



Universitatea
de Arhitectură și Urbanism
"Ion Mincu"



Primăria orașului
Sighișoara

Departamentul Sinteza de Proiectare UAUM
grupa 41E / 2018-2019

OBSERVATION TOWER IN SIGHIȘOARA

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Observation Tower in Sighisoara

Departamentul Sinteza de Proiectare UAUIM
2018-2019

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18-20 Academiei Str., sector 1, Bucharest, postal
code 010014, tel. +40213077193

DEPARTMENT : *Synthesis of Architectural Design*

UNIVERSITY : *Year: 2018-2019*

Short Project, 4th year, 41E Studio, 01-29.10.2018

_OBSERVATION TOWER in SIGHISOARA

The Challenge

The citadel of Sighisoara was first fortified in the 14th century. The defensive wall was nearly 1km long and its initial height was about 4m, it was raised by another 3-4m a hundred years later. The citadel had 14 towers and 4 bastions, 9 of the original towers and 3 bastions still stand. The most representative is the Clock Tower, 64m tall. In the Middle Ages, the towers served to oversee potential invaders, but also served as a ratio for the "Burg" skyline, as a connection between sky and earth.

The theme of the short project entices the imagination of a contemporary tower, with the role of tourist observation, as well as marking a symbolic axis on a hill in front of the fortress (Dealul Garii). The proposed height will be between 30-45m.

Other associated functions will be:

- The exhibition trail of the history of the place and area
- A small conference room for 30-50 people
- Access Hall, information point, toilets

This functional spatial mix is the argument of the framework theme of the 1st semester of year 4. The major challenge of this project will be the association of the symbolic (venustasian) with the structural (firmitas) and the utility (utilitas).

Located in a glade at the top of the hill, the tower will replace the current metal structure present in the images (the antenna) measuring 18m in height (an important element for the reference to the proportion of the future tower in relation to the surrounding hardwood forest), or in a place in the immediate vicinity.

The proposed structure will be wood (classical sections, lamellar wood or CLT), metal or metal and wood. The access of the tower will be positioned at its base (ground level or semi-basement / basement), the platform or platforms at the top of the tower will be accessed through a staircase and a lift. The platform(s) from the top of the tower will have between 25-40 sqm, from that level being possible to observe the old citadel, but also the environs of the town. The tower can be covered or not in relation with each project scenario. The facades, the "skin" of the building, can have an open structure; Wind and water-proof are not mandatory requirements.

Observation Tower in Sighisoara

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**“Ion Mincu” Univeristy of Architecture and Urban Planning
Coordinator: Voica Marius**

**“Ion Mincu” Univeristy of Architecture and Urban Planning
Coordinators: Stefan Dorin, Voica Marius, Baroncea Justin,
Miclaus Marius, Ionascu Valentin, Robu-Movila
Andreea, Butnariu Simona (urb.), Draghia
Miruna (urb.)**

**Students: Balint Tamas, Ciontu Vlad, Comanelea Andreea
Ducar Vlad, Gurau Tudor, Hududui Monica,
Joita Catinca, Palaghia Stefan, Turcu Sabina,
Albarran Cristina (Spain), Fazilet Zeynep (Turkey),
Boccardo Juan (Argentina), Gueibe Lisa (Belgium),
Halit Albakri (Turkey), Iurescu Nicoleta (Portugal),
Jarry Antony (France), Militello Salvatore (Italy)
Moreau Romane (France), Caroline Munoz (Chile),
Pavan Jodie (Italy), Passemier Nicolas (France),
Romero Paula (Spain).**

**Editors: Assoc. prof. PhD. arch. Marius Voica
Lecturer PhD. arch. Justin Baroncea
PhD stud. Andreea Robu-Movila**

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**Graphic Design: Robu-Movila Andreea, Ciontu Vlad
Layouts: students layouts**

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Coordinator: Marius Voica

This volume brings together the projects of 4th year students of the international group from UAUIM. The theme of the short project in the semester 1/2018 was related to the use of a special structure for an architectural object having a symbolic character for the chosen place (Train Station Hill of Sighisoara) but also utilitarian, that of belvedere-observation point to the medieval citadel.

The site visit, the communication with the local public administration (mayor, chief architect) but also with the owner of the place were opportunities to take the interdisciplinary "pulse" of architecture and to understand the real dimension of the process of materialization of architecture. The trip made with the whole group, with students from 7 different countries, aimed to familiarize the group with the Transylvanian rural and urban culture but also to generate bonds within the group.

The presented projects contain the analysis of the context, the architectural proposals in the context of the chosen structure, photos after models or 3d renderings as well as the narrative description of the approach.

01 THE CH

02-03 TEACH

04-05 STUDE

06-21 URBAN

PROPO

CHALLENGE

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ENTS

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OSALS



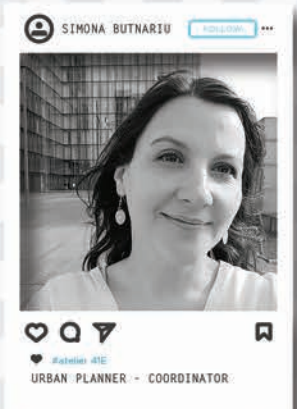
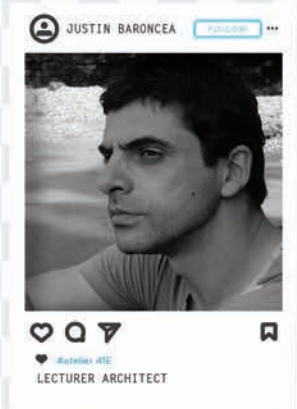
Imagine Ciontu Vlad

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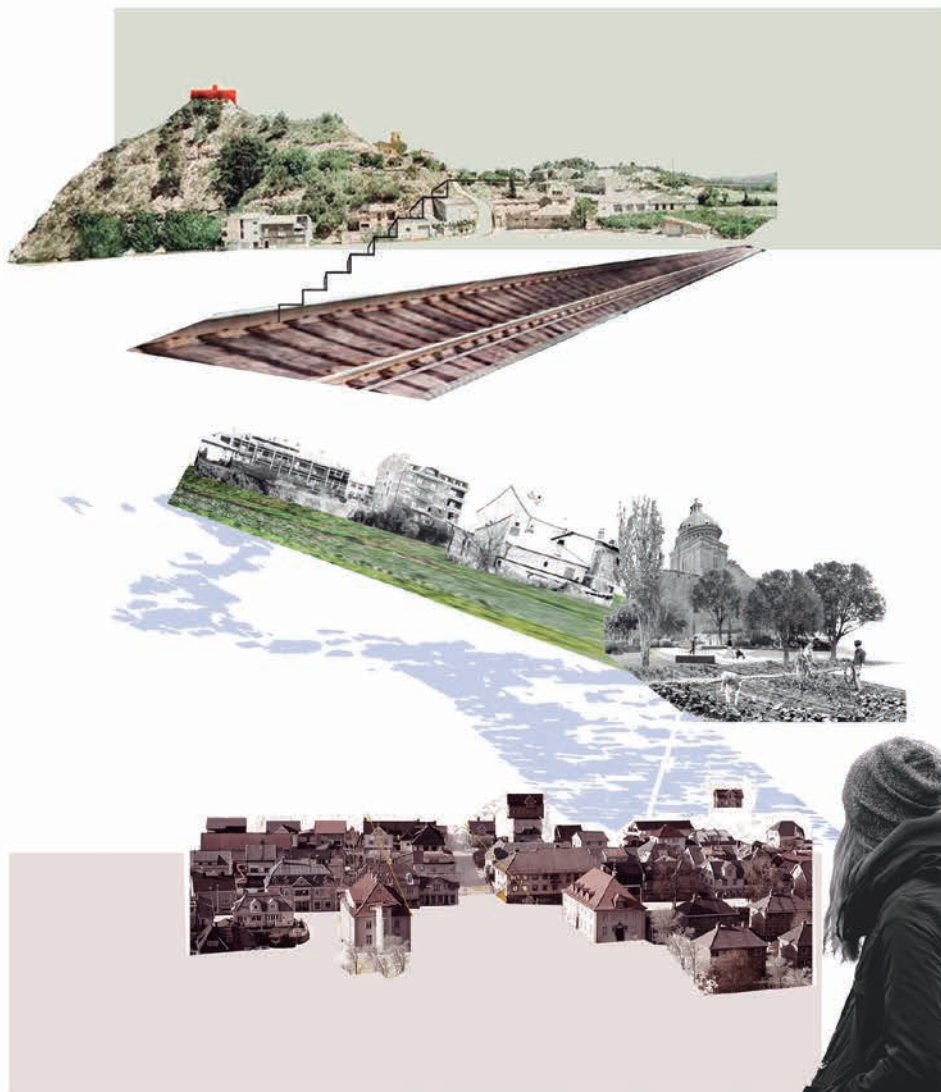




- _____BALINT TAMAS
- _____CIONTU STEFAN VLAD
- _____DUCAR VICTOR VLAD v
- _____HUDUDUI MONICA NICOLETA
- _____JOITA CATINCA IOANA
- _____PALAGHIA STEFAN
- _____PASLARU MADALIN CRISTIAN
- _____TURCU SABINA
- _____COMANELEA ANDREEA
- _____GURAU TUDOR DANIEL
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- _____BOCCARDO JUAN
- _____ALBARRAN CRISTINA
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- _____PAVAN JODIE
- _____PASSEMIER NICOLAS
- _____GUEIBE LISA
- _____MOREAU ROMANE
- _____MILITELLO SALVATORE
- _____MUNOZ CAROLINE

URBAN





OF THE URBAN TISSUE



Nowadays



18th century



19th century before the war



19th century after the war



the medieval urban tissue



the industrial urban tissue



the traditional urban tissue



the feroviar urban tissue



- the medieval urban tissue
- the industrial urban tissue
- the traditional urban tissue
- communist urban tissue
- the feroviar urban tissue
- study area limit
- - - site plan limit
- study site plan
- reference outline



the communist urban tissue



the feroviar urban tissue

REGARDING THE RELATION BETWEEN BUILT MASS AND VOID SPACES, ONE MIGHT EASILY NOTICE A CLEARLY UNBALANCED RESULT. ALTHOUGH WHEN WE APPROACH THE CITY DIRECTLY, IT LOOKS DENSE AND HOMOGENOUSLY SPREAD, IN PLAN THE SITUATION LOOKS COMPLETELY DIFFERENT. SIGHISOARA WAS IN THE BEGINNING - A SAXON CITY, THEREFORE TYPICAL FEATURES CAN BE NOTICED. ONE SUCH CHARACTERISTIC IS THE CONTINUOUS STREET FRONTS THAT ARE RESEMBLING TO THE WALL OF A FORTIFICATION HIDE BEHIND THEM A NARROW AND ELONGATED PLOT. THE TISSUE IS GRADUALLY FRAGMENTED BY THE ROAD NETWORK, THE RIVER AND THE RAILWAY. THIS ASPECT MAKES THE CITY WORK IN A HETEROGENEOUS MANNER.

KEY - FIGURE/GROUND

■ BUILT MASS



Visibility Study Photographic documentation

Visibility of the town

The 2 peak points of Sighisoara are sloping down from the Old Citadel, through industrial buildings, social housing, parks, rail ways and rural houses all the way up to the Villa Franca and its surroundings.

The town seems divided by the stream of rail lines and the river, but the river is easily passed over by a few bridges strategically placed for the city to be accessed from any direction. The rail lines on the other hand are crossed over only at the beginning and the end of the houses on the hill.

Continous front

In the Old Citadel, there is a mix of styles, but all of them keep the same feeling. They may be different but in most cases, the proportions are the same, the cornice is at the same level, and the perspectives of the streets seem more clear and easy to comprehend.

Landmarks

The visibility points, the landmarks which are visible from everywhere, and from which you can see most of the town, are imposed in several ways, either a top of a hill, an observation tower, a church, river banks, or some blocks of flats.

Visibility Points:

The Villa Franca terrace has a wide view of the town through a clearing in the dense forest:

The river/banks are clear of any crowdness and everywhere you look near them you have a pretty clear view over the surrounding hills.

The blocks of flats from the social housing are tall enough to see the above the roof tops of the houses nearby and more.

The Clock Tower is 64 meter high, and has a 360 degrees view over anything surrounding it, making it the most notable landmark in Sighisoara



Styles
The 2 styles mostly visible in Sighisoara are Baroque and Saxon, which are both derivatives of the mix that is spread all over town. The transition is very clear and simple, mostly because the houses have the same vibe



Balint Tamas-Palaghia Stefan

Joita Catinca | Paslaru Madalin





SIGHISOARA LANDMARKS



ROAD WEB

LANDSCAPES

PERMEABILITY





First recorded in scripts in 1280, the city was built as a strategic point by the Hungarian Kingdom for defending the new borders. The area was colonised by Saxons which developed the city in an important administrative and commercial center.

The city evolved from the current historical center towards the current outskirts. The citadel's houses are very dense built, occupying most of the plot. The lower city is described by narrow and long plots, with houses built aligned to the street front, creating a very strong limit between private and public space.

The outskirts were used for agriculture and animal growing, land which later evolved in the current city. Starting with the 19th century, since the citadel lost its defensive role, the outskirts started to be built more, following a new type of architecture and urbanistic language, different from the old one.



Limits

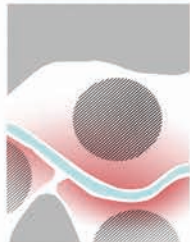
Natural/ Built/ Infrastructure/ Spatial

Ducar Victor Vlad
Turcu Sabina
4DE

Being placed between the hills, in a valley made by Tarnava Mare, Sighisoara evolved from the start according to the natural limits.

As years passed by, human-made limits were created according to the already existing ones, until the second half of the 20th century.

Starting with the '50s, the already existing fabric didn't represent a problem in the evolving process.

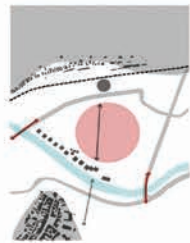


In terms of natural limits, we can find hills and a river. This two limits represent a starting point for the future development of the city.

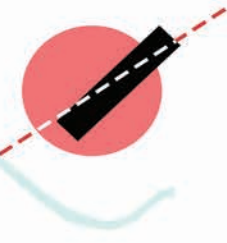
As the city develops, these limits are creating a break between the old town and the new one (after 18th century).



According to the built period, three built limits can be found: the old fortress, 19th century development under the hill and communist block of flats next to the river.



Infrastructure evolved according to the natural limits, becoming in the end a limit itself, together with the built space.



A limit can be obtained also through architectural programs. In order to function properly, this program limit must take in consideration the main architectural program of an area, in our case, housing.

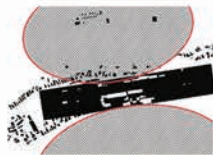
Because of the needs of a program, a building obtains different proportions, proportions which can affect the circulation, behaviour, atmosphere of the specific area.



The citadel creates a good passing from what was built before the 19th/20th century and after. The architectural styles are changing, the proportions are changing and also some newer programs are appearing.



A bad example of spatial limit is the industrial area. Because of its built mass, building proportion, and program, the industrial part breaks the neighborhood in two similar parts.



The train station creates a good limit between the forest and the built area. Even if a small part of housing units can be found after it, the station still represents a strong limit between city and forest.



Overall aspects

Accents / Over/Un/built / Vegetation

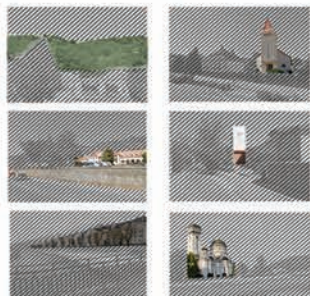
Ducar Victor Vlad
Turcu Sabina
ACE

VOLUMETRIC ACCENTS

Several elements stand out of the general height regime as volumes, even though they represent either a row of blocks of flats, the pediment of the skuaire in front of the train station or Villa Fraca if it is perceived as part of the hill.

PUNCTUAL ACCENTS

Projecting out of the urban tissue, vertical accents are important references within the area. They announce sacred places (the bell-towers of the churches) or the economical engine of the town (the factory).

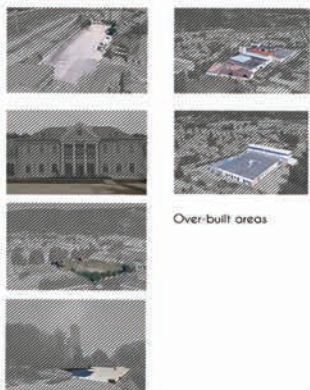


Volumetric accents

Punctual accents

UNBUILT SPACES

Significative unbuilt spaces can be identified in the proximity of important buildings and areas. They lack a proper configuration of the public space or even a basic design of the infrastructure.

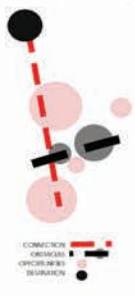


Over-built areas

Unbuilt areas

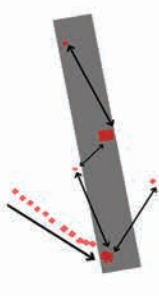
BUILT-UNBUILT SPACE SYNTHESIS

The OPEN SPACES define two major ATTRACTION POLES that should be CONNECTED, but in the current situation a MASS of HEAVILY BUILT volumes is DESRUPTING IT. UNBUILT AREAS can be REDESIGNED or gain a purpose by adding a new FUNCTION, proposing new functions there.



ACCENTS SYNTHESIS

The ACCENTS define different PATHS used to ORIENTATE within the area. The TOWERING ones, the church and the railway station, working together with villa Franka, generates an AXIS of perception. It may be useful for further DEVELOPMENT as it SIGNALS the presence of the most important elements.



VEGETATION SYNTHESIS

The existing PUBLIC GREEN AREAS have the potential to define a PROMENADE that CONNECTS the old town with the railway station and the forest if a better design is proposed. The UN-USED TERRAIN can be REPURPOSED by integratin it into the urban scheme.



Ducar Victor Vlad | Turcu Sabina

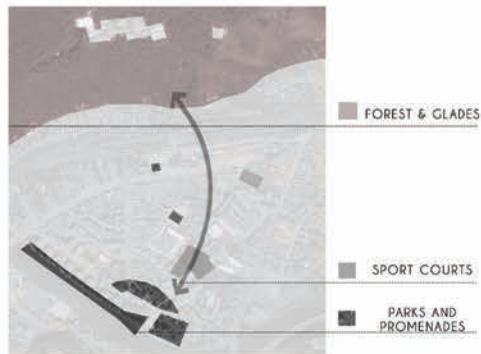
OVER-BUILT AREAS

The high masivity and density of the factories is in contradiction with the defragmented and permeable housing units. It creates a disfunctionality at the level of perceiving the built fabric.



VEGETATION STUDY

The scheme presents different types of green areas, revealing the private gardens of the rural typology, the public greeneries surrounding public institutions or collective housing and the natural element, the forest. If these components have a certain logic in placement, following the terrain and the proximity to the old town, the unbuilt spaces disturb this order, creating cavities within the fabric.



COMMON-USE GREEN AREAS

Public green areas are valuable elements of the vegetation study, as they determine some points of interest for locals and tourists. The connection to the old town is marked by a promenade along the river, the plaza in front of the church and a public part, one part of a bigger scheme of urbanisation of the area. On the path towards the natural component of the analysis, the forest, the public greeneries become more and more scattered.

Urban Tissue

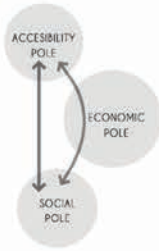
Plan typology / Programs / Circulation

Ducar Victor Vlad
Turcu Sabina
40E

The study area represents an addition to the old town, comprising of key elements to its development. The old, traditional fabric is modified by industrial additions, as well as collective housing from the 60's and 70's.

Regarding the functional zoning, there can be noticed three main poles: the accessibility (train-station and bus-station), the social (police station, school, church) and industry (factories). They coexist with other additional amenities, such as shops, sport centres and deposits, but also to a few accomodation units and some restaurants.

The housing intermingle between them, creating a system that is able to self-sustain, but which is also dependent to the old town, which adds the turistic component, amenities, such as shops, sport centres and deposits, but also to a few accomodation units and some restaurants.



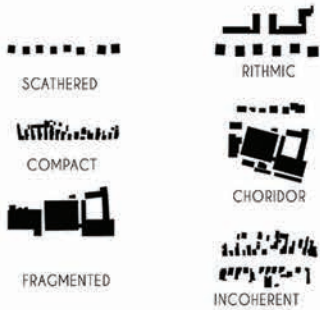
This functional zoning reveals the development of the area through different periods, of time, as the industry is now placed between a main access to the town and the old centre.

STREET TYPOLOGIES

The high massivity and density of the factories is in contradiction with the defragmented and permeable housing units. It creates a dysfunctionality at the level of perceiving the built fabric.

FRONT TYPOLOGIES

Semifictive unbuilt spaces can be identified in the proximity of important buildings and areas. They lack a proper configuration of the public space or even a basic configuration of the infrastructure.



CIRCULATION

Theat the studded area's infrastructure is heavily influenced by the proximity to the river and the railway. This implies the presence of 2 bridges to connect the separated areas. It must be noticed the incoherence of the network, as many roads stop in dead ends, even though they seem to have been planned after a certain logic. However, in the current situation, the railway station is hard to be accessed, from both directions. The intersections of the roads, in particular the one close to the train station and the one next to Saint Trinity Church are important nodes of communication. In these areas different types of circulation are brought together, implying the importance of their connection not only between them, but both the town and territory. The poor condition of the infrastructure is a disadvantage of the area.



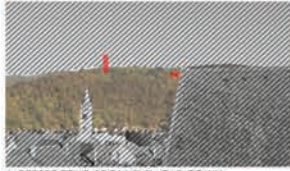
PERSPECTIVE TYPOLOGIES

The build volumes lining the streets generates different perspectives, according to their height, massivity, defragmentation. The traditional fabric is identified by the rhythm of the houses and the permeability given by the fragmented front, sustaining a coherent image of the choridor street. In the industrialised area is generated a "wall" of built volume, the factories, which narrows the perspective, being in contrast with the vicinities. The blocks of flats flanking the road tightens the space because of their proportion in relation with the street profile. In this situation the environment is almost imperceptible, as the view is blocked.

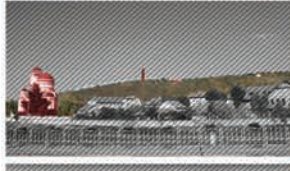
Visibility study

Perspectives / Views / Perception

Ducar Victor Vlad
Turcu Sabina
40E



1. PERSPECTIVE FROM THE OLD TOWN
From the grade it is WELL PERCEIVED the PRESENCE of the Villa Franca and the future observation tower will act as ATTRACTORS to the area. They will INDICATE the TOURISTIC POTENTIAL of the hill.



2. PERSPECTIVE FROM THE BRIDGE
The PEDESTRIAN CONNECTION between the old town and the studied area offers good perspectives TOWARDS THE ATTRACTORS, ORIENTING people to their DESTINATION. Vertical accents such as the belfowers of the churches represent ATTRACTORS, while the good visibility in both directions suggest an EQUIVALENCE in the touristic POTENTIAL.



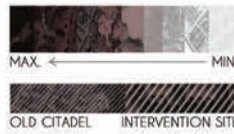
3. PERSPECTIVE FROM THE CHURCH
The CHURCH represents a valuable mean to ORIENTATE within the area, because the presence of the TREES and the wall of BLOCKS of flats OBSTRUCT the views otherwise. However, the pioneering BELTOWER grounds the PRESENCE of the PLAZZA and the BRIDGE in the urban context.



4. PERSPECTIVE FROM THE INTERSECTION
The INTERSECTION between the main pedestrian access and the fastest car access to the railway station is an important place in the context. It has a poor PERSPECTIVE towards the site and has the POTENTIAL to CONNECT the paths. It must BE ACCENTUATED in order to be used as an orientation marker.

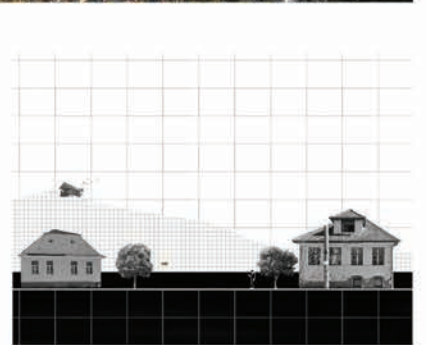
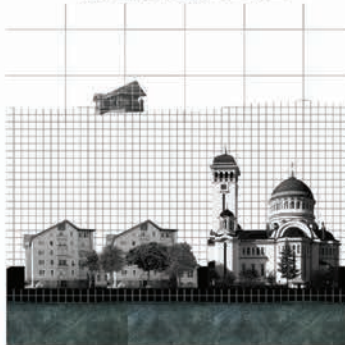


5. PERSPECTIVE FROM THE TRAIN STATION
This is the closest point to the forest where both areas of INTEREST are still VISIBLE. In addition, this is the FIRST place of INTERACTION with the town for many tourists, therefore it should accentuate the touristic ATTRACTIONS.

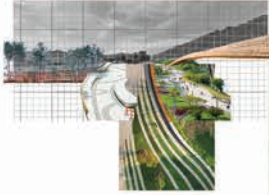


6. PERSPECTIVE ALONG THE RAILWAYS
The road connecting the plaza of the train station with the town is currently in a quite DAMAGED state. There are a lot of UNUSED BUILDINGS and PLOTS making it UNSUITABLE for tourists. However, the place offers a great PERSPECTIVE towards villa Franca and the old town, therefore it has the POTENTIAL to be further DEVELOPED.

7. PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS THE CITADEL
The topage of villa Franca is offering a great BELLE-VUE as it opens itself towards the OLD TOWN. From this point is possible to OVERLOOK the studied area as well so the PATH connecting the two attractions should be WELL DEFINED and VISIBLE from this point.



Observation Tower in Sighisoara



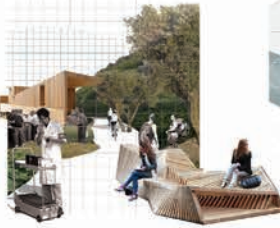
6. Bike rental + Park + Bridge



5. New square in front of the train station



4. Bus stop



3. Park at the street junction



2. Square in front of the church



1. Bridge across Tamava Mare river



Ducar Victor Vlad | Turcu Sabina

Acces Proposal

Ducar Victor Vlad/Turcu Sabina
4GE

After the analysis, a series of problems appeared, the main one being the acces towards the train station, together with the acces from the train station to Villa Franko's site. The car acces, even if it has built quality problems, is solved.
Therefore, our proposal seeks to create a better acces for the pedestrians. We proposed a new pedestrian bridge across the river (1) that goes towards the churches plaza (2). After that, the next point is a park (3). Today, that park/area is unstructured, so we proposed a new design with new urban furniture.

The next point is a bus stop (4) which should facilitate both pedestrians or disabled people.
Since in front of the train station there is a poorly designed square, we proposed another design to it (5). Another proposal is a bike rental service together with shops and a bridge across the train rails (6).
From this point, the link with the site is done through both bike paths and a pedestrian path, with stairs where possible.

Morphology Study



- Site
- Housing
- Collective Housing
- Religious
- Public Transport
- Public Administration
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Accommodation
- Spatial Limits
- Car Connection
- Pedestrian Connection
- Landmarks
- Study Area

Ciontu Vlad

The chosen area to study is easily divided by 3 major limits: Railway, River and Wall. Different relationships develop in-between each limit with different outcomes and future development opportunities.

Functional zoning scheme showcases the proximity of industrial areas with regards to residential areas, on of the major disfunction of the area, also linked with the fact that the area is in the outskirts of the city. Another reason could be that usually railways are connected in some way to an industrial area, and due to small size of the city these zones overlap.

New urban fabric from the socialist period pierces the preserved transilvanian burg, and generates spatial disfunctions and of perception of space.



Isolation Map

- Isolated
On the hill, with little to no accessibility, surrounded by forest, only visual connection
- Semi-isolated
Still placed on the hill, but closer to the outskirts, only separated by the railway.
- Exposed
No spatial limits with regards to the site, opened on all sides and having a lower altitude with great visibility.



Urban Fabric

- Old urban fabric present in the studied area. Continuous or fragmented street fronts, long and narrow plots are characteristic to the transilvanian burg.
- New urban fabric generated by demolishing and joining empty plots. Utilised mainly for industrial areas or new type of social collective housing.



Urban Voids

- Squares, piazzas, unused areas form a trail that can be exploited and used or reused in order to connect and reconnect important landmarks of the city. Visual connections must be established first so that the trail should be sensed.
- Vertical accents and landmarks establish this connection, although most of them are cluttered inside the citadel, and empty areas are randomly scattered across the studied area.

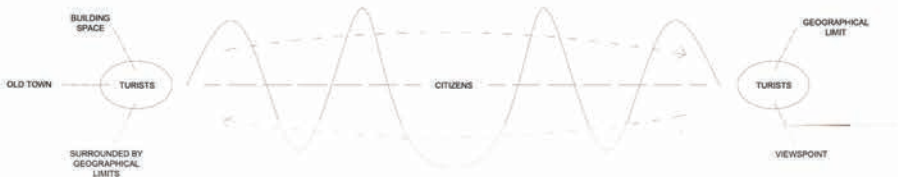


Density

- Urban Density across the studied area is heterogenous. Inside the citadel we have a heavily densified urban fabric with many in-between spaces, a very osmotic transition from public to private.
- Going north the density decreases, due to high social collective housing that generate urban voids in order to enlarge the public space and the 'common' idea of the socialist and later - communist.
- At the base of the hill the density is very lower, emphasizing the agricultural plot.



SYNTHESIS



MORPHOLOGY



The majority of the roperbes are disposed in elongated courtyards which are perpendicular to the streets.
Some new buildings make an exception to that (industrial area) and make ruptures in the fabric.



VISIBILITY STUDY

Atmosphere from eye level



The first type of scenario from the old city is making the simple walking through it a great experience.

Being at the ground level narrows the focus to the details of the street.

We identify two types of scenarios: one in the old city, the southern part of Sighisoara and one on the northern part closer to our site.



The second type of scenario is lacking points of interest and it has a mixed type of styles among the buildings because many of them were built during the communist period. This is making the experience on the streets not as good as the one in the old city.



Points of interest



Clock Tower



Monastery Church



Holy Trinity Church

Angle of visibility between the two hills

Sighisoara Citadel

Photos from Clock Tower

The hills can be seen as two points of interest or observation points towards Sighisoara.

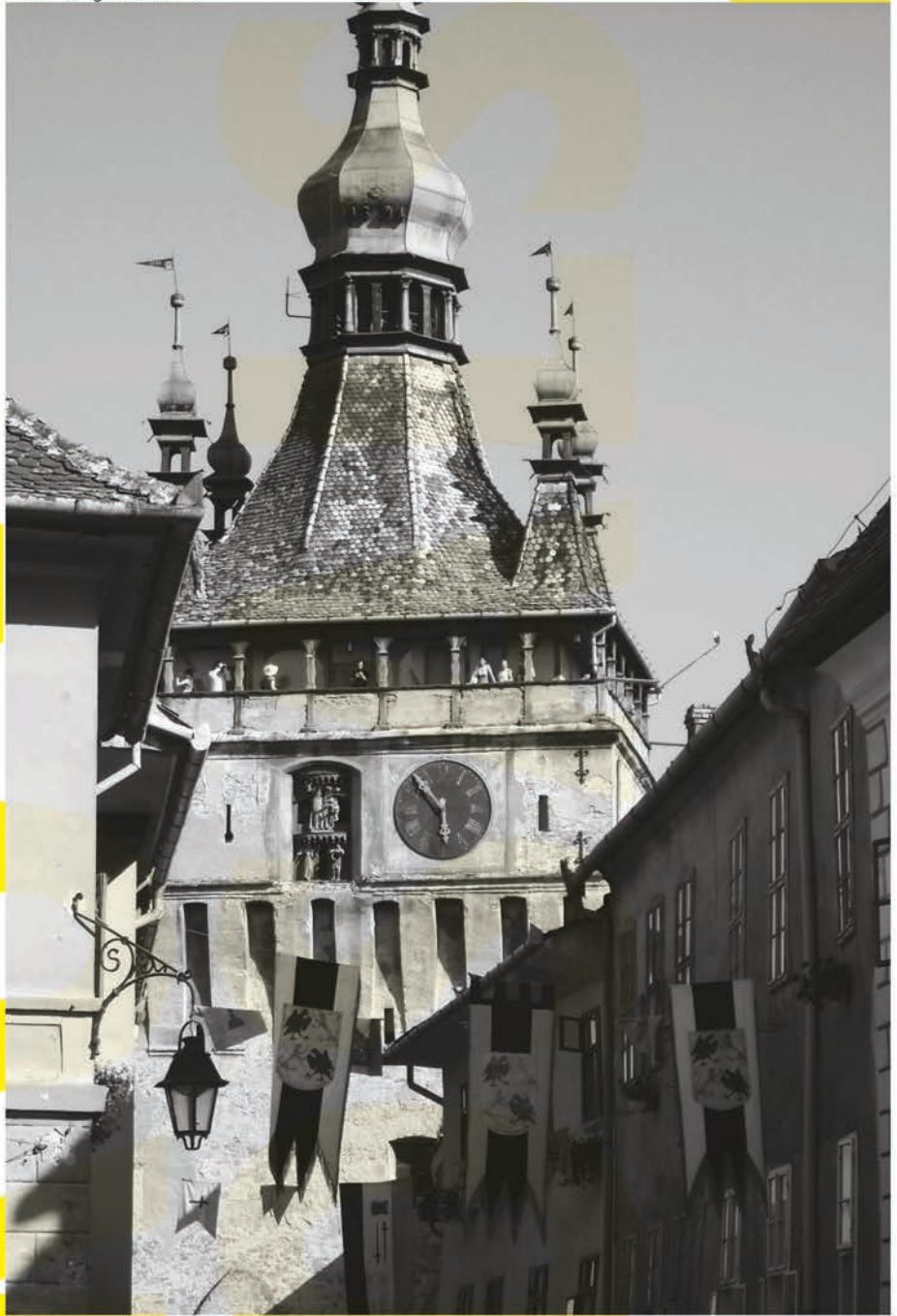


Atmosphere from above

The Citadel and its surroundings and also the northern part of the city over the Tarnava River can be seen well from Clock Tower.

This type of tower can be seen as a 'point of connection between the two hills'.







Bálint Tamás

OCULUS

The idea was to work on a circular plan, to have the base of the structure in the middle that springs toward the perimeter of the circle. In the middle where the elevator shaft is that is the so-called "Oculus" of the tower. Getting in the elevator and going up to the last floor is not just a spatial journey, but also a visual one. The tower is based on transparency and the interior is filled with the shadows of the outer structure that covers the tower, so it is truly a visual treat to travel in the oculus and reach the top of the tower where a wide panoramic view awaits toward the city of Sighișoara and its surroundings. The basement gives home to the necessary functions and also the exhibition area which is a circular shape with an oculus on the top, creating visual connection with the surface and letting light inside. Because of the clever spatial arrangement, through the oculus of the exhibition area, the top of the tower can be seen, thus a visual connection between the highest and lowest points of the project is established.

Intenția mea a fost să lucrez pe un plan circular, în care structura principală e pe mijlocul acestora, și aceasta structură se extinde spre perimetru. În miezul turnului, unde se află puțul liftului, este așa-numit "Oculus". Ajungând la ultimul etaj cu ascensorul, nu este doar o călătorie spațială, dar și una vizuală. Turnul este bazat pe transparență și interiorul este plin de umbre generate de structura externă, care acoperă turnul deoarece este un tratament vizual să ajungi până la ultimul etaj în Oculus, unde te așteaptă o vedere panoramică extraordinară către orașul Sighișoara și împrejurimile lui. În subsol sunt spațiile necesare a proiectului, inclusiv spațiul de expoziție, care are o formă circulară, având un oculus deasupra, creând racordul vizual cu suprafața și lăsând lumina înăuntru. Din cauza aranjării spațiale pregândite, prin oculusul din spațiul de expoziție, partea de sus sau vârful turnului este vizibil, deoarece o relația vizuală este stabilită între punctul cel mai înalt și cel mai jos al proiectului.

OCULUS

Bálint Tamás

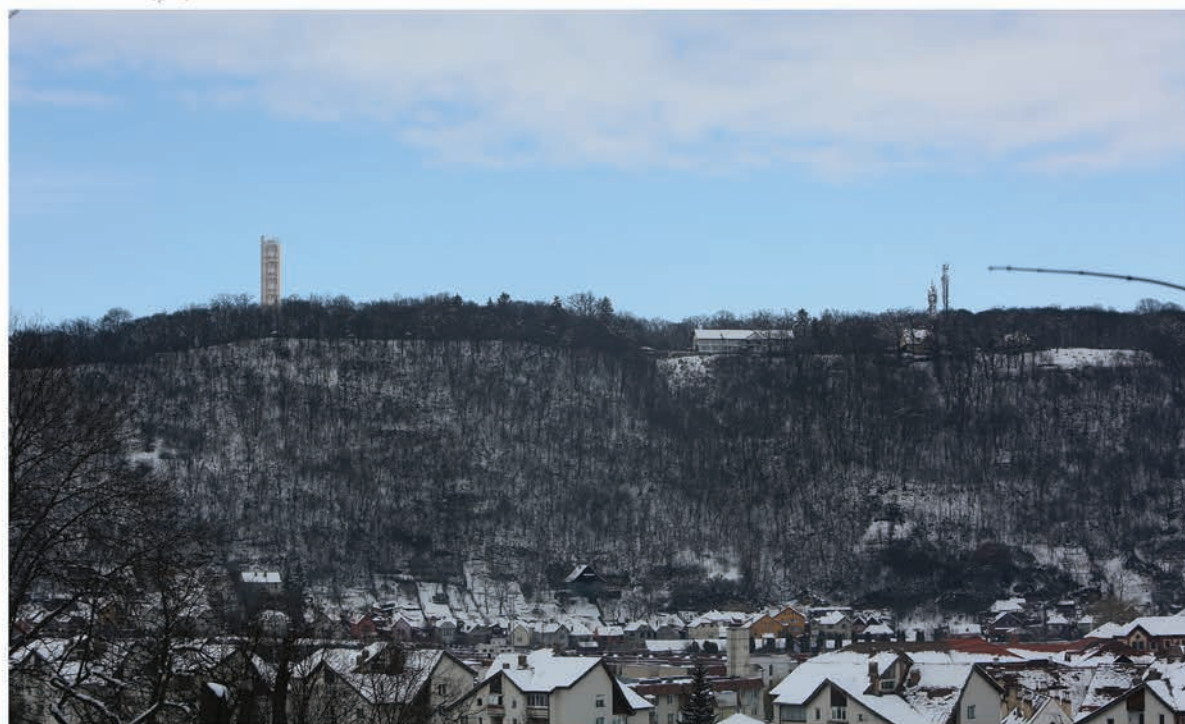


Exterior and Interior renderings



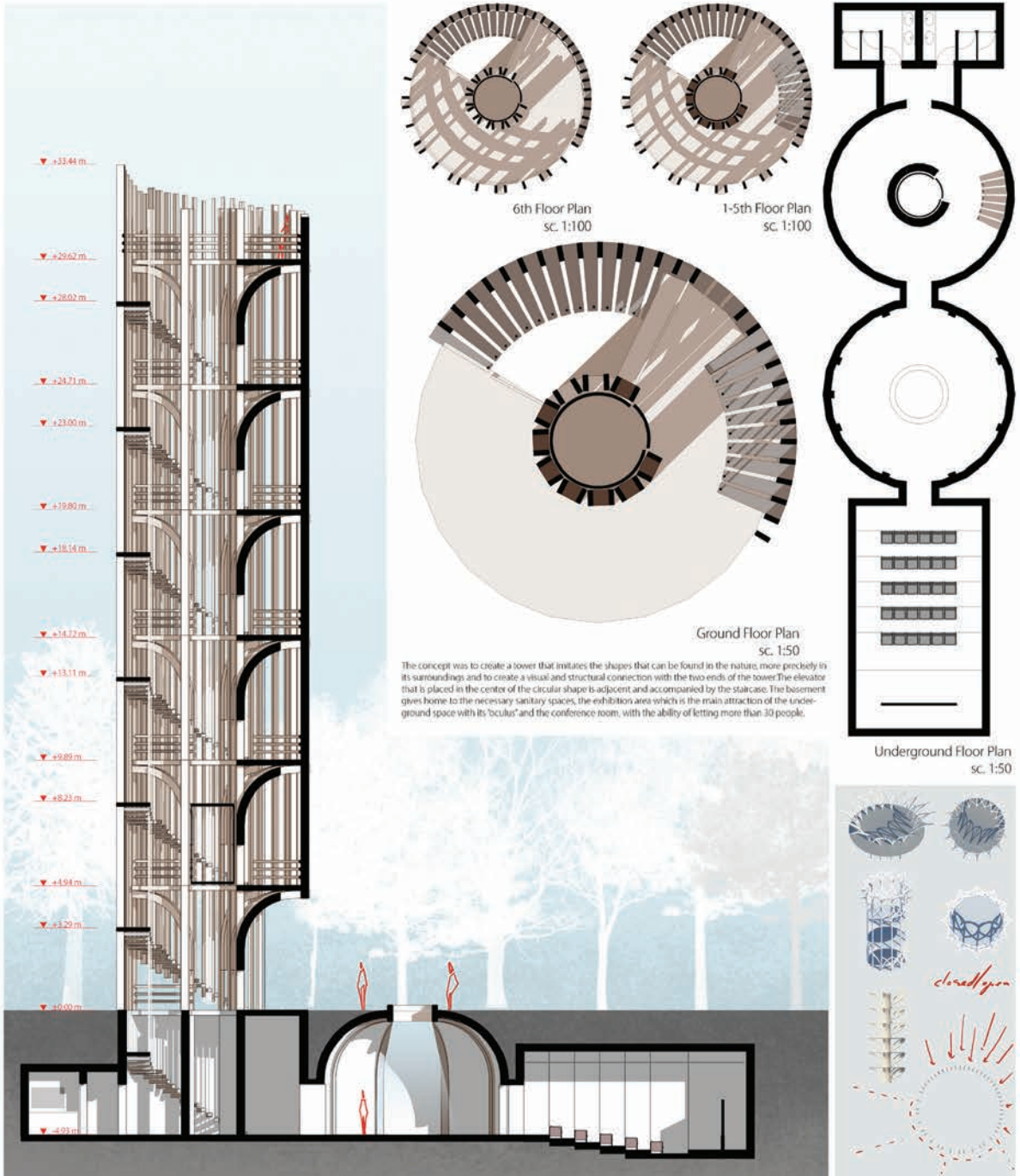
OCULUS

Bálint Tamás



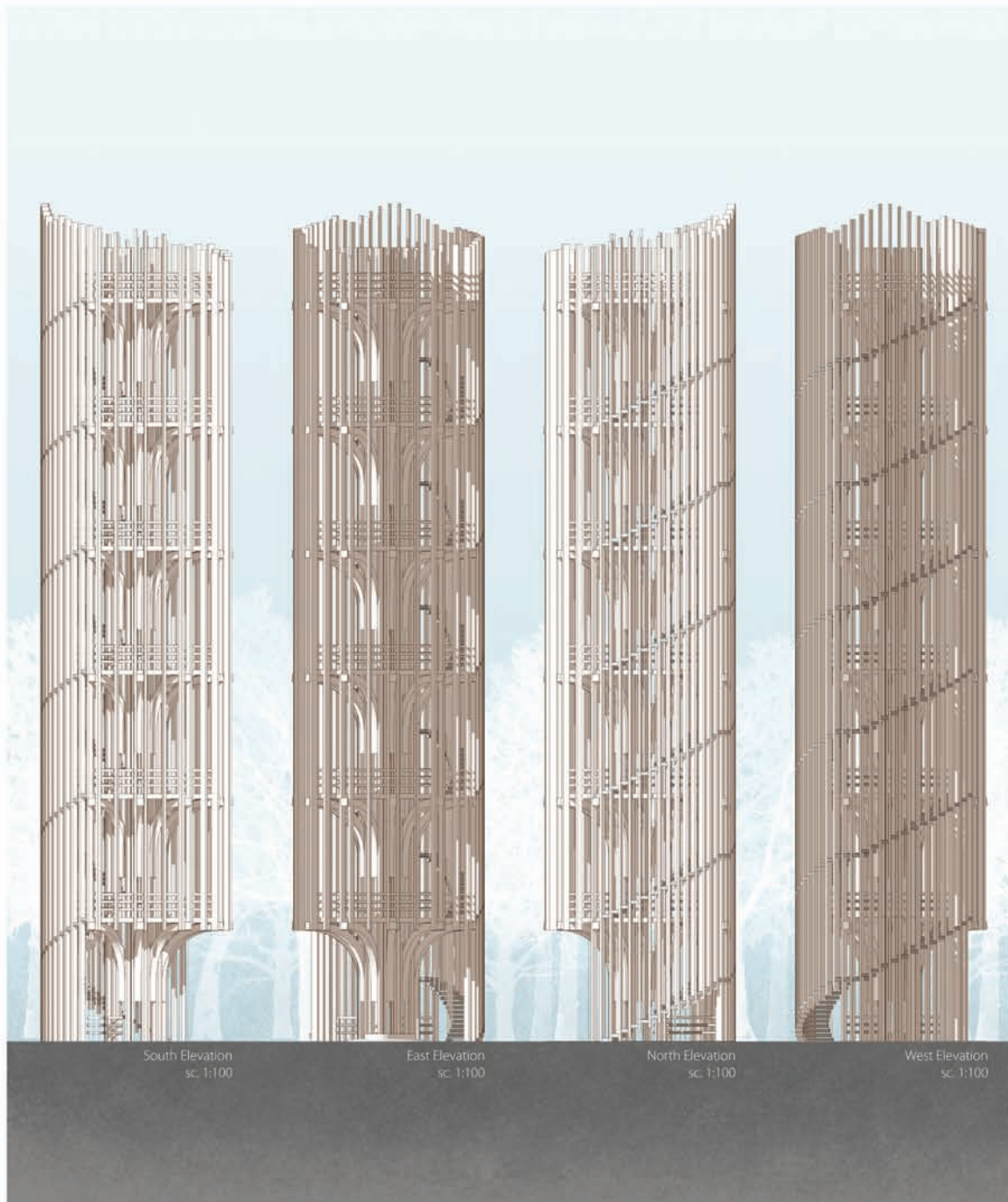
OCULUS

Bálint Tamás



OCULUS

Bálint Tamás





Ciontu Vlad

PELLUCID TOWER

Studying and observing the old bastions of Sighisoara's Citadel walls, the goal of the project was to generate an antithesis, by creating an observation tower that would be as transparent as possible, hence the name 'Pellucid'. Derived from the latin 'perlucere', it means 'something through which light passes through or shines through'. The access to the tower is done through a platform that sunkens the user into a linear space which surrounds the tower. The underground is comprised of a conference hall that can be used as an exposition pavilion, technical spaces, wet rooms and an info point with ticket office. In order to achieve the transparency mentioned, I chose to utilise steel structure, more precisely frame with continuous pillars, that would express simplicity. In addition, the structure features vertical steel rods that accentuate the axis mundi, which generate the skin of the tower, that projected on the sky, completely dissapears. The core of the tower is comprised of a steel structure for the elevator shaft that is plated with copper Cor Ten pannels that age in time, and a metal stair that wraps around the Cor Ten core. At certain hieghts, the stair is interrupted by elongated platforms that give rise to belvedere points towards Sighisoara from underneath the tree crowns, at the level of the tree crowns and above the tree crowns. The tallest platform is perched at the tip of the tower, allowing the user to enjoy the bella vista towards the historic city without interference from the vertical skin.

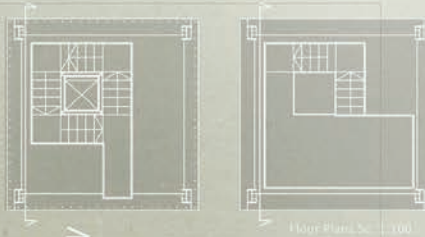
PELLUCID

Ciontu Vlad



PELLUCID

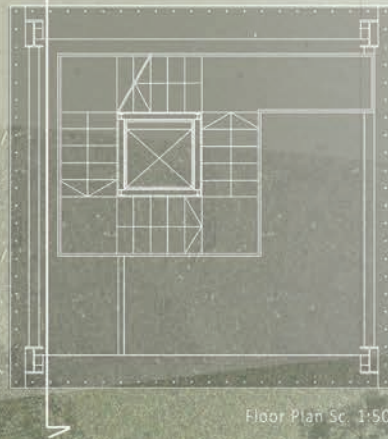
Ciontu Vlad



Floor Plan Sc. 1:100



The tower simulates, generating an ambience between the old and the new, organic locations of the natural by developing a disappearing skin, using the wind and light on the site and the sounds of the forest.



Floor Plan Sc. 1:50



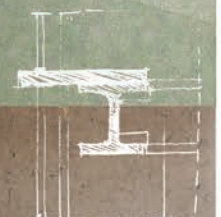
Intermediate platforms level up views from between the trees, right above the foliage and the final platform accents the skin in order to expand the perspective towards the city.



Steel structure and the steel rods skin facade allows for sunshine through the tower, generating a lighter imprint on the site.



Main Section Sc. 1:100



PELLUCID

Ciontu Vlad



South Elevation Sc. 1:100

West Elevation Sc. 1:100

PELLUCID

Ciontu Vlad





▲
▲
Ducar Victor Vlad

OBSCURA

As future architects, we are able to understand a city from its general image, but to an eye which is not trained, it's harder. We often look at a cities' panorama, but we don't observe its details and life. My proposal seeks to "educate" the viewer through a presentation of key images of a city before seeing its panorama.

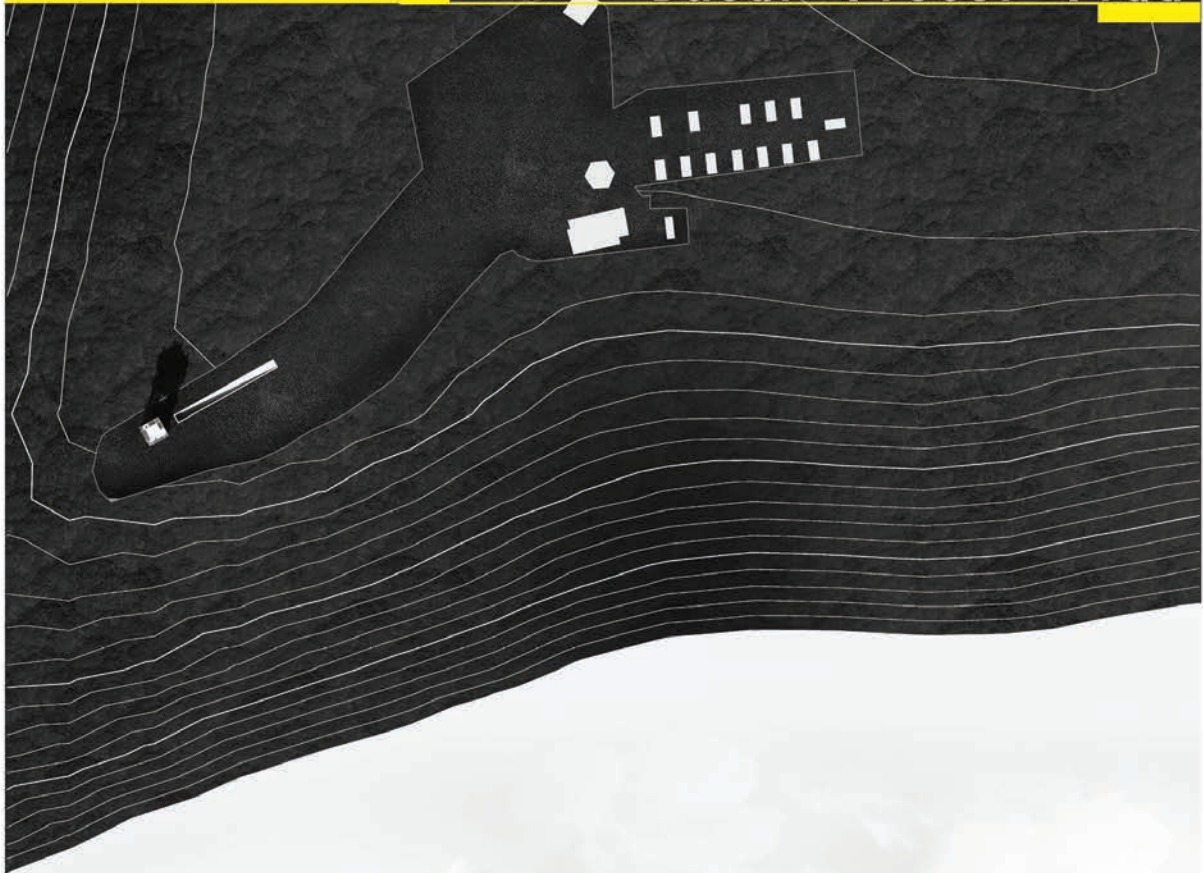
For doing this, I proposed two camera obscuras placed 20m high above the sites level. In these rooms key areas and buildings are presented through a system of lenses and mirrors with written observations underneath.

The upwards route starts from an interior courtyard placed at the underground level. For making the viewer to pay more attention to the images from the rooms, the route closes itself upwards from level to level with a ribbon of wooden batons placed at a small interax between themselves. When this ribbon reaches the box of rooms, it's hugging it and protecting it from the surrounding images and views.

The towers structure it's made out of Glulam (CLT) pillars and beams. Due to the volume/shape contrast between the structure and the box, the upper part seems to levitate above the forest when seen from the town.

OBSCURA

Ducar Victor Vlad

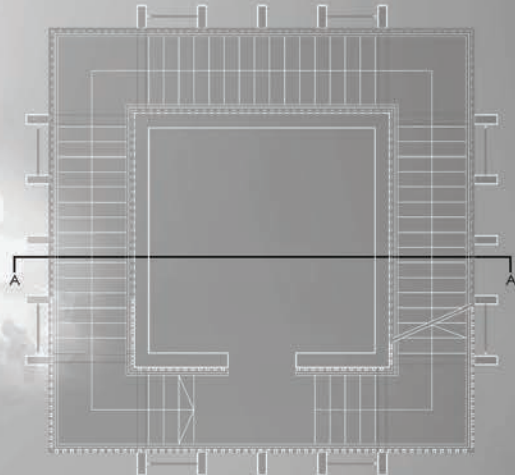
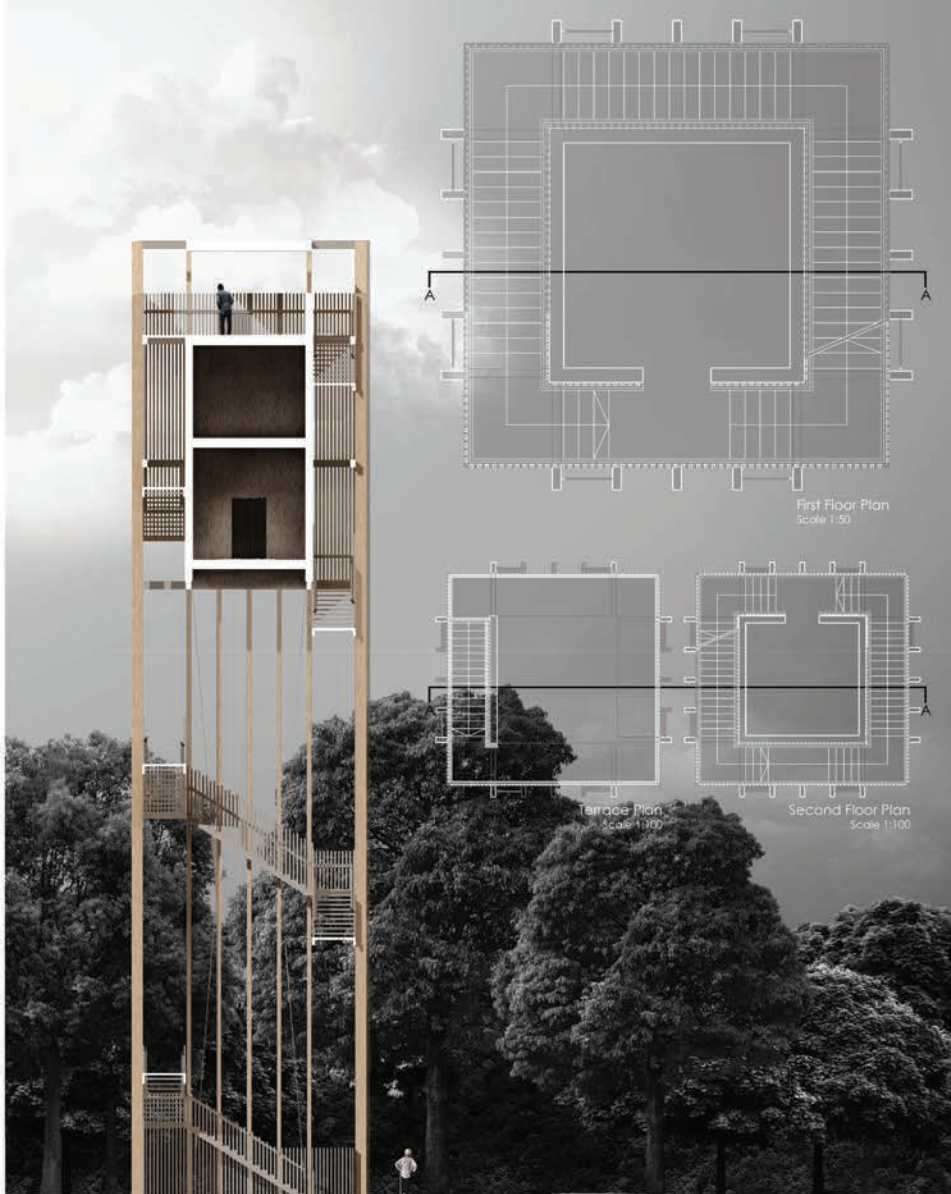


Site Plan
Scale 1:1000

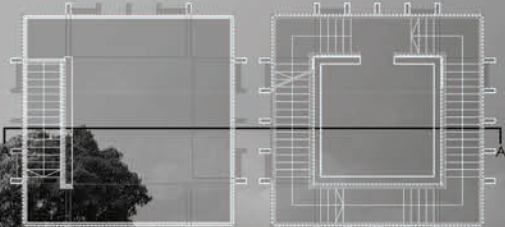


OBSCURA

Ducar Victor Vlad



First Floor Plan
Scale 1:50



Terrace Plan
Scale 1:60

Second Floor Plan
Scale 1:100

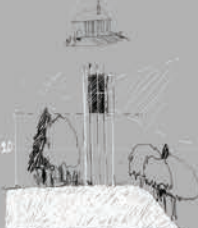


AA Section
Scale 1:100

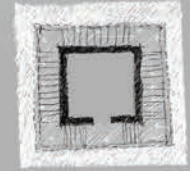
As observers, often we don't understand what we're looking at, mostly because of lack of information. That's why I proposed an explanation process of the city through images placed in the route towards the stairs.



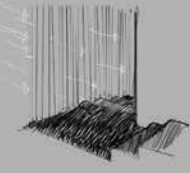
Important landmarks are projected into two rooms placed above the trees using the "camera obscura" concept. Above the last platform terraces are placed and through light funnels the image is projected in the dark rooms. Explanations about what is presented will be placed underneath the image.



The rooms are raised 20 m above the ground, right above the tree line. Because towards the city the slope is steep, the box is enough high in order to look like its floating in the air.



Circulation is placed around the two rooms and as it goes up, a parapet made of 5/5 cm wooden battens raises, making the surroundings harder to be viewed.



OBSCURA

Ducar Victor Vlad



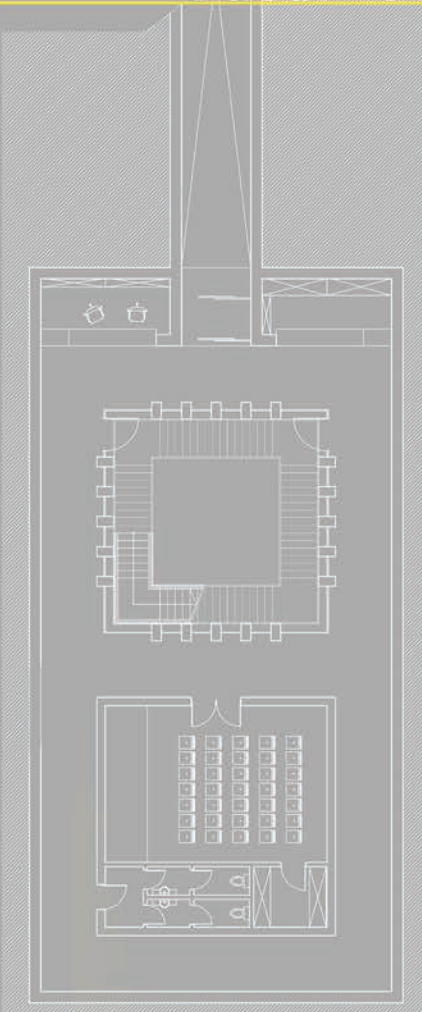
West Elevation
Scale 1:100



South Elevation
Scale 1:100

OBSCURA

Ducar Victor Vlad



Underground level plan
Scale 1:100

1. Grid/ax structure made of pillars and beams.

2. "Camera obscura" was added on the top levels, allowing a better view towards the city.

3. The stairs have a perimeter route towards the top, creating a second skin, element which is used to filter the light and view towards the staircase.

4. The final composition is placed above an underground level, from a light courtyard the access done. In plan, the underground level copies the tower's structure and adapts it. Right under the tower a light courtyard is placed. The second copy is fully closed and houses the conference hall and technical spaces. As in the upper circulation, in the underground, can be found perimeter hallways which act as galleries.





OBSCURA

Ducar Victor Vlad





OBSERVATION TOWER



Hududui Monica

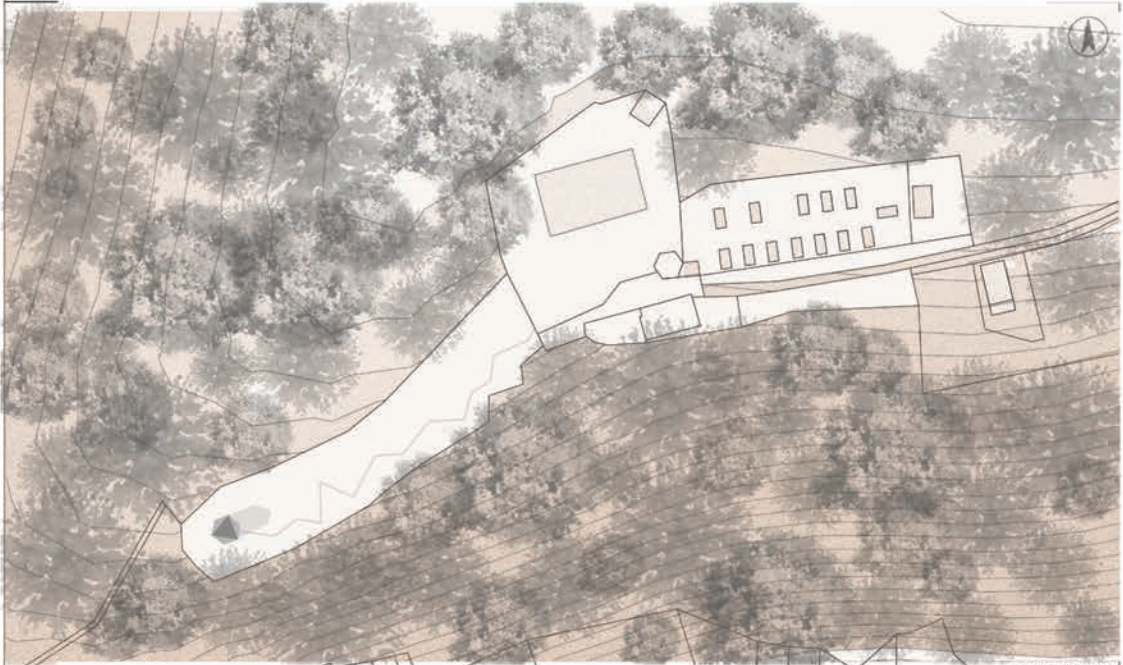
Located in Sighisoara, Romania, the aim of the observation tower is, as the title suggests, to observe: the city, the old and the new and especially the small gestures that seek to draw the observer's attention towards some things.

The tower is composed of triangles: stable and efficient shapes that also have the directional effect. The footprint of the tower it's in itself a triangle that is oriented towards the city, especially the old clock tower, in order to remind of the medieval city of Sighisoara and its main landmark. This triangle is evolving into a volume that comes to rotate with 30 degrees so the side of the triangle becomes perpendicular to the city, offering a "framed" perspective of Sighisoara.

OBSERVATION TOWER

Hududui Monica

01

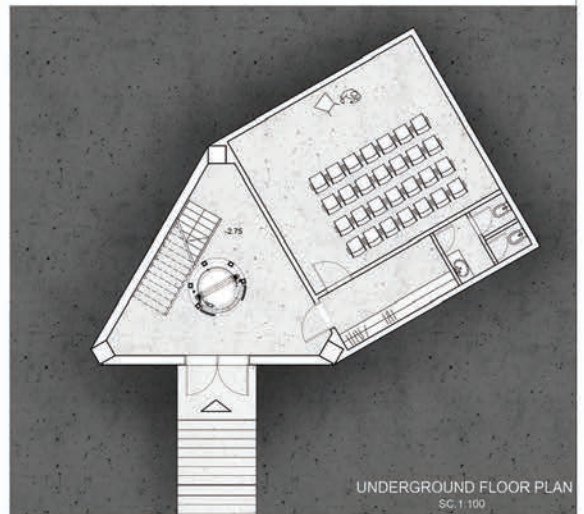


SITE PLAN
Sc:1.1000



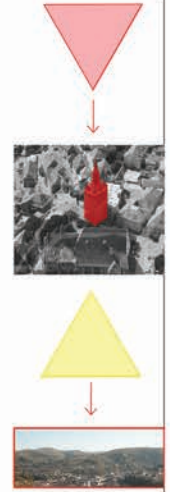
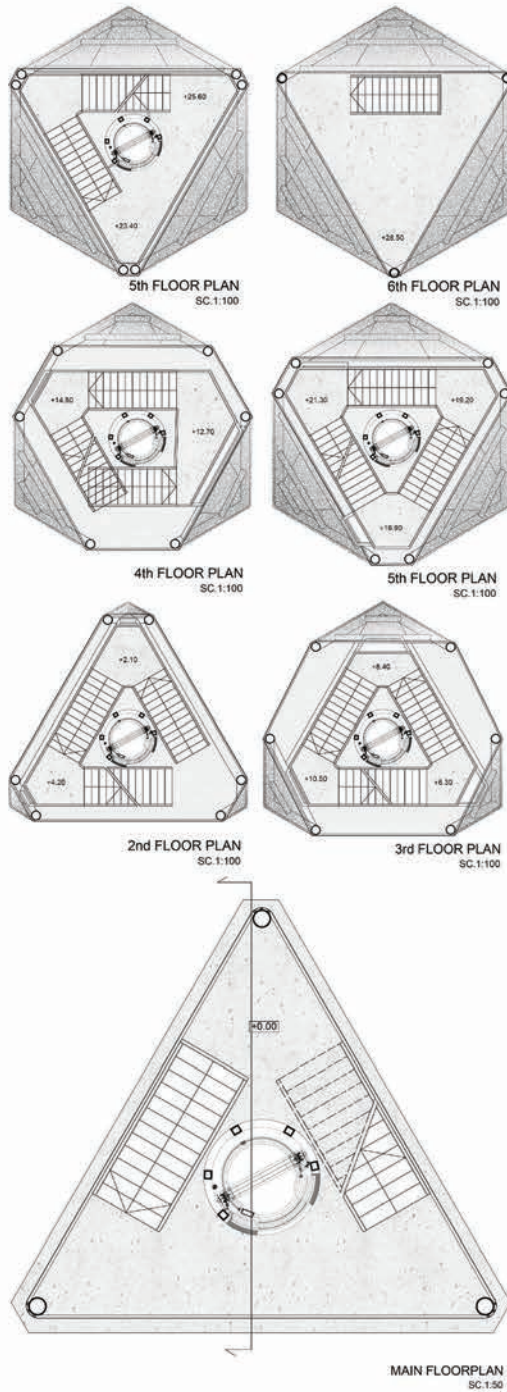
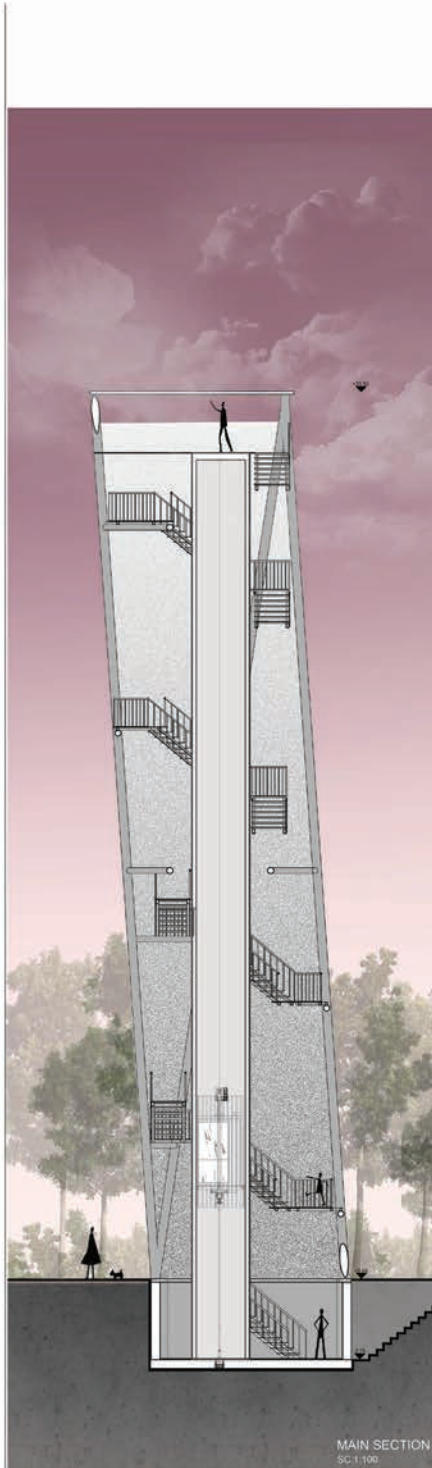
OBSERVATION TOWER

Hududui Monica



OBSERVATION TOWER

Hududui Monica



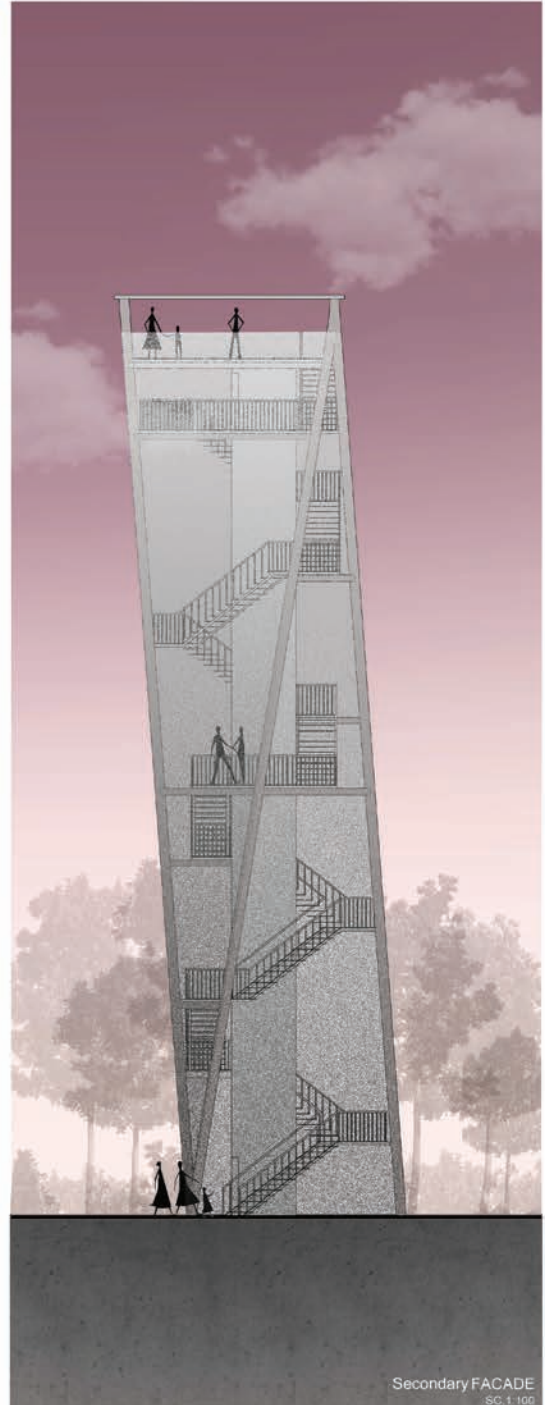
The concept of the project is to connect the old and the new using a shape with both the directional meaning (the clock tower in itself is a directional landmark) and the structural efficiency (the triangle is a stable geometric form).

Through the rotation of the volume, the tower draws attention to the city through the triangular footprint and comes to open up in order to offer a framed perspective of the city

→

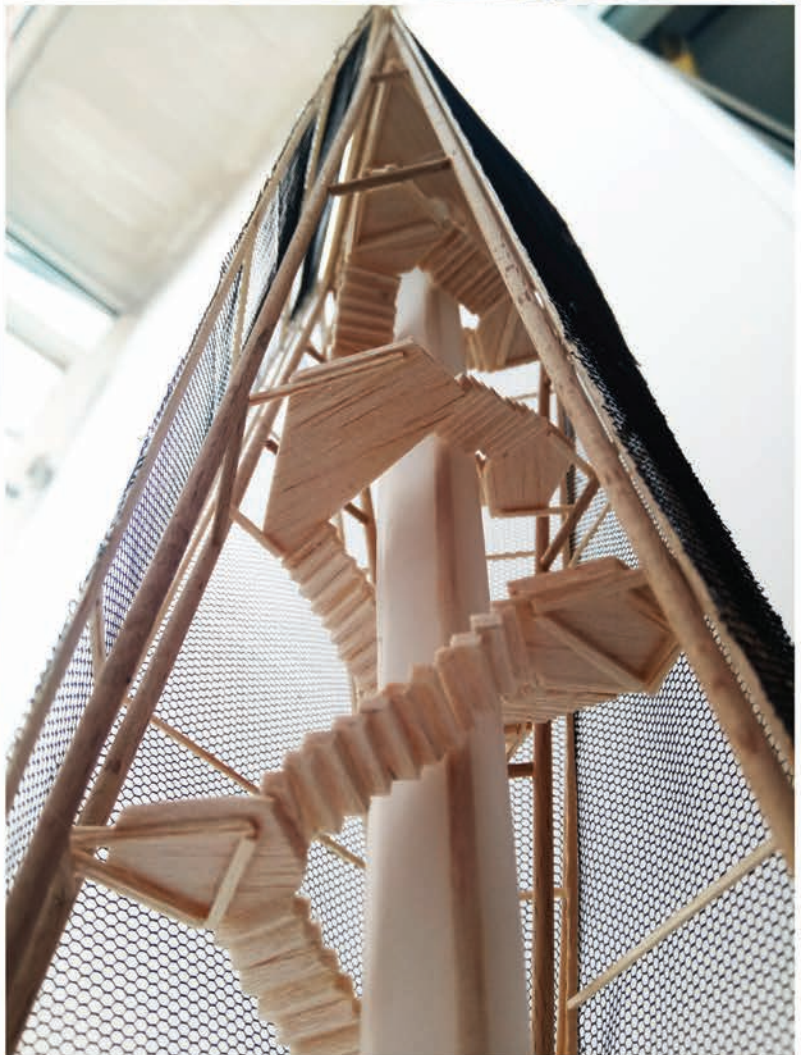
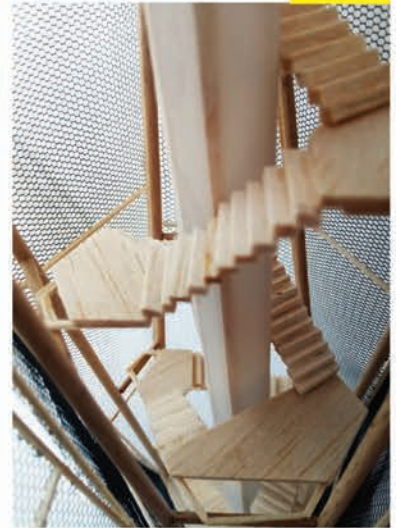
OBSERVATION TOWER

Hududui Monica



OBSERVATION TOWER

Hududui Monica





Joita Catinca

SIGHISOARA WATCH TOWER

Located in a narrow forest glade on one of the hills of Sighisoara, the project aimed to create an observation point from which the medieval city can be seen.

During the day, the slender figure of the tower creates a play of light, with its horizontal lines dissolving as the tower rises towards the sky. During the night, the core of the tower is lit, offering to the viewer the feeling of safety, as well as a landmark which can be observed from the city below.

Its inner structural core made of hollow structural steel columns and I-section steel beams is covered in a steel mesh. The exterior is built on the same principle, but, this time, covered with CLT planks.

The access in the tower is made through an underground level. This level, accessed through a ramp, shelters an info point, a conference room and a small exhibition hall.

Situat într-un luminiș îngust, pe unul din dealurile Sighisoarei, proiectul a urmărit crearea unui punct de observare din care să poată fi văzut orașul medieval și împrejurimile acestuia.

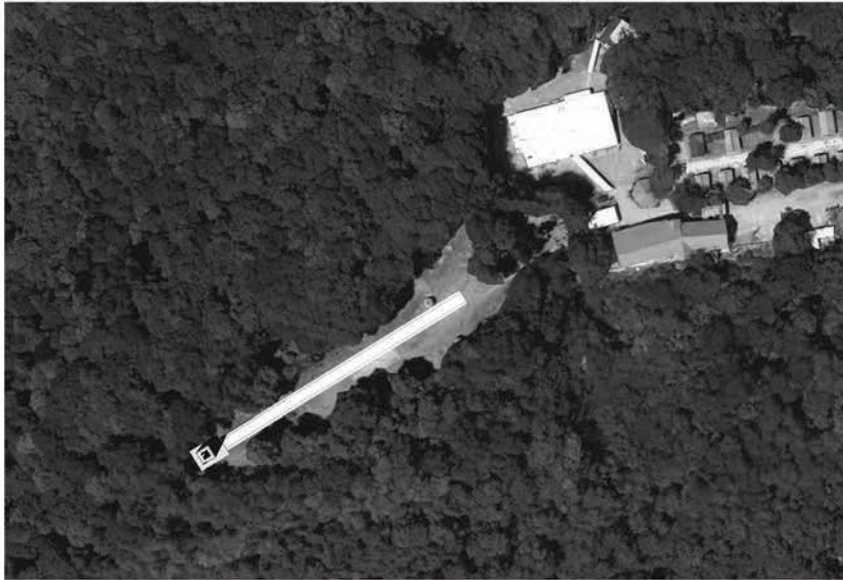
În timpul zilei, figura zveltă a turnului, acoperită de orizontale ce se dizolvă pe măsură ce acesta se înalță, creează un joc de lumină. În timpul nopții, centrul turnului este luminat, oferind spectatorului sentimentul de siguranță, precum și un reper ce poate fi observat din orașul aflat mai jos.

Miezul său structural, realizat din țevi din oțel cu secțiune pătrată și grinzi din oțel cu secțiune I, este acoperit într-o plasă din oțel. Exteriorul este construit pe același principiu, dar, de data aceasta, acoperit cu scânduri din lemn stratificat.

Intrarea în turn este realizată printr-un nivel subteran. Acest nivel, accesat printr-o rampă, adăpostește un punct de informare, o sală de conferințe și o mică sală de expoziții.

SIGHISOARA WATCH TOWER

Joita Catinca

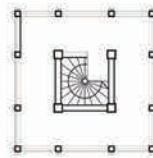
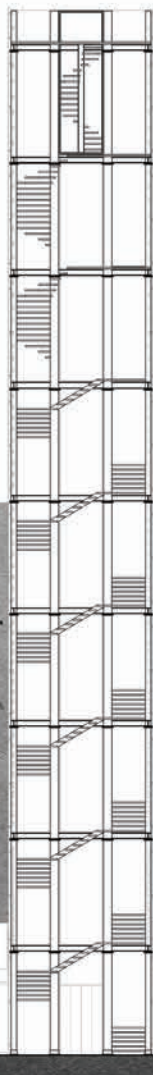


SIGHISOARA WATCH TOWER

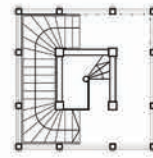
Joita Catinca

SIGHISOARA
WATCHTOWER

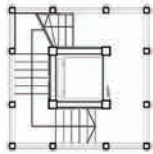
As the sun sets down over the hills of Sighisoara, the watch tower starts shining as the sole protector of the city. Like a giant that watches over the citizens, the tall and slender shape is a beacon of safety, becoming a landmark that guides people during the day, but also during the night.



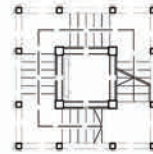
8th FLOOR PLAN
SC.1:100



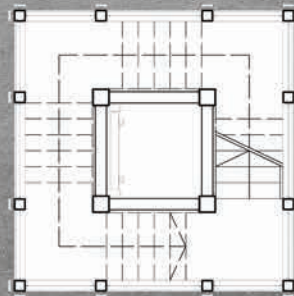
7th FLOOR PLAN
SC.1:100



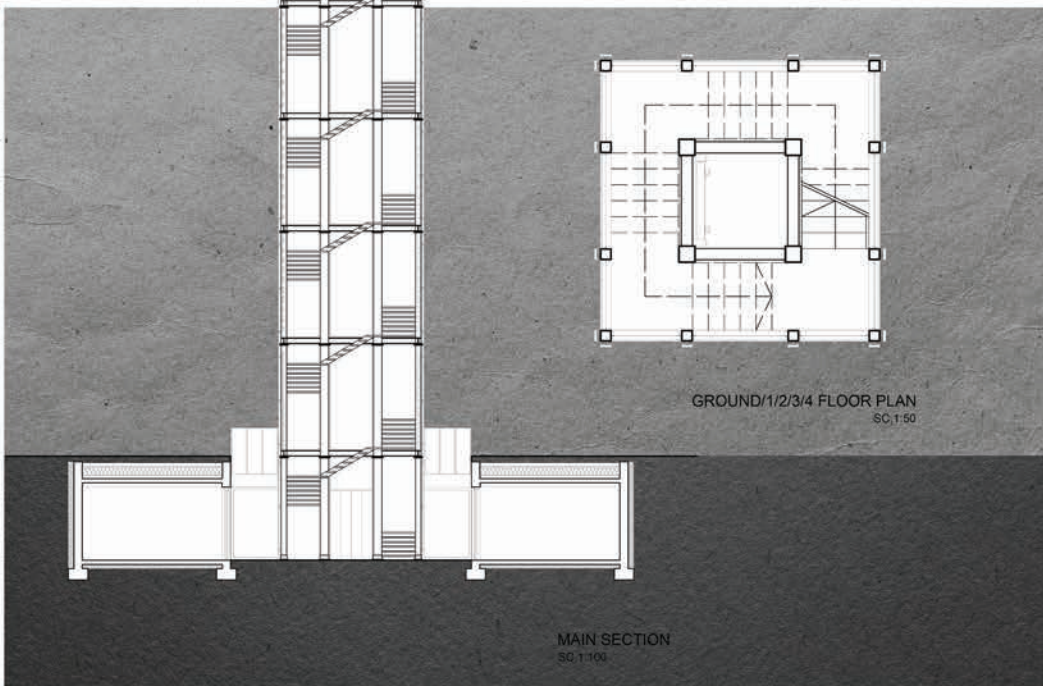
5/6th FLOOR PLAN
SC.1:100



-1 FLOOR PLAN
SC.1:100



GROUND/1/2/3/4 FLOOR PLAN
SC.1:50

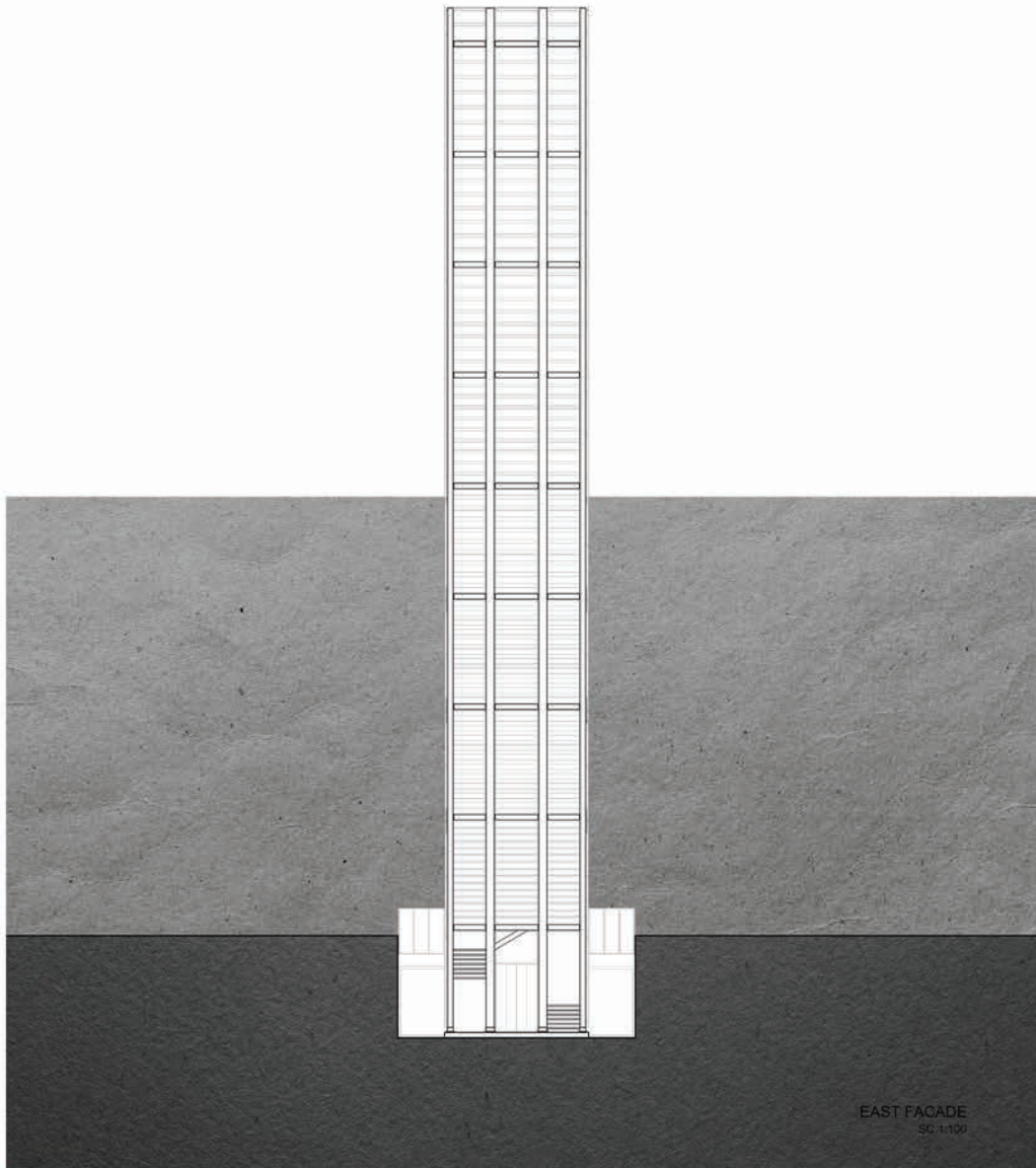


MAIN SECTION
SC.1:100

SIGHISOARA WATCH TOWER

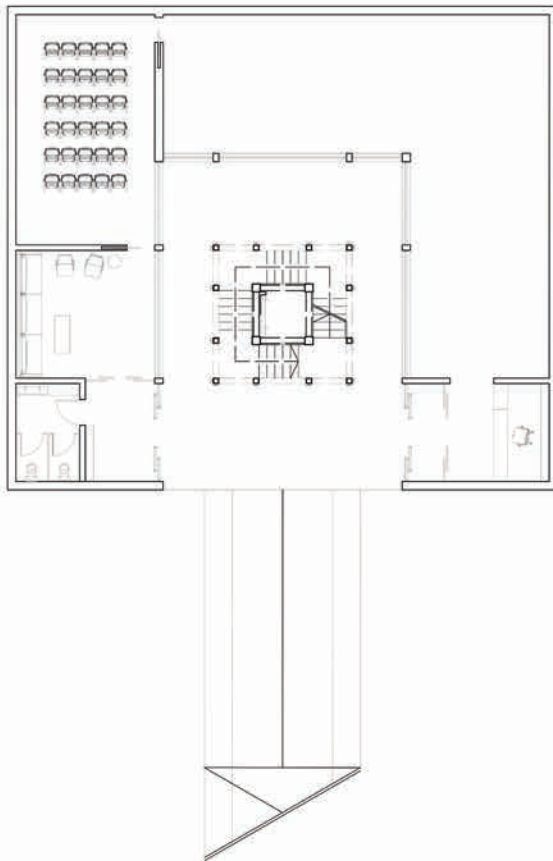
Joita Catinca

SIGHISOARA
WATCHTOWER



SIGHISOARA WATCH TOWER

Joita Catinca





Stefan Palaghia

HIGH RISE ARBO(U)R

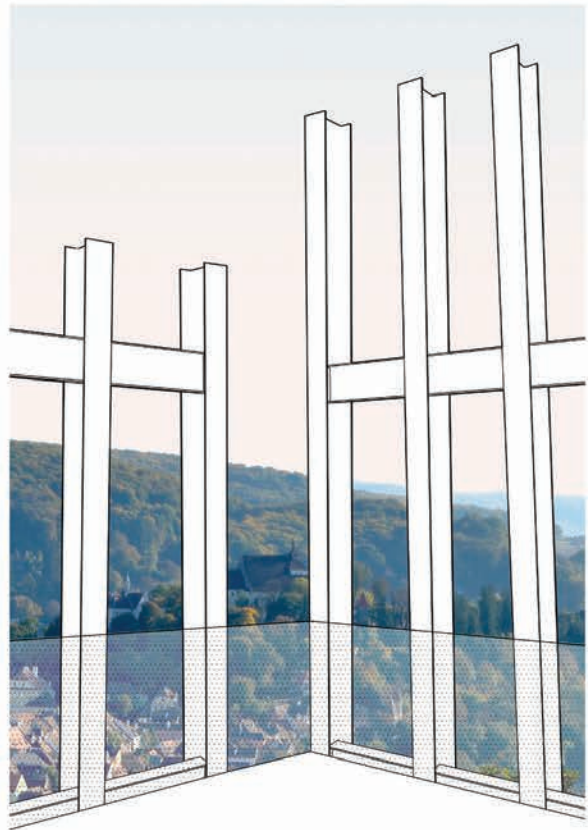
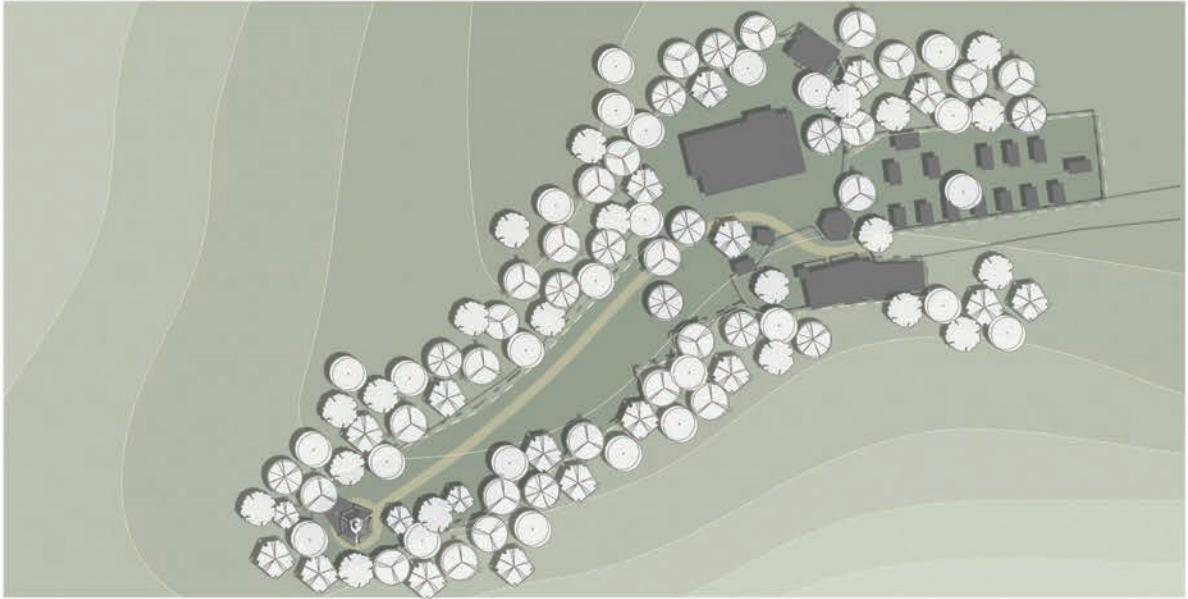
The idea behind the High Rise Arbo(u)r was to bring together the main elements in the very proximity of the site. These main sightlines are the forest, Sighisoara's cityscape and Villa Franca's domain. In order to bond the three coordinates without disturbing the essence of the clearing, I proposed a structure that has its roots in the very simple architectural representation of a tree. The structure grows narrower towards its last platform representing the observation point so that one would immediately be absorbed and captivated by this dynamic movement. The whole circulation is thought as a pathway that would allow people to leave behind the tectonic realm and orient themselves to the cosmic one.

By means of structure, the hole ensemble is conceived as an organism whose parts would be in a constant dialogue one to another. The very skin of it is detached from the structural core represented by the elevator shaft but it leans inside, seemingly neglecting the laws of nature. However, by means of platforms and beams, the hollow steel bars of the outer skin, are connected with the core making the structure stable and stiff. A prestressed steel mesh is further stabilizing the skin and keeps its vertical and horizontal parts together. Besides the two components of the structure, there is a third one that unites the whole composition: the stair. Conceived as a slower pace alternative to reach the observation point, the stair gradually shrinks to the top making the climber forget about the realm he leaves behind and aspire for the view on top. The platforms are strategically positioned to open towards specific parts of the main sightlines so that on his/her way up, one would constantly catch glimpses of the surrounding environment, but only on the top he/she would be give the chance to put all the pieces together and discover the bigger picture.

Although it looks robust at first, the entire ensemble is designed to resist the test of time and gradually be covered in ivy, so that over years the structure would become part of the hill as an articulation of it.

HIGH RISE ARBO(U)R

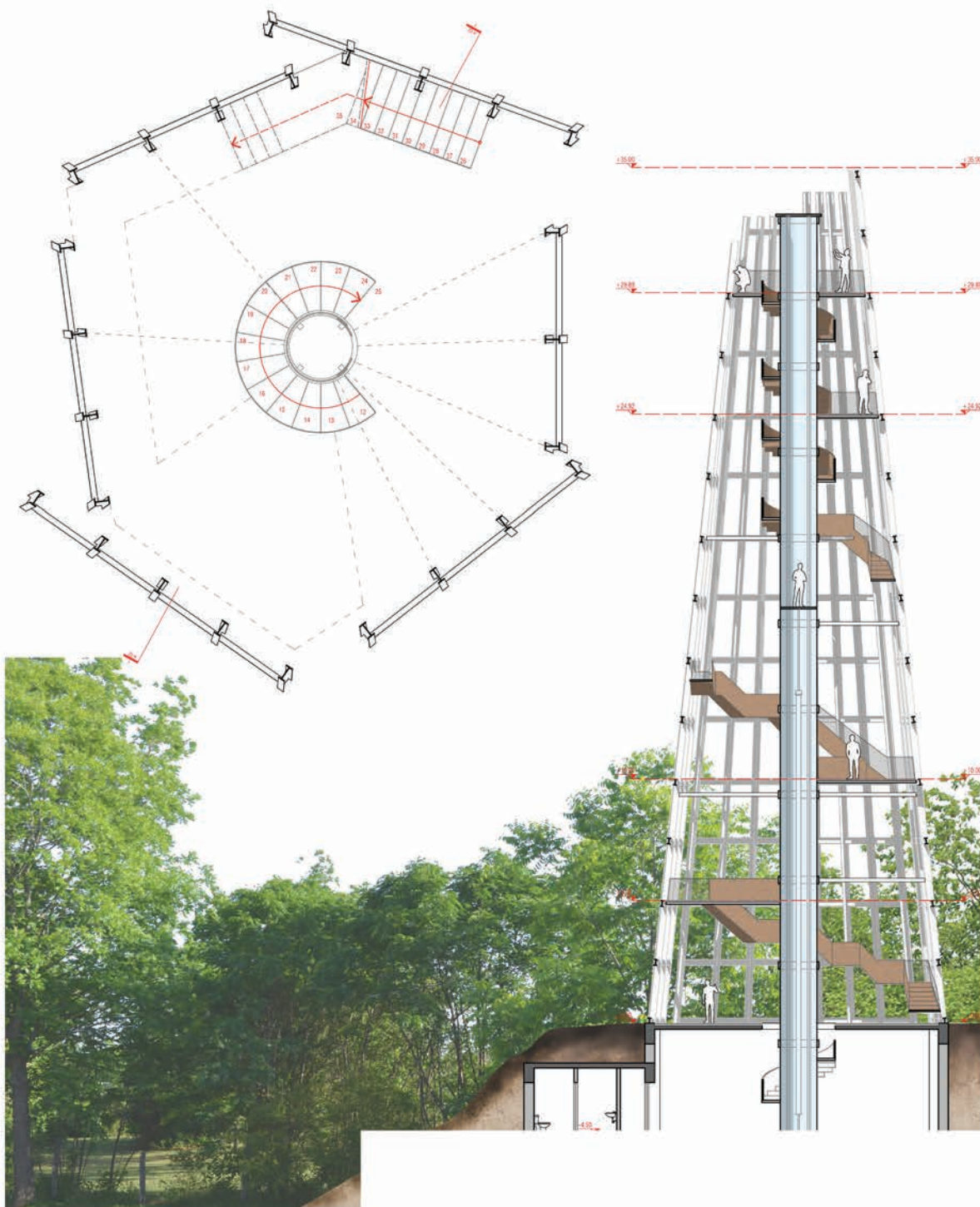
Stefan Palaghia





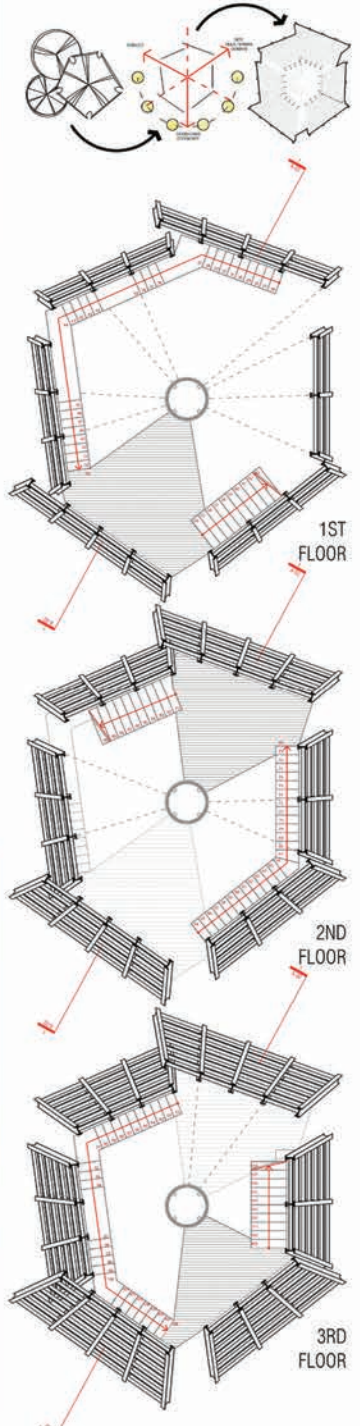
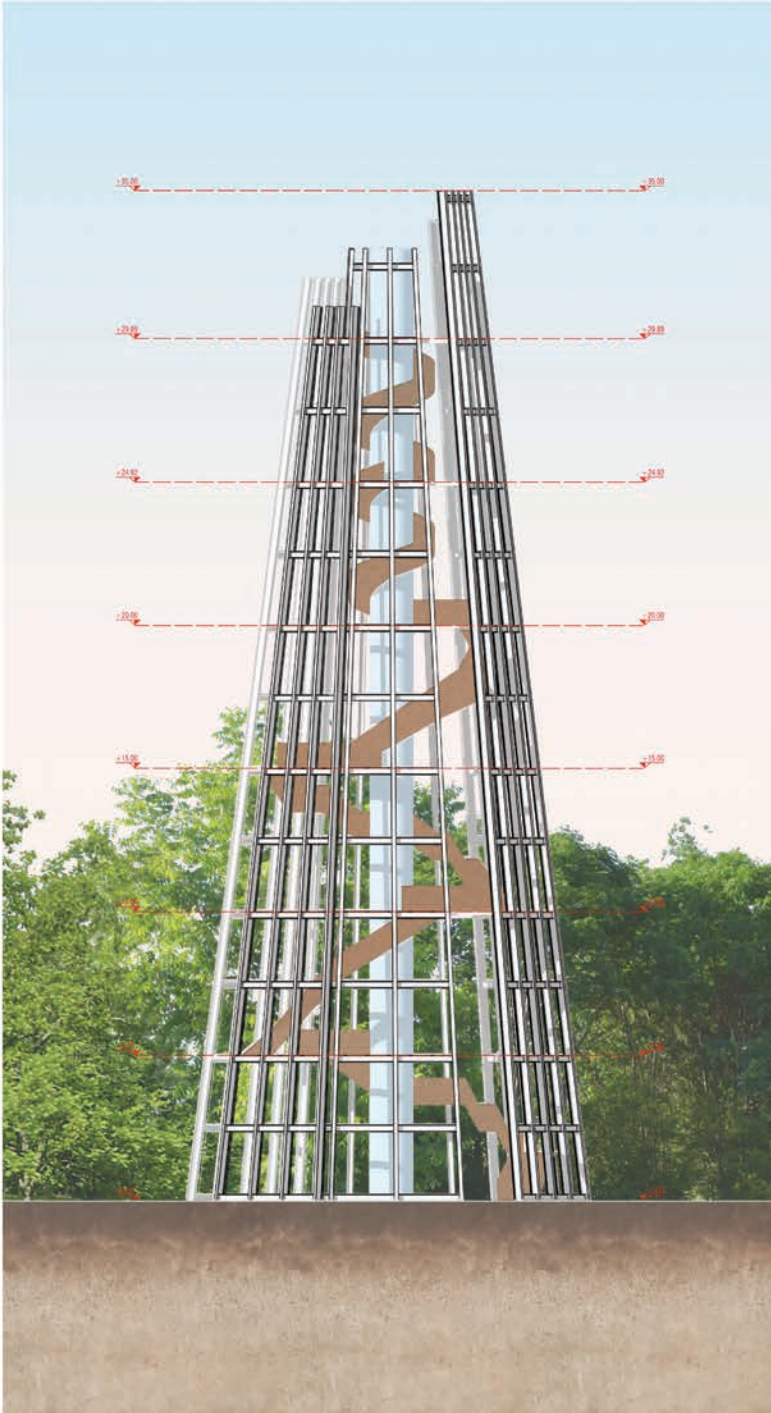
HIGH RISE ARBO(U)R

Stefan Palaghia



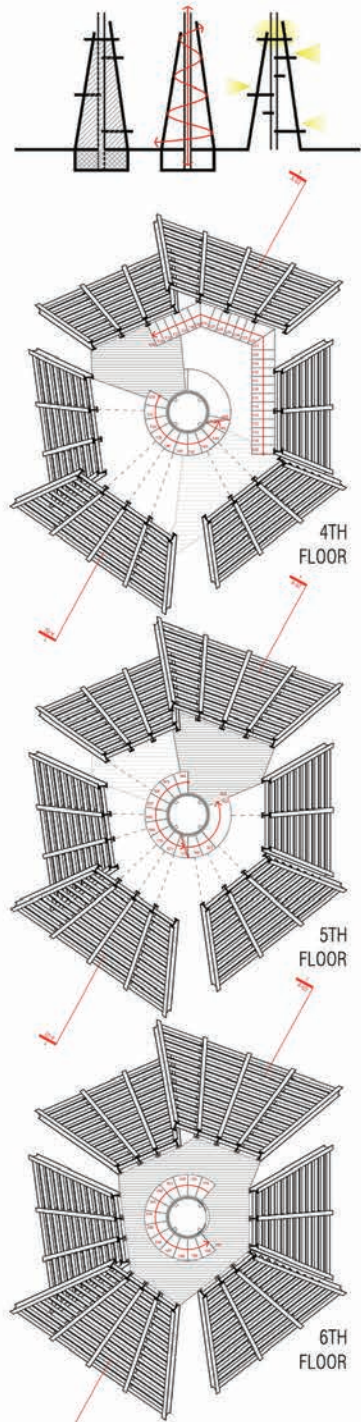
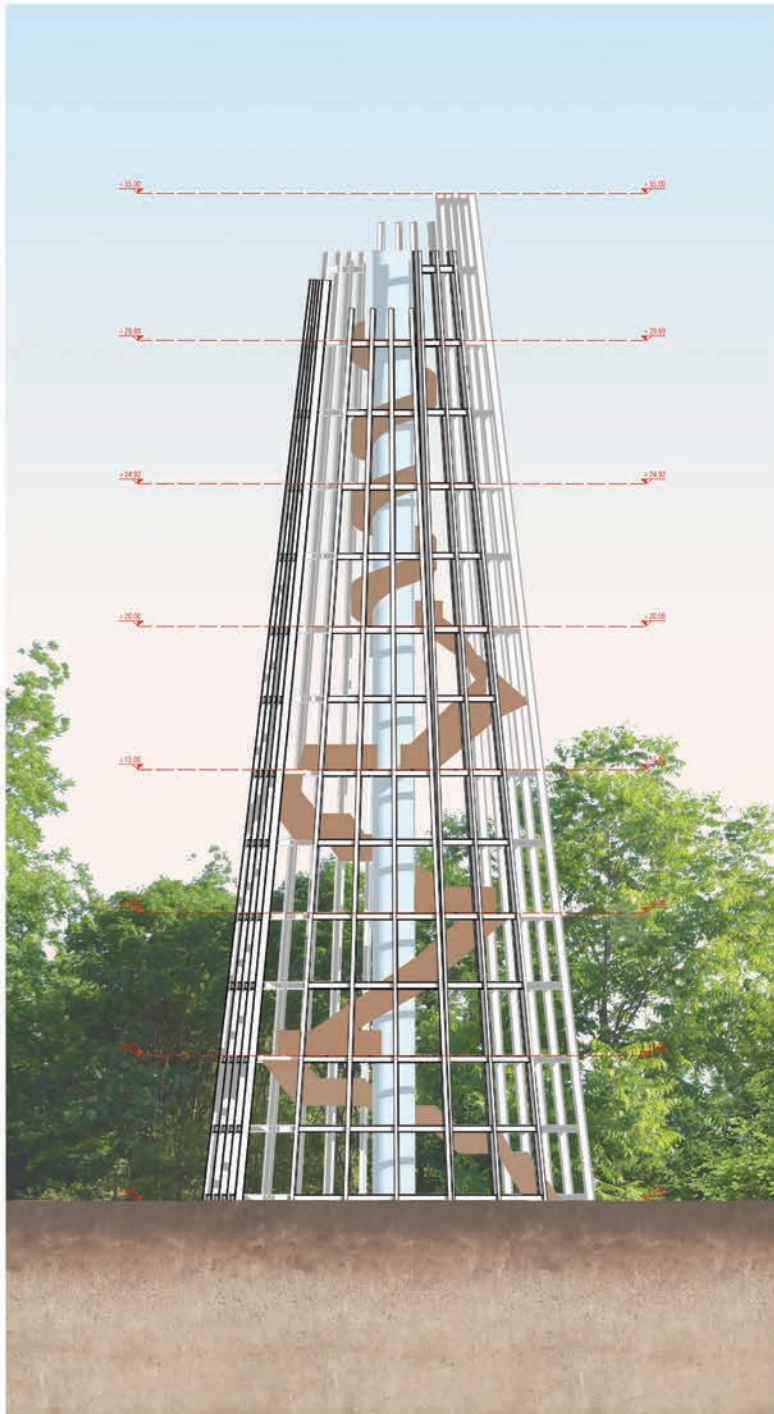
HIGH RISE ARBO(U)R

Stefan Palaghia



HIGH RISE ARBO(U)R

Stefan Palaghia





PERSICOPE

Paslaru Madalin Cristian

After having a quick insight of Sighisoara and what it represents, the challenge was to build something remote from it, but at the same time have a strong connection to it. The terrain of Vila Franka is a clear, open and long path that ends with an electricity tower. That tower, having 18 meters, I noticed at the observation point that it just touched the tip of the trees. From this I discovered that I wanted to find a sensitive approach to the forest and just surpass its height with what's important. The observation point.

Of course a small balcony wouldn't have been enough, so I leaned towards a more horizontal view and came up with a rectangular transparent box that just touches the trees.

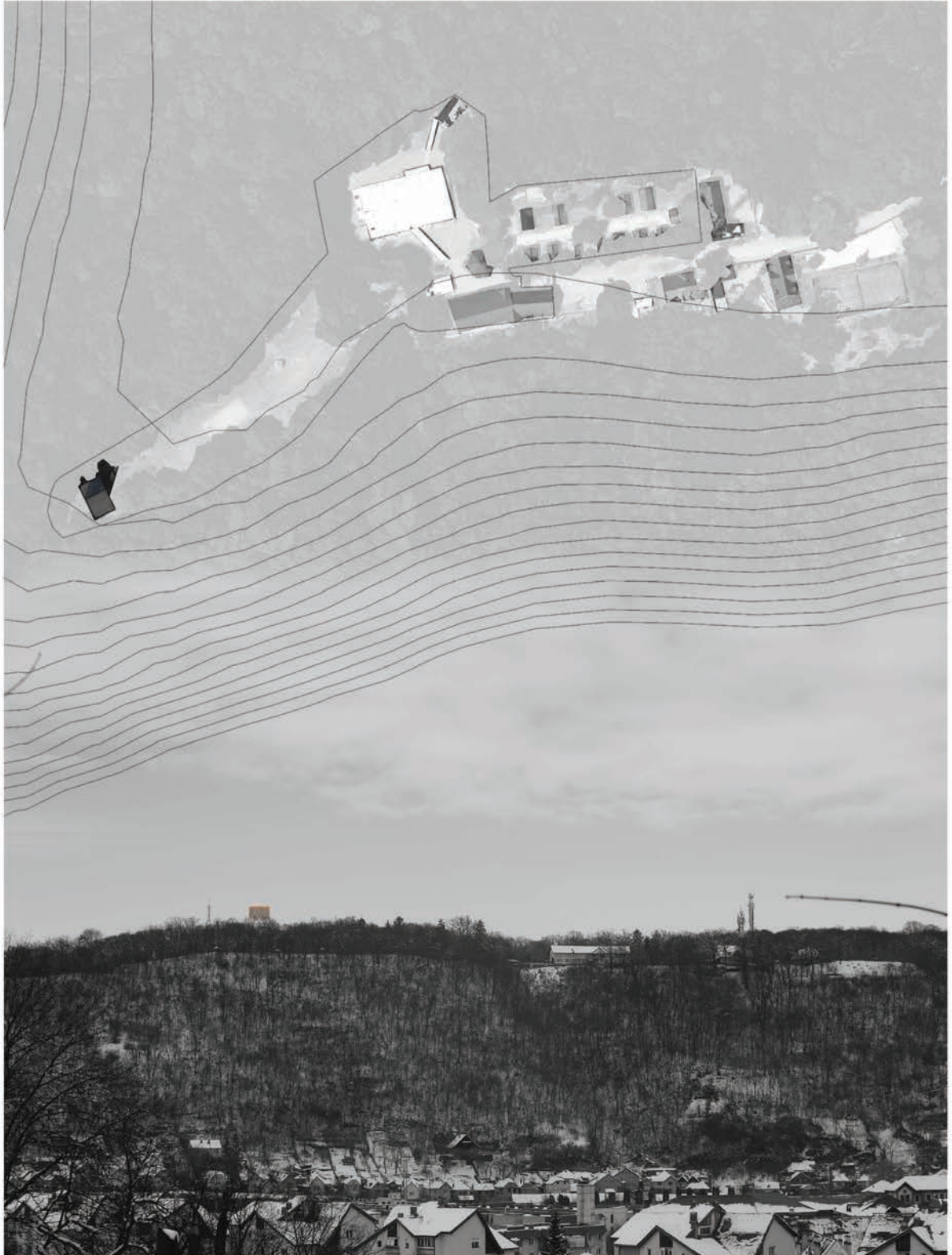
The circulation was something to be studied, but not dwelled upon too much. It had to be simple, familiar, a 'circulation core' and just a passage of light and people. So the transparency of a perforated mesh would give that light, but would not give total freedom of sight, not until you reach the top.

The structure was without too much thought put into it, a metal one, with a corten finish to age well in the nature and not be in the spotlight of the sun. The idea was to blend in with the trees, a branch for a beam, leaves for the mesh.

A shallow walk through a ravine of trees, left and right, nothing to see but grass, leaves and sky, the only desire would be to jump really high. A small peak did not seem enough, the break from green near the Vila Franka was short and not nearly enough to place yourself in the location of the Citadel of Sighisoara. A large periscope would be the answer, but this is just an understatement of the tower that would have a good view over the town.

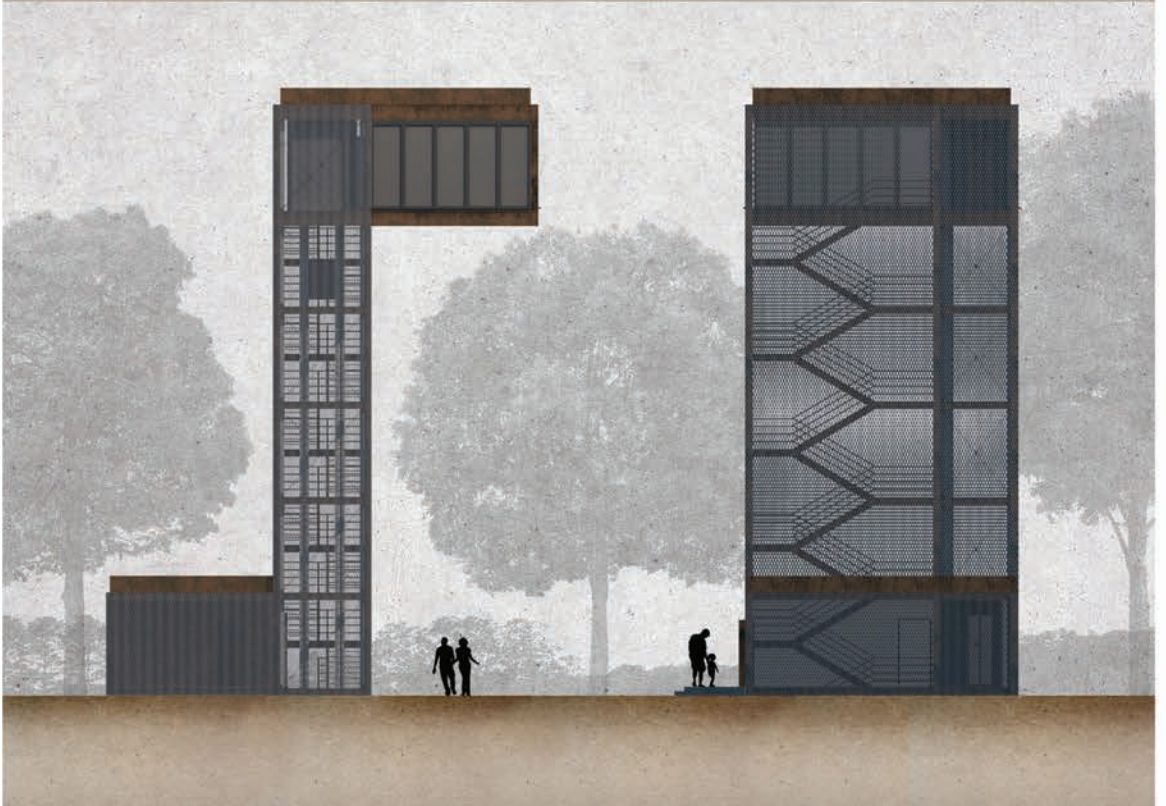
PERISCOPE

Paslaru Madalin Cristian



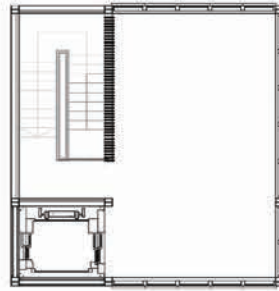
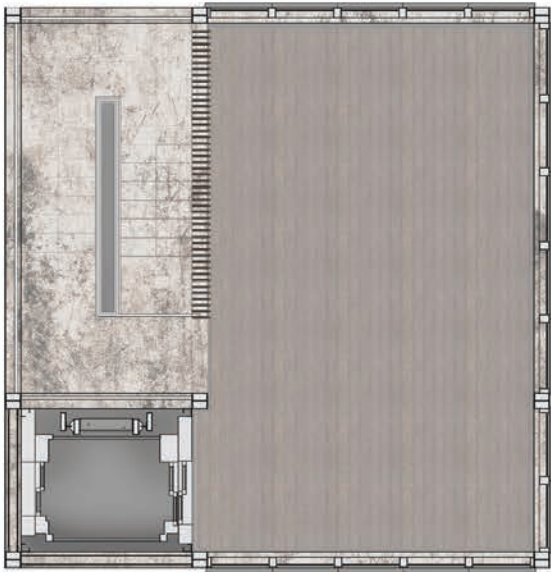
PERISCOPE

Paslaru Madalin Cristian

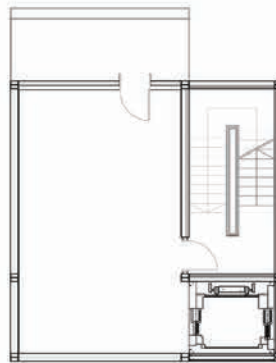


PERISCOPE

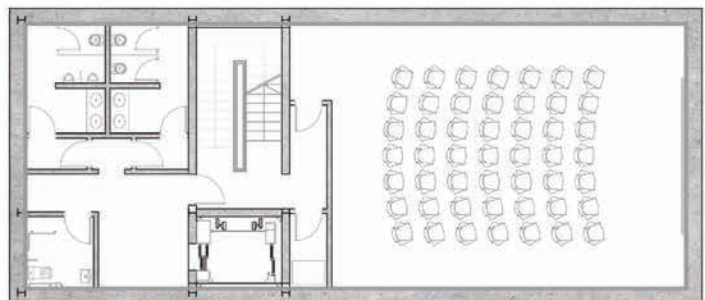
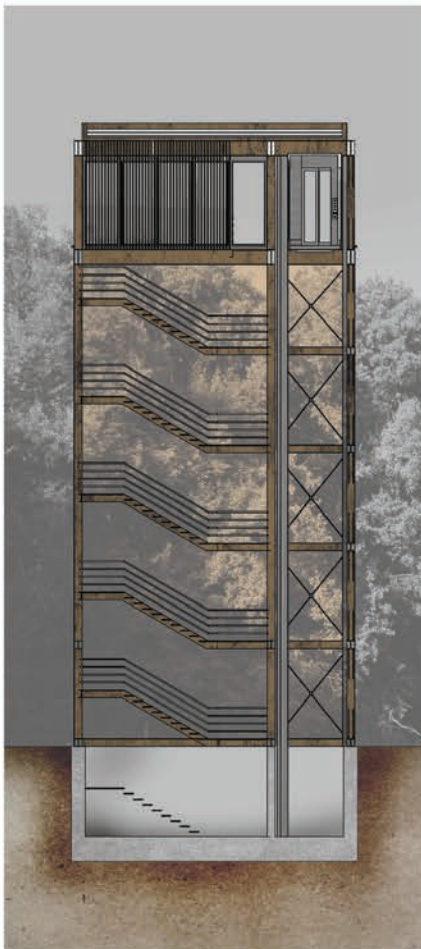
Paslaru Madalin Cristian



A shallow walk through a ravine of trees, left and right, nothing to see but grass, leaves and sky, the only desire would be to jump really high. A small peak did not seem enough, the break from green near the Vila Franca is short and not nearly enough to place yourself in the location of the Citadel of Sighisoara. A large periscope would be the answer, but this is just an understatement of the thing that would have a perfect view over the Southern direction. A periscope...
A point of entrance

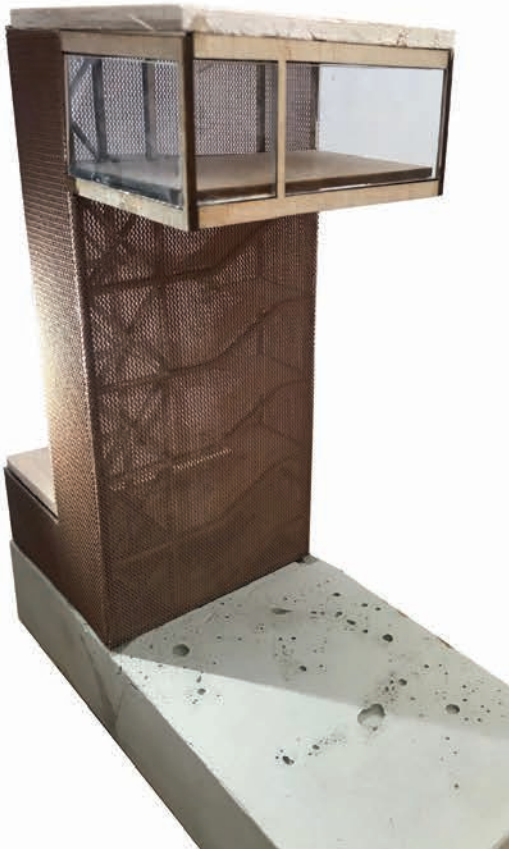


A path of light passing through
A point of exit



PERISCOPE

Paslaru Madalin Cristian





Turcu Sabina

DNA LOOK-OUT TOWER

A society that generally focuses on results tends to lose its sense of gradual emergence and for discoveries one can make during processes and journeys to a destination. As Confucius said: "Journey is the reward". It is not necessarily important to reach the top, but the enjoyment of the stages on the way up.

Starting from this idea, the project evolves around the concept of continuous flow, like the passing of time. The tower finds its formality in the DNA structure, the basis of evolution, a never-ending journey. Following this structural component, the tower consists of a pair of intertwining and interconnecting stairs with opposing flights. They join the environment with the multi-functional space at the basement and the observation platform at the top of the structure.

The pair of stairs creates an inverted helix that offers the possibility to experience the journey through the tower by revealing various perspectives towards the surroundings and relating to the visitors passing in the opposite directions. Thus, doubling the staircase imposes a continuous flow, enhancing the experience, as the way up will never be the same with the way down. The exterior shell is defined by GLT wooden blinding with a double function: they are part of the structural system, but also creates the scenography of the object, as they filter the light, creates shades, and reveal only partially the stairs to the exterior environment and the surroundings to the interior. This transparency emerges the tower into the synaesthesia of the forest.

In the end, the out-look platform hovering above the city is not the destination. It is just a mere stop, a respiro moment, where you can detach yourself from the hustle of the day because up there all treetops are still.

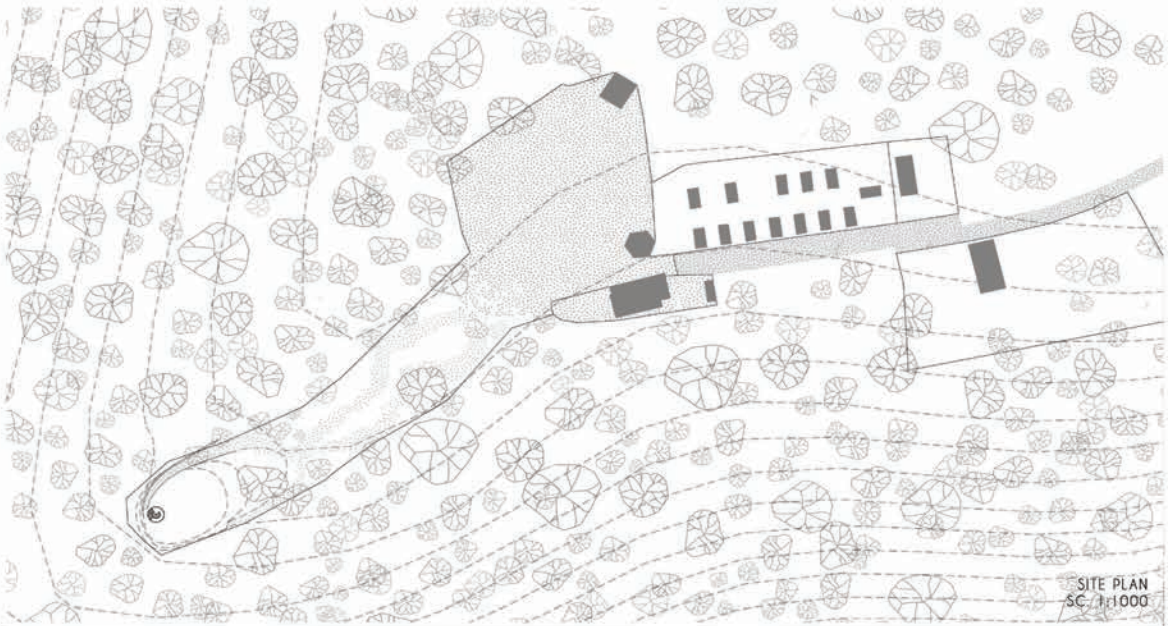
DNA TOWER

Turcu Sabina

DNA_Tower

"Journey is the reward"

Position & Visibility





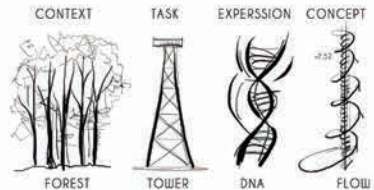
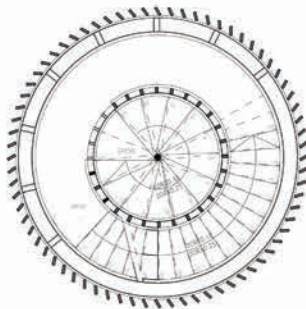
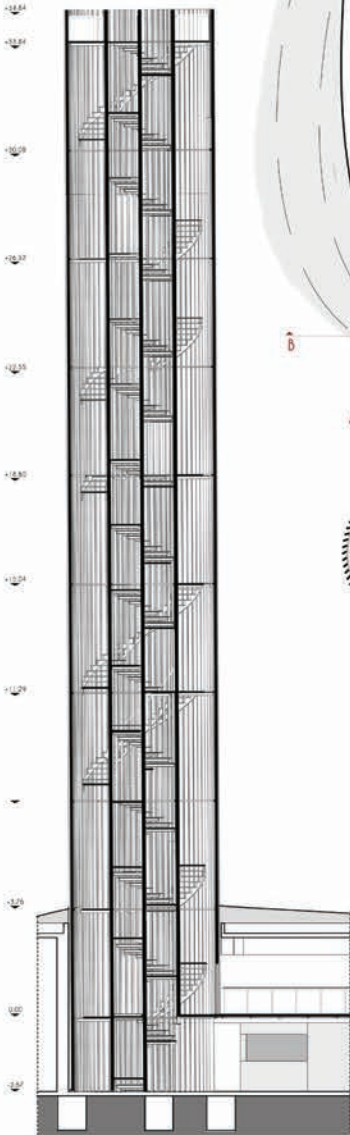
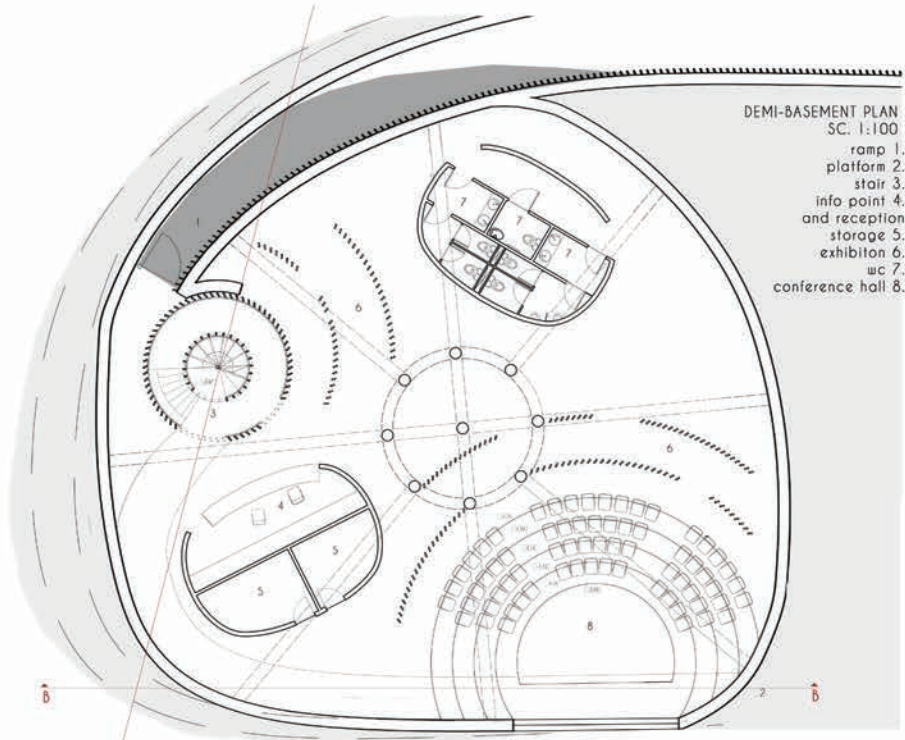
DNA TOWER

Turcu Sabina



DNA TOWER

Turcu Sabina



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DNA TOWER

Turcu Sabina



INTERIOR STAIR

Spiral stair with consoles resting the steps on the casting. Steel structure and steel threads, white finishing. Restings for each 20 steps.



EXTERIOR STAIR

Spiral stair supported on metallic lateral beams. White metallic steps and railing with metallic mesh. Restings and intermediary platforms for exhibition



DOUBLE HELIX

The two sets of stairs intertwine, going on opposite directions. At times their restings are connected to create alternative paths.



CORE STRUCTURE

Central tube of metallic pillars, joint at each level with circular braces that transfer the loads in the case of openings in the case of the stairs.



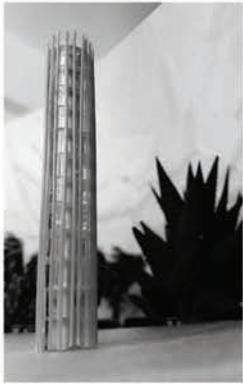
BEARING SYSTEM

The support of the exterior stairs consists in steel profiles that links the interior structural tube with the shell. Placed under restings.



THE SHELL

GLT profiles joined with circular braces and disposed at an angle. Acts as a permeable membrane between the environment and the interior space.





OBSERVATION TOWER

Comanelea Andreea

The idea of the tower started by observing the context. The meadow, the forest and panoramic view upon the city have influenced the development of the project.

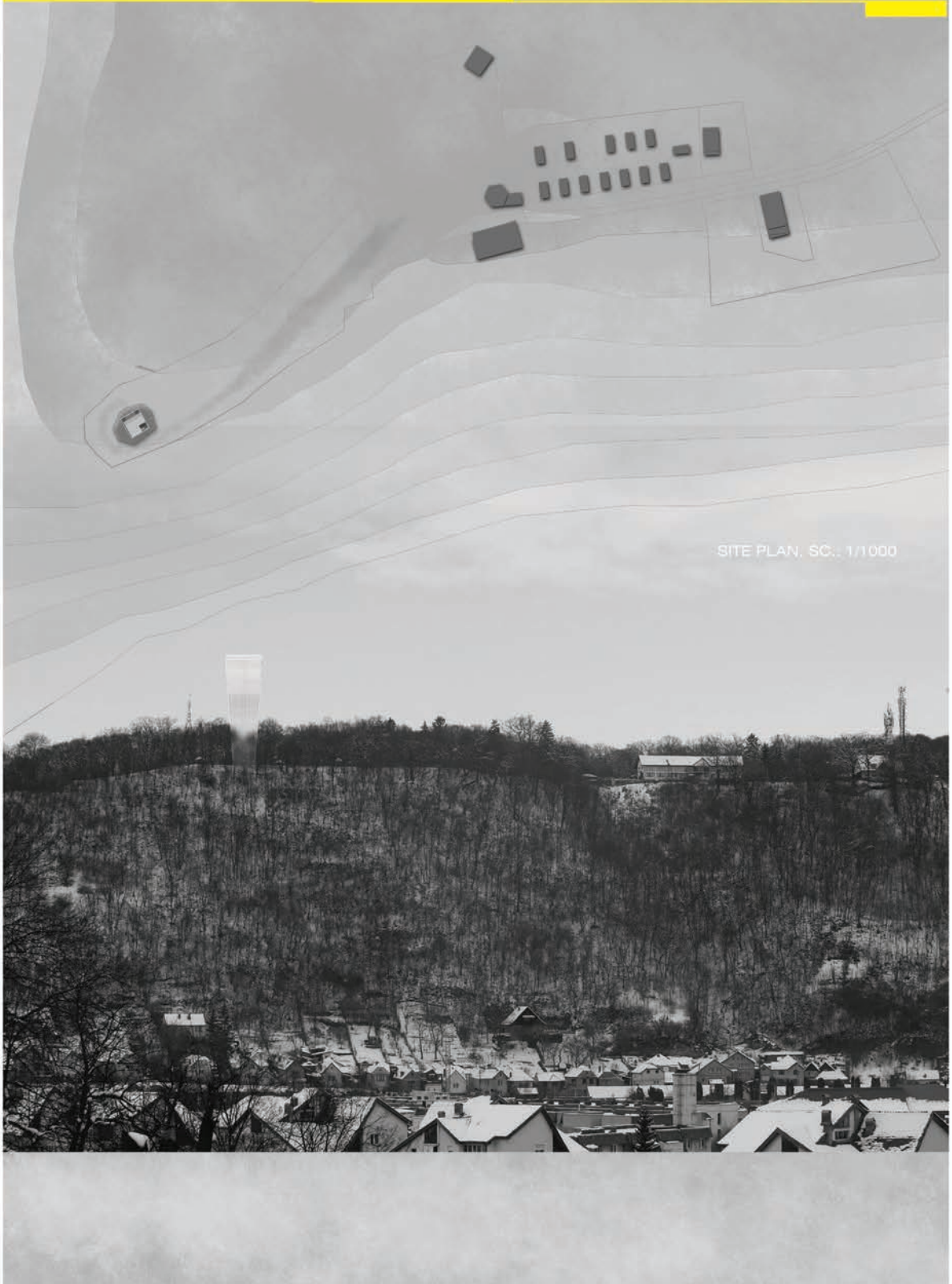
The form is generated by two different directions. The first direction consist in having a small base that grows while going up in the tower. By doing that the platform from the last level would be the biggest and could fit the most people on it. The second direction is to have the tower oriented to the city. The tower opens toward the city.

The pathway to the tower is organized around an artificial hill risen up around the tower, so the viewer would see the tower from all points of view before going inside. Before going up the people have to go through a lobby and they also have the possibility to access a conference hall.

Starting from the second level the view to outside is blocked by sunshades. The sunshades' angle is chosen in such a way that only the light could come inside the tower. Once arrived on top of the tower people will have the surprise of a panoramic view over the city of Sighisoara and the forest from 30 meters high. While going up there is an exhibition where is displayed the history of the city and the stairs are disposed in such a way that the viewer won't miss any point of it.

OBSERVATION TOWER

Coman1ea Andreea



OBSERVATION TOWER

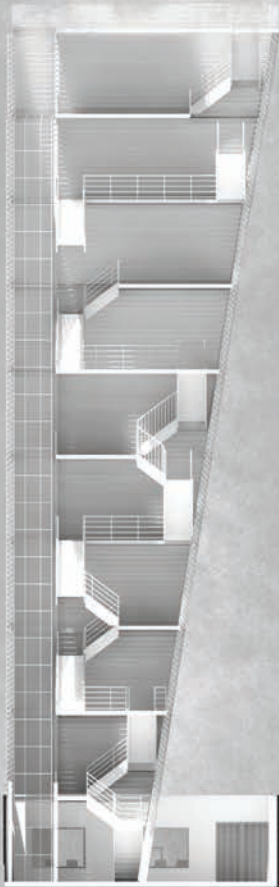
Comanelea Andreea



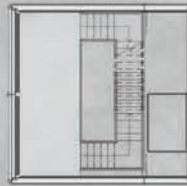
GROUND FLOOR, SC.: 1/100



10th FLOOR, SC.: 1/100



SECCIÓN A-A, SC.: 1/100



5th FLOOR, SC.: 1/100



7th FLOOR, SC.: 1/100



9th FLOOR, SC.: 1/50

OBSERVATION TOWER

Coman1ea Andreea



WEST FACADE, SC.: 1/100

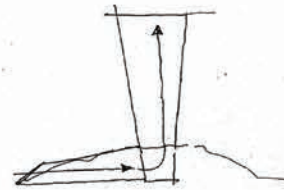
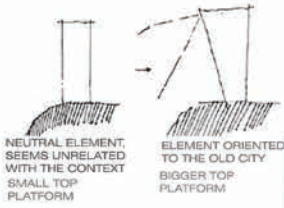


SOUTH FACADE , SC.: 1/100

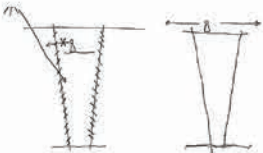


OBSERVATION TOWER

Comanelea Andreea



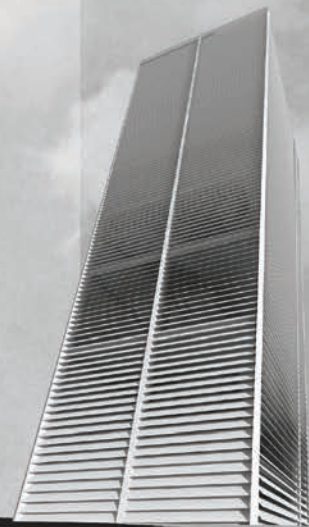
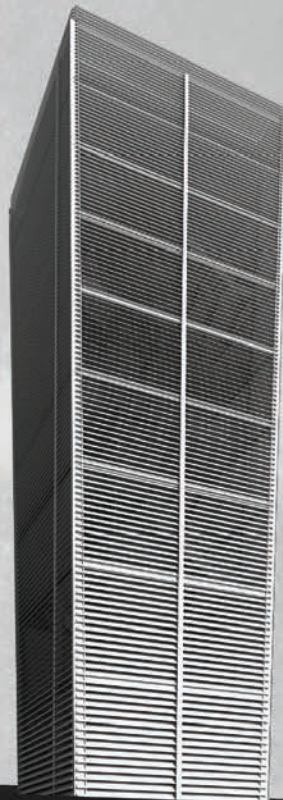
THE ENTRANCE IS "HIDDEN" IN THE HILL THAT SURROUNDS THE TOWER



ONCE IN THE TOWER SUNSHADES BLOCK THE VIEW TO OUTSIDE.



STAIRS ARE DIFFERENT AT EVERY FLOOR - MAKE THE PATH MORE DYNAMIC





Gurau Tudor

OBSERVATION TOWER

Seeing the relation between the meadow, hill and Sighisoara pushed me towards the idea of having a simple and thin structure. The way the tower can be seen from a great distance, visual impact, plays an important role in deciding how this construction should look like.

At the ground level the forest contributes very much to the great atmosphere of the meadow. This atmosphere can be observed not only from ground level but also from different heights. This way the tower got an extra function aside from the observation of Sighisoara and that of seeing the beautiful surroundings of the forest.

Taking into account all these facts and informations the tower has come to have a metal structural core with an integrated lift. The stairs and landings are wrapping around this core towards the last floor. The simplicity of all these parts resulted from the idea of having a tower opened to the nature as much as possible.

TILTED TOWER

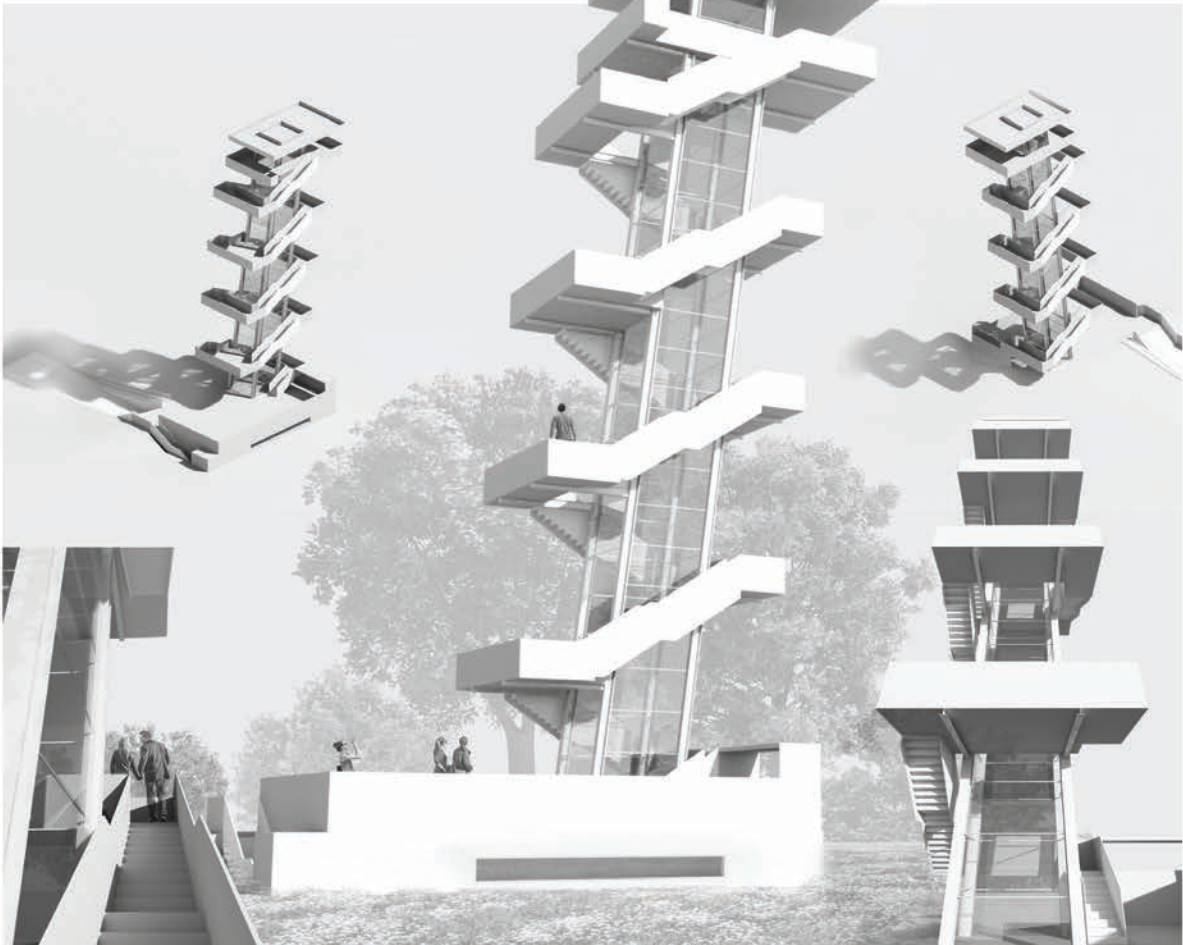
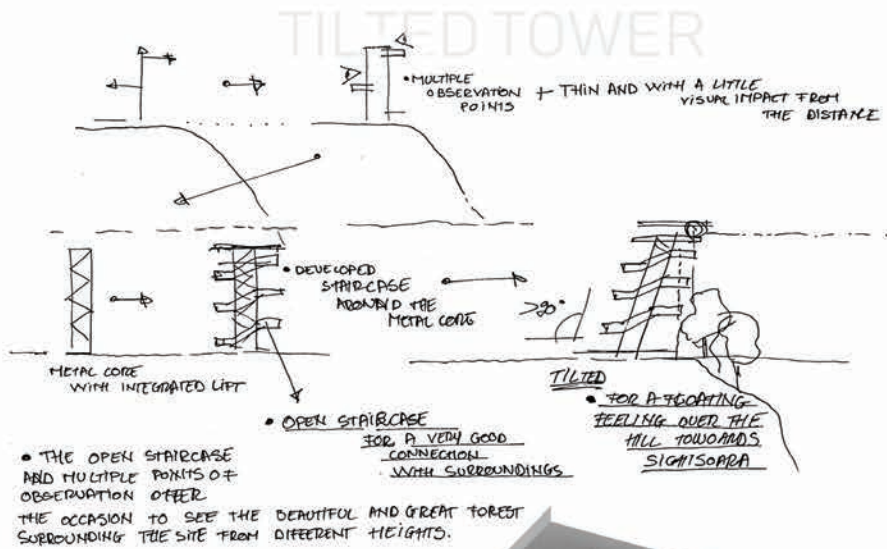
Gurau Tudor

TILTED TOWER



TILTED TOWER

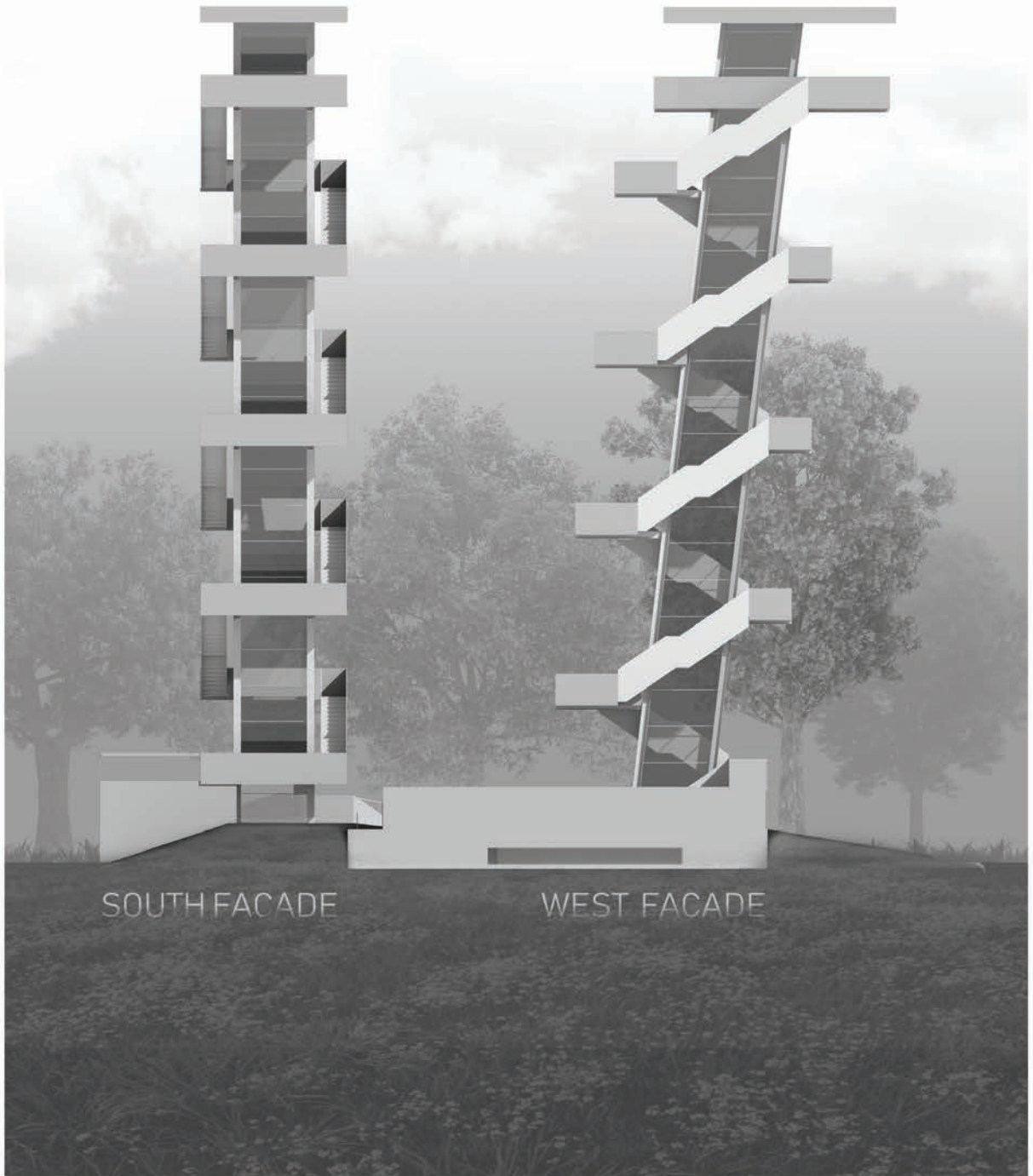
Gurau Tudor



TILTED TOWER

Gurau Tudor

TILTED TOWER



SOUTH FACADE

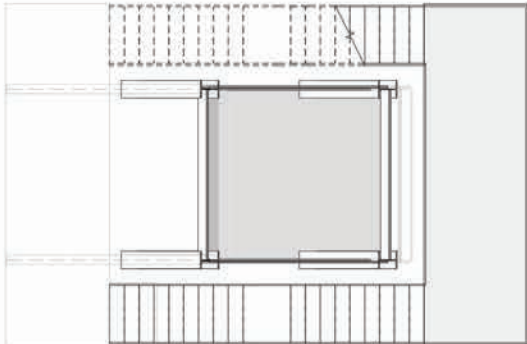
WEST FACADE



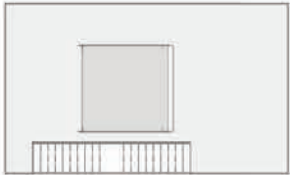
TILTED TOWER

Gurau Tudor

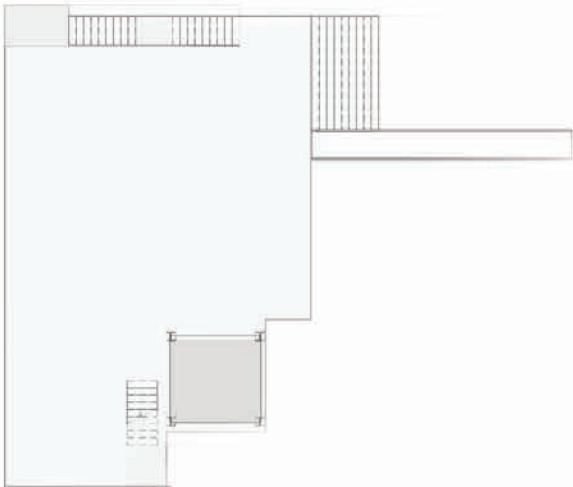
TILTED TOWER



6th FLOOR



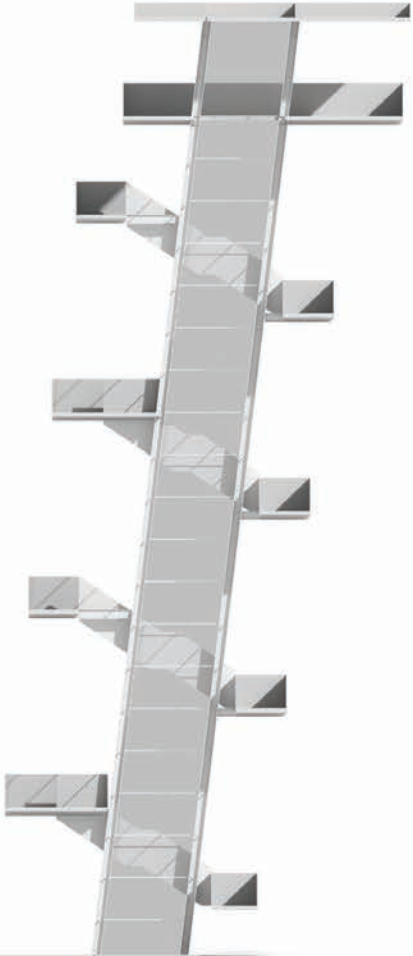
9th FLOOR



1st FLOOR



LOWER LEVEL



LONGITUDINAL SECTION 1:100

OBSERVATION TOWER

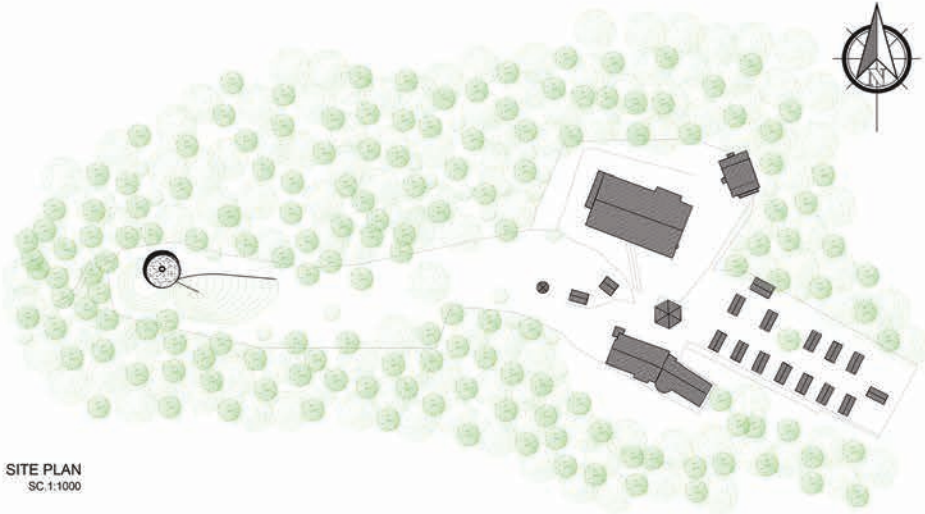
The culture center of Sighisoara, located in Villa Franca Hill settles an observation tower a museum and a conference room. Barely emerging from trees and totally glazed, the tower offers a panoramic view in the forest and the old city while remaining very discreet from the city. The underground museum and conference room are part of a level ground work which create some quiet place where the user can rest and enjoy.



OBSERVATION TOWER

Jarry Antony

OBSERVATION TOWER in Sighisoara



SITE PLAN
SC.1.1000



3D WIEW

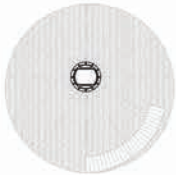
	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	JARRY Antony	PROJECT TITLE	OBSERVATION TOWER	Page no. 1/4
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Art. Maria VOICA	an anu		52
GROUP	Departamentul Simule de Proiectare - UAGIR	2018 - 2019	PAGE TITLE	IMPLANTATION
				1 1000



OBSERVATION TOWER

Jarry Antony

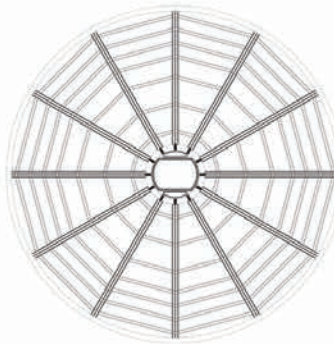
OBSERVATION TOWER in Sighisoara



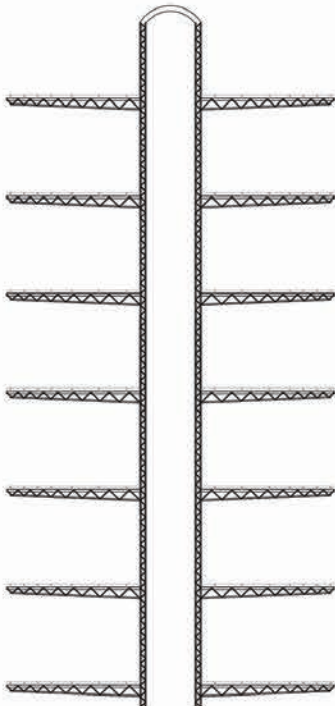
LAST FLOOR PLAN
SC.1:200



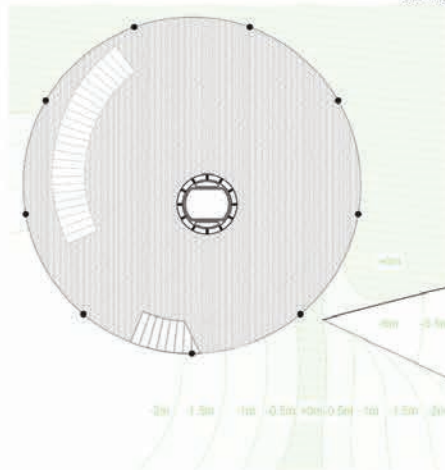
3rd FLOOR PLAN
SC.1:200



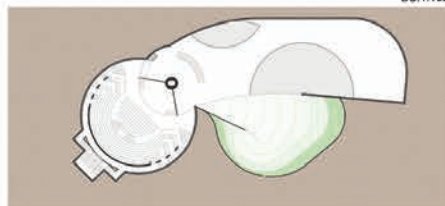
UPPER FLOORS' STRUCTURE PLAN
SC.1:100



MAIN STRUCTURAL SECTION
SC.1:100



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SC.1:100



BASEMENT PLAN conference room
SC.1:500

OBSERVATION
TOWER

CULTURAL
HUB

UNDERGROUND
MUSEUM

CONFERENCE
ROOM
60seats
or
200seats



ROUND
STAGES
OFFSET
FROM EACH
OTHER

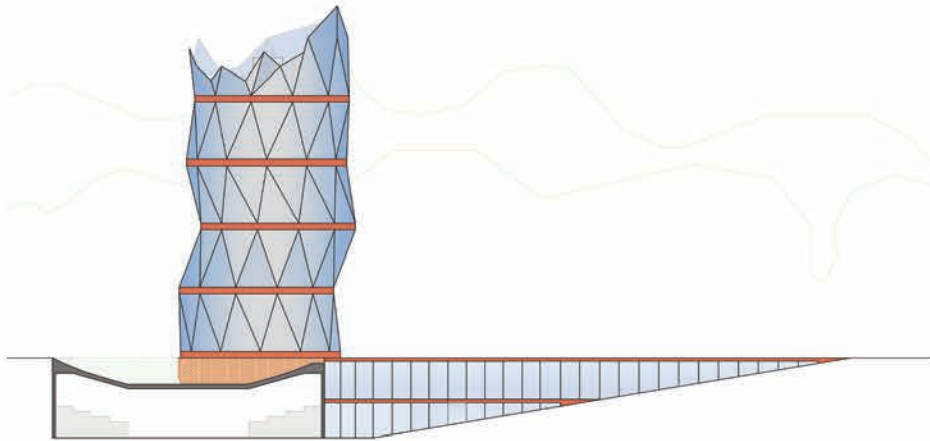
FIELD
&
TOPOGRAPHY
WORK

	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	JARRY Antony	PROJECT TITLE OBSERVATION TOWER	Page nr. 2/4 A2

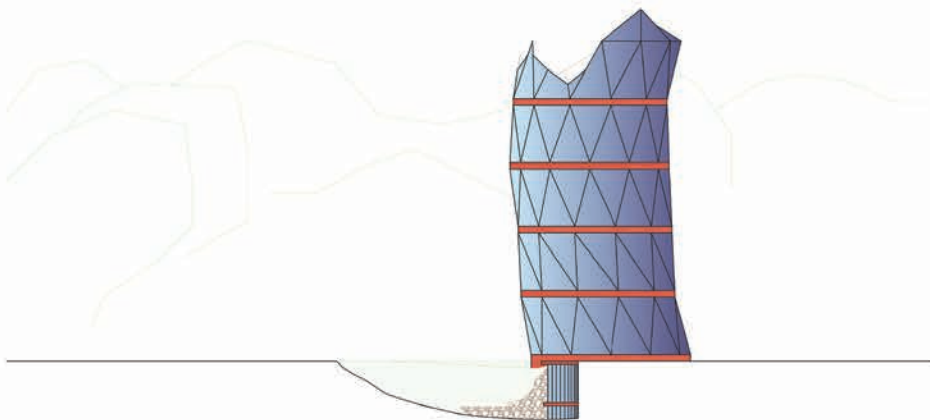
OBSERVATION TOWER

Jarry Antony

OBSERVATION TOWER in Sighisoara



FACADE
SC.1:200



FACADE
SC.1:200

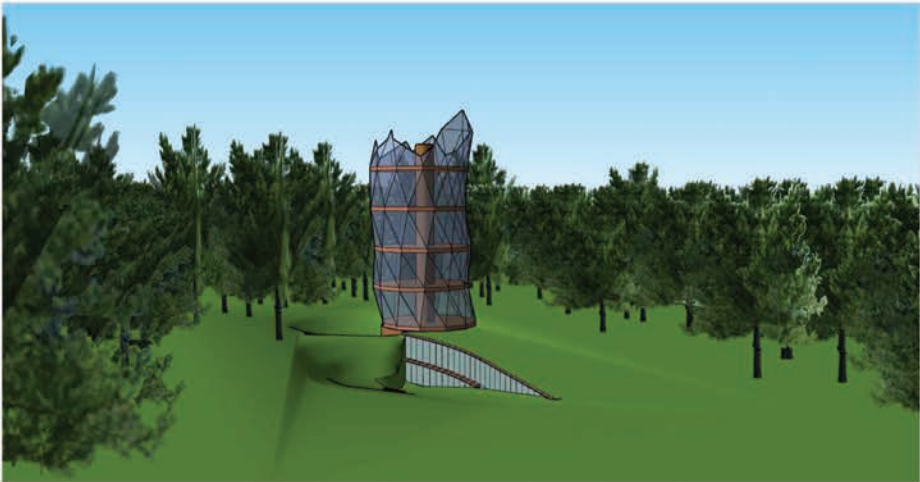
	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	JARRY Antony	PROJECT TITLE: OBSERVATION TOWER	Page nr. 34
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Arh. Maria VOICA	an-vm	52
GROUP	Departamentul de Arhitectură - LULIAR	PAGE TITLE: FACADES	1:200



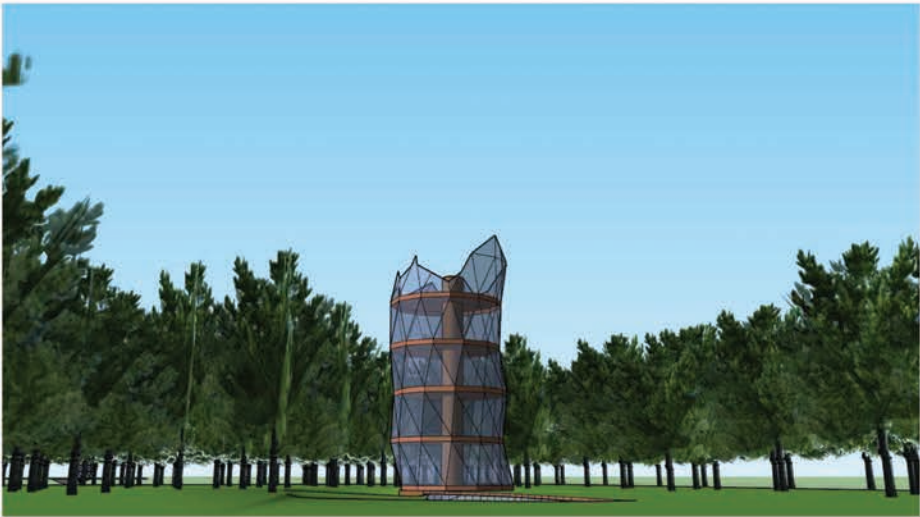
OBSERVATION TOWER

Jarry Antony

OBSERVATION TOWER in Sighisoara



VIEW 1



VIEW 2

	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	JARRY Antony	PROJECT TITLE	OBSERVATION TOWER	Page nr. 44 52
PROFESSOR	Conf. DR.ING. Maria VOICA	an anu	PAGE TITLE	VIEWS
GROUP	Departamentul Simbol de Proiectare - CALUM	2018 - 2019		1 / 1

OBSERVATION TOWER

Romero Paula

The first idea about this project was to generate a path to enjoy observing all the little parts of this place, generating a panoramic view. This idea was completed doing a path around the elevator, in order to make a smaller basic floor as possible.

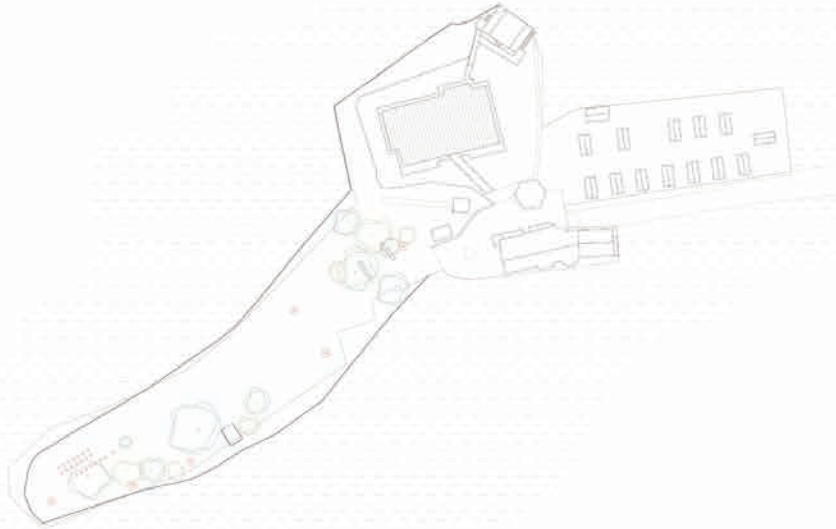
The tower was thought like a permeable volume, the outside appearance is of a transparent volume, while from inside it is perceived more opaque, due to the fact that you only feel the light rays. In addition, this generates an important top floor, which has a grand opening for observing the site. In the other part, you can walk free and have a fluid circulation. The construction of the tower is done with different types of treated Nordic Pine wood, to better withstand the elements.

TESATURA SI DESCHIDERI

Romero Paula

SITUATIE

ȚESATURĂ ȘI DESCHIDERI



- **IDEA:** The first idea about the project was making a path around the nucleus, for try to make the plant smaller. This volume had to be permeable from outside to the inside, but not show the village views until stay in the highest point.
- **PLACE:** For make this connection exterior-interior the tower have a different types of windows to frame various elements that are in the place: forest, different types of trees, and its colors, playground, views, light inputs, and others. And put the most biggest openings in the top floor to accentuate the view point, and the ground floor for a fluid circulation.
- **MATERIALS:** All the tower is composed with Nordic Pine Wood Treated, the center and the slim places for covering the volum. This type of Wood behaves well in outside places, in contact with whater and temperature difference.

TESATURA SI DESCHIDERI

Romero Paula

INTERIOR

ȚESATURĂ ȘI DESCHIDERI

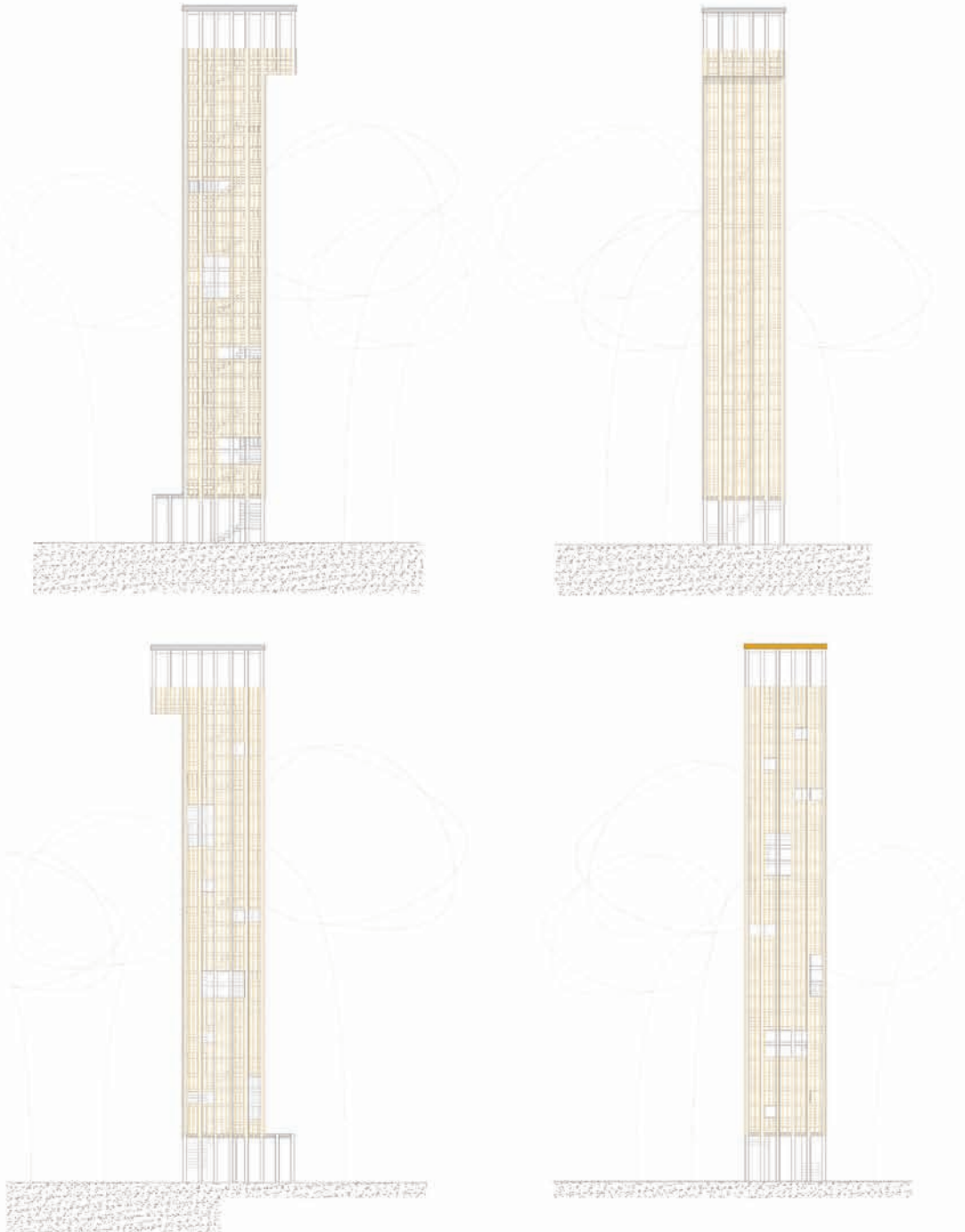


TESATURA SI DESCHIDERI

Romero Paula

INFATISARE

ȚESATURĂ ȘI DESCHIDERI

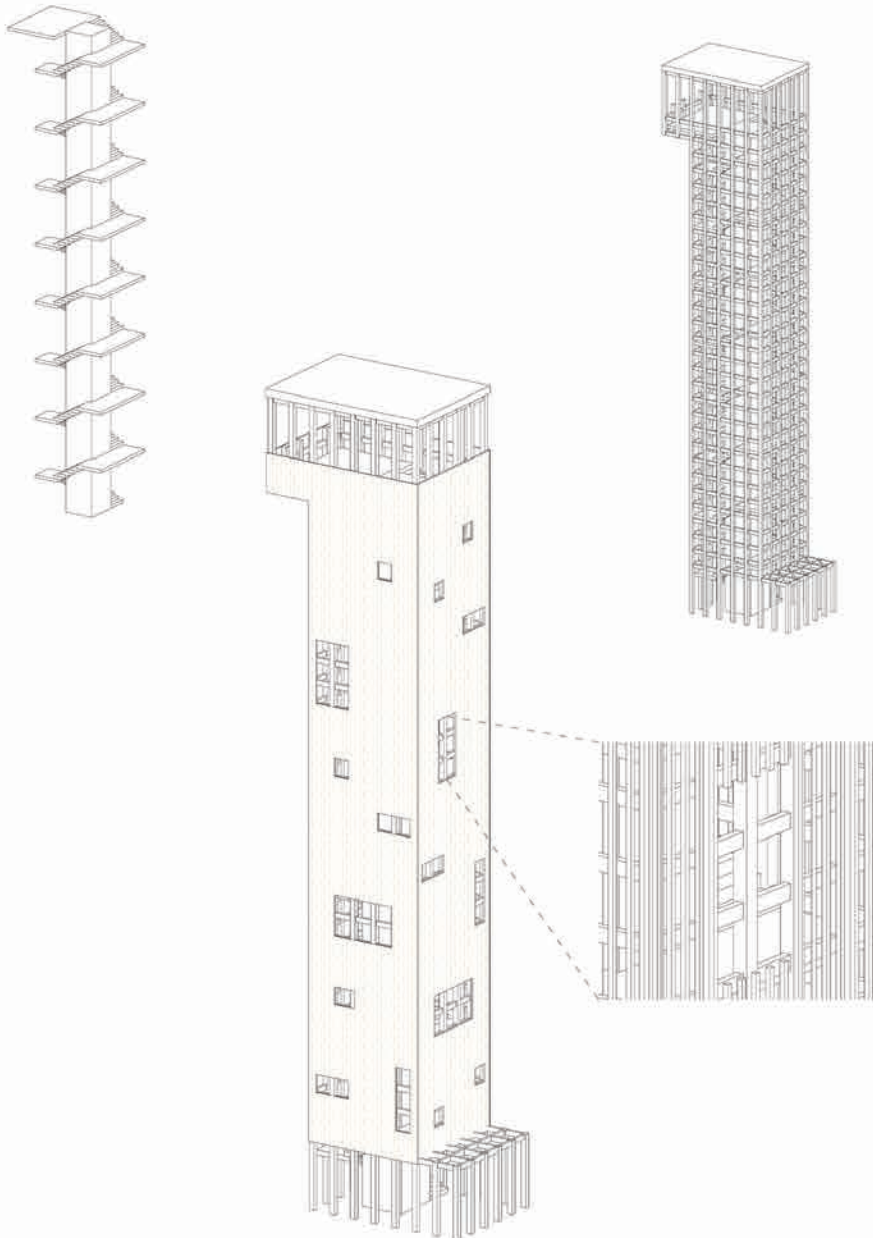


TESATURA SI DESCHIDERI

Romero Paula

VOLUM

ȚESATURĂ ȘI DESCHIDERI



	NAME		PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	Paula Romero Checa,	ETSAB (BCN)	PROJECT TITLE: Tower in Sighisoara	Page nr. 1
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr.Arch. Marius VOICA	an univ.	PAGE TITLE: FLOORPLANS	AR
GROUP 41	Departamentul Sinteză de Proiectare - UAI		2018 - 2019	sc. 1: 50 - 1:100



ROAD TO THE SKY

Albakri Halit
Militelto Salvatore

Road To The Sky

SITE PLANS

SITE PLAN
Sc:1.1000



	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	HALIT ALBAKRI - SALVATORE MITTELLO	PROJECT TITLE: ROAD TO THE SKY		Page no.: 1
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Arb. Maria VOICA	an. site:	PAGE TITLE: SITE PLANS	sc.: 1:1000
GROUP	Departamentul Studiilor de Proiectare - UAEM	2018 - 2019		



ROAD TO THE SKY

Albakri Halit Militello Salvatore

Road To The Sky

RENDERS



	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	HALIT ALBAKRI - SALVATORE MILITELLO	PROJECT TITLE:	ROAD TO THE SKY	Page nr. / 4
PROFESSOR	Coord. Dr. Art. Marius VOICĂ	an. univ.		A2
GROUP	Departamentul Dezene de Proiectare - UAUIM	PAGE TITLE:	RENDERS	nr. -
			2018 - 2019	



ROAD TO THE SKY

Albakri Halit
Militelto Salvatore

Road To The Sky

RENDERS



	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	HALIT ALBAKRI - SALVATORE MITTELLO	PROJECT TITLE	ROAD TO THE SKY	
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Arh. Maria VOICA	an unit	PAGE TITLE	RENDERS
GROUP	Departamentul Sistem de Proiectare - UAUIN	2018 - 2019	nr. /	5 /



TOWER

After traversing a winding path marked on the lawn of this wonderful wooded space, little by little you begin to descend the smooth staircase that takes you to an open underground patio. Here the journey begins: you can appreciate the beauty of the trees above your head. You want to feel inside that overflowing nature and continue the journey down the staircase that enters the tower. The trees get in your way. You feel them inside. If you let yourself be carried up the stairs, suddenly you will feel yourself outside. Feel inside them. Your tour takes a break, you can stop and appreciate the canopy and see from the outside all the nature that was surrounding you. You must continue because you know that the best will be up, but you still cannot fully appreciate it because of this strange skin that surrounds you. Finally you get it, the journey has been worth it. Sighisoara at your feet.

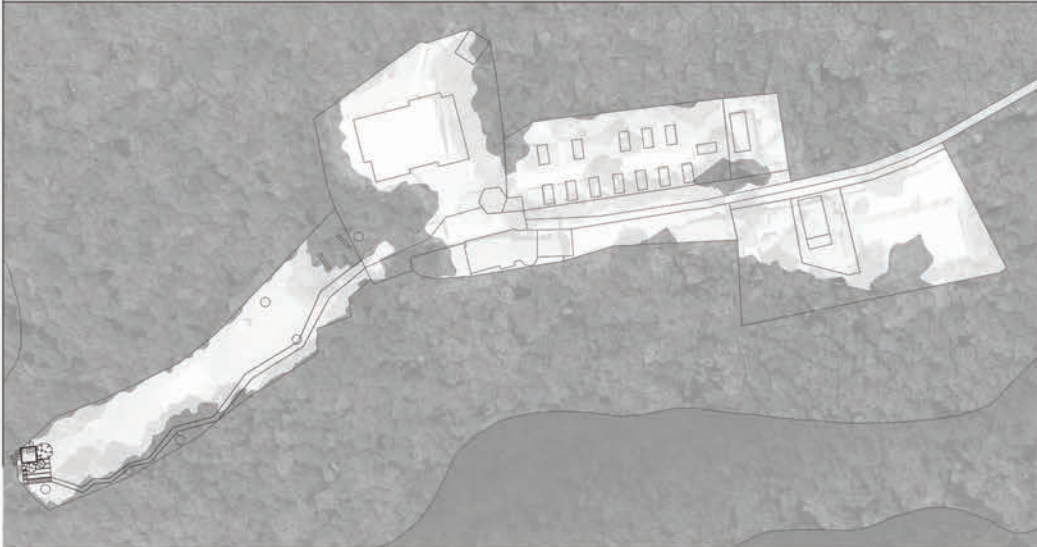


TOWER

Boccardo Juan

PROJECT TITLE

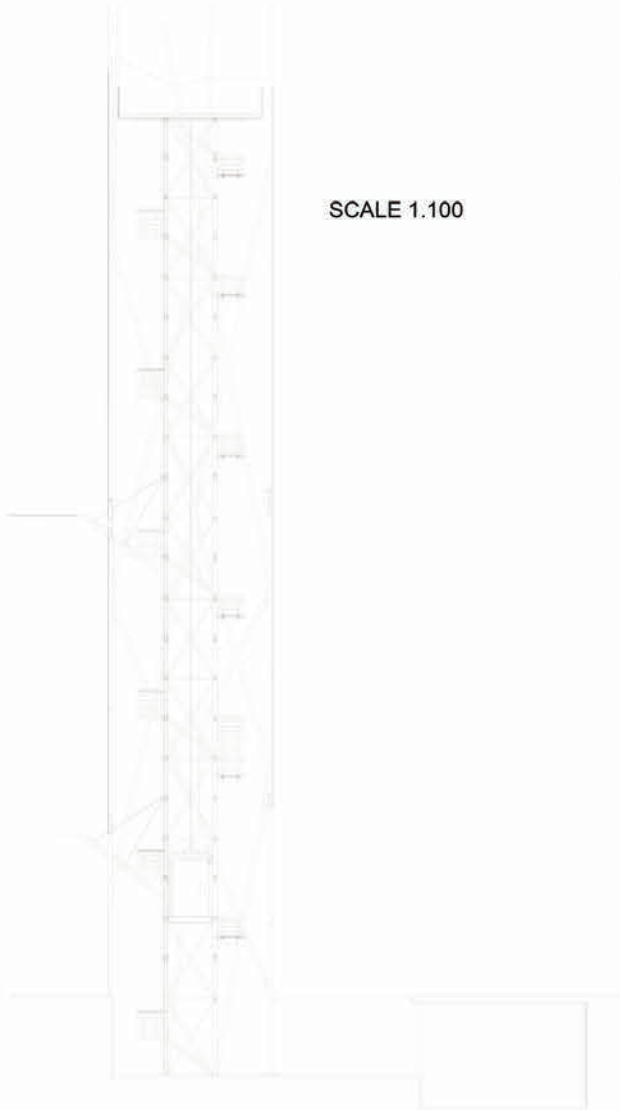
PAGE TITLE



	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	Juan Boccardo Rottenbuid	PROJECT TITLE: TOWER IN SIGHISOARA	Page no. 1
PROFESSOR	Coord. Dr. Art. Maria VOICA		43
GROUP	Departamentul Sistemelor de Proiectare - LALUM	PAGE TITLE: FLOORPLANS	SC. 1:50 - 1:100

TOWER

Boccardo Juan



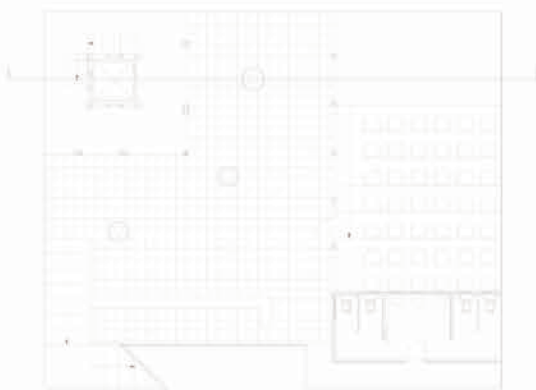
SCALE 1.100



ROOFTOP

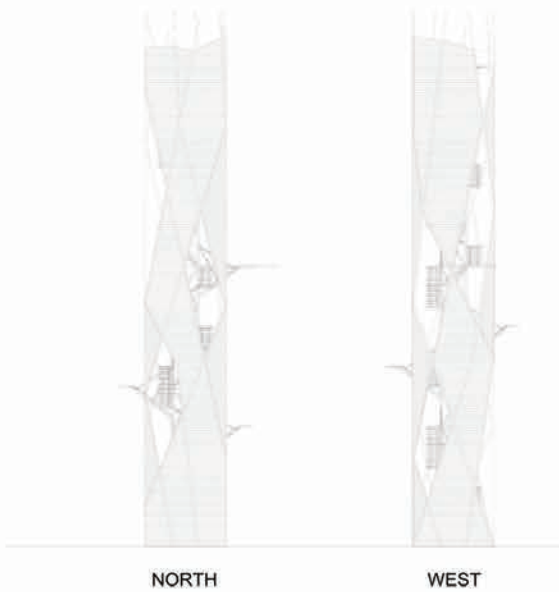
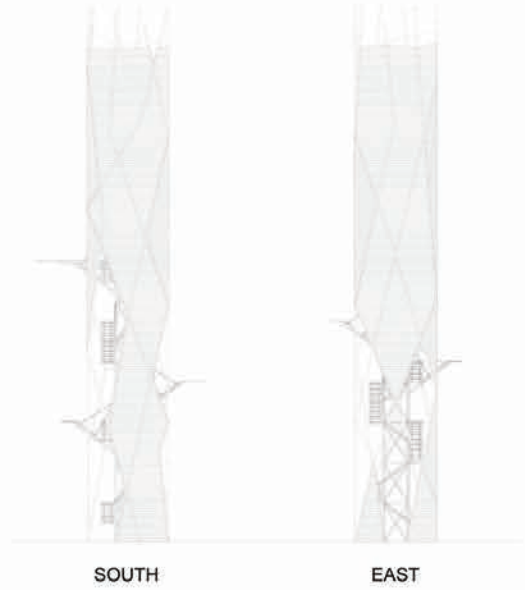


HALF JOURNEY PLATFORM



TOWER

Boccardo Juan



SCALE 1.200

ARCHSCULP

Albarran Cristina >>

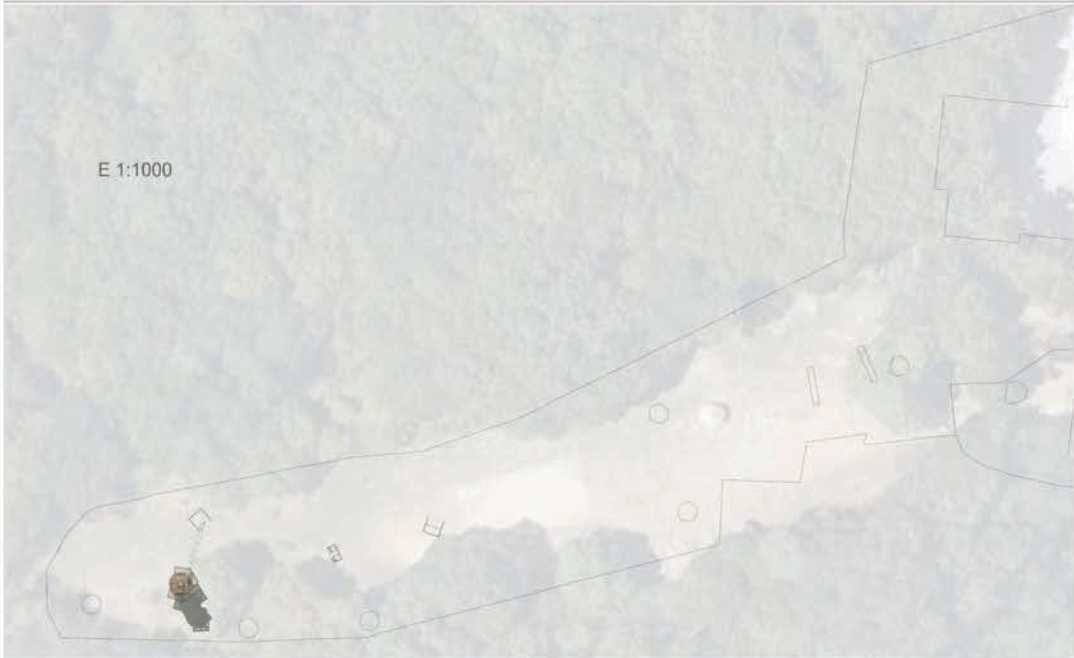
This project, as its names says, tries to explain a 'sculptural' building that will try to catch the attention from the people of the city. Because it is located on the top of a hill, it needs something representative so the people and visitors of Sighisoara want to go to that place. It also offers an interesting elevation because of its shape, being like a skeleton that allows shadows and lights to enter in some parts, as it was a tree. It also has some platforms to observe the landscape and its surroundings. It is based on a simple module of 6x6m that rotates 10 degrees as it stacks. It is like a game in which you decide which platform are you going to go to so you observe certain specific elements so that you keep the attention of the visitor, while going to the top of the tower.

ARCHSCULP

Albarran Cristina

ARCHSCULP

1



	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	Cristina Guadalupe Albarran Otero	PROJECT TITLE	SCULPTURE
PROFESSOR	Carit OLAN, Maria VOICA	Page no.	2
GROUP	Regional School of Architecture - URAR	DATE	A2
	2019 - 2020	PAGE TITLE	SECTION - FACADES
		SCALE	1:500

ARCHSCULP

Albarran Cristina

ARCHSCULP

A A'

B B'

C C'

D D'

E E'

F F'

UNDERGROUND FLOOR (Conference room)

E 1:100

This project, as it names says, tries to explain is an "sculptoric" building that will try to caught the attention from the people in the city.

Because it is located on top of a hill, this hill needs something representative so the people and visitors of Sighisoara want to go to that place.

It also offers an interesting elevation because of its shape. It is like a skeleton that allows shadows and lights to enter in some parts, as it was a tree.

It also has some platforms to observe the landscape and its surroundings.

It is based on a simple module of 6x6 meters that you rotate 10° and you put one on top of the other. It is like a game which you can decide which platforms are you going to do longer so you observe certain specifically made for the visitor so he doesn't gets bored while going up to the top of the tower.

The structure works in a simple way.

When there is an interaction between the woods there is a cut that will make like a puzzle and link both pieces of wood:

NAME		PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	Cristina Guadalupe Albarran Ochoa	PROJECT TITLE	SCULPTURITY	Page no: 2
PROFESSOR	Carl Drach Maria VOICA	DATE		AZ
GROUP	Departamentul Teoriei de Proiectare - LAU208	PAGE TITLE	SECTION - FACADES	sc: 1-100



ARCHSCULP

Albarran Cristina

ARCHSCULP

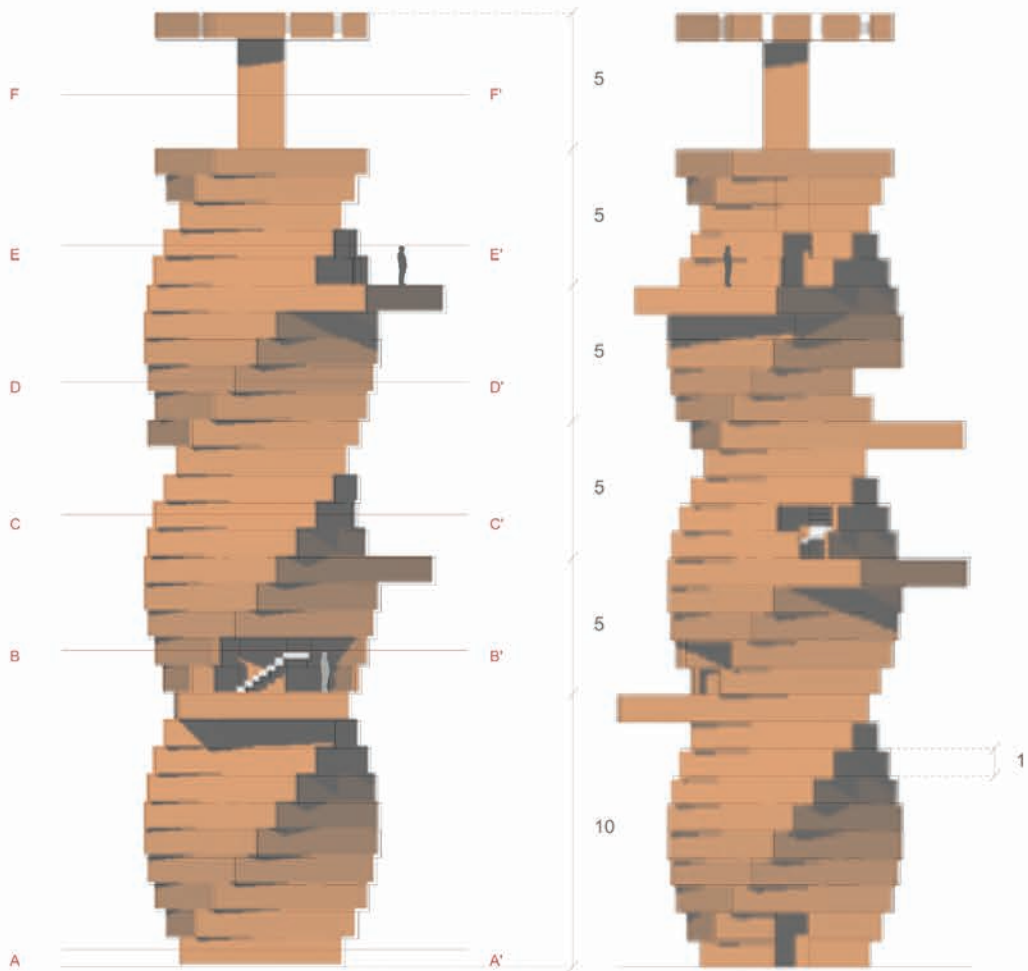
3

E 1:1000

SOUTH FACADE

E 1:1000

NORTH FACADE



	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	Cristina Guadalupe Albarran Oteros	PROJECT TITLE	SCULPTURE
PROFESSOR	Clara Guzmán Álvarez YORGE	BY	AD
GROUP	Departamentul Simbol de Proiectare - URUM 2019 - 2020	PAGE TITLE	SECTION - FACADES
			sc. 1:100

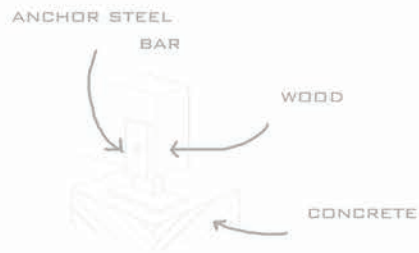
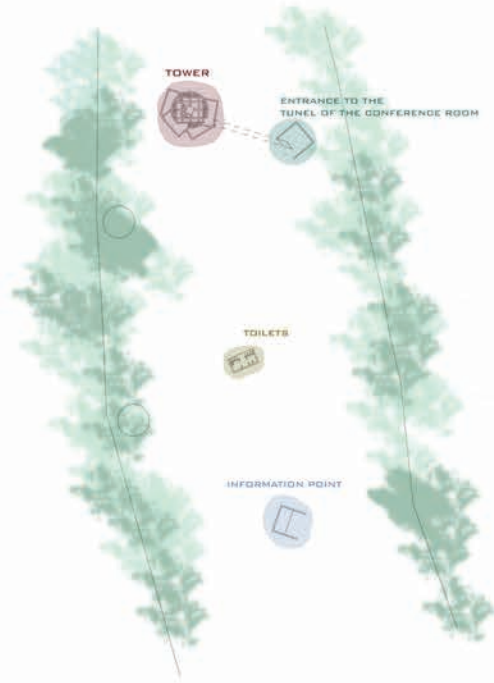
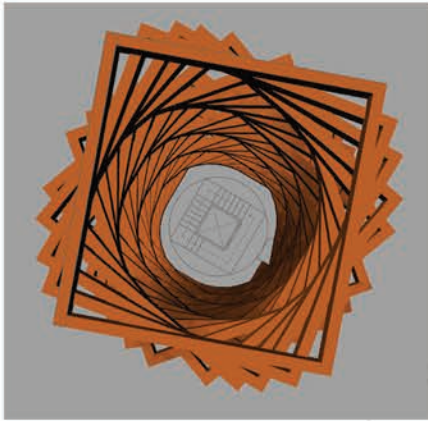


ARCHSCULP

Albarran Cristina

ARCHSCULP

4



MATERIALS



	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	Cristina Guadalupe Albarran Otero	PROJECT TITLE: SCULPTURE	Page n° : 2
PROFESSOR	Cristina Guadalupe Albarran Otero	AZ.	
GROUP	Diseño y Construcción de Puentes - UGUM 2018 - 2019	PAGE TITLE: SECCION - FACADES	Esc. 1:100



OBSERVATION TOWER

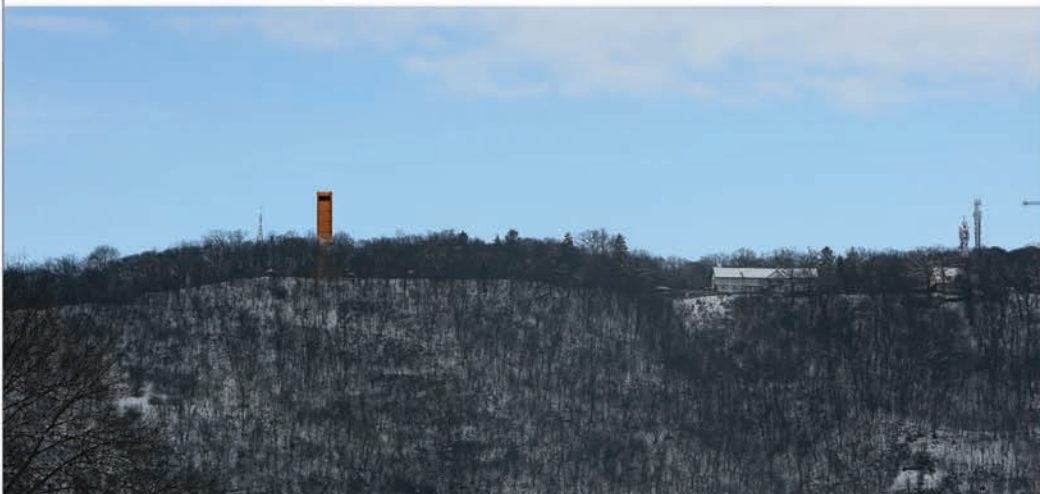
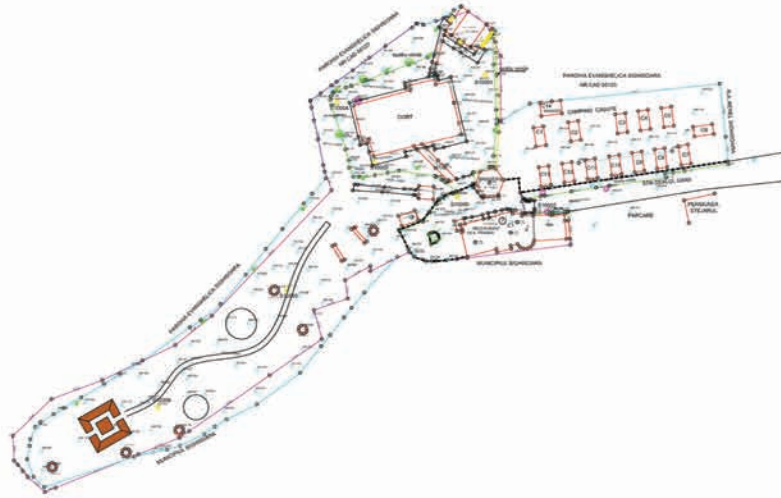
Inspired by the nine towers of the old city, I created a tower with nine windows and nine floors. The entrance floor consists of three volumes, where one is the tower, the second one contains a souvenir shop and a conference room, and the third one the sanitary facilities and a space dedicated to the exhibition of part of the history of the city. These two volumes around the tower not only create a path around it, but also helps integrate the tower in the site. The tower itself is 30m high and each level is different, with different points of view from the 9 windows. The two last openings are the biggest ones, one facing north to see the forest and the other one facing south to see the city of Sighisoara. The structure is made only by wood and stone at the base to protect the wood from the water. It is accessible to people with reduce mobility to the main floors and some of the platforms in the tower, including the last two of them by an elevator.

OBSERVATION TOWER

Iurescu Nicoleta

OBSERVATION TOWER

LOCATION
Sigishoara



	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	Nicoleta Iurescu	PROJECT TITLE	OBSERVATION TOWER Page nr. 1
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Adalberto VOICA	PAGE TITLE	LOCATION nr. 1/1000
GROUP 41 E	Departamentul Dezvoltare si Proiectare - URBAN		2016 - 2018

OBSERVATION TOWER

Iurescu Nicoleta

OBSERVATION TOWER

SECTION - FACADES

The drawings include a main section on the left showing the tower's vertical structure with height markers at 6m, 7m, 12m, 18m, 22m, 28m, and 31m. To the right are eight floor plans at different levels: 4m, 7m, 12m, 18m, 22m, and 28m. The main floor plan at the bottom right shows a large ground-level area with a grid of small circles, possibly representing seating or a platform.

MAIN SECTION
SC.1:100

MAIN FLOORPLAN
SC.1:100

FLOORPLAN - 4m
SC.1:100

FLOORPLAN - 18m
SC.1:100

FLOORPLAN - 7m
SC.1:100

FLOORPLAN - 22m
SC.1:100

FLOORPLAN - 12m
SC.1:100

FLOORPLAN - 28m
SC.1:100

Inspired by the nine towers of the old city, I created a tower with 9 widows and 9 floors.

The path to arrive the power is made by wood and bypass by siting places.

The entrance floor consists of three volumes, where one is the tower, the second contains a souvenir shop and a confrères room and the third one the sanitary facilities and a space dedicated to the exhibition of part of the history of the city. This two volumes around the tower not only creates a path around it but also helps integrate the tower in the site.

The tower it self as 30m high and each level is different, with different points of view from the 9 widows. The two last openings are the biggest ones, one facing north to see the forest and the other one facing south to see the city of Sighisoara.

The structure is made only by wood and stone at the base to protect the wood from the water.

It is accessible to people with reduce mobility to the main floors and some of the platforms in the tower, including the last two of them by an elevator.

NAME		PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	Nicoleta Iurescu	PROJECT TITLE	OBSERVATION TOWER	Page no: 2
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Mariana VOICA	an anu		2019
GROUP #1 E	Departamentul Simbolica de Proiectare - USMBM	PAGE TITLE	SECTION - FACADES	no: 1/100
				2019 - 2019

OBSERVATION TOWER

Iurescu Nicoleta

OBSERVATION TOWER

SECTION - FACADES



FACADE
SC.1:100



FACADE
SC.1:100

NAME		PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	Nicoleta Iurescu	PROJECT TITLE	OBSERVATION TOWER	Page nr 3
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Arch. Maria VOICA	PAGE TITLE	SECTION - FACADES	sc. 1:100
GROUP 41 E	Departamentul Simbol de Proiectare - UAUIM	2019 - 2019		



OBSERVATION TOWER

Iurescu Nicoleta

OBSERVATION TOWER SECTION - FACADES



		PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	Nicoleta Iurescu	PROJECT TITLE	OBSERVATION TOWER	Page no 3
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Ar.Maria VOICA	GROUP		A7
GROUP 41 E	Dezvoltarea Sistemelor de Proiectare - GAUM	PAGE TITLE	SECTION - FACADES	SC 1:50 - 1:100
	2018 - 2019			



Fazilet Zeynep

GROUND TO SKY

In my project I wanted to create a cultural center that includes some exhibitions about culture and history of Sighisoara as a city and in a bigger scale for Romania. A visitor will start his experience by reaching the conferenceroom through the ramp where he/she will also have an access to the observation tower. The 6 meter width ramp will start from the level +4.50 to the level 0.00. The slope path will start 45 meter before it reaches the tower. The wall next to the ramp will be used as an exhibition canvas made of natural stone. When visitors arrive to the building's courtyard, they will have a direct interaction with the outdoor foyer like a space which happened to be made out of stone. On the other hand, the tower will have a more transparent theme using glass as a material for a more efficient view. The contrast introduced in the situation is an interpretation of the clash of modernity and history. The stairs and lift are made out of steel and they will be used as a structure core, taking that into account that the glass part of the structure will play an important role in order to have a good view in each .When people reach the top of the observation tower at level +36,3 meter they will see the old town of Sighisoara. The observation platform at the top is 94m² and it is open. By this level the users will have already received the introductory information that will allow them to enjoy the cityscape in a more peaceful way.

GROUND TO SKY

Fazilet Zeynep

GROUND TO SKY

SITE PLAN & VIEW FROM CITY



TO REACH THE OBSERVATION TOWER, I CREATE A **PATH** GOES DOWN FROM LEVEL 4.00 TO 0.00. THIS PATH COVERED BY WALLS WHICH MADE BY **NATURAL STONES**.

WHEN WE REACH THE LEVEL 0.00, WE HAVE AN **OUTDOOR EXHIBITION WALL** AND A **COURTYARD** TO BE TOGETHER.



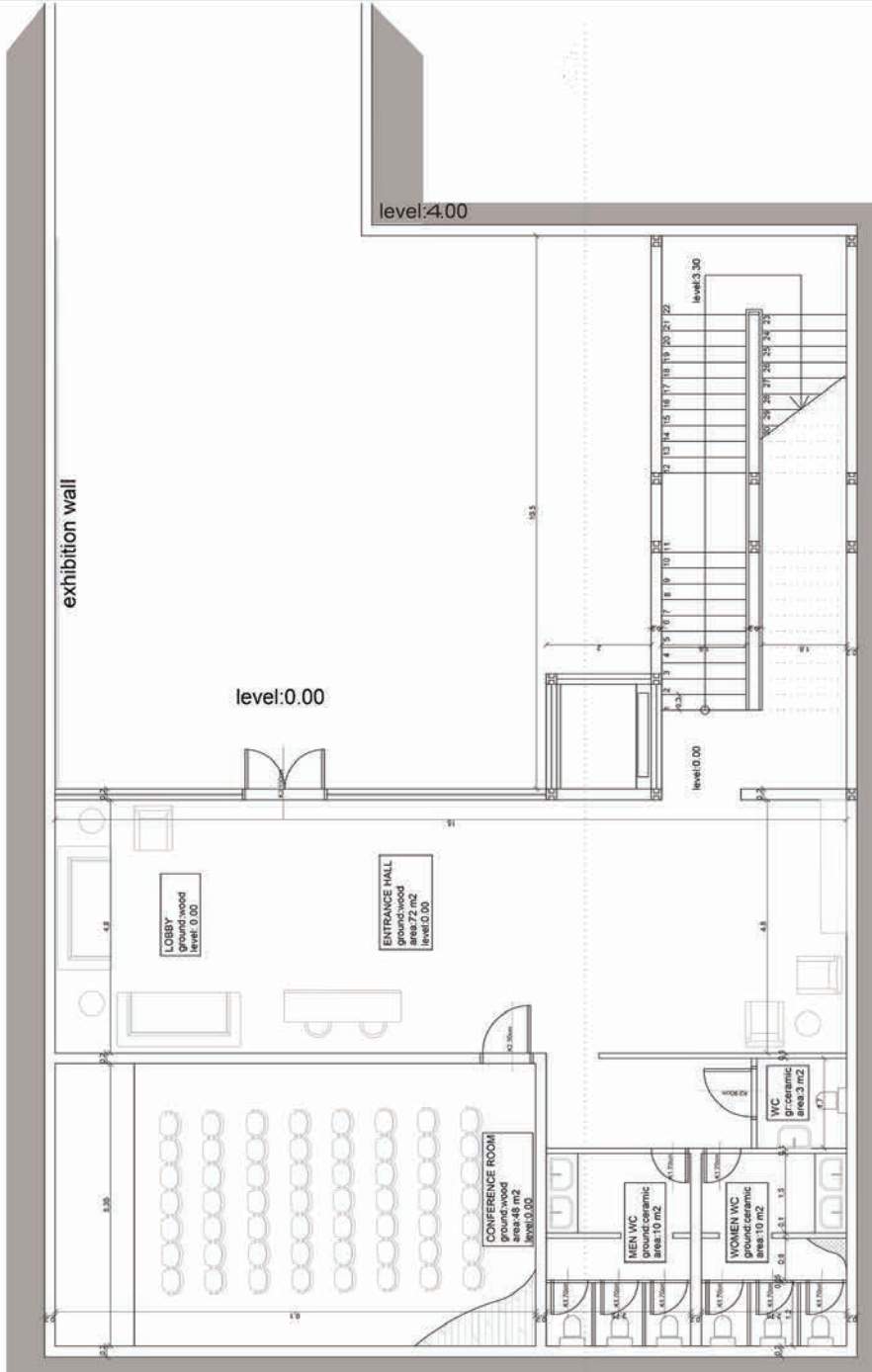
ZEYNEP FAZİLET KAYA	GROUND TO SKY	1
PROF.MARIUS VOICA UAUIM - 2018-2019	-SITE PLAN -RENDER IMAGE	1\1000

GROUND TO SKY

Fazilet Zeynep

GROUND TO SKY

MAIN FLOOR PLAN



ZEYNEP FAZILET KAYA	GROUND TO SKY	2
PROF.MARIUS VOICA	-MAIN FLOOR PLAN	1/50
UAUIM - 2018-2019		

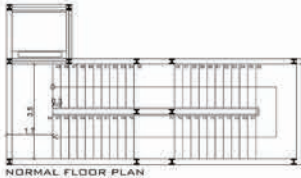


GROUND TO SKY

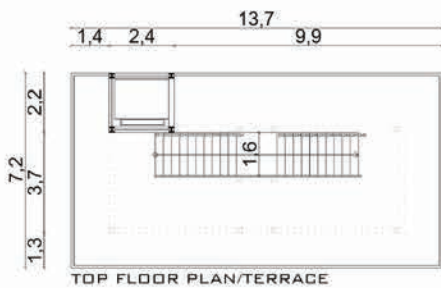
Fazilet Zeynep

GROUND TO SKY

TERRACE & SECTION

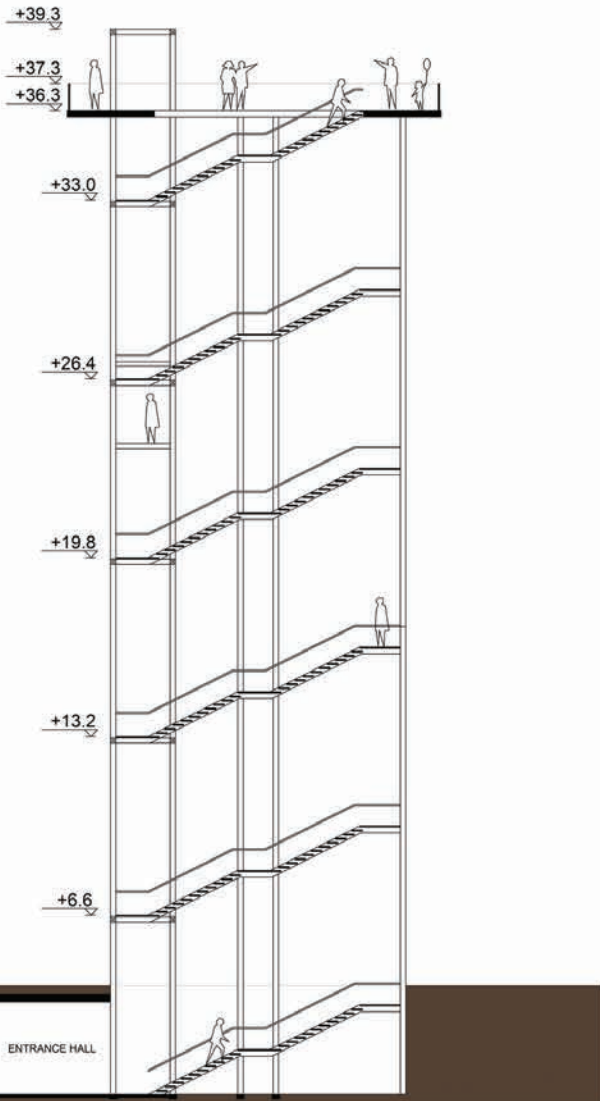


NORMAL FLOOR PLAN



TOP FLOOR PLAN/TERRACE

AT THE ENTRANCE AT LEVEL 0.00,
WE HAVE A FOYER.
THE LIFT AND STAIRS
COVERED BY GLASS
SO THAT PEOPLE CAN
HAVE A VIEW
AT EACH LEVEL



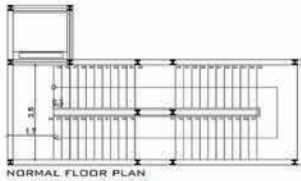
ZEYNEP FAZİLET KAYA	GROUND TO SKY	3
PROF.MARIUS VOICA JAUIM - 2018-2019	-SECTION -TERRACE PLAN	1\100

GROUND TO SKY

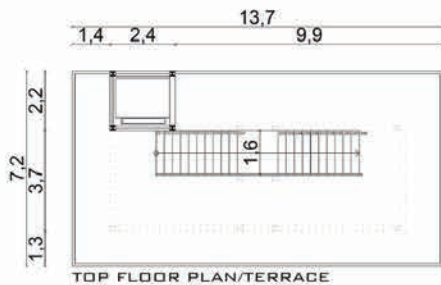
Fazilet Zeynep

GROUND TO SKY

TERRACE & SECTION

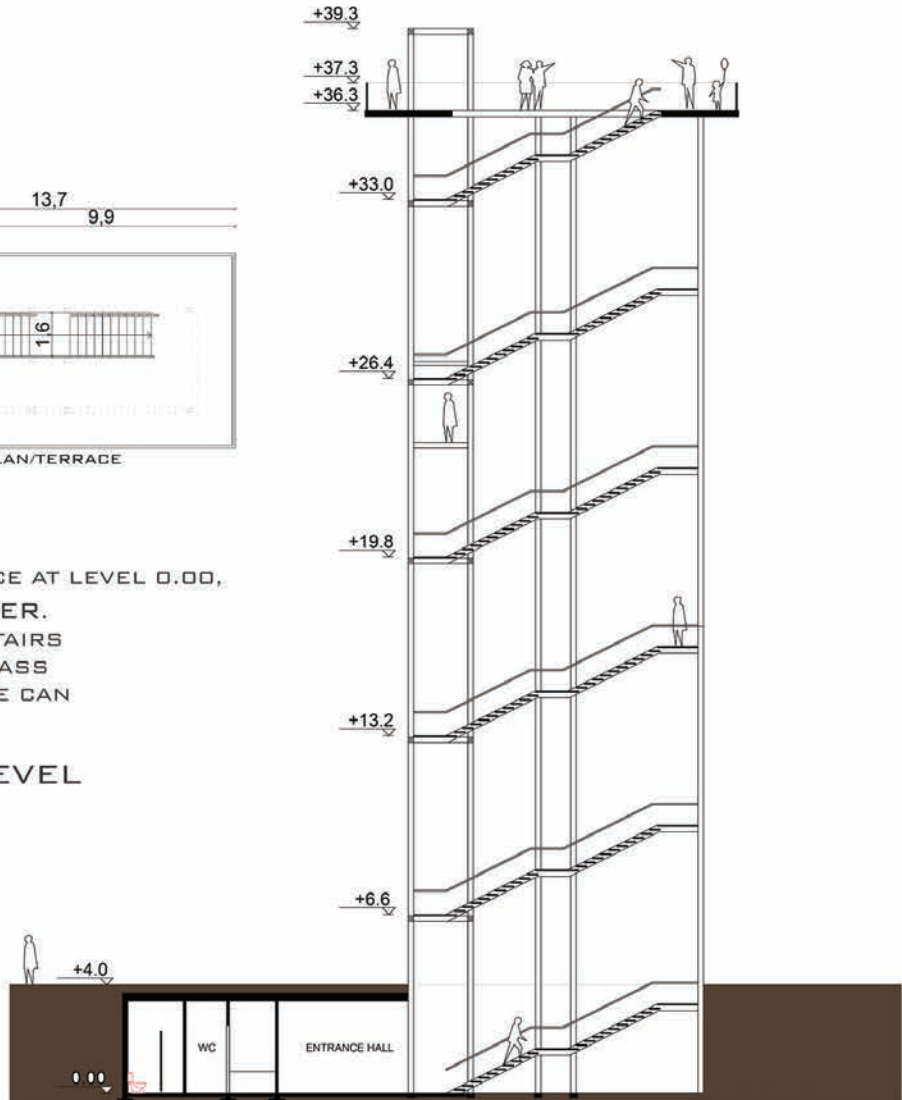


NORMAL FLOOR PLAN



TOP FLOOR PLAN/TERRACE

AT THE ENTRANCE AT LEVEL 0.00,
WE HAVE A FOYER.
THE LIFT AND STAIRS
COVERED BY GLASS
SO THAT PEOPLE CAN
HAVE A VIEW
AT EACH LEVEL



ZEYNEP FAZİLET KAYA	GROUND TO SKY	3
PROF.MARIUS VOICA	-SECTION	
UAJIM - 2018-2019	-TERRACE PLAN	1\100

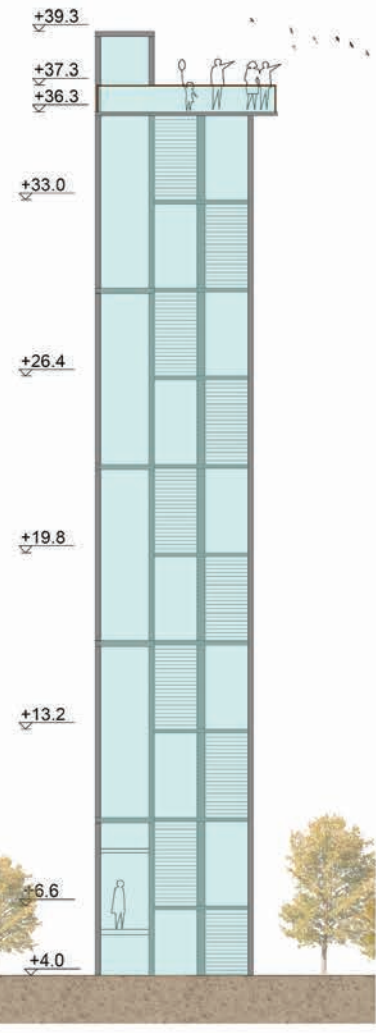
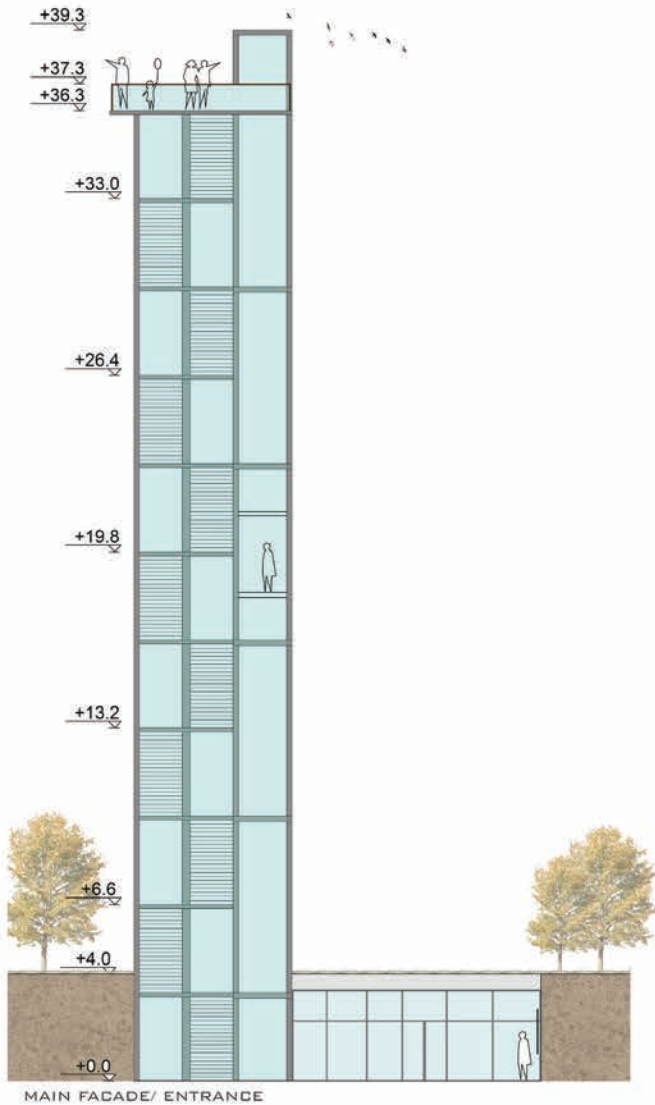


GROUND TO SKY

Fazilet Zeynep

GROUND TO SKY

FACADES



ZEYNEP FAZİLET KAYA	GROUND TO SKY	4
PROF.MARIUS VOICA UAUIM - 2018-2019	-FACADES	1\100

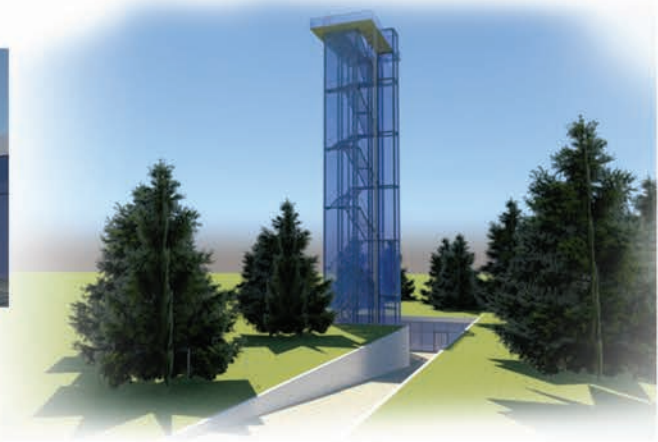
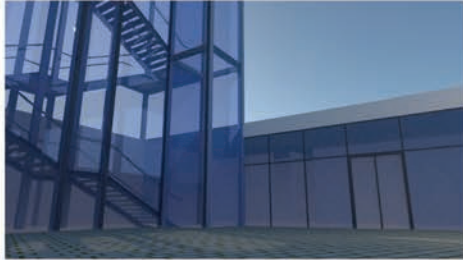


GROUND TO SKY

Fazilet Zeynep

GROUND TO SKY

MODEL IMAGES



DETAIL REFERENCES



-STONE WALL DETAILS



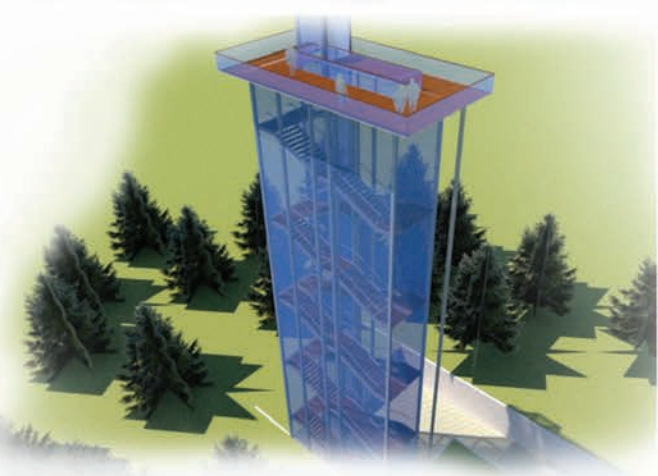
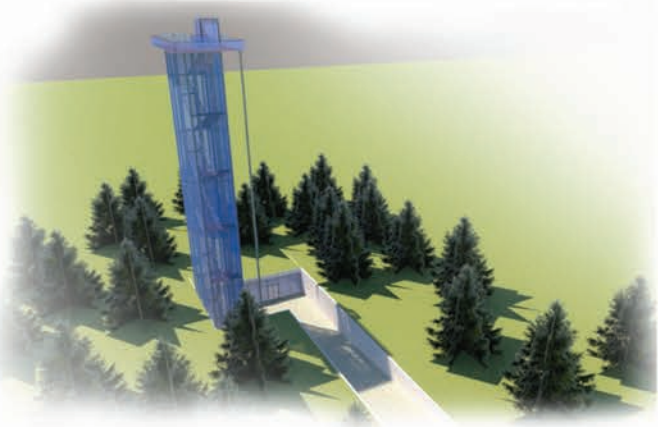
-GLASS COVERED LIFT



-STEEL STRUCTUR
WOOD STAIRS



-PATH DETAIL



ZEYNEP FAZILET KAYA	GROUND TO SKY	5
PROF.MARIUS VOICA	-MODEL IMAGES	
UAUIM - 2018-2019	-DETAILS	

OBSERVATION TOWER

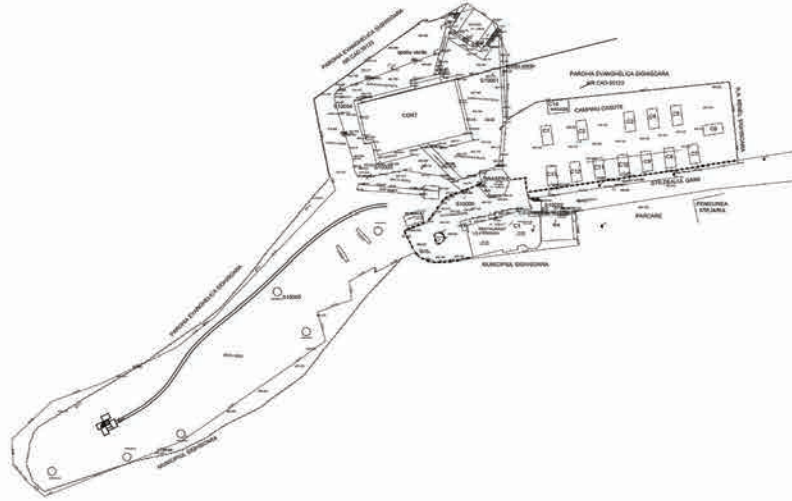
The main concept that leads me in the project of this observation tower is building a tower made of multiple parts. For such purpose, I defined six towers of different heights, towards different directions and, so, with different views. The first tower has no observation space on the top of it, being only four meters high; all the other towers have an observation terrace. From the fourth tower, we can see the city, as we are finally above the trees, that surrounded the other two platforms. The second-last tower looks towards the back of the site and to the forest and the last tower is all about watching the city and the surroundings from a better view than before and to enjoy it at best at 45 meters high. You enter the building from the side of the restaurant, finding yourself in a small entrance hall for guests. Here you can decide to take the stairs and go to the conference hall in the basement or to take the glass elevator for the next floors and to begin the experience. At every floor there will an exhibition of different historical moments of the city and the site, from its first inhabitants and functions to nowadays, in order to make aware the tourists of the importance of them. This is placed at every floor of the fifth tower, except for the terrace on it. Between the third and the fourth observation point we can proceed only by stairs, in order to enjoy the view we are reaching going past the trees. The facades let the visitors from outside see the structure and every level of the building, and, at the same time, let the guests inside see through the glass elevator every step till the top of the tower.

OBSERVATION TOWER

Pavan Jodie

COMPOSITA

SITE PLAN



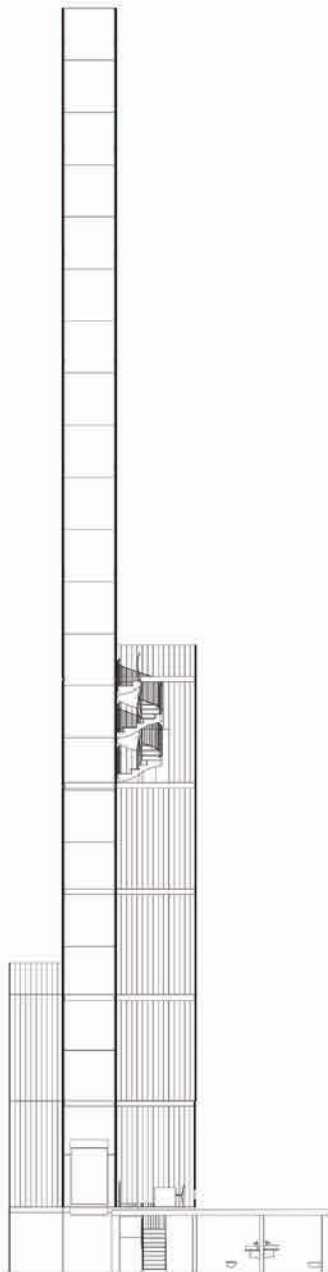
	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	Jodie PAVAN	PROJECT TITLE	COMPOSITA
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Ing. Maria VOICA	Page nr.	1
GROUP	Departamentul Sistemelor de Protecție - UNAM	PAGE TITLE	SITE PLAN
	2018 - 2019	sc.	1:1000

OBSERVATION TOWER

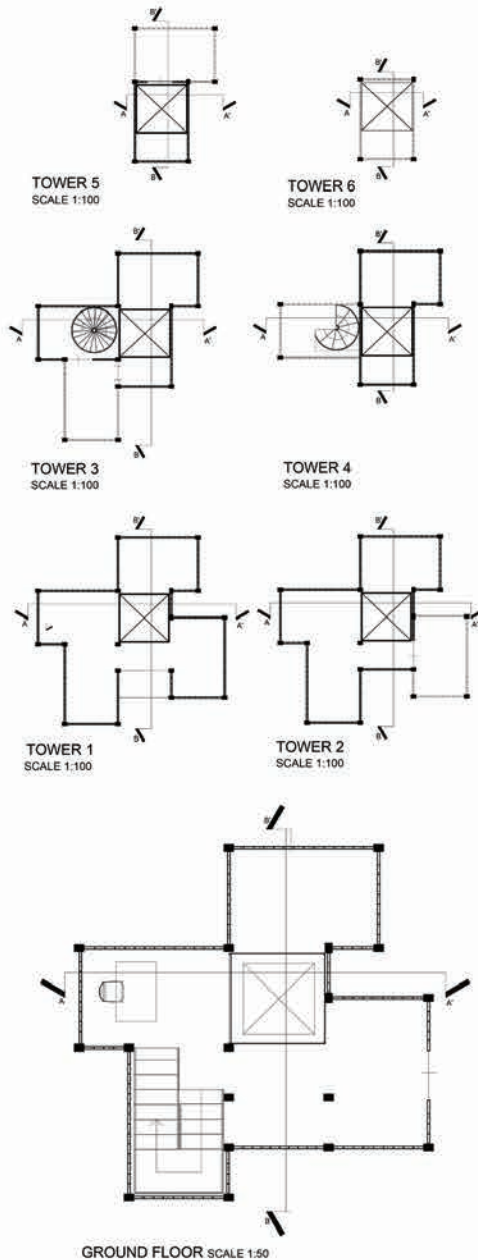
Pavan Jodie

COMPOSITA

SECTION - FLOORPLANS - CONCEPT



SECTION A-A'
SCALE 1:100



The main concept that lead me in the project of this observation tower is building a tower made of multiple parts. For such purpose I defined six towers of different heights, towards different directions and, so, with different views. The first tower has no observation space on the top of it, being only four metres high. All the following towers has an observing terrace: the second one is towards the entrance of the building and surrounded by the forest; the third one is just above some trees and you can only distinguish the city behind them; with the terrace above the fourth tower we are finally over the trees around the site and we can see clearly the citadel; the second-last tower looks towards the back of the site and to the forest; the last tower is all about watching the city and the surroundings from a better view than before and to enjoy it at best.

You enter the building from the side of the restaurant, finding yourself in a small entrance hall for guests. Here you can decide to take the stairs and go to the conference hall in the basement or to take the glass elevator for the next floors and to begin the experience. At every floor there will an exposition of different historic moments of the city and the site, from its first inhabitants and functions to nowadays, in order to make aware the tourists of the importance of them. This is placed at every floor of the fifth tower, except for the terrace on it. Between the third and the fourth observation point we can proceed only by stairs, in order to enjoy the view we are reaching going past the trees.

The structure behind all this is what so called "megastructure", made of several parallelepipedus, one above of the other, made of steel pillars at every corner and steel beams to make the floors. Every entity, every parallelepipedus is two metres high, same as the depth, instead the width is three metres. The facades are made of non structural pillars, made of steel, to create a transparency effect, so that the visitors from outside can see the structure and every level of the building, and from inside, the guests can see through the glass elevator every step till the top of the tower.

GROUND FLOOR SCALE 1:50

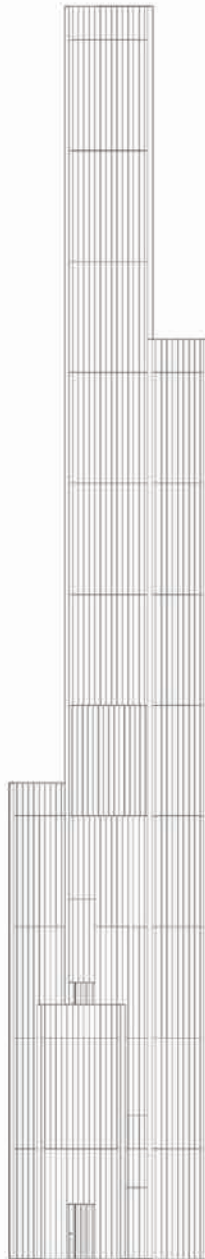
		PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	Jodie PAVAN	PROJECT TITLE	COMPOSITA	Page nr. 2
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Ing. Maria VOICA, an in.	PAGE TITLE	SECTION - FLOORPLANS - CONCEPT	nr. 2
GROUP	Departamentul Sistem de Proiectare - UAUIM 2018 - 2019			SC. 1:50 - 1:100

OBSERVATION TOWER

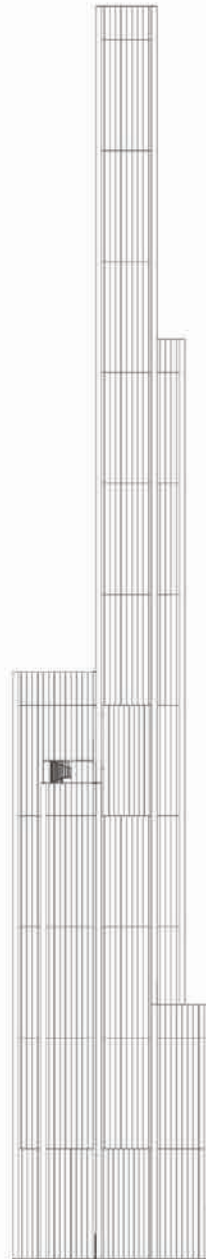
Pavan Jodie

COMPOSITA

FACADES



ENTRANCE FACADE
SCALE 1:100



FACADE FROM THE CITY
SCALE 1:100

	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	Jodie PAVAN	PROJECT TITLE: COMPOSITA	Page nr: 3
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Ing. Maria VOICA	PAGE TITLE: FACADES	A2
GROUP	Departamentul Simbolica de Proiectare - 1361 (M)	2024 - 2025	NO: 1:100

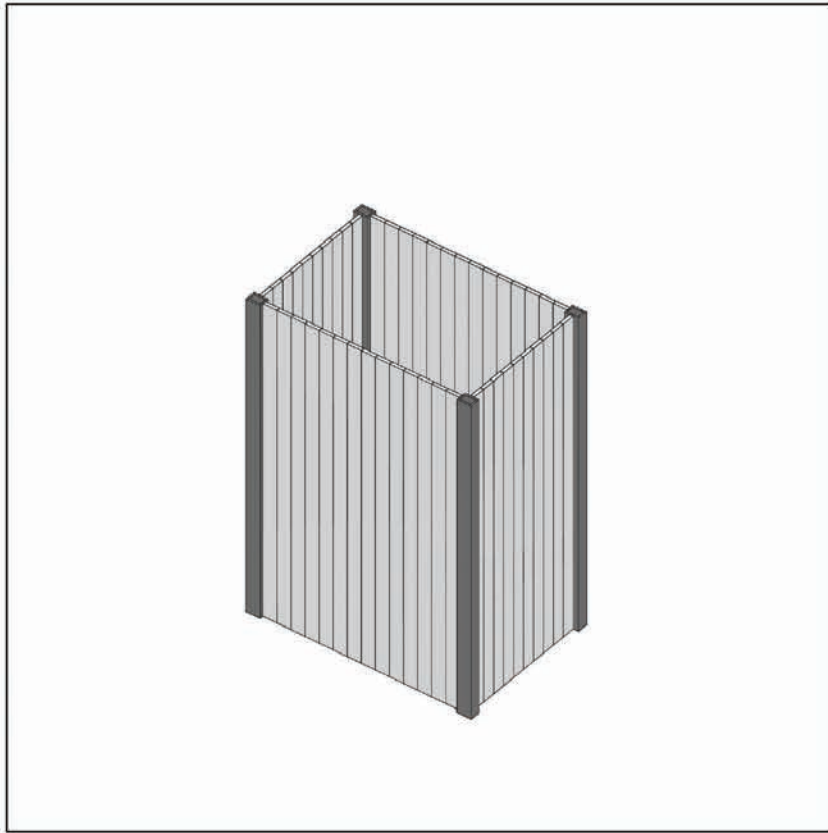
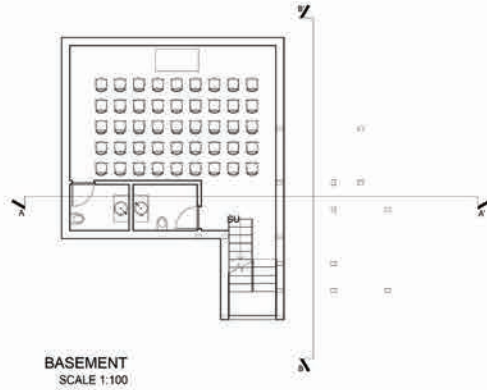


OBSERVATION TOWER

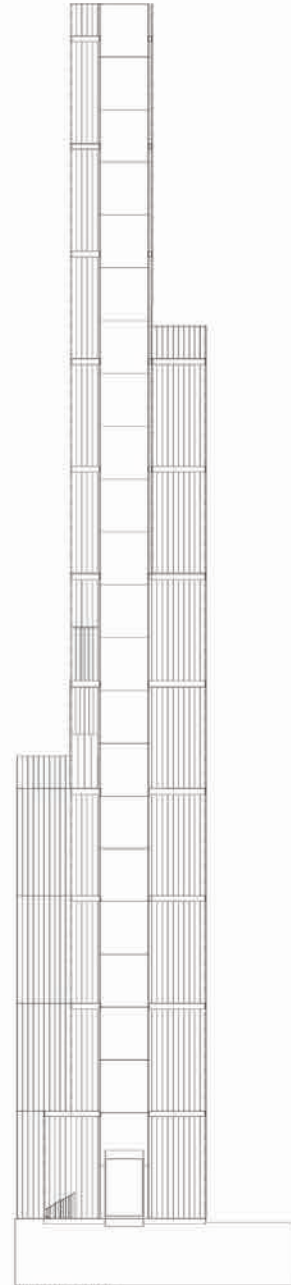
Pavan Jodie

COMPOSITA

BASEMENT - SECTION - DRAWINGS



CONSTRUCTIVE PRINCIPLE



SECTION B-B'
SCALE 1:100

NAME		PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	Jodie PAVAN	PROJECT TITLE:	COMPOSITA	Page nr 3
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Art. Maria VOICA	an um	PAGE TITLE:	BASEMENT - SECTION - DRAWINGS
GROUP	Departamentul Grupa de Proiectare - UAUIM	2018 - 2019	no.	1:100



OBSERVATION TOWER

Pavan Jodie

COMPOSITA

RENDERS - PHOTOS



VIEW FROM THE RESTAURANT



VIEW FROM THE PARK



VIEW FROM UNDER THE TOWER



MODEL 1:100



MODEL 1:100

	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS		DETAILS
STUDENT	José PAVAN	PROJECT TITLE	COMPOSITA	Page n. 4
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Art. Maria VOICA	an.univ.	PAGE TITLE	A2
GROUP	Departamentul Simbol și Proiectare - GALIM	2018 - 2019	RENDERS - PHOTOS	86

Passemier Nicolas

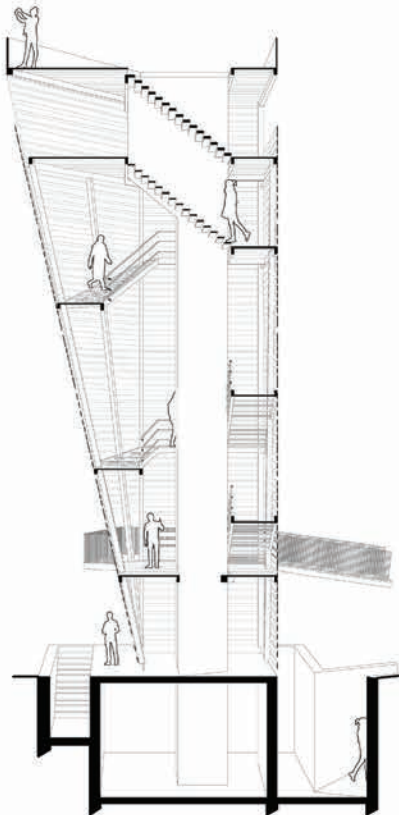
EARTH TO THE SKY

The idea of the project is to propose a tower in complete integration with the hill and the surrounding forest. We reach the tower by a journey that invites us to take the time to discover the surroundings of the tower via different bench, games, point of view, arranged along the journey. The inside of the tower can be access in two different ways, at first, by a slope that goes down under the tower, in which there is a museum and an elevator. In a second step, a long footbridge to access in the tower for find a staircase. The tower has two observation platforms that are at the height of the trees. The first platform frames the view of the old city and the second a 360 degree view of the landscape. The structure of the tower is in wood and the facade is composed of wooden board spaced a few centimeters, the light passes through the tower and creates a play of light on the inner facade of the tower.

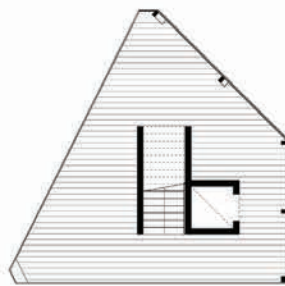
EARTH TO THE SKY

Passemier Nicolas

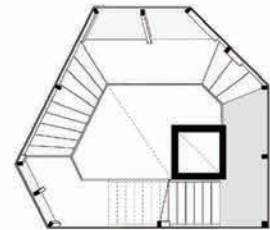
The principle of the project is to propose an observation tower and an exterior layout that would let us take the time to discover the surrounding nature. The landscaping consists of a grate floor, several bench and games integrate into the environment to give us time to discover the site. The wooden tower has two entrances: one entry through the basement and another through a long walkway. The facade of the tower consists of a wooden cladding or each board is spaced a few centimeters to let the light cross the tower. The last two floors offer a view of the old town and the last, at the edge of the trees, a 360 ° view of the landscape. The tower integrate perfectly into the landscape, giving way to the contemplation of nature and rest.



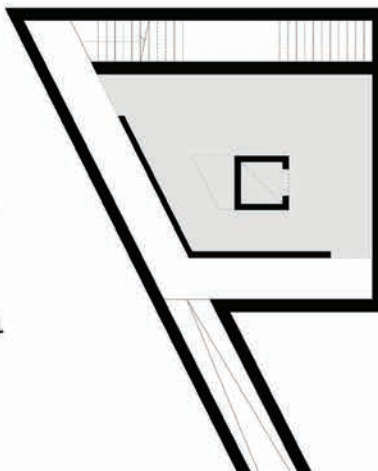
Section 1:100°



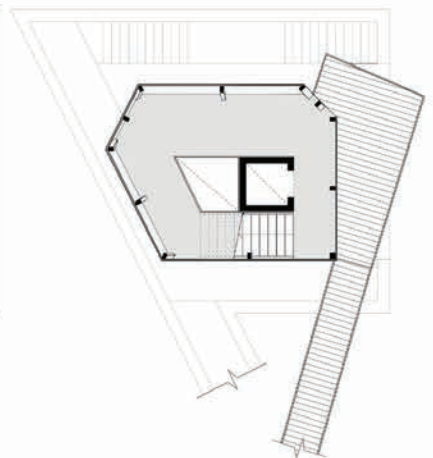
First floor 1:100°



Current stage 1:100°



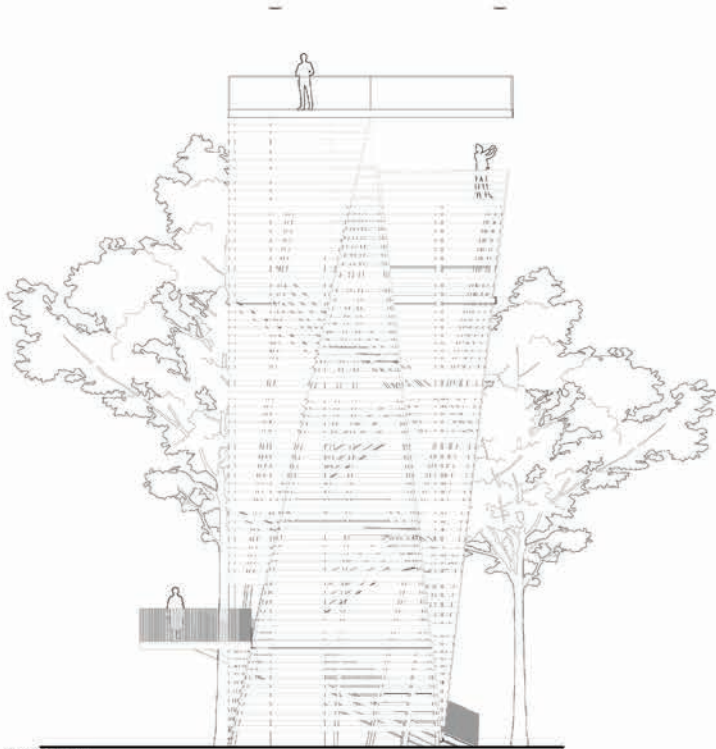
Underground 1:100°



Bridge floor 1:100°

EARTH TO THE SKY

Passemier Nicolas



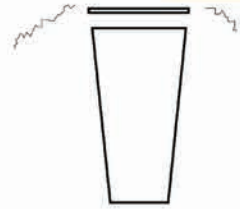
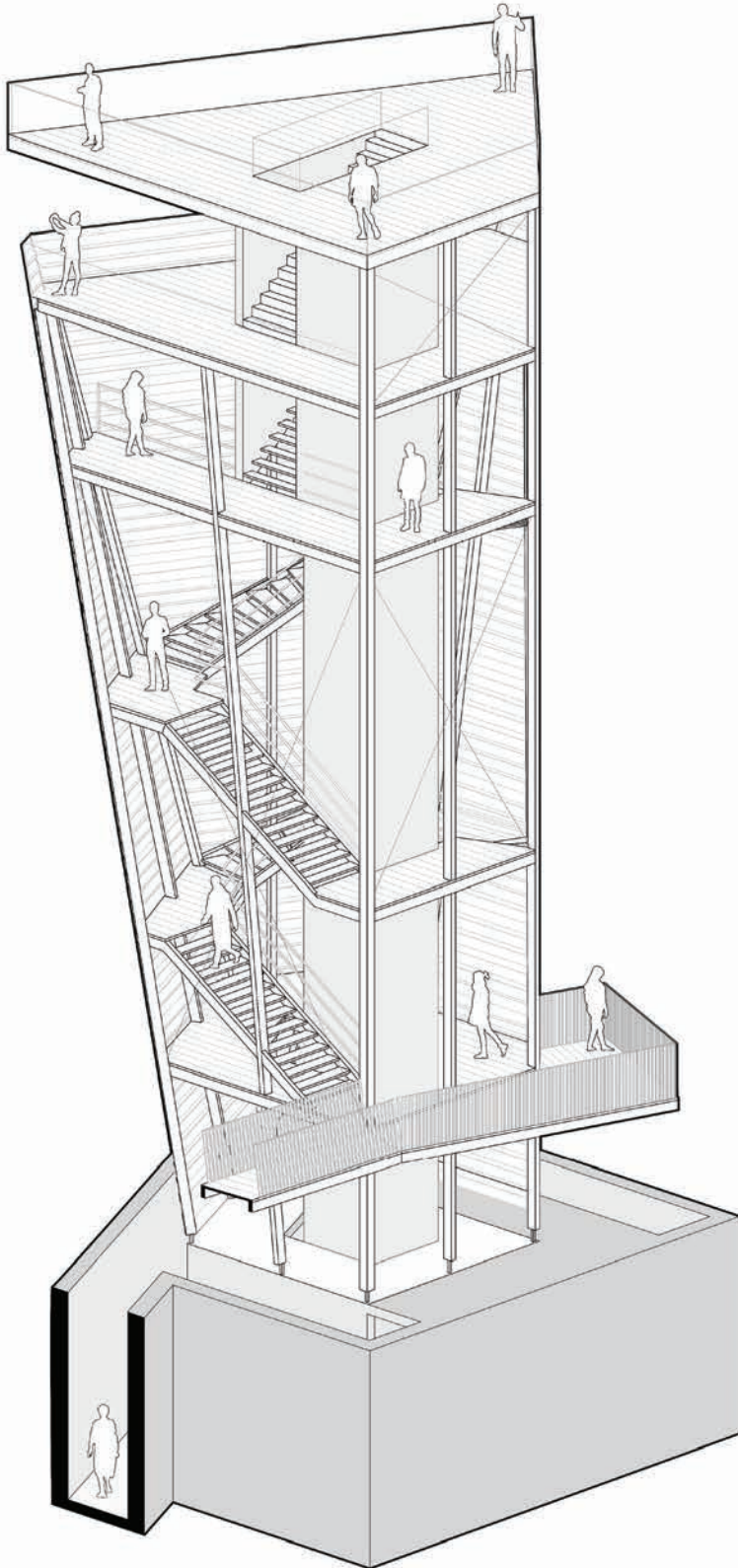
Façade 1:100



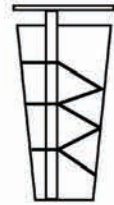
Façade 1:100

EARTH TO THE SKY

Passemier Nicolas



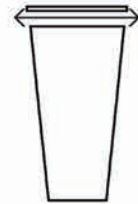
TOP OF THE TREE



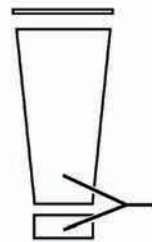
SLOWLY CLIMB



FAST CLIMB



X2 360° VIEW



TWO WAYS CLIMB

Gueibe Lisa



TOWER OF SIGHISOARA

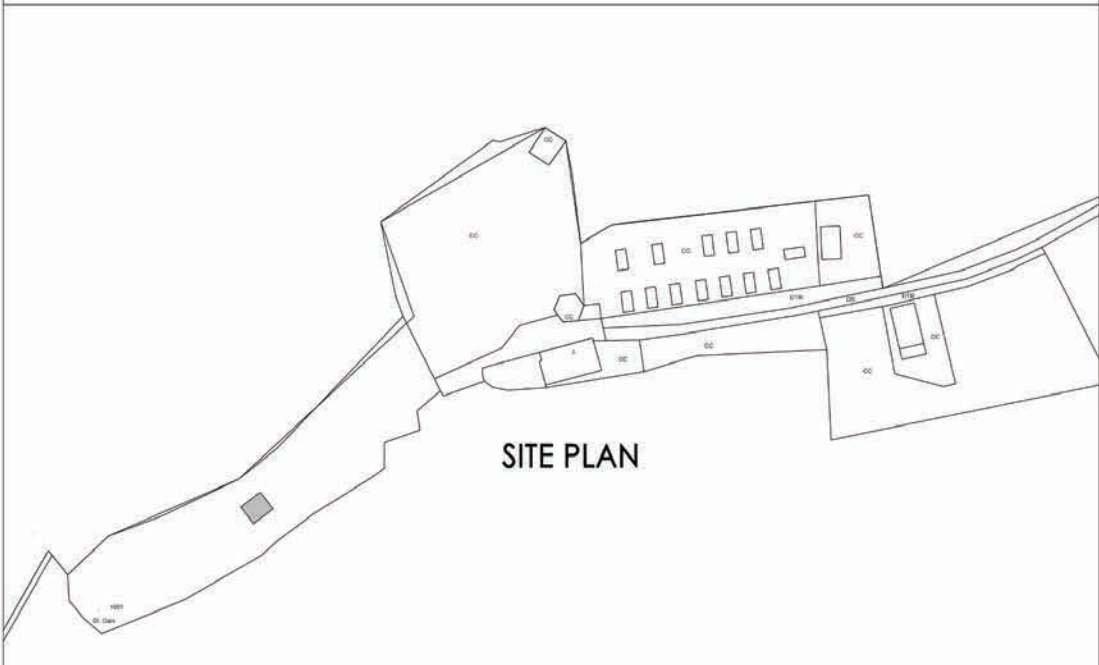
The concept of the tower is to make it as an object, an abstract with a simple shape. You discover the complete view only at the top floor . I used corten steel as siding because the color goes along with the site. The spatial approach is in contrast with the site. The structure is made of steel with C's and H profiles. We used wood for the floor and the conference hall wals to give warmth to the space.



TOWER OF SIGHISOARA

Gueibe Lisa

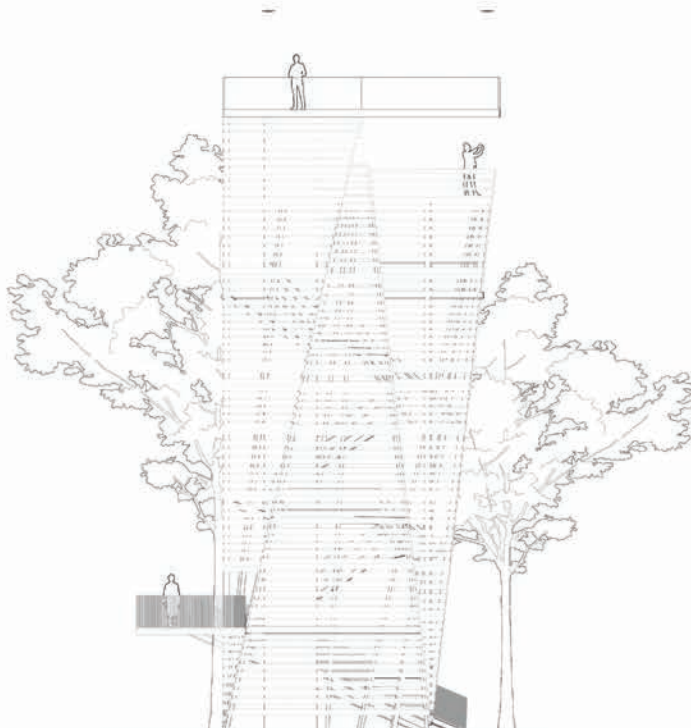
TOWER OF SIGHISOARA



	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	GUEIBE Lisa GUEVARA Anisio	PROJECT TITLE: TOWER OF SIGHISOARA	Page nr. 1
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Ing. Mircea HODJA	an alt.	A2
GROUP	Departamentul Serviciu de Proiectare - LAUM	PAGE TITLE: SITE PLAN-RENDER	sc. 1:50 - 1:100
	2018 - 2019		

EARTH TO THE SKY

Passemier Nicolas



Façade 1:100°



Façade 1:100°

TOWER OF SIGHISOARA

Gueibe Lisa



TOWER OF SIGHISOARA

Gueibe Lisa

TOWER OF SIGHISOARA



STUDENT		PROJECT TITLE		DETAILS
GUEIBE Lisa		TOWER OF SIGHISOARA		Page nr 4
GUEVARA Antonio				.d2
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Ing. Maria VOICA	an. Univ.	PAGE TITLE	PICTURES
GROUP	Departamentul Sistemelor de Proiectare - URJSM	2018 - 2019		sc. 1:50 - 1:100



JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND

The site give me the feeling to be on an Island. My idea is to improve this feeling with this touristic project. I imagine my tower as a journey on this Island. The tower has a triangular shape and increase at each level (7 m at the floor and 12 m at the top). Large floor have some small exhibithion about the history of the city and site you can discover during your climbing.

JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND

Moreau Romane

JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND



MODEL
SC.1:100

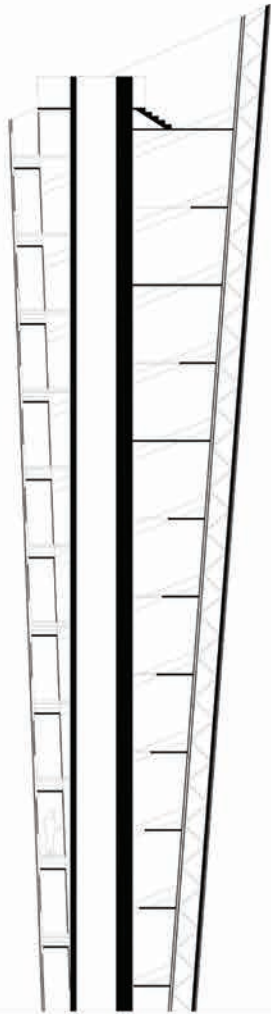


	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	did. Art. Romane Moreau	PROJECT TITLE: JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND	Page nr. 3
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Art. Maria VOICA	PAGE TITLE: VIEW AND MODEL	SC. 1:100
GROUP			

JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND

Moreau Romane

JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND



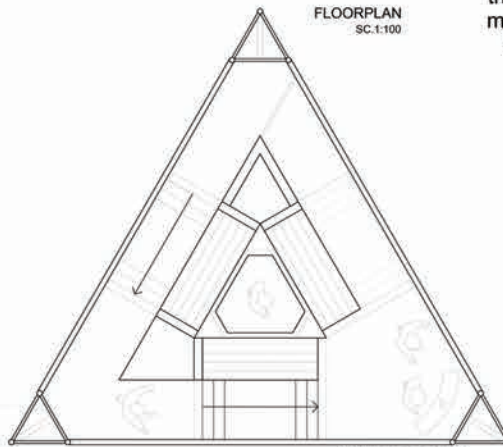
MAIN SECTION
SC.1:100



GROUND PLAN
SC.1:100



FLOORPLAN
SC.1:100



MAIN FLOORPLAN
SC.1:50

The site is like an island in the middle of the forest. I propose for tourists a journey on this island with different steps. The last and most important step is to climb a tower of 38 meters. The visitor will learn about the tower's history thanks to the exhibition he will see during the climbing. At the top, he will discover an amazing view of the city and the forest.

All buildings of this program have a triangular shape; they are built in metal and covered by corten steel.

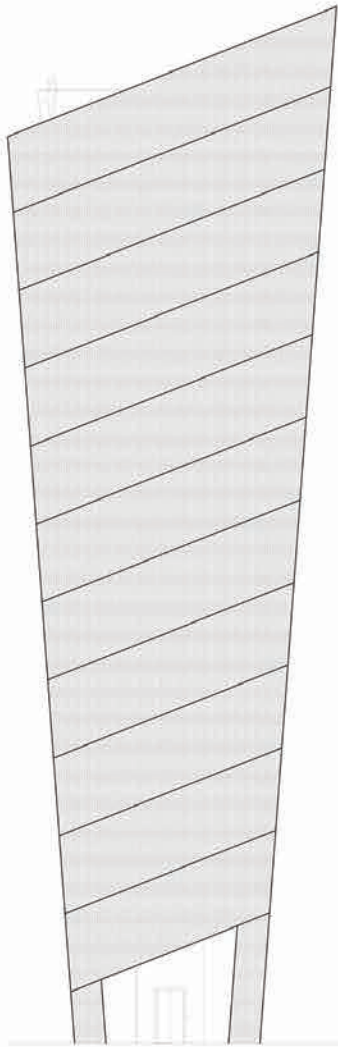
	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	drd. Arn. Romane Moreau	PROJECT TITLE: JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND	Page no. 2
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Arn. Melisa YOICA	PAGE TITLE: PLAN AND SECTION	SC. 1:100 1:50
GROUP	---		



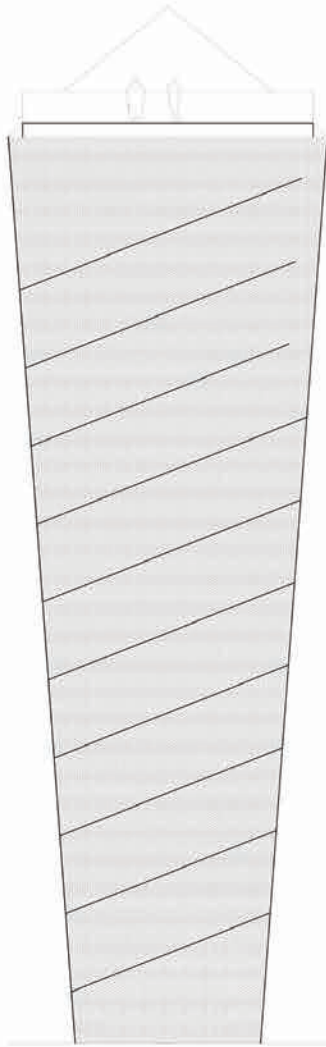
JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND

Moreau Romane

JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND



FACADE
SC.1:100



FACADE
SC.1:100

	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	drd. Arn. Romane Moreau	PROJECT TITLE: JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND	Page nr. 2
PROFESSOR	drd. DAN. Maria VOICA	PAGE TITLE: FACADES	A2
GROUP	---		sc. 1/100

JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND

Moreau Romane

JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND



RECEPTION



MEETING ROOM



THE TOWER FROM THE GARDEN



EXHIBITION IN THE TOWER'S STAIRS



VIEW FROM THE TOP

	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	dr. Arh. Romane Moreau	PROJECT TITLE: JOURNEY ON AN ISLAND	Page nr. 1
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Arh. Maria VOICA	PAGE TITLE: GENERAL PLAN AND JOURNEY	82
GROUP	Departamentul Simetria de Proiectare - IULIUM	2018 - 2019	sc. 1:100



KOMOREBI TOWER

▲
▲
Caroline Munoz

“Komorebi” is the sunlight that filters through the leaves of trees.

This is how a new tower is projected for Sighisoara: during the summer season it is exposed as a light structure that mixes with the dense vegetation of the predominant context in the city, and during the winter, a bare structure stands out, as do the branches of the trees. The space dominated by the tower becomes a sublime dialogue between the sky, the fragile structure and the people, as well as the fleeting nuances of light between the trees.

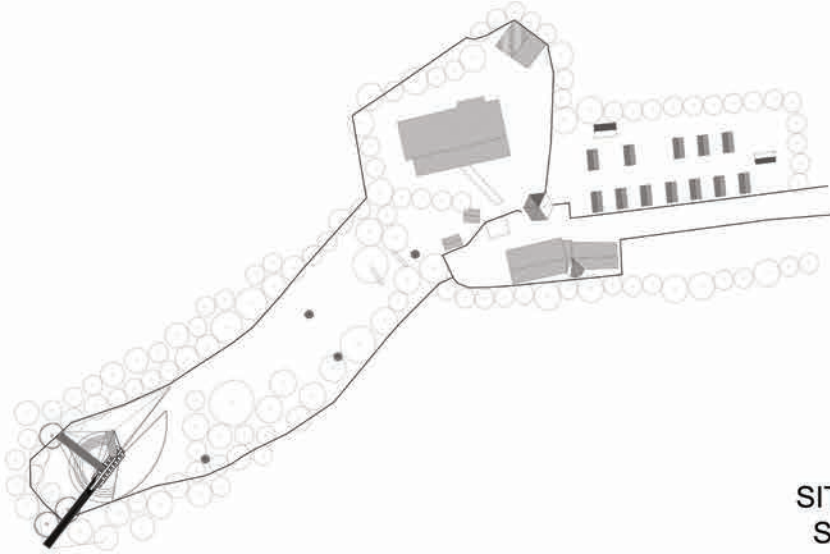
The tower houses observation towards the city as the main action. The circulation ascends together with the trees of the hill and ends with an spatial and visual overturn to the city.

On the ground floor there is small volumen that has the reception service, bathrooms and an exhibition space. This volumen also delimits and exterior agora that serves as a conference space, an activity that focuses on appreciating the tower below, like komorebi concept.

KOMOREBI TOWER

Munoz Caroline

Komorebi Tower



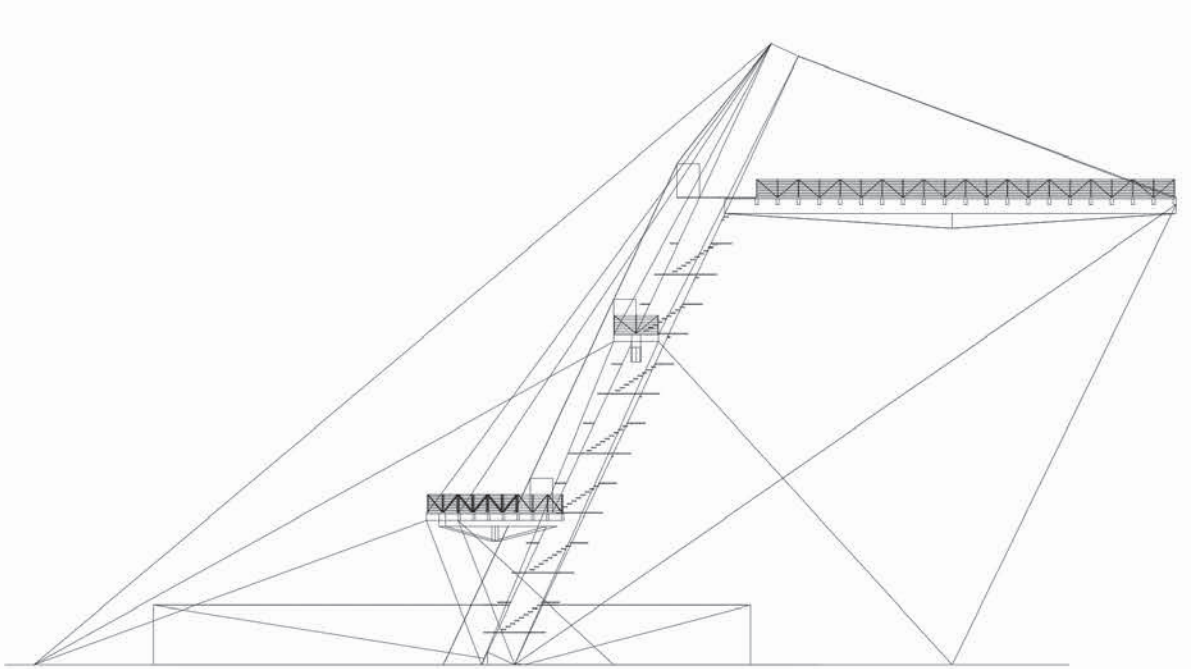
SITE PLAN
Sc:1.1000



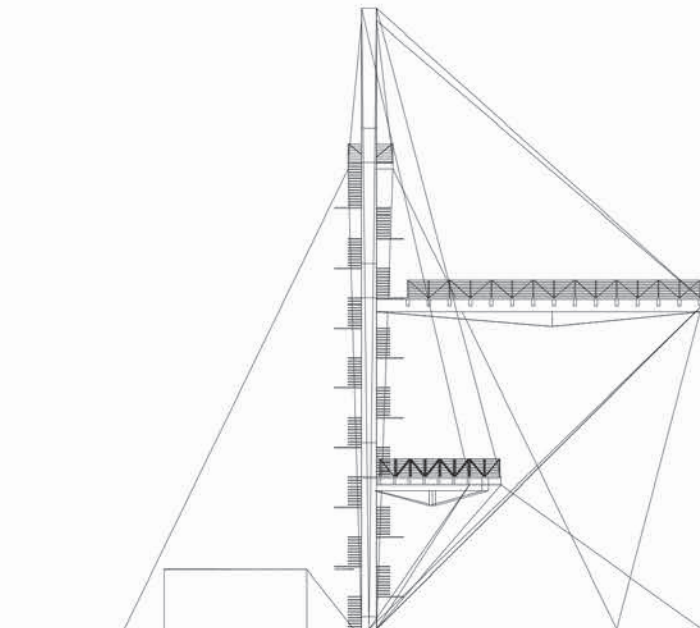
	NAME	PROJECT DETAILS	DETAILS
STUDENT	Caroline Muñoz Varela	PROJECT TITLE: KOMOREBI TOWER	Page nr: 1
PROFESSOR	Conf. Dr. Ing. Maria VOICA	PAGE TITLE: FLOORPLANS	sc. 1:1000
GROUP	Departamentul Simbol de Proiectare - LACUM 2018 - 2019		

KOMOREBI TOWER

Munoz Caroline



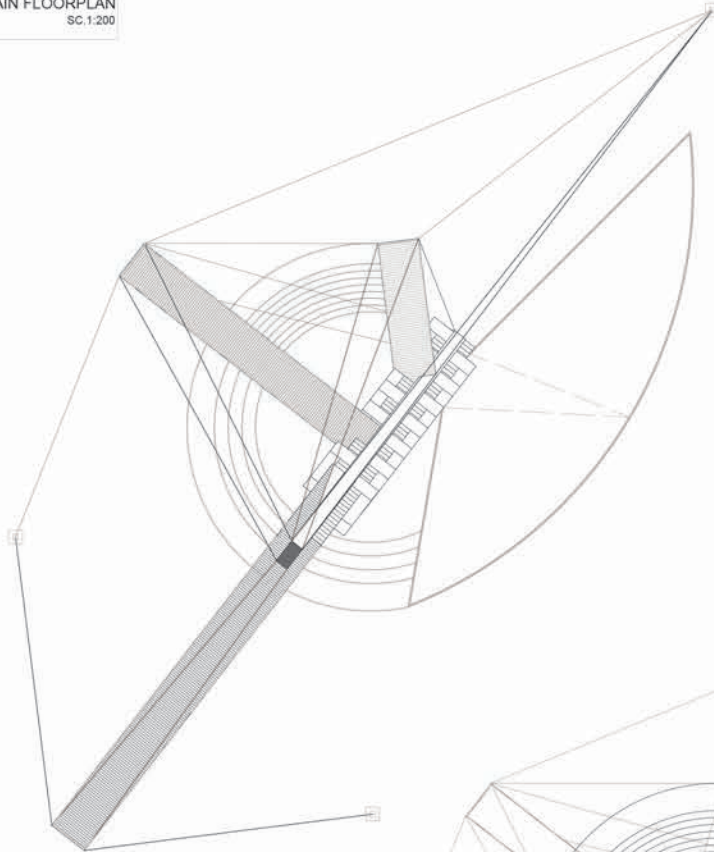
FACADE
SC.1:200



KOMOREBI TOWER

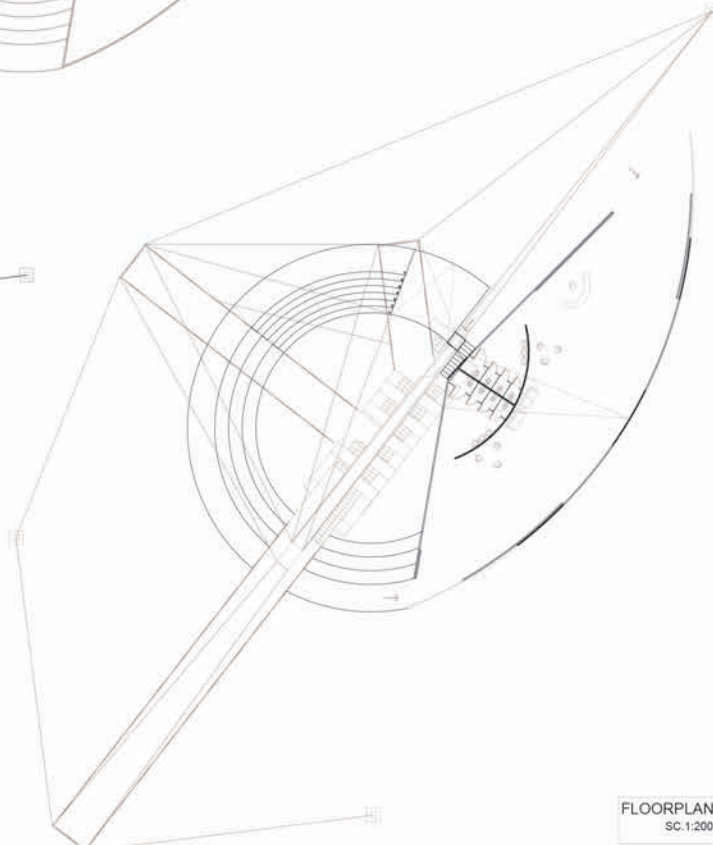
Munoz Caroline

MAIN FLOORPLAN
SC.1:200



"Komorebi" is the sunlight that filters through the leaves of trees.
This is how a new tower is projected for Sighisoara, a light structure that mixes with the dense vegetation of the predominant context in the city, and during the winter, a bare structure stands out, as do the branches of the trees.

A naked structure is proposed that host the observation of the city as its main action.
At ground level, an information room, an exhibition room, services and an exterior agora are connected as a conference area.



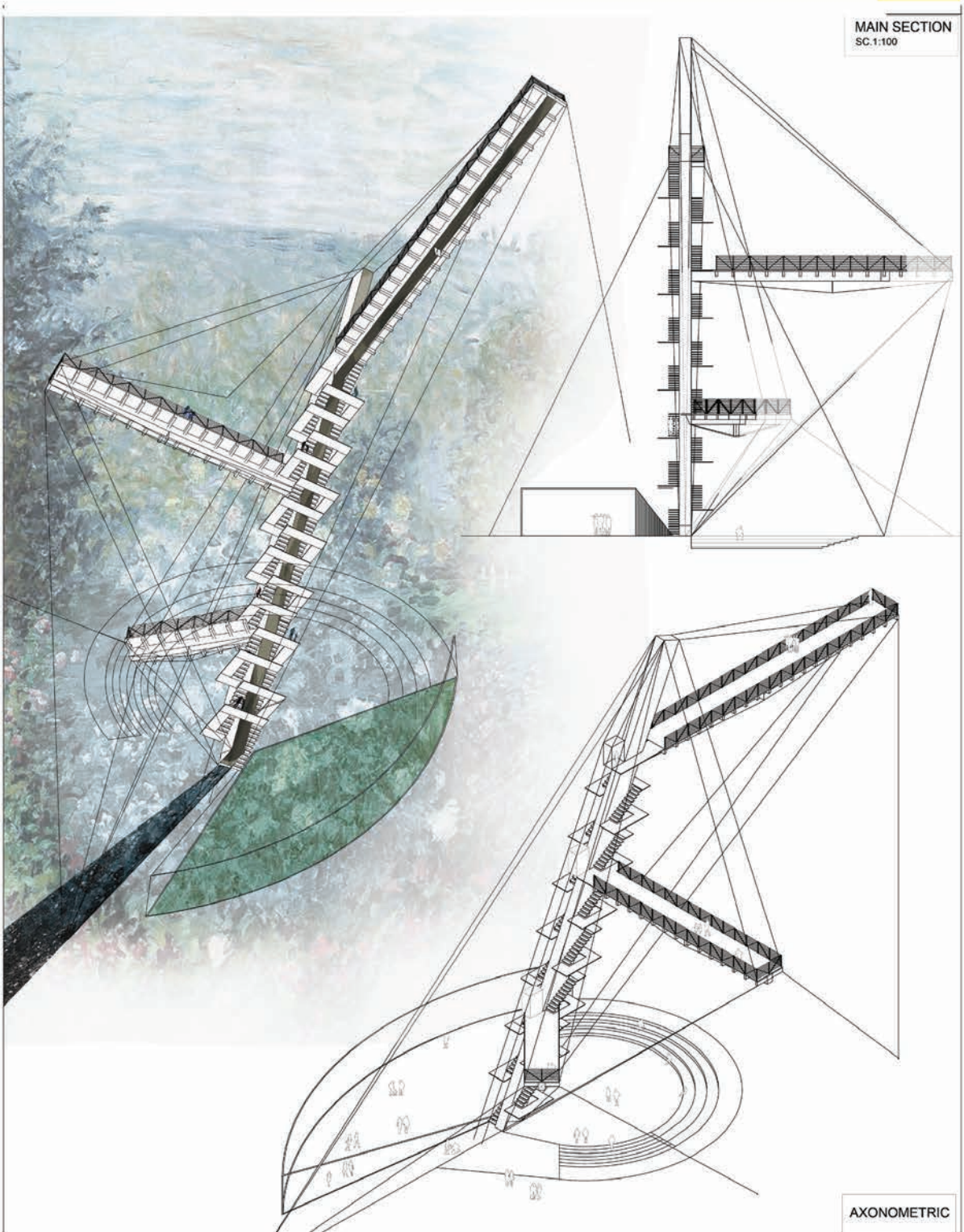
FLOORPLAN
SC.1:200

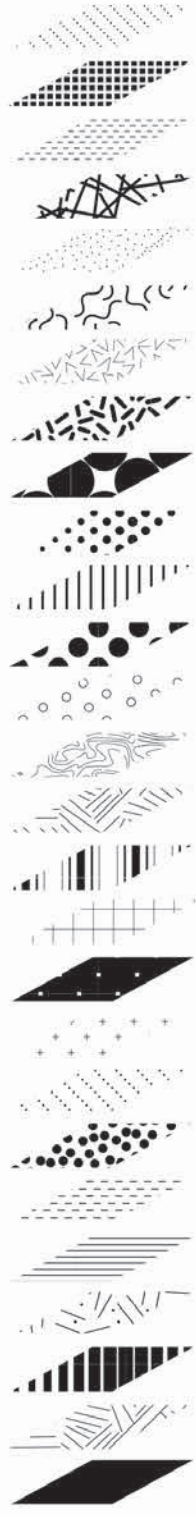


KOMOREBI TOWER

Munoz Caroline

MAIN SECTION
SC. 1:100

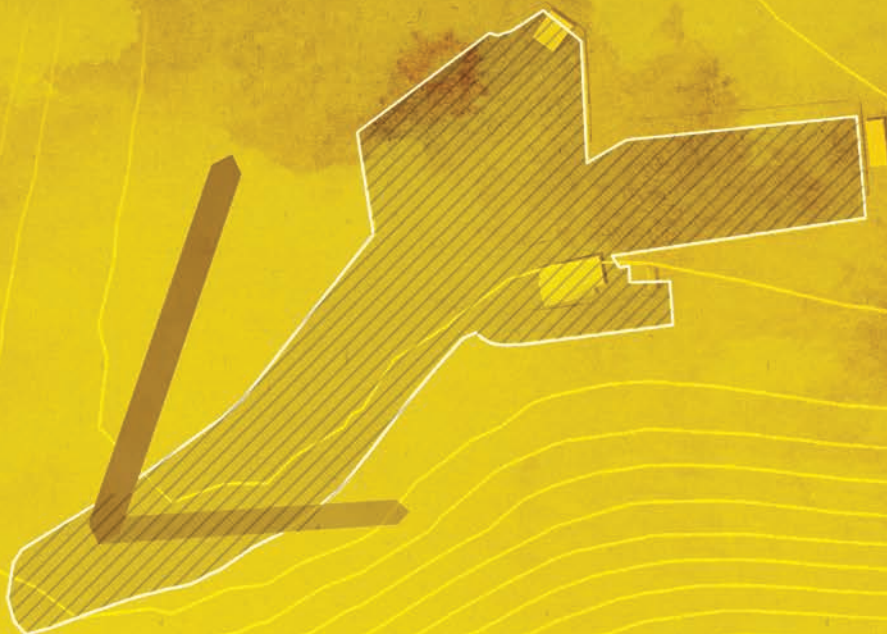




SIGHISOARA TOWER

2018-2019 grupa 41E

Departamentul Sinteza de Proiectare UAUM



Universitatea
de Arhitectură și Urbanism
„Ion Mincu”



Primaria orasului
Sighisoara

OBSERVATION TOWER IN SIGHISOARA

