

 **maidan
tent**

Introduction (italian)

Maidan tent è un progetto sviluppato da Bonaventura Visconti di Modrone e Leo bettini Oberkalmsteiner.

Si tratta di uno spazio coperto pensato per essere facilmente installato in tutti i contesti in cui sia necessario un luogo aggregativo e comunitario temporaneo. L'idea alla base del progetto è il principio della piazza come punto di ritrovo pubblico.

La tenda Maidan è divisa in due cerchi concentrici, uno interno libero ed uno esterno separabile in maniera modulare fino a 8 spazi semiprivati. Questa separazione permette lo svolgimento di differenti attività nel medesimo luogo e nel medesimo momento.

La struttura è formata da un pilastro centrale a cui vengono agganciati 8 bracci in alluminio su cui, attraverso delle guide già presenti nei profili in alluminio, viene inserita una camera d'aria composta da un telo a due strati. Una volta inserito, il telo viene agganciato tramite strisce di velcro a due archi, uno al perimetro della struttura ed uno all'interno, vicino al pilastro centrale.

La particolarità di questa struttura gonfiabile è la sua velocità di installazione e le sue caratteristiche termo isolanti. Questa soluzione prevede infatti l'uso

di separazioni verso l'esterno removibili che permettano di chiudere gli archi. Installando o rimuovendo queste separazioni, si crea così un ambiente facilmente riscaldabile d'inverno e ventilato d'estate.

La forma della struttura prevede inoltre la presenza di un oculo centrale intorno al palo di supporto centrale che non solo permette l'ingresso della luce zenitale ma anche l'uscita dell'aria calda di risalita. Questo oculo, a seconda delle necessità può essere coperto da una struttura a calotta emisferica e trasparente che impedisca l'ingresso di pioggia o neve.

La pavimentazione della tenda può variare a seconda delle necessità e delle intenzioni di utilizzo. Si sono ipotizzate varie soluzioni tra cui una gettata in cemento, pallets coperti con strati di legno o semplice ghiaia. Le separazioni interne tra i vari spicchi invece sono state pensate in materiali fonoassorbenti e ignifughi di vari colori.

Versioni alternative della tenda prevedono l'installazione di pannelli fotovoltaici posti all'esterno della struttura o di una turbina eolica montata alla sommità del pilastro centrale. Queste soluzioni sono state immaginate per poter installare la Maidan tent in luoghi in cui la fornitura di energia elettrica sia scarsa o totalmente assente.

“We believe that everyone can help in this refugees crisis.

We are two young architects who, like everyone else, are observing the current situation. We hear stories every day about people actively helping refugees in search of asylum, and so we decided to contribute as well with our own skills.”

01

The Idea

Here is how we started thinking about the Maidan tent.
Nowadays in Greece there are various informal settlements populated by a total of 54,000 people in search of asylum.

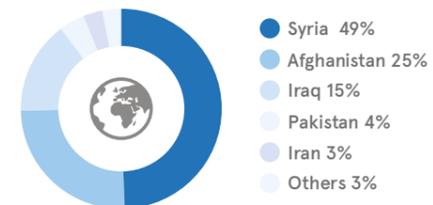
On the one hand the refugees have to stay within the area designated by the government, and on the other hand, they are waiting for the borders to be opened again.

How do we want to support the refugees?

We want to help the refugees by giving them, a defined public space, where they can gather safely for any social activity.

All data about the camps showed in this presentation are taken from: [Greece sites profiles by UNHCR](#)

Estimated Nationality Breakdown



Total number of refugees in Greece 54.000






UNHCR
The UN
Refugee Agency

02

Why help through Architecture

We believe in the social power of architecture.

We believe that public space is among the basic human necessities.

There is a specific duality inherent in designing space: the ability to create a balanced synergy between pragmatic and psychological aspects is the challenge of architecture. In refugee camps, the existing tents are fundamental because they provide the conditions for refugees to survive.

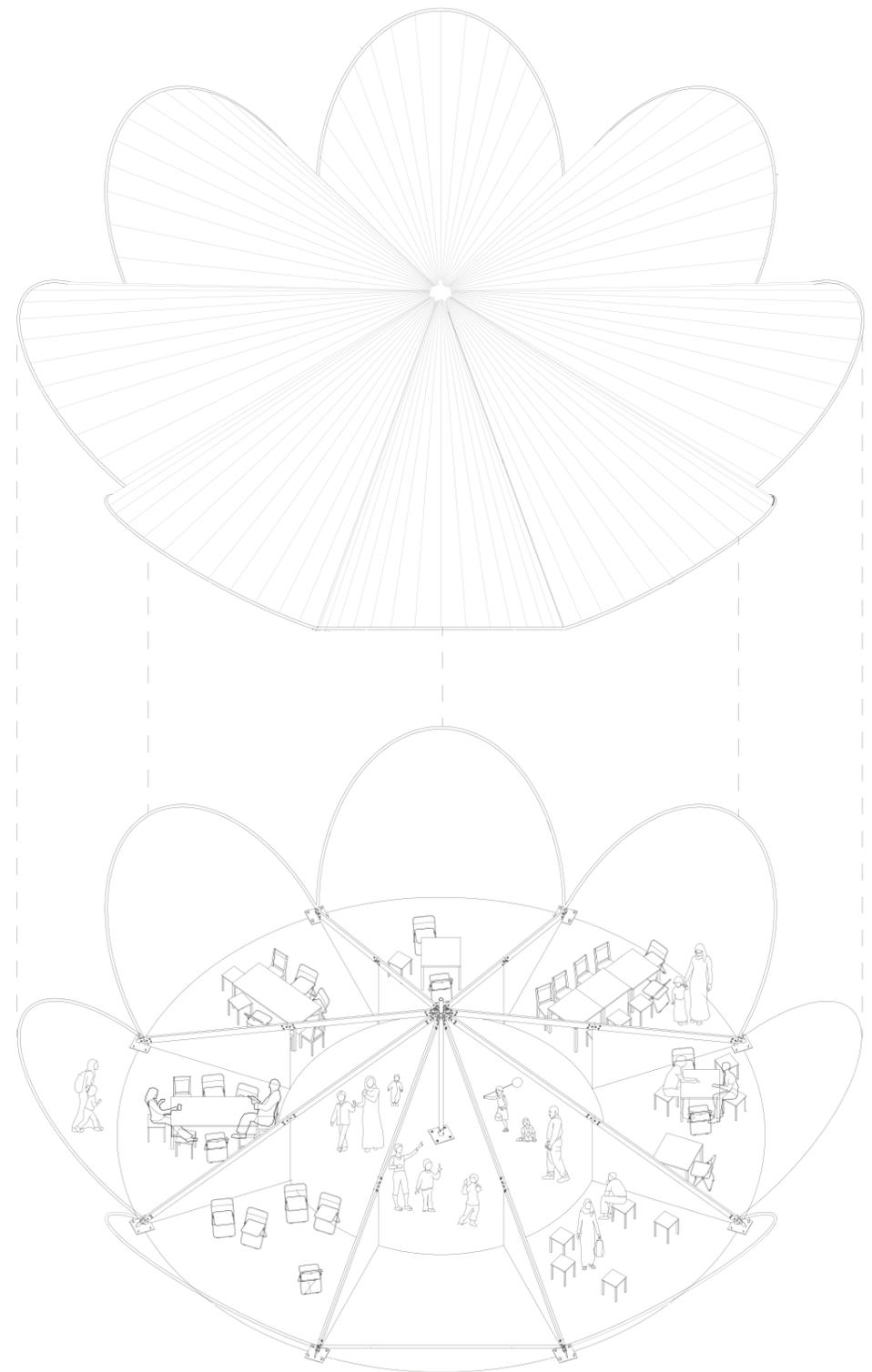
We believe that at this time we need to go a step further.

People need a common ground, a space to live, not merely to survive. A human being is a social being a, “zoon politicon” and as such needs social interaction.

Architecture is more than a social product, it is a social need.

Architecture creates the space where social interaction can happen. Social interaction creates engagement, and engagement develops individuality, which allows us to know ourselves and to recognize ourselves as human beings.

The act of building is a statement in itself; it provides a feeling of being united, and brings hope to the community.



03

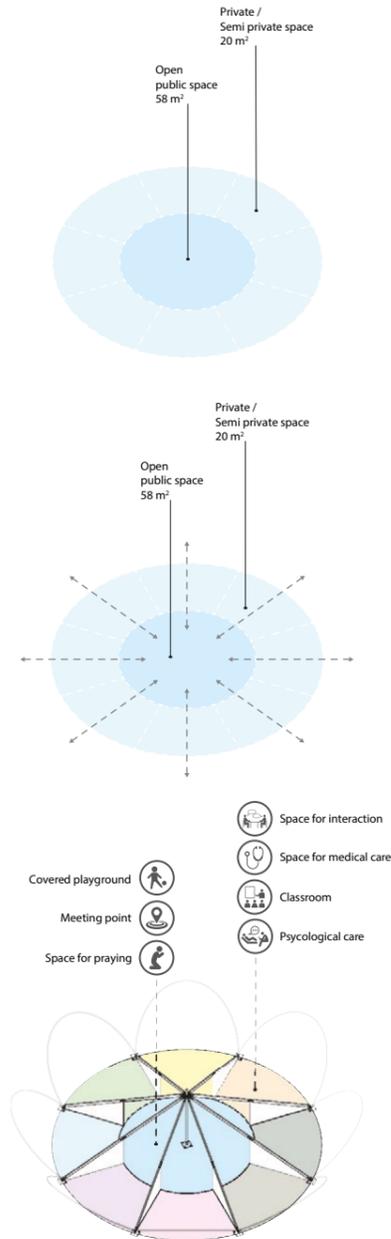
What are we proposing?

We are proposing the Maidan tent. A covered, public welcoming square, designed to host various activities. The Maidan tent is a round, multifunctional space open on every side and subdivided into eight sectors which are zoned in two concentric areas. The center of the structure is an open public meeting place enclosed by a ring of semi-private spaces where people can gather to pursue their activities in a more intimate public space. We chose this shape because it is different from the conventional tent.

Our aim is not to create a large house, but a public space.

We believe that the public space needs an appropriate shape with certain psychological and aesthetic characteristics. We believe that the Maidan tent fulfills this aim.

The structure is designed with the following psychological aspects in mind: The round shape forms a center and is open to every side, inviting people from every direction. Subdivision into various zones make it possible to form various relationships and a sense of common ground. The multi-functional public space is flexible and can be quickly adapted to people's needs. The Maidan tent is 4 meters high and has an area of 200 square meters that can accommodate more than a hundred people.



A pleasant place for womens and kids



A space where people can receive medical care



A protected playground for kids



A space where people can gather



A space where people can eat together



A space where people can receive psychological care



A space where peolpe can teach an learn



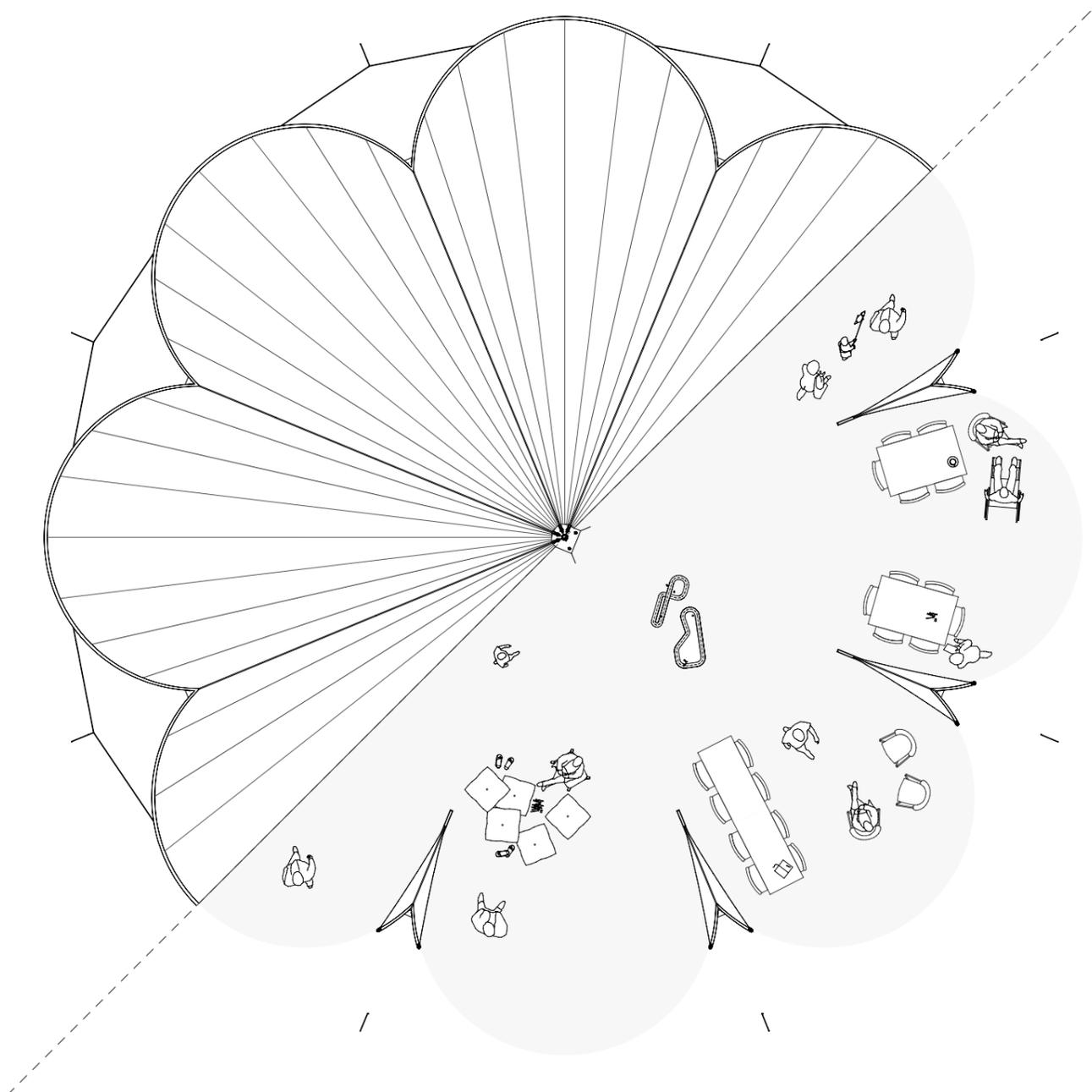
A space where people can buy and sell goods



A pleasant place to come together and engage in social interaction



A space where people can pray



1.
Ground and cover plan



2.
View of the inner space without
vertical subdivisions





04

Design specifications

The size is 200 sqm area, 4m height, and it can be subdivided into 8 sectors.



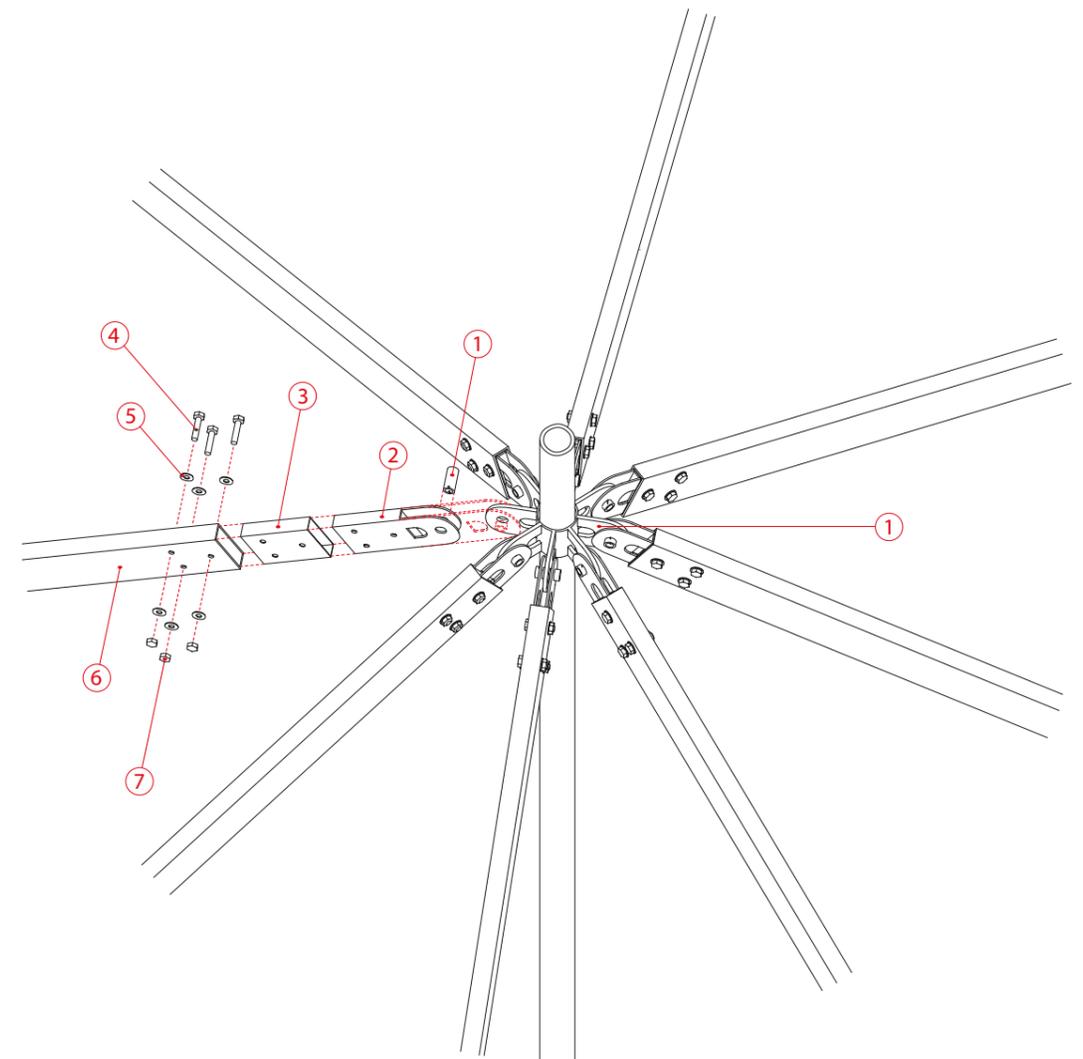
The aluminum structure is covered with a water and strong wind resistant, fire proof textile.



The Maidan tent is ISO certificated. It is easy to assemble and disassemble. The components are standardized to allow for easy maintenance.



All the applied materials have been carefully selected to ensure long term durability of the structure and its transportability.



4.
Exploded axonometry showing the various components

05

Technical Data



DIMENSIONS

Clear Span Widht	19.50 m
Eave Height	3.00 m
Top Height	4.00 m
Bay Distance	5.70 m
Total covered area	200 m ²



AIR PUMPING SYSTEM

N° of Engines	4
Voltage	230 V
Total Pressure mm H ₂ O	89
Noise Level dB (A)	73



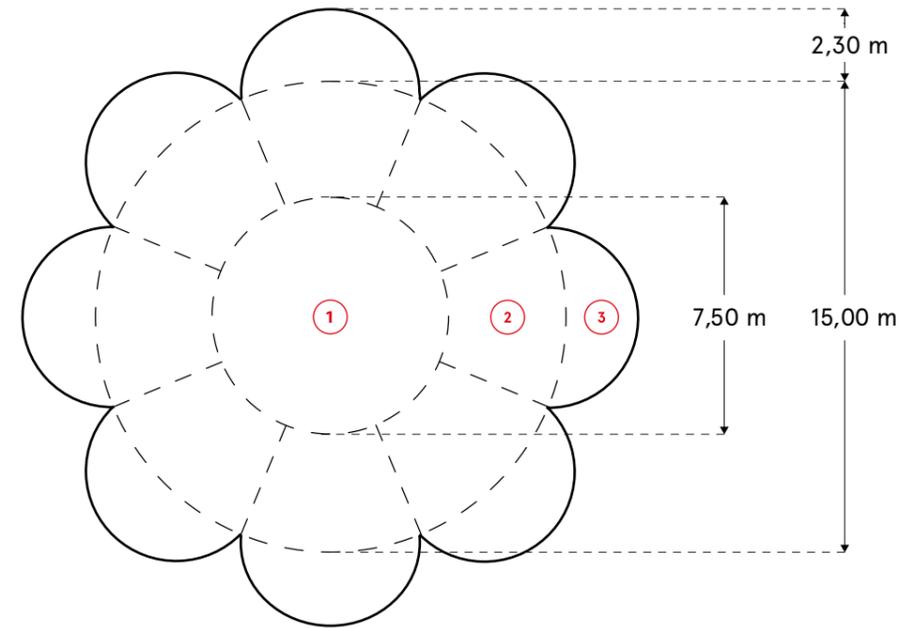
TEXTILE COVER

Composition	20% PU - 80% PES
Specific Weight	240 g/m ²
Tear Resistance (N)	≥ 350 N
Tensile Strenght (N)	≥ 1100 N
Hydrostatic Head Value	> 2000 mm

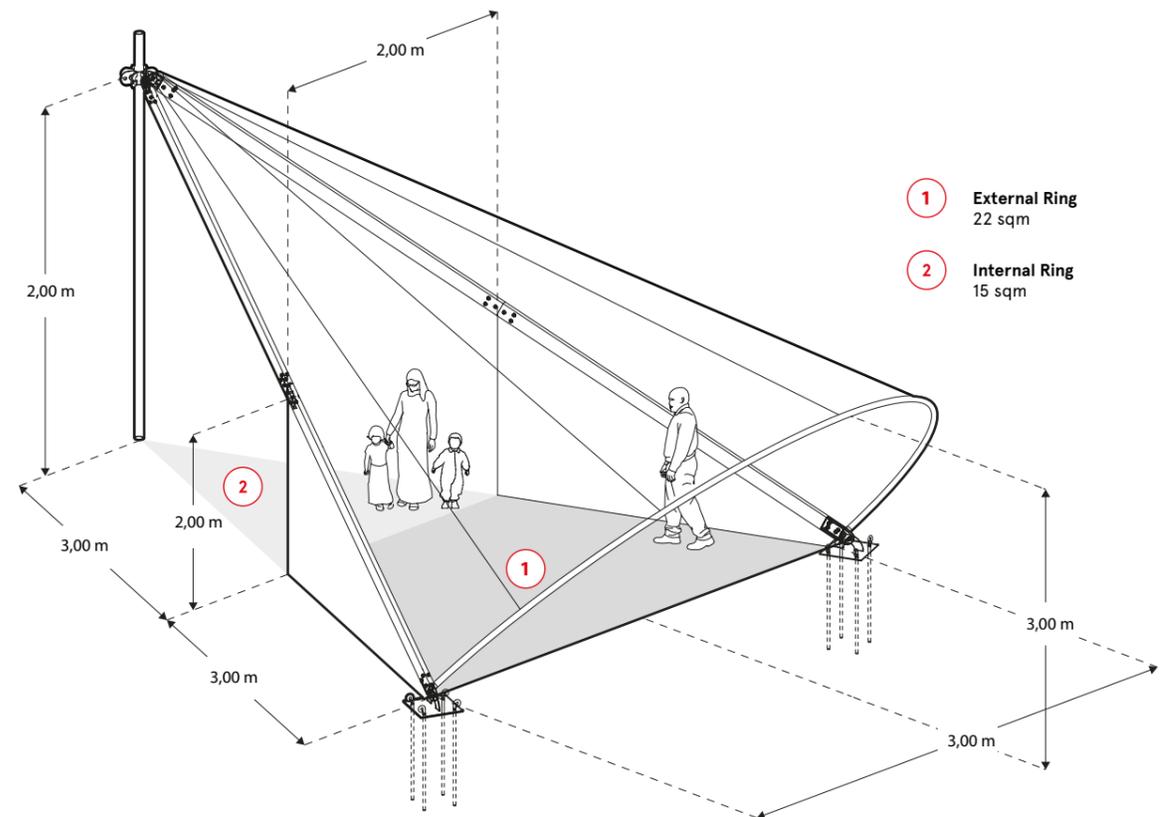


CERTIFICATIONS

Fire	Class 1
Wind	110 Km/h
Snow load	80 Kg/m ²

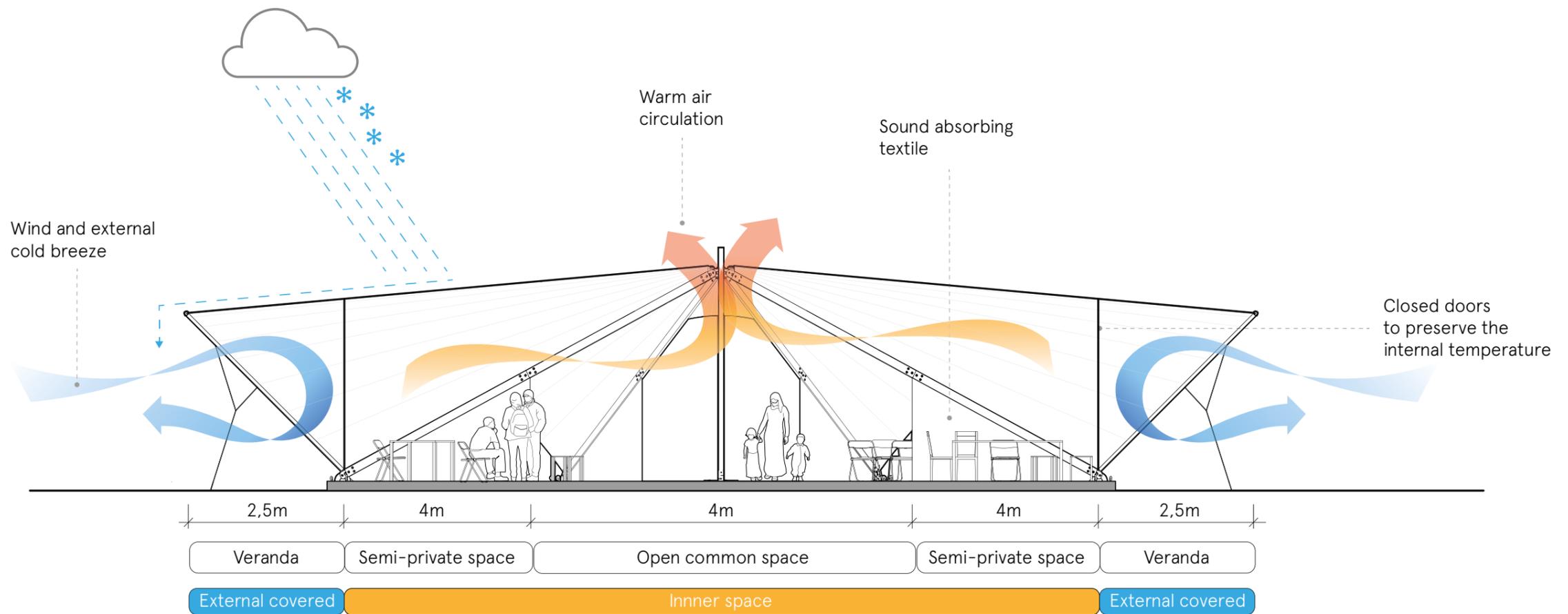
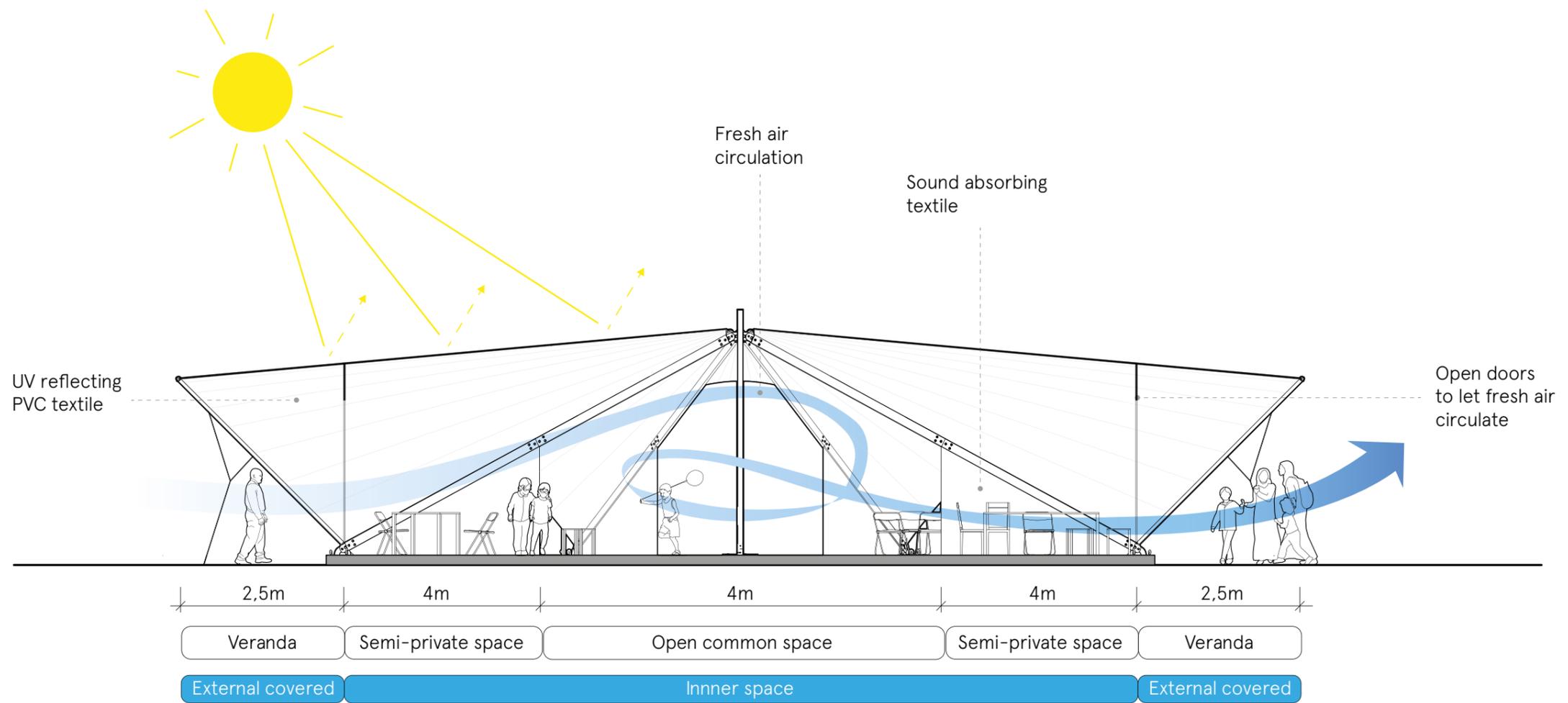


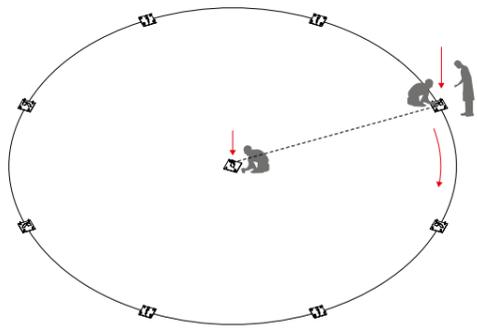
- 1 External Ring
140 sqm
- 2 Internal Square
39 sqm
- 3 Verandas
39 sqm



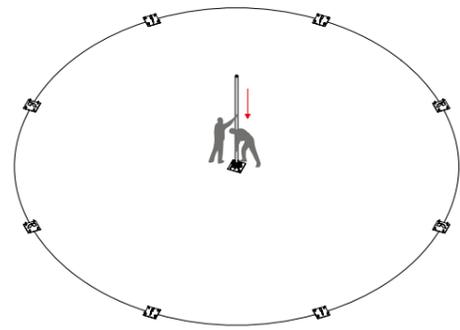
- 1 External Ring
22 sqm
- 2 Internal Ring
15 sqm



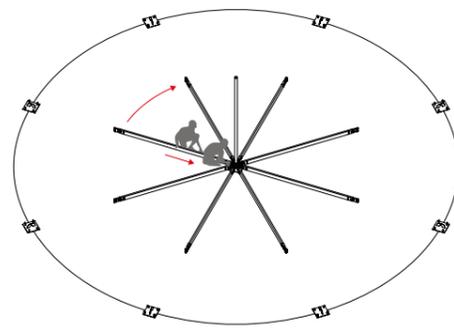




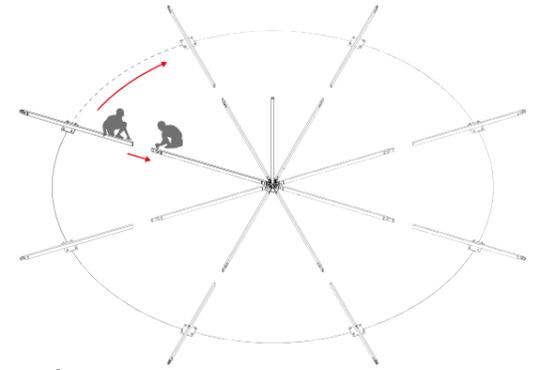
1. After placing the central anchorage is possible to perfectly place the secondary ones by using a pre-sized cord



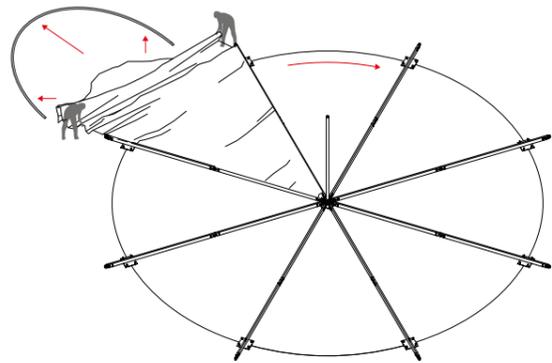
2. The aluminum structure is covered with a water and strong wind resistant, fire proof textile



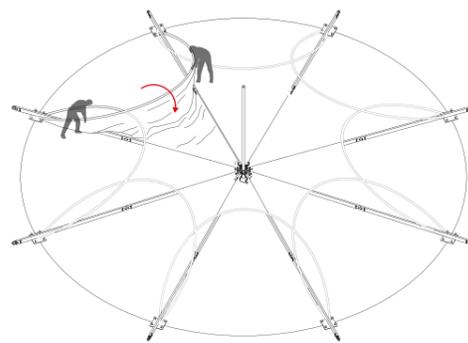
3. The first aluminium beam's elements are attached to the central pole joint



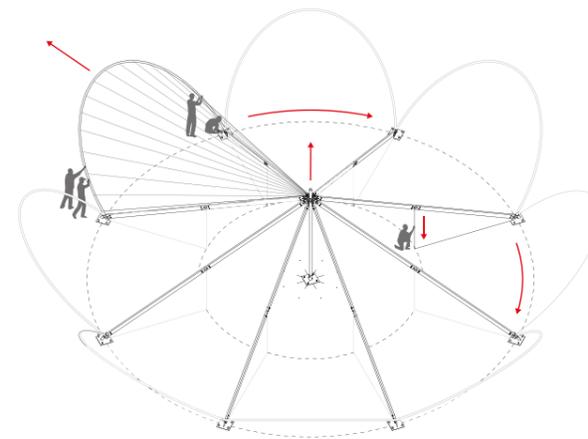
4. The second aluminium elements are linked together completing the 8 meters beam



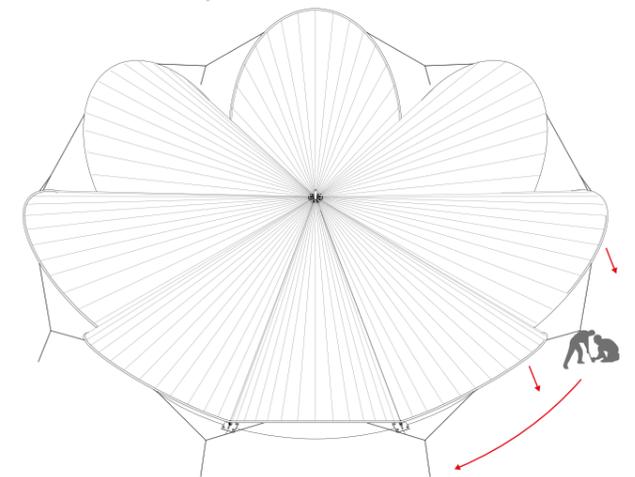
5. The textile is inserted into the beam's guides and then connected to the arches



6. The arches are folded to simplify the lifting of the structure



7. The structure is lifted and fixed on the right high. Secondary pillars are connected to the beams providing more stability



8. When the entire structure is open, tie-rods are connected to the ground holding in place the structure

06

Maidan tent design team



Bonaventura Visconti di Modrone

Before receiving his Bachelor degree in architecture at the Venice School of Architecture (IUAV) Bonaventura Visconti di Modrone had the opportunity to study at the Ecole nationale supérieure d'architecture Paris-Malaquais (ENSAPM). In 2014 he received a Master Degree at the Aarhus school of Architecture with a thesis on the haitian rural architecture.

In 2016 he finished his first project, Ti kay là, a housing complex for 30 haitian kids in Anse-à-Pitres, a small town in the south of Haiti.

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Leo Bettini Oberkamsteiner

Before receiving his Bachelor degree in architecture at the Technical University of Munich (TUM) Leo Bettini Oberkamsteiner had the opportunity to study at the DTU Copenhagen and at the School of Architecture in Aarhus. In 2016 he received a Master Degree passed with distinction and the Doellgast Award 2015 by TUM, with the thesis topic: "Palco Pubblico, a revitalization of the city center of Ferrara".

Today Leo Bettini Oberkamsteiner is leading multiple projects at Lampadius-Schmidt architecture office in Munich.

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