

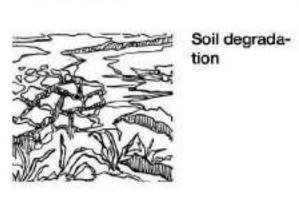
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L'ÎLE VERTE

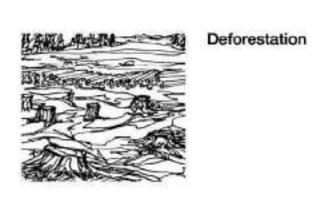


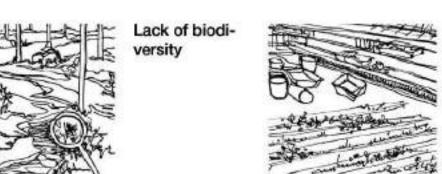


A global revision of architectural approaches to building design the environment. is a topical issue today. Existing environmental problems need to be addressed comprehensively at different levels. From lose their need with the possible disappearance of cars. In our small household items to large public and industrial facilities. A progressive transition to green architecture is essential to restore the ecosystem. The above problems are still relevant today. And our project proposal allows us to take a big step towards saving areas.



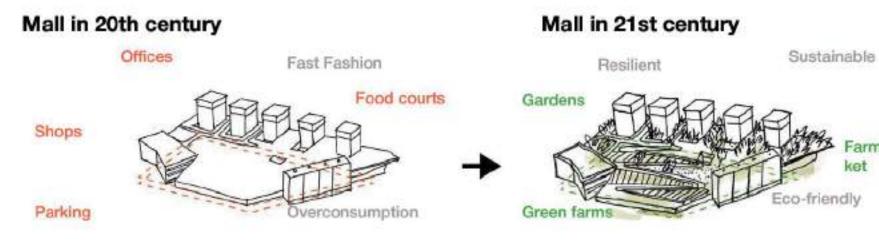






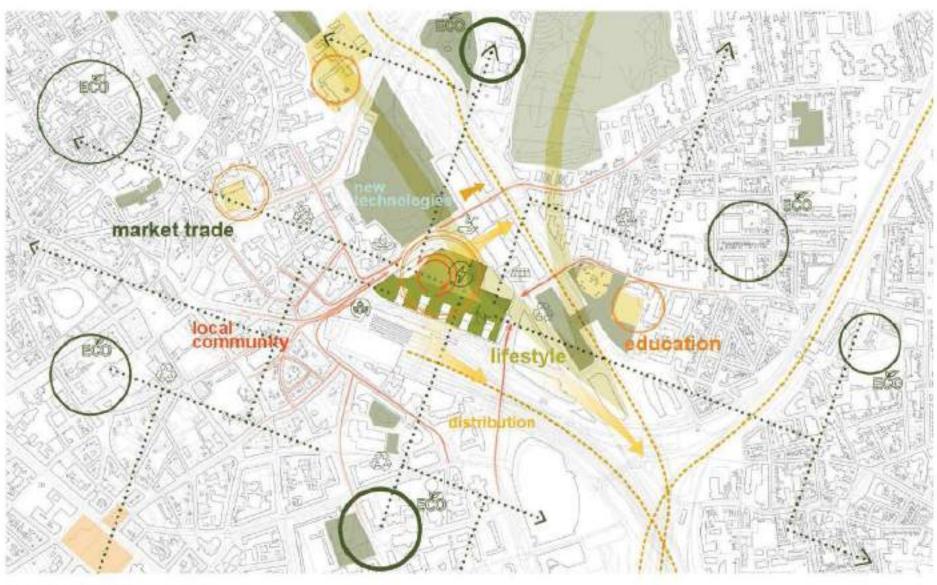


TRANSITION



URBAN CONCEPTION

We predict the development of green parking in several upwards. Upon completion of internal processes, the complex stages, which will ultimately allow us to reach the urban level will begin to work for the environment, for the city. The object of implementation. At the beginning, the complex will have will be connected by economic, social and recreational nodes. internal green cycles, and will gradually grow functionally



EURALILLE 2050

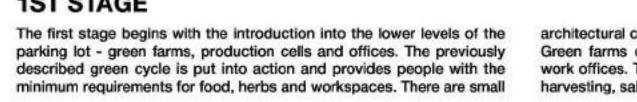


LOGISTIC MODEL PRODUCTION DESTRIBUTION CONSUMPTION SURPLUS AND INPUT WASTE MANAGEMENT FERTILIZER Farmers' Stands in the malf RAIN indoor plots NUSHROOMS WATER Local residents → Compost Local markets Automated Restaurants ELECTRICITY green farm CEREALS WASTE → Recycling HORTICULTURE SUN → Local residents ENERGY

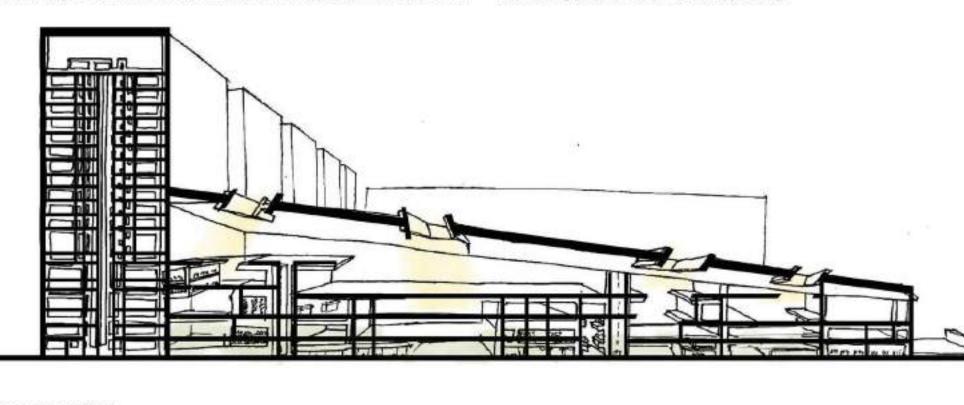


POLINATION I

BEEKEEPING - -



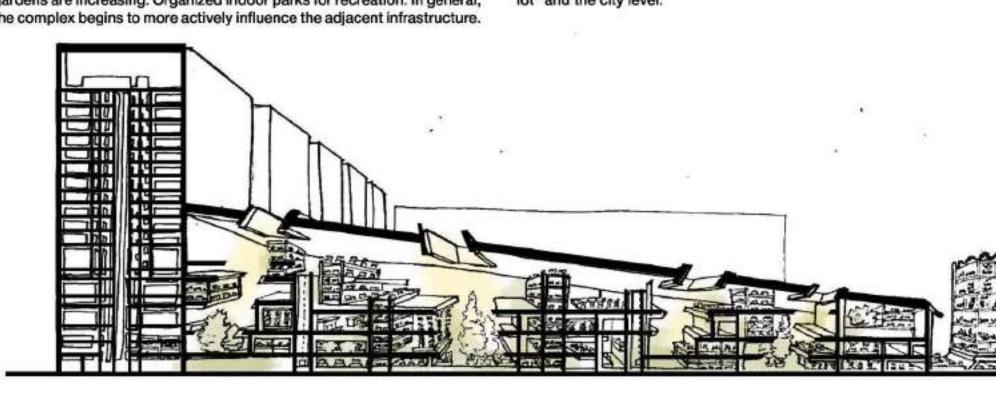
architectural changes for greater functionality and manufacturability. Green farms operate automatically, but people are looked after from work offices. The processes of sowing, germination, care and watering, harvesting, sales are carried out cyclically.



2ND STAGE

During the second phase, the shopping levels above the former parking lot are cut through with light wells and filled with new features. There are platforms for the work and sale of artisans. The areas of green farms and gardens are increasing. Organized indoor parks for recreation. In general, the complex begins to more actively influence the adjacent infrastructure.

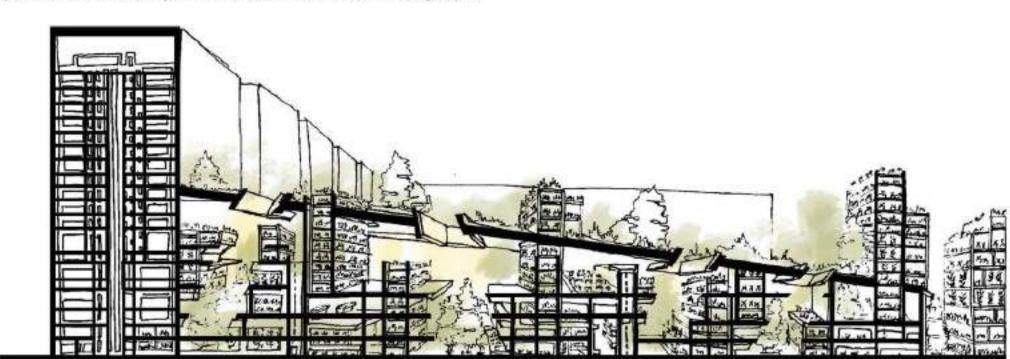
The active growth of the farm function and the market should have a beneficial effect on the solution of a number of problems. The second stage is important, since during it a transit is formed between the "parking lot" and the city level.



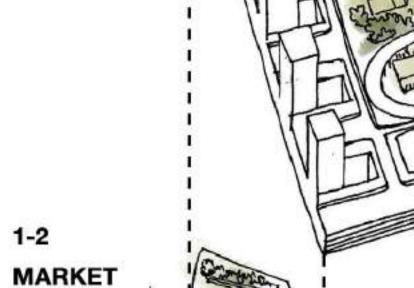
3RD STAGE

The final stage of the systematic development of the complex passes into all the spatial cells of Euralille. Nature spills from within, comes out onto the roof and continues in the urban pedestrian beams. At this stage, the complex can provide food and useful services to a significant part of the population. It becomes a point of attraction for different social groups.

And most importantly, it becomes a clear example of an eco-center that has a beneficial effect on the environment, strives for sustainable development, supports the economy of the region and creates a quality environment for people to live.

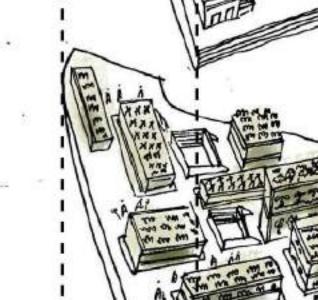




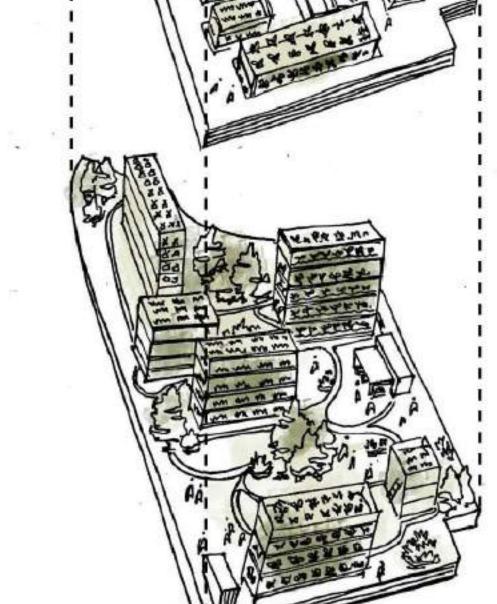




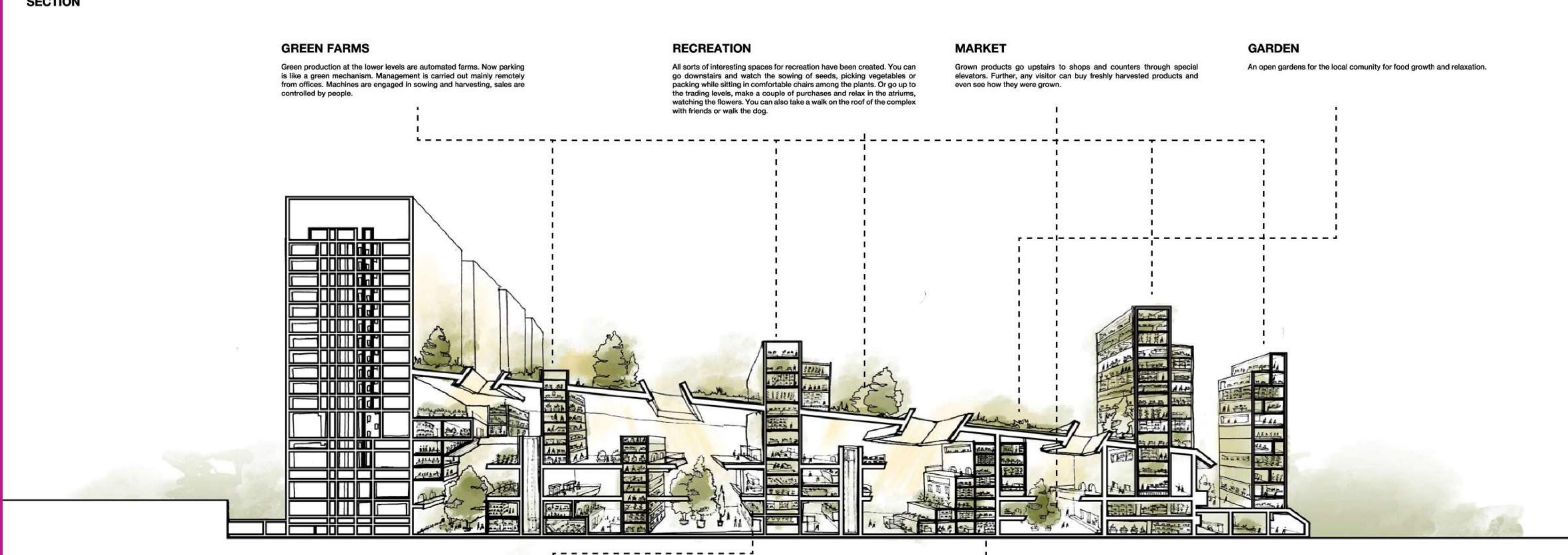




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CRAFTSMANSHIP

The standard trading function of the center was replaced by the opening of craft workshops and farms. Those wishing to open their own food business settled in the cells of former stores. Trade has become more natural, useful and economically advantageous.

OFFICES

For more efficient work, it is supposed to have communication centers offices that control the work of farms, enterprises, arrange the supply of raw materials and food, advertise and keep order in general.

FARMING LEVEL



ROOF GARDENS



MARKET LEVEL

