

AZ ERZSÉBET KIRÁLYNÉ ÚTI LAKÓTELEP SZABADTEREINEK MEGÚJÍTÁSA

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Az 1950-es évek fővárosi lakásépítési hullámának egyik eredménye a Zuglóban található Erzsébet királyné úti szocreál lakótelep, mely a korszak egyik jellegzetes építészeti alkotása.

A szabadonálló beépítésű, eredetileg földszint + két emeletes épületekből álló lakótelep jól illeszkedett környezetébe, ahol villaépületek és kertes házak álltak. A hetvenes években egy szint ráépítés következtében lapostetössé vált épületekről mindez, ennek a radikális arculati változásnak ellenére, továbbra is elmondható.

Két tágas, csendes, belső udvar köré szerveződnek az épületek. A burkolt felületek állapota erősen leromlott, az egykori úthálózat mára csupán nyomokban fedezhető fel, a fák pedig terebélyes lombkoronákat növesztettek.

Felmérve a terület jelenlegi működését és használatát, olyan szabadtérépítészeti terv megalkotására törekedtem, ami az értékeket megőrizzve és kiemelve, egy-egy terület megteremtésével erősíti a helyi identitást, a hiányosságokat pedig kortárs megoldásokkal pótolja..

RENEWAL OF OPEN SPACES AT THE ERZSÉBET KIRÁLYNÉ ROAD HOUSING ESTATE

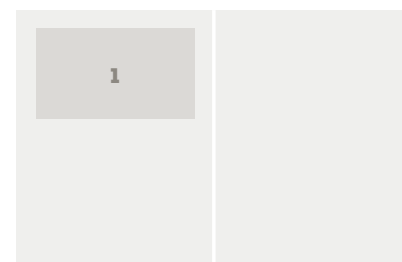
Author: Johanna Zsáry
Supervisor: Vera Takácsné Zajacz

One of the results of the 1950s wave of housing construction in the capital is the housing estate on Queen Elizabeth Road in Zugló, which is one of the characteristic architectural pieces of the socialist realism period.

The housing estate with detached installation, originally consisting of three-storey buildings, fit well into its surroundings of villa buildings and detached houses. Although the construction of an additional floor on top of the buildings in the 1970s resulted in a radical change in the image of the housing estate, the flat-roofed four-storey buildings could still fit into their surroundings.

The houses are built around two spacious inner courtyards, where the roads and paved surfaces have disappeared. Today the former structure can only be found in traces, and the trees have grown spacious canopies.

The concept aim is to preserve and emphasize the values, strengthens local identity and replaces missing elements with contemporary solutions..



1. ábra/ Fig. 1:
Metszet a két belső udvarról / Section of the inner courtyards

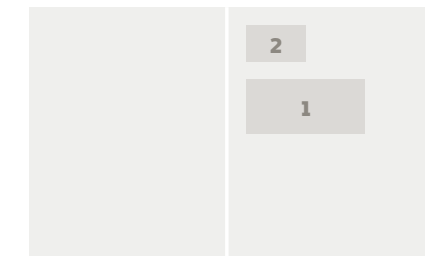


Fig. 1: Visualization of the greenway
Fig. 2: Visualization of the zone

SPATIAL ENTITY GREENWAY IN IRBID CITY, JORDAN

Author: Bzour Ansam
Supervisor: István Valánszki, PhD

Irbid city is located in North Jordan, about 70kms north of the capital Amman, and approximately 20 kms south from the Syrian border. It is considered as the cultural capital of Jordan regarding the amount of the historical buildings and ruins from between the Roman and Ottoman historical periods that are located in the center of the downtown of Irbid City. Irbid had an approximate number of population of 2 million inhabitants in 2019, with an area of approximately 1600 km² which makes Irbid city the second largest metropolitan city in Jordan. The city forms a major ground transportation hub between Amman (the capital), Syria to the north and Mafraq City to the east.

Irbid city is considered as a home for many universities, most importantly Yarmouk University which is

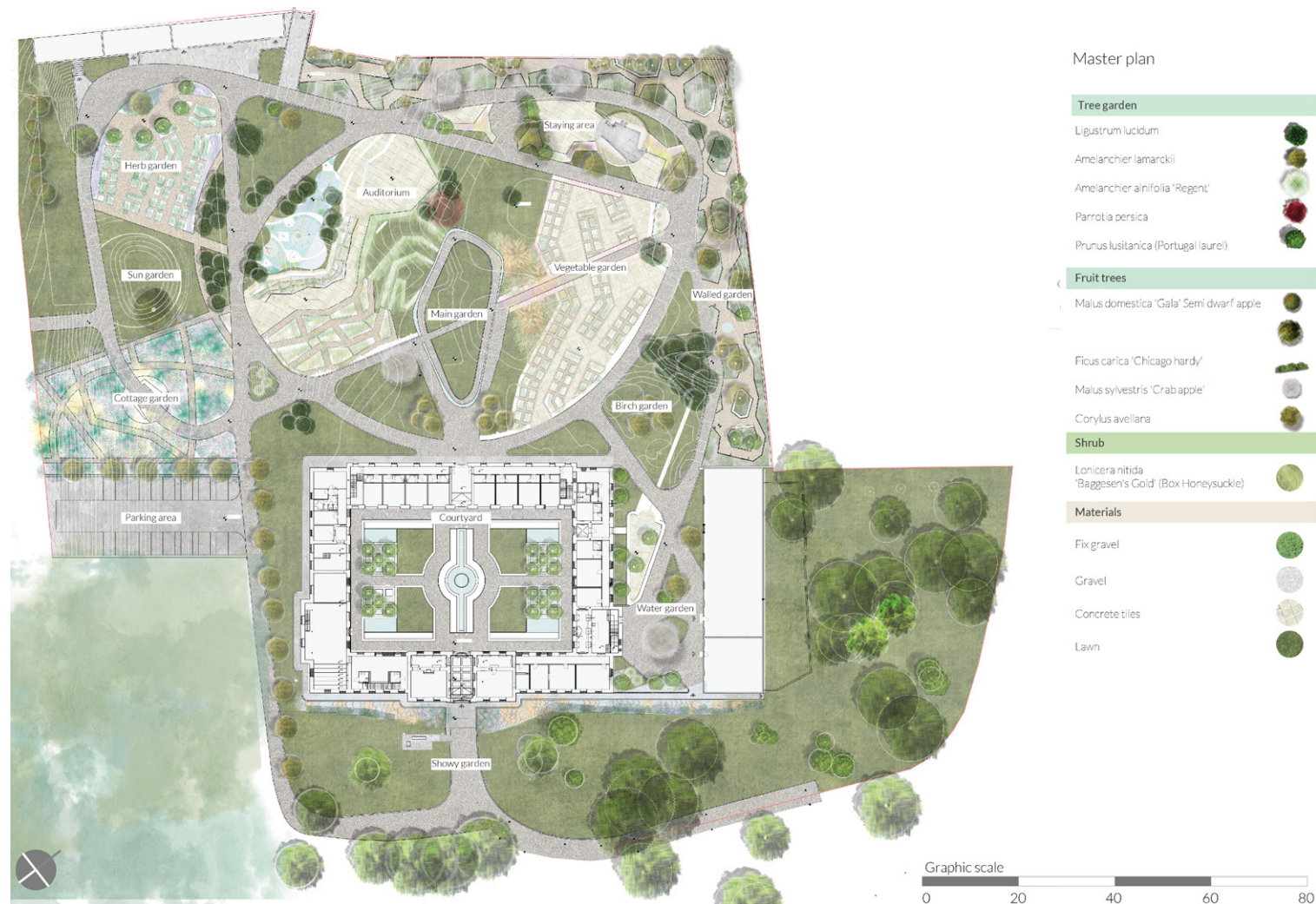
located in the south of the downtown of Irbid and was established in 1976. Since then the structure of the city has changed to host many students who migrated from the villages to the city in order to study. In 1986, Jordan University of Science and Technology was established in the southeast of the downtown as an extension to Yarmouk University, creating a spatial connection regarding the administrative needs.

In the structure of Irbid city, there is an existing route connecting the inner city with other cities like Mafraq in the east, passing Jordan University of Science and Technology. Regarding the poor condition of the lands alongside, this route did not trigger the interest of people to invest, and did not form an important role in the city structure, although it was a main connection between the inner downtown of Irbid and the surroundings. Regarding the development of the city, the government decided to establish a new road and connection between the downtown

of Irbid and the university (Jordan University of Science and Technology).

Regarding the significant increase in the number of population and the continuous need for habitats, there was a huge number of housing projects in the inner city, expanding towards the outer parts, resulting in a huge lack of open spaces where people can participate in recreation. Nowadays, people are using the land alongside the road to get refreshed and enjoy their leisure time by sitting on the undeveloped land and sidewalks for activities as socialising, coffee kiosks and some hawkers.

The main goal is to develop a greenway along the road in order to meet the needs of the society, and to create a better connection to the city and to provide people some recreational activities.



HISTORICAL RESEARCH OF KITCHEN GARDENS FOR THE RENOVATION OF FEHÉRVÁRCSURGÓ CASTLE

Author: Ibeth Mora
Supervisor: Levente G. Molnár

The thesis is a historical research of the background development of the kitchen gardens until today. The outcome will be a matrix of results of the characteristics of each period and behavior of people because of the social and economic factors, plants, and elements.

The next part will be related to the evaluation for the design approach within the conservation process as a renovation approach, and this will be developed by the analysis of case studies that will show the revival of kitchen gardens in the frame of the monument and historic gardens conservation.

After the historical research part is completed, the theory of the historical background will be applied in a practical project, therefore a site with the historical background was chosen.

The prosed site is located in the village of Fehérvárcsurgó, in the west of Hungary, in Fejér County. The site analysis will be developed to understand the elements and its historical background, not for a conservation method but for the use of the existing built elements and landscape structure as a basis of the future plan.

The research focused on understanding the importance of the historical base as a source of inspiration and transformation with the local existing parts as a transformation of the current elements. Therefore, history and the landscape elements will be the main forces that will outcome with the design of the Kitchen garden in a contemporary style.

The results are presented in a master plan of the site, a planting plan design, and construction details. The overall proposed project can be seen on plans, sections visualizations, and details. ©

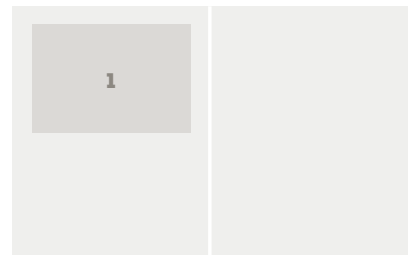


Fig. 1: Master plan Kitchen garden

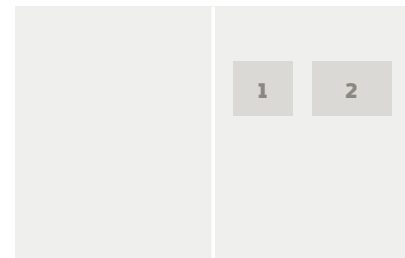


Fig. 1: Visualization of the children's area
Fig. 2: Visualization of the rehabilitation garden



"HEALING GARDENS FROM HISTORY TO DESIGN" – THROUGH THE EXAMPLE OF SZENT JÁNOS HOSPITAL

Student: Lina Zaid Alhaddadein
Supervisor: Anita Reith

The "healing garden" is an evolving concept that is gaining popularity today. What is a healing garden? Why is one garden called a healing garden and not another? How is a healing garden defined? In what way are gardens healing? This thesis describes the ways in which healing gardens are beneficial in healthcare settings. Within the last twenty years there has been renewed interest in the role of designed natural environments and health. The notion that healing gardens are beneficial to human health dates back to the Middle Ages. The use of the garden as a place for healing can be traced back also to the early Asian, Greek and Roman cultures.

The aim of this thesis is to look at the design principles of this kind of healing

gardens. The thesis explores the types of healing gardens suitable for different users: children, rehabilitation and psychiatric patients and also the staff and the visitors to the healthcare setting. It addresses the features that need to be included for each user in the healthcare environment, and why different features need to be emphasized for each type of patient. It presents historical information, including prior research, theory and design principles and methods to provide the therapeutic benefits. A set of guidelines for the design of healing gardens is created as a result of research finding through the example of Szent János Hospital in Budapest. ©



RESTORATION OF POST-MINING LANDSCAPES

Author: Masyithah Tristy
Supervisor: Zsombor Boromisza

In the end of the 18th century, gravel started to be mined for construction industry in Hungary. As a result, new lakes appeared due to the mining activity. Unlike in the case of mining different materials, gravel lakes are formed in relatively short time. Post-mining lakes remained in Délegyháza in excess. Besides the issue of ground-water evaporation, post-mining lakes can potentially be restored for nature conservation and tourism activities.

An abandoned post-mining lake in Bugyi is chosen for the subject of the thesis. Generally speaking, it has a

typical gravel mine character; straight shoreline, steep slope, deep lake, fresh clear water, etc. The result of the thesis is a lake design plan that was prepared after reviewing research on post-mining lake restoration and site analysis. The problems of the existing lake were studied and treated based on the research results. The aim of the post-mining project is the improvement of ecological value through landscape restoration, considering also the social aspects for the study area by providing well-designed public spaces with amenities like nature conservation, resort, gastronomic centre, water sports, recreational park, beach, camping ground, and bicycle track. ©



Fig. 1: Abandoned gravel lake in Bugyi with a development potential (SOURCE: AUTHOR'S DOCUMENT)

Fig. 2: The abandoned lake with its diverse species is designed for ecological function and tourism development (SOURCE: AUTHOR'S DOCUMENT)

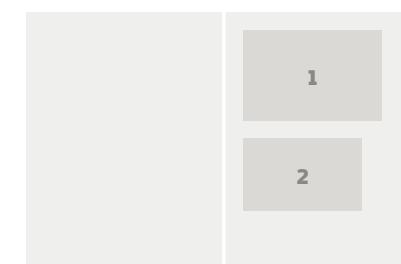
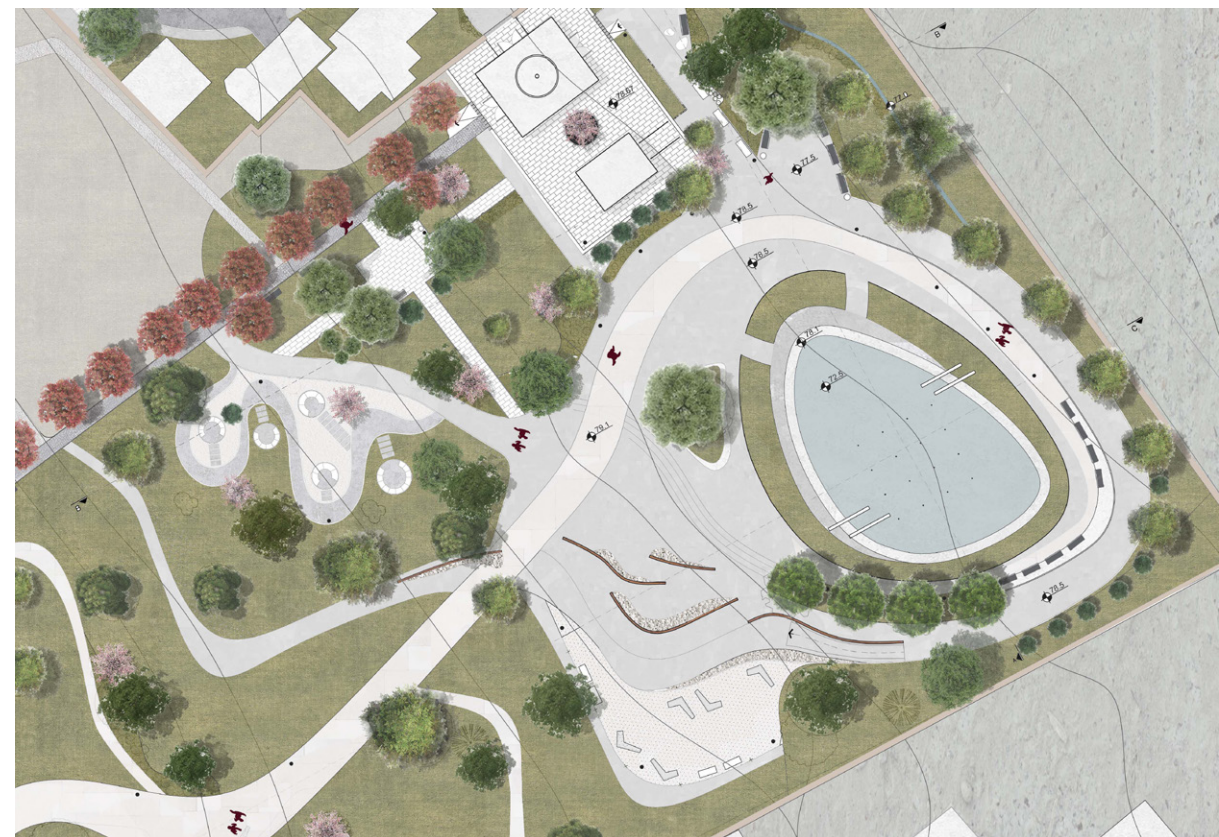


Fig. 1: Plan of Memorial Plaza

Fig. 2: View of the redesigned area

REVITALISATION OF THE JEWISH MEMORIAL CEMETERY IN CHIȘINĂU, MOLDOVA

Author: Natalia Belousov
Supervisor: Balázs Almási, PhD, DLA

Cemeteries integrate several interdependent aspects as places of mourning, and connect generations as places for contemplation for relatives, but providing also opportunity for praising life and respectful visits by the public.

The Jewish cemetery is a valuable historic place in the city of Chisinau, Moldova. Still, during the past decades

the place has been abandoned and lost its relevance to the local community.

The thesis includes the history of the cemetery through literature review, case studies of Jewish and other international examples of cemeteries, site analysis and surveys of the local community, describes the tradition of the Jewish burial, and seeks to find appropriate ways to revitalise the space of the cemetery in order to develop strategies and an approach for a cemetery design solution to renew the public space and recover its identity.

The results include a schematic and a conceptual design of various spaces with different functions and the proposed facilities, the selection of materials, urban furniture, and the proposed plants. ©



Fig. 1: Visualization of the main square and the underground parking entrance.
Fig. 2: Visualization of the open area.



**THE NEW ERBIL CITADEL URBAN PARK.
SPACES FOR WALKING
AND PLACES FOR STAYING**

*Author: Awar Saleem
Supervisor: Peter István Balogh, PhD, DLA*

The thesis discusses and explores the best opportunities of designing a new urban park in the center of Erbil city. The site is situated between busy and overcrowded urban areas. The authorities want to convert the built-up area into green open spaces for public. The thesis starts with site context and analysis of the most important features and aspects of the surrounding neighbourhoods which influence the design process of the park. This provides an opportunity for the city to create places at the urban public spaces. Initially the park can serve as a

community meeting point, with public activities, sport fields, visual enhancements and exhibition grounds. The park will be flexible, and offer adaptive hybrid spaces which link nature and culture. Also, the public landscaping project is considered as a tool for social and political inclusion, which helps to create a local identity. The new park serves also for hygienic functions, providing fresh air, shaded and open areas for human interaction and light fitness activities. Moreover, the location ensures that throughout the design process the park represents a new central area in the urban context to accommodate many essential cultural functions. It will be the most desirable destination for different groups of users. Secondly, we aimed to identify the most important factors

which make people stay and walk in urban open spaces. This is introduced on the basis of the knowledge and theoretical background from the literature review, comparing against the existing situation of the given site in the city of Erbil. Accordingly, there are some complex criteria in a scientific approach to deal with the indexes of urban walkability, targeted at two different scales of the urban and the street level. Finally, after the synthesis of the analysis and the conclusion process, the final output of the design is embodied in a booklet containing all the pieces of information compiled during the project. This includes the concept, strategies, sketches, final version of the site plan, sections, planting plan, landscape elements, and lastly the details and visualisations. ©

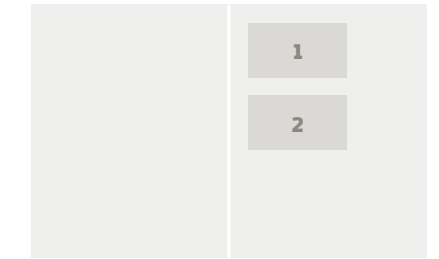


Fig. 1: Sustainable cultural-artistic center
Fig. 2: Steep garden planted with herbal plants



**RECREATIONAL AND SUSTAINABLE
LANDSCAPE. THE DESIGN OF THE
ENTRANCE OF BARAJIN NATIONAL PARK**
*Author: Samira Shir Khanloo
Supervisor: Sandor Jombach, PhD*

The city is a dynamic and living organism in which the three general areas of work, entertainment and recreation are closely intertwined to create various environments. Each of these three areas interact with another in addition to their specific characteristics, and each of them represent a different entity. We are social beings, and as we interact with other people, we live our social life. Social and cultural interactions are basic human needs that have a potential impact on public health, and this is an important consideration in the creation of architectural spaces. In today's life, where time is so important, the socio-cultural system can be a symbol of wise use of time, cultural growth and maturity, which creates a sense of belonging and promotes

social interaction and relationships between different segments of society. On the other hand, the huge tourism industry, especially domestic tourism, occupies a special place in the economies of countries and plays an active and effective role in fostering the socio-economic development of countries, especially in the developing countries, and creative tourism can be considered as the third generation of tourism. This type of tourism is a cooperative interaction between the visitor and the place where the promotion of participation and the development of the environment, a deep understanding of the structures and cultural relations of the host environment and positive and serious interaction with the environment take place. Accordingly, the design of a socio-cultural center in the recreation and tourism area in Barajin (Qazvin-Iran), where climatic characteristics, topography, ecosystem conditions, and coverage of pasture land are the attractions of the region, seems necessary.

It is assumed that the creation of such an outstanding complex with a thorough understanding of the environment, climate, cultural and social characteristics of the area will be of great benefit to the region. That is a response to many mental and psychological needs of people, especially young people, and can have an impact on human well-being and the promotion of the culture of the society. The project titled "Designing a Recreational and Cultural Complex - Sustainable Landscape Architecture Approach in Qazvin, Barajin" was not only carried out for educational purposes but also to discover the basics of architectural design. In this approach, the sustainable architecture will be based on all principles related to the climate together with economic and social principles. *Keywords: Recreational and Cultural Complex, Sustainable Architecture, Green Architecture, Architectural Design, Culture* ©

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