a z u r e

How does one distinguish a typological approach to a site with no context? In areas where caravans traveled in endless deserted wilderness a human presence cinematic continuity in the way serving as a universal model of architectural intervention both in and hospitality was marked with a perfect geometrical shape of framing a objects and structures were placed untouched nature and urban environment. Caravansary's man-made shelter. These regularly shaped islands of refuge were establishing safety in Acropolis of Athens, where protected from harsh weather and unkind visitors, offering shade and a sense of stability in tameless landforms of deserts in a same way as classical spectator was witnessing a and safety to travelers, and had the similar shape to stepwells in urban squares were as Colin Rowe marks them "stabilizing" dense urban patterns of changing sequence of frames as India, which were providing water and cooled air to inhabitants western cities. Etienne Louis Boullee claimed that architecture becomes a form of critical judgment of perfectly proportional pieces of social gatherings and public connections, and by this logic when it emancipates itself from mere utility, and created the most regular and classical Greek architecture mosques were built with a vast sahn, and madrasas were created

Sergei Eisenstein sees an absolute Throughout millenniums regularly shaped square frames were one moved through the complex of chaotic settlements. All these structures served as areas of geometrical volumes celebrating the monumentality of structures designed by located on the irregular substance around a large courtyard. This model is replicated in traditional architect. Superstudio argues that such single unifying geometrical structure could of a natural rock with no context troglodyte houses carved into hills, with central open common bring cosmic order on earth.

space and secondary spaces around it.

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The landscape of Armavir COAF site is analyzed in its possibility to naturally circulate water and thus provide nurture for vegetation to grow in the deserted areas. Water reservoirs are created in higher and lower points of naturally created canyon, where water used to flow. This intervention would allow to save water while using it for irrigation of landscape and intensive agricultural gardens. With the system of organized drainage and water pumps, the water would be gathered back to reservoirs and establish circulation. This intervention provides certain context in the argument of distinguishing locations for three square frames of educational, sport and events buildings. A location of

building leads to its typological approach, the way vegetation, water, public and

frame

private areas are interacting.

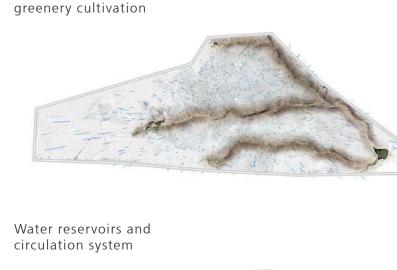
picturesque nature surrounding the building, while in this case the landscape is enclosed in regular structures, turning the spectator inside the building. These buildings are blending the relationship between the public and private, architecture and landscape, inside and outside. Everything becomes approachable via extended open spaces through the buildings, while simultaneously creating various intimate areas opposing the large open collective spaces inside the

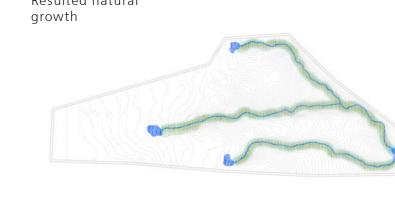
Everything about Lori COAF is designed to incorporate with

terraforming

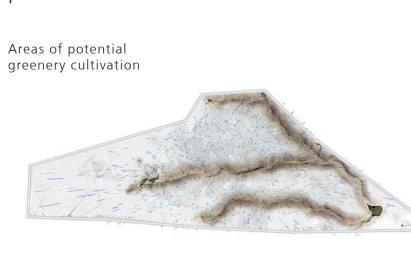
the process of terraforming is conceived in several phases, including the systematization of water circulation, land irrigation and agricultural function dvelopment. 4 water reservoirs are creating natural water flow through the area, saving water supply almost twice than is usually needed by a system of drainage pipes and water pumps.

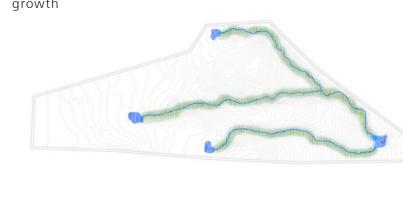






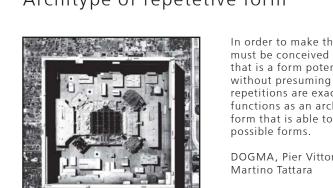
Typological References

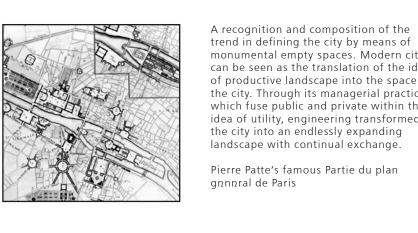


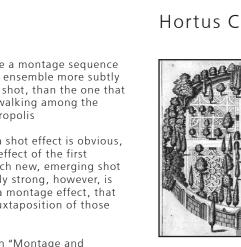


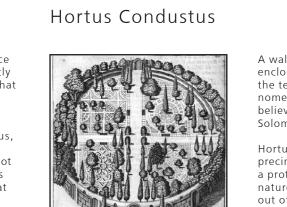
typology

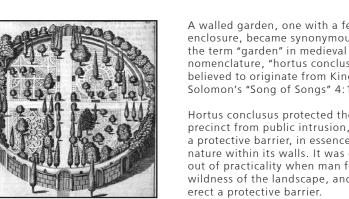
Theoretical References





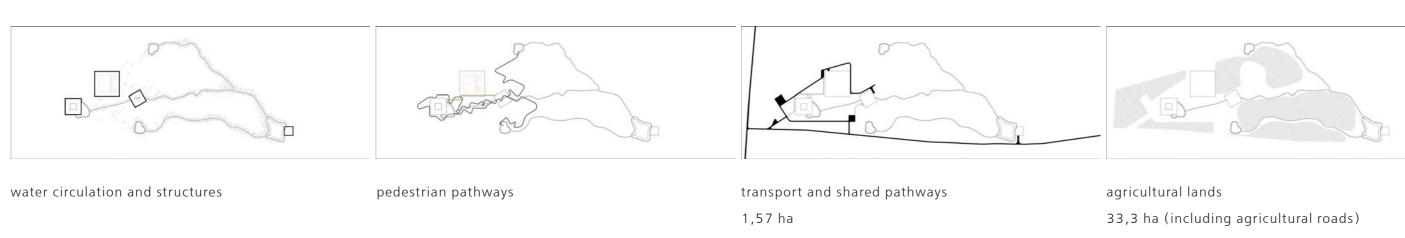








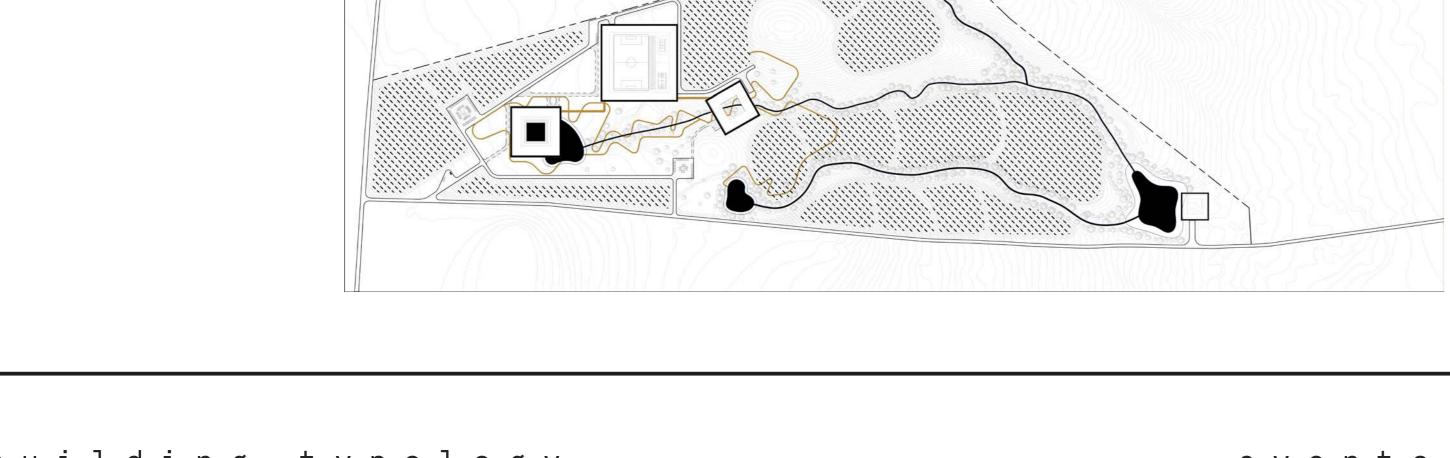
typology

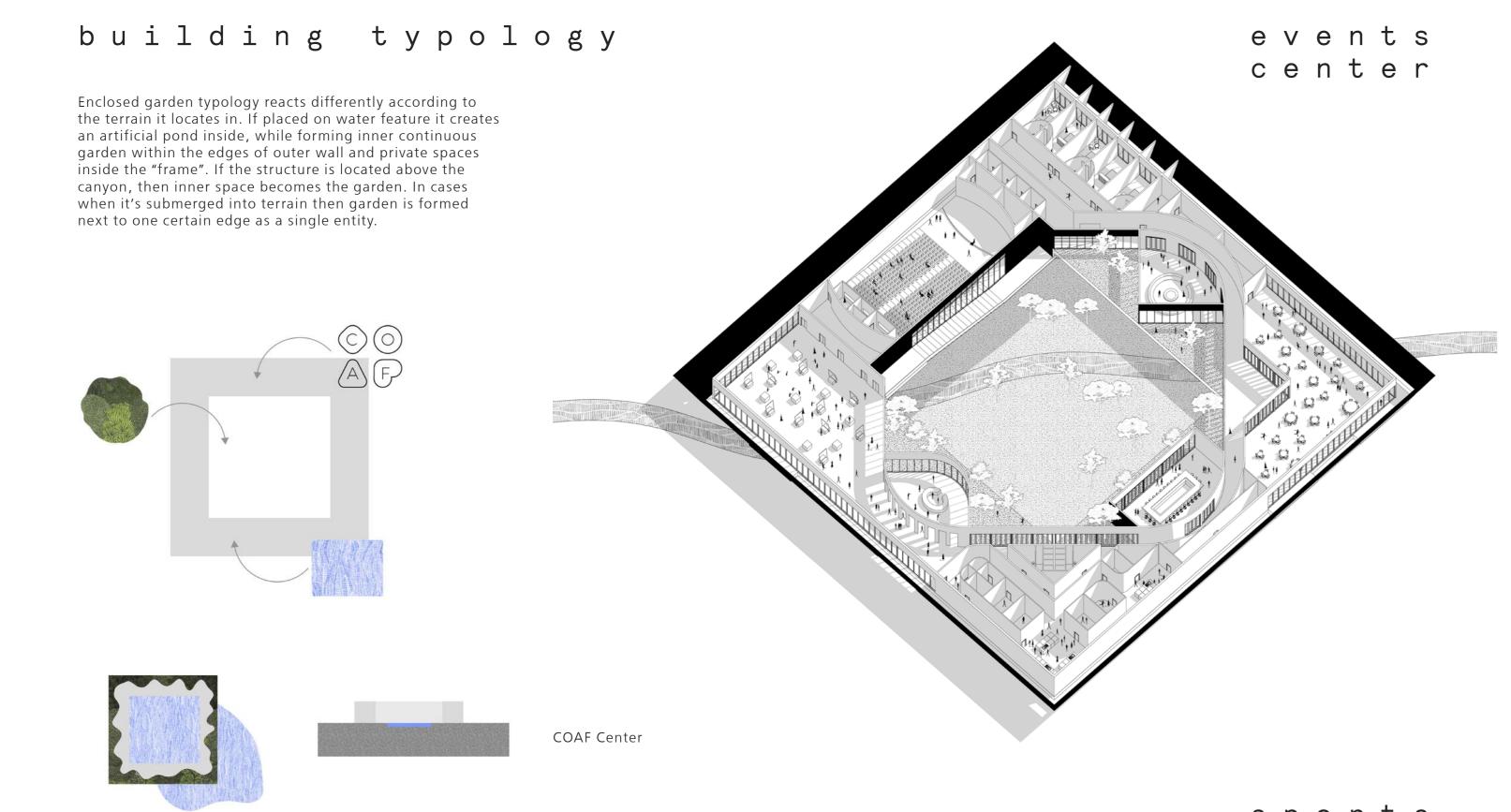


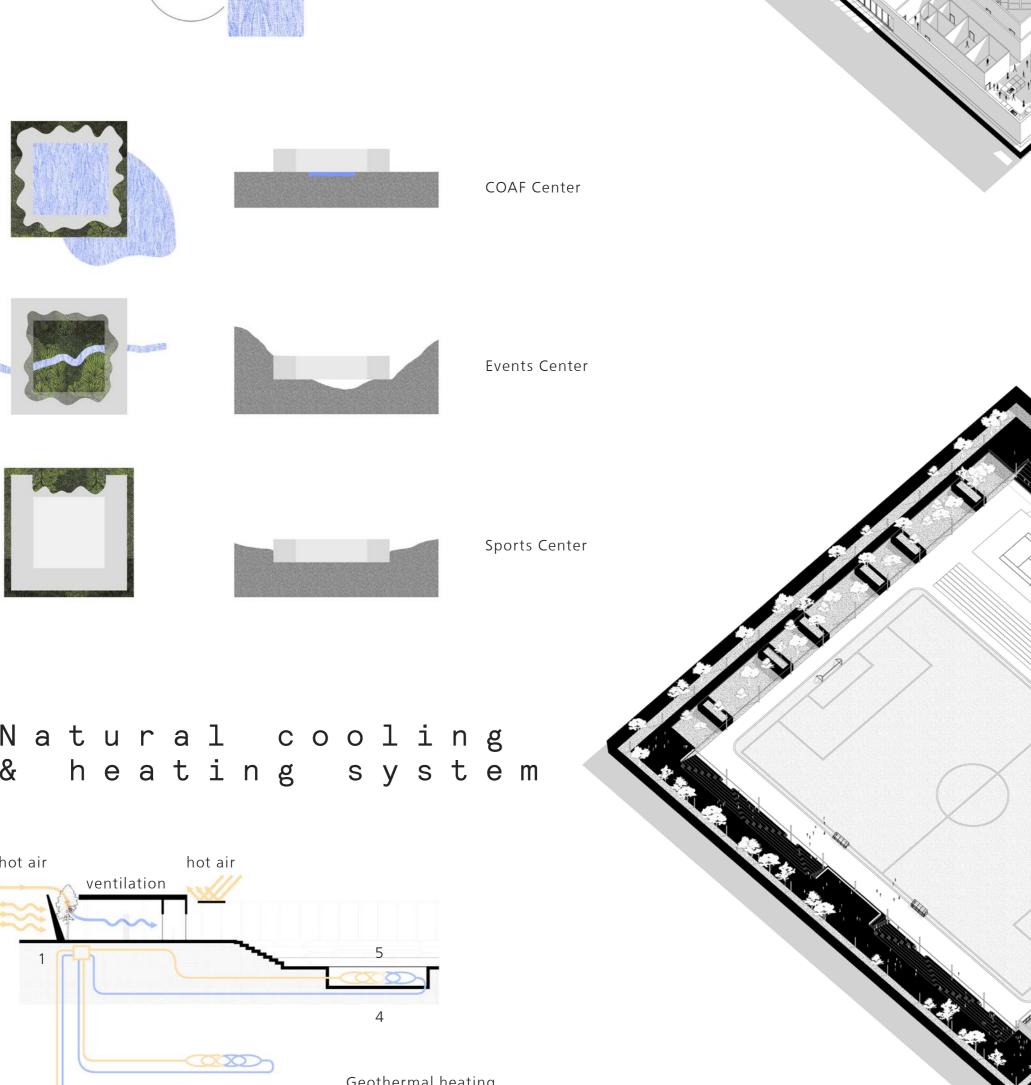
conceived in three major phases. first phase implies terraforming of the landscape and establishing semi-natural water circulation and irrigation system, and thus providing greenery in the potentially effective growth areas. second phase is general architectural development, with three main buildings: educational facilities, sports and events, all three connected via landscape, pedestrial and transport circulation. The third phase is final and longest development of agricultural land, with future

general area developemnt is

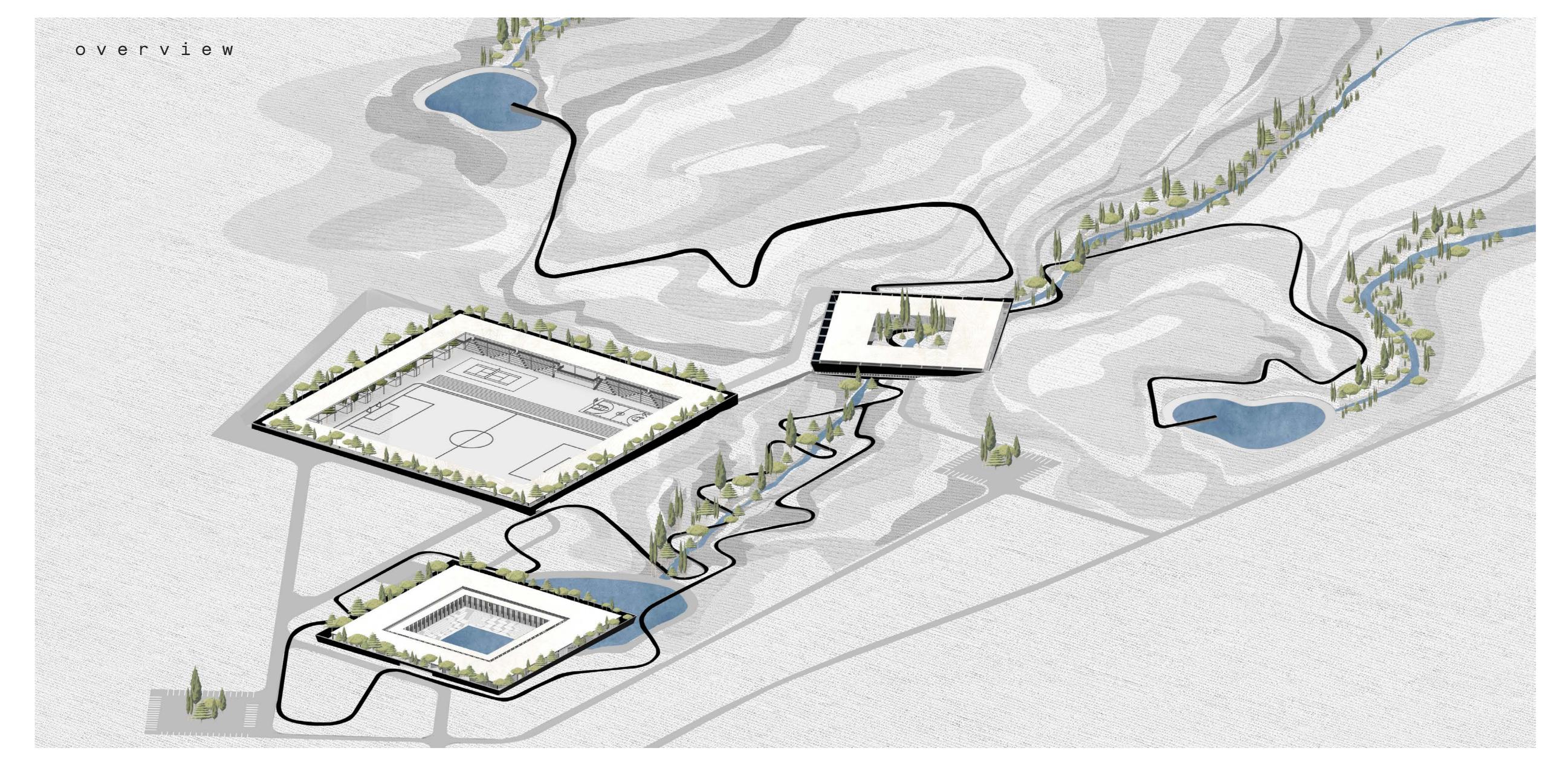








2 ground, vertical collector3 ground, looped collector4 pond, looped collector5 protective barrier



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