**LAGI 2022 Mannheim**

**The Dovecote, The Fallen Dovecote and The BUGA 23**

In the past, human attention and respect for other living beings was admirable, in a way that it had an impact on the architecture of that time, and buildings dedicated to animals were created. A dovecote is a structure built for nesting birds. The main use of these buildings was to collect bird dung for use in agriculture.

Humans have always been interested in birds. These beautiful creatures have a special place and popularity among people, in such a way that they have become a symbol for peace and freedom. In addition to visual pleasure for humans, by eating insects and rodents, birds control the population of such creatures and reduce damage to agricultural products and forests.

This short explanation was an introduction to introduce architectural concept of The Dovecote, The Fallen Dovecote and The BUGA 23.

**Concept:**

As mentioned in the BUGA23 Framework Concept Book one of the design zone is the Air Conditioning-Park that offers new space for plants, animals and people. Another zone is NEODINE, a dry biotope for rare plant and animal species.

This idea suggests building two types of structure- The Dovecote & The Fallen Dovecote- in these two zones. The architectural volume of these consists of two cylindrical plane that is cut in two directions. At the point where the structures touch the ground the dovecote makes it concave and joins vertically but the fallen dovecote makes it convex By analogy and joins it Diagonally. Recommended material for facade is clay for some reasons, first it makes a better combination with the agricultural field, second climbing plants grow better on it, third animals like it the more (Birds nest better and lizard clime better).

 These structures will be built in new ways so that they can also produce clean energy.

**Technology:**

The diagonal plane that intersects the cylinder consists of photovoltaic solar panels. Based on solar radiation in Mannheim city meteorology book and solar panel areas in model (70 m2 for the dovecote and 50 m2 for the fallen dovecote) 30 MWh (17.5 + 12.5) will be generated per year. In the analysis of the site, 6 structures were placed with the estimate that was made So 90 MWh can be generated each year. Based on the sunshine in Mannheim per year between 135,000 and 180,000 MW clean energy can be produced.

**Design goals:**

 Allowing animals in urban spaces brings visual pleasure and mental peace to people. We can respect the rights of animals with our architecture, in return they will improve our quality of life. The inner cylinder of dovecote with hundreds of square holes provides a suitable space for pigeons to nest. And in return by eating insects and rodents, birds control the population of such creatures. They also reduce damage to agricultural products and forests. Pigeon manure is an organic nutrient for the soil that increases the yield of agricultural products. In this way, they help us achieve the goal of food security, which is one of the UN sustainable development goals. Feeding the birds is one of the favorite pastimes for children and the elderly, which gives life to the architectural space.

The fallen dovecote with its holes on the plane cylinder provides a good space for lizards, wild bees and species of birds that nest in the open air. These holes are perfect for climbing plants to grow upward and as a result, the architectural volume is combined with the context.

In the design of these two volumes, an attempt was made to create a work of art along with the architectural function. It is hoped that we have achieved this goal.