

new
housing
concepts



Mahler, Günster & Fuchs
Residence in the Black Forest

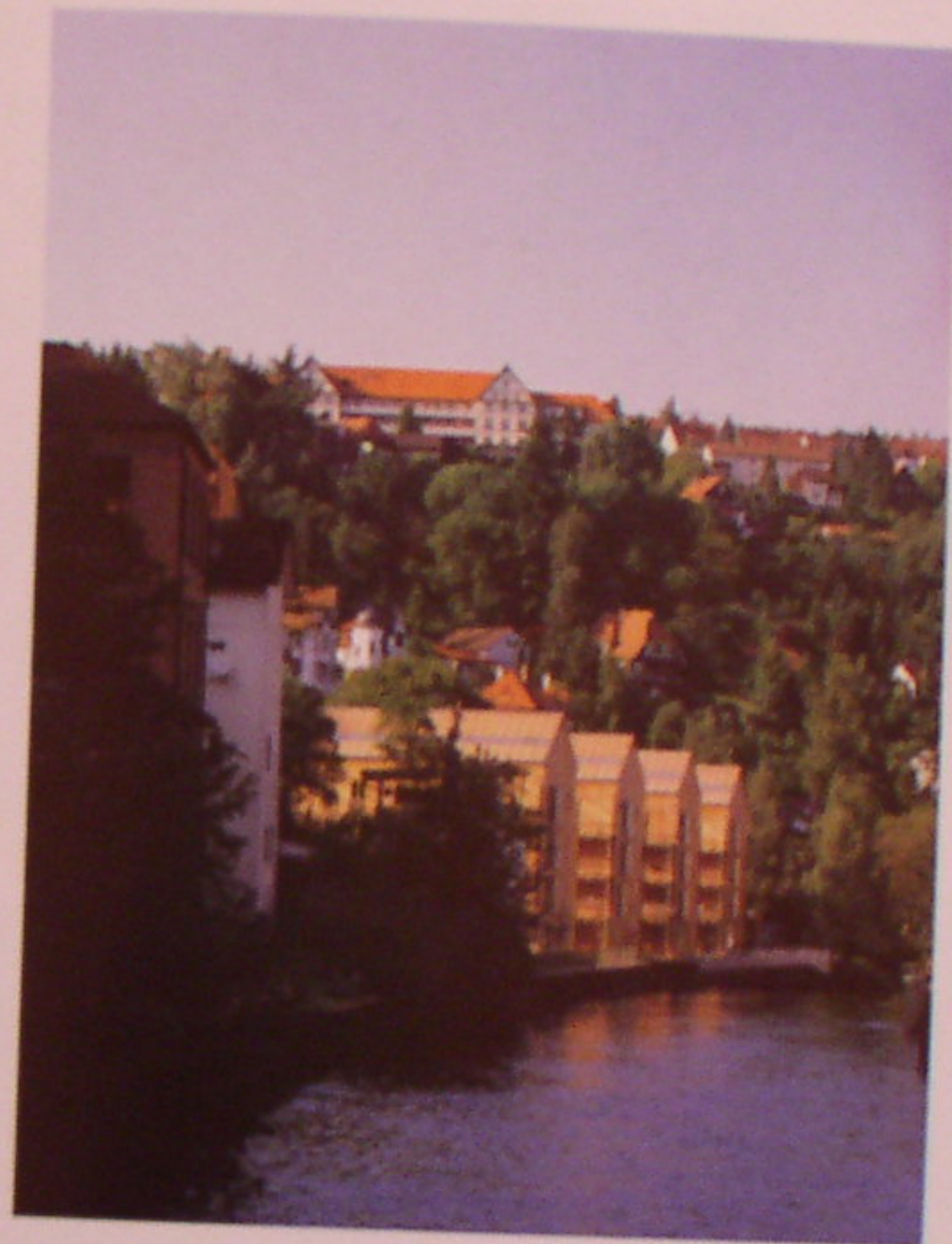
Neunburg, Germany

Situated on the banks of the river Enz, the complex of 26 dwellings is articulated into four almost identical blocks that reflect the scale of the urban environment. Set out neatly in a row, they are rectangular in plan and have their short ends parallel to the river. The order allows them to pick up some of the grain of the village, where houses have traditionally turned their gables towards the bank to allow access to the water. The new four-storey buildings, covered from ground to eaves in slip-lap timber boarding, have the workmanlike neatness and directness of the functional tradition. Their large external sliding shutters add to the expression, and they appear from a distance to be barns of some sort, or rather old-fashioned warehouses. Closer inspection reveals that they do in fact contain flats, and detailed examination shows that this is housing for the elderly: 20 of the dwellings are for one-person occupancy and the others for two people; areas range from 45sqm to 53sqm.

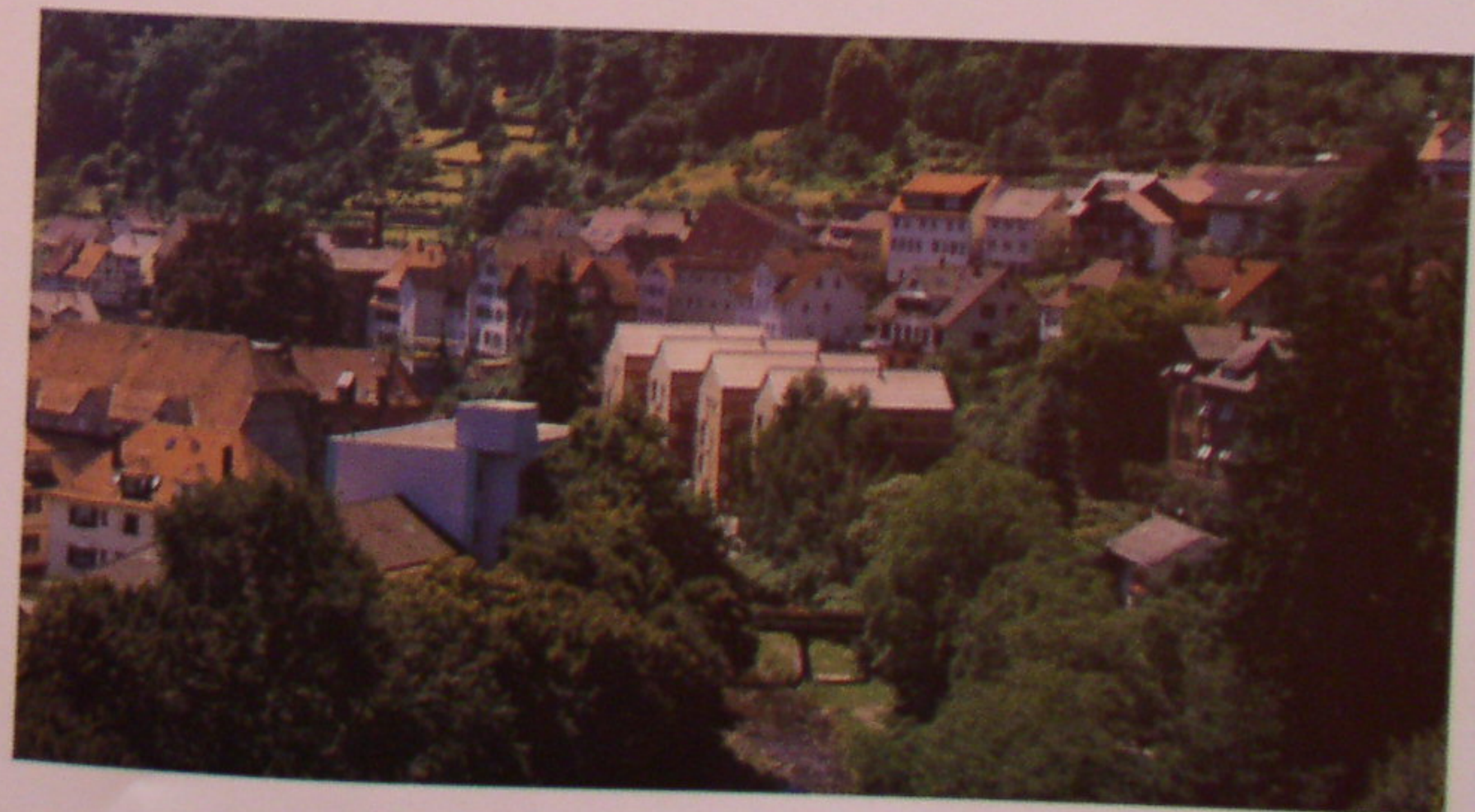
The basic block arrangement is very simple: flats are arranged in pairs on each floor; upper levels are reached from timber access galleries on the long north-west sides, which are served by lifts and stairs; on the opposite side, generous balconies open to the sun. Individual flats are simple and quite small; they have a living area at the centre of activity; of this are the kitchen recess and the sleeping alcove (in many units there are separate bedrooms). A solar energy system was incorporated into the scheme. It provides hot water and also supports the heating. In order to integrate the collectors into the south-west-facing roof slopes, the roofs were covered with corrugated perspex sheets. The high transmission value of the material ensures a great degree of efficiency. The transparency of the external skin also allows the geometry of the timber structure to be seen, even in the roof. The attic space itself is unheated and accommodates services and storage areas.



Photograph: Christian Richter

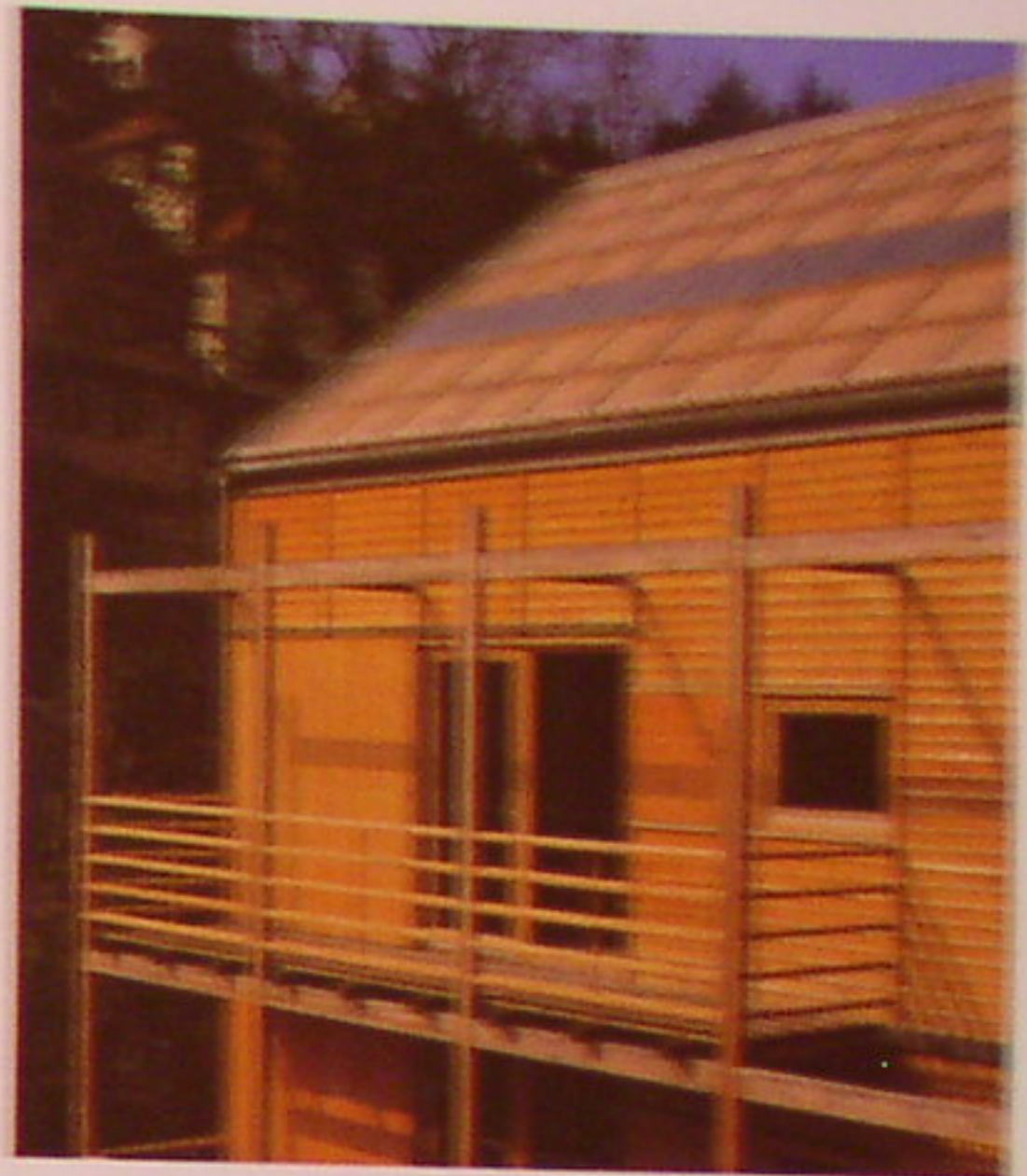
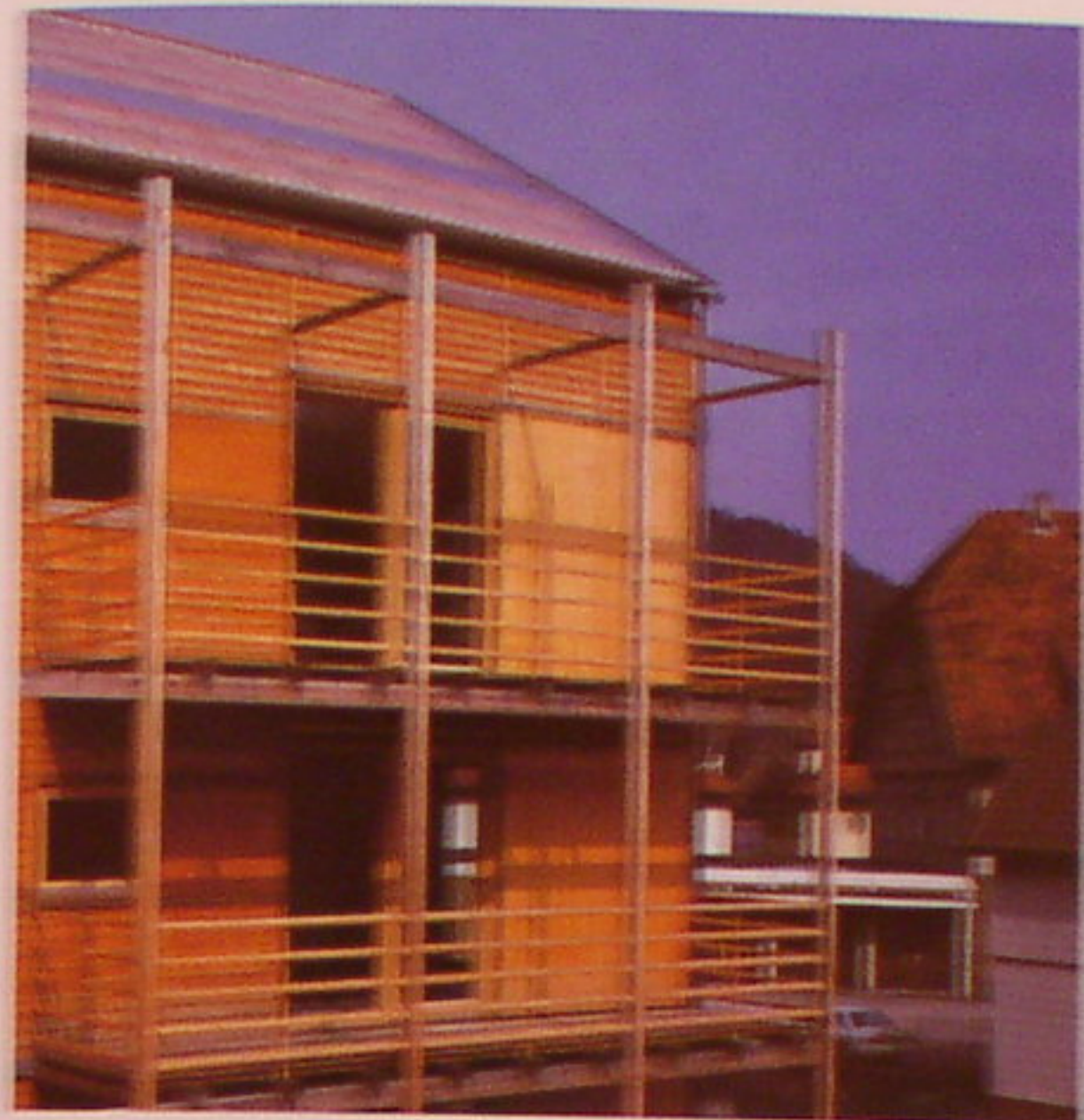


The residential complex is articulated by means of the alignment of four identical rectangular blocks oriented so that, on the shortest side they are parallel to the river Enz.

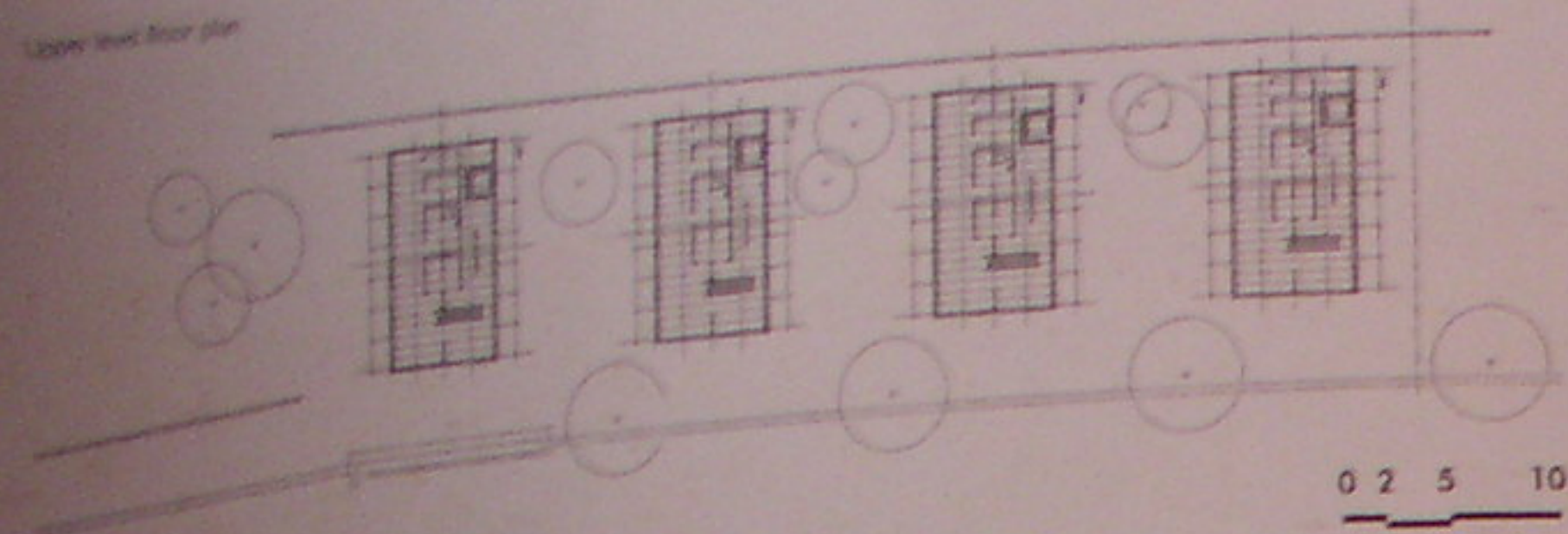




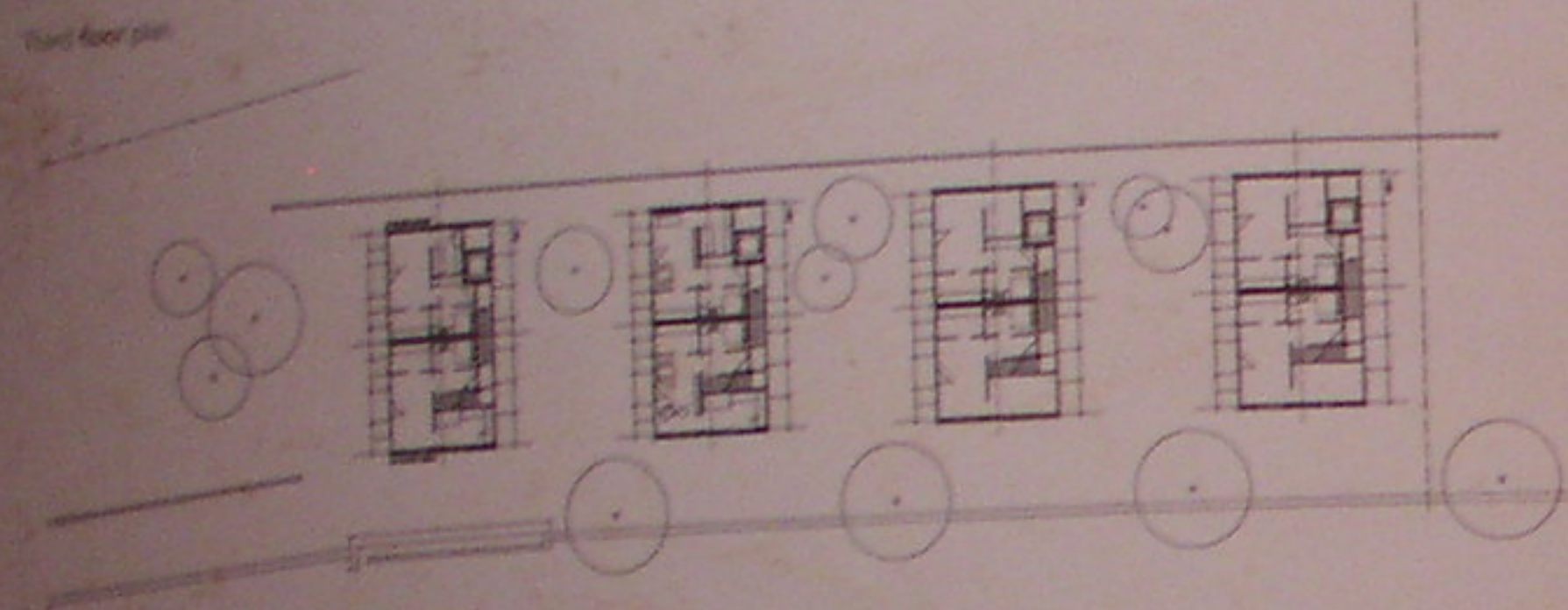
The openings are protected from the strong wind by large sliding shutters. As a result, the blowing wind is reduced the energy consumption of the building. The south-west slope of the roof has been clad with solar panels of transparent corrugated polymer.



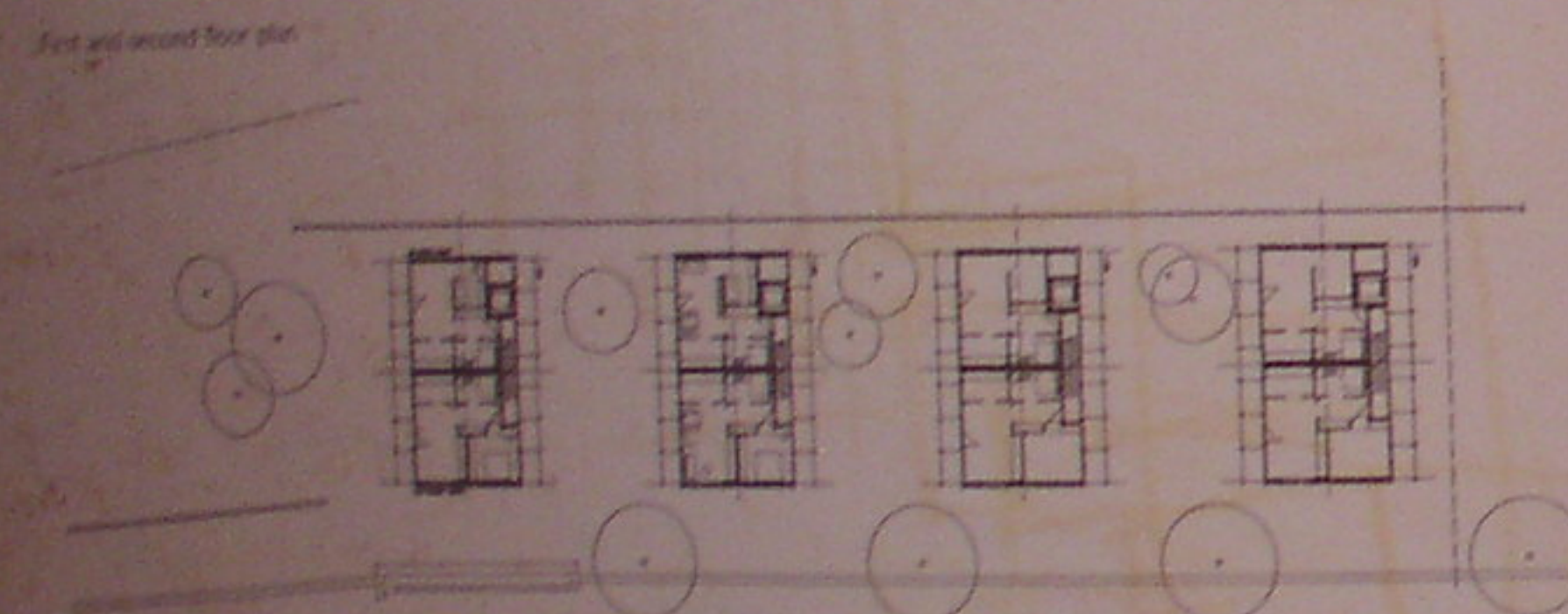
Upper level floor plan



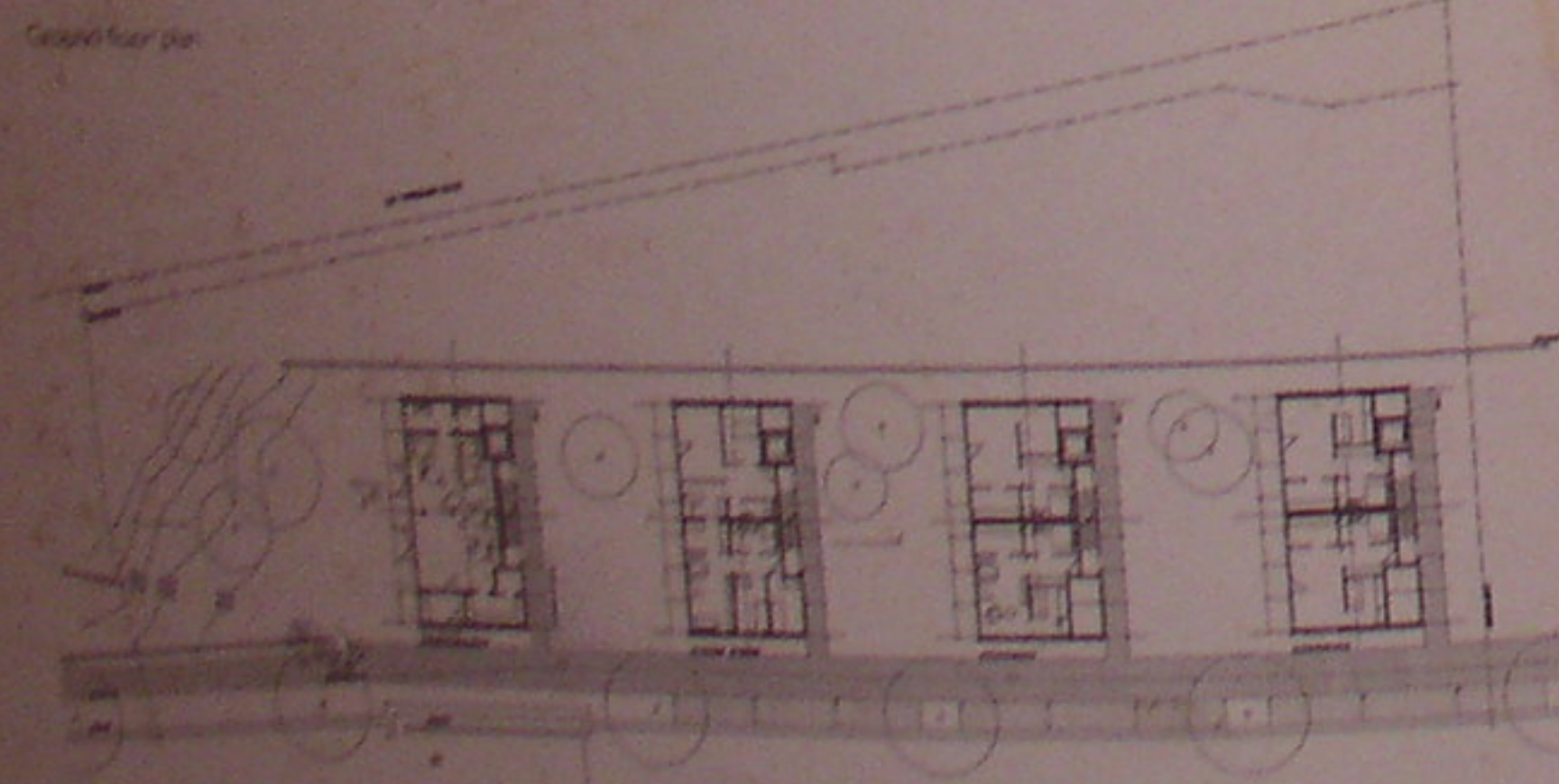
Third floor plan



First and second floor plan

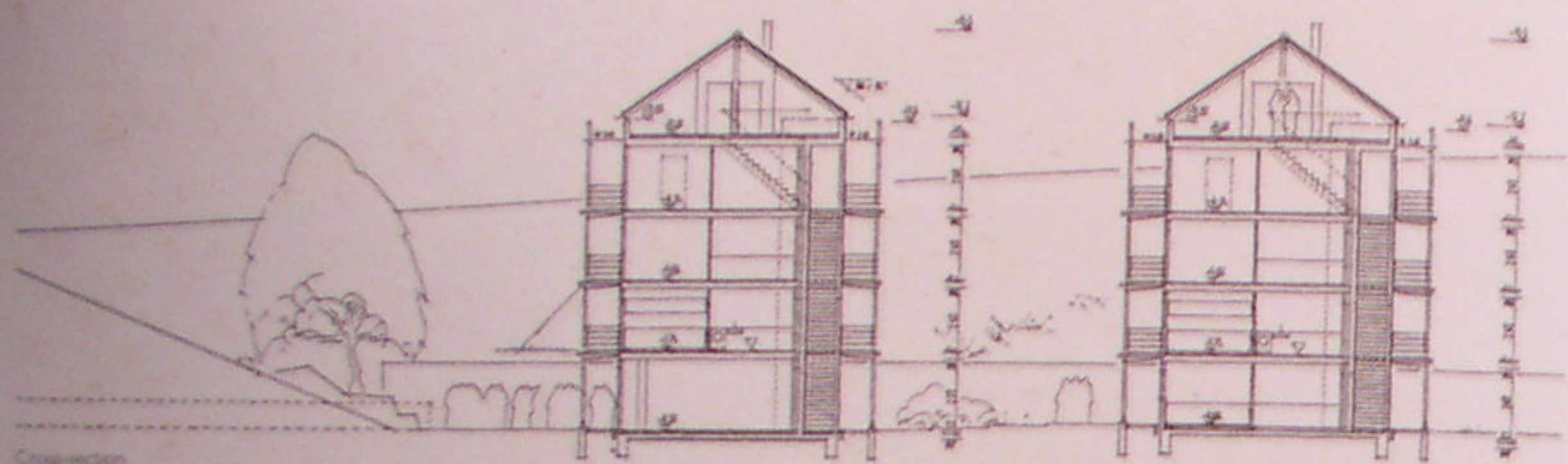


Ground floor plan



The building have a reinforced concrete structure and have been clad with untreated pine so that their colour turns gray with the passing of time.





Wilhelm Mosler & Erich Kessler

Housing for the elderly

Frankfurt, Germany

The historic city centre houses a comprehensive structure for the seniors, with housing on the ground floor, the care department above the ground floor and the day care on the top.

The long through roof has on the other side a double height in contrast to the structure of the old city centre. A feature in the building which shows signs of the former on the one side and of the old town on the other side. The project included the renovation of the existing building and the construction of the new part.

Some of the features of the older building such as the side entrance with a ramp, were integrated in the new design. The steps and the long narrow streets facing the street can be preserved by using perforated metal slabs, creating the space facing the street in detail guided by the former structure.

Sign of the past by the preserved access structure and by the former roof structure of the top.



Architect: Mosler + Kessler



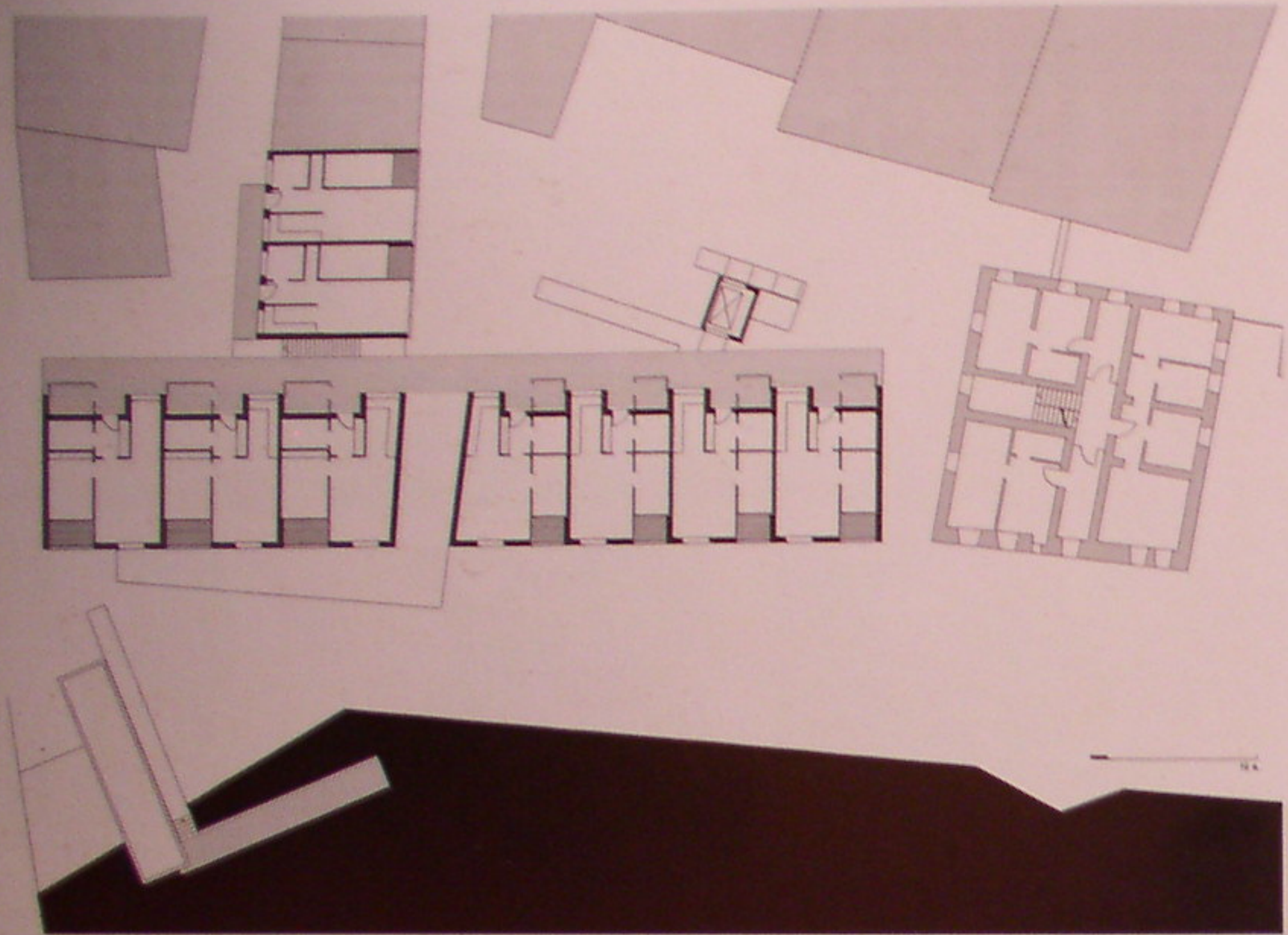
Location of the edge of the valley, the old project, the new building and the old building in the old town. The location of the address that got a new building is shown in the plan of the old town. The old building is shown in the plan of the old town. The new building is shown in the plan of the old town.



Architect: Mosler + Kessler

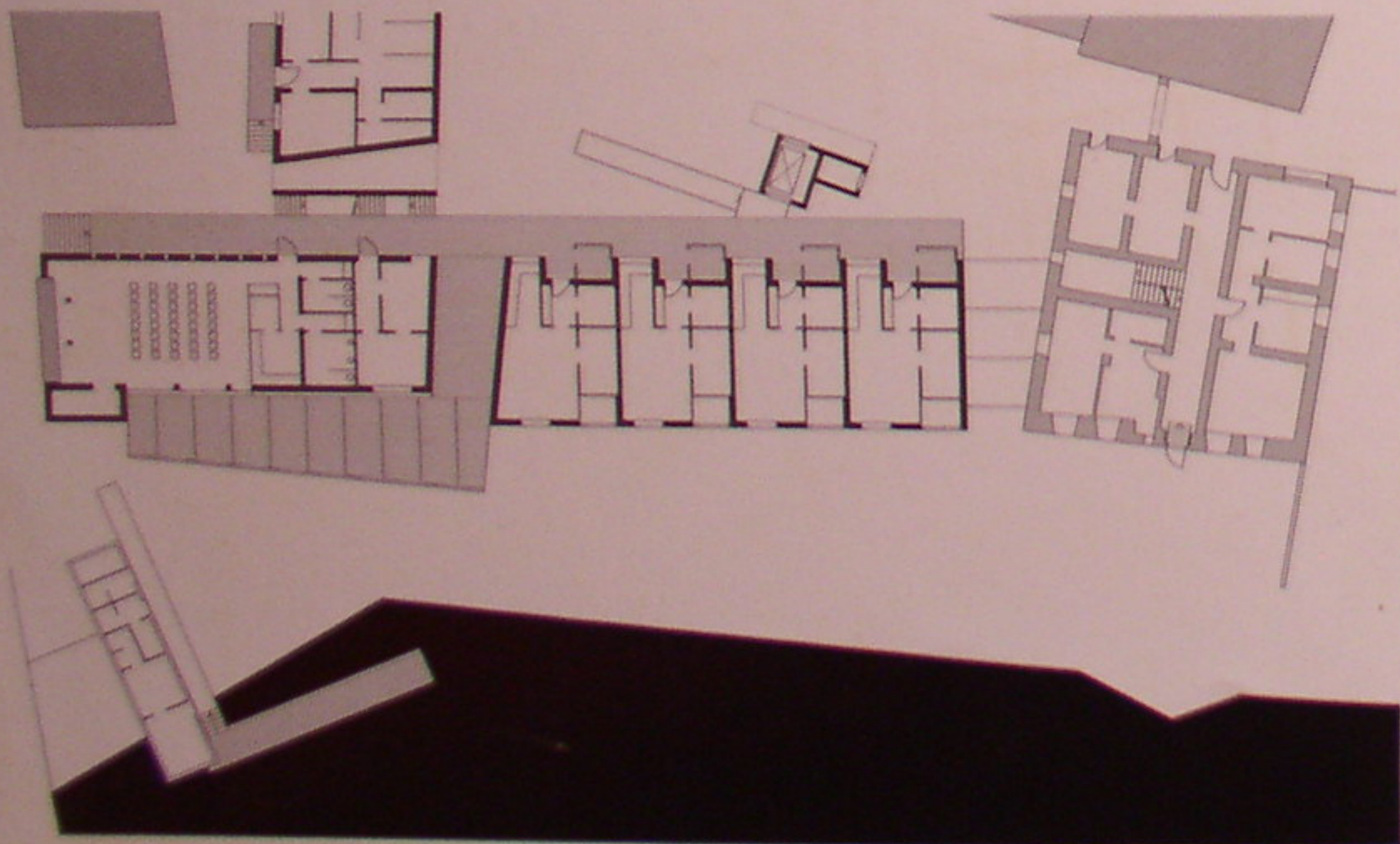
Architect: Mosler + Kessler

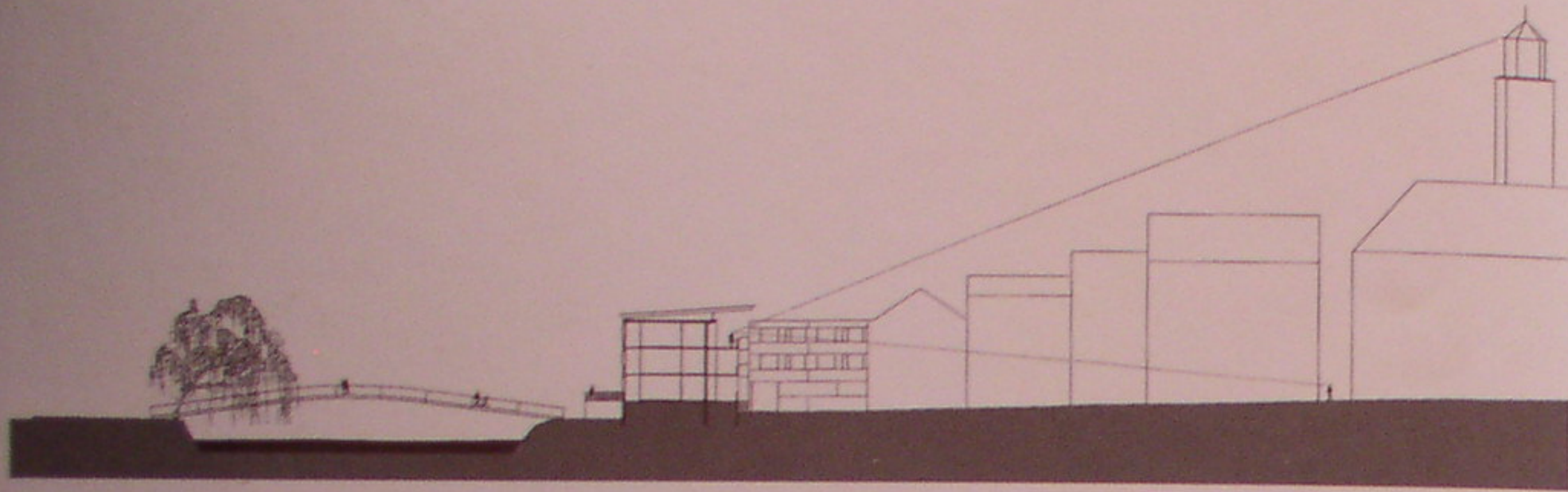




Typical floor plan

Ground floor plan

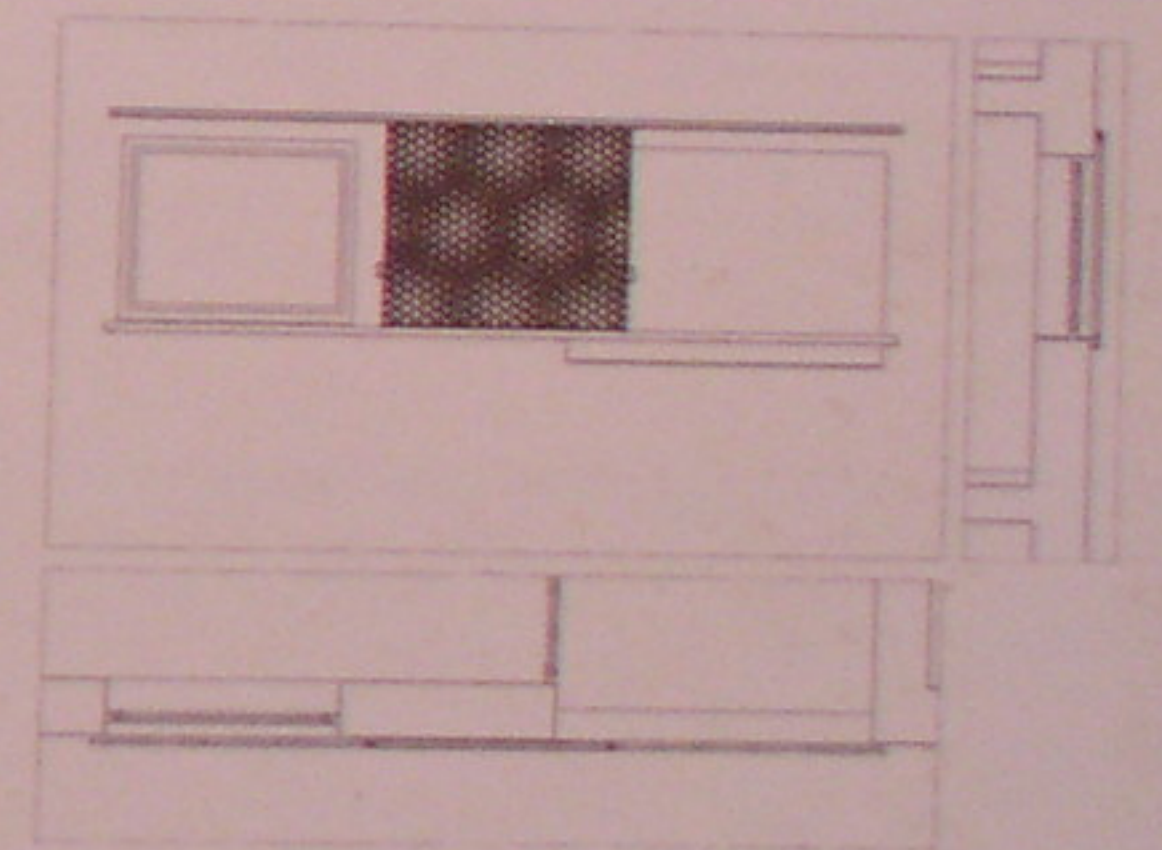




Cross section



As can be seen in the photograph on the left, the west facade filters the incoming light by means of a system of sliding panels of perforated metal.



Construction detail of the west facade



Erick van Egmond Architects

Housing for Seniors

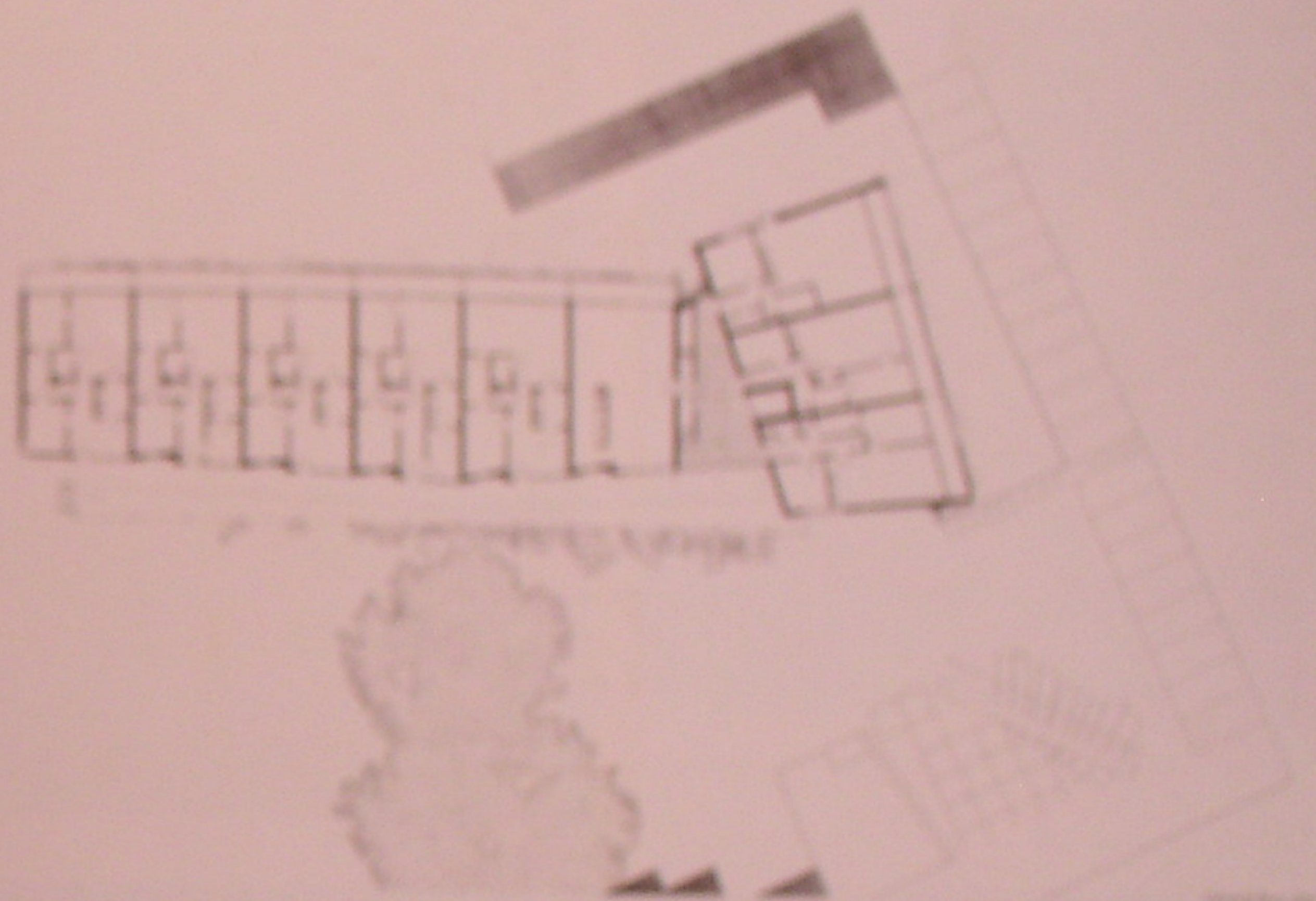
Wageningen, The Netherlands

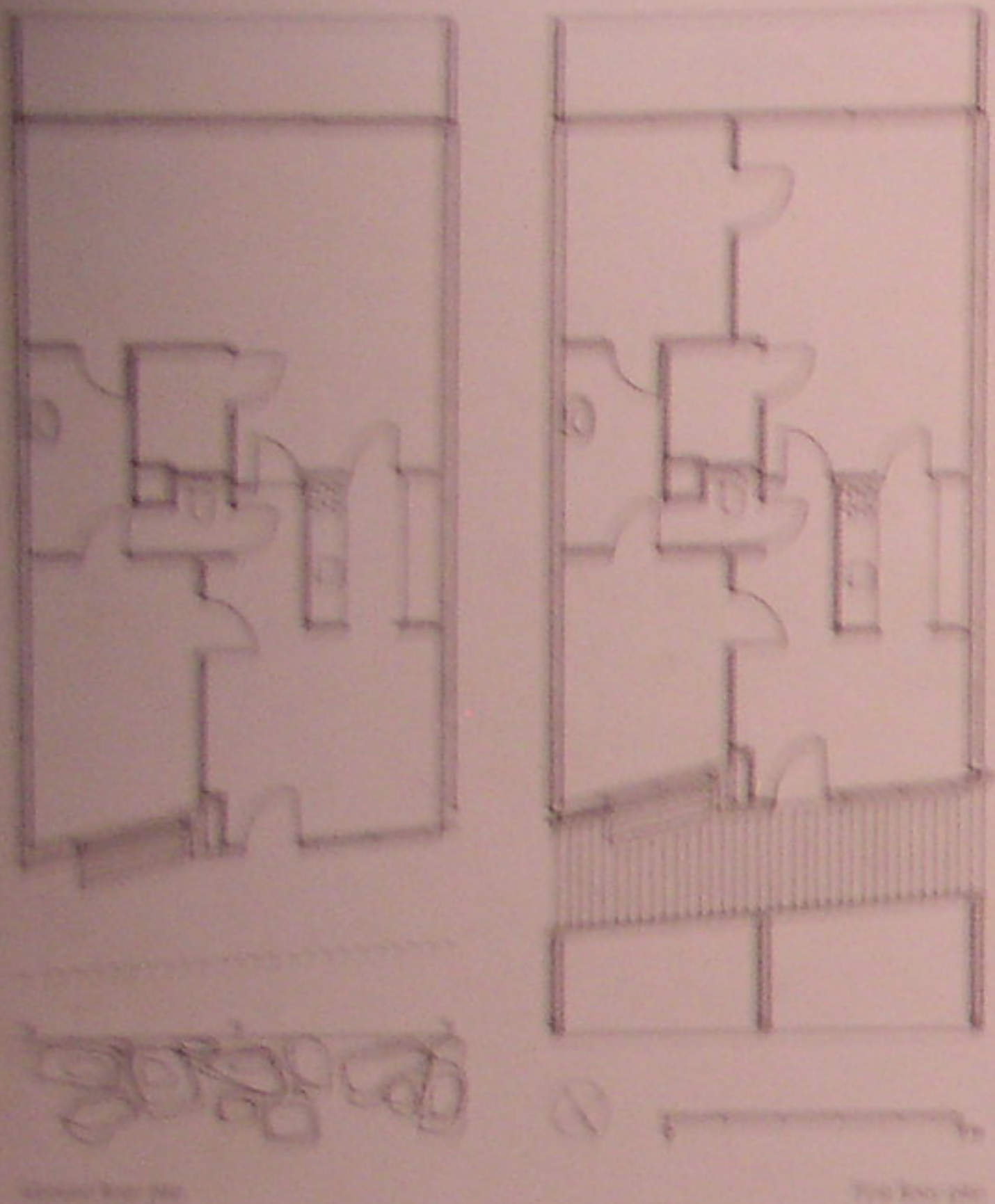
The Commissioning in Wageningen used to have a residential complex dating from the beginning of the century comprising a church, a secondary school and a school. The church and the former secondary school had been abandoned in the project. The school made use for a housing complex located on the border of the old cemetery.

The intention was to build the complex around the existing church for the project. A modern house was chosen for the building, which appeared in the form of a bridge in order for the green courtyard to be accessible, a path through the road has been created from the Commissioning following the central axis to the church. It all has been integrated into the project to guarantee sufficient accessibility. The main purpose of all these new buildings of different types and volumes is to be integrated within the site. A large house to create a great connection with the existing building. That of the house has a clear

view to the green area. The building at the heart of the block had a view of the Commissioning. On the south side, the garden has been integrated into the green building block. The building is ground level and has been designed with a central garden on the south side. A covered garden for all residents can also be found on the south side. The garden can be reached through the gallery on the first entrance.

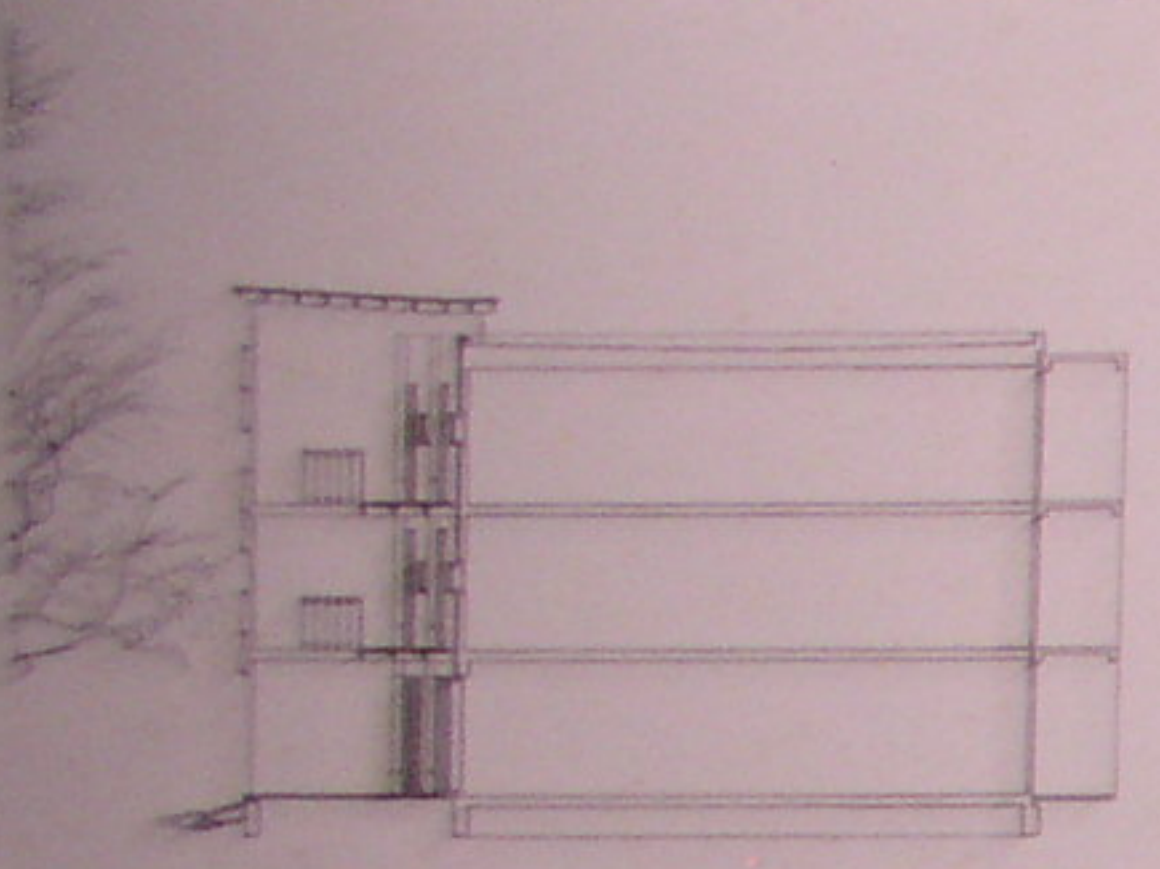
The building has been designed with an open-plan plan. This important use to make use of the rooms of each quality in each apartment. The two bedrooms are separated by open cupboard units, which can be used in one of the bedrooms. It is possible to adapt the house to the specific wishes of the residents. It can be moved without making any other. Each house has a direct connection between the living room and the kitchen.





The living block, which only has three floors, has 24 three-bedroom apartments of different volumes and types. It has been elevated in order to give greater accessibility to the whole building. In the residential block, most of the apartments give onto the green area, thus providing greater quality of life.





The dwellings on the ground floor have their own access from the raised gallery and also have a small private garden.



The architectural solution and the materials that have been chosen for this intervention avoid any type of nostalgic form, adopting a clearly modern language.



Ignacio Vicens & José Antonio Ramos

Asilo de Ancianos

Alcázar de San Juan, Spain

The site is located in an industrial area on the outskirts of town at the point of contact between the city and the country, thus offering the possibility of defining its own environment. A longitudinal layout of parallel wings is proposed, perforated by multiple openings onto courtyards and gardens. In such a clearly longitudinal layout the transverse views and perspectives create a special tension, and the clarity of the layout contrasts with the functional complexities of the internal organisation.

The treatment of the external walls, rendered in cement oxidized with iron sulphate, reveals the will to integrate its volumes into an environment of reddish terrain. This same will can be seen in the design of the gardens, which exclusively use local elements.

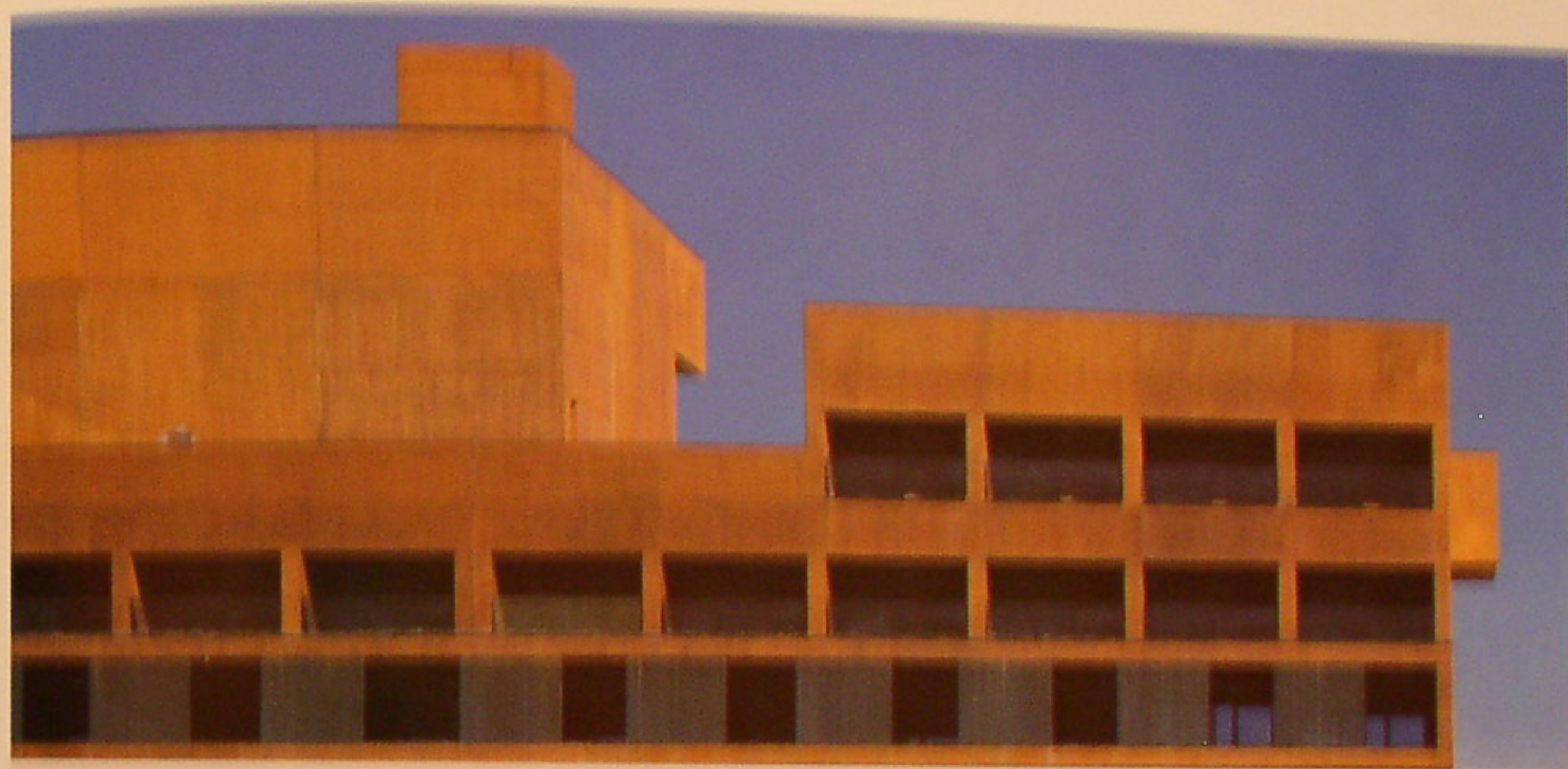
The emphasis in the interconnection of exterior and interior spaces leads to the treatment of the gardens as a fundamental part of the space for the use of the elderly.

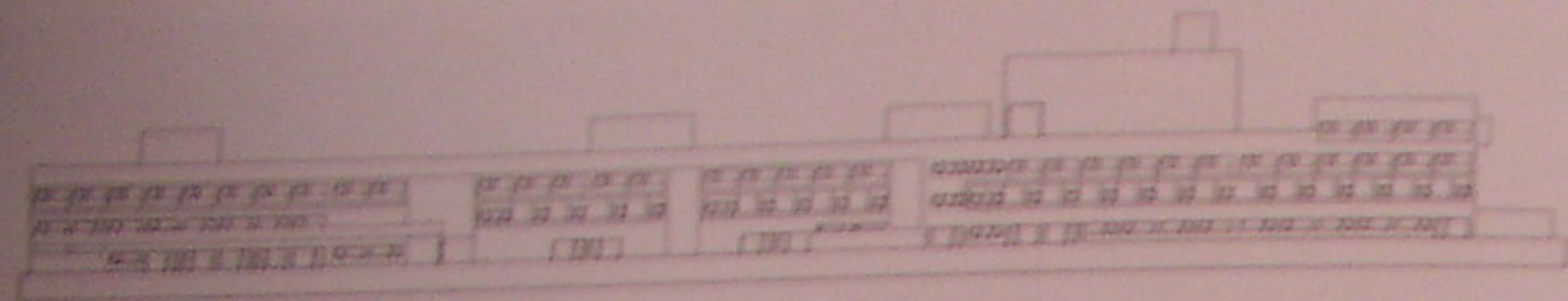
The olive trees mark places of rest and meeting in the garden, while the more protected spaces of the porches in double and triple height are underlined in their verticality by the cypress trees. The living rooms are perforated with large windows that open onto courtyards with fountains and ponds.

The garden and building are intoned with the colours of the land and the surrounding vegetation. The interior spaces are articulated by ramps and walkways, which offer a spatial fluidity that belies the rigid ground plan. Here natural light is used to underline the space. In the chapel the light sources are deep and excavated in the walls, underlining their thickness; also, their situation in the corners helps to define the space volumetrically and to define it as a unitary whole. The incorporation of the private chapel of the nuns in the volume of the church gives spatial and thematic order to the spaces devoted to worship and prayer.

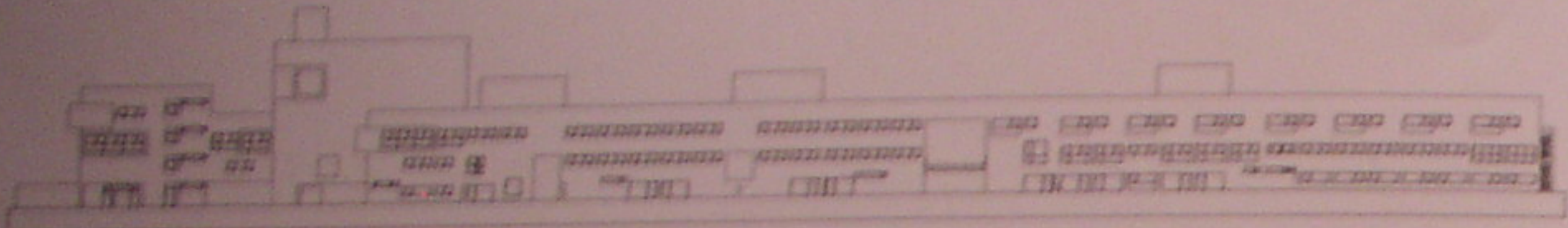


Photographs: Eugenio Torres

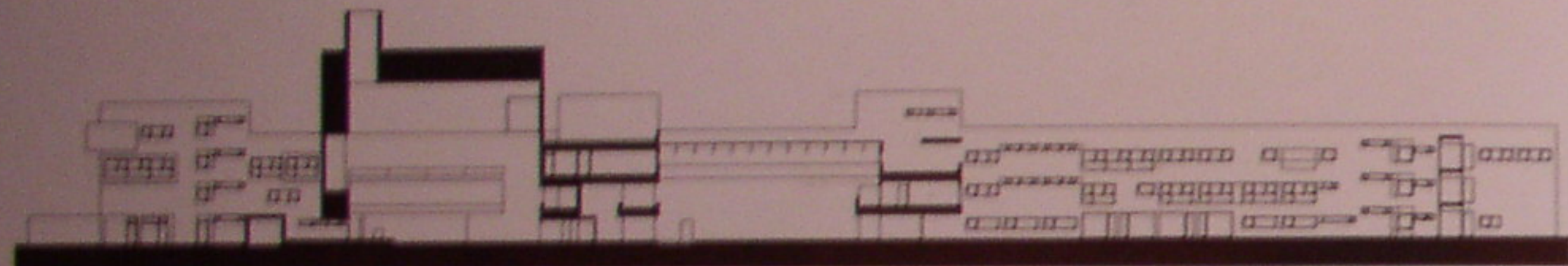




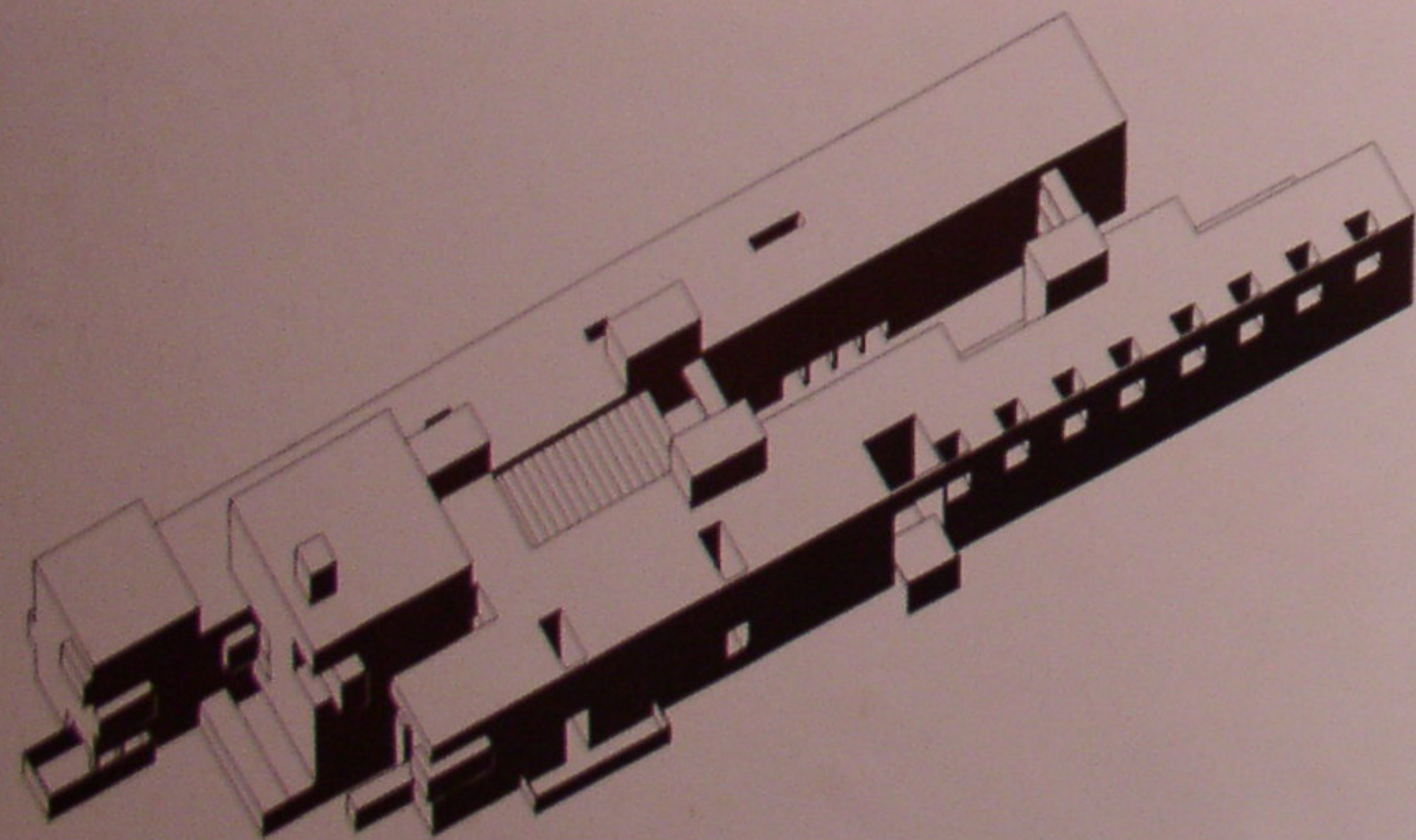
South elevation



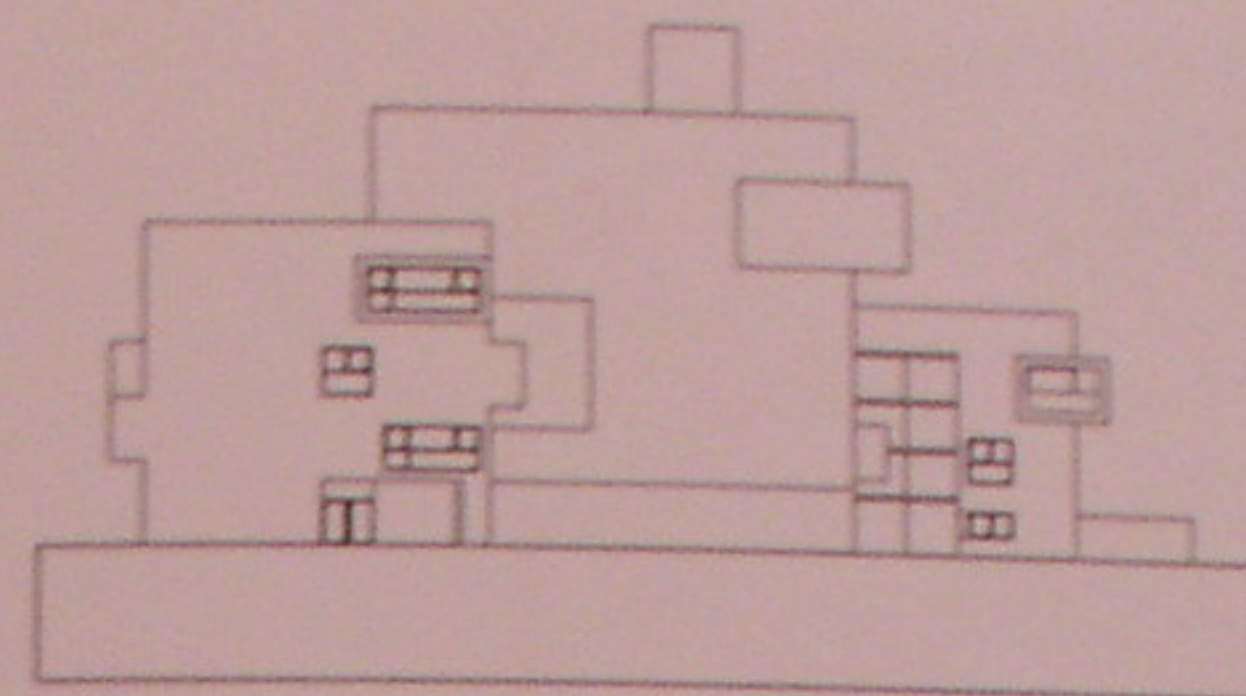
North elevation



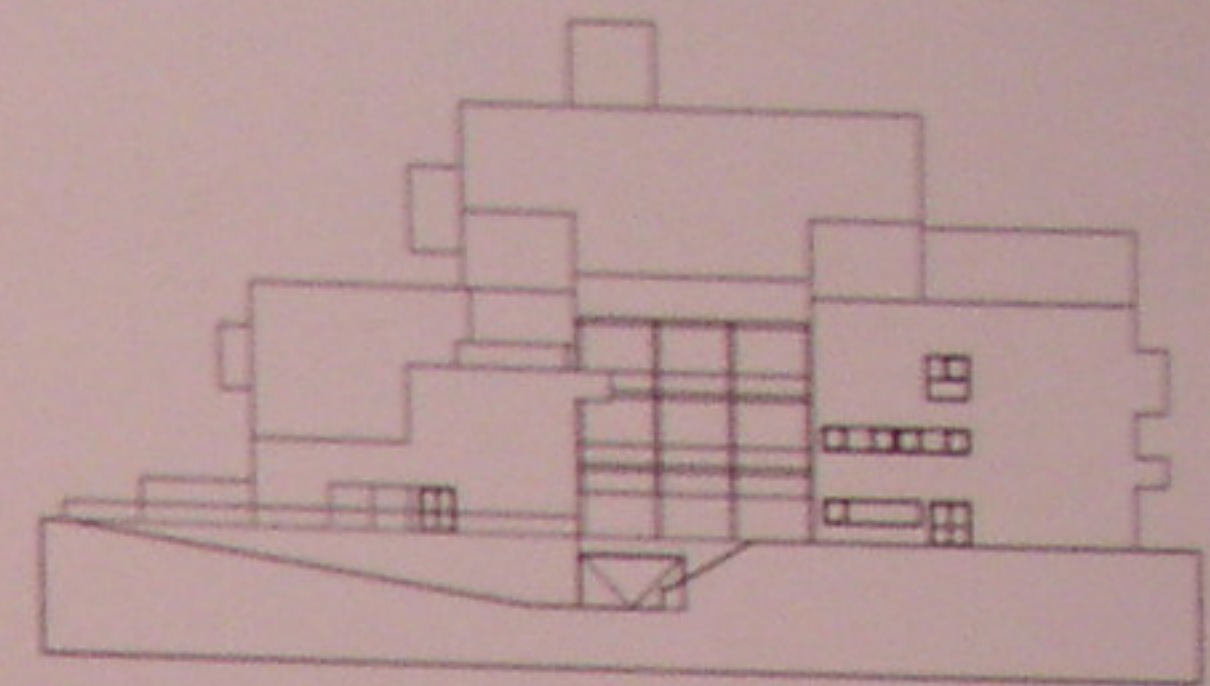
Longitudinal section



Axonometric projection



East elevation

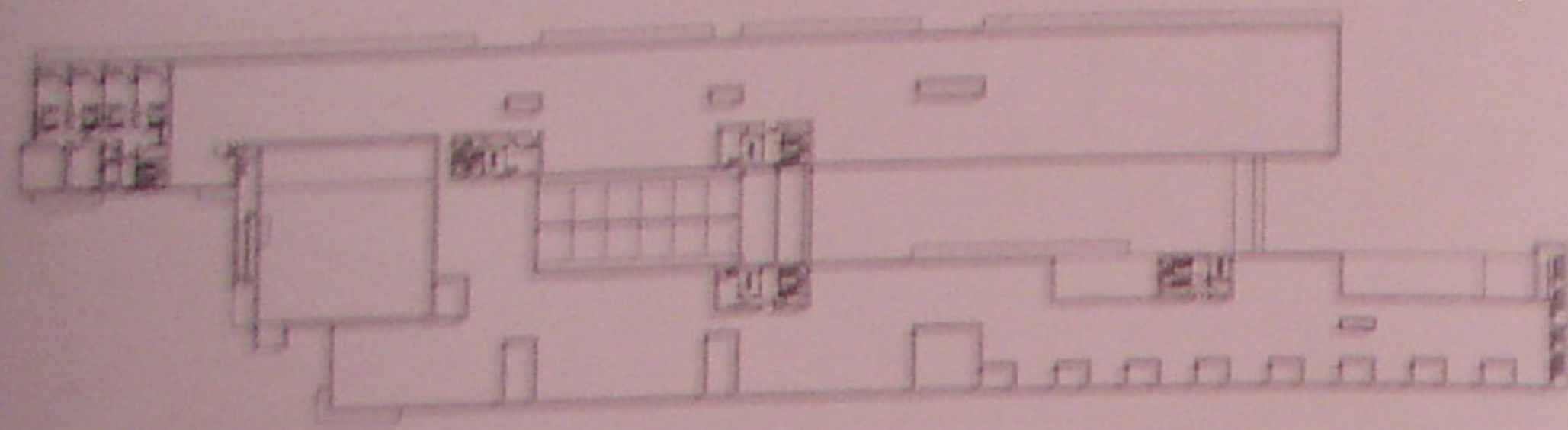


West elevation

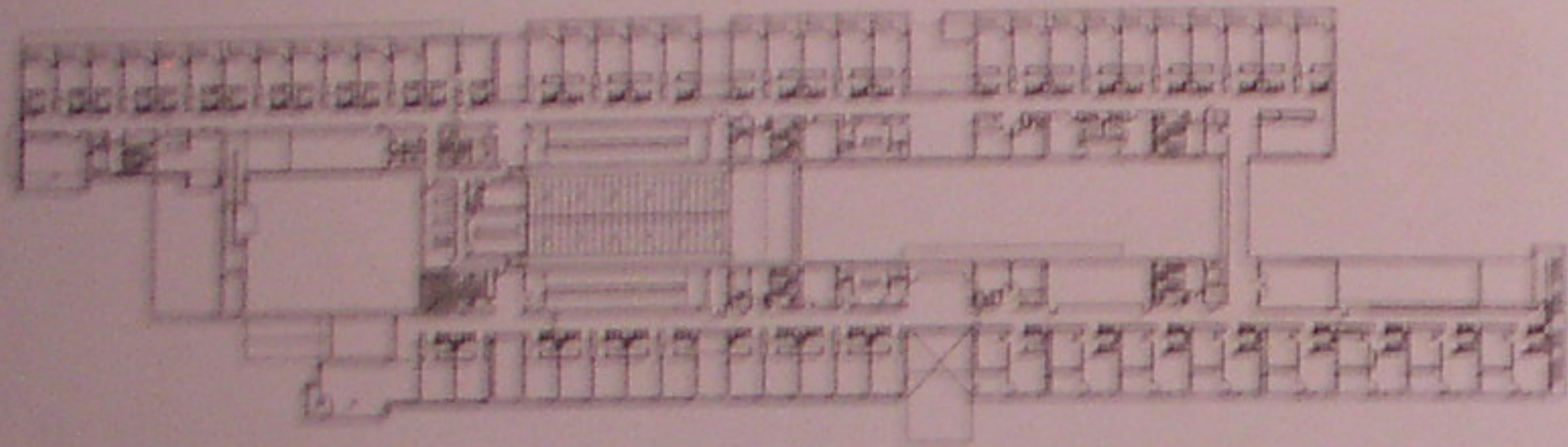


Aluminium joinery with a black veneer contrasts with the surface finish of the exterior walls, which have been fixed using oxidised concrete with iron sulphate. Thus, we see the firm will of the architects to integrate the building into a landscape dominated by the colour of deep red earth.

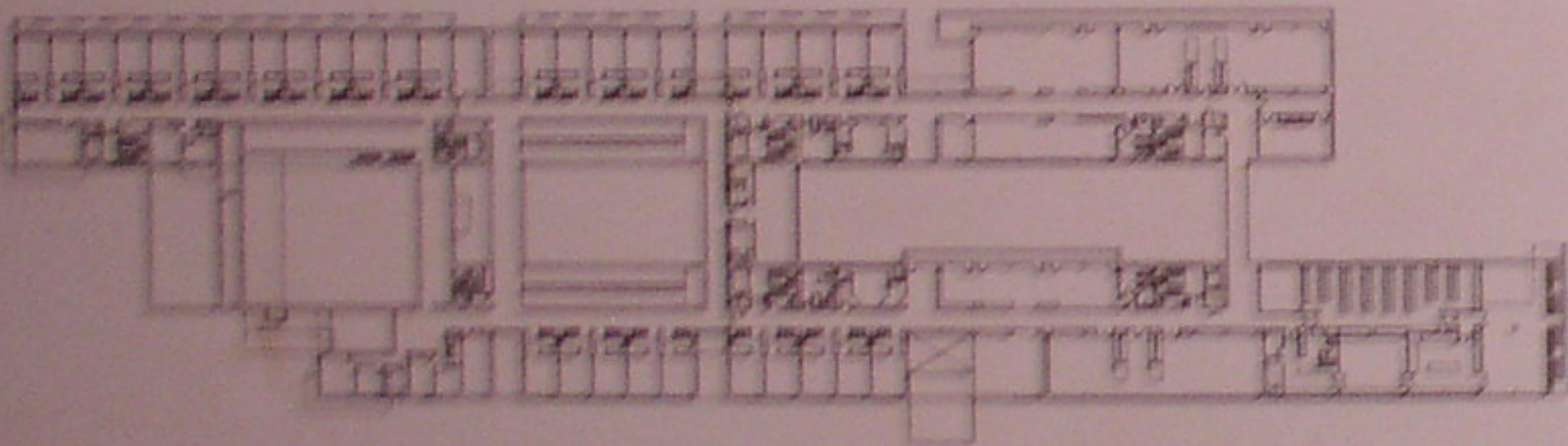




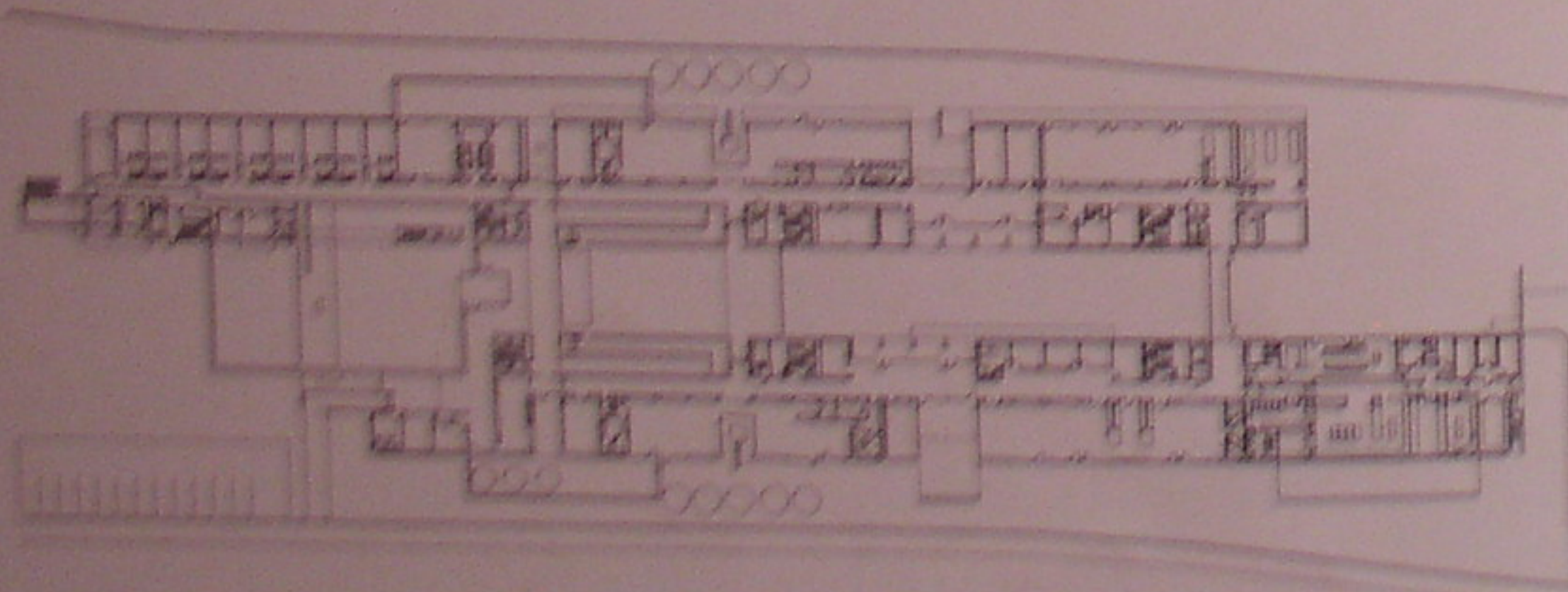
Third floor plan



Second floor plan



First floor plan



Ground floor plan



The serenity of the design is further enhanced by the regular arrangement of geometric perforations in the walls which create circulation spaces. These perforations also contribute to a better diffusion of light.



Nickl & Partner architekten

Hospital and Old People's Centre

Bellingries, Germany

Designed as a model project, this complex comprises a hospital, an old people's home, a nursing home for the elderly as well as old people's and staff dwellings, all united in a single building.

The development is situated in a dominant urban position not far from the old, walled town centre.

The ensemble consists of a newly refurbished classic building that had undergone major alterations in the 1960's and a new structure of similar size.

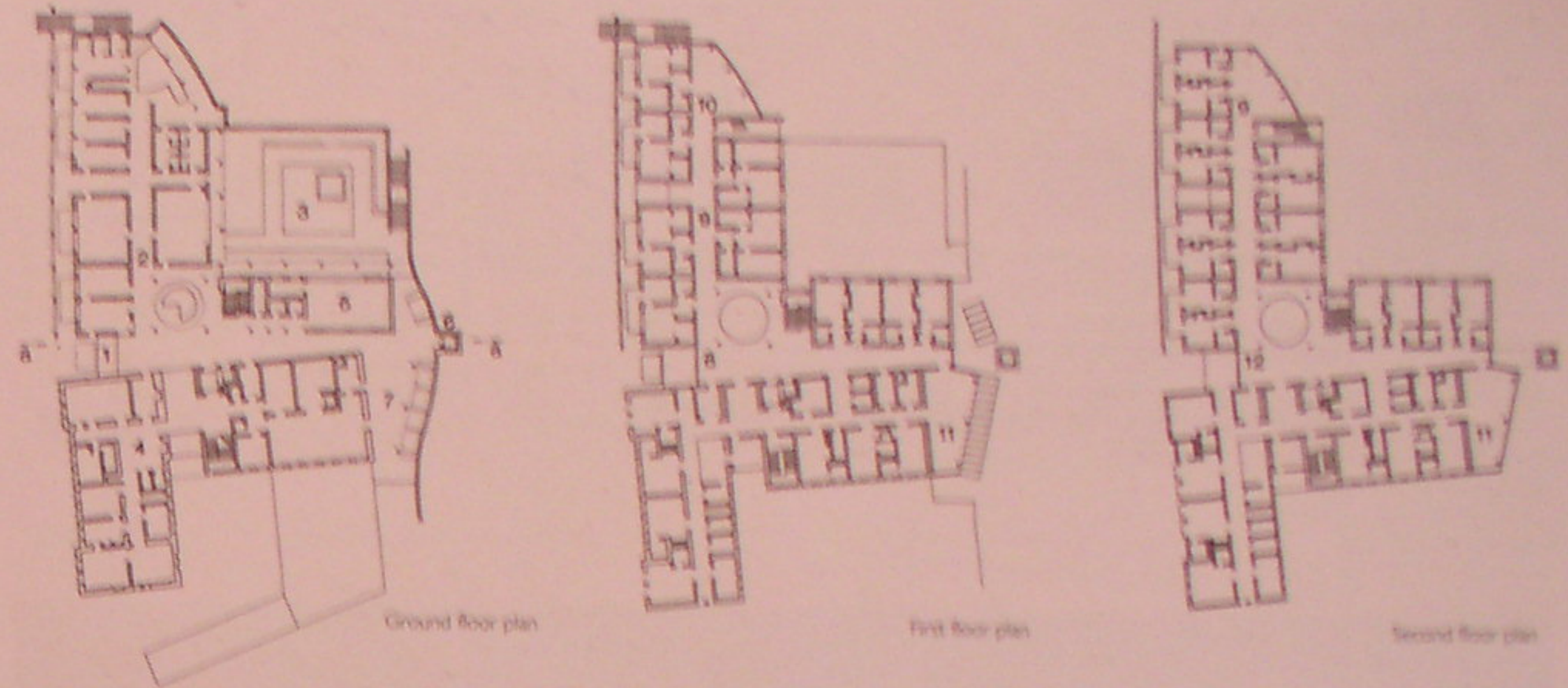
The two sections are set at an angle to each other. This layout allowed the creation of a generous central stair case space lit by a large top light and by windows at the side. This space is located immediately next to the main entrance and provides access to all areas.

The coloration of the exposed concrete soffits around the light-well openings ranges from a bold blue through light red to bright yellow. Colours also play an important role in the facade design.

The slightly set-back main entrance forms the junction between the old and new sections of the building. It functions as a wind lobby with sliding doors in a glass and metal facade. The entrance canopy is suspended at the sides from the two building tracts set at an angle to each other. Only the rainwater gutter is fixed directly to the actual entrance facade. The canopy consists of alternate areas of transparent glass and opaque yellow fibre-cement slabs, resulting in a gradual diminution of brightness from outside to inside.

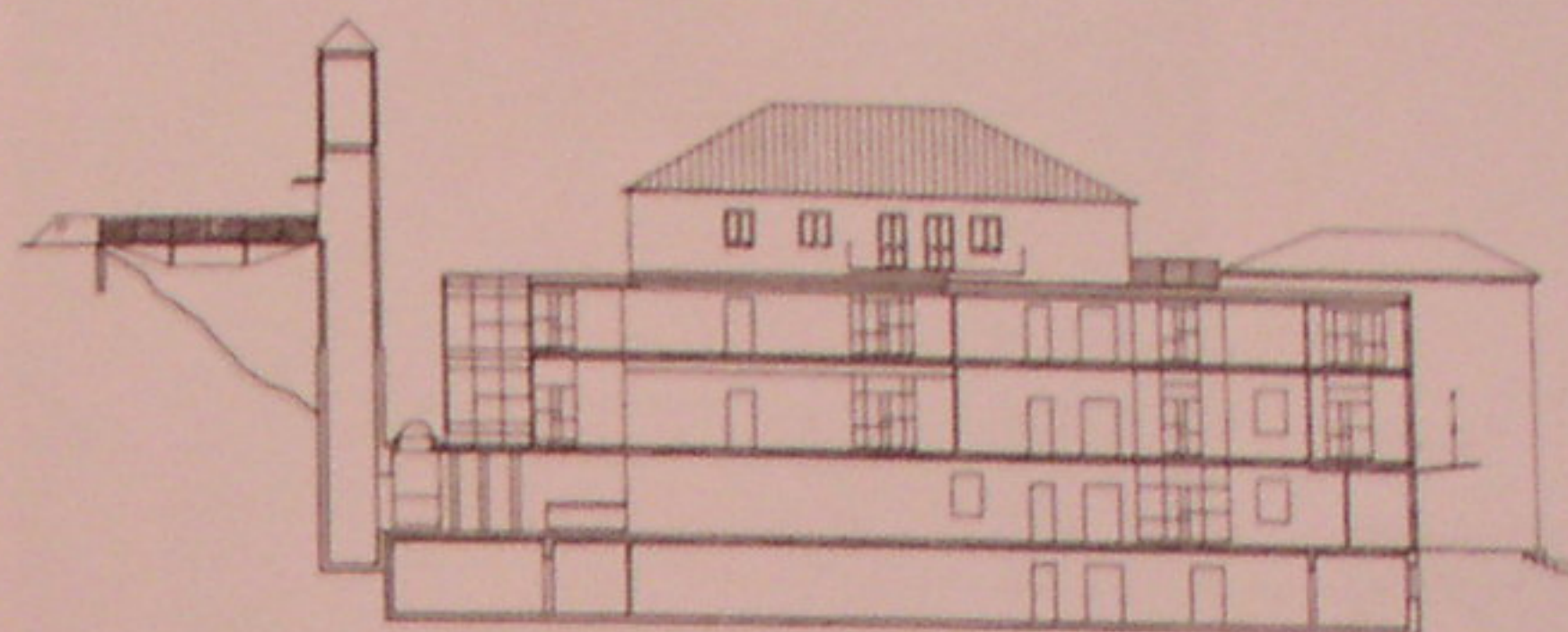
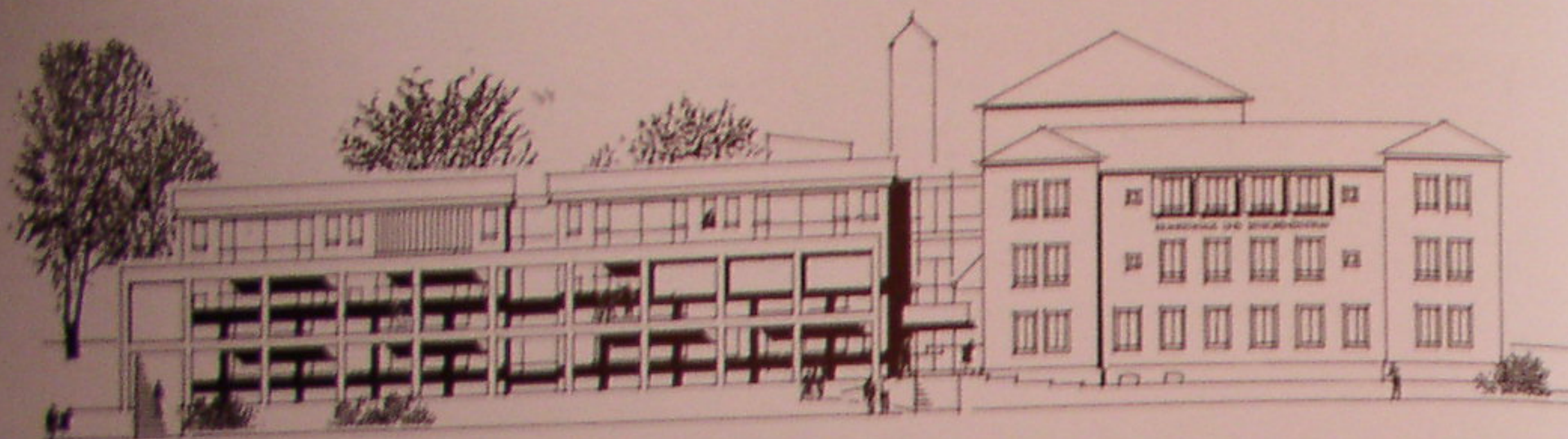


Photographie: Dieter Lohmeier, Architektura



1 Lobby 2 Physiotherapy 3 Recreation area 4 Medical department 5 Chapel 6 Lift to park 7 Dining room 8 Dayroom 9 Bedrooms 10 Therapy station 11 Lounge 12 Nursing ward

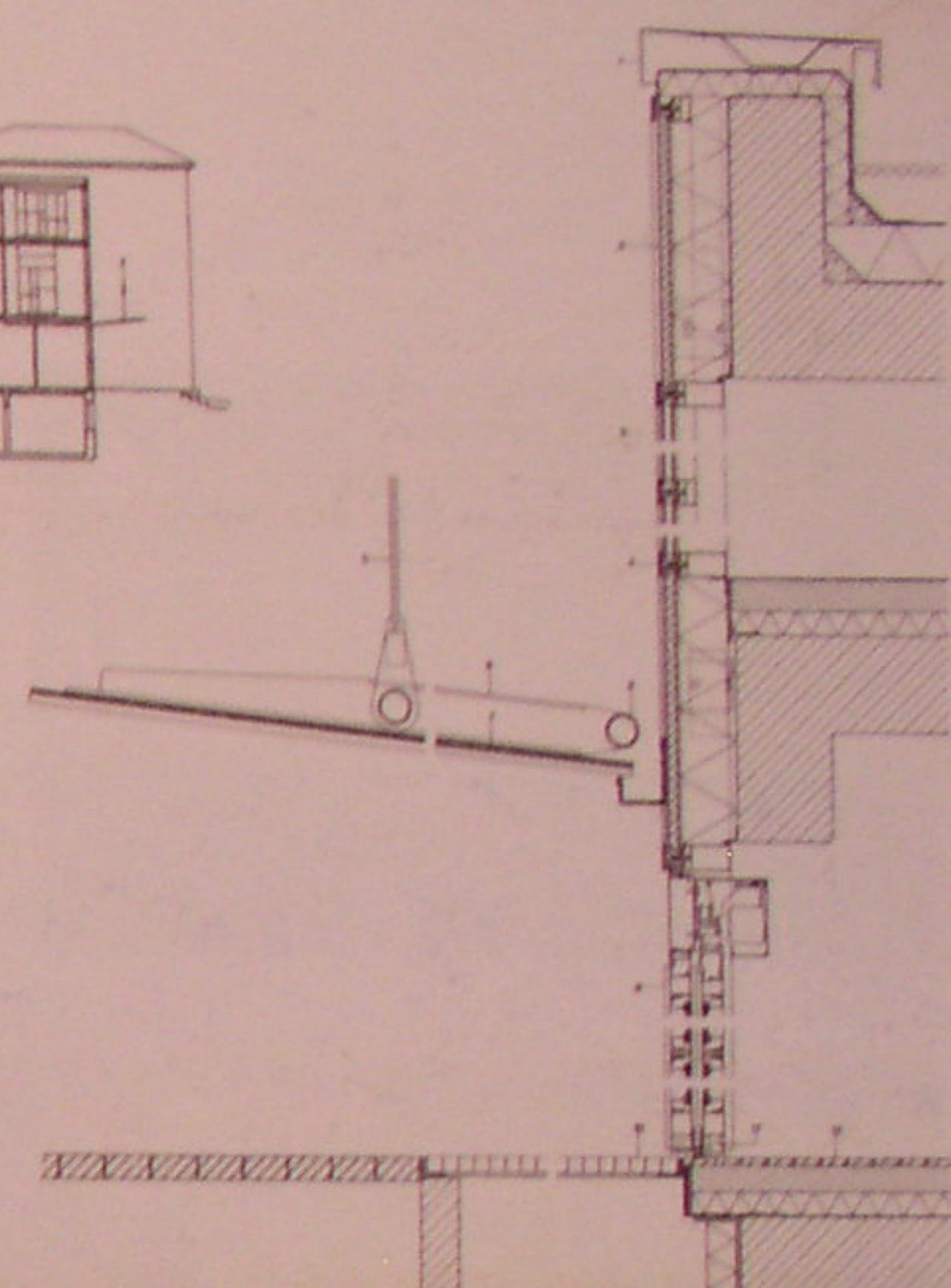




Section A-A

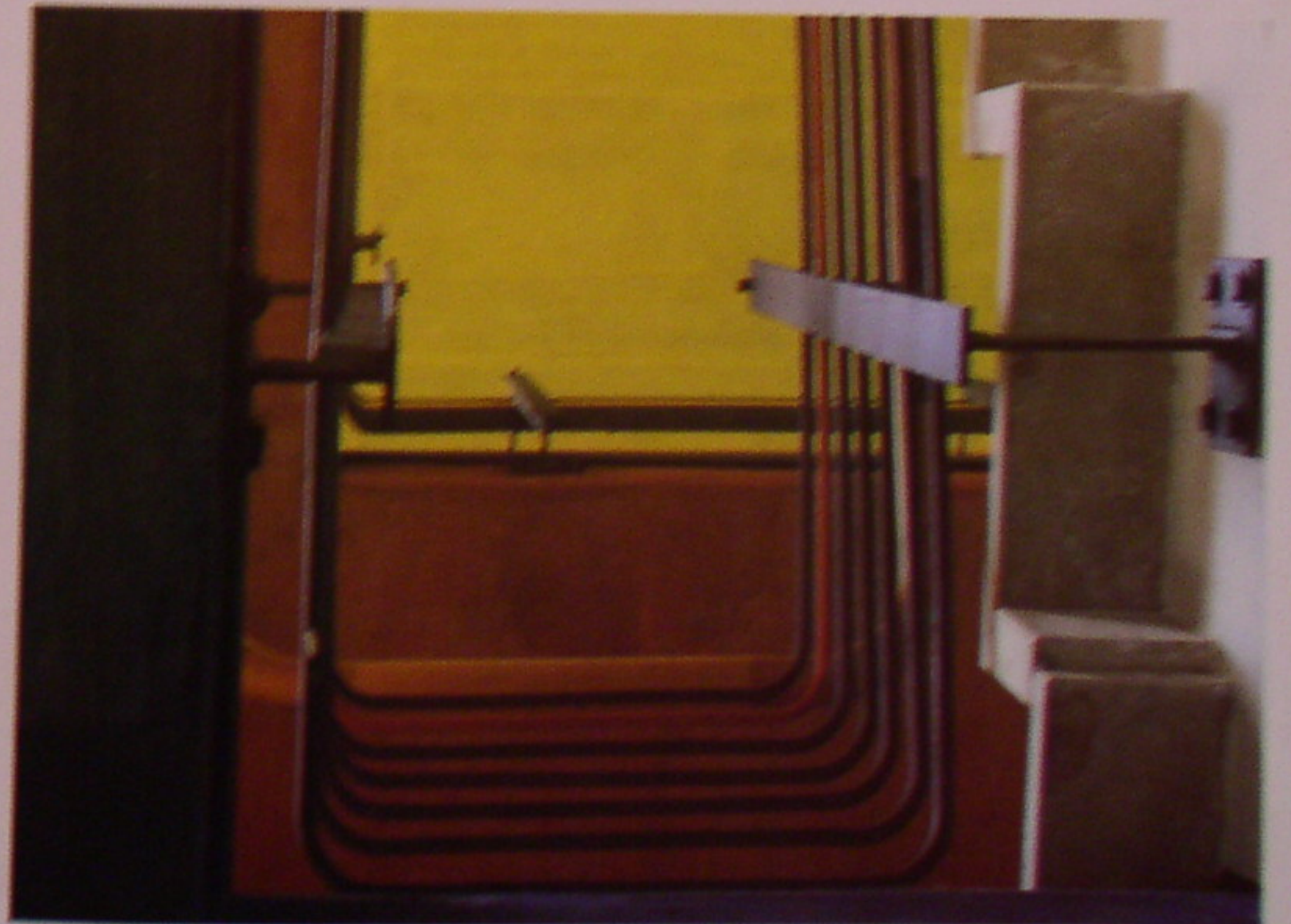
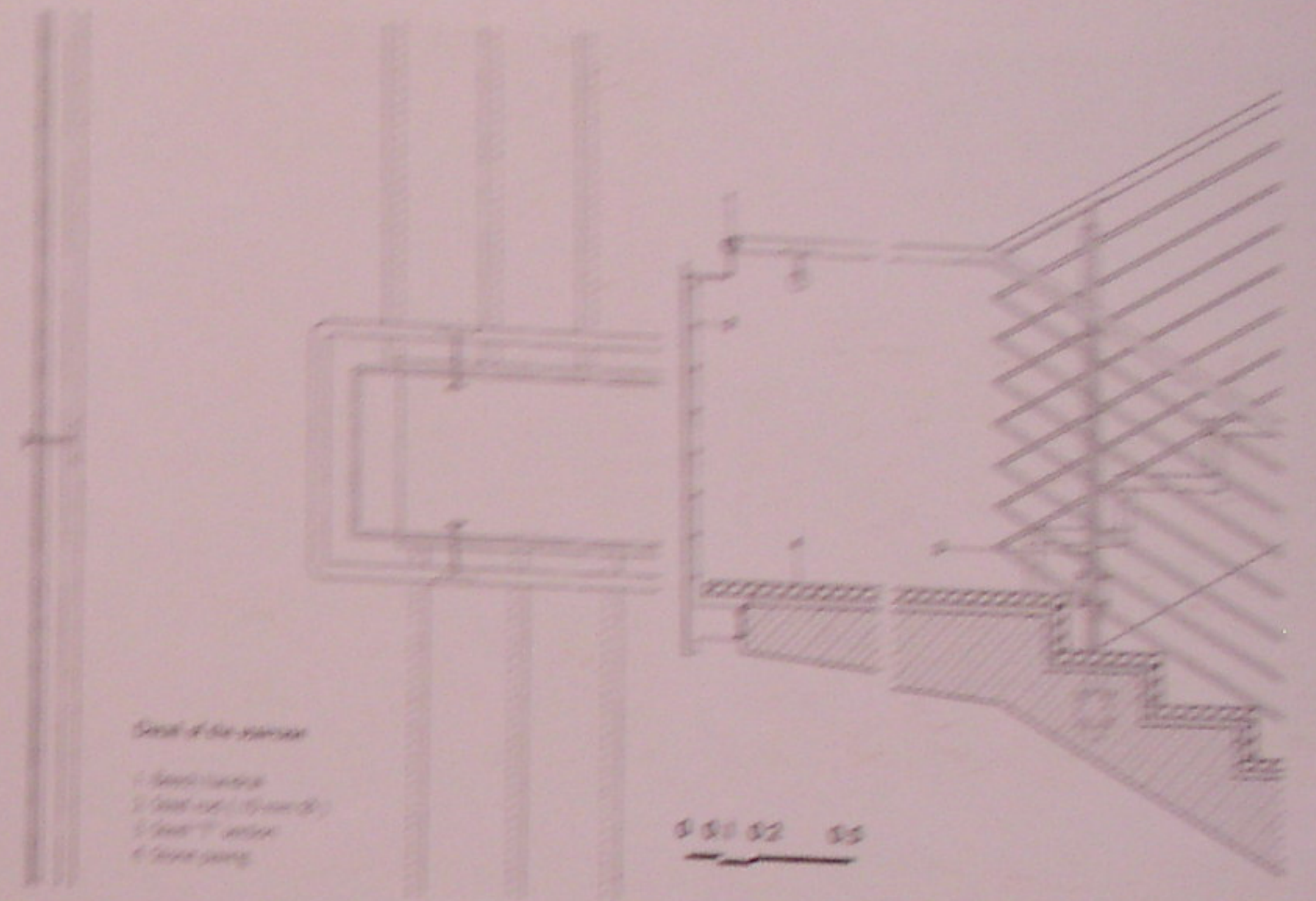
Section through the entrance facade

1. Titanium-zinc sheet capping
2. Powder-coated aluminum panel
3. Double glazing
4. Extruded aluminum section
5. Steel rod (14 mm Ø)
6. Galvanized steel I-beam (IPE 100)
7. 2x4mm laminated safety glass, or 8mm fibre-cement sheet with coloured waterproof coating on both faces
8. Galvanized steel tube (70 mm Ø)
9. Automatic glass sliding door in aluminium frame
10. Galvanized steel grating
11. Granite slab
12. Solnhofen stone slabs



The interior walls of exposed concrete have a varnished finish in different tones that range from bright blue to brilliant yellow to luminous red.

The project consists of restoring the existing building and creating a new structure that allows the arrival of the complex to be integrated to the urban fabric. The building is located in a central area of the city, and it is a key element of the urban fabric. The building is a key element of the urban fabric.



MVRDV

100 Wozzoo's

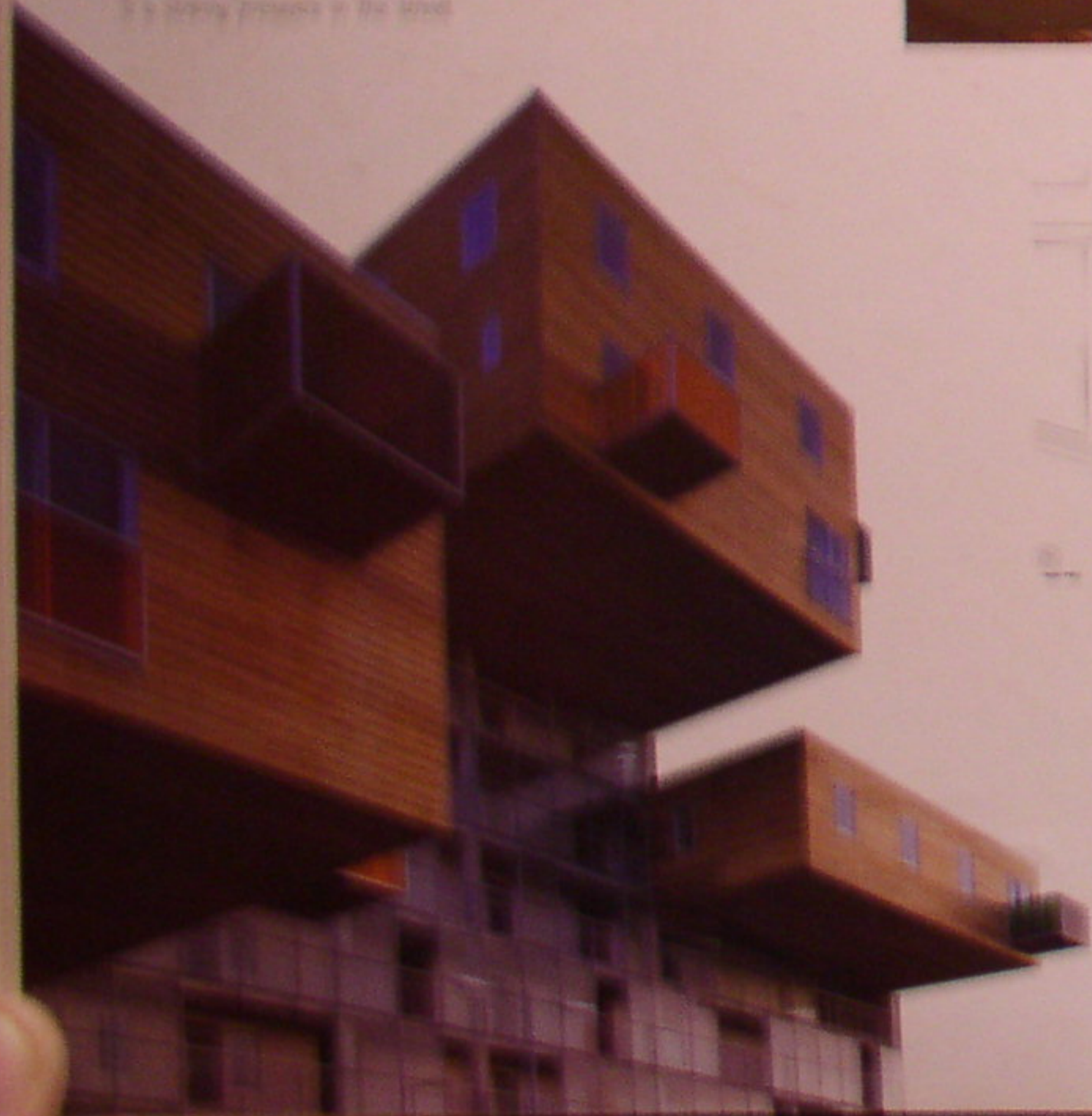
Amsterdam Oudorp, The Netherlands

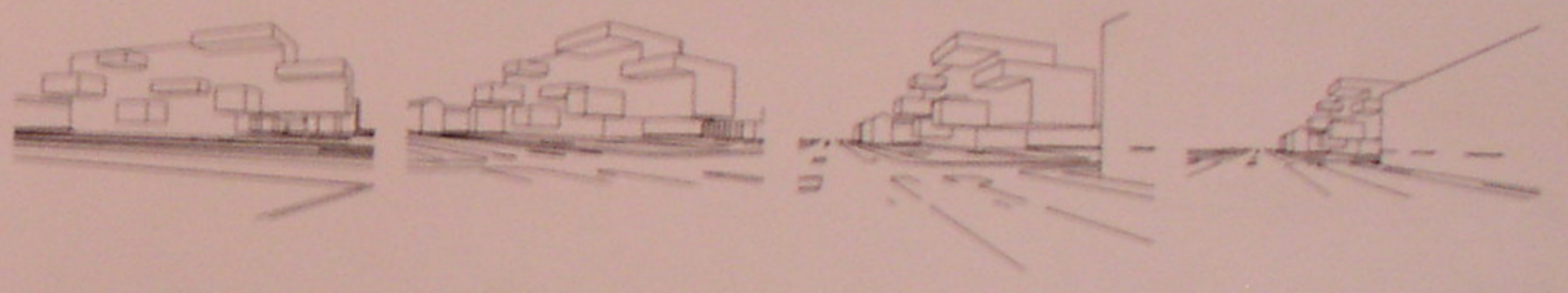
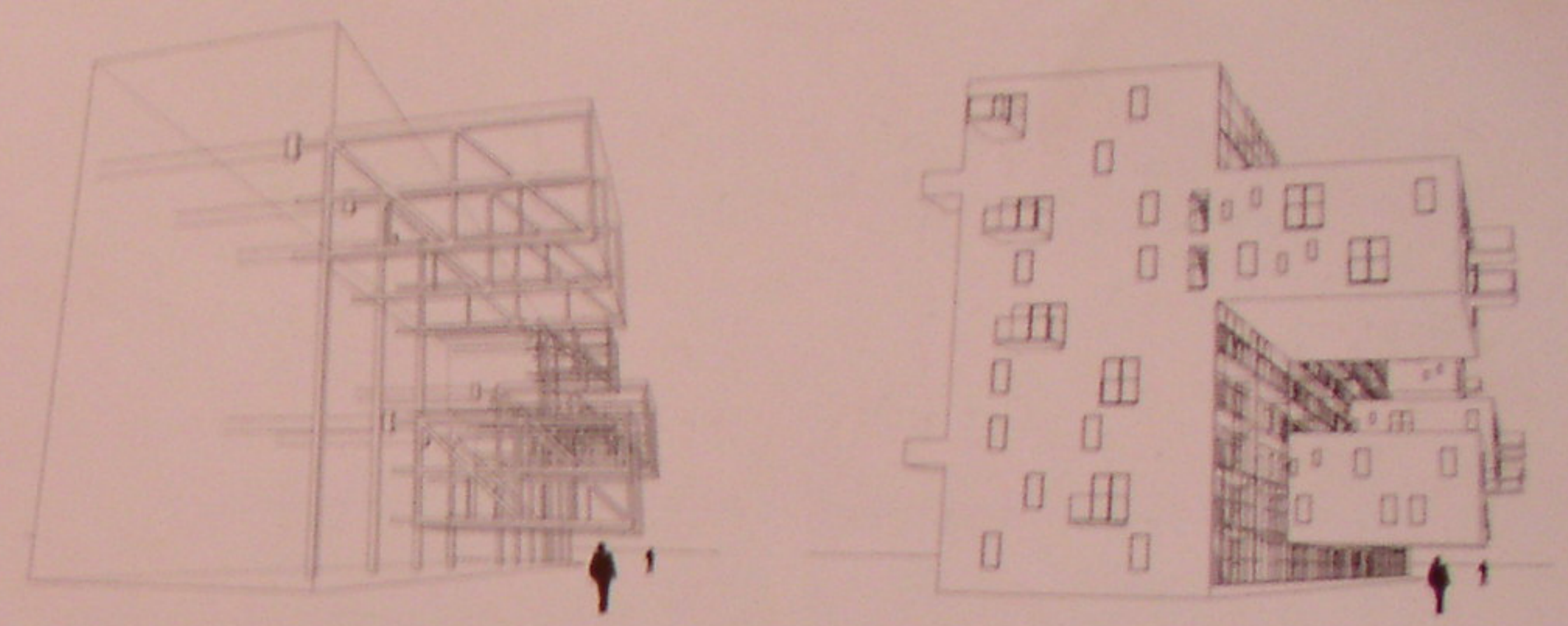
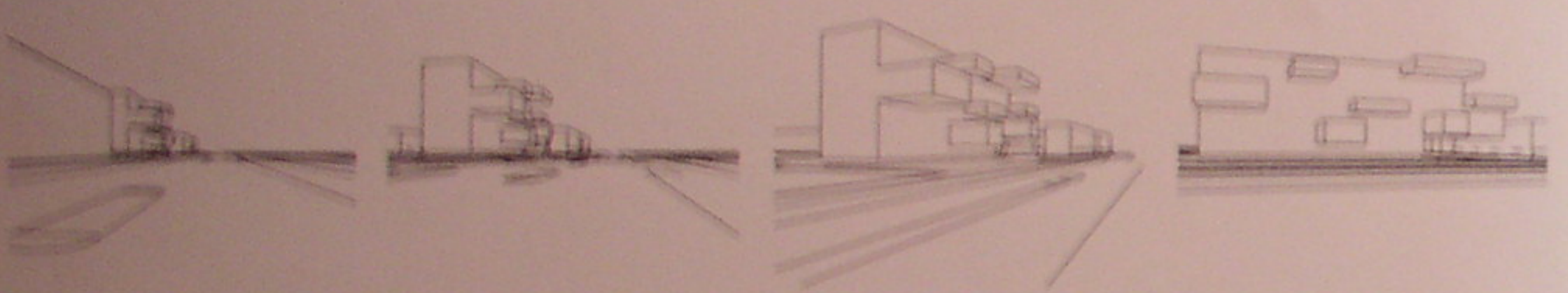
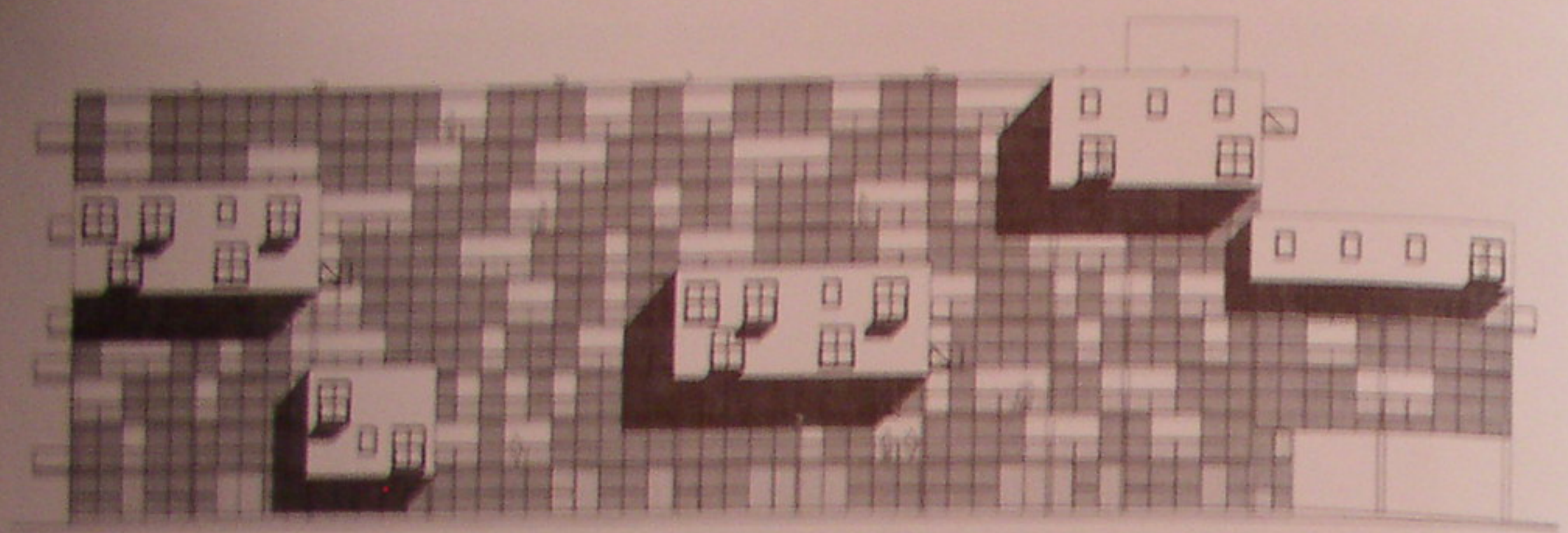
A block of 100 apartments for people over 50 years of age was to be built in a garden-city situation in the area of *Hoopland Oudorp*. The apartments were to offer a higher degree of independence than a care or home for the elderly and could in the future also accommodate younger residents. The current zoning strategy and the north-south orientation of the building made it impossible to situate the 100 apartments in a single block which could only face 47. The remaining 53 were staggered from the north facade of the block using three cantilevered gables in such a way that each building would receive the sun on its east or west facade in the Netherlands. It is not permitted to build north-facing apartments. The cantilevering was done using the north facade as a starting process in the street

and the east-west orientation of these units combined with the north-south orientation of the apartments in the interior of the block.

Each gallery of the block has a different perspective and the different window positions, balcony size and balcony materials give the facade their own character. For sound protection, the party walls were built 2 cm thicker than was structurally necessary and the extra thickness was used to connect the cantilevered beams without having to bear the weight of the load-bearing walls below and the regulations made it necessary to clad these beams.

The solution to the project means that the ground floor spaces characterize these neighborhoods as well as their own green spaces and a pedestrian network is already achieved for the area.

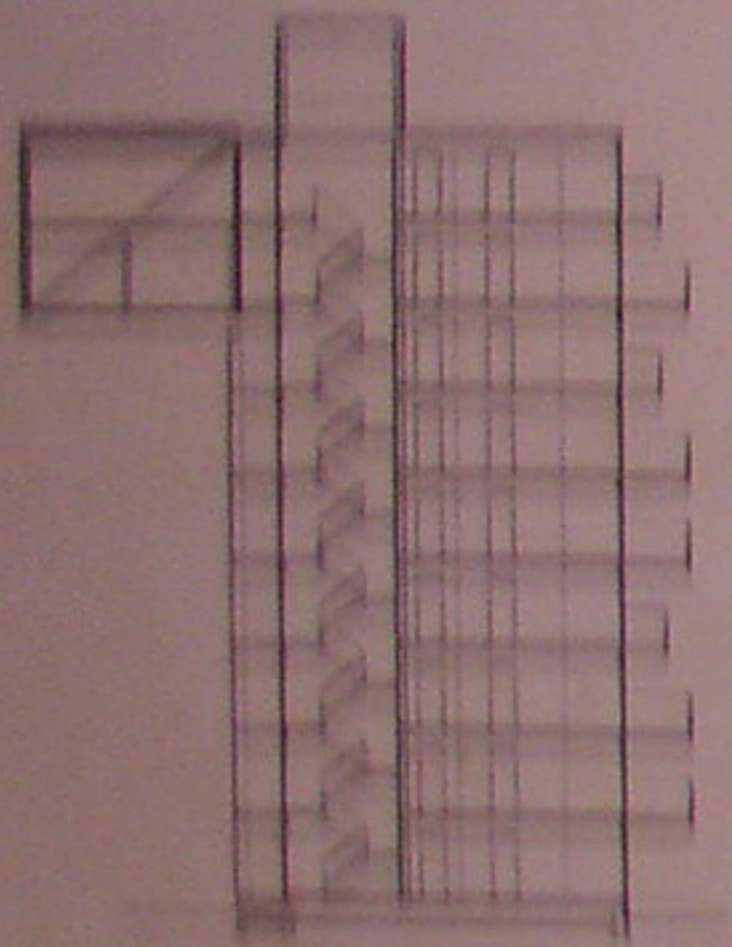




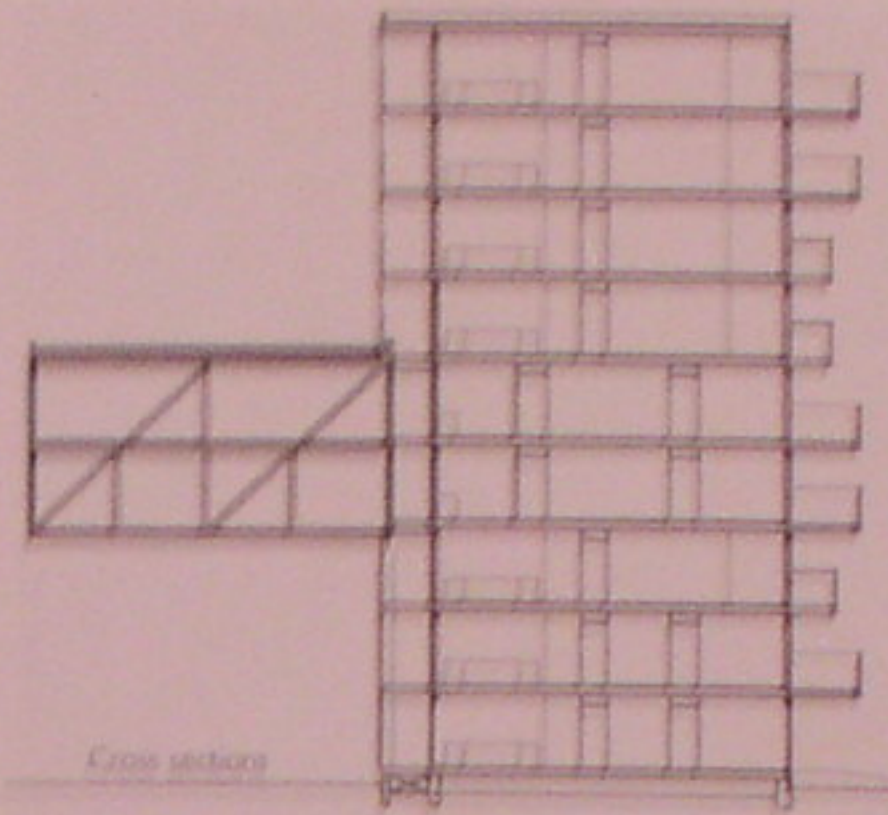
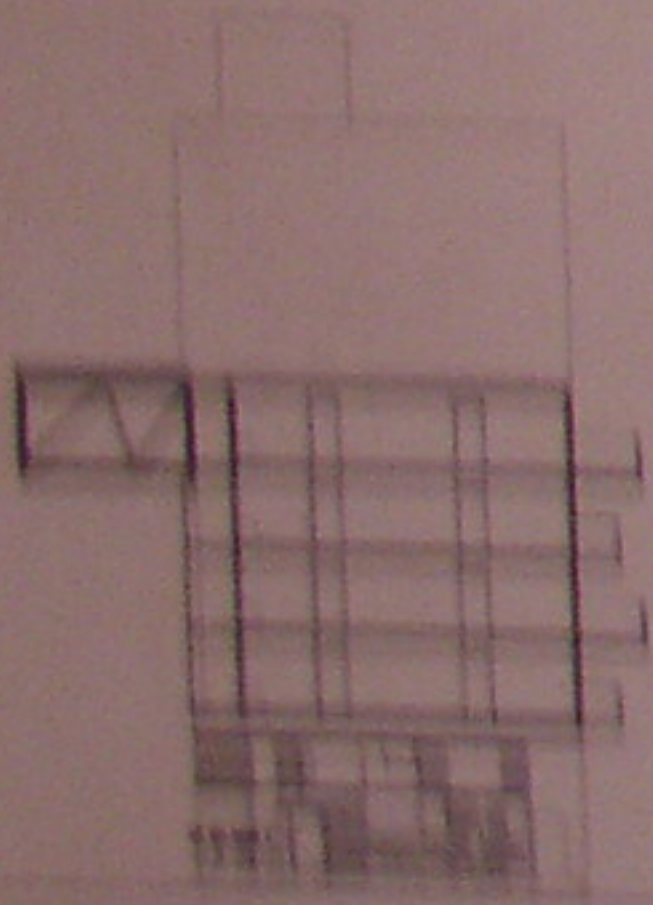


A great wealth and variety of forms and materials was necessary in the design of the openings in order to provide the expediency required by each apartment.

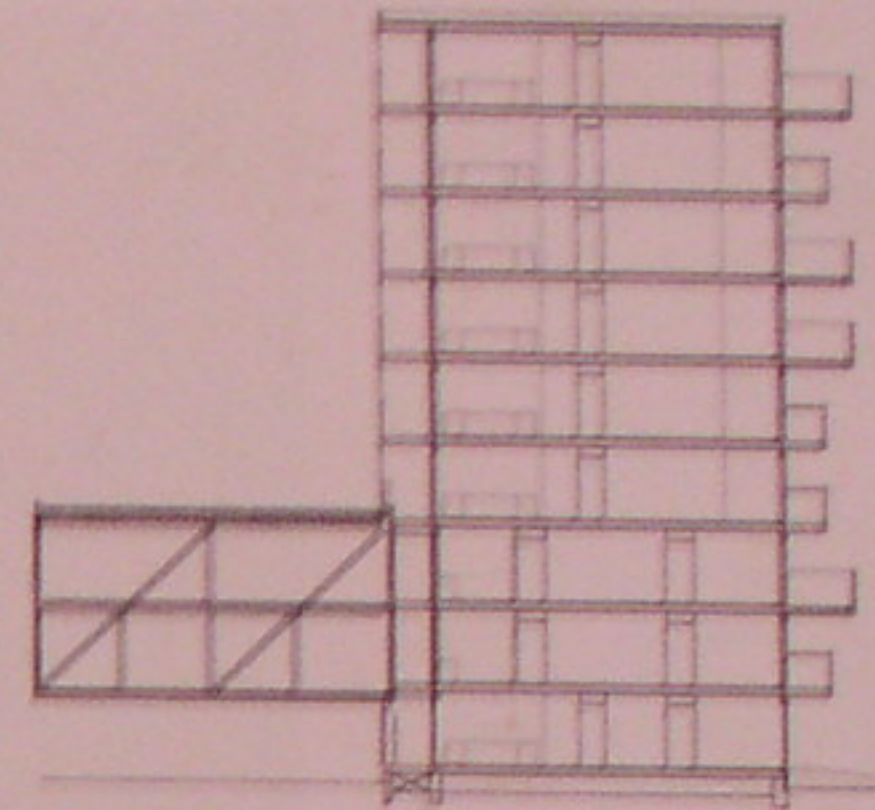
Thirteen of the one hundred apartments are completely suspended from the north facade by means of a system of triangular metal beams that absorb the large overhang.



Floor plan



Cross section



Toyo Ito

Housing for the elderly

Yatsushiro, Japan

Nursing homes typically adhere to the organisational model of the hospital because it allows for an efficient administration, but this tends to produce an architecture of confinement that Toyo Ito tried to avoid in this project.

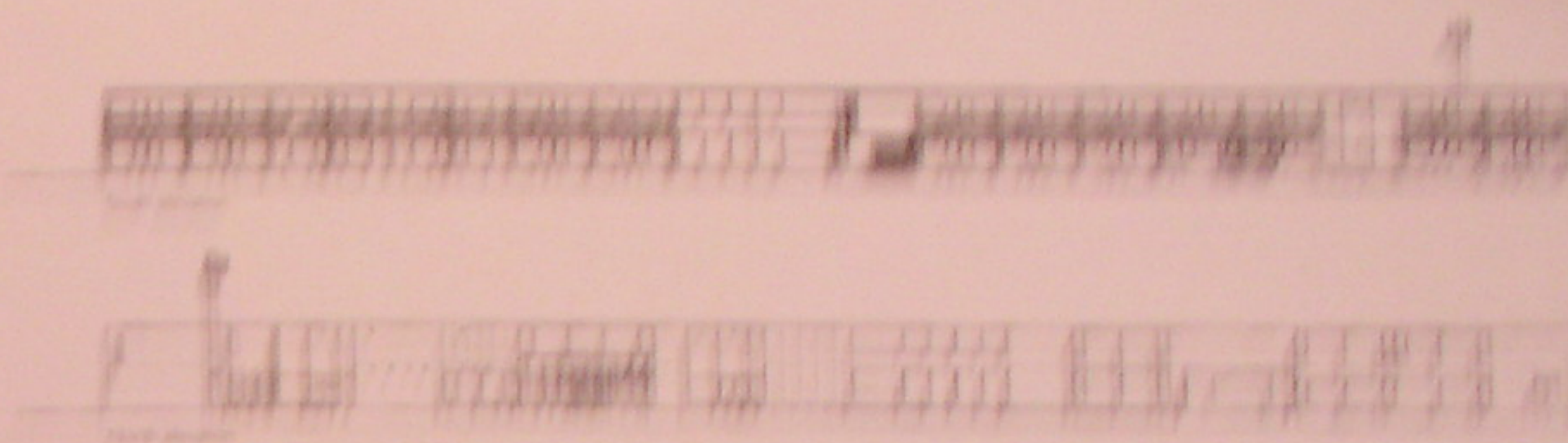
The building is sited in new reclaimed land by a hot spring resort town with views of the Amakusa Islands across the sea. The site's popularity among the town's people, the local community's desire that the facility contribute new energy to the old town, and the facility's intent to offer its residents an environment for active, socially engaged lives, encouraged its towards a free more ambiguous configuration of space in a traditionally "closed" building type.

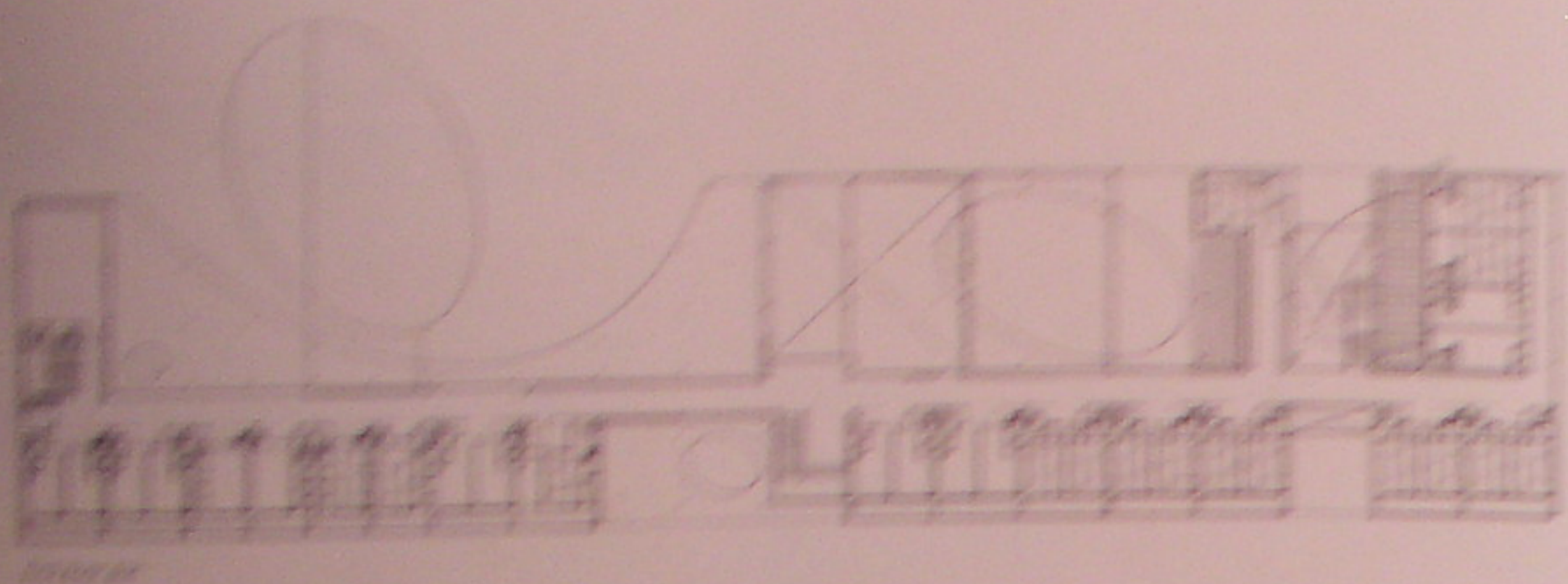
The flat roof is punctuated by low holes of contrasting size. It employs metal roof decking with a 100 mm high baffle, the structure of which was treated as a continuous series of shallow secondary beams. As such, only primary beams were necessary

across the breadth of the roof, and these beams were hidden within the joints between the decking panels so as to emphasise the flat, lightweight form of the roof.

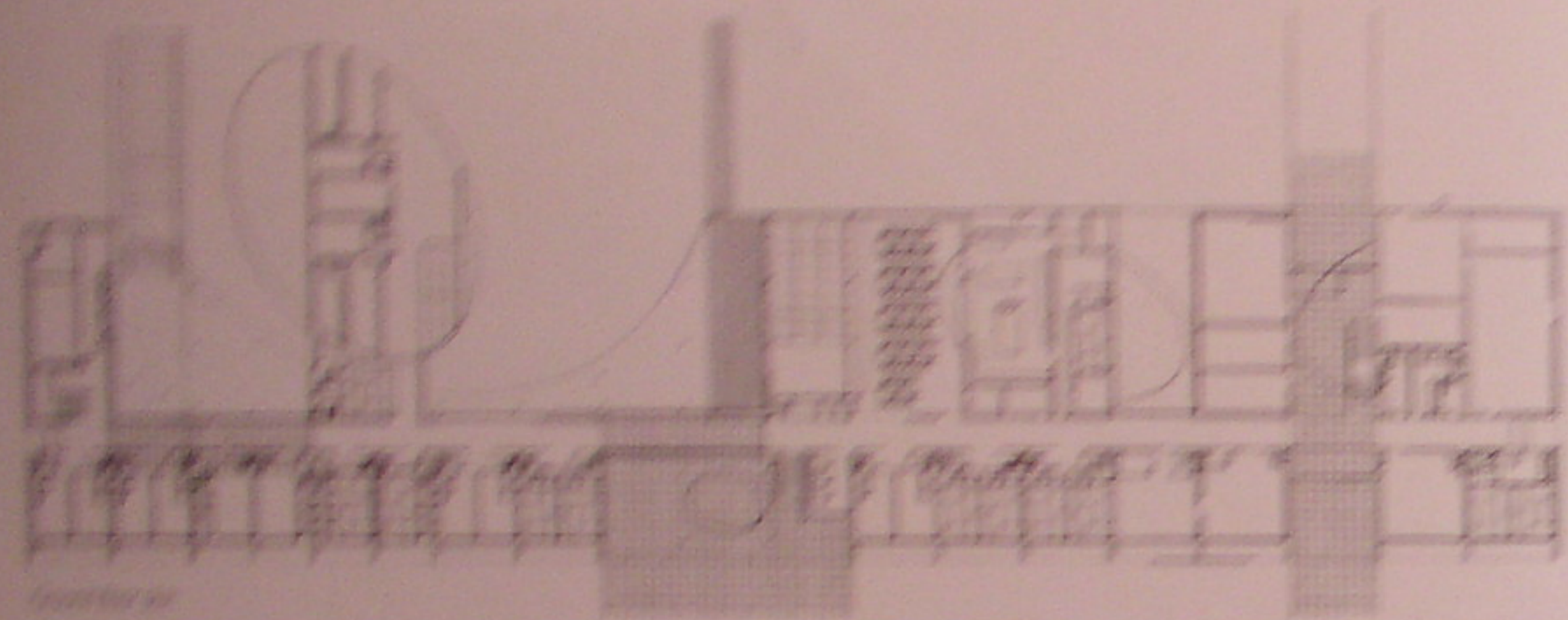
Supporting the flat roof are free-standing, two-level high reinforced concrete walls, placed in irregular locations, and columns of steel pipe. Since the free-standing walls receive the building's entire horizontal force — with only lateral force going to the steel pipes — columns of extremely slender proportion were sufficient. In contrast to the systemised structure of the roof, the elements below

materials or pieces — are distributed without interrelationship, so as to be marked almost by a sense of fracture. Light and rain enter through the holes in the roof, while the exterior scenery is drawn below the roof as a film-image-like scenery. The result, some "scenery" like dream fragments suspended in highly transparent space, open and infused with natural light.

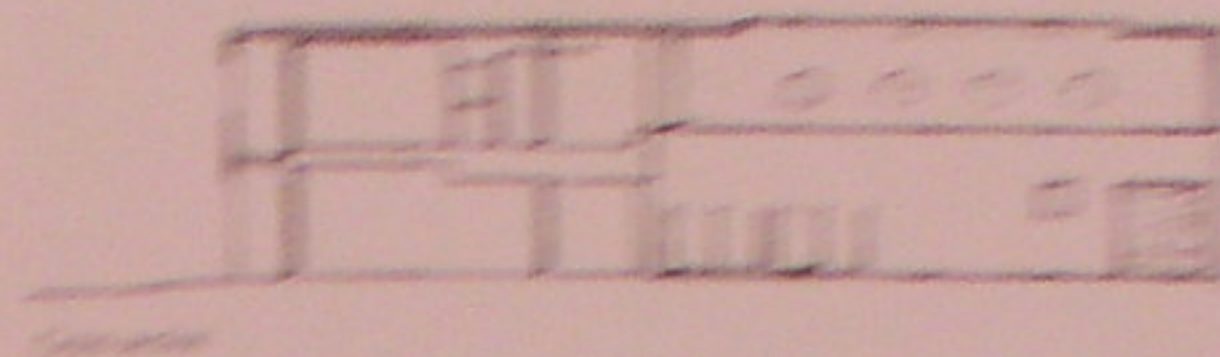




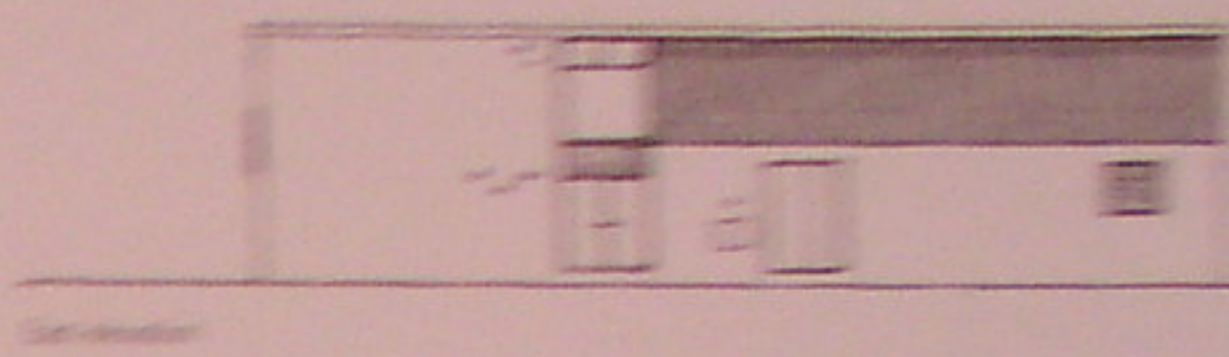
Section 01



Section 02



Section 03



Section 04



The roof, supported by reinforced concrete walls and the hollow metal plates, was perforated in place by oval holes of different sizes. Its concrete slabs, and lighted in place, interrupted by a 100 mm gap, around the perimeter. Functionally, the project is organized as small open fragments, distributed under the same roof, which gives unity to the space.



Klaus Kada

Geriatric home

Leibnitz, Austria

This small nursing home with 19 single rooms is composed of two separate elements set 2 degrees out of the parallel to each other. The approximately square building contains the administration, kitchen, communal area and the entrance to the living section on the ground floor. On the upper floor there are different treatment facilities and private rooms with balconies. The visitor's entrance is clearly characterized by a suspended canopy that protrudes far from the wall; the entrance for staff and suppliers is situated at the side towards the rear. The porch and the administration and sanitary rooms form the northern end of the building facing the forecourt. A multi-functional lounge occupying most of the ground floor opens to the south and is only bounded to the west by the kitchen. The ground floor is structured by the top-flight main staircase standing next to the lift. The small chapel, which is open at the top, has a red wall with timber

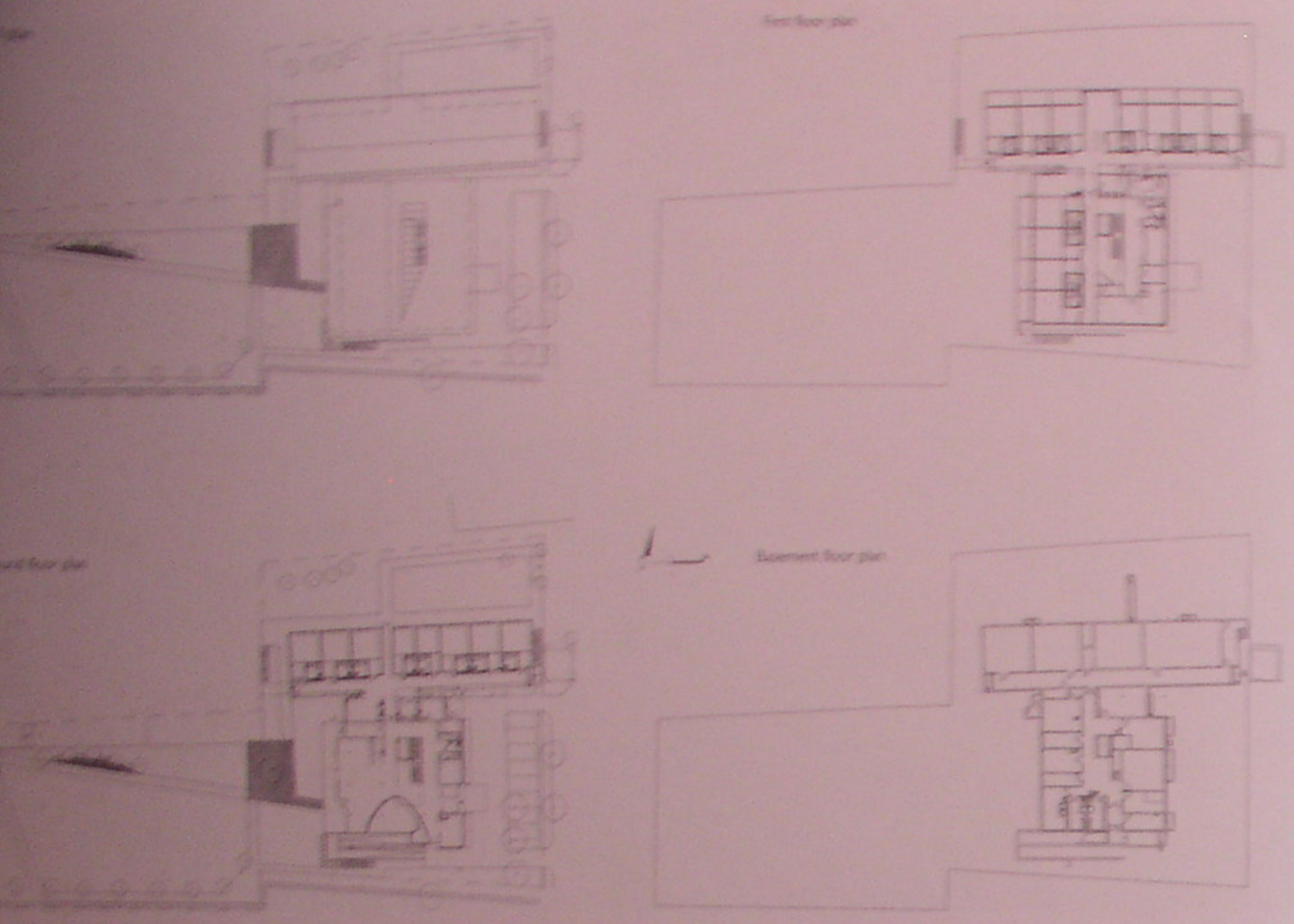
cladding and is designed in the form of a parabola. This element consciously places an accent of colour in an otherwise very reserved space. Special attention was paid to the entrance organisation and circulation. The treatment rooms and living units on the upper floor are reached by a gallery overlooking the ground floor. A short bridge leads to the common room, which has full-height glazing. The rooms have generous balconies (or terraces on the ground floor) that are protected against the western sun by the overhanging roof. The visit entrance to the individual rooms is a cantilevered walkway with steps at the ends. The construction system consists of reinforced concrete pillars and plates to avoid girders and beams and provide flexibility and the impression of lightness. This impression is further emphasized by the glass and timber cladding and by the high window that makes the slightly inward-sloping roof appear to float.



Photograph: Jürgen Kasper

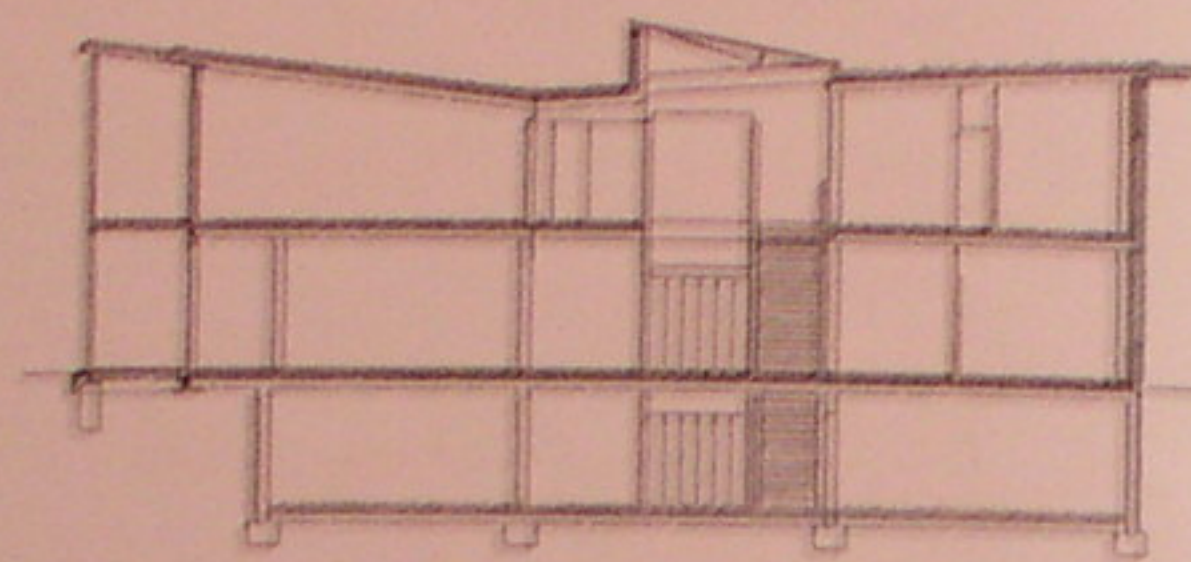
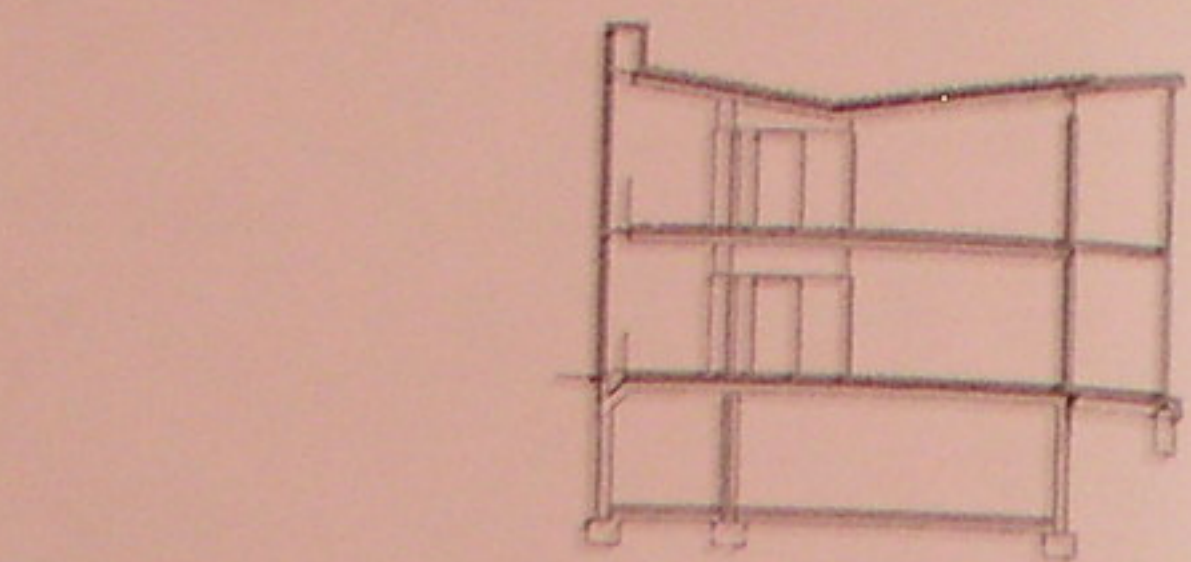
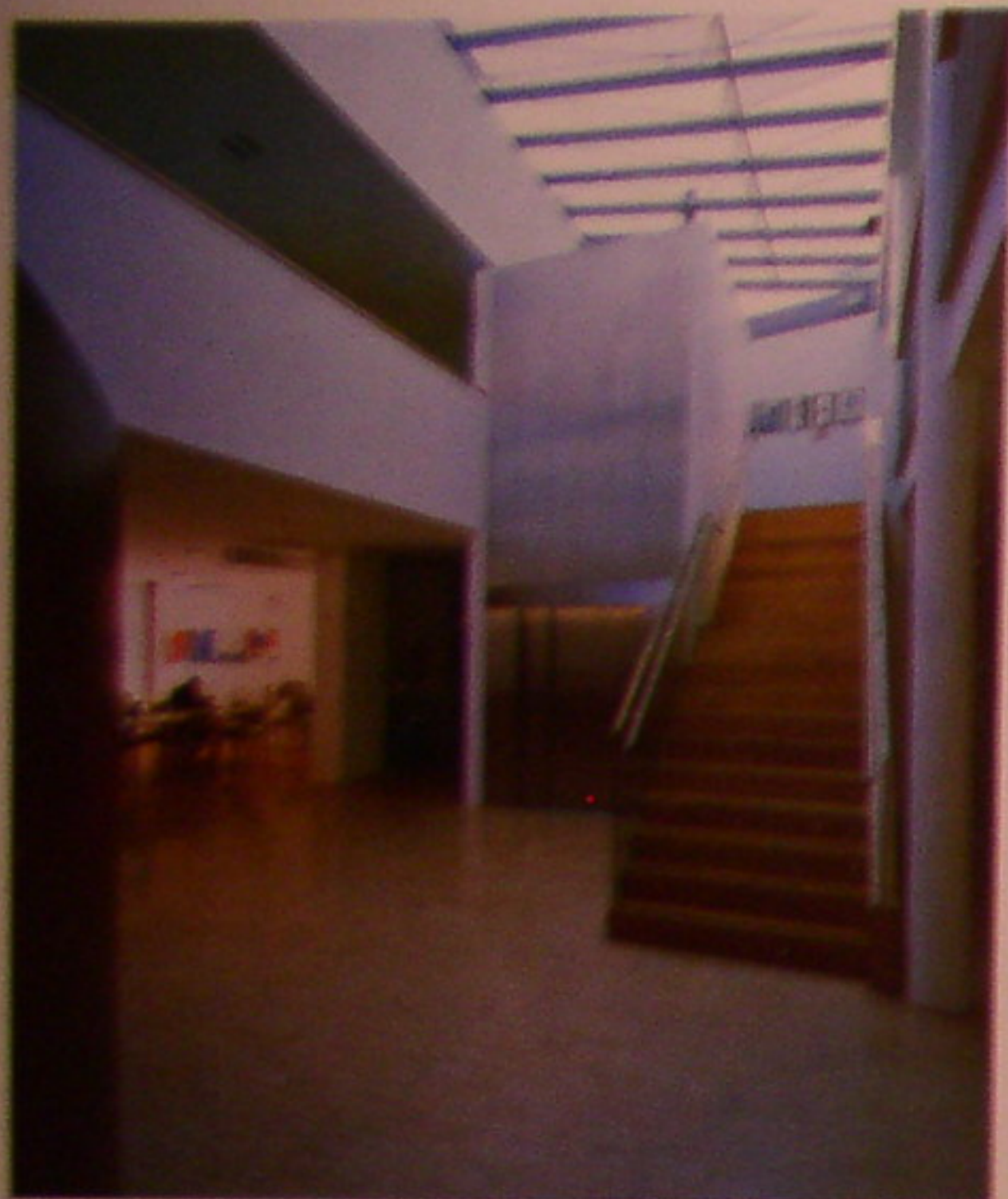


On the exterior, the large suspended canopy shows the visitors the access point to the building.



...two levels, which are clearly distinct
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 ...are articulated by means of a totally
 ...with glass.
 ...the rooms of the upper floor are
 ...with an interior courtyard that also
 ...protection from the strong sunlight.

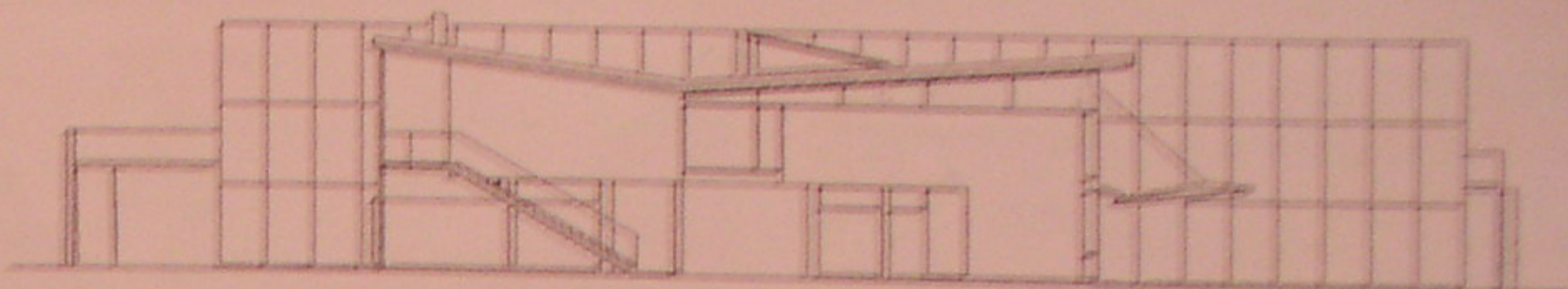




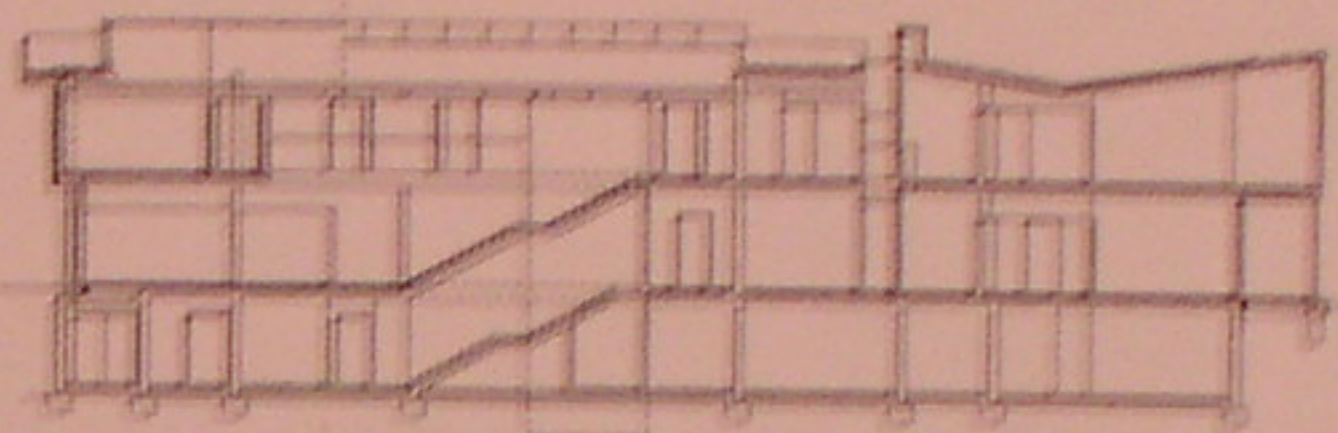
Cross section



The small chapel, defined by a curved red wall, receives natural light through an opening in the roof.



East elevation



Longitudinal section



Saisick Cleret

Maison pour personnes agées dependants

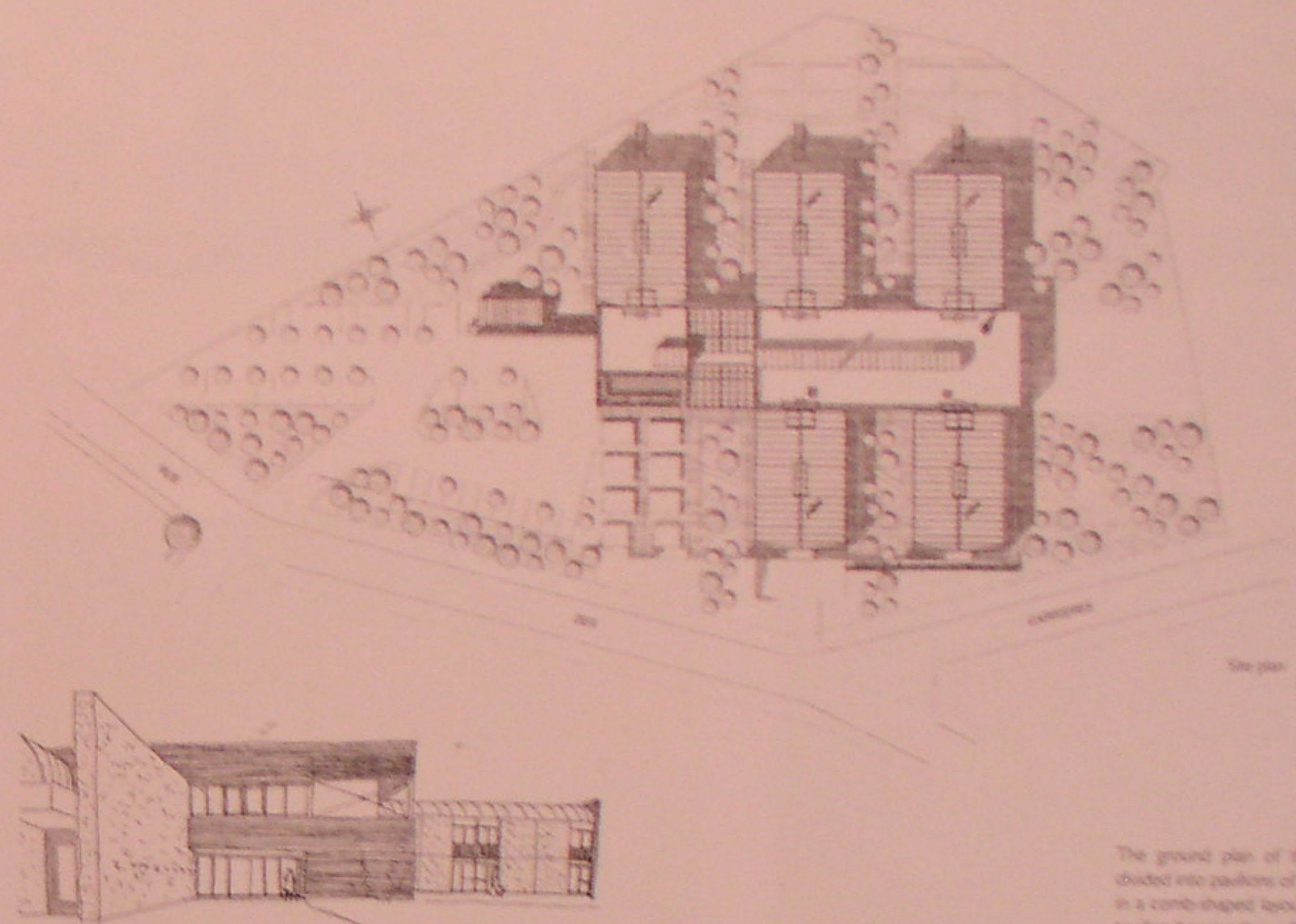
Vitry-sur-Seine, France

This project, designed by the architect Saisick Cleret, is built in the vicinity of the town of Vitry-sur-Seine. It has a simple distribution comprising several pavilions of double height, organised in a comb-form around a common axis of circulation and collective facilities. From the exterior, the building is seen as a work of great plasticity, in which Cleret has skillfully almost like a talisman, used the warmth and expressiveness that zinc and wood give to the external fabric of the pavilions. Against the orthogonal nature of the general layout of the ground plan, one element stands out in the axial volume of circulation: a stone wall that runs from the line of the west facade, pointing out the main access.

A large lobby area, which is transparent and very bright, is filled with natural light coming through glazed openings in the roof. This area is conceived as a place of encounter among the residents. It is furnished with seats, tables and armchairs, and is also the place from which two staircases lead the residents to the 72 rooms of the centre. The programme has been designed so as to allow the senior citizens to enjoy a high degree of independence and intimacy in their bedrooms – all fitted with small kitchen – and to offer them splendid views of the garden and the surrounding rural landscape.

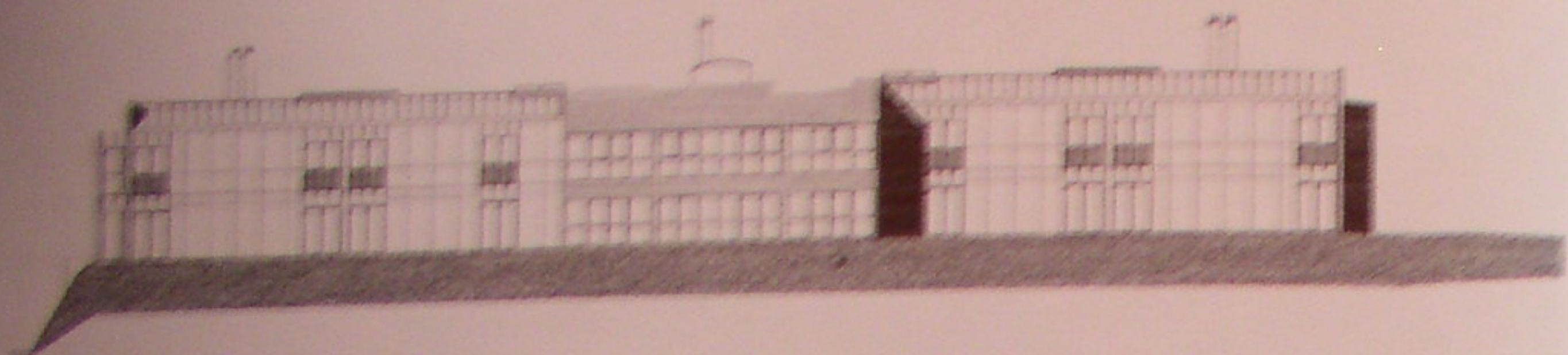


Photograph: Patrick Szymanski

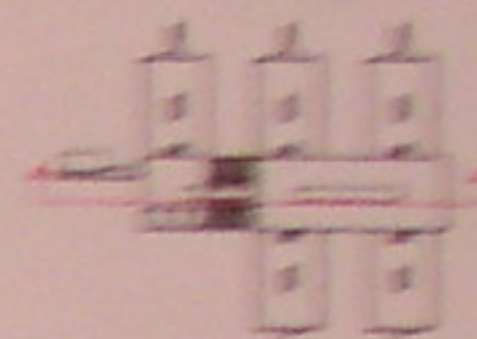


The ground plan of the residence is divided into pavilions of two floors each in a comb-shaped layout with a central pavilion housing the collective facilities.



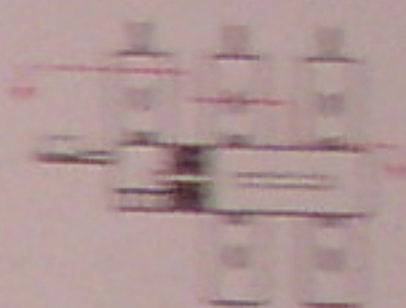
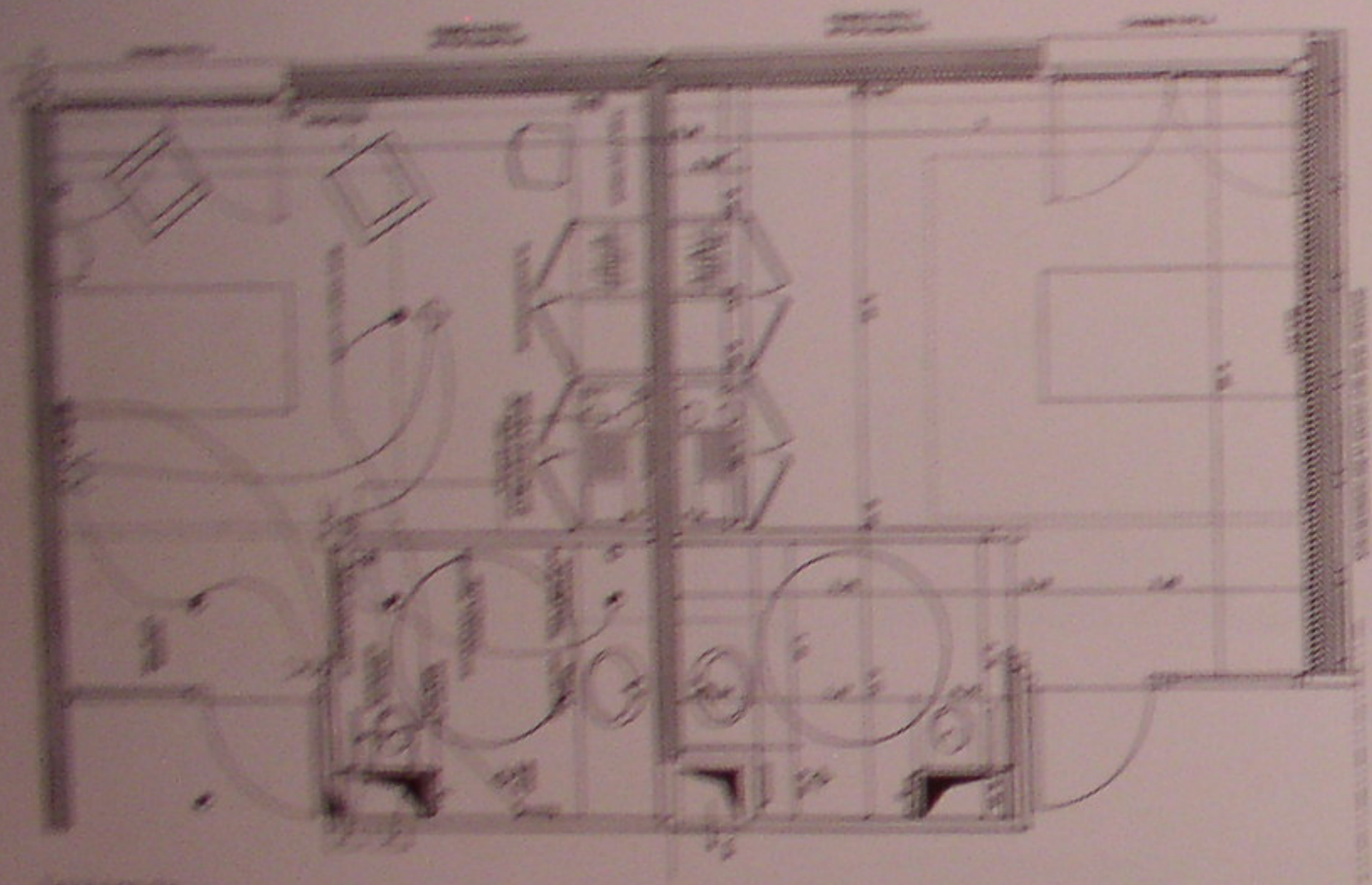
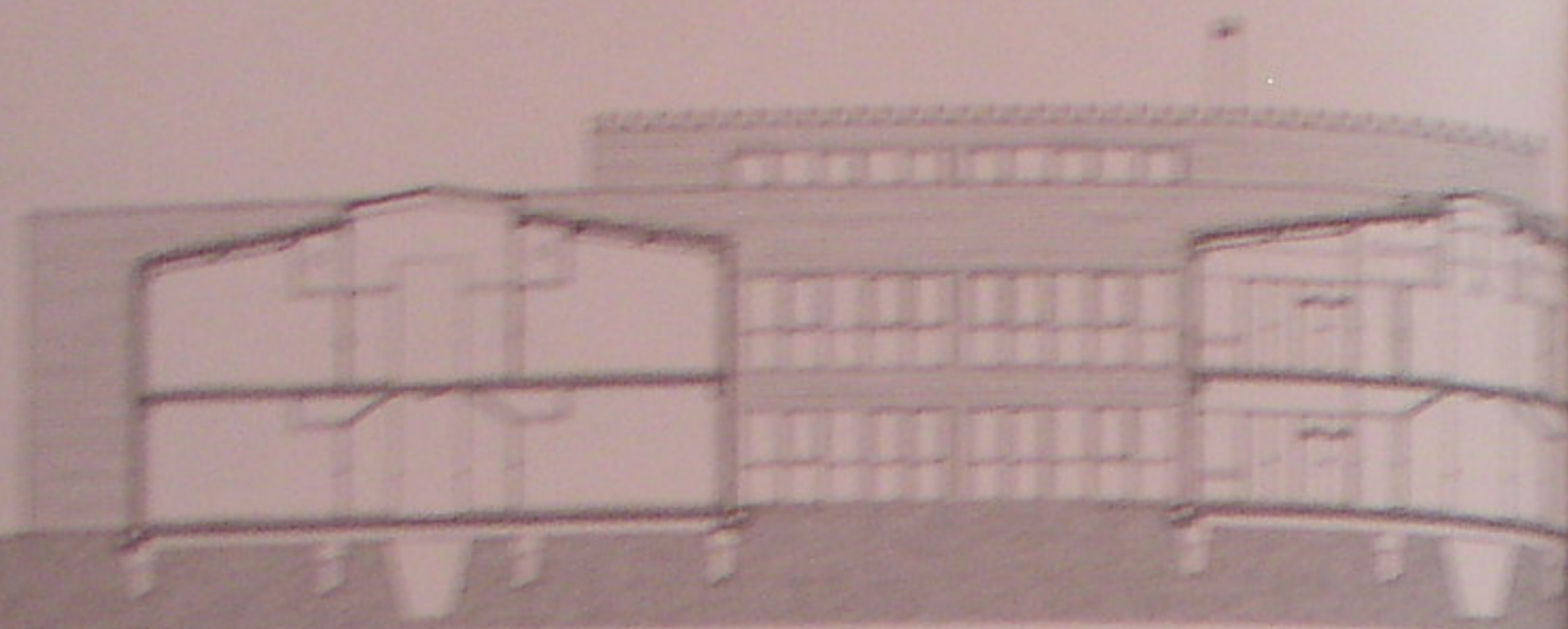


Longitudinal section



The access area located in the central part receives a great amount of natural light through glazed openings in the roof. The dwellings are accessed by two staircases that rise from this large space.





The structuring and organization of the rooms facilitates the autonomy of the residents. All of them face the garden.

Thierry Nabères & Jacques Fourcade

Maison pour personnes âgées

Montreal du Gers, France

The programme of a residence for the elderly requires the articulation of two dimensions: the independence of the elderly persons, with all the elements of their personal history, familiar objects and habits that they entail, and their insertion in a group that can provide a spatial and social environment suitable for situations of increasing dependence.

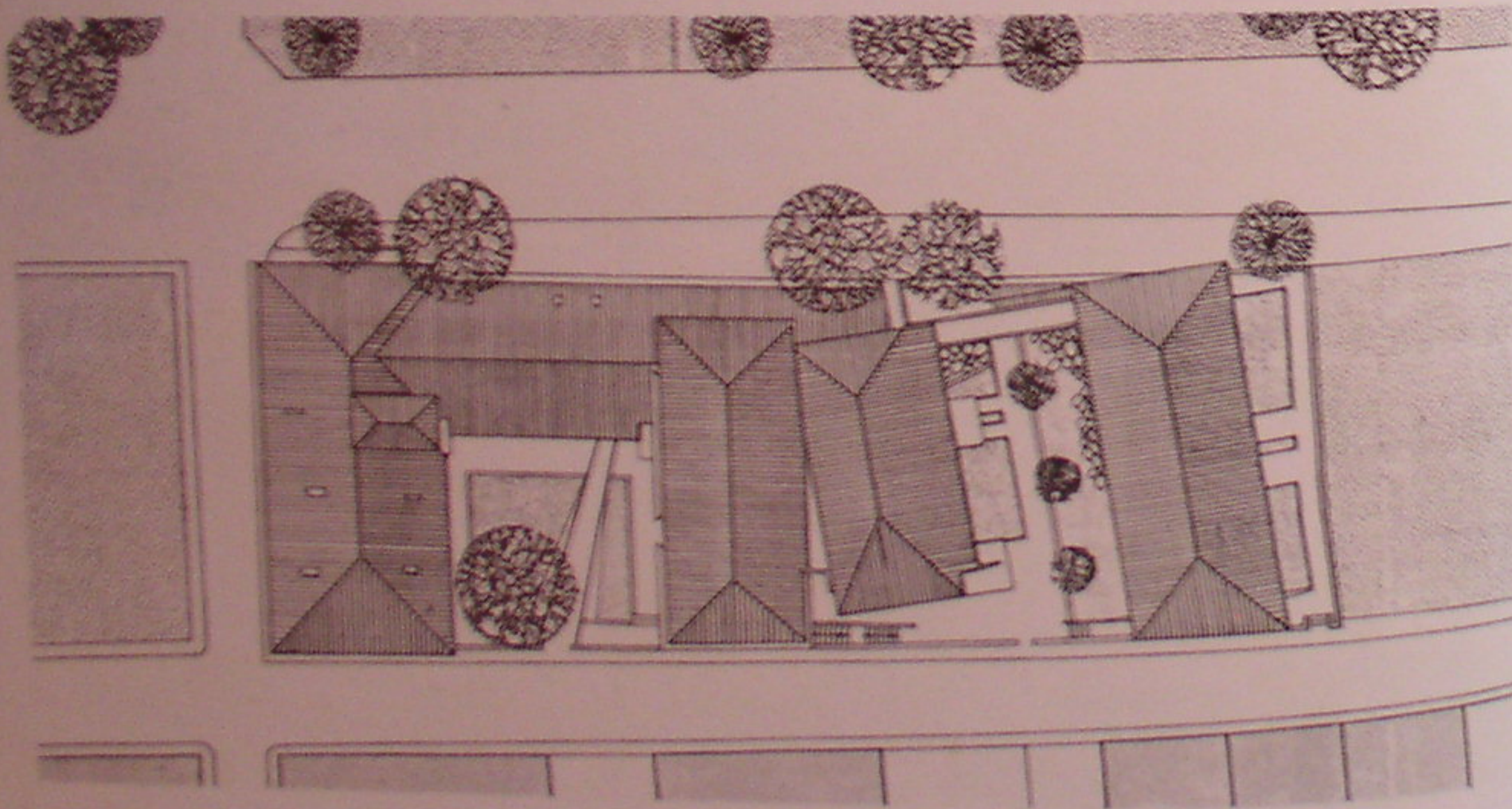
The architect Thierry Nabères, in association with Jacques Fourcade, has skillfully incorporated these opposing considerations into his design for 29 units of sheltered housing and attendant communal spaces (living room, infirmary, sitting room, etc.).

The project, completed in 1995, executed within the framework of Plan et Construction's SEPIA programme (experimental, innovative housing for the elderly), had as its starting point an old country house on the banks of the Bassée. This was acquired by the municipality because of its proximity to medical

services and leisure activities.

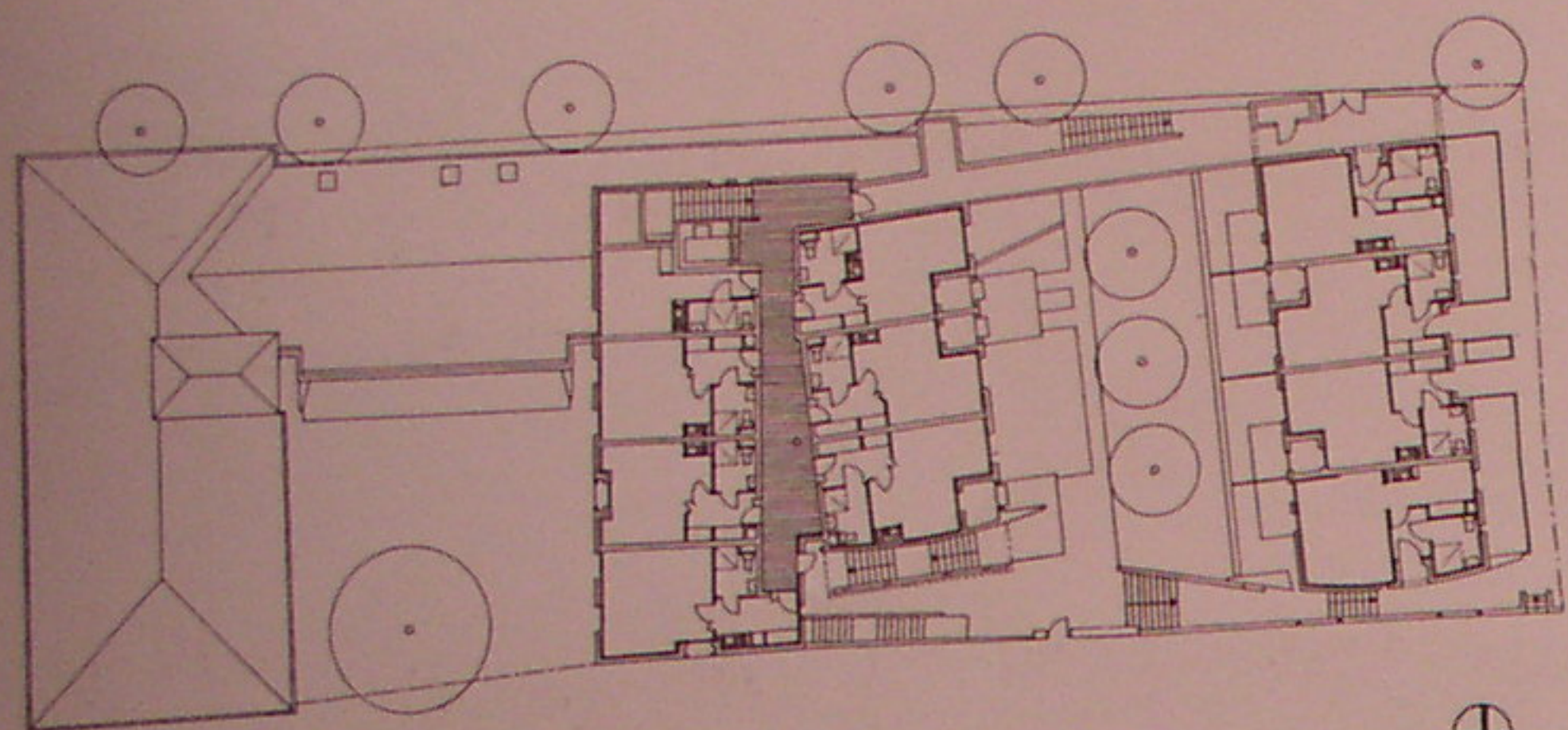
The new construction conjugates, rather than extends, the old house. The latter dictates the outline of the new building, inspires the U-shaped plan around a courtyard that is semi-open to the street, and prompts the tiled roofing, overhangs and loggias. Some rare architectural elements (the facade, a stone wall in a staircase) provide a tactile dimension within the plan-universe of functionalism. The sloping land inspired the idea of diagonal screens that establishes the relationship of the house with its context.

Porches, stairs, ramps and galleries follow the slope of the land, and organise the house on 3 levels around an entrance courtyard and a more private garden. The 29 flats are grouped in clusters of 6 to 12 under an identifiable roof. An interior passageway links these clusters (balcony, loggia, gallery) and forms a shared, fluid space that gives dignity to these hard elements of the programme.

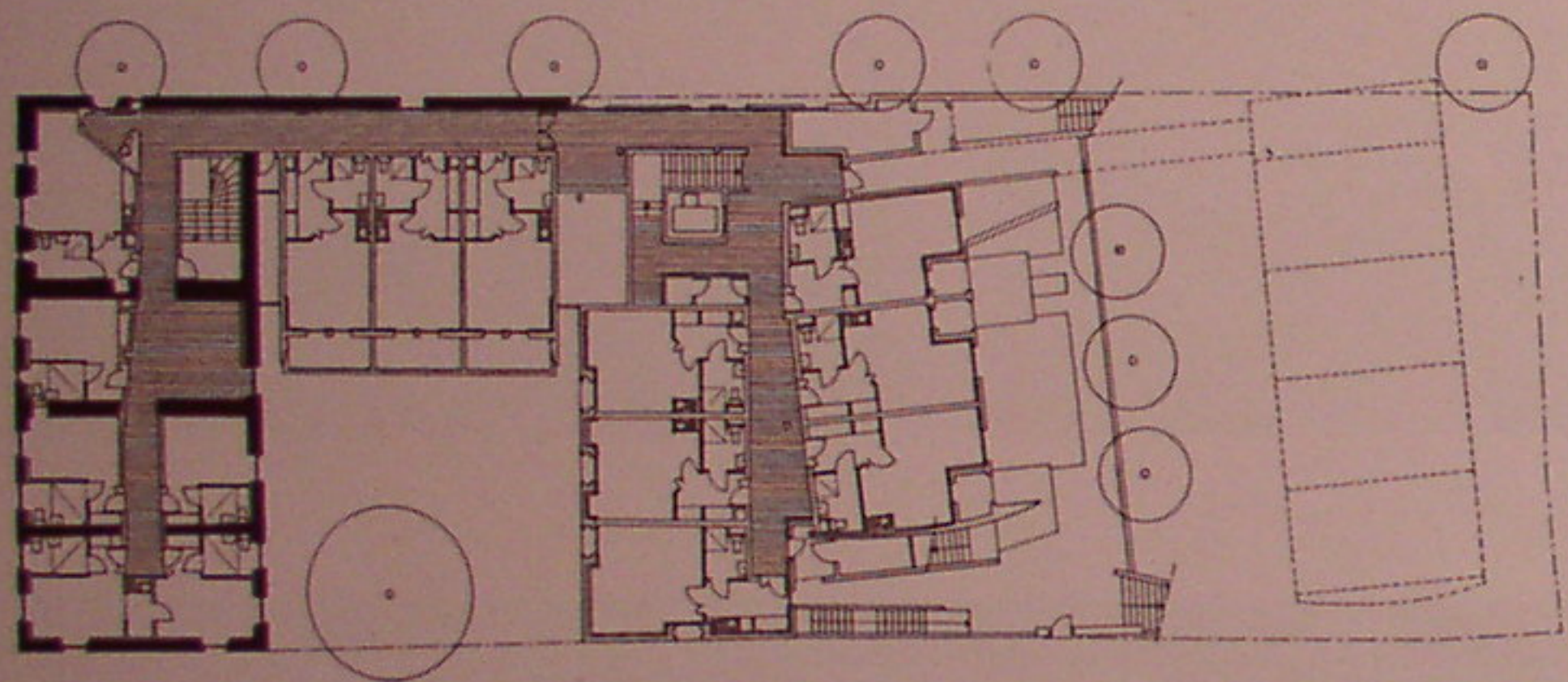


The new building conjugates and takes advantage of some of the formal aspects introduced by the existing building, reinterpreting certain elements such as the sloping tiled roof, overhanging corners and balconies.

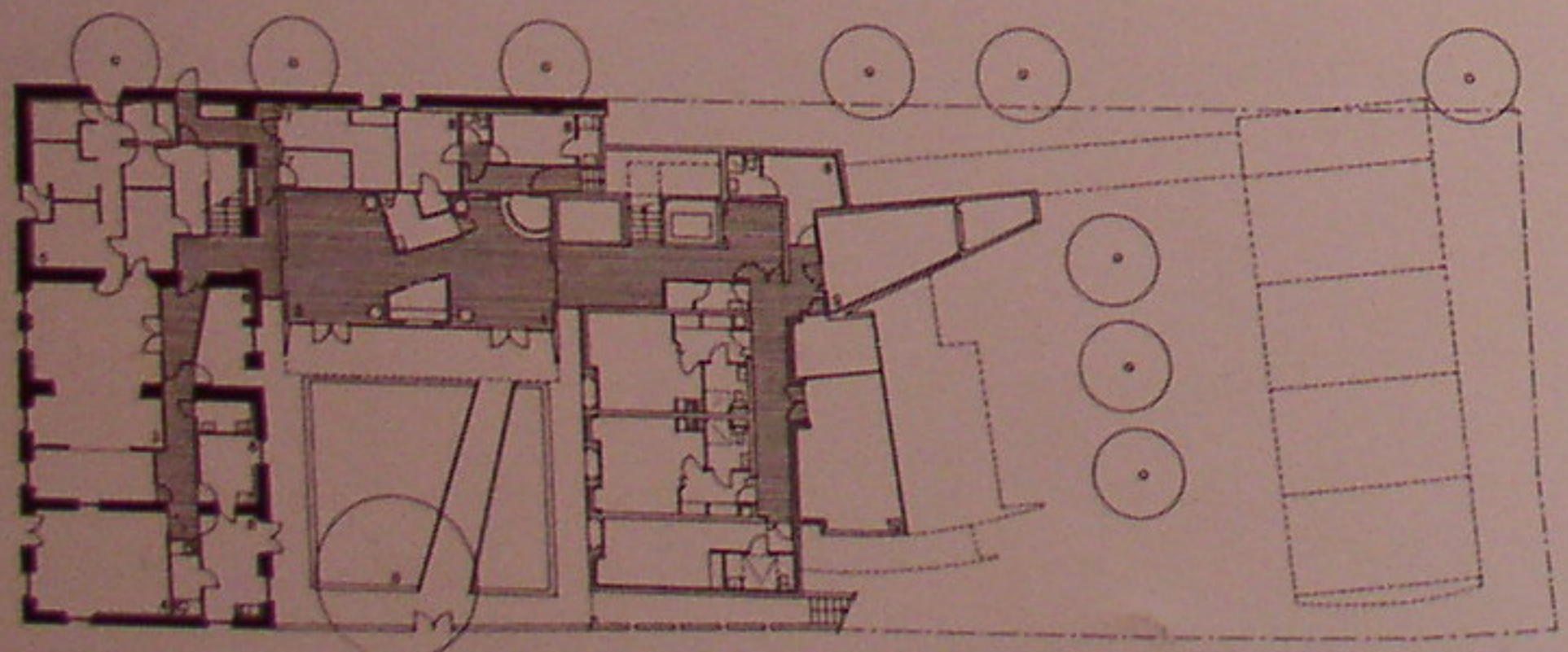




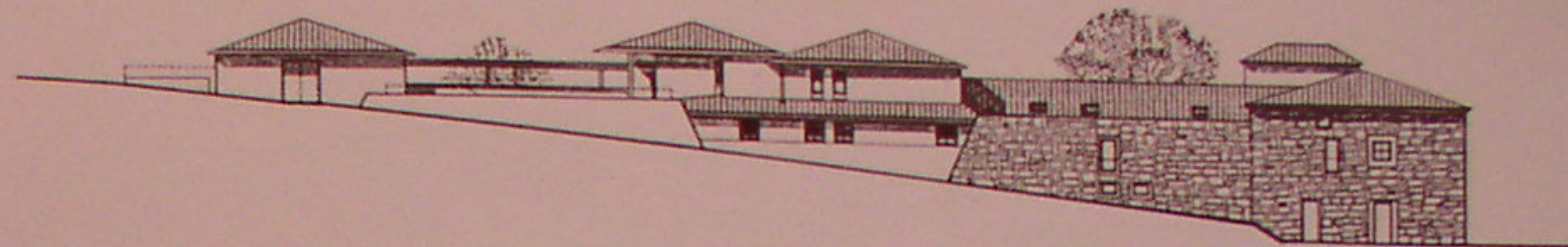
Second floor plan



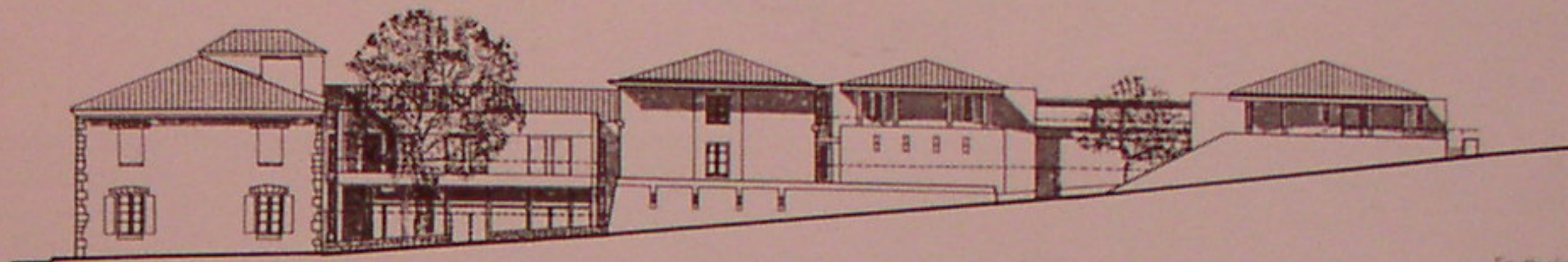
First floor plan



Ground floor plan



North elevation

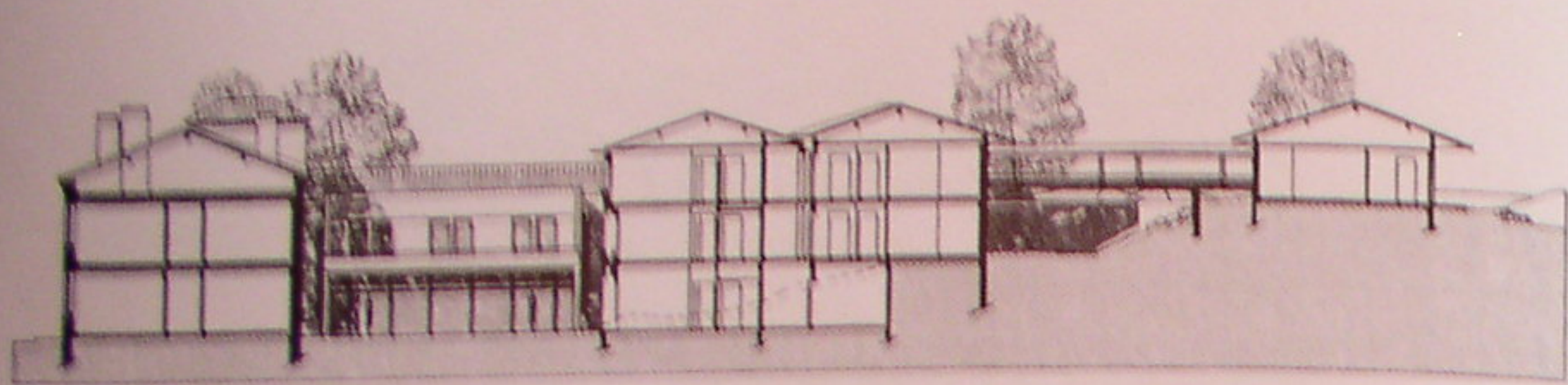


South elevation

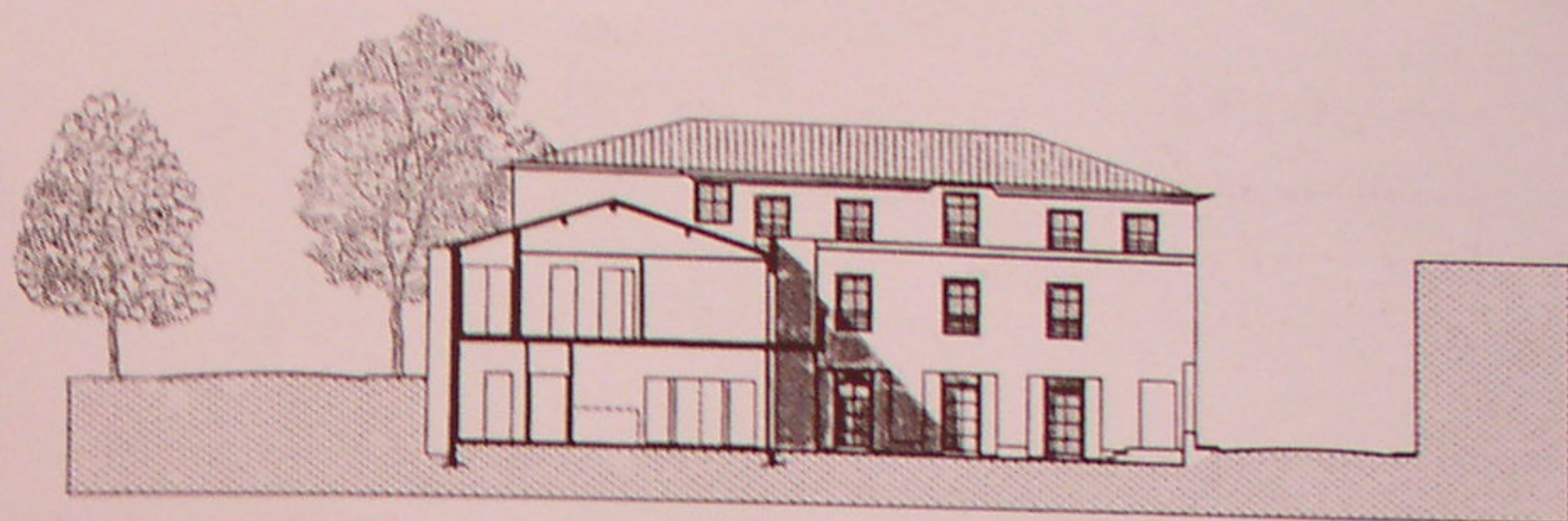


The location of the residence was chosen by the municipality due to its proximity to the medical and leisure facilities of the town.





Longitudinal section



Cross-section

Repeating the layout of the existing building, the floor plan of the new building is organized in a U-shape around an inner courtyard that is partially open to the street. Most of the communal spaces are open onto the inner courtyard.



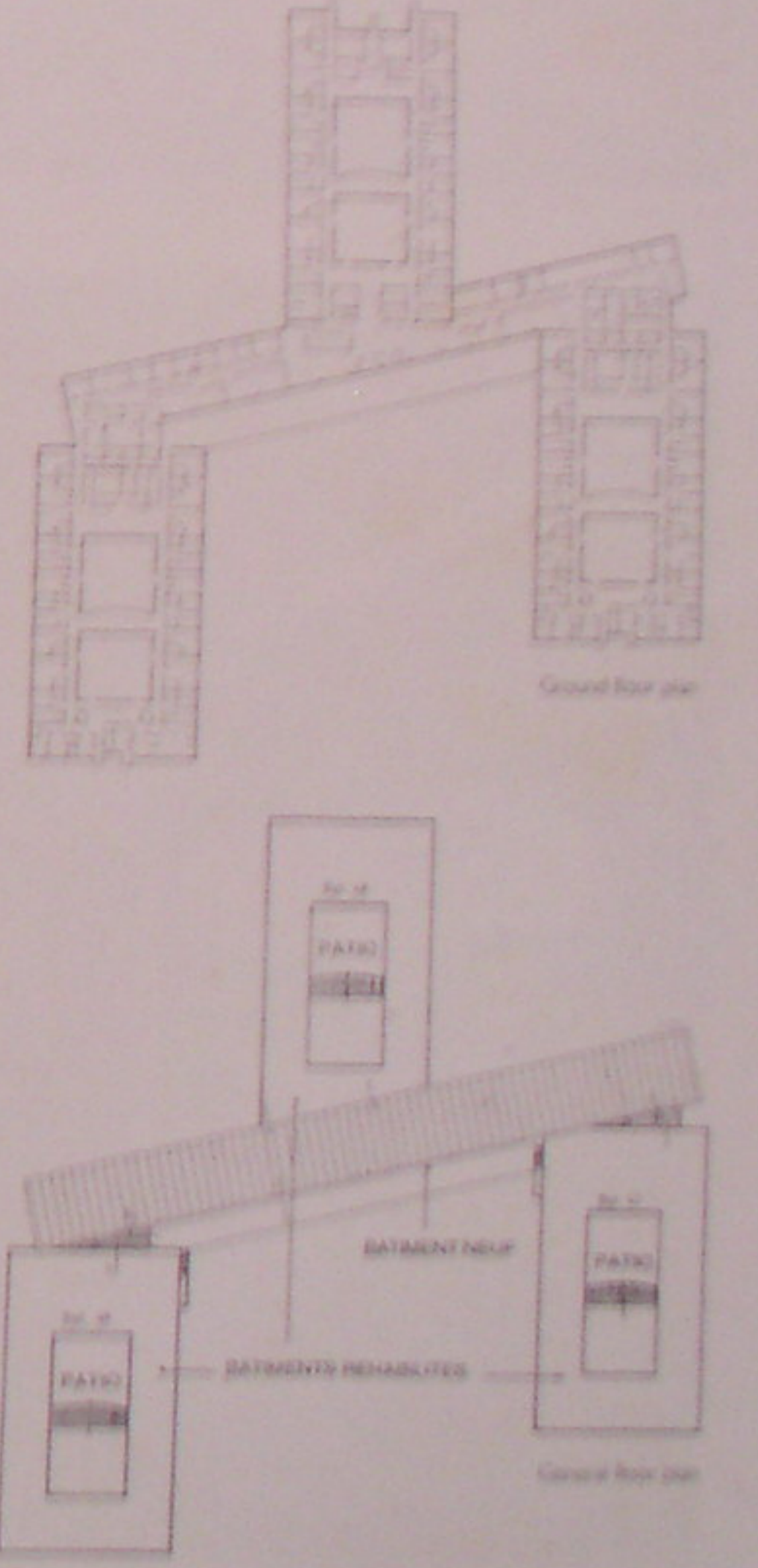
Magendie, Fauconnot & Leopold
Hospital de Maison Blanche
Nearby to Paris, France

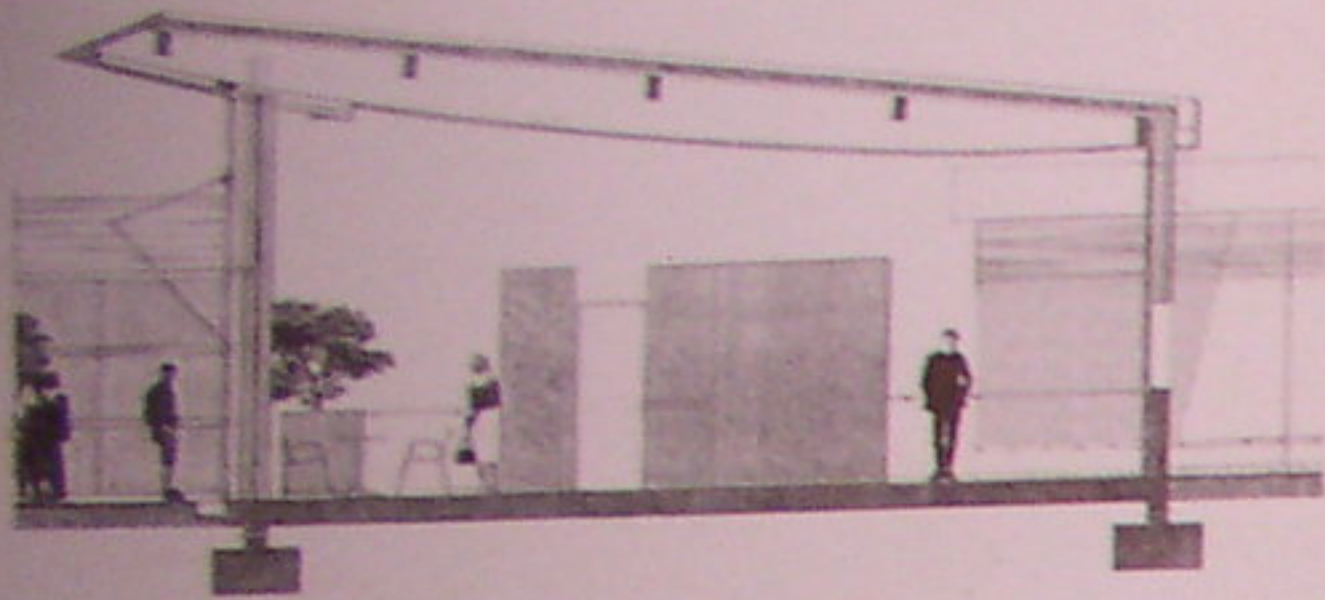
The program was to make an existing building with 100 beds by increasing their number of a few more by adding a few more to make a suitable environment for family services. The building started from three ideas to increase the number of beds to 120, to make a more building and a medical center and finally to provide the necessary family care and to provide a space that the families could make their own offering privacy and control over their care.

Three of the patients were selected to offer each individual building was selected. The patients preferred to work under the private patients with a lot of natural rooms. The family center was selected with a transition zone making connection between the hospital and private services. Each room is designed as a house from which one can start at the beginning of the day and end at the end. The central space

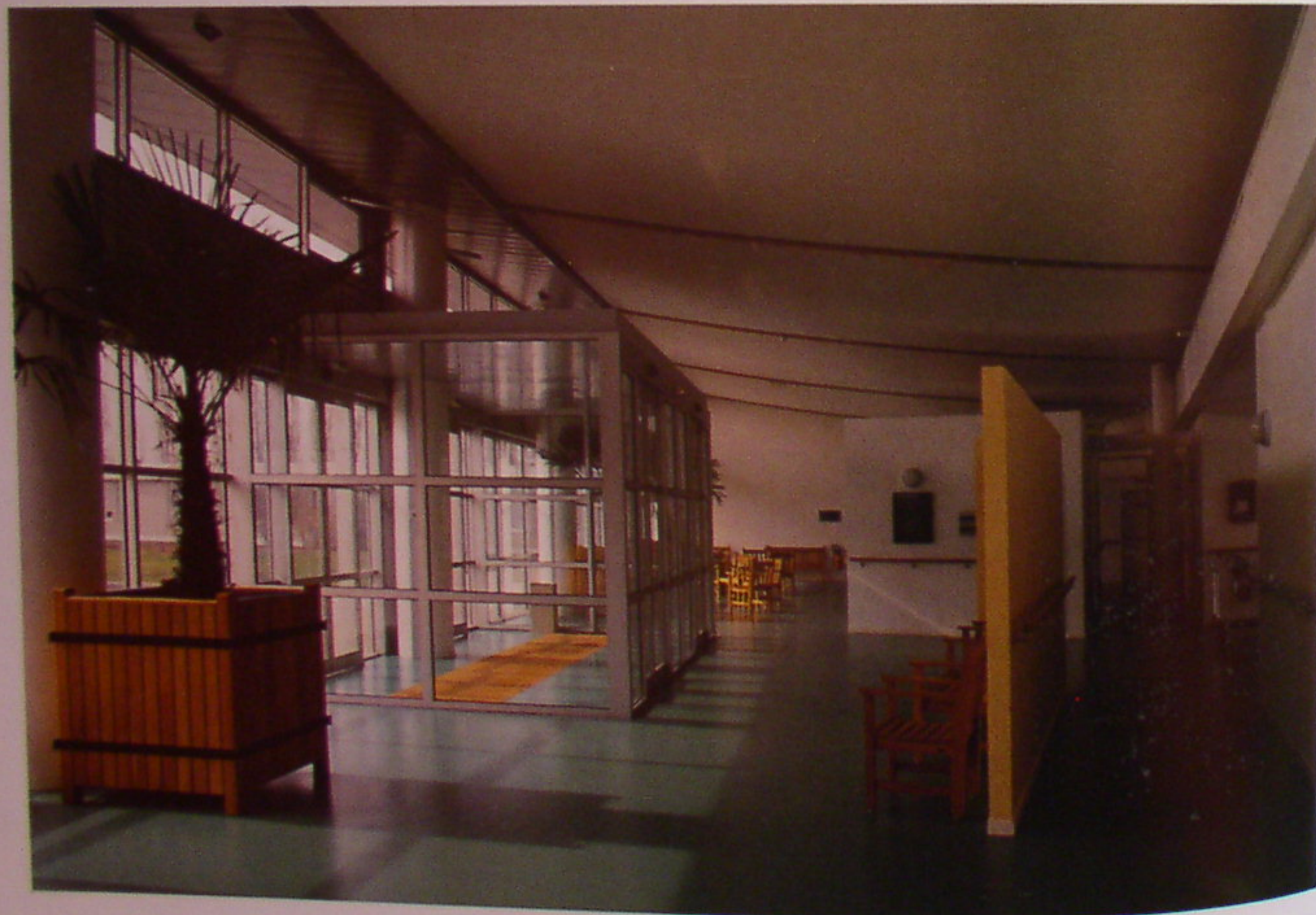
is treated as a public space and concentrates all the beds and movements generated by the activities. Each room with private activity. It is a typical organization of the new building towards the south, creating a link and transition between the three portions.

The form of the new building is the direct result of the functional need to reduce the distance between the patients as far as possible and is treated as an interior street. It is a light service building for reasons of economy with a transition zone to the north and a glass wall to the south. It is divided into residential spaces to the north and services to the south. The south facade can be extended into a terrace to provide the service activities (waiting, waiting area etc.). At the two ends of the street are the hard and permanent space the technical facilities to the west and the services linking with the logistic services of the hospital to the east.

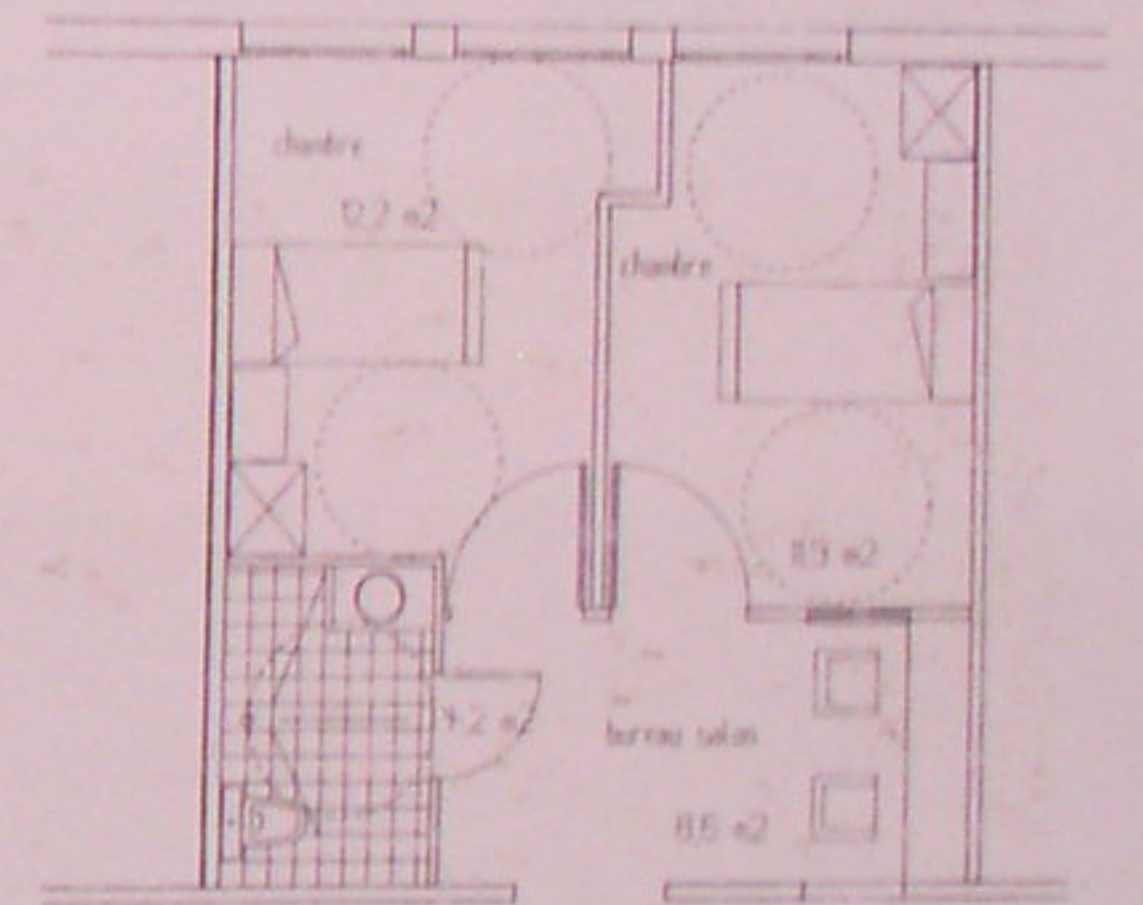




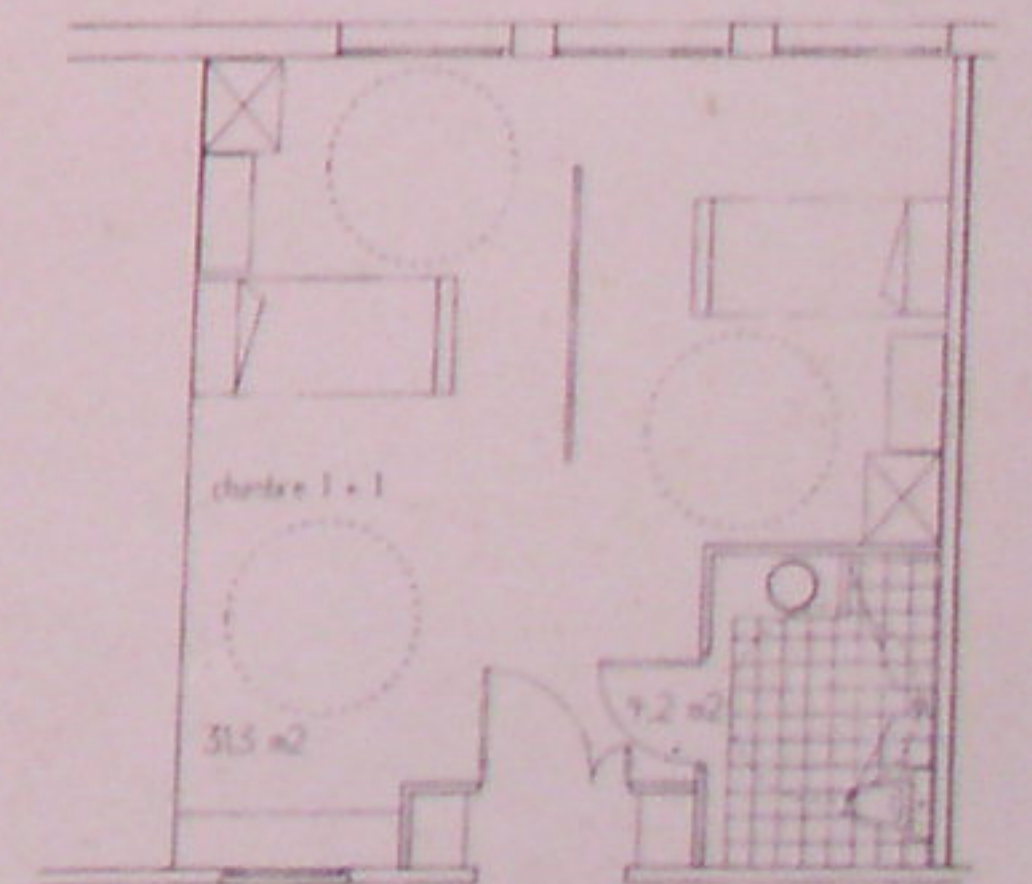
Cross section



As can be seen below a constant perception of the interior of the rooms is possible, whilst a high degree of privacy is maintained. The common spaces are extended towards the exterior by placing them against a south-facing glass wall.



Plans of two different types of room



Arkkitehtitoimisto NVE
Housing for Seniors
 Kuusvesi, Finland

Built on the banks of a lake, this Finnish residence has a privileged site which deserves to be taken advantage of in the design. The architectural language avoids imitation of the past, but turns decidedly towards the future in order to show that a residence of this type does not have to equal enclosure. Kuusvesi is a town dominated by a landscape of navigable canals and paths. Situated near the cemetery, the retirement home is set in a slightly undulating meadow beside Lake Kuusjärvi, near the mouth of the river Kuusvirta with a bell tower in the background. There are thus many visual sequences that the architects have used to diversify the points of view proposed to the residents of the home. In order to avoid flooding the building is situated at the highest point of the land. The surroundings of the lake are treated as a natural park. Less interesting is the presence of the motorway which has led the architects to mix the profile of the construction

with the vegetation. Elements such as the units for wastewater treatment determined the orientation of the building. The winding building is organised around four functional units that are related to each other by a central column in the form of a fiberoptic cable. The independent apartments are situated near the town, as is the day centre, and between them are the services of the retirement home; at the end of the chain, the five units of rooms have been situated each one for eight residents. A long central artery houses the common rooms and the circulation functions through an interior street with all the characteristics of an outdoor street; in each unit there are views of the surrounding landscape and chance encounters between the residents. The reaction of orthogonality due to the different levels of the volumes that intercept each other create unusual angles and oblique lines.

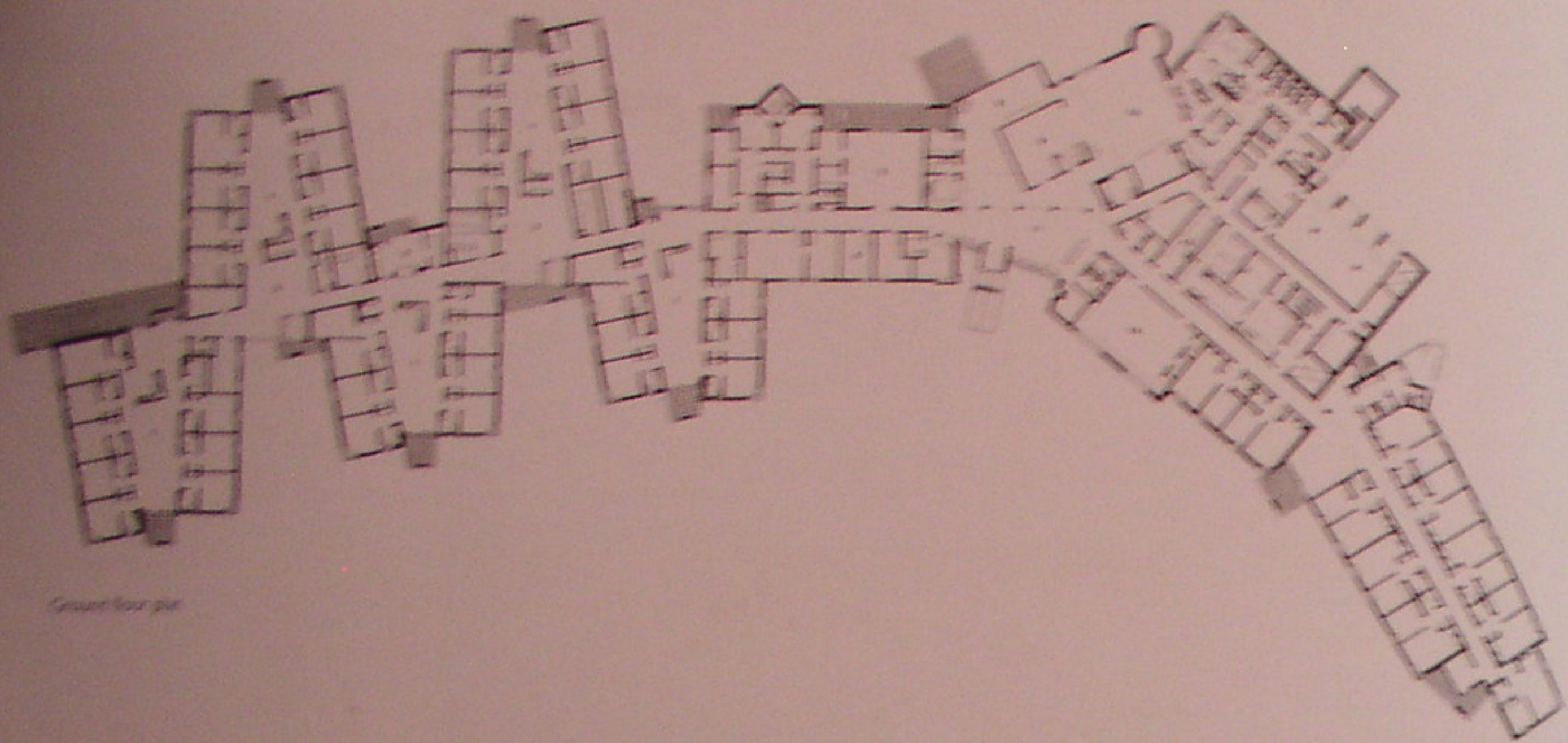


Photographie: Thomas Renner

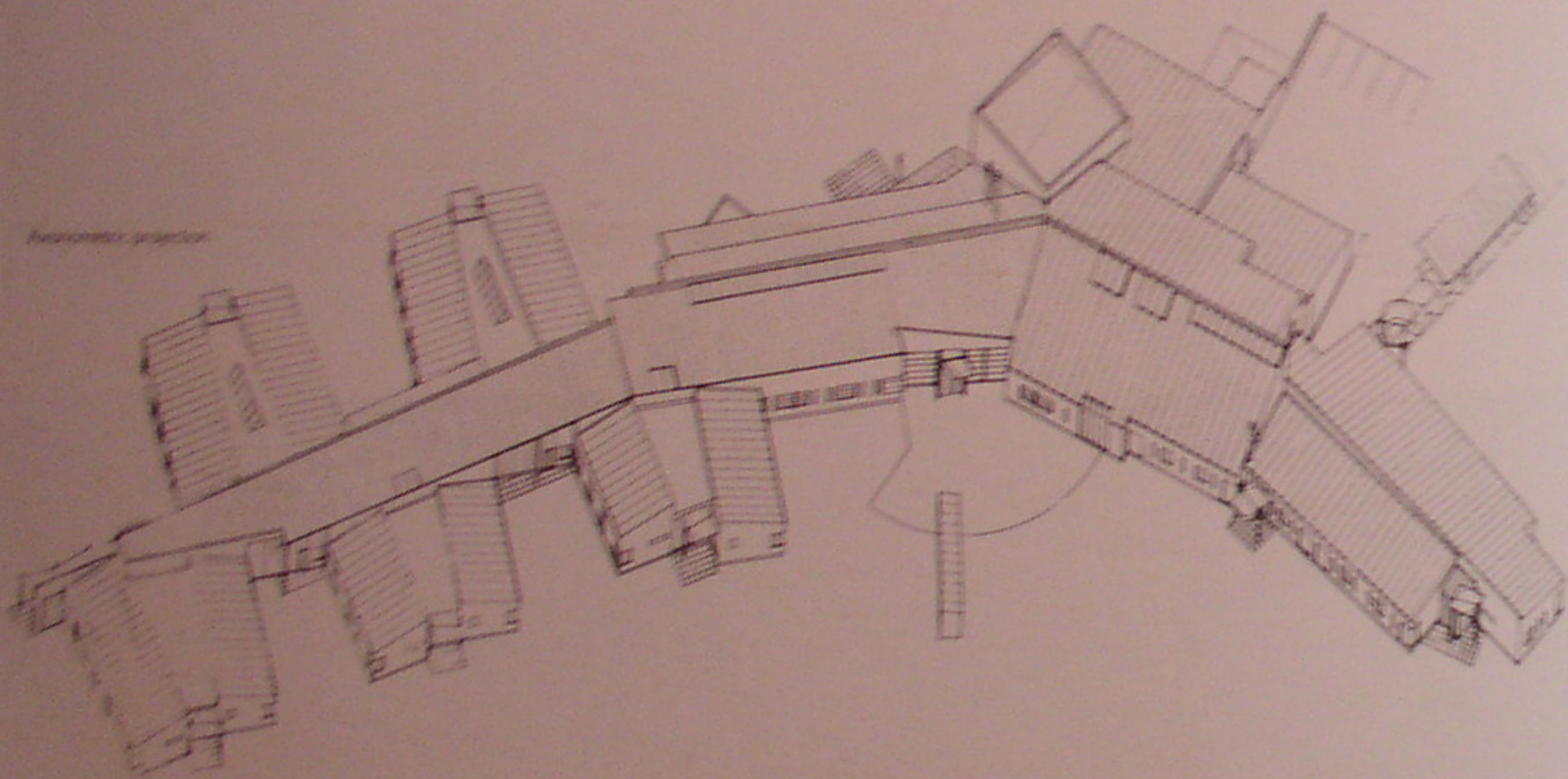


The design clearly takes advantage of a privileged setting and to a large extent the standard design of the people's home. The home is at the highest point of the site, Kuusvesi, at the highest point of the site, Kuusvesi, with a landscape of canals and navigable paths.

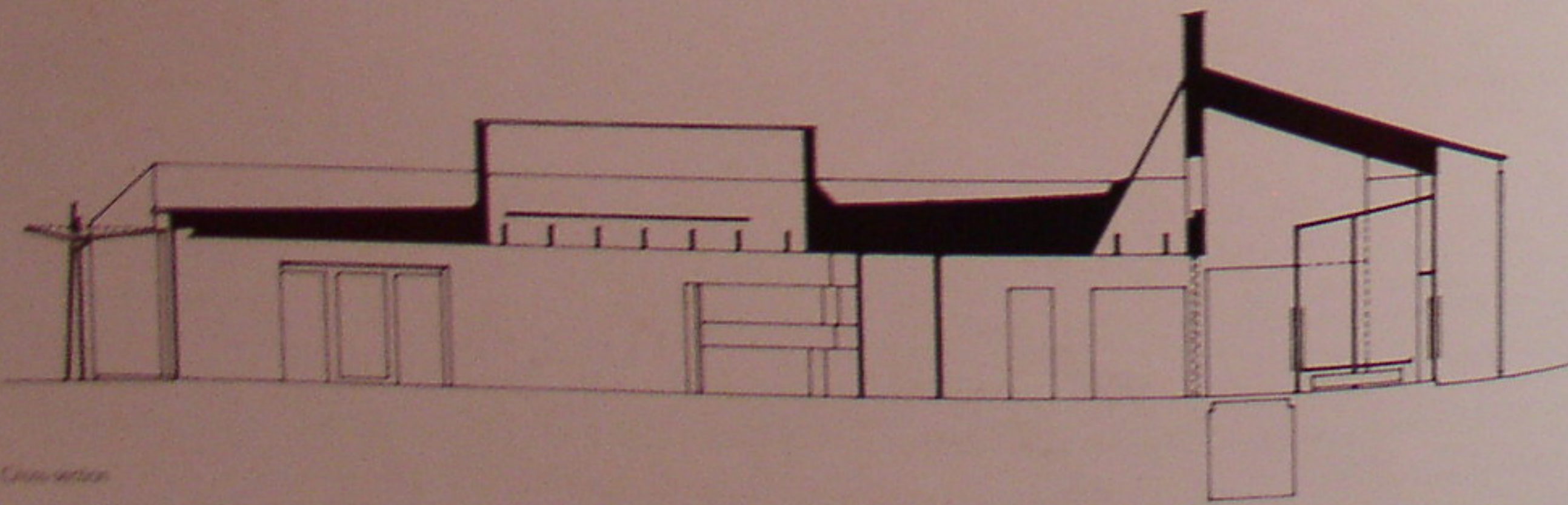




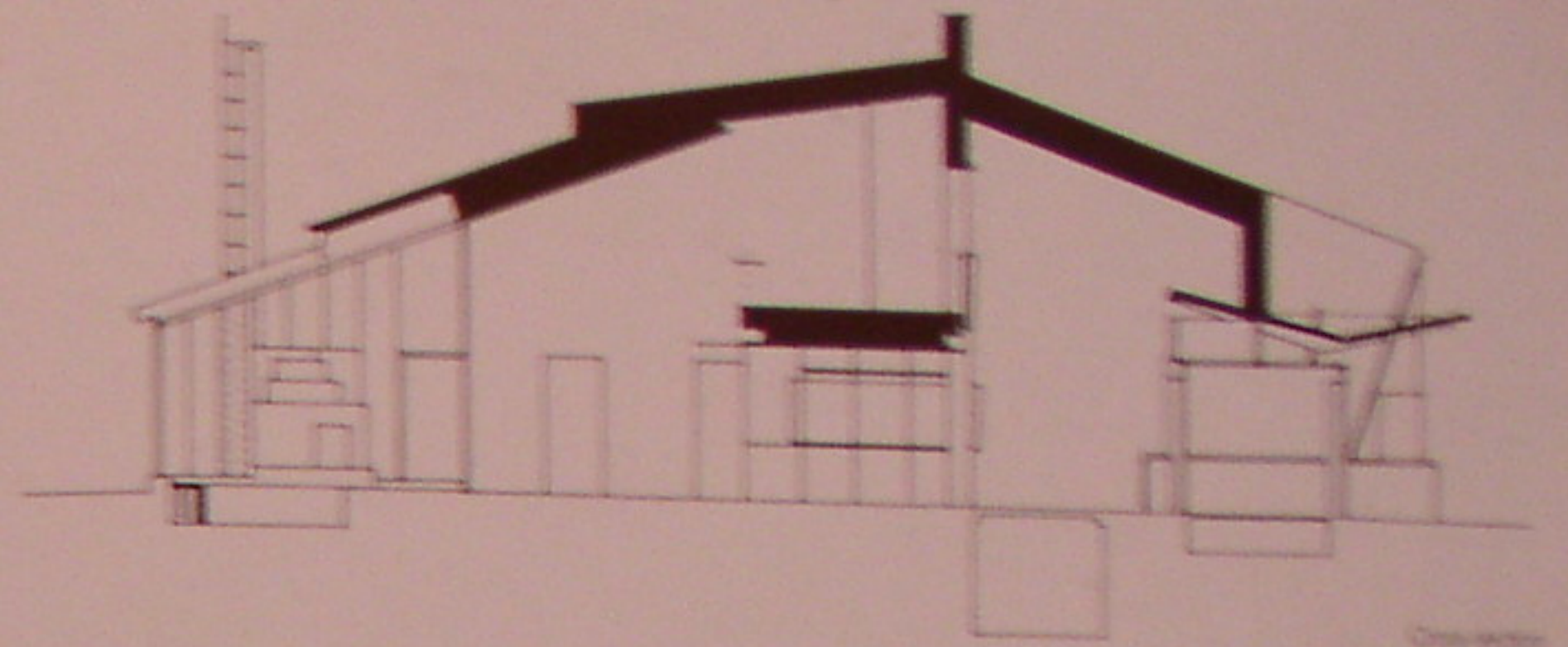
Ground floor plan



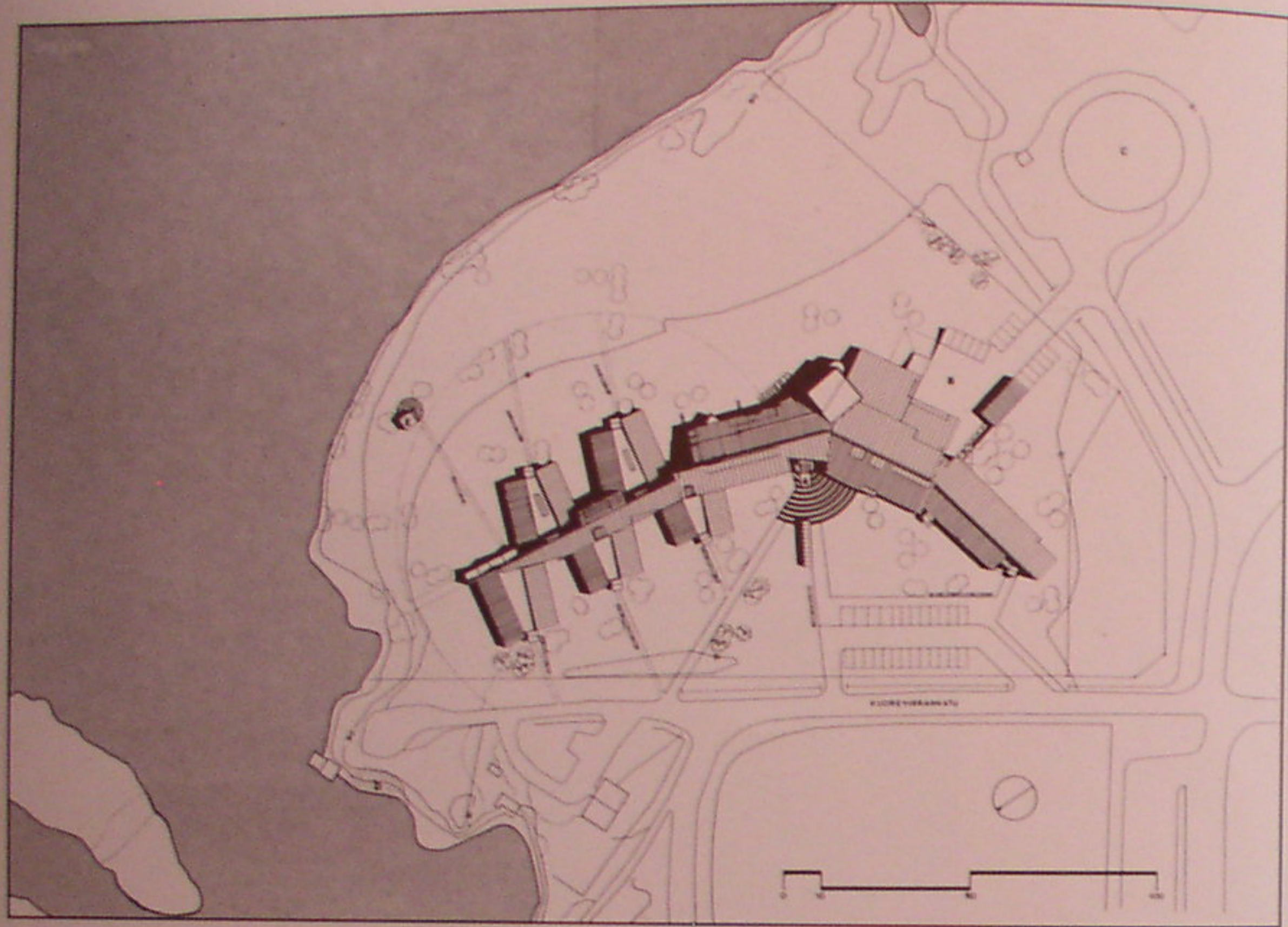
Perspective projection



Cross-section



The construction was based on a functional, light and ethereal design, in which the conventional comforts were compensated for with the variety of finishes. Left: The building has a sinuous ground plan consisting of four functional units connected to each other by a corridor that operates as a central axis.



Josep Lluís Mateo & Jaume Avellaneda

Residencia de Ancianos

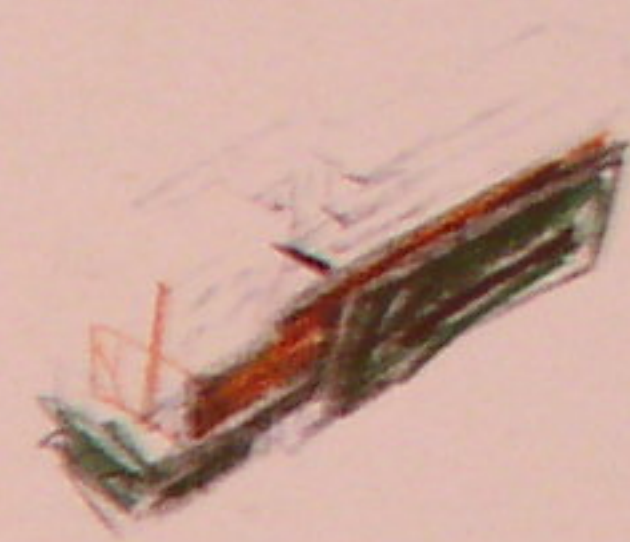
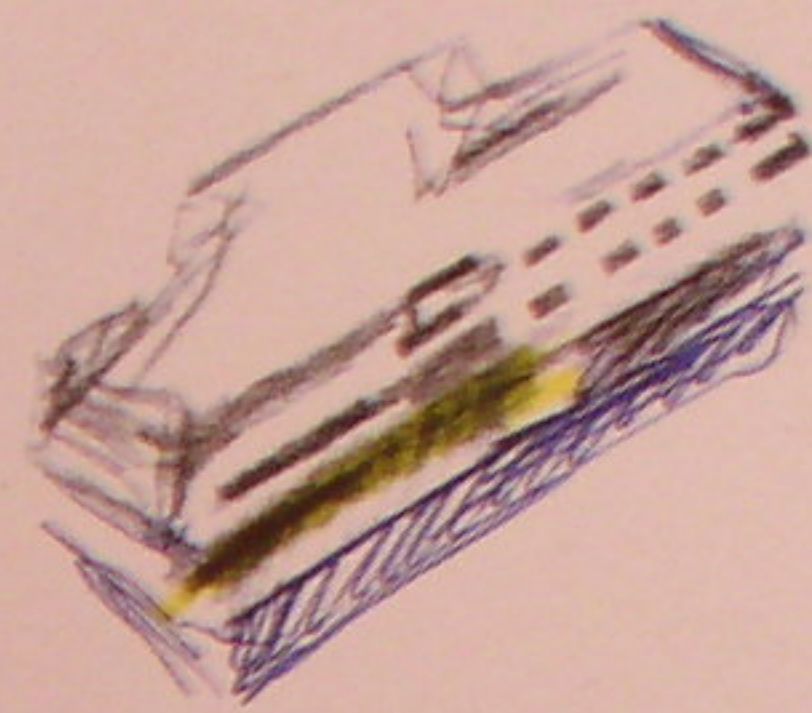
Campdevàrol, Spain

The landscape of Campdevàrol is now characterised by the presence of abandoned factories in the middle of the valley, and the population is marked by a large number of senior citizens, mostly people who once worked in the factories. This residence was built for them. The building is an elongated tablet placed parallel to the road that penetrates the valley. Set on a slope, it functions partly as a retaining wall and presents two highly differentiated longitudinal facades: the front facing the road and blessed with sunshine and fine views, the rear looking north to the mountain. Like the facades, the floor plans respond to the topographic conditions, giving rise to a complex interplay of contrasts. Likewise, the east and west facades address similar principles. The east facade, the first to be discerned by the visitor coming in from town, reveals the thickness of the building while the opposite end of the tablet, with its view of the landscape in all its splendor, serves to

open the building to the exterior by becoming a sort of ship's prow. The first floor of the building contains the general technical facilities and public access areas; care services are situated on the first floor; the private rooms and communal living rooms are organised on the second and third floor. Both the structural systems and the interaction of materials seek to reinforce the articulation logic and the interplay of contrasts present in the composition of the facades. The south elevation reflects the different sizes of the rooms and combines the stone cladding of the larger panel with the zinc of the projecting pieces. This facade gives out a solid and grave image that is alleviated by the lightness and the movement of the road below. The north facade is built with blocks of concrete, a cheap material creating a special tension with the sophisticated technology that was used in the lintels in order to allow long horizontal openings.



Photography: Ducoco, Messagerie

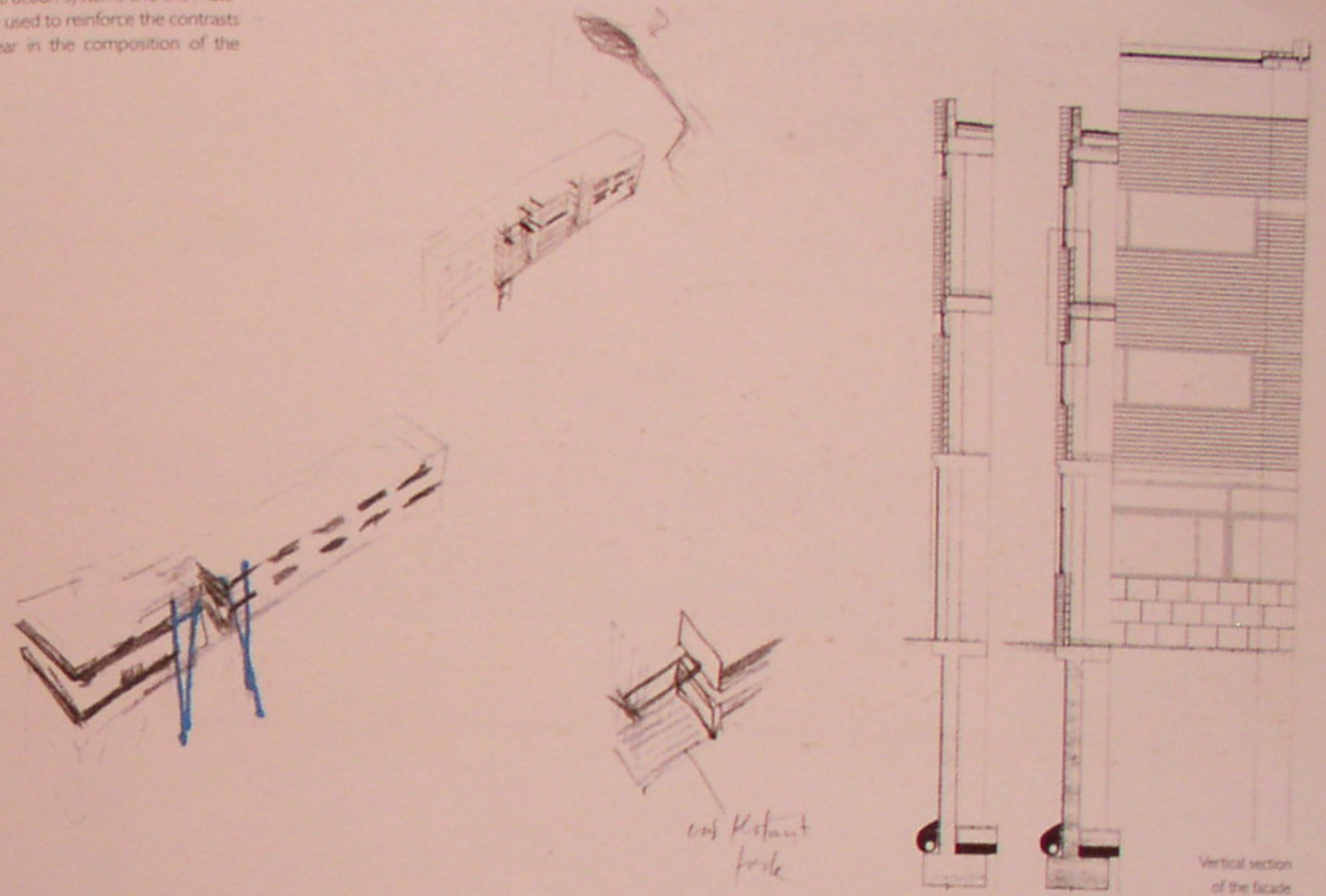


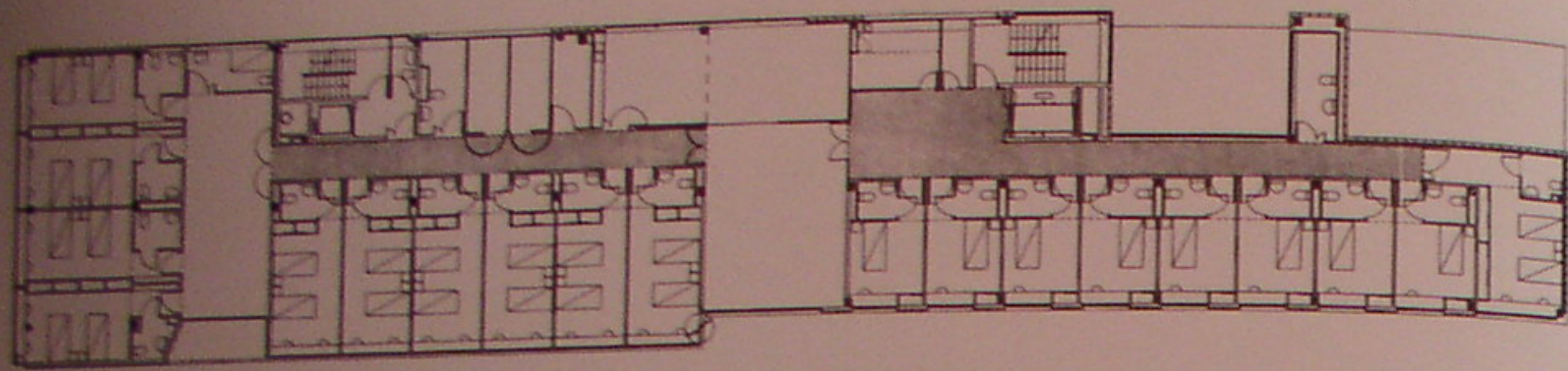
The building, a long tablet, has totally differentiated longitudinal facades: on the south side facing the road and on the north side facing the mountains.



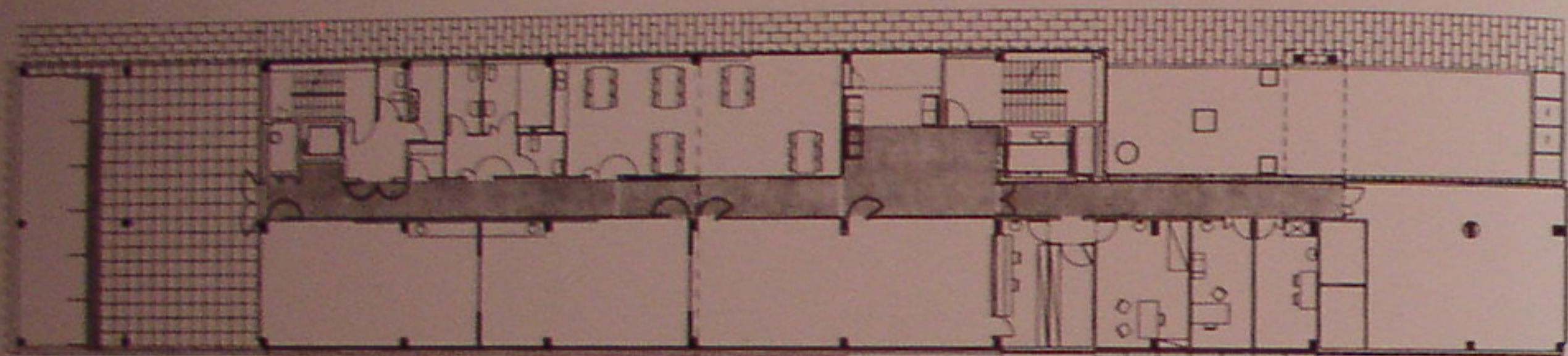


The construction systems and the materials were used to reinforce the contrasts that appear in the composition of the facades.

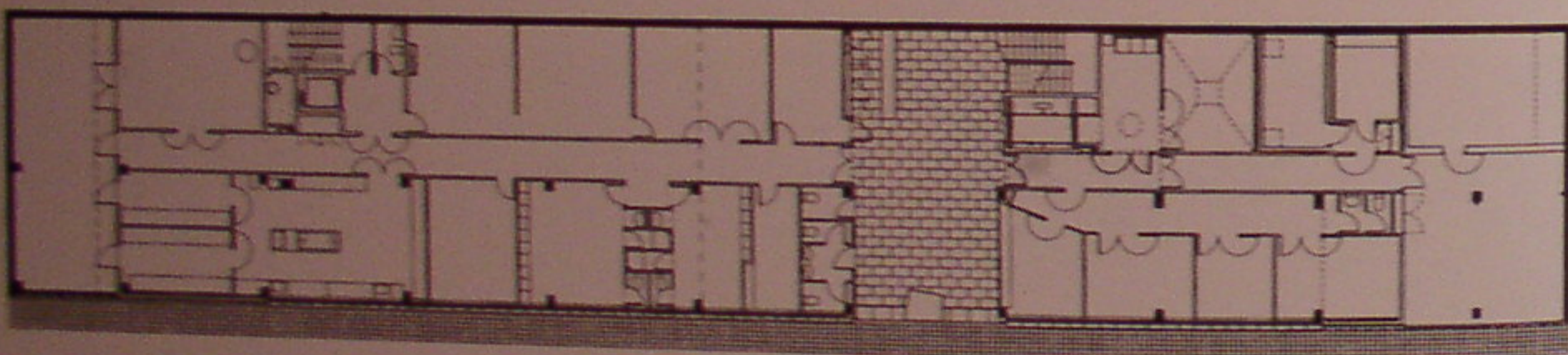




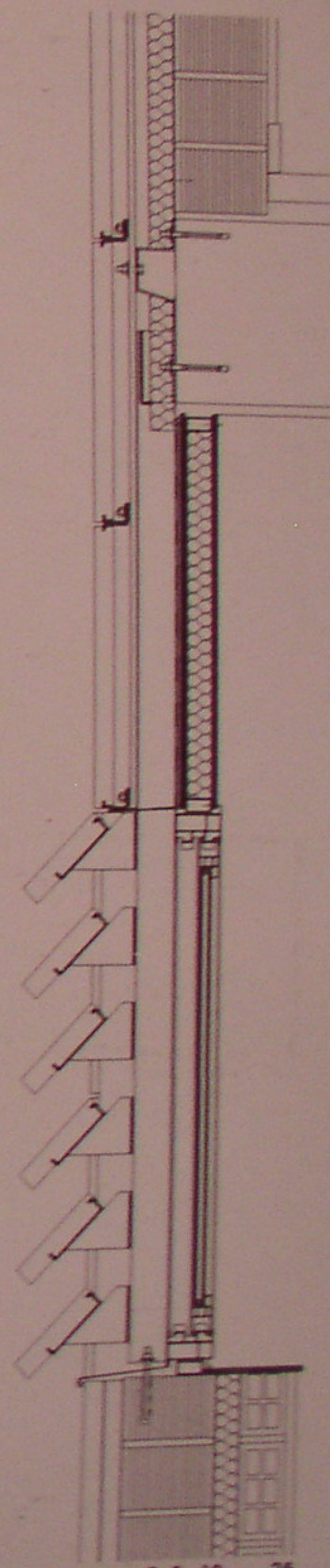
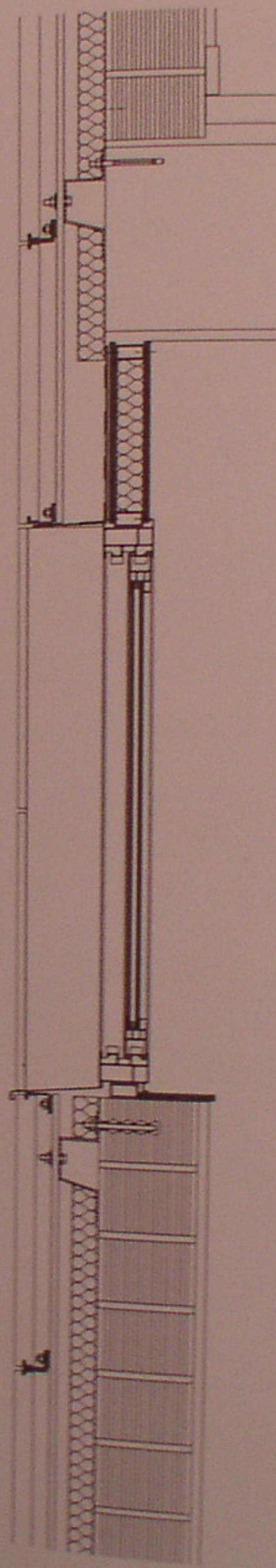
Upper level floor plan



Ground floor plan



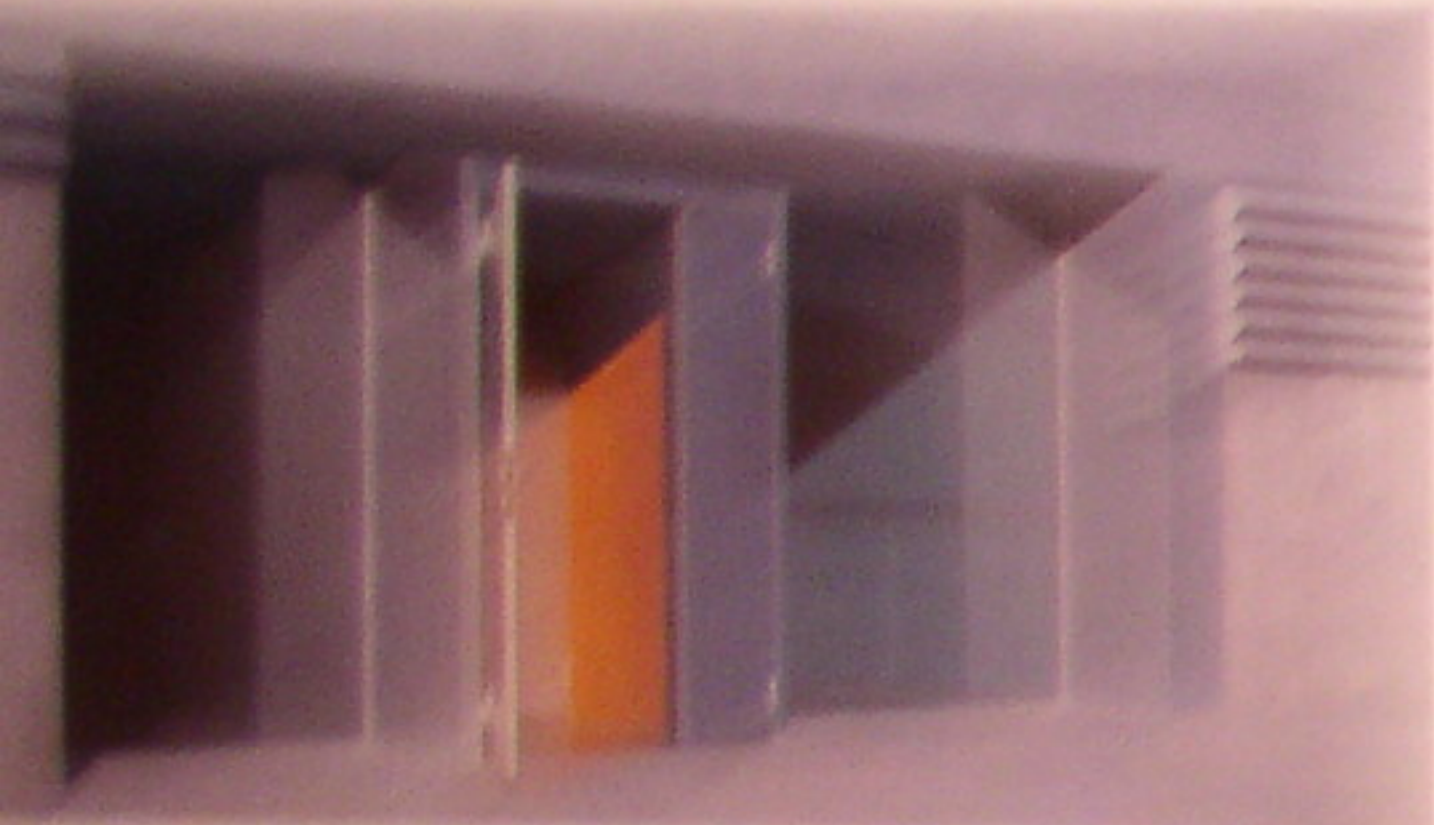
Basement plan



Details of the construction solutions on the facade

0 5 10 25

... setting the floor level, the
... the floor is an open air
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Wiel Arets

Two housing projects for the elderly

Tilburg & Maastricht, The Netherlands

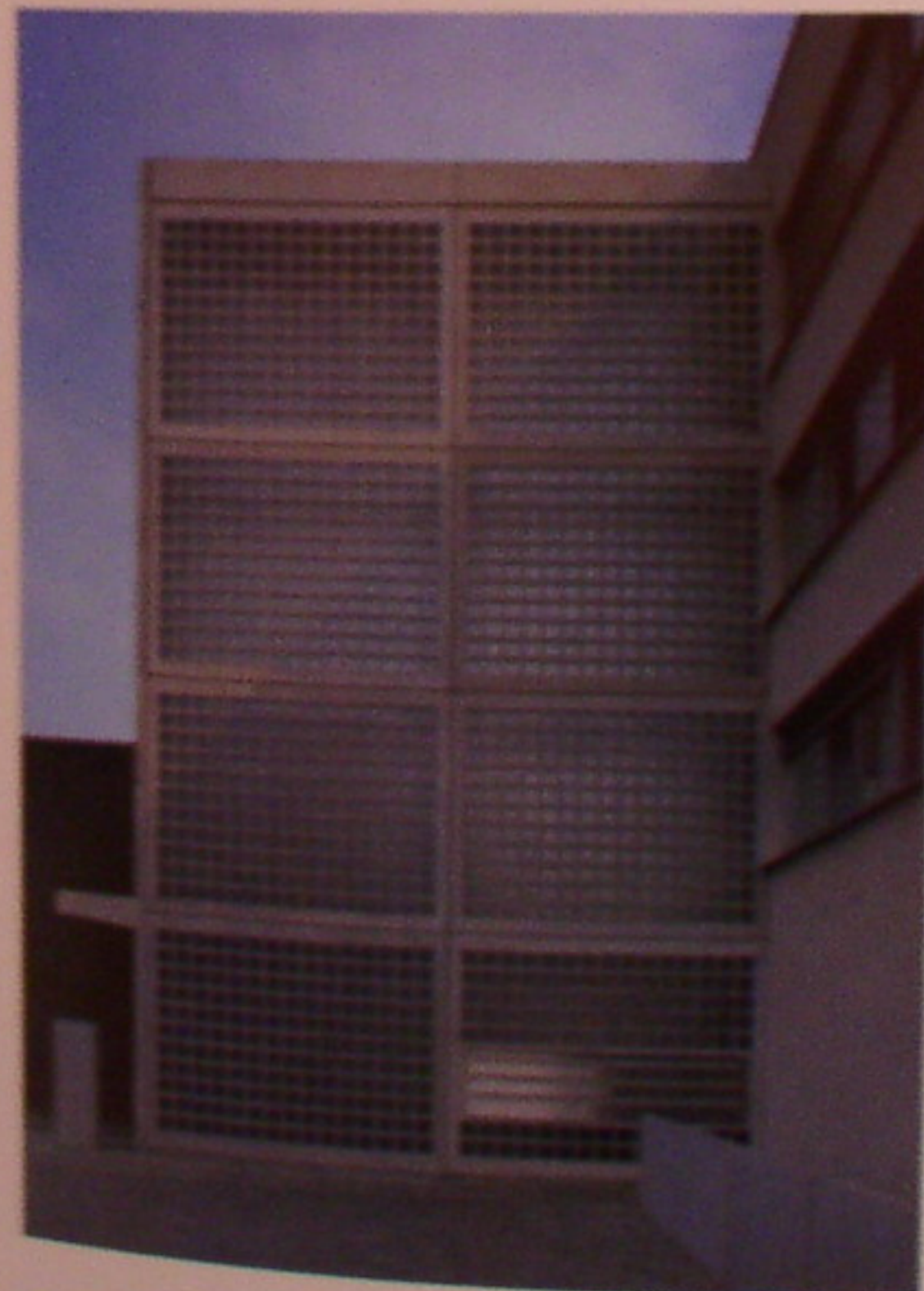
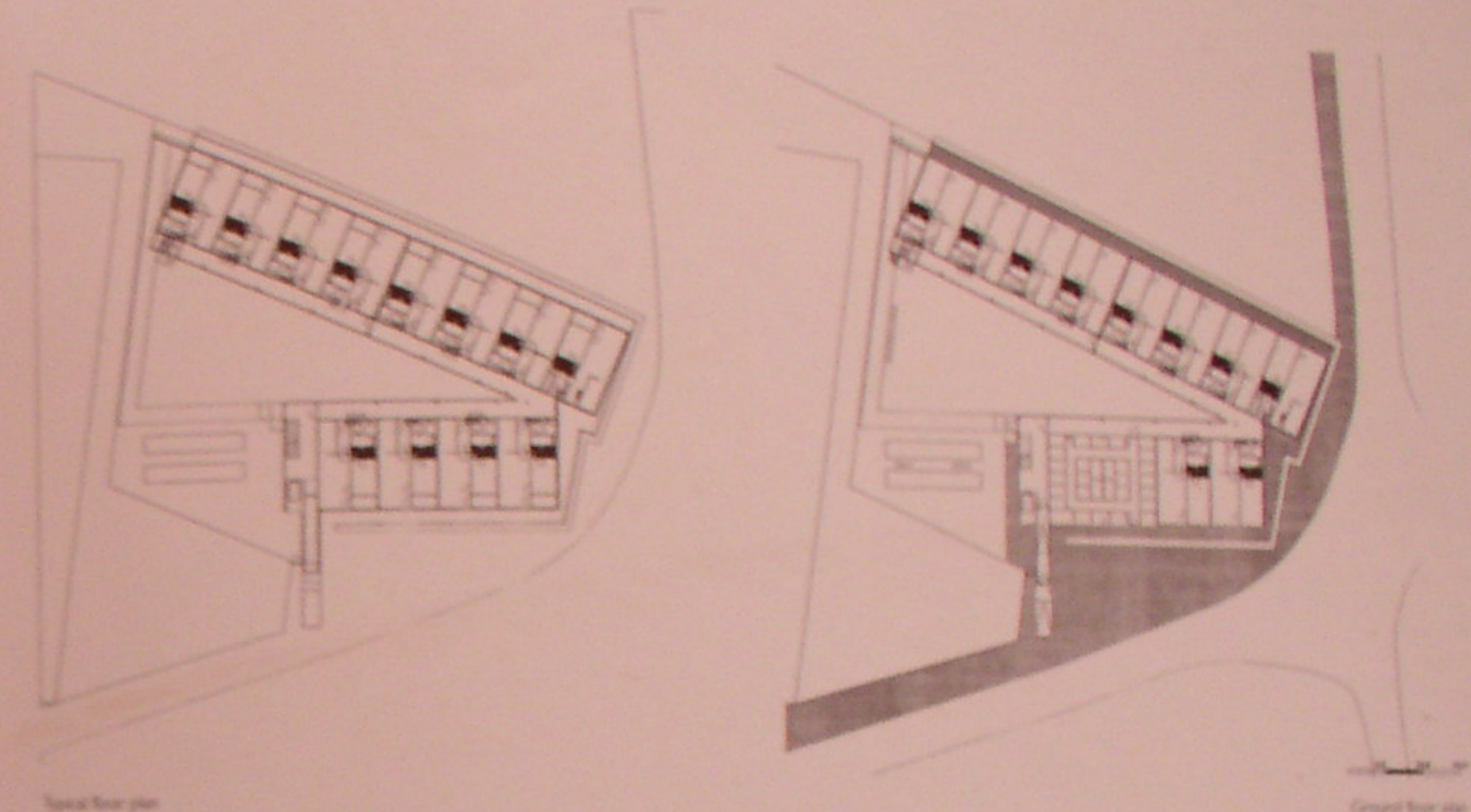
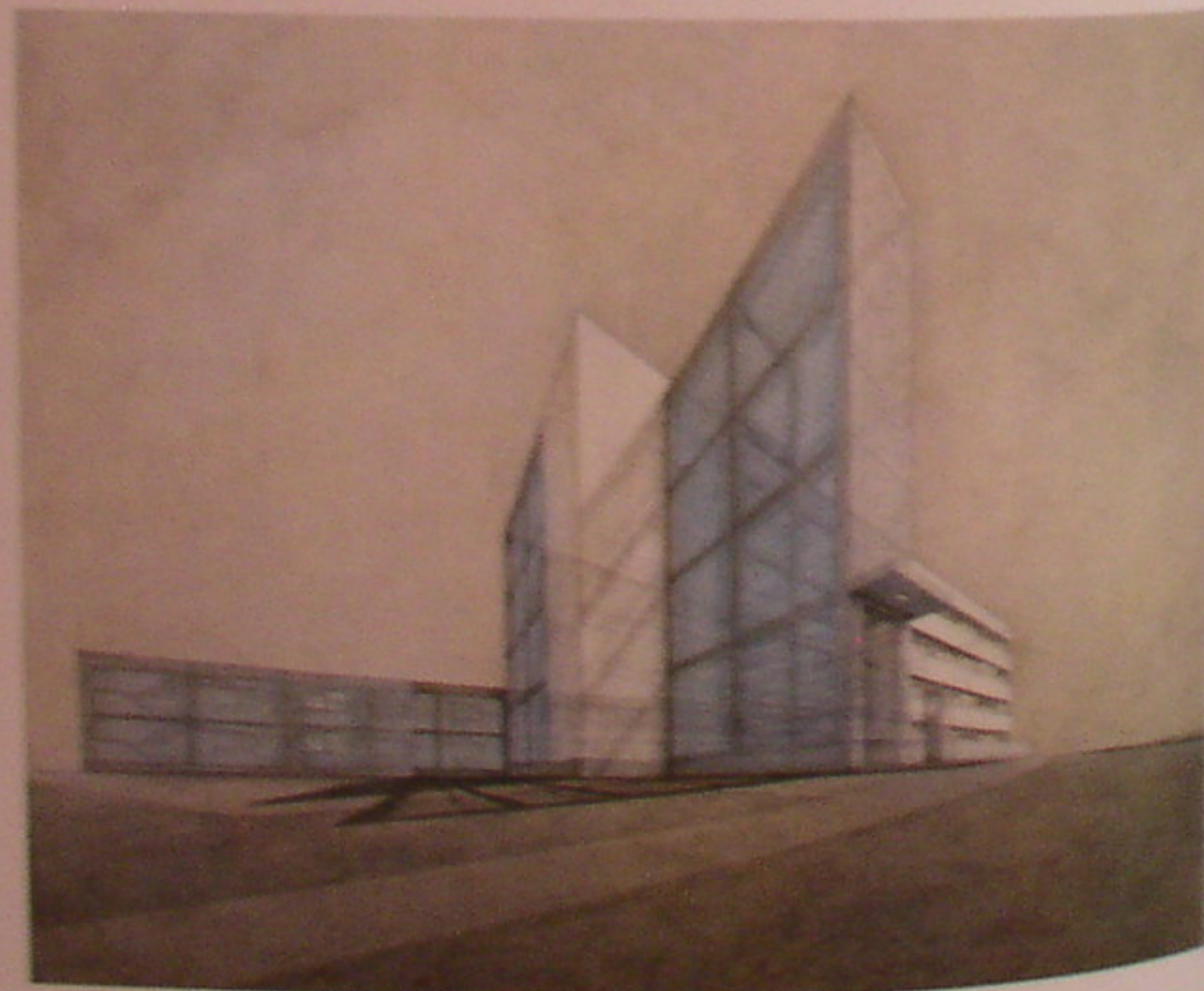
Situated in a working class area dating from the 1930's, this is a complex of 20 apartments stacked into a four-storey building oriented towards the south-east in order to enjoy a large green public common. On the very public side there is a perforated aluminium screen with a mediating space behind. These galleries and the screen act as a filter between the public street and the private interior. The tenants inhabit the 3 m deep space which functions as a circulation, communication, and social arena that is visually connected to the surroundings through the perforated screen, although they are hidden from view from the outside. A brick facade with individual balconies faces north-west where the building's garden is designed as a collective outdoor space.

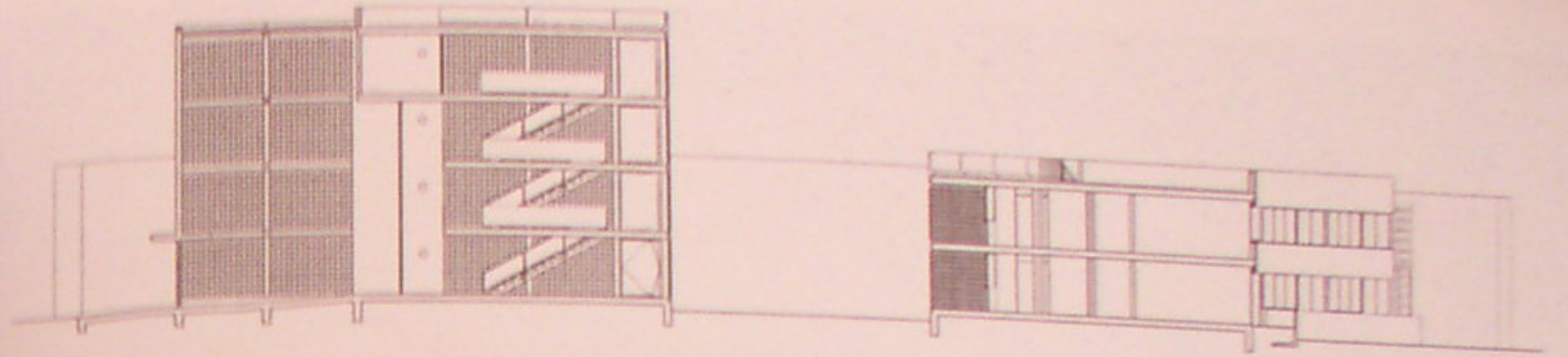
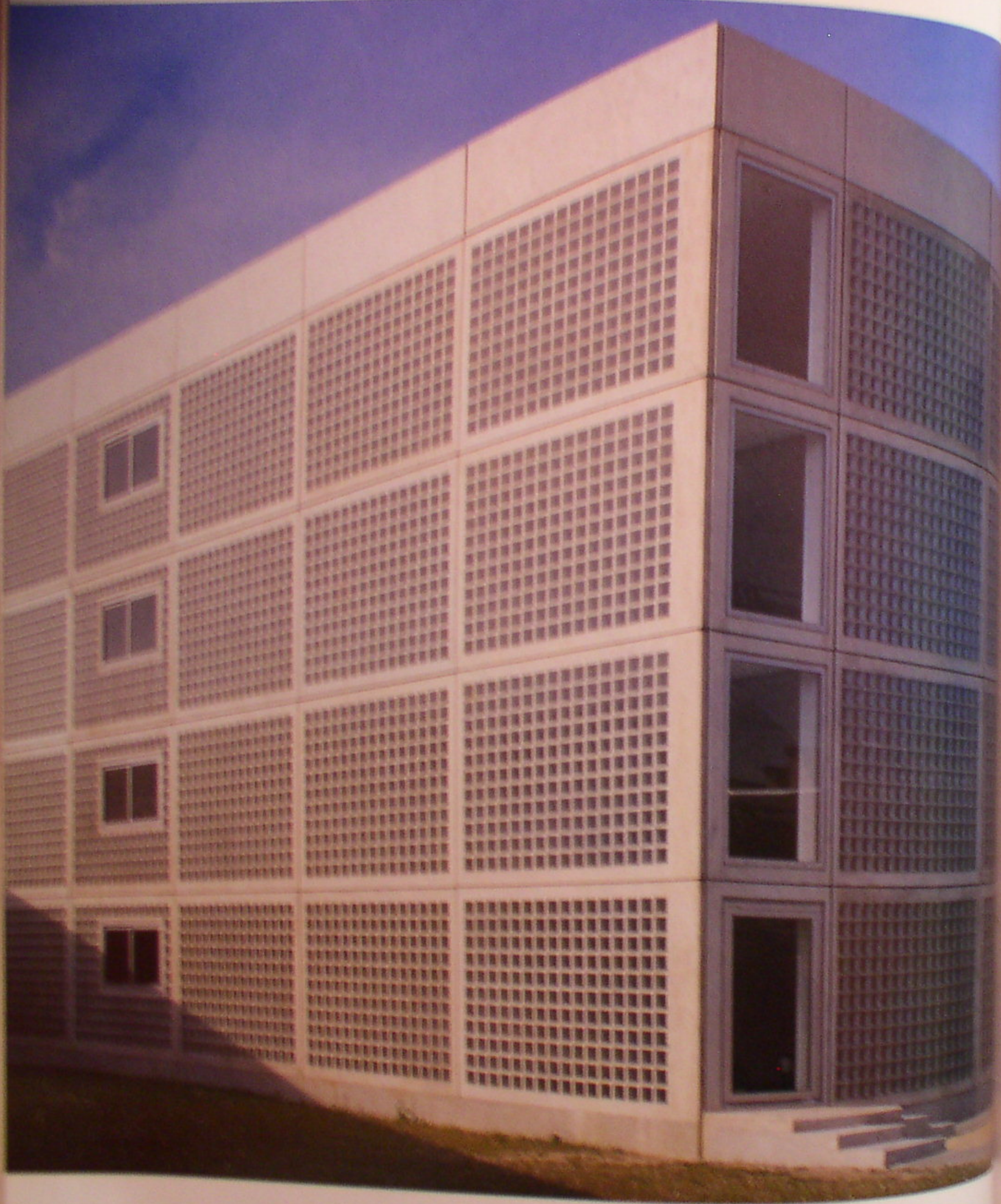
In the case of Tilburg, the two blocks are situated in a former industrial zone which is being transformed into a new cultural area combined with social housing projects. The social housing project

is divided into two parts and the combined 67 apartments in both blocks are designed for elderly people. The two parts relate to the museum in quite different ways. One, a V-shaped block, positions itself up against the side of the museum to create an internal garden, the other, a longitudinal block, overlooks the museum garden.

Each apartment is 77 m² and has a living room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom, considered to be the social standard for contemporary Dutch housing. The public facade of the blocks is in rough stucco or putz with internal balconies from which each apartment can overlook the road.

The private facade overlooking the garden is made of translucent glass brick with large openings. Behind this facade and between the individual apartment and the garden lies a 3 m corridor—an in-between space, a medium, a place to meet, but also to sit and relax.

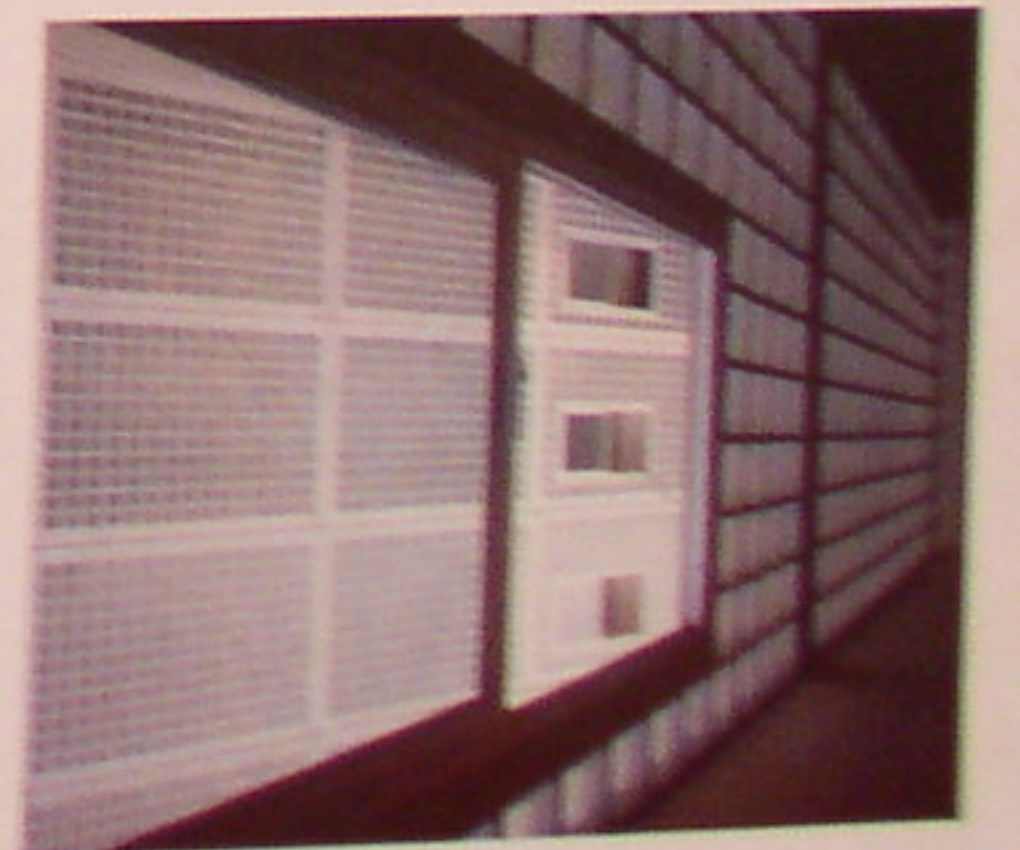




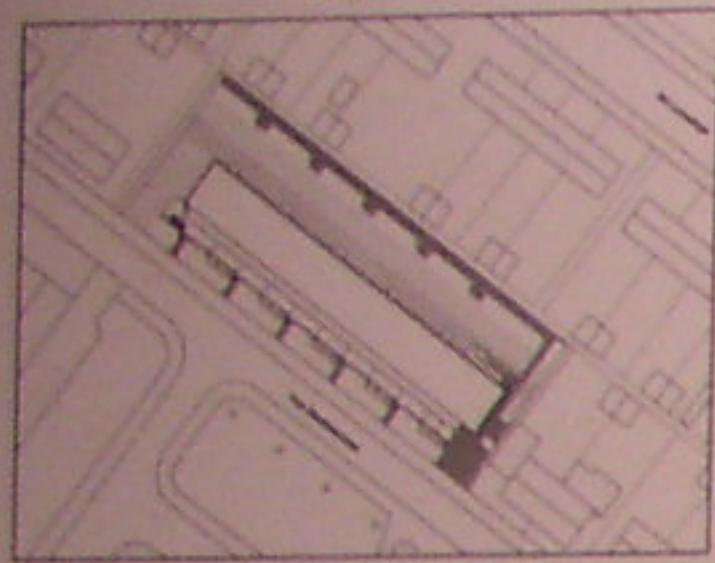
Cross section



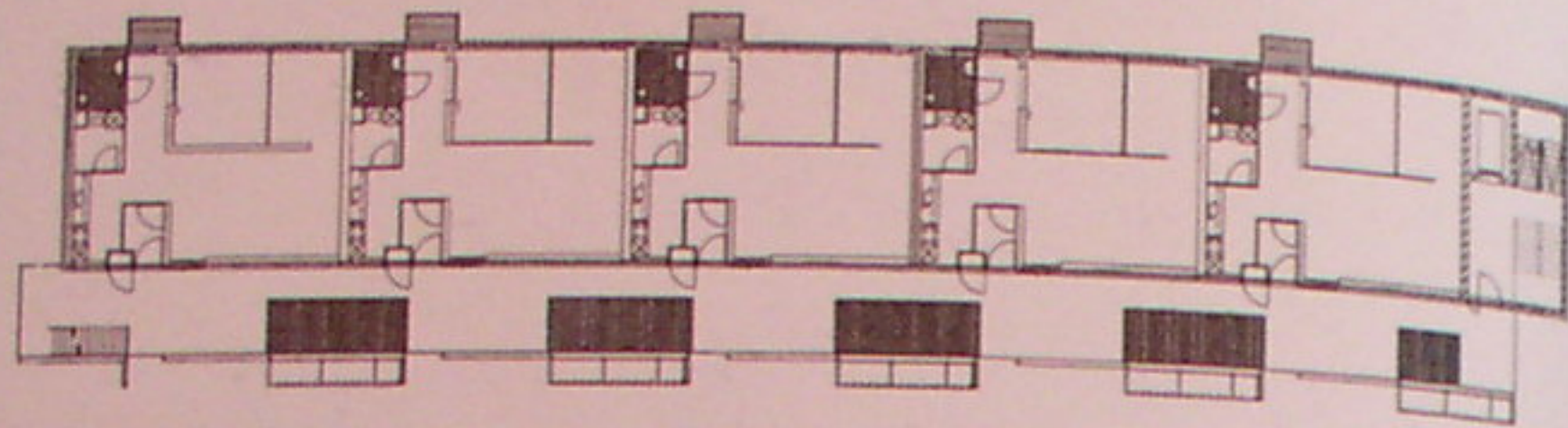
The facades that look onto the inner courtyard behind which are the access galleries to the dwellings, are entirely built of glass blocks. The large surfaces of translucent glass, only interrupted by the structural framework of concrete, allow light into the access and distribution areas.



DWELLINGS FOR THE ELDERLY AT MAASTRICHT

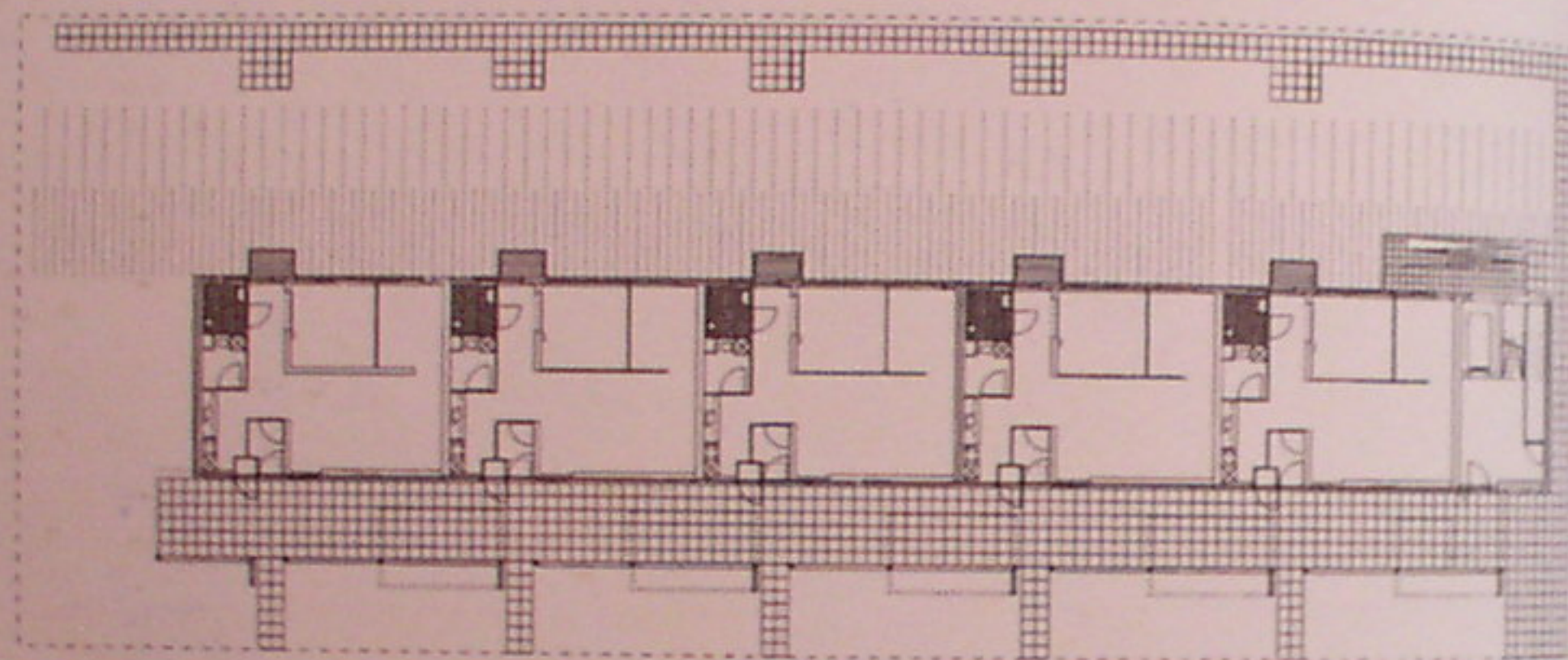


Site plan

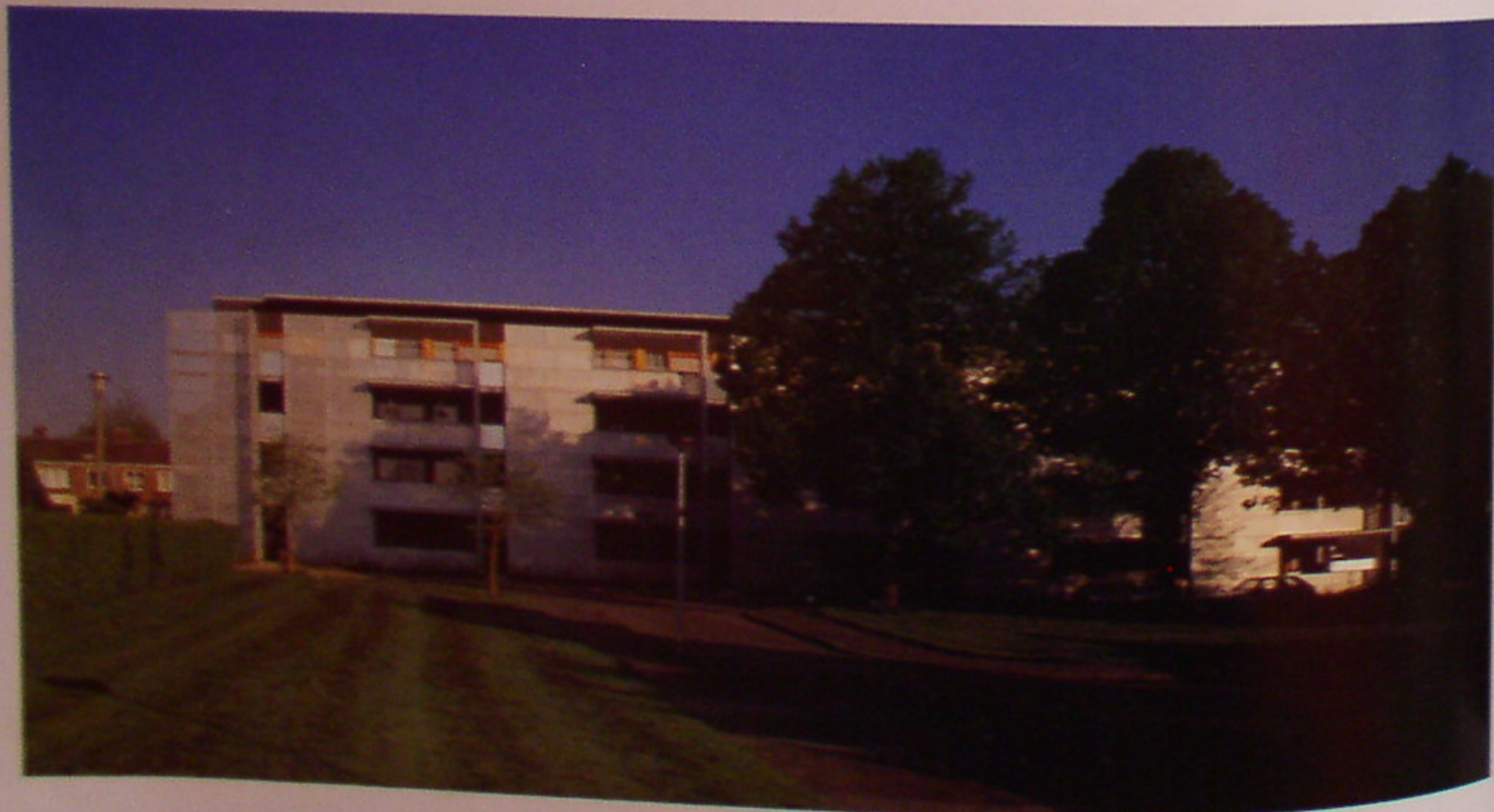


Typical floor plan

Ground floor plan

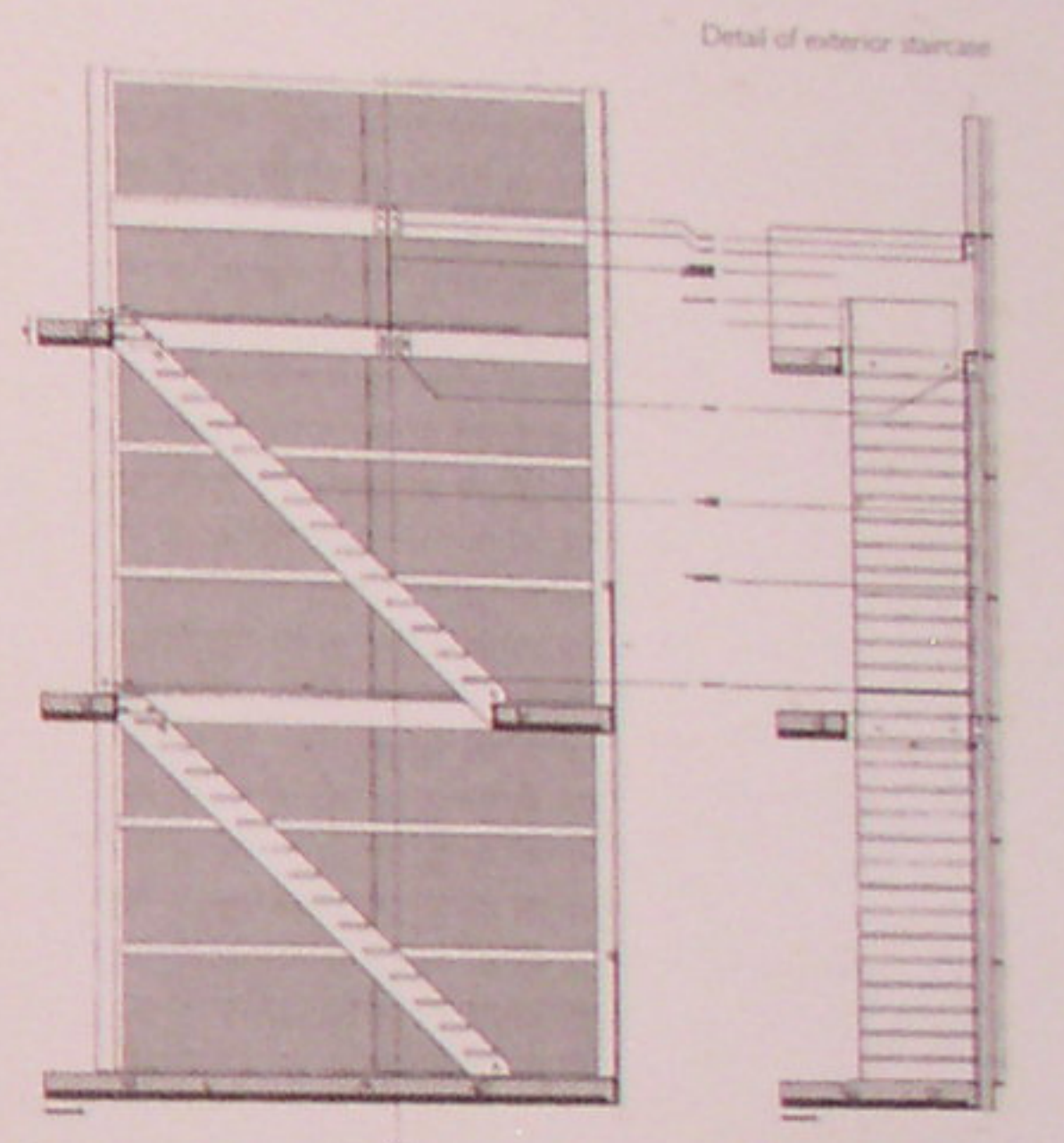


The dwellings are separated from the public space by a generous 3.2 metre-wide access gallery which functions as a circulation, communication and social area.





The access galleries are partially protected with perforated aluminum panels that mark the territory of each dwelling without preventing the natural lighting.



Toshio Akimoto

Yakult Dormitory

Tokyo, Japan

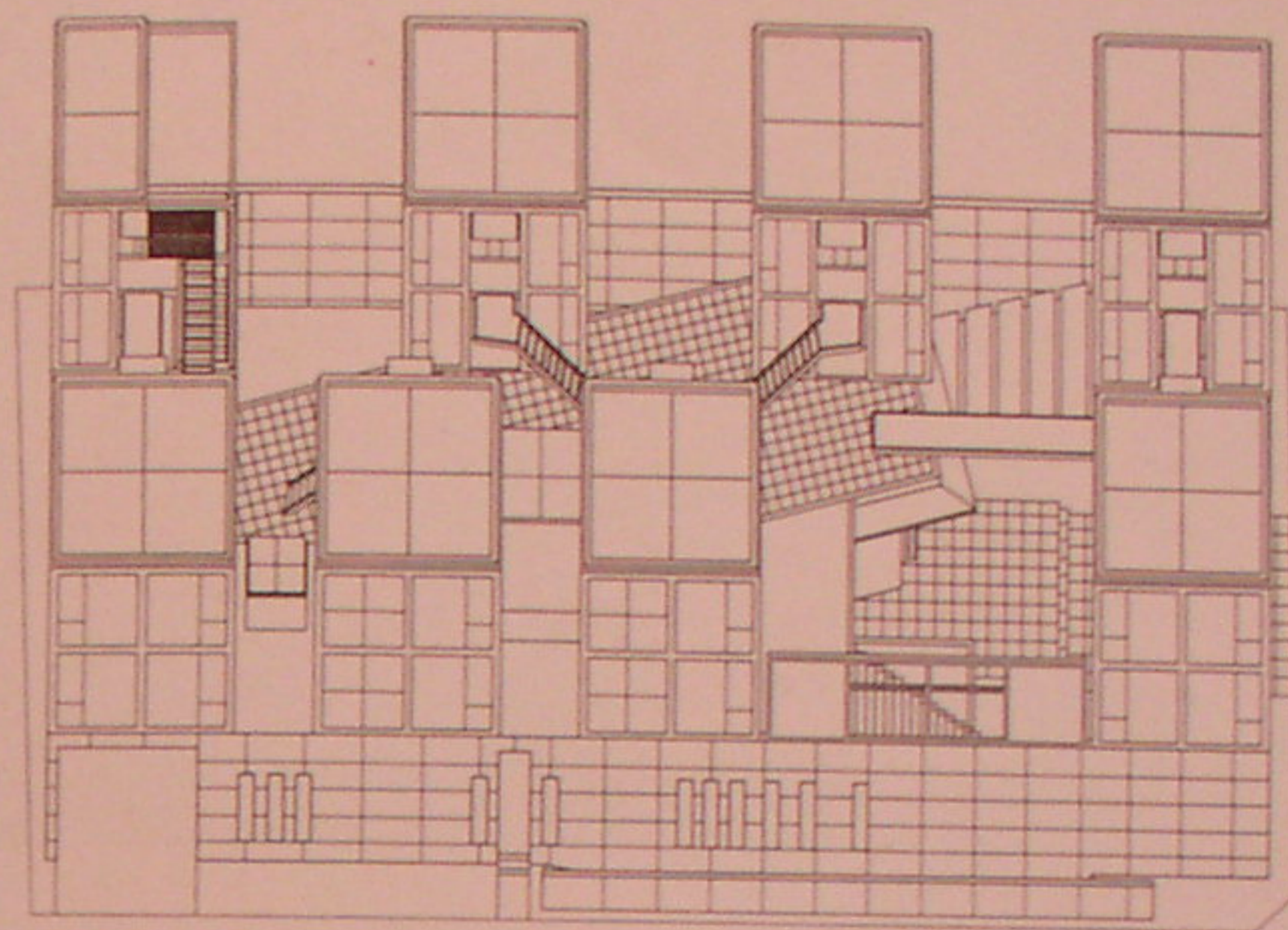
This project is the result of a contest put out by the Yakult Corporation for the design of small apartments for their employees.

The complex breaks down into eight volumes containing the small residential units, which rise from a concrete foundation and form a striking silhouette against the fragmented urban landscape of Hachioji in Tokyo.

The functional layout has been achieved with great simplicity. The apartments occupy the upper levels, contained within eight cubes of six metres a side, faced on the outside with a combination of pavisade and aluminium plate. And the general facilities—kitchen, laundry, office, the manager's rooms and small bedrooms for guests are located on the ground floor shared out between two buildings attached on the longer side of the rectangle. Between them a third free strip is partially occupied by a unit—also rectangular—which circles round to link the two buildings. The roof of

this unit, which is glass-walled on the ground level and houses a common sitting area and the entrance hall, is an area linking six of the eight residential modules to each other on the upper level and also provides access to them. Four apartments are located in each—two on each floor—all functioning as totally private houses thanks to their independent entrances.

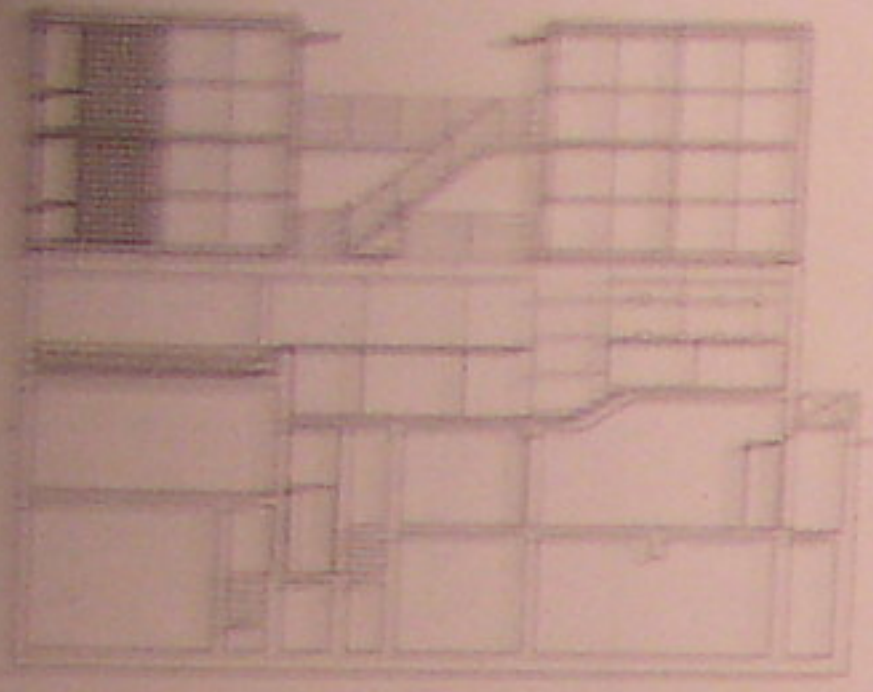
Thus, the project has a two-fold nature. On the upper floor the unit has a domesticated air, noticeably different from conventional community residential architecture. And on the lower floor one sees an area dominated by the corner of the hall which receives visitors and the view of the small bridge which leads off to the apartments situated at the north-west end, evoking in some way the complexity of the traditional urban environment.



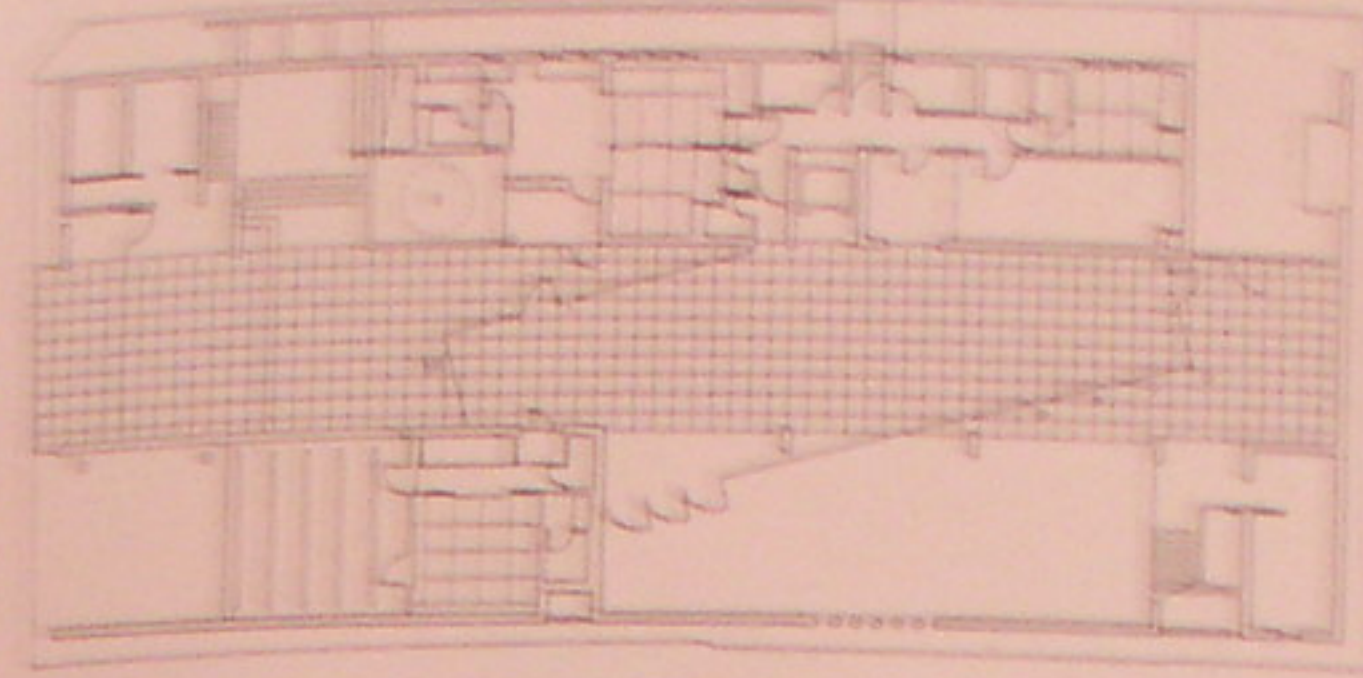
Axonometric view

The project is structured simply by means of eight six-metre cubes that were placed on the site. Each cube, built with aluminium, glass brick, blocks and reinforced concrete walls, houses four residential units. To the left, an aerial view of the complex from the north-west side.

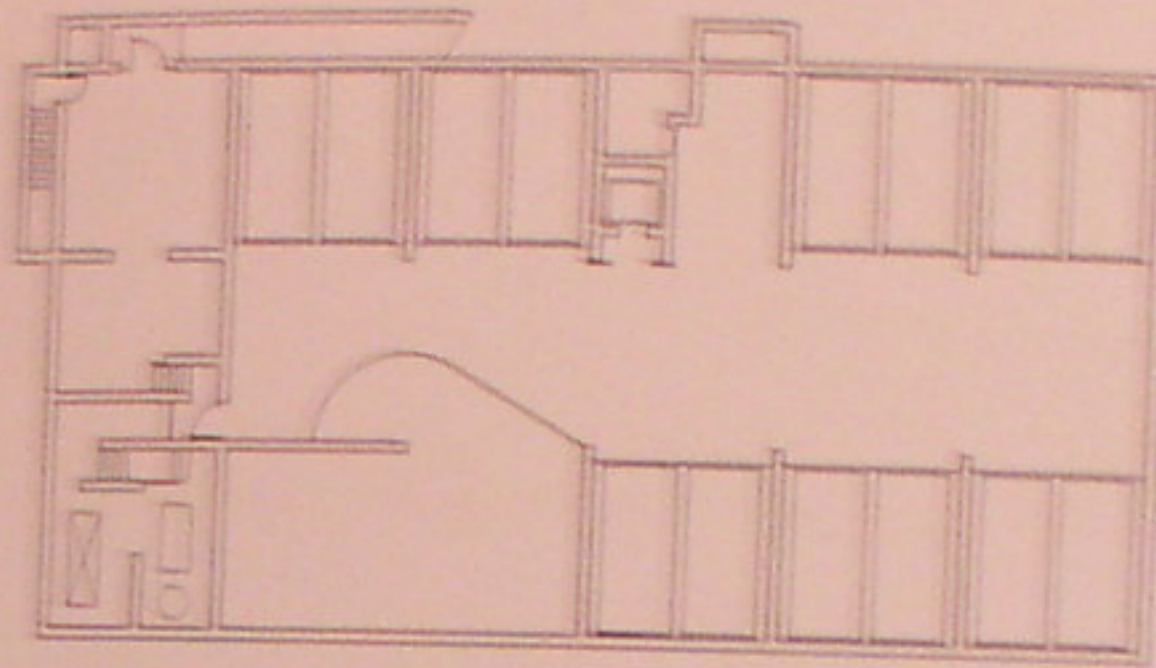




The ground floor was conceived as a space with an urban character: a house, the general facilities such as the kitchen, laundry, a small guest room and other community rooms.



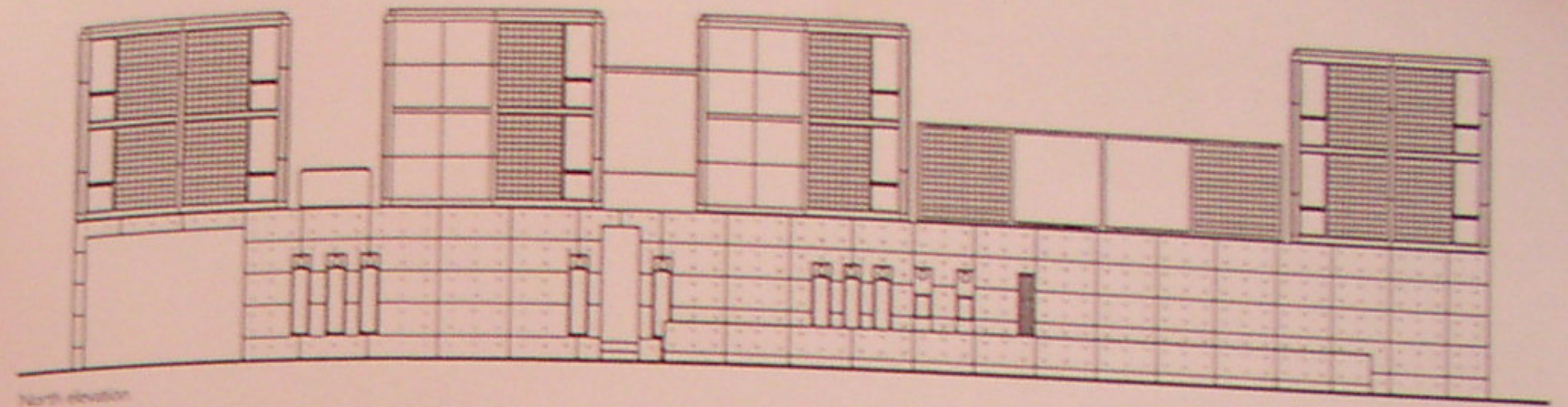
First floor plan



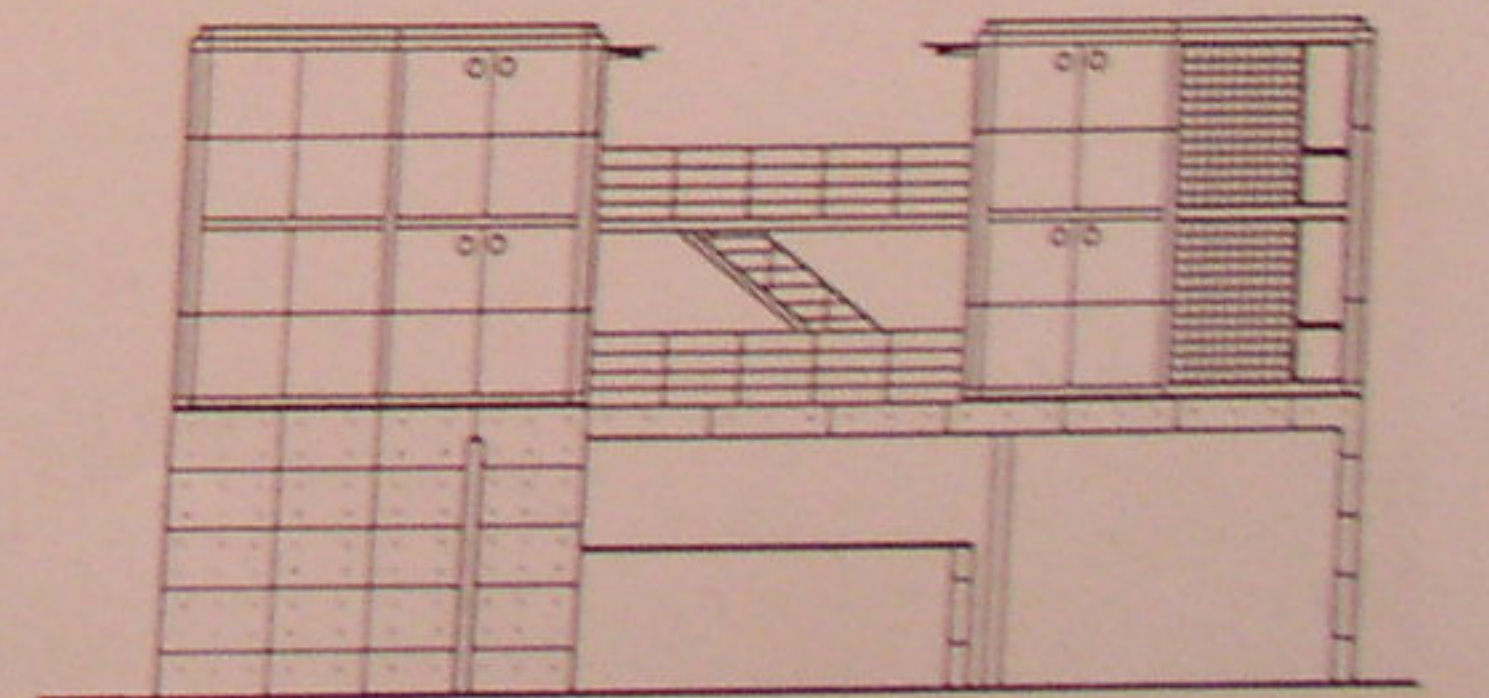
Basement floor plan



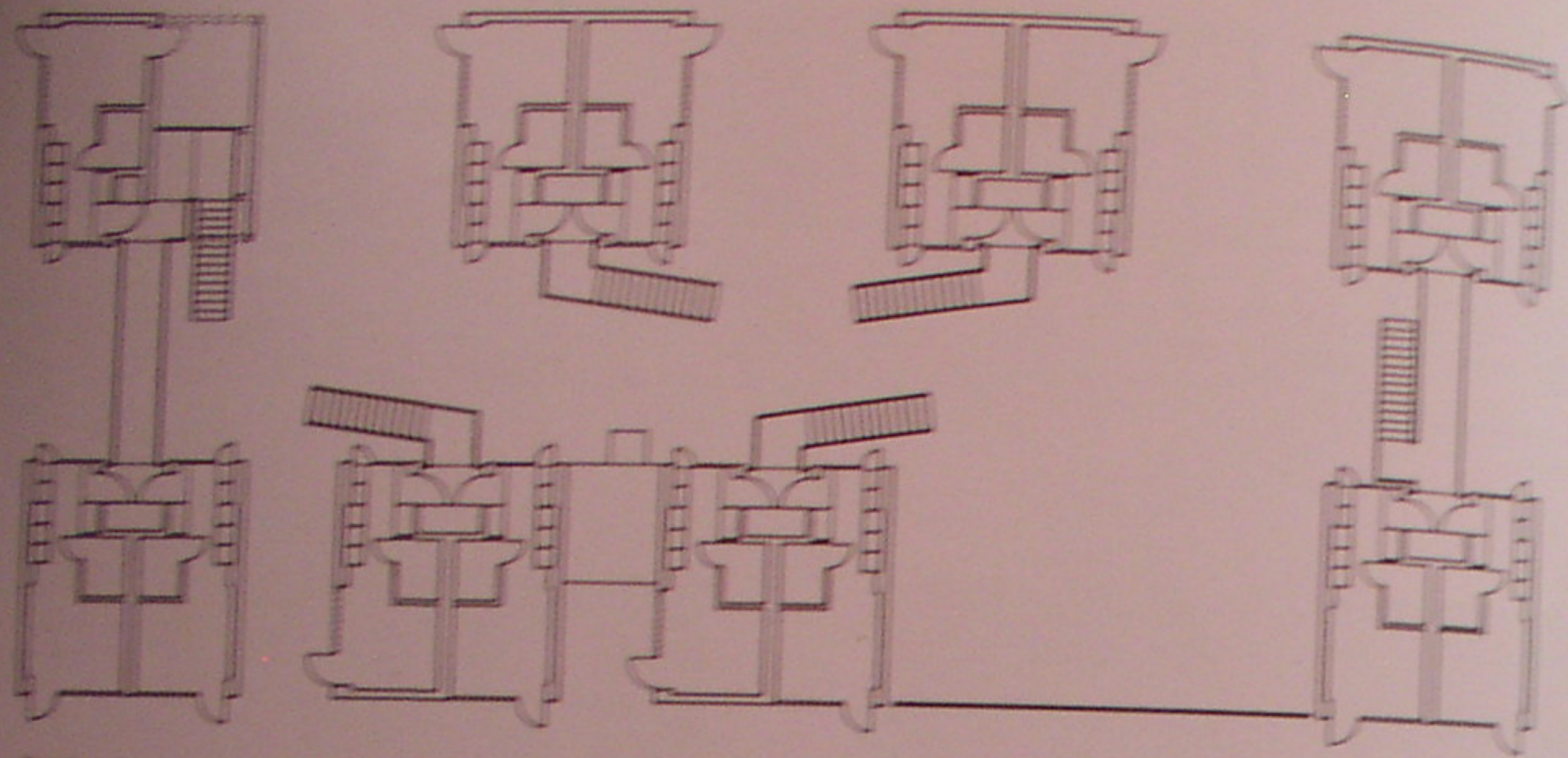
Each of the residential units has a direct access from the exterior and is thus independent. They are all joined by a common inner courtyard located on the second floor.



North elevation

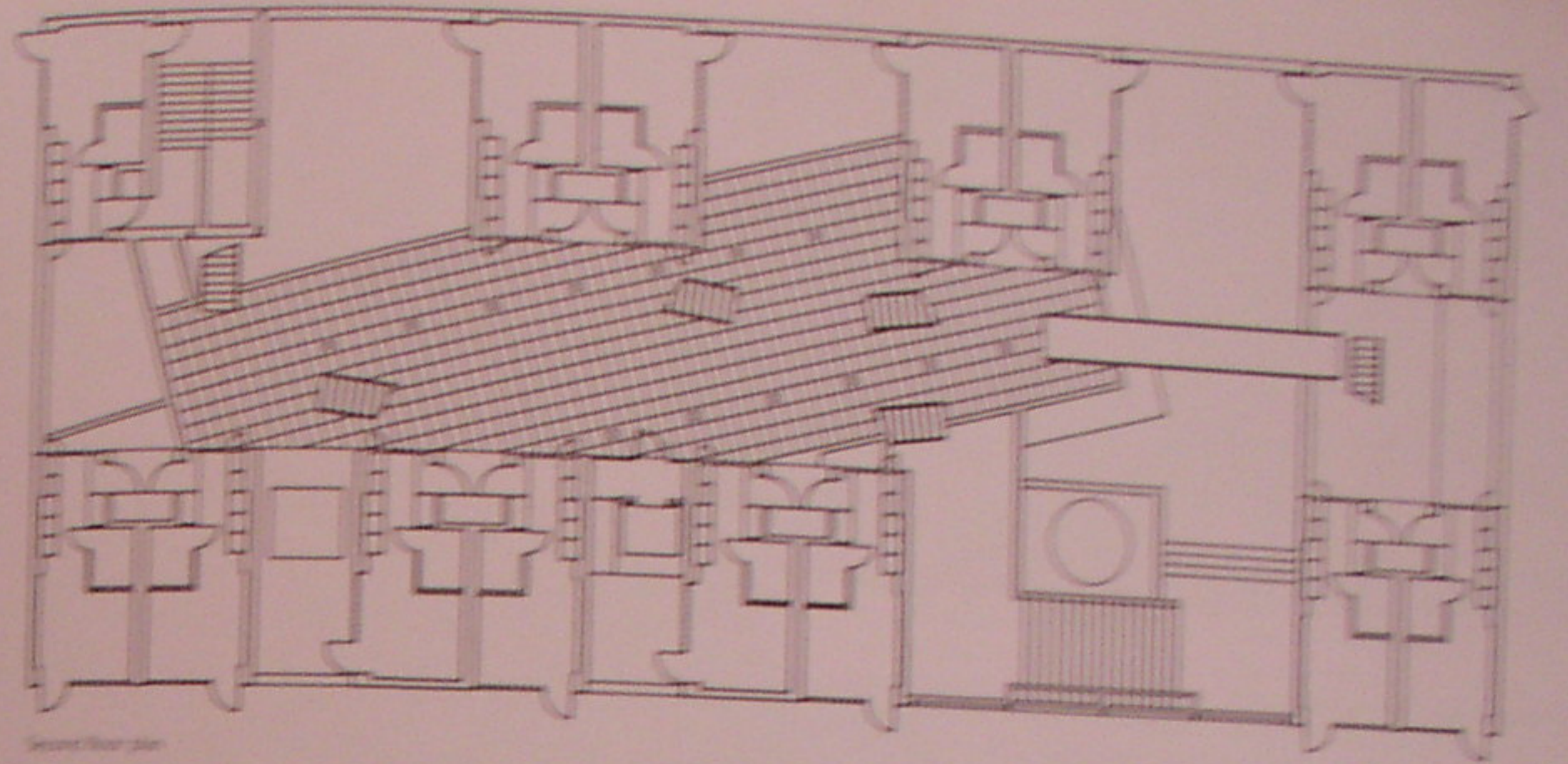


East elevation



Third floor plan

0 1 2 4



Second floor plan



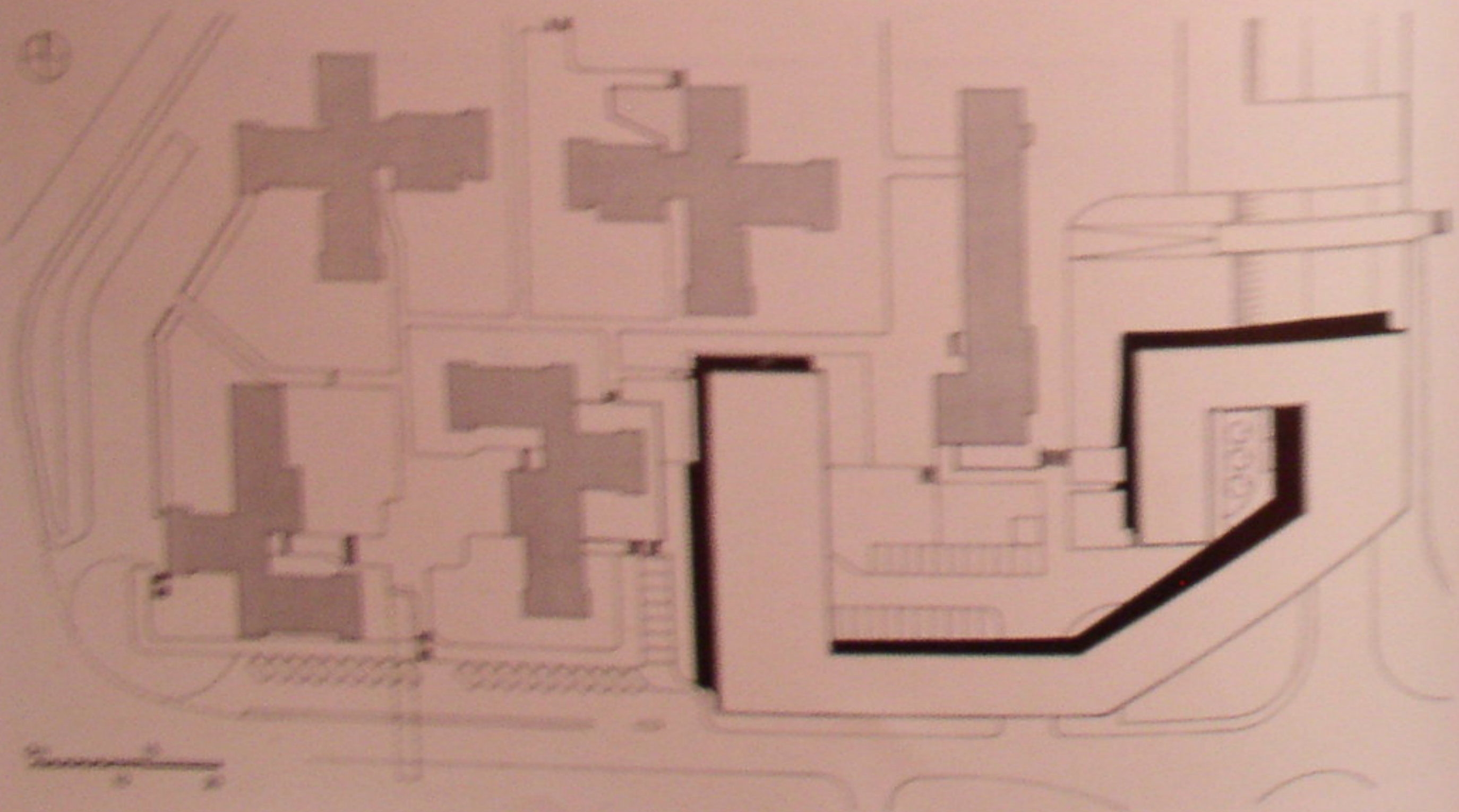
Maximilian Fuhs

Residence Universitare Wile d'Herouville

Saint-Saur France

The design challenge was to create a modern residence for 1000 students in a historic town. The building was designed to be a mix of old and new, with a focus on sustainability and social interaction. The design was a mix of old and new, with a focus on sustainability and social interaction. The design was a mix of old and new, with a focus on sustainability and social interaction.

The design was a mix of old and new, with a focus on sustainability and social interaction. The design was a mix of old and new, with a focus on sustainability and social interaction. The design was a mix of old and new, with a focus on sustainability and social interaction.



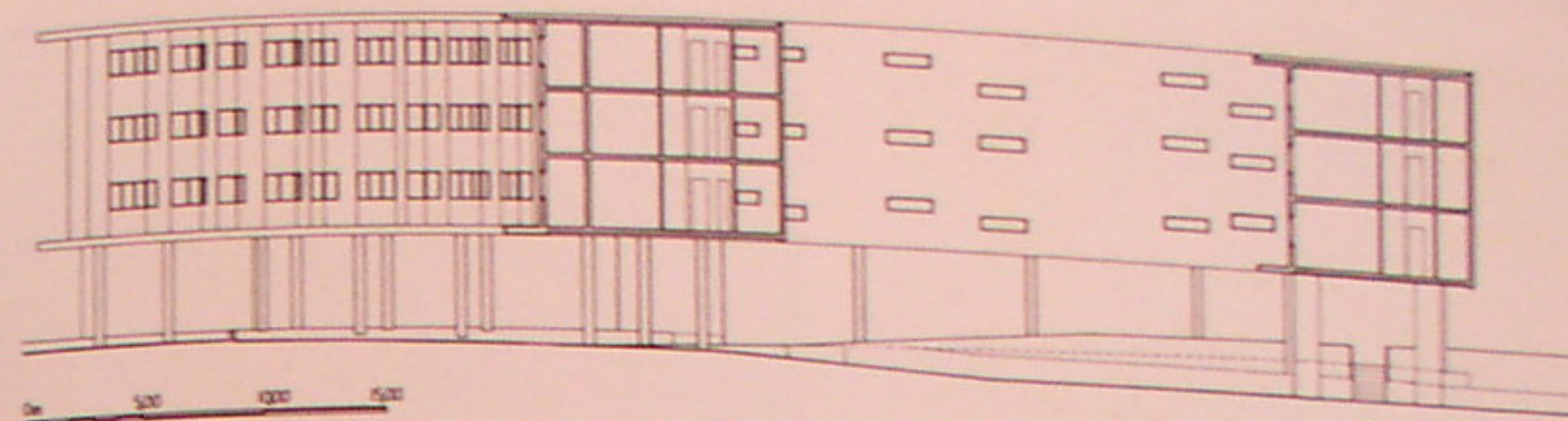
The building has been designed to be a mix of old and new, with a focus on sustainability and social interaction.



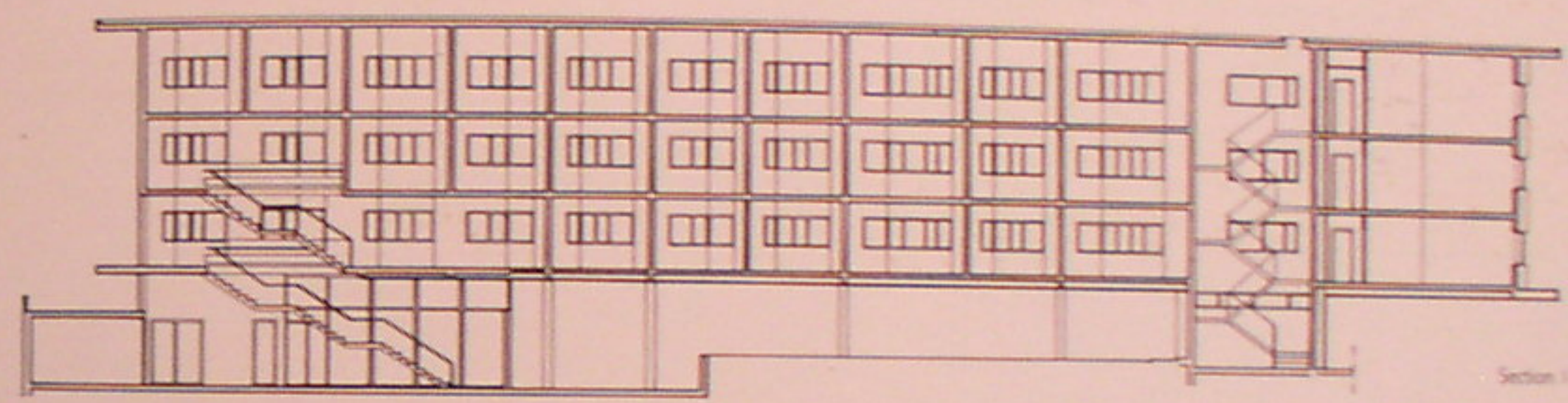
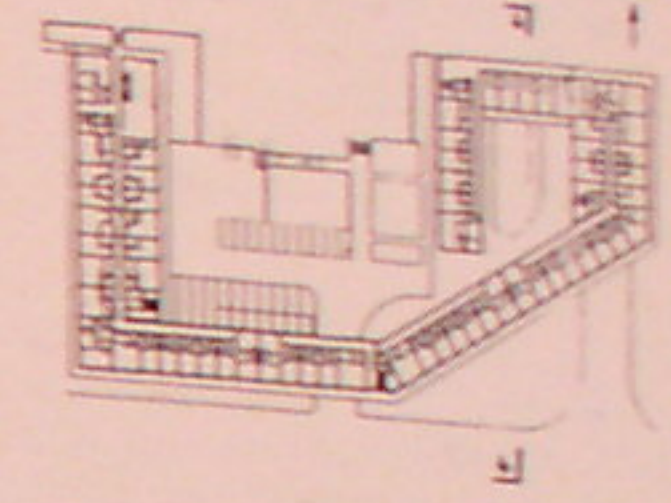


On one side, where the zone for motor vehicle transit is located, the building is decomposed impeccably into several vertical planes of different colours in zigzag. As a large number of parking spaces was required, the large parking space is not concealed, but becomes a positive element in the life of the project. With its different colours, it evolves and changes in time, both during the day and at night.

Left: The common service volume is an element that fits perfectly into the setting. Furthermore, the chromatic intensity of this "suspended sculpture" turns it into an authentic urban symbol.



0m 500 1000 1500
Section 4-4



Section 1-1



Architecture Studio

University Residence

Paris, France

Framing what one wishes to see, shielding from what one does not want to suffer, inverting the bad into good, altering the negative constraints of the site to create a positive reality: that was the challenge facing this 351-student housing project built right on the edge of the peripheral zone of Porte de Clignancourt.

On the roadside there is a protective wall, a curved shield 30 by 100 metres, a giant screen, an enigmatic signal built into the kinetic landscape of the city as seen from the car. The shield is a double space, inserted between two walls that are structured by red steel ties and through which three glazed lifts evolve. It is a Parisian promenade looking out towards the moving cars. The protecting wall is pierced at its centre by a large window that frames the suburban horizon towards the Saint-Denis basilica. At night, this black concrete wall reflects the hues of the multi-coloured advertising neons and car headlights. The plate glass allows the

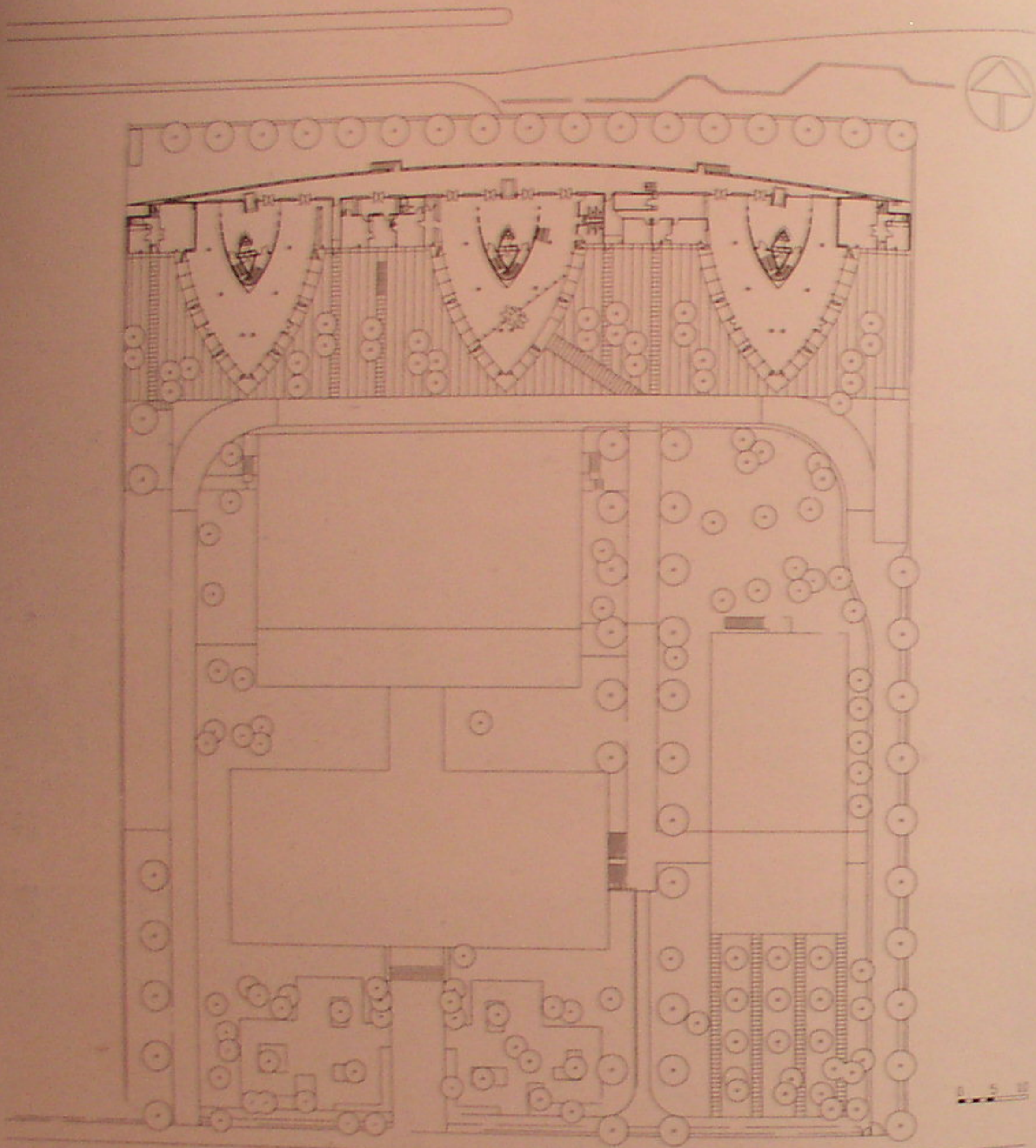
building's interior light to filter outwards. Red beacons punctuate the isolated mass of this shield-rock. On the Paris side, a green belt, tranquility sun. Backing onto the shield, three curved buildings faced in aluminium. All the apartments are well sheltered within these three prows. The interior routes are set off by various spaces differing from the monumental entrance hall and the shield in order to give privacy to the apartments. The access to the latter is by double height landings. These are cut through by several plaster columns inset at intervals with round glass bricks, wells of natural light brought down to each landing from the roof. These light wells are a fixed point common to every floor. They look towards the sky from the heart of the building.

Thanks to the almond-shaped plan and splayed bay windows, every apartment is south-facing, with views towards the adjacent university gardens and the silhouette of Montmartre and the Sacré-Coeur.

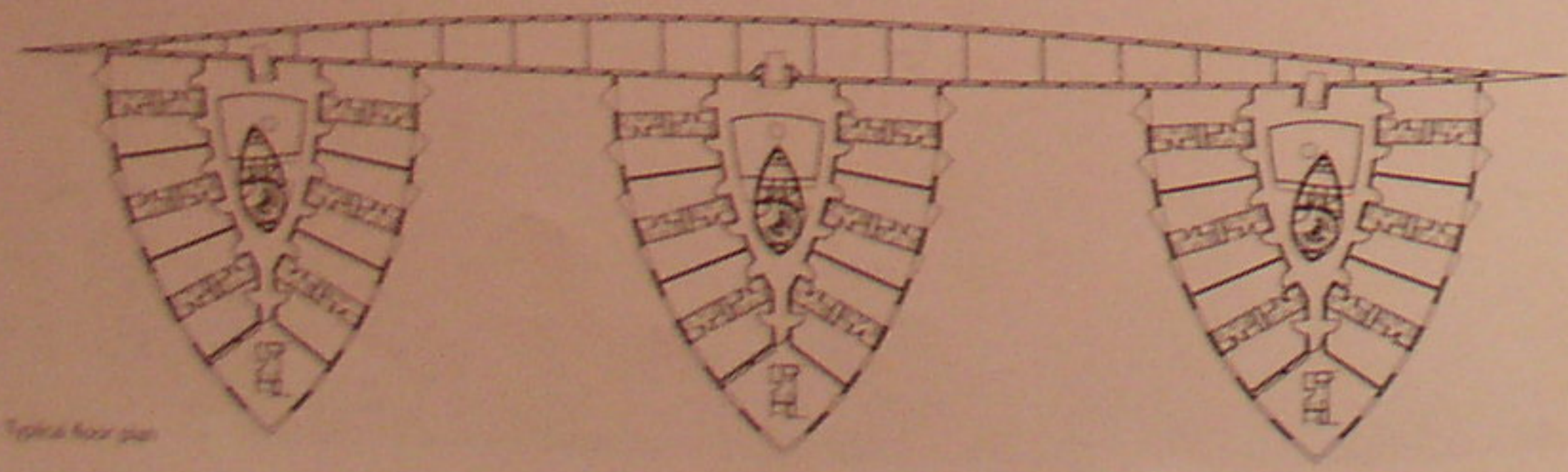


The university residence building rises audaciously in a clearly urban setting surrounded by traffic and noise on one side and by a green belt of peace on the other.

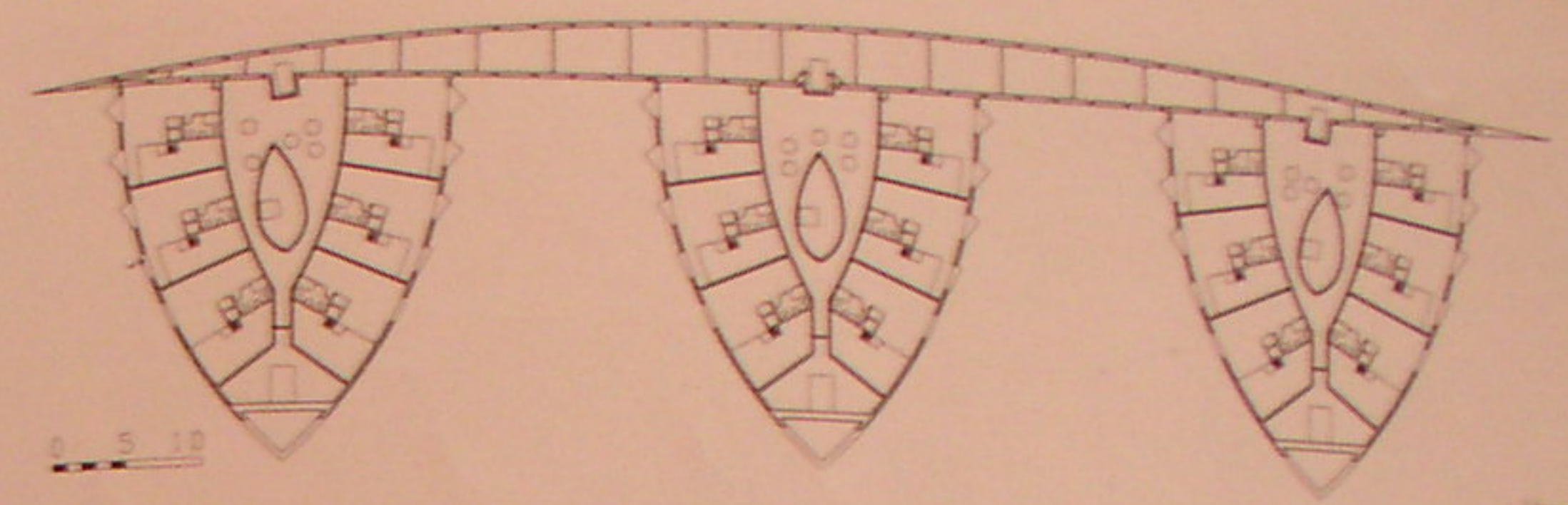




Ground floor plan



Typical floor plan

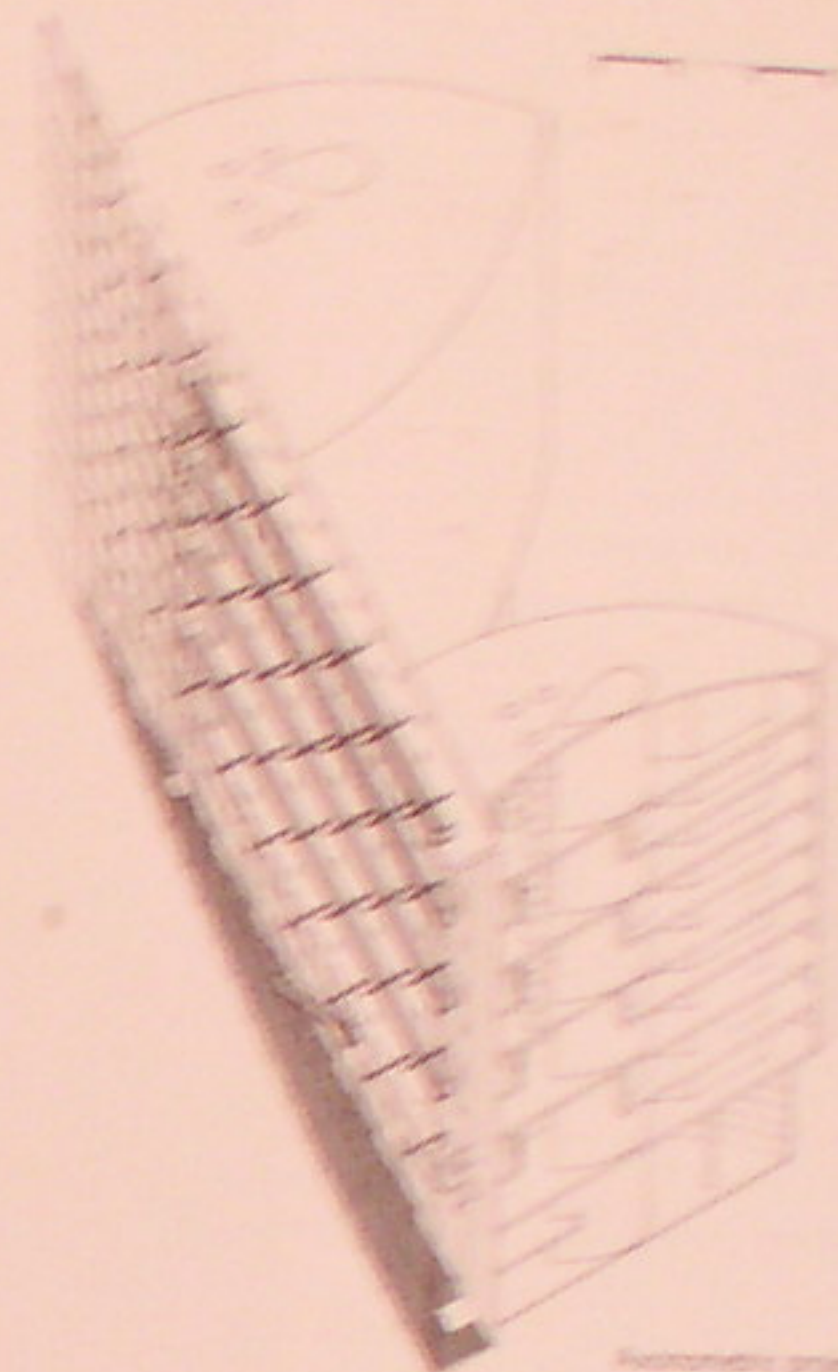


Upper level floor plan

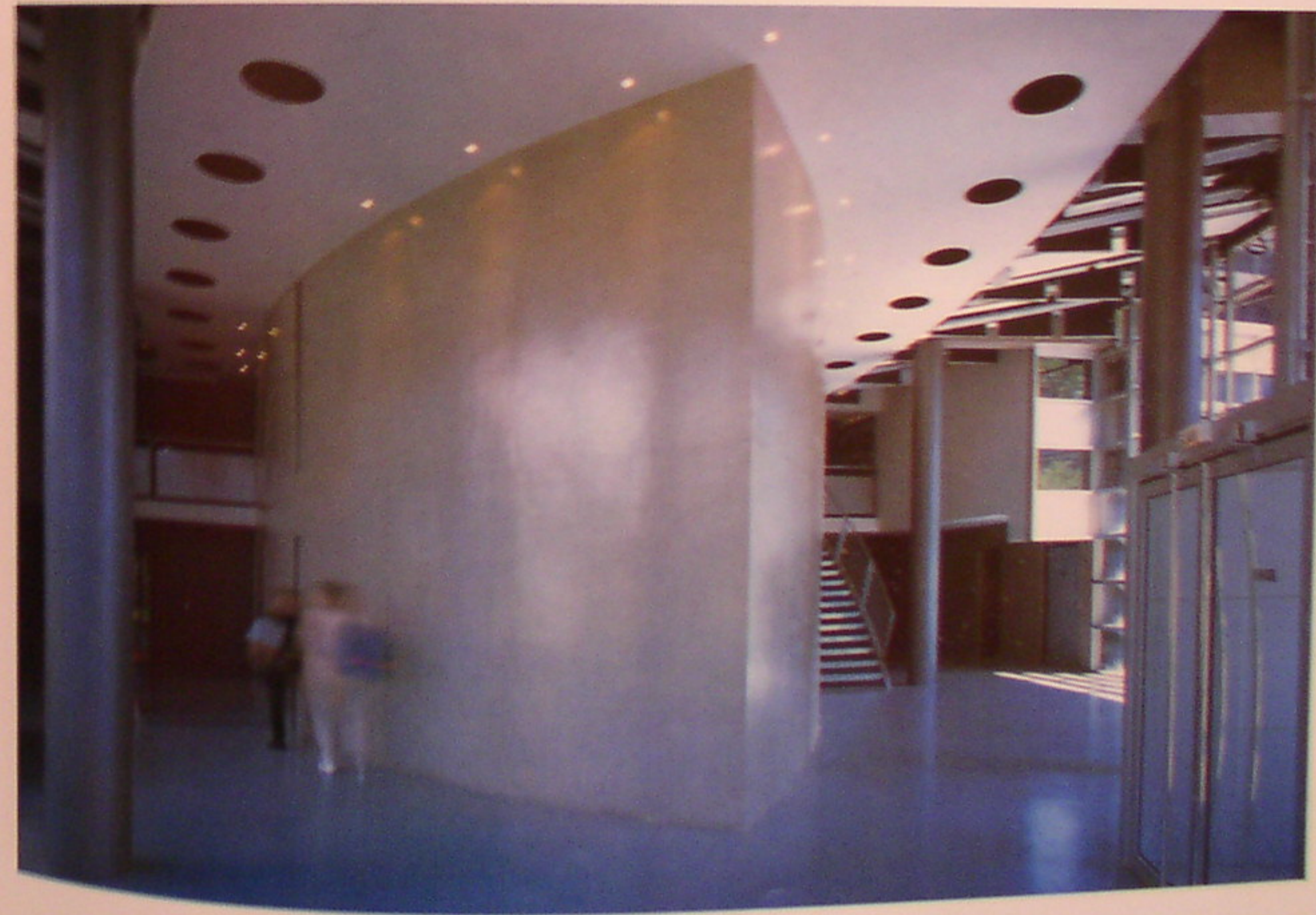




The presence of the red in the middle of the white wall and the white in the middle of the red wall is a visual contrast that is not only aesthetically pleasing but also functional. It helps to define the space and create a sense of depth and dimension. The red color is a strong visual element that draws the eye and adds a sense of energy and movement to the space. The white color, on the other hand, provides a clean, minimalist backdrop that allows the red to stand out. Together, they create a balanced and harmonious color palette that is both visually appealing and practical.



The curved structure of the staircase is a key feature of the building's design. It provides a unique and modern look to the space. The red railing adds a touch of color and contrast to the otherwise neutral tones of the walls and floor. The overall design is clean, minimalist, and functional, reflecting a modern architectural style.



J.P. Jussimien Architects

Housing Complex

Location: Finland

In 2007, the Housing Commission of the City of Helsinki, in cooperation with the architect J.P. Jussimien Architects, initiated a competition for a housing complex in the district of Kallio. The competition aimed at finding a form of residential building which could be built in an already developed urban area adjacent to a park in a high-density urban environment and that could be integrated with the surrounding urban fabric. The building was located at a narrow plot between two blocks of existing residential housing and a large industrial area located in the district of Kallio. The plot of the housing complex was a long and narrow plot. The building was designed to be a high-rise building with a glass facade and a brick facade. The building was designed to be a high-rise building with a glass facade and a brick facade. The building was designed to be a high-rise building with a glass facade and a brick facade.

The glass and brick facade of the building forms a uniform background for the white facade with the windows and balconies. The design material is intended to contrast with the surrounding urban building. The glass and brick facade protects the building of the surrounding landscape and from noise, rain and pollution. The apartments are small, two-room units (2 rooms + bathroom). The larger apartments are located at the ends of the building. The main entrance is on the top floor, which is the main entrance point.

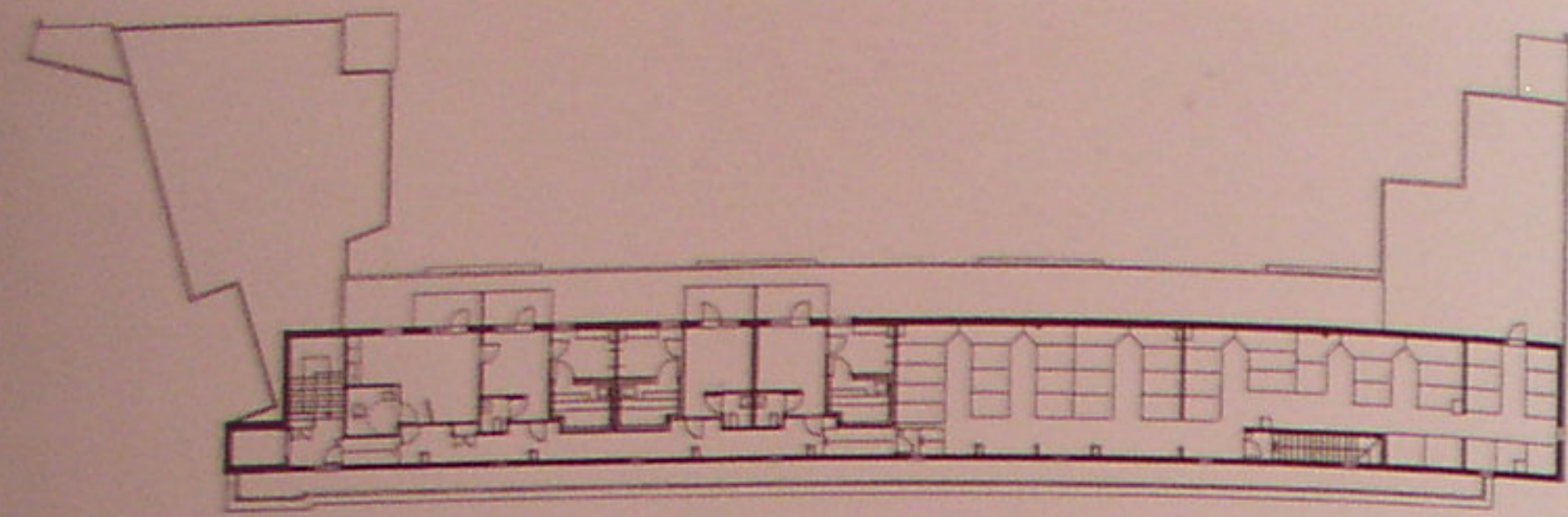


The apartment building is designed to respond to the demand for housing and to adapt to a difficult location in a complex urban setting. A large glass wall operates as an excellent neutral background for the sculpture "Rondo" by Marko Aho that is located in the square in front of the building.

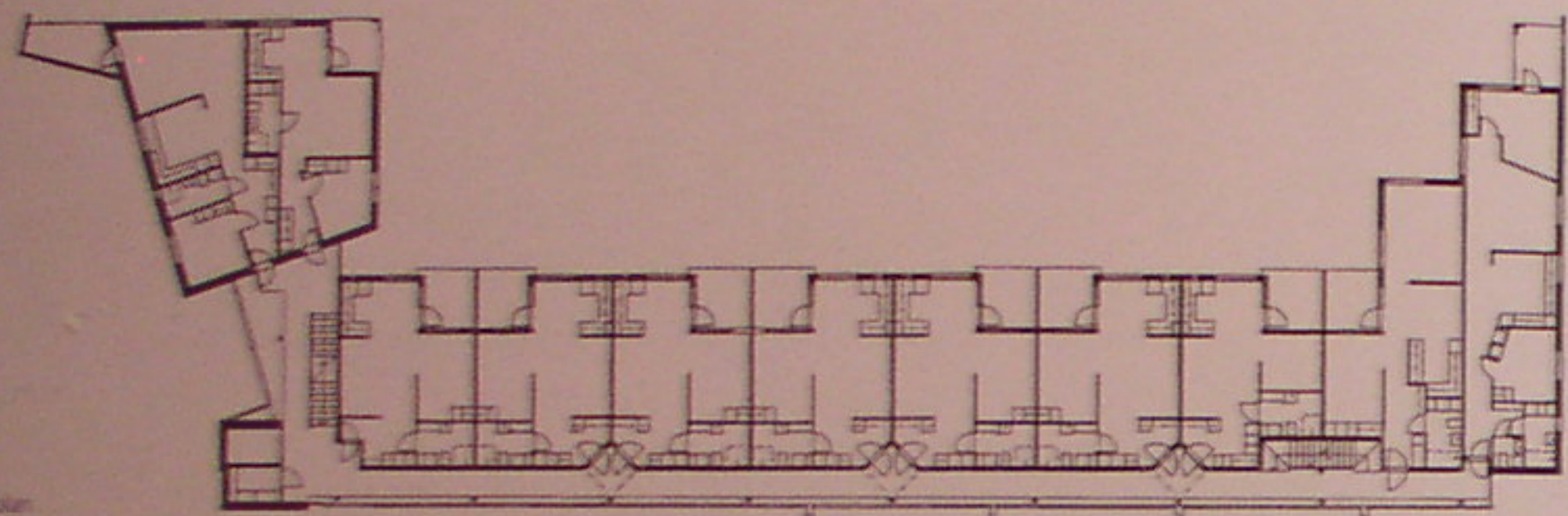


Photo: Tommi Tahvanainen/Arco

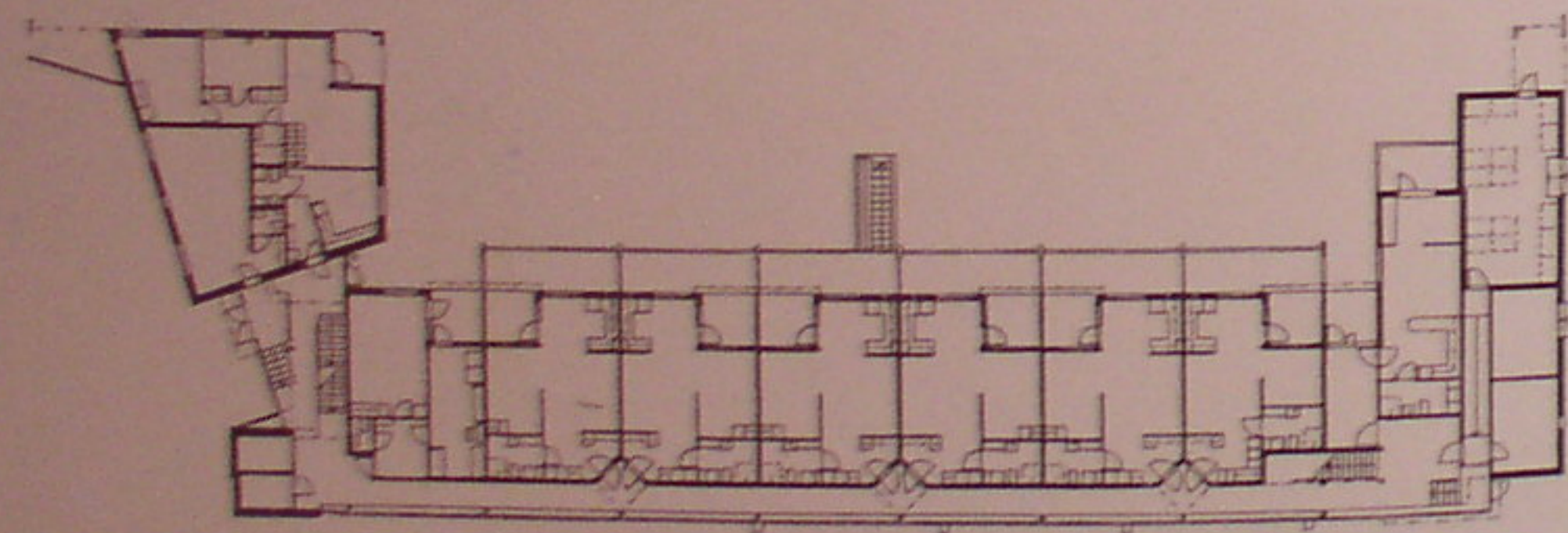




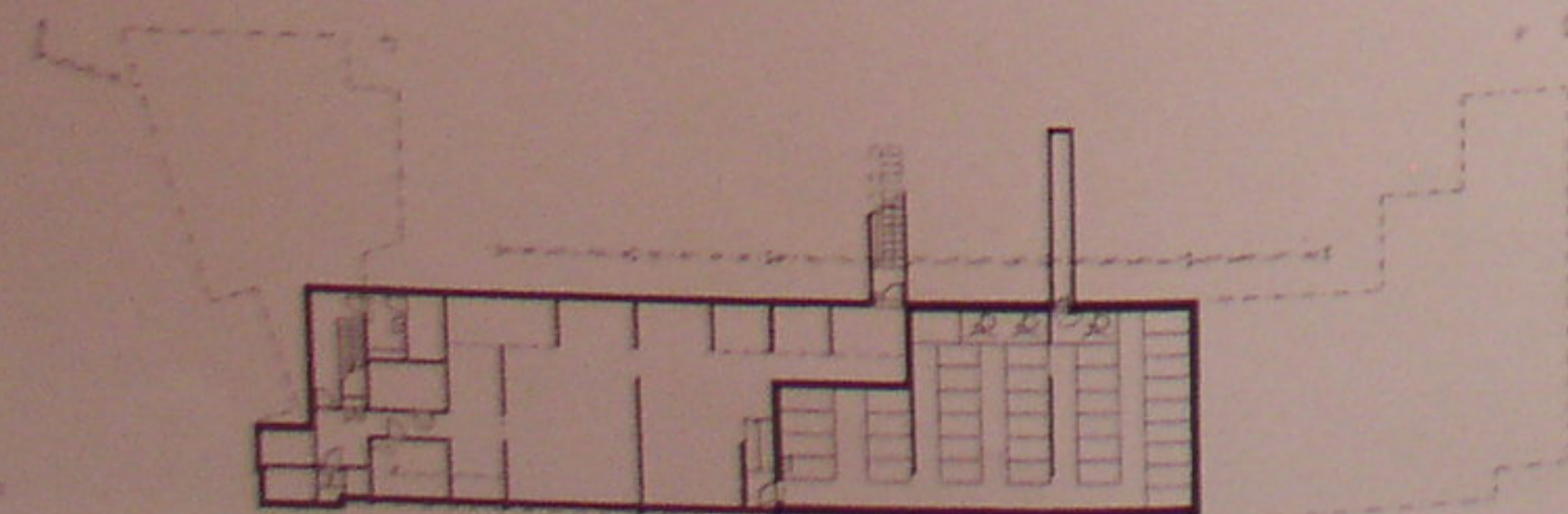
Eighth floor plan



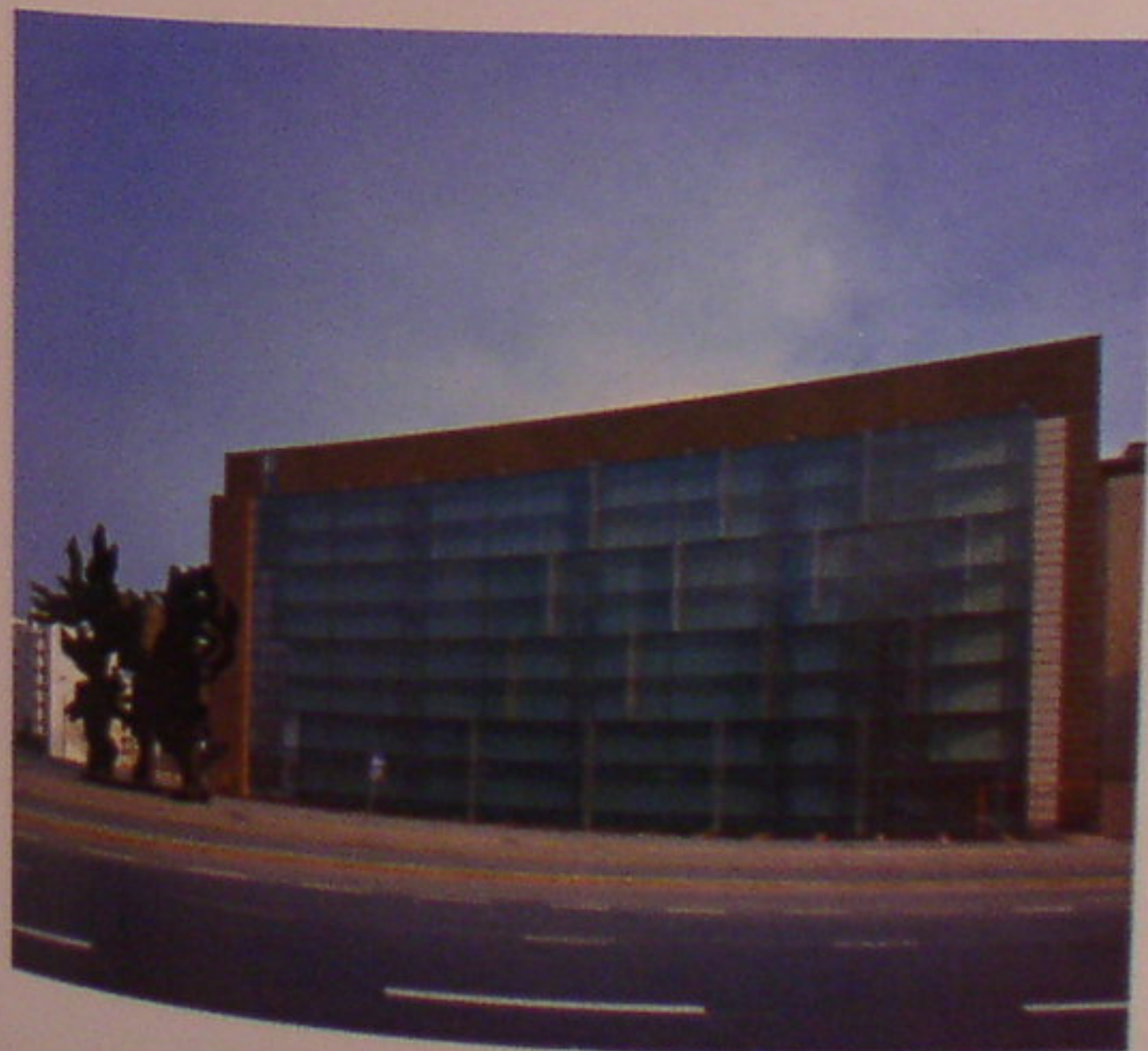
First to seventh floor plan



Ground floor plan



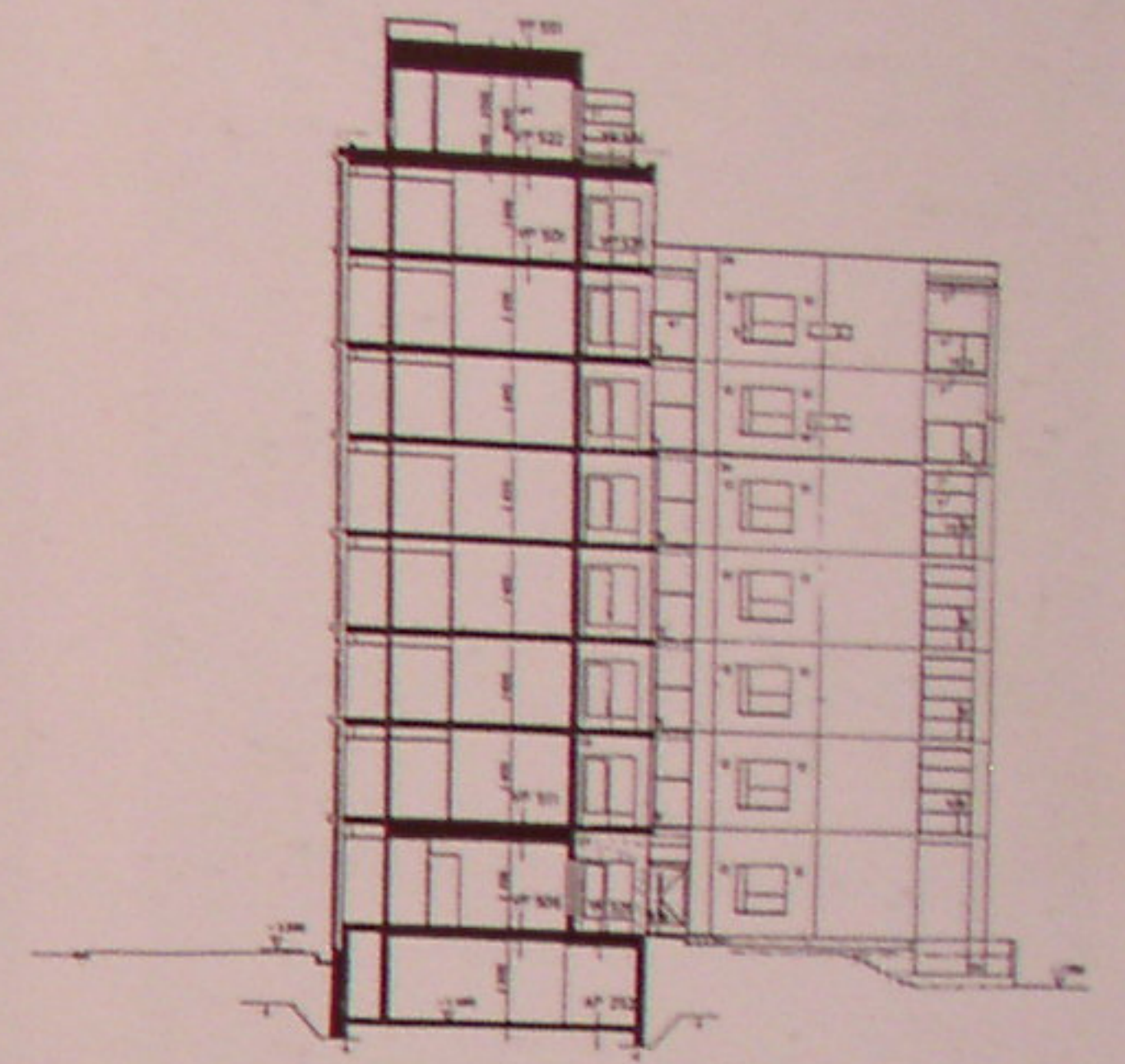
Basement floor plan



The building situated between large residential blocks and a large industrial zone, emerges as a large constructed mass that is divided into two clearly differentiated parts by a large access corridor that turns its back on the traffic. The materials chosen seek harmony with the buildings of the industrial environment.



Several views of the corridor and staircase that provide access to the dwellings. On the side of these a void is created from which the succession of floors can be seen, as is shown in the photograph below.
The glass corridor that provides access to the dwellings also operates as a barrier against the noise of traffic and pollution outside.
Most of the apartments have a floor space of only 44.5 square metres, with the exception of those situated at the ends of the block.



Cross section



Most apartments are small two-room ones (2 rooms + kitchenette), while the bigger apartments are located at the ends of the building. The sauna department on the top floor opens onto the sea over Kaia-pelvis park.

Francis Soler

Rue Emile Durkheim

Paris, France

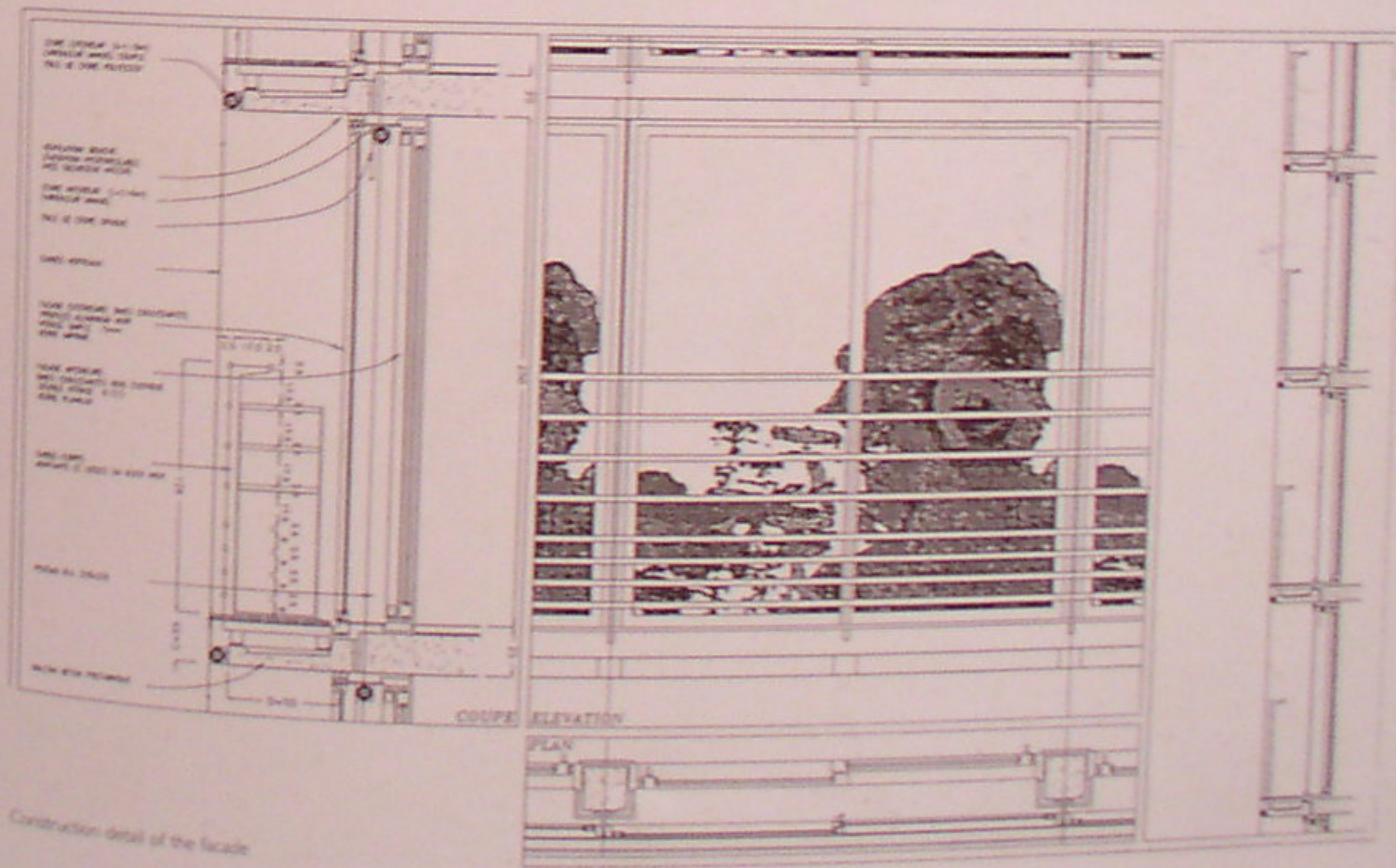
In this apartment building the idea of a totally flexible project in this street is guided by the choice of the structural concept. A double and massive "curtain" structure allows the irregular use of the building to be rationally divided to form various flats with a dominant orientation, which were achieved by structural rigidity. 73 columns placed according to an irregular grid around the circumference of the floor plates were given beams containing the floor plate and the distribution of all the floor systems. In the design of the facade the idea was to provide a wide range of living in each apartment, with living spaces to areas of space. The outer frames are made of thin laminated aluminium and the inner frames are made of wood. The adjacent structural images are printed on the exterior glass facade. The narrow floor plates of the apartments are fixed to the circumference of the floor plates. There is no continuity of material to avoid thermal bridges.

In winter cold outside air enters through the lower part of the outer aluminium frame, heats up in the intermediate space and flows into the apartments through vents in the upper part of the inner wooden frame. This effect has been taken into account for calculations. The double facade and the type of air circulation also provide a noise reduction. The glass and wood boards of the balconies are an extension of the adjacent inner floor inside. As a consequence of the structural principle at the inner partition walls are made of Precast or Precast, allowing flexibility for later change. The walls and the ceilings are cast-in and painted zinc. Articulated metal plate systems separate the kitchen space from the living area in the bathroom and painted wood boards with aluminium frames were preferred to the traditional tiles.

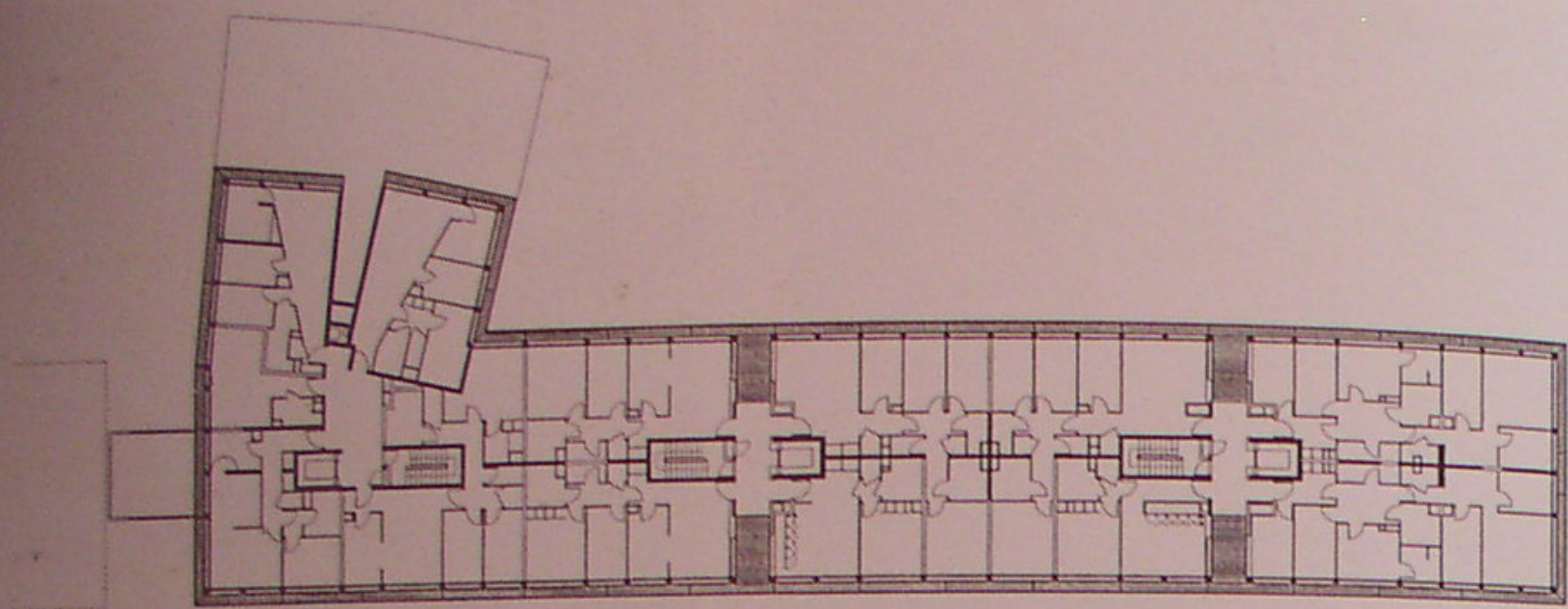


The motifs used to cover the glass facade are scenes taken from the frescos by Roman Gualo on the walls of the Palazzo del Te in Mantua. The use of colours that are as bright as the original creates a clearly defined succession of mural images.

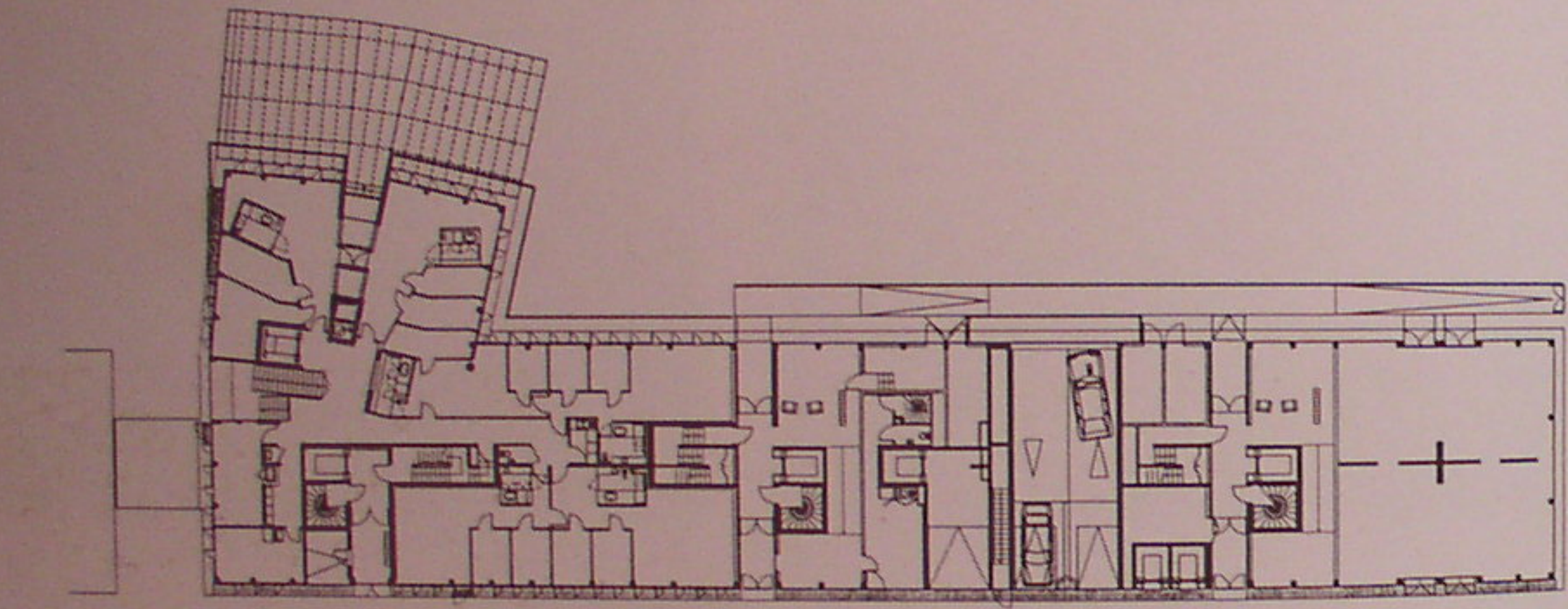
The brightness of the volume is enhanced under the influence of bright light by the wall's light. The overlapping of different levels of stages and levels gives the facade a dynamic and complex appearance.



Construction detail of the facade

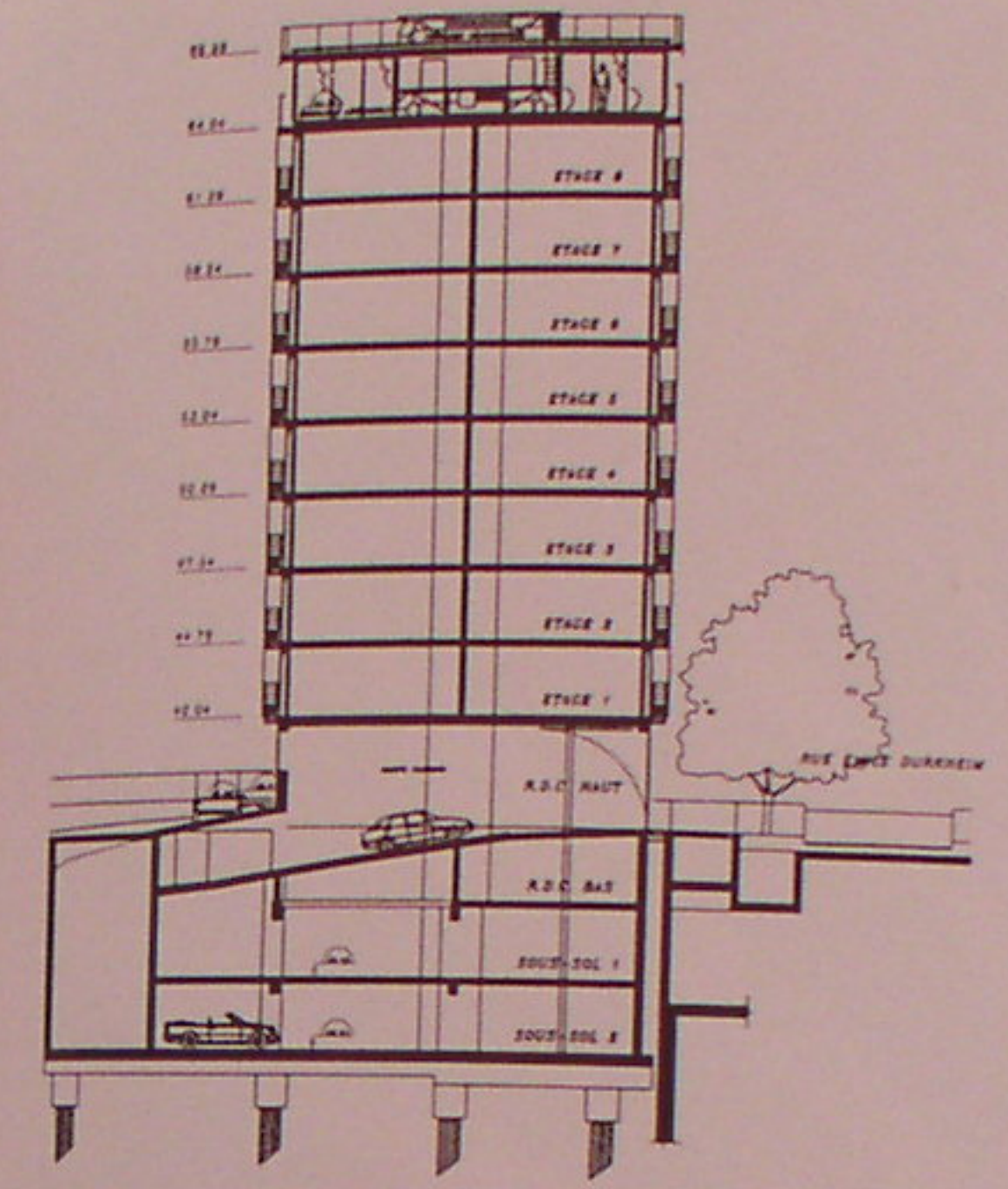


Typical plan



Ground floor plan

The wood used in the frames coexists in perfect harmony with the coloured resins of the pavements. The metal handrails of the facade provide rhythm and a degree of geometrization.



Cross-section



The accumulation of frescos allows the incoming natural light to be filtered, creating an appropriate atmosphere of intimacy in the interior spaces without the need for other types of filters.



Carlos Ferrater

Viviendas en la Calle Foix

Barcelona, Spain

This project consists of the construction of a multipurpose building located on the boundary between two uptown districts of Barcelona. Between the district of Sarrà and the valley of Trinquet, a fragmented strip edged with low interlocking residential buildings, a housing scheme is taking shape within the urban fabric of narrow streets. On the southeastern side a row of houses run parallel to the avenue below, forming a group of buildings linked longitudinally. Full advantage is taken of the slope of the street and regulations governing maximum construction height to create a series of stepped terraces on which the building's various facilities are housed. Due to the high location of the scheme, these terraces are in effect belvederes with magnificent views over the city.

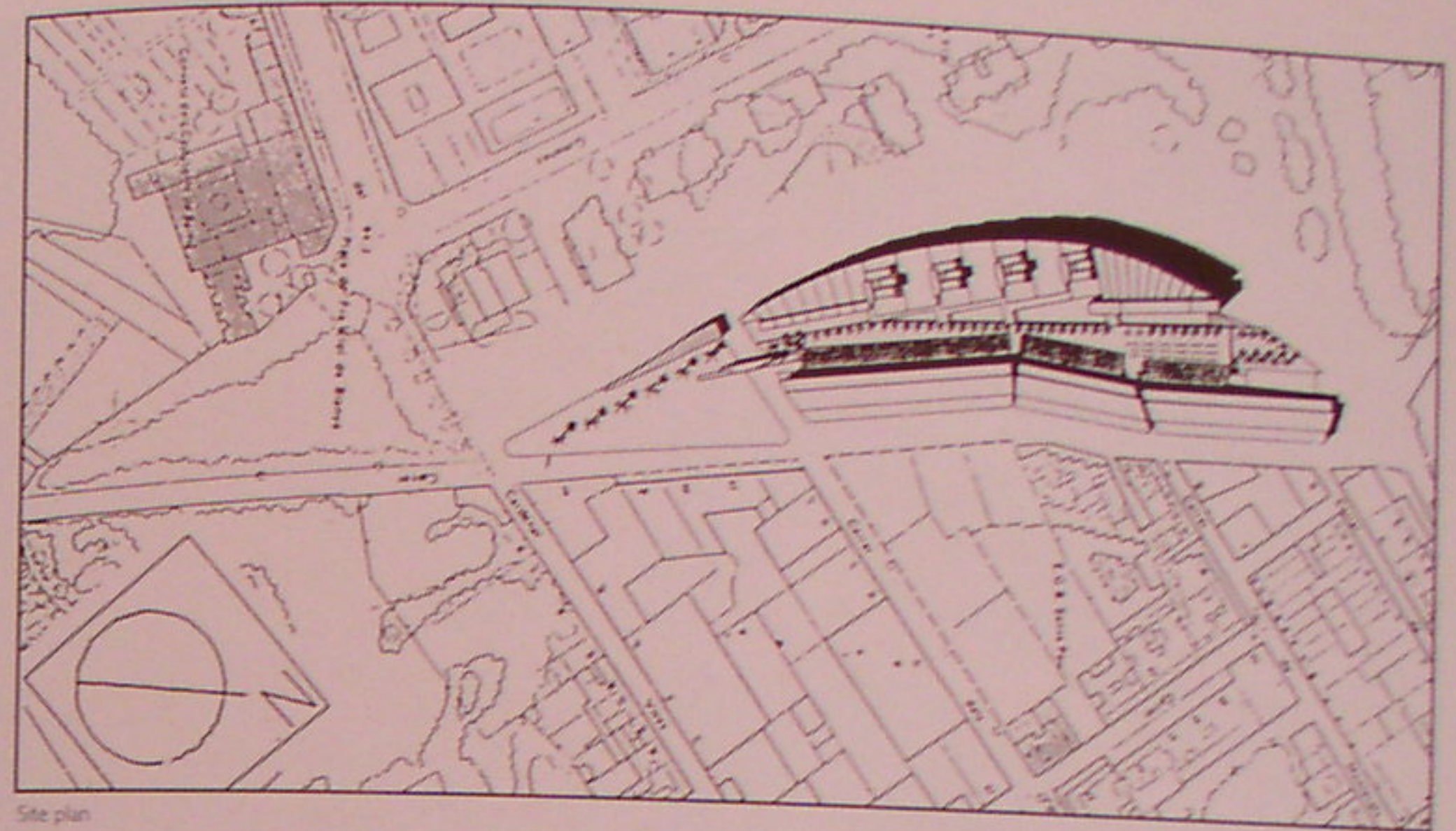
The facade is clad in travertine, and adapts to both the slope of the land and the curve of the street. It produces a sober, luminous, ordered image, thanks to the continuity of

design of each of the modules making up the scheme. In the interior of the project, articulating its cross-sections, the garage and the communal area are laid out following the internal corridors. These are lit by means of a series of courtyards, an open sunken walkway and a number of gaps in the roof. A succession of walkways and landscaped squares cover the level above.

The whole project can be regarded as an exercise in perfect integration into the urban and social framework in which it is set, following the habitual themes and plastic language of Carlos Ferrater's work.



Photograph: Luis Cuatrecasas

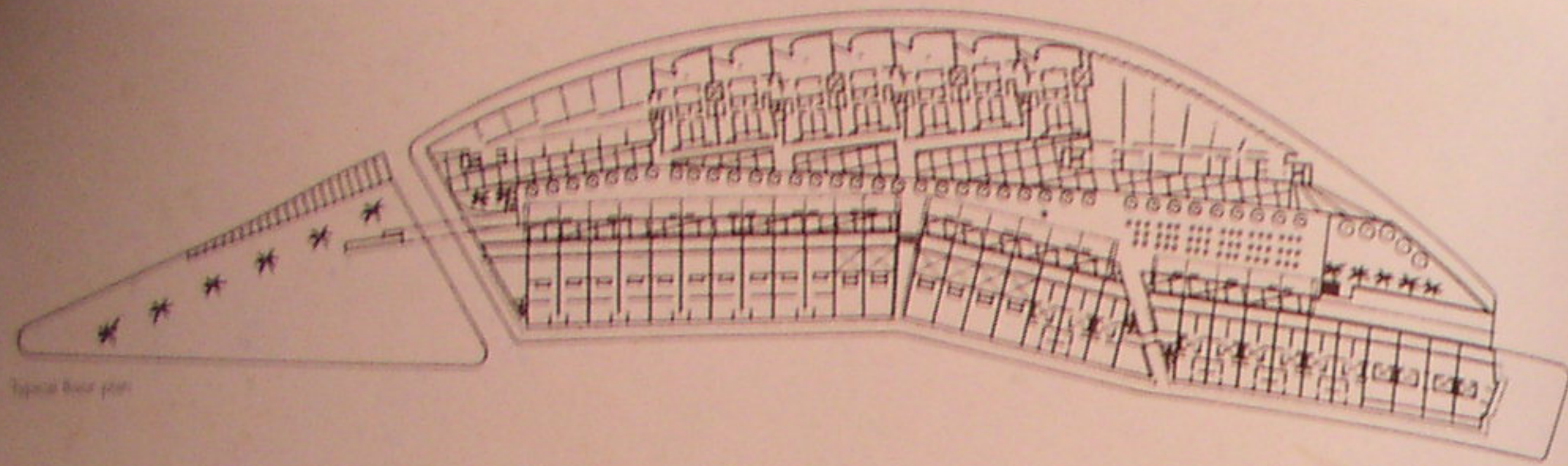


Site plan

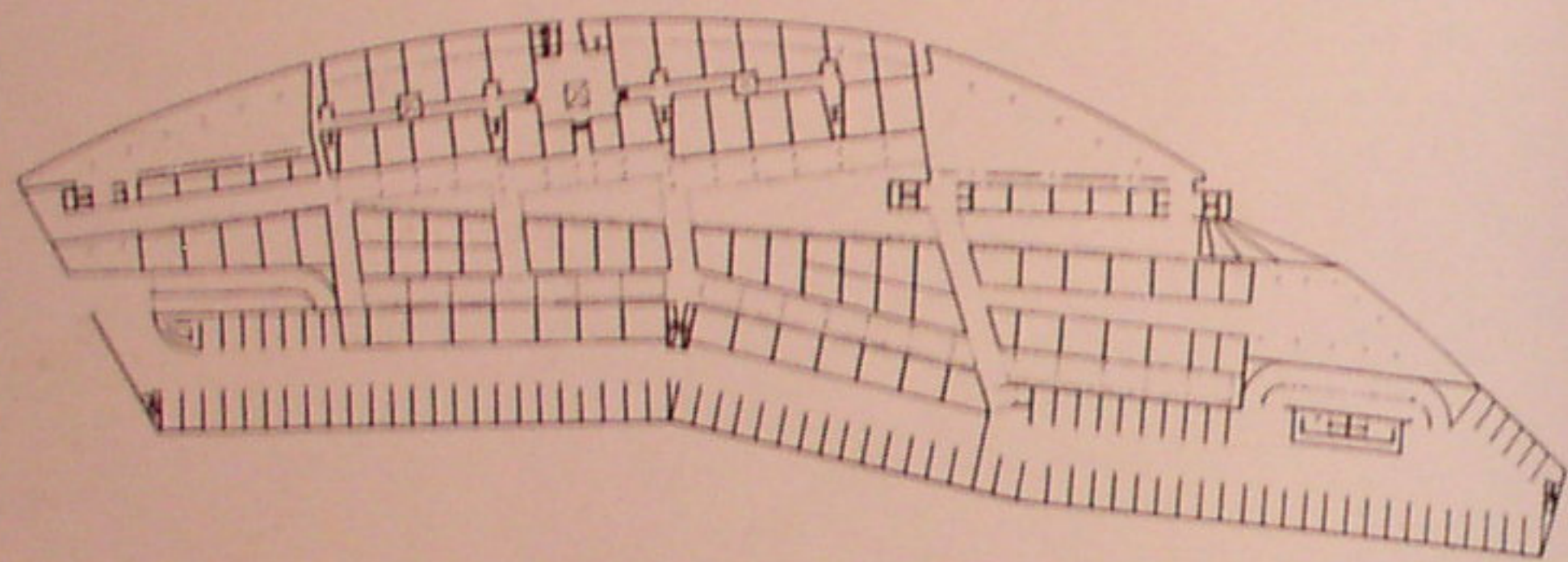
The building is taller than those that surround it and therefore enjoys spectacular views of the mountain on one side and, on the other side, the neighbourhood of Sarrà.

The slope of the street has been used to create stepped terraces, which are open to excellent views of the city.

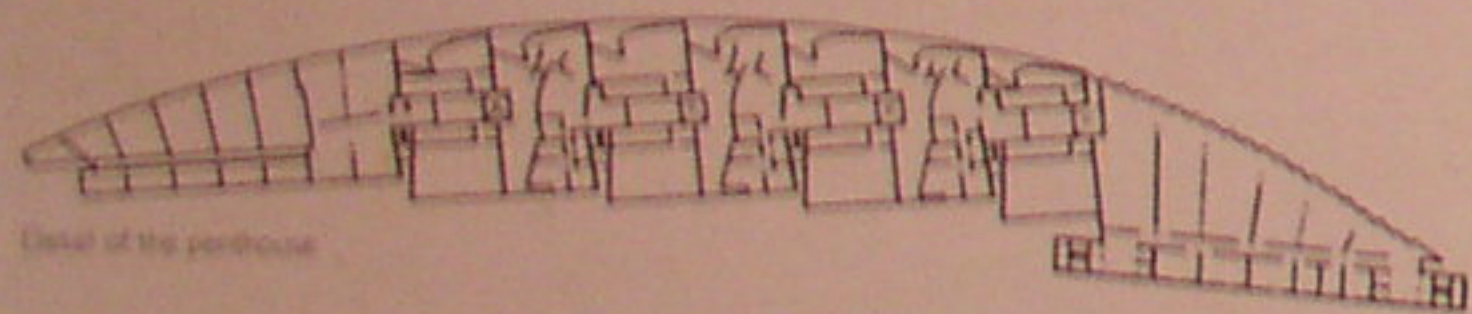




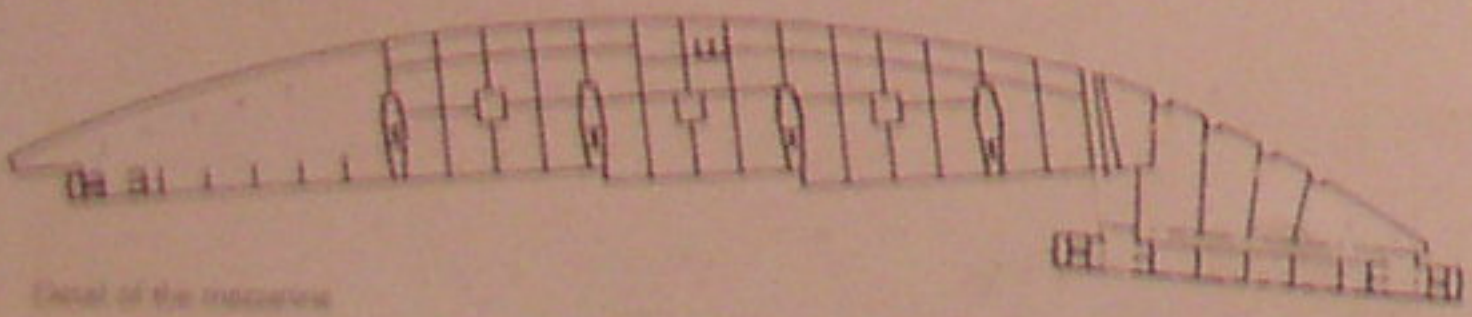
Typical floor plan



Ground floor plan



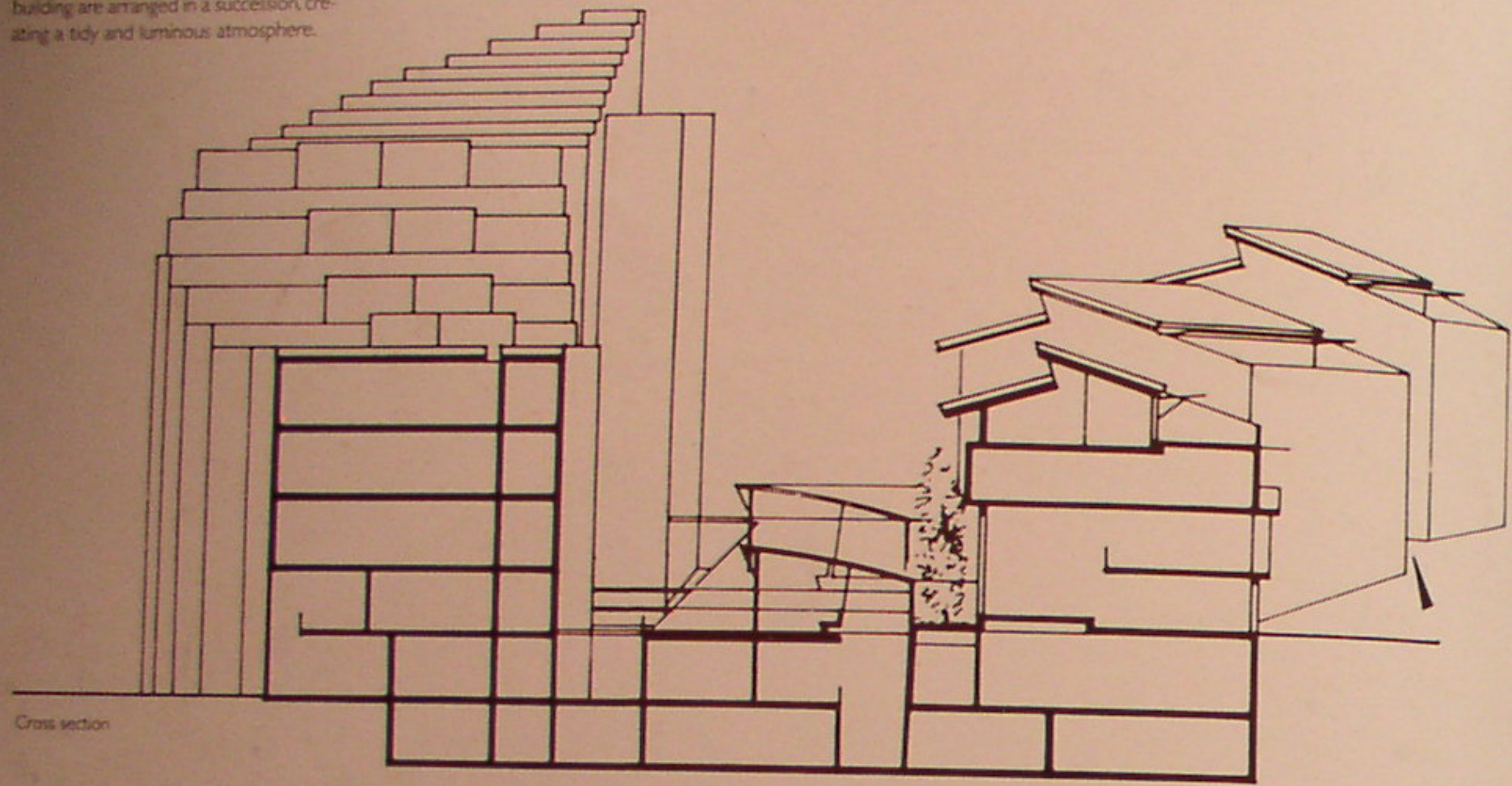
Detail of the penthouse



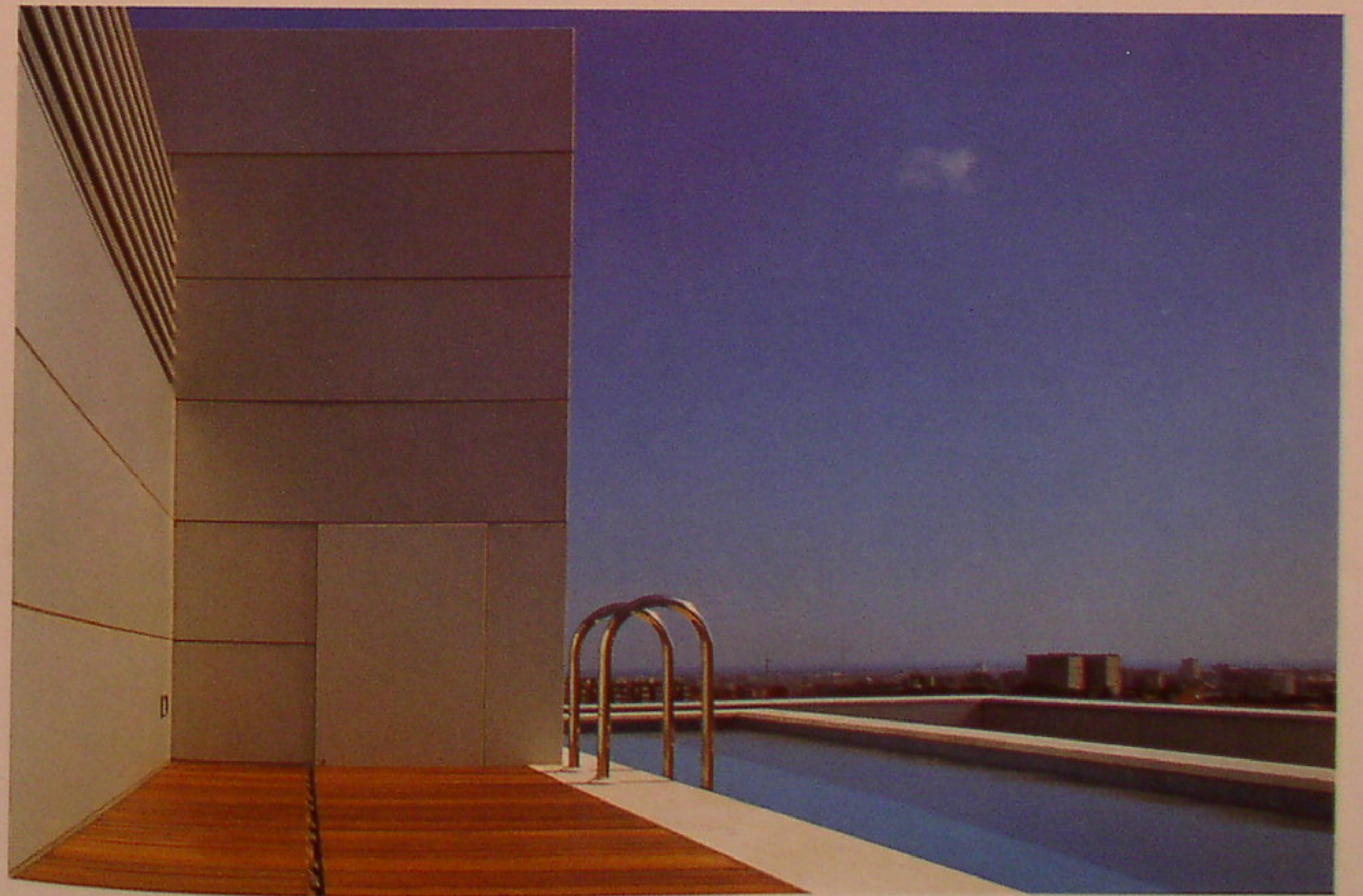
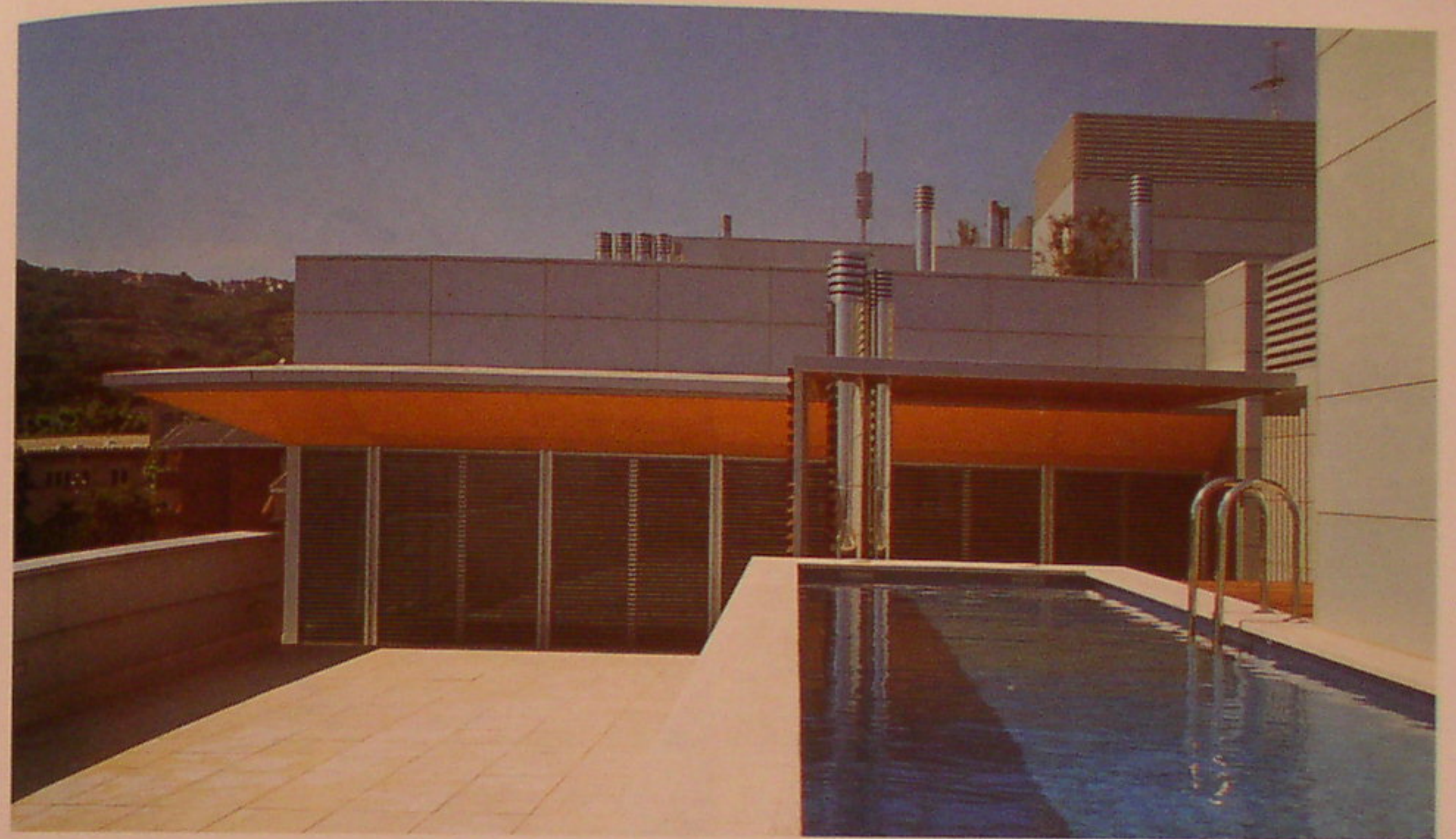
Detail of the staircase



The slope and curve of the street have been used to achieve a more plastic image. The terraces and windows of the building are arranged in a succession, creating a tidy and luminous atmosphere.

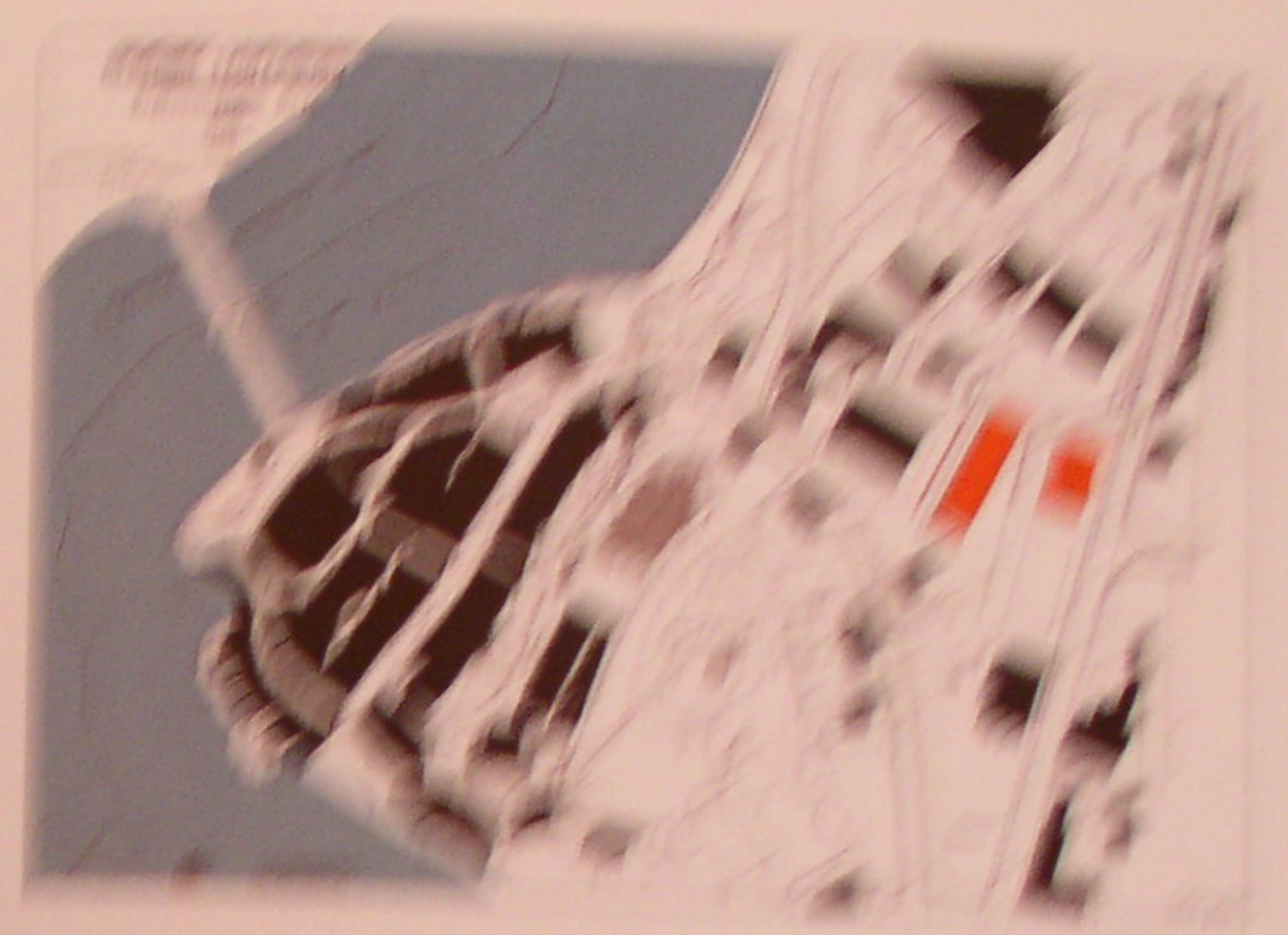


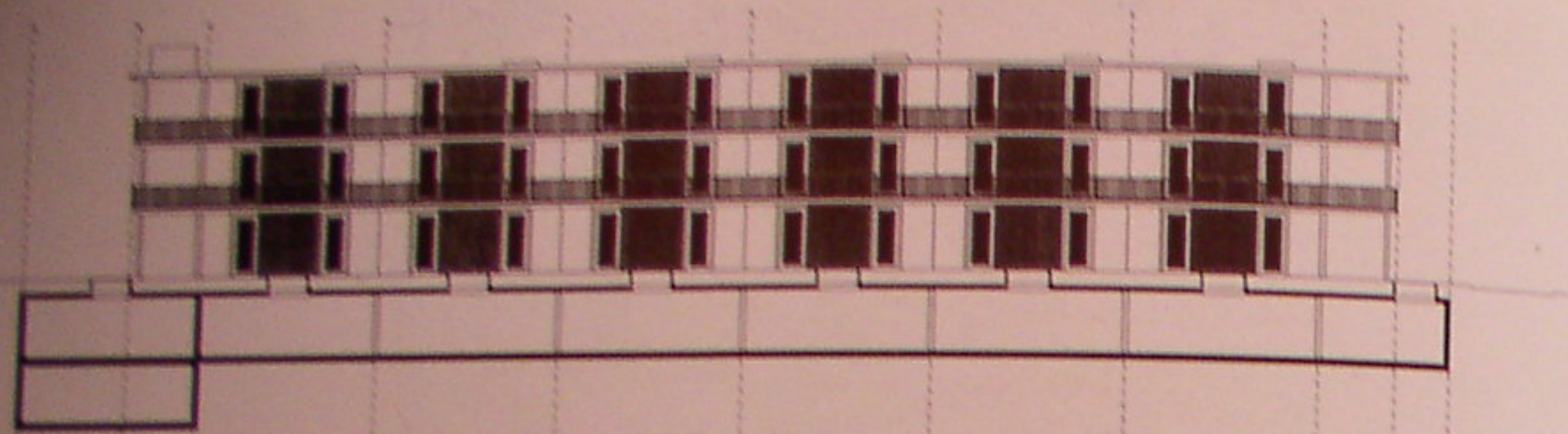
Cross section



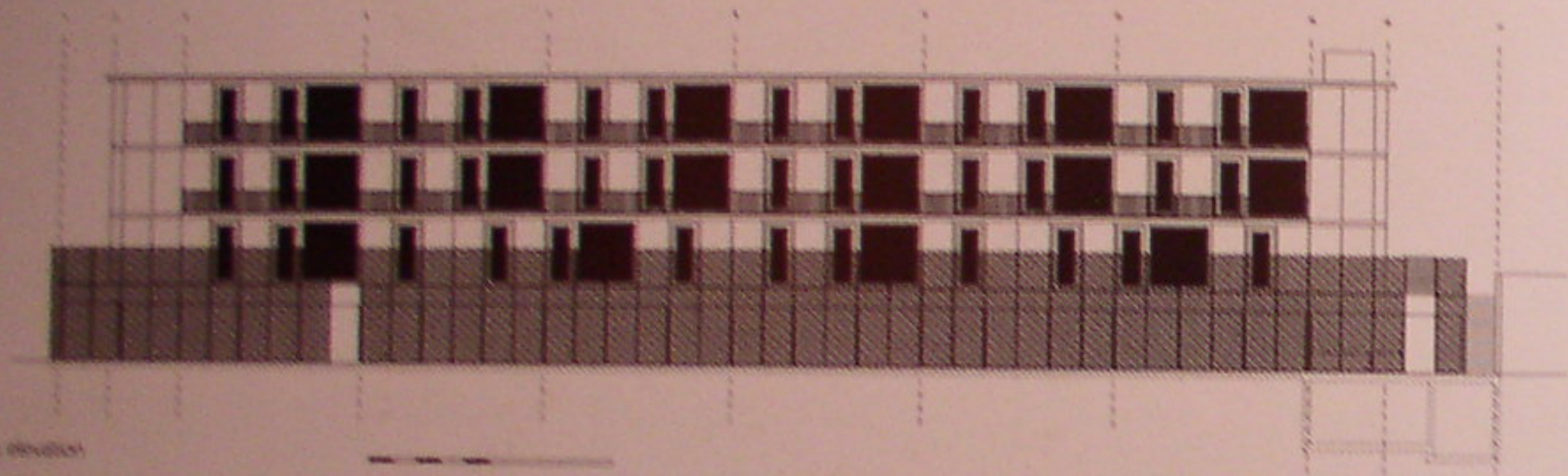
Principles of Modern Architecture
Architectural Principles in a Nutshell

The modern movement in architecture is a reaction to the traditional styles of the past. It is a search for a new language of form and space. The modernist architects of the early 20th century sought to create a new architecture that was functional, rational, and free from the constraints of historical styles. They emphasized the use of new materials and technologies, and they sought to create a new aesthetic that was based on the principles of geometry and proportion. The modernist movement was a response to the social and economic changes of the time, and it sought to create a new architecture that was suited to the needs of the modern world.





South elevation



North elevation

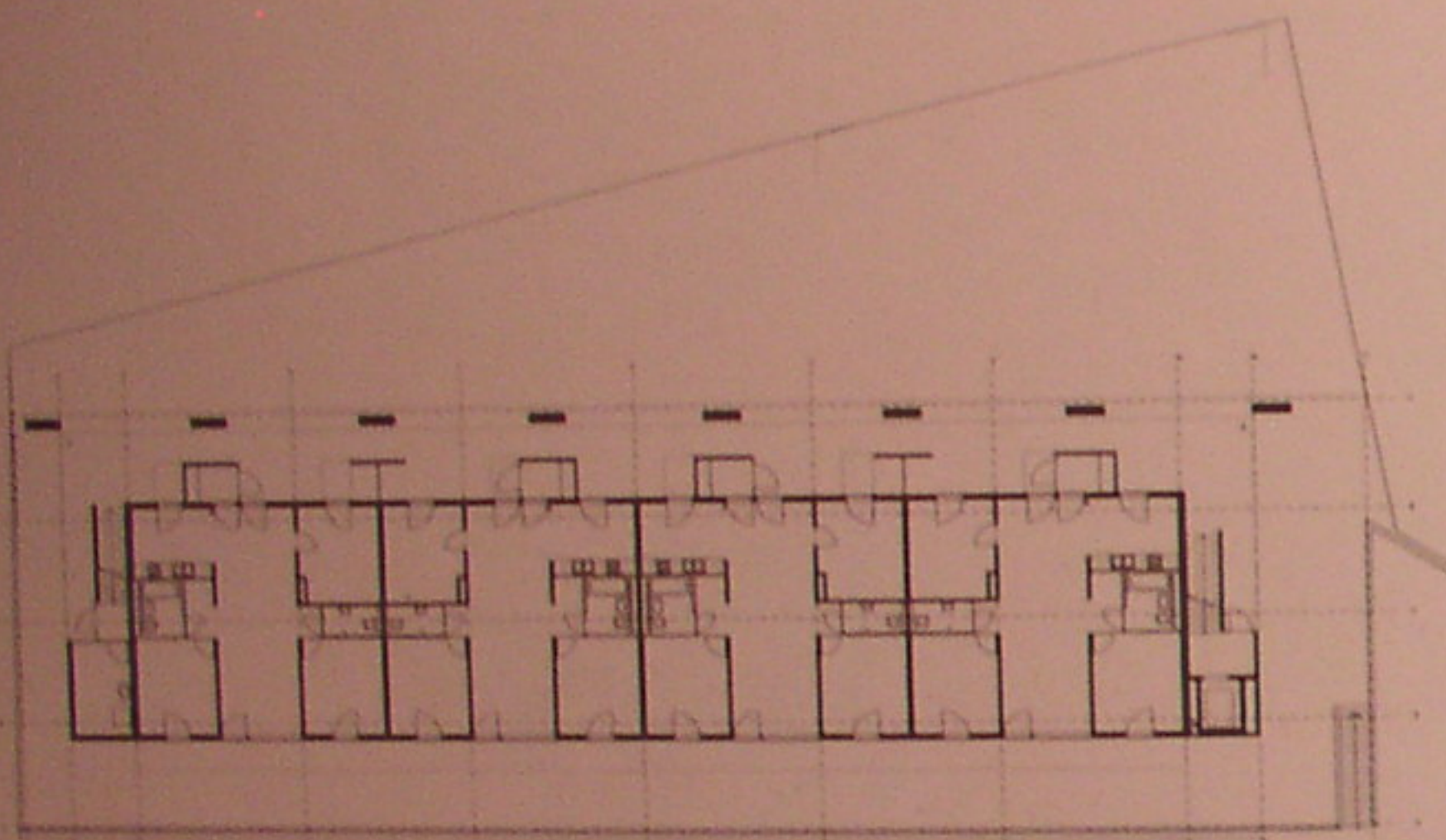


Following the local tradition, the block is divided into wide external access galleries. Because of their width, these spaces become places of leisure and relations.

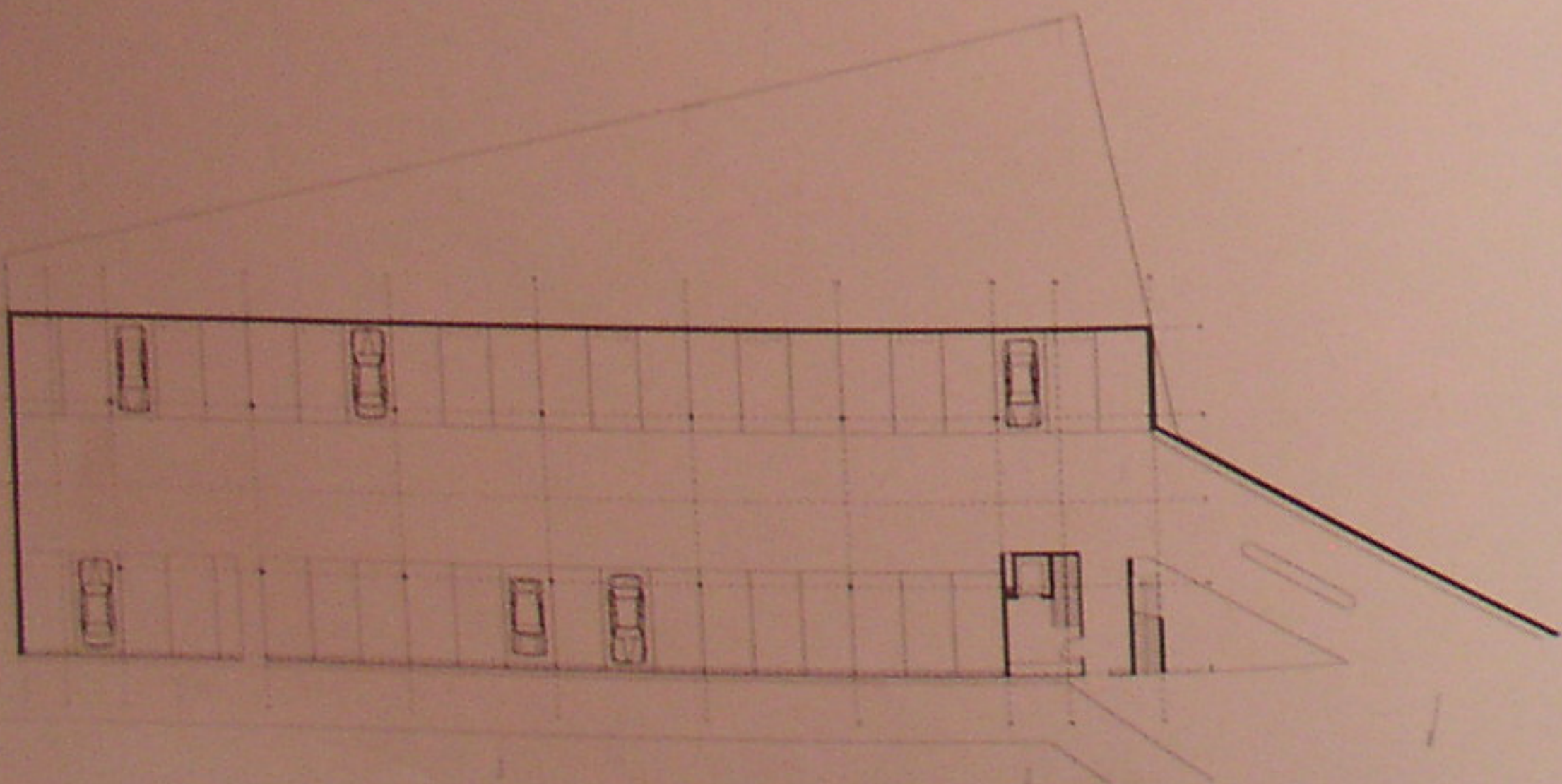




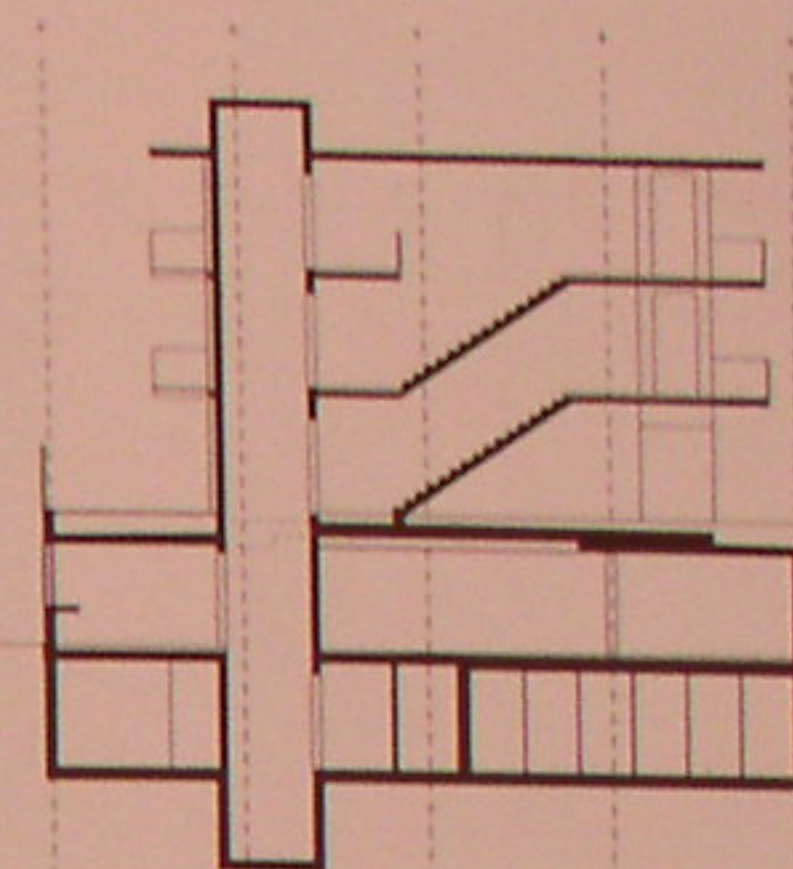
Typical floor plan



Ground floor plan



Garage floor



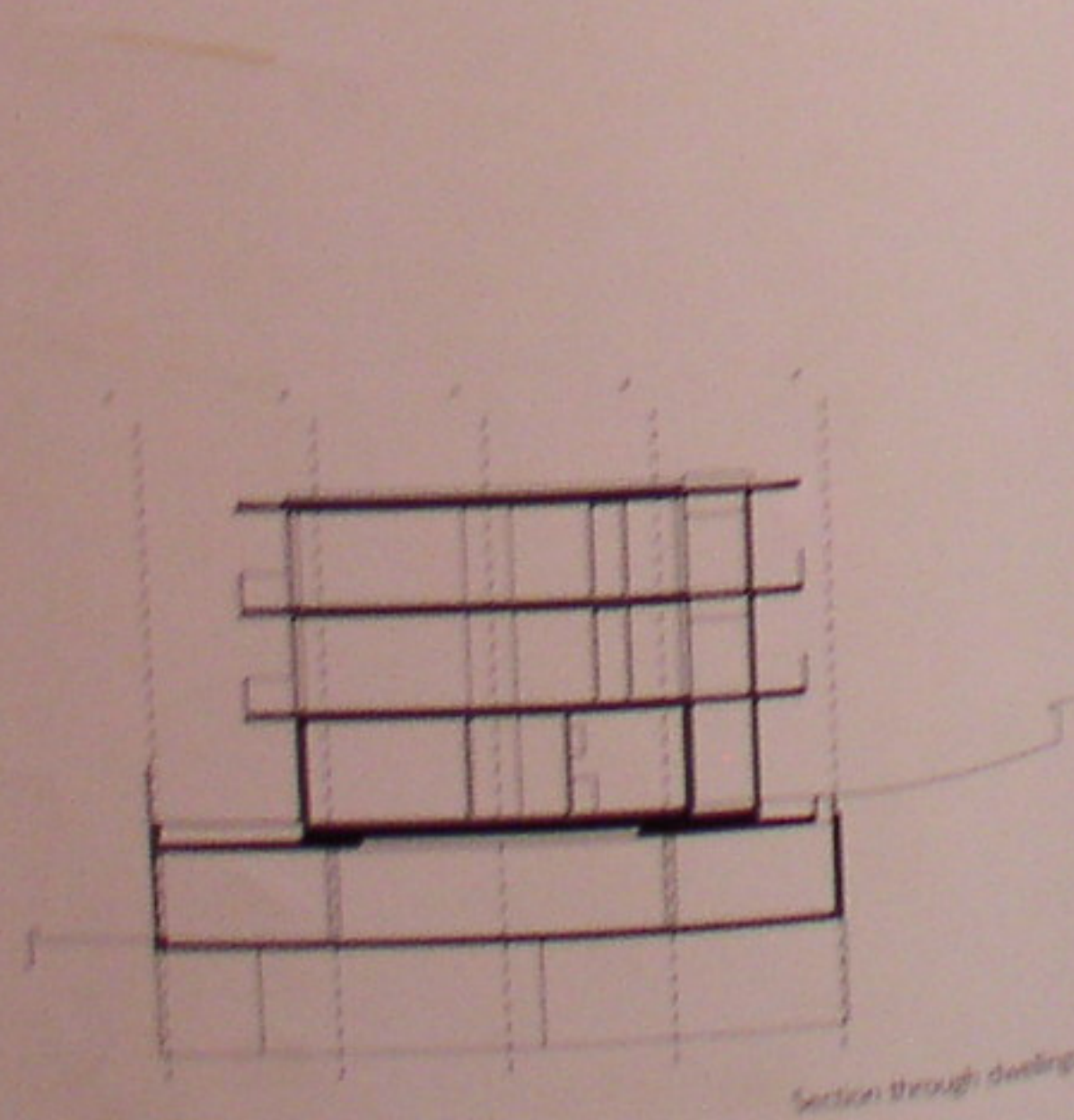
Section through communication core



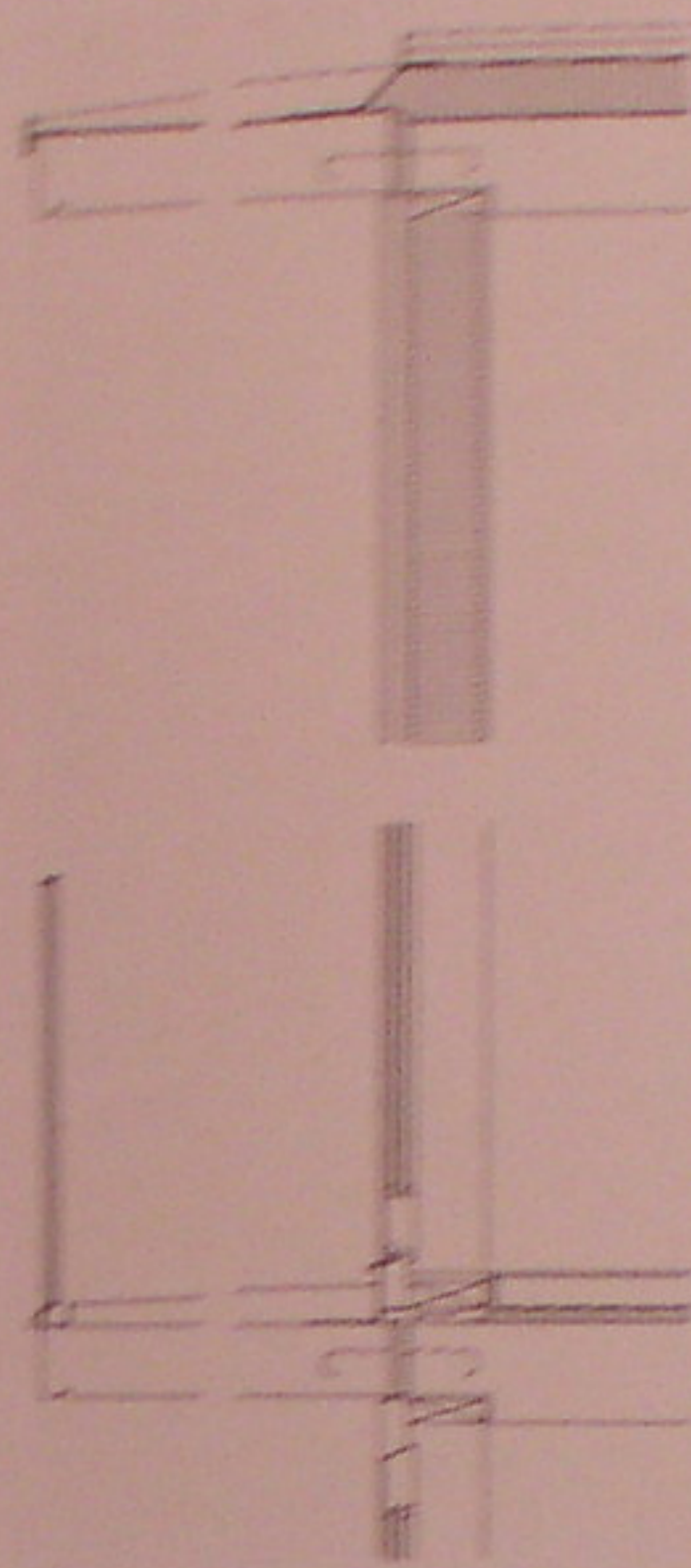
A modular system was used for the construction of the apartment block. The structure is concrete and the walls are painted prefabricated fibreboard panels. The use of a varied range of colours shows the nature of the materials used.



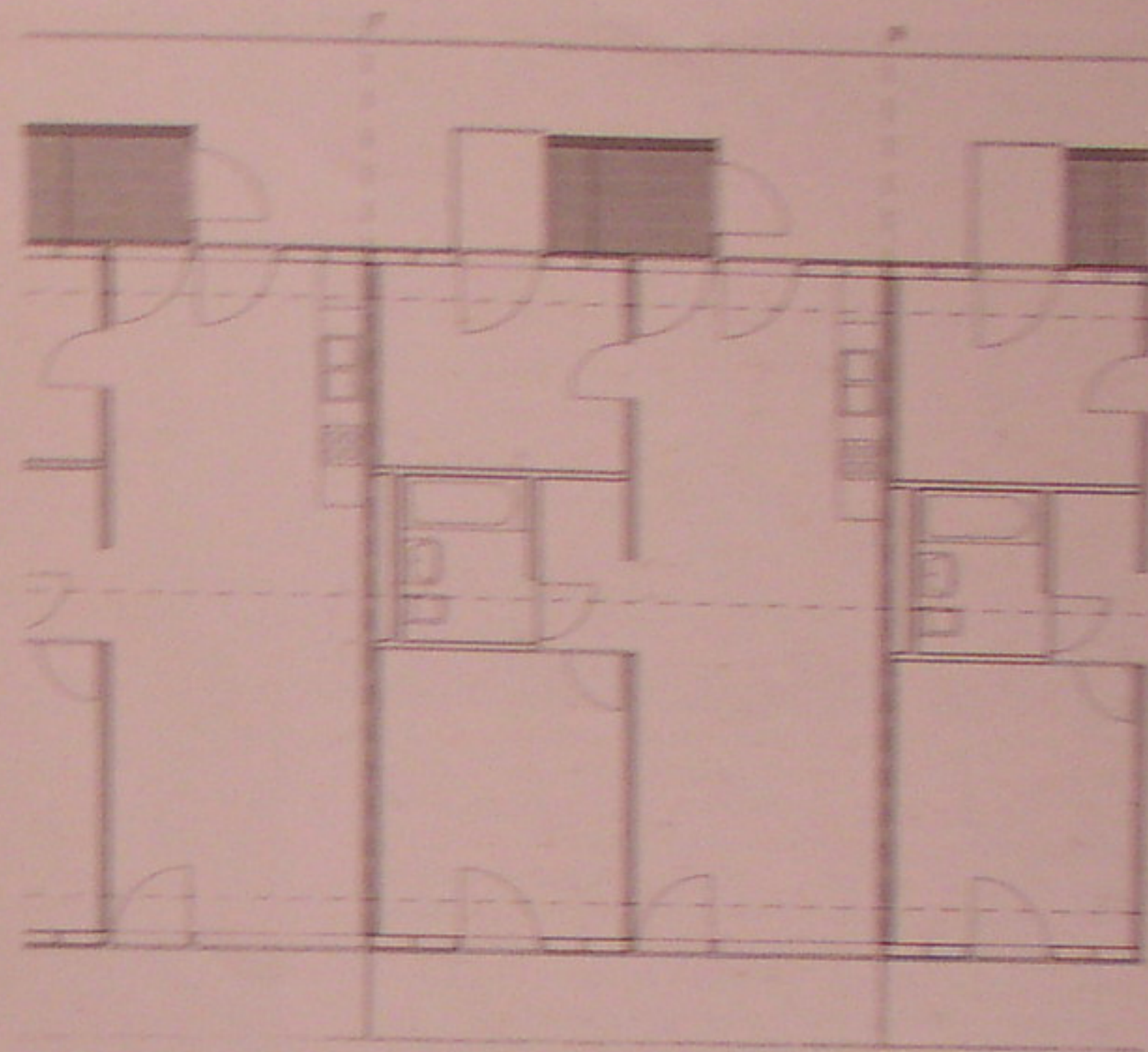
The entrance to the dwelling starts out from the facade plane, and the adjacent voids give the dwelling privacy. The garage is placed using the slope between the two facades.



Section through dwelling



Construction detail of the facade



Plan of one of the dwellings



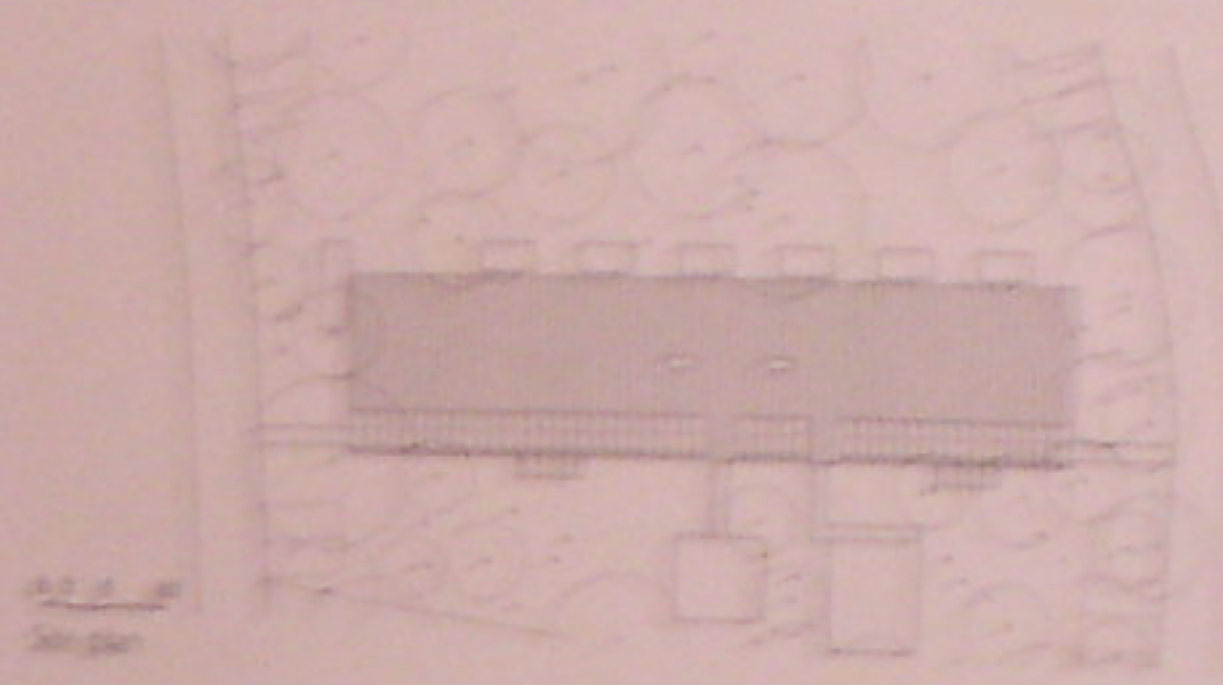
Splitterwork
Complex Red Tree Frog
 Birnmoor, Austria

Three-level housing units were set on the northern edge of the plot in the midst of a beech grove. The solution to the woodland had to be compensated by new planting in existing areas, paths, terracing and parking lots. Efforts were made to maintain the permeability of the soil. A further requirement was the application of an economical and ecological construction system. Both the padding of the building and the layout of the exterior walls to make the most of the natural sunlight and wind energy. The ground-level glass living areas and bed rooms are situated along the southern slope of the elongated volume. On the northern side are the kitchen, bedrooms and smaller facilities, and the rear side of a long communal space which concentrates the circulation routes when serving as a thermal curtain for the apartments. The two-story building adapts to the slope of the site in such a way that the dwellings are terraced, although the continuous roof line

respects the formal unity. Each unit is different and the typologies range from small apartments to duplexes. All are accessed from the communal space along the north facade. The three-meter wide corridor is spacious enough to comfortably fit the steps that constitute the actual circulation route and a parallel strip of vegetation beside the longitudinal footbridge that provides access to the second-floor terraces and the perpendicular catwalks that lead to the balconies projecting from the outer wall. These glazed openings and the longitudinal skylight turn the north corridor into a pleasant space to hang around. The strip of vegetation along the outer facade adds to the environmental quality of the complex and helps to ensure the privacy of the rooms situated along the corridor. The south facade's cladding of red and orange-painted timber slates is contrast with the surrounding vegetation and with the concrete wall that closes the building to the north.

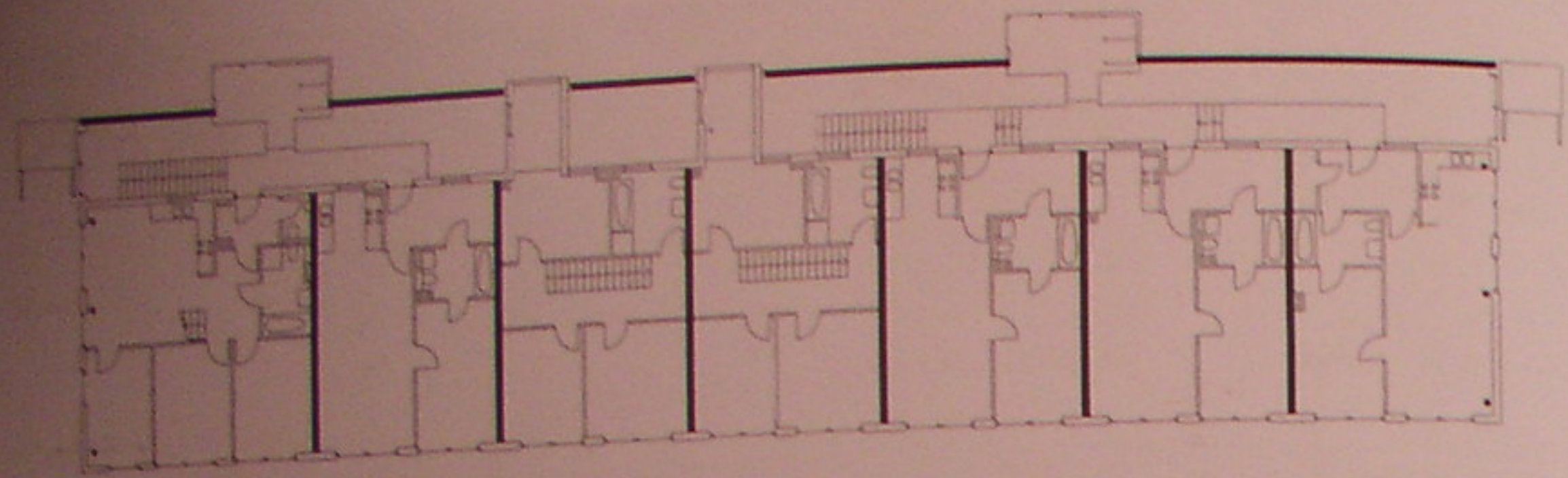


Cladded north-south, the long block follows the slope of the land, as the dwellings are stepped. An economical and ecological construction system was used to maximize the impact on the beech grove.

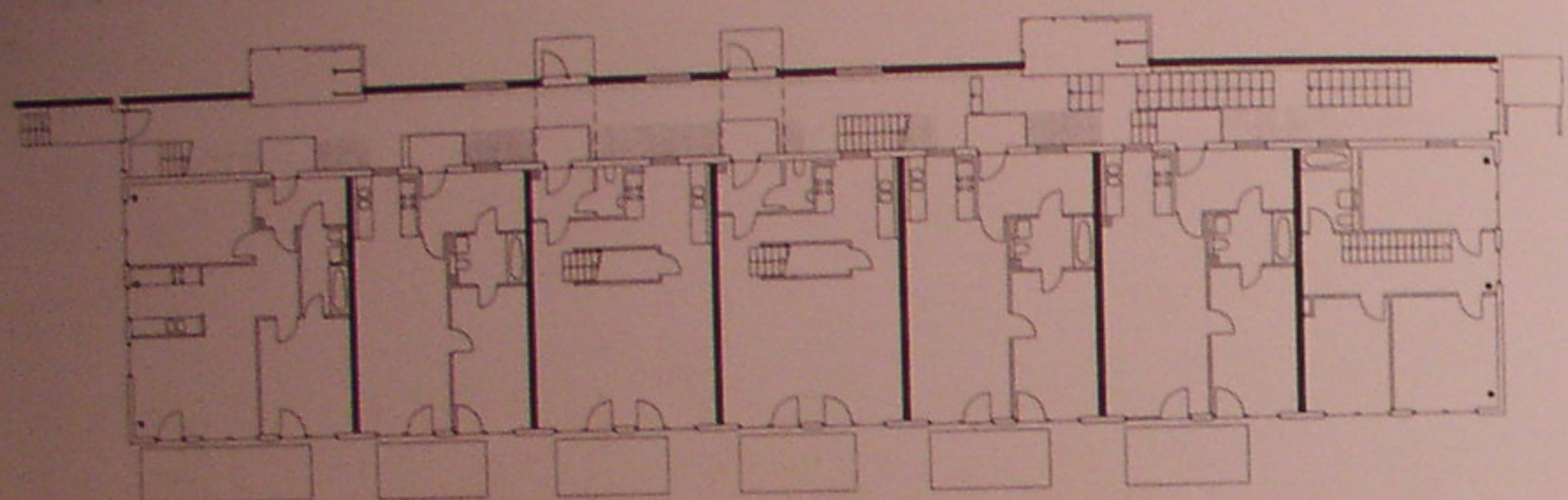


Both the position of the building and the layout of the exterior walls to make the most of the natural sunlight, wind energy. The living areas and bedrooms receive sunlight from their elevation along the southern slope of the elongated volume. On the northern side are the kitchen, bedrooms and smaller facilities, and the rear side of a long communal space which serves as a thermal curtain for the apartments.

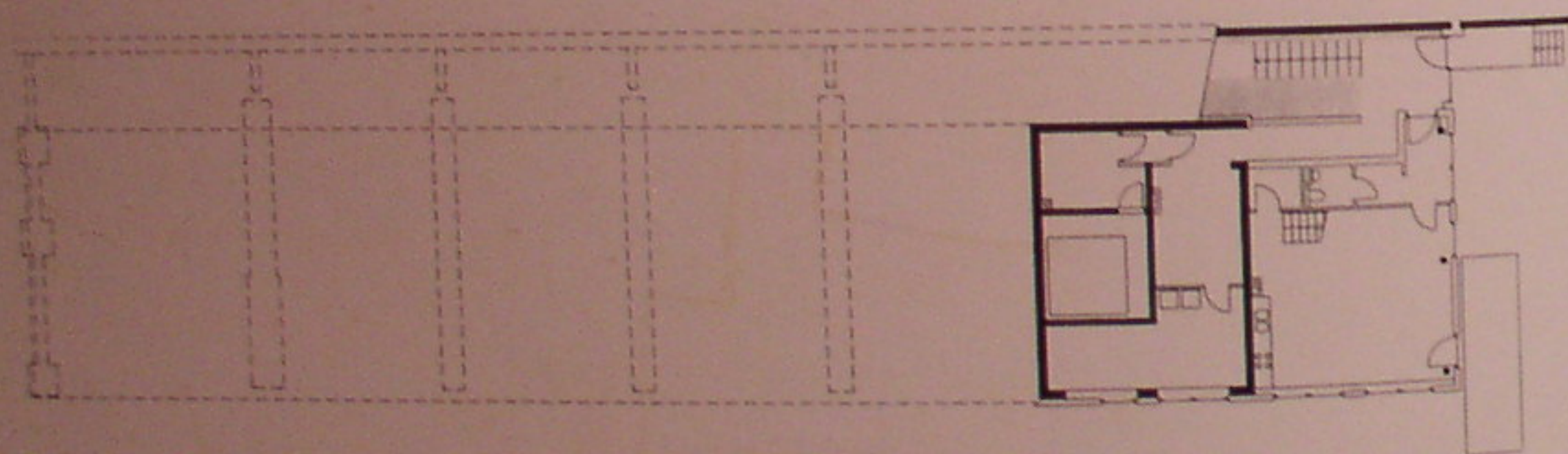




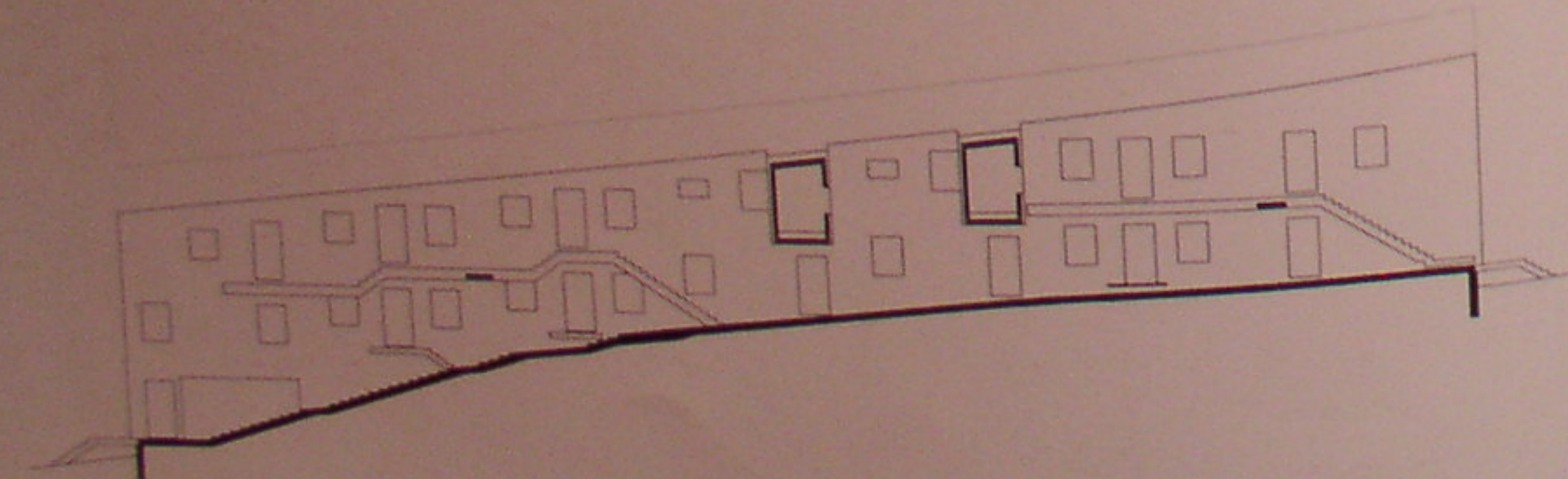
First floor plan



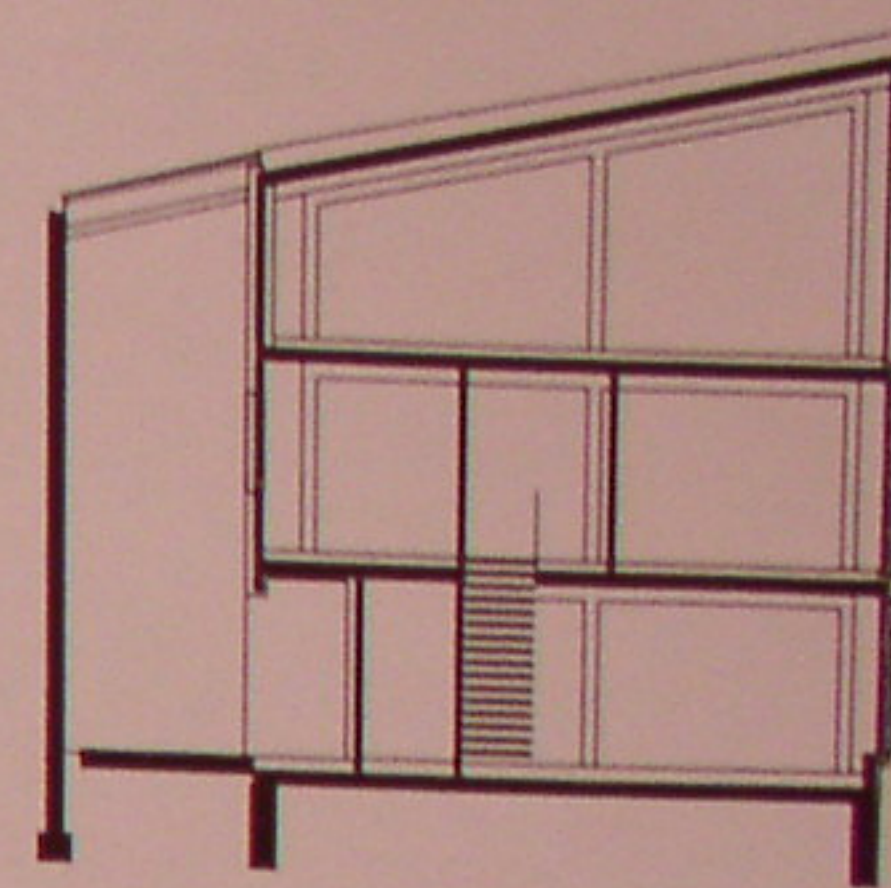
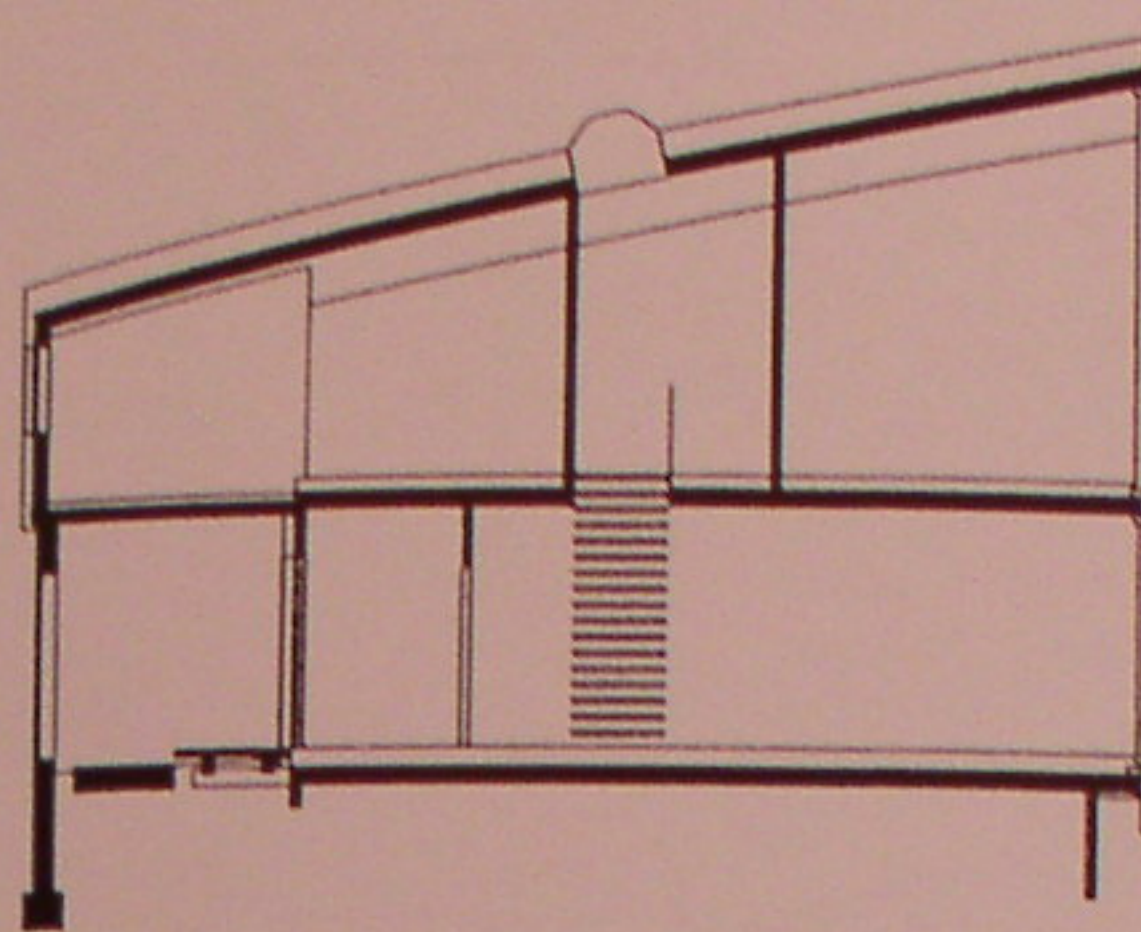
Access floor plan



Basement plan 0 1 2 4



Longitudinal section



Cross-sections



The south facade, treated with red and orange coloured wood, marks a sharp contrast with the environment of the wood and the sober concrete wall that closes the opposite side.

It's a small detail, but the color palette is
blended along the walls, creating a sense
of continuity and harmony. The
materials and their uses are subtle.



Open wall from view



Dietrich Fink & Thomas Jocher
Two multifamily dwellings

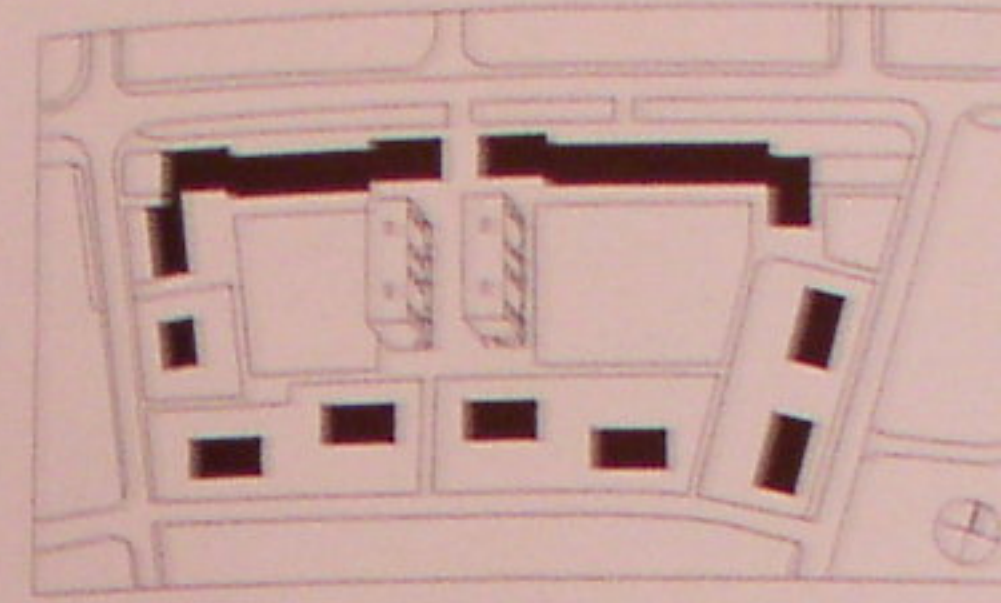
Regensburg, Germany

The two wooden structures were built within the inner courtyard of a landmarked housing estate dating back to 1925, at the southern border of the city of Regensburg. The main intention of the intervention was to add a contemporary construction to the existing estate while maintaining the identity of the place. The result is two structures that interfere minimally with the green courtyard. The ground floor is punctured and allows views through both buildings. The structures are smooth and cubical with repetitive openings. They relate to the surrounding houses along the streets. Their material language makes a connection to the garden sheds in the courtyard. The two buildings form a new yard into which the four public stairwells and the communal facilities are oriented. There are twelve one-bedroom apartments and four two-bedroom duplex apartments. Each apartment is organised across the building providing contact to the front yard as well as the garden. The structures

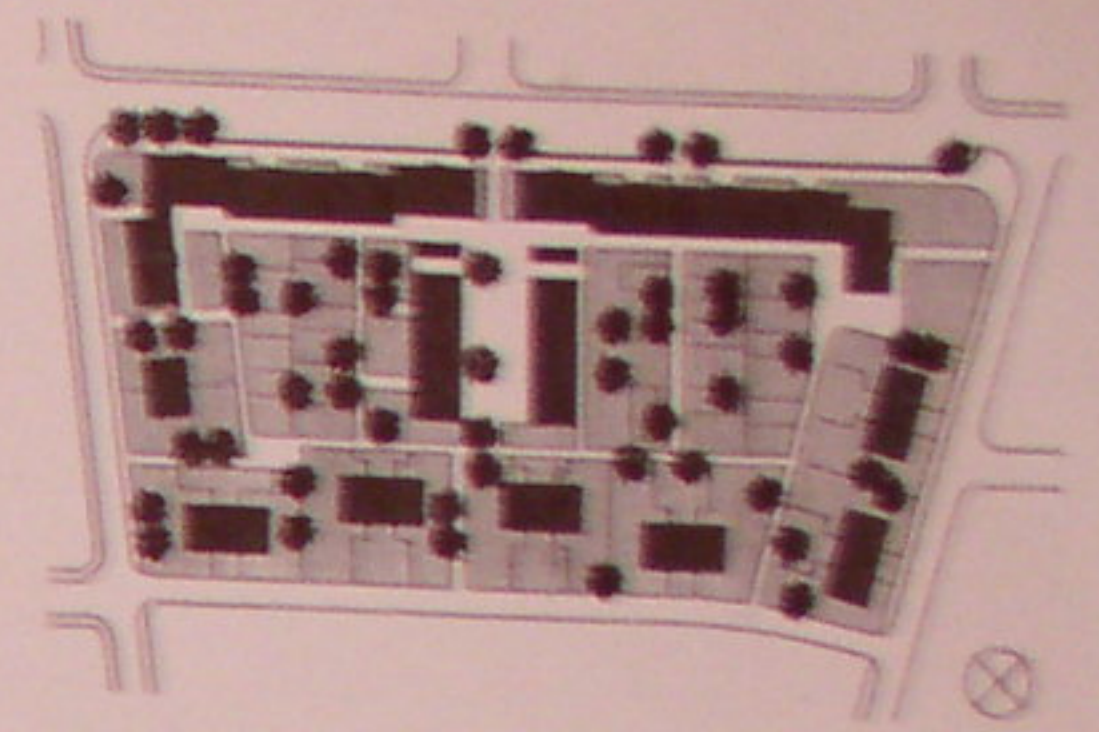
were built without basement – storage rooms are located on the ground floor and on the landings of the stairs. The structures were designed on the principles of wood frame construction, and prefabrication of most parts helped to cut construction time to just four months. Just a few materials dominate the appearance of the houses, each one used in its natural surface texture. In the intention to match the ratio of openings and walls of the landmarked old housing, an outer-skin of narrow larch boards was designed to stretch across the open staircases, thus not articulating them on the outside. Filtered light passes through this skin into the staircases during the day while at night the artificial lighting articulates the voids on the facade and illuminates the yard. Smooth plywood in large sheets was used only where the cubes are cut open, in the areas of direct contact between the building and its inhabitants.



Photographs: Peter Bortig



Site plan



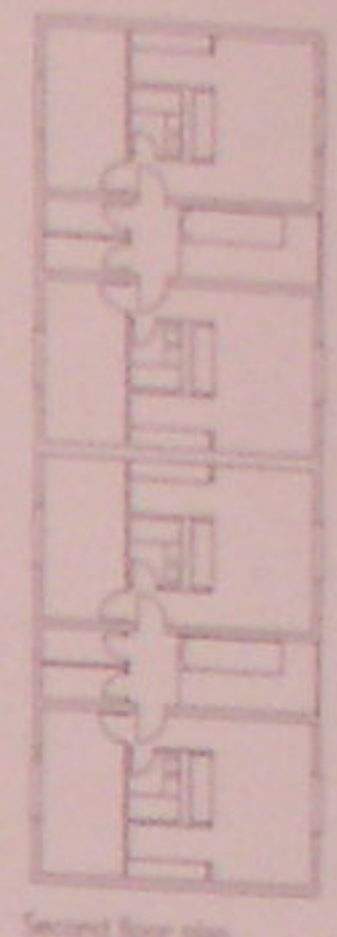
North elevation

The geometric purity of the two smooth, wholly wood-clad octagonal blocks with recurring openings contributes to their silent adaptation to the pre-existing natural environment.

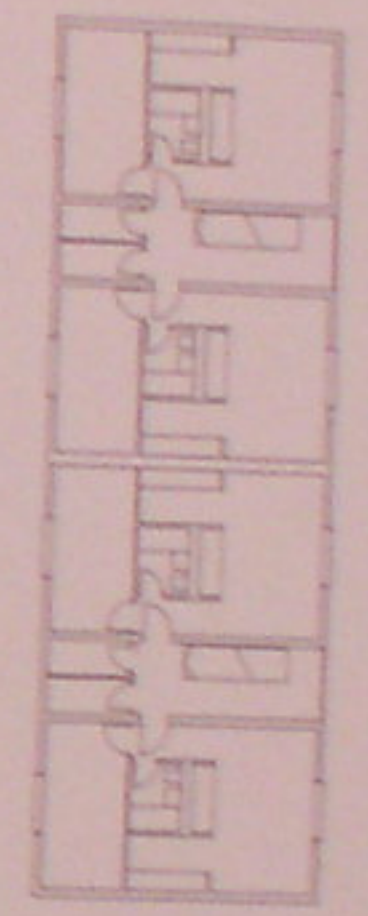
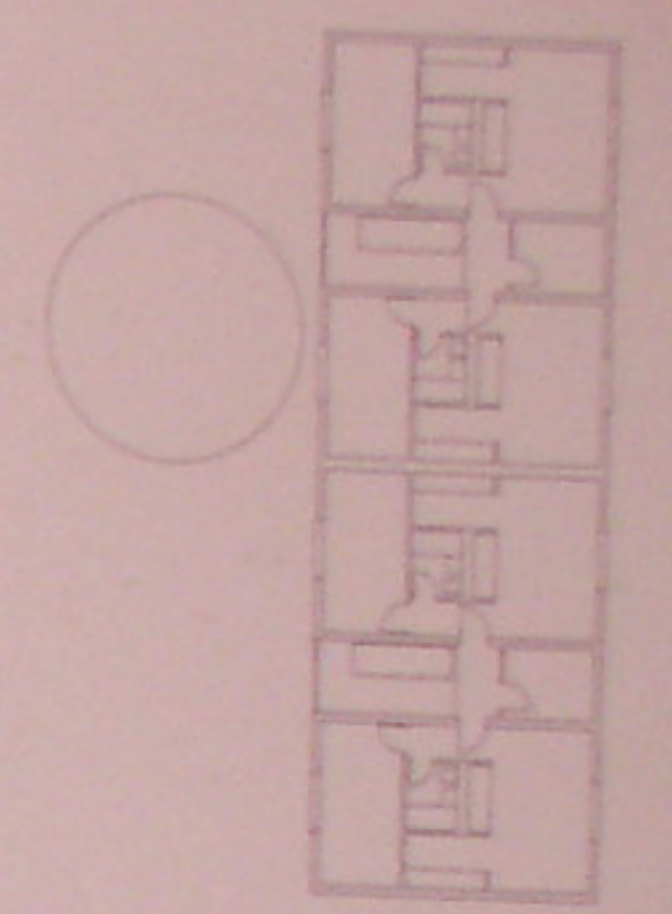




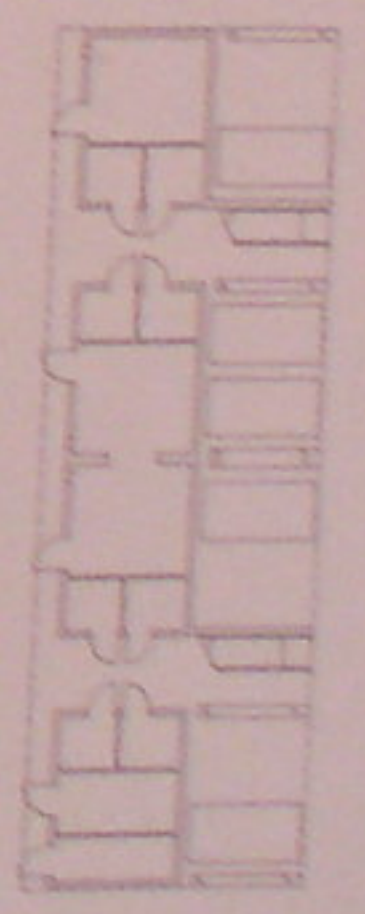
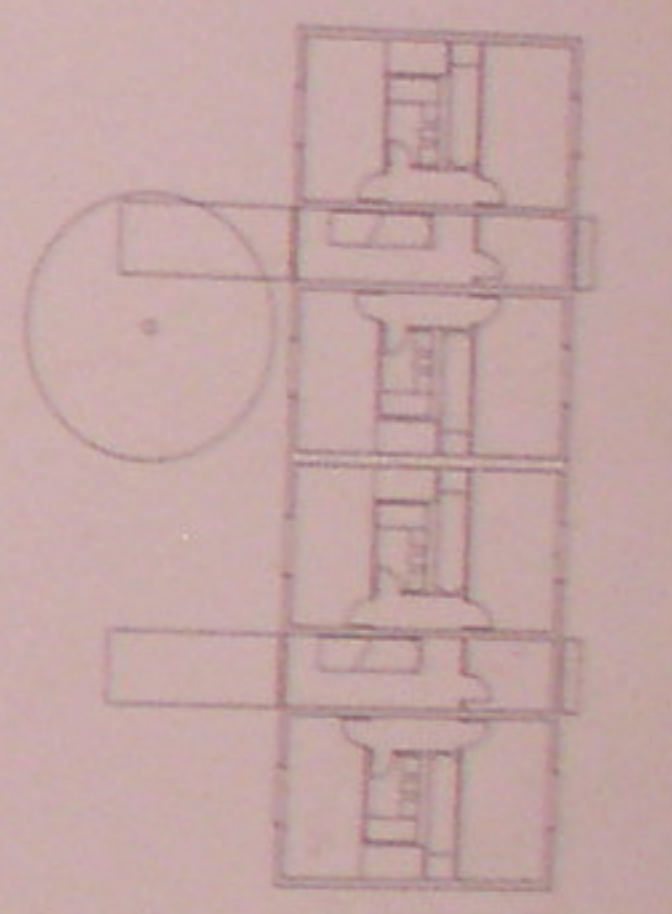
East elevation



Second floor plan

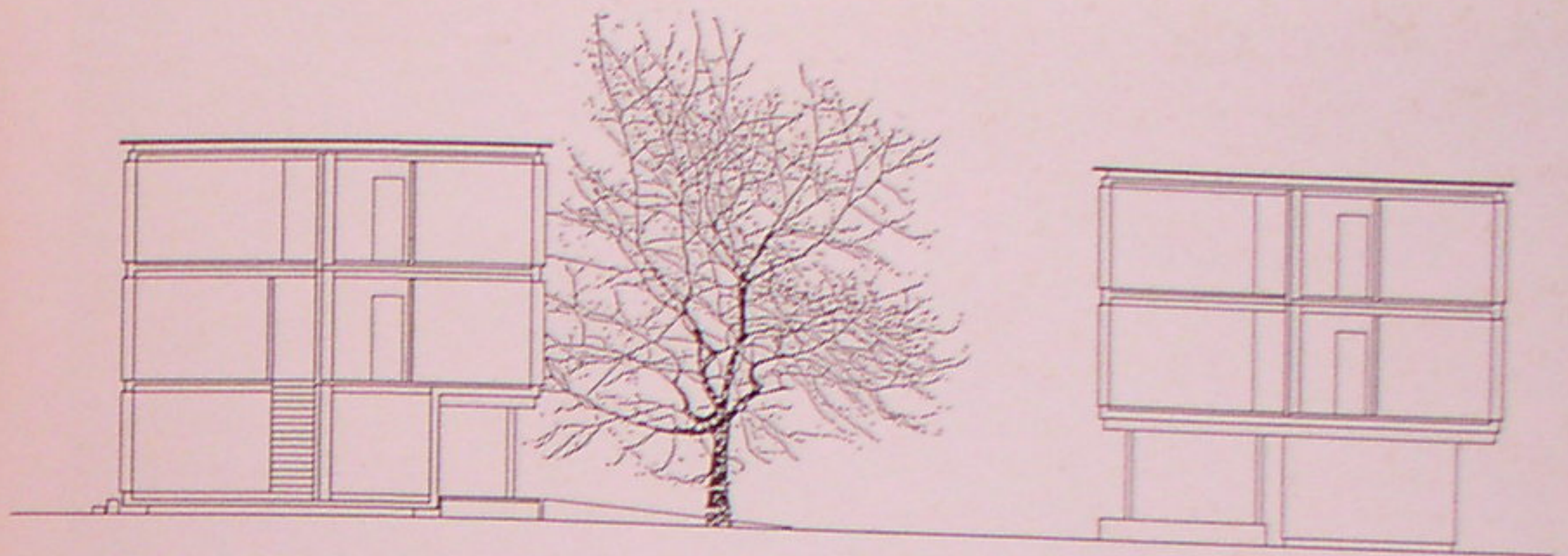


First floor plan



Ground floor plan





Cross-section 0 1 2 4

In order to conceal the articulation of the open stairways, their openings were covered with wooden slats. This allows light to filter into the interior.



Herrmann & Bosch

Collegienhaus

Marbach am Neckar, Germany

The Schiller-National museum, standing on the edge of the cliff of the Neckar valley is a spiritual and structural focal point that dominates the landscape. Through its structural form the building of the German Literature Archive marks the boundaries of the site, maintaining the necessary distance from the neighbouring Museum.

The existing views over the valley from the front court of the museum are left unspoiled. A formal dependence of the layout of the new building on the existing museum building was not a feature of the design. Instead of a simple imitation in form and material, respect for this great historic building demands a contemporary interpretation and attitude in the task of designing the residential building.

Strengthened by the curved form of the ground plan, differentiated free zones emerge in combination with the interior spaces and, according to the situation of the observer, the form of the building becomes perceptible to different extents.

It was the wish of the German Schiller Society to build a house for individual accommodation and open encounters, for authors, guests and congress members who come to Marbach am Neckar from Germany and abroad to research and work on the literary sources in the German Literature Archive.

The architects found that the metaphors of the hotel, the guest-house, the youth hostel and the monastery did not provide a suitable image for the desired atmosphere of the community residence in a Collegienhaus.

The buildings are set in a row on the undulating terrain. Stairs, landings and niches in the building permit unrestricted circulation and the chance meeting of the guests. The radial layout of all the apartments creates trapeziform interior spaces which provide freedom in the layout of the ground plans, sleeping area, dining area, work area, living space, and sanitary facilities.

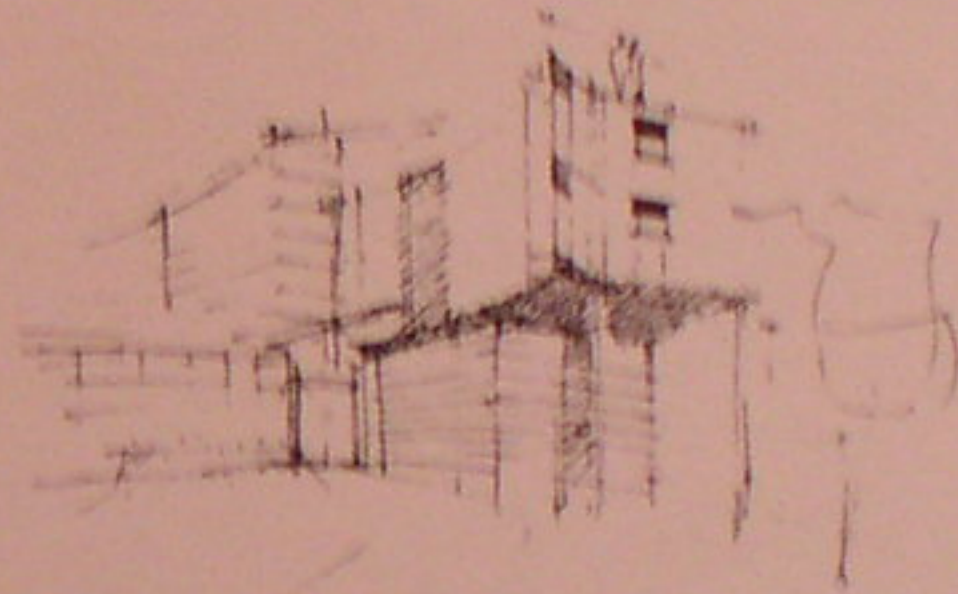
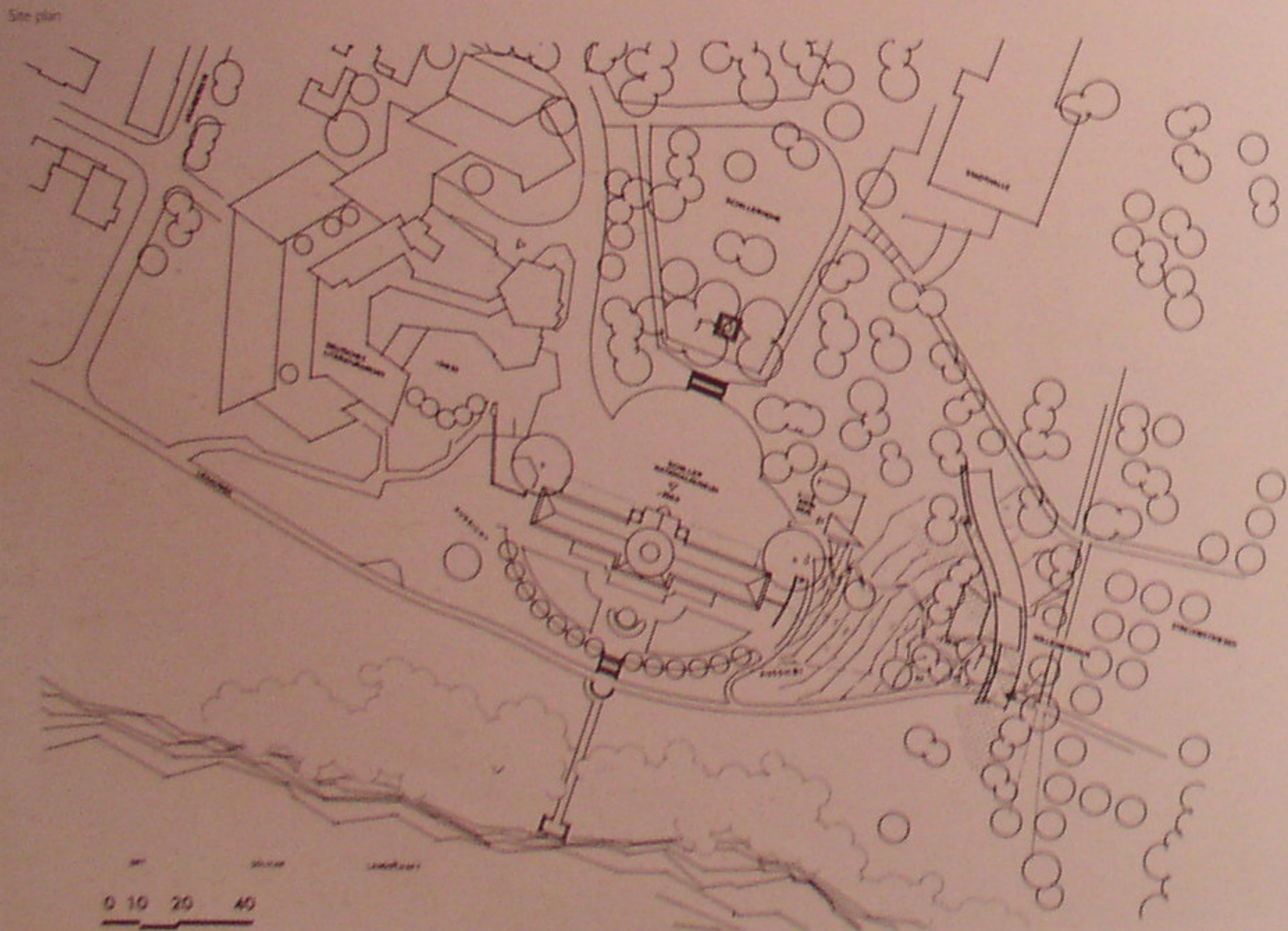
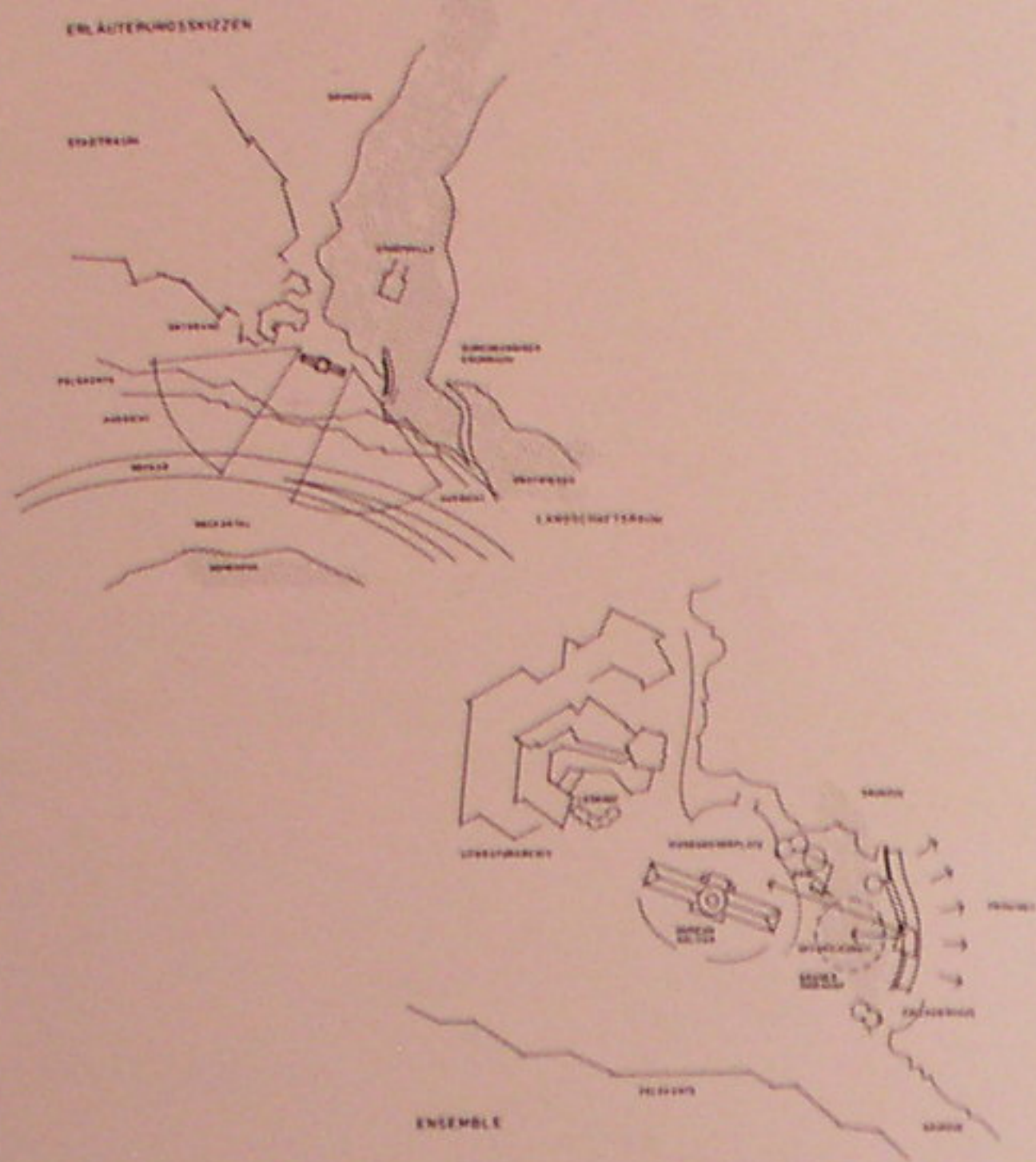


Photograph: Christian Kautz





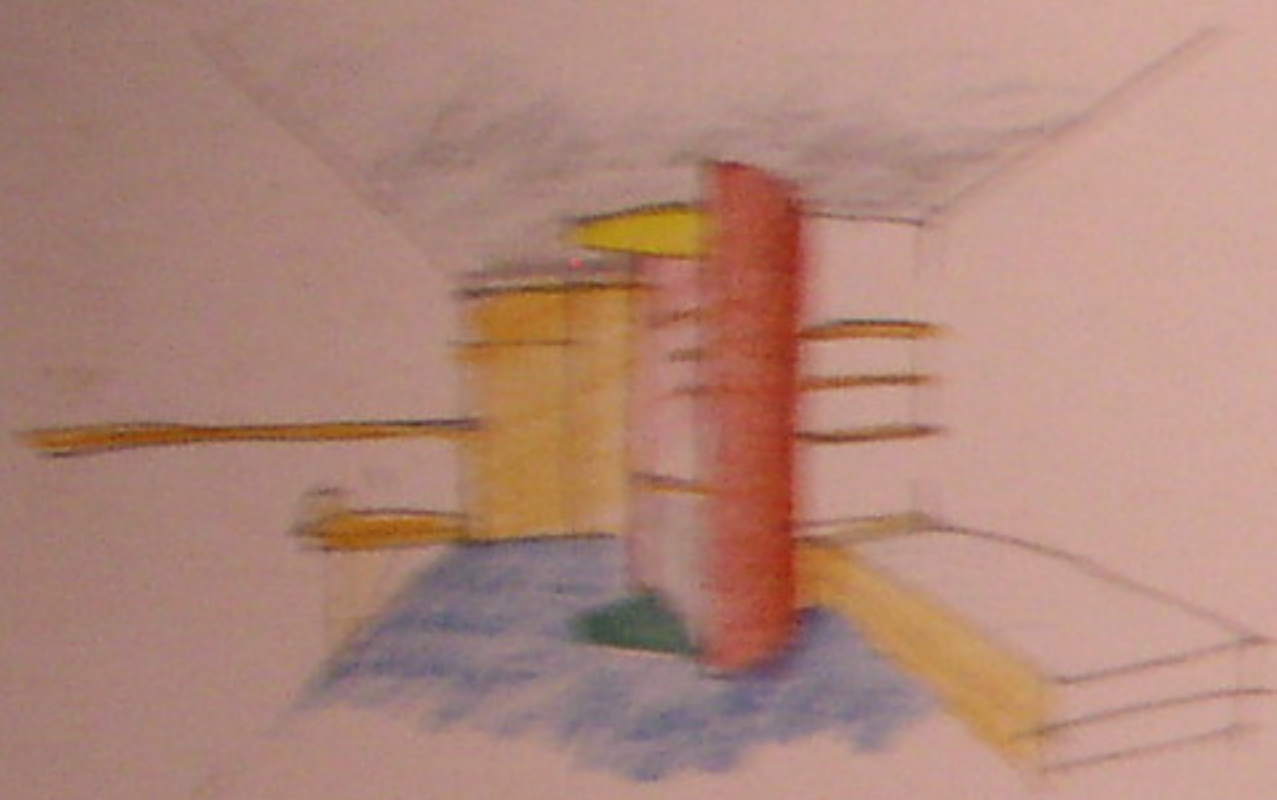
The museum, situated on the edge of the cliff, marks the boundaries of the site and dominates the visual environments.



Due to the characteristic topography of the site which is dominated by the presence of fruit trees, the design was strongly rooted in contemporary architecture with hardly any reference to the past.

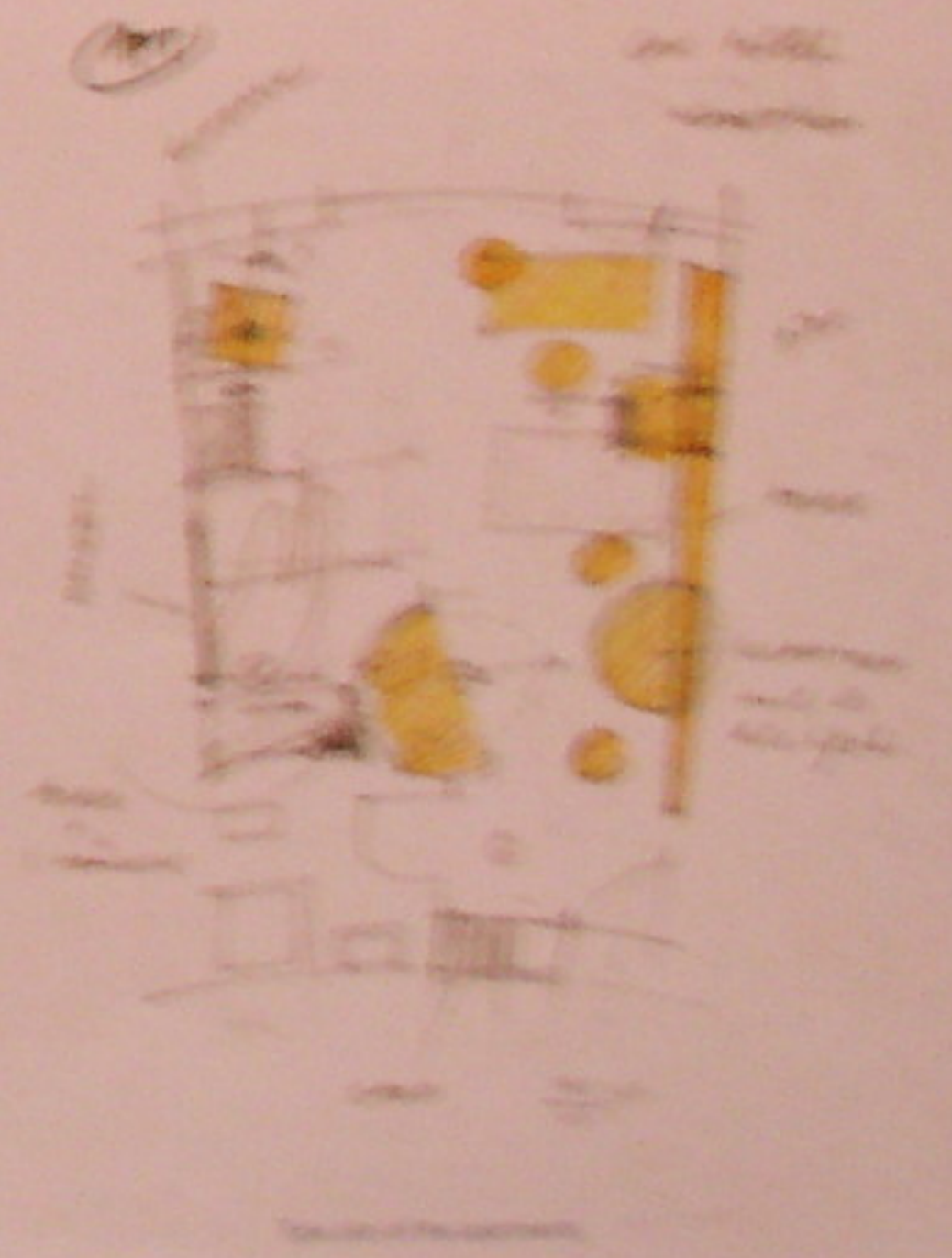
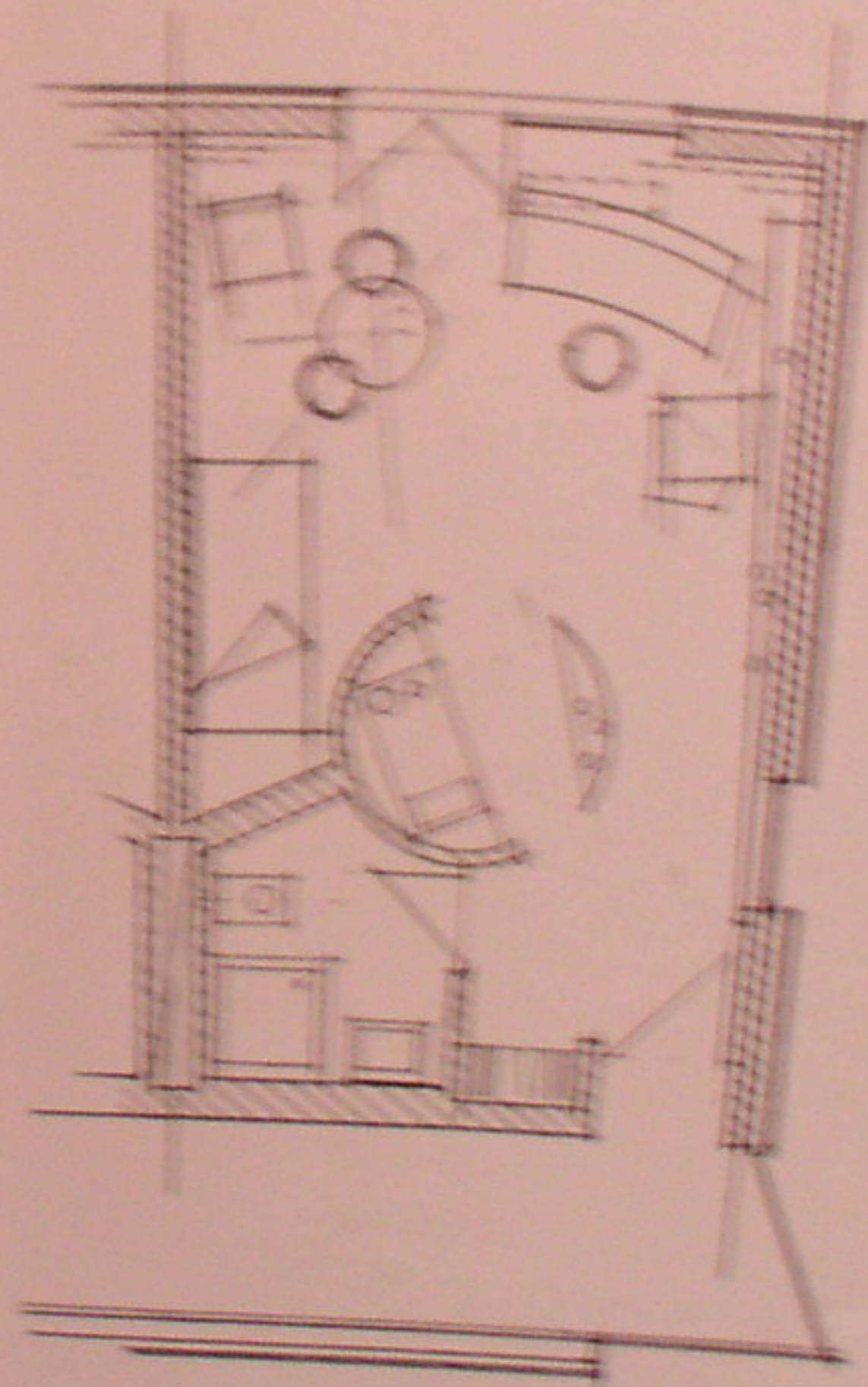


In the interior of the staircase leading to the mezzanine, lighting and mobile furniture provide flexibility. This circulation and the opportunity for residential spaces provide a complex structure from different countries.



The public space of the apartments offers a high-quality living space. The open-plan layout is the result of the different countries.

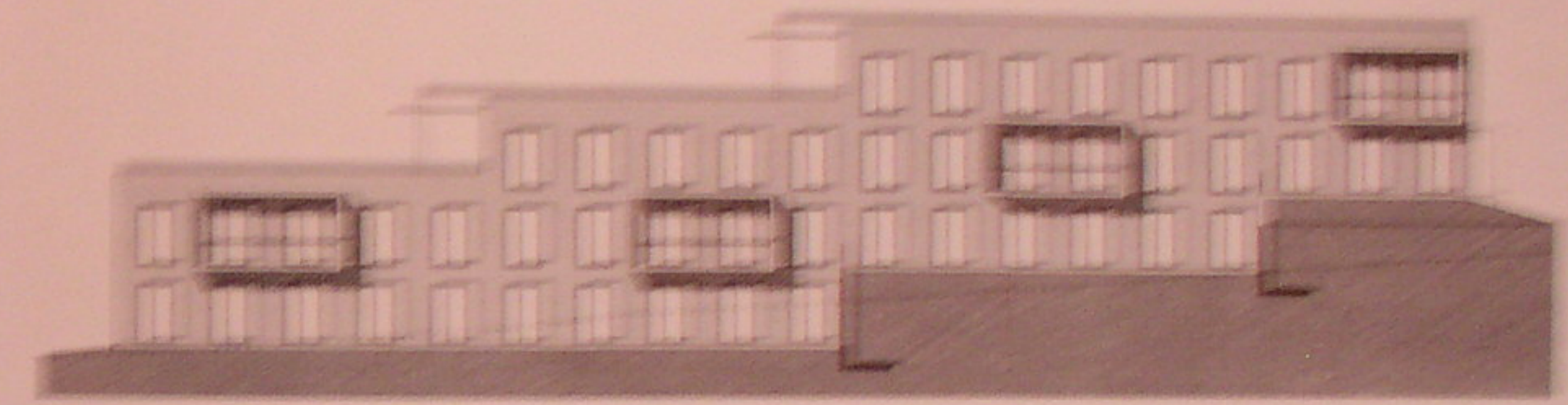
In the interior of the apartments, the space is divided into a living area, a kitchen, and a bedroom.

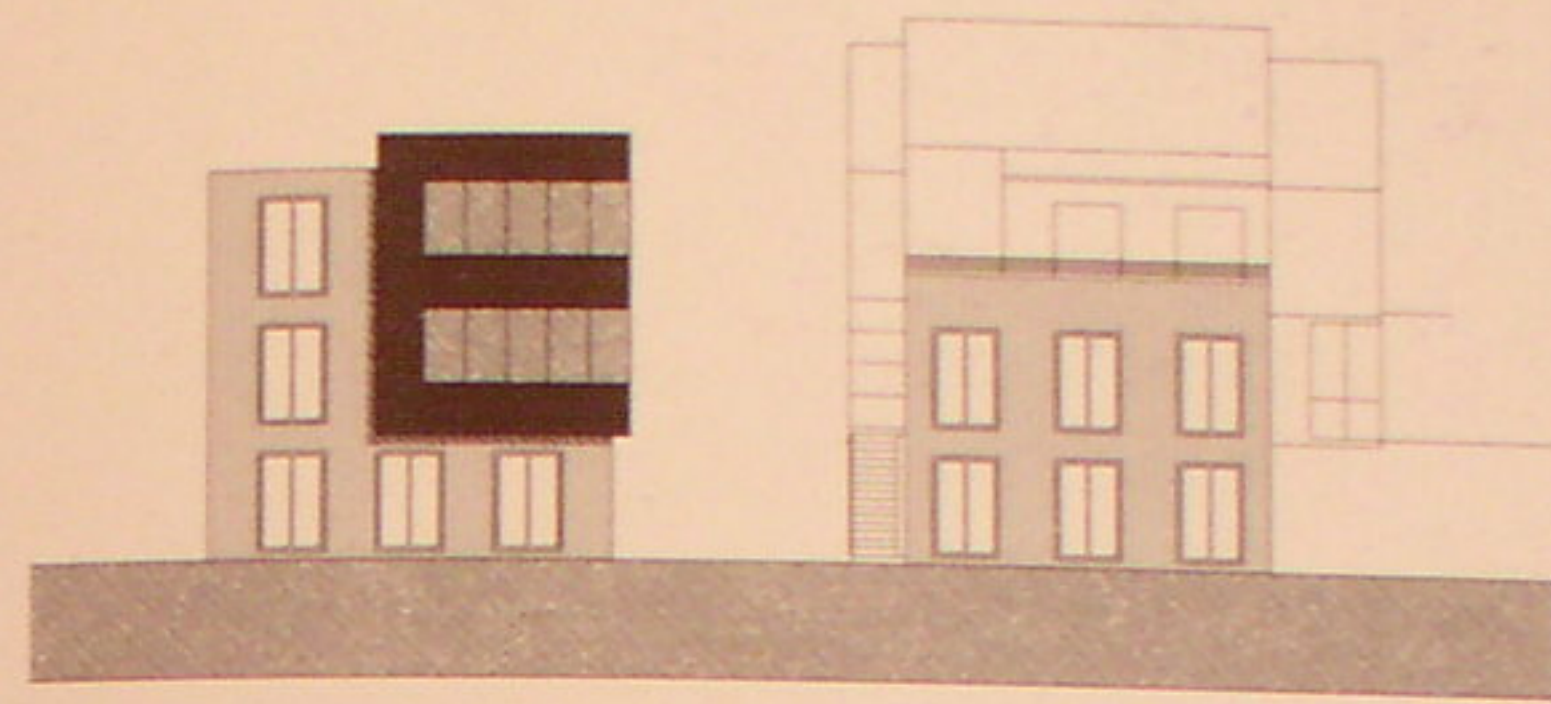


Carin Baumschläger & Johannes Hertrich
Multi-storey housing in Nüzindars

The project is a multi-storey housing development in Nüzindars, Austria. The building is designed by Carin Baumschläger and Johannes Hertrich. The architecture is characterized by its modern, minimalist style, featuring large windows and a mix of materials. The building is situated in a scenic location, surrounded by mountains and greenery. The design emphasizes a connection with nature and a high-quality living environment. The project includes a mix of residential units, providing a diverse range of housing options for the community. The architecture is a blend of traditional and modern elements, creating a unique and appealing aesthetic. The building's design is both functional and aesthetically pleasing, reflecting the architects' commitment to creating a high-quality living environment. The project is a testament to the power of good design in creating a vibrant and sustainable community.

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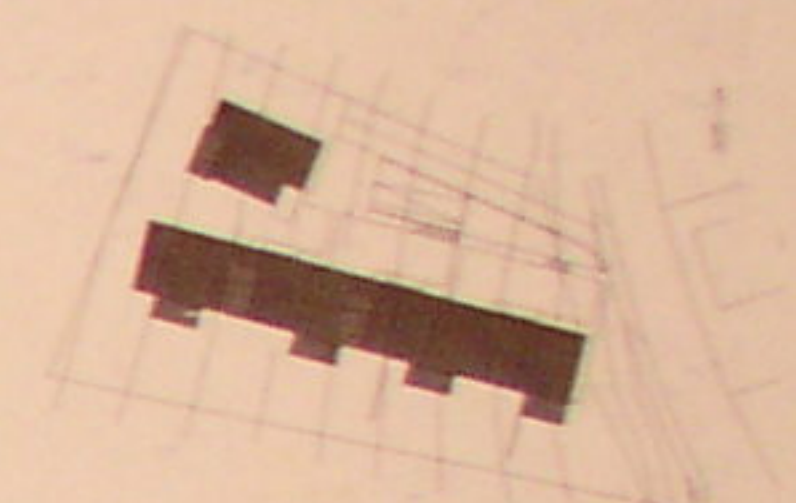




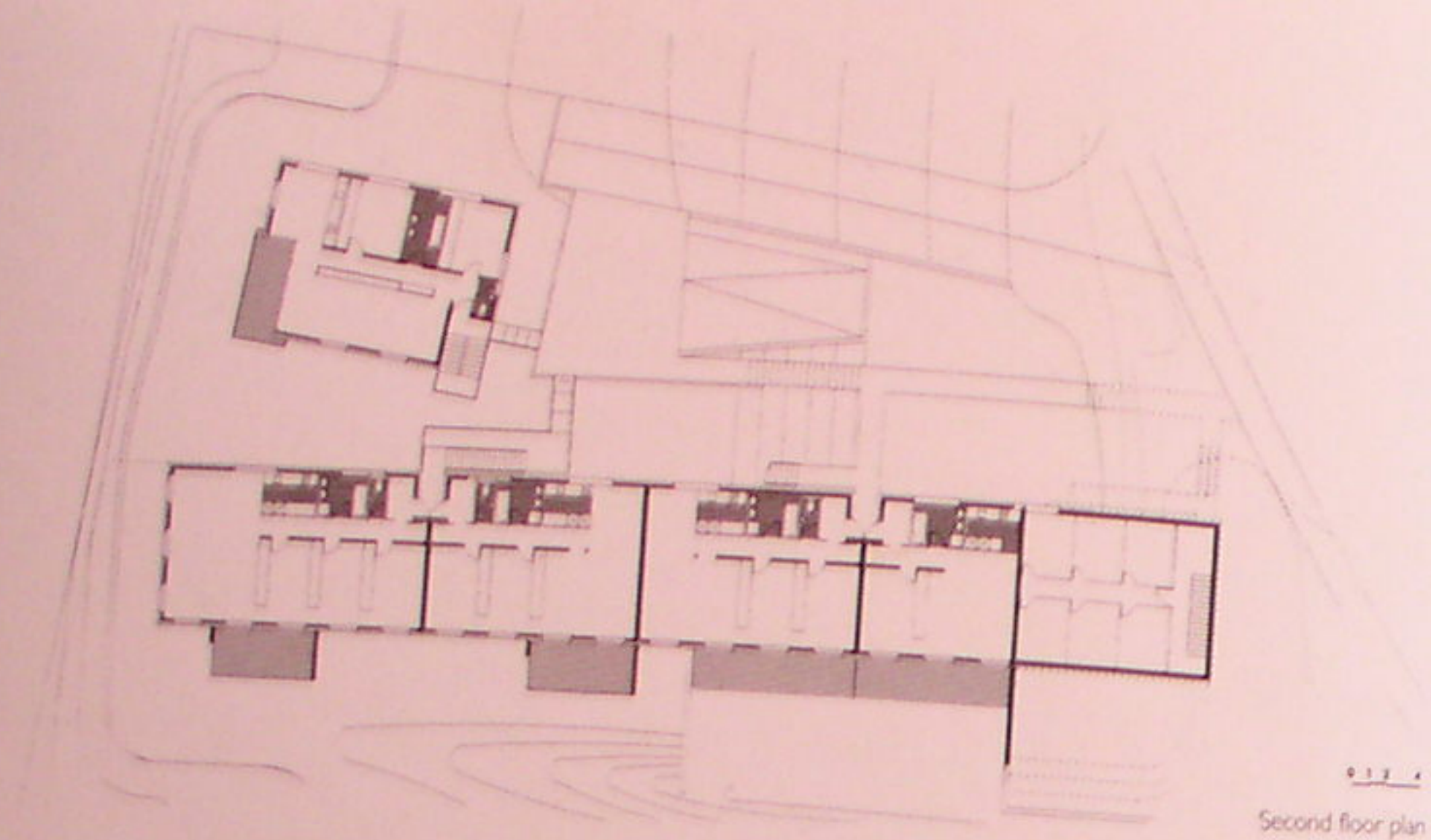
0 1 2 4

West elevation

The project is divided into two blocks of staggered apartments that give the whole a sculptural aspect. These volumes are articulated by means of a small green area which serves as an access area to the dwellings.



In accordance with the identity of this region, the facade was clad with small wooden panels. On the south side, the staircases and balconies are closed with panels of translucent glass so that the entrance to each apartment is visible from the exterior.



0.2.2
Second floor plan





Shigeru Ban

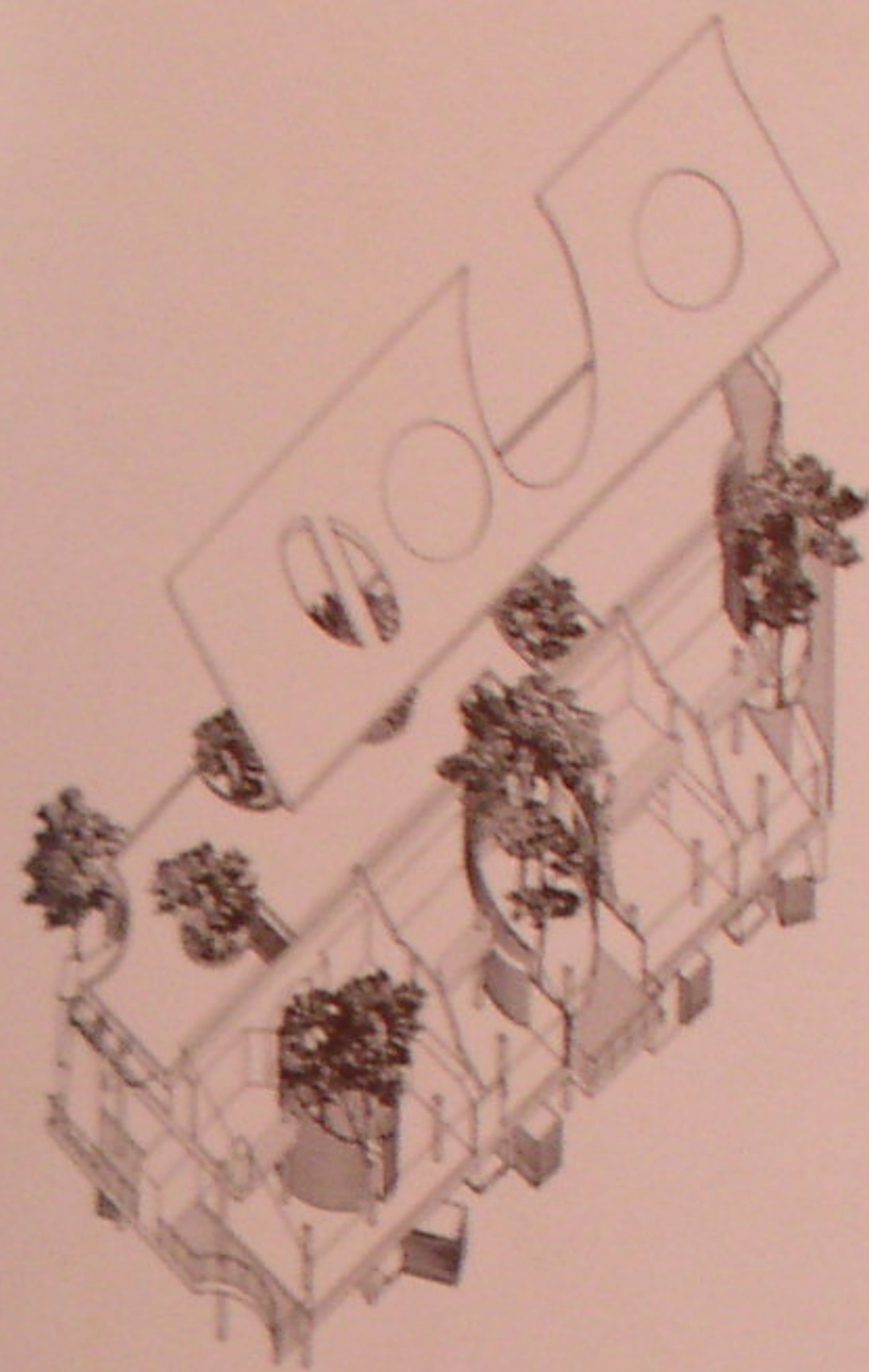
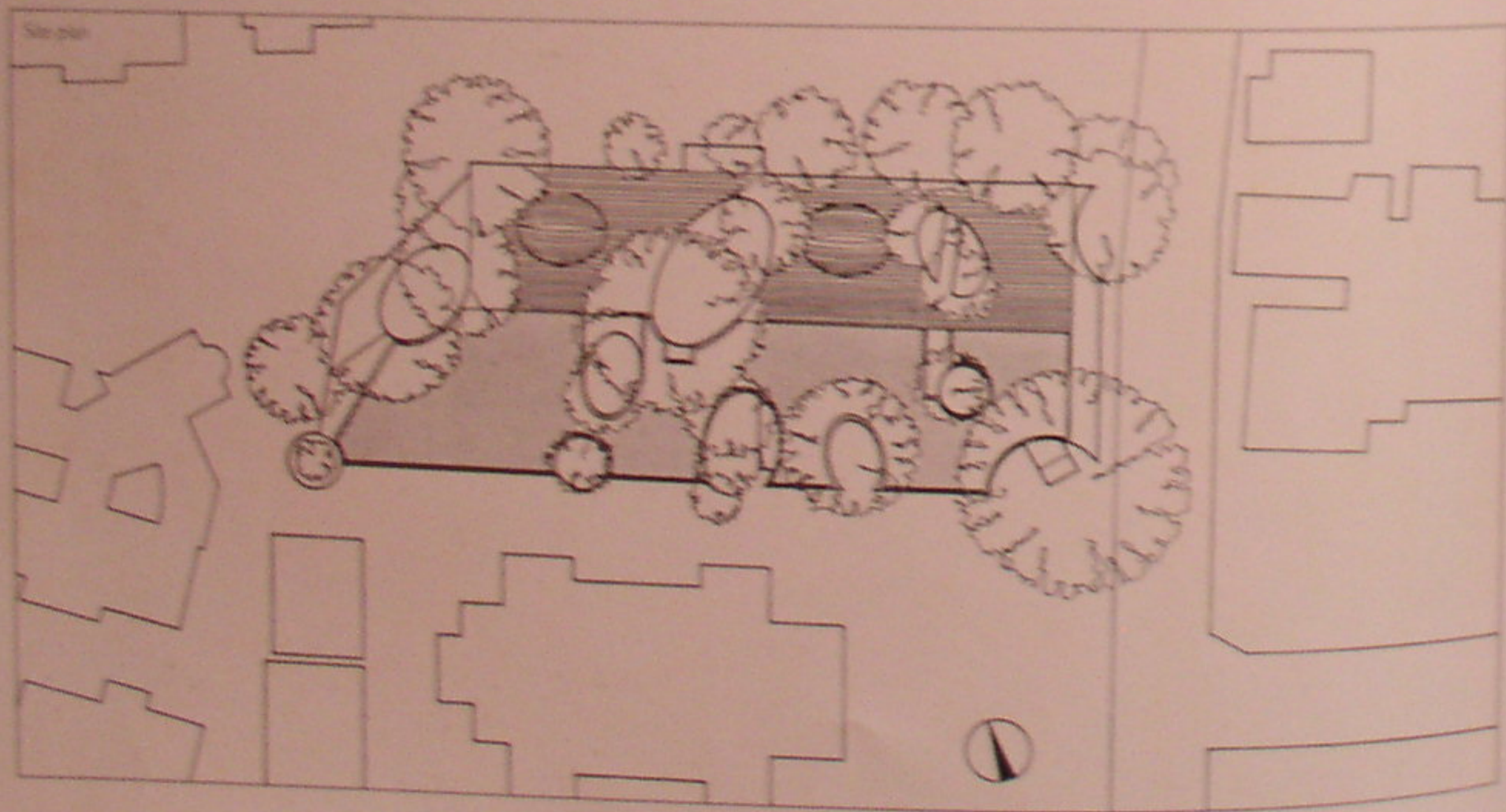
Hanegi Forest in Tokyo

Tokyo, Japan

A random group of twenty-seven large trees remained on this land in a quiet residential district in Tokyo. What was required in the programme was to build an apartment house cutting down none of the existing trees, while at the same time staying within a restricted budget. Steel-frame construction was adopted to avoid damaging the trees. It was understood that if the column arrangement were to follow the random positions of the trees, the column and beam sizes, as well as the joints would have to be diversified and the construction costs would become much higher for this reason. A geometrical grid system which would not interfere with the trees was sought.

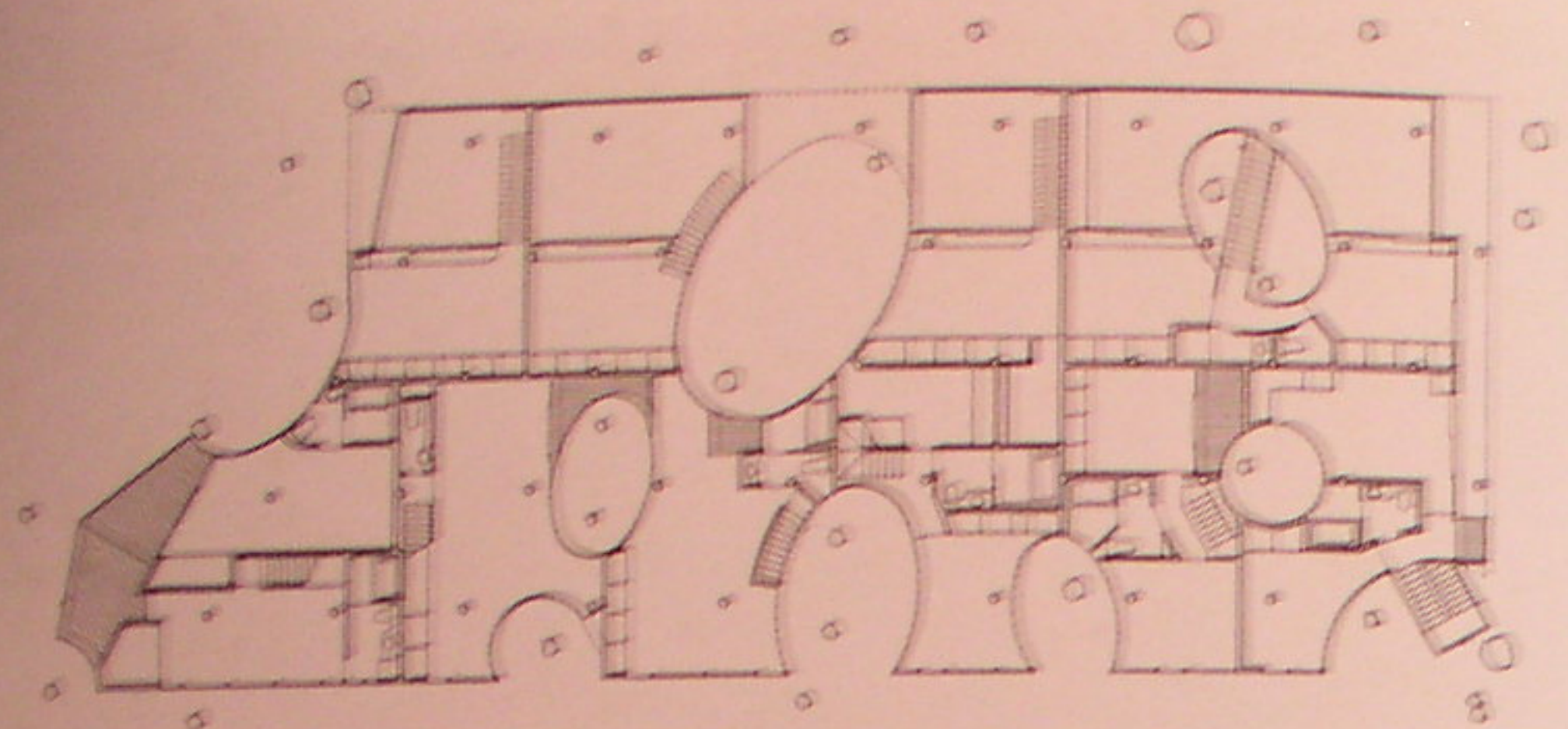
Consequently a grid of regular triangles (4 metres to a side) was found as a system which can ensure structural stability, while providing suitably-sized living areas even with the arbitrary cut-offs of columns, beams and girders. This system also provides horizontal rigidity and a struc-

ture which allows free spatial composition with proper cantilevering of the floor slabs, even when the spaces around the trees are hollowed out in circular or oval shapes. Each of the eleven apartment units is built in a terrace-house style which occupies the floors from the first to the third. This style makes fireproof construction unnecessary between floors and makes it possible to expose the real structural system. In addition, it provides the inhabitants with views of the natural setting on several levels. Full-height furniture units sandwiched between the floor slabs help subdivide the apartment units with compositional clarity and high sound-insulating efficiency. In order to enhance the image of the forest, the first-floor plots area is made transparent with only the entrance doors remaining at that level. Mirrored glazing in the private rooms reflects and amplifies the images of the trees.



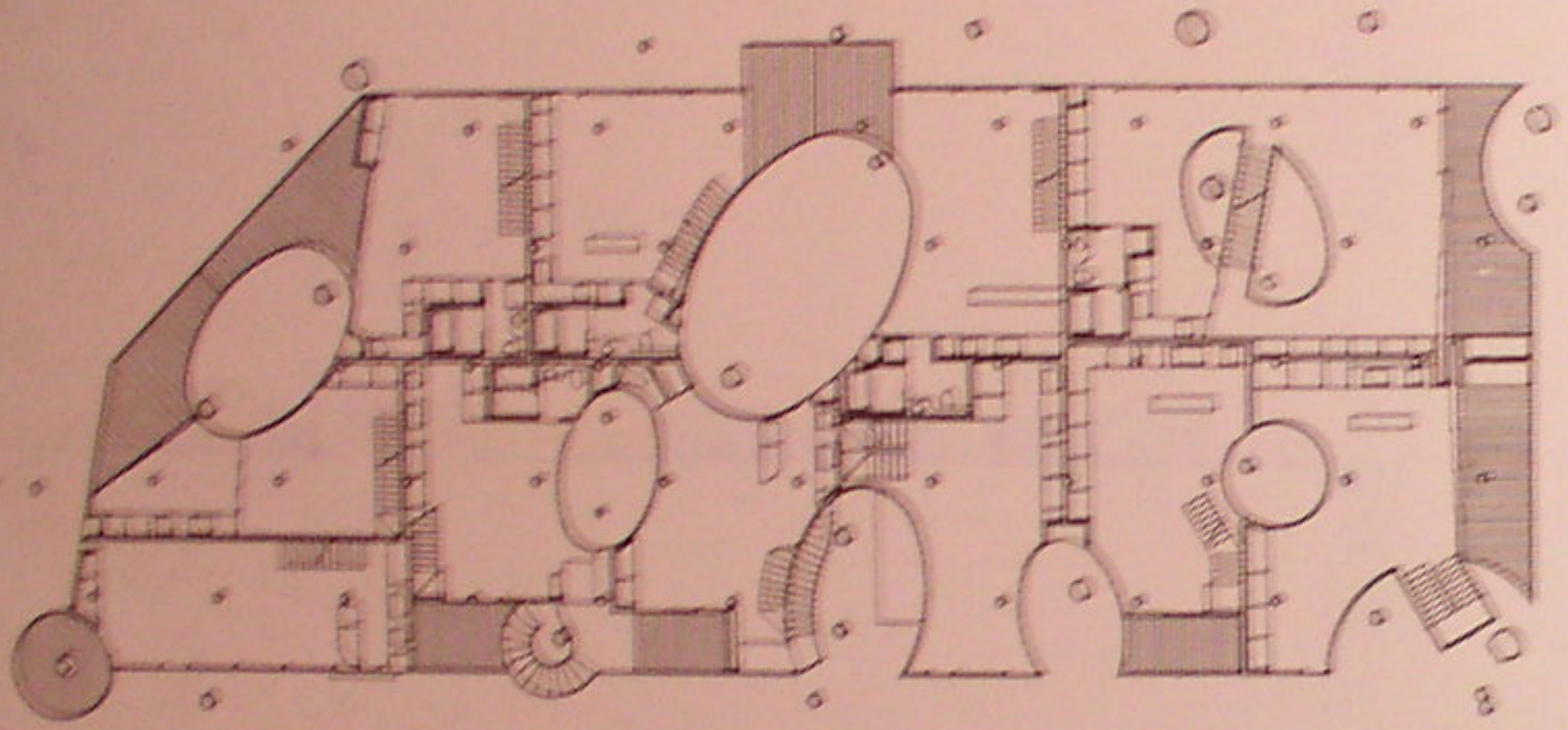
Located in a quiet residential district of Tokyo, the building designed by Shigeru Ban houses eleven apartments distributed on three levels within a volume of unusual geometry. Some of the trees belonging to the wood in which the building is inserted have been left in the oval inner courtyards.



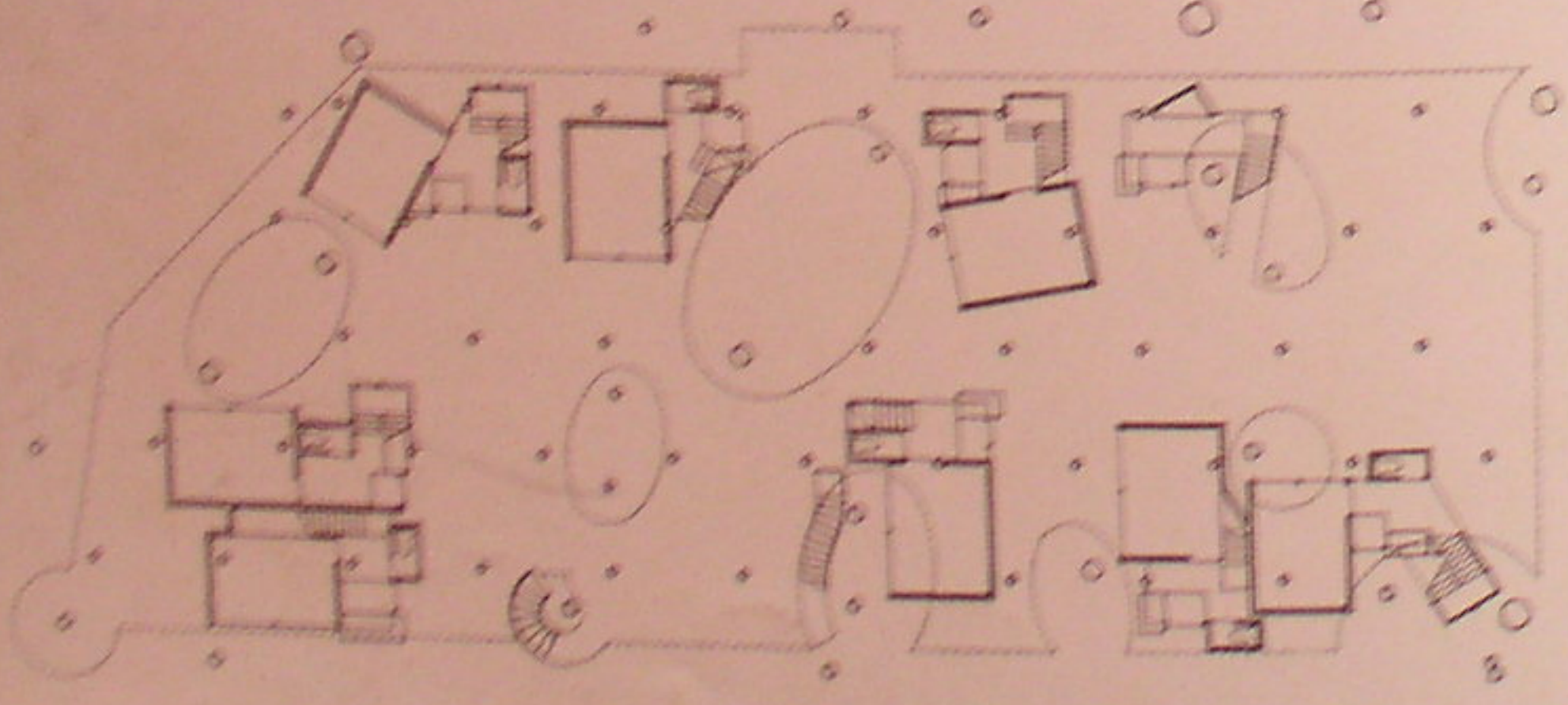


Second floor plan

0 1 2 4

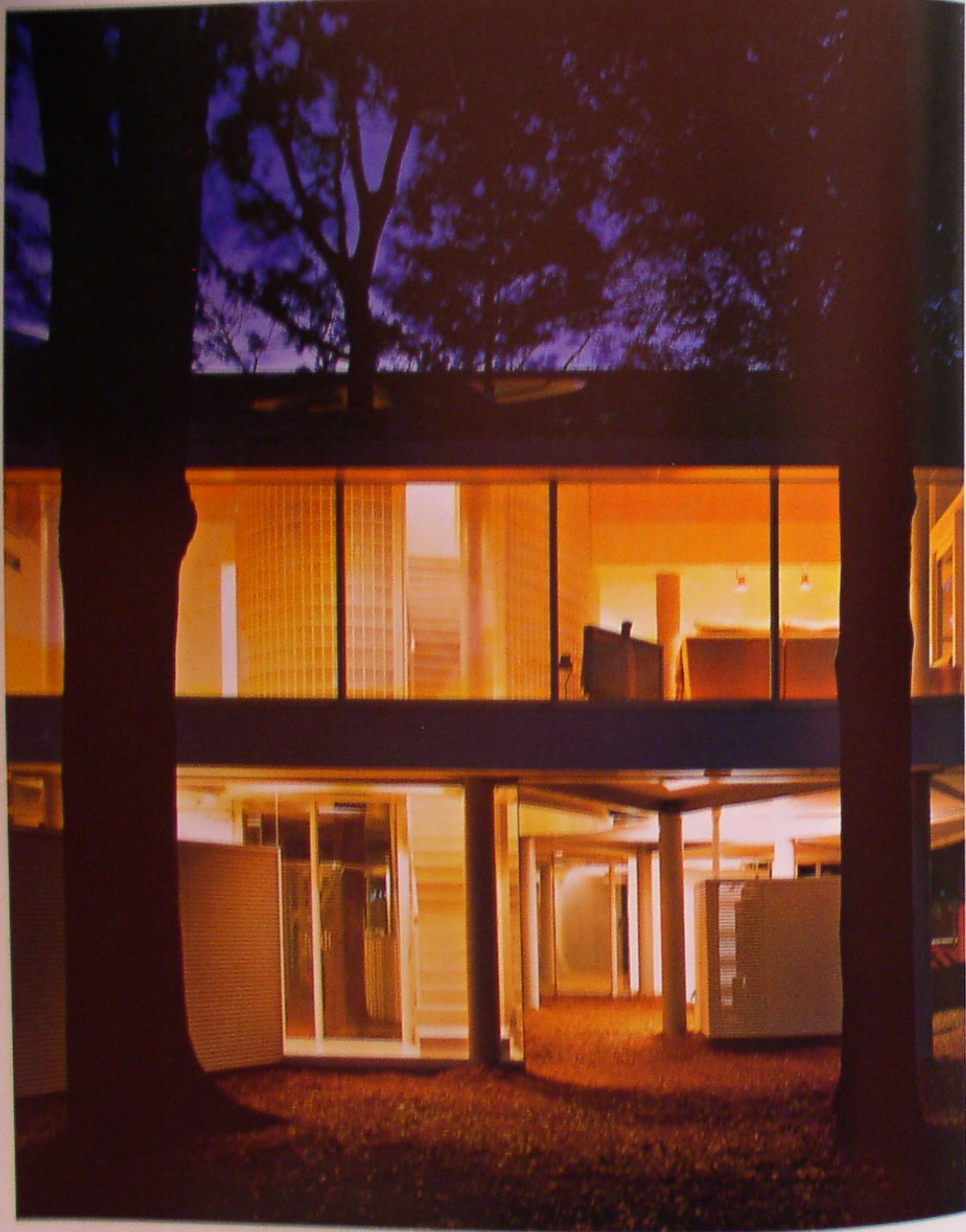


Ground floor plan



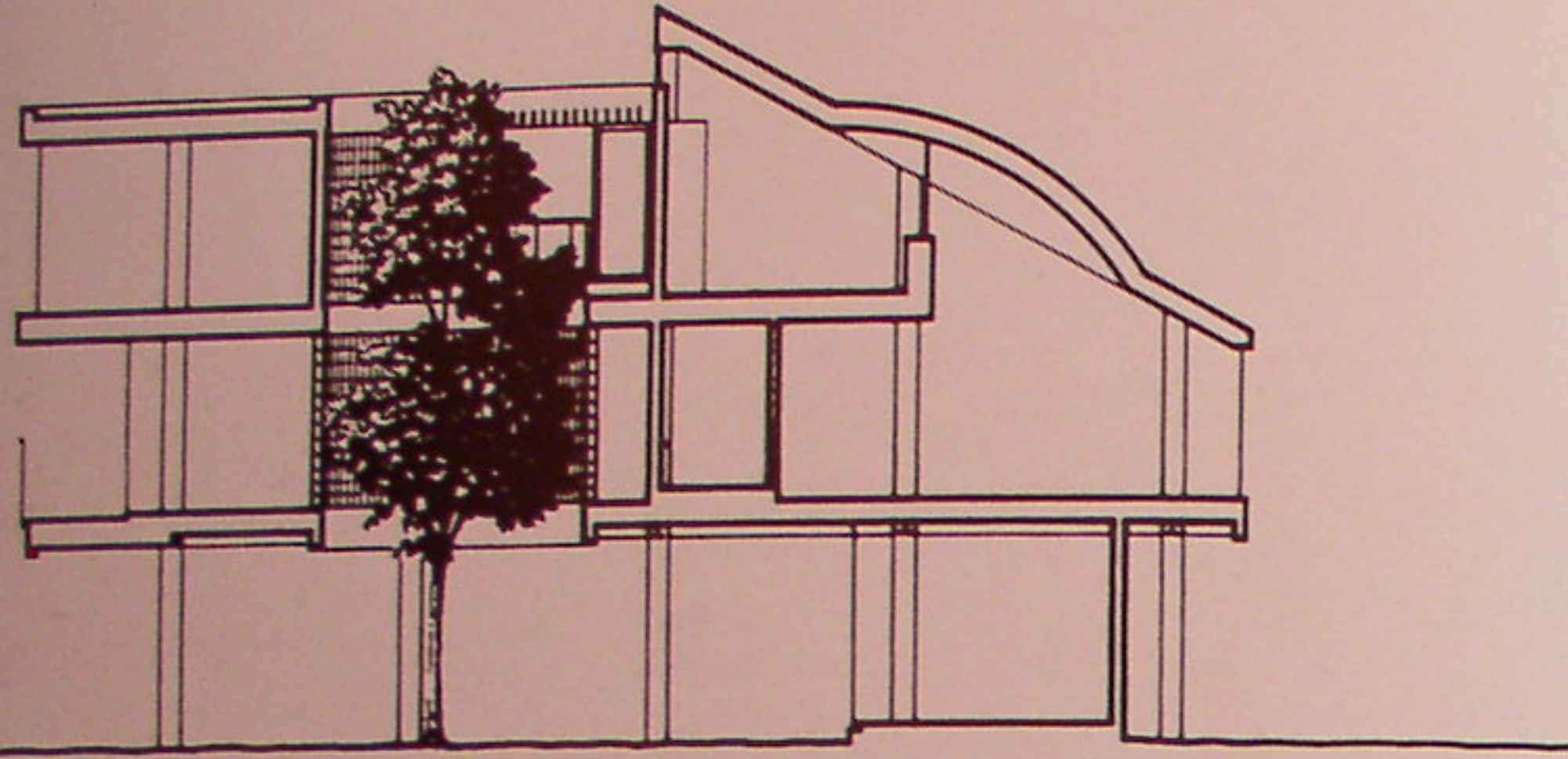
First floor plan





In the interior the apartments are warm, minimal spaces bathed in the elegance that characterizes the work of this Japanese architect. In the large photograph, a view of the living room of one of the dwellings. On the left, a detail of a skylight of a type B apartment.





Cross-section

0 1 2 4



In the interior of the apartments, the large windows combine the transparent glass panels of the facades facing the exterior with the curved glass brick walls that hide the staircases and access walkways to the exterior terraces and that face the inner courtyard.



Alsop & Stormer

Theresienstieg Herbert-Weichmann-Strasse

Hamburg, Germany

The property is designed as part of an old parkland. A 200 year old beech tree with a wide crown stands in the centre of the property. Around this tree, cubic volumes form two buildings. A gap at the narrowest part conserves the microclimate.

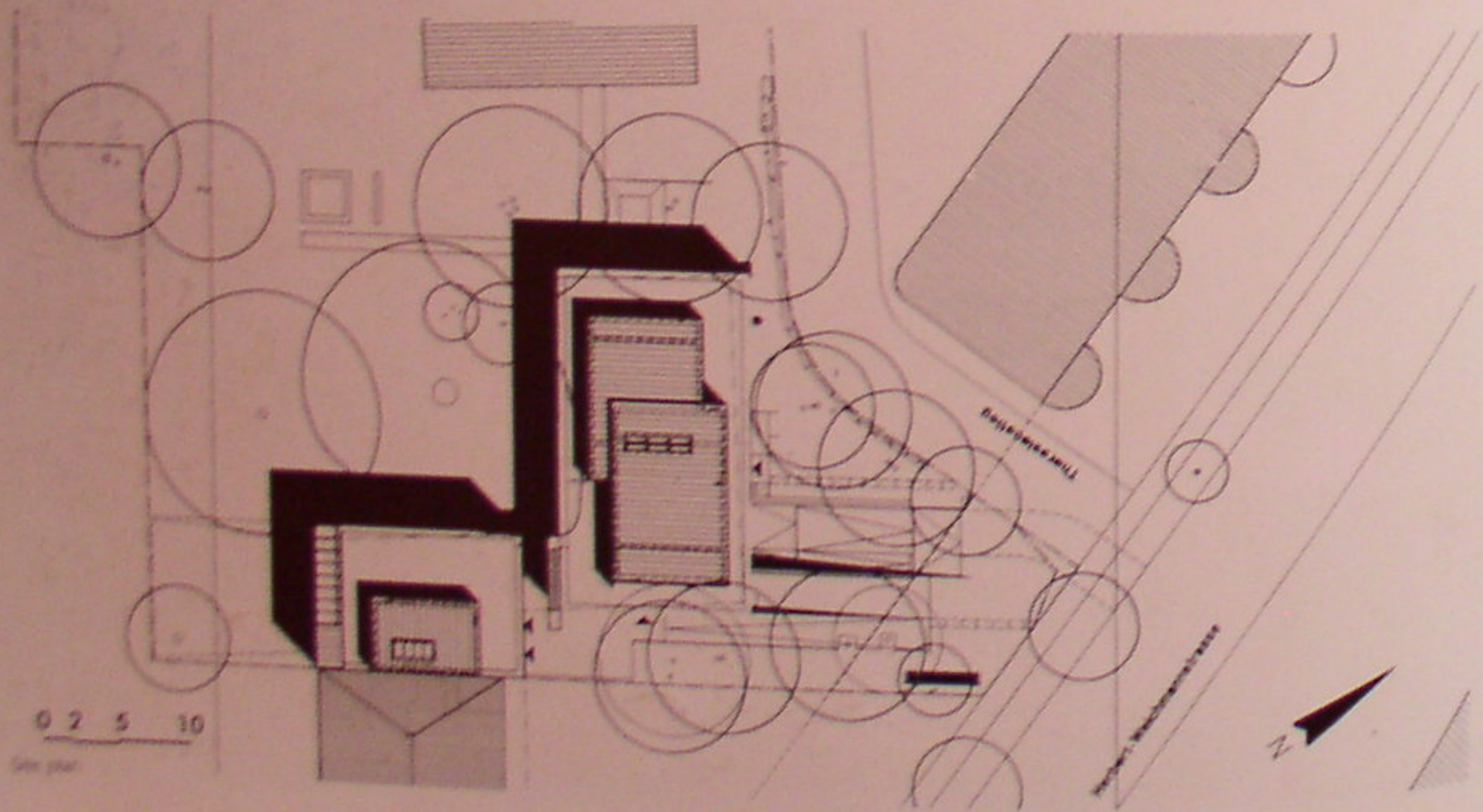
The building volumes have a different materiality and a varied relationship of apertures and solid surfaces. The glass volume on the ground floor is for office use. The large volumes of wood and render seem to hover over it. They contain five apartments. Render and copper mark the penthouse area on the roof. The large size laminated wood panels of the facade were impregnated for fire protection and then stained red-orange. Together with the green of the copper, this colourfulness marks the change of the building structures along Herbert-Weichmann-Strasse.

The homogeneity of the single cubic volumes is reinforced by the facades: the windows are placed

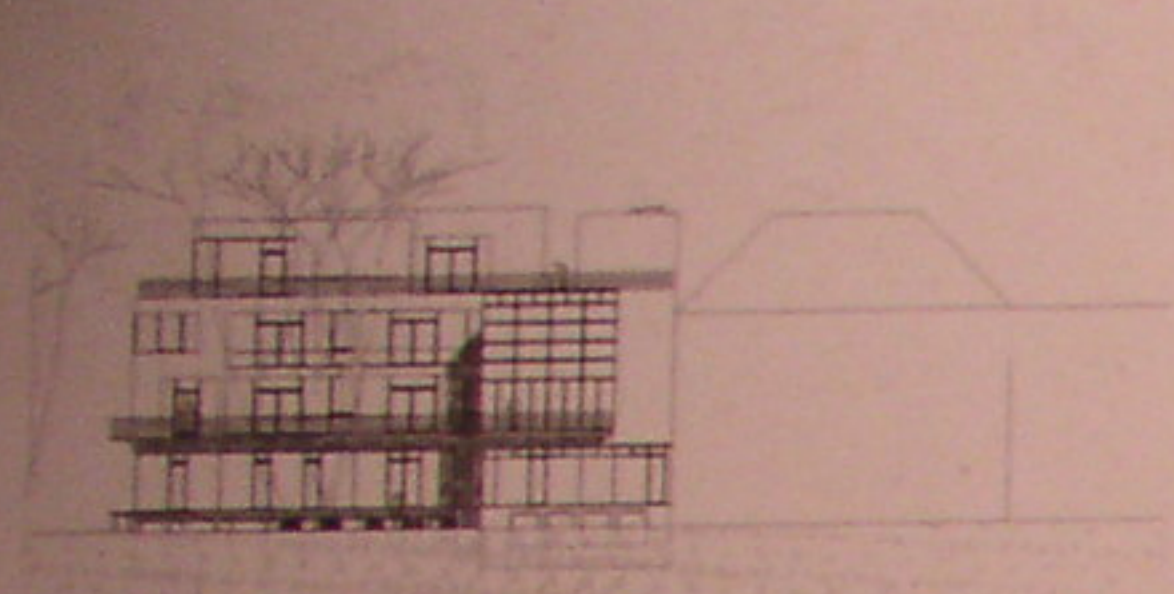
flush in the wood and render facade, so the outer skin remains flat and unplectic. At the rear of the building, an apartment stretches over three levels with a total of 260 sqm. At the front there are four apartments with 100 to 150 sqm. In the ground plan of the apartments, the communal area (hall, dining room, kitchen, living room) is sharply separated from the individual rooms (bedrooms, bathrooms). The offices have an open plan with structural elements in the centre. Parking space for 12 cars is provided in the basement. The existing vegetation dictated the landscaping. New trees were added in parts, and light wooden bridges mark the accesses to the dwellings.



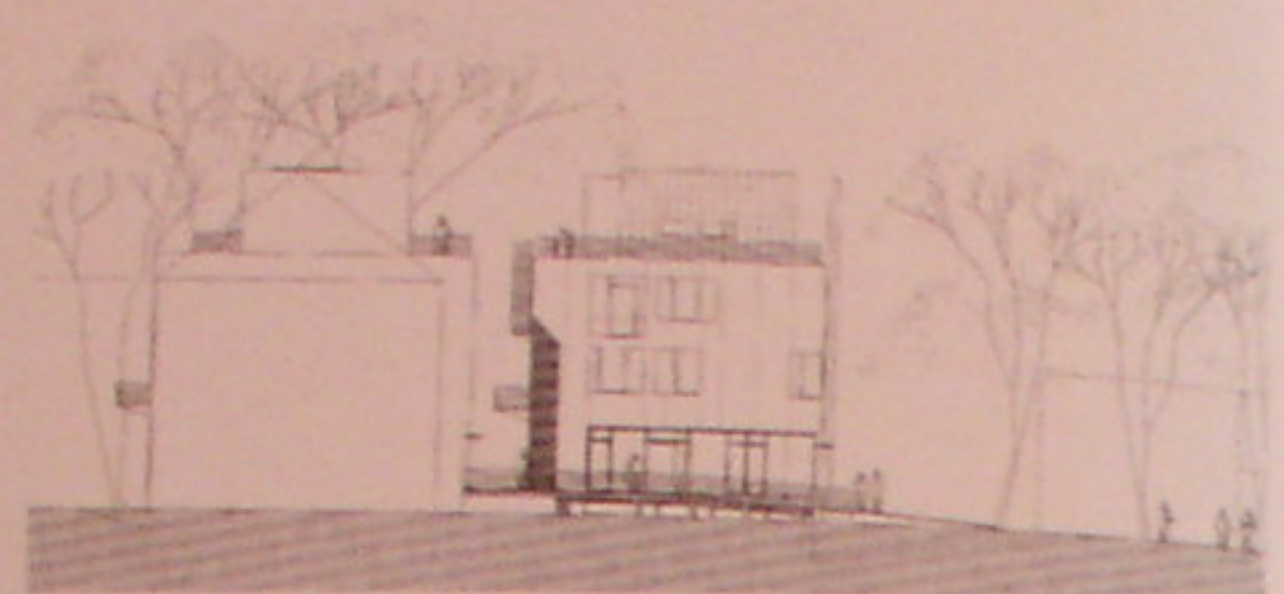
Photograph: Oliver Heesener, Corbis



The front volume, with its completely glazed ground floor, was clad with red spruce boards in vertical strips. The absence of horizontal joints avoids deterioration due to damp.



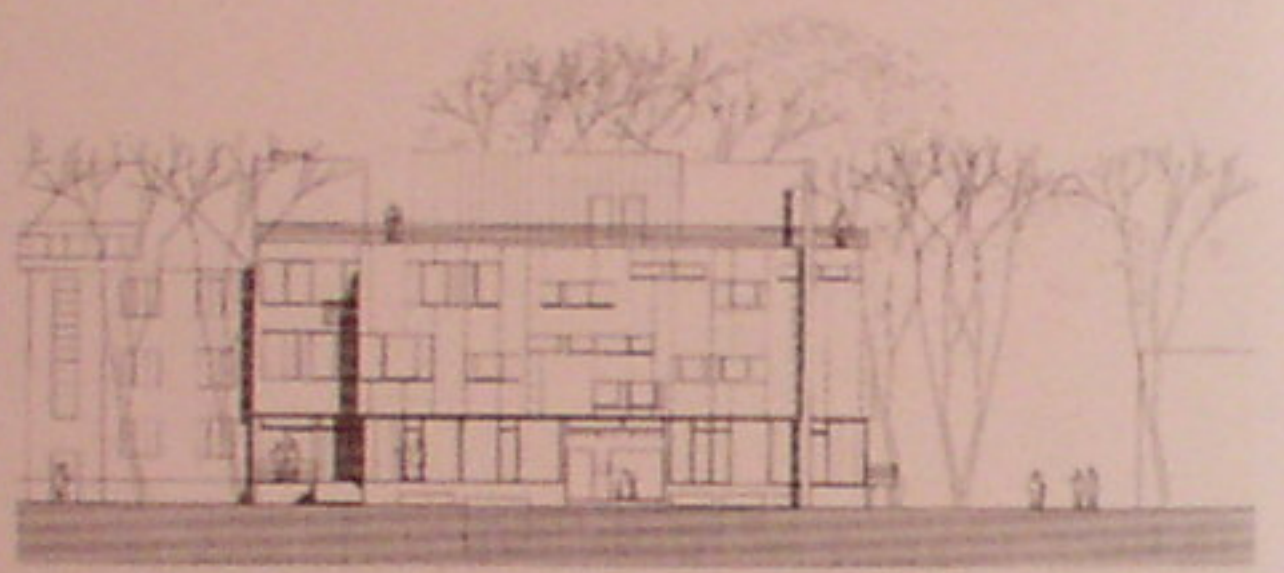
Southwest elevation



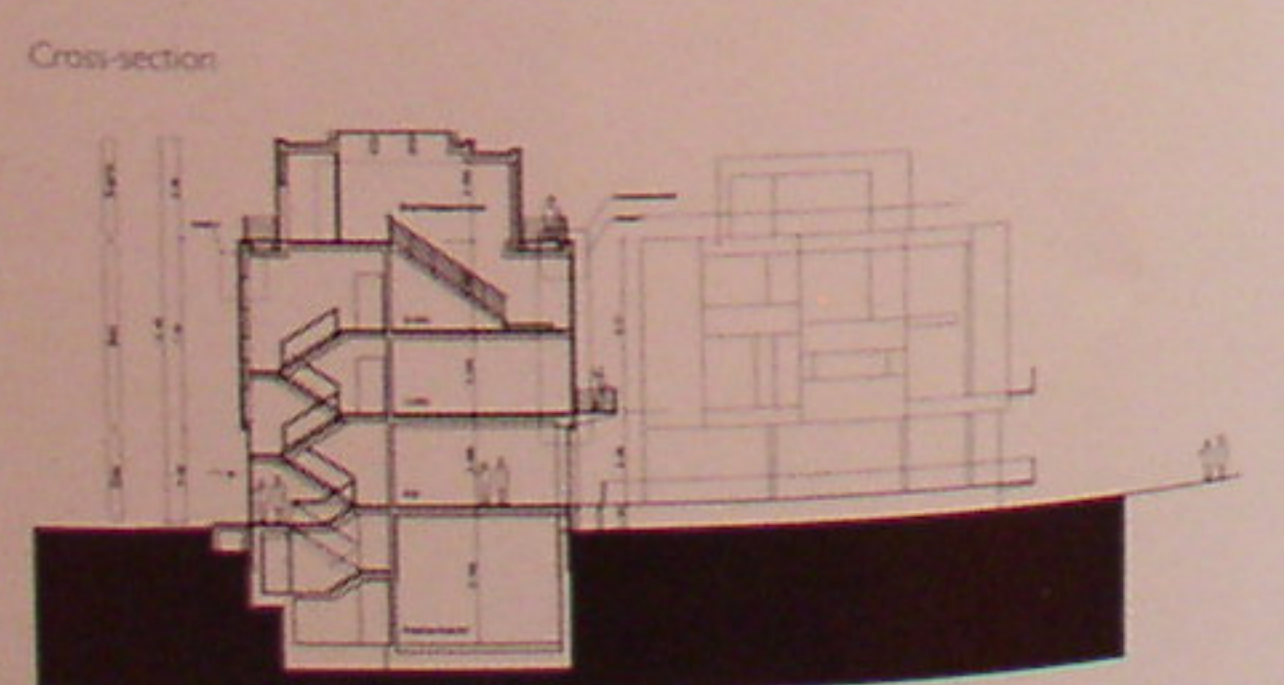
South-east elevation



North-west elevation



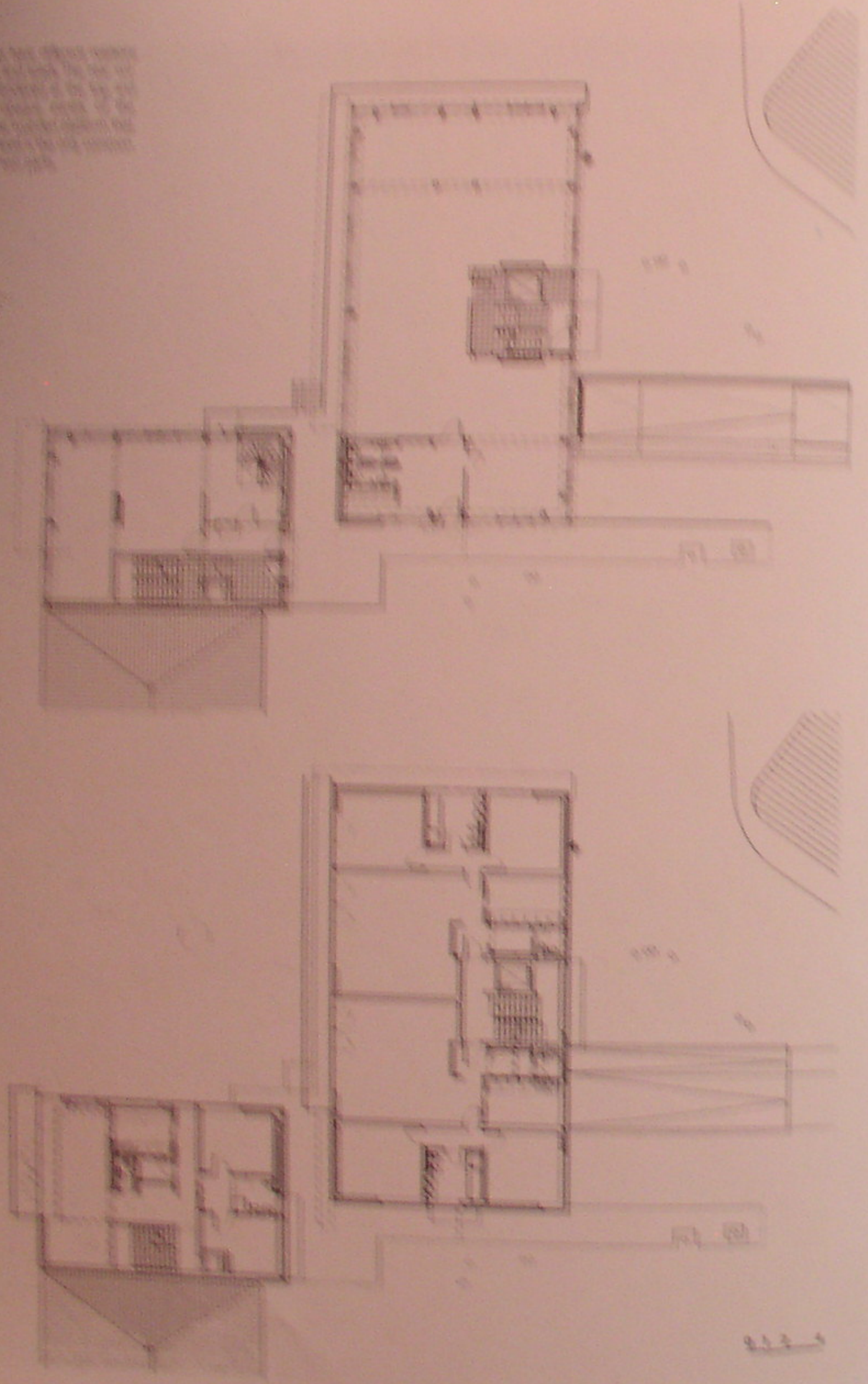
North-east elevation



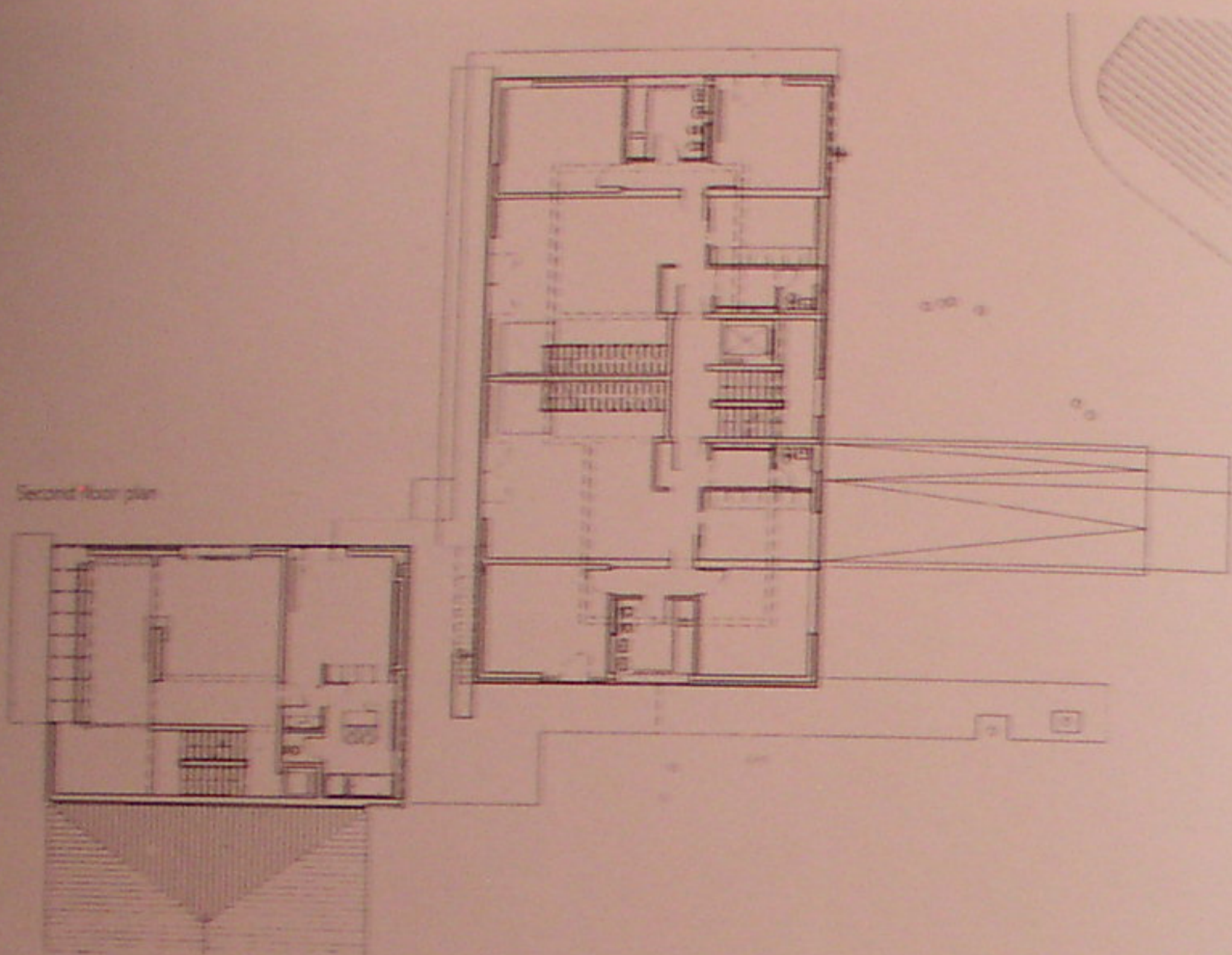
Cross-section



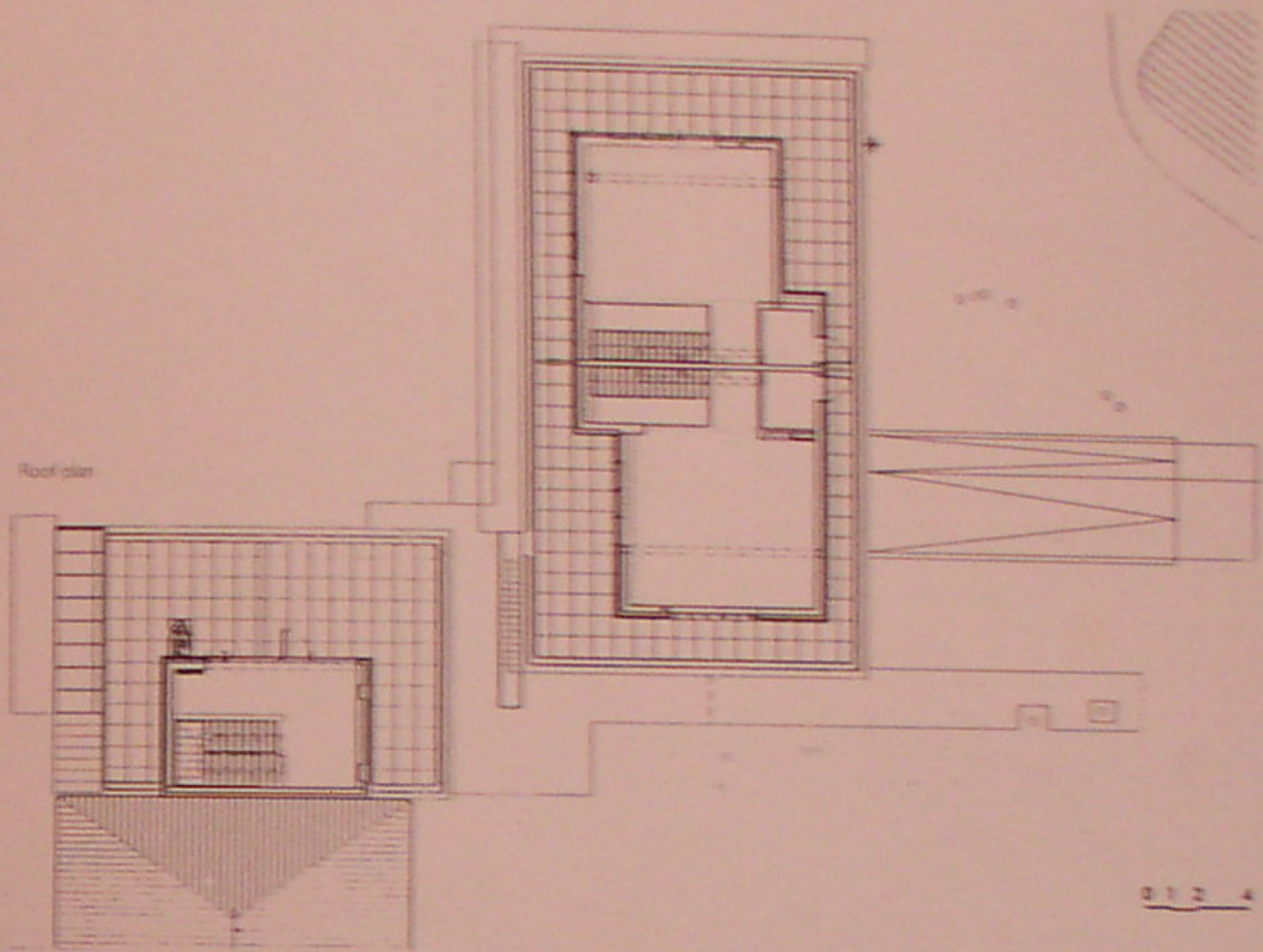
The first floor plan shows the layout of the building, including the entrance, living area, kitchen, and bedrooms. The second floor plan shows the layout of the upper level, including the bedrooms, bathroom, and a large terrace area. The site plan shows the building's location on the site, including the parking area and landscaping.



Second floor plan



Roof plan



0 1 2 4



The plot is dominated by an impressive copper beech that stands in the centre and made it necessary to divide the programme into two parts leaving between them a crack for the ventilation of the tree.



Jean Nouvel

Apartments in Tours-Ilot

Tours, France

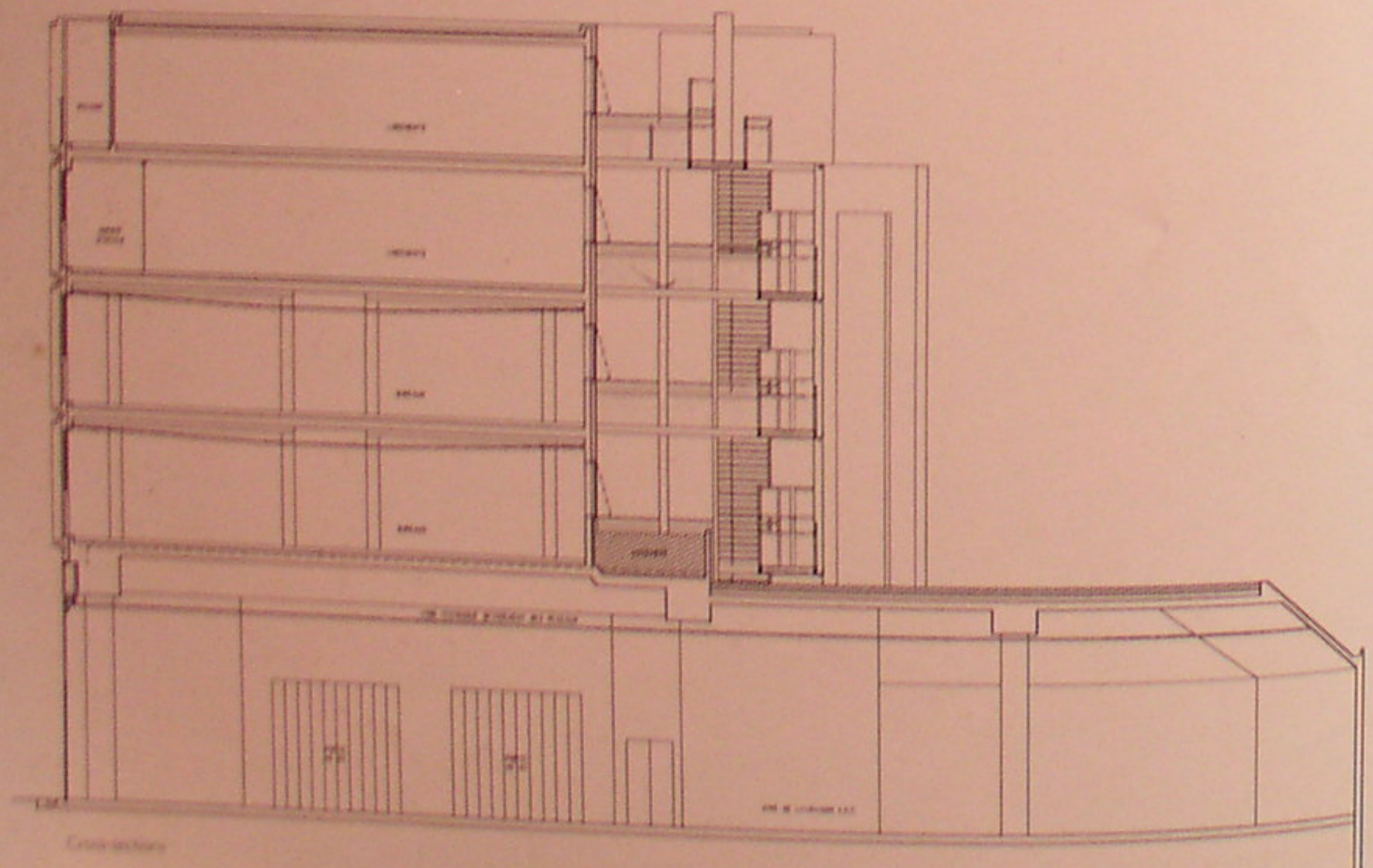
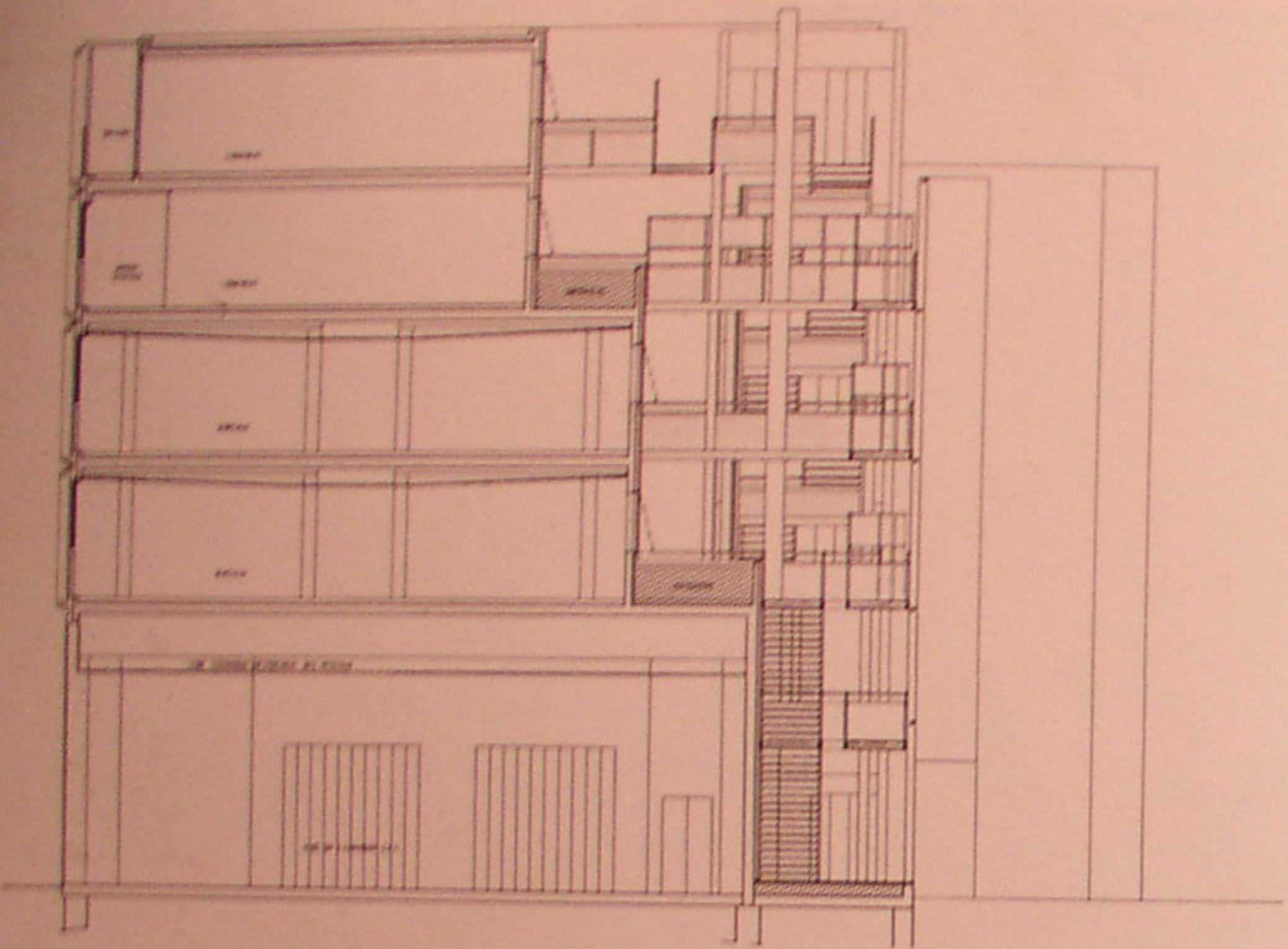
The city building incorporates some modular first, long privately possessed, certain approaches, open to the experiments and come to form part of market demands of housing. Second, the building's mixture of commercial and residential uses, which is the attention paid to its urban implantation. Unlike the previous projects in which of what the programme is distributed in two longitudinal volumes, this is a single large paved parallel to the street. In the scheme is essentially the same. Circulation is through an exterior system of metal stairs and ramps attached to the rear facade of the building and both the dwellings of the top floor and the offices below are arranged transversally in relation to the main axis in optimal position in terms of ventilation and natural lighting. The double-height ground floor is occupied by the shops 'Café de l'Officiel' as well as a vertical passage serving the 'Conference Center', with one of its walls painted

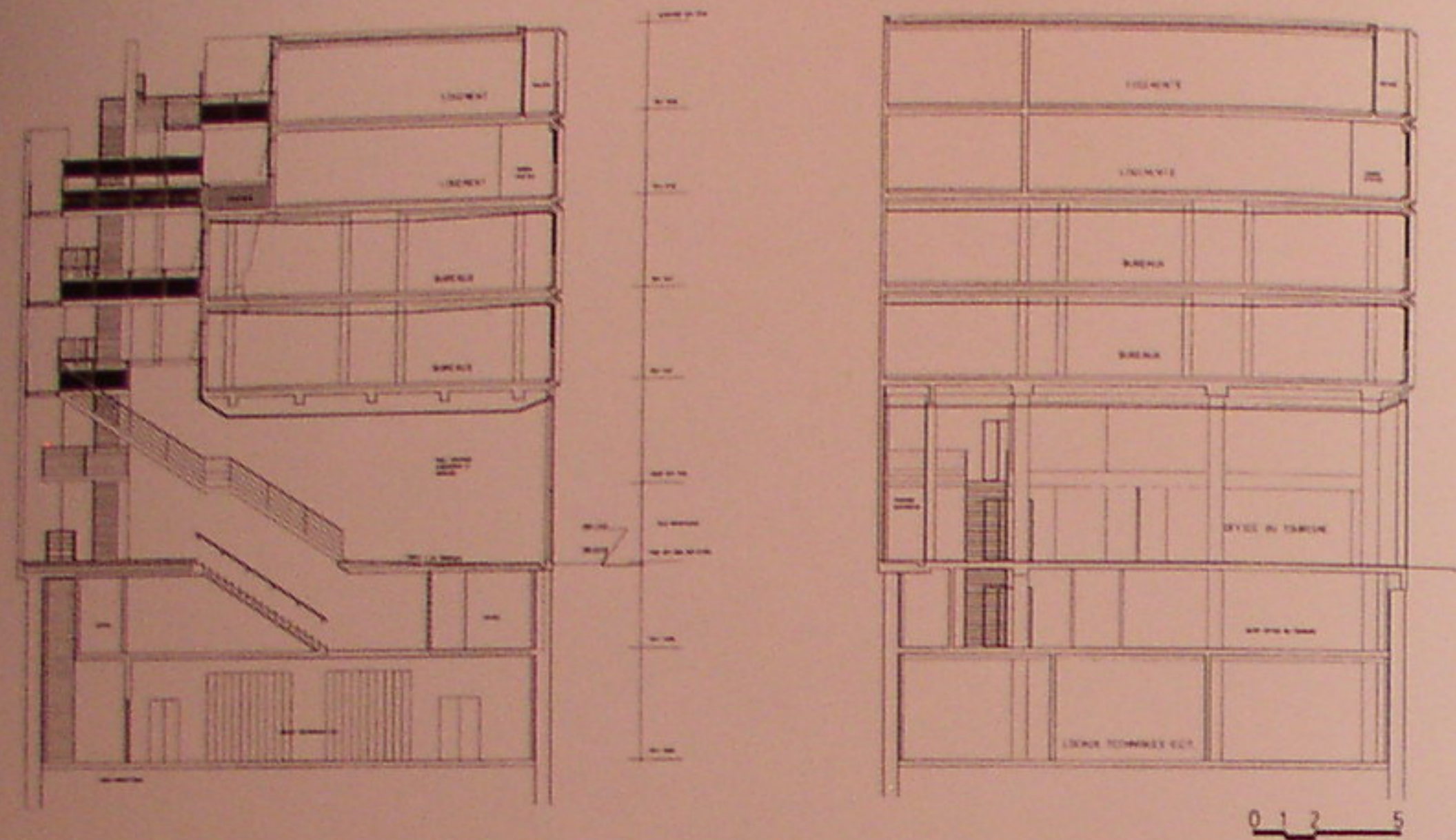
entirely in 'Toussaint's' brown blue, the lower crosses through the building allowing access to the rear circulation system. The articulation in the floor plan and the section give rise to a wide variety of apartment types within the building but all have a space between the living room and the street facade, separated by a double element. On the top floor, the space becomes a continuous balcony. The only differentiation made patent on the street-side facade is that between the upper residential body, approached through a rigorous modular system dominated by the horizontal line, and the commercial use, formed by vertical glass panels without joining. Slides that can be rolled up and down at will give a sense of movement to the facade.



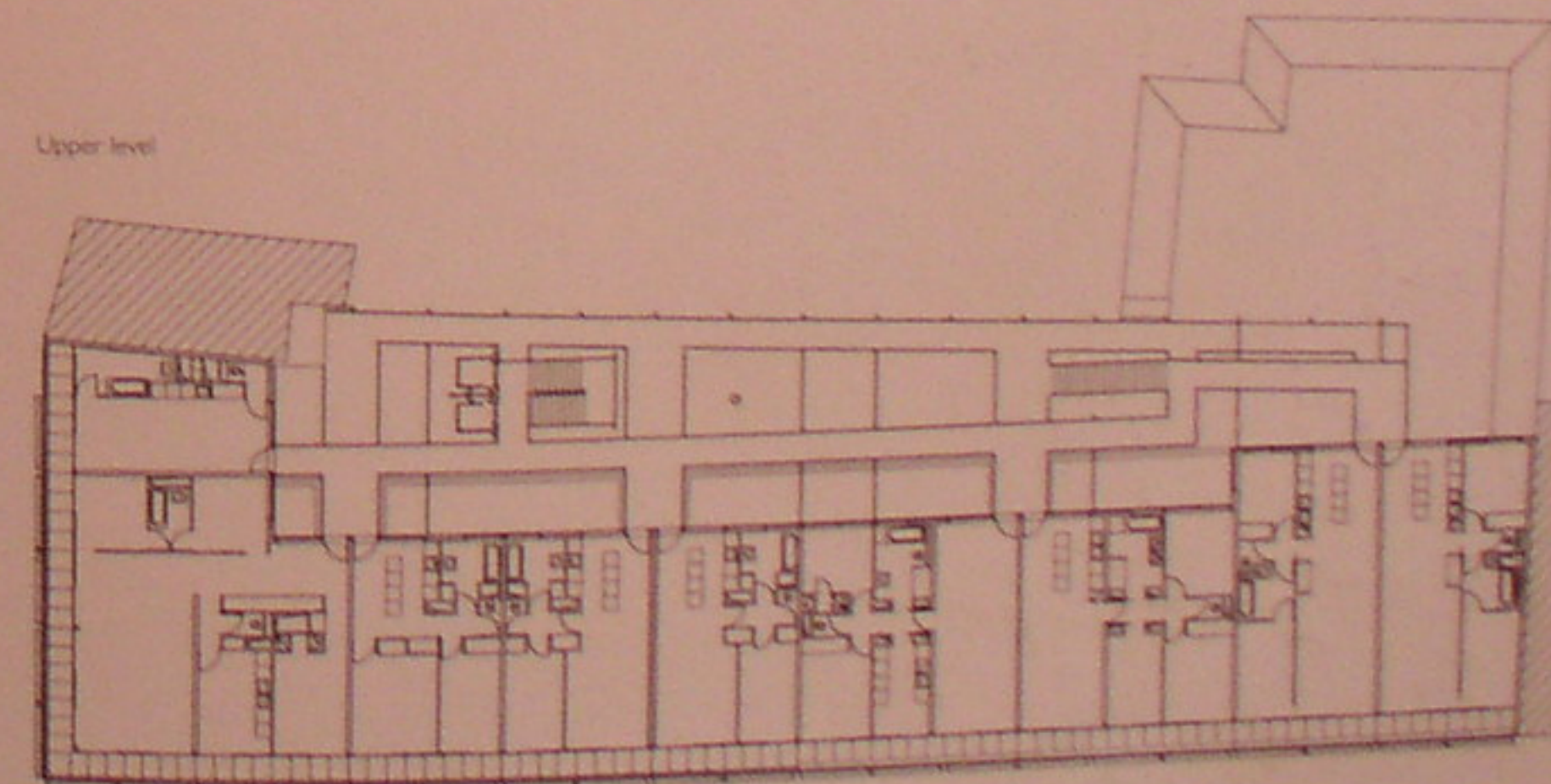
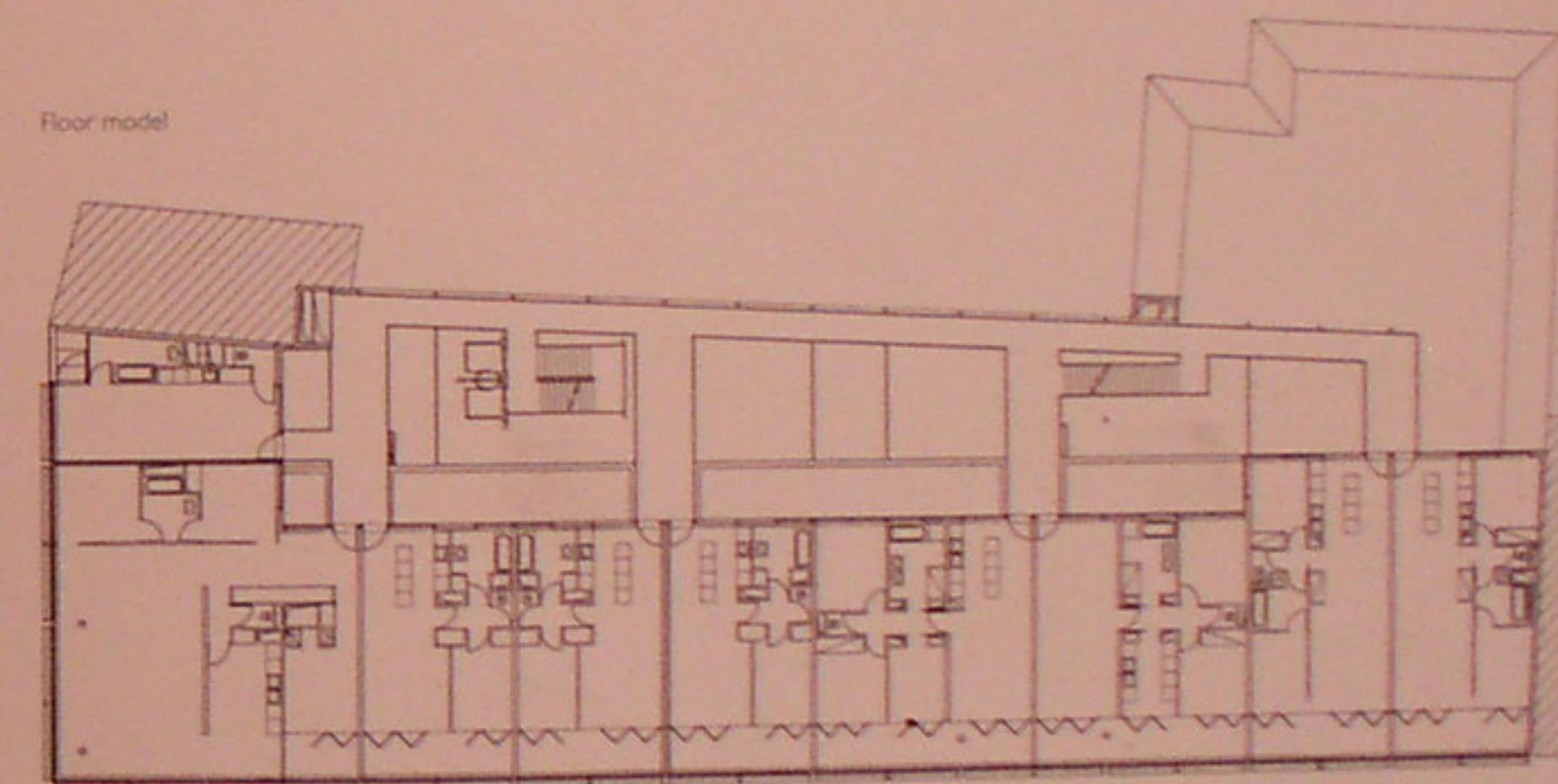
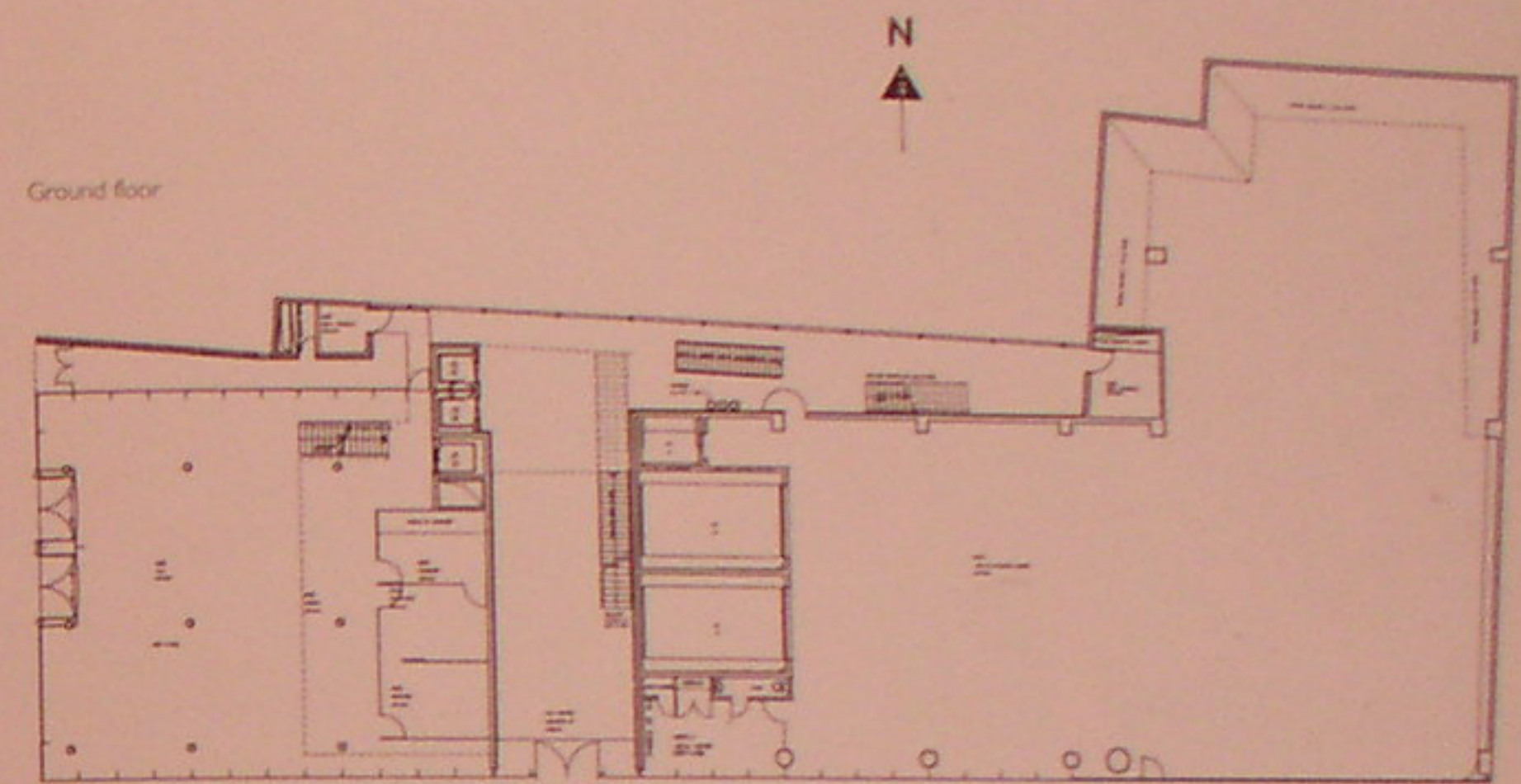
The double glass gives a clear indication of the upper nature of the facade. The horizontalized view of the street, with the 'Conference Center' in the background, shows the strict modular of the facade. On the left, the horizontal windows on the ground floor leave the horizontality of the facade. The roller blinds provide the exterior of the building with rhythm.

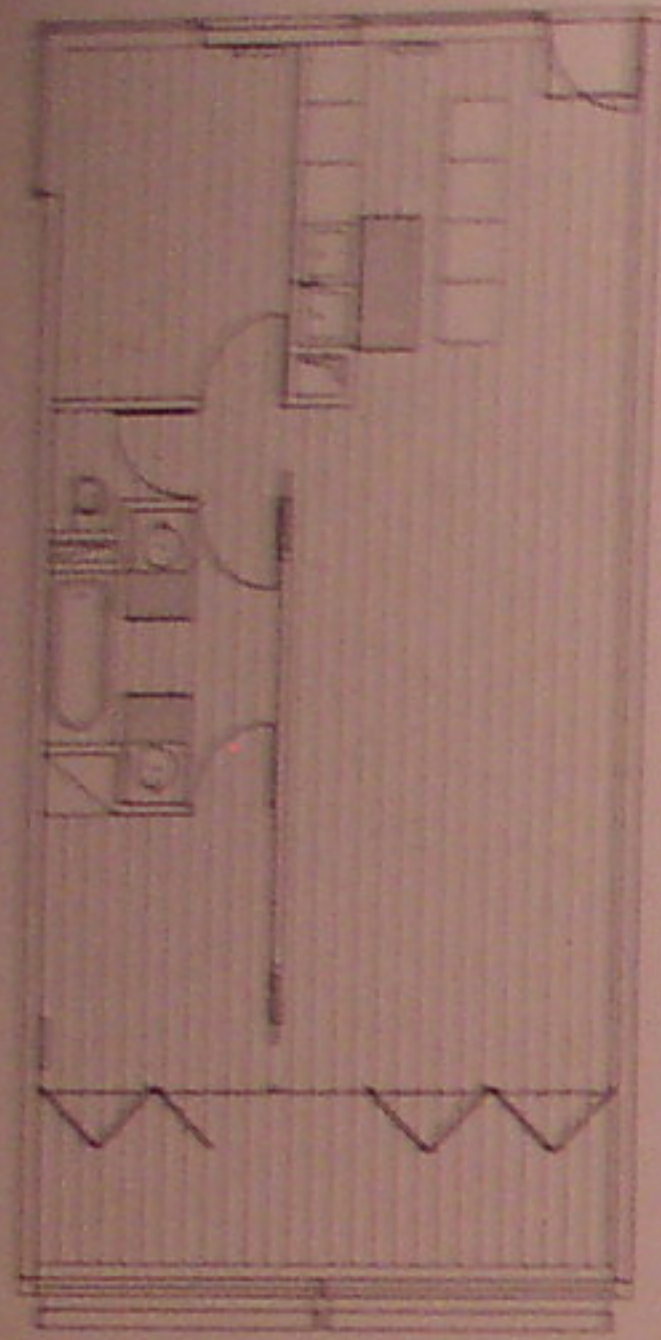




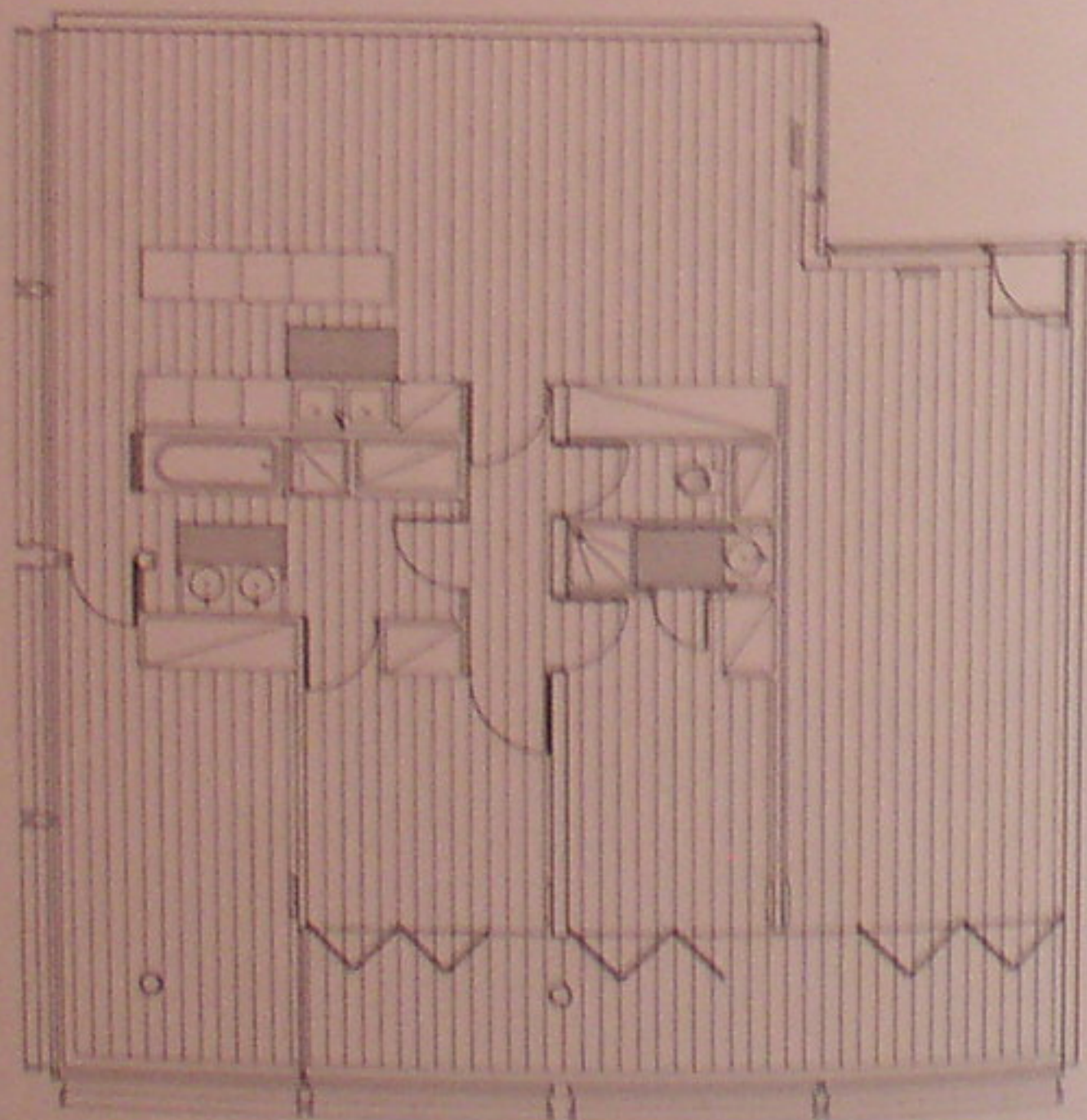
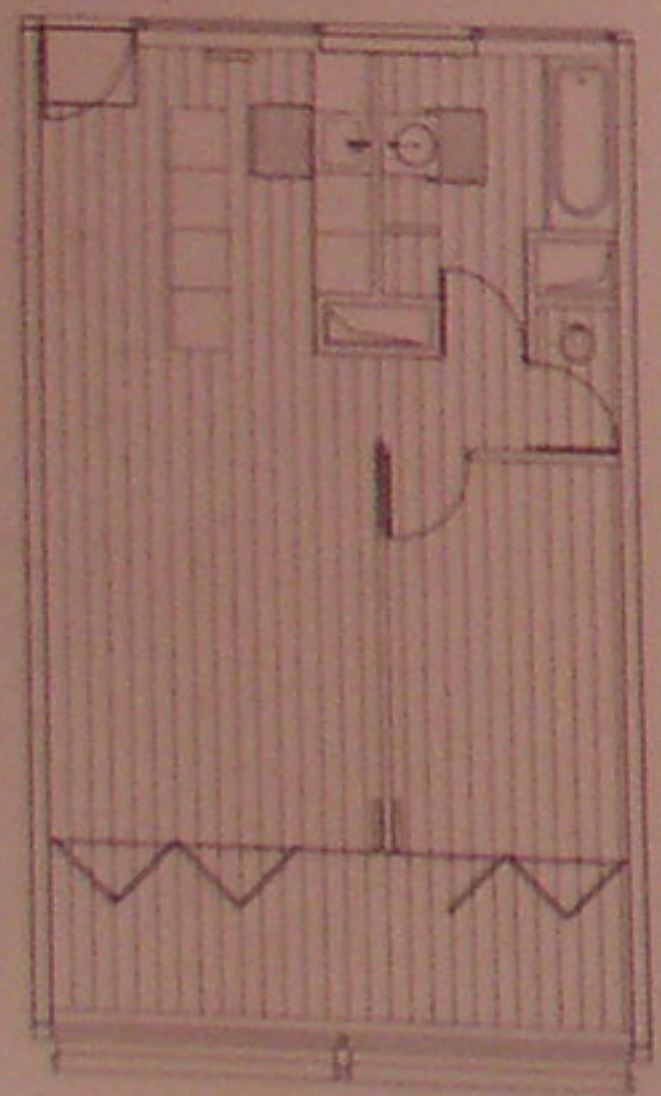
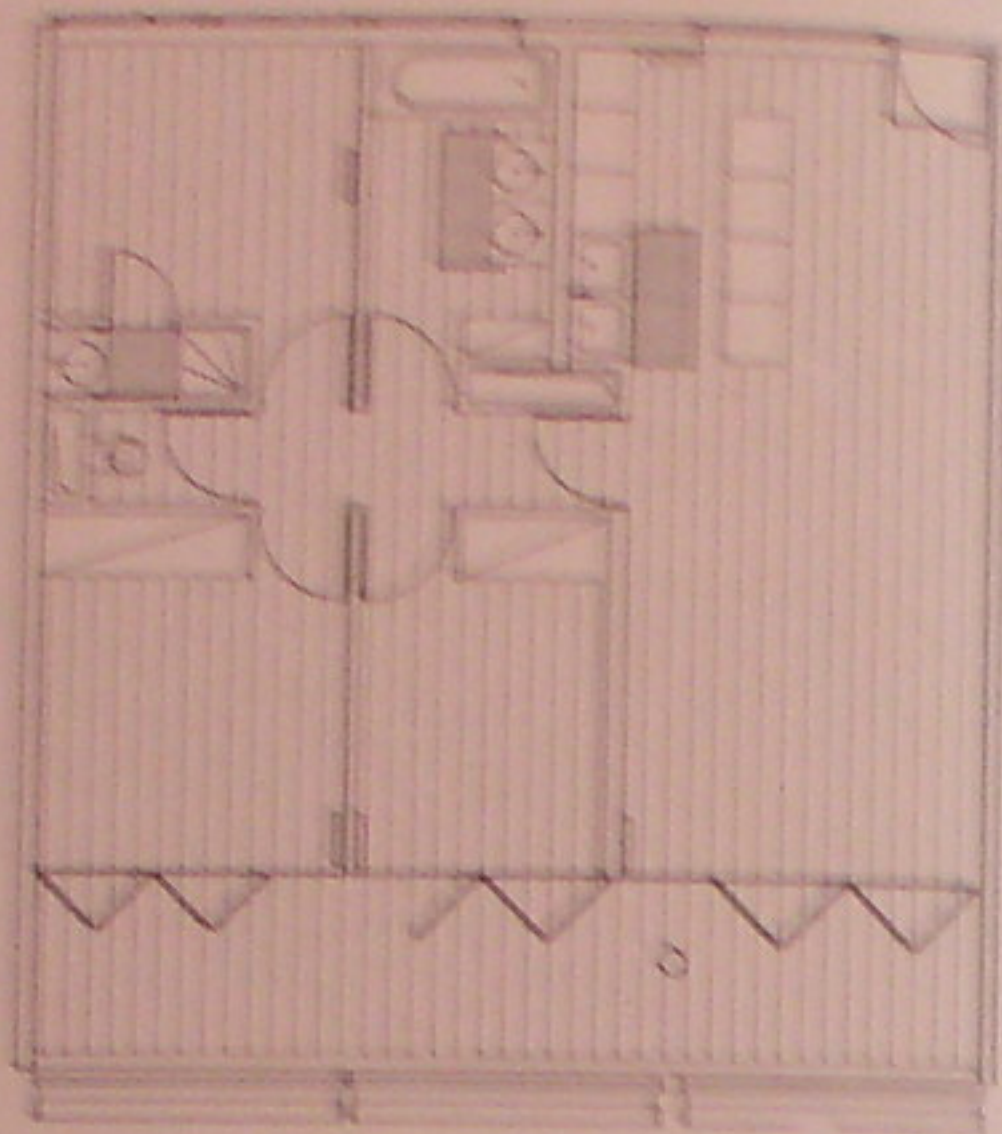


View of the entrance hall, with one of the walls painted entirely in Yves Klein blue.





Plan of floor of accommodation



Philippe Gazeau
Postmen's flats
 Paris, France

The flats' commissioning organisation in charge of building welfare houses for its employees PSA (postmen) won flats for young postmen arriving to work in Paris. The flats offer a way to give them the chance to live in Paris in the city centre, their place of work, so they would not have to make long journeys on the underground.

Although most of the dwellings were single, special "studio" and two-room flats had to be built for the transient couples. An additional unit for temporarily accommodating children was provided for every couple.

The land allocated to Philippe Gazeau was on rue de Tournai in the 17th arrondissement, a working class district whose population had declined dramatically in the sixties and seventies. The district had no public amenities. It was almost entirely constructed in the century.

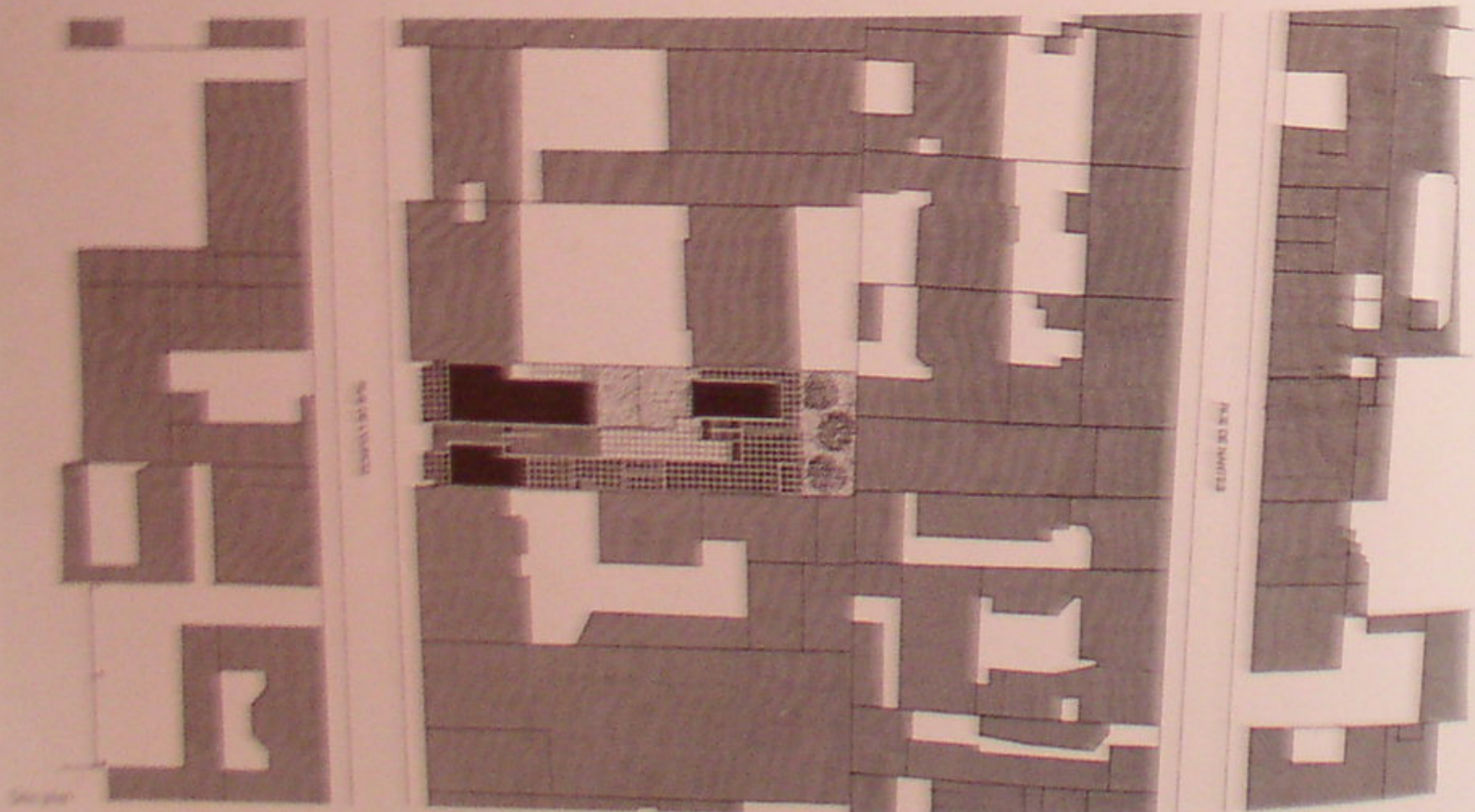
Gazeau studied the building in two 700 sqm lots and separate blocks to work with one lot 350

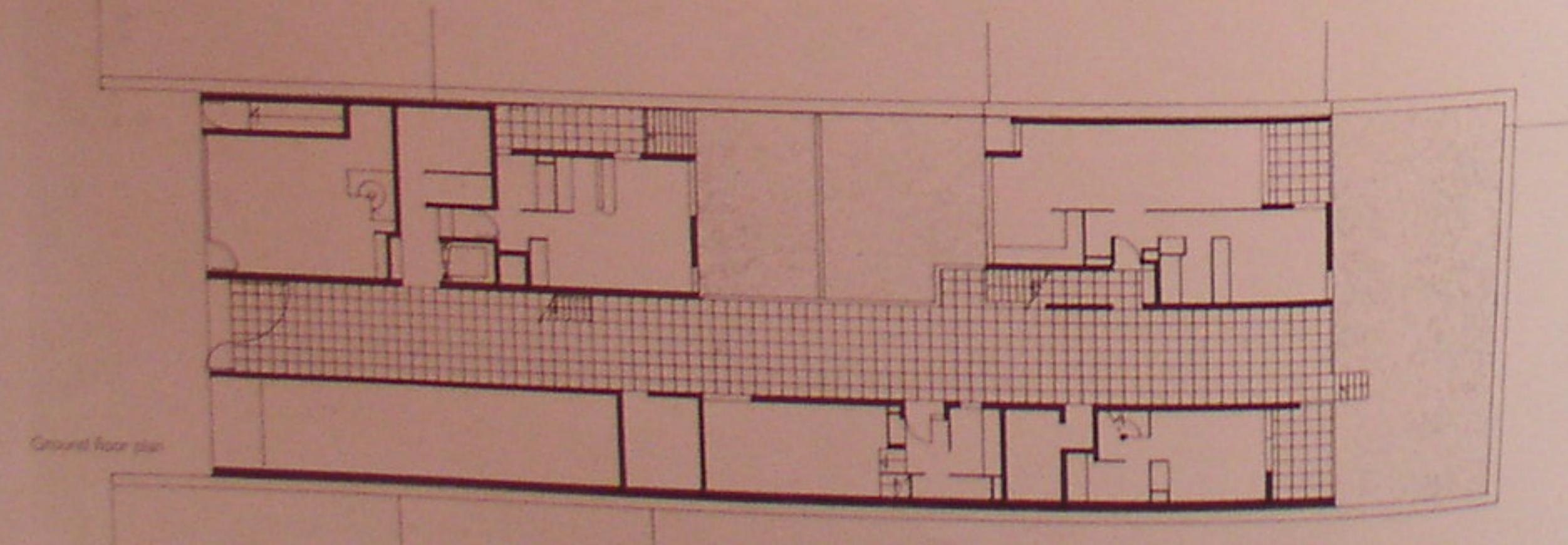
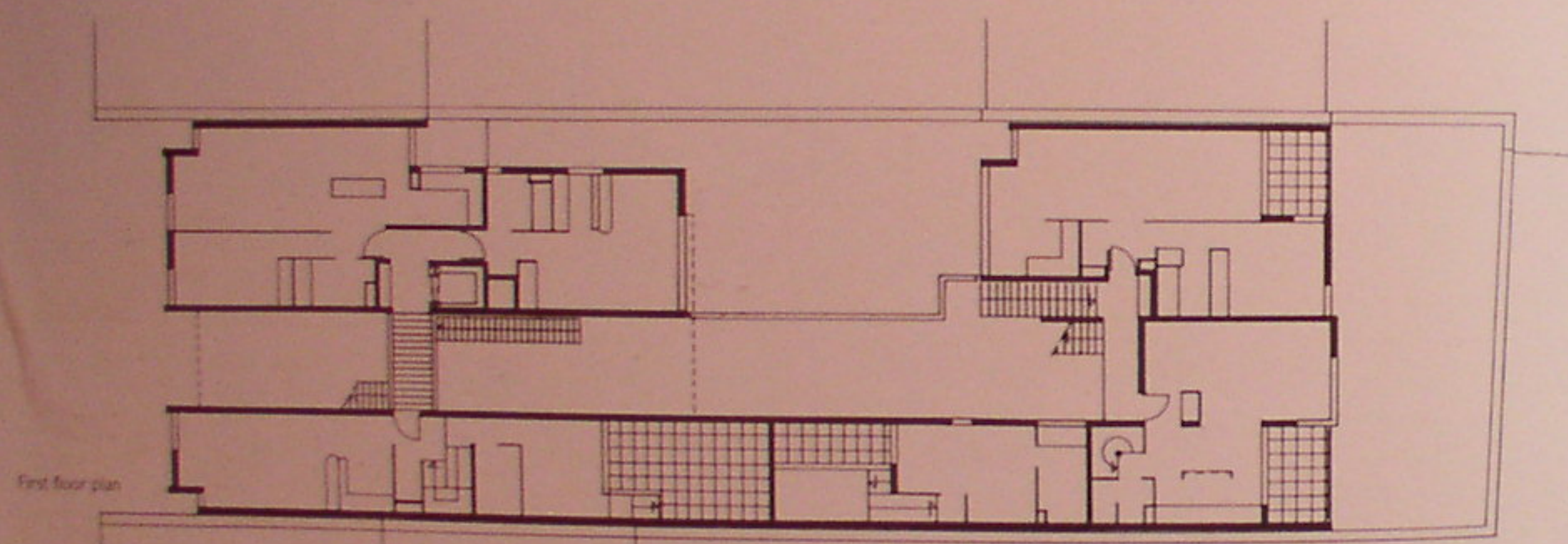
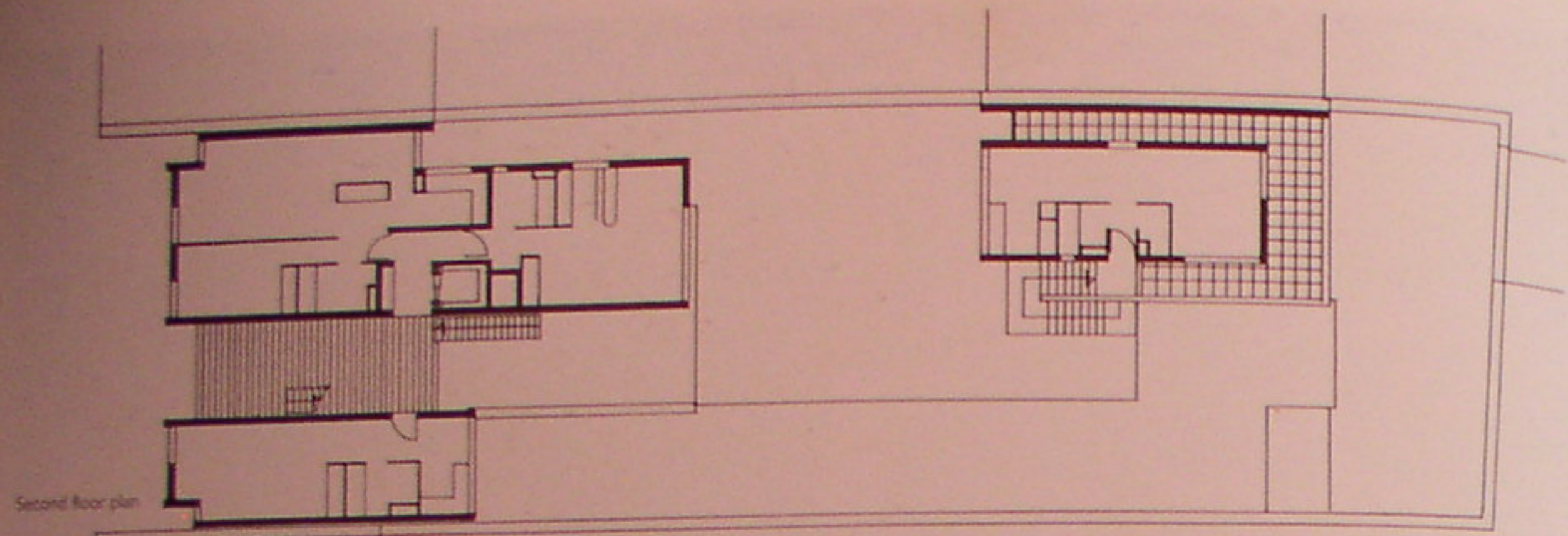
metres wide and 15 metres long and was used for accommodating a "studio", the other lot 750 metres wide. The building was therefore constructed around an empty space a lot defined by a large staircase which does not overhang on the roadside but juts out at the back of the building.

The same attention to detail has been paid to both the interiors and exteriors, although more "precious" materials have been used for the exteriors to give the building the kind of dignity that is usually lacking in welfare buildings. Considerable attention has also been paid to the choice of materials: brick, glass, aluminium and wood are skilfully combined. The facade overlooking the road is a composition of large glazed surfaces fitted with sliding aluminium panels to conceal the interior.



Photography: Jean-François Hébert

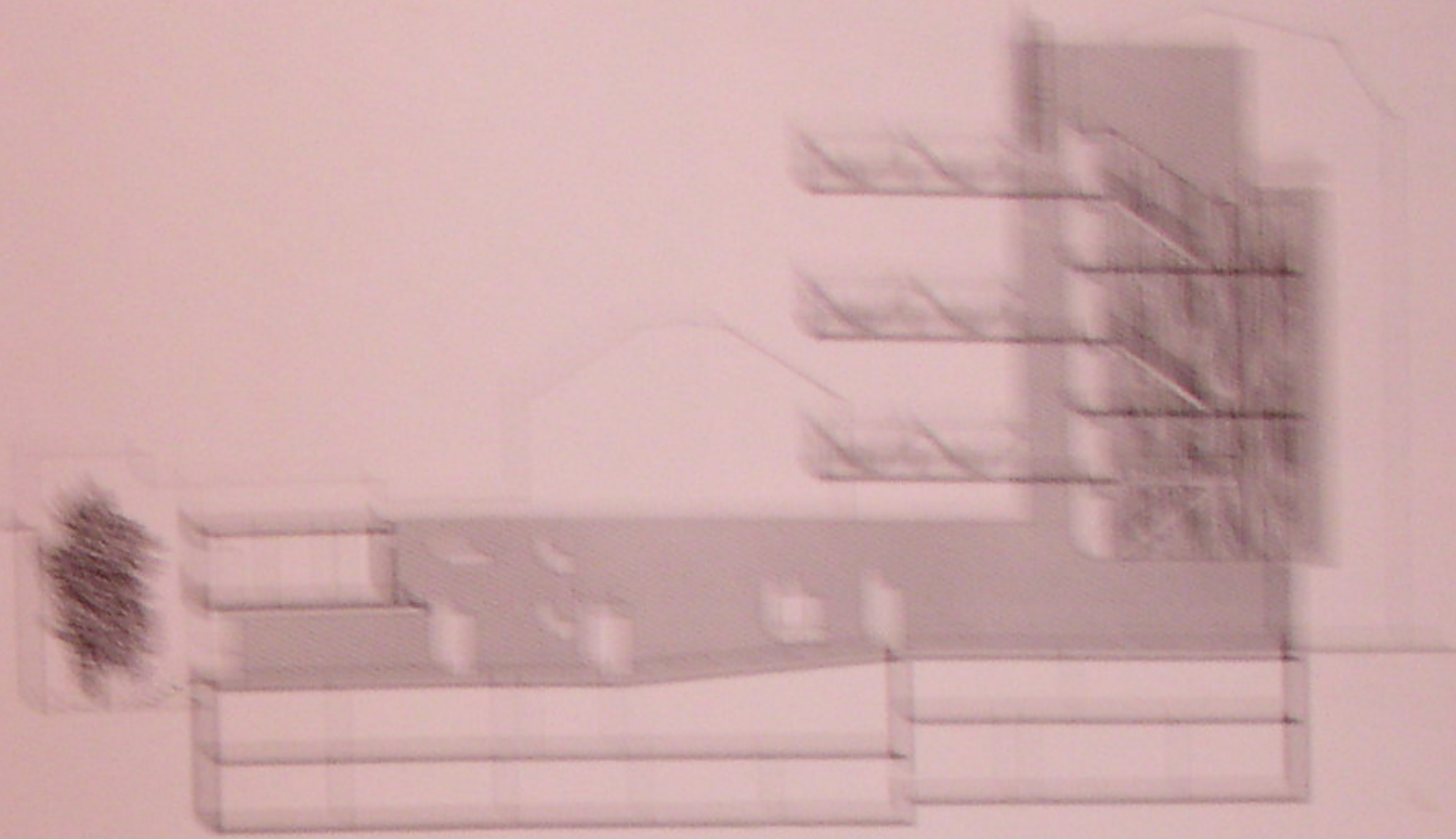




0 1 2 3 4 5



Handwritten notes in Arabic script, likely describing architectural details or project information.



Philippe Madec

Logements à Paris 20

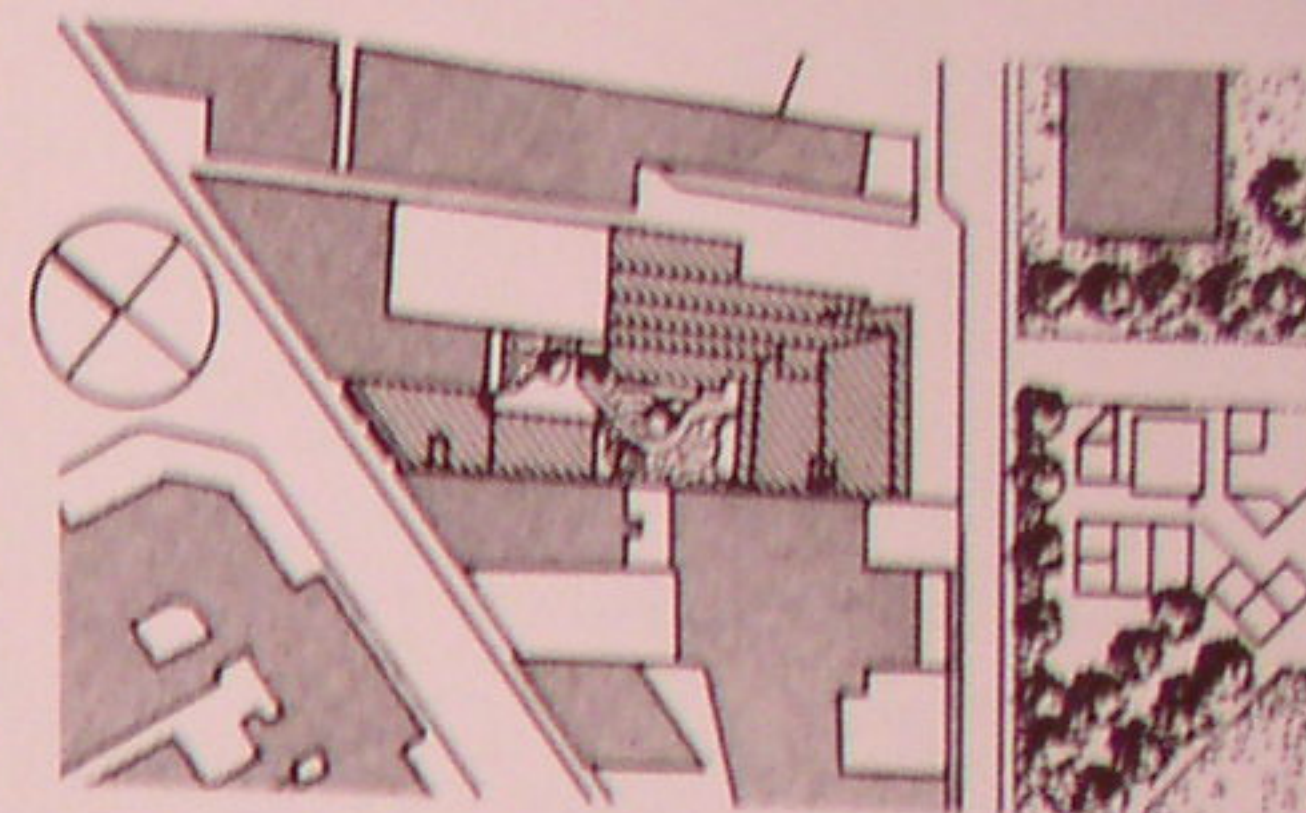
Paris, France

The district of Paris contains low buildings housing workshops and warehouses and studios, small suburban houses and above all blocks of flats from the 1950s. With this reconstruction Philippe Madec has chosen a new interpretation of the typical Parisian residence with its rows of windows, shutters, balconies and fire roofs.

In the result quite another architecture presents itself to the observer. The homogeneous facades are characterized by the wooden louvers, the concrete bands of the floor slabs and the full-height windows that provide maximum lighting in the interiors. 21 residential units of different sizes were created, some are organized as maisonettes, with 25 parking places in the basement. Due to the sloping terrain of Rue Froesscourt the cars have ground level access to the garage, which is partially open to the garden. The apartments are located in two independent buildings on the site, which is divided into two parts. The larger

and higher building with 17 apartments is to the south-west, on Rue de la Duile, whereas the smaller one with four apartments was inserted on Rue Froesscourt. This smaller building is in turn subdivided into a grey rendered block giving onto the street and a two-storey building giving onto the yard. With his decision to construct two buildings on the extremely narrow plot, Madec wanted to give the apartments the best possible orientation and to create an interior garden. Moreover, he wished to respect the scale of the neighbouring buildings to the north and west.

Especially the full areas that surround the round stairway and the elevator of the main building, but also the ground plans of some apartments, are full of corners and extremely narrow. It was quite obviously a priority here to make full use of a minimum area, so the quality of the apartments is unfortunately reduced to the generous windows and the excellent finish.



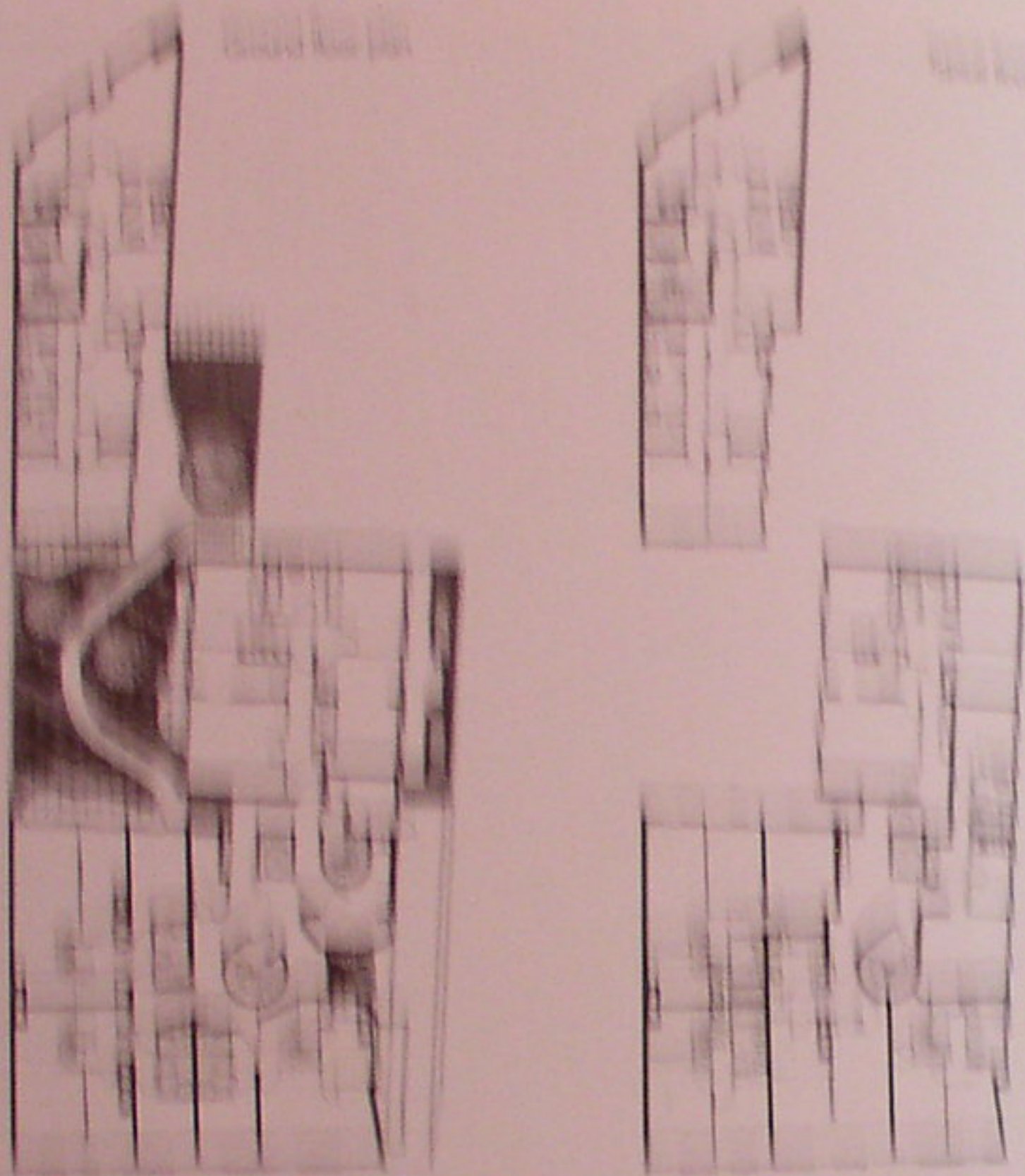
Site plan



The project organized around a small interior garden that occupies the centre of the plot. An underground car park is situated beneath it. The apartments are divided into two differentiated volumes, one of five floors in the side facing the street and one of two floors on the side facing the garden.

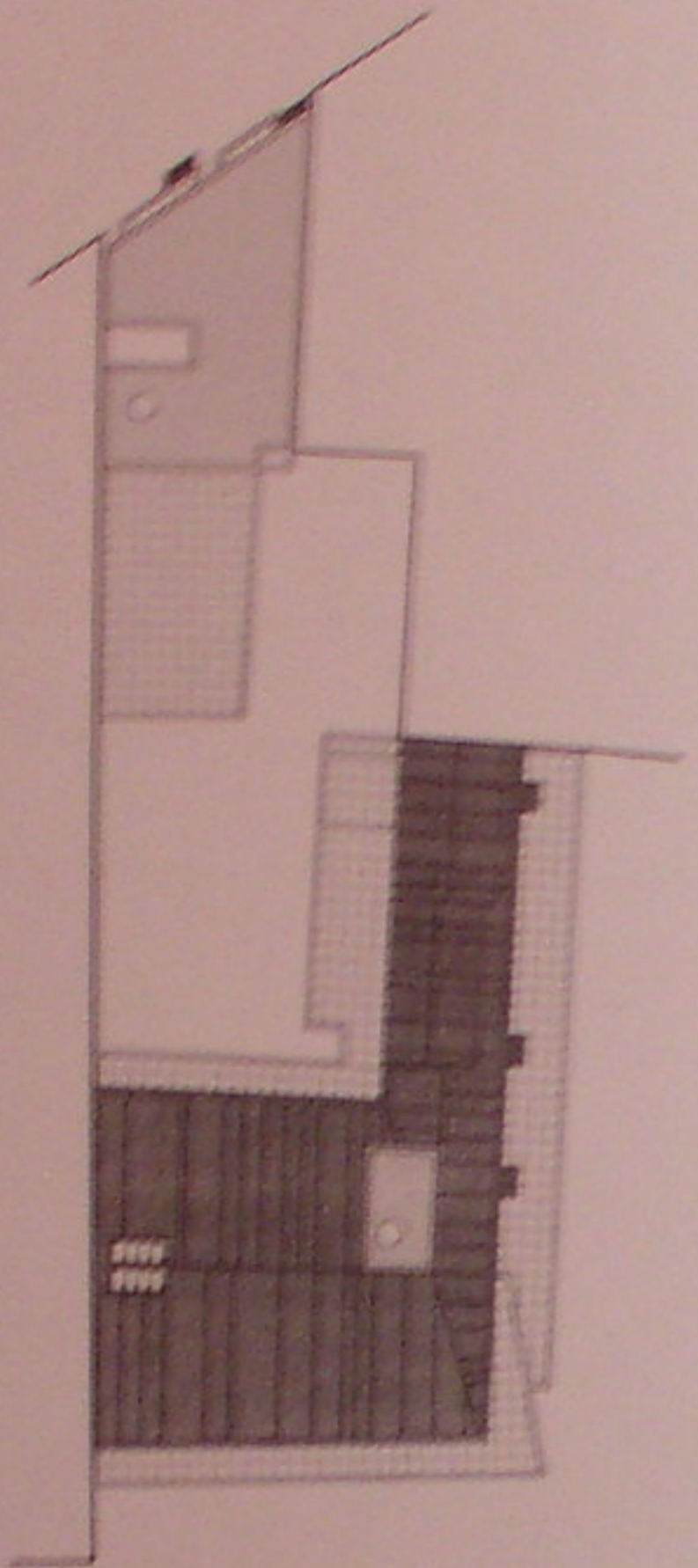


The design allows a good deal of natural light to reach the interior spaces in the building, which is being constructed of red pine from the logging site. The wooden slats and the horizontal strips of perforated concrete help to conserve the forest ecology.

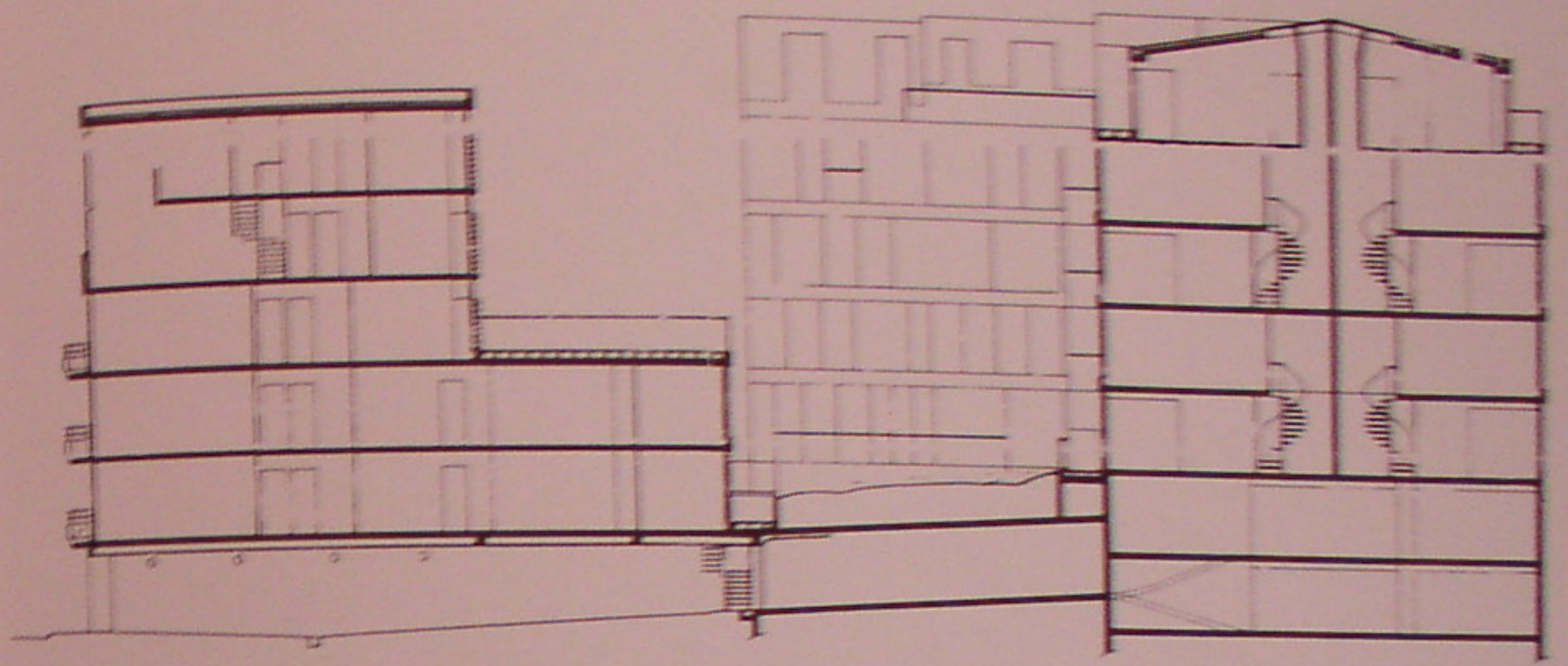




Upper level floor plan



Roof plan



Longitudinal section



Eduard Brto

Edificio Plurifamiliar

Terrassa (Barcelona), Spain

Located in Terrassa, near Barcelona, the building occupies a square site with 10 dwellings distributed on three floors and three small duplex houses in an independent volume. The building shows a striking front facade on masonry support pillars that with polished stainless steel a material that is repeated in the frames of the entrance and the covers of the overhangs that stand out from the facade. From this site, the project is broken down into several elements:

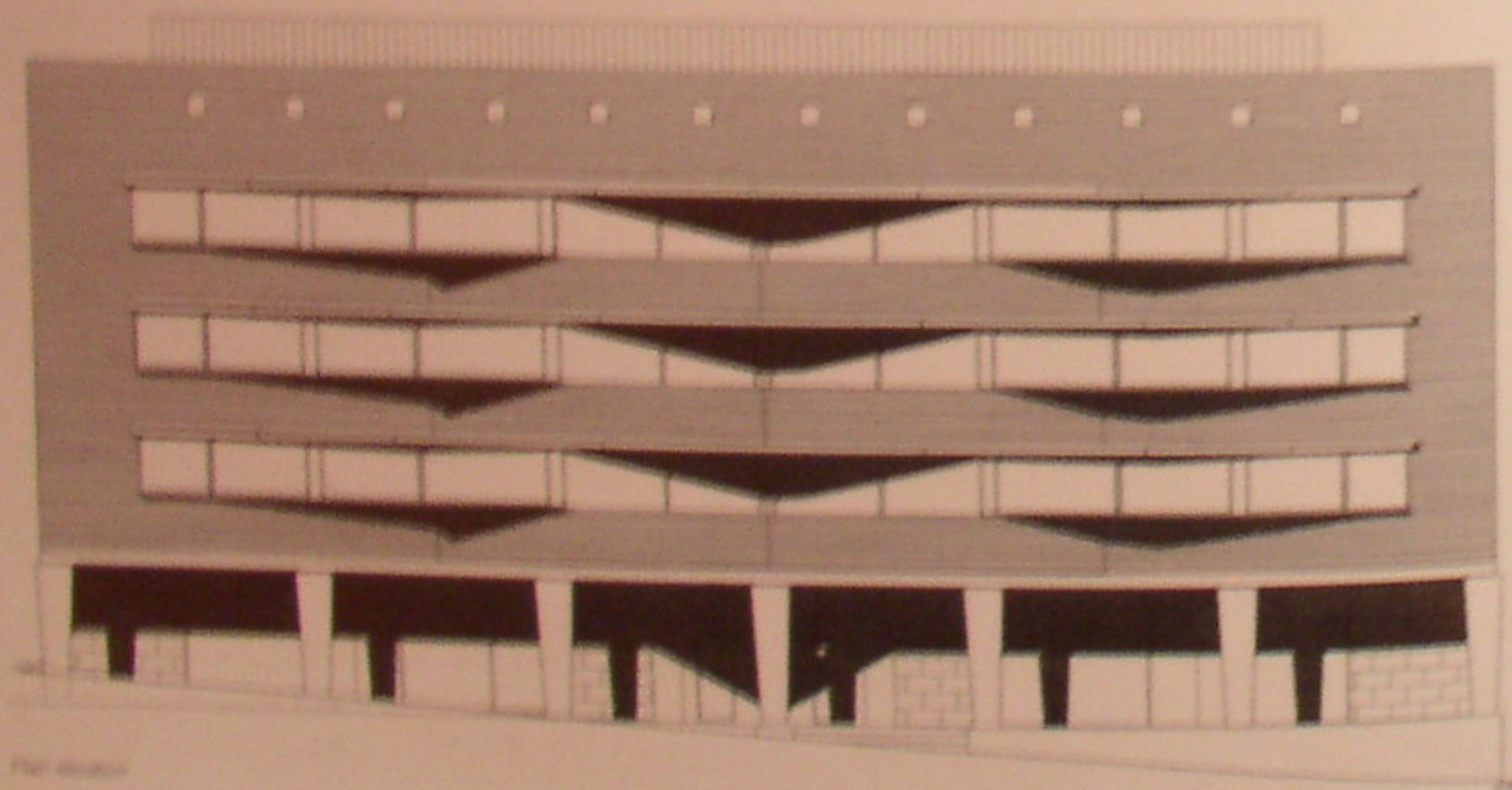
A green marble open podium with columns supports the building and raises it toward the west side to avoid the slope of the street. The slightly recessed entrance area is set behind a row of pillars over the glass was installed with concealed structural elements, leaving it totally free with the marble plane. Finally, the main volume of brickwork is modulated by means of a zig-zag play of openings. A sequence of twelve small quadrangular windows perforates and opens up the facade,

which protects the terrace of the apartments located on the roof.

The side facades show a more enclosed and formal version of the building with bands of dark marble and terrazzo with few openings, in which the frames of dark grey aluminium with horizontal slats stand out against the brickwork and articulate the laundry areas of the three main floors. The composition of both facades includes at the sides the volumes of the rear facade and the extension of the marble podium, which houses the car park for residents.

The south-facing rear facade is of brickwork and white render and is traversed in its whole length by three balcony levels with a structure of stainless steel and tinted glass with dark coloured base.

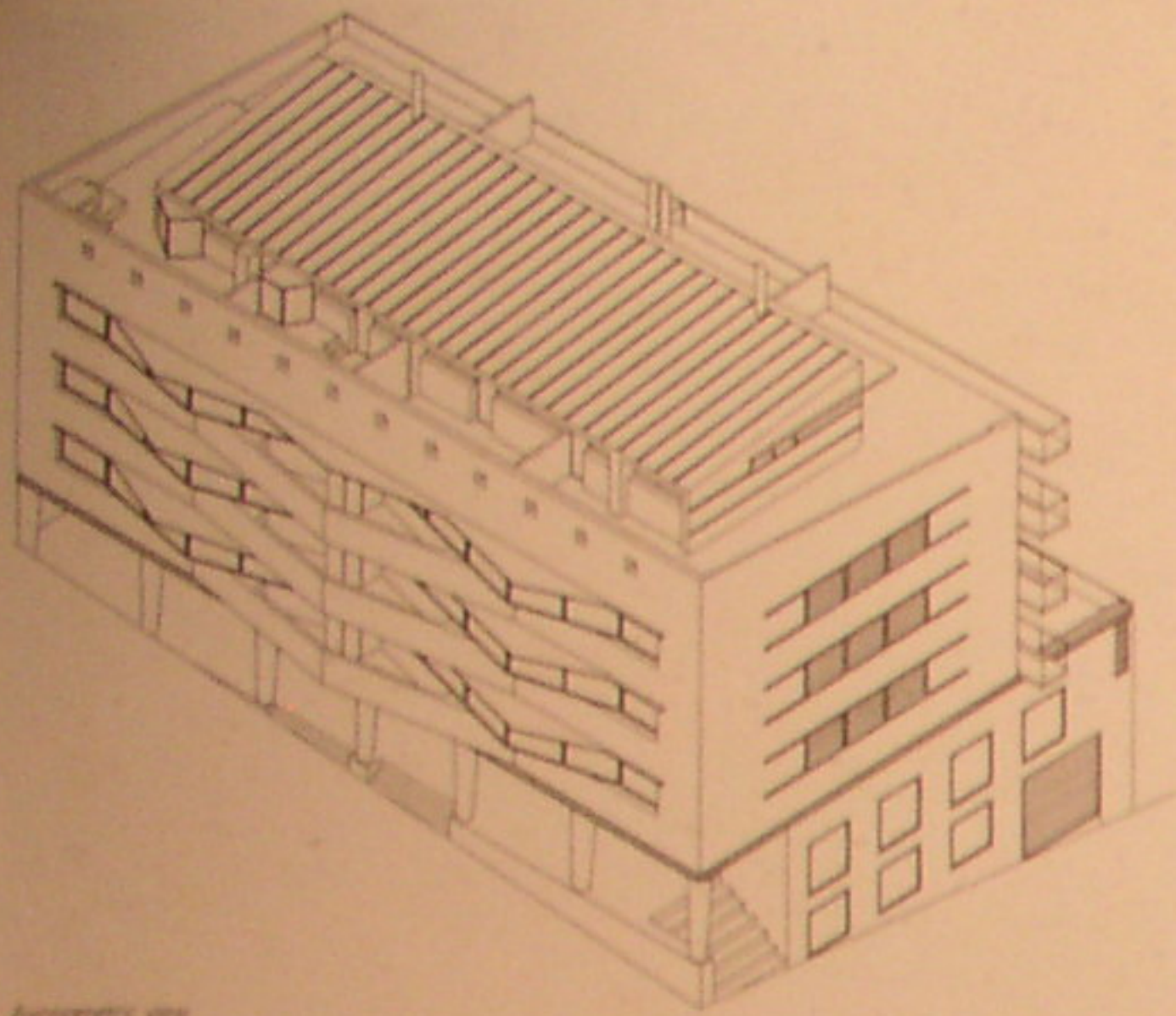
Finally, a free-standing volume on the roof houses a suite and a multi-function space with an open ground plan and a glazed front, communicating with the apartments on the third level.



Plan: 0000000



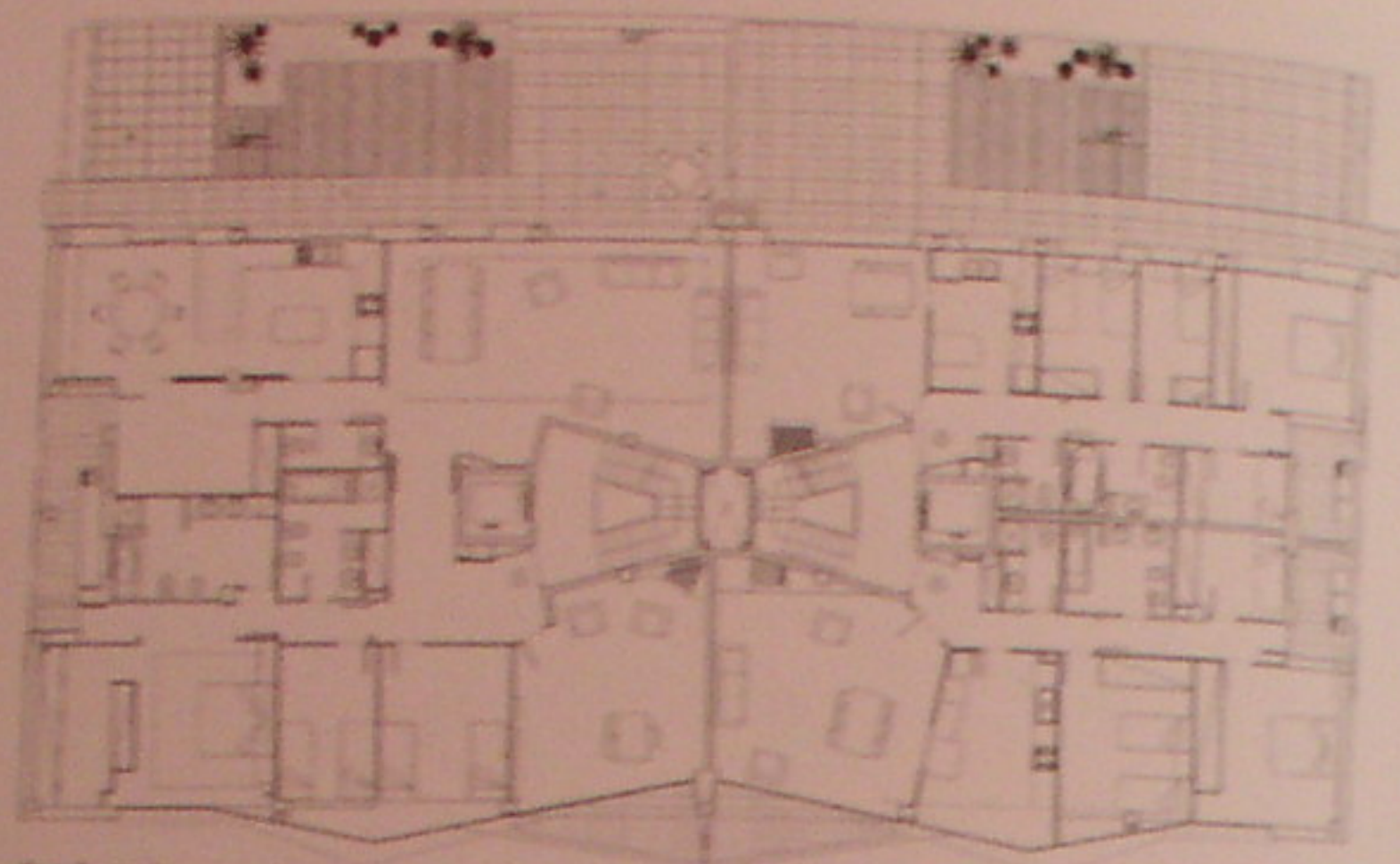
The lower part of the building functions as a plaza clad in green marble. As can be seen on this double page, the project also redesigned the street that faces the building on the east side. Following the regulations on architectural barriers for the handicapped, the existing staircase was replaced with a flowing double ramp featuring a zig-zag pattern of perforated concrete elements that recalls the formal discourse of the main facade.



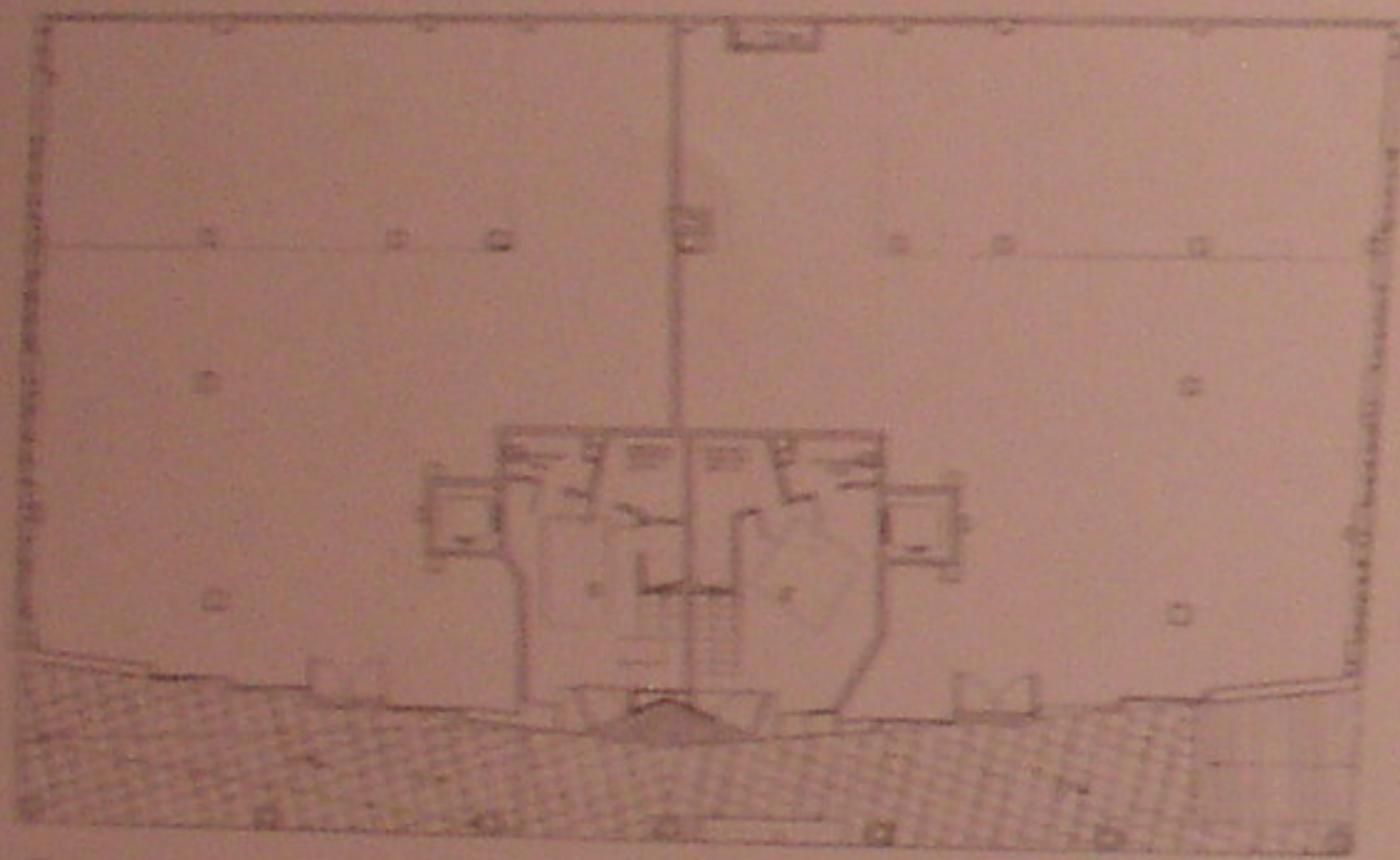
Axonometric view

The combination of brick and marble has a powerful presence in the project, as an expressive resource that marks a strong chromatic and formal contrast between the pedestal of the building and its main volume.

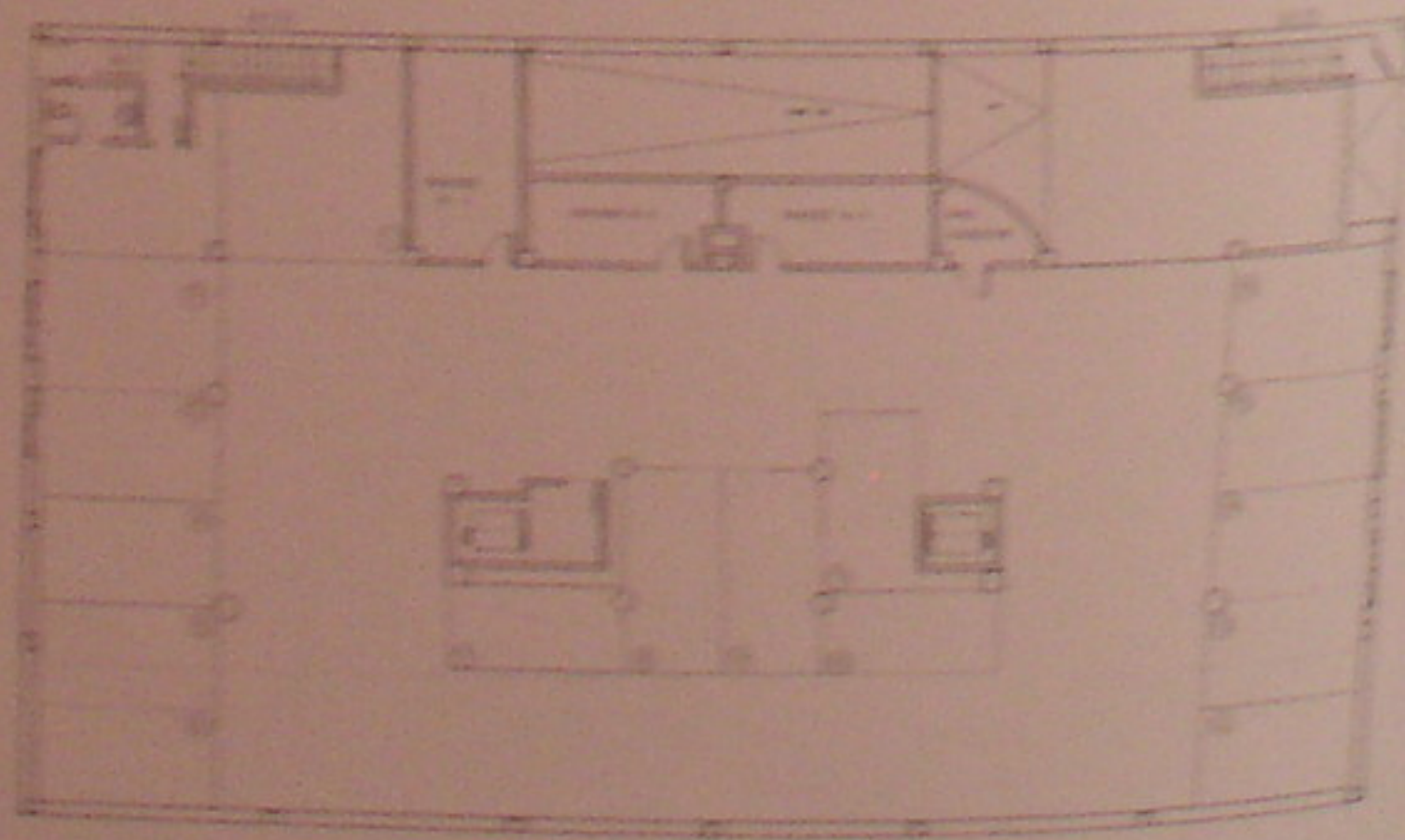




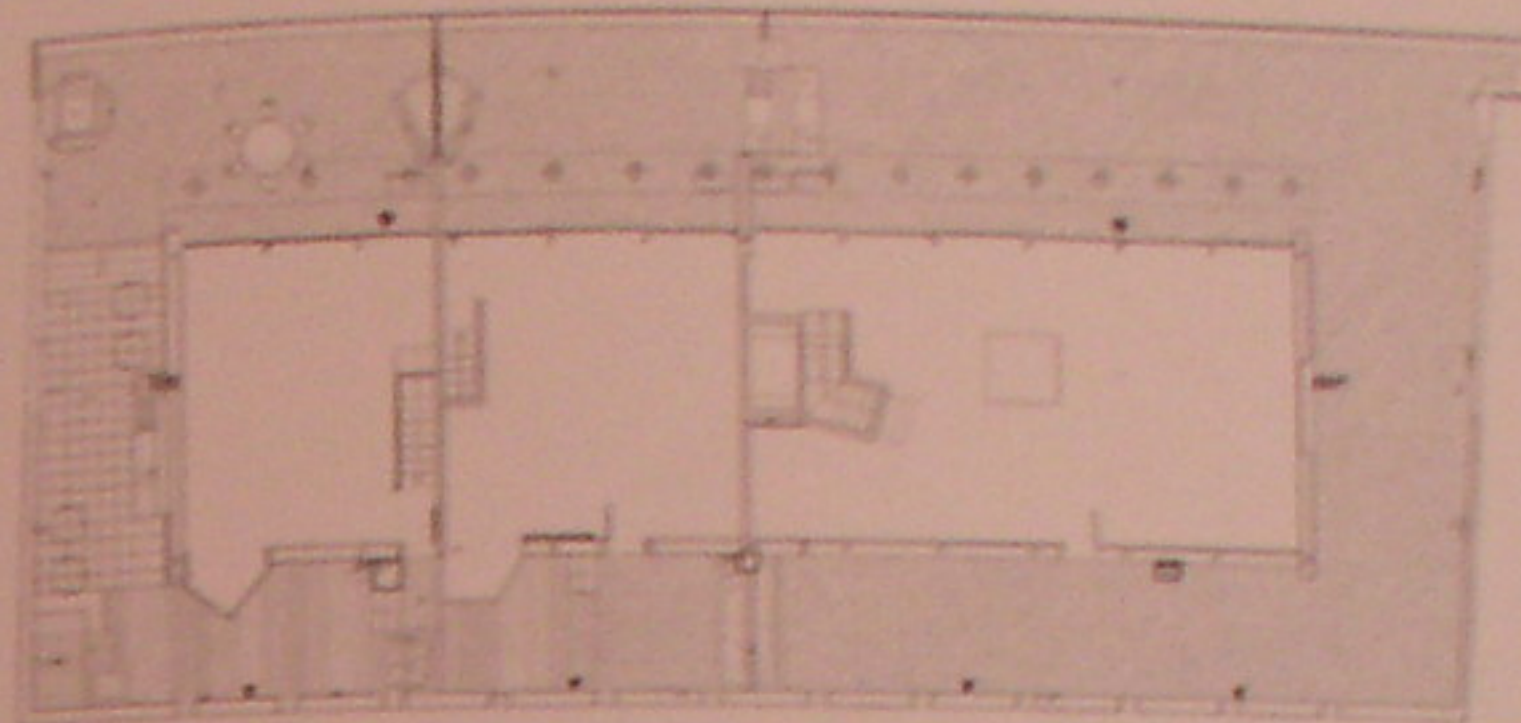
First floor plan



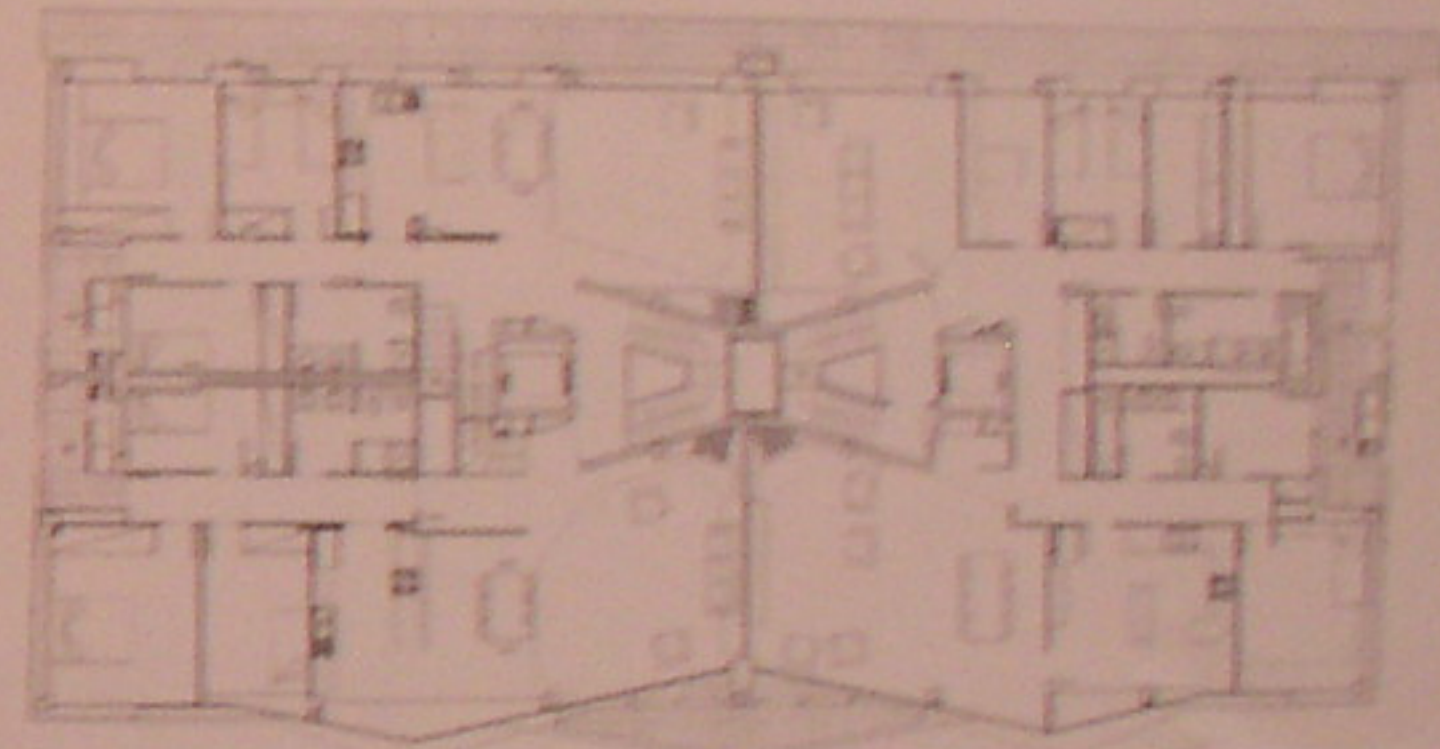
Ground floor plan



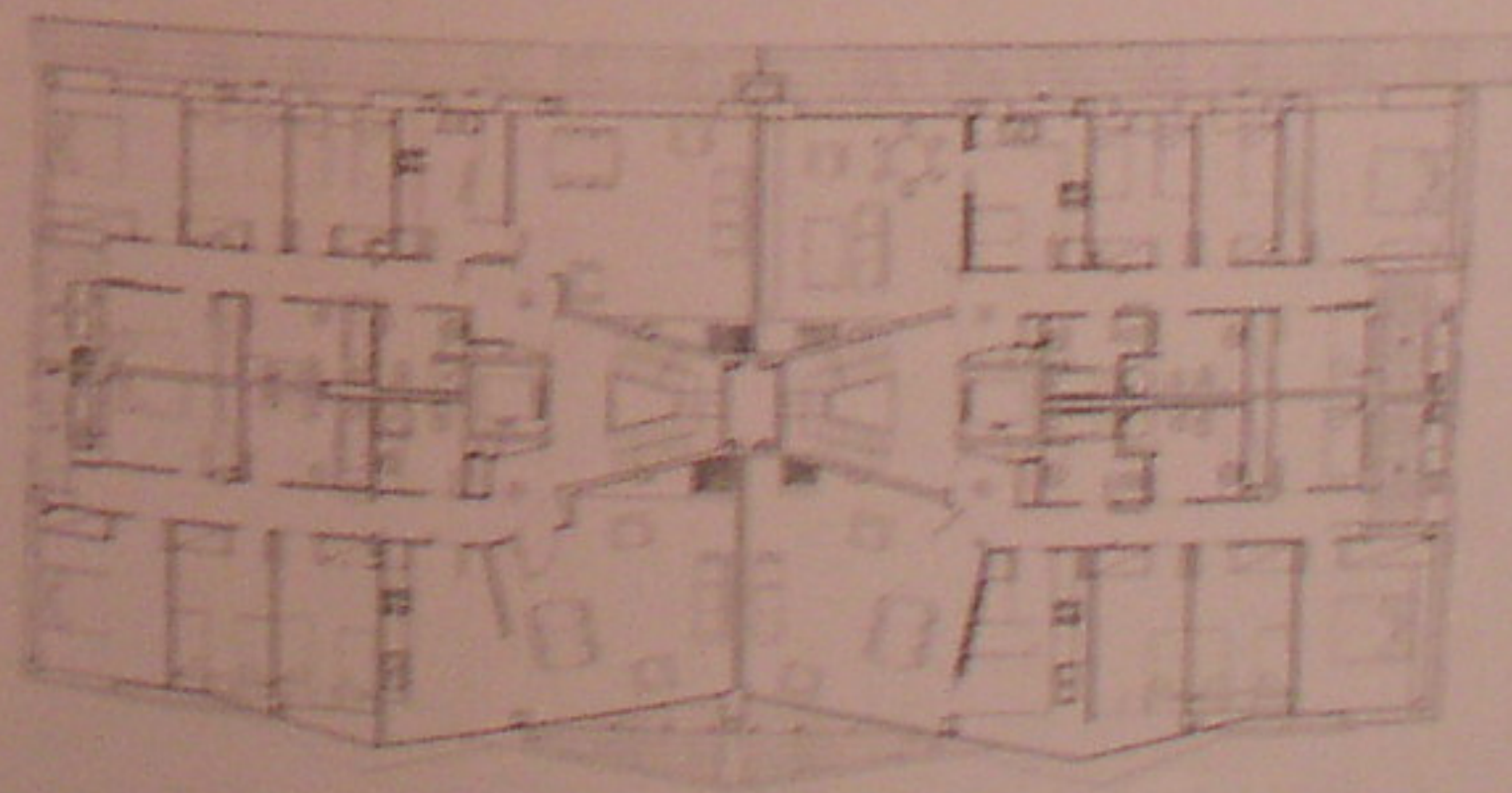
Basement floor plan



Upper level floor plan

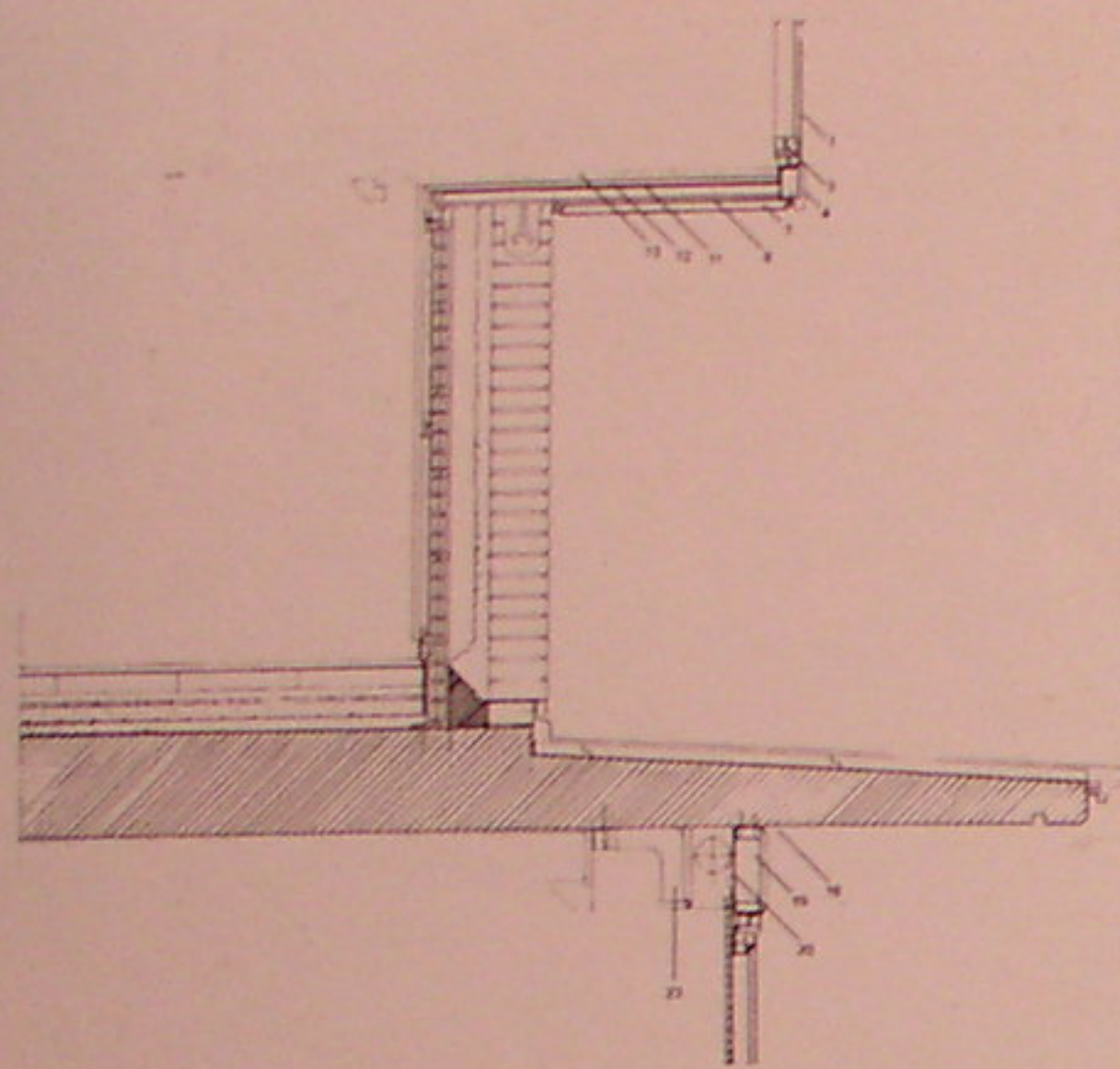


Third floor plan



Second floor plan





SECTION OF CALLEVALLHONRAT FACADE

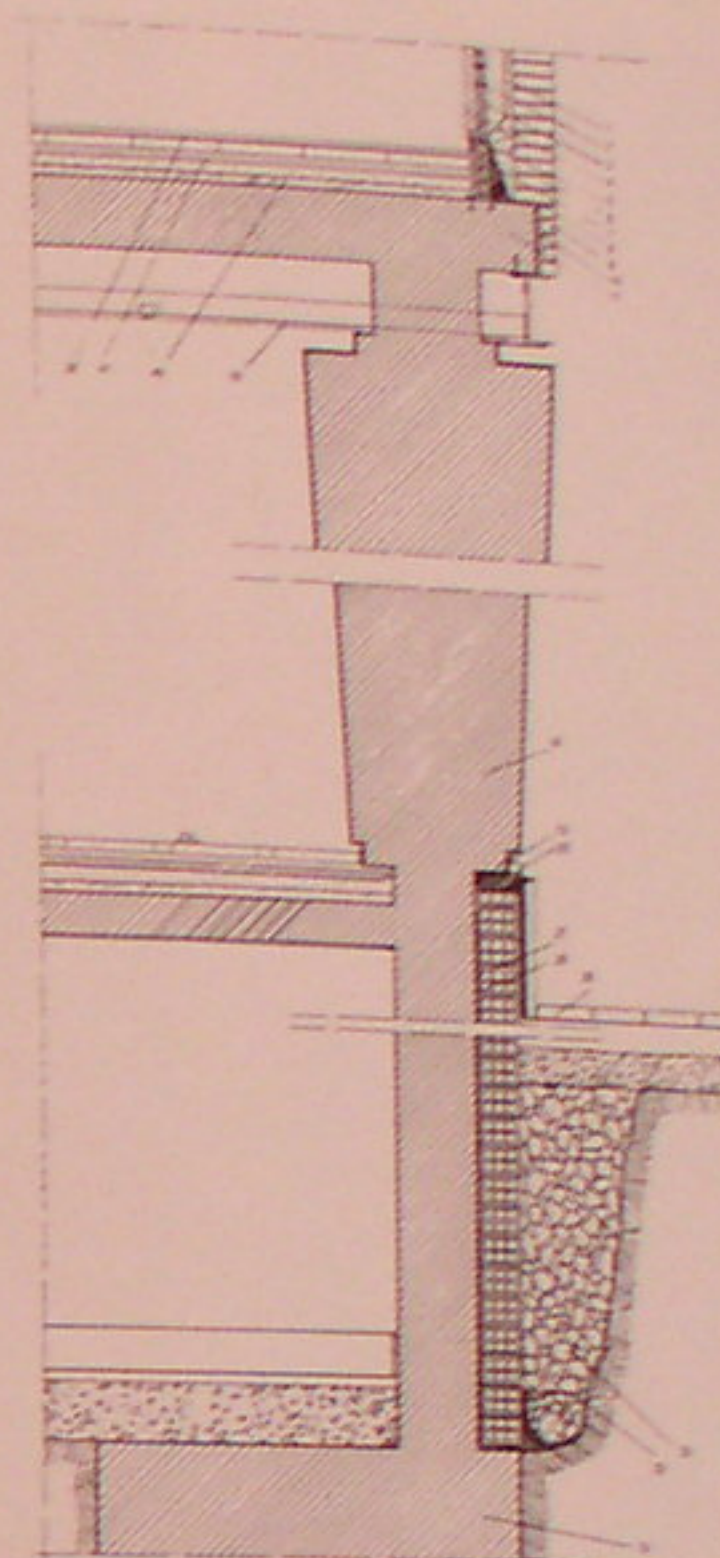
1. Safety glass
3. Aluminium profiles with thermal insulation
4. Painted aluminium sheet lining
7. Extruded thermal insulation
8. Steel plate
11. Waterproof butyl sheet
12. Damp-proof MDF
13. Wooden board with varnished cherry veneer
16. Smooth painted concrete
19. Polyurethane foam
20. Painted steel plate
23. Mineral wool insulation



The building is divided vertically into two clearly differentiated areas. This separation disappears in the car park, whose two floors are structured horizontally. The glass volumes of the three small apartments located in the roof are projected outward toward the terrace.

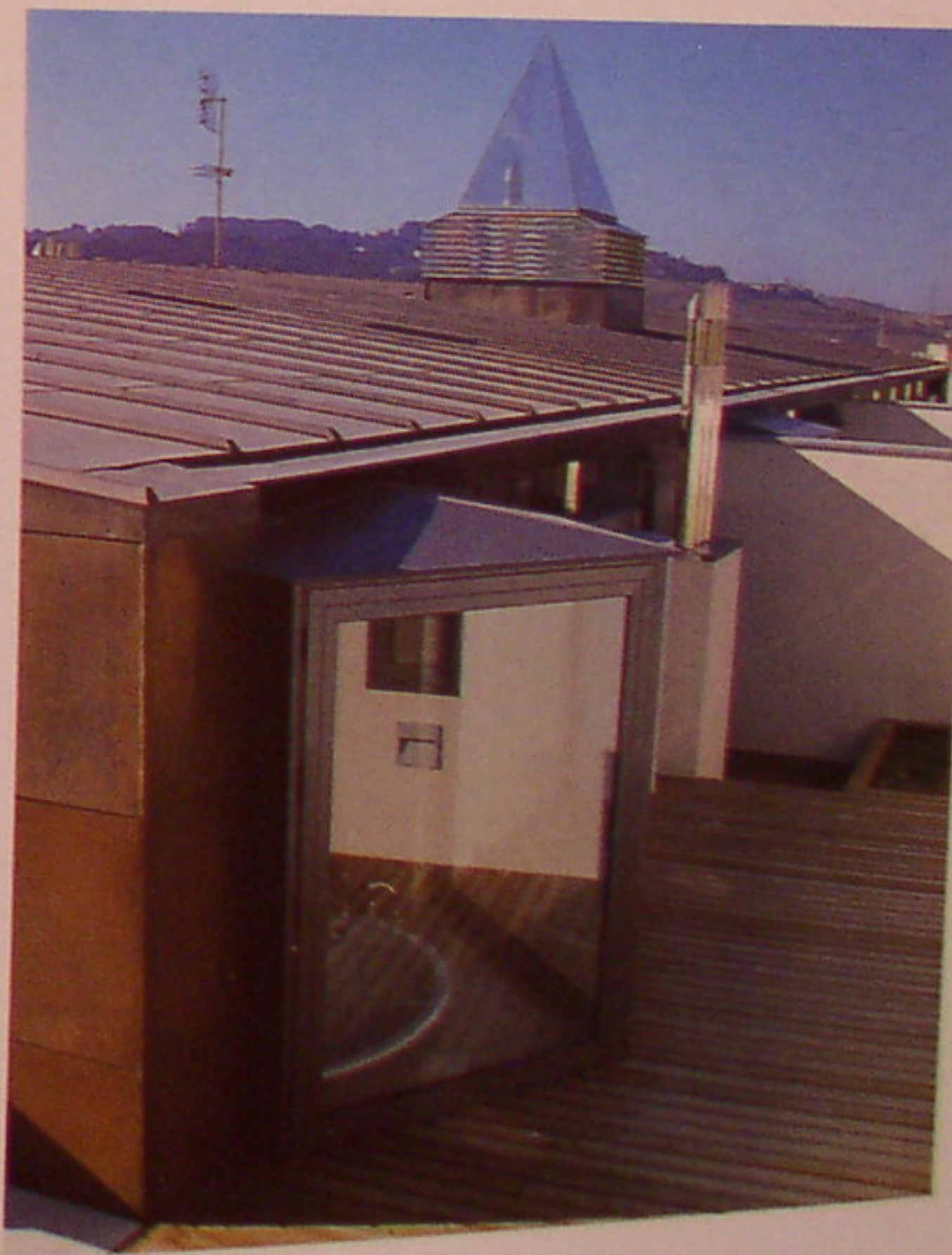


At the top, the roof of the three small apartments slopes in the opposite direction to that of the terrace wall. The wood of the flooring sharply contrasts with the white cladding of the terrace wall. The latter acts as a canvas for the daily changes of light.



SECTION OF MAIN FACADE AND FIRST UNDERGROUND LEVEL

1. Thermal insulation applied in situ
2. Hollow brick wall
3. Solid metal profile
4. Cladding of wooden board with varnished cherry veneer
5. Flinders pine fillet treated in autoclave
6. Perforated brickwork
7. Impermeable sheet
8. Stainless mechanical anchor
9. Sheet T profile
10. Extruded thermal insulation
11. Grid slab
16. Reinforced concrete landing
19. Polyurethane seal
20. Spanish concrete
27. Delta drain sheet
28. Waterproof wall part
29. Pavement tiles
32. Drainage gravel
33. Geo-textile filter
37. Reinforced concrete foundation
38. Glued parquet panels
41. Leveling sand
46. Kraft paper separator
50. False ceiling of ekume board



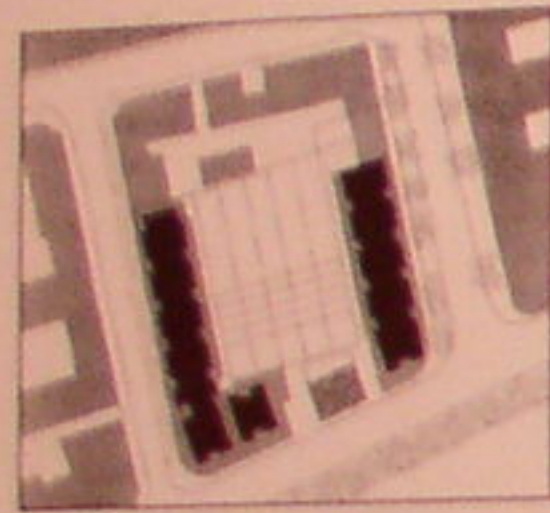
Christian Hauvette

166 Logements en ascension privée

Rennes, France

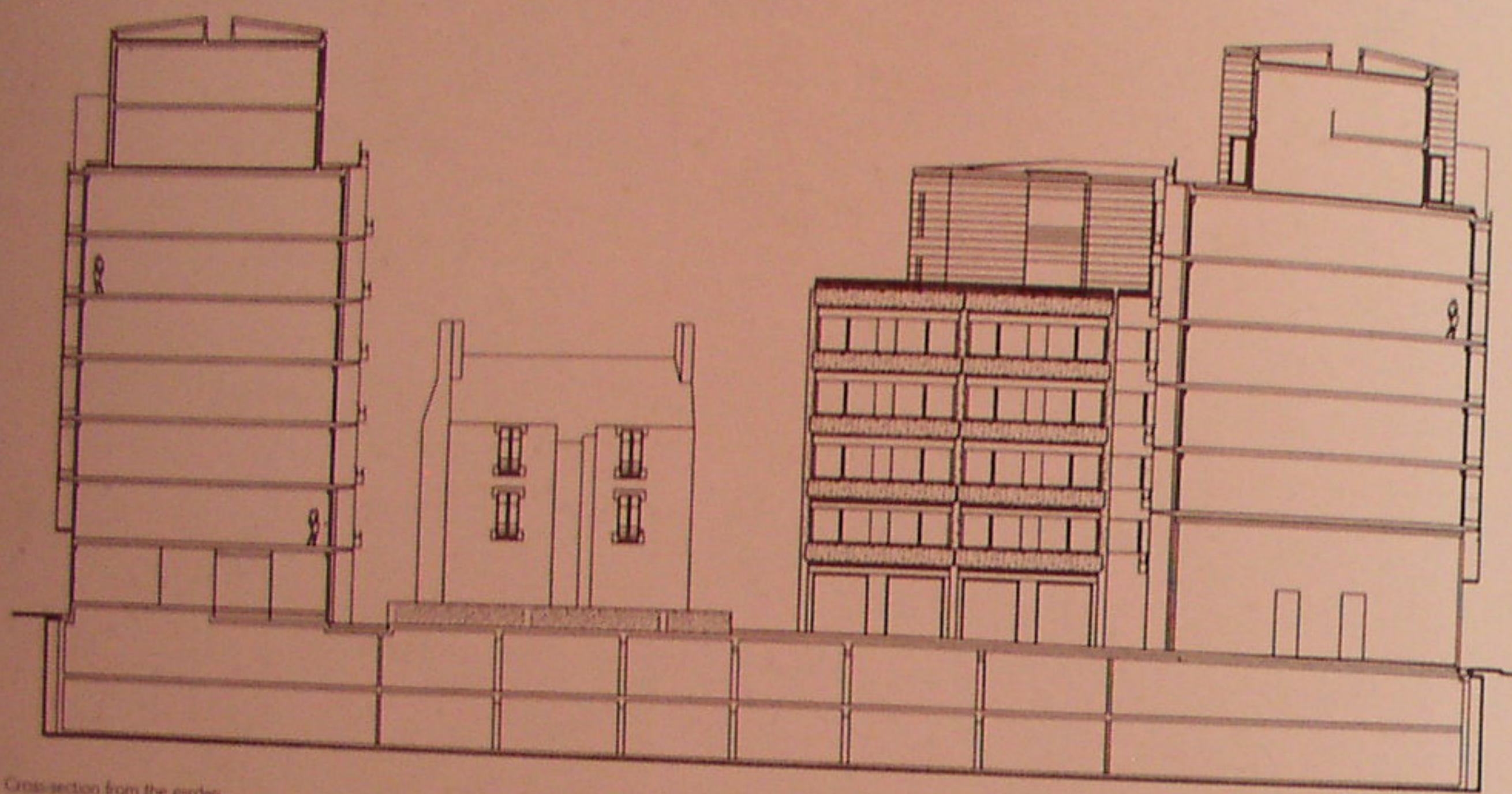
This project is located in an area very close to the town centre of Rennes. The planning regulations and the landscaping plan of the area were drawn up by the French architect Alexandre Chemetoff. Christian Hauvette's intervention is based on the construction of a residential complex concentrated in three elevators on a large quadrangular site that is interrupted on its short side, facing the river Vilaine, in order to conserve a small red-stone dwelling that had been on the site for some time. According to Hauvette, this old building was a decisive element in the configuration of the crown of the new building. "The Brigitte house" served as an argument for the crowning of the project. It was multiplied on the roofs in the form of armoured volumes of reddish copper surrounded by large terraces. These houses have twelve masonettes with single-floor dwellings on the six lower levels. The complex has two faces: it is more hermetic towards the exterior

of the site, and more transparent and open toward the interior. On the street side, the building is protected from traffic noise by a metal structure that forms the support for the glass panels of the balconies and large awnings that provide protection from rain and sunlight. The part facing the interior is configured by a mesh of polished concrete that forms wide balconies designed as boxes for plants and flowers. These form a vertical extension of the garden designed by Chemetoff, which occupies the centre of the plot above the underground car park.



Photographie Nicolas Borel





Cross-section from the garden



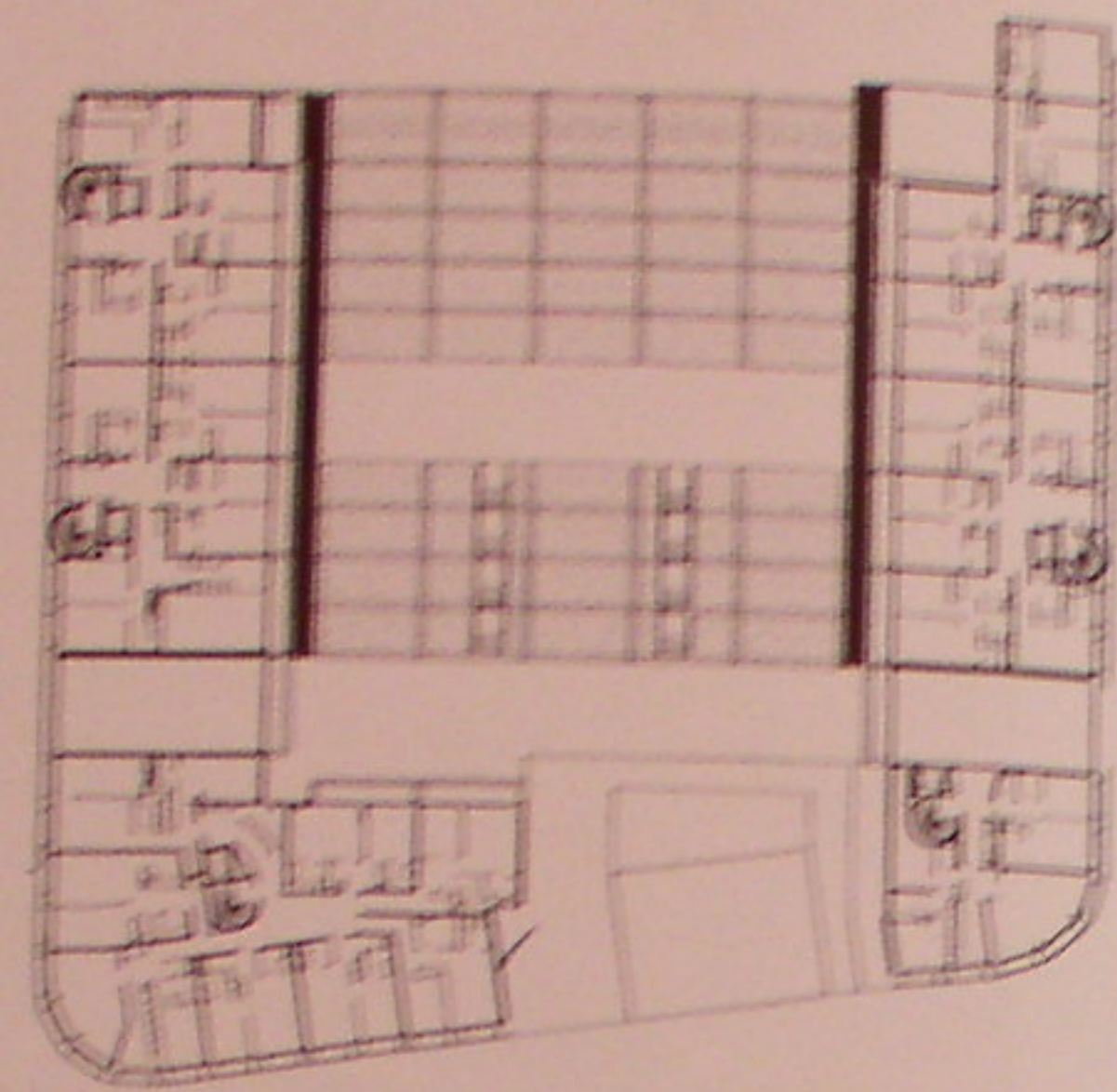
The facing page shows a front view of the facade of the complex facing the River Vilaine, with the small existing building between the two new volumes. The new volumes have six levels of single-floor dwellings and a double height area at the top housing twelve small duplex apartments that are expressed on the exterior in geometric elements clad with copper plate surrounded by balconies.



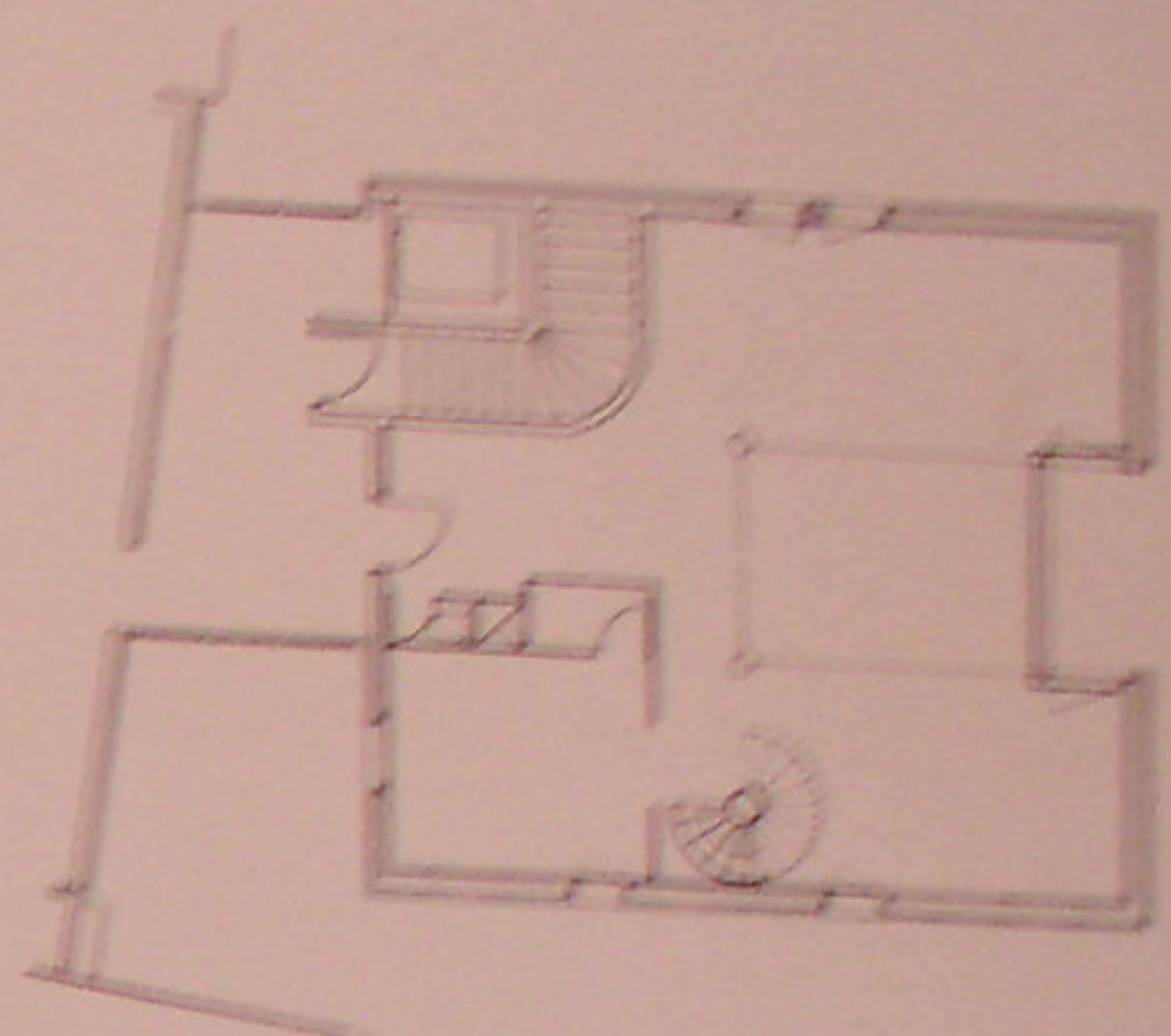
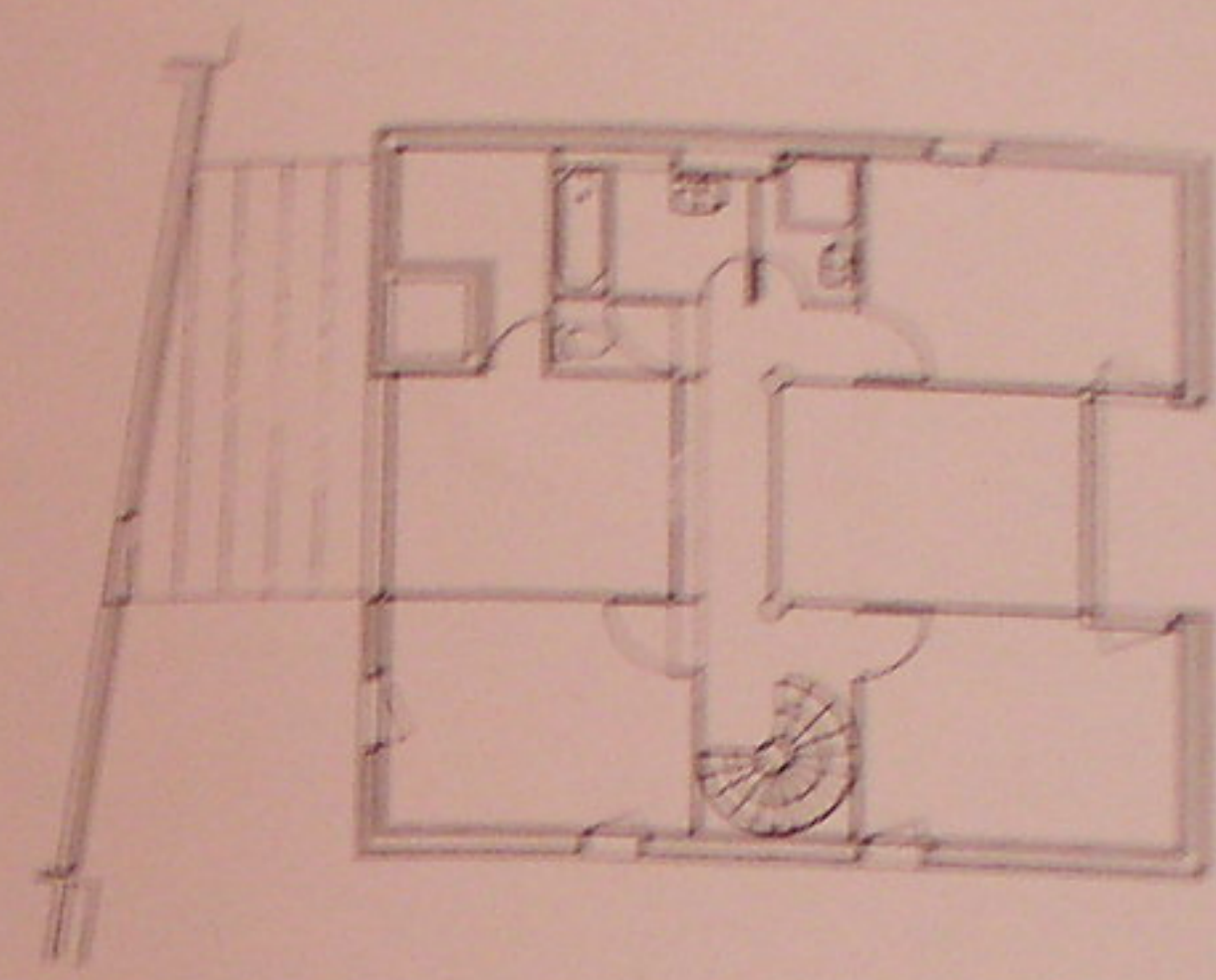


The project uses two types of facade: towards the exterior the building is protected against the noise of the street behind a metal structure that forms the support for the glass panels of the balconies and large awnings that provide protection from rain and sunlight. The part facing the interior is configured in a mesh of polished concrete that also acts as a screen designed as flower bed, which in the future could display facade with plants and flowers as a vertical extension of the garden.

The residential complex located in central Rennes embraces a quadrangular site whose interior is occupied by a raised garden. The U-shaped ground plan of the complex is interrupted at the shortest side in order to conserve a small red stone building that was already on the site.



Top floor plan



Ground floor and upper floor plans of the small duplex apartments located at the top of the complex.



Herzog & De Meuron

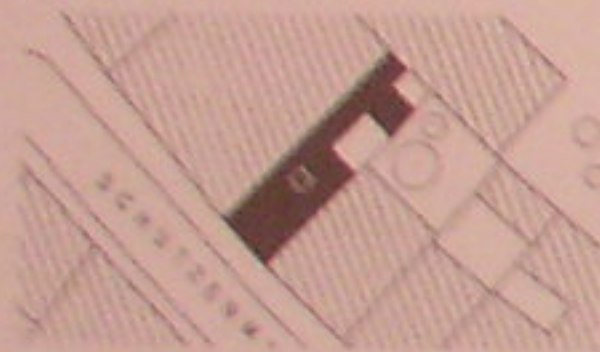
Apartments on a long and narrow lot

Basel, Switzerland

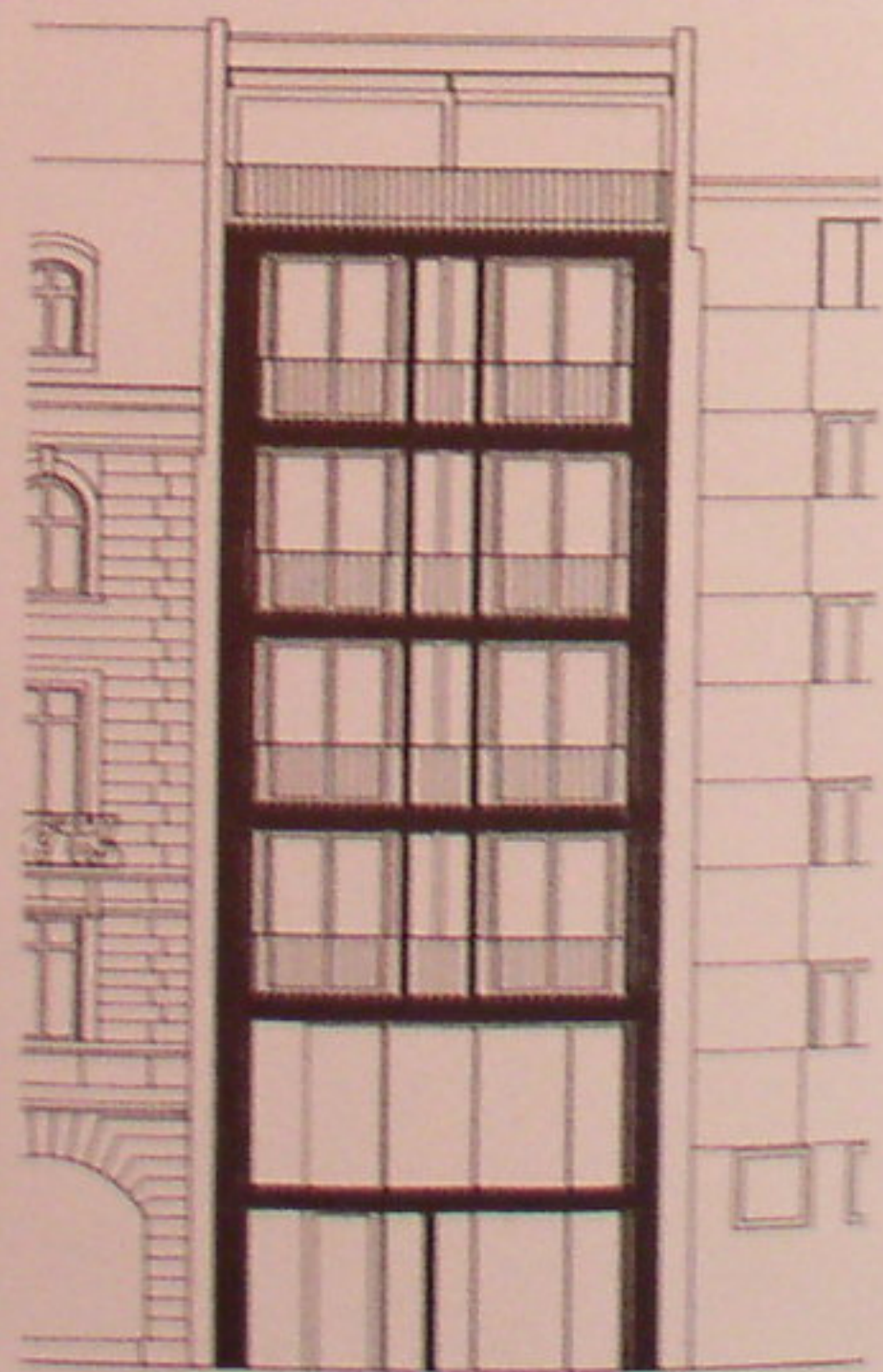
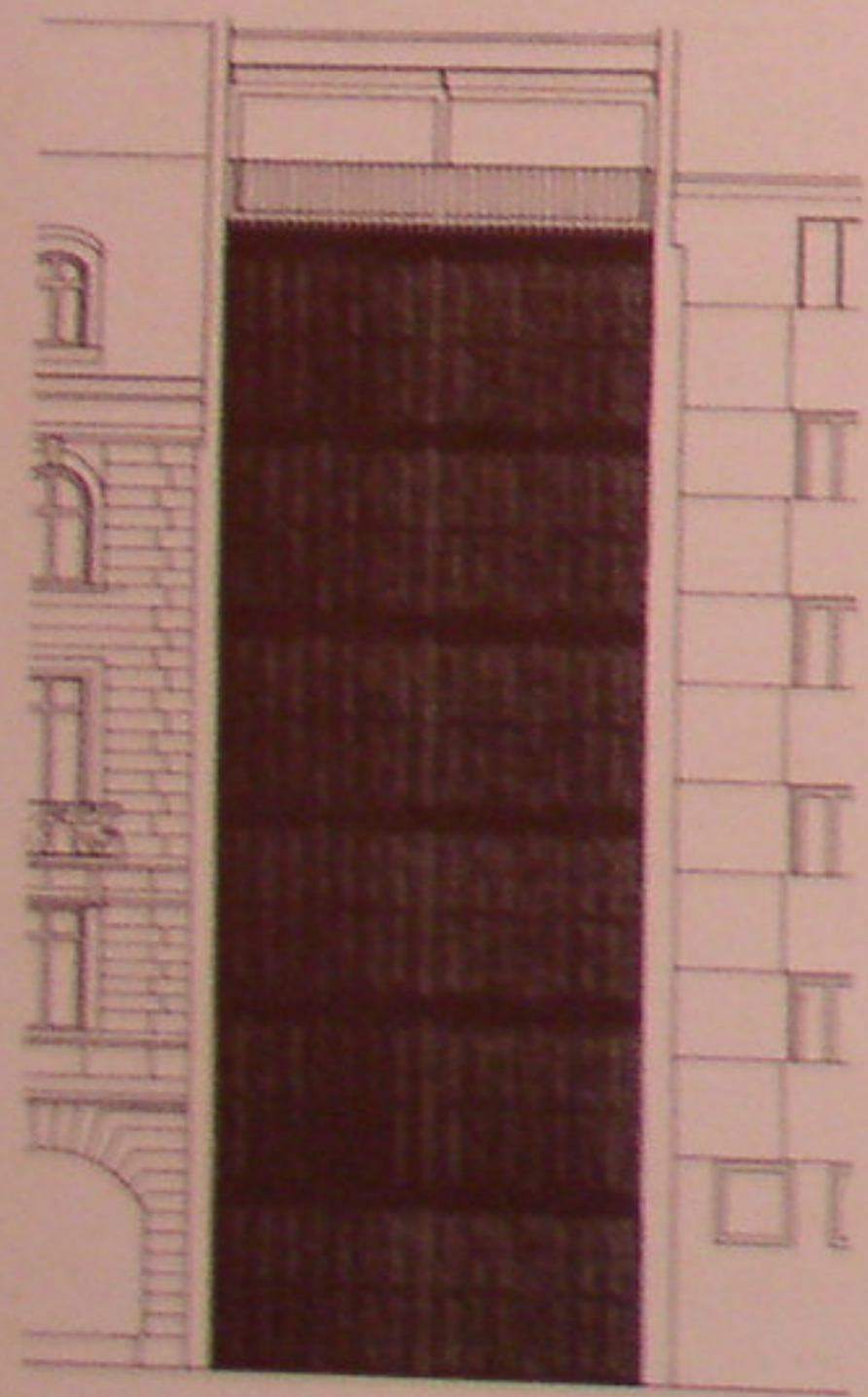
This commercial and apartment building was built on a parcel located within the city's medieval perimeters. Thus the long narrow measurements (23 by 6.3 metres) typical of medieval parcelling had to be accommodated. The architecture was strongly influenced by this parcel, which was utilised right to the back of the lot and exhibits a highly specific floor plan and section for life in a densely-built city. The apartments are grouped around a central courtyard aperture that opens on one side to the neighbouring parcel to the south. This side opening was not only intended to let light and sun reach the apartments but also to allow for the enjoyment of the branches of a large tree in the neighbour's yard. Like a periscope, the courtyard is recessed floor-by-floor to clearly separate the individual apartments.

The stairway has been separated from the elevator shaft to gain area for the central living space. The apartments are entered directly from the elevator. The stairs at the

end of the parcel are an open construction, thus fulfilling the additional function of a small loggia. On the ground floor a two-story hallway leads from the street along the old parcel wall and allows access to the Swiss Fire Fighting Museum located in the back courtyard. The street facade is made completely of glass and is protected by a cast-iron curtain construction that can be folded back piece-by-piece at will. Wavy light slits lend the curtain construction a flowing textile-like feeling. While the construction hides the living space behind it, its heavy cast-iron material serves as a counterweight protecting against the noisy street side. In form and material, the facade components are related to sewer grates and to the protective grills placed around the trees.

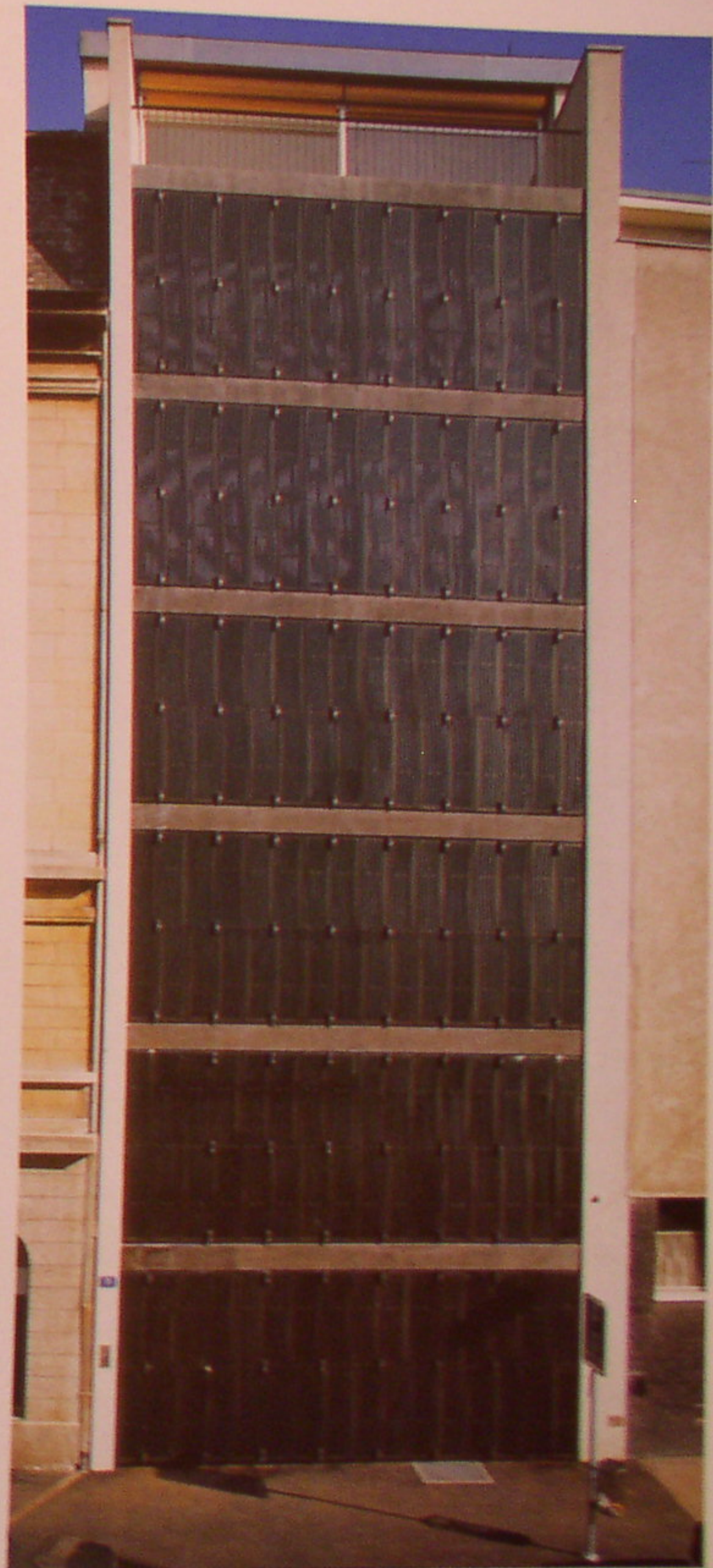


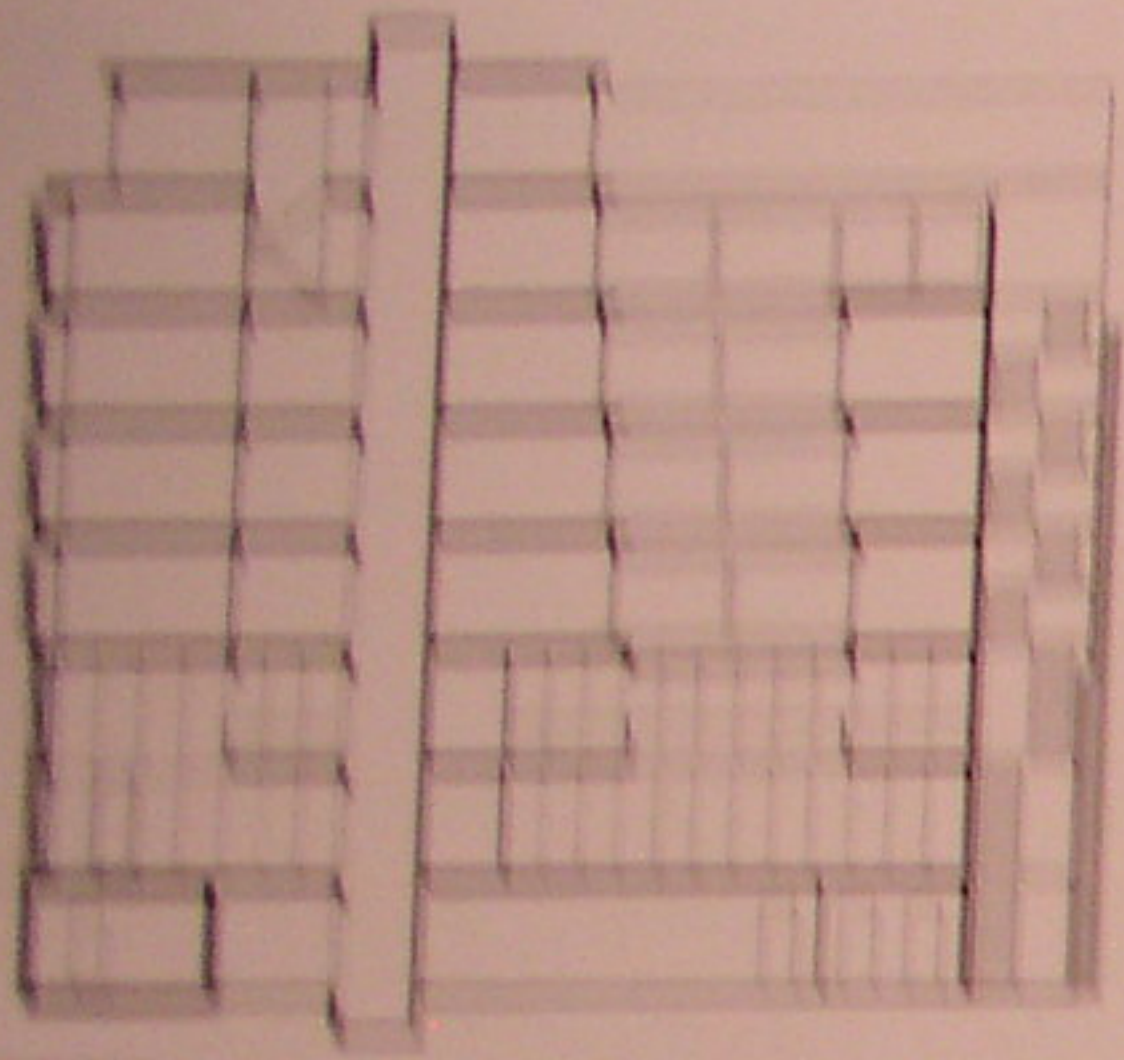
Photograph: Margareta Spjut



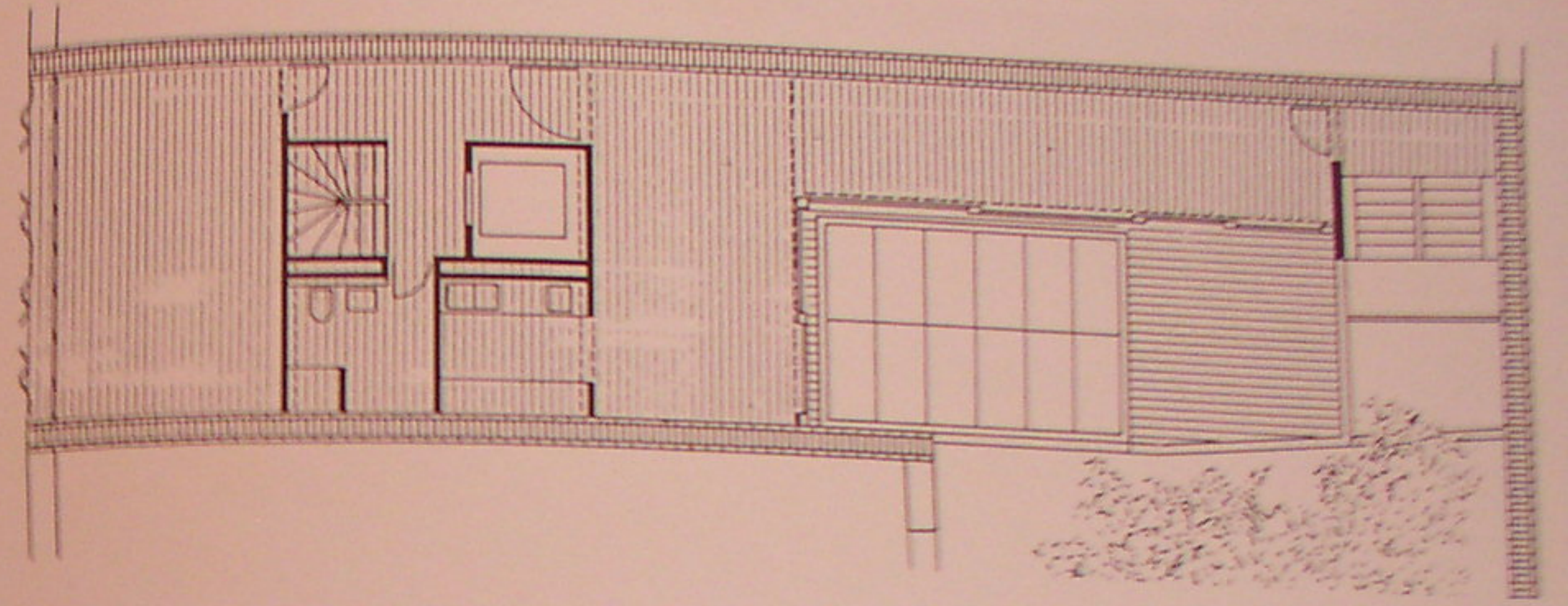
front view of the main facade, characterised by the unusual cast iron curtain, which as it sways endows the whole scene with fluidity and dynamism. The detail below shows how the individual links of the curtain are joined together.

Left: Two elevations of the main facade, the first with the curtain totally shut and the second with it open. The photograph shows the total independence of the structure, as a result of which the residents can adapt it to their specific needs.

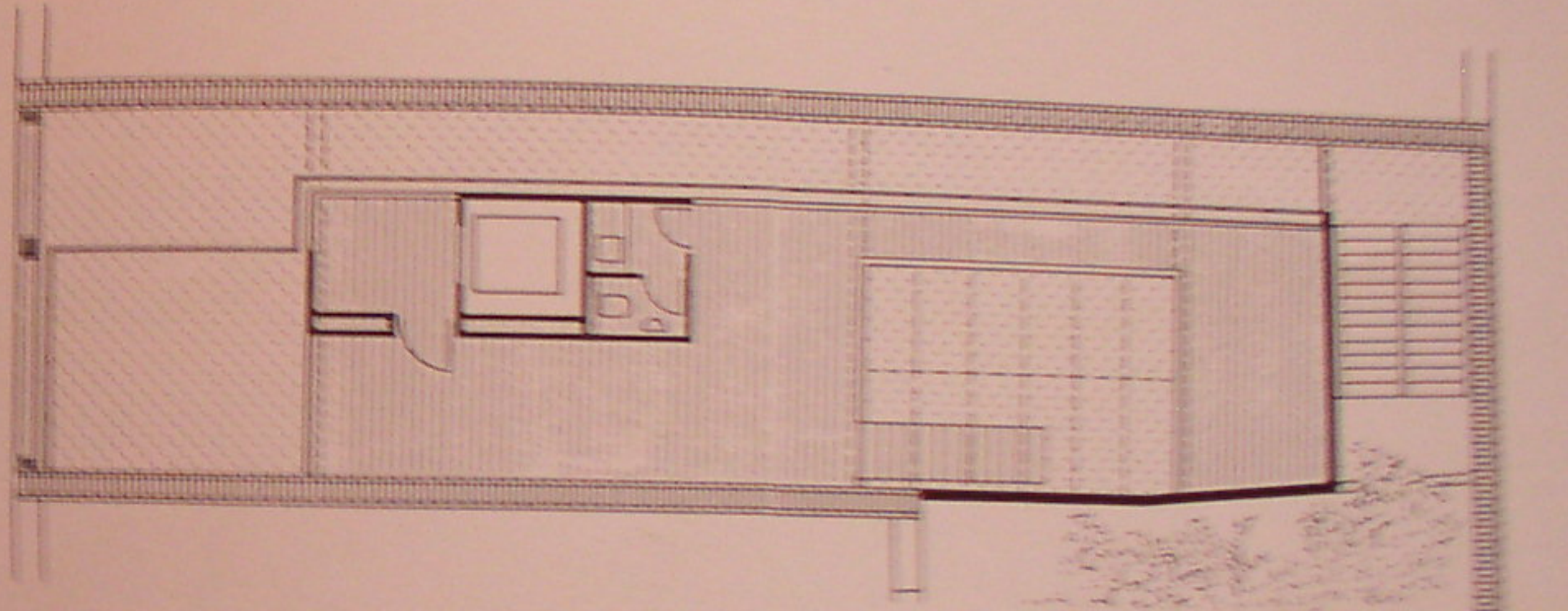




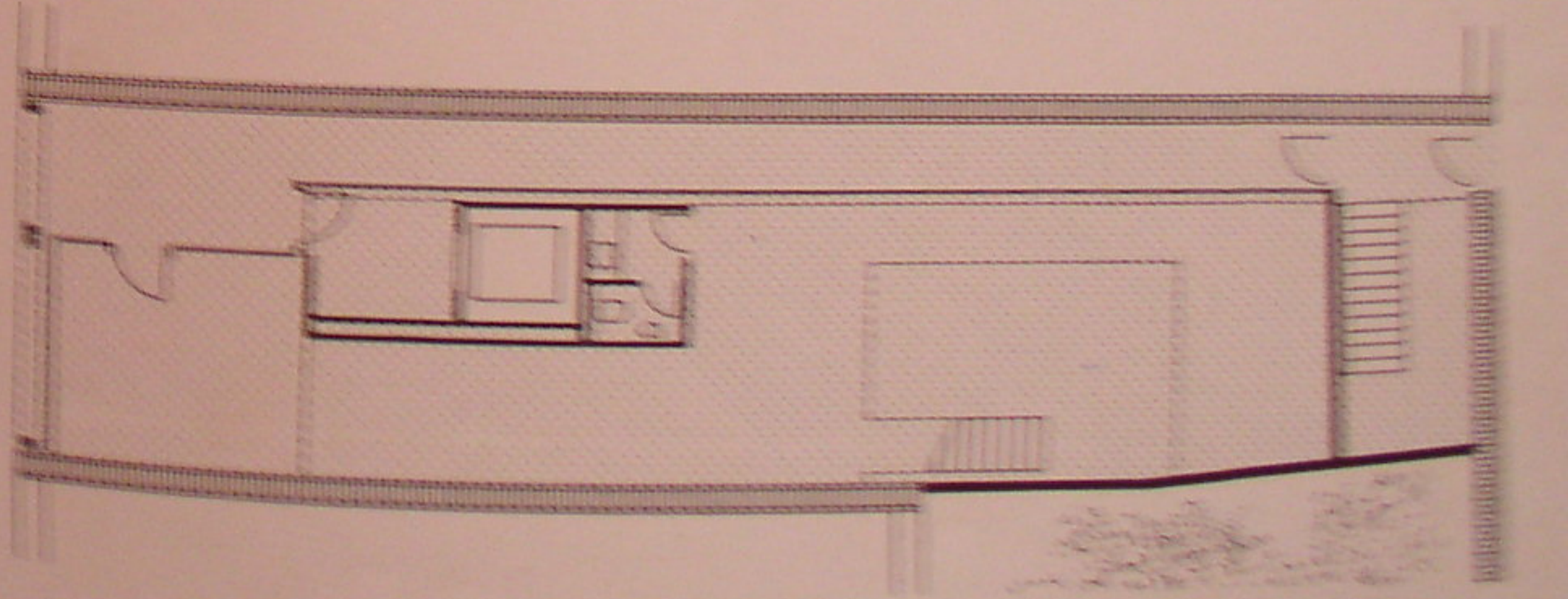
The building is a multi-story structure with a modern design. It features a mix of materials, including concrete and wood. The facade is characterized by large windows and a prominent balcony. The building is situated in an urban environment, surrounded by other structures and trees.



Fourth floor plan



Fifth floor plan



Sixth floor plan



Two pictures showing the close relationship the interiors have with the exterior: With the central courtyard (top) and with the street (bottom).
Next page: View of the entrance into one of the apartments.



José Luis Mateo

Viviendas en Torelló

Torelló, España

In the old part of the village, the building develops an intimate and generous relationship with the narrow and undulating street, in which it is located. The functional mixture (dwellings on the upper floors, public services on the ground floor) makes it necessary to juxtapose technologies, to use structures consisting of brick walls for the dwellings and structures consisting of concrete pillars on the ground floor. Manipulating this fact, the solid upper part of the building seems to float over the street, where it extends the public space. The facade of the brick displays all the contextual stereotypes (long windows, balconies, etc.) trying to distort them without fully destroying the familiar images, which make communication possible.

Particularly surprising is the treatment of balconies and windows. The windows emerge from the facade plane and have a system of sliding panels on exposed rails.

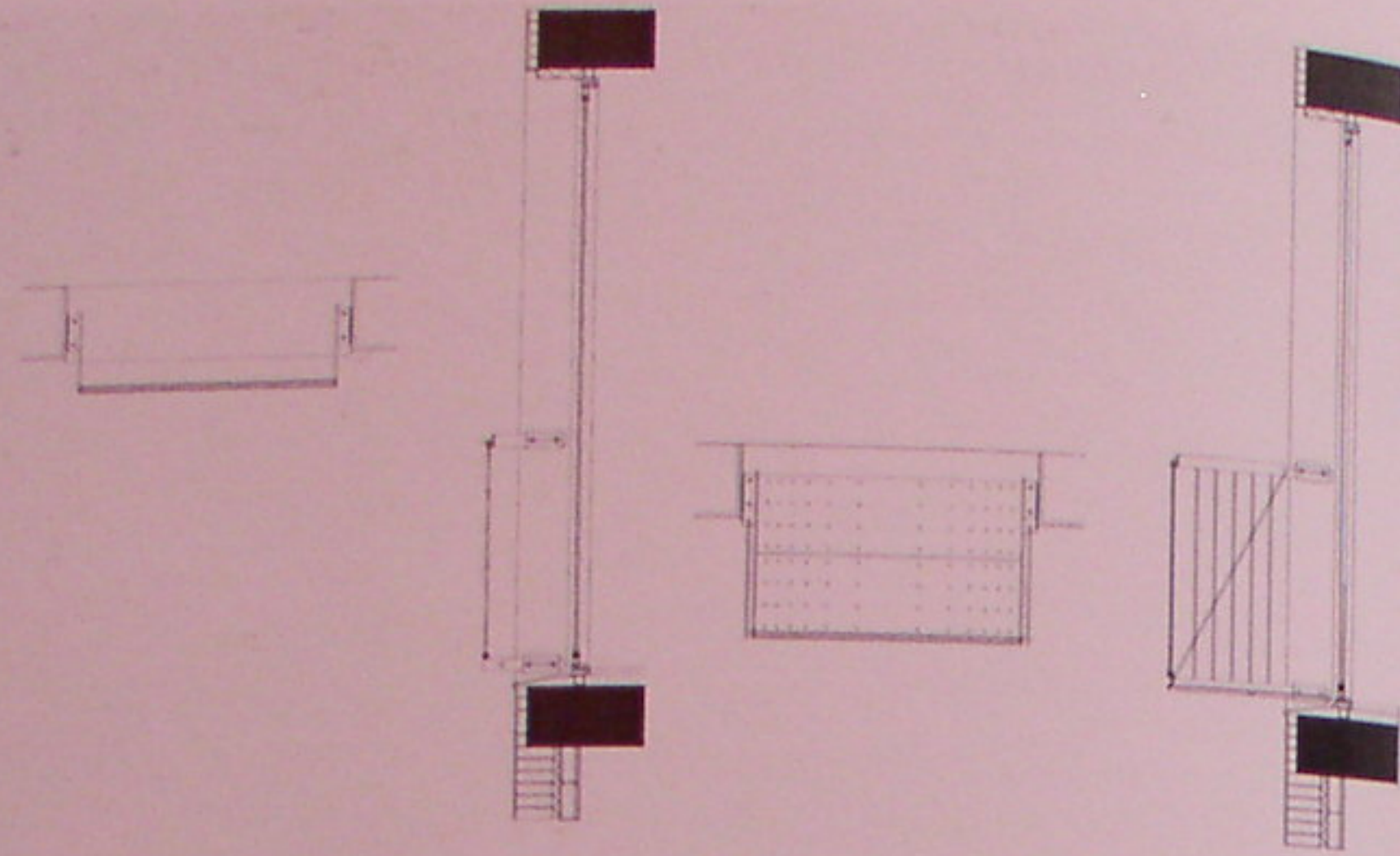


Photografía: José Luis Mateo



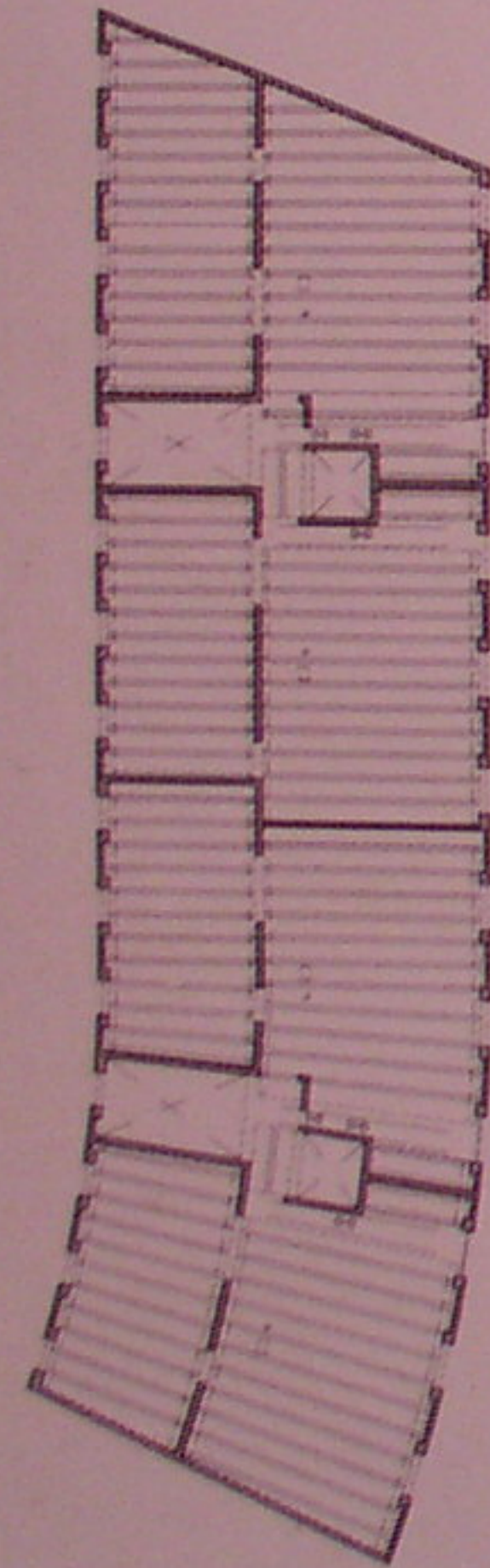


On the facade of the building the architect attempts to modify the image of such familiar elements as balconies and long windows.

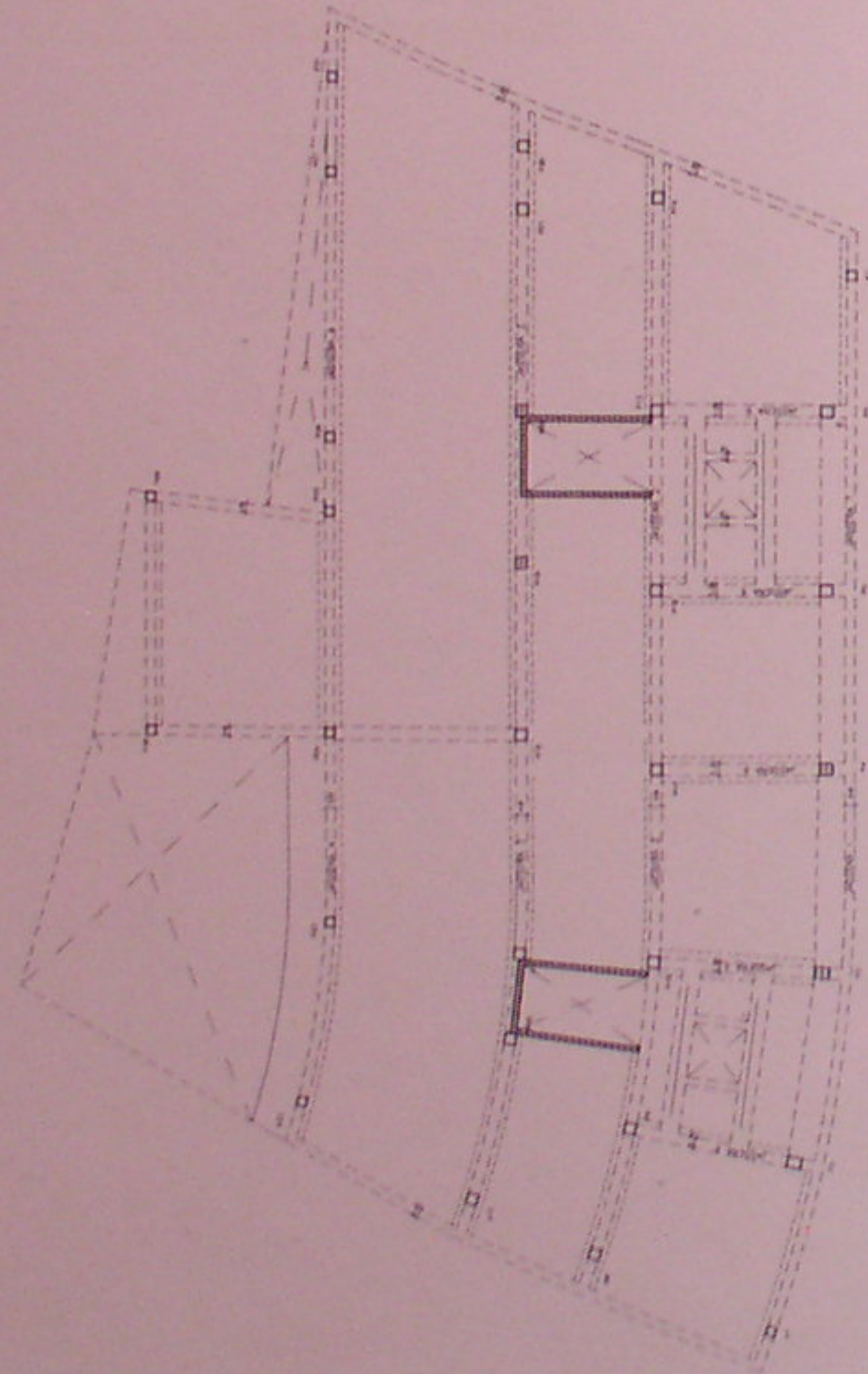


Construction detail of the window

Detail of the flooring on the balcony



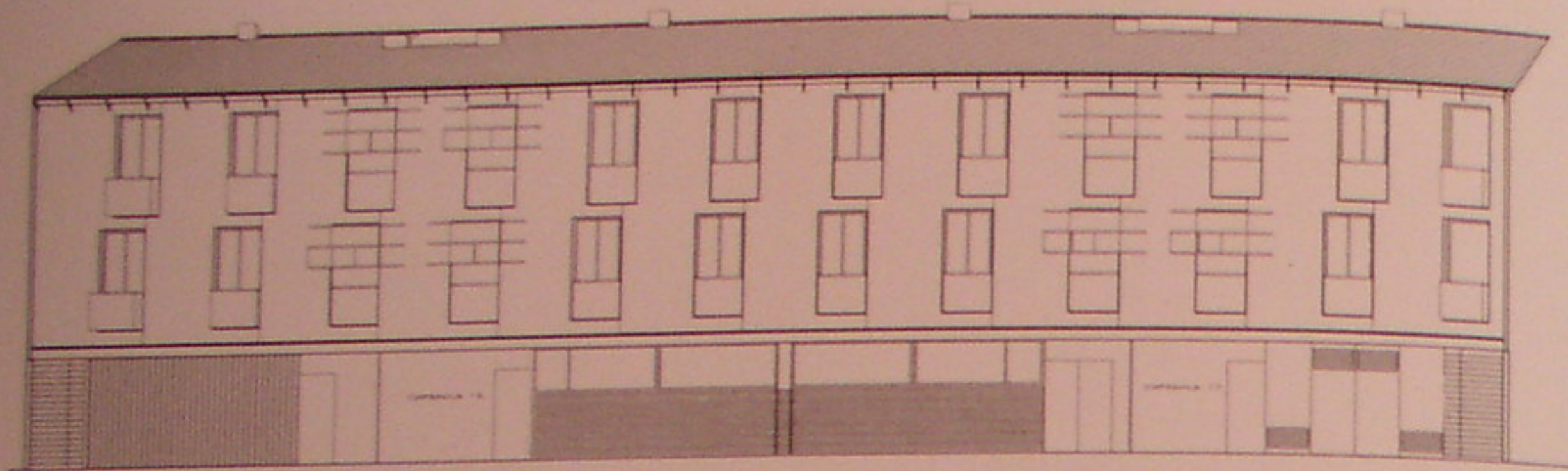
Structural plan



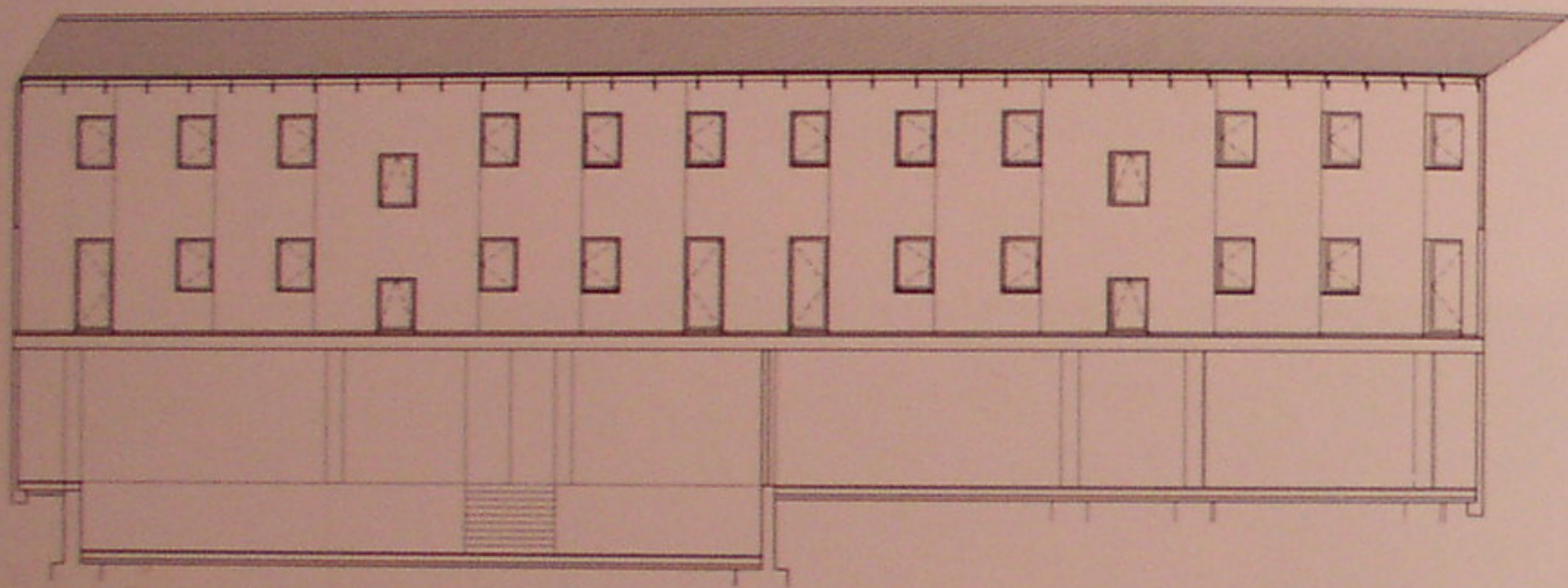
Structural plan of the floor framework

On the lower level, which is intended for public services, the building is perfectly adapted to the dimensions of the street. Different views of the main entrance and emergency exit are shown on this page.

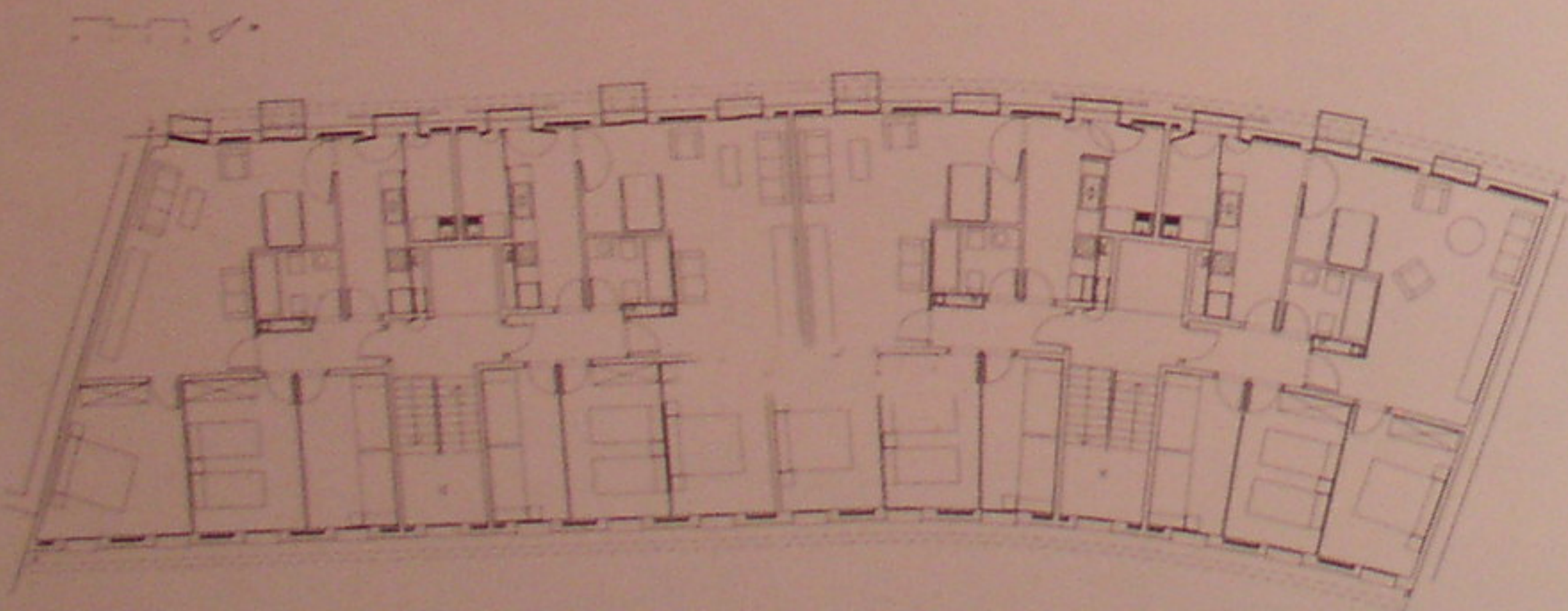




North elevation

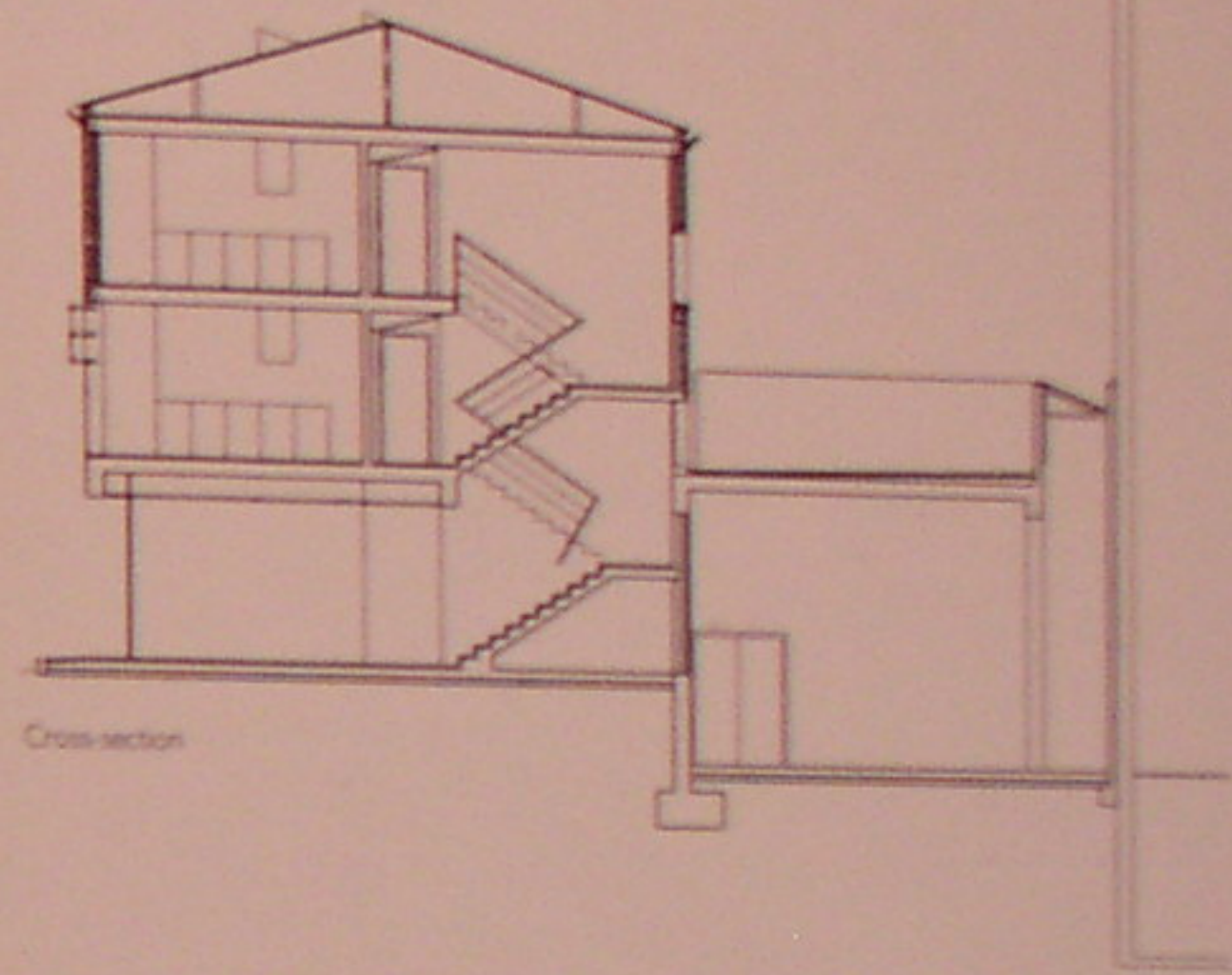


South-west elevation



Typical floor plan

The interplay of colour, texture and geometry is the dominant theme in the project. Sobriety and a skilful use of materials contribute to the reinterpretation of an old, well-defined typology.



Cross-section



W.J. Neutelings

Two housing projects in Borneo Sporenburg and "de Hollainhof"

Amsterdam, The Netherlands / Ghent, Belgium

The apartments in Borneo Sporenburg, Amsterdam, form part of a master plan for the development of the old jetties to the east of Amsterdam, an area characterised by long and narrow strips of land. The abandonment of port activity in this area has led to a gradual transformation of the district into a residential area. The project provides for 27 dwellings based on three different types of apartment, each with its own entrance from the street and a private garden.

The distribution of the apartments facilitates the use of natural lighting, views and intimacy. The language formula chosen by the architects represents a deliberate allusion to the traditional architecture of the jetties that formerly occupied the site. All the facades are clad in hard industrial brick, combined on the ground floor with the metal of the handrails and grilles and with cedar wood in the structure of roofs and terraces. The project "De Hollainhof", in Ghent, consists of a social housing

complex containing 120 apartments and an underground car park with a capacity for 90 cars. The aim of the scheme was to create an attractive habitat that combined the concepts of urbanity and density with those of tranquility and privacy. The result is a complex that merges elements of both large and small scale.

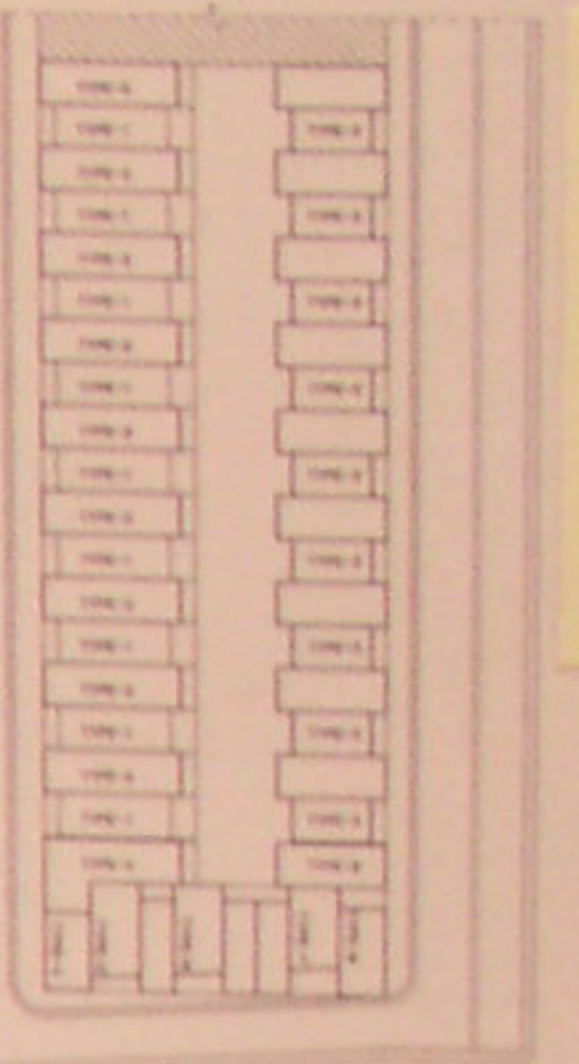
The apartments are developed inside two large longitudinal volumes, one that skirts the street and one that runs along the river bank. These strips are composed of fifteen blocks, each one containing between eight and ten apartments. The area between the two volumes forms a large green area. From the city the complex is reached through a long tunnel leading to the courtyard from which the dwellings are accessed; each one has its own garden with an entrance from the common courtyard. Numerous recesses in the ground plan create a varied programme of room typologies within a set of cedar-clad geometries with a clear identity.



Photograph: Rob T. Heijl, Sara Bee

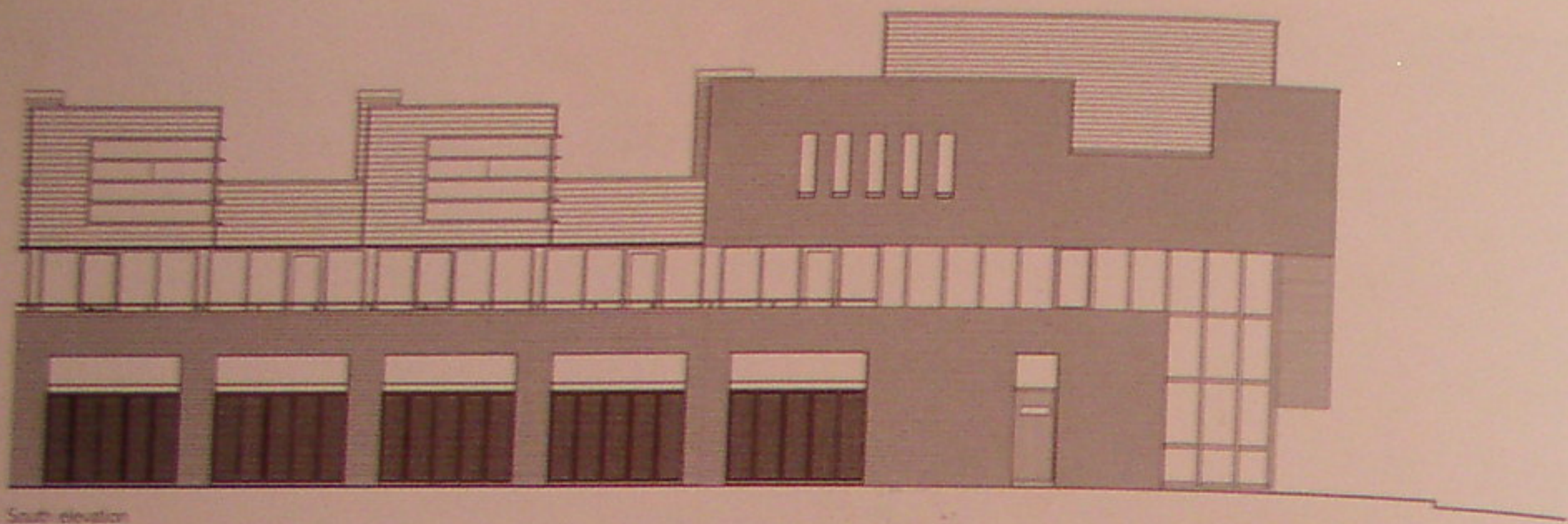


Site plan

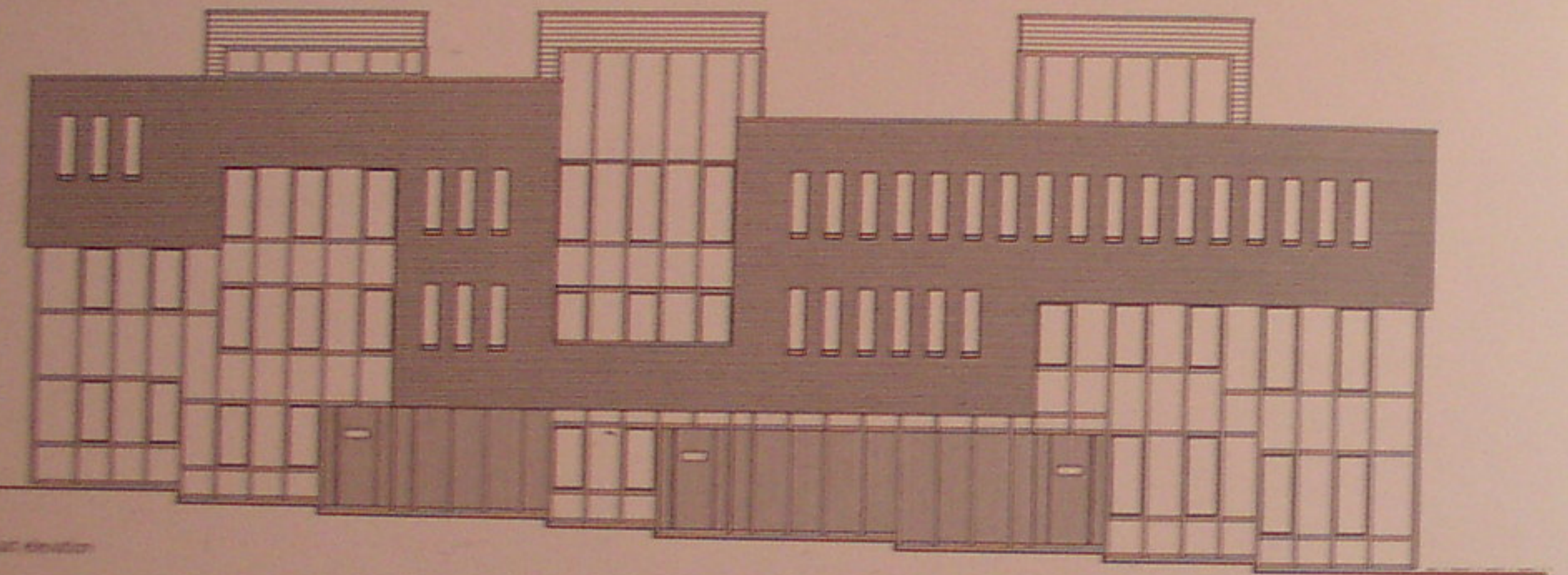


Housing typologies

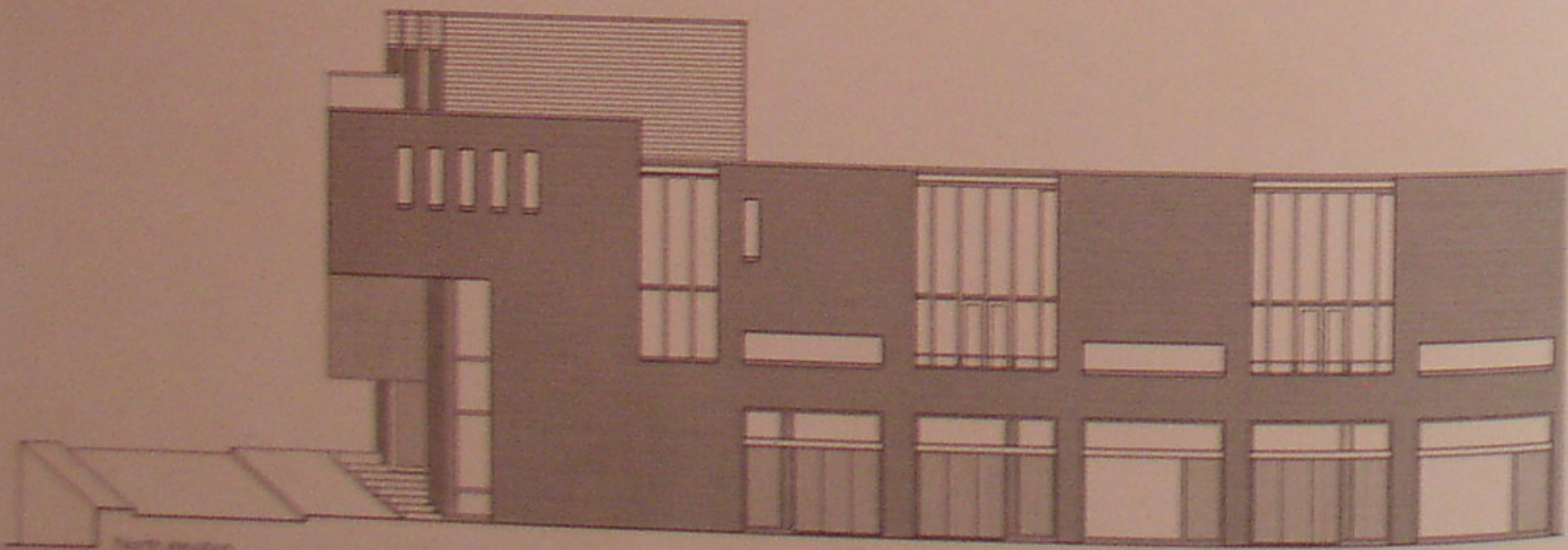




South elevation

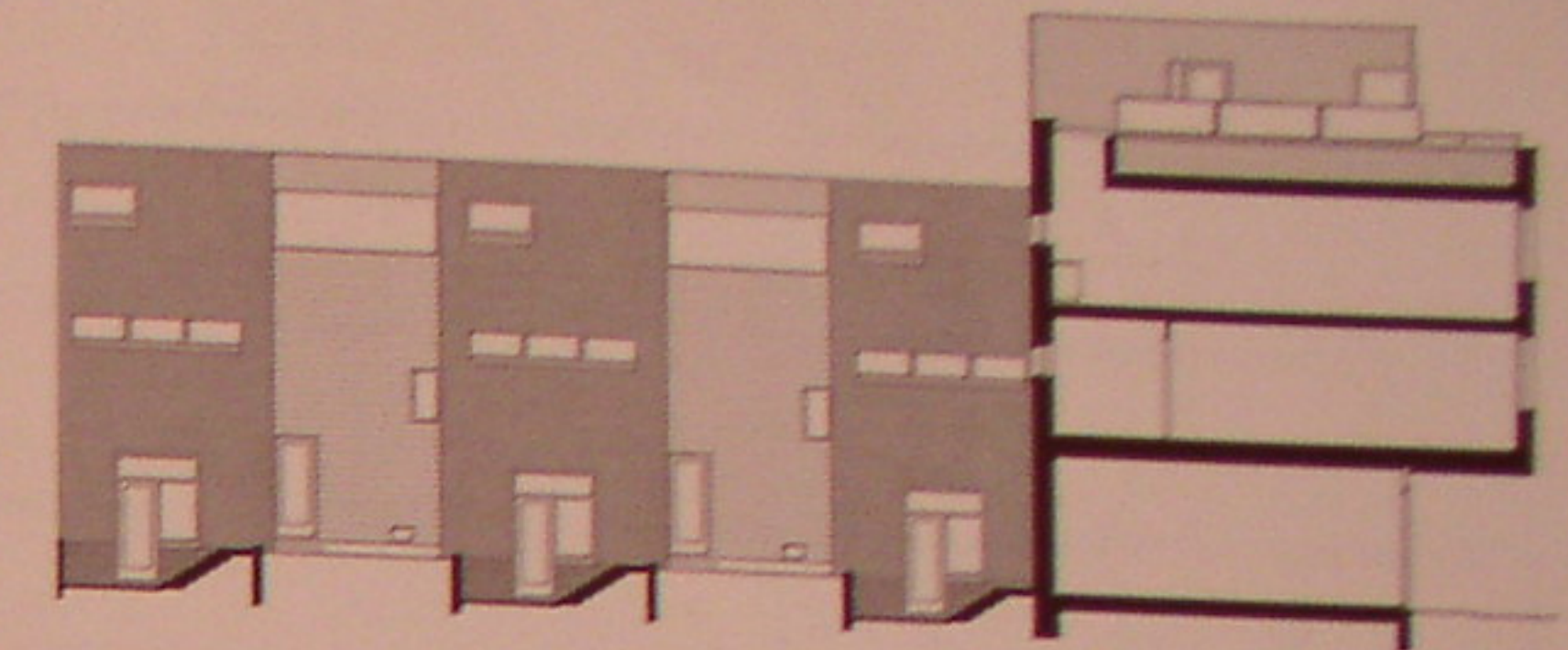


East elevation

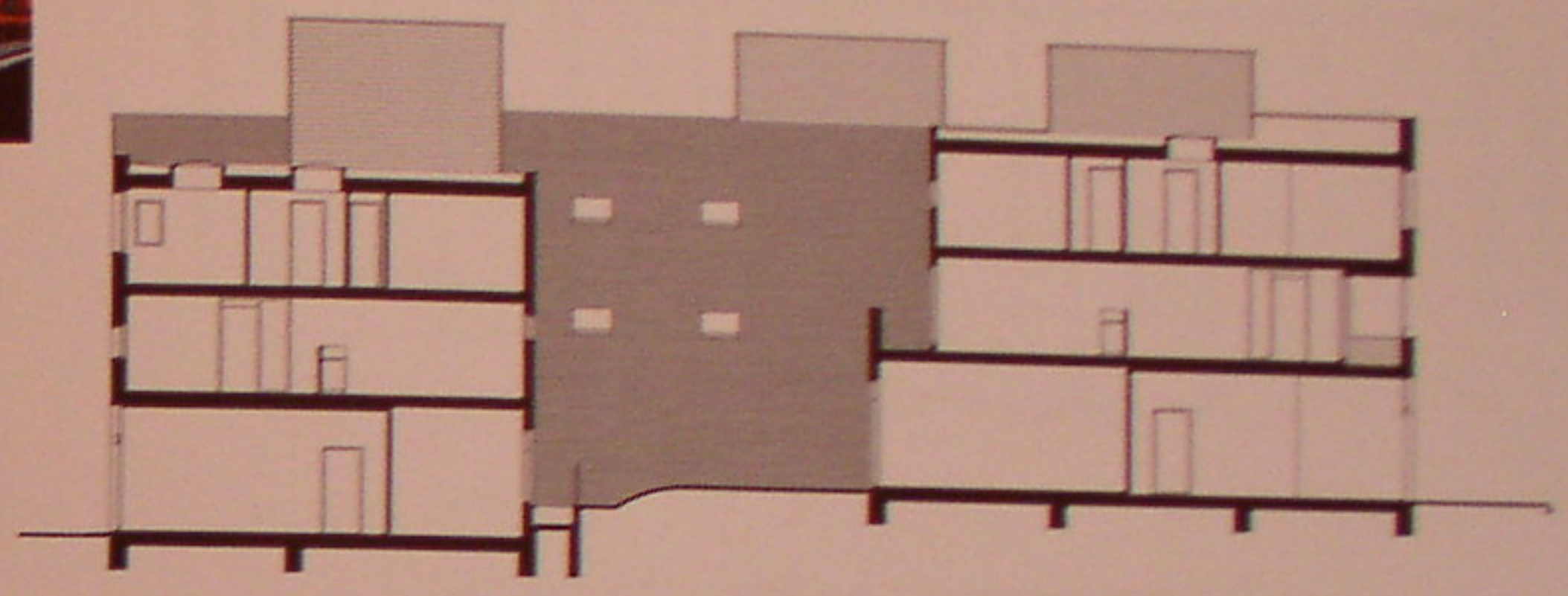


North elevation

These dwellings were conceived as a spatial puzzle that is developed in both height and depth. Thus, each one enjoys light and views, its own entrance from the street, a garden and roof terraces. The lower part, clad in industrial ceramic tiles, is developed as a series of walls that are alternately open and closed. The upper part was clad with wooden slats of bevelled red cedar.



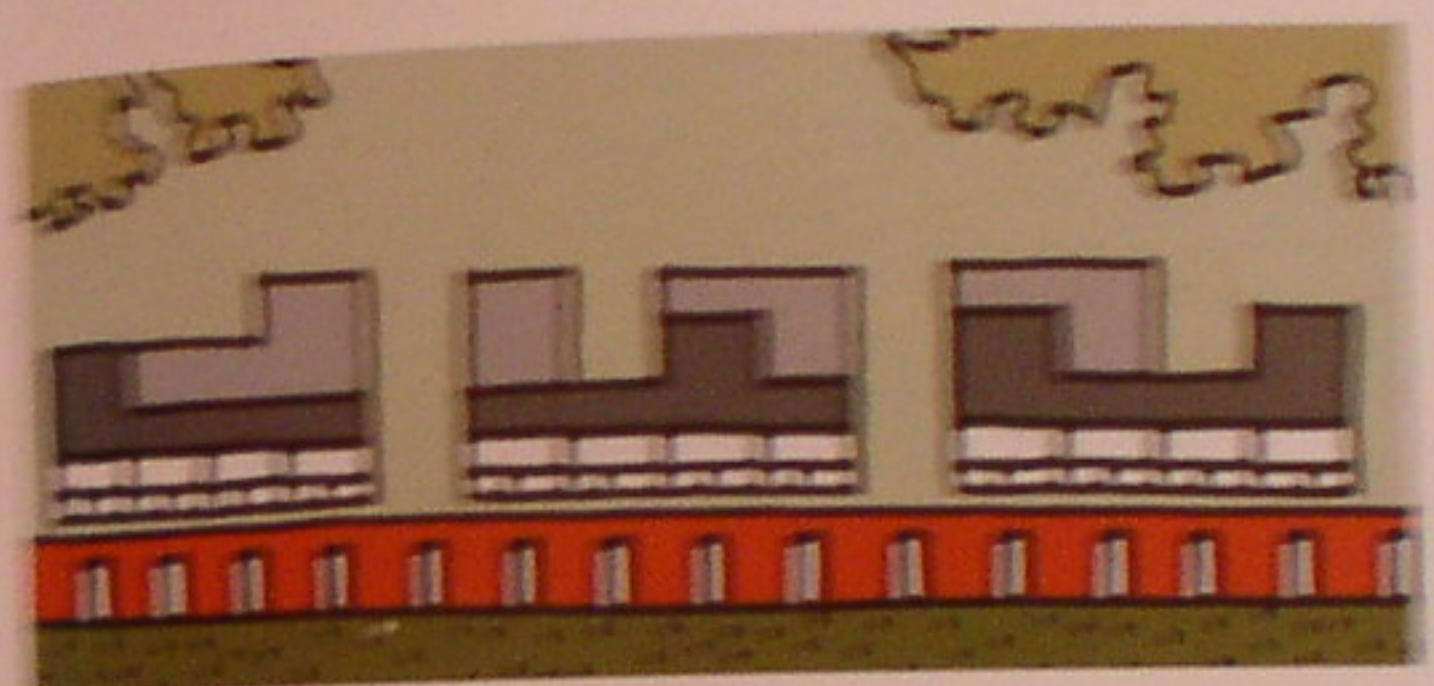
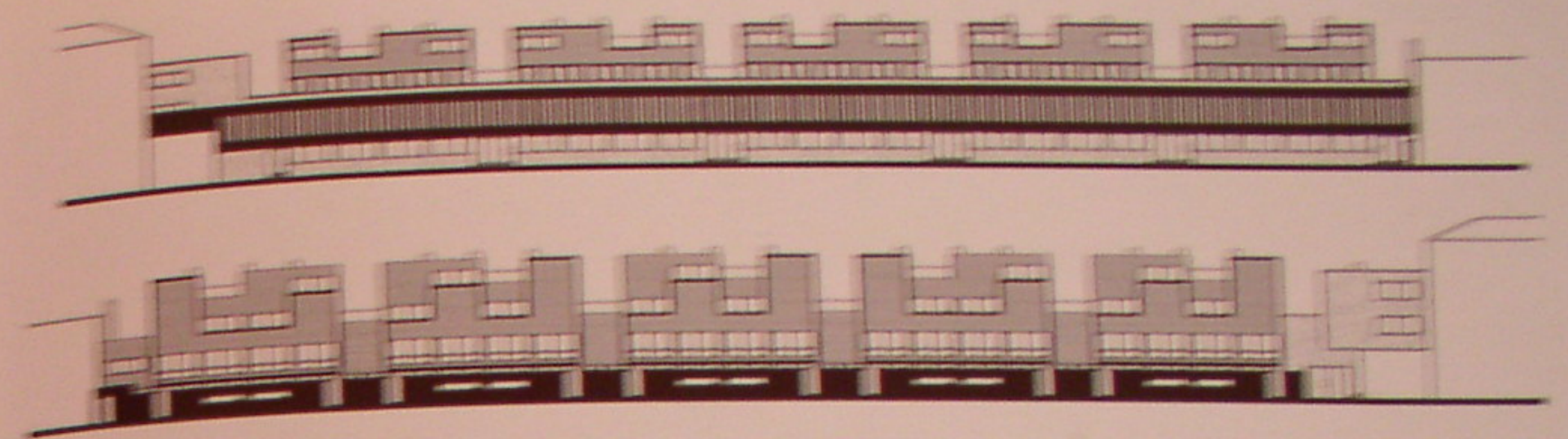
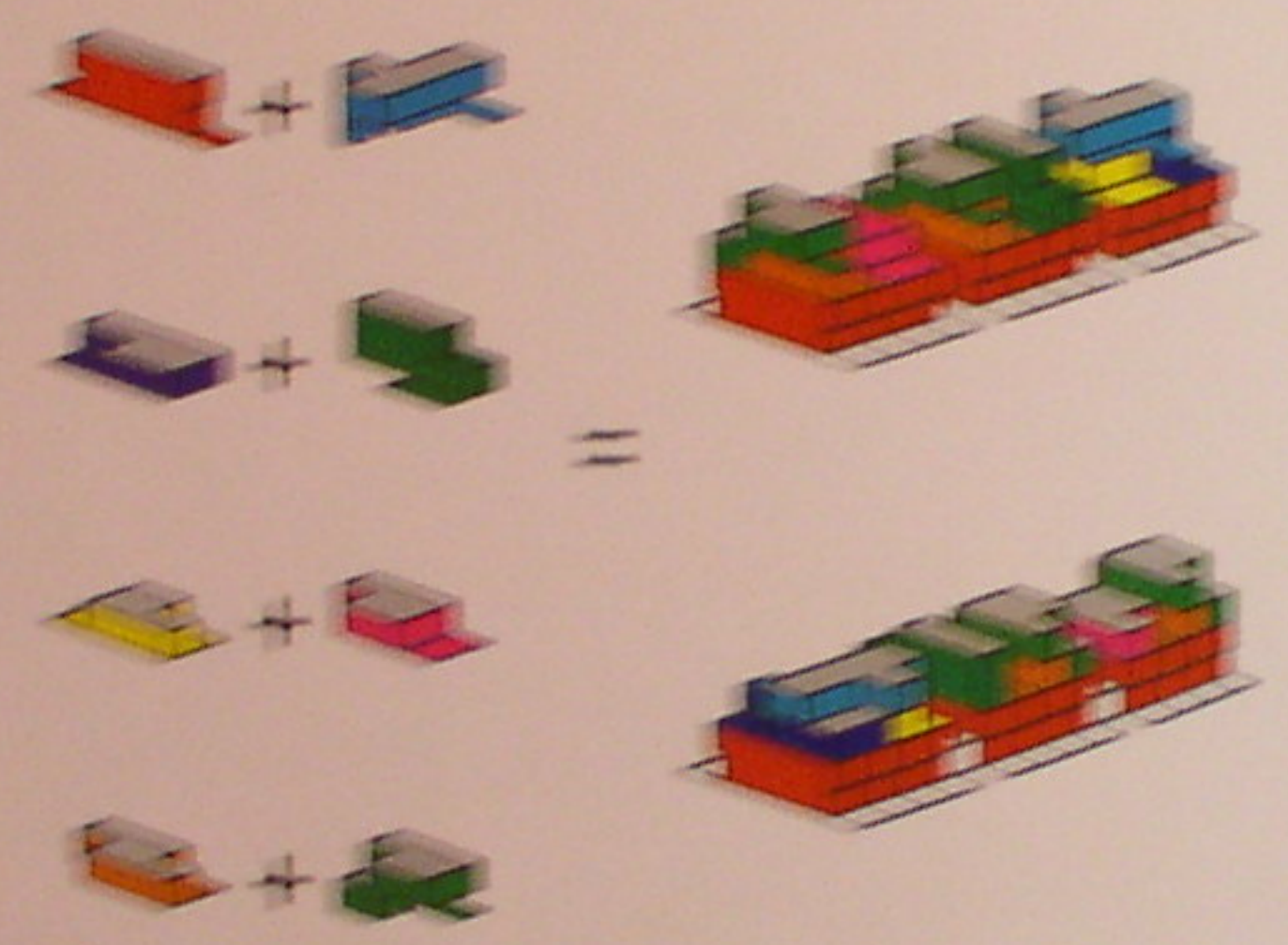
Cross section



Sporenburg and 'de Holtainhof'



The residential project has generated an excellent approach to working with courtyards and in a series of small-scale blocks with a high density.



The cedar wood used in the upper part will gradually turn grey, contrasting with the terracotta colour of the precast concrete walls that close the private courtyard.



Beat Ganzoni

Apartment House in Seestrasse

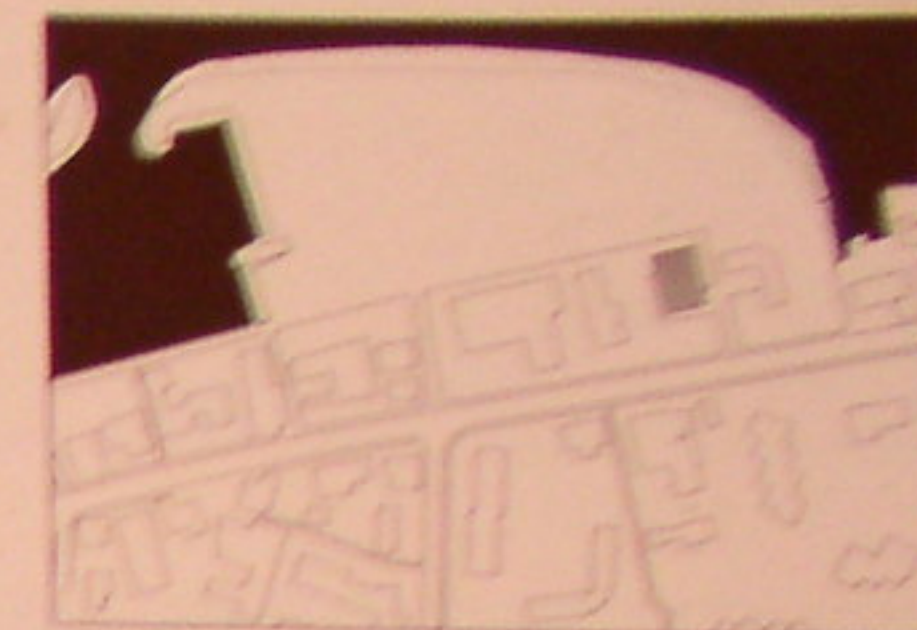
Horn, Switzerland

The project, an apartment house located in the village centre of Horn, between the main street of the city and a public bathing area by the lake. The basement floor is developed inside an excavated rectangular space, with the particularity that it does not occupy the space entirely. The apartment block is thus perceived as a floating cube in opposition to the traditional concept of building over an underground basement that cannot be seen from the exterior. In this tub stands a core, which is reduced to slabs at basement level and creates a parking area.

In the upper floor, the core consists of the staircase, the bathrooms and the kitchen of the individual apartments. The concrete slab of the ground floor is partly overhanging and supports the load of the upper floors. The structural concept of the core and the columns behind the facade allows flexible room divisions in the apartments. On the south side is a

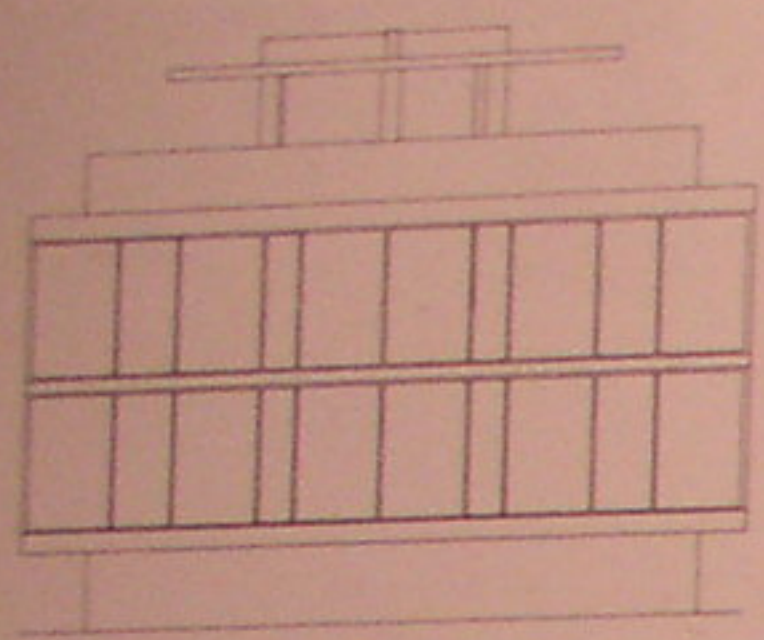
two-storey mansard. This can be used individually or joined to one or the other apartment. Instead of single individual balconies, the windows of the glass facade are constructed with sliding windows, opening the apartment towards the lake.

The apartments share a roof garden which can be accessed by the staircase. This terrace can be divided into individual private areas. The glass facade has sliding blinds, protecting from heat and extreme weather conditions. The static and spatial concept creates a light, nearly hovering cube, in contrast to the traditional basement construction in this area.

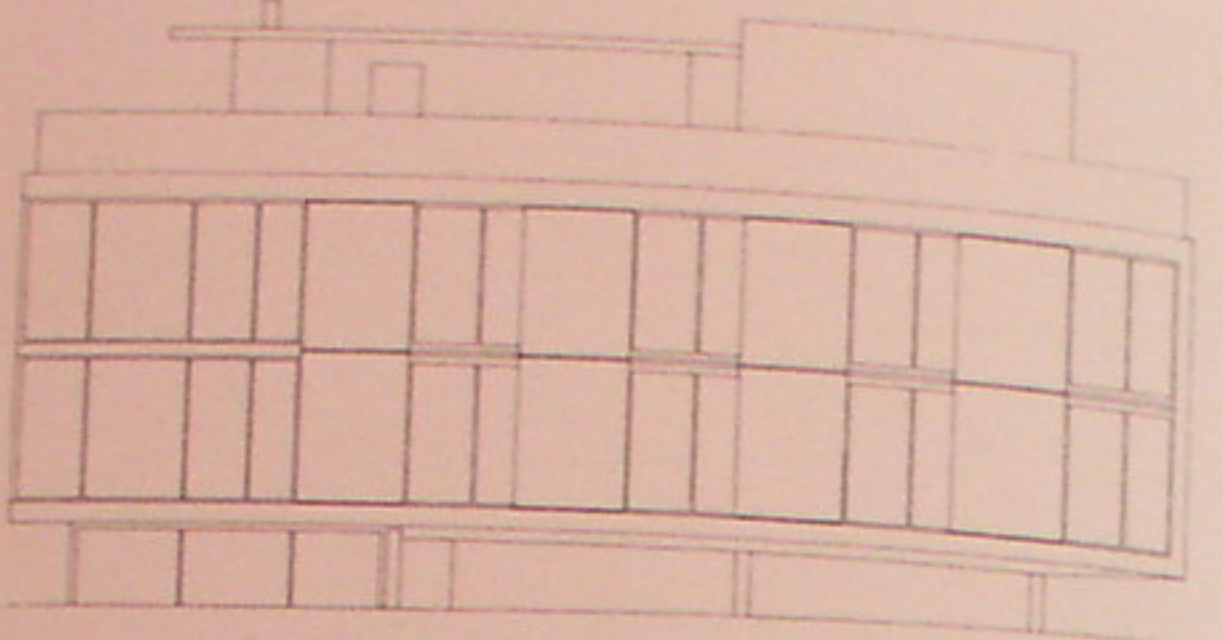


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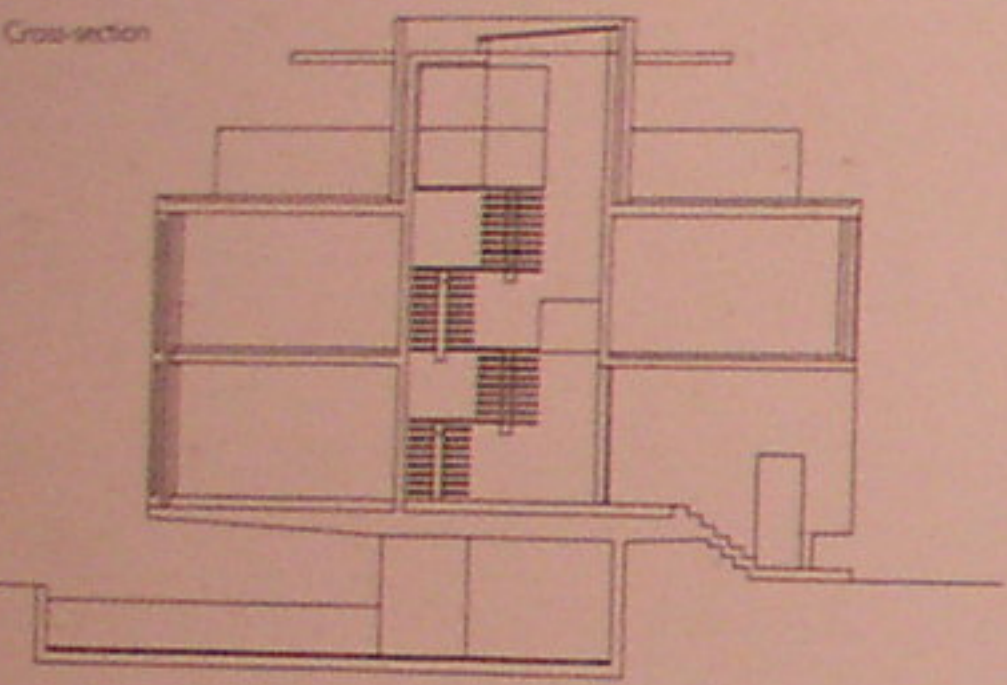




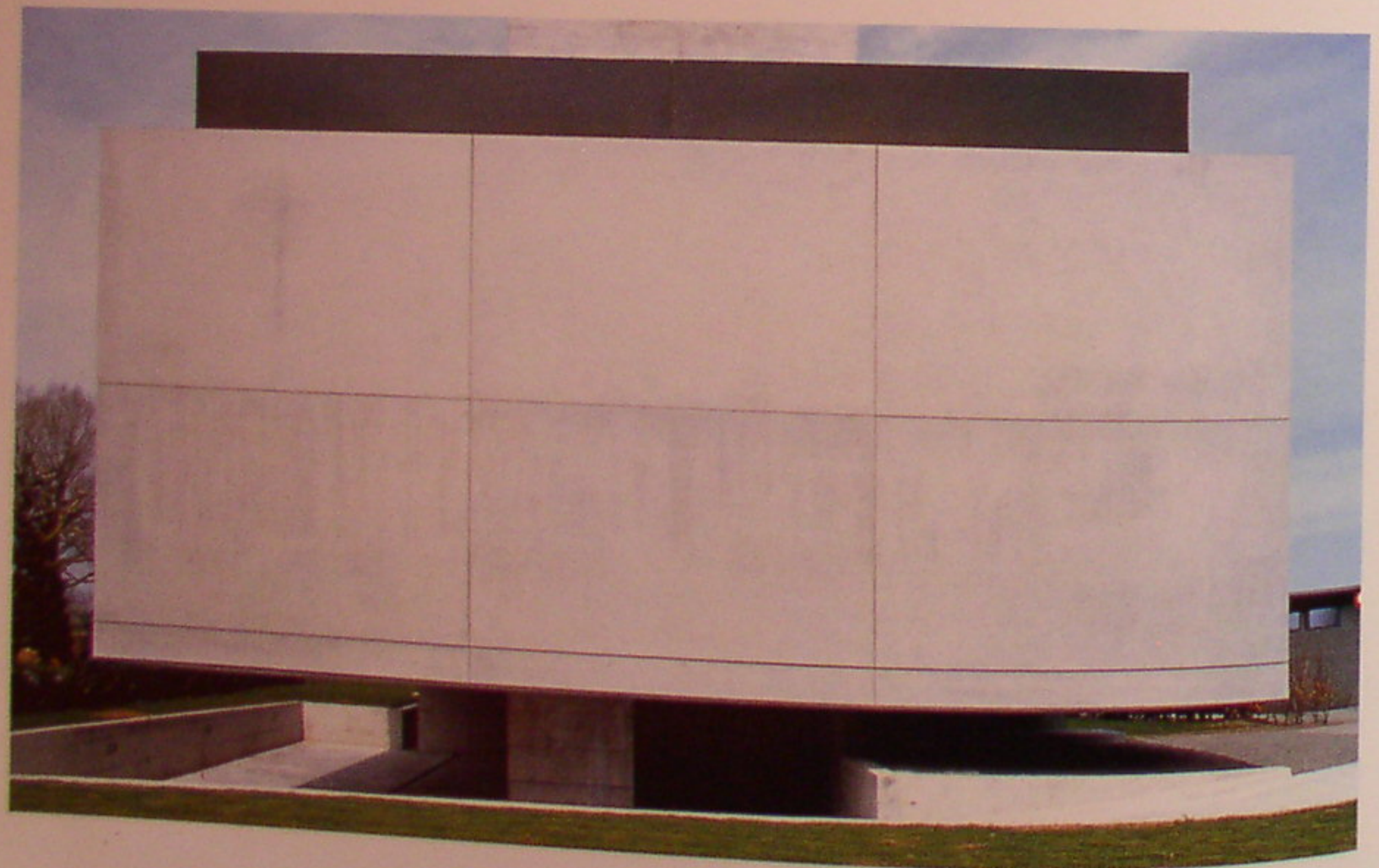
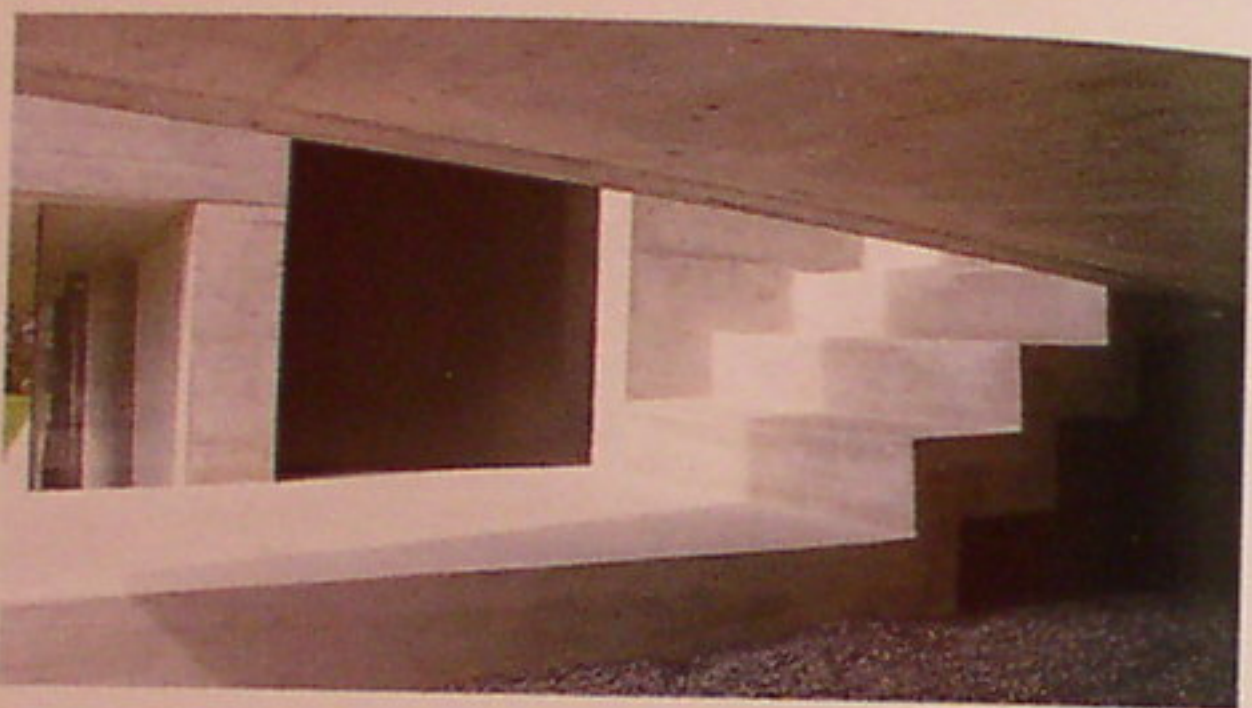
Side elevation



Main elevation



Cross-section

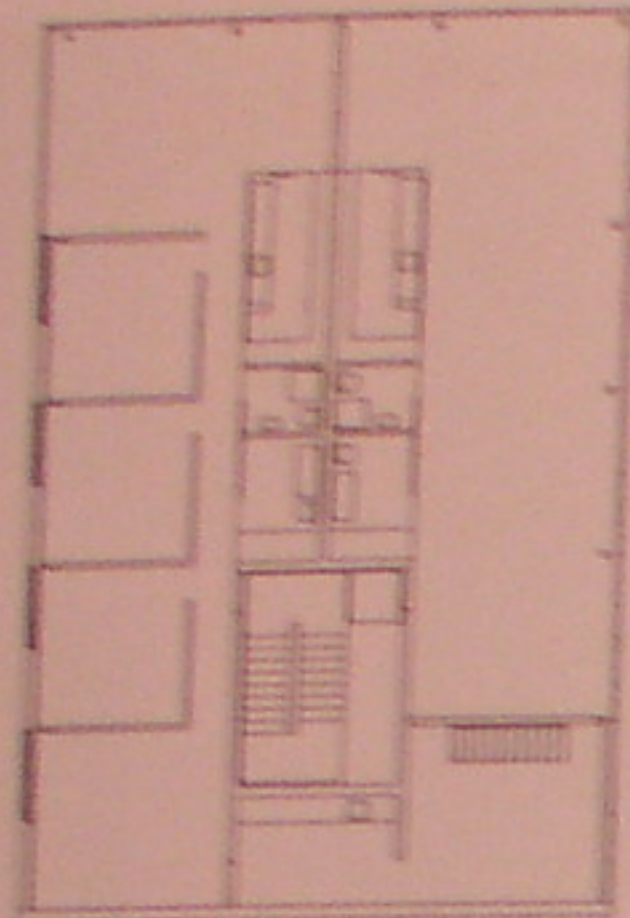


On both the outside and inside of the building there is a predominant use of exposed reinforced concrete and metal frames. These materials seem to glow thanks to the light flowing in from the skylight at the top of the staircase.

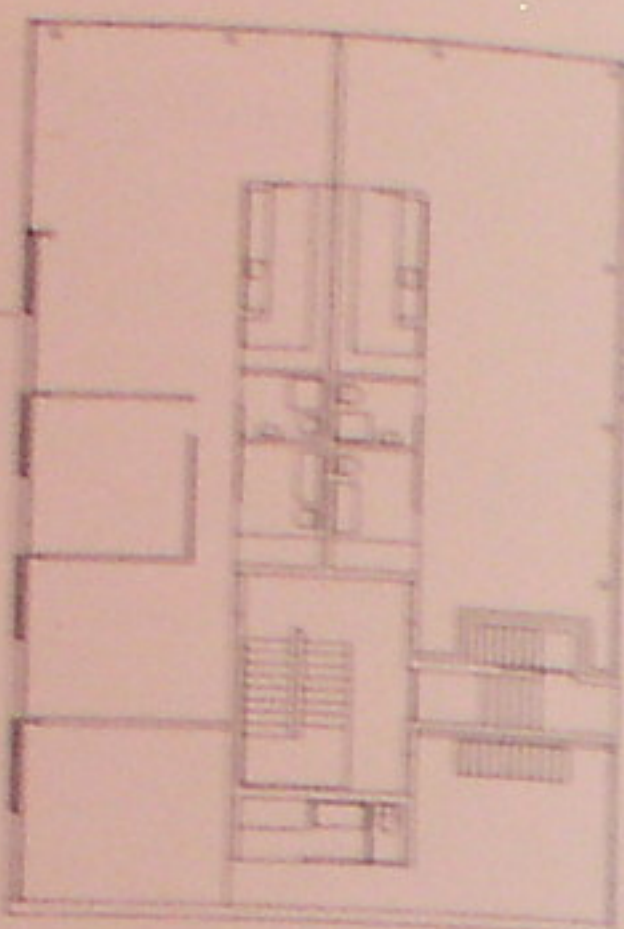




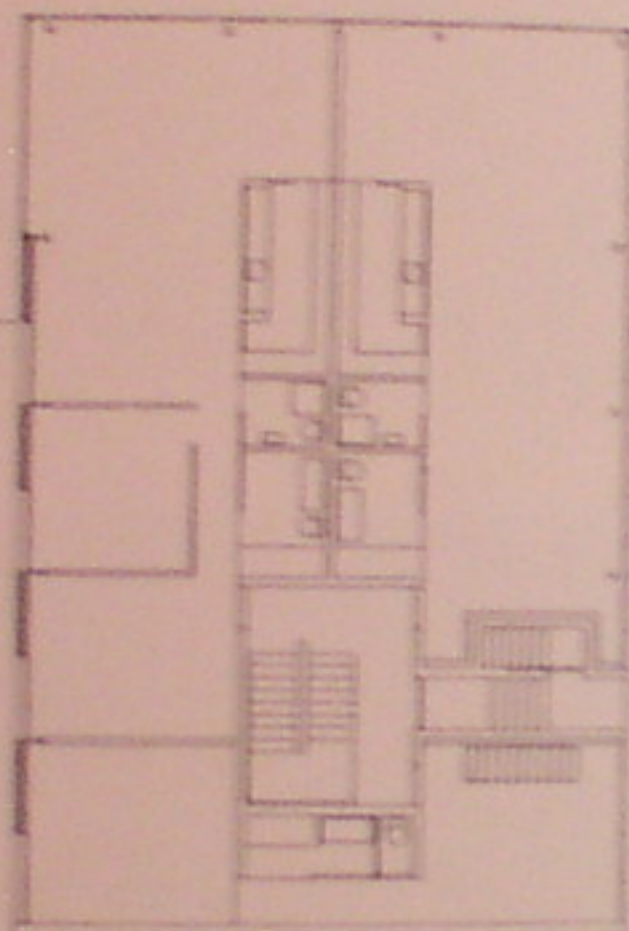
Roof terrace



First floor plan

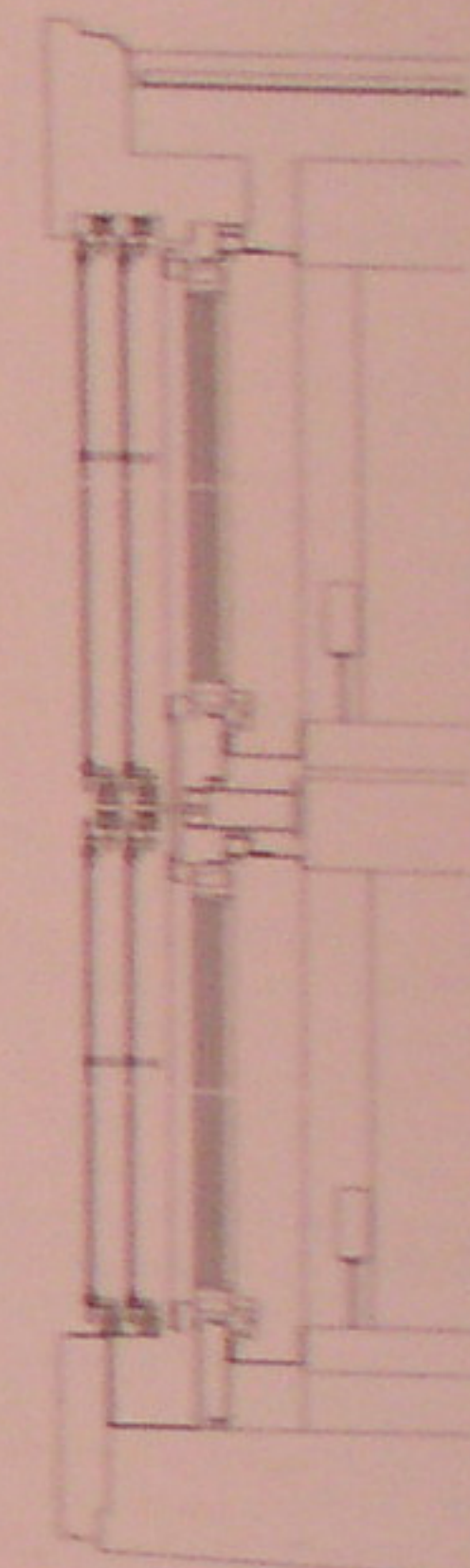


Ground floor plan



Basement floor plan

The structural layout, with service nuclei and load bearing pillars located in a plane set back from the facade, provides total freedom for distributing the interiors and composing the facades. The concrete floor slabs of the upper floors overhang the basement floor. The excavated area is used for parking, while on the upper floors the space houses the staircase and the bathrooms and kitchens of the individual apartments.



Construction section through the facade



On the south side, where the duplex-type dwelling is located, there are no balconies but sliding windows open the apartment toward the lake. The east facade is protected from the sunlight by sliding blinds.



Helin & Siitonen
Experimental House

Boras, Sweden

Living at the end of the 20th century calls for a new approach to planning new housing solutions and new types of houses. This experimental house is formed by two wedges with an atrium between them, i.e. an extended stairwell forming a central common area. All apartments are entered through this area on the ground level, through the staircase and corridors, or using the private stairs directly to the second floor apartments. The connections with the existing human landscape and the verdant nature have served as a starting point in the design of this house. The same principle has been followed in the whole Hestra area, to minimise the changes in the landscape. The house includes 24 one-level apartments on the top floor sized 63 sqm (8 rooms + kitchen) and eight of them of 97 sqm (4 rooms + kitchen). These two-level apartments have a sauna and terrace on the roof. The foyer and the kitchen are located along the atrium, but the bedrooms and the living

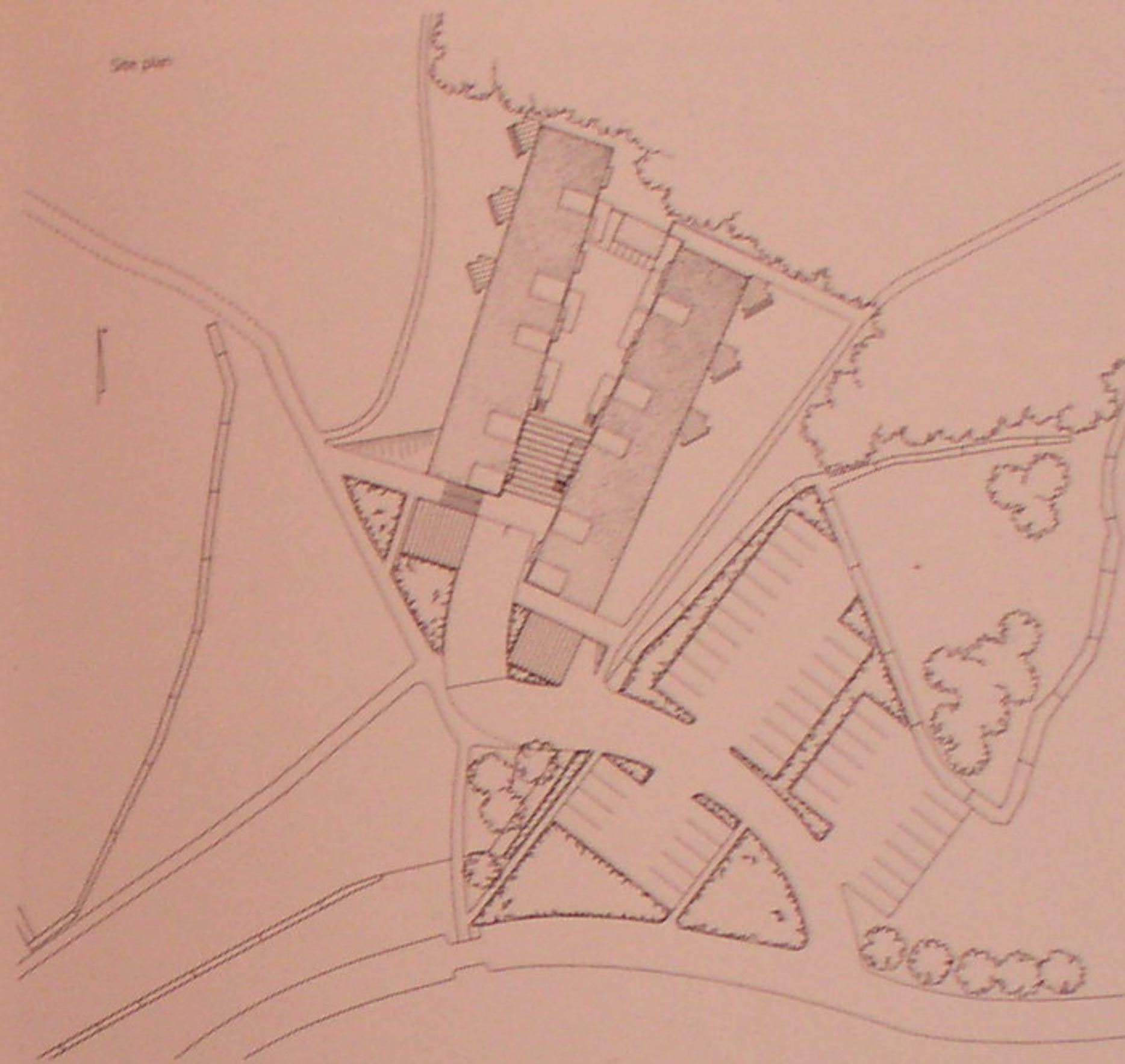
room are along the more private and quiet outer side of the wedge. The apartments are flexible, highly functional in a variety of living conditions and well suited to different lifestyles. The framework of the building is reinforced concrete. To emphasise the connection with nature this building has a turf roof. All vertical installations, air conditioning, plumbing and electrical, are assembled on the facades around the atrium, making them accessible for service and changes.



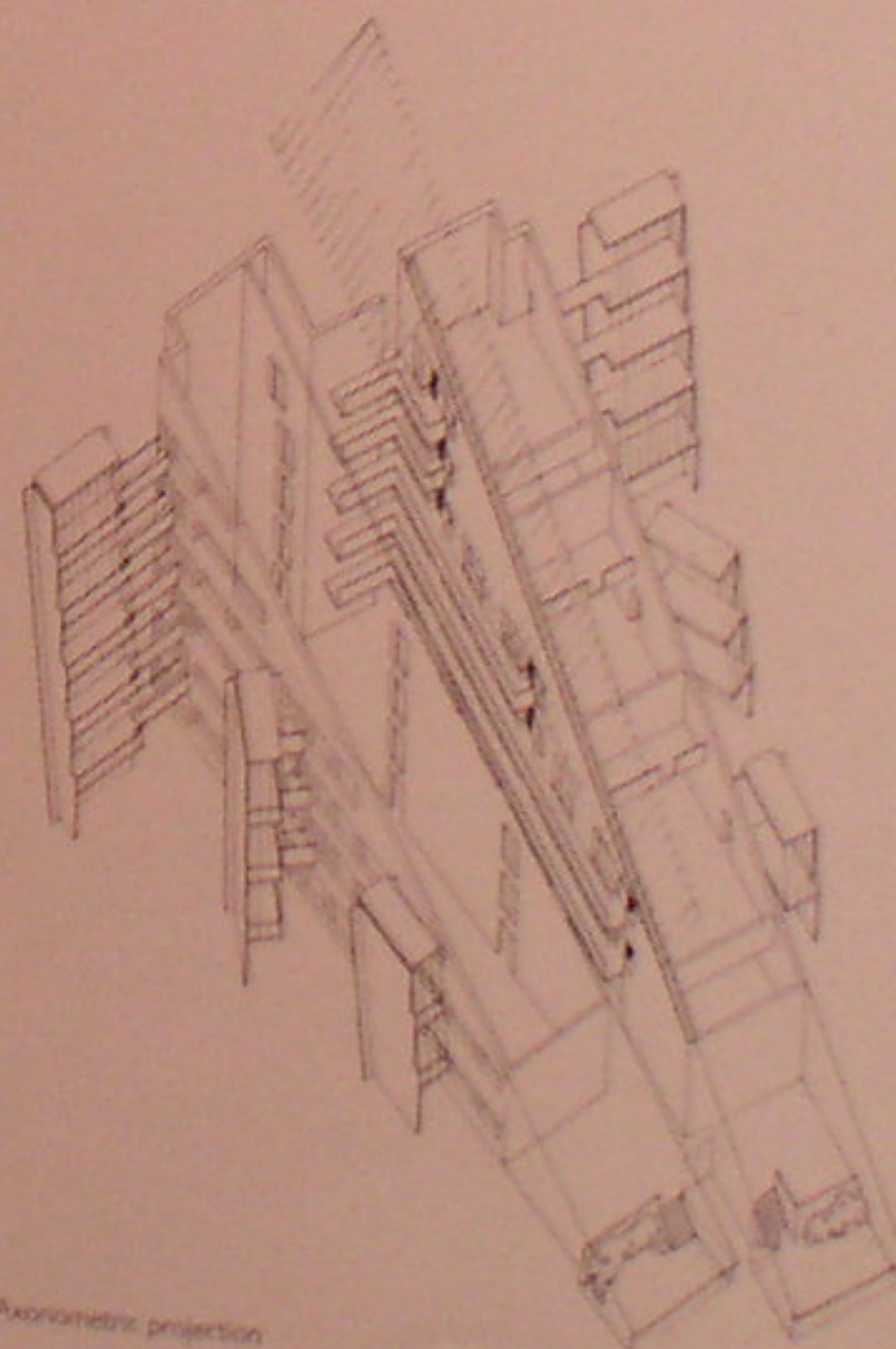
Photograph: Tui Lumio



See plan

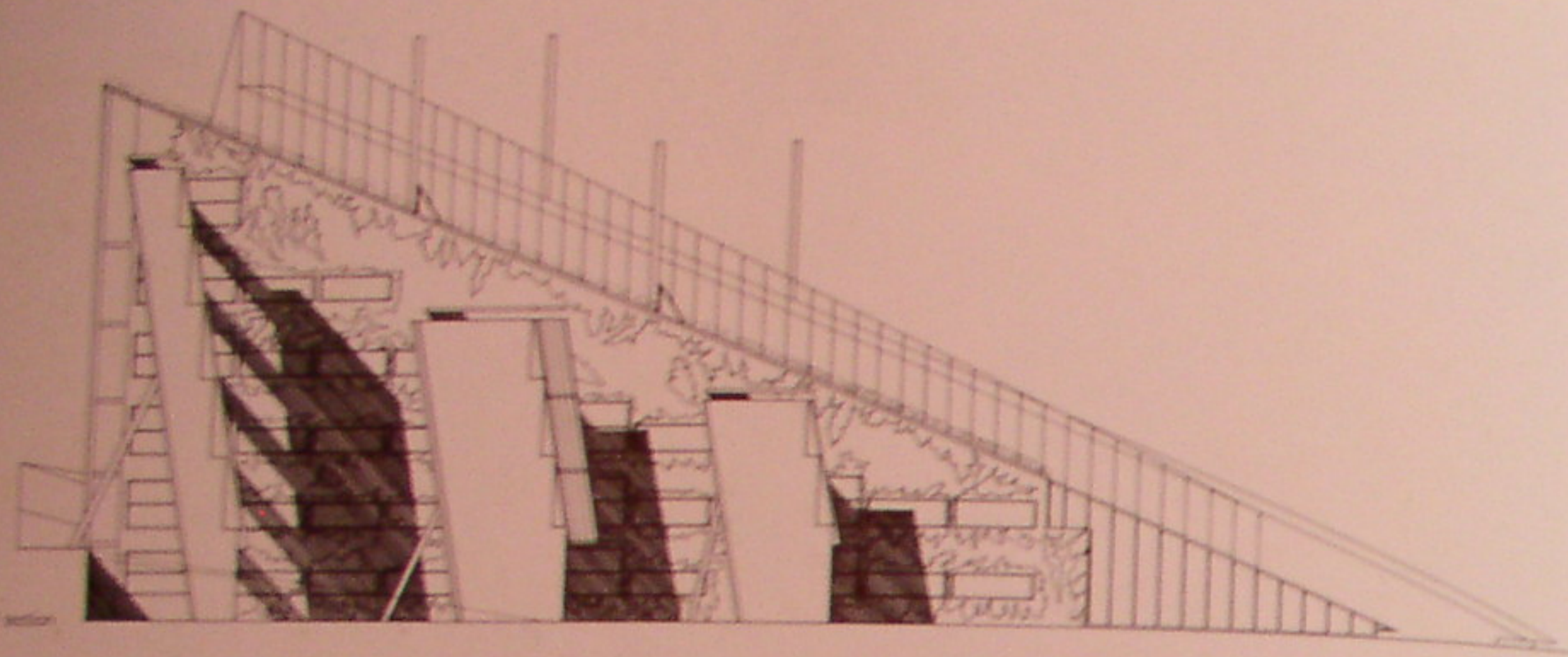


The water insulation is covered by a 20 cm thick layer of sods overlaid with soil and seeded; the future development of the greenery will be the work of nature.

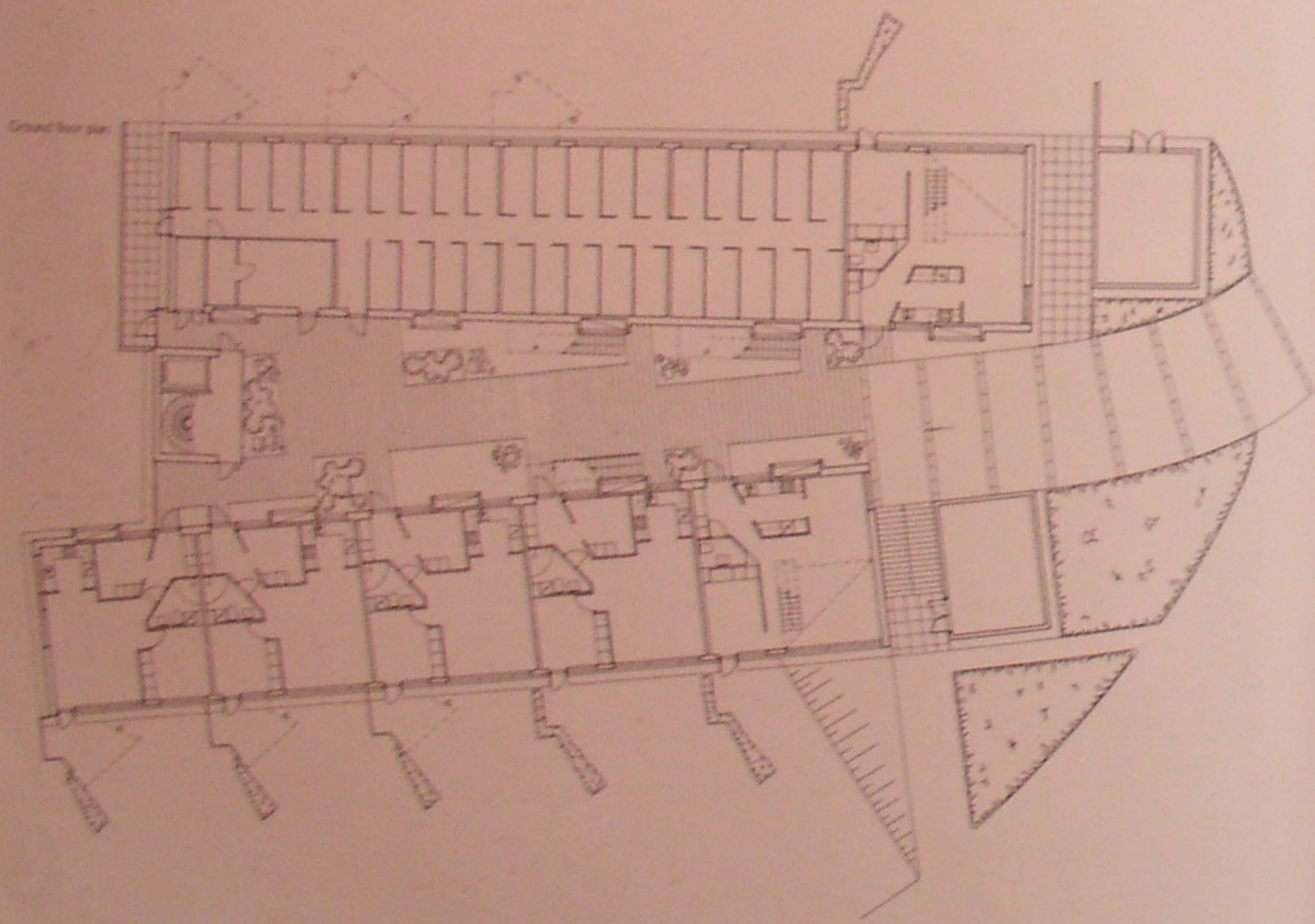


Axonometric projection



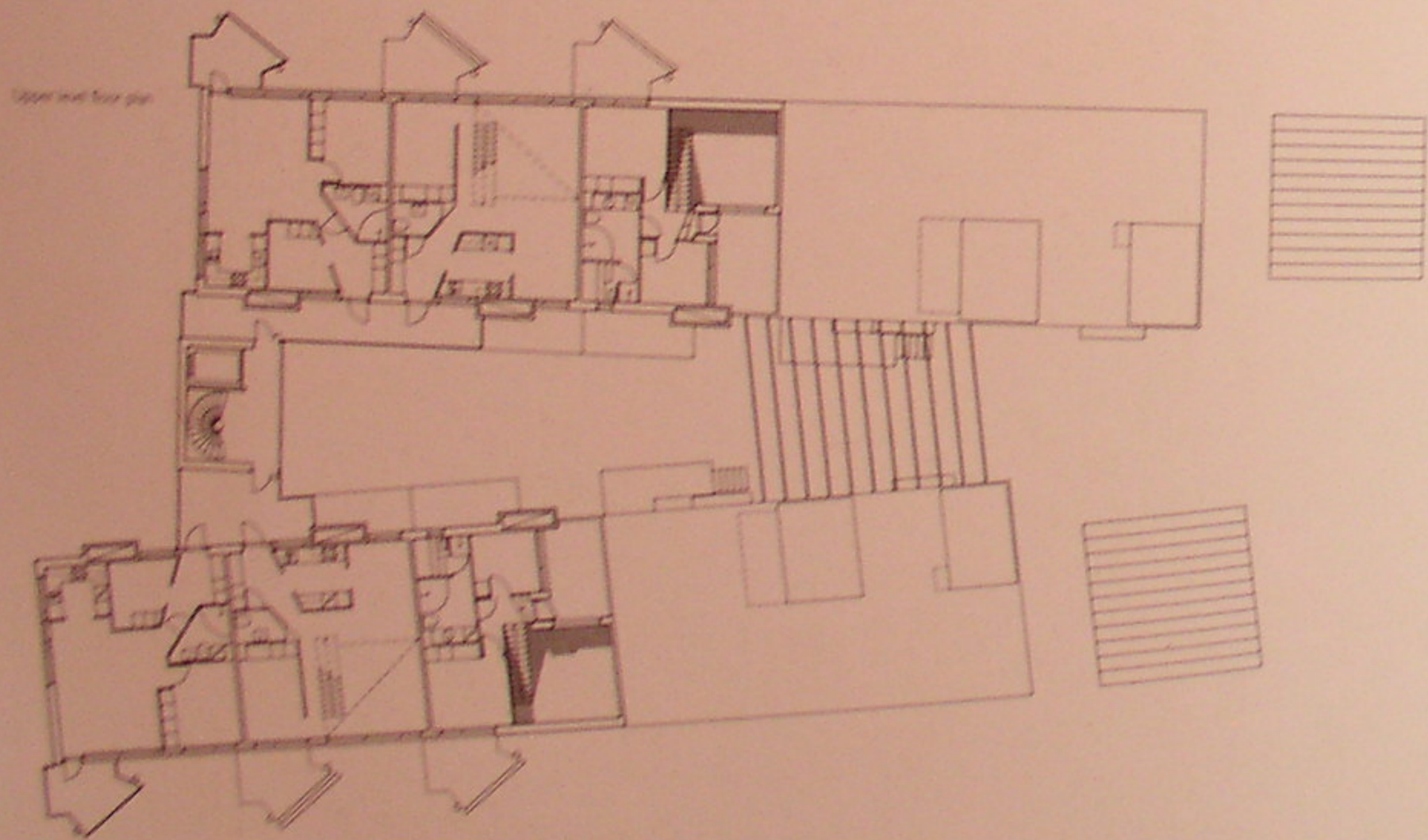
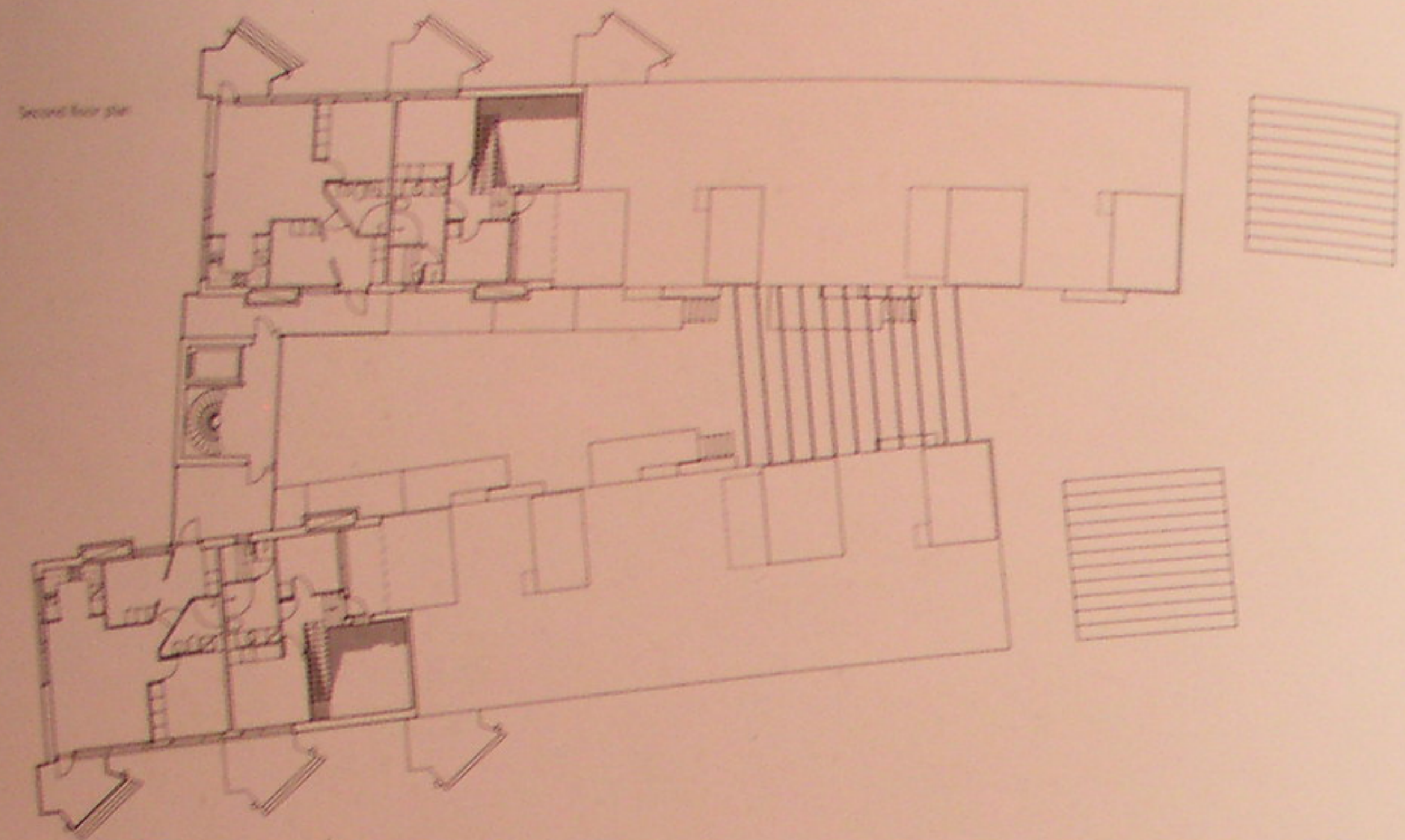


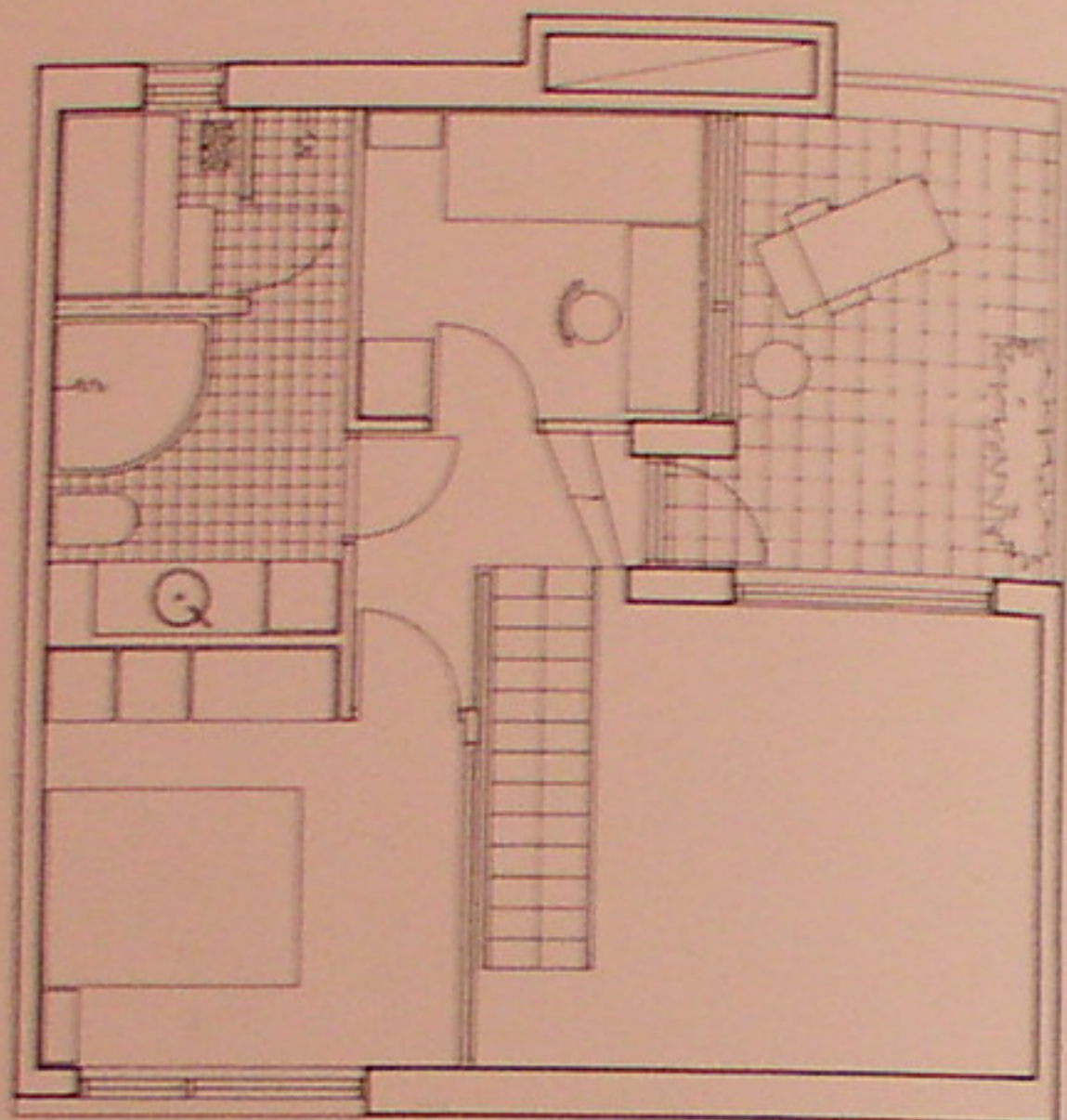
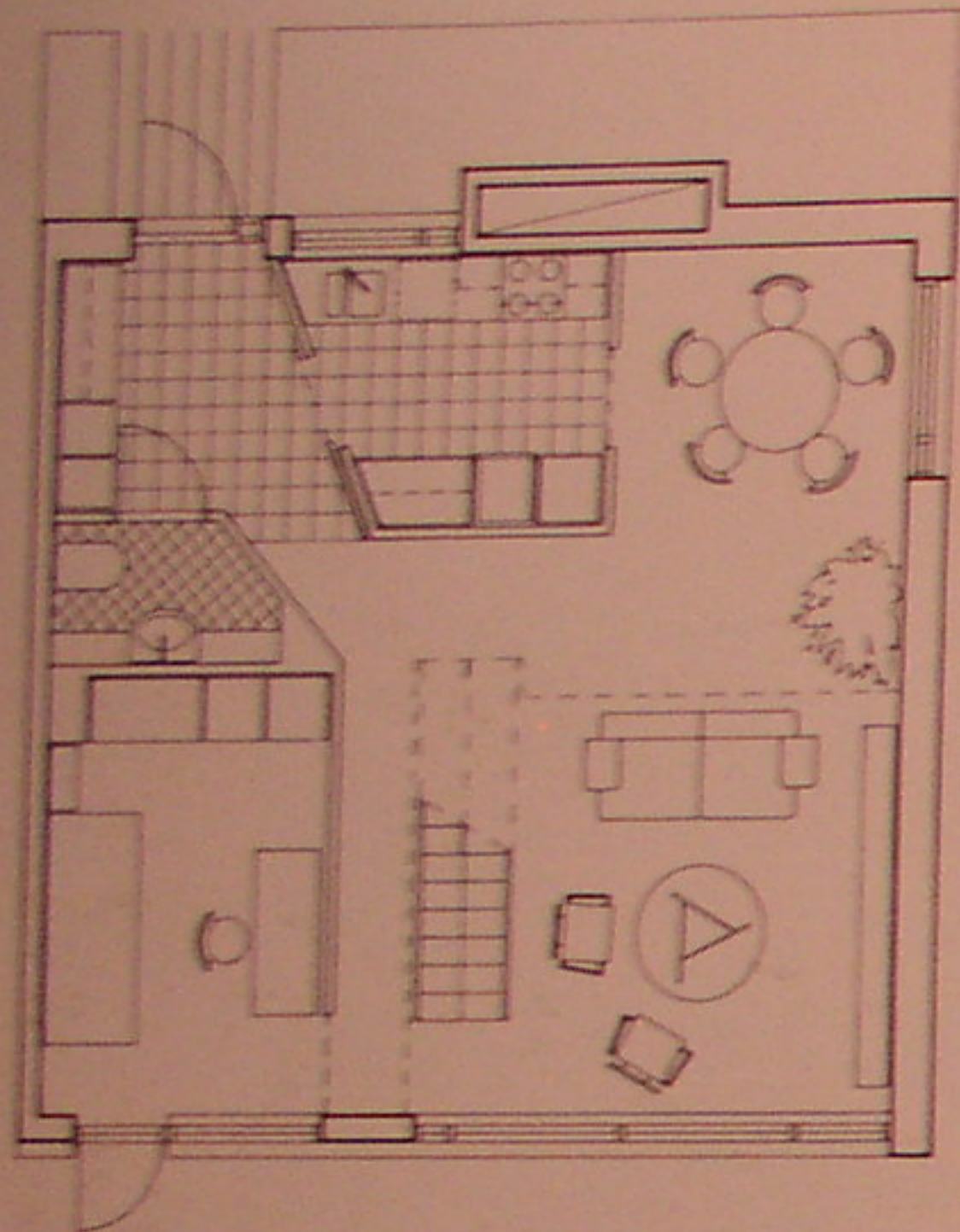
Longitudinal section



Ground floor plan







0 0.5 1 2

STANDARD LEVELS

All these apartments have penetration to two different directions, which makes them spacious and well lit. This impression is emphasized by the long diagonal views from the entrance, through the living room to the surrounding nature.



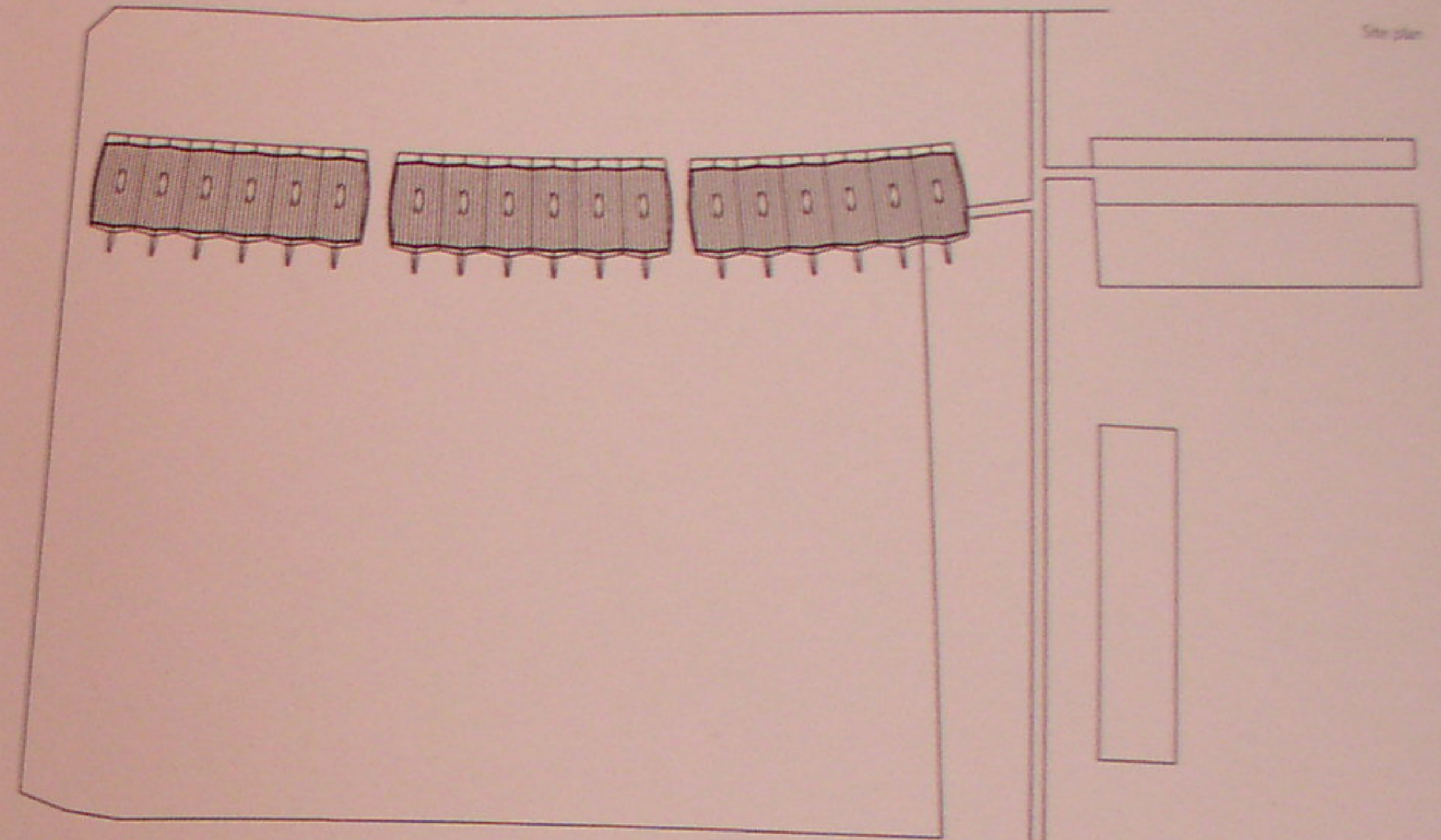
Santiago Calatrava
Buchen Housing Estate
 Würenlingen, Suiza

Coexisting with other developments in an open landscape, this series of homes is positioned parallel to the main road of the small town of Würenlingen, close to Zürich. The project called for the construction of twenty-four free-standing dwellings to be arranged in two twelve-unit rows flanking a square, and three groups of six terraced houses to the south of the site, right at the edge of a wooded area. The client, Remer Real Estate, specified concrete to be the main material used in the entire colony for which reason all the external facades are constructed with prefabricated concrete elements. The shape of the building—with the top floor having a wider floor area than the lower ones—is an account of restrictive conditions of the site. The land drops down slightly from the woods, and the slope is used to lock the section and create a series of exterior spaces at different levels. On the low northern side the ground floor opens on to the spa-

acious main entrance portico, while on the other side, staircases—one for each successive pair of units—connect the back doors to the wood's raised land. The backyards on this level are stepped onto straight from the living rooms, which stretch from front to rear. The rooms of a more public nature look out to the double-height portico, creating a semi-glazed facade. Only a narrow concrete panel separates one volume from the other. The volume containing the top floor bedrooms—a total of three per unit—begins right above this continuous and communal arcade space to stretch back toward the woods under a shell-shaped roof. The forward projection of the upper floor is accentuated by the windows of the front bedrooms, which look like eyes staring vacantly at the landscape. A stylised pillar situated at the transversal axis of each dwelling sustains the load of the top floor obliquely, and gives the complex its characteristic image.

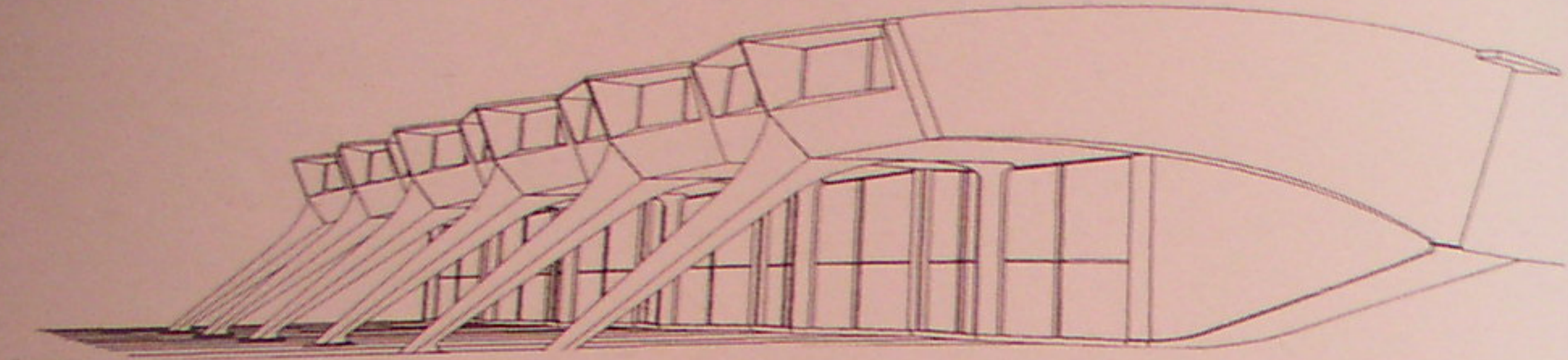


Fotografías Hans Egg

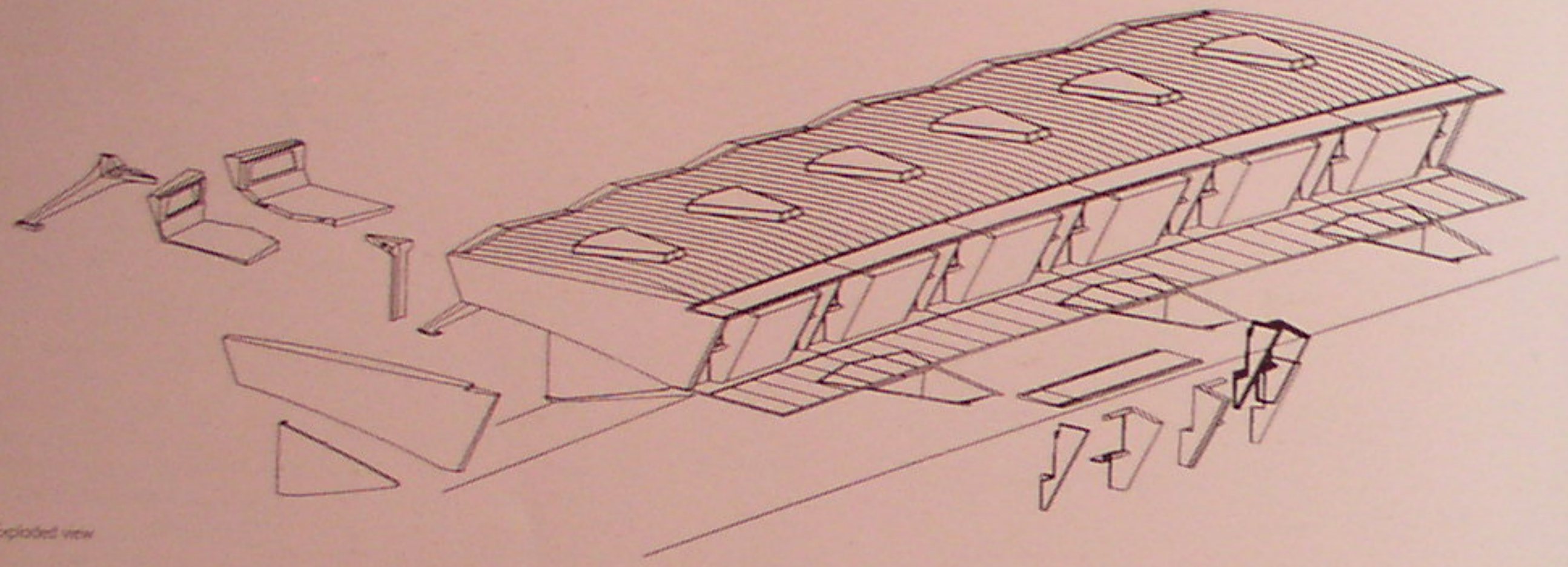


The complex, built mainly in concrete, runs parallel to the main road. The outer walls are made of prefabricated concrete elements.



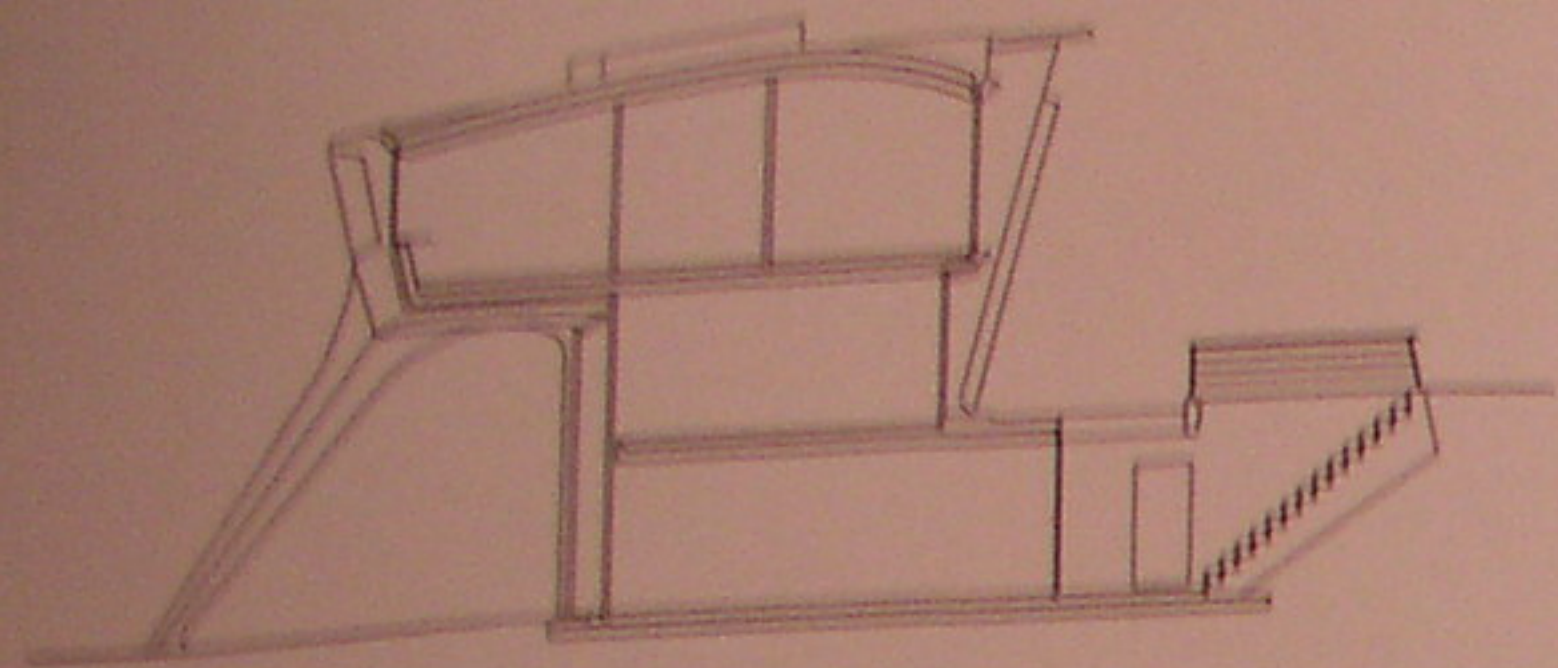


Perspective



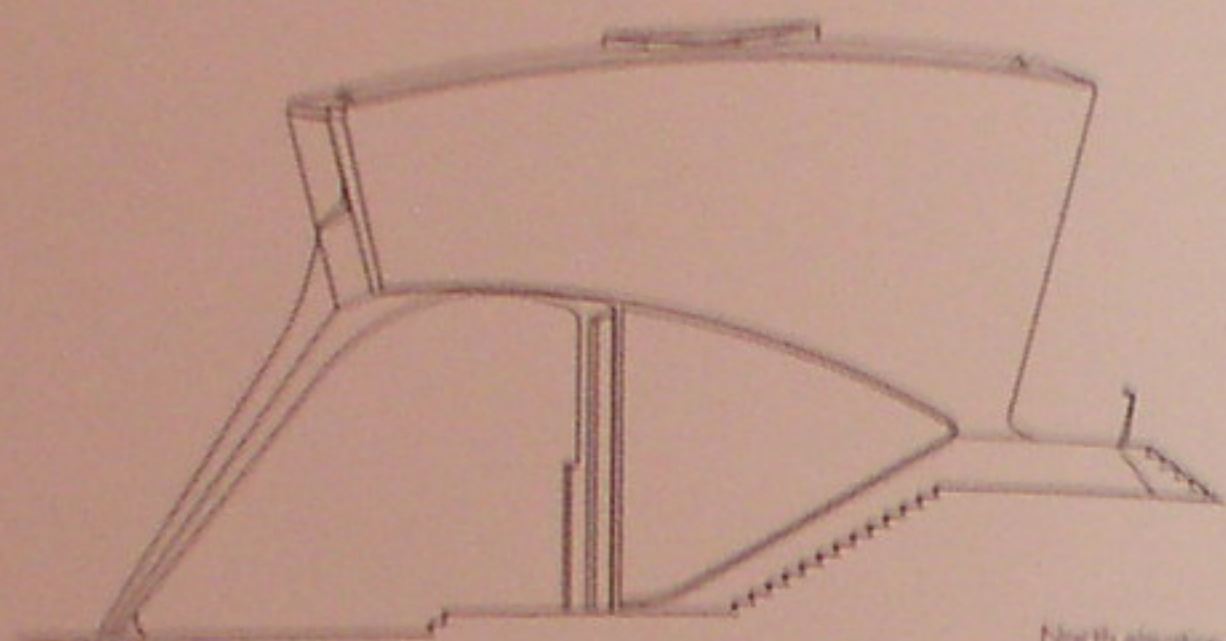
Exploded view



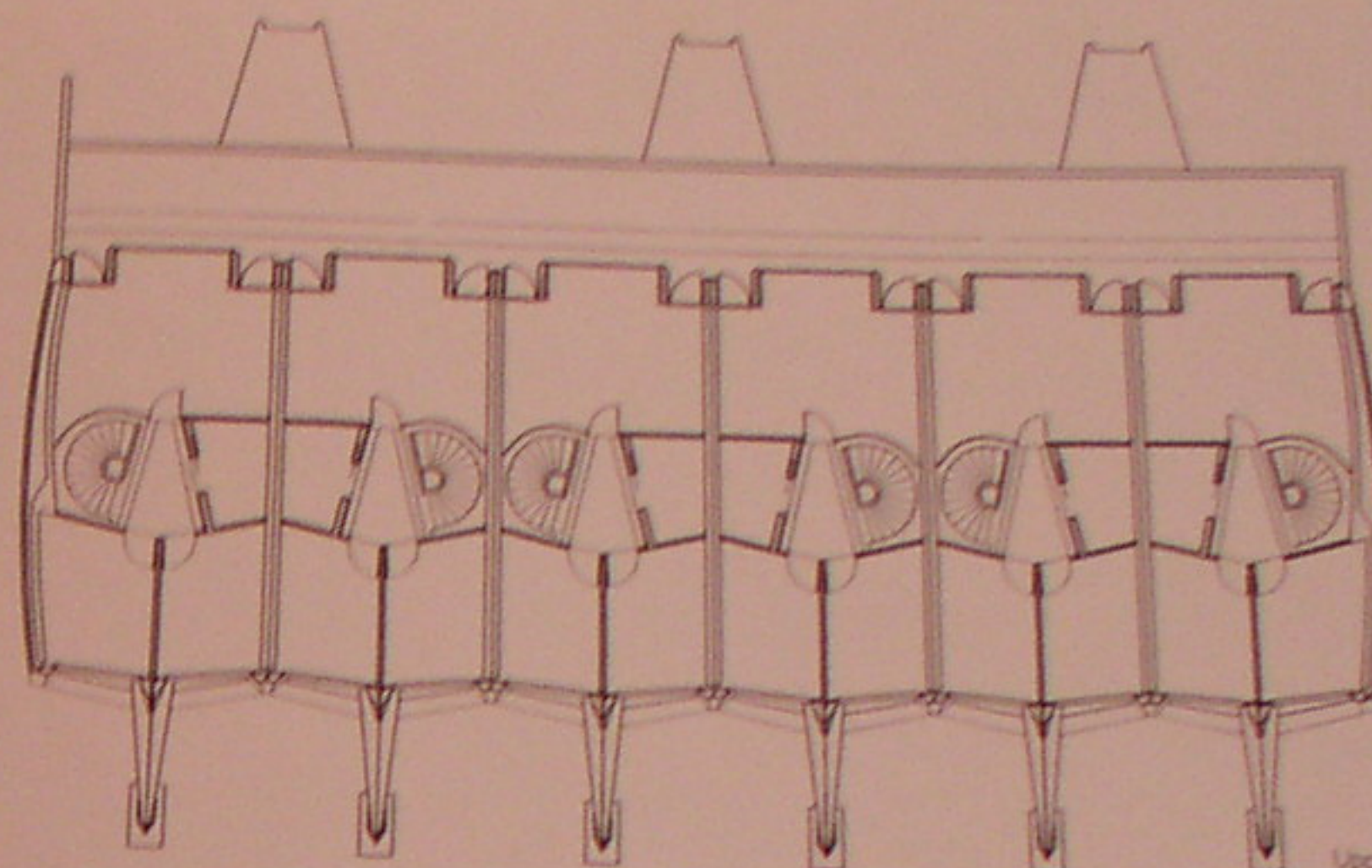


East section

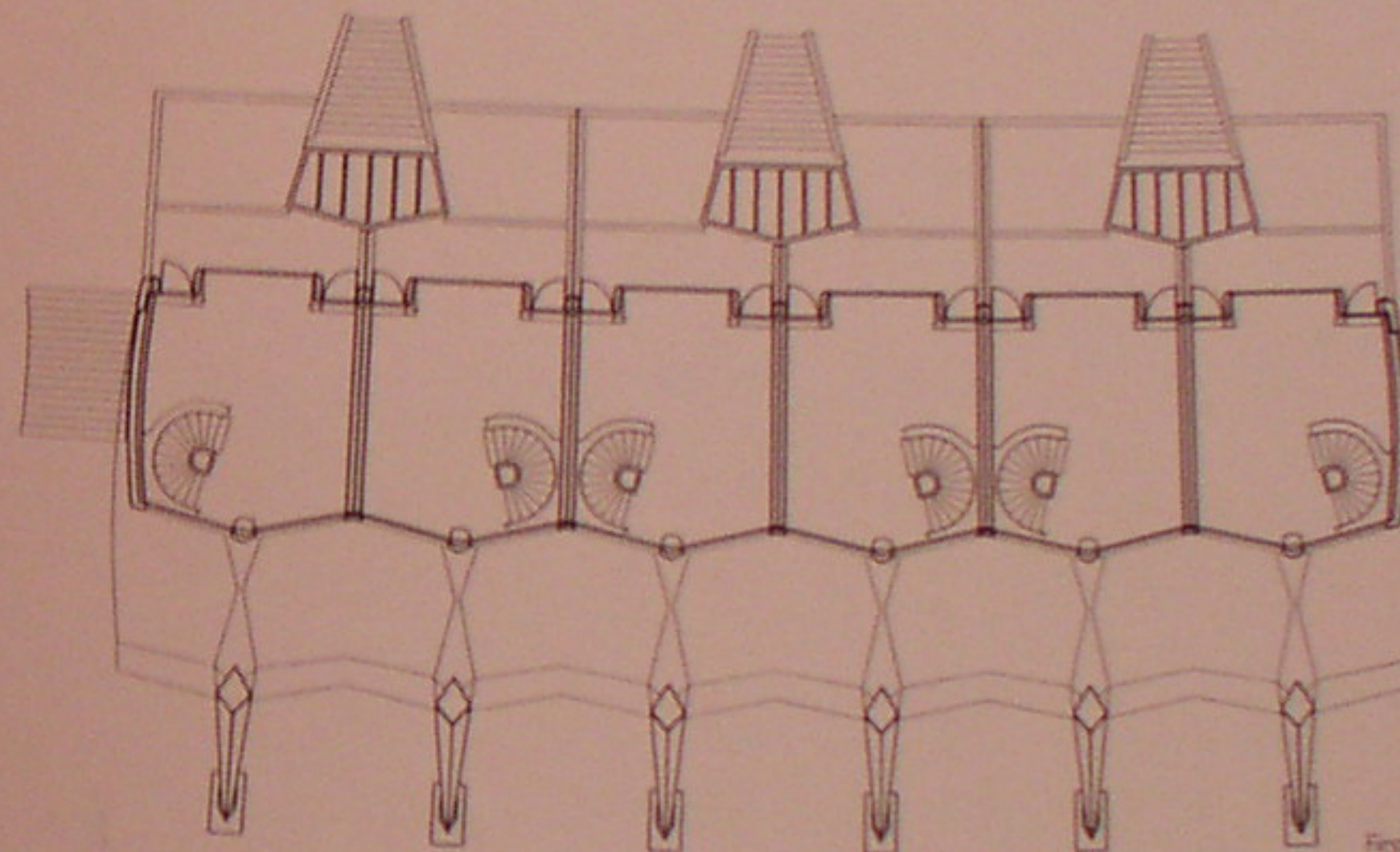
The doublets were fitted into the sloping terrain creating outdoor spaces on several levels. The upper volume housing the classrooms is supported by stylized pillars that transfer the load obliquely to the ground and characterize the external appearance of the complex.



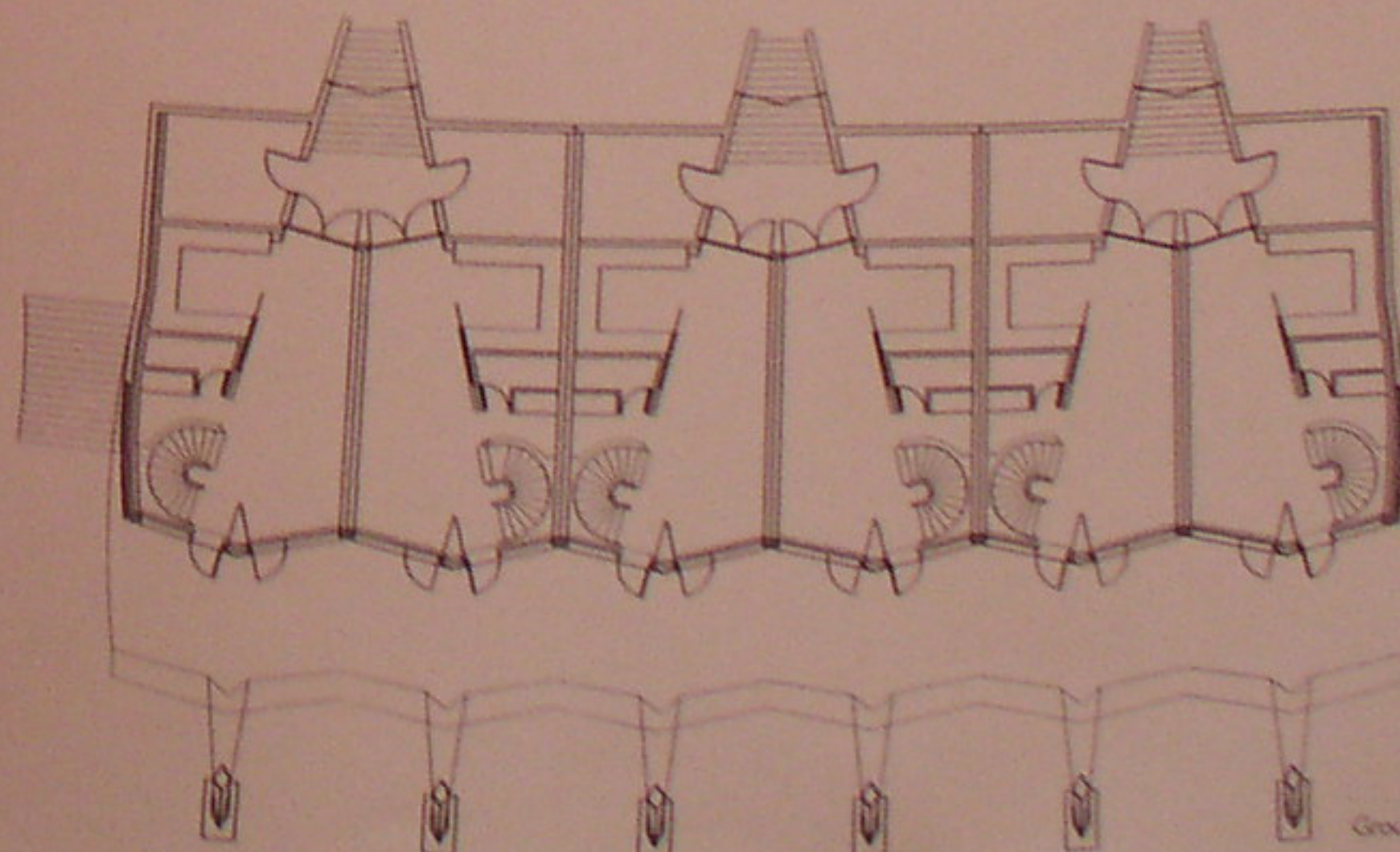
North elevation



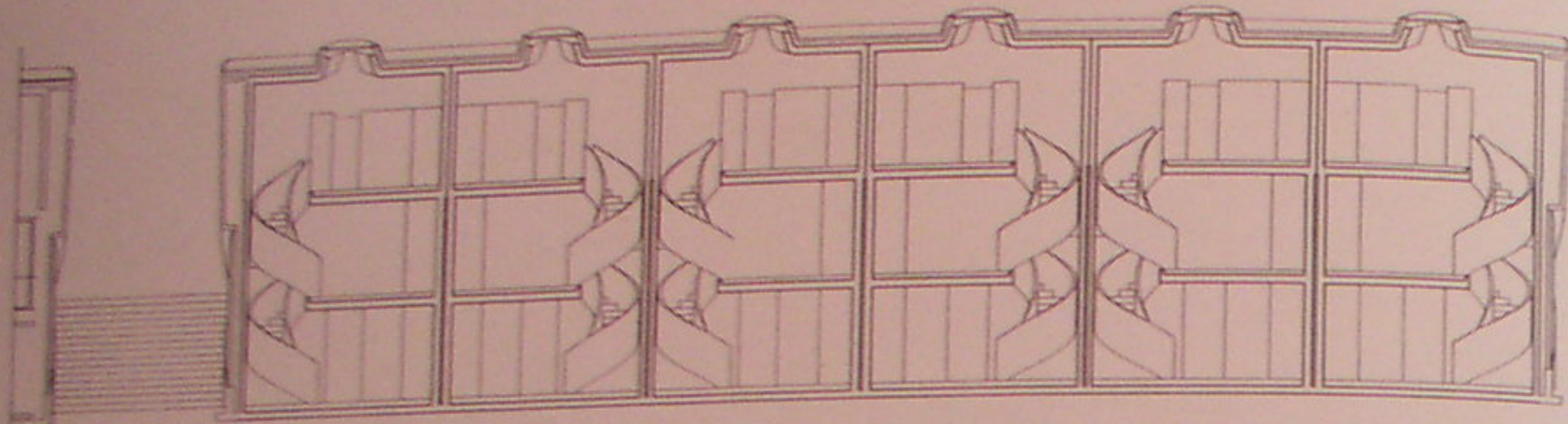
Upper floor plan



First floor plan

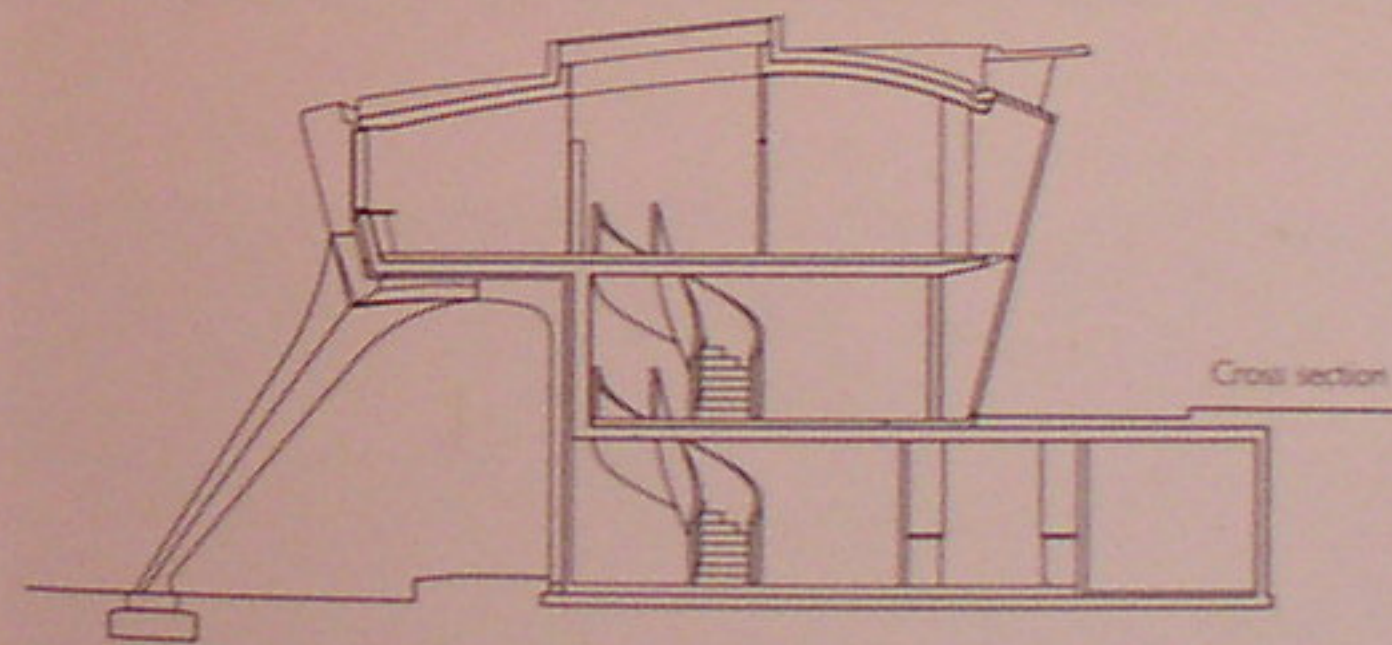


Ground floor plan



Longitudinal section

The more public premises open onto the double-height portico that is common to all the dwellings. Above this space the upper volumes of the dwellings protrude, separated only by small screens.



Cross section



Manfred Wolff-Plottegg

Wohnbebauung Seiersberg

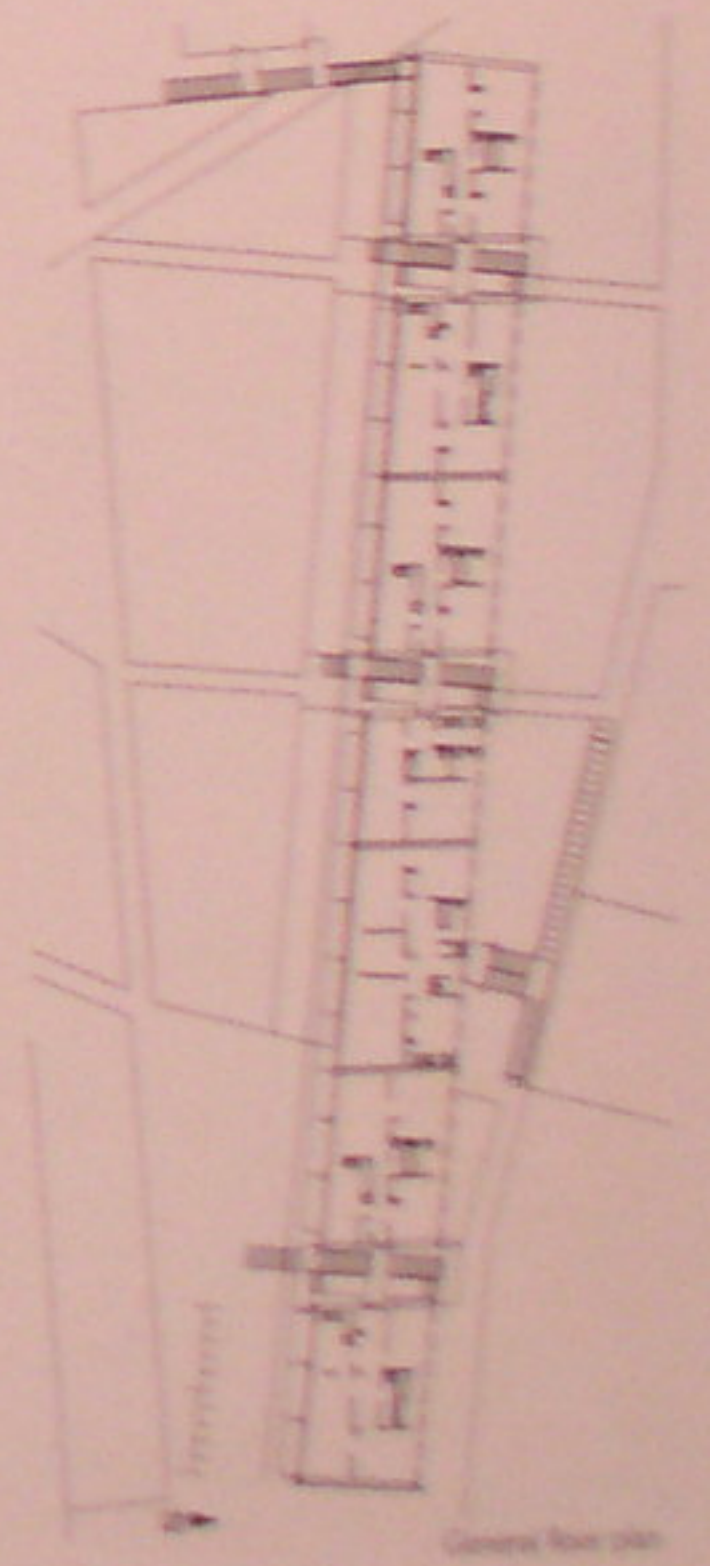
Seiersberg, Austria

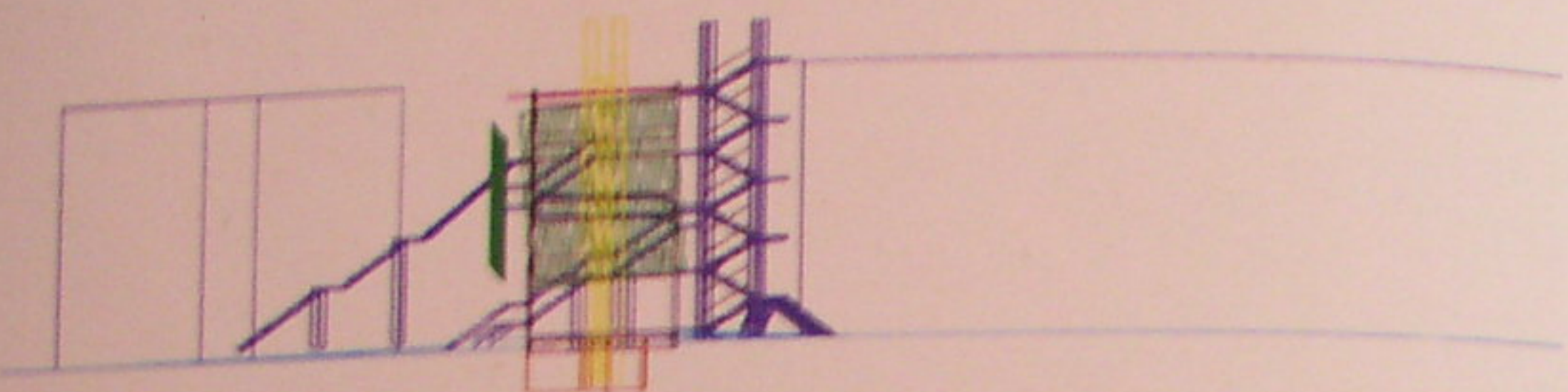
Faced with one block, that is still a fragment of the residential settlement, one is clearly reminded of over one hundred years of tradition of Styrian workers homes. However, historicism was certainly not on Wolff-Plottegg's mind. The old type of houses with access balconies of the ore, iron and coal regions with their small private rooms and their oversized connecting common areas have here entered into a kind of ingenious synthesis with the ever changing values of the modern residential block. The old features are therefore not part of convention, but only of the handling of convention. Plottegg designed a type of house with two flats per floor. The privatised outside zone – the balconies – is oriented towards the south and the development passes through this zone. Thus, the architect does not only destroy the hermetics of "front" and "back", he also entwines private and common spaces and creates a communication area. In addition, the

common "action area" made up of compartments becomes a sort of multi-storey "simultaneous stage" due to the huge braced girder of the suspension of the balcony. The main characteristic of the flats is their individual permeability. The floor-to-ceiling windows and doors provide the spatial springiness with a certain noblesse. In addition, the most important rooms are trapezoidal, since the eye always perceives the larger dimensions. A similar trick makes the zone of the balconies wider; the continuous braced girder angles slightly away from the facade so that the actual room is slightly detached from the visual one. The rear of the building, a transparent striped facade becomes "out of scale" as it obscures its length and height in favour of the large form, thus forming a dialogue with the dimensions of the context's architecture.



The scheme of the Seiersberg project arises from the redevelopment of an area of low density development located on the outskirts of the Swiss city of Graz. The architect Manfred Wolff-Plottegg tried to break with the classic model of suburban buildings, creating a very sunny architecture and enjoying a high degree of privacy regarding the interiors.





Cross-section



Large glass four-to-eating openings increase the dimensions of the rooms visually. The effect is increased by a trapezoidal ground plan. The transparency and generosity of the apartments guarantee space width and flexibility. The building can be used well without compromising its architecture.



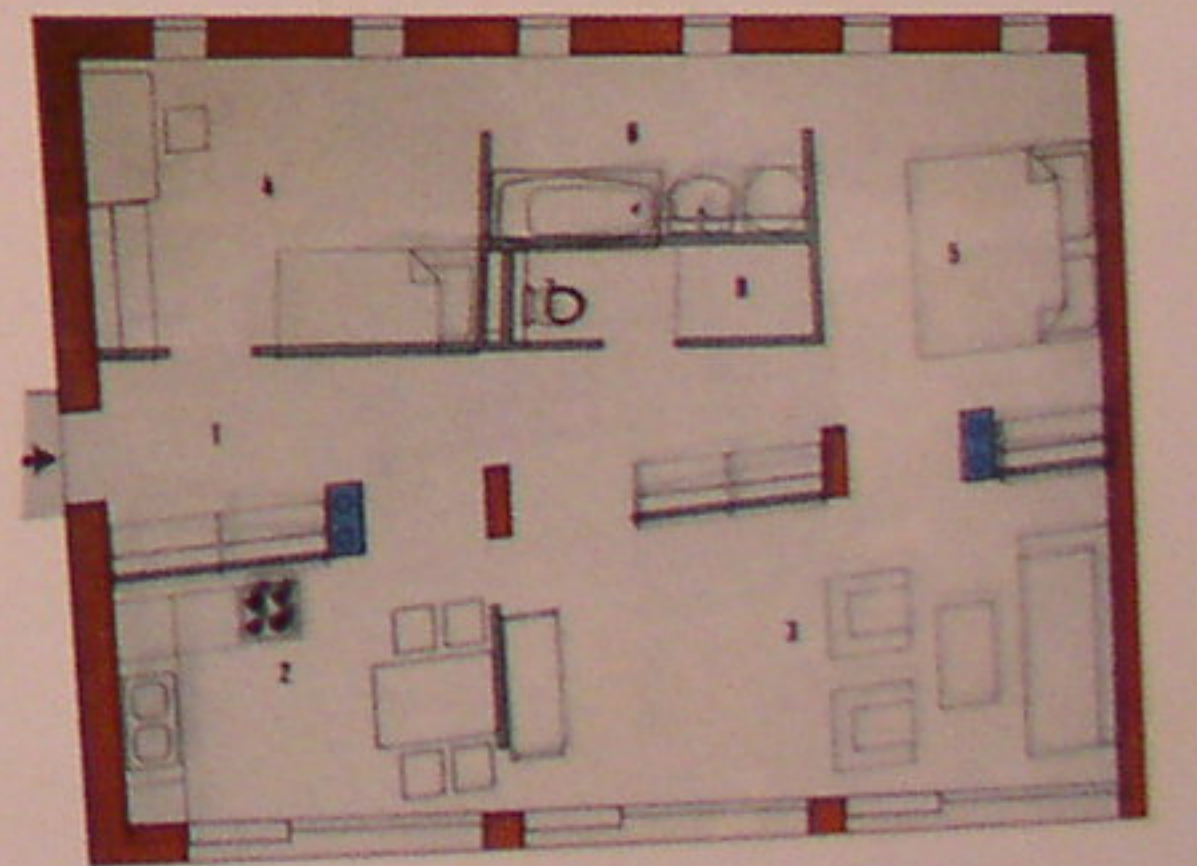


The blocks were arranged longitudinally. A central axis and the location of the kitchen and bathrooms structure the layout of the interior of the dwellings.



Typical plan of the apartments

- 1. Entrance
- 2. Kitchen
- 3. Living room
- 4. Bedroom
- 5. Main bedroom
- 6. Bathroom
- 7. Toilet
- 8. Shower



Khun Fischer

Leimatt

Oberwil-Zug, Switzerland

Due to the new economic circumstances there is once more a market for economy housing. This project forms part of a group of seven in which Khun Fischer & Partner have created economical accommodation through the skillful use of zoning and construction.

Swiss pragmatism is the keynote. Conventional local building techniques are used, and small defects are allowed. Cheaper materials and few elements are used in response to the question: what is really needed?

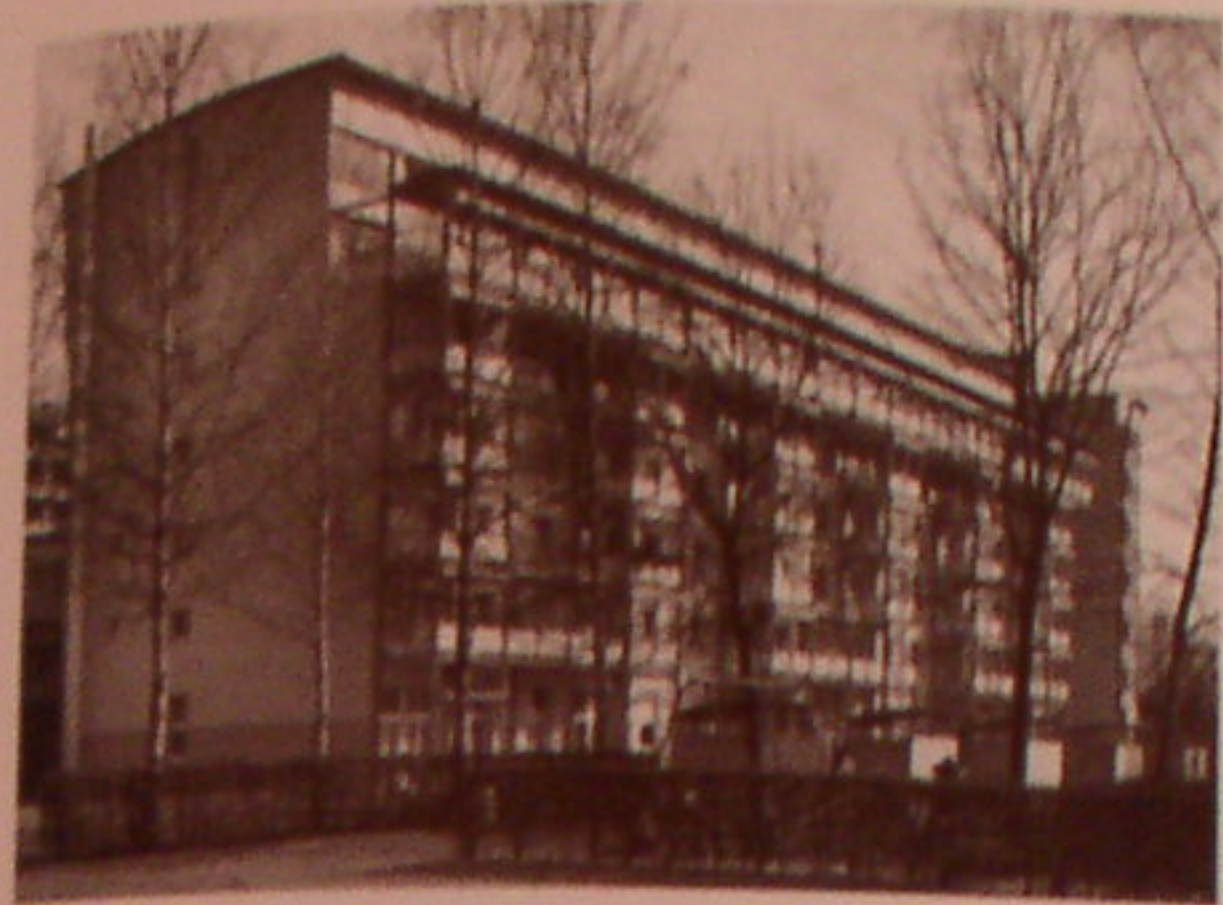
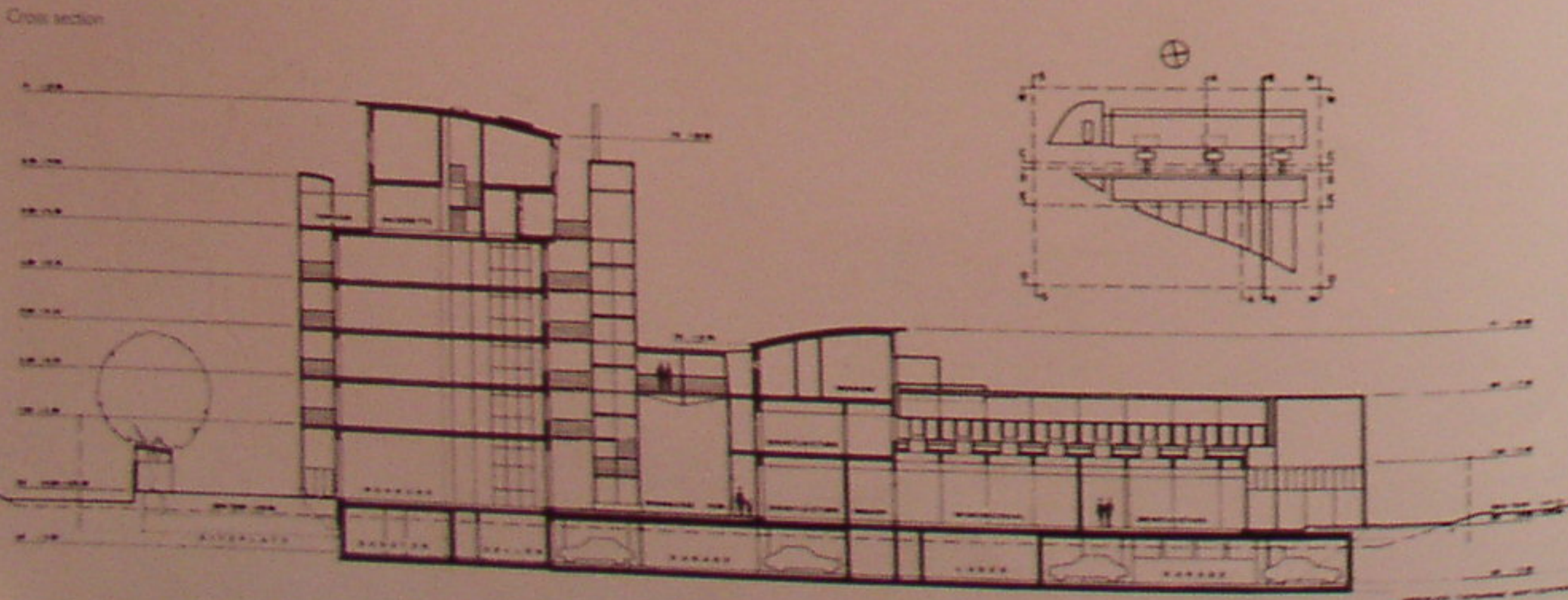
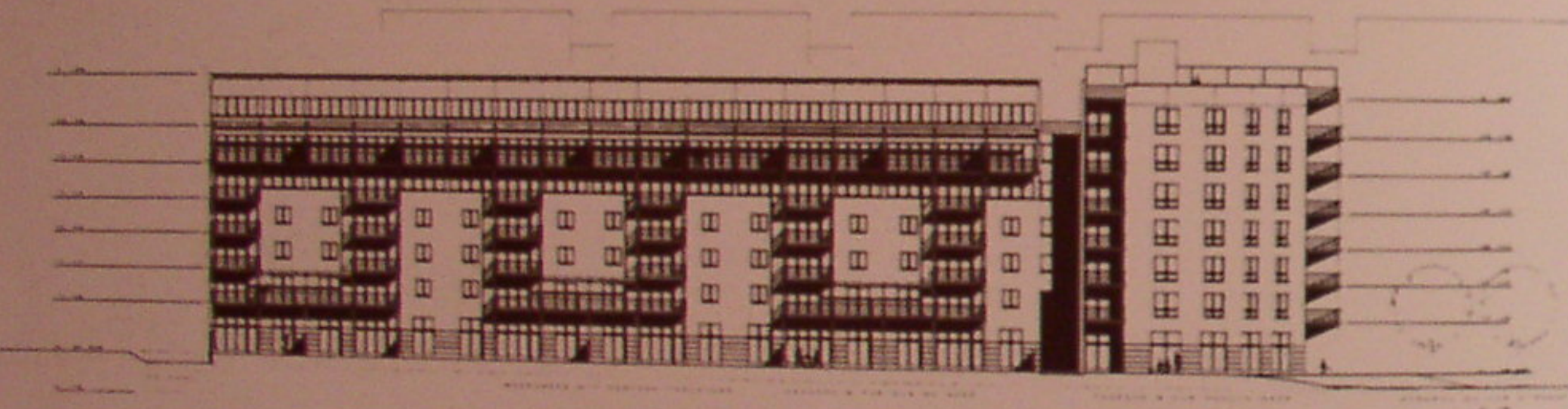
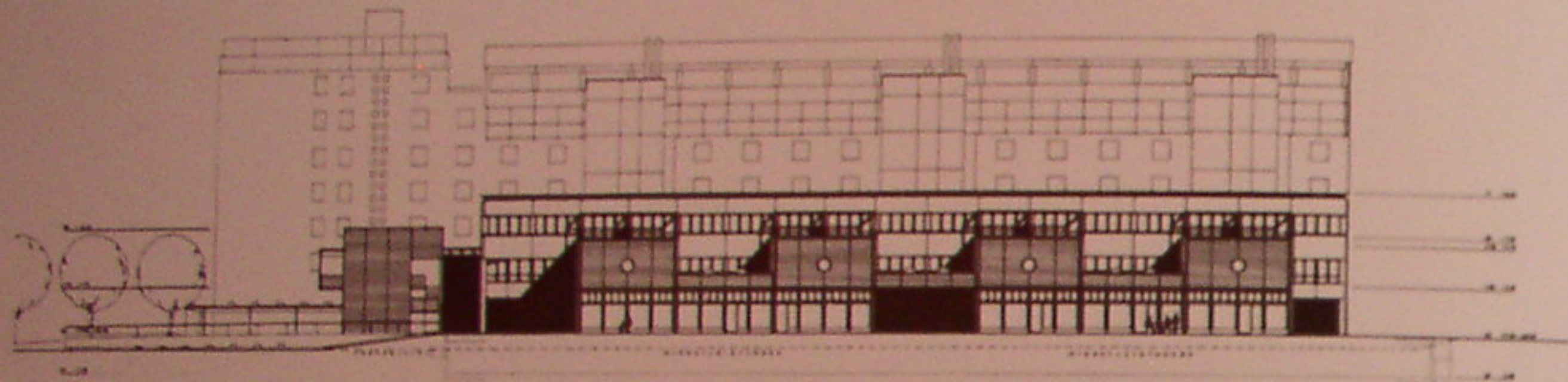
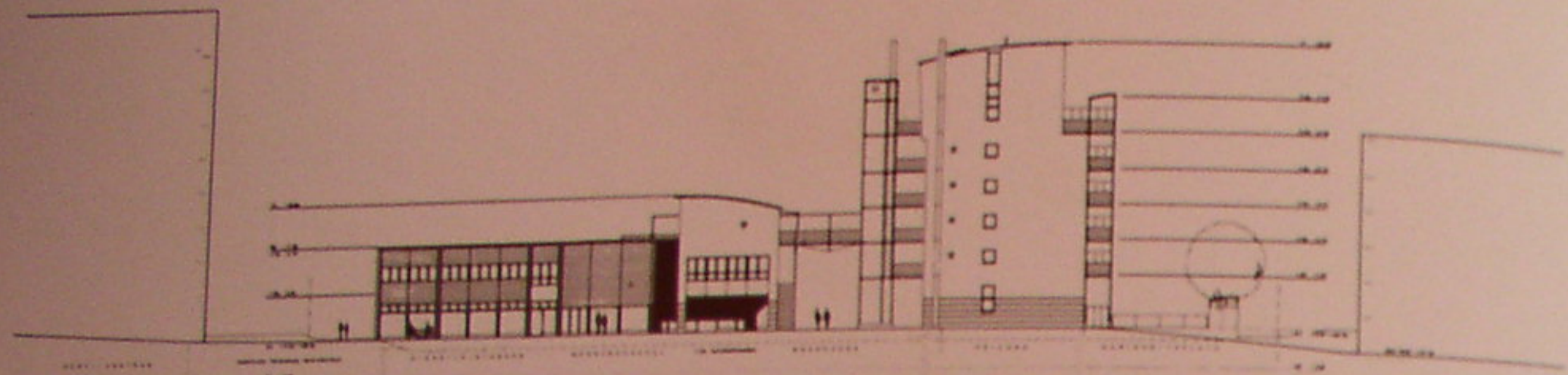
But economy also leads to an astonishing flexibility of design and use. All the walls are straight and rise vertically through all floors. Each room has the same width, so when halved, special entrances, bathrooms and internal halls can be created. Two room widths provide a range of possibilities.

It is possible to change the arrangement of the individual apartment units during the design and building stage, and to adapt the space of each apartment during use. Both

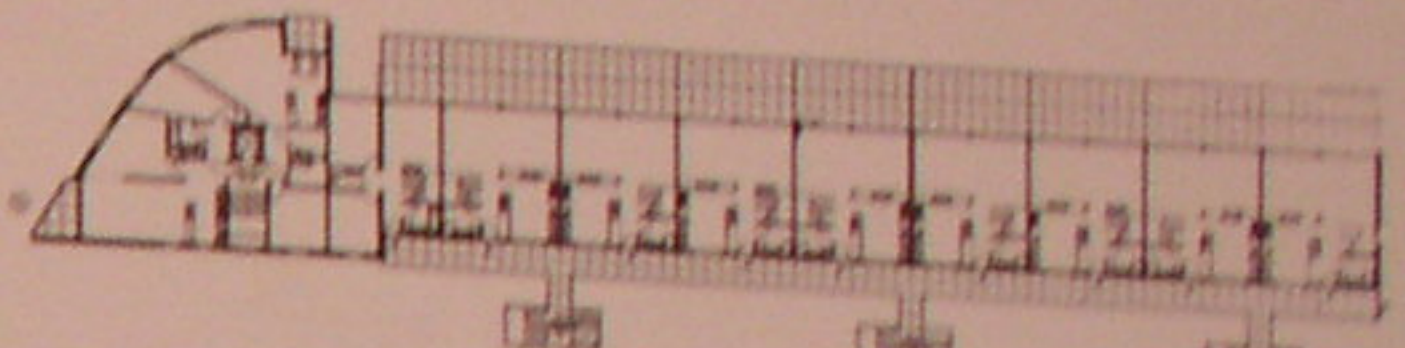
types of flexibility are reached by the same means: using "switch rooms", "separation rooms" and the corridor zones as free intermediate axes. Switch rooms can be added to the left or right apartment through the modification of the layout of the doors and corridor ends. Separation rooms are always near to the second bathroom of a large apartment. Thus through the incorporation of a small kitchen a small flat can be separated from the main one. Each apartment has a front and a back. The front is the entrance and the rear the garden facade. At the front is a semi-private entrance walkway and at the back a private balcony.

Khun Fischer & Partner use accumulation as a solution to the building of apartments. They show that much can be learned from the past at a time when little new remains to be discovered.

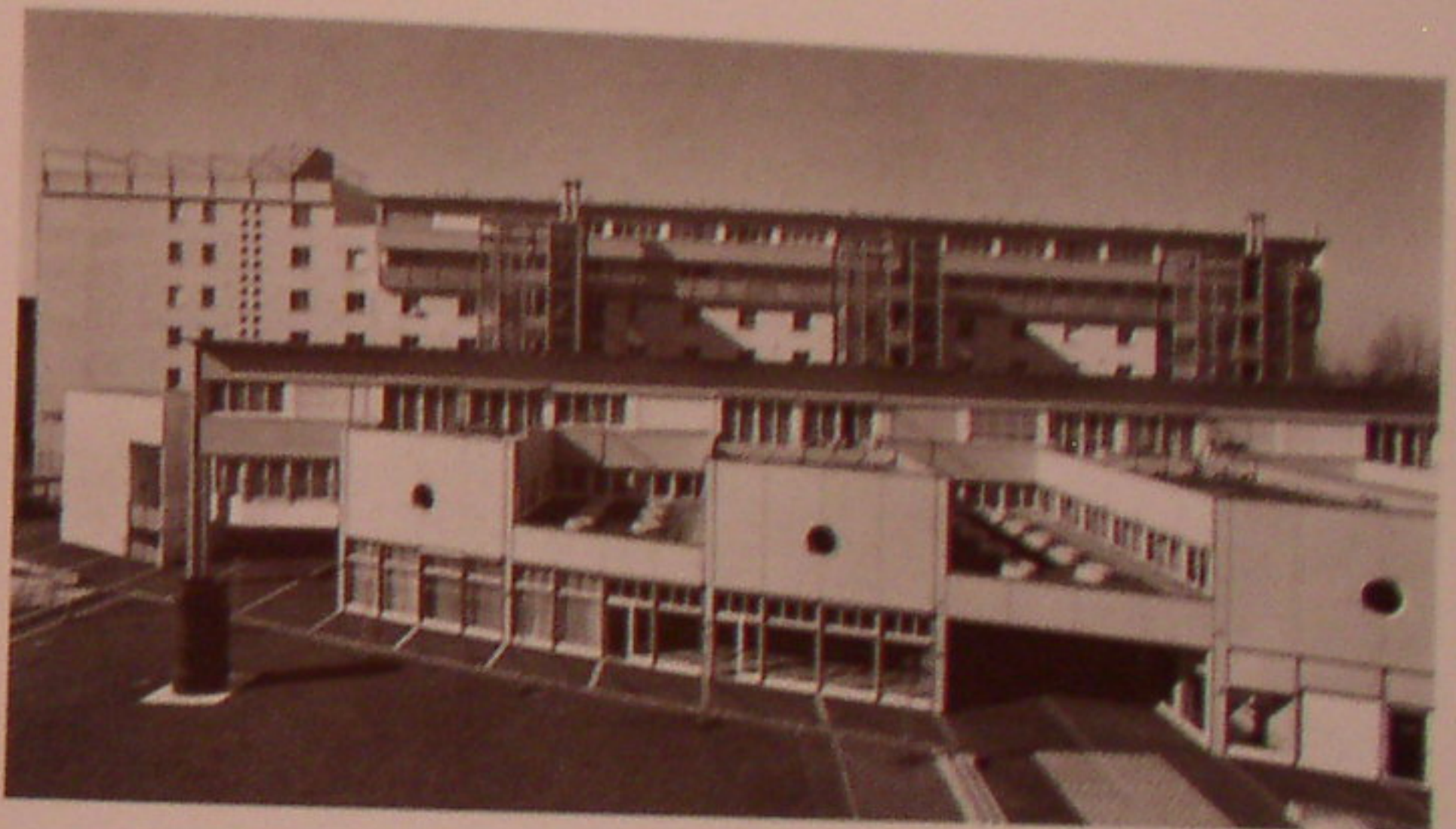


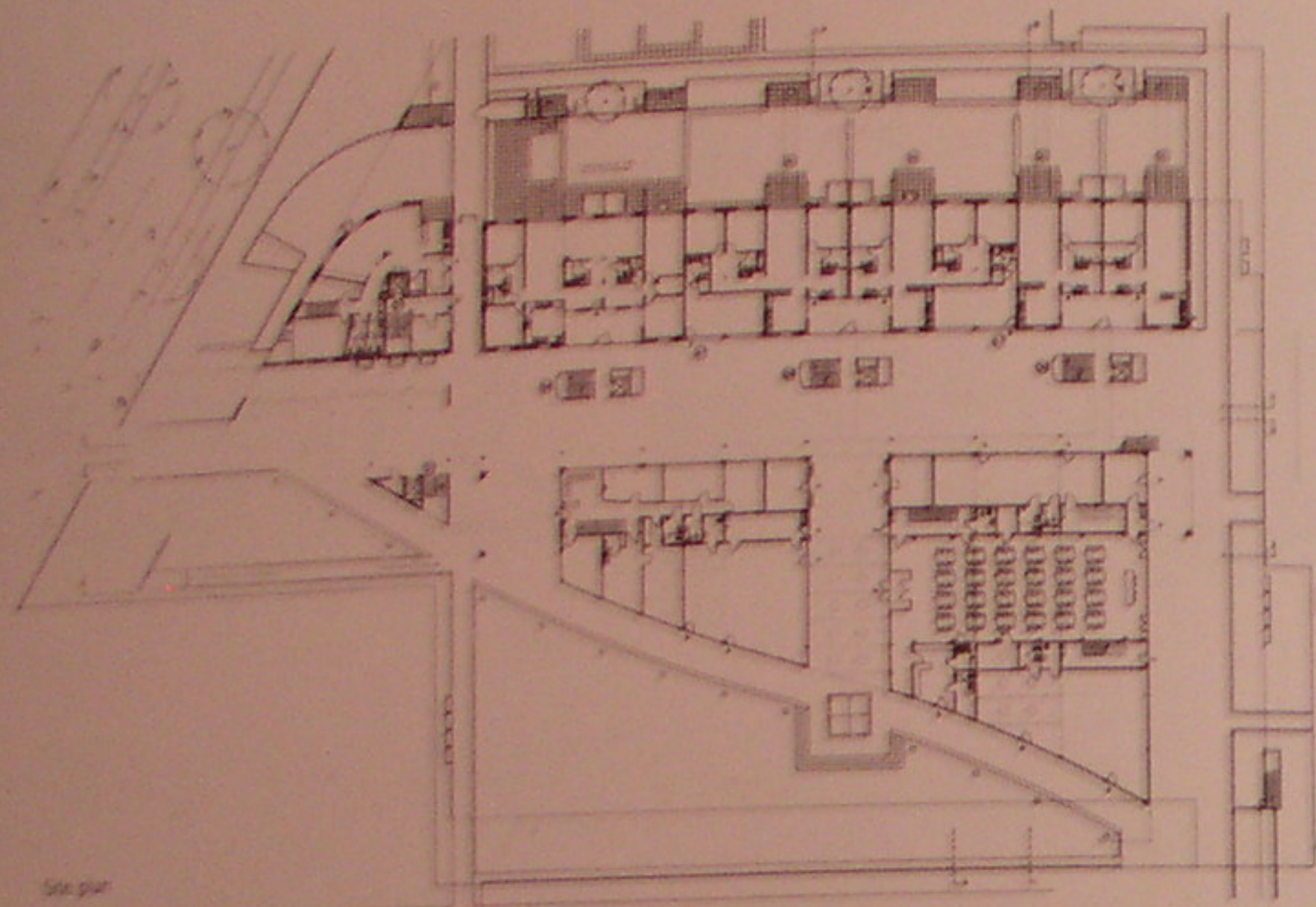


Second floor plan



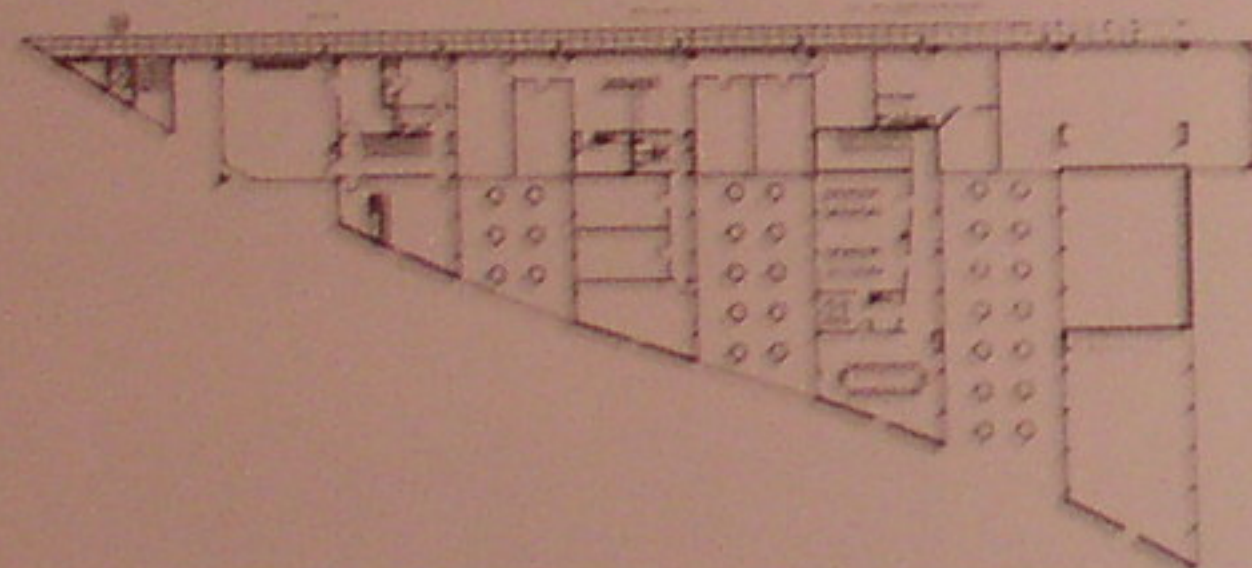
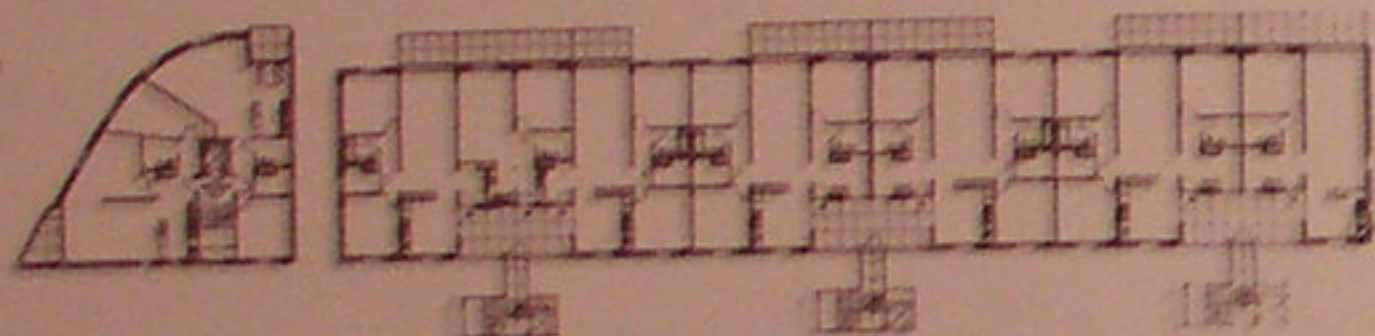
Upper level floor plan



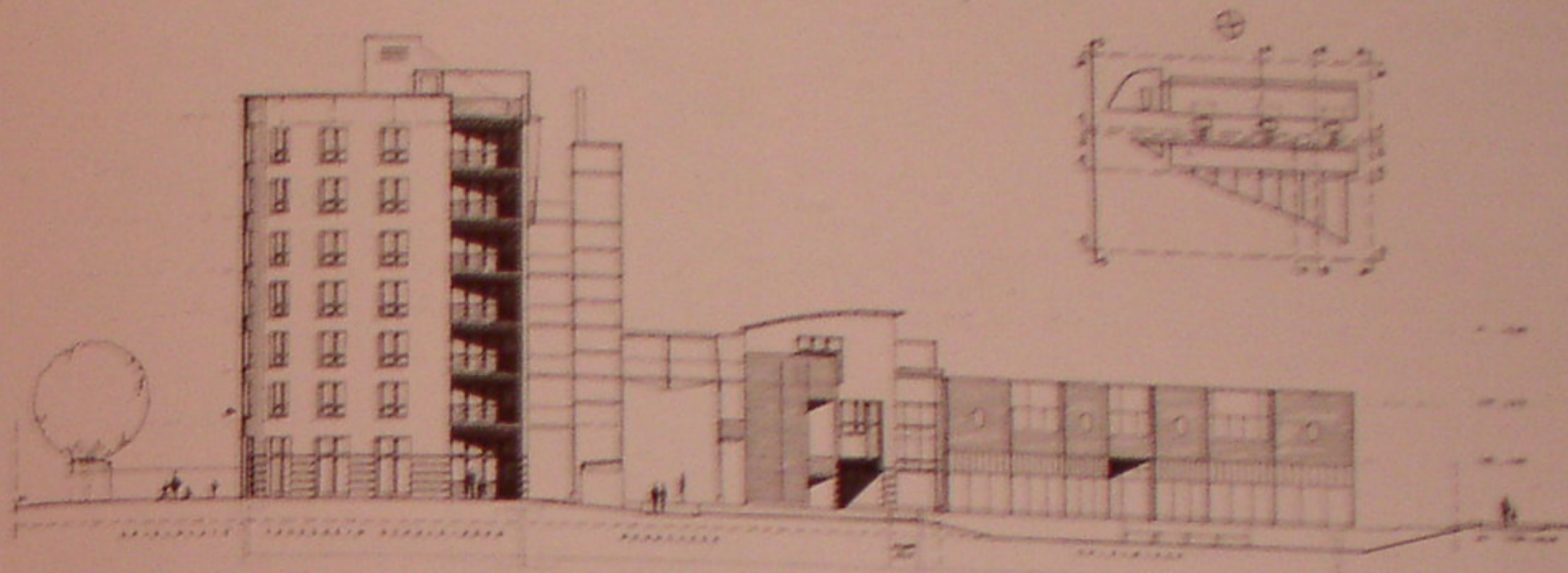
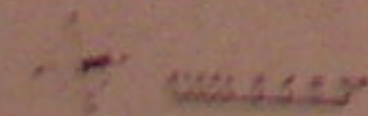
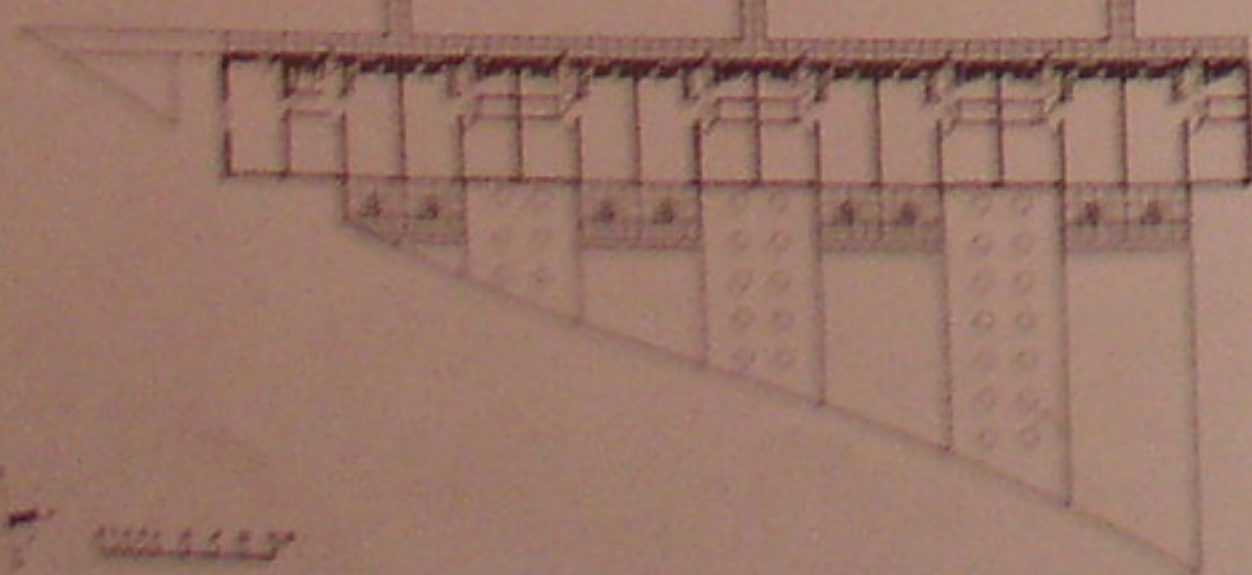
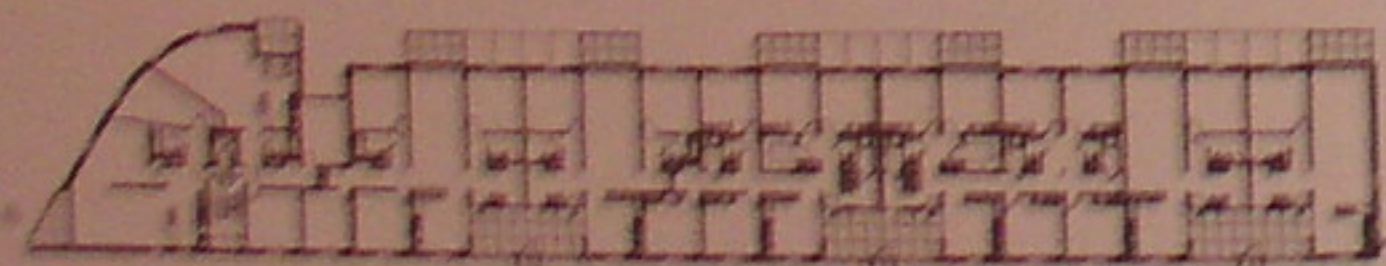


Site plan

Ground floor plan



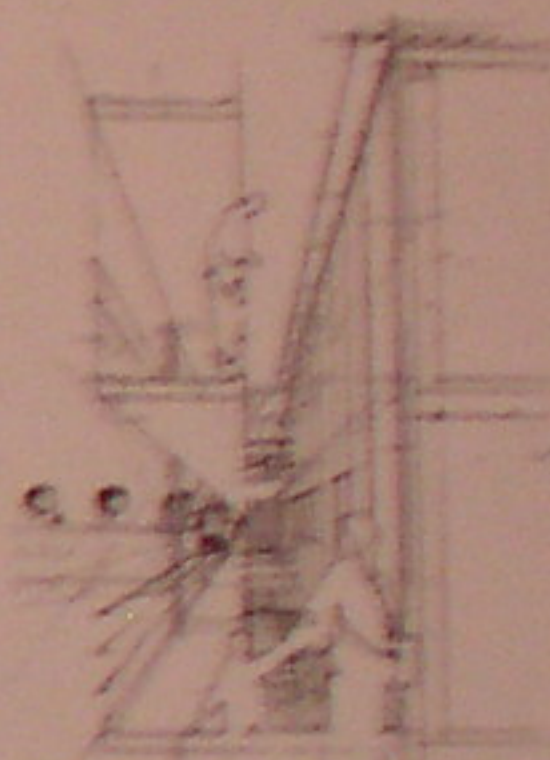
First floor plan



Section 2-2



The building is characterized by the use of few architectural elements, cheap materials and local building techniques. View of the private balcony on the facade overlooking the garden.



Axonal perspective



Frank O. Gehry
Goldstein Sud Housing Development
 Frankfurt, Germany

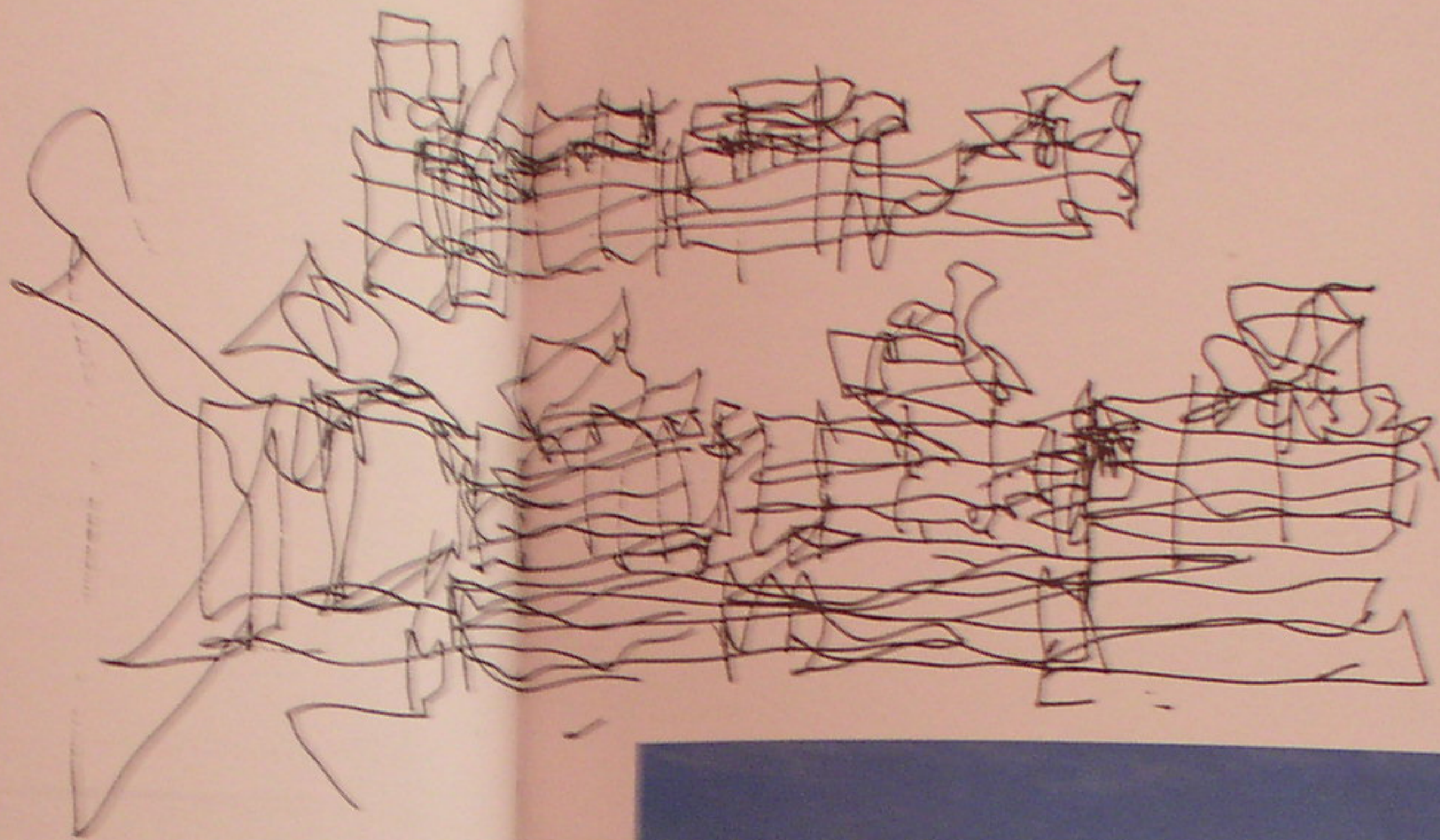
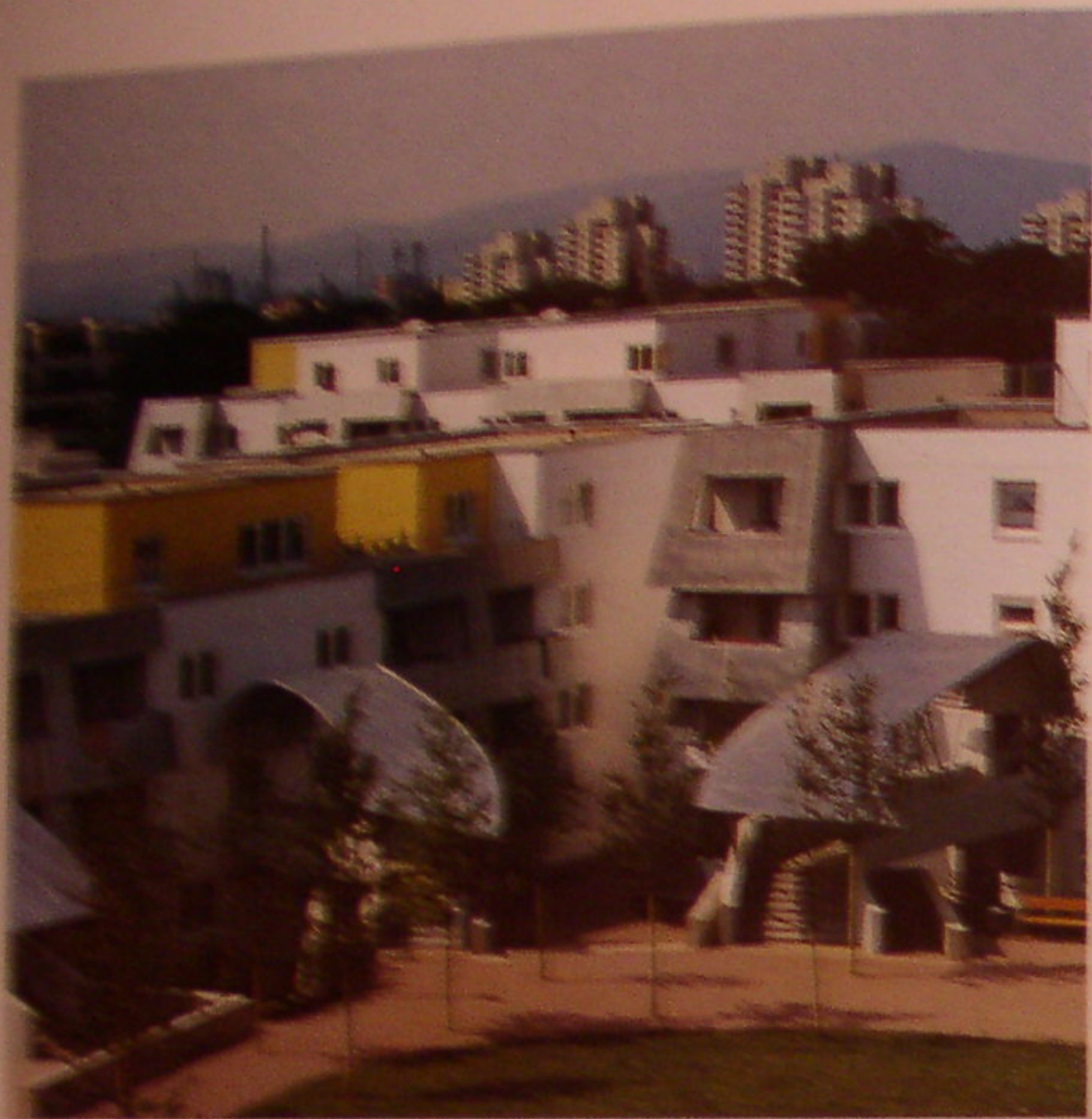
The project is located approximately 4 kilometres of downtown Frankfurt at the eastern edge of a public housing zone known as Goldstein South. The site is the last undeveloped public housing tract in the area and provides connections to a community sports field, a future tram stop and educational facilities. The program comprises a semi-public park and 162 units of housing with related parking areas, a social centre and neighbourhood retail. The project distributes the park along the natural circulation paths for use by the community. The North/South axis connects the Goldstein Park with the Greenbelt, while the East/West axis connects the Goldstein South housing with the future tram stop and educational facilities thereby serving their daily needs. The two paths are recognizable by distinct types of landscape materials: the north/south path is planted with a variety of trees to create a natural setting connecting the park and the Greenbelt.

On the other side, the East/West transportation path is organised with a linear grid of flowering trees with hardcape paths that accommodate frequent bicycle travel. The apartment blocks are organised in a manner that creates partially enclosed courtyards. These courtyards are further divided by paths, terraces and private gardens to provide a variety of spaces. The internal plans of the housing units vary according to their disposition relative to site amenities and orientation. Three basic strategies yield a variety of plan typologies. The units that are linear along the East/West axis have south exposure for living, dining and kitchen areas yielding sunshine and views to the Greenbelt. The units that are linear along the North/South axis have the living, dining and kitchen areas oriented perpendicular to the length of the building. This allows these living zones to have both morning and afternoon sunshine.



The programme includes the creation of a large semi-public park. The solution adopted by the architect locates the park as an integral part of the natural circulation routes used by the new community. The dwelling blocks have been located so that they emphasize these routes.

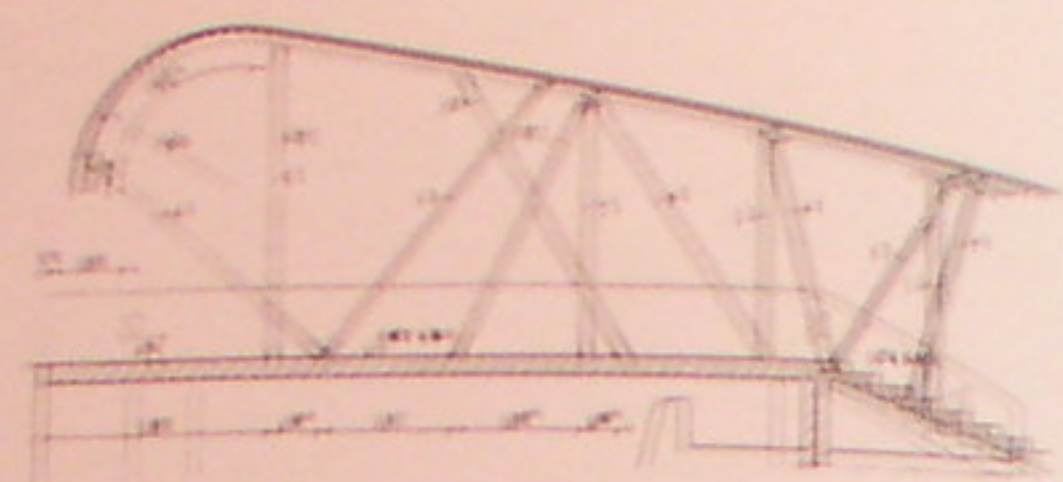




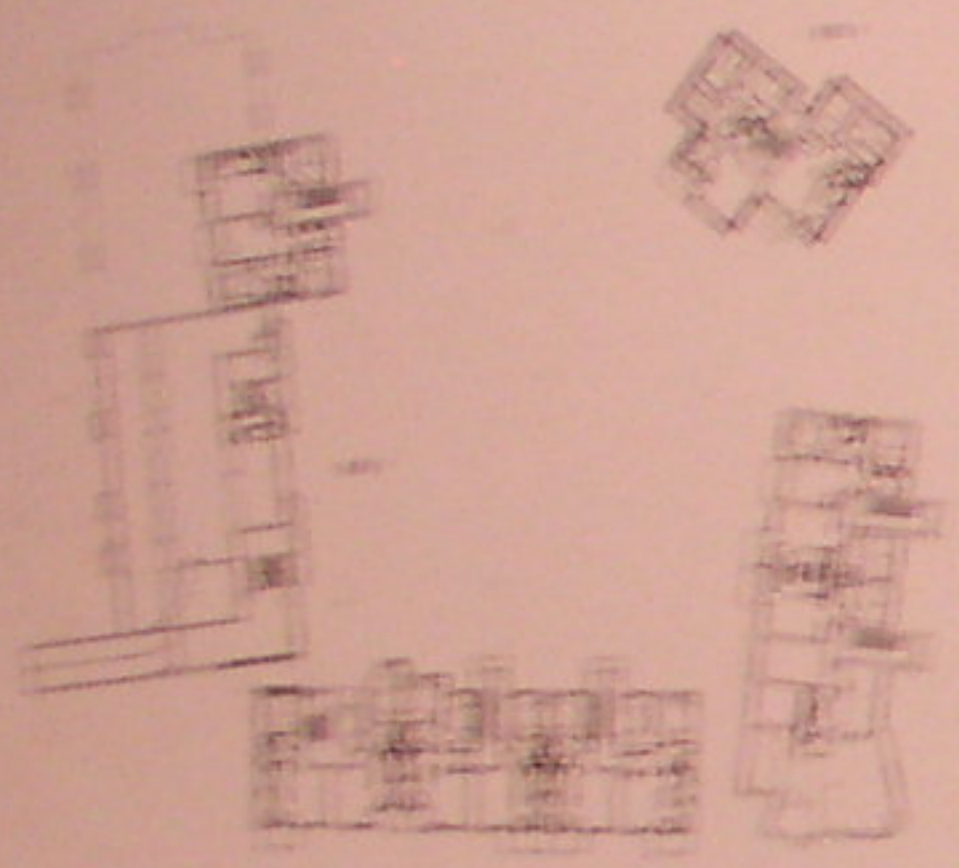
The building aesthetic is derived through the building forms that emphasize volume, mass, porches and balconies. These forms are emphasized with arc panels while boldly coloured plaster facades comprise the major surface material.



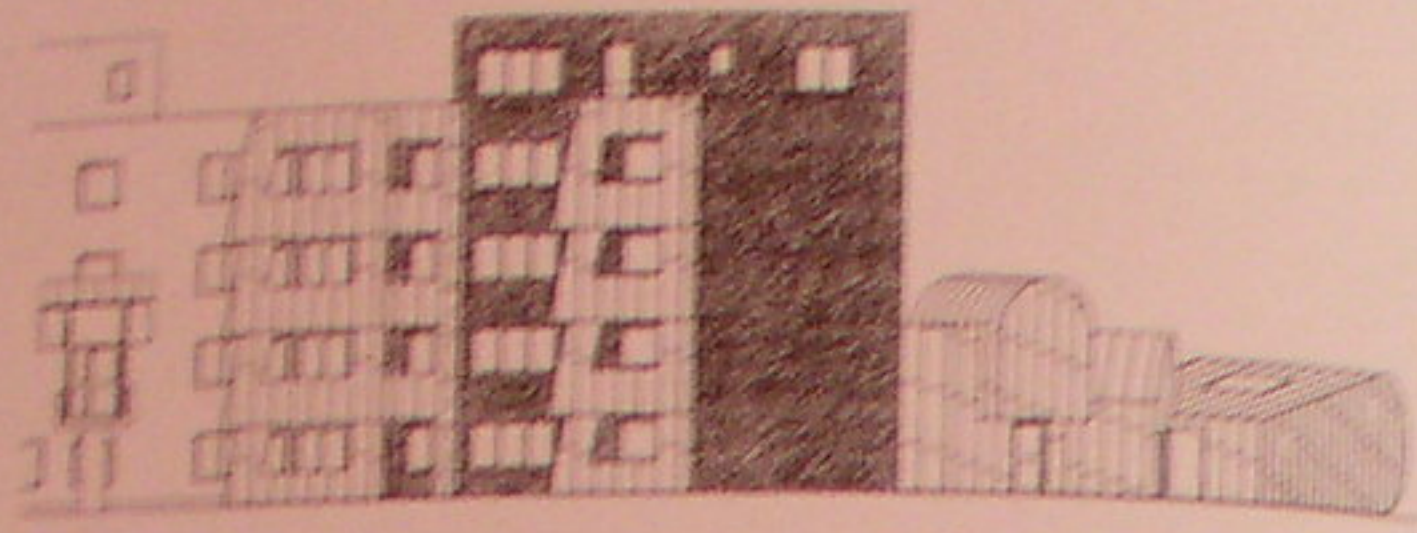
The design approach is based on the idea of creating a building that is not just a container for people, but a place where people can live and work together.



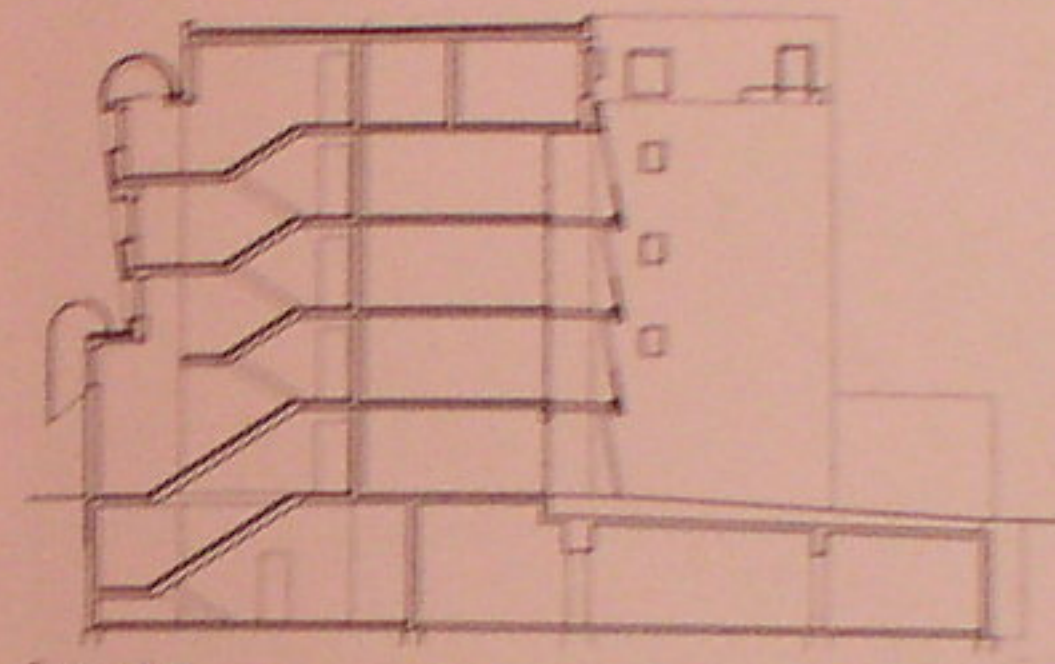
Detail of the structure



The colour scheme and intensity of form and volume of the area done in sheets of air, contrasts with the rest of the park and formal simplicity of the rest of the surface comprising the various levels of the residential complex.



With views of the park, the rows of dwellings have been built with the traditional construction method of rendered masonry walls painted in colours ranging from white to earth to ochre.



Cross-section



Architectuur studio Herman Hertzberger

Housing Complex

Düren, Germany

The building by the firm of the Dutch architect Herman Hertzberger, is located in a rather dismal part of the German town of Düren. Instead of keeping to the prescribed extension plan and distributing the building blocks all over the site, the project arranges them in a line along the perimeter of the site, thus creating a square building block around a green court in the interior. This court is accessible from all sides and a street runs over it in the middle, so access to the dwellings is

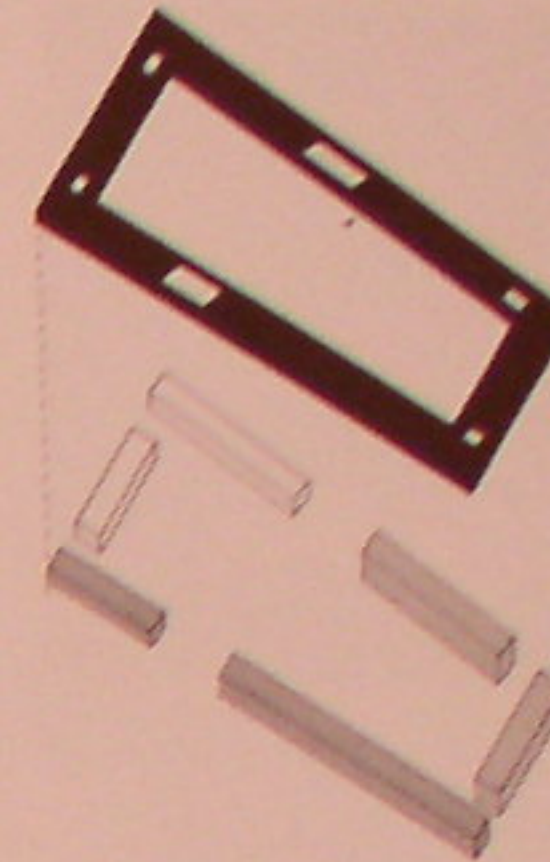
through the community space. The major presence of the continuous roof and the plinth, which shows the difference in building height, provides the whole with a close and clearly defined form. At the same time, these two elements unify the whole complex. All dwellings have their entry on the court side and, depending on the housing typology, can be reached directly by stairs or over the different galleries.



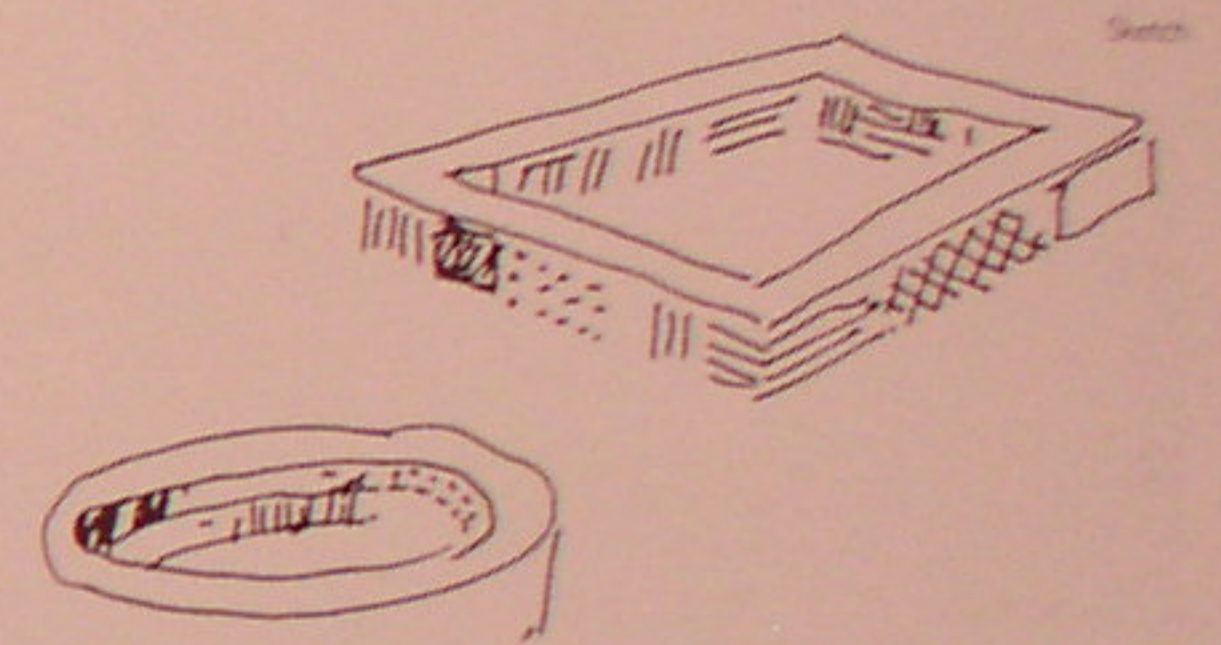
General floor plan

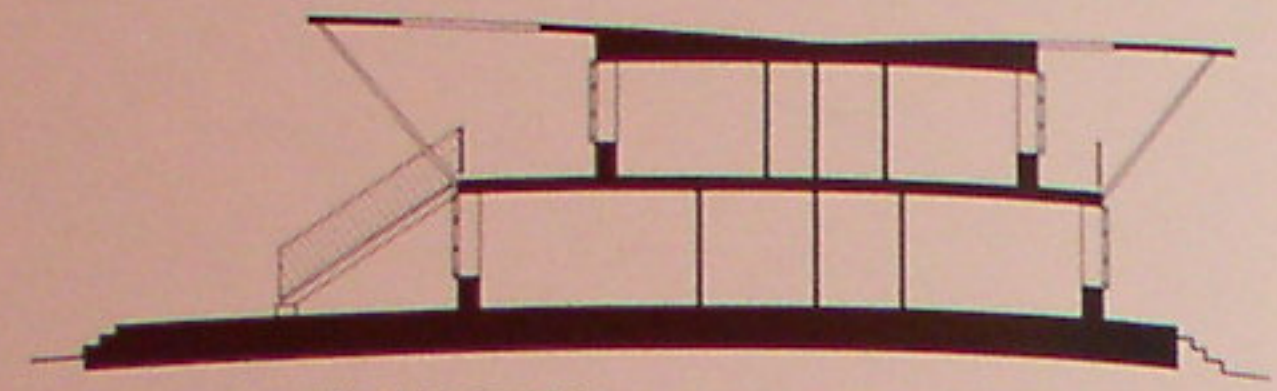


Photograph: Jens Wilbrand



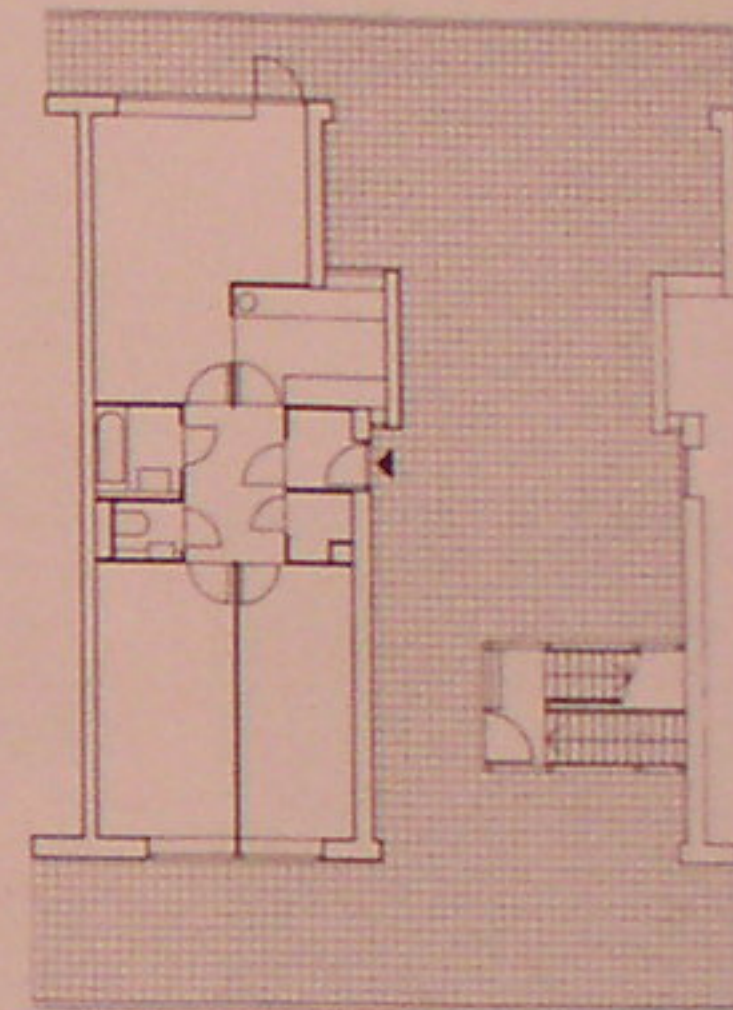
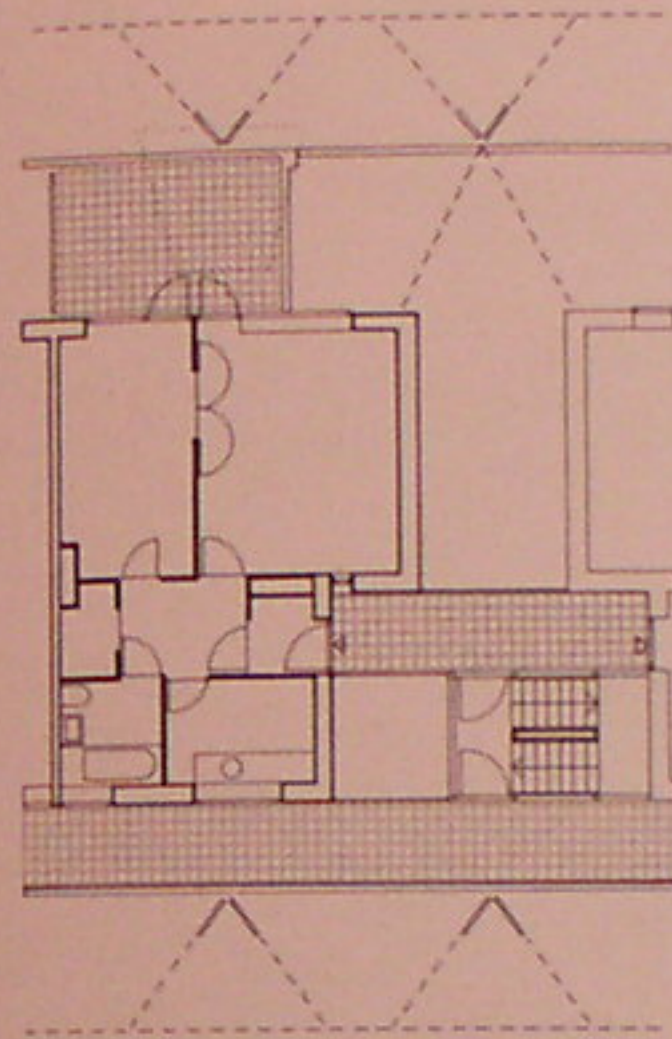
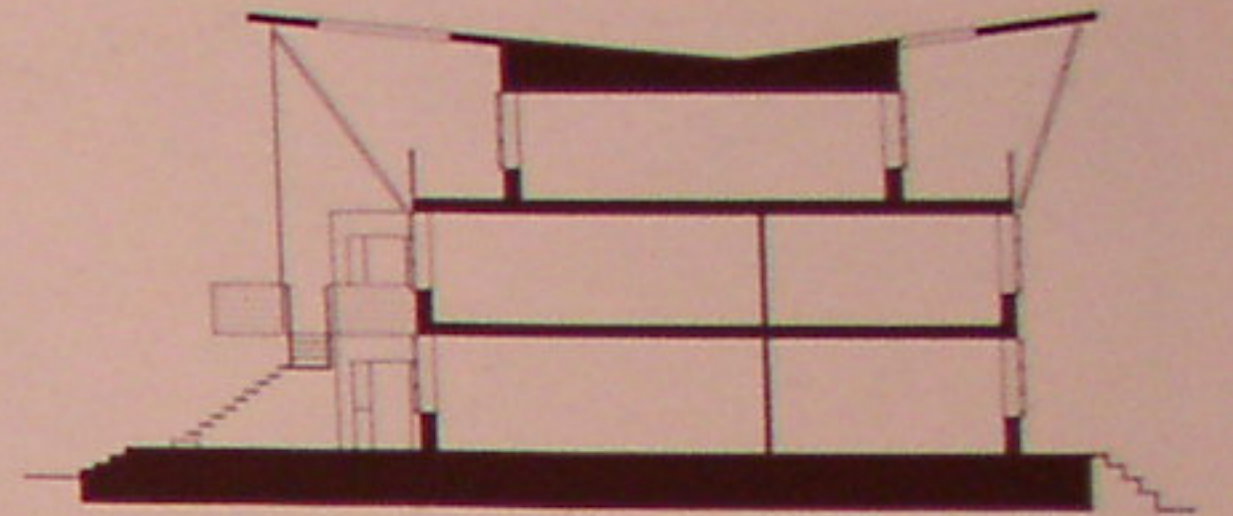
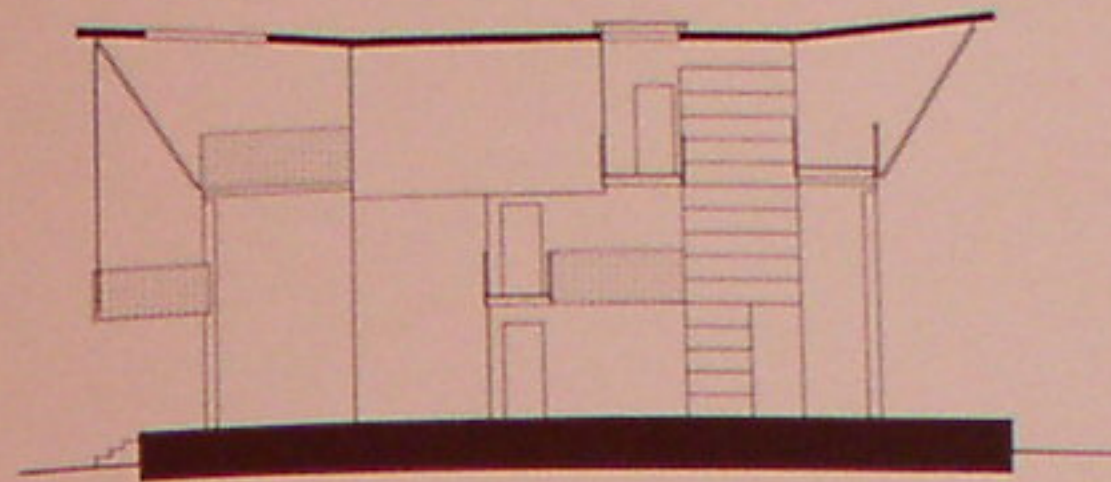
The architect has organised the complex in the form of a linear block distributed along the perimeter of the site, so that it rotates around a green area located in the interior. The access to the dwellings is through this community space.





Cross-sections of the different housing types

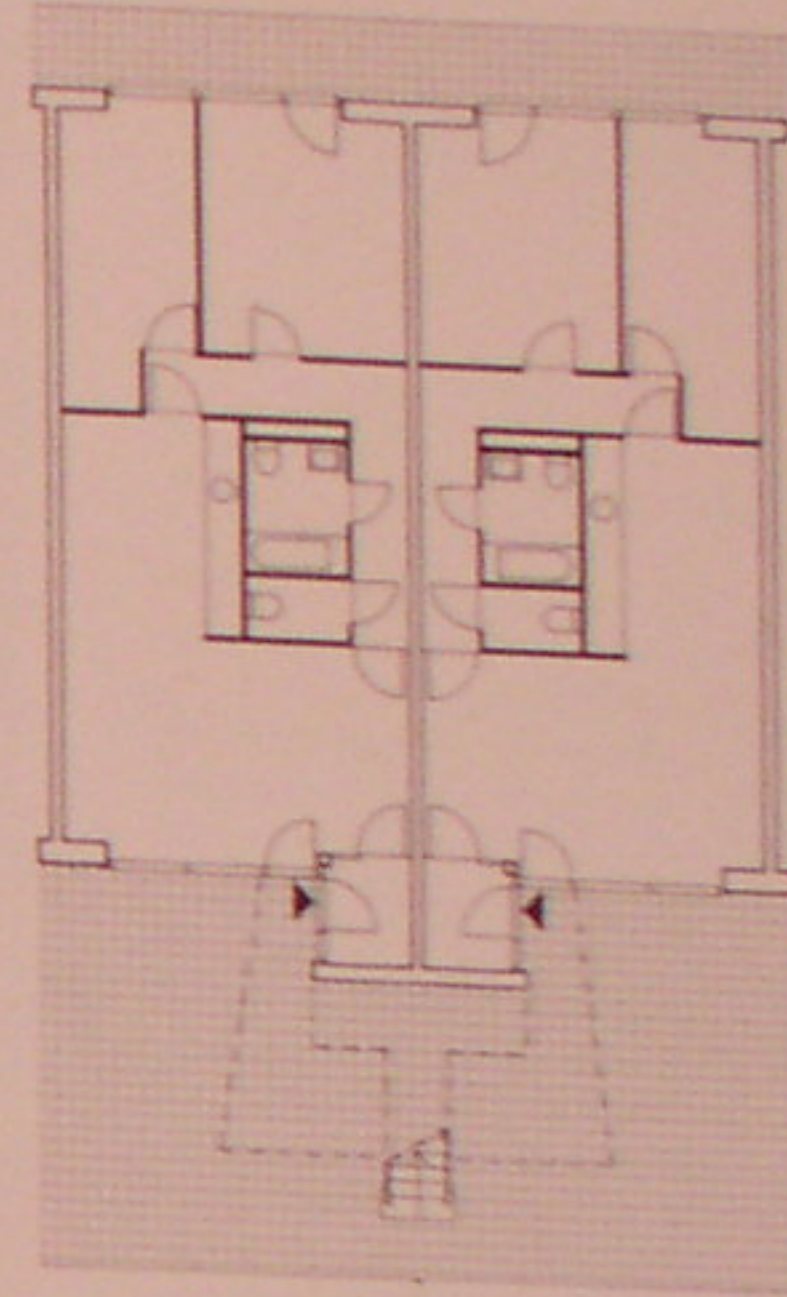
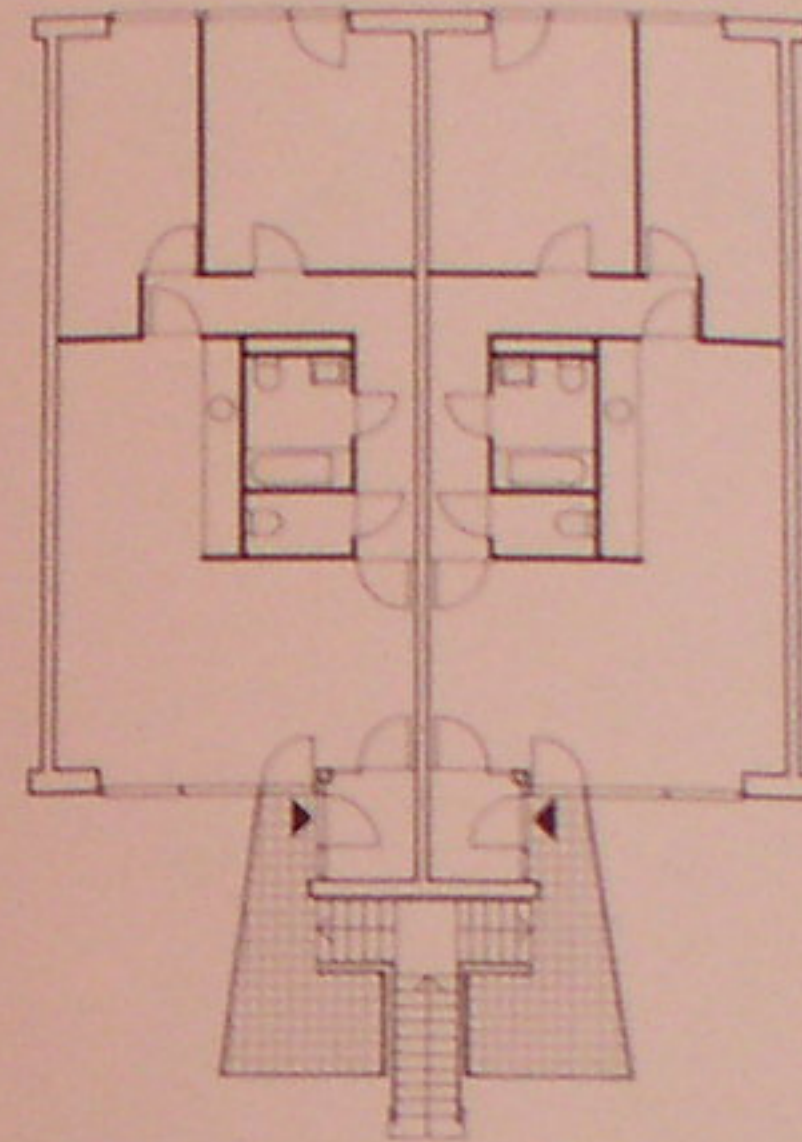
As can be seen in the photograph below, the four streets that define the site give access to the interior space.



C-TYPE DWELLING

Ground and first floor plans





B-TYPE DWELLING
Ground and first floor plans



Annette Gigon & Mike Guyer
Residential complex in Kilchberg
 Kilchberg, Switzerland

The land around the Bollberg residence, an early 20th century villa, consists of a park bordering an open landscape, near Zürich Lake. In this green area, that now is in great demand from the people who prefer to reside outside the urban environs, it was planned to build a residential complex selecting six sites with concentrated, volumetrically distinct, three-storey buildings with varying concepts of habitation. Three buildings by the architectural team Gigon & Guyer are the only ones finished until now. They form a volumetric complex linked via a one-storey podium with space for parking underneath. The podium itself forms a raised courtyard which provides access to the buildings. Two of the buildings house four apartments and a penthouse each, the third consists of a row of four units. In most of the apartments, the kitchen and dining areas face the podium while the living room with projecting conservatory and the bedrooms face the landscape. The

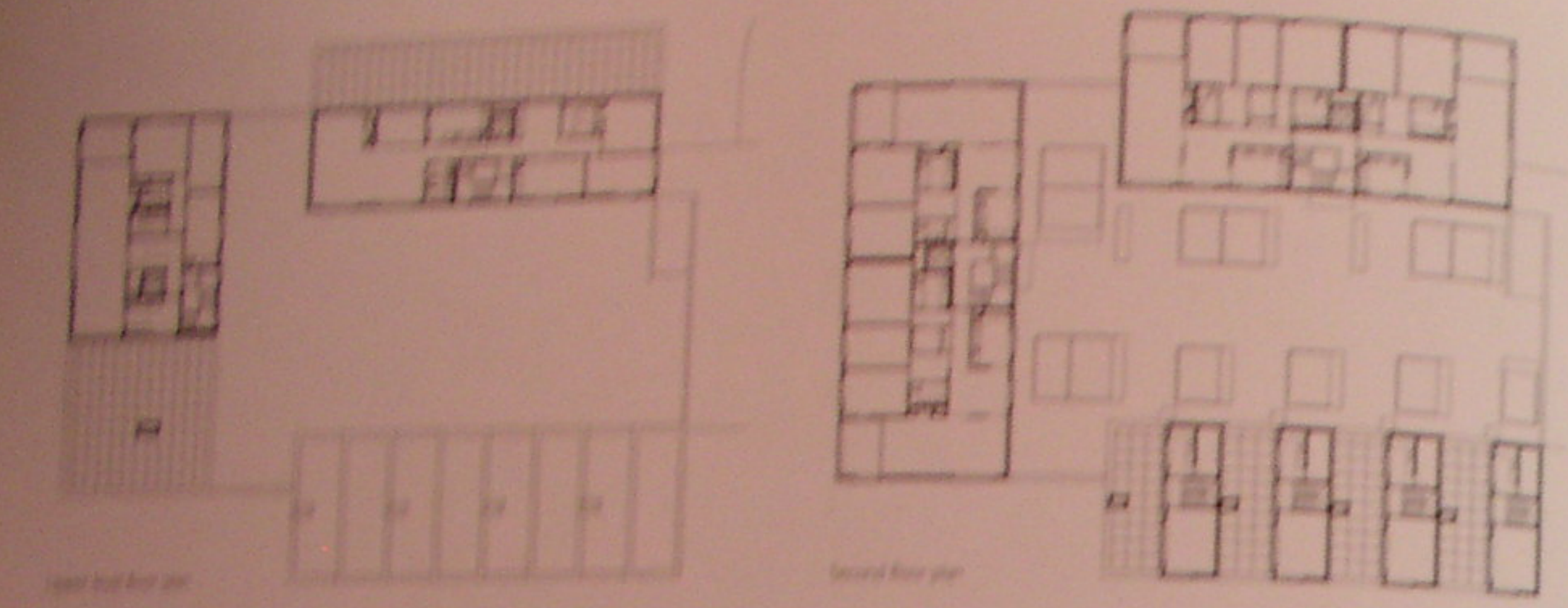
podium itself, a large surface of poured concrete slabs, glass brick and gravel is subdivided into a public access area and semiprivate outdoor seating by means of pavilion-shaped steel structures with plywood planking. Large windows, like huge eyes, offer a magnificent view of the lake and the surrounding park. A broad aluminium frame somewhat like a cornice encases the blinds, guide rails and wooden window frames. The free-style arrangement of the floor-to-ceiling openings responds to the different types of apartments. The main facades are masonry with exterior insulation and a fine, evenly coloured stucco that encases the building like a smooth skin. The dark brown colour of the outside walls is juxtaposed with the light orange walls of the courtyard, generating intense colouring in the space that varies with changes in the natural lighting during the day.



Site plan

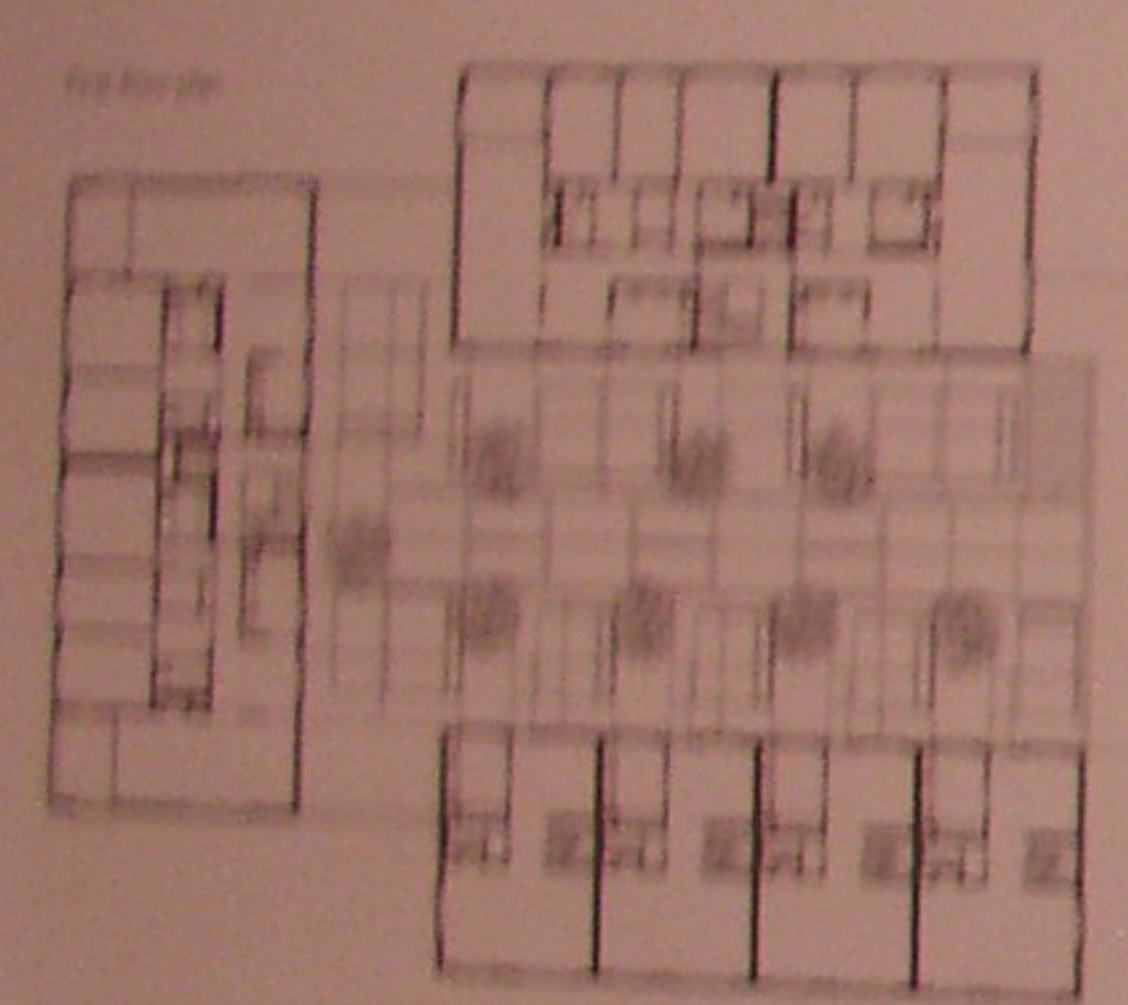
The brown colour chosen for the external facades enables the structure of the building and establishes a close relationship with its soft organic composition.



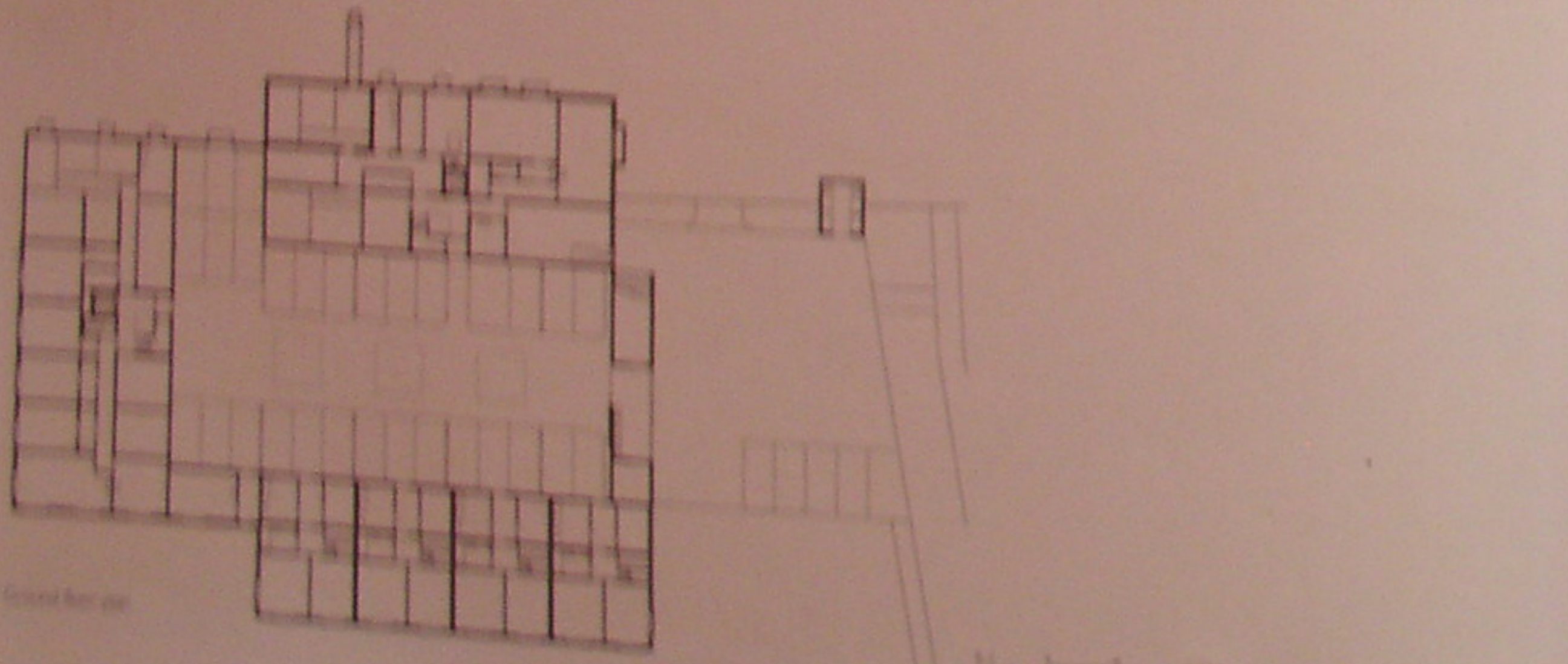


Second floor plan

Third floor plan



First floor plan

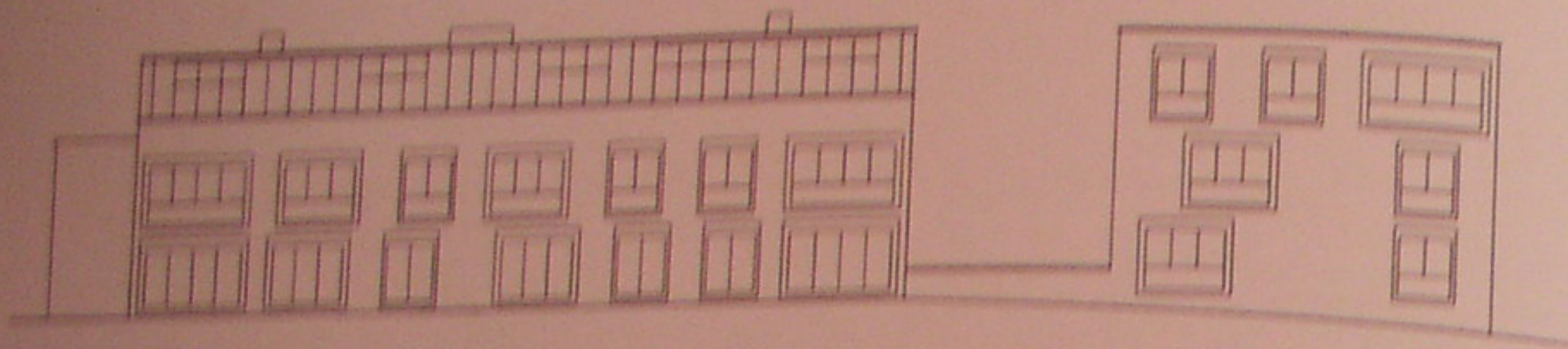


Ground floor plan

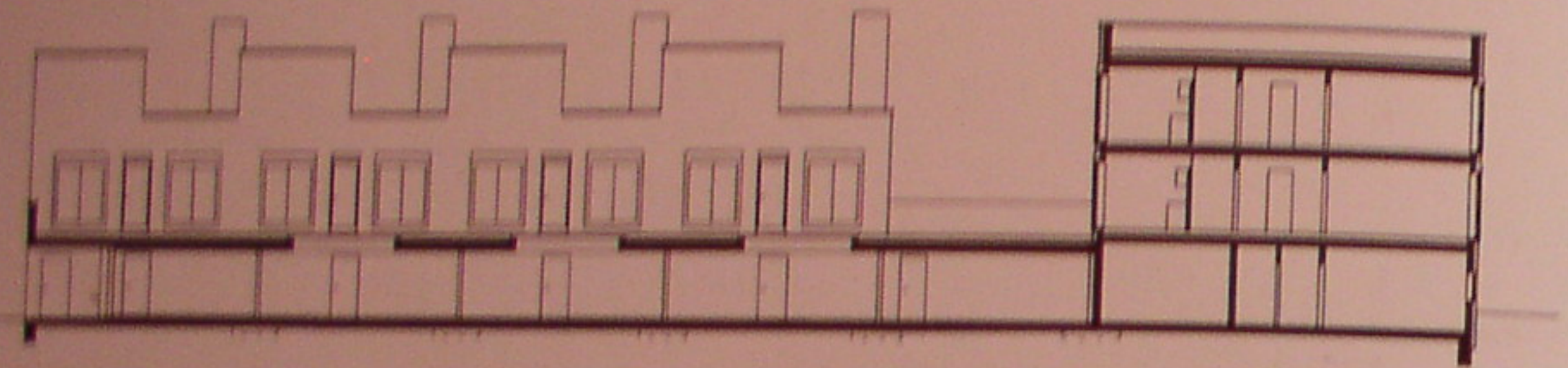


The inner courtyard is organized by means of semi-public spaces in front of the dwellings built with a metal frame and plywood boards. In the photographs below we can see the strong contrast between the dark brown colour of the metal facade and the orange colour of the facades that look onto the inner courtyard.

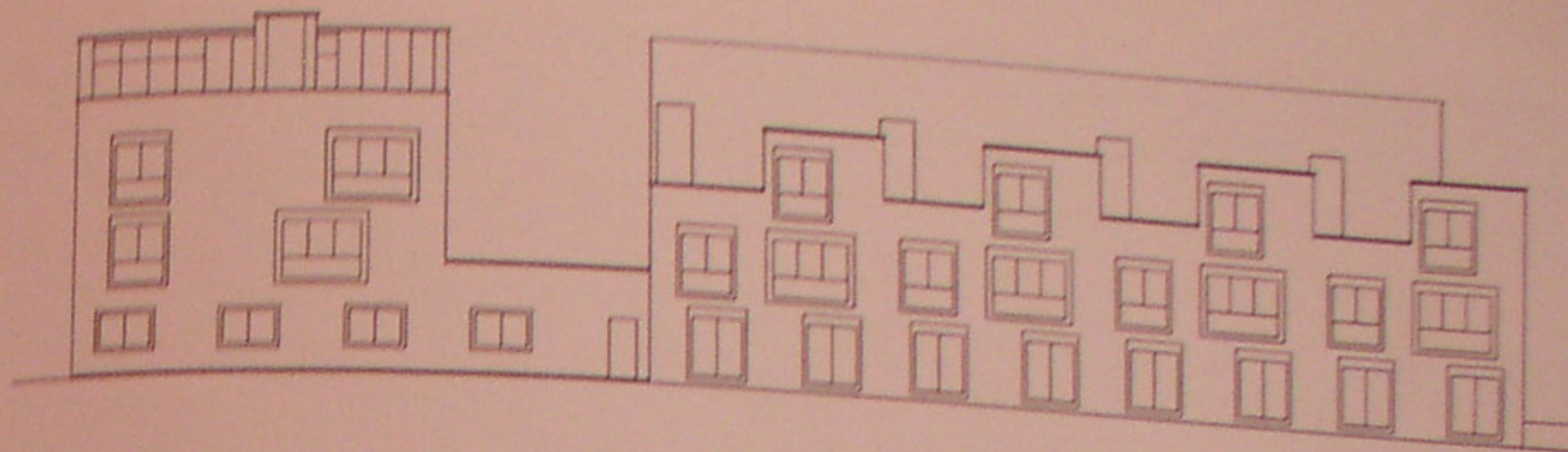




West elevation



North-south section



East elevation



East-west section



Large glazed openings spanned between wrought iron workings allow a constant and uninterrupted relation between the interior and exterior of the dwellings. Thus, wide views of the park surrounding the residential complex may be obtained.

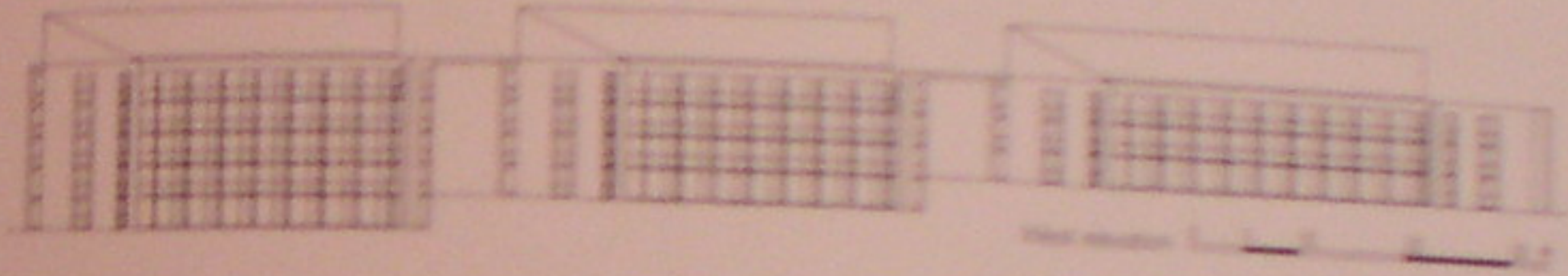
Deubzer König Architects
Housing Project in Regensburg
 Regensburg, Germany

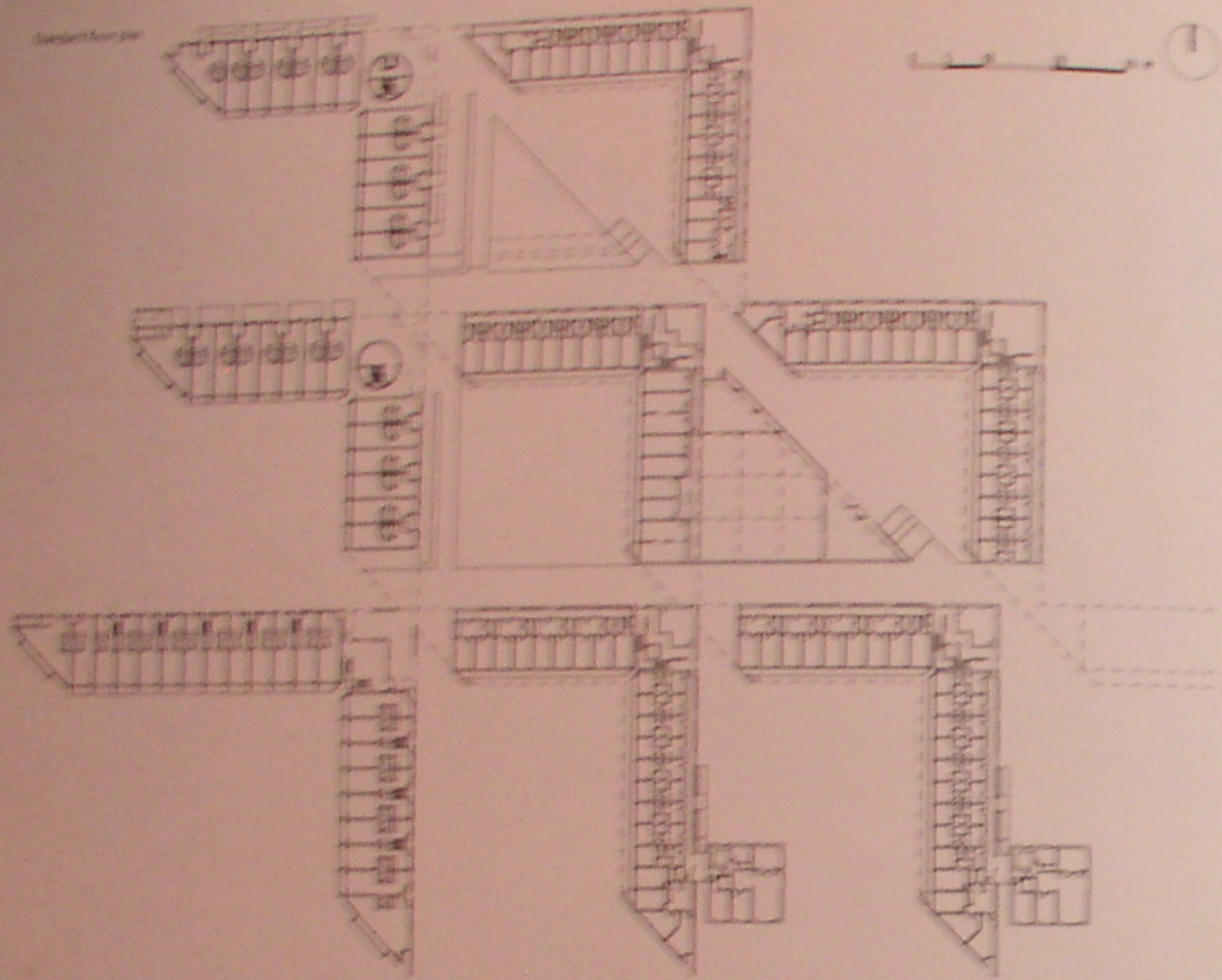
The need to form a new place within existing urban conditions was essential. Considering the requirements of the building type housing with a large number of mostly oriented apartments, an orthogonal grid of L-shaped buildings was developed with south and west-oriented apartments. The access corridors on the north and east facades and the vertical circulation cores in the corners are natural. This grid is superimposed by the diagonal path which leads to a certain distortion within the rectangular system. The enclosure of the courtyard is constituted by a series of stairs along the diagonal axis which still serves as a public path-way through the site. Several modifications were necessary to adjust the volume to the varying needs and budgets of two different client groups: housing for the 'Protestantische Hochschule Regensburg' with rooms for 400 students with an average of 18 m² per student had to be built within a

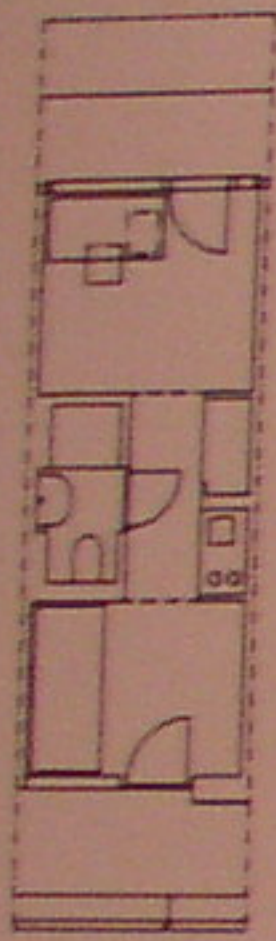
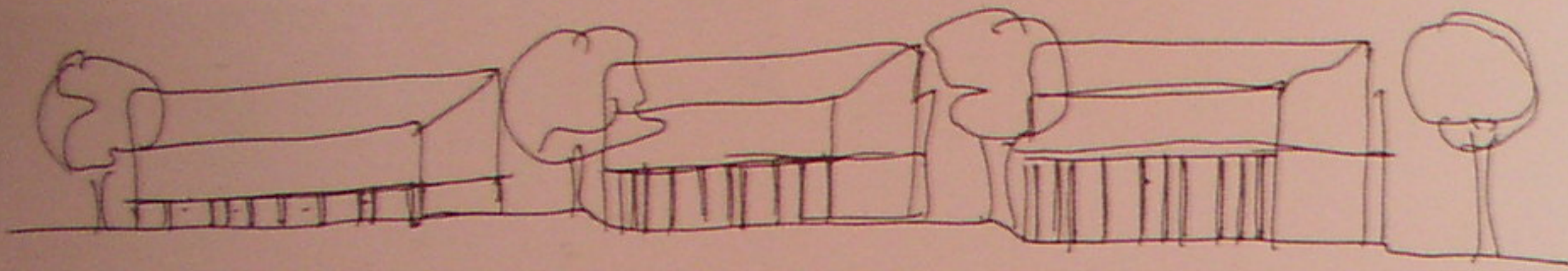
very tight budget. The rooms are distributed among units of different sizes from studio-apartments to 6-room flats. Each unit has a cooking facility and a bathroom. Housing for employees of the medical faculty of the University of Regensburg with 180 studio-apartments (28 sqm per person) with bathroom and kitchen area. These were made within a comparatively tight budget. According to these different requirements the two types vary in depth and axial spacing materials and equipment. The student housing has a communal balcony area serving as interactive community space. The employee housing has individual balconies providing a higher degree of privacy. The balconies facing the courtyard serve as shades for the apartments. As the bathroom and kitchen units are either round or reduced in height, a transparency is created within and through the apartments.



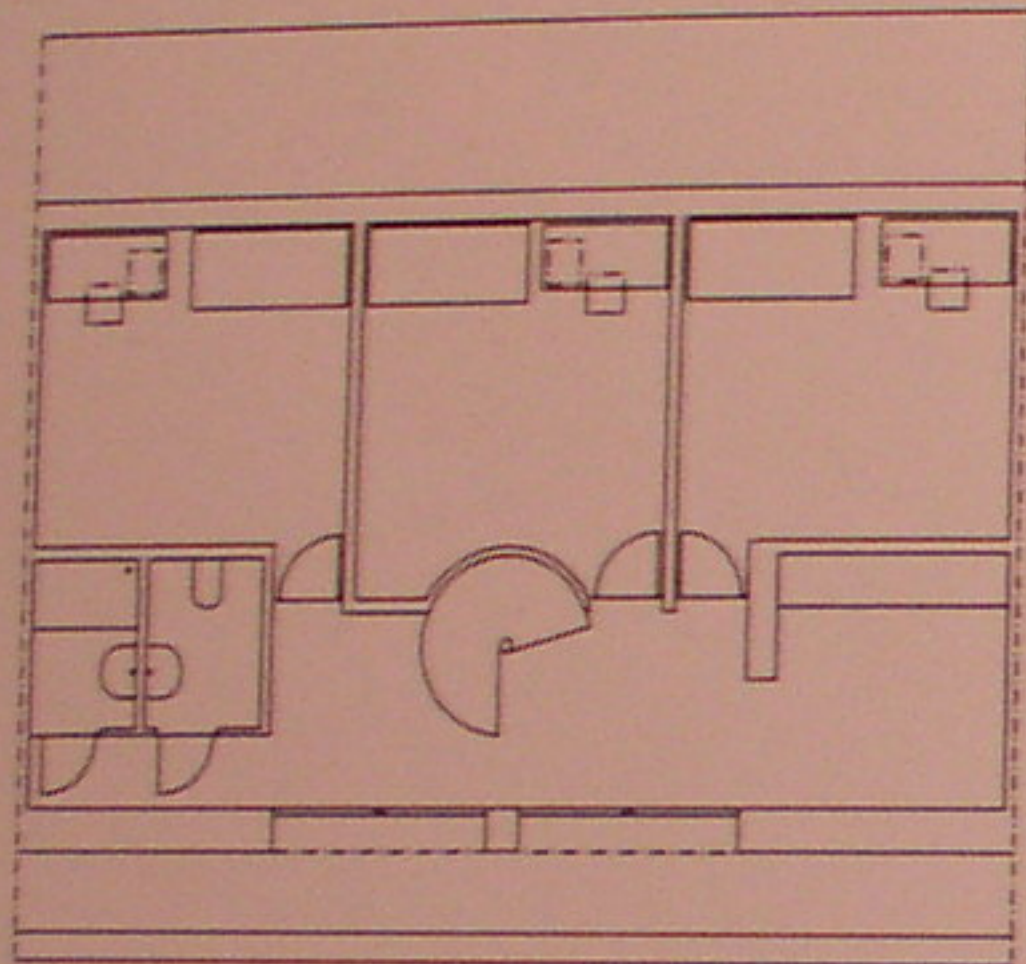
The intention was not to build a group of single buildings but an entity. This led to the use of uniting formal means: the exterior red colour of the facade, common elements of the same colour at all facades in the city, the connecting roof structure between the parts and the same absolute height of all levels and rooms. Progressing down the building seems to 'grow' out of the site.



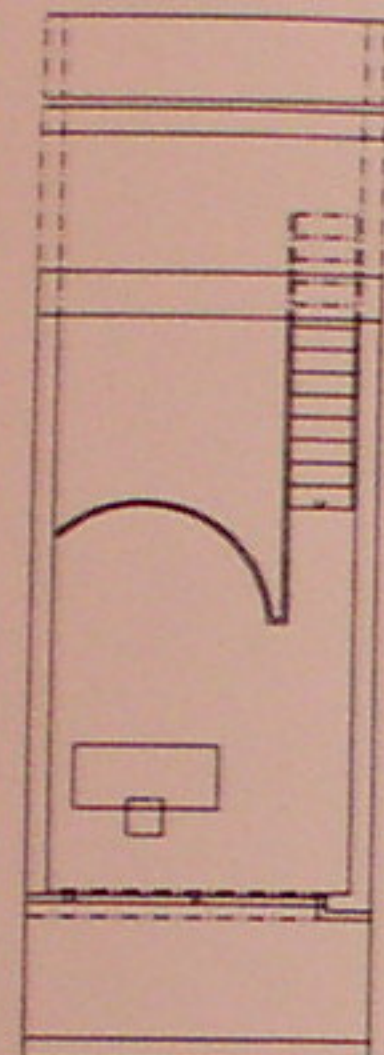




Type 1

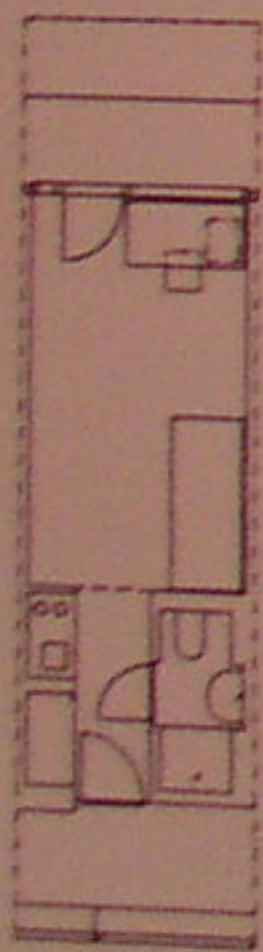


Upper level

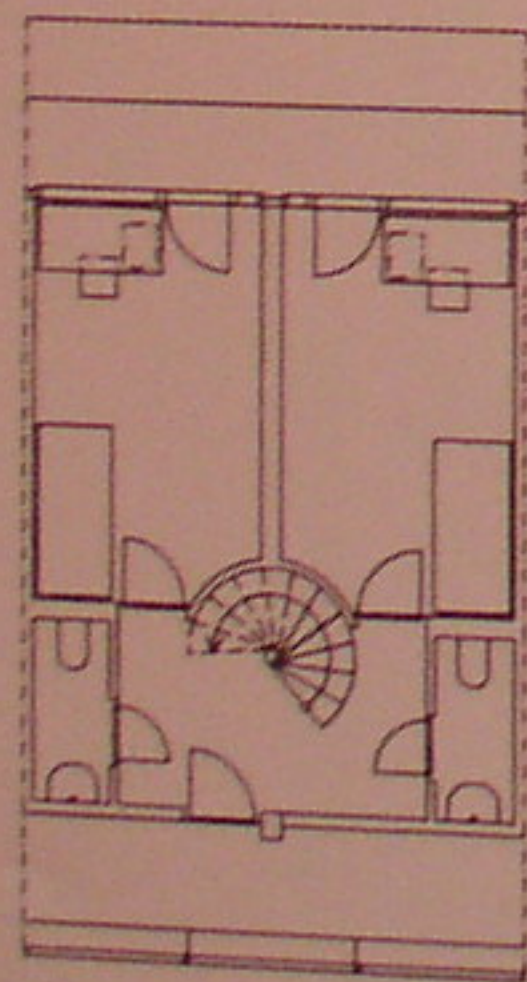


Upper level

Type 2

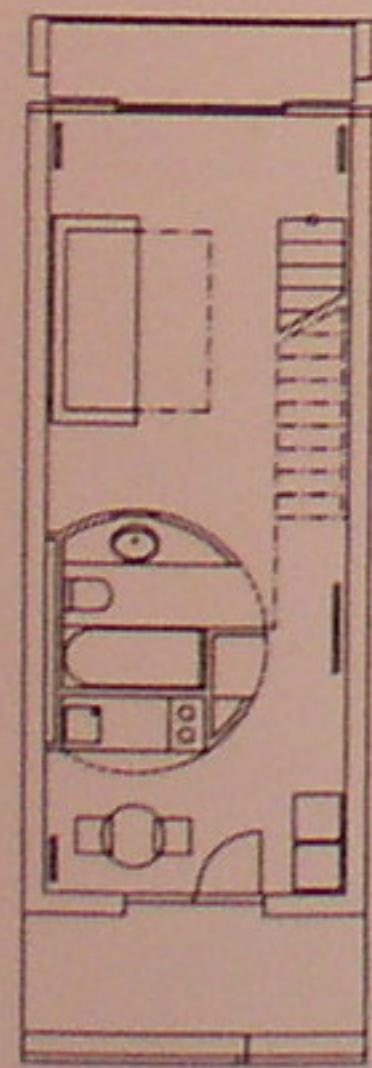


Student housing, Single room apartments



Lower level

Student housing, Maisonette



Lower level

Nurses housing, Maisonette



The rooms have been distributed into units of different sizes, which go from studio-apartments to flats with up to six bedrooms. Each unit has its own kitchen and services. The different apartments have been adapted to the requirements and needs of the users, who are mostly students and employees of the faculty of medicine.



W.J. Neutelings Architectuur
Apartment Complex "Prinsenhoek"
 Sittard, Netherlands

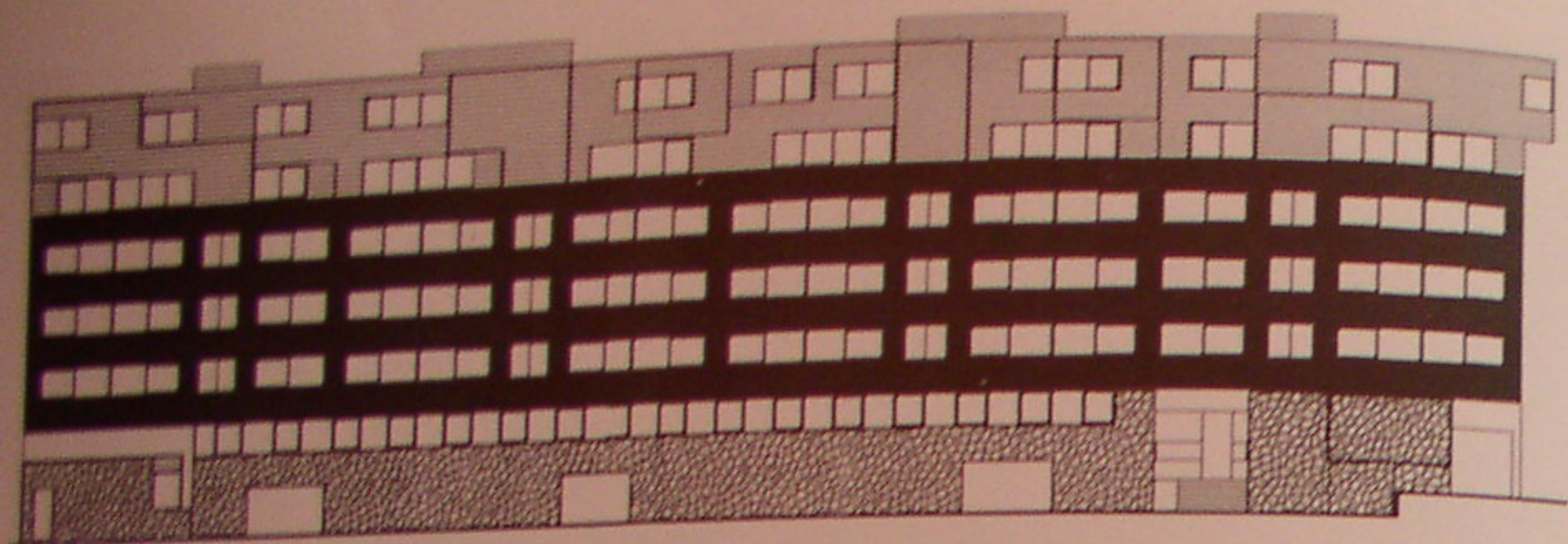
The "Prinsenhoek" project, situated on one of the most important crossroads of the Sittard city-centre, consists of three elements grouped around an inner garden: a 17th-century villa, an apartment block and a car park. The old villa, which would have been destroyed under the old city ordinance has been kept as an attractive historical element in the complex, and has been restored as offices. The gardens of the villa are used as a binding element in the whole plan, a quiet oasis in the city. The entrances, bay windows, gates and underpasses are linked in robust Ardennes flagstones, forming a plinth of urban fabric. The three middle floors consist of a strong rectangular volume. This volume has a rhythm of deeply set windows cut out from its anthracite grey concrete facade. The roofline is described by a sculptural play of vertical volumes, whose corners and setbacks form deluxe terraces from which the occupiers can

observe the panoramic view of the Sittard city-centre. The courtyard gardens are situated at 1.5 metres beneath street level. This height difference means that the offices, which sit upon a layer of storage space at the garden level, acquire a measure of privacy as they are lifted high up above pedestrian view. This level change puts the old villa also on a podium when seen from within the garden. All four entrance halls and stairwells to the apartments are reached from the garden side of the building via a ramped tunnel, gated on the street side, through the block. The high car park wall, on the other side of the site, cuts off the gardens from the hubbub of urban life.



Photograph: Ken Zwarts

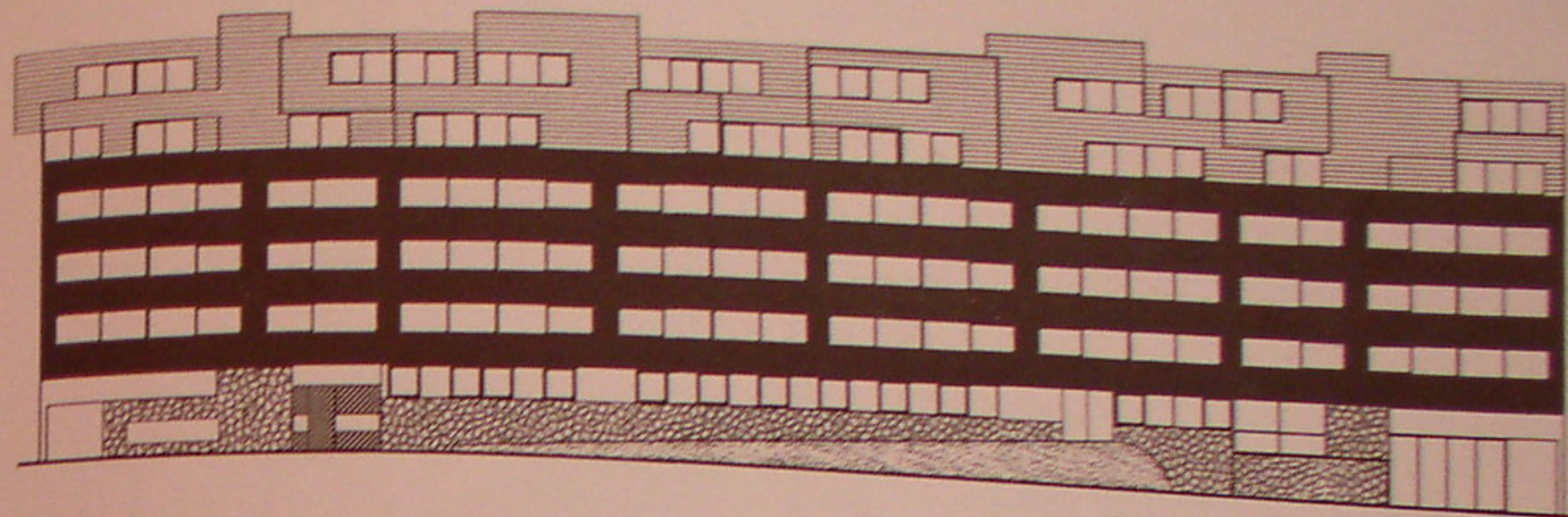




East elevation

5 10 15

Elevation and view of the north sector, with the nineteenth-century villa and the new structure of the building. On the following page: Elevation and view of the west facade.

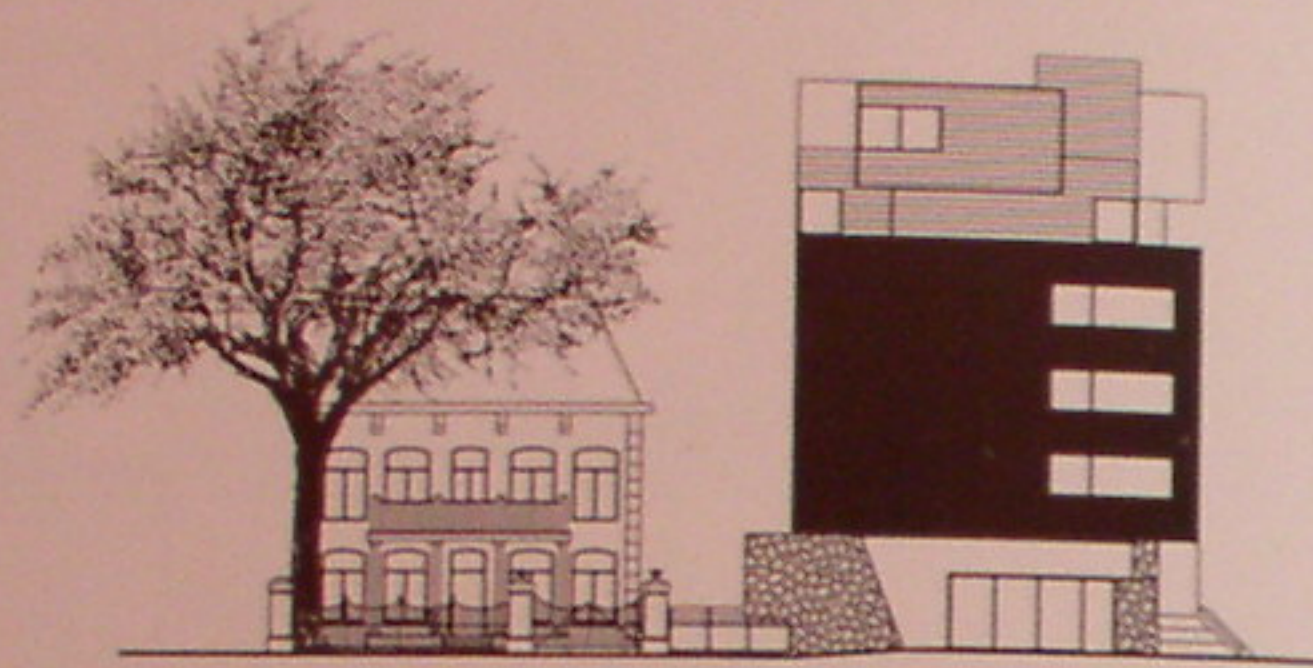


West elevation

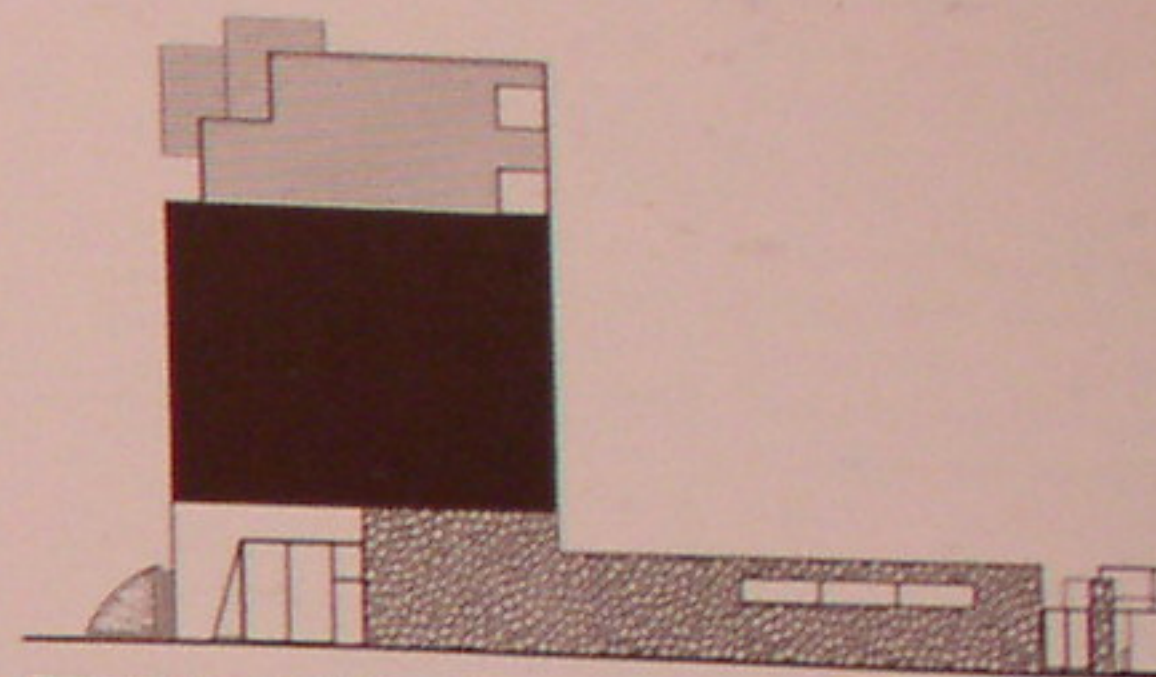
5 10 15

The line of the roof is solved through a sculptural interplay of cedar-clad volumes, whose corners and inverted spaces form impressive terraces.





North elevation



South elevation

On the upper levels, the cedar cladding serves to visually soften the angular volumetric interplays of the top floor, which is articulated as six villas. The plinth that runs around the lower part of the complex naturally absorbs functional elements of great importance. Its visual strength also unites the different elements of the dwelling.

5 10 15



Claus & Kaan

Ladsteinerlaan Housing

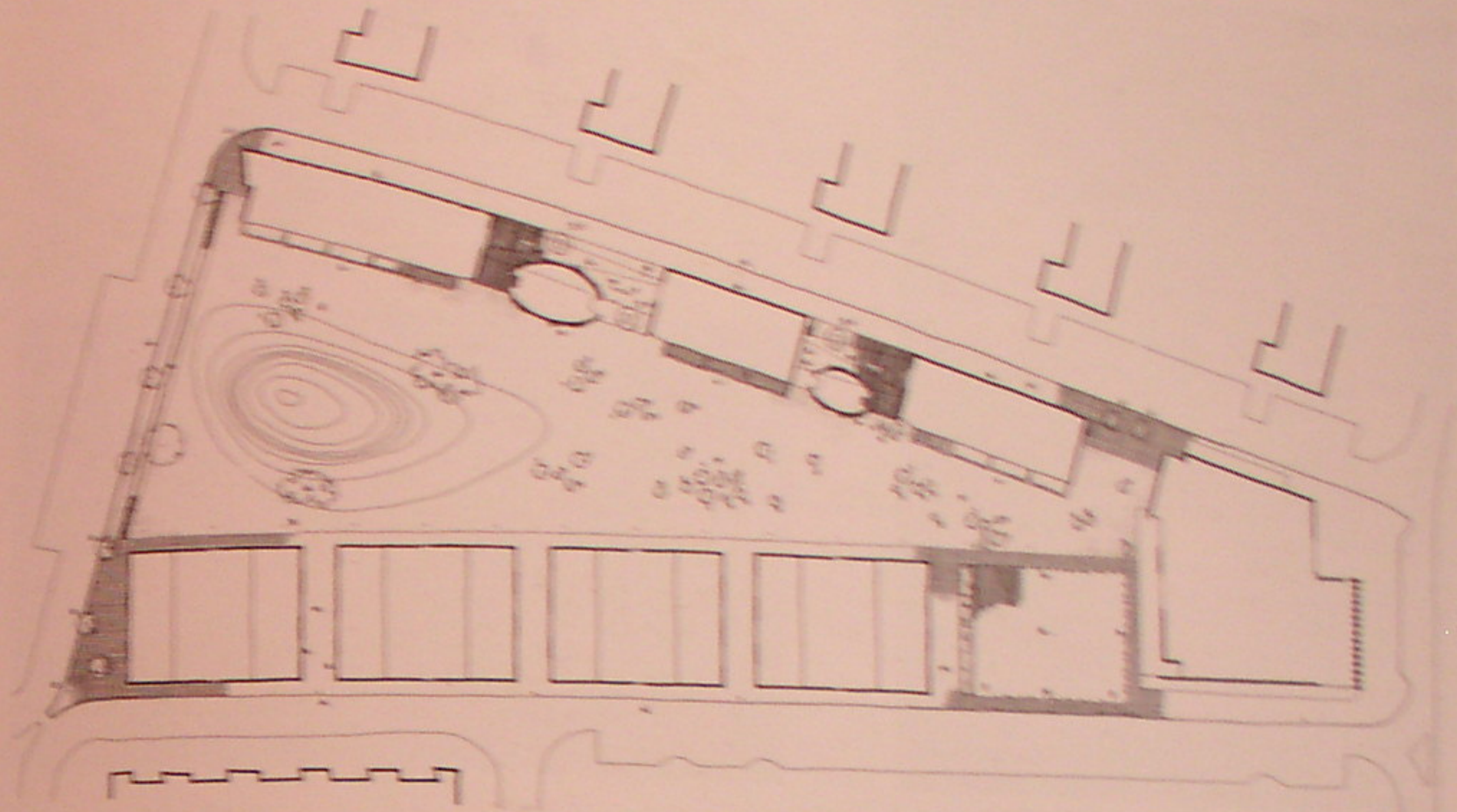
Groningen, The Netherlands

The Ladsteinerlaan project is an urban hill in the Corpus der Heem district of Groningen. When the home for the elderly was demolished an immense gap was left in the heart of the north-west Corpus quadrant. This building in conjunction with the church, had previously formed the centre of the urban design. Any new housing should confirm the public nature of the site and keep the district's design idiom. It should link up in dimensions, scale and typology with the existing structure and expose and enhance the quality already present. The church is pivotal to the land division and anchors the design in its context. The building volumes enclose the public green area while leaving the original open design structure of the district intact. The facades are abstract to void privatisation of the public character in any way. The spaces in between the head elevations of the apartment buildings and the alleys between the patio dwellings give access to the dwelling

as well as to the public area. With regard to the landscaping, the main aim of the architects was to achieve maximum effect while minimising the sense of design. Standard materials were used for paving, street lighting, plants and furniture. Their design and use reflect the character of the space adjoining the building volume. This is abstract on the side of the public garden and specific on that of the access area. The public lighting forms an integral part of the design. The existing lamp standards in the Ladsteinerlaan have been removed and the street is now lit by the strip-lighting along the galleries which link up to form lines evoking a bar code. The paving of the entire area is based on the use of 30x50 cm concrete paving slabs. The parallel development of the design and the layout made it possible for the measurements of the building blocks to be based on the size of the paving slabs. While this attention to detail does not stand out, its impact is clearly felt.



Photograph: Jan Van der Vught



Stuvia

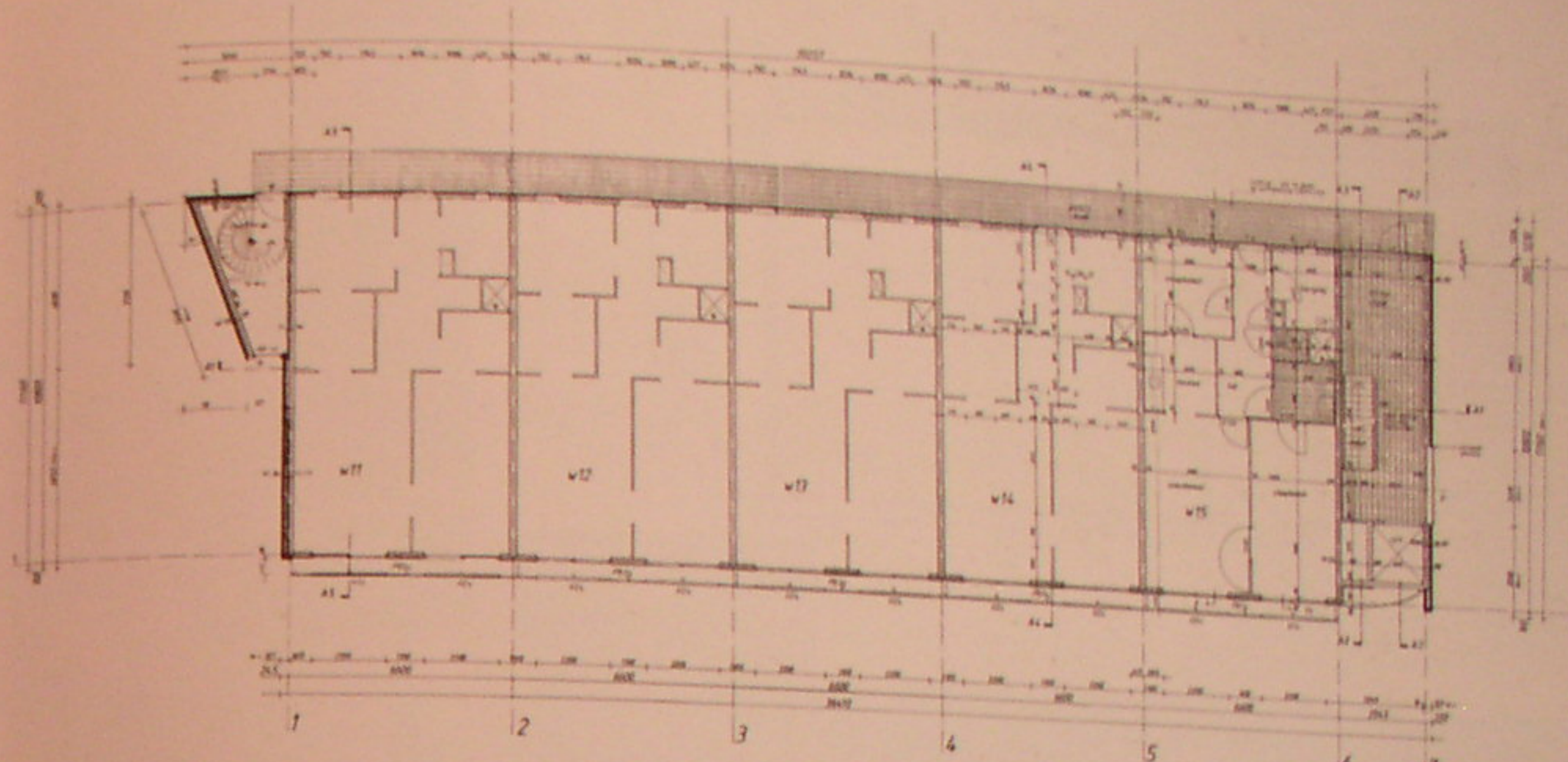
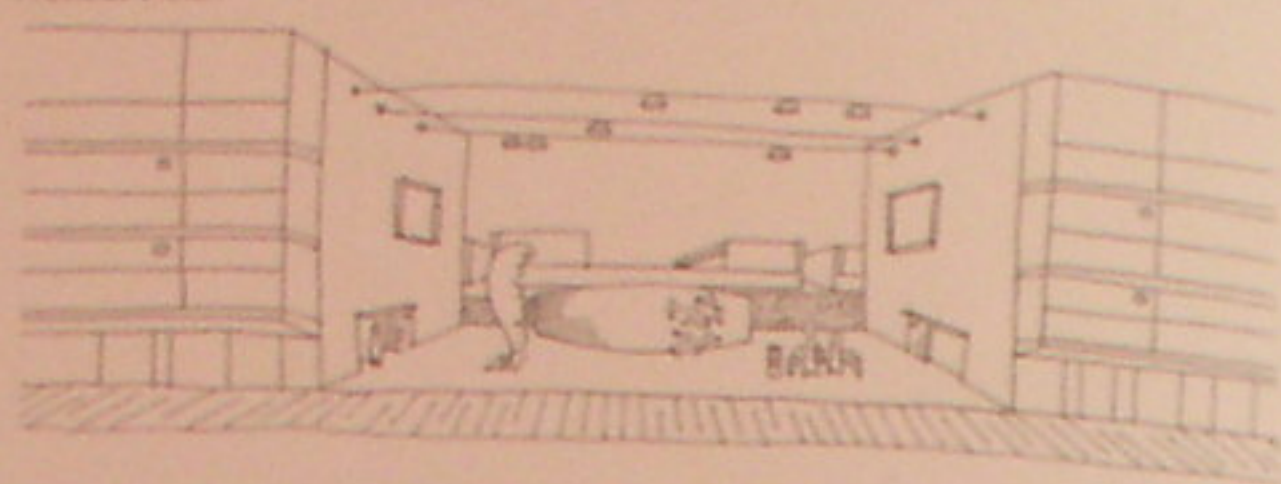


The glass galleries that give access to the dwellings facilitate and temper the transition between public and private spaces.

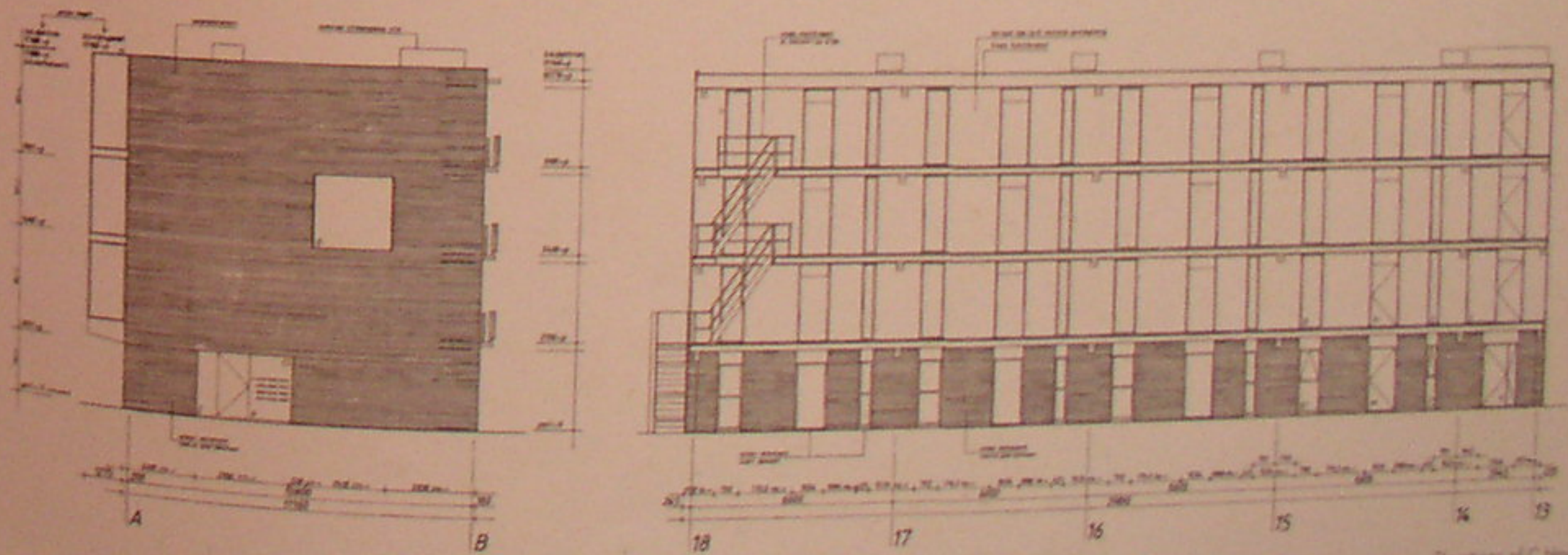
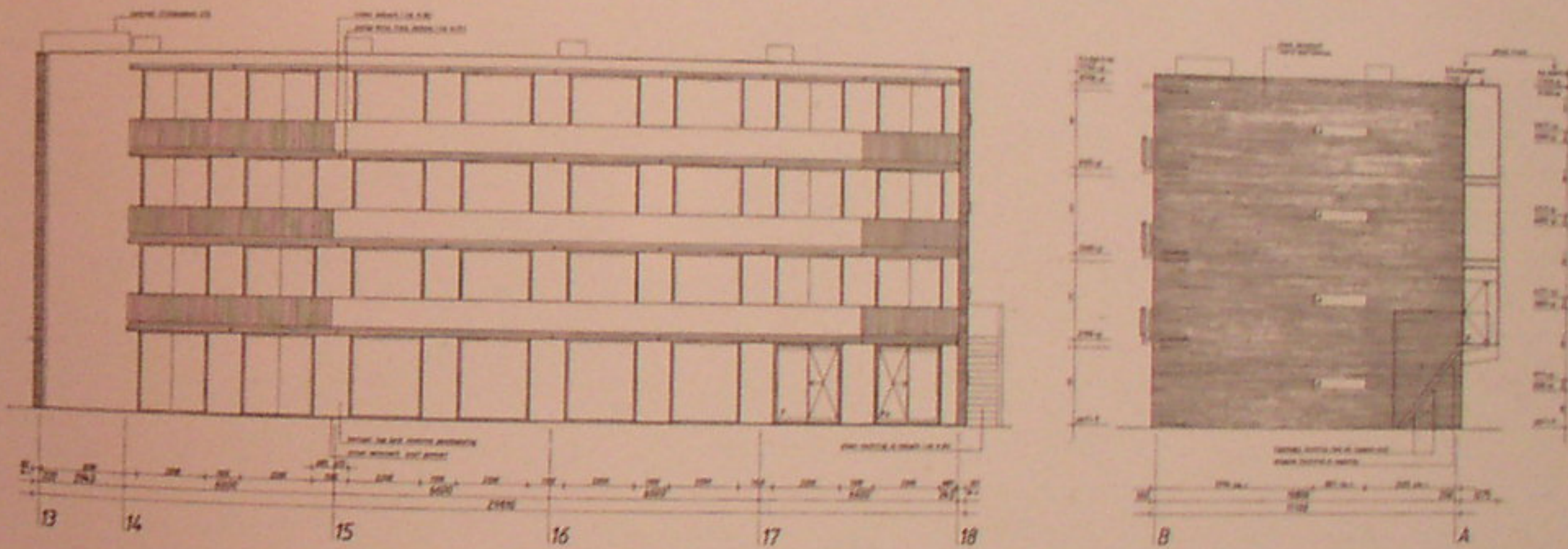


On this page, views of the public access area located in the interstitial spaces formed between the blocks of dwellings.

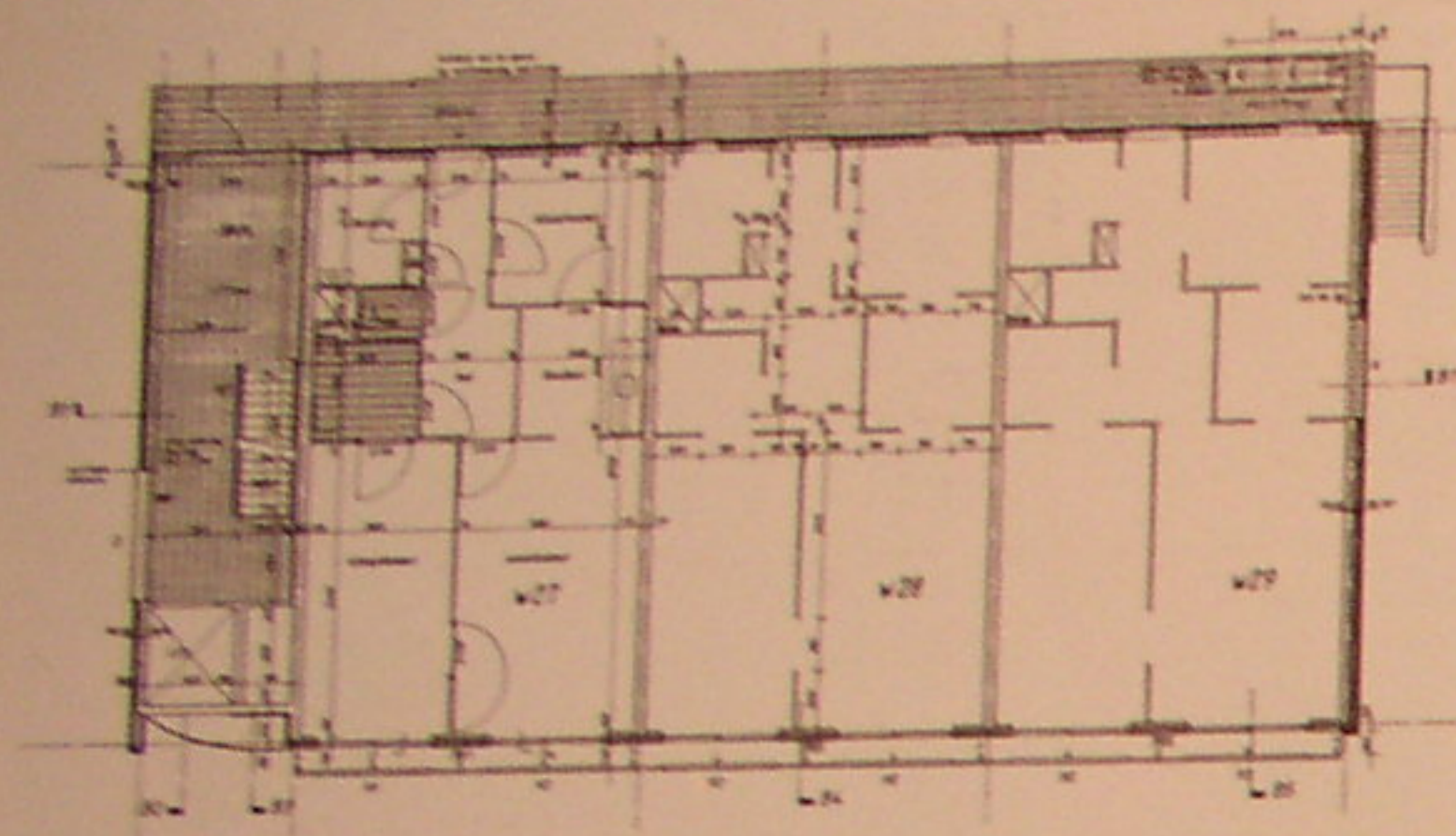
Previous sketch



Floor plan of A block



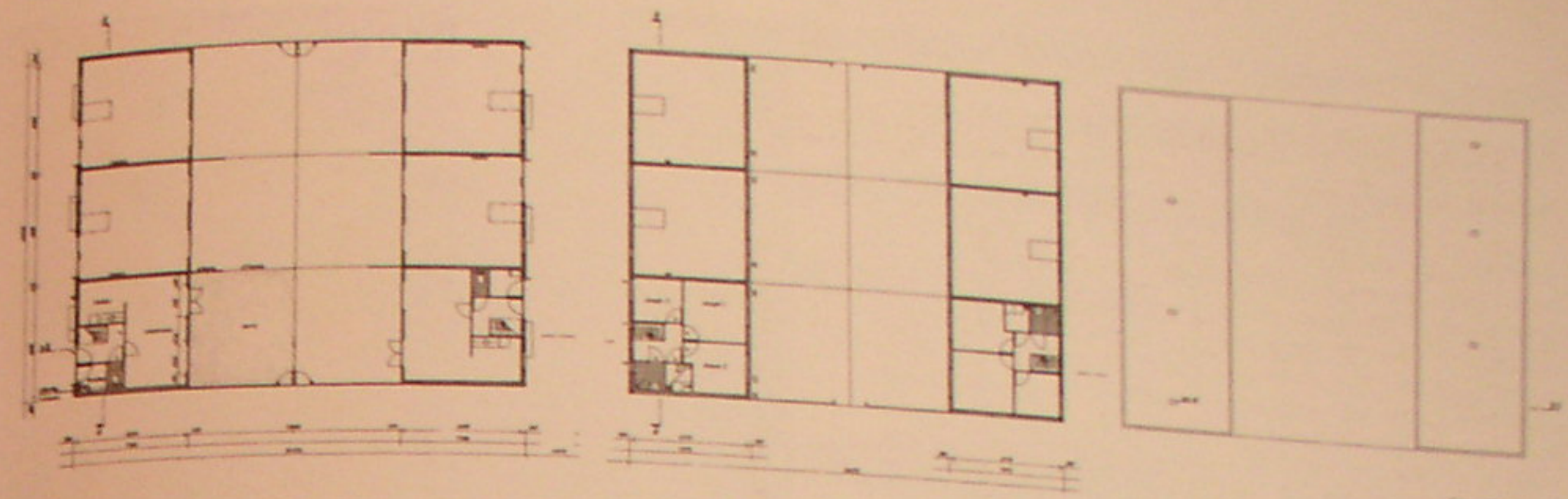
Elevations of C block



Plan of E block



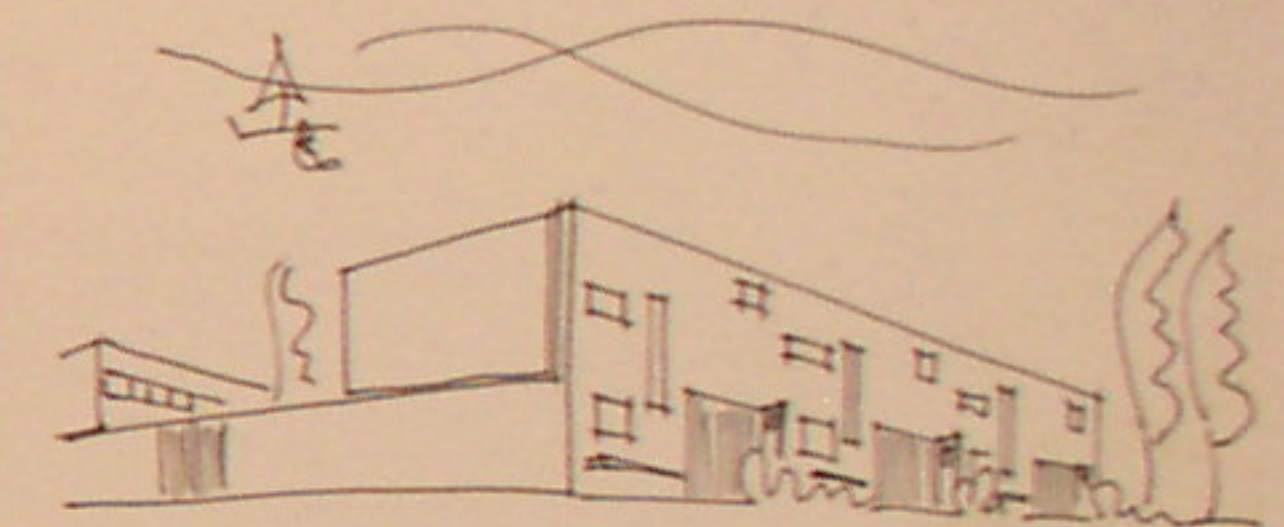
The dwellings located in the apartment blocks are organised so that the kitchens and lobbies face the access gallery, whereas the bedrooms and living rooms face the green area.



Plans of D block



The design and the materials used seek to create a deliberately abstract facade. Below, a view of the group of dwellings with courtyard.



Maccreanor Lavington
Housing Project in Zaaneiland
 Zaandam, The Netherlands

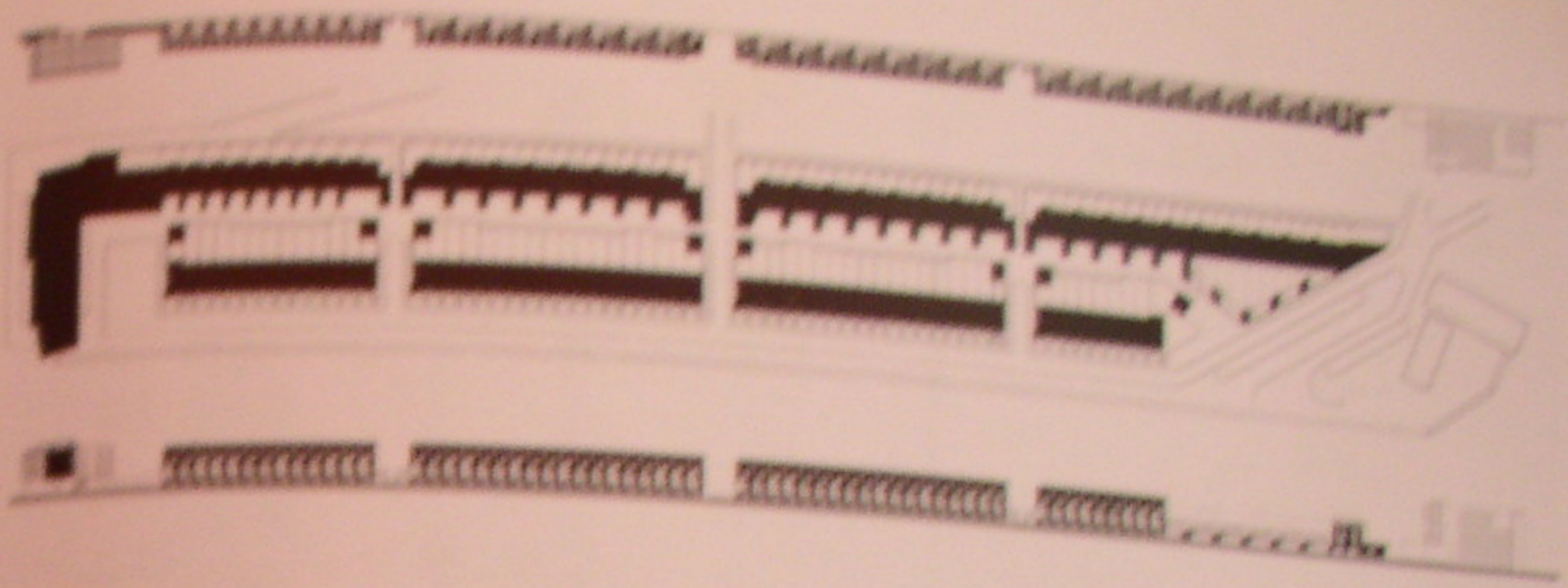
The double strip of terraced housing plus an apartment building is situated on an island in a former canal, only 11 km from the centre of Amsterdam. It aims to explore the transition space between the building and the public realm, the urban setting being more important than the perception of the buildings as discrete objects.

The two-arched long room offers a wide view onto the promenade and the water. The windows and stairs act together as the main elements to define the transition between house and street. On the park side, the facades are noticeably shorter and a continuous garden zone forms an external green space between the house and the park, the public park becoming a visual extension of the private green.

The apartment building has two very different elevations. The rear elevation is seen from the interior space between the terraced houses, so its design forms a closed look along to the street. In contrast, the front of the building is only seen

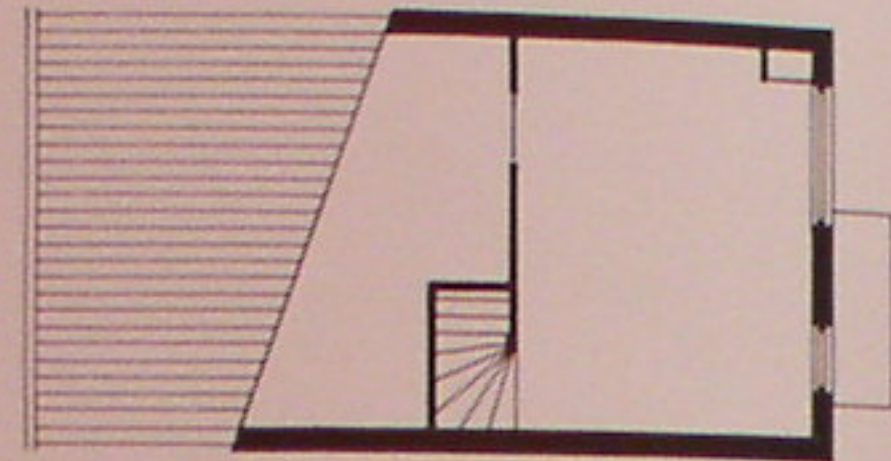
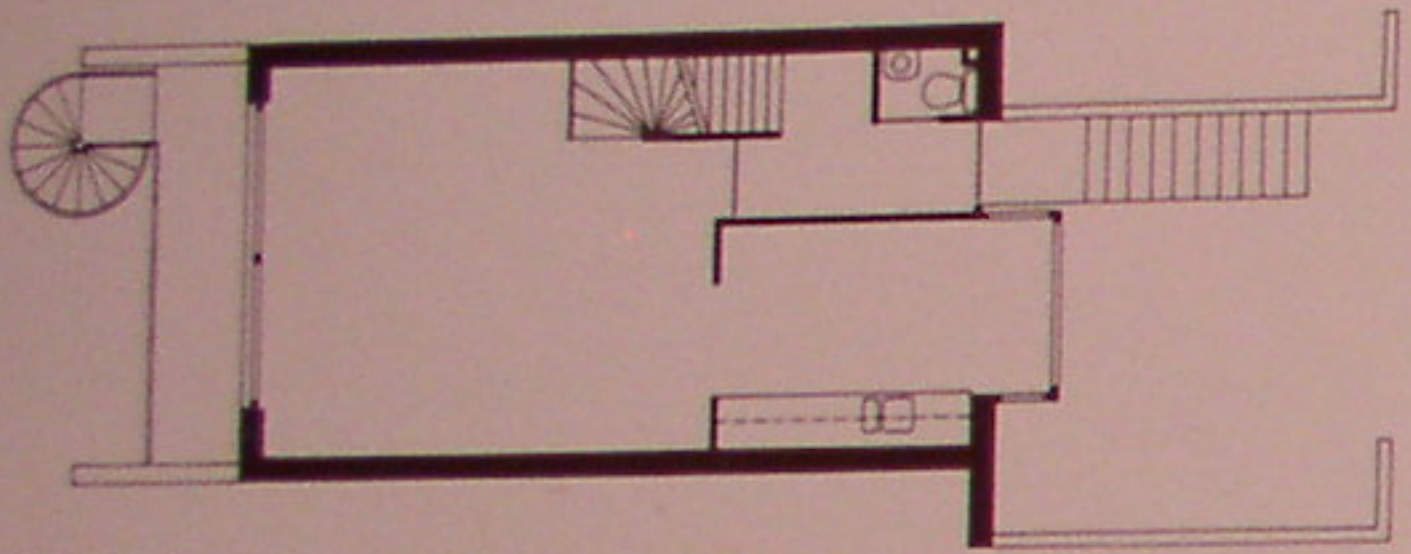
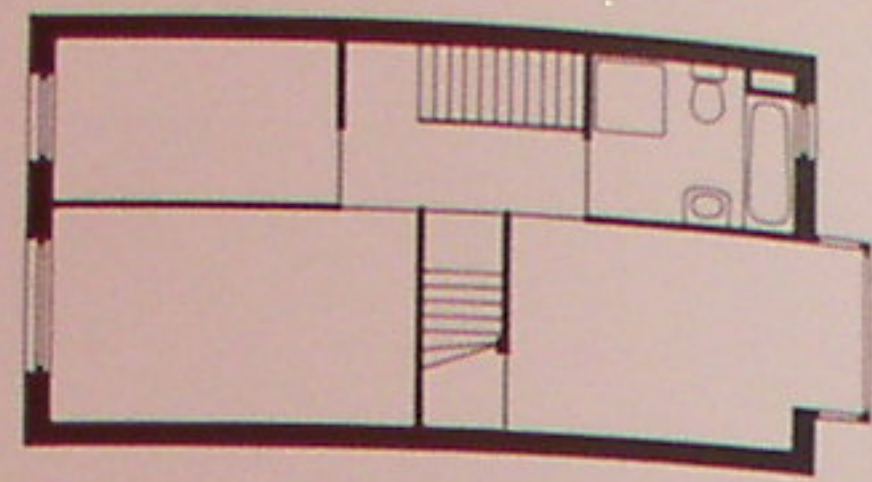
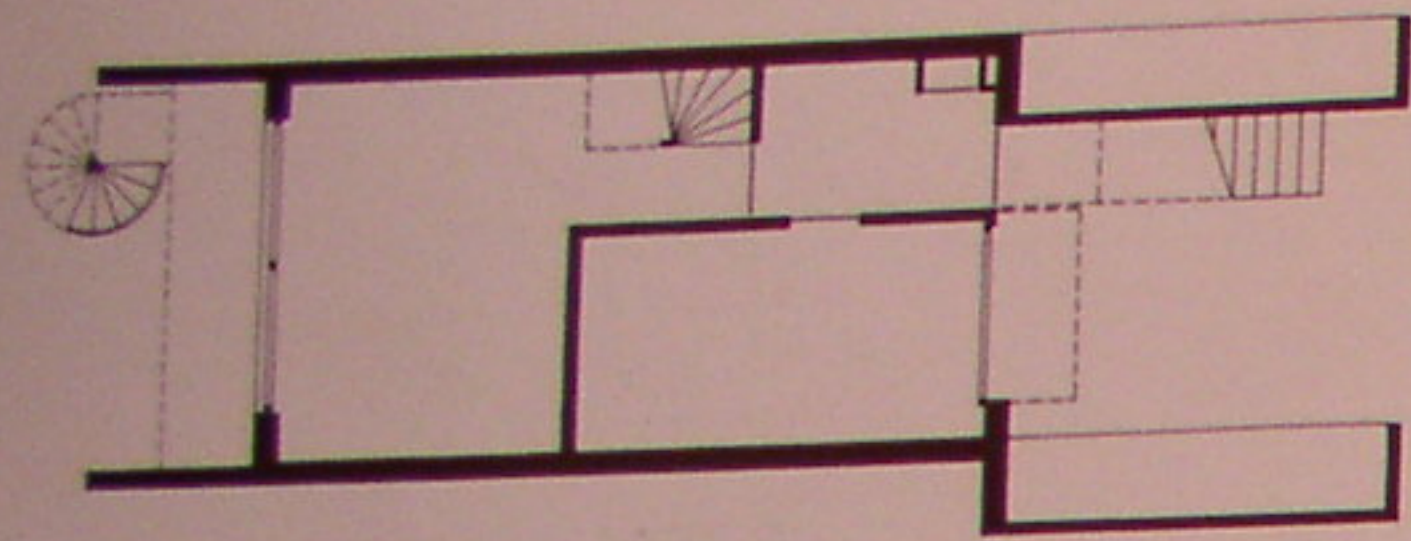
carried into its specific location on the edge of the street. Here the transparent elevation, consisting of large glass balconies overlooking the Zaai canal as if opening a window architecture. The glass facade consciously marks the transition from house to street landscape from the inside. It opens up towards the water and is conceived as a water-oriented extension of the long room. The massive brick facade contributes to a sense of substance and robustness, while the vertical rather than horizontal rhythm within the facade expresses the individuality of each house.

Typologically the housing refers to a close connection between walking and car. The eastern terrace is raised to include a half-submerged internal garage. The importance of the street as a communicative space is further enhanced by the consciously street-oriented position of the raised living rooms, evoking a sense of control and security against the tendency of retreat from the neighbourhood.

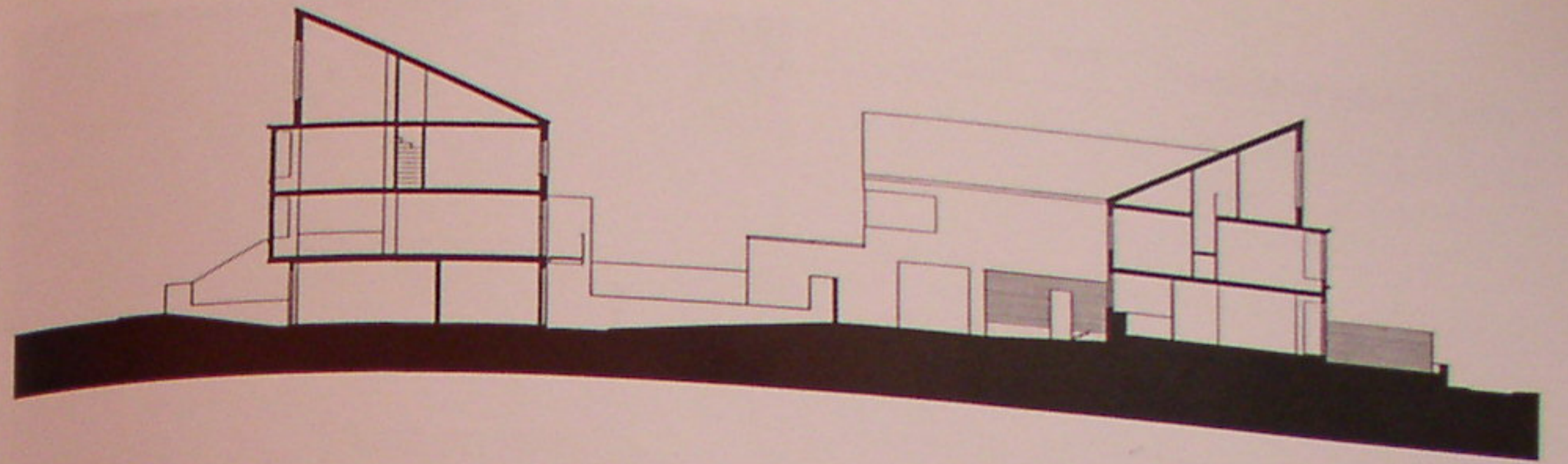


On the page, ground plane plan elevation and view of the residential complex with the house of apartments in the background.





0.05 1 2 Floors of a row house



Cross-section of the terrace houses



The uniformity of the continuous facades of exposed masonry helps to explain the project as a whole. On the other hand, the verticality marked by the rhythm of the openings expresses the individuality of each dwelling.



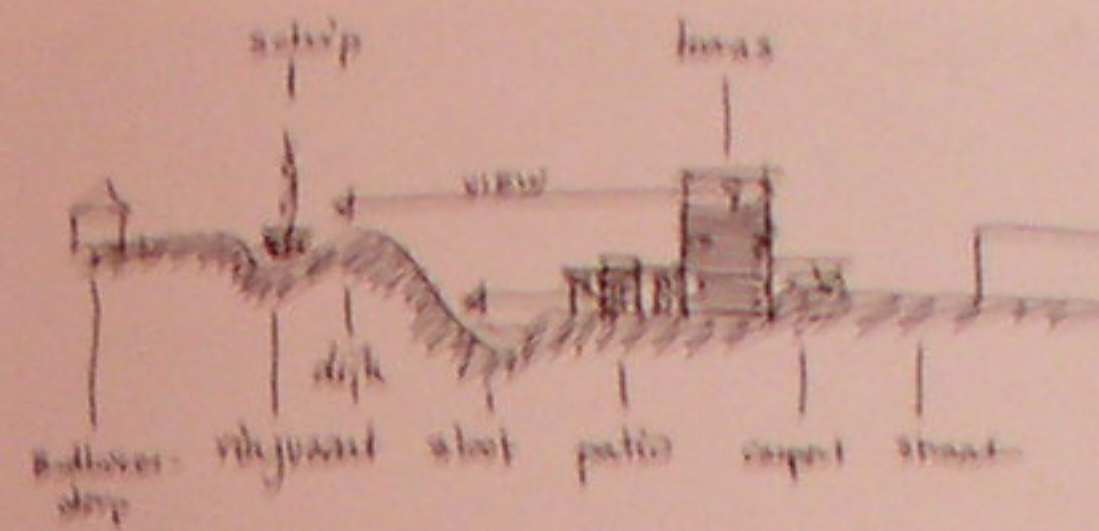
Beurst & Schulze Architekten

17 Residential Houses

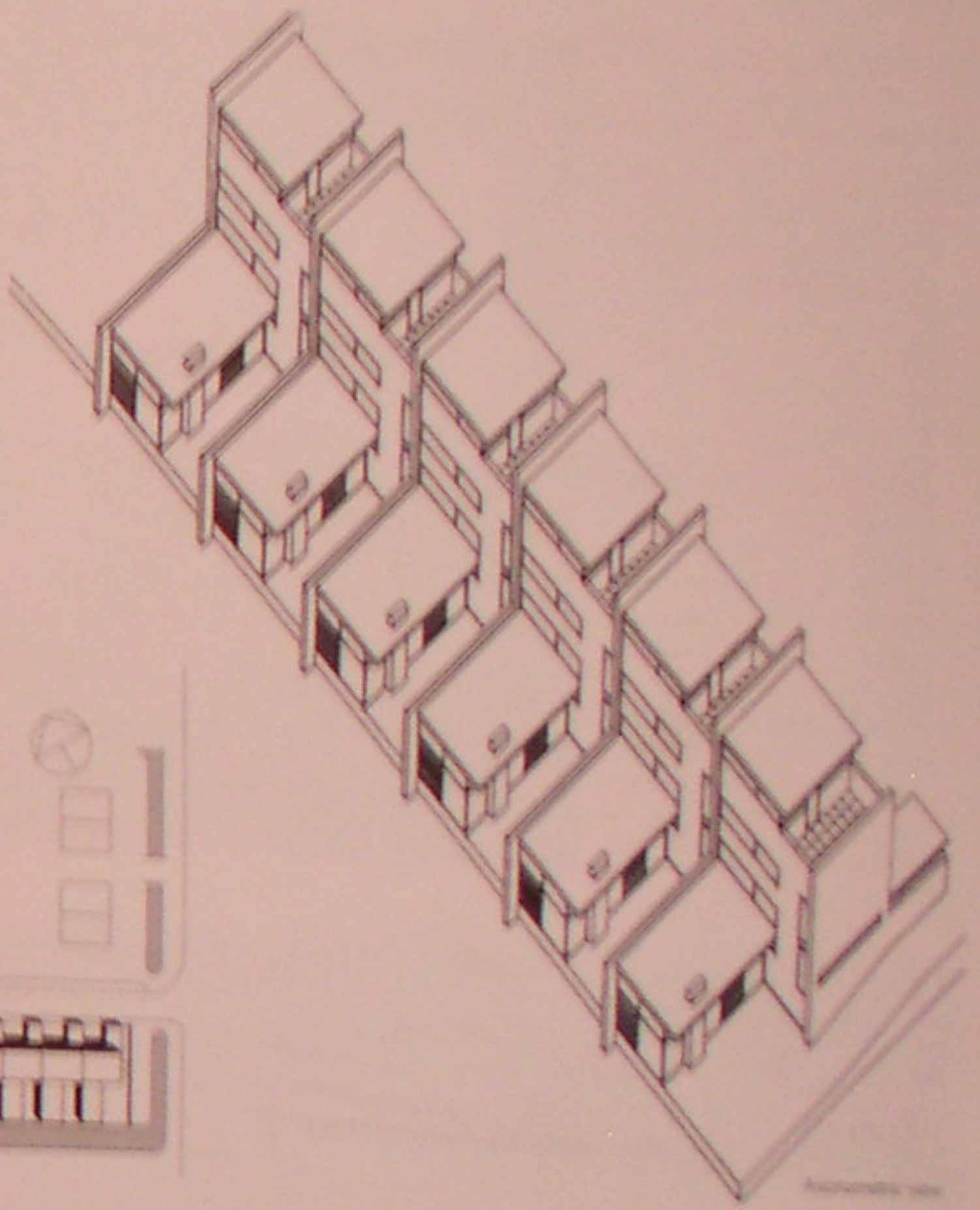
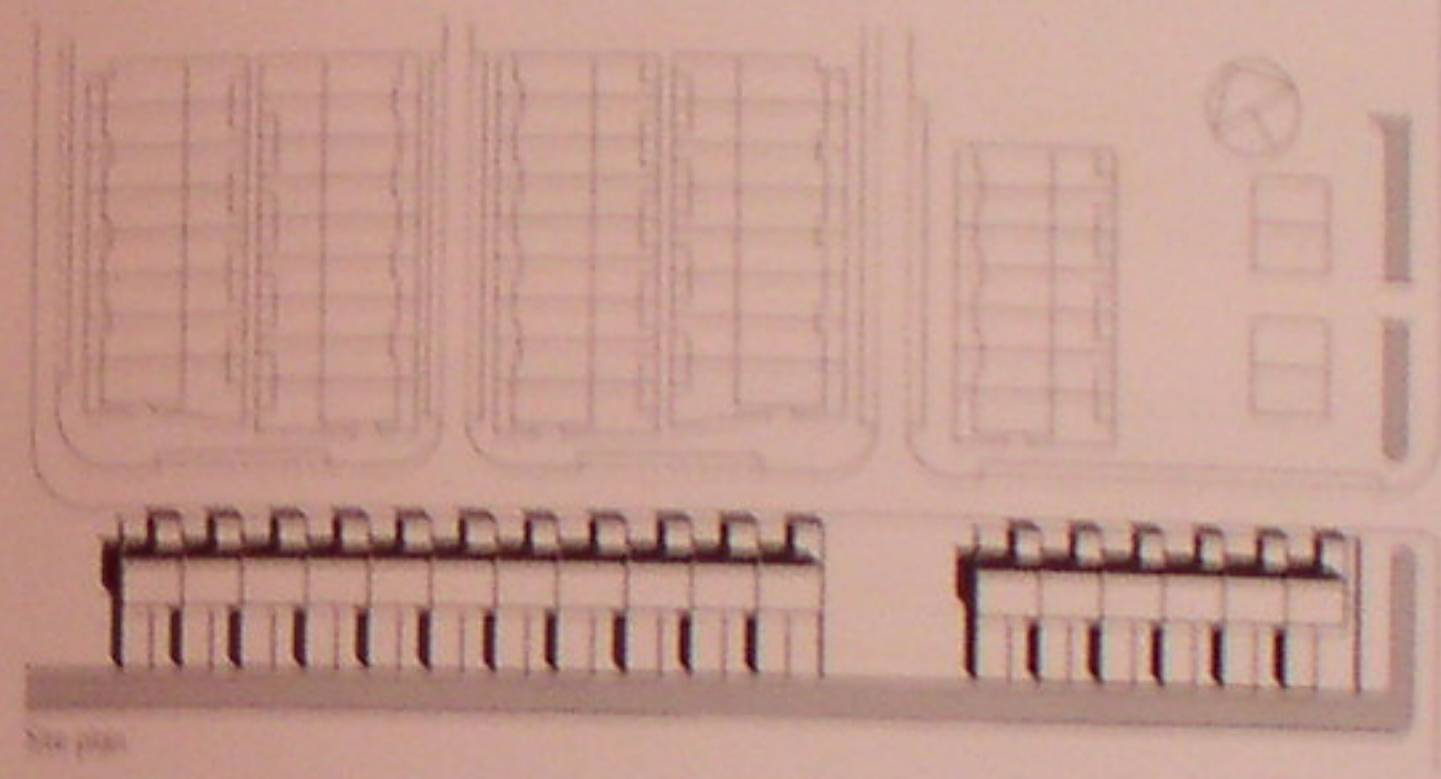
De Alen, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

This project situated in a residential area comprising some 1,200 dwellings, was developed in a former water-gardening area in Oudorp, Amsterdam. The expansion area "De Alen", is bounded on its southern edge by Harknessman's Bergweg. The strip of luxury houses built following the design of Beurst & Schulze borders the drainage channel. An important point of departure in the design was optimal privacy and freedom of choice in the use of various rooms. To the east a difference in level has been created between the street and the drainage channel.

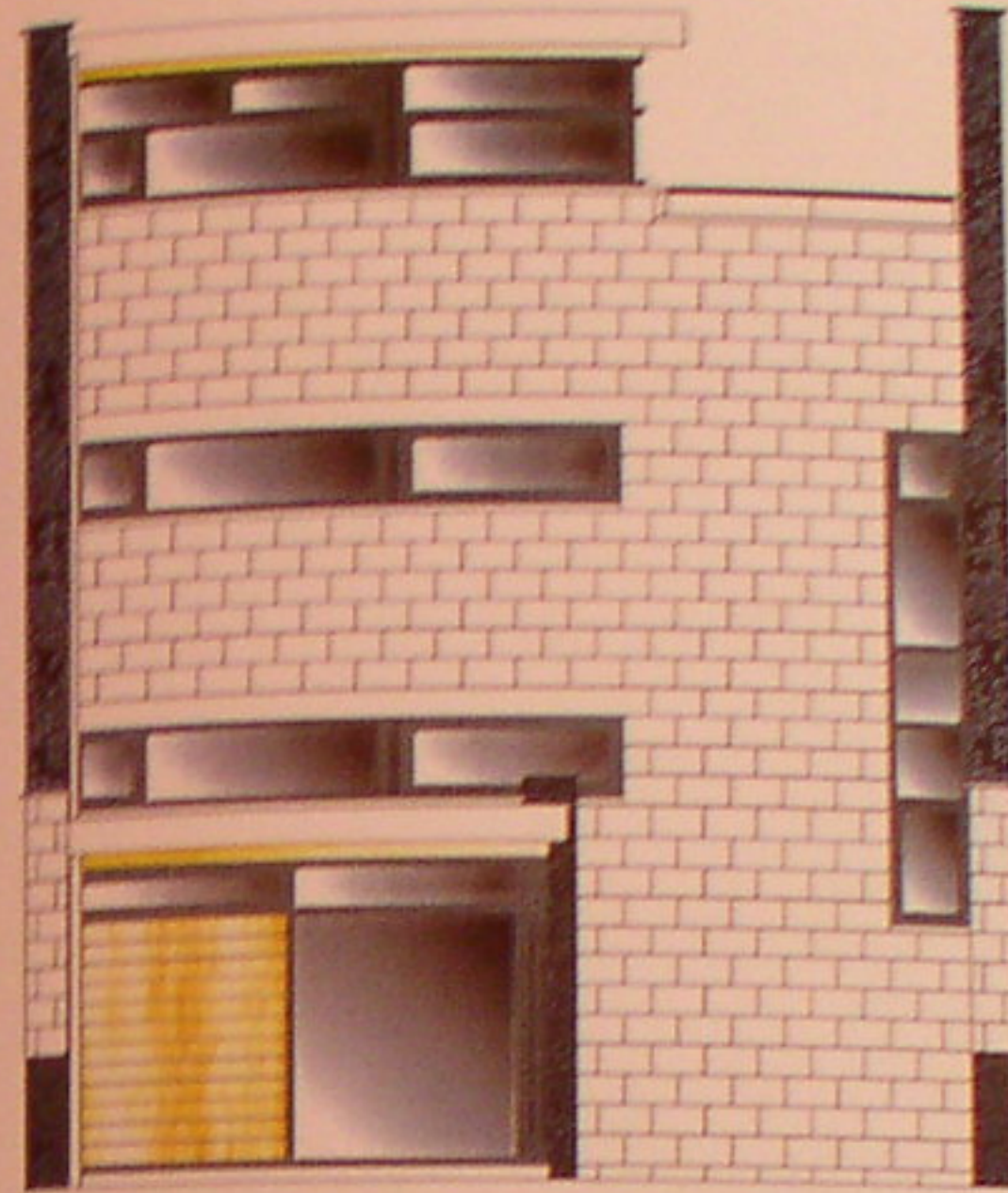
The living room is situated at a lower level like a pavilion on the water and is half the width of the house. By extending this part of the house to the water, the exterior space is screened off from the rest of the house. The main volume is concentrated on the street side and is three stories high. The sunken kitchen-dining room, above which are the bedrooms, is situated on the street side. On the top story there is a roof terrace which commands a view over the dike. The facade consists of large areas of white concrete blocks interspersed with slabs of dark concrete brick.



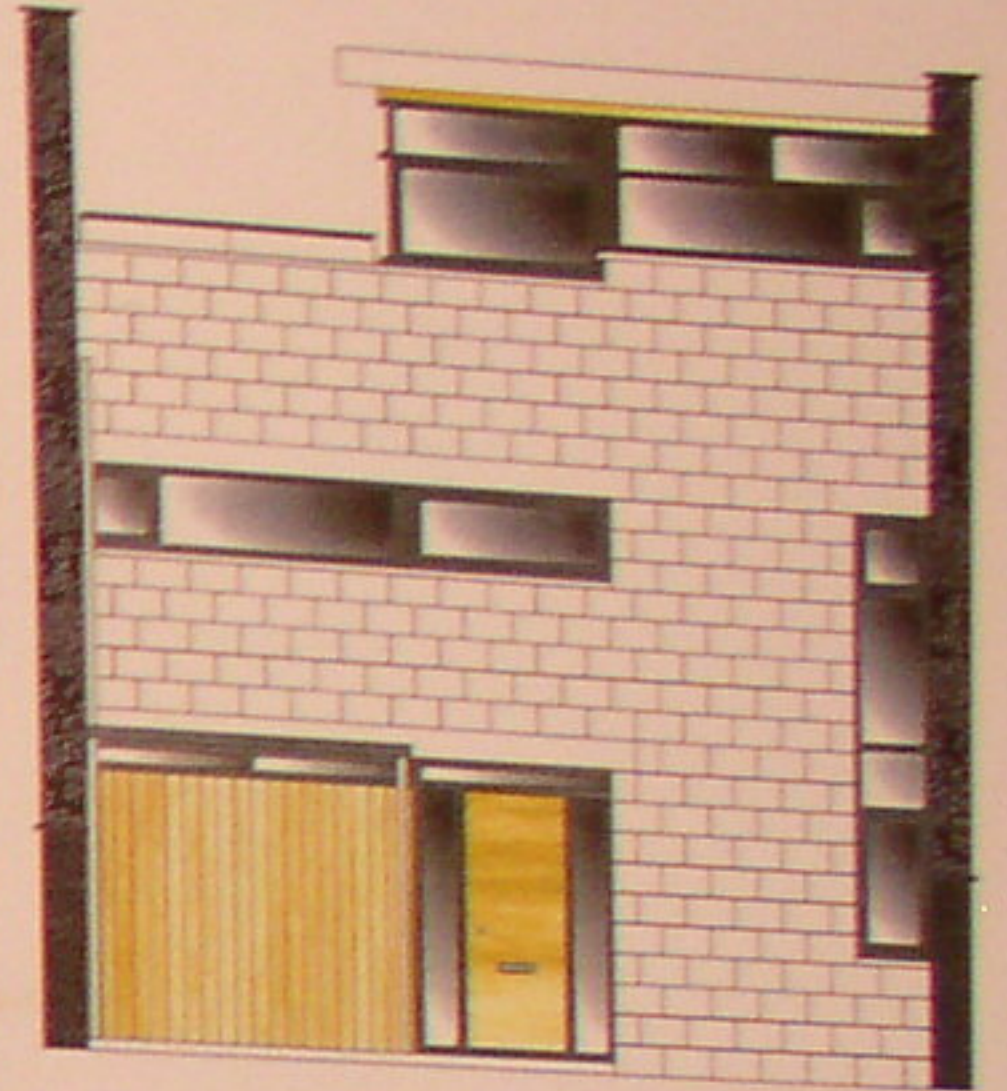
As can be seen in the diagram above, the difference in level between the street and the drainage ditch located at the rear facilitates the location of the living room on the ground floor without thereby losing privacy and provides views of the nearby street or water.



The composition of the facade
arises from the interplay of hor-
izontal strips of black between large
areas of white, both made with pre-
fabricated concrete blocks.



Garden and street facade



Schmidt, Hammer & Lassen

Thorninghøj Housing Scheme

Frederik, Denmark

The characteristic zig-zagging site plan, which the Thorninghøj housing scheme had to respect, was the result of a site plan competition in 1988. Thorninghøj consists of 46 housing units and a common house, which lies on the summit of the site at a junction of the municipal rail system. The housing scheme is divided into four groups with two and three stories.

The units have direct exterior access from a common stairway to the first floor where there is access to the units via a small stairway as well as from suspended balcony corridors on the second floor which terminate at distinctive balconies.

The buildings are built in large timber structures of kiln-dried redwood which in time will weather to a characteristic silver grey. All of the logs are of reddish-yellow rough surfaced larch. The final colour harmony will be achieved when the facades are weathered. The windows and doors are dark with distinctive ventilation grills in co-ordinated colours. The windows in the land-roofs are painted white. All the buildings have level roofs which protect the balconies as well as the facades.

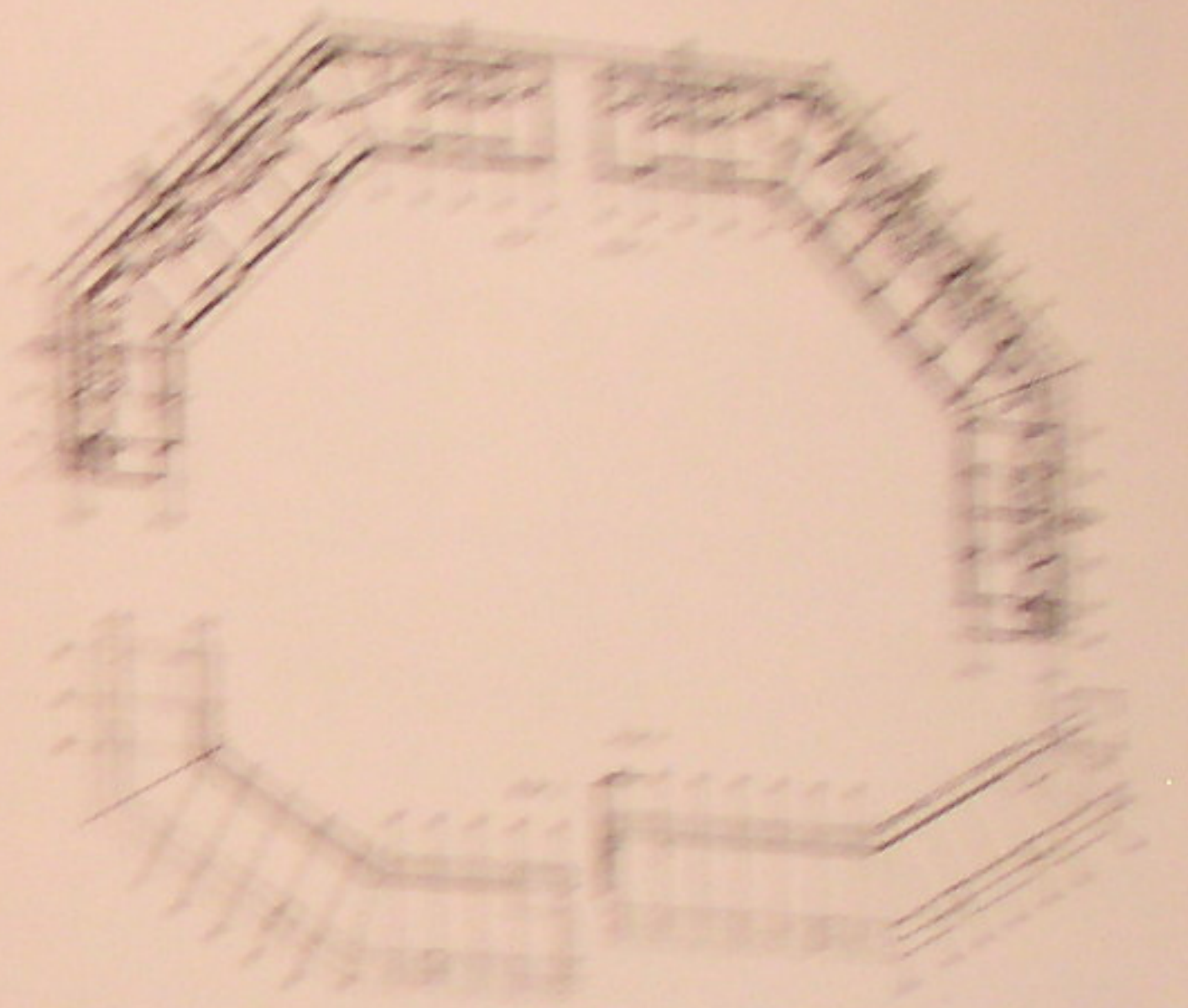


Photography: Jens Nygaard





The building is made of heavy timber and has a lot of natural light and views of the water and sky.



The wooden walkway is the building's main feature. It is made of heavy timber and has a lot of natural light and views of the water and sky. All the buildings of the complex are made of heavy timber and have a lot of natural light and views of the water and sky.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the left page, possibly a title or introductory paragraph.

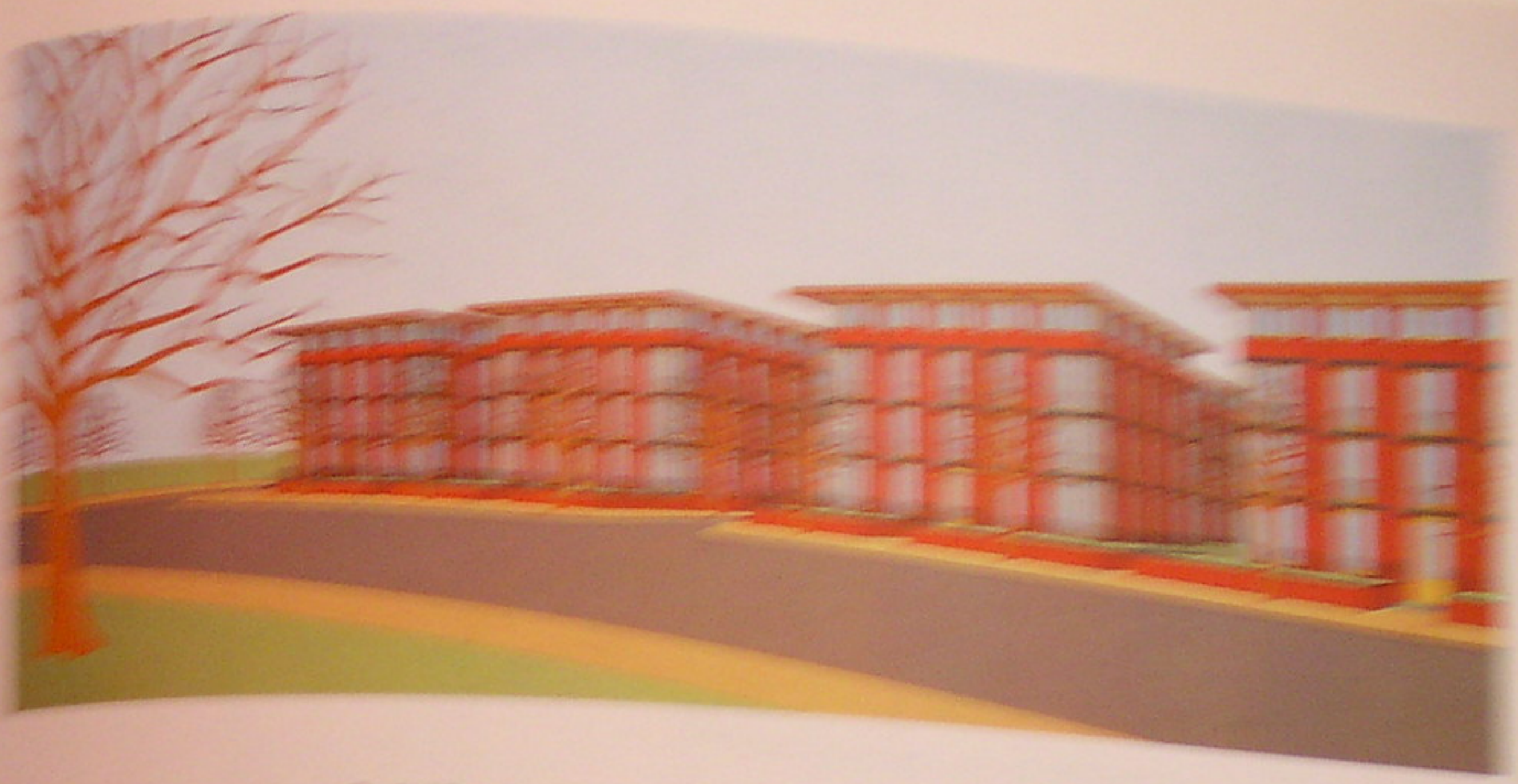


Neue Wohnformen in Eigenheimen

Neue Wohnformen

Die neue Wohnformen in Eigenheimen sind eine Antwort auf die steigende Nachfrage nach flexiblen und individuellen Wohnmöglichkeiten. Sie bieten eine Mischung aus verschiedenen Wohnformen, die den Bedürfnissen der Bewohner entsprechen. Die neuen Wohnformen sind eine Mischung aus verschiedenen Wohnformen, die den Bedürfnissen der Bewohner entsprechen. Sie bieten eine Mischung aus verschiedenen Wohnformen, die den Bedürfnissen der Bewohner entsprechen.

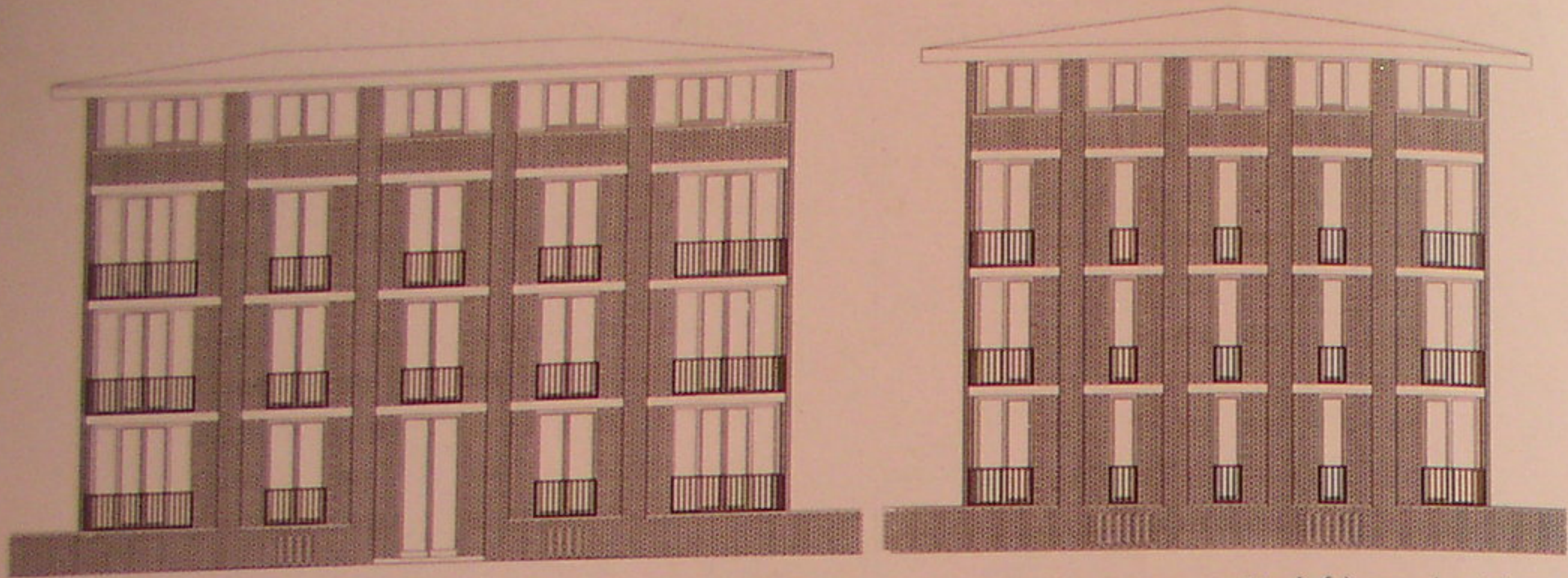
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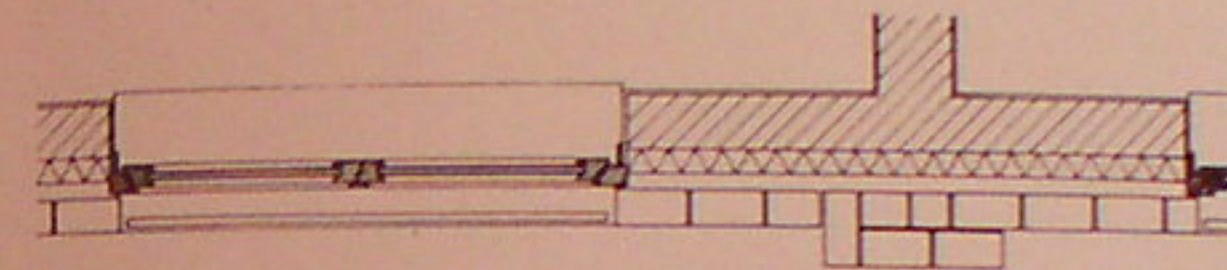
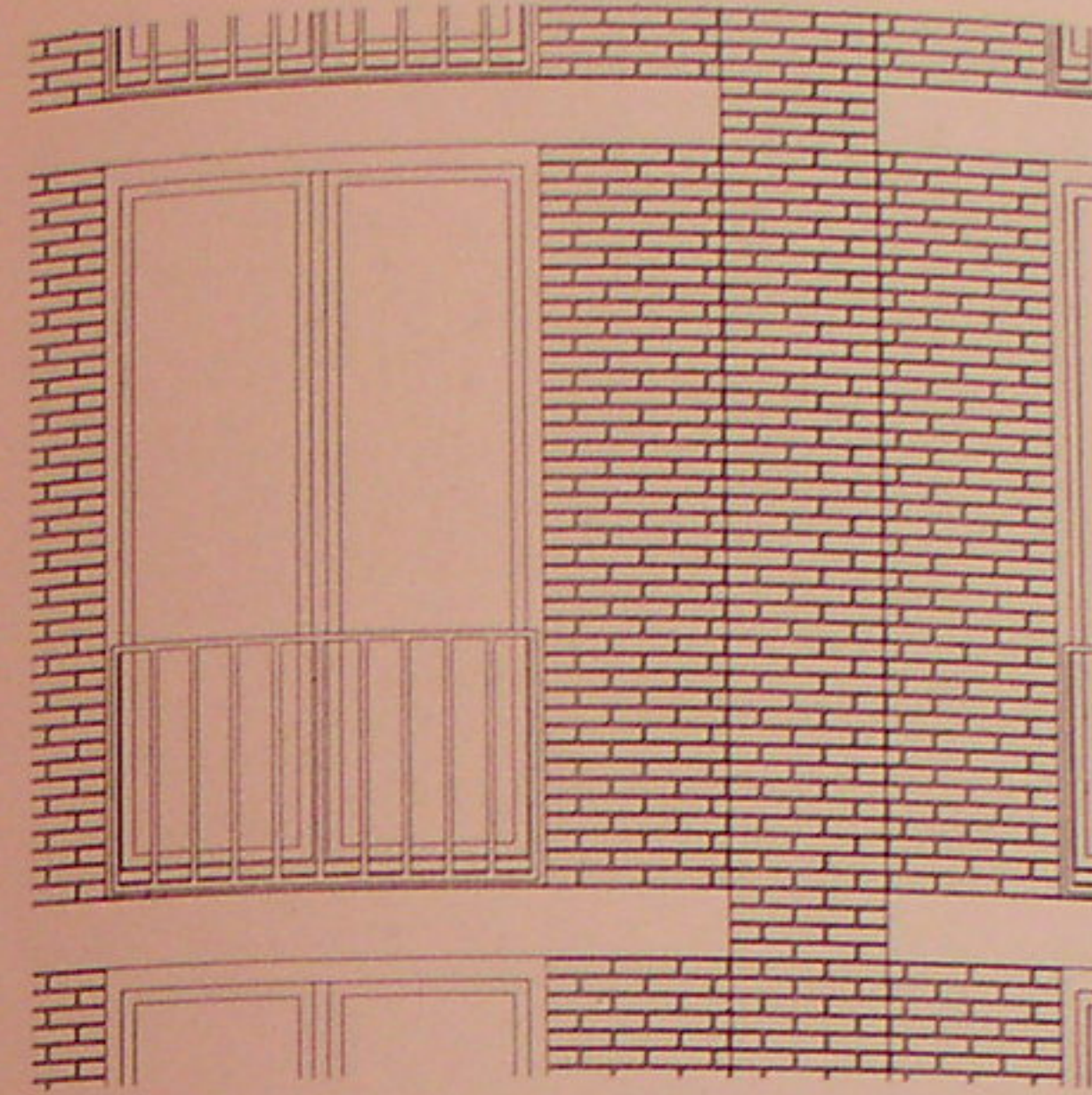




Entrance façade / Fachada de ingreso

Head of the complex / Testero
0.03.1 2

The complex is formed of sixteen blocks of four-floor dwellings. They are quite small though each one contains eight dwellings.



The exterior is characterised by the attractive texture of the wood frames and the exposed masonry walls framed by horizontal strips in reinforced concrete. A zinc roof with a generous overhang protects the blocks. As can be seen in the picture below this caption, the common interior spaces are elegant and minimal.



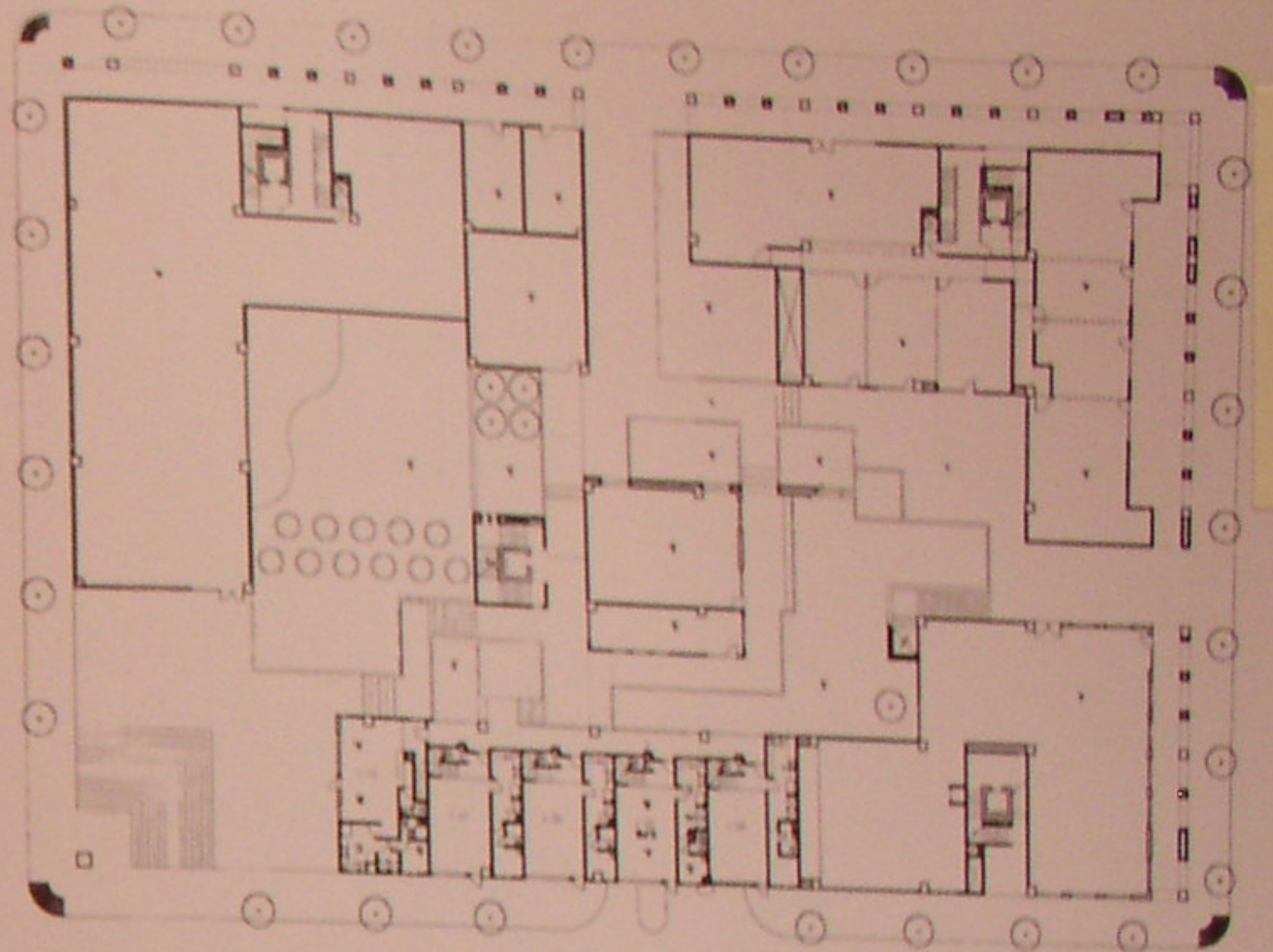
- 1. Plaza
- 2. Store
- 3. Vegetation
- 4. Restaurant
- 5. PB Ground floor AP
- 6. PB Upper floor AP
- A. Living room
- B. Dining room
- C. Kitchen
- D. Bathroom
- E. Master Bedroom
- F. Bedroom
- G. Hall room
- H. Laundry
- I. Dressing room
- J. Toilet
- K. Terrace
- TP. Typical apartment

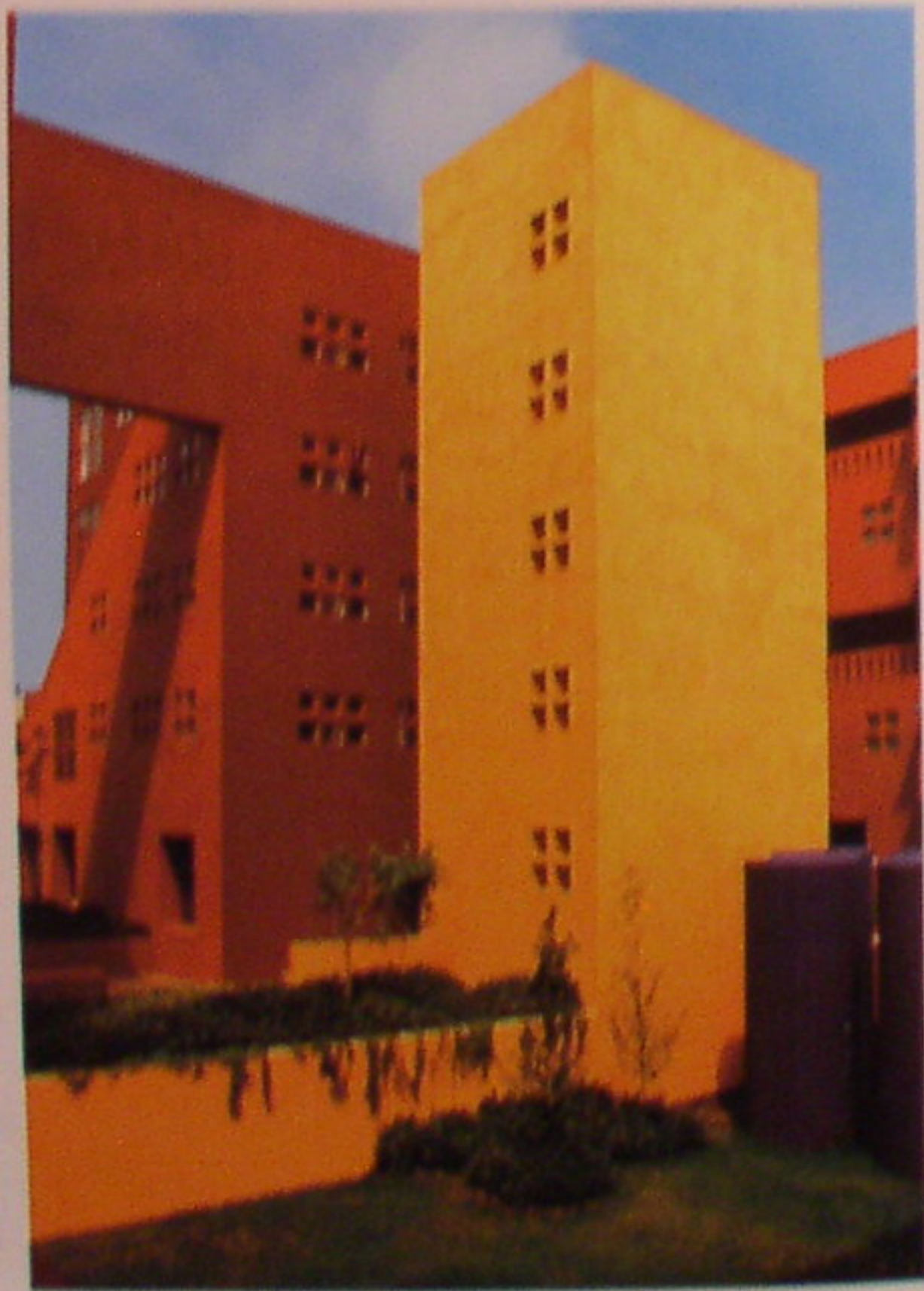
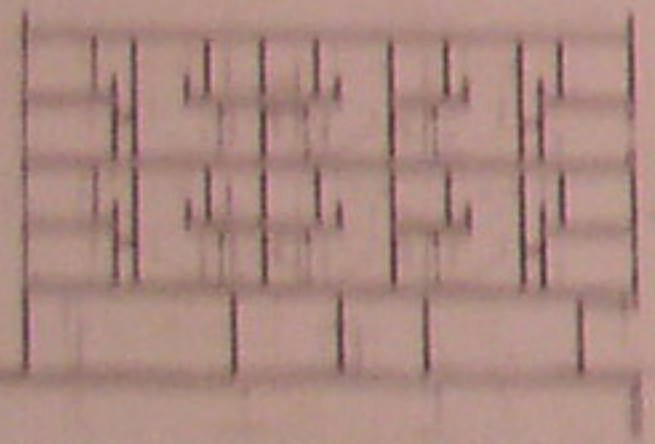
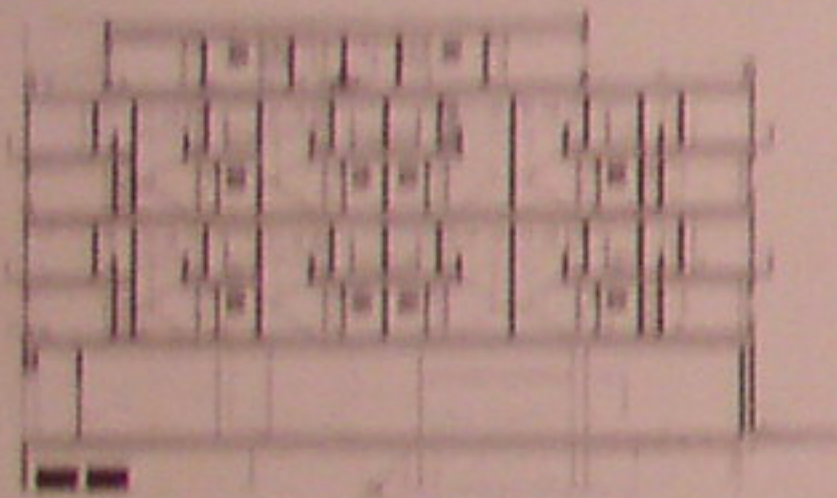
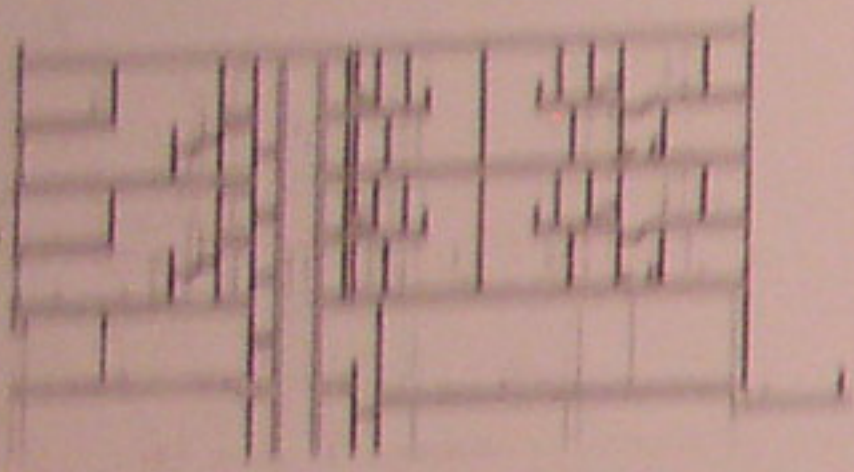
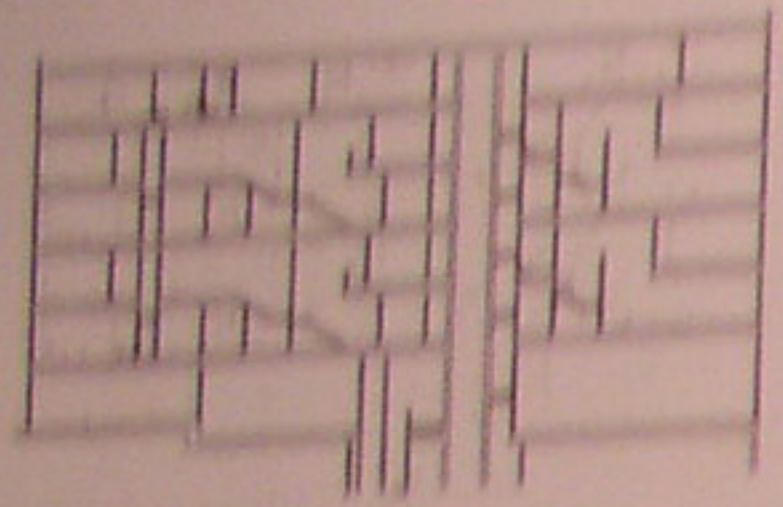


The buildings are developed around interior atriums with small gardens. The apartments have two levels with spaces of double height.



In his buildings, Legorreta always includes architectural features of great expressivity, such as the point of contact between the triangular wall and the porch. The result is a plastic play of light and shade that gives an added dimension to the unique distribution of the openings.





These pictures are clear examples of Legorreta's unique architectural idiom, composed of volume and colour, light and shade, presence and absence. The access zones and internal corridors gain the benefit of landscaped areas that are strategically in tune with Legorreta's architecture.

K. Nikolaidis & C. Edwards

Apartments and Swimming pool

Santorini, Greece

This complex of 17 holiday apartments, with guest facilities and a swimming pool, was created amongst the existing, mostly subterranean houses of the village of Imerovigli, perched on the edge overlooking the volcanic landscape. The form of the complex evolves from a rational approach to the guest's needs, in conjunction with maximum use of the existing context and the addition of new, external buildings. Distinguished by the use of colour, the new structures follow the organisation of the existing buildings. Particularly important in achieving the final result was the participation of local expert builders, thereby combining tradition with technology and modern materials. The structure is spread over six levels that vary in height and overlap in many places. The second level accommodates the reception area, swimming pool, bar, dining and sitting areas, while the remaining levels are used for the apartments.

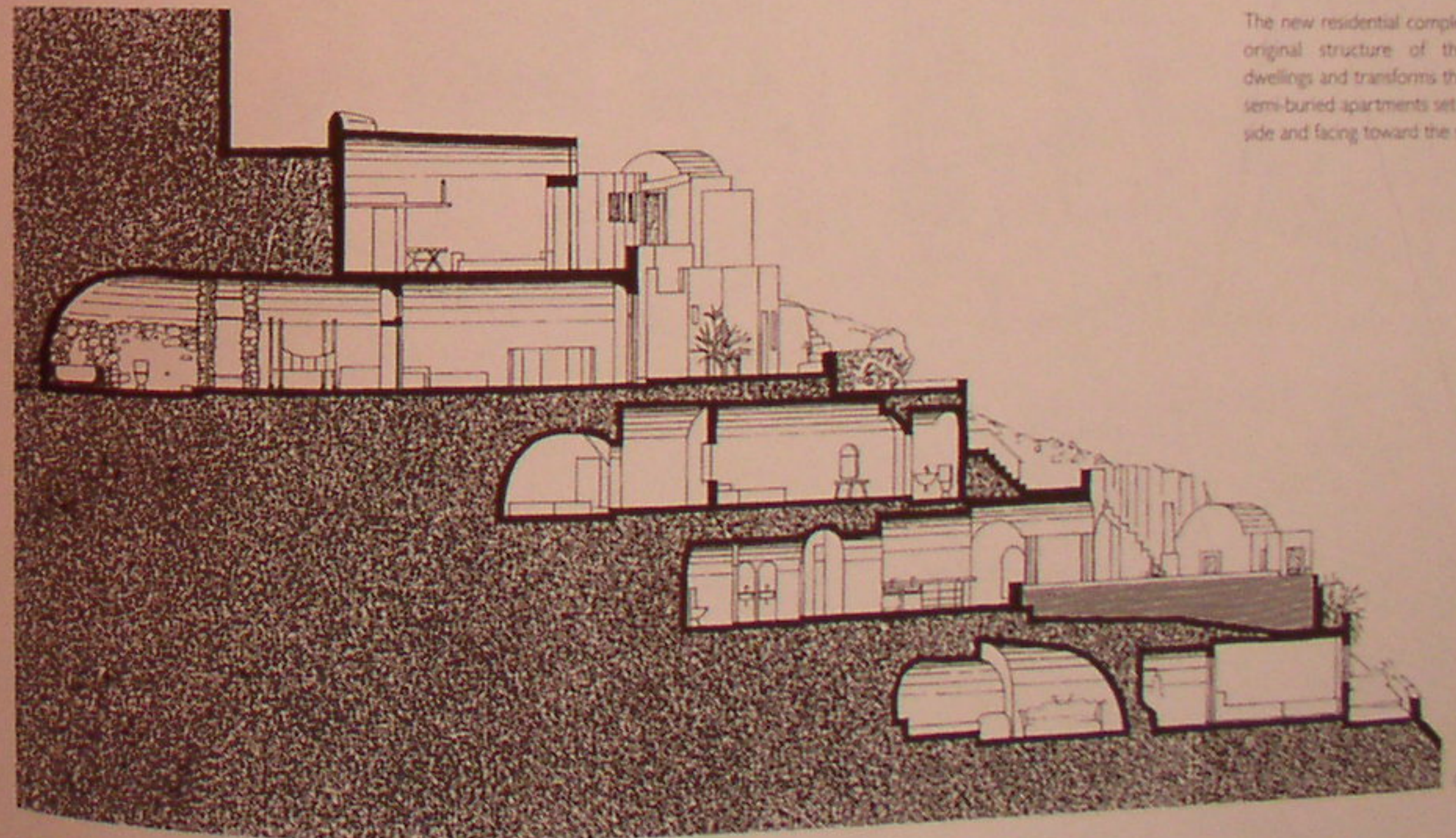
Entrance to the complex from the street is above level six, where a central staircase provides access to the four upper levels. This staircase then splinters to serve the pool/reception area and the apartments on the lower levels. In shaping the spaces, solutions were found which respected the lighting, the view and the privacy of all the apartments in the complex, in addition to those of the neighbouring buildings. Bright colours are used for the complex, which correspond to the surroundings: earth, sea and sky are represented by ochre and brown, turquoise and azure, white and silver respectively. The selected materials are in keeping with those used previously for the site: the wooden doors and windows follow the same lines as those of the existing houses. External floors are made of rough cement. All visible timber is Swedish pine, employing a simple scaffold-like construction.



Photographs: D. Katsipodis & C. Edwards



West elevation



Cross section

The new residential complex uses the original structure of the existing dwellings and transforms them into 17 semi-buried apartments set on the hillside and facing toward the sea.



The partially covered swimming pool is located on the second floor and seems to be suspended from the hillside. A simple pine structure acts as a barrier defining the profile of the pool and serves as a seat.



The architects give great importance to maintaining maximum privacy in the apartments, which are located on the first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors.



Bonell, Brullet, Gil & Rius

Centre Penitenciari de Brians

Sant Esteve de Sersovires, Spain

To build a prison is to build a closed world, like an abbey, a fortress, a monastery or an acropolis. Here life goes by in an absence of freedom. Relations are conditioned by control. There is a parallel with the ideas of the city. We find the same spaces as in the traditional city: squares, streets, facade. But the uses are not the same. Here, the square is not a place of meeting, but of classification. The street is not a place of communication, but of separation. The facade does not have the meaning of a relation between interior and exterior, but one of confinement. The main features of these spaces are closed walls, passages, stairs, different levels and shadows. They are used in order to obtain variety and avoid monotony. Gestures and changes of alignment enrich and give greater meaning to a street that does not have the usual attributes such as windows and balconies. The aim is to create a "city" on virgin land, paying attention to geo-

graphical considerations and the landscape (good situation and integration) as well as the requirements, the latter being an aspect of great complexity in which questions of control and security take priority. The requirements are satisfied by three clearly differentiated zones. The external zone, outside the walls, contains the administration services and is situated on the high part of the plot. On the other side of the wall we find the mixed zone, where the inmates are classified and where they make their contacts with the exterior: visits by relatives, lawyers, etc. From here we go into the internal zone containing residential modules, the hospital, the sports complex and the leisure areas, all located along a "street". This is the main axis of the penitentiary. A series of elements—the slope, the stairs, large overhangs, rotations, etc.—give value to a windowless facade and aid the effect of perspective.



Photographs: Luis Casati



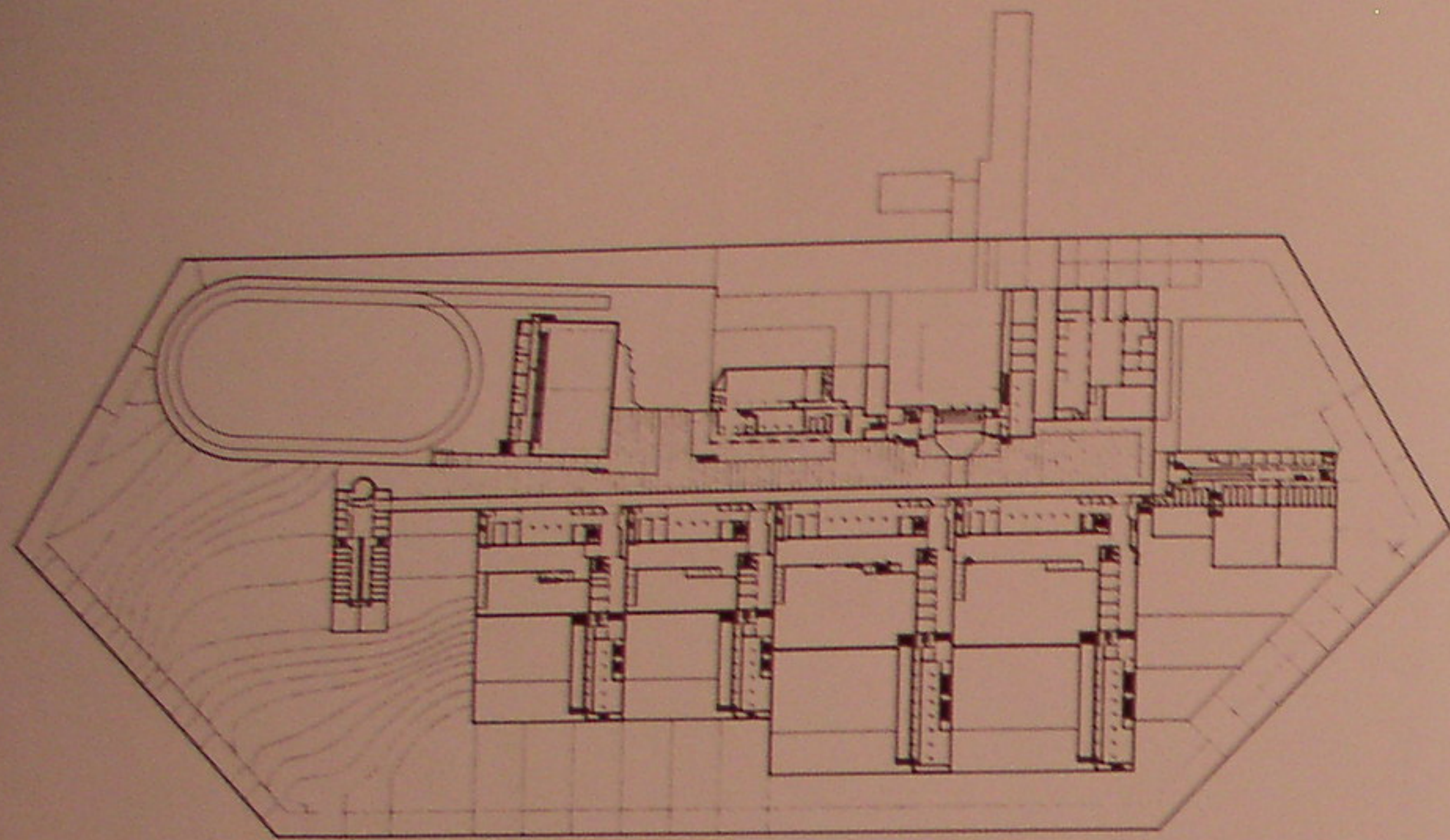
Site plan

Sketch

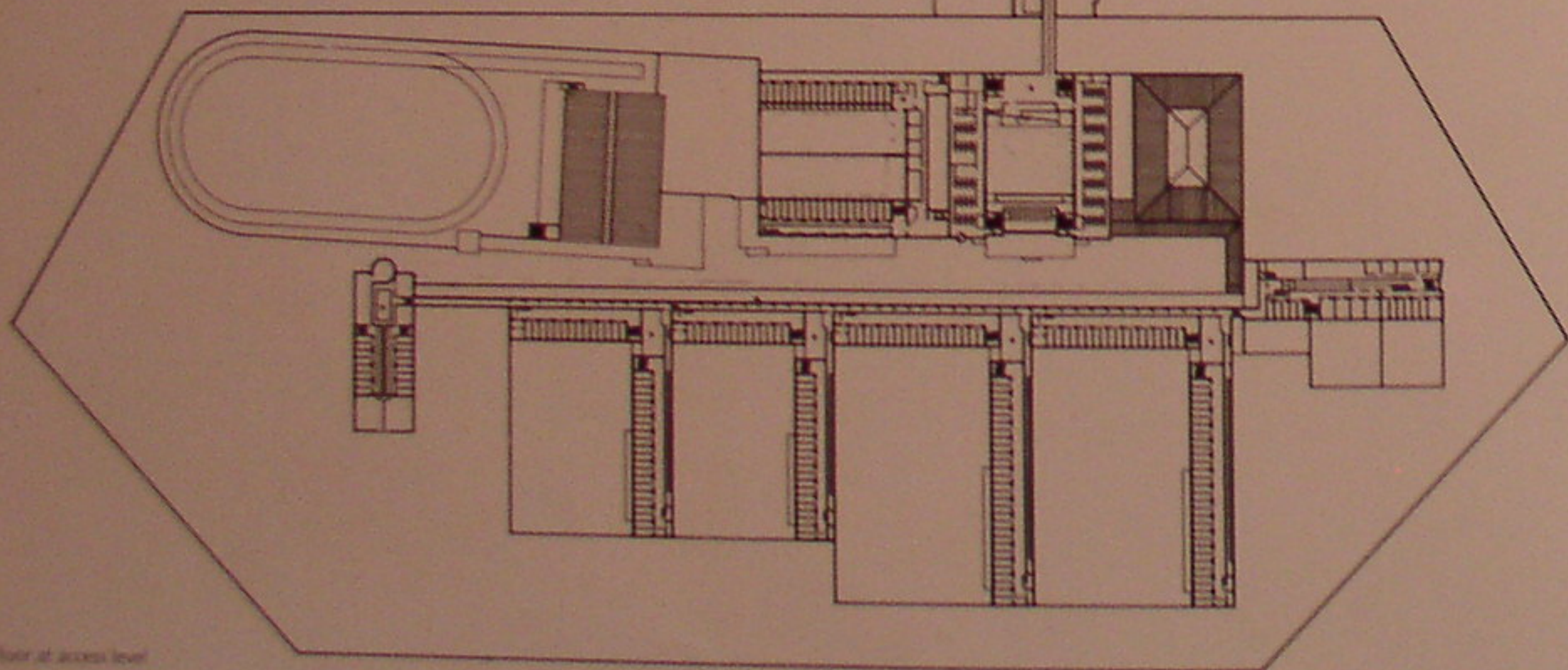
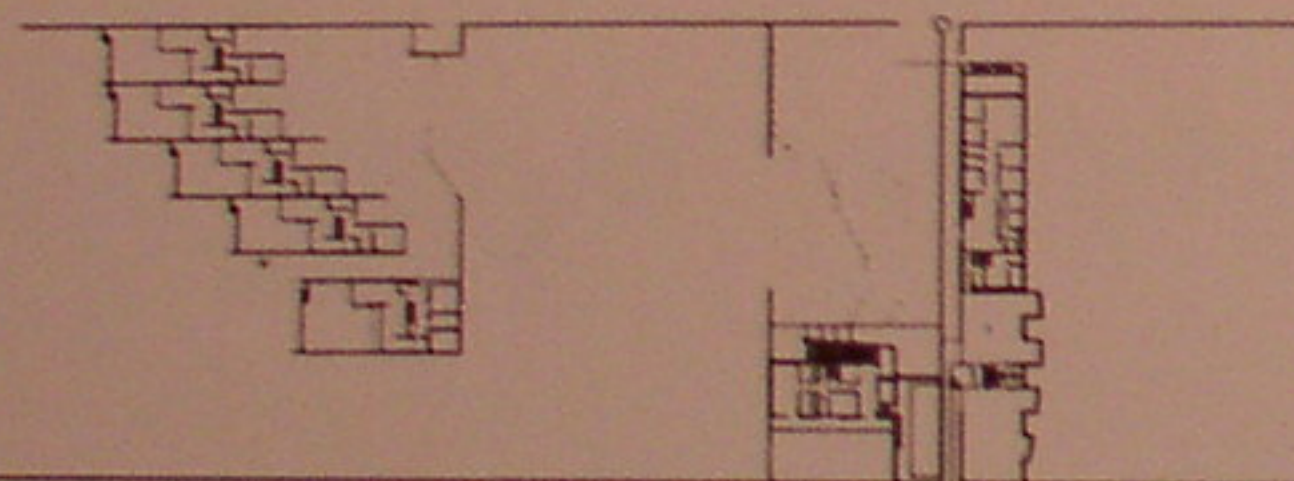


The lower zone of the penitentiary houses the modules of residences, the hospital, the sports centre and the recreation areas.





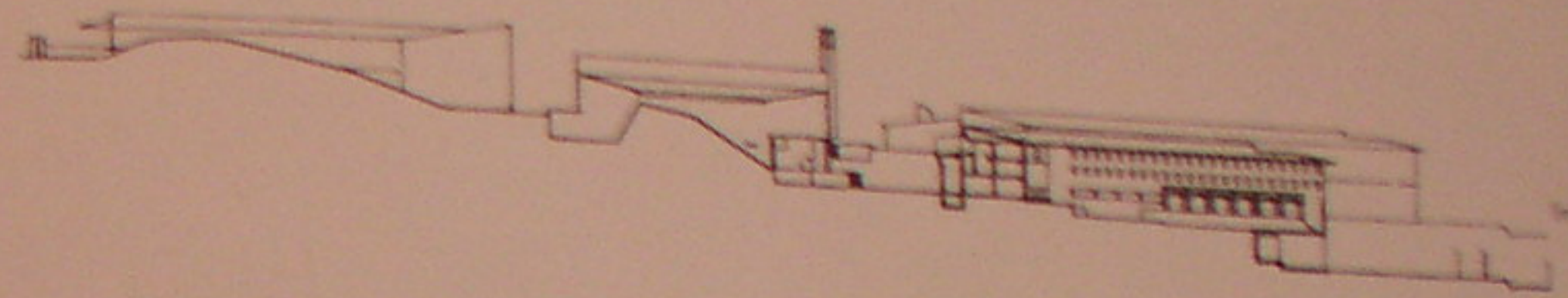
Floor at street level



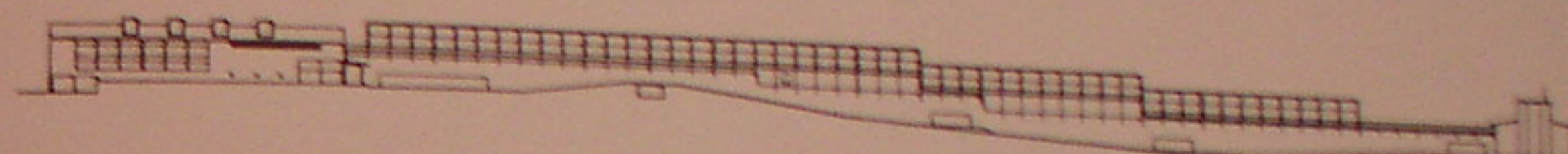
Floor at access level



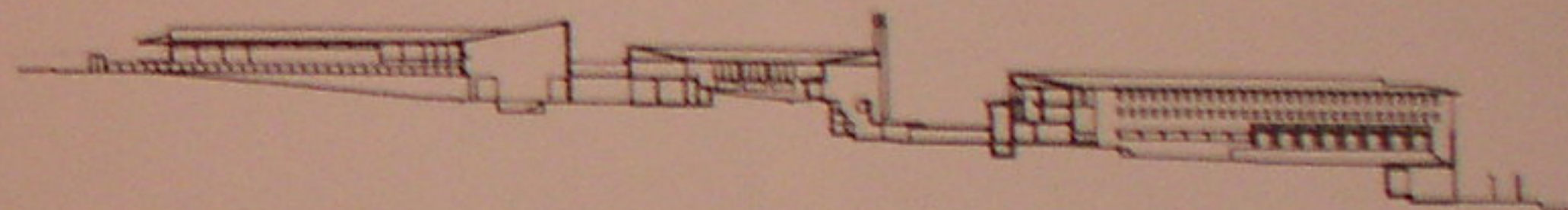
Section D



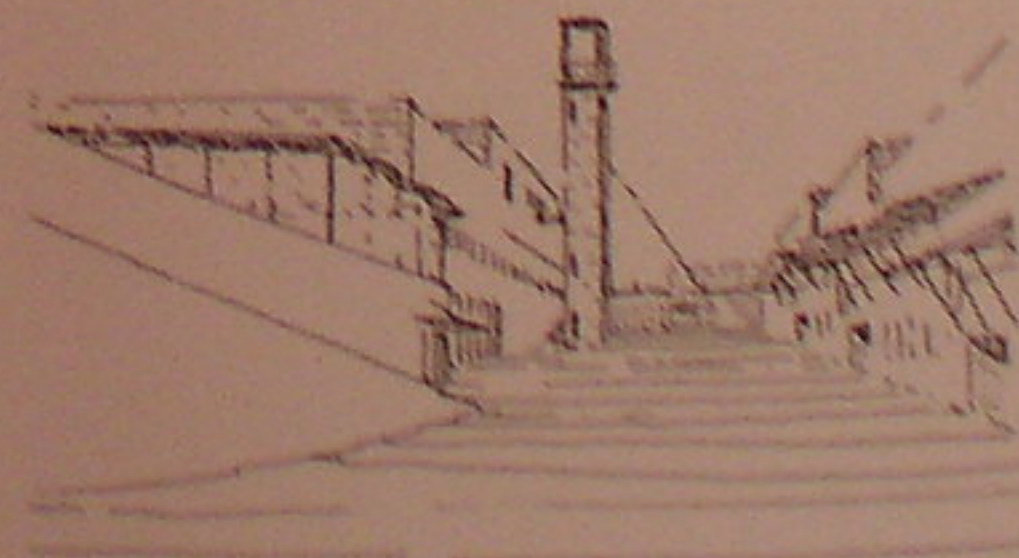
Section C



Section E



Section A



The design of the centre was based on a tripartite division: the external zone housing the administrative services, the mixed zone used for visits and contacts with the outside, and the internal zone housing the prison itself.



In order to avoid the monotony and exhaustive repetition that is habitual in the kind of centre, accidents and changes of alignment have been used, used, used without stops.

