

# THE GREEN HOUSE



The project is part of a masterplan that integrates the neighborhood of Budafok, located on the banks of the Danube River, in the southwest region of the Buda area of the city of Budapest.

The neighborhood of Budafok, before 1950, was a municipality of its own and was historically famous for being a wine region, until today there are remains of the old cellars in the basement of the land, which served to store the old wine production. Today, the Törley champagne factory, a wine-related trade, meeting groups and festivals for wine fans is in the neighborhood.

The region has more distinct topographic characteristics, with steep slopes and slopes and urban fabric close to the coastal area of the Danube, despite that, paradoxically, physically and socially it is distant from the river, since there are two train and highway lines that separate the city to the watercourse.

The central territory studied is currently showing intense traffic of cars and people, because in addition to being the end of the Tram 47 line, there is also the meeting of squares that share space for public administrations, parking lots, monuments. We can see a majority of commercial and residential areas, with architectural characteristics from different times. Due to deteriorating processes such as intense traffic, some projects were proposed to improve the local quality of life.

The chosen site is located in the central territory of Budafok, where most food and commercial establishments are found, with an average height of approximately two floors, close to the newly built public market. It is in a corner situation, between three very busy streets today, where two of them are planned to be replaced for pedestrian use.

The project includes a masterplan, with specific interventions throughout the territory, being located in a very busy region, due to the proximity to important points of public and commercial transport, close mainly to buildings that allocate gastronomic functions, markets, bakeries and cafes. This situation allowed the development of the building concept, being a mixed-use building, housing a bakery and flower shop on its ground floor, and an apartment for a family on its first floor.



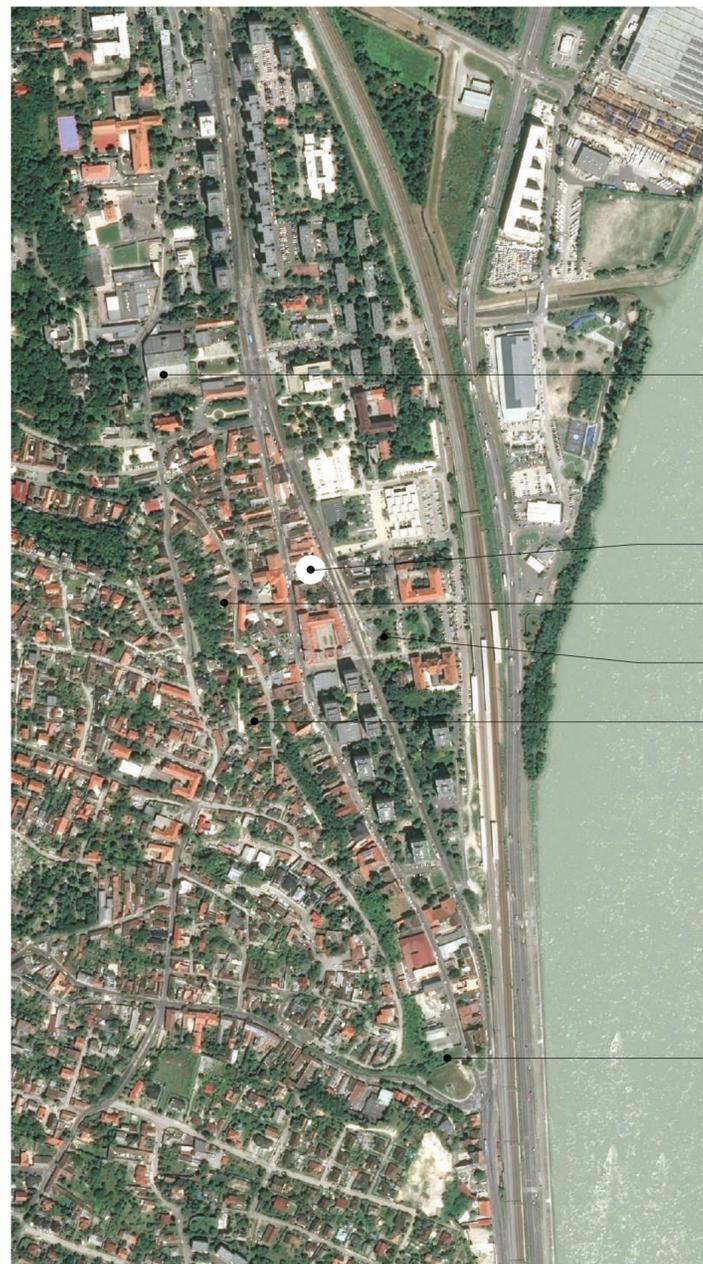
My first impression of Budafok was one of contradictions, a region that is close to the banks of the river, but at the same time it does not have a good relationship with it due to the large roads that generate an access barrier.

Another situation would be its topography that in its points higher areas allow the view of the island of Csepel, however the obtained view is of an extremely industrial region of the island, or the case of being a village with several single-family houses but at the same time there is an unexpected break with some taller multi-family buildings that do not integrate the old urban fabric more pleasantly.

Seeking to bring a contradiction to this busy region, urban integration was thought of as a space that brings peace and warmth, with more interaction with green areas. Then the concept of a greenhouse was integrated into the mixed function, allowing an architectural unity of ideas.

On the right it is the first pictures for the definition of the feelings attached to the first idea, with this was possible to create a idea board with the main materiality, forms and approach of architectural elements and practical use with the real.

With the idea board already figured out and the area and urban analysis was possible to create a diagram of the general and main concept for the development of the project.



Abdalah, Haithem Mohammad Fayiz  
Budafok Cultural Point

Delgado da Silva, Bárbara Mylena  
The Green House

Kasatkina, Karina  
School of Music Elevate

Silva Dantas, Gabriel - Merging Urban  
layers, Budafok Community Gathering

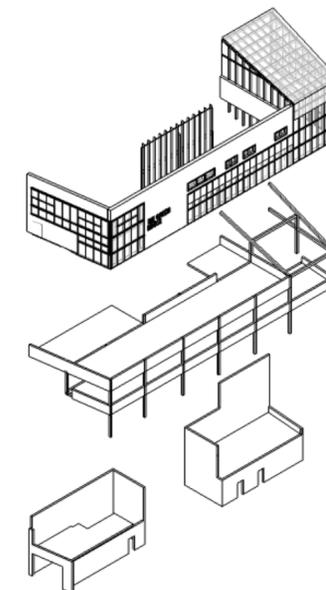
Al Zoubi, Raghad  
Budafok, Children's day care centre

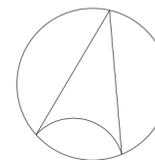
Almelhem, Saba Samir  
Budafok Coworking

The Building can be structurally resolved with many options, like skeleton frame reinforced concrete structures, load bearing walls but the CLT structure mixed with reinforced concrete walls was chosen. The advantages of the use of the CLT on the construction of this building is, in addition to its obvious sustainable characteristics due to the use of wood as a basic material.

The glass curtain wall, will be used for the function of obtaining transparency where necessary, providing the greenhouse concept. The glass facades allow the interaction of the interior with the exterior of the building and the greater brightness of the internal environment and the reduction of expenditure on electricity, which, for example, can be offered by laminated glass and the like.

Then polycarbonate panels will be used to create an element in strategic locations for protection from the sun, serving as a shading mechanism and adapting in regions for facade composition.

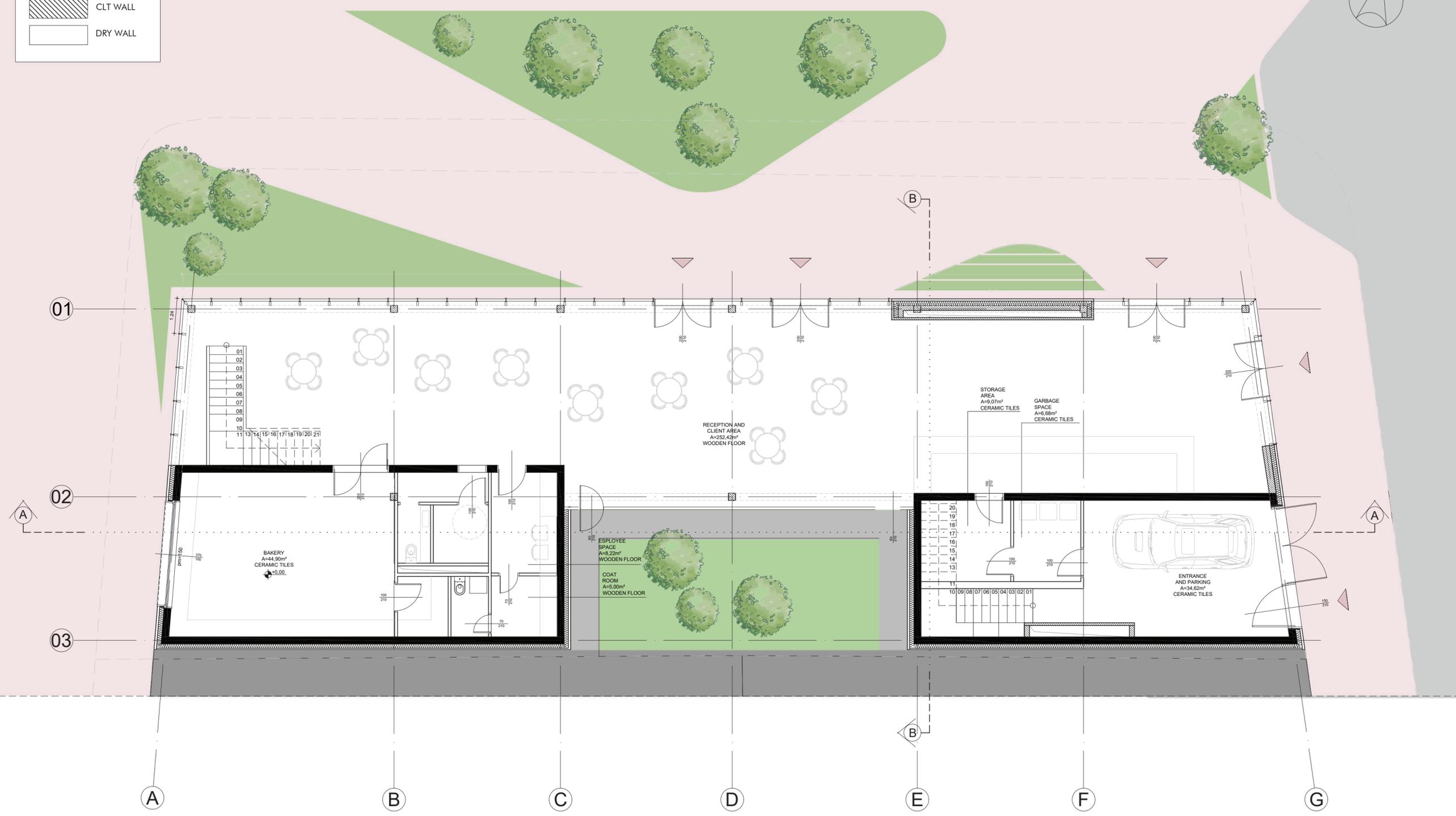




SITE PLAN  
SCALE — 1/200

# LEGEND

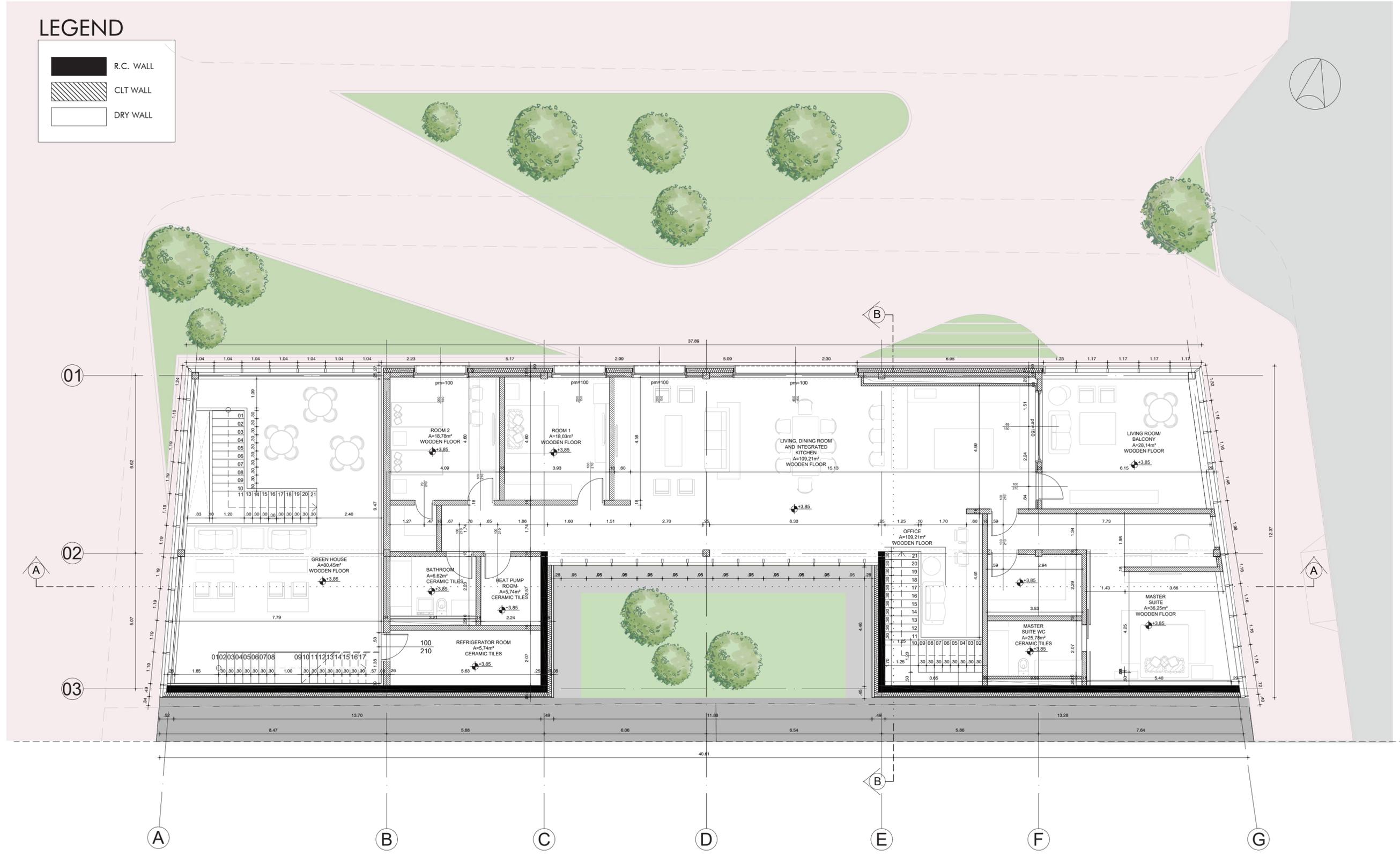
- R.C. WALL
- CLT WALL
- DRY WALL



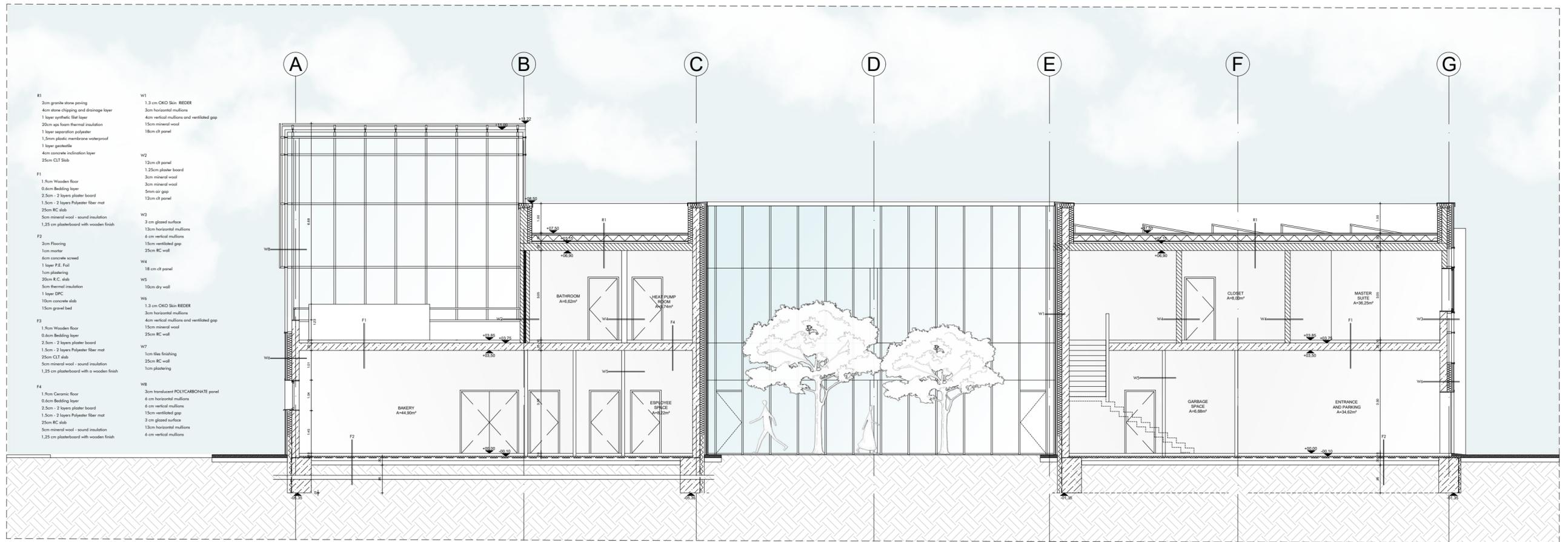
GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/100

# LEGEND

- R.C. WALL
- CLT WALL
- DRY WALL



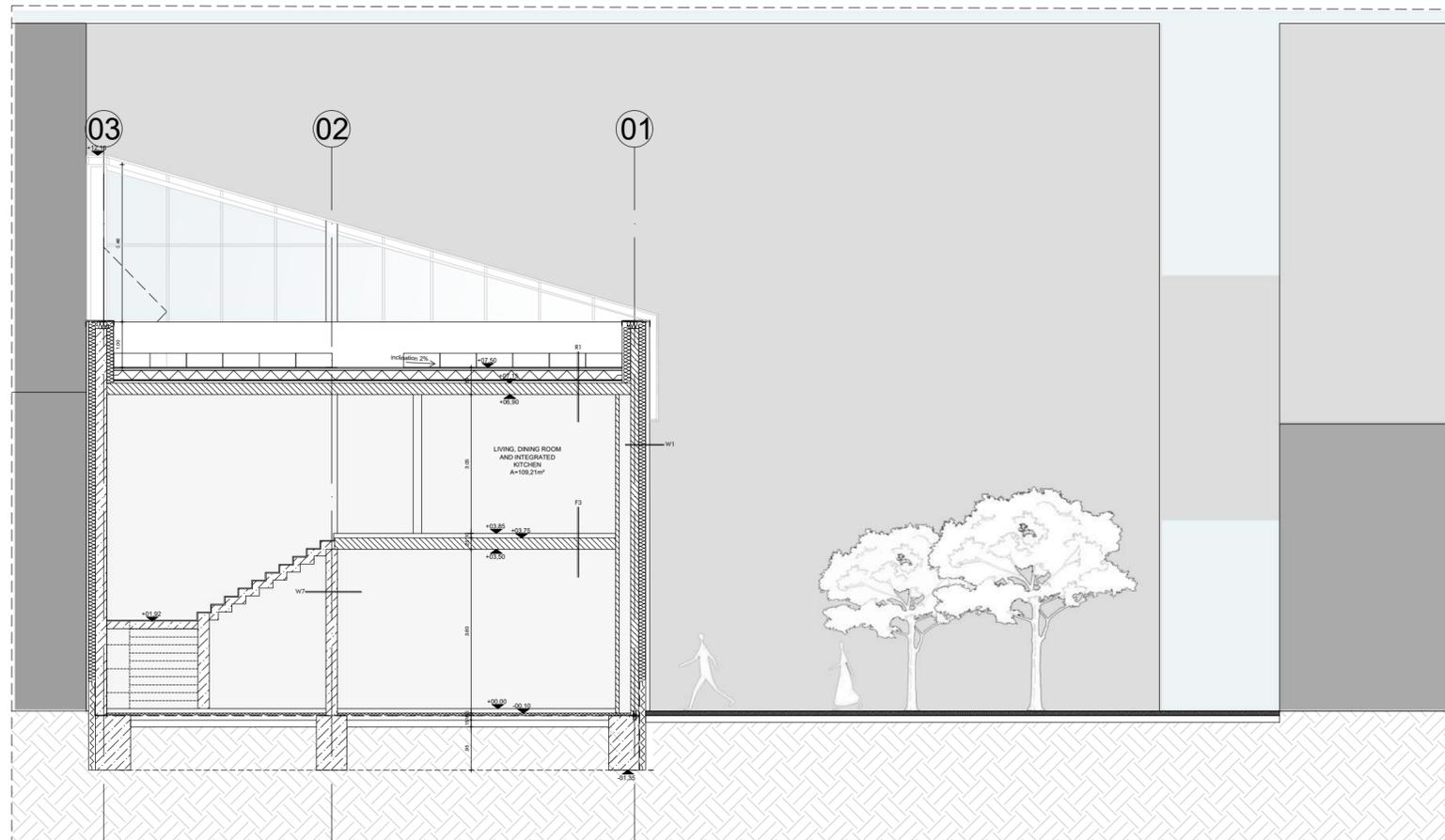
**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**  
SCALE 1/100



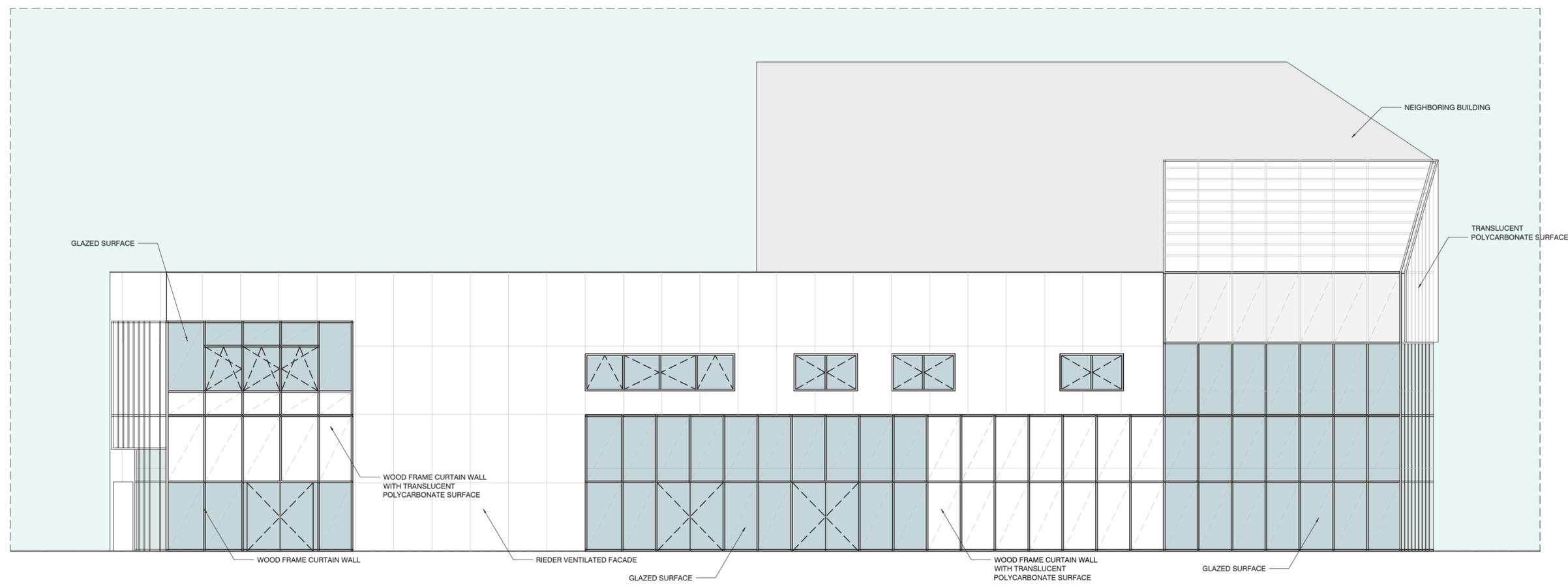
SECTION A-A  
 SCALE 1/50

**LEGEND**

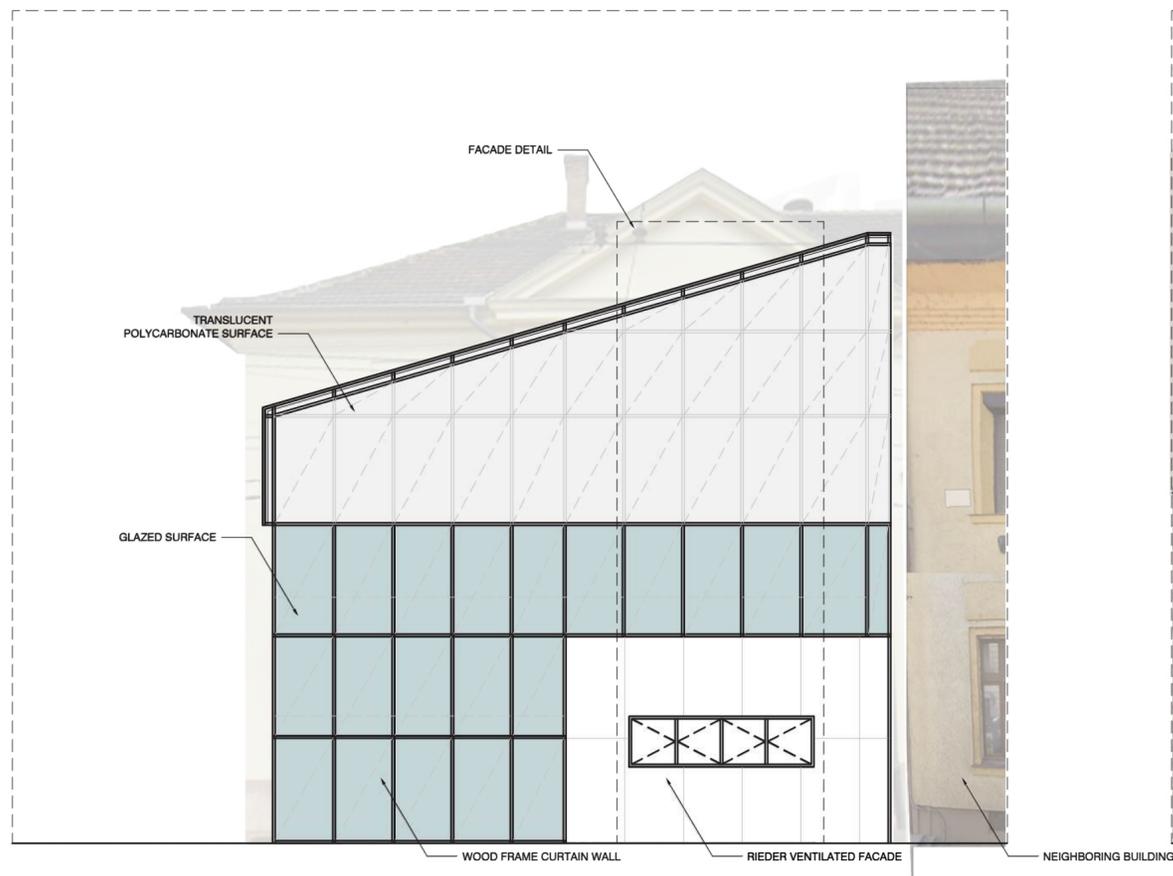
	R.C. WALL
	CLT WALL
	DRY WALL



SECTION B-B  
 SCALE 1/50



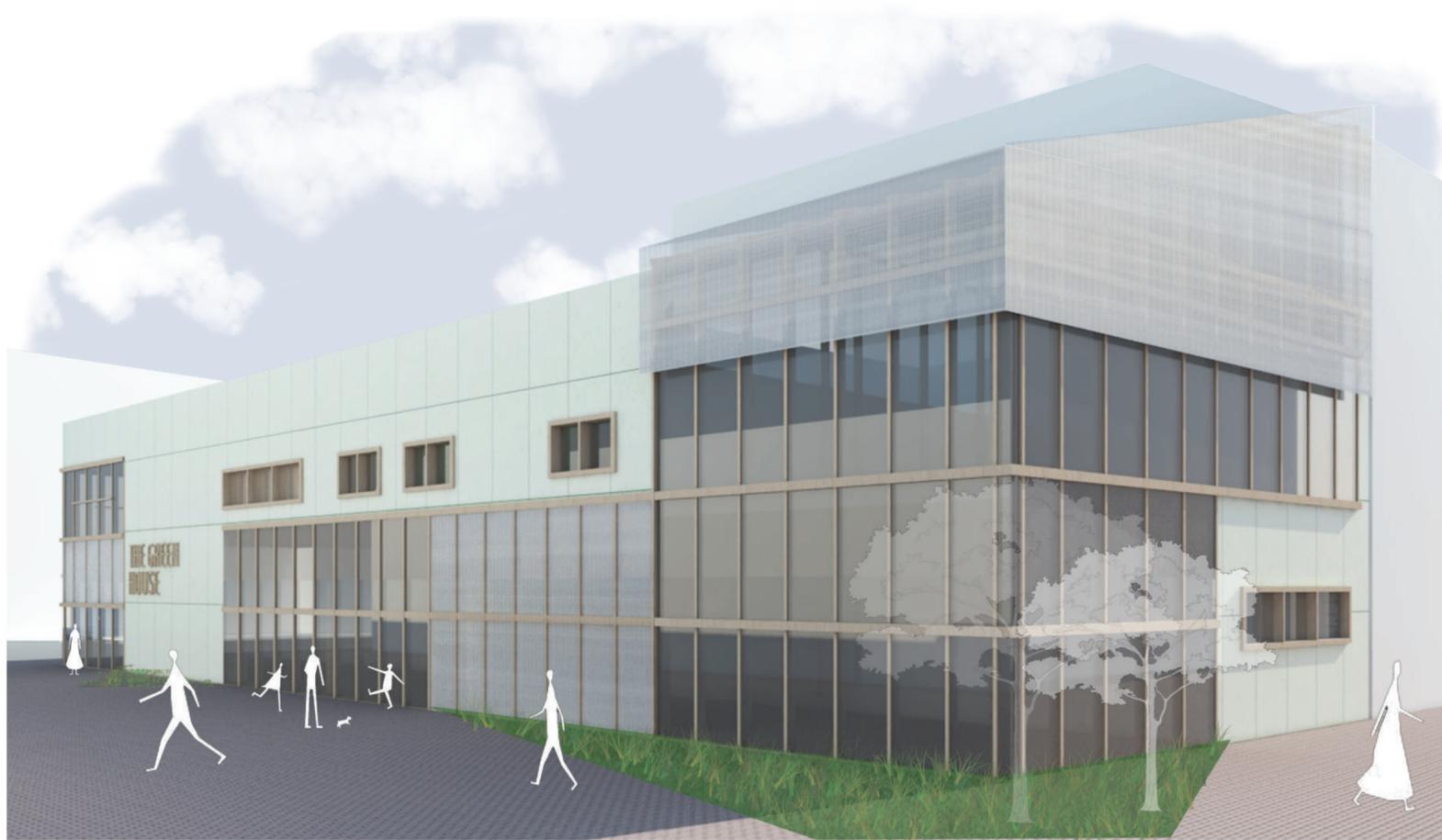
**NORTH FACADE**  
 SCALE 1/100



WEAST FACADE  
SCALE 1/100



EAST FACADE  
SCALE 1/100



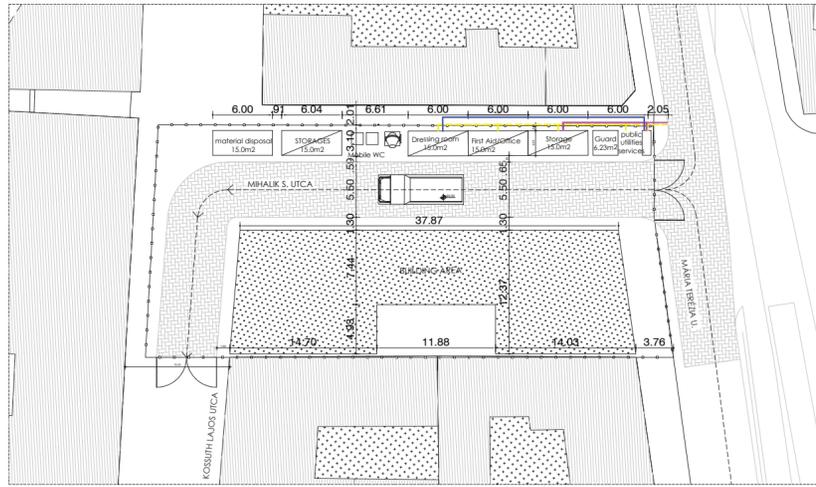
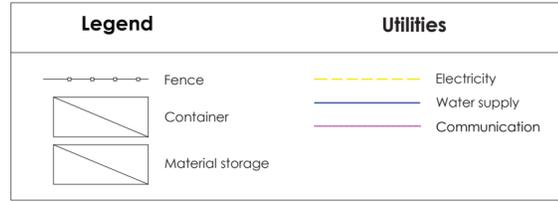


BARBARA MYLENA DELGADO DA SILVA DIPLOMA PROJECT - URBAN DEPARTMENT

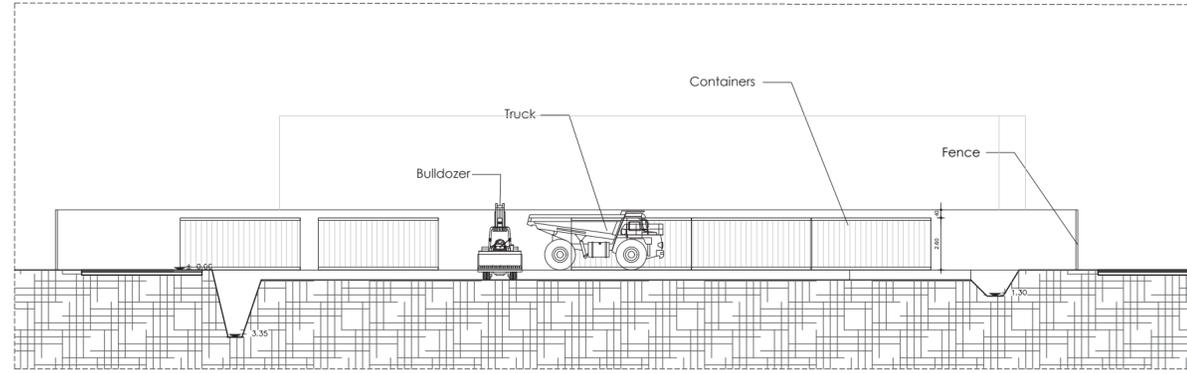


BARBARA MYLENA DELGADO DA SILVA DIPLOMA PROJECT - URBAN DEPARTMENT

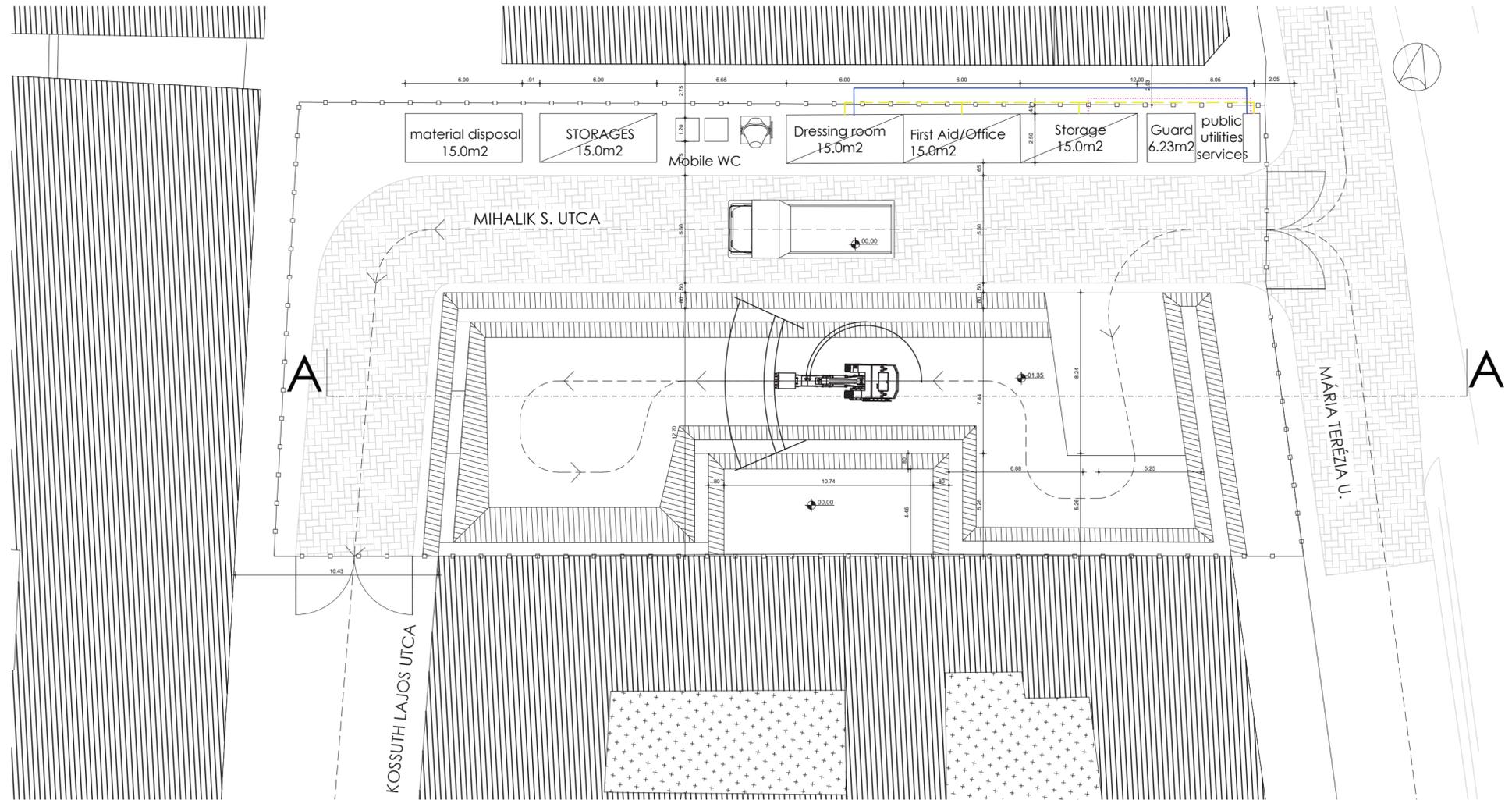




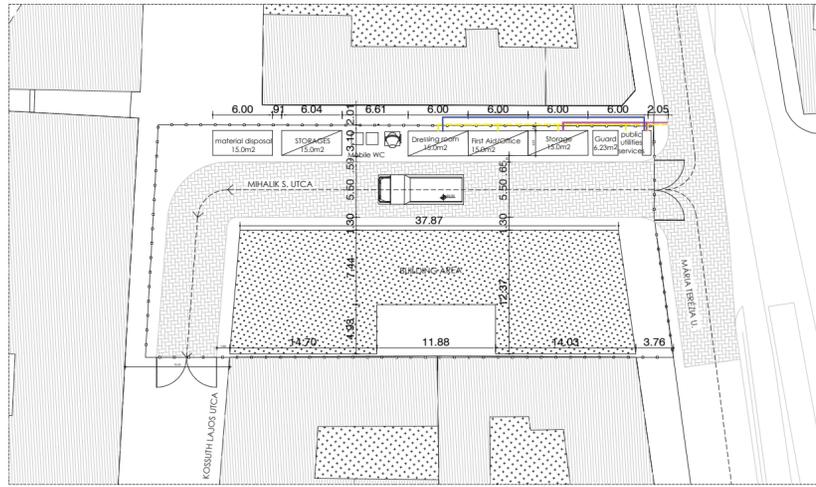
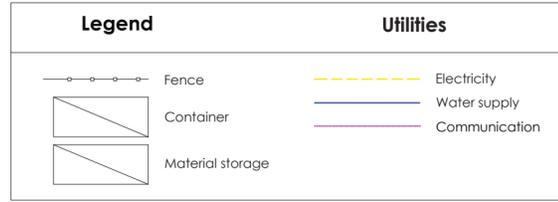
GENERAL ORGANIZATION PLAN  
SCALE 1/500



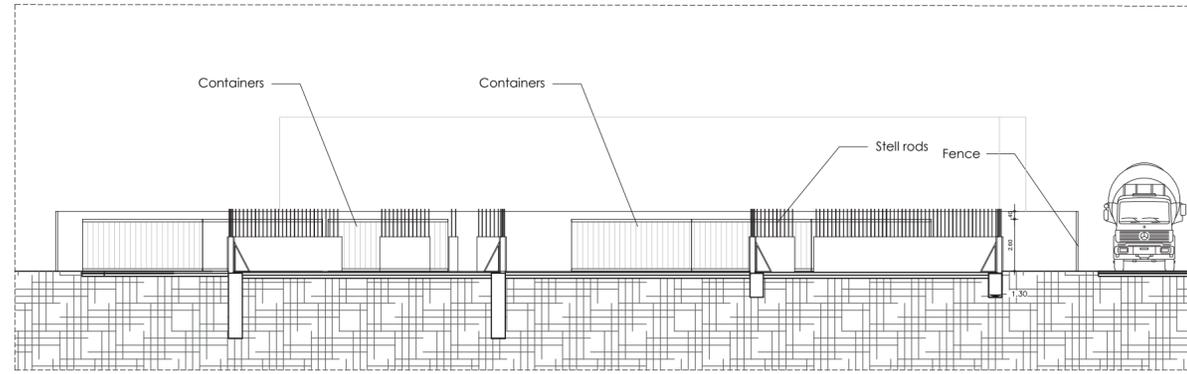
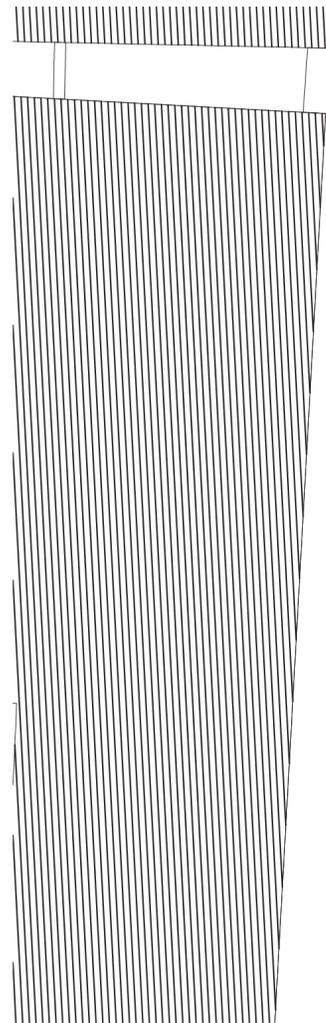
SECTION EXCAVATION PLAN  
SCALE 1/250



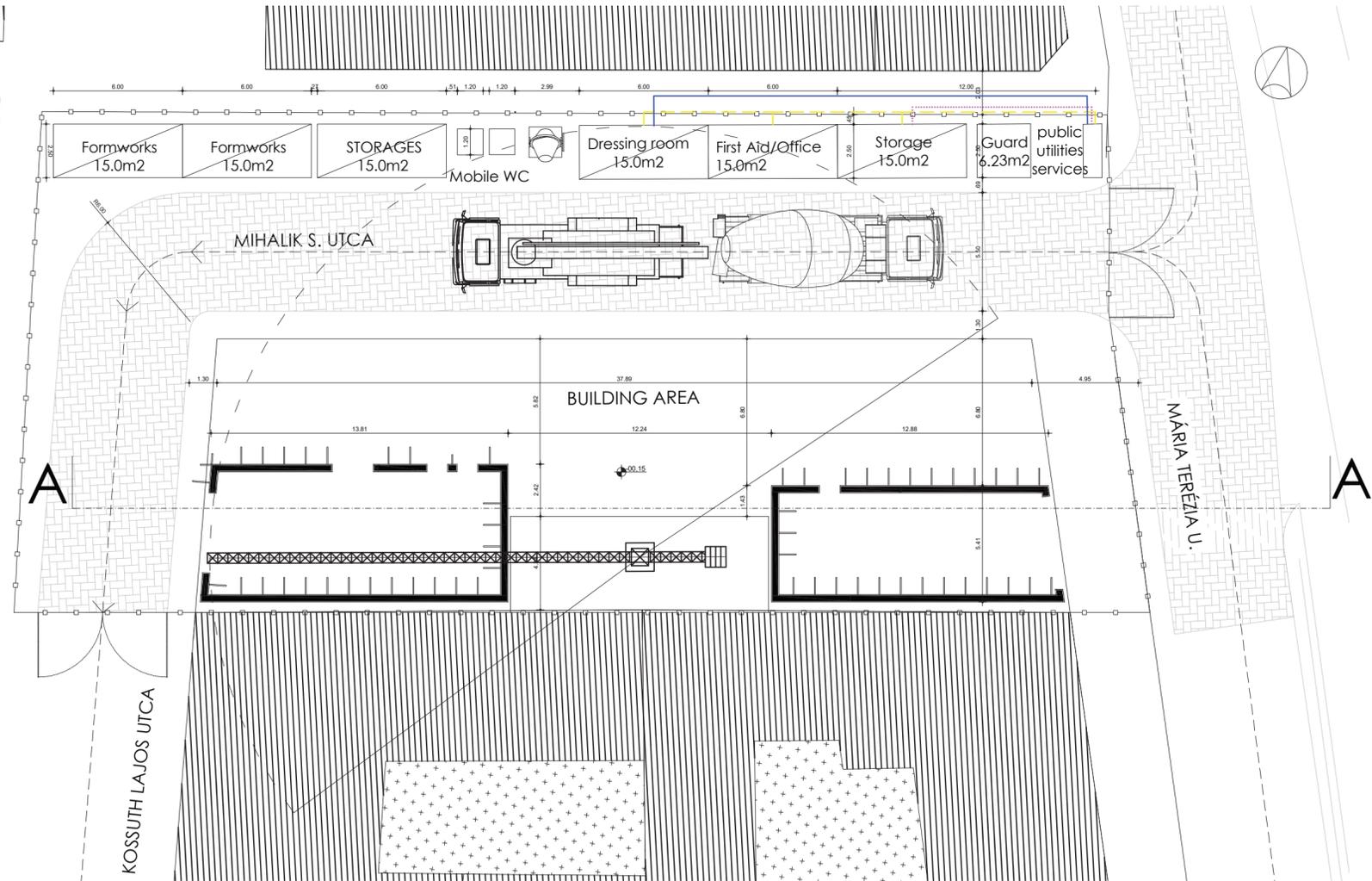
EXCAVATION PLAN  
SCALE 1/200



GENERAL ORGANIZATION PLAN  
SCALE 1/500



SECTION FORMWORKS R.C. WALLS PLAN  
SCALE 1/250



FORMWORKS R.C. WALLS PLAN  
SCALE 1/200