

touristic pavilion

Rudabánya

The town Rudabánya lies in the county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, in the region of Kazincbarcika. It is an internationally well-known palaeontological quarry. There was mining activity in the vicinity of the settlement already in ancient times, then the Celtic and Slavic people stripped different kinds of ores in the surroundings. (The word *ruda* has a Slavic origin as well, meaning 'iron ore'). The then-village was mentioned in 1299 first, by the 14th century it became one of the seven most important mining towns of Upper Hungary. This was the golden age of the area, the large early gothic church was also built in that time. By the 1500's it lost its importance.

There was a new wave of development due to mining in Rudabánya in the end of the 19th century with the establishment of large-scale industrial methods. By the turn of the century one of Europe's most modern mines was working here. After World War II, in the communist era there was a sudden development of the town, the mining activity was complemented with the erection of an iron ore concentration plant, furthermore, a number of educational and cultural establishments were founded. Iron mining and concentration was aborted on 31th December, 1985. Rudabánya was pronounced a city in 2008.

The remains of the 10 million-year-old anthropoid, the *Dryopithecus brancoi* (prev. *Rudapithecus*) were found in Rudabánya. After 1985 a mine-lake has arisen on the site of the late outcrop iron mine that is the deepest still water in Hungary (300 m long, 70-90 m deep). First two mine-lakes have arisen at the meeting point of the mine parts Vilmos and Andrassy II., then with the rise of the water level it became one contiguous water surface. It is bordered by steep rock walls and landslides left behind due to outcrop mining. These are covered by the vegetation planted partly because of recultivation. There are still remains of mine machines and establishments in the depth of the lake. With its very low temperature the lake is not appropriate for bathing, water sports, but fits perfectly diver-training, especially industrial diver-training.

The experts of the University of Miskolc are still conducting intensive research with boring in the area in order to prepare a precise map of the ore and mineral resources. The recultivative fillings and plantations are not significant, thus mining could be re-started any time. There are other rare minerals, like barit (used for insulation of radiating matters), copper ore, tin-stone, lead ore, silver, gypsum etc. to find in the area as well. The mining of these is a possibility of the future. Thanks to the intensive mining activity the geological formations that can be observed in the mine are rare or impossible to see in natural circumstances.

design task

The touristic potential of Rudabánya still has unexploited resources, since the mining activity is frozen, this is one of the few means of growth for the locals. The World Heritage site of the cave system of Aggtelek, the newly renovated baroque palace of Edelény are very close to the settlement. These, combined with other places of interest provide recreational activities for multiple days, amongst which trekking is especially attractive given the environment, these make further development reasonable. In the past couple of years there have been significant investments of cultural and public institutions in the area of the town and the mining lake (belonging to the town of Felsőtelekes). The collection of mine craft has been elevated to a regional importance, schools and nurseries have been renovated, the infrastructure of the town has been modernized. The leadership of the town believes that it is worth to invest in the touristic and scientific development of the mining area and its broader environment. A protective building and geological exhibition space has been built above the palaeontologic quarry, on the lakeside the establishment of a stage, a camping

site and thematic tracks is planned and or/under construction. In the town centre the old social house has been rebuilt as a tourist accommodation, and other accommodation and sport activities are available in the town as well.

The task is to design a “temporary” tourist pavilion. The goal primarily is to inform the arriving tourists and to accommodate the renting of bicycles and other trekking equipment. With respect to the character of the town centre, the location is not defined in the design brief, finding the location of the pavilion is part of the task. The building/structure practically should be fit for relocation, disassembling and reassembling. Because of its seasonal use it is not required to be heated. An important aspect is to make it iconic/visually characteristic and easily identifiable.

design brief

parking lots for 10 cars or indicating the given parking possibilities
block of toilets for visitors, men and women (for 50 people altogether)
office-kitchenette
entrance, (covered) information point
rent-a-bike and tour equipment and service (rent-a-bike for 50 bicycles)

submission

.PPT or .PPTX format is required! 12 (max. 15) pages (1 – title page, 2-3-4 – inspirations, description, 5 – site plan, 6-7 – floor plan, 8 – sections, 9-10 – facades, 10 – perspective view/photomontage, visualizations)

Site plan showing the layout and land use, according to subset

Floor plan(s)	1:200
Sections: min. 2 perpendicular to each other	1:200
Elevations	1:200

Perspective views, photomontages, drawings representing the architectural character

submission – presentation

A printed submission is NOT required!

Designs will be presented on 19th April 2018. between 09:00 and 11:00, participation is obligatory!

There is an opportunity for working in 2-person teams, but solo work is also accepted!

Questions are anticipated at komplex.ipar@gmail.com until 16th April 2018 16:00.

Answers will be given shortly after.

evaluation aspects

When designing the site plan one must take special care of the correct dimensioning and unhindered developing of roads, covered areas, buildings. At the evaluation functioning, forming of the building’s façades and volume, it’s architectural, aesthetic appearance, the connection with the surroundings and ambitious elaboration is all important. When giving the marks the designer’s behaviour and rationality, and the harmony of architectural consequences derived from these will be considered.

16th April 2018.

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course leader