

# RESIDENTIAL SKIN & DETAILS

## RESIDENTIAL SKIN & DETAILS

Residential Skin & Details provides analysis of both the technical and the aesthetic importance of details in modern residential architecture. Featuring the work of renowned architects from around the world, this book presents 32 of the most recently completed designs for residential architecture.

Each project is presented with colour photographs, plans sections and elevations, as well as numerous construction details. There is also a descriptive text, detailed captions and in-depth information for each project.

Residential Skin & Details is an excellent reference work for practising architects as well as architecture and design students.

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# RESIDENTIAL SKIN & DETAILS

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# First Crescent

**Location:** Camps Bay, South Africa  
**Architect:** Stefan Antoni Olmesdahl Truen Architects  
**Gross Floor Area:** 684m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2007  
**Photographer:** Wieland Gleich & Karl Beath

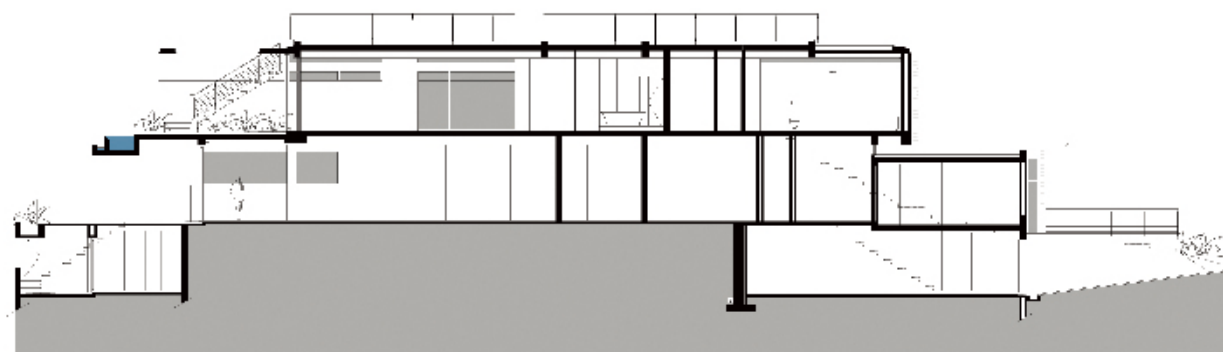
The owner's brief was to design a dramatic, memorable house. The house needed to suit his specific aesthetic considerations and have the flexibility.

Materials were selected by architects to create a calm and contemplative feeling. The pale colours reflect light in all spaces complementing the casual feel of the house.

Polished porcelain tiles were used throughout – large, light and seamless, ensuring uniformity between spaces. Moreover, it features the joinery – single tone and understated, with stylish square door “knobs” in bedrooms as well as “Walnut” cladding to the cantilever tread with rich contrasting colour.

Clerestory frameless glazing (skylights) replaced structure and framed views which might otherwise have been missed. Sandblasting of the full height glazing at the eastern boundary enabled the designers to maximise light to the linear passage and maintain views of the mountain peaks whilst adhering to council's requirements and ensuring privacy of the neighbouring property.

The design is primarily in response to site and aspect and creates a dramatic space for enjoyable living – that is always in fashion.



**First Floor Plan:**

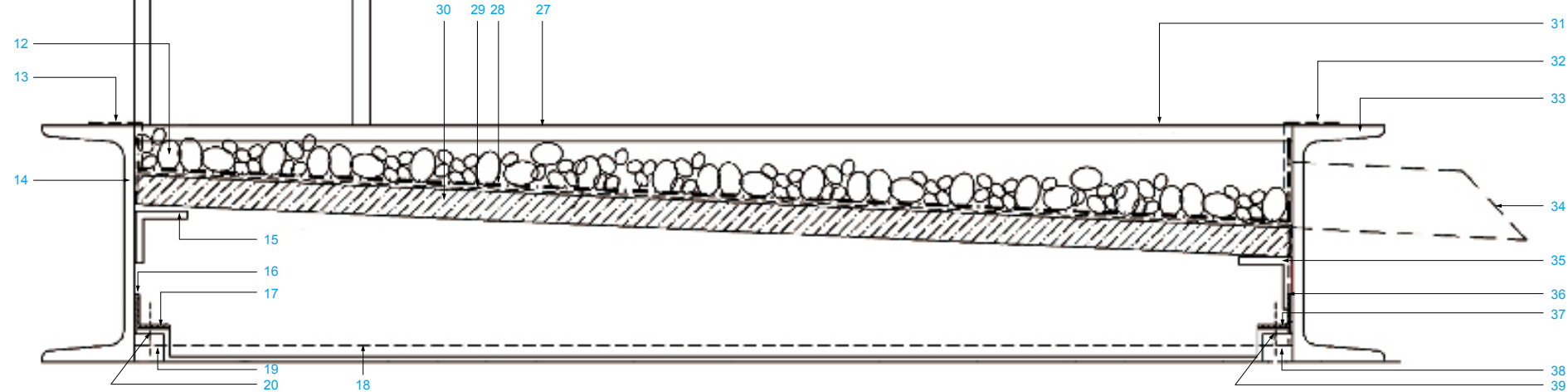
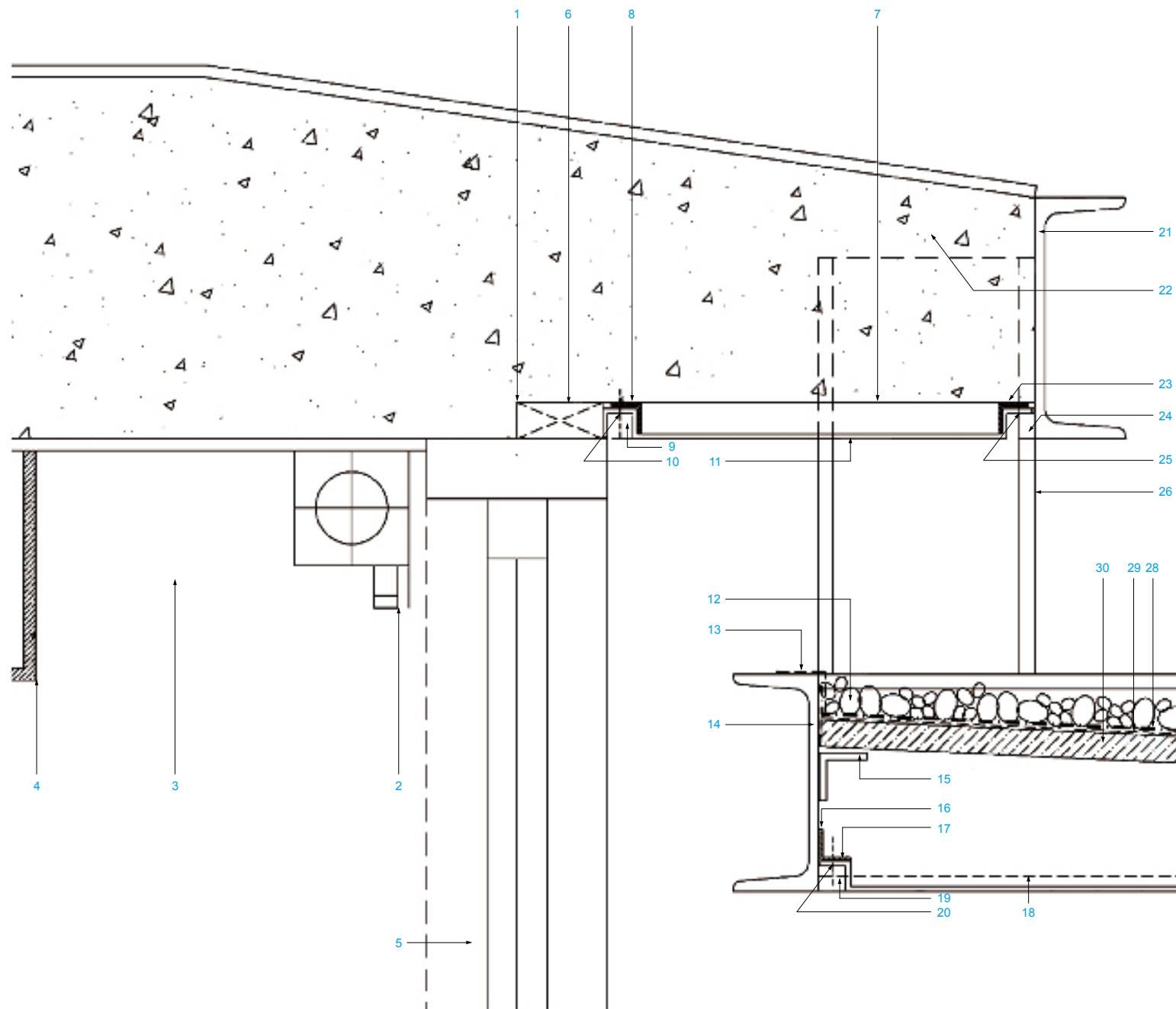
- 1. Passage
- 2. En-suite
- 3. Bedroom
- 4. Shower
- 5. Kitchen
- 6. Scullery
- 7. Dining Room
- 8. Living Room
- 9. Terrace
- 10. Balcony
- 11. Pool



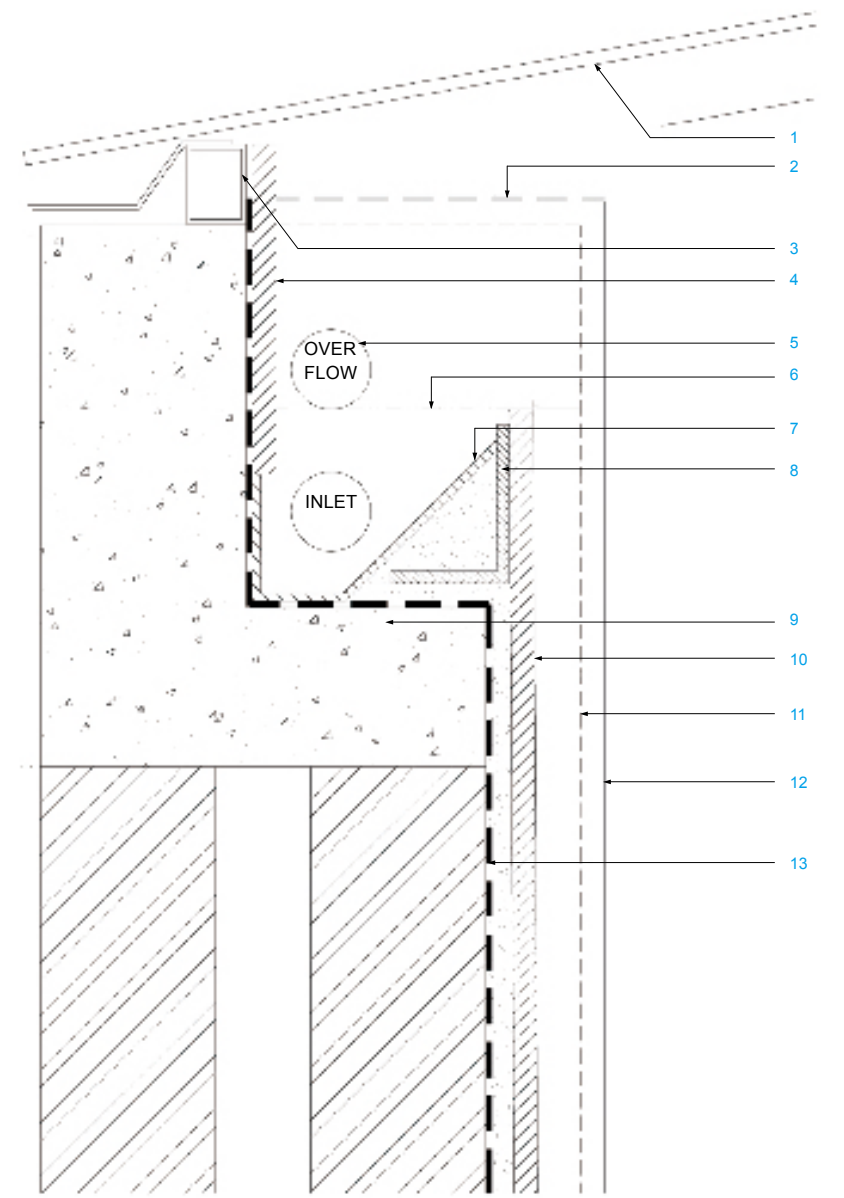
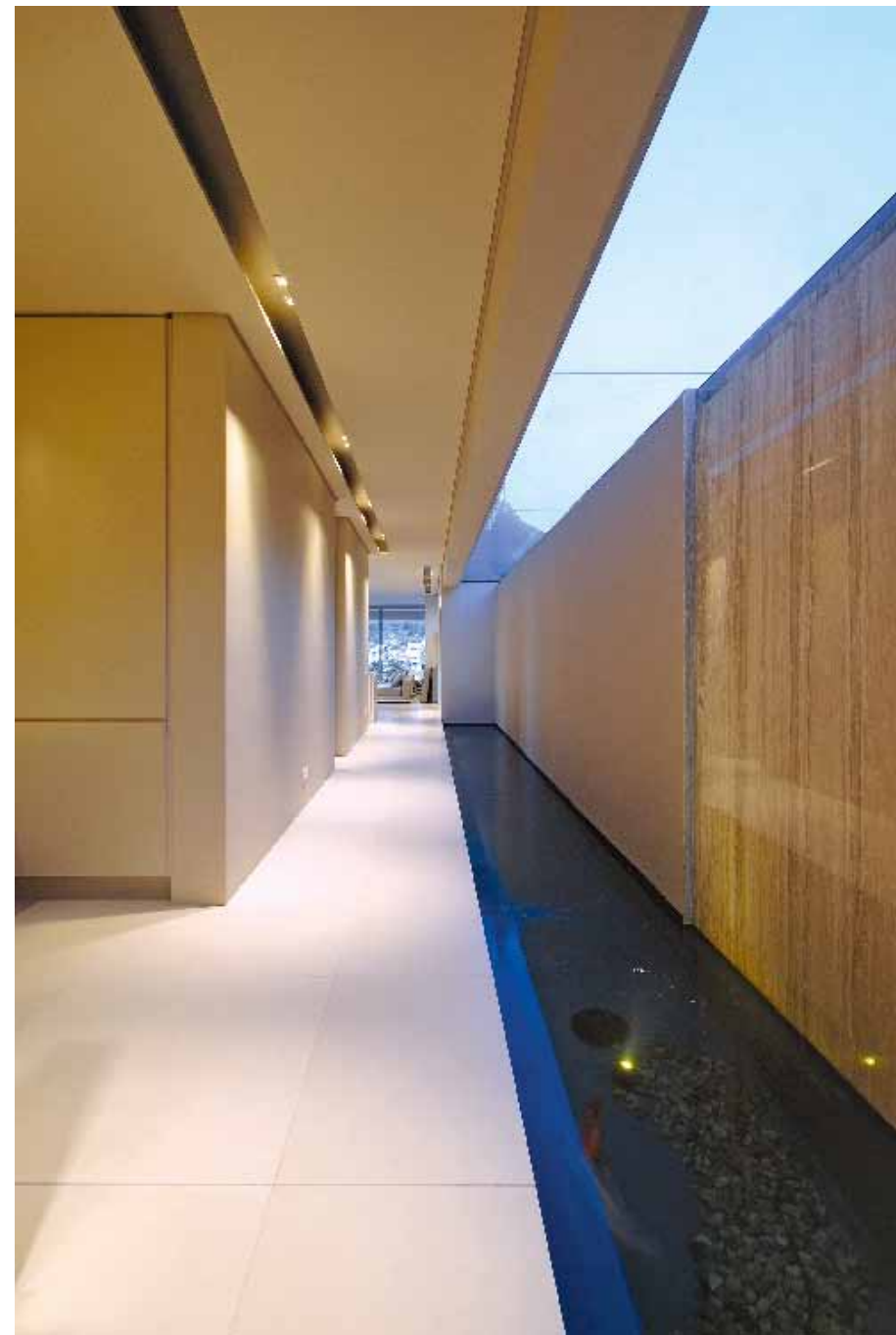
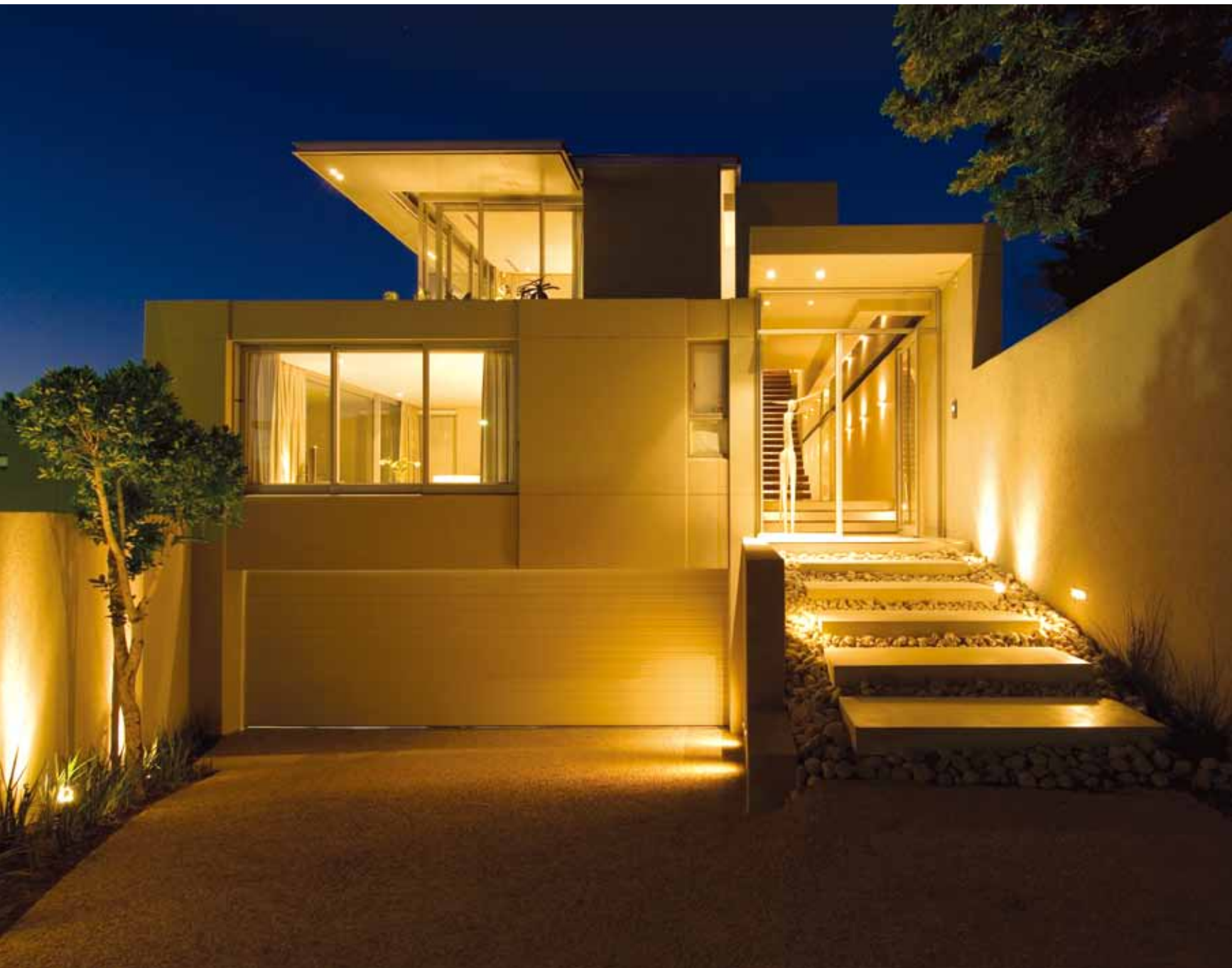
**Section through Roof at Bedrooms (Below):**

1. 30mm recess to u/s of external RC soffit to cease at centre of aluminium frame
2. Min. 125x100mm finished recess required for motorised blind installation
3. Additional min. 150mm required for curtain track installation
4. 9.4mm skimmed Rhinoboard bulkhead by specialist to align with wall/columns
5. Aluminium bu specialist
6. Timber filler by main contractor
7. No plaster to u/s of soffit
8. 25x25x2mm steel fixing angle for Hulabond by specialist
9. Recess from bending of 25x25mm Hulabond
10. Hulabond to be fixed with pop rivet to steel angle by specialist
11. 4mm white Hulabond by specialist
12. Min. 30mm stone chips to later arch.spec.
13. Geoflex uniflash (or other) lapped onto steel and over Derbigum
14. Steel beam to eng.spec.
15. Fixings for Shuttaborad to eng.spec.
16. Polyurethane joint between steel beam and angle by specialist
17. 25x25x2mm steel fixing angle for Hulabond by specialist
18. Line of steel beam beyond to eng.spec.
19. Recess from bending of 25x25mm Hulabond

20. Hulabond to be fixed with pop rivet to steel angle by specialist
21. Steel beam to eng.spec.
22. RC slab to eng.spec.
23. 25x25x2mm steel fixing angle for Hulabond by specialist
24. Recess from bending of 25x25mm Hulabond
25. Hulabond to be fixed with pop rivet to steel angle by specialist
26. Steel 'hanger' beyond to eng.spec.
27. Line of steel beam beyond
28. Derbigum SP4 torch fused with 75mm side&100mm end laps
29. Bituminous coating
30. 22mm Shuttaborad to fall to spigots to eng.spec. detail
31. Line of steel beam beyond
32. Geoflex uniflash (or other) lapped onto steel and over Derbigum
33. Steel beam to eng.spec.
34. 50Φmm spigot with fixing plate to eng.spec. and detail
35. Fixings for Shuttaborad to eng.spec.
36. Polyurethane joint between steel beam and angle by specialist
37. 25x25x2mm steel fixing angle for Hulabond by specialist
38. Recess from bending of 25x25mm Hulabond
39. Hulabond to be fixed with pop rivet to steel angle by specialist

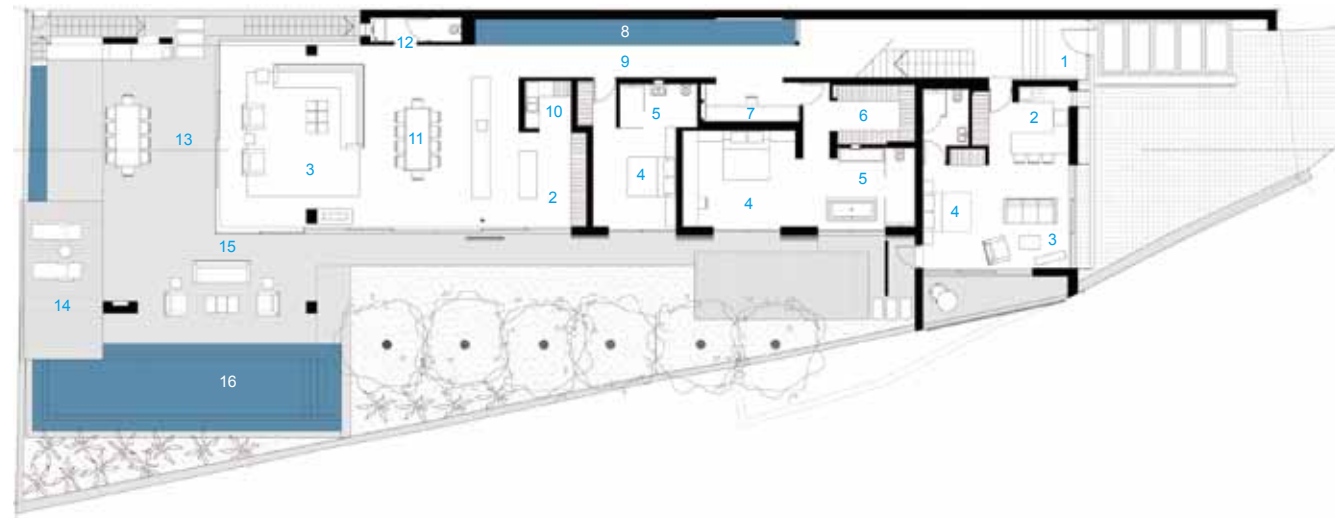






**Ground Floor Plan:**

- 1. Entrance
- 2. Kitchen
- 3. Lounge
- 4. Bedroom
- 5. En-suite
- 6. Dressing Room
- 7. Study
- 8. Pond
- 9. Passage
- 10. Scullery
- 11. Dining Room
- 12. W.C.
- 13. Terrace Dining
- 14. Sun Deck
- 15. Terrace Lounge
- 16. Pool



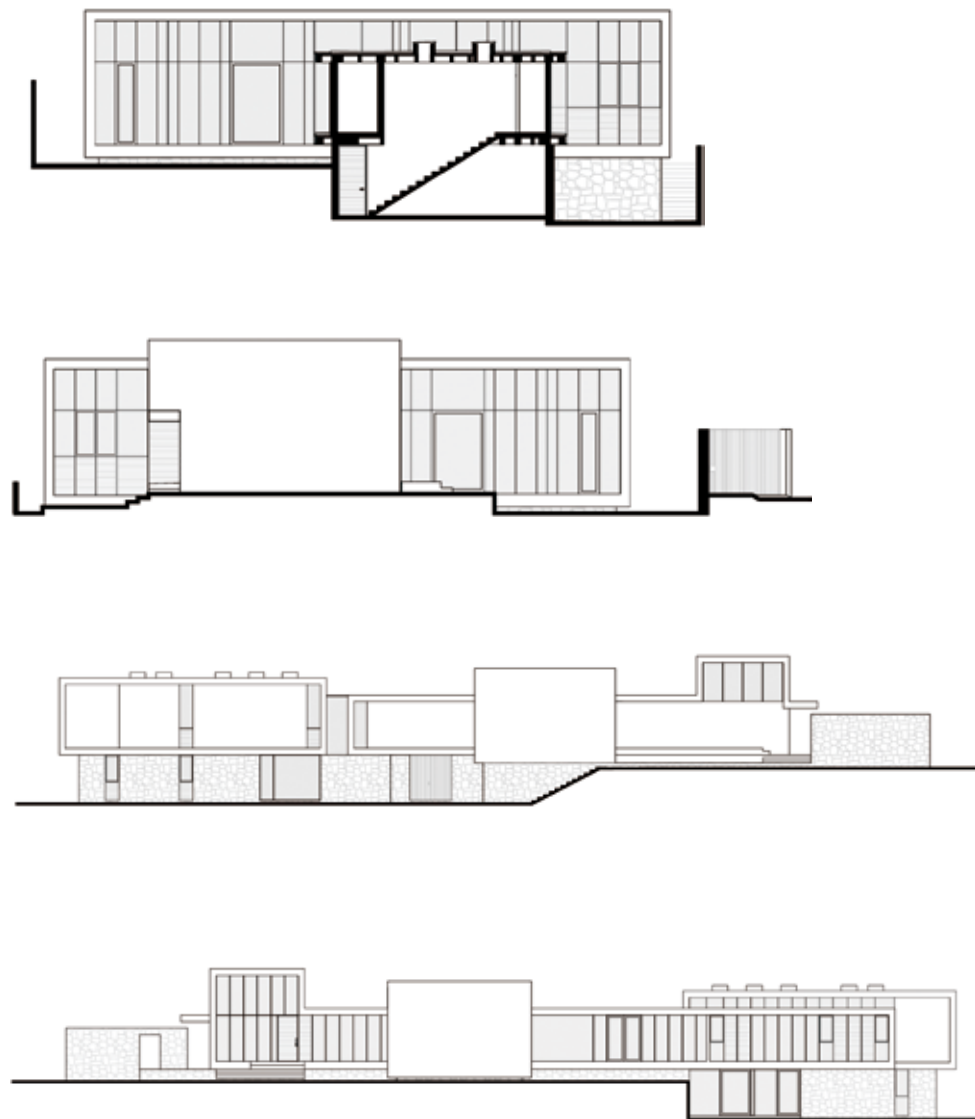
**Section through Skylight at Pond (Above):**

- 1. Glazing
- 2. 2mm aluminium plate to top of wall beyond
- 3. 50x38mm GMS RHS
- 4. Stone slab to be epoxy fixed to lining
- 5. 50mmΦ water pipes
- 6. Water level
- 7. Mosaics/tiles to be epoxy fixed to lining
- 8. 100x75x8mm grade 316 stainless steel angle, epoxy fixed to fibreglass lining by specialist
- 9. RC trough and 'rimflow' to eng.spec
- 10. Stone slab at slight angle
- 11. Edge of tile and start of plaster
- 12. Plastered and painted
- 13. Cemflex and fibreglass waterproofing to specialist detail



# Casa SA

**Location:** Leon, Mexico  
**Architect:** parquehumano  
**Gross Floor Area:** 600m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2009  
**Photographer:** Paul Rivera, Archphoto



The site is a lot located in Leon (Mexico's seventh most populous city), an area characterised by a semi-arid climate (temperature ranges from -2°C in winter to 36°C in summer), with cold winter wind from the northeast.

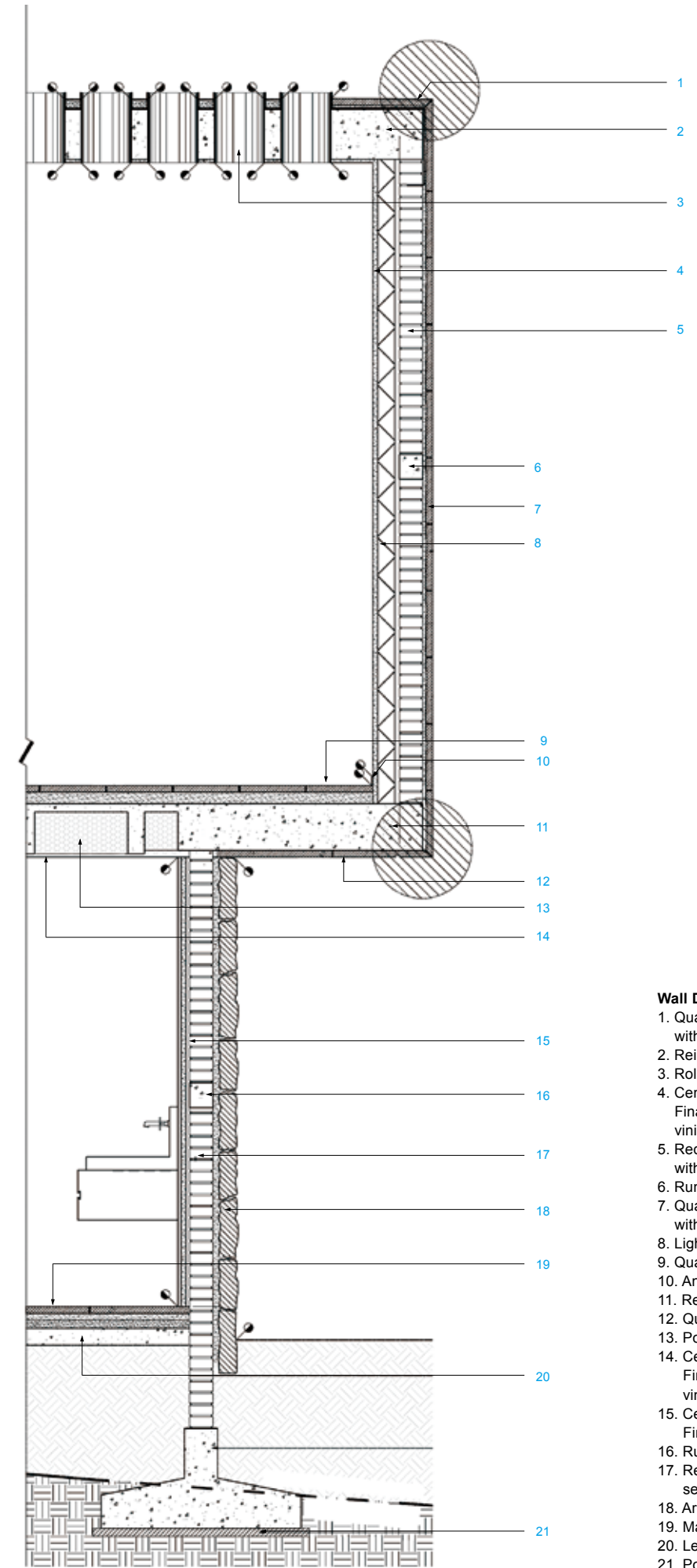
The conception of this project began with a question: whether or not the designers would be able to create a building using a model-making process to develop the design. One of the most important determining factors for the project was the son of the client, who is visually impaired. The challenge of the project was then to generate a sensorial experience rooted in sounds and smells within a design that allowed for easy orientation, modulated totality in 90cm and whose spaces were in direct contact with the outdoors.

The volume of the building responds to the movements of the sun and wind in order to create a state of comfort without the use of mechanical systems. The main volume of the building contains the studio, the dining room/reflection pool, television room and bedrooms. The intersecting volume holds the living room, the dining room, and the kitchen.

Geometry, structure, and construction were viewed as a single concept during the creation of this project. The decision to use a structural system consisting of reinforced concrete slabs, which lend themselves to modular repetition, allowed for quick construction and lower costs.







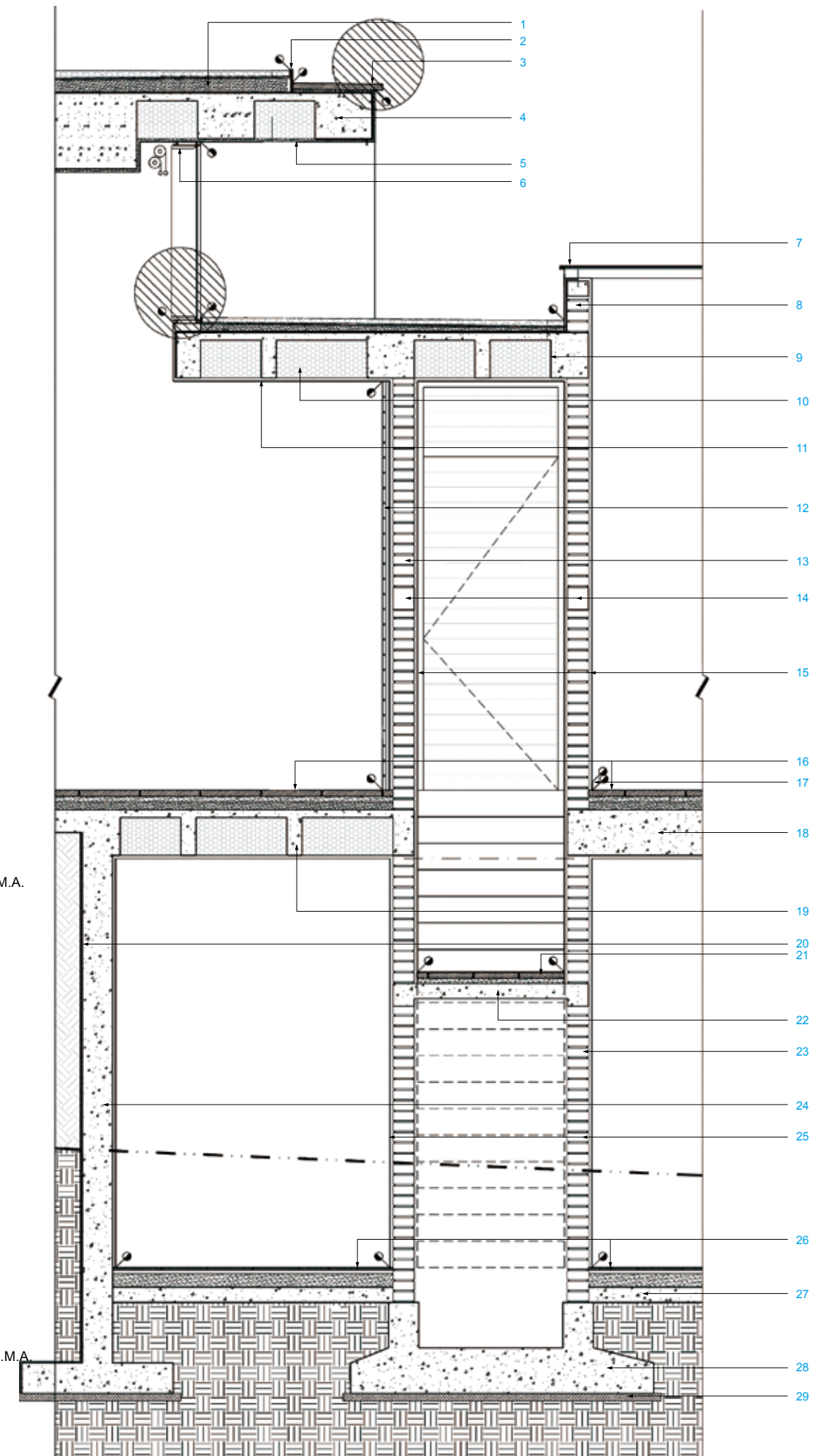
#### Wall Details:

1. Quarry 60x40x4cm thick seated with cement sand mortar
2. Reinforced concrete beam
3. Rolled steel tube
4. Cement sand levelling smooth finish. Final finish with acrylic pasta and vinyl paint colour S.M.A.
5. Red annealing brick wall, 7x14x28cm, seated with cement sand mortar
6. Run chain at 1/2 height
7. Quarry 60x40x4cm thick seated with cement sand mortar
8. Lightweight panel or Duroc
9. Quarry Galarza
10. Anodised aluminium socket
11. Reinforced concrete beam
12. Quarry Galarza
13. Polystyrene covered drowned in slab
14. Cement sand levelling smooth finish. Final finish with acrylic pasta and vinyl paint colour S.M.A.
15. Cement sand levelling smooth finish. Final finish with vinyl paint colour S.M.A.
16. Run chain at 1/2 height
17. Red annealing brick wall, 7x14x28cm, seated with cement sand mortar
18. Arm stone seated on cement sand mortar
19. Marble S.M.A.
20. Levelled firm of concrete
21. Poor concrete staff





1. Waterproofing
2. Steel angle colour black 4"x4"
3. Quarry 60x40x4cm thick seated with cement sand mortar
4. Reinforced concrete beam
5. Final finish with acrylic pasta and vinyl paint colour S.M.A.
6. Aluminium frame (special design)
7. Dome
8. Red annealing brick wall, 7x14x28cm, seated with cement sand mortar
9. Waffle concrete slab
10. Polystyrene flooded in slab
11. Cement sand levelling smooth finish. Final finish with acrylic pasta and vinyl paint colour S.M.A.
12. Wood coating on frame
13. Red annealing brick wall, 7x14x28cm, seated with cement sand mortar
14. Concrete beam
15. Cement sand levelling smooth finish. Final finish with acrylic pasta and vinyl paint colour S.M.A.
16. Quarry 60x40x4cm thick seated with cement sand mortar
17. Aluminium base
18. Concrete beam
19. Waffle concrete slab
20. Waterproofing
21. Quarry
22. Concrete ramp H=10 CMS.
23. Red annealing brick wall, 7x14x28cm, seated with cement sand mortar
24. Reinforced concrete wall
25. Cement sand levelling smooth finish. Final finish with acrylic pasta and vinyl paint colour S.M.A.
26. Tile 5x5cm, S.M.A.
27. Levelled concrete
28. Reinforced concrete base
29. Poor concrete staff

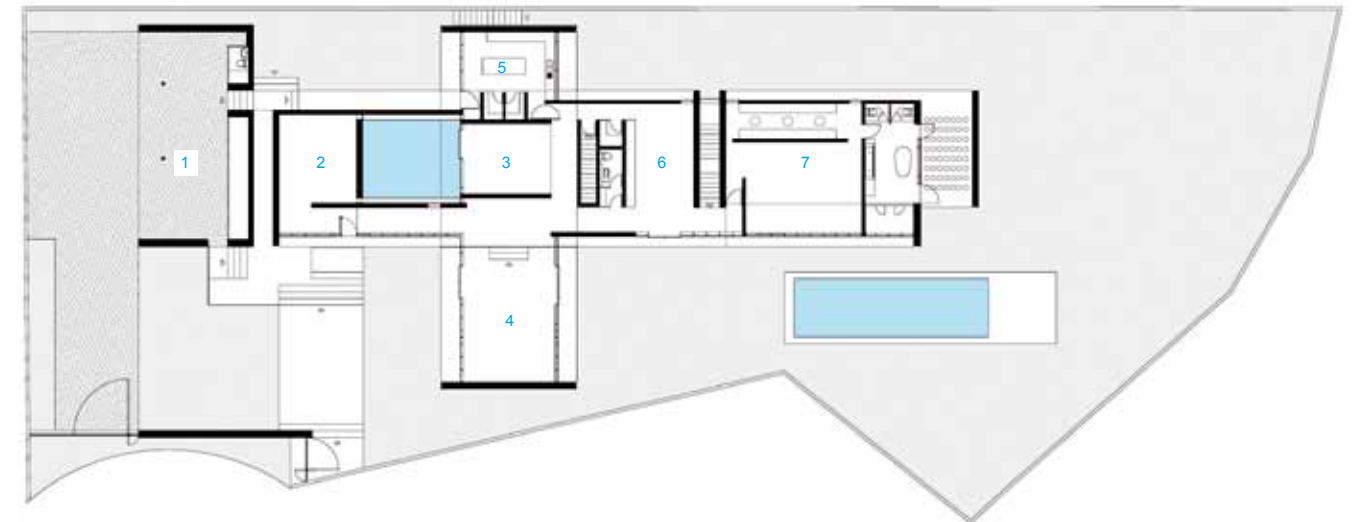






**Ground Floor Plan:**

- 1. Garage
- 2. Office
- 3. Dining
- 4. Family
- 5. Kitchen
- 6. TV-room
- 7. Chamber





# KKC

**Location:** Fukushima, Japan

**Architect:** No.555 Architectural Design Office

**Gross Floor Area:** 341m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2009

**Photographer:** Torimura Koichi

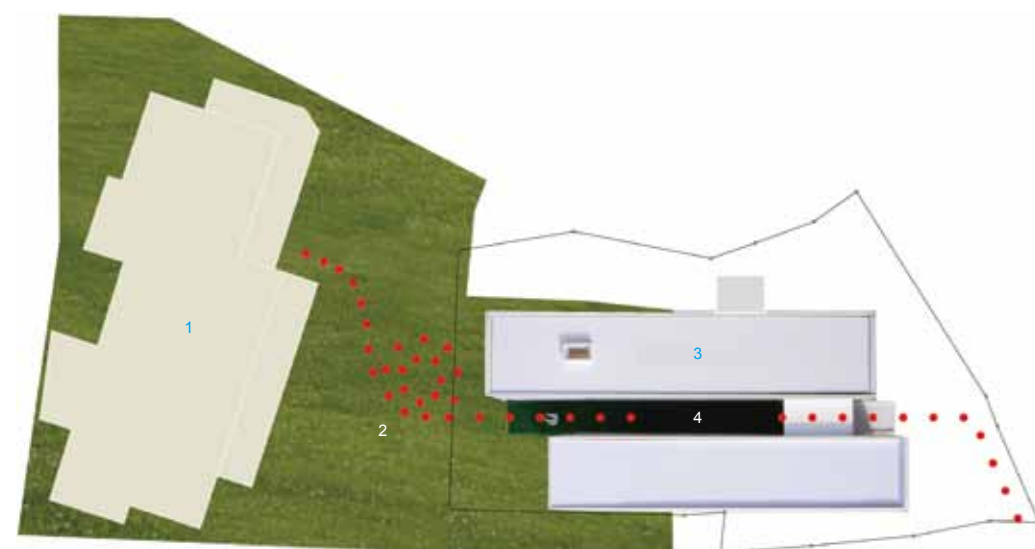
Floating in the air, cut into two buildings, the plan has become reasonably clear.

It is divided into private buildings and living buildings; outdoor spaces are made in the meantime, and the alley. The central alley leads to the parents' house at the back of the site. The alley is also connected to the irregular ridge. It has the natural forms of the surrounding forests. In the central alley, adults enjoy the golf, with children running around. The family members are in eye contact at all times.

Floating in the air under the building is a garage and garden. In the garden, the parents and family can enjoy coffee and bread, having a great time.

Exterior walls are wrapped in galvanised sheets so that privacy is completely protected. It is the same outside the open window.

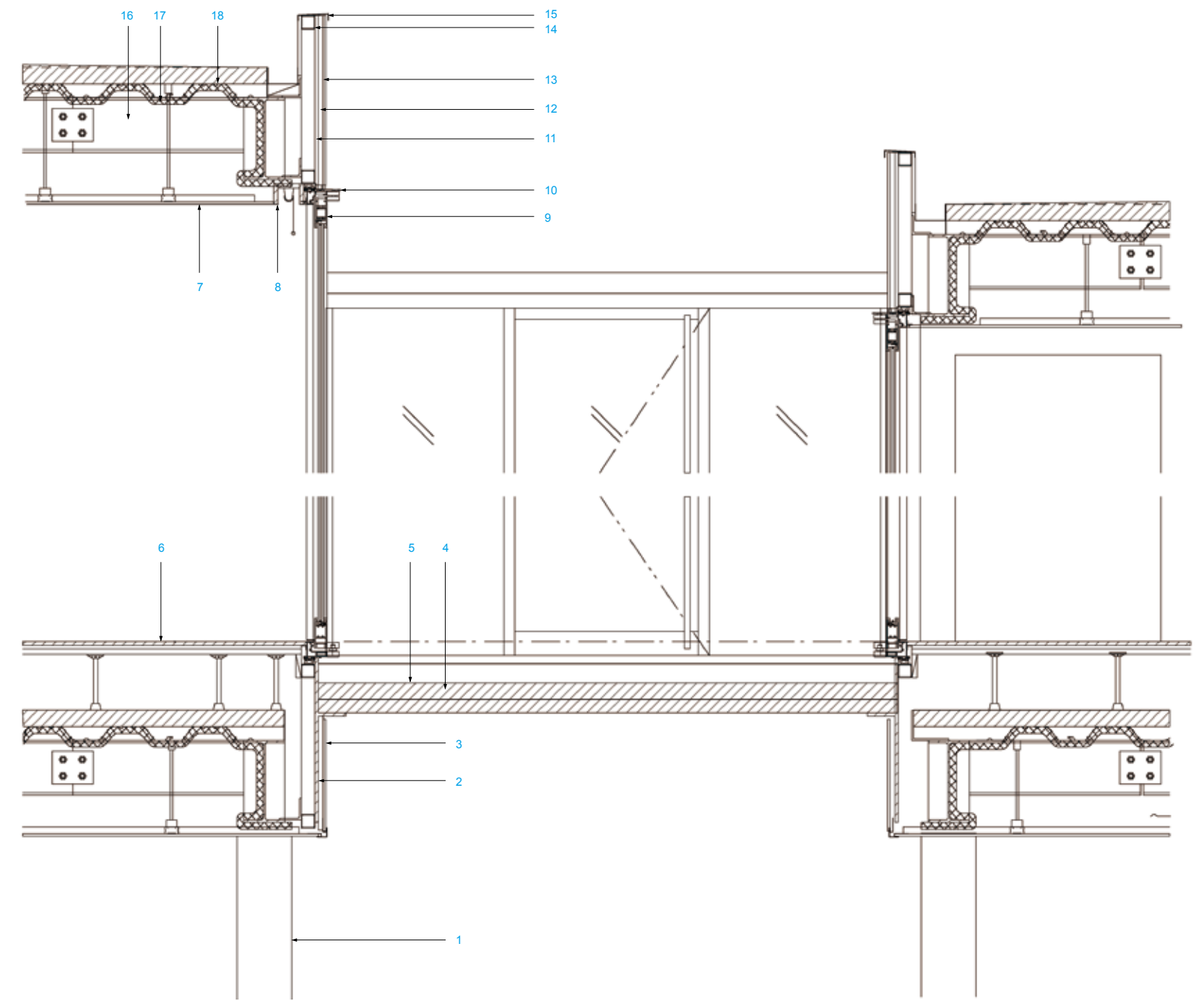
Inside is a plain white space, made of maple wood floors and furniture only, with grass and a central alley. It is so even inside the building, because the designer wanted to have an atmosphere surrounded by nature.



1. Parents' House
2. Garden
3. New House
4. Centre Alley



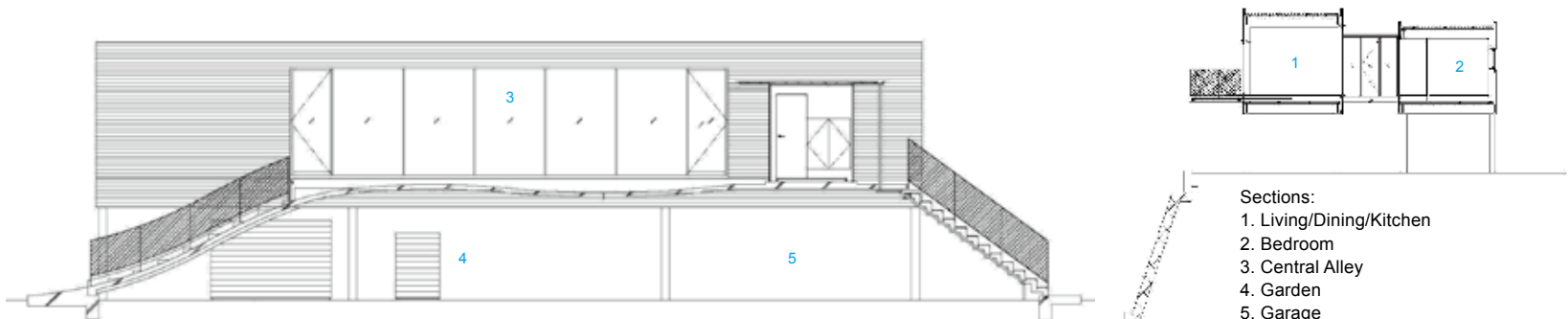
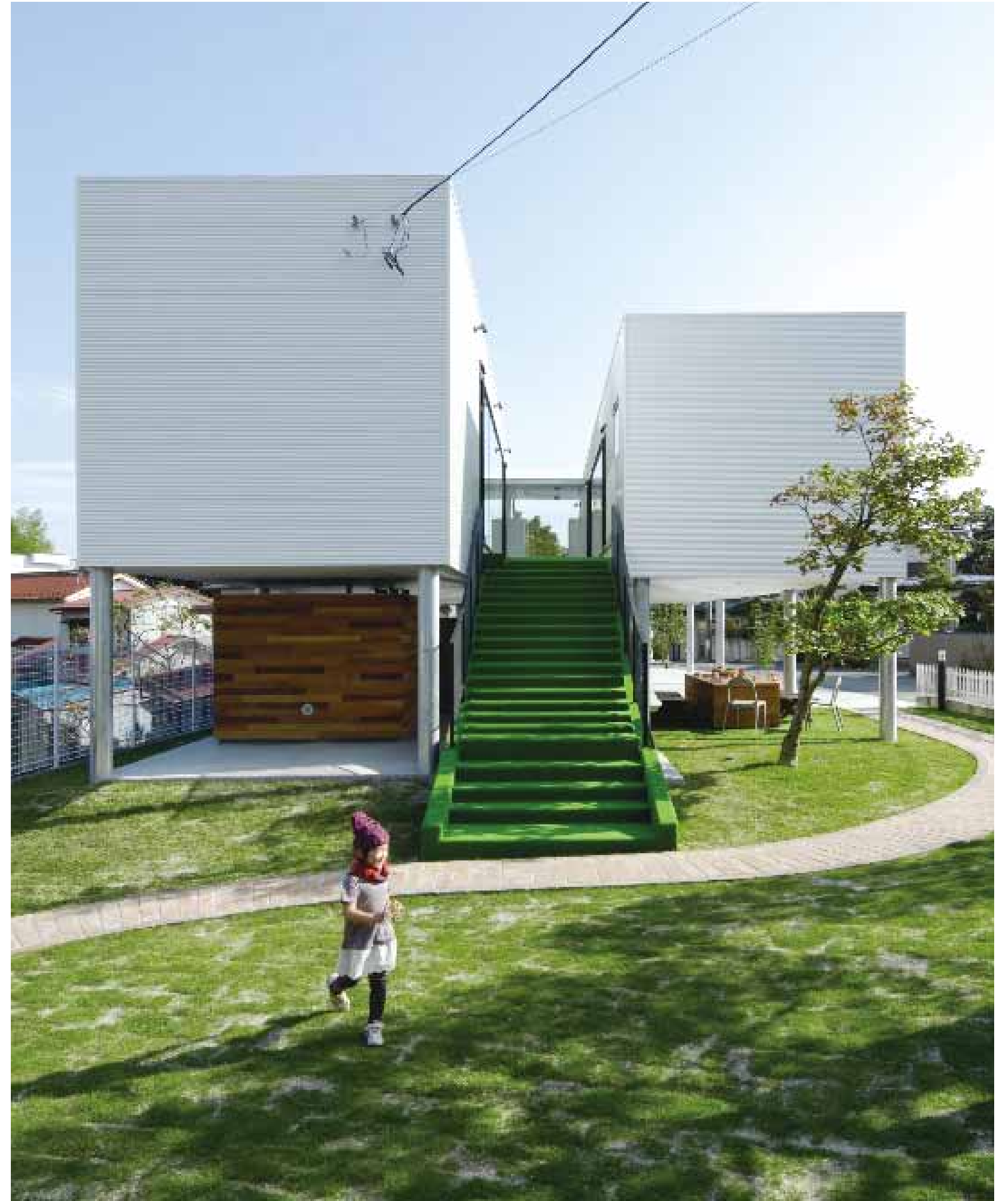




**Wall Section Details:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Galvanised steel column $\Phi 216.3 \times 8.3$ | 10. Stainless eaves                                   |
| 2. Structural plywood $t=12.0$                     | 11. Structural plywood $t=12.0$                       |
| 3. Steel plate $t=12.0$                            | 12. Aerated zone                                      |
| 4. Concrete deck slab $t=110$                      | 13. Galvanised corrugated sheet                       |
| 5. Fake grass                                      | 14. Steel square pipe $50 \times 50 \times 3.2$       |
| 6. Maple flooring $w=210, t=14.0$                  | 15. Galvanised corrugated sheet                       |
| 7. Plasterboard $t=9.5$                            | 16. H-type steel $300 \times 150 \times 6.5 \times 9$ |
| 8. Screen cover                                    | 17. Urethane foam $t=30$                              |
| 9. Steel sash                                      | 18. Concrete deck slab $t=110$                        |



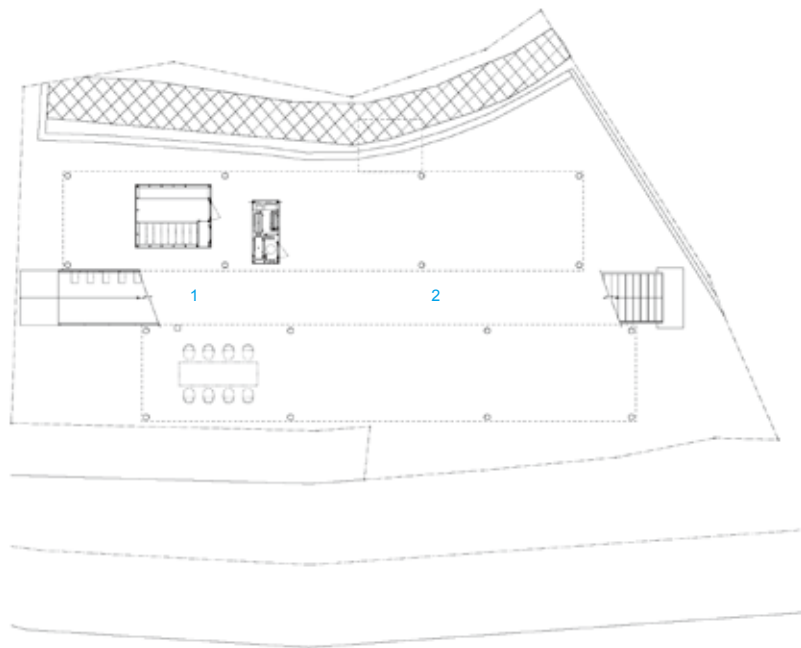


- Sections:  
1. Living/Dining/Kitchen  
2. Bedroom  
3. Central Alley  
4. Garden  
5. Garage

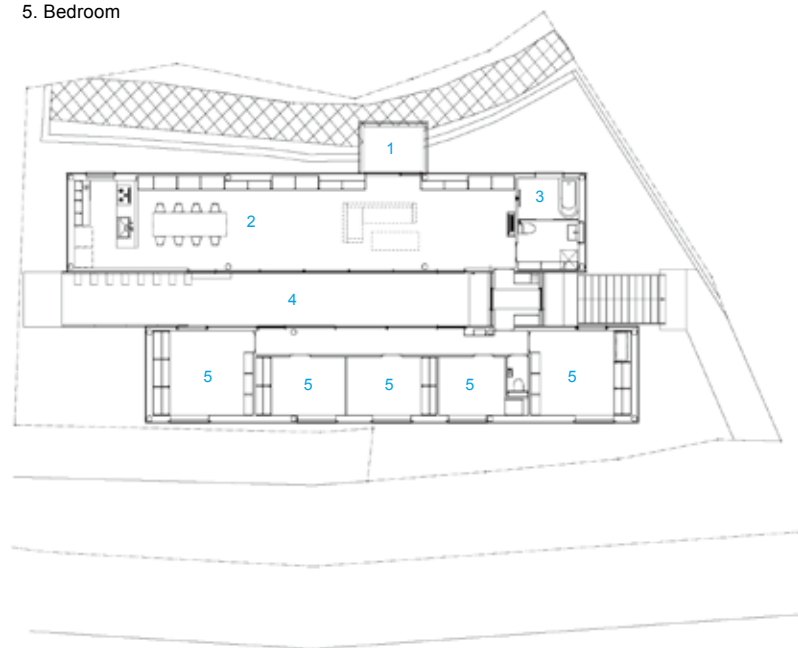




**Ground Floor Plan:**  
1. Garden  
2. Garage



**First Floor Plan:**  
1. Terrace  
2. Living/dining/kitchen  
3. Bath  
4. Central Alley  
5. Bedroom





# East Brighton Compact Green House

**Location:** East Brighton, Australia

**Architect:** Zen Architects

**Landscape:** Fat Elvis Garden Design and Grant Harper

**Gross Floor Area:** 138m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2009

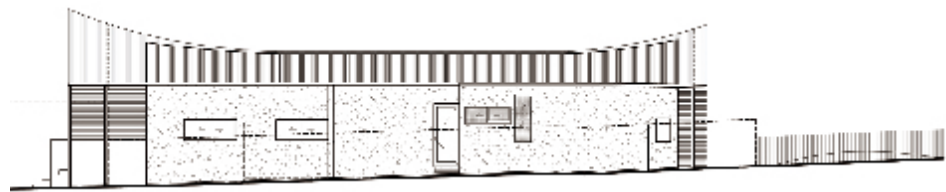
**Photographer:** Emma Cross

The East Brighton Compact Green House is an exemplary compact three-bedroom house, achieving a high level of sustainability and architectural design on a modest budget. With a house footprint of 138m<sup>2</sup>, this dwelling is small for its neighbourhood, demonstrating that large houses need not be the benchmark for family homes. Nothing is oversized – through clever design and an emphasis on quality not quantity, this family's needs have been comfortably met with minimal environmental impact.

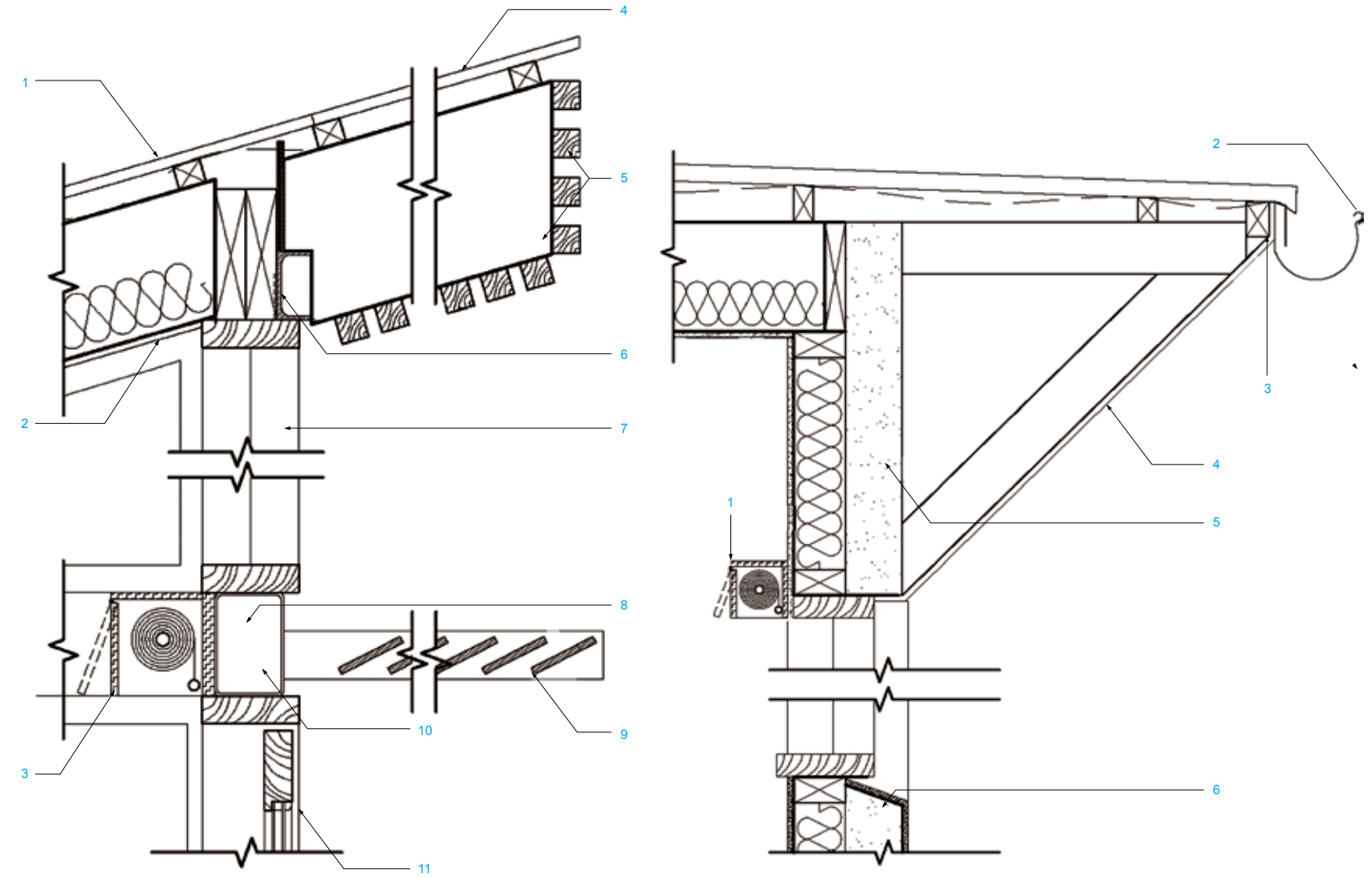
A timber-lined curved roof peels upwards at the front and rear of the house, creating a striking street presence in an area dominated by multi-storey developments. The soaring rear roof integrates the building form with the existing jacaranda tree, creating a dramatic and beautiful outdoor entertainment area. The open plan living area connects both physically and visually to the rear deck and garden to enlarge the sense of space within a modest footprint. A sunken lounge room with integrated cabinetry, steps and seating breaks up the living area and provides an intimate and playful sitting space.

Simple passive solar design principles are integral to the building form. The sweeping main roof is designed to protect high level windows from unwanted summer solar gain while allowing desirable winter sun penetration, and the rendered polystyrene cladding enabled creation of a unique self-shading wall design for the lower building volume.

Proven sustainable technologies help to further reduce operational energy and water demands. The innovative waste water filtration system treats all grey water on site and is integrated into landscaping, including an ornamental creek bed at the entrance.







**Construction Details of Eave:**

**(Left Above)**

1. Zincalume roofing to edge of building
2. Ply to underside of ceiling
3. Curtain pelmet over steel beam. MDF painted selected colour. Hinged panel to front of pelmet for maintenance
4. Polycarb roofing over eave
5. Timber battens space with 20mm gap between to underside & end of rafter
6. Curved steel beam to sit under rafters
7. Double glazed timber framed window
8. Pack-out window to prevent thermal bridging between steel beam and window frame
9. 100mm mild steel fixed louvres welded to steel frame
10. Steel beam to engineer's specification
11. Double glazed timber bi-fold door

**(Right Above)**

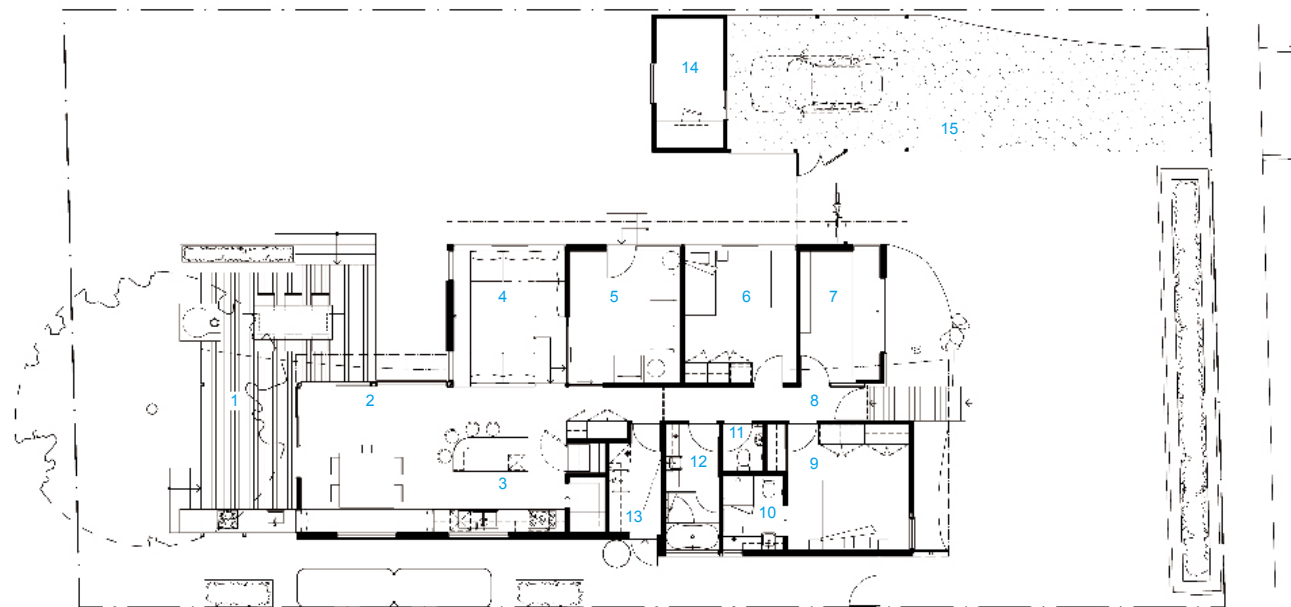
1. MDF curtain pelmet painted selected colour, hinged panel to front of pelmet for maintenance
2. Top fixed half round eave gutter
3. FC sheet to wrap under gutter edge to be as thin as possible
4. Rendered FC sheet match rendered poly below
5. 100mm thick extruded polystyrene to finish underside of gutter
6. Extruded polystyrene cladding system installed to manufacturer's specification and rendered slope sill away from window





**Ground Floor Plan:**

- 1. Deck
- 2. Dining Room
- 3. Kitchen
- 4. Lounge
- 5. Sitting
- 6. Bedroom
- 7. Study
- 8. Entry Hall
- 9. Master Bedroom
- 10. En-suite
- 11. W.C.
- 12. Bathroom
- 13. Laundry
- 14. Storage
- 15. Carport





# Villa Amanzi

**Location:** Phuket, Thailand  
**Architect:** Original Vision  
**Gross Floor Area:** 800m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2008  
**Photographer:** Marc Gerritsen



It is nestled in a cascading, west-facing ravine with a dramatic slab of rock defining the northern edge and a stunning outlook over the azure blue of the Andaman Sea to the south.

The defining elements are the rock and the view. They dominate at every juncture. They resonate on first approach, through the migration from public to private space, in the living and in the family areas, in the gardens, in the bedrooms; and they continue to command respect down the tropical jungle steps that arrive at a secluded rock platform, flanked by the same seam that welcomed you 60 metres above. Constant reference to these elements instills a feeling of solidity that contrasts with the openness of the house, reinforcing the dynamism and vibrancy that pays homage to the magic of the location.

The home grows out from the rock; the bedroom element rests between it and the wing that strikes the perpendicular, rising vertically from the slope. This composition defines the open living and dining space that is simply a transition between two garden areas. It is intimate but open and the uninterrupted clear span creates a bridge under which the conventions defining indoor space disappear.

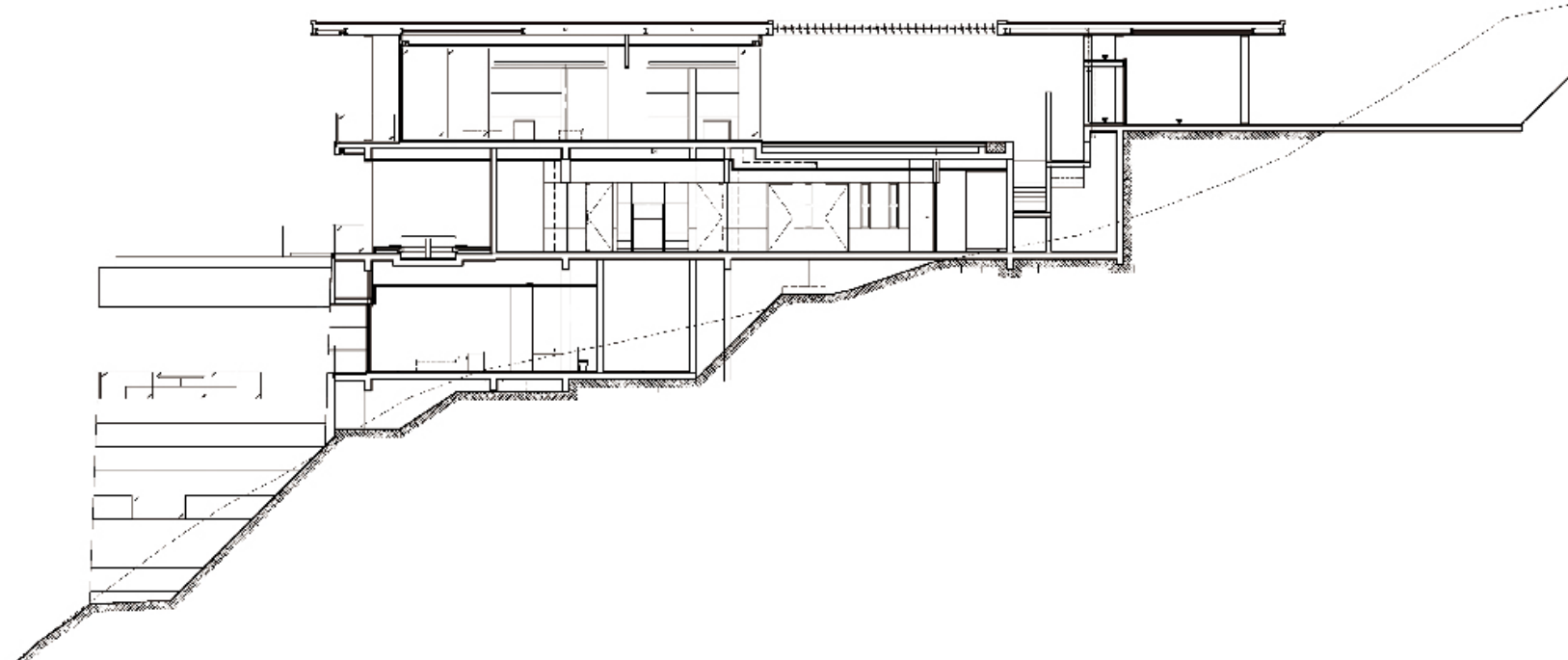
Cantilevered over a massage sala, the swimming pool completes the composition. It is the focal point that draws the eye to the view and instills a calmness that provides balance with the energy of the architecture.

#### First Floor Plan:

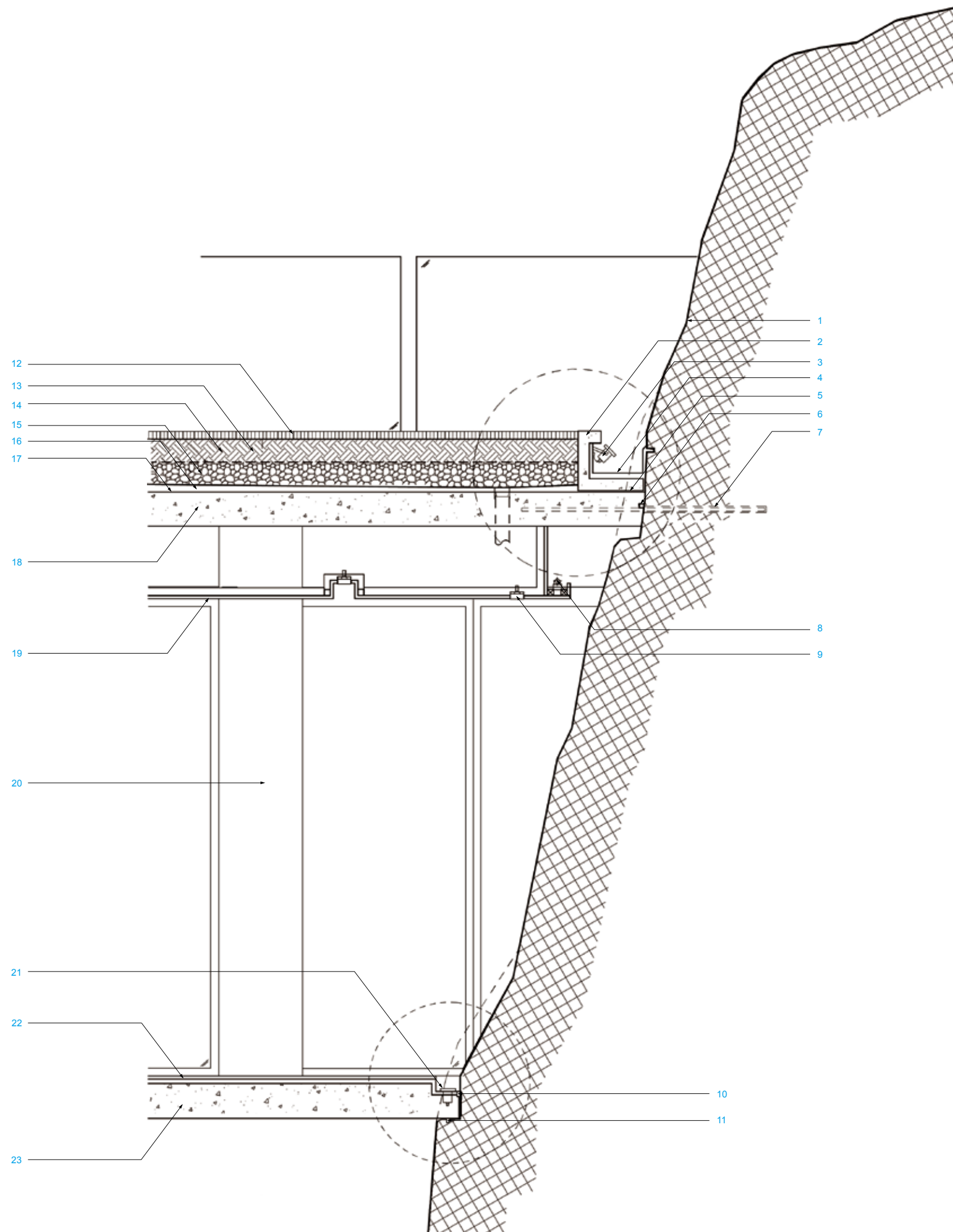
1. Entrance
2. Living Room
3. Dining Room
4. Kitchen
5. Staff
6. Storage
7. UT.
8. Pool
9. Sala
10. BBQ







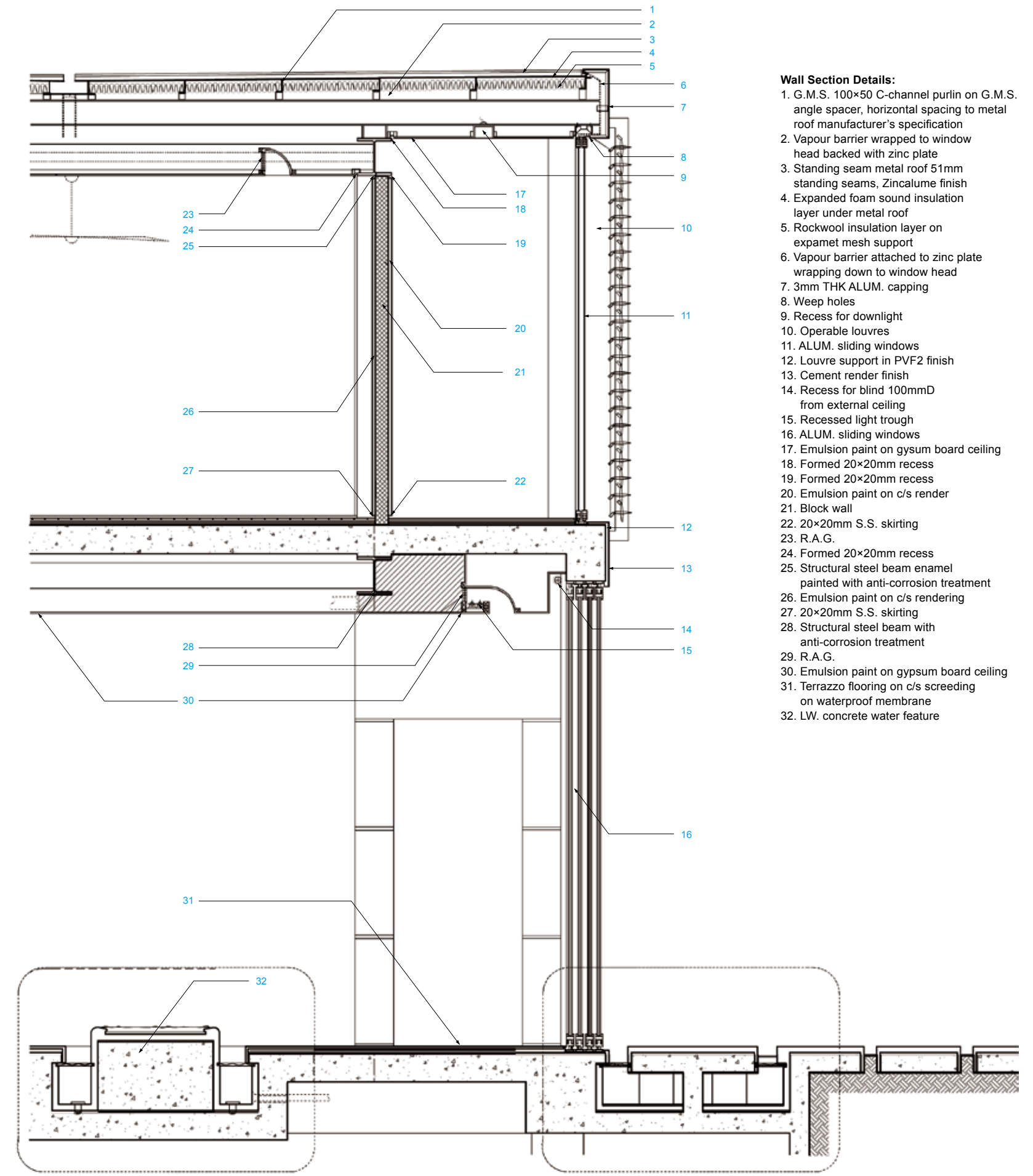
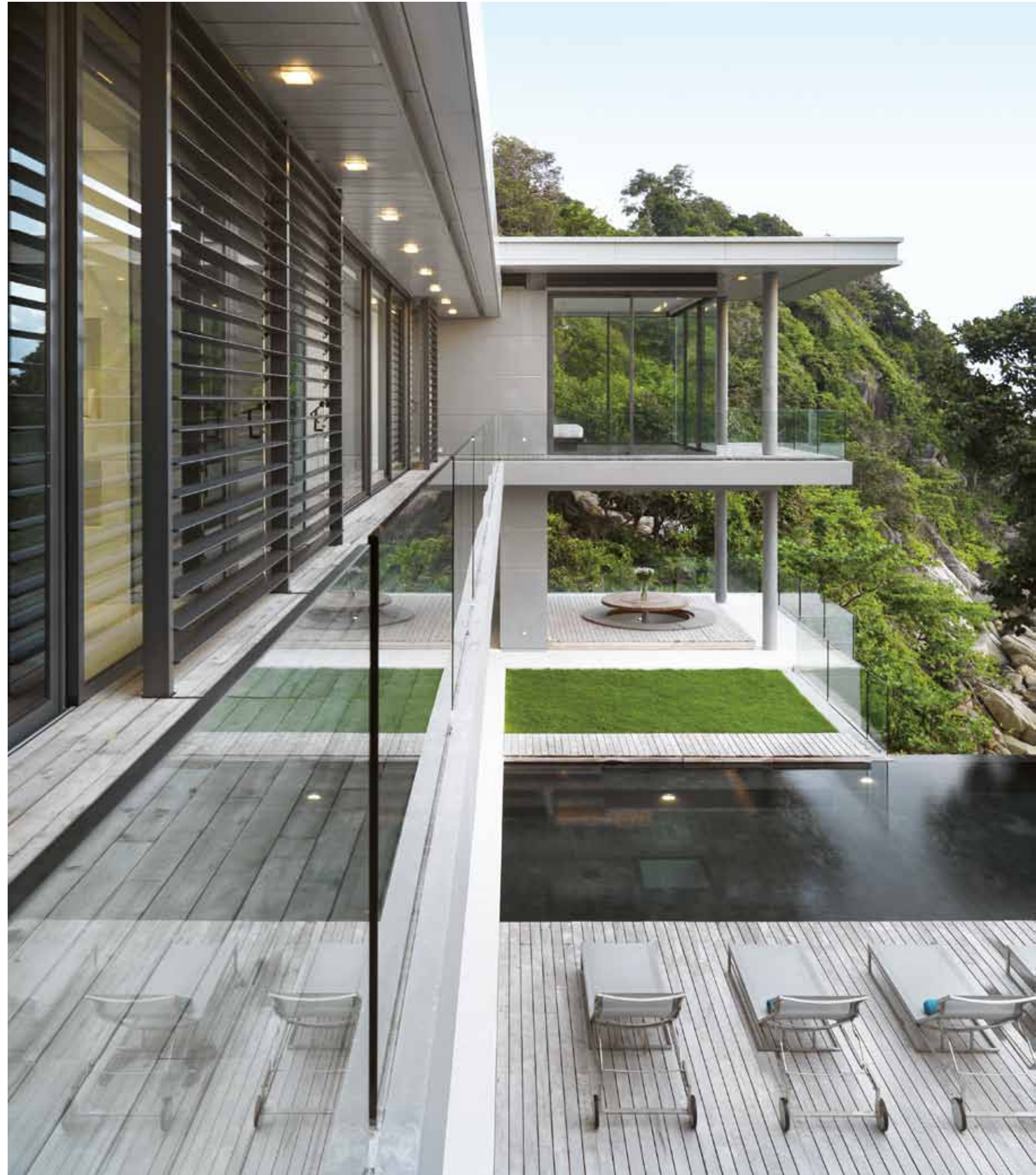




**Construction Details of Wall (Facing):**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Rockface   | 12. Lawn   |
| 2. R.C. gutter  | 13. Top soil   |
| 3. External spot light  | 14. Geotextile layer                                   |
| 4. Waterproof C/S screeding laid to fall  | 15. Granular layer                                     |
| 5. Liquid applied waterproof membrane wrap up to 150mmH at rockface   | 16. Waterproof C/S screeding laid to fall              |
| 6. Hydrophilic strip  | 17. Waterproof membrane                                |
| 7. T20 dowel bar socketed into rock, fixed to re-bar cage<br>(details to be advised by structural engineer) | 18. R.C. slab  |
| 8. Ceiling trough light   | 19. Emulsion paint on gypsum board ceiling             |
| 9. Recessed ceiling downlight   | 20. Emulsion paint on C/S plaster on structural column |
| 10. Polysulphide sealant  | 21. Recess floor uplight                               |
| 11. Hydrophilic strip   | 22. Bamboo T&G flooring                                |
|   | 23. R.C. slab  |









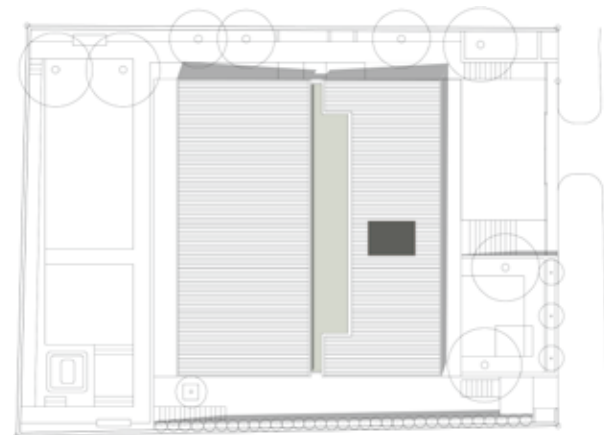


# House SNR

**Location:** Tel Aviv, Israel  
**Architect:** The Heder Partnership  
**Gross Floor Area:** 400m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2008  
**Photographer:** Amit Geron

The house is situated on a typical suburban plot and is framed between two edge gables. The house is based on a contemporary study of the archetype the “gable house” which is widely spread in SA, Australia and other countries. This type is usually a single storey house connected to the ground with two side gables and a central entrance with a thatched pitch roof. This house takes these “classic” elements and adapts them to our times.

The house’s plan is a clean, crisp rectangular, raised above the street level and built in mixed technology. The two long side elevations are made from industrial steel elements and covered with frosted glass sheets. The two other elevations are made from exposed concrete and close the house as a box. The roof above, which is made of exposed metal construction, has a sloped angle butterfly roof. The slope of the roof continues beyond the building line, creating a shaded “veranda” space below which functions as a direct continuation of the internal spaces.

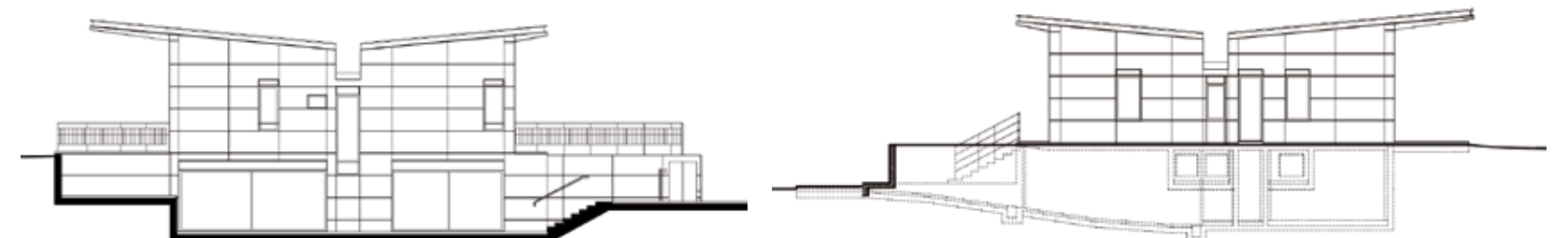


The house’s plan is made of two rectangular forms that are connected to each other through a central spine system. The clients requested that the house will be single storey so that the house will appear low to its surroundings and that all the family functions will be joined on one level.

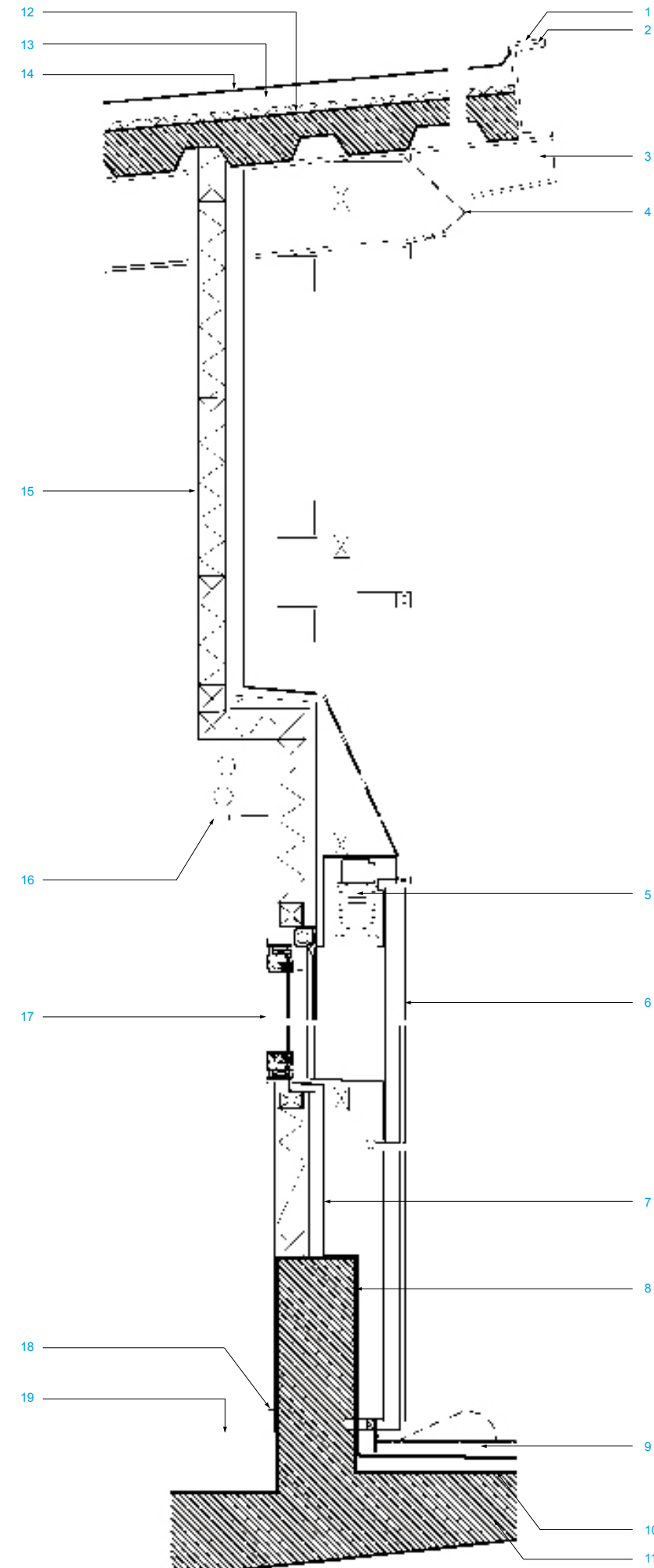
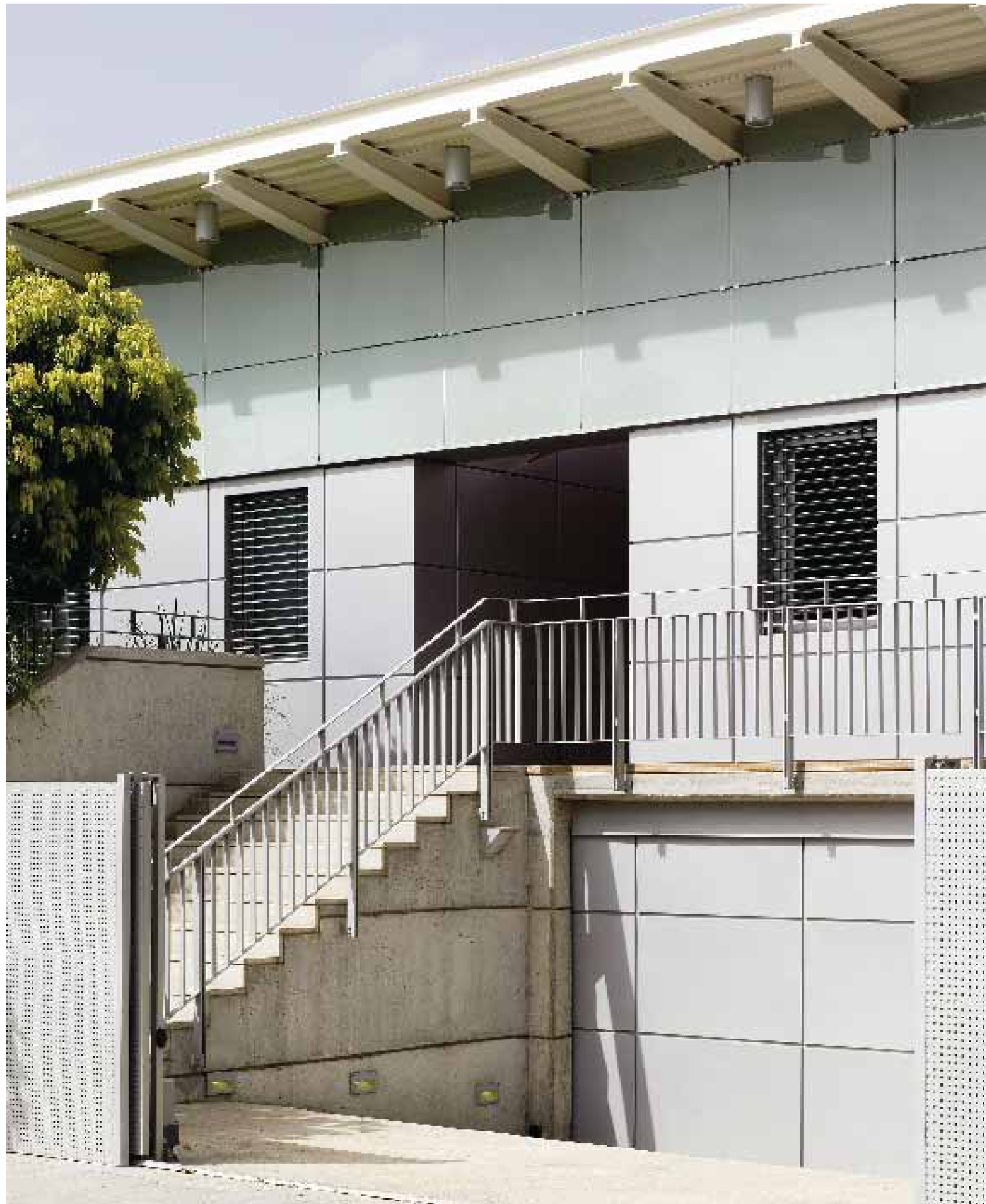
Each rectangle houses different elements. The first faces east and holds all the “private functions” of the house, i.e., bedrooms, bathrooms, while the second faces west and holds the “public functions” such as the living room, dining room, kitchen, study and family room.

The strip of “public areas” all opens up to a wide veranda overlooking the pool with a strong relationship between the inside and outside. The central spine intermediating between the two rectangles has a low flat roof allowing the locations of high windows into the adjoining rooms so that the east-facing rooms will also receive west light in the afternoon and the western rooms will be able to have east light in the morning.

This central space has green stone floor finish which flows into all the rooms and functions as a frame for a natural wood floor in the centre of each room. The overall colours of the house are monochromatic and give a quite and sombre setting. The orange of the kitchen stands out in its individuality.

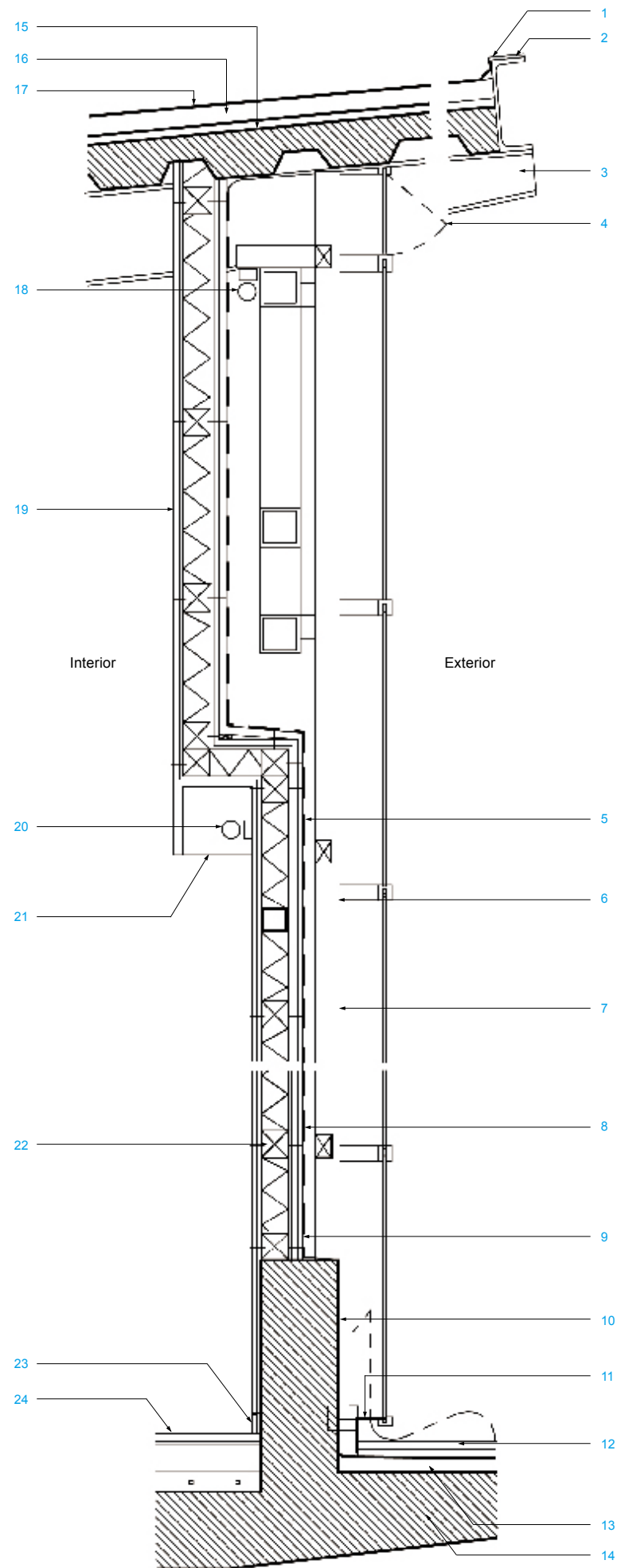






- Facade Details:**
1. Galvanised siding bent to form
  2. Galvanised and painted steel beam
  3. Steel roof beam
  4. Glass opening section
  5. External electric aluminium shutter
  6. Aluminium siding
  7. Overlapped insulation as per specialist's detail
  8. Floor sealing as per specialist's detail
  9. Timber deck as per architect's choice
  10. Lightweight concrete to falls
  11. Concrete floor
  12. 20mm thermal insulation
  13. Lightweight concrete to falls
  14. Waterproof layer as per specialist's detail
  15. Dry wall thermal insulation galvanised metal frame
  16. Removable aluminium panel
  17. Aluminium window
  18. 50mm stone skirting board 5mm shadow gap Gypsum board
  19. 400/400/20mm stone floor



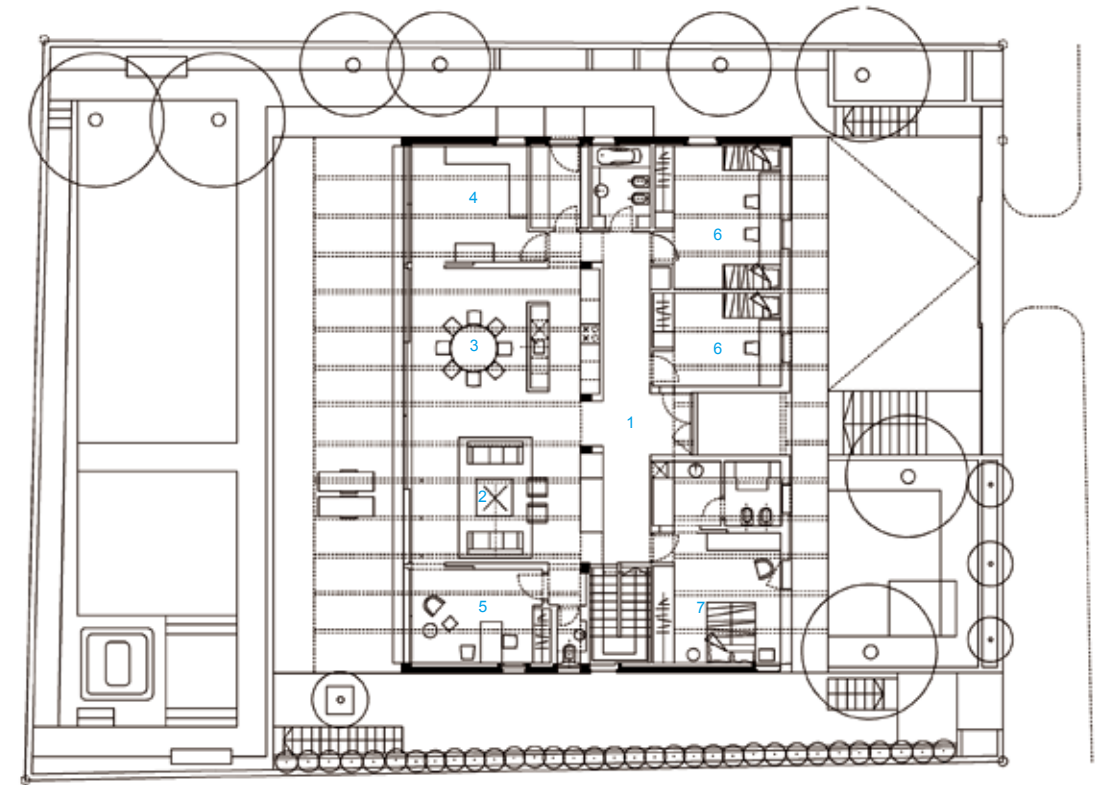


**Façade Details (Right):**

1. Galvanised siding bent to form
2. Galvanised and painted steel beam
3. Steel roof beam
4. Glass opening section
5. Wall insulation as per specialist's detail
6. External electric aluminium, shutter
7. Aluminium siding
8. Galvanised metal frame 18mm OSB board above thermal insulation
9. Wall insulation
10. Overlapped insulation
11. Metal mesh
12. Timber deck
13. Lightweight concrete to falls
14. Concrete floor
15. 20mm thermal insulation
16. Lightweight concrete to falls
17. Waterproof layer as per specialist's detail
18. Lighting fixture
19. Dry wall
  - Thermal insulation
  - Galvanised metal frame
20. Lighting fixture
21. Perspex
22. Thermal insulation
23. 50mm stone skirting board
  - 5mm shadow gap
  - Galvanised metal frame
  - Gypsum board
24. 400/400/20mm stone floor







**Ground Floor Plan:**  
1. Entrance  
2. Living Room  
3. Dining Room/Kitchen  
4. Family Room  
5. Study  
6. Children's Bedroom  
7. Master Bedroom



# House on Fire Island

**Location:** New York, USA

**Architect:** Resolution: 4 Architecture

**Gross Floor Area:** 314m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2008

**Photographer:** Resolution: 4 Architecture

Located on Fire Island, a barrier island off Long Island, NY, this bay front house is the summer retreat for a family who lives and works in Manhattan.

The house is designed as two distinct volumes, to provide the parents and their adult children with separate quarters for living and entertaining. The volumes are clad in cedar and connected by a glass bridge, sheltering a courtyard and pool, which receive western exposure for maximum daylight.

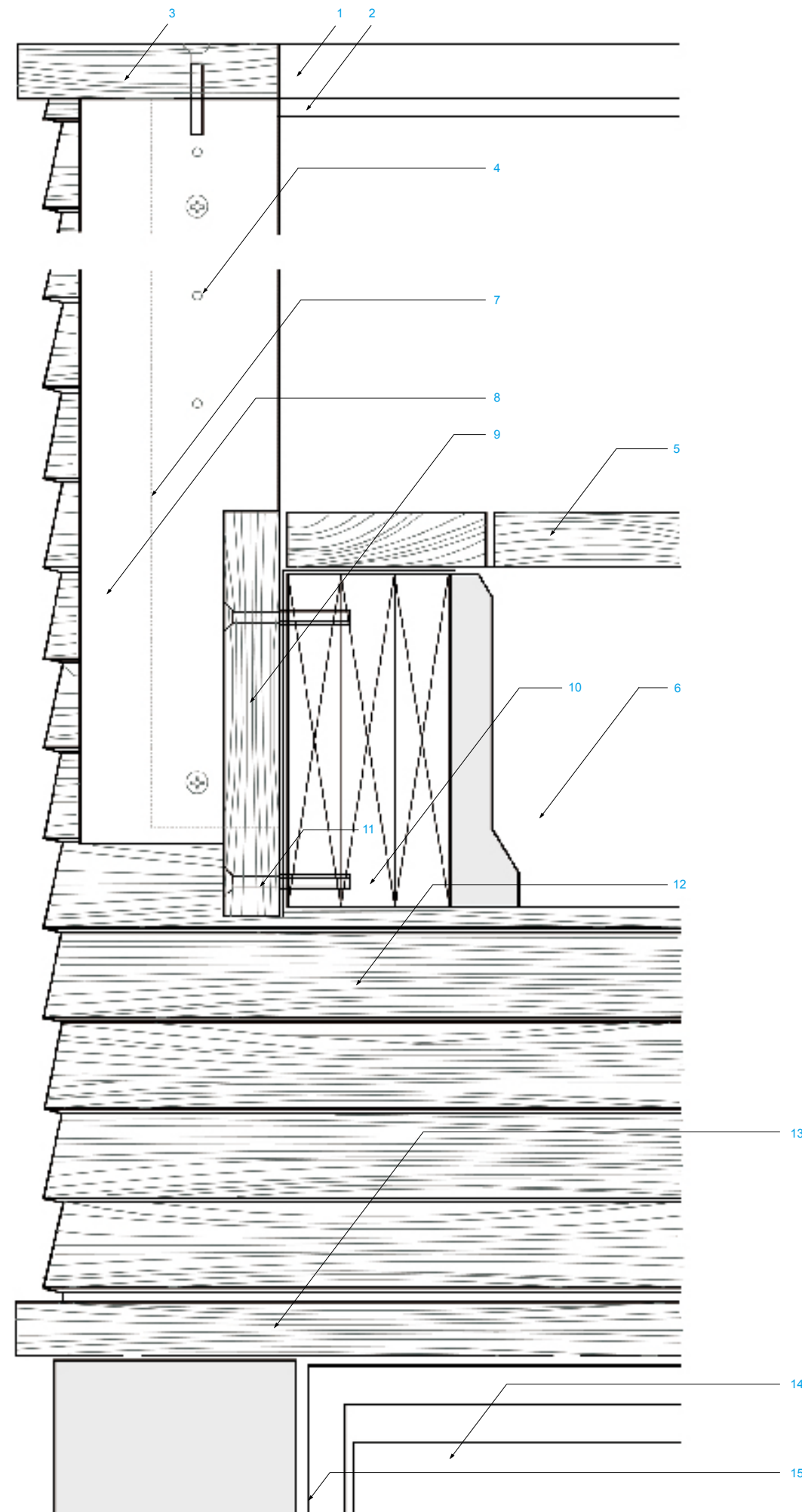
The design of the house prioritises views and access to the outdoors. The typical configuration of private spaces stacked on top of a lower public zone is flipped; in this residence, the communal upper level enjoys the best views and access to outdoor decks for entertaining. Kitchen, dining, and living space flows out to the bay beyond, ideal

for watching summer sunsets. Large expanses of glass in the form of continuous sliding doors break down the boundary between interior and exterior, and add to the airy openness of the house.

The house embraces local island traditions, through both its construction process and its design. Cars are prohibited on the small island, so the house and its material were brought on barges to the site and transported via wagons and bikes, the primary means of getting around. The design of the large curving entry ramp accommodates for this mode of transportation, allowing wagons to be wheeled right up to the front door. Plenty of parking for bikes is also provided. Natural ground cover of beach grasses and brush keep the site low maintenance and sensitive to local vegetation. The cedar siding ages to a silvery grey, and adapts this modern volume to the beachfront vernacular.

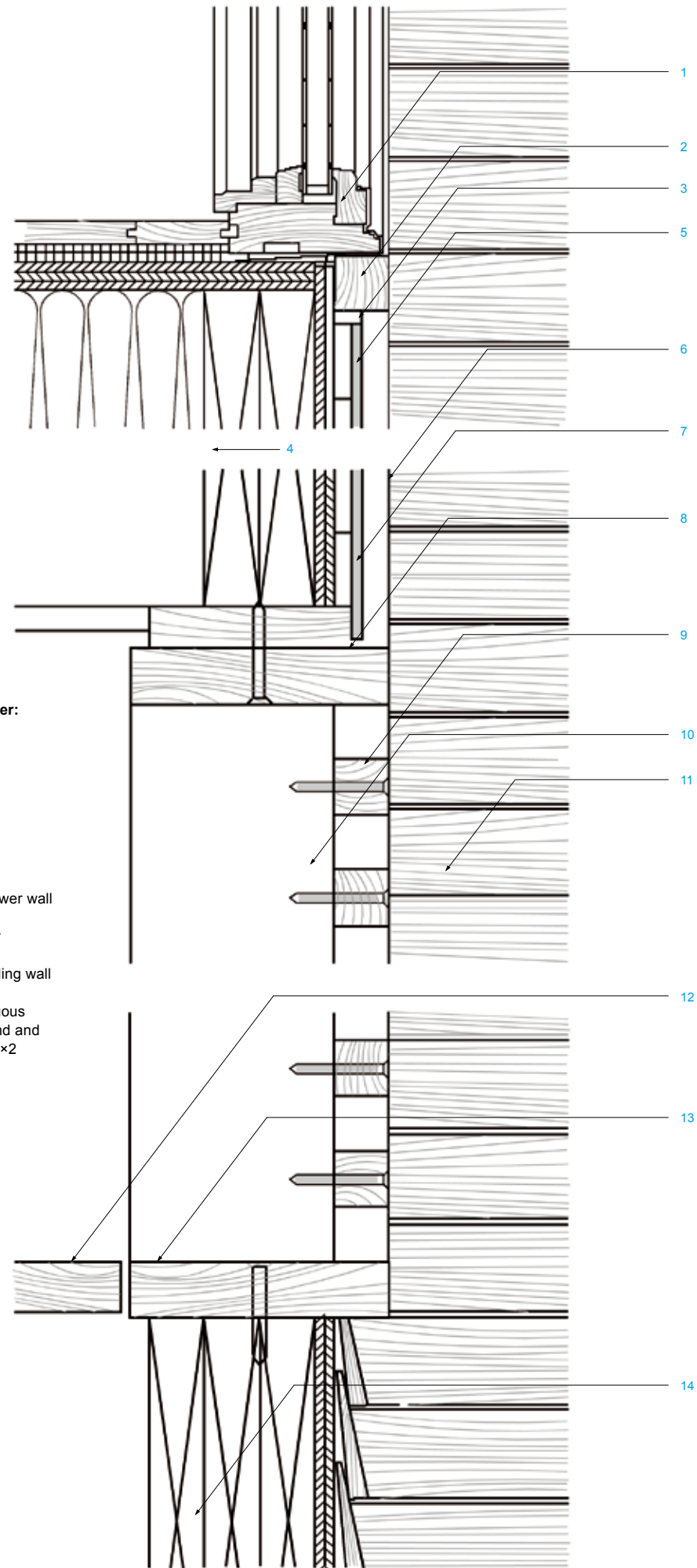






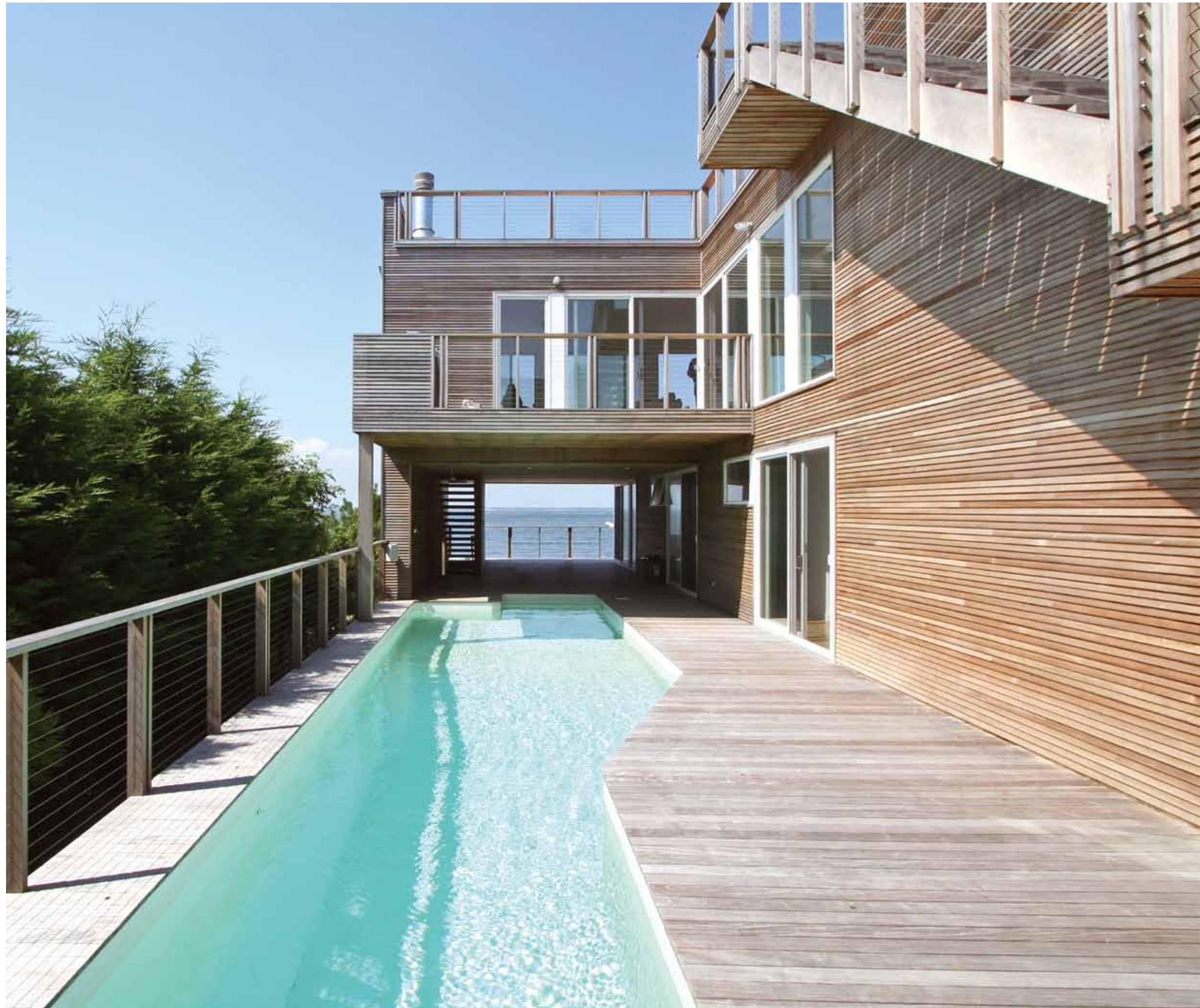
- Section Detail - Deck & Railing:**
1. 2x8 railing top plate beyond @ bench wall
  2. 1/2" reveal between top plate & cement board
  3. Finish grade 2x8 railing with countersunk fasteners & mitered corners
  4. 1/8" S.S. cable rail through 1/4" hole
  5. Cedar decking
  6. 2x10 joists
  7. Line of 4x4 finish grade cedar space beyond
  8. Finish grade cedar 2x6
  9. 2x12 cedar fascia
  10. Built up 2x10 header beam
  11. Counter sunk fasteners
  12. Cedar siding beyond
  13. 2x2 cedar trim beyond
  14. Andersen sliding door @ master bedroom beyond
  15. Aluminum panel beyond



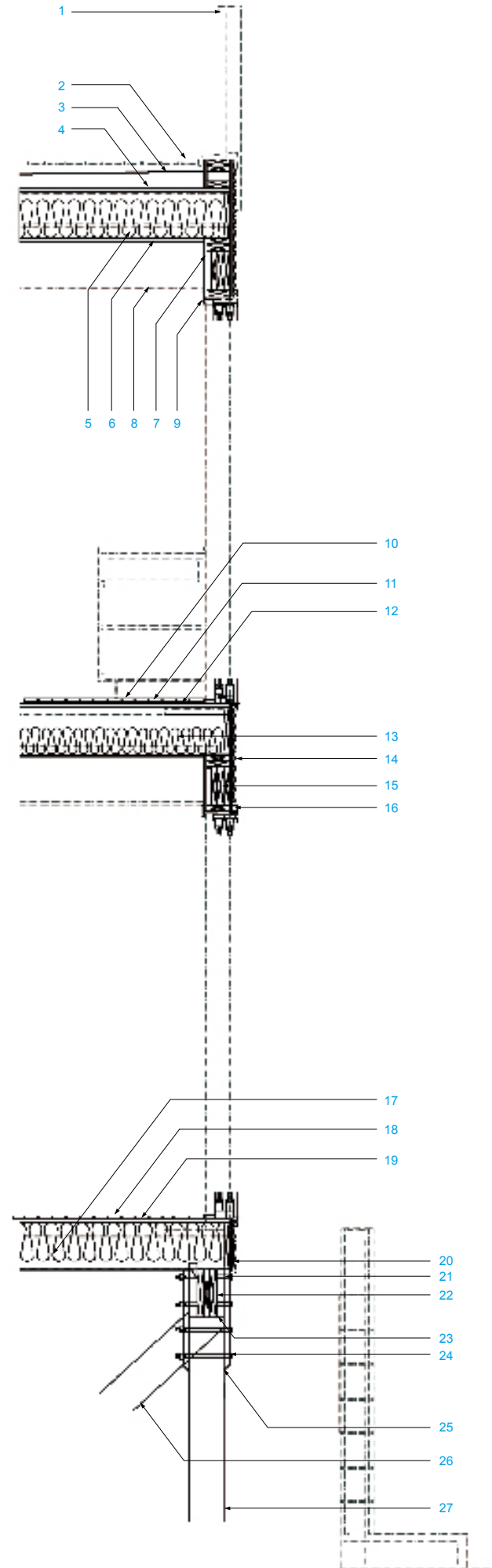


**Section Details – Exterior Shower:**

1. Andersen picture window
2. Continuous 2x2 cedar trim
3. Backer rod & sealant
4. Batt insulation
5. Building paper to be cont. from ceiling below into window sill
6. Edge of 2x2 trim beyond
7. 1/4" cement board
8. Solid wood cedar blocking @reveal to match adjacent shower wall
9. 2x2 slats
10. 2x6 vertical finish grade cedar support beyond
11. Cedar siding beyond cedar siding wall
12. 2x6 cedar decking
13. 2x8 finish grade cedar continuous from sill plate to vertical beyond and head plate above. Align with 2x2 cedar trim edge beyond
14. Built up 2x12 beam





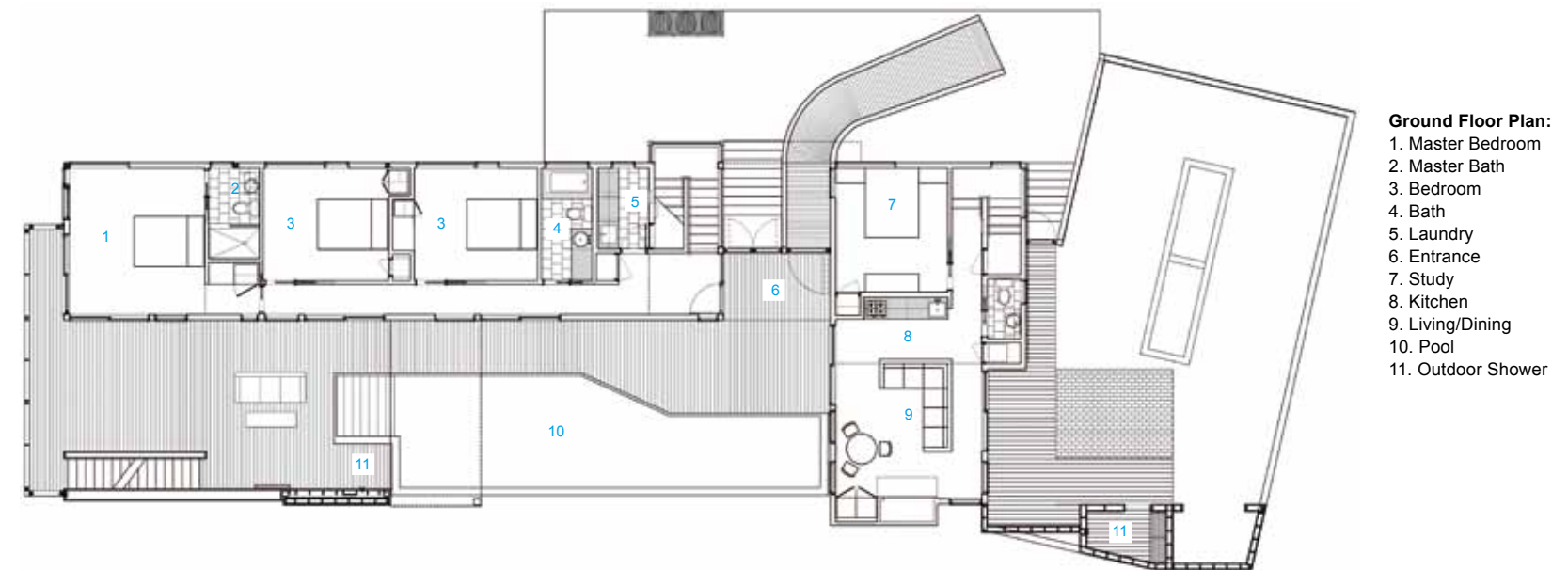


**Wall Section (Facing Right):**

1. Railing or parapet wall
2. 1 1/4" X 4" clear cedar deck
3. Tapered rigid insulation
4. 3/4" exterior grade OSB roof decking
5. R-30 BATT insulation
6. 5/8" GWB ceiling
7. 1/2" GWB; TYP.
8. 8'-1" A.F.F. Soffit
9. 2 1/4" X 3/4" painted wood trim
10. 5/8" prefinished bamboo floor
11. 1/2" soundboard
12. 3/4" CDX plywood
13. Sound attenuation blankets
14. Cedar siding; TYP.
15. 2X10 headers; TYP.
16. Exterior walls to be 2 X 6 Construction, 16" on Centre, R-19 insulation, 1/2" OSB sheathing, air Infiltration wrapped; U.O.N
17. R-30 BATT insulation; TYP.
18. 5/8" prefinished bamboo floor
19. 3/4" CDX plywood
20. 2x12 BOX beam
21. 1/2" mahogany plywood
22. Simpson H-3 framing anchor
23. 2x12 girder with blocking a side
24. 3/4" DIA. galvanised through wall bolts w/Washers TYP.
25. 2x8 cleat 24" long Each side
26. 3x8 brace (N & S) with 2 5/8" galvanised bolts
27. 8" SQ. CCA polet JET, below mean sea level









# Sow Geneva

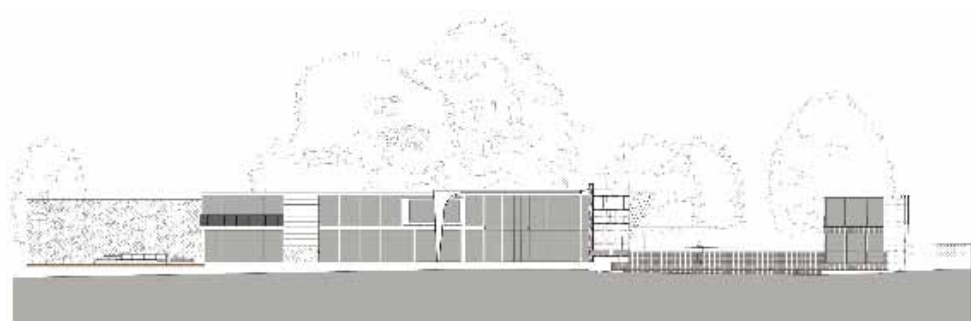
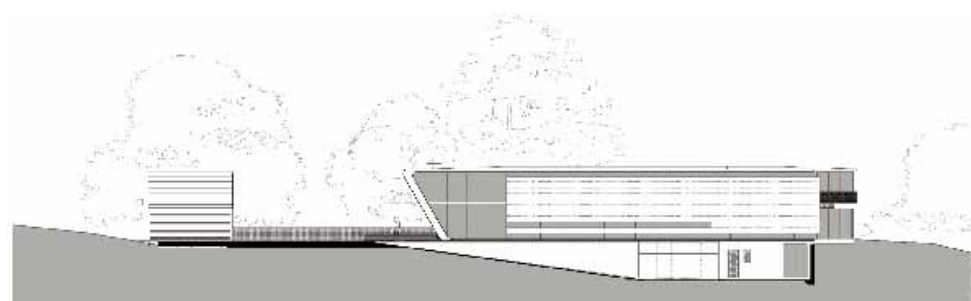
**Location:** Geneva, Switzerland

**Architect:** Stefan Antoni Olmesdahl Truen Architects (SAOTA)

**Gross Floor Area:** 1,400m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2010

**Photographer:** Stefan Antoni



On either side of the 20-metre-wide channel sits the two portions that make this house, the main house and the annex. What link the two buildings are the cinemas, spa, auditorium and garages underneath. The main house is a combination of round-edged cubes and triangular masses that form the L-shape of the living spaces. A double volume living area with a curved wall on the façade facing the lake, flows into a dining area and kitchen on the ground floor and bedrooms, a lobby and en-suites on the top level. The top floors are accessed by a glass cylinder encased lift.

The beaten stainless steel gate and polished stainless steel fence posts, prepare one for the understated elegance that is the character of this house. The main entrance sits between a sloped façade and a stone-clad wall. The sloped façade reflects the triangular nature of the site, giving the house an organic dynamic in its dark grey Alucobond and glass finish. The garage doors and external walls are finished in Balau timber that will eventually weather into a lovely silver patina.

The second building, the annex, is finished in floor-to-ceiling fixed glazed panels, glazed sliding doors and the same slatted Balau timber finish as the garage and links the two buildings above ground visually with a hint as to their link beneath.

The main materials used in this project externally were concrete, glass and different types of marble. Internally, the main finishes were different types of marble for floors and feature walls, stainless steel wall cladding, glass, and walnut for joinery finishing.

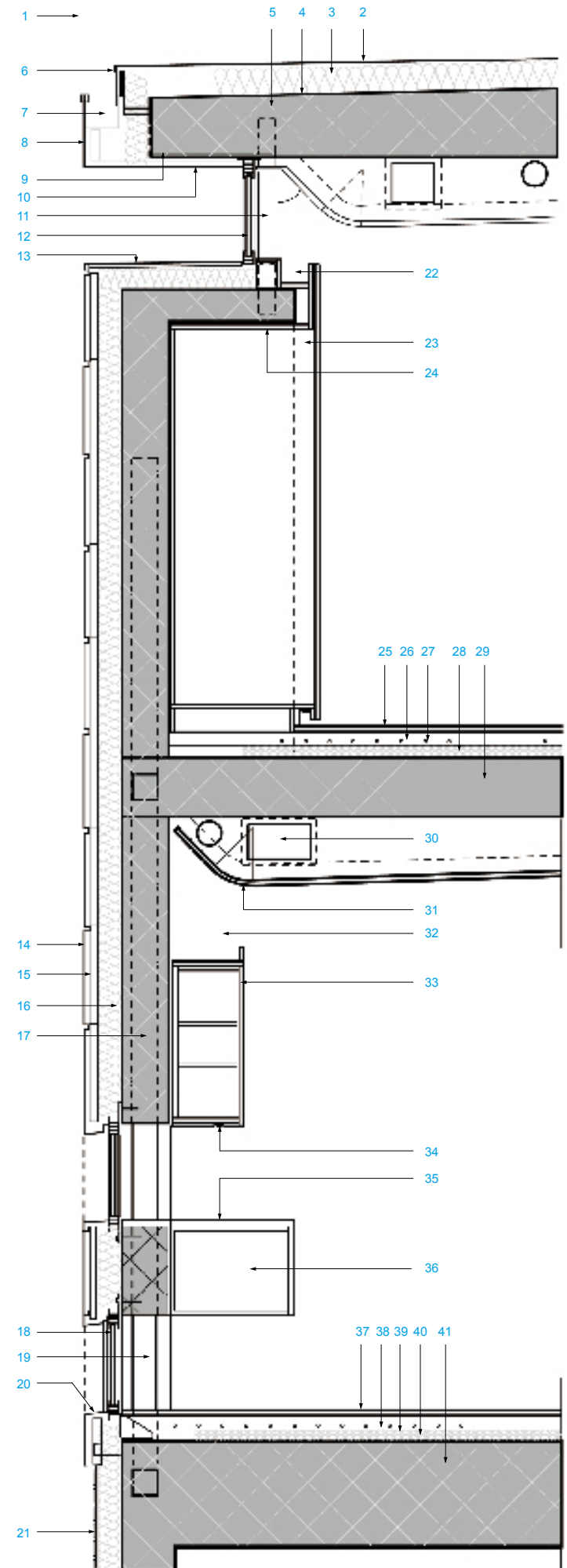






#### North Wall Section Details:

1. Building alignment
2. Seal coat UV resistant
3. Insulation 140mm
4. Vapour barrier
5. Concrete slab
6. Tightening straps
7. Gutter
8. Aluminum cladding dark grey
9. Rockwool
10. Aluminum cladding dark grey
11. Steel column VKT
12. Aluminium window  $U=1.1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$
13. Aluminium cladding light grey
14. Aluminium cladding light grey H450x3600mm
15. Ventilated framework
16. Rockwool 120mm
17. Concrete suspended wall 220mm
18. Aluminium window  $U=1.1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$
19. Steel column VKT
20. Aluminium cover dark grey
21. Recomposed wood cladding
22. Lighting to ceiling
23. Cabinet
24. Lighting closet
25. Jerusalem marble 25mm
26. Concrete screed 70
27. Floor heating
28. Insulation 50mm
29. Concrete slab 280mm
30. Ventilation duct
31. Plaster board suspended ceiling
32. Indirect lighting cupboard custom-built
33. American walnut
34. LED
35. Stainless steel brushed
36. Drawers custom-built American walnut
37. Jerusalem marble 600x600x25
38. Screed 70
39. Floor heating
40. Insulation 50
41. Concrete slab 500











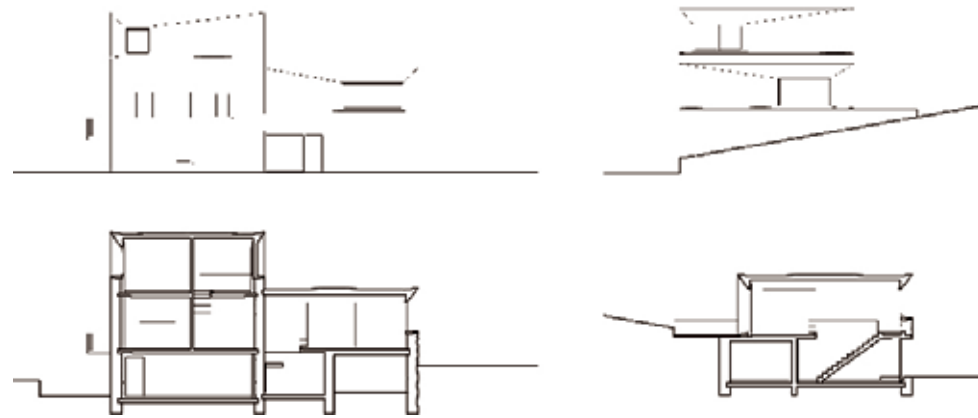
**Ground Floor Plan:**

- 1. Driveway Entrance
- 2. Pond
- 3. Guest Suite
- 4. Circulation
- 5. Guest Suite
- 6. Entrance Lobby
- 7. Living Room
- 8. Terrace
- 9. Pool
- 10. TV-room
- 11. Kitchen
- 12. Scullery
- 13. Dining Room
- 14. Guest W.C.



# Family House

**Location:** Valais, Switzerland  
**Architect:** clavierrossier architectes hes / sia  
**Gross Floor Area:** 230m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2009  
**Photographer:** Roger Frei



The designers kept what was useful for the project: cellars, ground floor and half of the first floor of the old house, demolished the remaining elements and rebuilt according to new rules what was made especially for the project.

The designers wanted to create a strong contrast between the remaining part and the new structures. They chose to oppose clear geometric lines with existing rough old stone walls. Volumes of visible tinted concrete replaced the double-sided roof and the transformed area. They tried to create an ensemble, to establish a dialogue with the existing. The oxides added in the concrete made the hue similar to a tuff, stone found in a very small quantity in the stone walls. Both of the new concrete volumes are sitting atop the 60-centimetre-wide existing wall. The idea of sloped walls was chosen to erase, at least visually, the thickness of wall; to be opened outwards while maintaining a solid appearance with the existing structure. The various-slopes faces enhance the highly varied game of the shadows throughout the day.

The openings in the existing part were small and vertical. The designers kept them to accentuate the contact with the newly created on top. They made large horizontal windows, thus becoming frames on the landscape. They chose to make a single front opening on each concrete façade.

This desire of openness is also visible in plan. Interior walls are not touching the façades. This system allows to experiment in each room a transversal view onto the landscape.

There are no corridors. Circulation is made along the external wall, from room to room. The overall view continues beyond the windows, opening onto the surrounding landscape.

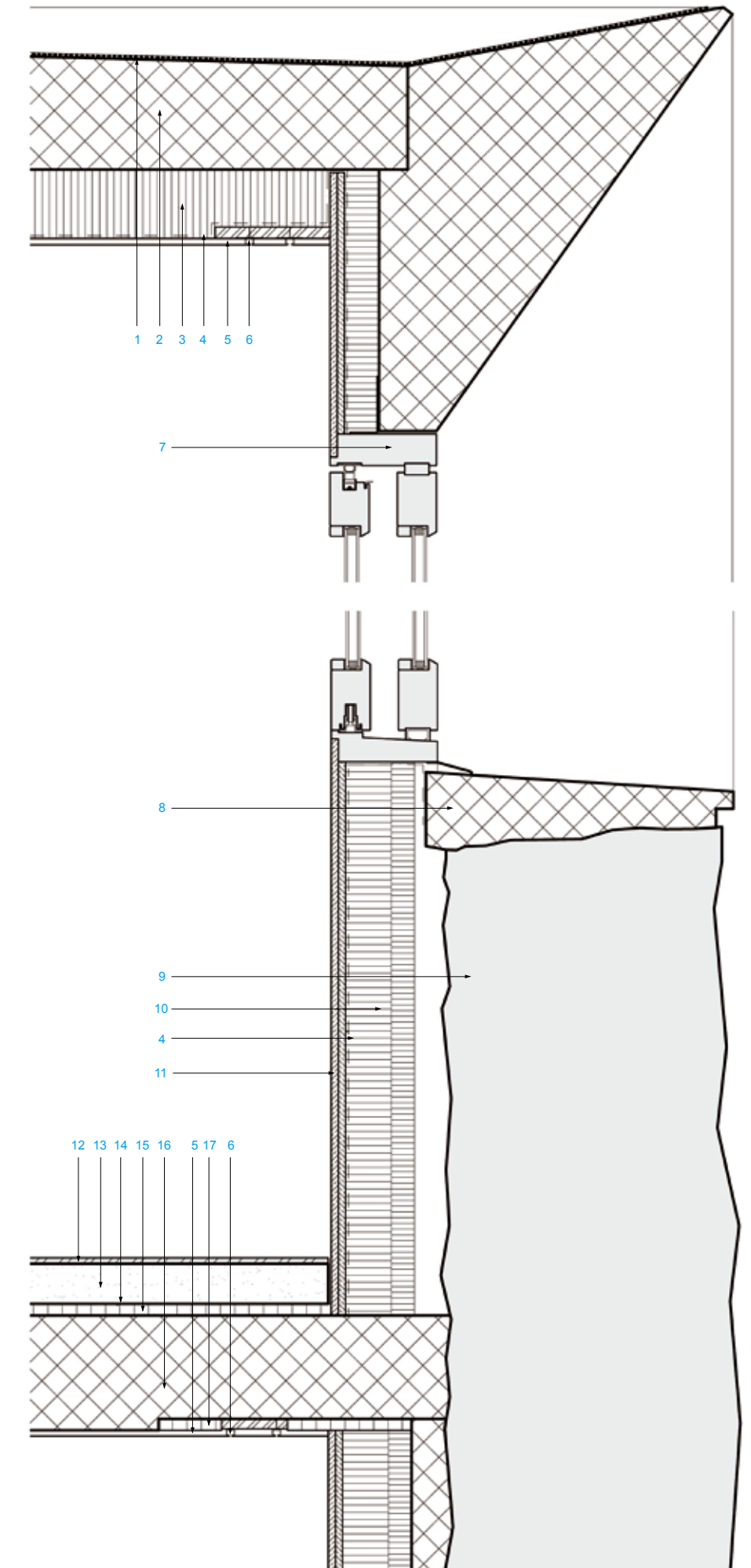




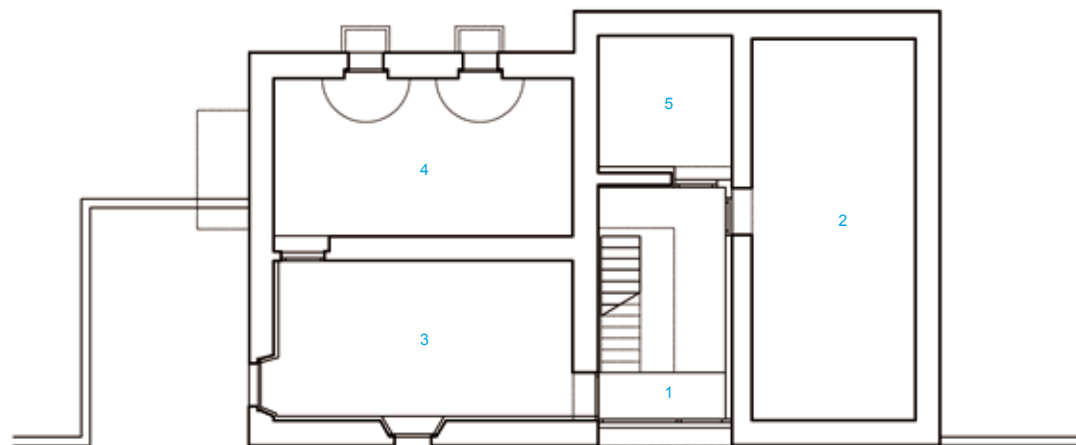


**Wall Details (Right):**

1. Bitumen roofing felt, two layers 7mm
2. Reinforced concrete slab 22-30cm
3. Thermal insulation 12cm
4. Vapour barrier
5. Plaster 1cm
6. Curtain rail
7. Larch sliding window
8. Fair-face reinforced concrete, coloured
9. Existing stone wall 60cm
10. Thermal insulation, 1x4cm, 1x8cm, 12cm
11. Reinforced plasterboard 2.5cm
12. Oak parquet flooring 1cm
13. Screed with underfloor heating 7cm
14. Separating layer
15. Impact sound insulation 2cm
16. Concrete slab 20cm
17. Thermal insulation, expanded polystyrene 2cm

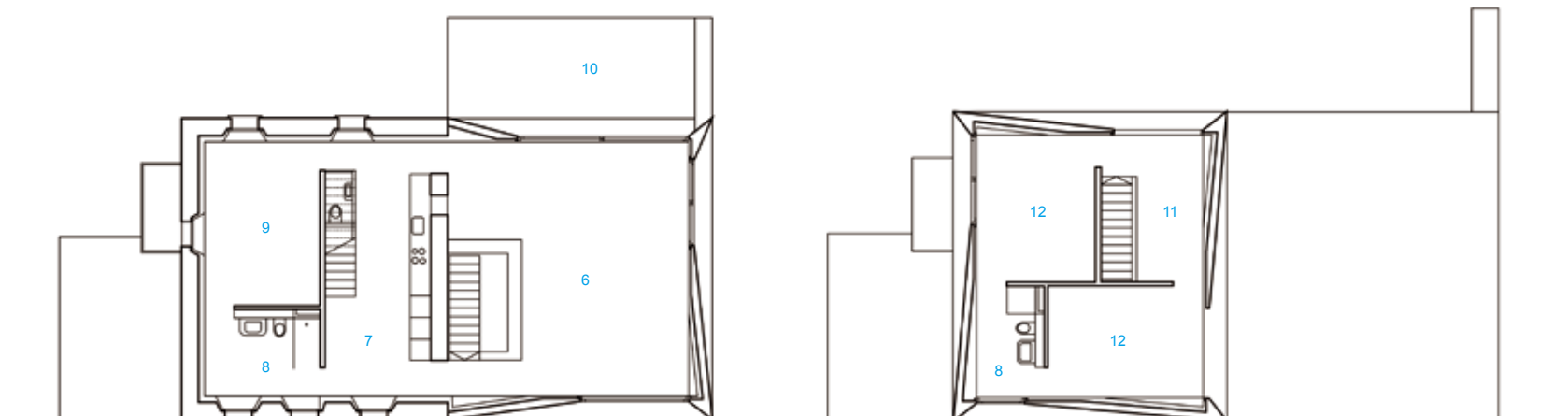






**Ground Floor (Left),  
First Floor (Facing Below  
Left) and Second Floor Plan  
(Facing Below Right):**

1. Entrance
2. Cellar
3. Laundry
4. Carnotzet
5. Technical room
6. Living Room
7. Kitchen
8. Bathroom
9. Master Bedroom
10. Terrace
11. Internet/Ironing
12. Bedroom







## Two Houses

**Location:** Bratovici, Croatia

**Architect:** ARHITEKTRI

**Gross Floor Area:** 384m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2010

**Photographer:** Miljenko Bernfest, Aleksandar Markovic



**Site Plan (Facing Below):**

1. Entrance
2. Living Room
3. Kitchen/Dining
4. Bedroom
5. Terrace

While working on this project the main question that was raised was how to integrate a contemporary facility into the existing ambient of a small Istrian town, how to incorporate something modern into the existing area, which in itself entails a string of details and functions that considerably vary from the rural image of surrounding households, all the while striving to keep the balance with the community in general.

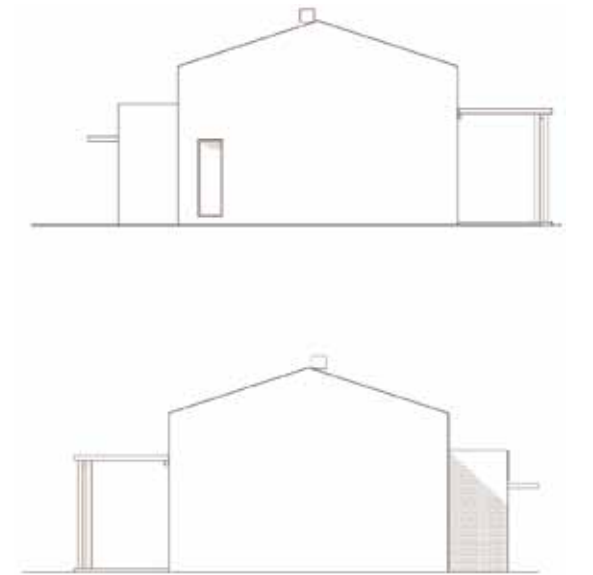
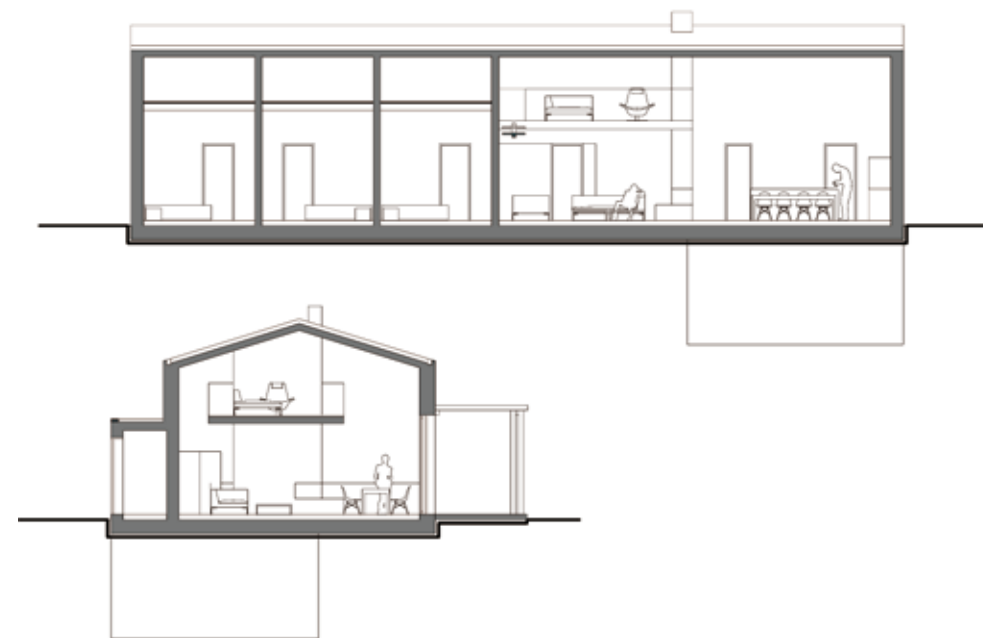
The investors' request was that two identical country retreats be situated on the lot with a joint swimming pool and accompanying details. During the designing process local structures and materials were researched in detail, particularly the way in which the materials (primarily stone) were used, shaped and experienced. The path led from traditional Istrian Casitas to family estates. The Casita as the most primitive structural form, but with a clear and well-defined outline (wall, opening, roof) and fascinating stacked-stone structure alongside the family estate as a group of separate facilities which function as a whole.

It was attempted to unite these concepts to create not only new structures in space, but for the purpose of those new facilities complementing the situation and environment without disturbing tradition or unnecessarily imposing themselves.

The abovementioned contemplations resulted in a house that follows the clear and simple contours of the neighbouring facilities (rectangular ground-plan, angled roof), which with its three-way restrictedness quite clearly defines the completely open fourth side. Furthermore, with its stone-lined façade and roof it directly communicates with the location it is situated in a subtle, but expressively individual manner.

The dialogue between the old and the new is established by the entirety of the two houses and the supporting storeroom as a perfect counterpart to the neighbouring family estates that encompass several facilities within their property, and by shaping, structure and texture at the same time clearly separate the private from the public, allowing the creation of an intimate contemporary ambient.



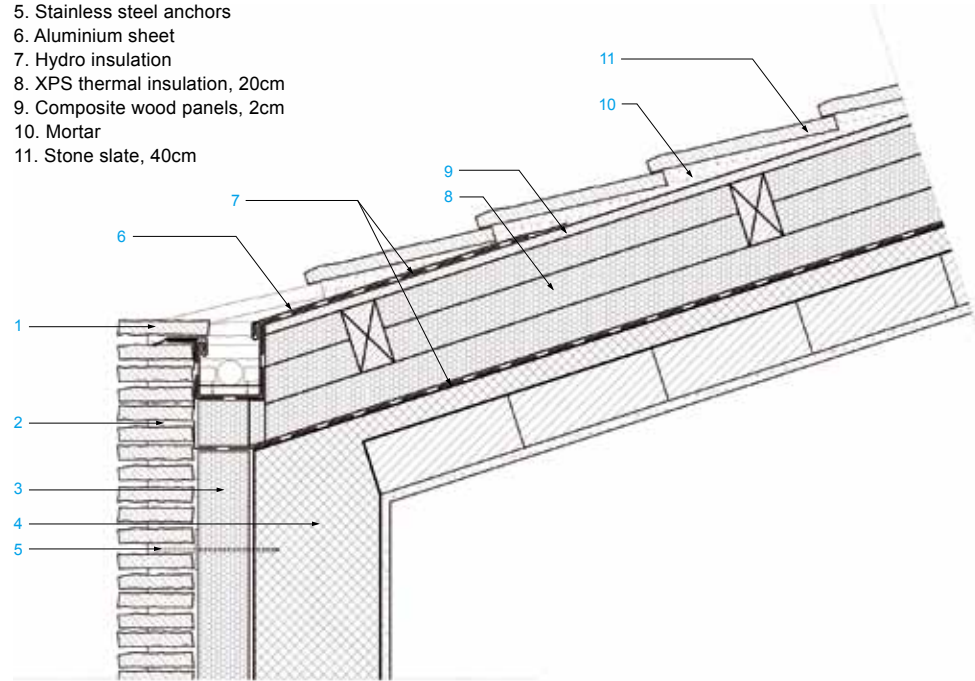




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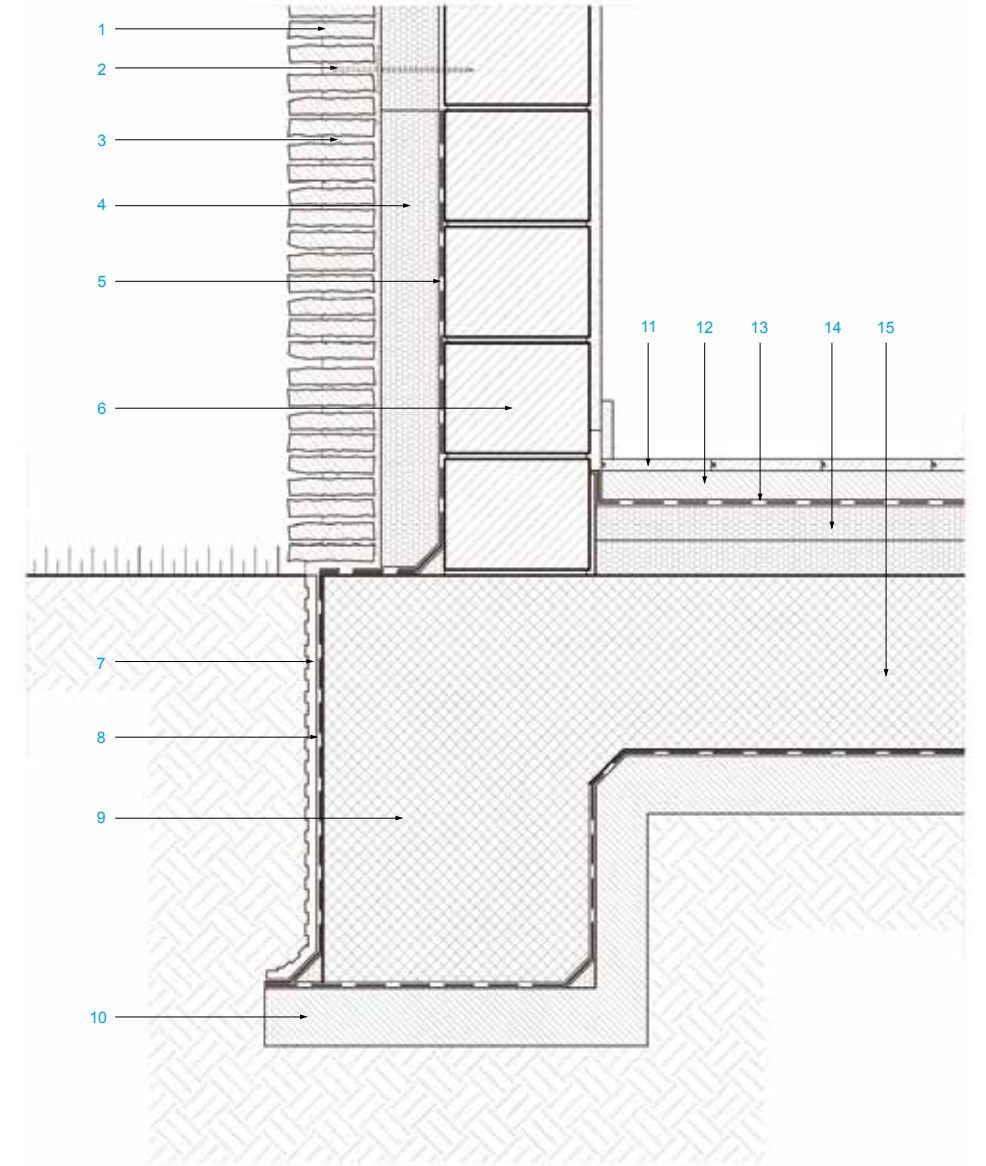
**Section Details – Roof & Wall:**

1. Stone slates, 16cm
2. Mortar
3. XPS thermal insulation, 10cm
4. Concrete wall, 25cm
5. Stainless steel anchors
6. Aluminium sheet
7. Hydro insulation
8. XPS thermal insulation, 20cm
9. Composite wood panels, 2cm
10. Mortar
11. Stone slate, 40cm



**Section Details – Wall & Ground:**

1. Stone slates, 16cm
2. Stainless steel anchors
3. Mortar
4. XPS thermal insulation, 10cm
5. Hydro insulation
6. Brick blocks, 25cm
7. PVC hydro insulation protection
8. Hydro insulation
9. Concrete foundations
10. Concrete base, 10cm
11. Hardwood oak floor, 2cm
12. Cement glazing, 6cm
13. PE foil
14. XPS thermal/sound insulation, 12cm
15. Concrete slab, 30cm

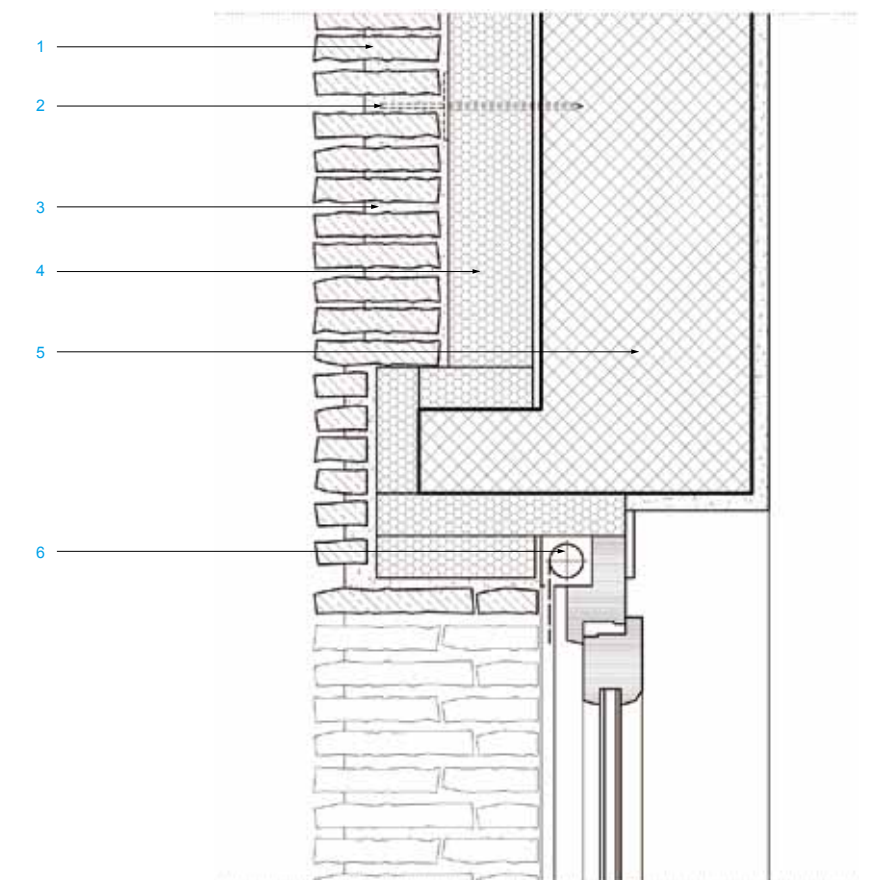






- Ground Floor Plan:**
- 1. Entrance
  - 2. W.C.
  - 3. Bathroom
  - 4. Laundry
  - 5. Kitchen
  - 6. Dining
  - 7. Living Room
  - 8. Hall Way
  - 9. Wardrobe
  - 10. Bathroom
  - 11. Bedroom
  - 12. Terrace

- Section Details - Wall & Door:**
- 1. Stone slates, 16cm
  - 2. Stainless steel anchors
  - 3. Mortar
  - 4. XPS thermal insulation, 10cm
  - 5. Concrete wall, 25cm
  - 6. Perforated screen





# Maison du Beton

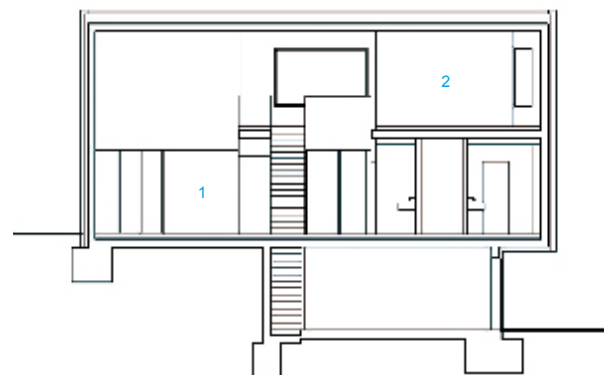
**Location:** Zwickau, Germany  
**Architect:** atelier st  
**Gross Floor Area:** 236m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2009  
**Photographer:** Bertram Bölkow

High over a river meadow, a sharp-edged dwelling house rises on the gentle ridge of the Cainsdorfer local situation. It uses the available hillside situation of a generous property, contrasts by his clear geometry, nevertheless, consciously and strikingly with the grown landscape. The polygonal volume adapts itself in its relative cubic capacity of course in the context of a heterogeneous structured outskirts situation.

Nevertheless, by the clarity and precision of the form, the big single openings and not least by the material of the extremely smooth view concrete façade, the house changes the usual picture of the surroundings.

The building was completely established as a monolithic, ferro-concrete construction with nuclear insulation. Topmost demands were made to the external highly demanding view concrete intention bowl of the bivalve outer wall concerning the quality of the concrete. By means of a two-ply, constructive armouring, an extremely slender external wall strength was achieved in a dimension of only 15cm.

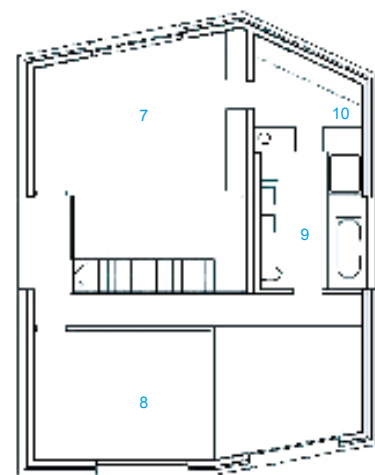
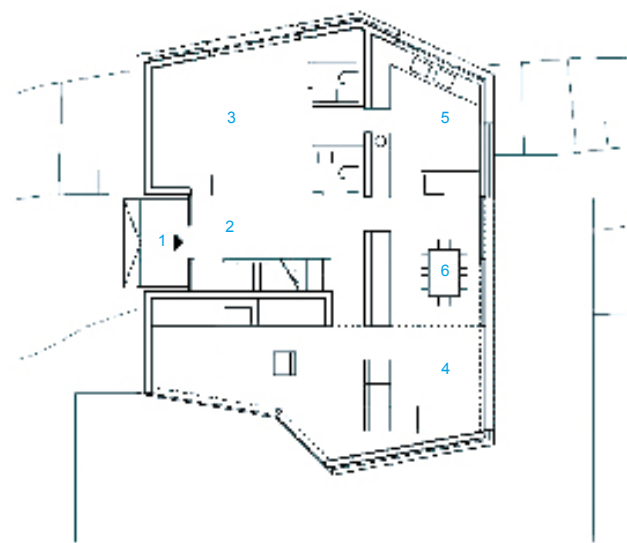
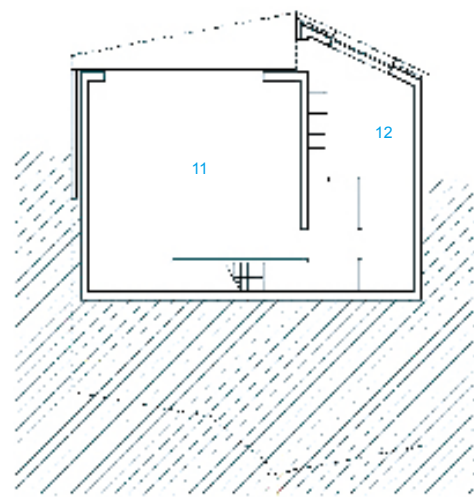
The smooth surface of the concrete is improved, in addition, with a fine colour glaze and is protected by a clear hydrophobising prolonged before decomposition. The disguising of the building incisions in the façade was realised as a curtain wall façade with anodised aluminium boards.



**Sections:**  
 1. Living Room  
 2. Bedroom  
 3. Office  
 4. Gallery



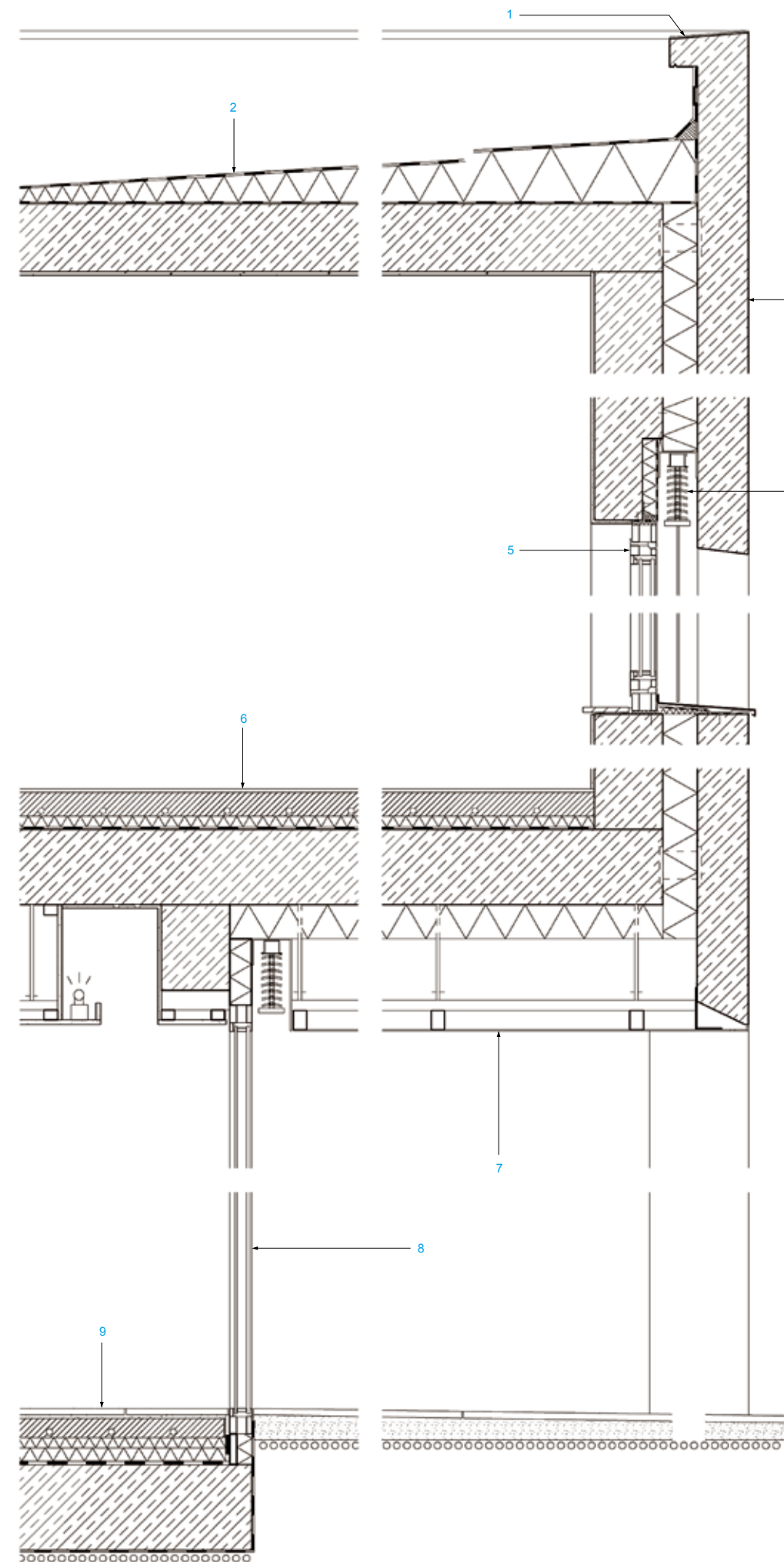
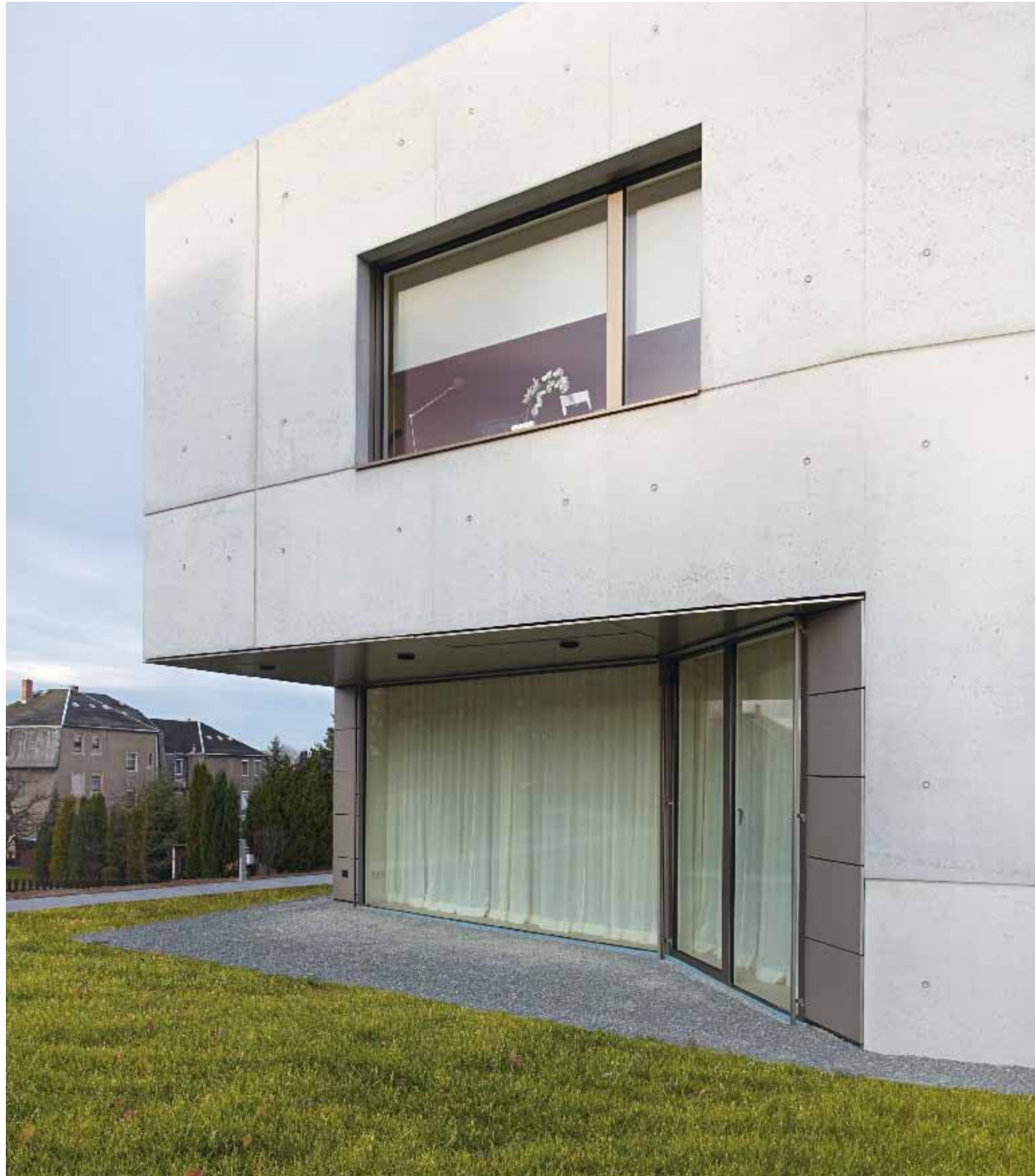




**Plans (Facing Below Three):**

- 1. Entrance
- 2. Foyer
- 3. Guest Room
- 4. Living Room
- 5. Kitchen
- 6. Dining Room
- 7. Bedroom
- 8. Office
- 9. Bathroom
- 10. Dressing Room
- 11. Garage
- 12. Store





**Façade Section Details:**

1. Roof edge sealing  
liquid plastic
2. Roof construction:  
Synthetic/plastic roofing membranes white 2-3 layer  
sloped roof insulation 100-200mm  
vapour barrier PE Foil 0.6mm  
ceiling reinforced concrete 200mm,  
smoothed and painted
3. Façade construction:  
wall sheet/ wall cladding reinforced concrete 150mm  
thermal insulation 100mm  
wall plate reinforced concrete 200mm  
lime-gypsum plaster 10mm  
Coating with Malervlies
4. Sun protection Venetian blind
5. Aluminium block window system with integrated casement,  
light bronze anodised and insulating glazing Float ESG 10+  
SZR 26 +VSG 14, U= 1,0 W/m²K
6. Ceiling construction:  
strip parquet on adhesive 10mm  
heated screed 70mm  
Sound Absorption 30mm  
Ceiling panel reinforced concrete 220mm,  
smoothed and painted
7. Hung metal covering
8. Aluminium block window system with integrated door frame,  
light bronze anodised and insulating glazing Float ESG 12 +  
SZR 31 +VSG 16, U= 1,0 W/m²K
9. Floor construction:  
stone flooring in medium bed 30mm  
heated screed 50mm  
Sound Absorption 30mm  
thermal insulation WLG 30, 45mm  
waterproofing V60S4 5mm  
floor slabs reinforced concrete 250mm  
PE Foli, gravel filling/capillary breaking 150mm

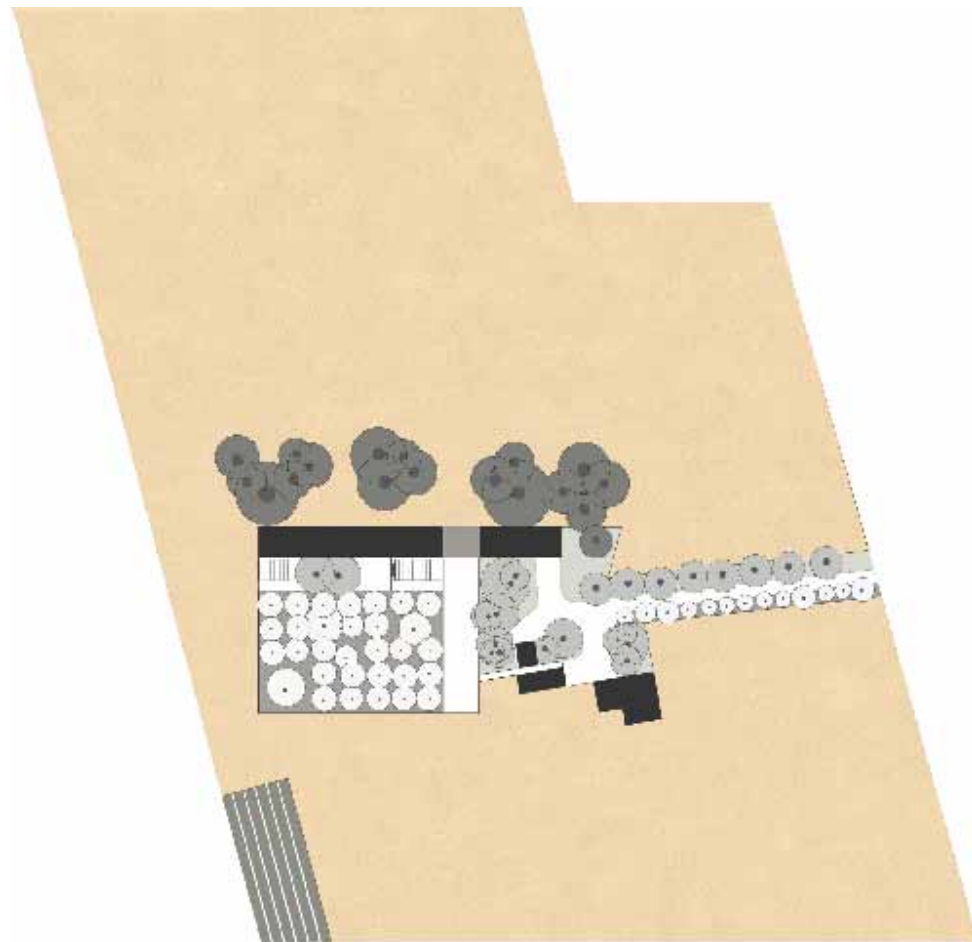






# Linear House

**Location:** Salt Spring Island, Canada  
**Architect:** Patkau Architects  
**Gross Floor Area:** 340m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2009  
**Photographer:** James Dow



A farm located on Salt Spring Island, an island in the Strait of Georgia between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia, the site of this house is bisected from east to west by a long row of mature Douglas fir trees. There is a gentle slope falling across the site from south to north. The south half of the property is an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees; the north half of the property is a hay field.

There was an existing cottage on the site which has been sold and relocated to a neighbouring property. The existing barn, garage and studio buildings remain. The new house extends 84 metres in a straight line along the south side of the fir trees. The orchard has been made more regular with the addition of further fruit trees so that the clarity of the juxtaposition of cultural landscape to the south, and natural landscape to the north of the new house is reinforced.

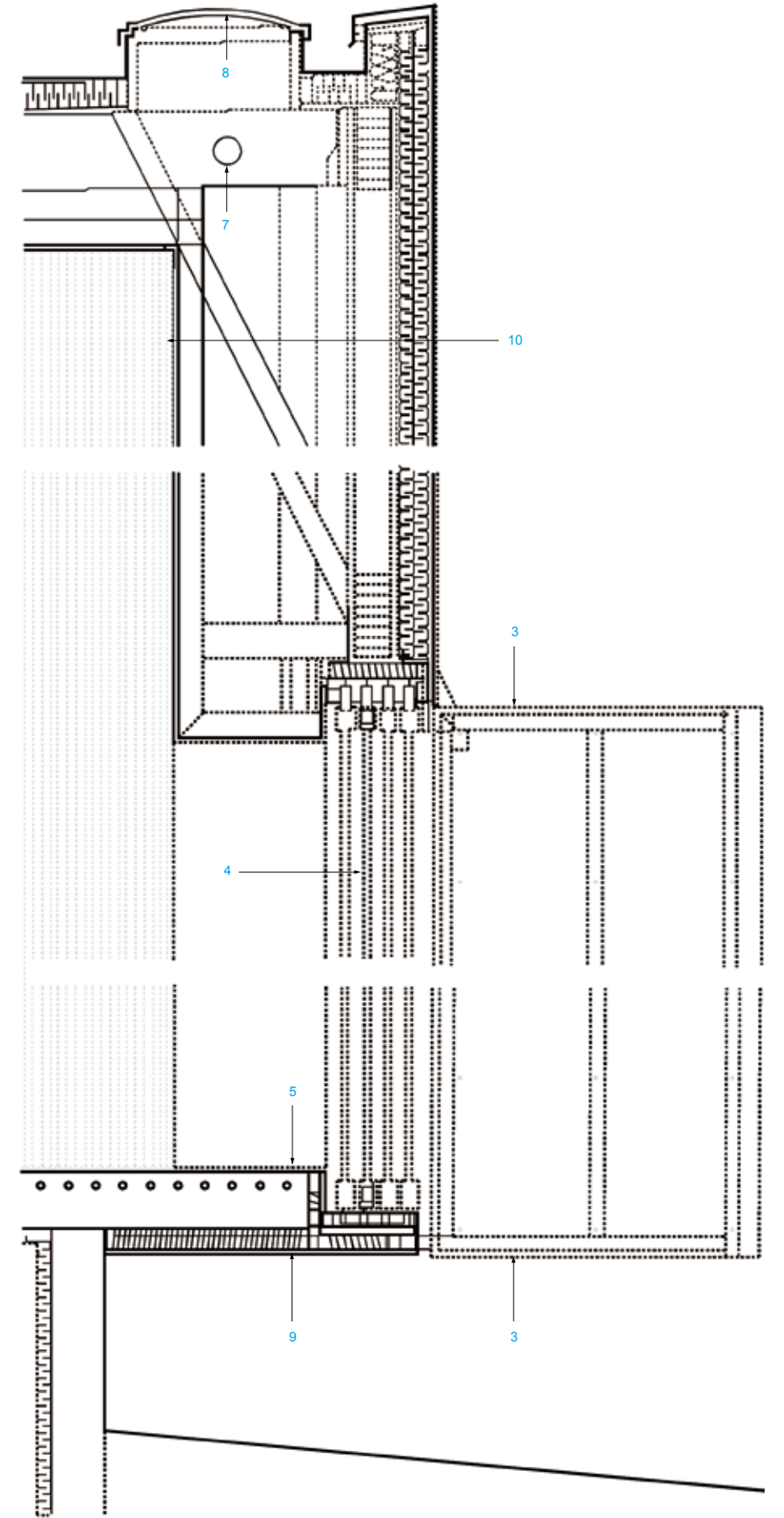
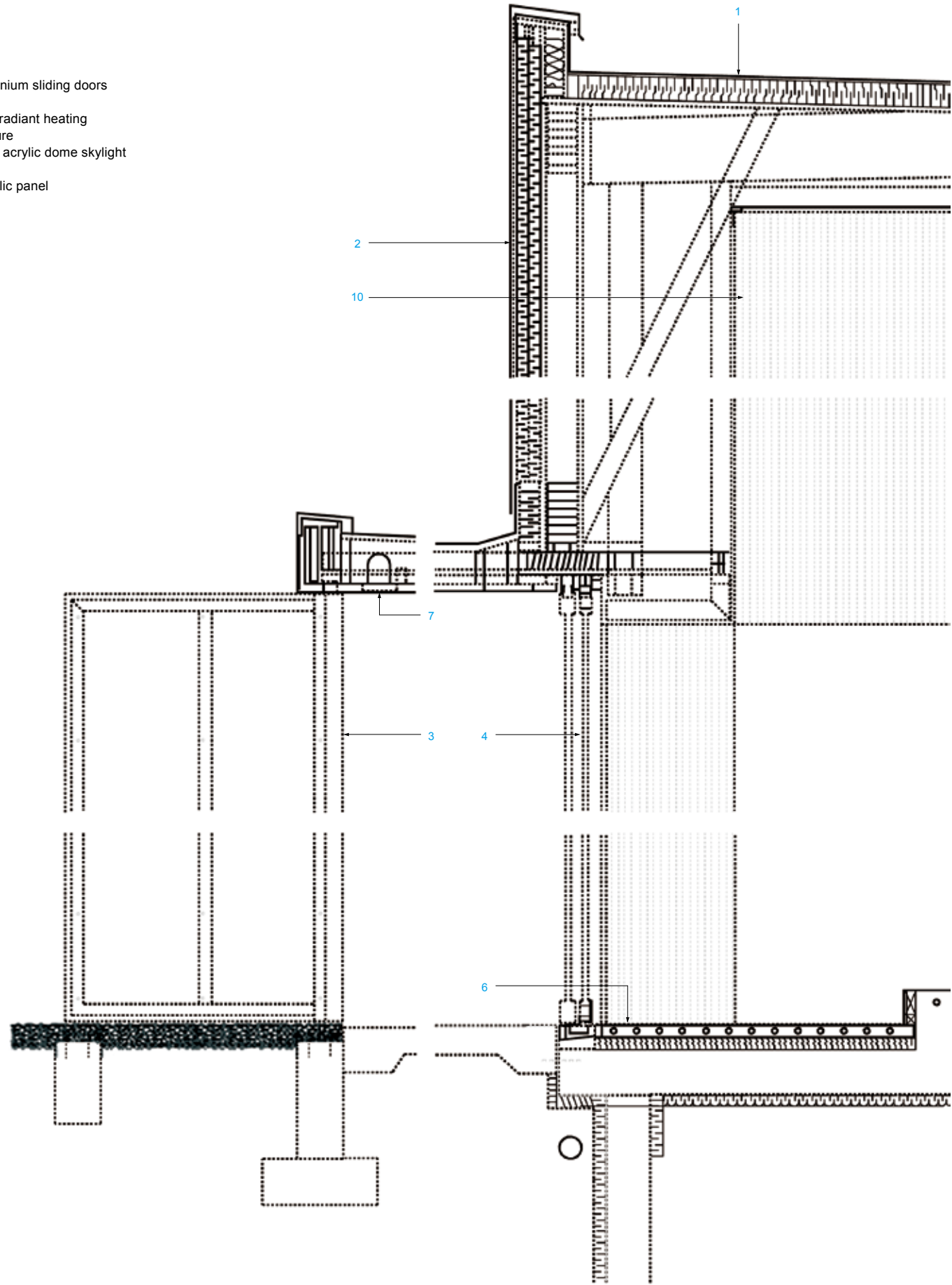
The new house is subdivided by a breezeway into a principal dwelling and guest quarters. The exterior of the house is clad in charcoal-coloured fibre-cement panels which render the house almost invisible when seen against the dark green foliage of the fir trees. Interiors are described by a luminous inner lining made of translucent acrylic panels. Over forty skylights bring sunlight into roof and wall assemblies during the day which causes this interior liner to glow softly; while at night, fluorescent lights mounted within the skylight openings turn the entire interior into a luminous field. Areas within this overall luminous surround are subdivided and defined by the insertion of reinforced concrete fireplace masses and wood cabinet-like service spaces. Glazing within window openings, the largest of which is about 24 metres wide, is fully retractable, so that during the prolonged fair weather of Salt Spring Island the house can be transformed into an open-air pavilion.



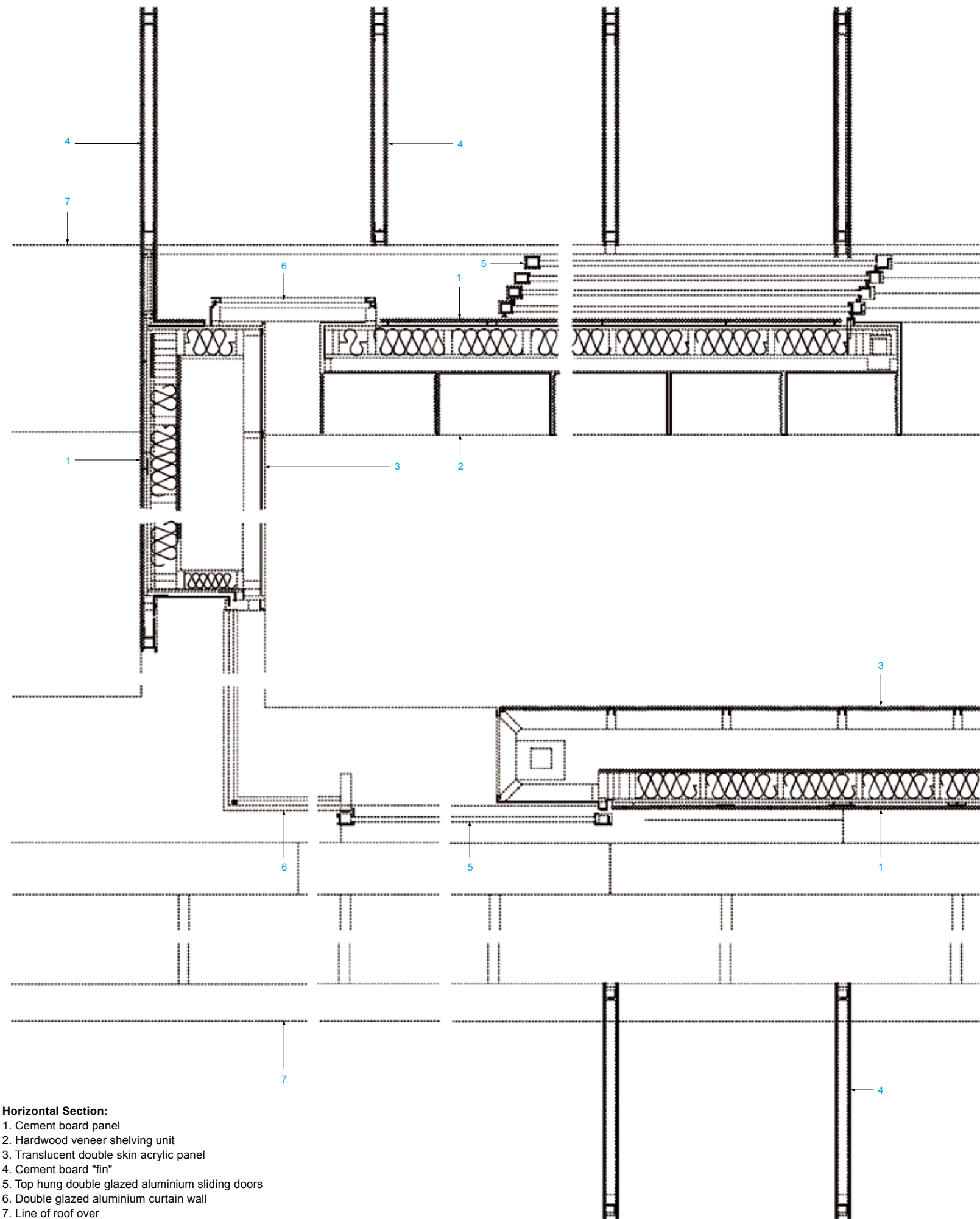


**Wall Details:**

1. Membrane roof
2. Cement board panel
3. Cement board "fin"
4. Top hung double glazed aluminium sliding doors
5. Laminated hardwood floor
6. Concrete topping with cast-in radiant heating
7. Compact fluorescent light fixture
8. Removable pre-manufactured acrylic dome skylight
9. Cement board panel soffit
10. Translucent double skin acrylic panel



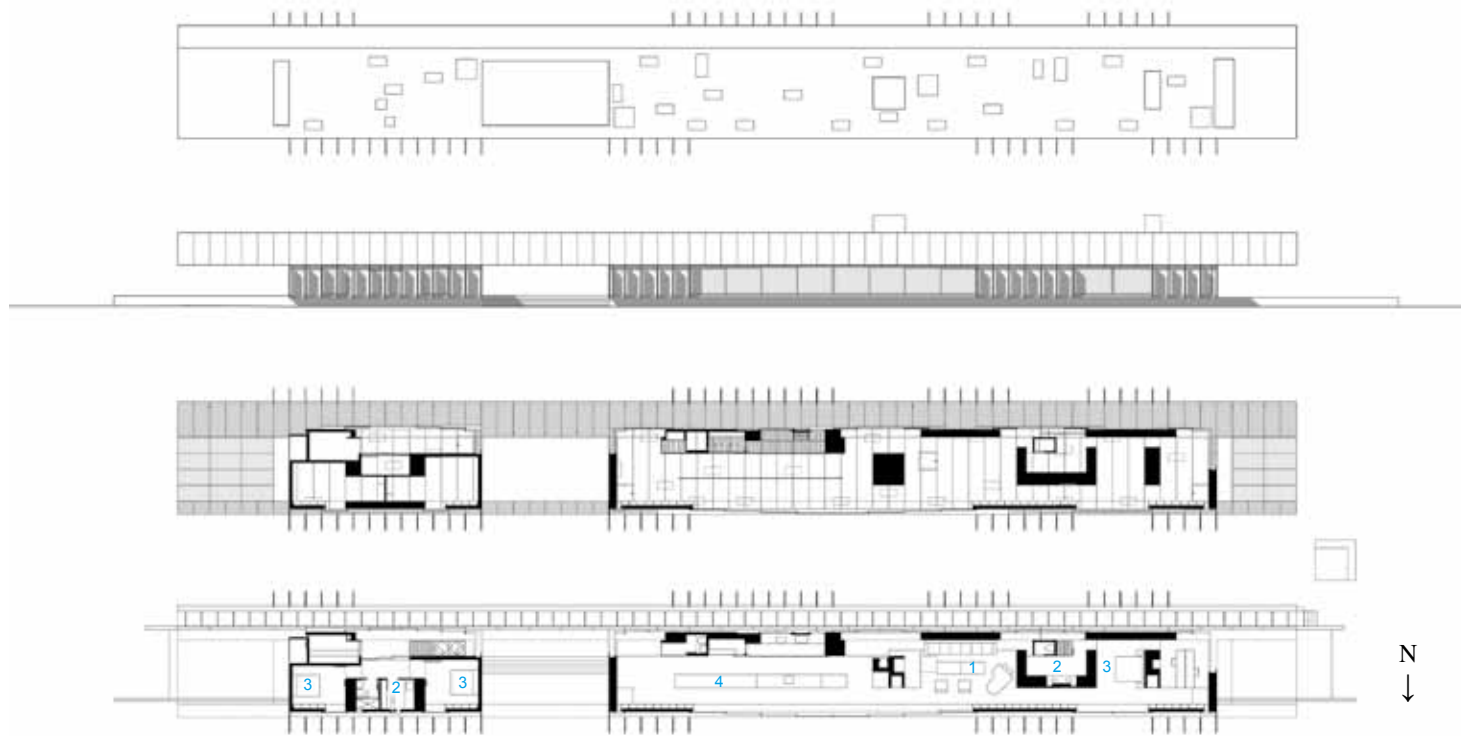




- Horizontal Section:**
- 1. Cement board panel
  - 2. Hardwood veneer shelving unit
  - 3. Translucent double skin acrylic panel
  - 4. Cement board "fin"
  - 5. Top hung double glazed aluminium sliding doors
  - 6. Double glazed aluminium curtain wall
  - 7. Line of roof over







**Ground Floor Plan:**  
1. Living Room  
2. Bathroom  
3. Bedroom  
4. Kitchen & Dining





# Floating House

**Location:** Yangpyung-gun, South Korea  
**Architect:** Hyunjoon Yoo Architects  
**Gross Floor Area:** 297m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2009  
**Photographer:** Hyunjoon Yoo Architects

The given land has beautiful scenery facing the Bukhan River in the north. Meanwhile, lots of restaurants and motels are seen in the south and decadent neon signs are seen from here to there creating visual pollution.

The clients are a couple in their fifties and sixties who run an elegant Korean restaurant which was built in a traditional Korean style. They wanted to build a house in the given land about five minutes away from the restaurant. They wanted to overlook the river from a high level, at the height of the second floor. A Feng Shui specialist had advised them not

to make a door facing east and not to let people live in the southwest. They wanted a study room, a barbeque place, and a guest house for their daughter's family who sometimes visit them. They also wanted to make a big yard to play and jump about and a low-level swimming pool for their grandchildren. The wife wanted a design that gives a heavy and magnificent feeling.

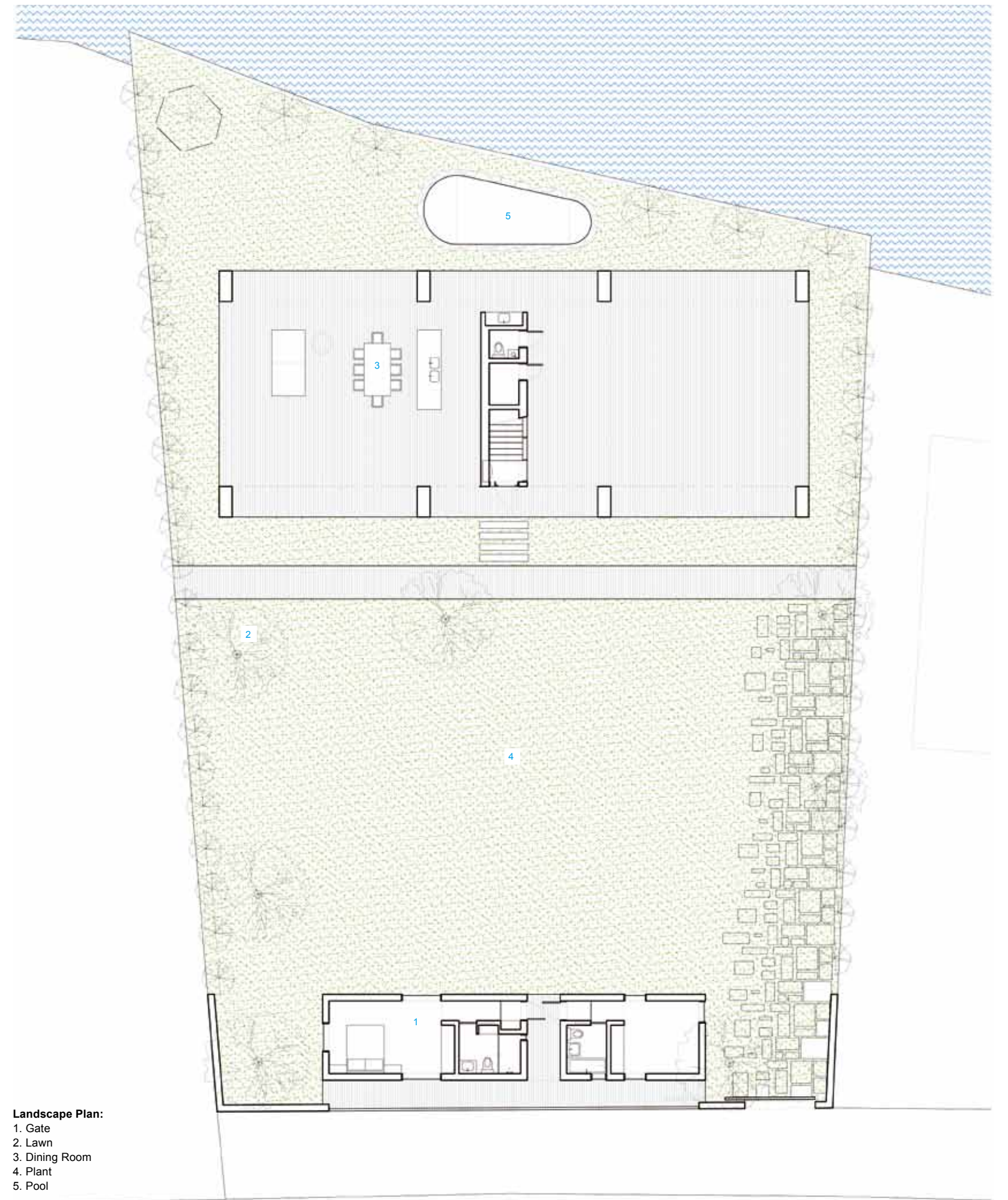
The house was located in the north as far as it can be for a big sunny yard in the south. The guest house was located in the south so that the restaurants and motels are not seen from the yard. The guest house was built as if it were the fence to be located as far as it can be in the south. It looks as if it was put inside the thick fence. To view the river from the yard and the guest house, the main building was levelled up to be a piloti. The roof of the main building was made as a plain roof and there is a roof garden in which people can overlook the river from a high level. As a result, the river is viewed from every part of the house.

To make the house look as big as possible, a one-metre-wide balcony made of the same materials as the main building was built at its four sides. The regulation defines that a balcony with one metre width is not included in total floor area. By doing so, the interior looks as if it keeps expanding when it is seen from inside the building. Also, since all the buildings were lifted from the floor for one floor's height, the pilotis space could be more expanded.

Not to make the pilotis look big-headed like most piloti space with small and minimal columns, the columns were made thicker than necessary and a waterspout was installed inside to make the first floor look like a heavy rock. Black concrete was used for a magnificent style, creating the feeling of tiles used in traditional Korean-style houses. As a result, the house created an image which is similar to the Korean-style restaurant of the clients.

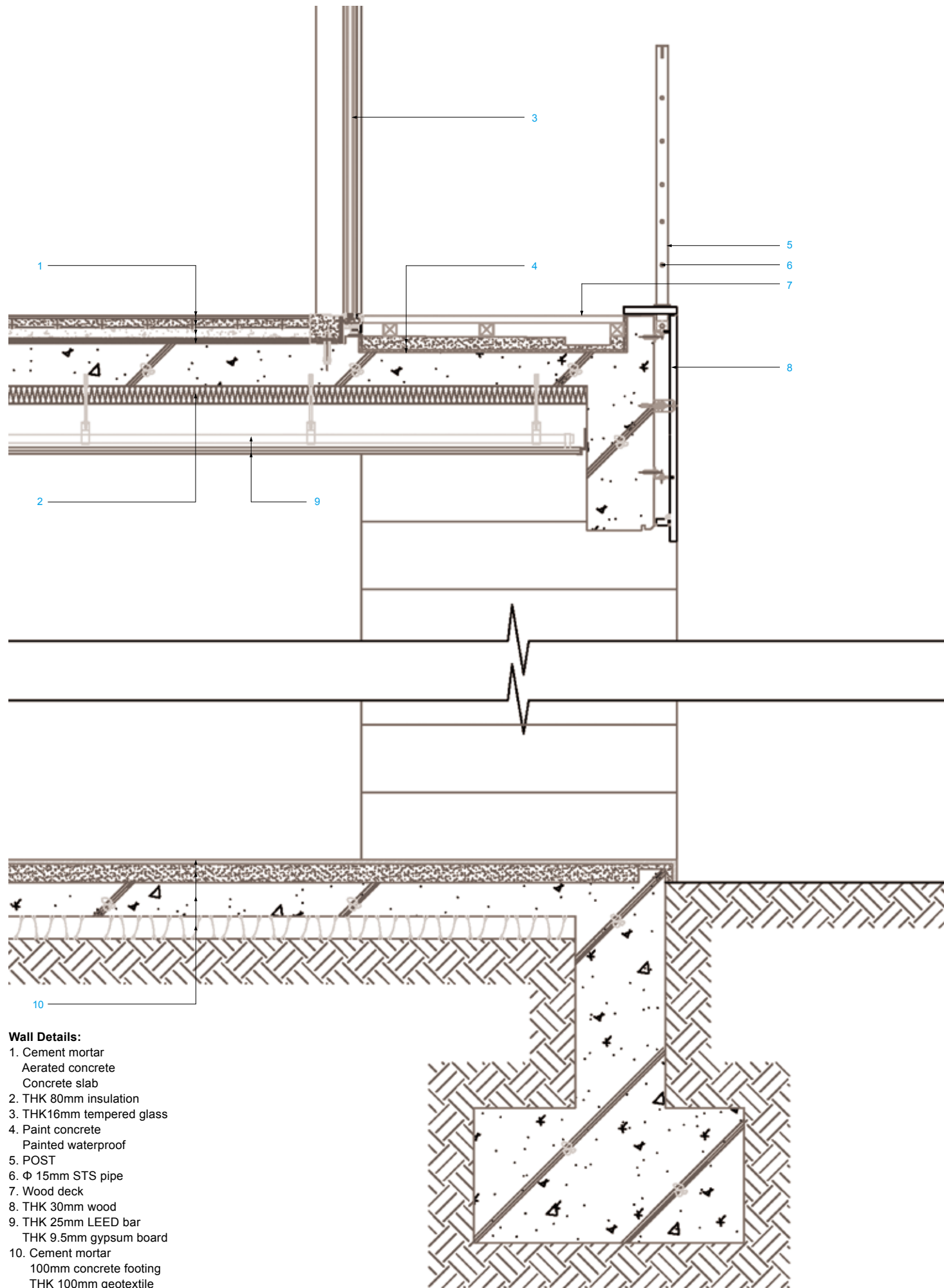




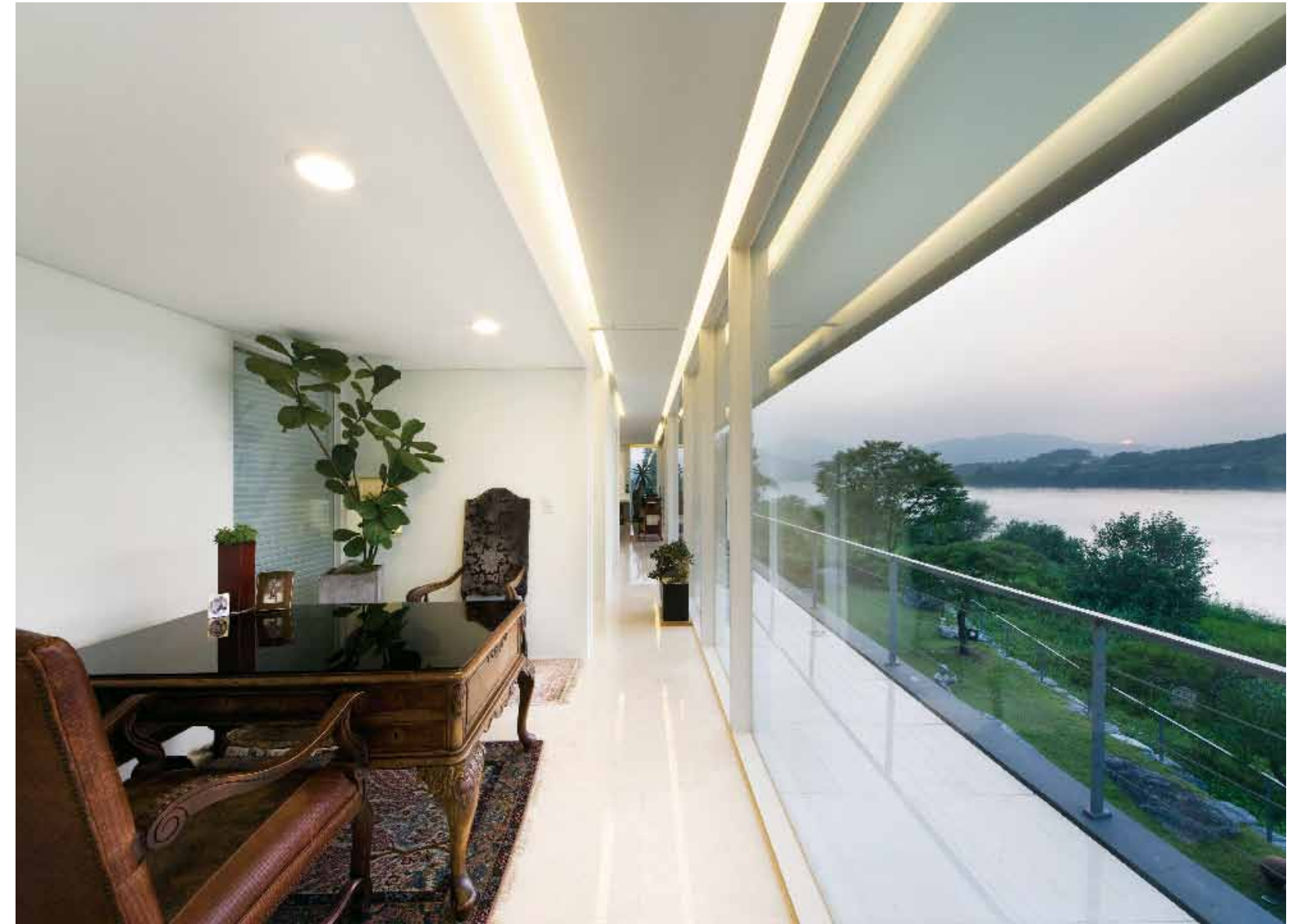


Landscape Plan:  
1. Gate  
2. Lawn  
3. Dining Room  
4. Plant  
5. Pool









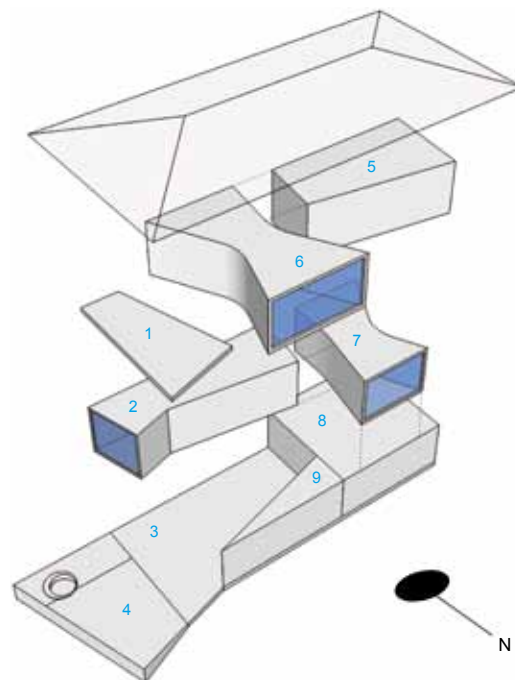


# T – House

**Location:** Kyoto, Japan  
**Architect:** atelier BORONSKI  
**Gross Floor Area:** 211m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2010  
**Photographer:** Kei Sugino

On a small hill overlooking Kyoto city, a suburban house for a young couple negotiates some tough “Historical” design regulations. Many design points are pre-set. Therefore, the house is conceived of as a simple container with private spaces lodged randomly within, but the randomness is orchestrated. Despite the external restrictions, the fluidity of the interior void spaces and curved connecting stairways finally let the house feel very free.

There are three primary elements at work in this composition. The main external walls (running east/west), the private volumes (overlapping and bridging) and the resultant void space.



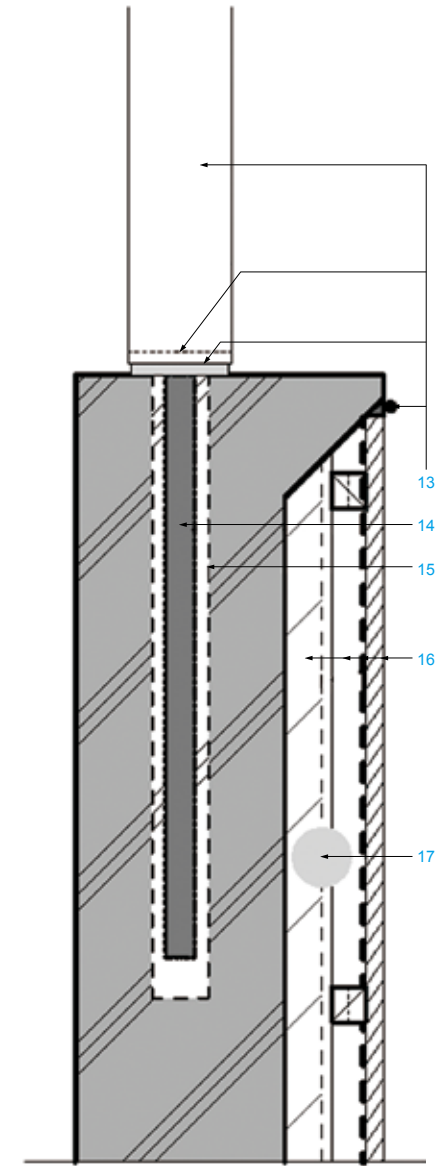
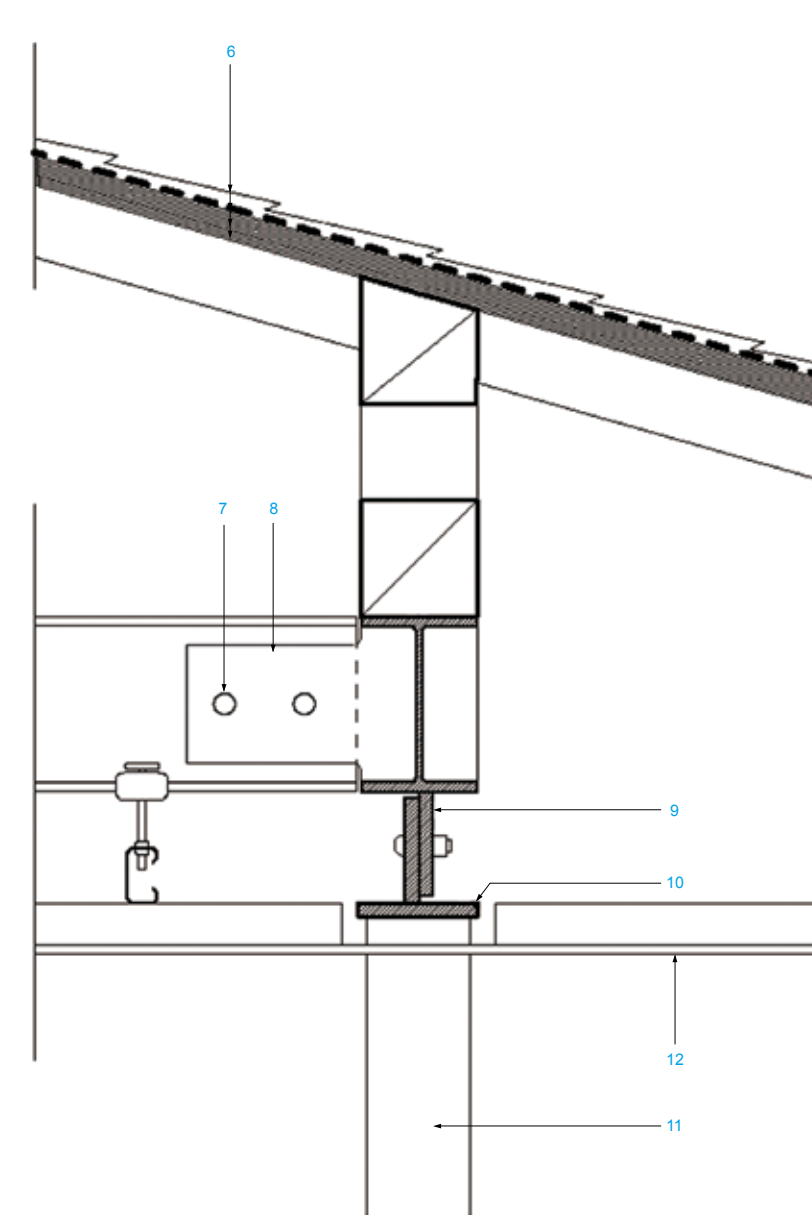
1. Living
2. Bathroom
3. Living&Dining&Kitchen
4. Terrace
5. Guest Room
6. Bedroom 1
7. Bedroom 2
8. Garage
9. Utility

The main Living, Dining, Kitchen area on the ground floor opens onto the main terrace facing the garden to the east allowing classical indoor/outdoor living, and the ceiling height in this area varies from 2.5m to 7.5m. The two main bedrooms bridge the building and their north/south facing walls of glass allow the external cladding to continue into the rooms (one white plaster, one black timber). The bathroom on the first floor has a large internal window overlooking the garden to the east and the guest bedroom on the second floor pushes straight out to the west. Beside and below this bedroom are two minor terraces that spatially overlap. The second lounge area on the second floor is just a floor slab, a viewing platform that bridges the main void and allows sweeping views of the city to the east. There are also two top-lights allowing vertical views to the sky.

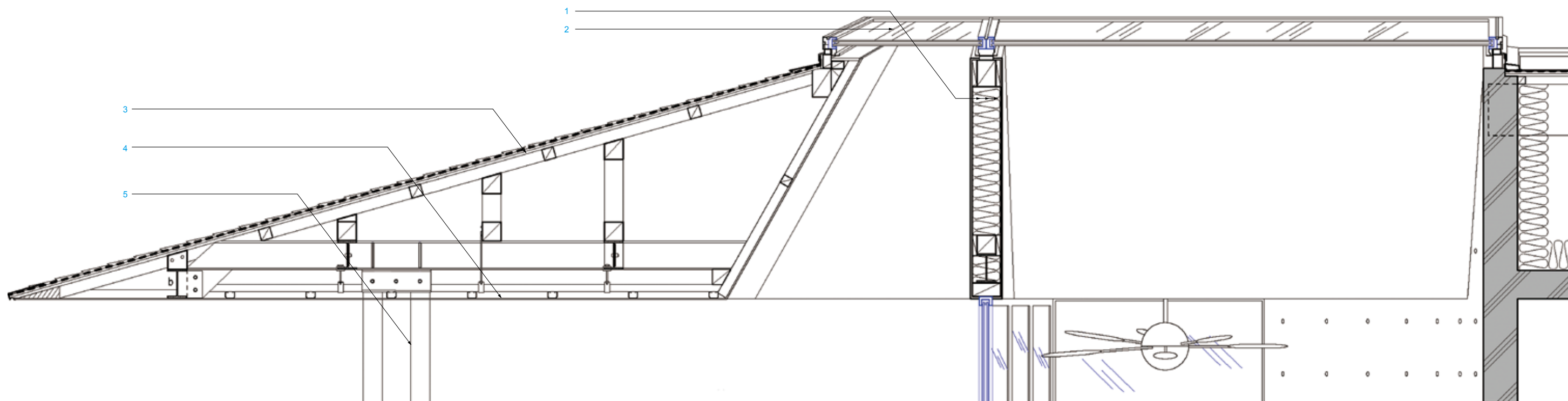
Externally the house is mostly clad in traditional materials of burnt cedar boards (with clear lacquer finish) and white plaster. The garage door facing the street (to the west) is fully camouflaged as a wall of horizontal louvres that continues up to form the railing for the first floor terrace.



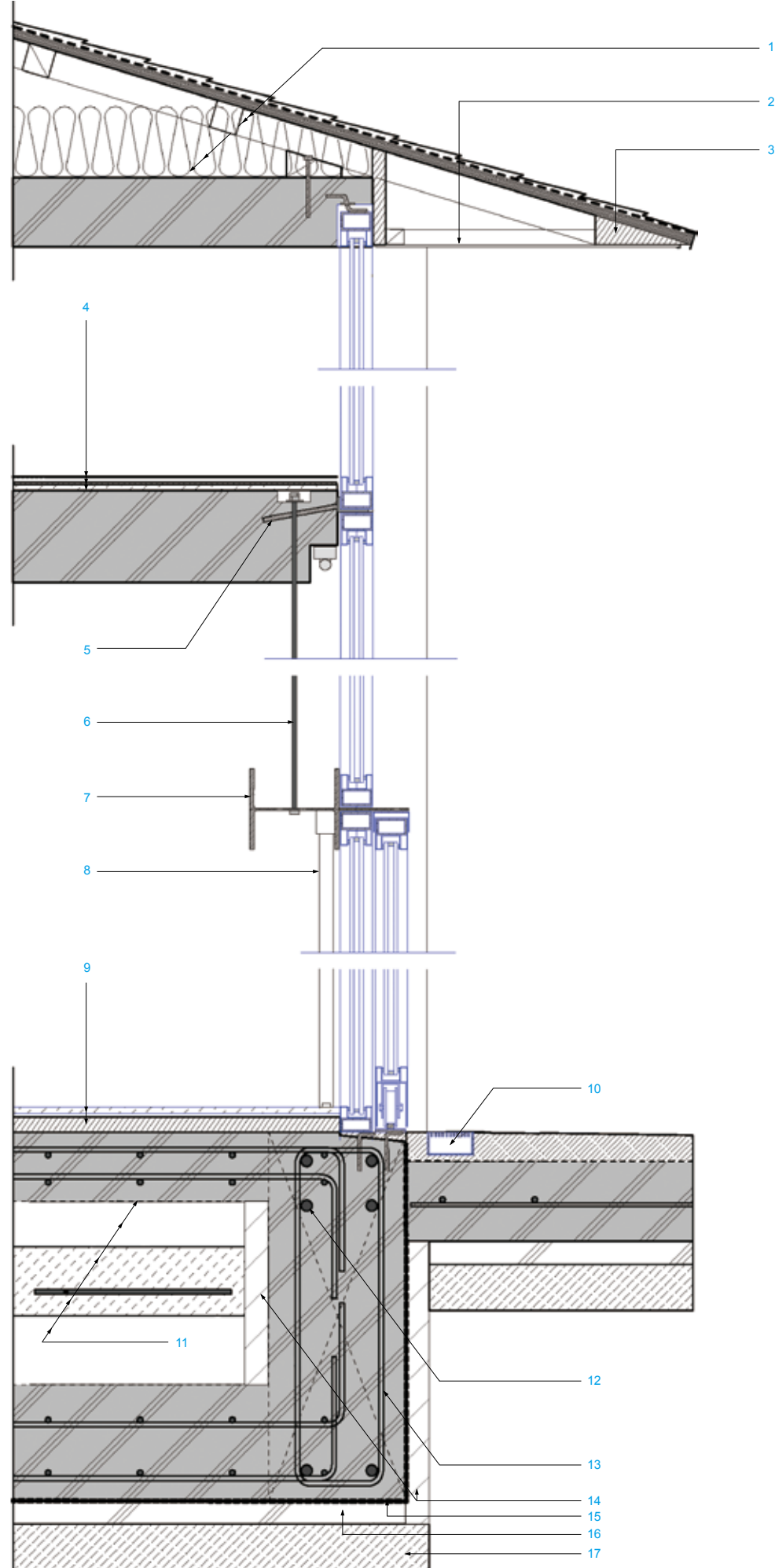




- Roof Details:**
1. Insulation: Glass wool 24K  
t=150mm
  2. Toplight: Double glazed wireless  
fire-rated glass t=6+12+8
  3. Roof: Galvalume low profile  
metal roofing t=0.4mm  
Asphalt roofing  
Waterproof plywood t=9mm (2×)
  4. Eaves: Cementitious board  
t=8mm
  5. Pipe: 89×4.2mm
  6. Roof: Galvalume low profile  
metal roofing t=0.4mm  
Asphalt roofing  
Waterproof plywood t=9mm (2×)
  7. HTB2-M16
  8. GPL-6
  9. PL-12
  10. PL-12×120×370
  11. PL-89×4.2
  12. Cementitious board t=8mm
  13. Pipe: Φ=89×4.2
  14. Base plate: PL-12  
Caulking
  15. Mortar
  16. Wall: burnt cedar siding  
t=15mm  
Breather-type building paper  
Air cavity t=27×50@450  
Polyurethane-foam insulation  
t=40mm
  17. Pipe-space

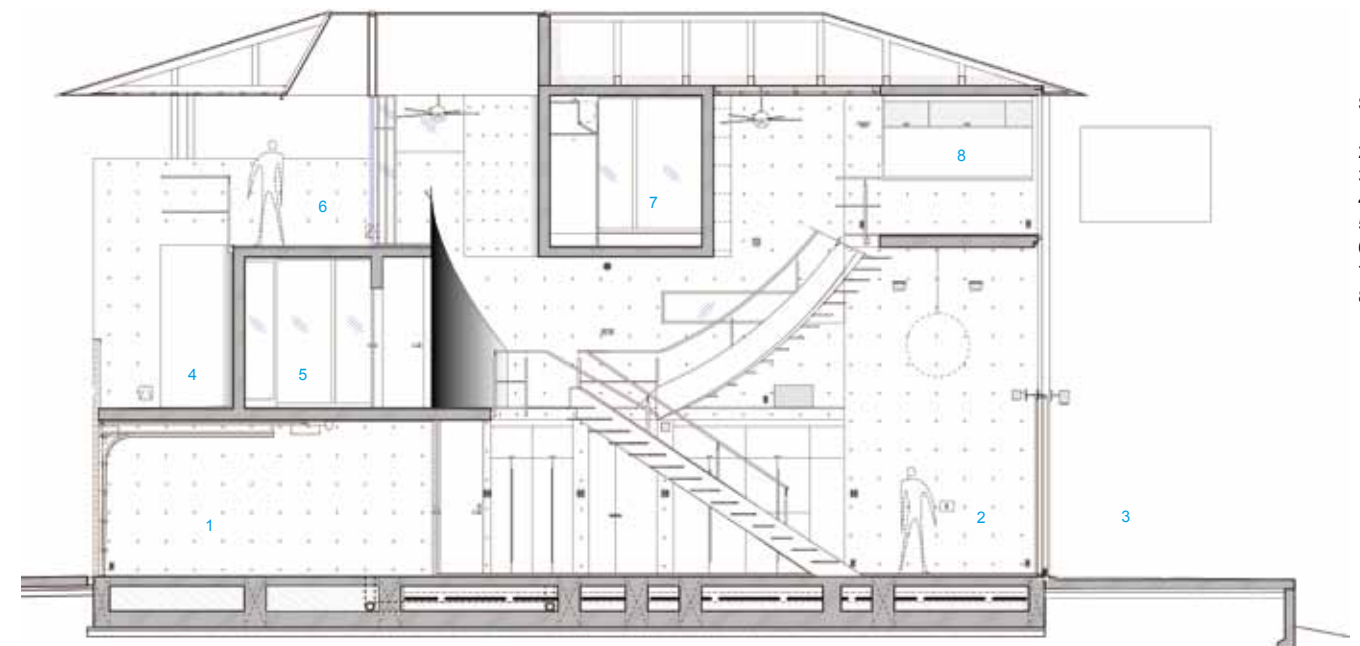






**Curtail Wall Details:**

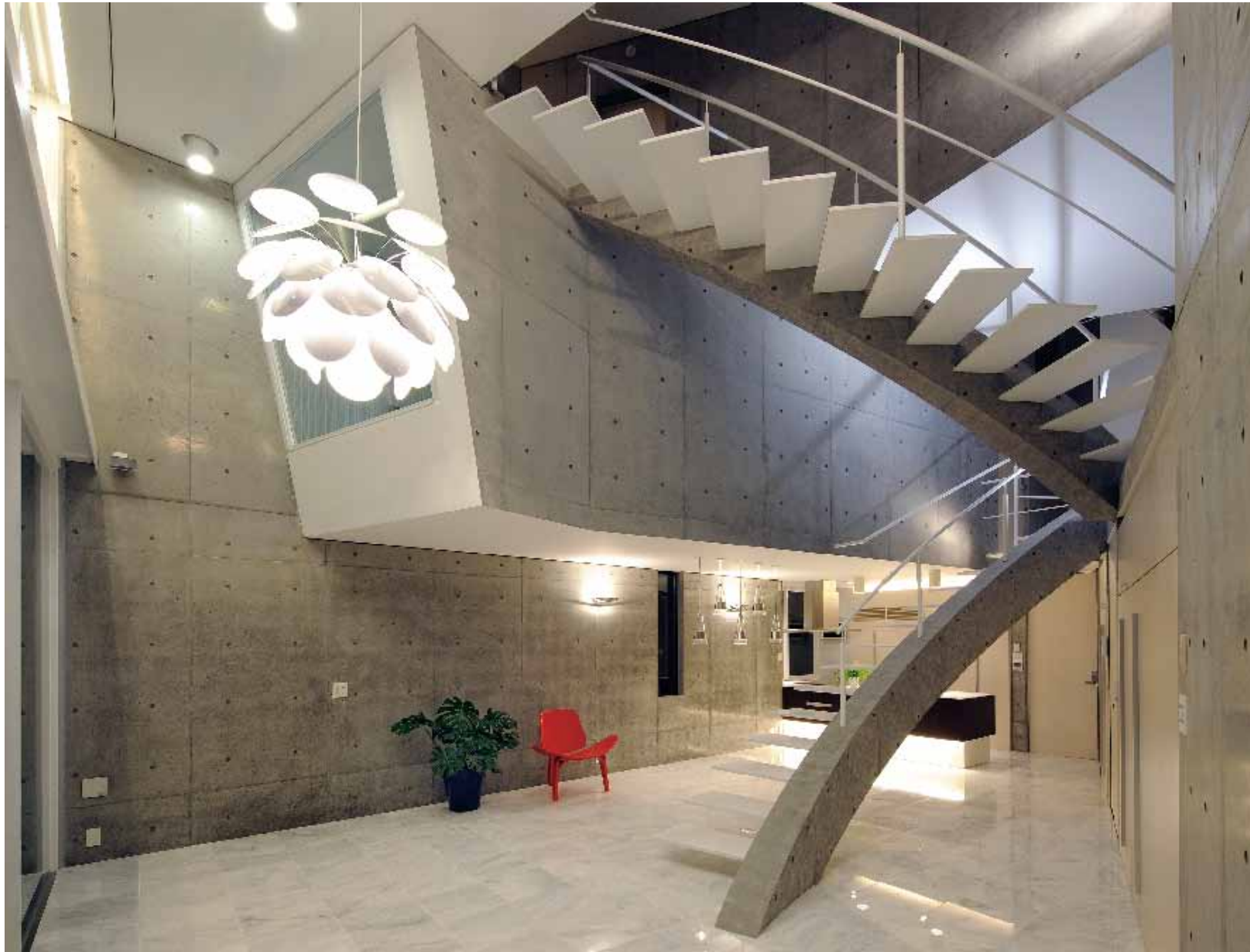
1. Roof: Galvalume lowprofile metal roofing t=0.5mm  
 Asphalt roofing 940 (min.lap 300)  
 Waterproof plywood t=9 (x2 offset lay)  
 Battens 40×40@450  
 Rafters 105×105@1240  
 Ridge beam 105×270  
 Fibreglass wool 28K t=150
2. Cementitious board t=8mm
3. Solid edge member ex. 200×60
4. Wool carpet  
 Rubber underlay  
 Self-levelling compound
5. Anchor bolt: D12@600  
 +steel angle: 60×30×9
6. Suspension bolt: Φ=9
7. H 194×175×6×9
8. Accordian type insect screen  
 H=2800 W=2600
9. Marble tile 400×400 t=20 White mortar t=40
10. SUS grating + channel
11. Crushed stones t=150mm (compressed)  
 Sand t=50mm (compressed)  
 Therma-slab electric heating panels  
 Sand t=100mm (compressed)  
 Crushed stones t=100mm (compressed)
12. D29
13. D13@150
14. Polystyrene t=40
15. DPC (t=0.2mm)
16. Sub-slab concrete t=50
17. Crushed stones t=100mm (compressed)



**Section:**

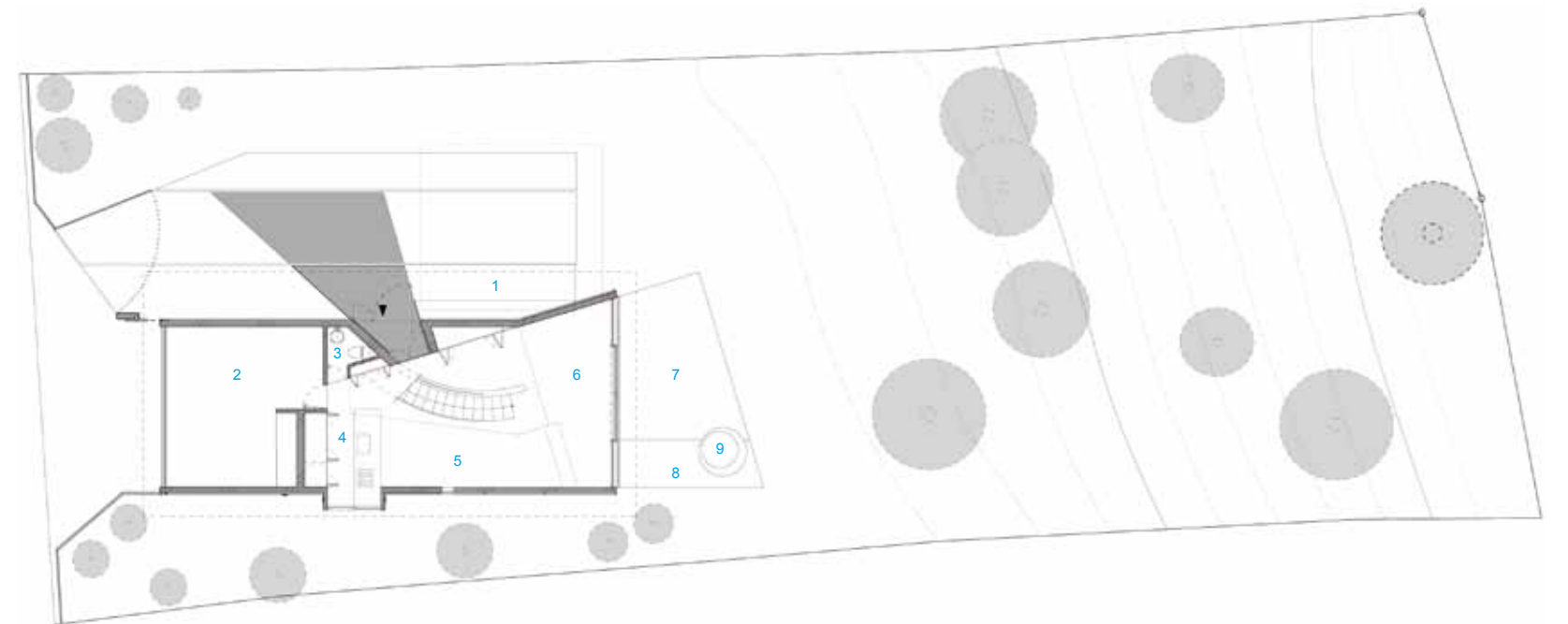
1. Garage
2. Living 1
3. Terrace 1
4. Terrace 2
5. Bedroom 2
6. Terrace 3
7. Bedroom 1
8. Living 2





**Ground Floor Plan (Facing Below):**

- 1. Carport
- 2. Garage
- 3. W.C.
- 4. Kitchen
- 5. Dining
- 6. Living
- 7. Terrace
- 8. Reflection Pool
- 9. Spa

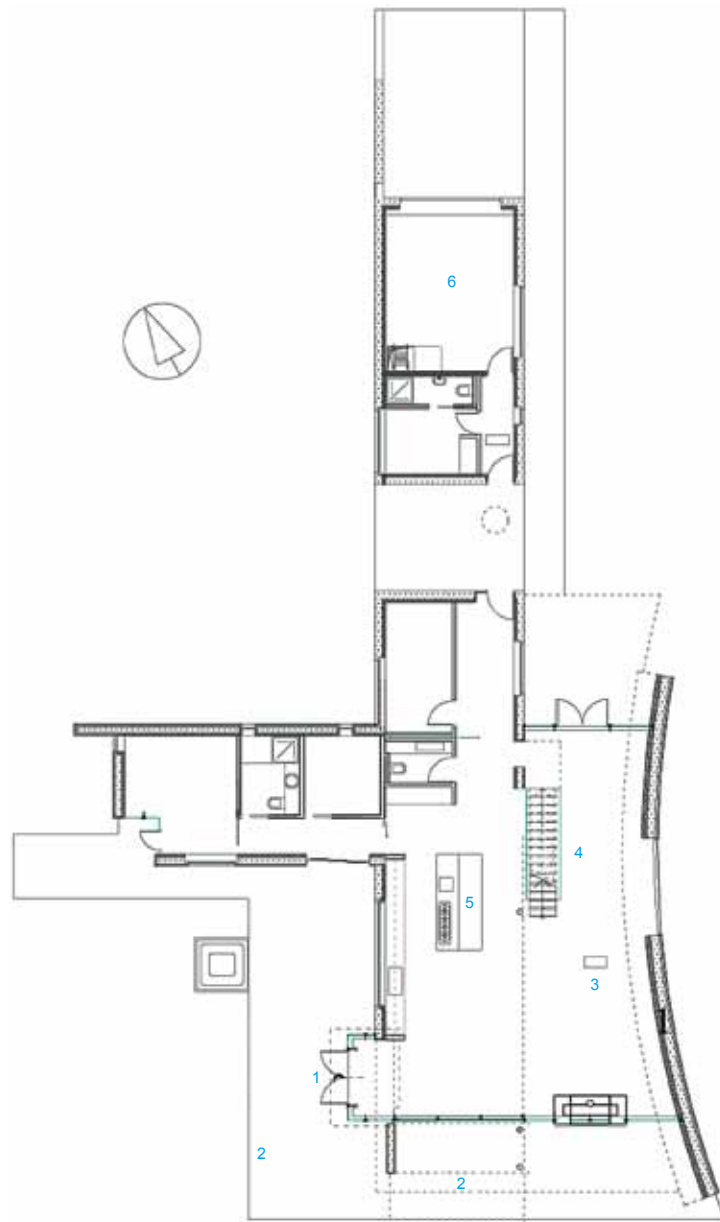




# Casa G

**Location:** South Iceland, Iceland  
**Architect:** Gudmundur Jonsson Arkitektkontor  
**Gross Floor Area:** 450m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2008  
**Photographer:** Bragi Thor Josefsson

**Ground Floor Plan:**  
 1. Entrance  
 2. Terrace  
 3. Living Room  
 4. Stairs  
 5. Kitchen  
 6. Garage

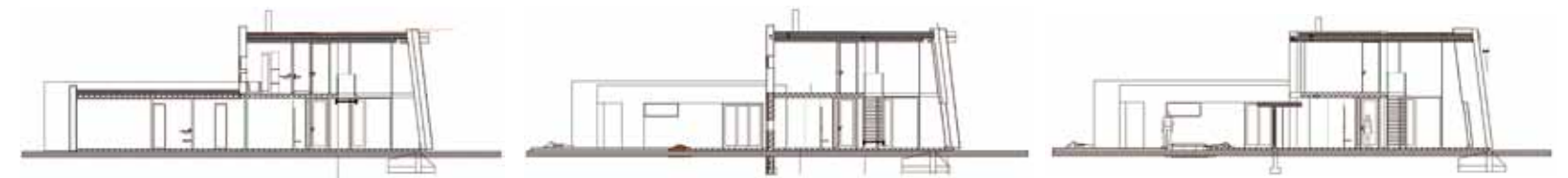


The concept of Casa G is based on reading and feedback to the landscape it exists on. The characteristic landscape situation and view differ distinctively in each direction. Towards south is the view to the sea and islands, towards north the characteristic triangular mountain, towards east the glacier and towards west the river and canyon.

Those elements are the creator of the project, the transitions between the landscape views giving the entrance from the north and the curved plan giving a vitalised focus towards the seaside in south. When turning back the north view towards the mountain is as well enhanced with the widening view due to the fan-shape of the tilting wooden wall, being a mediator between the northern and southern landscape characteristic.

The tilting is an answer and an interpretation of the glacier towards east; they are communicating and the only and huge window in that wall is creating "a painting" of the glacier experienced from the interior.

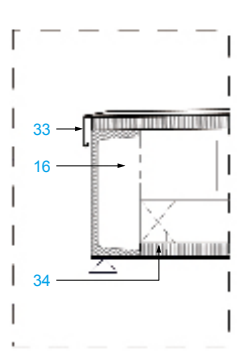
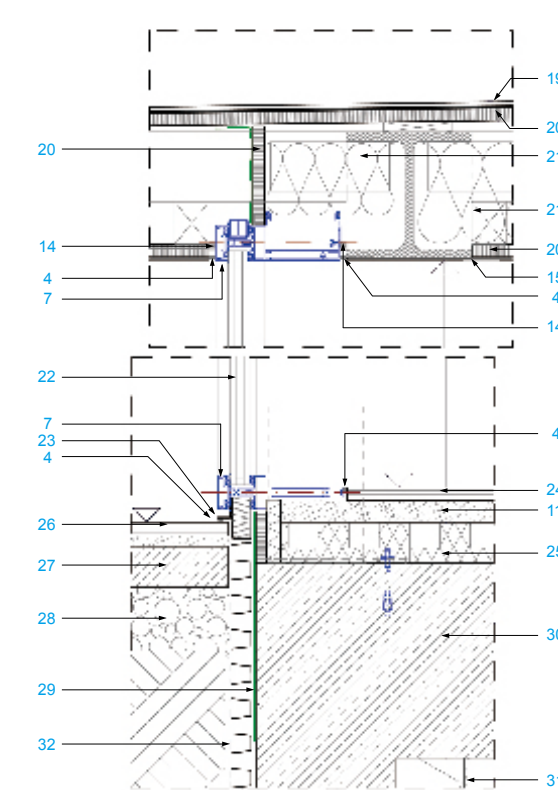
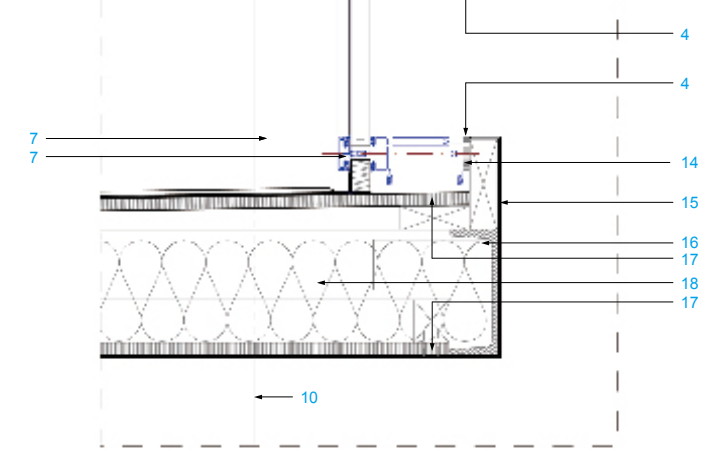
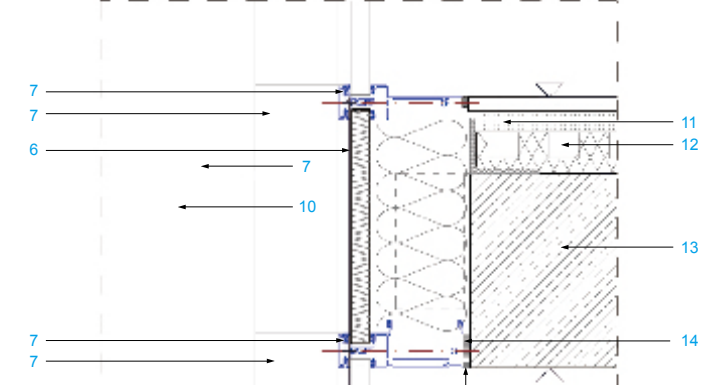
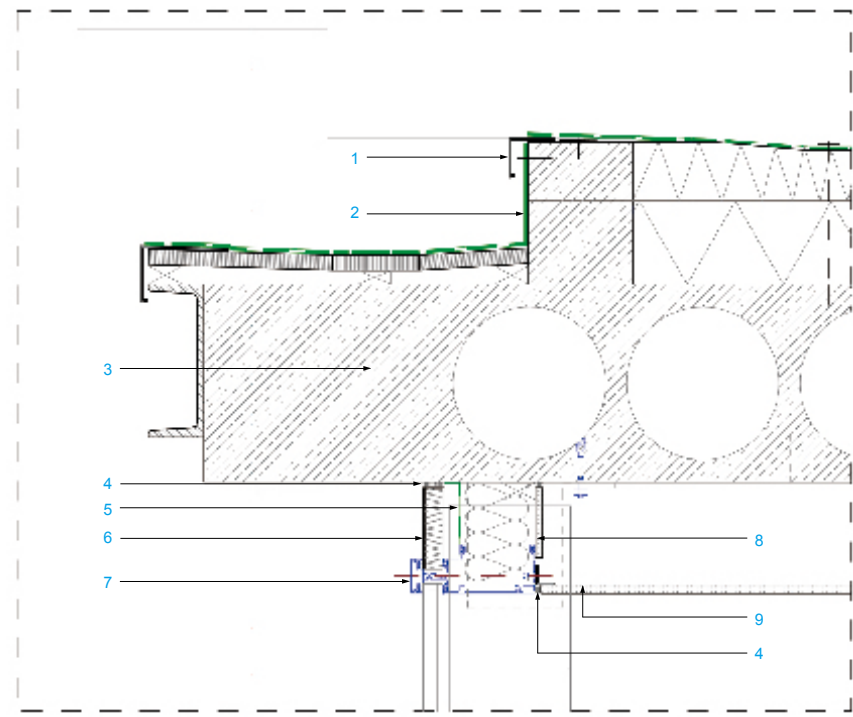
The guest-wing of the building stretches to the canyon and the river towards west. Thus the building concept is a composition and dialogue of views and experiences of the various nature at site. The choice of materials is based on the need to give a warm and cosy experience of the interior. In order to enjoy the view towards south and the sea, the fireplace has glass wall towards the outside, giving view through the fire and the smoke is mechanically transported through a chimney which is hidden in nature and delivered discretely approx. 30 metres away from the house.





**Wall Details:**

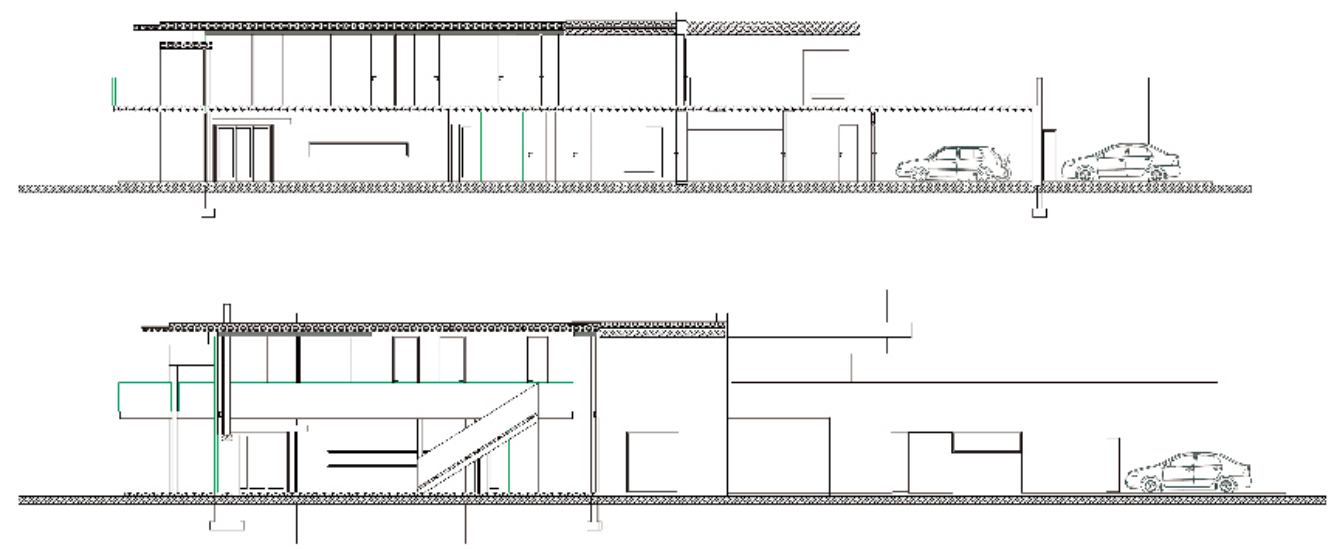
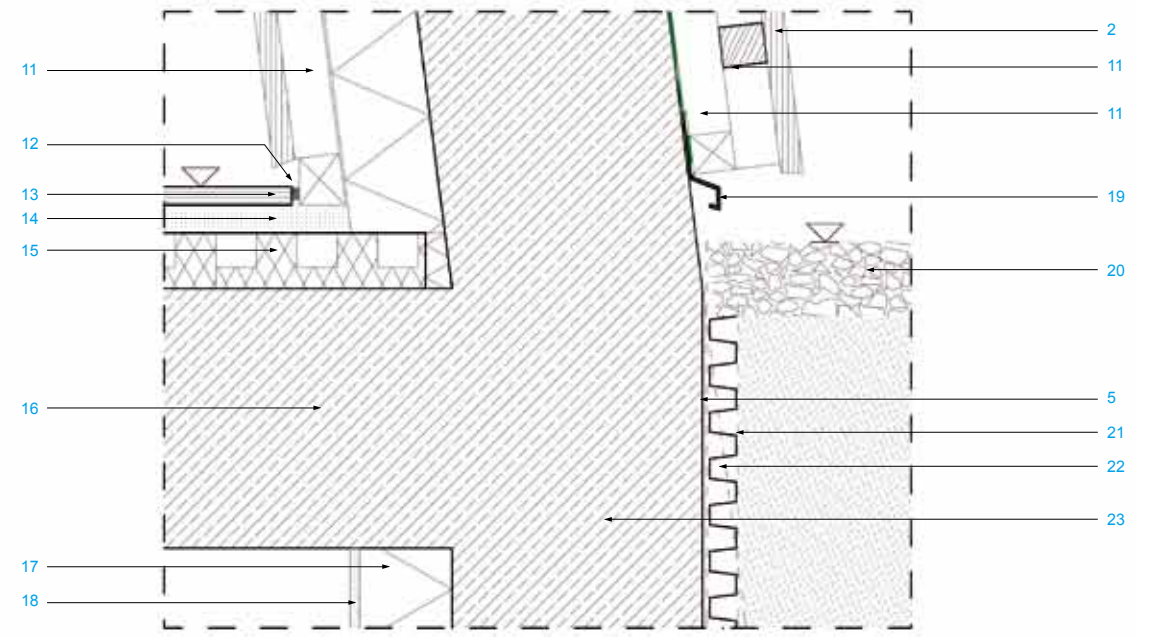
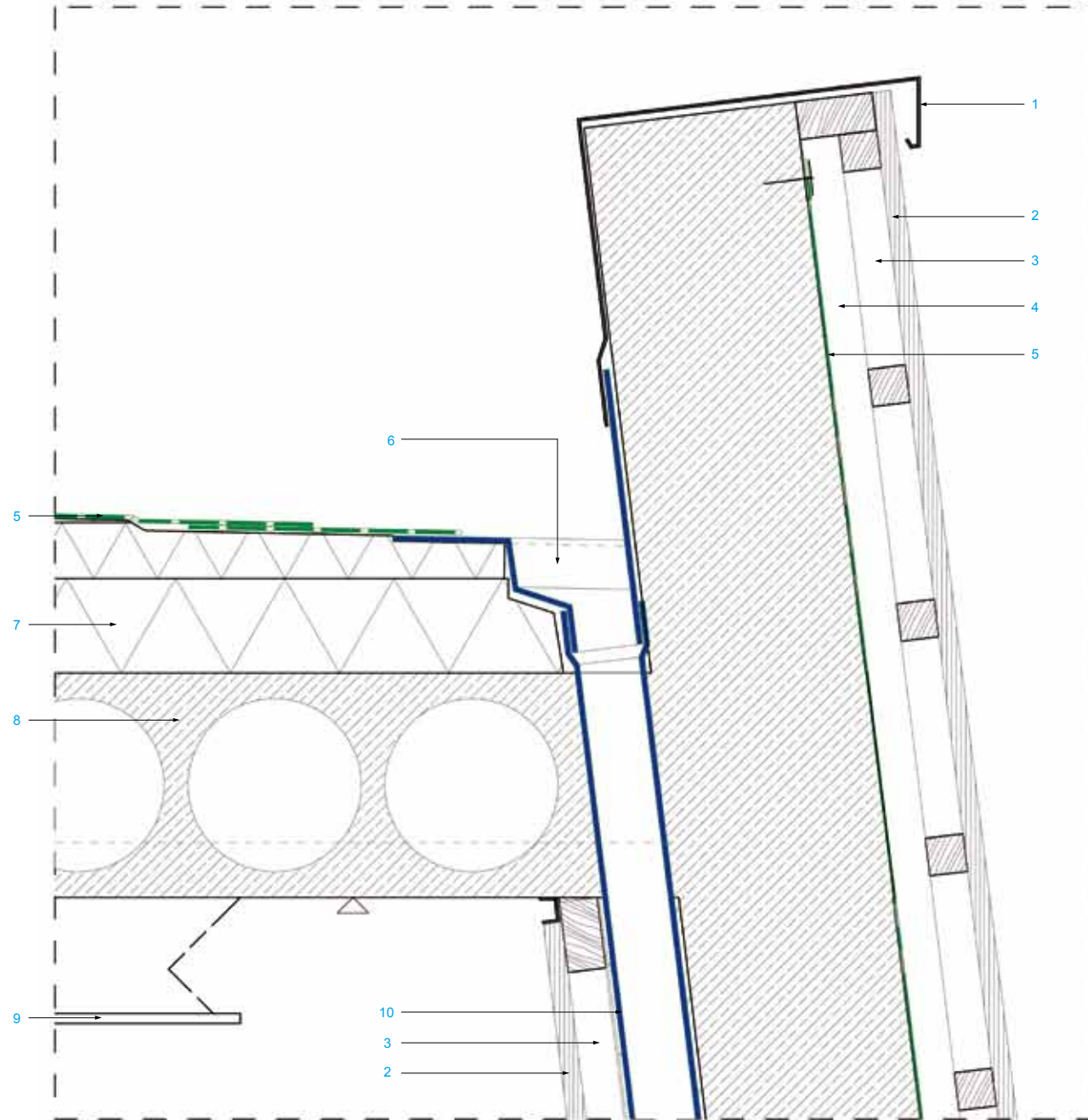
1. Zink
2. PVC rubber
3. 285mm bubble deck
4. Silicon
5. Humidity membrane
6. Aluminium furnishing
7. Schuco window system
8. Gypsum
9. Gypsum ceiling
10. Edge of wall/floor
11. Integrally cast
12. Heating pipes
13. 240mm concrete floor
14. Expansion rubber
15. Aluminium plate
16. UNP180 steel beam
17. UNP180 steel beam
18. C100 isolation
19. Zink on roof
20. Waterproof plywood
21. Compressed isolation
22. Glass
23. Aluminium furnishing
24. 20mm Icelandic bluestone
25. Heating pipes
26. Freeze-endurant stone
27. 60mm concrete
28. Gravel
29. PVC rubber
30. 240mm concrete
31. Plaster
32. Drain-board
33. Zink
34. 18mm waterproof plywood



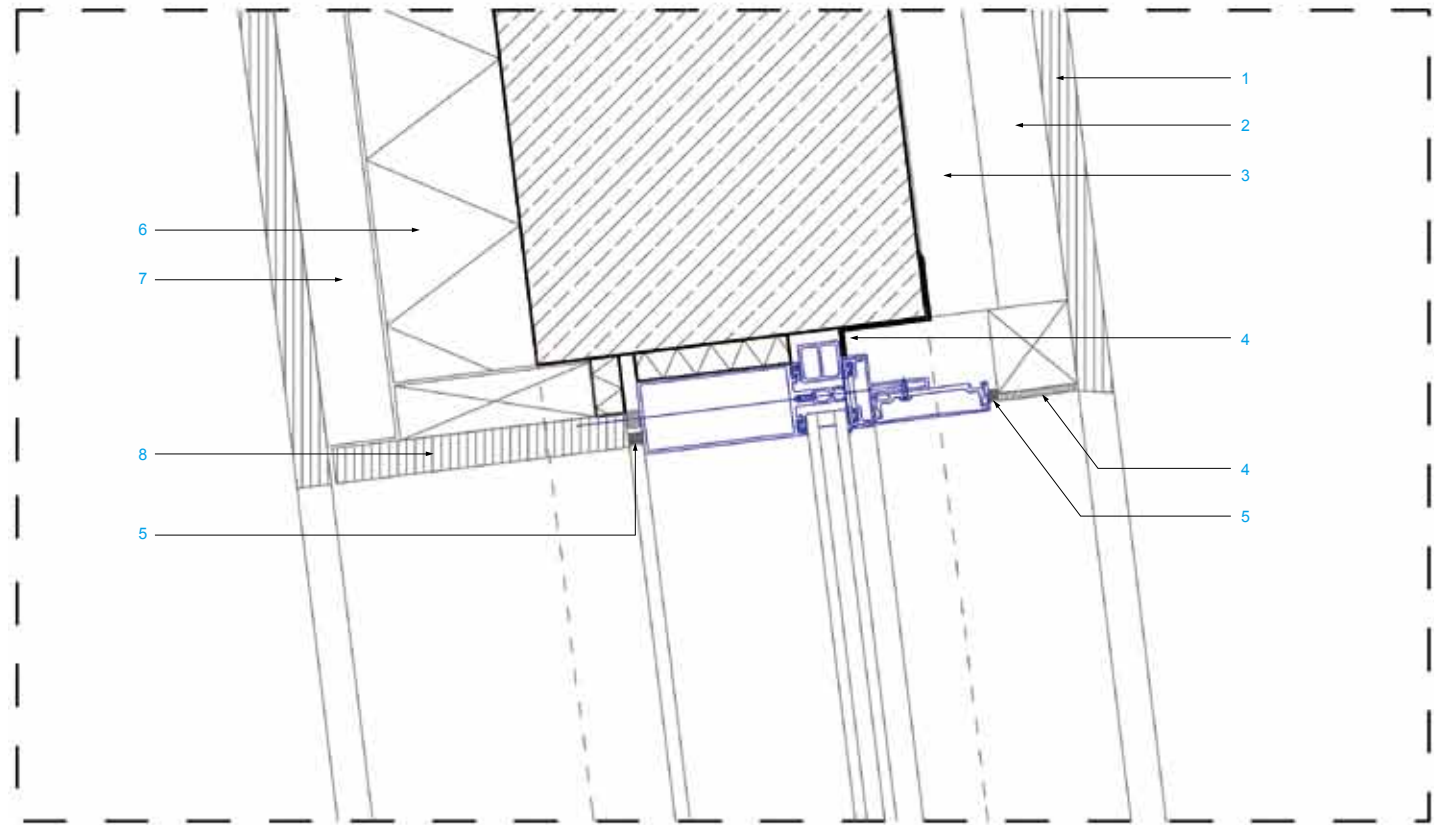


**Details of The Tilting Wooden Wall:**

1. Zink
2. 24mm Zebrawood
3. 48mm horizontal lath
4. 48mm vertical laths
5. PVC rubber
6. PVC drainage
7. 2x90mm XPS isolation for creation of roof slope
8. 285mm bubble deck
9. Gypsum ceiling
10. Compressed isolation
11. 48mm laths
12. Silicon
13. 20mm Icelandic bluestone
14. Integrally cast
15. Heating pipes
16. 280mm concrete
17. Compressed isolation
18. Plaster
19. Aluminium plate
20. Gravel
21. Drain-board
22. Drainage
23. Concrete wall



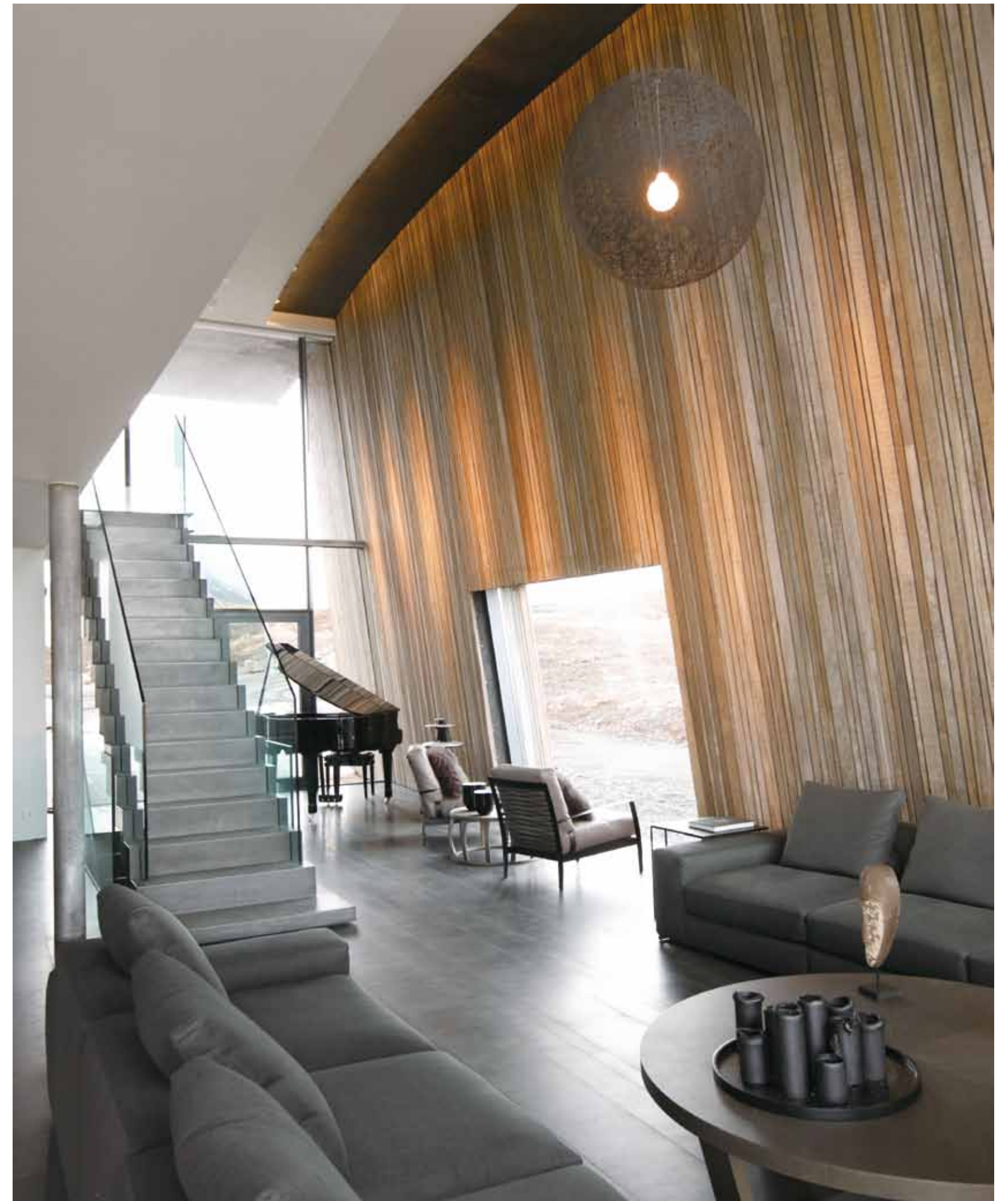
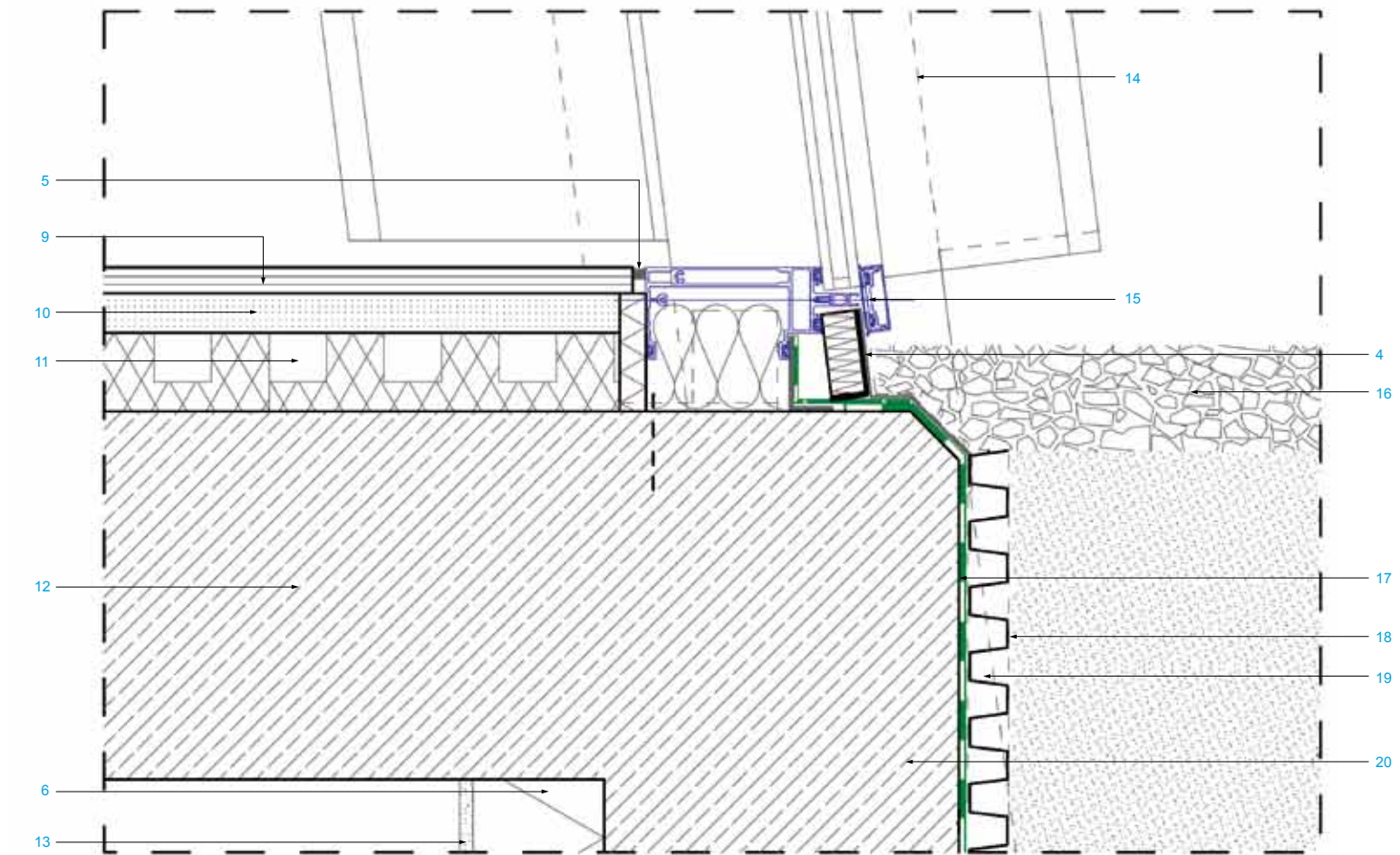




**Details Of The Tilting**

**Wooden Wall:**

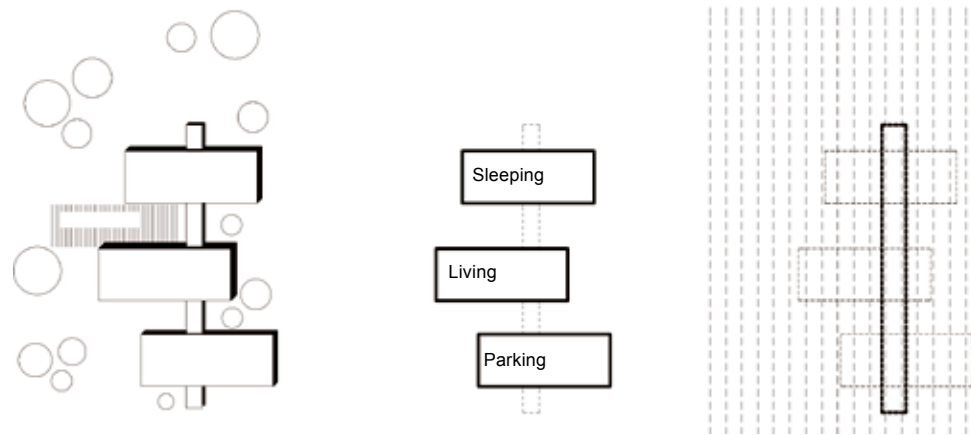
1. 24mm Zebra wood
2. 48mm horizontal lath
3. 48mm vertical laths
4. Aluminium furnishing
5. Silicon
6. Compressed isolation
7. Horizontal lath
8. Zebra wood
9. Icelandic bluestone
10. Integrally cast
11. Heating pipes
12. 280mm concrete
13. Plaster
14. Concrete edge
15. Schuco window system
16. Gravel
17. PVC rubber
18. Drain-board
19. Drainage
20. 270mm concrete wall





# Streckhof Reloaded or Container

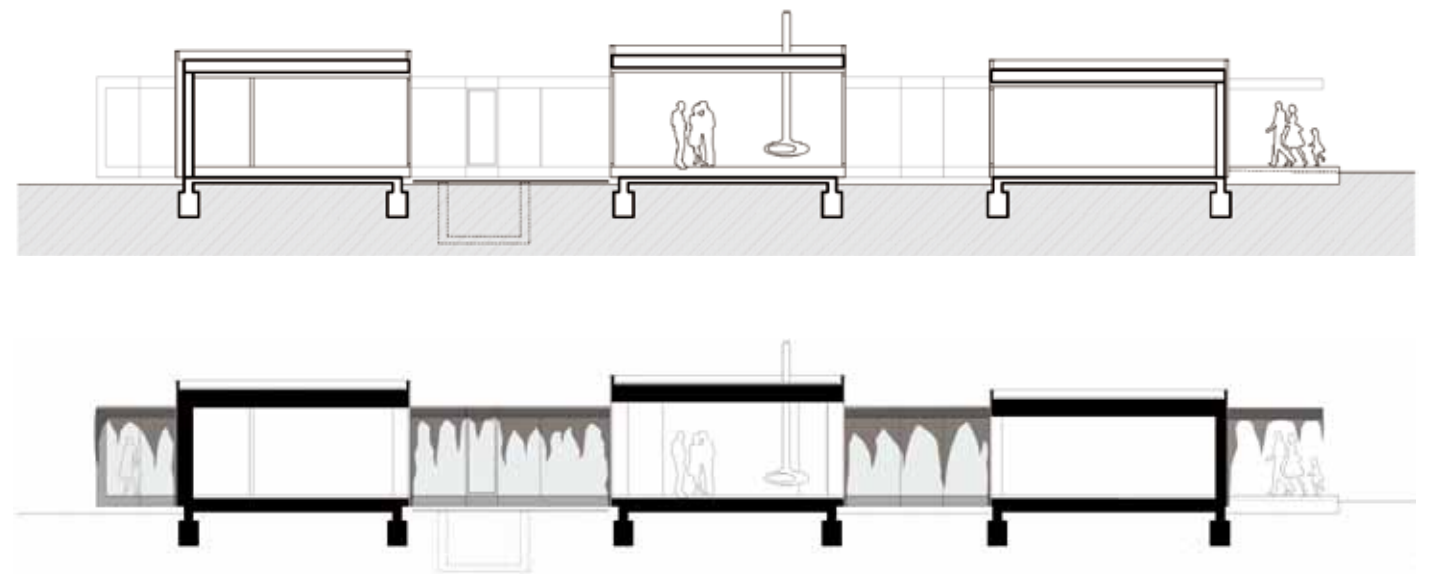
**Location:** Zellerndorf, Austria  
**Architect:** Franz zt GmbH  
**Gross Floor Area:** 1,680m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2009  
**Photographer:** Lisa Rastl



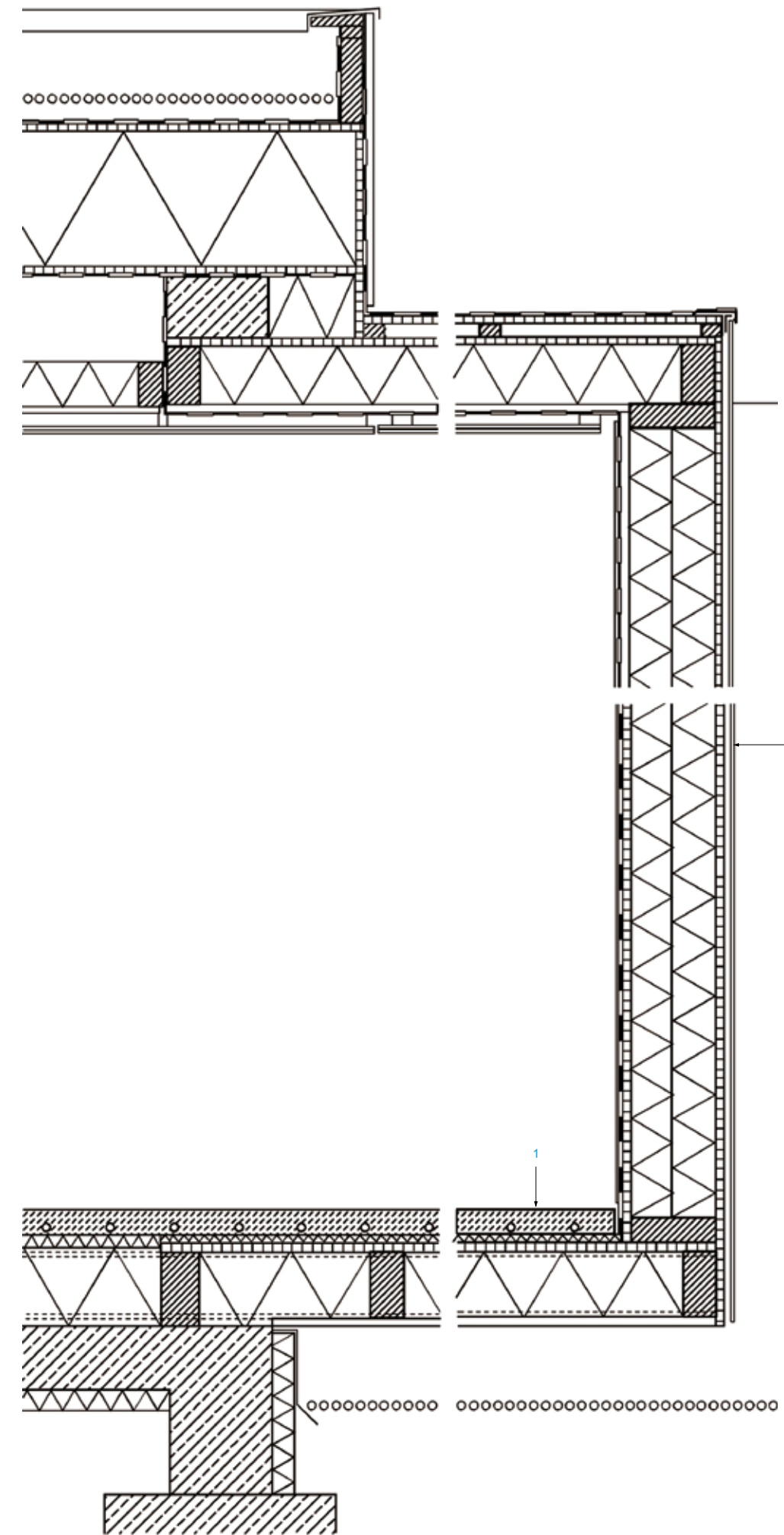
A subdivision dating to the 1970s in Zellerndorf, a town in lower Austria, provides a setting for the single family houses. The building massing is reminiscent of shipping containers – in stack contrast to the neighbouring houses whose roofs are pitched. Dividing the programme among three bar-shaped volumes of the same size and arranging them like a string of pearls along a glazed corridor is also out of ordinary: the architects' design is a representation of the region's traditional extended farmhouse in which the individual uses of residence and barn coexist.

Stables are placed in a row. In this instance the programme is spread throughout three separated boxes. The first, situated nearest the street, served as garage and storage place. In the middle the family congregates in the open kitchen living room; the third accommodates the master room, children's room and bathroom. The three wings are linked by the hallway – glazed on both sides – which literally penetrate them protruding as a canopy above the entrance dominating on the opposite end in the glazed window, which the residents use as an alcove for playing and reading.

Intimate courtyards were created between the boxes. The largest one has a boardwalk terrace with swimming pool; the French doors in the bedrooms and living spaces open to it. Thanks to the offset arrangement of the bars, the garden both interlocks with the building and appears to flow right through the highway. At once simple and refined, the building envelop is constructed of translucent corrugated polycarbonate sheet. Its honeycomb core disperses light and furnishes the façade with a slight sheen, reinforced by homogeneity of the black membrane behind it. In order to reduce the building cost, the clients did a large part of work themselves. Thus the construction method is simple – load-bearing brick masonry, roof elements of pre-faceted wood, and adhesively bonded glazing. The building stands out largely owing to the unusual combination of readily available materials.



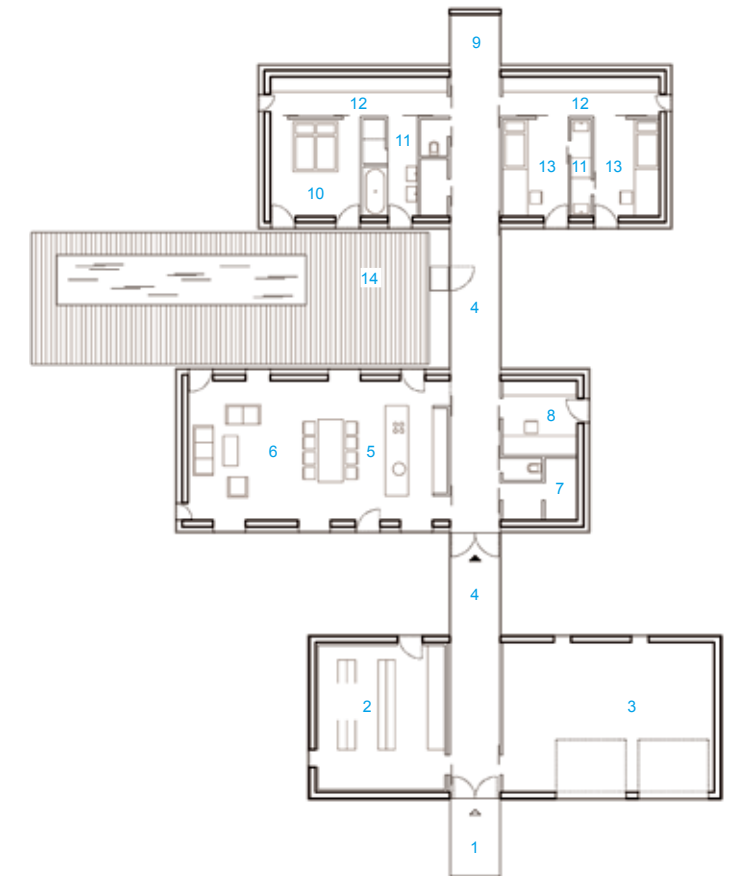
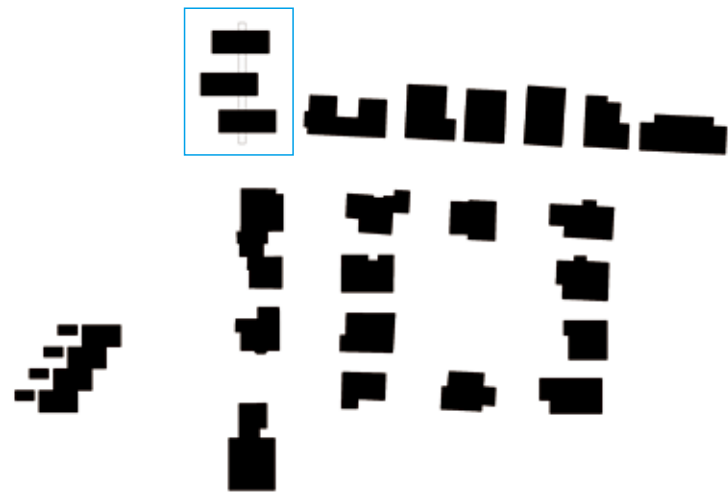




**Vertical Section:**

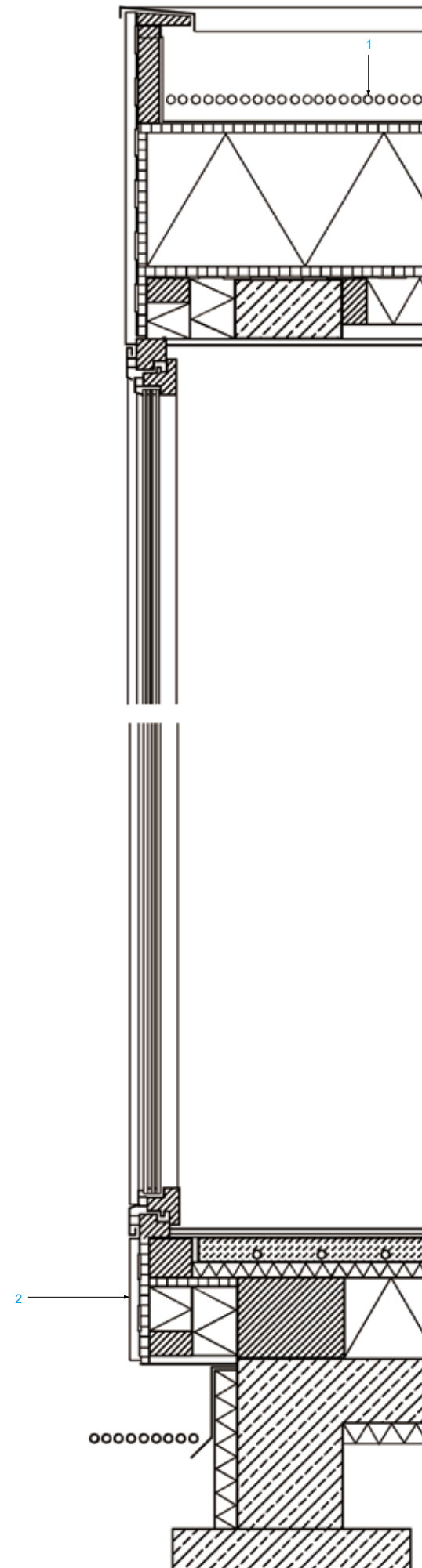
1. 50mm gravel; EPDM sheeting  
 20mm oriented-strand board  
 320mm thermal insulation between  
 320/100mm timber refers  
 20mm oriented-strand board; vapour barrier  
 100mm thermal insulation between  
 100/50mm timber battens  
 30/15mm counter battens; 15mm plasterboard
2. 30mm corrugated polycarbonate sheet, translucent, with honeycomb  
 core, bolted to wind-tight membrane, moisture diffusing, black  
 15mm oriented-strand board  
 100/50mm timber counter battens  
 200mm thermal insulation between  
 100/50mm timber battens  
 250mm brick masonry vertically perforated brick  
 15mm gypsum plaster





- Ground Floor Plan:**
- 1. Entrance
  - 2. Workshop
  - 3. Garage
  - 4. Hallway
  - 5. Kitchen
  - 6. Dining/Living
  - 7. Technical System
  - 8. Study
  - 9. Reading Alcove
  - 10. Bedroom
  - 11. Bathroom
  - 12. Walk-in Closet
  - 13. Child
  - 14. Terrace/Pool





**Wall Details (Left):**

- 1. 60mm heating screed, sanded, colour mixed in, polyurethane coating
- 30mm impact-sound insulation
- 20mm oriented-strand board
- 180mm thermal insulation between
- 180/80mm timber beam
- 20mm cement-impregnated chipboard
- 2. 8mm screen-printed glass
- 20mm oriented-strand board
- 200mm thermal insulation between
- 200/60mm timber posts; 20mm OSB; vapour barrier; 8mm mirror glass, fixed with adhesive





# Villa BH

**Location:** Burgh-Haamstede, The Netherlands

**Architect:** WHIM architecture

**Gross Floor Area:** 267m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2010

**Photographer:** Sylvia Alonso

Villa BH is a modern, environment-friendly house with a remarkable experience of space, light and the natural context.

The villa is positioned on a rectangular plot, which is enclosed at three sides with similar plots and freestanding houses. On the back (northeast) of the plot there's an old embankment with several tall trees, whose existence is protected by local regulations. From the living programme, the kitchen, dining and living area are all orientated on this embankment with the large trees. Here the villa has a 20-metre-wide façade.

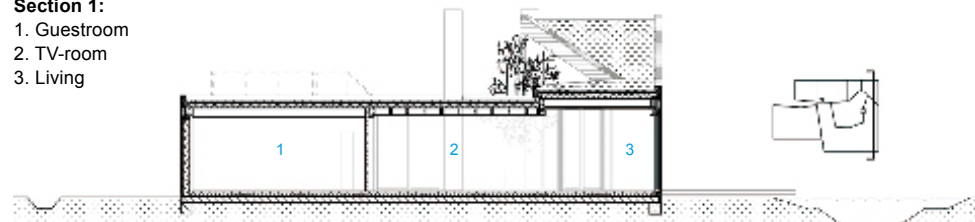
Villa BH is inhabited by a couple in their sixties. To optimise the accessibility of the house all the programme is situated on the ground floor level around a patio. This enclosed outdoor space provides the owners of the house with the privacy they admired. As at the same time the patio makes the living area an enlightened space and gives it a façade to the south.

On the other side of the patio is the main bedroom. By making the façade of the patio totally from glass panels, the main bedroom has a great see-through view towards the existing embankment with the several tall trees as a central focus point on the plot.

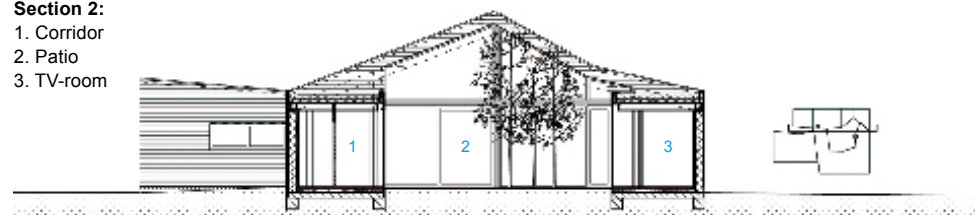
The ceiling of the living area has an extra height in the shape of a sloped roof. The physical appearance of this area becomes hereby more specific and highly qualitative. Lifting the roof in this area also allows perspectives to the existing treetops, which give this plot its specific character, from all the different areas inside the building.

The villa is designed as environmentally friendly with extra insulated façades, with 30-centimetre-thick of insulation. With this thick insulation there's a timber construction, which suits the thickness of the package. The roof is as well extra insulated and covered with sedum, which also regulates the distribution of the rainwater more gently. On the flat roof are 20 solar panels for electricity. A heat pump warms the interiors in the winter and cools them in the summer with natural temperature differences retrieved deep in the ground. As an extra heating there are two fireplaces for wood, one in the living and one in the TV-room.

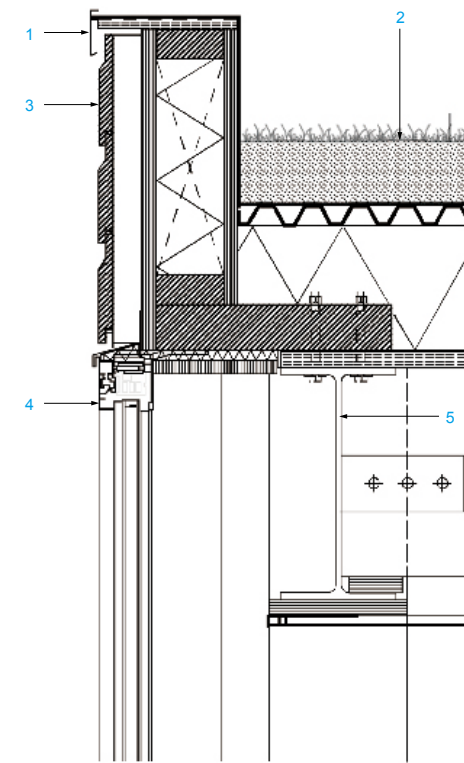
**Section 1:**  
1. Guestroom  
2. TV-room  
3. Living



**Section 2:**  
1. Corridor  
2. Patio  
3. TV-room

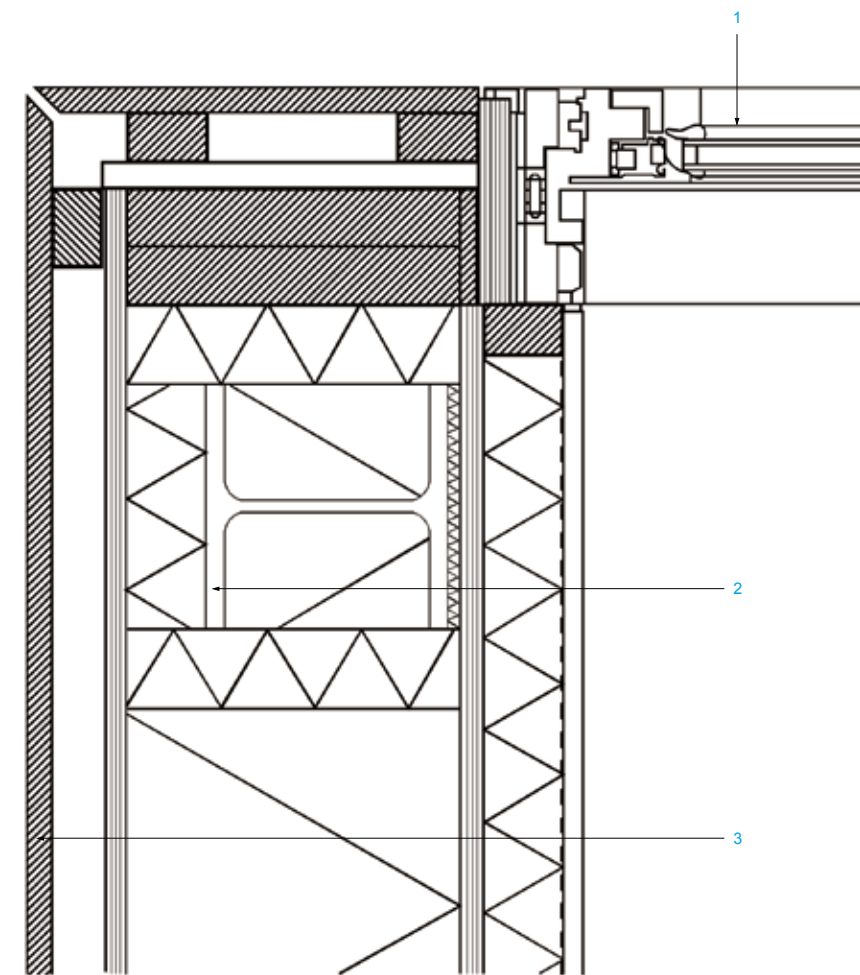
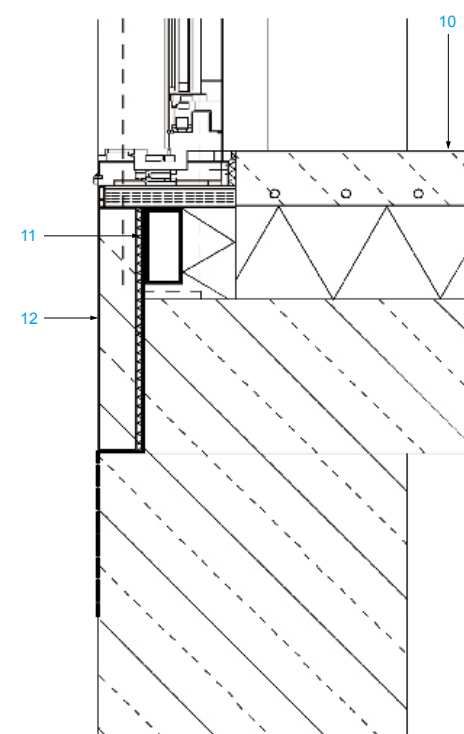
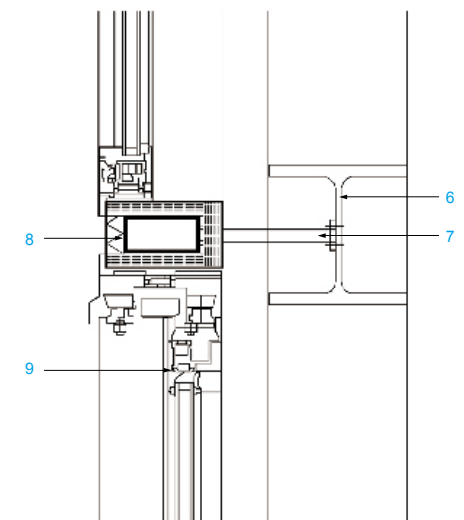






#### North-East Façade Vertical Details:

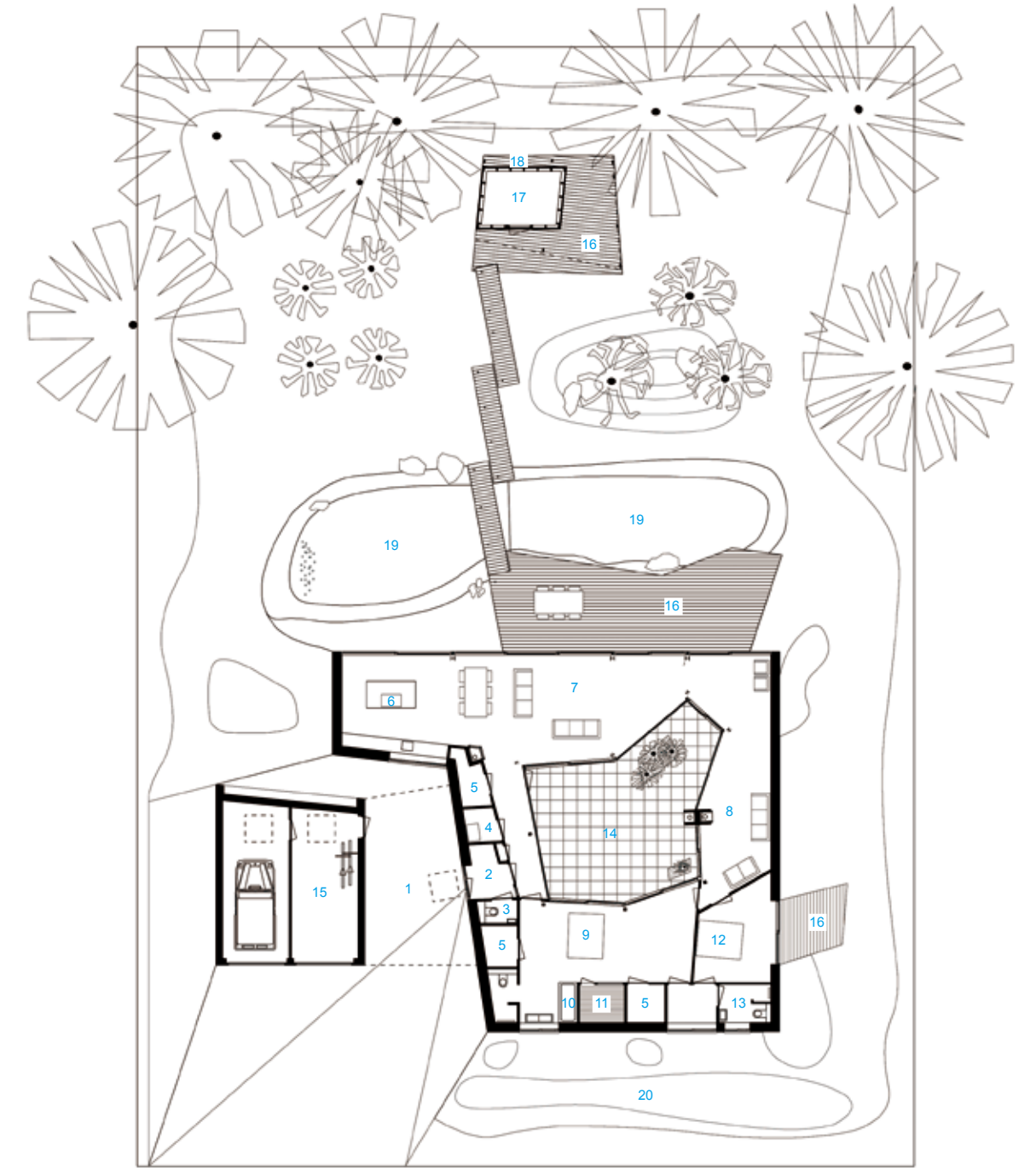
1. Sheet aluminium covering
2. Roof construction:  
Substrate layer 80mm  
Filter mat  
Drainage 25mm  
Protective layer  
Waterproof foil  
Insulation 160mm  
Vapour-retarding layer  
Plywood 22mm  
Structural beams 96x271  
Acoustic ceiling
3. Siberian Larch  
tongued-and-grooved, waxed
4. Aluminium window frame with  
double insulated glass
5. Steel beam IPE 300
6. Steel beam HEB 180
7. Steel connection 15x15
8. Steel tube 100x50
9. Aluminium sliding door with double  
insulated glass
10. Floor:  
Synthetic seamless floor finishing  
3mm  
70mm screed around underfloor  
heating  
Insulation 120mm  
Reinforced concrete slab 200mm
11. Steel tube 50x100
12. Prefab concrete



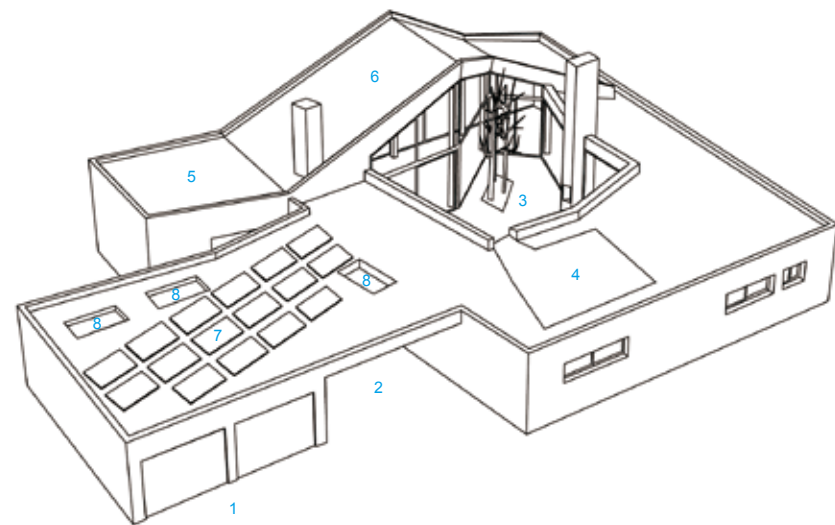
#### North-east Façade Corner Horizontal Details (Above):

1. Aluminium sliding door with double insulated glass
2. Structural steel column, HEB 180
3. Wall:  
Siberian Larch tongued-and-grooved, waxed  
Cavity 38mm  
Waterproof vapour transm. foil  
Plywood 18mm  
Insulation + wood construction 246mm  
Plywood 18mm  
Insulation 59mm  
Vapour-retarding layer  
Plasterboard 15mm





- Plan:**
- 1. Carport
  - 2. Entrance
  - 3. Toilet
  - 4. Heat Pump Installation Room
  - 5. Closet
  - 6. Kitchen
  - 7. Living
  - 8. TV-room
  - 9. Main Bedroom
  - 10. Bath
  - 11. Sauna
  - 12. Guestroom
  - 13. Guest Bathroom
  - 14. Patio
  - 15. Garage
  - 16. Terrace
  - 17. Garden House
  - 18. Wood Storage for Fireplaces
  - 19. Pond
  - 20. Wadi



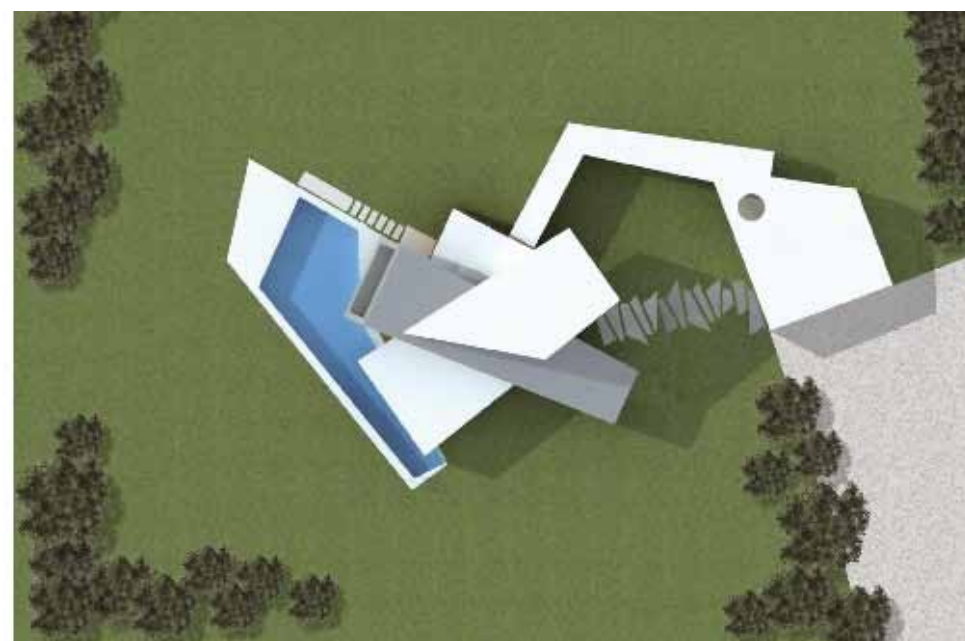
- 3D Volume Bird's-Eye View:**
- 1. Entrance Garage
  - 2. Carport
  - 3. Patio
  - 4. Roof Terrace
  - 5. Sedum Roof
  - 6. Sloped Sedum Roof Above Living
  - 7. Solar Panels
  - 8. Skylight





# Orchid House

**Location:** Pilar, Argentina  
**Architect:** Andrés Remy Arquitectos  
**Gross Floor Area:** 465m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2008  
**Photographer:** Andrés Remy Arquitectos



The Orchid House was born of the order of a couple with two children, whose characteristic, enthusiasm and daring made this a great challenge. Growing exotic orchids is a pastime of this young couple, which was the first release for the design of this project, hence the name we attached to the house.

Sustainability implies a lot of varieties, such as efficient and rational use of energy and water, natural ventilation and lighting, and low-environment-impact materials.

Its location and withdrawn free municipal line meets privacy requirements by the customer and the colonisation of the land search. The concept came from the client's hobby, growing orchids. The house is based on the different parts of the orchid: the roots, the stem and the flower.

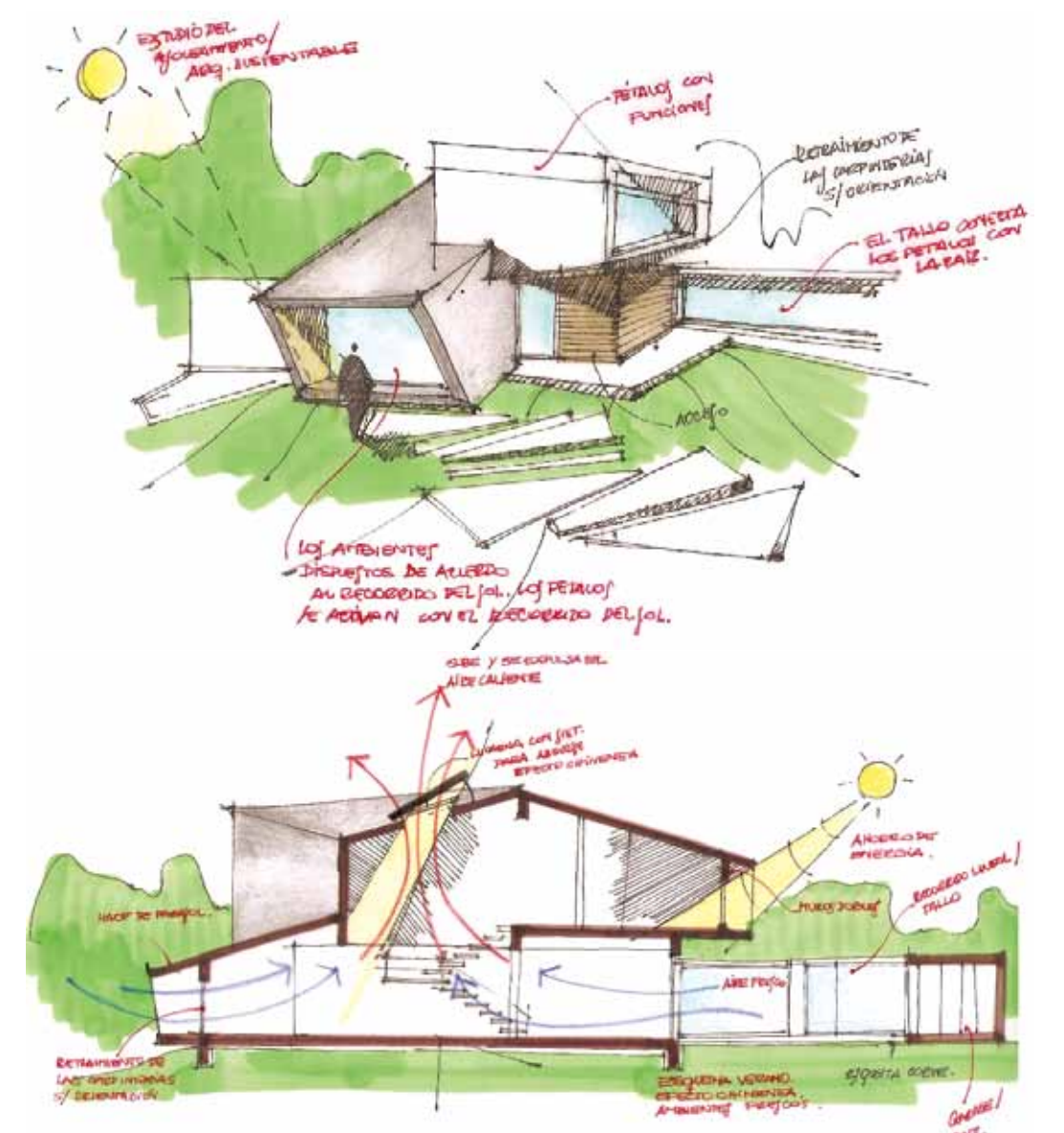
The sun rays impact in the interior of each room is also studied, to determine the optimal depth to place the windows. This gives a unique volumetric outcome to the project. Taking advantage of sun rays in winter increases the interior temperature up to a comfortable level. The design includes glazed volumes with good thermal insulation and small windows in the worst orientation, such as the south façade.

The windows consist of aluminium frames supplied with thermal bridge breaker and double-hermetic-glass. A wide variety of insulating materials were also used, as well as water-based paint and wall and roof air chambers. In the lower floor, the convenient location of the opening windows allows natural air flow helping to decrease the humidity in the room. What's more, the big thresholds create a good distribution of fresh air.

All this gives account of the complexity of the house, a glass and concrete flower, designed according to a programme of needs and the client's concerns.

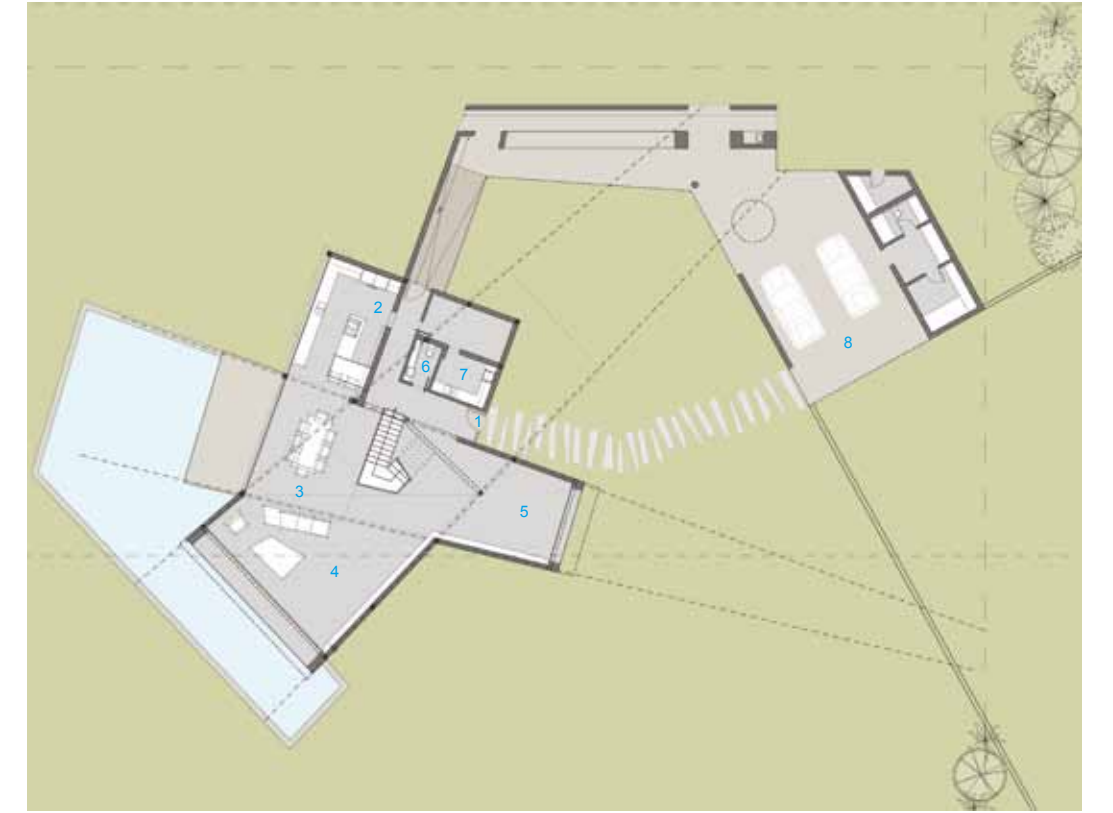




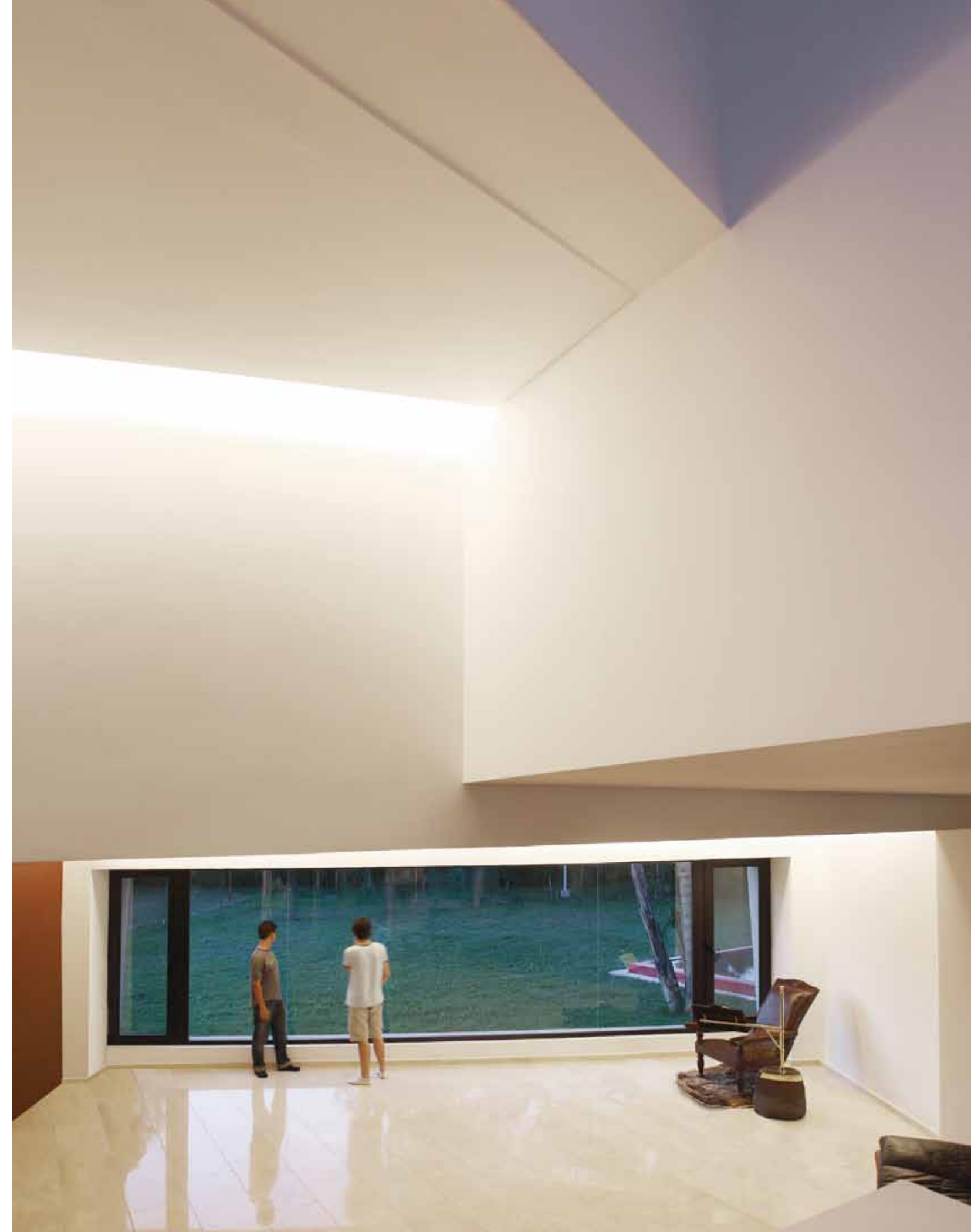
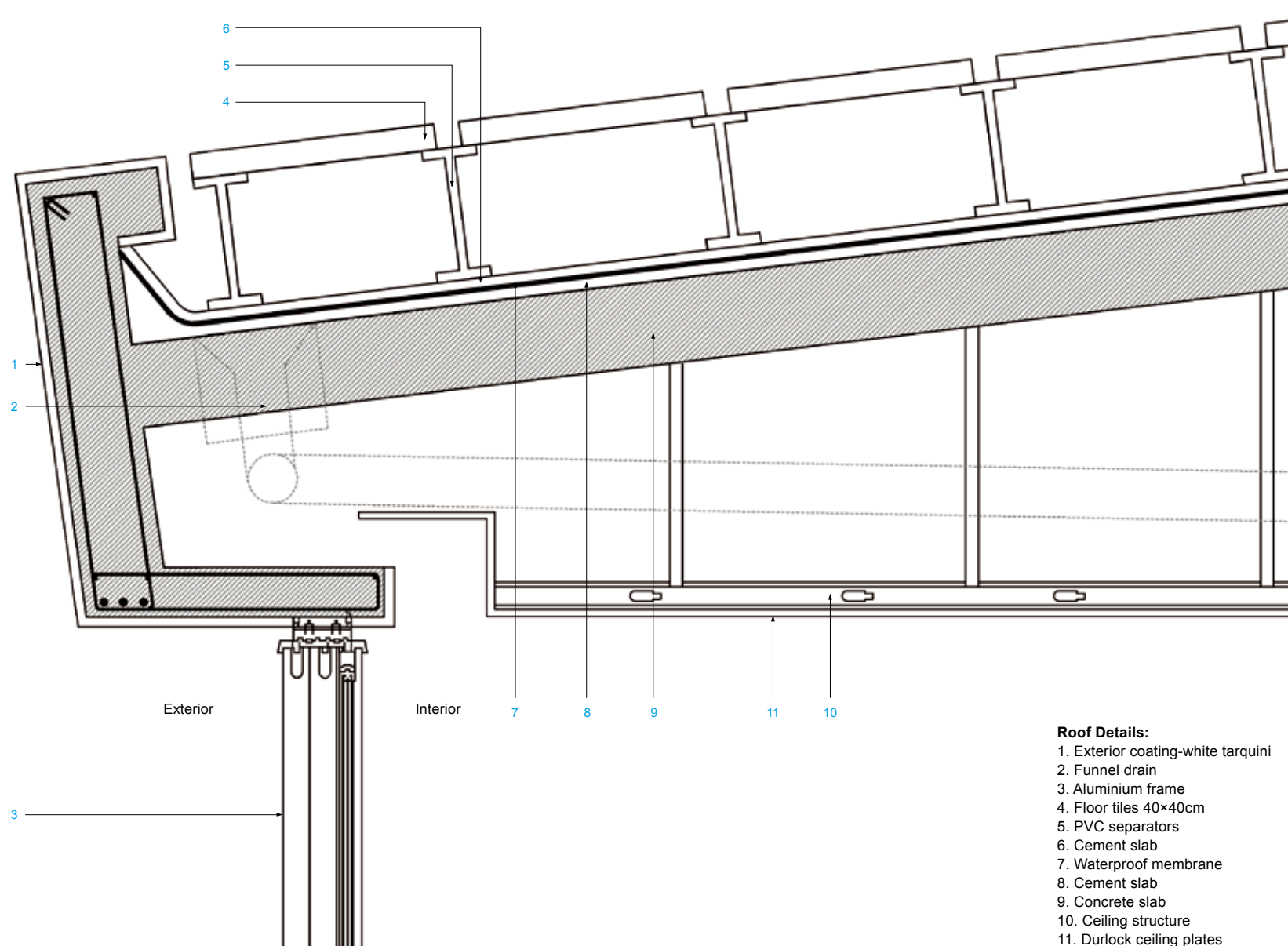


Ground Floor Plan (Right):

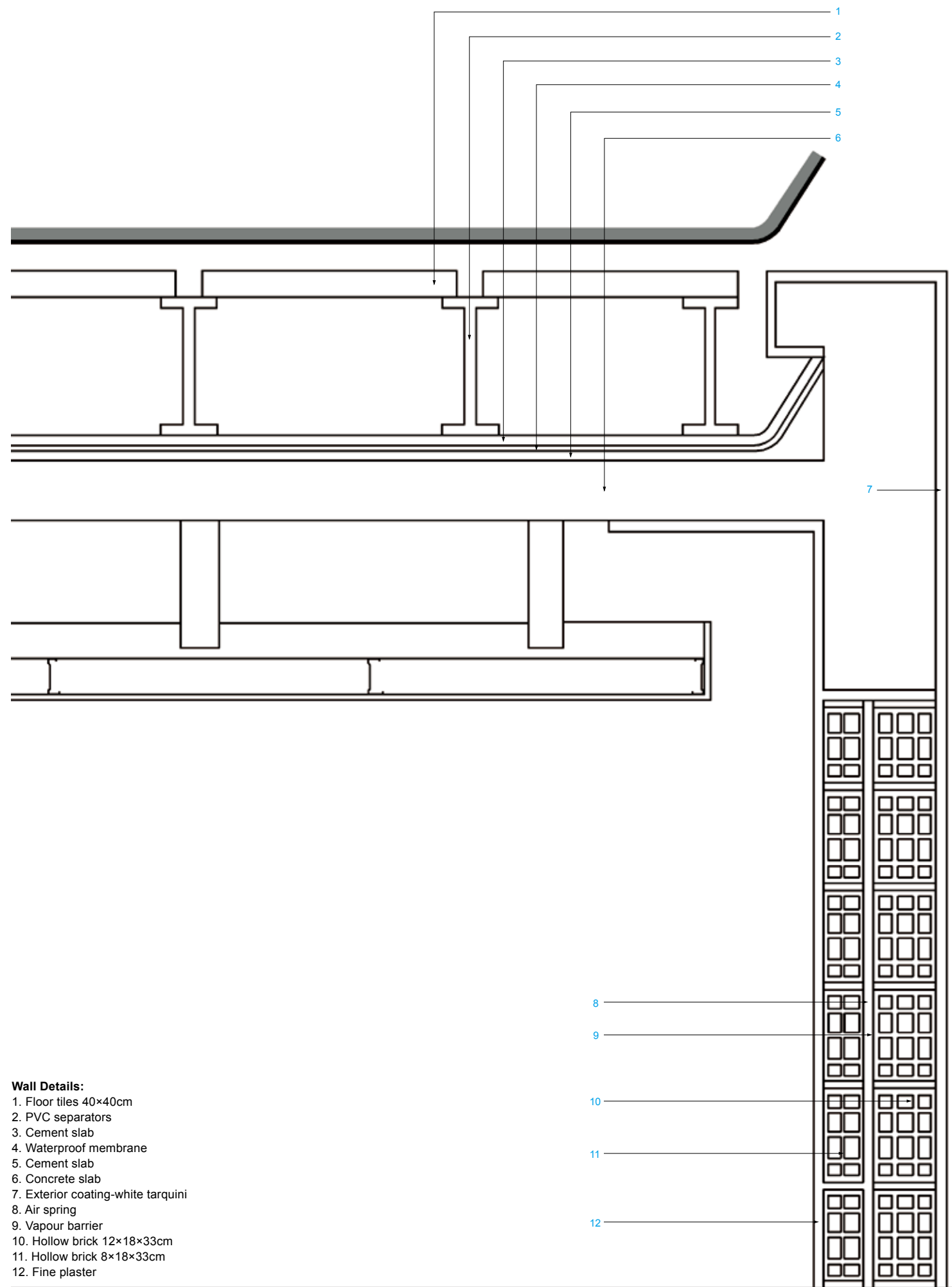
- 1. Entrance
- 2. Kitchen
- 3. Dining Room
- 4. Lounge Room
- 5. Balcony
- 6. Toilet
- 7. Laundry
- 8. Garage











**Wall Details:**

- 1. Floor tiles 40×40cm
- 2. PVC separators
- 3. Cement slab
- 4. Waterproof membrane
- 5. Cement slab
- 6. Concrete slab
- 7. Exterior coating-white tarquini
- 8. Air spring
- 9. Vapour barrier
- 10. Hollow brick 12×18×33cm
- 11. Hollow brick 8×18×33cm
- 12. Fine plaster

8  
9  
10  
11  
12



# Wohngarten Sensengasse

**Location:** Vienna, Austria

**Architect:** Josef Weichenberger architects & Room8 architects

**Area:** 17,380m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2009

**Photographer:** Lisa Rastl & Ditz Fejer



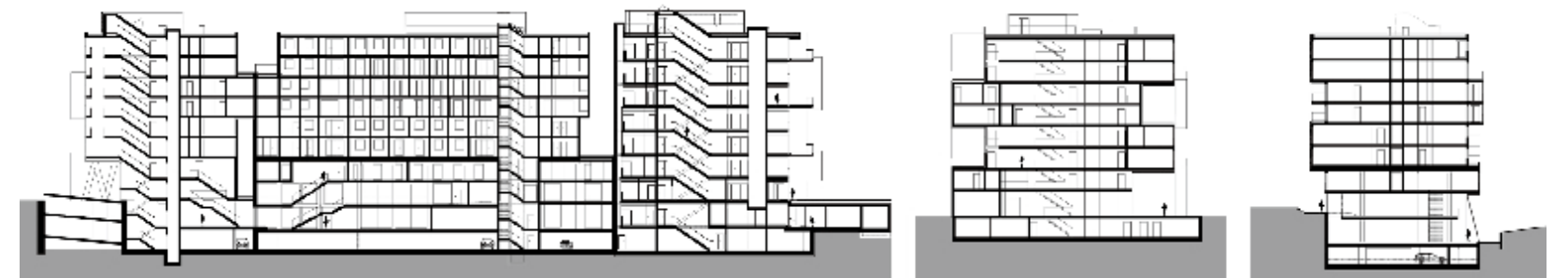
The project responds to the existing situation with a linear building structure along the Sensengasse and a freestanding, "point-house" positioned in an extended park.

The linear construction, composed of three connected individual buildings, creates a membrane-like break between the park area and the urban space. In doing so, particular attention has been paid to permeability with paths and visual connections in the direction of the park on the one hand and the partly two-storey ground floor area forms part of the open urban space on the other hand.

These spaces with their views upon the surrounding greenery create a "green break" in association with the untouched and completely preserved tree avenue in the Sensengasse which fuse the façade of the garden and the airy opening of the "vertical green" together with the park to form one organic whole.

The row of trees along the Sensengasse is taken up into the arrangement of the individual structures, so that the project reacts with sensitivity to the existing tree stock. The green area does not end at the perimeter of the property. Instead, it interweaves with the planted greenery of the old hospital, the sports ground and the school.

Through the combination of a sensible development together with an eventful layout of paths through the area, it was possible to maintain the quality of this urban recreational area. The freestanding "point-house" marks the construction's boundary to the northwest and stands, as a result of the now clearly-defined park perimeter, literally in the middle of greenery.



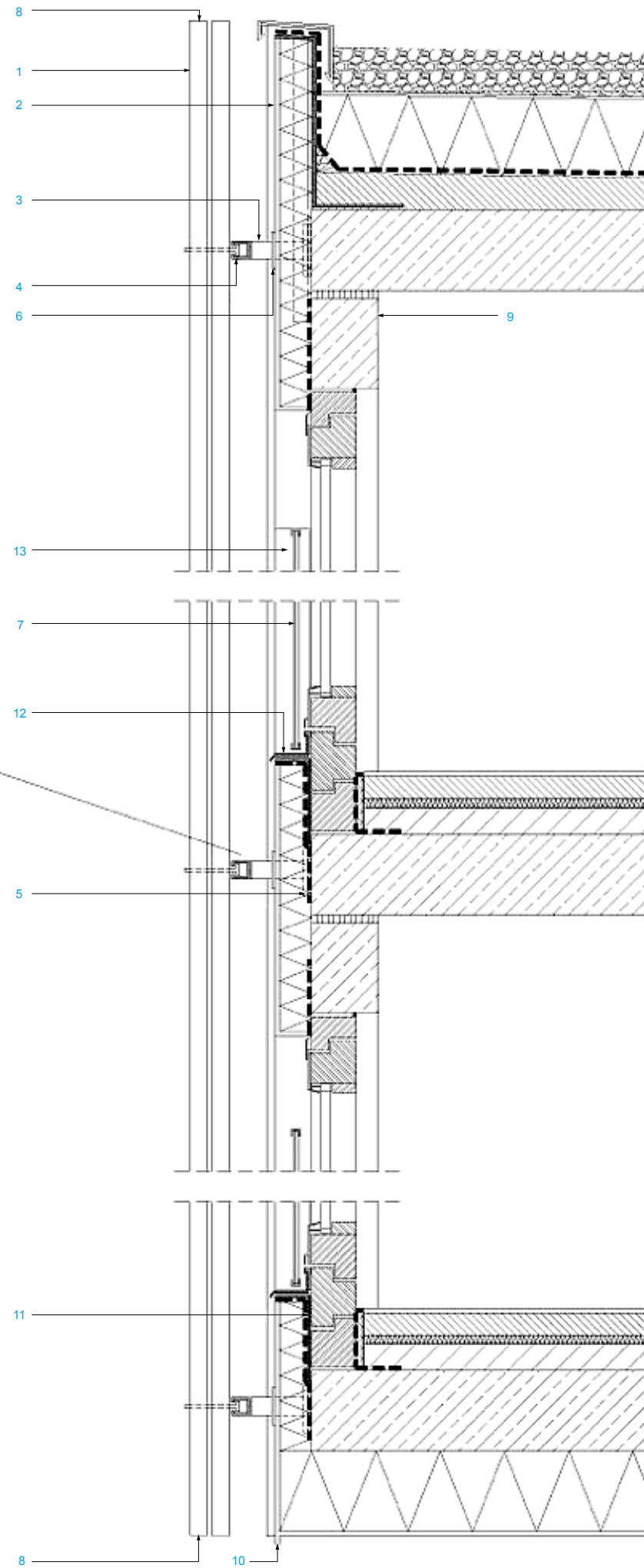
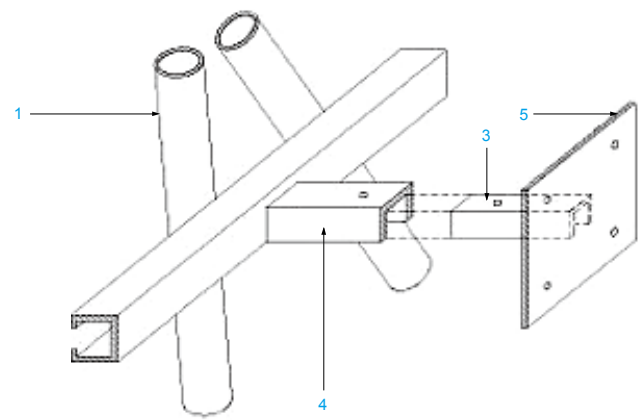




The three structures along Sensengasse consist of: the University building with a central developed core; the middle construction which provides for office space at and below ground level, as well as residential property on the floors above; and a building at the head which due to its pushing formulation and open, two-storey ground floor zone symbolically creates the function of an entrance into the park and sport landscape.

The "point-house" is to be found in the park and has been designed in such a way that the apartments demonstrate various sizes and combinations. Among them are single-storey and maisonette types which are suitable for differing generations as well as loft apartments in various sizes.

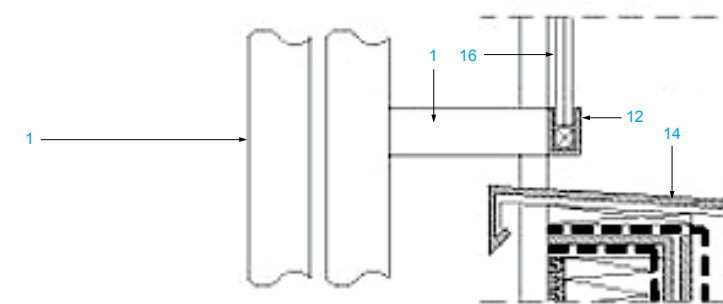


**Façade Details:**

1. Steel piping d=42
2. EPS-plates sealed full-surfaced according to construction physics
3. U-profile or sword
4. Fitting anchors in supporting rails
5. Ground plate on EPDM-base thermally separated
6. Rosette
7. FSG-E 30-glass railings
8. Steel piping closed and welded
9. Pre-cast concrete segment
10. Weather groove
11. Sheet steel angle, 4mm
12. Window sill in incline protective steel sheet, 4mm
13. Sheet steel angle E 190 3mm, galvanised

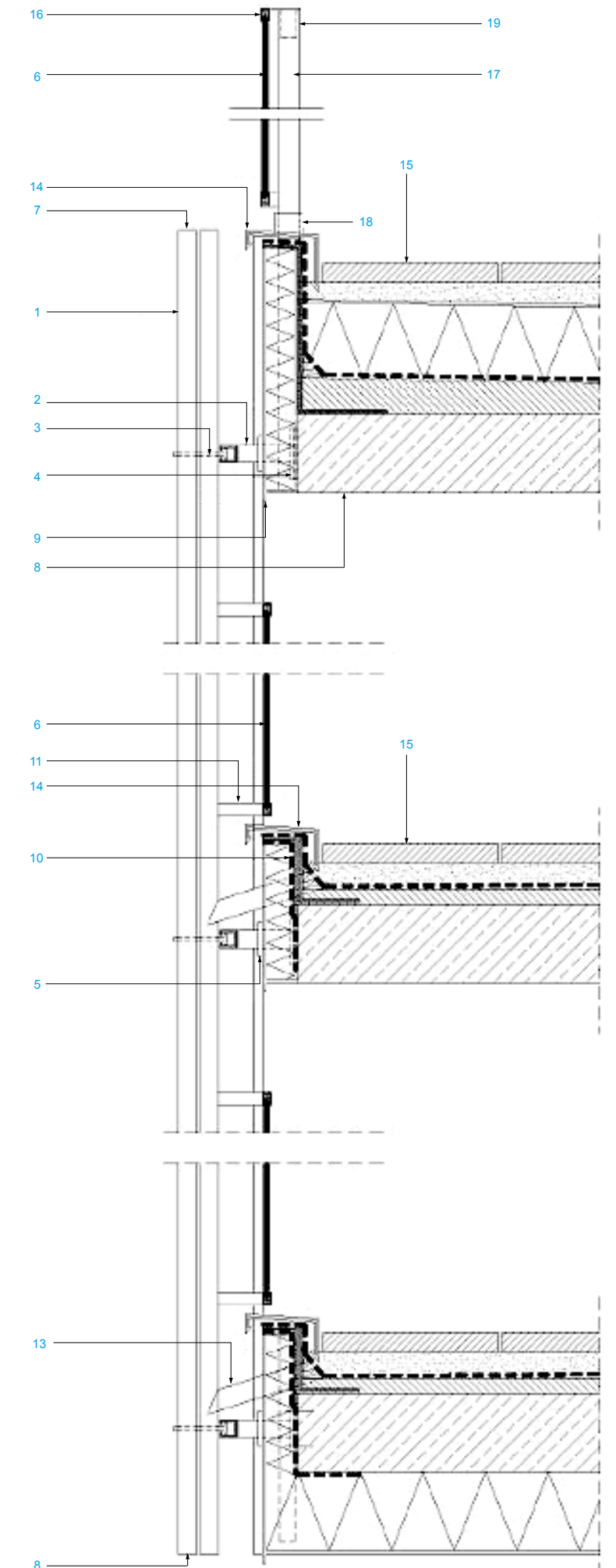






#### Section through Loggia:

1. Steel piping d=42
2. U-profil or sword
3. Fitting anchors in supporting rails
4. Ground plate on EPDM-base thermally separated
5. Rosette
6. FSG-glass railing
7. Steel piping closed and welded
8. Pre-cast concrete segment
9. Weather grooving
10. Sheet steel angle 4mm
11. Flat steel angle
12. Steel-U-profile galvanised and laminated
13. Waterspout plumbing integrated
14. Shrouding galvanised
15. Concrete slabs in gravel bed
16. U-profile with plates at the railing stands, galvanised and laminated
17. Railing stands steel square pipe 50/50 galvanised and laminated
18. Railing stands plumbing integrated
19. Steel-profile bolted down with countersunk screws





# 82 Apartments in Carabanchel

**Location:** Madrid, Spain

**Architect:** Amann-Cánovas-Maruri Arquitectos

**Gross Floor Area:** 4,441.33m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2009

**Photographer:** Miguel de Guzmán, David Frutos

The building is closed on itself, creating a permeable tape construction, which conforms strictly to the limits of the plot and understands that regulatory constraints are part of the project. This situation of minimum bandwidth builds a considerably large courtyard ready to lead a public space in the heart of the project.

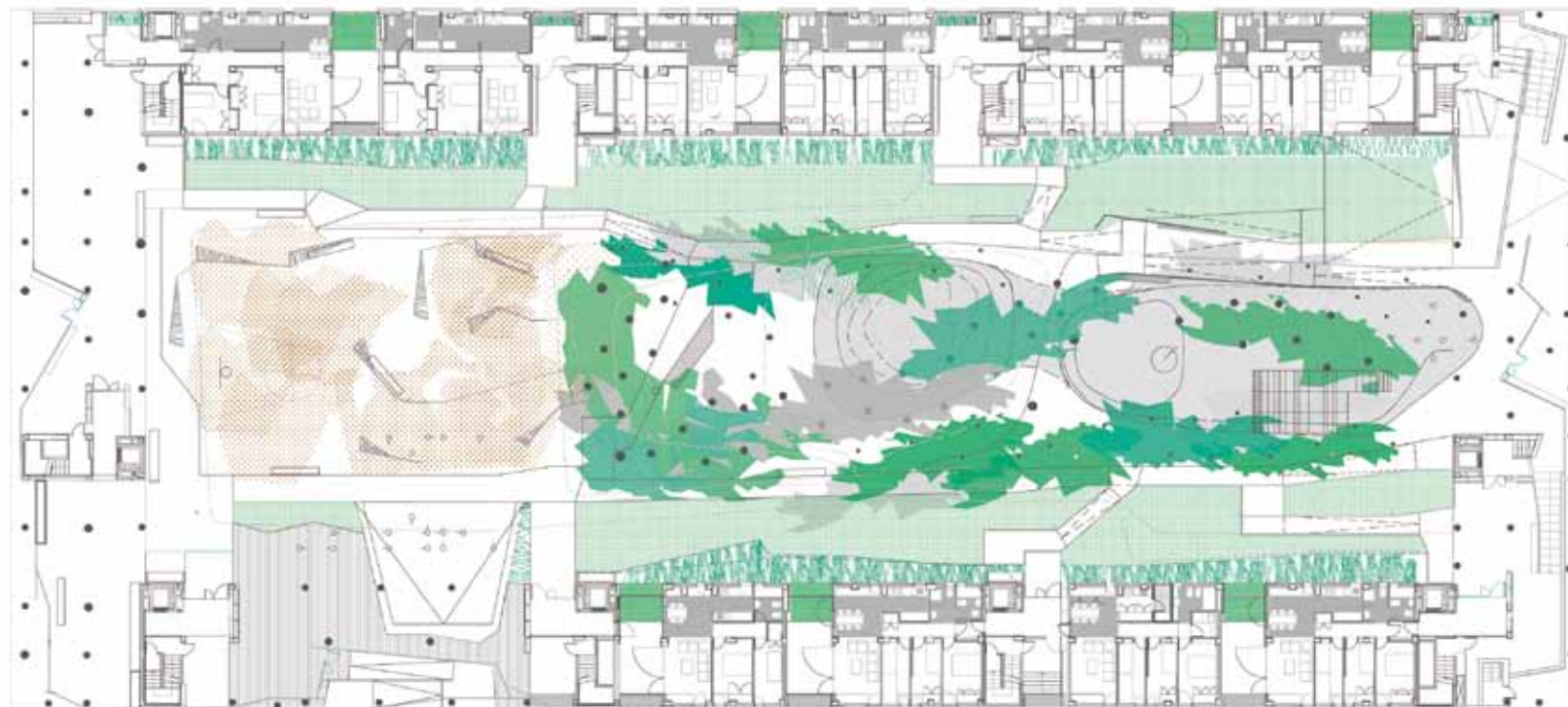
The public space is ajar and connected to the whole expansion, boldly assuming an ambiguous condition of exterior and interior and the connection between the various existing topographic elevations.

That island concave, plowed and converted into a forest, visually connects the whole city from the appearance of

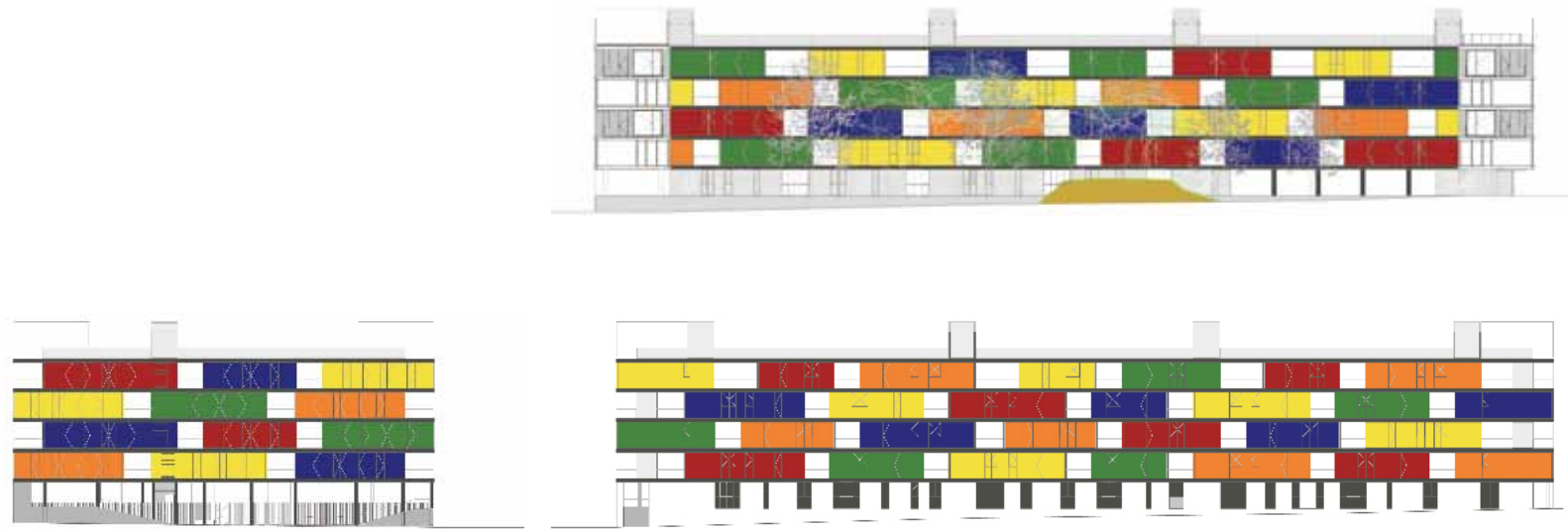
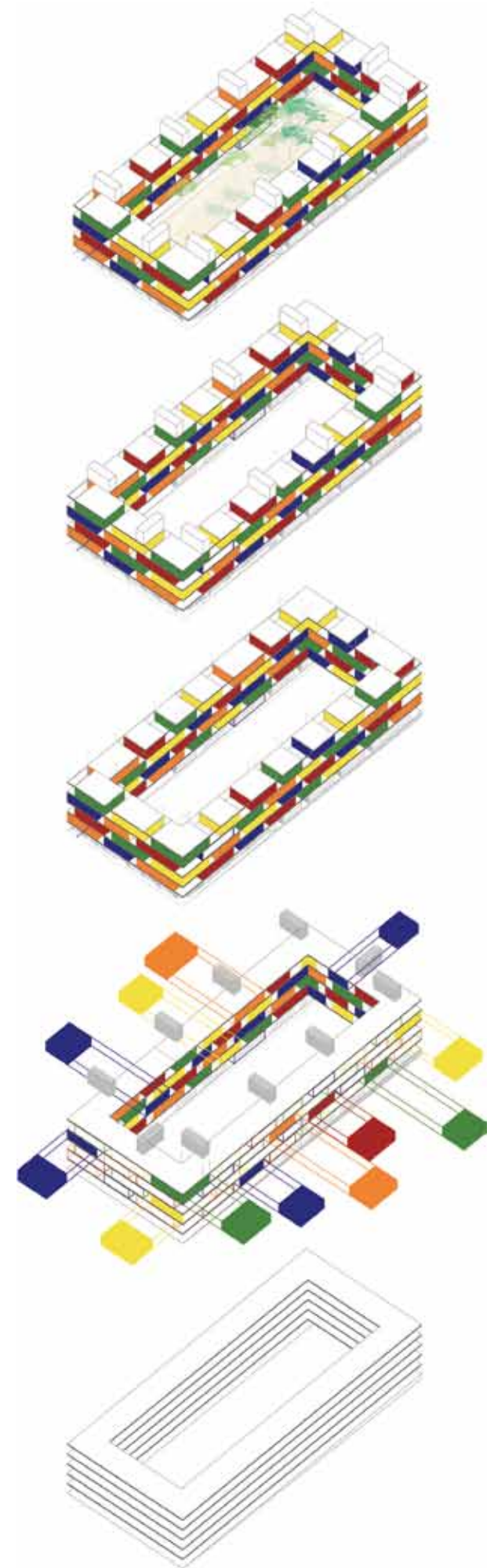
multiple measures through holes, which in turn articulated to housing. These holes allow a separate provision of guidance and protection.

The cell is a house with a backyard. The patio is a garden through which occurs perspiration of the building and housing. A sunny place in winter and a cool place in summer. The interior and exterior, garden and street, light and shadow are mixed together.

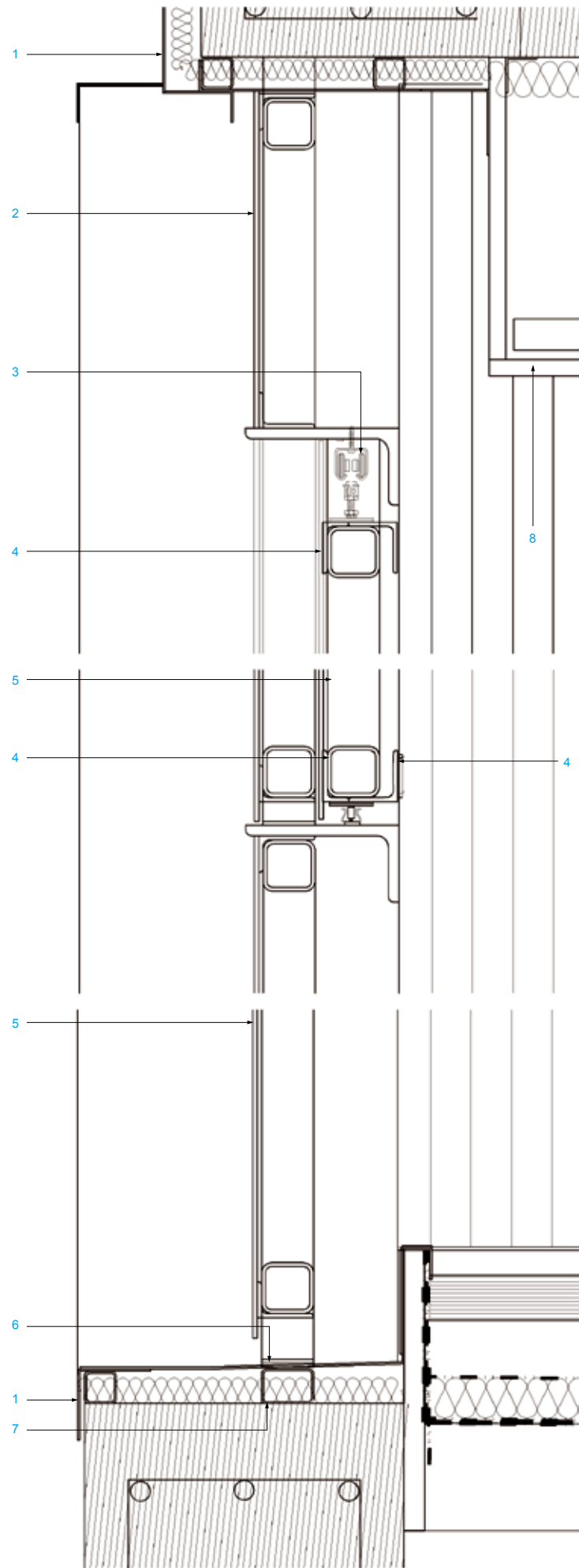
The exterior body is constructed of sheet metal, and thus acts as a façade trans-ventilate, whose holes are blending with lattices and their corners are curved. An ordered set of bodies is metallic colours to the user's choice.



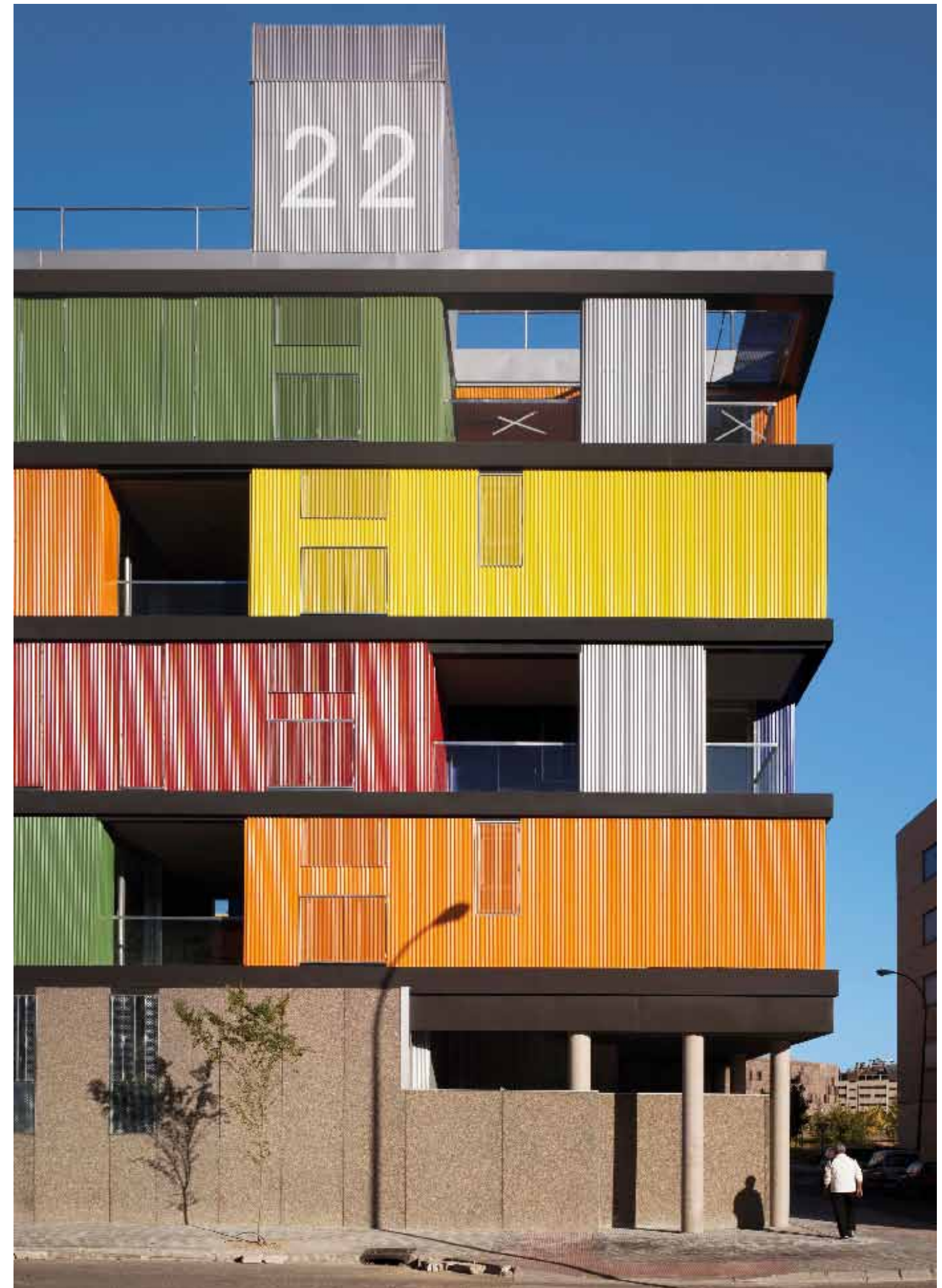








- Wall Details:**
1. Plate guerdon
  2. Plate arch drilled e: 3mm
  3. Top guide slide type
  4. Tappet
  5. Galvanised welded mesh
  6. Platen support flooring, Neoprene
  7. Sliding support profile
  8. Pleader ceiling, insulated, water repellent







- Plan:**
- 1. Clothes Laundry
  - 2. Terrace
  - 3. Dining Room
  - 4. Kitchen
  - 5. Lavatory
  - 6. Corridor
  - 7. Washing Room
  - 8. Bedroom



# Tripode Ilot B Lodgement

**Location:** Nantes, France

**Architect:** Barré Lambot Architectes, Béranger Vincent

**Gross Floor Area:** 4,400m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2009

**Photographer:** Philippe Ruault

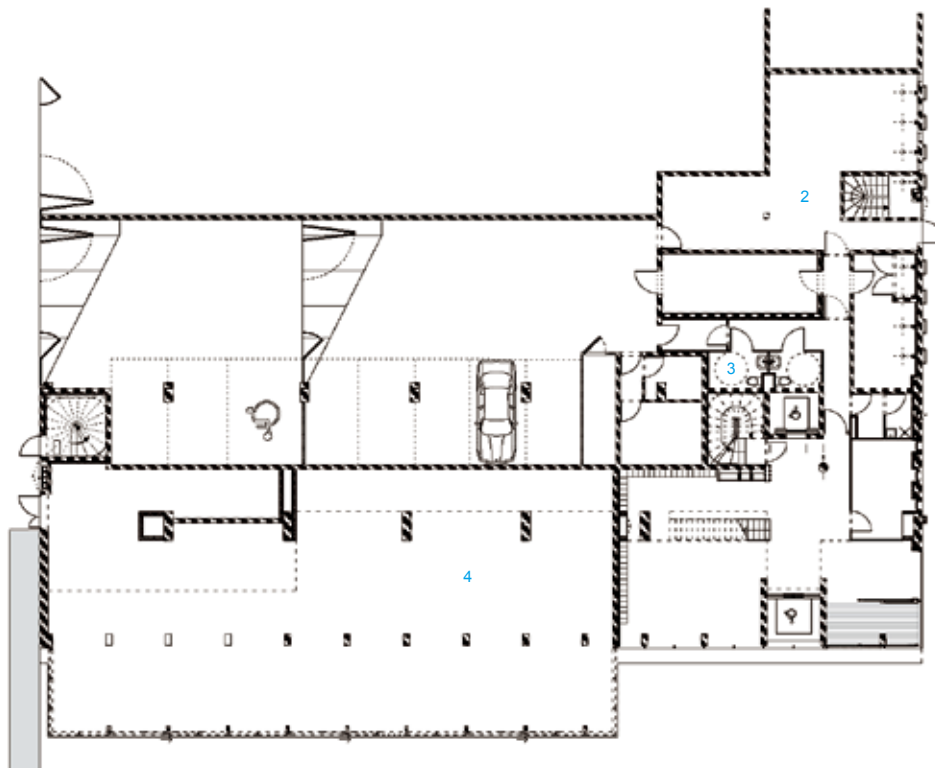
This housing complex takes place on the western limit of a block, facing the future business district. The location on the Loire basin contributes at the desire to provide multiple unobstructed views of the city. 137 housing units “studio type” of an area of 21 square metres each are organised on 11 levels and are served by two lifts and inner circulations with daylight. A meeting room is located in west front on the 10<sup>th</sup> floor. Residents get the benefit of a vast garden on the ground floor, designed by Florence Marty, landscape architect.

This mix of programmes (office/residential) and the common structural principles formally identified the housing part. The office and residential parts are distinguished by a separate volume, by a different skin (the façade is made of champagne colour aluminium panels), by the pattern of the façade including double height living rooms' glazing, by the ground treatment of the building facing the basin. Each room benefits from two windows (floor to ceiling) assuring a good quality of use. The goal of this kind of residence is to meet the needs of young workers, trainees or job seekers, trainees and working students, people from broken homes... Residence Nantes, commissioned in November 2009, is the sixth built in France since 2003. The residence overlooks its 33 metres “head” of the island, the three sets of offices below.

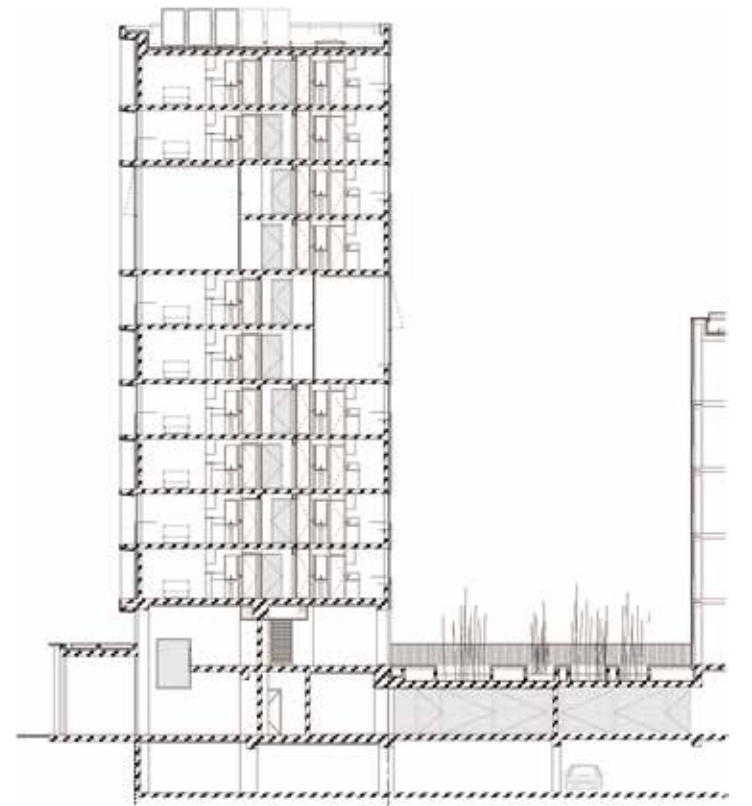
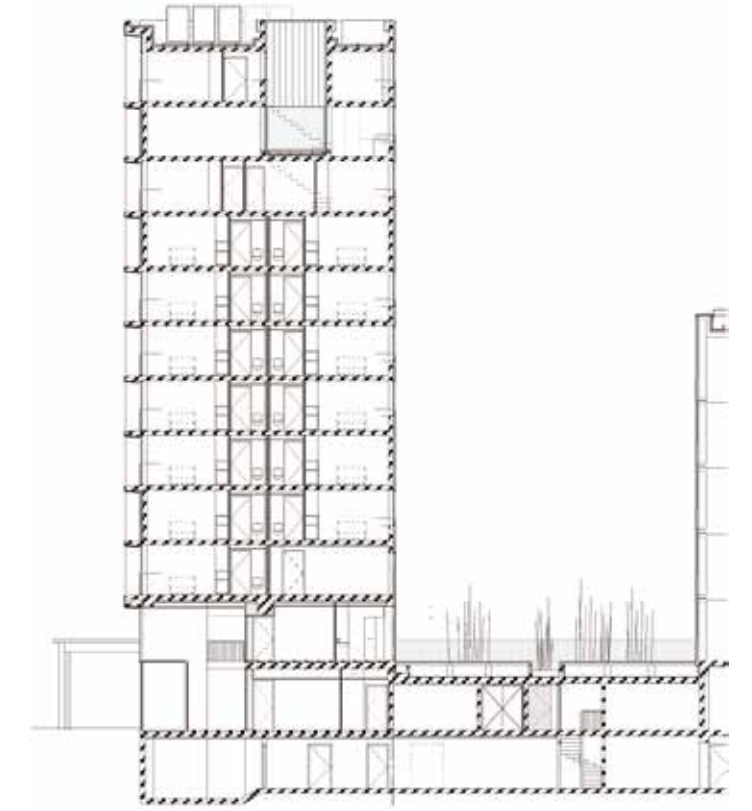
Dwellings, with an average size of 20 square metres, are fully furnished and equipped. The studios are arranged over 11 floors serviced by two elevators in transparent cages and corridors with daylight. Two lounges welcome families, while a laundromat and a common meeting room are available to residents. The ground floor has a “water garden” filled with aquatic plants involved in the management of rainwater.

#### Ground Floor Plan:

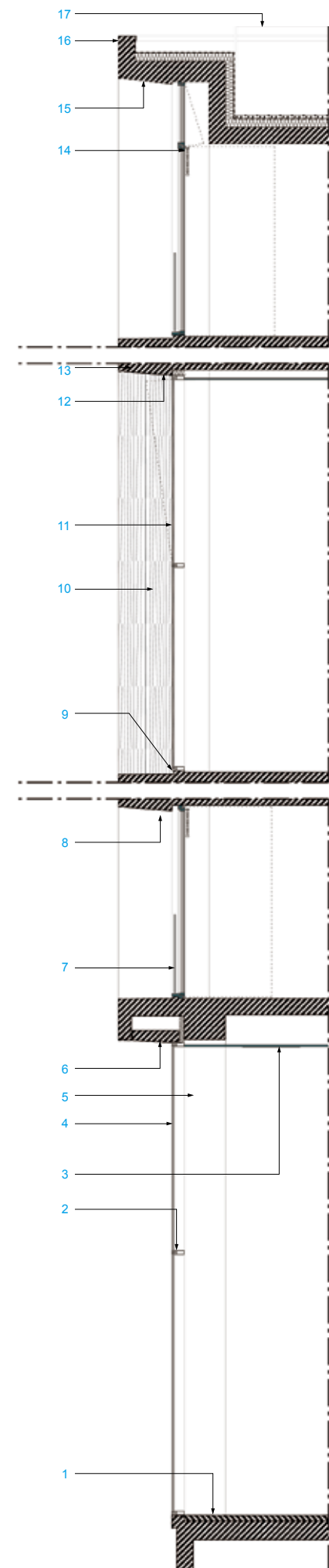
1. Entrance
2. Foyer
3. Toilet
4. Parking











- West Side Details:**
1. Granite floor
  2. Aluminium joiner
  3. Acoustic ceiling
  4. Aluminium curtain wall
  5. Concrete column
  6. Matrix prefabricated element
  7. Glass balustrade
  8. Matrix prefabricated concrete element
  9. Bamboo matrix
  10. Aluminium curtain wall
  11. Opening frame
  12. Matrix prefabricated element
  13. Matrix console
  14. Blind
  15. Matrix prefabricated element
  16. Zinc foil bend to shape
  17. Metallic balustrade



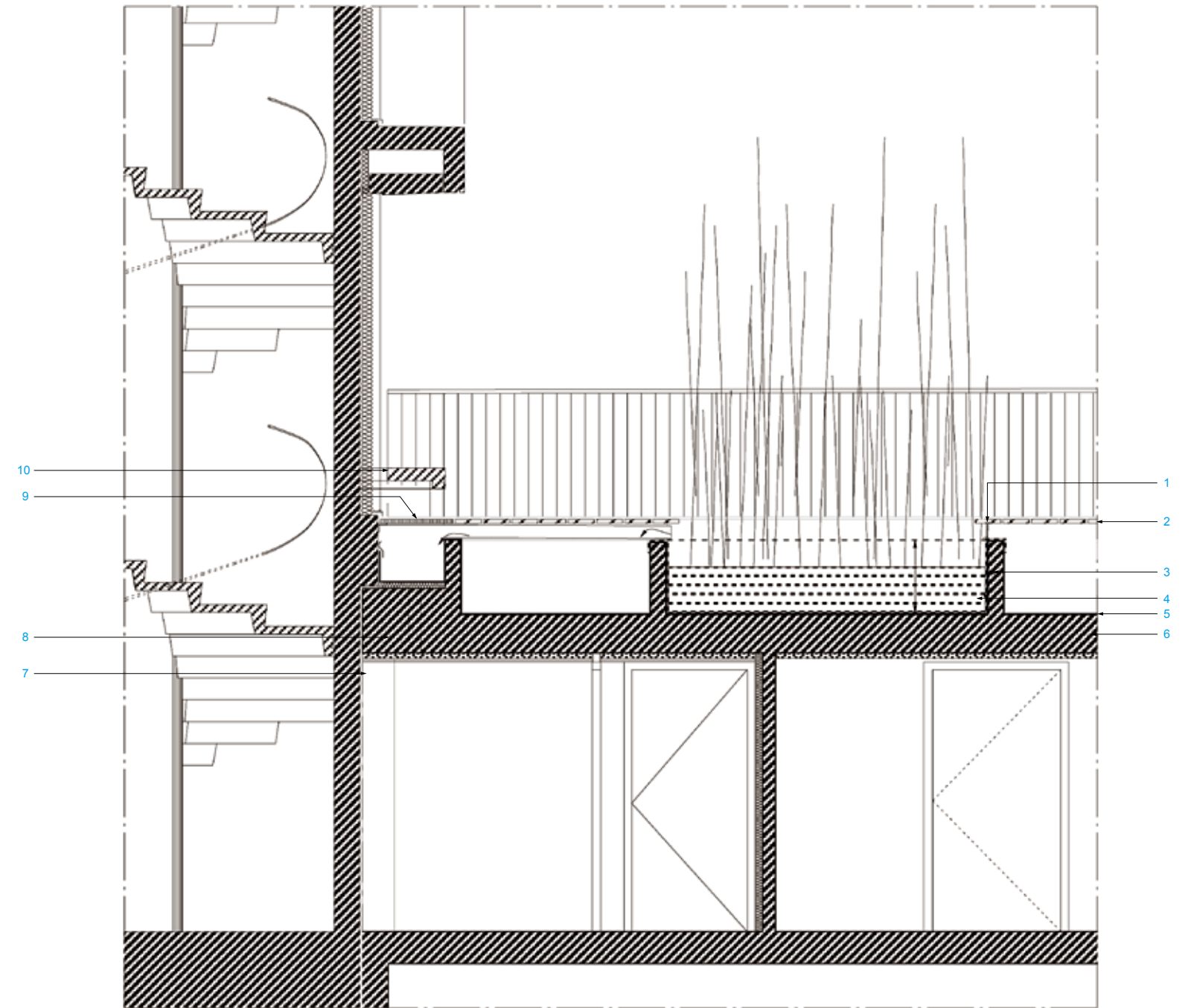
- 10<sup>th</sup> Floor Plan:**
1. Kitchen & Dining
  2. Meeting Room
  3. Toilet
  4. Bedroom
  5. Stairs





**Site:**

- 1. Channel
- 2. Recovery Channel of Rainwater
- 3. Parvis
- 4. Green Roof
- 5. Parking Access
- 6. Bicycle Access
- 7. Office Access



**Ornamental Lake Implementation Details:**

- 1. Drain for filtration
- 2. Wood terrace
- 3. Black waterproof membrane
- 4. Bedrock
- 5. Watertightness
- 6. Concrete slab
- 7. Dilatation joint
- 8. Concrete slab
- 9. Grille
- 10. Concrete bench



# 12 Towers in Vallecas

**Location:** Vallecas, Madrid, Spain

**Architect:** Bunch (Sara de La Mata) + nodo17architects (Manuel Pérez Romero)

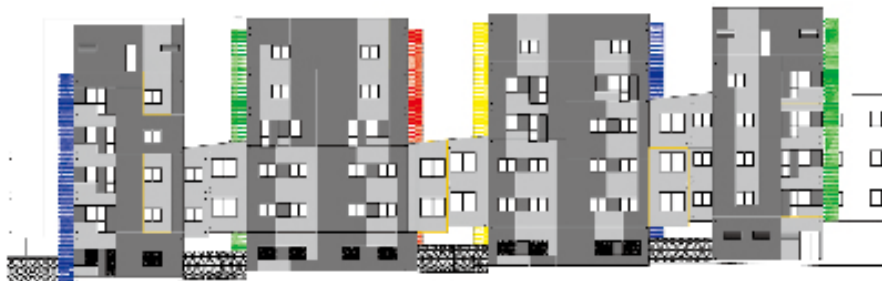
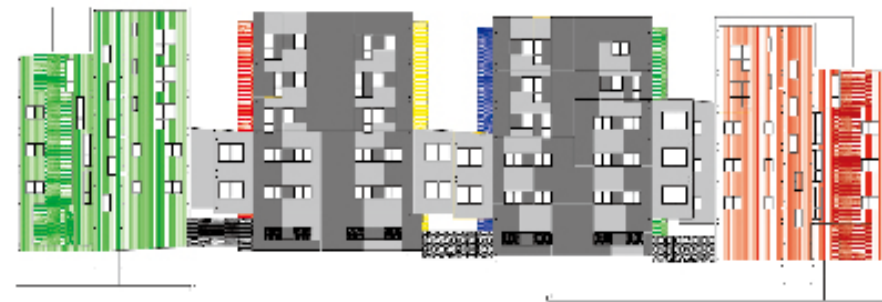
**Design Team:** Birga Wingenfeld, Michael Moradiellos, Félix Toledo Lerín

**Builder Foreman:** Vicente Rubio

**Gross Floor Area:** 18,422m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2008

**Photographer:** Amparo Garrido



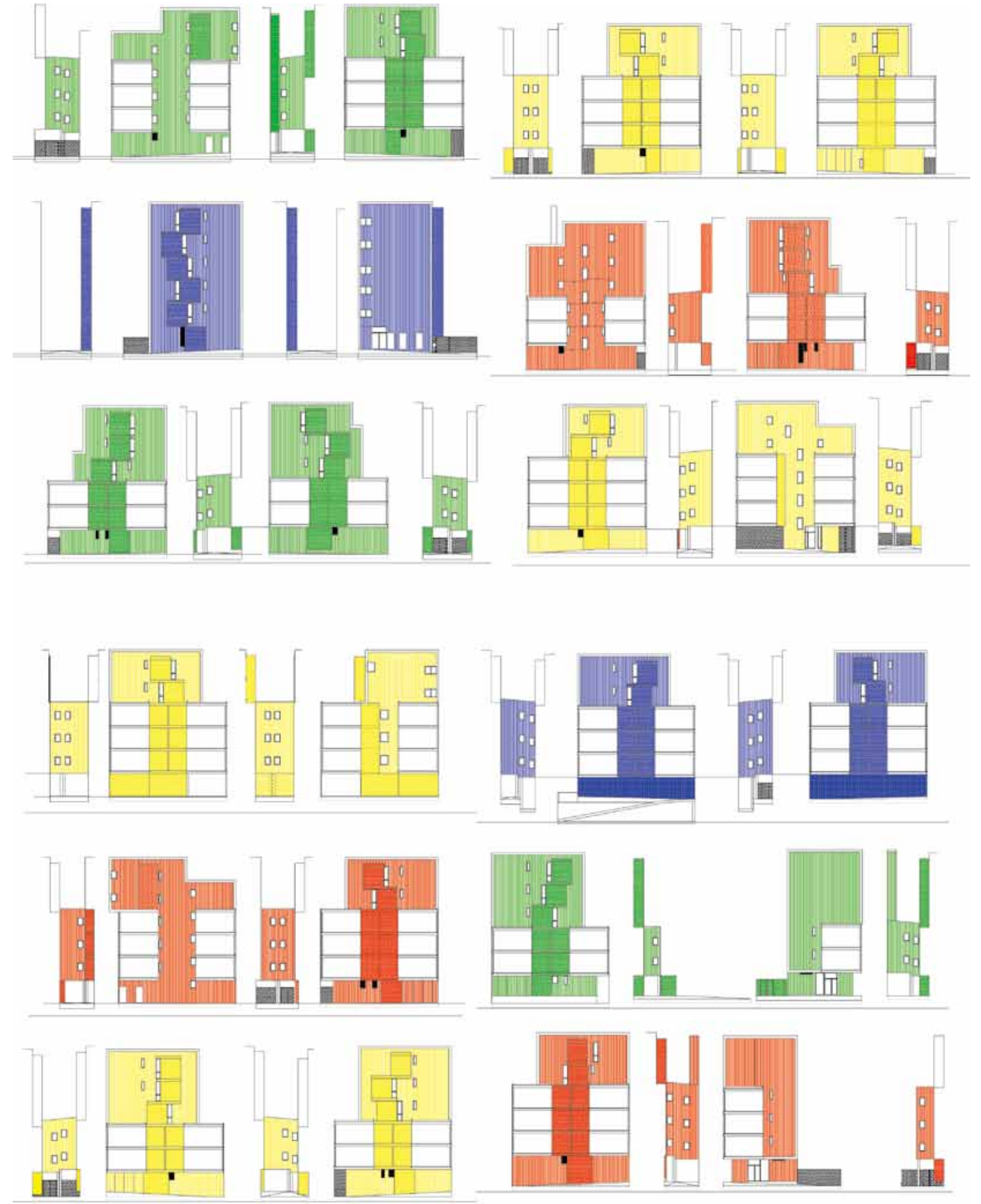
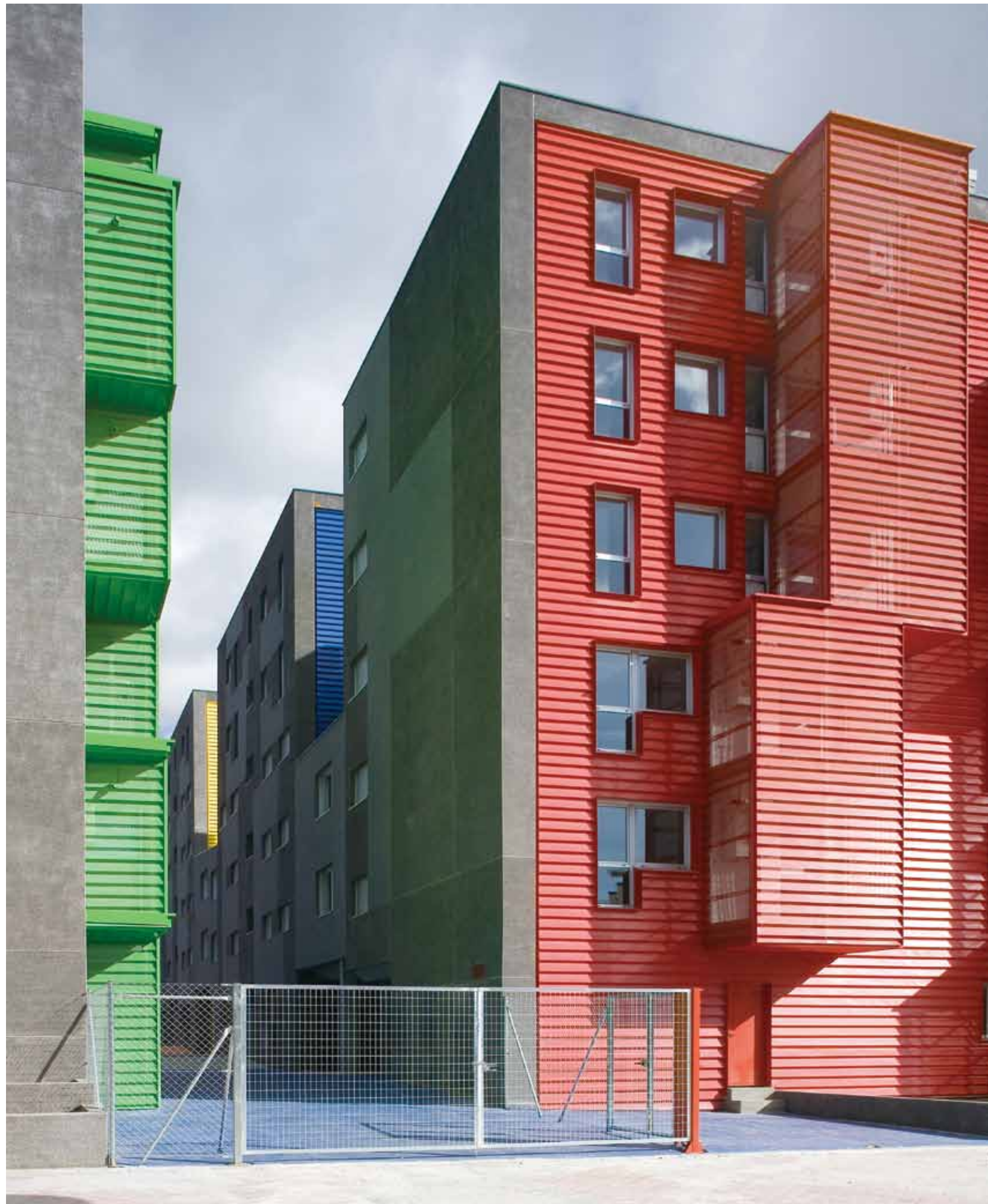
The designers propose an ambiguous project, with an urban vocation. In contrast to the great works of the urban planning programmes in the suburbs, they go back to the scale and density of the historical centre. How many doorways do you see in a ten minute walk in the urban planning programme in the Vallecas Extension compared to the number you see in the same period of time in the historical centre of Madrid? Perhaps five compared to fifty.

The project is located in a double block, half way between the closed block in the suburbs and the closed block in the historical city. The designers are interested in fragmentation and compactness, two terms which are primarily opposed but compatible. This is a compact project formed by different parts, an unitary closed block which is divided into small towers. The project is seeking its position as it changes in height, from the fragmentation of the ground floor to the compactness of the first and second floors, dissolving into independent pieces on the upper floors. There is a dialogue between two systems, the collective and the individual.

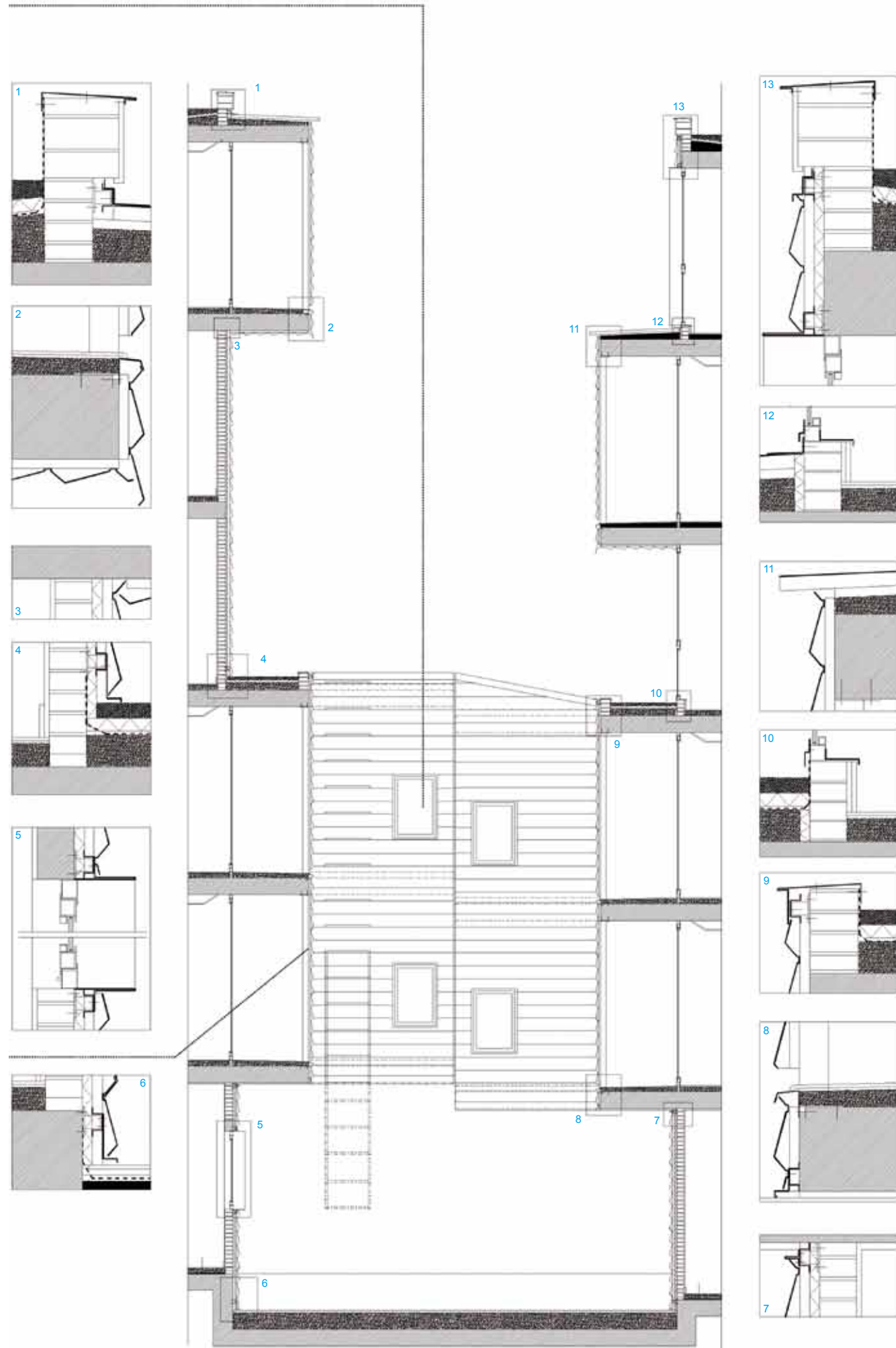
This social housing project in Madrid has an original façade design with polycarbonate panels in three hues of green. In fact, it is one of the first residential projects which features plastic materials as a skin. The programme, including 123 social housing apartments, is called to be one of the new urban icons on the outskirts of Madrid. This social housing block completes the volume of an already existing private housing development. The materials, openings, scale and orientation try to detach from the usual brick construction systems. Clearly focused onto an open green area, it dresses its south-west façade with bright-blue louvres while the others, made out in prefab concrete, form a cube which seems to float over the neighbour's yellow fence. A robot-parking system takes care of the small amount of space left in the tiny plot.





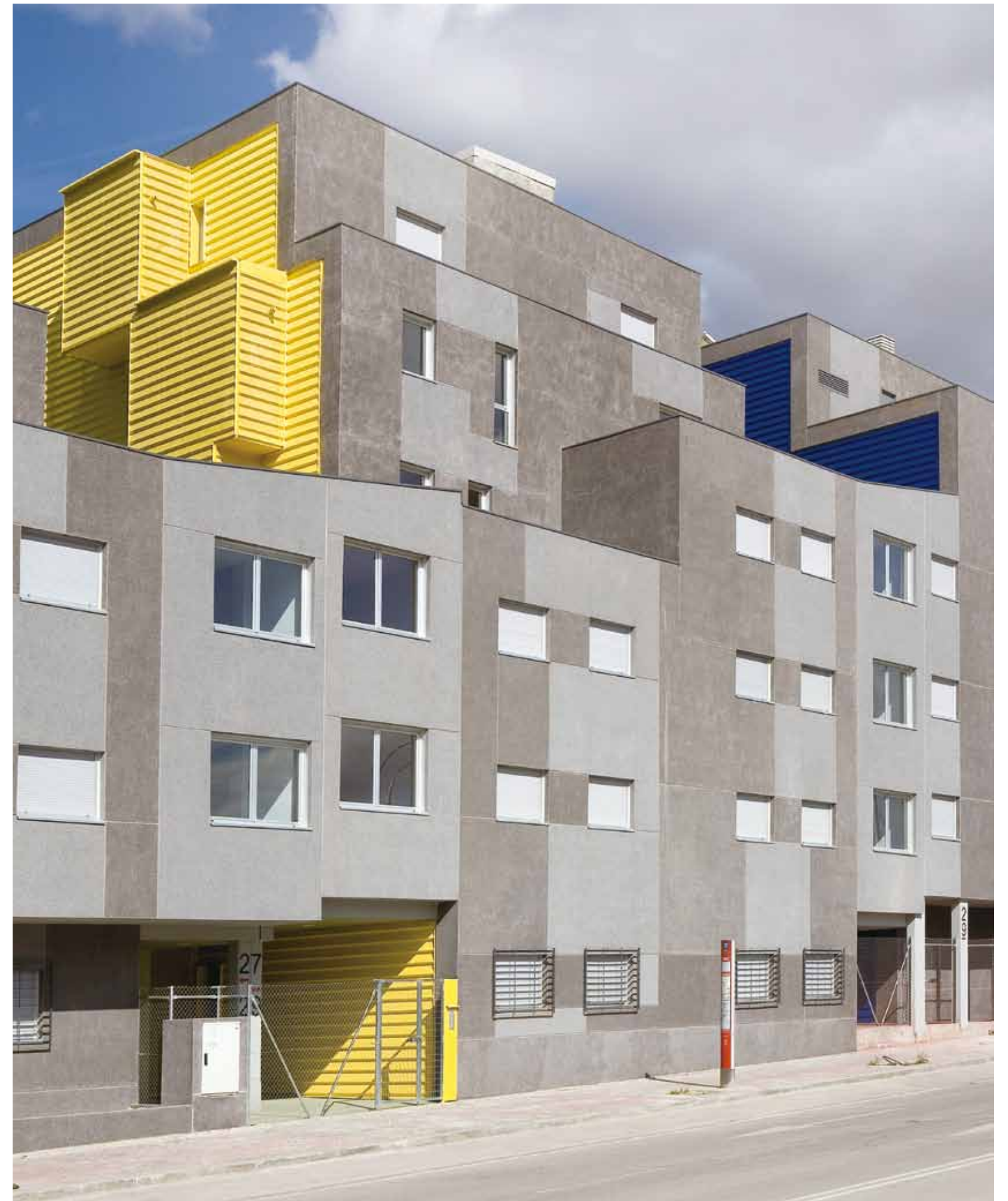




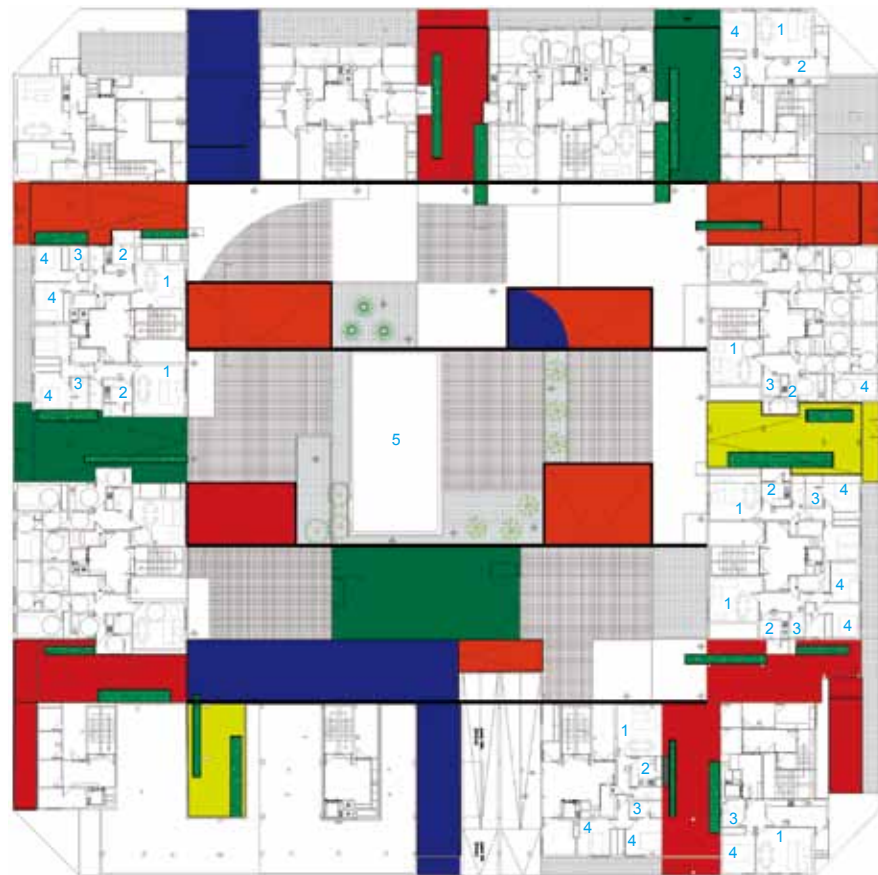


#### Wall Details from Courtyard:

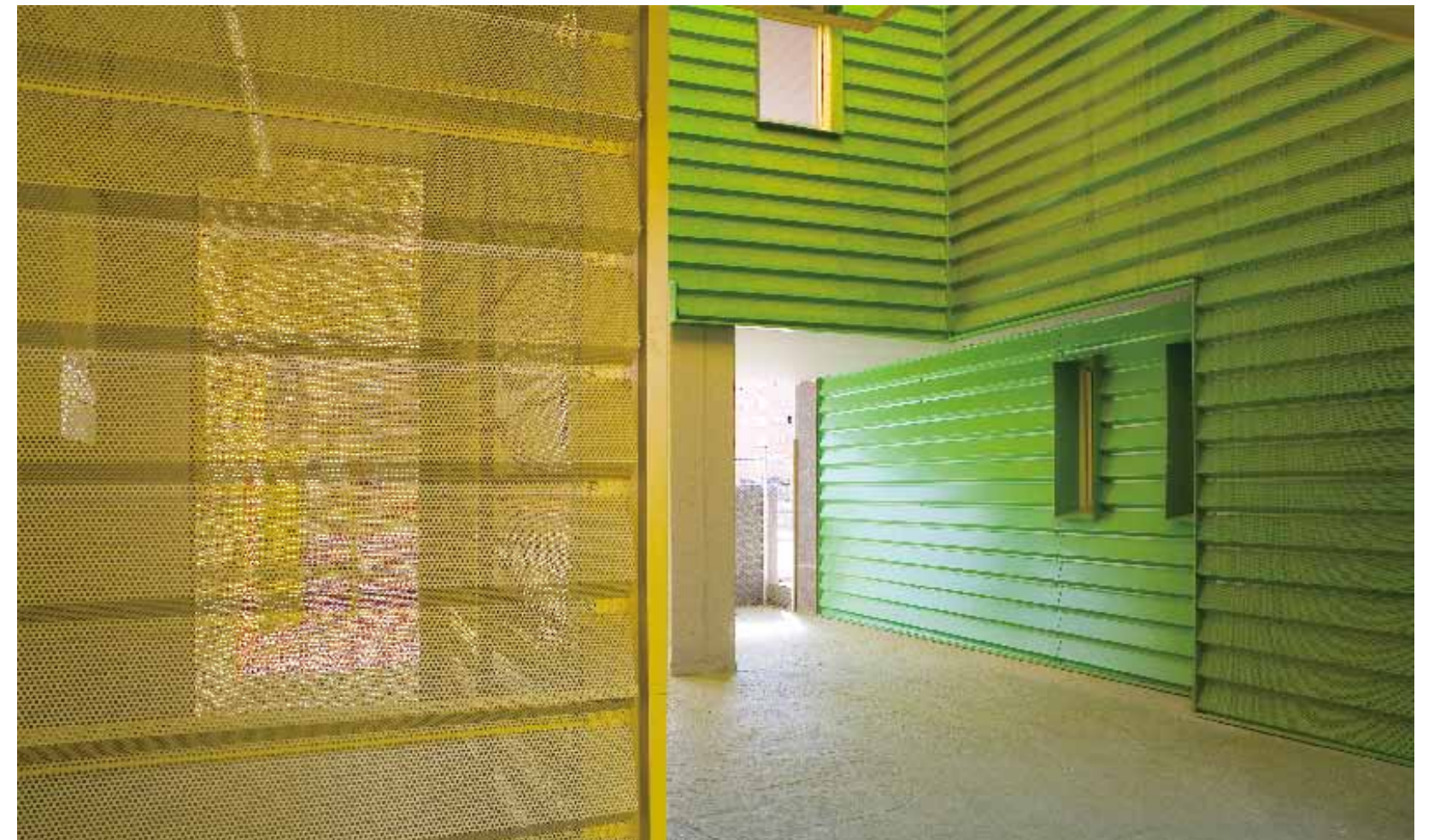
1. Plate roof joint with Tyrolean finish
2. Utility rooms wastepipe
3. Utility room roof joint with plate façade
4. Vertical finish façade plate with covering
5. Finish façade plate with carpentry
6. Vertical finish façade plate with arcade
7. Vertical perforated plate finish
8. Utility rooms wastepipe
9. Vertical finish plate with coping
10. Carpentry with gravel covering
11. Utility room plate with sheet covering
12. Windowsill with covering
13. Vertical façade plate joint with carpentry







**Ground Floor Plan:**  
1. Living & Dining  
2. Kitchen  
3. Bathroom  
4. Bedroom  
5. Courtyard





# CASP 74

**Location:** Barcelona, Spain  
**Architect:** Bach arquitectes, Jaume Bach, Eugeni Bach  
**Gross Floor Area:** 3,966m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2009  
**Photographer:** José Hevia



Designing a building in the heart of the Example in Barcelona 150 years after the implementation of Cerdà Plan requires a debate on how the façades of the building suit the needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> century dialogue with history.

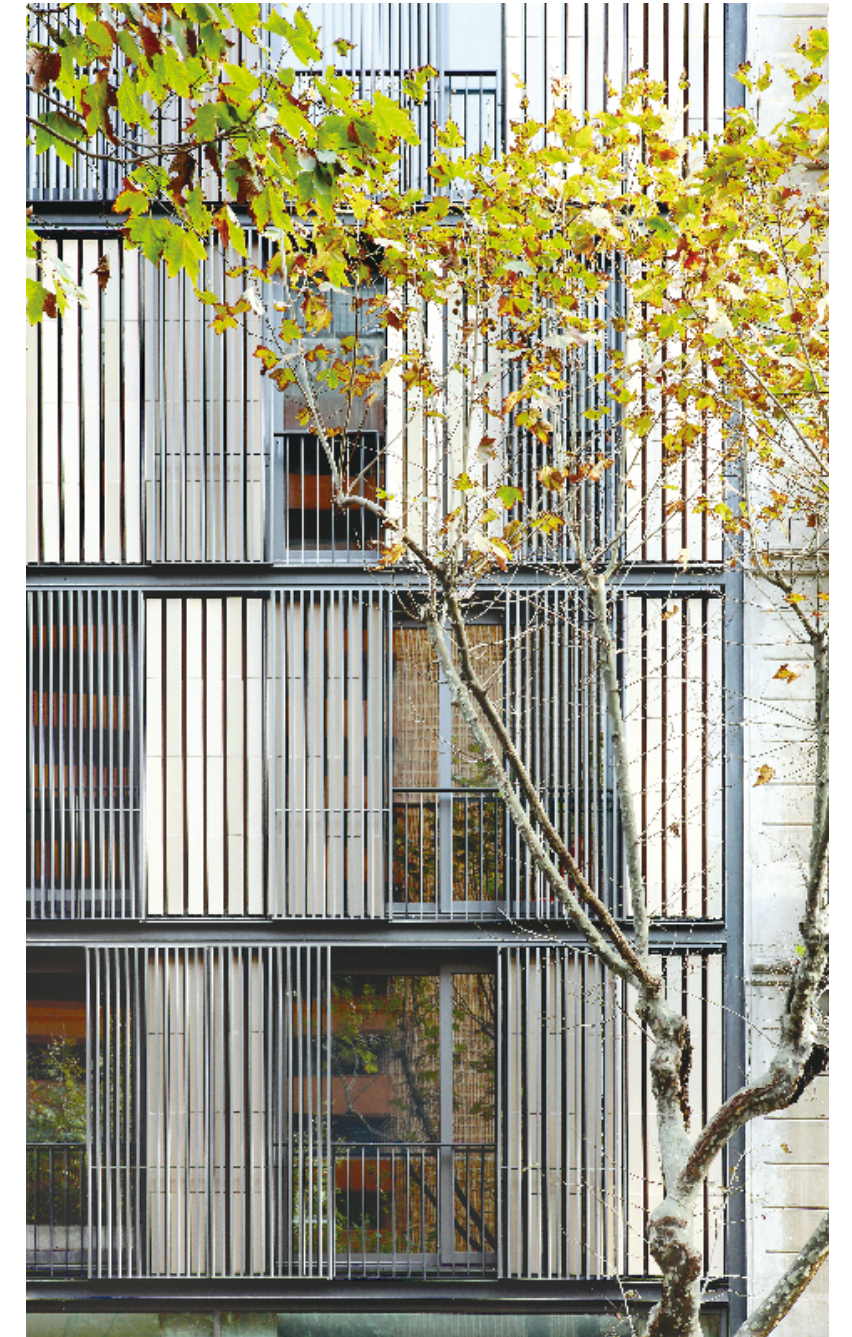
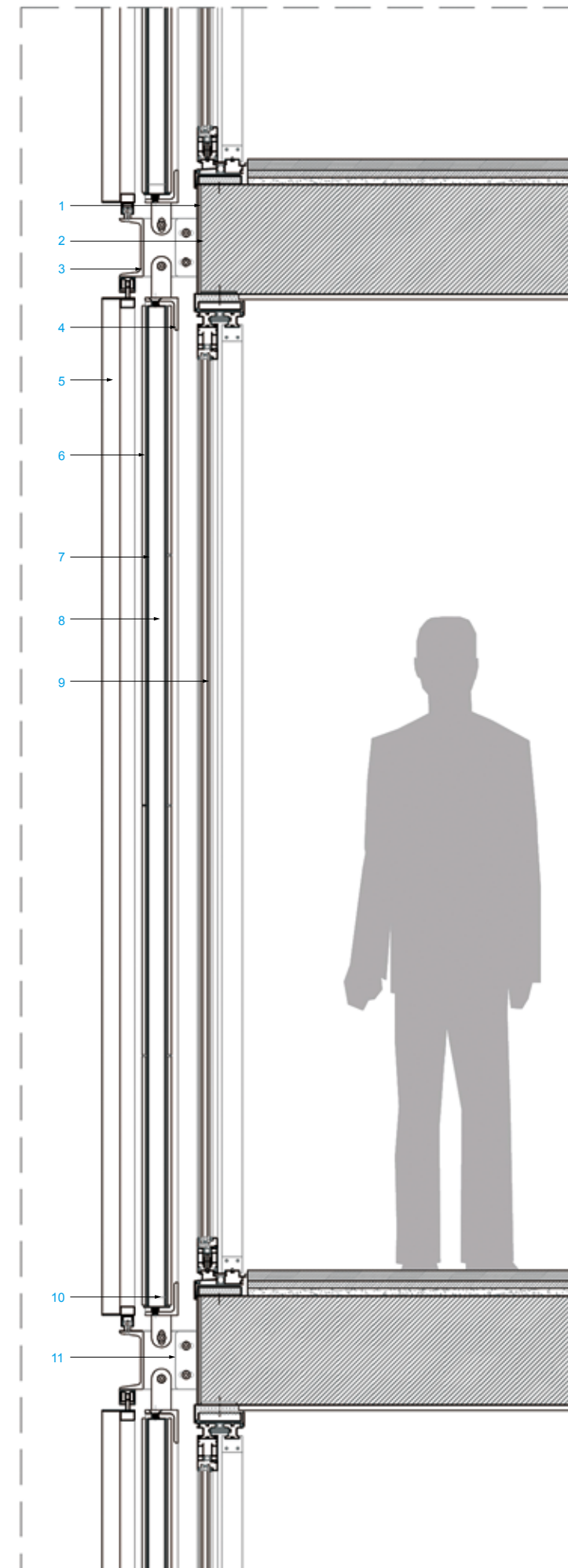
From this will the architects have designed the building CASP 74. Using a contemporary language they recovered the traditional solutions of the Example prototypical façades but adapted them to new needs and technology.

The balcony, booklet blinds, cornices and colours are reinterpreted here to get a building not only integrated into the built landscape, but also does so with energy saving solutions both active and passive. The programme is building 27 offices distributed in PB + 5, and two business premises with loft across the street. In the basement there is a parking area for 34 vehicles.

The street façade is subject to strict regulation of the rules of the Example in Barcelona, and is solved by fixed panels formed by special stoneware pieces upright framed by a thin stainless steel frame and a sliding aluminium blinds giving complete privacy and light control. The stoneware pieces are designed by Bach arquitectes, and made by Ceramic stoneware Cumella (dyed, extruded and cooked at a temperature of 1,250°C). These parts are rectangular sections 120 x 80mm with clear enamel glaze, so that the changing effect of bright and spare parts gives vibration and complexity to the façade. The façade of the courtyard of the block is resolved with a grid of large steel-framed windows of the houses. Sun protection and privacy are solved here with a blind lacquered aluminium folding, recreating a front moving and changing from abroad. On the roof of the building are installed solar collectors for hot water, connected to conditioning system to reduce energy consumption.



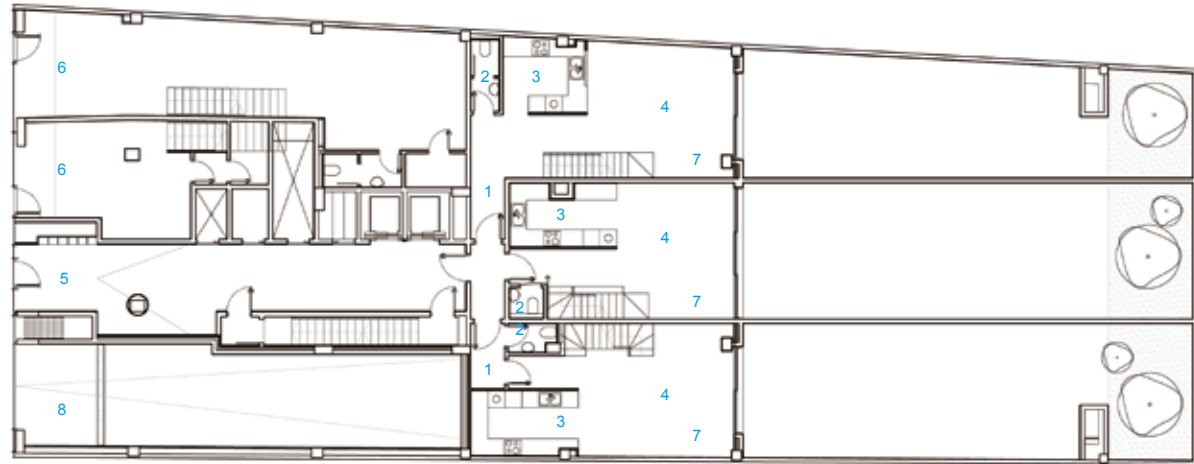




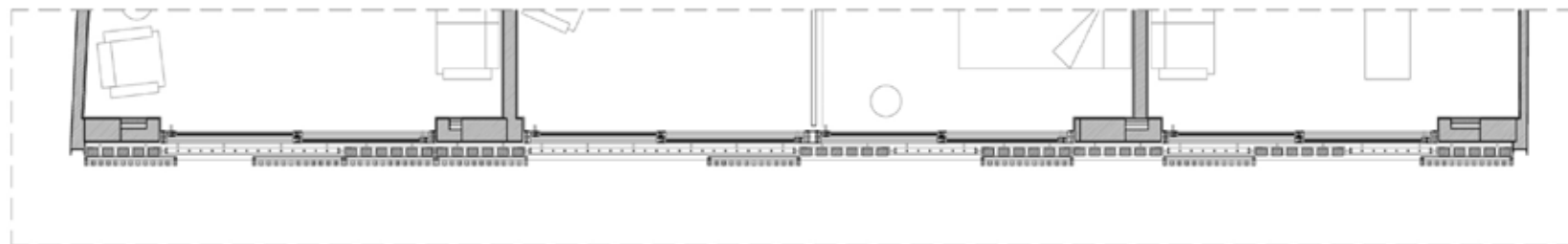
#### Façade Details:

1. Continuous deck over forged e=10mm
2. Würth metalised fabric insulation
3. UPN 160. FERR 700 colour painted series of amount ferrum
4. Fixed frame formed by I90'1 or parts subject to special perimeter stone
5. Aluminium skid mark grey lacquer technal lead formed by rectangular vertical profiles
6. Special piece stoneware 120x80x680mm, architects Bach design and production
7. Ceramic Cumella. colour KT-7-1. long faces in some parts are named 3mm neoprene between separation of the pieces of stoneware
8. Galvanised steel profile 50x30x3mm rigid and support for parts of sandstone
9. Sliding window brand model gti techno lacquer grey aluminium lead
10. The last hole to allow side welding with internal support mat.ventilation should allow entry of water
11. Double crown set with high strength bolts. Holes for bolts withnotch for adjustment of the crane plumbing





- Ground Floor Plan:**
- 1. Reception
  - 2. Complimentary Bath
  - 3. Kitchen
  - 4. Dining Room
  - 5. Lobby
  - 6. Shop
  - 7. Duplex Housing
  - 8. Parking Entrance





# Bonairestraat

**Location:** Groningen, The Netherlands

**Architect:** pvanb architecten

**Gross Floor Area:** 3,500m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2009

**Photographer:** Rob de Jong/Studio for Architectural Photography

The family homes and apartment blocks designed by PVANB architects display brick architecture applied with great care and craftsmanship. They form a tangible translation of the varied residential programme, and continue the brick tradition of the pre-war and post-war tradition in an individual way with simple resources.

The new construction on the Bonairestraat represents the first phase of the restructuring of a block with obsolete architecture from the post-war reconstruction period. In the street, the existing uniform residential programme has been replaced by two rows of single-family homes bearing a discount buy-back guarantee, which makes them ideally suited to starters on the housing market. Two compact apartment blocks stand on the inner courtyard behind these, each with six apartments for young people with an autism indication. These homes are reasonably sheltered from the street and other public space. The expressive exterior

façades of the row houses and apartments are clearly akin, but nevertheless visualise the specific residential programme and the specific assignment issuing from their programme.

The design solution adheres closely but naturally to both the urban planning assignment and the architectonic requirements of the context. The row housing and apartments are clearly anchored in their surroundings, but simultaneously form an enrichment of the traditional sober but refined brick buildings of the working-class neighbourhood. The main intention of the existing block has been retained and reinforced. To support the programme, an extra “incision” has been made in the construction on the Bonairestraat, thus making the previously closed-off inner area more accessible. The situation, form and elaboration of the row housing create a fluent transition to the semi-public inner courtyard, which offers protection without being hermetically closed off from the neighbourhood and public life.

The urban plan is supported by careful materialisation and detailing, which make the distinction between the street and the inner courtyard convincingly tangible despite the block being opened up. The three-storey family homes have been divided into urban houses with a carport that also serves as a roof garden, and row housing with a garden and storage area. However, the front façades of both rows have been taken as a single continuous wall, which is accentuated by a light over-measure in relation to the volume. The consequent dynamically designed wall consists of an extensive palette of brick patterns and variations in bonds, which produces a surprising visual wealth whereas only one colour of yellow-green brick has been used. The end and rear façades have been implemented in two shades of grey, just like the adjoining roofs. The soft grey tints bring a tranquil atmosphere to the landscaped inner courtyard, which emphasises the uniquely crafted apartment blocks.

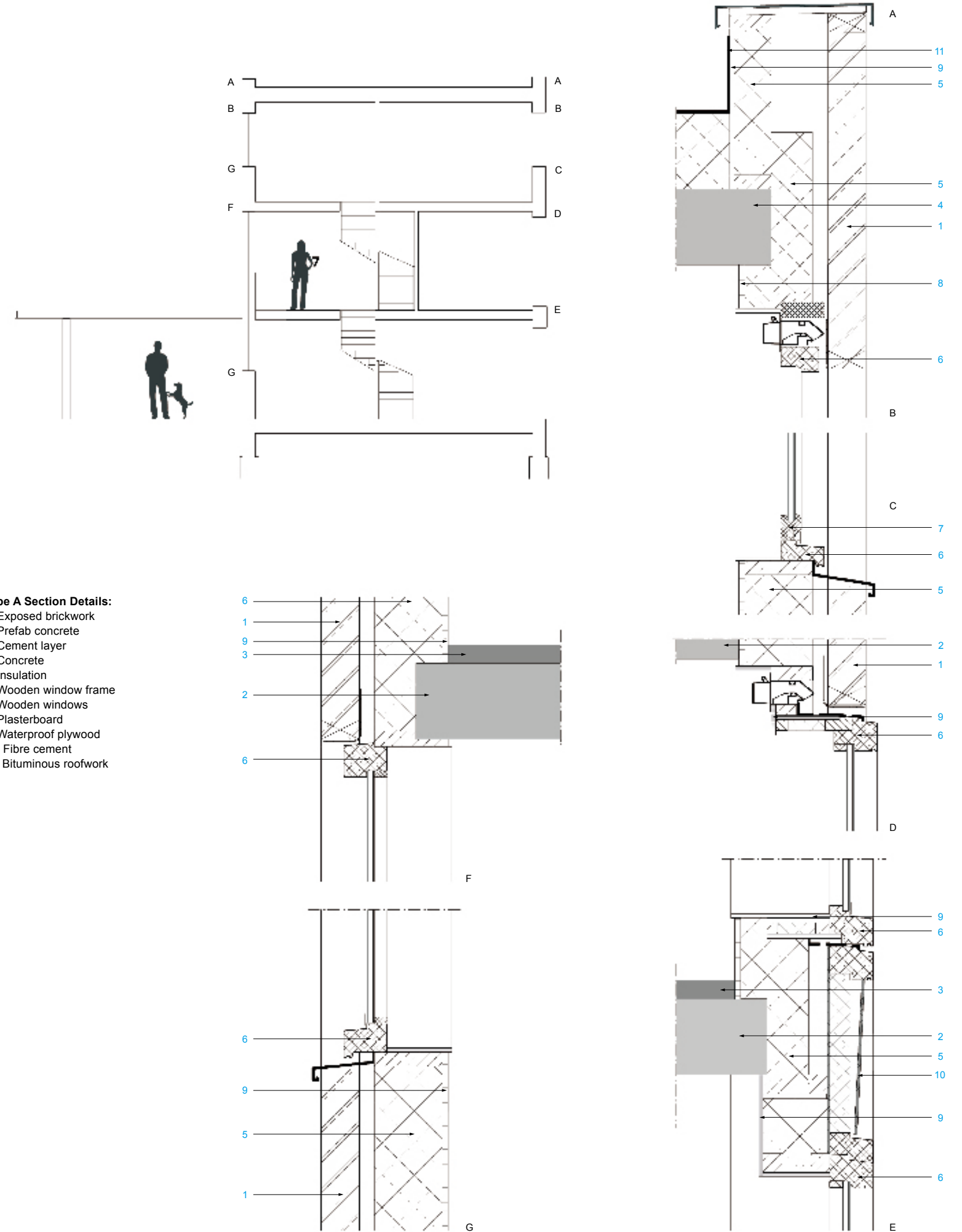
A. Type A  
B. Type B  
C. Type C







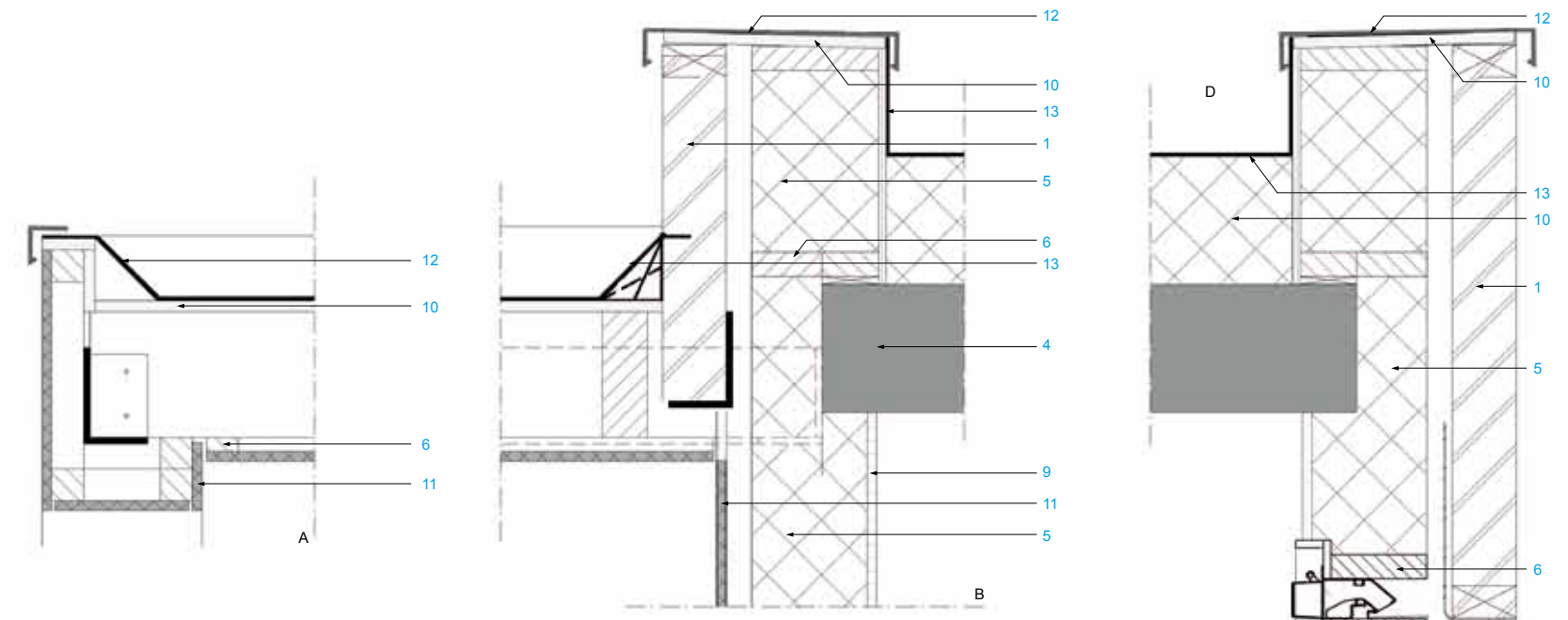
**Type A Section Details:**  
 1. Exposed brickwork  
 2. Prefab concrete  
 3. Cement layer  
 4. Concrete  
 5. Insulation  
 6. Wooden window frame  
 7. Wooden windows  
 8. Plasterboard  
 9. Waterproof plywood  
 10. Fibre cement  
 11. Bituminous roofwork





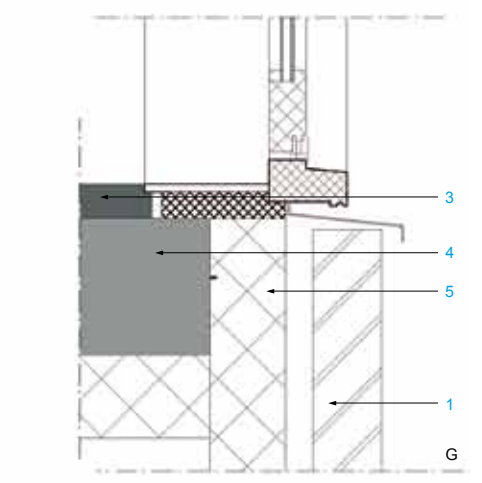
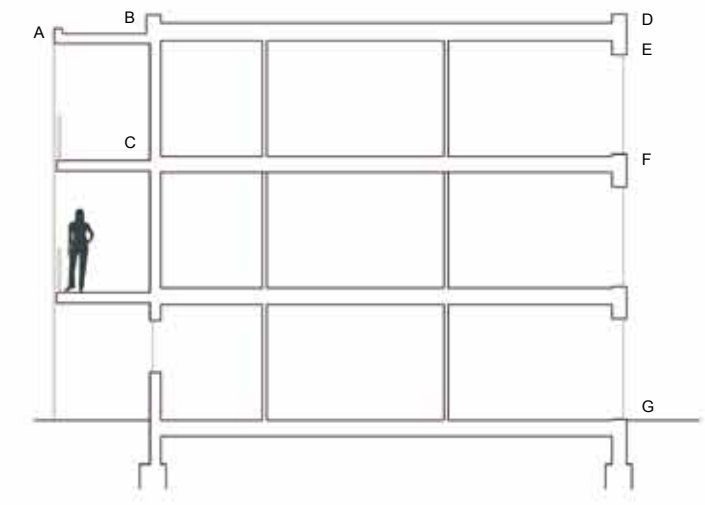
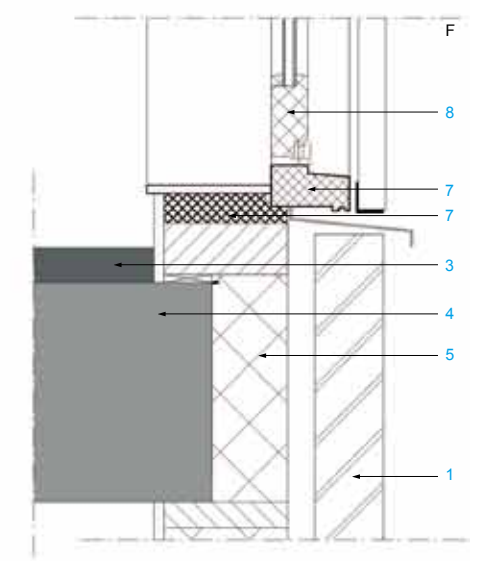
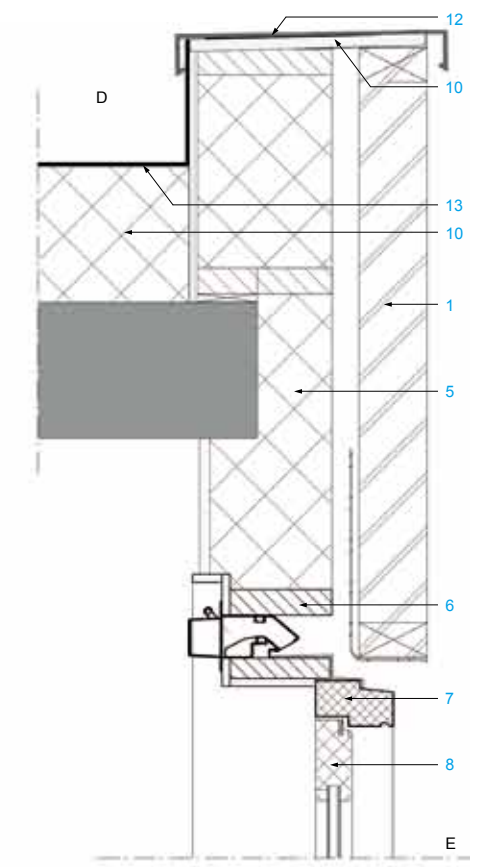
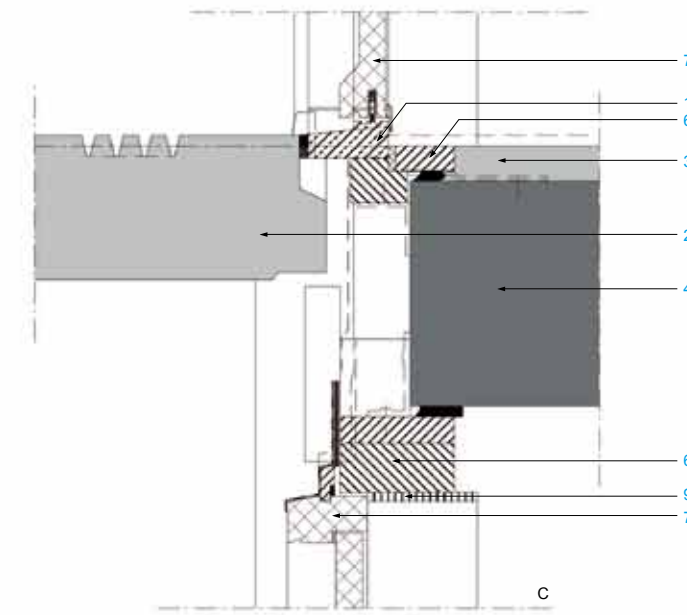






**Type C Section Details:**

- 1. Exposed brickwork
- 2. Prefab concrete
- 3. Cement layer
- 4. Concrete
- 5. Insulation
- 6. Wood
- 7. Wooden window frame
- 8. Wooden windows
- 9. Plasterboard
- 10. Waterproof plywood
- 11. Fibre cement
- 12. Cast stone
- 13. Bituminous roofwork







## Hoornwerk

**Location:** Deventer, The Netherlands  
**Architect:** KCAP Architects & Planners  
**Gross Floor Area:** 19,200m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2008  
**Photographer:** Luuk Kramer



Hoornwerk is a district with former factory workers, dwellings which did not fulfill contemporary standards anymore. Housing cooperation Ieder1 took the rigorous step of pulling down the complete quarter and started a new development. Hoornwerk is located on a triangular area which is close to Deventer city centre. This part of the city has been subject to significant change and new developments like the IJsselland College and the Social Insurance Bank.

Between this context and the programme a paradox arises: on the one hand the demand for a small, intimate urban environment; on the other, a structure is needed for large ensembles of buildings placed in a green environment providing spacious views. The urban plan reacts to this paradox and combines the advantages of a small-scale city-structure with that of larger object-like units through programming different building types (dwellings and apartments), care and grouping them around a semi-public courtyard or system of alleys.

The concept comprises of three larger ensembles comparable to islands in a sea of green. The relatively dense islands are separated by broad and generous green wedges. These green spaces are car-free and consist of a high user quality. The layout has a park-like character. The adjacent housing is orientated towards, and in some cases is accessed from, the green. The threshold between public and private green is subtly differentiated by discrete height differences.





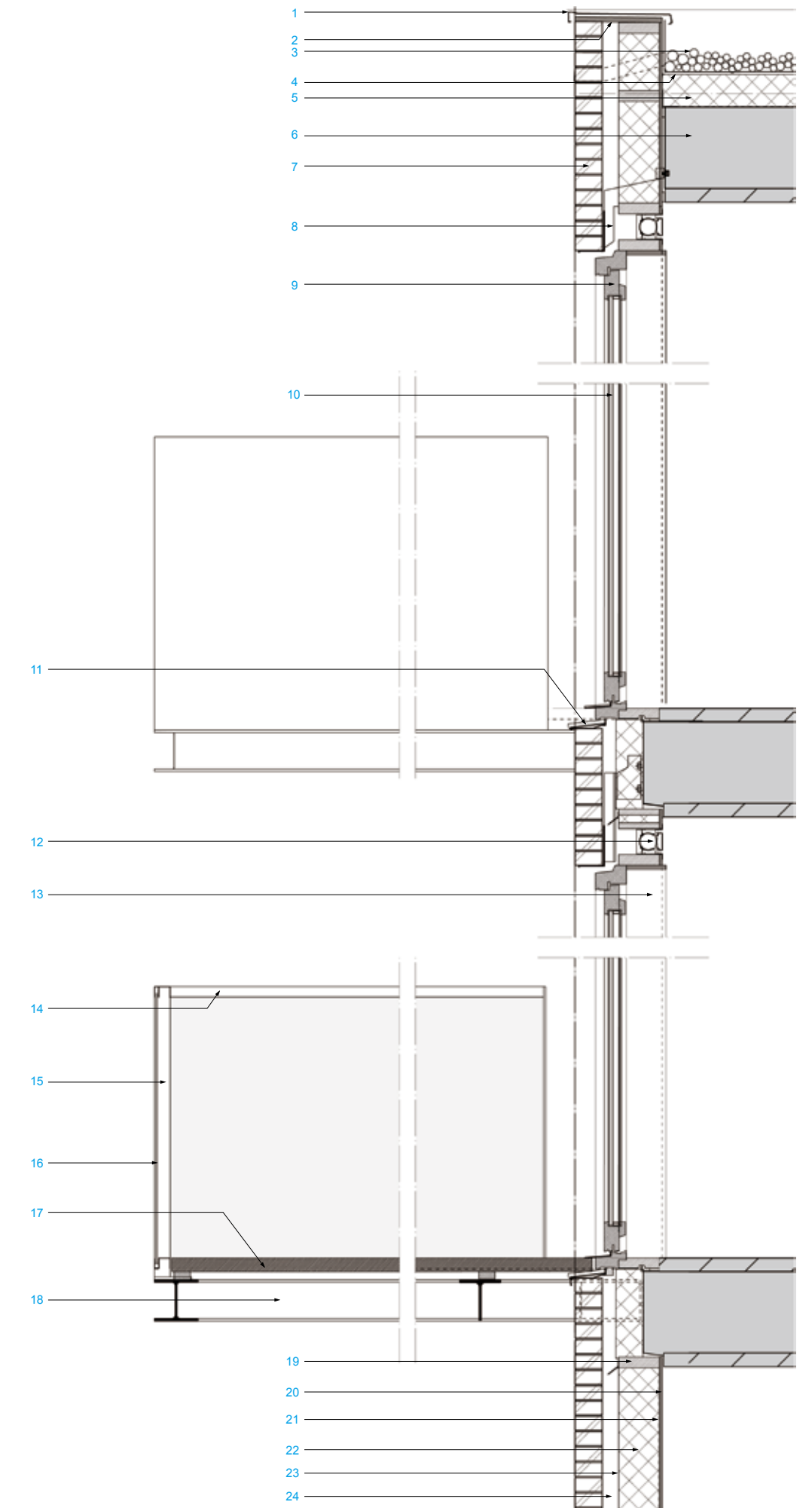




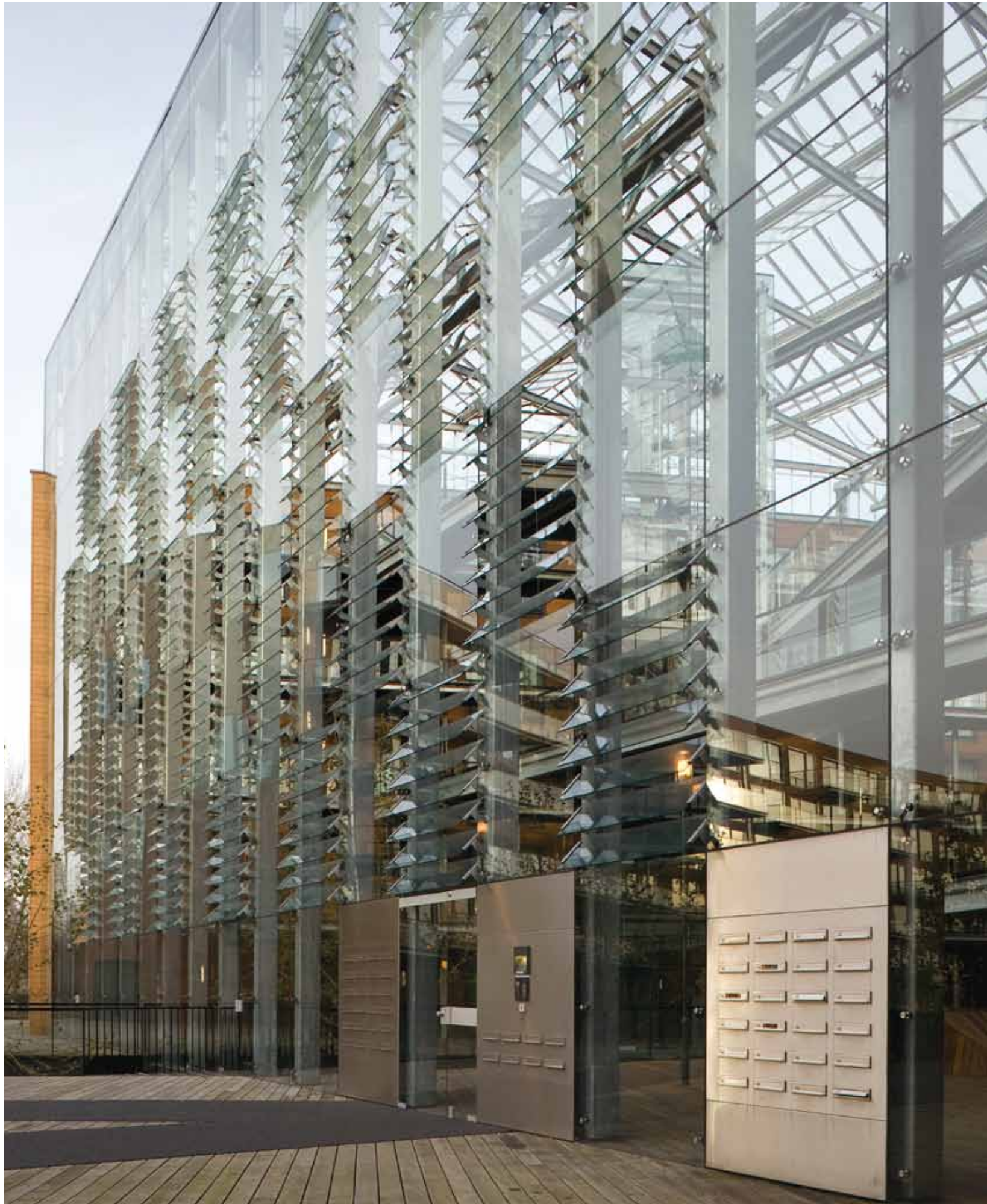


**Façade Details:**

1. Aluminium profile
2. Water resistant plywood
3. Gravel
4. Roofing
5. Insulation
6. Reinforced concrete
7. Brickwork
8. Steel construction to support the bricks
9. Wooden window frame
10. Insulated glass
11. Aluminium profile
12. Vent
13. Plywood
14. Aluminium handrail
15. Steel construction fence
16. Layered glass
17. Hand wood floor of the balcony
18. Steel construction of the balcony
19. Pre-made timber framing
20. Plasterboard
21. Water permeable foil
22. Insulation
23. Water resistant foil
24. Air ventilation space









# Siamese Twin, 41 Apartments

**Location:** Lelystad, The Netherlands

**Architect:** H.J. Scholten, M. van der Scheer,  
R.M. Vos, S.E. Kindermans / AAS Architecten

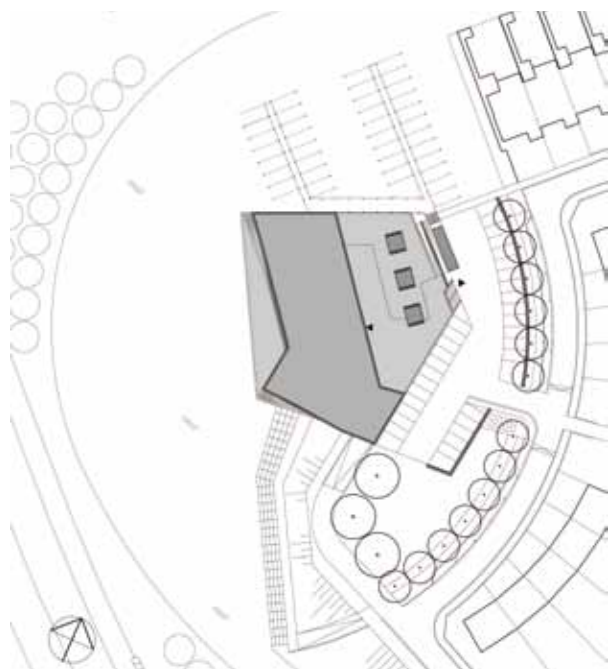
**Site Area:** 2,800m<sup>2</sup>

**Gross Floor Area:** 1,800m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2008

**Photographer:** SAPH, Rob de Jong,  
AAS Architecten

AAS architects built this apartment complex on the edge of the new Landstreken residential district, in the south of the city of Lelystad. With its height of seven storeys, the complex is a landmark and forms the end-point of a visual axis running through the neighbourhood. At first sight, the building looks like a block of basalt, but when seen from nearer by, it strikes an unusual balance between closed mass and openness. The complex is strongly orientated towards the water that plays an important role throughout the entire Landstreken district. The apartments on the ground floor have a large terrace on the water and there are jetties beside the complex to connect to the open waters of the Markermeer and the IJsselmeer. The design of the apartment complex also blends in well with the surroundings; the material choice is based on the brick deployed in the adjacent buildings.



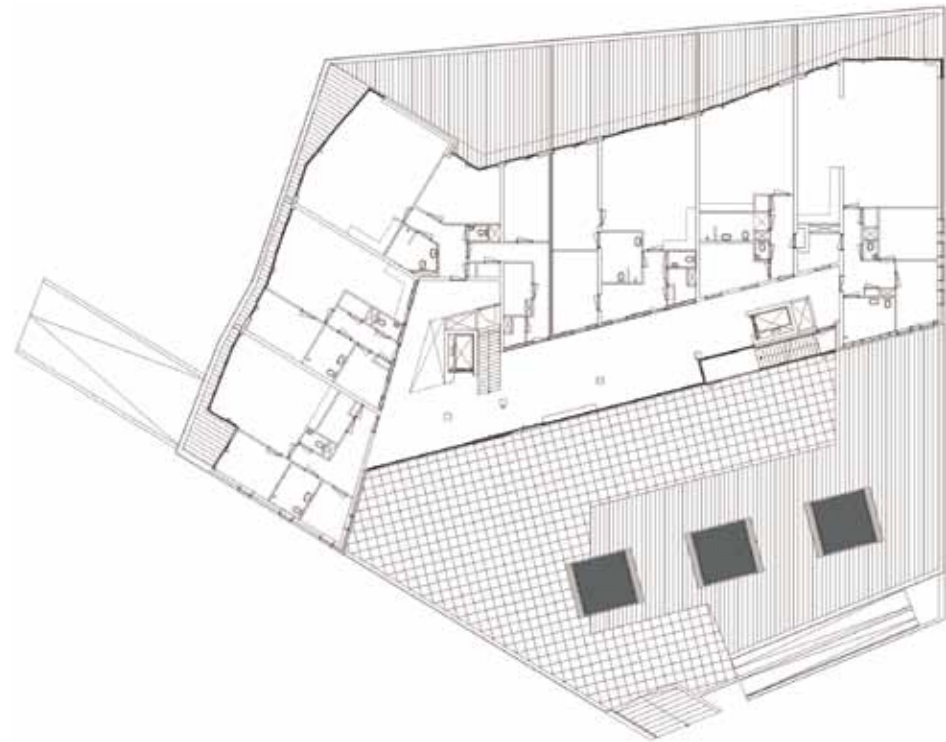
The complex consists of two linked volumes. At the point where the two volumes meet, one of the two entranceways leads upwards. Surrounding this entry are four apartments per storey. The other main entrance, on the north side of the complex, provides access to three apartments on each floor. There are four larger apartments on the ground floor. Access galleries connect the lifts and stairwells. The building does have a central entrance, but in the event of fire the galleries can be used as escape routes. The use of material, the colour scheme and the subtle balance between open and closed elements give the building an exciting appearance, without being fashionable or influenced by trends.

An unusual feature of the apartment complex is the kink in the west and south façades. The point where the kink is positioned shifts upwards per floor, which creates an exciting curve in the façades. The building is always wrapped around you; as it were, it enfolds you. The staggered effect evokes associations with Indonesian sawa's (terraced rice fields). The appearance of the building is always different; it moves along with you as you walk round or through the building.

The amount of detailing has been kept to a minimum. For instance, in order to avoid the situation where only the window frames at the kinks in the façade have double posts, all the window frames have been implemented with double posts. This has been continued on the entrance side on the ground floor. The utmost care has also been taken with the design of the other details. To give an example, AAS designed a hot-dip galvanised steel coping themselves that was not only applied on the brick parapet walls, but was also extended to the window sills. The colour scheme is bright and clear; in the exterior, the dark brickwork is compensated by the eye-catching light colour used for the paintwork: narzissengelb (daffodil yellow – RAL 1007).

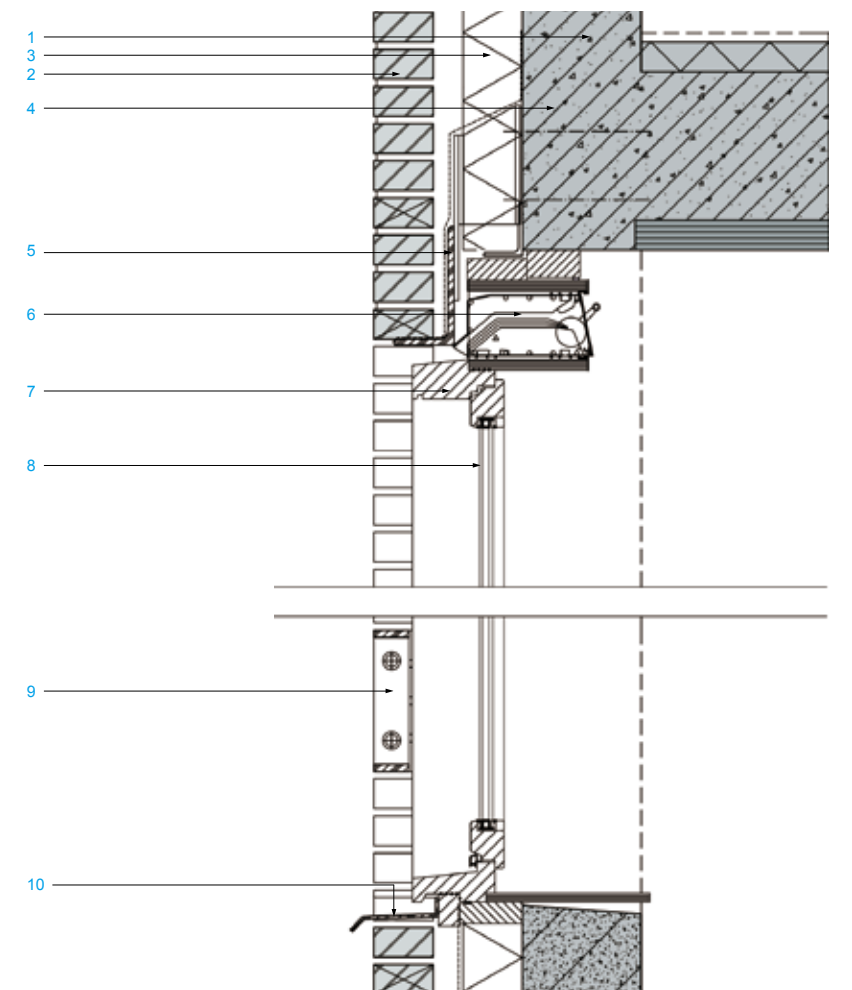




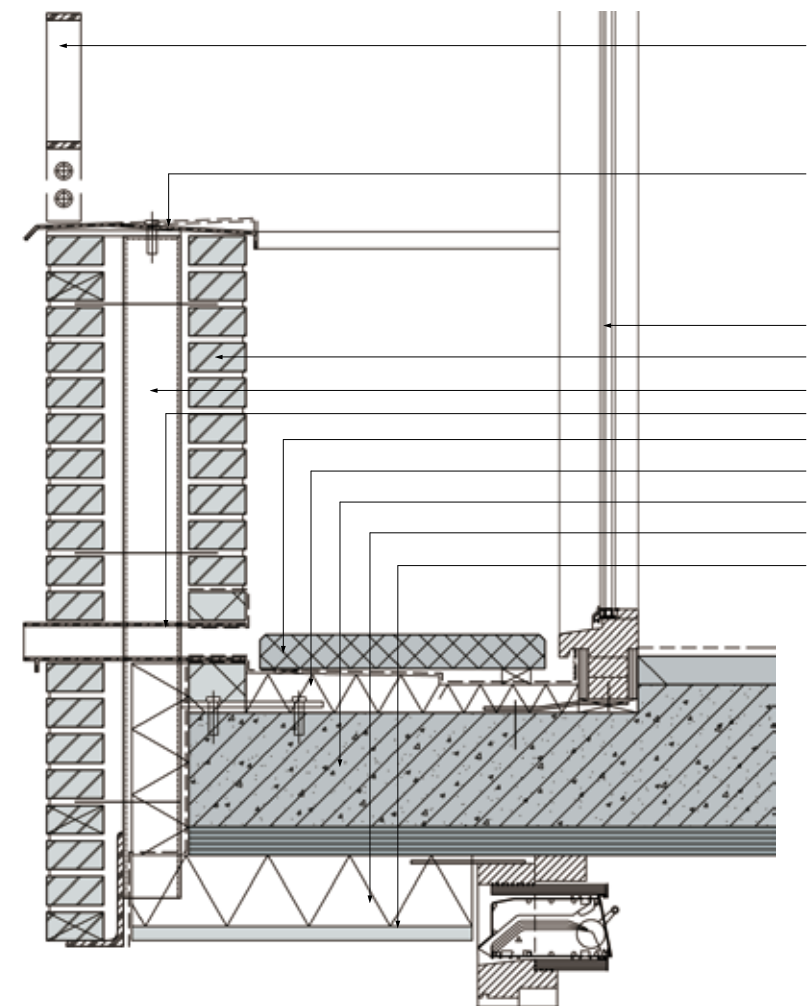


**Wall Details (Right):**

1. Concrete wall, poured in situ
2. Brickwork
3. Outer insulation
4. Pre-cast wide plank flooring
5. Lintel for brickwork
6. Air grille
7. Timber frame
8. High performance glazing
9. Hot-dip galvanised steel screen
10. Hot-dip galvanised steel cill







- Details of the Balcony:**
1. Hot-dip galvanised steel screen
  2. Hot-dip galvanised steel coping
  3. High performance glazing
  4. Brickwork
  5. Steel tube for brickwork and coping
  6. Hot-dip galvanised steel spout
  7. Concrete flagstone on props
  8. Insulation and asphalt roof covering to a fall
  9. Pre-cast wide plank flooring
  10. Insulation
  11. External ceiling





## Zuiderzeeweg

**Location:** Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**Architect:** Fact Architects

**Gross Floor Area:** 12,395m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2010

**Photographer:** Luuk Kramer

Zuiderzeeweg is a housing project for students. The location is temporary; in the future all the buildings will move to a definitive location. The blocks are made from high-quality prefabricated units and are prepared for future environmental requirements.

For this complex Fact Architects designed a very durable and special façade. The dark wooden parts with the orange texts give the complex a sustainable and robust appearance. The exterior area is designed with the same clear approach.

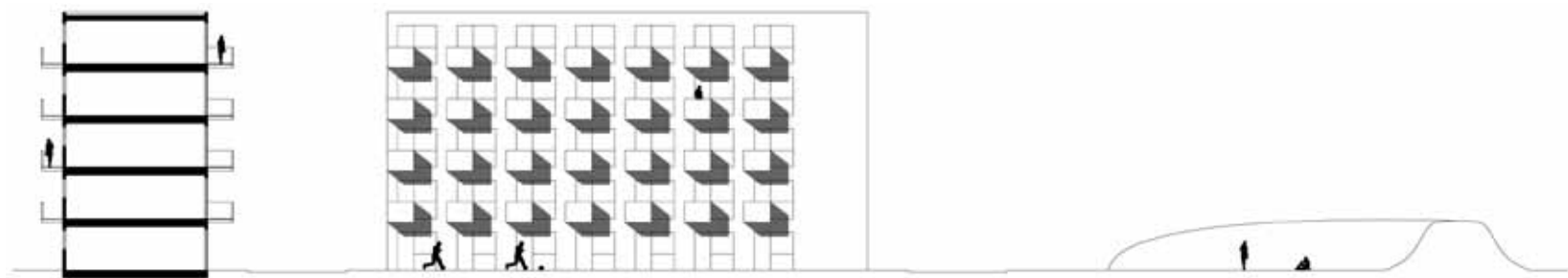
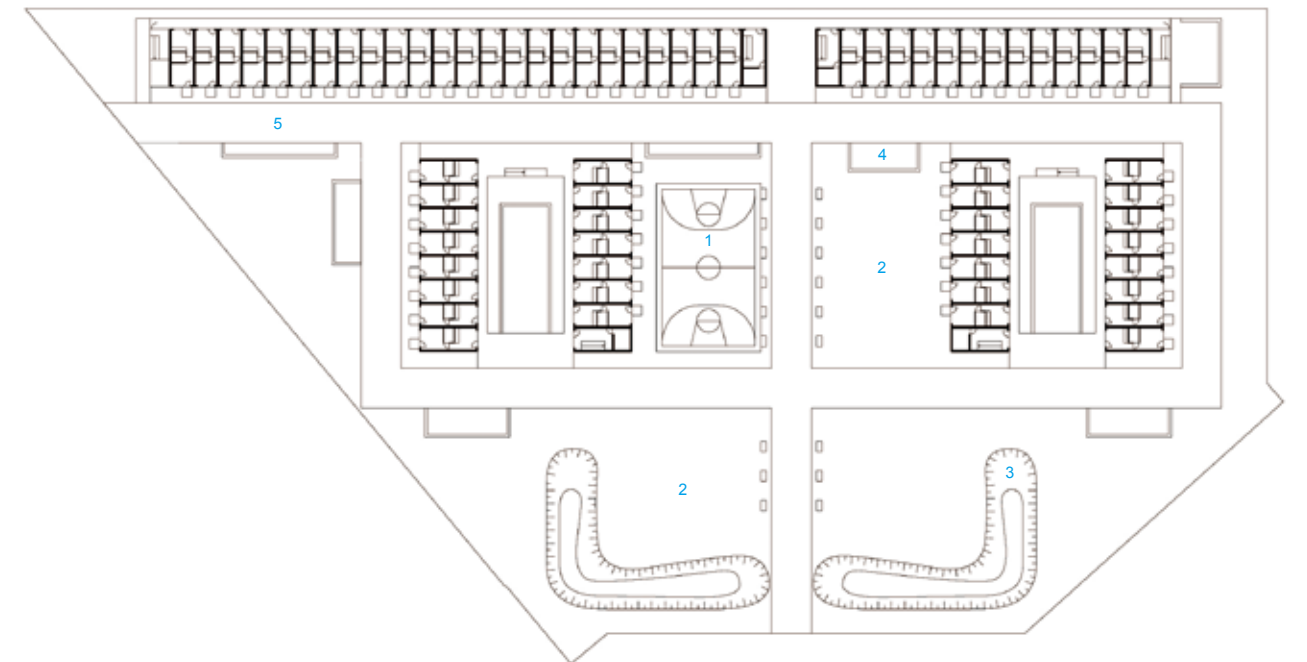
The buildings and grass walls enclose a courtyard consisting of lawns and an orange sports field. Along the ring road bicycle parking bays and spaces for bins are situated, separated by walls with overgrown roses. At the main road concrete blocks that can be used as seating are placed.

The students can live, study and hang around in peace and comfort in an environment of traffic and construction sites.

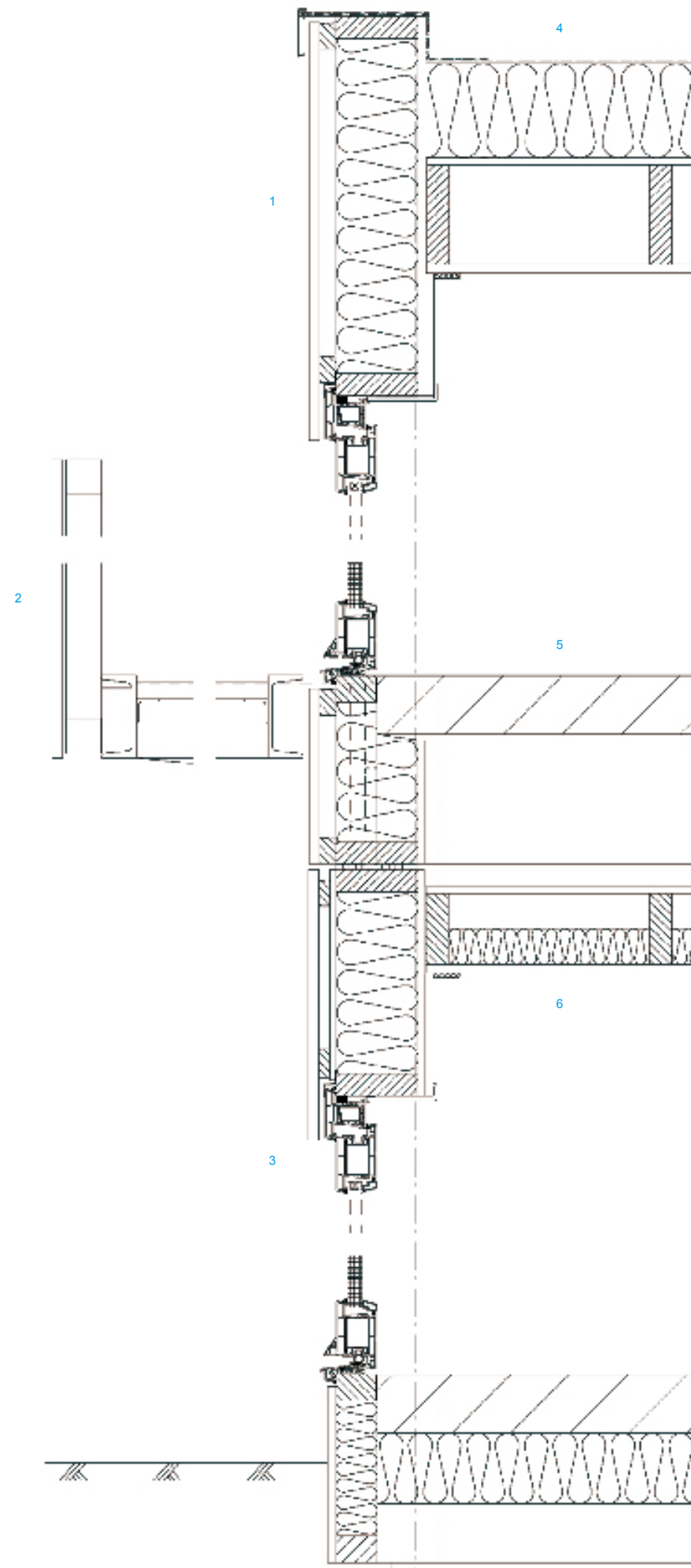




**Ground Floor Plan:**  
1. Sports Field  
2. Grass Field  
3. Grass Hill  
4. Bicycle Parking Bays  
5. Container Bays







**Façade Details:**

1. Wooden cladding batten  
Permeable film  
Timber framing  
Insulation  
Vapour proof film  
Plywood  
Plasterboard
2. Wooden cladding  
Galvanised steel frame
3. Glazing HR++  
Synthetic framing
4. Roofing  
Insulation  
Vapour proof film  
Plywood  
Timber framing  
Plasterboard
5. Precast reinforced  
Concrete floor with floor heating
6. Plywood  
Timber framing  
Insulation  
Plasterboard





# 168 Social Housing

**Location:** Madrid, Spain

**Architect:** coco arquitectos

**Gross Floor Area:** 19,000m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2010

**Photographer:** Miguel de Guzmán,  
Ignacio Izquierdo, coco arquitectos

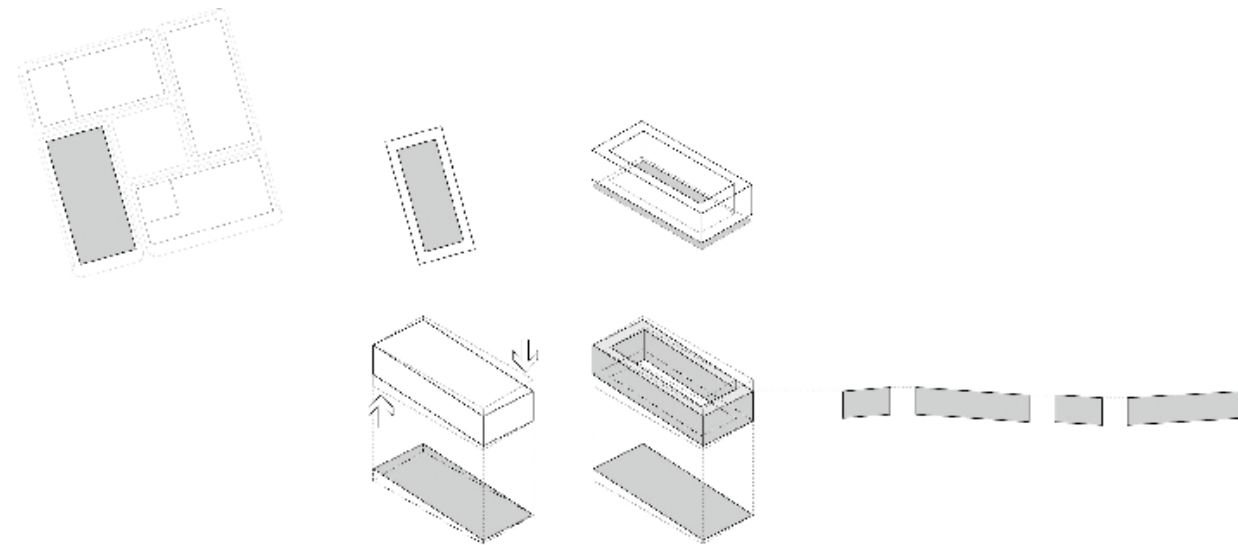
This project is the result of the winning proposal (first prize) in a competition promoted by the Municipal Housing Agency in Madrid. The strong sloped plot was placed in the very edge of the city.

Outlying contexts surrounded by city border highways, fields, malls... require consistent answers. These are places where any action demands the same audacity, for example, a leaning building. The construction expresses the language of kinetic, fitting its shape parallel to the slope while the ground floor retrieves the level of the plot-defining streets.

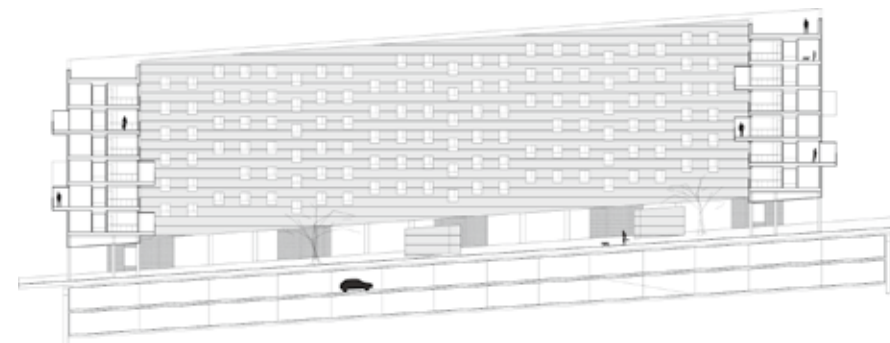
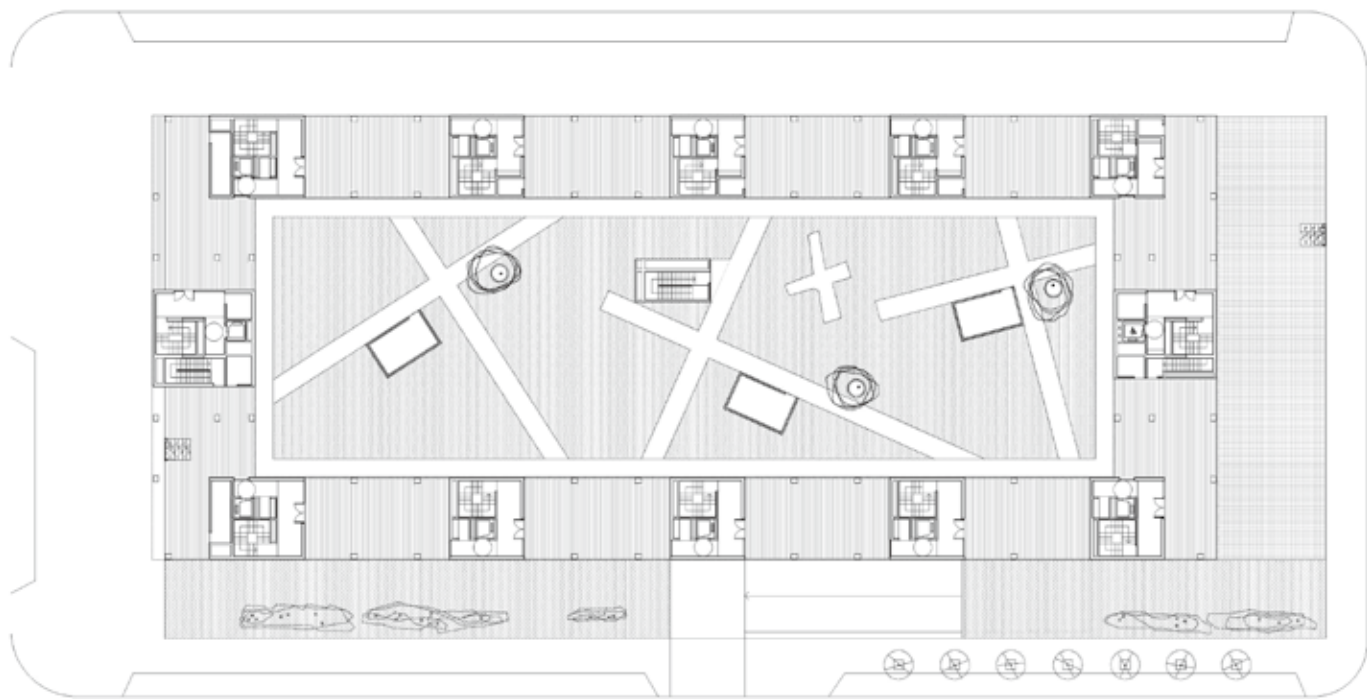
The designers were required to create small dwellings, with just one or two bedrooms, assigned to young people. This allowed them to think about new housing concepts.

The building plan is a thin strip, with narrow apartments opened onto two different scenes: one side the city, the other the wide private garden. Every unit has a space which crosses from side to side, opening simultaneously to both of them. The designers seek for dwellings with blurred frontiers between spaces, where inner room shape can be changed, with the presence of an extra room: a room floating outside the building, attached to the façade, large enough to accommodate any domestic activity.

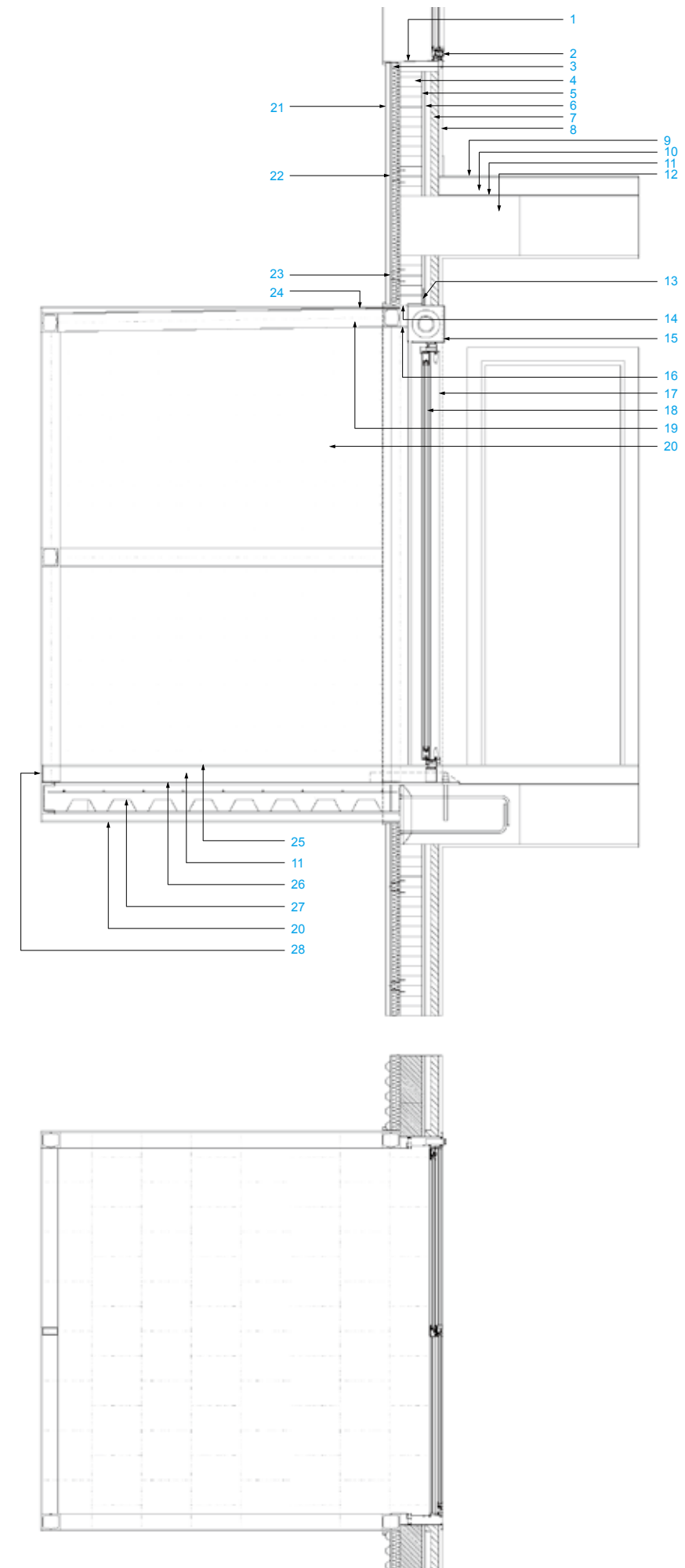
The designers from coco arquitectos approach social housing from present society, where customising your own house is a way to seek for individuality. In this context, the new room - freely set in the façade - expresses this new understanding: a random image with all elevation being unique, every single dwelling different from each other, and only the intervention of the users helping it to acquire significance.











#### Terrace Details:

1. Galvanised steel drip
2. Anodised aluminium window with Climalit glazing
3. Thermal insulation
4. Stretcher bond brickwork
5. Mortar coat
6. Air pocket
7. Interior brick layer
8. Plaster
9. Pavement
10. Mortar screeding
11. Sound insulation
12. Concrete floor slab
13. L-shape steel angle
14. Folded galvanised steel framing the window
15. Window shutter
16. Aluminium sheeting
17. Anodised aluminium sliding door with Climalit glazing
18. 4+4/12/4 security Climalit glazing
19. Galvanised steel structure
20. Galvanised perforated metal mesh
21. Corrugated coated steel wall panel
22. Wall panel structure: galvanised steel tube attached to brick
23. Stainless steel screw
24. Terrace roof in galvanised steel sheet
25. Exterior pavement
26. Galvanised steel structure attached to concrete beam
27. Floor slab in bent steel sheet
28. Galvanised strip for floor finishing







# Student Housing Novoli

**Location:** Florence, Italy

**Architect:** c+s associati

**Gross Floor Area:** 7,690m<sup>2</sup>

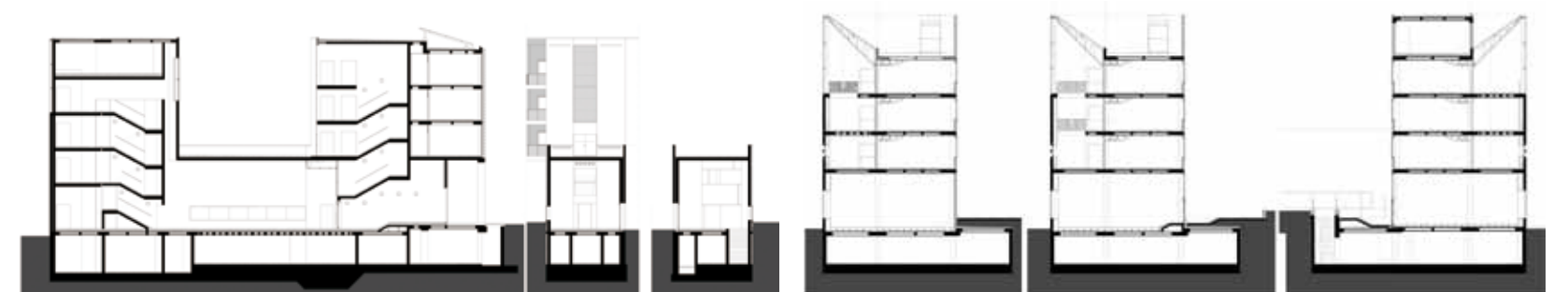
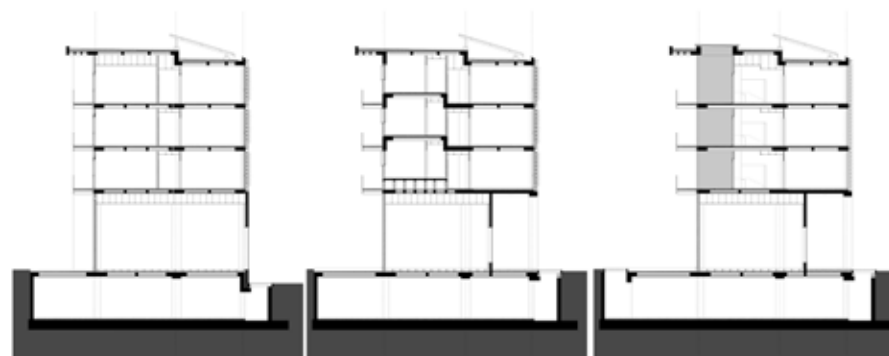
**Completion Date:** 2006

**Photographer:** : Marco Zanta, Pietro Savorelli

The student housing in the former Fiat area in Novoli, Florence, was designed to adapt to the constraints of the brief – the perimeter of the lot, the fixed alignment, the building height – and to use them as a springboard for original compositional and typological solutions that have produced an articulated, light-filled interior landscape inside severe walls.

Despite the double-courtyard layout, the building is far from inward-looking and imposes order on the wider context: the passageway that cuts crosswise through it is seen as a “city gate”, a way through the block and a focus for communal activities, as well as access to the students’ lodgings. The twin themes of “urban silence” and “constructed mass”, borrowed from historical city’s fabric but updated to reflect today’s different formal and plastic awareness, are evident on the solid though not impenetrable exterior façades. The continuous reinforced concrete base, grey wood shingles and glass-brick fascia are silent, evenly-coloured, unbroken surfaces, but they are also loaded with positive vibes and nuances ready to be transmitted to the interior.

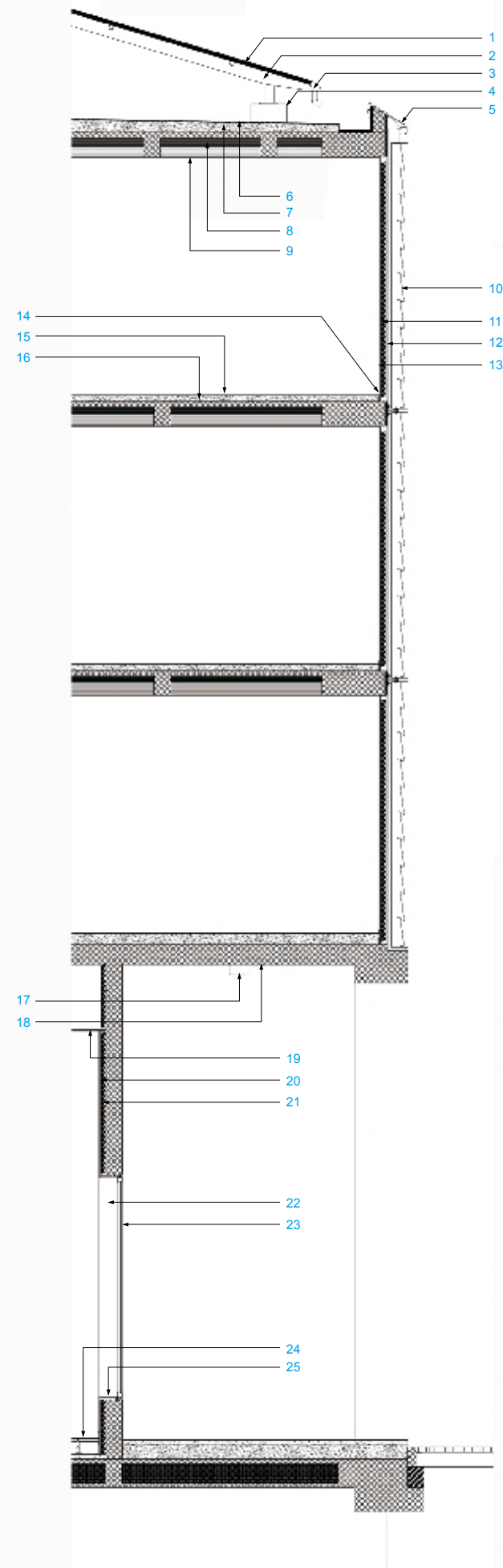
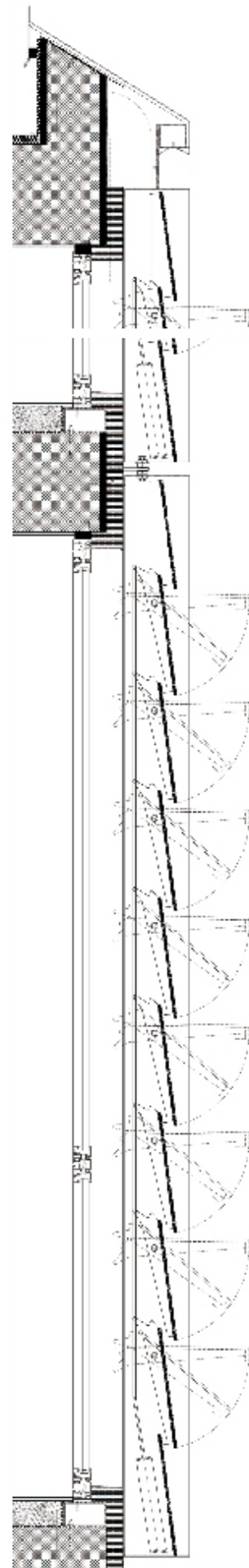
It is here that the building reveals the extent to which the elementary mass visible from the street is in fact a complex structure whose layout, planimetric variations and deviations of section generate a lean-looking though atmospheric interior of raw concrete streaked by form work and in some places deeply gouged. Understanding the building’s functional layout – shops, entrance and refectory on the ground floor; study rooms and services on the upper levels facing the principal street and lodgings (for 250 students) in the other three blocks – explains the layout of the external façades, and indicates how the kinds of materials used are related to the amount of light that reaches the interior.









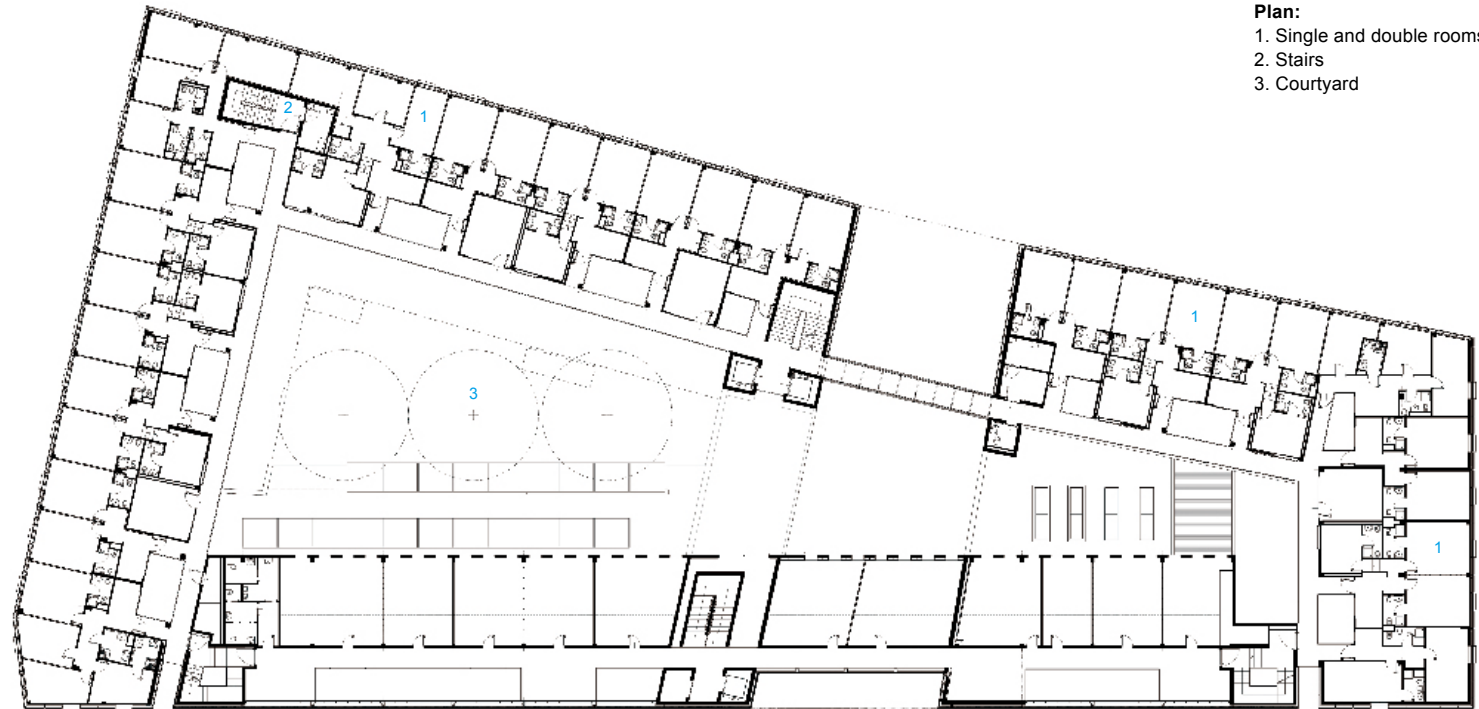


**Fixed Panels Vertical Section:**

1. Roof panel copper surface finishing
2. Steel structure
3. Copper gutter
4. Roof panel bearing
5. Raid water head aluminium sheat
6. Double waterproof gaiter
7. Rough floor
8. Reinforced concrete and hollow tiles mixed floor
9. Plaster finishing
10. Wood façade "Prodema"
11. Insulation panel sp.: 50mm
12. Concrete board
13. Double plasterboard
14. Base board
15. Rubber floor
16. Acoustic insulation
17. Lighting "CYL LIGHT-GUZZINI"
18. Reinforced concrete finishing
19. Plasterboard false ceiling
20. Plasterboard
21. Insulation
22. Wood finishing
23. Zinc plating steel window
24. Floating floor
25. Wood finishing







**Plan:**  
1. Single and double rooms  
2. Stairs  
3. Courtyard



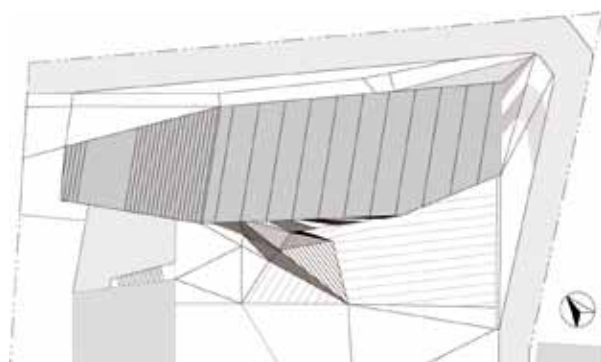


# Strata Hotel Residence Koenigswarte

**Location:** Sexten, Italy  
**Architect:** Plasma Studio  
**Gross Floor Area:** 1,510m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2007  
**Photographer:** Cristobal Palma

Since the overall shape was developed from the local planning guidelines, the linear distribution of units and the views and sun directions, it is a result of the constant negotiations among all these parameters as well as a topological answer to the picturesque typologies frequently built in the area. From applying the logic of topographical mapping, i.e. the indexing of horizontal sections as continuous lines, the volume is formed as a series of strata that – as an artificial entity – maintains a dialogue with its natural environment. The bands surround the volume at different scales, peeling off from it, flowing into the landscape and blurring the boundaries of the building. In addition, these horizontal sections operate as control lines, enabling the generation of curved hyperbolic-parabolic geometry.

Whilst the horizontal bands are always straight, the relationship between them is geometrically complex and at the same time crucial for the global morphology. To achieve the necessary precision and make the mounting of the elements a straightforward affair, the designers devised thin posts from galvanised steel.

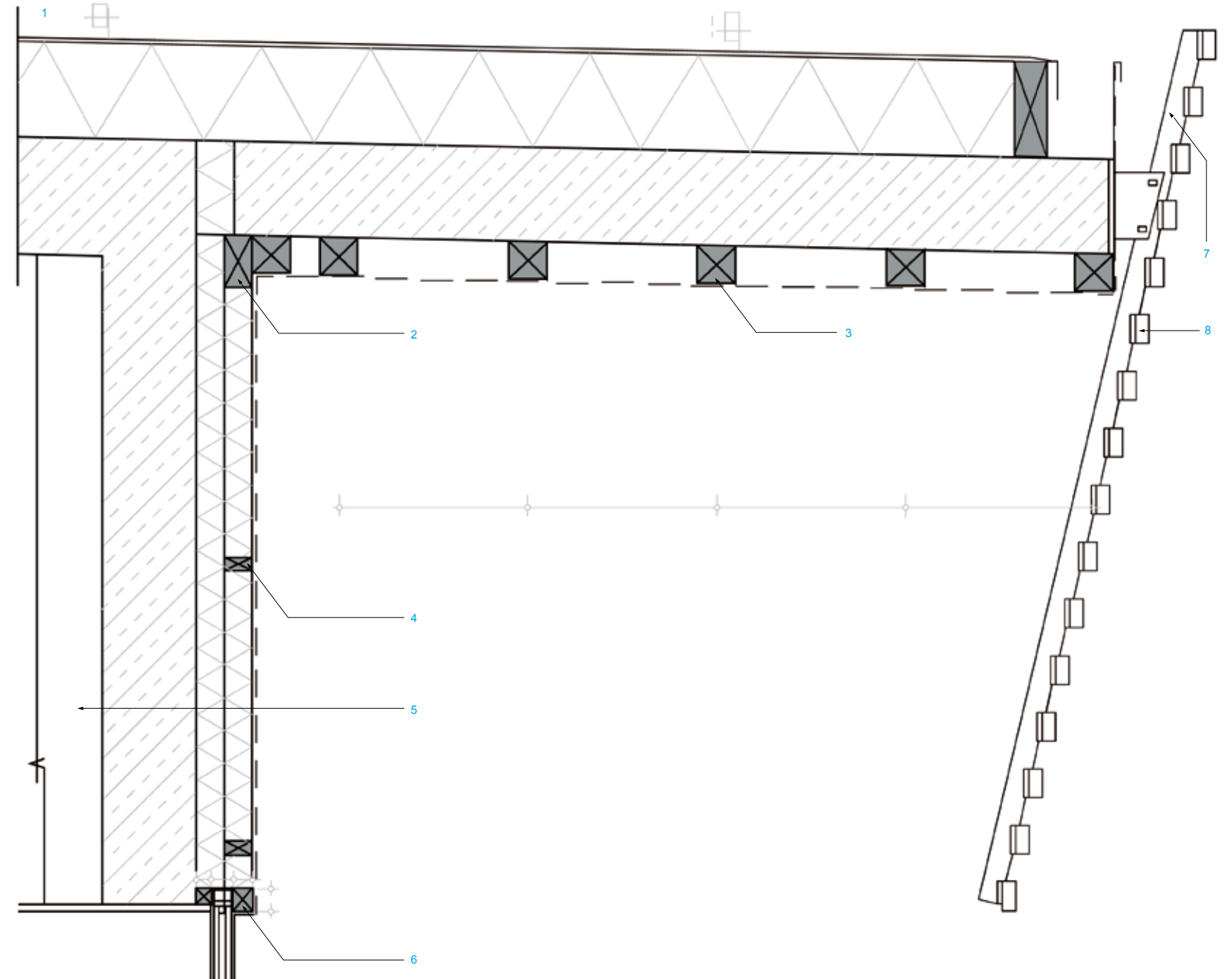


Made by laser-cutting and folding from flat sheet, the posts contain brackets to hold the timber strips automatically at their accurate positions at the various heights.

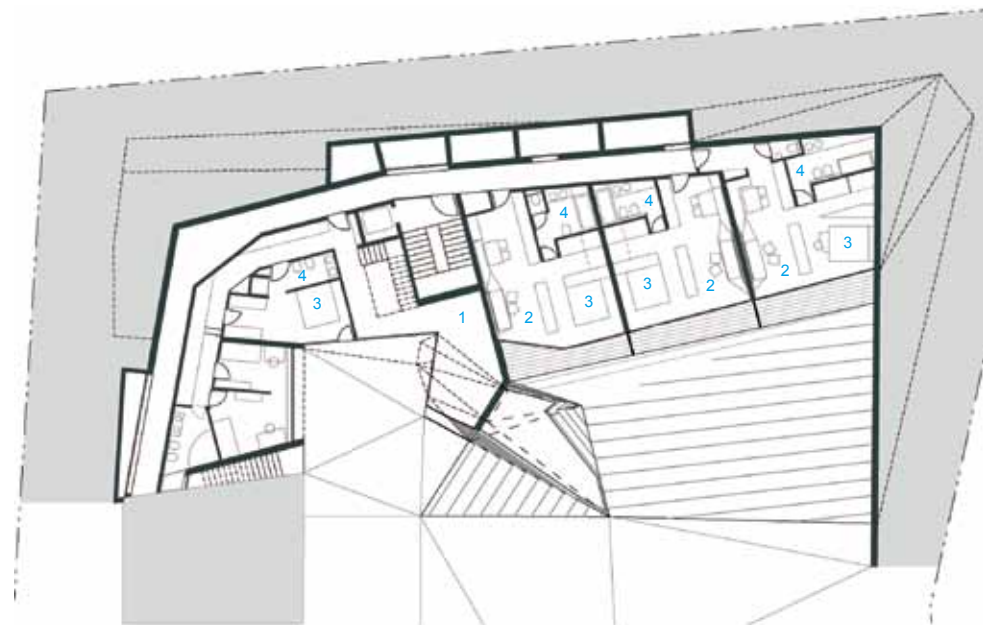
With these steel uprisers in the same module as the apartment layout, the balconies become in-between zones that negotiate – functionally and structurally – the internal rationale of the apartments ruled by efficiency and repetition with the exterior as extension of the topography.





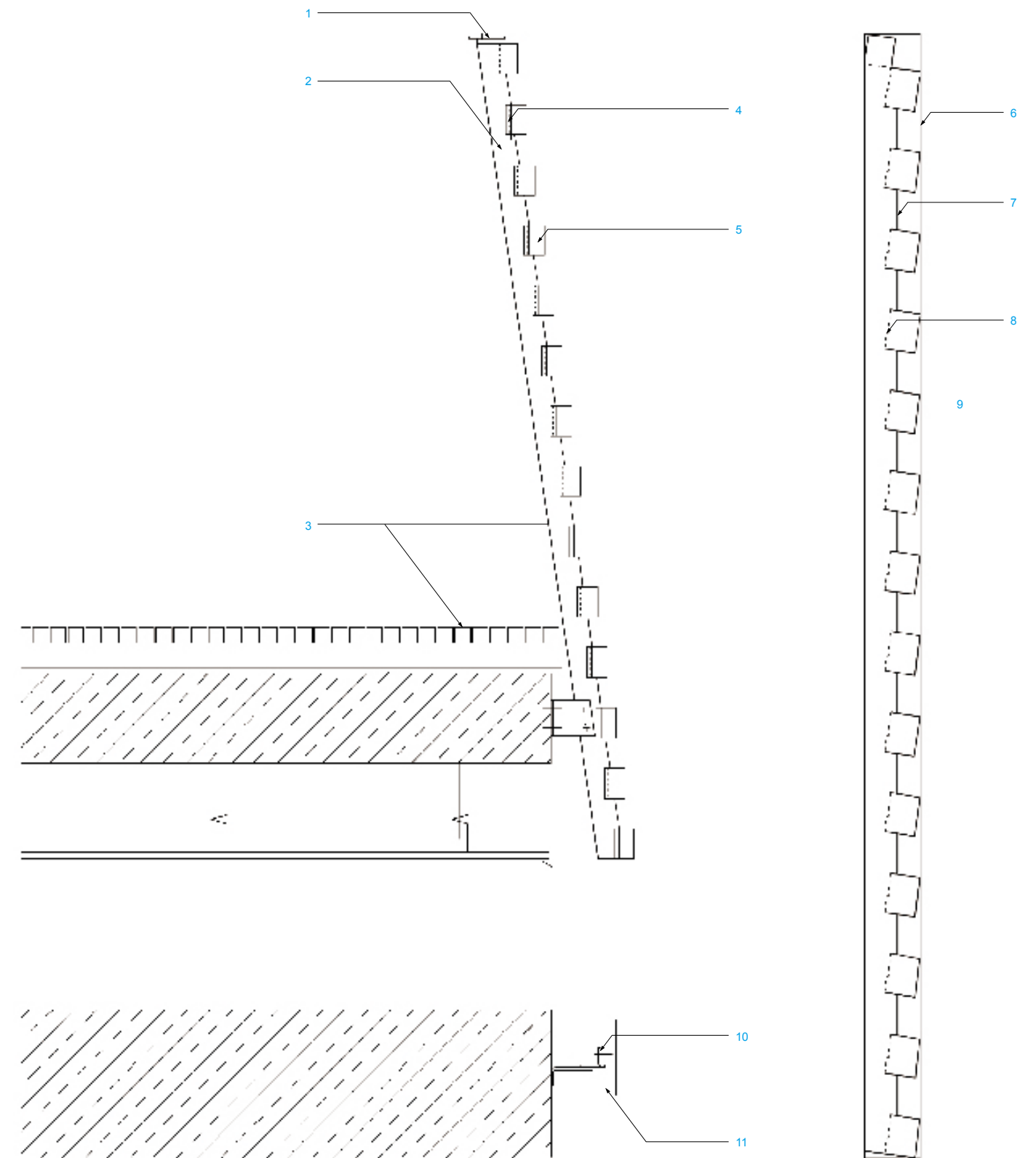


**Ground Floor Plan:**  
 1. Stairs  
 2. Living  
 3. Bedroom  
 4. Bathroom



**Roof Details (Above):**  
 1. Roof construction  
 Two layers of waterproofing insulation  
 Vapour barrier  
 250mm reinforced concrete  
 2. Wooden joist 110×80mm  
 3. Wooden joist 80×80mm  
 4. Counter lath  
 5. Reinforced concrete  
 Two layers of insulation 120mm  
 Façade coating  
 6. Wooden joist 50×40mm  
 7. Posts for the wooden sticks  
 8. Wooden sticks 60×30mm





#### Railing Balcony Details:

##### Vertical Section:

1. Flat-steel fixed with a countersunk-head screw
2. Laser-cutting steel sheet (t=8mm)
3. Angle of the railing-post changes according to the horizontal position on the balcony of it
4. Bended lug
5. Wooden sticks (6/3cm)

##### Elevation of the Railing-Post:

6. Unfinished part steel sheet (t=8mm)
7. Laser-cutting edge
8. Bending edge

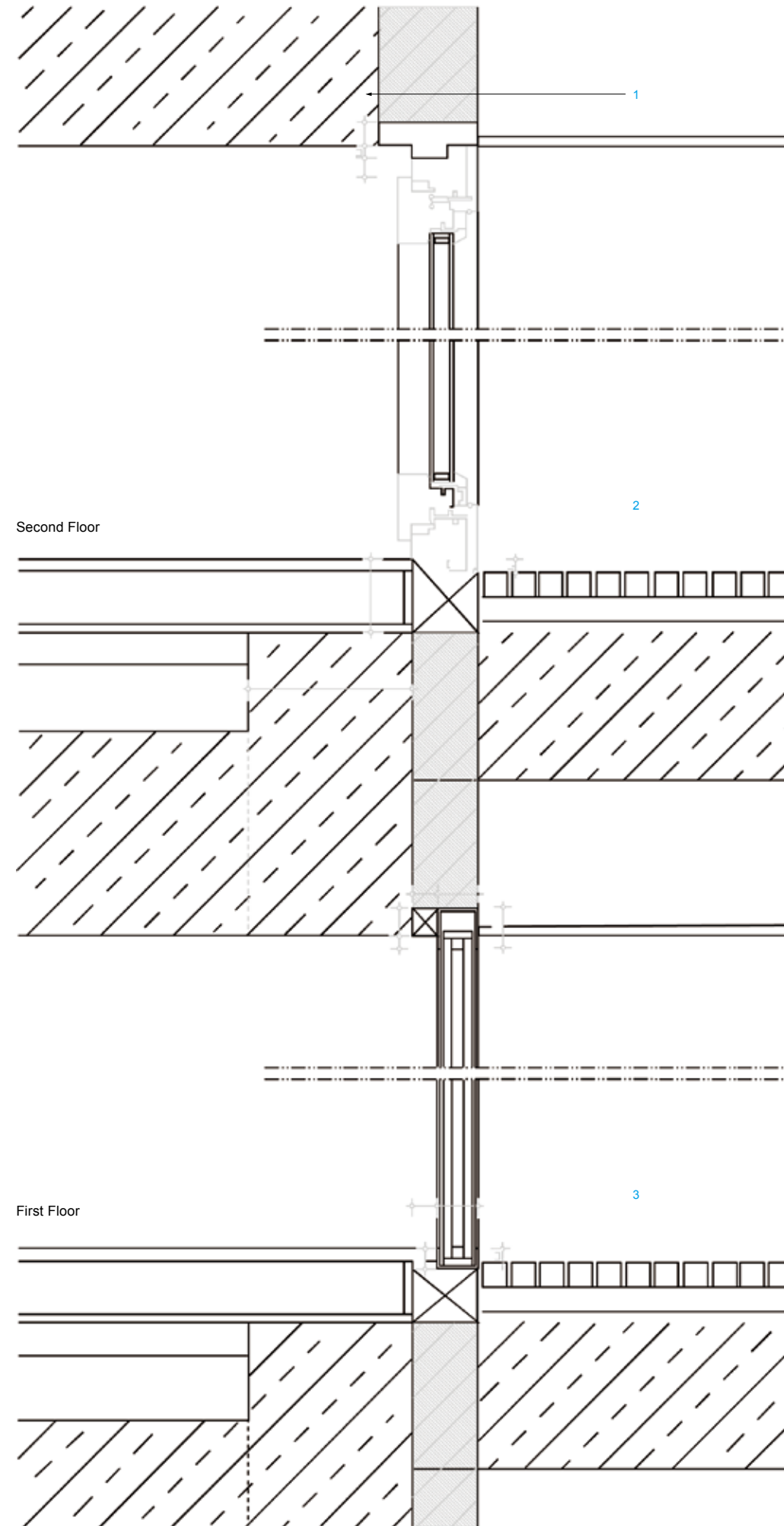
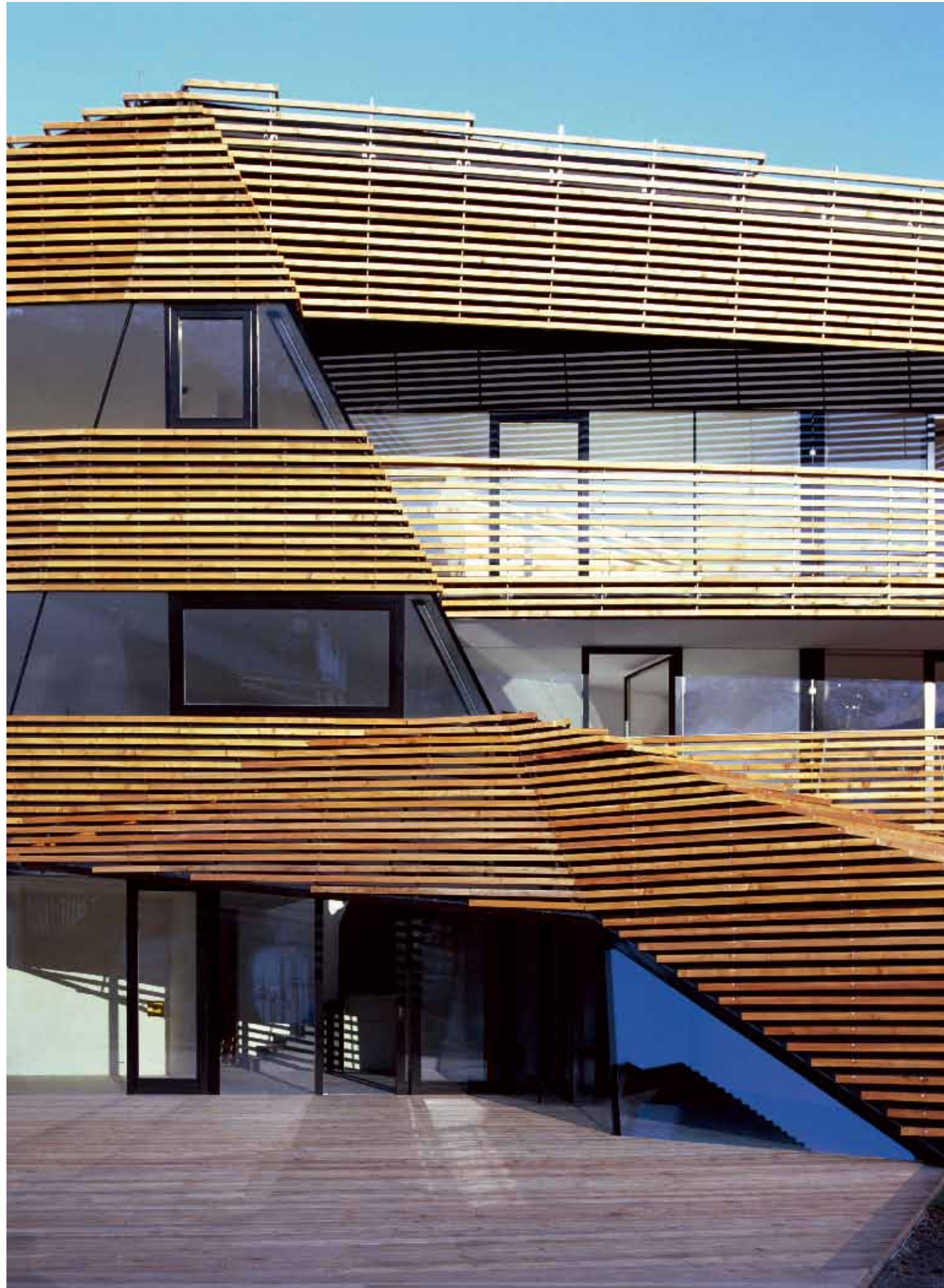
##### Parameters for the cutting-edge:

Independent from the various angles of the railing-post, the wooden sticks have to be vertical with an interval of 12cm

##### Horizontal Section:

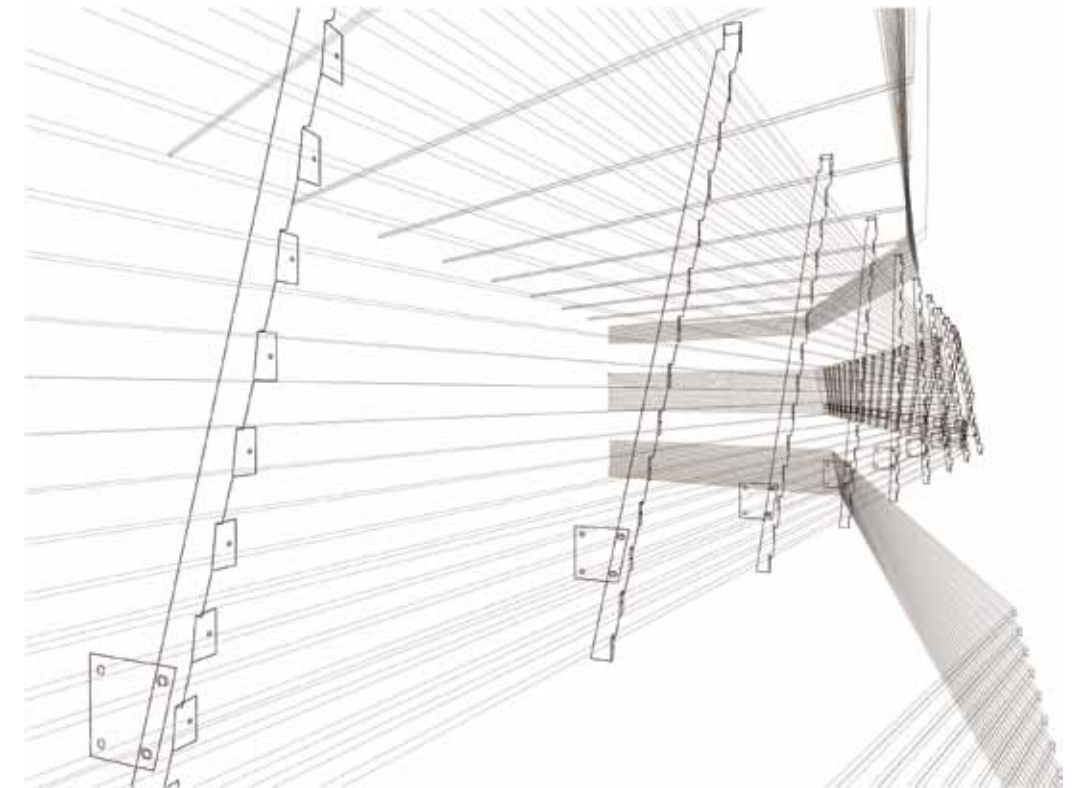
10. Bended lug
11. Wooden sticks(6/3cm)



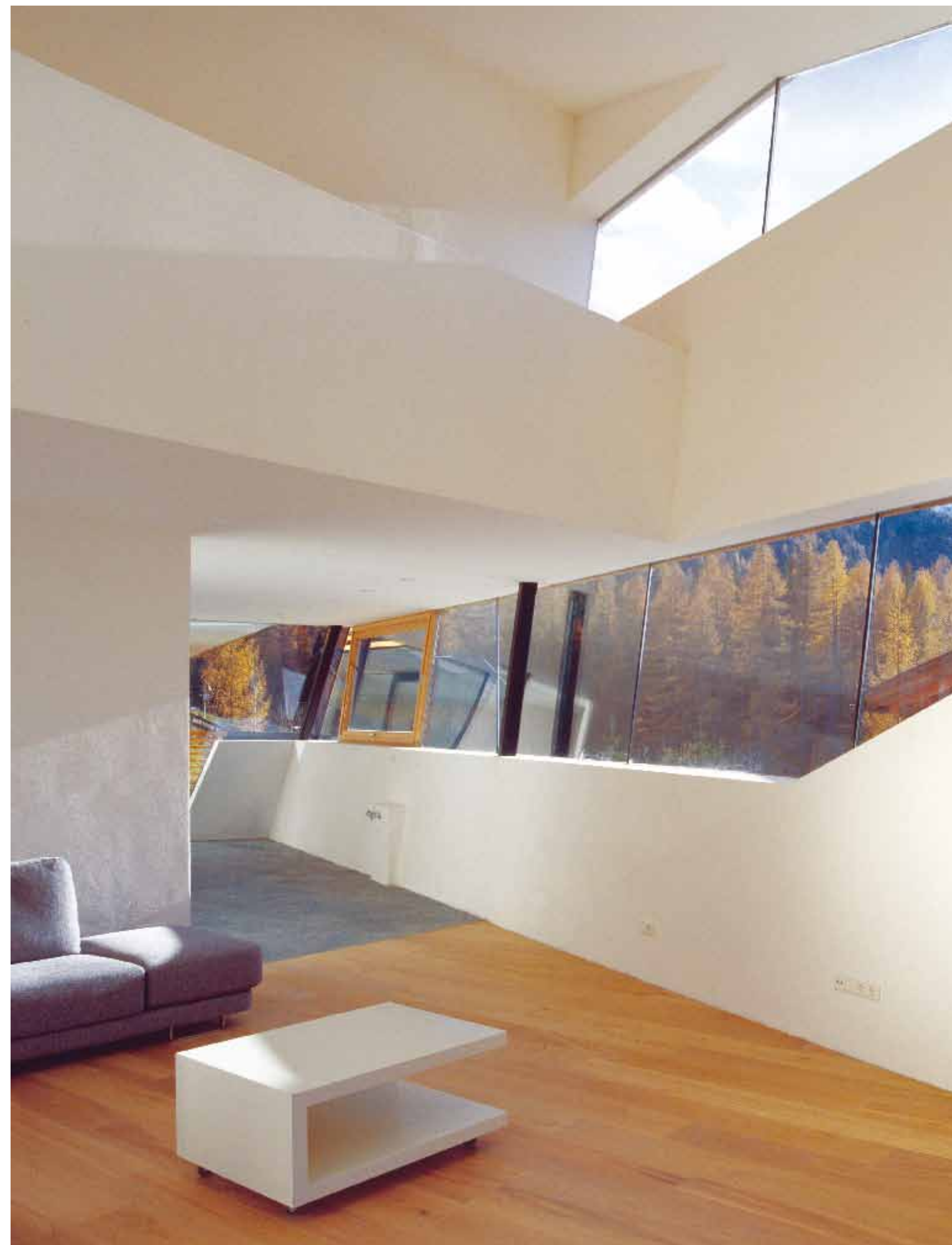


- Wall Details:**
1. Exterior wall construction
    - Reinforced concrete 200mm
    - Insulation 120mm
    - Stamisol colour
  2. Balcony floor construction
    - Wood slat 30x30mm
    - Lateral slat 60cm
    - PVC-profile 8mm
    - Bituminous sheet 5mm
    - Reinforce concrete 180mm
  3. Balcony floor construction
    - Wood slat 30x30mm
    - Lateral slat 60cm
    - PVC-profile 8mm
    - Bituminous sheet 5mm
    - Reinforce concrete 180mm











# Kop van Oost

**Location:** Groningen, The Netherlands

**Architect:** Mecanoo Architecten

**Gross Floor Area:** 6,200m<sup>2</sup>

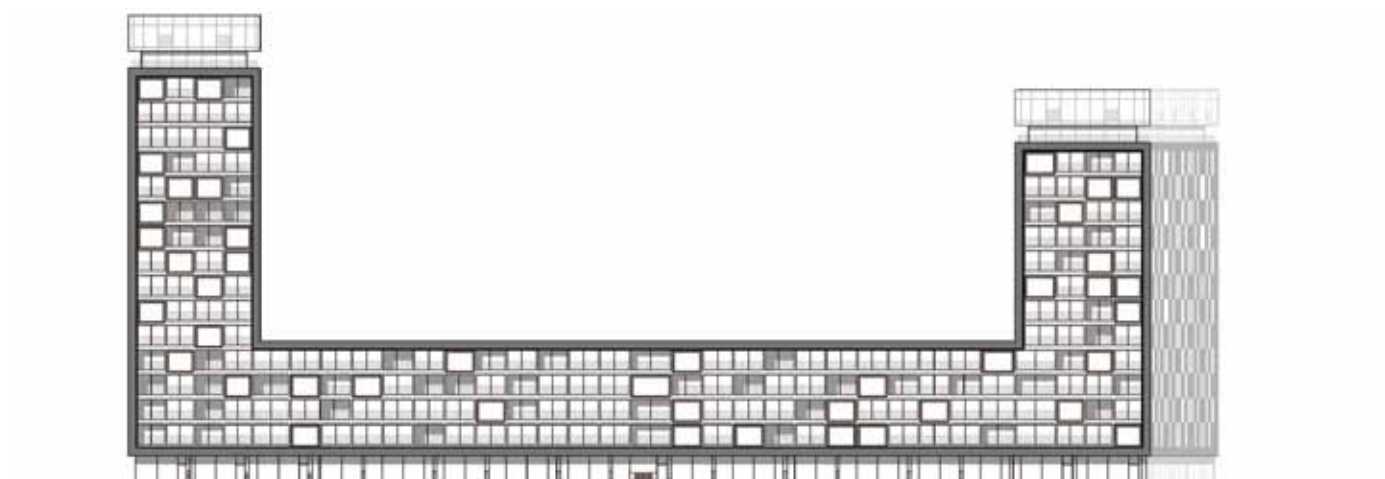
**Completion Date:** 2011

**Photographer:** Mecanoo Architecten

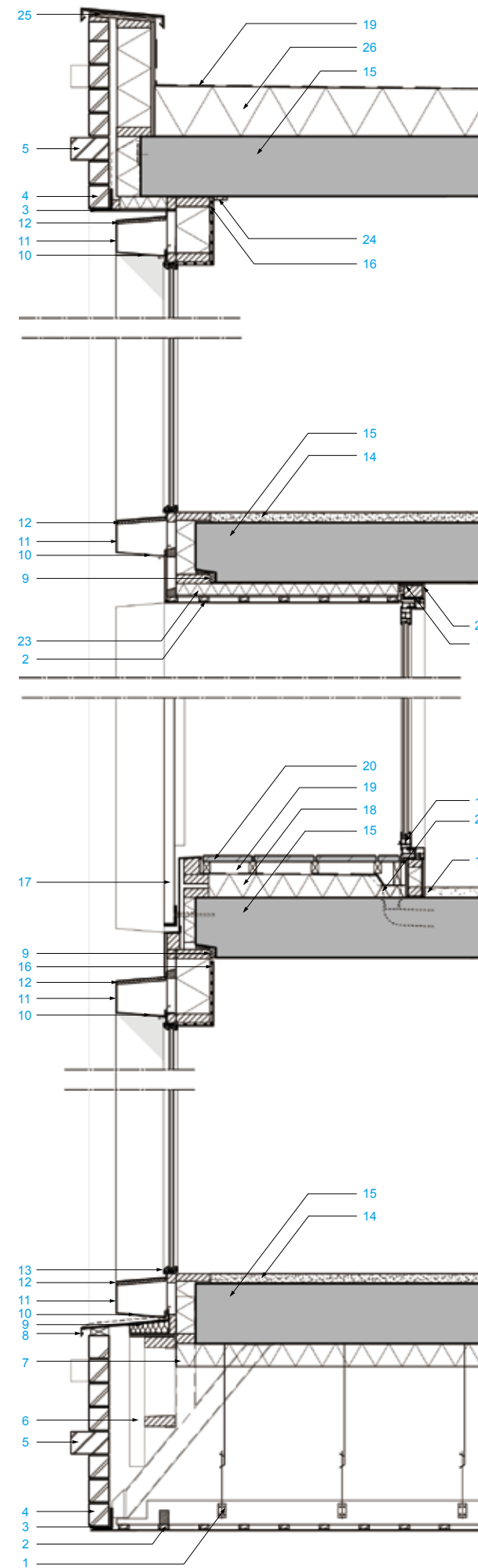
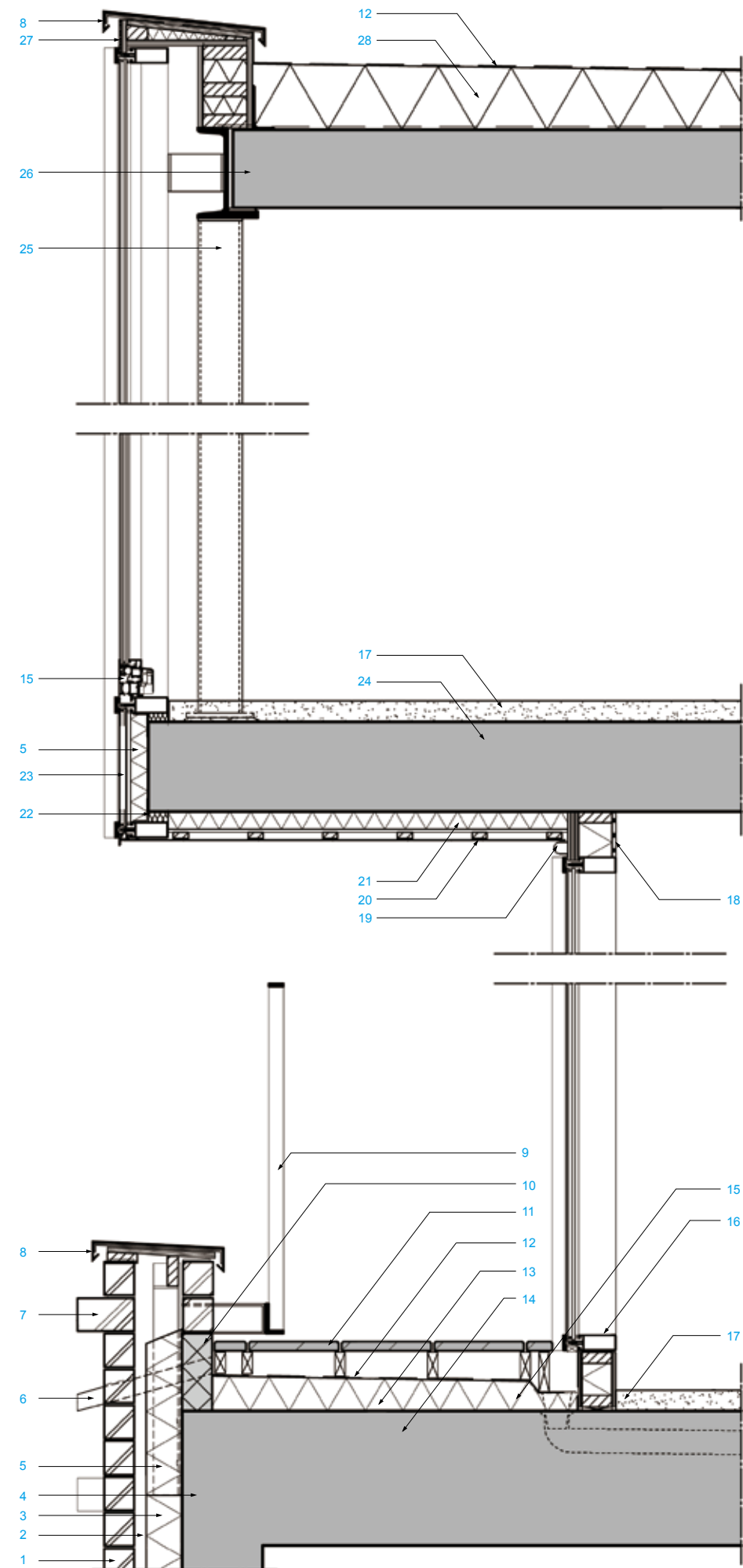
Kop van Oost lies on the outskirts of the city of Groningen. Because the port areas were adaptively reused into large-scale office complexes in the nineties, this former port area was designated to be developed into residential destination with the new name, Kop van Oost, or Eastern Head. Mecanoo gave the area a vibrant design with two apartment complexes, a broad promenade along the Eemskanaal and a public square. The first phase is realised in 2009, and the second follows in 2011.

Each apartment complex is composed of a row of four-storey gallery flats. Two slender apartment towers on the corners of the complex range in height from 35 to 70 metres. The residences rest on top of a transparent plinth with commercial spaces and lie in a beautiful inner courtyard with a wooden deck. The deck is equipped with a tennis court, a playground for children with different equipment and plant boxes with random seating on the periphery. In the parking level beneath, oval holes let in natural daylight. The gallery is located separately from the residences, snaking itself among a row of columns. Extra steps are located here and there throughout, linking the galleries and giving the residences a direct entry to the deck. The “accidental façade” created by the two apartment complexes allows residents to choose a variety of house styles: from a student house of 40 square metres, to a luxury apartment of 400 square metres with several outdoor spaces. There is also the freedom to choose the type of balcony and façade openings desired.

The building has another appearance in two different elevations. In the closed east and west sides, window openings are “scattered”. The beautiful dark bricks are baked in the last remaining Groningen brick factory Strating, in Oude Pekela. The stone has a capricious look and is partially shiny black. Here and there, the bricks jut out from the masonry surface. The south and north sides appear transparent, and feature spacious balconies, sliding patio doors and large window panes in aluminium frames. The towers are topped by a glass penthouse. These two apartment complexes have become a special feature in the skyline of Groningen.





**Penthouse Details (Facing Left):**

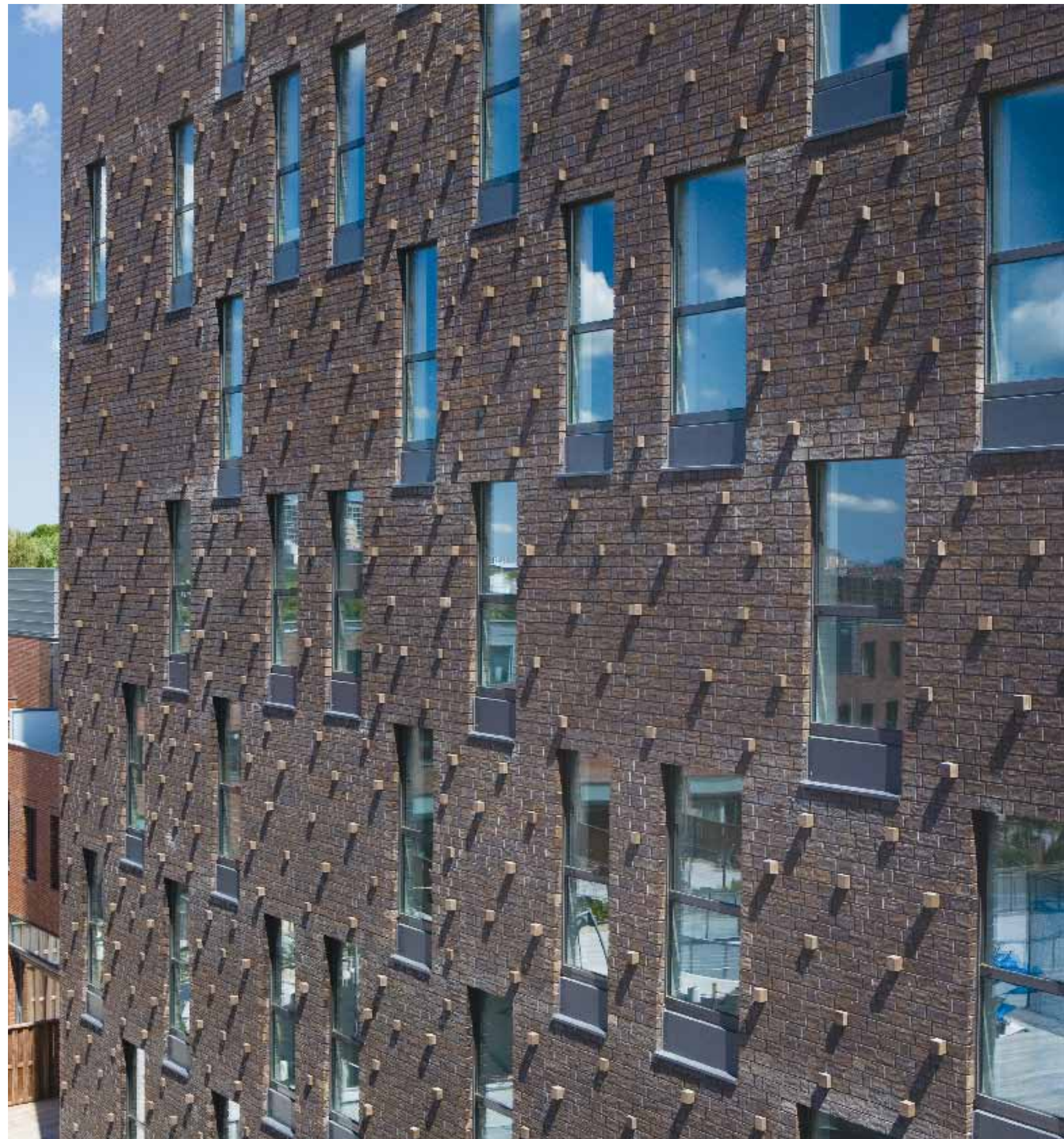
1. Masonry extruded brick 100mm
2. Cavity 40mm
3. Mineral wool 120mm
4. Concrete 270mm
5. Steel T-profile
6. Emergency overflow
7. Protruded brick 90mm
8. Aluminium edging strip
9. Hot-galvanised strip steel fence
10. Cellular concrete
11. Concrete slabs on spacers
12. Two-layer modified bitumen
13. Polystyrene insulation 10mm
14. Rough floor concrete 450mm
15. Curtain wall
16. Drain and drain pipe in concrete
17. Finished floor 70mm
18. Plasterboard 12.5mm
19. Lighting bracket
20. Anodised aluminium board 2mm on battens
21. High-grade insulation 60mm
22. Polyurethane-foam
23. Shadowbox structure
24. Rough floor concrete 300mm
25. Steel structure penthouse
26. Roof deck concrete 260mm
27. High-pressure laminate 8mm
28. Polystyrene insulation 220mm

**Wall Details (Facing Right):**

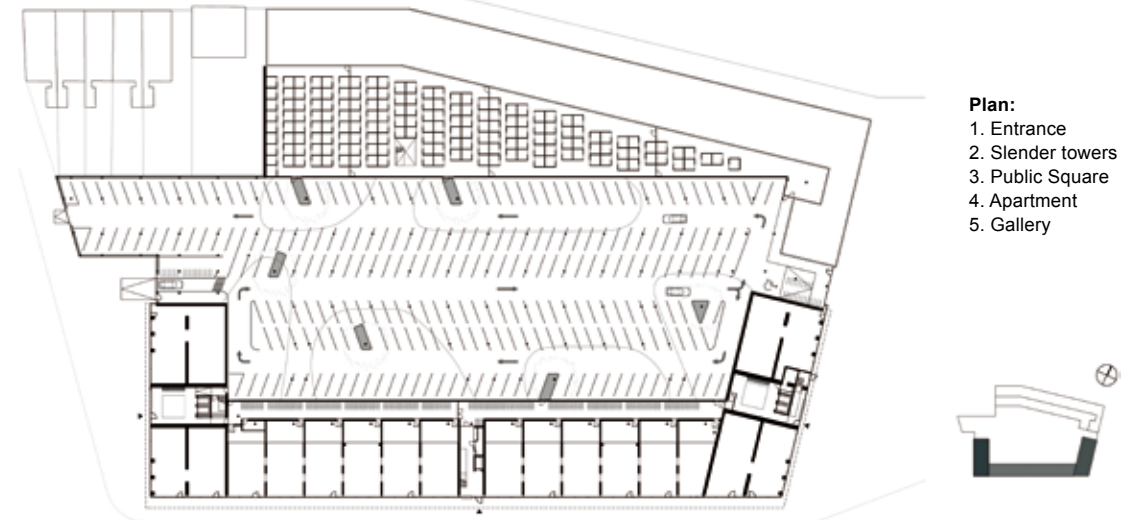
1. Bearing structure for the ceiling
2. Anodised aluminium board 2mm glued on battens
3. Steel lintel, attached to steel load-bearing structure
4. Masonry extruded brick 100mm
5. Protruded brick 90mm
6. Wooden frame for attaching wall ties
7. Mineral wool 120mm
8. Aluminium dripstone anodised
9. Polyurethane-foam
10. Ventilation
11. Anodised aluminium board 2mm, bent
12. Acoustical adsorption
13. Curtain wall
14. Finished floor 50mm
15. Rough floor concrete 300mm
16. Plasterboard 12.5mm + Gypsum plaster
17. Hot-galvanised strip steel fence h=1200mm
18. Polystyrene insulation 10mm
19. Two-layer modified bitumen
20. Concrete slabs on spacers
21. Drain and drain pipe in concrete
22. Multiplex 18mm
23. High-grade insulation 60mm
24. Wooden cover fillet
25. Aluminium edging strip
26. Polystyrene insulation 220mm













# De Rokade

**Location:** Groningen, The Netherlands

**Architect:** arons en gelauff architecten

**Gross Floor Area:** 15,400m<sup>2</sup>

**Completion Date:** 2007

**Photographer:** Allard van der Hoek

In 2003, Groningen municipal council launched a project “The Intense City” to keep the city compact by increasing the building density of districts around the Centre. The Rokade Residential Tower Block is situated on one of the first increased density locations, and marks the corner of the Corpus den Hoorn Laan and the Sportlaan, the avenue providing access to the Hoornse Meer district.

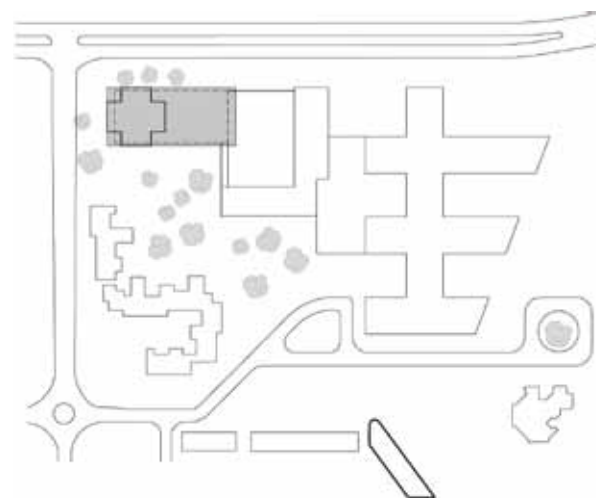
De Rokade is adjacent to the nursing and care home, Maartenshof, which has been extensively renovated. The apartments for purchase are intended for the “younger seniors”. The building is linked to Maartenshof in a subtle way. In this way, Maartenshof can supply diverse forms of care to the buyers, without this delicate relationship being visible to the outside world.

Towers in The Netherlands often have a minimum of four dwellings per layer for budgetary reasons. This is also true of De Rokade. The building is 21 floors high and

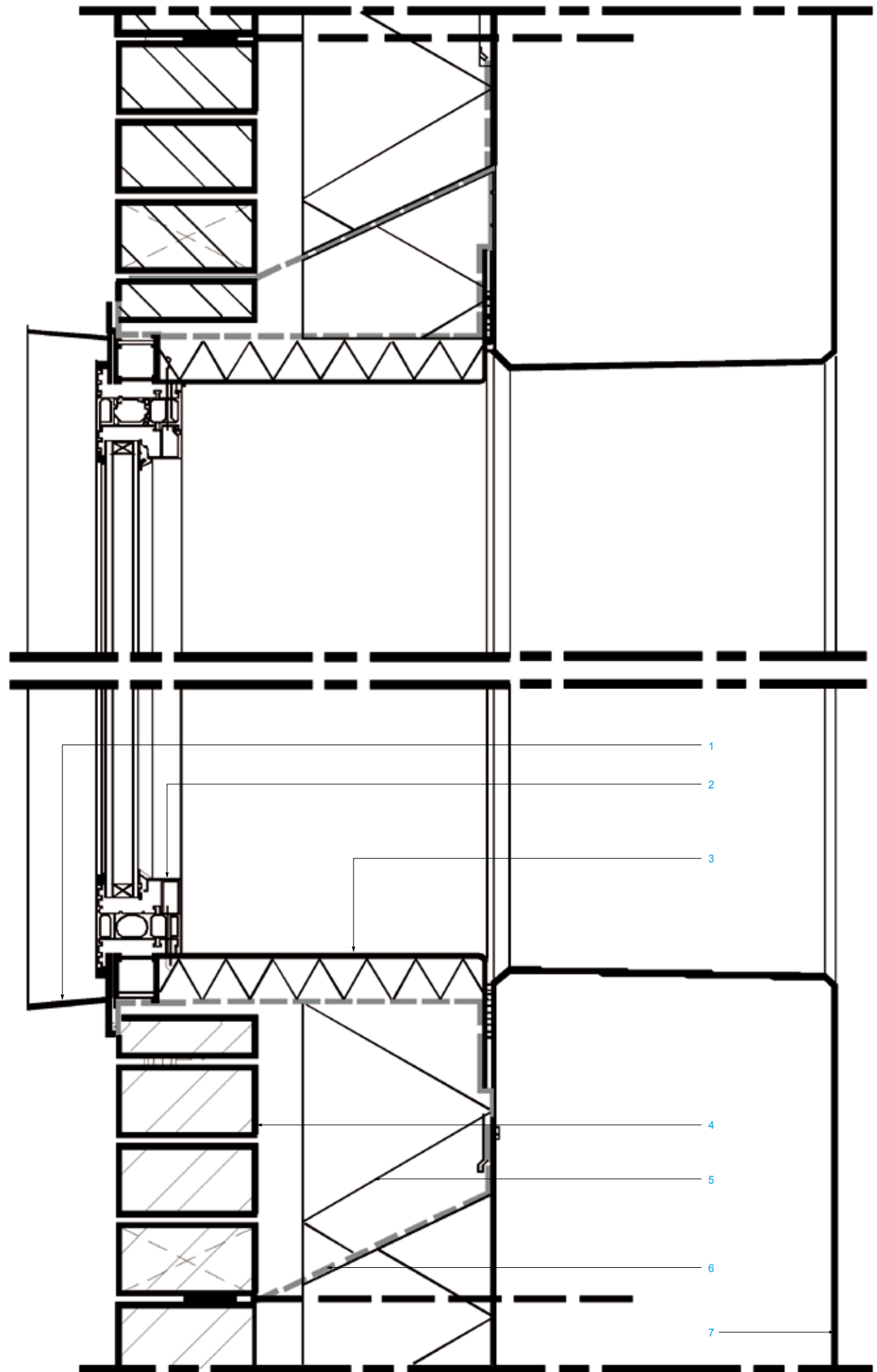
seems very slim due to the cross-shaped ground plan. The four apartments are situated in L-form around the inside angles of the tower. In this way, the dwellings combine the beautiful view with an introverted quality.

The apartments’ façades, load-bearing construction and installations have been made ready for three different layout possibilities. The present and future inhabitants will be able to determine their own ground plan in this way. The building is extra sustainable according to Groninger Residential Quality directives.

Instead of an expensive and dark underground parking garage, the architects have elevated parking to the two floors above the physiotherapists’ practice accommodation. The inhabitants reach their parking place on the ground or first floor with a car lift. The garage, naturally ventilated, has daylight and a view and, with construction costs of €15,000 per parking place, is cheaper than the traditional underground box.

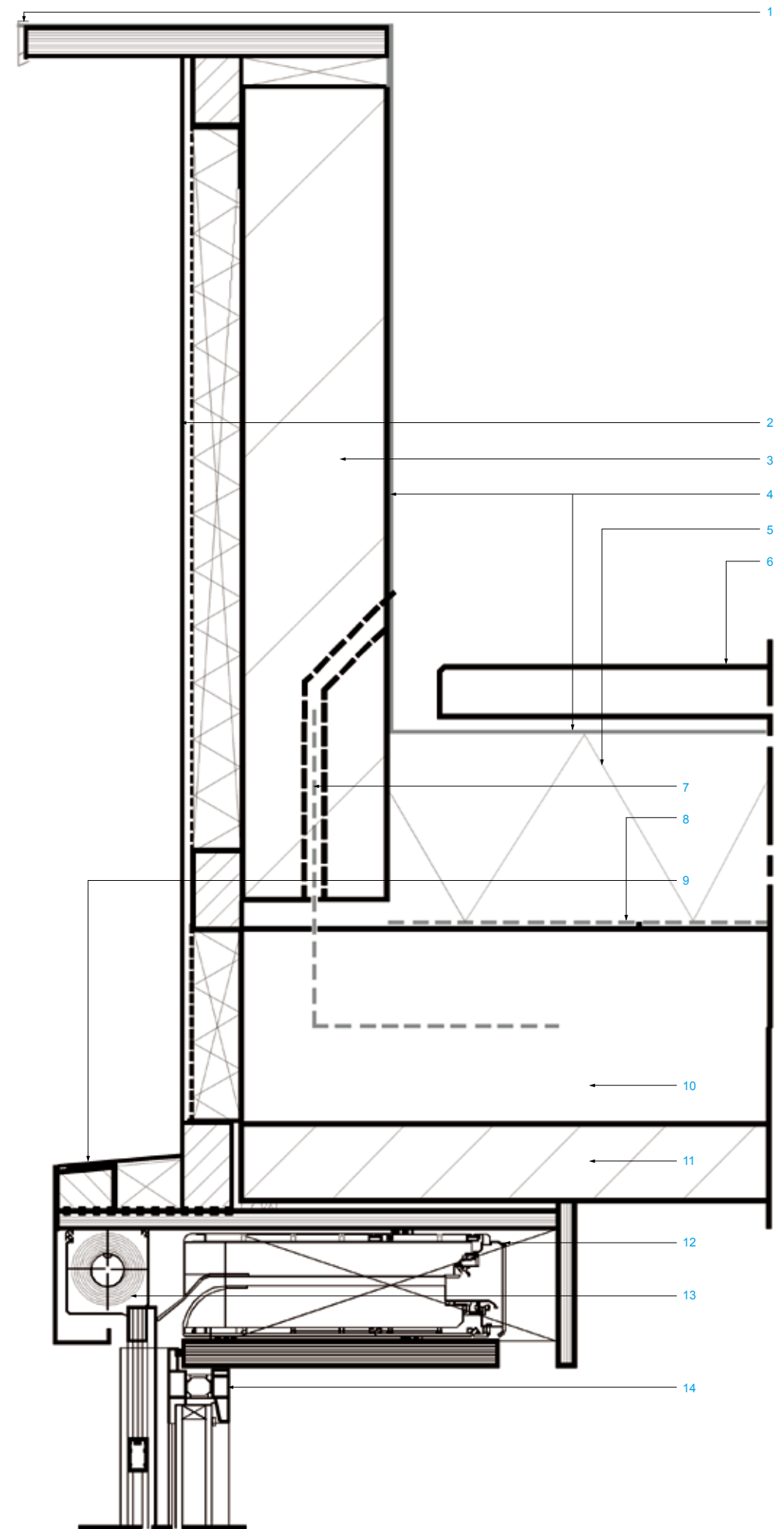




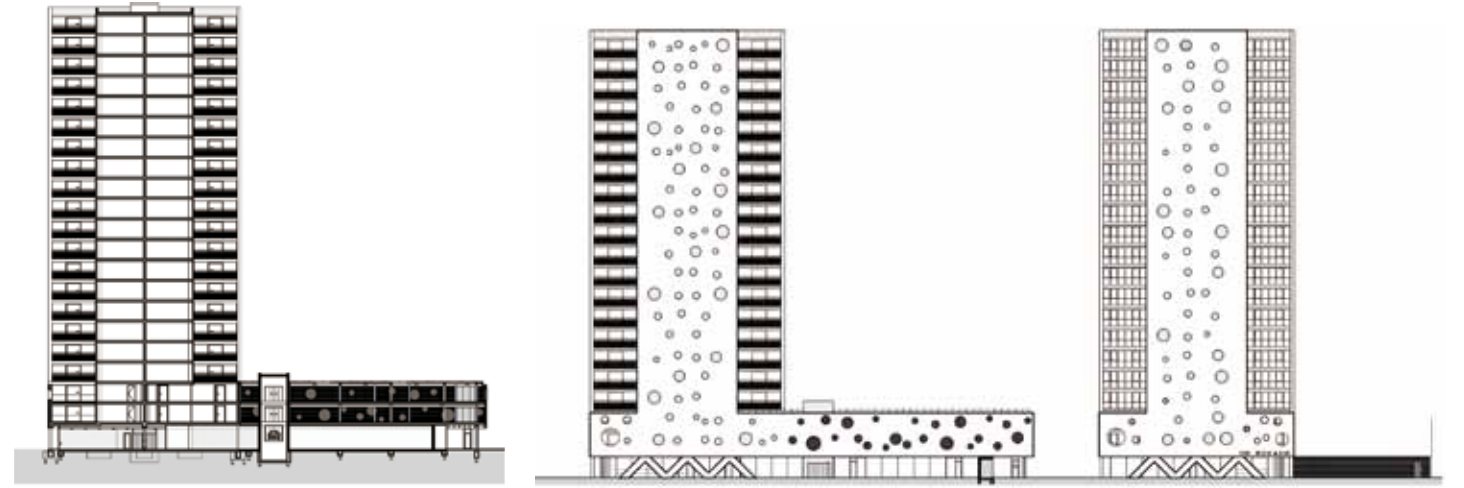


- Façade Construction Details  
Circular Window (Left):**
1. Circular rainwater deflector, RAL 9006 coated aluminium
  2. RT 62 circular window frame
  3. Prefabricated insulated window mounting
  4. Masonry, white glazed brick, glued
  5. Insulation, mineral wool
  6. Waterproof foil
  7. In-situ concrete

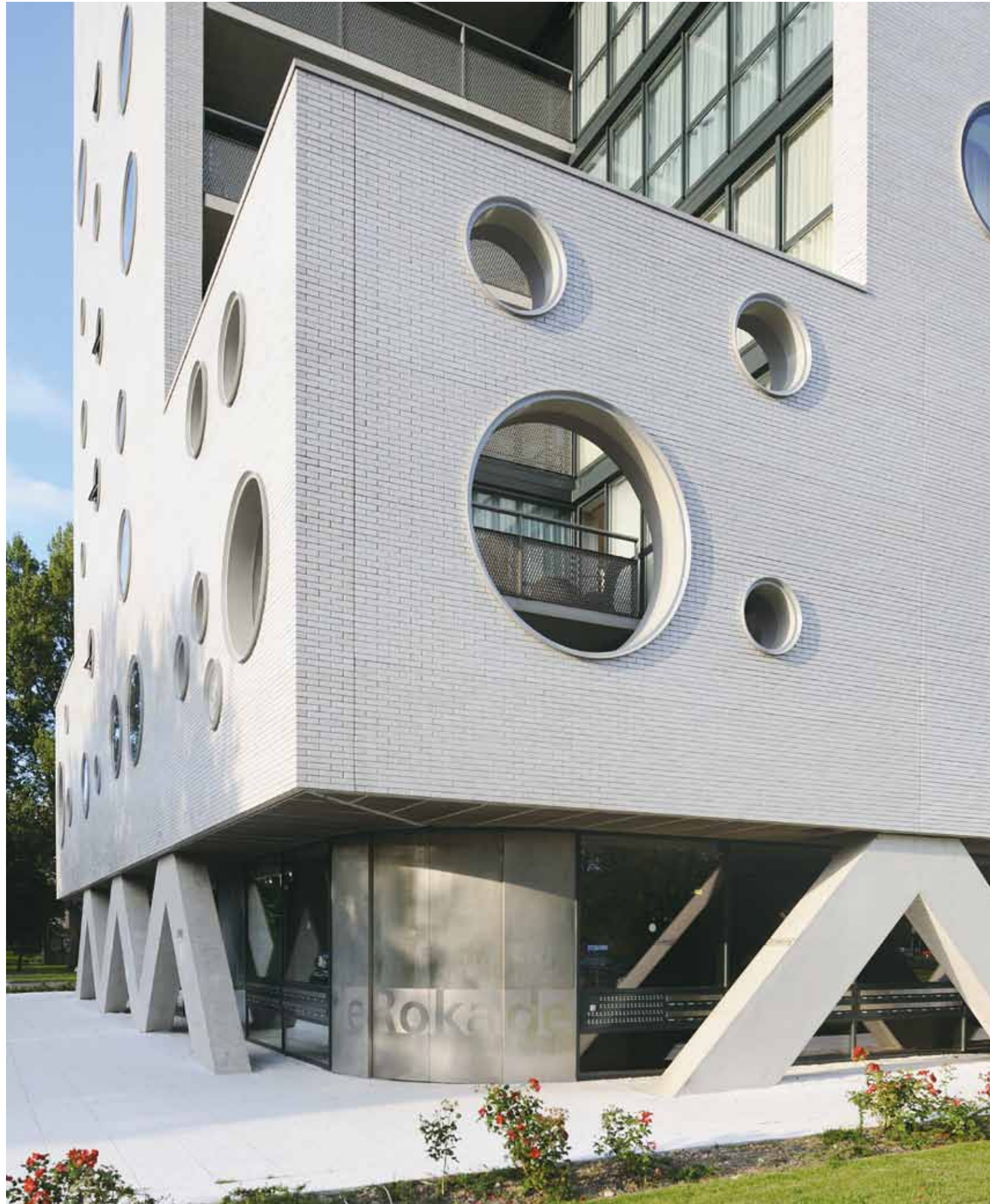
- Roof Construction Details  
(Facing Right):**
1. Rooftrim, aluminium
  2. Aluminium plating, RAL7026
  3. Prefab element, concrete
  4. Bituminous roof covering
  5. Pressure-resistant insulation
  6. Tiles inspection path, concrete
  7. Fixture
  8. Waterproof foil
  9. Removable sunscreen cover, aluminium
  10. In-situ concrete floor
  11. Prefabricated floor element, concrete
  12. Noise insulating, natural ventilation
  13. Sunscreen, available in red, yellow and orange
  14. Aluminium window frame





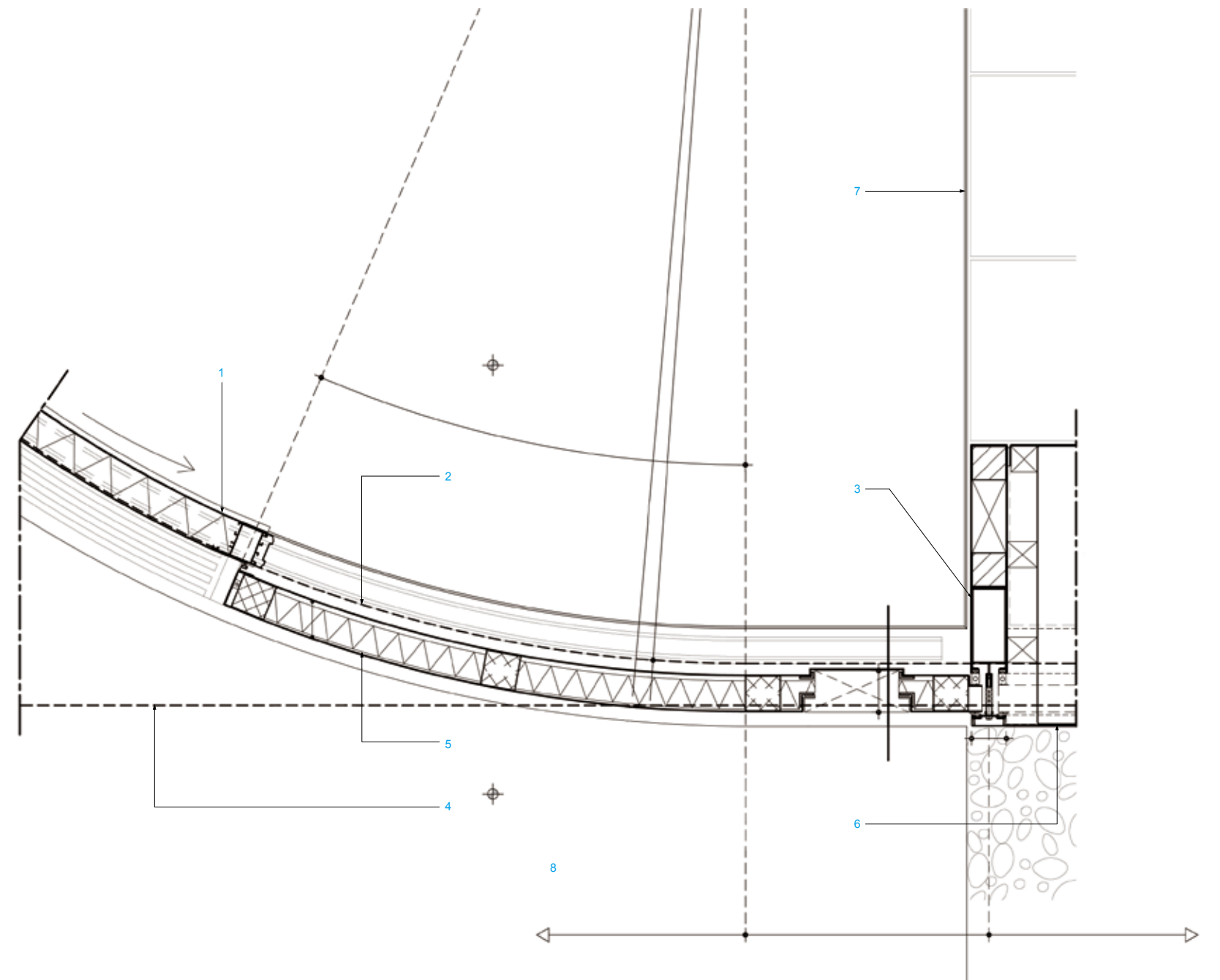




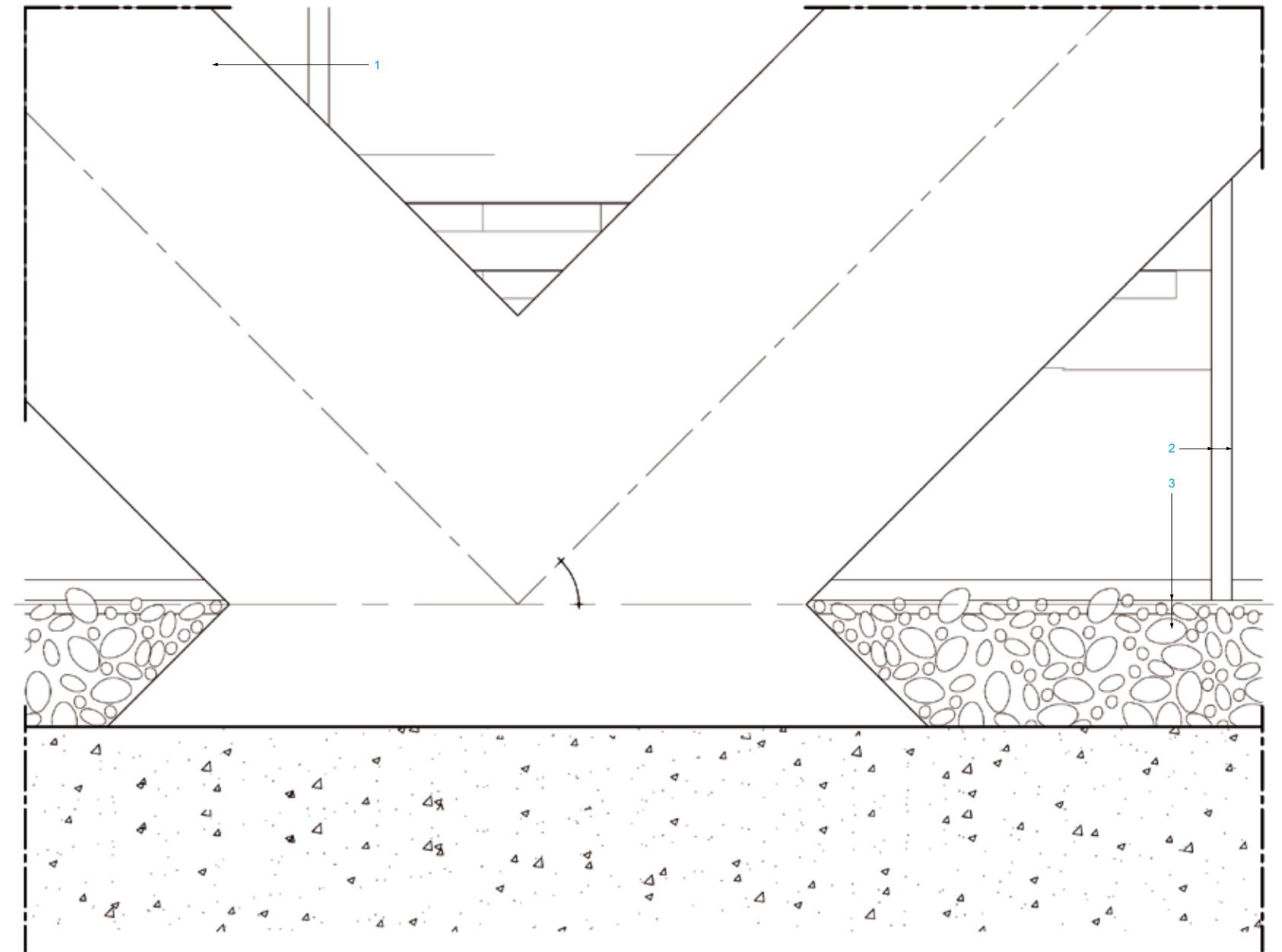


#### Entrance Sliding Door:

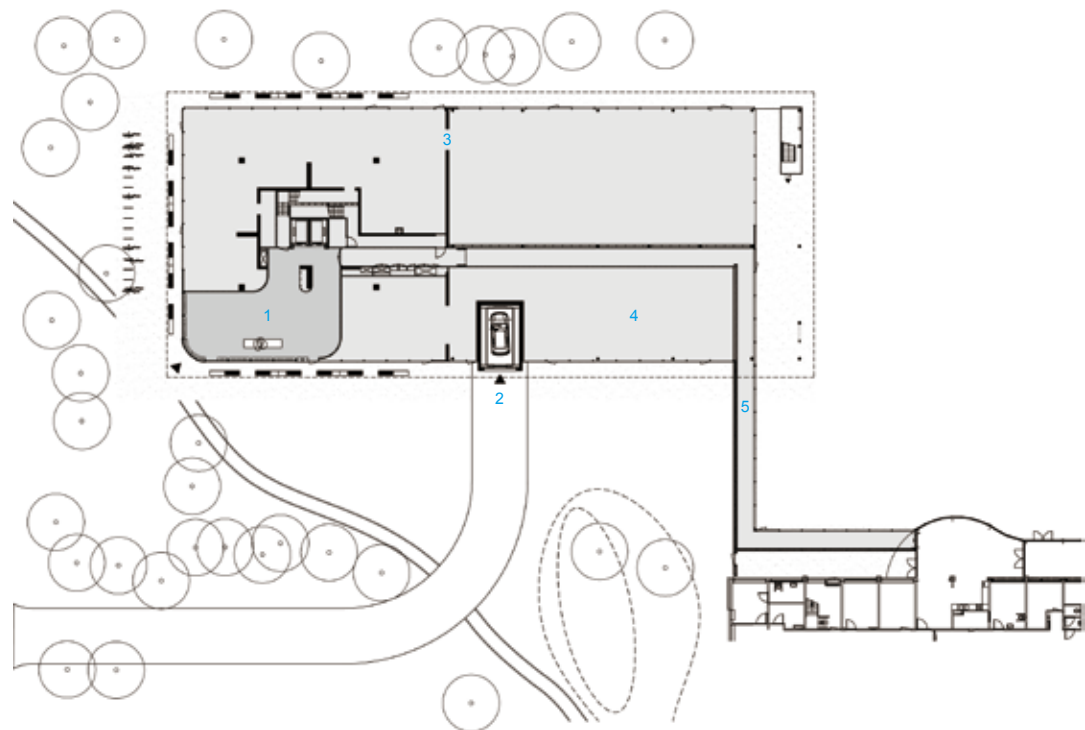
1. Automated sliding door
  - Curved sandwich structure
  - Sanded stainless steel plating inside/outside, outside with glasspearl-blasted lettering
2. Structural floor-edge curved, deepened, radius 1,835mm
3. Mullion clad in aluminium
4. Position underlying concrete foundation
5. Curved sandwich structure
6. Horizontal cladding flush, with front mail boxes/mullions
7. Carpet trimming
8. Prefab concrete slab, surface finished in skid-free pattern







- 1. White concrete, smooth and tight
- 2. Curtain wall cornice styles
- 3. Aluminium strip 50×2mm in whole façade run, even in curtain wall styles



- Plan:**
- 1. Entrance Hall (Residential)
  - 2. Car Lift
  - 3. Commercial Space (Fysiotherapist)
  - 4. Commercial Space (Dentist)
  - 5. Hallway Connecting Rokade to Services of Nearby Elderly Home



# The Mountain

**Location:** Copenhagen, Denmark  
**Architect:** BIG  
**Gross Floor Area:** 33,000m<sup>2</sup>  
**Completion Date:** 2008  
**Photographer:** Philippe Ruault

How do you combine the splendours of the suburban backyard with the social intensity of urban density?

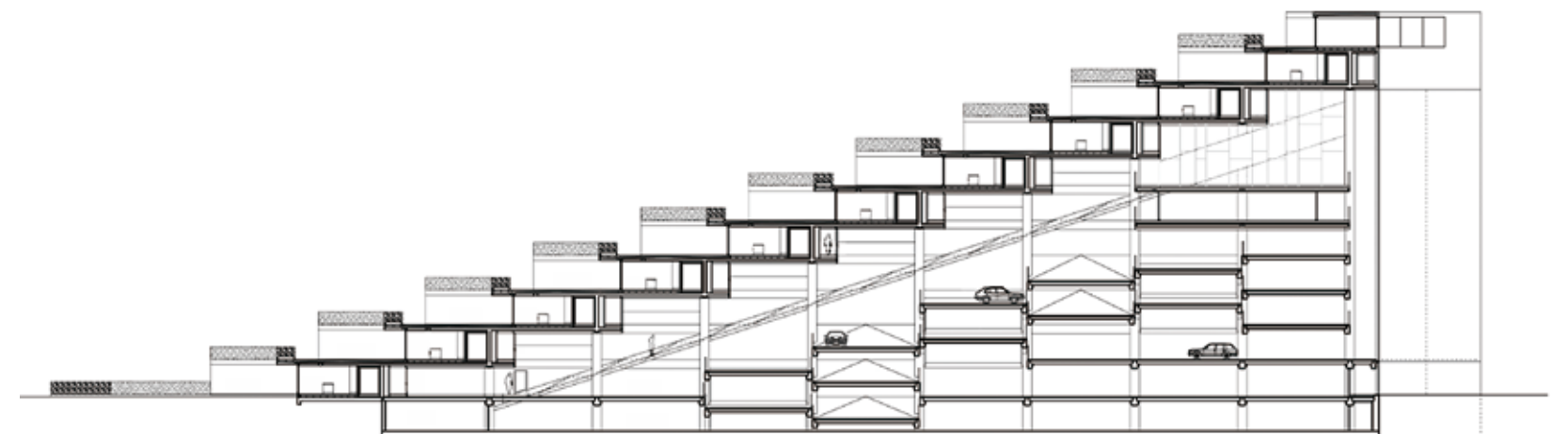
The Mountain is the second generation of the VM Houses – same client, same size and same street. The programme, however, is 2/3 parking and 1/3 living. What if the parking area became the base upon which to place terraced housing – like a concrete hillside covered by a thin layer of housing, cascading from the tenth floor to the street edge? Rather than doing two separate buildings next to each other – a parking and a housing block – the designers decided to merge the two functions into a symbiotic relationship. The parking area needs to be connected to the street, and the homes require sunlight, fresh air and views; thus all apartments have roof gardens facing the sun, amazing views and parking on the ninth floor. The Mountain appears as a suburban neighbourhood of garden homes flowing over a 10-storey building – suburban living with urban density.

The roof gardens consist of a terrace and a garden with plants changing character according to the changing seasons. The building has a huge watering system which

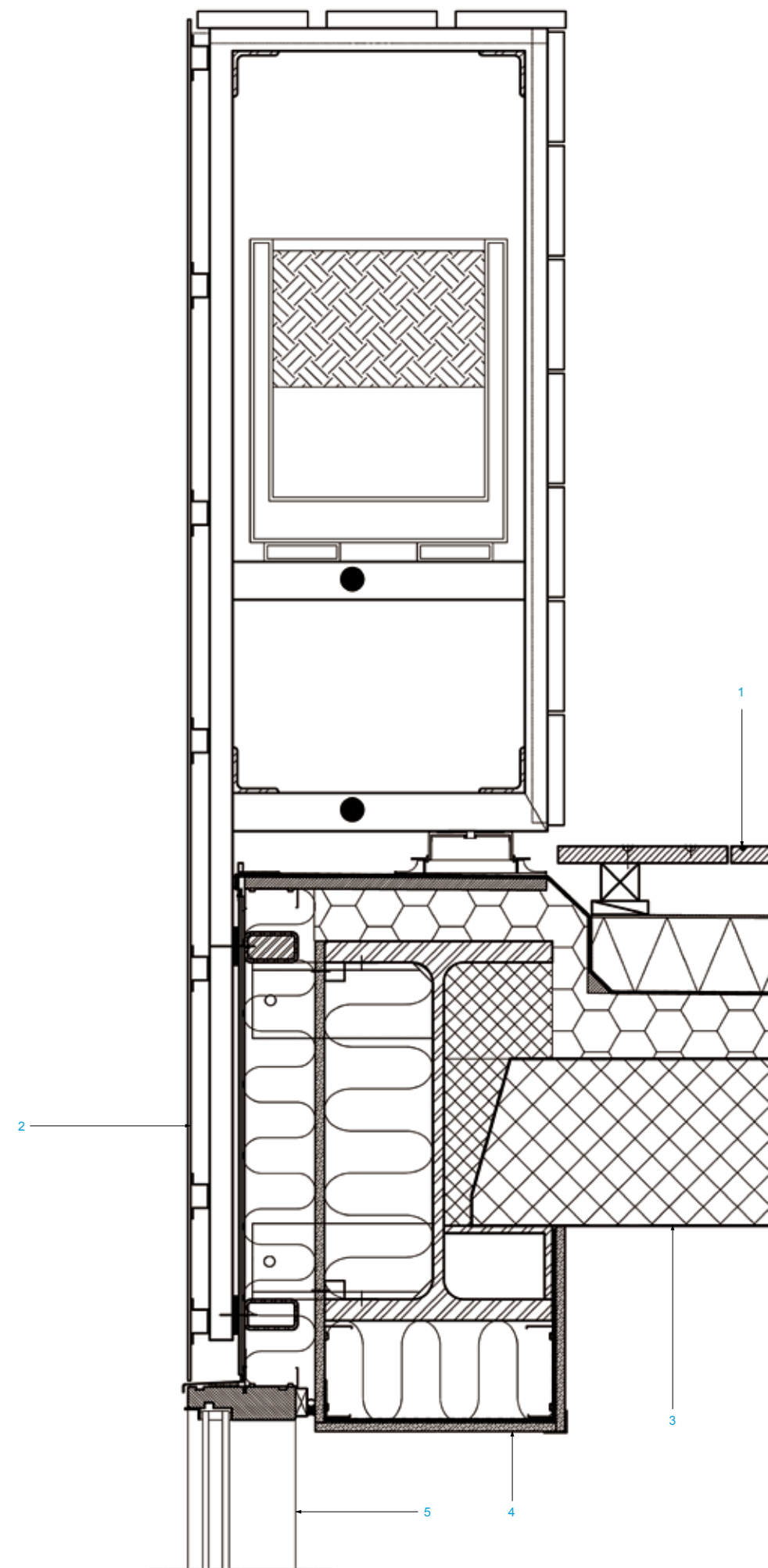
maintains the roof gardens. The only thing that separates the apartment and the garden is a glass façade with sliding doors to provide light and fresh air.

The residents of the 80 apartments will be the first in Orestaden to have the possibility of parking directly outside their homes. The gigantic parking area contains 480 parking spots and a sloping lift that moves along the mountain's inner walls. In some places the ceiling height is up to 16 metres, which gives the impression of a cathedral-like space.

The north and west façades are covered by perforated aluminium plates, which let in air and light to the parking area. The holes in the façade form a huge reproduction of Mount Everest. In the daytime the holes in the aluminium plates will appear black on the bright aluminium, and the gigantic picture will resemble that of a rough rasterised photo. At night time the façade will be lit from the inside and appear as a photo negative in different colours as each floor in the parking area has different colours.

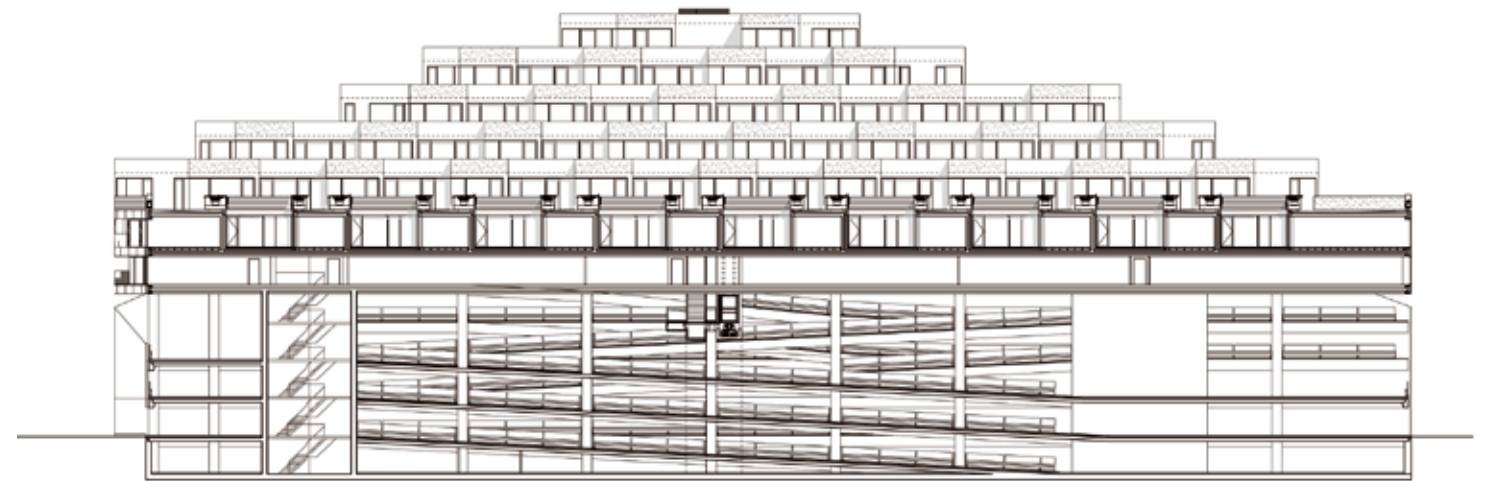
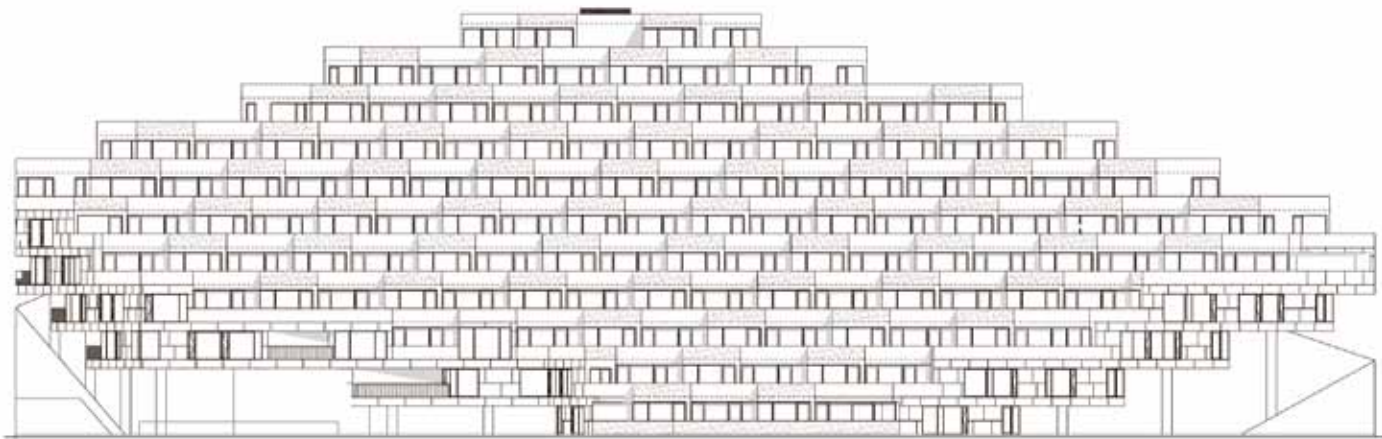




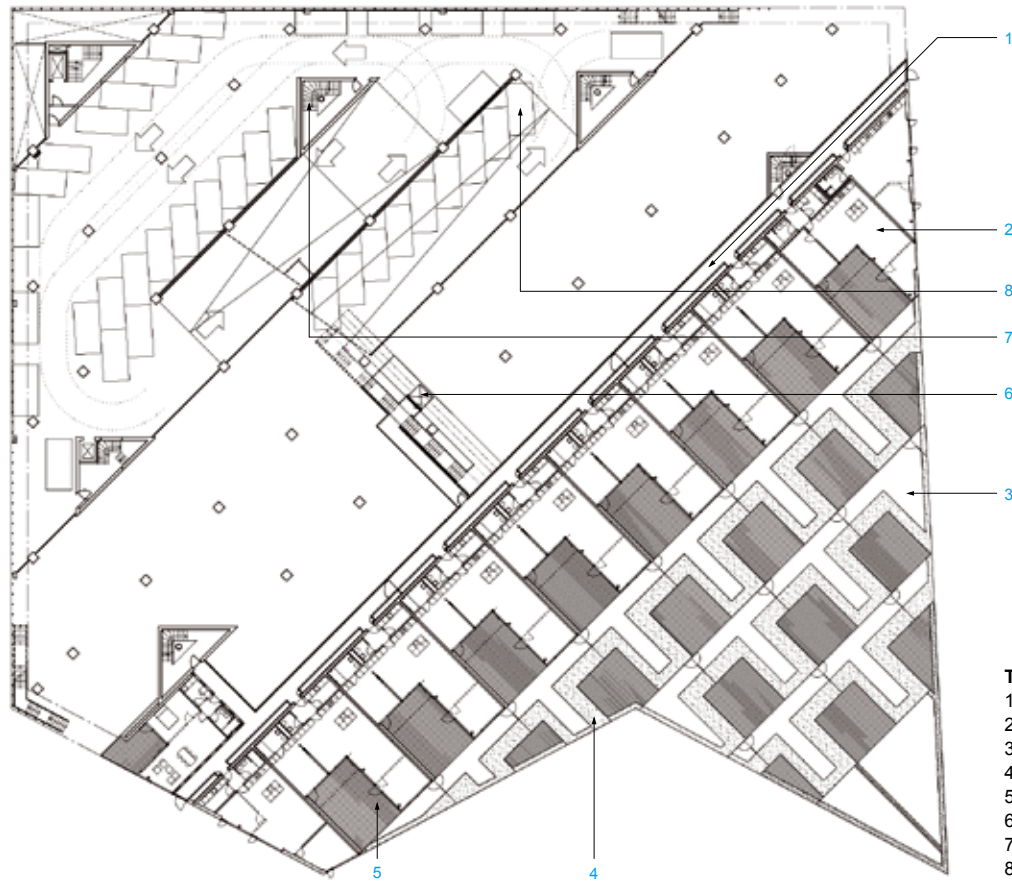


- Façade Details:**
- 1. Terrace pavement
  - 2. Light external wall with façade plates
  - 3. Paint treatment, concrete ceilings
  - 4. Fascia columns and beams
  - 5. Glass walls, terraces









**Third Floor Plan:**  
1. Access Corridor  
2. Apartment  
3. Grass  
4. Green Rail/Planters  
5. Terrace  
6. Lift  
7. Staircase  
8. Parking

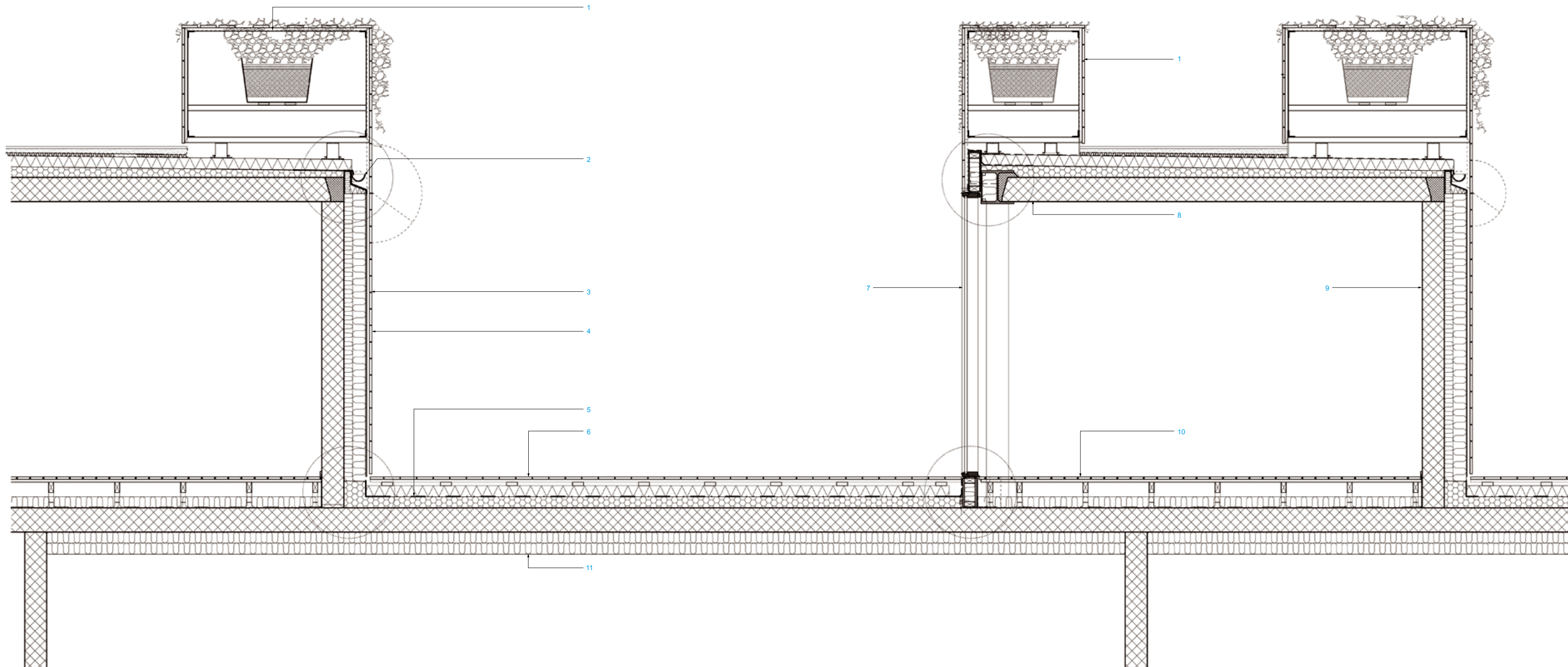




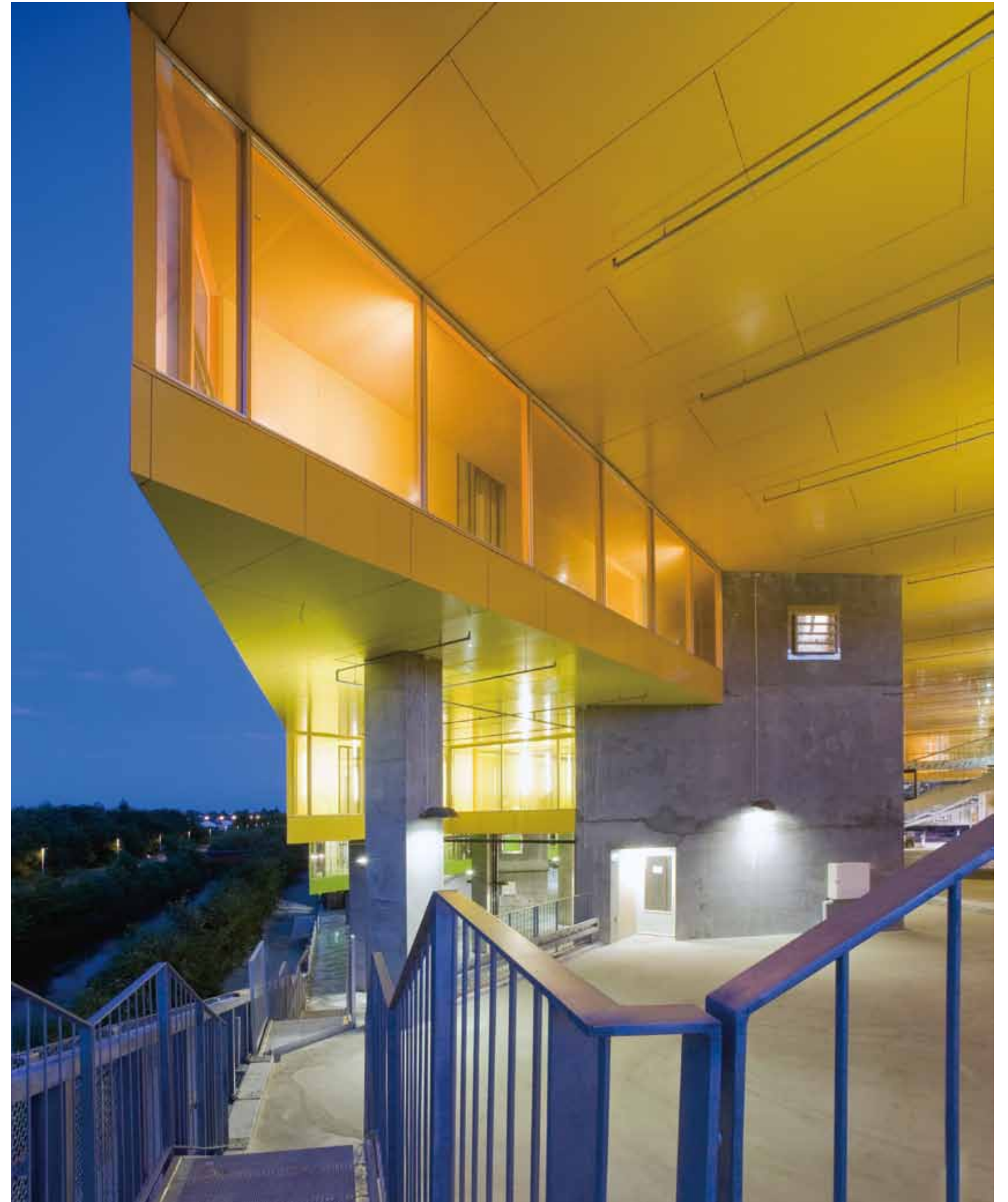
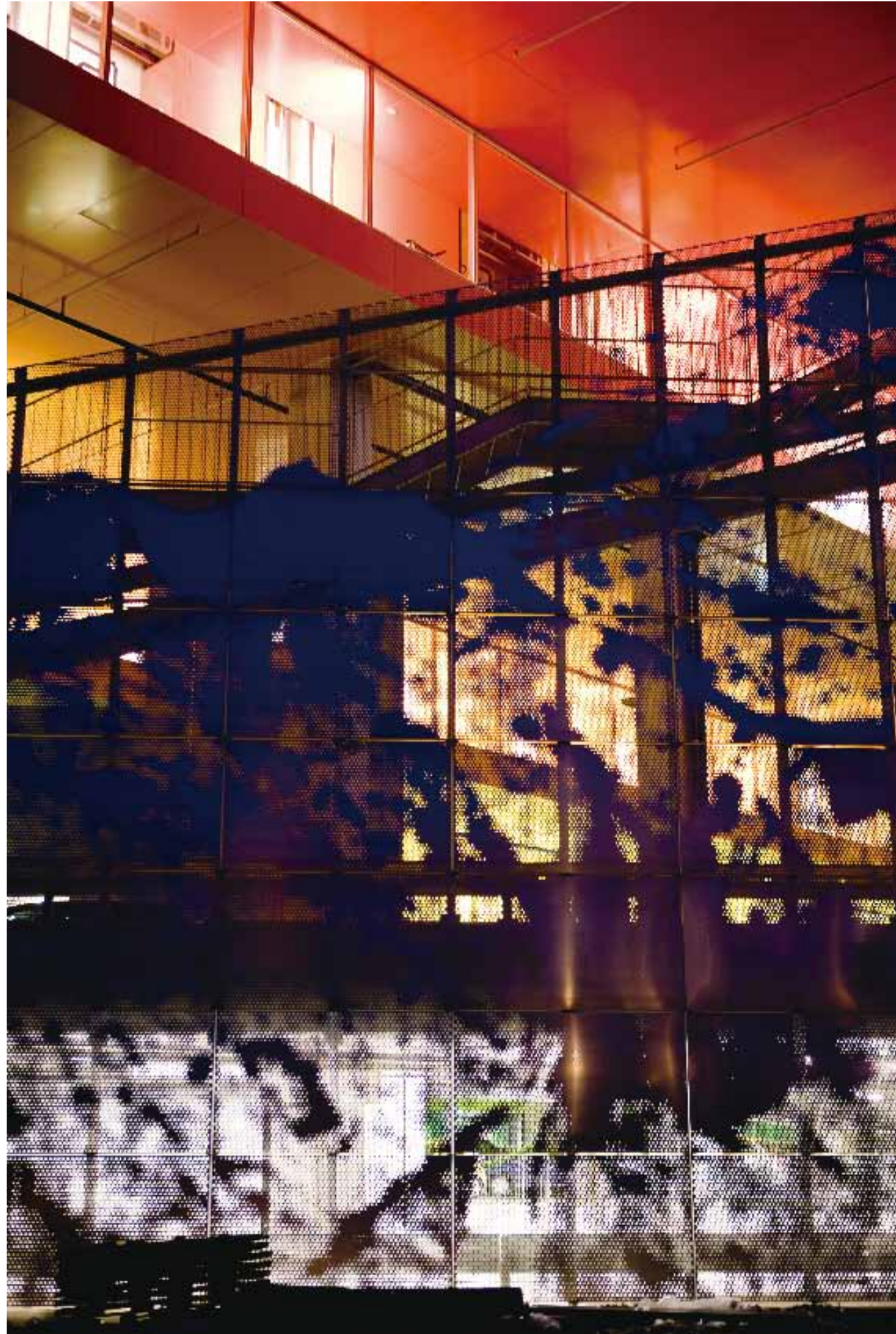


**Roof Details:**

- 1. Fence by the planter
- 2. Gutter (roof)
- 3. Light external wall
- 4. 22mm wood
- 5. Insulation and membranes, terraces
- 6. Terrace decking
- 7. Windows, terraces
- 8. Painted concrete ceilings
- 9. Painted concrete walls
- 10. Wooden floors
- 11. Ceilings towards parking









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