Zeitschrift: Bauen + Wohnen = Construction + habitation = Building + home : internationale Zeitschrift

Herausgeber: Bauen + Wohnen

Band: 16 (1962)

Heft: 4: Einfamilienhäuser = Maisons familiales = One-family houses

Rubrik: Summary

Summary

Atelier 5, Bern

House in Môtier

(pages 145—148)

Here, on an extremely pleasant site in the vicinity of the Lake of Morat, we find an example of unilateral orientation in that all rooms had to face the lake. This particular idea takes up the entire width of the plot of land. To be sure, it is not in keeping with the rustic views of the local authorities, but nevertheless it harmonizes very well with the countryside.
Above the arcade level there is the large living-room, the dining-room and the kitchen, which also serves as a bar. The same floor also holds the bedroom, bathroom and terrace. On the second floor we find a guest room with bathroom and lavatories. The panorama is magnificent. The construction is of reinforced concrete. The partition walls are in prefabricated concrete. Most of the window frames are made of wood.

Atelier 5, Bern

Terraced houses at Flamatt

(pages 149—154)

Flamatt is 14 miles away from Berne on the road leading to Fribourg. The site in question is set between two rivers near the centre of the village.
The cube set upon pillars holds 3 4-room flats with a final flat holding a studio and two rooms. The garages closes the play area which continues under the pillars. The flats are set on two floors and correspond to the first terraced buildings of the same architects in 1957. On the first floor we find the cloakroom, the large living-room, the loggia and the kitchen. On the bedroom storey there are the bedrooms, the bathroom and lavatories. It should be noted that the Bernese painter Rolf Iseli carried out the colour scheme of the complex.
As the ground was difficult, it was necessary to use piles. The construction is of reinforced concrete. The architecture is worthy of attention.

R. S. Soriano, San Francisco

Steel House at Belvedere, California

(pages 155—157)

The plan of the house in question consists of two squares measuring 12 meters a side. The first is reserved for the parents, the second for the children. A patio and the kitchen area constitute the connecting link. The playground as well as the garden is surrounded by screens. Soriano has exploited all the resources of steel in constructing girders with a span of 12 meters resting on pillars likewise of steel. The overhang is 1.4 meters on each side. As the pillars are placed on the outside, the interior plan of the house is absolutely flexible. Cupboard elements which are movable permit still more flexibility as family needs arise. With a few exceptions all the outside walls are in glass. The east section, entirely free of all pillars, commands an unbroken view over the lake. All the vertical elements have a running height of 2.4 meters up to the lower face of the girders. The superimposed part thus disengaged (between partitions and upper faces of the girders) permits a certain optical continuation of the rooms. The access to the house is on the north beside the parking area. The entrance corridor, being excessively long, can be regarded as an example of faulty planning. It leads directly to the kitchen. To the side there is a large living-room adjoining a library. Behind the latter we find the parents' bedroom, the bathroom and the dressing room. The kitchen has an L shape and likewise contains a breakfast nook, which constitutes a continuation of the children's play room. The 4 bedrooms of the children have a bathroom as well as a separate shower. They are disposed both on the south and on the north sides. The steel girders are of welded sheet metal.

Soriano

Small Steel House on a Hill in Mill Valley

(pages 158—160)

The program for the house in question comprises 3 bedrooms, a living-room measuring 6 x 3.6 meters, a kitchen with pantry, a dining-room, two bathrooms and a parking area. As the slope of the site is extremely pronounced Soriano has created a steel house sharply elevated to the height of the existing stand of trees. The access is over a small bridge. To the right, the parking area. A small entrance hall leads directly to the living-room which also serves as the kitchen (cupboards). Behind it we find the dining-room measuring 4.5 x 3 meters and on the east of the living-room a large bedroom furnished with a bathroom. Beside the entrance the architect has placed two small supplementary bedrooms also furnished with a bathroom. The roof construction is of sheet metal. A number of apertures in the roof permit direct overhead lighting of certain rooms. The supporting pillars are placed only on the south and the north of the building. The partitions are very light and can be shifted about as the need arises. The pillars are exceptionally thin (10 cm). The supporting springers are only 10 cm. high; the roof girders measure only 8 cm. and they are welded to the pillars. The structural frames are held in place by steel section irons. Bathroom and kitchen are illuminated by plastic domes set in the roof. The house in question has already won three awards and costs $ 26,000.

H. Yamada

Two-storey House in Kamakura, Japan

(pages 161—163)

Kamakura, a small coastal city, is situated about one hour away from the great metropolis of Tokyo. Kamakura is celebrated for its museums and other historical points of interest. Yamada has succeeded in making something impressive for its simplicity and clarity of conception out of the small-scale project assigned to him. The central part of the house is taken up by the living-room, which is 2 stories high. From this room a stairway goes up to the bedrooms on the upper level. Yamada has incorporated in the plan a second, small "intimate" sitting-room extending up for only one storey. On the east side of the ground floor we find the utility rooms: kitchen, bathroom, WC and laundry. One of the elevations of the house is enlivened by the presence of two superimposed verandas.
All the details of the villa are in the superb tradition of Japanese architecture. The woodwork is astonishingly precise. Special notice should be taken of the fine illumination effects. This is the work of an architect who, while upholding tradition, has proved himself capable of avoiding any unnatural local style. Yamada sees his villa as containing two main fields: one for necessary functions and the other for purposes of enjoyment. This dichotomy and the general spatial plan lend this small villa real cultural grandeur.

Kurt Ackermann

The Architect's House in Herrsching/Ammersee

(pages 164—166)

The house, which overlooks Herrsching, has been built close to a wooded slope which at the north and west descends steeply towards Lake Ammersee. From the rooms with their large windows and window doors, from the balcony, the terrace, and the open fireplace on the ground floor, one enjoys a magnificent view of the Alpine landscape.
The architect took pains to open his house as far as possible towards the lake and towards the hilly scenery. Upon entering the house from the north and proceeding through a vestibule (which also may be used as a dining-room) one is able to appreciate the most beautiful countryside while looking through the spaciously glassed-in stairways and a window in the south. The terrace and vestibule by means of the wooded slope is shielded against curious onlookers who might pass by on the road bordering the east of the property.
The steep slope called for a two-story building, which can be entered through the ground-level entrance from the eastern roadside.
Design and construction are blended into utmost perfection. The beauty of the design equals the beauty of the construction.

Marjatti and M. Jaatinen, Helsinki

House at Tapiola

(pages 167—169)

The house has been built for flexibility as the plan must be capable of being extended in accordance with an increase in the size of the family. The plan takes the form of a square divided into 9 equal parts. The construction corresponds to this form of division. The central square holds the installations. A system of rails makes it possible for movable walls to be set up rapidly and easily. In this way it is possible to make any variations one wishes, which is also true as regards the furniture. The architecture of this house is worthy of study, as is the extremely attractive garden.

Vohrer, Waiblingen

Architect's detached 1½-storey house at Waiblingen

(pages 170—171)

The house in question is sited on a plot of land both extremely long and extremely narrow. The architect has put the parents' section (a living-room and the bedroom) in a wing of the 1-storey building. In an adjacent wing half a floor higher there is the children's section, which consists of a playroom, a living-room and bedrooms. This wing has two floors. The access to the house obliges the visitor to cross the site from the south to the north. The vestibule has a staircase which leads to the cellar, on the one hand, and to the children's level, on the other. In the same vestibule there is the access to the large living-room, which is entirely glazed on the south. On the other side of the vestibule there is the entrance to the parents' bedroom. The bathroom for this part is half a floor higher than the children's wing. On the lower level for the children the architect has envisaged showers and the lavatories. Behind the dining-section we find the kitchen and a utility room. A staircase leading from the children's playroom to the basement gives access to the architect's bar. The children's bedrooms are on the floor above.
Considerable use is made of wood in the house. The floor of the living-room is covered with stone. In front of the eating- and living-section there is a pool for the children; this is surrounded by a lounge terrace. The kitchen and dining-section are lit from a dome.

D. Olsen

Small villa on slope at Berkeley, California

(pages 172—174)

The plot of land is extremely narrow and faces north-south on a slight slope. The architect has used the lower part for 2 garages, a workshop, a bedroom and a bathroom. Above this complex we find a five-room flat. The access to this flat, which is in the form of a vestibule cloakroom leads, on the one hand, into the living-room and kitchen (dining-section) and, on the other, into a corridor taking one to the bedrooms and bathroom. The parents' room has a vestibule of its own, allowing for access to a cloakroom and a bathroom. A balcony set on the south side is a further pleasant feature for the occupants. The house has been built in steel and its architecture is extremely simple and lucid. The cost of the house amounted to $ 108.7 per m² according to the architect's figures.

W. Zeilhofer, Munich

Two-storey Family House at Landshut

(page 175)

The house is located on a small site surrounded by very beautiful trees. The plan measures 9 x 9 meters. The 3 x 3 section comprises a pillar (16 pillars in all) at each point of intersection. These pillars carry the upper floor which has the shape of a prism. The living area is located around a central installations core comprising the stairs, the cloakrooms and the water mains. A wall 15 meters long and 2 meters high protects the house from the outside on the north-east and north-west. On the south-east and south-west the house opens into the garden. The elevation elements on the garden side are largely in glass. In the interior the living area can be subdivided as required by a skillfully contrived system of wooden partitions. The optical continuation of the interior is maintained thanks to the glazed upper parts of the partitions. The built-in cupboards as well as the fireplace are very carefully worked out. On the north-east side of the house we find the outside entrance to the cellar (with stairs) as well as the garage.

Craig Ellwood

House in steel at Hillborough, California

(pages 176—177)

This house was designed for a family of six. The house is sited on the edge of a large golf links in the neighbourhood of San Francisco. Large trees surround the plot of land; the links is to the north. The skeleton, which is based on a 44-foot module, is in steel. The interspacing elements have been carried out in imported marble. The plan is in the form of an H. The bedrooms take up part of the H, the other part is given over to the living-rooms, the dining-section and the studio. The two verticals of the H are linked by a wing containing the entrance and kitchen bar. Behind the kitchen there is a 6 x 11.55 m. swimming-pool, which matches a pond of the same size on the entrance side, crossed by an access bridge. The centre of the H is three steps lower than the wings. All the rooms are either 2.55 m. or 3 m. high. There is a 2-car garage set symmetrically in front of the house. Marble has been used extensively in this building.

Guex + Kirchhoff, Genf

Villa Waser in Weiningen near Zurich

(pages 178—179)

The architect's client wanted a villa that would make for peaceful living-conditions both inside and out. The ground available sloped towards the east and this made a single level plan practically impossible. A multi-level plan was out of the question as the client insisted on a horizontal structure. The final solution was to select a terrace system set between two walls. A swimming-pool completes the complex. A slightly projecting 2-storey wing houses the "night" quarters. The garage holds 2 cars. An airy flight of steps leads to the hall of the villa. The basement holds the utility rooms (heating, laundry, cellar, showers and cloakroom for the swimming-pool) as well as the children's section (including playroom). The living-quarters are extremely pleasant and include a terrace. The "night" section comprises the parents' bedroom, a guest-room, showers and a bathroom. The plan is based on a section of 5 by 6 meters. The roof construction is worthy of study.

Hansrudolf Buhler, Zofingen

House at Neuhausen

(page 180)

The house in question, located on a southerly slope, is designed for a family of four of moderate means. The extremely limited site has heavily influenced the plan. The bedroom area is clearly separated from the living area. The entrance section is provided with a WC, a kitchen and a laundry making for minimum movement to and fro. A small courtyard separates the living area proper from the access area. The living area is prolonged optically thanks to a covered terrace. The green zone facing south separates the house from the main street. The bedroom section includes 2 children's rooms, the parents' room with cloakroom, a bathroom, a children's play room. The part of the basement on the north accommodates the heating plant, bomb shelter and wine cellar. The materials utilized: wood skeleton, rendering, moquette, linoleum, insulating panes.

New Building for the "Mannheimer Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaft" in Mannheim and of the DEA-Scholven Refinery Ltd. in Karlsruhe

(pages 187—188)

Whereas the buildings of the "Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke" represent, as it were, the classical solution in German office building construction, the project in question pursues a new line in "flexible" development. Operations organization is effected on a basis of "elastic" rooms. The buildings in question are of steel construction and possess a central installations block; they are entirely air-conditioned.