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**architecture**

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indice progetti

**CV**

**thesis**

**ARCHITECTURE**  
**PORTFOLIO**

**ELISA CANALIS**

2013



**E-mail: [e.canalis86@gmail.com](mailto:e.canalis86@gmail.com)**

**Tel. : 0039 329 4551266**

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PRESENTATION



ACCADEMIC WORKS



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CURRICULUM VITAE

FINAL MASTER PROJECT

01 "A museum for the Paschetto collection in Torre Pellice. An exhibition of art and territory".

ACCADEMIC WORKS

02 "Aesthetics of Sustainability : water and nature in a new eco-museum in Rotterdam".

03 "Emergency shelters and sanitation. Design of a toilet building/system in Pakistan".

04 "A new Students House in Aldo Moro square".

05 "A project for an Eco-museum in the Po river park".

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION AND WORKSHOP

06 "Olympic pavilion in Trafalgar Square".

07 "Art, architettura, landscape: a new quality of the public space in Turin".

08 "The Bruder Klaus Kapelle maquette".

09 "Cityvision competition 2013: Rio de Janeiro".



# ARCHITECTURE PORTFOLIO

ELISA CANALIS

2013

Birth: 14/01/1986

E-mail: e.canalis86@gmail.com

Tel. : 0039 329 4551266

Adress: via XXIV Maggio,  
10040 Volvera, Torino,  
-ITALIA-

## Work experiences

Nov 2012 - Feb 2013

### Collaboration with Studio Archisbang

Architect assistant for Architectural studio in Turin.  
Renovation of residential buildings, new residential and public projects,  
graphic and technical drawings.

Studio Archisbang, Via Silvio Pellico 18, 10125 -Torino.

Sep 2011

### Collaboration with Politecnico of Turin.

Tutor for new students' careers

Politecnico di Torino, Corso Duca degli Abruzzi, 24 - 10129 Torino.

Nov 2008 - Mar 2010

### Professional training period- Collaboration with Archi 2 Studio.

Architect assistant for Architectural studio in Turin.

Archi 2 Architetti Associati Di Arch. Alemani Cristina & Arch. Andreta,  
Via Toselli Pietro, 1/A,10129, Torino (TO).

## Acquired Skills

Good experience in residential and public design, new and existing building, graphic and technical drawings, maquette and sketches.

# CURRICULUM VITAE

## Education

2013 Politecnico of Turin

2012 Politecnico of Turin

Jul 2010 - Jul 2011

Tu/e (Technische Universiteit Eindhoven)

2009 Politecnico of Turin

Architecture professional habilitation.

Master degree in Scienze-Architecture (construction)

Vote: 110/110 awarded with online publication

**Link : [http://www.architesi.polito.it/pdf/4334\\_it\\_abs.pdf](http://www.architesi.polito.it/pdf/4334_it_abs.pdf)**

Erasmus program in Holland.

Bachelor degree in Scienze-Architecture

## Skills

**Mother tongue:** Italian

**Second language :** English (proficient) **IELTS certificate level B2**

**Social Skills:** Good experience to work in team with people of different countries.

**Computer Skills:** Windows, Microsoft Office and common browsers, Autocad 2D e 3D, Revit architecture, Adobe (Photoshop, Illustrator, InDesign).

**Artistic Skills:** Hand drawing, maquette and artistic sketches.

**Other Skills:** Writing and photography.

# CURRICULUM VITAE

Presentation

# ARCHITECTURE PORTFOLIO

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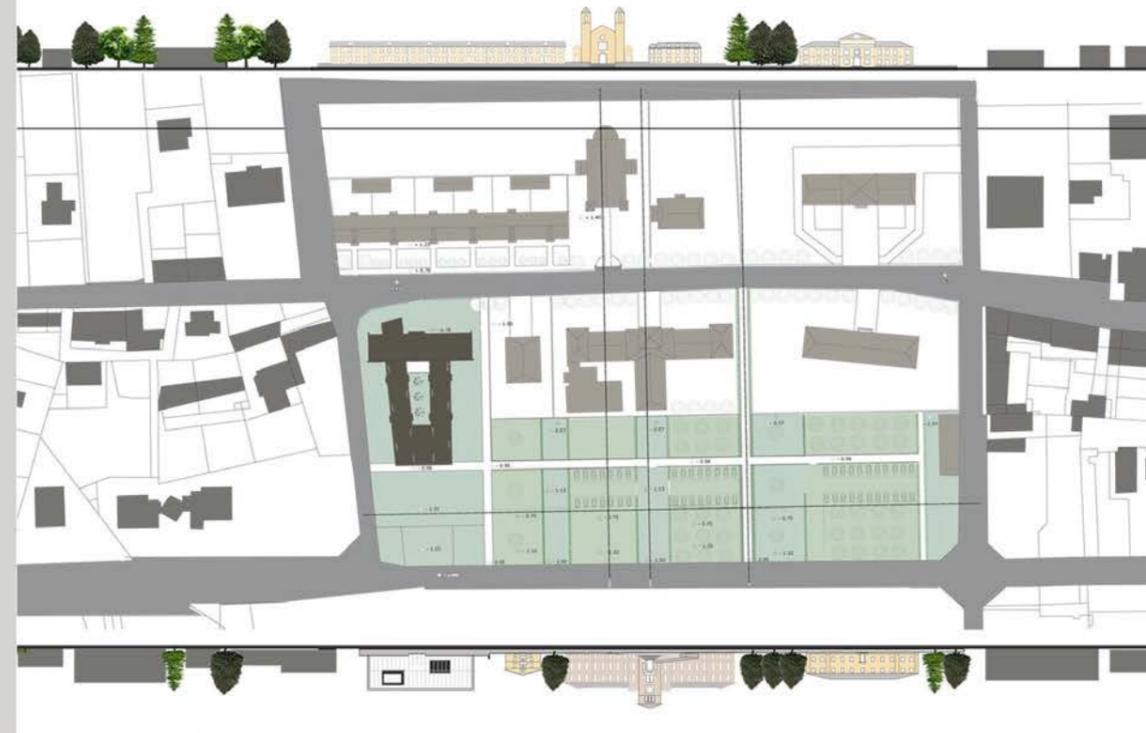
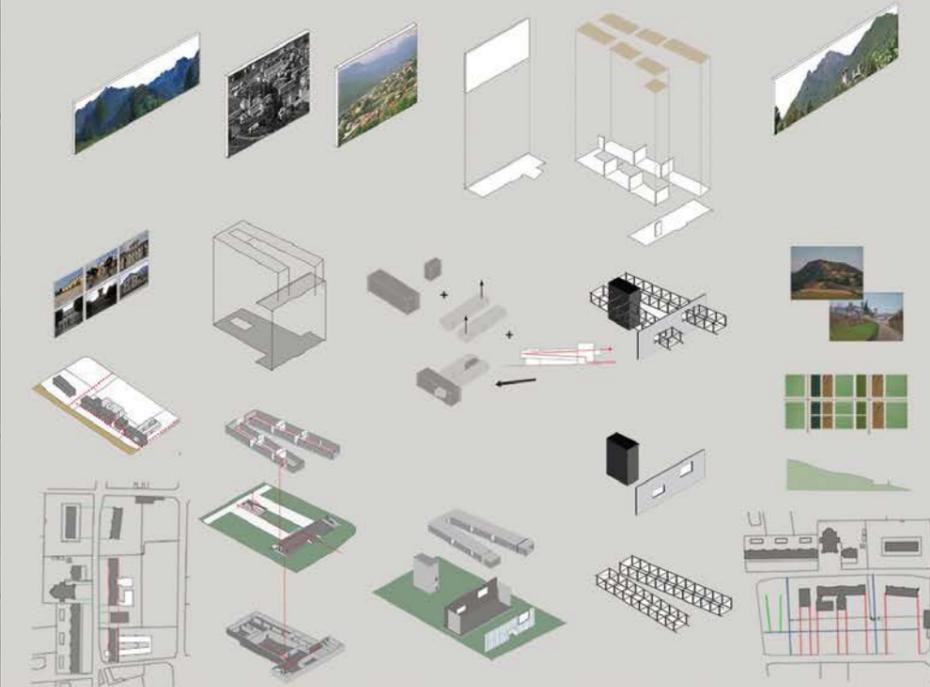
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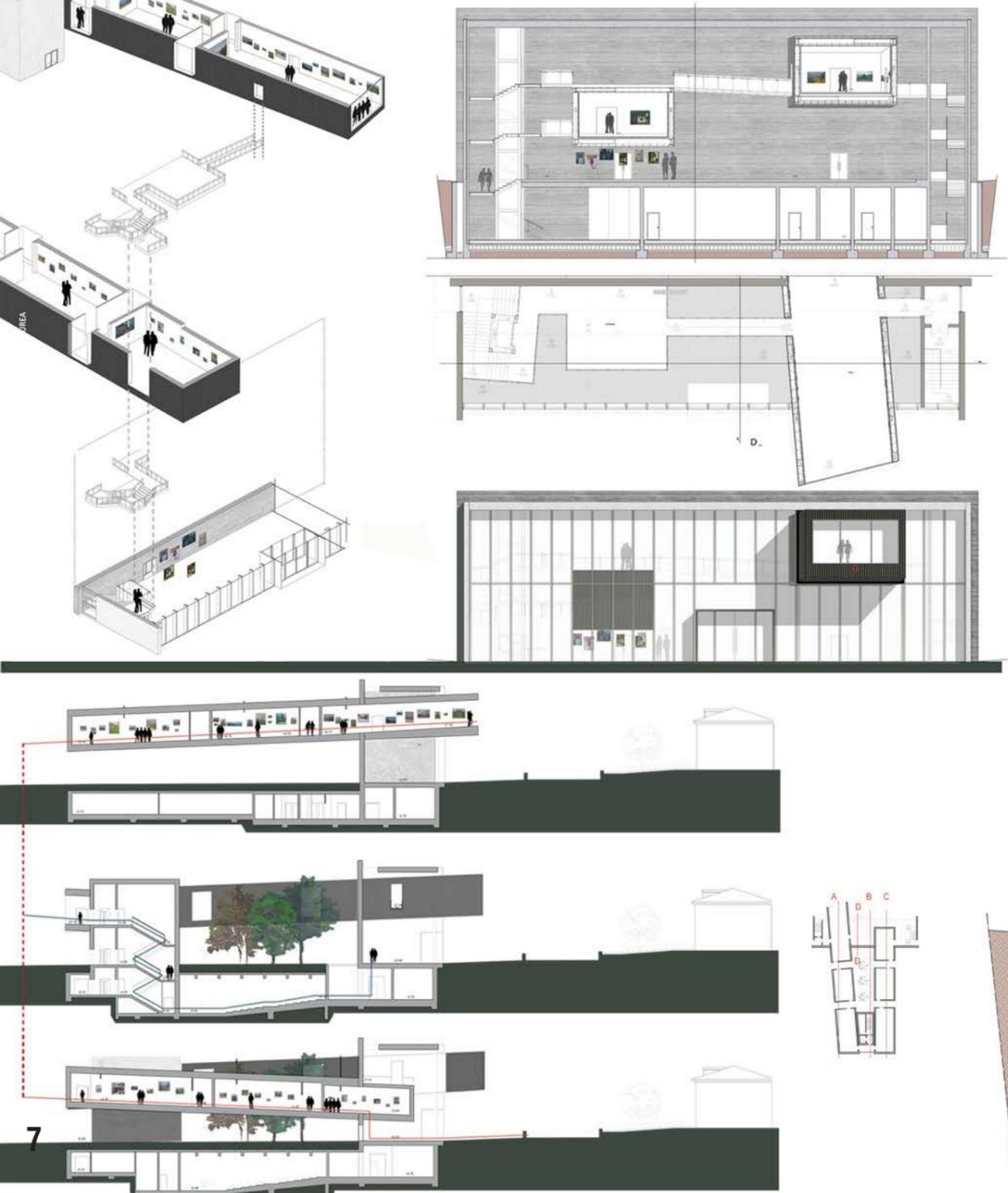
01 “A museum for the Paschetto collection in Torre Pellice.  
An exhibition of art and territory”.

Politecnico of Turin. Thesis. Supervisor: A. De Rossi, M.P. Forsans



This project starts and develops from the collection of paintings of Paolo Paschetto and the representation of the landscapes and the Waldensian history connected to his native town Torre Pellice and the closed valleys, situated at the South- West of Turin.  
The importance of the collection and the necessity of a new fitting location for an exposition were the starting elements to assume a project of a new museum in the Waldensian district of Torre Pellice. The new building becomes an element capable of representing and represents itself as a connection between paintings and territory. An example of architecture that reflects what there is inside and also what it wants represent through a development of its shape and spatial articulation as a symbol of continuity with the environment but also as an example of innovation.  
Therefore the first analysis was characterized by a comparison between Paschetto's paintings and valleys to understand the landscape features and subsequently to set the project in the urban contest through a direct analysis of the urban centre and the Waldensian district of Torre Pellice. This analysis of the territory has emphasized the principals features of the project sequence: the façade that represents the relation between the new building and the district, the “stage course” that characterizes the spatial articulation of the new building and finally the direct and continuous relation between the collection and the nature of the valleys.



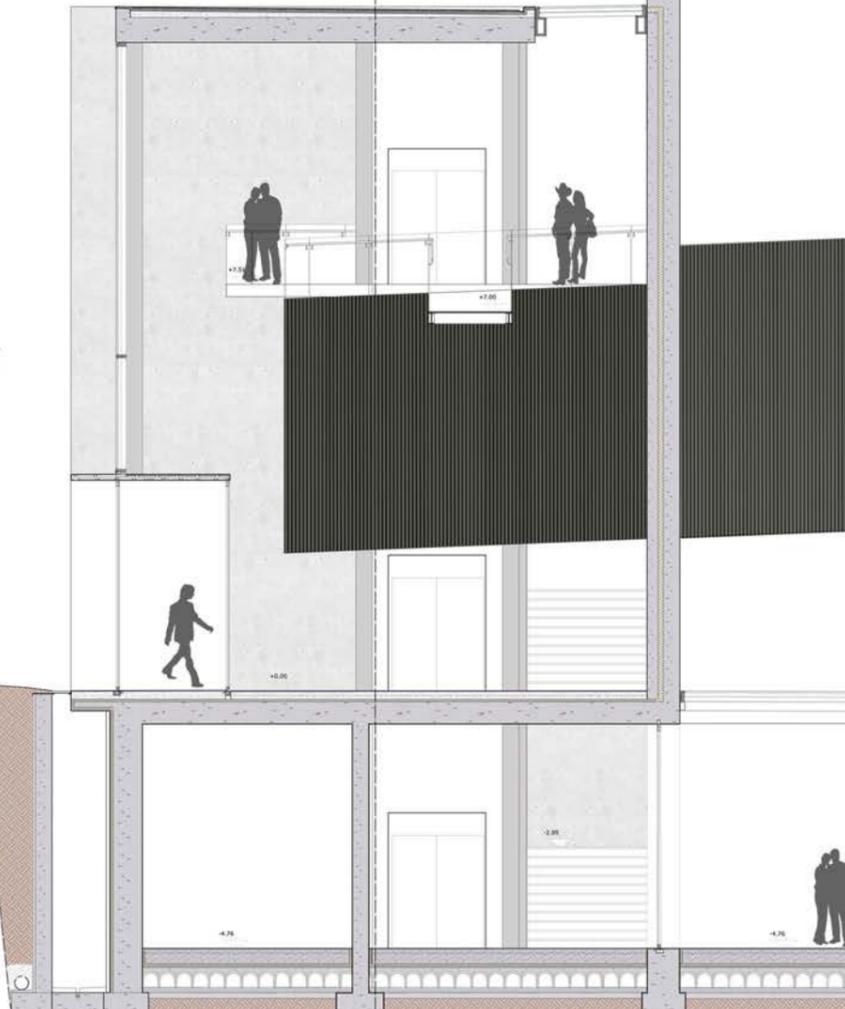


The relation between the collection and the historical and natural narrative of the area has been developed thanks to the theme of the physical and symbolical "stage course". This element can be found both within the district through the buildings and the main events of the Waldensian history both in the museum through the rooms and views inside and outside the building.

The articulation of the internal spaces, due to the different functions of a museum and the different themes of the paintings, is developed through an uphill course that unites all spaces in a uniform way. The articulation of different levels of museum brings to emphasize this uphill theme that is visible also in the structure of the building.

The lightness and heaviness of the project volumes is another compositional principle that has characterized the building, closely connected to the study of the articulation of the technological elements related to these.

This concept is immediately perceived by the shape of the new building: the main building on the pedestrian road, characterized by the shaped C of the main walls in concrete, is rooted to the ground, a direct relationship between the built and green contest, where the construction seems to be born from the ground and becomes part of it.



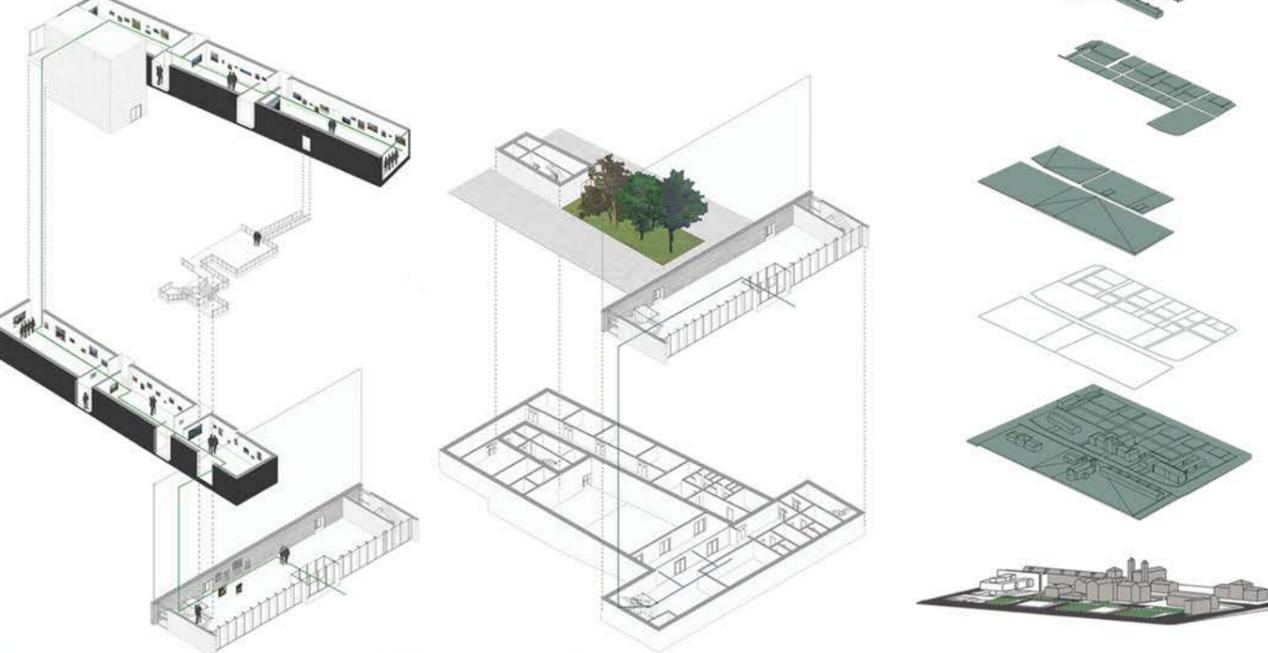
The concrete wall becomes an important element that represents a physical and symbolic presence in space and time related to the paintings and landscape.

The concrete block in which is located the stairs, placed in the rear part of the project area, becomes the other element rooted to the ground and symbol of heaviness.

The transparent glazing of the hall and the two inclined blocks are the other two elements that confer lightness to the building and detach themselves from the materiality of the walls. The two sloped parts of the museum, through a reticular structure cantilever that linked to the two structural elements of reinforced concrete, remain raised from the ground.

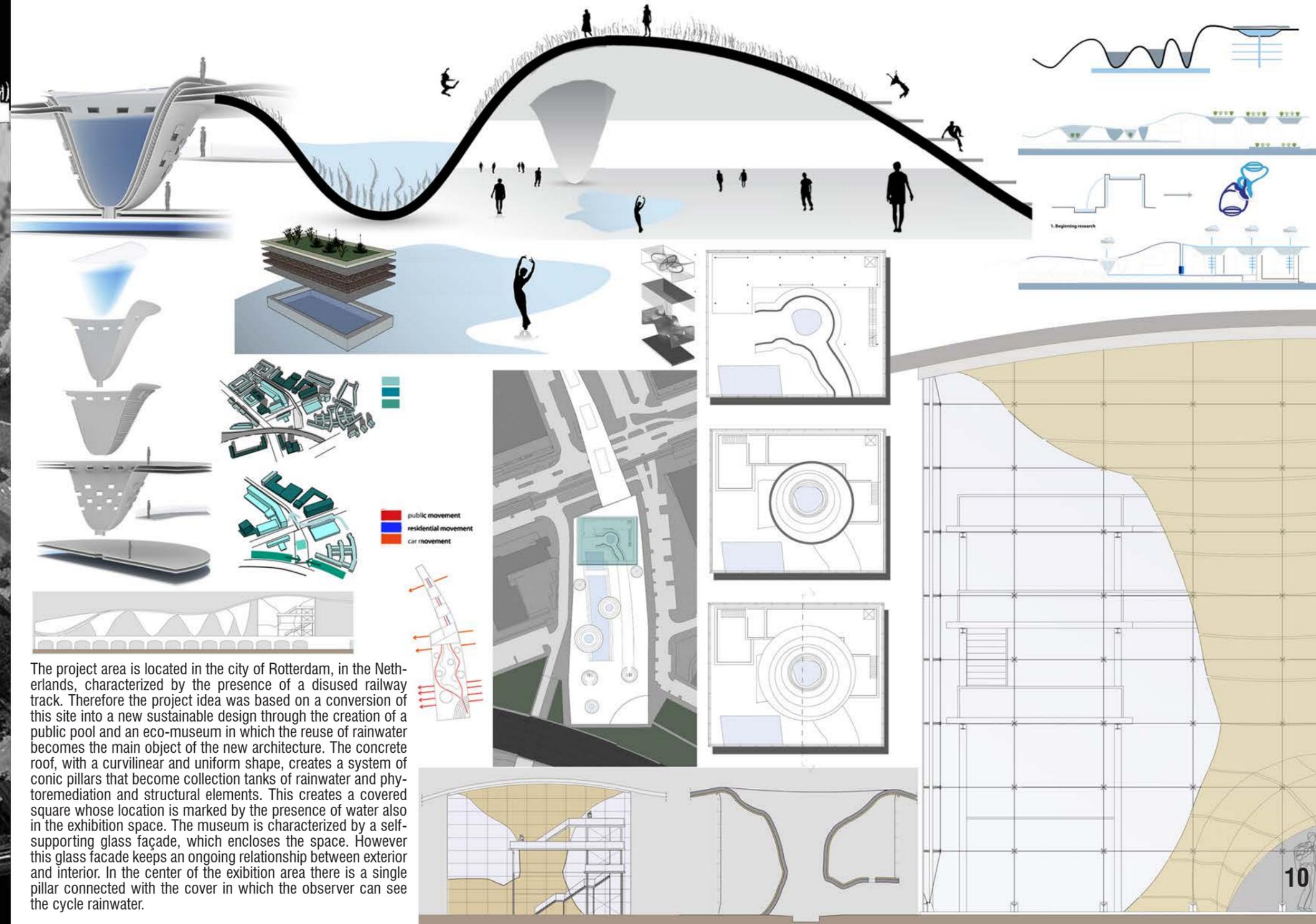
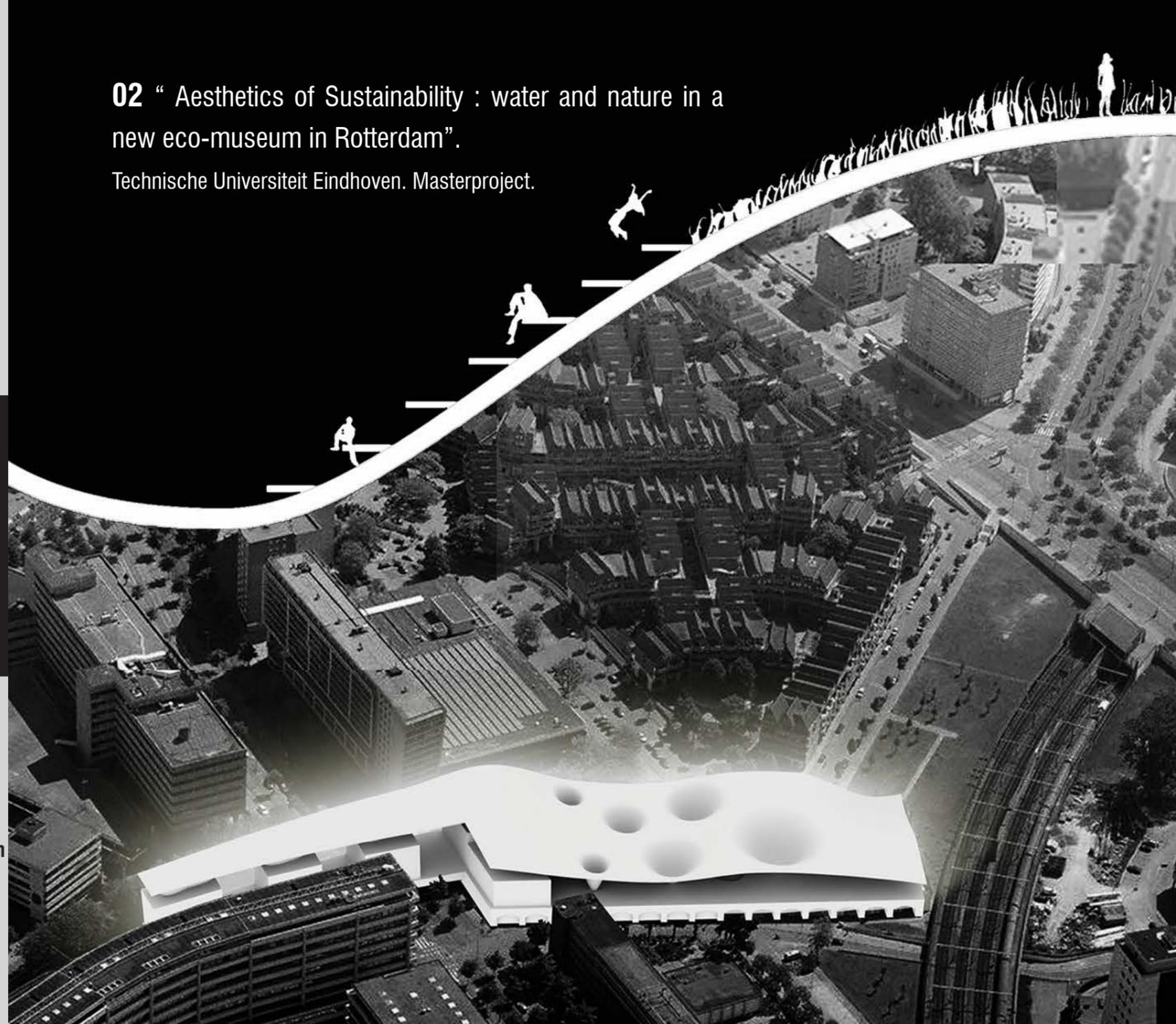
The design of the new green area and the new routes has been developed based on the use of a grid that takes into account the landscape of valleys, existing buildings, green areas and pedestrian walkways and driveways.

The different green belts are characterized by the presence of wooded areas, areas only with grass, parking facilities, and areas with a single tree, a symbolic element of the Waldensian culture.



02 "Aesthetics of Sustainability : water and nature in a new eco-museum in Rotterdam".

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven. Masterproject.



The project area is located in the city of Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, characterized by the presence of a disused railway track. Therefore the project idea was based on a conversion of this site into a new sustainable design through the creation of a public pool and an eco-museum in which the reuse of rainwater becomes the main object of the new architecture. The concrete roof, with a curvilinear and uniform shape, creates a system of conic pillars that become collection tanks of rainwater and phytoremediation and structural elements. This creates a covered square whose location is marked by the presence of water also in the exhibition space. The museum is characterized by a self-supporting glass façade, which encloses the space. However this glass façade keeps an ongoing relationship between exterior and interior. In the center of the exhibition area there is a single pillar connected with the cover in which the observer can see the cycle rainwater.

03 "Emergency shelters and sanitation.  
Design of a toilet building/system in Pakistan".  
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven. Masterproject.

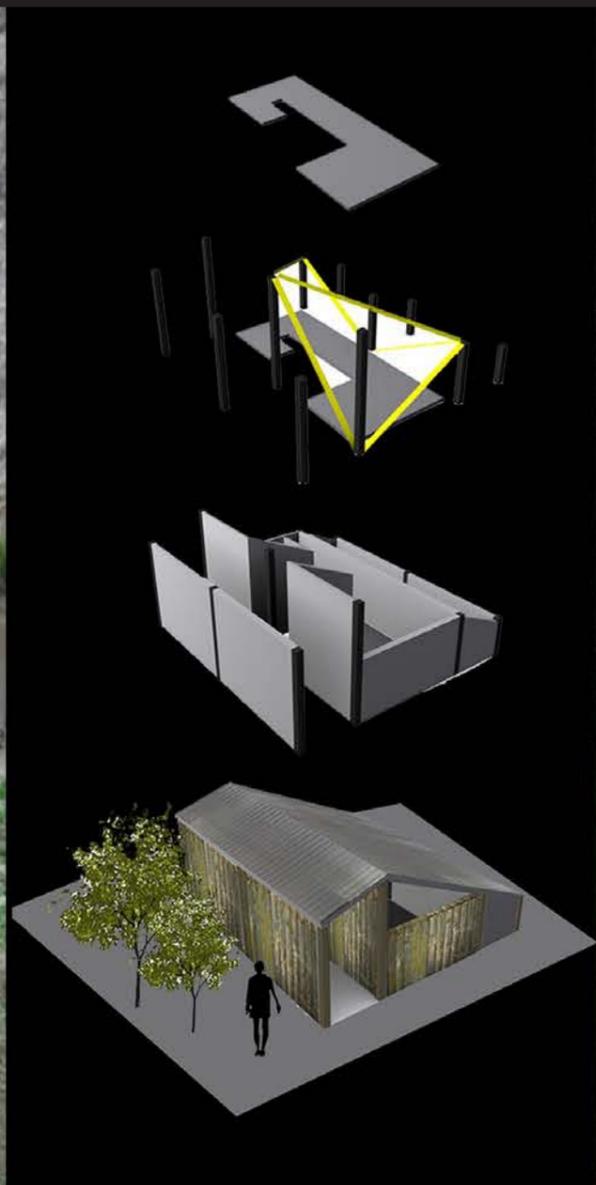
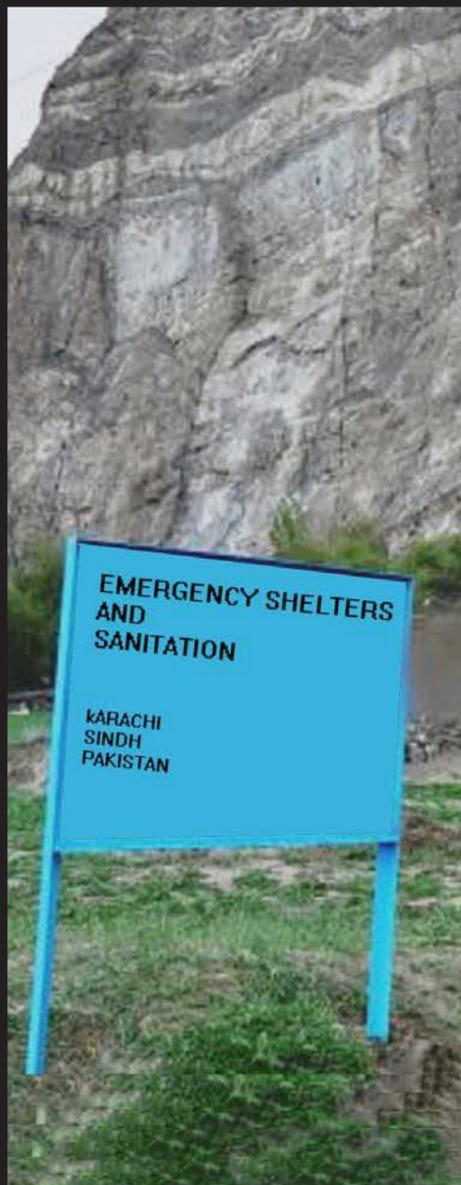
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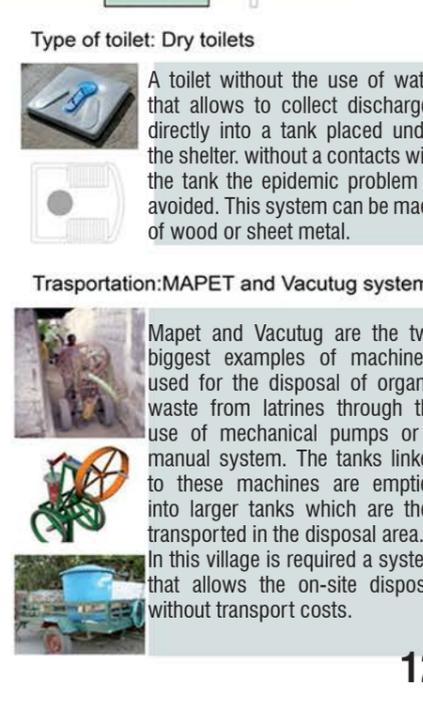
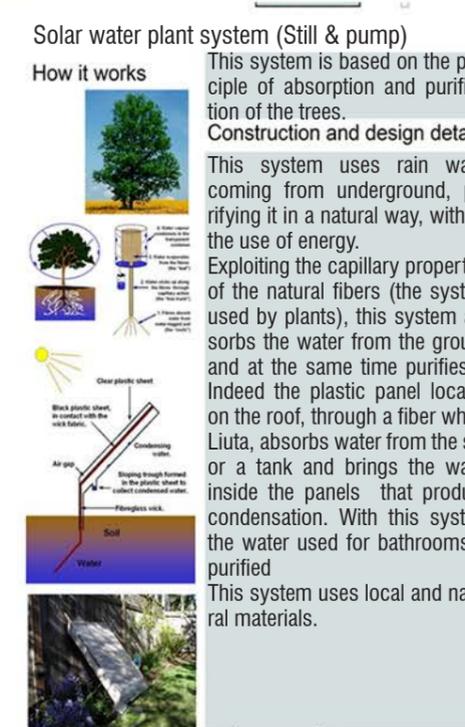
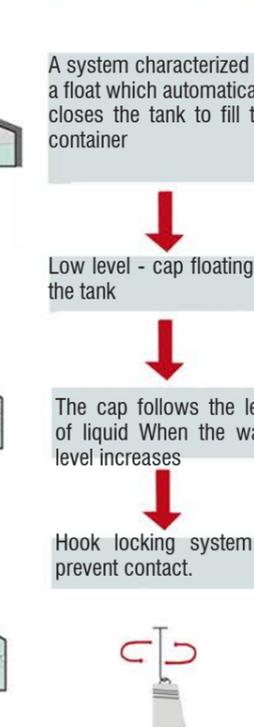
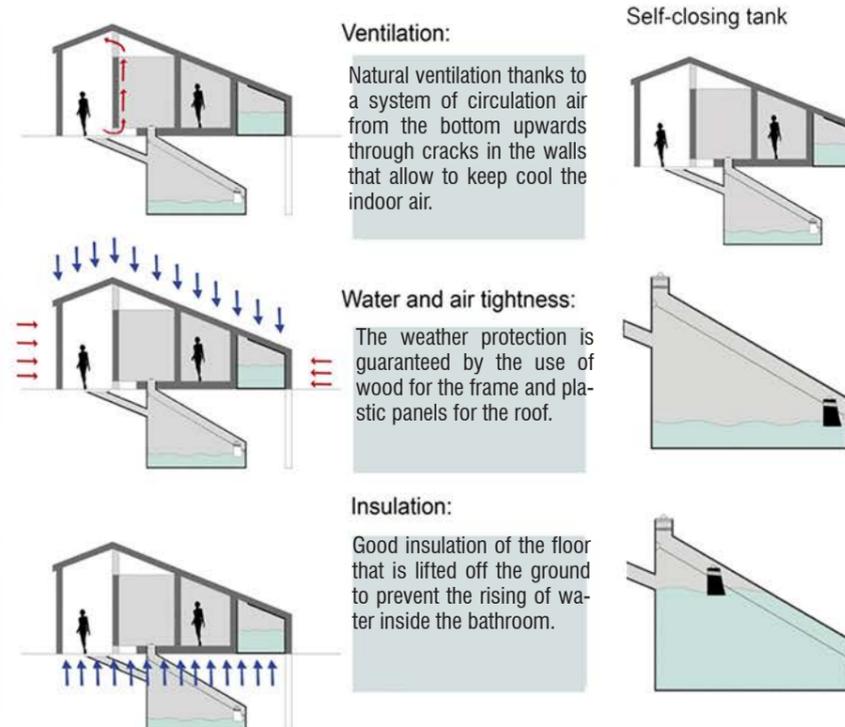
2013

E-mail: e.canalis86@gmail.com

Tel. : 0039 329 4551266



The project area is located in a village near the city of Karachi, in southern Pakistan, where is required the design of the new public toilets with a rainwater harvesting system and disposal of sewage and discharges. This project ensures the common level of hygiene and takes into account the frequent flooding caused by the monsoon period. Indeed this is an area characterized by heavy rains in the months of July and August, in which the amount of water is about 255 mm per month. This rains produce damage to the system for the disposal of organic waste causing, in this way, epidemics in the village. Therefore the project idea was based on the construction of two bathrooms, one for men and the other for women, whose design took into account the importance of hygiene through natural ventilation systems and water harvesting rainwater purified directly inside the new building. The project is characterized by the use of local materials such as wood and plastic panels and a collection system of discharges which would guarantee easy maintenance and would avoid the leakage of liquids during the rainy period through a automatic closing.



04 "A new Students House in Aldo Moro square".

Politecnico of Turin. Masterproject. Supervisor: A. Baietto, S. Belforte

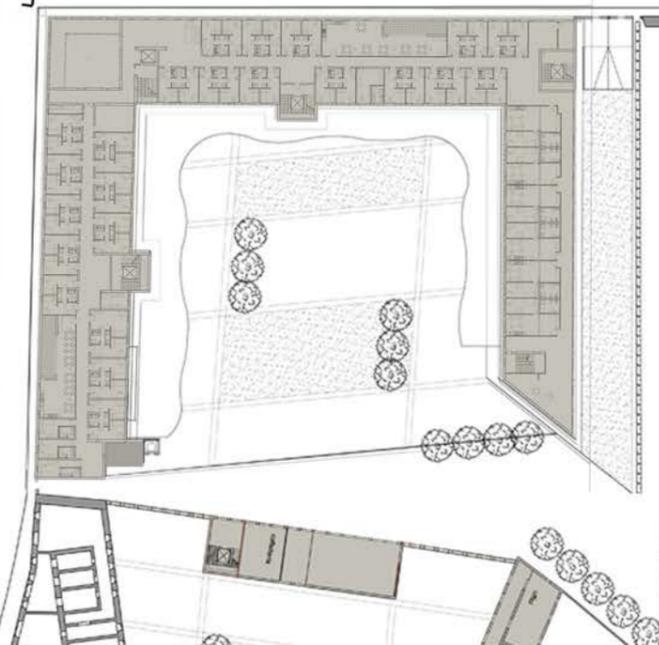
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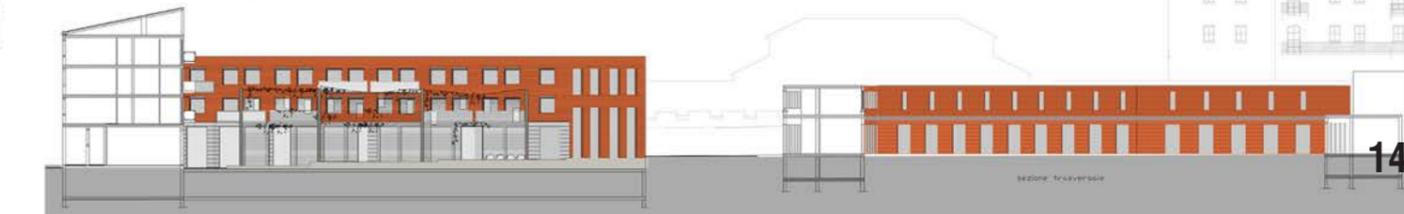
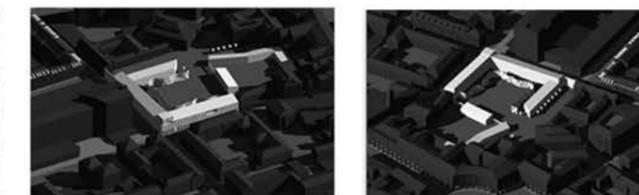
The project area is close to Palazzo Nuovo, the university of Turin. This area is currently occupied by Piazzale Aldo Moro and the university building. The design idea is come up with the construction of a university college and the cafeteria, taking into account the requirements of the urban area and the surrounding buildings, as well as the internal distribution of the garden, belonging to both the college itself and the public. Both faces are aligned to Via Verdi and Via San Ottavio, picking up the thread of the buildings.

The building, which has a C-shape, is characterized by a material volume (brick red-orange), scanned by numerous openings and balconies, which produce a sort of "full-hollow" effect on the whole facade. However the corner between the two main streets is characterized by the presence of a glass volume that, through its great height and the different technology used, emphasizes the importance of the main entrance and views of the main area of pedestrian traffic.

The building is 15 meters high and the top floor has a porch covered by a single pitched roofs supported by steel pillars which emphasizes a constant relationship between the materiality of the brick and the lightness of point elements in steel.

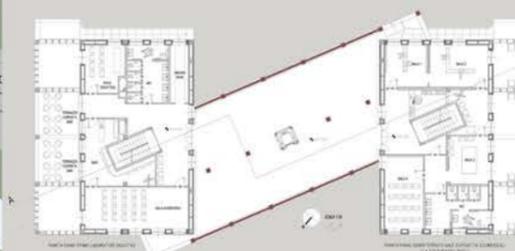
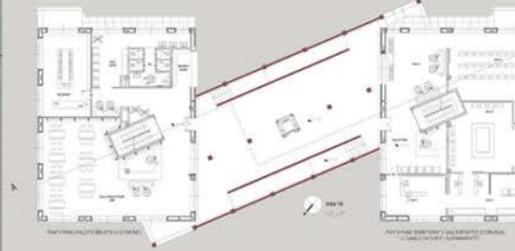
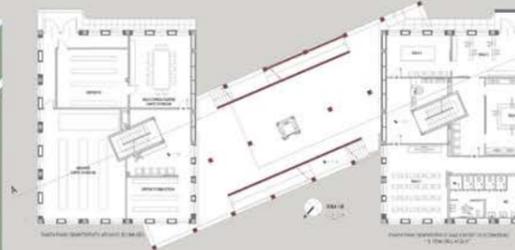
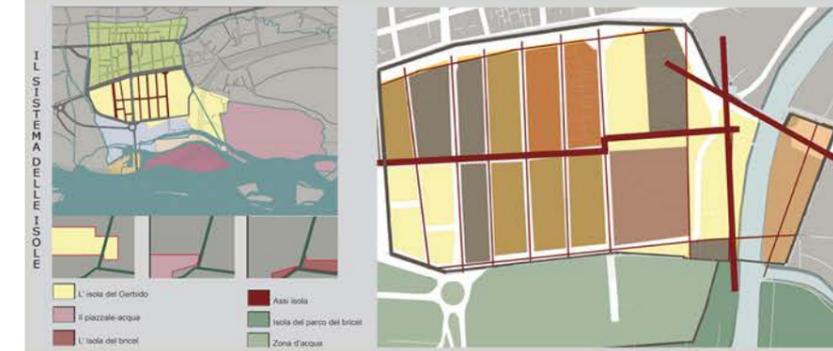
The prospect on via Verdi is connected to the existing building's wall, through an integration of materials and form.

For the interior of the block we have assumed a large public garden separated into two areas through a metal grid that follows the elevation of the college, scanned by numerous openings in order to allow the delimitation of the area and, at the same time, a free view of the internal and external. The south-east is characterized by two-storey building for offices. They are symmetrical to the existing buildings, creating a sort of court.

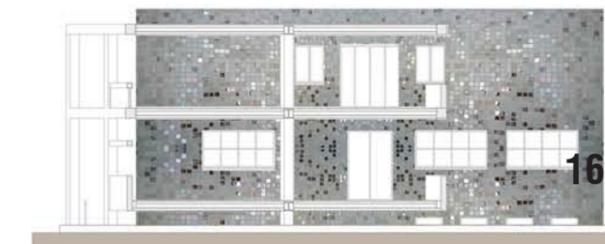
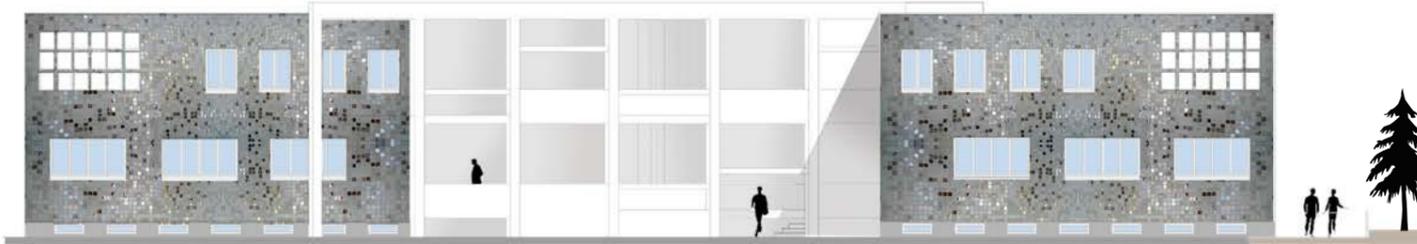


05 "A project for an Eco-museum in the Po river park".

Politecnico of Turin. Masterproject. Supervisor: C.Occelli, R.Palma.



The project area is located in the city of Chivasso, in the area close to the Cavour Canal, an element with a great landscape and architectural value related to the Po River Park . Considering the whole river area as a city among cities, the channel is its backbone, in which the branches connecting the various objects that are close to it, providing an incentive for the socio-economic, industrial, commercial land. The project idea give this new value at the area through the design of a pedestrian and cycle axis that connects this area with the river park . The redefinition of the connection axes and of the functions of architectural objects, such as the two toll former site of a factory, represents a turistic, architectural and natural aim . The project proposes the placement of an eco-museum of the Cavour river in this existing building through a new distribution of spaces and pedestrian connections.



06 "Olympic pavilion in Trafalgar Square".  
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven. Workshop.



*Plans of Pavilion scale 1:100*

The pavilion is divided into two parts: the info point with the store and the administration and the cafeteria area. The monitor for the Olympic Games is set to allow a good view from the café and the square.

*The reinterpretation of wood and stone*

The great importance and visibility of the area adjacent to the column, connecting pedestrian zone coming from the main road, due to the shape of the square and perspective views of the National Gallery, became the basis for the location of the exhibition hall. Therefore the project is based on the different views of the square and, at the same time, on the observation of the building from the different points of the square.

*white pumice stone and dark burnt wood*

*DESIGN PROCESS*

*facade of National Gallery*

*natural square configuration (shape, different levels and distribution)*

*combination on the urban and architectural references*

*Reinterpretation of the place in the pavilion*

# 07 "Art, architecture, landscape: a new quality of the public space in Turin".

Politecnico of Turin. Workshop. Supervisor: L. Balzanella, R. Maspoli.



**I VAGONI**  
Gli interni dei vagoni permettono di apprezzare come le installazioni sono utilizzabili dall'utente. Mentre un vagone fornisce informazioni a computer sull'area, l'altro, meno dettagliato e con finiture semplici bianche viene usato come un vagone commerciale che mostra le immagini e il movimento del treno dando l'impressione, anche attraverso suoni, del mezzo che si muove.



**I GIOCHI**  
Nell'area giochi sono presenti dei maxi-lego di differenti dimensioni che permettono all'utente di modellare i componenti a loro piacimento. La pavimentazione in PVC di quest'area è realizzata in modo da rendere più sicuro possibile lo svago per i bambini.



**MURALES**  
Nella stessa area dei murali sono presenti delle aree per poter creare zone espositive a pannelli che interagiscono con queste immagini fisse create sulle pareti de La Fabbrica come si vede nelle immagini a fianco.



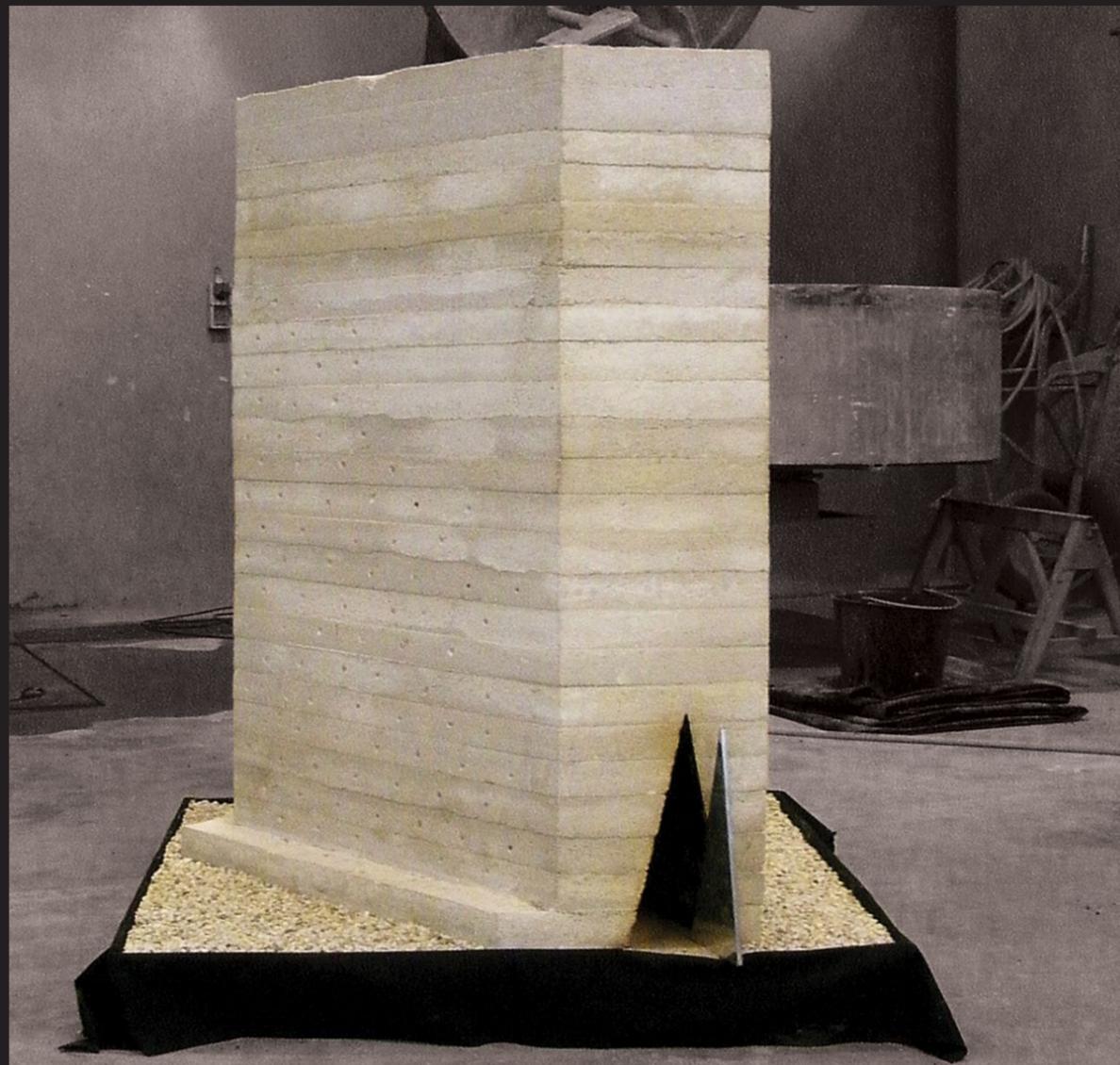
**LA PIAZZA**  
Le installazioni sono realizzate completamente con rivestimento in legno con le pareti mobili che possono scorrere verso l'esterno e inversamente in modo che possano anche essere completamente chiuse sia per motivi di sicurezza che in caso di intemperie.

ELEMENTO	IMM.	POSIZIONE	DESCRIZIONE
Alben		Percorso "Trincerone"	Distribuiti in modo da evidenziare i diversi setti e per essere utilizzati da schermanti rispetto alle sedute.
Pavimentazione verde		Estesa a fasce su tutta l'area	Sono ricreate diverse aree con differenti tipologie di culture come fiori e prato. Il verde utilizzato è di tipo estensivo e non prevede quindi alcun tipo di manutenzione.
Pavimentazione		Area giochi	La pavimentazione dell'area giochi è in PVC, mentre per il resto dell'area un'alternanza tra autobloccanti decorati e porfido, calcestruzzo e manto pietroso, crea una distribuzione coerente delle differenti destinazioni del progetto.
		Percorso "Trincerone"	
		Piazza	
		Binari vagoni	
Illuminazione		Tutta l'area di progetto	I pannelli fotovoltaici sono utilizzati per l'illuminazione dell'area. Le luci a pavimento segnano il percorso del Trincerone.
		Binari e sotto le sedute	
Sedute		Percorso "Trincerone"	In sintonia con forme geometriche semplici in modo da ricordare quelle classiche della ferrovia. Le luci sotto alle sedute permettono di esaltare queste aree nel periodo notturno.
Giochi		Area giochi	I maxi-lego dell'area giochi permette all'utente di creare una interattività con gli elementi.

A.A. 2008/9  
**Politecnico di Torino**, I Facoltà di Architettura, ARCHITETTURA (COSTRUZIONI) - ARCHITETTURA (PROGETTAZIONE URBANA E TERRITORIALE), Public art, Arte, architettura, paesaggio per una nuova qualità degli spazi pubblici: Proff. Arch. Liliana Bazzanella, Rossella Maspoli

08 "The Bruder Klaus Kapelle maquette".

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven. Workshop.



The Bruder Klaus Kapelle maquette was realized in a 1:10 scale and was characterized by different stages that have retraced the real design process made by Peter Zumthor. The first phase was based on the analysis and study of the existing building and the construction techniques used by the architect. Subsequently we have done a 3d model and design sketches to identify the various stages of the model from the wooden structure to the realization of the material part.

After the analysis of the construction phases and the materials used in the building (wood and concrete) we have started with the construction phase of the main structure with the base and wooden poles properly sized and placed in the right position.

The creation and installation of formwork and the study of the right amount of pigmentation, sand, gravel and water used by Zumthor for the concrete have characterized the principal construction phase.

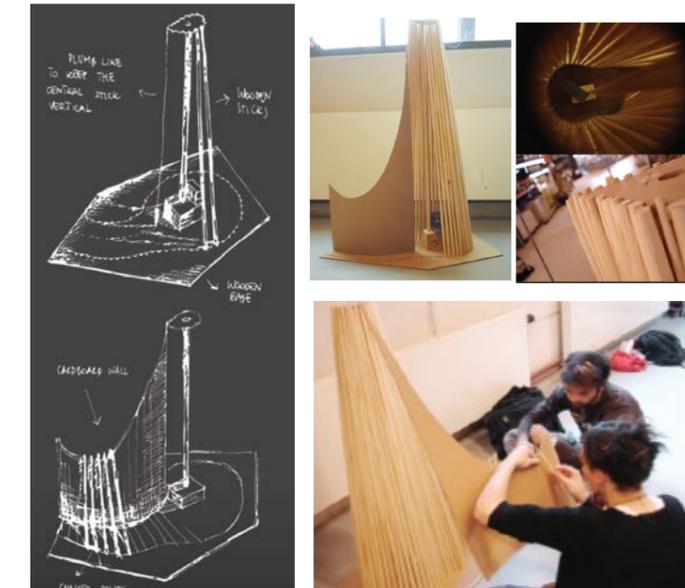
We have followed the same procedure of the architect through the use of 24-layers of different formwork to have the same effect of the concrete facade.

Upon completion of the monolith, as for Zumthor, we have removed the structure in wood piles and burning it, creating the same effect of soot on the concrete inside the church.

First phase



Second phase



Third phase



Final phase



Architectural competition

09 "Cityvision competition 2013: Rio de Janeiro Energetic Redemption".

Competition, Team project: Canalis, Di Tullo, De Intinis, D'Esposito

ARCHITECTURE  
PORTFOLIO  
ELISA CANALIS  
2013

E-mail: e.canalis86@gmail.com

Tel. : 0039 329 4551266



Sick and wonder, Rio de Janeiro 2033. One year from the first solar tower. Since the beginning of the modern era, Rio de Janeiro has almost entirely sustained itself with the commerce of the most exploited and harmful fuel than ever: oil. In the last half century, the city was often theater of the worse environmental catastrophes, and the social disgust was persevered because the Brazilian population had never considered feasible any other alternative. In the 1992 some ecologist approaches were tried through the Earth Summit, a lecture of the United Nations about the environment and development of modern cities. Only in the 2012, after 20 years, there was a concern about this topic, but without a sensible solution. Today, one year after the construction and the following start-up of the first solar tower in Rio de Janeiro, the sky seems to clear up in the future of Rio, the city of the sun. Indeed, the solar tower is a type of solar thermal power station, which uses heat to produce clean and green energy. "Motorized mirrors" (heliostats) were installed on all the roofs of Rio, a system that reflects solar light in direction of a tower, in which the temperature increases and the air, due to the heating, starts to go up. This creates a flow of air inside the tower, where are positioned a series of whirlwind that exploit the tide to produce energy. On the town hall there are mirrors, on churches there are mirrors, also on favela houses there are mirrors. Also the Redeemer Christ, the tallest and the greatest skyline's element among these solar towers, has become the symbol of this revolution, of this "ENERGETIC" REDEMPTION. Ruling classes and any other citizen, all of them have aimed this green revolution. In order to emphasize this social cooperation, the use of graffiti sketches over the walls of the city has become the common "key" to understand the real aim of this project. These graffiti seems to be the perfect "preachers" for this turn, the turn of a city that, after one year from this new beginning, it still serves its past sentences of urban and social sick, but it is also projected toward a future of "cleaning up wonder."



Sick and wonder, Rio de Janeiro 2033. One year from the first solar tower.

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