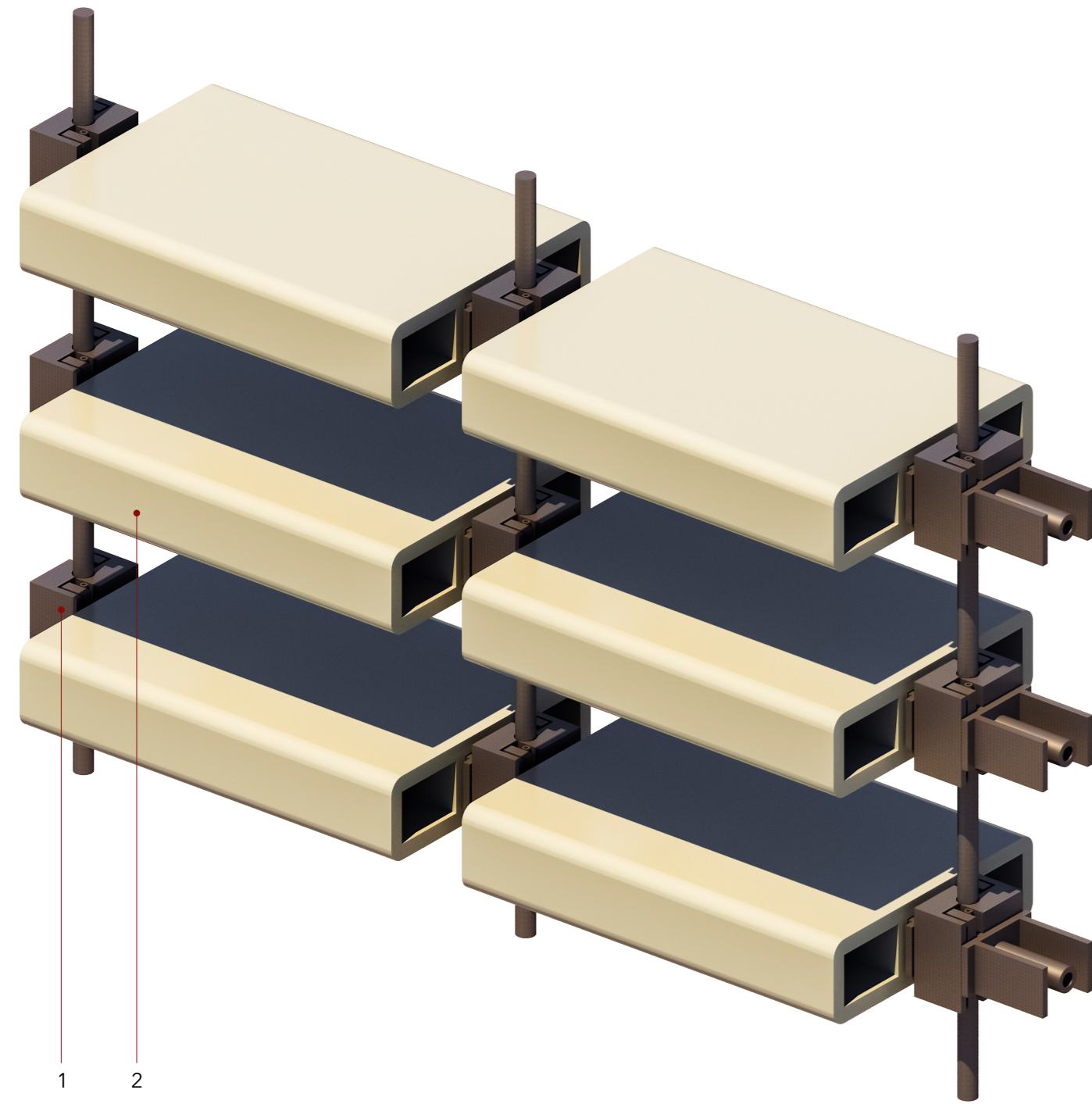
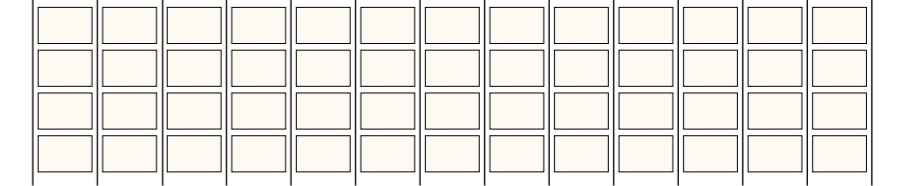
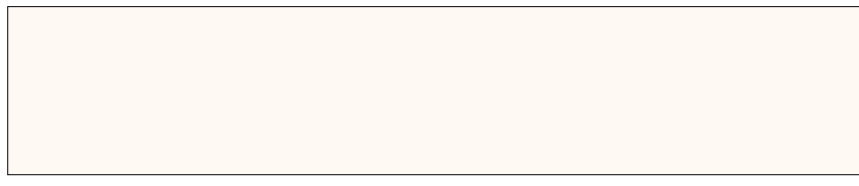


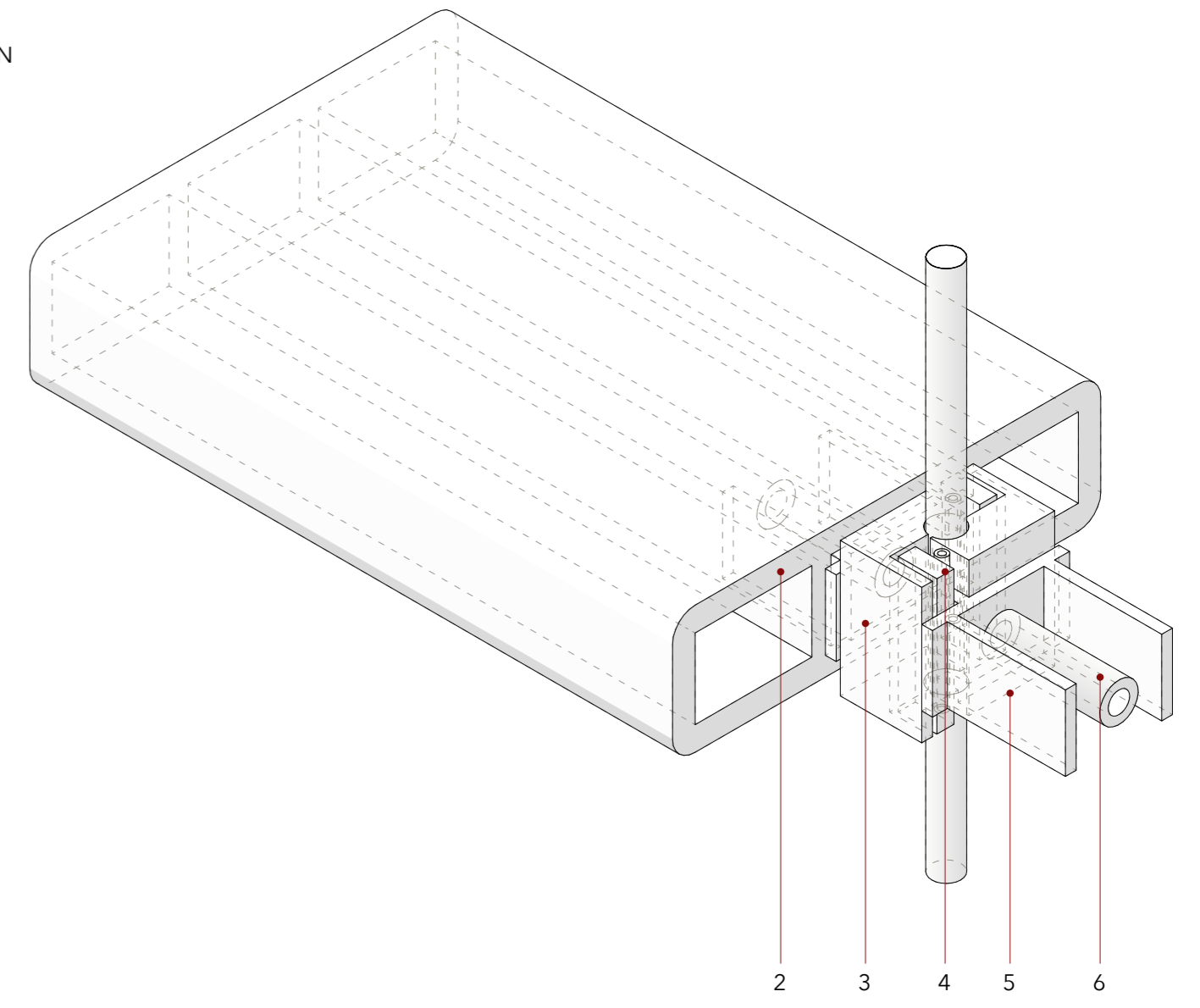
LIGHTENING THE MASSIVENESS



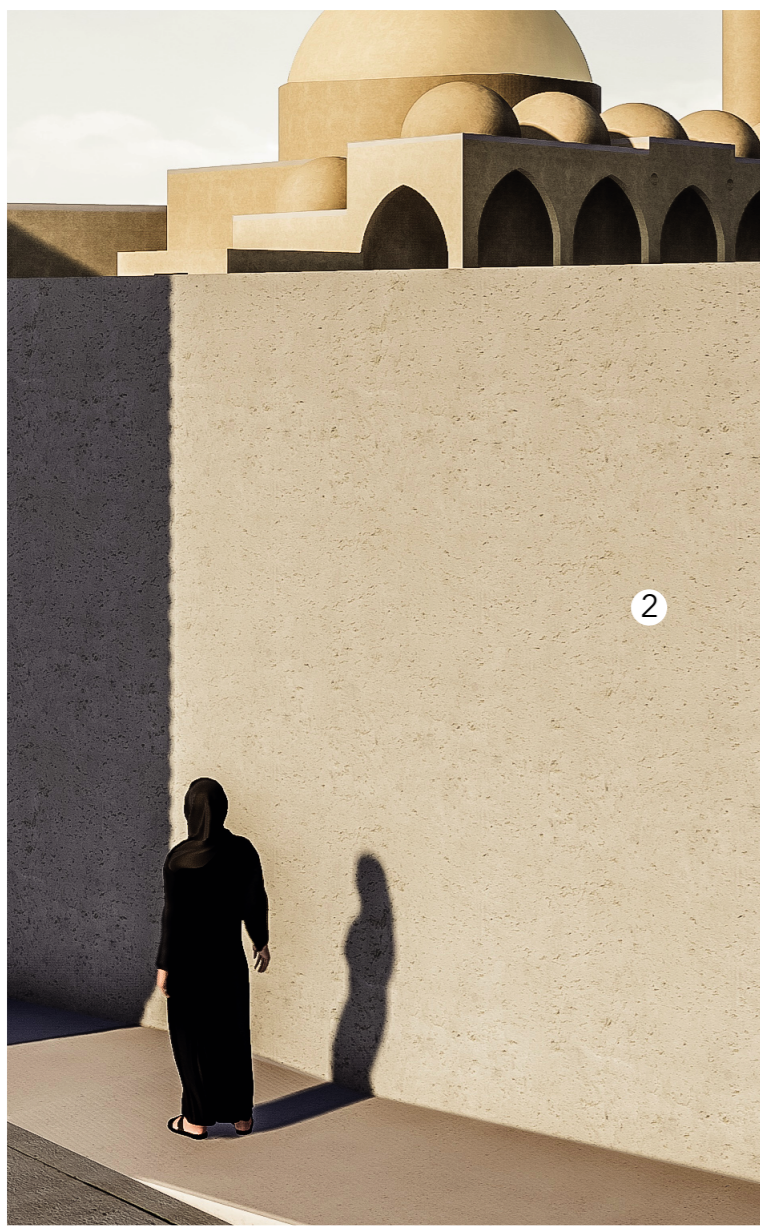
FACADE MATERIALS AND DESIGN APPROACH

THE CHOICE OF A LOCAL TRADITIONAL MATERIAL AS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS A CONCEPT DESIGN

1. The cable structure provides to sustain and keep together the ceramic tiles. With a diameter of 6 mm it's able to host the cores which are the junctions to the ceramic tiles hookings. It is necessary for the distances between the ceramic tiles. In this sense, they make possible the lighting of the building.
2. The ceramic tile is something very important belonging to the material aspect of the building. They provide both the shading and the lighting; the massiveness and light aspect. In the approach of the facade design they express the shape of a stone but in the meanwhile they permit the enlightening of the interior space due to the reflective propriety of every single tile.
3. The core is welded to the central cable, It's the main linking between the structural cable and the rest of the support-tile structure. It host the hole to fix the linear support and provide to fasten it.
4. The junction part provide to keep together the main hooking, dealing to the structural cable, to the adapter of the single tile.
5. The adapter is the device which provide to enlarge the section of the linear support to make it perfectly fit inside the hole of the ceramic tile.
6. The linear support fit perfectly into the provided spot in the core and it provides to fasten the adapter between him and the core.



WALLS MATERIAL CHOICE



1. Rubble

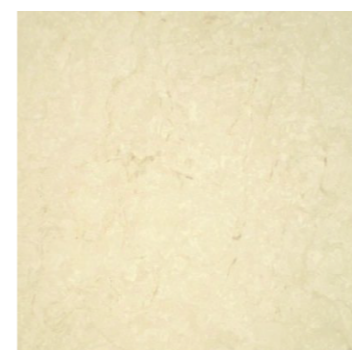
In the context of our design it has been very important for us to describe the ruin of the ancient Madrasa al-Sultaniyya and to preserve it as the center of our design process. But in a heavily damaged place like the historical center of the city of Aleppo other opportunities come out from the rest of the city.

2. Recycled concrete

The leavings of the five years bombing period made this part of the city a rubble deposit. A place in which it's not possible to restore and re-build houses because of the heavy damages. In this sense the "waste" produced from the remaining houses can be used to have another life useful in restoration process, they can be aggregates for the concrete of the new buildings.



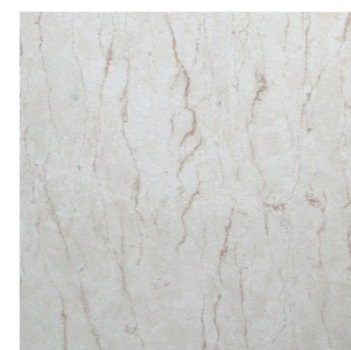
2.



3.

3. Syrian beige limestone

'Assyr' beige limestone is introduced following the pre-existing project made for the square by Aga Khan. The different chromatic aspect of this linear element provide to create optical axes from the outer part of the 'ring' around the Citadel to the focal center of the entrance tower.

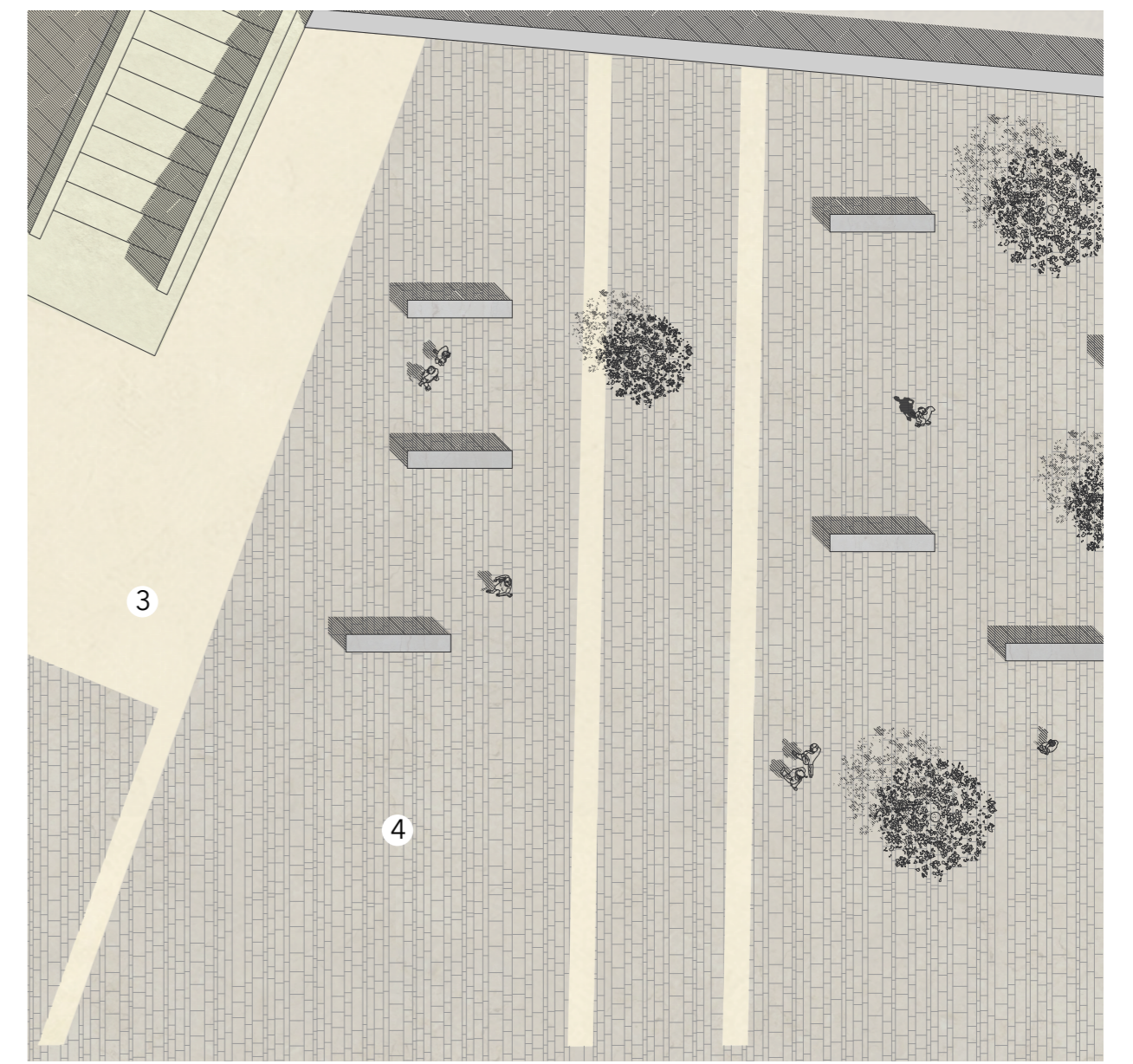


4.

4. Syrian white limestone

'Atlantis' white limestone is the material chosen for the public square. A sandblasting process can give to every tile the surface roughness that can relate the "new stone" to the ones of the existing buildings. In this sense a new material can become, at least for the user eyes, part of something already existing and perfectly integrated in the context.

PUBLIC SQUARE



LIFE CYCLE of RECYCLED AGGREGATES CONCRETE

