

port olio

SELECTED WORKS

NUTSA KOBALADZE

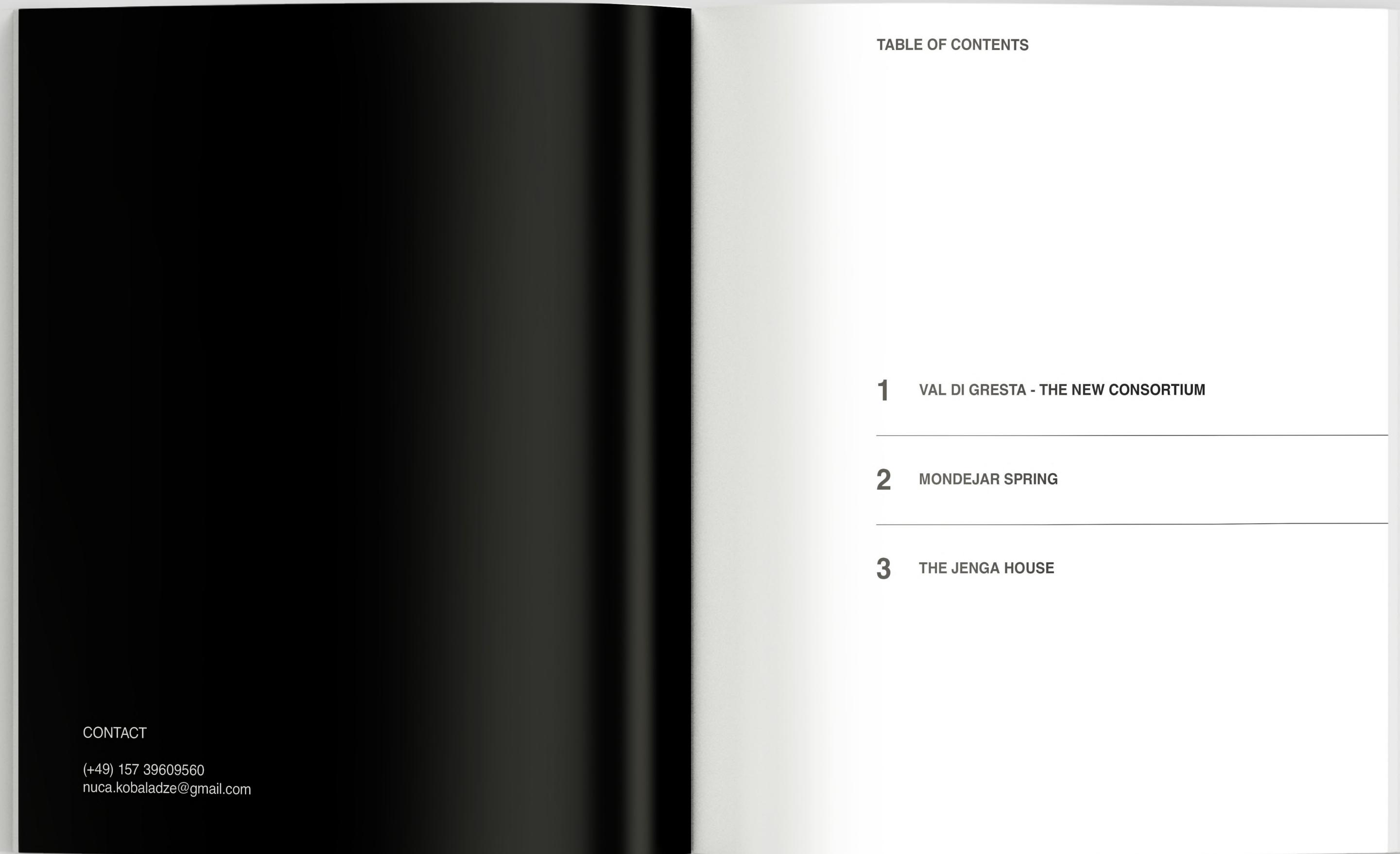


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1 . THE NEW CONSORTIUM

Val di Gresta, in Trentino between Lake Garda and the Brentonico plateau, is known as Italy's "valley of organic agriculture," defined by terraced fields, small villages, and a long tradition of ecological farming. Its alpine climate and rich soils allow for the cultivation of high-quality vegetables.

The **Consorzio Ortofrutticolo** plays a central role in this system, coordinating farmers, managing collective production standards, overseeing organic certification, and organizing the storage, processing, and distribution of the valley's products.

However, the current consortium building is outdated, spatially insufficient, and visually disconnected from its landscape, limiting its capacity to serve the community.

The project therefore reimagines the facility, preserving its function while introducing an architecture that responds to the valley's terrain through an expressive timber roof of angled panels that echo the surrounding topography and create a strong dialogue with the environment.



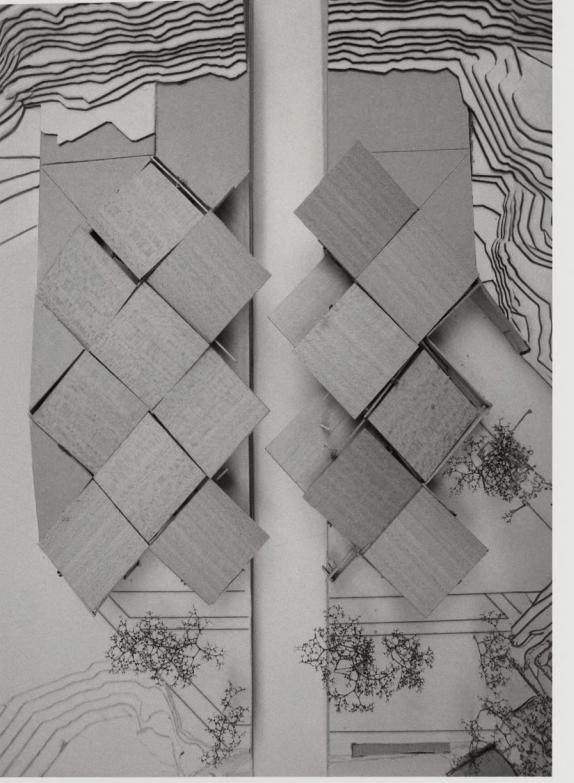


Figure 2. Sectional Model. Scale 1:200

The project is conceived as a landscape intervention in which the visible presence of the building is reduced to the roof itself. The storage placed underground, allowing the architecture to remain discreet within the rural context and preserving the visual continuity of the terrain.

Above ground, the timber roof becomes the primary architectural element. It is composed of fragmented panels that follow the natural slope of Val di Gresta. The shifting of the panels creates openings between them, enabling light, ventilation, and visual connections .

The roof configuration defines a small piazza and a parking space at the entrance level, acting as a point of orientation. From here, a staircase develops along the terrain, leading toward the vegetable gardens and establishing a transition between built space and cultivated land.

On the eastern side of the site, a dedicated area allows for the circulation of agricultural trucks. This zone enables vehicles to load and unload vegetables without interfering with pedestrian spaces, ensuring a clear separation between productive and public flows.



Figure 3. Roof Plan

The ground floor is conceived as an open and flexible space organized around a solid concrete core. This central element accommodates the bar area, restrooms, vertical circulation, and technical services, acting as both a functional and spatial anchor for the building.

Around the core, adaptable workspaces unfold within a regular structural grid of 7×7 pillars. The pillars vary in height, responding to the sloping terrain and forming the structural support on which the timber roof panels rest above. This system allows the building to adapt to the topography while maintaining a clear and legible order.

The workspaces are defined by movable polycarbonate walls attached to the pillars, enabling multiple configurations and allowing users to modify the space according to changing needs. The transparency of the partitions preserves visual continuity and reinforces the openness of the plan.

Storage area is situated at the rear of the building that is in direct connection with the service zone, in order to ensure efficient functionality for the workers while remaining visually secondary to the public and working spaces.

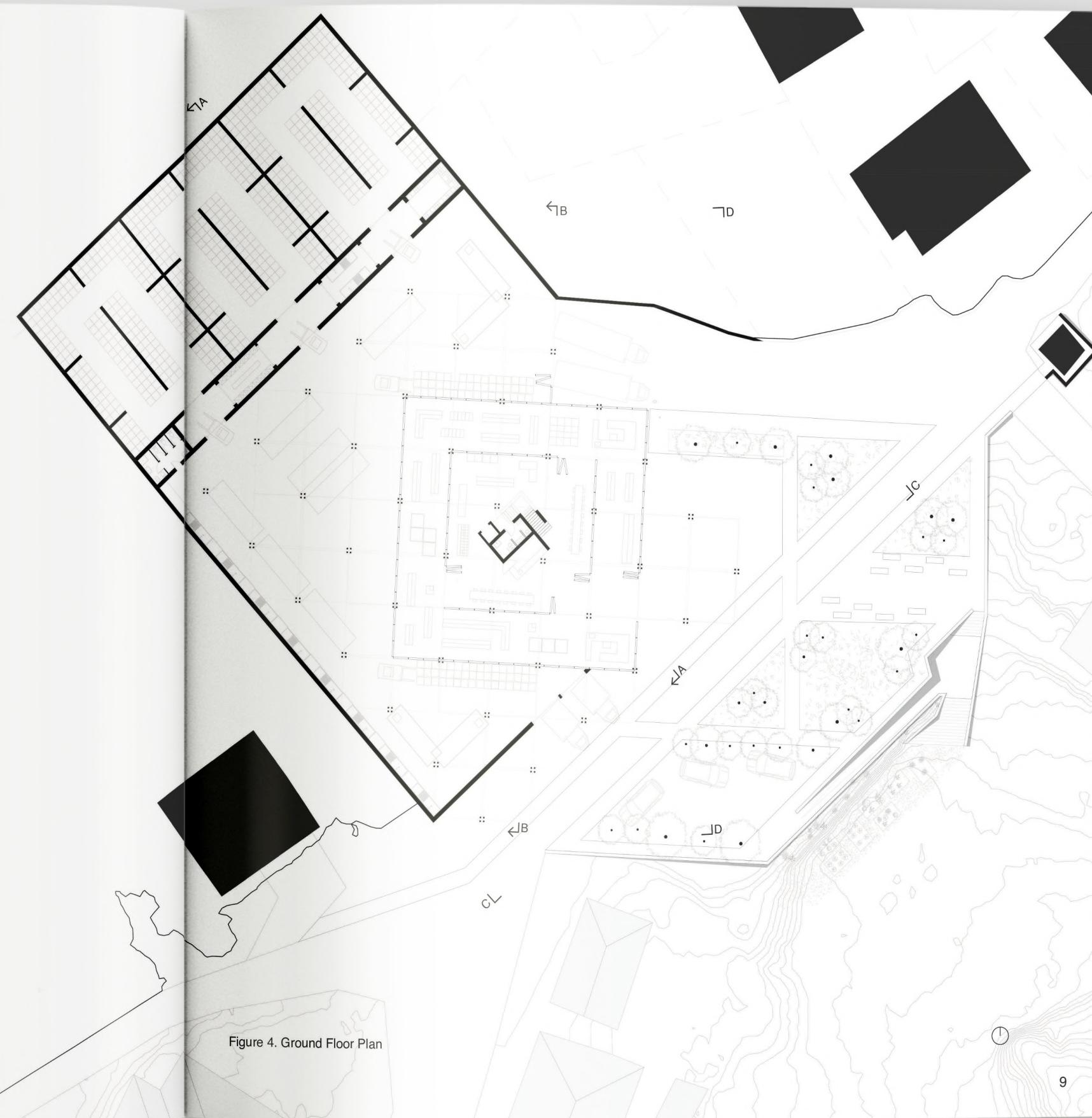


Figure 4. Ground Floor Plan

The first floor is conceived as a partial extension around the central core, wrapping the space without fully covering the ground floor below.

This intentional subtraction preserves vertical openness and strengthens the spatial relationship between levels.

Primarily functioning as an office space, the floor overlooks the ground level, allowing constant visual connections between working areas and the collective spaces beneath. A bathroom and service functions are integrated within the plan, ensuring autonomy and comfort for daily use.

Openings between the roof panels and along the perimeter provide views both inward and outward, toward the interior activities as well as the surrounding landscape.

The first floor thus acts as an intermediate layer, suspended between ground and roof, mediating between enclosed workspace and open terrain.

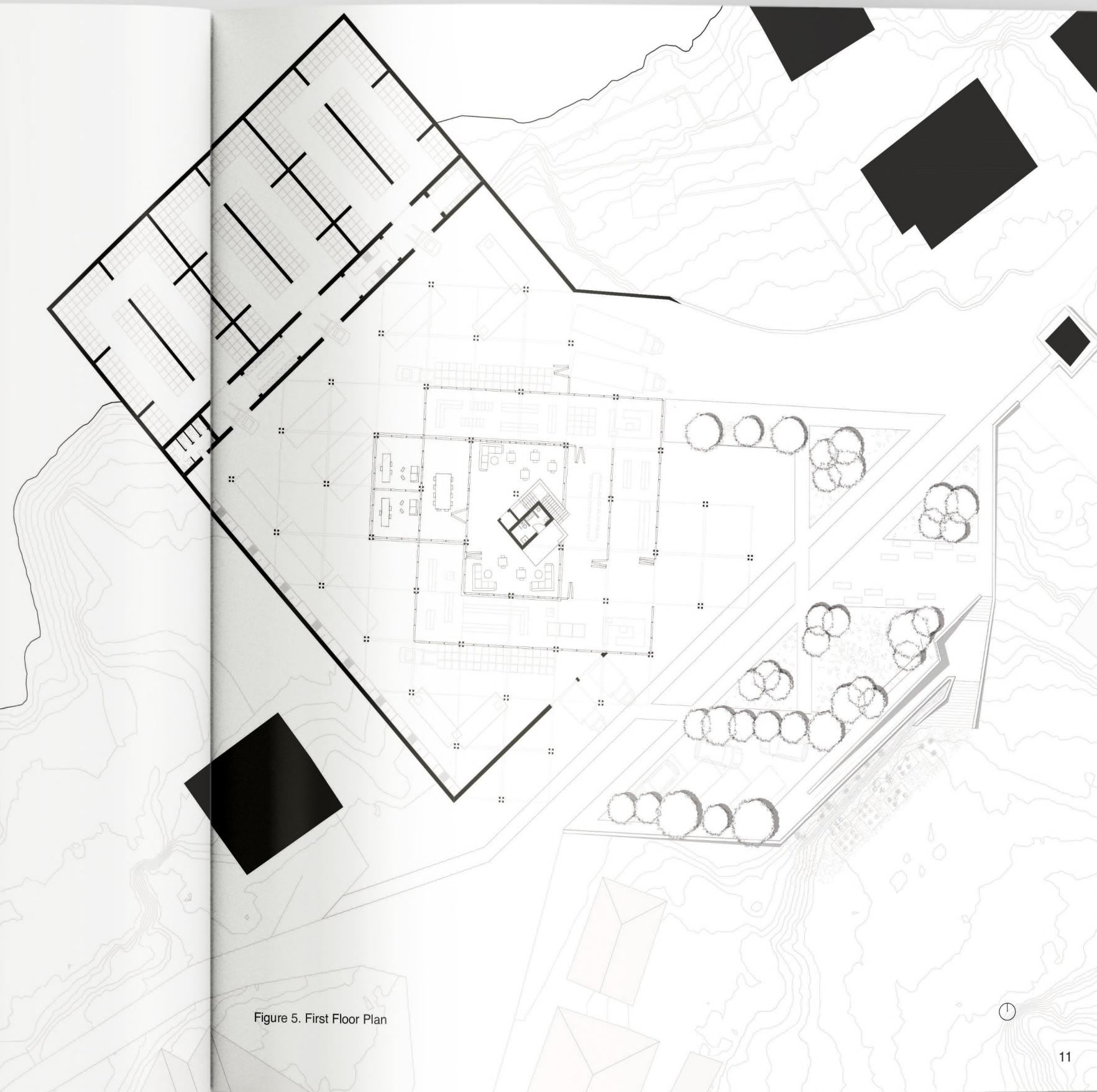
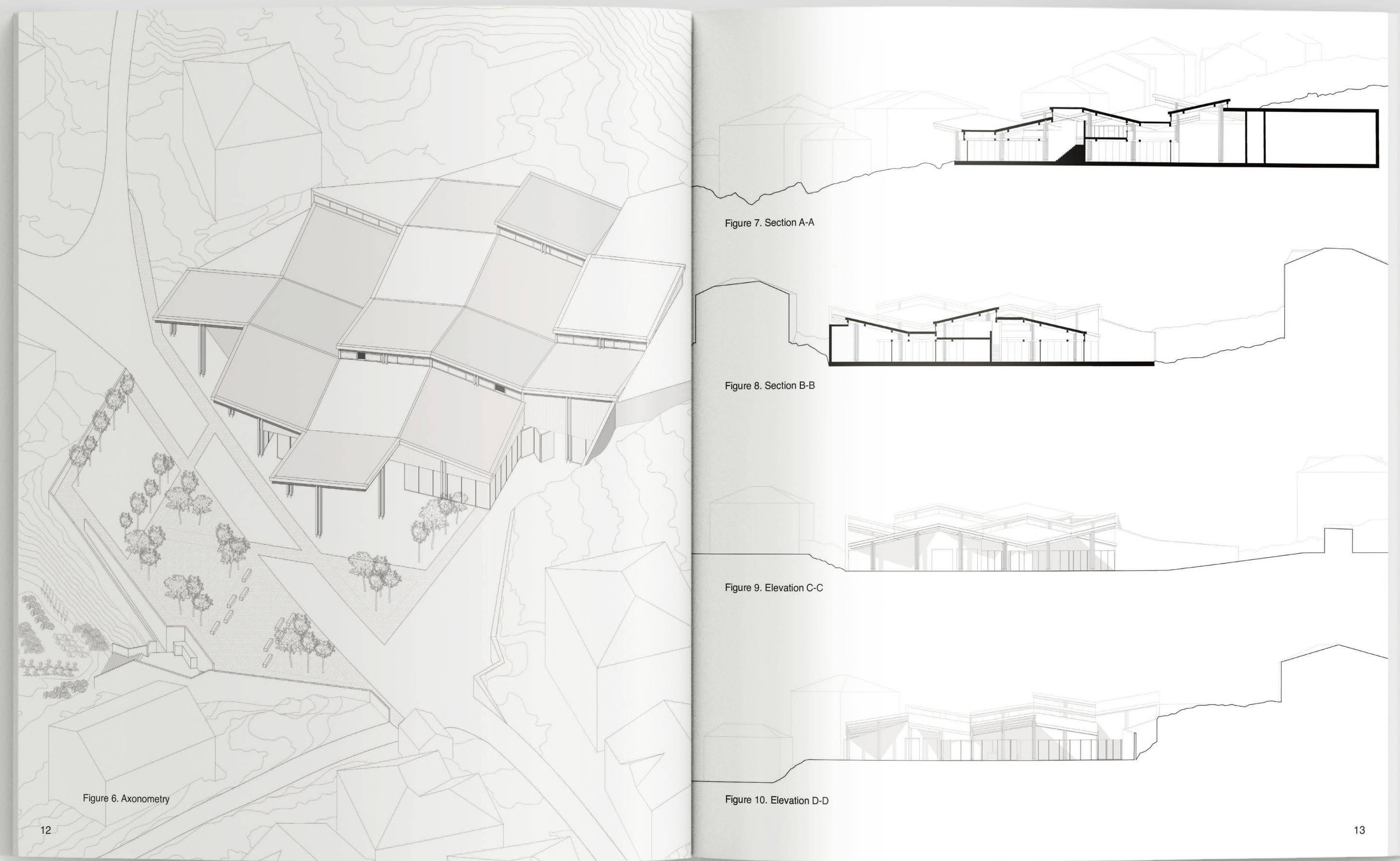
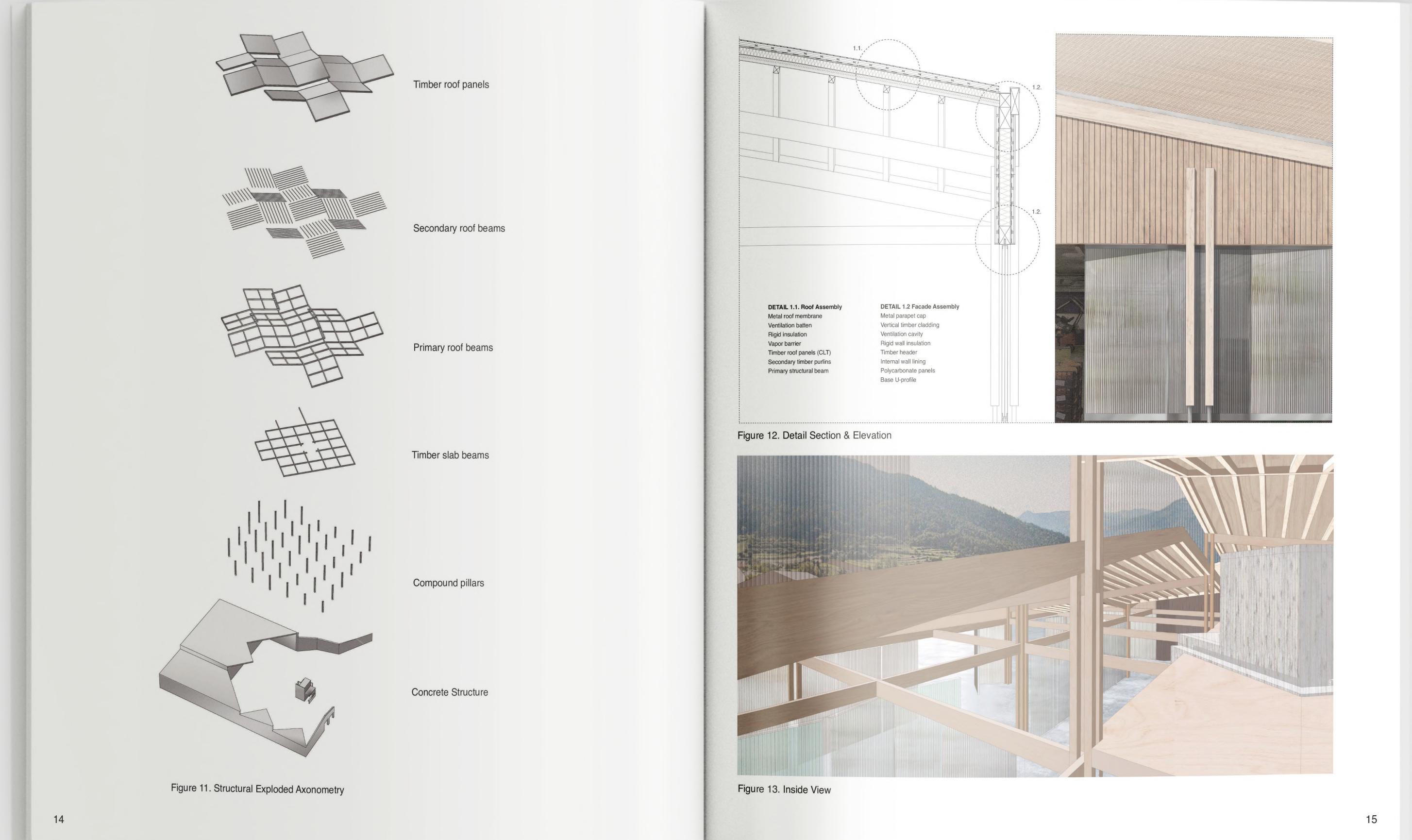


Figure 5. First Floor Plan







2. MONDEJAR SPRING

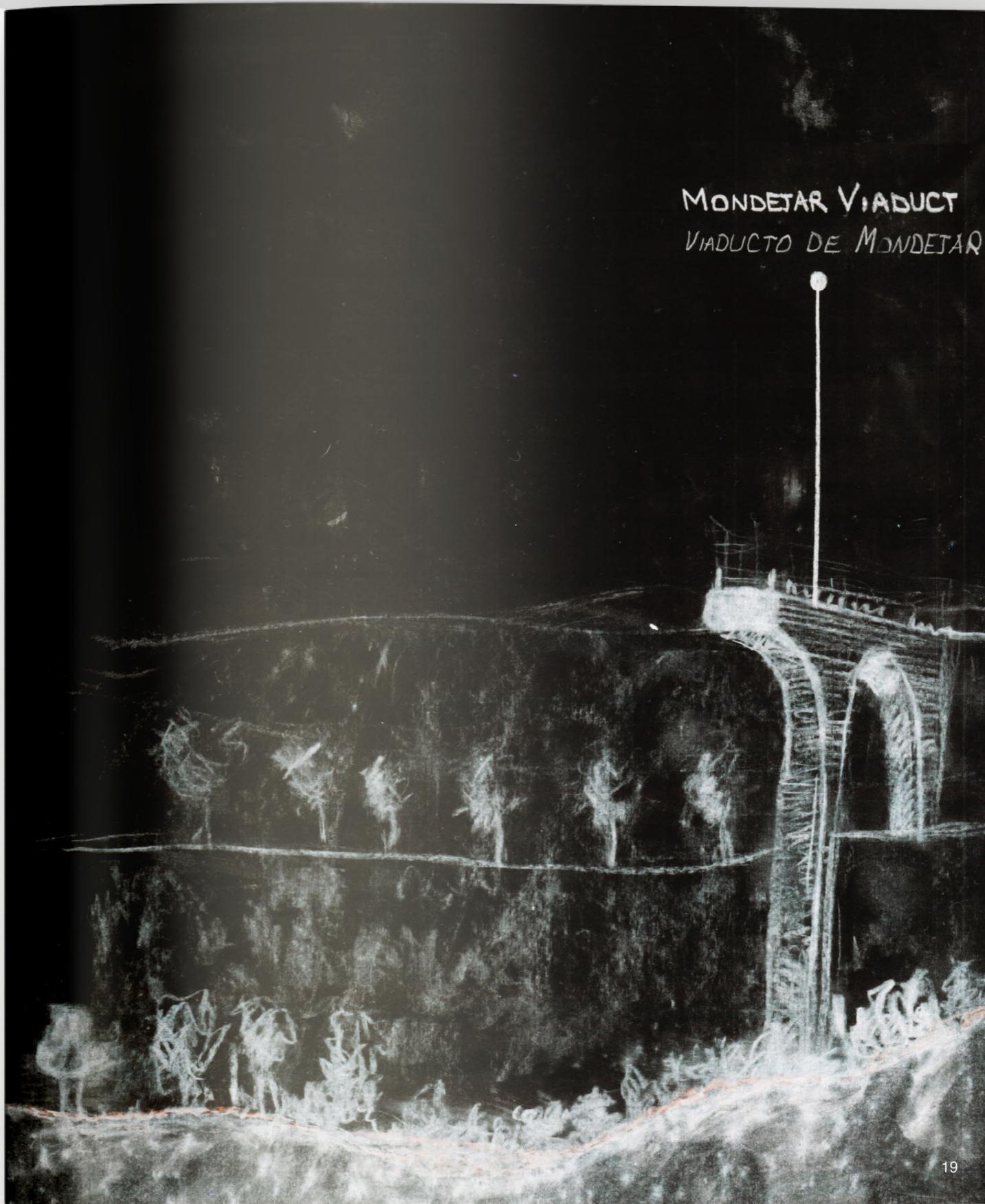
Mondéjar is a small town in the province of Guadalajara, located in the Tajuña Valley of central Spain. Its identity has long been shaped by agriculture, vineyards, and water management systems, yet over time water lost its role as a shared public resource.

At the base of the valley, a concrete drainage trench was built to manage stormwater. Instead of supporting the town, it divided it in two, accelerated water directly toward the Tajuña River, and eliminated spaces for social life.

The Linear Water Park transforms this infrastructure into a continuous public landscape. Stretching approximately 1.6 kilometers along the Via Verde, it creates a new threshold for pedestrians and cyclists while reconnecting the town with its valley. The design reinterprets the historic logic of regadillos, traditional irrigation systems that guide and purify water through three spatial reaches.

The Wetland Reach slows and filters stormwater and winery runoff through dense vegetation and experimental agricultural plots. The Stream Gardens introduce shaded channels and terraces, reactivating the ruins of the Convento de San Antonio as a space for public gatherings. In the final Clear-Water Canal, naturally filtered water is directed toward controlled discharge into the Tajuña River or into recharge basins that support the local aquifer.

MONDETAR VIADUCT
VIADUCTO DE MONDETAR



PHASE 1. ANALYSIS

Rainwater plays a vital role in this system. It falls across different sectors of the territory: the urban area of Mondéjar, the surrounding agricultural fields, and the nearby reservoir of La Tajera (Embalse de La Tajera).

The reservoir acts as a key storage point, collecting and regulating water for later use. From the reservoir, water is directed to a system of water tanks, which serve as intermediaries between the reservoir and the town. These tanks supply the necessary water for Mondéjar's city services and daily urban use.

Following urban use, water exits the city primarily through the concrete drainage canal that runs along the base of the valley. From there, a portion flows directly into the Tajuña River, while the rest is channeled through a water depuration plant, where it undergoes treatment and purification before also joining the river.

Simultaneously, the surrounding agricultural fields capture rainfall, which percolates into the underlying aquifer. This natural underground reservoir provides water for both agriculture and local industries, notably the region's significant wine production sector. After use in agriculture and industry, remaining water is again directed toward the depuration plant before reaching the Tajuña River.



Figure 17. Existing Canal

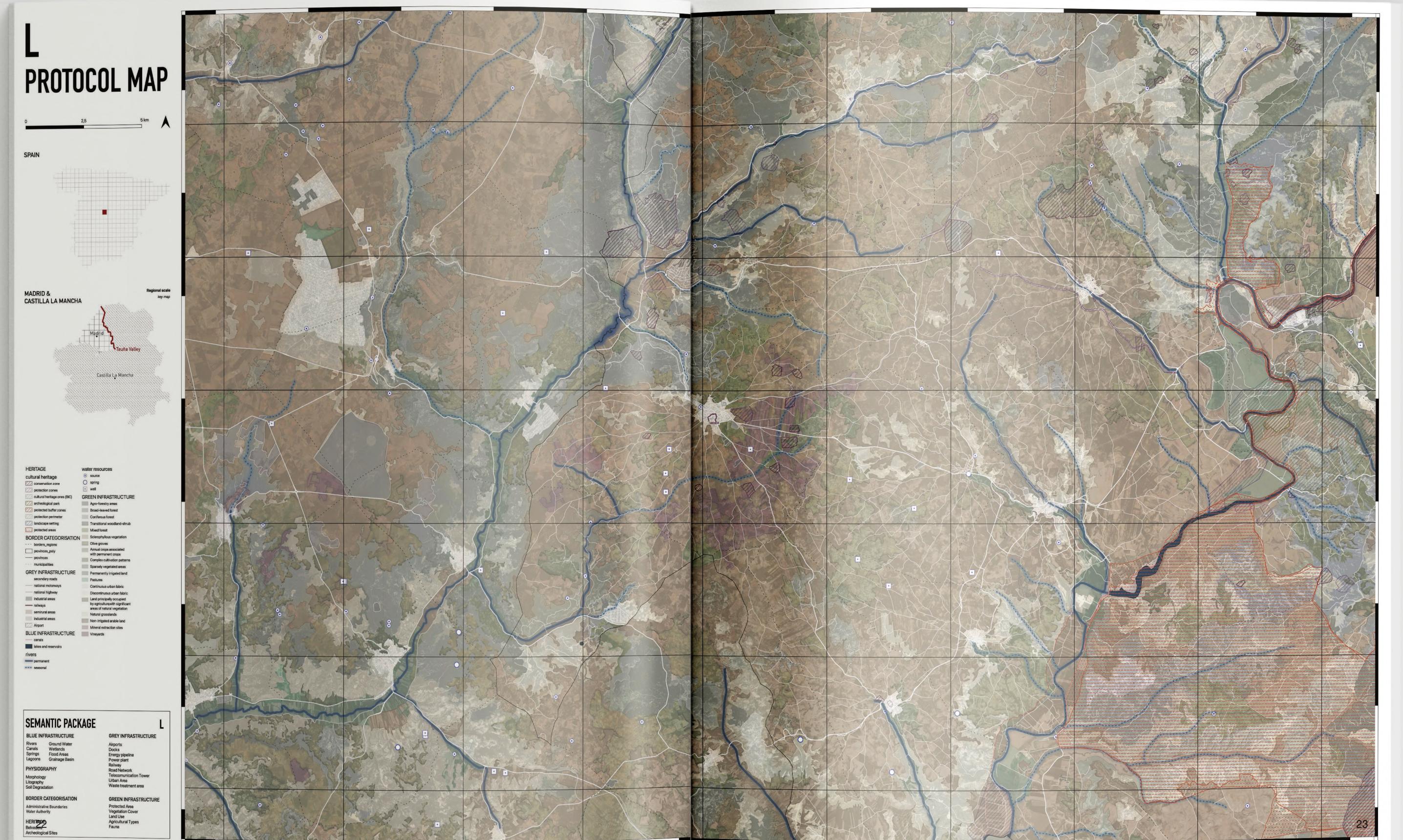
Mondéjar is shaped by a series of landmarks that define its cultural and spatial identity. The stone viaduct at the entrance of the town marks the transition from the open valley into the urban fabric and today forms part of the Vía Verde, guiding movement into the settlement. At the center, the Plaza Mayor and the Church of Santa María Magdalena constitute the main civic heart, concentrating social life and daily activity. Nearby, the ruins of the Convento de San Antonio and the bullring reveal historical layers of the town and continue to function as recognizable reference points within the collective memory. The presence of wineries, vineyards, and the former Vinos factory reflects Mondéjar's strong vinicultural tradition, which remains central to its local economy. Surrounding open spaces are informally appropriated by residents, with children often using them as play areas, reinforcing the close relationship between everyday life, production, and landscape.

The town's limits are defined by a clear yet gradual transition from compact residential fabric to expansive agricultural land. Vineyards and fields extend directly from the urban edge, while infrastructural elements such as the former railway line and the concrete drainage canal reinforce these boundaries. These edges act both as separators and as potential zones of connection.



Figure 18. City Edges

Figure 19. City Limits



W PROTOCOL MAP



SPAIN

MADRID & CASTILLA LA MANCHA

Madrid

Treto Valley

Castilla La Mancha

REFERENCE POINTS

- Building footprints
- Springs, wells and water sources

SOURCES

- Land cover - Corine land cover 2018
- Vector data - Base topografica nazionale by the Istituto geografico nazionale
- Digital terrain model - ddm 05 provided by the Istituto geografico nazionale
- Satellite imagery - Esri satellite



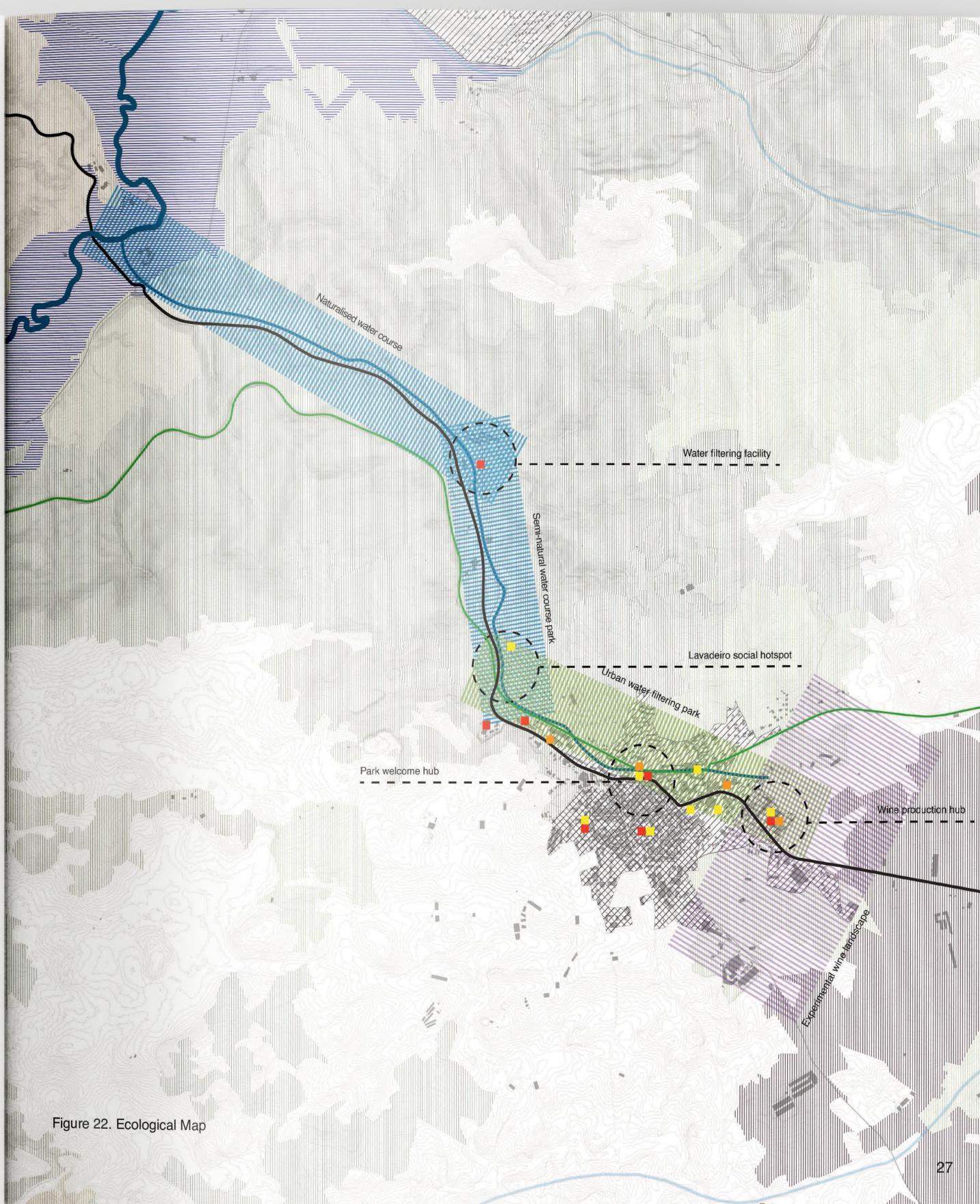
PHASE 2. STRATEGY

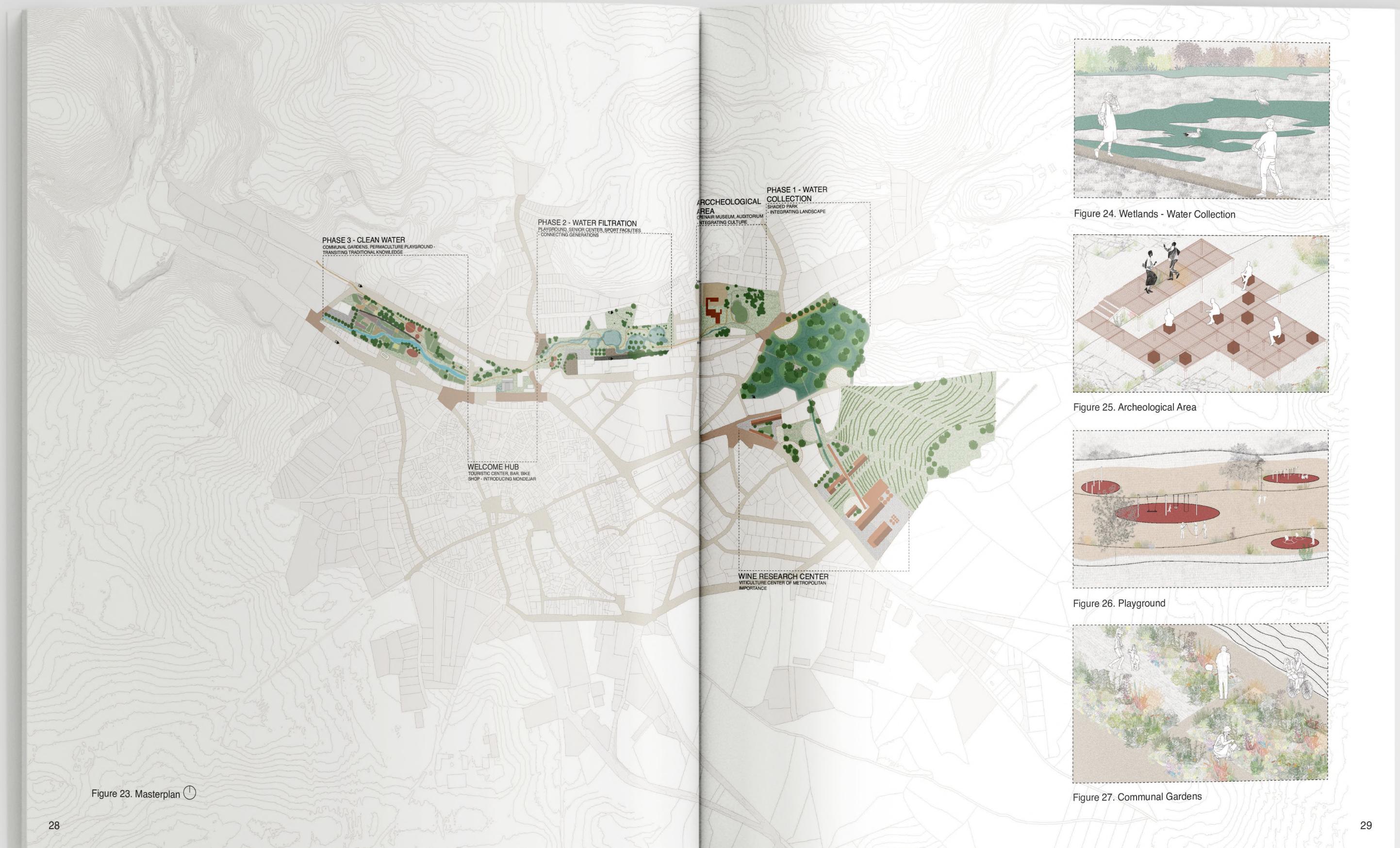
The ecological map illustrates the underlying land cover of Mondéjar, including agricultural fields, paved surfaces, and natural areas. Built upon this base layer, it emphasizes key urban and infrastructural elements, particularly the Vía Verde and the main road connecting toward Madrid. These linear systems play a fundamental role in shaping the city's spatial structure and establish the primary framework for the project's interventions.

The map depicts the relationship between land cover, hydrological processes, and patterns of pollution. It follows the movement of rainfall from its origin in the vineyard areas, identified as the main source of polluted runoff, through the proposed water-filtering park located at the center of the city, and further toward a semi-naturalized and ultimately fully naturalized river corridor.

Along this flow, several strategic intervention nodes are identified and represented through rectangular hatches. These include the Wine Production Hub, which functions both as a source of pollution and as part of the productive landscape. The future Park - Welcome Hub, positioned at the core of the filtering park, operates as a major intersection between the Vía Verde, the main road, and public and social activities. The Lavadero Node marks the transition between the water-filtering park and the semi-naturalized river segment, while the Water Filtering Facility Node defines the threshold between the semi-naturalized and fully naturalized river zones.

By visualizing the interaction between existing ecological systems and the proposed layers of intervention, the map reveals key spatial relationships and identifies strategic nodes for implementing integrated nature-based and socially oriented solutions within the landscape of Mondéjar.





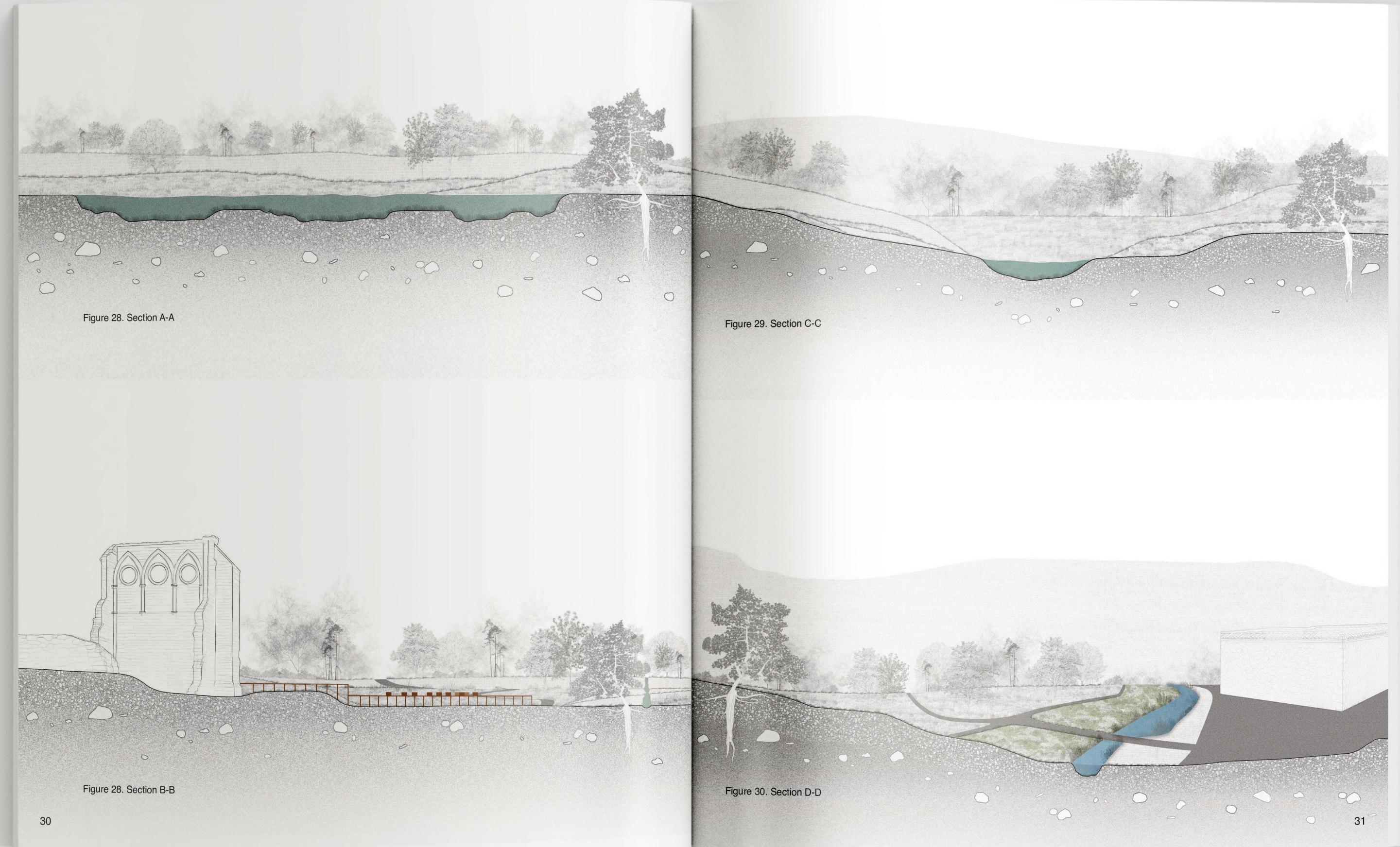




Figure 31. Physical Model of the City

The clay model investigates the relationship between soil, water, and growth by physically interpreting Modenjar's regadíos system. This centuries-old irrigation network subtly regulates water flow, sustains cultivation, and shapes the landscape. Translating it into a tactile model, the project examines how human intervention and natural resources coexist in balance.

Sprouts are planted directly into the clay surface, allowing their roots to penetrate the material and gradually transform it. As the roots extend beneath the surface, they make visible the otherwise hidden processes of absorption, circulation, and adaptation that occur within the ground, while the clay responds, cracking, softening, and reshaping so the model evolves alongside its living elements.

As plants grow, their lateral roots mimic the branching logic of traditional irrigation channels, distributing water efficiently and collectively. This parallel between botanical behavior and territorial organization highlights how natural systems align with the principles of vernacular agriculture.

The model becomes a living diagram of time, transformation, and interdependence, showing how water distribution shapes spatial growth. It emphasizes the regadíos system as a formative, regenerative force, sustaining landscape and life through care, continuity, and shared responsibility.



Figure 32. Collage of Archeological Area



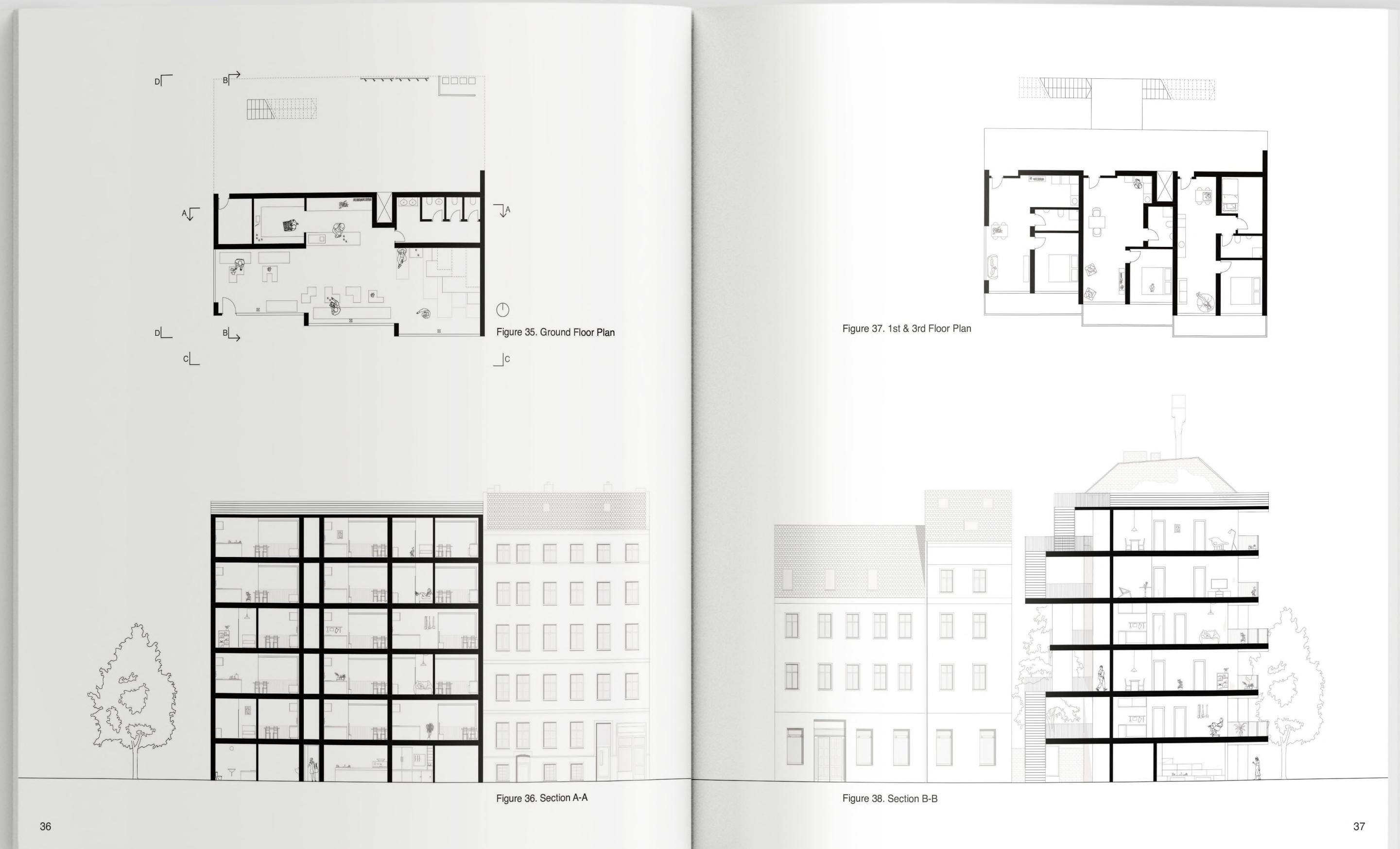
Figure 33. Collage of Wetlands

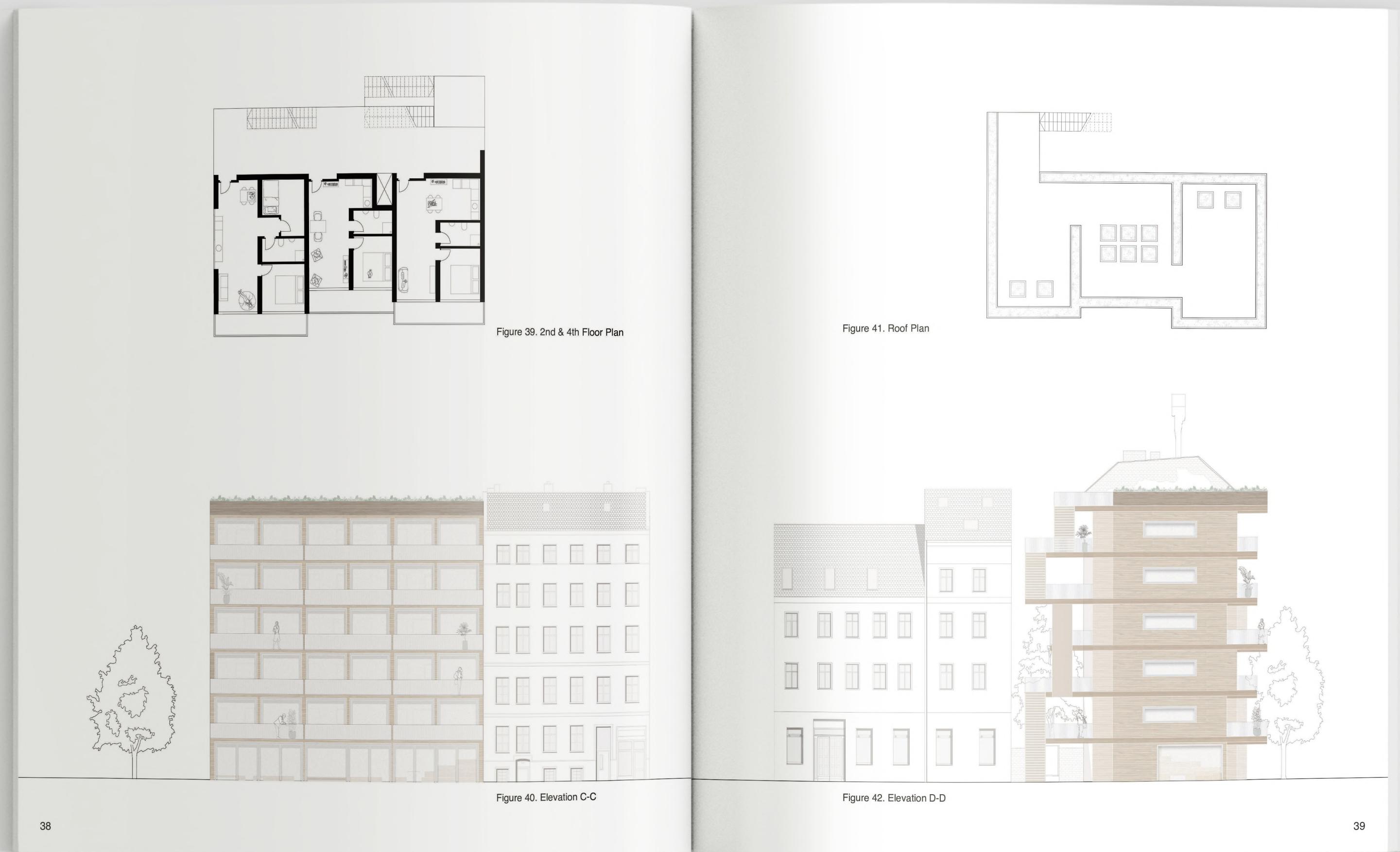
3. THE JENGA HOUSE

The residential project in Berlin Mitte combines sustainability, material authenticity, and democratic principles in its design. Situated among historic architecture, it creates a space that encourages interaction, diversity, and collaboration. The wooden facade and polycarbonate windows establish a balance between privacy and transparency, symbolizing harmony between personal space and openness. Much like the game of Jenga, where the stability of the tower depends on each player's decisions, the building is based on the concept of balance and cohesion. The floors are divided in a "Jenga-style" arrangement into three distinct apartment types, reflecting a variety of needs and lifestyles.

The ground floor includes a communal workspace café that promotes exchange and dialogue among residents. A shared rooftop garden serves as a collective retreat, while walkways and an elevator located in the rear courtyard provide access to all floors, supporting equality within shared spaces. Platforms positioned between floors invite residents to pause and connect with one another. Through this approach, the design integrates modern architecture with democratic values, creating a living environment in which every element contributes to the well-being and stability of the community.







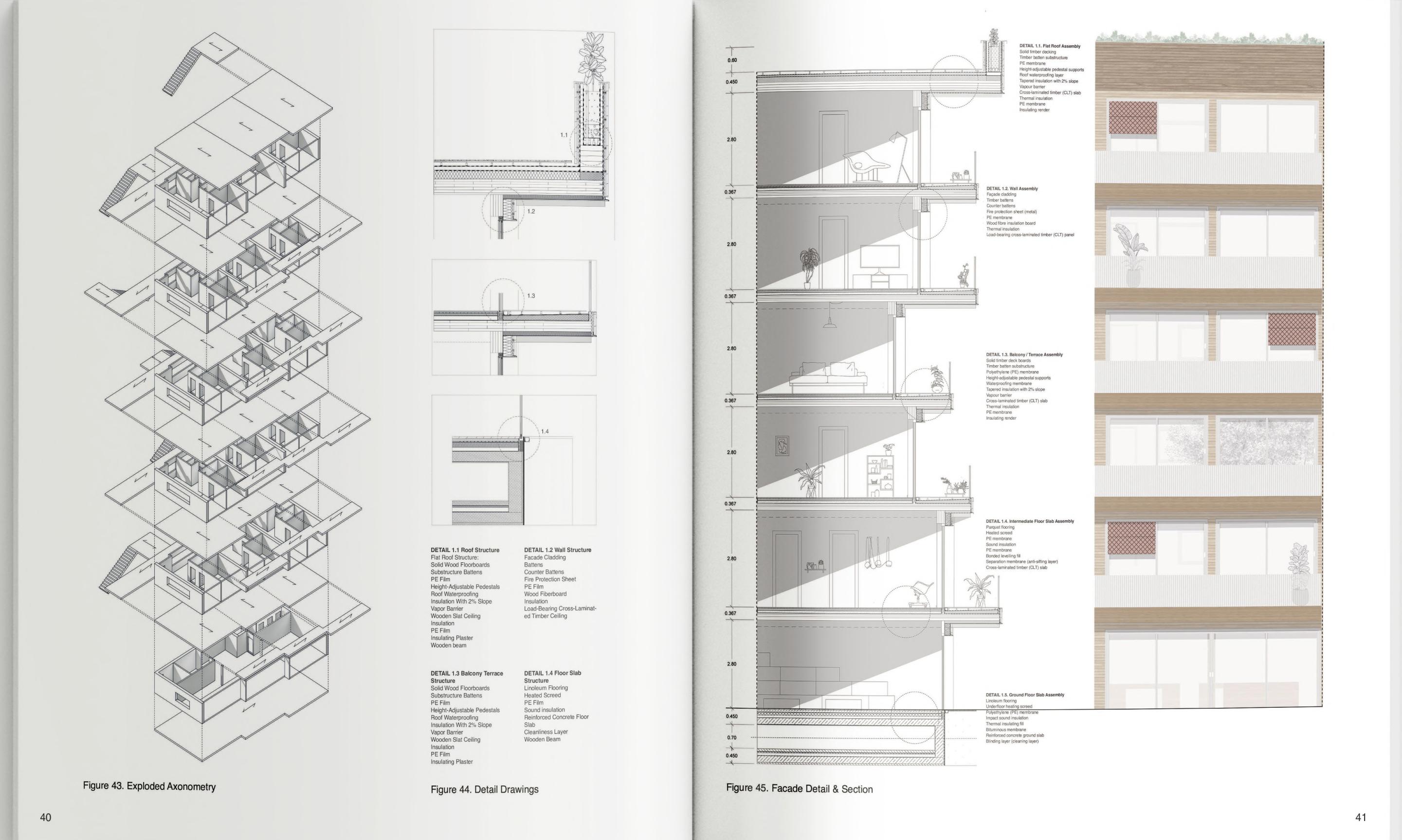


Figure 43. Exploded Axonometry

Figure 44. Detail Drawings

Figure 45. Facade Detail & Section

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ARCHITECTURAL PORTFOLIO 2026