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Mitoulas, N.

Το Κατάλληλο Μέγεθος της Αυλής στο Νηπιαγωγείο (The Suitable Size of Yard in the Kindergarten)

Tech. Chron. Sci J.T.C.G., ΙΙ, Jan. – Dec. 2007, vol. 27, no 1-2, pp. 7-13 , tab. , 17 ref.

The schoolyard is the space of personal and collective life that kindergarten children experience, as it is the one they are most familiar with at school. According to Moles, it could be included in the charismatic spaces like the neighborhood, in that it is a meeting place and a place of unplanned movement during breaks. In Greece, for historical reasons, a large number of kindergartens around the country are housed in the same buildings as primary schools. As a consequence, the quality standards of their infrastructure diverge from the principles of the Montessorian view and the School Structure Charter, which suggest that school buildings must be constructed in ample space and on a child's scale. The need for team games and movement of both groups and the individual is expressed in many ways, such as territory domain, stimulation, need for security, and identification. The questions the present research attempts to answer to are: "How do children produce and organize their space in the schoolyard?"; "How are the different kindergarten student groups distributed in the common yard of kindergartens housed in the same buildings as primary schools at break hours?"; "What size of school yard is necessary for kindergarten students aged 5-7 years old?". Using the method of field study we examine the case of the kindergarten – primary school complex with common yard in Markopoulo, Oropos in Attica.

(Author)

K-W: Education, Design, Nursery School

Batsos, V. D.

Tzouvadakis, J., (NTUA, School of Civil Engineering)

Ο Μετασχηματισμός του Αστικού Περιβάλλοντος μέσω της Ανάπτυξης Μητροπολιτικού Σιδηροδρόμου. (Η Περίπτωση της Αθήνας) (The Transformation of the Urban Environment through the Development of the Metro System. (The case of Athens))

Tech. Chron. Sci J.T.C.G., ΙΙ, Jan. – Dec. 2007, vol. 27, no 1-2, pp. 15-24 , tab. , 14 ref.

The city of Athens is transforming into a "Multi-center Model", directly affected by the development of the new Metro System. An entire network of integrated adjusting factors affecting the Urban Form has contributed to the development of such a model. This new situation has generated the need for town planning interventions in the vicinity of the Metro stations.

The need for timely intervention for the direct control of certain parameters will allow the smooth integration of all design areas into the urban web and minimize the risk of uncontrolled or undesirable development.

(Authors)

K-W: Public Transportation

Tzouvadakis, J (NTUA, School of Civil Engineering)

Aliefs, A., Vagiotis, K.

Εμπορικές Χρήσεις Γης γύρω από Σταθμούς Αστικού Σιδηροδρόμου (Commercial Land Use Around Urban Railway Stations)

Tech. Chron. Sci J.T.C.G., ΙΙ, Jan. – Dec. 2007, vol. 27, no 1-2, pp. 25-40 , tab. , 8 ref.

The aim of this paper is the analysis of the relationship between the operation of metropolitan railway stations and the effects that the stations exert on the commercial uses of land surrounding them. Research includes the regions surrounding METRO stations "Agios Ioannis", "Ambelokipi", "Dafni", "Neos Kosmos", "Panormou", "Sepolia" on the new Metro line, as well as the "Tavros" station along I.S.A.P. For the needs of this research all commercial uses for semi-basement, ground floor and extensions of the ground floor inside a 250-meter radius around the center of the building installations of each station were recorded.

(Authors)

K-W: Commercial Land Uses, Stations Urban Railway

Paralikis, S.

Η Συμβολή της Τοποτηρητείας Σμύρνης στον Χαρακτηρισμό της Νέας Σμύρνης ως Κηπούπολης στην Αθήνα του Μεσοπολέμου (The Contribution of the Locum Tenens of Smyrna to the Development of the Garden City of Nea Smyrni In Interwar Athens)

Tech. Chron. Sci J.T.C.G., ΙΙ, Jan. – Dec. 2007, vol. 27, no 1-2, pp. 41-54 , tab. 10, 28 ref.

The Locum Tenens of Smyrna played a fundamental and decisive role in the construction of the Nea Smyrni refugee settlement during the period 1923-26. He was the first official to conceive of the foundation of an original refugee settlement on the fringes of interwar Athens and to propose the principles for its realization. The Locum Tenens' distaste for the squalid refugee settlements that had been built during that period by the R.C.F. and R.S.C. (Vironas, Kesariani, Nea Ionia, Kokkinia, etc.) and his admiration for the early construction of the garden city of Palaio Psychiko by the Kekrops company crystallized his views concerning what to aim at and what to avoid throughout the construction period. His vision of a fully planned, modern settlement with strict building regulations, few and large plots, wide streets and avenues, and abundant greenery, regardless of how all this could be achieved, provided new quality options in the solution of the problem of urban resettlement of the refugees of 1922. In this way the label "garden city" came to be applied to this new refugee settlement, out of the many that were built in Athens during that time.

(Author)

K-W: Smyrna's Topotiritia, Refugee Settlements, Refugees Care Fund, Refugees Settlement Committee