

The intervention in an urban area always has consequences in its surroundings. Indeed, the city is a system that has detonating elements that influence its development. Therefore, the identification and good intervention in these areas could allow a positive change of the city. Hence, the rehabilitation of a space with a catalyst project must follow a process of designing which considers its near and urban environment.

This research project has the main objective of using the urban and site analysis as the principal tools to identify potential areas in the city to develop urban and landscape catalyst project. The result of each analysis allows identify the area, and function of the space. In addition, the analysis guide the design process. In this thesis project the study area is located at the urban zone located in Nyugati Tér - District VI, Budapest.

The thesis project used urban analysis to identify the study area and develop a master plan, which is divided in four projects: Commercial, recreation/residence, square revitalization, and the transition area. The analysis of land use, green infrastructure, and mobility are crucial to understand the synergy, the current state and the role that the study area has in the city. In addition, this analysis will determine boundaries and the type of the four project.

The square revitalization, located at Nyugati Tér at district VI of Budapest between Teréz Krt. and Váci Street, is the third of the four projects from the master plan, which is developed on detail. The area to develop is a catalytic project at district VI. The future destruction of the overpass nearby will change the environment of this area, allowing new visual connections and the opportunity to recover the use of it. Without the demolition of the overpass, the people are forced to use the underground areas as a mobility area. Even if the square has a new design and development, the overpass will limit the use and the views of it. Nyugati Square revitalization depends on the overpass demolition.

On one hand, Nyugati Train Station is an important historical building in the city. Its surroundings work as an internode for public transportation and promotes a good connection with the city. On the other hand, the train station has been losing prominence within the city because of the urban sprawl. The public space surrounding the Nyugati Train Station is a confusing and conflictive area in many aspects. The major issues are the pedestrian and vehicular flows. People are intrinsically obliged to use the underground area to move from one place to another because parking and vehicular flows occupy the surface. In addition, the intersection of streets, public transportation, and car parking have deteriorated the

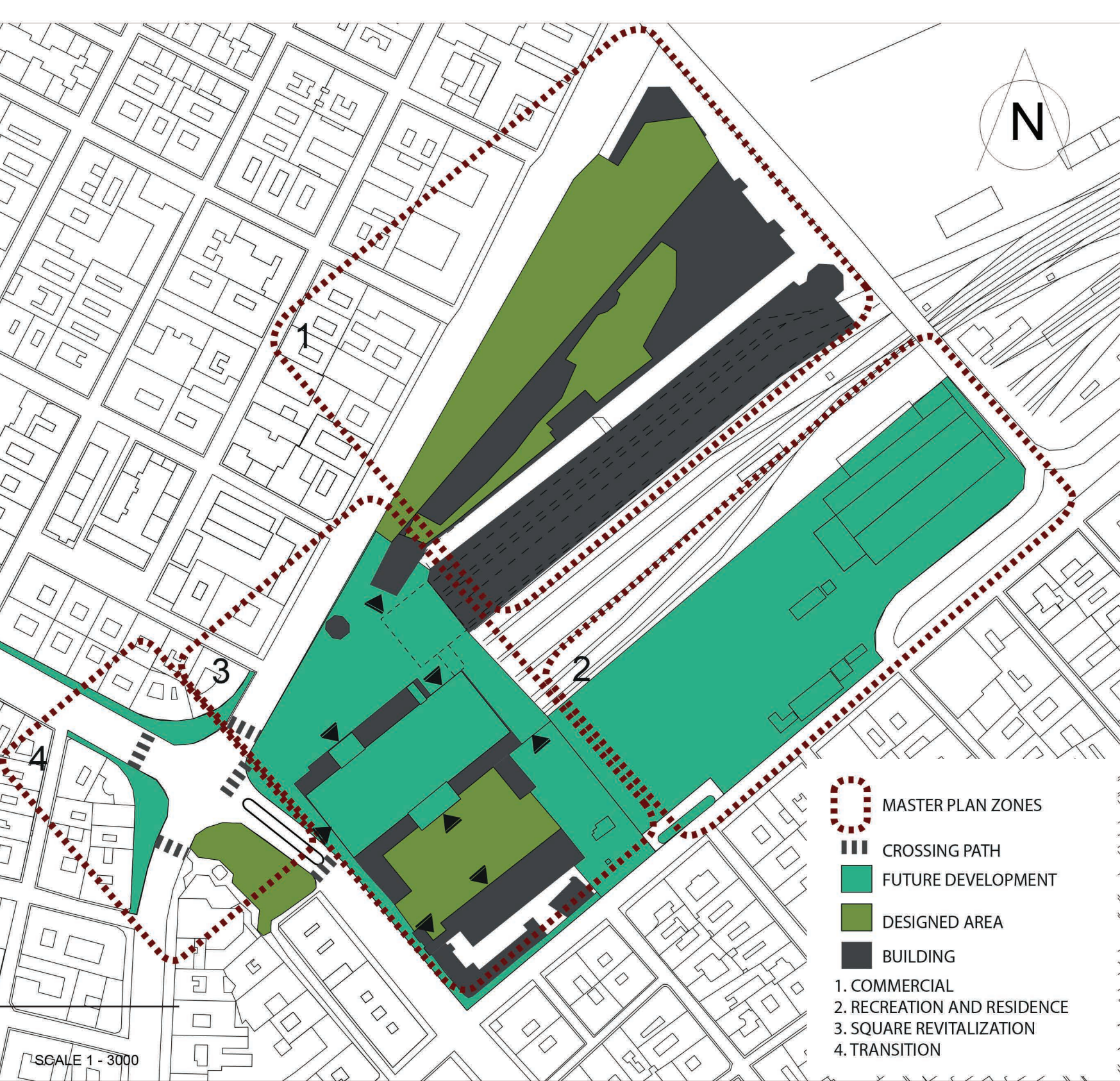
function and esthetic of Nyugati surroundings. As a result, the few pedestrian areas at the surface look very dangerous, too complicated, or far to walk. It is easier and safer for people to go from one place to another by the underground labyrinth than by the public space surface. The design project seeks to revitalize the building and Nyugati Tér using landscape design. The concept of the design is to connect the vegetation areas and public spaces like the roof top garden, the Eiffel square, the underground, and the projects of the master plan. Nyugati Train station building was included because the existing open area is not enough to achieve the connections and the activities that the design required. The elimination of a glass building, remove the parking lots, and the addition of a bus station in the project number two (recreation/residence) of the master plan were mandatory to have space for the project.

The design strategies of the project are four. First, open a hole on the open public space to improve de ventilation, light and visual connection of the underground area. Second, the use of a water feature to enhance the building and illuminate the underground areas. Third, the use of historical plans as inspiration of the geometry for the design. Therefore, the design respects the figures that exist before, like the removed railroads and the first circular design of the gardens. Fourth, the planting materials are selected according to the soil, sun, water requires and pollution resistance to have colorful gardens through the year.

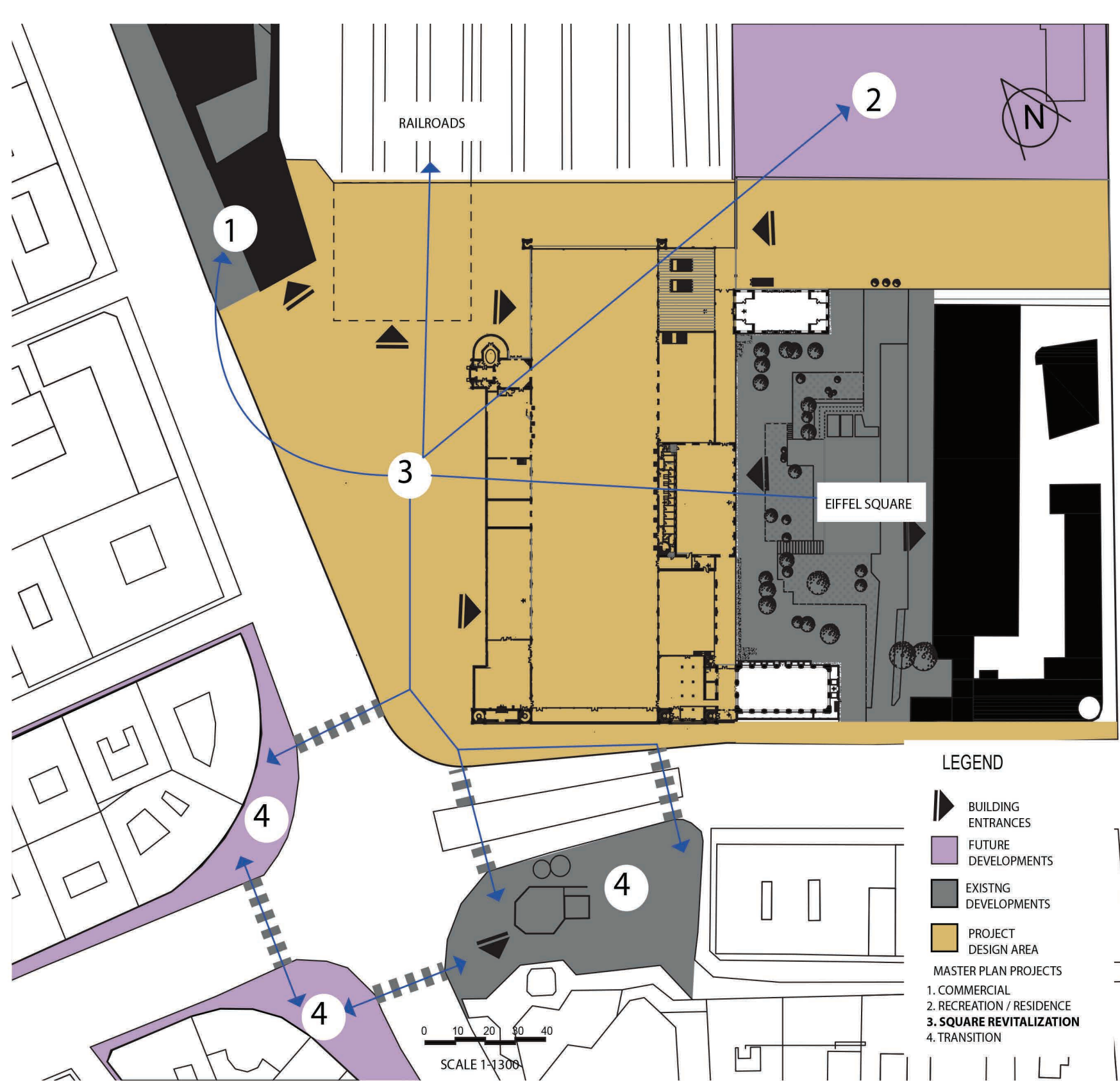
There are three main features from historical inspiration. First, The inner garden located inside the building, where the railroads were placed. Second, the pedestrian flows from the outside to the inside of the building at the original design are recovered, and new ones are added by the elimination of a railroad inside the building. It improves the connection between the public spaces. Third, the circular features of the gardens placed in the surroundings at the original design. These features were not recovered exactly because the design seeks a contemporary space, but the respect of the concept and memory is apply.

The aim of the thesis was fulfilled because the research of the place and the strategy of the design was achieved using the analysis as a design tool. Each solution and element solve a problem or potential facts founded through the analysis. Finally, the project is a public space that respects the interchange function, improves the existing elements and adds activities on it that allows the connection between the surrounding districts and boosts the development of that area of the district VI.

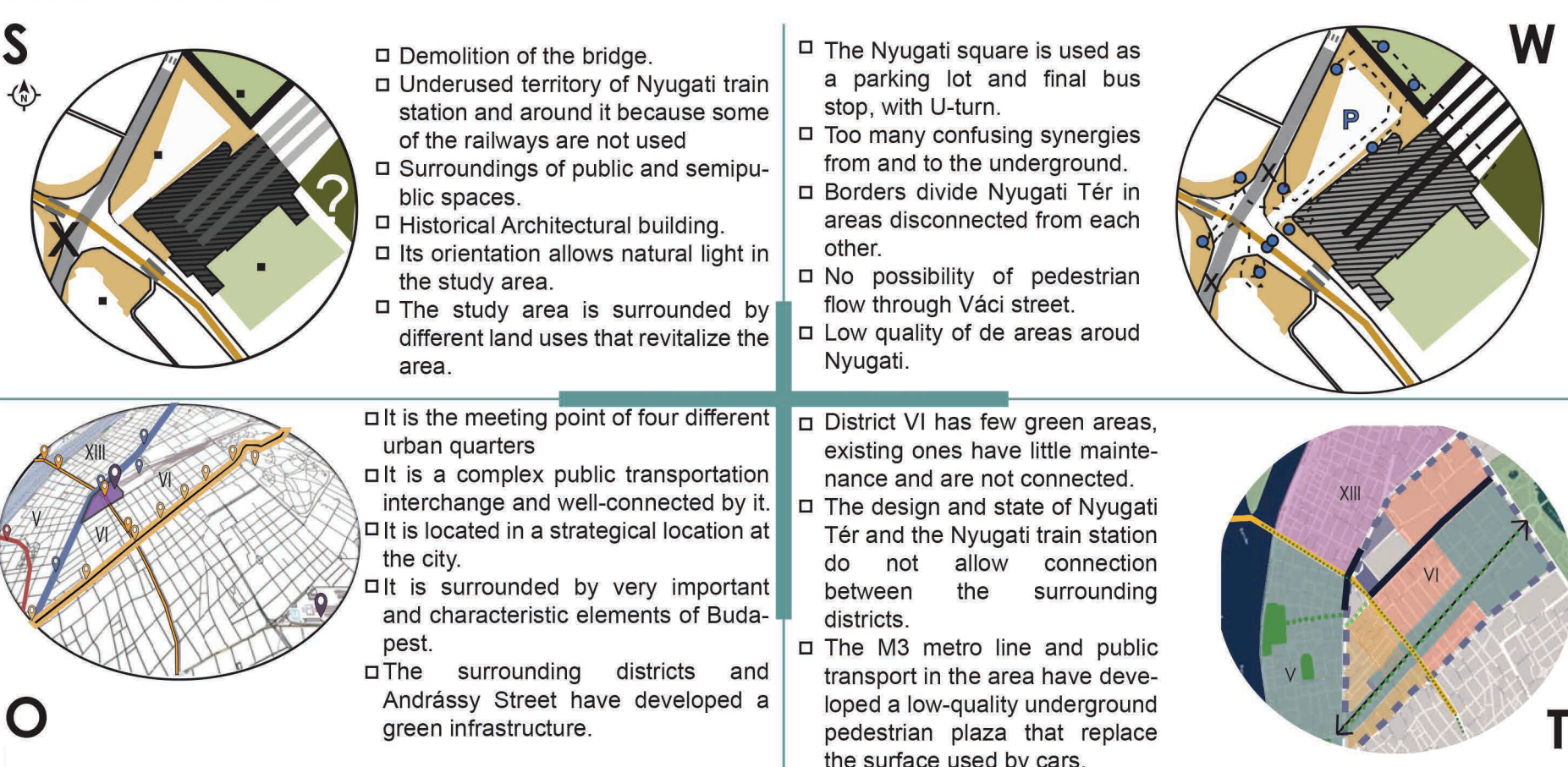
MASTER PLAN



DELIMITATION OF DESIGN AREA

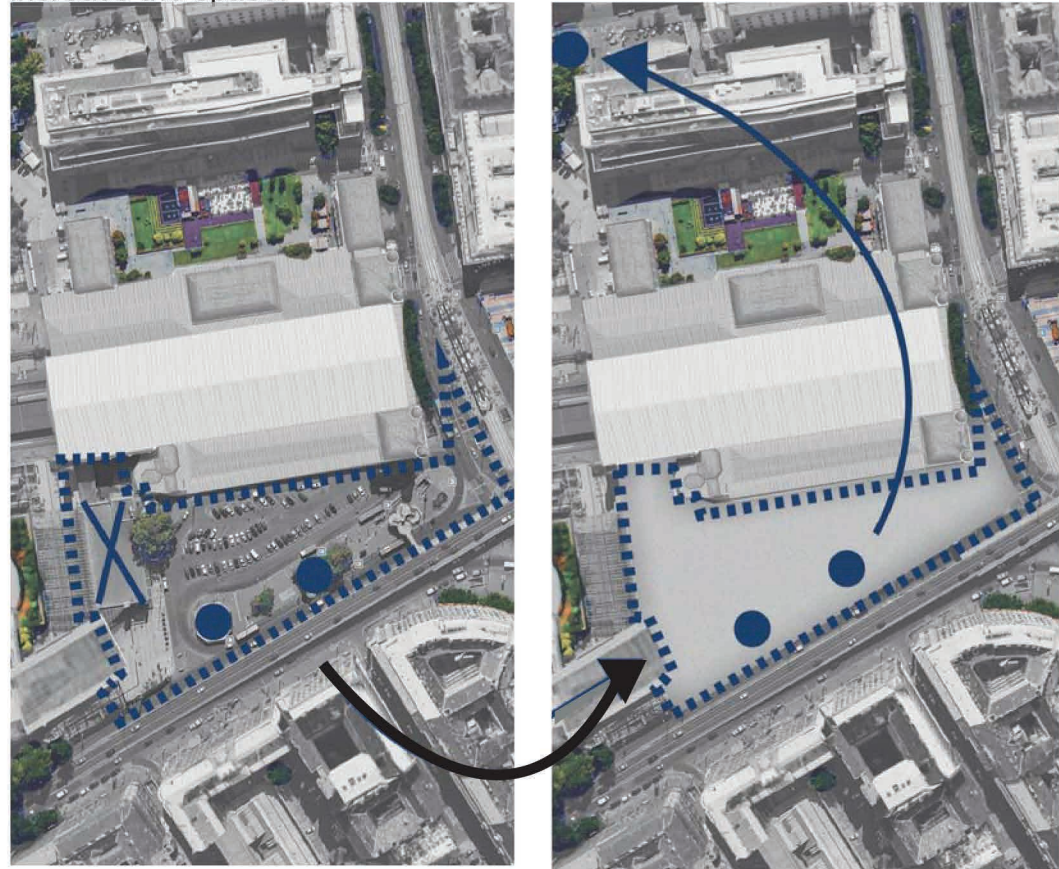


SWOT ANALYSIS

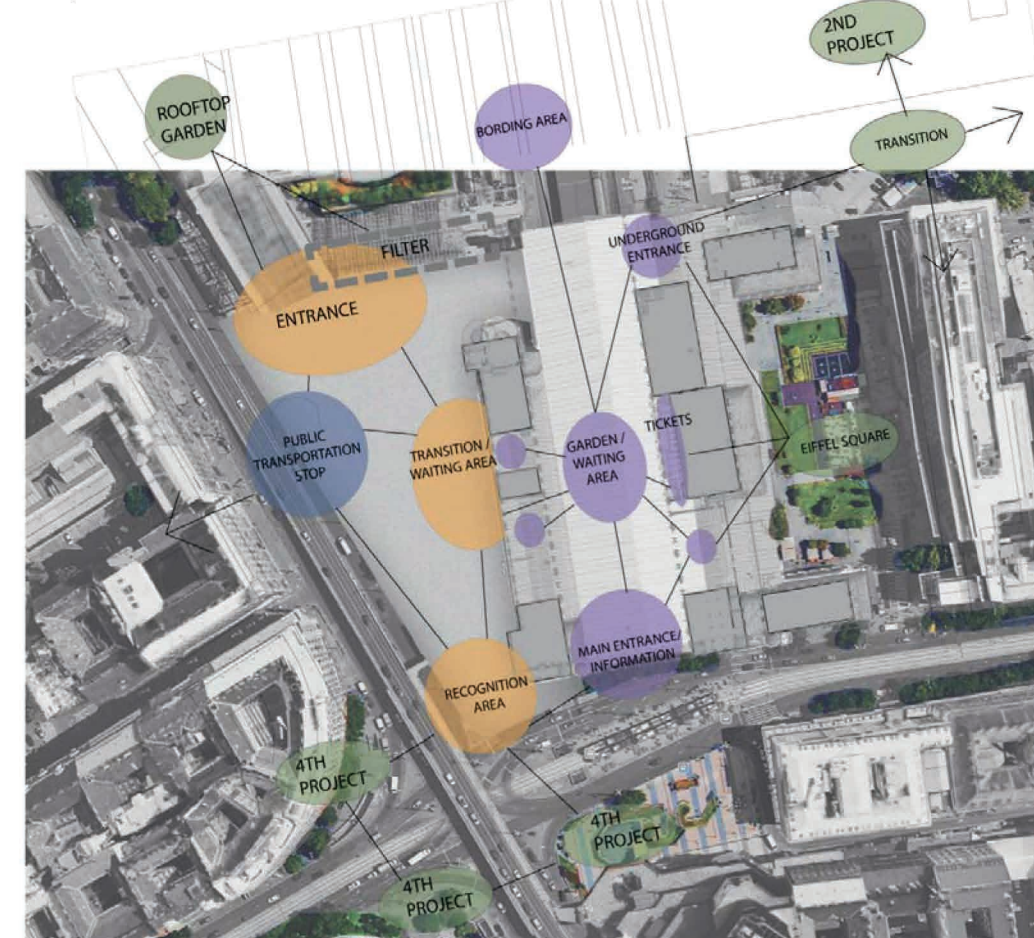


SPACE MODIFICATIONS

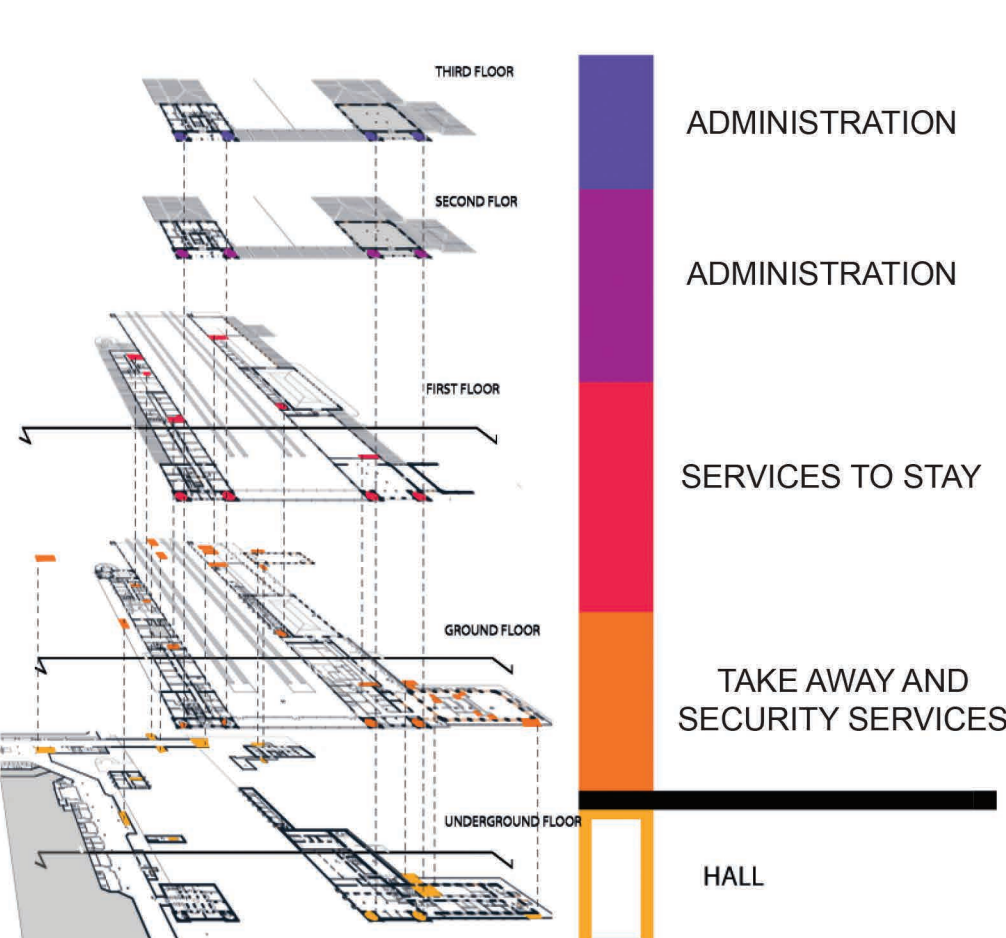
Glass building demolition, add and relocation of last bus stop to increase the space.



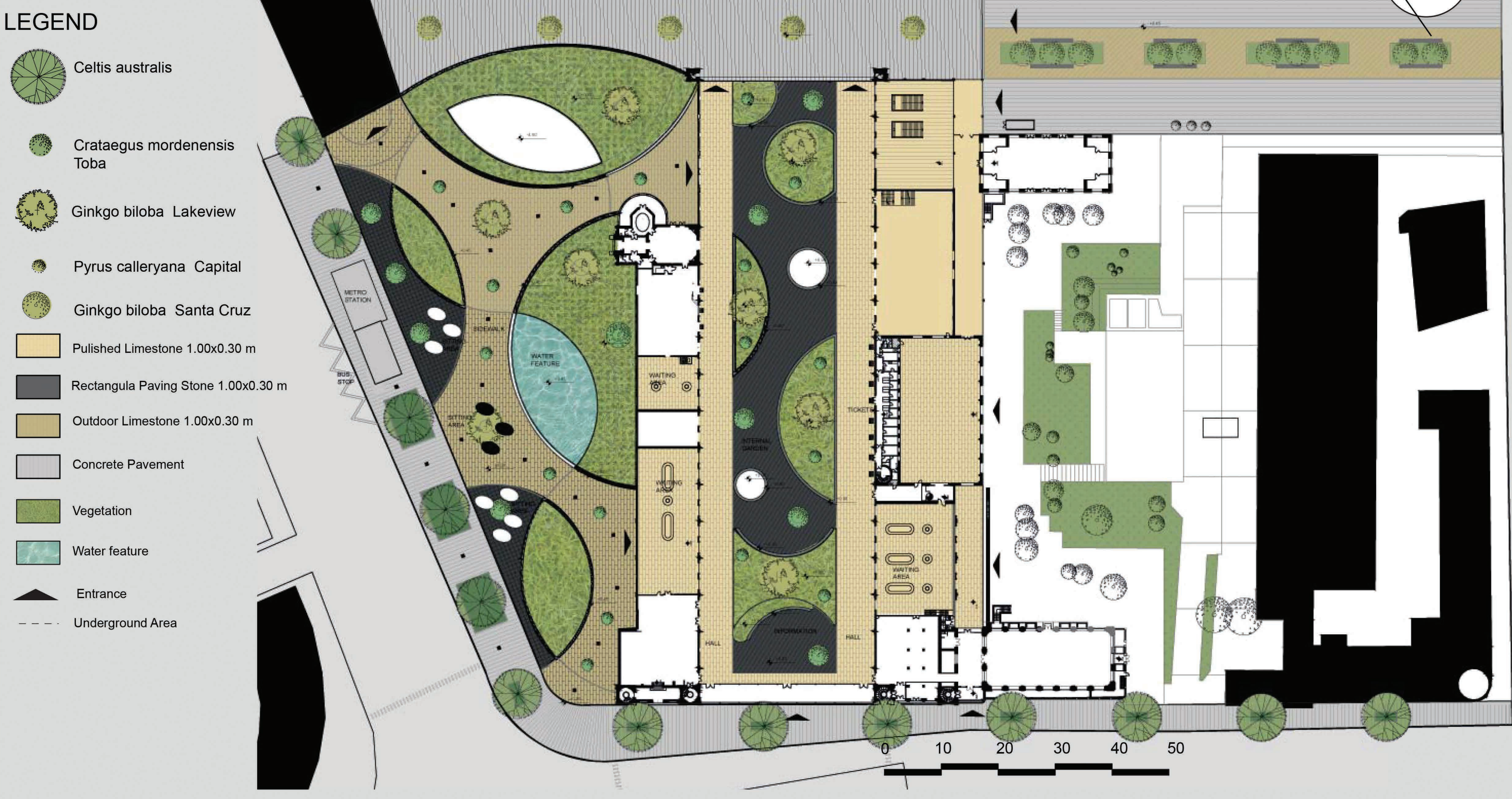
SQUARE FUNCTION DIAGRAM



BUILDING FUNCTION DIAGRAM



OPEN SPACE DESIGN PLAN.



PLANTING MATERIALS DESIGN PLAN.

Nº	LATIN NAME	Num / m2	m2	TOTAL	FLOWERING PERIOD	HEIGHT (CM)	WIDTH (CM)	WINTER	SUMMER	AUTUMN	SPRING
1	Aquilegia alpina 'Navy Blue'	12	101.55	1218.64	IV-V	40-60	11x11				
2	Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue'	12	101.55	1218.64	V-VI	20-30	14x4				
3	Aquilegia canadensis 'Spring Magic Blue and white'	12	101.55	1218.64	IV-V	30-45	11x11				
4	Aquilegia canadensis 'Spring Magic Rose and white'	12	69.63	835.56	IV-V	30-45	11x11				
5	Festuca glauca 'Uchire'	18	79.54	1272.64	V-VI	15-25	9x9				
6	Campanula glomerata 'Frispy'	12	73.54	884.48	V-VIII	30-40	11x11				
7	Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Overdam'	1	137.15	137.15	VII-VIII	100	120x				
8	Meibomia officinalis	18	97.72	1583.44	VII-VIII	50-80	9x9				
9	Origanum vulgare	18	97.72	1583.44	VII-VIII	10-15	9x9				
10	Stachys byzantina 'Silver Carpet'	14	131.83	1845.62	VI-VII	30-45	15x				
11	Edimonia auripila 'Silver Berry'	12	69.63	835.56	V-VI	40-60	15x				
12	Pulmonaria officinalis 'Sophtura White'	12	69.63	835.56	III-IV	20-30	14x				
13	Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Little Bunny'	12	179.05	2148	VII-IX	30-45	15x				

Nº	LATIN NAME	Num / m2	m2	TOTAL	FLOWERING PERIOD	HEIGHT (CM)	WIDTH (CM)	WINTER	SUMMER	AUTUMN	SPRING
1	Achillea millefolium 'Red Velvet'	9	83.73	573.525	V-VI	50-60	11x11				
2	Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue'	12	87.96	1175.46	V-VI	20-30	14x4				
3	Achillea ligularis 'Cloth of Gold'	9	60.48	544.32	V-VI	60-80	11x11				
4	Festuca glauca 'Uchire'	18	108.43	1734.9	V-VI	15-25	9x9				
5	Erica carnea 'Isabel'	15	260.60	3908.95	III-IV	20	13x				
6	Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Overdam'	10	223.67	2236.7	VII-VIII	100	15x				
7	Lavandula angustifolia 'Nana Alba'	12	243.44	2921.28	VII-VIII	20-30	14x				
8	Origanum vulgare	18	262.76	4220.58	VII-VIII	10-15	9x9				
9	Impatiens cylindrica 'Red Baron'	9	82.17	739.63	III-IV	40-50	11x11				
10	Erica carnea 'Chalanger'	9	260.60	2345.4	I-V	20	13x				
11	Erica carnea 'Isabel'	9	260.60	2345.4	I-V	20	13x				
12	Lavandula angustifolia 'rosea'	12	243.44	2921.28	VI-VII	20-40	9x9				
13	Meibomia officinalis	18	262.76	4220.58	VII-VIII	50-80	9x9				

