

# NARRACIÓN GRÁFICA

COMPOSICIÓN DE LÁMINAS

# LA NARRACIÓN GRÁFICA DE UNA IDEA

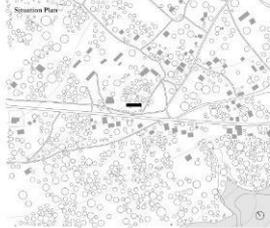
- La **NARRACIÓN GRÁFICA** de arquitectónica tiene un espacio limitado. una idea
- La **COMPOSICIÓN DE LAMINAS** hace parte de la narración de una idea y contribuye a dar sentido a aquello que se quiere comunicar a través del dibujo.
- La ubicación del dibujo o de los dibujos dentro del formato puede, incluso, llegar a cambiar el significado de la representación gráfica

- Junto con los recursos expresivos (trazo, mancha, claroscuro, color), la COMPOSICIÓN DE LA LÁMINA contribuye en la narración de la idea.
- Toda narración gráfica del objeto arquitectónico, es decir, toda descripción intencionada de los atributos del objeto arquitectónico, **ESTÁ DIRIGIDA A UN DESTINATARIO, FORMA PARTE DE UN PROCESO DE COMUNICACIÓN.**
- Cualquier representación gráfica está limitada (y a la vez posibilitada) por los medios técnicos de los que se dispone.(fotos, programas informáticos, etc)
- En el dibujo se hace una síntesis gráfica de los atributos del objeto arquitectónico, por lo que debemos manejar aquellos recursos que expresen lo que consideramos la esencia del objeto o aquellas cualidades que más deseamos destacar.

- Debemos mostrar de las diferentes presencias (apariencias) del objeto, aquéllas que se consideran más significativas.

**La narración gráfica del objeto arquitectónico debería ser clara, completa pero a la vez poética, sugerente, estimulante, generadora de nuevas ideas gráficas y arquitectónicas.**

- Debido a estas consideraciones, el objeto puede ser descrito, a juicio del narrador, por un solo dibujo o por varios dibujos complementarios.
- Por lo tanto tendremos, en principio, dos situaciones diferentes que plantean grados de dificultad diversos en su realización, aunque se apliquen técnicas de composición similares:
  - 1) el formato o lámina compuesta con un solo dibujo
  - 2) el formato que contiene varios dibujos o representaciones gráficas del objeto

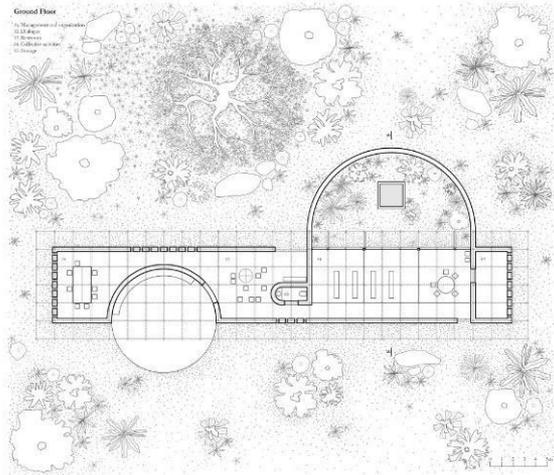


In the village of Southern Senegal architecture is closer to earth. Houses are made of thick, thick walls, predominantly made of mud and adobe, on the ceiling for a simple and massive, whose existence is intertwined in a prodigious nature. Above this typical landscape, formed by the Tanao Valley and shared by the presence of robust and lacustrine trees, lies the Women's House.

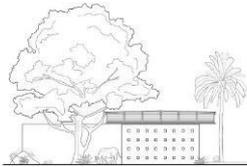
Establishing a dialogue with the site, a slender piece of lacustrine earth stands firmly on the ground, offering a meeting place for the African women. Inside the interior, an intimate and warm and a modest, thought to be shared and that a time with women's gathering.

Reinterpreting the form of the arch, present in the settlements of maritime cultures, uses concrete to shape the space, defining the interior and exterior space, creating a sense of continuity and connection. The formal presence of the archaic piece is shared by the continuity and consistency of these elements, that shape an interior finished with an expense and shade depth, and a small area that connects the interior setting on exterior and contemplation respectively. The composition is presented under a wooden grid that supports the space.

The experience of time and space is enriched by the introduction of light and water, common elements in the form of concrete. The structure allows an open air, but also, through a concrete gate to the wall and between the slats of a thick wall of bamboo. The light is captured by the space, played by the concrete material that it illuminates in a kind and repetitive way. The dense Senegalese rain is contained in the open location of the rectangular piece, the space becomes a concrete material, being in form and inside the shape surface it generates, radiating among the lush reflections of its native species that border it.



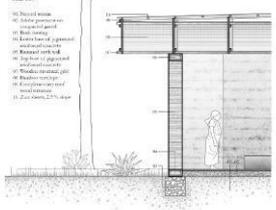
Northwest Elevation



Section



Detail Section



CODE :95-11-25-11



▲ دید از ورودی اصلی



4

▲ پلان طبقه

پلان طبقه چهارم



پلان طبقه اول



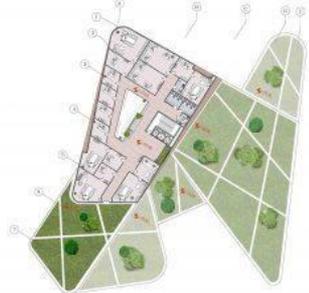
پلان طبقه همکسر



پلان طبقه پنجم



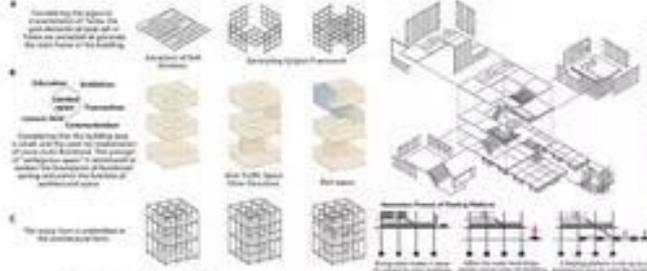
پلان طبقه ششم و هفتم



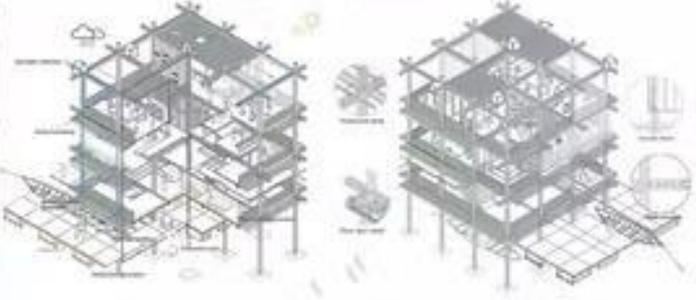
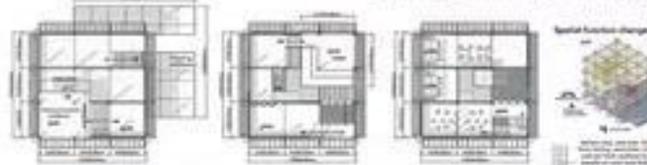
پلان طبقه نهم



# RESCHOOL — "Commensalism" Box VZRSb77c9a



Building also reflect our long experience in the "Public" buildings in China, but also provides a platform for integrated architectural design team to test the strategy of public space. At the same time, we intend to make architectural model and concept design challenge come here to study and exchange contents, which also intend to attract domestic and overseas architects through design competition. After we have gradually achieved cooperation between the concept of "Public" and the strategy of site, all the horizontal and vertical connections are integrated to form the "Commensalism" in the building, which represents the building's form, development, structure, and the building's strategy.



# WOMEN'S HOUSE

## Baghere Village



### DESIGN

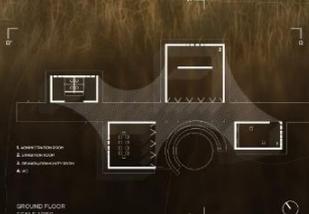
Designing a Women's House, for all the women in Baghere, is a first. Greater women flow the more, we need to develop programs from the government. We set out to create a house that would provide safe space for women who wanted to meet, the perceptions of those who need it said that, through workshops we worked to develop the program of work, a network and organizational structure of gender equality and the improvement of women's living conditions and empowerment.

The building was designed not only to serve this social cause, but also the local population that surrounds it. Collectively, the women and children who visit it can learn to teach, learn, practice and flourish as individuals.

Despite the simplicity of its materials and construction, the building is a model of environmental sustainability and financial viability. The building is punctuated by a high level of natural light and features large openings to the east, creating a bright and airy atmosphere.



DESIGN IDEA  
EXPLORED AXONOMETRY



GROUND FLOOR  
SCALE 1:250



SECTION A - A  
SCALE 1:250



AXONOMETRY  
CONSTRUCTION DETAIL



# COMMUNITY 01



SINCE THE START OF THE HUMAN RACE, HUMANS TEND TO FORM COMMUNITIES IN A MANNER THAT SERVE THESE NEEDS EITHER IT WAS FOOD, SHELTER OR BELONGING TO EACH OTHER. OVER TIME COMMUNITIES HAD TO ADAPT TO THE CHALLENGES HUMANITY FACED WHICH LED THE COMMUNITIES TO EVOLVE AND EXPERIENCE MANY SHAPES AND FORMS.

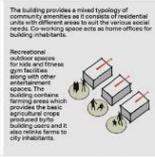
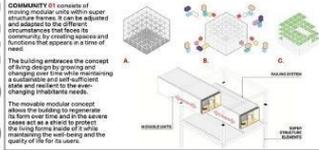


The latest challenge humanity faced came in the shape of Covid-19 which altered our way of life and left every family home to be isolated alone in their home distanced from their basic needs like food, education, work and human interaction, which exposed the shortcoming of the current buildings model because it couldn't adapt well to the evolved needs of buildings users.

The future will run the mono function building approach as the it doesn't interact or adapt to the surrounding circumstances and the needs of its users.

COMMUNITY 01 reimagines the fabric of communities to a much smaller cluster where the building is a living adaptable and growing community where human basic needs are insured to be met within this eco-system.

COMMUNITY 01 will act as an isolation bubble in case of global disease that will act as a micro sustainable & self sufficient entity that will provide its inhabitants with all their basic needs that change and adapt to different challenges.

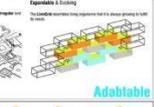
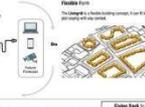
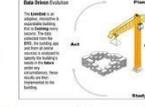
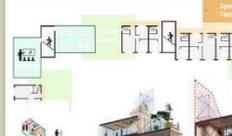
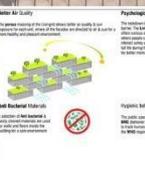
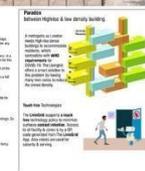


## THE LIVING GRID

**Facade**  
 Facade is the exterior surface of a building that is visible from the outside. It is the interface between the interior and the exterior environment. The facade is a key element of a building's design and can have a significant impact on its energy performance and appearance.

**Energy Performance**  
 The facade is a key element of a building's energy performance. It can help to reduce energy consumption by providing insulation and shading. It can also help to improve indoor air quality by allowing fresh air to enter the building.

**Appearance**  
 The facade is a key element of a building's appearance. It can be designed to be aesthetically pleasing and to reflect the building's function and location. It can also be designed to be sustainable and to use materials that are environmentally friendly.



**Form Generation**  
 The form of a building is generated by a variety of factors, including its function, location, and the needs of its users. The form of a building can be designed to be aesthetically pleasing and to reflect the building's function and location. It can also be designed to be sustainable and to use materials that are environmentally friendly.

**Designing & delivering for the public good**  
 Designing and delivering for the public good is a key goal of any building project. It involves creating a building that is not only functional and aesthetically pleasing, but also sustainable and socially responsible. This can be achieved by using materials that are environmentally friendly, by designing a building that is energy efficient, and by creating a building that is accessible to all.







**MY UNDERGRADUATE STORY**  
(2017-2021)

**SHRIYA BANKA**  
B.ARCH  
(2017-2022)





Docentes Prof. Titular Arq. JUAN CARLOS ALÉ  
Prof. JTP Arq. LUIS SEGOVIA

**ARQUITECTURA TALLER DE INTEGRACION PROYECTUAL**

Carrera de Arquitectura

Facultad de Ingeniería - 2024