

„Zebegény” Public Building design 2.

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During the autumn semester of the academic year 2017/18, the students are engaged in the design of typical public buildings. While listening to the development of a half year work, students can gain insight into the architectural and functional features of several typical building types. To facilitate that, team-work is playing a key role during this semester.

During the first phase of the semester, students are working in teams to analyze the site and function. It is important during the team-work to share the collected information with each other and to discuss the issues that arise. Talk to the people you see and hear, thus helping to prepare the plans. Analysis of site and function is shown by teams on common tables.

The second phase of the semester is about deepening. The students discuss their plans by consultations with their tutors. The aim is students, together with their instructors to discuss the strengths, weaknesses and solutions of the problems. It is important that students use the various tools of design in planning, and documenting this phase of the semester.. During the next period, the students will continue to make their plans individually. In the consultation hours, students together with the consultant will prepare for a presentation that best describes the concept of the plans, in the framework of joint evaluation.

Planning Tasks:

During the course, the students design different typical public buildings for the village of Zebegény which, in terms of scale, do not exceed 1000m²

During the workphases to be submitted, it is necessary to make the drawing parts work on different scales, thus drawing the attention of the audience to the expected technical and architectural content related to the different scales.

Tasks to do during the semester:

research: (place, function, society, age, etc.)

and they are made up as a theory:

description (text)

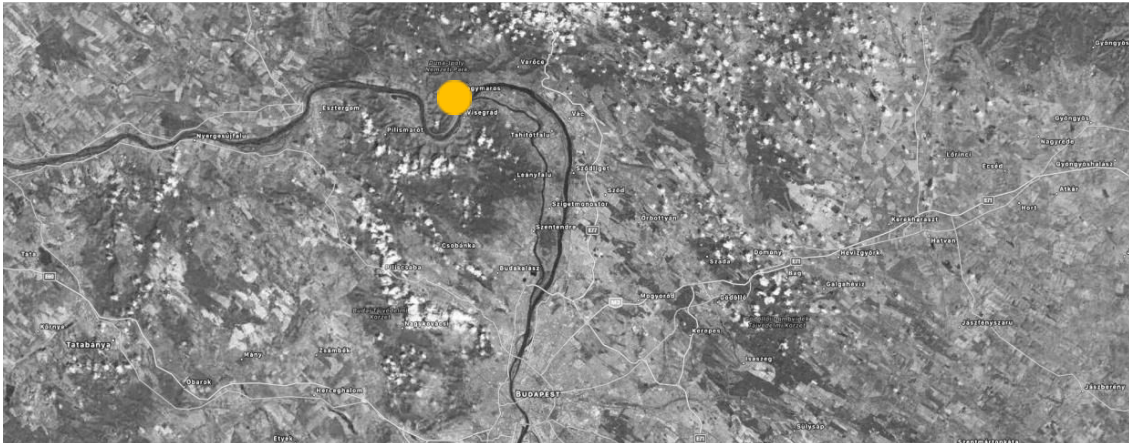
design booklet (text freehand drawing, sketches, work models)

model (on multiple scales like space or substance experiment)

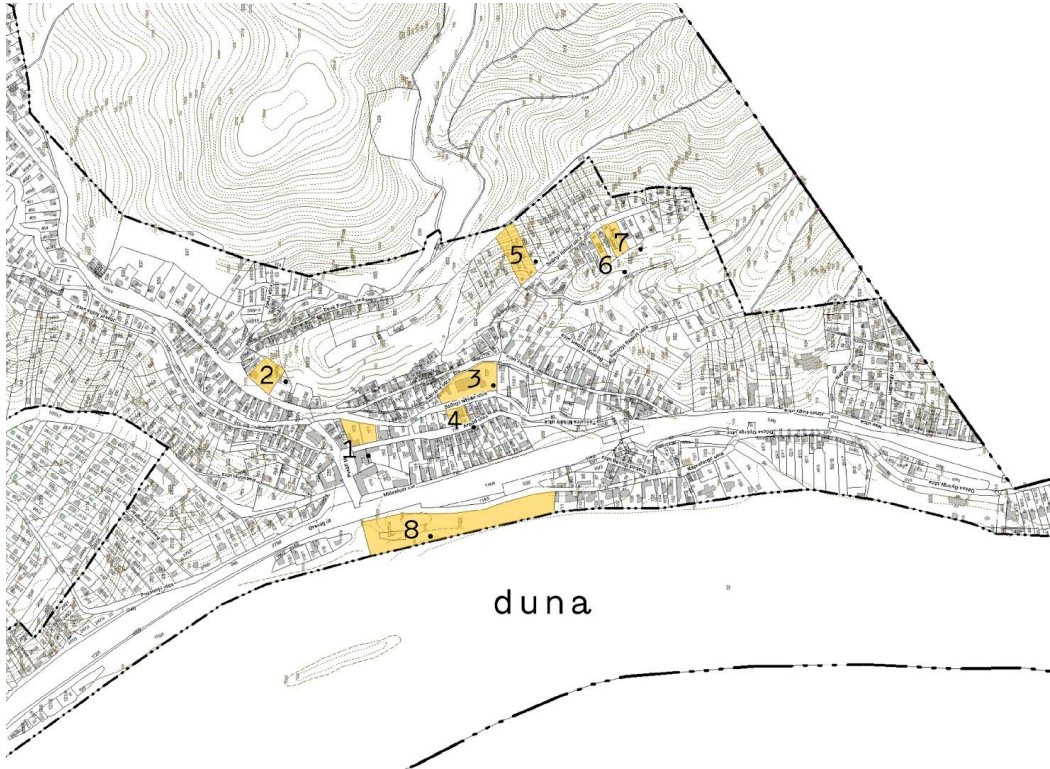
required plans on multiple scales (1:1000-1:100 for the purpose of presenting different information)

The above programs are explained at the end of the released documents.

Zebegény



Plots:



1.Árpád utca 3-5, hrsz.: 772, 771;**2.** Kossuth Lajos utca 9. hrsz.:589; **3.** Szőnyi István utca 20. hrsz.:772; **4.** Árpád utca 15-19. hrsz.: 762/2-762/3; **5.** Szőnyi István utca 55-57. hrsz.:632-634; **6.** Szőnyi István utca 36. hrsz.:656/2; **7.** Szőnyi István utca 40-40/a. hrsz.:656/3-655/2; **8.** Duna part hrsz.: 112/2-112/1

Programs:

- 4 classroom school
- Museum
- Waterfront boat house
- Tourist house
- Library
- Sports hall
- Market hall

4 classes elementary school:

- "The primary function of the school building is the scene of knowledge transfer: it must provide the designer with the right physical environment."
- "The purpose of the building is more than a function in the traditional sense: the house also carries cultural values that express the spirit, identity, place and age of the user (in the case of a school community, but in a wider sense, society). In this sense, the materials, structures, forms, proportions used, but the functional program itself, have a cultural mediating role. "
- "The school is different: the declared beginning of a structured but still interlinked 15-20 years of institutional learning, becoming an adult."

The unique atmosphere of a rich vegetation, a spacious garden, is a setting that provides an ideal environment for children's physical and mental development and knowledge transfer.

After the demolition of the existing building, a four class elementary school, which will be maintained by Zebegény village or a foundation, will be located on the plot. The school is a place for educating children living in local and neighborhood settlements. In the construction of the building, the high altitude difference between the neighboring terrain and the boundary of the plot is an important aspect, as well as the provision of adequate benaping of the classrooms. The following issues are considered while designing:

It is a question of educating, transferring, communicating anything about the building to children, if so how and what? Are there any architectural tools to maintain and enhance the curiosity, openness and interest of the children, thus contributing to the knowledge transfer process?

The children's experience, community living and the establishment of the first friendships are the main purpose of the school and the common areas, so they have to be very carefully designed. The common room needs to be able to provide the children of all ages out of the classrooms and relaxation for those who want to relax in the breaks. You need to have at a one time large space for communities, and space for individual retreat.

The gymnasium is a key element of the institution, allowing children to play sports even in bad weather. In addition to the physical education classes, students are also used during the afternoon sports activities. In terms of materials, natural materials should be preferred, and in the interior they should be favored with good-sensitizing, well-being.

- Suggested room list (required spaces):

- Airlock	- 12 m2	-	Entrance doors always open outwards! Minimal sizes: the size of the door is at least 1,25 m by 1,80 m Depth of airlock is min 2,0 m!
- aula-common area	- ~120 m2	-	It is not only a corridor it's a common area, a meeting point. It is a common are for kids in the break time. It has bigger and smaller intimates areas. -> sitting possibilities, strong benches.
- Connected to: Classrooms, (staircase)	-	-	
- Small Buffet	- 8 m2	-	Mineral waters, sandwiches, fruits. The counter should be closeable.
- Connected to: lobby /common area	-	-	
- Buffet's storage	- 2-3 m2	-	furnished with shelves
- Connected to: buffet	-	-	
- Classrooms (4 x)	- 4x 52 m2	-	The notion of the school is the learning and socializing, but in the same time it is a second home. It should be suitable for mobile and flexible furnishing. (for different use as common work, small group work, sitting together in a circle) 2 m2/person the area. minimum Area of windows is the 1/4 of the area. Orientation: East or South. If you look at the table, the windows should be on the left side.
- Connected to: common area	-	-	
- Storages	- 2x 15 m2	-	Illustrative tools for education: maps, instruments,
- Connected to: classrooms	-	-	
- small library	- 40 m2	-	you can also have a parent's reception here.
- Connected to.: Common area, Corridor	-	-	
- special therapy room	- 12 m2	-	logopedics and other developments, individual work
- Connected to.: Corridor, close to the teachers room	-	-	
- head of teachers room	- 18 m2	-	the director's room - together with the teacher it is advisable to create a separated "teacher wing"
- Connected to.: corridor, separated wing	-	-	
- teacher's room	- 40 m2	-	the common room and office of the teaching staff. Preparing for the lesson, but also the place of joint working meetings.

-	toilets	-	-	.
				3 female, 1 male and 2 urinals, 1 handicap, and a teacher's toilet
-	cleaning storage	-	4 m2	-
				storage of cleaning utensils -> water drainage, floor drain (close to wet rooms)
-	Corridors	-	-	-
				the total area of the road users should not exceed 15% of the total useful floor area!
-	Warm-up kitchen	-	30-35 m2	-
				with a street vendor, a storage room, a kitchen section and a sideboard opening and a sink
-	mechanical room	-	11 m2	-
				not in the main areas
-	gym/sport room	-	180 m2	-
	close to the kids room			For 18 – 25 children with wall bars and rod on the wall for dancing.
-	sport room storage	-	15-18 m2	-
	next to the sport room			Balls, sport mats and other equipments.
-	changing room for girls and boys with bathrooms	-	2x15 m2	-
	Connected to the sport room			

Museum:

- "The demand for museums stems from the accumulative passion deeply rooted in human nature. irrespective of place and age, the most advanced and most advanced civilizations collect beautiful, expensive, rare or just strange objects. But it was only in the New Age that Europe first came up with the need to collect, preserve and present these objects in an institutional form - in museums. "
- "The main purpose of the service of the museum is to ensure the continuity of culture."
- "It comes from the Greek word museus, which is the place of the saint."
- "Today, the museum is a scientific and art public institution that is a cluster of memories of mankind between a past and present."
- "The primary concern of exhibitors in the museums is the illumination. From the point of view of the exhibited objects, the basic requirement is the uniform, scattered light without contrasts. "

The Zebegény Ship History Museum was created by Vince Farkas. The opening was preceded by several decades of collecting work. The museum opened in its own house on July 12, 1984 and has been in operation for over thirty years. The ever-expanding collection has now expanded its current location, which justifies the design of a new museum of appropriate size.

In the building there is a significant part of the existing collection and it is possible to introduce new elements to the popular and well-connected theme of the Danube. From the existing material, a collection of shipwrecks, a variety of interesting and interesting ship models, original navigation equipment,

When designing such building, these questions comes up :

What is a museum? What do we expect from the museum? What do we intend to offer to the visitor? Passive contemplation or active participation?

What is a museum? - old tools and documents? Or, on the contrary lively place to contact with unknown worlds? Where to meet, sit down, talk, listen to performances, participate in community programs?

What can be, what, what should be shown in the landscape environment? What reports can the Danube have on the water surface affected by the area? Your natural values? The symbolic, interconnecting significance of nations? Irresponsible interventions of human hands? (external spatial relationships, weight)

- Suggested room list (required spaces):

- airlock	- 12 m2	-	-
- Connected to : Entrance hall	-	-	Entrance doors always open outwards! Minimal sizes: the size of the door is at least 1,25 by 1,80m Depth of airlock is min 2,0m!
- Lobby	- ~120 m2	-	-
- Connected to: Exhibition spaces, buffet, clockroom, gift shop, WC block, (staircase)	-	-	Scene of community life. It creates a good atmosphere before visiting the museum and provides a rest after the museum tour.
- small buffet	- 12 m2	-	-
- Connected to: lobby	-	-	Mineral waters, sandwiches, fruits. The counter should be closeable.
- buffet storage	- 2-3 m2	-	-
- Connected to: Buffet	-	-	furnished with shelves
- Gift shop	- 8-10 m2	-	-
- Connected to: lobby	-	-	small gifts and souvenirs, books
- shop's storage	- 2-3 m2	-	-
- Connected to: gift shop	-	-	furnished with shelves
- sell point (for tickets)	- 5 m2	-	-
- Connected to : entrance hall, and lobby	-	-	freestanding sell points are also allowed
- cloak room	- 15 m2	-	-
- connected to entrance hall, lobby	-	-	guests can leave baggage and clothing, without any natural lighting
- Permanent exhibition space connected to : Lobby, temporary exhibition space, museum warehouse	- 150-200 m2	-	-
- Exhibition space of the temporary exhibition	- 150-200 m2	-	-
- connected to: lobby	-	-	Variable, flexible space for different exhibition methods. It can only be illuminated.
- a viable storage - repository	- 40 m2	-	-

-	connected to.: exhibition spaces	-	-	a dense shelving store that can be viewed by visitors.
-	storage	-	40 m2	-
-	connected to.: exhibition spaces, workshop, business entrance	-	-	a room for storing objects that are not exhibited or damaged.
-	WC block	-	required size	-
-	connected to.: lobby, buffet	-	-	a total of 100 guests, the size of a separate man and woman, and a barrier-free water block.
-	office	-	2*15 m2	-
-	connected to : corridor	-	-	museum management and staff office
-	working water closet with changing room	-	-	-
-	connected to.: corridor	-	-	4 person office
-	workshop	-	25 m2	-
-	connected to.: corridor, storage, connection to the economic entrance	-	-	a restoration room for works of art
-	corridors	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	the total area should not exceed 15% of the total useful floor area!

Waterfront boat house:

The building is connected to the mainland and to the water as well, it is necessarily the border of the two worlds. Space for organized sport life, as well as mass and recreational sports (boat rental). The access to the water, beside the fantastic view, emphasizes the issue of visibility and sight: how does the silhouette develop, how does the building relate to shore, water, trees, what does it point out to itself?

installation, concept, crowd

When installing the building, it is particularly interesting for the shoreline to adapt to the shoreline or sloping slopes, changing to the changing altitude water level.

The rowing club is, by its nature, a seasonal building. Question is whether this property or the dynamism of rowing appear in the building's mass and facade formation? Our building will provide fine, sleek, elegant, dynamic boats - it is sure to convey at least indirectly the appearance of the nature of use: the life in it, the water, the little industrial (boat repair workshop), a bit community (club section). (The building is less used in winter, what is your relationship to the environment at this time?)

space relations, exterior-interior

It is important to reserve the building and its relation to the environment. The boat ramp, the repair yard - if not literally "building" but, the plan must be part of it. Workshop and Club Relationships, "House" and "Court" Relationships, Building and Water Relationships - Temporary Areas: Relationships.

operation, use

The rowing club consists of two main function groups of rooms: the workshop is a place with a bit of industrial-like nature, (slightly) larger spans (here the main role for boats); the spaces around the clubroom are the spaces of users - here the community life is emphasized. What is the relationship between the two worlds?

- Suggested room list (required spaces):

- Airlock	- 4-6 m2	-	-
- connected to: entrance hall	-	-	Entrance doors always open outwards! Minimal sizes: the size of the door is at least 1,25 by 1,80m Depth of airlock is min 2,0 m!
- Reception, entrance hall	- 50 m2	-	-
- connected to: dressing room, club room, WC block	-	-	The front desk is an important venue for arrival at the boathouse.
- small buffet	- 12 m2	-	-
- connected to : foreground	-	-	Mineral water, sandwiches, fruits. Server, lockout.
- male- female dressing room	- 15-20 m2	-	-
-	-	-	separated by gender(min 10-10 person)
- clubhouse	- ~120 m2	-	-
- connected to: tea kitchen	-	-	winter summer use
- tea kitchen	- 15-20 m2	-	-
- connected to: clubhouse	-	-	home-cooked food
- office	- 15 m2	-	-
- connected to: a reception	-	-	-
- boat repair workshop	- 150 m2	-	-
- connected to boat storage and warehouse	-	-	boat repair room with open space. (no need to be heated)
- workshop's storage	- 10-20 m2	-	-
- connected to: workshop	-	-	tools for repairing parts for storage, with external connection
- Boat storage hall	- 250 m2	-	-
- connected to: workshop, court	-	-	space for the winter storage of trunks (not to be heated)

Tourist house (hostel):

- "The ancient form of accommodation buildings is a welcoming building type that has survived from antiquity to today."
- "The accommodation unit is located near tourist hubs and excursion sites. They have few services, their level of demand is generally modest, their prices are lower accordingly. Tourists have single, double or multiple bedded rooms (typically single beds), mostly with shared bathrooms and toilets. Dining options are also more modest. A special tourist hostel is the key house, which is the simplest form of accommodation. (...) The service reduces to night accommodation, usually in multiple rooms. The larger key houses also have a community space and a wet block.
- The hostel function is the much more free, more naturalistic formulation of the "more urban" guesthouse.
- The number of inhabitants of Zebegény is doubling in the summer season and in the tourist season - it occasionally multiplies. Historical monuments, natural values, attract visitors. The hostel offers a homely, simple and inexpensive alternative to the luxury of a hotel, which is aimed at smaller tourists, students and groups of students, bikers, hikers. The place is mainly for hiking, bicycle, bus tourists, so there is no need for parking requirements.
- installation, attitude
- The building to be built is located behind the Szőnyi István Art Colony in a natural environment. The site offers a beautiful view - all the way to the Danube. In its formulation and gestures you can not destroy the nature, its surroundings, in response to topographical, orientation, appearance "questions" of the area. How does the appearance of the neighborhood affect your silhouette? ...
- operation, relationships
- The guesthouse is both a public building at the same time open, open to public and at the same time it must provide a home for a few days. A small reception desk accepts the arrival, with a lobby that is suitable for sitting, waiting, meeting or conversation. This space - a bit like a larger family house - with its chairs and tables is also the dining room of the house. This is a very important community part of the building, complemented by a larger, custom-made kitchen for processing and preparing your own dishes.
- The following room groups are already part of the private zone. The 4-bedded rooms, rest, sleep, recreation areas.
- What kind of gestures can a building appear in the natural landscape? What kind of formulation and tool system can you accomplish so that you do not ruin it with your presence, do not hit the existing values?
- The tourist hostel is divided into communal and private areas: the lobby, the hall, the dining room, the buffet are the common arrival, the waiting, the possible community places of the meetings, few rooms are the relaxation, the retreat, the intimate places of the private sphere. The former are open, inviting, the arrival must be clearly indicated, the placement of the latter must be such as to protect the privacy, the peace of mind and the perplexing insight.
- It is very important to treat the site as a unit: the external spaces, the location of the yard and the proportions must be an integral part of the whole plan and concept.
- external relations
- Although this is no longer a "house", it must be an important, integral part of the plan. Shared encounters, outdoor dinners, celebrations, bacon baking, a small playground for children ... All this so that the quietness of each room is important.
- Instead of "breakthrough" tourism, the town wants to have a long-term view of the visitor. To do this, our accommodation needs - our design task is a guesthouse for young people, cycling backpackers.
- The building fits into the existing fabric, the foyer of the arrival, the waiting room, and the small, practical rooms - with a convenient place to store bicycles!

Suggested room list (required spaces):

-	airlock	-	6 m2	-
-		-		-
				Entrance doors always open outwards!
				Minimal sizes: the size of the door is at least

			1,25 m by 1,80 m Depth of airlock is min 2,0 m!
-	lobby	- 50 m2	-
-	-	-	- with seats for a meeting, meeting, arrival and departure.
-	reception	- 8 m2	-
-	connected to : lobby	-	- checkpoint! Between the public lobby and the already controlled zone.
-	Janitors room	- 10 m2	-
-	near by the lobby	-	-
-	toilets	-	-
-	-	-	- 2 female wc, one disable friendly style; 1 male wc and 1 urinal. doors opens toward outside!
-	breakfast room	- 50 m2	-
-	-	-	- linked to the courtyard !!
-	warm up kitchen	- 35 m2	-
-	-	-	- Serve breakfasts - serve smaller dishes.
-	-	-	- Goods receiver- 3 m2
-	-	-	- store – 5 m2
-	-	-	- warm up kitchen (in the serving room) - 20 m2
-	-	-	- washing – 5 m2
-	12 rooms	- 16 m2	-
-	-	-	- four-bed rooms with hand wash and wardrobe
-	-	-	- The number of rooms are limited, depending on the size of the installation.
-	shower block	-	-
-	near by rooms	-	- showers: three - three cabins; washbasins: three - three wash basins,
-	tea kitchen	- 10 m2	-
-	near the rooms, to serve them	-	- to prepare / heat some simpler meals, to accommodate a few main guests, tea, and meals.
-	cleaning storage.	- 4 m2	-
-	near WC block	-	- Storage of cleaning staff, machines. Water supply with floor drain.
-	-	-	- Preferably near the wet block, possibly from the female wash basin.
-	mechanical room	- 8 m2	-
-	-	-	- less exposed area.
-	corridors	-	-
-	-	-	- usually shouldn't expand 10% of the gross built area!

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- previews :
Hollókői turistaszálló
- Ifjúsági szállás Heilbron Építészek: Dip. Ing. Krauter és Großmann
- Colorado OutwardBound Micro Cabins / University of Colorado Denver
- <https://www.archdaily.com/785103/colorado-outward-bound-micro-cabins-university-of-colorado-denver>
- Czigány Tamás: Szent Jakab Zarándokház és Kápolna - Pannonhalma
- <http://hazai.kozep.bme.hu/hu/szent-jakab-zarandokhaz-es-kapolna-pannonhalma/>
- <http://epiteszforum.hu/a-gyeptetok-hazajaban-kortars-izlandi-epiteszeti-korkep>
- <https://www.archdaily.com/802453/monte-rosa-hut-bearth-and-deplazes-architekten>
- <https://www.archdaily.com/24959/rolling-huts-oska-architects>
- <https://www.archdaily.com/804821/oberholz-mountain-hut-peter-pichler-architecture-plus-pavol-mi-kolajcak>
- <https://www.archdaily.com/318424/hut-to-hut-rintala-eggertsson-architects>

Library:

- "The Greek word for the library, taken over by Latin, is a complex word from the biblical book and theca - originally derived from the Veder composition that contains the coil."
- "As far as space requirements are concerned, two major factors in dimensioning library spaces are the magnitude of the collection and the number of simultaneous readers' use."
- "The library appears as a social, cultural forum in its history in many cases - its role is important in the present."
- "The general role of the library as a function has not changed much over the centuries - the collection, preservation, and the transfer of processed information triad can not be changed over time."

Function:

The library is an important venue for the cultural life of the settlement - because of its character and operation, it is a quieter, more contemplative, introverted building. This type of building (also) is very important for the mass, the emanation of the form, its message.

Beyond its basic function (reading, borrowing, listening to music) can be used to organize smaller lectures, book presentations, exhibitions (natural, historical, school).

installation, attitude:

The design site is located inside the village, so our building must react in some way to the existing fabric, the rhythm of the installation, the street image: facade, mass formation, roofing ... How do we relate to the existing structure? How much does it rise to how it melts into your environment? But the proximity of the stream can be important too! How is the building / yard connected?

How Much Does It Become - How Do You Identify Your Environment?

operation, space relations:

For a library, it is necessary to clearly distinguish and differentiate the rooms available to everyone who are completely public, and accessible to only closed enrolled readers, not just for reasons of use (silent, calm reading, working) but also property protection. The two main room groups are therefore the public, noisy, busy one of them is lobby and it's surroundings, and the more contemplative, more contemplative world of the reading room.

- Suggested room list (required spaces):

- airlock	- 6 m2	-	
- connected to : entrance hall	-	-	Entrance doors always open outwards! Minimal sizes: the size of the door is at least 1,25 m by 1,80 m
- entrance hall	- 40-45 m2	-	
-	-	-	he place of arrival, the place of waiting, the seats serving this purpose
- small buffet	- 8 m2	-	
- in entrance hall	-	-	
- magazine- reading	-	-	
-	-	-	in the foreground, with the necessary seats
- WC block	-	-	
-	-	-	2 female, 1 male and 2 urinals.1 handicap . The toilet doors open toward outside !!!
- lecture hall	- 40-50m2	-	
- linked to lobby	-	-	Optional - may be some exhibitions as well.
- control point	- 6-10 m2	-	
- abetween the foreground and the reading room	-	-	The "gate" of the library. Here is the librarian (s) sitting there. This is where the guest arrives here and gives the borrowed books, borrowing them when leaving. Here is the information and here you control FULL library traffic.
- librarian's office	- 15 m2	-	
- Behind the checkpoint	-	-	The work of librarians.
- book-store archives	- 15-20 m2	-	
- near the librarian's office.	-	-	Here are the books that are waiting for processing, the damaged, ready-to-read books, and maybe the protected books and the library's file.
- children's library	- 60-80 m2	-	
- after the checkpoint	-	-	The essence of the library. It is easily accessible at the checkpoint, acoustically separated. Small chairs - shelves - tables, common also suitable for occupations
- free reading room	- 100-120 m2	-	
- after the checkpoint.	-	-	bookshelves, well-lit reading tables with natural light, computer workplaces Music compartment.
- staff wc	- 1 cabin	-	
- near by librarian's office	-	-	can also be placed in the public toilet block.

- mechanical room - 15 m2 -

Sport hall:

- "sport is the element of physical education which, within the general educational process, is concerned with the development and the exercise of the physical properties of the body"
- "In the field of architectural spacecraft, there is no organic spacecraft created by individual balloons, but multi-directional symmetry due to the rotating paths."
- "The unique expression force can be the poetic formulation of the structure structure."
- "Today, besides creating the right spatial dimensions, we also consider it important to meet visual needs, acoustical needs and natural illumination as an additional, abstract dimension of mapping."
- "Adapting sports facilities to a built environment (especially for small settlements) is perhaps even harder than joining the natural environment due to the large scale difference".

The sport hall is located in the center of Zebegény on a stream, on a favorable terrain and on a landscaped site, where a four class-elementary school is located. Installing the planned buildings should be as appropriate as possible (it is recommended to setup the installation site in pairs as a joint work of a student planning a school and a sports hall). Ideally, the two buildings combine to create a harmoniously designed building pair.

The sport hall is the place of physical education lessons related to the school, but it also provides space for children's sports activities and other sports activities. It's task is to create a friendly environment for schoolchildren to be attracted to after school hours when their parents are still working.

In addition to the educational role, the building also seeks to serve the sporting needs of the locals. It is important that the sport field is freely separable on demand in case of simultaneous events, and it is also necessary to accommodate a larger event, such as a village day.

When designing the building, attention must be paid to the orientation, the indirect, glare-free natural illumination, the clear transparent floor plan, and the possibility of using the yard (outdoor sports grounds). The building's good relationship with the planned school and its existing environment is desirable, so that temporary spaces can be created. It is an important point that, despite the large scale of the building, it fits neatly into the street scene of the settlement!

- Suggested room list (required spaces):

- Airlock	- 4-6 m2	-	-
- connected to: entrance hall	-	-	- Entrance doors always open outwards! Minimal sizes: the size of the door is at least 1,25 by 1,80m Depth of airlock is min 2,0 m!
- Reception	- 6 m2	-	-
- connected to: entrance hall	-	-	- ticket shop
- lobby	- 50 m2	-	-
-	-	-	- Waiting and meeting place with seniors.
- small buffet	- 12 m2	-	-
- connected to: lobby space	-	-	- Mineral water, sandwiches, fruits. Server, closeable space .
- wc block	- according to size	-	-
-	-	-	- separated by gender, calculated for a total of 100 people
- 2 male- 2 female dressing room	- 15-20 m2	-	-
-	-	-	- separated by gender for 15 - 15 people, with shower and toilet. lockers
- sport hall	- 28/15m	-	-
- connected to: dressing rooms, lobby	-	-	- basketball track with a minimum of 7m clear height, with indirect natural light
- gym	- 50 m2	-	-
- connected to: gym,dressing rooms, lobby	-	-	- warm-up gymnastics, gym machines, gymnasium are available separately
- office	- 15 m2	-	-
-	-	-	- For 2 people to work together
- teachers, coaches	- 15 m2	-	-
- connected to: gym	-	-	- For 2 people to work together
- storage	- 2*20 m2	-	-
- connected to: gym hall	-	-	- fstorage of gym equipment
- mechanical room	- 20 m2	-	-
-	-	-	-
- cleaning store	- 5 m2	-	-
-	-	-	- storing the cleaning staff
- clubhouse	- 40 m2	-	-
- connected to : Lobby	-	-	- community programs, primarily for the local club.

Market hall:

- *"It carries the city square (piazza) on behalf of the market, its concept includes openness. The market will remain open even if the cover is over. The built market can be a stand-alone building, but it can also be part of a building. "There are two basic types of commercial operation: the market and the store. Each store is fundamentally divided into two parts: the business space and the economic part.*
- *"There is nothing to analyze in the oldest, still live market. Producers early in the morning sell their merchandise to the marketplace, unload it on a table, come to the buyers, run out of the goods, clean up in the afternoon and end the market. (...) Built markets (such as small-town markets) differ from tradition in many respects. While the presence of individual small producers (predominant producers) is decisive and almost exclusive, in the built markets there are already professional traders with their stores, and the presence of larger grocery stores and supermarkets is not uncommon. The built market always includes snack bars, buffets, various public service rooms (information, mushroom parlors, washbasins, toilets, etc.). Markets are always part of the Market Inspectorate, the offices, the premises of the administration, and the dressers, wash basins and toilets of the merchants and the staff are also to be created here. "*
- *"Each market has three substantial sales; transport and mobility needs of the public, freight routes and shipments of waste. "*

The traditional village market is an essential part of everyday life, besides its direct commercial function, as well as an important place for social existence. The market is almost no building - a covered, enclosed space that places space, space, and opportunity for local producers-traders to sell their products, together with encounters and the village bustle. Its active, sparkling life is a popular destination in many places - empty, it must clearly indicate its role, the place where the town is located, without people.

installation, shaping

The village market is a free, open space, with temporary and permanent shops - semi-spatial, half-building. Its mood and appearance may be drastically different in market days and unused periods. The market includes both the small tables of small farmers and the shops and shops that are already the actual building (part). It is important to include its diversity and its multiplicity in a uniform architectural order, which clearly defines the location of its components, but can also link the built environment and fabric of the village. It is important to have a relationship with the brook flag and the relationship with the existing buildings (post, traffic, butiks or residential buildings)!

operation

It consists of two main parts: from small farmers' desks, tables, roofs and rain protection - this part is almost no building, they are already provisional elements, their order, yet their system needs to link them to a larger whole. Pure organization, clarity and cleanliness are important. More specifically, there are shops and shops specializing in the function - transport, traffic, of course, with great opening, packed goods, back with small warehouse and storage. Their faces are also double: on the market day almost everything is crowded with the masses of landings, the area is like a lumpy cavalcade - at other times the shops are closed, they retreat, the laziness and the cavalcade are replaced by a tight architectural order.

Suggested Functions: 1. Covered-Open Space (300 m2) 2. Buffet (12 m2) 3. Bakery (12 m2) 4. Butcher's (15 m2), 5. Manufactured Store (18 m2), 6. Spice (18 m2), 7. flower - candle (15 m2), 8. washbasin, toilet (18 m2) 9. exchange office - information banknote automatic (9 m2)

- Suggested room list (required spaces):

- primary producers' selling points::	- ~200 m2	-
-	-	- covered-open space - the sale points are actually selling tables, good with rain and sun protection.
- 6-7 shop	- 20 m2	-
-	-	- Each store has 13 m2 store space, 6 m2 warehouse, 1 toilet, dressing room. The features to be created include: bakery, butcher, grocery store, spice vegetable, flower shop ...
- mushroom test	- 6 m2	-
-	-	-
- public toilet, toilet	-	-
-	-	- 1 male wc, 2 urinal; 2 female and a handicapped toilet. Door: opens out!

- references:
- The market in Gödöllő 1998 Építész Stúdió
- <http://epiteszforum.hu/godolloi-varosi-muzeum-es-piac-epuletegyuttese>
- Miller & Maranta: Markthalle in Aarau
- <https://hu.pinterest.com/pin/78883430947004855/?autologin=true>
- <http://epiteszforum.hu/budafok-uj-modern-piaca-2>
- <http://epiteszforum.hu/inycensegek-vandorpiaca-milanoban-mercato-metropolitano>
- <http://epiteszforum.hu/a-teleki-uj-ruhaja-piac-jozsefvarosban>
- <http://epiteszforum.hu/ha-a-hal-beszelni-tudna-halpiac-isztambul>

Lecturers responsible: Miklós Vannay DLA (HUN), Zoltan Schrammel (EN)

Attendance: obligatory

The timetable of the subject: 6 hours a week practice

Admission: according to the pre-required orders

Time of the lessons: Mondays from 15:15 to 21:00

semester deadline:

submission date: 2018.05.18. (Friday) 12.00 o'clock (the model may also be delivered at the time of the latest submission date, without paying any extra fee)

latest submission date : 2018.05.28. (Monday) 12.00 o'clock (with an extra fee, all parts are to be delivered, no later submission is possible.)

Required fields of work:

- Technical Description (contains the environmental and social factors influencing the architectural concept and the most important decisions, contains conceptual drawings and diagrams that are needed to create the design).
- Map showing the wider environment with $m = 1: 500$ scale
- All different floor plans with $m = 1: 100$ scale
the floor plans must show: the structures, openings, built-in fixtures, the leveling of the displayed levels and level height, the opening direction of the internal doors and the joining casings, the location of the cross-sections,
- All different façades that include the wider environment of the building on $m = 1: 100$ scale
the façades must show: the contour of the adjacent buildings, the layout of the planned building, the representation of the coverings, the openings, the reflection of the facade planes with the chosen angle.
- At least 2 different sections, including the typical terrain of the wider environment at $m = 1: 100$ scale
the sections must show: the permanently arranged terrain and pavement that is connected to the building, the visible, justified orientation towards the view, in the direction of the view, the structures covered by the other structures, the openings (with their planes)
- A model that includes the wider environment of the building, featuring typical terrain conditions at $m = 1: 200$ scale.
- Design booklet, which contains drawings, drafts, thoughts made during the semester works. (It is not a goal to create extra work, but it is a goal to document, concatenate, or keep up-to-date work at the end).

The submission of all mandatory parts is necessary for at least a pass grade.

Workstations can be made with both computers and freehand, but at least one section is required to be drawn by computer and a freehand drawing of a elevation.

Reviews, grading:

The mid-term work and the submitted plans and project phases are assessed individually by the individual students; the successful completion of each part of the semester requires recognition of the semester. The final grade is predominantly at the end of the semester, which can be shaped by the evaluation of the work on the basis of the decision of the teachers.

Conditions for recognition of semester:

- The pre-requisite of this course is successfully completion of Residential building design 2, History of Architecture 3 and Architecture-Informatics 3.
- Full-time participation in the exercises. The attendance is compulsory on 70% of the lessons (pursuant to § 13 of the Study Code). This is checked by the instructors each time. It is not possible to replace the missed hours.
- Accepted Preliminary Plans and Concept Plans.
- In time submitted plan.

Recommended literature

Hungarian magazines:

Metszet

régi – új Magyar Építőművészet

Foreign magazines:

El Croquis (Spanish)

Architectural Review (English)

Detail (German)

Arkitektur DK (Danish)

Web-sites:

Építészfórum: www.epiteszforum.hu

dezeen: www.dezeen.com

archdaily: www.archdaily.com

The announcement can be downloaded with schedule and planning programs, site maps, on-site photos and the department's website. www.kozep.bme.hu