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Rubrik: Summary

Summary

Hans Joachim Aminde, Chair of university planning and sketching, University Stuttgart

Time functional aspects of building plan for university areas

(Pages 379–385)

Building Management as part of the University Planning Process.
Building management formulates a long-term leading design for the building and other use of sites in university areas. It thus serves the extension and coordination of individual building measures within the complete conception. Its (jurisdictional) objects of planning are represented by the area utility plan and the building plan.
Building management is part of the university planning process. Its relation in this process is described here with the aid of examples of some categories of university planning. With this greatly simplified planning scheme, an attempt has been made to show the methodical sequence of the plan and the dependence of such university planning categories on each other and on others outside the university. The complete planning process is thus a continuous intermeshing of results and concepts derived from each planning category.
The designs described further are limited to the internal problems of building management in university areas, although the relation between university structural planning and city planning must not be overlooked. Following this, examples of real planning are touched upon.
In the following where time functional aspects of building management are treated, reference if made to only a few levels of planning: others, for example, are problems of form, of economical and administrational aspects.

Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley, Manchester

Manchester Education Precinct plan for a complete university located in the city

(Pages 386–389)

The MEP is a remarkable project: here the consequent effort has been made to unite the various teaching and research installations both spatially and with respect to organisational requirements into a complete university. This has resulted in both extensive reconstruction of the city and has prompted the local population to participate in easily accessible educational facilities. With respect to the area utility plan, a network type of solution is shown.

Robert E. Alexander and Ass.; project 1963. Mac. A. Cason and A. Quincy Jones, San Diego Project 1967

Campus of San Diego university in California (USA)

(Pages 390–391)

The San Diego campus is illustrative of a molecular solution of an area utility plan. Of interest in this plan is the result of the expansion with considerable change of the long-term total concept without affecting the initially constructed section. Remarkable here also is the relation of large tracts of aggregated research institutes to the university area itself.

Board of University construction Regensburg and Helmut Gebhardt, Munich

Building plan for university of Regensburg

(Pages 392–394)

The building management of Regensburg University is the earliest and the most consequent example to date in the Federal Republic of Germany of progress in time functional stages of accuracy.
The 1964 plan visualized the long term distribution of the main utility areas and avoided dictating a final building form. Even today, the result is still sufficiently capable of modification and expansion. The main utility areas are arranged in cruciform.

Wilhelm O. Meyer with Jan van Wijk, Johannesburg

Randse Africaanse university, Johannesburg (South Africa)

(Pages 395–396)

Unmistakable form and adaptation to discontinuous utility processes have here resulted in objectives which possibly conflict with each other. This is the reason why the Randse University in Johannesburg is here discussed as an alternative concept to the Regensburg Plan.
In this plan, priority has been given to the design objectives. However, despite this, planning has occurred for utility changing in itself. At the same time, the Randse University concept is illustrative of a centralized solution of the area utility plan.

Anthony Chitty, Douglas Yetton, Julian Elliot with Munnik, Visser & Black, Lusaka

Zambia university in Lusaka (Afrika)

(Pages 397–399)

Here the Zambia project is intended to be the representative of a great many linear conceptions of long term building management in university areas.
Further examples are the plans for universities in Guildford, Lancaster and Bath in England, Odense in Denmark, Oulu in Finland, Heidelberg, Stuttgart and Bielefeld (1st prize) in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hans-Walter Henrich, Karl-Heinz Reisert, Ulrich Schweizer, board of university construction Ulm

Building management plan for Ulm university

(Pages 400–402)

The Ulm plan is described here since efforts were made to react to new structural objectives of university organisation by means of the building management concept and the planning itself.
A new structural concept – derived from research requirements and changing objectives in the study of medicine – resulted in the closest relation of all university installations in the linear area utility plan with relation to the horizontal network of the building structure.

Walther Dunkl, Institute for university construction, University Stuttgart

Realization of utility modifications as a demand to the building planning

(Pages 403–406)

As in the remaining areas of university planning, the successful conclusion of utility changes and extensions have continuously gained importance. In the region of physical building planning, however, these aspects have become a central problem, which have consequences for the basic layout, the construction, the installational supply and the furnishing of university buildings.
It was long recognized that the individual institutional buildings could no longer meet the requirements of university operations. A space program, based on the conditions prevailing at the time of necessity occurrence and taking into account these conditions only – such a programme must become outdated with changes to these initial conditions. The newly constructed building developed from this space programme became ripe for modification the moment the initial conditions changed. Since in university building seven years and more can pass from the request for a new building over the various stages of being approved, the design plan and the final construction, programmes of such a pre-determined nature are usually out-dated by the time the actual building can be made use of. Not only the number of teaching staff and students can have changed but also the character of the research projects, the methods of instruction or the corporative cooperation with other research institutes. In recognition of these difficulties of making a correct forecast, a building management with time functional accuracy stages was proposed to monitor the total planning concept irrespective of the case being the founding of a university or the extension of an existing university part. The stage having the highest degree of accuracy is the building mass plan, the validity of which can be assumed for roughly five years. The units of the building mass plan are the buildings themselves, for which a space programme can be specified that indicates the quantities and qualities of the individual areas. Changes which occur during the phase of realization can be taken into account, only as far as they do affect the construction of the object being built.

Vladimir Nikolic, Institute for University Constructions, University Stuttgart

Examples showing realisation of utility modifications by the building plan

(Pages 407–412)

The individual description of various building management and building system schemes is here illustrative of the development of the standardized form of construction as a function of the requirements, of various conceptions of individual planners or planning groups and of organisational aspects of carrying through the works on the site.
Illustrations have been selected that show a certain development and which, due to the problem and the resulting constructional reaction, show a typical result. There are two tendencies:
a) On the one hand, an attempt has been made to define a reoccurring room standard which is generally applicable by means of unification of utility requirements. This standard is then used on the building forms dictated by the management.
b) On the other hand, the changing aspects of the building form or of the area offered is used as a pre-requirement of the total planning considerations and a search is made for the building system which satisfies these requirements to a major extent.
In both cases, however, there is a pre-requirement for the standardization or prefabrication of a certain building form so that the developed building system is generally related to the project. Here, standardization serves the planner to formulate his design objectives and to rationalize the extensive planning tasks caused by the building volume.

Peter Jockusch
Central archives for university constructions

Requirement planning problems relating to science universities

(Pages 413–418)

This article is based on material which was elaborated in the "requirements planning" group of the central archives for university construction, Stuttgart, by Ulrich Hempel, Dietrich Worbs and the author.

An architect specialized in university design, who still sees his task in solving building problems, in fulfilling a given programme, in creating a housing for a certain operating form, reduces his possible (and necessary) role: he neglects his duty to society.
When one observes the many enquiries, plans and decisions that are required to clarify what type of building is to be built by whom, for whom, when and where and how large the building is to be, who is to organize and what price ceiling the building may have – one notices that the expenditure required on planning – by which we mean the efforts called for by the requirements planning – are of a magnitude at least equal to that of the building planning itself.
The process of university planning no longer develops as a chain of decisions in which the architects takes over the responsibility for the last third. Rather the process is much more dynamic and requires the feedback between all part performances.
In the light of this, the **these** is formulated that the architect in university planning should be of equal standing in a team including all the decision makers.
The architect must be consulted long before the actual physical planning begins: that is at a date early enough to allow him to participate in the formulation of the problems he will be posed with. It is unfortunate, even suspect, and certainly of danger to the quality of the university that the building planners generally have little knowledge of the various kinds of requirement, the methodics and the means of requirement assessment together with the stragies of satisfying requirement and also that requirement planning is still not included in the study of architecture.