

Information about the lecture

Speaker	Aslan Jonoubi
Title	Elevated Greenery can integrate with Urban Design and Raise the quality of City Centers
Group of topics	21.06.2017 Sustainable Building - Energy - Ecosystemservices Concept
Language	English
Content	<p>Today, city centers are one of the most returning point for the citizens, particularly for the cities with historic background. People based on their nostalgic memories, would like to return to downtown area as they have memory from those areas and also like to be in a vibrant city atmosphere.</p> <p>But, one of the most problematic matter that exists in city centers is the lack of greenery and how to respond this matter as the density is very high in those areas. Based on the land value, it is very difficult for governments to find out and create greenery in the city centers. On the other hand, finding such a big lot to be transferred to the park and green urban open space is really hard, especially in a dense urban areas which shaped many years ago.</p> <p>Aside from abovementioned matters, existence of brownfields in those areas are one of the great potential in terms of creating a place to make parks and open spaces in city centers, but the land value and the lack of city own properties does not let the possibility of creating those spaces.</p> <p>In this situation, Green roofs, if can be reached by public, would be one of the best solutions in this areas. Combining public and private green space on the roofs of buildings, can works as one of the vital tools for architects and urban designers to maintain the greenery in this way. Public accessed green roofs, with a very limited height (between 10 to 15 meter elevated), with a dynamic and fluent access for pedestrian, could work not only as a good alternative for urban parks in urban dens areas, but also can be used as a transferee between private and public realm. These areas could be controlled and owned by the city in metropolitans. But, the importance of the type of ownership in this situation and how these two spaces (interior of the building and the roofs with its access separated and divided between public (city own) and Private sector is one of the main issues in this way.</p> <p>In this paper, I try to share you the typology of several large pubic and private green area in a historic city center on the roofs of a series of the new designed buildings through introducing a case study in Shiraz, one of a metropolitan in Iran. In this project, I try to design sequences of elevated green spaces, public and private, and try to connect these spaces with street by a very dynamic and fluent access. A brown field lot, in a city center, and in a very proximity to the cultural context, which gain the richness of the historic architecture codes, will be developed by more than 20 large scale buildings with podiums at the base. The roof of podiums divided to 2 layers. First layers was</p>

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dedicated to public green roof and urban park. And the second layer allocated for private green and open area.

The public green roofs connect to each other via some bridges to have a dynamic and persistent plane to be walked on, exercise and relax.

The series of above mentioned open space can be used as a very dynamic tool in that very dense area and can absorb all the pedestrian from ground and also from interior of the buildings. The area will be covered with lots of plants and designed with many activities and will be a destination point for local and tourist who visit the city. As the project is located really in close proximity to cultural and tourist attraction centers, and the majority of visitors visit those centers, these elevated open spaces and public green roofs could be used by the vast range of visitors during the year and could be one of a must see places for anyone who visit Shiraz.