



Contemporary architecture presents itself with various aesthetic standards. Besides the rational function of architectural design, architects now pay more attention to the continuity from the inside to the outside of architecture. At this point, the design of building skin and details could give a full presentation of such a tendency. As a new way of expression, it turns to be a new concern in the field of contemporary architectural design. This book has collected a number of masterpieces that could reflect the trend of modern architectural surface design. According to the composition of the building material, it has been divided into six chapters. Here, each project is equipped with photographs and details of the nodes, which could objectively express the ideas and concepts of the architects.

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Contents

Glass Facade

- 4 *Ramboll Head Office*
- 14 *San Joaquin County Administration Building*
- 22 *Westraven*
- 32 *Menara Perak*
- 40 *Palestra*
- 48 *Mediacomplex*
- 58 *UNIQA Vital Business Centre*
- 64 *Creative Valley*
- 70 *Basque Health Department Headquarters*

Metal Facade

- 78 *Bermuda Point Office Building*
- 86 *Schwandorf*
- 96 *Nestle Application Group*
- 106 *Cocoon*
- 114 *Perimeter Institute for Research in Theoretical Physics*
- 122 *Rotermanni Vana Jahuladu ja Uus Jahuladu*
- 134 *Steckelhörn 11 - Office Complex*
- 142 *Financial and Commercial Department of Voestalpine Stahl GmbH*
- 152 *Audenas*
- 158 *No.5 Merchant Square*

Stone Facade

- 166 *City Hall of the Shanghai Nanhui District*
- 174 *Aspis Bank Headquarters*

Concrete Facade

- 182 *Monaco House*
- 190 *Oporto Vodafone Building*

Timber Facade

- 200 *Maasberg Pavillion in Overloon*
- 208 *Head Office Irdeto*

Complex Facade

- 218 *Office Building VDAB*
- 230 *Horizontal Skyscraper - Vanke Centre*
- 240 *Swedbank Head Office Building*
- 248 *BDP Manchester Studio*
- 258 *Cabel Industry*
- 266 *Advice House*
- 274 *Seewurfel, Mixed-Use Regeneration Development*
- 286 *Index*

Ramboll Head Office

Location: Copenhagen, Denmark
Designers: Dissing+Weitling Architecture
Photographers: Adam Mork
Completion date: 2010



Four years of work have resulted in one of Denmark's largest and most dramatic corporate head quarters, the Ramboll Head Offices, RHO. This 40,000 sq m office is now the daily workplace for 1,800 employees, yet every detail has been designed to reflect and underpin Ramboll's encompassing vision of innovation, collaboration and knowledge transfer.

Ramboll requested a new head office that could support a 'one company' understanding. The building should integrate meeting places for formal and informal meetings, and create room for innovation and networking across different fields. Ramboll wanted with the building to communicate a transparent and responsible organisation with a holistic approach.

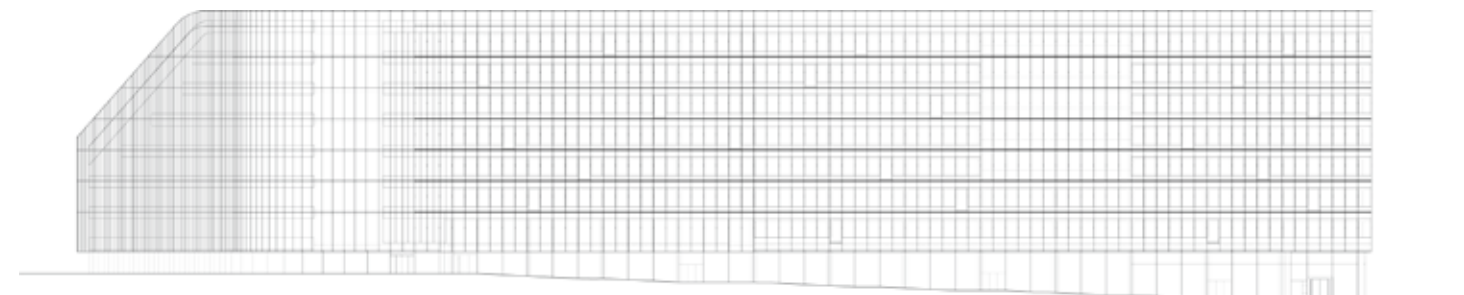
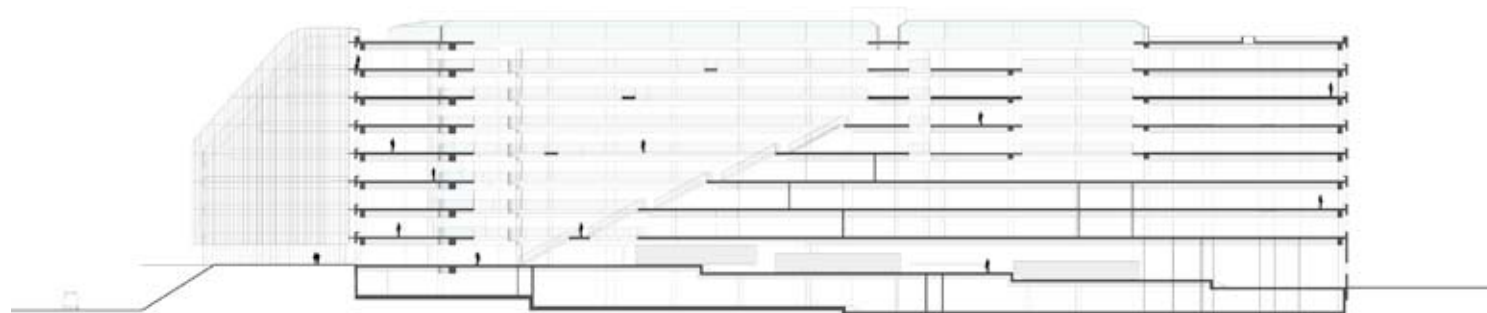
Dissing+Weitling Architecture has translated this vision in to an architectural concept that draws its inspiration from Barcelona's famous Rambla - the energetic and vibrant main street. The RHO-Rambla unifies the entire building both horizontally and vertically through a series of mezzanine floors and balconies, in effect a massive movement machine that allows staff and visitors to move effortlessly between the eight floors. A generous open stairway lead via semi public spaces and meeting rooms related the central space to the top

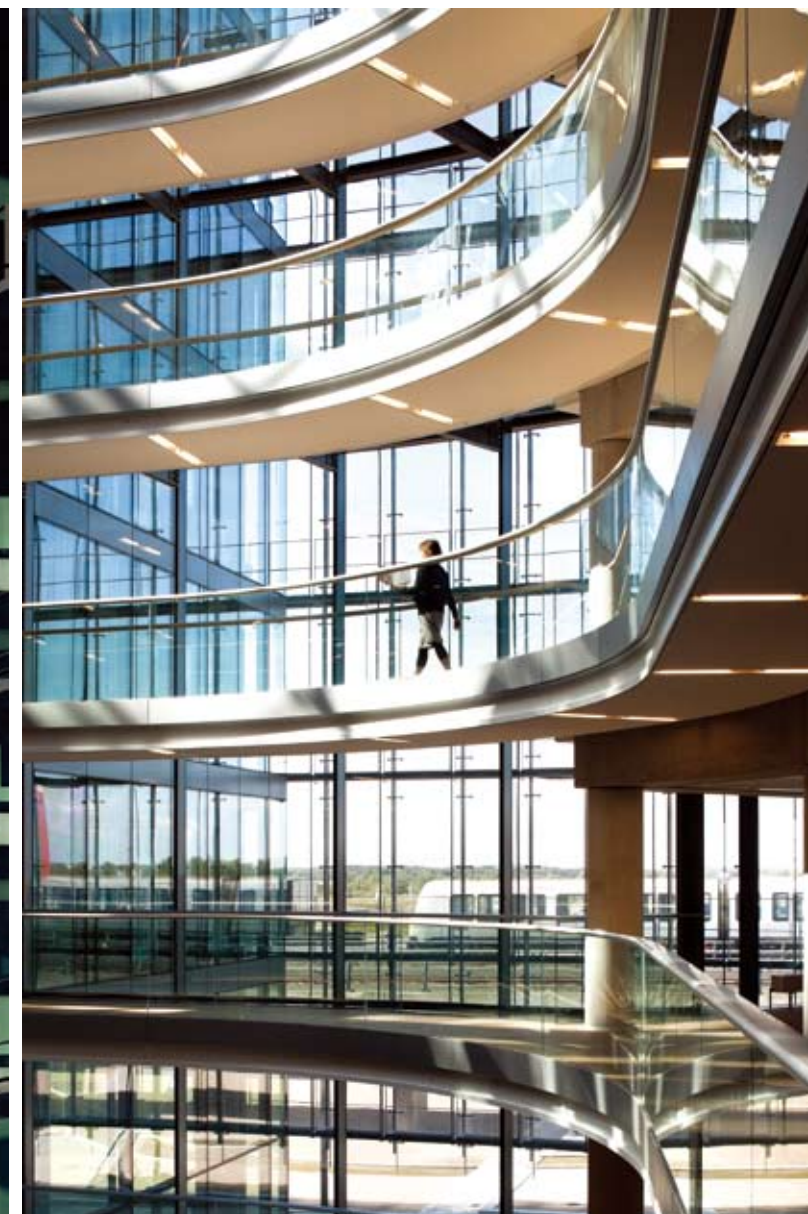
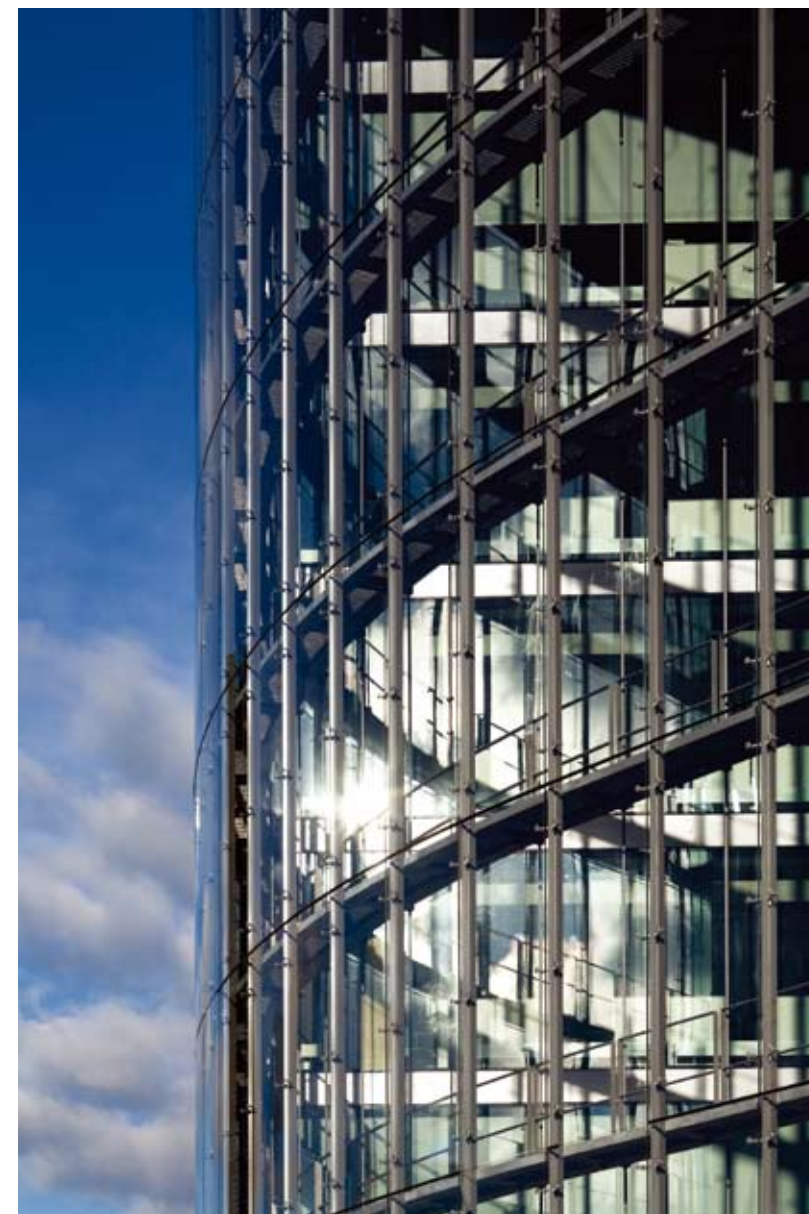
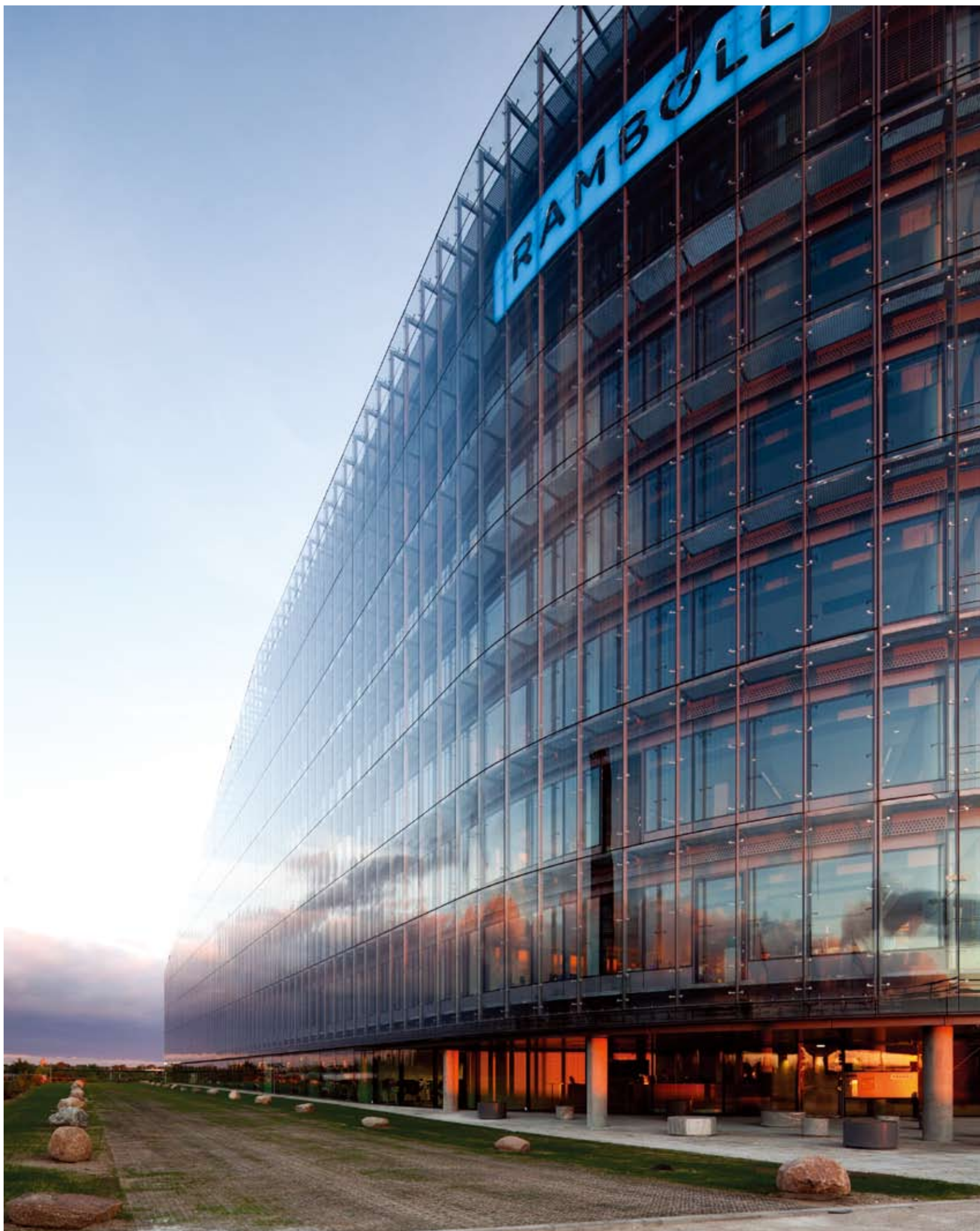
floor. The Rambla concept makes it surprisingly easy to navigate. The moment the visitor step inside, the building unfolds and reveals its open floors. There is a clear transition from social, common spaces to quiet office pockets. The building even includes a café open to the public.

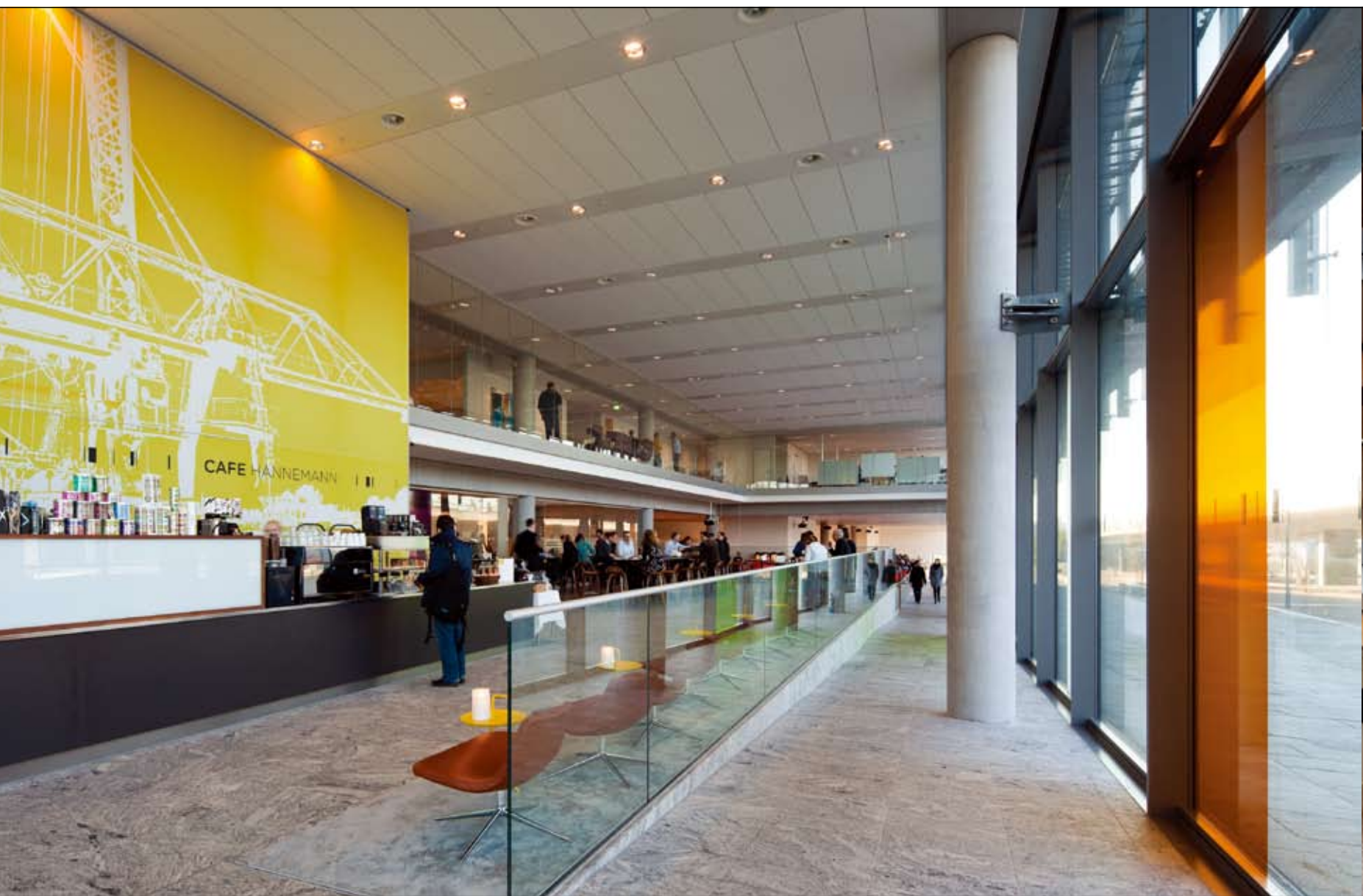
The building is engineered with a holistic approach leading to long-term and creative results, reducing CO2 emission and integrating responsible climate friendly solutions. With reduction of energy through optimal daylight solutions, district heating and ground water cooling, reducing cooling needs by up to 85%, the building will have a low consumption of energy. Evaluating energy, transport, water, health and wellbeing, the building archive a rating similar to BREEAM Good.

The building is a result of an open-minded and creative process between users, engineers, architects, investor and contractor. The compact and movement-driven central space holds a unique quality and is a modern and new response to increasing demands for buildings designed for innovation and corporation. With its walkways and curved balconies bustling with life, the interior challenges the rigour of the seamless 5,000 sq m double-skinned glass façade creating the impression of an open, yet refined piece of architecture.

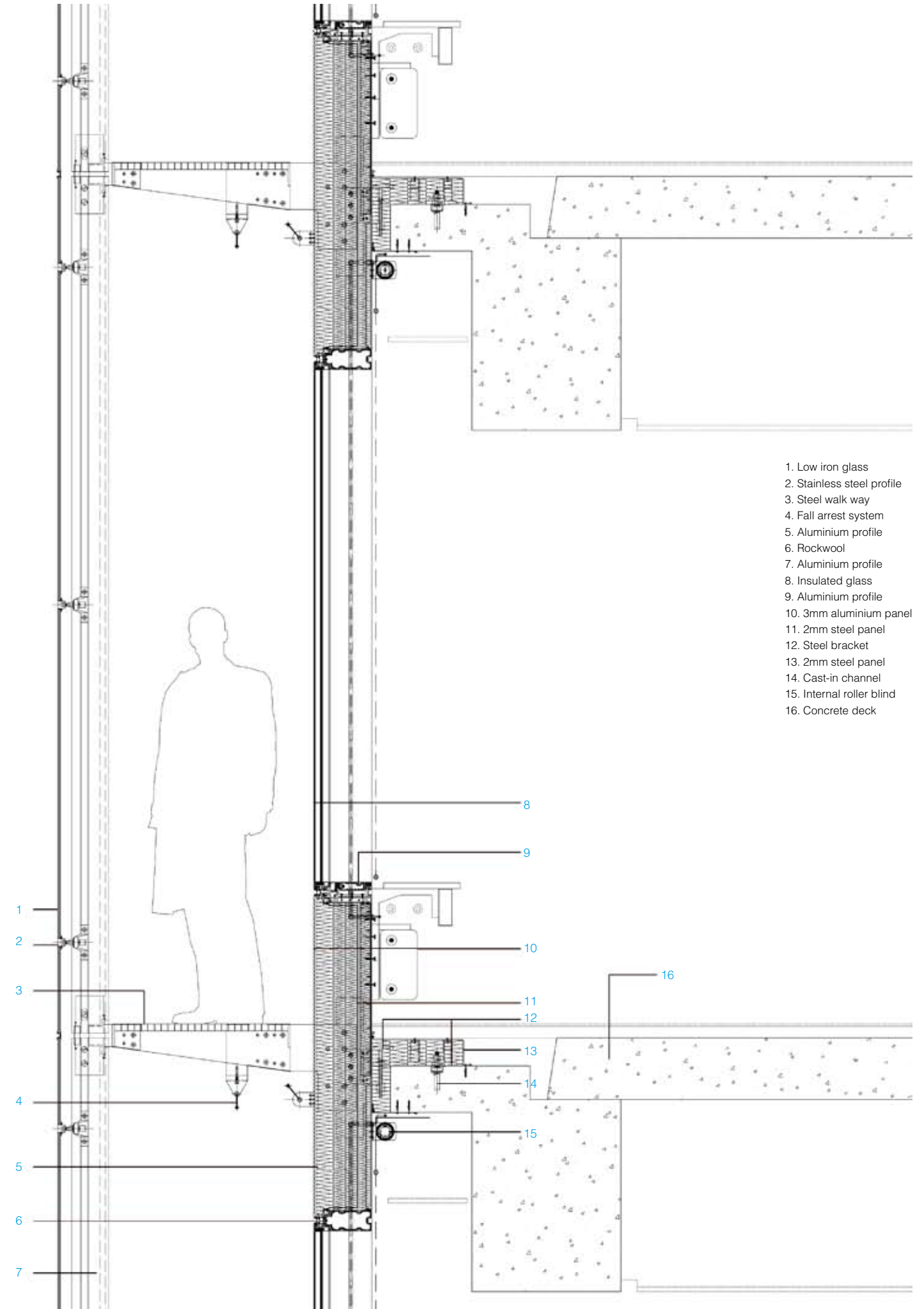
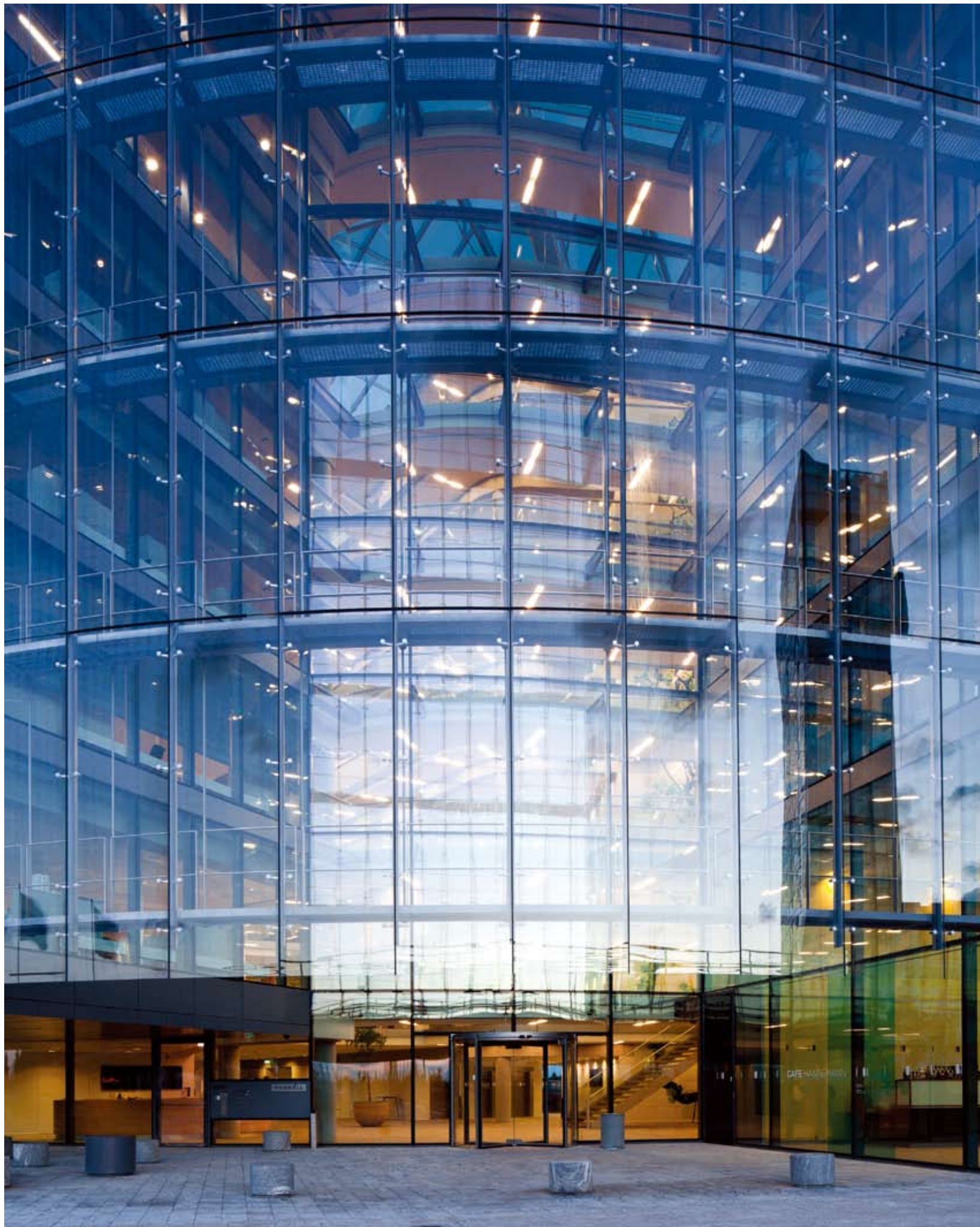
Award name:
 WAN Award Shortlist 2010



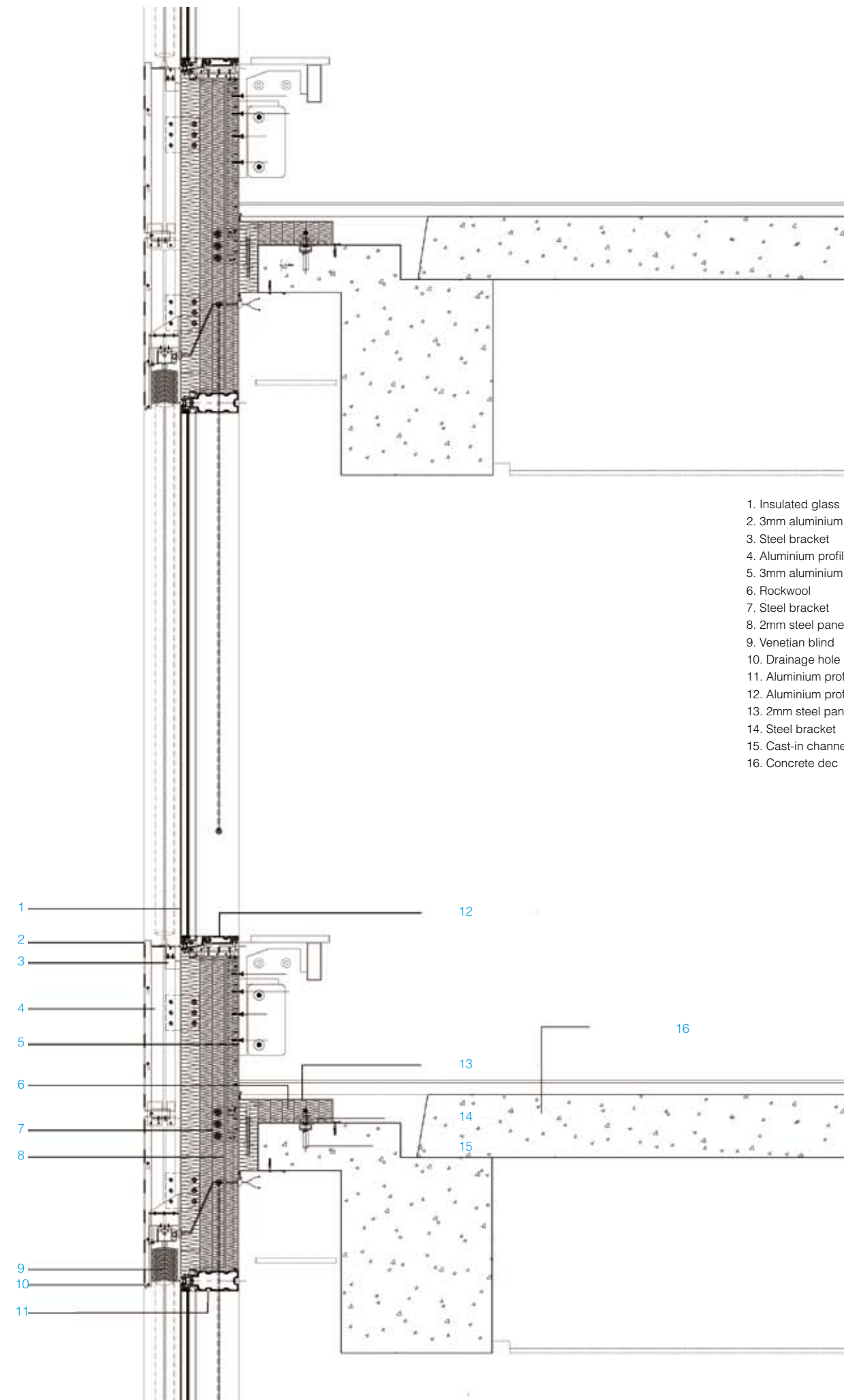
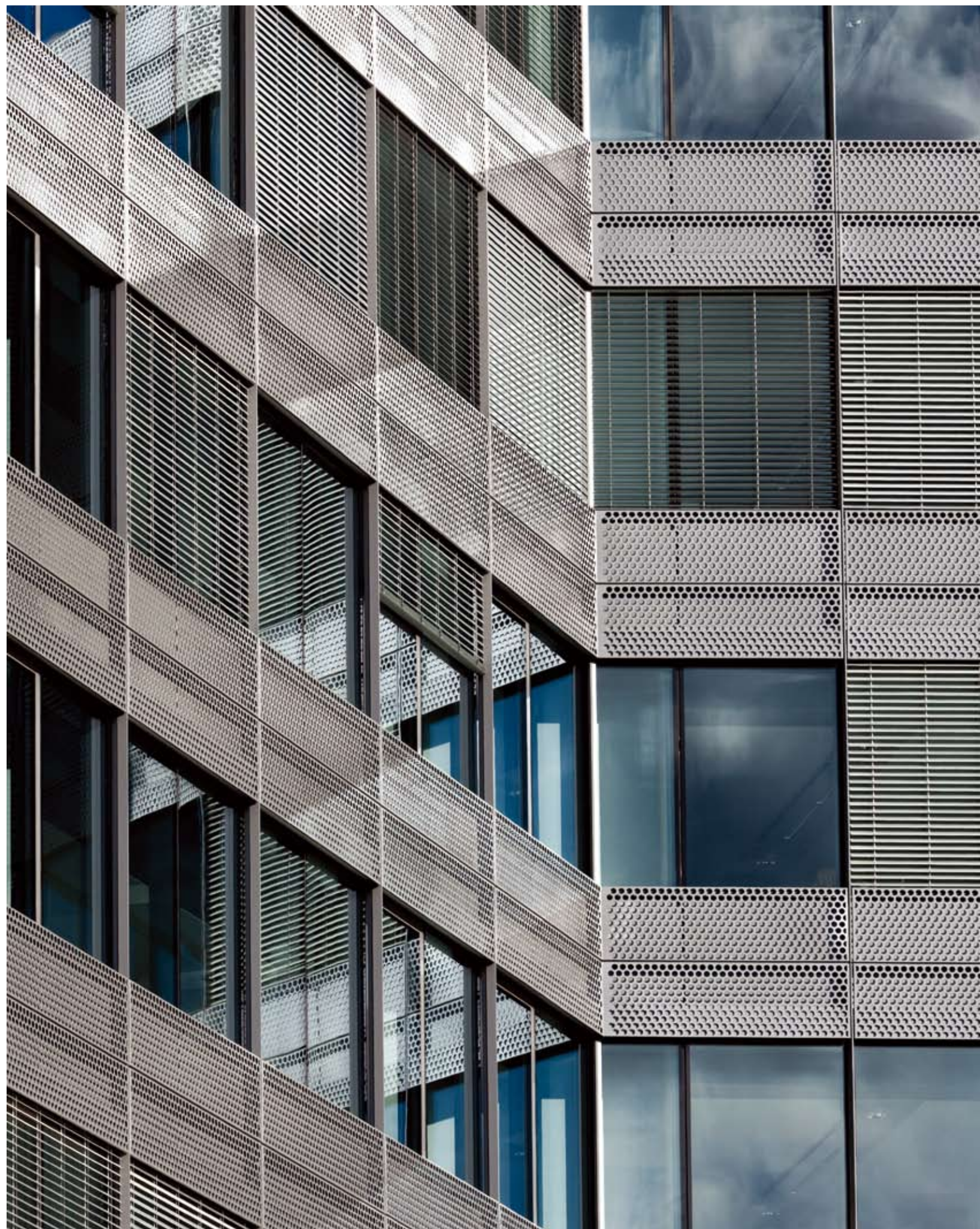




- 1. Main Entrance
- 2. Reception
- 3. Café
- 4. Canteén
- 5. Kitchen
- 6. Auditorium
- 7. Terrace
- 8. Exhibition
- 9. Conference
- 10. Lounge
- 11. Fitness
- 12. Education
- 13. Office



- 1. Low iron glass
- 2. Stainless steel profile
- 3. Steel walk way
- 4. Fall arrest system
- 5. Aluminium profile
- 6. Rockwool
- 7. Aluminium profile
- 8. Insulated glass
- 9. Aluminium profile
- 10. 3mm aluminium panel
- 11. 2mm steel panel
- 12. Steel bracket
- 13. 2mm steel panel
- 14. Cast-in channel
- 15. Internal roller blind
- 16. Concrete deck



- 1. Insulated glass
- 2. 3mm aluminium perforated panel
- 3. Steel bracket
- 4. Aluminium profile
- 5. 3mm aluminium panel
- 6. Rockwool
- 7. Steel bracket
- 8. 2mm steel panel
- 9. Venetian blind
- 10. Drainage hole
- 11. Aluminium profile
- 12. Aluminium profile
- 13. 2mm steel panel
- 14. Steel bracket
- 15. Cast-in channel
- 16. Concrete dec

San Joaquin County Administration Building

Location: California, USA

Designers: Fentress Architects

Photographers: Jason A. Knowles © Fentress Architects, Nick Merrick © Hedrich Blessing

Completion date: 2009



"Democracy means transparent government," says architect Curtis Fentress. "The abundance of glass used for the atrium and Board Chambers literally and symbolically promotes open and accessible government." Representing the transparency and accessibility of government, the building's innovative five-story, sculptural glass atrium rises from the corner plaza and culminates in a sixth-floor, 200-seat board chamber cantilevered above. Using context to create identity, a signature of Fentress' designs, the atrium was inspired by the natural landscape surrounding San Joaquin County, evoking images of mountains, agriculture and the Stockton Maritime Port. The atrium's glass form recalls the natural beauty of peaked, protruding stone formations found within nearby Yosemite National Park, a tranquil refuge from busy city life. The atrium folds inward at the entrance, welcoming visitors into a dramatic daylit lobby that conveys a grand sense of arrival.

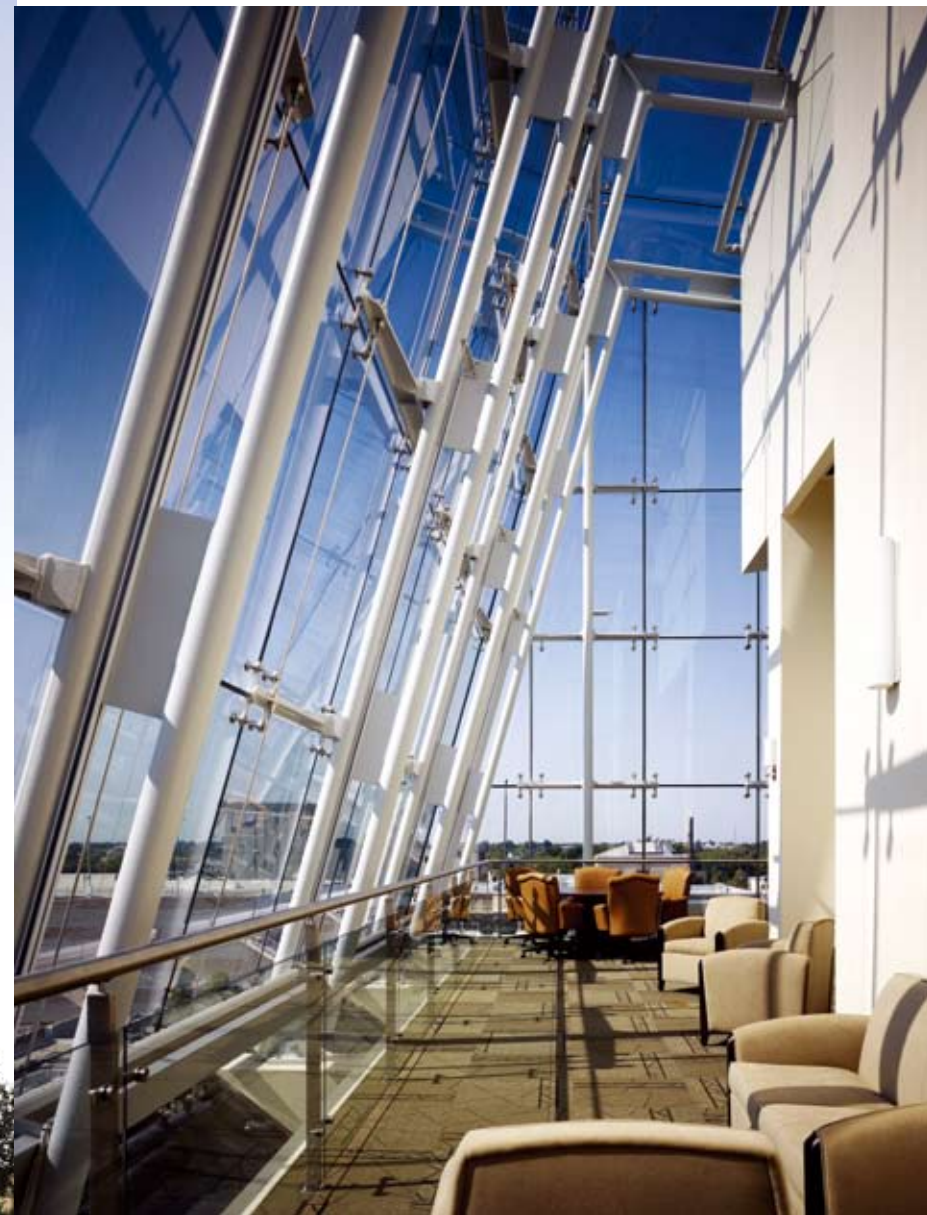
The new Administration Building establishes a forward-looking image and public presence for the San Joaquin County government and downtown Stockton. Consolidating administrative functions and government services for easy access by citizens, the building intends to serve as a catalyst for revitalization in downtown Stockton. Using design techniques such as scale, rhythm, composition, massing, colour and materials, Fentress mindfully blends the contextual structure with Stockton's historic downtown to create a human scale. Arcades and an entry plaza encourage pedestrian activity and urban vitality. The energy-efficient building utilizes recycled and low-VOC materials and is pending LEED Gold Certification by the U.S. Green Building Council.

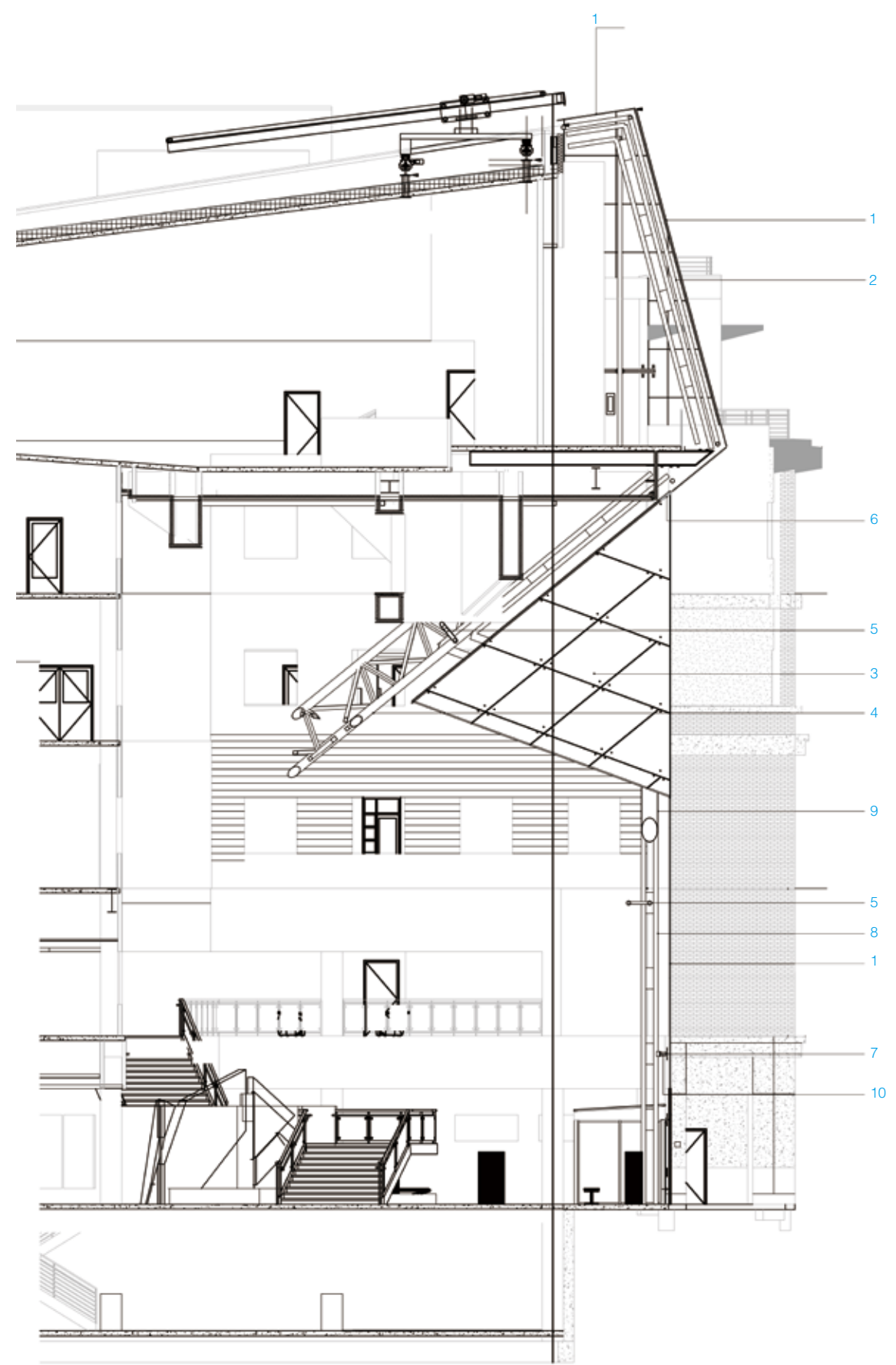
Award name:

2009 Project of the Year Award, American Public Works Association, Sacramento Chapter
2008 Design Excellence Award, Novum Structures







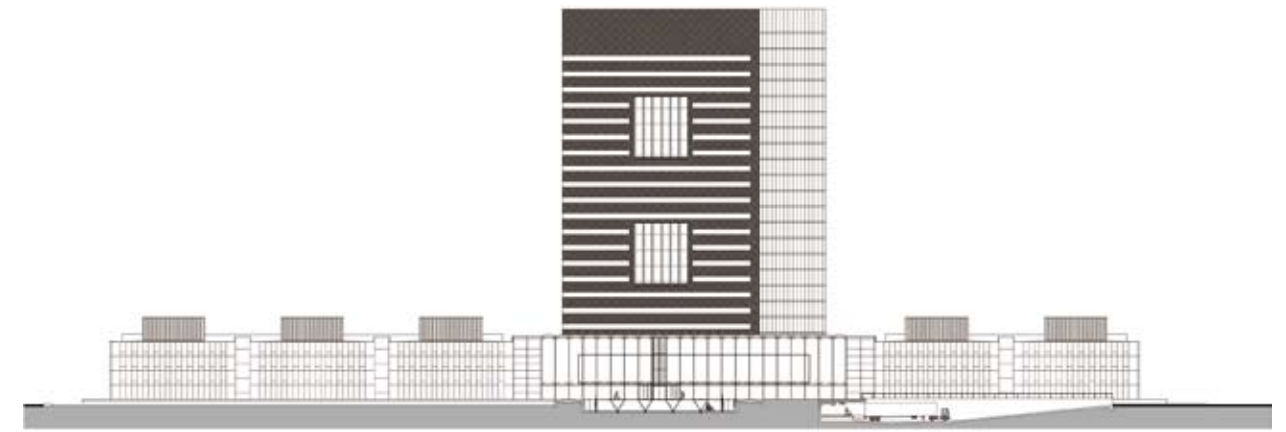


- 1. Green tinted laminated point-supported glass, 21.5Mm
- 2. Round steel hollow tube, 8.625 inches Diameter
- 3. Green tinted laminated point-supported glass, 23.5Mm
- 4. Three-dimensional steel truss, 56 inches deep
- 5. Steel pratt truss, 24 inches deep
- 6. Silicone expansion gasket
- 7. Stainless steel glazing arm, 6 inches reach
- 8. Vertical steel vierendeel truss, 14 inches deep
- 9. Round steel hollow tube, 16.75 inches Diameter
- 10. Steel glazing arm support fin

MINISTRATION BUILDING

Westraven

Location: Utrecht, the Netherlands
Designers: Cepezed Architects
Photographers: Jannes Linders
Completion date: 2007



This project is a large-scale combination of an existing building and new construction for various departments of the Ministry of Public Works, situated in the Westraven area between the Amsterdam-Rhine Canal and the junction of the A2 and A12 motorways at Utrecht. The programme covers more than 53,000 metres and consists of office space, conference facilities, a national meeting centre, a communications centre, and the Future Center for the Ministry of Public Works. More than 2000 people are employed at Westraven. The existing high-rise construction has been completely renovated and reorganized. An elongated four-storey building has been realized around the foot of the building. Façades made entirely of glass and voids in the floors give a strong impulse to the spatial experience of the high-rise block was rather limited in the original architecture. Atriums, conservatories and inner gardens stimulate unprecedented spatial awareness, and are also important for the orientation of staff and visitors. The various functions of high-rise and low-rise construction are combined at the foot of the tower in spectacular, large, open spaces

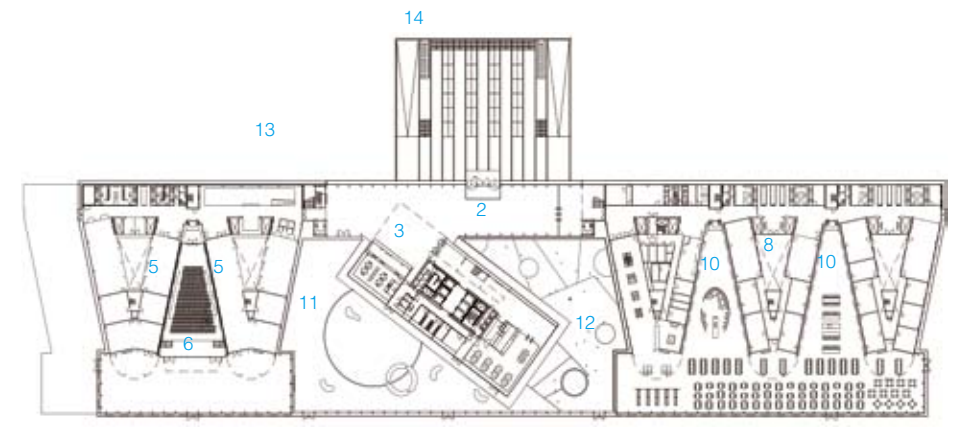
that invite both a rendezvous and casual encounters. Many of the working areas have been designed as flexible workstations, so that it is possible to work at various places in the building. Much attention has been devoted to realizing perfect equilibrium between low energy consumption and an optimum working climate. For this purpose, an ingenious climate concept has been developed which makes use of thermally active floors. Various types of spaces have been climatized differently, the heat of air flows is recovered at several points and the artificial lighting adapts itself automatically to the colour and intensity of the incidence of daylight. Furthermore, a revolutionary feature is the innovative second-skin façade of open-weave, teflon-coated glass fibre that offers all-round protection against the wind and makes it possible to work with open windows, even on the top floors. As a result, the staff enjoy great freedom of regulating their own interior climate, which is quite a luxury for a high-rise construction.

Award name:

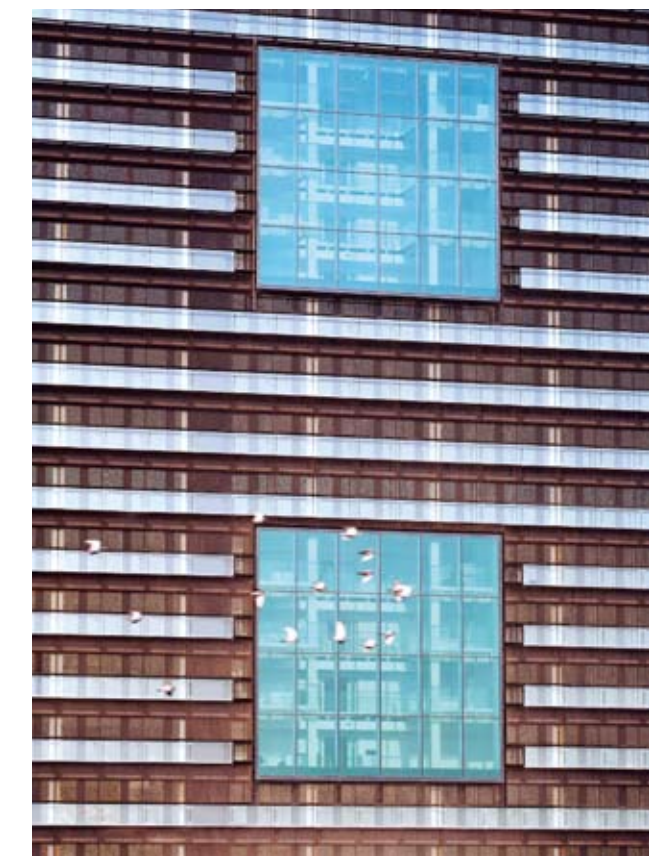
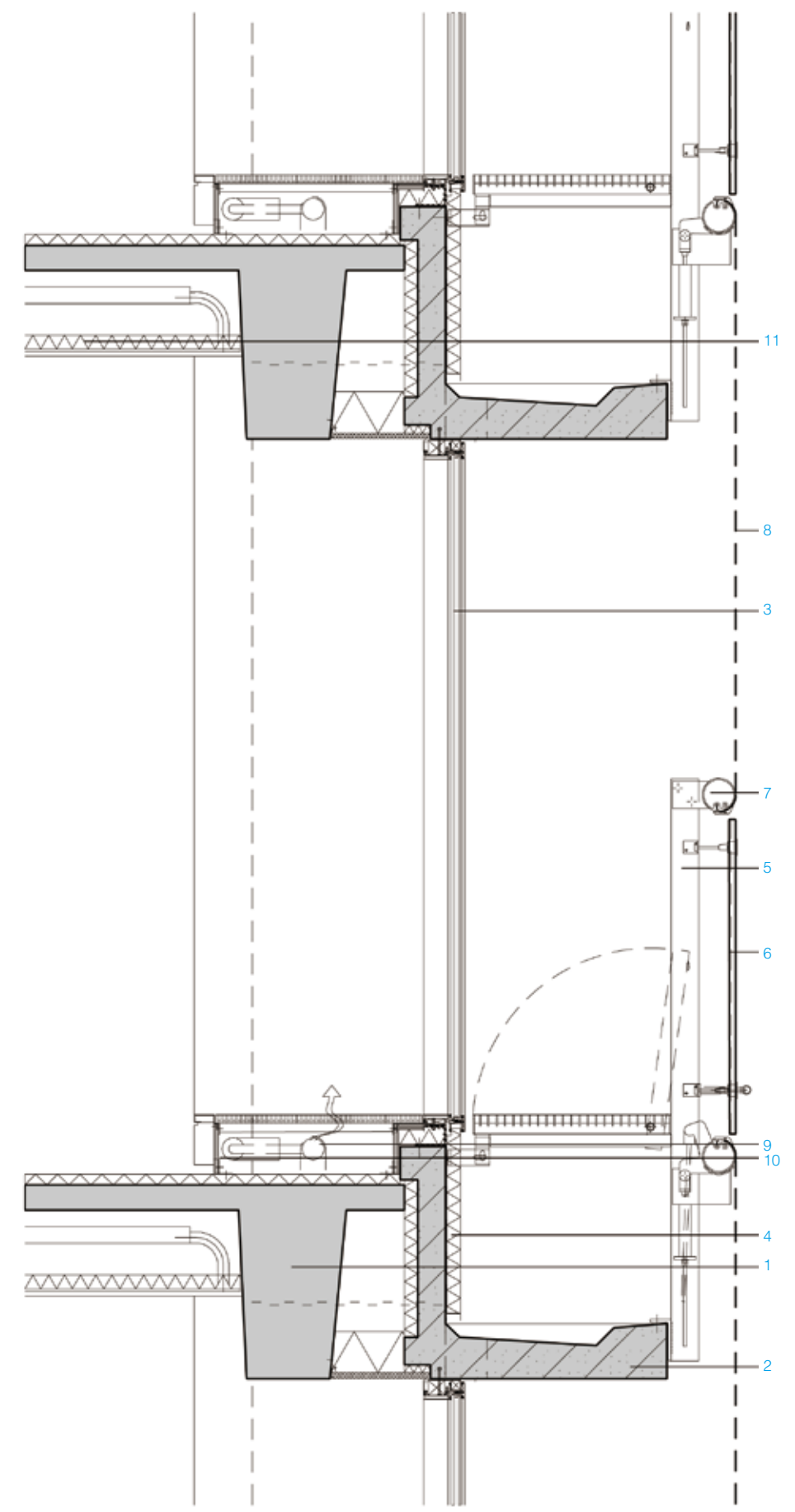
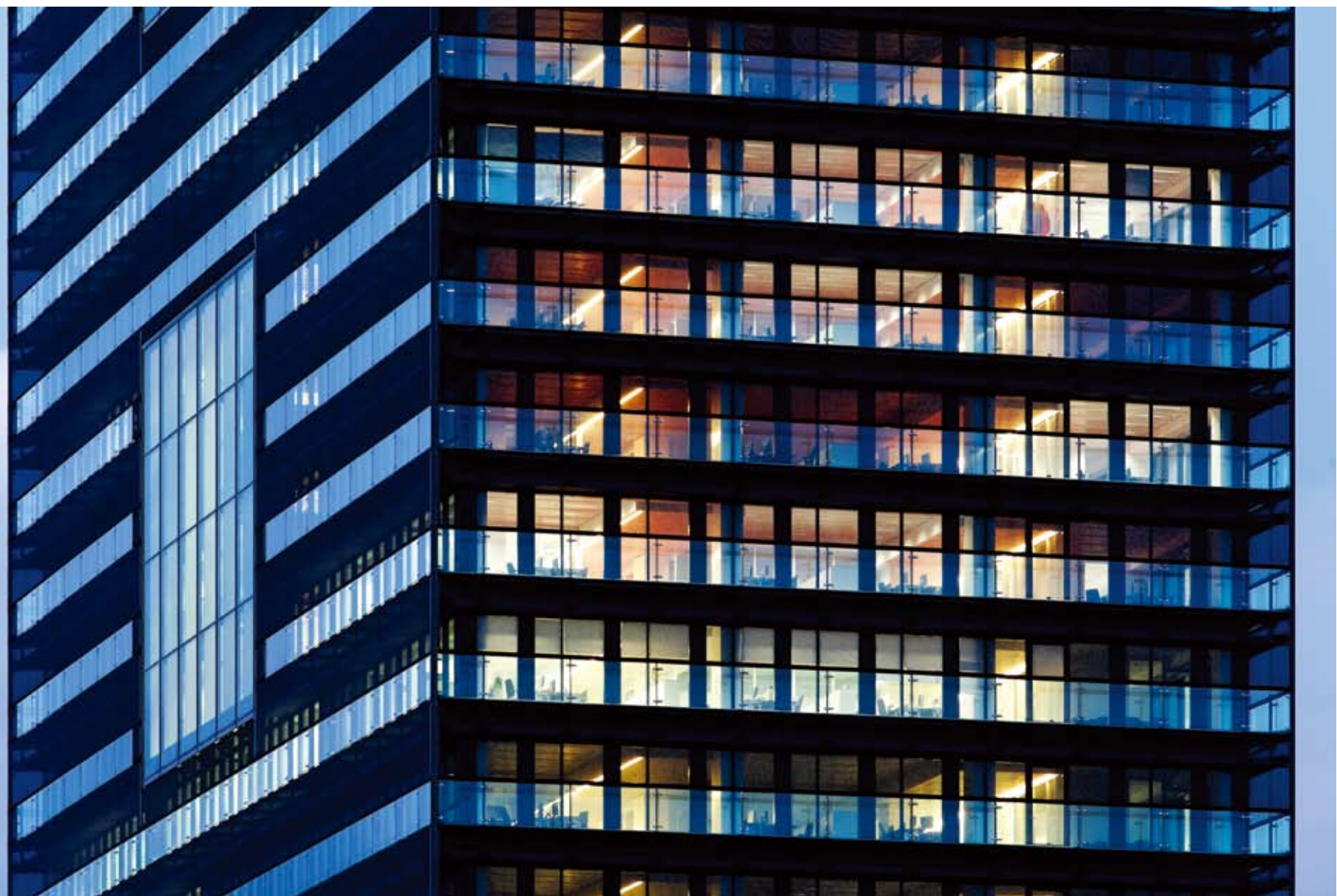
Daylight Award, Dutch Construction Award, Nomination for BNA Building of the Year, Nomination for National Steel Prize 2008
 2008 to the Daylight Award
 2009 to the Dutch Construction Award
 2008 to the nomination for BNA Building of the Year
 The 2009 Best Tall Building Award Europe of the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat in Chicago
 The Rietveld Prize 2009
 The Mies van der Rohe Award 2009
 The Prime Property Award 2010 for sustainable developments



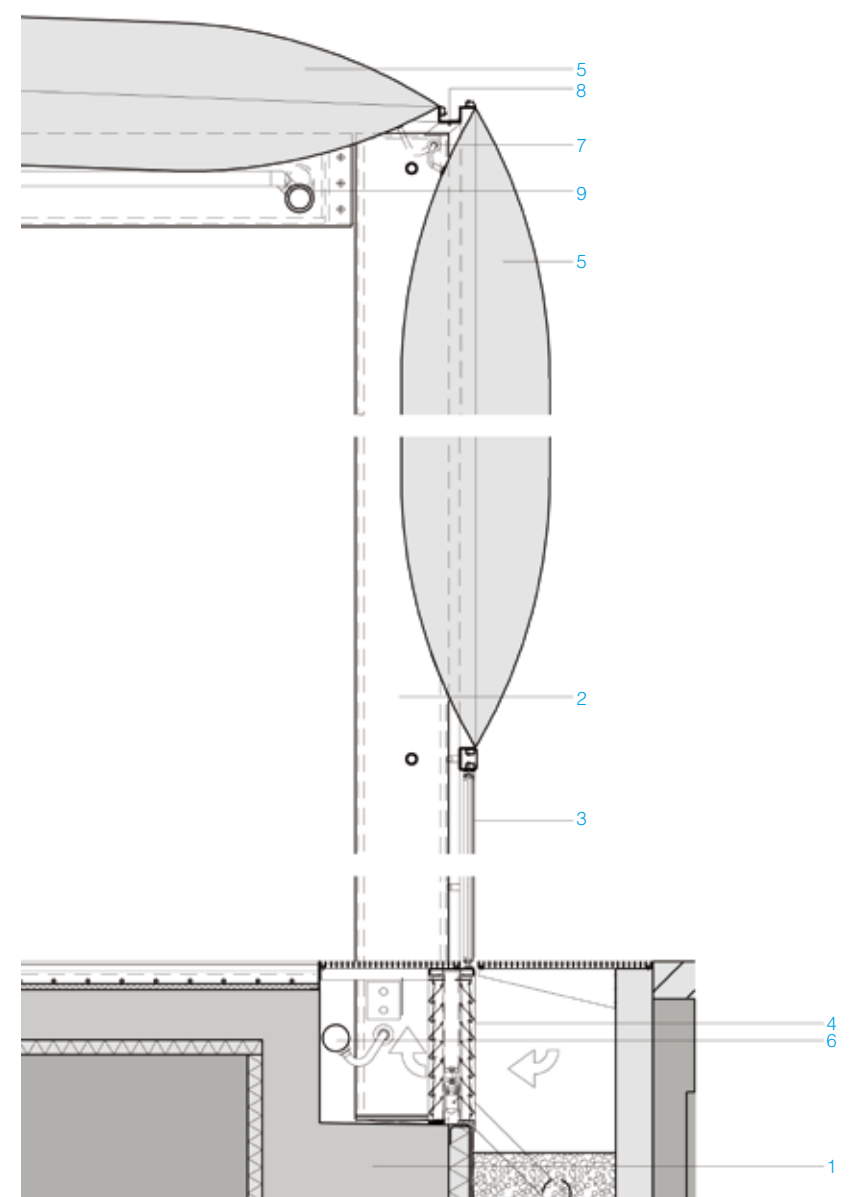
1. Reception area
2. Meeting centre
3. General and technical service departments
4. Offices
5. Void
6. Installations
7. Storage and archives
8. Auditorium
9. LEF 'workshop' areas
10. Kitchen and distribution point
11. Sheltered inner garden



- 1. Main entrance
- 2. Entrance passageway
- 3. Reception desk
- 4. Reception area, grand cafe
- 5. Workshop areas
- 6. Auditorium accommodation 275 person
- 7. Distribution point of canteen and kitchens
- 8. Meeting centre
- 9. Canteen
- 10. Foyer of meeting centre
- 11. White garden
- 12. Green garden with canteen terrace
- 13. Dispatch and general energy facilities
- 14. Entrance to bicycle parking facilities under entrance square

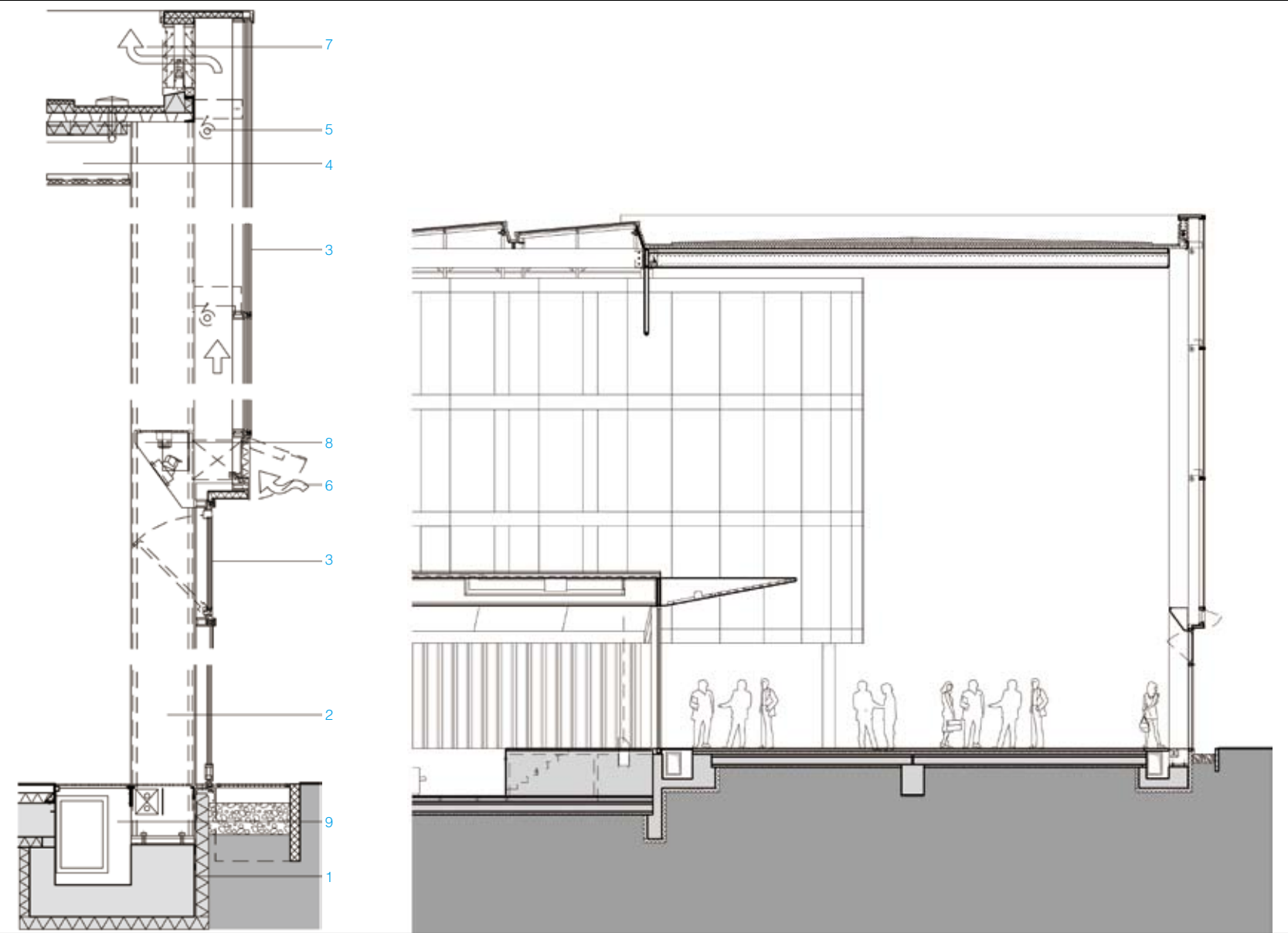


- 1. Existing concrete floor
- 2. Existing appended concrete balcony
- 3. Aluminium frame with clear insulating glass and part that can be opened
- 4. Sandwich panel to prevent thermal
- 5. Steel auxiliary construction equipped with anchoring slots for window cleaning carriages
- 6. Layered and hardened glass
- 7. Aluminium tubing with twilled profile for attaching and spanning fibreglass fabric
- 8. PTFE (teflon)-coated fibreglass fabric
- 9. Heating pipe to prevent cold front
- 10. Data and electrical connection, supply via column
- 11. Steel climate ceiling, placed between the concrete beams to ensure the maximum free height; induction units, lighting, sprinklers and loudspeakers have been integrated in the ceiling



- 1. Concrete Foundation
- 2. Steel box column, 8x50 cm, also air supply for the ETFE cushions
- 3. Steel frame with clear isolatieglas
- 4. Aluminium ventilation grille
- 5. ETFE cushions
- 6. Main pipeline ETFE cushions
- 7. Steel tube column with air hose
- 8. Structural steel gutter
- 9. sprinkler pipes





- 1. Concrete foundation beam
- 2. Steel box beam 8cmx50cm
- 3. Aluminum modular facade with insulating and sun-resistant glass
- 4. Steel roof with a ceiling of perforated, clear-anodized aluminium between the joists
- 5. Sun-resistant glasshouse fabric with tubular motor
- 6. Air supply for cavity ventilation
- 7. Air discharge for cavity ventilation
- 8. Lightning and convector unit, supply of water and electricity takes place via steel column
- 9. Convector and main supply track

Menara Perak

Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Designers: GDP Architects Sdn Bhd
Photographer: K.L. Ng Photography / RUPAJIWA Studio
Completion date: 2008



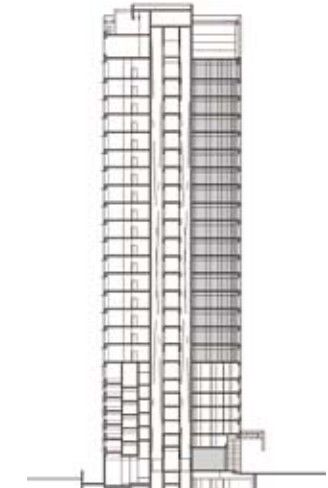
This development was conceived as an up-market corporate office within the vicinity of the Kuala Lumpur City Centre. As a high-rise office building, the paramount concern for the design team is to achieve efficiency in floor area and energy consumption apart from the creation of a distinctive urban presence at the strategic corner site.

The 26-storey building was designed as a simple triangular box in response to the site profile and constraint. The building comprises a basement floor housing M&E services and car park, ground floor entrance lobby and gallery, 6-storey aboveground car park, 17-storey office and a roof garden on 24th floor. The structural system adopted is conventional beam slab system at the core and post-tensioned beam and slab at the office floor plate to maximize office's ceiling height.

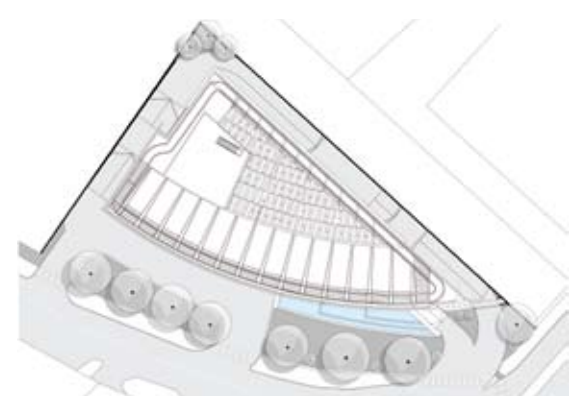
Situated on a very tight corner site, the floor plate was designed to optimise the usable floor area and views towards the city centre. With the service core neatly nestled at the rear northwest corner, the office space is left with maximum glazed wall exposure with

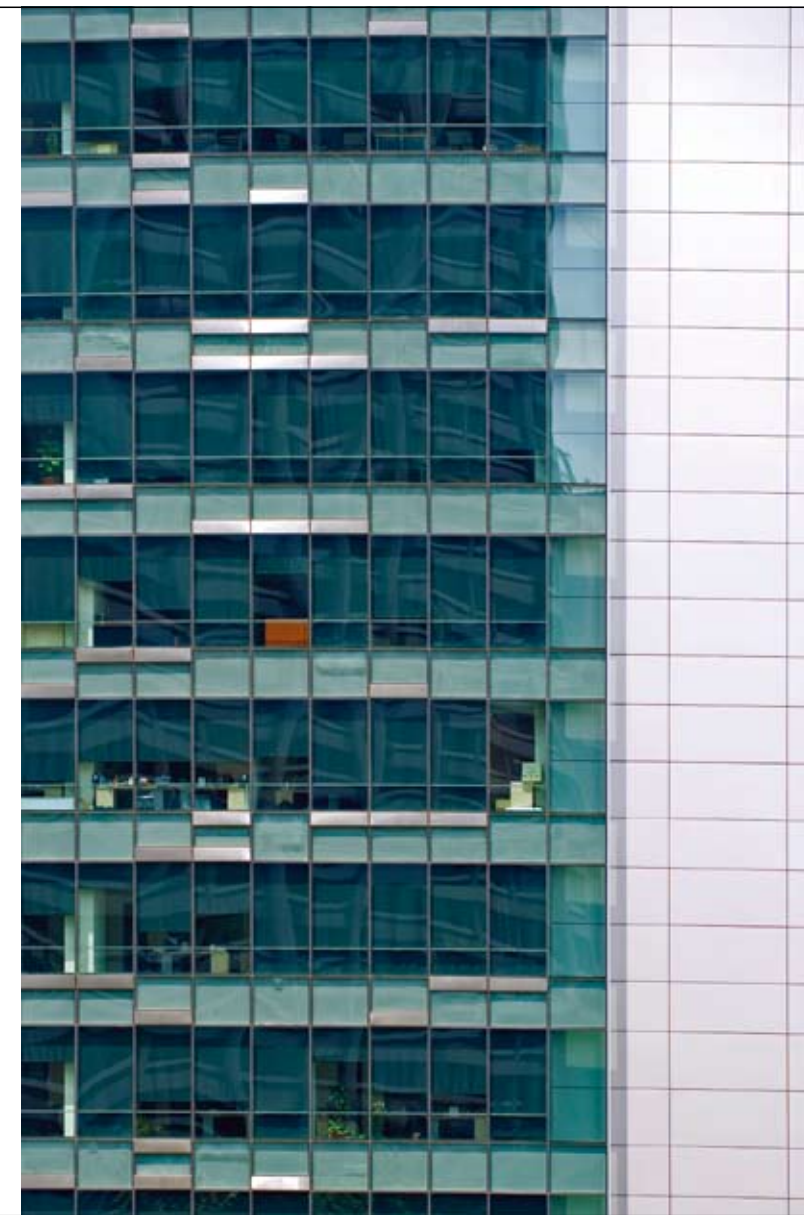
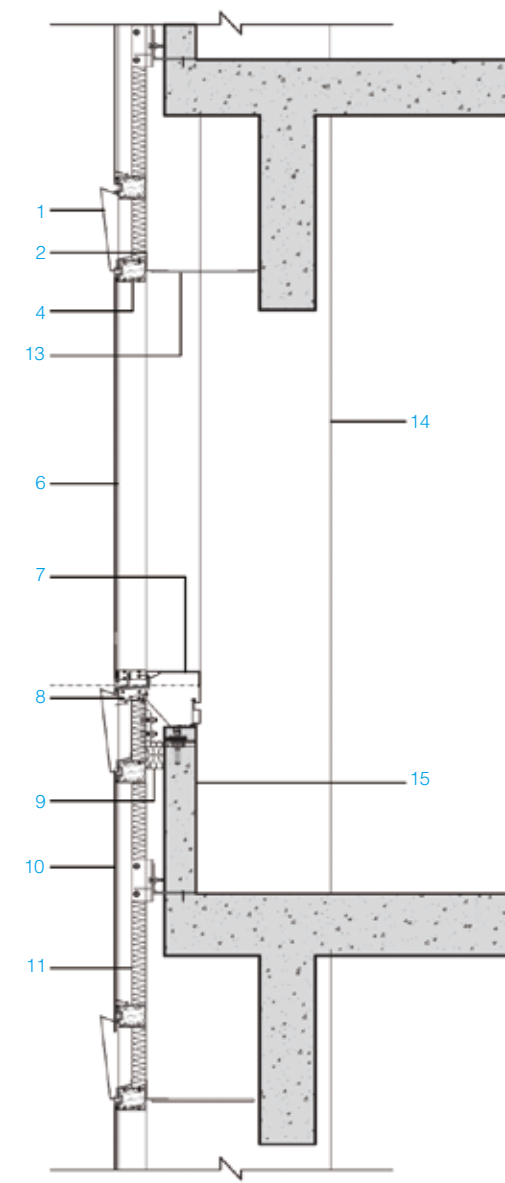
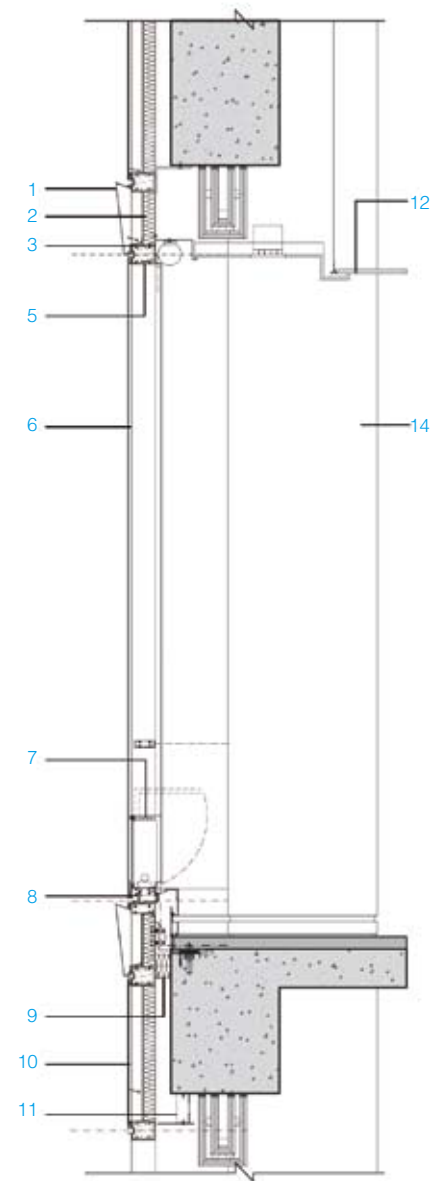
minimal intrusion from the columns. The floor plate was also designed to accommodate different tenancy profile, resulting in a flexible, functional and conducive working environment for the tenants.

The building external finishes is a combination of stone cladding on the ground floor entrance, curtain wall at the south and west facades, aluminum fins and louvers form part of the less transparent western and northern facades. The main façade facing south is expressed as a strong curve addressing the approach in curtain wall glazing from level one to the roof terrace. Low-E glazing was used for office floors to reduce heat load and reduce energy consumption whilst polka dots ceramic frit glass was used for aboveground car parks. Façade lighting was also integrated into the curtain wall facade design to enhance salient features of the building. The glowing light boxes on the front façade, in particular are reminiscent of the stainless steel fins, which sparkle in the sun during daytime.









- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Stainless steel reflector | 9. 2-hour fire rated fire safing insulation |
| 2. 12mm thickness Backpan sealed to frame all round | 10. Green tinted heat strengthened glass |
| 3. Aluminum plametin powder coat finish | 11. 50mm-thickness Rockwool insulation |
| 4. Fiber cement board in paint finish | 12. Suspended ceiling tiles |
| 5. Extruded aluminum transom and mullion in powder coat finish | 13. Finish column face |
| 6. 8.76mm thickness. laminated glass with hard coat low-E on surface | 14. RC column face |
| 7. Extruded aluminum sill cover in powder coat finish | 15. RC crash barrier |
| 8. Structural sealant | |

Palestra

Location: London, UK

Designers: Alsop

Photographer: Christian Richters

Completion date: 2006



Palestra offers a very particular response to the speculative office. It offers simple traditional office space wrapped around a central core with floor-to-ceiling glazing and great views. It allows for multi-occupancy, but has in fact been taken by a single tenant - a sign of its successfully simple response to the standard brief. It is a marker building that jauntily pokes its head forward to claim glimpses of the river. Through sheer physical presence and scale it brings an unpromising site to the attention of all, making it the subject of debate.

Palestra is located on Blackfriars Road at the junction with Union Street, opposite the new Jubilee Line extension of Southwark Underground Station. It is at the intersection of four Transport Development Zones.

The brief for the project was to develop a new landmark office building that would provide high quality contemporary office accommodation with flexible floor plates capable of subdivision within a new landmark

office building that would not only attract high profile tenants but also make a significant urban contribution to this area of Southwark.

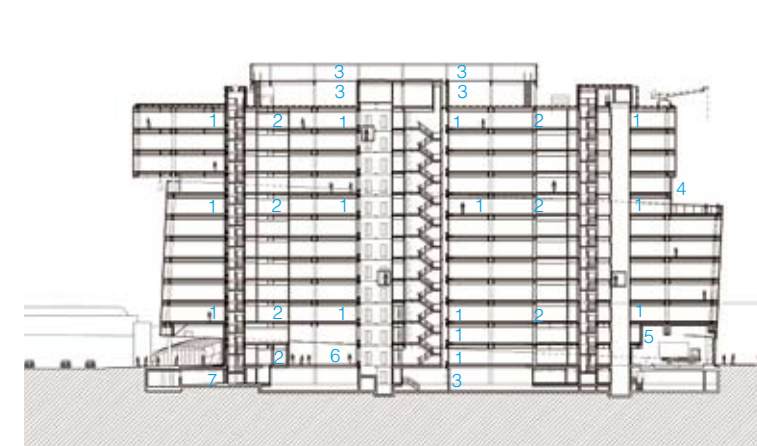
The detailed specification called for standards appropriate for the central London commercial market, specifically a category a fit out, which included air conditioning, raised floors, suspended ceilings, flexibility of plan and rationalisation of stair and lift cores to obtain maximum open floor area.

In addition the client specified the need to incorporate retail opportunities for the ground level of the building. To work successfully in this location this needed:

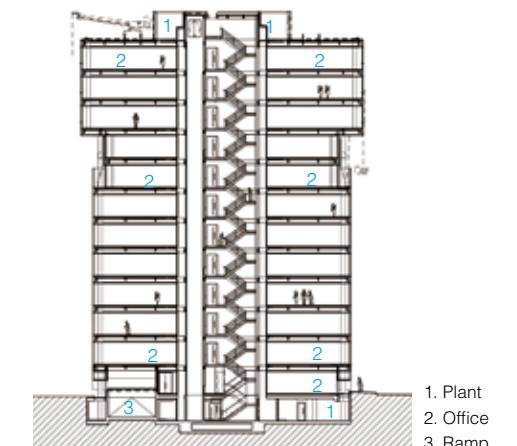
- An on street presence for A1 retail use to enliven the Blackfriars Road facade
- A contemporary “pod” design to the shop unit with integrated glazing and lighting
- Flexibility in unit size and divisibility
- Separate entrances and services arrangements to the retail unit.

Award name:

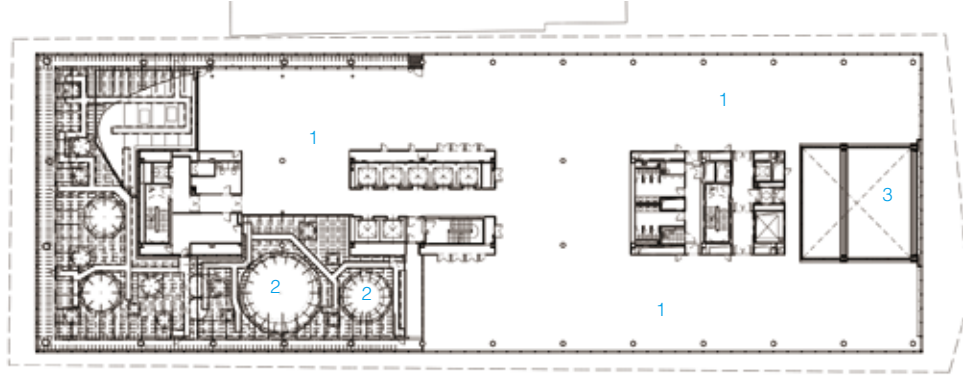
2007 RIBA Architecture Award



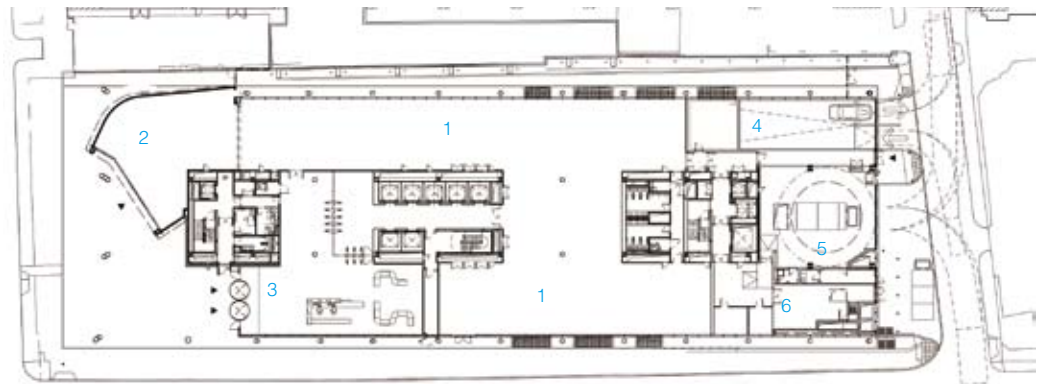
1. Office
2. WC
3. Plant
4. Terrace
5. Loading bay
6. Entrance hall
7. Car park



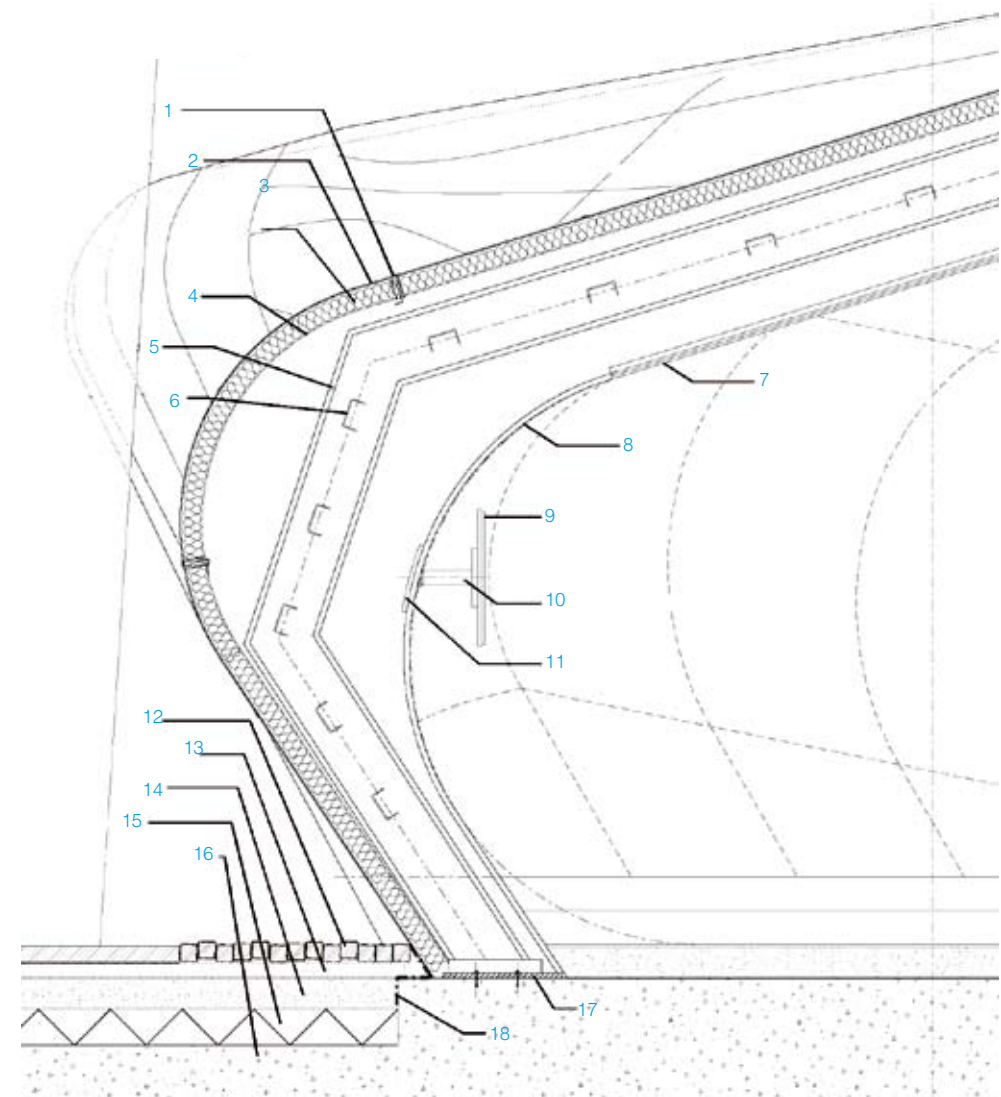
1. Plant
2. Office
3. Ramp



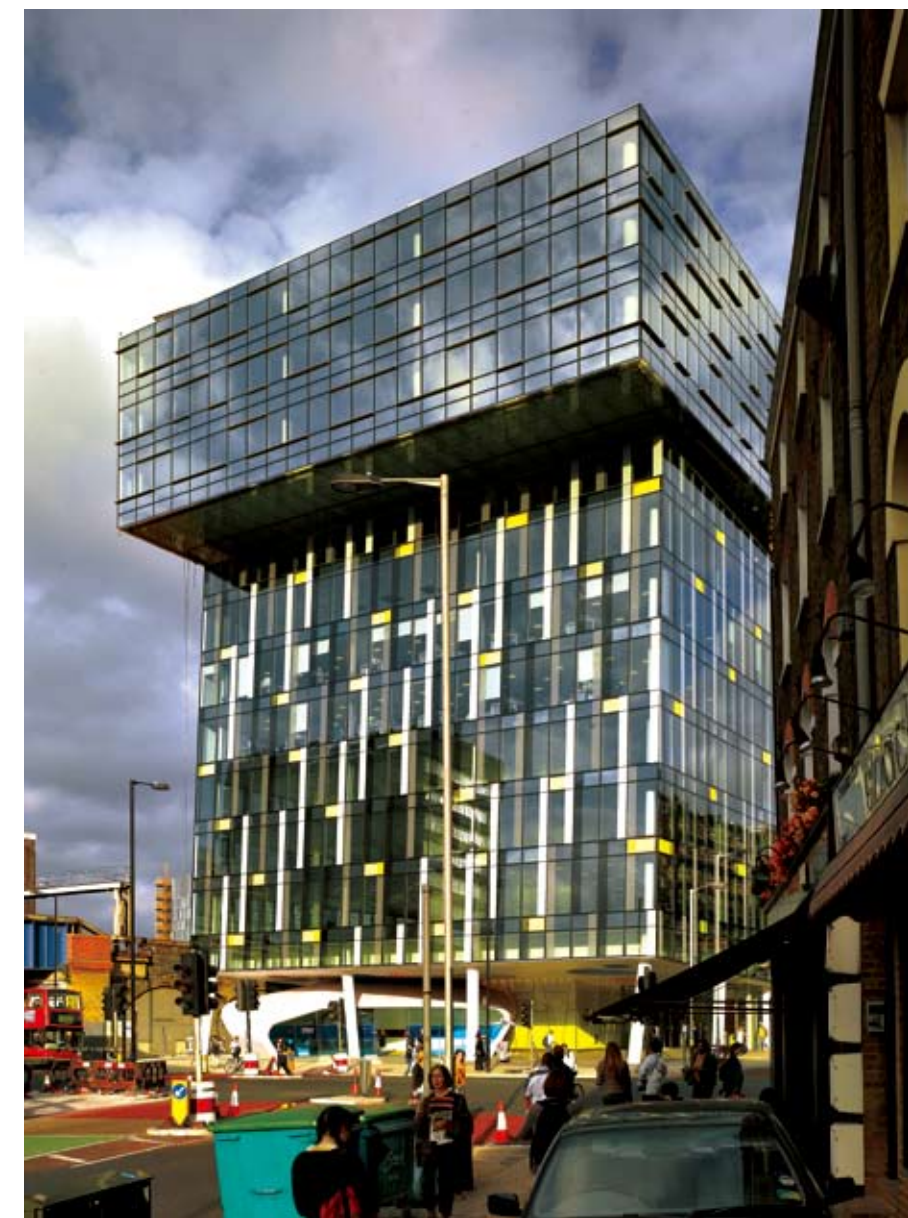
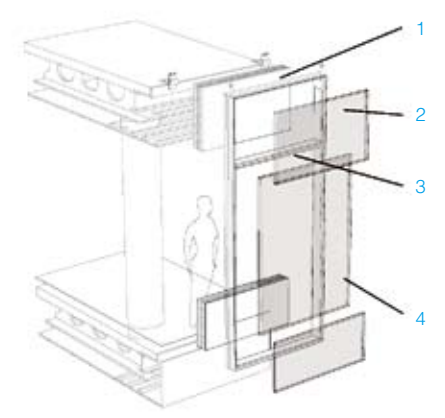
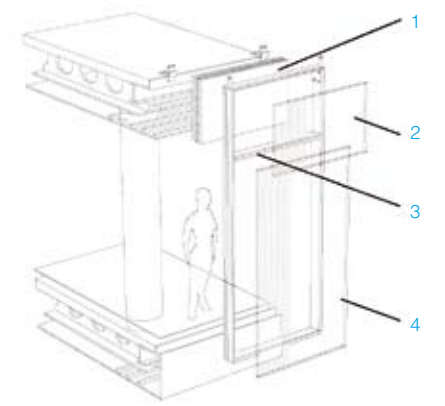
- 1. Office
- 2. Cone
- 3. Void



- 1. Office
- 2. Pond
- 3. Entrance hall
- 4. Ramp
- 5. Loading bay
- 6. Refuse



- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. LED light fitting | 10. Metal bracket fixing |
| 2. 6mm GRP external cladding | 11. Plywood batten support for fixing |
| 3. 75mm renotherm sprayed thermal insulation | 12. Granite setts |
| 4. Line of GRP flange | 13. Sand/cement bed |
| 5. Primary steel secondary steel | 14. 150mm screed |
| 6. Secondary steel | 15. Void former |
| 7. Double layer plasterboard skimmed and painted | 16. Waterproof concrete |
| 8. 25mm single layer GRG | 17. Steel plate bolted to concrete |
| 9. Display panel mounted onto timber board | 18. GRP dressing |



- 1. Insulated spandrel panel with ventilated shadow gap.
Panel finish varies. Refer to architectural elevations
- 2. Spandrel double glazed unit with toughened glass
- 3. Intermediate transom, double glazed units are finished externally with a butt silicon joint
- 4. Main vision double glazed unit with toughened outer and laminate inner

Mediacomplex

Location: Barcelona, Spain
Designer: Patrick Genard
Photographer: Aleix Bagué
Completion date: 2008



Award name:
 World Architecture Festival 2008, Selected project
 Premios Ciudad de Barcelona 2008, etc.

The Mediacomplex project was born from the union between a city, the 22@ Plan for the development of emergent technologies, and a company as engine within this sector.

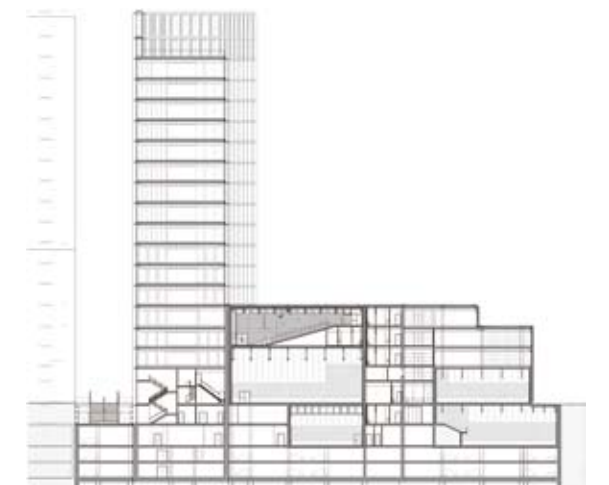
The project addresses a complex program which integrates a variety of diverse elements. These include many facets of the audiovisual world, the teaching of the University Pompeu Fabra, the production within the Factory of images, and the creation within the Tower, itself a display window upon the Ave. Diagonal. Each of these elements occupies its place within the building autonomously, and still participates with the same whole.

The building occupies a special place. The meeting point between the orthogonal grid of the Eixample and the Ave. Diagonal creates a new New York-style pedestrian square, generously opening up the audiovisual building to the city. In addition, the project positions itself over the Ave. Diagonal as an entryway into the "peri Glories" zone which finds its counterpoint with the Agbar tower. Lastly, it

takes advantage of the industrial history of the neighborhood by incorporating the unfinished 19th century factory of Cal Aranyo.

From this integrated program, keeping in mind the urban complexity of the site, two new buildings are born in synergy. Their polar characteristics enter a dialogue allowing the whole to become greater than the sum of its parts.

A base, the Factory, static and horizontally treated, is aligned with the old existing Cal Aranyo factory as a natural continuation two centuries later. The Tower, vertically treated, dynamically expresses the change between urban alignments. The base, opaque and smooth, covered with a double-skinned metallic screen, provides subtle variations of permeability and perforations which softly filter the light. The Tower, transparent, expresses its deeply recessed structure with huge niches, creating chiaroscuro effects on the façade. Nevertheless, both share a common system of geometry and proportion, as with a metallic and chromatic treatment that achieves a unity of rich diversity.

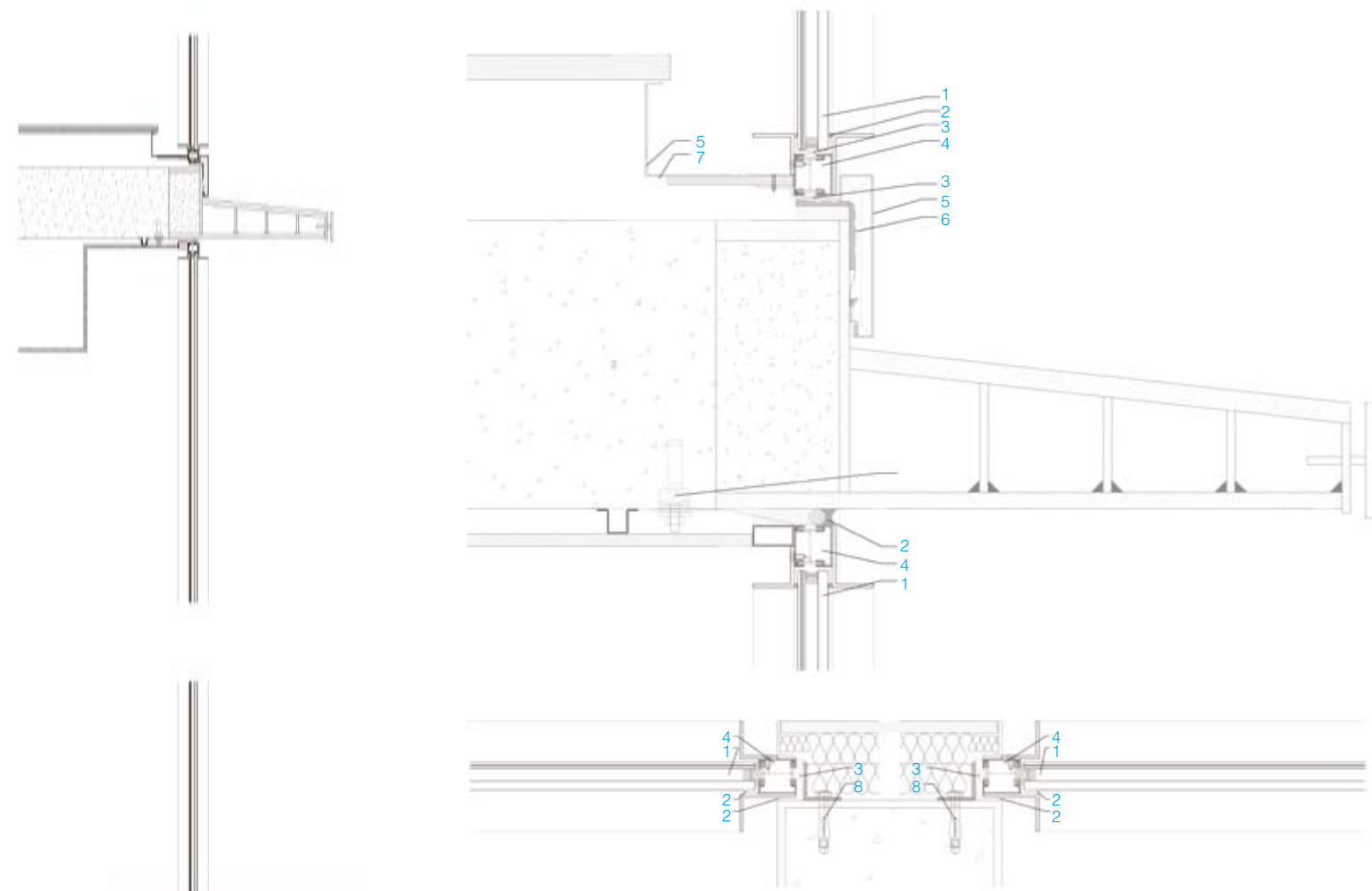




- 1. Antique building
- 2. Sets storage
- 3. TV set
- 4. Sets entrance
- 5. Technical control
- 6. Main access to broadcast center and tower
- 7. Office tower with terrace on the 16th floor







- 1. Security double glazing low-E solar control
- 2. Silicone seal type dc-797 neutral color s/df, with bottom of polyethylene gasket
- 3. Rubber gasket or shim EPDM
- 4. Fixed steel window Jansen Janisol special type, including Hammerite Martele interior and exterior ends
- 5. Trim galvanized steel E=1.5mm, shaped and machined, including Hammerite Martele interior and exterior ends
- 6. Waterproofing sheet of EPDM rubber E=1mm placed in cold
- 7. 16mm OSB molding reinforcement in accessible areas
- 8. Taco metal expansion



UNIQA Vital Business Centre

Location: Budapest, Hungary

Designers: Ferdinand and Ferdinand Architects

Photographer: Istvan Oravecz

Completion date: 2009



The new head office is located close to the previous one at the junction of two important traffic arteries in District XIII, Lehel út and Róbert Károly körút. The office building constructed by property developer Raiffeisen Evolution in 22 months, named the Vital Business Centre, and has net usable floor space of 18,000 square metres. That means it is of a similar size to the Austrian Foreign Ministry. The nine-storey building houses all of UNIQA's divisions, while 40% of the usable floor space will be let to other companies.

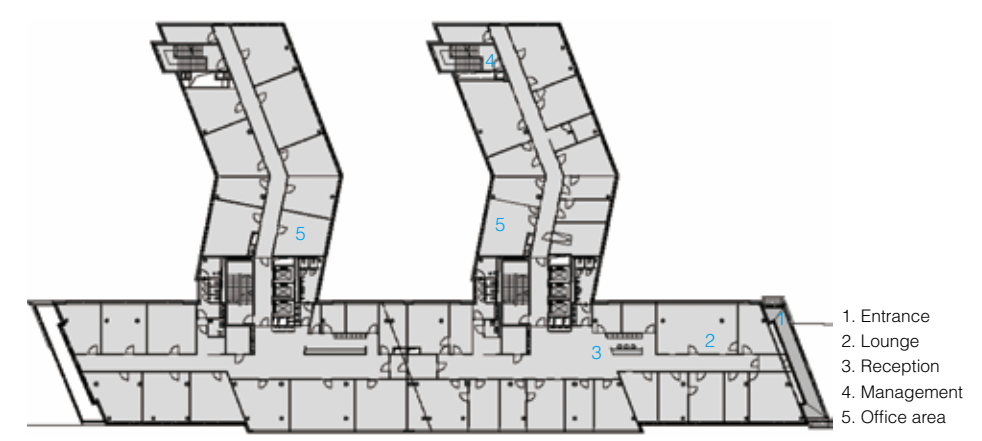
Companies renting the space so far include a pharmacy and a diagnostics centre. Árpád Ferdinánd explained that while designing the building he was guided by the principle of transparency. Transparency is one of the cornerstones of UNIQA's business philosophy, and is conveyed in the Vital Business Centre by many glass surfaces and expansive rooms, the architect said. Lighting up the night a distinctive feature of the building is its LED facade, allowing colourful images and messages to be displayed on the street-facing side of the office

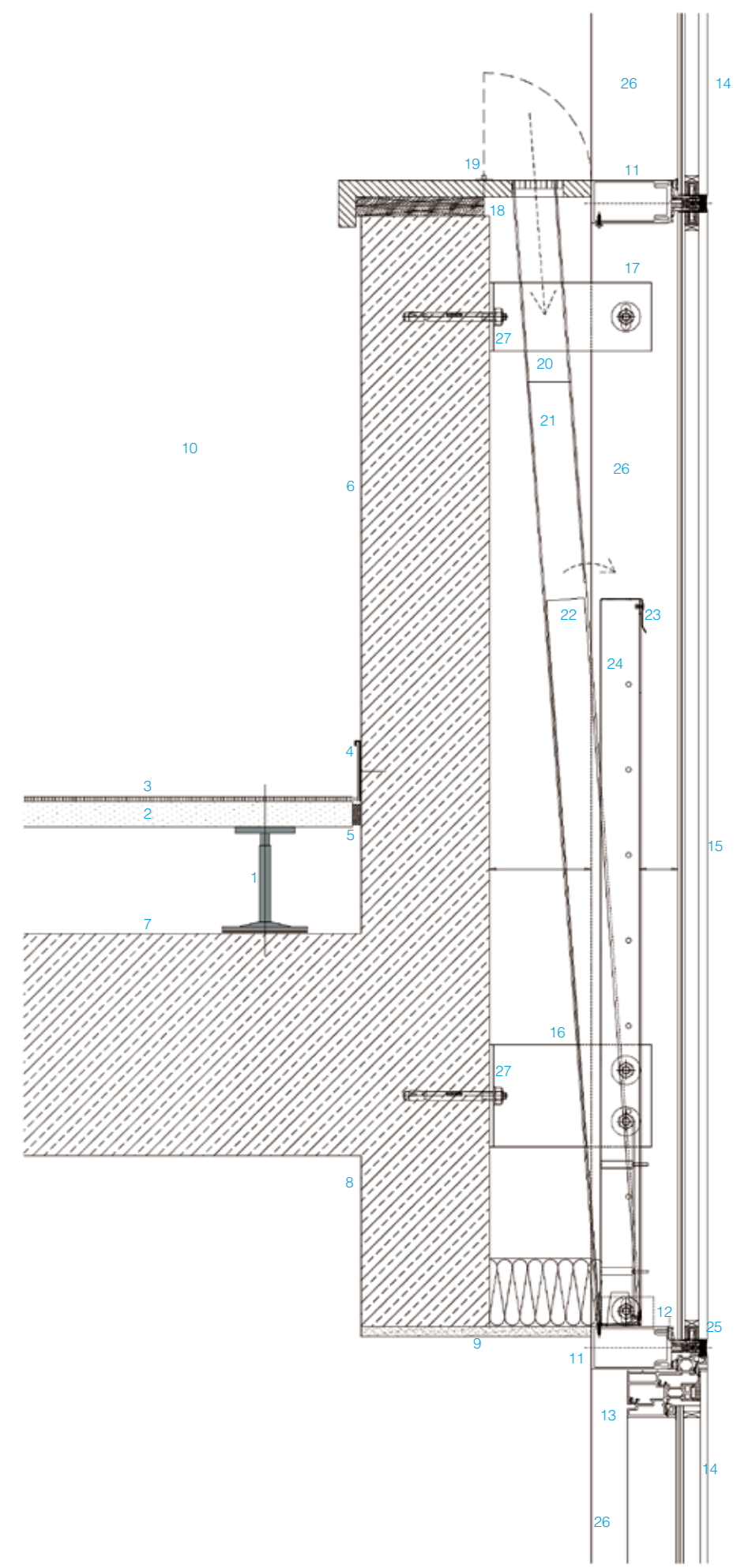
building every evening. Although the idea is not new, it is unique in its scale: with some 80,000 pixels the Vital Business Centre currently boasts Europe's largest LED facade.

There is a 50 metres long and 20 metres high cube outstanding from the 3rd floor up in the middle of the 95metres facade to break the layout of it. This cube is two floors higher than the building itself so the visual effect is like a box was pushed out of the house. The main entrance has been placed under this cube. The elevation was made of aluminum-glass certain construction. To break the rhythm of the vertical profiles the architects designed random green stone bands. They have had to isolate because of the different chemical behavior of stone.

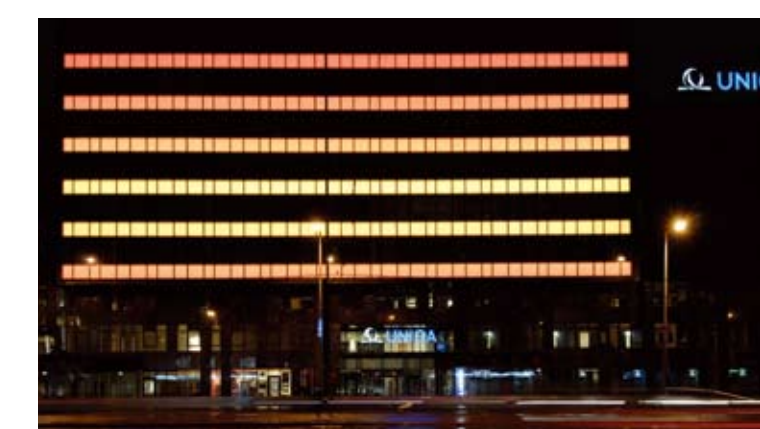
Only the middle part of the facade contains the LED lighting system. The panels have been built in under the windows between a concrete wall and the glassing. One panel is 25 centimetres x25 centimetres; there are six floors with this built-in system.







- 1. Raised floor column
- 2. Raised floor board
- 3. Wall-to-wall carpet
- 4. Skirting
- 5. Elastic filler
- 6. Reinforced concrete parapet wall
- 7. Reinforced concrete slab
- 8. Reinforced concrete beam
- 9. Gypsum board 125mm
- 10. Mineral wool
- 11. Curtain wall venting parapet frame
- 12. Curtain wall rib fixing element, moving joint
- 13. Casement frame, propiate for curtain wall system
- 14. Heat insulated glazing
- 15. Heat insulated glazing with opal foil by factory
- 16. Galvanized steel bracket - with fixed joint
- 17. Galvanized steel bracket - with expansion joint
- 18. Internal window sill support
- 19. Internal window sill with perforated, up opening Section
- 20. Fixing rail of lighting panel in direction of intaking
- 21. Fixing rail of lighting panel in final situation
- 22. LED lighting panel in temporary situation
- 23. Fixing of LED lighting panel
- 24. LED lighting panel in final situation, fixed
- 25. Outtaking of moisture
- 26. Heat insulated aluminium curtain wall rib
- 27. HILTI HST M10x110/30cm



Creative Valley

Location: Utrecht, the Netherlands

Designer: MONK & Paul Dam

Photographer: Trevor Mein

Completion date: 2010



Creative Valley is a building for companies that want to work innovatively, mostly cultural creatives. Gathering their wishes the designers needed to produce a sustainable multi-talented building for multiple companies, each with its own identity yet sharing a certain number of facilities and contacts - an environment in which accommodation and business are merged.

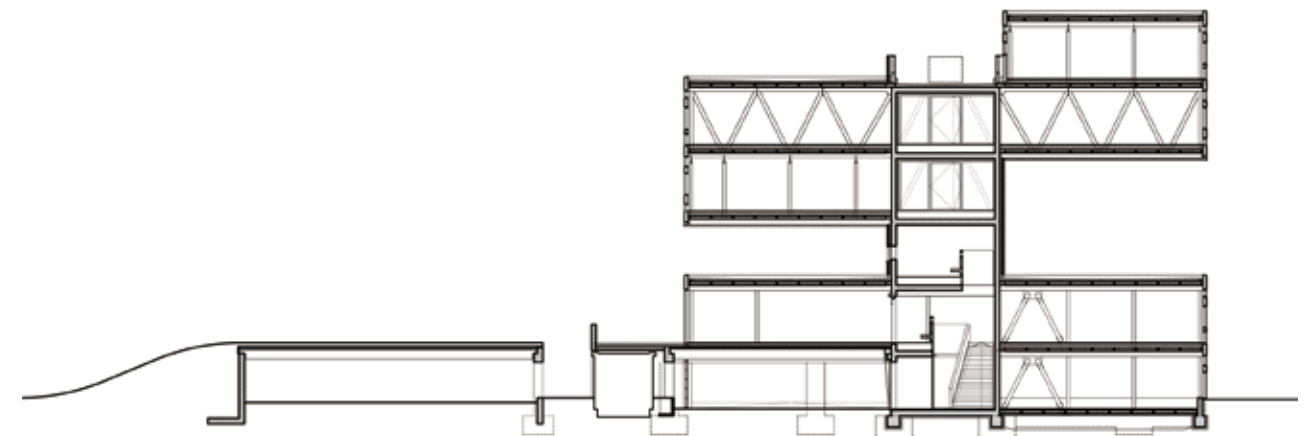
The appeal of Creative Valley is that people feel completely at home from the moment they enter the building and experience an “open energy”.

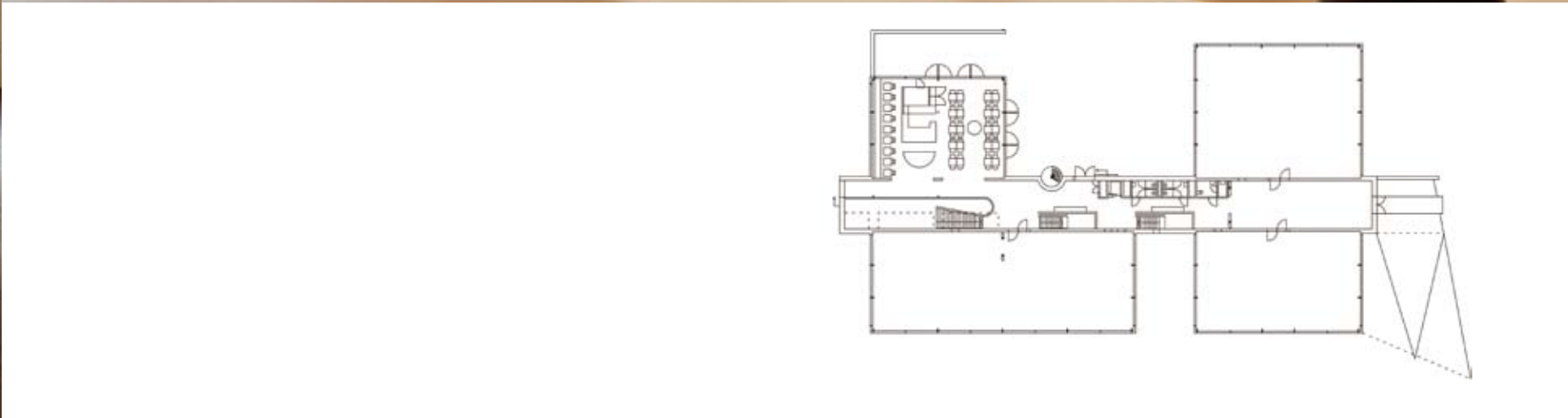
MONK architects created a work environment that people enjoy being in as well as a building which is future-proof. The design is in fact a literal drawing of the proposed organization chart. The architecture was inspired by the natural structure of a tree with branches and leaves. It has an enclosed midsection with heavy structural elements and materials in monolithic detail. Boxes with an overhang of eleven

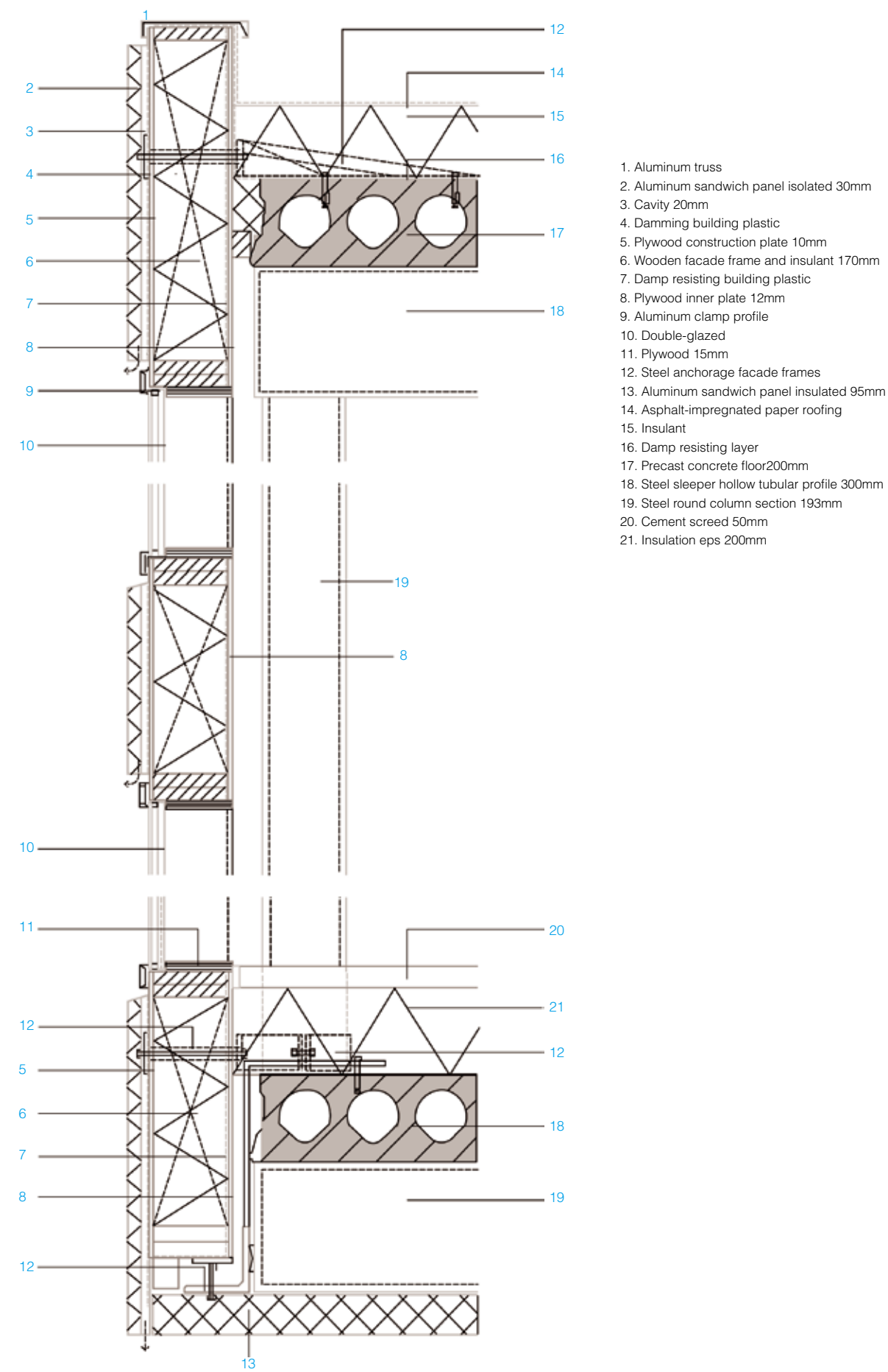
metres are suspended from the midsection that defy gravity and offer maximum views by means of layered glass façades.

The client wanted to realize a building for creative users containing public, privileged and private space. Public space is primarily meant for meeting purposes; privileged spaces are the meeting rooms and presentation spaces; the private spaces are the individual business areas.

This resulted in an elongated, relatively narrow (5.4 metres) nave with seats, meeting rooms, WIFI and pantries. The heads of the nave are meeting and presentation rooms in various sizes and styles. On either side of the nave the glass extensions are hung in which the individual business units are located. On the roof of the lower extensions are common roof terraces.







Basque Health Department Headquarters

Location: Bilbao, Spain

Designer: Coll-Barreu Arquitectos / Juan Coll-Barreu / Daniel Gutiérrez Zarza

Photographer: Aleix Bagué

Completion date: 2008

Award name:

Nomination to the European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture - Mies van der Rohe Award 2009.

Selected in the X Biennial of Spanish Architecture and Urbanism Basque 2009



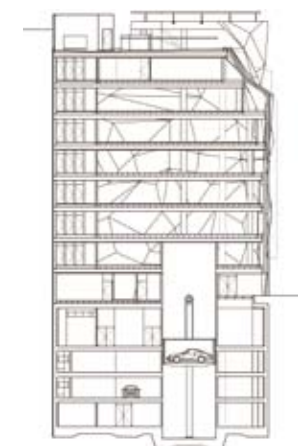
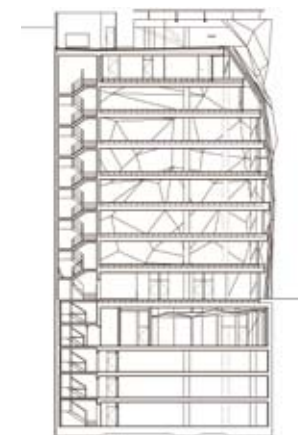
The site is located in the crossroad of two important streets of the Ensanche, designed in 1862. The restrictive city rules compel to repeat the shape of the neighbouring walls, reducing penthouses according to a curved directive, chamfering the corner and building a tower on it.

The building concentrates services and communications in a vertical spine attached to the longest party hedge and generates seven open floors assigned for offices. Above this, there are two floors for local representative and institutional use. The board hall takes up the double height of the tower. The assembly hall, its lobby and its appendages are situated in the first basement. Further below there are two parking floors and one fourth level for archives. The car lifts allow access to all the basement levels.

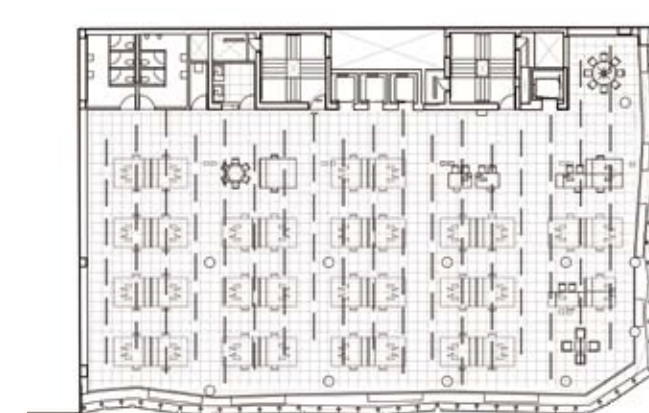
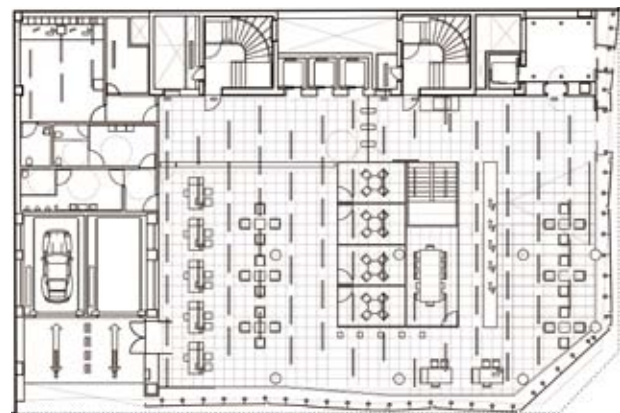
The double façade solves not only urban requirements but also those concerning energetic, fire-resistant and acoustic insulation from outside. This climatic improvement enables the elimination of the

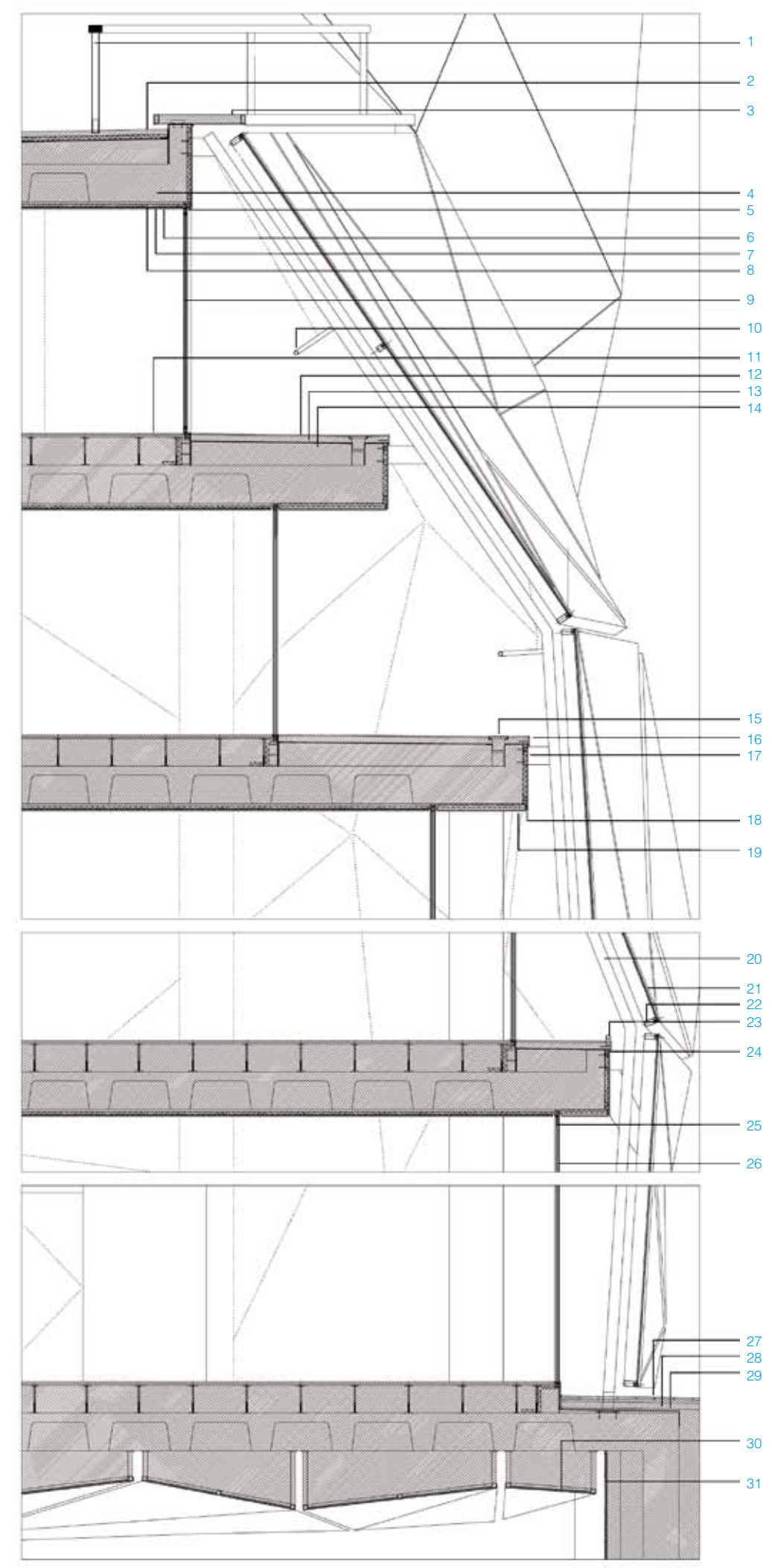
conventional air-conditioning installation as well as the false ceiling. Thus, the sound produced by the building is reduced, air recirculation in workplaces disappears, with a significant increase of health conditions. The volume occupied per floor is also reduced.

The folded façade generates multiple visual from inside to the streets below, and also from the highest floors to the landscape that surrounds the city, a highly effective mechanism for the incorporation of urban vitalization inside the building. The workspace benefits of the permeable, passable and livable volume of the façade, that enables the building breathing and the space exchange between inside and outside. The system façade of the building is similar to the experience of sitting at the door of a house, above the threshold, with an eye toward the road and the back into the home.









- 1. Banister:stainless steel circular tube profiles+wooden handrail
- 2. Reversed roof +reinforced concrete slab+finish polished
- 3. Ridge: aluminum folded metal sheets
- 4. Reinforced concrete waffle slab
- 5. Sliding doors:extruded anodized aluminum shapes
- 6. Thermal insulation
- 7. Radiant ceiling conditioning
- 8. Suspended ceiling:plasterboard sheets fixed to galvanized steel profiles
- 9. Low-E double glazing with interior security laminated glass
- 10. Handrail:stainless steel circular tube profile
- 11. Raised floor
- 12. Reinforced concrete slab
- 13. Waterproof membranes
- 14. Increased light mortar layer
- 15. Drain cover canal
- 16. 1/2 lpe stainless steel profile
- 17. Front of structural floor: wood and cement
Panel+mortar increased layer of special
Waterproof cement+galvanized steel profiles+inside thermal insulation
- 18. Throat:folded aluminum sheets
- 19. Suspended ceiling: wood and cement panel mortar increased layer of
special waterproof
Cement+galvanized steel profiles+inside thermal insulation
- 20. Stainless steel tube profile stanchion
- 21. Laminated glass with sunlight control
- 22. Extruded anodized aluminum profile
- 23. Skirting board: stainless steel circular tube profile
- 24. 1/2 lpe stainless steel profile
- 25. Extruded anodized aluminum carpentry with breaking of thermal bridge
- 26. Double low-E glazing with interior security laminated glass
- 27. Encaustic cement floor tile
- 28. Reinforced concrete slab
- 29. Waterproof membranes
- 30. Suspended ceiling: expanded stainless steel mesh+galvanized steel
profiles+interior acoustic absorber
- 31. Interior coating: expanded stainless steel mesh+galvanized steel
profiles+interior acoustic absorber

Bermuda Point Office Building

Location: Queensland, Australia
Designer: Tony Owen Partners
Photographer: Brett Boardman
Completion date: 2006



Bermuda Point Office Building is a strata commercial building located opposite the Bond University on the Gold Coast. The building is located on the waters edge at Lake Orr and enjoys spectacular views across the lake to Arata Isozaki's university campus.

The developer's brief specified an economical building which would provide maximum flexible floor space for strata offices. So, whilst the building had to be an economical structure, it also had to satisfy a master plan requirement for the highest standard of design. The result was a building made of very robust materials, which takes a unique shape to create a very exciting design statement.

The site itself was problematic as the foundation material was very poor requiring deep piling under the entire structure. At the same time the site was subject to flooding so the building had to be raised one level above ground.

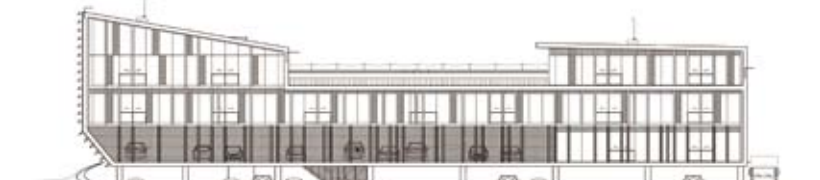
The design solution was to create a large simple floor plate that could be divided into smaller 'front to back' office suites. This involved dividing a 20metresx64metres floor plate into 8 strata tenancies

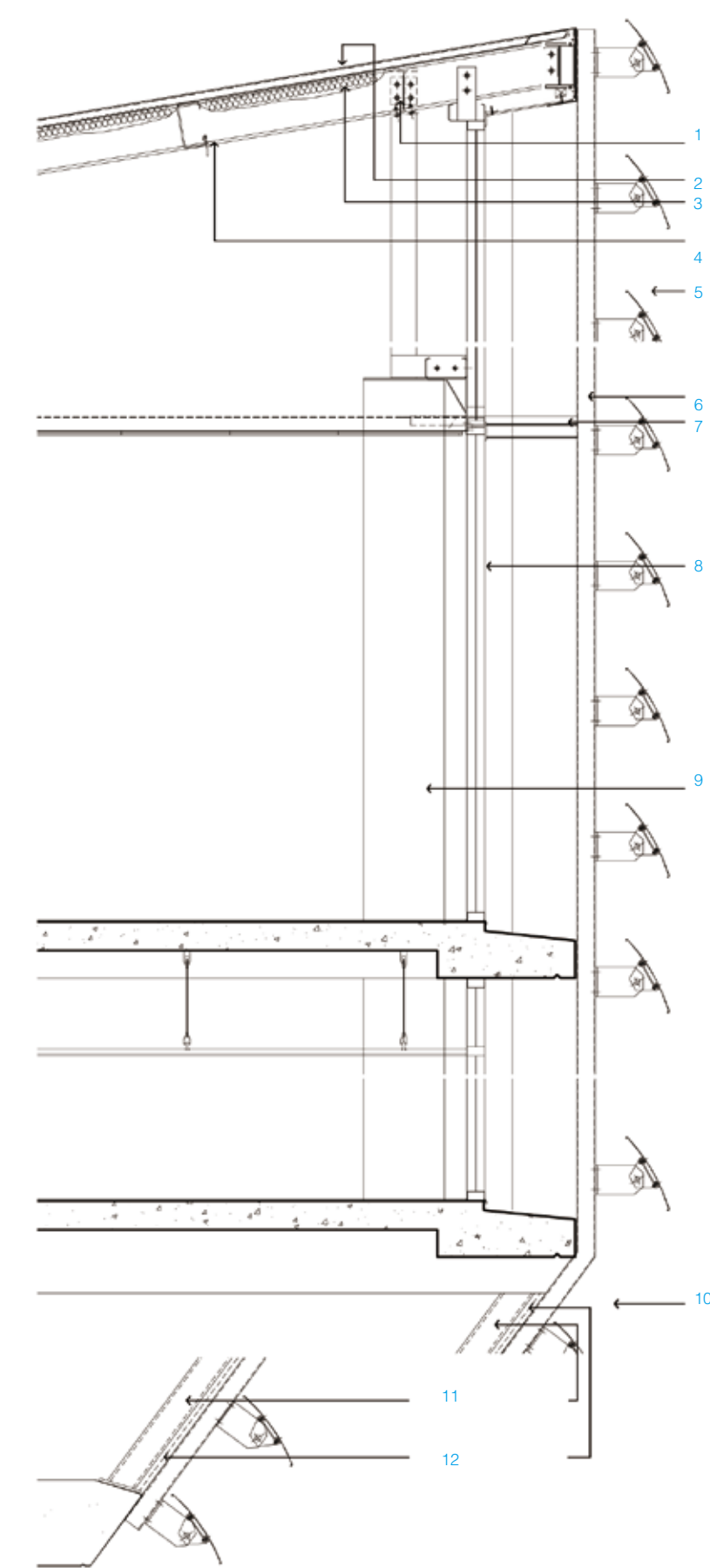
of each 8metresx18metres in size. Each tenancy enjoys waterside frontage. A two metres-wide open walkway at the front ensured each tenancy also had a street frontage.

The site itself is orientated north/south. In order to maximize views the long facades had to face east/west, and this created a sun control problem. At the same time, due to the flooding requirements, the building is supported above 2 levels of parking and it was a requirement of the master plan that the parking should not be visible from the university across the lake.

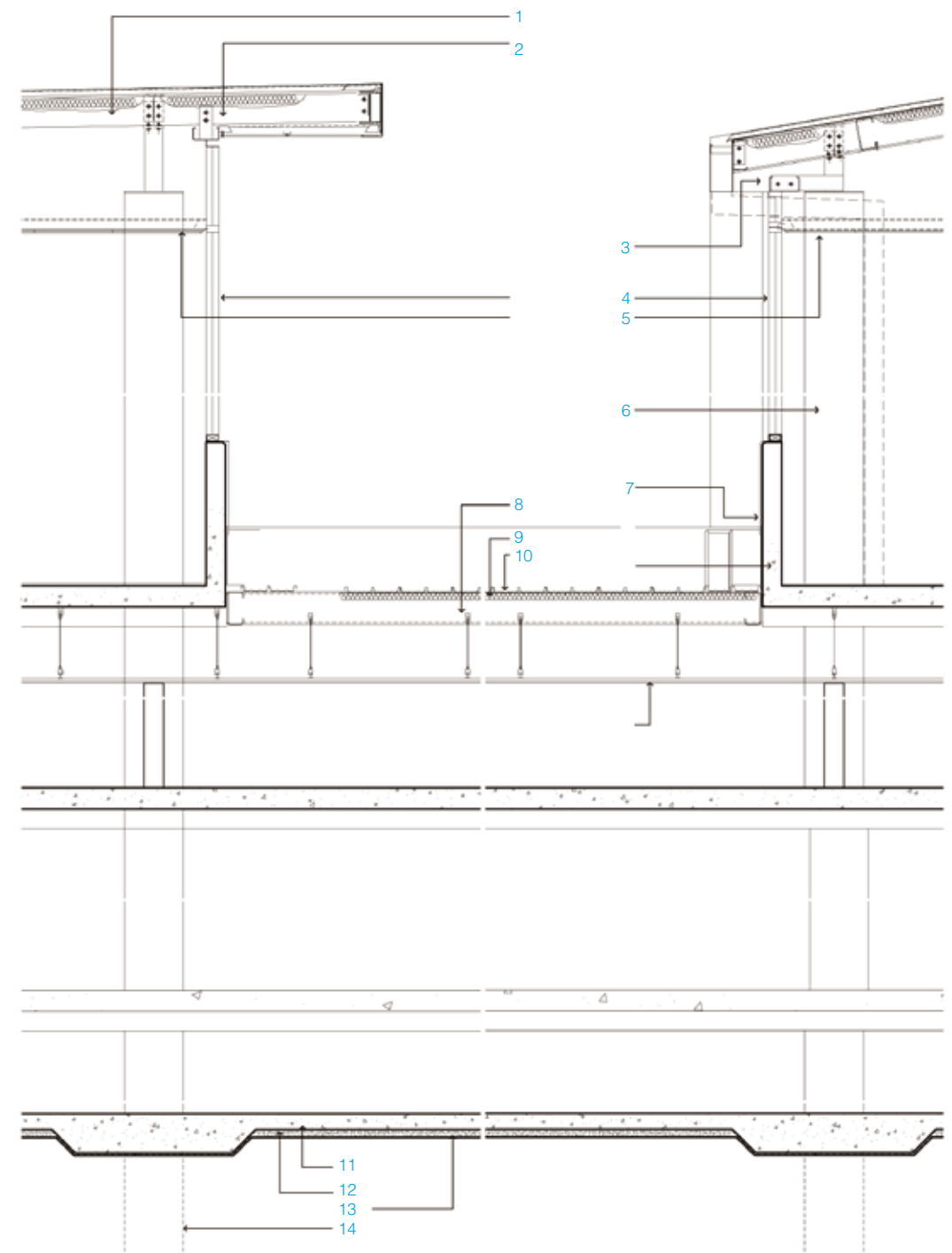
The building was cost-effective to build, using passive environmental principles combined with standard, robust materials. The portal, which unifies the building, is made from framed fibrous cement sheet, as are the louver fins. The floor-slab soffits are painted concrete and the glazing is a standard aluminum style. The iconic shape combined with the use of the coloured fins allows this inexpensive building to make a strong, sophisticated design statement.

Award name:
 2007 Gold Coast Urban Design Awards

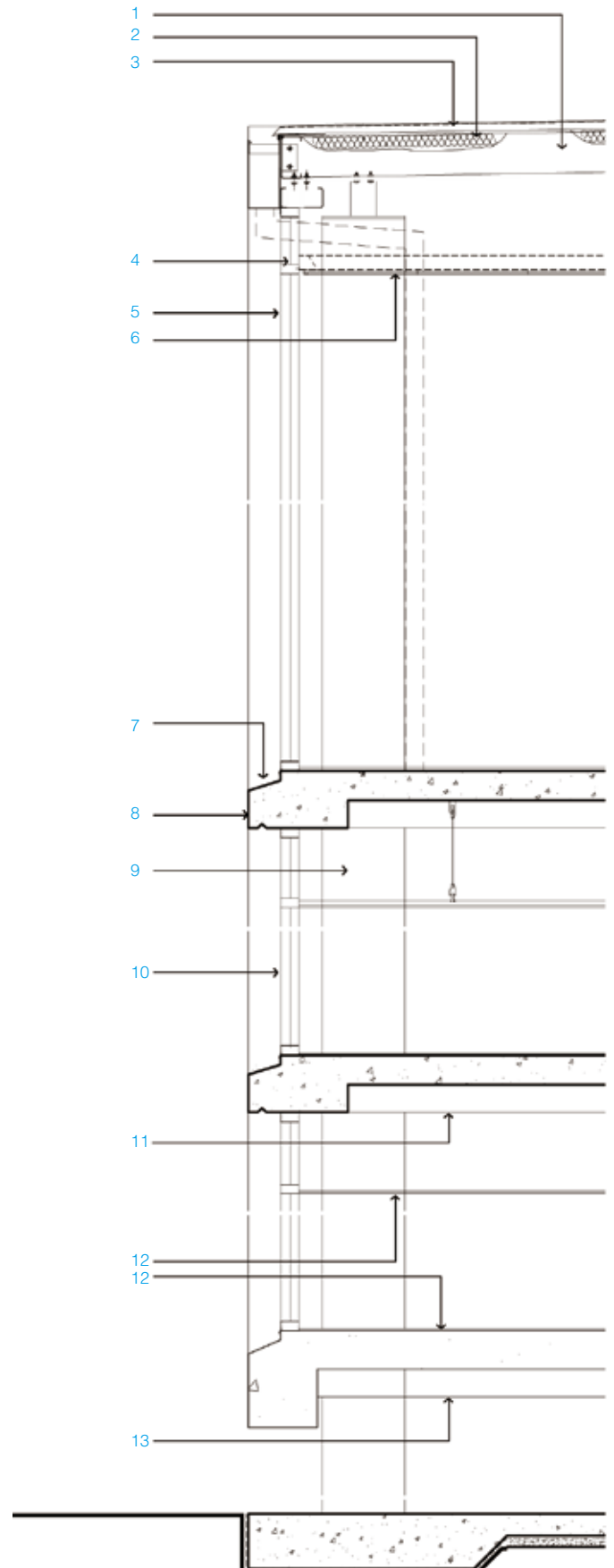




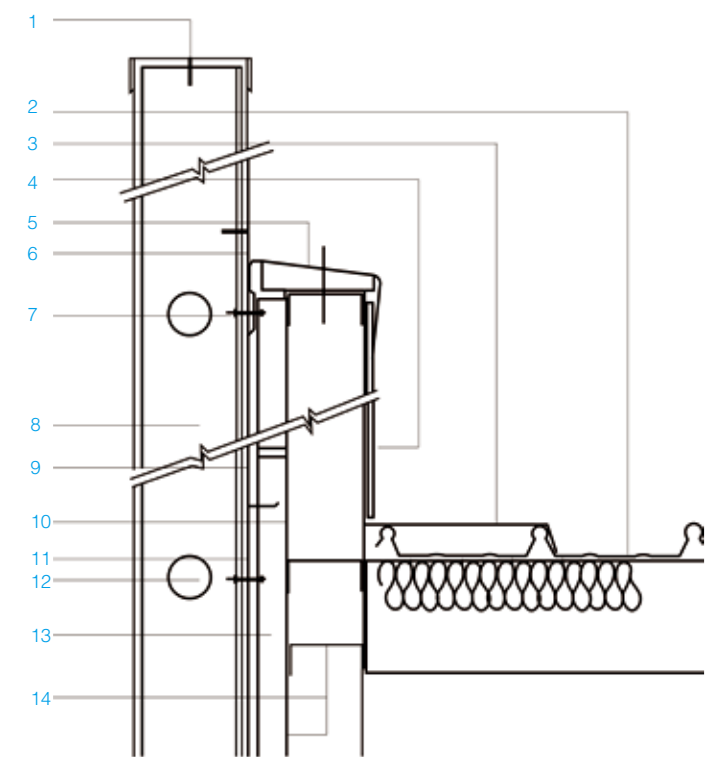
- 1. Steel roof framing
- 2. Colorbond Klip-lok roofing
- 3. Insulation
- 4. Suspended ceiling+suspension system
- 5. Sunshade louvre blade device
- 6. 75 SHS to struct
- 7. Steel tie to struct
- 8. Glazing
- 9. HARDI column filled with concrete
- 10. Sunshade louvre blade device
- 11. Steel framing
- 12. Steel mesh



- 1. Steel roof framing
- 2. Insulation
- 3. Window head profile fixed to the top of column
- 4. Aluminum framed window
- 5. Suspended ceiling + suspension system
- 6. Hardi round columns filled with concrete
- 7. Flashing
- 8. Steel roof framing
- 9. Insulation
- 10. Colorbond klip-lok roofing
- 11. RC slab on ground
- 12. Vapour membrane
- 13. Sand bed
- 14. Pier as applicable



- 1. Steel roof framing
- 2. Insulation
- 3. Colorbond klip-lok roofing
- 4. Obscure glass panel
- 5. Aluminum framed window
- 6. Suspended ceiling
- 7. 50millimetres setback at RC slab edge
- 8. RC slab edge
- 9. Hardi round columns filled with concrete
- 10. Aluminum framed window
- 11. RC Slab thickening beyond
- 12. Suspended ceiling carpet
- 13. RC slab thickening beyond



- 1. Capping piece
- 2. Klip-lok roofing
- 3. Flashing
- 4. FC sheet
- 5. Hardwood support
- 6. Screw fix capping and folded
- 7. Sheeting to backing strip over continuous bead of sealant
- 8. Signage panel
- 9. Exposed horizontal Joint 10mm NOM
- 10. Sarking
- 11. Express panel
- 12. Light
- 13. Top hat
- 14. Steel framing

Schwandorf

Location: Stuttgart, Germany
Designers: Archimedialab
Photographers: Happy Lim Photography
Completion date: 2007



The task to design a new administration building, reorganize the power station compound and create a new noise protection barrier offers the chance to dissolve the dichotomy of landscape and building to realize the deconstruction of those categories into one designed environment, to be experienced in a dynamic and curious fashion.

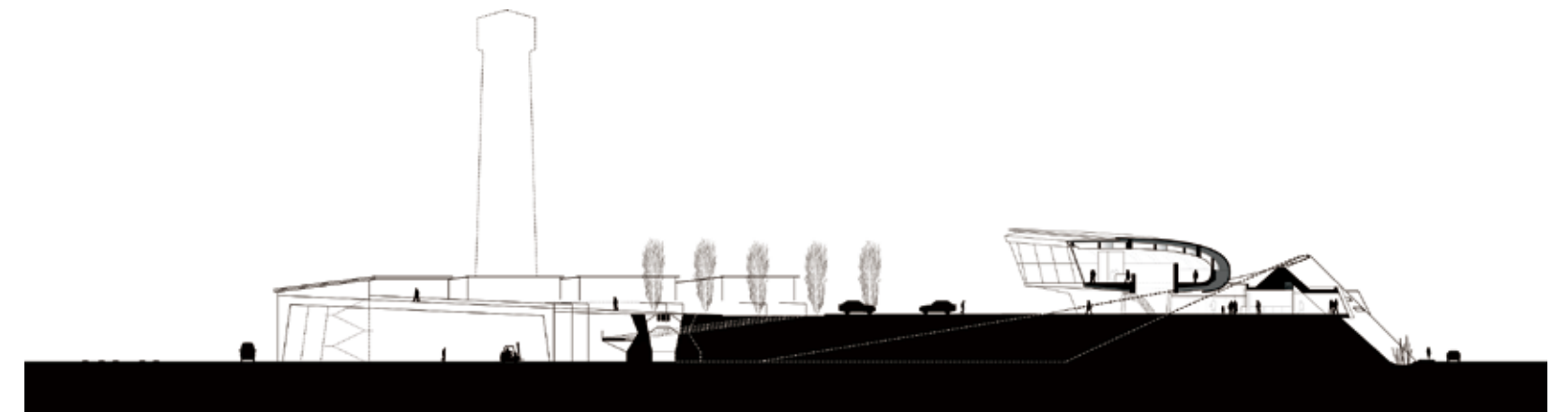
450 metres long and up to 13 metres high, the central part of a noise protection wall with a 45 degree incline simultaneously constitutes a new administration building for over 140 metres. The superimposition of building and earth wall allows one to explore and experience the landscape of this entire ensemble on various levels. An auditorium with a visitor center unfolds from this landscape and opens up towards the power station compound. It separates from the earth wall on the upper level, resting on two radial supporting walls and cantilevers up to 20 metres over the landscape. A long panoramic glass façade leans towards the power station. The administration building underneath was sculpted into the earth wall. The distinctive shape of the auditorium is visible from far beyond the barrier, heralding a strangely new and positive identity for the place and the enterprise.

As for the part of the building that is situated within the core of the earth wall, a basic structure of exposed concrete was supplemented

with built in furniture elements in coloured MDF, wooden oak floors, and brightly painted magnesia-bonded panels for acoustic absorption on walls and door elements. Part of the exposed concrete is stained in bright colours to contrast the archaic look of the untreated concrete. Profiled glass walls allow daylight to penetrate far into the building. All meeting and conference rooms were enclosed in frameless glass walls. The light timber structure of the upper glue-lam shell remains exposed, the diamond shaped curvilinear spaces between them were filled with acoustic panels stained in a dark purple colour.

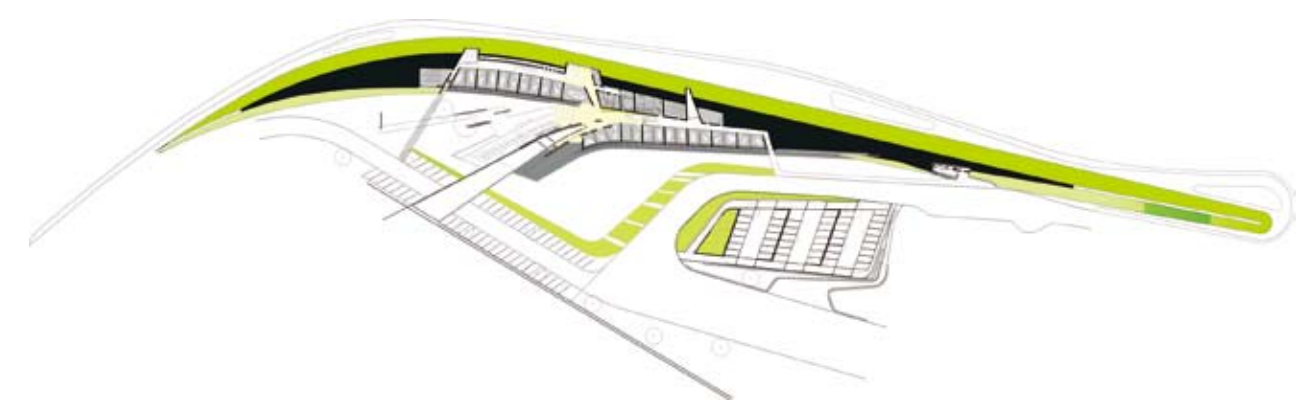
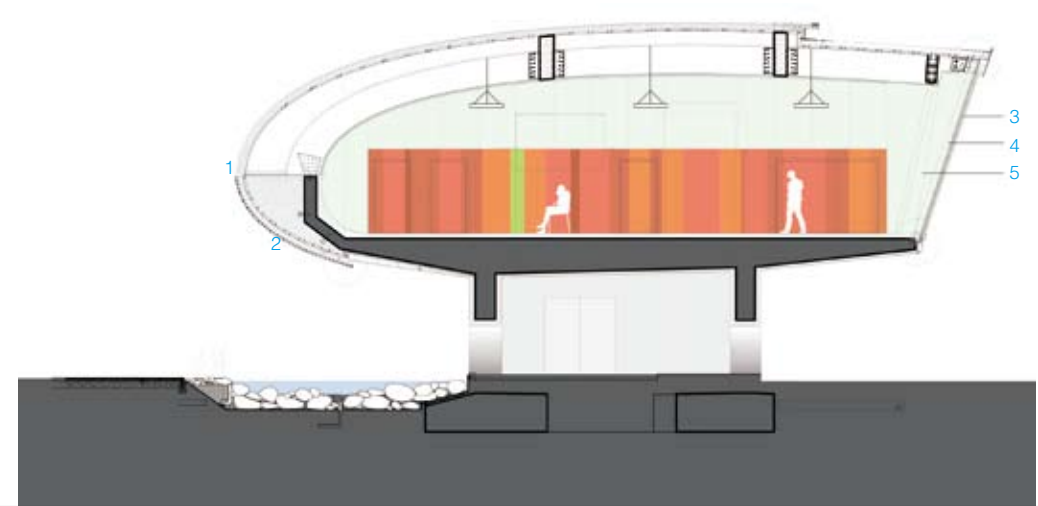
A specially engineered and carefully balanced mixture of earths with fine aggregate and a very low percentage cement for adhesion ensures the stability of the earth wall structure, yet allows enough water to be retained to let vegetation cover the structure completely and evenly. A large portion of the building is covered with up to 6 metres of the earth wall. The upper floor of the building folds out of the wall and cantilevers up to 20 metres over the upper level of the site. A pre-stressed concrete structure, initially supported by two curvilinear walls allows the auditorium and visitor center to hover over the site to allow panoramic views of the entire area.

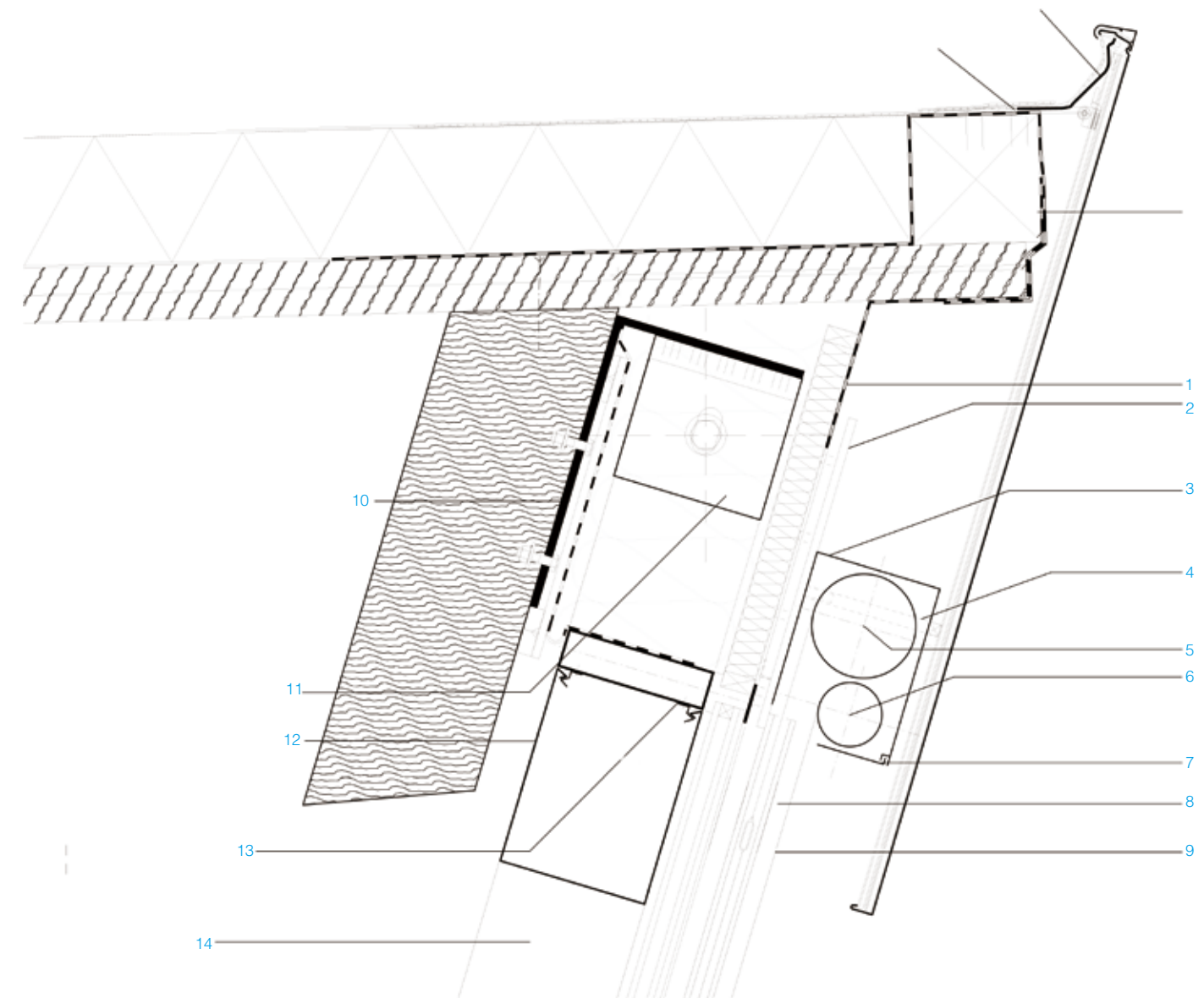
Award name:
 2007 Zuiderkerkprijs Award



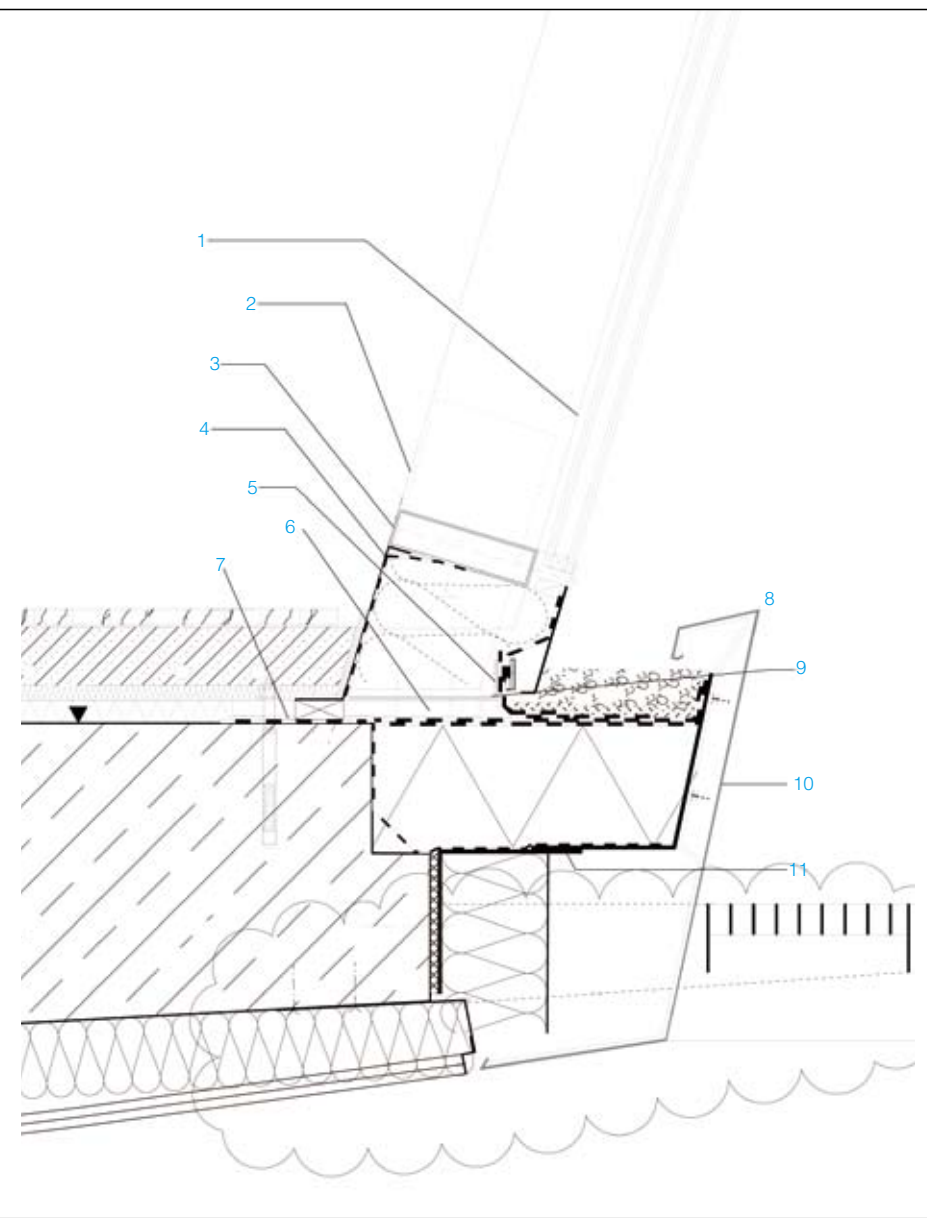


- 1. Lattice fresh air intake 1.35square metrex
3 elements 0.38x1.20m
- 2. Multi-layered panels d = 60
- 3. Level sun and glare protection outside
- 4. Aluminum facade posts T-section
- 5. Interior facade element





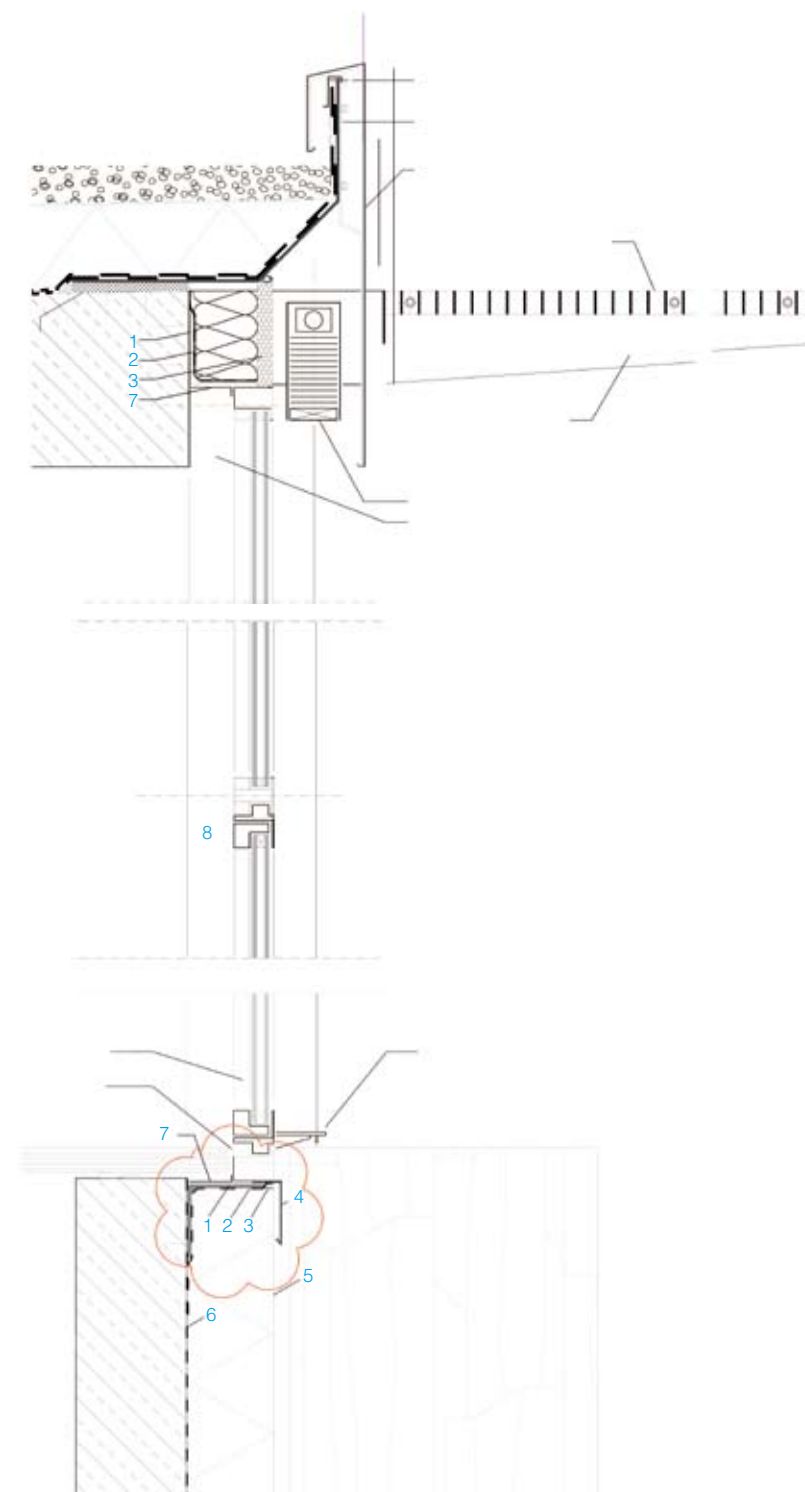
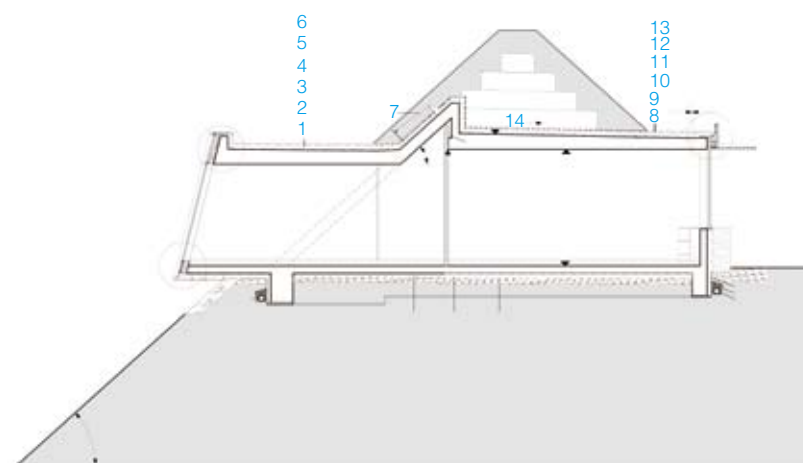
1. Panel
2. Bracket for the guide rails, the box of the sunshade and attica plate fastend an facade posts by thread bolt
3. Textile sun protection as countertension system
Aluminum box about 160mmx230mm fastend an facade posts by thread bolt
4. Grouted anchor attica plate on thread bolt at bracket
5. Roller shaft
6. Motor shaft, cable inlet lays hidden in facade profile and to the junction box
7. Inspection cover removable from below
8. Guide rails for sunshade
9. Cord of the countertension system
10. Steel angle fastend with screws on glulam beam
11. Facade posts fastend by bolts between two steel plates with oblong holes for the vertical movements. The steel plates have 20mm distance to the posts, so that horizontal displacement have also space
12. Aluminum cover plate between the facade posts
13. Beam box section, altitude varies
14. Posts box section, inclination 16.65° to the vertical



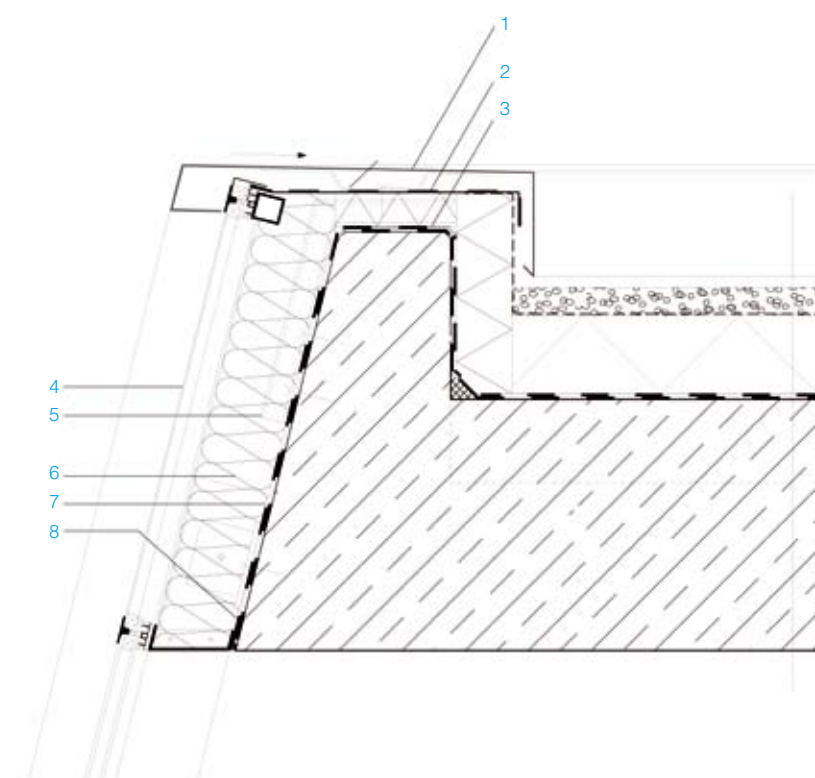
- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Over head and safty glazing from the inside outwards | 7. Height compensation | Undercoating |
| 2. Facade posts | 8. Roof structure: | 9. Sealing connection after frame installation |
| 3. Facade beam | 50mm gravel | 10. Attic covering on bracket |
| 4. Facing invisibly mounted | 10mm builds protection mats | 11. Attic subconstruction |
| 5. Frame with loose-fast-flange connection | bituminous roof-sealing, 2-ply | |
| 6. Steel plate | 160mm insulation | |
| | bituminous vapor barrier | |



1. Reinforced concrete sloped ceiling
2. Undercoating
3. 2-layer waterproofing
4. 14cm thermal insulation
5. Trickle protection mat
6. 5cm gravel
7. Shear threshold structure schubswellenkonstruktion
8. Reinforced concrete
9. Undercoating
10. 2-layer waterproofing
11. 14cm thermal insulation
12. Trickle protection mat
13. 5cm gravel
14. Ok RD im gefalle 2%



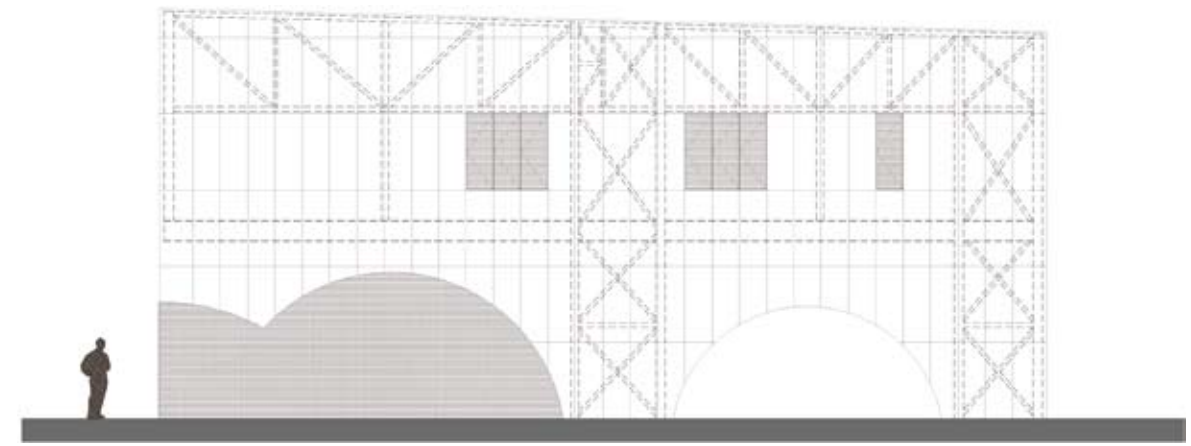
1. Subconstruction at concrete parapet or ceiling front edge, fastened façade and balancing of tolerance
2. Vapour proof connection at concrete Parapet
3. Cold bridge-free connection hollows stuffed with mineral fiber
4. Aluminum cover plate, thickness 2mm, powder coated surface, drainage behind cover plate
5. Perimeter insulation
6. Sealing of the concrete parapet
7. Continuous aluminum cover plate
8. Vertical connection between the facade profile and concrete wall



1. Aluminum attica plate surface powder coated, fixing by adhesion at angled brackets
2. Sealing foil in facade profile clamped
3. Sealing
4. Opaque Glazing panel
5. Angled brackets (Z-section) attached to the shell construction, (center distance about 500 mm)
6. Thermal insulation mineral fiber
7. Vapor barrier on concrete
8. Vapour proof connection

Nestle Application Group

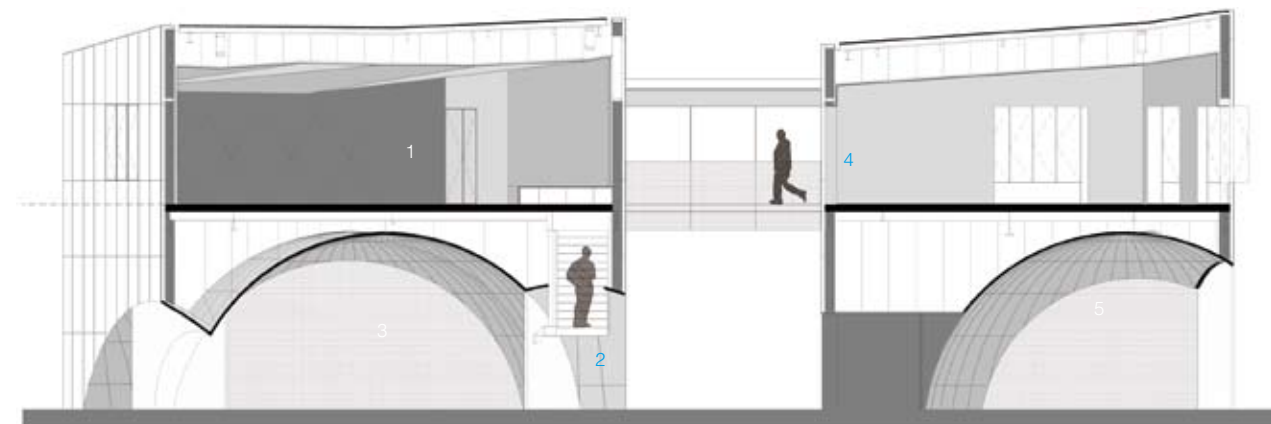
Location: Querétaro, Mexico
Designers: Rojkind Arquitectos
Photographers: Paúl Rivera
Completion date: 2009



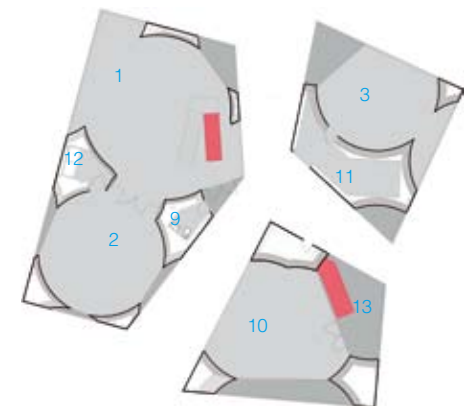
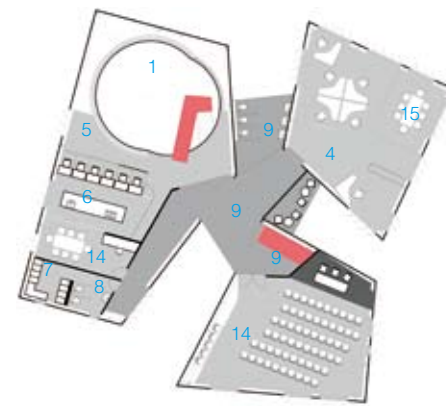
The UNESCO's designation of Queretaro's historic city center as a world heritage site in 1996, had unforeseen consequences that even expanded to the city's industrial periphery. As a result of this designation, the new building was to have an arched porch, as rooted in tradition. Rojkind responded to this challenge with a reinterpretation not only of the arch but also of the porch. If the arch is nothing else than a fragment of a cupola, in the same vein, the cupola is an amplified arch when it rotates around its own axis, the cupola meets the reference criteria of the arch without turning it into a cliché. While the exterior is opaque, metallic and impenetrable in appearance, the interior of these boxes painted in different colours, have an almost theatrical quality to them: it appears as if the researchers wearing their white robes were floating in a continuous flow of blues, yellows or greens which are interrupted by the continuous space of different colours sometimes, when one of the metal panels that covers the

boxes reveals itself and opens like a window, which can be seen from the outside. The construction of these buildings (if built in a different latitude, a more sophisticated technology most likely would have had been employed to automatize the production of the unique geometries of these spheres) implied the translation of spatial forms was to be done in a different constructive manner, in a simple almost colloquial way, which allowed the local workers to fabricate the foam like spherical space from the physical intersection of the spherical cupolas made of rebar rings and arches.

Award name:
 The Best Renovations of 2009

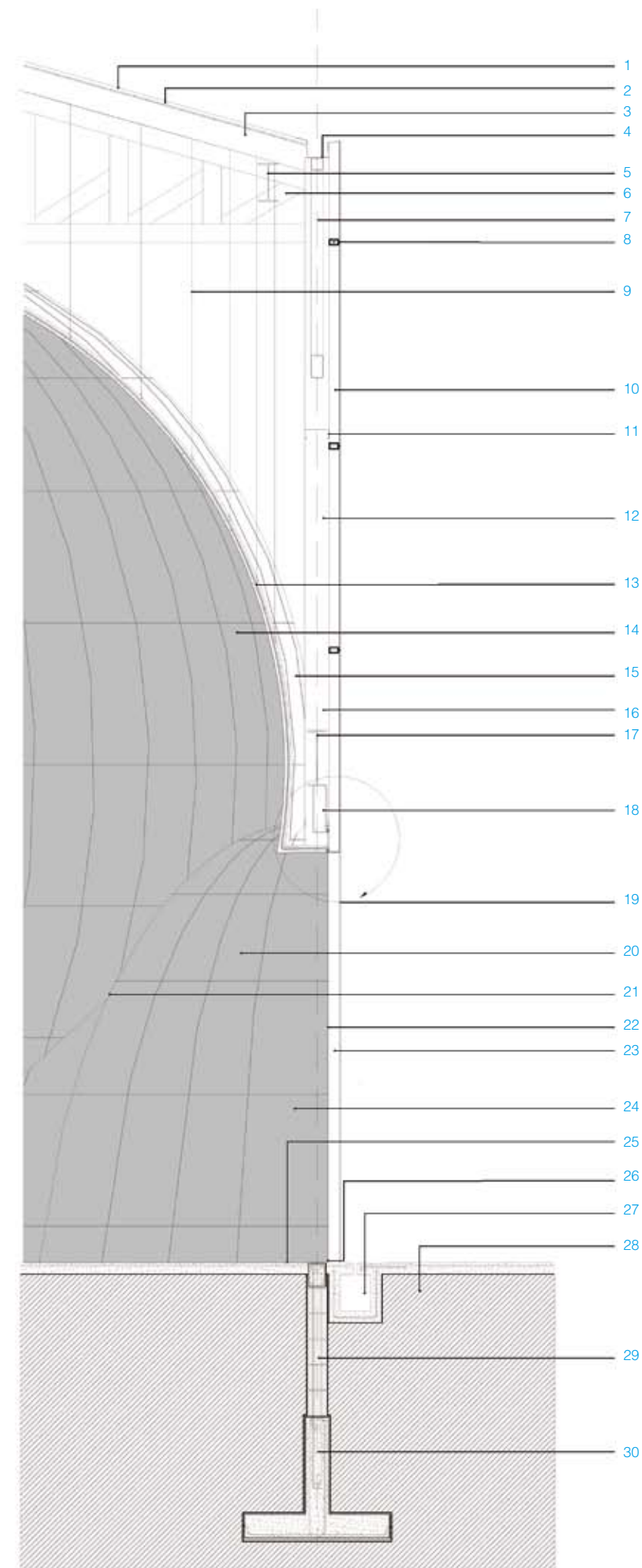


- 1. Convention room
- 2. Access
- 3. Packaging laboratory
- 4. Project leaders
- 5. laboratory

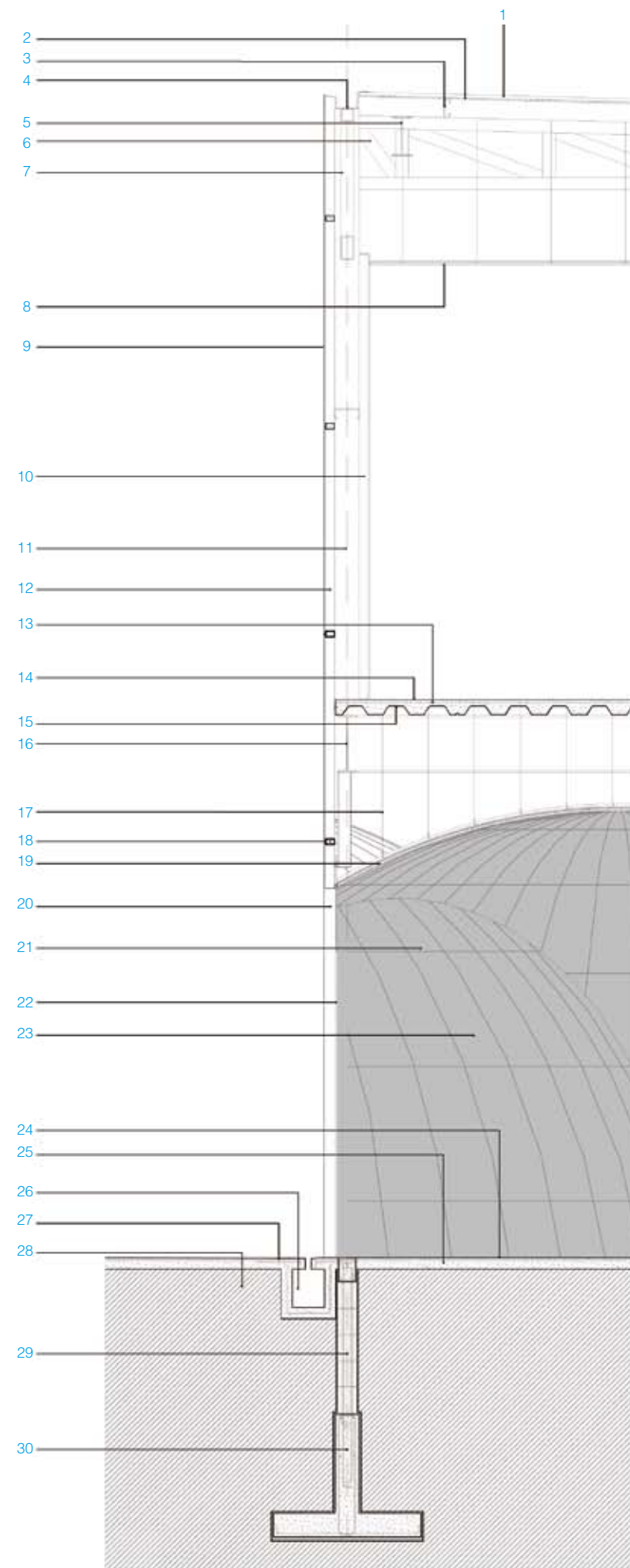


- 1. Prototype floor
- 2. FM laboratory
- 3. Laboratory
- 4. Project leaders
- 5. Tasting area
- 6. Kitchen
- 7. Dressing room
- 8. Bathroom
- 9. Hall
- 10. Packaging laboratory
- 11. Storage
- 12. Controlled ambient
- 13. Access
- 14. Board room





1. 13.5 mm cement board cover
2. "Thermafiber"(mineral wool)acoustic and thermal insulation
3. Mon-Ten 8inches structural post 7.88kilograms
4. Galvanized sheet gutter
5. 2x35x52.2kilograms WI steel beam
6. HSS profile frame
7. HSS profile frame
8. Tubular profile
9. Diameter wire spaced each 50 cm
10. Tubular profile
11. MON-TEN 8inches steel profile 10.2 kilogram/ metre
12. 8inchesx8inchesx3.8 HSS profile 56.1 kilograms
13. Unfolded metal and sand cement flatter covered sphere structure
14. Epoxy paint finish according to approved sample
15. Sphere made of 3/8inches reinforcement steel grid
16. 8inchesx8inchesx3.8 HSS profile 56.1 kilograms
17. 8inchesx46cmx68.4kilograms WI steel beam
18. Supporting system for crystal made on site, perforated to receive ironwork
19. See Glass fixing detail in bulletin
20. Epoxy paint finish according to approved sample
21. Metallic plate used to cover intersection
22. 9mm tempered glass fixed with norton tape
23. Steel solepiece following facade's arch
24. Sphere made of 3/8inches reinforcement steel grid
25. Polished concrete firm f'c=200 kg/cm² reinforced with 6x6-10/10 electric welded mesh finished with epoxy paint
26. Stainless steel framework to receive glass
27. Concrete watercourse reinforced with 3/8inches spaced each 25 cm with integral waterproofing
28. 95% proctor compact ground
29. Foundation brick wall
30. Foundation wall footing



1. 13.5 mm cement board cover
2. "Thermafiber" (mineral wool) acoustic and thermal insulation
3. 6inches structural wood post 6.17 kilograms
4. Galvanized sheet gutter
5. 2x35x52.2 kg WI steel beam
6. HSS profile frame
7. HSS profile frame
8. 15.99 mm plaster board ceiling ready to receive paint
9. "mirror color flex" 6mm glass
10. One faced wall made of 15.9mm thick plaster board finished to receive paint according to approved sample
11. 8inchesx8inches3.8 HSS profile 56.1 kilograms
12. Tubular profile
13. Polished concrete firm $f'c=200\text{kg/cm}^2$ reinforced with 6x6-10/10 electric welded mesh finished with epoxy paint
14. Interface flor&superflor carpet color indian spice
15. Galvadeck25 caliber 22 steel slab
16. 8'x46cmx68.4kilograms WI steel beam
17. 1/8" diameter wire spaced each 50cm
18. Tubular profile
19. Unfolded metal and sand cement flatter covered sphere structure
20. Aluminum solepiece following facade's arch
21. Sphere made of 3/8inches reinforcement steel grid
22. 9mm tempered glass fixed with norton tape
23. Epoxy paint finish according to approved sample
24. Epoxy resin floor color according to approved sample
25. Polished concrete firm $f'c=200\text{ kg/cm}$ reinforced with 6x6-10/10 electric welded mesh finished with epoxy paint
26. Concrete watercourse reinforced with 3/8inches rod spaced each 25cm with integral waterproofing
27. Concrete firm $f'c=200\text{ kg/cm}$, reinforced with 6x6-10/10 electric welded mesh gravel aggregate wash finished
28. 95% proctor compact ground
29. Foundation brick wall
30. Foundation wall footing

Cocoon

Location: Zürich, Switzerland
Completion date: 2007
Designer: Camenzind Evolution
Photographer: Camenzind Evolution



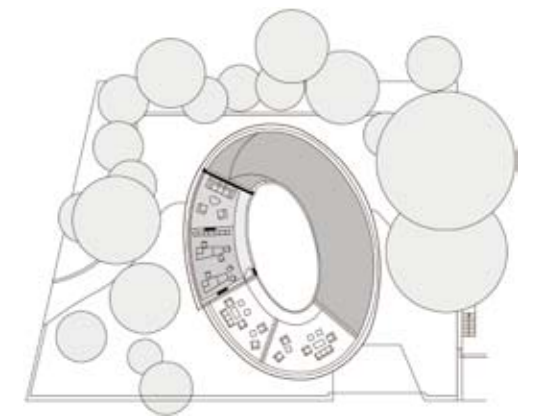
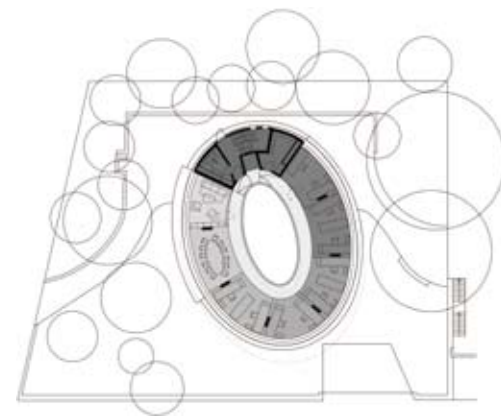
Cocoon is located in Zurich's Seedeld district on a beautiful hillside, which enjoys excellent lake and mountain views. The location's distinctive flair stems from the exceptional park-like settings- a green oasis into which Cocoon snugly nestles. Flanked on three sides by mighty, age-old trees the elliptical structure reads as a freestanding sculptural volume that gracefully spirals up from the park. The stainless steel mesh enveloping the building combines visual privacy with restrained elegance, while establishing a strong and unmistakable presence.

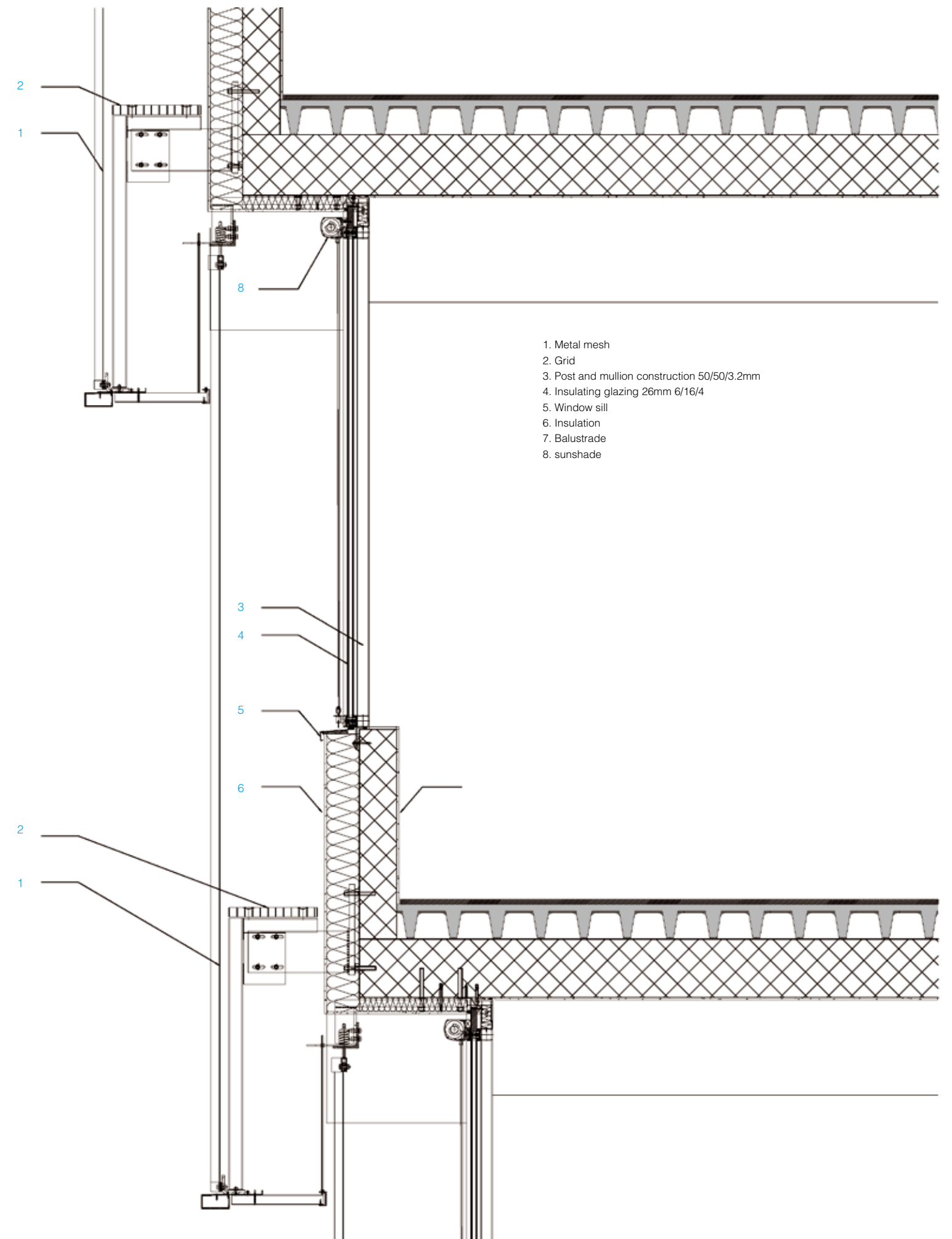
The bold stand-alone building embodies an innovative conception of interior spatial organization and interaction with the surrounding environment. In doing so, it caters for a wide variety of workplace and occupancy concepts. With its spiral massing, Cocoon may be conceived as a sort of "communication landscape" that creates a unique spatial configuration and working environment in a matchless setting. The stepped, upward-winding sequence of segments also shapes the character of the building interior. All spaces are arranged along a gently rising ramp, which wraps around a central, light-flooded atrium. The space planning concept dispensed with the traditional division into horizontal storeys in favour of a seemingly endless sequence of elliptical floor segments. By eliminating the usual barriers

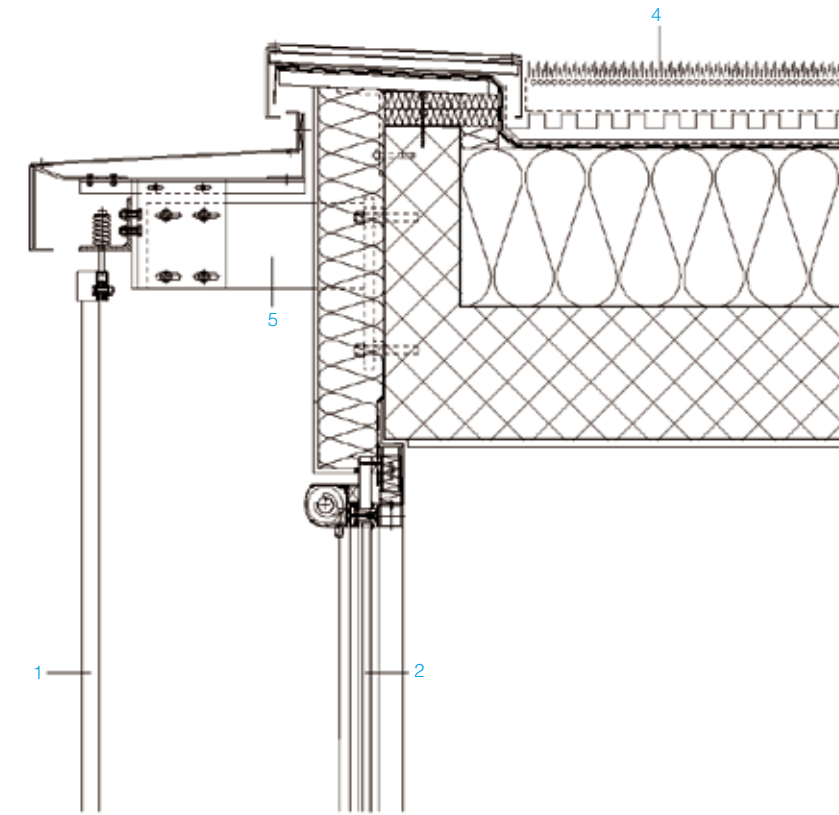
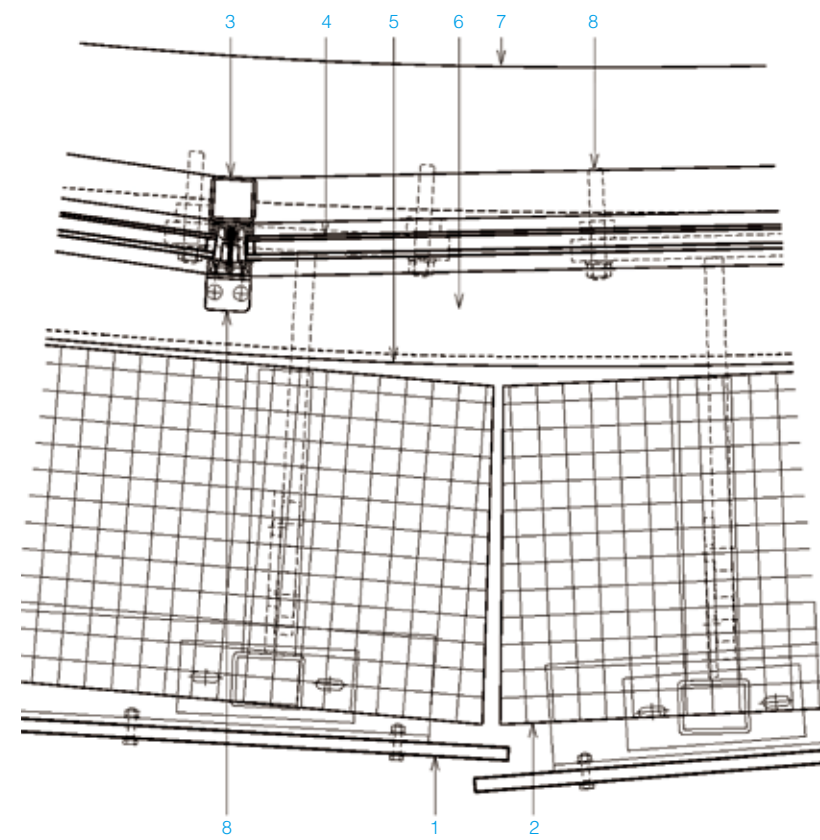
to communication, this generates a unique spatial experience and working environment that unlocks a host of intriguing possibilities for interaction and cooperation. The floorspace design is occupancy-neutral and provides for fully flexible partitioning together with the adaptability necessary to meet the shifting needs of future users. Together, the various elements-lifts, spiral ramp, segments and stairwell-constitute a clearly structured, versatile circulation system that provides for both the desired interaction and the necessary flexibility to accommodate alternative uses.

Internally, as the ellipses expand with each turn of the spiral, the skylight void opens up in a stunning spectacle. Externally, the building adopts the guise of a dynamic, upward-reaching sculpture. The dramatic atrium, with its wealth of internal visual links, generates a natural ambience conducive to communication and a sense of community.

The facade assembly consciously adds a note of subtlety and sophistication to the overall composition. The building is wrapped in a fine, almost scaly veil of stainless steel wire mesh. This curtain curls elegantly upwards in soft lines along the expanding spiral, its junction with the roof terrace accentuated by an open facade frame.





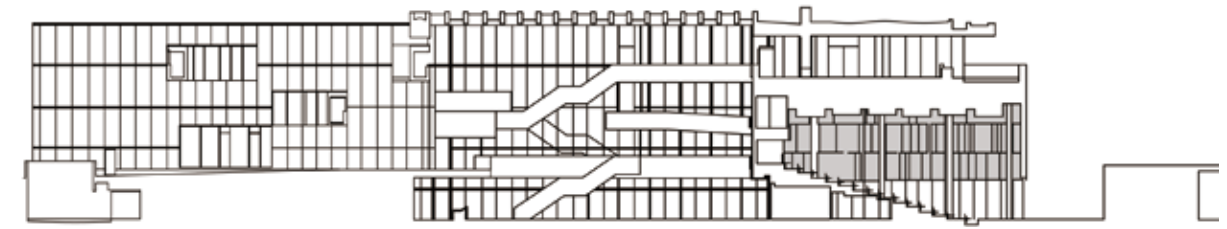


1. Metal mesh
2. Grid
3. Post and mullion construction 50/50/3.2mm
4. Insulation glazing 26mm 6/16/4
5. Window sill
6. Insulation
7. Balustrade
8. Wire cable guides
9. Fixation cantilever

1. Metal mesh
2. Insulating glazing 26mm 6/16/4
3. Post and mullion construction 50/50/3.2mm
4. Roof build up:
 Extensive roof greening
 Plant growing substrate 80mm
 Filter fleece 105grams/m²
 Water storage, drainage layer 75mm
 Root-resistant covering 200grams/m²
 Bitumen roof sheeting, double layer
 Sloping insulation
5. Cantilever

Perimeter Institute for Research in Theoretical Physics

Location: Ontario, Canada
Designers: Saucier+Perrotte Architects
Photographer: Marc Cramer
Completion date: 2007

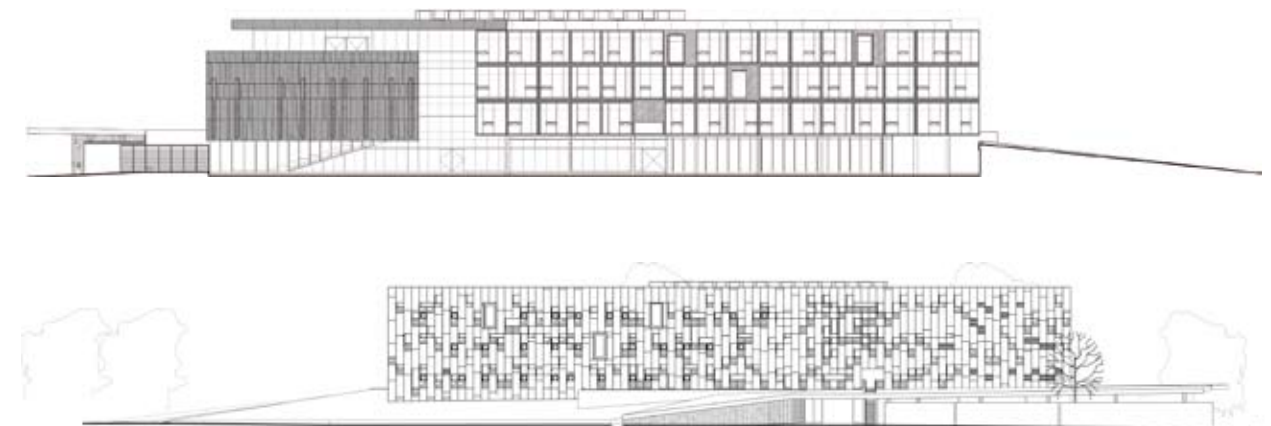


Riding the controversial line between public and private space, this research institute attempts to subvert the usual hard thresholds established by private enterprise in the public realm. The site is on the Shore of Silver Lake, at the northern edge of Waterloo's downtown core and the southern edge of the city's central park. Adjacent to the primary pedestrian access between the university campus and the city center, the site is an urban wilderness between clearly defined worlds. The design takes inspiration from the wide-ranging, hard to define concepts that make up the subject matter of theoretical physics, at once micro- and macro-cosmic, rich in information and of indeterminate form and substance. Between city and park, the Perimeter Institute expands and inhabits the improbable space of the line separating the two. The building defines the secure zones of the Institute's facilities within a series of parallel glass walls, embedded in an erupting ground plane that reveals a large reflecting pool. The north façade, facing the park across this pool, reveals the Institute as an organism, a microcosm of discrete elements. The south façade, facing the city across train tracks and the city's main arterial road, presents

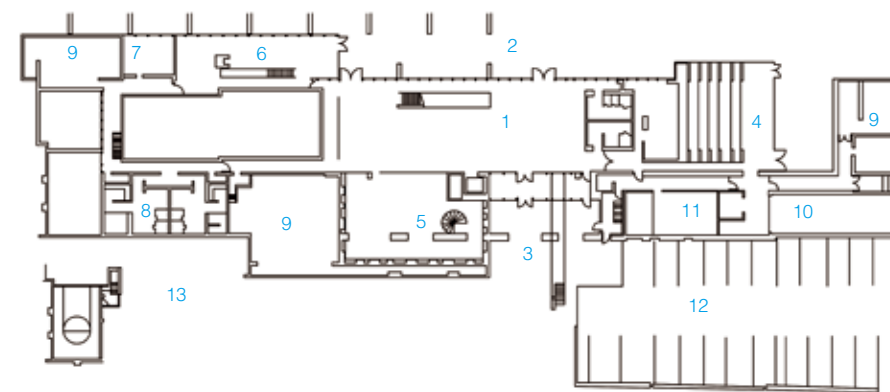
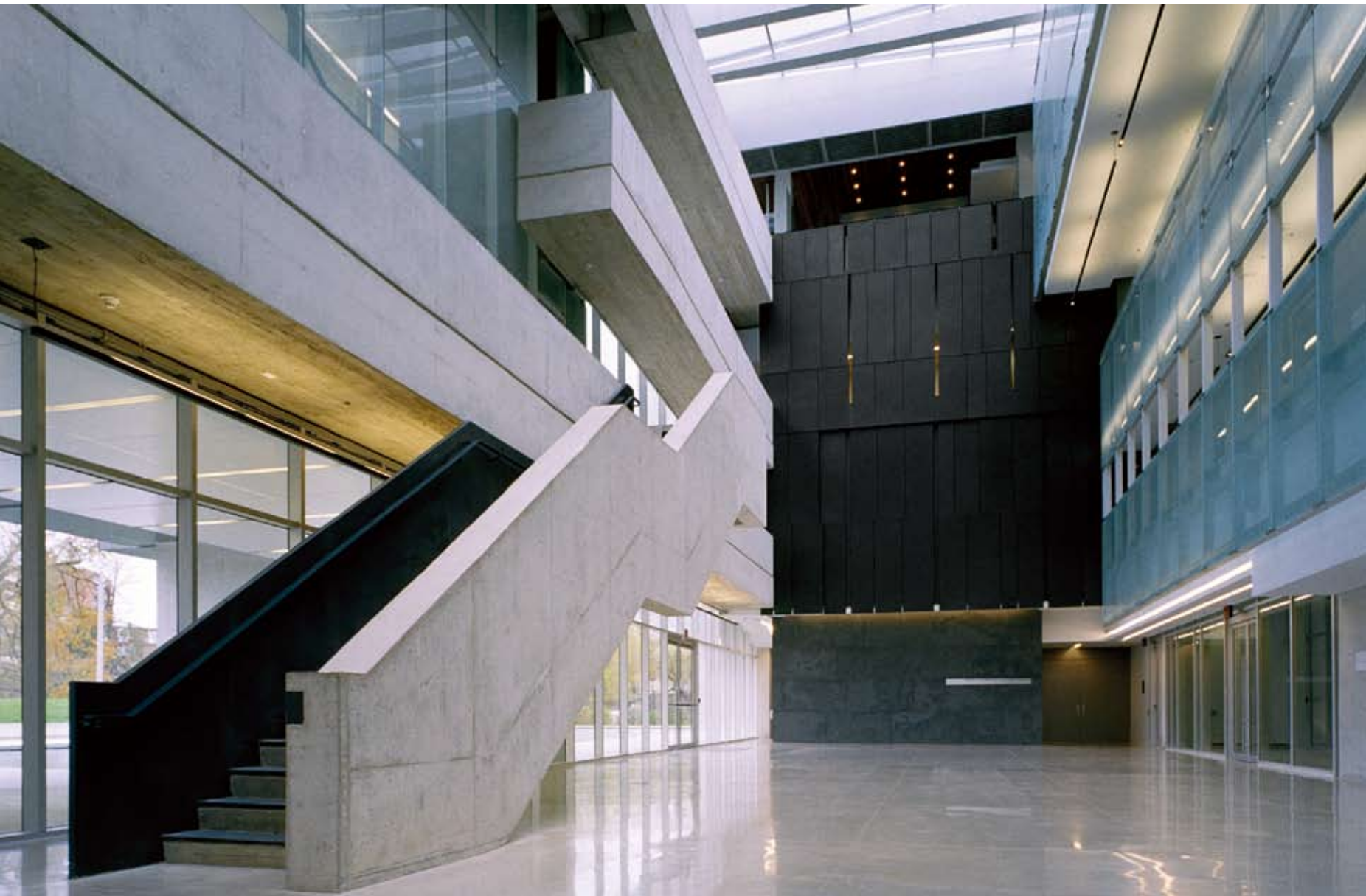
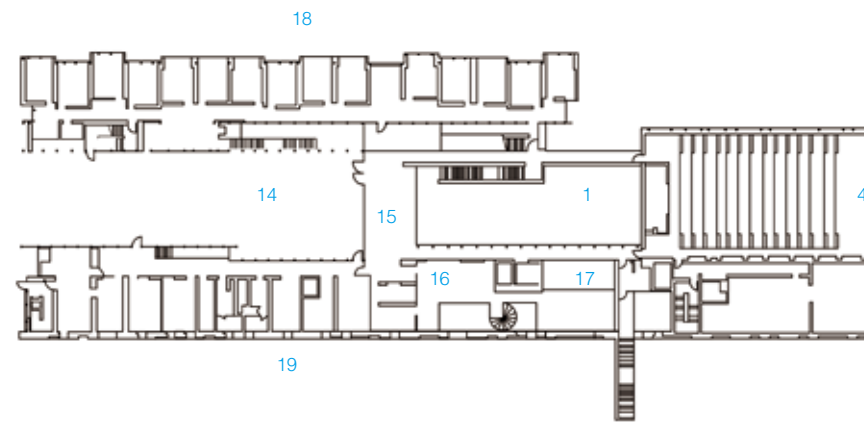
the Institute as a unified but transforming entity, of enigmatic scale and content. Entry to the Institute is possible from both the north, along the reflecting pool, and the south, under the new ground plane. The interior of the Institute is organized around two central spaces, the main hall on the ground floor and the garden on the first. Spaces for administration, meeting and seminar rooms, leisure and fitness spaces, and a multipurpose theatre for symposia and public presentations, have direct access to the main hall. The circulation corridors running east-west are positioned between the opalescent glass planes, which are occasionally punctured and shifted to reveal views across the interior space of the hall. Vertical circulation climbs these walls, tendrils of ground that run from the garden through the building. The garden - nature emerging from the vacuum - is crossed by three bridges that puncture all the planes, as well as the north and south façades. The bridges provide quick access to information, facilities and research colleagues. These conduits, which formally bind together the Institute, are routes crossing the improbable space between theoretical physics and everyday life.

Award name:

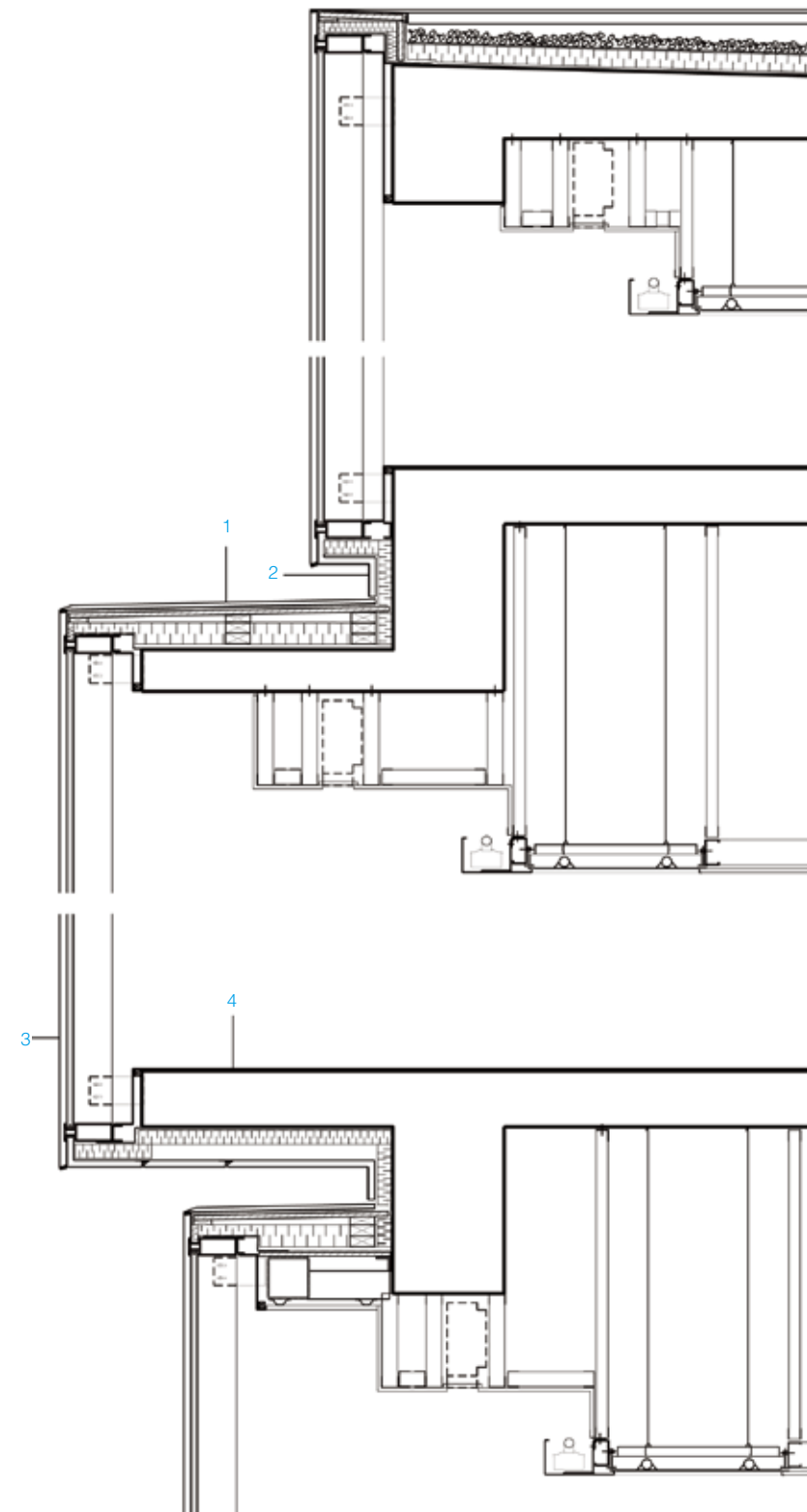
2001 Architecture Magazine_PA Award, New York
 2005 Quebec Association of Architects_Award of Excellence (Institutional)
 2005 Ontario Association of Architects_Award of Excellence (Institutional)
 2005 Building Magazine "Out of the Box Award"
 2006 Governor General's Medal
 2006 ArchiZinc Award_Paris
 2008 International Architecture Award
 2008 Presented by the Chicago Athenaeum and the European Centre for Architecture, Art Design and Urban Studies







- 1. Main hall
- 2. North entrance
- 3. South entrance
- 4. Lecture theatre
- 5. Library
- 6. Lounge
- 7. Gym
- 8. Changing rooms
- 9. Mechanical room
- 10. Loading dock
- 11. Storage
- 12. Parking
- 13. Squash(basement)
- 14. Garden
- 15. Mezzanine(hall)
- 16. Mezzanine of the library
- 17. Reading room
- 18. Researcher's offices
- 19. Administrative offices



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Roof composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zinc sheet coping Water shield 16mm treated plywood Variable air space 40mm rigid insulation Reinforced membrane Site cast Concrete <p>2. Wall composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25mm interlock zinc panel 100mm adjustable bars 10mm air space | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50mm polyurethane insulation Blueskin membrane Site cast concrete <p>3. Curtain wall</p> <p>4. Floor composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site cast concrete Blueskin membrane 75mm polyurethane insulation 25mm air space 100mm adjustable angles Zinc interlock panels |
|--|--|



Rotermanni Vana Jahuladu ja Uus Jahuladu

Location: Tallinn, Estonia

Designers: HG Arhitektuur

Photographers: Yoko Azukawa, Hanno Grossschmidt, Tomomi Hayashi / HG Arhitektuur

Completion date: 2009



The 15 century-old Rotermann Quarter, a former industrial area for food production, is located between the Tallinn's old town and the port, where stands still historically-valuable limestone buildings under heritage protection. The approved detail planning calls for adoptive re-use of existing buildings as well as insertion of new volumes amongst in order to create "live-work" and pedestrian-friendly environment right at the city center, supported by 400 parking lots underground. On-going redevelopment takes place between the existing historical limestone buildings, including the Old Flour Storage from 1904. The New Flour Storage was aimed to form a plaza as a new focal point of the quarter. The project consists of three volumes; the Old Flour Storage with two additional stories, the New Flour Storage and the Atrium connecting the two. Ground floor is for retail and all upstairs are for offices.

The approach was to relate and strengthen the character of historical quarter through finding and adopting the character of the

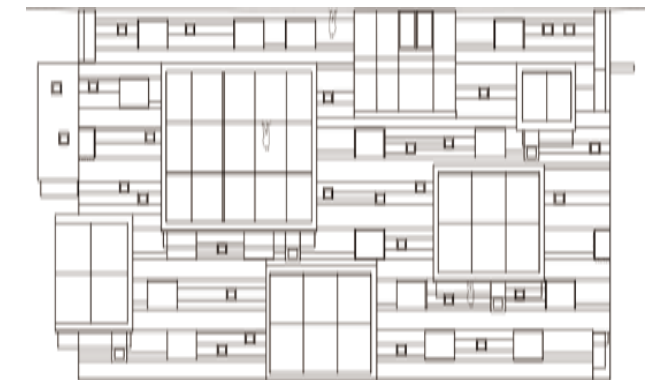
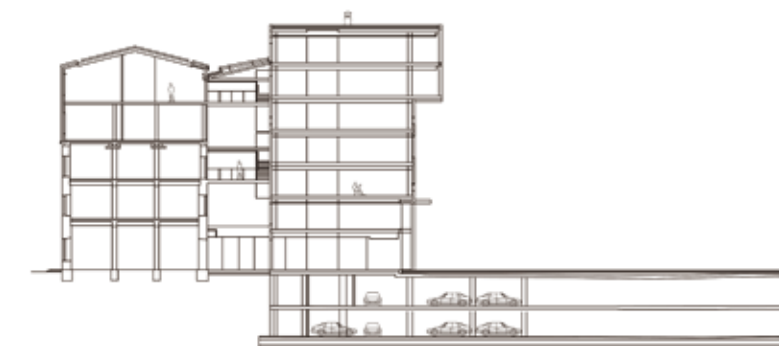
surroundings. For facade articulation the designers have abstracted proportion of wall versus window openings as a character of old industrial buildings. For main facade material Cor-Ten steel was chosen for its property fitting to the existing surroundings of rough surfaces; limestone walls, brick lintels and rusted steel details. It pays homage to the area's industrial past.

The New Flour Storage is to be a "Communication Wall" between offices and the plaza. The windows consist of three sizes; 75centimetres x 75centimetres, 2metres x 2metres, larger ones over floor height. The small ones are to frame the views as well as to bring fresh air, the middle ones are to relate to the human scale, and the biggest is to provide the panorama view of the plaza and the Old Town. The cantilevered bigger windows breaks the homogeneous rectangular outline of the building and offers special place among office space for meeting room or communal area with panorama views.

Award name:

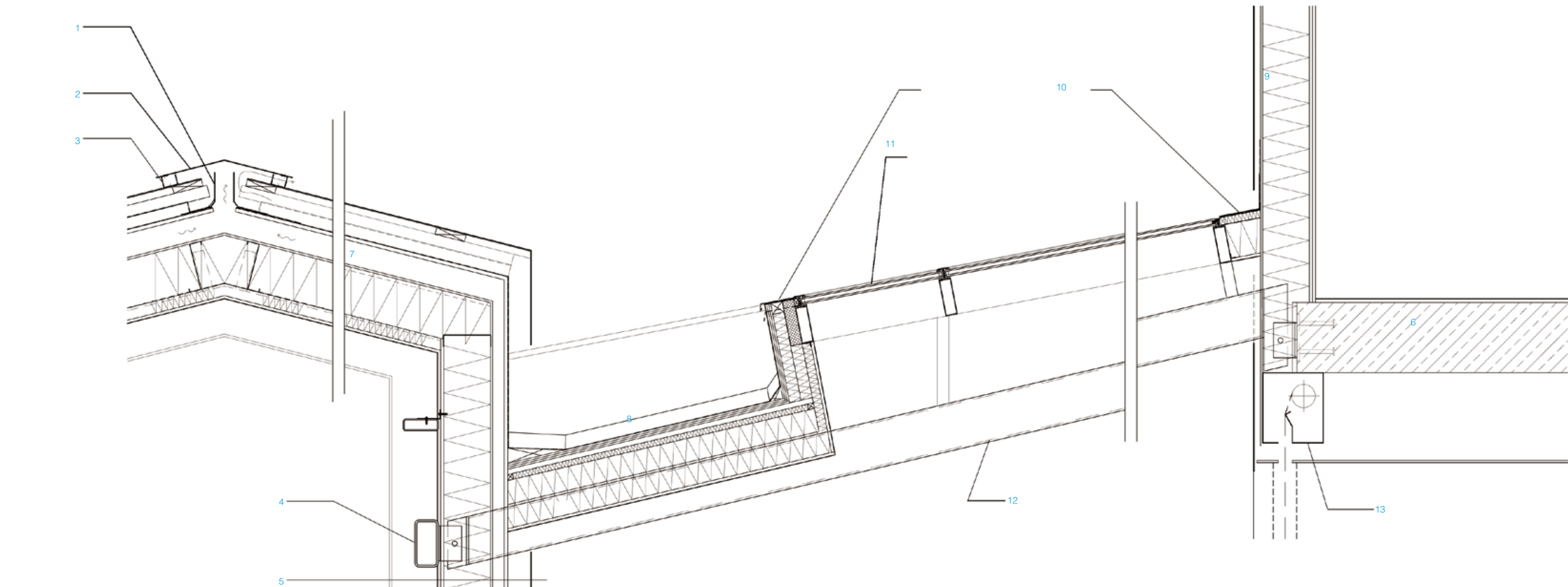
Architectural Prize 2009 from the Estonian Cultural Endowment

Best Building in Historical Environment 2008 from the Culture Department of City of Tallinn

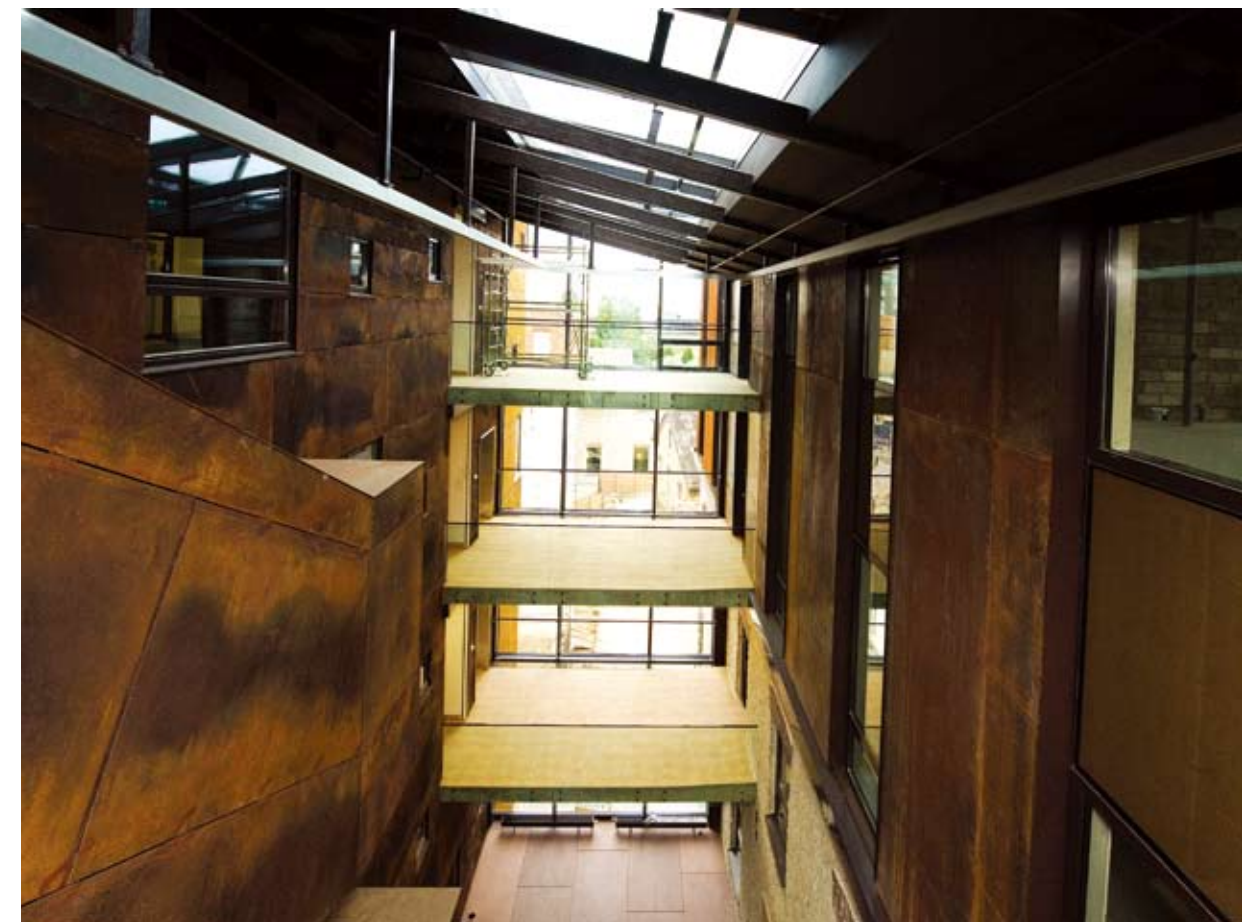


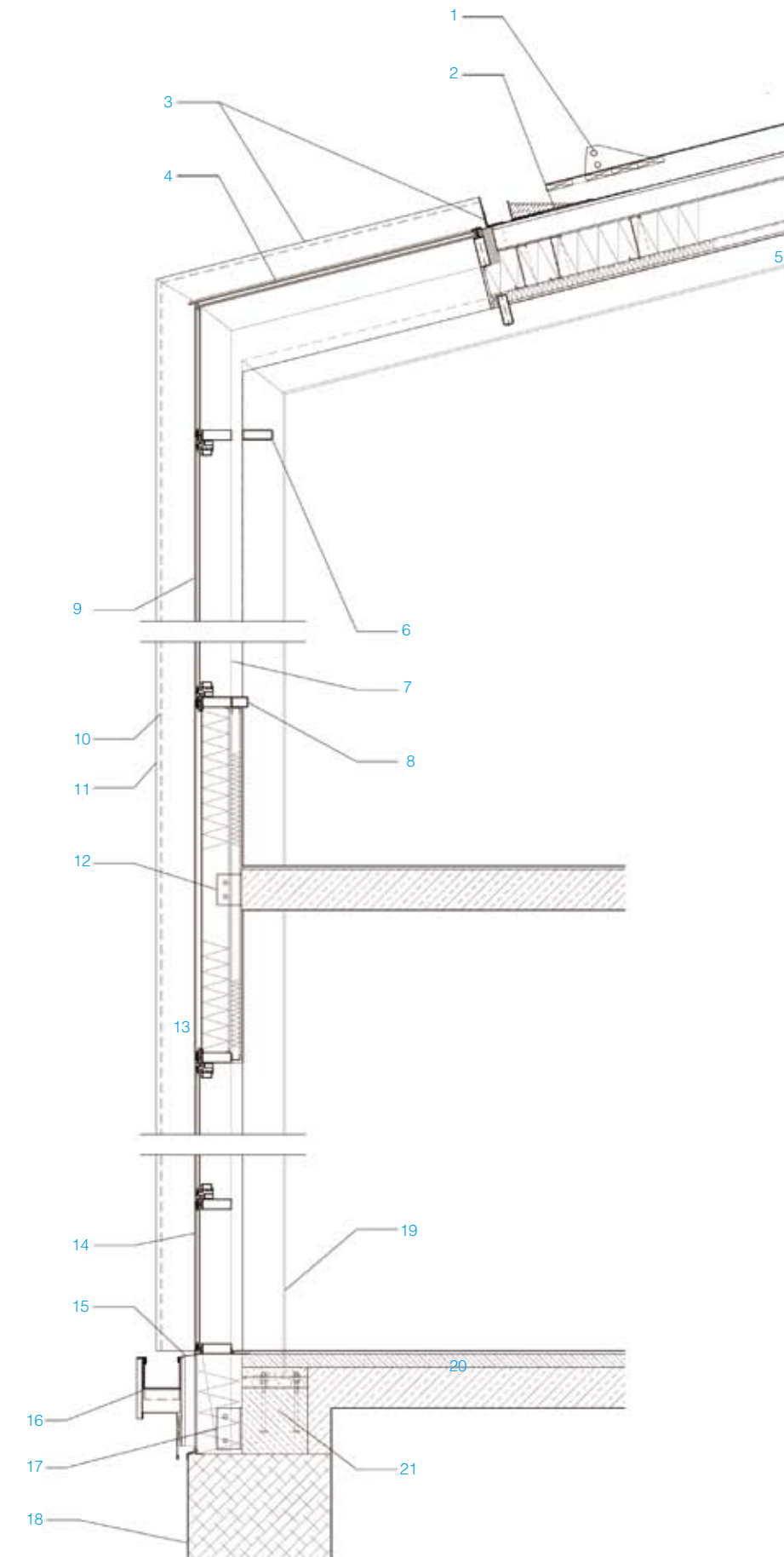




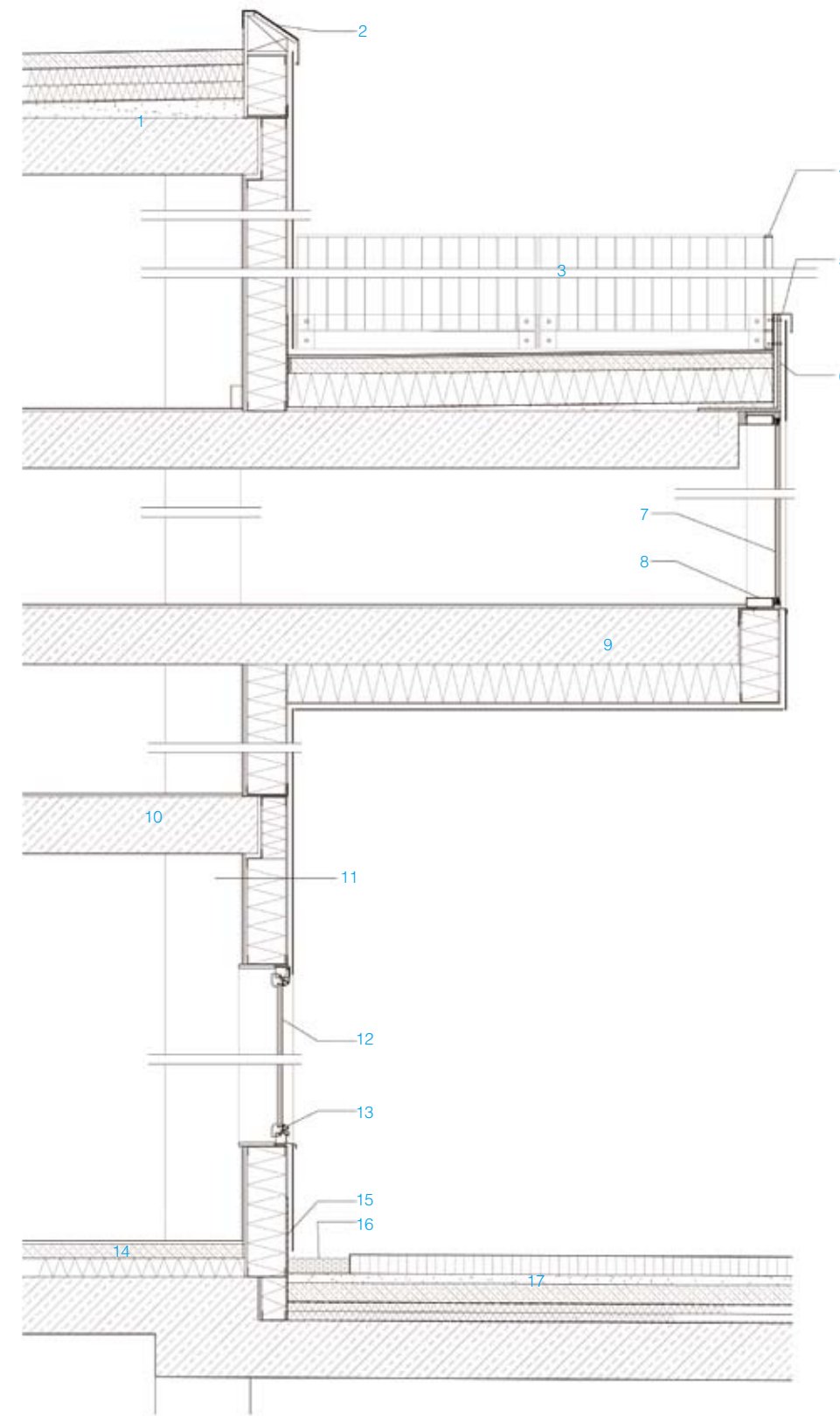


1. Water flushing/continuous bent-steel sheet/installed under lower/wooden batten
2. Roof ridge cover/bent cor-ten steel plate 2mm
3. Roof ridge support/perforated-steel profile h=50mm
4. Steel beam RRHS 200x100x8/intumescent paint
5. EI60 fire protected wall/cor-ten steel plate 4mm,class b-air gap 96mm-waterproofing membrane-cement-bonded particleboard 16mm-ventilation gap,vertical steel stud z-50-2,fixed 600mm O.C.-cement-bonded particleboard 10mm-steel stud TC-200-1.5 (termo profile),fixed 600mm O.C.,mineral wool thermal insulation 200mm(0.037 w/mk)-vapor barrier-cement board 10mm-gypsum wallboard 13mm
6. Floor/floor finishing 15mm-reinforced concrete slab 200mm
7. Roof/cor-ten steel plate 4mm,class b, fixed 800mm O.C.-impregnate wooden board 30x130, fixed 600mm O.C.-impregnated wooden batten 2x50x50, fixed 400mm O.C.-waterproofing membrane-waterproof plywood 16mm-wooden batten 50x100, fixed 400mm O.C.-windproof board 9mm-steel stud tz-200-1.5(termo profile),fixed 400mm O.C.,mineral wool thermal insulation 200mm(0.037w/mk)-vapor barrier-steel stud tz-50, fixed 400mm O.C.,mineral wool thermal insulation 50mm(0.037 w/mk)-gypsum wallboard 13mm
8. Gutter/ waterproof membrane/2x SBS-asfaltr roofing/cement board 3mmx8mm, electrical heating cable in the middle layer/waterproof plywood 22mm-impregnated wooden batten, mineral wool thermal insulation in between ca.25mm-steel stud TZ-100-1.5,mineral wool thermal insulation 100mm(0.037w/mk)-vapor barrier-steel stud TZ-100-1.5, mineral wool thermal insulation 100mm(0.037w/mk)-gypsum wallboard 13mm
9. EI60 fire protected exterior wall/cor-ten steel plate 4mm, class b-air gap 26mm-waterproofing membrane-cement-bonded particleboard 9mm-steel stud TC-200-1.5 (termo profile), fixed 600 O.C.,mineral wool thermal insulation 200mm(0.037w/mk)-vapor barrier-cement board 10mm-gypsum wallboard 13mm
10. Metal flushing/powder coated
11. Double glazing unit/tempered clear glass with solar control
12. Steel beam RRHS 200x100x8/intumescent paint
13. Fire curtain unit





1. Snow stopper/steel tube/powder coated
2. Gutter/bent steel sheet h=135/ powder coated
3. Cover plate/al-sheet thickness=4mm,h=150/powder coated
4. Double glazing unit/tempered clear glass with solar control
5. Roof/cor-ten steel plate 4mm, class b, fixed 800mm O.C.-impregnated wooden board 30x130, fixed 600mm O.C.-impregnated wooden batten 2x50x50, fixed 400mm O.C.-waterproofing membrane-waterproof plywood 16mm-wooden batten 50x100, fixed 400mm O.C.-windproof board 9mm-steel stud TZ-200-1.5(termo profile), fixed 400mm O.C.-mineral wool thermal insulation 200mm(0.037w/mk)-vapor barrier-steel stud TZ-50, fixed 400mm O.C.-mineral thermal insulation 50mm(0.037w/mk)-gypsum wallboard 13mm
6. Steel frame RRHS 150x50x5.0/intumescent paint
7. Vert. window frame/al-profile 50x140mm/powder coated
8. Window sill/al-profile 50x80mm/powder coated
9. Double glazing unit/tempered clear glass
10. Cor-ten steel plate behind thickness=4mm
11. Cover plate/al-plate thickness=4mm,width=185mm
12. Vert.window frame fixed to the edge of slab
13. Spandrel insulated panel/tinted glass dark bronze 6mm-cement board 9mm-mineral wool thermal insulation-gypsum wall board 13mm-steel stud c-50,mineral wool thermal insulation-gypsum wall board 13mm
14. Double glazing unit/tempered clear glass
15. Metal flushing/powder coated
16. Gutter/bent steel sheet/powder coated
17. Vert.window frame fixed to the edge of slab
18. Existing limestone wall
19. Steel frame hea220/intumescent paint
20. Floor/floor finishing 15mm-reinforced concrete topping 60mm-80mm-existing prefabricated concrete slab
21. Continuous R/C footing on top of ext. limestone wall



1. Roof/reinforced concrete slab 80mm-filtering membrane-thermal insulation xps 180mm(0.037w/mk)-waterproofing membrane-autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC)filling-reinforced concrete slab 200mm
2. Parapet coping/steel sheet/powder coated
3. Terrace/ceramic tile-cement grout-reinforced concrete slab 80mm-filtering membrane-xps thermal insulation 180mm(0.037w/mk)-waterproofing membrane-autoclaved aerated concrete(AAC)filling-reinforced concrete slab 200mm
4. Railing/stainless steel flat bar
5. Parapet coping/steel sheet/powder coated
6. Steel support for railing
7. Double glazing unit/tempered clear glass with solar control
8. HOR.window frame/AL-profile 50x140mm/powder coated
9. Cantilevered floor/floor finishing 15mm-reinforced concrete slab 300mm-steel stud TC-225-1.2 fixed 600mm O.C., thermal insulation 180mm xps(0.037w/mk)-windproof board 9mm-air gap 26mm-cor-ten steel plate 4mm, classb
10. Floor/floor finishing 15mm-reinforced concrete slab 200mm
11. Exterior wall/cor-ten steel plate 4mm, class b-air gap 26mm-windproof board 9mm-steel stud TC-200-1.5(termo profile),fixed 600mm O.C., mineral wool thermal insulation 200mm(0.037w/mk)-vapor barrier-2x gypsum wallboard 13mm
12. Double glazing unit/tempered clear glass
13. Aluminium clad wooden window
14. Floor/floor finishing 15mm-reinforced concrete slab 75mm-filter membrane-thermal insulation eps 100mm-reinforced concrete slab 300mm
15. Cement board 10mm
16. Gravel dia=20mm
17. Plaza/granite cube-sand 50mm-reinforced concrete slab 100mm-filtering membrane-thermal insulation 180mm xps (0.037w/mk)-waterproofing membrane-reinforced concrete slab 300mm

Steckelhörn 11 - Office Complex

Location: Hamburg, Germany
Designers: J. MAYER H. Architects
Project team: Juergen Mayer H., Hans Schneider, Wilko Hoffmann, Marcus Blum
Photographer: David Franck
Completion date: 2009



The project “Steckelhörn 11” is located in the old centre of Hamburg, close to the prominent new “Hafen City” development. It replaces a ruinous building and fills the gap between two historic premises. The triangular-shaped lot stretches across the city block, thus allowing for a narrow façade of about 1.3 metres width facing the harbor and a main elevation of about 26.4 metres oriented toward the Steckelhörn Street.

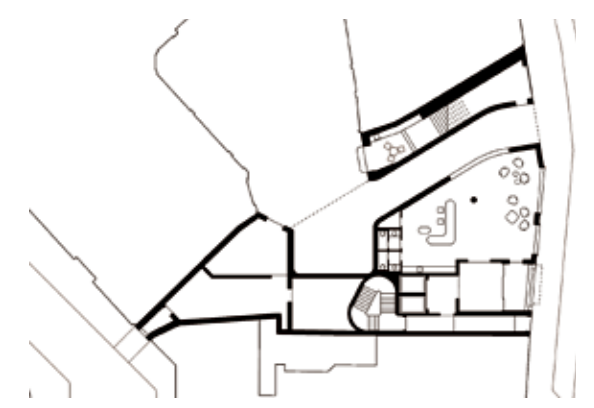
The vertical design and soft setbacks of the latter pay tribute to the massing of the surrounding structures, as well as to local building-height regulations. Cantilevered elements in the main facade create a series of specific spatial qualities on the inside and outside. The top floors provide additional outside space, offering a spectacular panoramic view over the city of Hamburg.

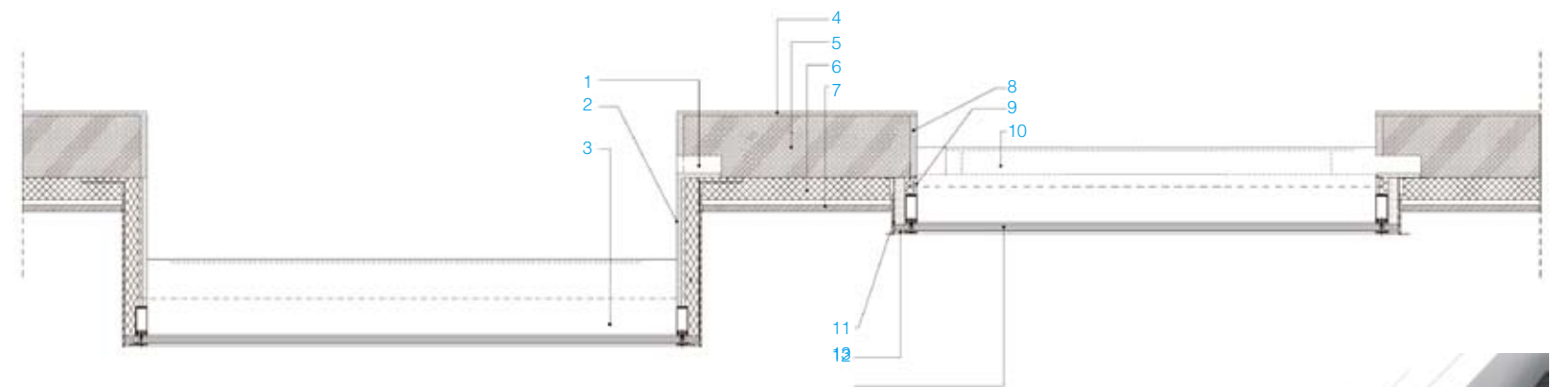
The particular geometry of the floor plan is the basis for the organization of the building, which architecturally and programmatically

presents itself openly to the Steckelhoern Street while at the same time forming a characteristic landmark when perceived from the historic “Speicherstadt” and new “Hafen City”. As the ground level is conceived either as a spacious lobby for the main tenant or a public cafe, the upper floors provide for generous, flexible office space, most of it allowing a view of the “Katharinenkirche” and/or the “Hafen City”. The top floors provide additional outside space on balconies/loggias and a roof terrace, offering a spectacular panoramic view over the old and new city of Hamburg.









1. Slot for glare shield
2. Dry walls covering
3. Windowsill, aluminum, powder-coated
4. Plaster 1.5cm
5. Steel concrete wall 28cm
6. Heat insulation
7. Non-bearing ceramic elements
8. Ca. 3cm plaster
9. Dry walls covering
10. Konvector
11. Aluminium sheet, 8mm, anodized
12. Aluminium facade, anodized
13. Safety glass



Financial and Commercial Department of Voestalpine Stahl GmbH

Location: Linz, Austria

Designers: Dietmar Feichtinger Architects

Photographers: Josef_Pausch

Completion date: 2009



The new sales and financial centre and the existing "Blue Tower" form the entry to the plant of Voestalpine: two complementary structures representing the complementary units of Voestalpine. The horizontal shape of the new building dialogues with the existing vertical tower. The building is seen already from a far distance. The cantilever of several storeys covering the entrance area of the building is an inviting gesture. It symbolizes the ambition of a modern and innovative company. The open access area is a meeting place.

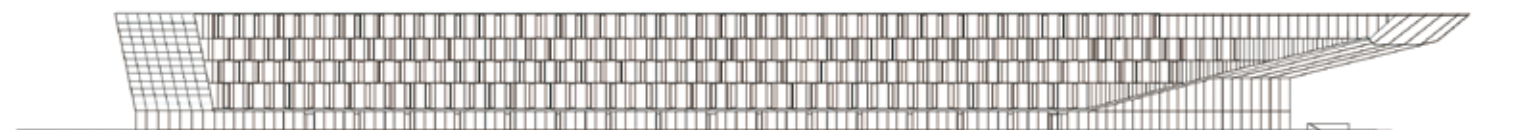
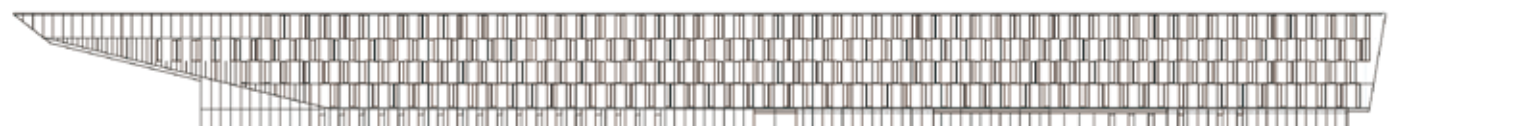
A gently sloping surface leads to the entrances. Located 1m above the existing terrain a new platform connects the buildings. It is reserved for pedestrians only. It is covered by large-size concrete elements - coloured sand-blasted in situ concrete. LED lights are integrated into the surface. The low level of illumination of the open spaces contrasts with the brightly lit entrance of the building.

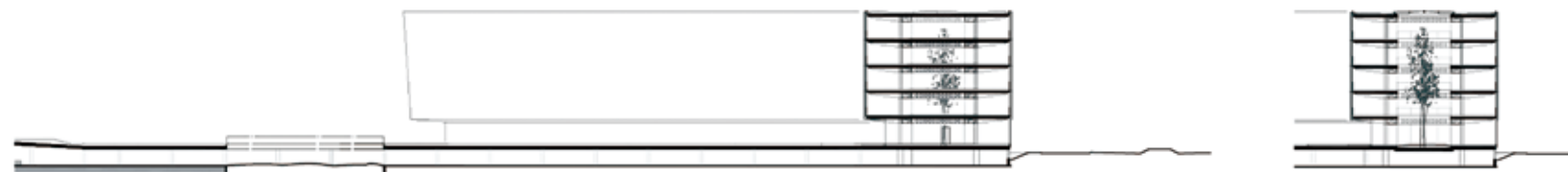
By its geometry the new sales and financial centre defines a generous open public space covering a one storey parking deck. The spacious garden creates a designed outdoor area for employees and visitors of the company: a sequence of green fields, wooden decks, paved and planted areas structured by patios.

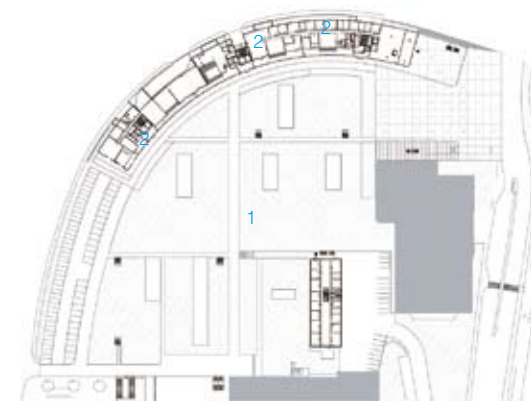
The parking spaces are located under this new platform. It is an open, naturally ventilated and naturally lit up space. Planted courts a natural soil connect the level to the outside. Its access road follows the curved rail tracks. This road also leads to the exhibition building called "the world of steel".

The structure of the building is a combined steel and concrete structure. The columns are in the centre of the building, the side areas are carried by cantilever beams. This configuration offers a large flexibility for office division. The concrete slabs are kept visible. They provide the mass necessary for thermal comfort. An integrated steel truss allows the free cantilever in the front of the building. The facade is largely transparent providing sufficient natural light for the building. Opaque horizontally sliding openings allow natural ventilation. Shading is assured by motorized steel elements made of a golden coloured steel mesh.

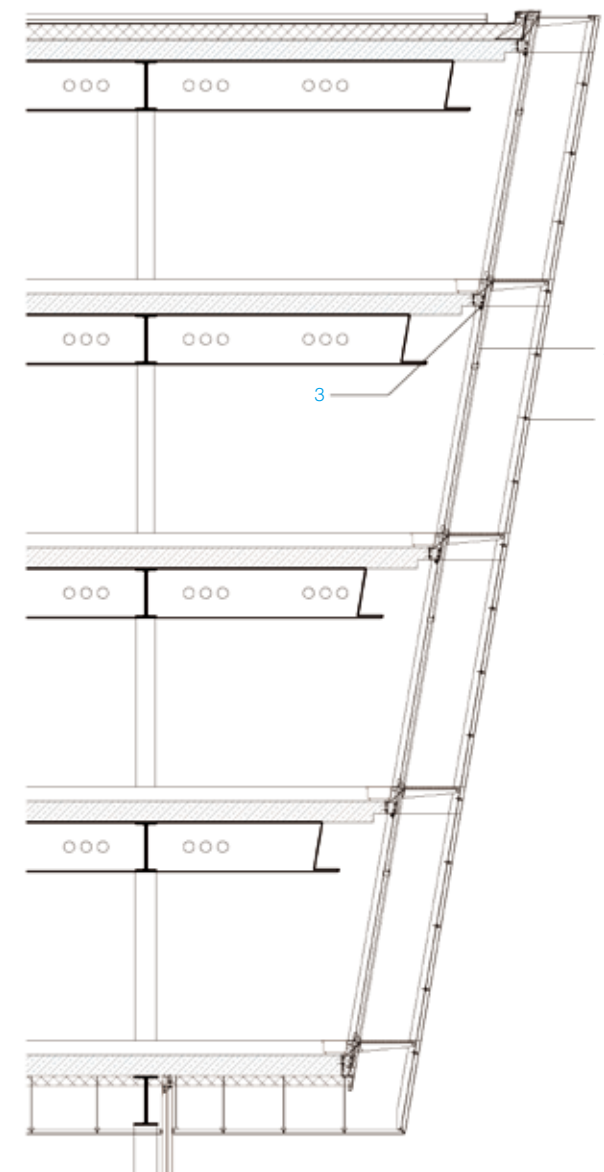
Facing the new building the ground floor of the existing building is renewed. A large glass canopy covers the entrance area. Its steel structure is anchored in the structure of the existing building.



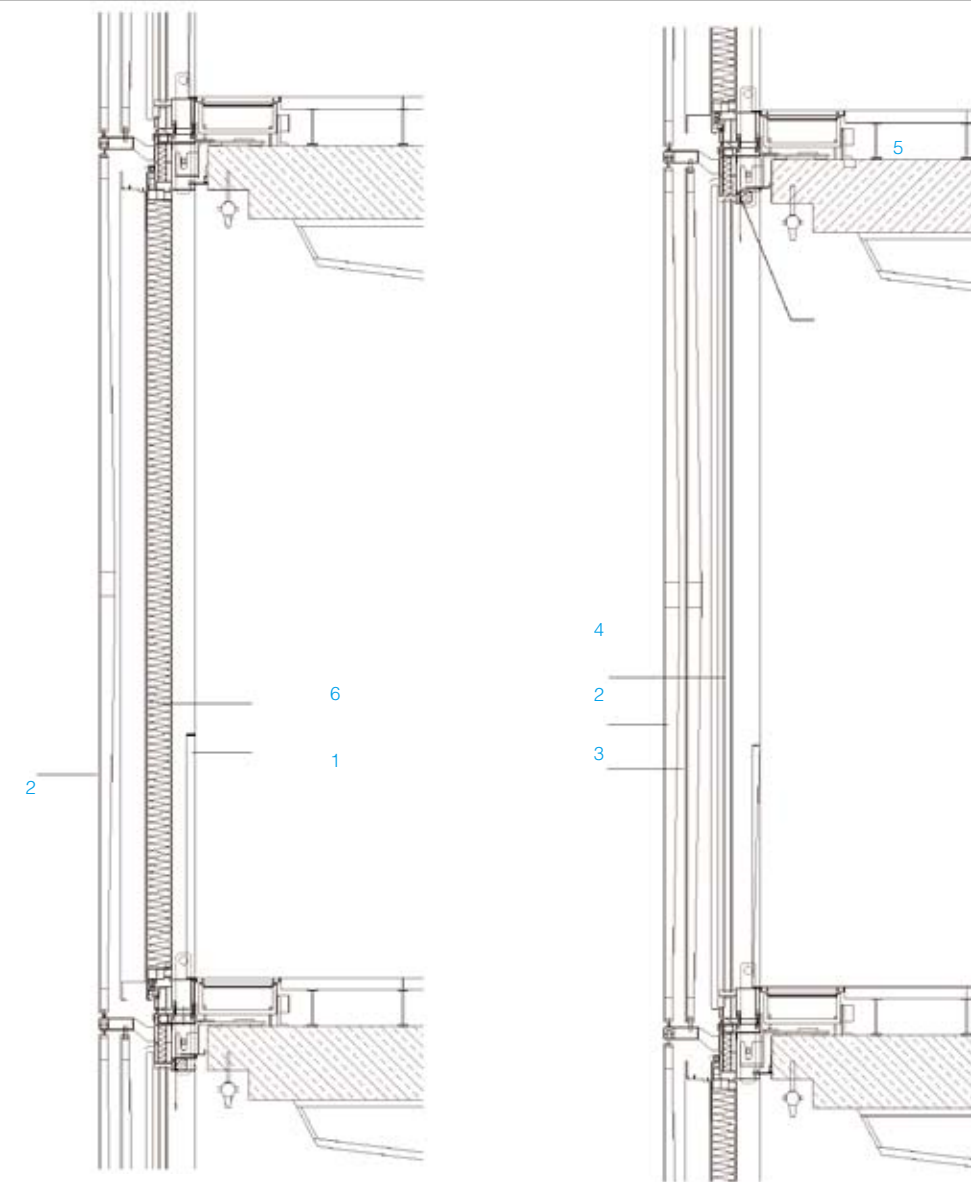




1. Parking
2. Office



- 1. Sunshade fixed element of expanded metal
- 2. Bullet High fixed glazing, glass type and dimension
lt. vorschrift and static
- 3. Glare protection



1. Flat steel safety device
powder coated ral 7036
2. Sunshade sliding element of expanded metal on
flat steel construction
3. Sun shade fixed element
powder coated metallic yellow
4. Storey-height fixed glazing
5. Glare protection
6. Parallel Sliding window as sandwich panel
powder coated ral 7036

Audenasa

Location: Noain, Spain

Designer: Vaillo & Irigaray + Eguinoa

Photographer: José Manuel Cutillas

Completion date: 2009



The planned location corresponds to a gentle slope facing south, located in the maintenance area called Noain AUDENASA. The program consists of firms whose zoning responds to the various areas of the company, located on high ground and leaving the ground floor for access and covered parking. The organisational structure is configured using a central distribution hub: work areas are located south homogeneously oriented spaces and other "servants" are organised to the north.

The building offers an image derived morphological genesis of his own: a tablet suspended, almost floating on the gentle slope green-slightly twisted-repeating the same gestures that the topography-and offers a gesture of successive concave ribs against the sun. In a flat landscape -almost one-dimensional-, as is the highway, immeasurably longitudinal, the building from where it controls and directs the company, contorts, and stands as lookout (also longitudinal), as a new "lookout" observer ... Two slabs of concrete lattice steel tape the cor-ten blocks south and north reused tire. The picture of the complex aims to establish close ties to the movement and infrastructure

relating to transport, and perhaps away from the usual urban readings in similar programmes.

This would give a line of work linked to making passive measures in environmental and bioclimatic consideration: in this case the orientation, respect for the topography and the inclusion of the building following the laws of the place are essential in working patterns:

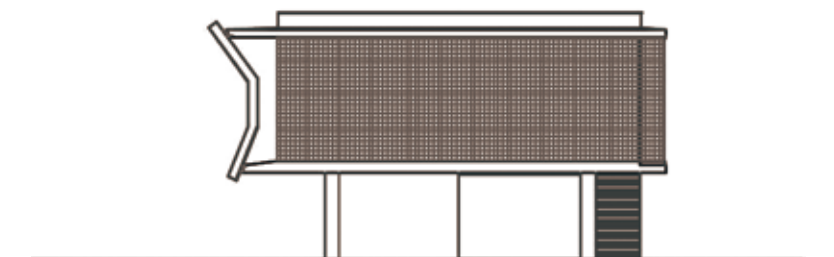
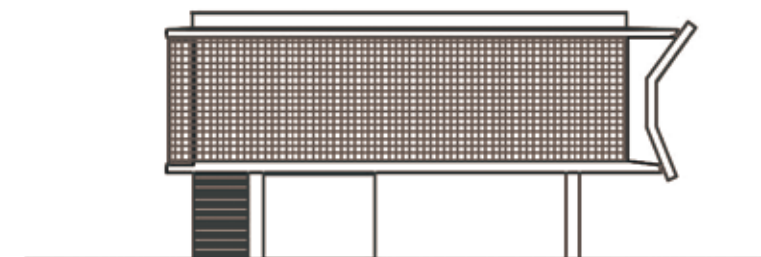
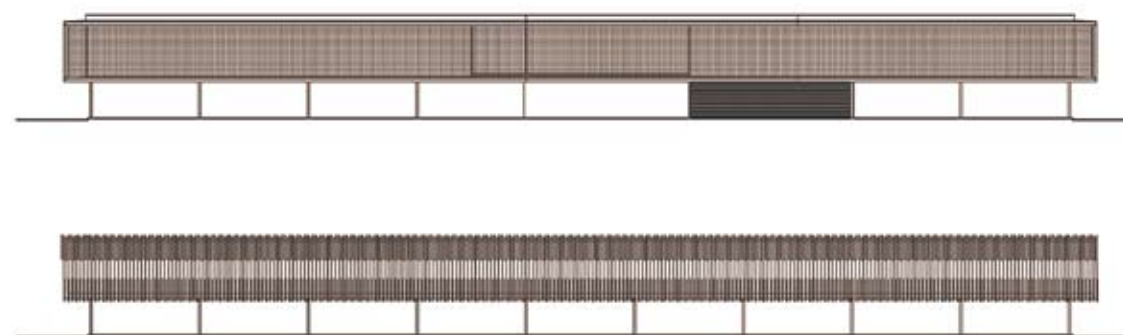
South-facing slope: to protect from prevailing winds by the hill itself.

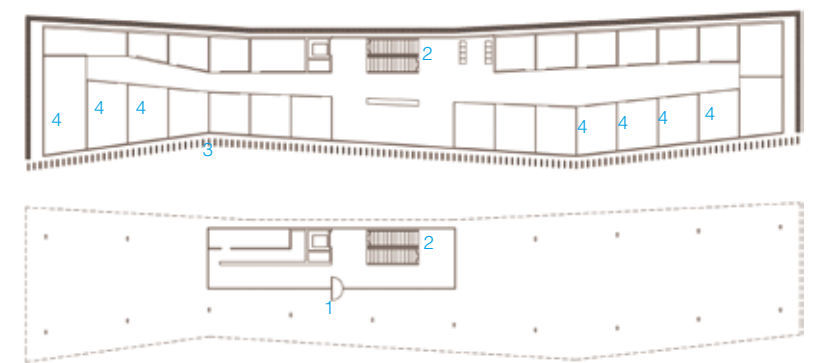
Opening to the south: maximum solar gain in winter and summer direct sun protection: lattice

Insulation: multilayer insulation facade of the north.

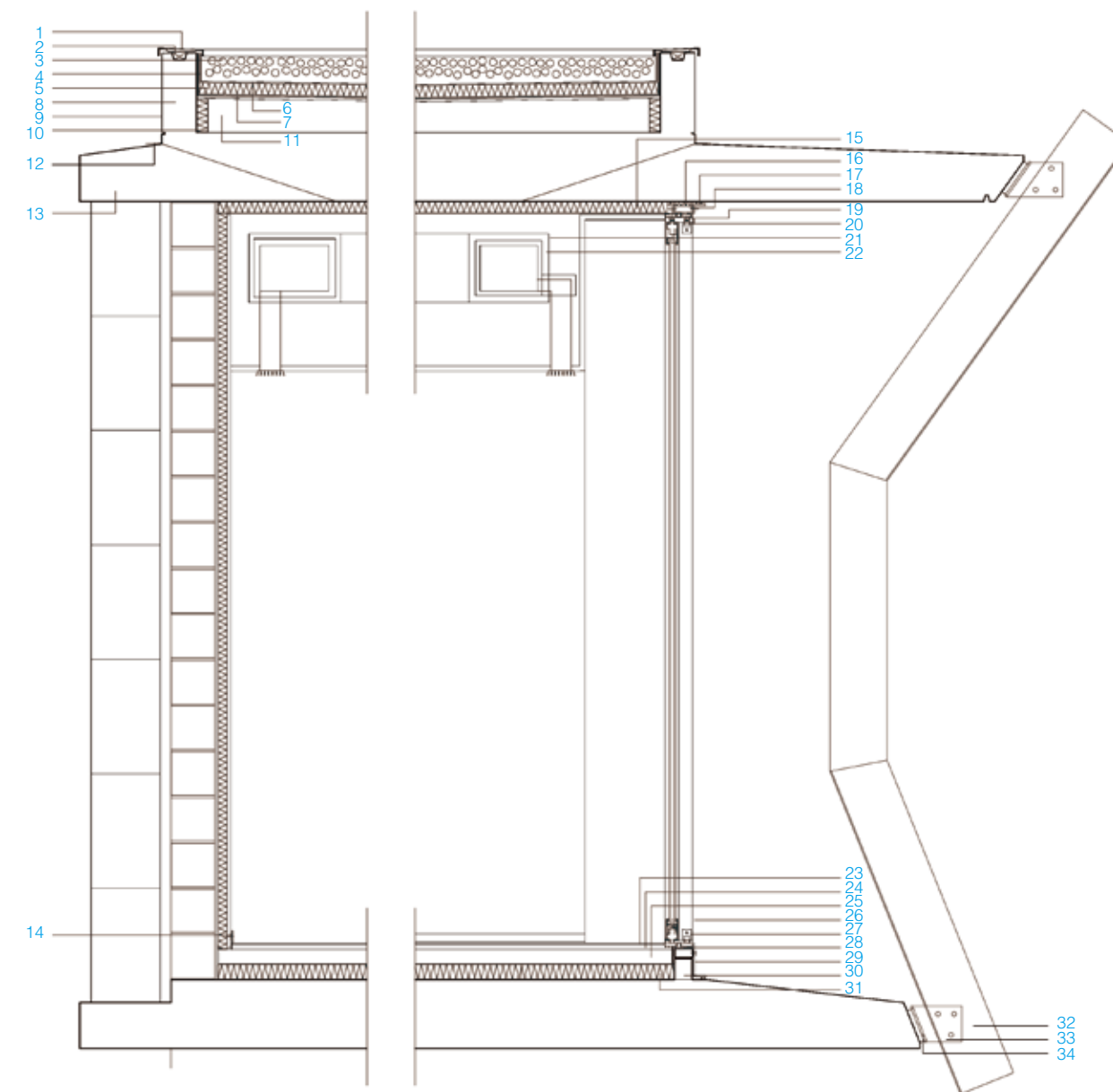
Adaptation geometric topography: the building twists to fit the contours of opting for a solution of minimum intervention and minimum landscape construction resources.

This result suggests a building parallel to the slope, longitudinal, glass and protected by a lattice on its southern side, closed tight and very isolated in the face of the north.





- 1. Entrance
- 2. Stairs
- 3. Corridor
- 4. Office



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Folded Plate top aluminum lacquer e=2mm type fastening clip with every 60cm | 17. Bi-fold aluminum panel e= 6 mm |
| 2. Wood stubs | 18. Galvanized steel frame 80-30-1.5 |
| 3. Serious protection and aeration boulder D=20/30 mm | 19. Sliding aluminum joinery |
| 4. Plate protections | 20. Double glazed with air spring 3+3/10/4+4 Low emissivity |
| 5. High density insulation dovetail roof mate e=70 mm | 21. Rockwool insulation with aluminum interior vapor barrier, sealed e=50mm |
| 6. Geotextile anti-punching lamina | 22. Plaster cardboard interior partition on galvanized steel profiles e=45+15mm |
| 7. Two plates with modified bitumen SBS rubberized polymers of 2.4 Kg/m ² and 4 Kg/m ² | 23. Flooring: carpet heavy duty to traffic, m1, interface type |
| 8. Parapet concrete walls | 24. Base leveling mortar |
| 9. Sikagard colorless priming type 710 | 25. Concrete sill e=50/70mm |
| 10. Perimeter walls insulation roof mate separator with concrete slope | 26. Sliding aluminum joinery |
| 11. Concrete slope | 27. Double glazed with air spring 3+3/10/4+4 low emissivity |
| 12. Board of concrete sealing plate aluminum + bib | 28. Galvanized adjustable steel frame 80-40-3 (placement tolerance 1mm) |
| 13. Clear primer type SIKAGUARD 710 | 29. Bi-fold aluminum panel e= 6 mm |
| 14. Plinth crown lacquer solid aluminum e=8 mm bolted through wall of 5mm Teflon separator | 30. Concrete filled insulation projected non-retractable |
| 15. Isolation of high density planned polyurethane e= 70mm, fire behavior m1 , painted black color | 31. Isolation of high density planned polyurethane e= 70mm |
| 16. foam seal polyurethane | 32. Lama folded plate formed by welded steel COR-TEN h=250mm e=3/4mm |
| | 33. Steel plate bracket COR-TEN blades e=8mm |
| | 34. Steel anchor plate COR-TEN e=10mm |



No.5 Merchant Square

Location: London, UK

Designer: Mossessian & Partners

Photographer: Nick Merrick

Completion date: 2010



No. 5 Merchant Square designed by Mossessian & Partners for European Land, is a 25,764 square metres (NIA) office building on a 3,855 square metres site within the Merchant Square development at Paddington, London.

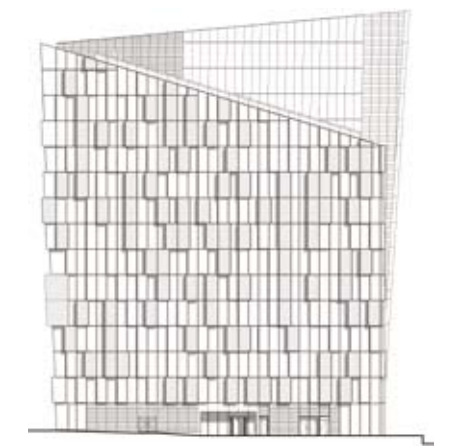
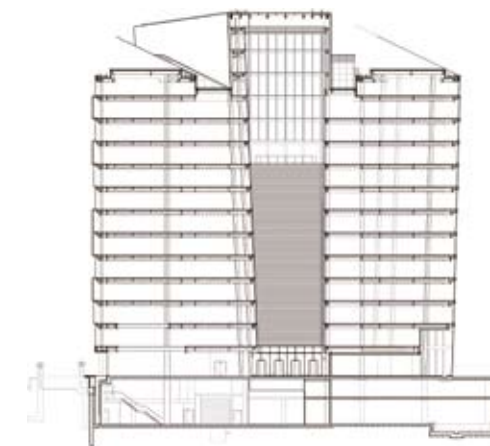
Mossessian & Partners has deployed an architecture which is slim, dynamic and light, and creates a visually striking landmark building, appropriate to its context. It has sculpted the mass of the office block into three distinctive triangular shapes, each responding and mediating a relationship to the immediate context in all directions. To the West, they reflect the form of the existing buildings-“Waterside” and “The Point”; to the South they provide a dynamic aspect to the canal; to the East they address the new public plaza; and to the North-West they secure a pedestrian circulation route towards the North Wharf Road and across it to a potential future development site.

The roof of the two “outside” triangles is cut back to create sloping south-facing roof planes. The central Triangle, coloured burgundy red, dramatically raises four storeys above its companions to punctuate the overall form and anchor the building in the general composition of the Basin. It also affords occupiers in the upper floors excellent views over

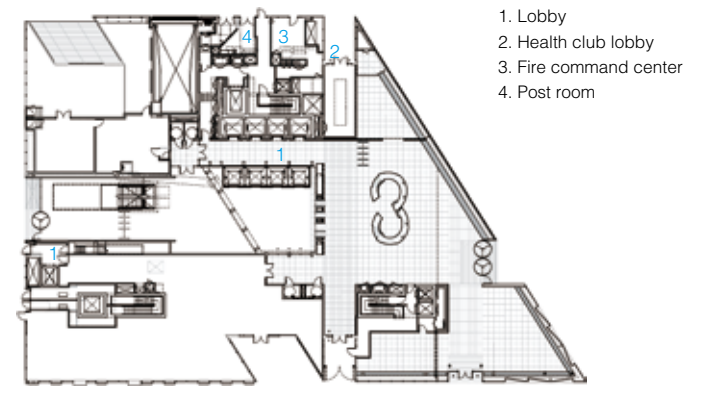
the canal. No. 5 Merchant Square is further animated through the use of inward-sloping façades on the long edges of each triangle.

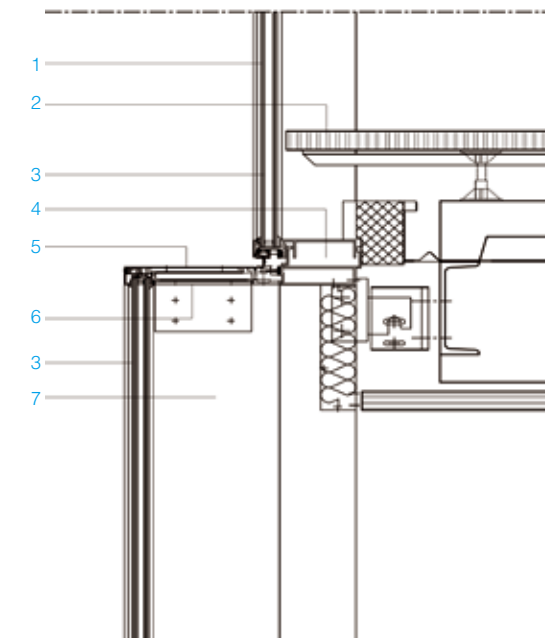
Mossessian & Partners has prioritised lightness and energy performance in designing the building’s envelope. Each triangular element is clad in a fully unitized aluminum framed curtain wall system, which varies to create a textured exterior appearance avoiding the possibility of a monolithic façade, or the general perception of a mute and dark glass office building.

The exterior of triangle 1 comprises of alternating rectangular units of clear, laminated and opaque glass, arranged at varying depths. The envelope of triangle 2 is made up of ceramic frit coated glass panels and includes operable louvers. A coloured dot pattern is incorporated, red on the exterior and black on the interior, to counteract the light and provide comfortable views out, while rendering a red expression from the outside. The design also allows for a pattern to be incorporated into the North façade of triangle 2. The theme of the glass is resumed around triangle 3 with the addition of precast white concrete expressing the slab edge. The roof is composed of alternating opaque panels of ceramic frit coated glass, skylights and includes provision for solar panels.

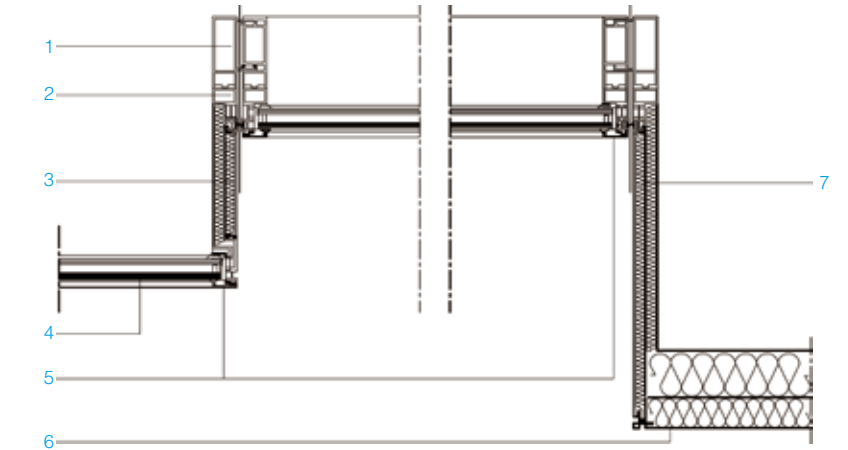








- 1. low e dgu
- 2. Cantilevered floor system
- 3. Sand blasted glass screen
- 4. Unitized system - designed to accommodate extensions
- 5. Natural anodized finish
- 6. 250 mm extension mullion
- 7. Occupied interior space



- 1. Unitized mullion - typical system wide clear anodized aluminum mullion
- 2. Unitized mullion extension attachment
- 3. Insulated / thermally broken extension mullion 250mm
- 4. Sandblasted glass screen
- 5. Identical capping conditions
- 6. Anodized aluminum plate
- 7. Insulated / thermally broken extension mullion 500mm

City Hall of the Shanghai Nanhui District

Location: Lingang New City, Shanghai, China

Designer: gmp – von Gerkan, Marg and Partners Architects

Photographer: Marcus Bredt, Berlin

Completion date: 2008



Nanhui District is now special in developing the Yangshan International Deep-water Port in the southeast and Pudong International Airport in the northeast. Yangshan Deep-water Port is a new port in Shanghai. It is connected the Lingang New City with the East China Sea Bridge. It can help Shanghai become the Top One harbour city in the world.

The Administrative Office Center is embedded in the first green belt, which surrounds the city center of Lingang New City. A river, which flows through, divides the complex into two separate areas. The prominent position of the plot by one of the main access roads and the important function for the district and the city demands a similarly exposed as well as strict architectural composition for the two individual buildings, which were grouped together to form a superordinate ensemble.

The high-rise at the west side of the site – facing the main entrance axis of the city – was designed as a landmark for Lingang New City.

Two linear office buildings are forming an elongated block. At the eastern end they are joined to a round closure. In between the inner courtyard with its water basins and green trees two pedestrian bridges connect both parts of the complex, leading over the river.

The official access leads from the yard into the representative main lobby. Starting here, a cascade-like staircase leads up to the central zone, which is crowned by the conference hall with a capacity for up to 1,000 people. The public entrance for the inhabitants of the city and the Nanhui District is facing east – to the center of Lingang New City and the lake.

Size/Area: Gross floor area: 100,860 square metres

Partner: Nikolaus Goetze

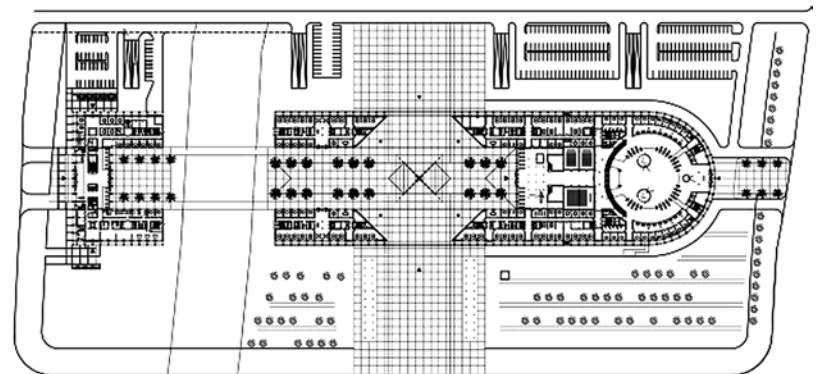
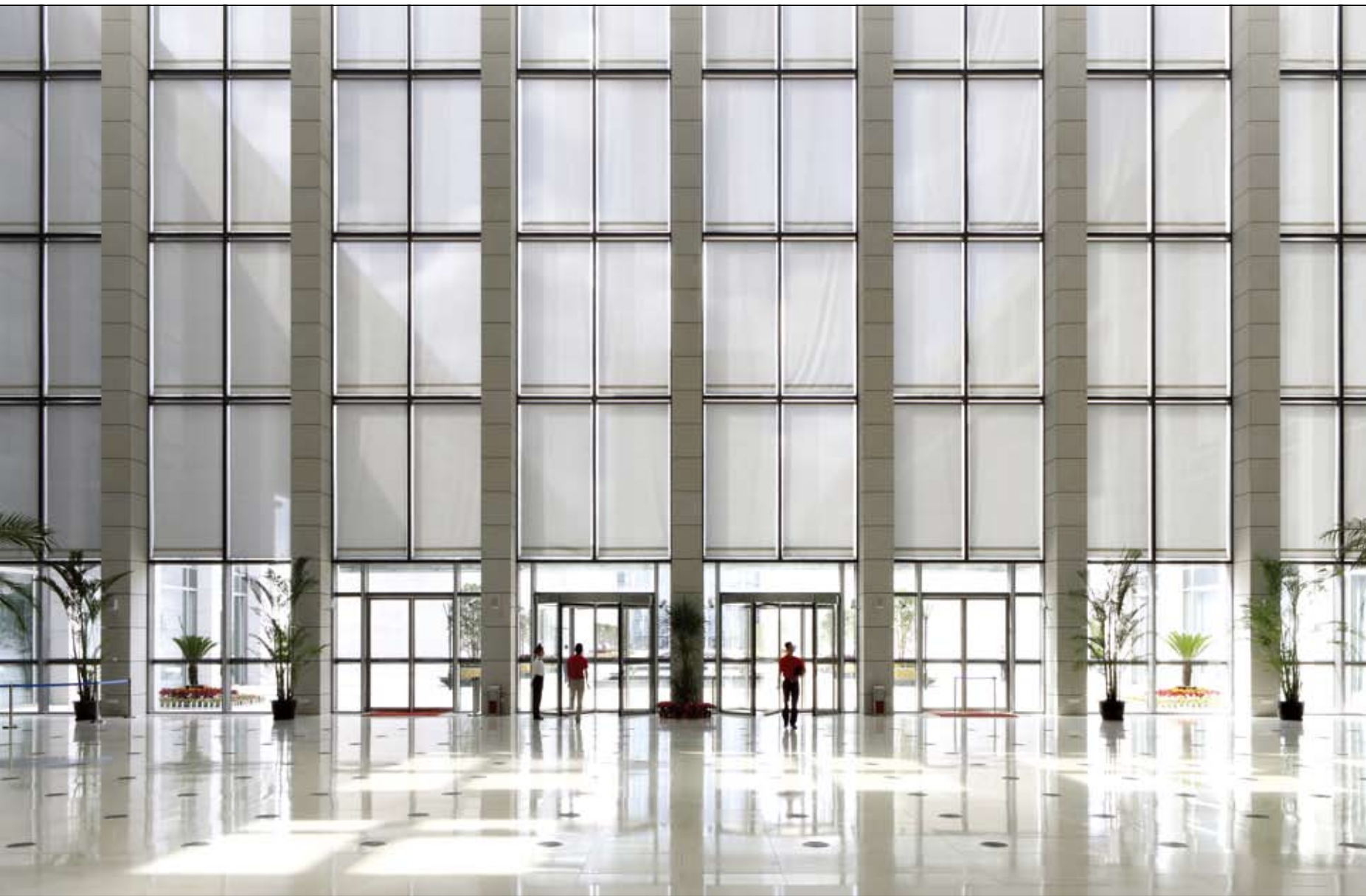
Project leader: Jörn Ortmann

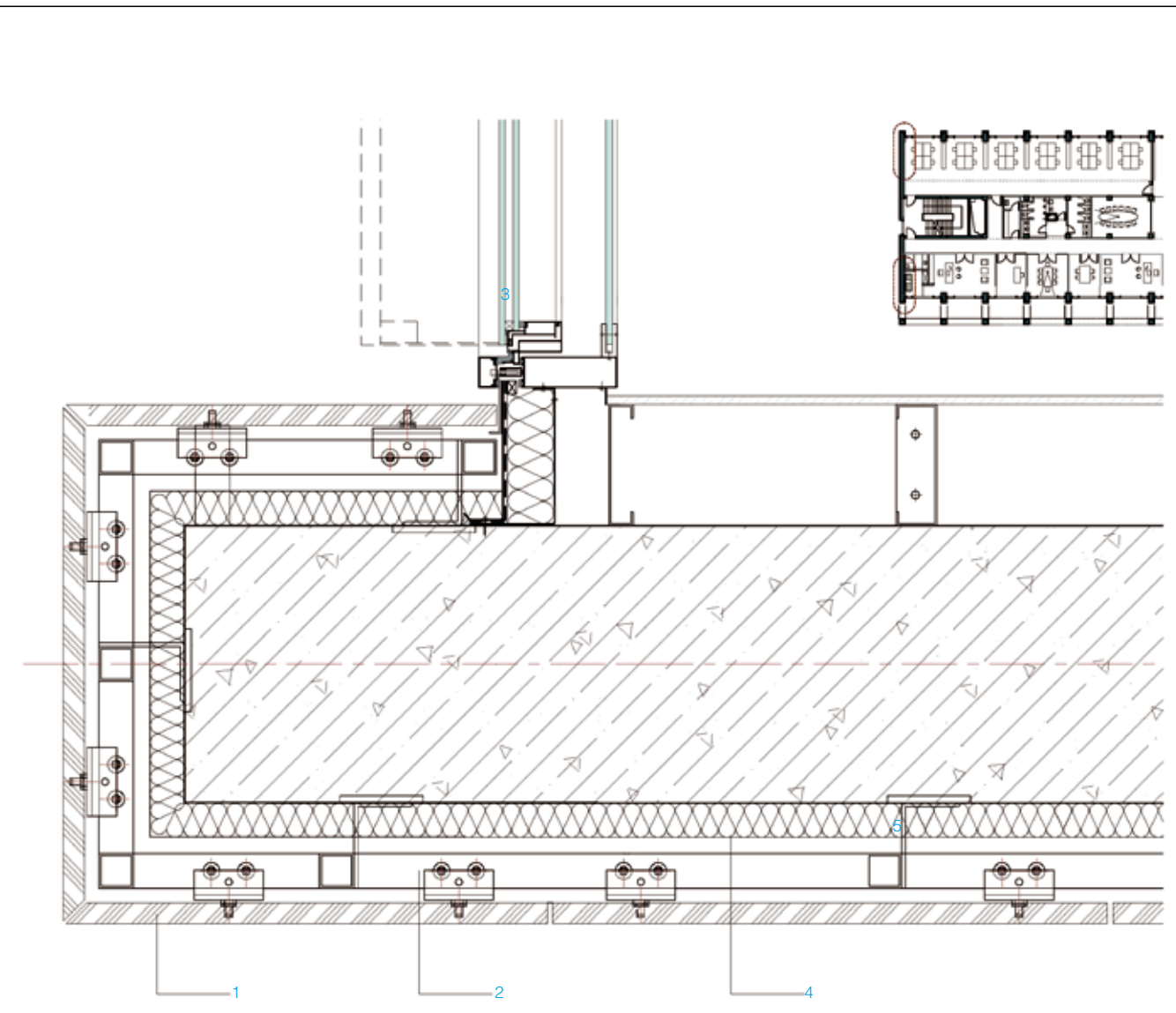
Design: Meinhard von Gerkan

Chinese partner practice: SIADR

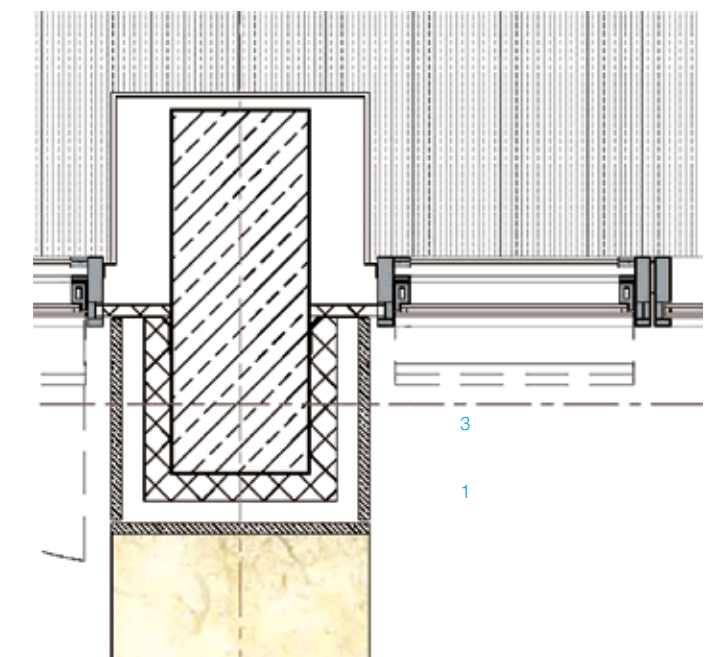
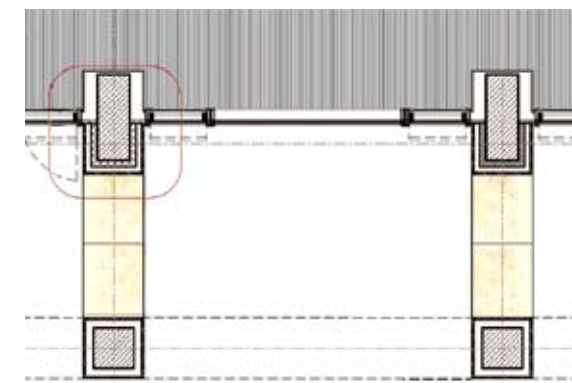
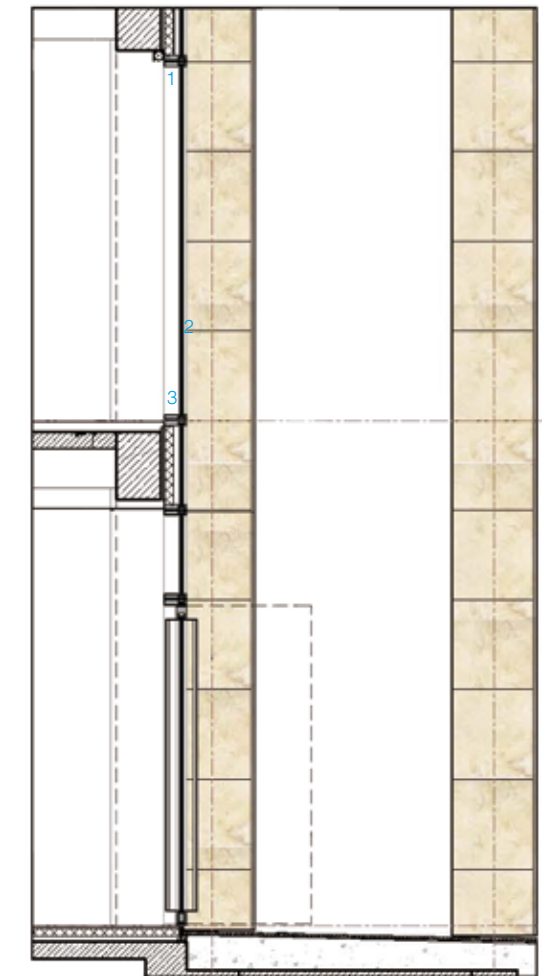
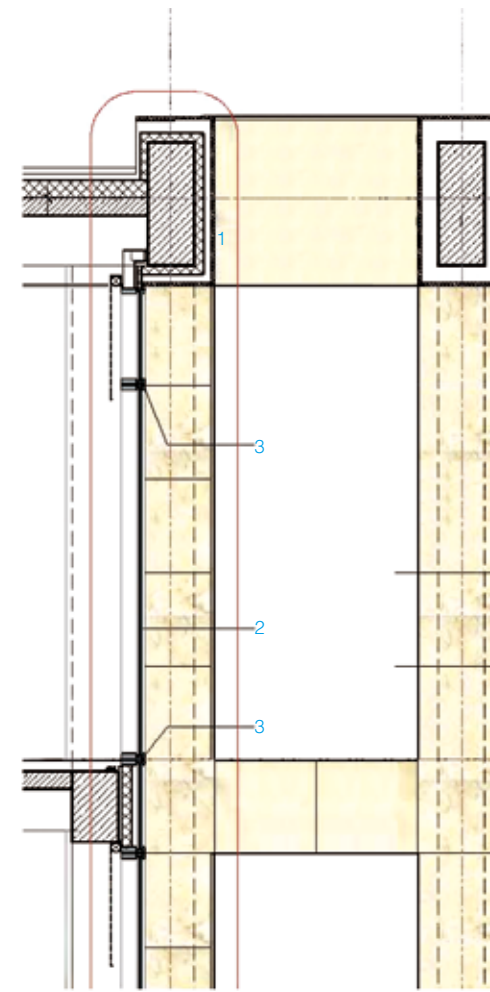
Awarded date: 2005







- 1. Natural stone 30mm open gap
- 2. Aluminum frame with PVDF
- 3. Double layer Low-E glass
- 4. Insulation layer
- 5. Steel profile



1. 30mm nature stone open gap
2. Double glass
3. Aluminium frame

Aspis Bank Headquarters

Location: Athens, Greece

Designers: Dimitris Papaioannou + Associates Architects, Planners, Engineers

Photographers: Nickolas Economou, George Papaioannou

Completion date: 2008



Situated on a rather distinctive front, and on one of the busiest Avenues of Athens facing Eleftherios Venizelos Park, between the (listed) neoclassical Eginition Hospital and the residential blocks of the morphologically common urban fabric the scheme needed from the very beginning a design approach that would discreetly “link” its adjacent, though different, neighbors and retain the continuity of the frontage.

Keeping the above in mind two main volumes were formed, one at the height of the neighboring neoclassical hospital and another one at the height of the adjacent buildings, giving significant emphasis on their verticality with the only conjunctive element their slim louvers.

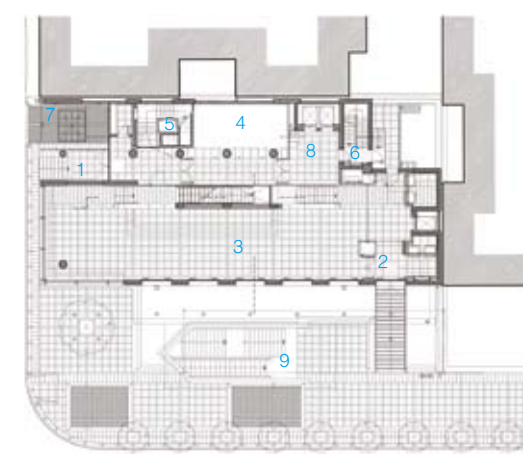
However, the planning had to deal with all the technical problems, that were inherent in the particular site and which noteworthy often in the course of study required imperative solutions that rivaled intensely the firm objective for the substantial and not only morphological “integration” of the building. Most important was the direct adjacency with the Underground of Athens, as well as the existing circulatory congestion of the station and the Avenue.

The corner site, which has a clear rectangular form in plan, is fully exploited obtaining approximately a total of 5,000 square metres of useable space. The internal arrangement of spaces, followed by a thrift building programme, reflected the designers’ clear and distinct awareness that the satisfaction of these programmatic requirements should clearly be readable externally. Through a simple and rigorous volume the Company that commissioned the project sought to reflect a modern and dynamically developing appeal in the cityscape, immediately perceptible and clear.

Key themes in the design were the organisational symmetry of the floors, the simplicity of form and the utilization of natural light. A fair void inside the building (atrium) lets in natural light via a series of skylights placed on the rooftop while “broadening” the internal circulation from top to bottom. Natural sand stone-Cyprus travertine was used to clad the exterior and partially the interior of the building, and wood for the louvers.



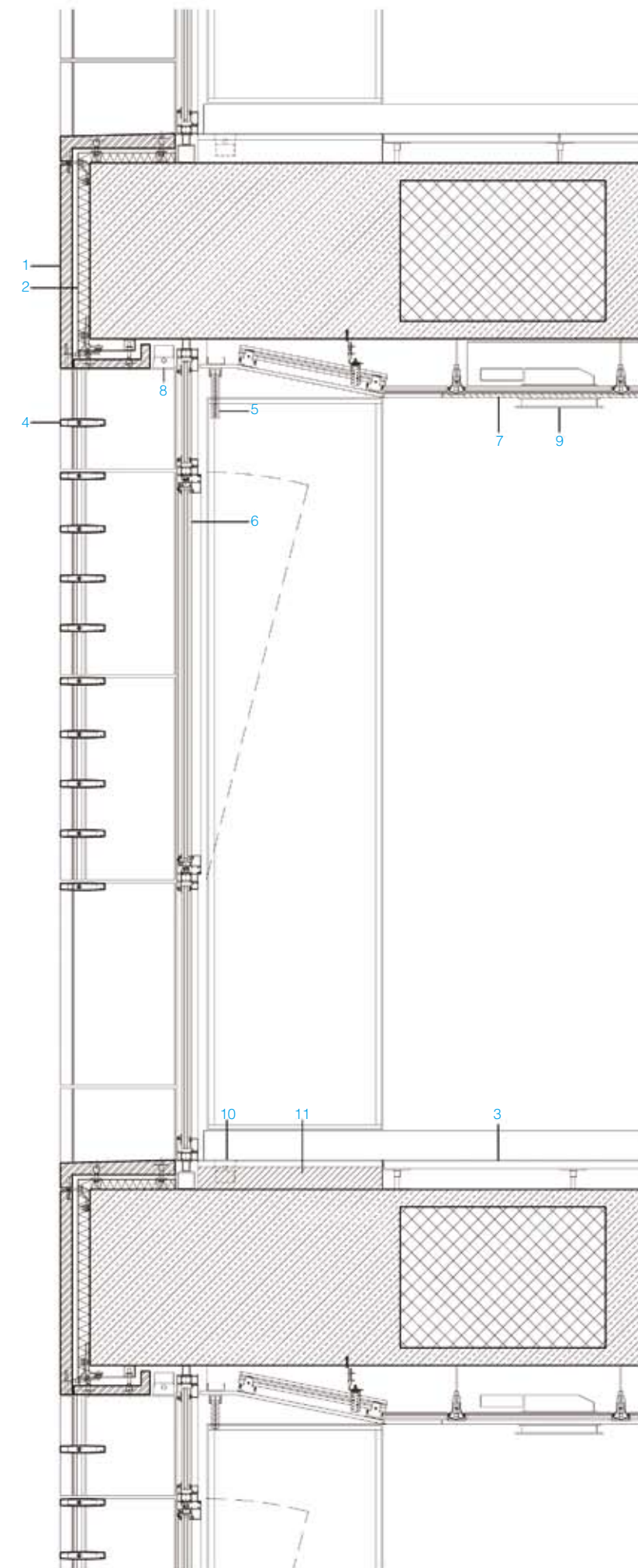
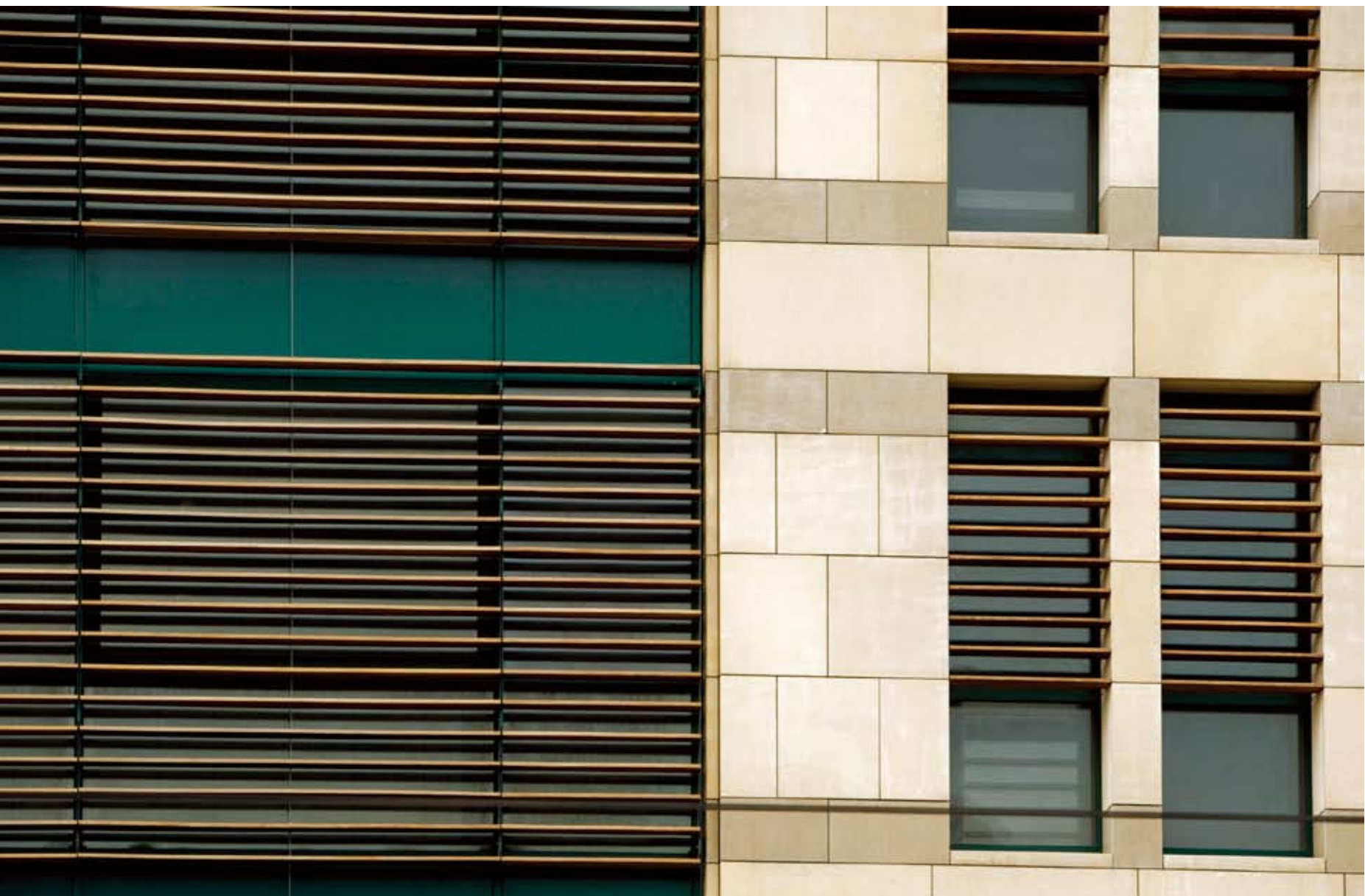




- 1. Entrance to offices
- 2. Entrance to bank
- 3. Retail banking
- 4. Atrium
- 5. Main stairwell
- 6. Fire escape staircase
- 7. Parking entrance
- 8. Elevators lobby
- 9. Metro-underground



- 1. Typical offices
- 2. Offices
- 3. Offices
- 4. Atrium
- 5. Main stairwell
- 6. Fire escape staircase
- 7. Meeting room
- 8. Elevators lobby
- 9. Suspended glass canopy



1. 40mm cyprus sandstone
2. 10mm void+50mm insulation
3. Office flooring:
40mm double-layer floor slabs
60mm void for electrical installation
600mm reinforced concrete floor slab
4. 25mm wooden louvre
5. Aluminum louvre sunblind
6. Extruded aluminum casement and frame, thermally divided; glazing: 4mm+1.52mm PVB interlayer+4mm lam. Safety glass
7. 12.5mm gypsum plaster board on steel sections
8. External recessed WILA light fixture
9. Recessed WILA light fixture
10. In-ground WILA light fixture
11. 80mm cement screed

Monaco House

Location: Melbourne, Australia

Designers: Robert McBride, Debbie-Lyn Ryan

Photographer:

Completion date: 2007



This is a new four-storey building located in a largely pedestrian lane (Ridgway place) at the East end of Melbourne's CBD.

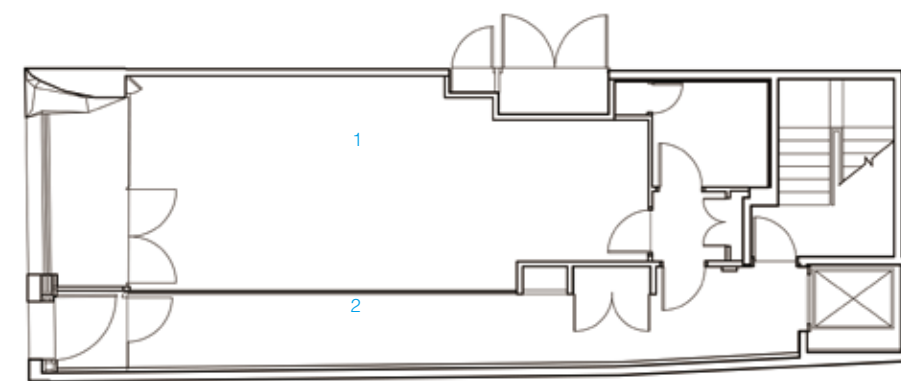
The brief was to provide a ground level entry and café, followed by two levels of office tailored for the Proprietors Investment and Philanthropic Organisation. The top level contains a small reception area primarily for official functions associated with the client's role as Honorary Consular of Monaco.

The client had a love of the design of cars, boats (particularly early the 20th) and finely crafted objects. He bemoaned the loss of shape in the contemporary world. It was in the area of shape, craft and material that the architect and client found the common ground.

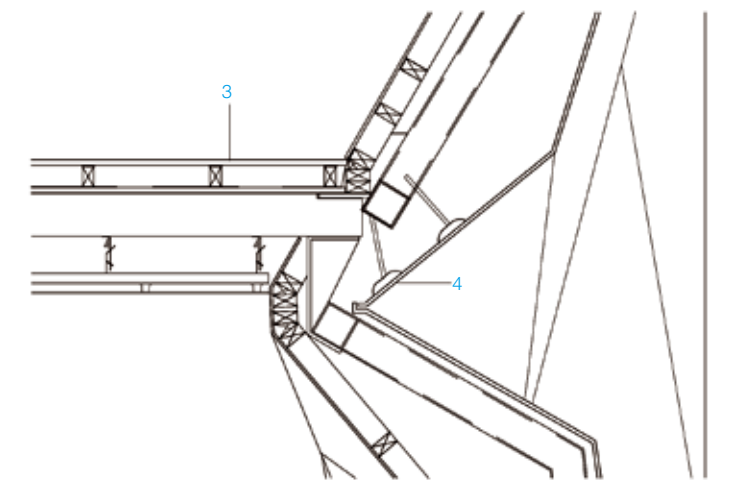
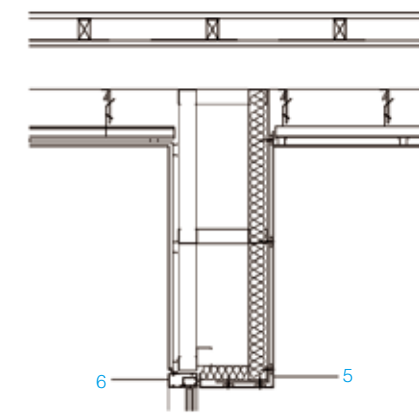
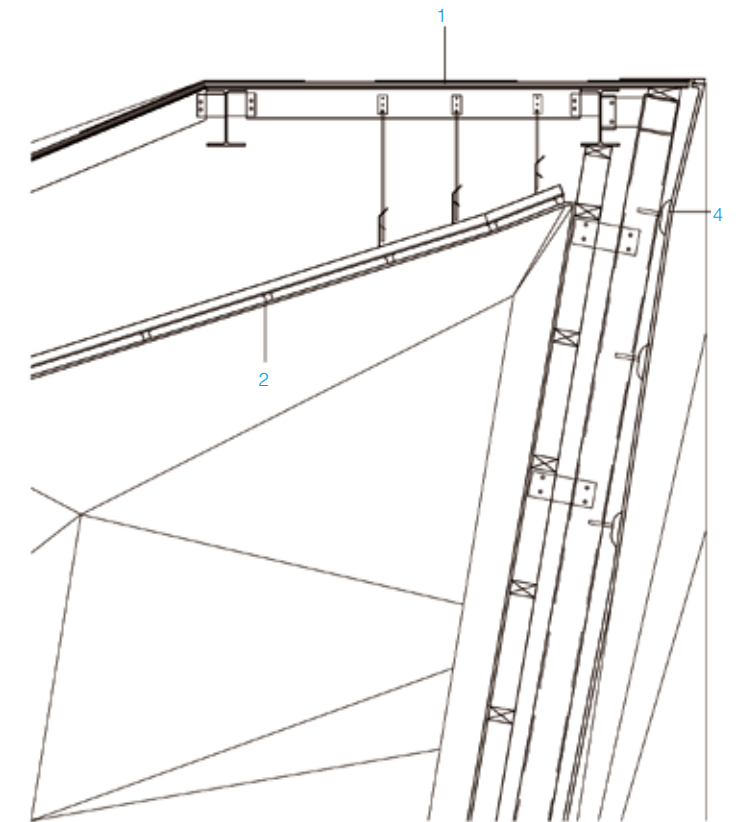
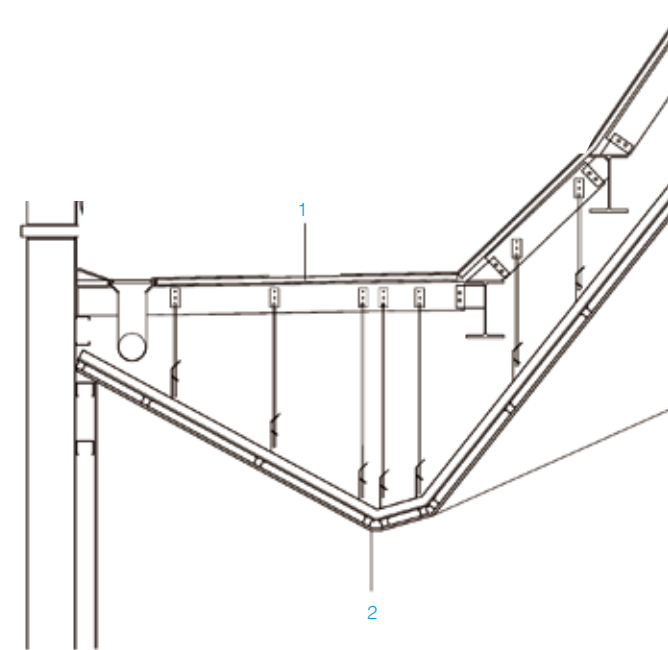
To meet cost constraints building elements had to be structured around crane sizes, and crane sizes around turning circles. Much of the external is pragmatic and unremarkable. The designers wanted the building to be both abstract and awash with imagery. They looked at the plane trees, the gothic, surrealism, the heraldic, deco and the Prague cubists. They wanted the building to be above all else something that amplified its miniature urban grain and enriched the pedestrian experience of the city.

Within the office large apertures to the West are well shaded by deep balconies and the adjoining plane trees. The workspace has good natural light and cross ventilation. Exposed windows have electronically controlled external blinds. Outdoor balconies provide areas of release from the office desk. The "green roofscape" is a similar space but also adds additional insulation to the upper floor. Water is harvested and stored in the stairwell. Fixtures are selected for their low energy and water usage. There is a heavy emphasis on insulation with a combination of closed cell Styrofoam, air cell and bulk insulation reducing reliance on conditioned air.

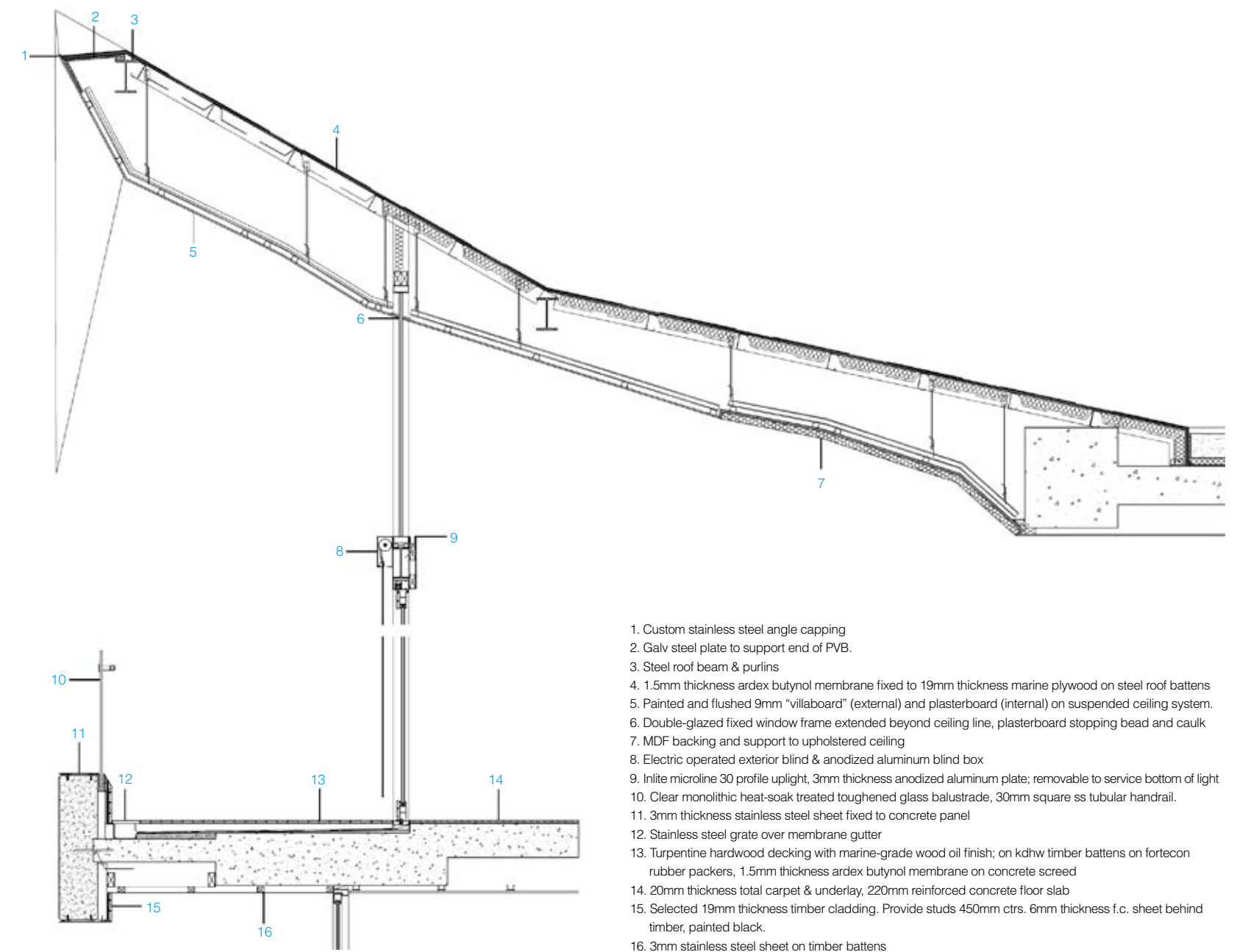
From a technical point of view the complex geometry and use of such materials as Glass Reinforced Cement and its structural support demanded sophisticated use of 3D software and integration of those techniques with the off site production.



1. Cafe
2. Foyer



1. 1.5mm thickness ardex butynol membrane fixed to 19mm thickness marine plywood on steel roof battens
2. Painted and flushed 9mm "villaboard" (external) and plasterboard (internal) on suspended ceiling system.
3. Turpentine hardwood decking with marine-grade wood oil finish; on kdhw timber battens on fortecon rubber packers, 1.5mm thickness ardex butynol membrane on concrete screed
4. Glass reinforced concrete facade cladding, 12mm thickness cast-in steel flex-anchors welded to steel support structure. shs perimeter, framing for grc wall.
5. R2.5mm insulation batts behind fc sheet & aircell 'retroshield' sarking, 3mm thickness ss plate countersunk screw-fixed to 6mm fc sheet on metal stud framing
6. Double glazed windows with aluminium frame flush with wall



Oporto Vodafone Building

Location: Porto, Portugal

Designers: Barbosa & Guimarães (José António Barbosa, Pedro Lopes Guimarães)

Photographer: Paulo Lima

Completion date: 2009



Four years after the conclusion of Vodafone Lisbon headquarter, Vodafone decided to build a new building, at Porto, which allows concentrate in only one place for their workers.

The functional program includes office areas, mega shop store, auditorium, cafeteria, training rooms, warehouses, technical areas and parking. The building is located in the corner of the Avenue Avenida da Boavista with the street Rua Correia de Sá, on a plot area with 1,970 square metres, at facing the previous named streets at north and a garden at south, upper bound, where exist a few tree species that were preserved. The main volume of the building, presents fairly to Boavista Avenue, an altitude range between three and five floors above the threshold, according to high level of adjacent buildings.

This monolithic irregular volume, which looks to convey movement sensation, is bounded by walls and roofs with irregular and fragmented geometry, in accordance to the alignments defined by the dominant buildings on the east and west of the building. The building is vertically organized on eight floors, five above ground and three on the basement.

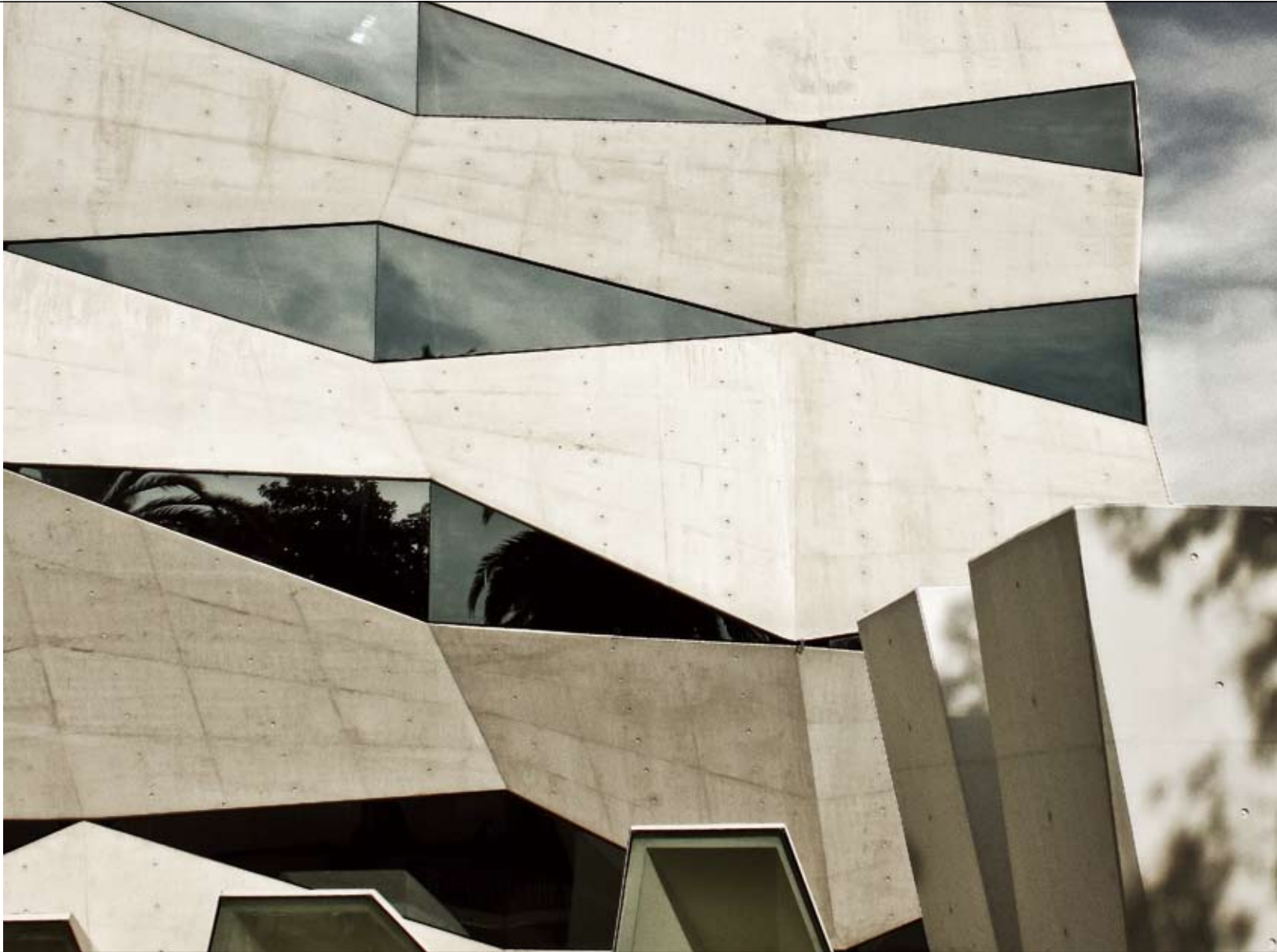
The ground floor, where lies the three accesses points from Boavista

Avenue, is occupied by the lobby, mega store on two floors, auditorium and cafeteria. The auditorium and cafeteria are connected to the garden through the back courtyard and stairs. In the four next upper floors, are located the open space offices, two toilets and a pantry on each one of it. Natural lighting of the offices is carried out through continuous windows throughout the length of north and south elevations.

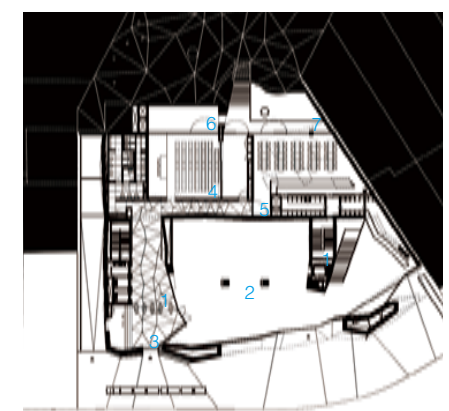
On the first lower floor, in addition to the extension of the store, are the training rooms, while the rest area occupied by warehouses and technical areas. The two following lower floors are destiny to car parking.

Structurally, the building is based on full concrete solution, with solid slabs supported on walls, cores, and some columns. The shell structure of white concrete self-compacted on the north and south elevations. The exterior walls were coated, internally, with plasterboards to form air boxes thermal insulates. The roof cover conclusion was made using white pre-fabricated slabs, on thermal insulation and waterproofing.

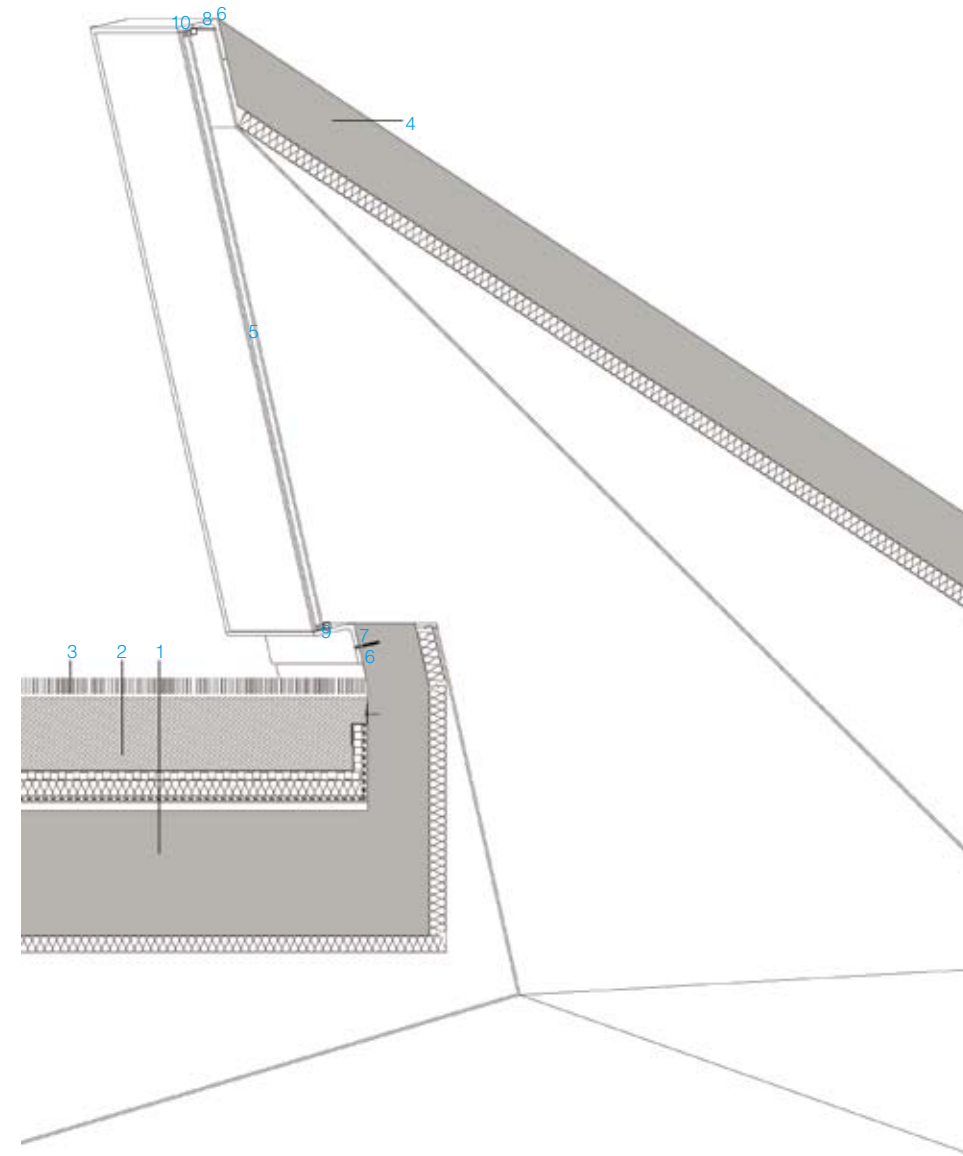




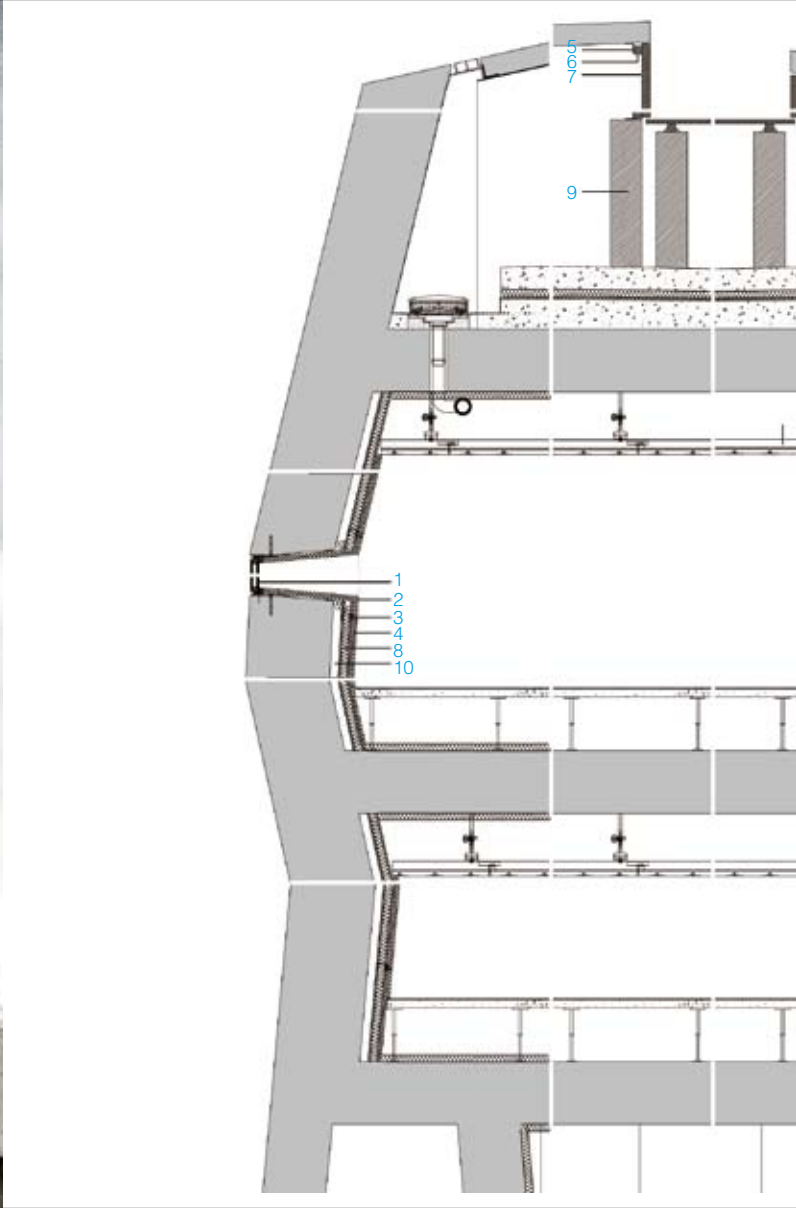
- 1. Distribution
- 2. Open space



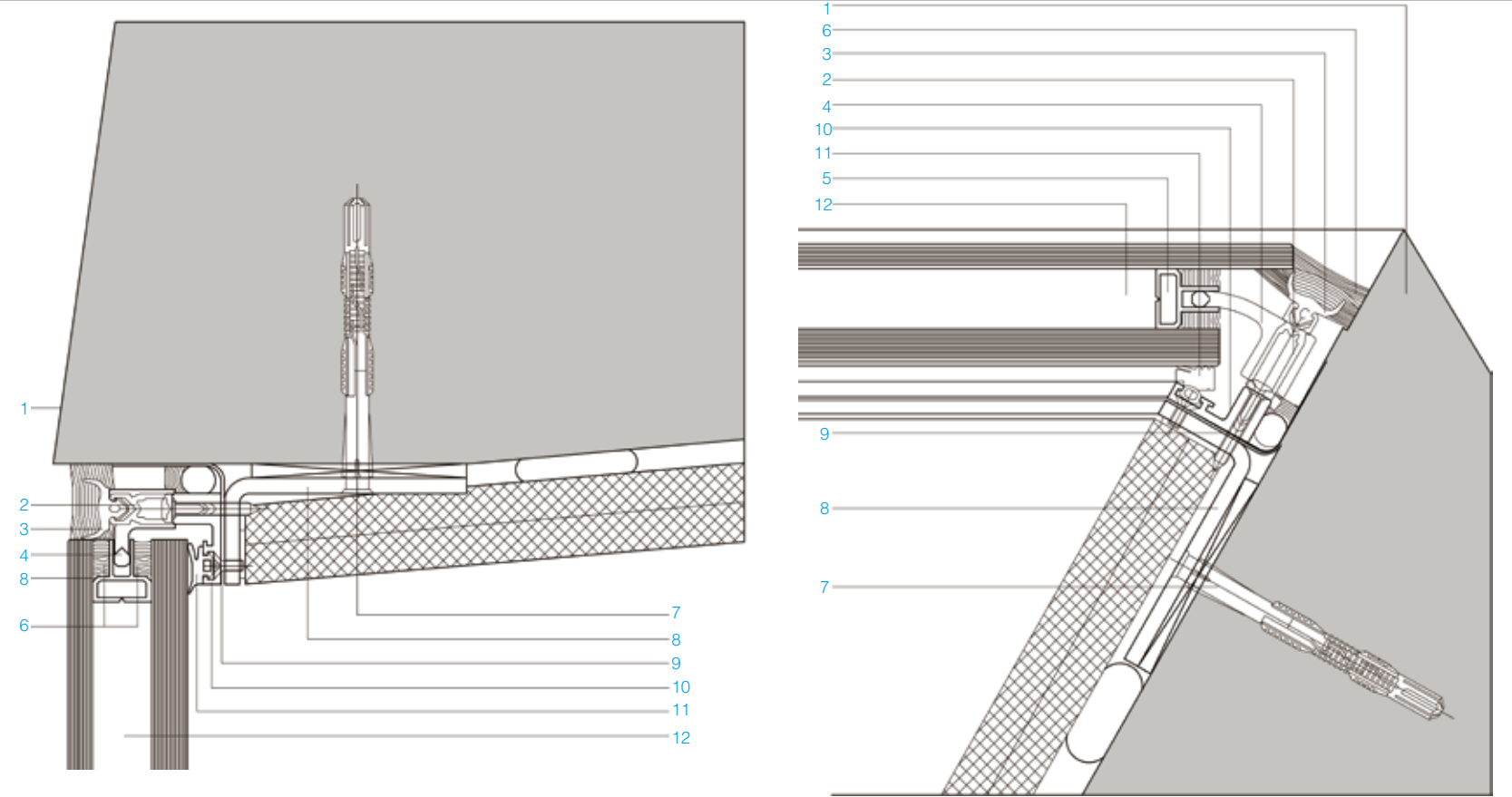
- 1. Distribution
- 2. Megastore
- 3. Offices access
- 4. Auditorium
- 5. Cafeteria
- 6. Courtyard
- 7. Garden



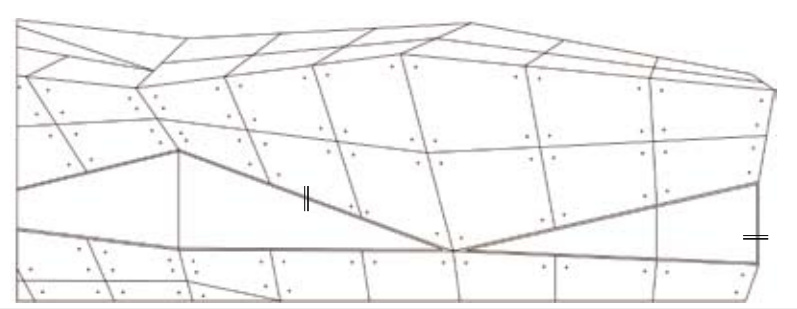
1. Concrete slab
2. Humus
3. Grass
4. White concrete
5. Glass 4+4+12+6mm
6. Steel bracket to paint
7. Metal bushing
8. Tubular steel 15cmx15cm to paint
9. Plaster board
10. Structural silicone



1. Outside windows
2. Grabs
3. Metal structure
4. Plasterboard
5. Metal sheet
6. Ipe wood structure
7. Ipe slatted wood
8. Thermic insulation
9. Concrete wall
10. Air gap



- 1. White concrete
- 2. Insulation
- 3. Rubber seal
- 4. Glass suport
- 5. Interim profile
- 6. Silicone mastic
- 7. Withdrawl
- 8. Stell bar
- 9. Tremo layer
- 10. Aluminum profile
- 11. Interior glass joint
- 12. Double glazing



Maasberg Pavillion in Overloon

Location: Overloon, the Netherlands

Designers: UArchitects(Eindhoven,the Netherlands)

Photographer: Norbert van Onna

Completion date: 2007



The buildings are renovated and two new living rooms are added. A new pavilion for education, visitors and offices is main part of the master plan.

The client asked for a building which should help the youngsters to return to society, because the youngsters only stay for a while. It's a time-out. The design does not express permanency but the opposite: it is an expression of temporality, like the stay of the youngsters.

The resoluteness of a world focusing on the interior is partly removed. A new and more intensive interaction with the surrounding nature is aimed at the youngsters. The open structure stimulates the daily shifts between living, learning and recreation.

Unit 6 of the "Penitenciaire Inrichting Maashegge" in Overloon is converted from an institution for adults into an autonomously functioning juvenile detention institution. The concept aims at an open, transparent building between the closed prison and the outside world. Visitors can throw a glance at the prison life and the youngsters can look at the outside world, the society in which they will return later on.

For the flexibility at future changes in the program and treatment, the construction is situated in the side façades, the service pipes

have been integrated centrally and the side façades are composed of elements which can be changed modularly. The classrooms on the first floor and the visiting room and offices on the ground floor are functioning separately from each other by means of the two outside stairs. At the entrance of the visiting room there is a hall in which both functions are in contact with each other, dramatizing the moment of the meeting between the youngsters and the visitors.

By means of the light appearance and the placement on metal feet in the woodland soil, the volume seems to float in the wood. Because of the layered façade in steel, aluminium and Bankirai the building will be merged in the surrounding woodland scenery, showing different shades of grey. The appearance and the rhythmic of the carefully detailed elements of the façade assume a respectful dialogue between environment and the youngsters.

The building looks like a guest in the woodland. As it has not been here for long and was not planning too either. And maybe by its temporality, every idea of time disappears and it will be timeless.

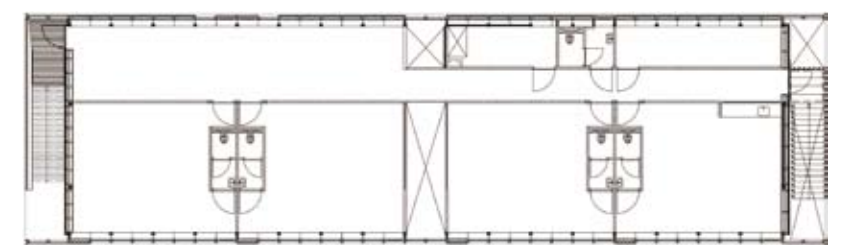
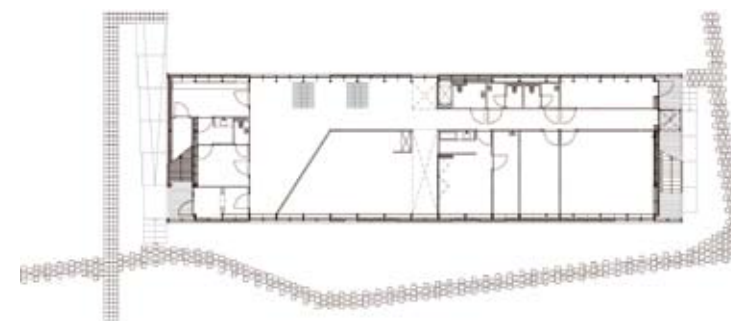
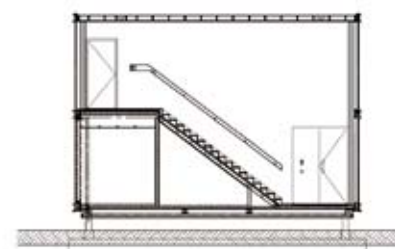
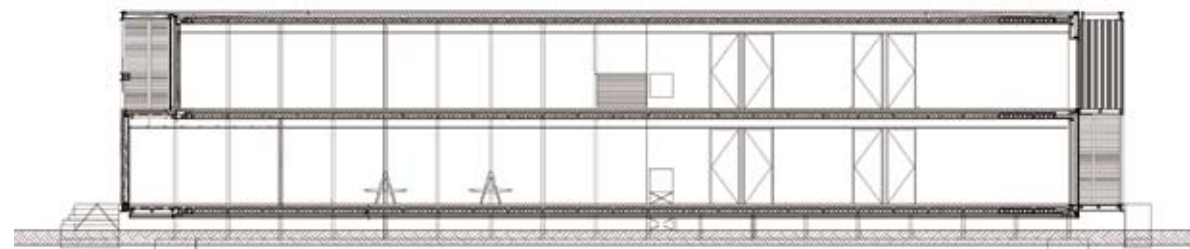
Award name:

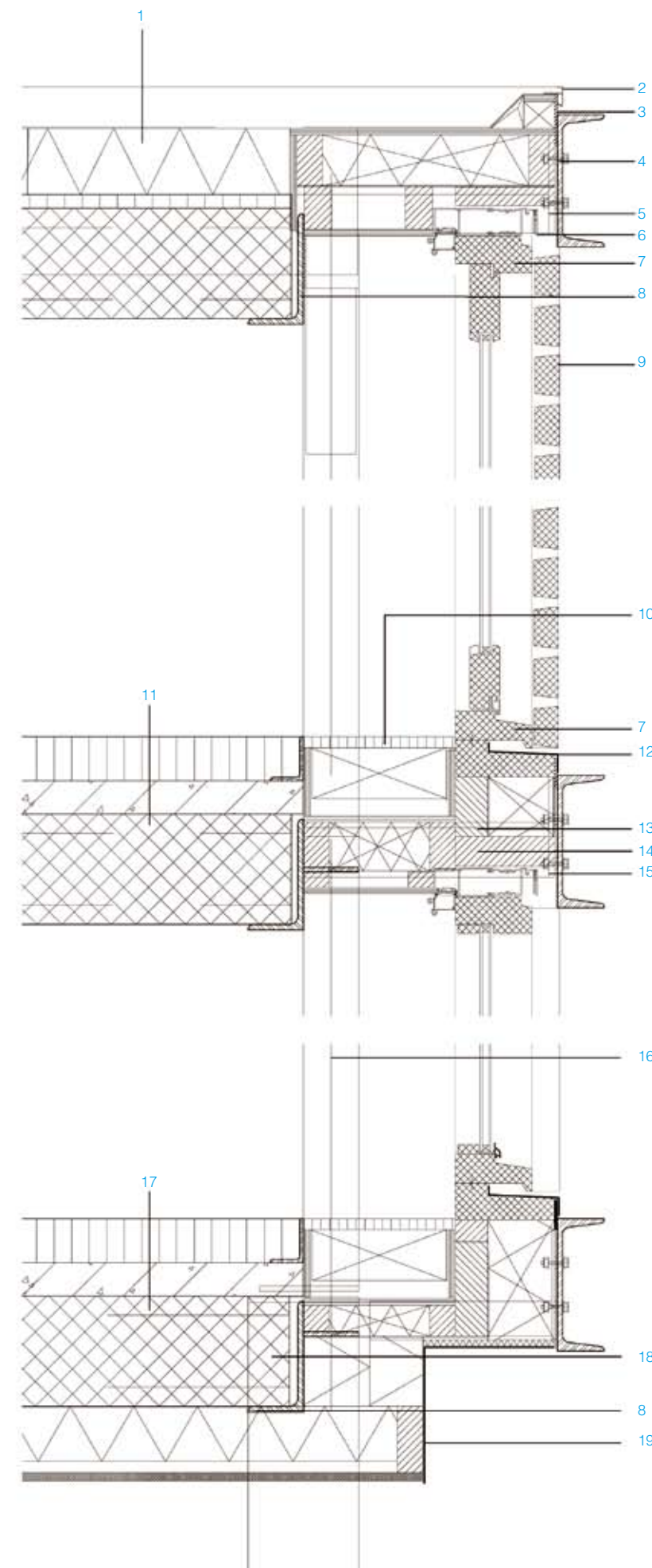
shortlisted World Architecture Festival Barcelona 2009

1st prize Province Brabant 2009, category Care - The Netherlands

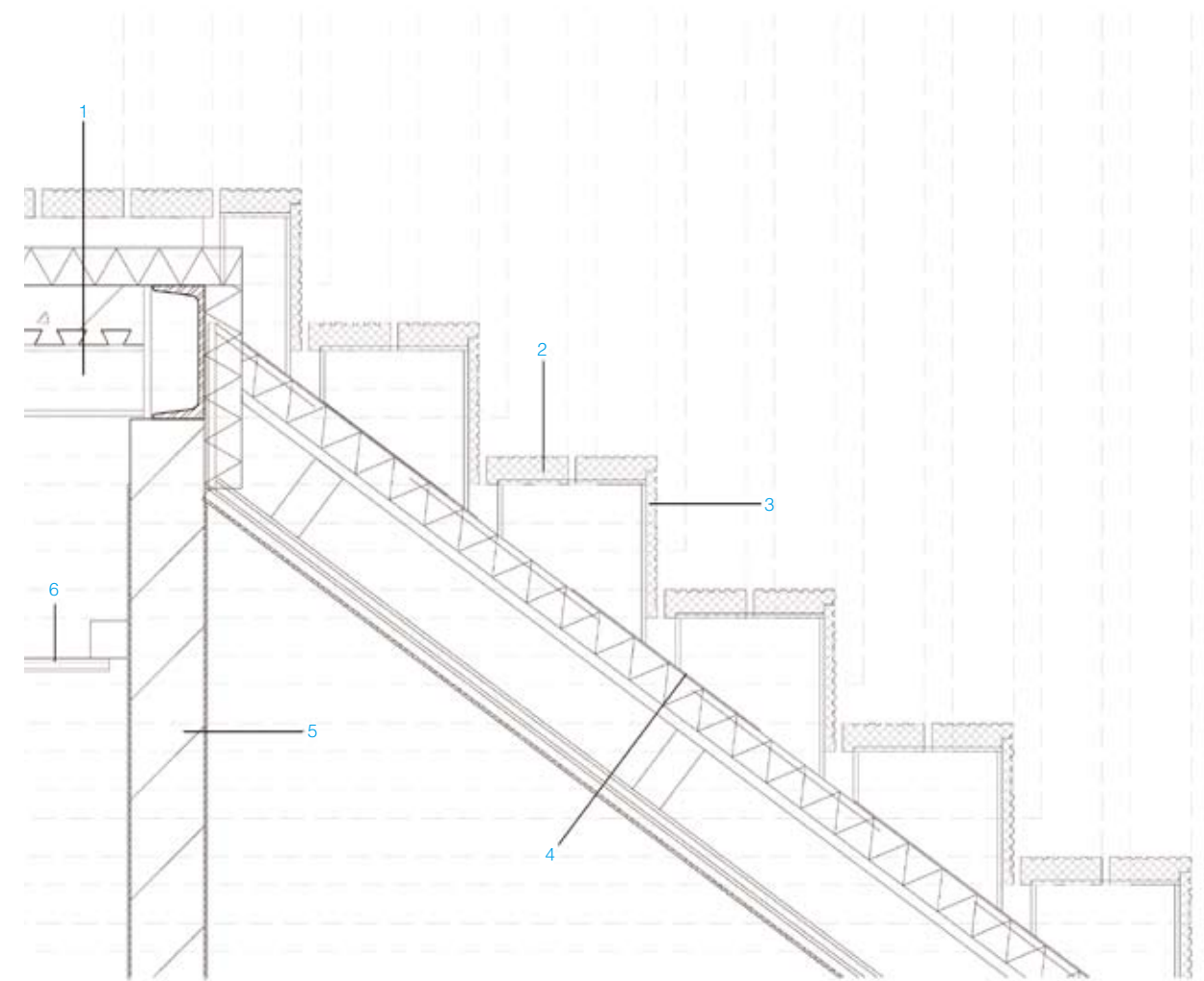
nominated Bauwelt Prize 2009 - Germany







1. Synthetic sealing layer; 120mm rigid foam insulation; 200mm prefab Concrete floor
2. Aluminium roof covering
3. 5 mm steel strip welded to unp
4. Steel section unp 240, thermal interruption with plastic strip 5mm
5. 2 X 70/70/7mm steel I-section
6. Ventilation grating
7. 67/139mm meranti window-frame, painted
8. Steel I-section, 200/100/10mm
9. 75/44mm wooden bankiray latticework, 90mm apart on steel framework
10. Aluminium grating over heating duct
11. 80Mm concrete finishing layer; 60mm concrete distribution layer; 200mm prefab concrete floor
12. Aluminium
13. 59/171mm wooden beam
14. 54/180mm wooden beam
15. 2 X 80/80/5mm steel I-section
16. 100/100/10mm steel column (in view)
17. 80mm concrete finishing layer; 60mm concrete distribution layer; 200mm prefab concrete floor; 140mm insulation; weather resistant fibreboard on wooden framework
18. Steel section unp 220
19. Galvanized steel, dark-grey



1. 110/38mm bankiray parts, 120mm apart screwed on underlying bankiray parts; sealing layer, PUR insulation; 80mm concrete floor on profiled steel plating; steel section HE100A
2. 110/38mm bankiray parts, 120mm apart on steel handles
3. 15x203mm bankiray risers on steel handles
4. Sealing layer; PUR insulation; 19mm underlayment; wooden joisting between steel sections UNP 200; sealing layer; latticework; 12,5mm fibreboard; plaster
5. Lime-sand brick wall
6. 15mm plywood ceiling

Head Office Irdeto

Location: Hoofddorp, the Netherlands

Designers: MIII Architects

Photographer: John Lewis Marshall

Completion date: 2010



Irdeto, the worldwide market leader in technology for content security of digital TV, widescreen TV and mobile TV, has recently moved into their new head office in Hoofddorp, the Netherlands. This completely sustainable 10,000 square metres office building was designed by MIII Architects and meets the GreenCalc-score B. No surprise that the core values of developing this building were: sustainability, flexibility and future orientation.

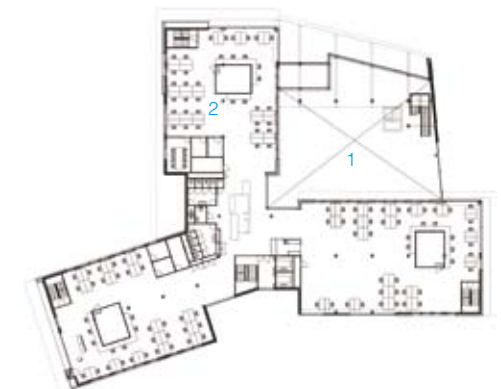
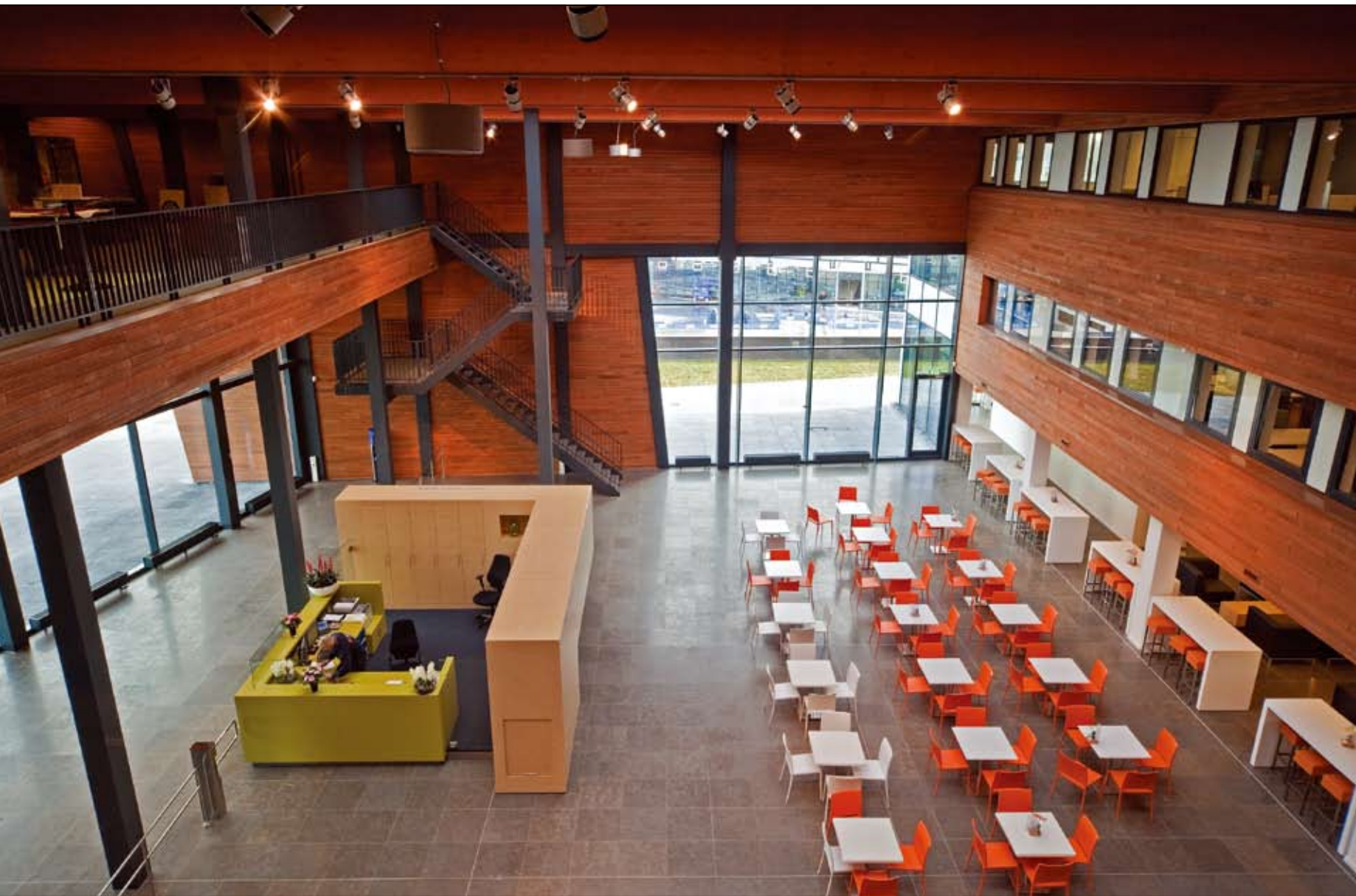
The charcoal-coloured brick pedestal elevates the building and can provide 200 vehicles of a two-storey-high parking space and enters a loading dock and a warehouse facility. The building is sculpted in three wings each of six storey's high, around a central located atrium. Undeniable eye catcher is the wooden curtain wall that covers the concrete construction and knots the three volumes to one building. It's not very common to get an approval from an investor for using wood for an industrial building and it took MIII great effort to convince

them. The decisive reason was in MIII's earlier experience that it constructed properly and treated with the right materials, wood will remain well. During this process MIII Architects and the investor chosed and treated Western Red Ceder in a vivid terra-cotta coloured finish.

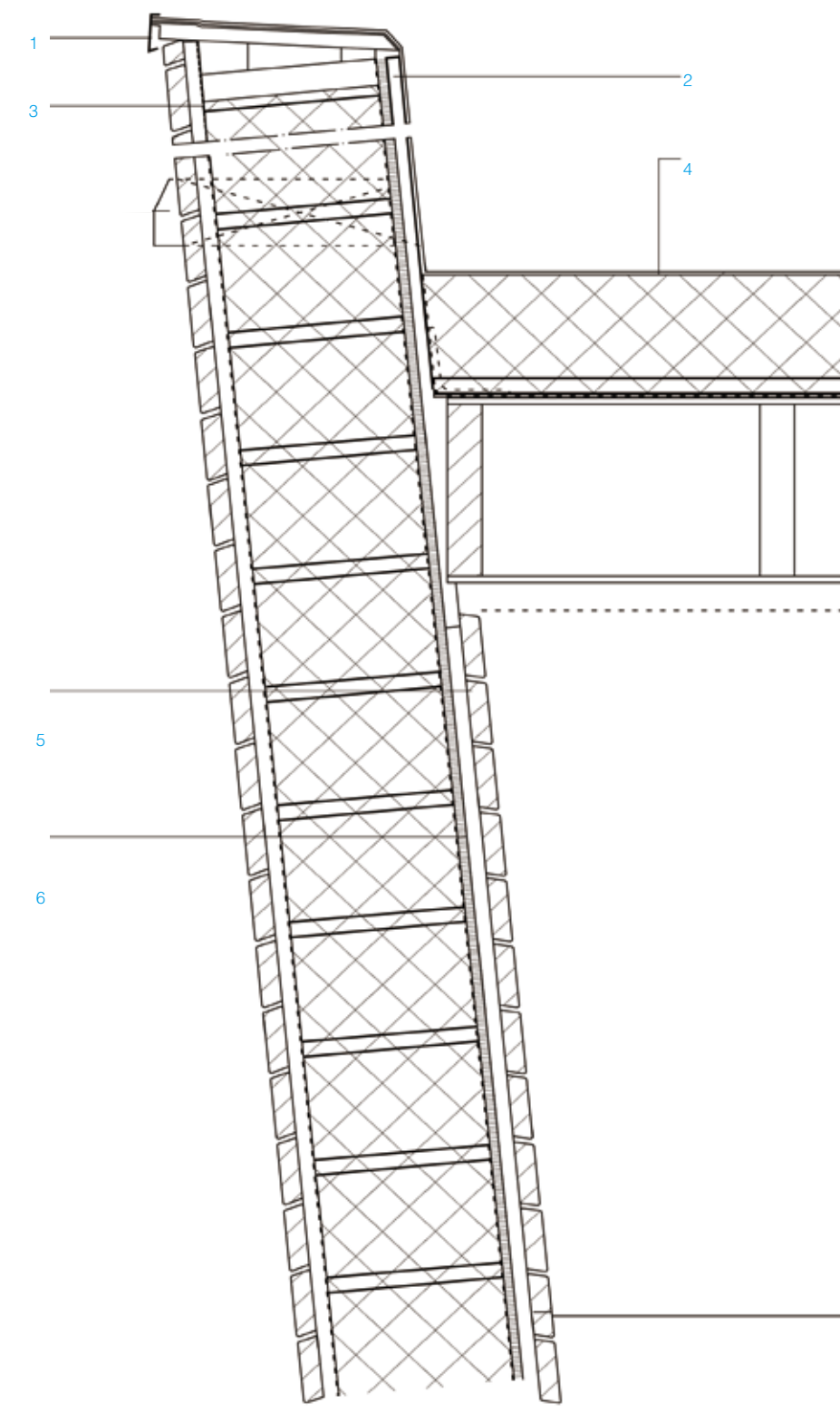
Inside the Atrium the tree building volumes are highly visible because of the repetitive use of the Western Red Ceder so the volumes can physically continue in the interior. Another aspect of the interior is the amount of large open spaces. Acoustical and visible shut spaces are a "necessary evil" in an office building but in Irdeto's office they're in a model that mostly creates corners instead of dividing the floor in separate chambers. The view from some of the storey-high windows do not only show the surrounding but the interesting tension between the intimate character of wood and its engineered metal construction as well.



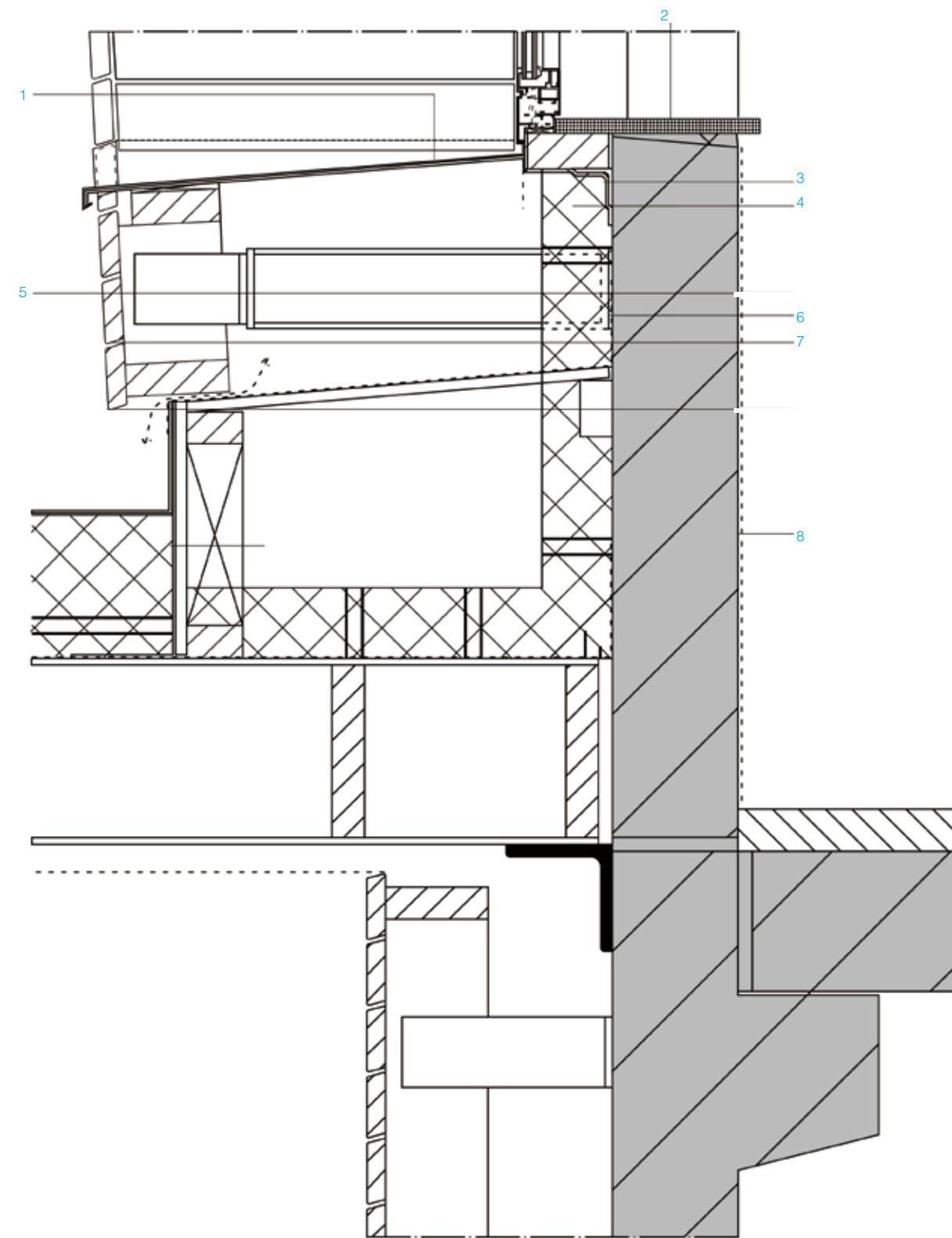




1. Atrium
2. Office area



- 1. Aluminum edging strip
- 2. Plywood edge of the roof timbering 18mm
- 3. Damp foil
- 4. Polymeric roof covering
- 5. Treated pinewood laths on battens (material as pinewood laths)
- 6. Timberframe construction-dampproof foil-mineral wool-wooden batten 38mmx235mm-damp desistant foil fermacel 12.5mm



1. Aluminium water hammer with foil and bulkheads
2. Window sill nibo granite black 20mm
3. Hardcast
4. Glass wool isolation isover 433 plus ultra isolationboard with aluminum foil /glass fibre
5. Steel L-stirrup for stening prefab frame structural engineer
6. Neoprene
7. Façad (out/in): treated pinewood battens prefab wooden frame
8. Spack

Office Building VDAB

Location: St-Niklaas, Belgium

Designers: BOB361 Architecten

Photographers: Nullens André, Frederik Vercruyse

Completion date: 2005



Considering the urban anchoring of the site, the angles of this building block are the regulating elements. The VDAB-project anchors itself with the existing context on the corner of the Noordlaan-Drie Koningenstraat, which is in direct relation with various public functions (post, ministry of finances), located near the main road.

Concerning the implantation of the building, the volume was entirely concentrated on the street side. This offers several advantages in the field of compactness, economy and energy assessment, acoustic comfort for the offices on the garden side, large distances to the neighbouring houses and avoids fragmentation of the open green space. For the acoustic comfort on the street side, patios were added. As a result, a simple image of the emplacement between the built and green space appears.

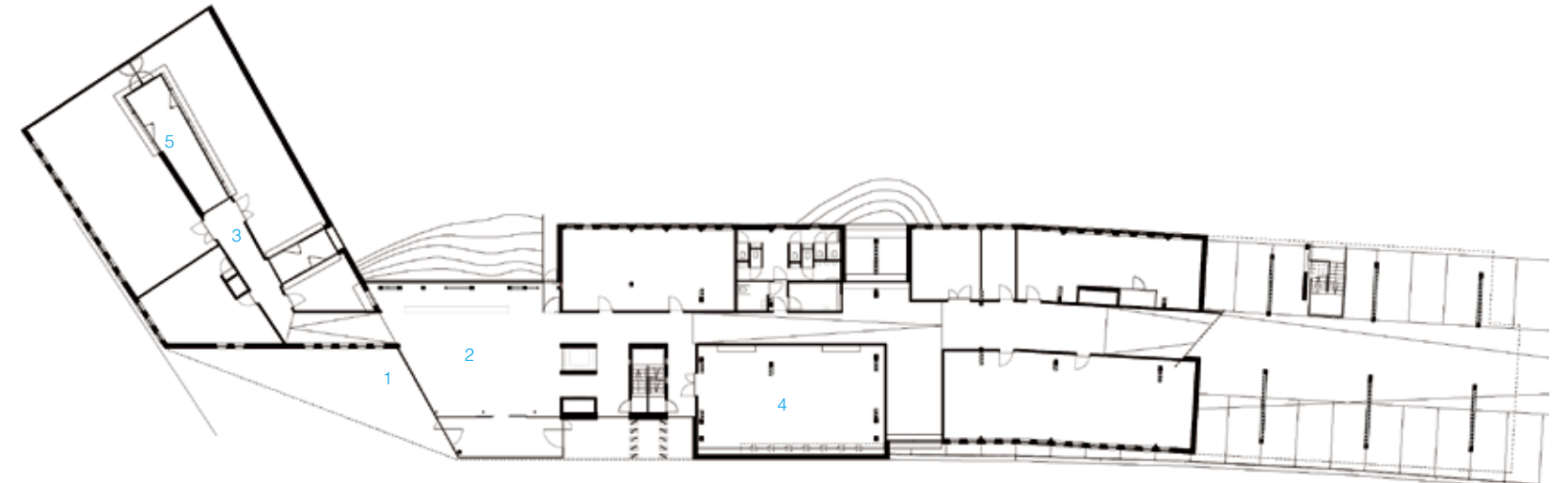
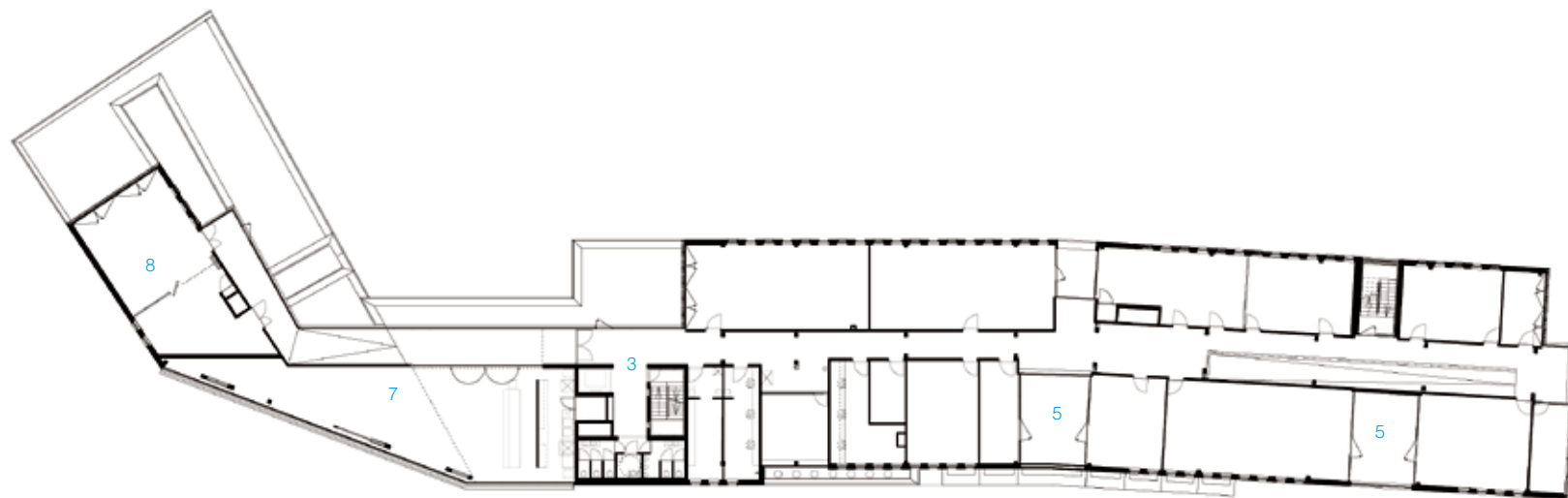
Because of the excavating cost the lightly polluted soil, the actual volume to be removed was minimised by mooring the parking

into a slope. The remaining volume of soil extracted was used to form a landscaped garden and is naturally purified by the use of fotoremediating plants. The open and slightly sloped car park, offers thus, a pleasant solution that is naturally lit and ventilated, with clear views on the garden and other open spaces. Furthermore, the principal interior distribution passage way of the building, runs from the ground level to the first floor along a slope that is parallel to the parking space; This walkway links the public spaces on the ground floor in a natural and spatial manner with semi-public spaces on the higher levels.

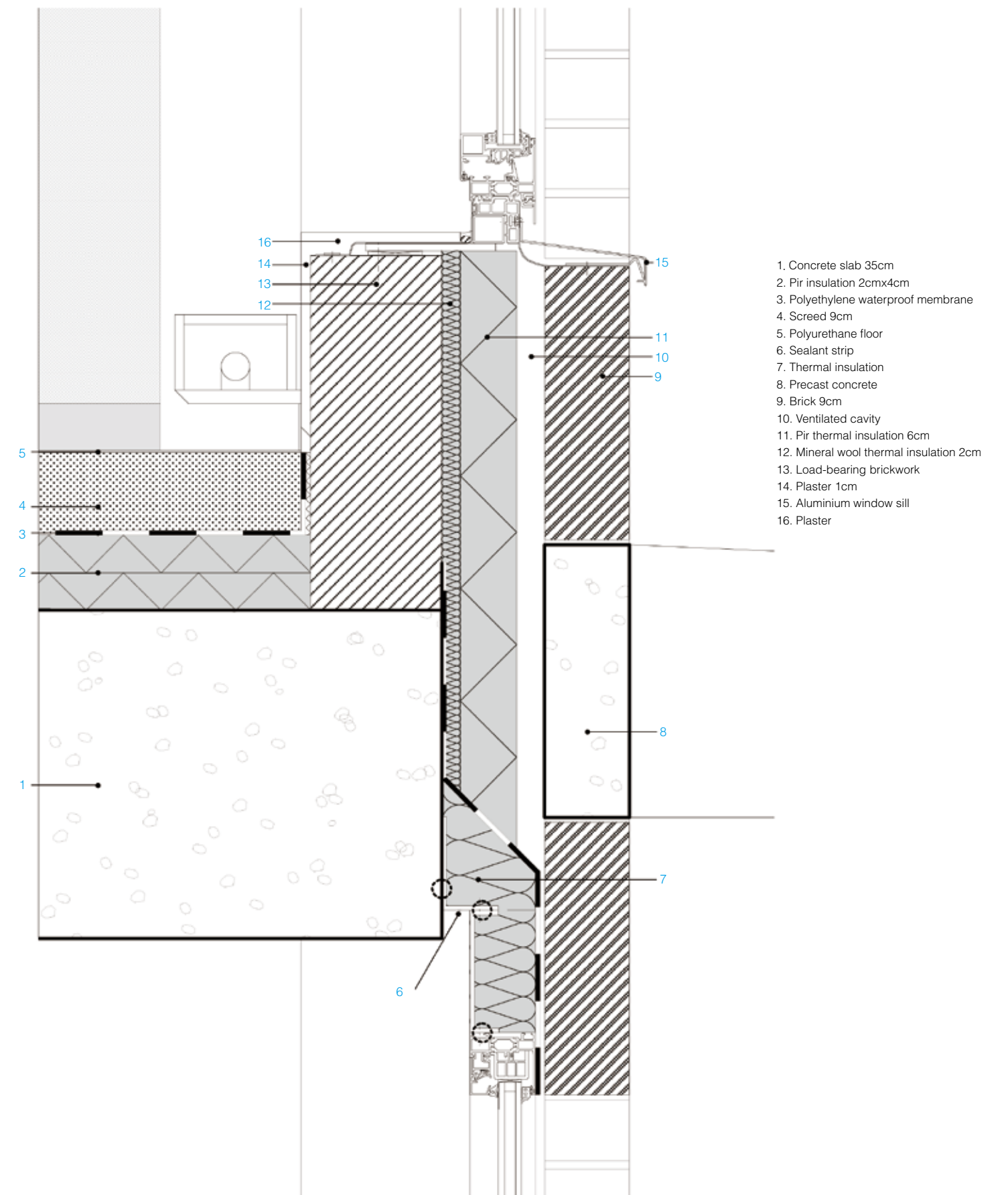
Award name:

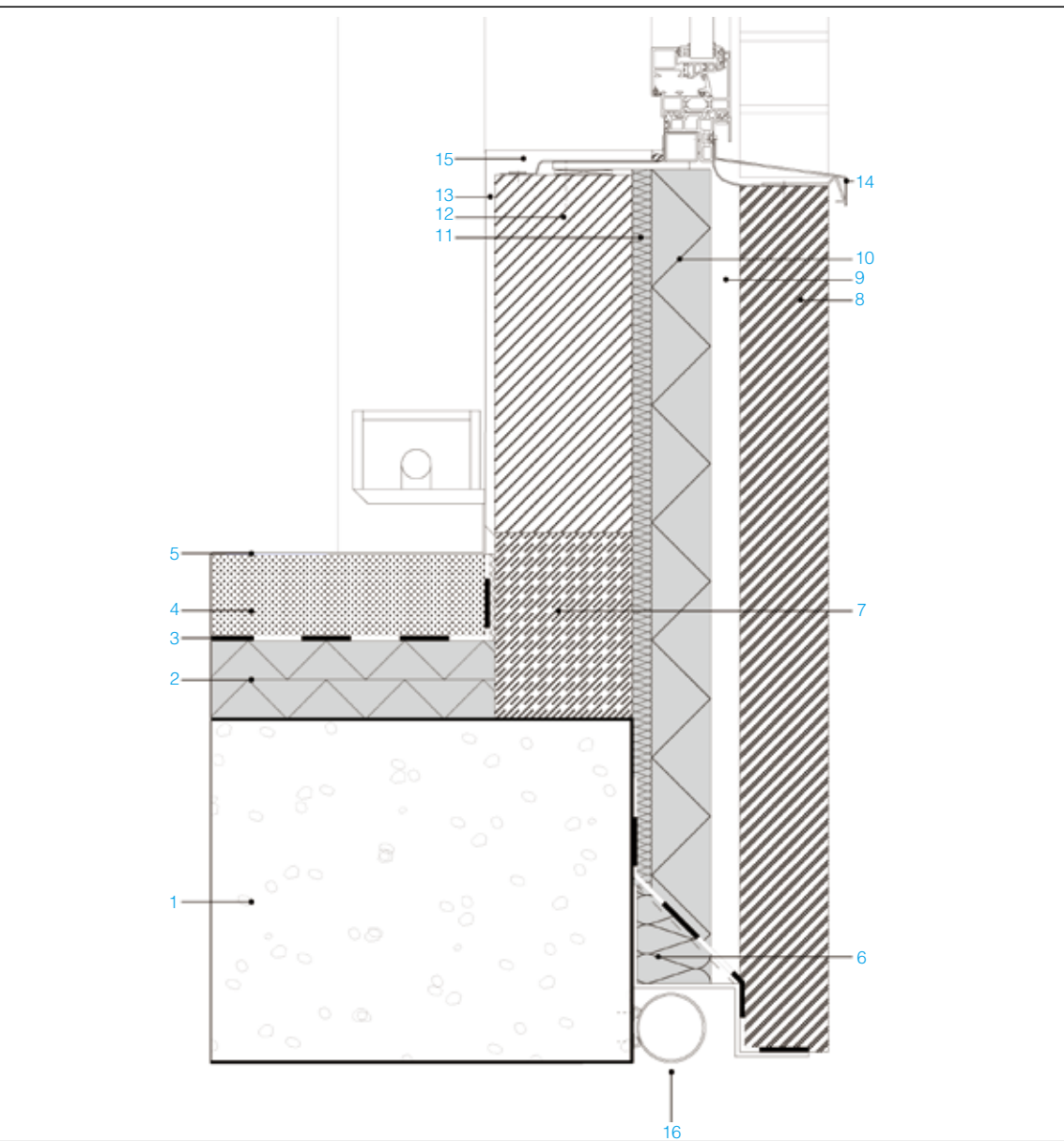
2009 Shortlisted, World Architecture Festival



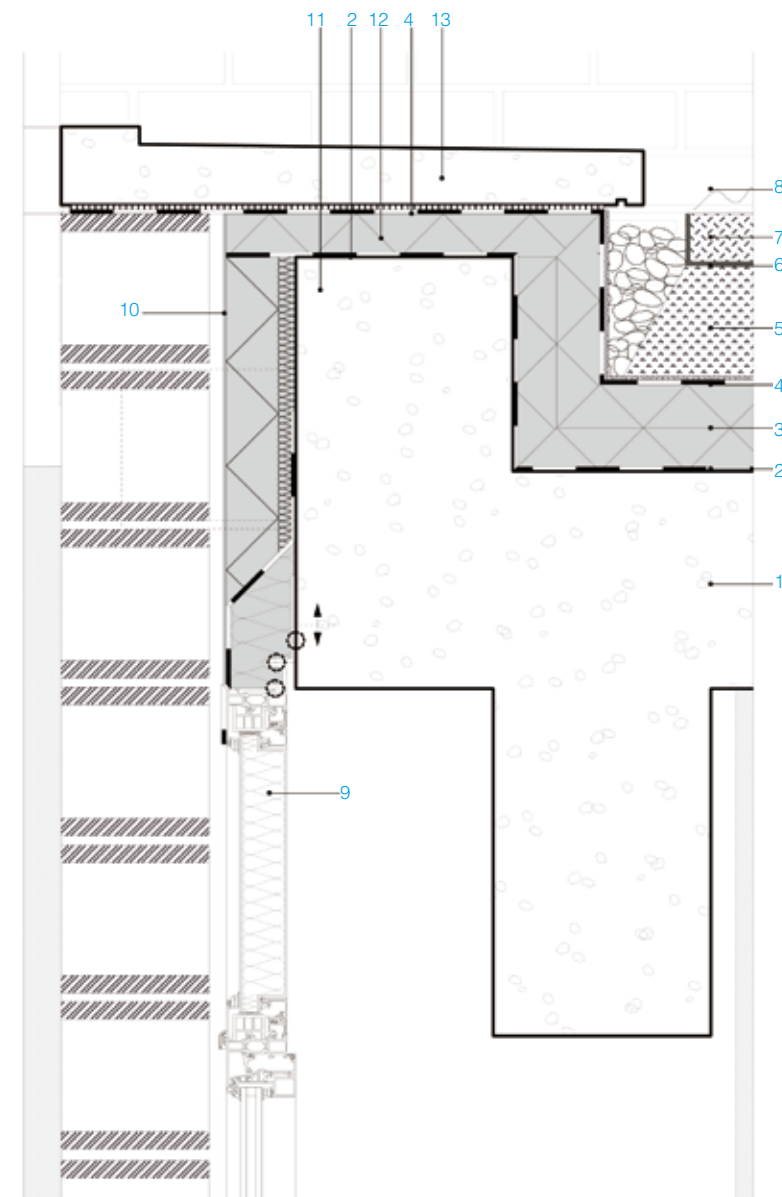


- 1. Covered outside space
- 2. Entrance hall
- 3. Pedestrian slope
- 4. Hall
- 5. Patio
- 6. Parking space
- 7. Cafeteria
- 8. Meeting room



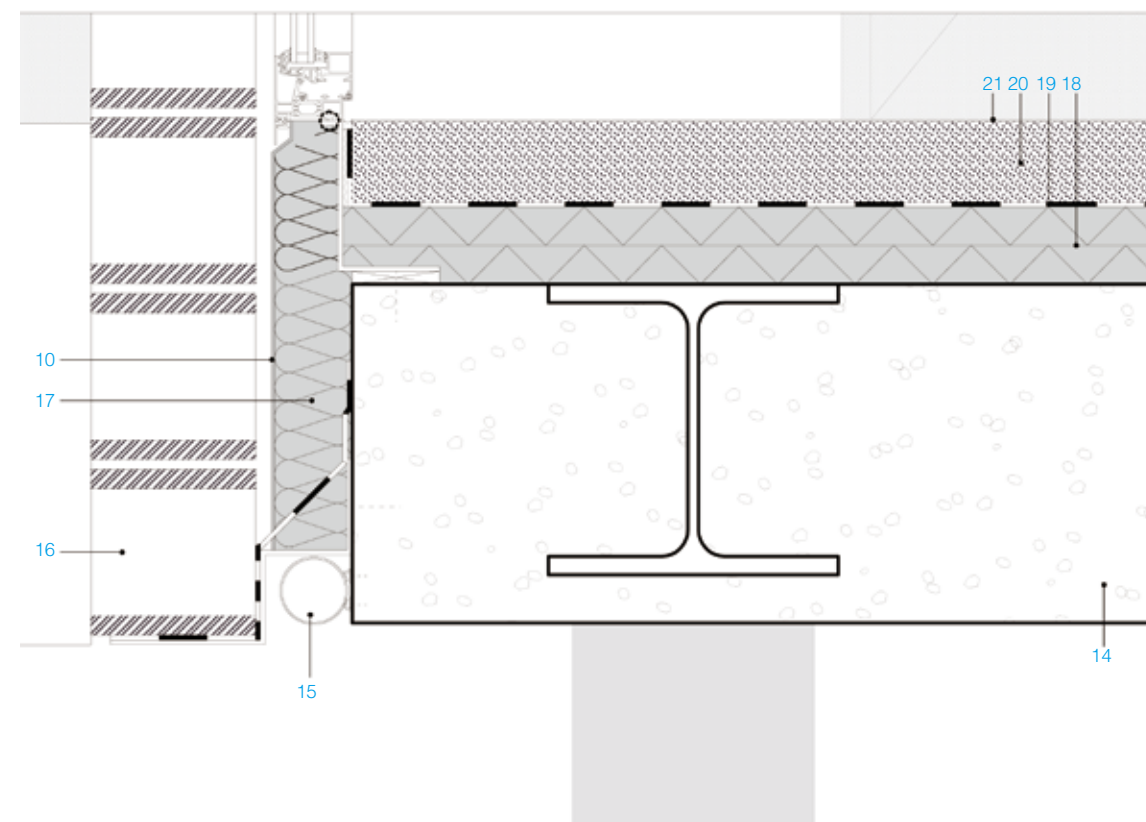


- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Concrete slab 35cm | 10. Pir thermal insulation 6cm |
| 2. Pir insulation 2cm x 4cm | 11. Mineral wool thermal insulation 2cm |
| 3. Polyethylene waterproof membrane | 12. Load-bearing brickwork |
| 4. Screed 9cm | 13. Plaster 1cm |
| 5. Polyurethane floor | 14. Aluminium window sill |
| 6. Thermal insulation | 15. Plaster |
| 7. Precast concrete | 16. Lighting |
| 8. Brick 9cm | |
| 9. Ventilated cavity | |



1. Concrete slab 25cm
2. Waterproof membrane
3. PIR insulation 2x 5cm
4. Flashing
5. Drainage 10cm
6. Filter
7. Soil
8. Vegetation
9. Steel sandwich panel filled with mineral wool
10. Vapour open membrane, black
11. Concrete beam
12. Pir insulation 5cm
13. Concrete capping

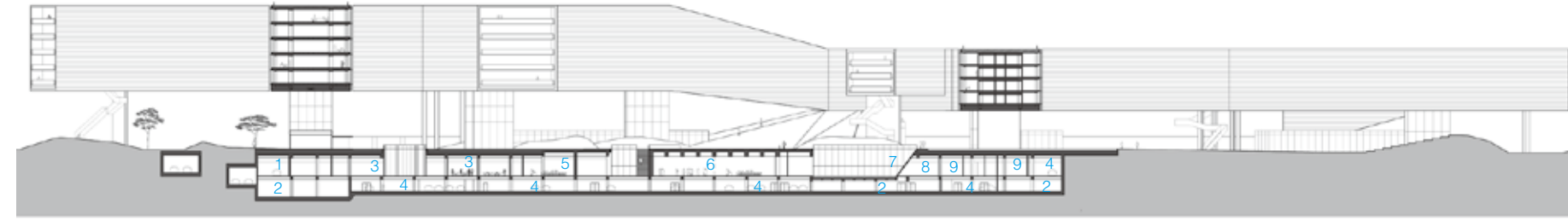




- 10. vapour open membrane, black
- 14. concrete slab 35cm
- 15. lighting
- 16. claustra, horizontally and vertically reinforced
- 17. mineral wool thermal insulation
- 18. PIR insulation 2cmx4cm
- 19. polyethylene waterproof membrane
- 20. screed 9cm
- 21. polyurethane floor

Horizontal Skyscraper - Vanke Centre

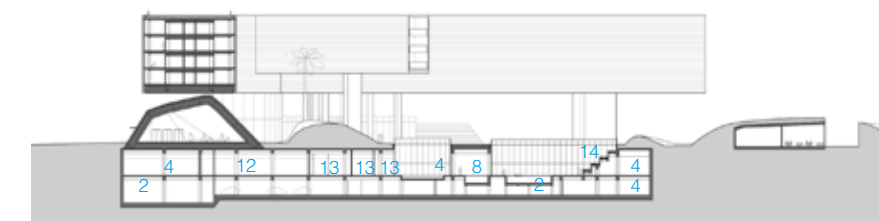
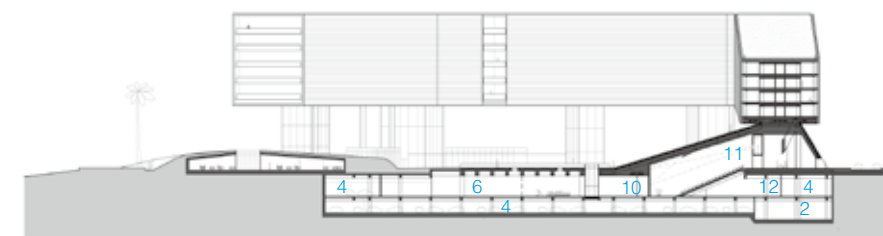
Location: Shenzhen, China
Designers: Steven Holl Architects
Photographer: Iwan Baan and Shu He
Completion date: 2009



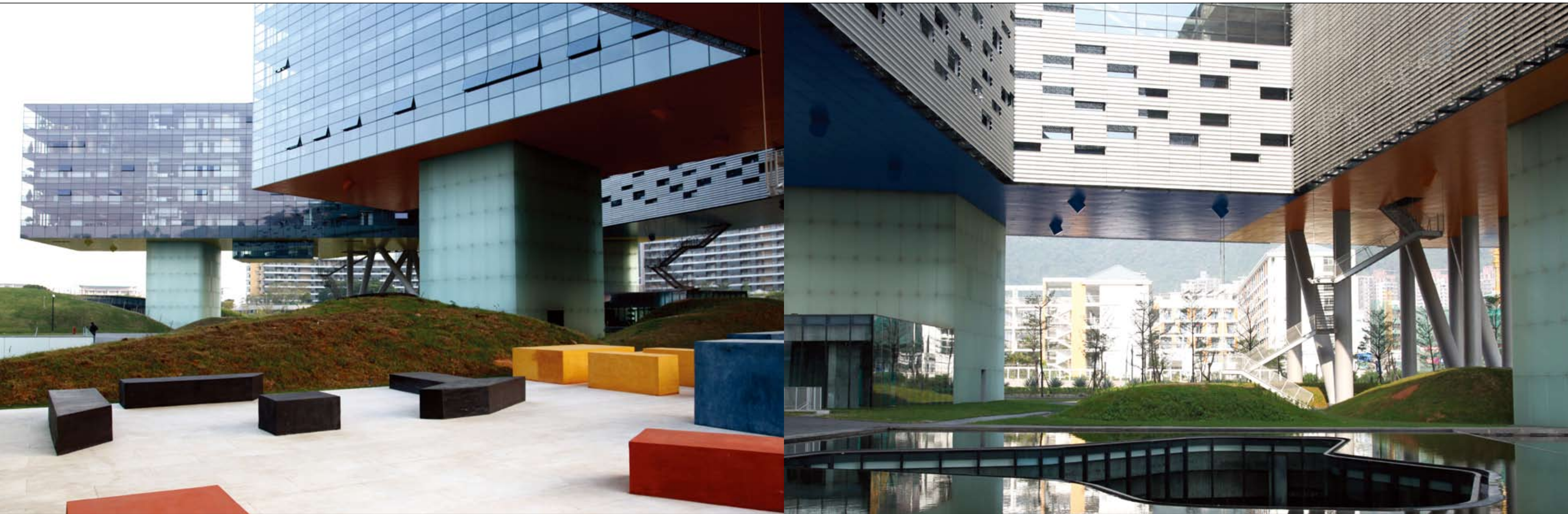
The Vanke Center is one of the first, highest rated USGBC, LEED Platinum Certified Project in China. Renewable materials were used in Vanke Headquarter's wing. Bamboo, this highly renewable material, which is easily available in China, was used for doors, floors and furniture throughout the Vanke Headquarters instead of using raw materials or exotic woods. Green carpet the InterfaceFLOR Carpet tiles were used throughout the open office area. This carpet is a cradle-to-cradle product, meaning that it is not only produced from recycled materials, but that the manufacturer agrees to collect any damaged carpet and to recycle it into other carpet or products. The Vanke Headquarters used Greenscreen solar shading fabrics from Nysan – a PVC free product that contains no VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds). Not only does the product not “off-gas” during its life time, but it is also easier and quicker to recycle and divert to landfills. The project is both a building and a landscape, a delicate intertwining

of sophisticated engineering and the natural environment. By raising the building off of the ground plane, an open, publicly accessible park creates new social space in an otherwise closed and privatized community. The site area is approximately 60,000 square metres: of which 45,000 square metres was planted. With the addition of the planted roof area of the main building (approximately 15,000 square metres) - the total planted area of the project is roughly equal to the site before development.

Award name:
 2009 AIA New York Honor Award
 2010 AIA Institute Honor Award



- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Service | 6. Conference center | 11. Auditorium |
| 2. Mechanic room | 7. Water garden | 12. Hotel service |
| 3. Meeting room | 8. Interior swimming pool | 13. SPA |
| 4. Parking | 9. Locker room | 14. Outdoor swimming pool |
| 5. Video conference room | 10. Conference | |



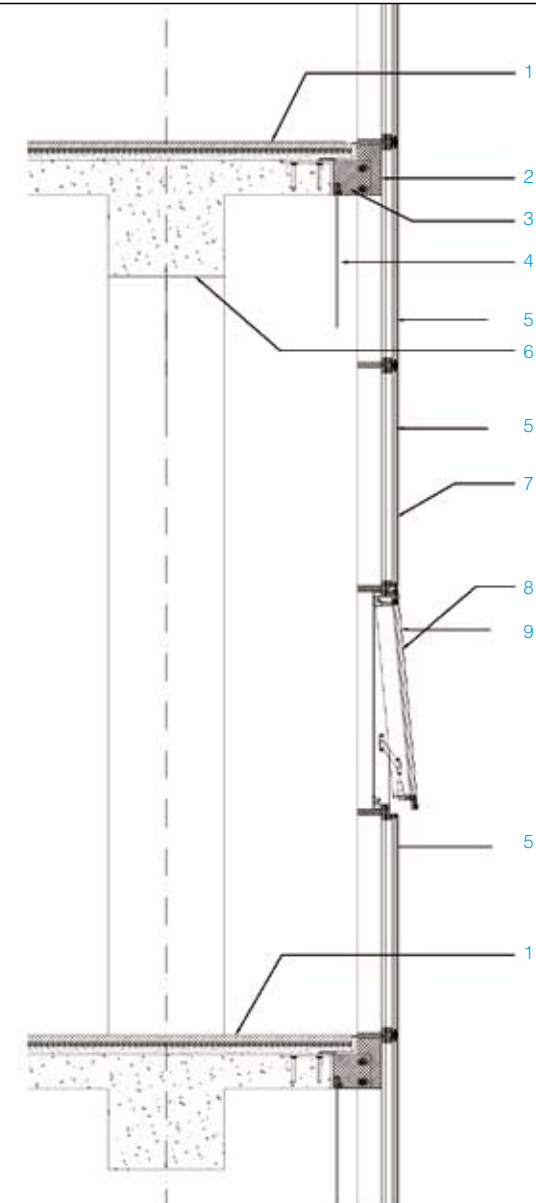
- 1. Hotel
- 2. Condo
- 3. Hotel reception
- 4. Entry
- 5. Business center

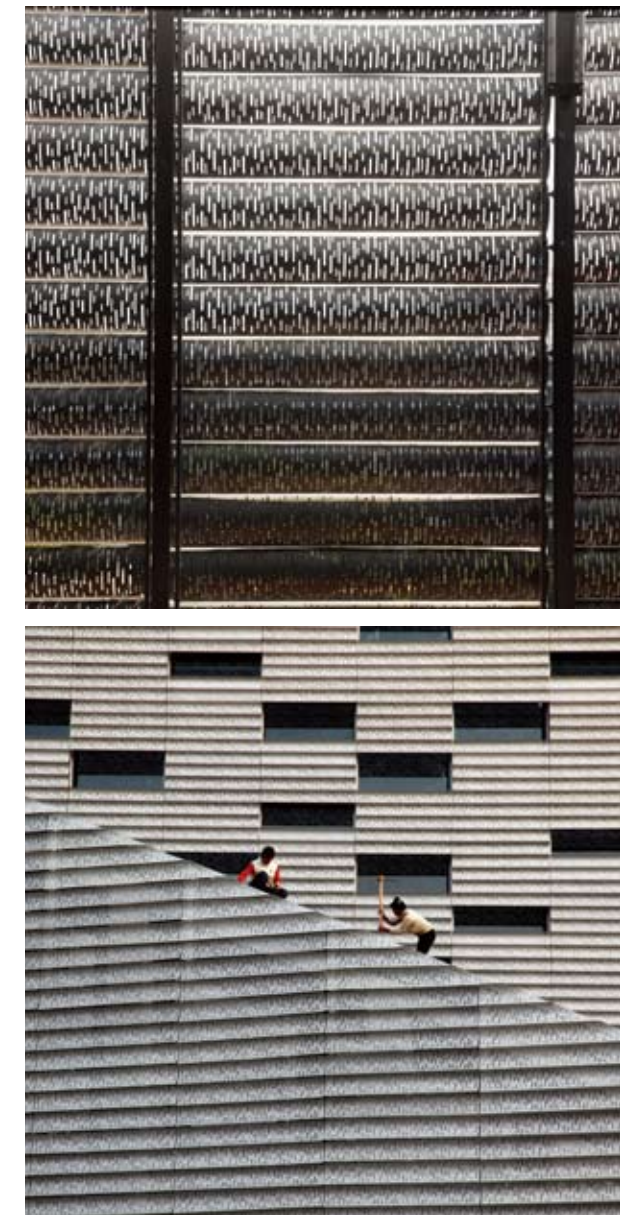
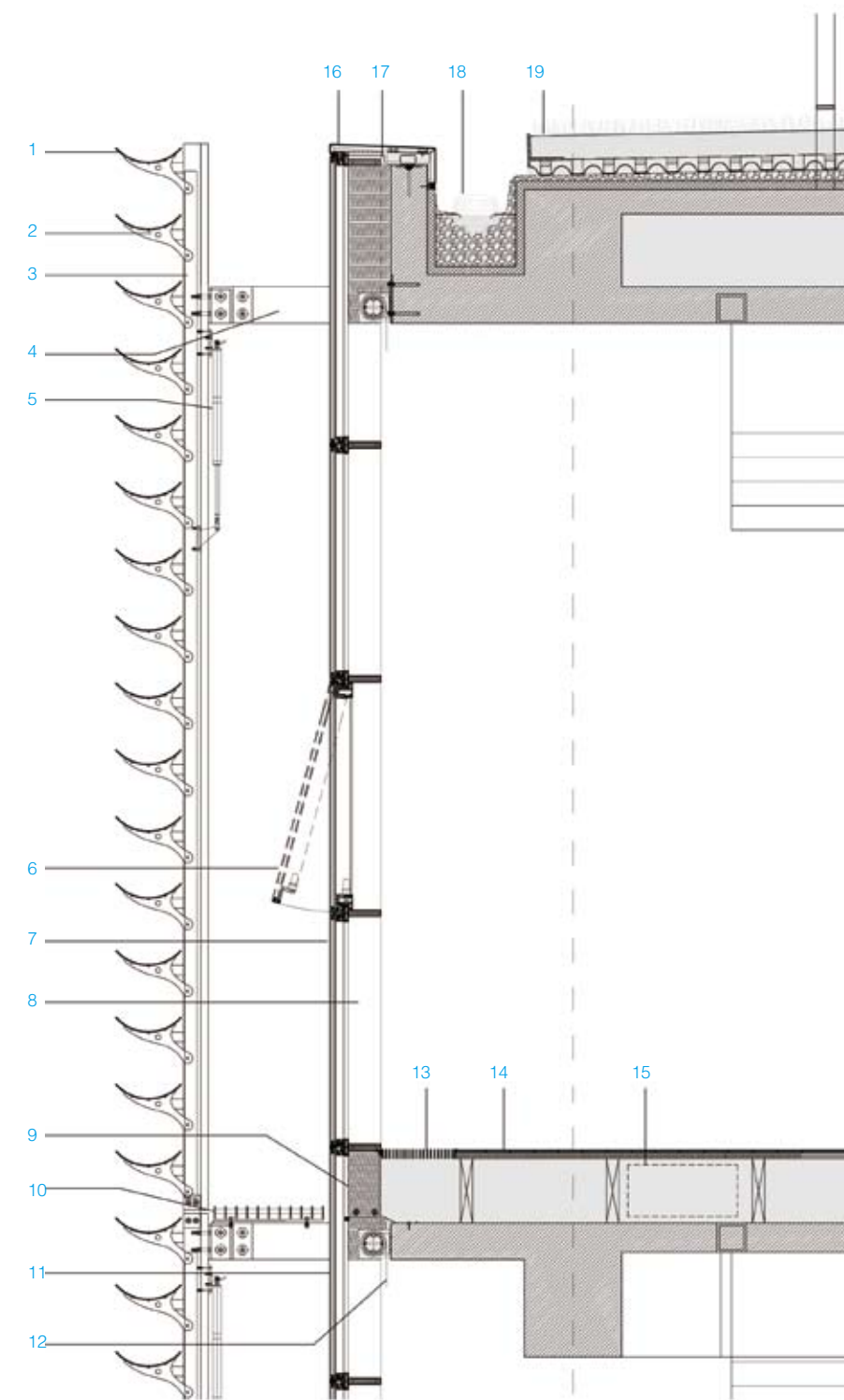


- 1. SOHO office
- 2. VANKE center
- 3. CONDO
- 4. Hotel
- 5. GYM/Community space

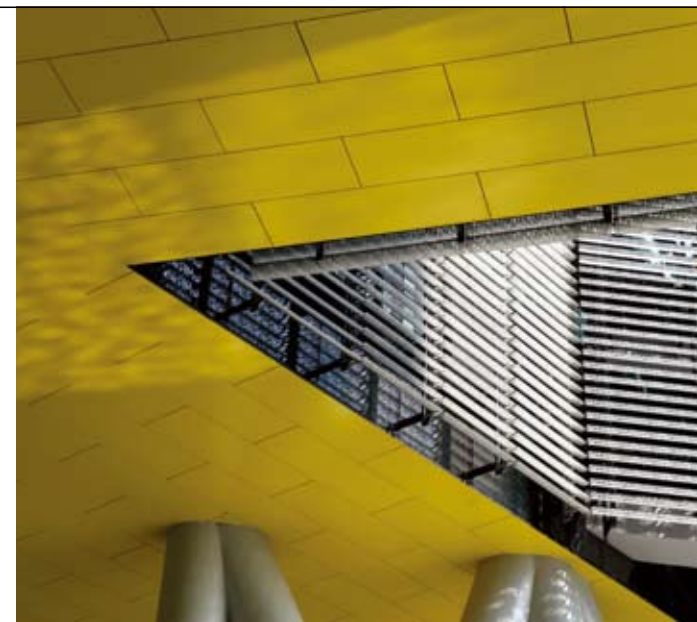
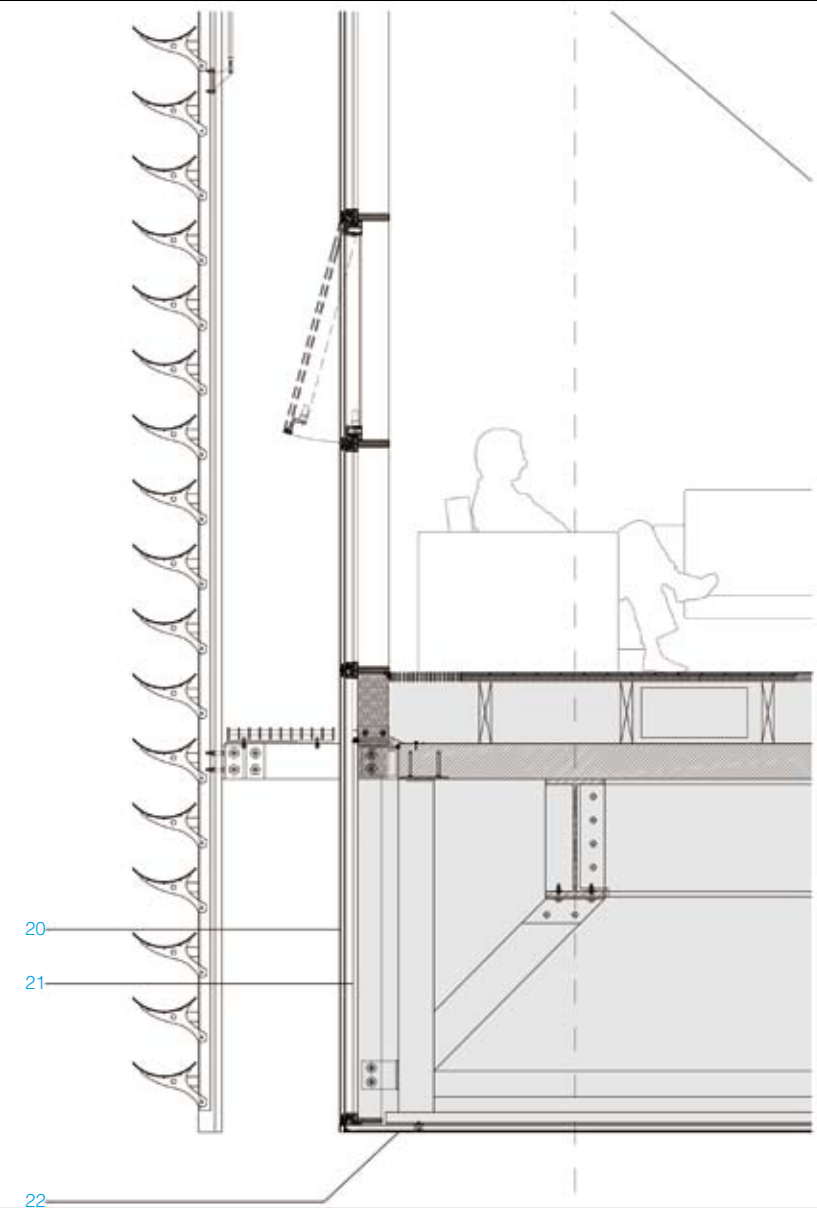


1. Floor finish
2. Aluminum panel shadow box
3. Fire insulation infill
4. Fire separation laminated glass
5. Obscure glass
6. Exposed concrete
7. Exterior glass with steel back-up behind
8. Operable window
9. Clear glass





- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Operable perforated anodized aluminum louvers
275mmx2000mm | 11. Insulating glazing unit with acid etched fire
resistant glass |
| 2. Anodized aluminum louver bracket | 12. Room darkening shade |
| 3. Painted steel louver frame | 13. Floor diffuser |
| 4. Painted steel bracket | 14. Modular raised flooring system |
| 5. Sensor controlled hydraulic piston | 15. Facade automation control box monitors
interior/exterior environment sensor |
| 6. Operable window | 16. Aluminum coping |
| 7. Insulating glazing unit with solar control coating | 17. Waterproofing membrane |
| 8. Curtain wall frame | 18. Drain |
| 9. Aluminum cover with fire insulation infill | 19. Modular planting system |
| 10. Painted steel catwalk | |



20. Insulating glazing unit
21. Metal panel shadow box
22. Painted aluminum soffit panels

Swedbank Head Office Building

Location: Vilnius, Lithuania

Designers: Audrius Ambrasas Architects

Design team: Audrius Ambrasas, Vilma Adomonyte, Tomas Eidukevicius, Donatas Malinauskas

Photographers: R. Urbakavicius, A. Ambrasas, K. Satunas

Completion date: 2009



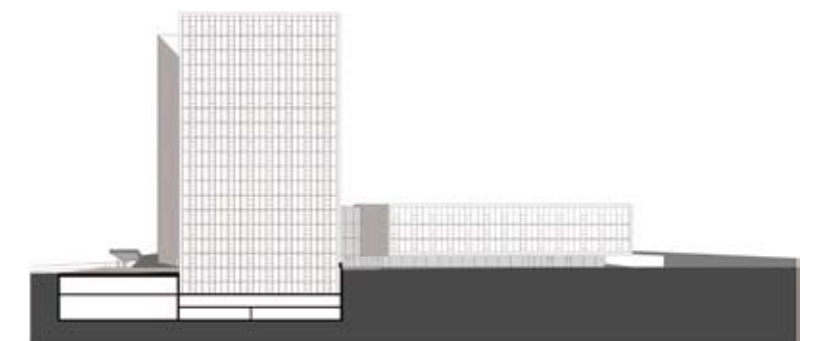
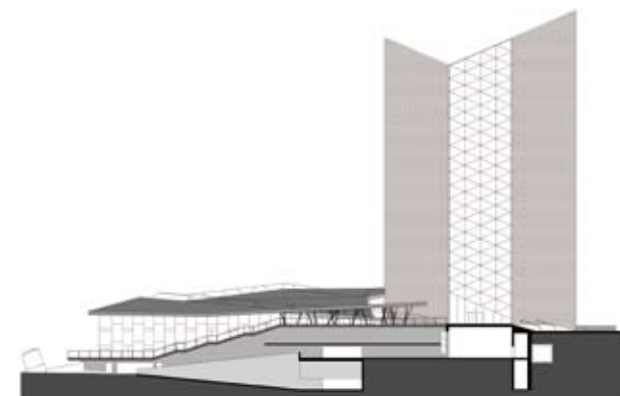
The Swedbank's new head office building in Vilnius is located in a fairly recently developed but rapidly growing political, commercial and recreational centre of the Lithuanian capital, which was moved from its historical centre to the right bank of the Neris River. The exclusive location of the building created a number of challenges. "We wanted the building to become an integral part of the development of the right bank of Neris River, completing it in an original way designing the space around it without becoming the centre of attention", Audrius Ambrasas said.

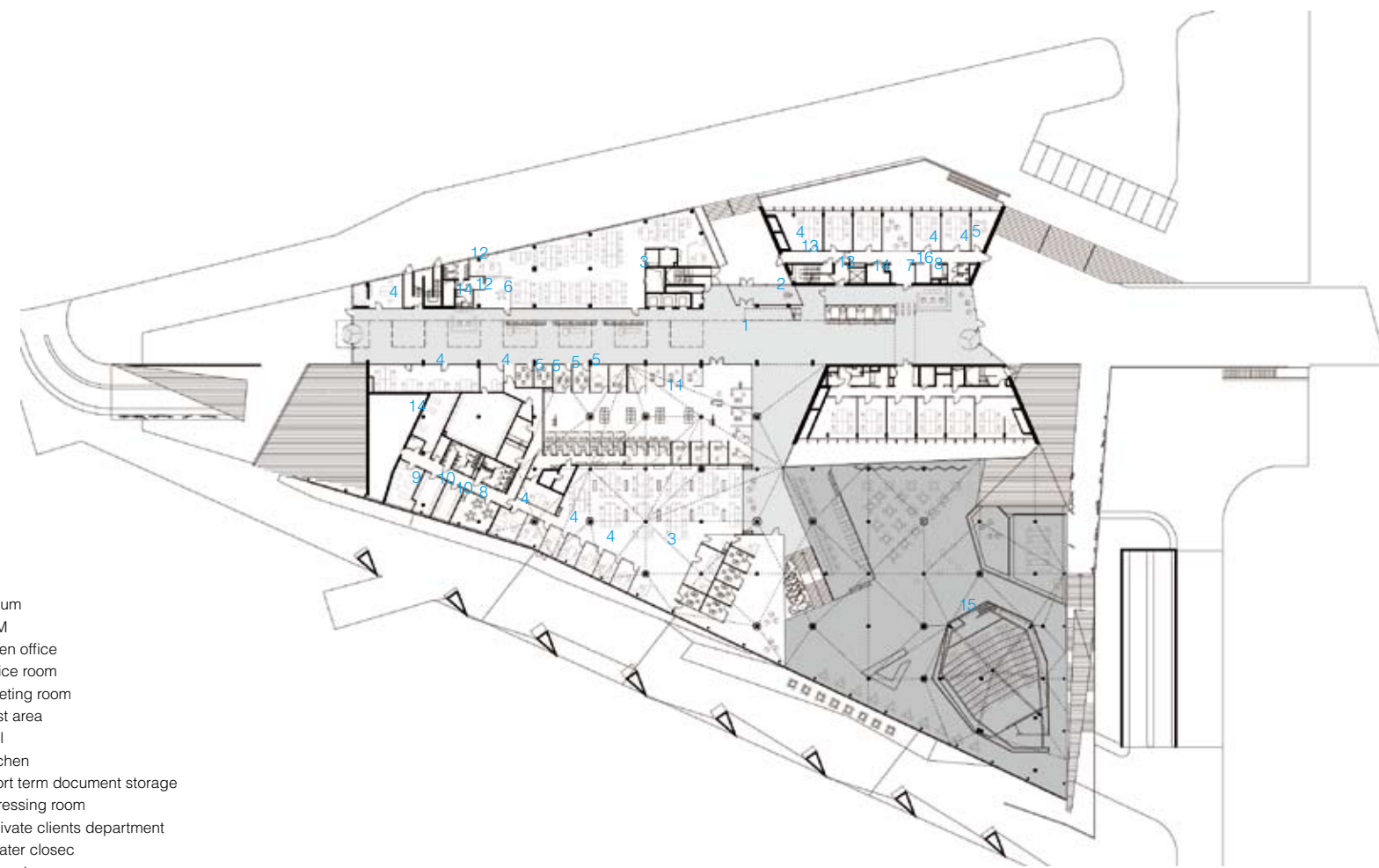
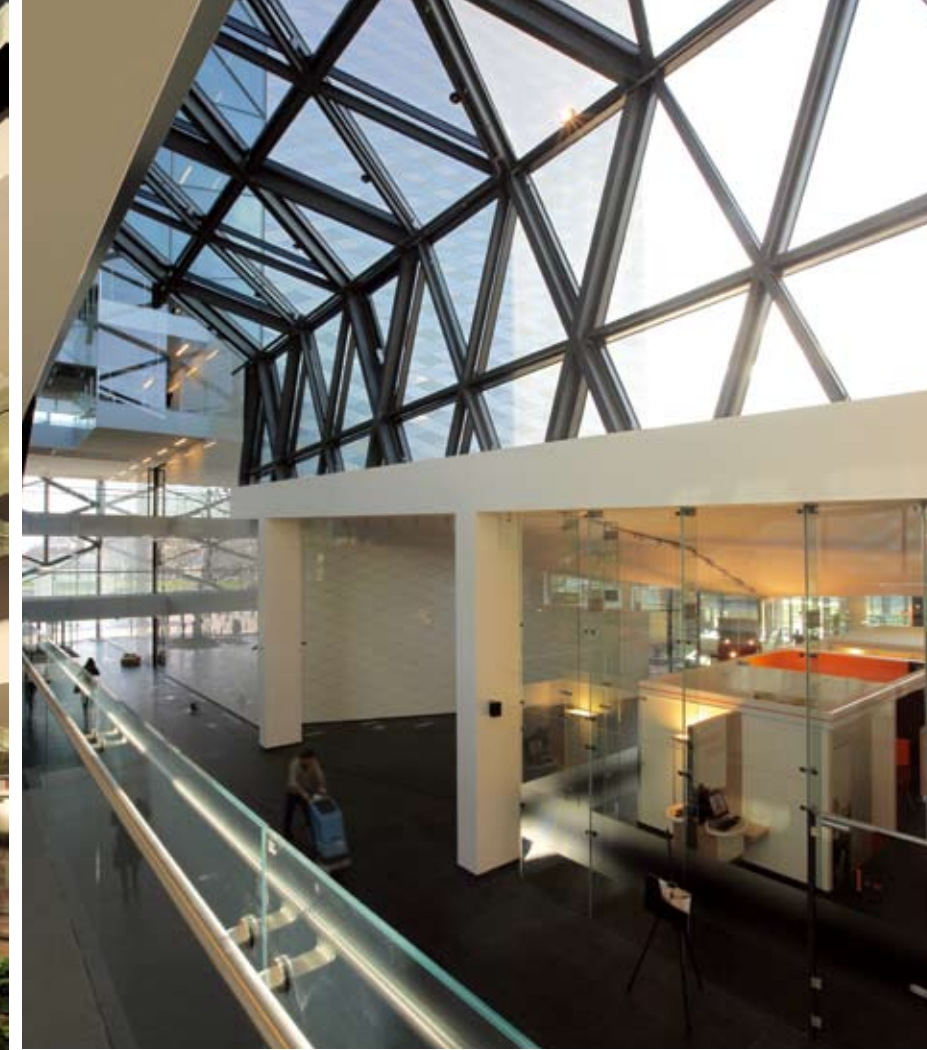
A distinctive feature of the new head office building is its openness and accessibility by the public. The site for the Swedbank's building was developed on the old Ukmerges Street which becomes the main axis of the buildings composition. The internal pedestrian street (the old Ukmerges Street) and the flowing spaces on the building's ground floor were planned as an public urban space. The building consists of two parts: high-rise part of two 15 and 16 storey high structures and the lower part comprises two more blocks: the broken-lined parterre

and the regular four-storey administrative part. The highlight of the building is the over 4,500 metres terrace, constructed on the stylobate part and offering excellent views of the river bank.

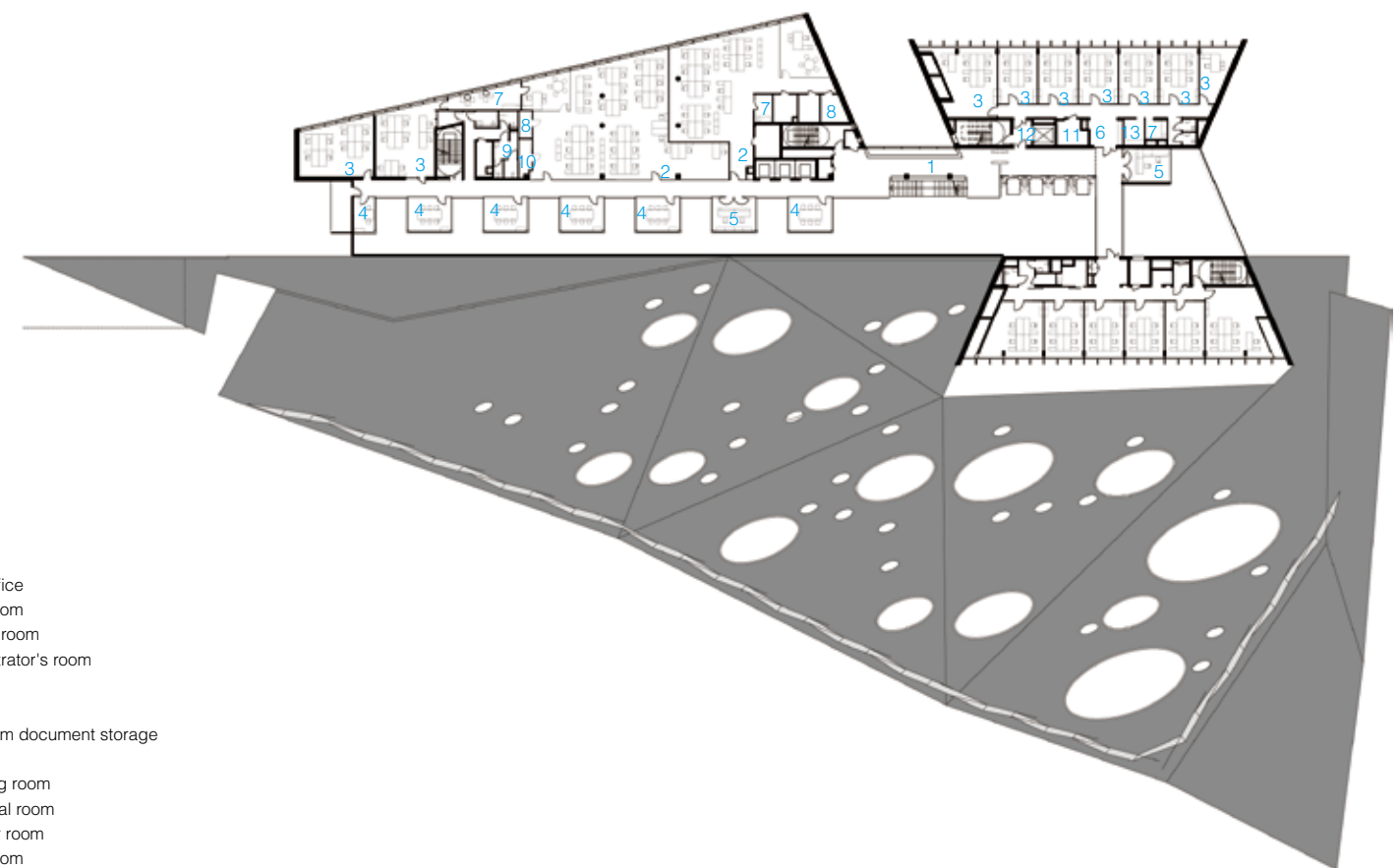
The ground floor, under the terrace, opens a wide one-piece space. This artfully crafted part of the complex seeks to become an important public attraction centre even during cold seasons of the year. It comprises a café for 150 visitors, both employees and guests of the bank, and also an auditorium for an audience of 150 people and a reading room, in addition to the customer servicing centre and the business centre.

The developers and the designers demonstrate their respect to the public by using high-quality, long lasting and aesthetic materials and details. The most important - finishing of the blank facade walls performed using stainless-metal plates polished in different directions. The ornamental effect was obtained by varying the plate brushing direction what makes the facade look multi-colored.



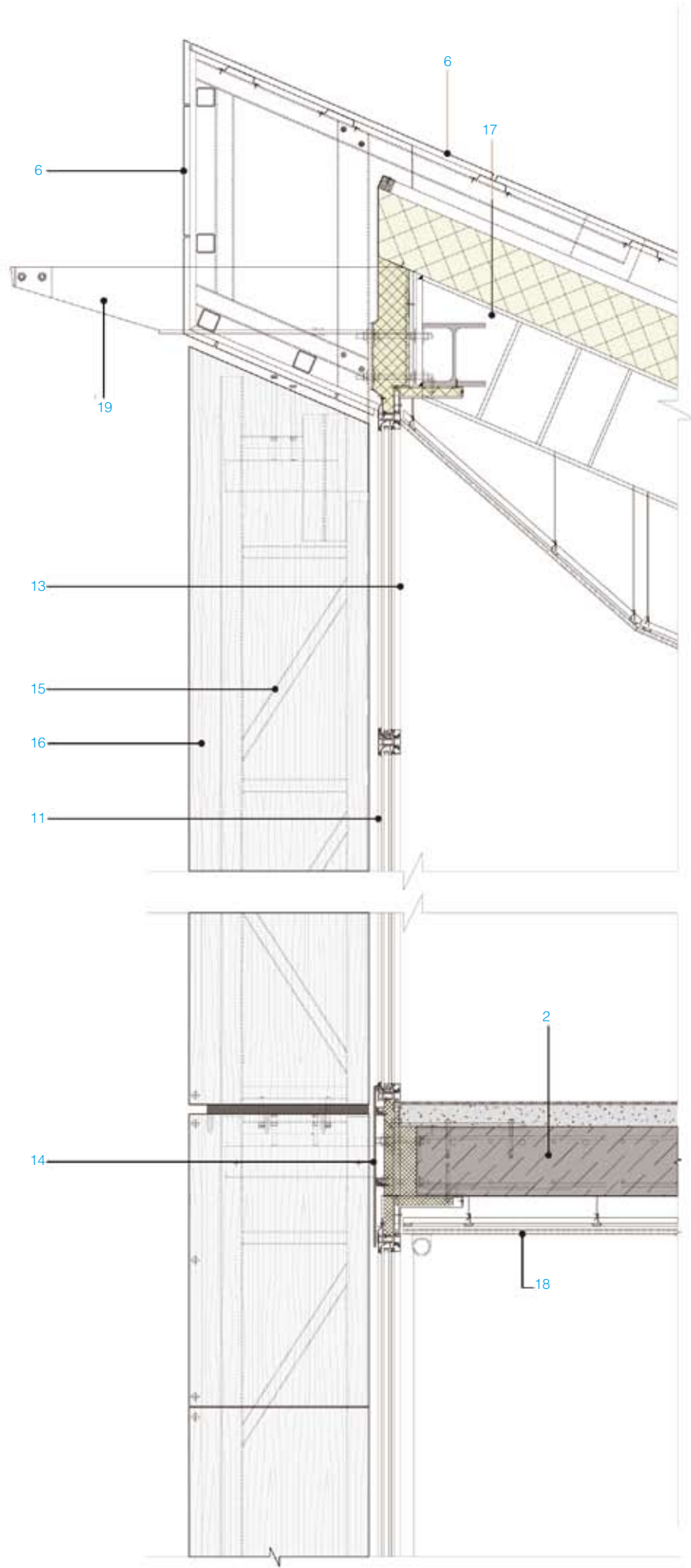


- 1. Atrium
- 2. ATM
- 3. Open office
- 4. Office room
- 5. Meeting room
- 6. Rest area
- 7. Hall
- 8. Kitchen
- 9. Short term document storage
- 10. Dressing room
- 11. Private clients department
- 12. Water closec
- 13. Elavator room
- 14. Technical room
- 15. Balcony
- 16. Copy room

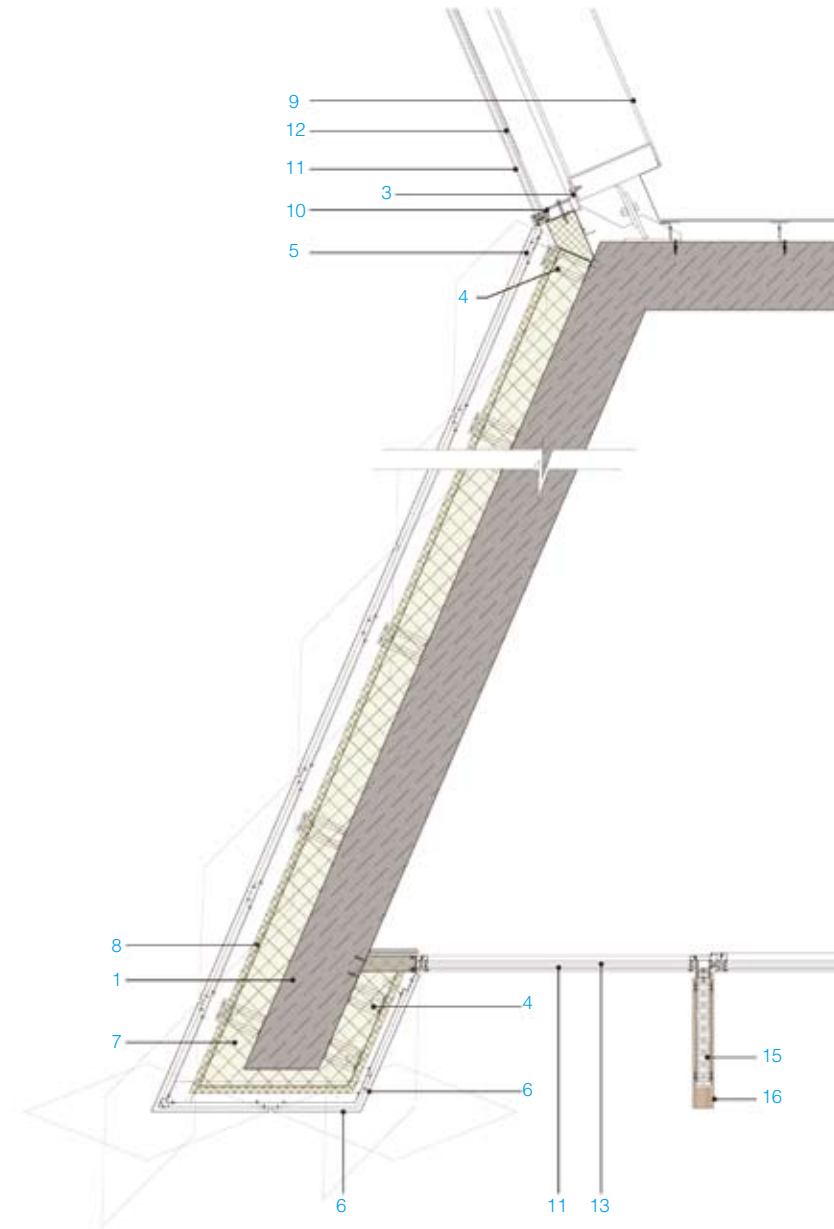


- 1. Gallery
- 2. Open office
- 3. Office room
- 4. Meeting room
- 5. Administrator's room
- 6. Hall
- 7. Kitchen
- 8. Short term document storage
- 9. WC
- 10. Dressing room
- 11. Technical room
- 12. Elavator room
- 13. Copy room





1. Reinforced concrete wall
2. Reinforced concrete slab
3. Steel hinge
4. Mounting angle (galvanized)
5. Aluminium plate
6. Decorative stainless steel (0.8mm)
7. Thermal insulation 150mm
8. Thermal insulation 30mm
9. Metal frame structure
10. Aluminium profiles
11. Glass Ipasol Sky 50/26 ,8mm
12. Clear float glass ,8mm
13. Transparent sound-insulating laminated glass ,8mm
14. Shatterproof glass "Blackpearl" ,8mm
15. Profiles (galvanized frame)
16. Plate Prodema Baq + , 8mm
17. Steel structure of the roof
18. Ceiling -double gypsum board on metal shell
19. Stainless steel bracket for cleaning equipment



BDP Manchester Studio

Location: Manchester, UK
Designers: BDP
Owner: Town Centre Securities
Completion date: 2008



Award name:
 MIPIM Award (Green Building - Finalist) 2009
 RIBA Award 2009
 IStructE Regional Award (Best Sustainable Project) 2009
 RICS Regional Award (Highly commended sustainability category) 2009
 British Council for Offices Award (Regional Award) 2009
 Manchester Society of Architects Award 2009
 Roses Design Award (Bronze) 2009



The six-storey building on Ducie Street was developed by Town Centre Securities as part of their Piccadilly Basin masterplan. Situated along the southern edge of the canal basin, the building is used exclusively by BDP's Manchester team.

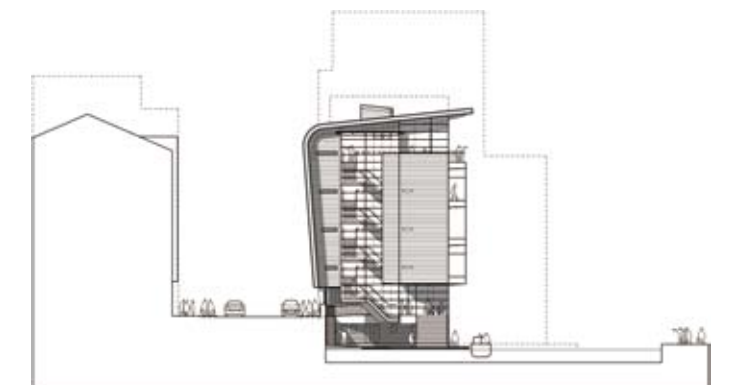
The building provides large open plan studio space and ancillary accommodation including a hub space at ground floor level. This interactive area including café, staff restaurant and extended reception space, overlooks the canal at raised ground level.

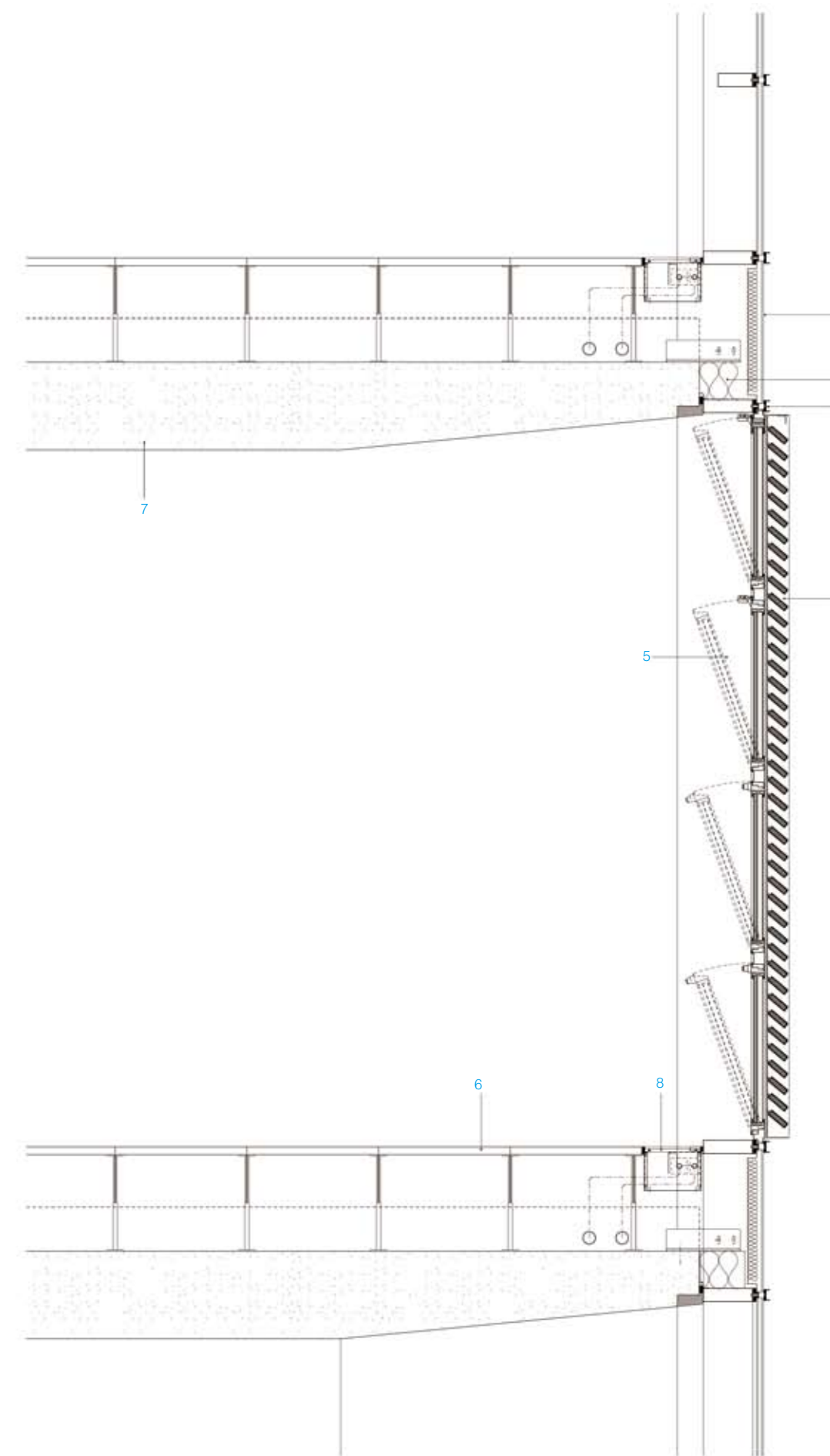
A striking feature of the building is the punctuated stainless-steel south façade that rises above the Ducie Street colonnade to contain the open-plan studio areas before sweeping over to form the roof of the building. The reflective external finish, heavily insulated build-up and narrow vertical apertures all serve to minimise solar heat gain, and to maximise privacy with the residential buildings opposite.

By contrast, the northern façade of the building is transparent. The

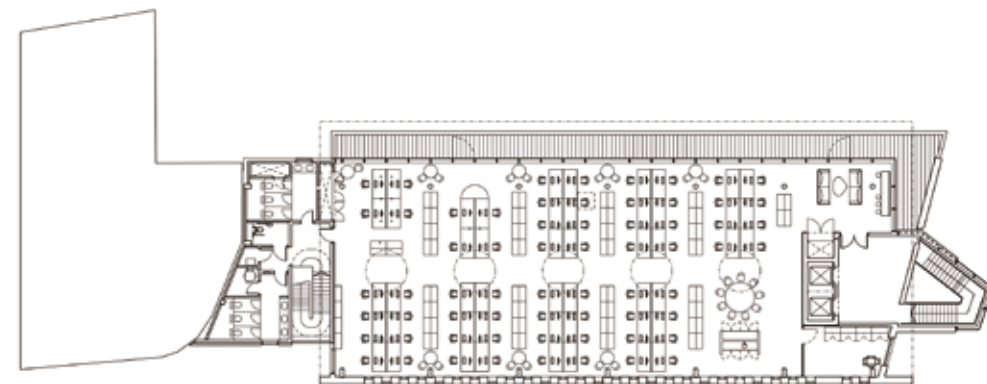
floor-to-soffit glazing takes maximum advantage of north light to illuminate the full extent of studio spaces and reveals wonderful views of the city centre. A fully-glazed circulation staircase cantilevered over the canal provides the circulation for all floors.

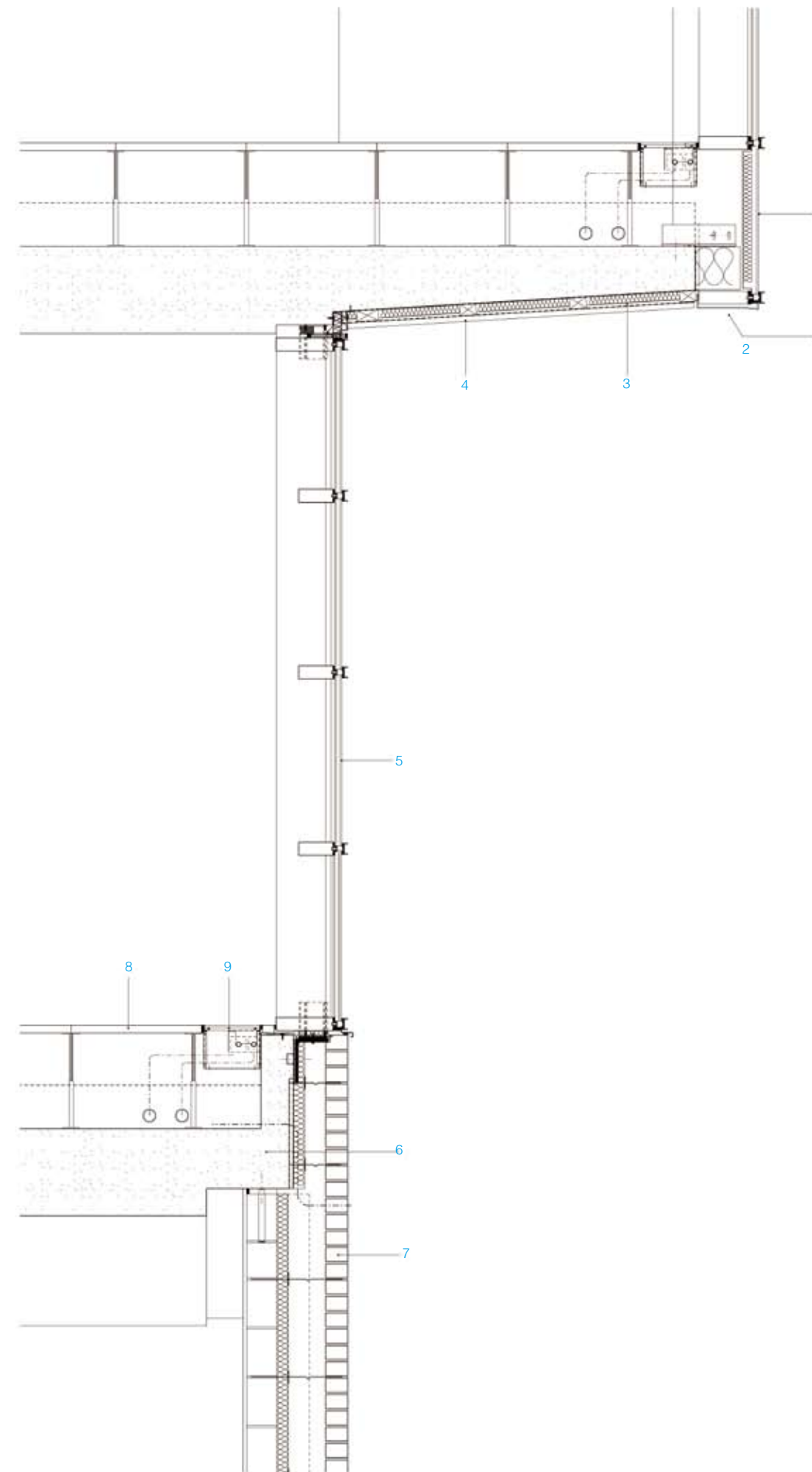
Sustainability has been a key driver in all aspects of the design and delivery of the new studio which is an expressive response to context and microclimate. Rainwater is harvested from the roof and used to flush toilets throughout the building. It is the first naturally ventilated and night time cooled office building in Manchester to achieve an Excellent BREEAM rating.



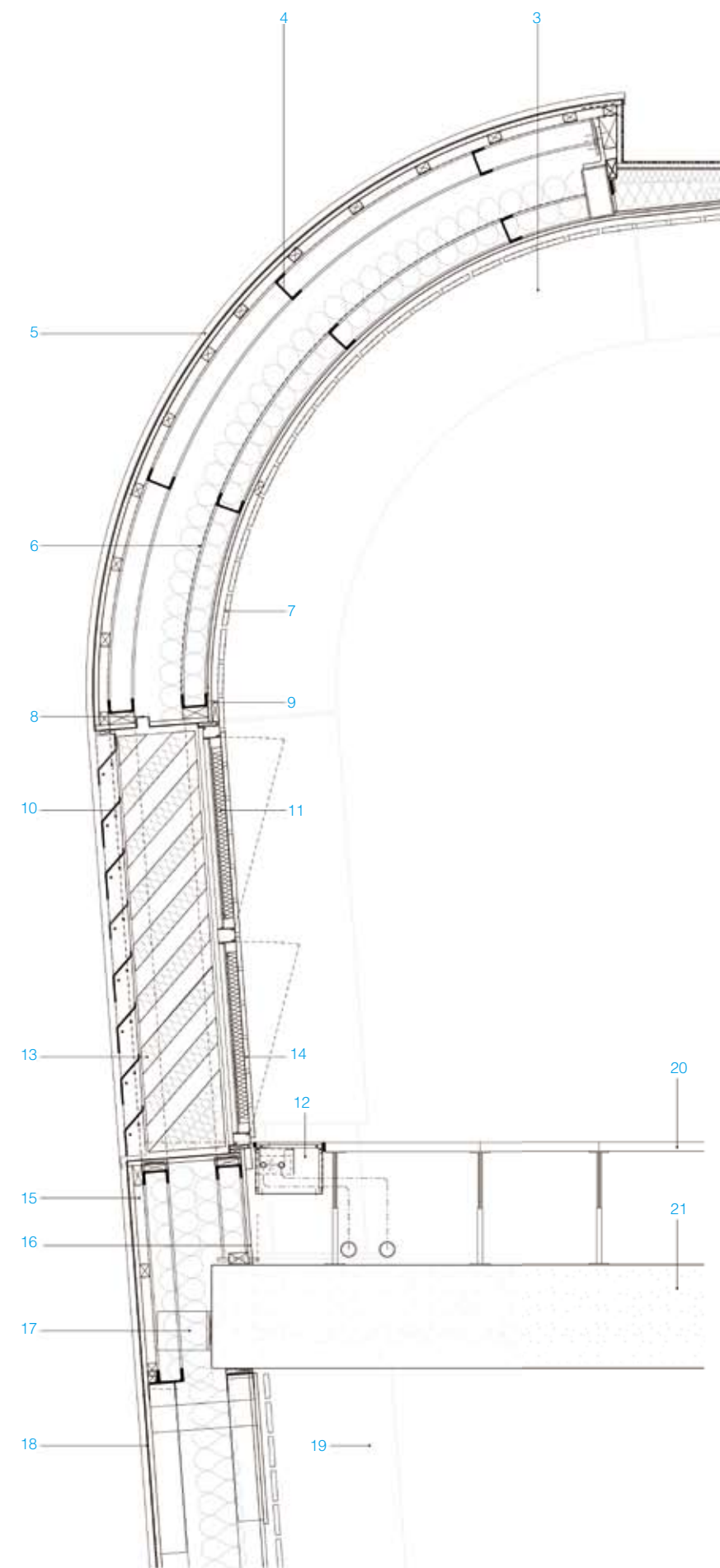


1. Opaque infill panel-100% fritted glass with integral insulated backing concealing raised floor zone&concrete floor edge
2. 90-minute mineral wool fire stop cavity barrier
3. Schuco FW60 curtainwall system in Syntha Pulvin PPC ral 9006 internal frame with anodised aluminum 'C' profile cover cap and through face star head fixing
4. Louvred cassette comprising 90mmx18mm cedar blades supported by bespoke PPC aluminium frame, fixed into curtainwall system
5. Hopper vents comprising Schuco window units with aluminum faced infill and mineral wool insulation. Inner visible face, ribbed profile PPC aluminum from Goodings Aluminum. Two uppermost vents fitted with actuators by Dyer, lower vents manual with Schuco gearbox handles
6. Raised access floor
7. Post tensioned concrete floor slab
8. Floor heater box/grille

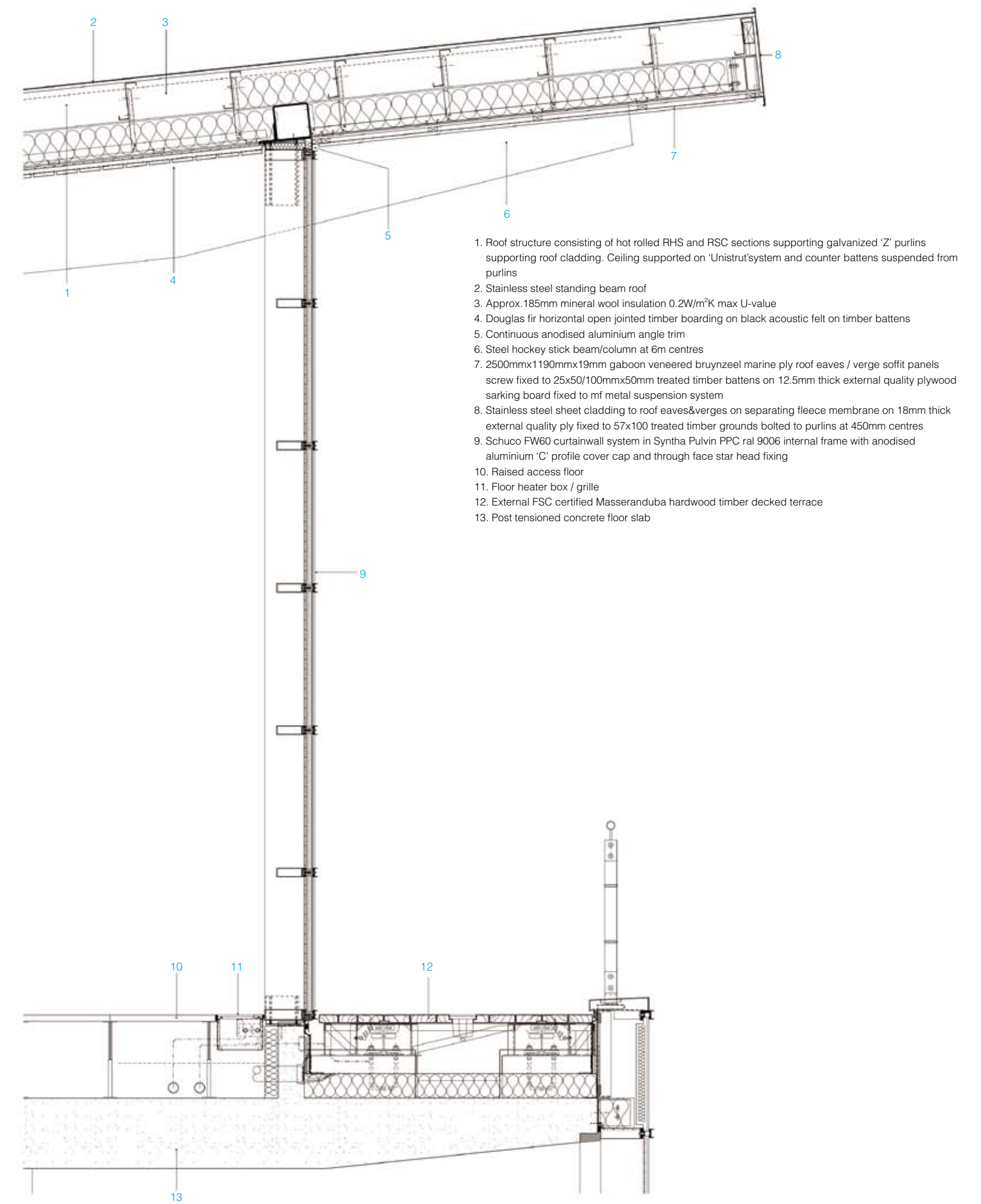




1. Opaque infill panel-100% fritted glass with integral insulated backing concealing raised floor zone & concrete floor edge
2. Glazed in anodised aluminium profile cloak wrapping around soffit of mullion
3. Vapor Barrier, soffit insulation and breather membrane
4. Cedar soffit boarding pinned to 100x50 & 75x50 plugged & screwed to concrete soffit
5. Schuco FW60 curtainwall system in Syntha Pulvin PPC ral 9006 internal frame with anodised aluminium 'C' profile cover cap and through face star head fixing
6. Post tensioned concrete floor slab
7. Newland blend facing brick with flush pointed mortar
8. Raised access floor
9. Floor heater box/grille



1. Roof structure consisting of hot rolled RHS and RSC sections supporting galvanised 'Z' purlins supporting roof cladding. Ceiling supported on 'Unistrut' system and counter battens suspended from purlins
2. Stainless steel roof gutter
3. Structural steel beam
4. Hot rolled RSC sections forming radiused eaves, sw counter-battens providing fixing for external cladding and internal lining
5. Stainless steel standing seam roof
6. Approx 185mm mineral wool insulation 0.2 W/m²·K max U-value
7. Douglas fir horizontal open jointed timber boarding on black acousti felt on timber battens
8. Stainless steel cavity ventilation grille
9. Douglas fir horizontal batten
10. Stainless steel external louver with bird mesh to rear
11. Picture frame extruded aluminum
12. Floor heater box/grille
13. Acoustic louver
14. Natural ventilation unit comprising of two bottom hung double gasket air tight insulated hopper door units. Upper hopper controlled by actuator, lower hopper manual opening. Douglas fir frames & douglas fir veneered plywood hopper door panels
15. 18mm thick external quality ply fix to 38x50 horizontal treated softwood timber rails fixed to channel studs
16. 18mm ply panel below raised floor on acoustic sheet membrane on 15mm thick plasterboard lining on timber battens. Silicone sealant between internal lining and structure
17. 90-minute fire stop cavity barrier
18. Exterior quality stainless steel cladding over breather membrane on exterior grade wbp plywood sheeting
19. Concrete column
20. Raised access floor
21. Concrete floor slab



Cabel Industry

Location: Empoli, Italy

Designer: Massimo Mariani

Design Team: Elda Bellone / Roseda Gentile / Alessandro Mariani / Giovanni Lunari / Simona Baronti

Photographer: Alessandro Ciampi

Completion date: 2008



Just out the edge of the town of Empoli, the building is the headquarters of Cabel Industry (a company dealing in computer systems for banks), it covers an area of approximate 4,500 square metres over several levels and it is incorporated on the small local industrial estate setting up new dialectical relations with the local manufacturing fabric.

Commitment asked the designers to project an office building to be constructed using industrial methods by keeping down costs and time of construction. They decided to design a new precast concrete panel featured to be stand on the two main facades. Partially set into the ground, the building is composed of two extended floors out the ground level and a vault under. Along the main front the facade is protected by a long strip of public landscaping running parallel to the road.

The visitor arrives on the ground level through three suspended bridges launched on a large excavation which lights the vault designed to house expositions and art installations. At night time this empty space becomes a pool of light which allows the architecture to detach itself from the ground, making it look like a lightweight multi-colored object suspended in the dark.

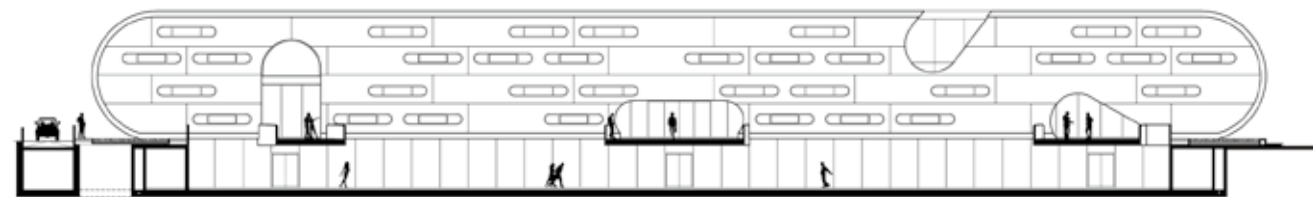
Inside the building the underground level holds a printing facility and other spaces allocated for various different kinds of activities; the

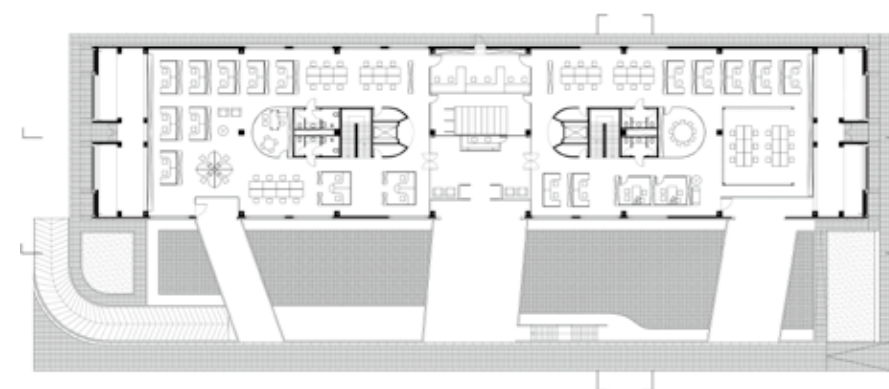
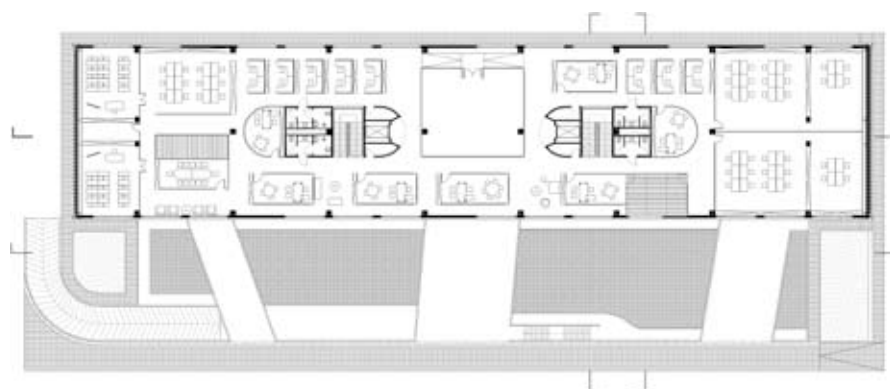
ground floor features all different sorts of glazed spaces, ranging from open plan spaces to small isolated cells, in a modern interaction of liquid working areas like aquarium. In contrast the first floor accomodates the management space, with a small internal patio and terrace in-between them. The elevators and distributional stairs take up the middle section of the structural grid, made of stone tiles with steel elevators.

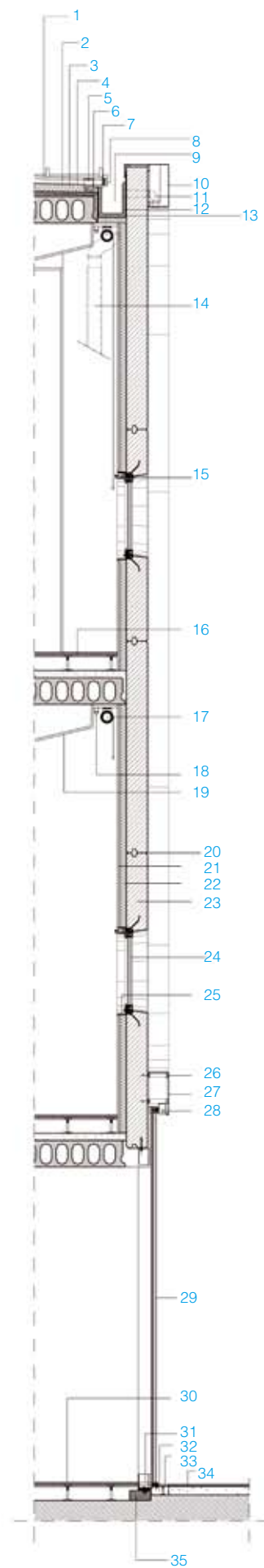
The gently curving building shell, windows, entrance gaps and furniture decoration all feature the same basic stylistic design.

During the day coloured-glass create liquid chromatic effects black and white offices inside, instead of night time when coloured cuts project out vivid lighting effects underlining holes, cuts and shapes of the building.

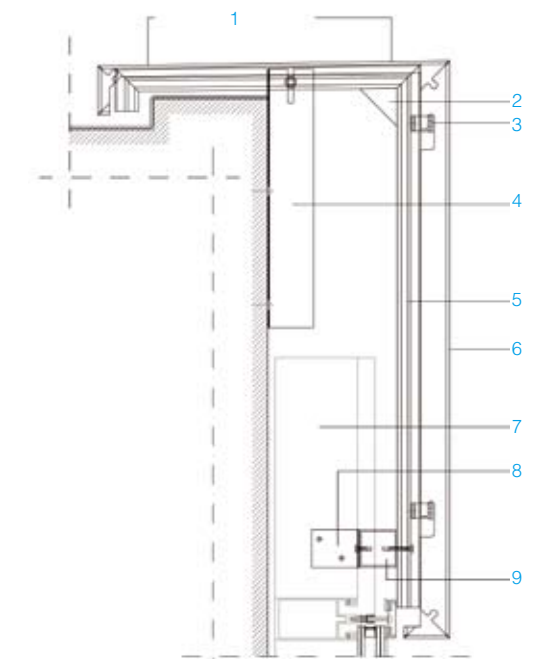
The building was constructed out of prefabricated concrete elements (painted with white protective enamel) and its roof and end sections were tiled in grey aluminium. The entire roof is covered with a system of photovoltaic solar panels using amorphous polycrystalline technology, carefully positioned so as not be visible. Thanks to this system, which is capable of generating approximately 150 kilowatts, the building is almost totally self-sufficient from an energy viewpoint.





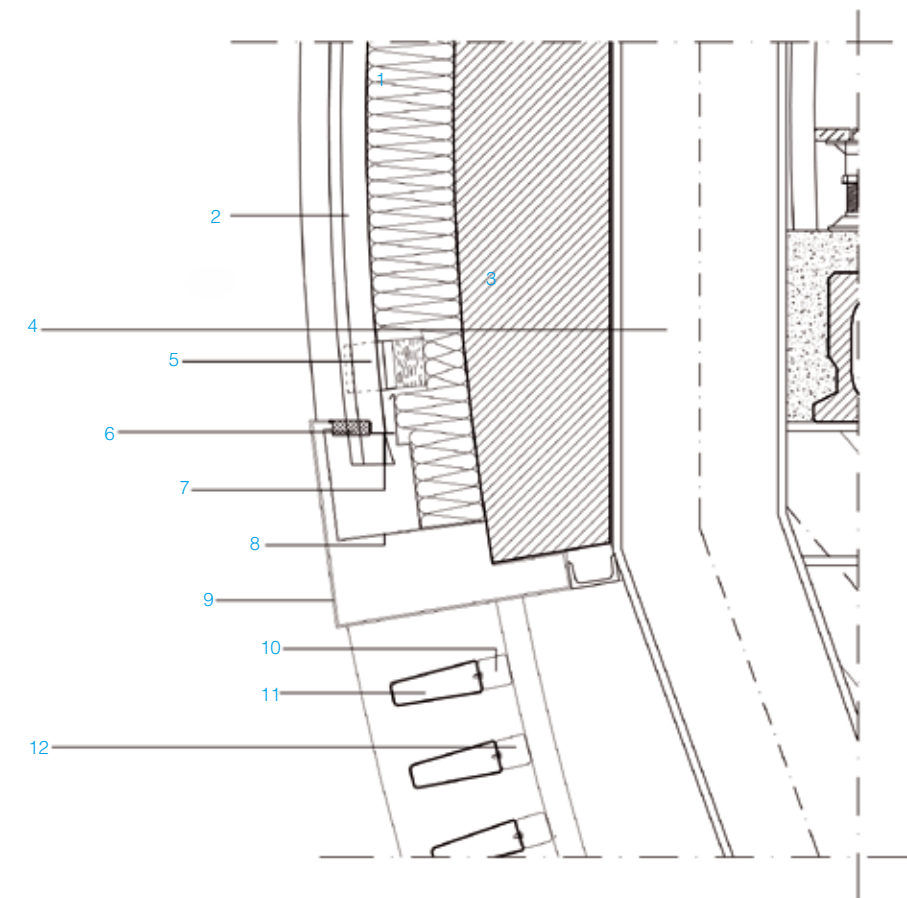
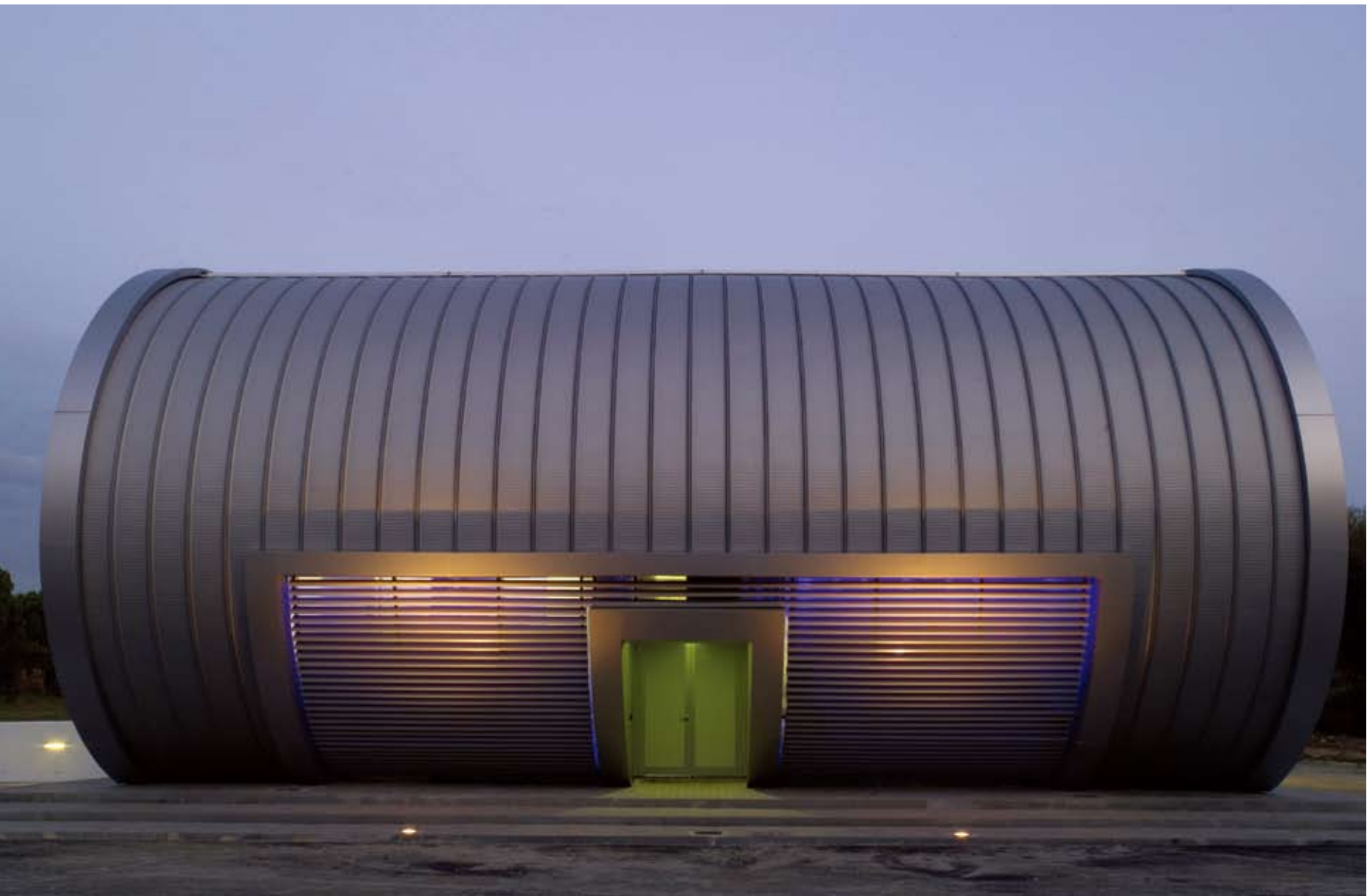


- 1. Fixing point by waterproof screw
- 2. Steel reinforcing 50/5 mm
- 3. Metallic hook system
- 4. Steel channel
- 5. Aluminium channel
- 6. Aluminium cladding frame
- 7. 108mmx55 mm steel post-and-rail structure
- 8. Aluminium fixing plate on glass structure post
- 9. Aluminium tubular section 50mmx50mm

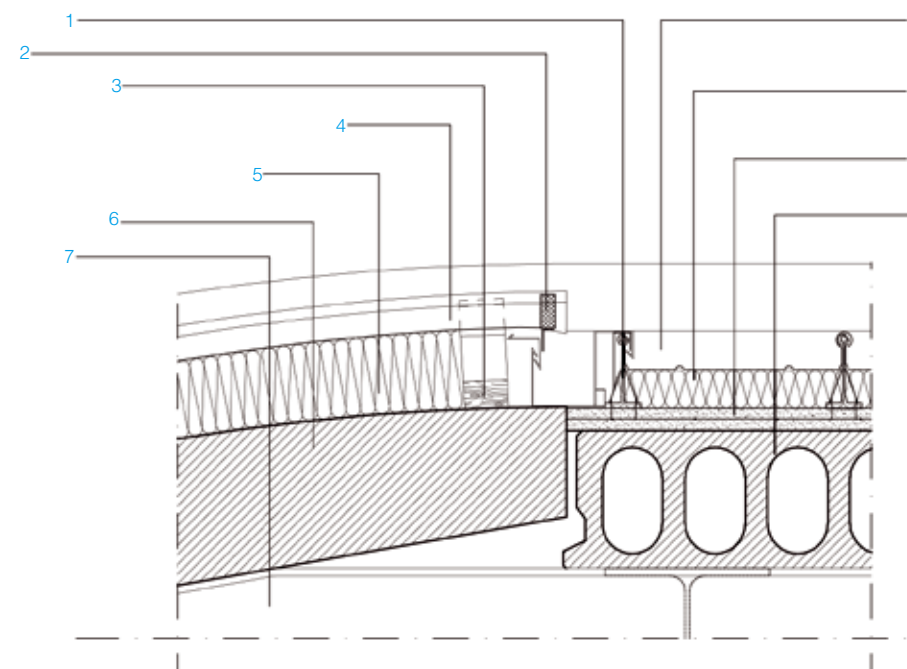


- 1. Aluminium roof
- 2. Mineral wool insulation thickness 100mm
- 3. Reinforced concrete layer pending 2.6%
- 4. Precast concrete floor
- 5. Fixing clip for roof cladding
- 6. Steel omega section
- 7. Galvanized steel angle
- 8. Polythene plug
- 9. Inox steel gutter
- 10. Aluminium cladding
- 11. Drainage tube
- 12. Insulation
- 13. External stainless steel parapet-gutter
- 14. Rainwater drainage tube inside the reinforced concrete pillar
- 15. Aluminium fastening type SHUCO vasistas opening
- 16. Floating floor made of marble conglomerate tiles, dimensions 600mmx600mm, thickness 30mm
- 17. Internal sun screen
- 18. Continuous light appliance
- 19. Plasterboard panel
- 20. Silicone
- 21. Plasterboard white painted
- 22. Thermal insulation 60mm
- 23. Pre-cast concrete panel
- 24. Aluminium fastening with with double glazing: laminate safety glass+cavity 16mm+laminated safety glass
- 25. 2mm steel cladding frame with paint finish
- 26. Steel structure for aluminium carter
- 27. 3mm sheet aluminium
- 28. Continuous lighting appliance SLOTLIGHT
- 29. Fixed aluminium fastening with double glazing: laminated retro-painted safety glass+cavity+laminated safety glass
- 30. Floating floor made of marble conglomerate tiles, dimensions 600mmx600mm, thickness 30mm
- 31. Aluminium tubular section with paint finish, 125mmx50mm
- 32. Stainless steel parapet-gutter
- 33. Stainless steel grill
- 34. External concrete pavement
- 35. Concrete threshold





- 1. Mineral wool insulation thickness 140mm
- 2. Aluminium special cladding piece 65/400, 1mm
- 3. Pre-cast concrete element
- 4. IPE 80
- 5. Fixing clip for cladding
- 6. Polythene plug
- 7. Galvanized steel angle
- 8. Recessed steel drainage gutter
- 9. Aluminium cladding frame
- 10. Steel tubular section 50/50, 3mm
- 11. Aluminium section breaking-sun
- 12. UNP 80



- 1. Aluminium fixing clip
- 2. Polythene plug
- 3. Pre-treated wood element
- 4. 65/400 aluminium cladding planks, thickness 1.0mm
- 5. Mineral wool insulation, thickness 140mm
- 6. Precast concrete element
- 7. Steel section IPE 80
- 8. 65/400 aluminium cladding planks, thickness 1.0mm
- 9. Mineral wool insulation, thickness 100 mm
- 10. Reinforced concrete layer pending 2.6%
- 11. 250 mm reinforced concrete slab



Advice House

Location: Vejle, Denmark

Designers: C. F. Møller Architects

Photographer: Julian Weyer

Completion date: 2009



Advice House is the first completed building in the Lysholt Park, a new business-park in the north of Vejle, and is with its proximity to the motorway designated to act as landmark and eye-catcher for the entire development. C. F. Møller Architects have developed two office-projects, Advice House and Lysholt Tower, for the client Lysholt Erhverv A/S. Both projects employ a simple, yet visually strong cladding with an unusual, colour-changing appearance.

The Advice House interior is 5,000 square metres of open and flexible office layout, where various tenants share the same large space, which offers dramatic perspectives and angles. The building is shaped around two angled office wings, separated by an equally angled atrium, resulting in a plan resembling a hexagon with one angle pushed inwards. The two wings are connected by walkways across the atrium, and the floors' continuous window-bands give a high degree of freedom in the space-planning. A large, north facing glazed gable gives passers-by a glimpse into the dynamic void, day or night, and the open

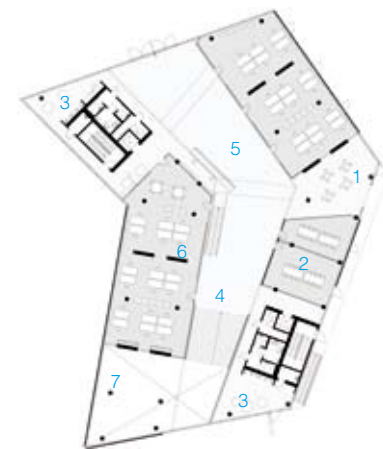
and transparent interior is also naturally ventilated.

The building's unusual geometry makes for a dramatic and changing appearance when driving by on the motorway, and this mutability in form and shadows is further heightened by the colouring and texturing of the facades, designed to catch the light. The cladding-strips are composed of an "andom" sequence of a total of 13 differently proportioned cladding panels, some of which are folded diagonally to create a triangulated pattern. The panels are mounted horizontally at staggered intervals, creating a glittering array of colours, light and shadows.

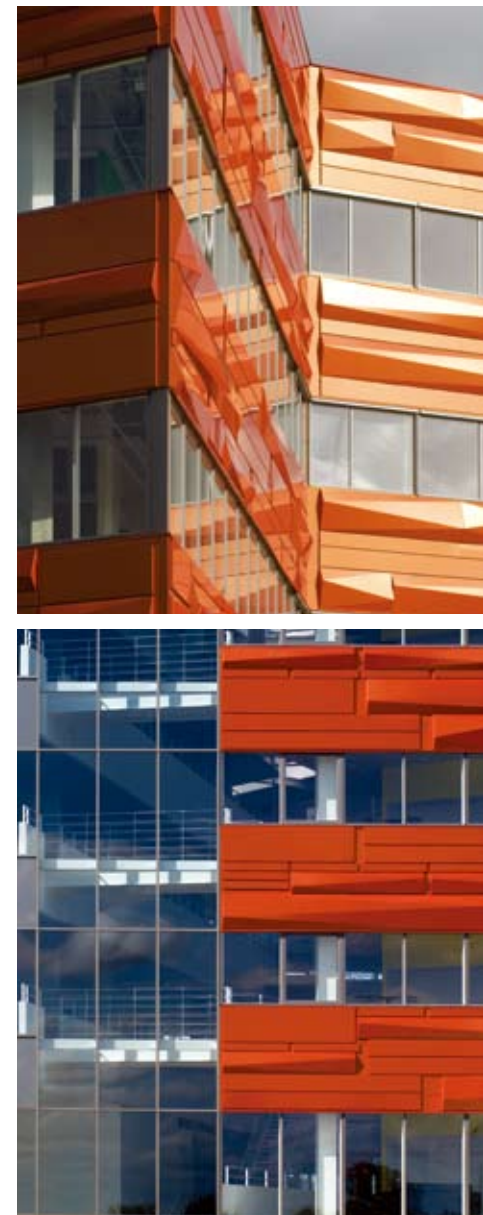
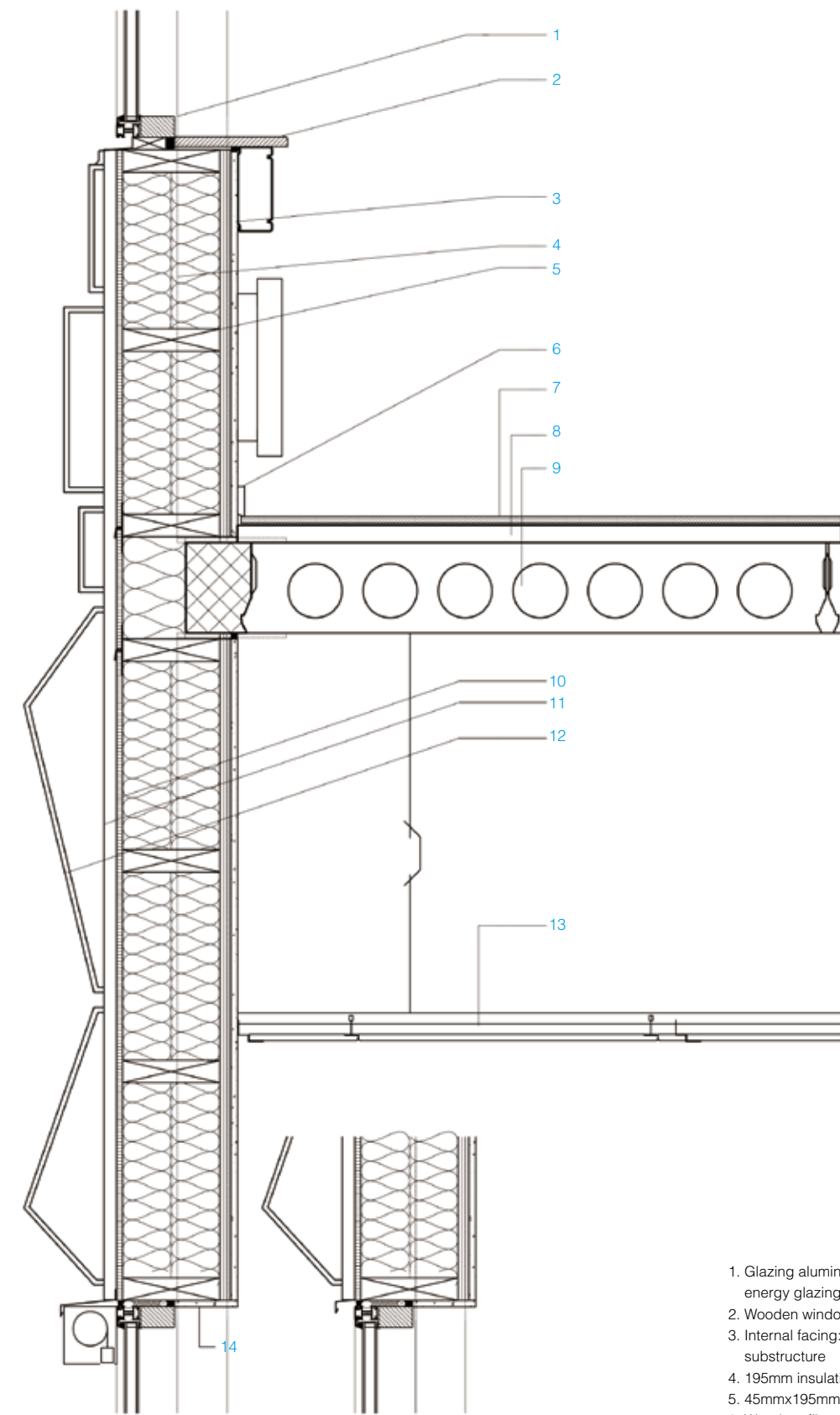
The cladding panels are made from aluminium with a special colour pigmentation that offers changing colour effects with highlights and interesting colour gradients, depending on the viewing angle and the angle of the sun. Thus, the building never appears in quite the same way, and the effect is especially striking when passing by on the motorway.







- 1. Entrance
- 2. Meeting
- 3. Lounge
- 4. Atrium
- 5. Reception
- 6. Office
- 7. Canteen
- 8. Atrium void



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Glazing aluminium/wood frame system low-energy glazing panels | 8. 35mm anhydrite |
| 2. Wooden window sill | 9. Pre-fab concrete slab |
| 3. Internal facing: 13mm plasterboard 22mm substructure | 10. 12mm fibre-cement board |
| 4. 195mm insulation | 11. Omega-section substructure |
| 5. 45mmx195mm substructure | 12. Facade: aluminium composite panels flat or folded spectra-colour coating |
| 6. Wood profile | 13. Suspended steel ceiling |
| 7. 14mm wood floor | 14. 15mm plasterboard |

Seewurfel, Mixed-Use Regeneration Development

Location: Zurich, Switzerland
Designers: Camenzind Evolution
Photographer:
Completion date: 2005



The eight new apartment and office buildings are situated close to the town centre of Zurich and offer stunning views of the lake and surrounding cityscape. The project regenerates a former industrial site into a new attractive centre for working and living and integrates itself harmoniously into the existing historic fabric of the area. The project was awarded the RIBA World-Wide Award 2005 by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

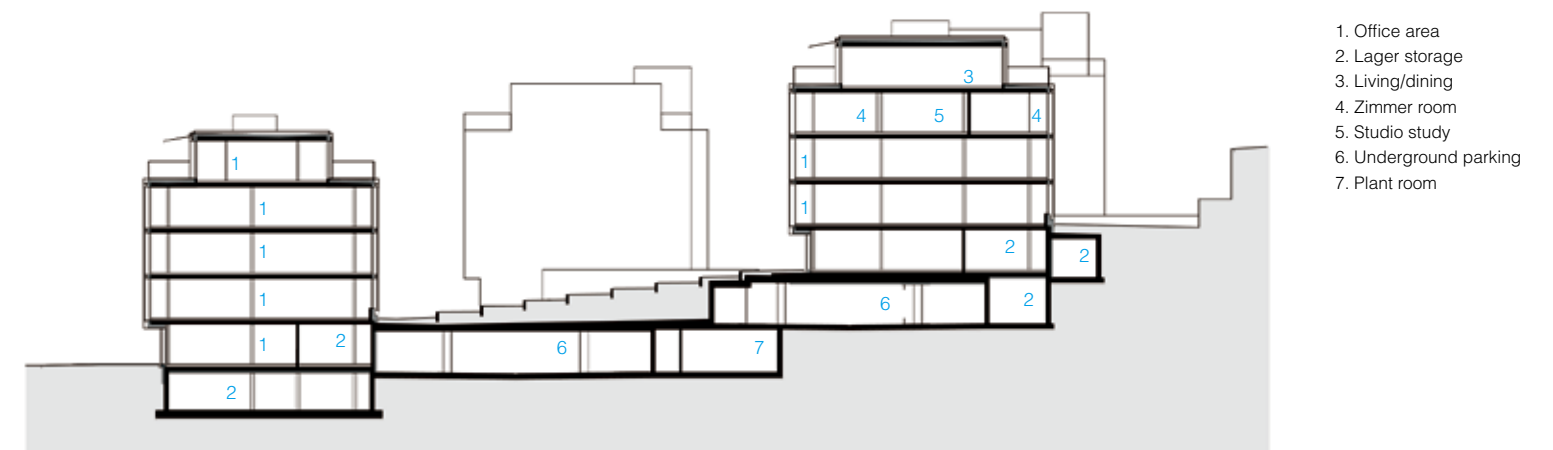
The project Seewurfel (meaning "Lake Cubes") is based on a concept of piazzas that were created by the careful positioning of the eight buildings. The exceptional quality of the project lies in the balance achieved between the unique modern architectural language of the development, the individual identity given to buildings by avoiding uniformity and the harmonious way in which the project integrates into the historic fabric of the neighborhood.

This was achieved by creating buildings that were designed to be different in shape and size, while applying the same principles to details such as windows, cladding, entrances and staircases.

The concept of materials for the cladding develops further the

principles of individuality and integration. The grey fibre-cement cladding panels form the unifying element that was used on all buildings. To give the buildings their own individuality and unique identity within the Seewurfel development, Camenzind Evolution specifically developed a new silicon-bonded timber-glass-panel cladding system. The 20 millimetres thick panels consist of two layers of 6 millimetres semi-toughened glass and an 8 millimetres veneered and UV-varnished MDF board. The three different types of wood-veneer used are from certified managed-forest sources and were selected for their individual colour and grain which give each building its distinctive character. The strong colour and texture of the timber-glass panels, together with the soft, moving reflections on the glass, create a human ambience of lightness and warmth in the piazzas between the buildings.

The Seewurfel development complies with the highest Swiss standards for energy efficiency (Minergie) and uses a geothermal heat pump system for environmentally-friendly heating and cooling.

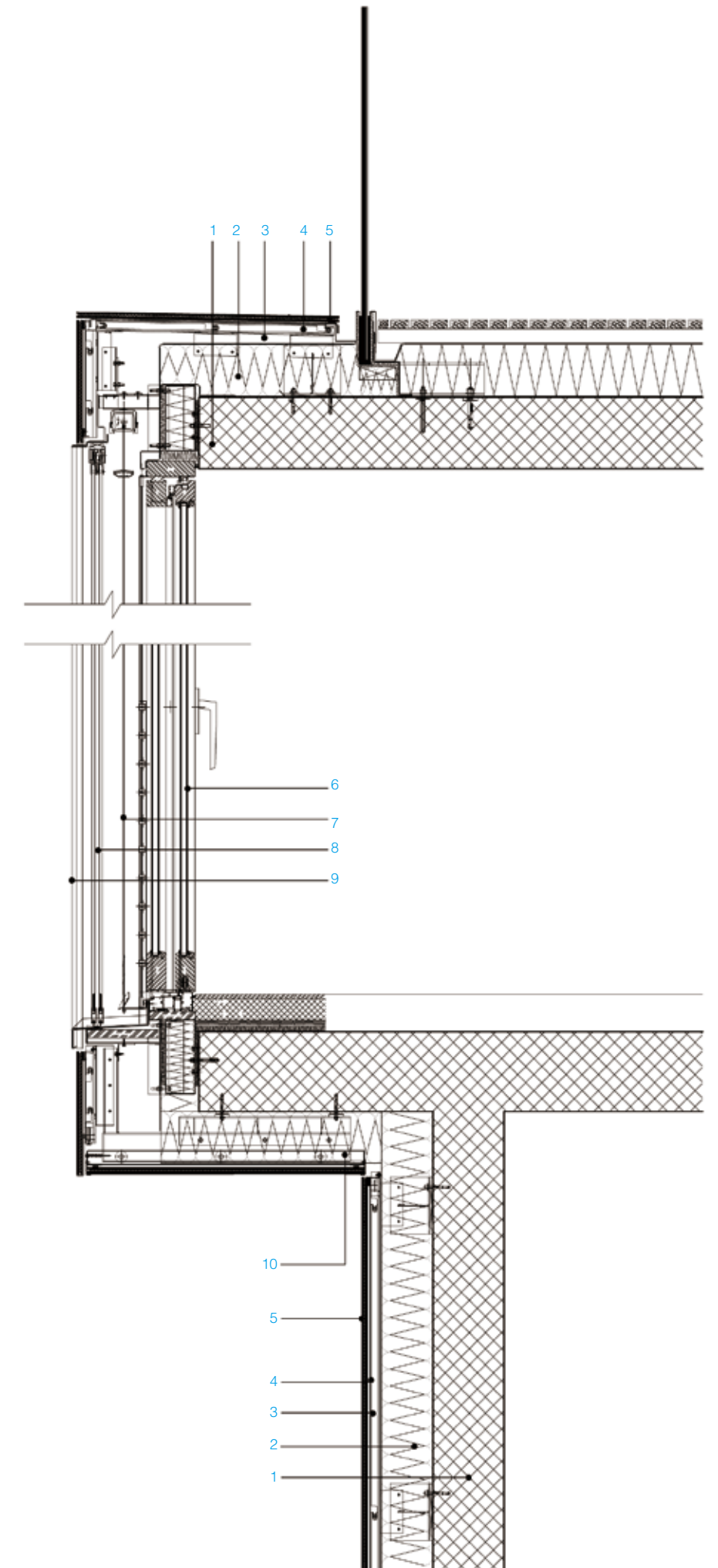


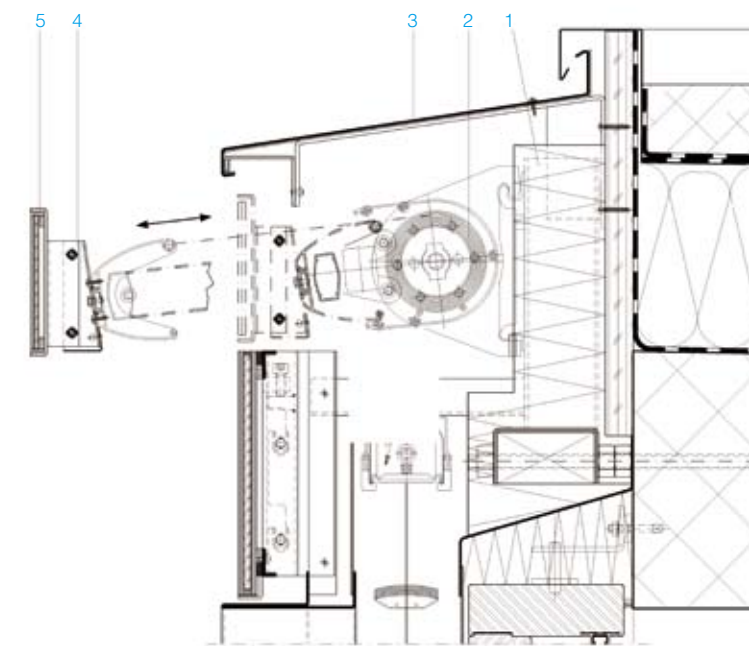




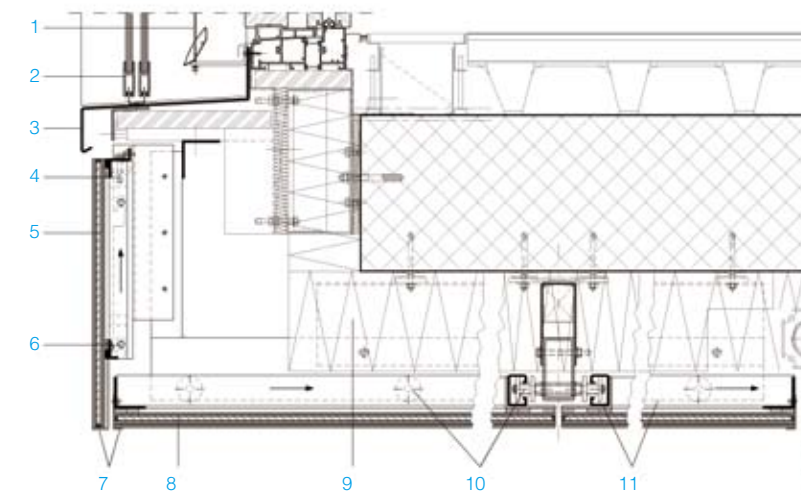


1. Concrete/beton decke 250mm
2. Glass wool thermal insulation-dammung glaswolle 180mm
3. Ventilation gap/hinterluftung
4. Aluminum silicon-bonded substructure-geklebte aluminum-rahmen mit bolzen-auf horizontal-tragprofil eingehängt
5. Timber-glass-panel/holzglaspaneel 20mm-semi-toughend glass/TVG 6mm-MDF-board veneered/MDF-platte mit furnier 8mm-veneer/furnier makore pommele, curubixa,bambus-semi-toughend glass/TVG 6mm
6. Timber-sliding windows
7. Aluminum external venetian blinds-flachlamellenstoren mit seiführung
8. Glass slider
9. Aluminum cladding casing
10. Guide wheels and guide rail substructure

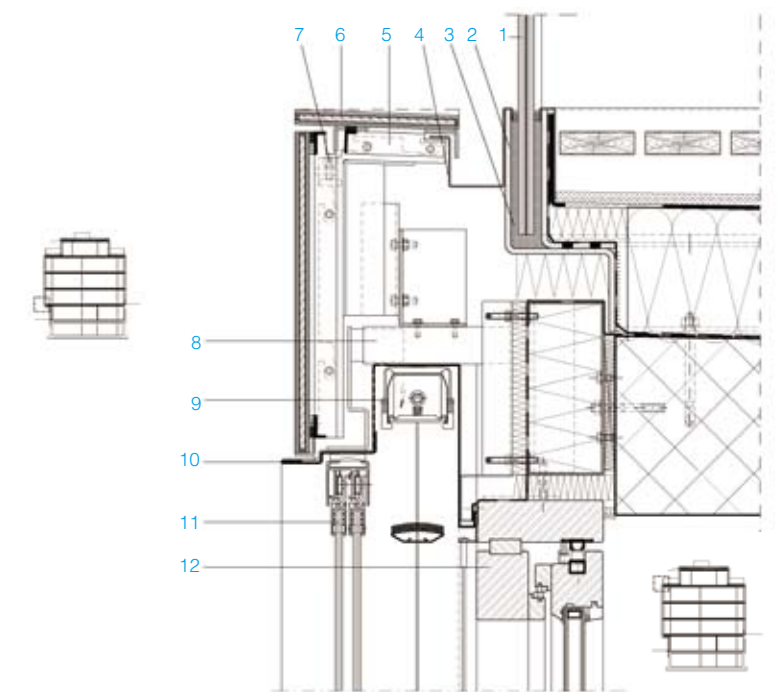




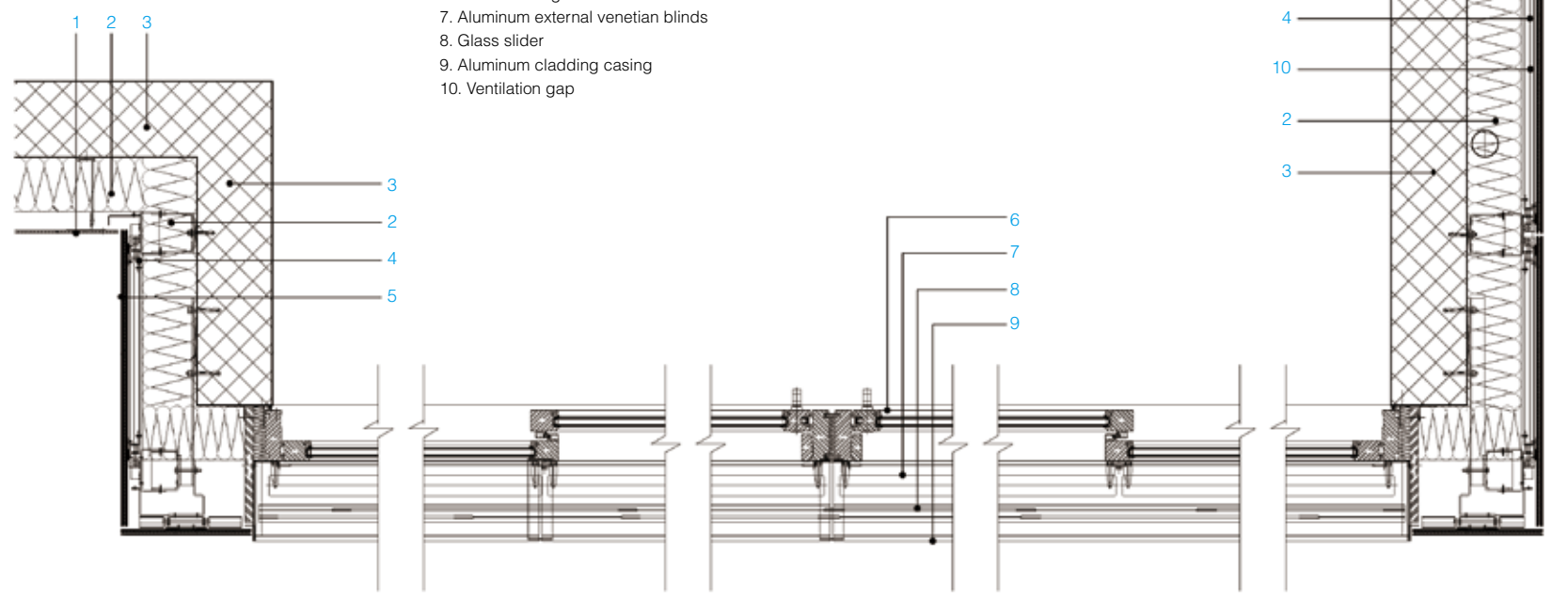
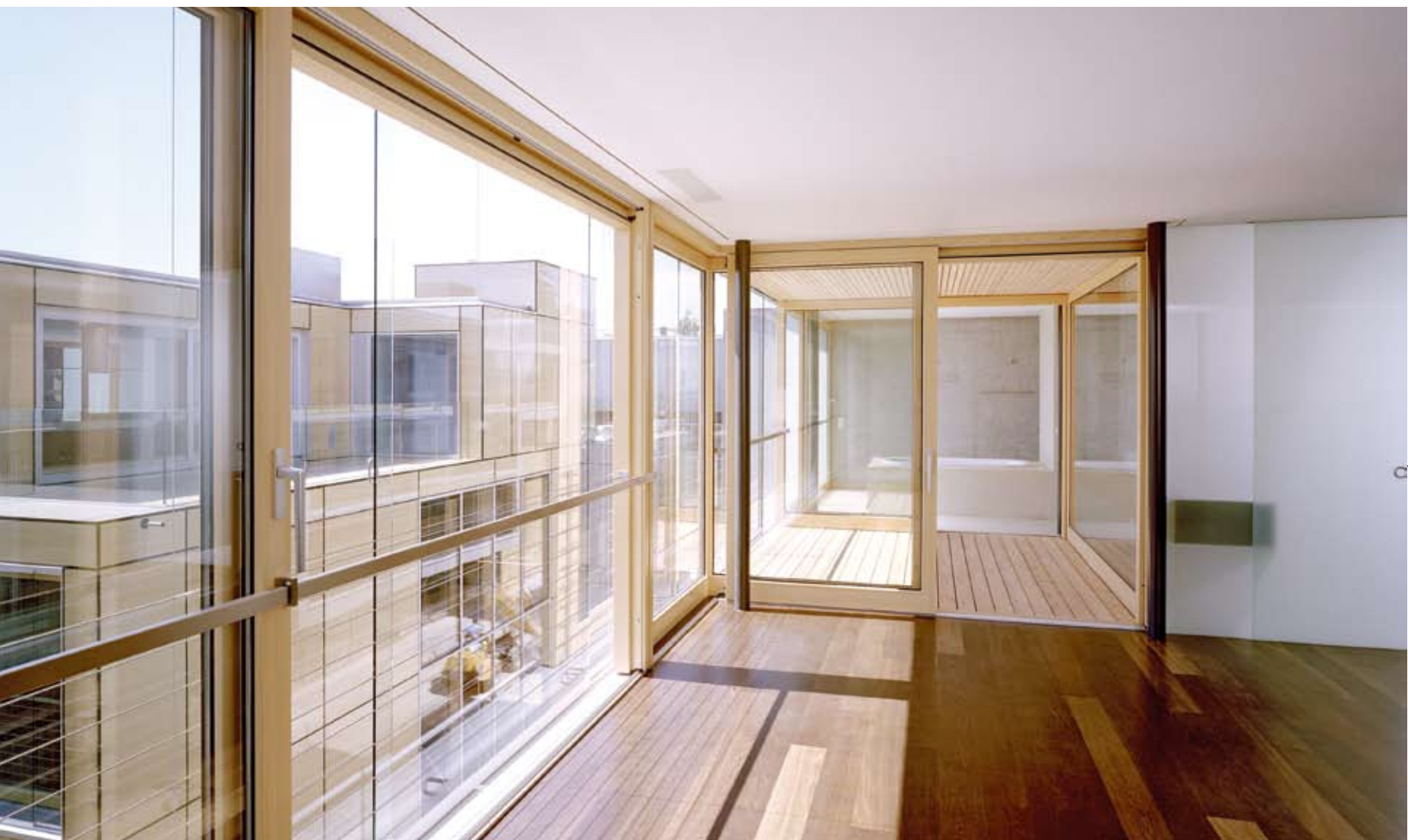
1. Substructure brackets
2. Folding arm awnings
3. Aluminum cladding
4. Substructure for the glass-timber-panel with adjustment features
5. Glass-timber-panel with rear aluminum sheet



1. External venetian blinds
2. Glass slider
3. Aluminum window sill
4. Screw to adjust elevation and inclination
5. Glass-timber-panel 20mm; semi-toughend glass 6mm; MDF-board veneered 8mm; veneer-semi-toughend glass 6mm
6. Mounting pin
7. Stainless steel glass support bracket
8. Glass-timber-panel
9. Substructure brackets
10. Guide wheels
11. Guide rail



1. Structural glass balustrade
2. Steel substructure
3. Structural resin filling
4. Stainless steel gutter
5. Aluminum substructure
6. Glass-timber-panel
7. Screw to adjust elevation and inclination
8. Window and venetian blinds substructure
9. External venetian blinds
10. Aluminum cladding frame
11. Glass slider
12. Timber sliding windows



- 1. Fibre-cement panel 8mm
- 2. Glass wool thermal insulation 180mm
- 3. Concrete 250mm
- 4. Aluminum silicon-bonded substructure
- 5. Glass-timber-panel 20mm; semi-toughend glass 6mm; MDF-board veneered 8mm; veneer-semi-toughend glass 6mm
- 6. Timber-sliding windows
- 7. Aluminum external venetian blinds
- 8. Glass slider
- 9. Aluminum cladding casing
- 10. Ventilation gap

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