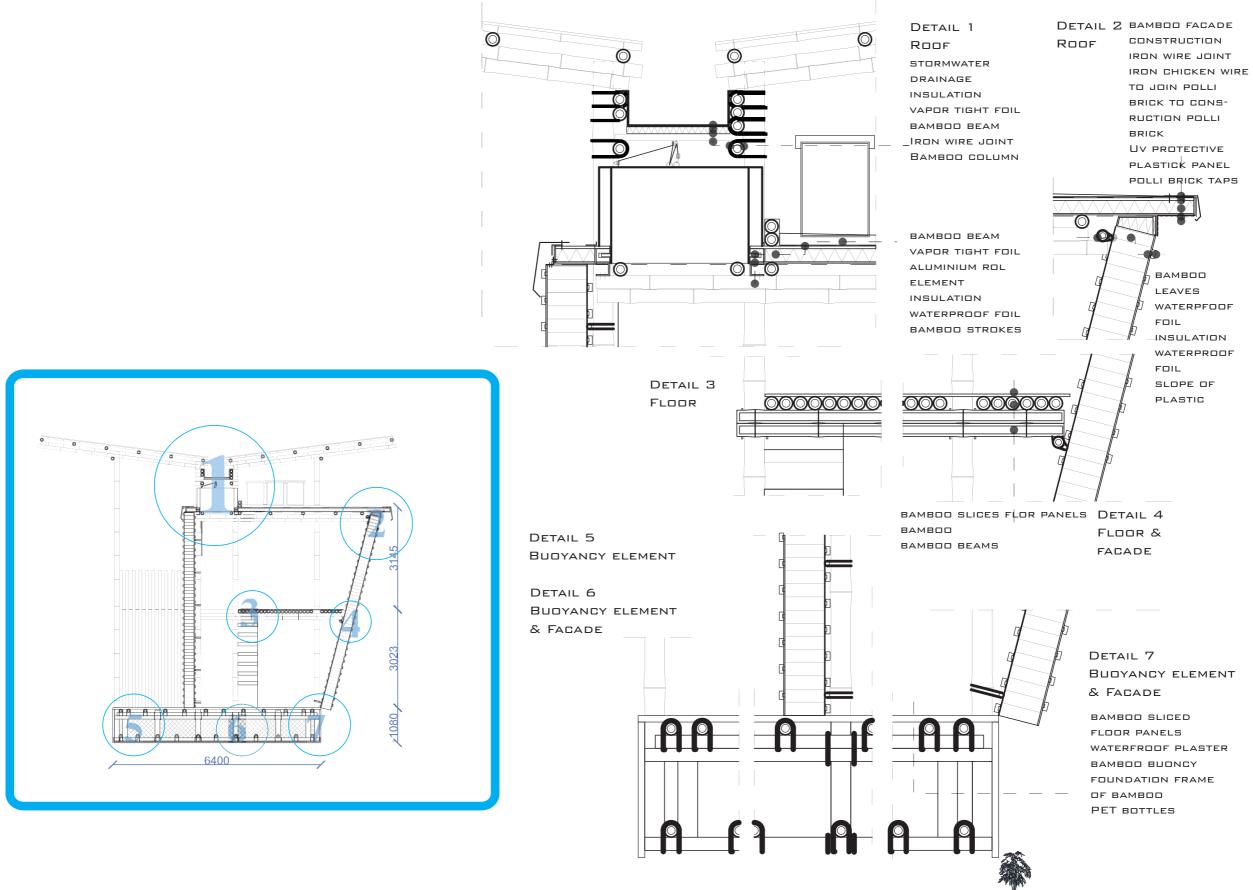


Joint with rattan lashing (Dunkelberg 1985)



Brian (2013)





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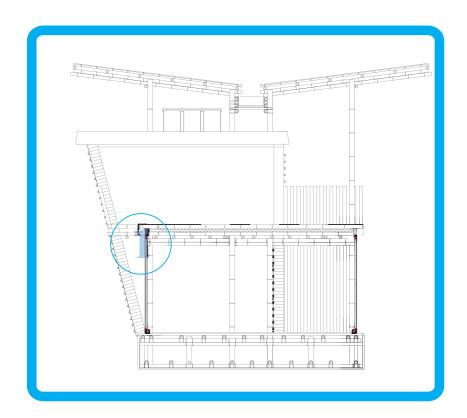
POSITIO/AIM/RESEARCH QUESTIO

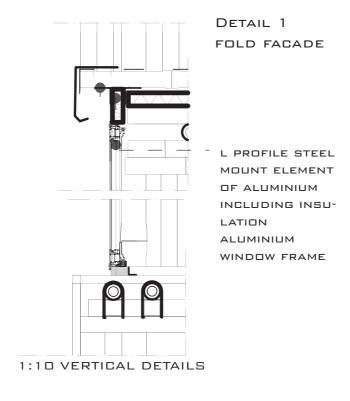
SPATIAL DESIGN

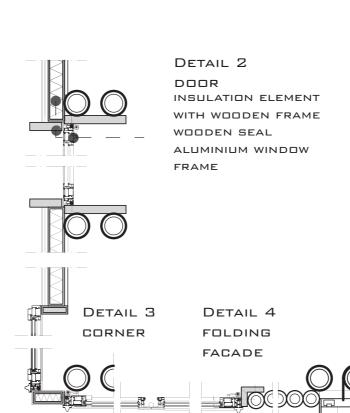
RCHITECTURAL DESIGN

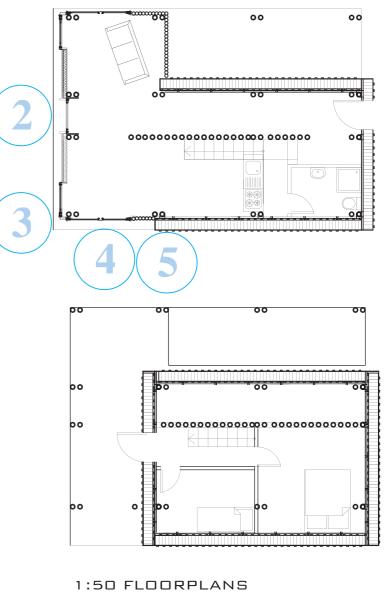
QUESTIONS

DNS 55













FOLDING FACADE SOURCE: SOLARLUX DETAIL 5 POLLI BRICK FACADE

UV PROTECTIVE PLASTIC PLATE Polli Brick FRAME OF BAMBOO AND IRON WIRE BAMBOO COLUMN JOINT OF IRON WIRE



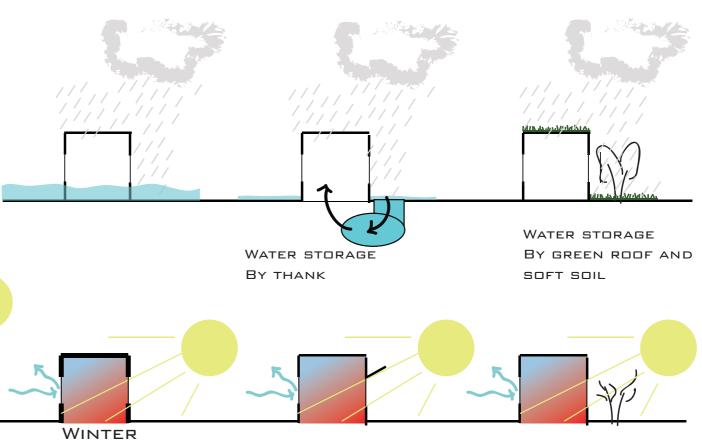
#### CLIMATE

	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	ΑυτυΜΝ
CHARACTERISTIC	MILD, OCCASIONAL FROST		WARM, PRESSIVE HUMIDITY	•
RAIN	OCCAISIONALLY VERRY HEAVY	OCCAISIONALLY VERRY HEAVY	OCCAISIONALLY VERRY HEAVY	OCCAISIONALLY VERRY HEAVY
AVERGADE TEMPERATURE	3 A 8 C	17 C	28 C MAX 40 C In evening cooler	18 C

#### CONCLUSION

RAINFALL DURING WHOLE YEAR, IMPORTANT TO THINK ABOUT DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR WATER STORAGE.

TEMPERATURE IN SUMMER HIGH, HEAT DISSIPATION BY FACADE.

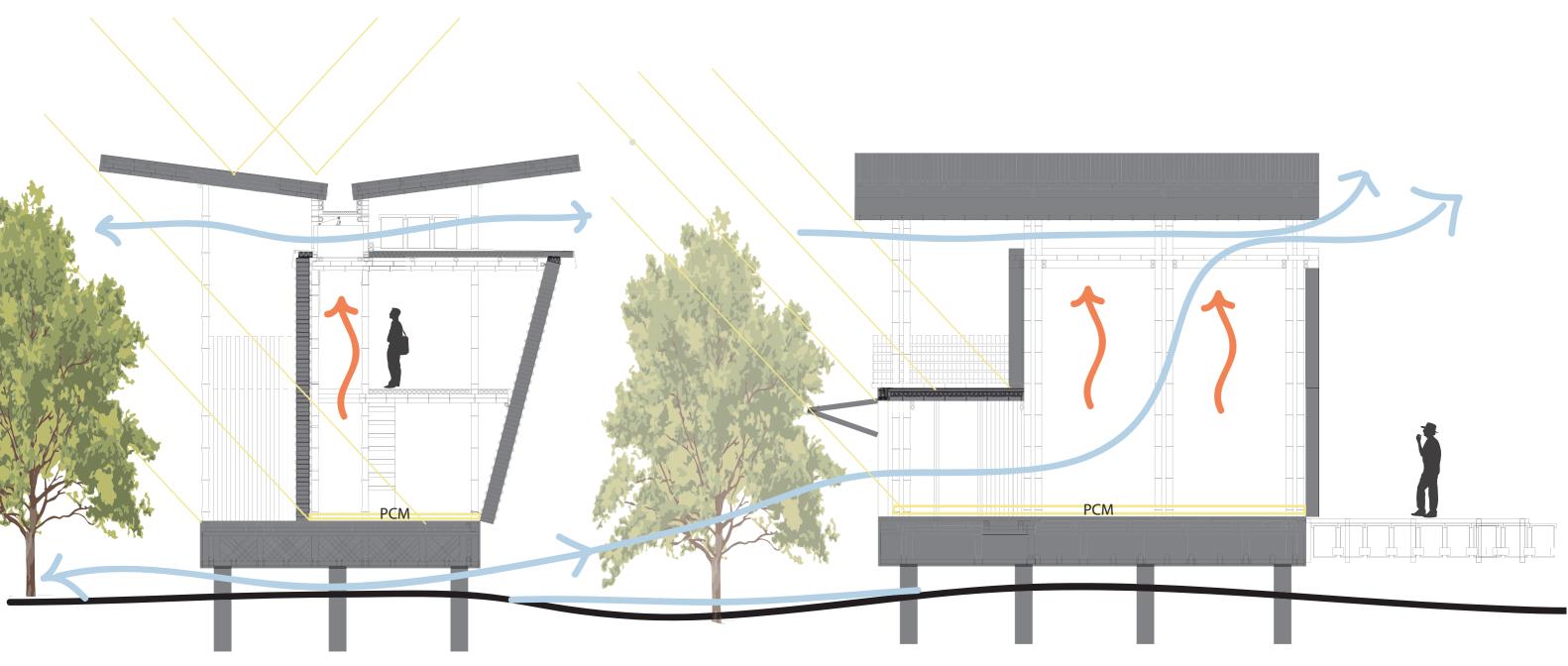




SUMMER

/75

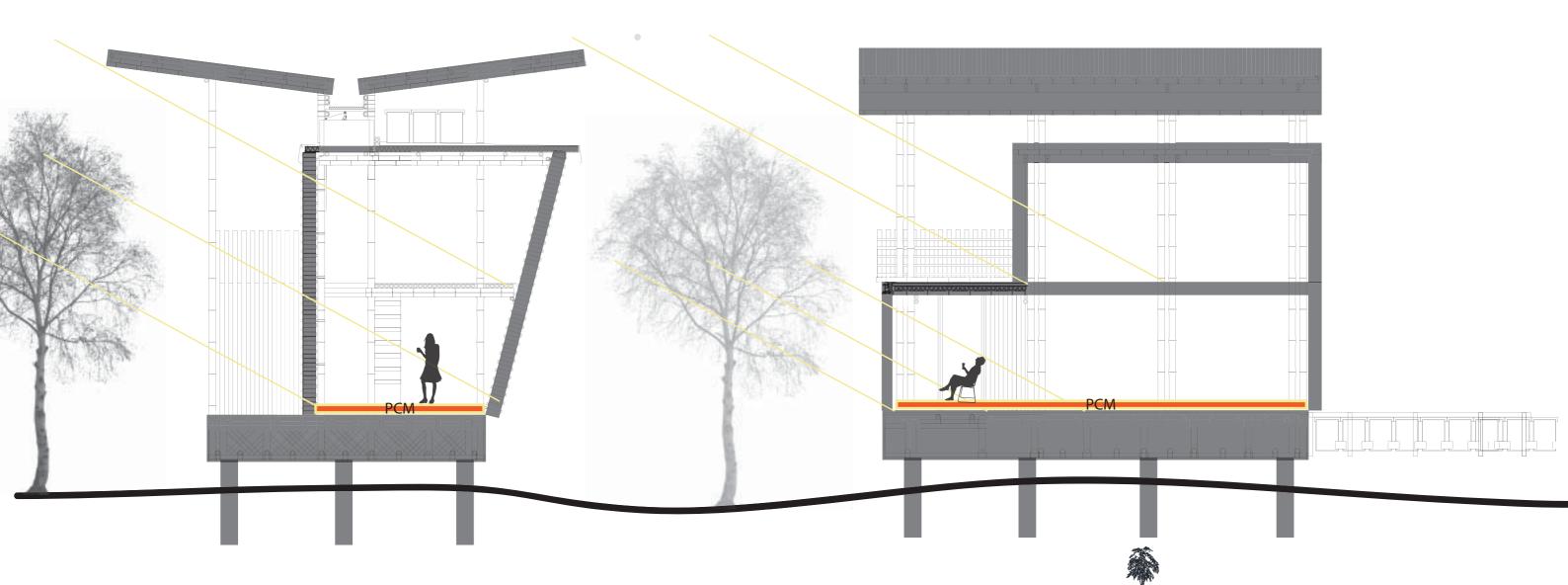
CLIMATOLOGICAL CONCEPT
SUMMER



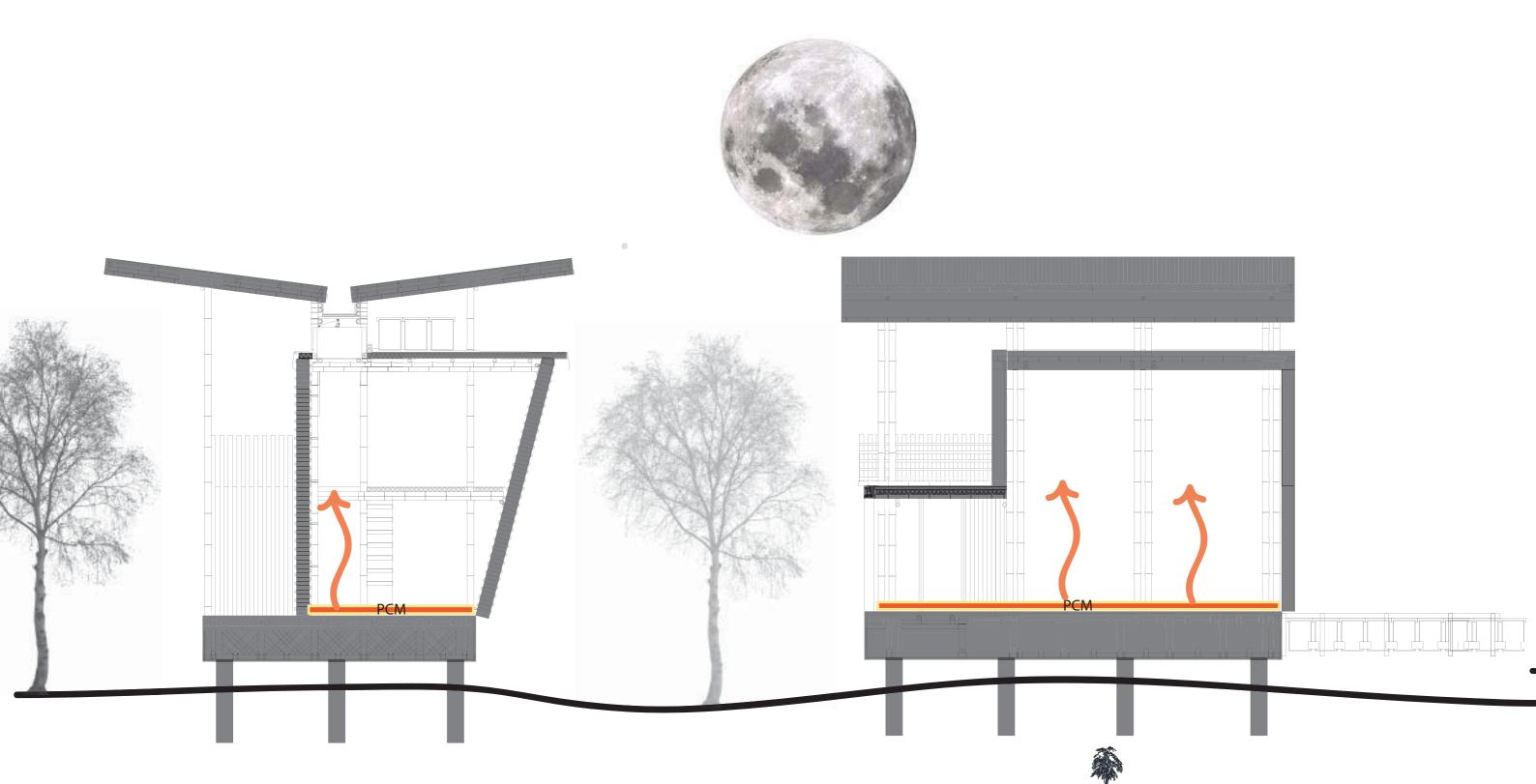


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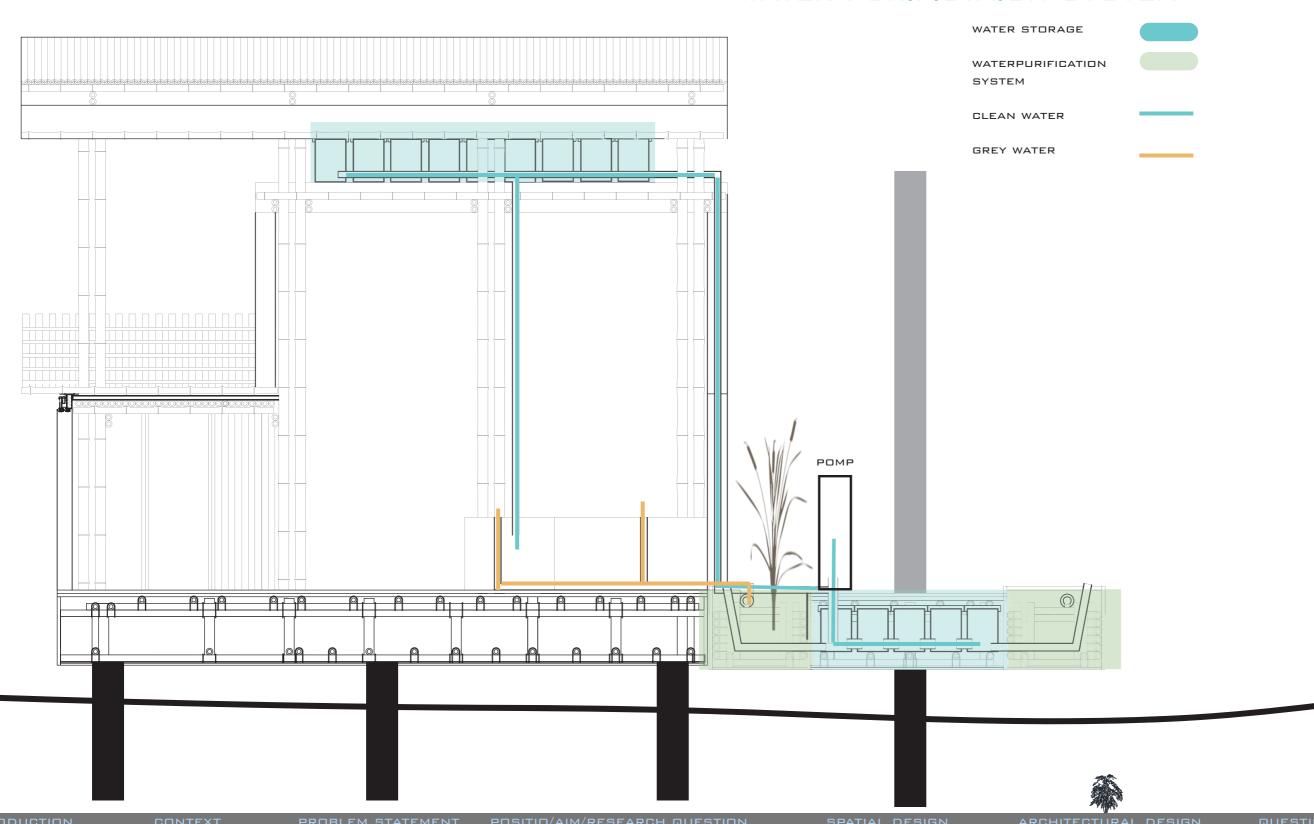
CLIMATOLOGICAL CONCEPT
WINTER DAY



# CLIMATOLOGICAL CONCEPT WINTER NIGHT



# CLIMATOLOGICAL CONCEPT WATER PURIFICTAION SYSTEM



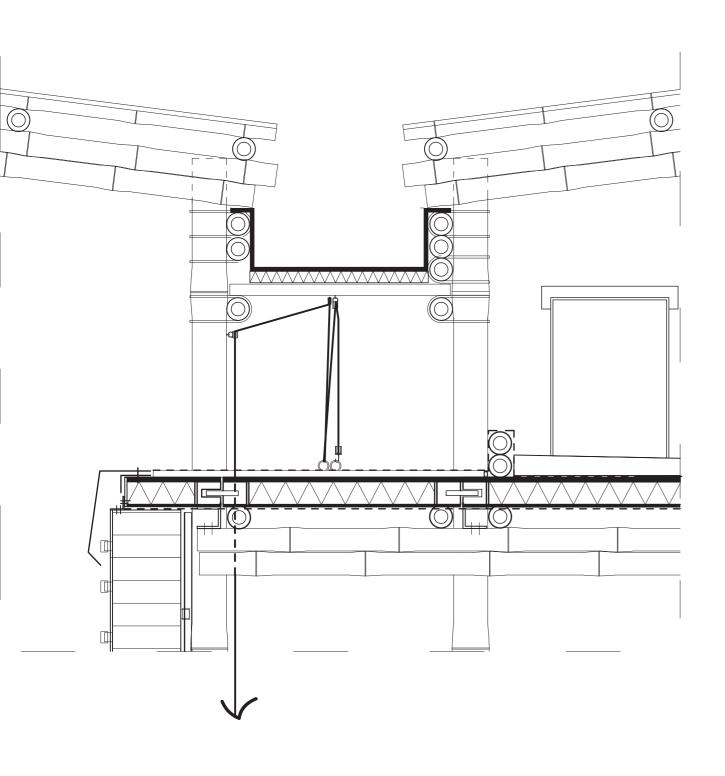
61 /75

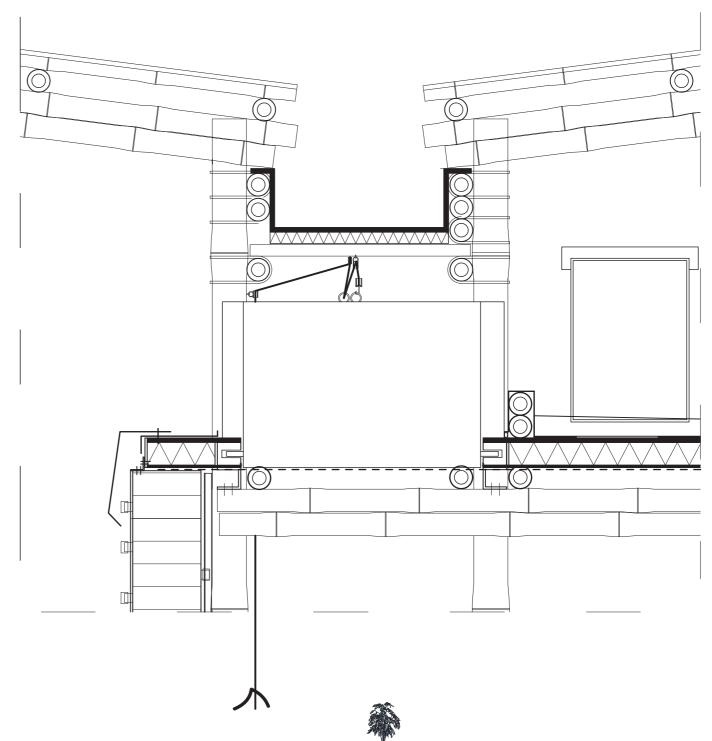
# CLIMATOLOGICAL CONCEPT SUN ENERGY





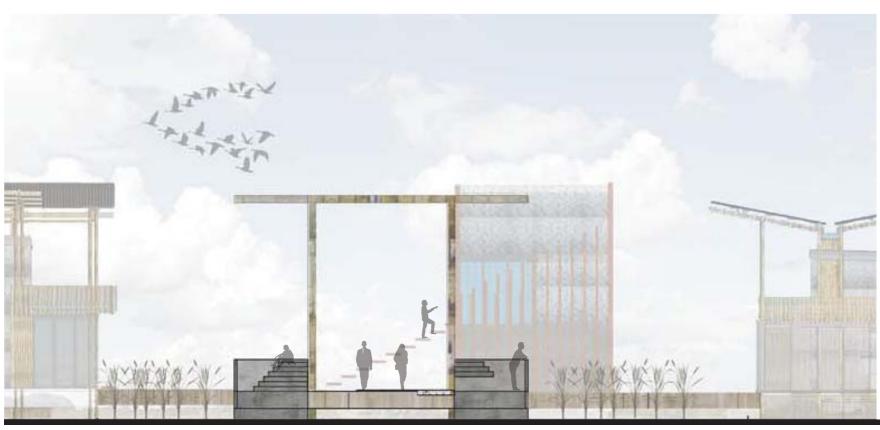
#### ROOF GAP SYSTEM

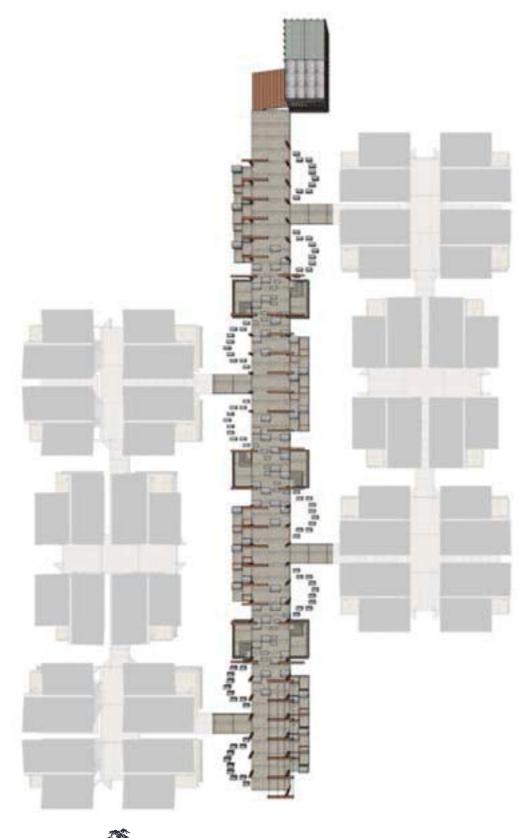




# PUBLIC ROUTING









#### OBSTRUCTION PUBLIC/ COMMUNAL













STAND-IN









#### BLOCKS



#### NIGHT VISION

















#### STEPPING STONES



## PUBLIC ROUTING













#### MATERIAL CNANGES





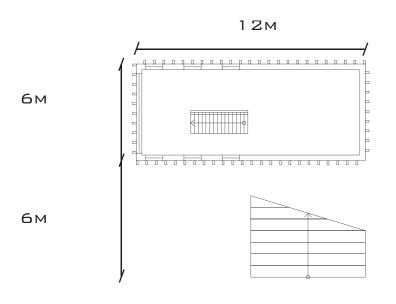


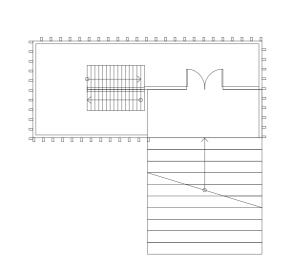


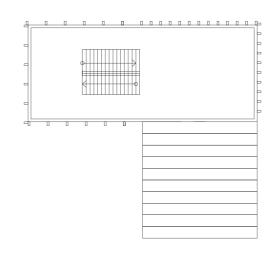


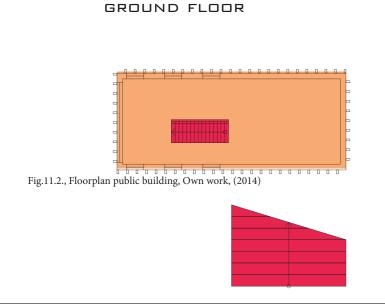


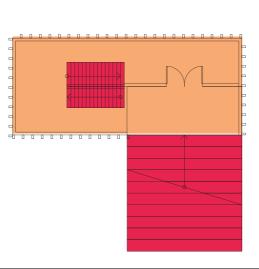
#### PUBLIC BUILDING FLOORPLAN



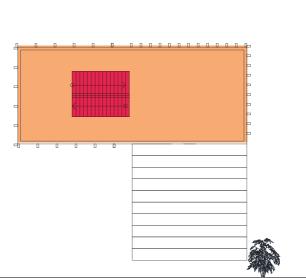








FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



#### FACADES PUBLIC BUILDING







