Yasaman Ghavami Lahiji

Selected Works
2020-2026

Architectural & landscape Design

Yasaman Ghavami Lahiji

ABOUT ME

A Master of Architecture graduate from Politecnico di Milano with a foundational background in Architectural Engineering
Over the past year, through professional internships in diverse practices, I have gained experience in the full design process, from early conceptual stages to .technical development
My approach balances creative exploration with the practical feasibility of innovative ideas. I am now prepared to bring my technical skills and international perspective to a professional team dedicated to delivering high-quality, well-integrated architectural projects

CONTACT

Currently Based on Piacenza , Italy

15 January 1998

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Educational background

2022- 2026

Master's Degree in Sustainable Architecture and Landscape Design- Politecnico di Milano

2016 - 2021

Bachelor's Degree in architecture engineering - University of Guilan - Iran

2012 - 2016

Diploma - High school - Professor Reza highschool Rasht

Personal Skills

- Graphic representation
- Team work
- Problem Solving
- Time management
- Architecture Diagrams
- Photography
- Photo editing

Software Skills

- Autodesk AutoCAD ●●●●●○
- Rhinoceros 3D ●●●●●○
- V-ray ●●○○○○
- Lumion pro ●●●●●○
- Sketchup ●●●●●○
- Adobe Illustrator ●●●●○○
- Photoshop ●●●●●○
- Adobe In-Design ●●●●○○
- Archichad ●●●○○○
- QGIS ●●●●○○
- Microsoft office ●●●●●○

Achivement/ Experience

- Appreciated by the Guilan Pavilion competition team
- Membership of "Layers Room" studio IGU IRasht I2016-2019 ("LR" is a self-reliant group that pull students together in order to promote critical thinking about architecture by sharing new ideas)
- Architectural Intern – Studio Congiu Architetto, Milan
  Involved in the design development of residential projects, from early-stage concept sketches to final technical sets. Produced detailed floor plans, interior layouts, and sections with a strong focus on drawing accuracy and studio standards. Supported the team in organizing project documentation
- Architectural Intern – AMAART, Desenzano del Garda
  Involved in the development of public and urban-scale projects, focusing on site analysis and conceptual 3D modeling. Prepared architectural drawings and visual materials for the B-CAD exhibition, with a strong emphasis on graphic clarity for public presentation. Worked on 2D/3D documentation and diagrams, assisting the team in translating complex design concepts into organized project displays

LANGUAGE SKILLS

- English - Fluent
- Persion - Mother tongue
- Italian - Basic

Hobbies

- Photography
- Reading
- Painting

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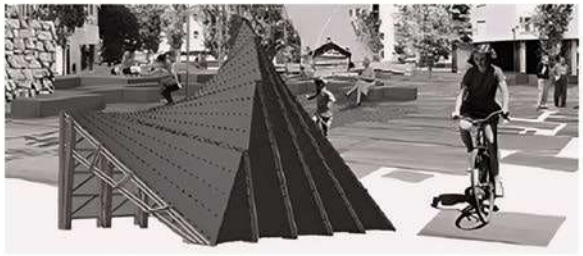


PROJECTS & WORKSHOP

01 Unseen Realm

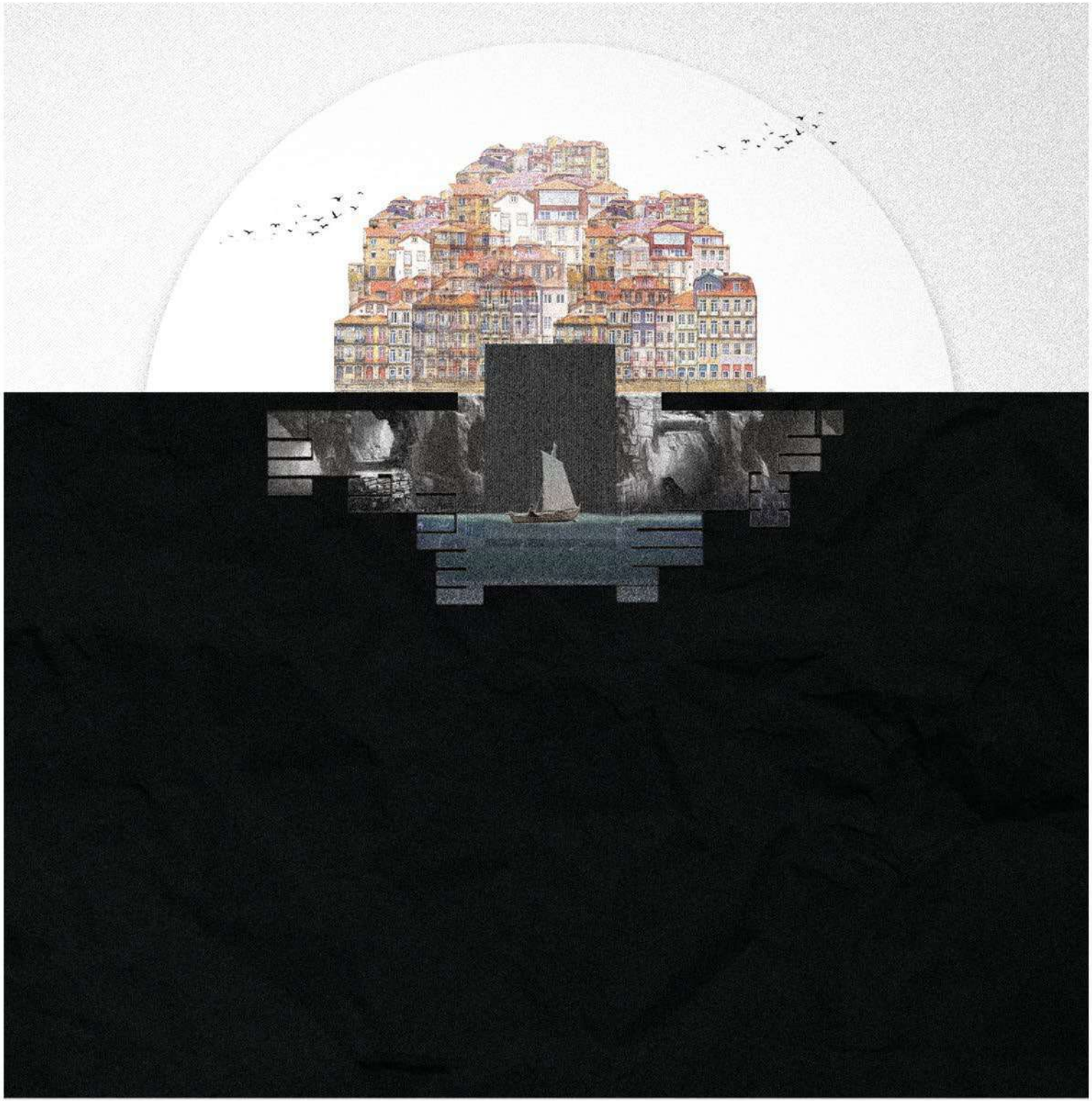
Architectural design studio/Group work
Professor : Camilo Rebelo
2024/Location :Portugal, Porto

This project is a port wine museum that designed in Portugal, Porto city, Alfandega because of its direct connection to Douro river which has played a significant role in the production of port wine, and serving as the primary means of transporting wine.
Our architecture aims to frame the city without becoming a literal monument that competes with the existing beauty, respecting complementing the context of the site which was a historical area. Therefore, through landscape decisions, the aim was to enhance the surrounding environment and position the museum as a unifying platform for the area and through that decision the museum considered totally under ground floor.
Three moments considered in the project for the visitors.

The first one is ,Down to the tide, which is the first experience of visitors that encounter the entrance to the exhibition. This entrance guides them from the ground floor to 9 meters below via a ramp inspired by the swirling movement of wine in a glass.

The second one is, Flow with the tides, which is the cave where visitors interact with the river and for the atmosphere, we aim to create there quiet, wet, dark, and intimidating.

The last moment in this architecture is, Float on the tides, which is a floating building and the final destination of the exhibition tour, designed to respond to the tides of the Douro River by moving up and down. As a metaphor for the Rabelo Boat, it adopts the boat's morphology and materials, including black wood, rope, iron, and fabric.



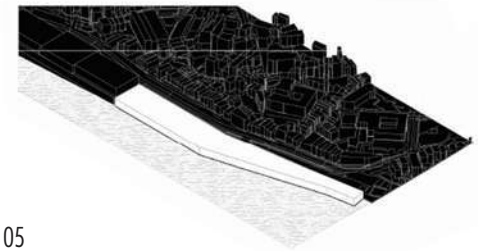
This site uniquely preserves a visual connection to the river, serving as a platform that showcases the city's beauty, unlike typical riverbank settlements.

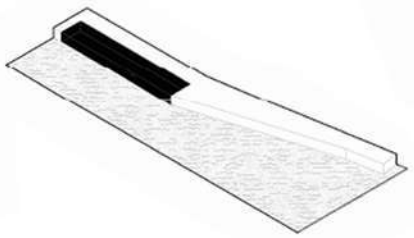
Decision to keep the ground empty, move all the space program underground.

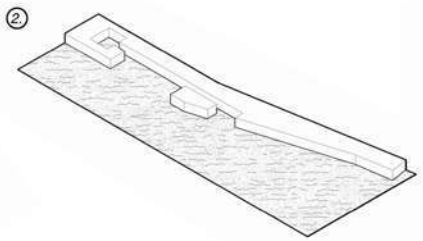
Creating the exhibition space that interacts intimately with river, perceiving the river as the unity of the museum.

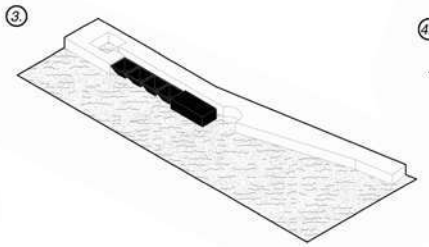
Making the cave, creating modules of retaining wall that will be filled again with the soil. create a crack at the site to lead visitors to enter the exhibition

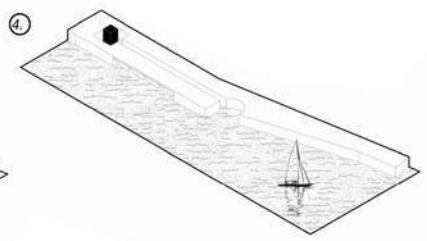
Design architecture that adapts to the tides, such as floating or soaked structures, and use boats for transportation.



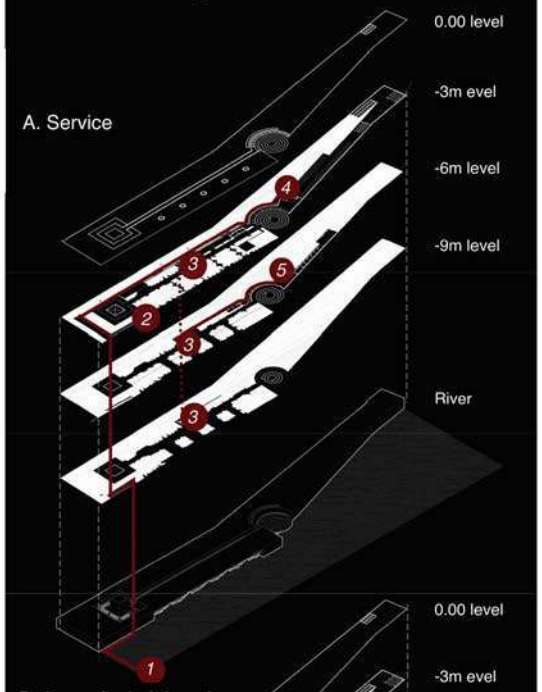


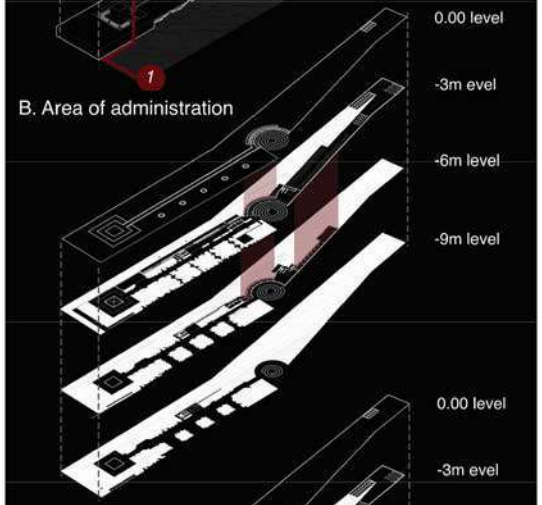


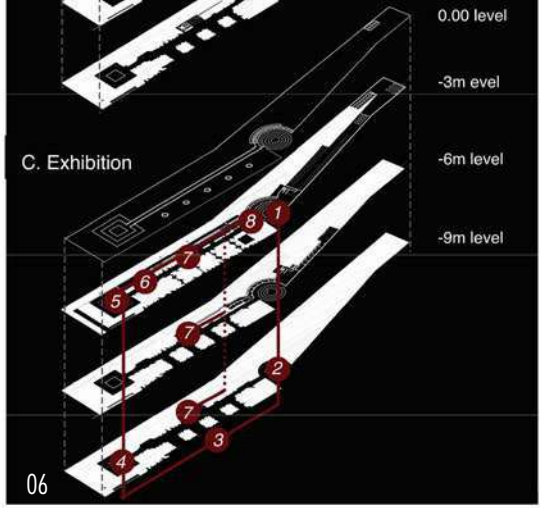




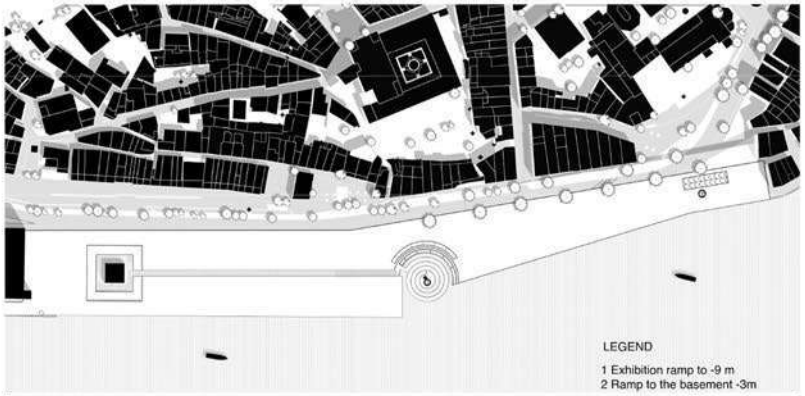
Circulation and space classification

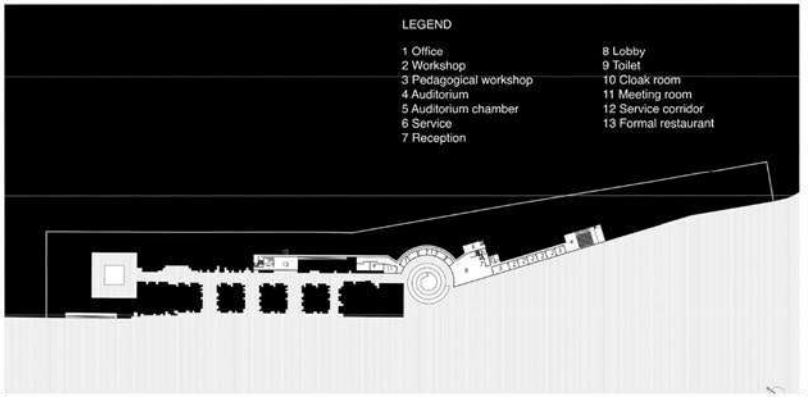


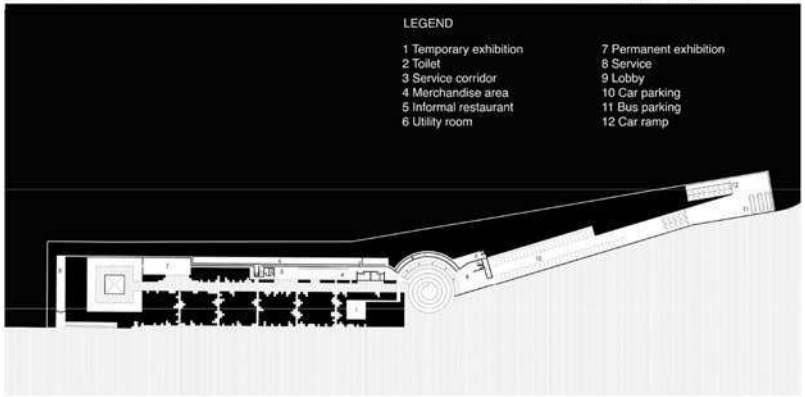


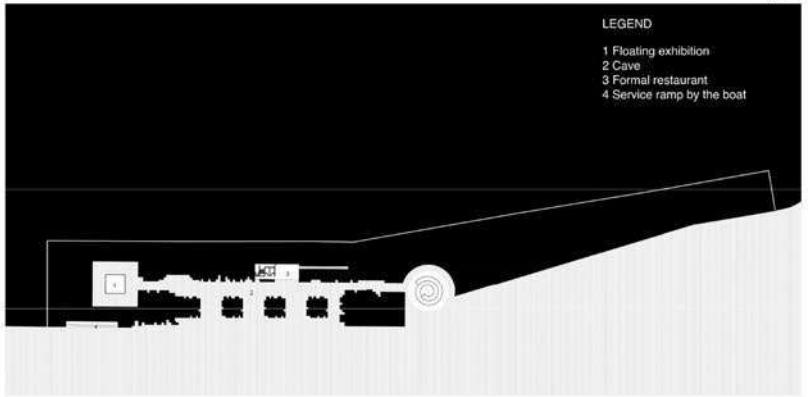


Our design aims to recreate a historical scene from old Porto, capturing a time when boats played a crucial role in transporting wine barrels to the port.

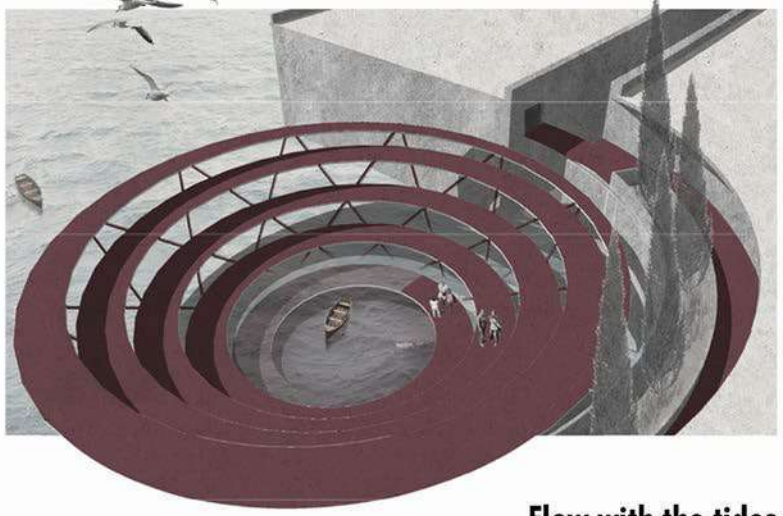


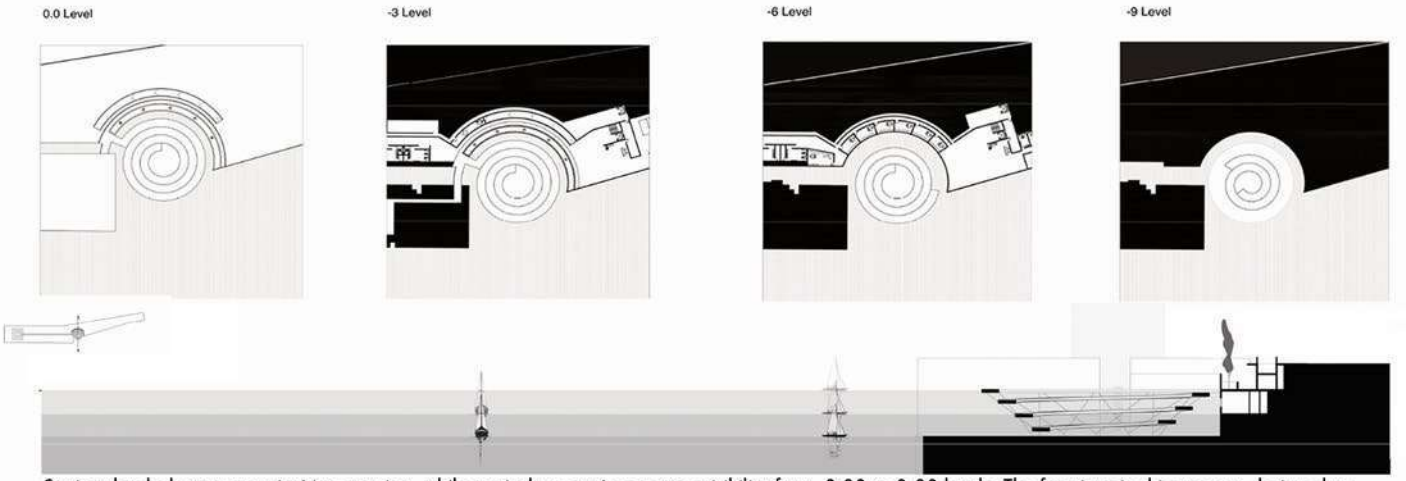






Down to the tides



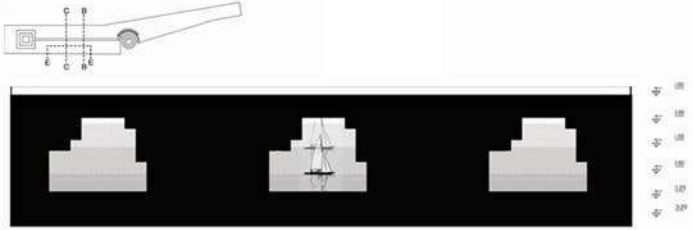


Cutting the dock creates an inviting opening, while vertical vegetation ensures visibility from -3.00 to 0.00 levels. The functions in this area are designed to support the exhibition's flow.

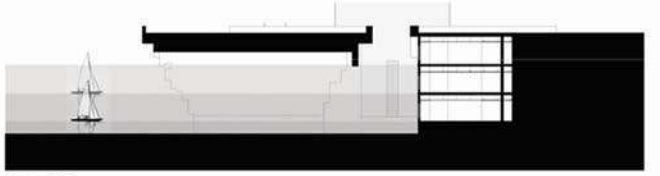
Flow with the tides

Two architectural responses to river tides include submerged architecture for immersive water experiences and floating architecture that remains on the water's surface. A tidal passage emerges during low tide, providing visitors access to explore the cave without requiring a boat.

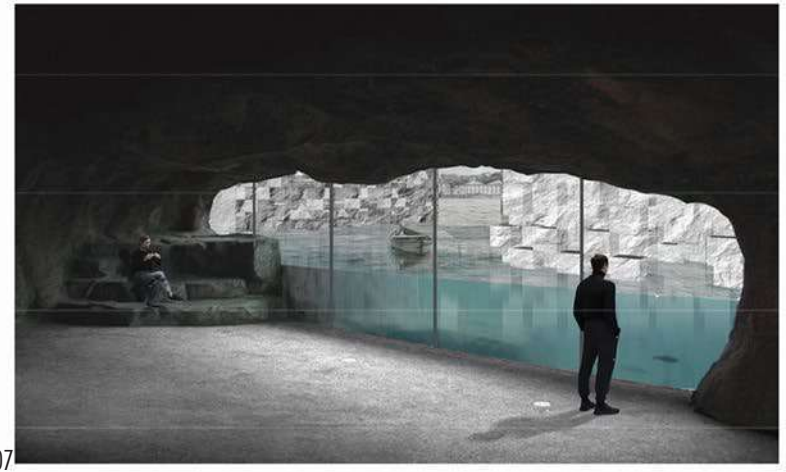
Section C-C



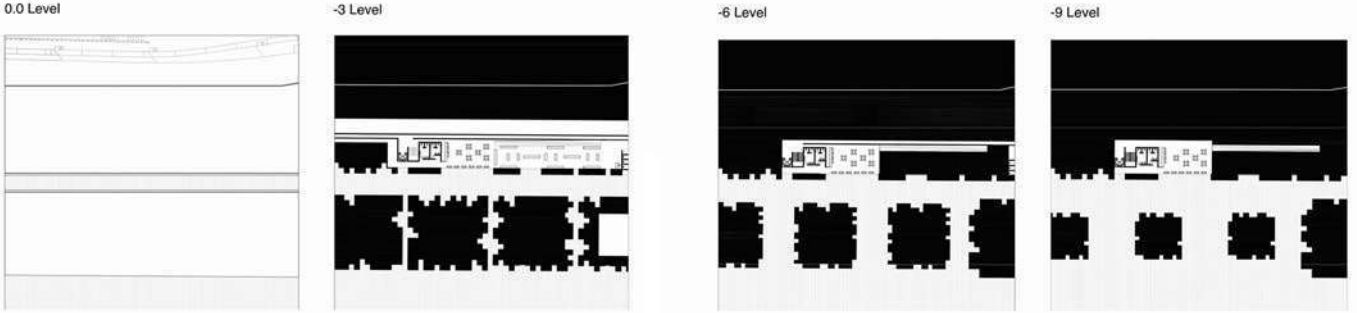
Section E-E



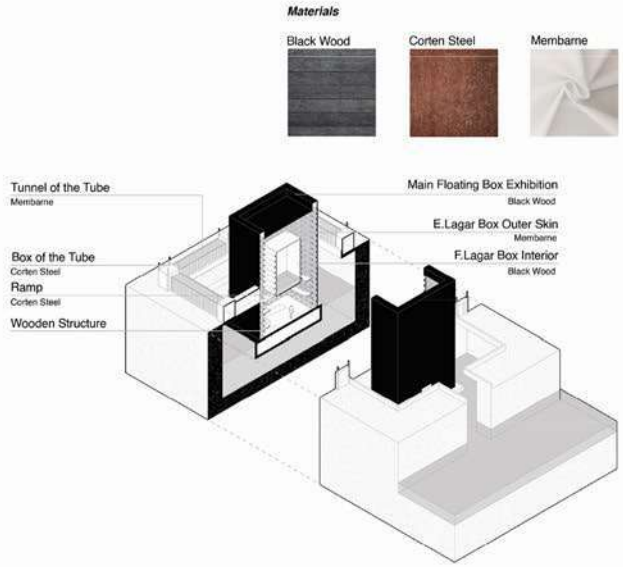
Section B-B



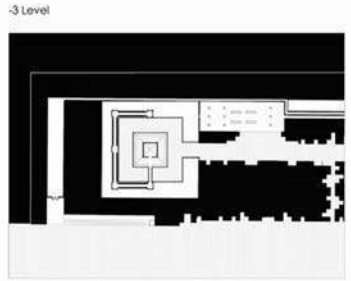
The cave section is intricately designed with deeper areas allowing ample passage for boats, gradually narrowing nearer the surface to enhance the immersive experience of navigating through the cave with natural water flows.



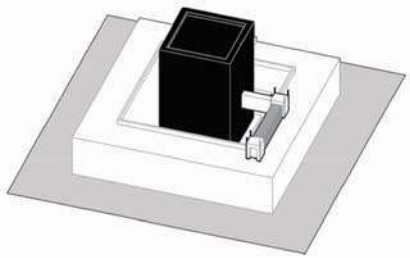
Float on the tides



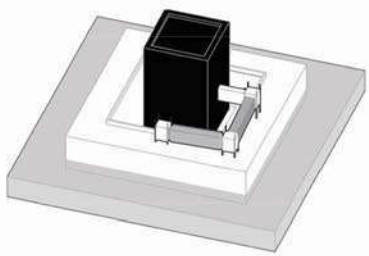
The tube serves as the exit pathway and is a temporary structure designed to emphasize the tide's phenomenon.Visitors will conclude their trip at -3 level, exiting the floating exhibition through the tube. This temporary structure can be added or removed based on the tide's situation. Also visitors arriving at the floating exhibition will be directed to the suspended box in the center to participate in the wine-making process simulation.



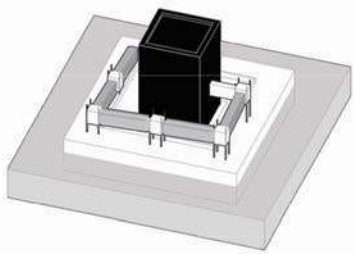
1.Tube scenario for the low tide

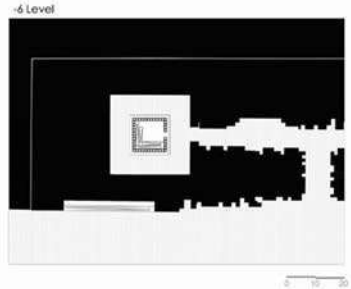


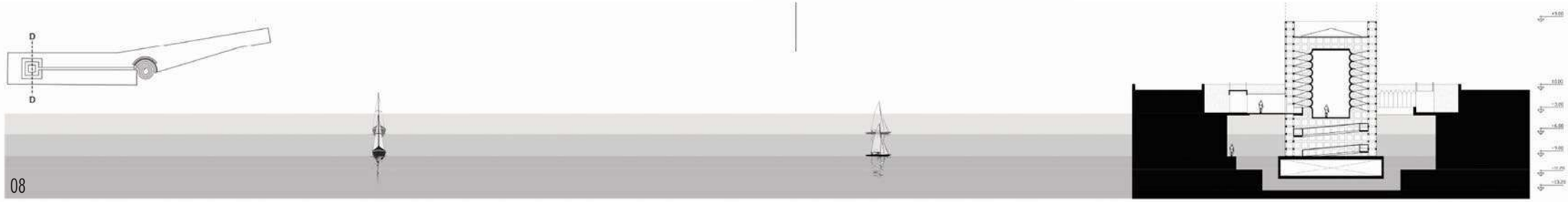
2. Tube scenario for the medium tide, more tubes are added



3. Tube scenario for the high tide, for the highest tide possible and all the tubes added







Section D-D

02 From Frozen Tracks to living Trails

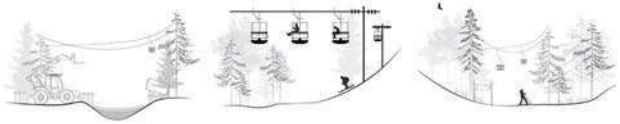
Master of science thesis/Group work
Professor : Sara Protasoni
2026/Location :Italy, Bergamo Province, Gromo

This project investigates the transformation of the Spiazzi di Gromo resort in Val Seriana, addressing how climate change and decreasing snowfall have rendered traditional winter sports tourism unsustainable. By analyzing the potential obsolescence of typical alpine infrastructures such as chairlifts, snowmaking ponds, and cleared slopes the study proposes a shift from abandoned sports facilities toward a model of ecological regeneration and adaptive reuse. Ultimately, the research focuses on three key components to redefine the resort's economic and environmental future beyond its historical dependence on skiing.

First, the leftover ski lift structures are examined as potential frameworks for slow tourism activities, offering observation points, trails, or alternative recreational uses.

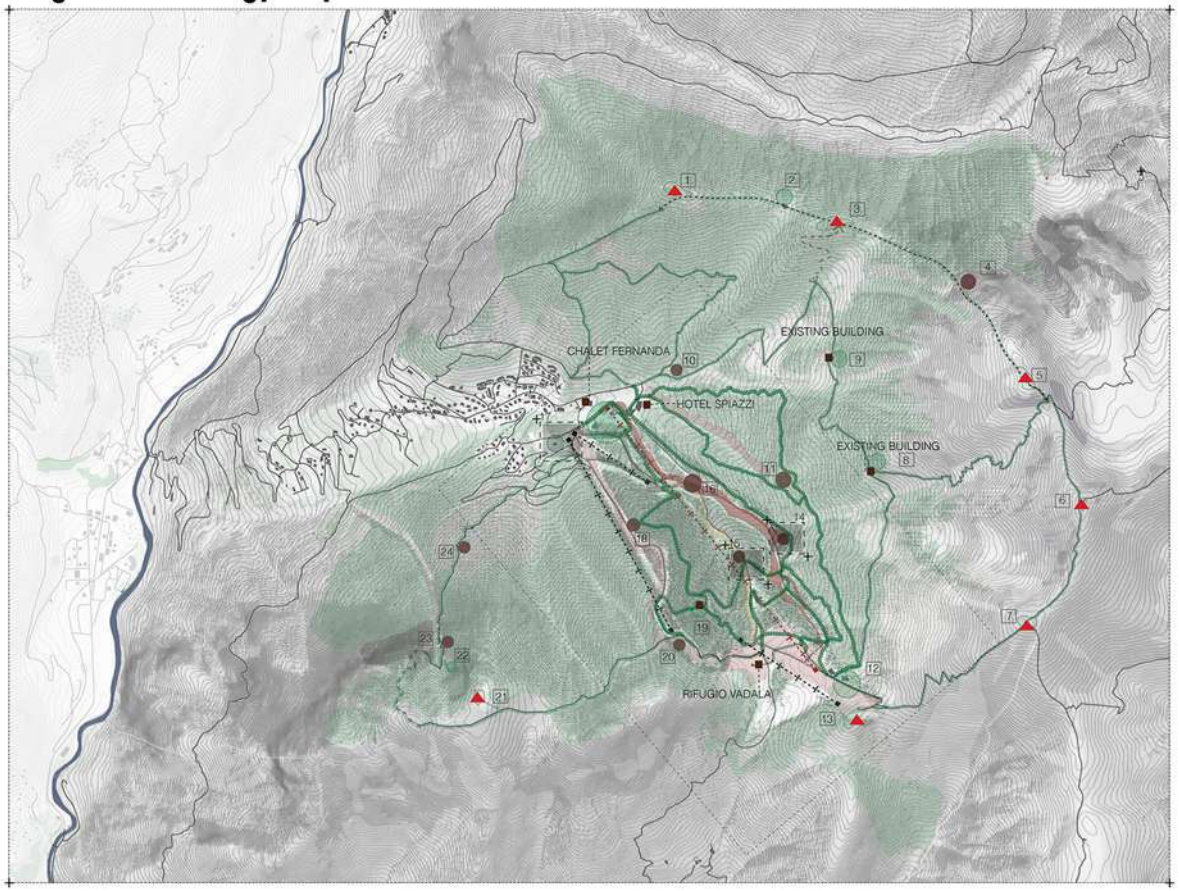
Second, the snowmaking ponds, originally intended to ensure winter skiing, are analyzed for their capacity to support ecological restoration, water management, and recreational functions.

Third morphological transformation of cleared forest slopes into a network of reforestation zones, integrated trails, and ecological corridors. By shifting the focus from seasonal "fast tourism" to a year-round "slow tourism" model centered on low-impact activities like hiking and cycling the study establishes a resilient framework for post-ski mountain territories. Through strategic design and site analysis, the thesis demonstrates how infrastructure-heavy resorts can be reimagined as multifunctional, climate-responsive landscapes that successfully balance ecological restoration with sustainable recreational engagement.



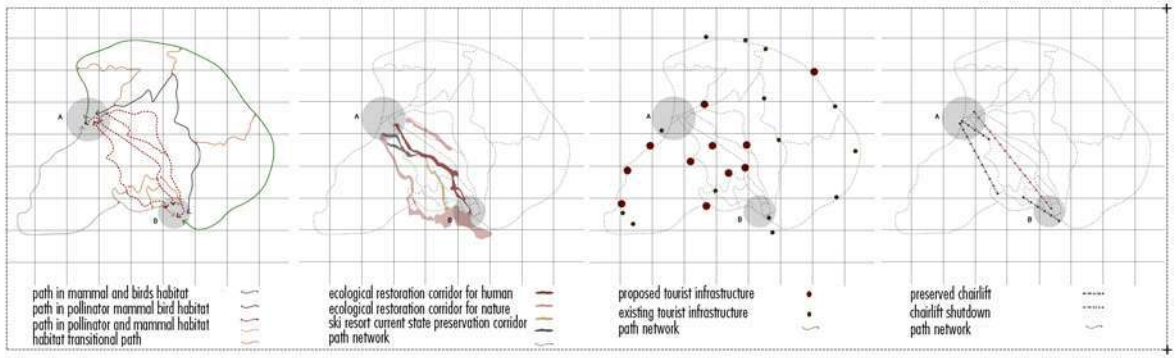
snow making pond | chairlift | clearing

Large scale strategy map

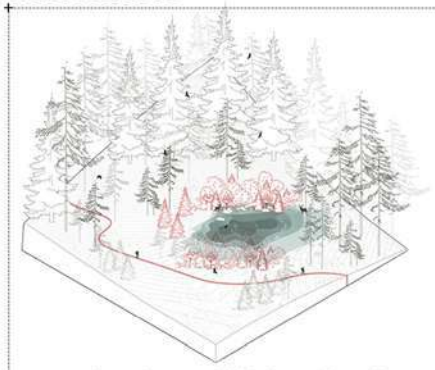


on the large scale, we identified 24 points of interest across the landscape.these points include both existing tourism infrastructure and potential sites for future intervention.each site was evaluated for its capacity to host ecological and social improvements.the focus is on enhancing the relationship between human activity and natural systems. six types of interventions were designed for the project.these interventions range from ecological restoration to improved accessibility.

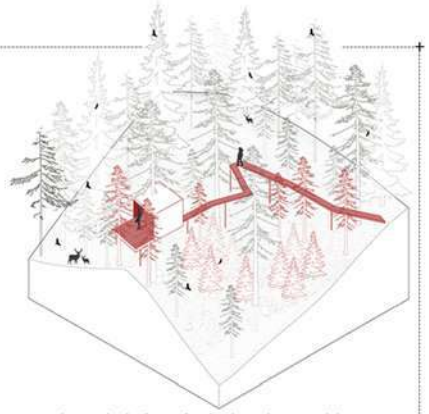
Large scale strategy map



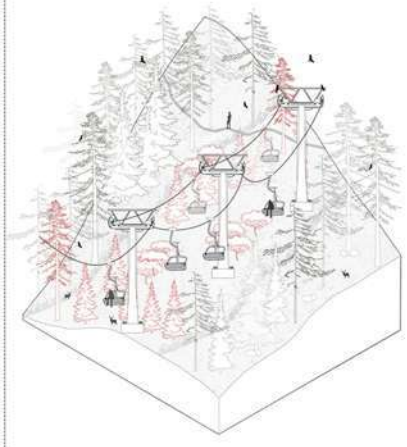
Interventions



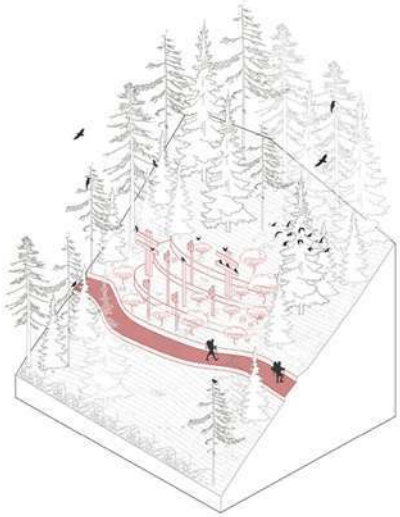
Restoring the pond into a wildlife habitat with a trekking path and watchpoint.



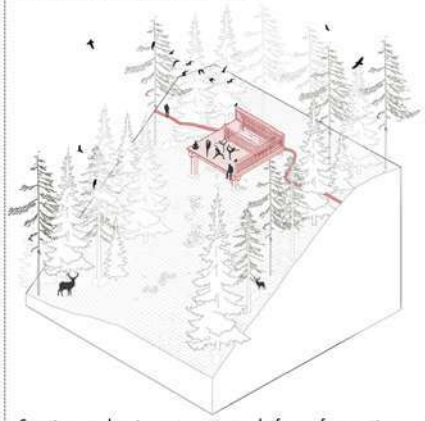
An elevated platform for birdwatching and low-impact habitat observation.



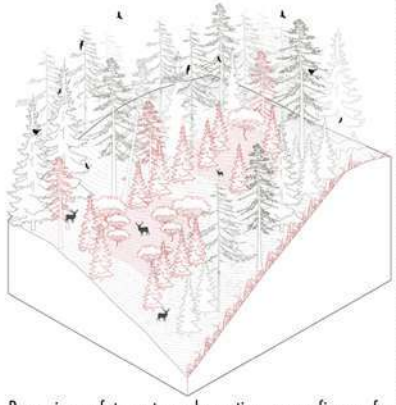
making new vegetation beneath the lift for habitat restoration and enhanced viewing.



Installing pollinator and bird boxes for species and educational observation aims.

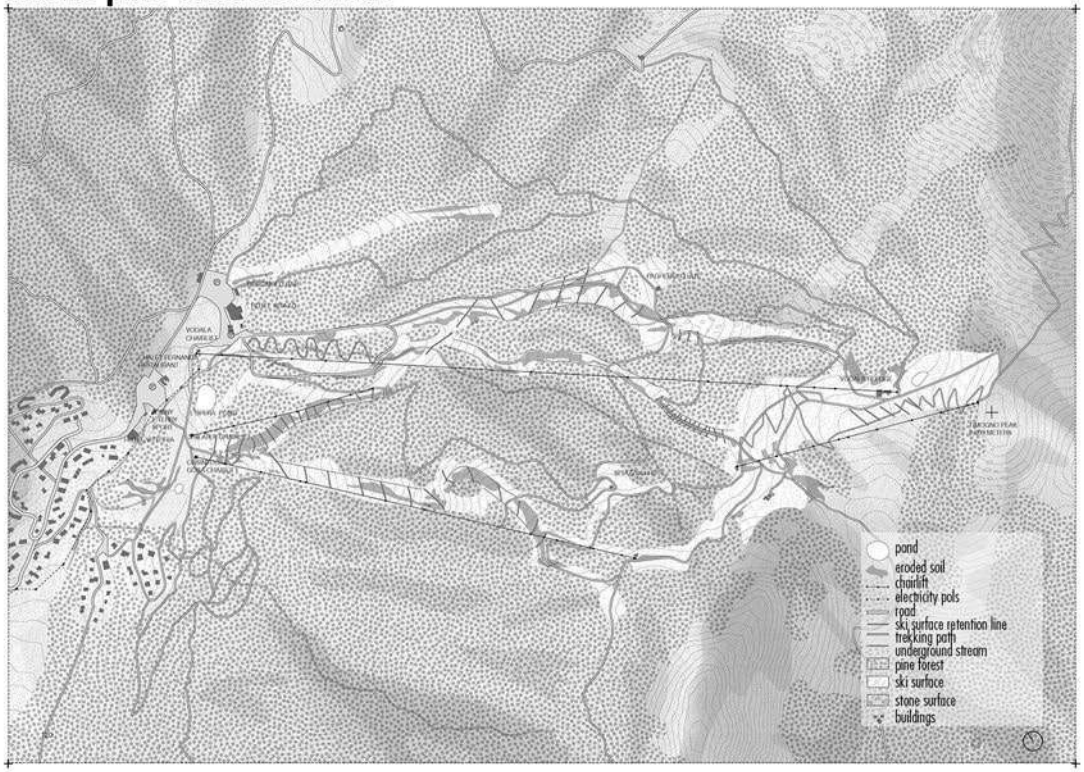


Creating a low-impact nature platform for resting, relaxation, and yoga.



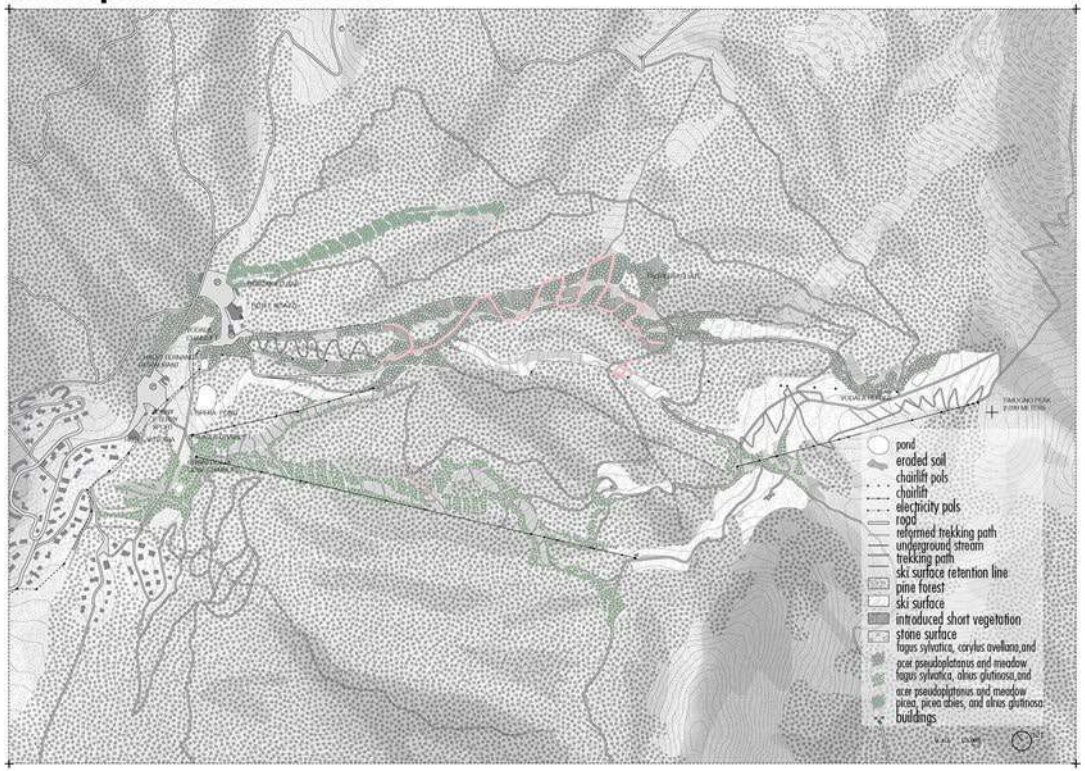
Removing safety nets and creating green fingers for restricted habitat regeneration

Master plan-current situation



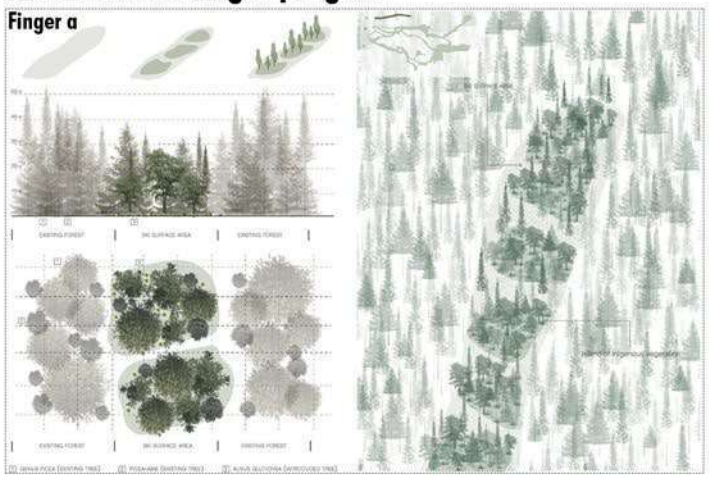
by examining the landscape we can clearly recognize the presence of retention lines, still visible across the slopes. these structures were designed to channel melting snow and guide water away from the ski runs and resort areas.

Masterplan with intervention

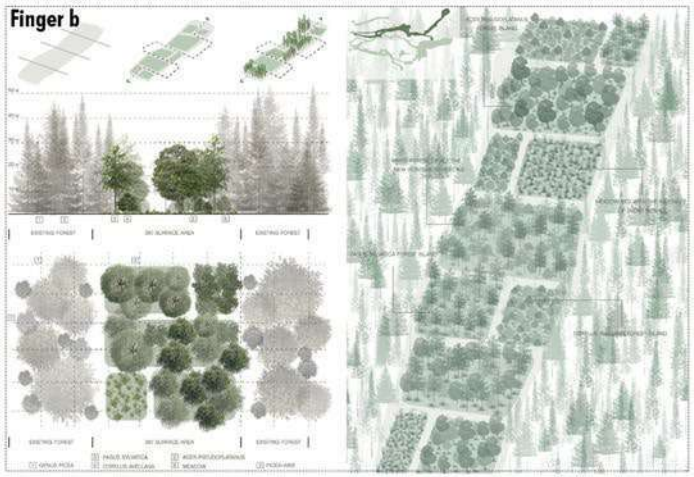


retention lines are reinterpreted as guides for new forms of slow mobility. by following these lines it becomes possible to design walking and trekking paths that work with the natural flow of the land,reconnect fragmented areas

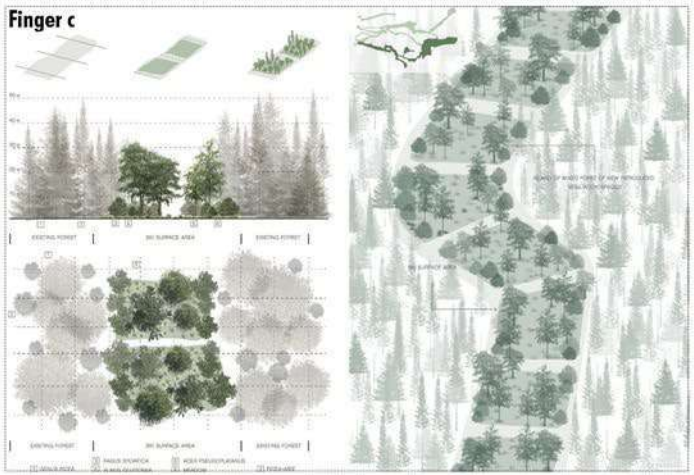
Reforestation finger program



planting the species of the surrounding forests and introduce additional indigenous species that are not dominant in the immediate area.

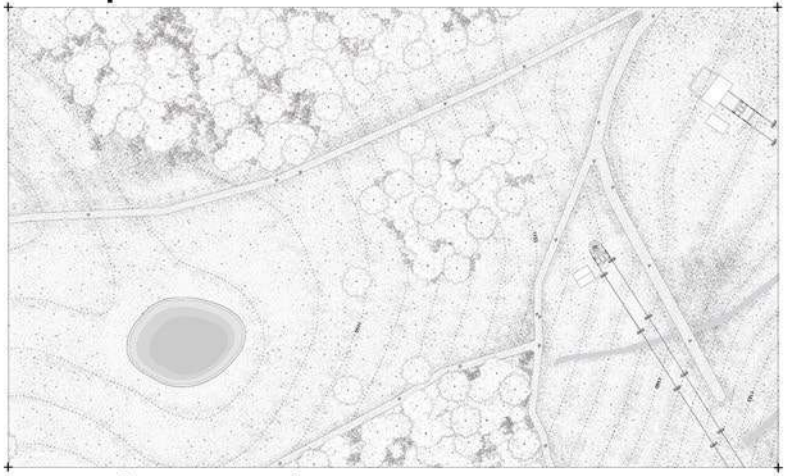


envisioned as a space to be shared by both humans and nature,dynamic pattern became the guiding principle of the design.

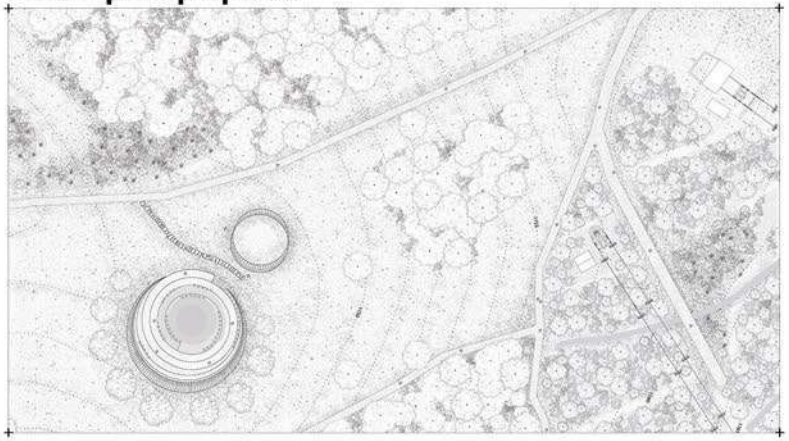


reforestation to give back what has been taken from nature by proposing layered plantations follow the existing retention lines of the slopes.

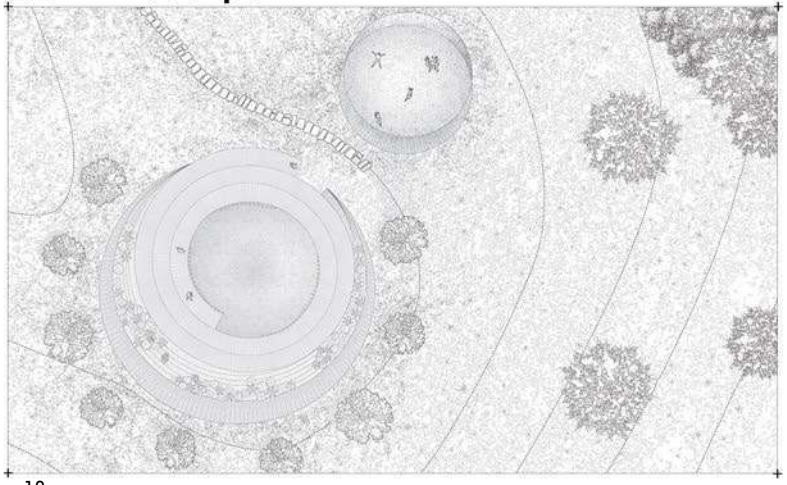
Master plan-current situation



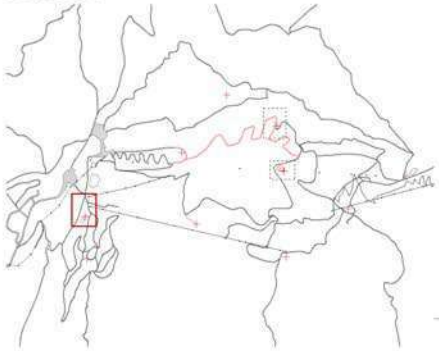
Master plan-proposed



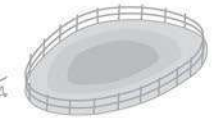
Zoom in master plan



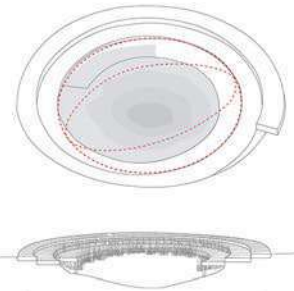
Frame1



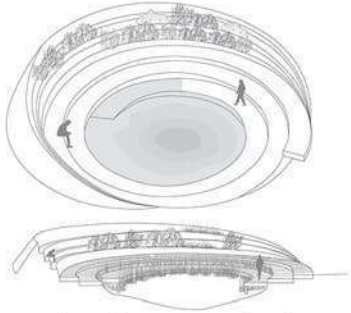
step one
reading the existing site



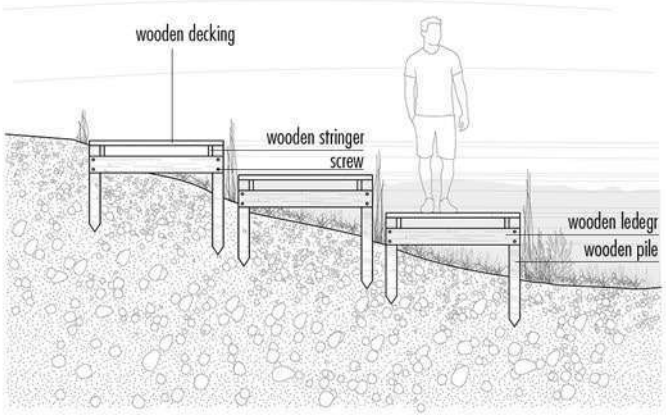
step two
transforming the pond

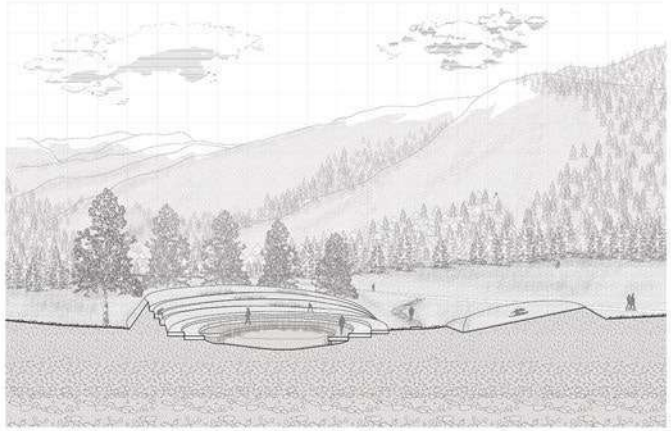


step three
shaping the surroundings

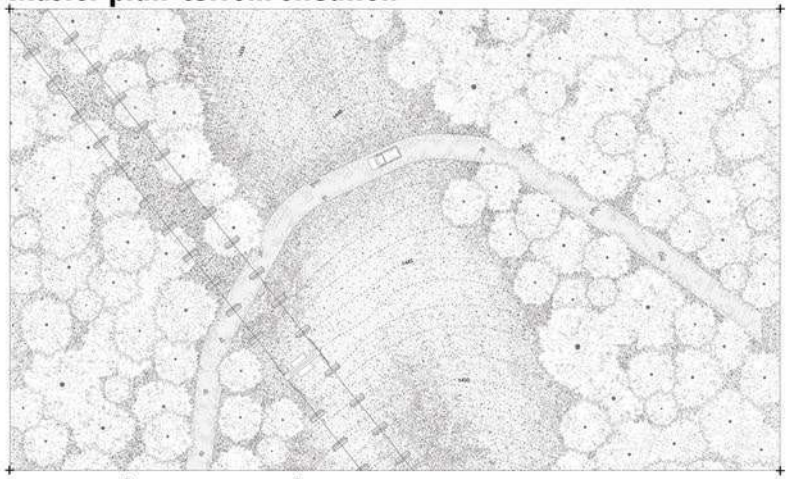


the abandoned pond, once silent and forgotten, is being reactivated into a vibrant community space where nature and people come together. by intro -ducing new plantings of native vegetation and adding a wooden spiral walking board that gently extends over the water, the area is being reshaped into a welcoming place for gathering, relaxation, and exploration.

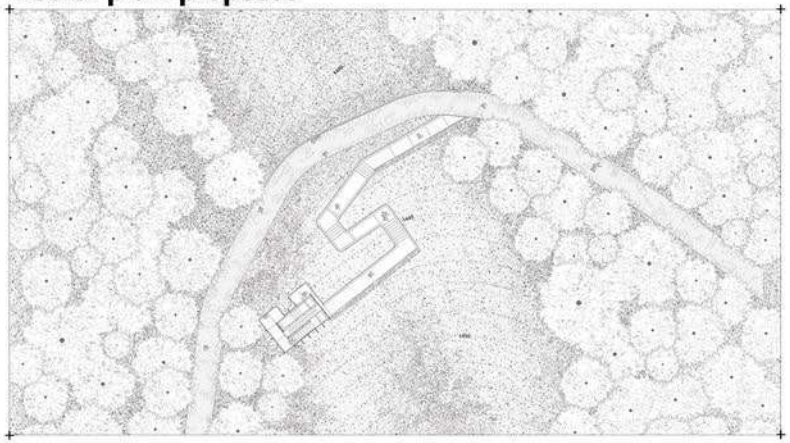




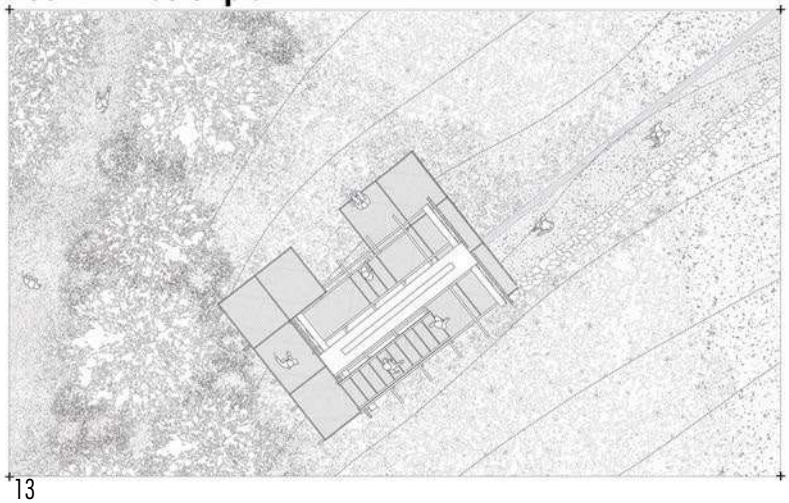
Master plan-current situation



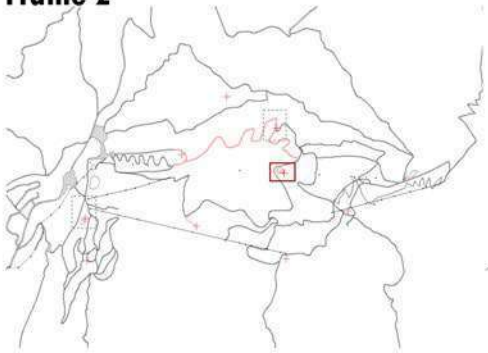
Master plan-proposed



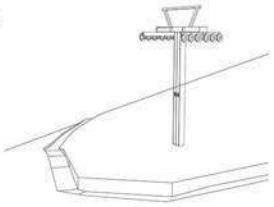
Zoom in master plan



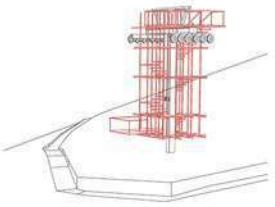
Frame 2



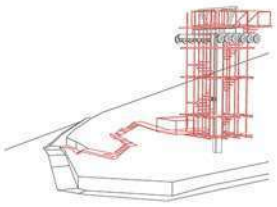
step one
identifying the existing elements



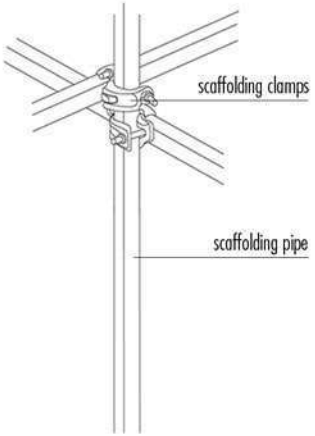
step two
designing the observation structure

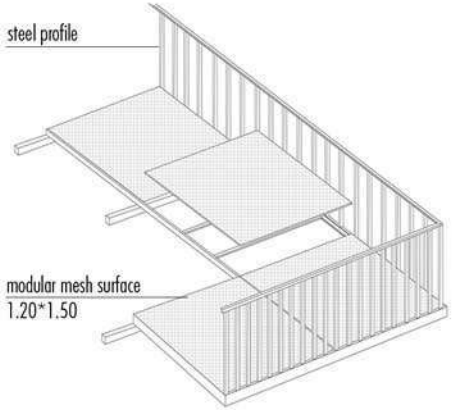


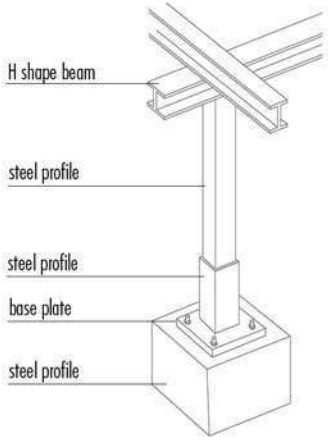
step three
access to the observation spot

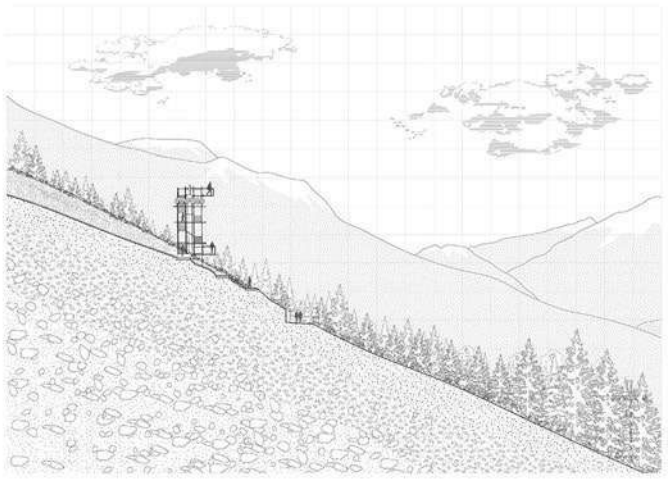


the design reimagines the existing chairlift poles on the hillside as a new observation spot, introducing a light and transparent structure with small platforms where visitors can pause and enjoy panoramic views of the landscape and remaining chairlifts. to connect the road to the elevated poles, a timber-and-soil staircase inspired by the traditional steps of spiazzi di gromo was incorporated, providing safe access with the lightweight construction.

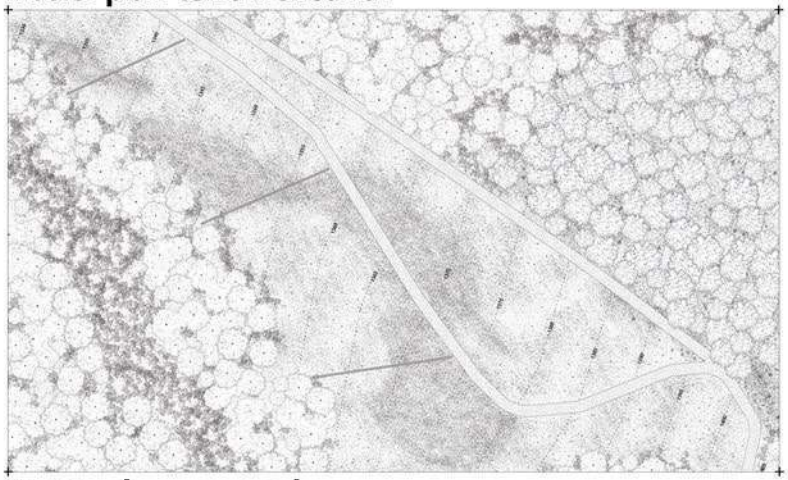




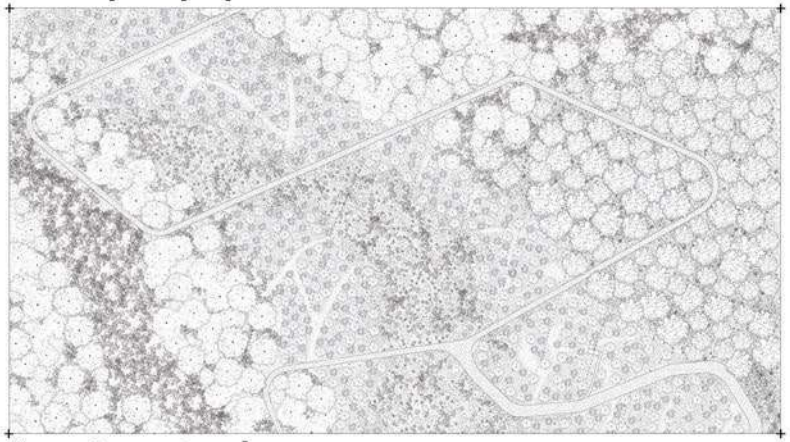




Master plan-current situation

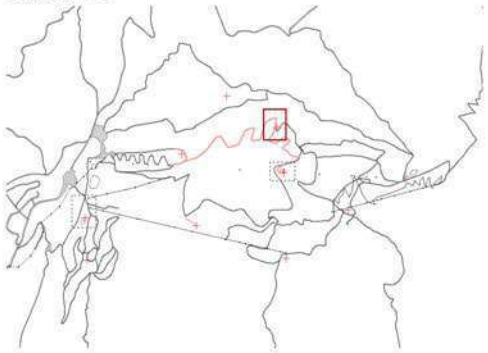


Master plan-proposed



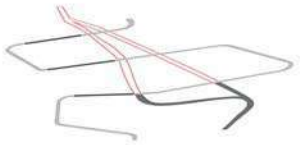
Zoom in master plan

Frame 3

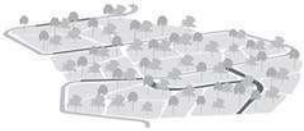


step one
readig the existing frame

step two
developing the path

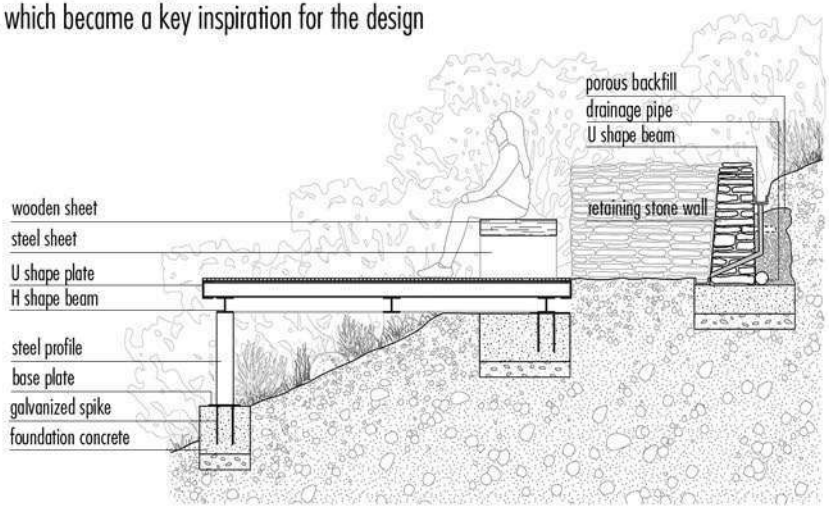


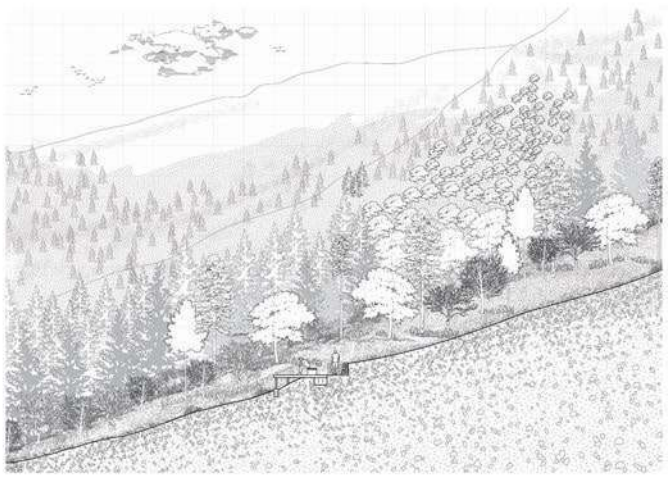
step three
access to the observation spot



the design process began by observing the existing landscape of the ski resort. between two wooded slopes, a road provided access for vehicles carrying artificial snow. along this road, parallel retaining lines directed melting snow to prevent soil erosion. these functional elements. the road and water-guiding lines revealed a natural rhythm in the terrain, which became a key inspiration for the design

building on the pattern of the existing retaining lines, the design introduced a spiral-shaped road to make movement easier on the steep slope. the new path is narrower and intended for pedestrians, replacing the old vehicle road. most of the previous road was removed, leaving only a small section, while the spiral layout follows the natural rhythm of the terrain and echoes the guiding lines of the landscape.





03 GREEN MERIDIANA

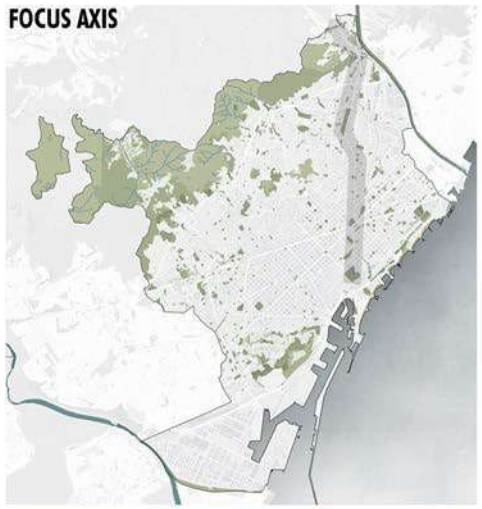
URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN STUDIO/Group work
Professor : Fabiano Lemes, Emanuea Torrigian
2023/Location :Spain, Barcelona

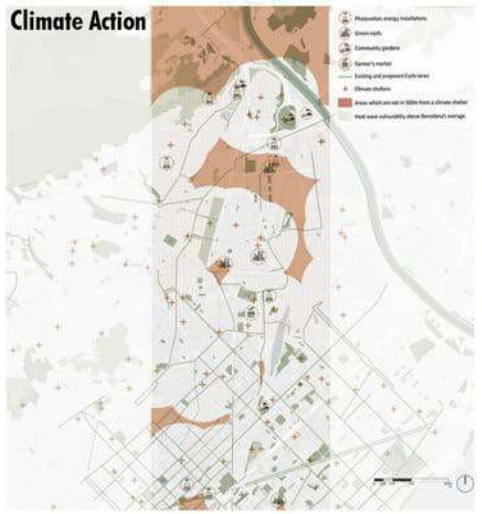
The project aims to address urban challenges and promote sustainable development through meticulous policy analysis and assessment of local urban and ecological systems. By aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ecosystem services, and nature-based solutions, it ensures purposeful interventions that contribute to global sustainability targets.

Phase 1 focuses on establishing a robust green infrastructure strategy at the city axis level, integrating green spaces, parks, and ecological corridors to enhance biodiversity, improve air quality, and mitigate urban heat island effects. It identifies the railway belt as a key area for revitalization, aiming to integrate underutilized spaces into a broader green infrastructure framework, enhancing aesthetics, and fostering economic revitalization and community well-being.

Phase 2 shifts focus to developing a detailed master plan along the railway axis, emphasizing the integration of ecosystem services and sustainable design principles. By balancing urban development with environmental conservation, the project aims to create a resilient, livable, and harmonious urban environment.

Ultimately, through its holistic and sustainable approach, the project seeks to enhance urban livability, promote environmental stewardship, and contribute to the creation of a thriving and resilient urban landscape that prioritizes the well-being of both current and future generations.





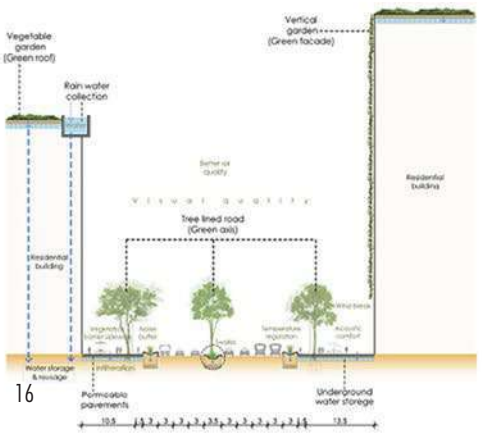
Based on our analysis, the city faces significant challenges related to climate resilience, including heatwaves and inadequate air quality. Moreover, the existing green spaces are fragmented and not enough

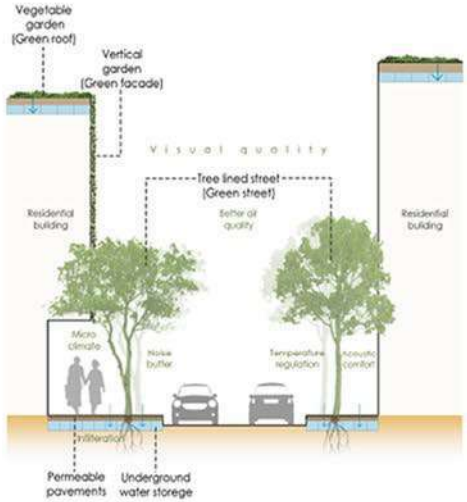
Thus,our strategy to create a green-connection, inspired by Medellín, Colombia's Green Corridor project, involves developing a network of interconnected green spaces to achieve significant environmental and social benefits

By strategically planting trees and shrubs, we aim to reduce urban temperatures, improve air quality, enhance biodiversity, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions

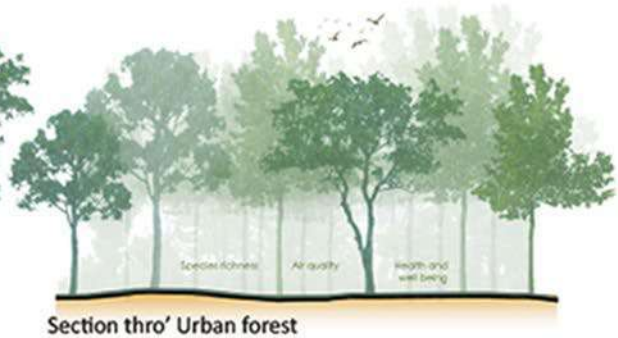
Implemented in phases and with active community engagement, this initiative will foster sustainable urban cooling, improve public health, and potentially reduce energy costs and increase property values, creating a more livable and environmentally friendly urban environment

TYPICAL SECTIONS





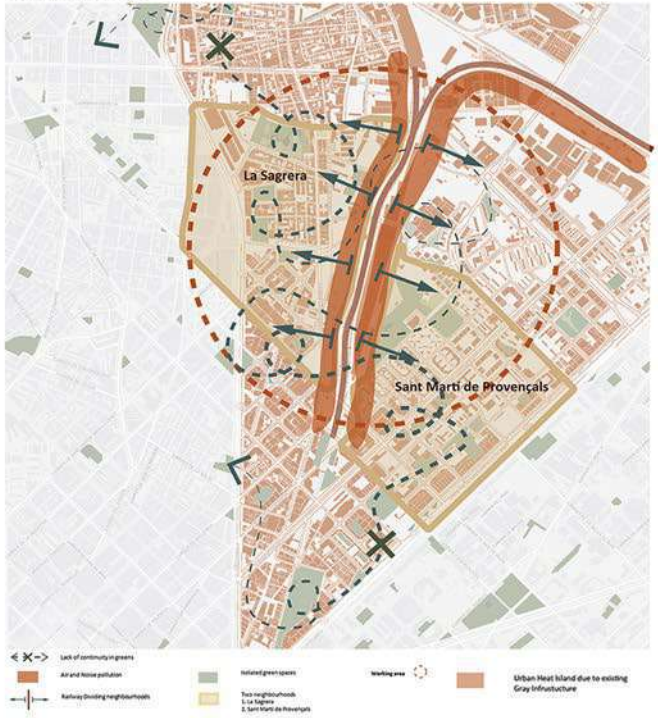
Section thro' open green spaces



Section thro' Urban forest

SWOT OF FOCUS AREA

CHALLENGES

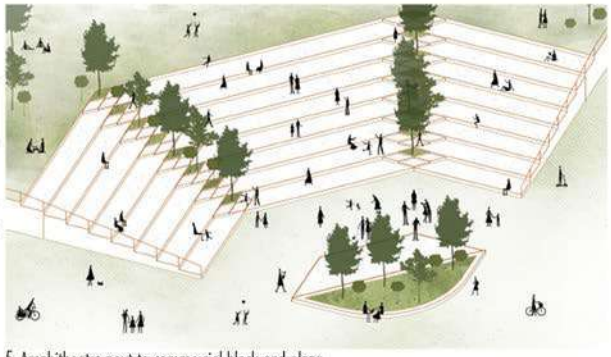


STRATEGY and NBS

As part of the bigger GI, The unused land on both side of the railway lines will be an Eco corridor and the roof of the tunnel will be converted to a green roof along the proposed new station and its plaza. The axis parallelly will be converted in to a green street,hence there will be also connections established through the existing tree lined streets to the new slow corridor proposed along railway lines

PROGRAMS

MASTER PLAN



5 .Amphitheatre next to commercial block and plaza

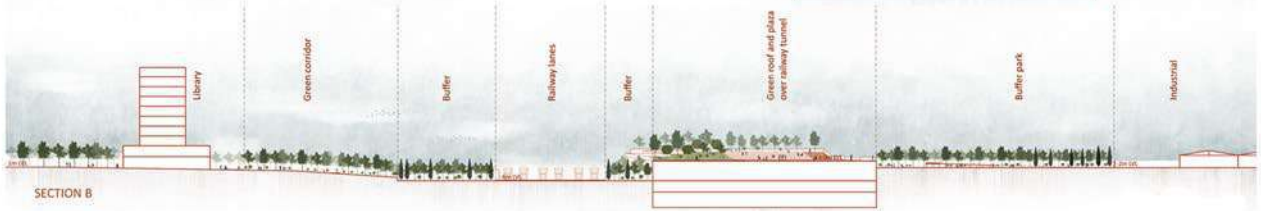
6.plaza

7.Farmer's market- open green space

10 &11.Greenhouse and community garden

3.Park

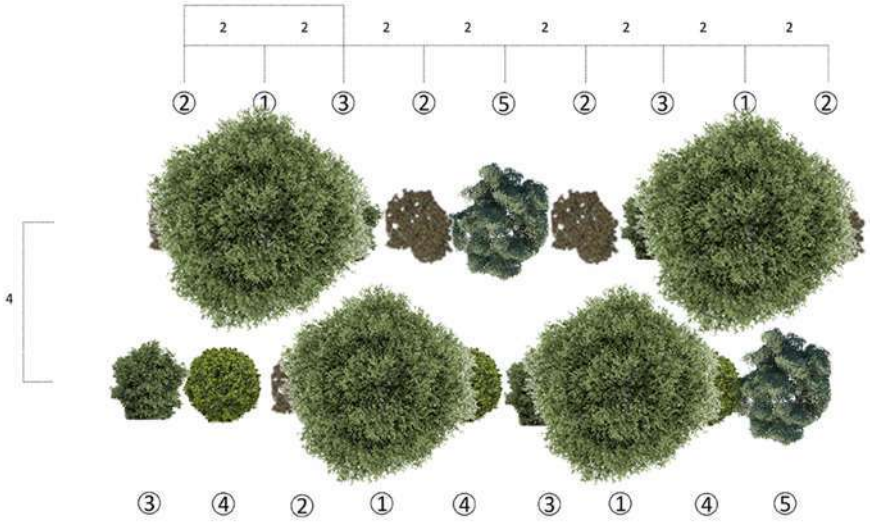
2.Children's park



LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE

WIND BREAK BUFFER NEXT TO RAILWAY

1 HECTAR	4*2	1250	plants	Total TREE Number	1500
HECTAR	4*2	3000	plants	Total SHRUB Number	1500

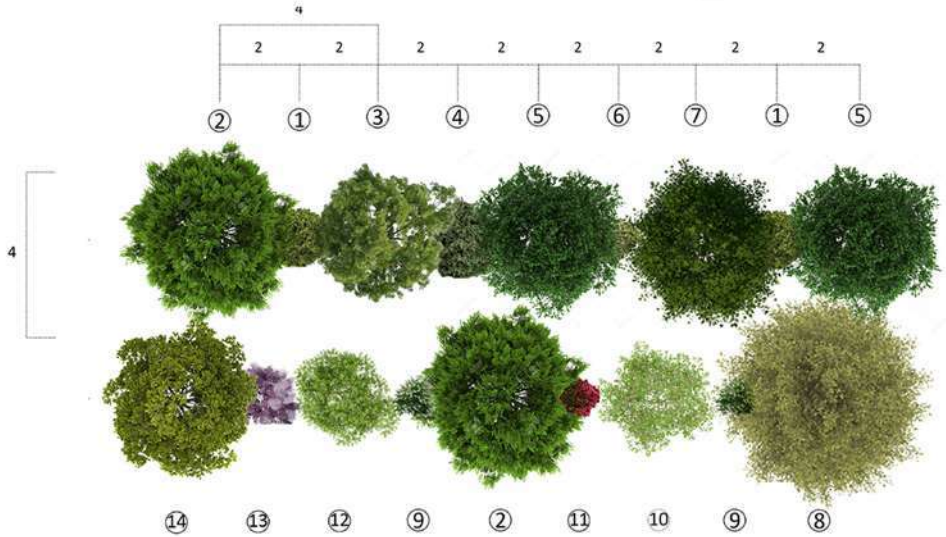


For the green buffer component, we carefully selected tree species with spreading crown. This was done to effectively mitigate the impact of wind generated by the fast movement of trains

①	Quercus robur	50%	750
②	Crataegus monogyna	30%	450
③	Coryllus avellana	25%	375
④	Viburnum opulus	15%	225
⑤	Ulmus minor elm	5%	75

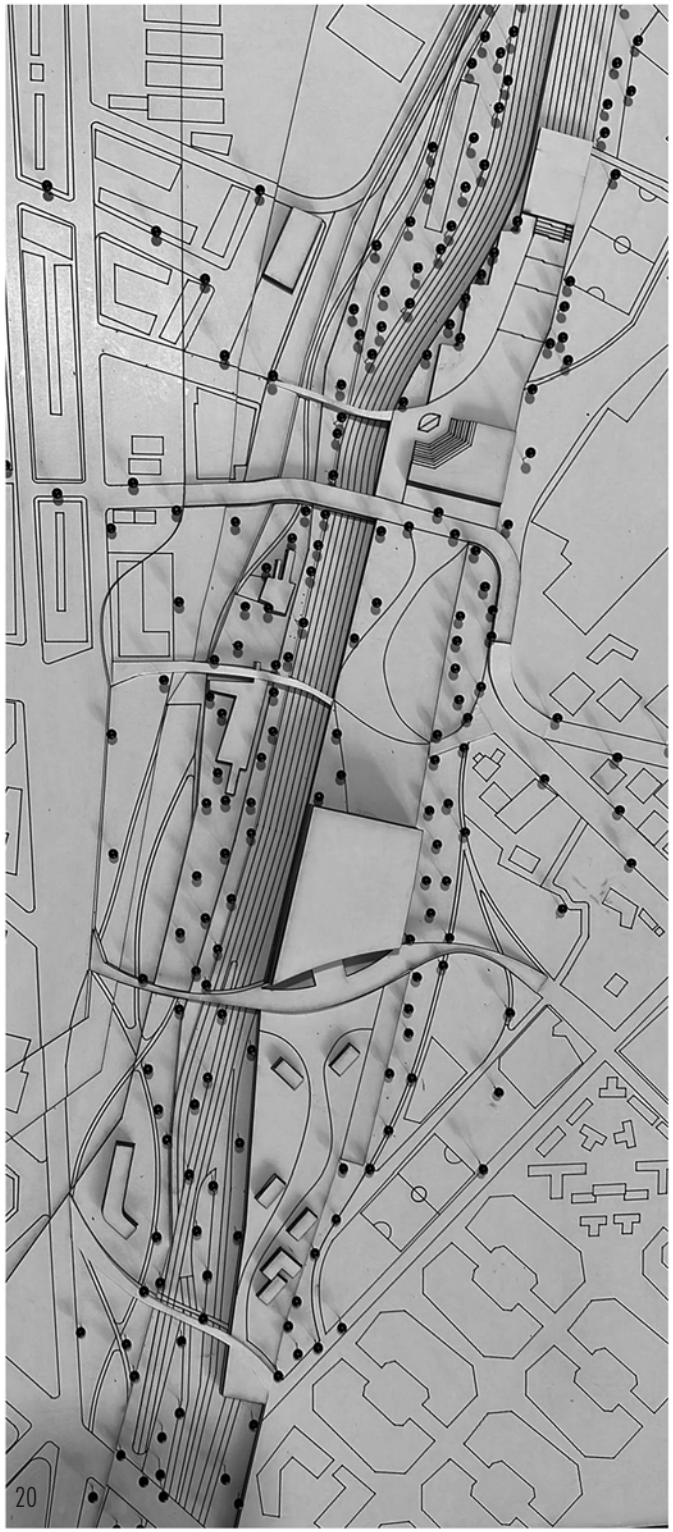
BUFFER FOR THE INDUSTRIAL ZONE

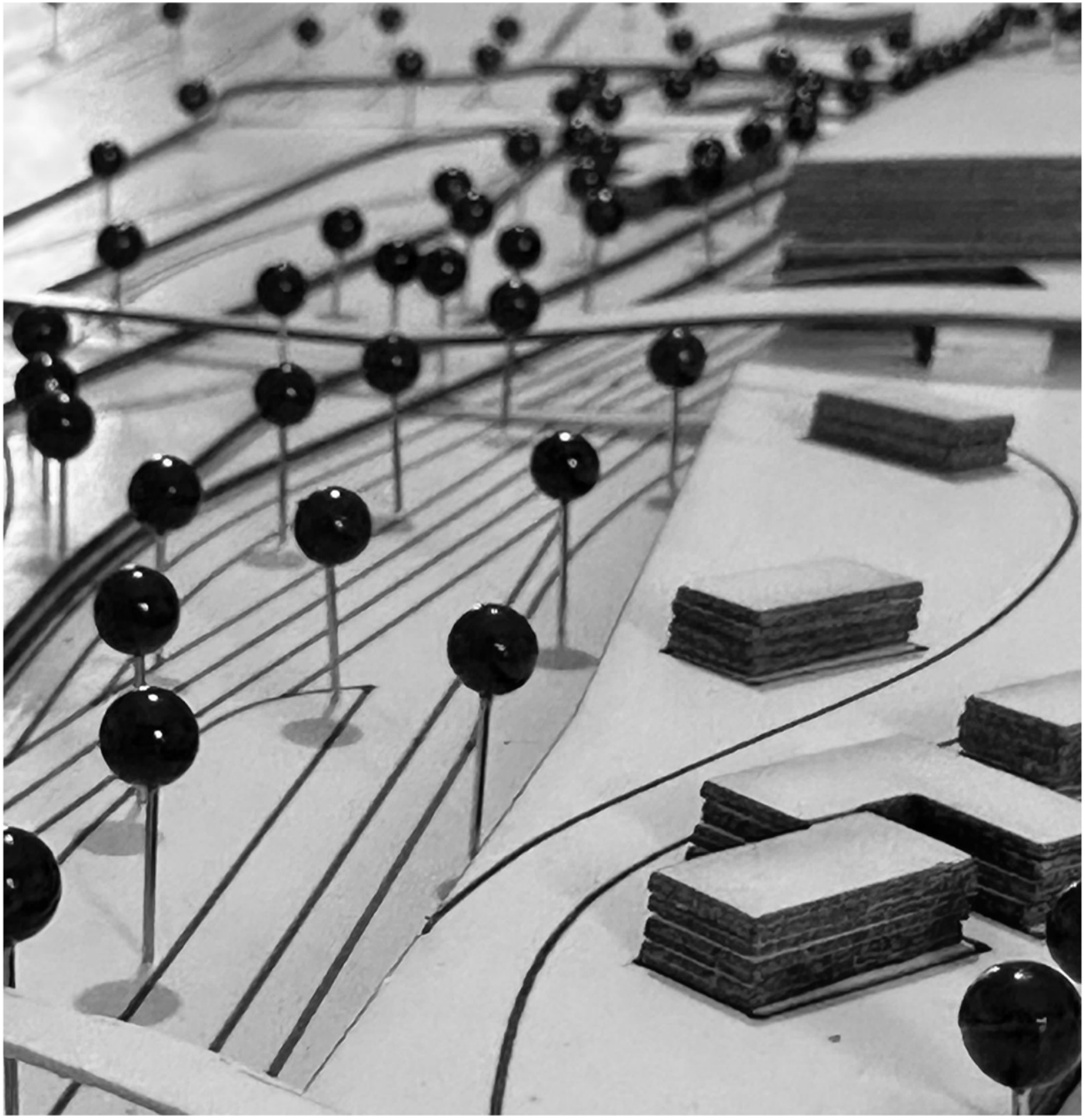
1 HECTAR	4*2	1250	plants
1.37HECTAR	4*2	1712	plants



For the green buffer component, we carefully selected tree species with dense foliage. This was done to effectively reducing noise and air pollution originating from industrial areas

①	Viburnum opulus	20%	172
②	Tilia cordata	20%	172
③	Quercus ilex	15%	128
④	Coryllus avellana	15%	128
⑤	Carpinus betulus	27%	145
⑥	Philadelphus coronarius	10%	86
⑦	Liquidambar styraciflua	8%	68
⑧	Acer compestre	10%	86
⑨	Viburnum plicatum	20%	172
⑩	Prunus avium	5%	43
⑪	Euonymus alatus	10%	86
⑫	Malus floribunda	10%	86
⑬	Cotinus coggygria	15%	128
⑭	Celtis australis	15%	128





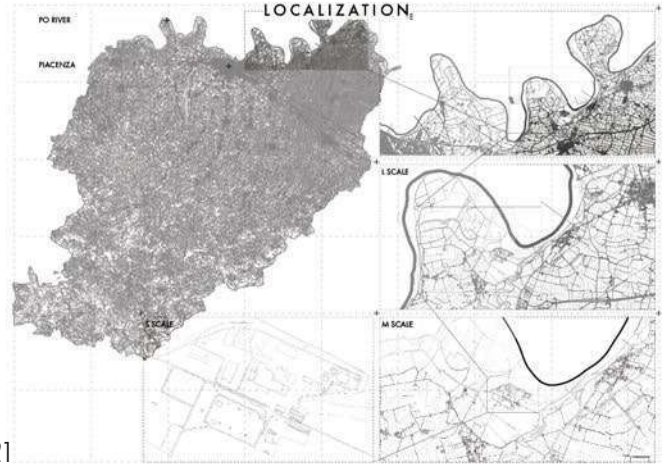
04 Productive landscape

Landscape design studio/Group work
Professor : Sara Protasoni
2023/Location :Italy, Piacenza Province, Caorso

This project is located near the city of Caorso in Italy, adjacent to the Po River. The objective is to repurpose the Caorso nuclear power plant site, which was decommissioned in 1987. Historically, the site has contributed significantly to pollution, particularly affecting the river.

Our analysis has shown that the site is situated in a highly productive region for both energy generation and agriculture. Therefore, we aim to enhance the existing landscape by upgrading the infrastructure and make a hybrid space between Nature and Industry. Thus,to address the water supply issues, we implemented a strategy to enhance the canal water flow in the affected areas using pumps. Additionally, we focused on restoring woodlands, particularly in regions that were once wetlands but had since dried up. Moreover, we aimed to generate energy through agrovoltaics.

Fpr the nuclear power plant the goal is to transform it into a productive hub that reflects the strengths of its surroundings. Additionally, we plan to establish it as an educational center to support farmers and the local community to learn about productive landscape.



Analysis

Through our analysis, we identified the local flora and agricultural products, as well as areas prone to flooding, which guided our design considerations. Additionally, we assessed the strengths and weaknesses of the existing infrastructure

Infrastructure mapping

It represnets existing cabels and photovoltaics

Canals mapping

This map shows existing canals and river bed

Trees mapping

Diversity, number of trees showed in this map

Shield and Filter mapping

Darker green trees work as shelter in flood

Vegetation mapping

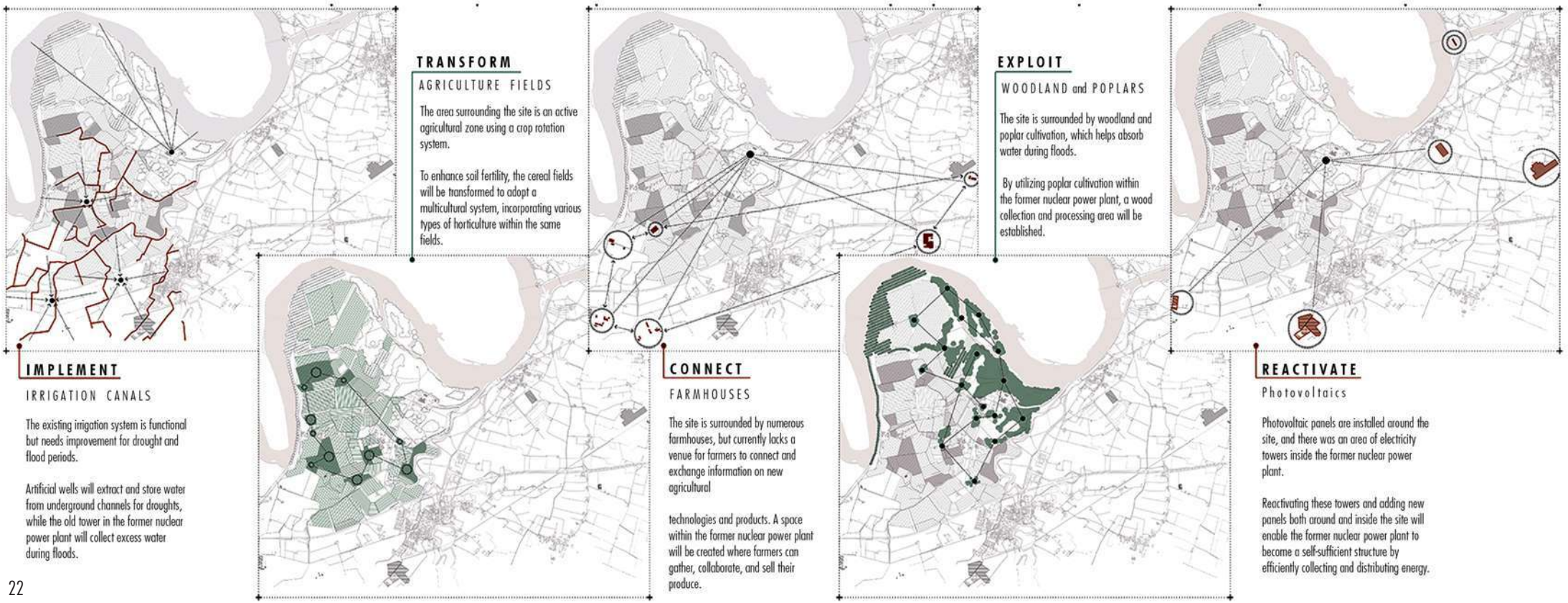
It represents diversity of plants

flood risk analysis

Dark red represent high flood risk area

Concept

Following our comprehensive analysis, we recognized that the site is located within a highly productive landscape, characterized by rich natural resources and agricultural potential. Our primary objective was to conduct a thorough assessment of the area, identifying both its strengths and weaknesses. This involved examining all existing elements, such as soil quality, water availability, vegetation, and land use patterns, to gain a deeper understanding of how the landscape currently functions. By doing so, we aimed to develop strategies to enhance the productivity and sustainability of the landscape, while also preserving its natural integrity



IMPLEMENT

IRRIGATION CANALS

The existing irrigation system is functional but needs improvement for drought and flood periods.

Artificial wells will extract and store water from underground channels for droughts, while the old tower in the former nuclear power plant will collect excess water during floods.

TRANSFORM

AGRICULTURE FIELDS

The area surrounding the site is an active agricultural zone using a crop rotation system.

To enhance soil fertility, the cereal fields will be transformed to adopt a multicultural system, incorporating various types of horticulture within the same fields.

CONNECT

FARMHOUSES

The site is surrounded by numerous farmhouses, but currently lacks a venue for farmers to connect and exchange information on new agricultural

technologies and products. A space within the former nuclear power plant will be created where farmers can gather, collaborate, and sell their produce.

EXPLOIT

WOODLAND and POPLARS

The site is surrounded by woodland and poplar cultivation, which helps absorb water during floods.

By utilizing poplar cultivation within the former nuclear power plant, a wood collection and processing area will be established.

REACTIVATE

Photovoltaics

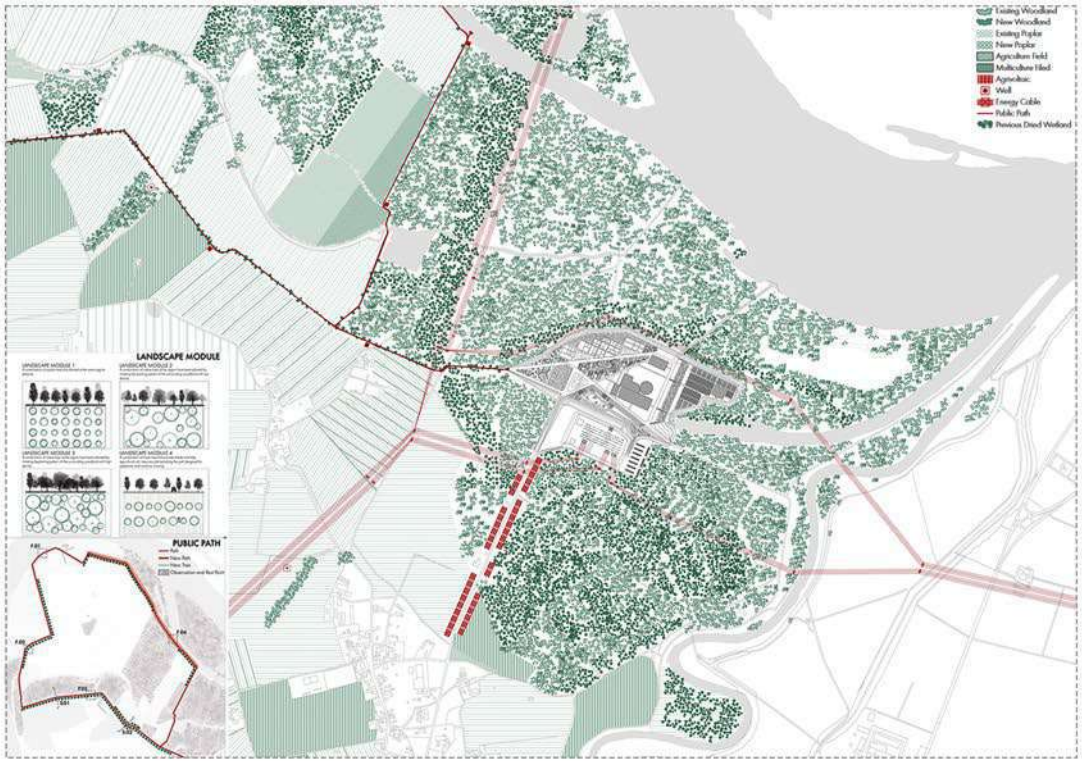
Photovoltaic panels are installed around the site, and there was an area of electricity towers inside the former nuclear power plant.

Reactivating these towers and adding new panels both around and inside the site will enable the former nuclear power plant to become a self-sufficient structure by efficiently collecting and distributing energy.

LARGE SCALE MASTER PLAN

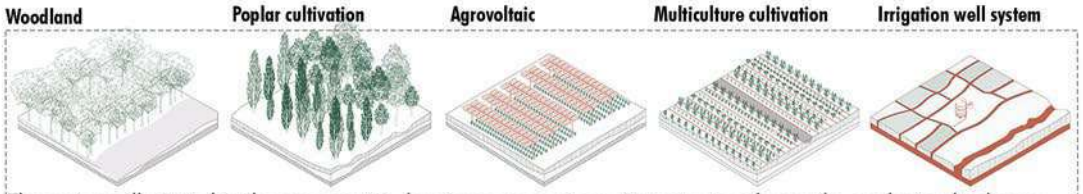
This masterplan shows water pumps places in areas with few water channels, ensuring they are outside flood zones. the designed red trail is a path lets visitors explore the productive landscape and the elements that sustain it closely.

MEDIUM SCALE MASTER PLAN



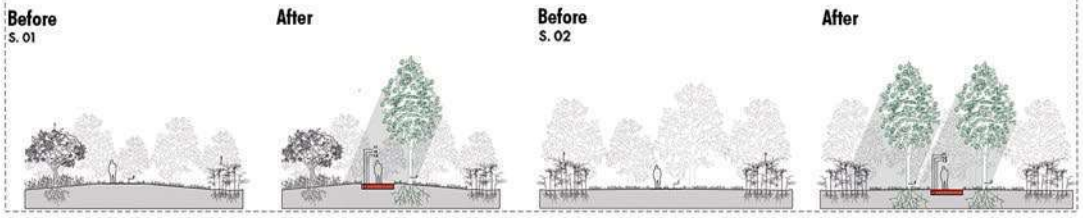
In the medium master plan, the startegy is based on the arrangement of trees. trees arranged linearly along the red visitor road, densely in flood-prone areas, in rows in poplar lands, and with medium to low density in other areas.

AXONOMETRY



The systems illustrated in the axonometric drawings represent our strategies to enhance the productive landscape.

PUBLIC PATH SECTION



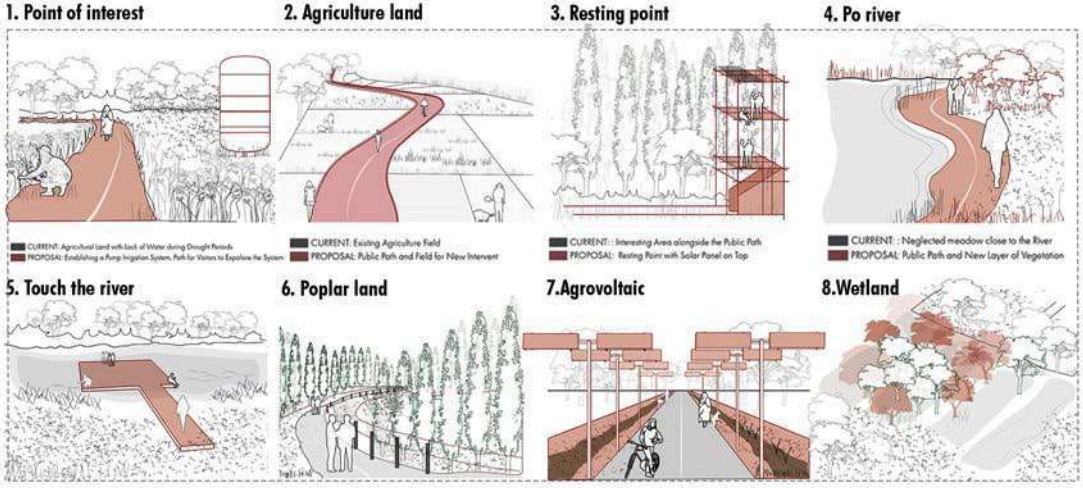
1- Existing Woodland
2- Existing Path in Fine Gravel
3- Existing Cultivated Crops

1- New Path
1.1- Geotextile
1.2- Foundation layer in Granular mix (30 cm)
1.3- Layer of Stabilized Rammedearth (10 cm)
2- New Tree (Populus tremula for shadow)

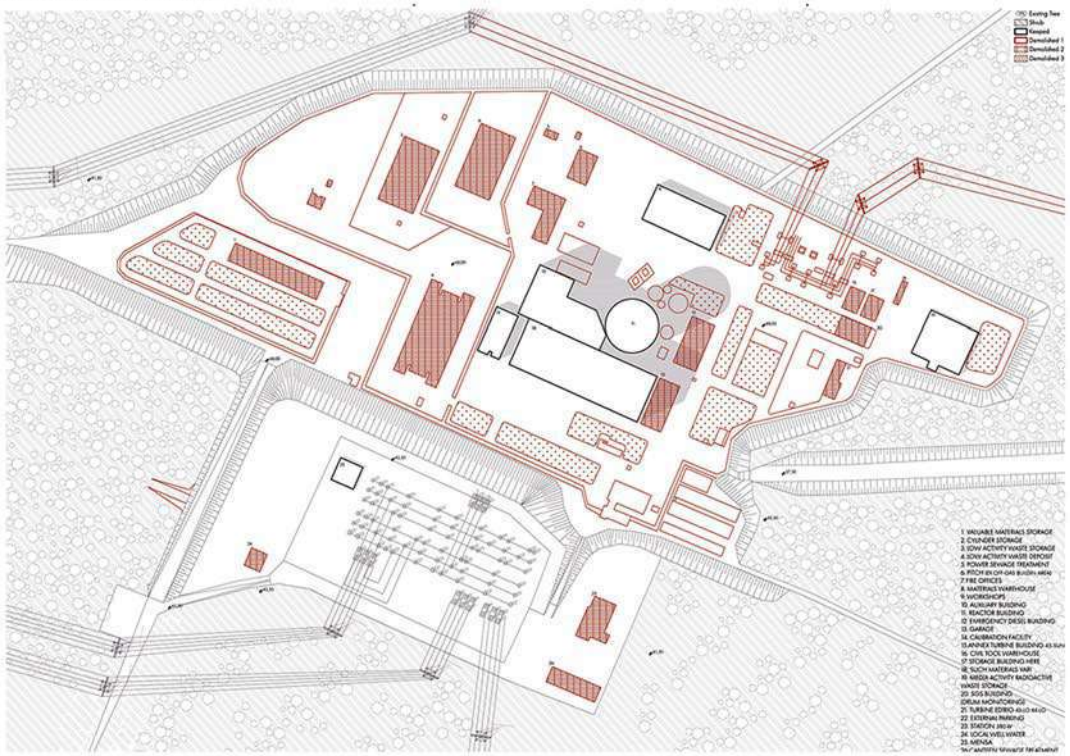
1- Existing Path in Fine Gravel
2- Existing Cultivated Crops

1- New Path
1.1- Geotextile
1.2- Foundation layer in Granular mix (30 cm)
1.3- Layer of Stabilized Rammedearth (10 cm)
2- New Tree (Populus tremula for shadow)

PROJECT INTERVENT

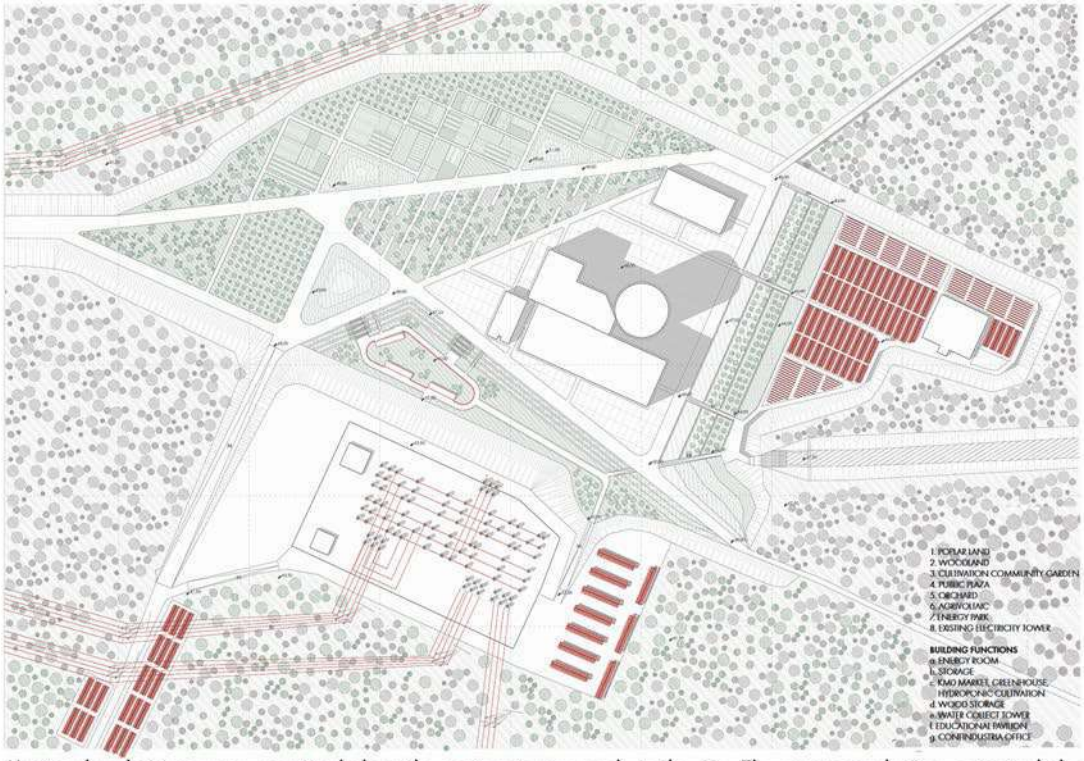


EXISTING ESTATE



The map above shows all the buildings on the former nuclear site. Buildings marked in red are those we decided to demolish, while the remaining structures are repurposed for new uses.

SMALL SCALE MASTER PLAN

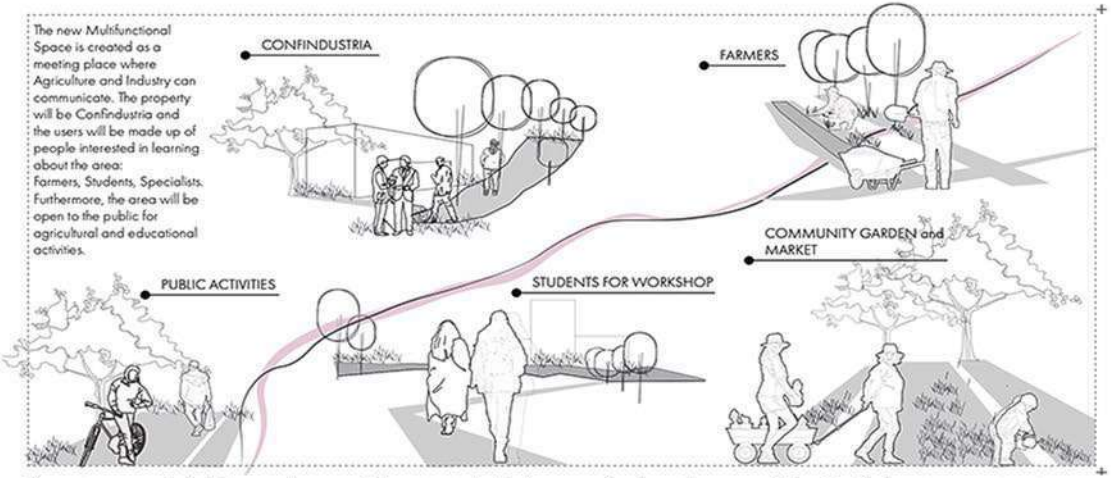


Master plan divisions were organized along the main entrance roads to the site. The energy production sector includes agrovoltaics, the energy park, and the existing electricity system. The community garden, poplar land, and woodlands form the product production sector and are responsible for training.

CONCEPT for SMALL SCALE MASTERPLAN

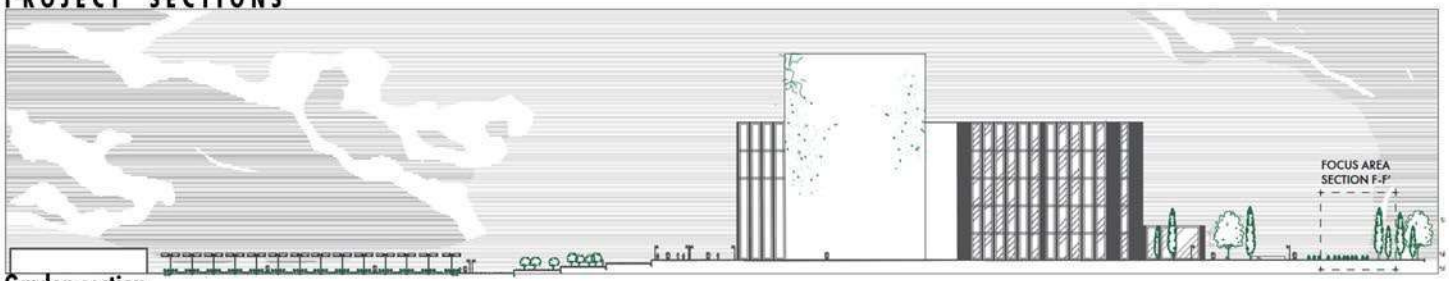
The small scale master plan aims to create a productive hub that mirrors and integrates the characteristics of the surrounding landscape.

OWNER and USERS



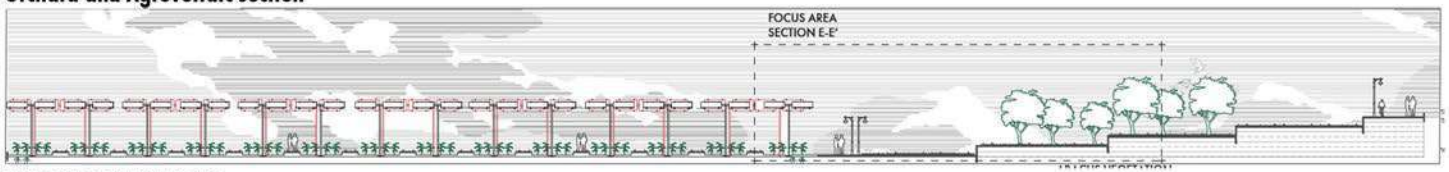
The primary stakeholders and users of the site include farmers, local residents, and the Confindustria organization, which oversees its maintenance and management.

PROJECT SECTIONS

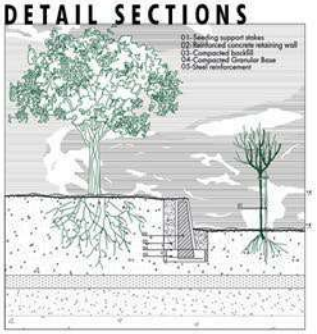


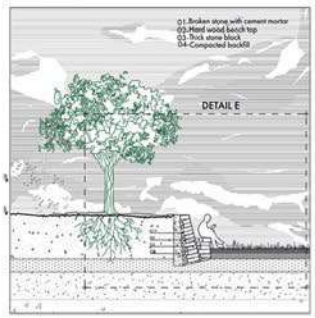
Garden section

Orchard and Agrovoltaic section

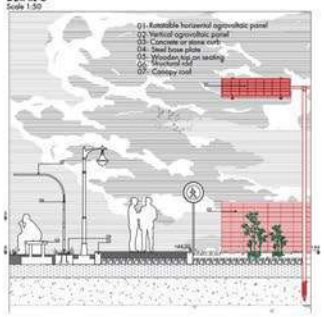


DETAIL SECTIONS

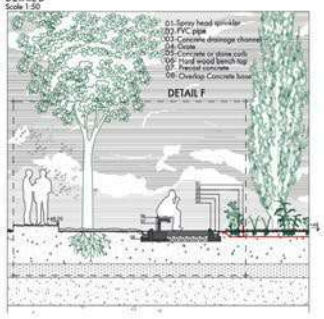




DETAIL C
Scale 1:50

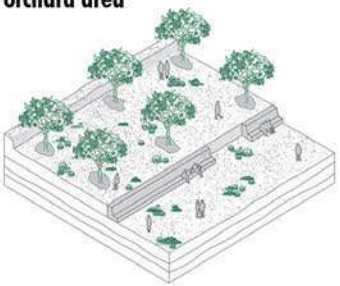


DETAIL D
Scale 1:50

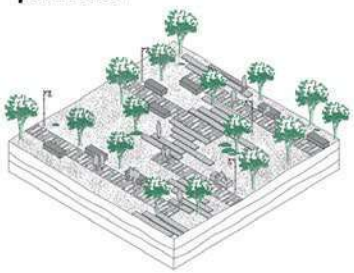


AXONOMETRICS

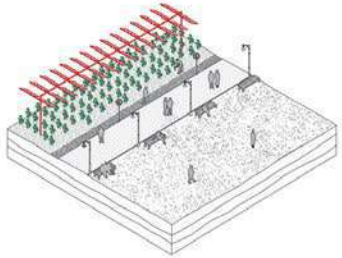
orchard area



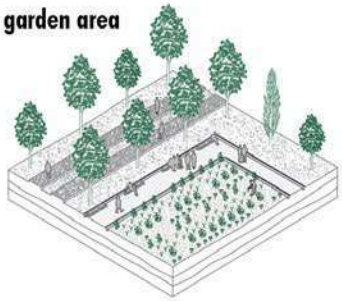
public area



agrovoltaic area

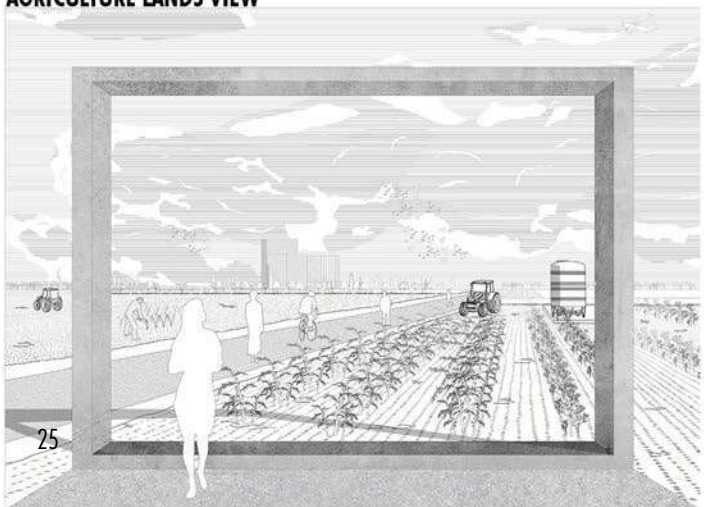


garden area

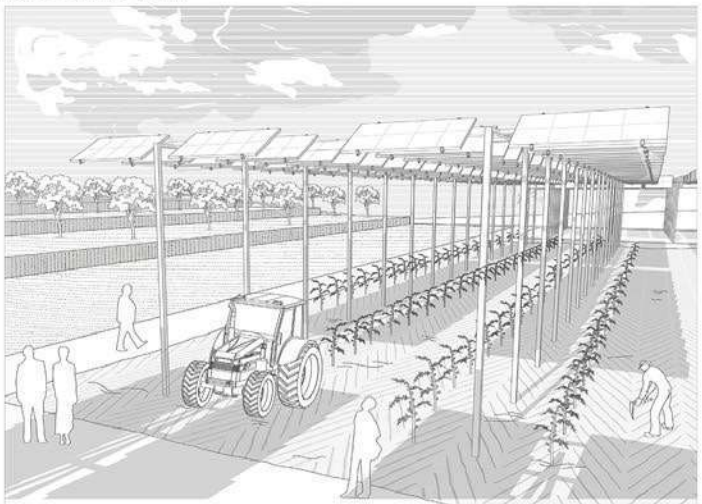


In the orchard section, retaining walls are utilized to maintain the soil on each level, while seeding support stakes are employed to manage the growth of the seedlings.
The agrovoltaic panels are horizontal and vertical. Shade-tolerant plants are cultivated under the horizontal panels. Also spray head sprinkler irrigation systems are utilized to water the community gardens.

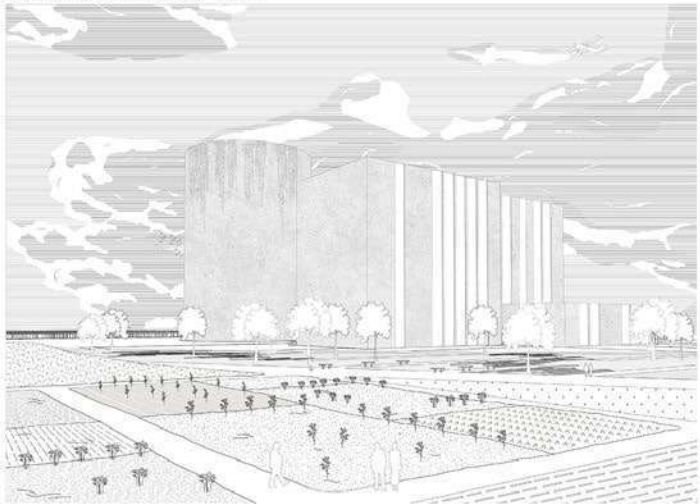
AGRICULTURE LANDS VIEW



AGROVOLTAIC VIEW



COMMUNITY GARDEN VIEW



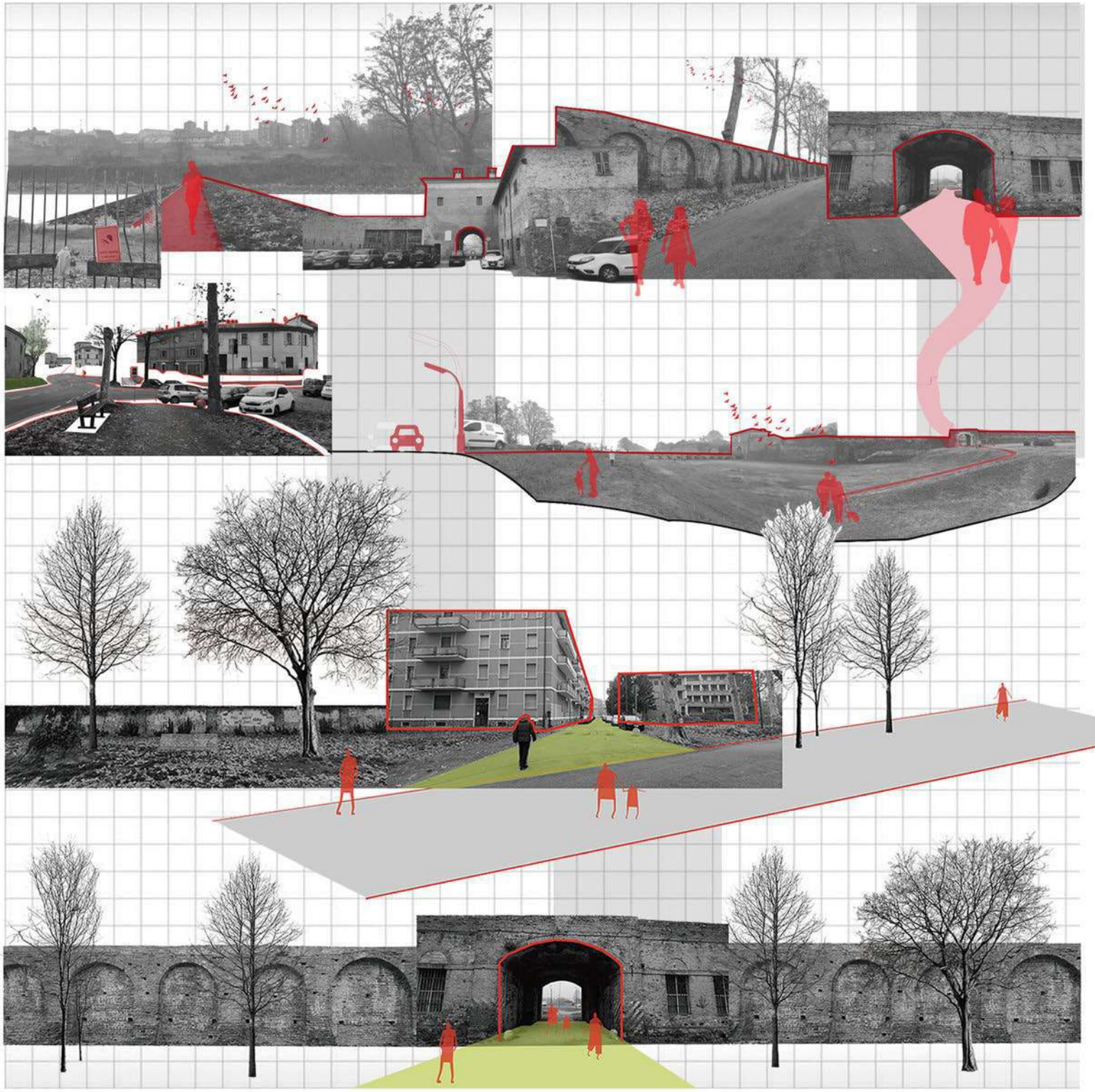
05 The Green Grid

Urban and Landscape regeneration studio/Group work
Professor : Emanuela Dentis
2023/Location :Italy, Piacenza

This project is located in Piacenza, Italy. And the goal of this project is to restore and re-operate porta borrgeto.
The construction of railway and road bridges on the straight of the current Via Cavour, created a new city cardo which resulted in the abandonment of the two traditional outlets of the city onto the Po, with the subsequent closure of Porta Borghetto.

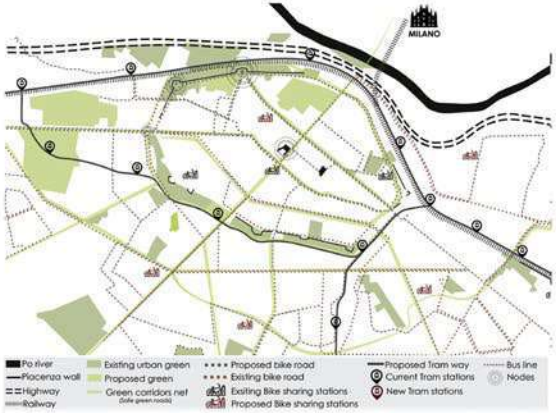
The Porta Borghetto regeneration project is therefore measured by the reuse of a historical artifact of great importance which is a key element of the city with the historical sign of the Farnese walls, with the rampart and the ancient city that opens up before it.
To understand how to revive this historical area, we began by examining the city's evolution over the years and identifying its changing needs. Our analysis revealed a significant lack of green spaces, prompting us to develop an initial approach focused on connecting existing green areas to form a cohesive urban green network. This led to the creation of Green Corridors, with Porta Borgetto identified as a crucial connection point within this network.

Thus , our approach for the site was to increase the biodiversity of the site and add various new landscape infrastructure
to provide different activities for the public. By changing the original traffic flow of the site and
adding green areas, the flow of pedestrian and vehicle traffic will be made safer

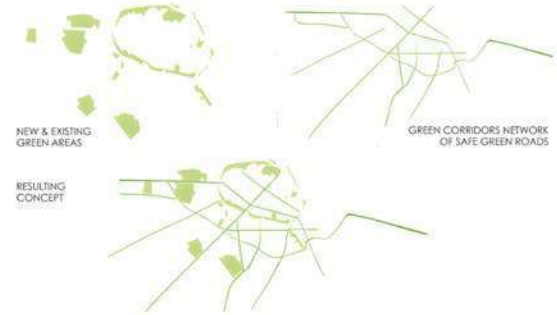


Urban scale green network & biodiversity

Our strategy involved identifying existing green spaces and transforming underutilized and abandoned areas into green zones. We connected these spaces using green corridors and promoted slow mobility by introducing bicycles where they were previously absent, proposing a tram system, and establishing several bike-sharing stations.



Green strategy

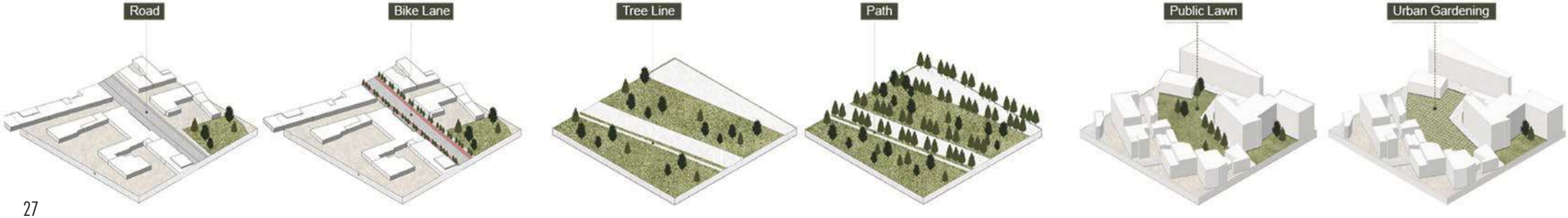


Master Plan

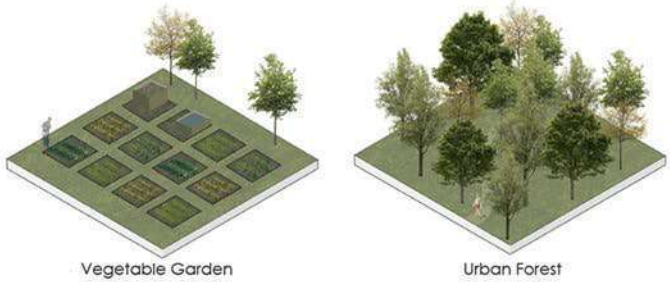
NBS Gardens:

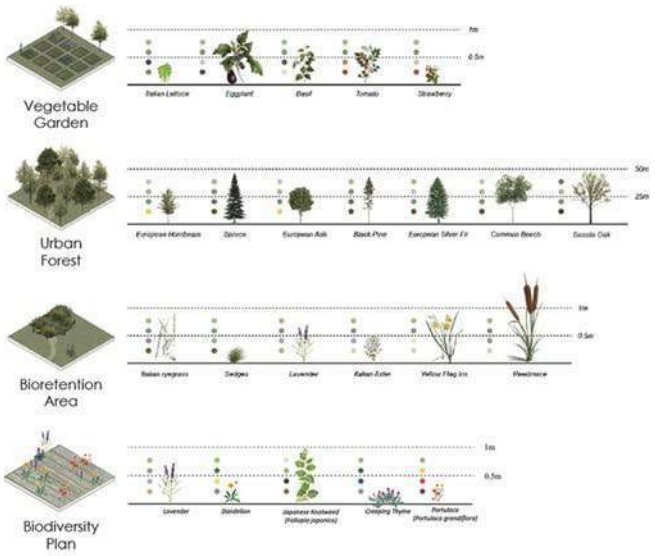
1. Urban Gardening
2. Urban Forest
3. Natural Playground
4. Medical Gardens
5. Bioretention Gardens
6. Vertical Garden
7. Tram Stations/Services
8. Parking Lot
9. New Road Connection
10. Porta Borghetto
11. Porta Borghetto Village
12. Public Leisure Spaces

Existing and proposed situation



Nature- based solutions

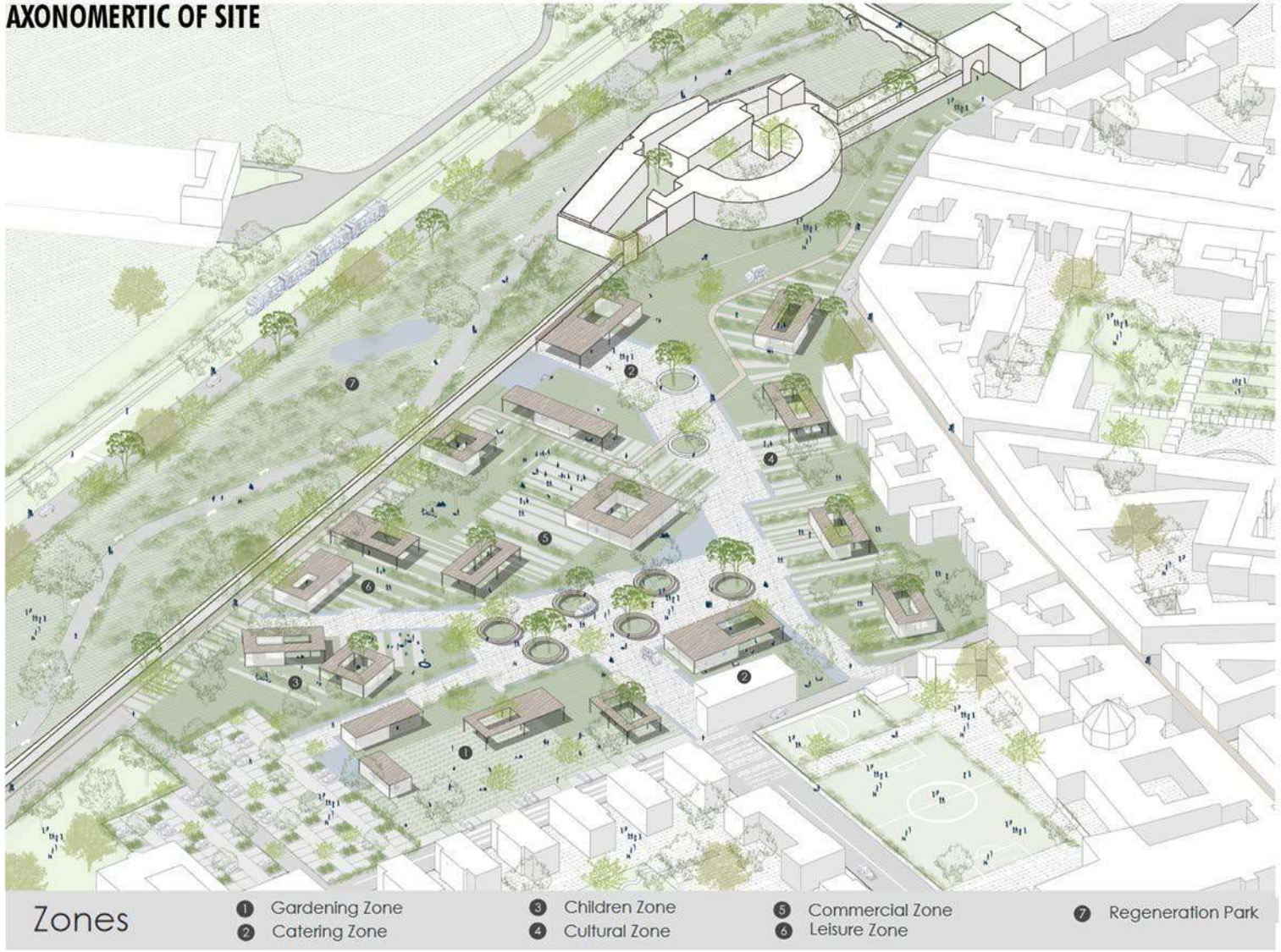




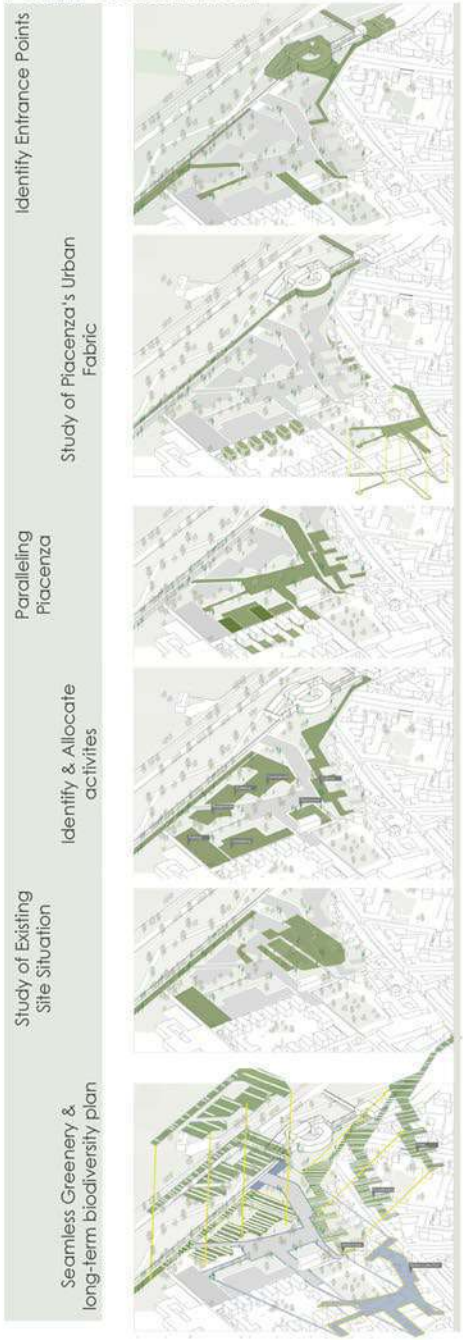
Part of the site was covered in asphalt. Our strategy to improve the soil involved creating intentional cracks in the asphalt to allow plants to naturally grow through them.

As these plants expanded, they gradually broke down the asphalt, eventually replacing it with thriving greenery. This process not only enhanced the visual appeal of the area but also enriched the soil and supported local biodiversity.

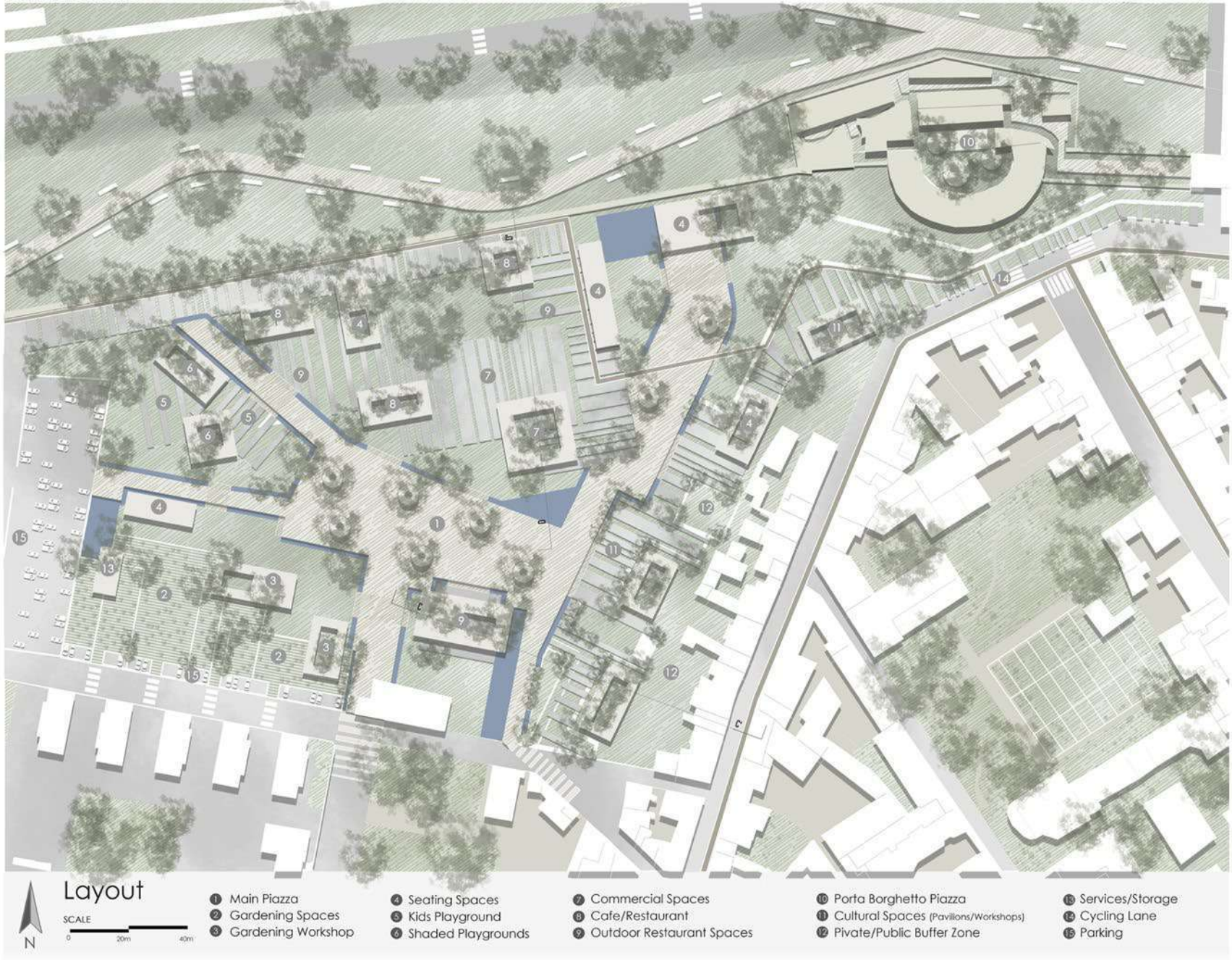
AXONOMERTIC OF SITE



FORM GENERATION



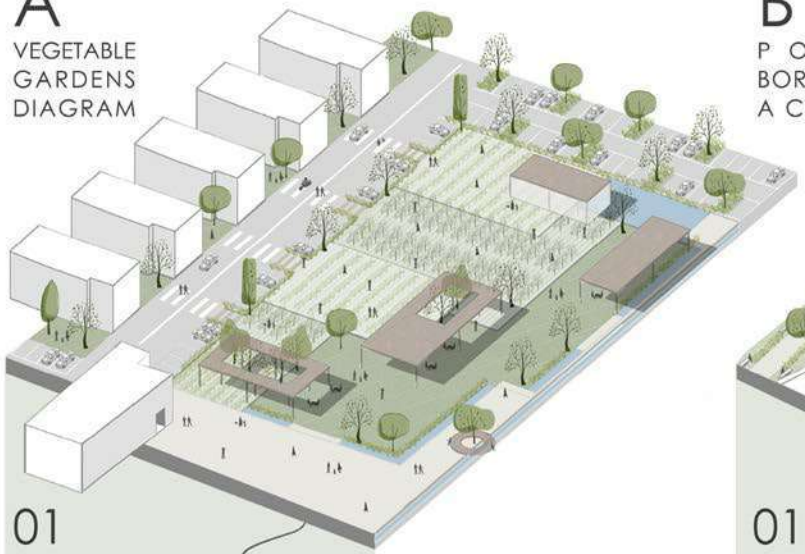
MASTER PLAN



Section CC'

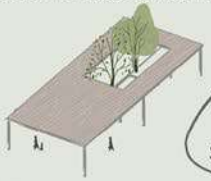
Section DD'

A
VEGETABLE GARDENS DIAGRAM



01
NATURE & MATERIALS

1)Permeable stone pavement allows rain water collection below.
2)Light roofed wooden pavilions to allow for usage during all seasons.



02
SOCIAL

1)Flexible light structures closed & opened accordingly.
2)Workshops for spreading plantation skills.
3)Service rooms, used for utilities' storage and service necessities.
4)Existing Restaurant reused including an outdoor space.

03
COLLAGE

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

B
PORTA BORGHETTO ACCESS

01
NATURE & MATERIALS

1)Biodiversity would intervene in every space on ground or even bellow the piazzale, (in the water collection pond).

02
SOCIAL

1)Flexible pavilions would allow for open, closed cultural pavilions and workshops.
2)Side cladding is completely removable.

03
COLLAGE

LINKING PIACENZA FUTURE PLANS

C
COMMERCIAL & CATERING ZONE

01
NATURE & MATERIALS

1)Existing detoriorating concrete will be cut open to allow nature within.
2)The implimntation focuses on allowing year after year the revival of the naturally existing biodiversity

02
SOCIAL

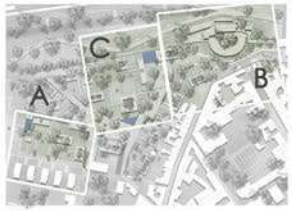
Outdoor Temporary Modular Wall System

1)Flexible pavilions could be fixed in modules and removed completely when not needed.
2)Activities (Coworking spaces, exhibitions & seating areas.....)

03
COLLAGE

RECREATIONAL & CATERING SPACES

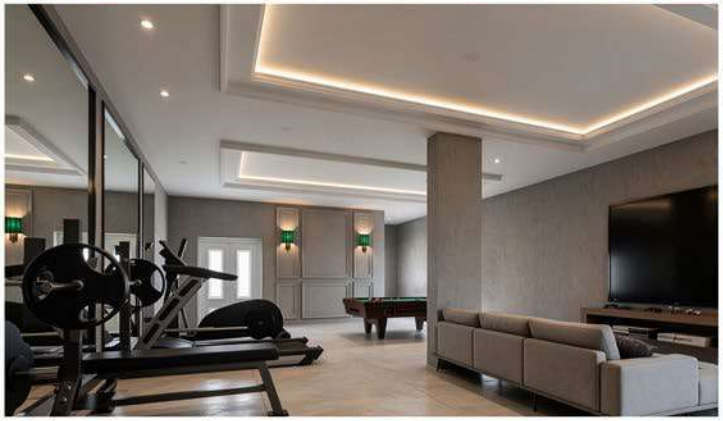
ENVIRONMENTAL, LANDSCAPE & URBAN ANALYSIS



Key

06 INTERNSHIP RENDERS

RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS



INTERNSHIP RENDERS

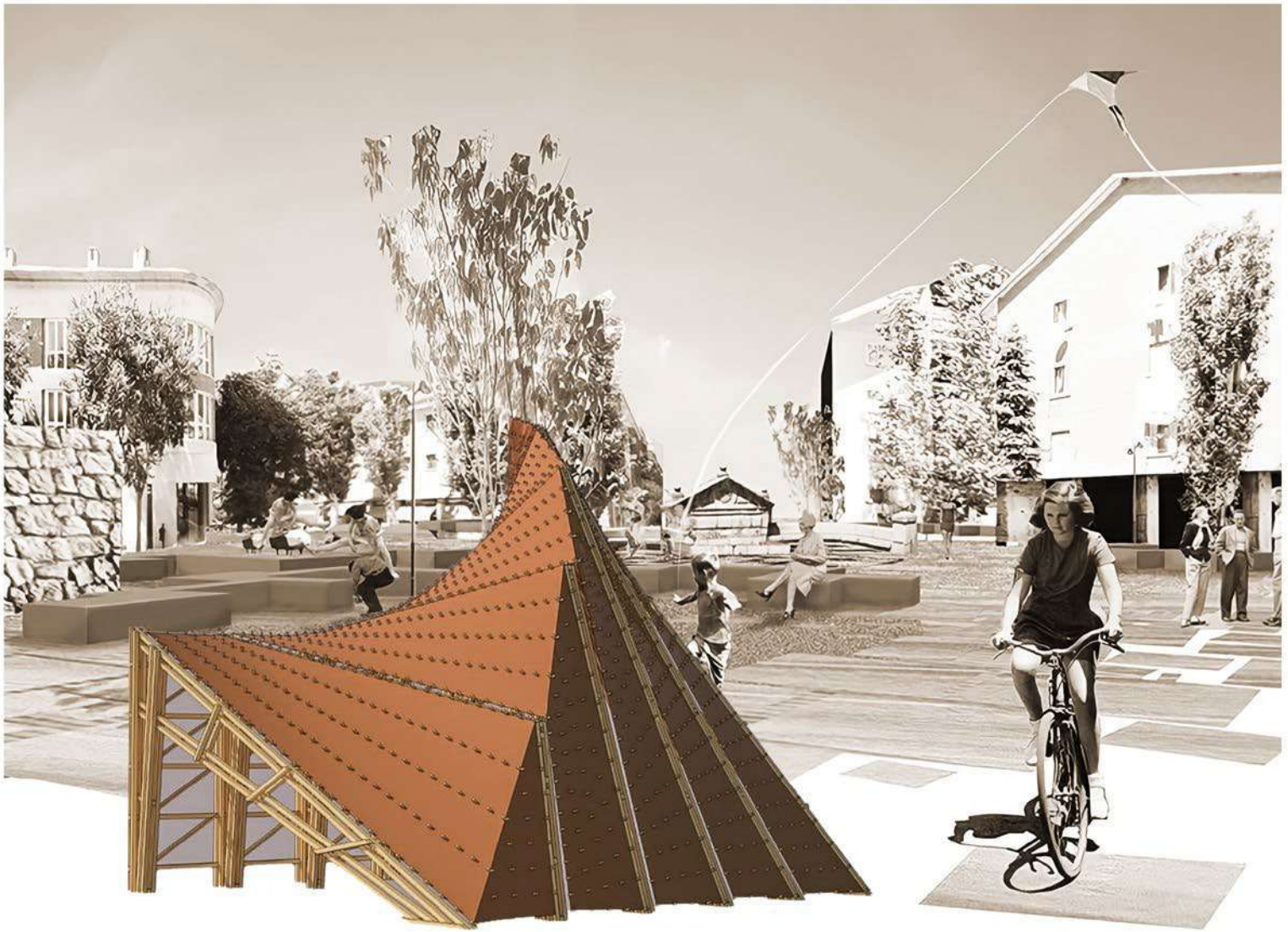
COMMERCIAL PROJECTS

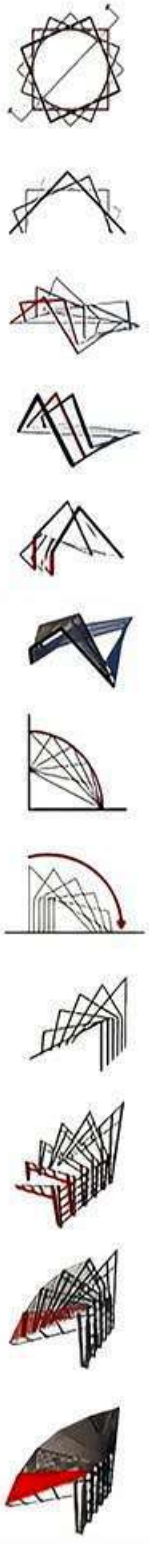
07 Gilan Pavilion

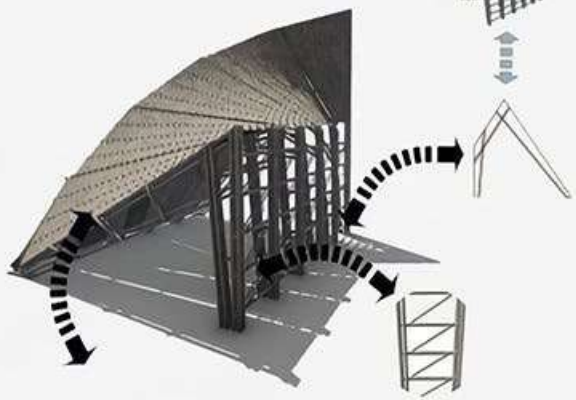
Academic Workshop
Tutor : Maziyar Hemmati
2018/Location : Rasht, Iran

Workshop process:
The goal of this workshop was to build a wooden structure to present the Guilan pavilion.
First, the participants were given theoretical and practical training about the indigenous architecture of Gilan. Then they were divided into ten groups given limited time to submit their designs in the form of a competition.
Guilan University professors judged this competition. As a result, Three of ten projects were appreciated. One of them was selected as first place; in addition, the awarded one was processed to be prepared for construction by intensive workshop teamwork.

concept:
The architectural form of Gilan is taken from structural and climatic considerations.
To form the proposed plan, first, the sloping roof of Gilan houses was one of the main ideas. The initial form is created by a diagonal cut on the pattern resulting from the rotation of a square around its center. This form is expanded by rotating around the center of the circle and reaching its zero point. Finally, the expanded form has been fertilized with details taken from the construction method, connections, and materials of rural houses in Gilan.







Thank you

for your attention