

UNIVERSITY: SLOVAK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY IN BRATISLAVA

FACULTY: FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

FIELD OF STUDY: ARCHITECTURE & URBAN PLANNING

SUBJECT: DESIGN STUDIO VII

NAME OF THE PROJECT: VISITOR CENTER RED BRIDGE

TOPIC: CARPATHIAN - GATEWAY - BRATISLAVA

PROJECT STAGE: ARCHITECTURAL STUDY

STUDENT: Hraška Gregor

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2023 / 2024

VERTICAL STUDIO: Ateliér BIG (Bjarke Ingels Group) design studio FAD

SUPERVISOR: Ing. Ján Baška RIBA (AA)

SUBJECT GUARANTEE: doc. Ing. arch. Alexander Schleicher, PhD.

A large IT company is establishing its Headquarter Campus on a former military hospital ground at the gateway between the city and the natural reserve around Kamzik mountain. The campus will house more than 1000 employees together with a mix of residential, commercial, event and sport programs. The ambition to create one of most innovative and sustainable campuses is envisioned to bring benefits not just its occupants but also wider public.

The large investment is seen as a highly beneficial development which will bring life to a quiet part of the city, but as a result will present new challenges to the surrounding area ranging from extra footfall to traffic overload in an already overstressed district. The popular recreation area Zelezna Studienka, which is in effect the Small Carpathian gateway, already struggles with recreational crowds.

Visitors traditionally come by car (which is the most convenient yet most polluting form of transport). Eventhough the City tries to shift this preference towards public transport, by creating TIOP Zelezna Studienka, at this moment it has barely been seen as a viable replacement. The popularization of this area has to be carefully planned in order not to overload its facilities and disrupt its environment.

Half the program is a real physical project, dealing with the challenges of connection between the site and adjacent recreational area with the city and wider context. In this respect it will be necessary to re-visit they current amenities and functions within the area and suggest solutions for enabling creation of world class recreational gateway.

The other half would contemplate an ideal connection scenario within the realm of alternative reality. Students are to imagine that cars have never been invented and people have never experienced a need for this mode of transport. The task would be to explore possibilities and impacts on local urbanism and how those learnings could be implemented into the real world.

A "bike highway" typically refers to a dedicated and well-designed cycling infrastructure, often separated from motorized traffic, that facilitates safe and efficient commuting for cyclists. Several benefits make bike highways appealing:

Safety: Bike highways are designed with the safety of cyclists in mind. Separation from motorized traffic reduces the risk of accidents, making cycling a safer mode of transportation.

Efficiency: Dedicated bike highways often provide a direct and efficient route for cyclists, allowing them to reach their destinations quickly. This can be particularly advantageous for commuting, reducing travel times compared to less direct routes.

Environmental Sustainability Encouraging cycling as a mode of transportation helps reduce the carbon footprint associated with motorized vehicles. Bike highways contribute to sustainability efforts by promoting a cleaner and greener form of transportation.

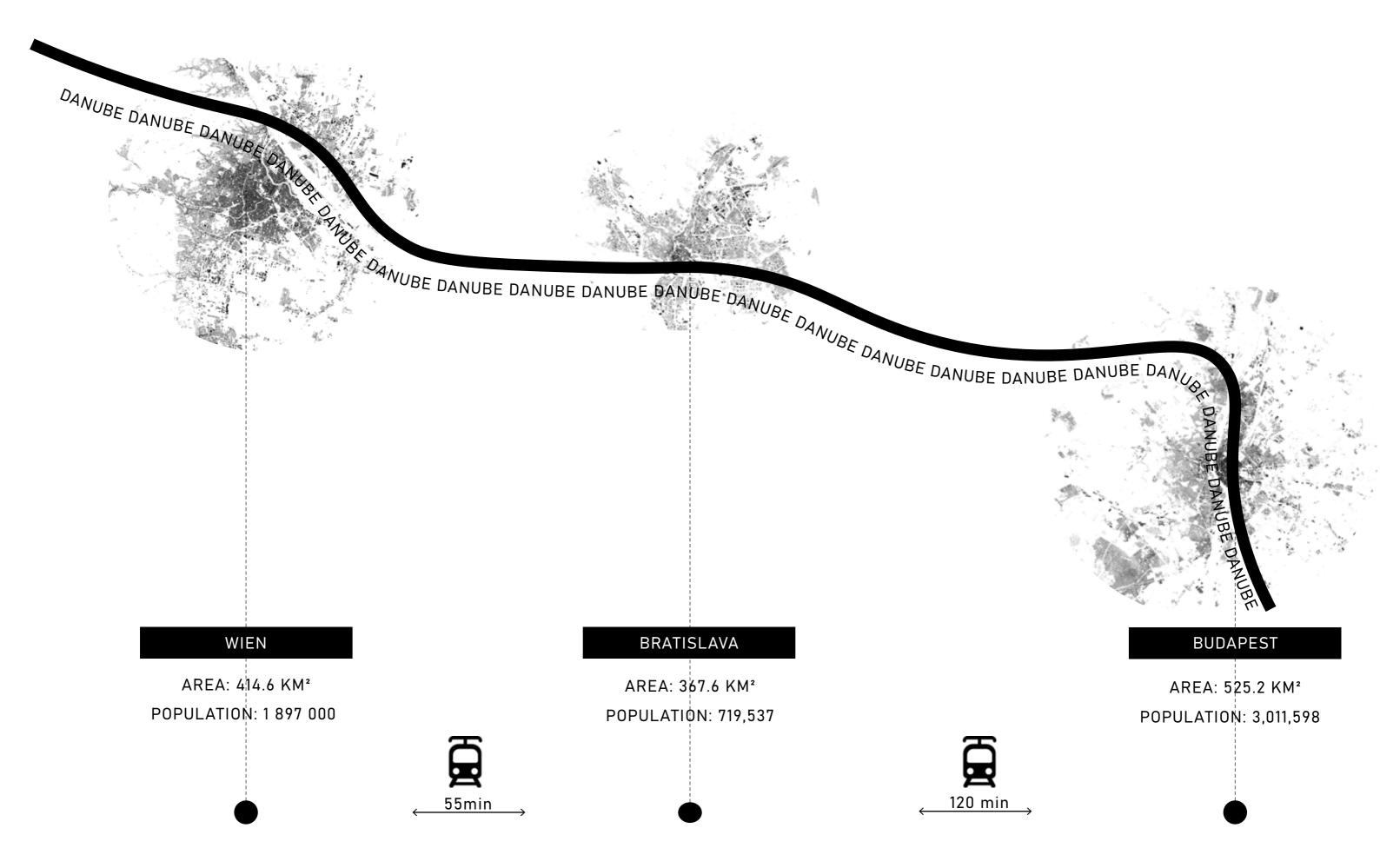
Reduced Traffic Congestion: By providing a separate route for cyclists, bike highways can help alleviate traffic congestion on traditional roadways. This benefits both cyclists and motorists by reducing overall congestion and improving traffic flow.

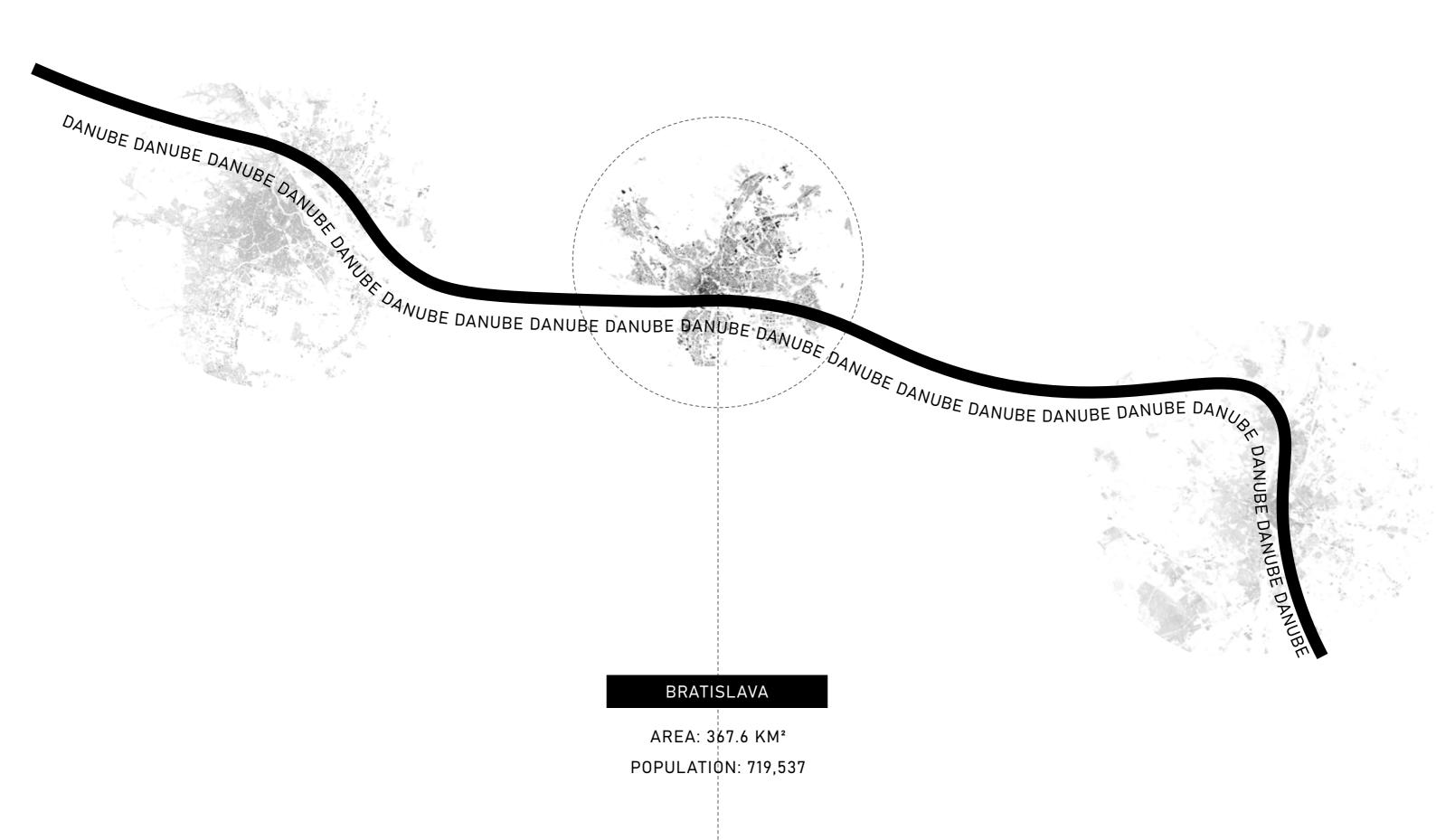
Urban Planning and Connectivity Well-designed bike highways are integrated into urban planning, contributing to a more connected and accessible city. This can improve overall transportation infrastructure and create a more inclusive and integrated urban environment.

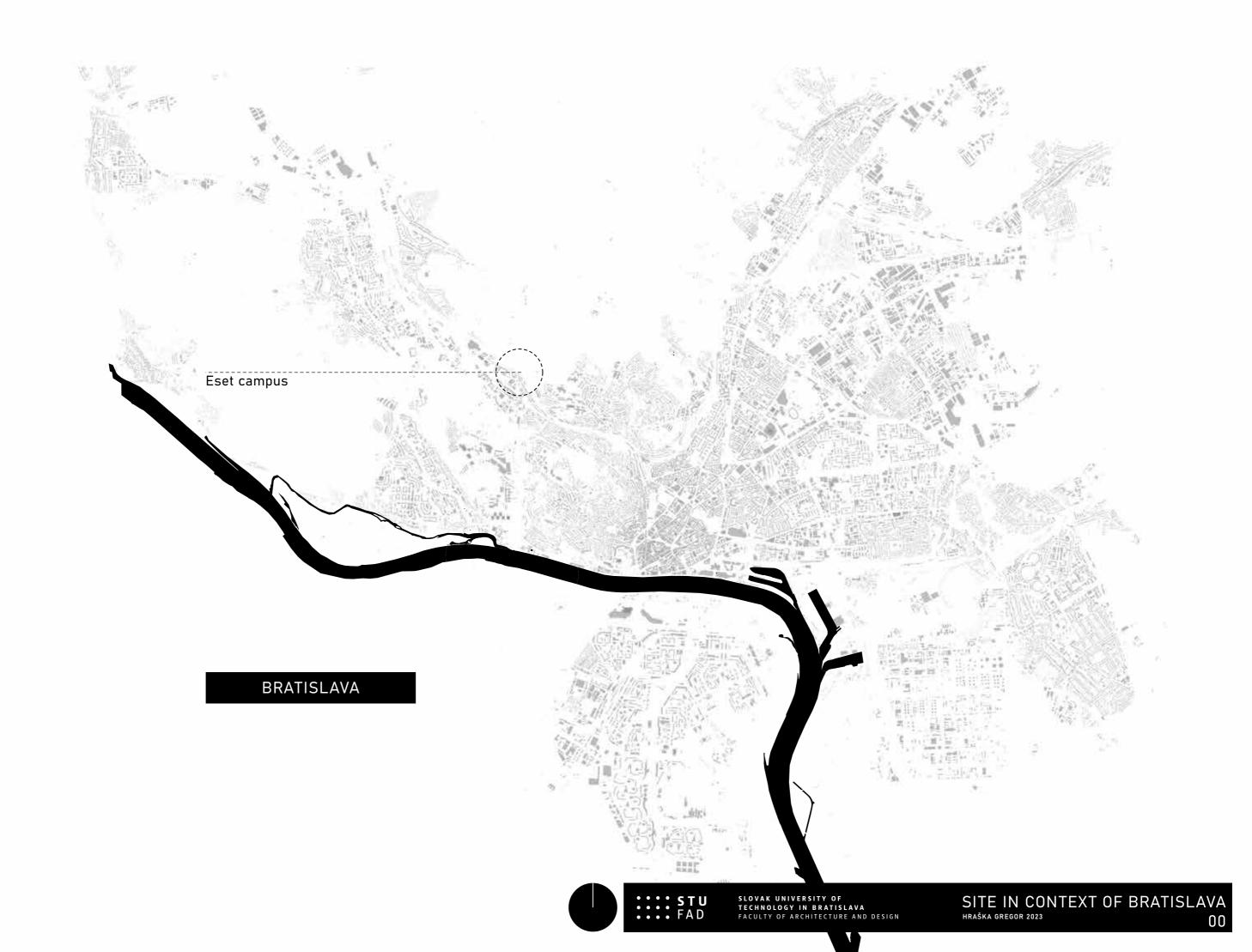
Quality of Life: Bike highways contribute to a higher quality of life in urban areas by providing an alternative and enjoyable means of transportation. They can enhance the overall urban experience by promoting a sense of community and reducing noise and air pollution.

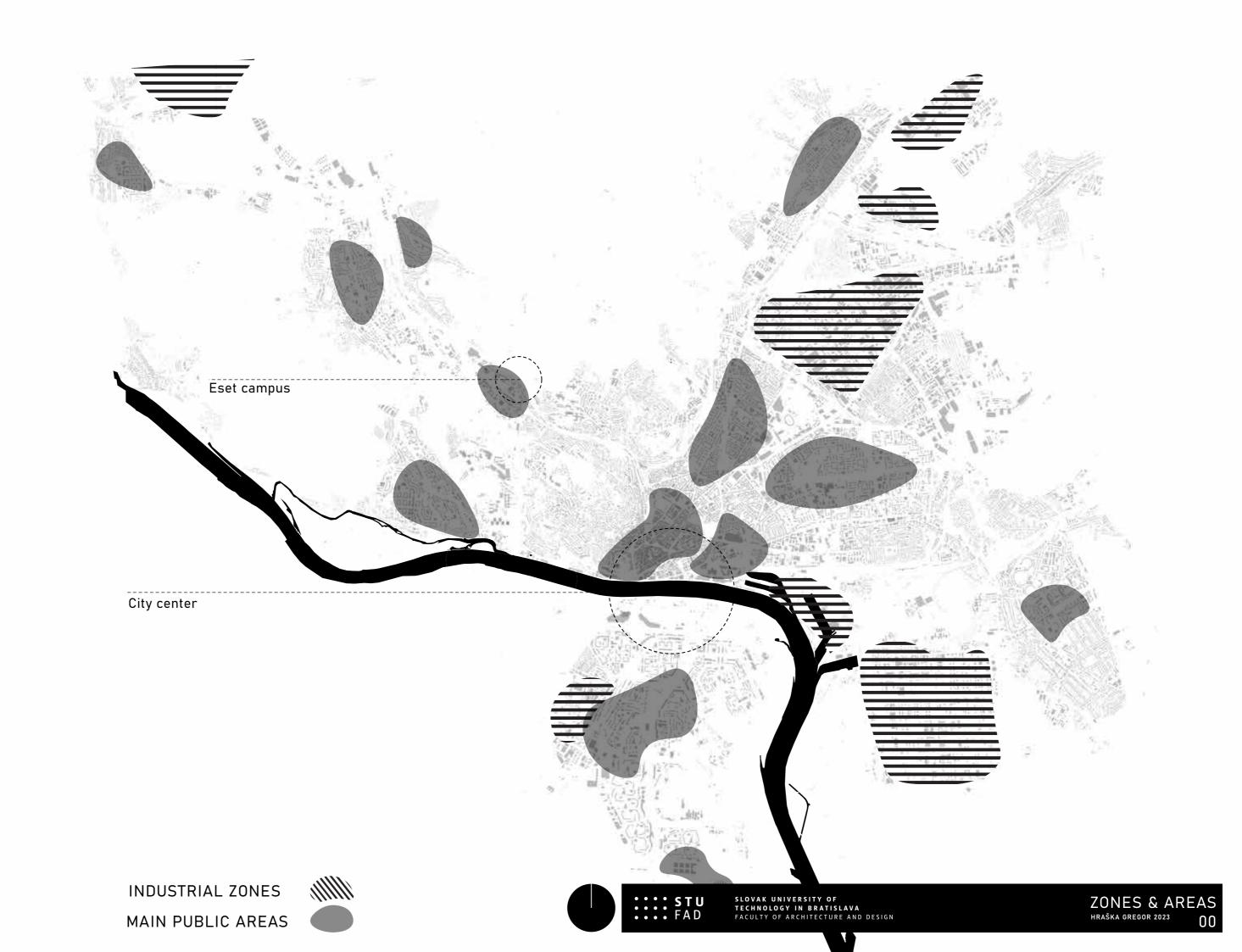


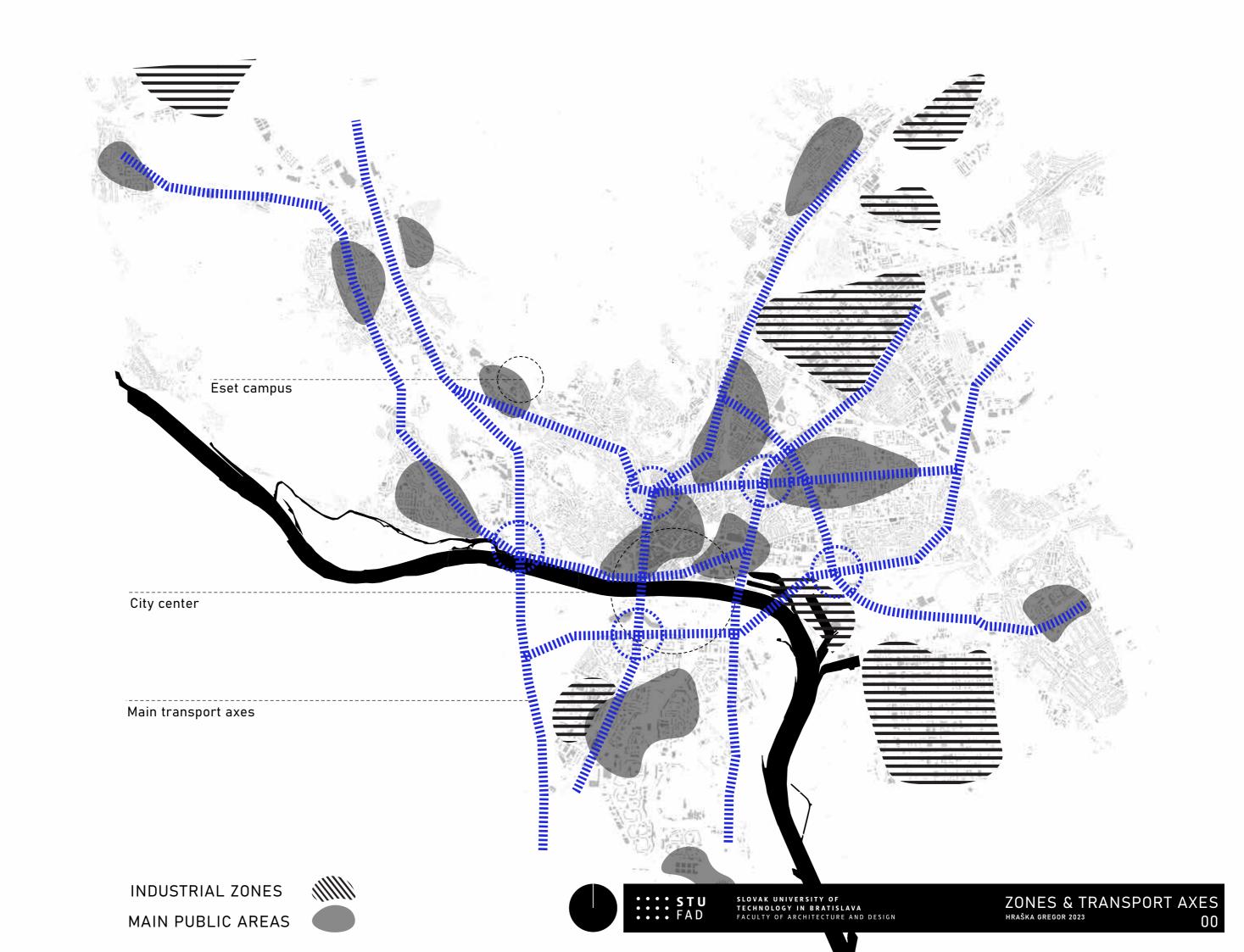
UNDISCOVERED SPACE OF FORGOTTEN HISTORY

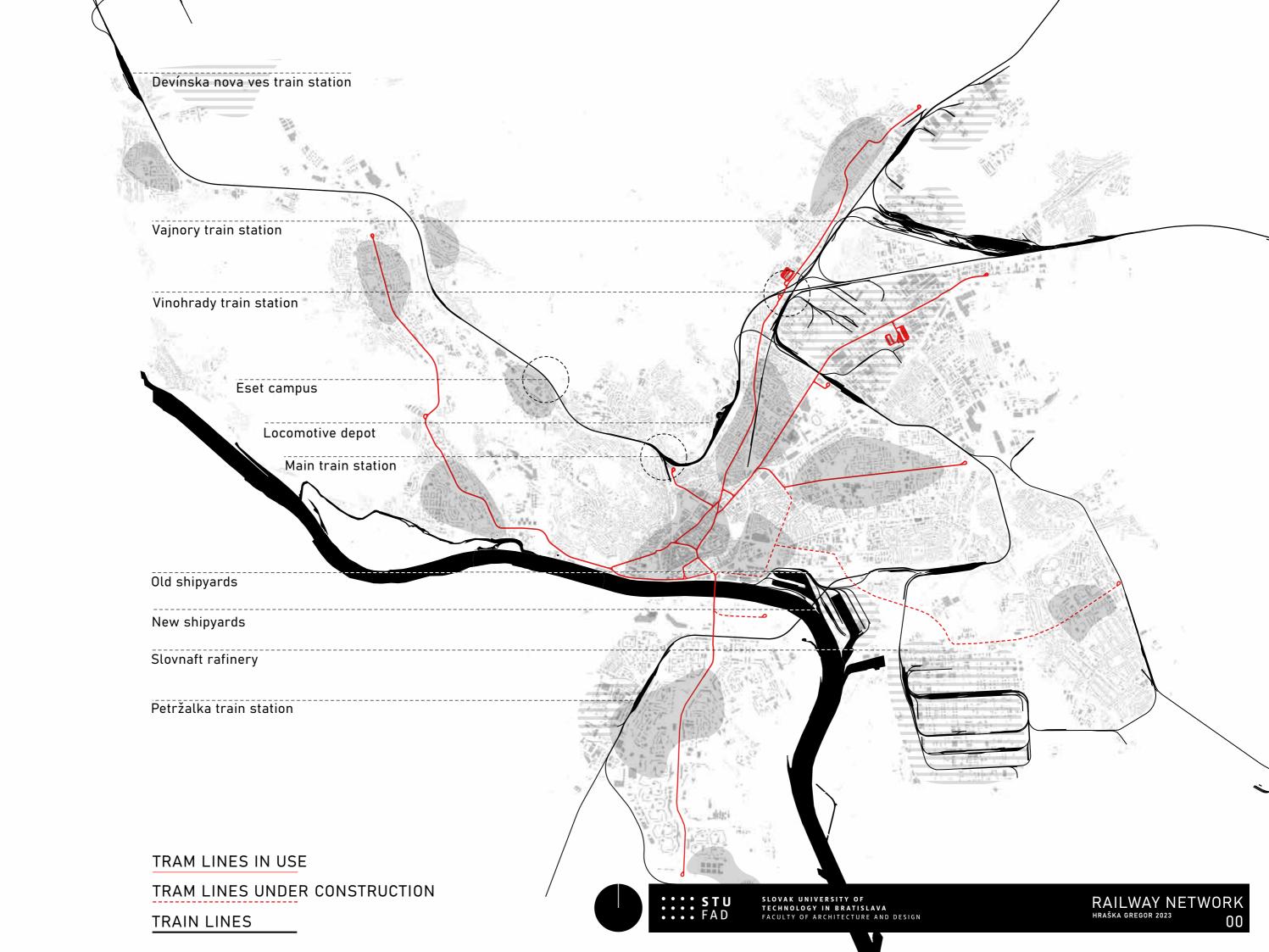


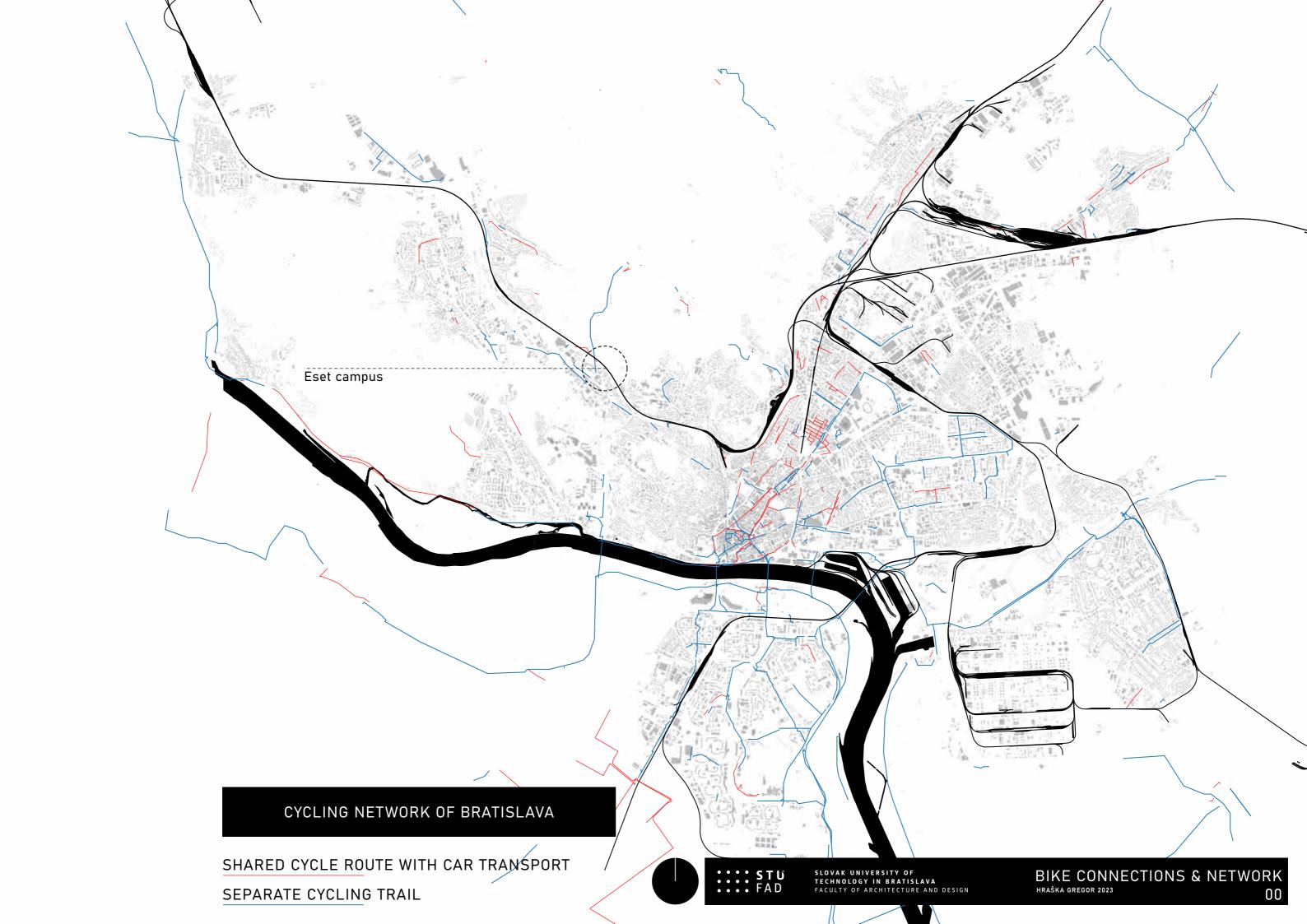


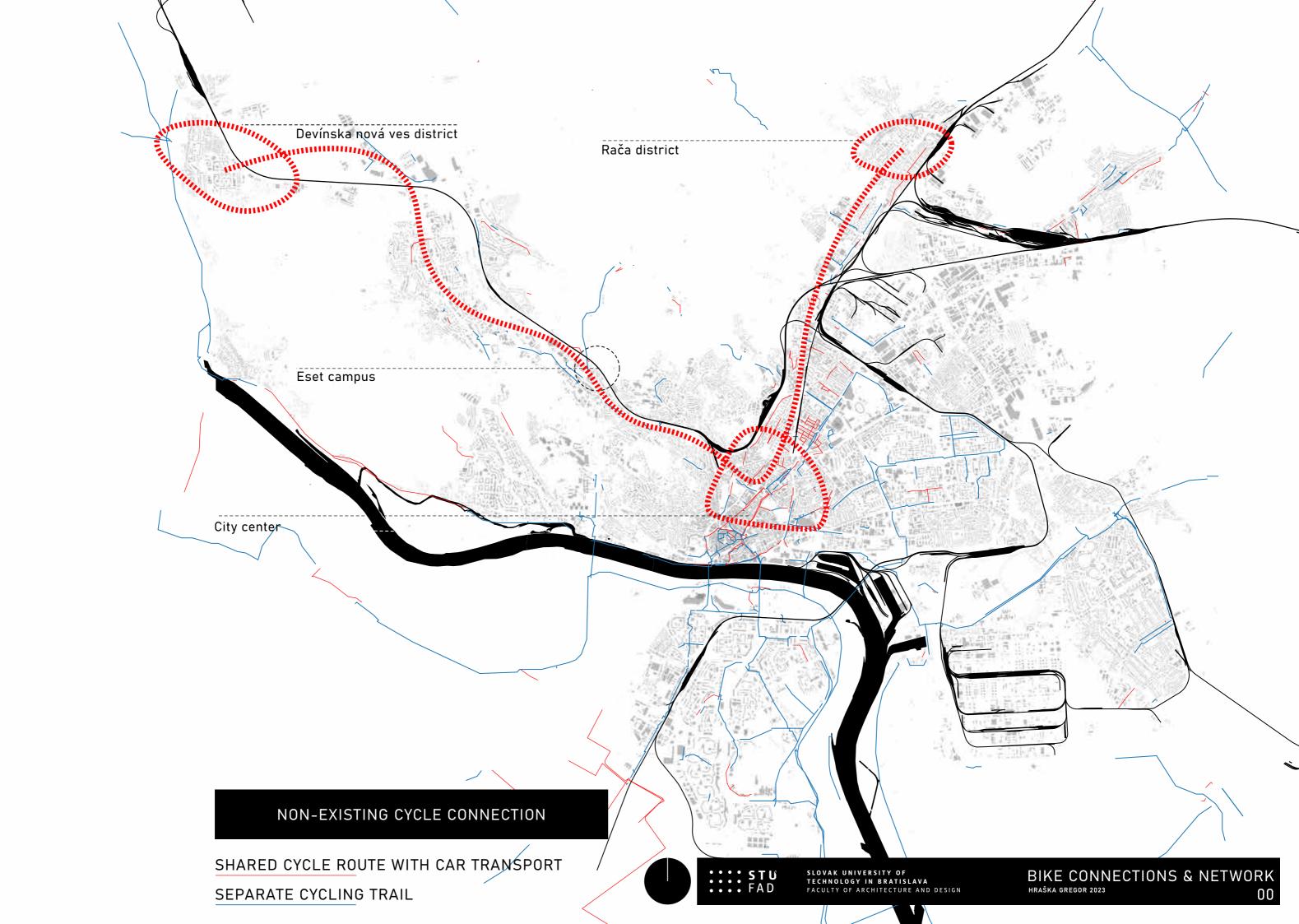


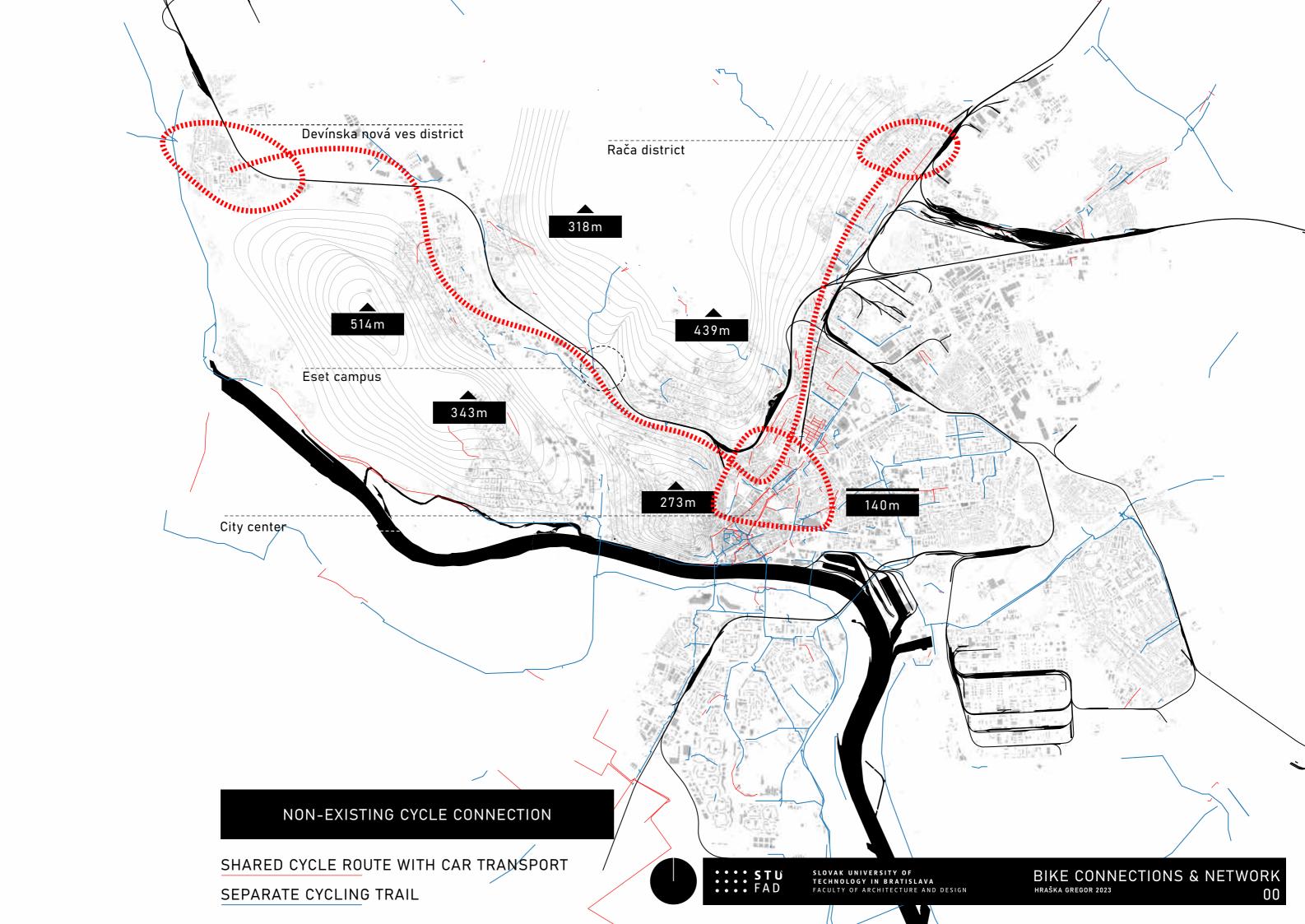


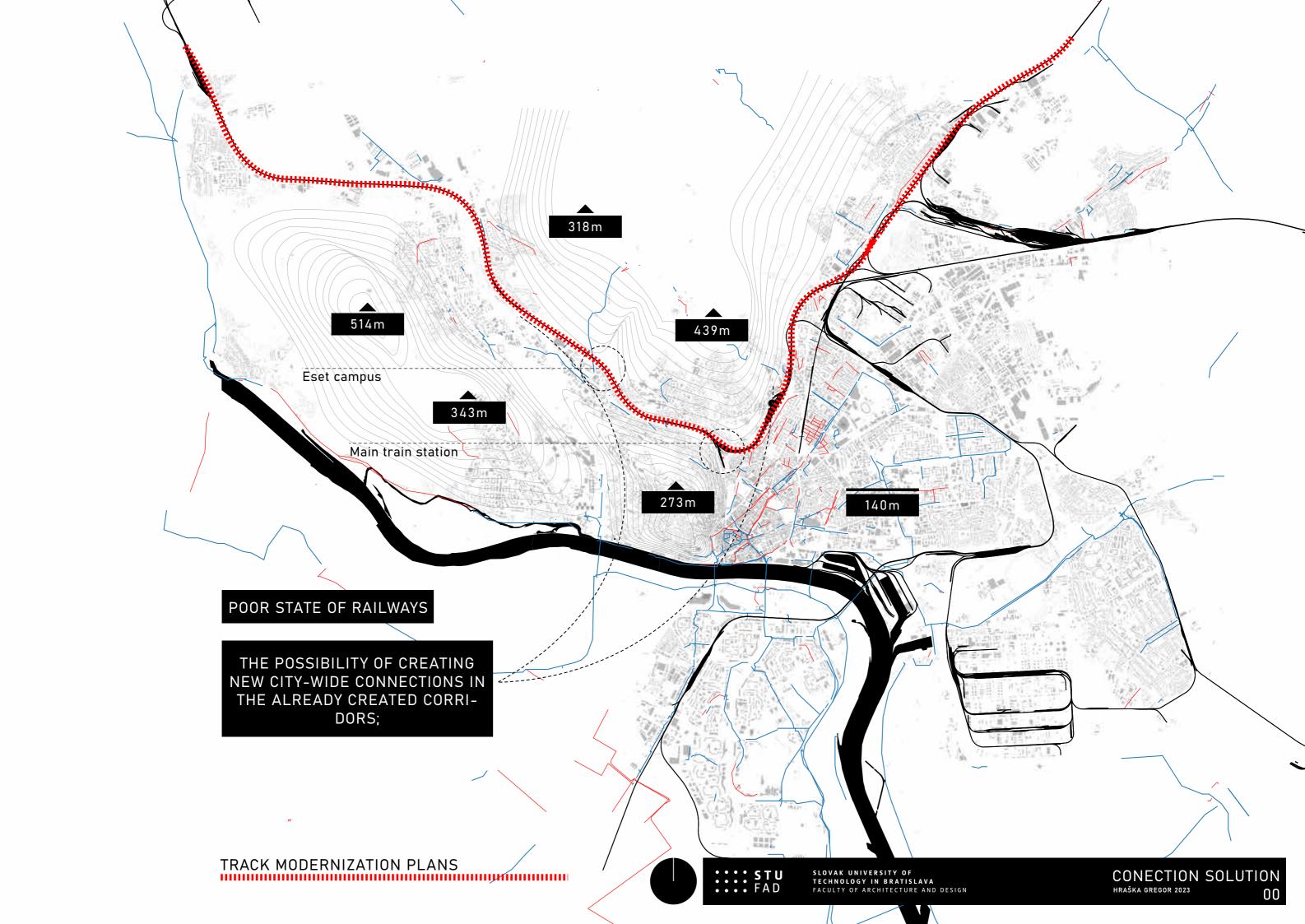


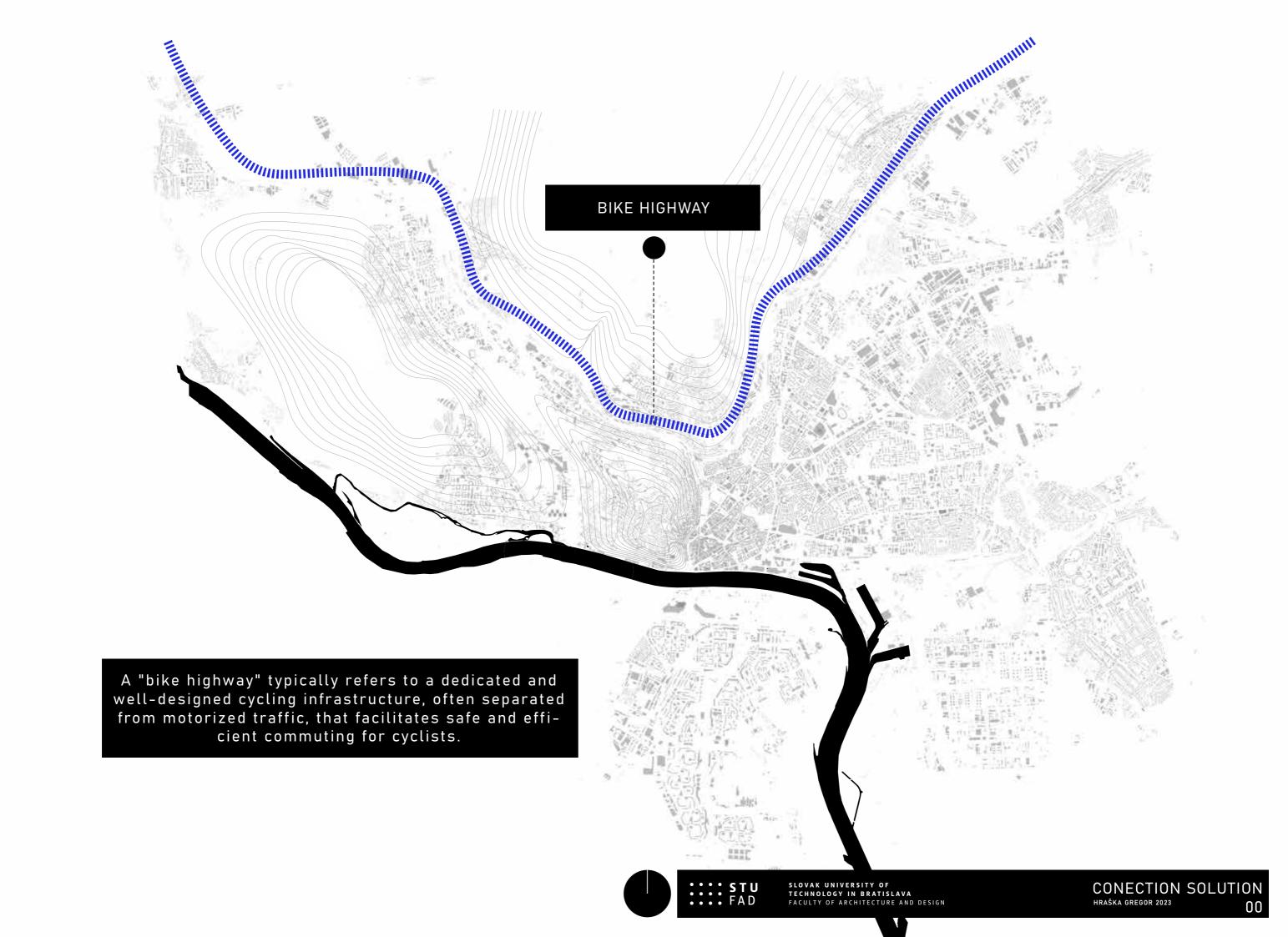




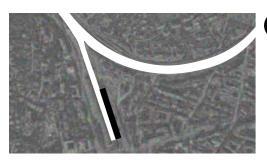




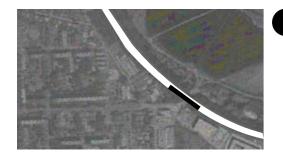




MODEL SITUATION APPLICATION OF THE MODULAR CONSTRUCTION AT THE BIKE HIGHWAY



MUSEUM nstitutions that collect, preserve, and exhibit objects of artistic, cultural, historical, or scientific significance.



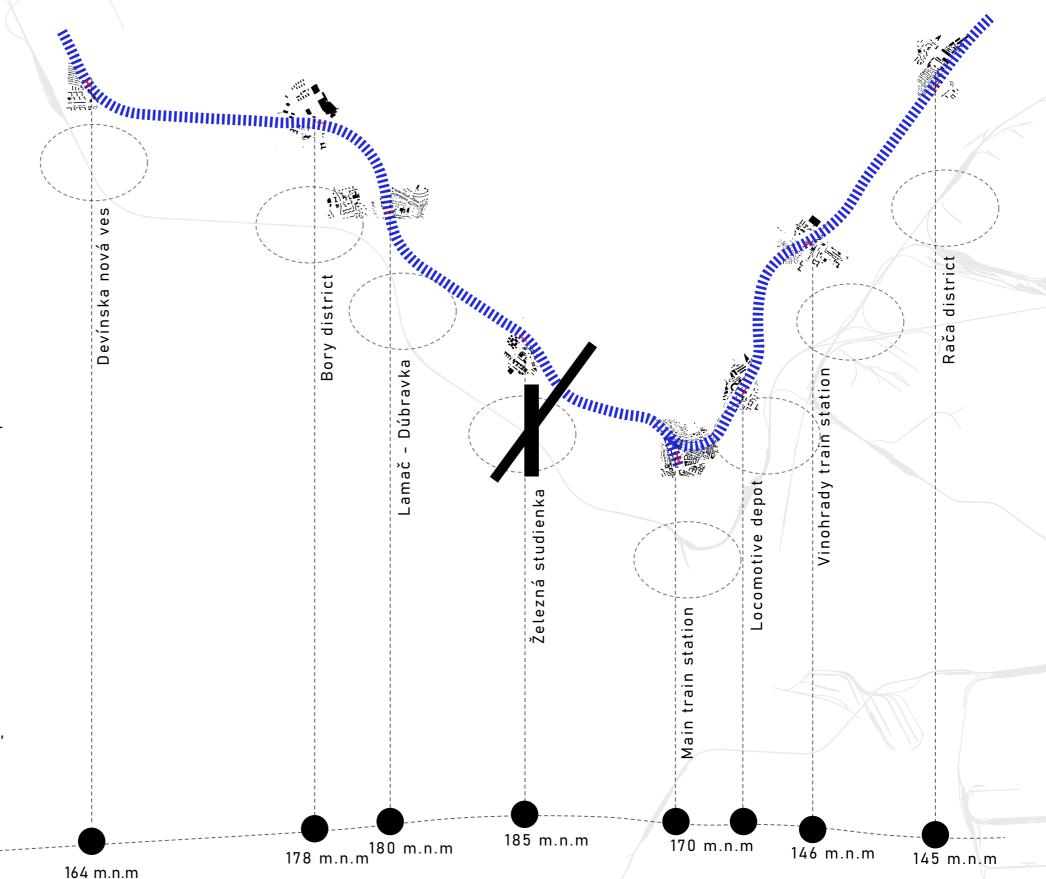
TRAINSTATION transportation facility where trains stop to pick up and discharge passengers.

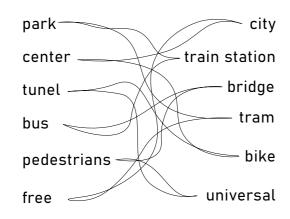


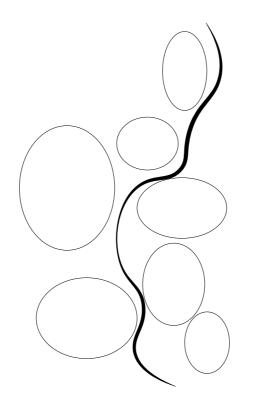
BRIDGE structures built to span physical obstacles such as rivers, valleys, or roads, providing a pathway for transportation or pedestrians.

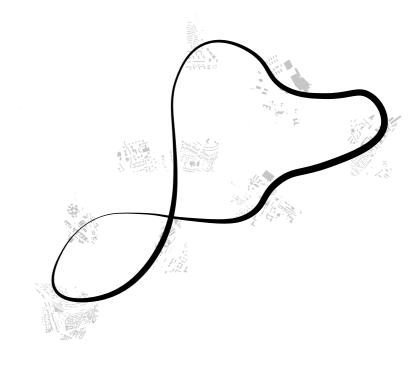


VISITOR CENTER facility designed to provide information, services, and amenities to visitors of a particular location, such as a tourist destination.







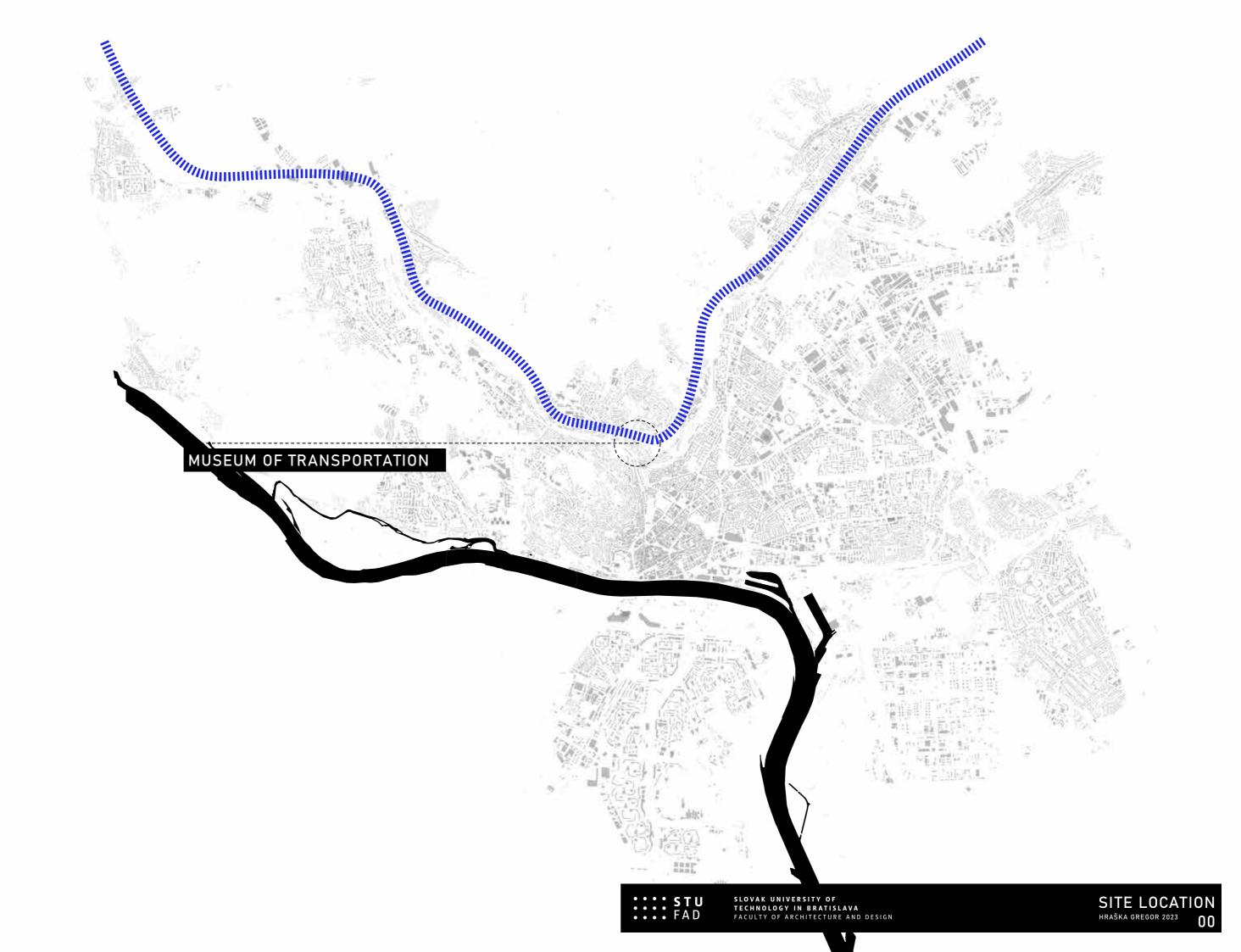


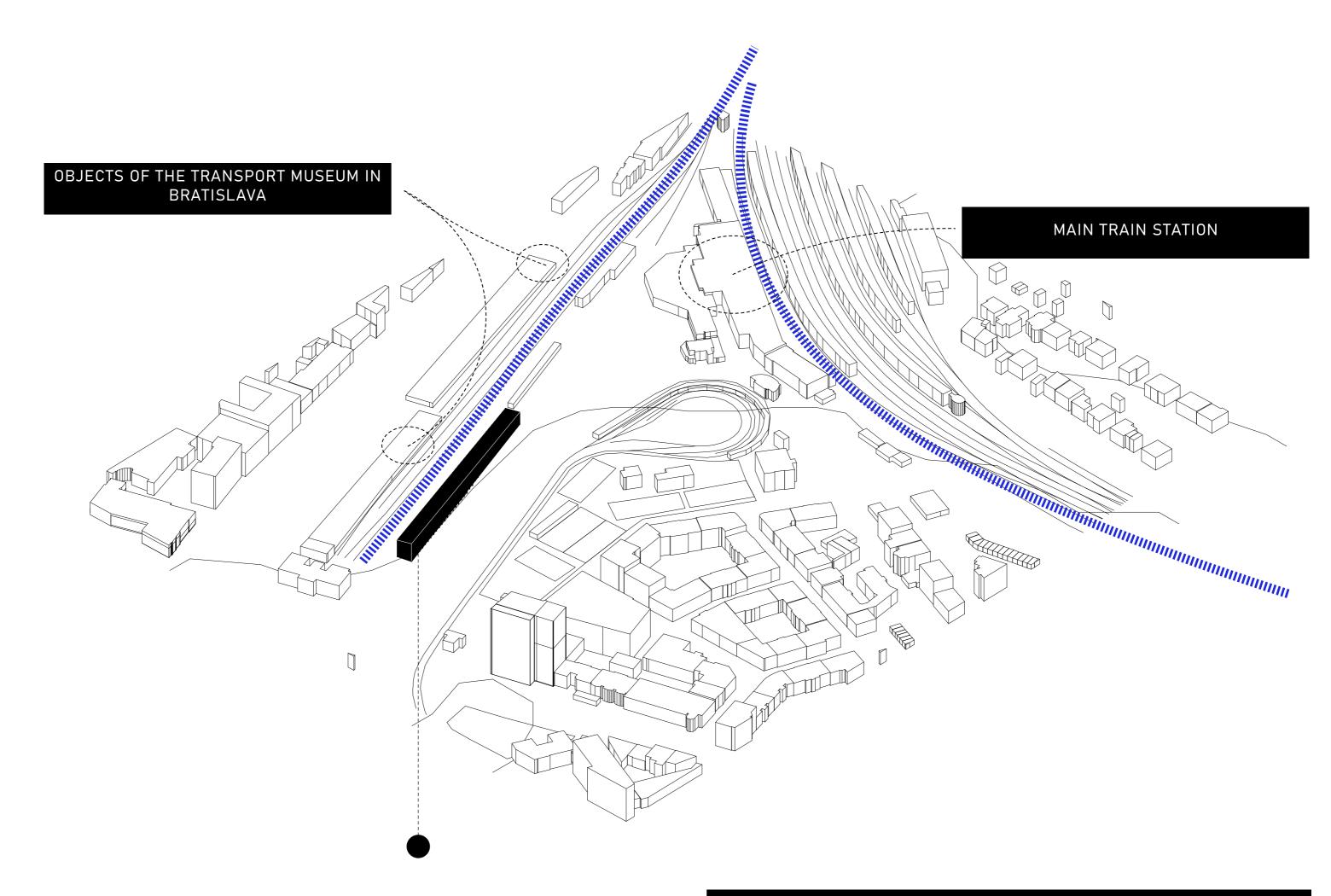
adaptability

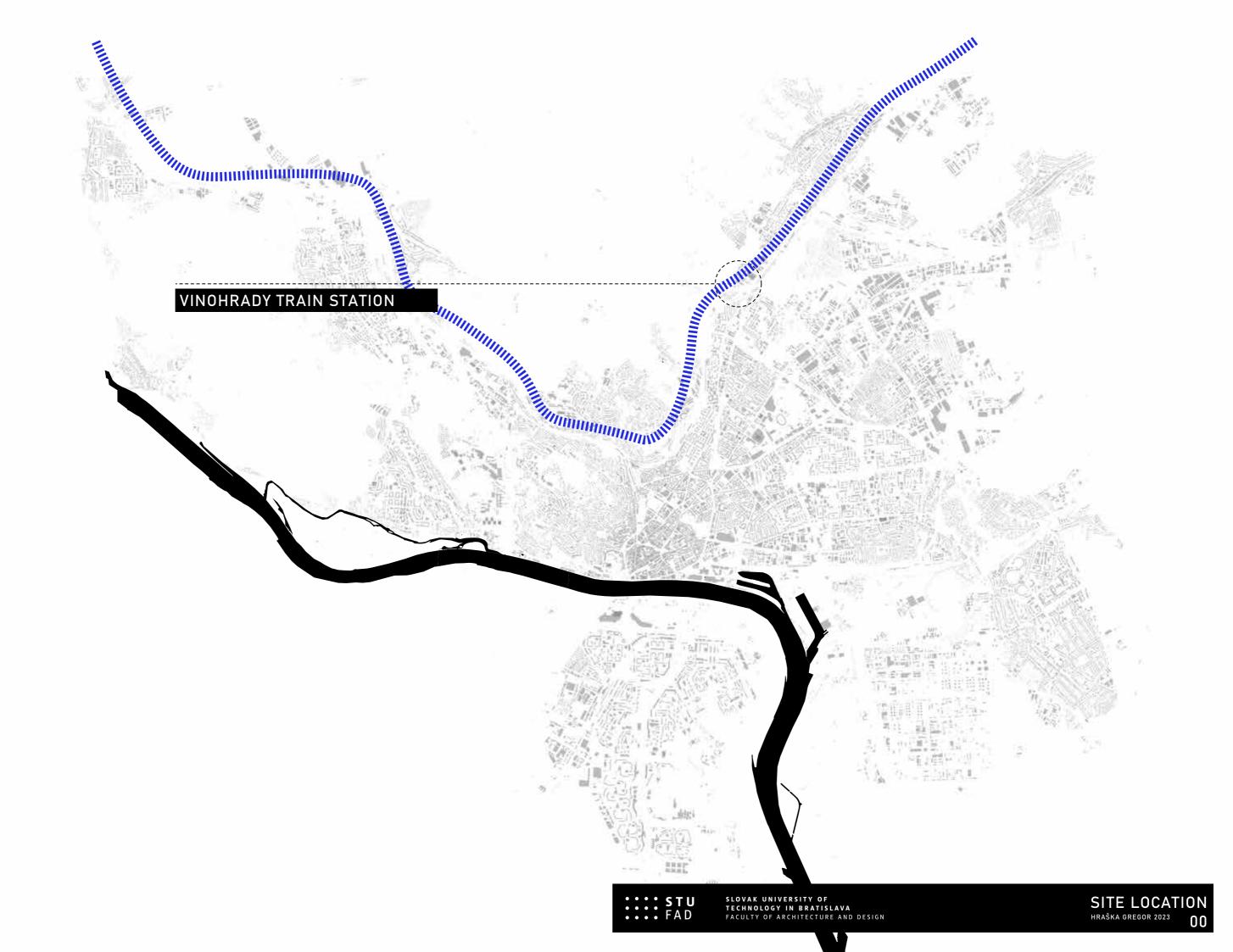
existing corridor

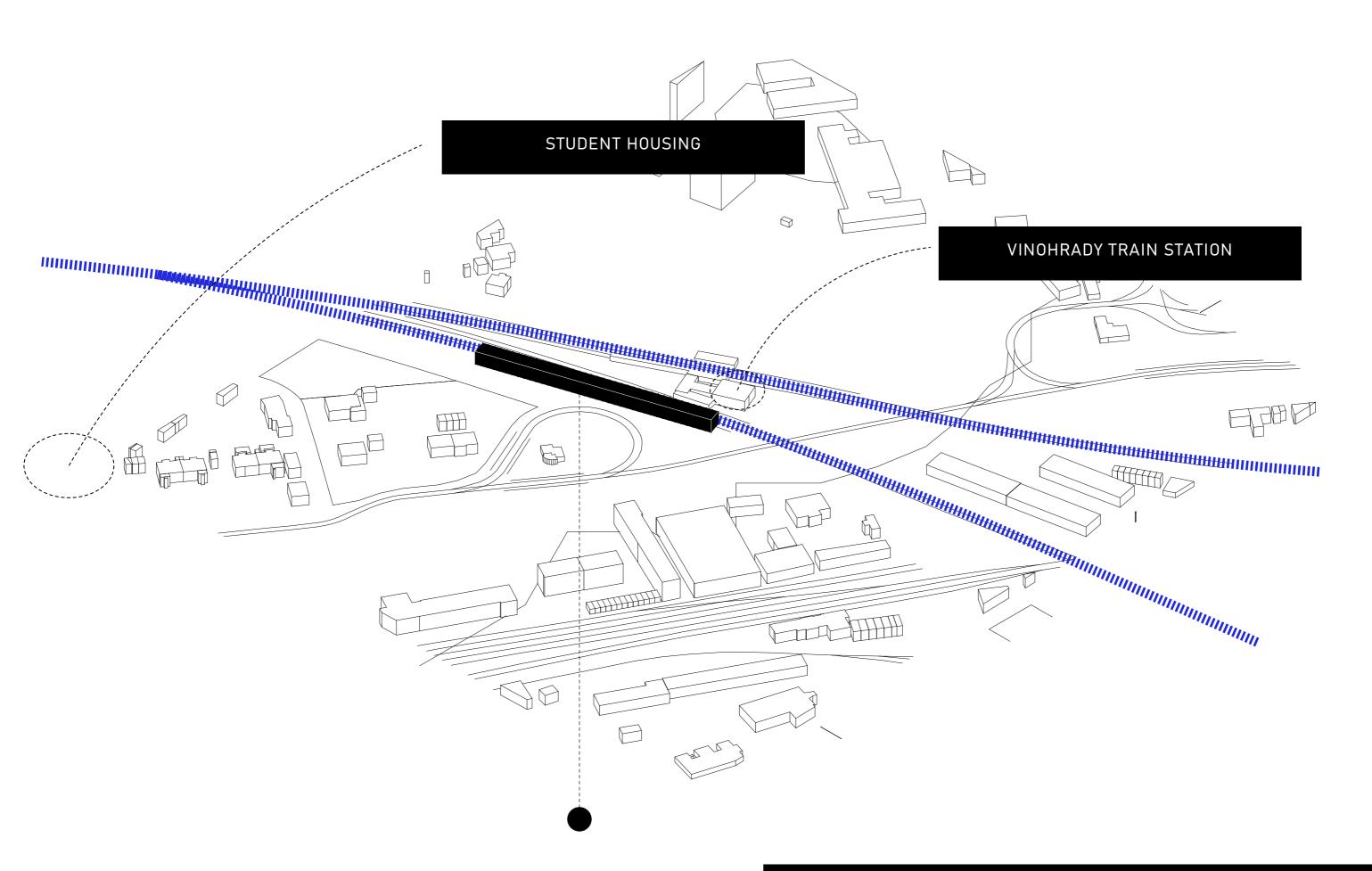
connected city

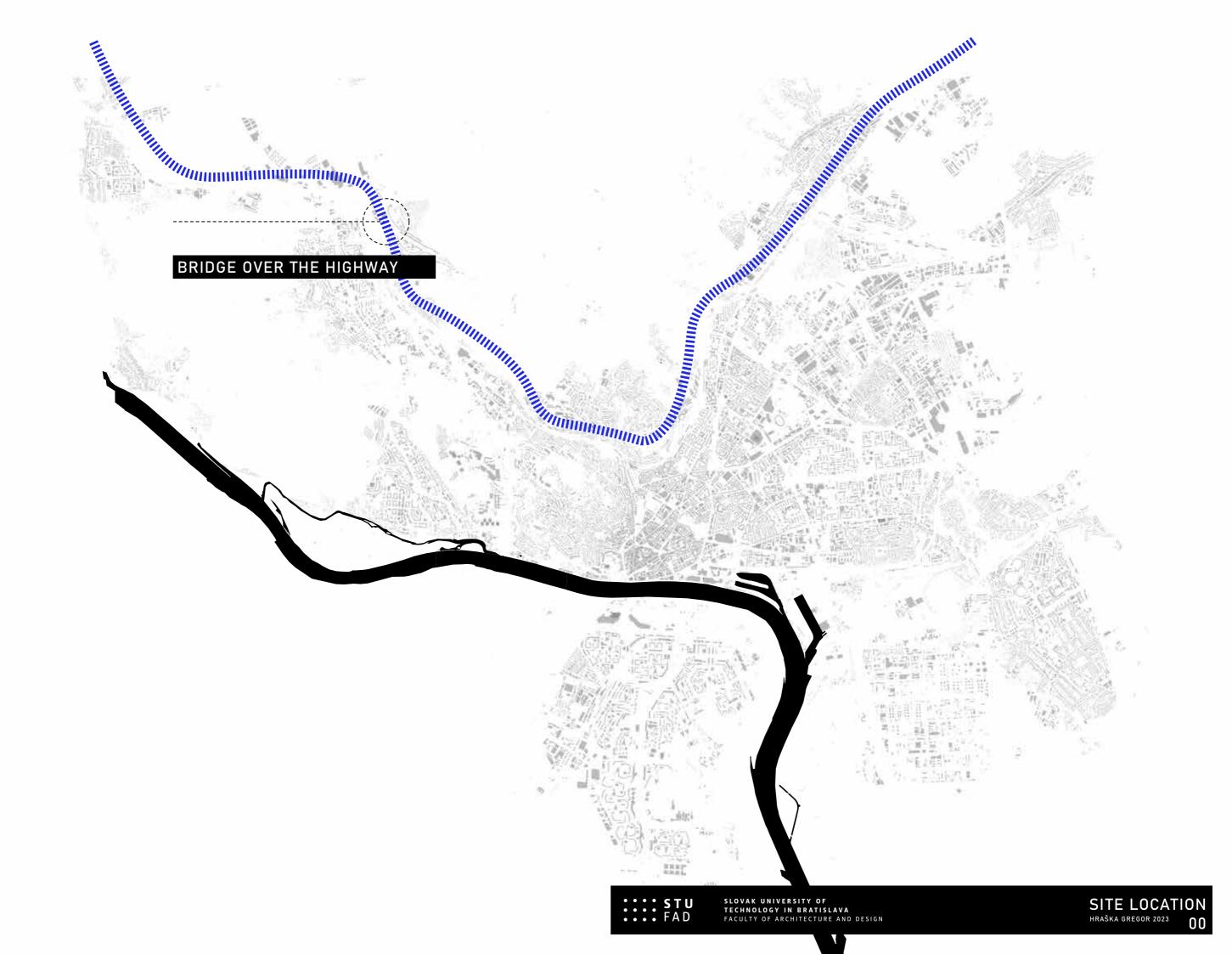
MODEL SITUATION APPLICATION OF THE MODULAR CONSTRUCTION AT THE BIKE HIGHWAY

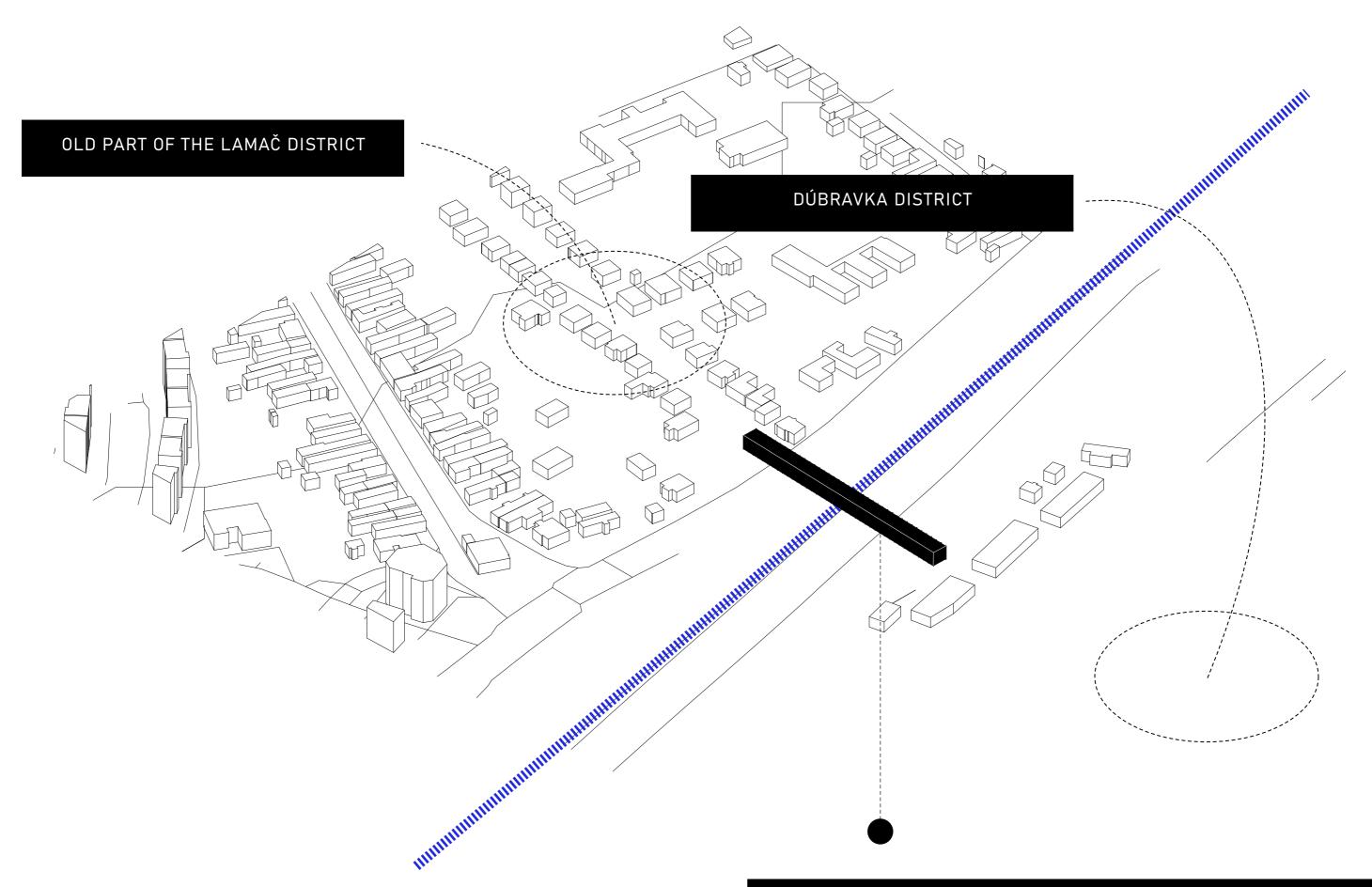


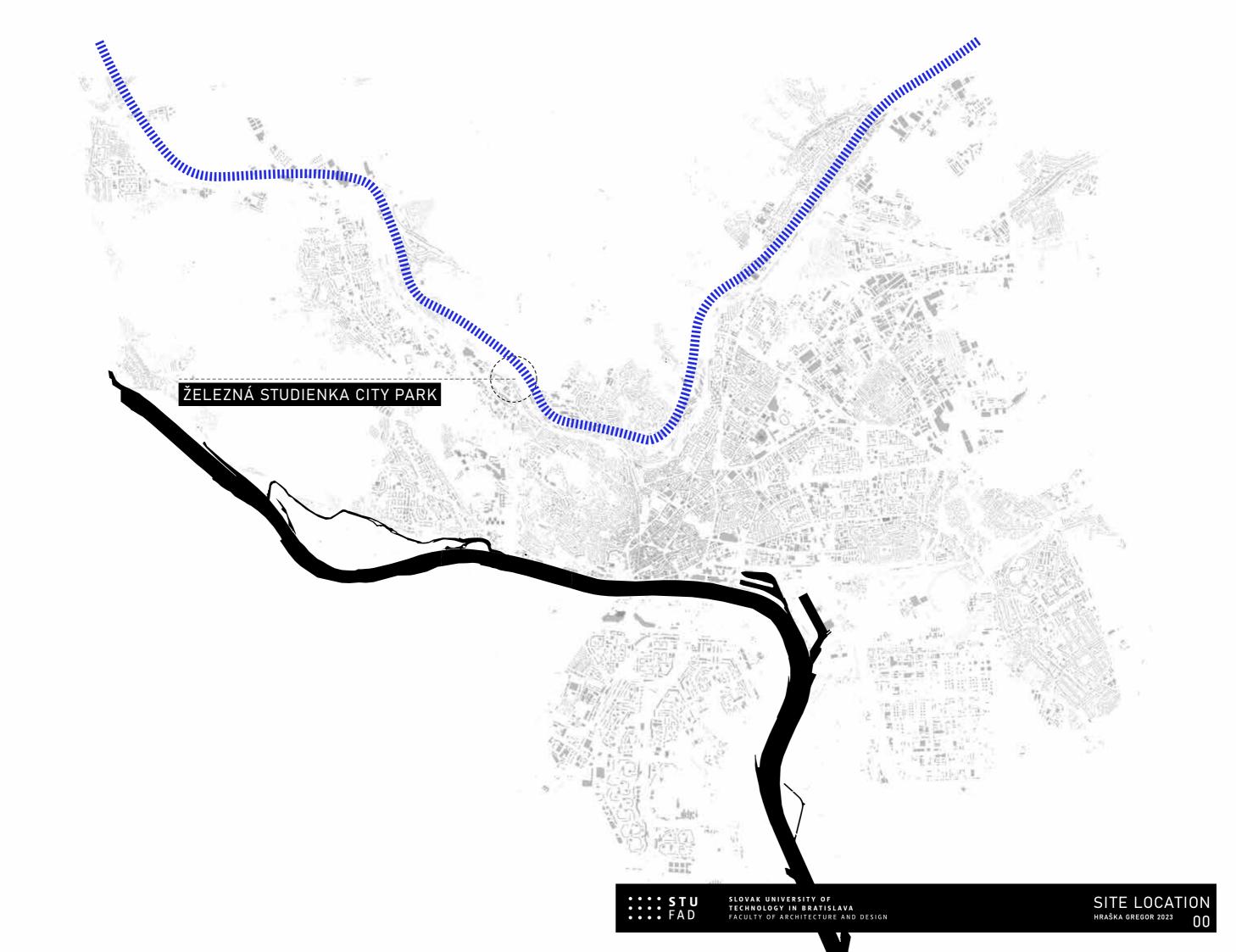


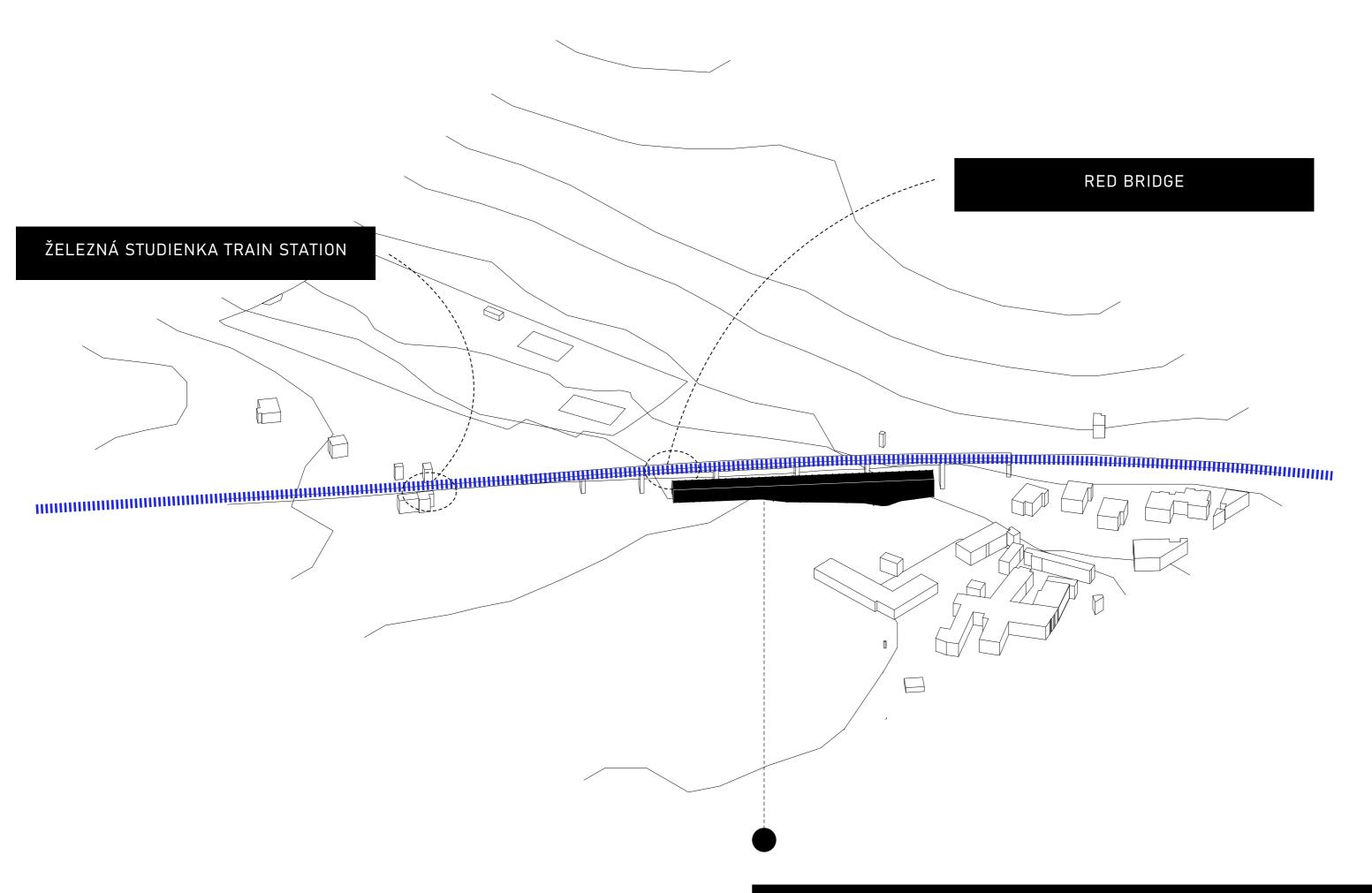




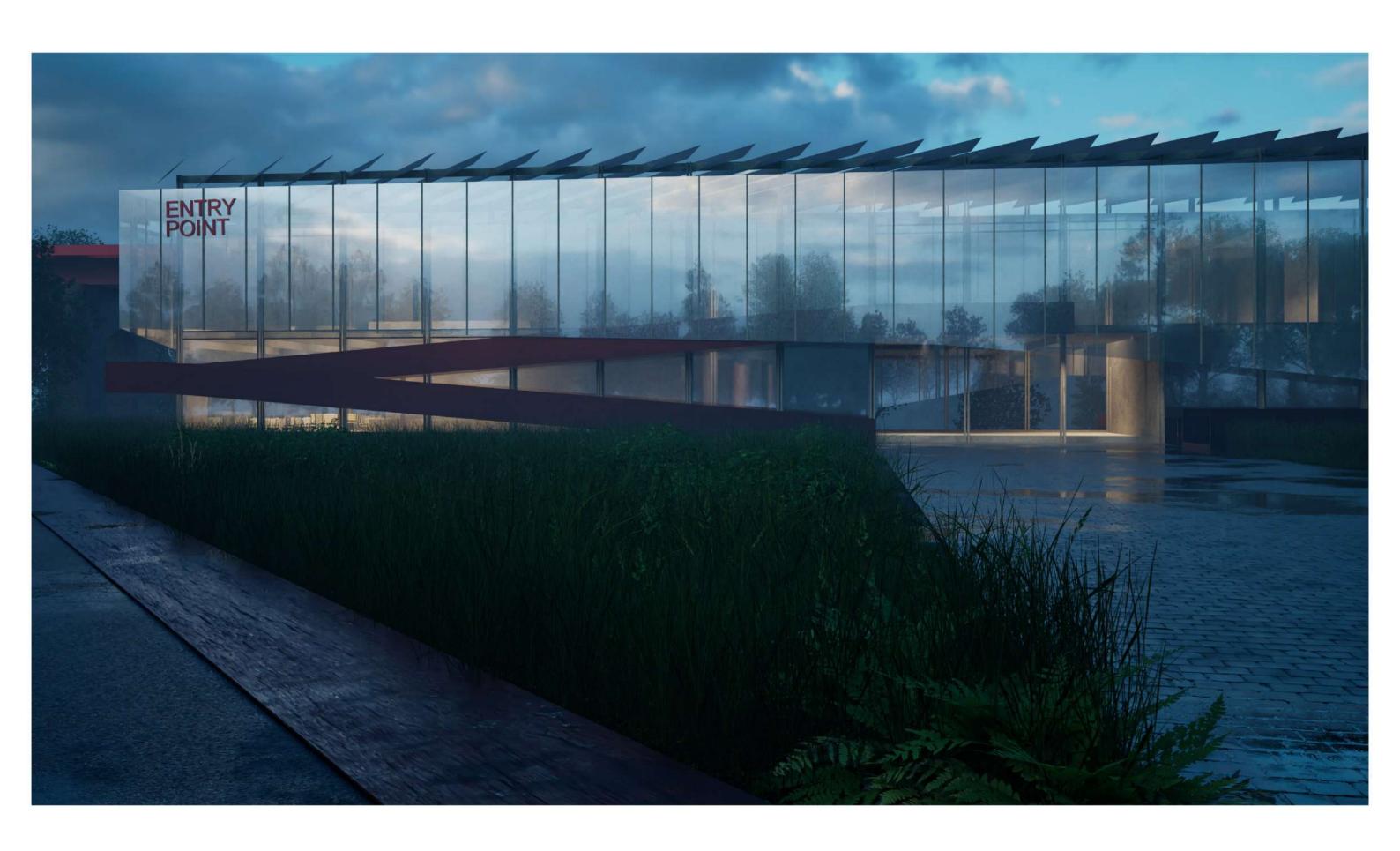




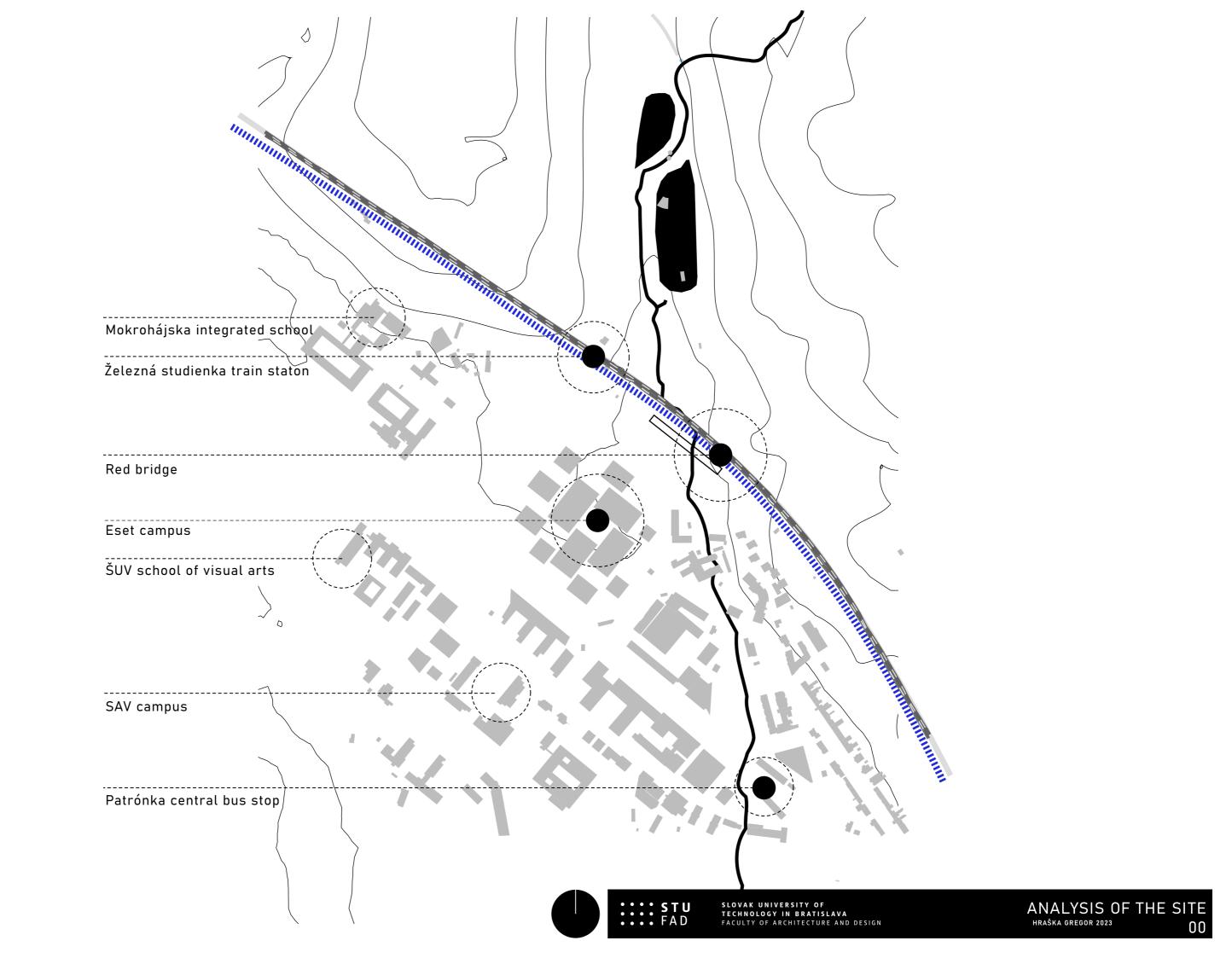


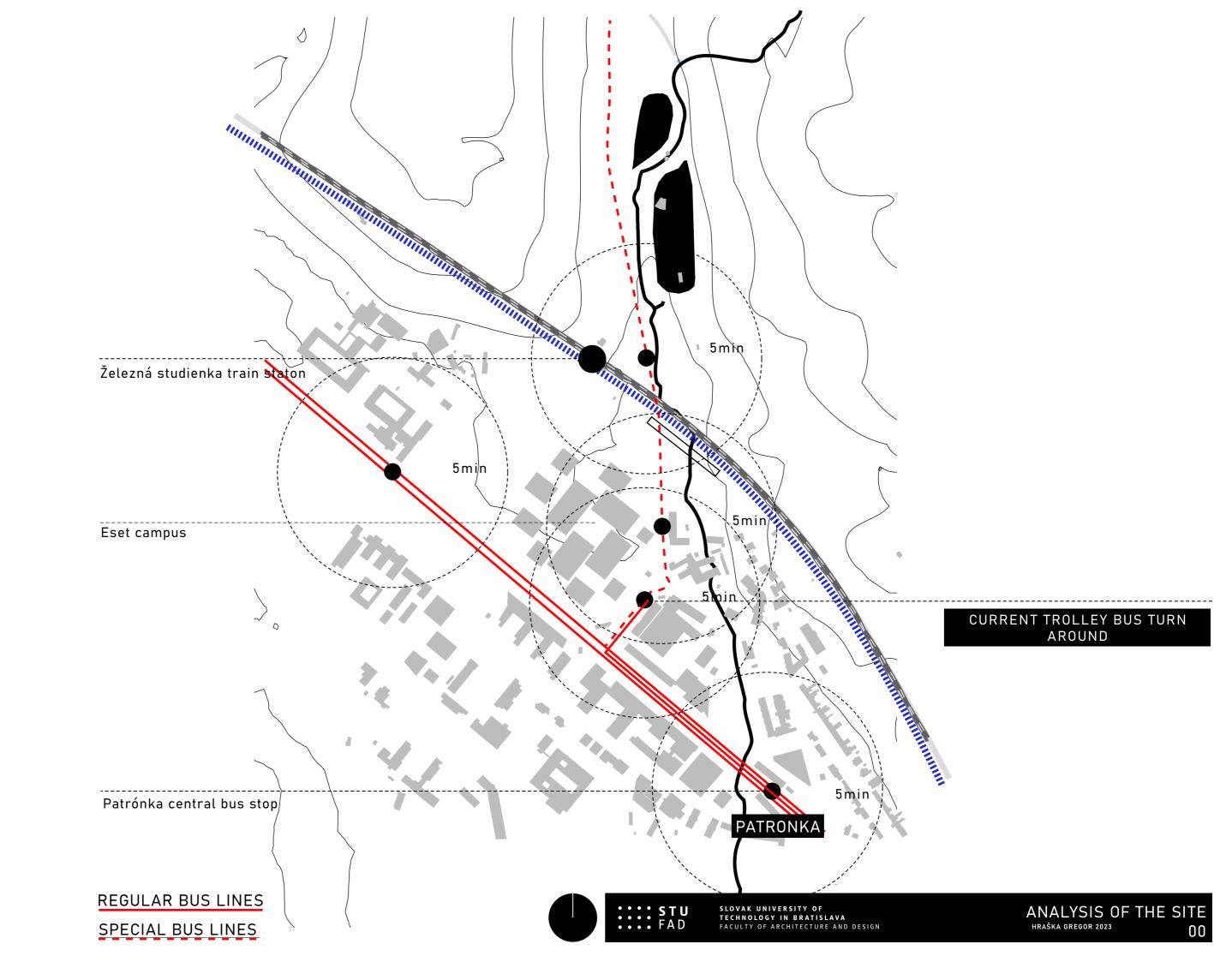


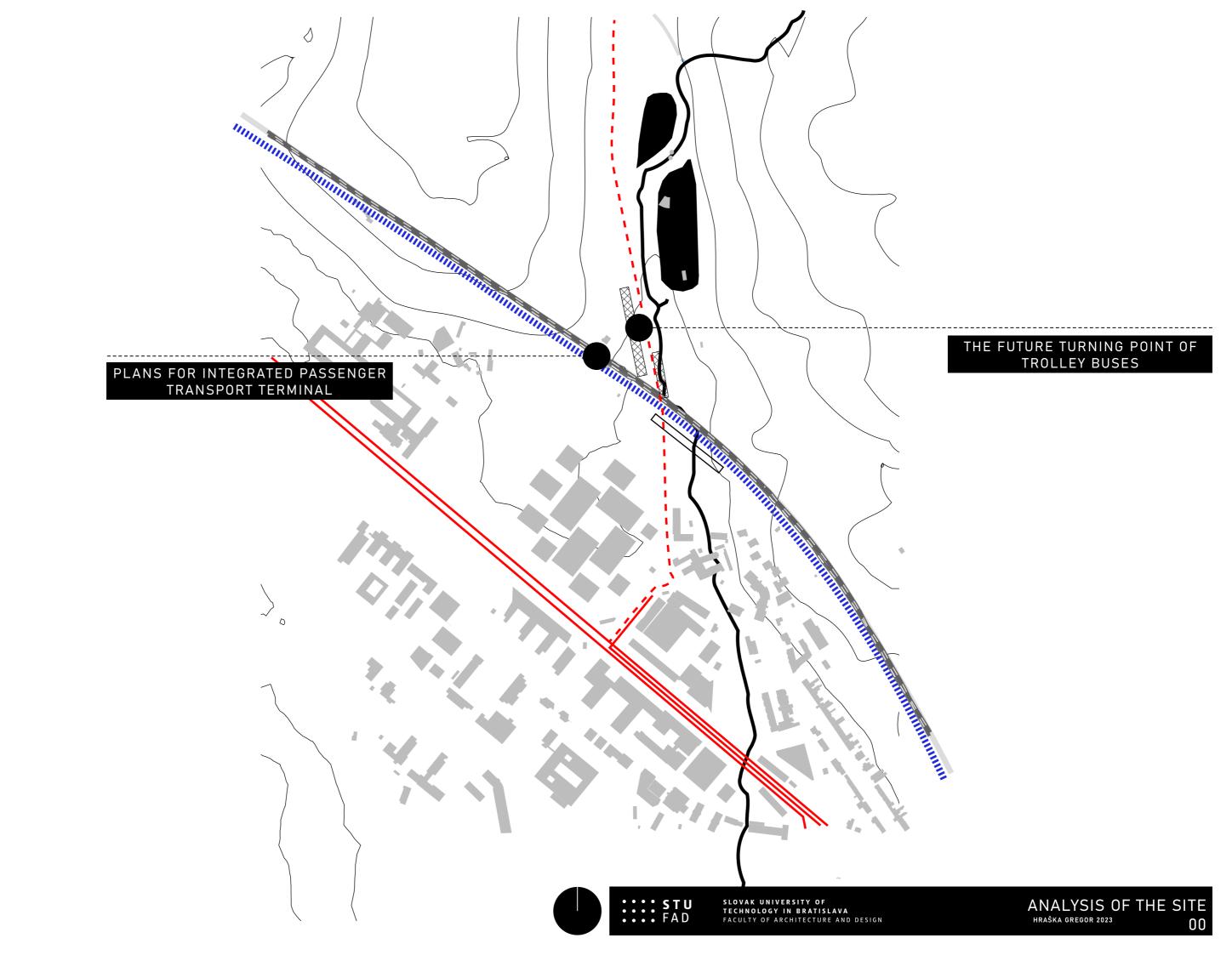
VISITOR CENTER - ŽELEZNÁ STUDIENKA RED BRIDGE

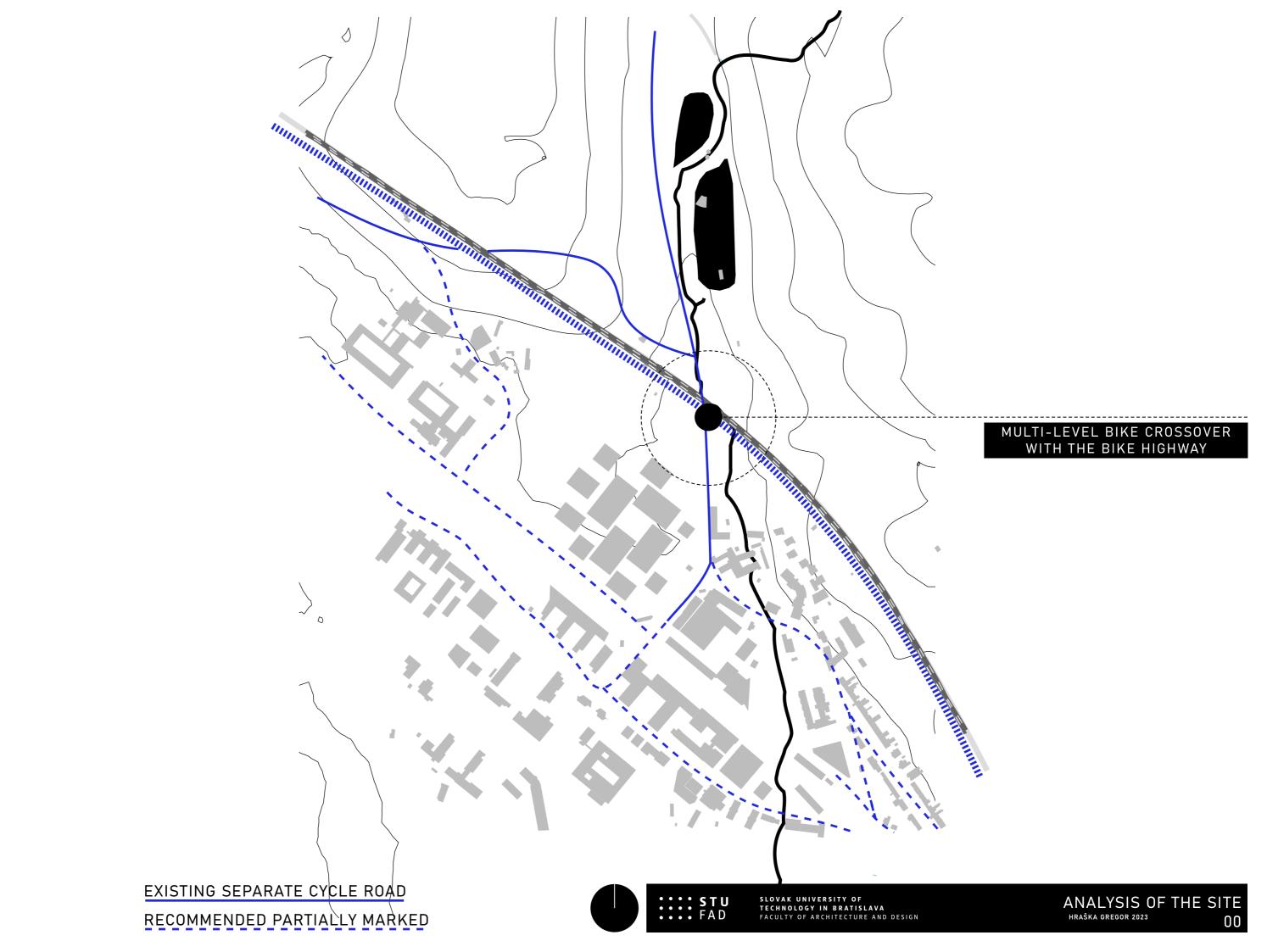


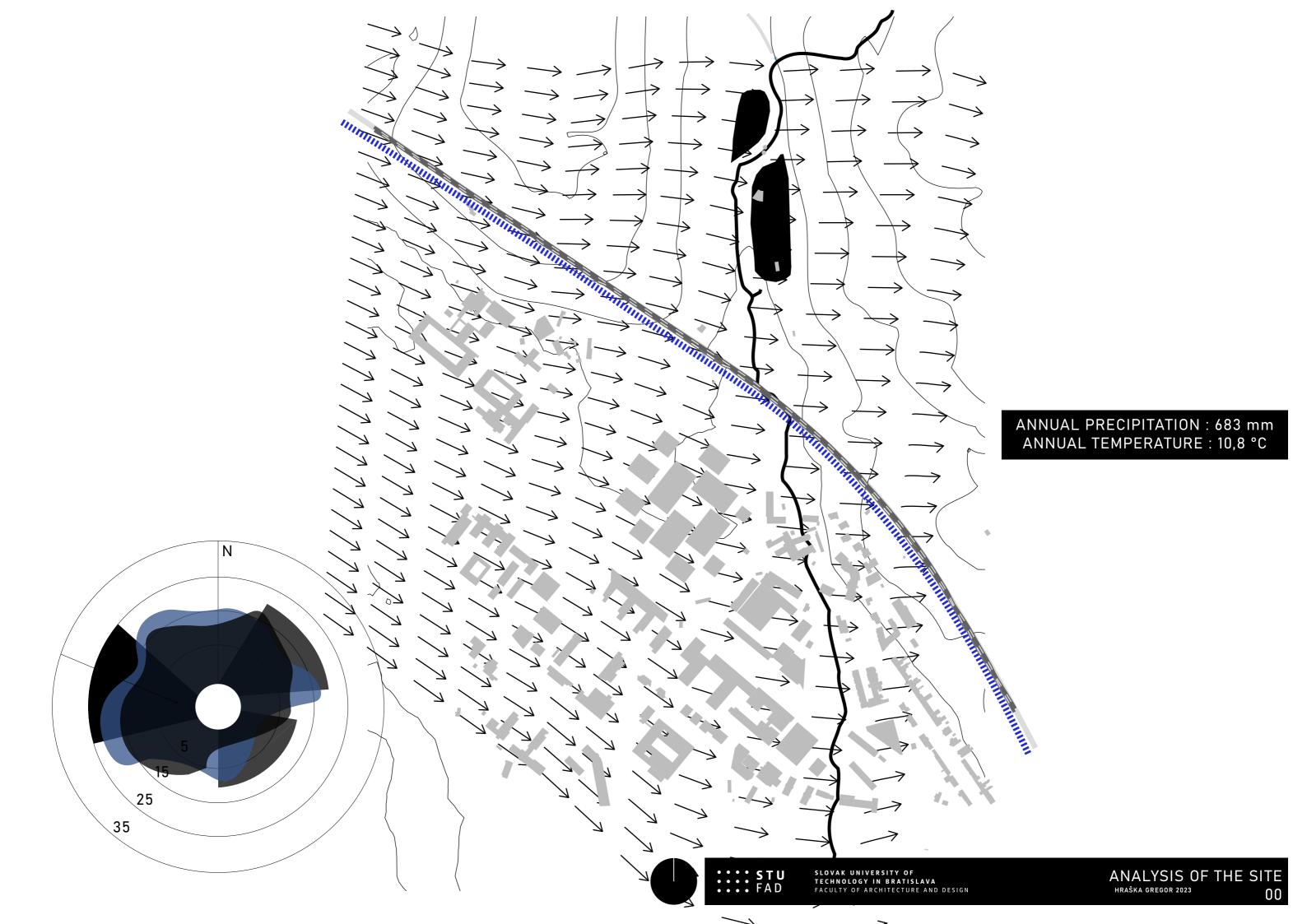
PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE SHOULD BE PLAYGROUND FOR ADULTS

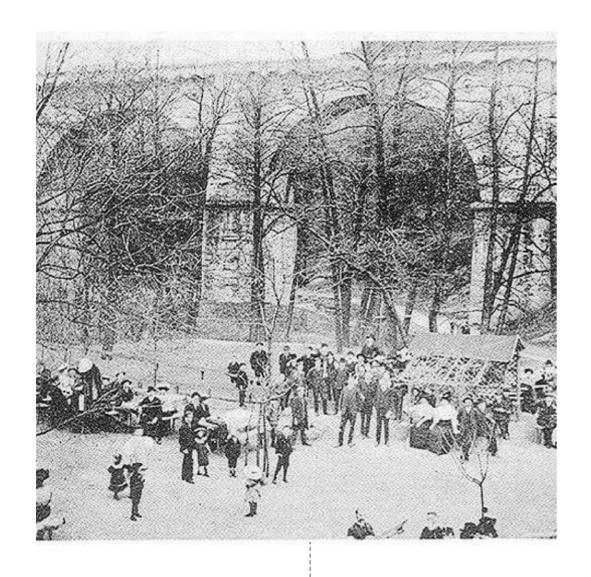












OLD VIADUCT

The Red Bridge, initially single-track, was built in 1848 and spanned the valley of the river Vydrice in the recreation area of Bratislava at a height of approximately 16 m. The bridge had nine semicircular arches.

On August 20, 1848, the first steam train arrived in Bratislava via the viaduct



TEMPORARY BRIDGE ON WOODEN SUPPORTS

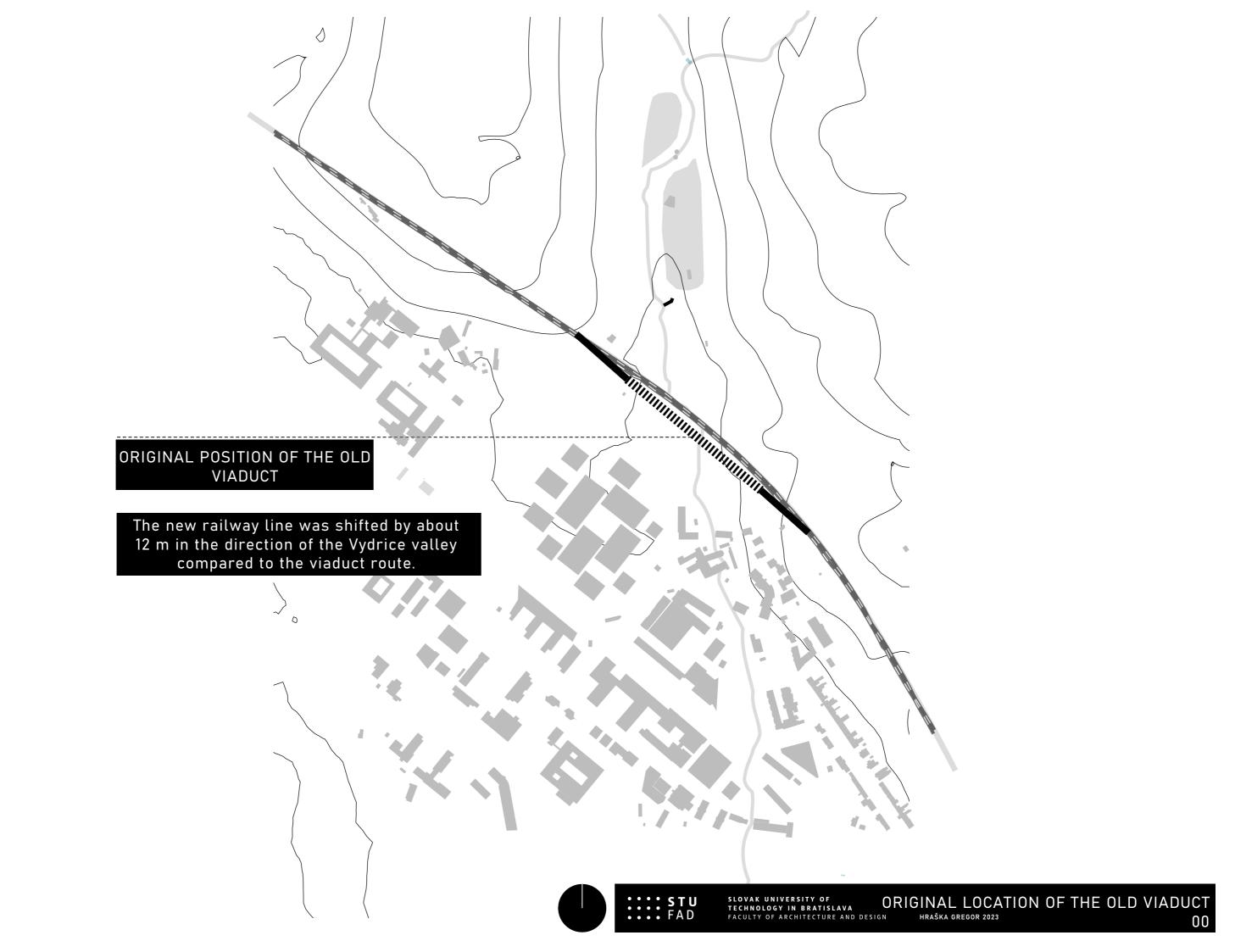
In a record short time, in one week, the Red Army built a single-track temporary structure outside the track axis of the destroyed bridge, with a track in an arch attached to steel welded beams, which were placed on high wooden pillars.

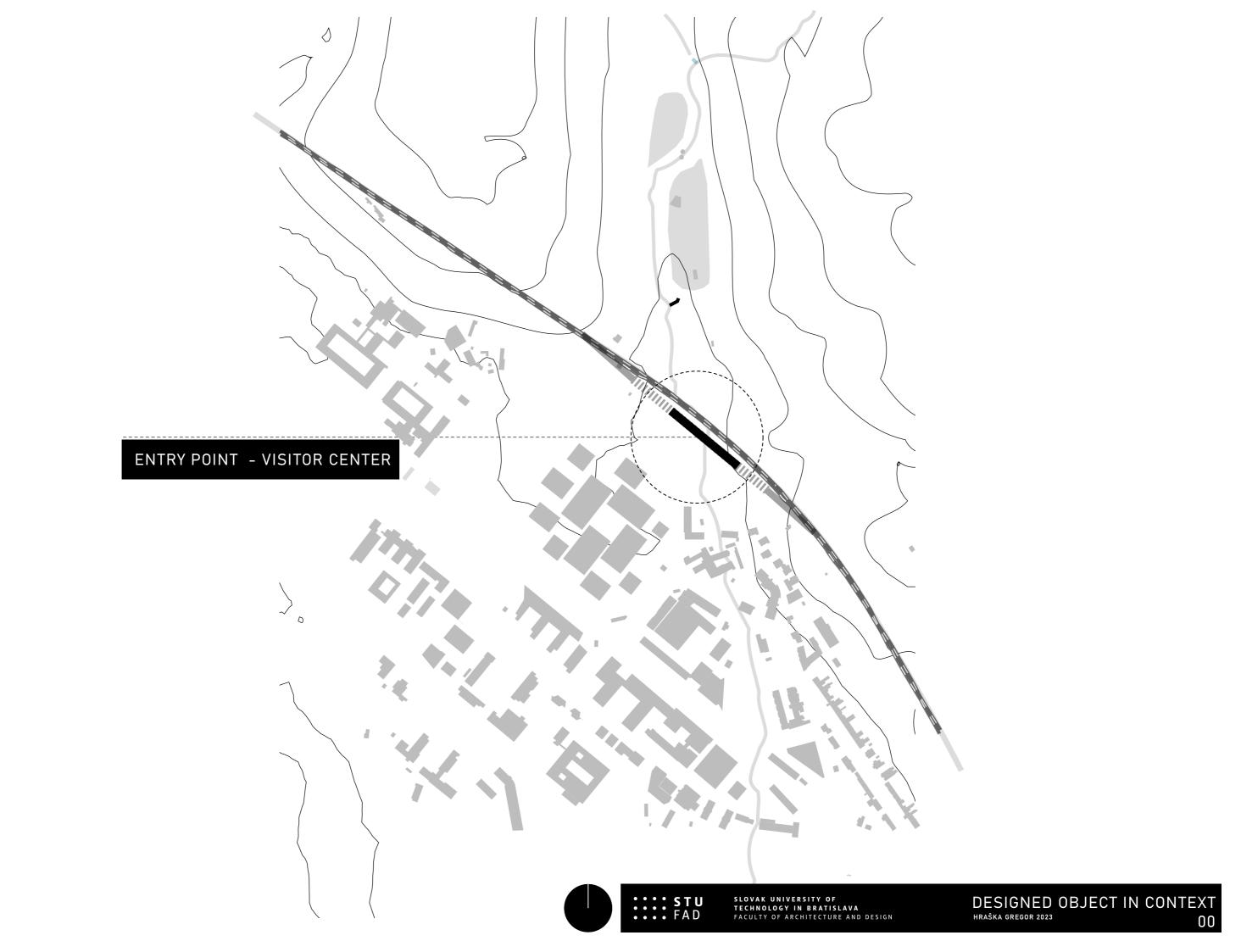


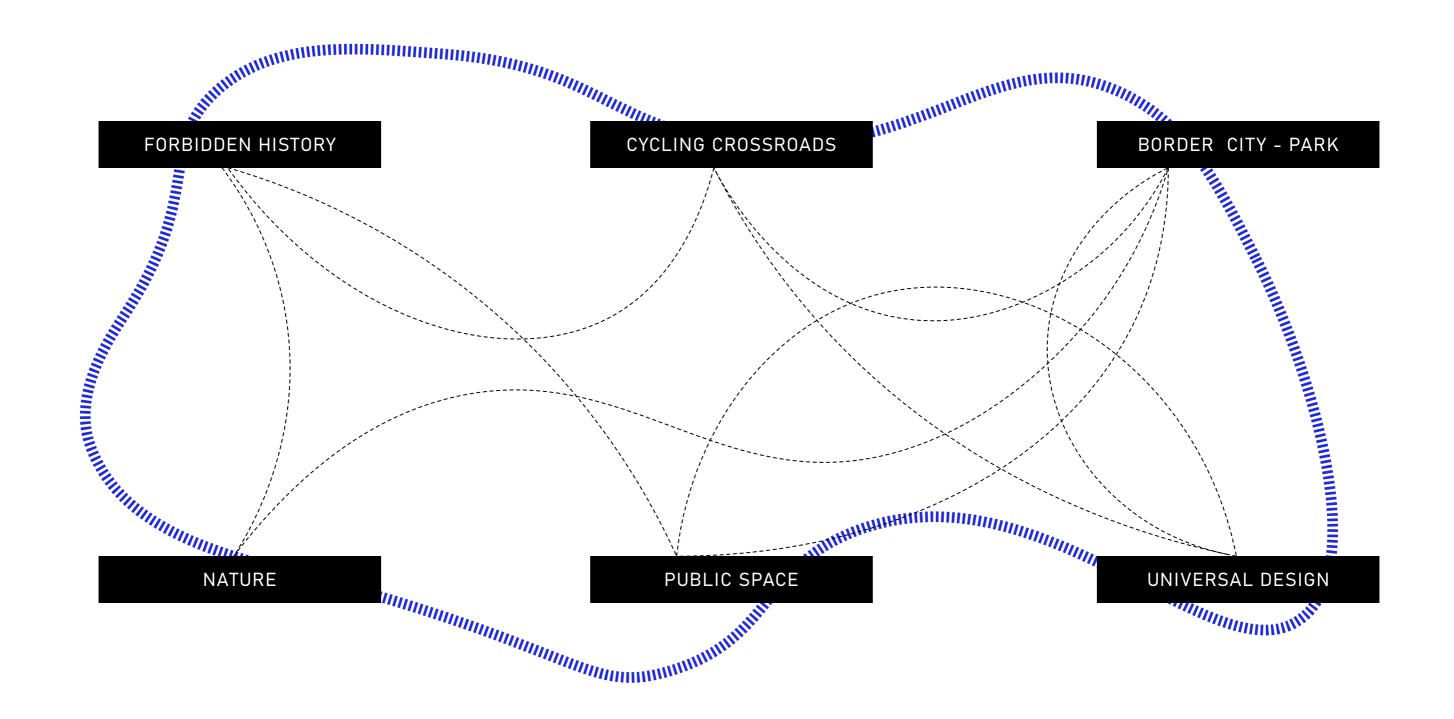
STEEL RED BRIDGE

The definitive reconstruction of the Red bridge was considered with an increase in track speed to 150 km/h, therefore the railway line was shifted by about 12 m in the direction of the Vydrice valley compared to the viaduct route.

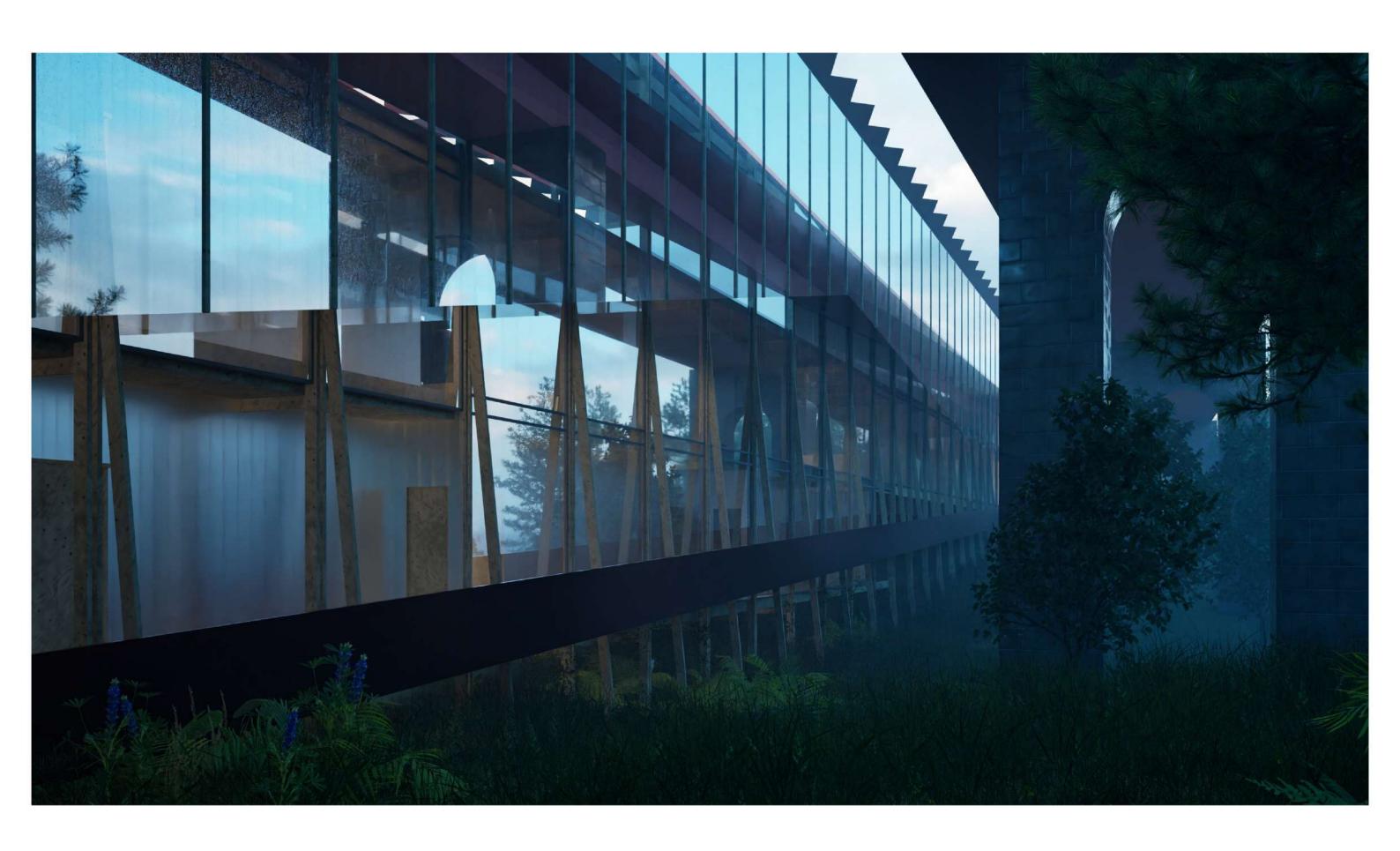
This bridge is still perceived as temporary, in the future it will be replaced by a new wider bridge

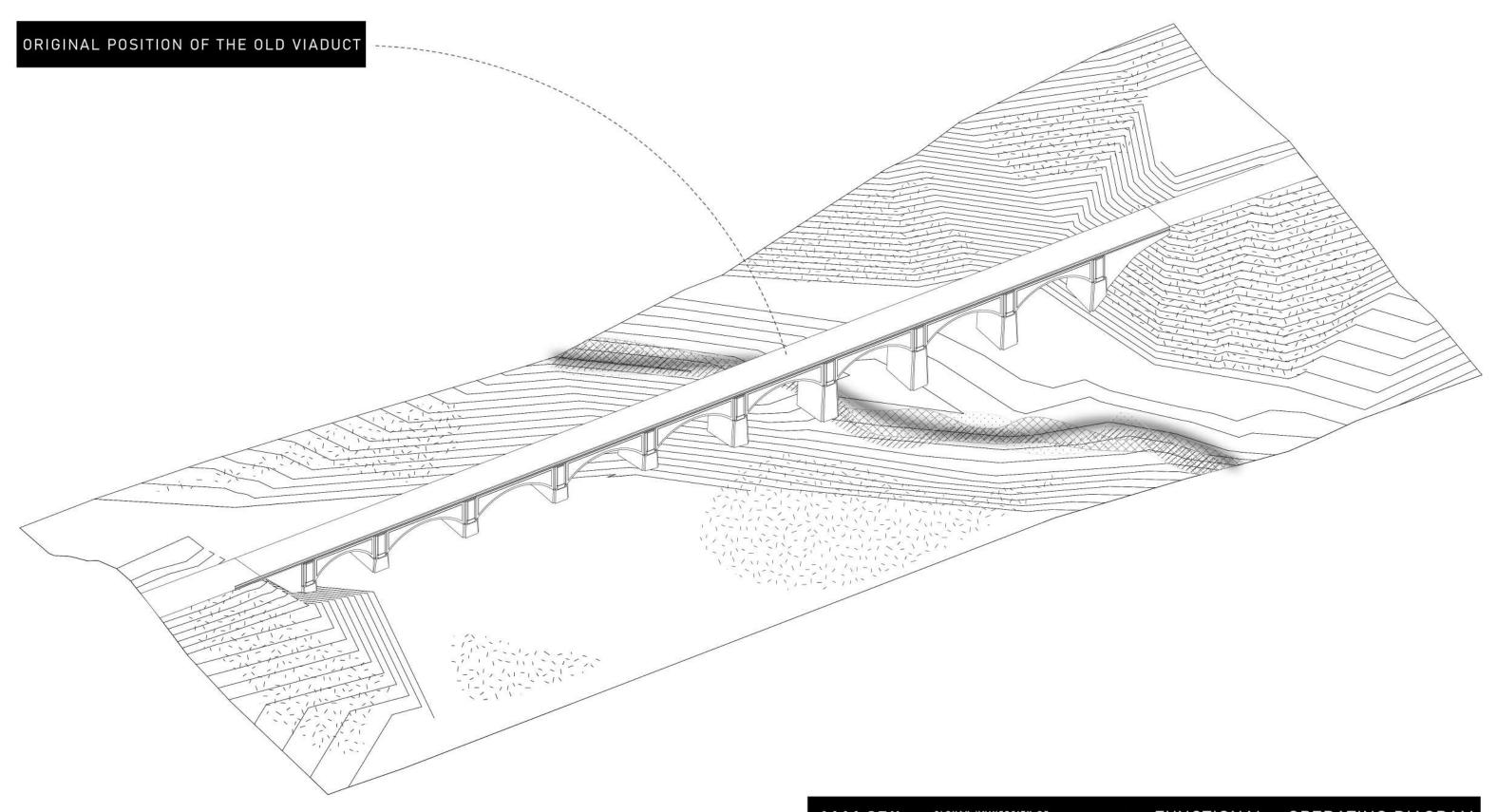


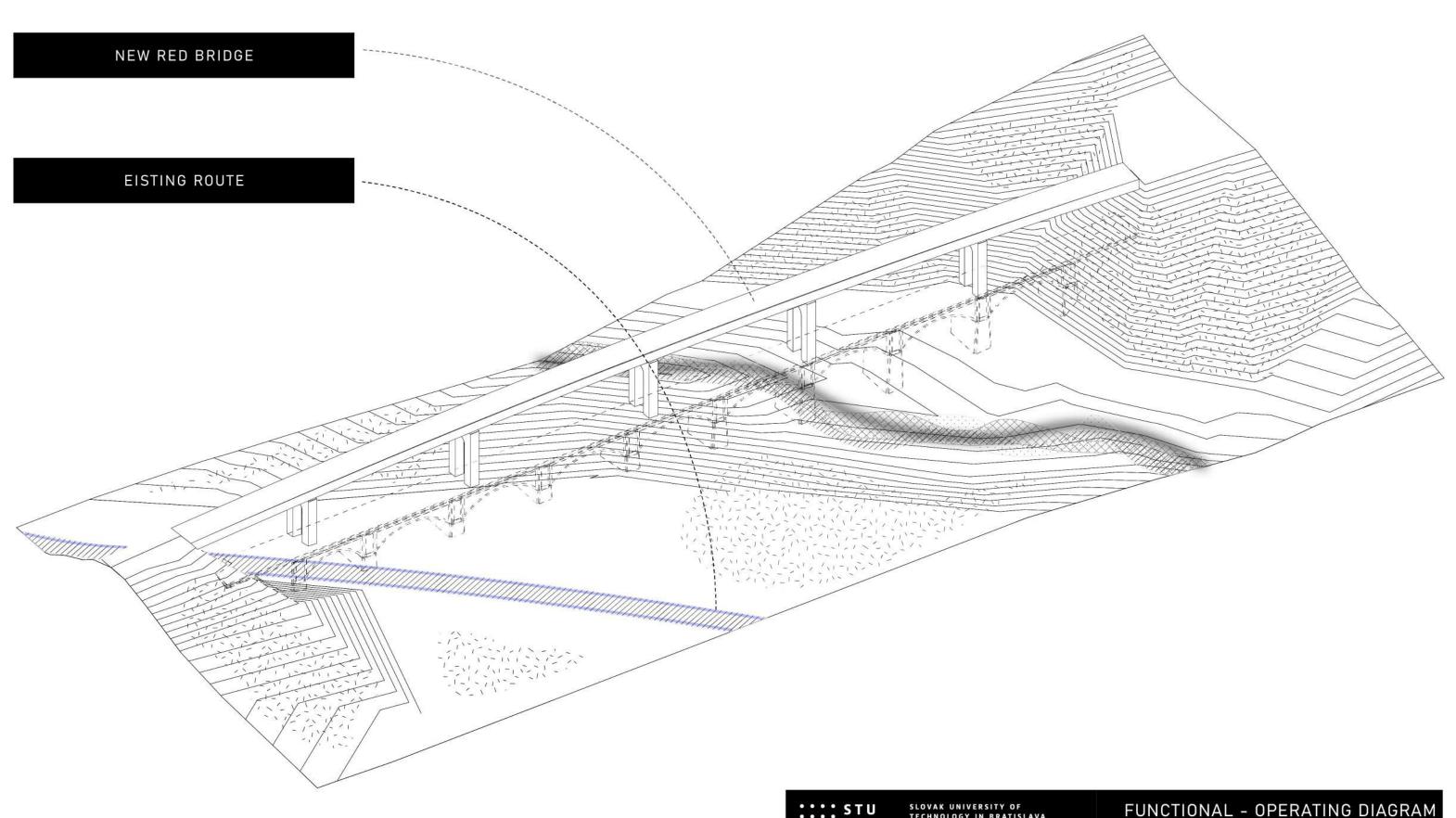


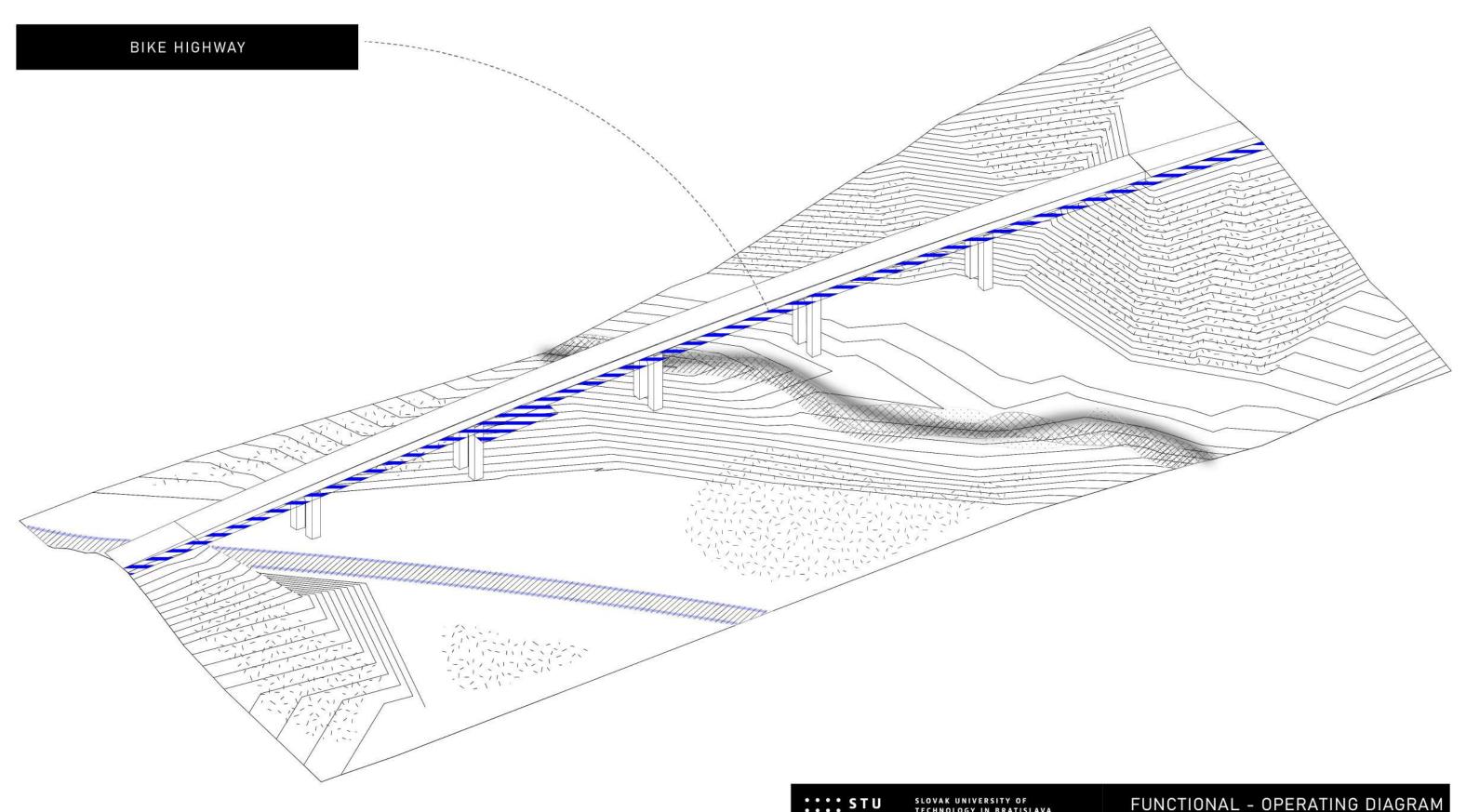


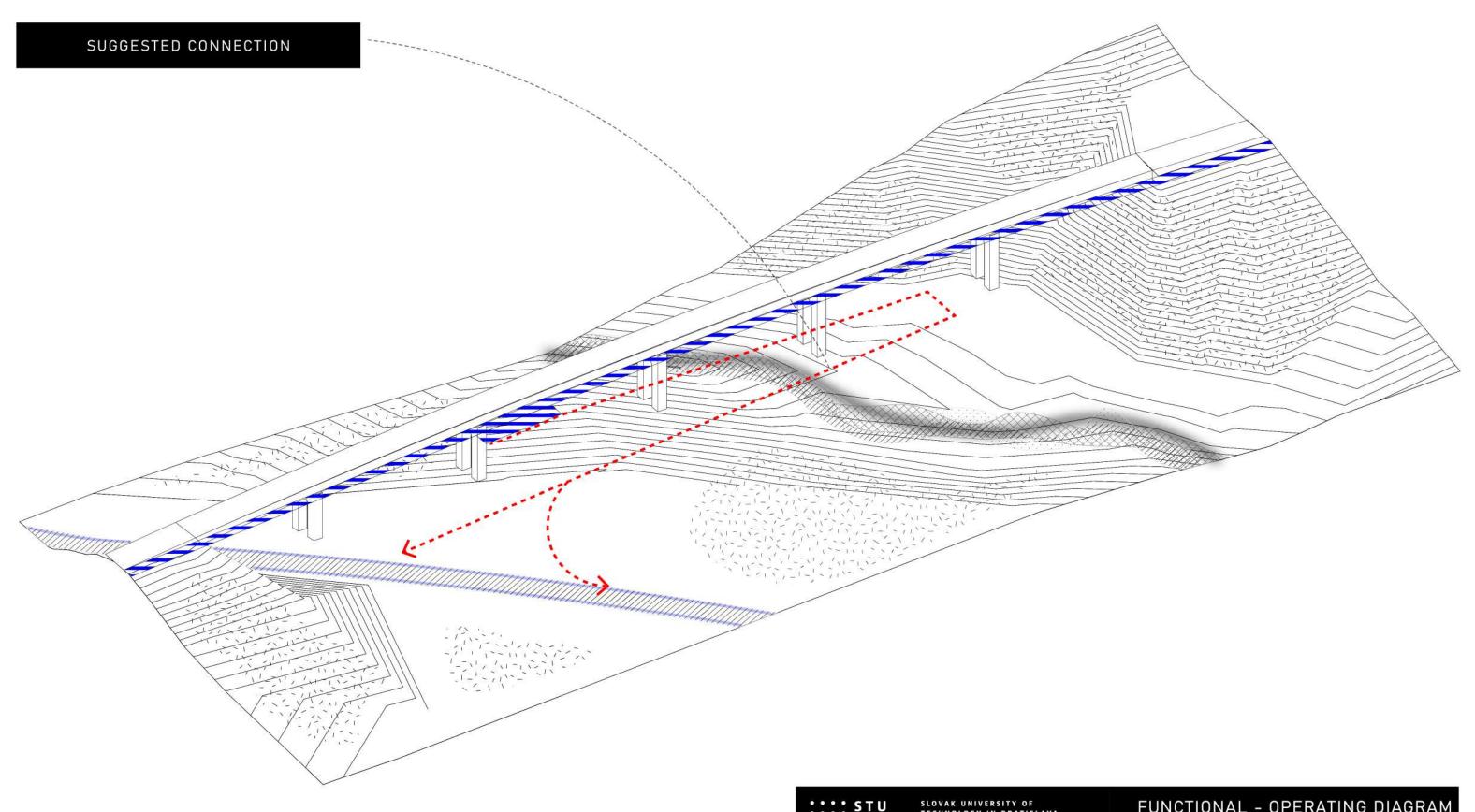


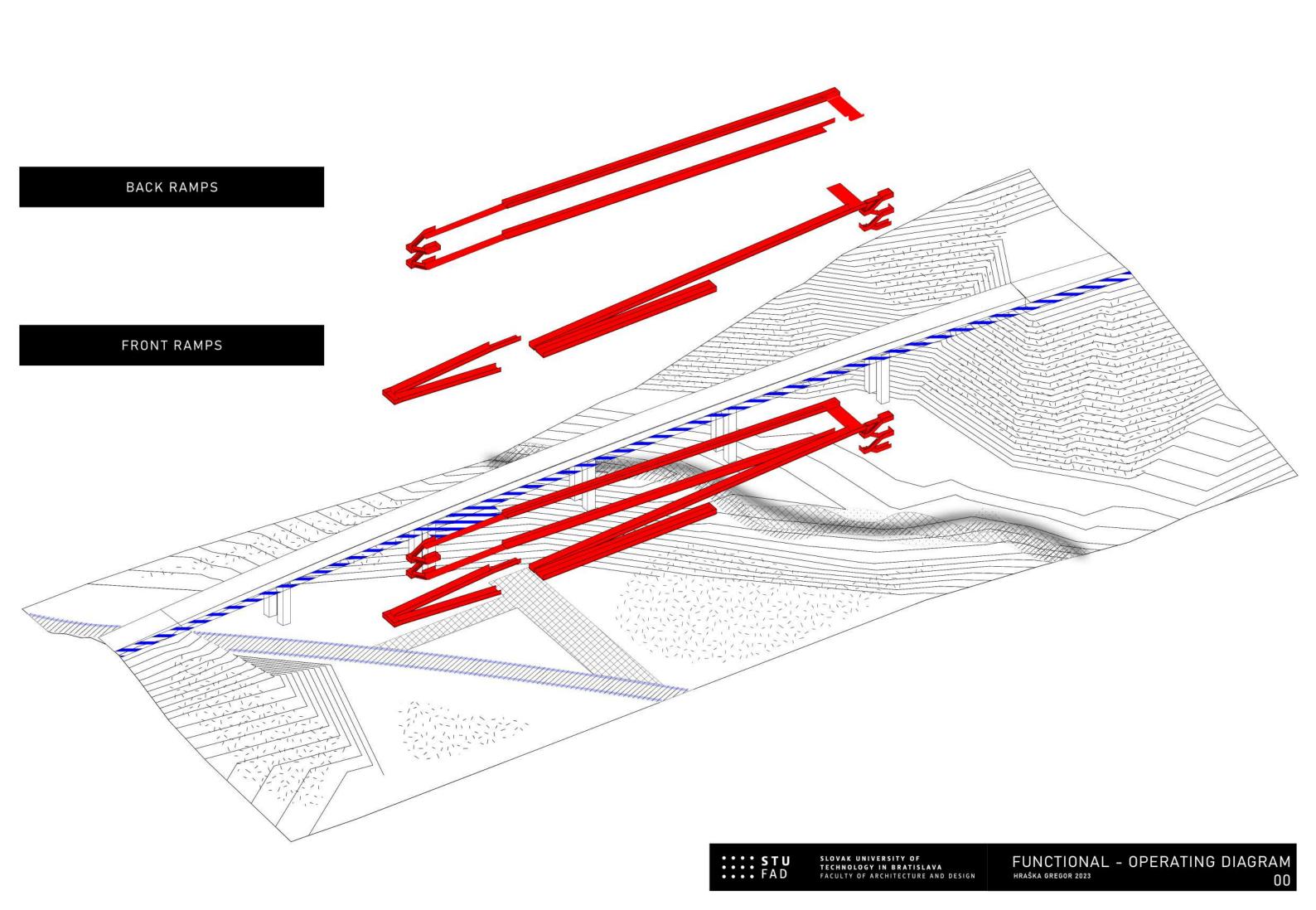


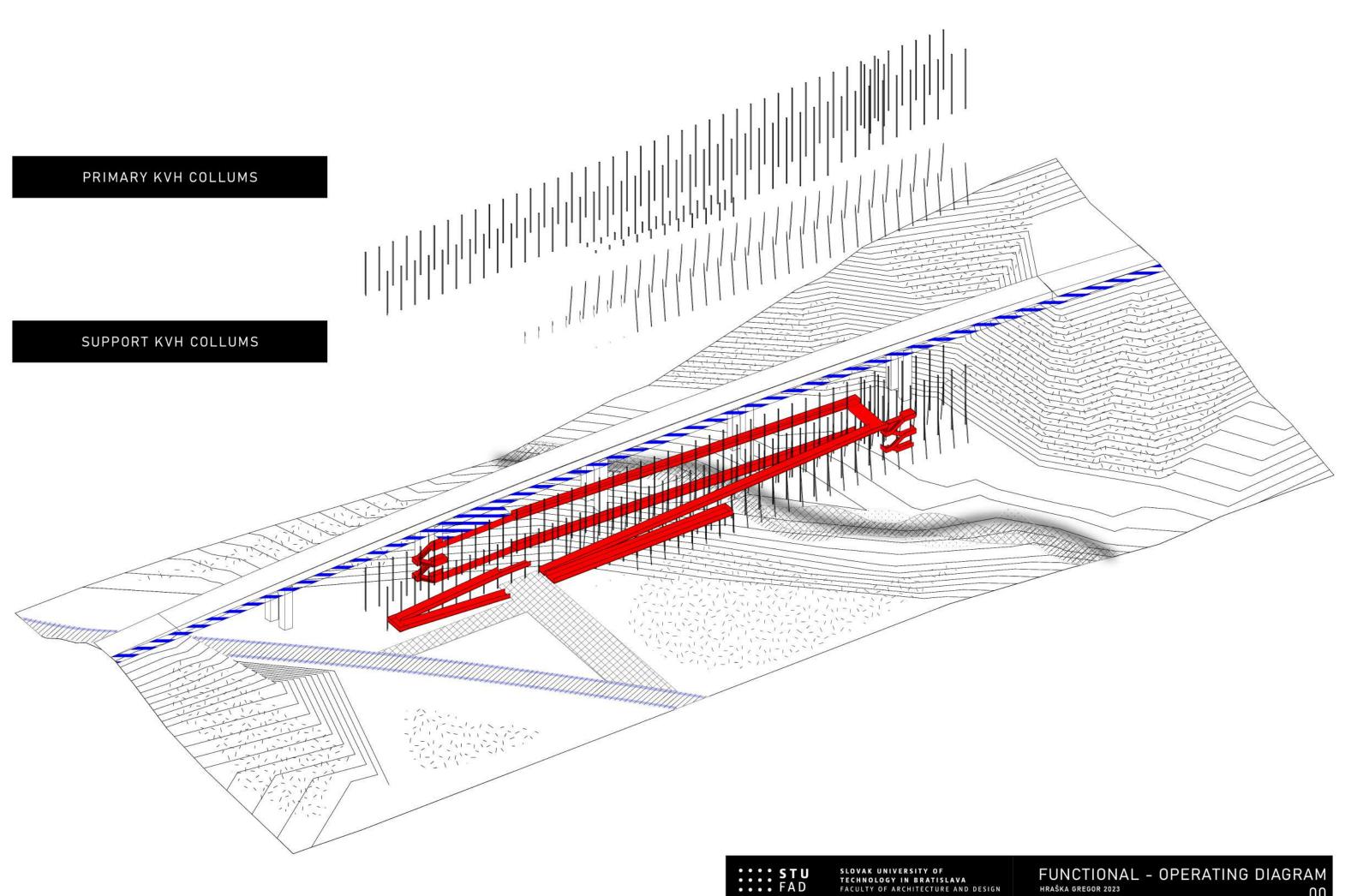


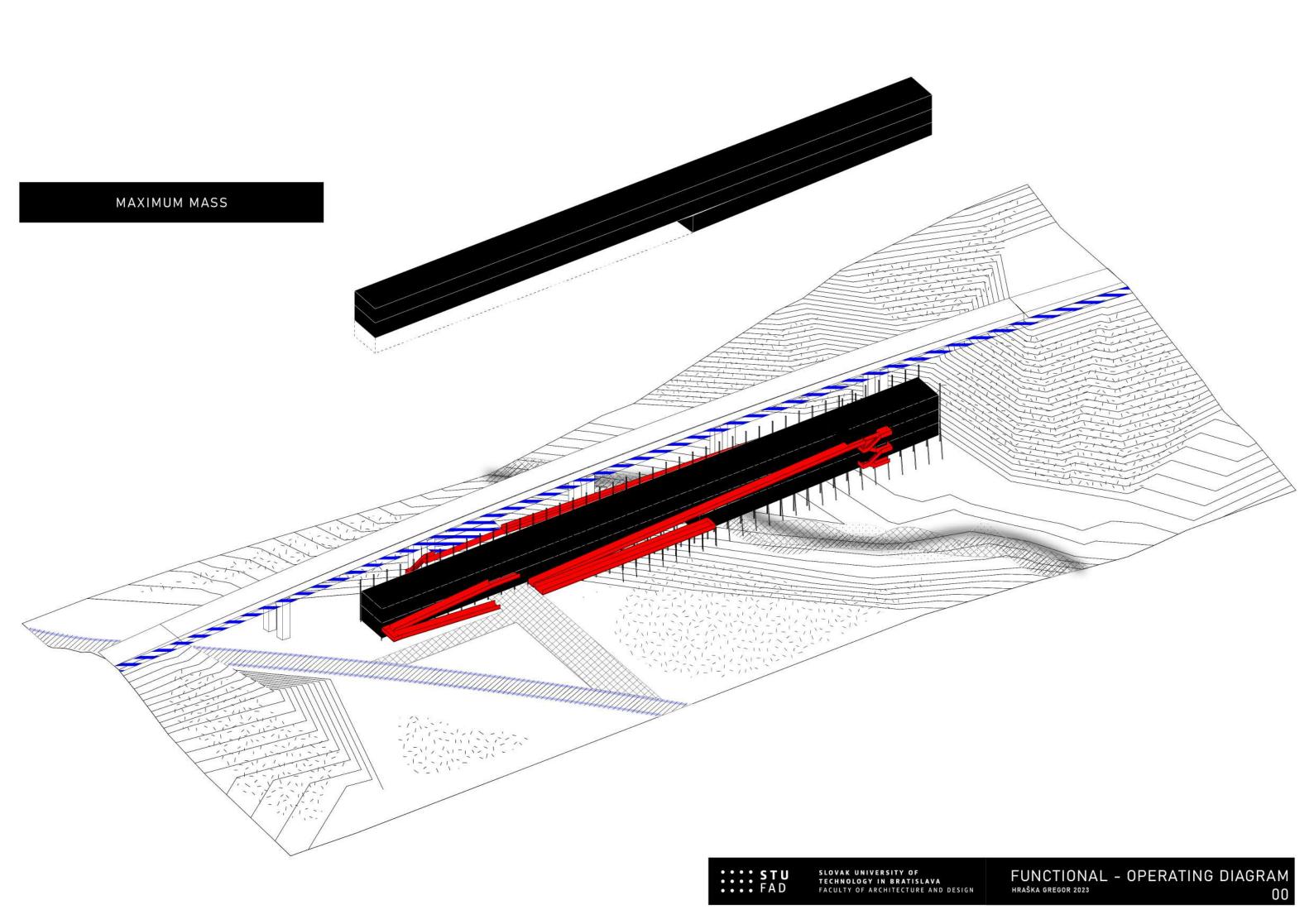


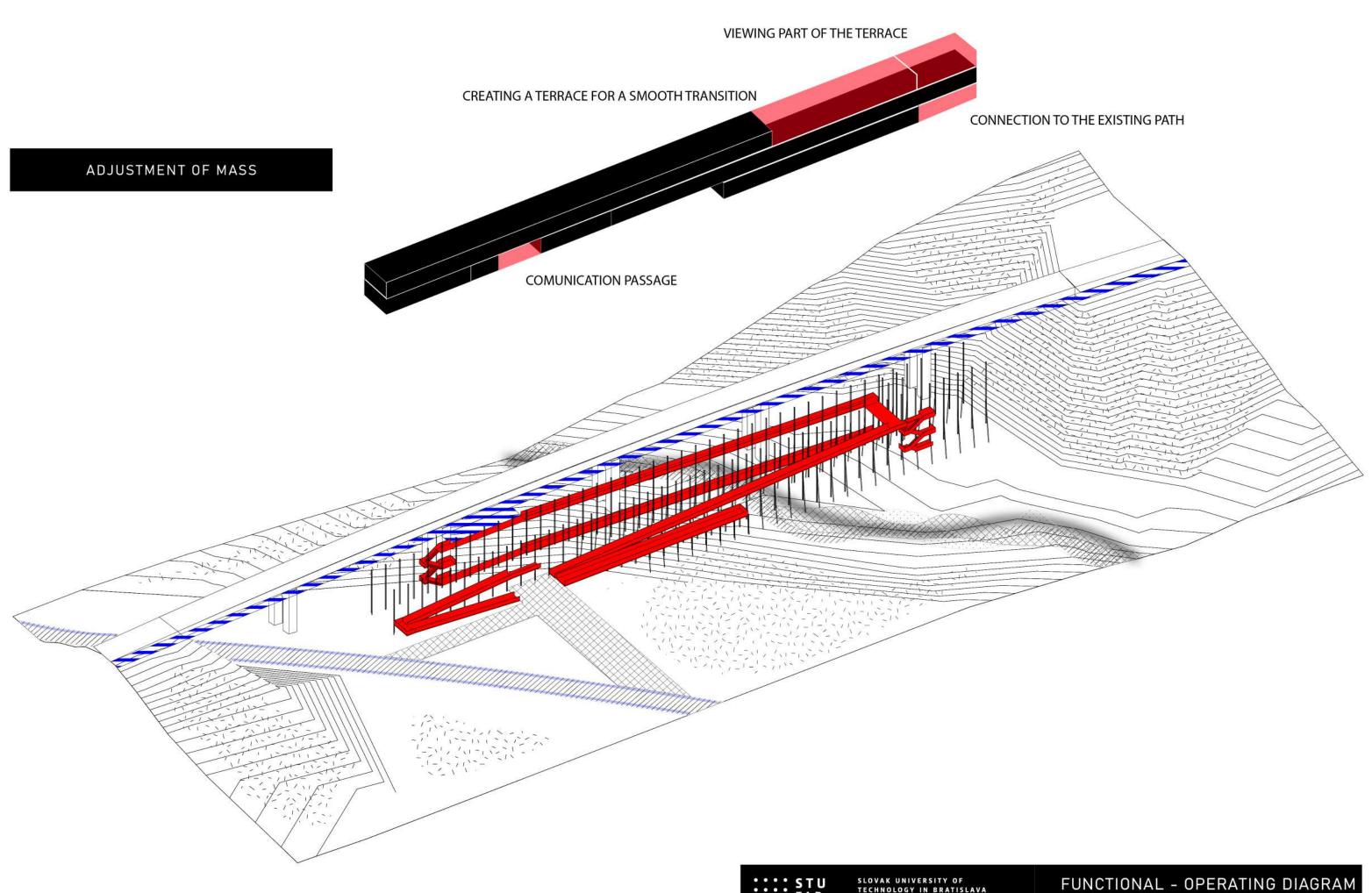


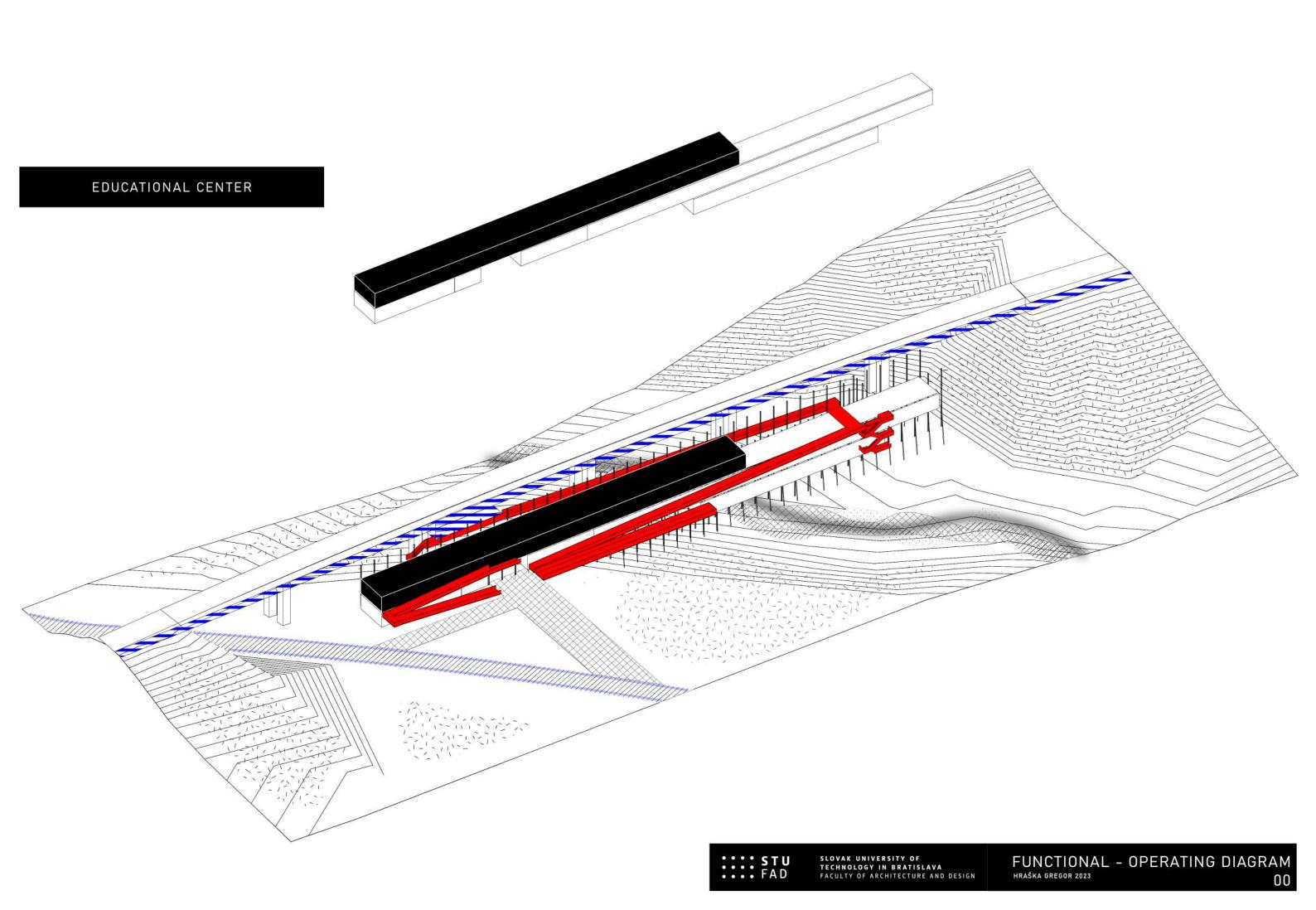


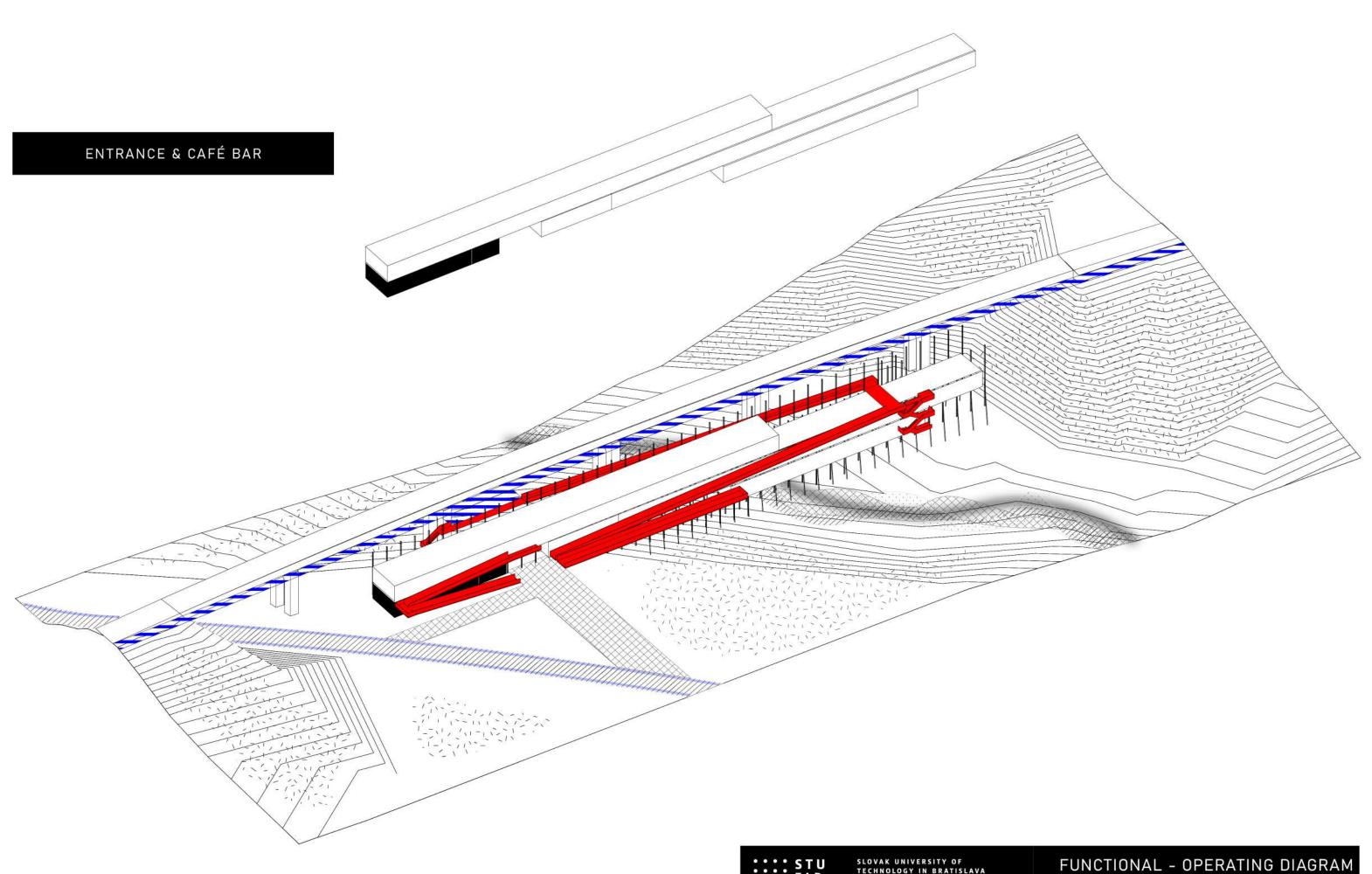


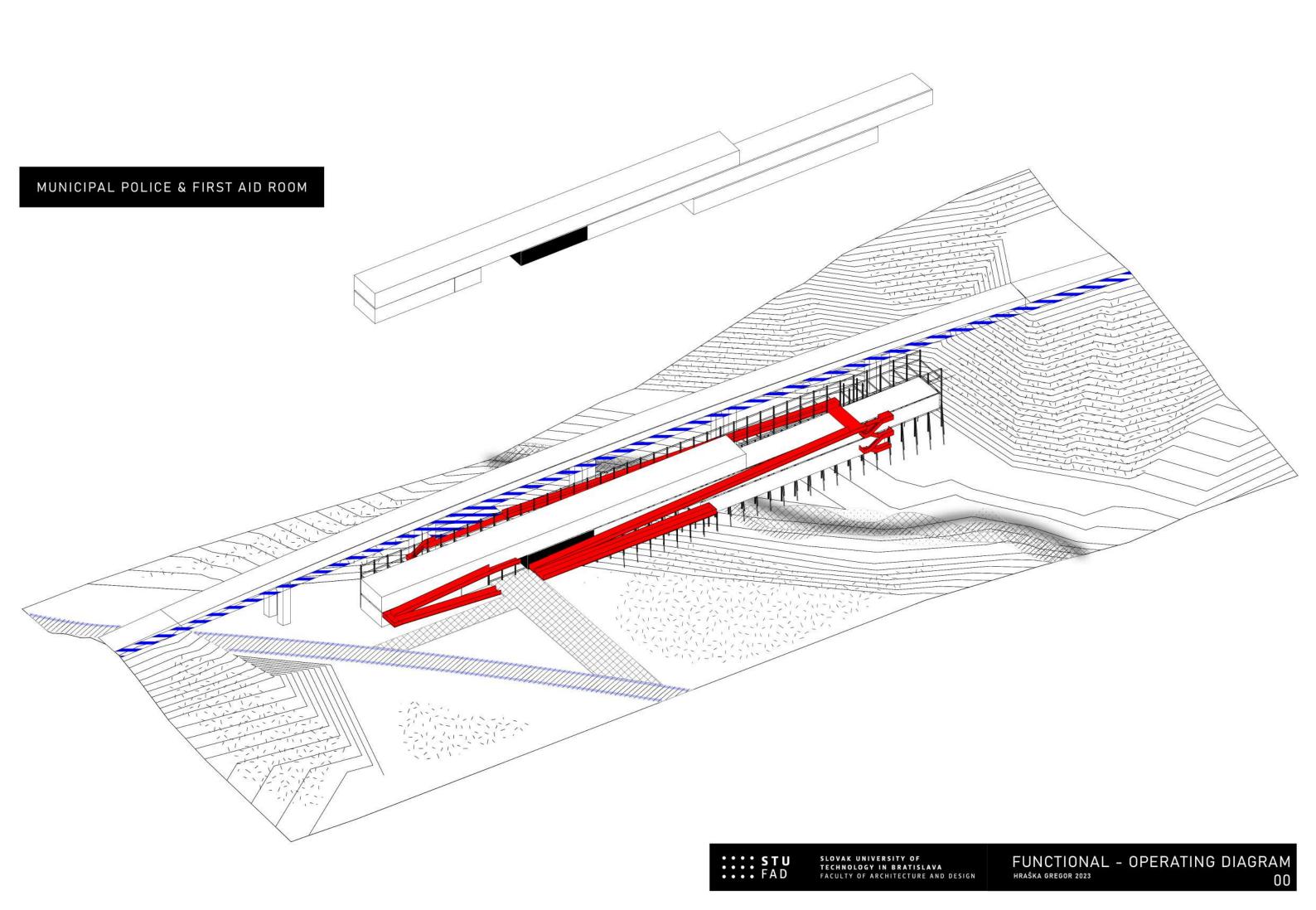


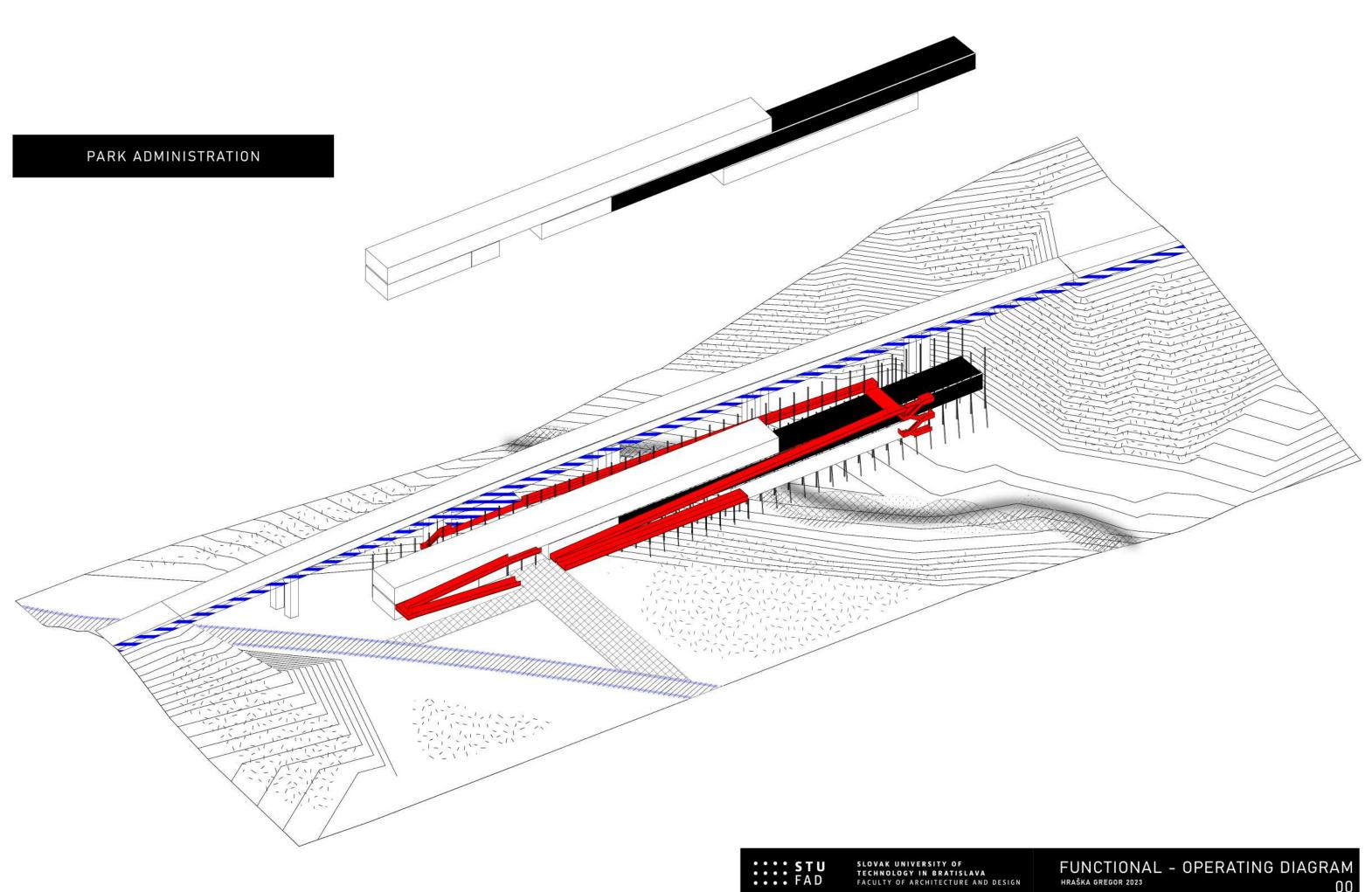


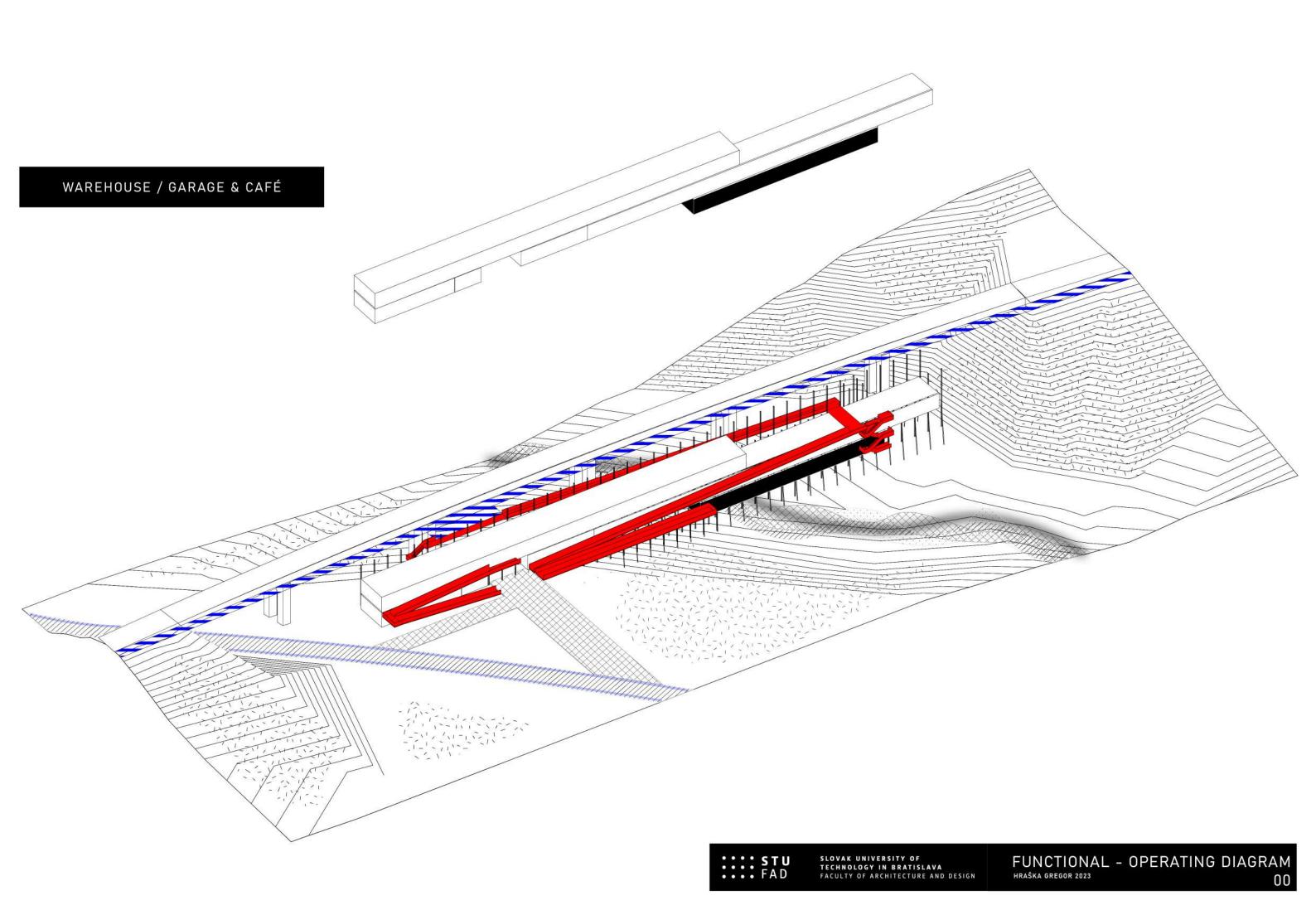


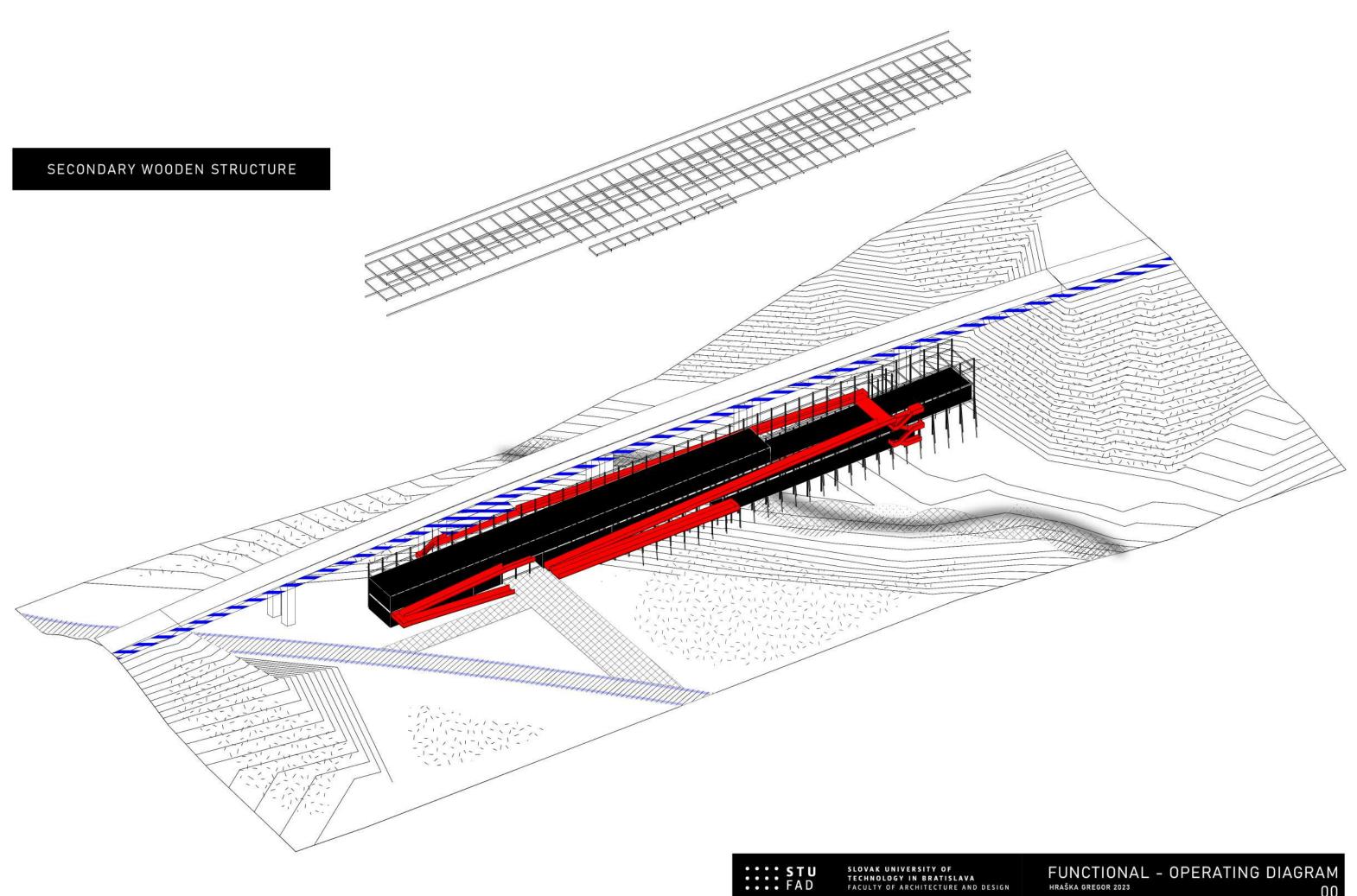


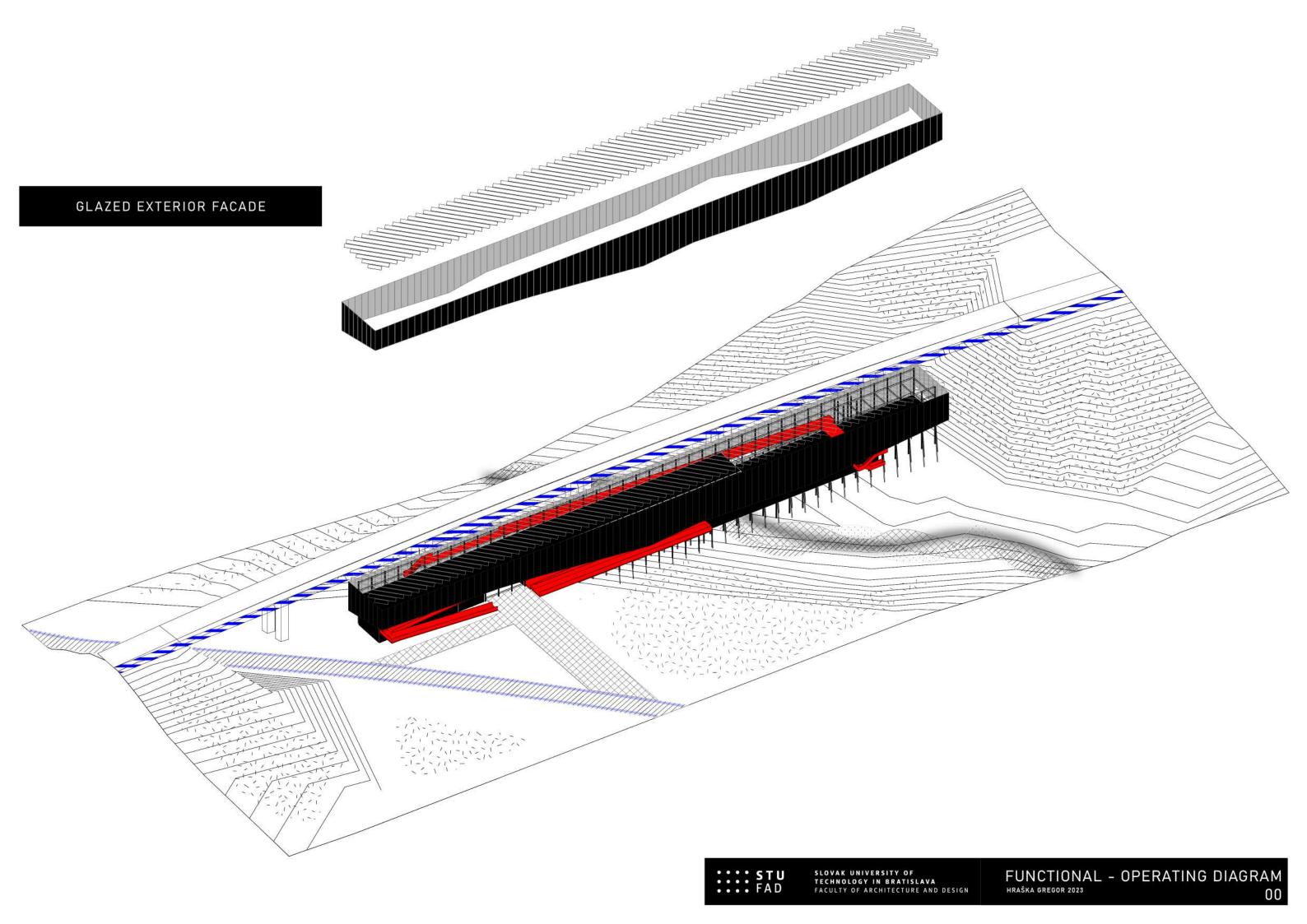


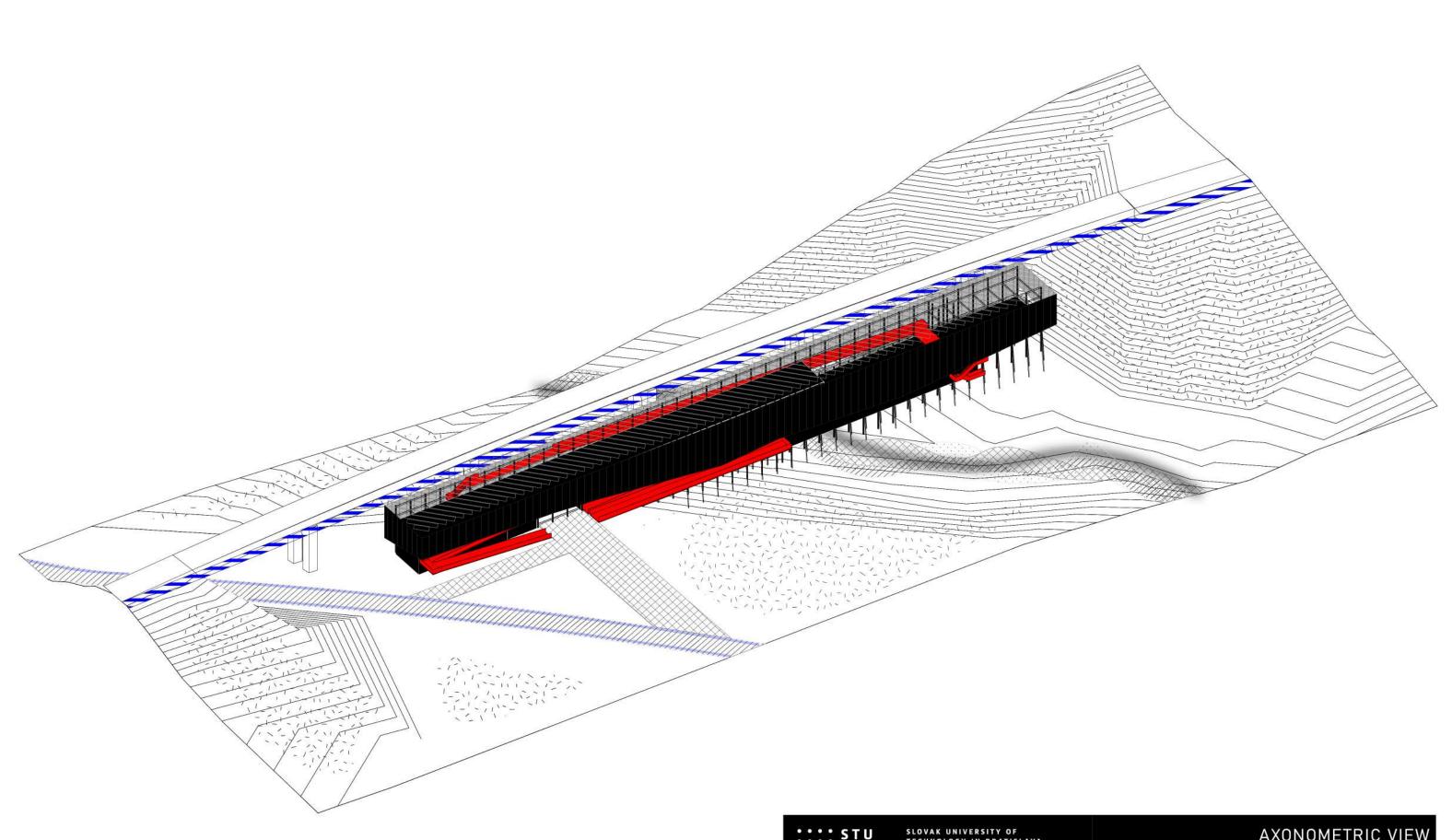


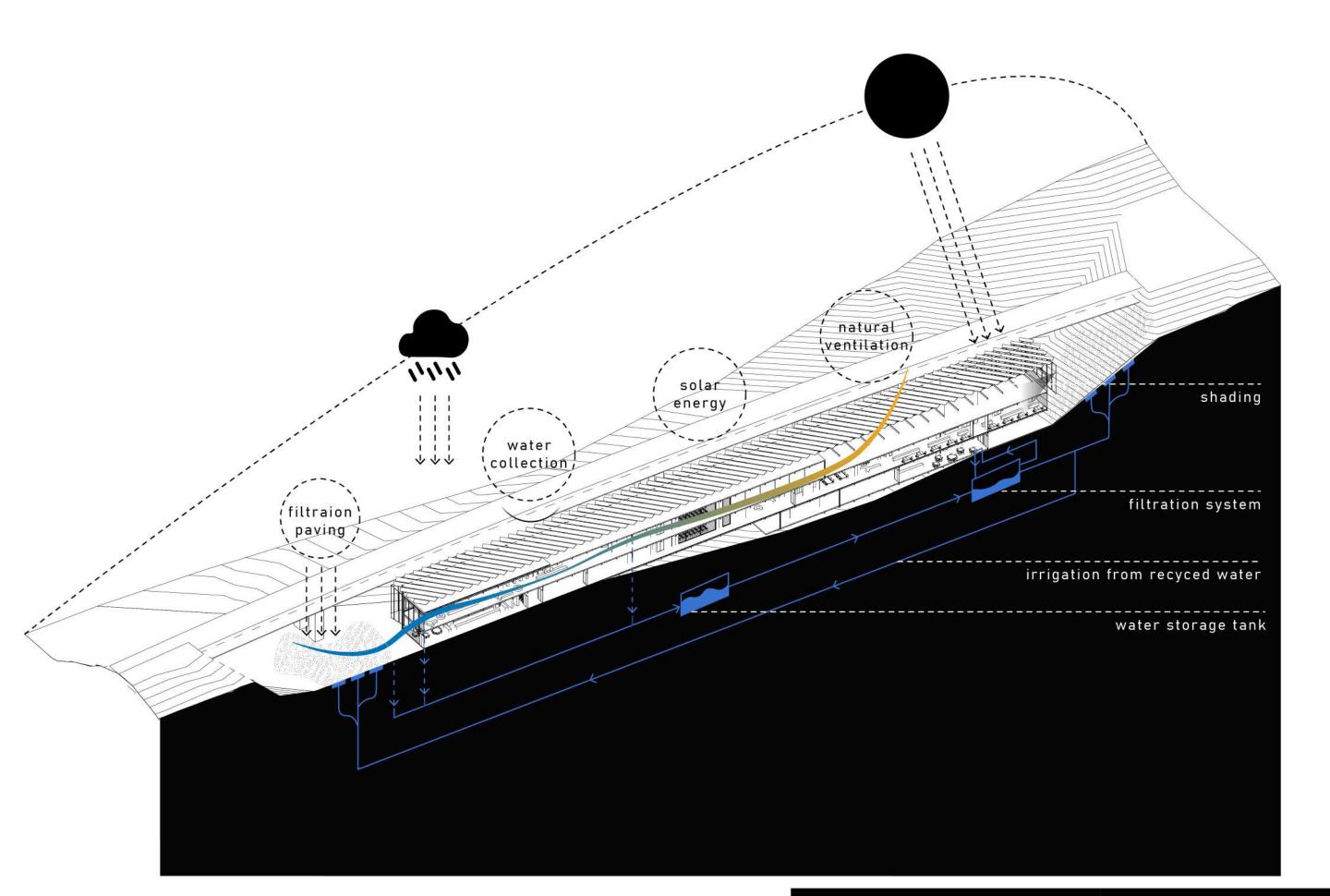




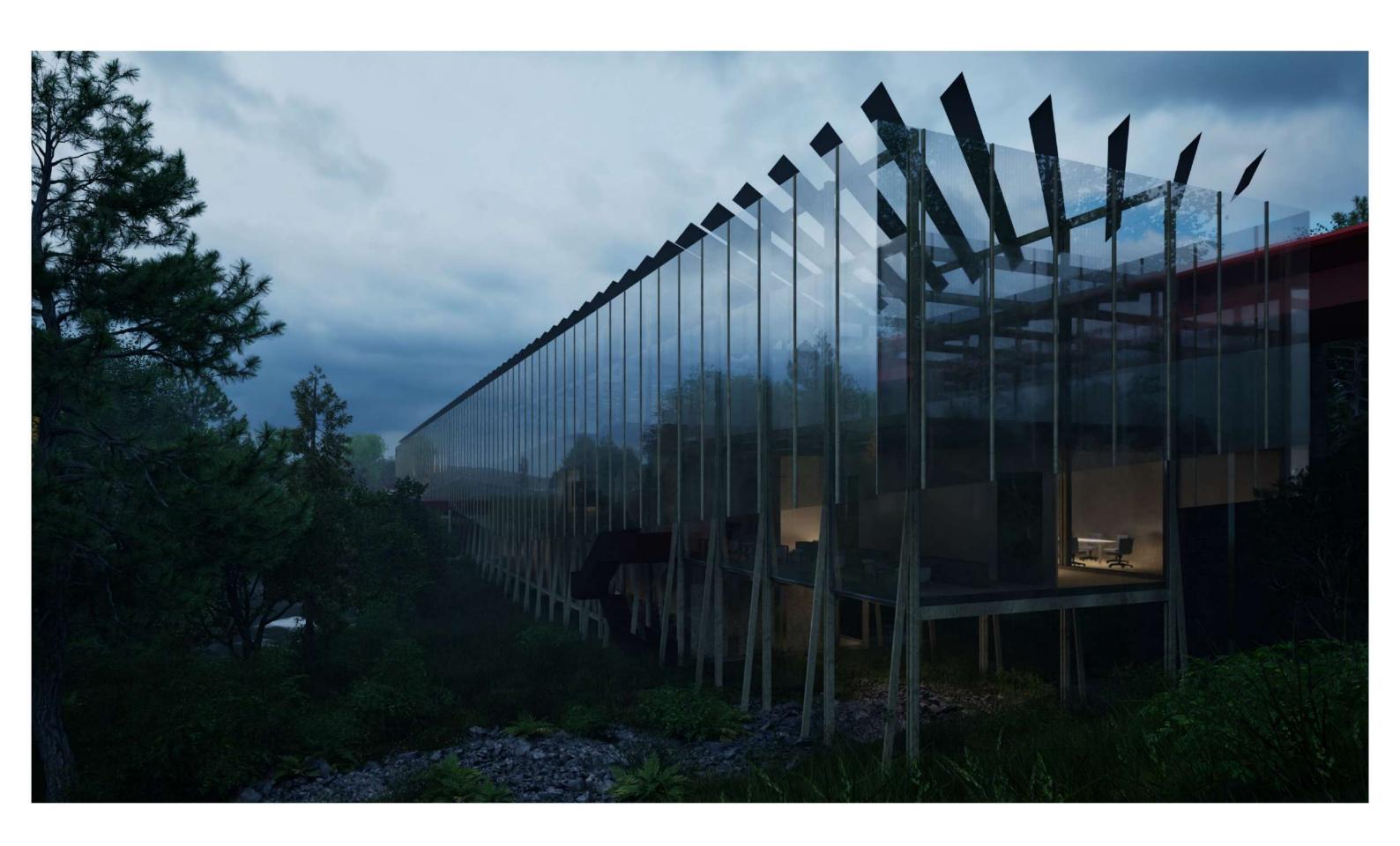


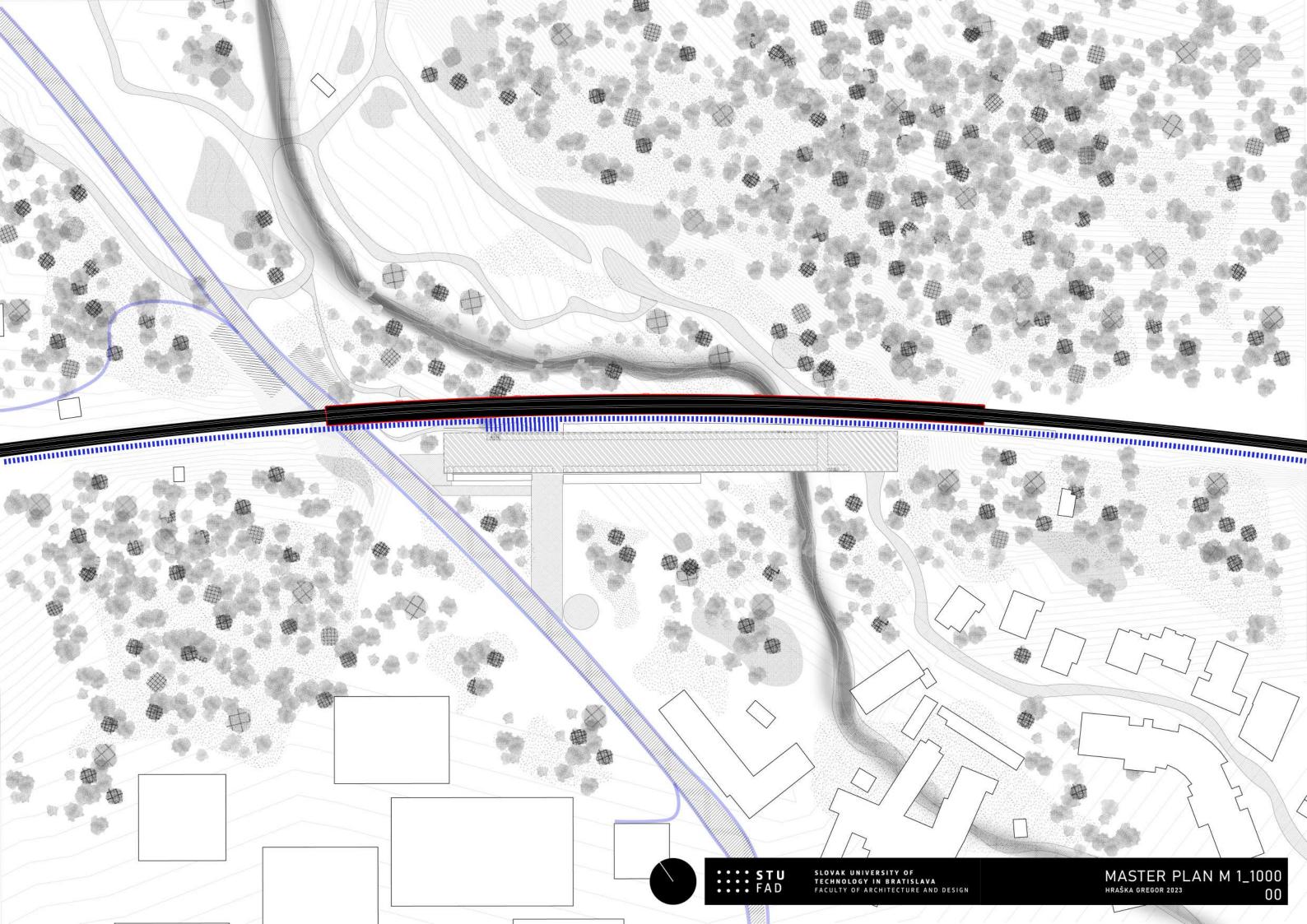


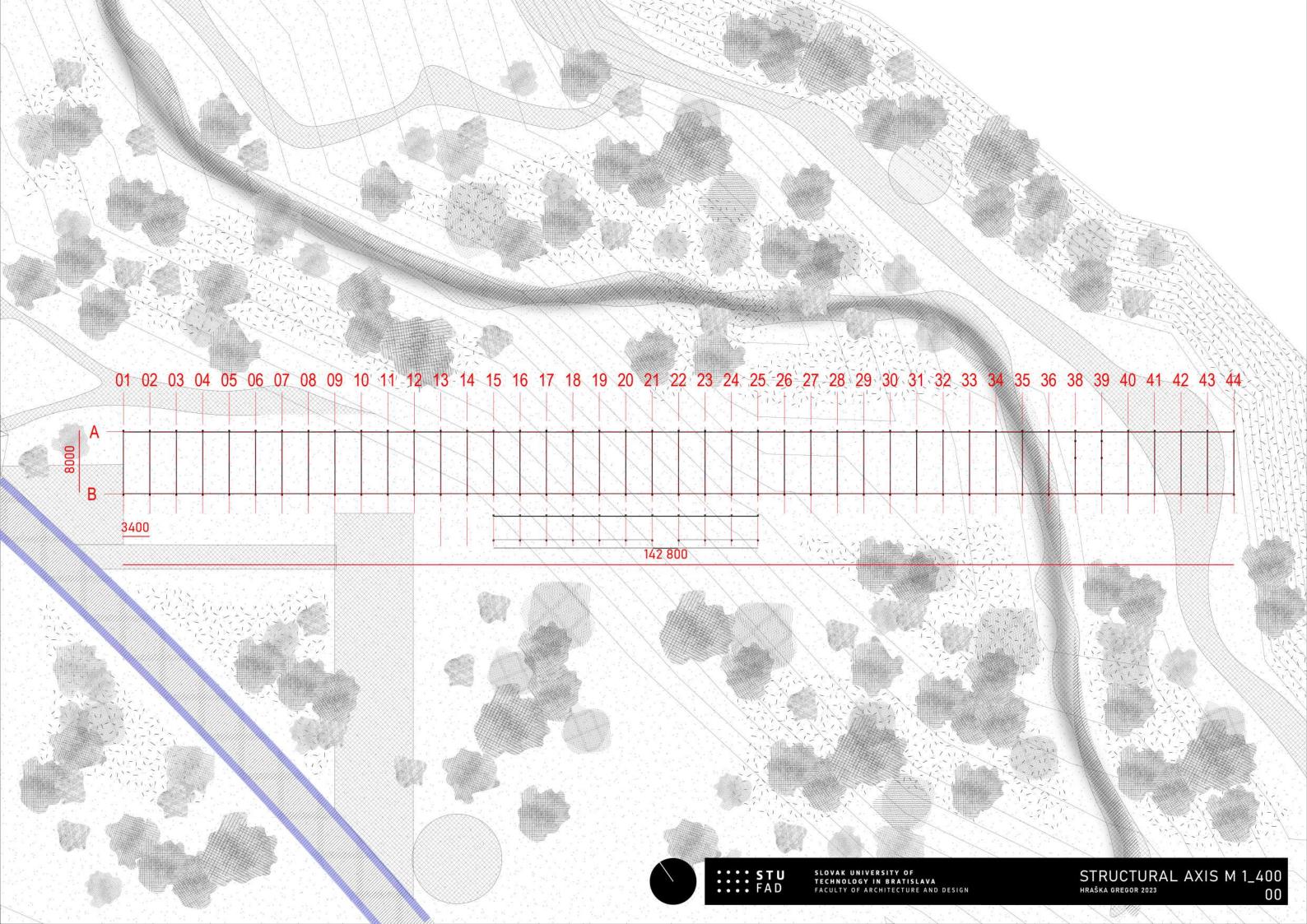


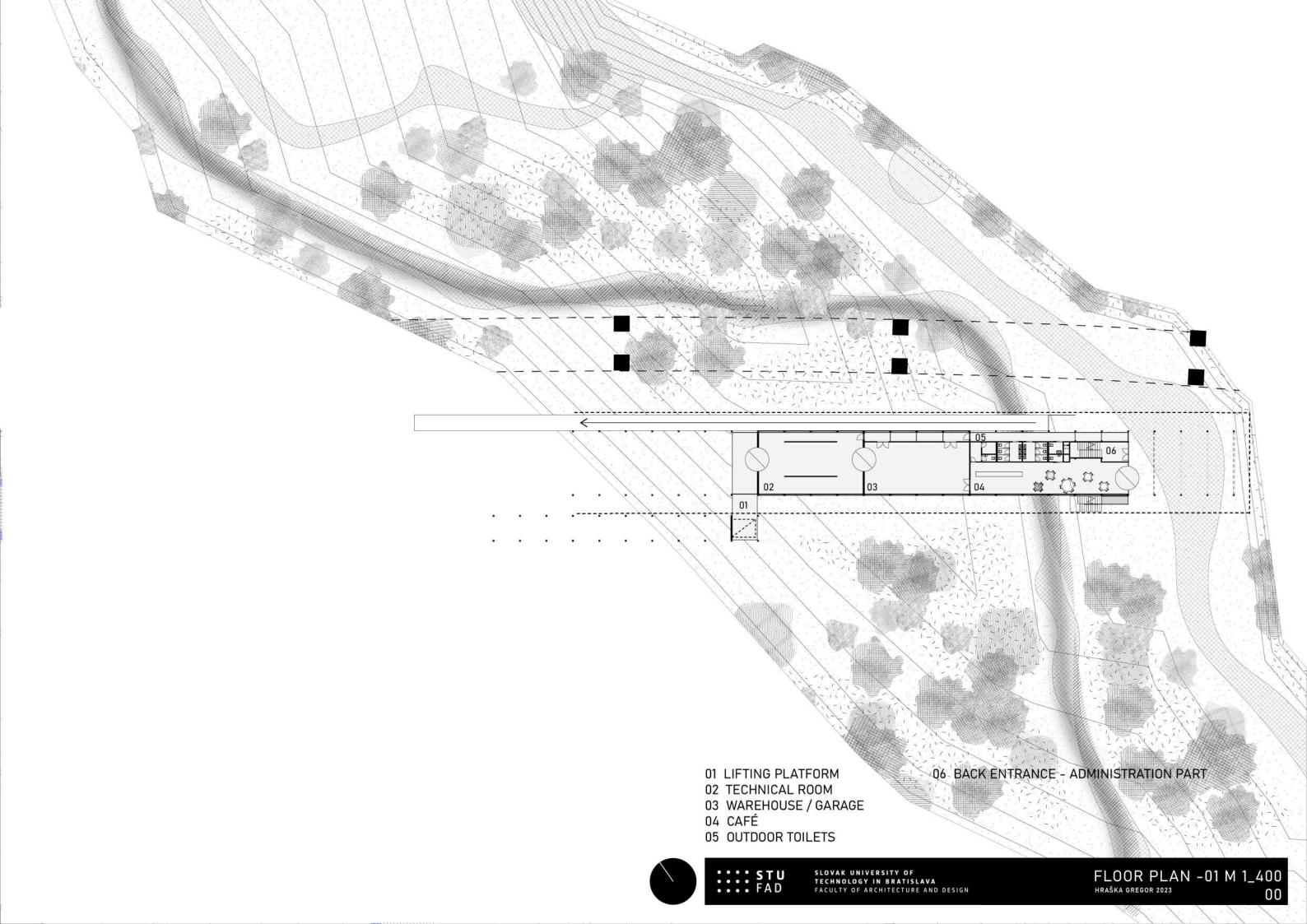


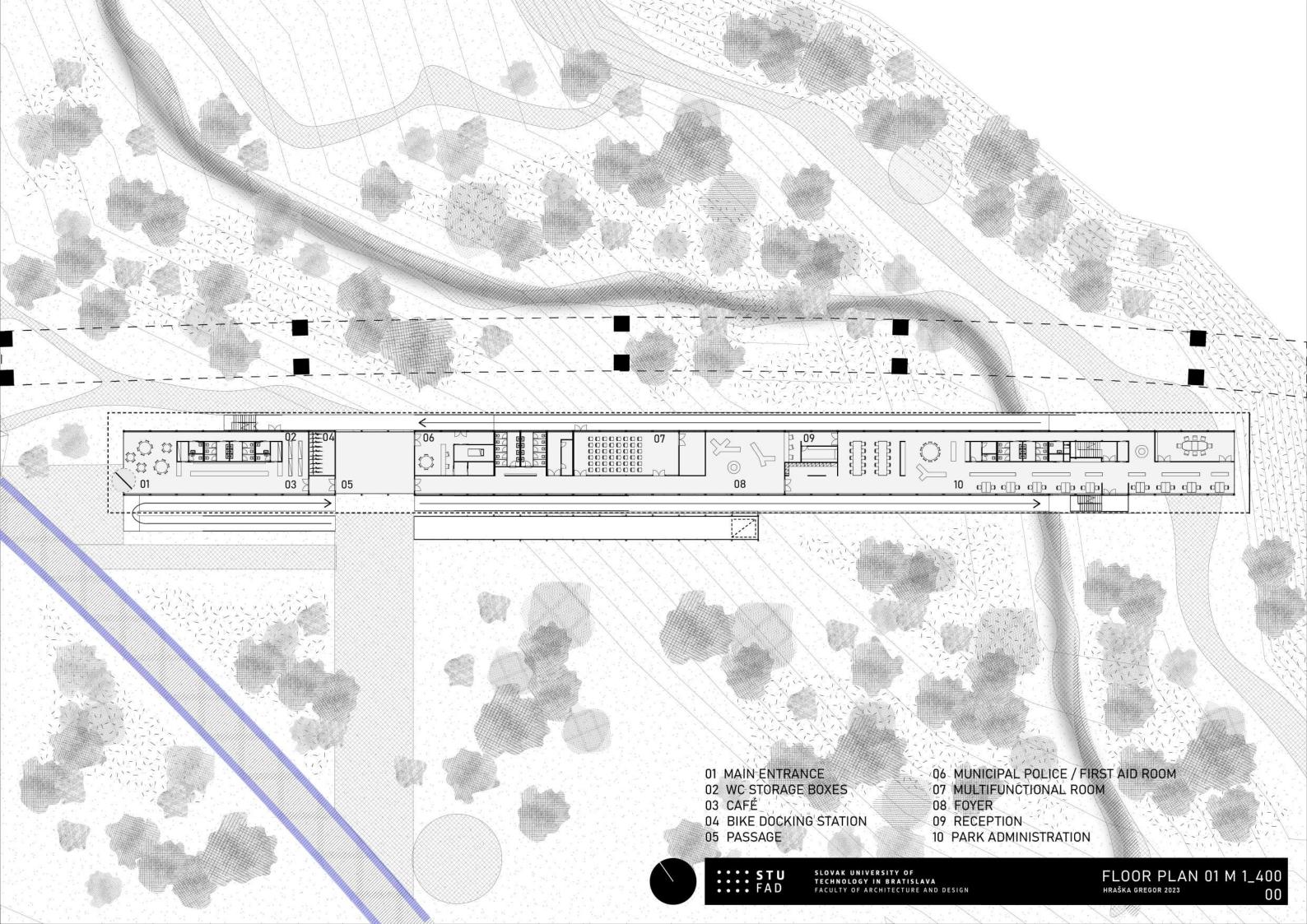


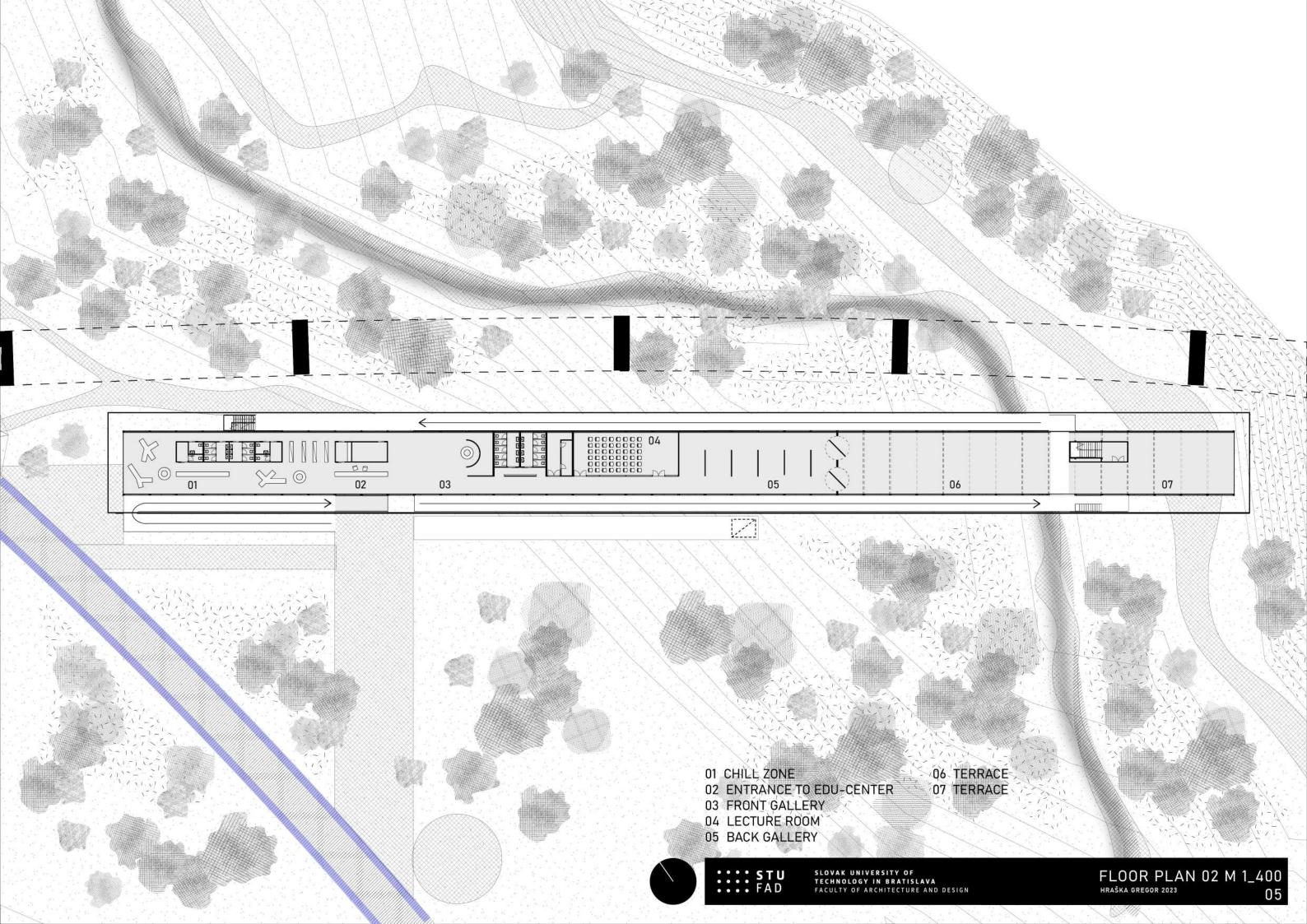


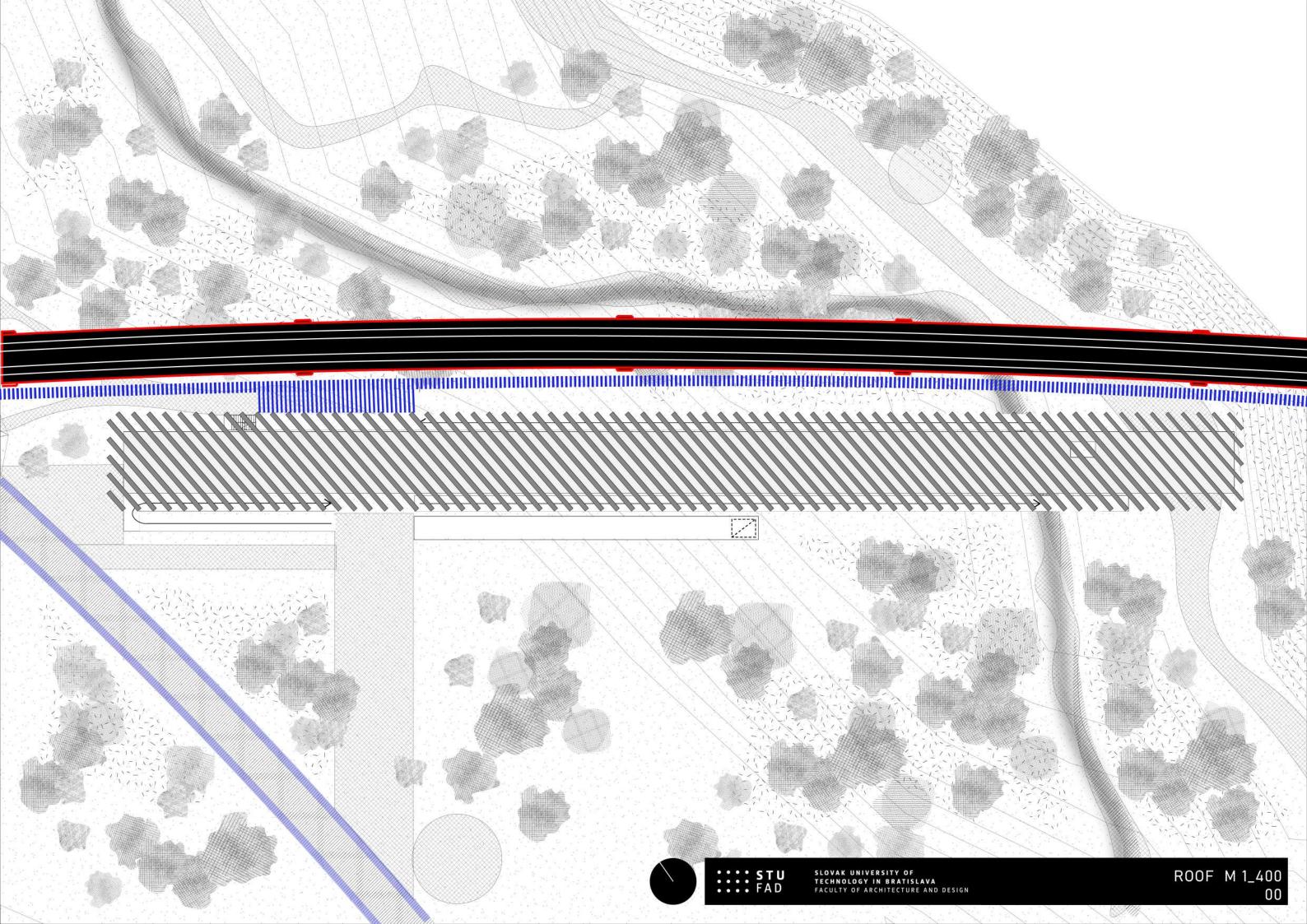


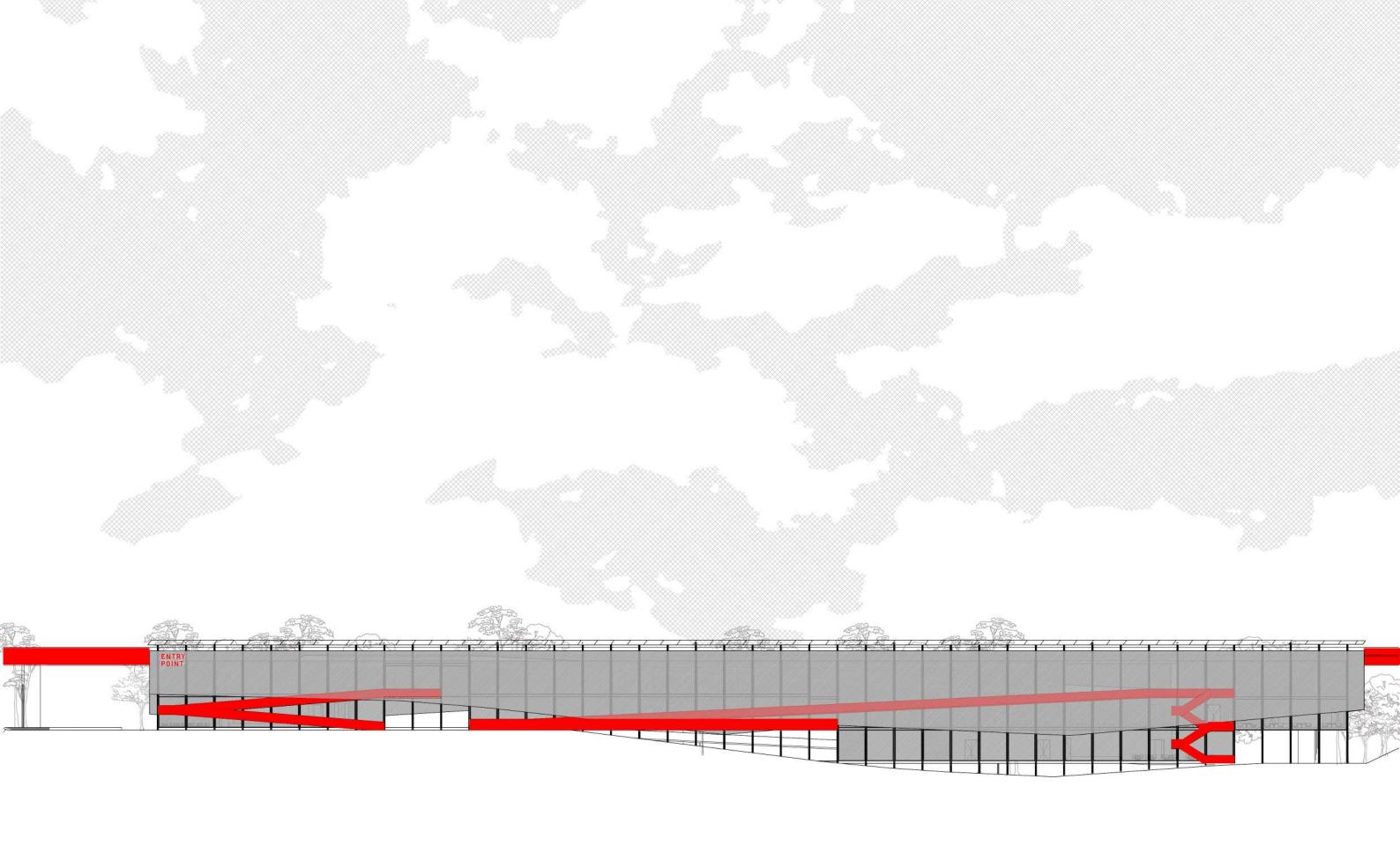


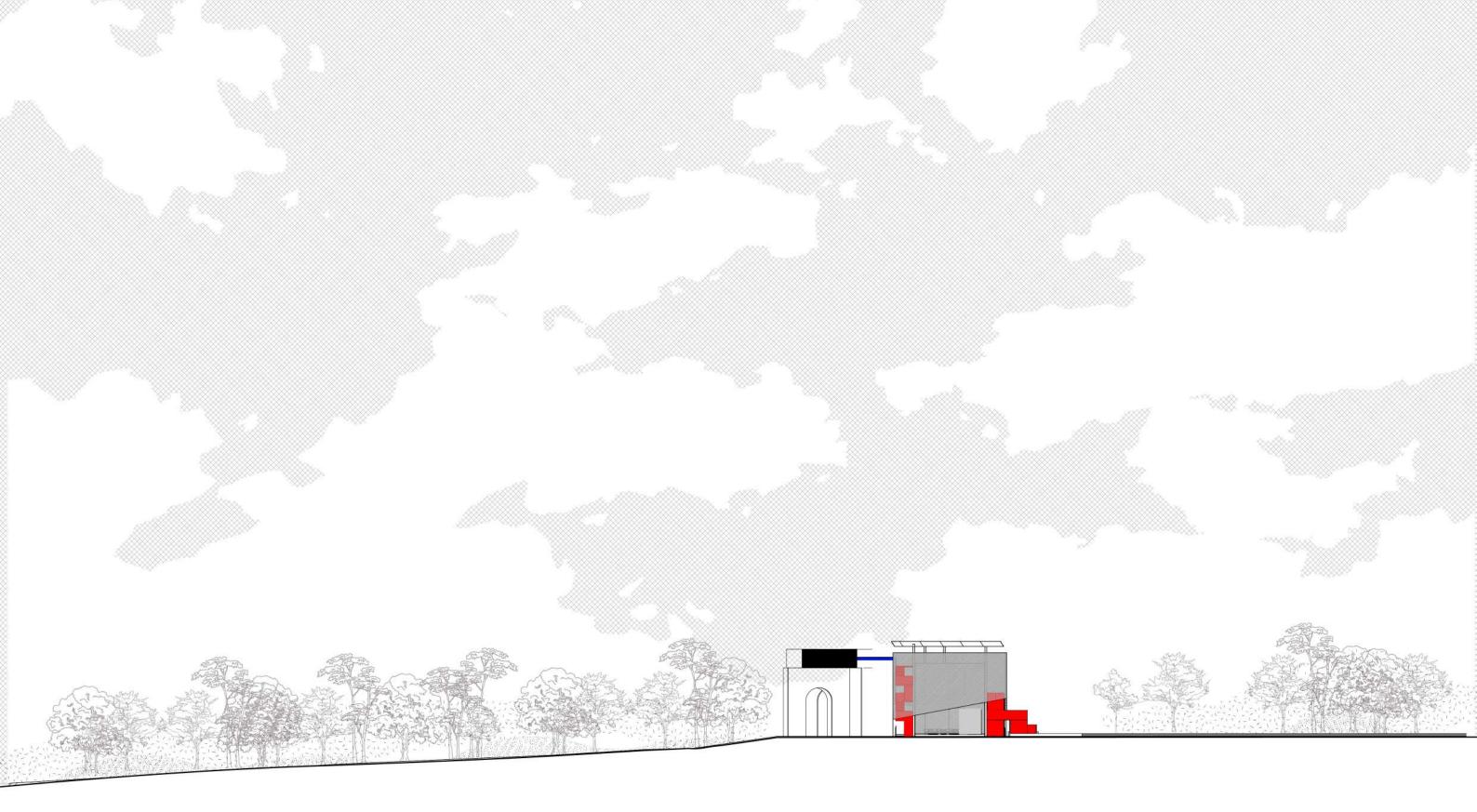


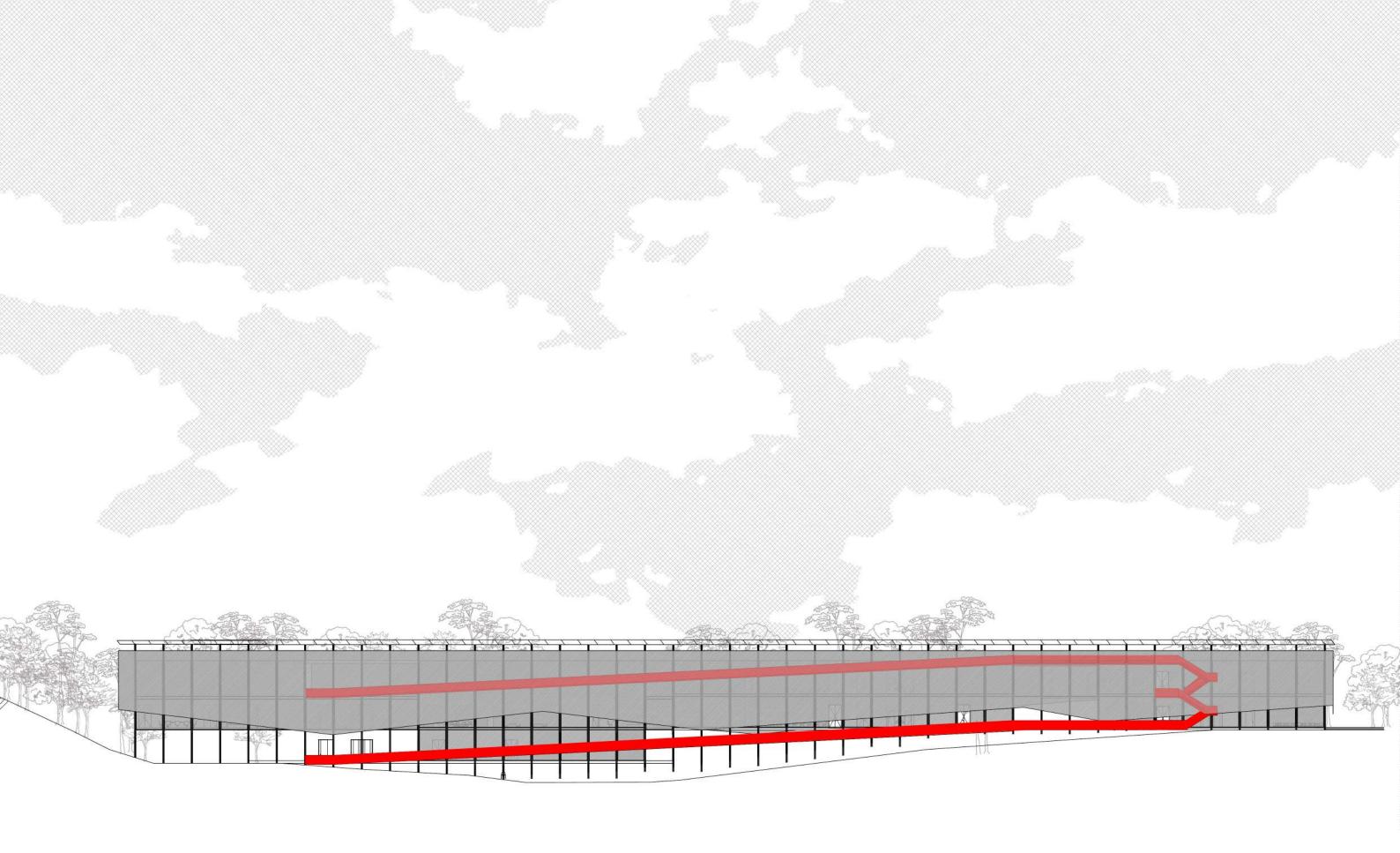






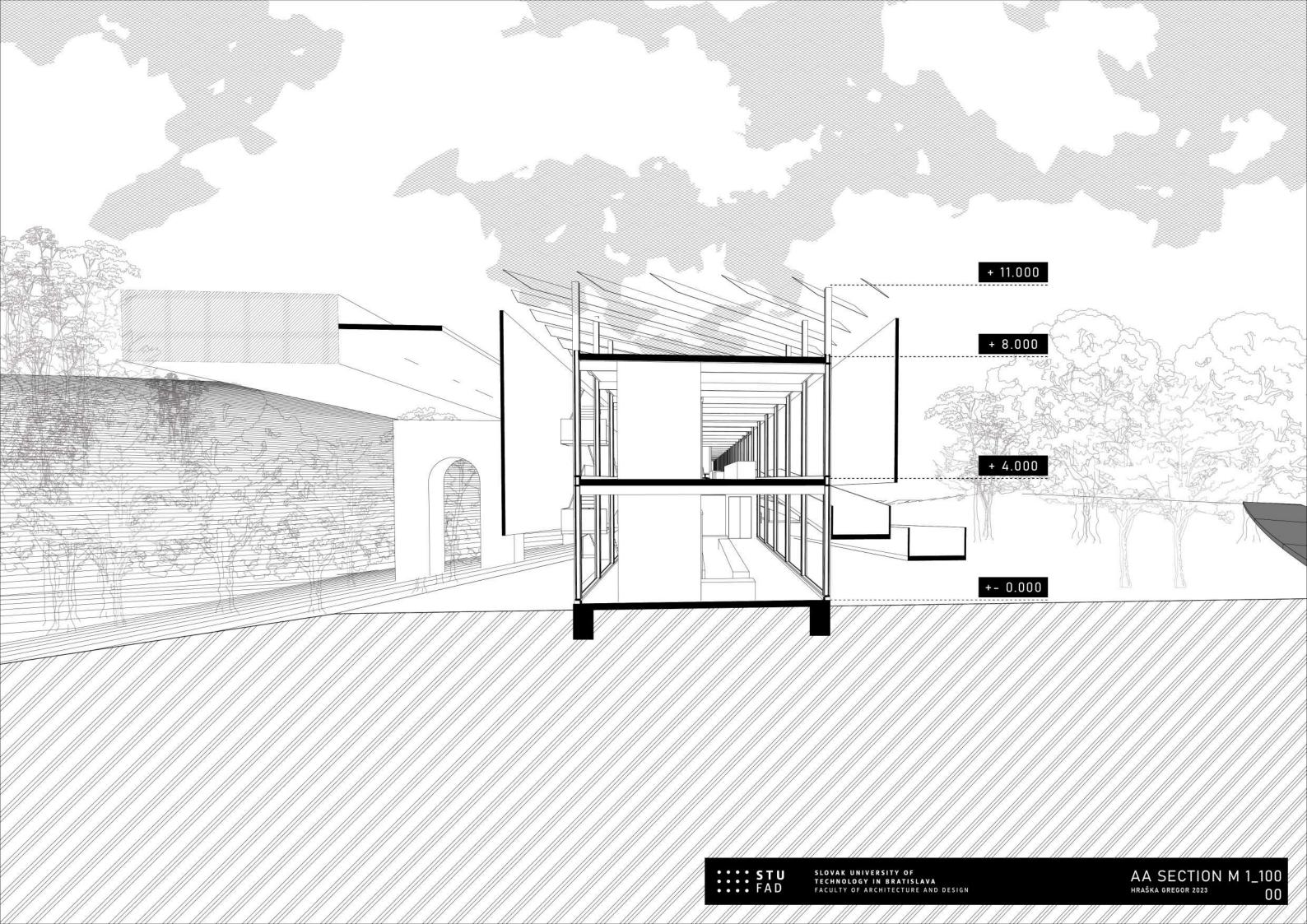


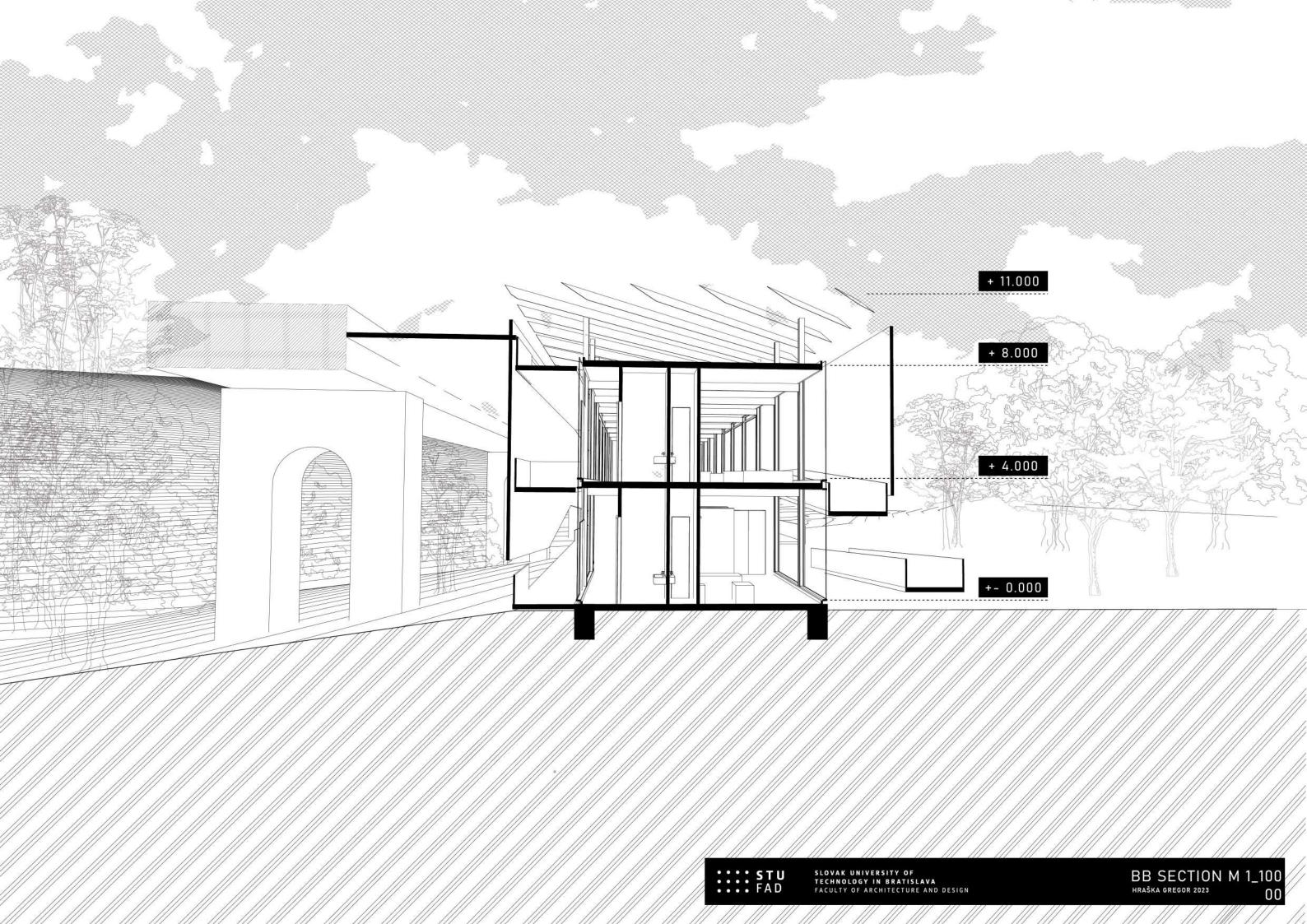


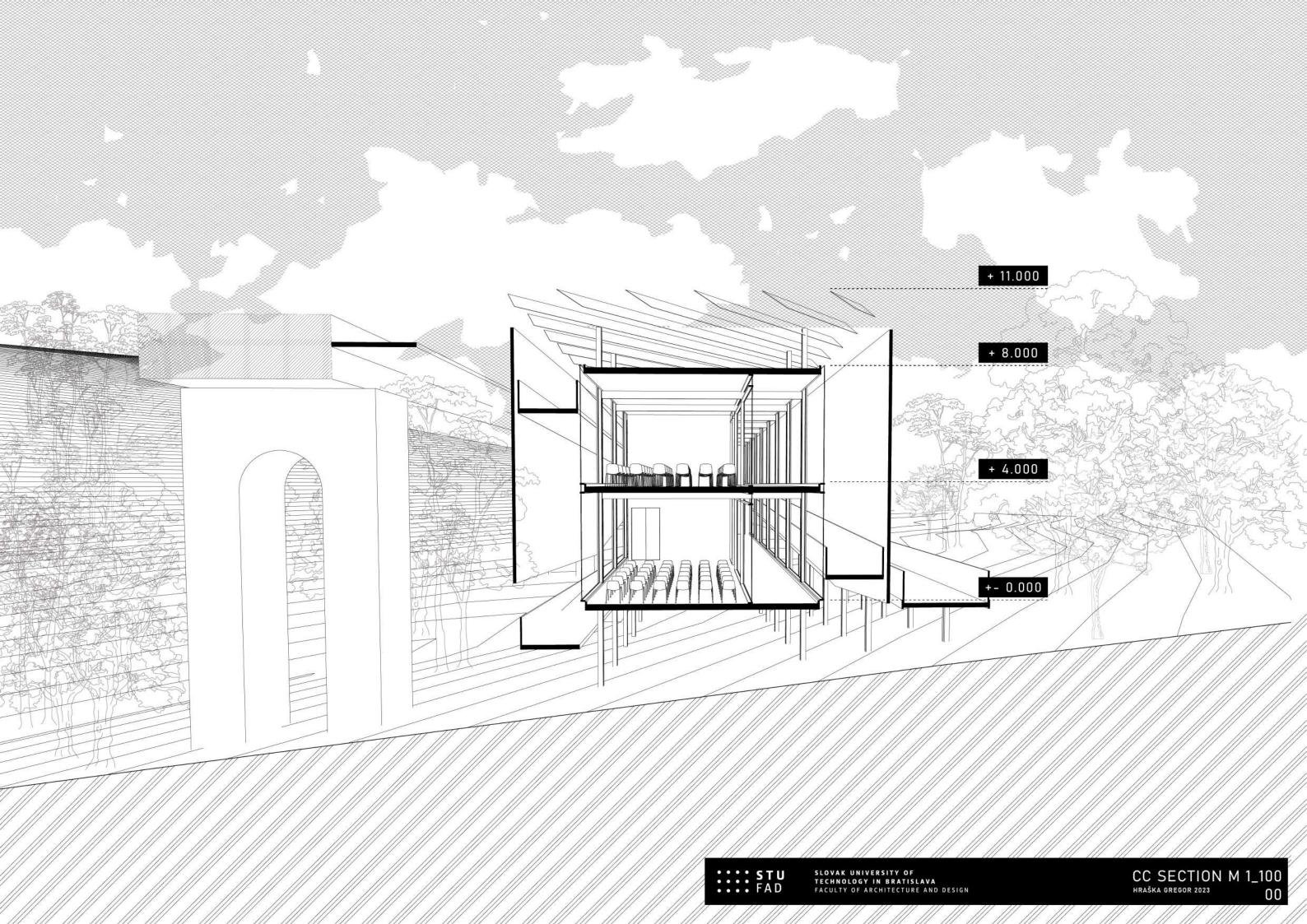


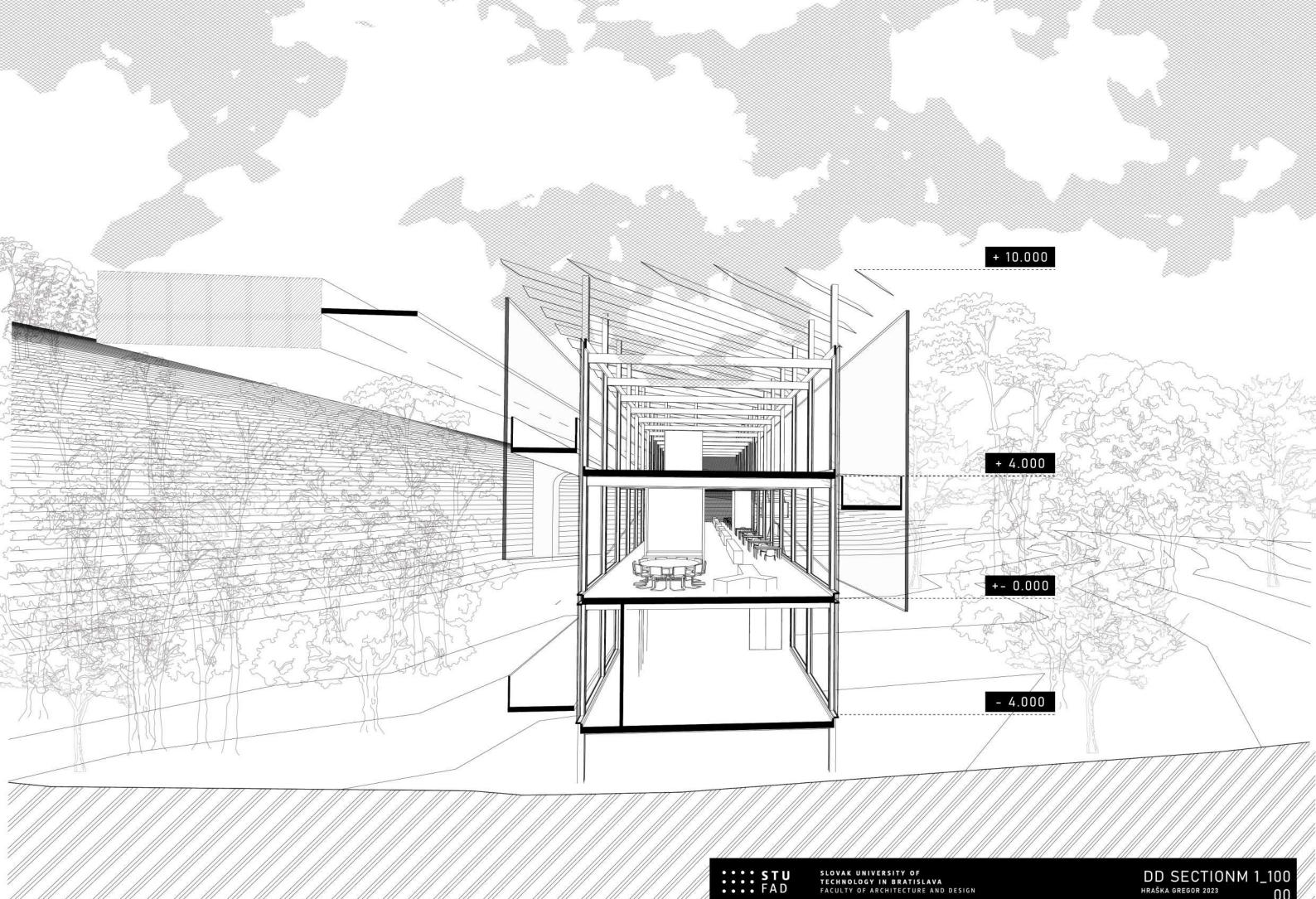


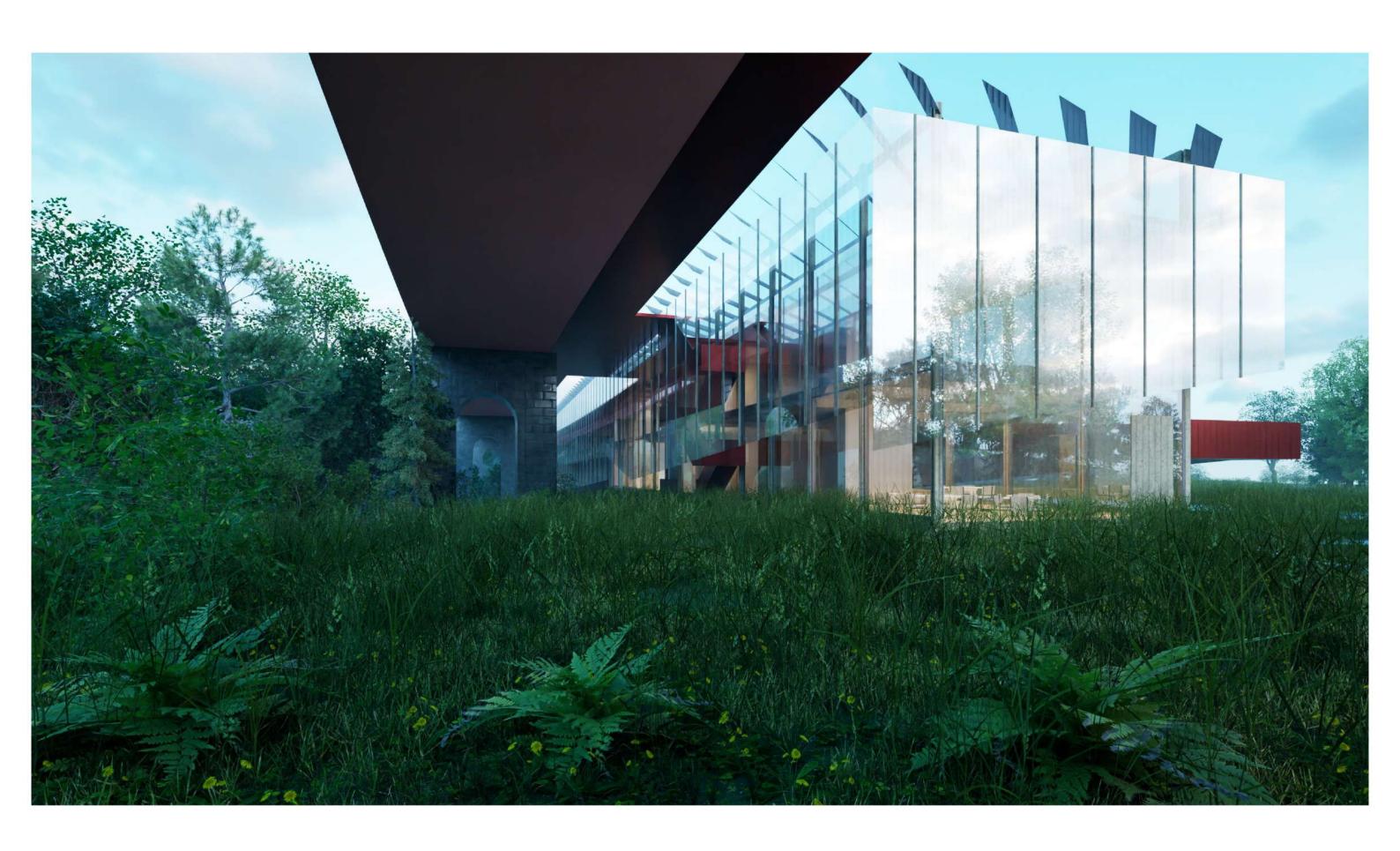


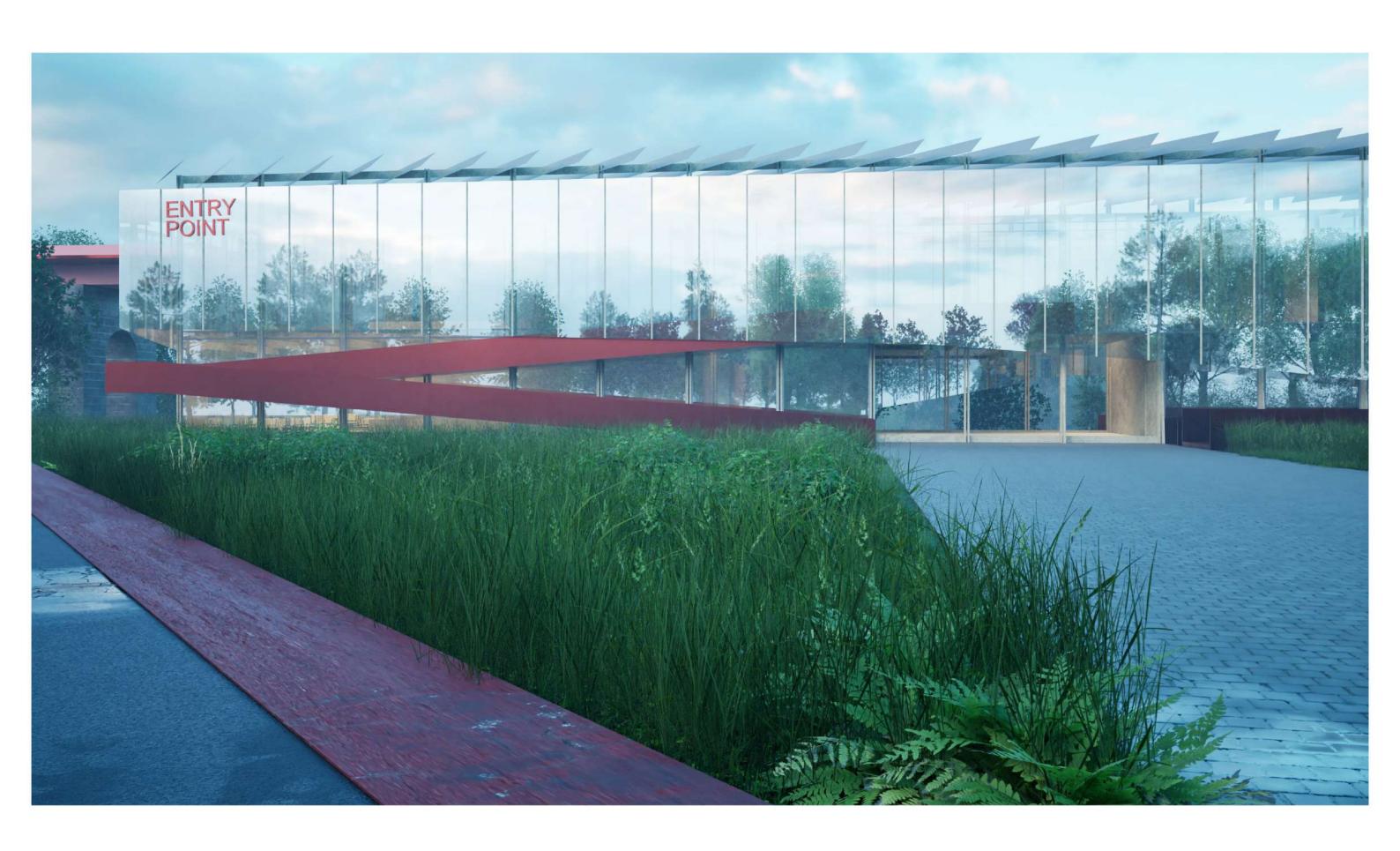
















VISUALIZATION
HRAŠKA GREGOR 2023 NN