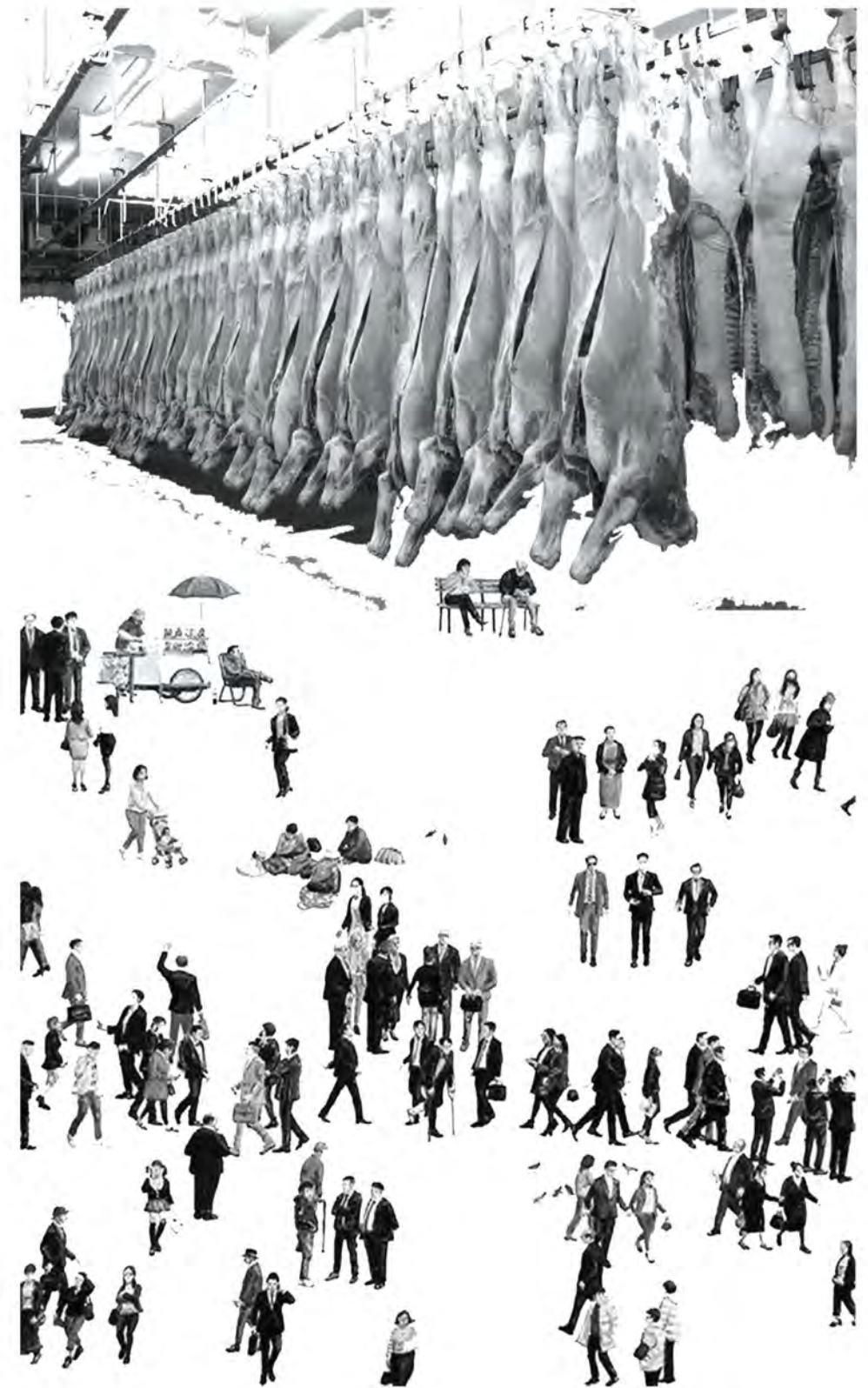


# annex.



UAUIM/ 2023-2024/tutors: dr. arch. Justin Baroncea & dr. arch. Ionut Anton

**arts & science park/splaiul unirii 162**

diploma | SP6-4

arch. stud Alexandra Müller/E61



**historical analysis./05**

**architectural survey  
photo documentation  
structure study./20**

01.refrigeration plant/22

02.bleeding area/25

03.pig slaughterhouse/27

04.cattle slaughterhouse/30

05.lard melter/36

06.tripery/39

07.administration/40

08.poultry slaughterhouse/41

09.sanitary slaughterhouse/43

**parasites./45**

**contemporary  
references./52**

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The focus of the Diploma project is the transformation and repurposing of the former Municipal Abattoir in Bucharest, located at 162 Splaiul Unirii Boulevard, on the right bank of the Dâmbovița River.

The proposal aims to redevelop this former industrial site into an integrated Arts and Science Park, leveraging its historical significance while addressing contemporary urban challenges. A comprehensive qualitative research approach was employed to explore the site's historical context. This included archival research, discussions with the site administrator, photographic documentation, and an extensive literature review. This strategy aimed to uncover the site's evolution, operational history, and architectural changes, situating it within a broader historical and cultural framework. Additionally, the research was conducted to support further studies for the master's dissertation. The findings from this research will be revealed in this annex.

# location & historical data

general information

# arts & science park/splaiul unirii 162

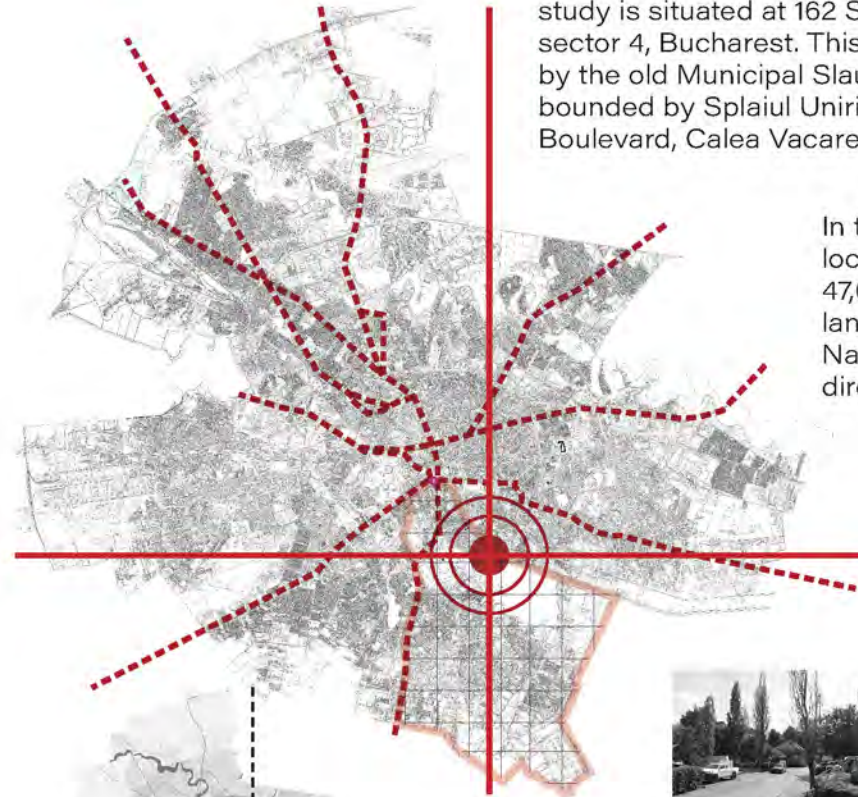
prediploma | SP6-3

04

## GENERAL

The chosen location for the pre-diploma foundations study is situated at 162 Splaiul Unirii Boulevard in sector 4, Bucharest. This area was previously occupied by the old Municipal Slaughterhouse. The site is bounded by Splaiul Unirii Boulevard, Mihai Bravu Boulevard, Calea Vacaresti, and Abatorului Boulevard.

In terms of its proximity to the city center, the site is favorably located, being only 3 kilometers away. It covers a total area of 47,000 square meters and is adjacent to significant landmarks such as the Mihai-Bravu Passage, Vacaresti National Park, and Children's Park. Additionally, it offers direct access to the Dambovitza River.



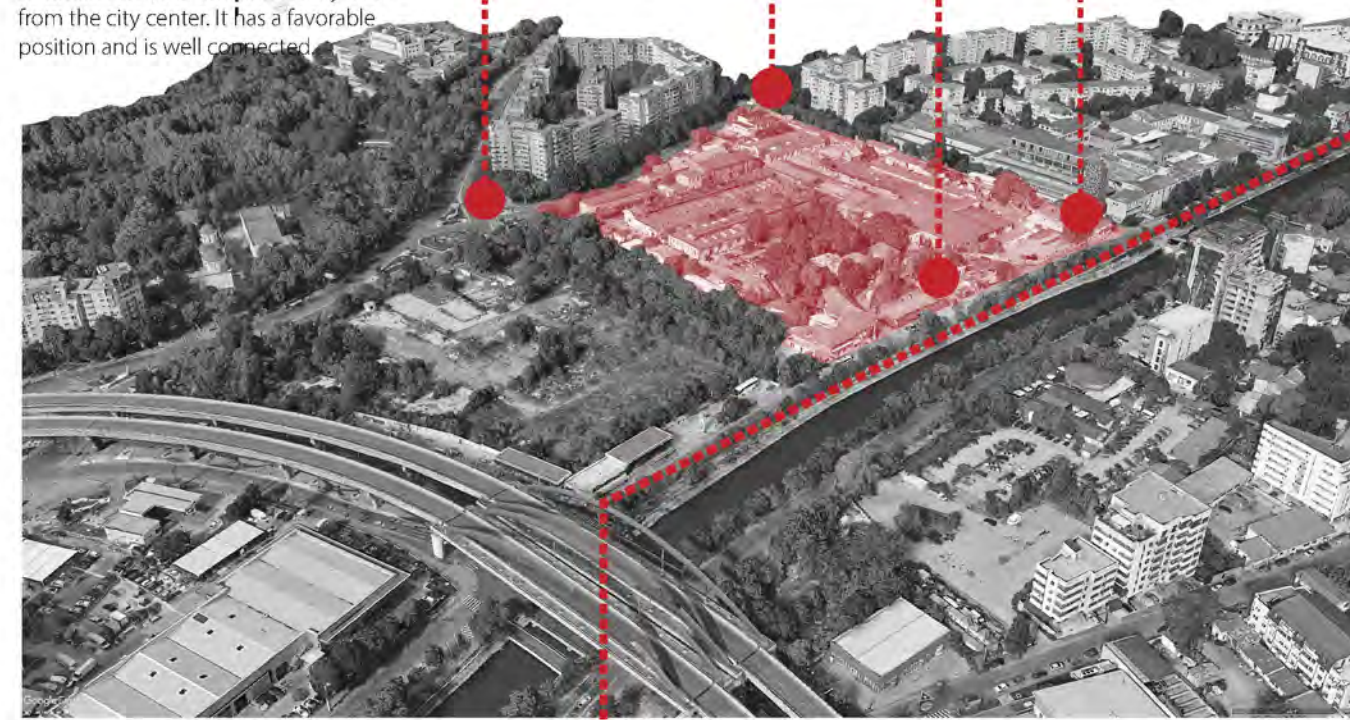
## DISTRICTS

The site is administratively located in sector 4, but borders the immediate limit of sector 3.



## CENTER

At urban level, the location is only 3 km from the city center. It has a favorable position and is well connected.

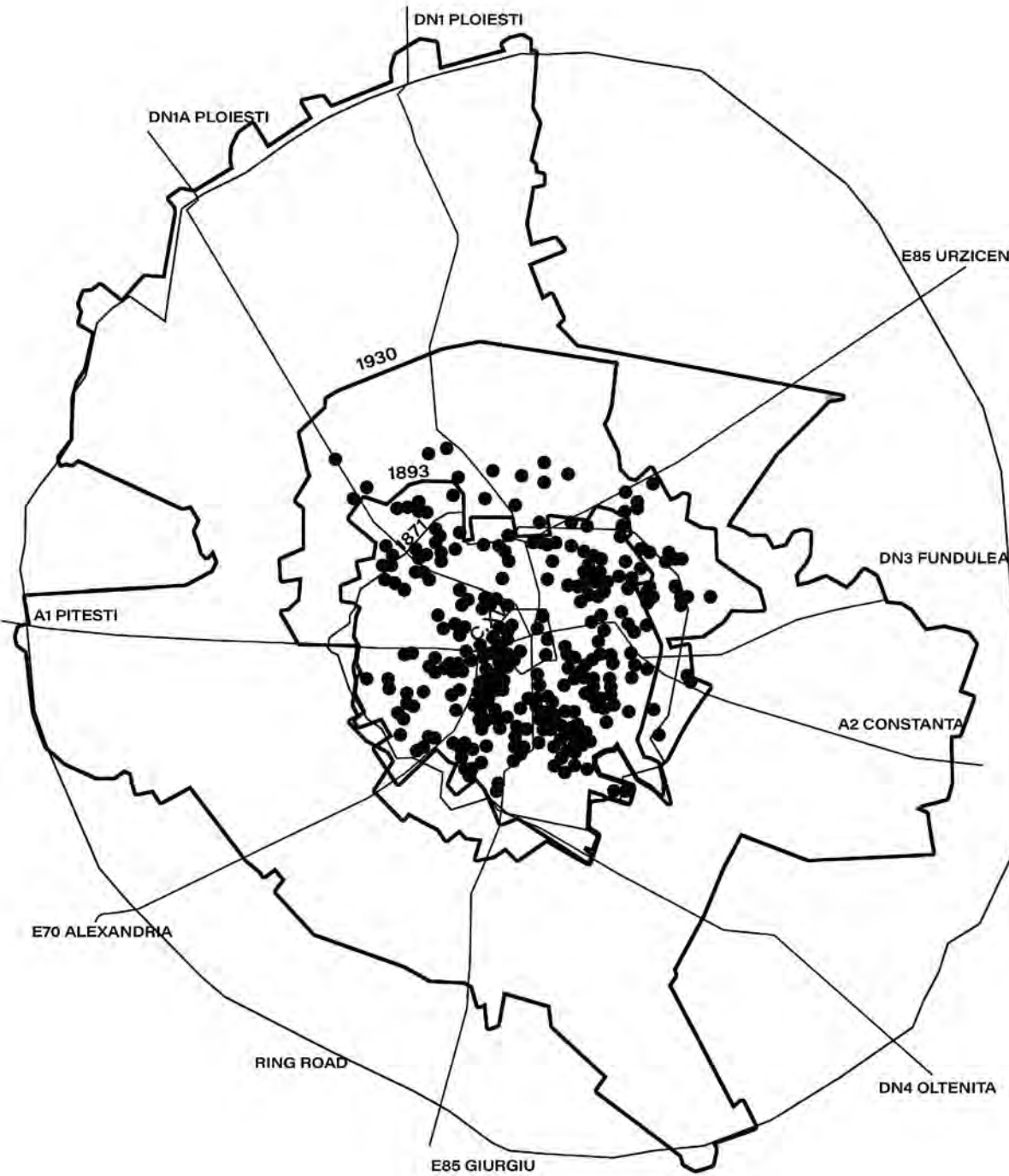


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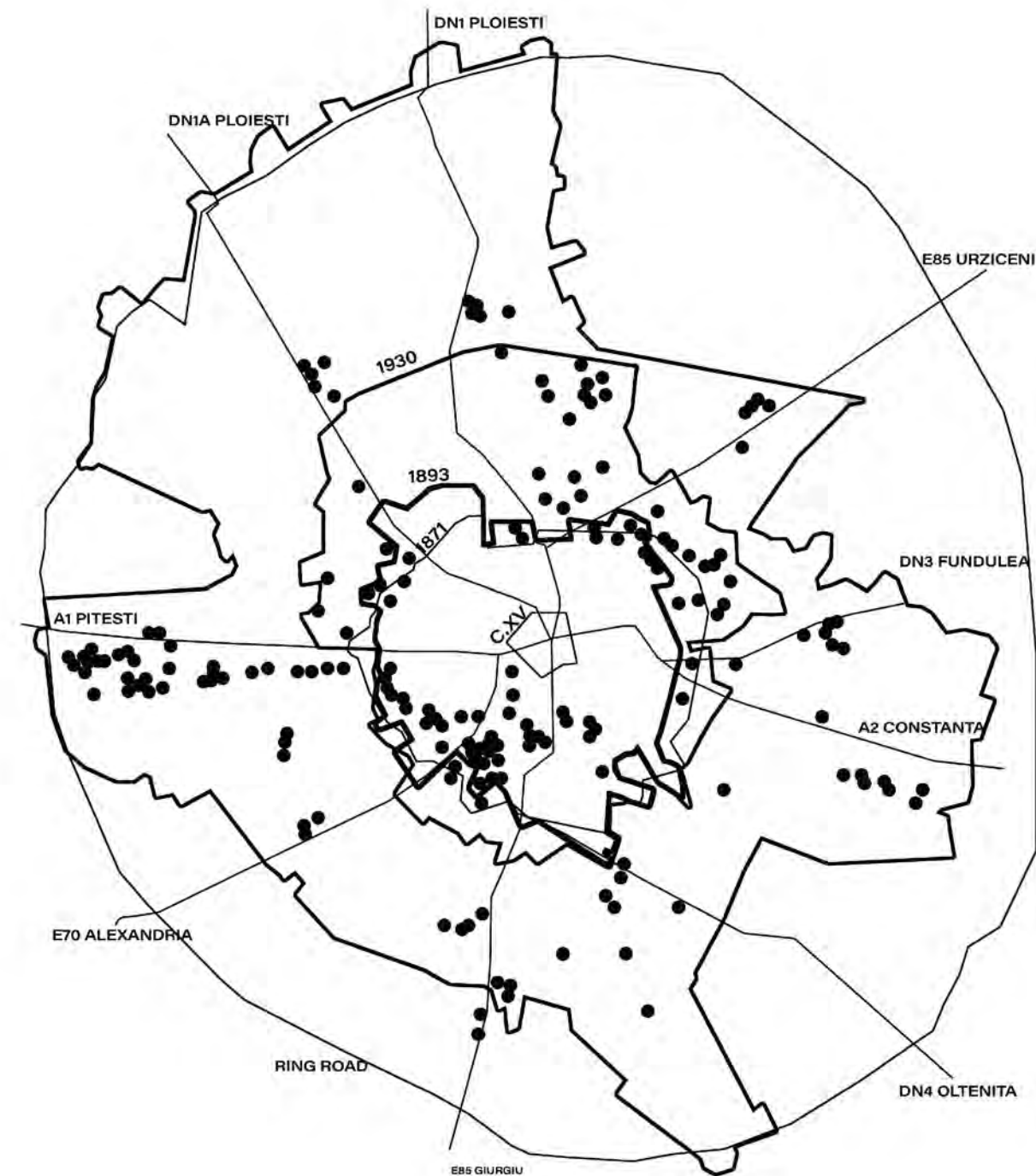


# historical analysis.



**distribution of industry in the 1920s**

data taken out of "Postindustrial Bucharest"-Liviu Chalcea  
Polirom 2008



**distribution of industry in the 1990s**

data taken out of "Postindustrial Bucharest"-Liviu Chalcea  
Polirom 2008

# location & historical data

## historical plans

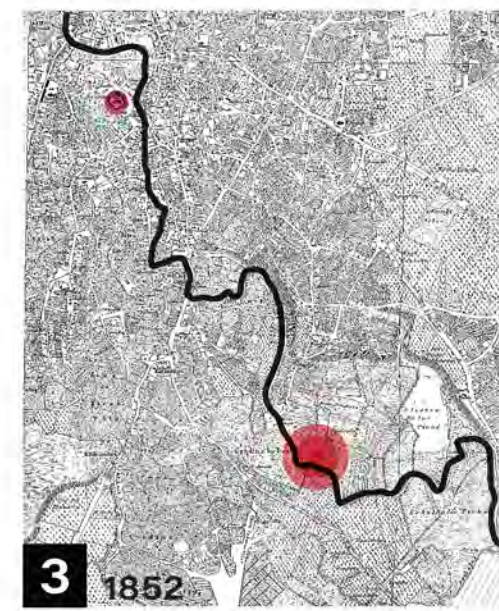
- 1 The Phanariot period of Bucharest is characterized by slums grouped around churches.  
The density of the built-up area is low, the unbuilt area predominates, mainly used as agricultural land.
- 2 The street grid is organic, irregular and non-hierarchical, delimiting islands of the same nature.
- 3 The fabric is traditional, with small houses on the farm plot, organized around the places of worship, reflecting the late rurality of the capital in the mid-19th century.
- 4 "Gardina cu Duzi" lot can be distinguished which later in the 1850s will be chosen by the municipality to be the site on which the slaughterhouse project will be located.
- 5 1869 The Slaughter House Pavilions appear. The construction was made according to the plans of the architect Alexis Godillot, handed over to the City Hall of the Municipality of Bucharest in 1868.
- 6 1880-1883- the first sewerage work of Dambovitza.  
The site is still at the outskirts of the city; other industrial sites appear such as, Lemaitre foundry factory, Cotton industry.  
Urban islands take on more regular shapes due to the development of the street system. The area is becoming densified with the growth of the population and the improvement of the infrastructure.
- 7 An important sign of the transformations at the level of the urban tissue are the appearance of "cul de sac", a sign of the densification of the plots on the urban islands; some of them will later be transformed into streets.
- 8 Important changes take place during communism, through Ceausescu's systematization projects, entire areas of single-family houses with gardens are demolished and in their place bedroom neighborhoods with medium-height blocks appear, gradually the fronts appear, then construction is also built behind them. Tineretului Park is also created, and the works for Lacul Vacaresti start, but are never finished. Mihai-Bravu bridge appears in the 80s.  
In 1987 the River Banks, as they are today, are built.
- 9 The area developed significantly after the revolution, becoming a semi-central area, located only 3km from the city center. The area becomes attractive for real estate developers, tall and medium-rise residential buildings and high-rise office buildings appear. The former industrial halls are reclaimed and artistic cooperatives appear around them. The Mihai-Bravu - Vacaresti passage was completed in 2014. Vegetation grows on the platform of Lake Vacaresti, and the area becomes a true natural area, later gaining the status of a protected area and a National Park.



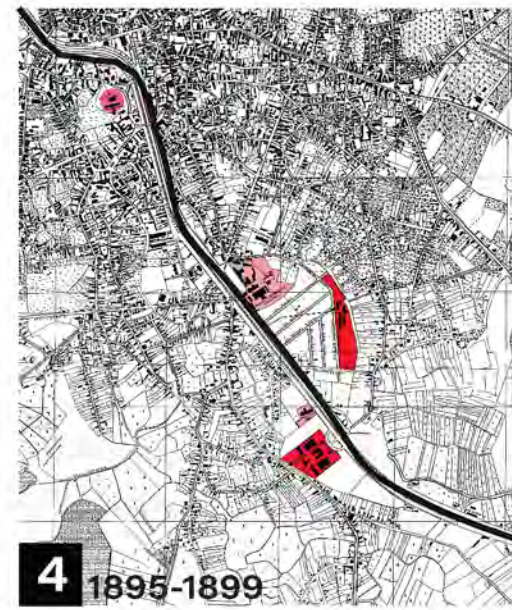
1 1791 Ernst plan



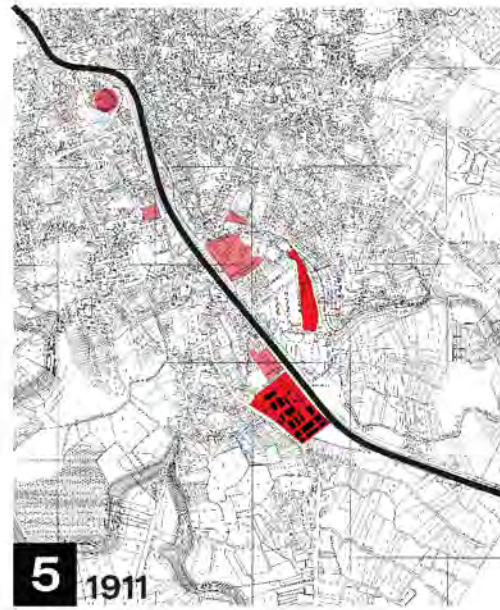
2 1844-1846 Rudolf Arthur Borroczyn



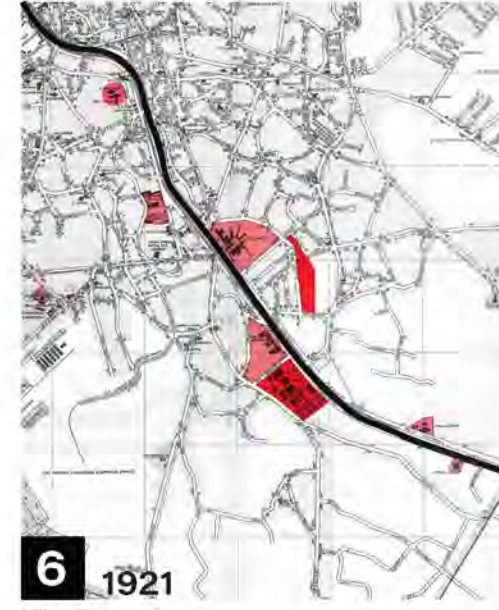
3 1852 Rudolf Arthur Borroczyn plan



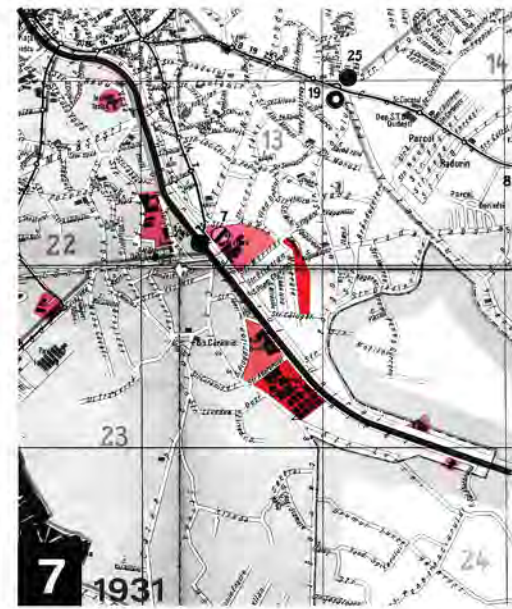
4 1895-1899 geographic military institute plan 1895-1899



5 1911 geographic military institute plan 1911



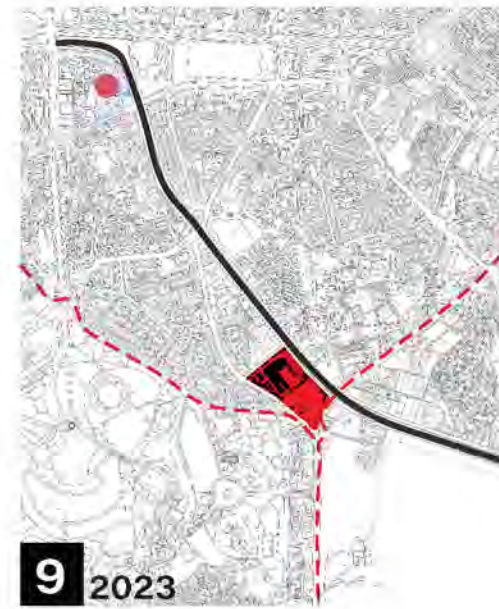
6 1921 Mihai Pantea plan



7 1931



8 1990



9 2023

# arts & science park/splaiul unirii 162

diploma | SP6-4

07

The site of the Diploma project is situated at Splaiul Unirii 162 Boulevard in Bucharest, District 4, positioned on the right bank of the Dambovitza River.

Initially chosen in the mid-19th century, the location was strategically situated on the outskirts of the city, conveniently positioned on the right bank of the Dambovitza River, where the river exited the city. This placement is crucial as the slaughterhouse operations relied heavily on water, with waste being directed downstream to manage pollution within the city, while awaiting for the installation of purification and disinfection stations.

The first measures to set up a modern slaughterhouse were taken in France in 1807, when it was officially required that the location of the slaughterhouses be near the water, on a vast land, allowing for further expansions. Bucharest's Abattoir followed the same logic.



# historical analysis

historical plans & satellite images

arts & science park/splaiul unirii 162

diploma | SP6-4

08



1893  
Cerchez Plan



1895-1899  
Geographic Inst. of the Army



1911  
Geographic Inst. of the Army



1990  
Cadastral Plan



Present

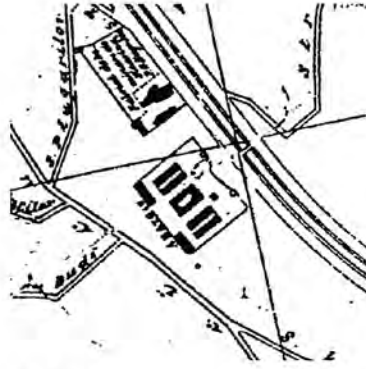
# historical analysis

historical plans & satellite images

# arts & science park/splaiul unirii 162

diploma | SP6-4

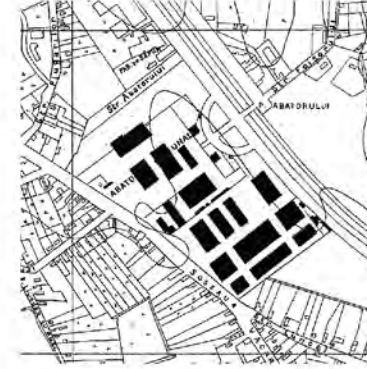
09



**1893**  
Cerchez Plan



**1895-1899**  
Geographic Inst. of the Army



**1911**  
Geographic Inst. of the Army



**1921**  
Geographic Inst. of the Army



**1927**  
Aerial Photograph



**1939**  
Bucharest map/  
Simboteanu&Moldoveanu



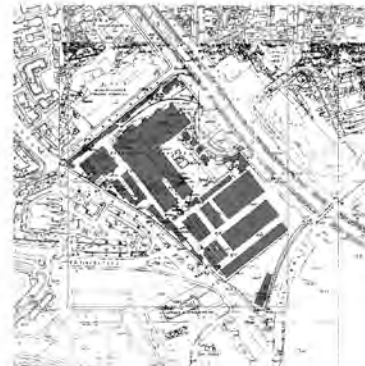
**1966**  
Aerial Photograph



**1972**  
Aerial Photograph



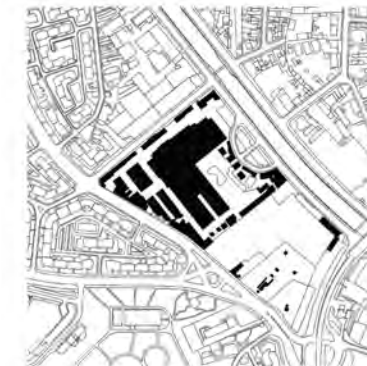
**1980**  
Aerial Photograph



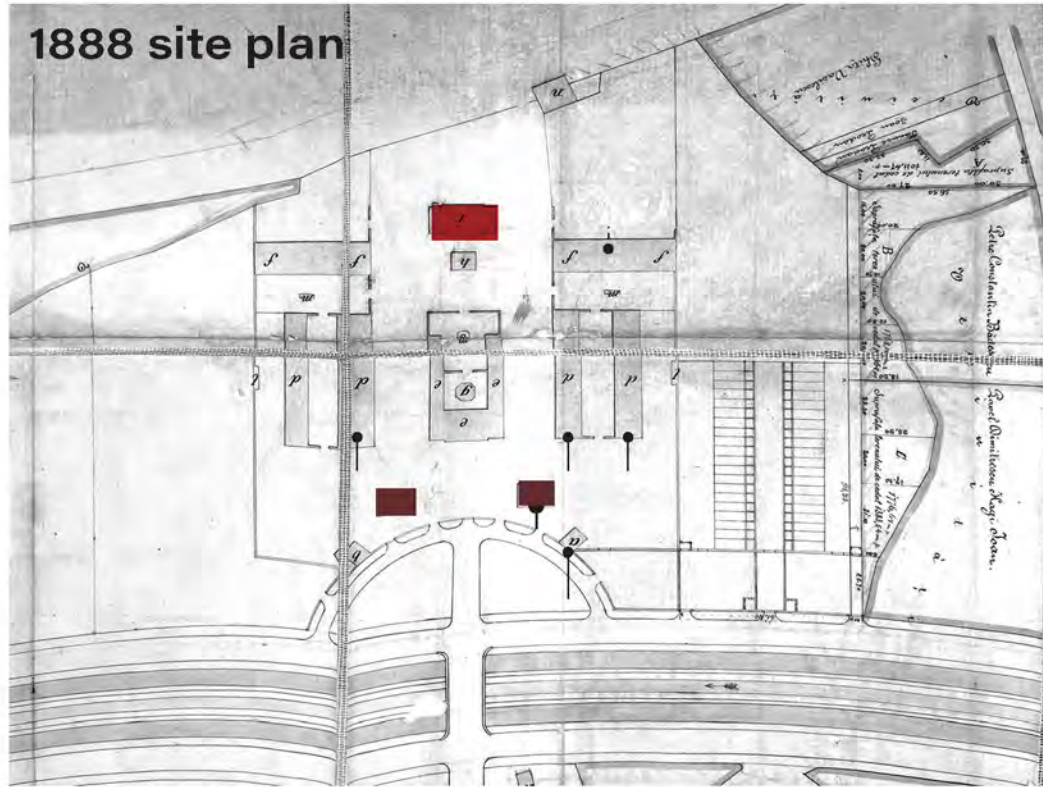
**1990**  
Cadastral Plan



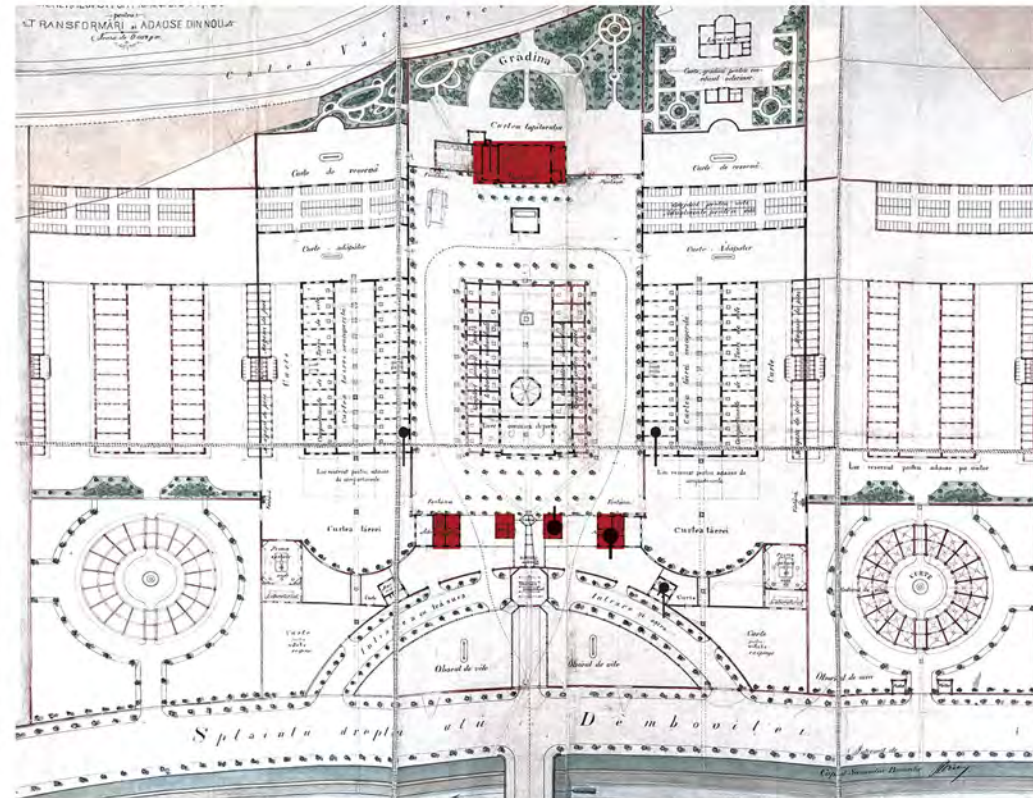
**2000**  
Satellite Image



**Present**



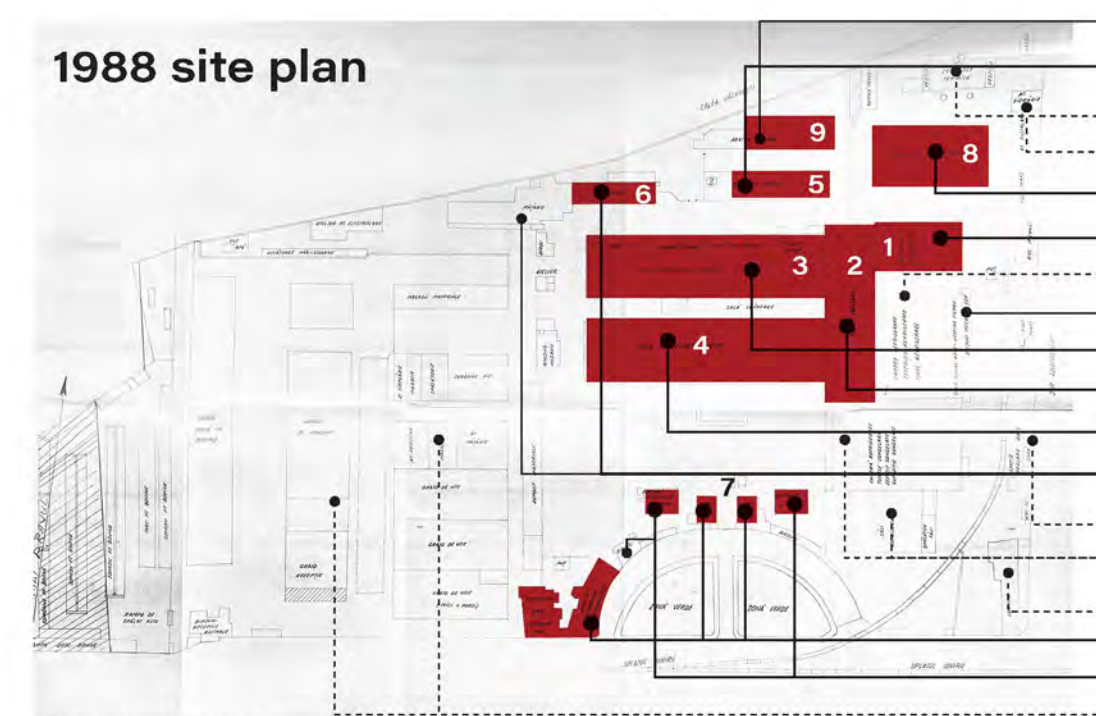
original photo/@National Archives of Bucharest Municipality/PMB/technical service/



original photo/@National Archives of Bucharest Municipality/PMB/technical service/

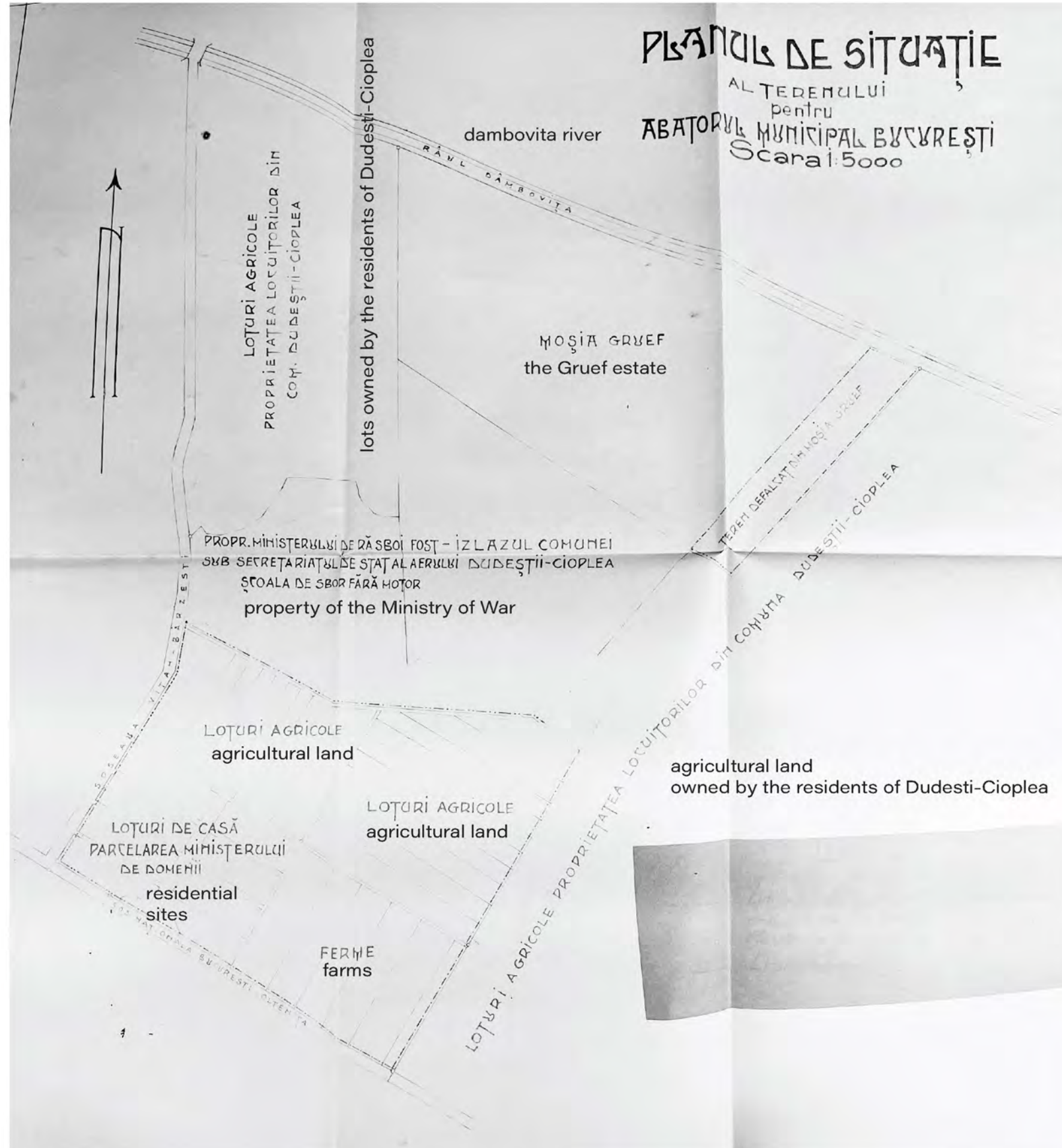


original photo/@PMB archive



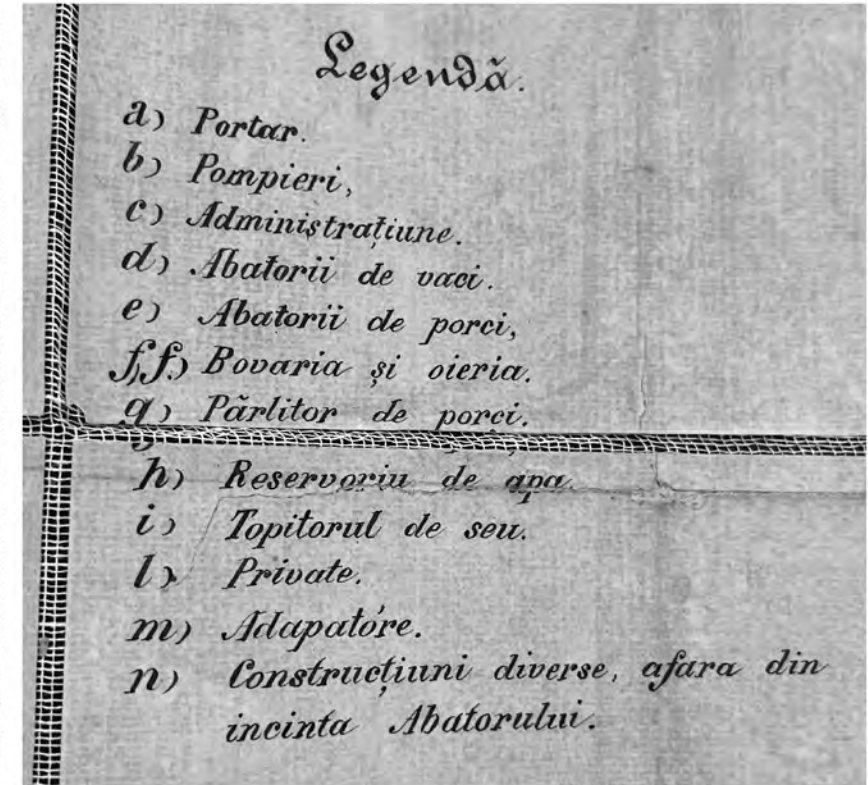
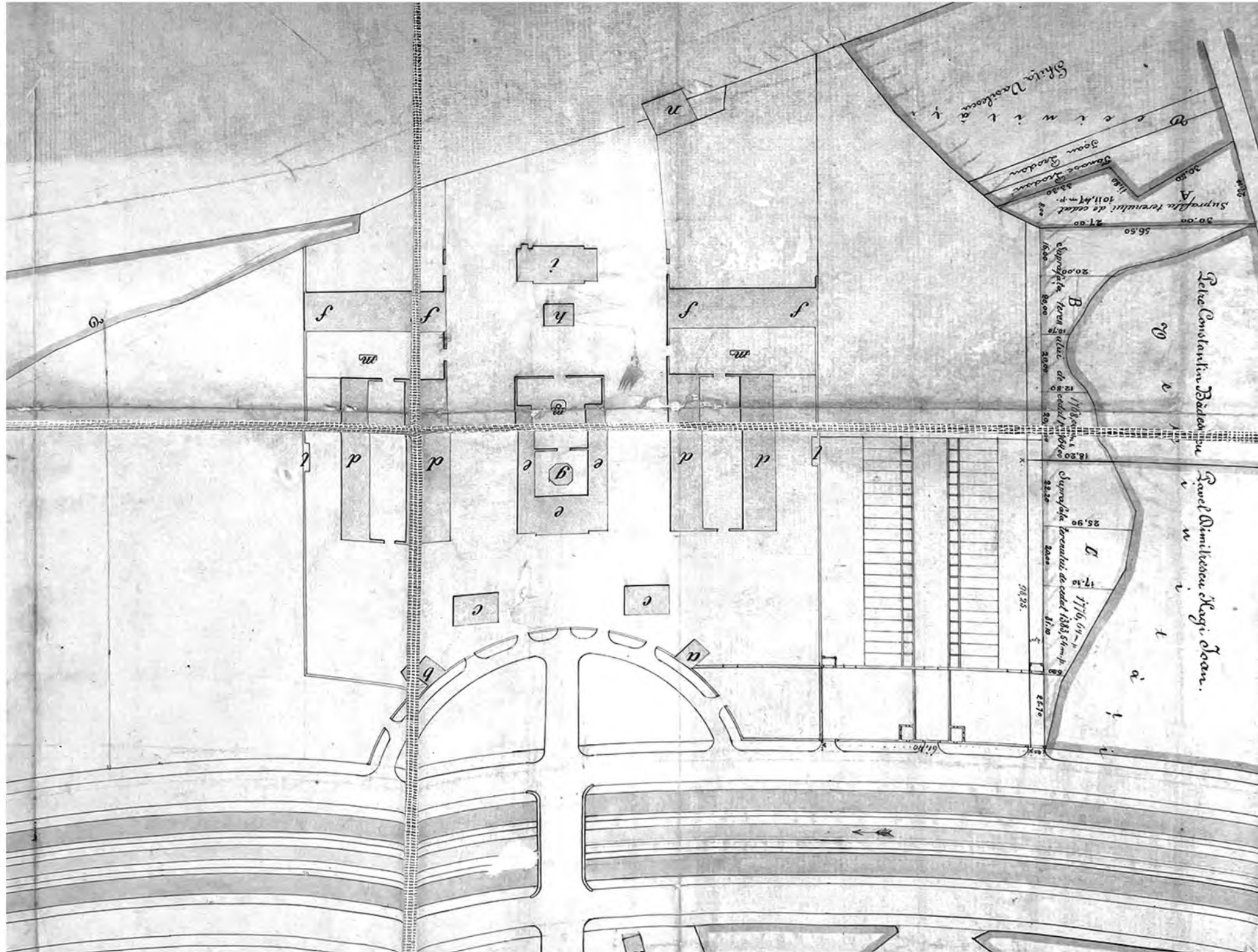
original photo/@C.I.C Bucuresti/architectural survey

- SANITARY SLAUGHTERHOUSE
- OLD SMELTER
- THERMAL PLANT
- WORKSHOPS
- POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSE
- REFRIGERATION PLANT
- COLD ROOMS
- MECHANICAL OFFICE
- PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSE
- DRYING HALL
- CATTLE SLAUGHTERHOUSE
- TRIPERY
- GREENHOUSE
- COLD ROOMS
- CANTEEN
- OFFICES
- HEALTH DISPENSARY AND OFFICES
- STABLES



siteplan of the estate

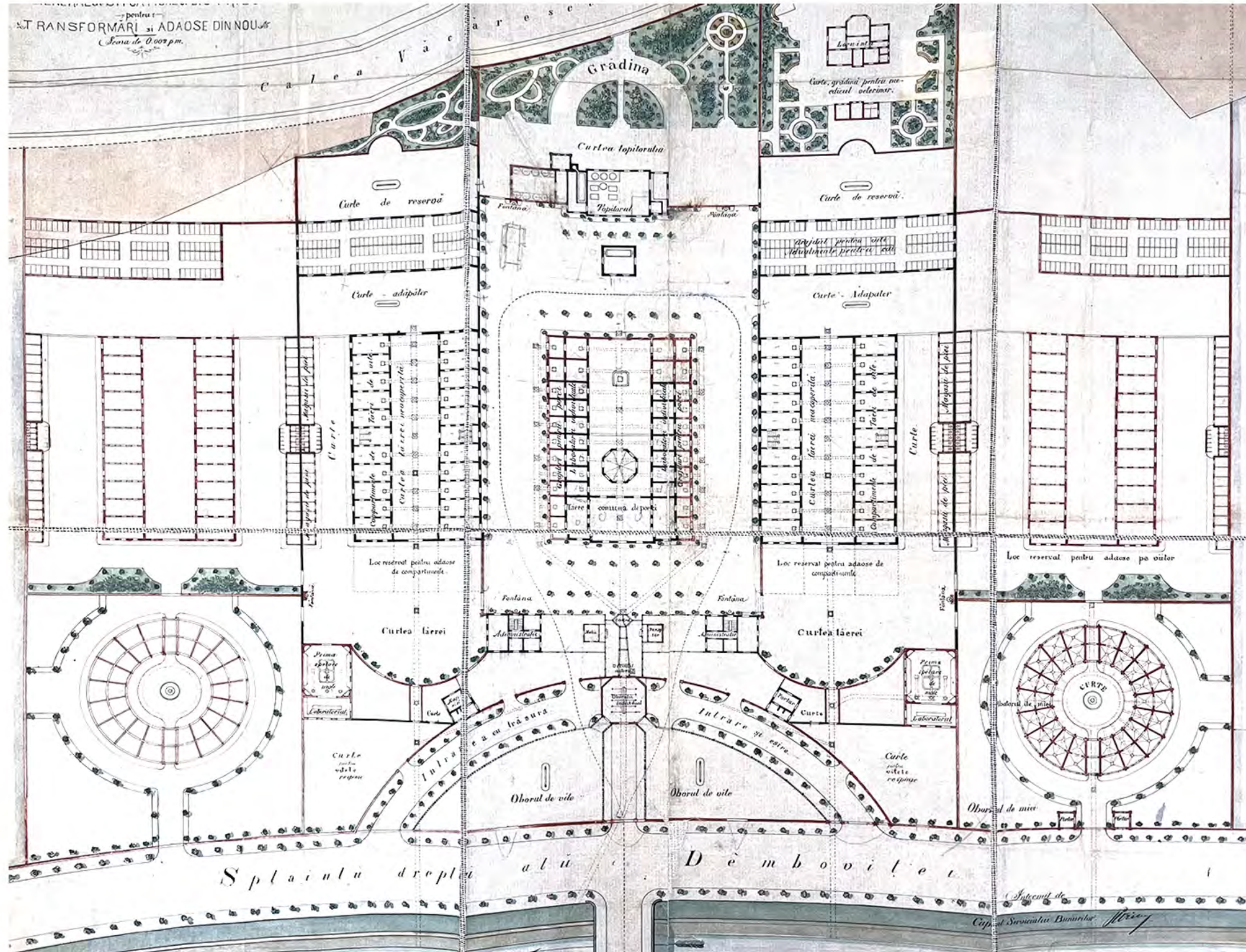
original photo/@PMB archive



- a) PORTER
- b) FIREMEN
- c) ADMINISTRATION
- d) CATTLE SLAUGHTERHOUSE
- e) PIGS SLAUGHTERHOUSE
- f) CATTLE AND SHEEP STABLES
- g) PIG BURNER
- h) WATER RESERVOIR
- i) GREASE MELTER
- l) PRIVATE
- m) WATER POND
- n) OTHER BUILDINGS

## 1888 site plan

original photo/@National Archives of Bucharest Municipality/PMB/technical service/



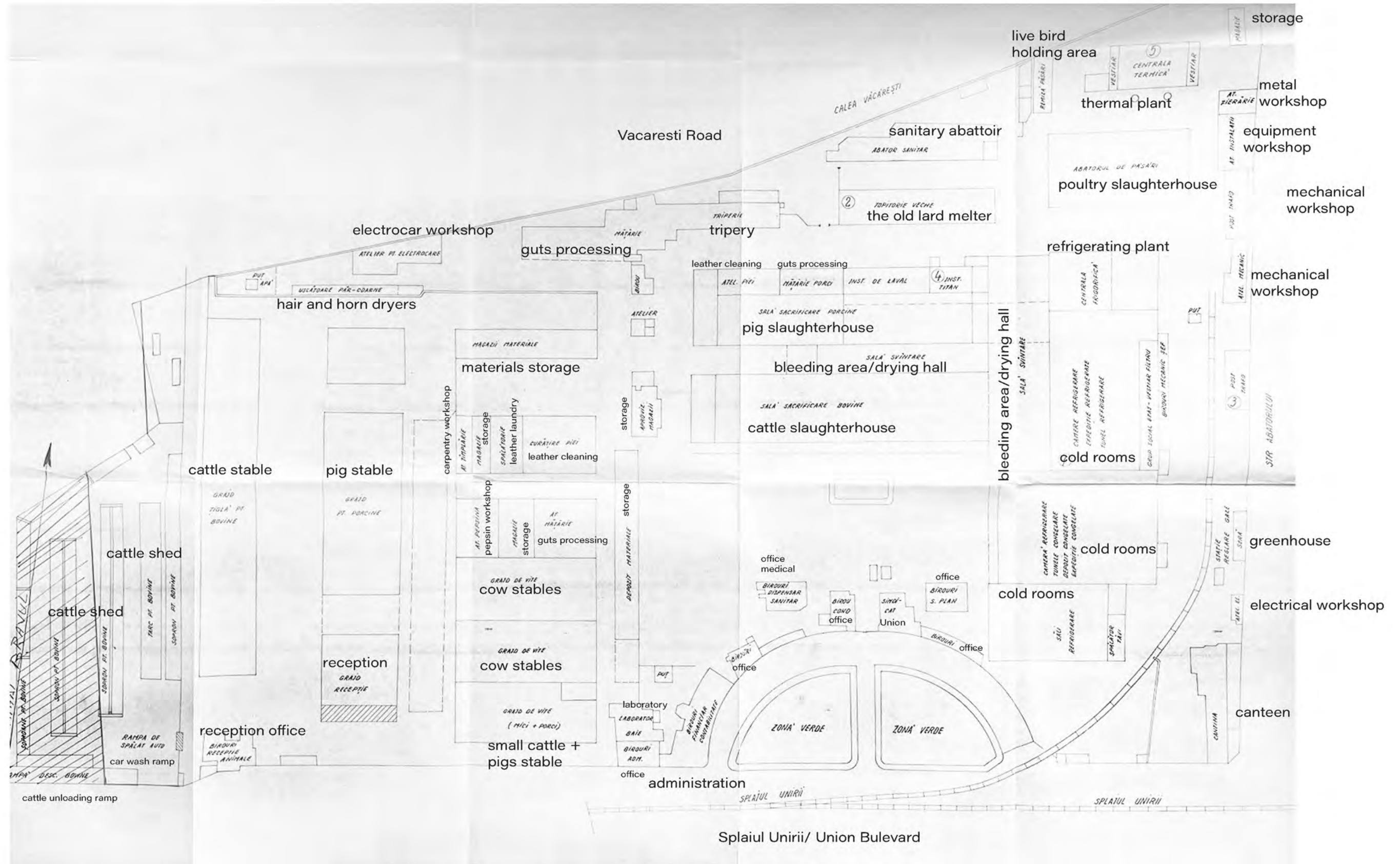
1888 proposal for extension

original photo/@National Archives of Bucharest Municipality/PMB/technical service/



1920 site plan

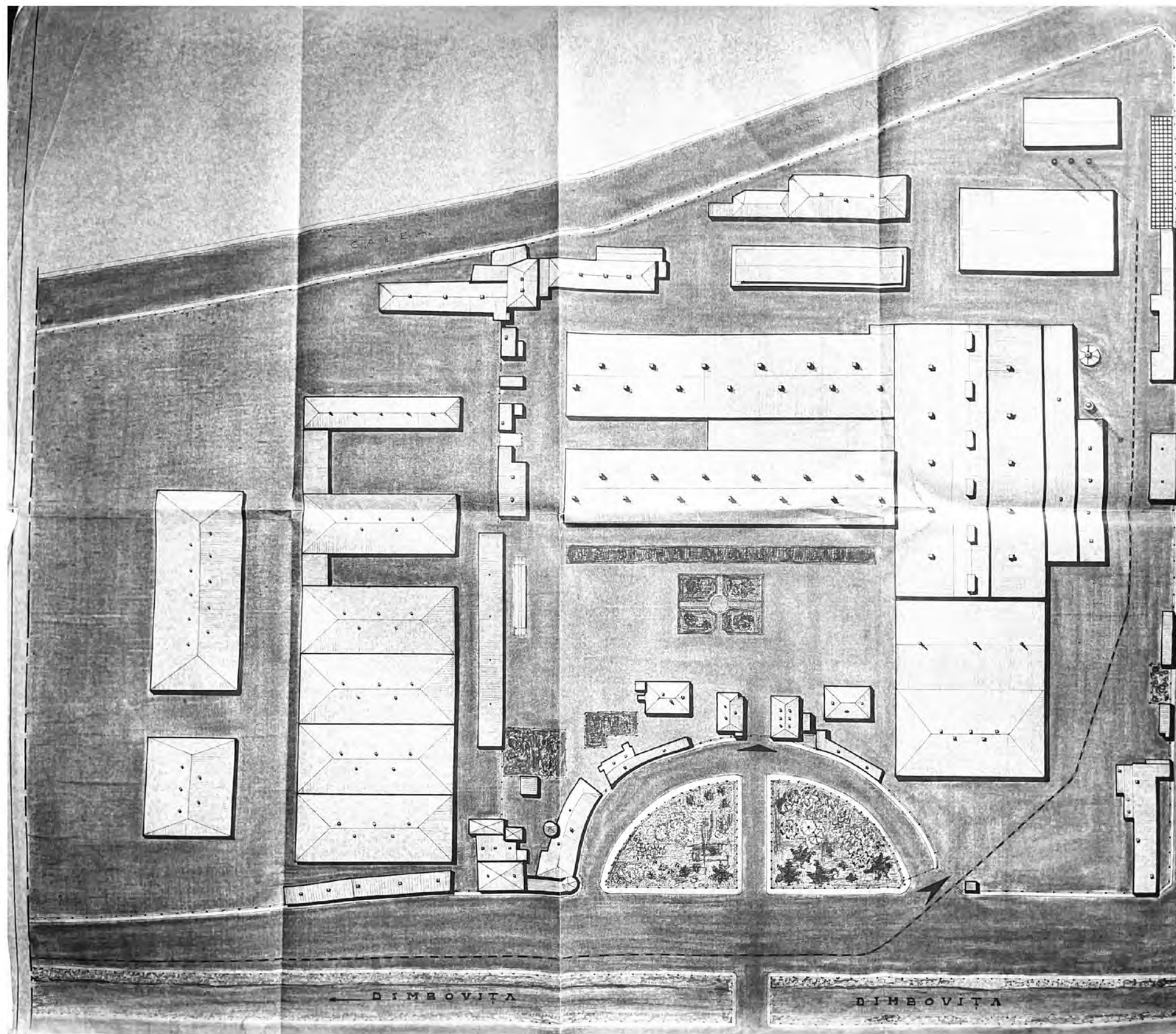
original photo/@PMB archive



1988 site plan

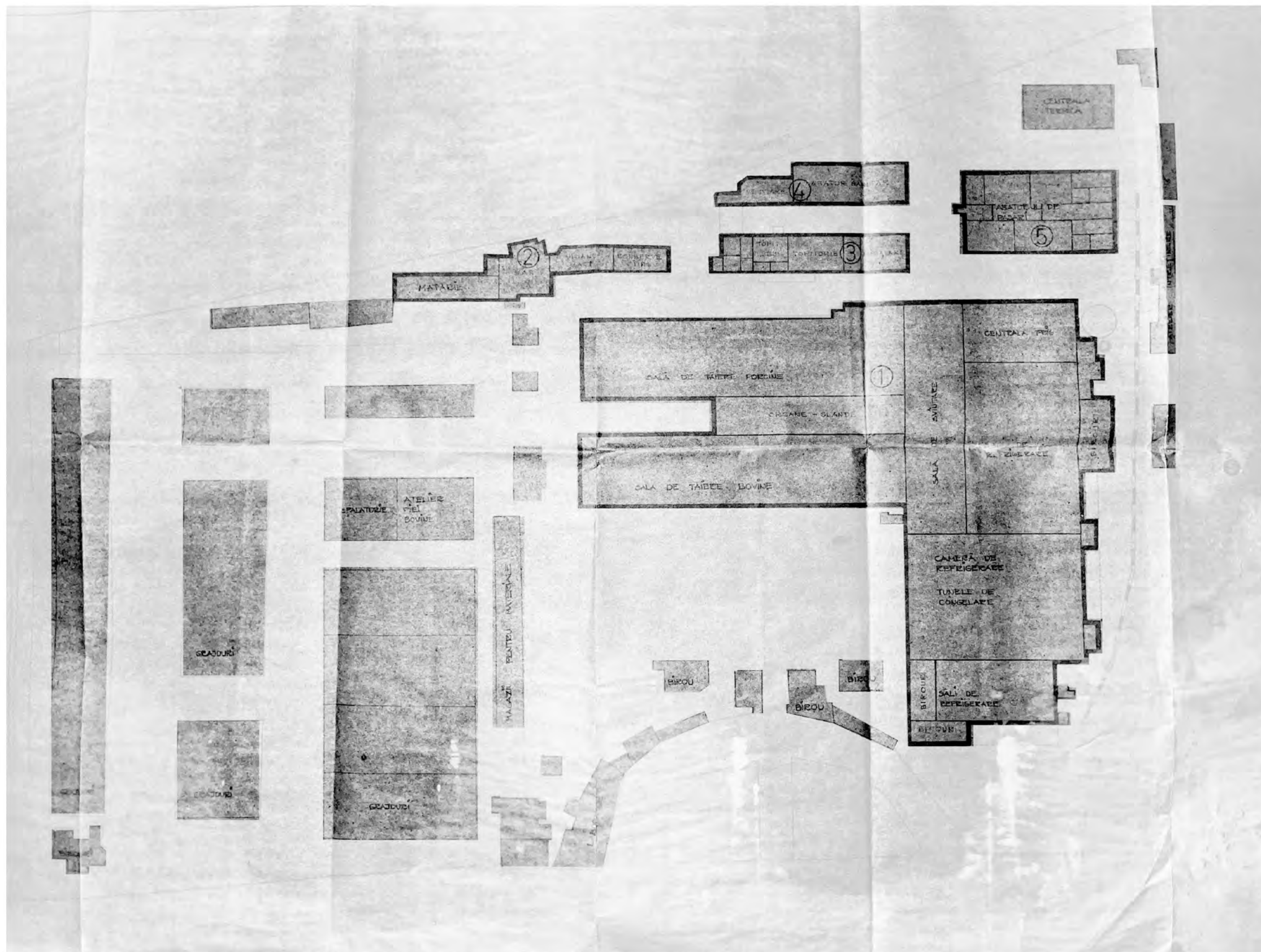
original photo/@C.I.C Bucuresti/architectural survey





1988 master plan

original photo/@C.I.C Bucuresti/architectural survey

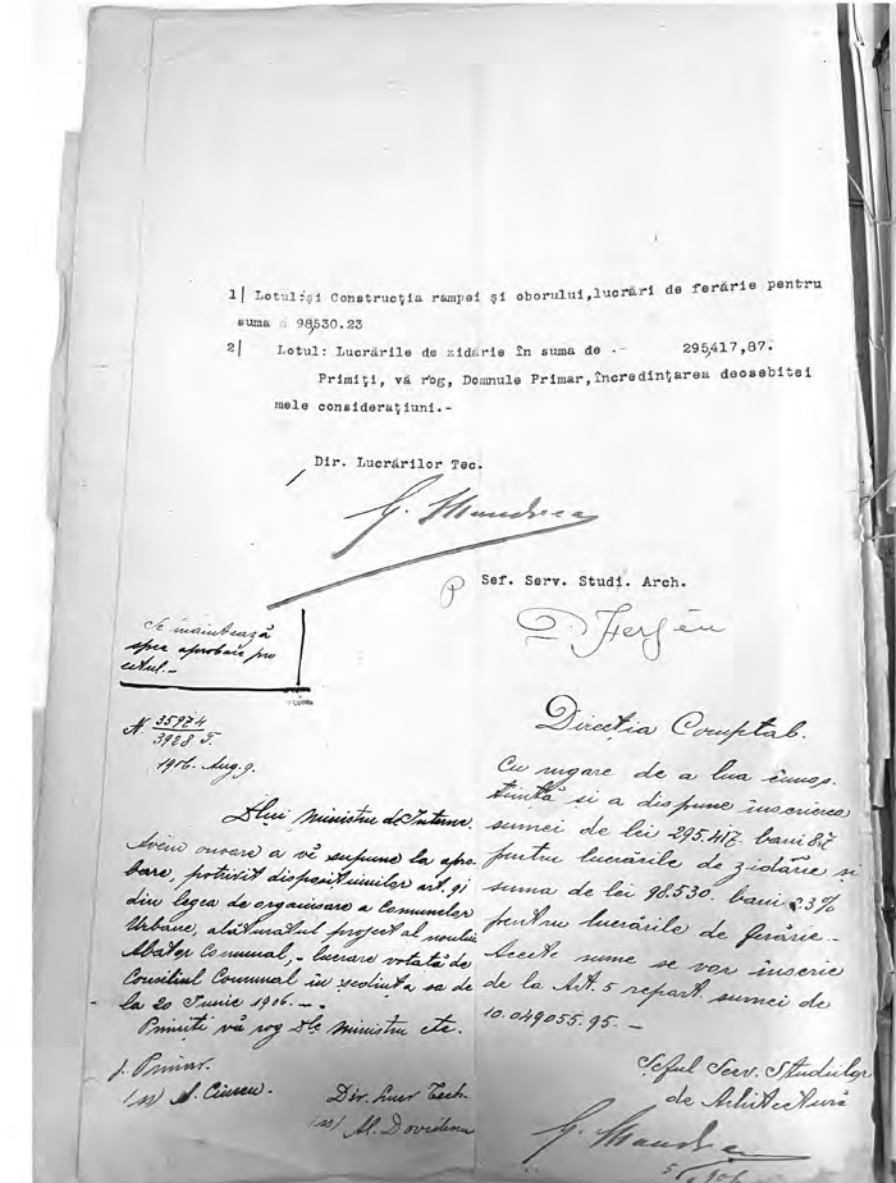
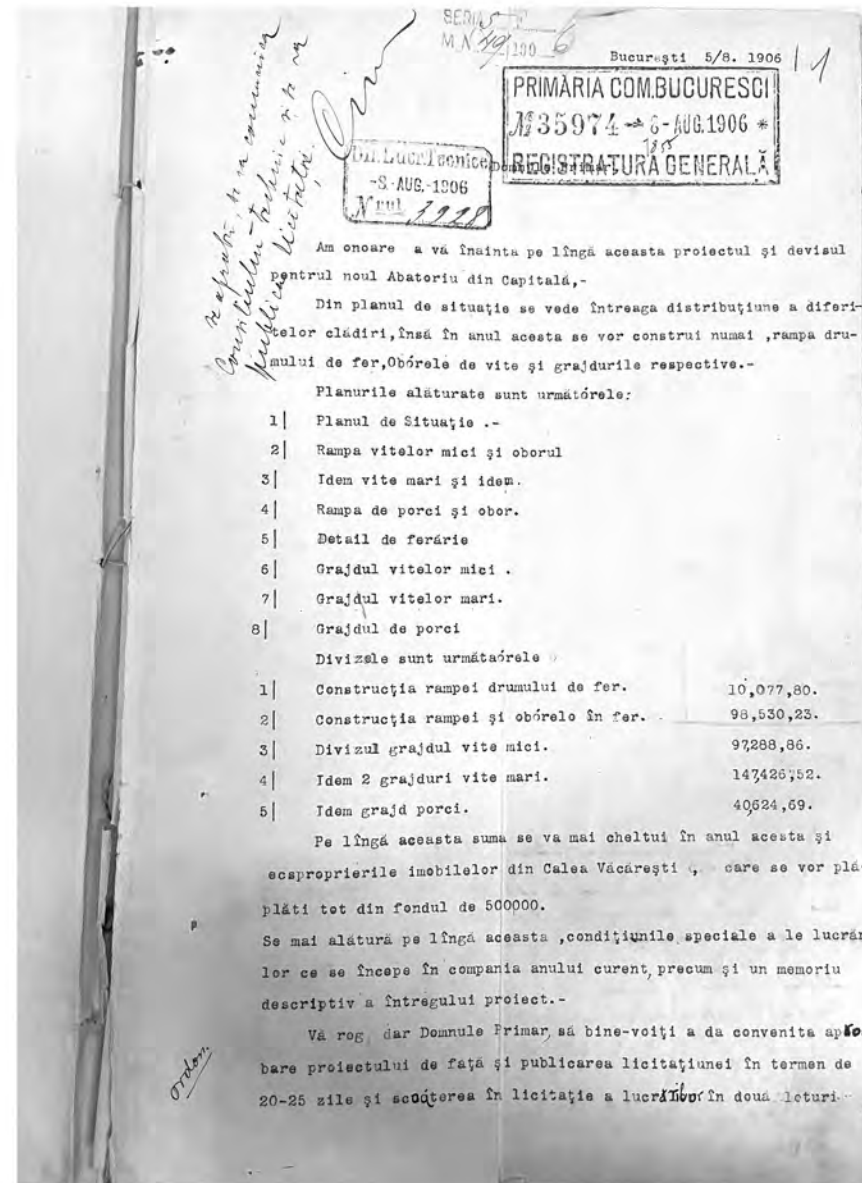
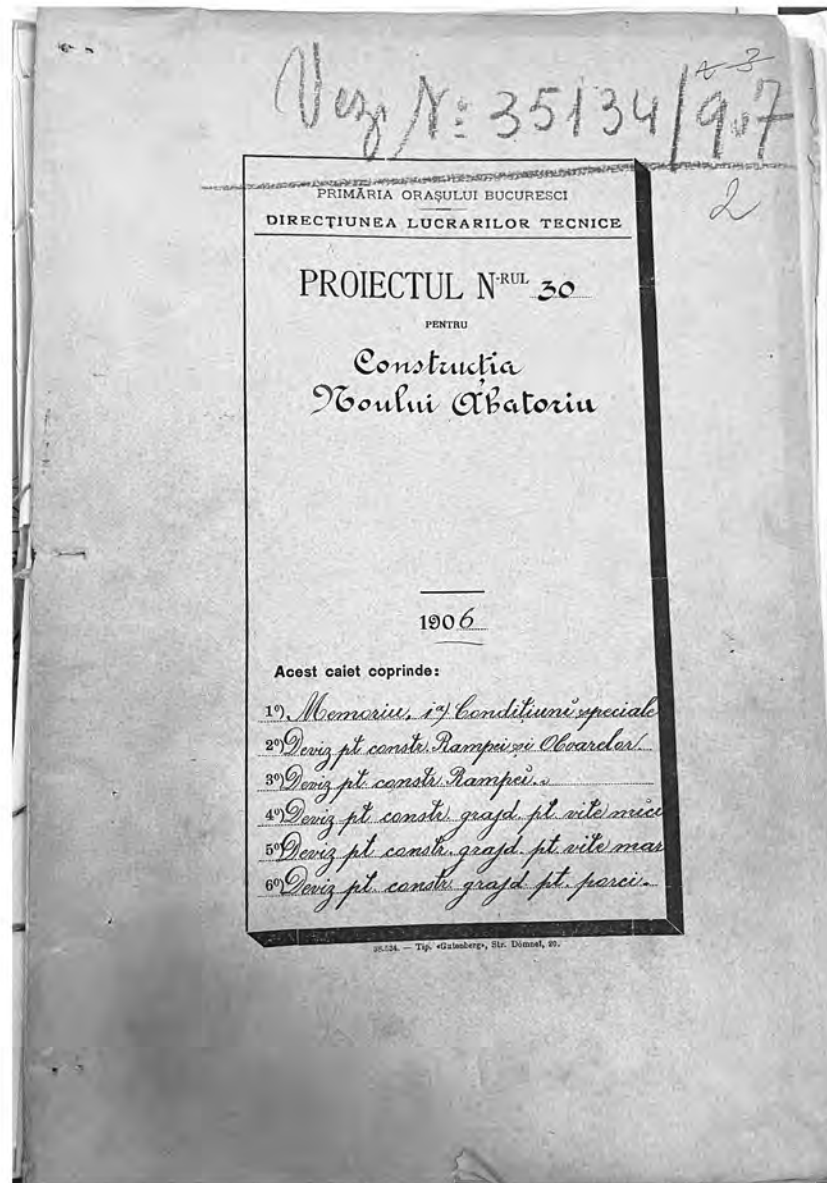


1988 master plan

original photo/@C.I.C Bucuresti/architectural survey



construction phases



### estimate of the project for the new communal slaughterhouse/1906

original photo/@National Archives of Bucharest Municipality/PMB/technical service/

## APPROACH

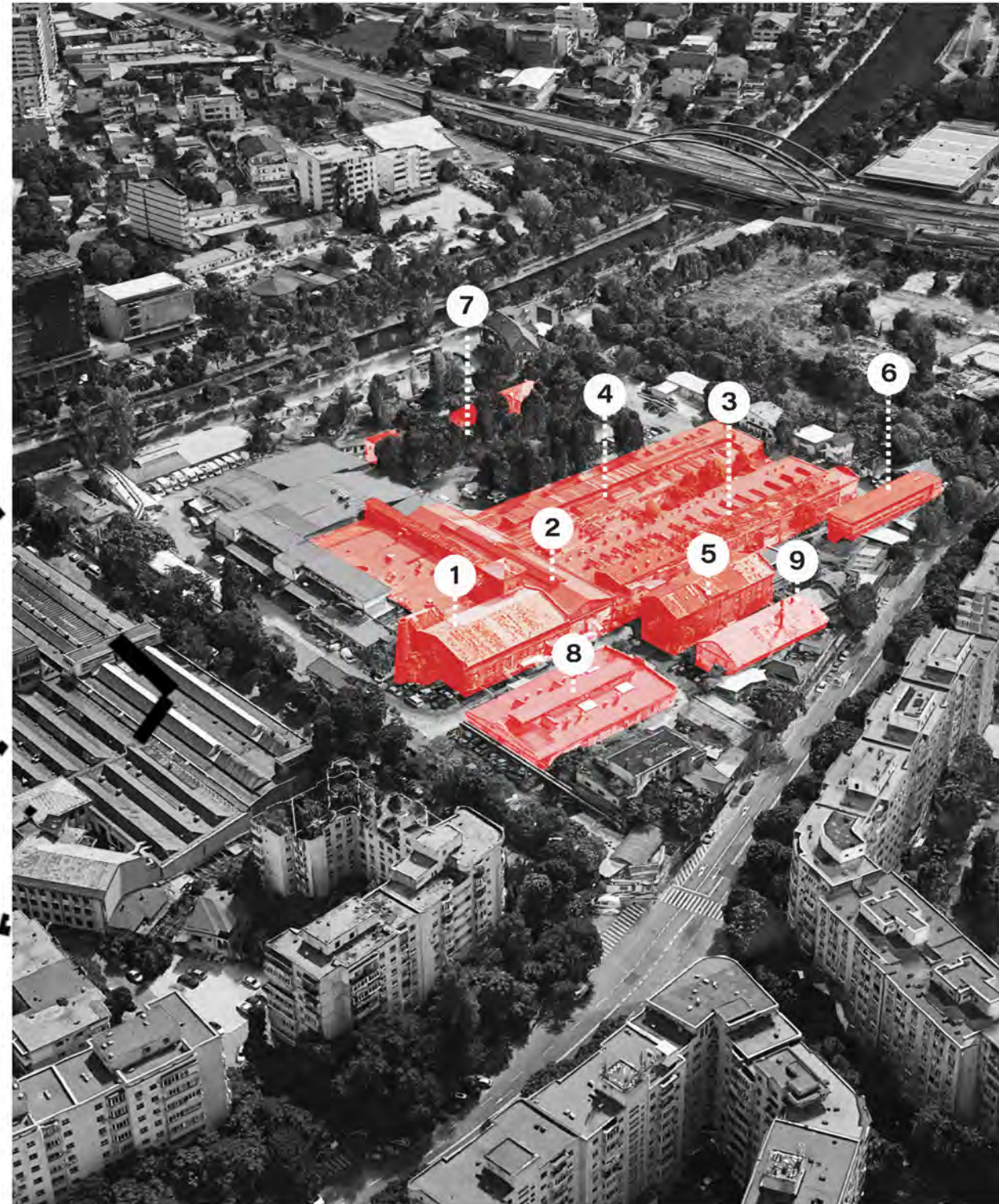
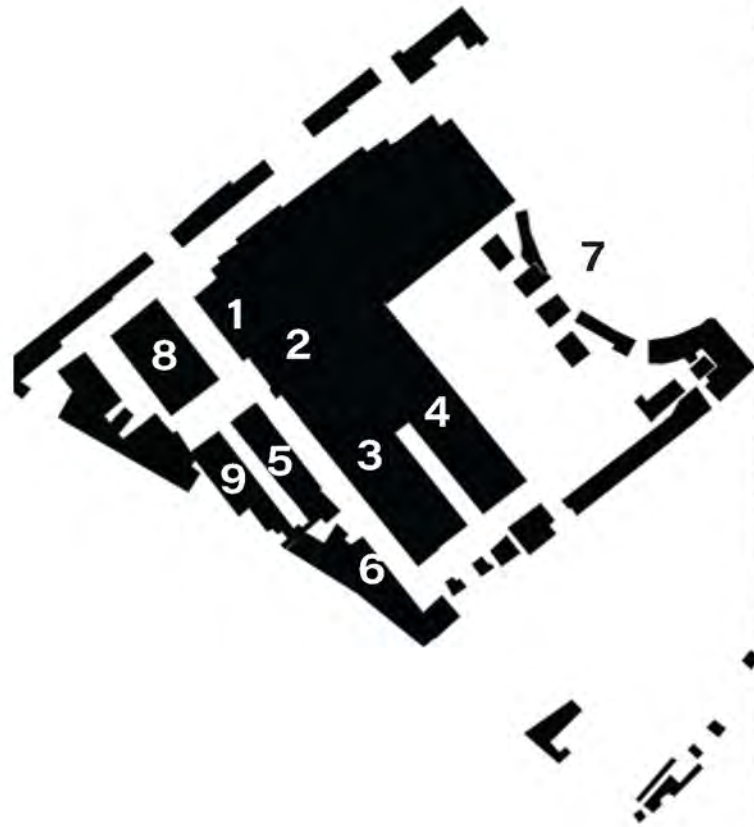
A multifaceted qualitative research approach was used to explore the site's historical context, involving archival research, discussions, photographic documentation, and a thorough literature review, such as Liviu Chelcea's *Post-Industrial Bucharest: Memory, Deindustrialization, and Urban Regeneration* and *Description du Nouvel Abattoir de Bucarest: Construction, Agencement et Exploitation* by Nicolae Slăniceanu. This strategy aimed to uncover the site's evolution, operational history, and architectural changes, placing it within a broader historical and cultural framework.

Documents from Bucharest's National Municipal archives and an architectural survey from the 1980s were reviewed. Any missing information was supplemented with structural studies and discussions with the site administrator. After a thorough analysis and coordination of all data, architectural surveys of the original buildings were conducted.

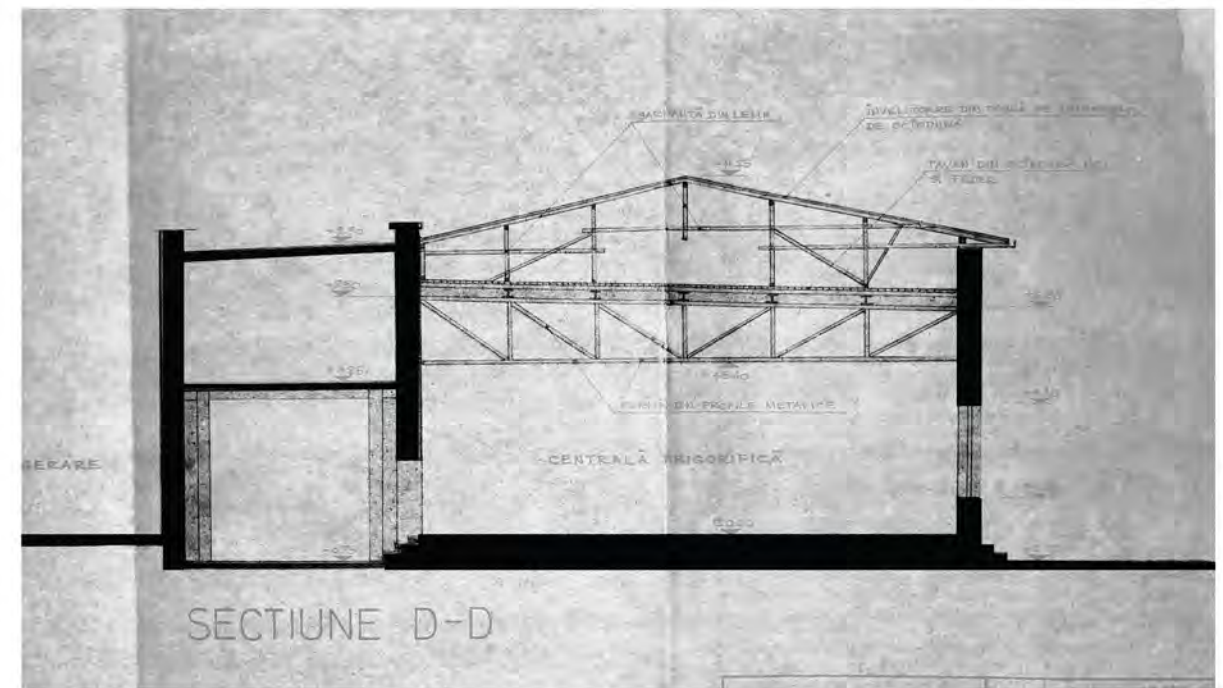
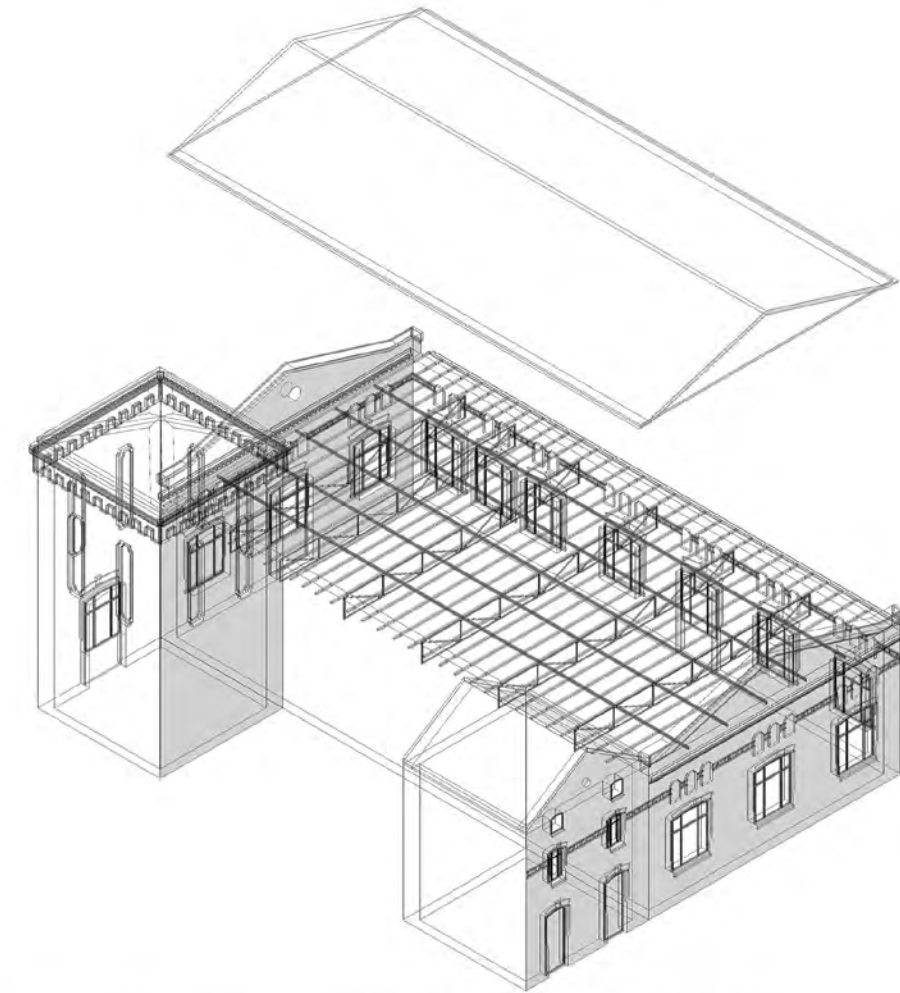
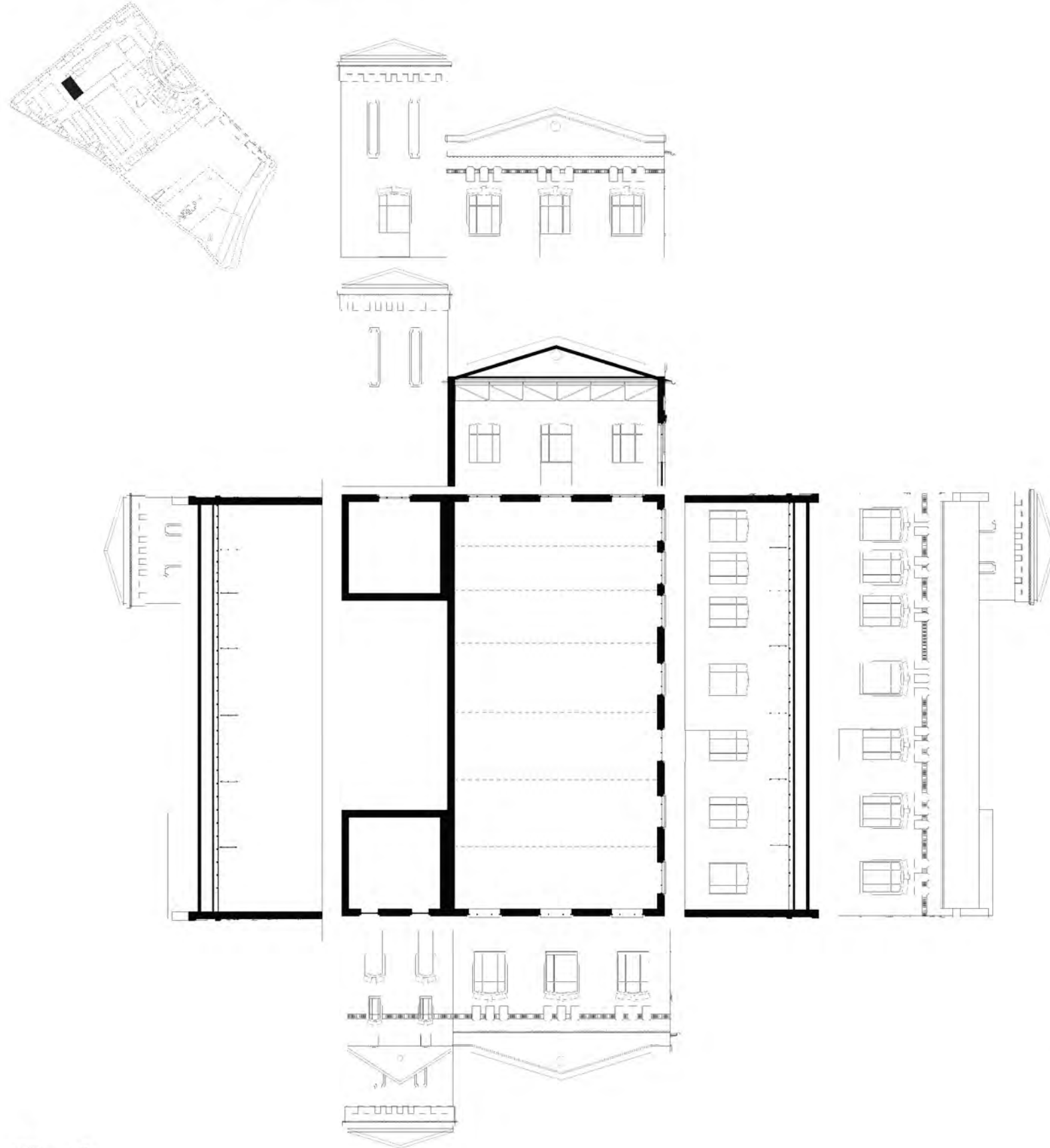
## CONCLUSION

The proposed intervention aims to restore the buildings to their 1910 state, not through imitation but by subtraction, revealing the original openings beneath the plaster and insulation. The plan intends to preserve all original metallic structures, restoring or replacing them with identical elements where needed. For entrances, the original window placements will serve as a guide, and main halls will have interior partitions removed to showcase the metallic structure, with additional functions accommodated in new standalone volumes.

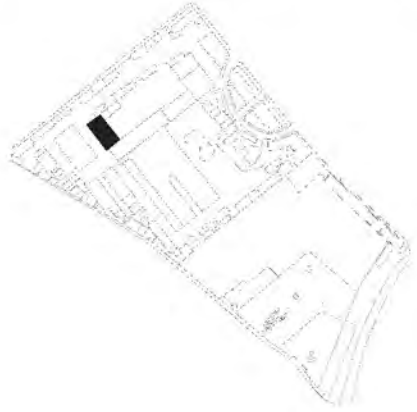
# architectural survey photo documentation structure study.



- 01**  
REFRIGERATION PLANT
- 02**  
DRYING HALL
- 03**  
PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSE
- 04**  
CATTLE SLAUGHTERHOUSE
- 05**  
SMELTER
- 06**  
TRIPERY
- 08**  
POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSE
- 07**  
ADMINISTRATION
- 09**  
SANITARY SLAUGHTERHOUSE



# 01 REFRIGERATION PLANT



## STATE OF CONSERVATION

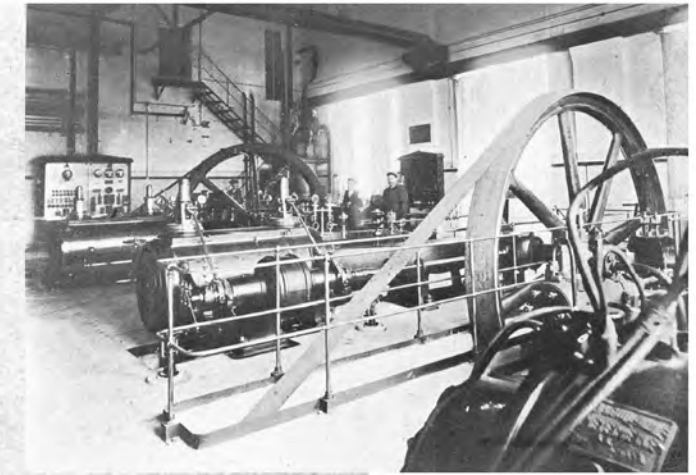
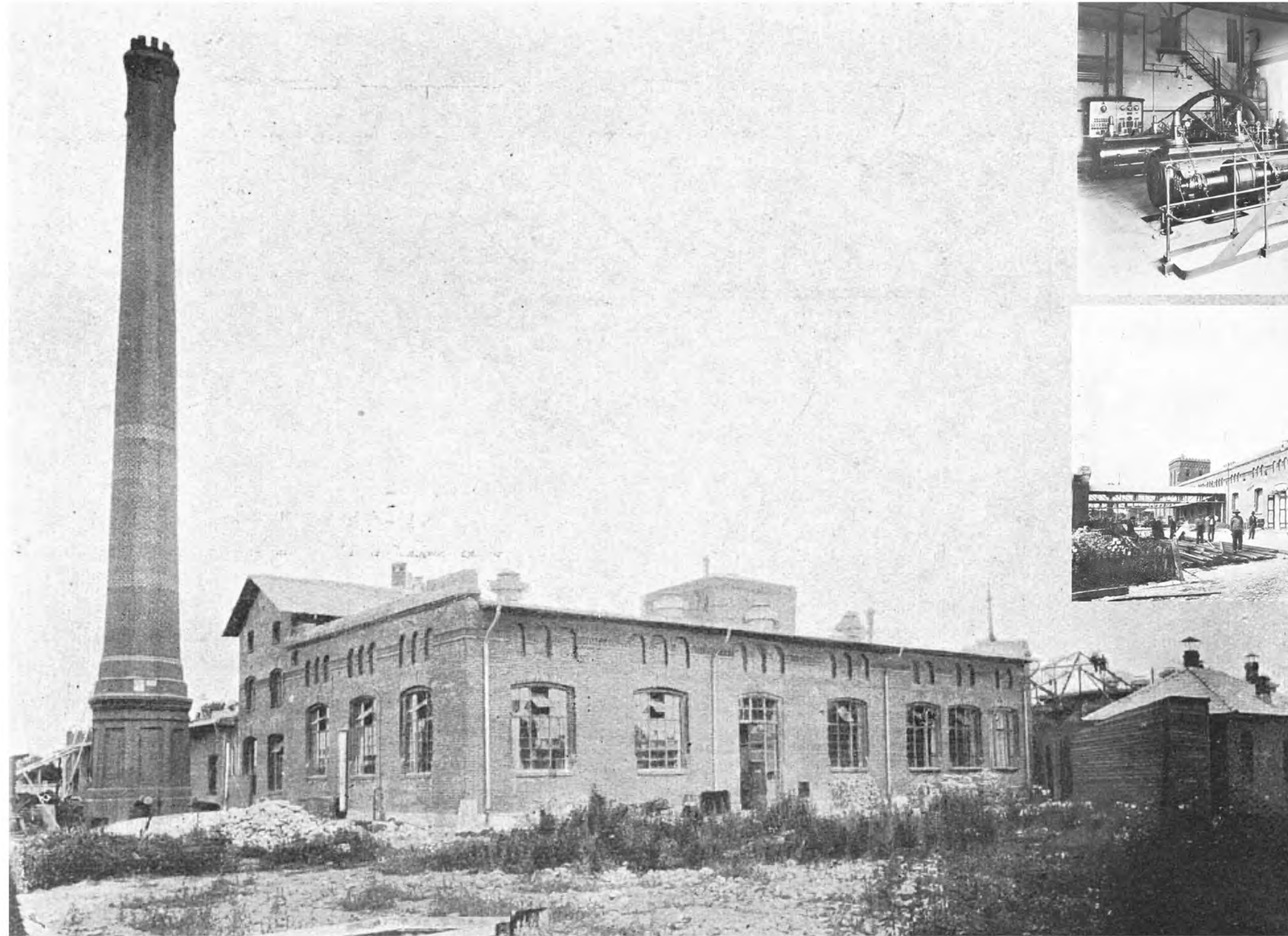
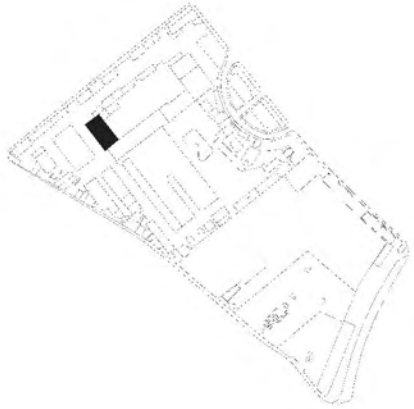
The most important building of the ensemble is the former refrigeration plant, with the emblematic cooling tower. The former refrigerating plant is kept in an average to bad state, with changes occurring in the openings, various entrances for companies appear, and some are blocked.

BAD STATE



# 01 REFRIGERATION PLANT



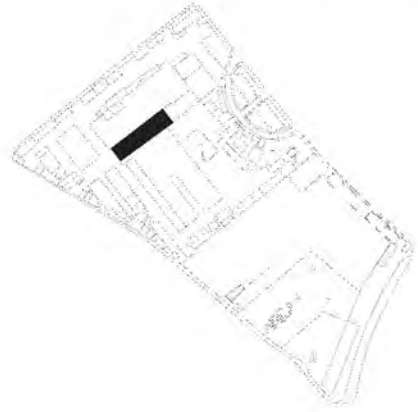


# 01

## REFRIGERATION PLANT

# architectural survey

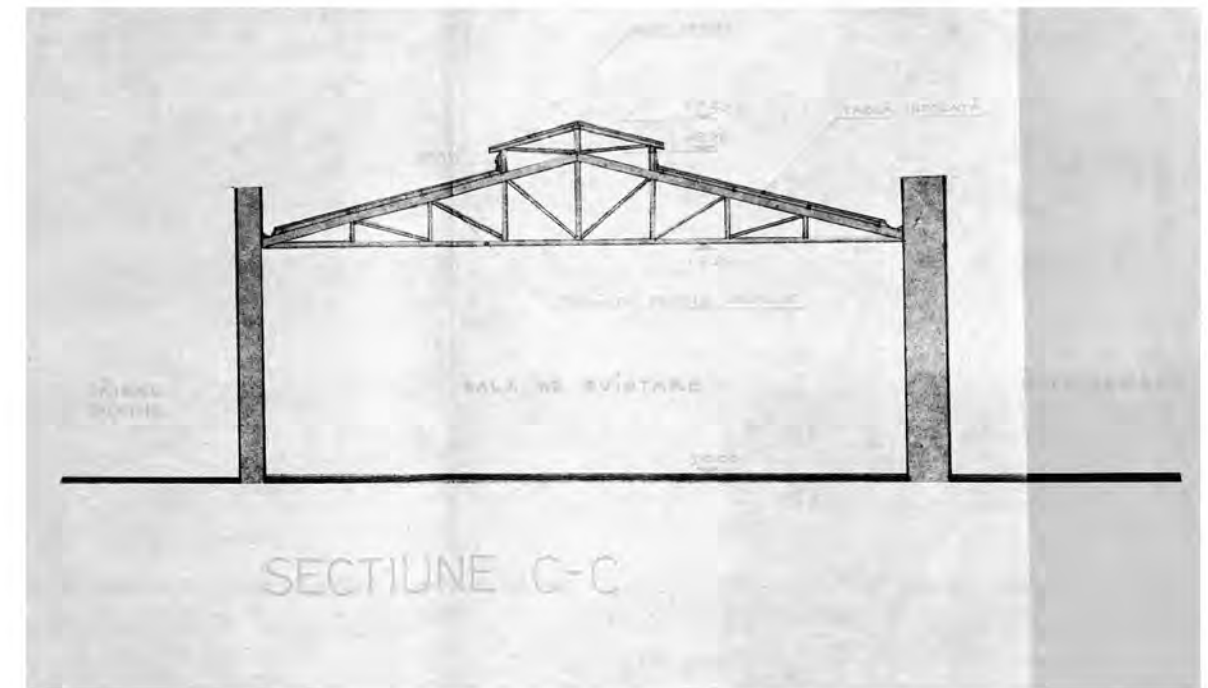
archival research/metalic structure study/photo documentation



## STATE OF CONSERVATION

The state of preservation of the hall is bad, the metal structure is preserved, but inside there are various improvisations that divide the central space for different activities.

BAD STATE

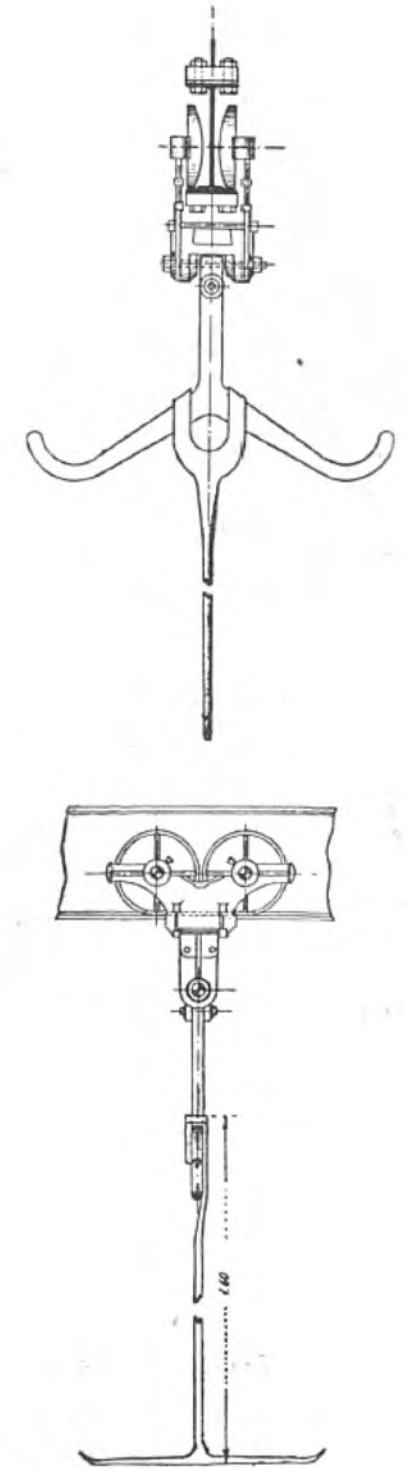
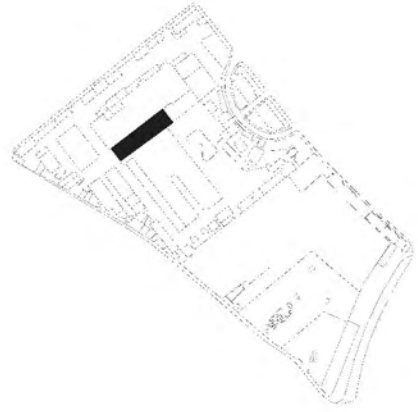


# 02

## BLEEDING AREA/DRYING HALL

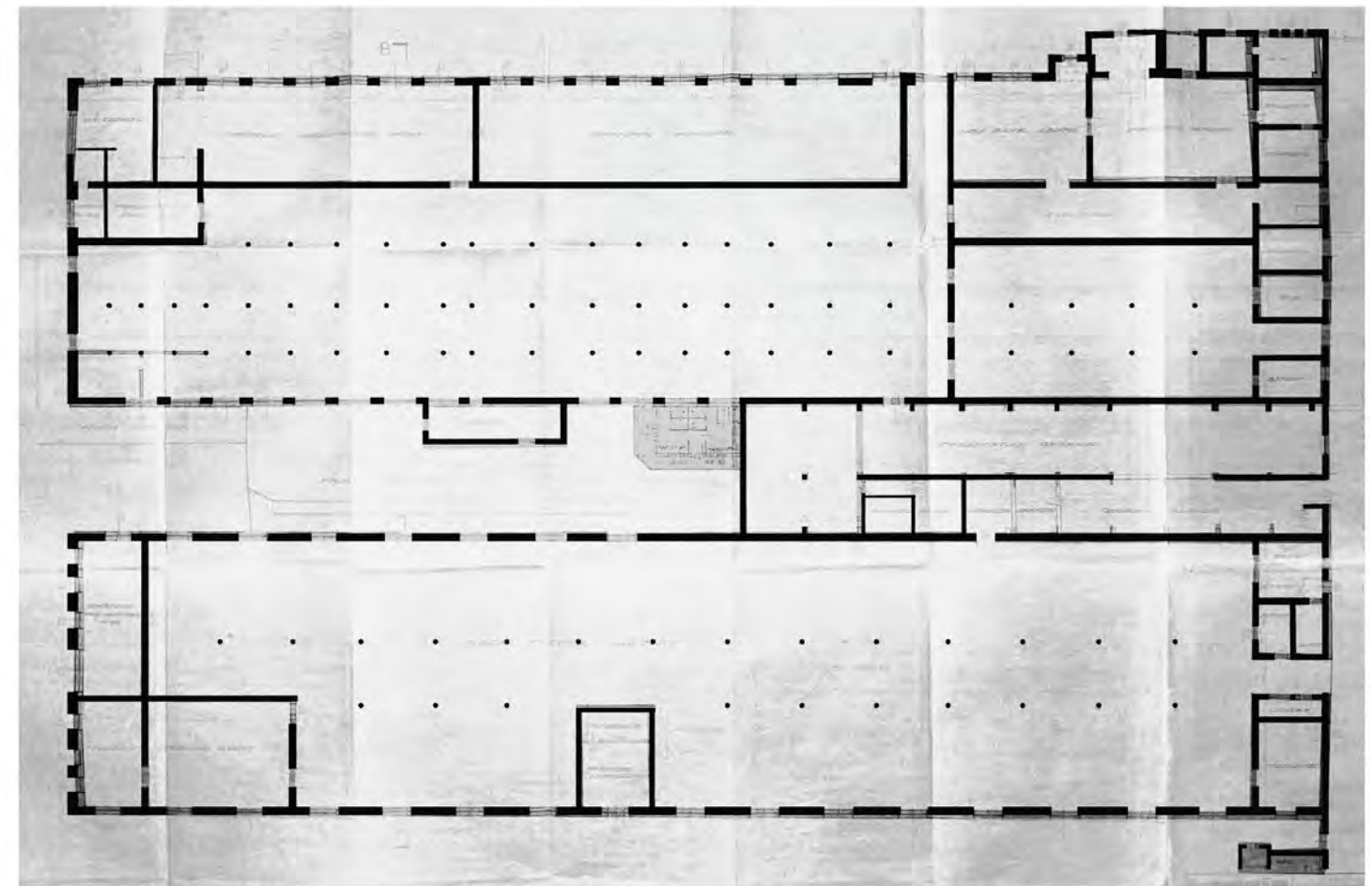
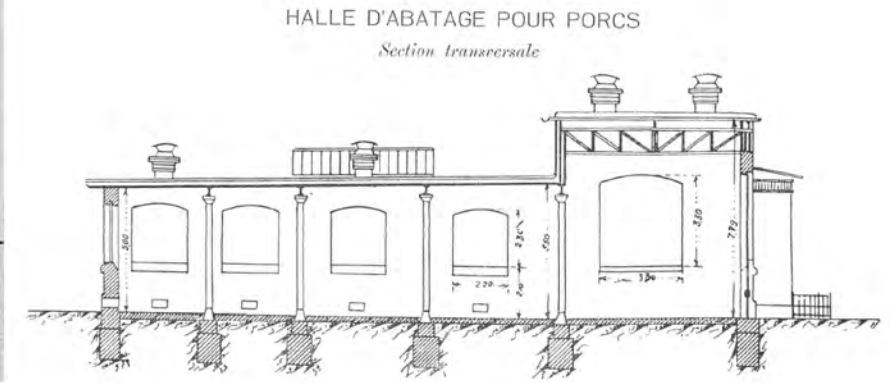
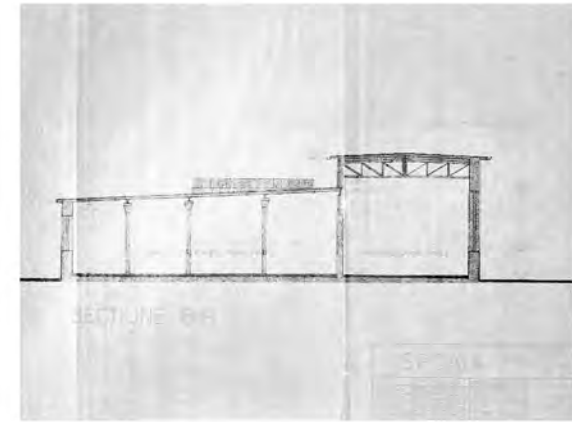
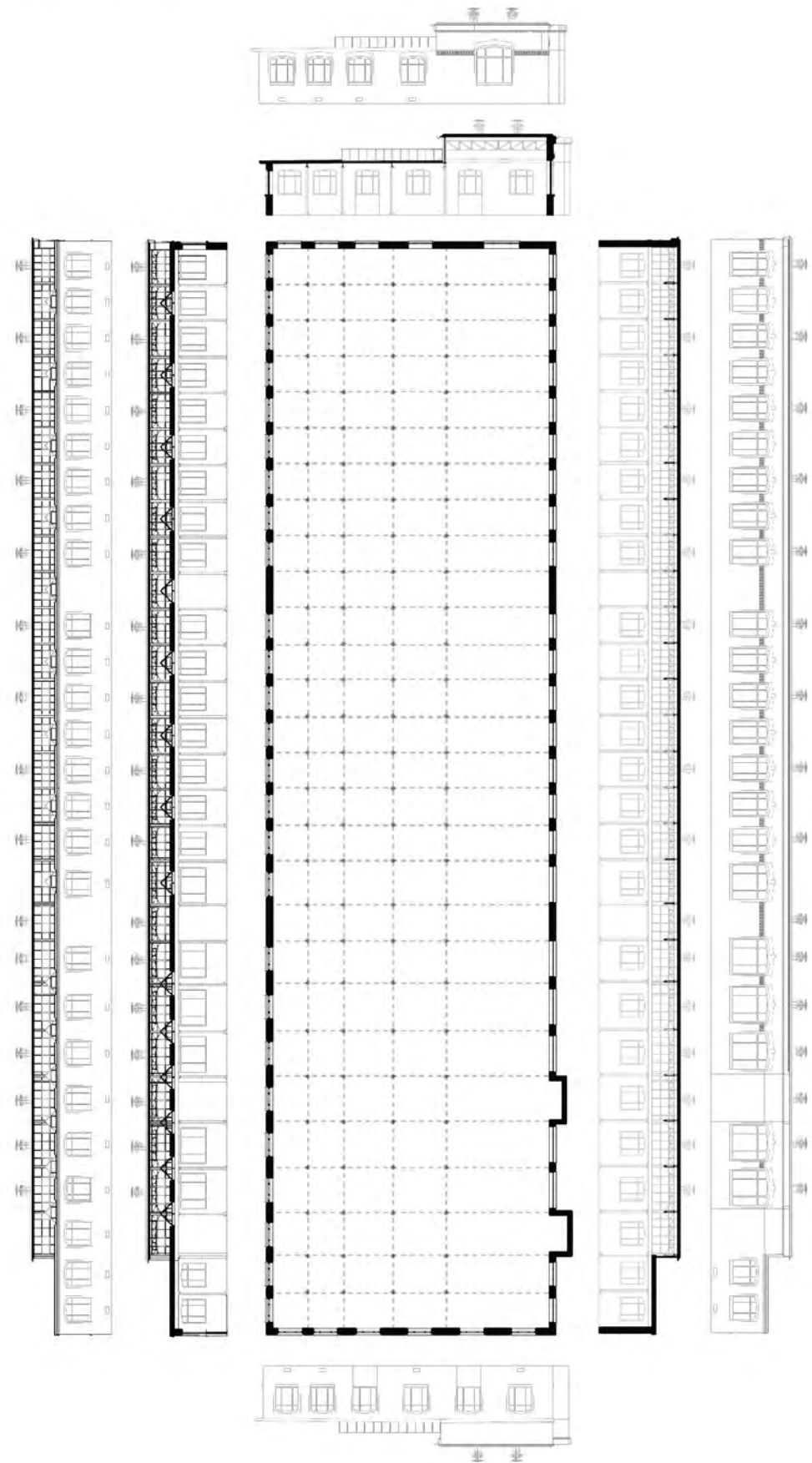
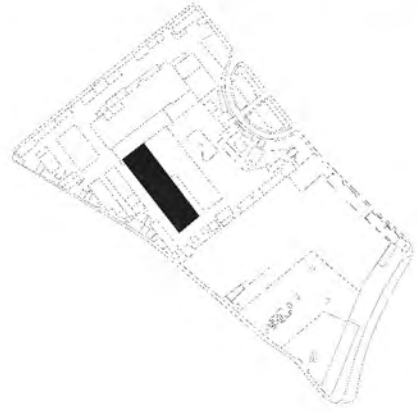
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arch. stud Alexandra Müller/E61

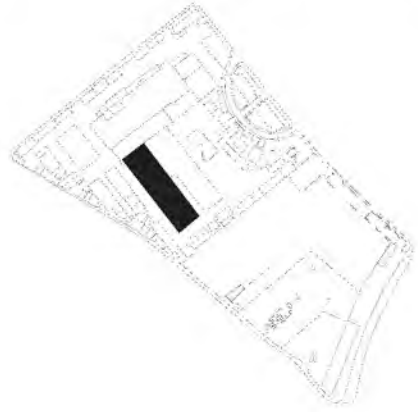


# 02

## BLEEDING AREA/DRYING HALL



# 03 PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSE



### STATE OF CONSERVATION

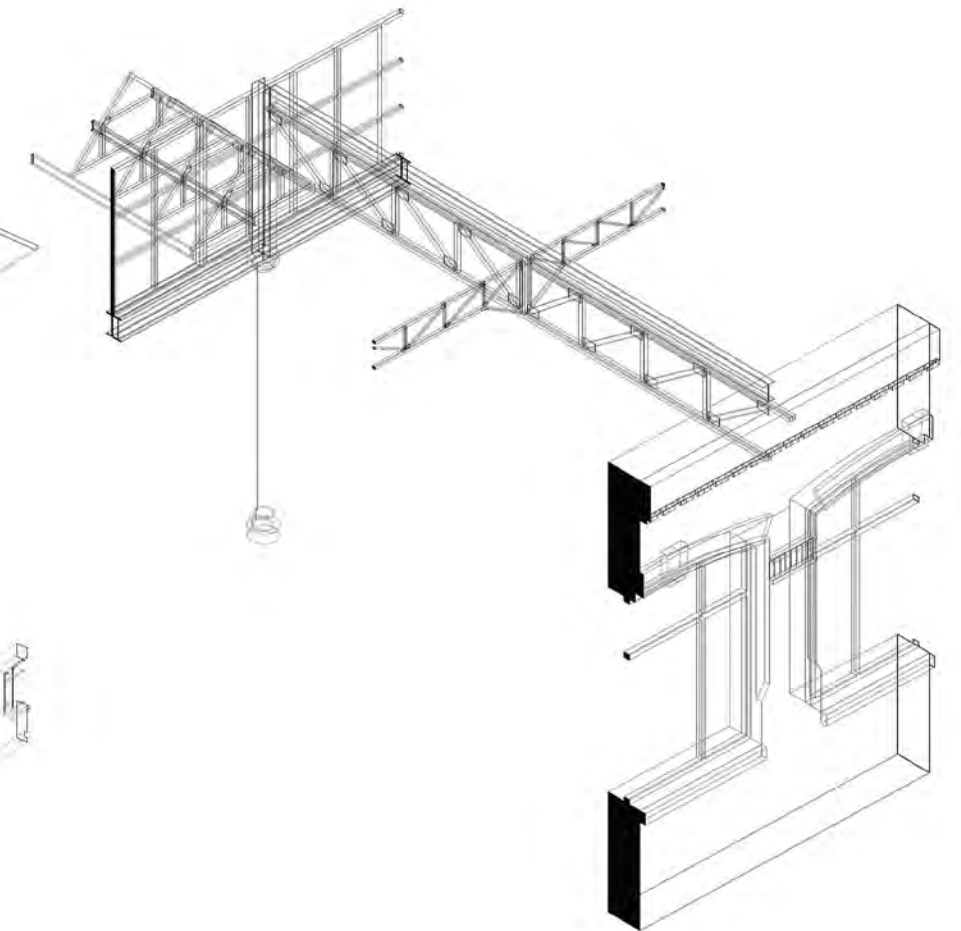
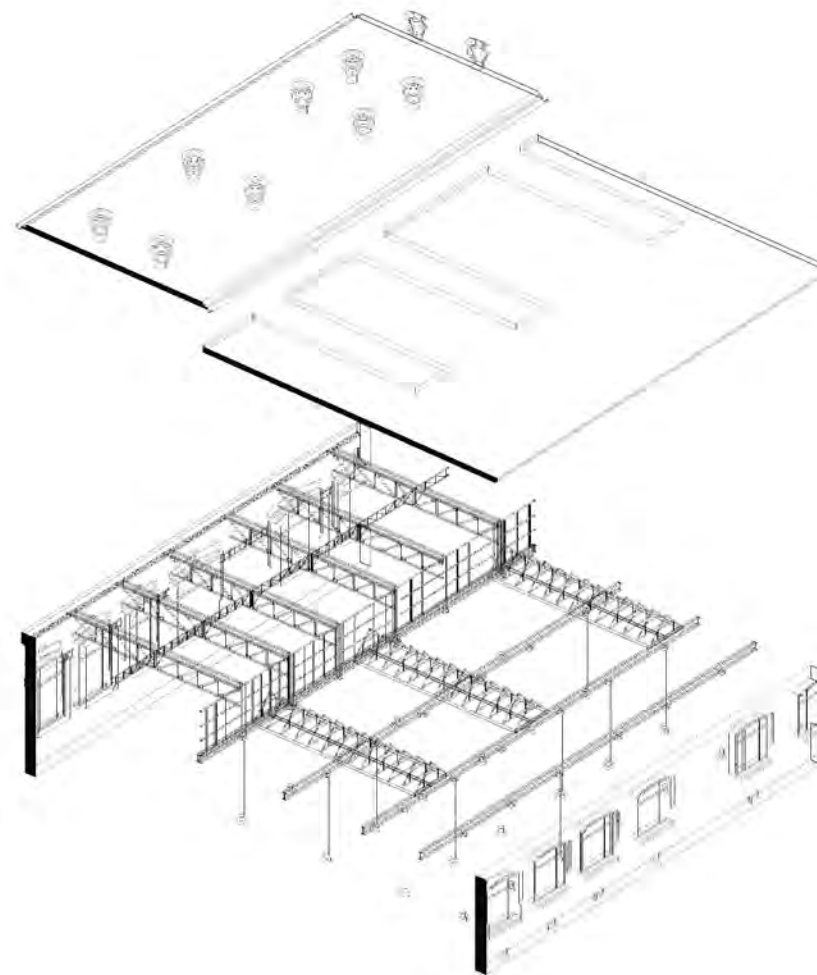
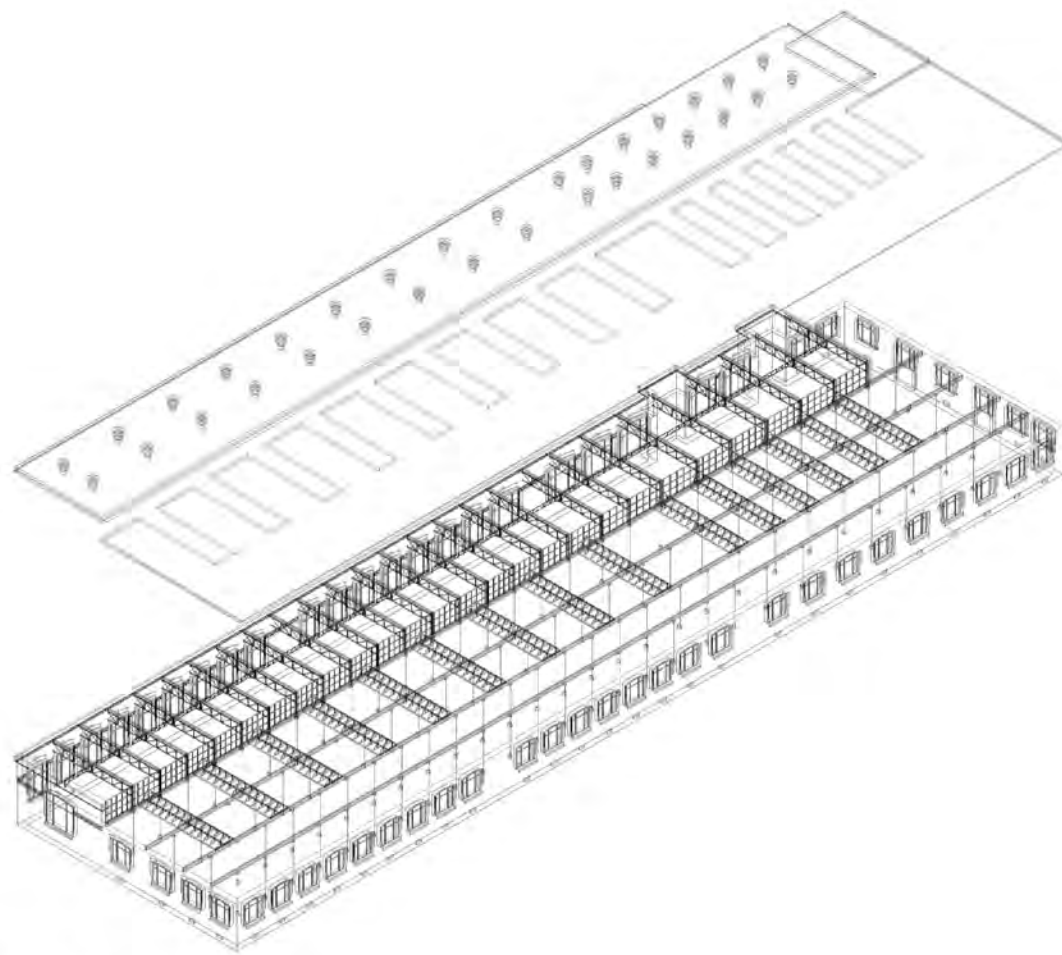
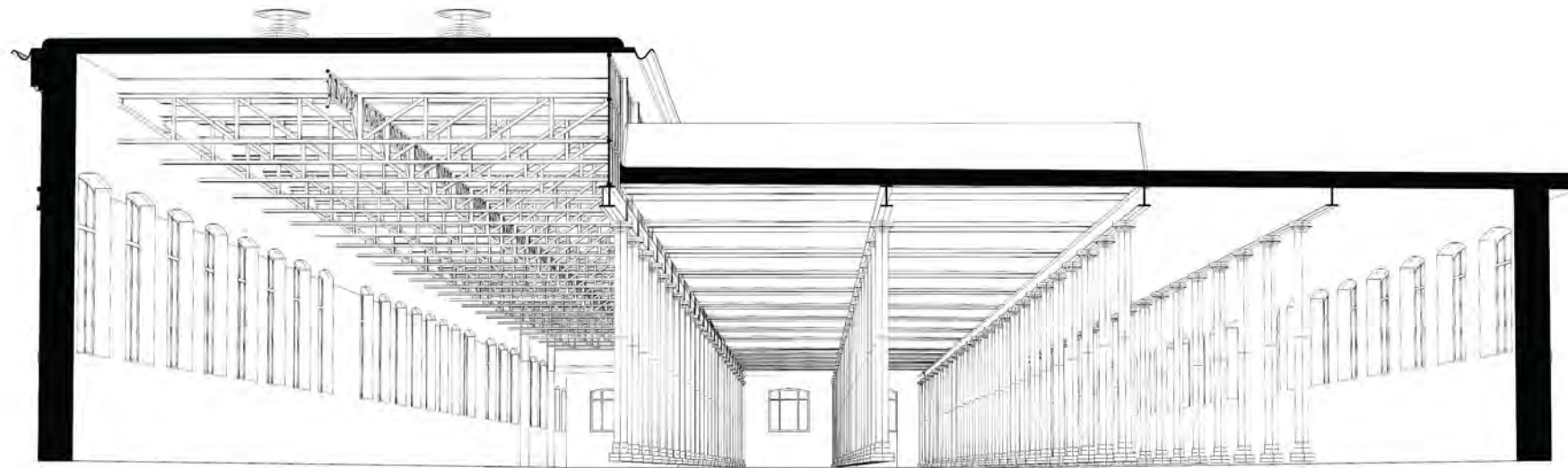
The condition of the former slaughterhouses for pigs and cattle is bad, the facades being modified and the interior space being divided for small businesses. Only one of the back facades is unchanged. The metal structure of the pig slaughterhouse is preserved, but highly damaged due to the natural elements.

VERY BAD STATE

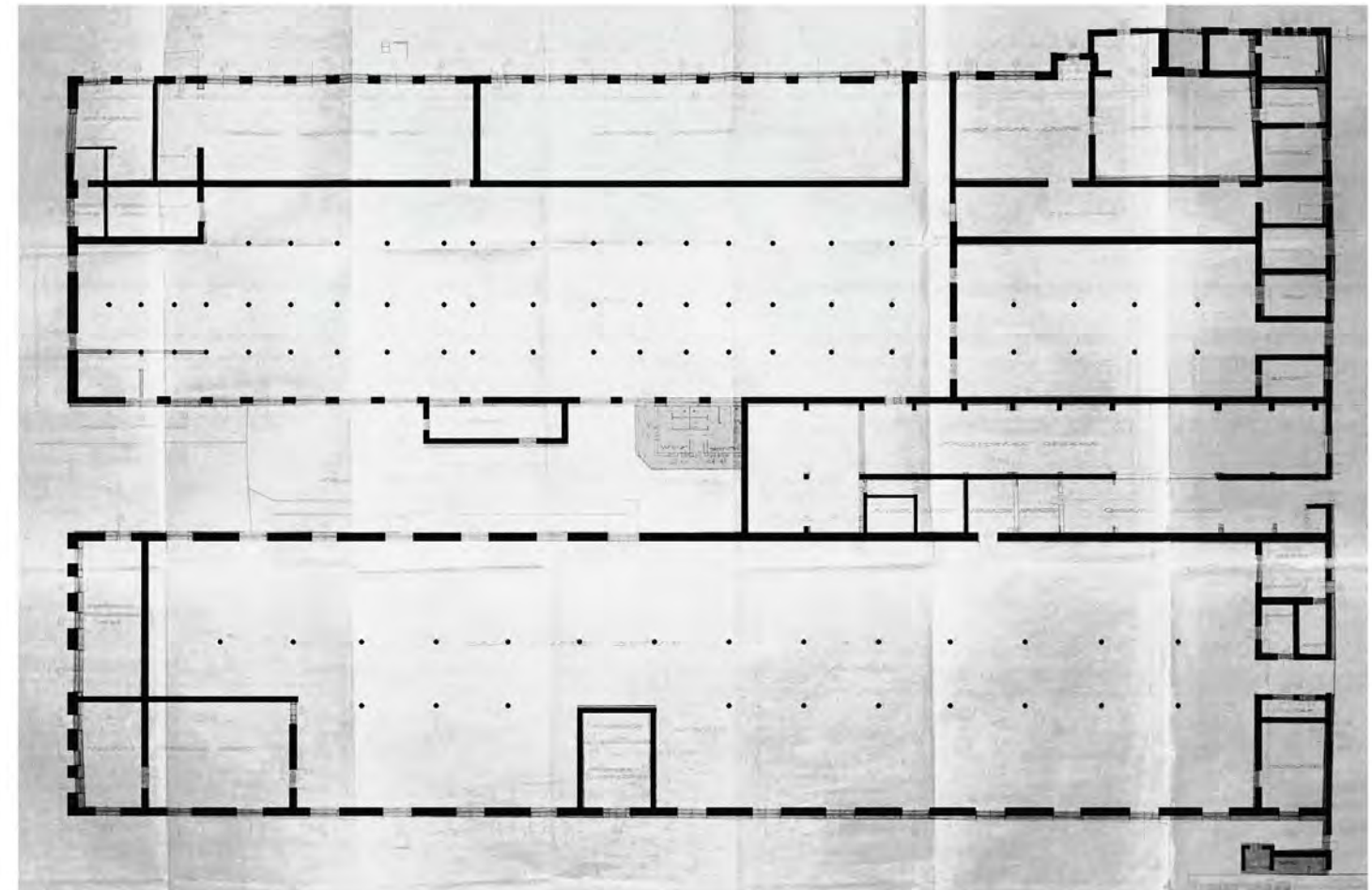
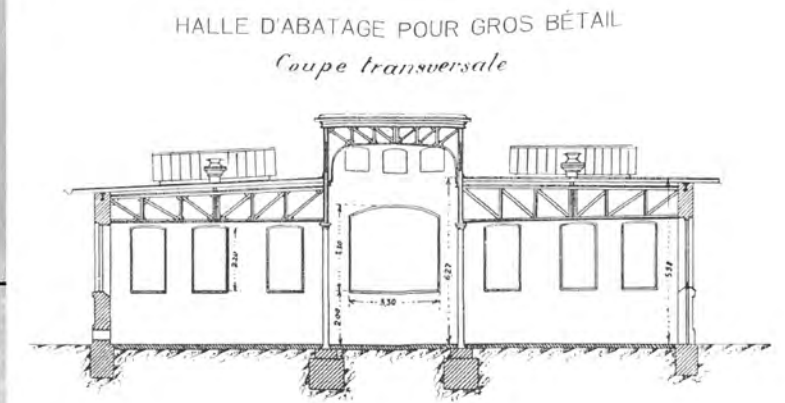
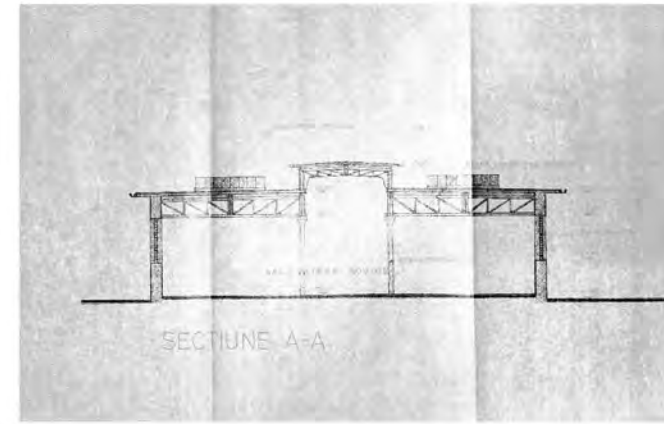
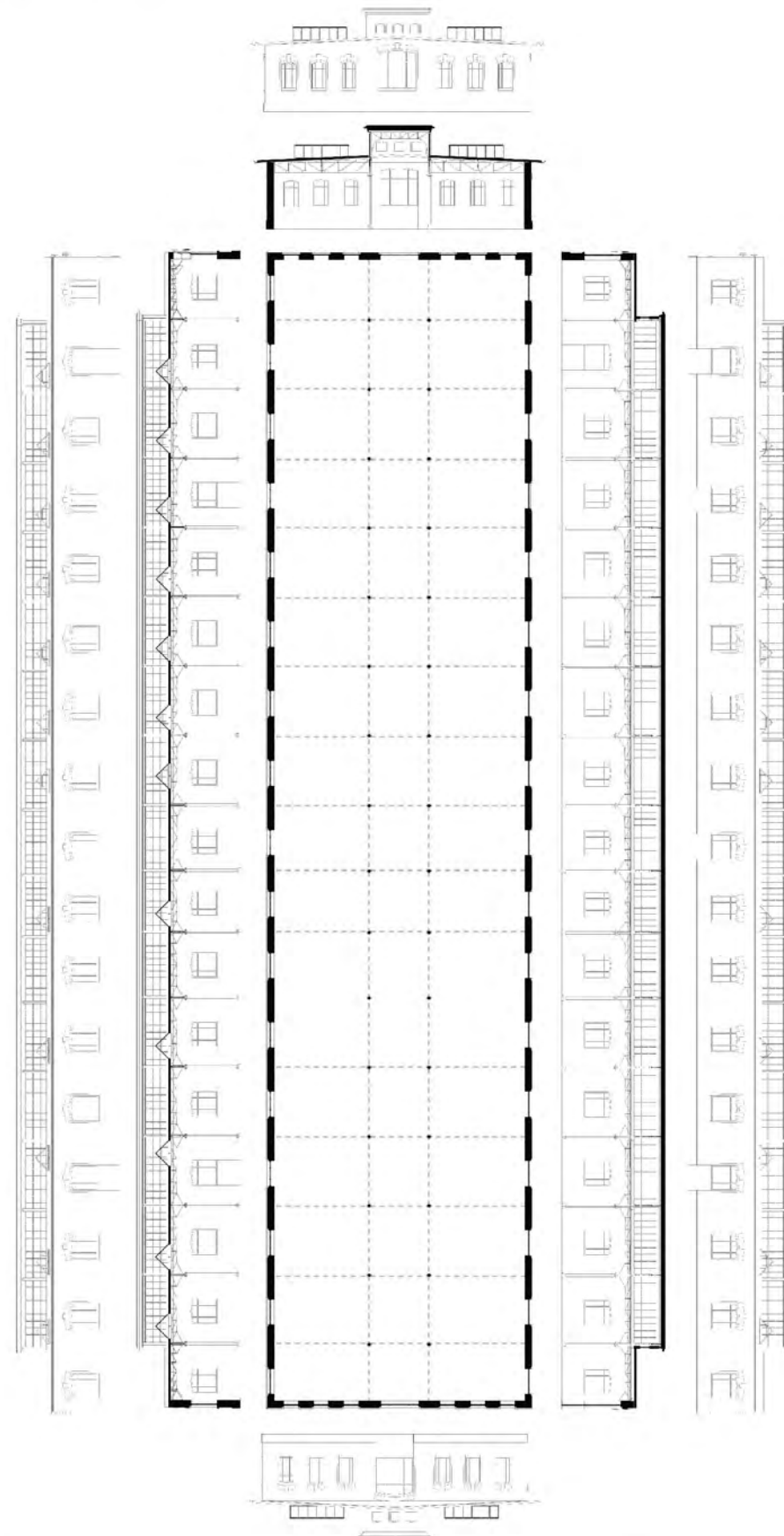
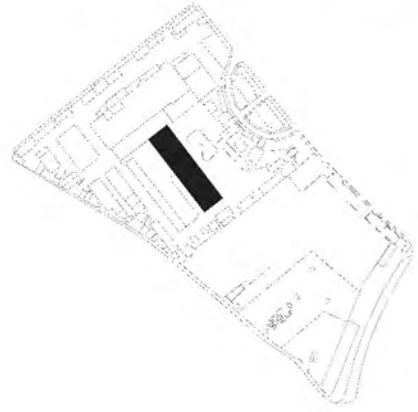


# 03

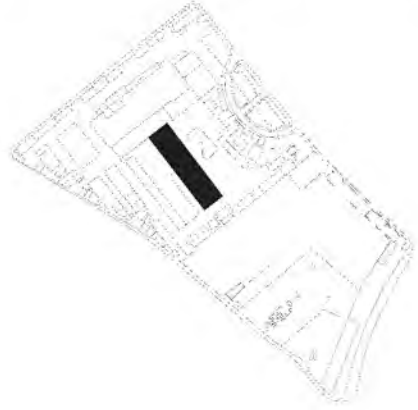
## PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSE



# 03 PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSE



# 04 CATTLE SLAUGHTERHOUSE



STATE OF  
CONSERVATION

The condition of the former slaughterhouses for pigs and cattle is bad, the facades being modified and the interior space being divided for small businesses. Only one of the back facades is unchanged. The metal structure, on the other hand, is kept almost unaltered in a good condition.

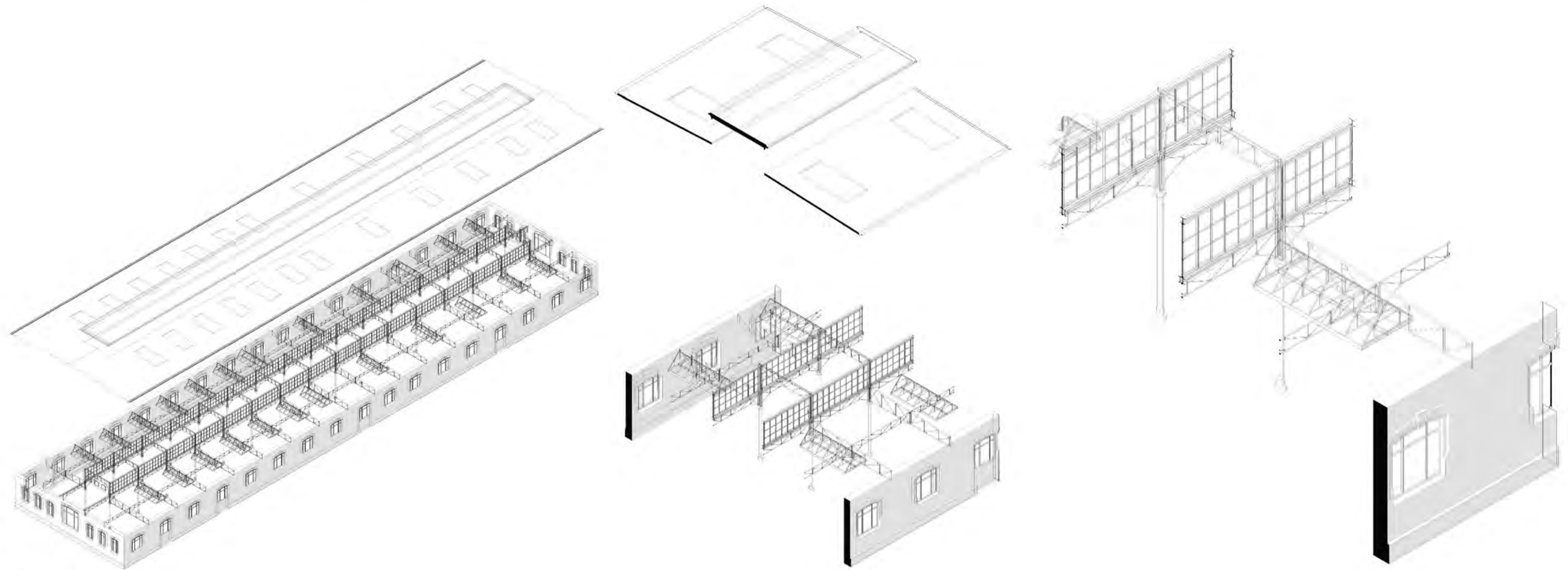
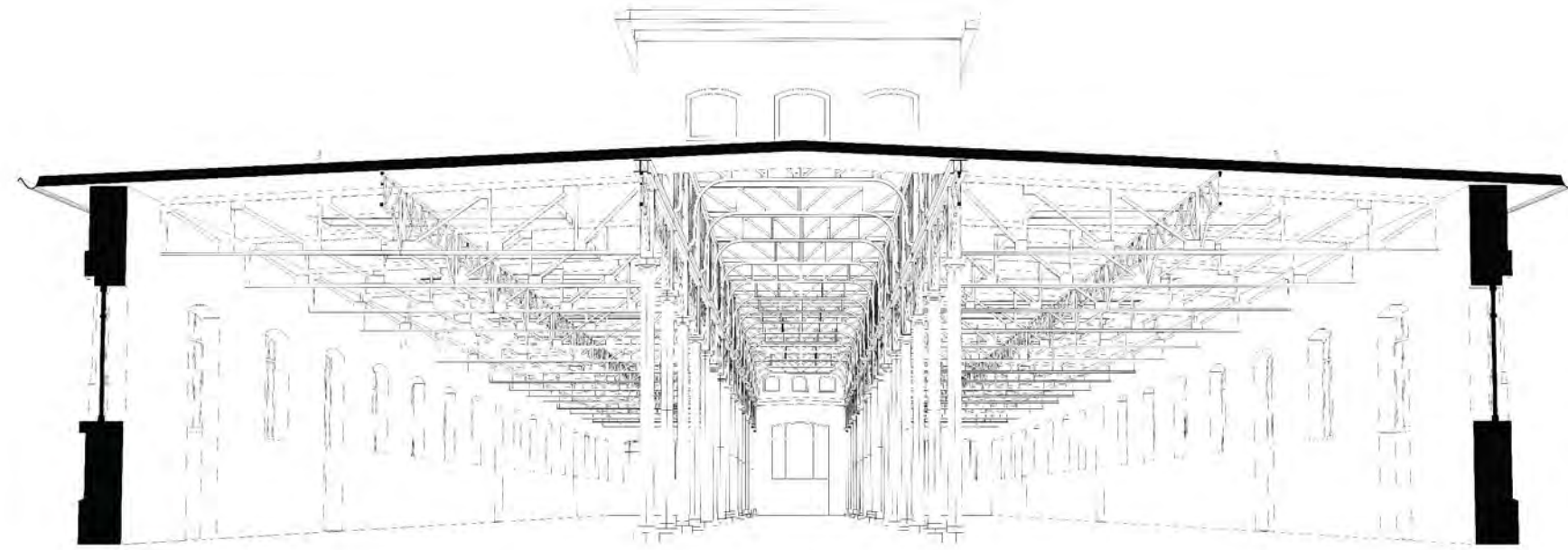
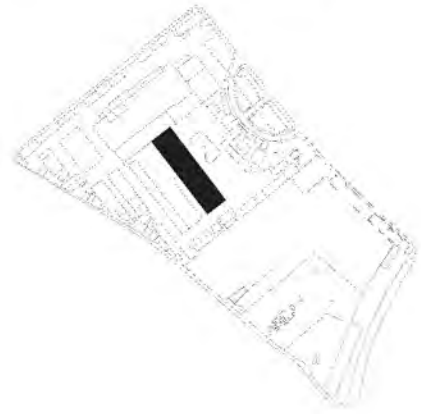
BAD STATE



04

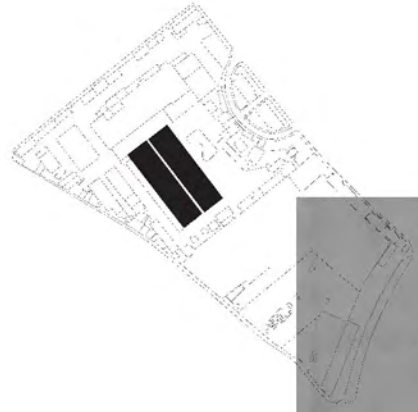
CATTLE SLAUGHTERHOUSE





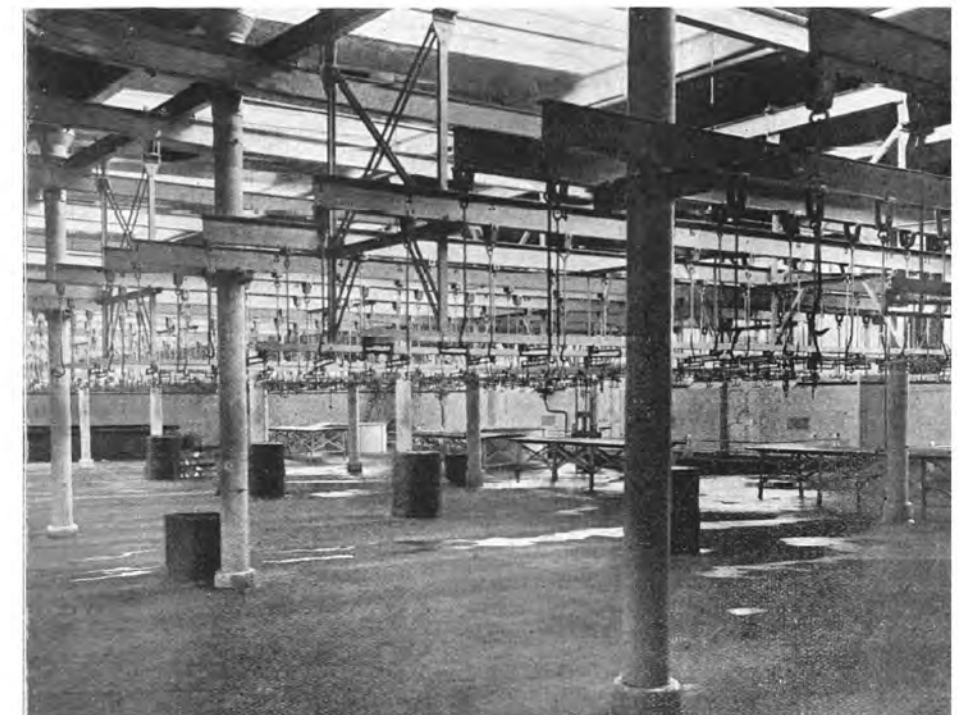
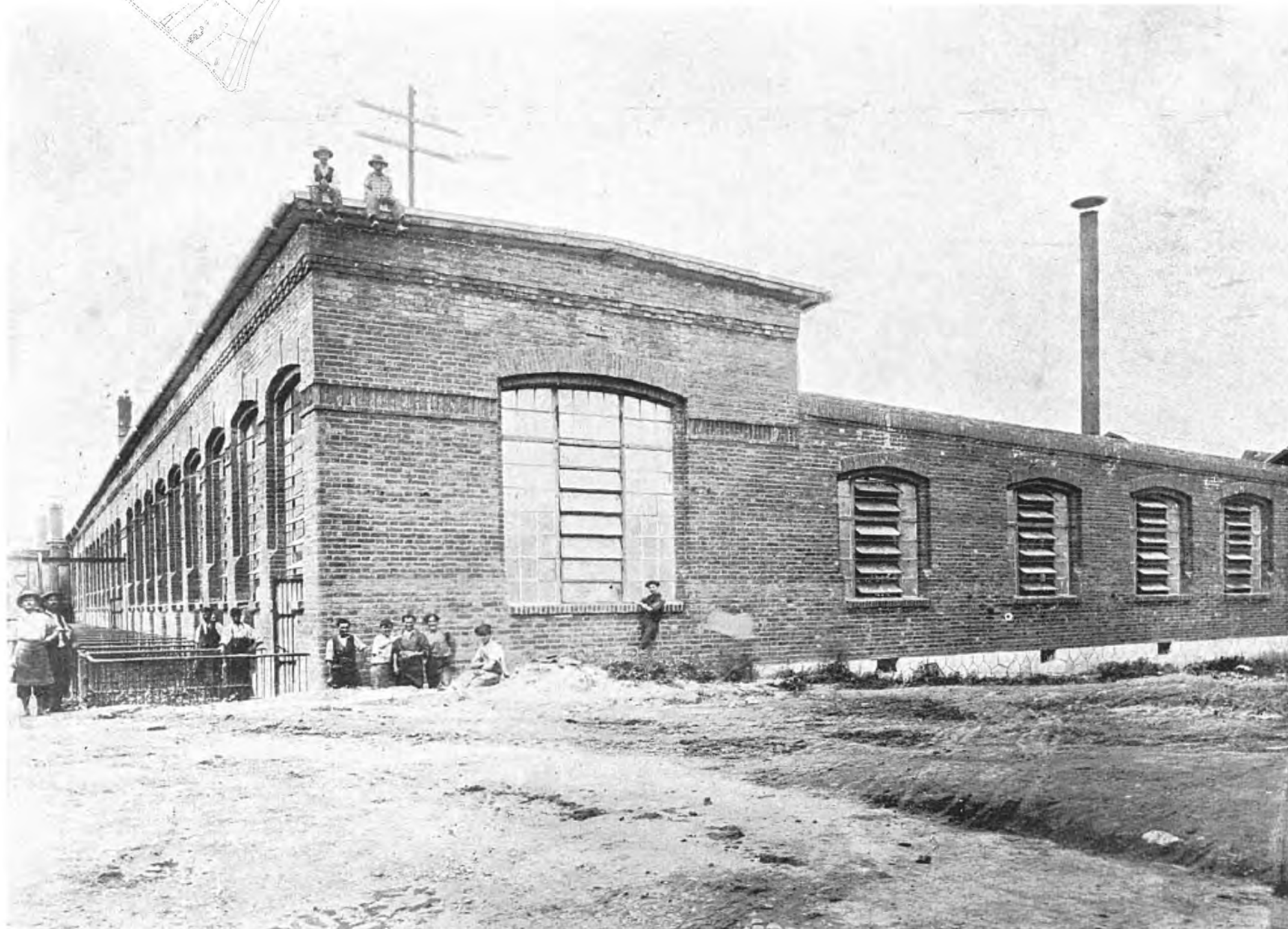
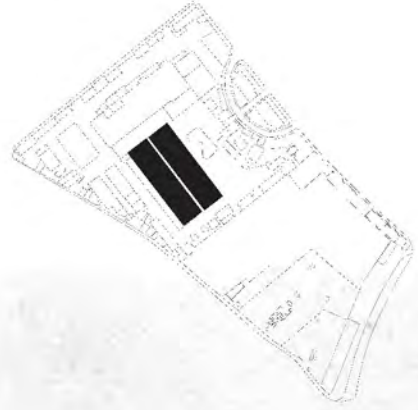
# 04

## CATTLE SLAUGHTERHOUSE



# 03+04

## PIG&CATTLE SLAUGHTERHOUSES



# 03+04

## PIG&CATTLE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

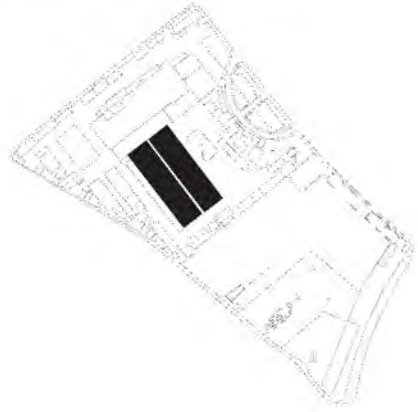


Table pour porcs échaudés

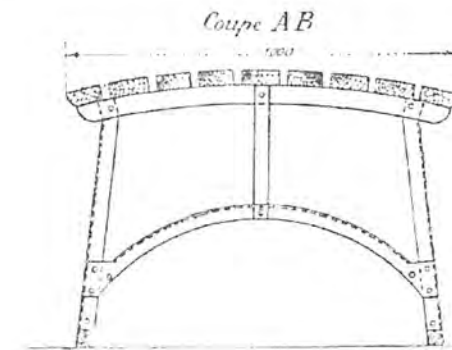
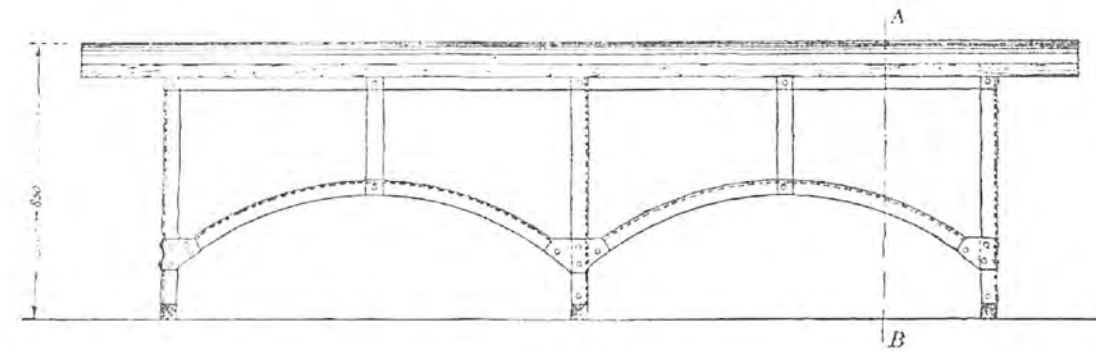


Fig. 6.

Brouette a organes intestinaux

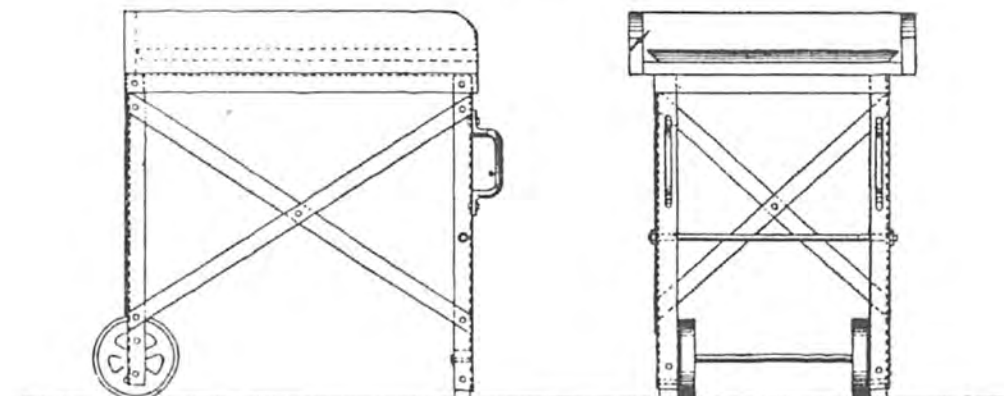
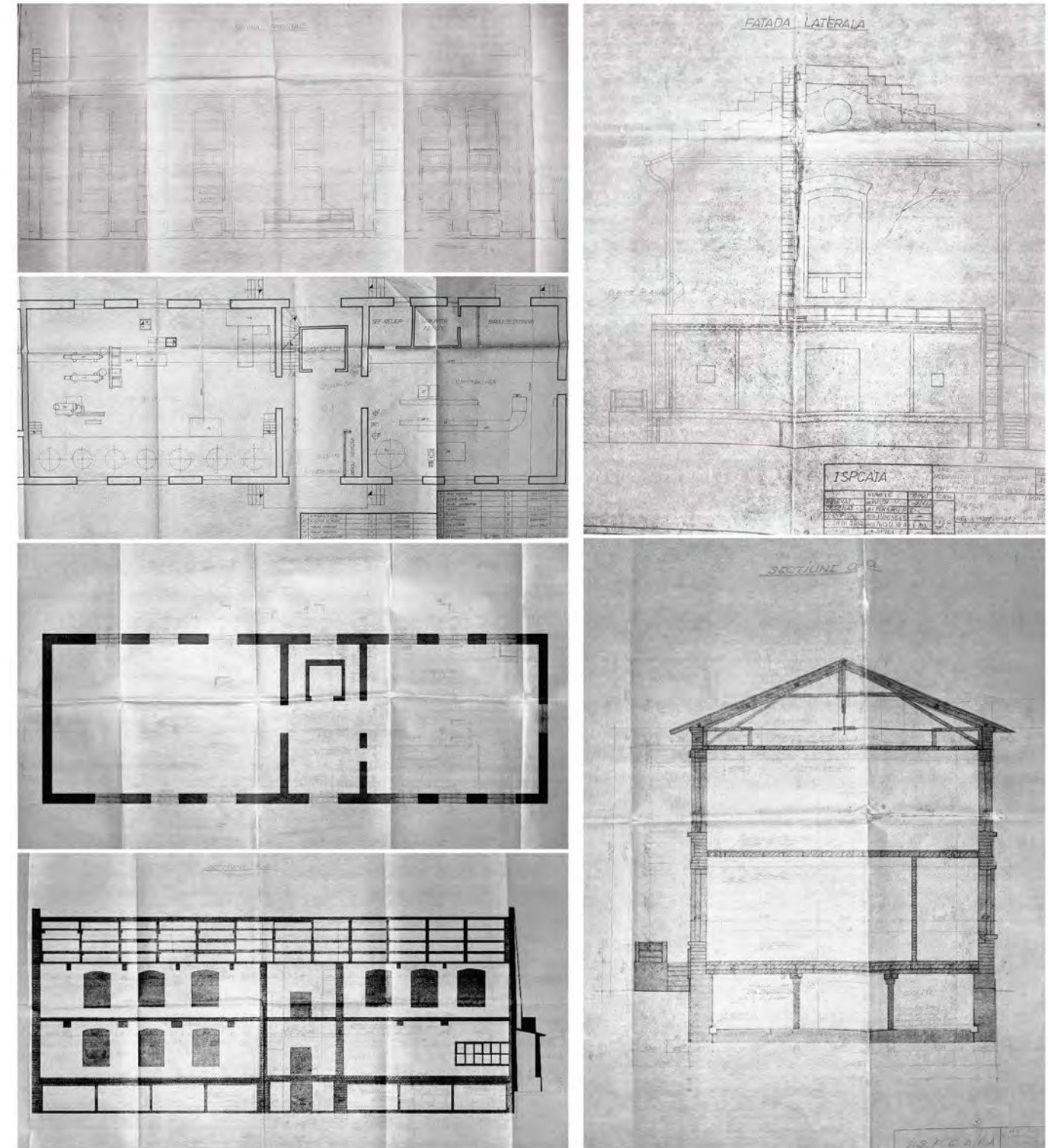
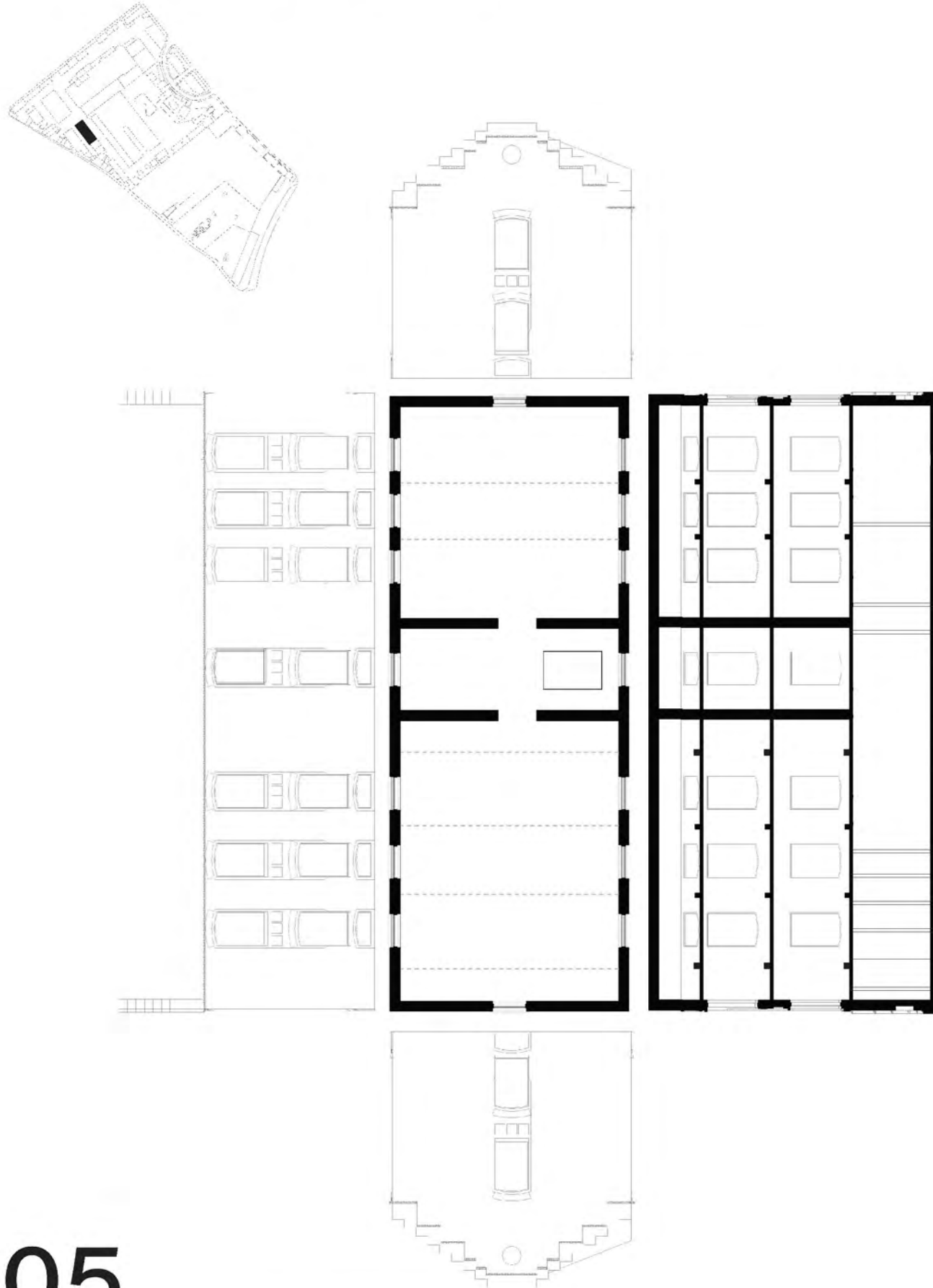


Fig. 3.

# 03+04

## PIG&CATTLE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

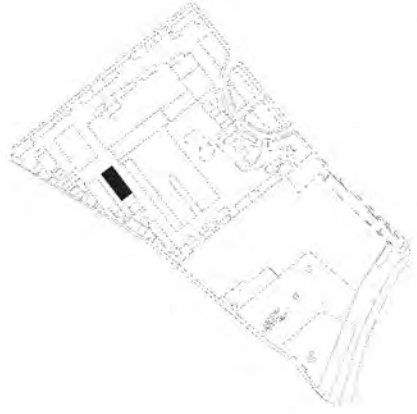


# 05

## LARD MELTER

# photo documentation

architectural survey/metalic structure study



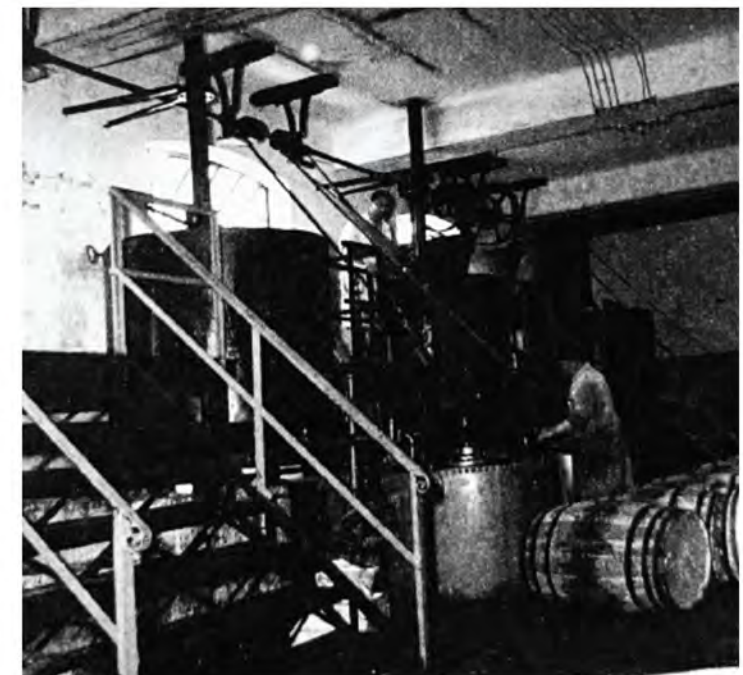
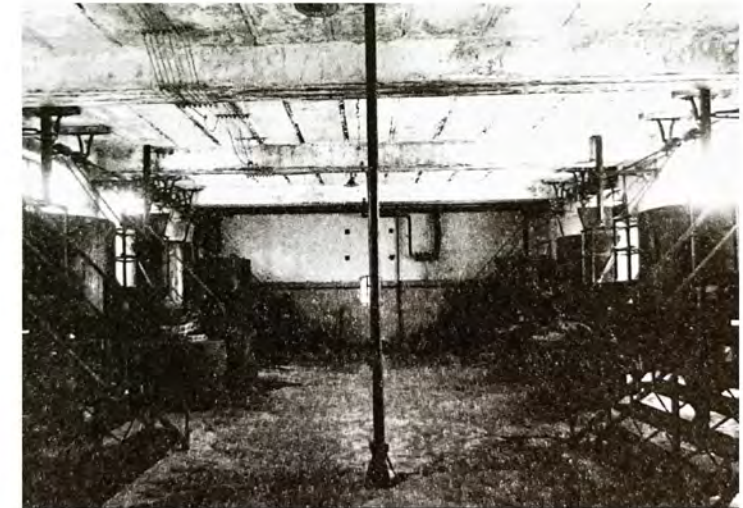
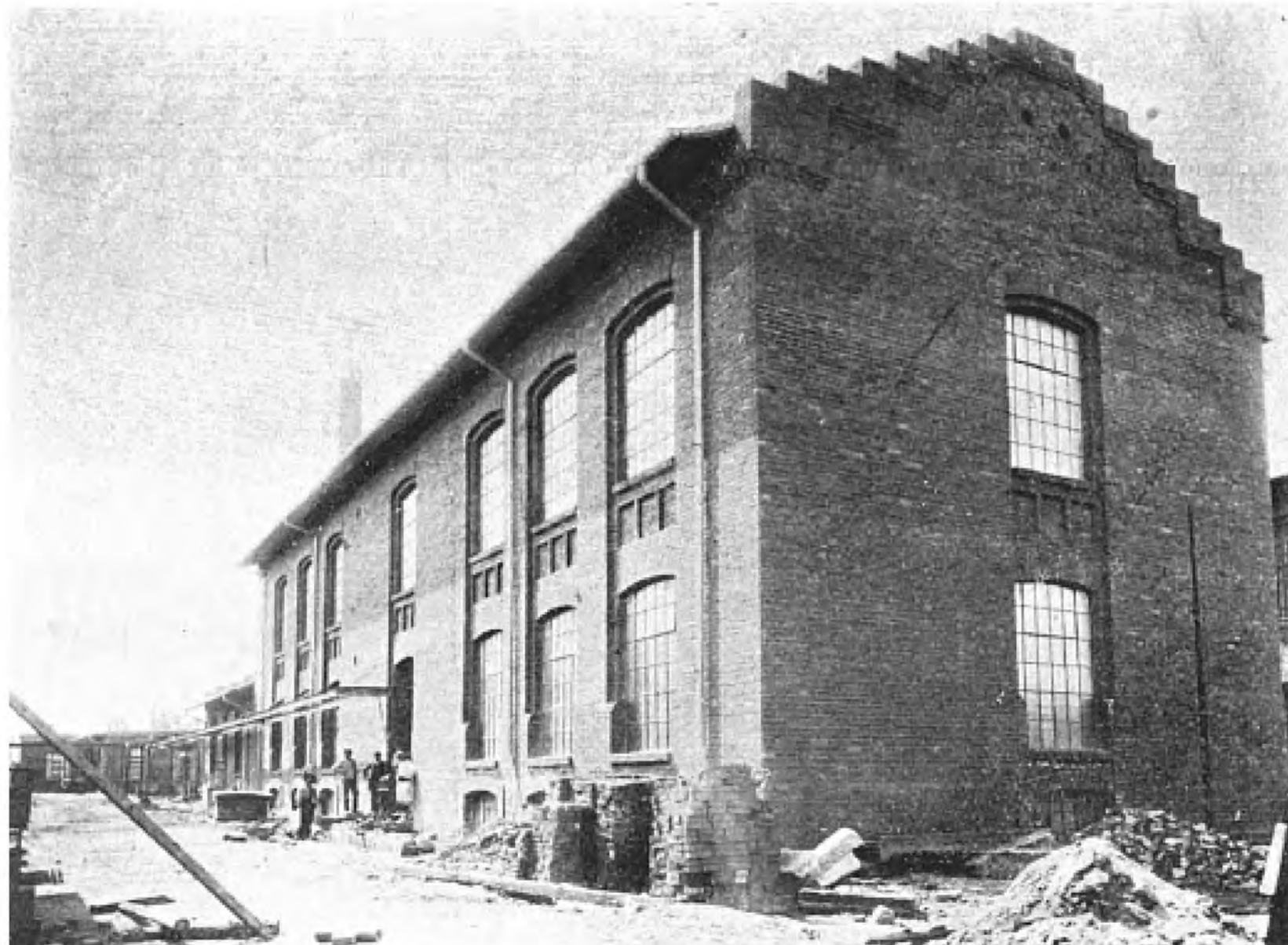
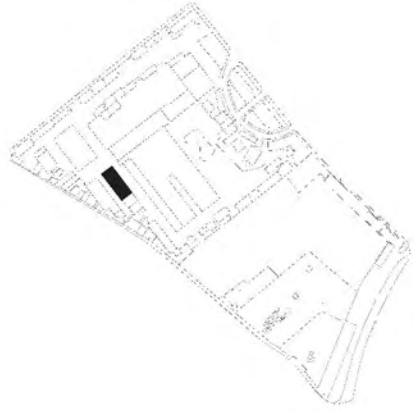
## STATE OF CONSERVATION

The facades of the former smelter are kept almost unchanged, there are some changes at the level of the openings. The interior space is relatively unchanged, the exception being the partial demolition of the interior walls to acomodate a metal workshop.

AVERAGE



# 05 LARD MELTER

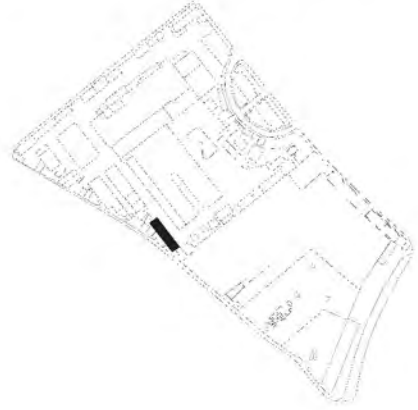


# 05

## LARD MELTER

# architectural survey

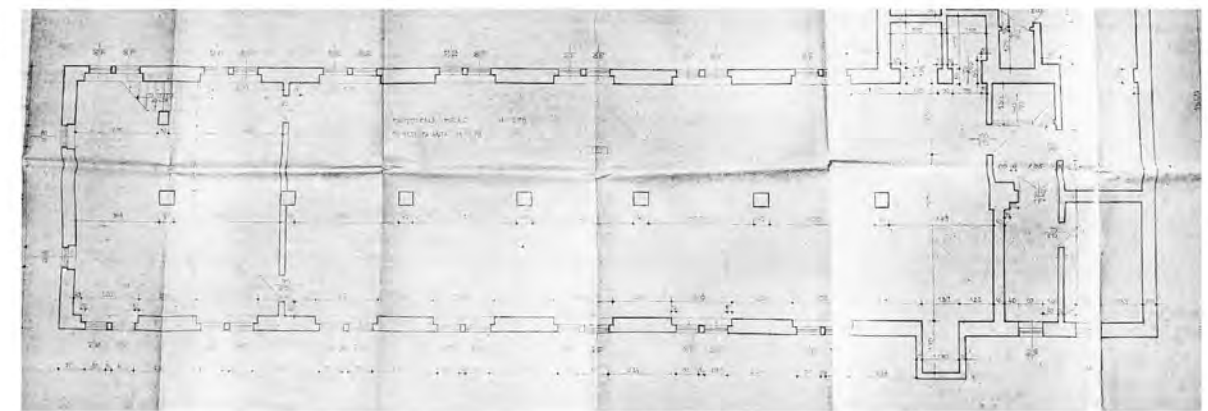
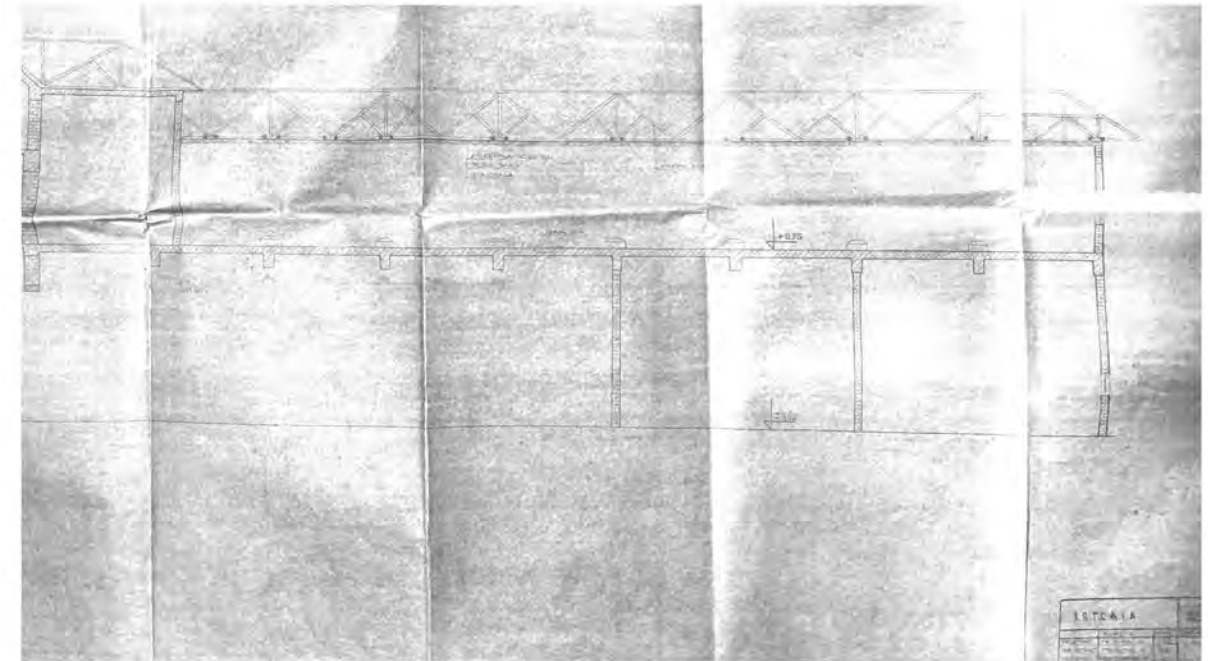
archival research/photo documentation



## STATE OF CONSERVATION

The state of the building is average to bad, notable being the fact that a more recent overstorey was made. The parts of walls of the building towards Vacaresti road were demolished to create openings for a car workshop.

BAD STATE

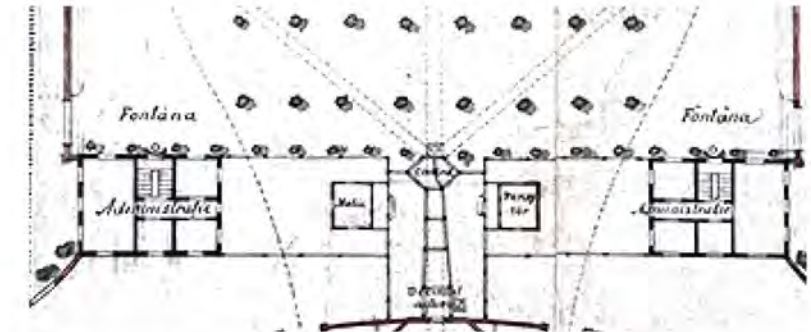
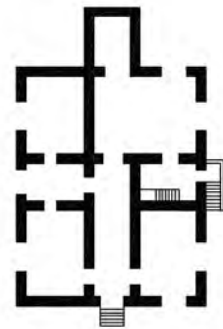
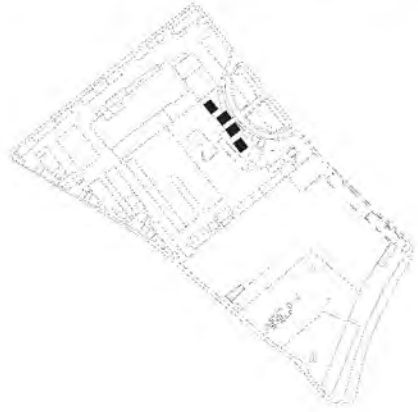


# 06 TRIPERY



# architectural survey

archival research/metalic structure study/photo documentation

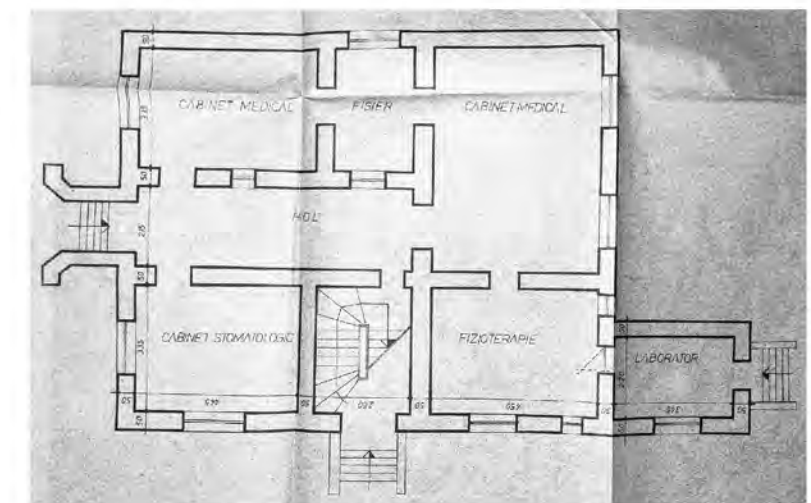
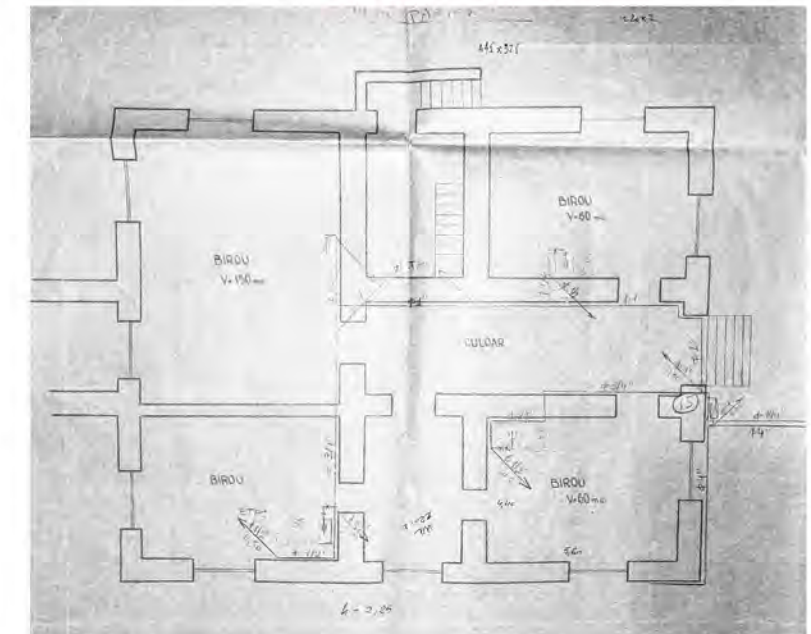
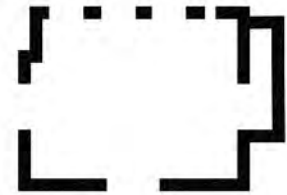


## STATE OF CONSERVATION

The four administrative buildings, and the oldest of the whole, are relatively well preserved due to the fact that they were always in use. Various changes to the window openings also appear here.

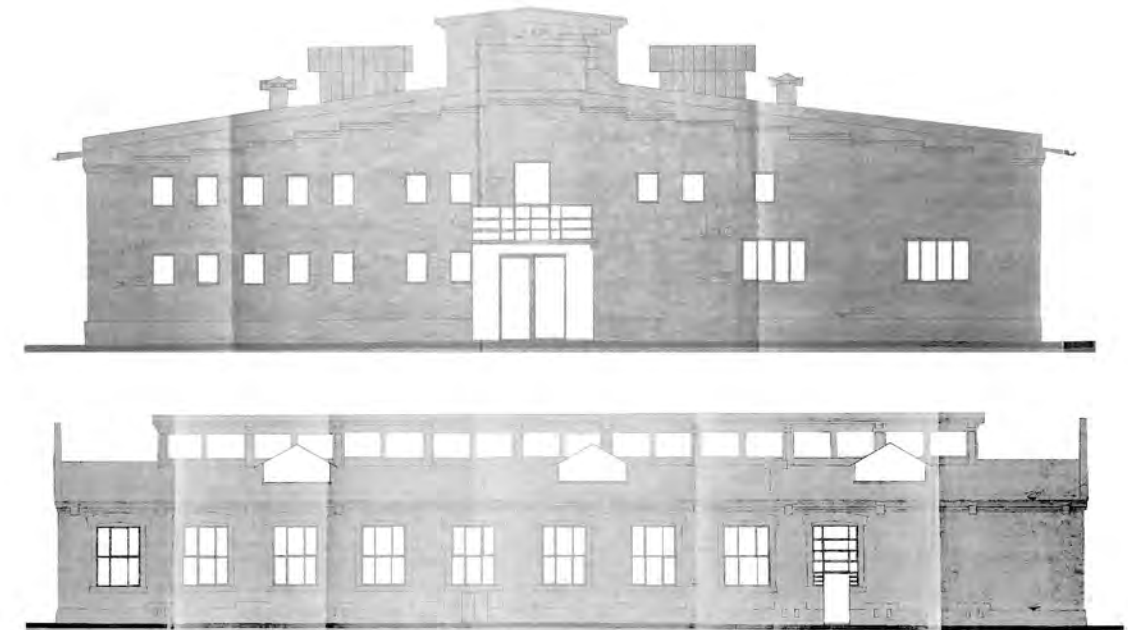
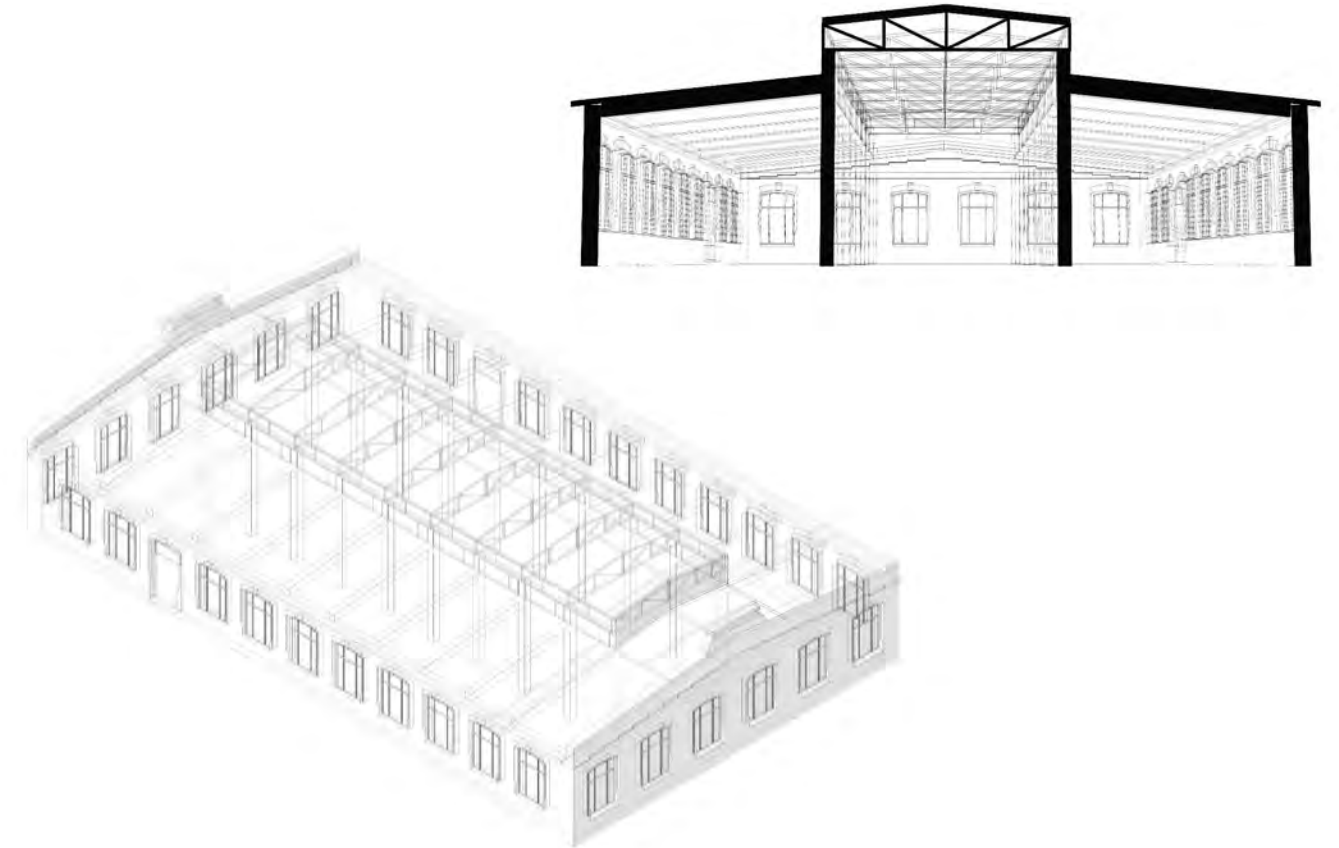
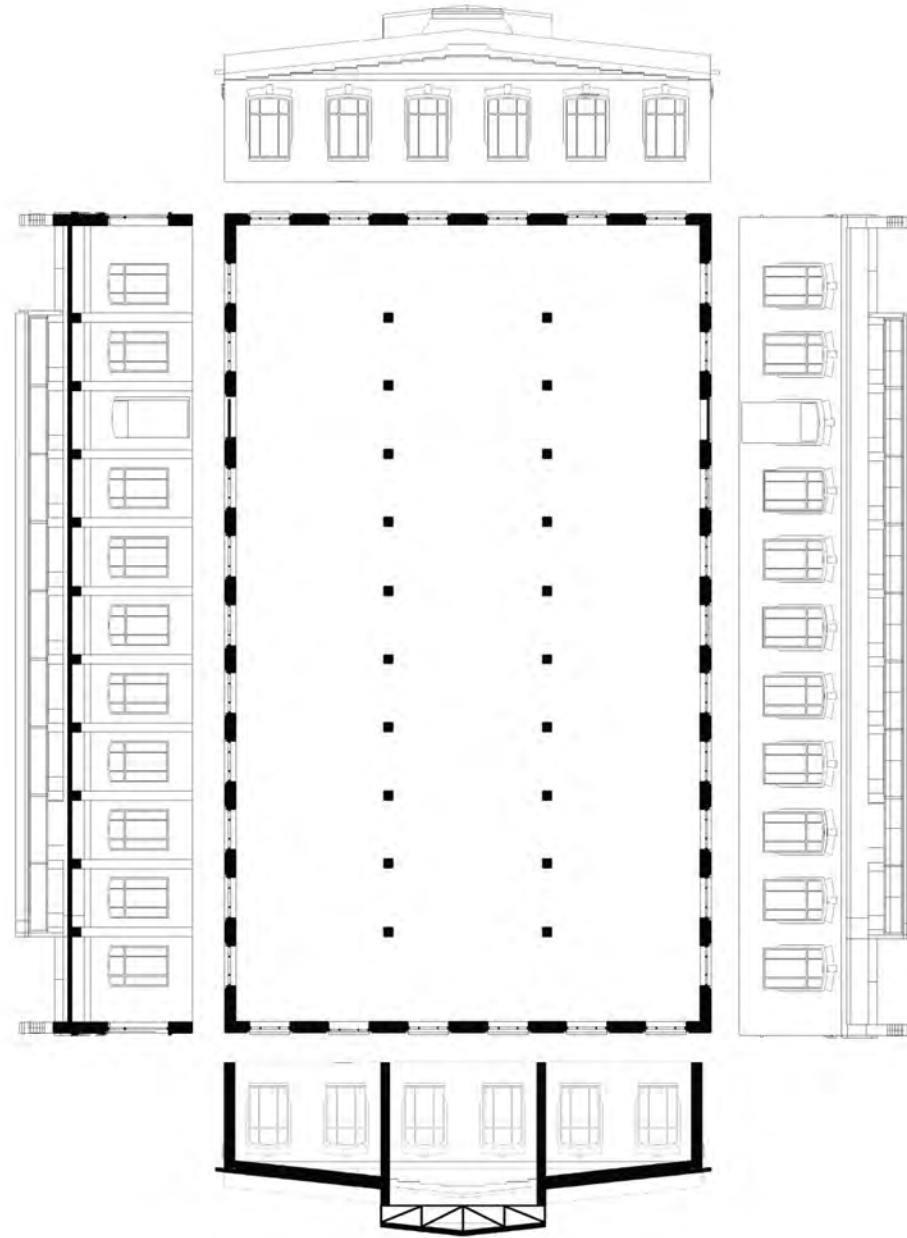
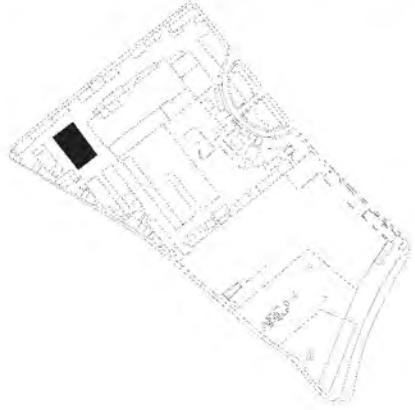


## AVERAGE STATE



# 07

## ADMINISTRATION

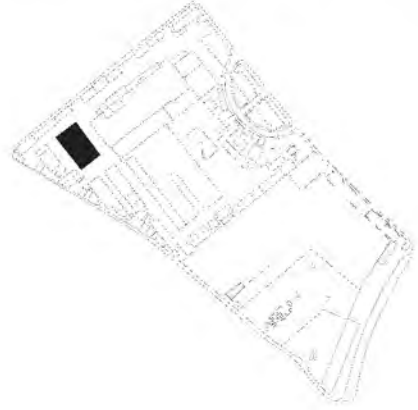


# 08

## POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSE

# historical analysis

architectural survey/metalic structure study



## STATE OF CONSERVATION

The condition in which the building of the poultry slaughterhouse is found is average, considering that the building is given to a company that has renovated its interior, the original structure is preserved but there are dividing walls. Changes appear also at the level of the facades.

AVERAGE-GOOD STATE



# 08

## POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSE

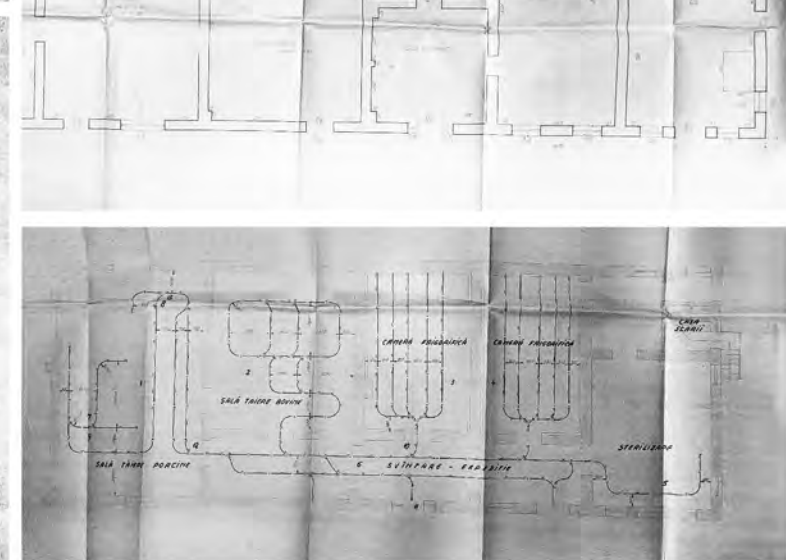
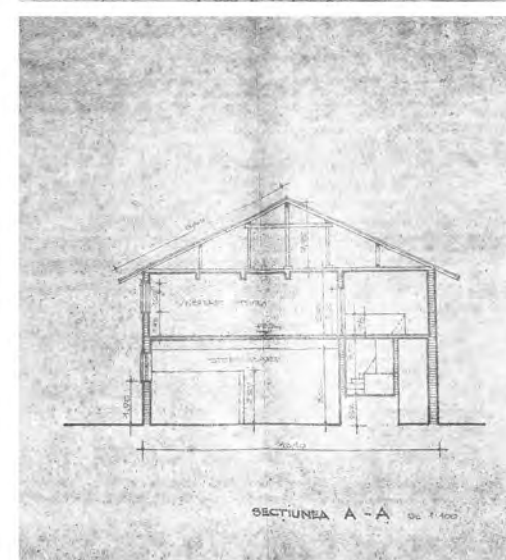
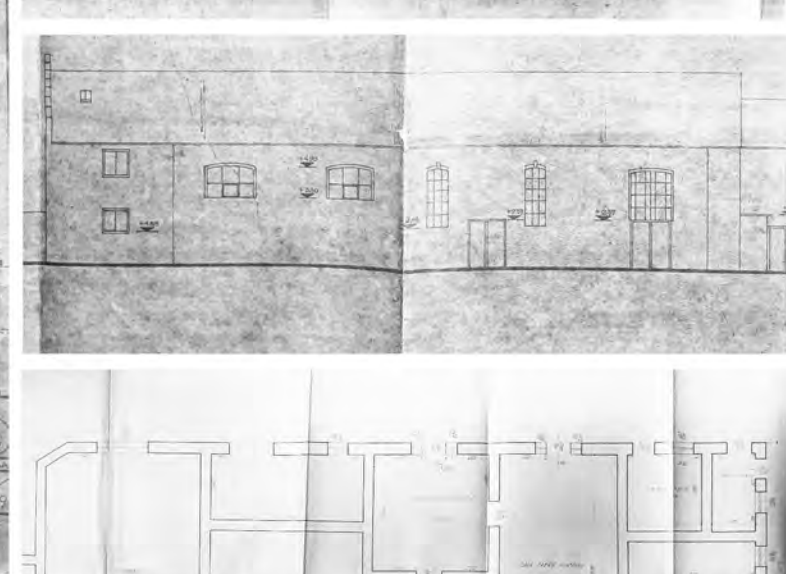
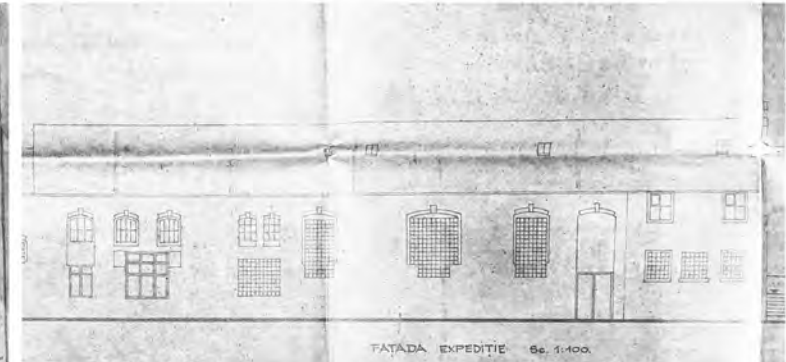
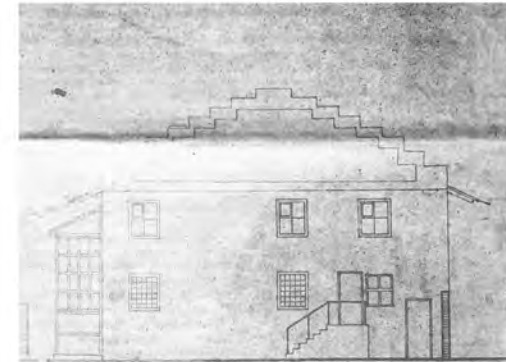
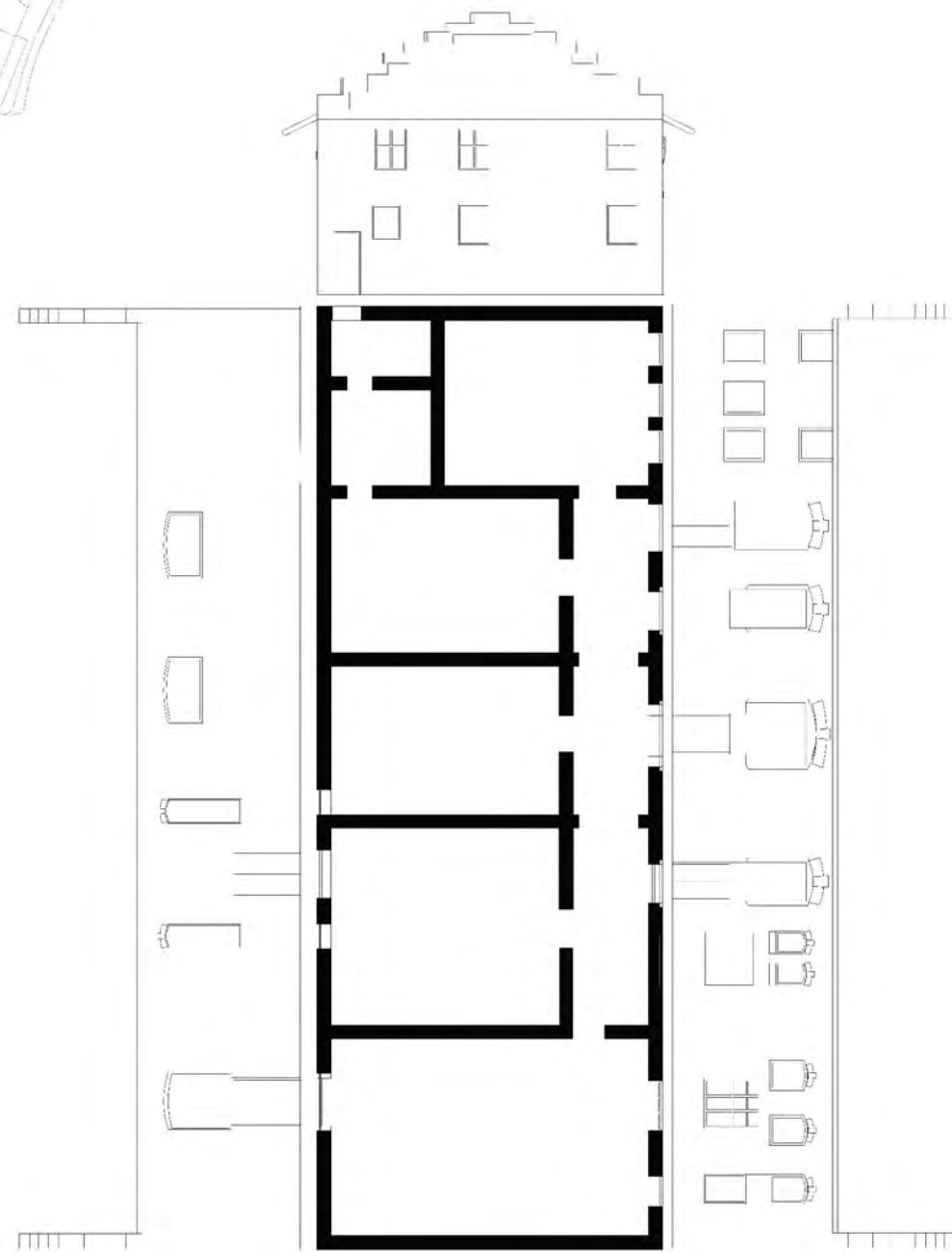
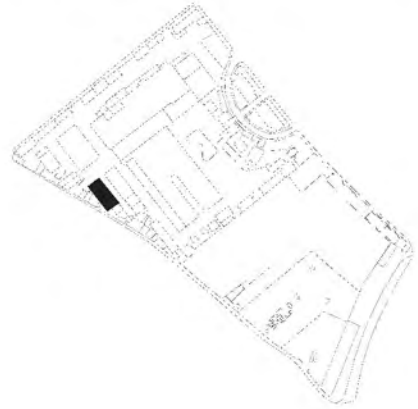
# historical analysis

architectural survey/metalic structure study

arts & science park/splaiul unirii 162

diploma | SP6-4

43



# 09

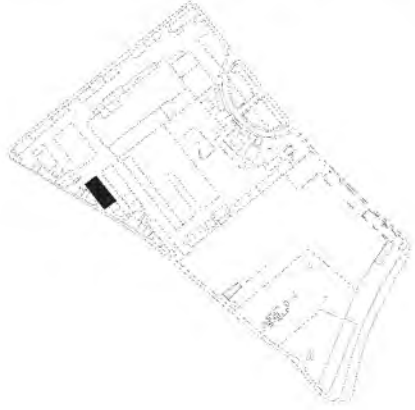
## SANITARY SLAUGHTERHOUSE

UAUIM/ 2023-2024/tutors: dr. arch. Justin Baroncea & dr. arch. Ionut Anton

arch. stud Alexandra Müller/E61

# historical analysis

architectural survey/metalic structure study



## STATE OF CONSERVATION

The sanitary slaughter house is in a very bad state of degradation, part of the building being abandoned, some of the rooms of the building have been transformed into workshops, the original form of the building is unknown, new door and window openings can be observed.

VERY BAD STATE



# 09

## SANITARY SLAUGHTERHOUSE

UAUIM/ 2023-2024/tutors: dr. arch. Justin Baroncea & dr. arch. Ionut Anton

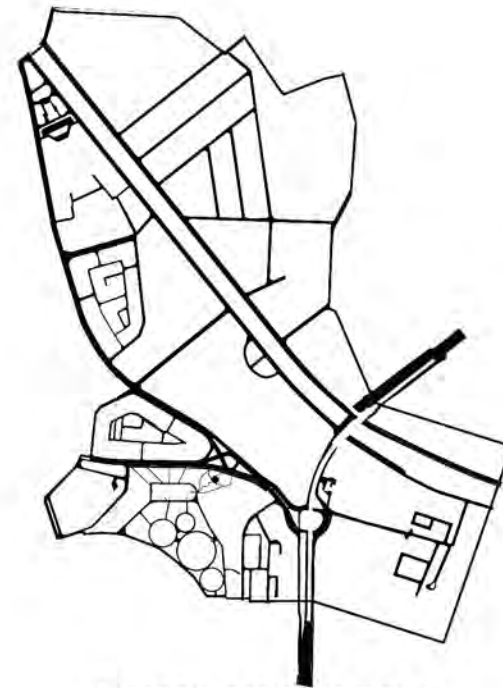
arch. stud Alexandra Müller/E61

# parasites.

The area enjoys strong connectivity to the broader city through public transportation networks. However, it is noteworthy that vehicular traffic is significantly congested within the area, particularly on the prominent regional and urban arteries, namely Splaiul Unirii Boulevard and Calea Vacaresti. In contrast, the local streets within the area primarily accommodate pedestrian circulation, with minimal vehicle traffic.

**CONCLUSION:**

To enhance pedestrian and cyclist mobility and establish better local connectivity, it is recommended to remove the surrounding wall. This would facilitate movement from Splaiul Unirii Boulevard to Calea Vacaresti within the site, improving access to public transport stations and the park. This redesign would also eliminate the need to navigate the heavily trafficked and high-speed area near the Mihai-Bravu Passage for pedestrians and cyclists.



**1. STREET SYSTEM**

The street layout in the studied area underscores its primary focus on accommodating automobiles. The area comprises broad boulevards with heavy traffic flow, which predominantly handle both local and urban traffic, channeling it towards the city exits and the Mihai-Bravu-Vacaresti overpass.



**2. BUILT-UNBUILT**

The examination of the built environment highlights the primary categories of structures within the surveyed area:

residential blocks characteristic of dormitory neighbourhoods in Timpuri Noi, Tineretului, Mihai Bravu, and Vitan neighborhoods.

low-rise houses, emerging during phases of urban densification.

high-rise residential real estate developments, notably proliferating since the 2000s.

buildings of the former industrial sites.

parasite buildings as extensions of the old industrial buildings



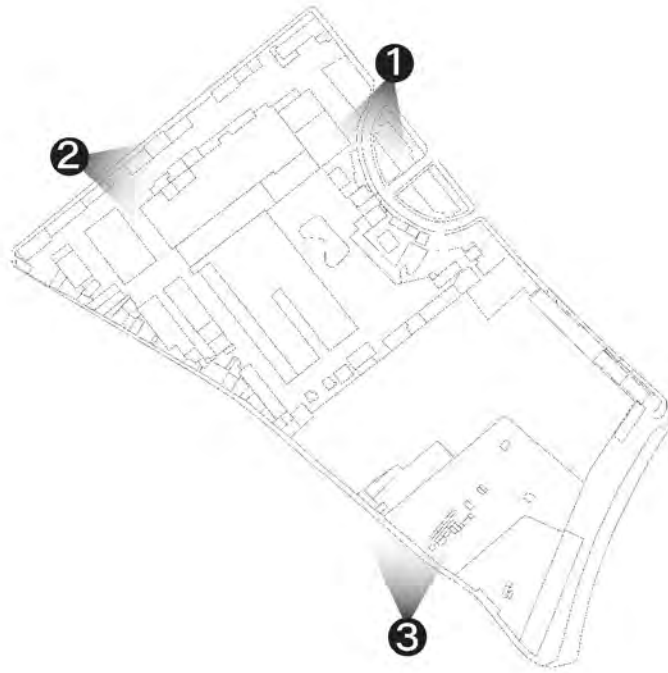
**3. PERMEABILITY OF URBAN ISLANDS.**

- good permeability/pedestrian areas
- sufficient permeability/local
- bad permeability
- very bad permeability/old industrial sites

A former industrial site, where traffic was well controlled, the studied site is surrounded by a thick wall, and access to the site is only through the side on Splaiul Unirii Boulevard, through a single gate. Permeability at the level of the urban island is very poor.



original photos



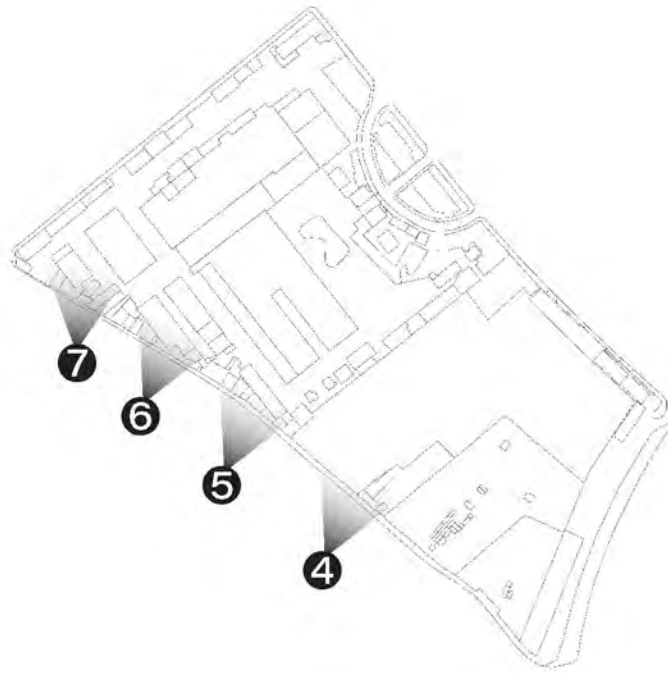
After the 2000s, after the spaces are given for rent to various small companies, divisions appear in the spaces of the former slaughterhouse halls, after which extensions to the street and additions begin to appear. These new annexes and extensions parasitize the original buildings and block their facades from the street.

**CONCLUSION:** It is proposed to keep the buildings of great architectural importance and eliminate the parasitic buildings.

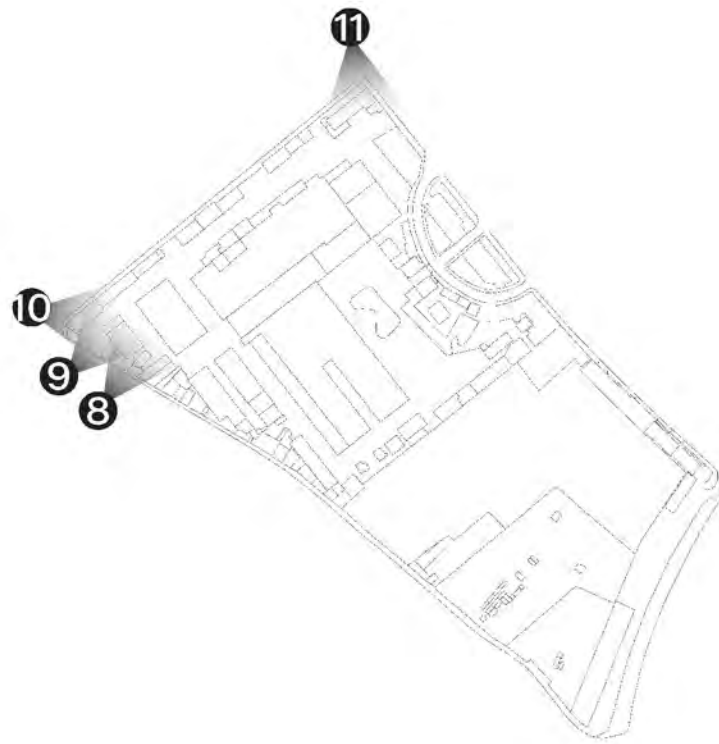


original photos

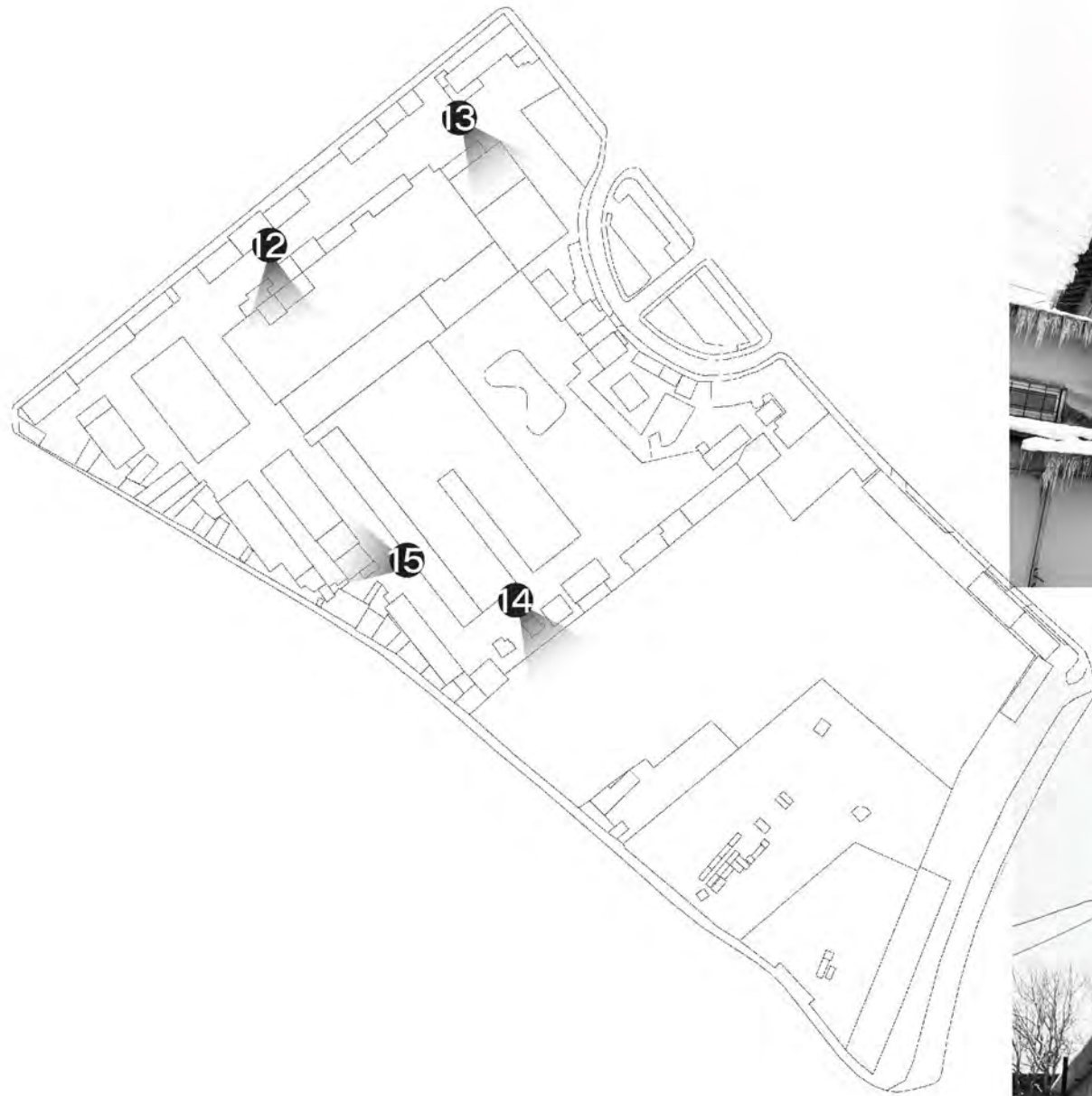




original photos



original photos



original photos



original photos

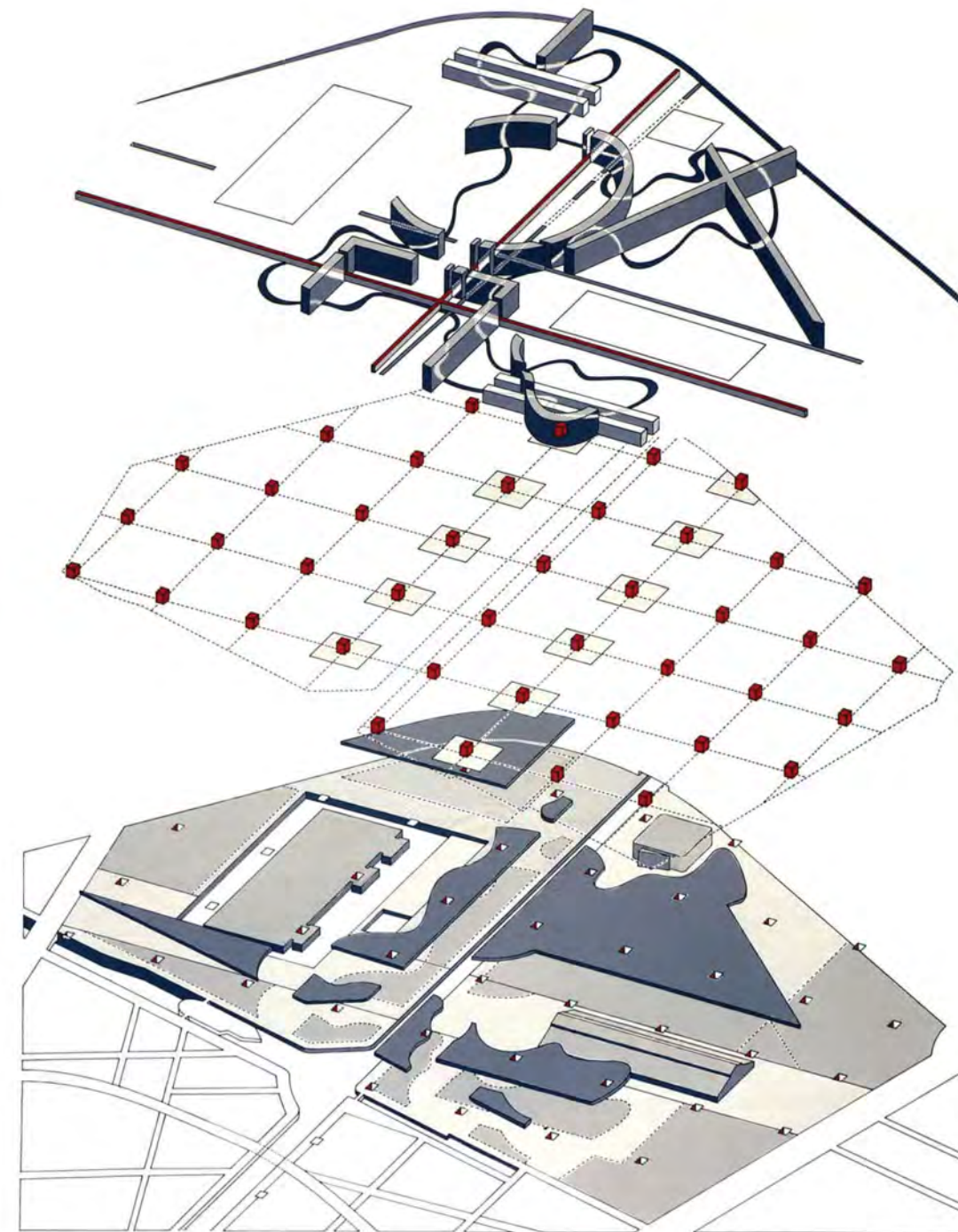
The analysis from the case studies identified key strategies for intervening in industrial sites with uncomfortable heritage aspects. Techniques from Parc de la Villette and Plaza Matadero, such as Tchumi's logic of points, lines, and surfaces, along with Ginés Garrido, Carlos Rubio, and Fernando Porra's pavement hierarchy, will be employed in the park design. For the interior layout of the buildings, strategies from Arturo Franco's Intermediae and Virseda & Vila's Nave 16 foldable panel systems will be adapted for the exhibition spaces in the former slaughterhouses. Casa del Lector offers insights into arranging a mediatheque and an auditorium. Multiplexity offers a base for theme requirements and dimensioning.

# contemporary references.

**PARC DE LA VILLETTE**

PARIS, FRANCE, 1987

BERNARD TSCHUMI ARCHITECTS



Bernard Tschumi's project for La Villette Park is a visionary and innovative urban redevelopment initiative located in Paris, France. Completed in the 1980s, this iconic project transformed a disused slaughterhouse and abattoir complex into a vibrant and dynamic urban park, known for its striking architectural elements and unique design.

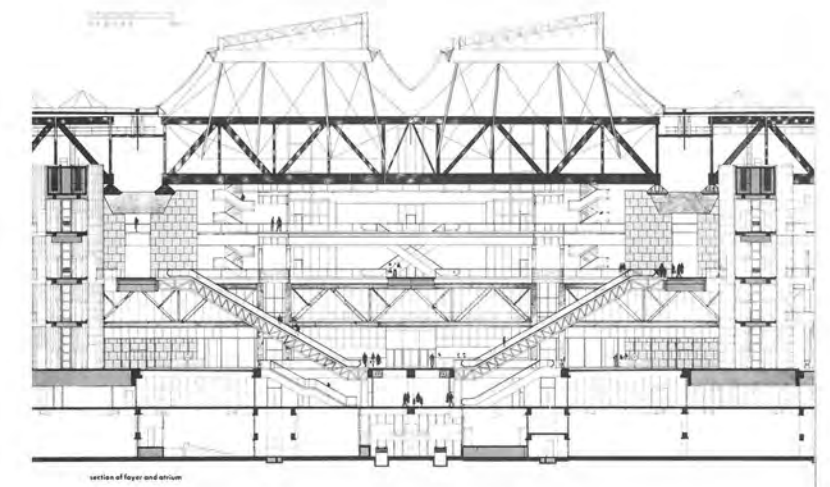
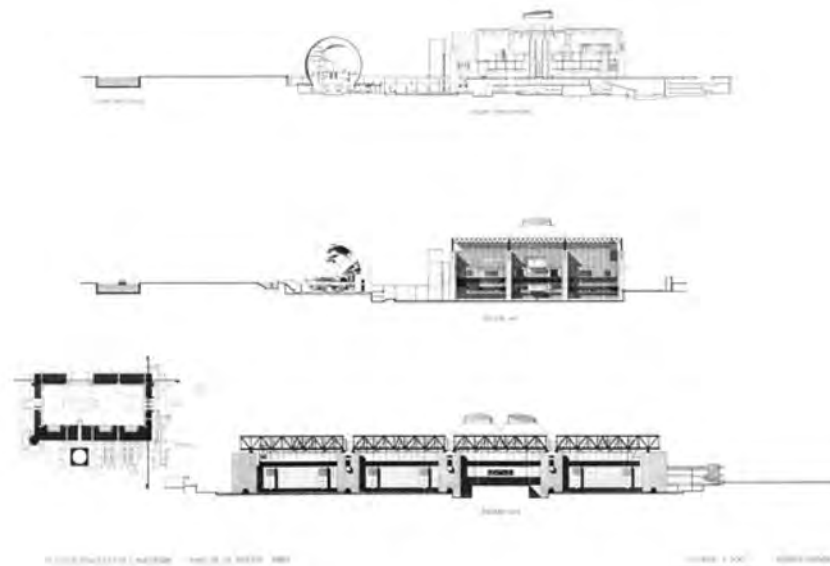
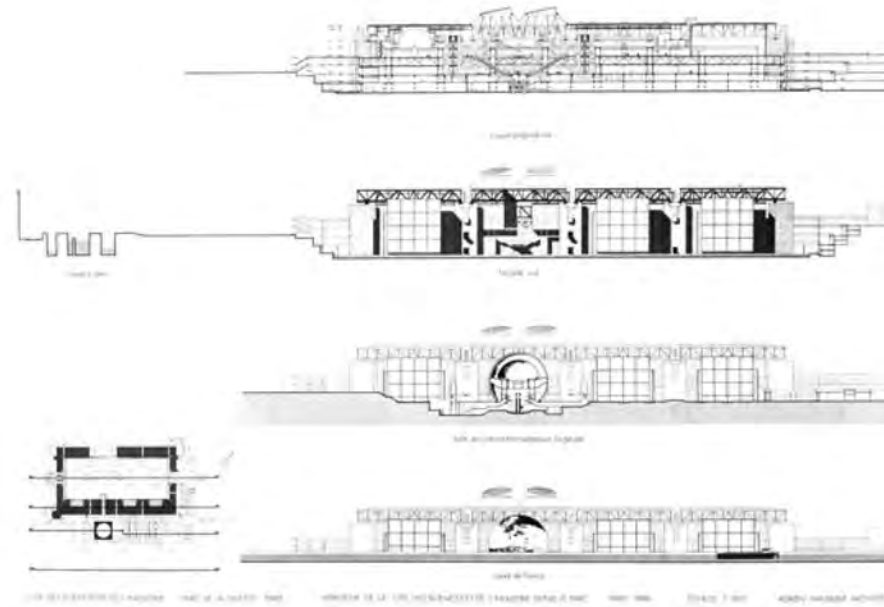
**SELECTED FOR:** the deliberate blending of nature and architecture and the complex understanding of the natural and anthropic layers; logic of the intervention

image sources:  
[www.dezeen.com/2022/05/05/parc-de-la-villette](http://www.dezeen.com/2022/05/05/parc-de-la-villette)

## CITÉ DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE

PARIS, FRANCE, 1986

ADRIEN FAINSILBER



The Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie in Paris, designed by Adrien Fainsilber, is a prominent science museum located in the Parc de la Villette. Completed in 1986, this innovative structure merges industrial architecture with modern design elements. It features expansive exhibition spaces, interactive displays, and educational facilities aimed at promoting science and technology. The building's iconic elements include its striking Geode, a giant mirrored sphere housing an IMAX theater, and the impressive glass and steel architecture that creates an open, dynamic environment for visitors to explore.

**SELECTED FOR:** industrial expression; logic of the interior space; program; logic of the intervention

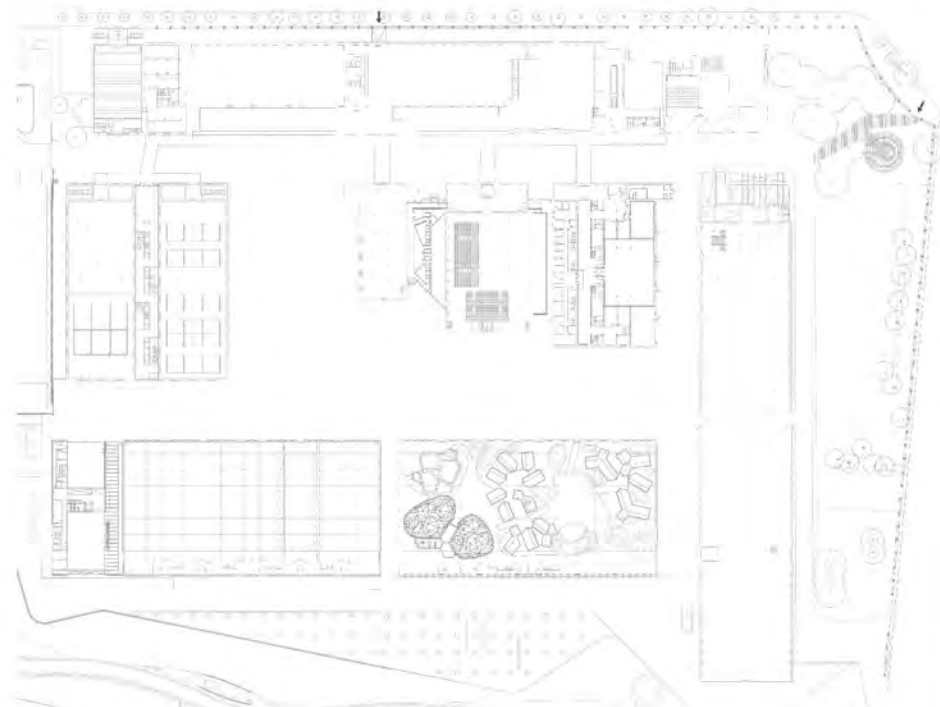
## MATADERO MADRID

MADRID, SPAIN, 1920

LUIS BELLIDO

GUILLERMO COSTA, 2000

RESTORATION



The Matadero Art Center in Madrid exemplifies the adaptive reuse of a former slaughterhouse complex, transforming it into a vibrant cultural hub spread across 165,415 square meters along the Manzanares River. Comprising interconnected buildings like former slaughterhouses and livestock pavilions, the site showcases its industrial heritage while serving as a unique venue for artistic and cultural activities.

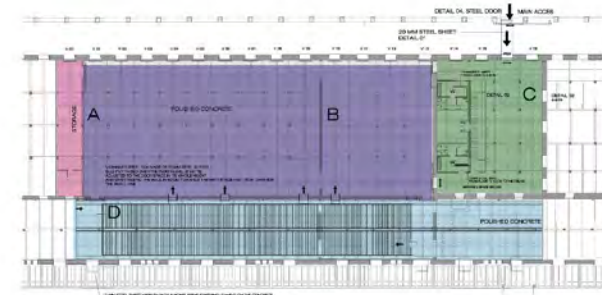
**SELECTED FOR:** european precedent, commitment to inclusivity and community engagement, sustainability, adaptability



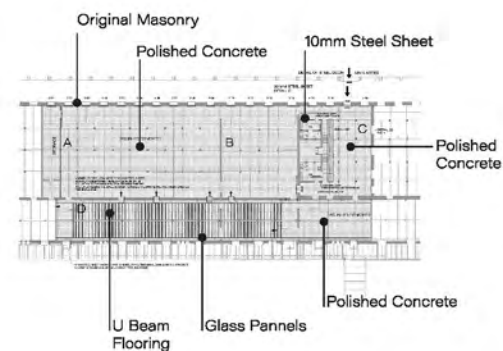
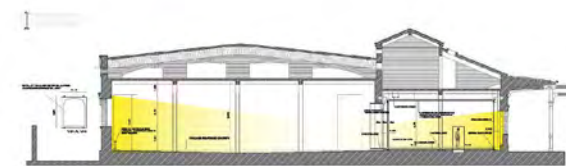
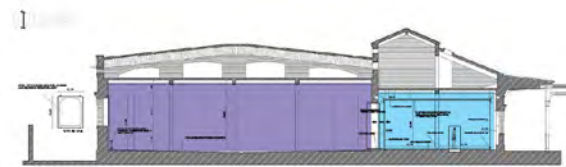
**INTERMEDIAR**

MATADERO MADRID, 2007

ARTURO FRANCO  
COMPETITION



■ Main Entrance    ■ Storage Space  
■ Main Events Hall    ■ Events Hall



original diagrams  
image base: [archdaily.com/architekturaviva.com/](http://archdaily.com/architekturaviva.com/)

The Intermediae project at Matadero Madrid successfully transformed a former industrial site into a dynamic cultural hub, balancing preservation of its historical character with contemporary interventions. While initially planned as a two-year temporary project, its lasting impact has made it a permanent fixture in the Matadero Complex.

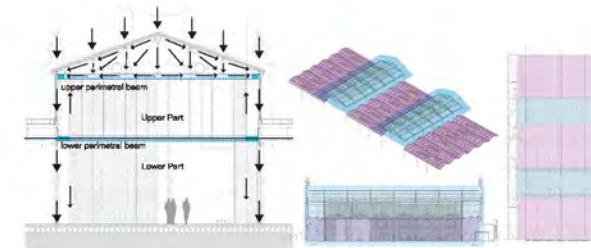
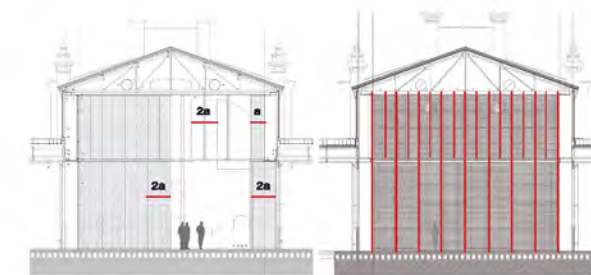
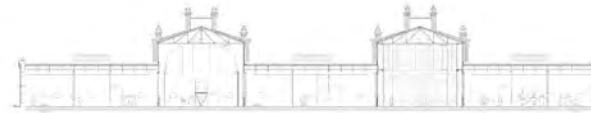
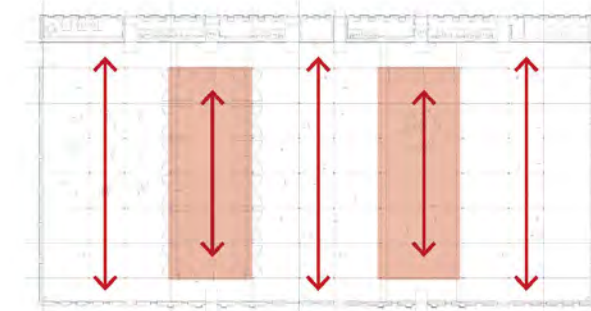
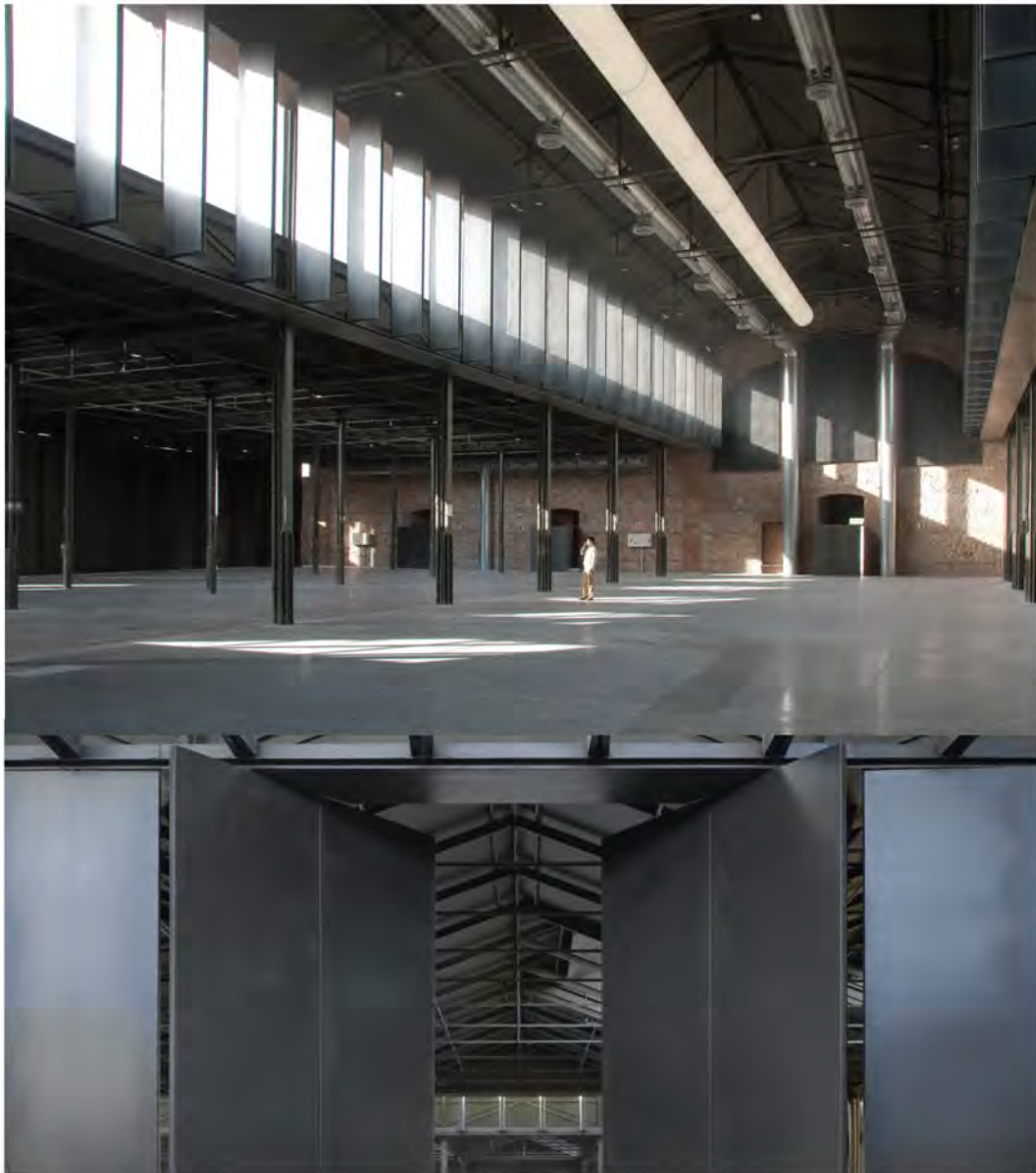
**SELECTED FOR:** emphasis on non-intervention

## NAVE 16

MATADERO MADRID, 2007

VIRSEDA & VILA ARCHITECTS

COMPETITION



original diagrams  
image base: [archdaily.com/architecturaviva.com/](http://archdaily.com/architecturaviva.com/)

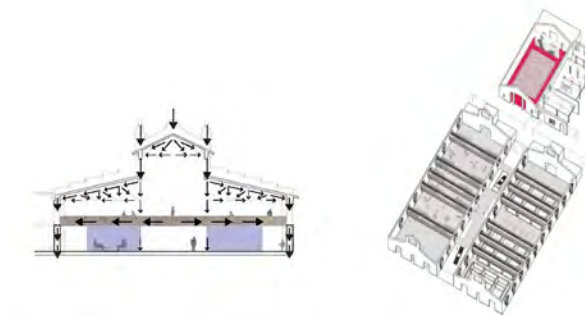
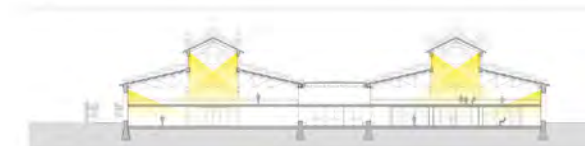
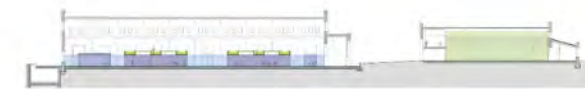
The Nave 16 project successfully adapts industrial heritage into a versatile space, combining historical preservation with modern functionality through movable panels. Key lessons highlight the importance of flexibility and innovative integration, respecting the site's historical essence while incorporating contemporary elements.

**SELECTED FOR:** joinery between old and new, structural system

## CASA DEL LECTOR

MATADERO MADRID, 2012

ENSAMBLE STUDIO  
COMPETITION



original diagrams  
image base: [archdaily.com/architecturaviva.com/](http://archdaily.com/architecturaviva.com/)

Ensamble Studio's Casa del Lector project transformed three warehouses in the Old Slaughterhouse complex into a multifunctional educational space. The design integrates new and old with purposeful alterations, introducing two levels connected by precast beams and dividing the space into dynamic, adaptable areas for educational and cultural activities.

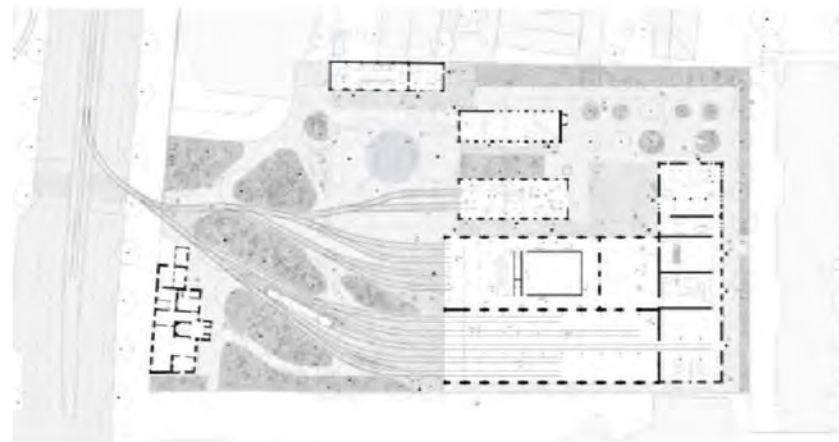
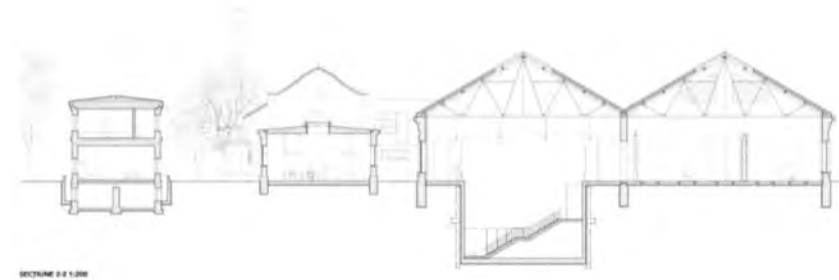
**SELECTED FOR:** contemporary structural elements , contrast

## MULTIPLEXITY

TIMISOARA, ROMANIA, 2020

B.I.A. SERBAN I. DANIEL LUCIAN

COMPETITION



<https://oar.archi/concursuri/oar/centrul-pentru-arta-tehnologie-si-experiment-multiplexity-timisoara/>

The Multiplexity proposal envisions urban areas as dynamic, flexible spaces that adapt to the evolving needs of the community. It emphasizes the integration of green spaces, mixed-use buildings, and innovative technologies to create sustainable, livable neighborhoods. The design prioritizes pedestrian-friendly environments, promoting walkability and reducing the dependency on cars.

**SELECTED FOR:** national precedent, commitment to inclusivity and community engagement, sustainability, adaptability

# contemporary references

precedents

# arts & science park/splaiul unirii 162

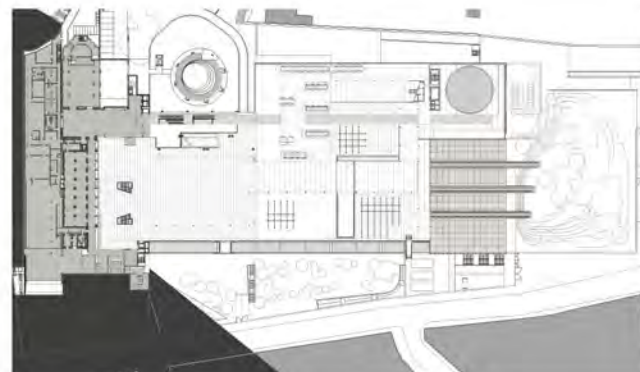
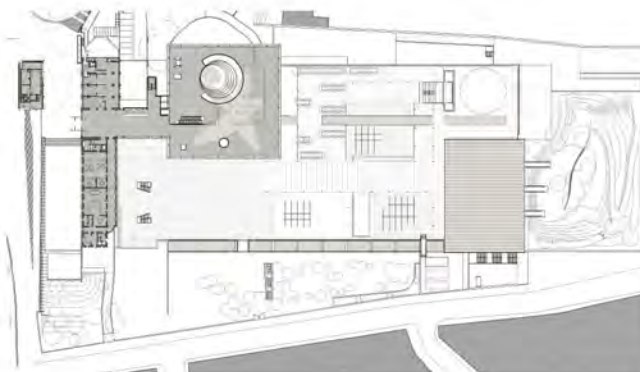
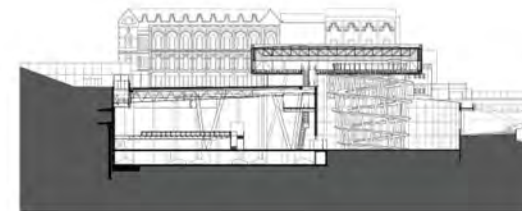
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## COSMOCAIXA

BARCELONA, 2004

ESTEVE AND ROBERT TERRADAS

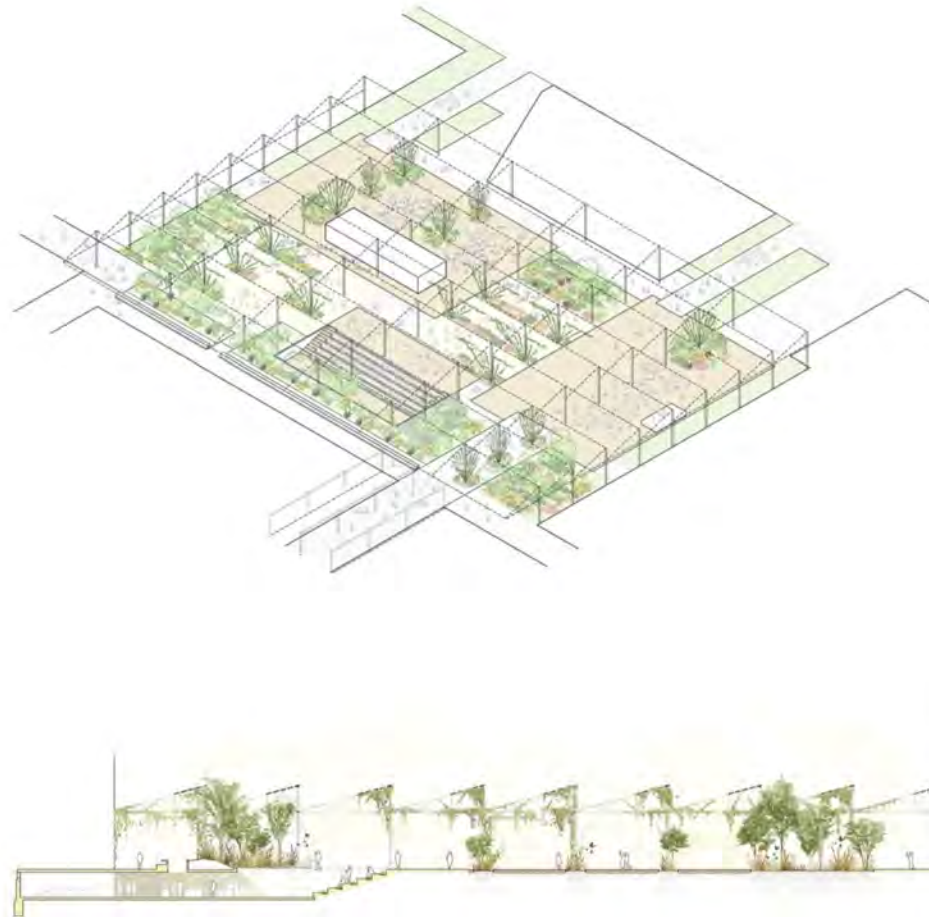


CosmoCaixa in Barcelona is an acclaimed science museum designed to foster a love for science and discovery. Situated in a renovated modernist building, the museum integrates historical architecture with contemporary design. It features a variety of interactive exhibits, including a rainforest ecosystem, geological walls, and a planetarium. Opened in 2004, CosmoCaixa aims to make science accessible and engaging for all ages, offering hands-on experiences that encourage exploration and learning. Its innovative approach and diverse exhibits have made it a popular destination for both locals and tourists.

**SELECTED FOR:** european precedent, edutainment, sustainability, adaptability, program, functional zoning, public space;

## ECODISTRICT LAMERCEDES

BARCELONA  
BATLLEIROIG



EcoDistrict La Mercedes in Barcelona is a pioneering urban redevelopment project that exemplifies sustainable living and innovative urban planning. Located in the city's formerly industrial area, the district has been transformed into a vibrant, eco-friendly community. It features energy-efficient buildings, extensive green spaces, and advanced waste management systems. The design prioritizes pedestrian and cyclist accessibility, integrating public transportation to reduce reliance on cars. With a focus on renewable energy and sustainable practices, EcoDistrict La Mercedes serves as a model for environmentally conscious urban development, promoting a high quality of life while minimizing ecological impact.

**SELECTED FOR:** energy-efficient, extensive green spaces, mixed-use development, climate resilience, sustainable transportation;

# post-industrial parks /contemporary references.

**ZOLLVEREIN PARK**  
ESSEN, GERMANY, 2014  
PLANERGRUPPE OBERHAUSEN



image sources:  
<https://landezine.com/zollverein-park-by-planergruppe-gmbh/>



**BETHLEHEM STEELSTACKS ARTS + CULTURAL CAMPUS**

PENNSYLVANIA, 2015

WRT



**SITE PLAN**

1: Hoover-Mason Trestle Park Phase-1 | 2: Picnic Grove + Playground | 3: Levitt Pavilion | 4: ArtsQuest Plaza | 5: PBS39 Plaza | 6: PNC Plaza | 7: Flex Parking | 8: Hoover-Mason Trestle Park Phase-2

image sources:  
<https://landezine.com/bethlehem-steelstacks-arts-culture-campus-by-wrt/>



**LANDSCHAFTSPARK DUISBURG NORD**

DUISBURG, GERMANY, 2012

LATZ + PARTNER



image sources:  
<https://landezine.com/post-industrial-landscape-architecture/>