SERVICE POINTS: PUBLIC FACILITY TOWERS
RETHINKING AND REMATERIALIZING CONTEMPORARY INFRASTRUCTURES
Which should be the role of infrastructures in the present and future of cities?
SERVICE POINT AS A CULTURAL CENTER

The service point offers a variety of cultural activities for residents and visitors. It includes an exhibition space, a reading room, and a community hall. The concrete structure provides a flexible and adaptable space for various events and gatherings.

The public space is designed to accommodate different types of activities, from small group discussions to large-scale performances. The layout allows for easy movement and interaction, encouraging community engagement and participation.

The outdoor area features seating and relaxation zones, creating a welcoming environment for visitors. The design promotes accessibility and inclusivity, ensuring that all members of the community can enjoy the cultural offerings.

The service point is accessible to people with disabilities, including those using wheelchairs. The ramps and hydraulic lifts facilitate smooth movement throughout the facility.

The service point is equipped with modern technology, including Wi-Fi, audiovisual equipment, and interactive displays. This allows for dynamic and engaging experiences, supporting educational programs and cultural initiatives.
LIMIT OF TRANSPORT AND CIRCULATION CAUSING A LIMIT OF SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
VILLA 31, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA. 40,000 HABITANTS / RETIRO NEIGHBORHOOD 45,000 HABITANTS. - BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

LIMIT OF SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: PARAIÓPOLIS FAVELA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.
70,000 HABITANTS / MORUMBI NEIGHBORHOOD. SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL, 32,505 HABITANTS.
OBJECTIVES

1. Rethink the role of sustainable construction and infrastructure in the present and the future of cities, investigating and reflecting on the concept of ephemeral infrastructures.

2. Achieve the construction as an experimental method of one of the service points (infrastructure, public space and architecture) and the study of its repercussions.

3. Conduct a multi-scale study of how this construction could affect cities on a global scale.

METHODOLOGY

1. Management
   . Search for public and private support entities to work together
   . Urban study to choose the location.

2. Technical development and construction
   . Search for materials and structural adaptation according to the context
   . Prototype installation

3. Verification and study of the effects on the city
   . Multiscale and multidisciplinary analysis of its repercussions