

# KUĆE U NIZU

urbane strukture

# EASTERN HARBOUR DISTRICT

AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, 1989-2003





**BORNEO, SPORENBURG**





Brantasgracht



Lamonggracht

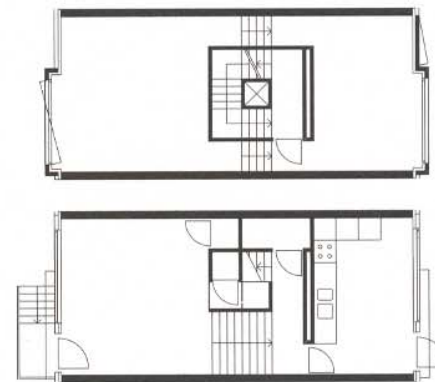
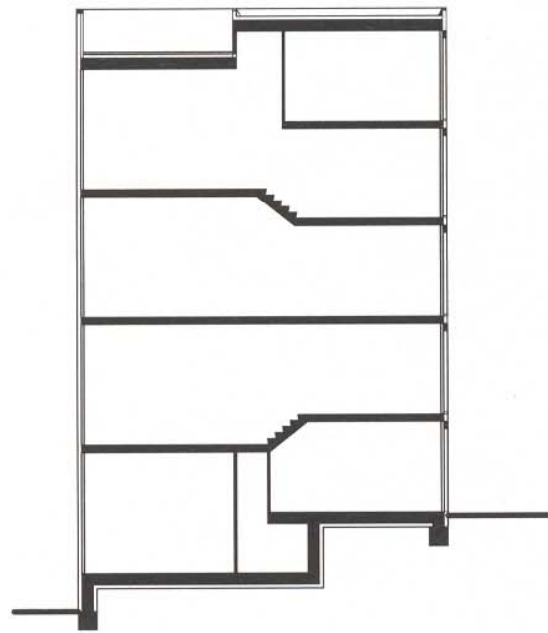
**JAVA ISLAND**



a4/a11/b6/b10

architecture firm **Architectenbureau Marlies Rohmer** project architect **Marlies Rohmer** project **Java Island canal house** programme **4 canal houses**

client **SFB Vastgoed/BPF Bouw, Amsterdam** design/completion **1993/1999**

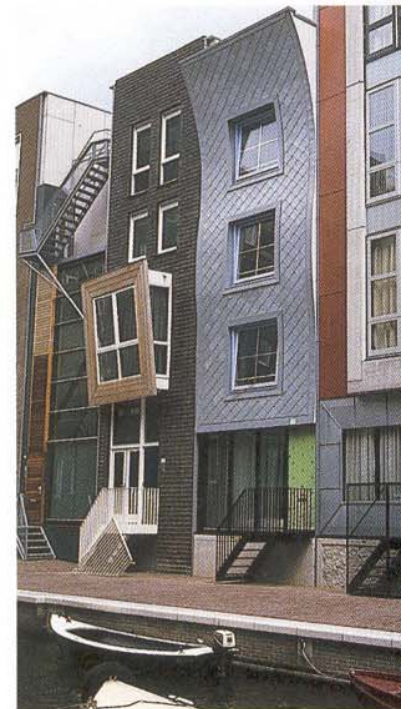
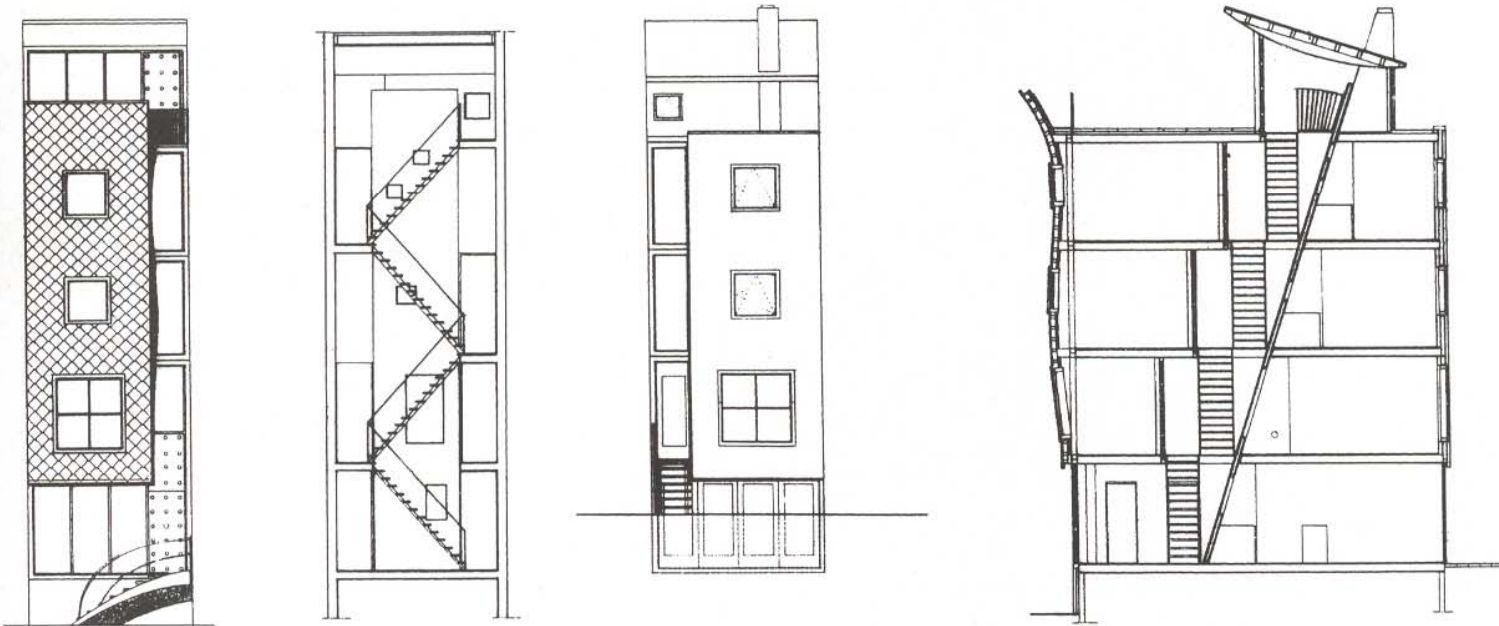


**JAVA ISLAND**



a5/a16/b4/b14

architecture firm **Jos van Eldonk** project architect **Jos van Eldonk** project **Java Island canal house** programme **4 canal houses (private sector)**  
client **SFB Vastgoed/BPF Bouw, Amsterdam** design/completion **1993/1999**



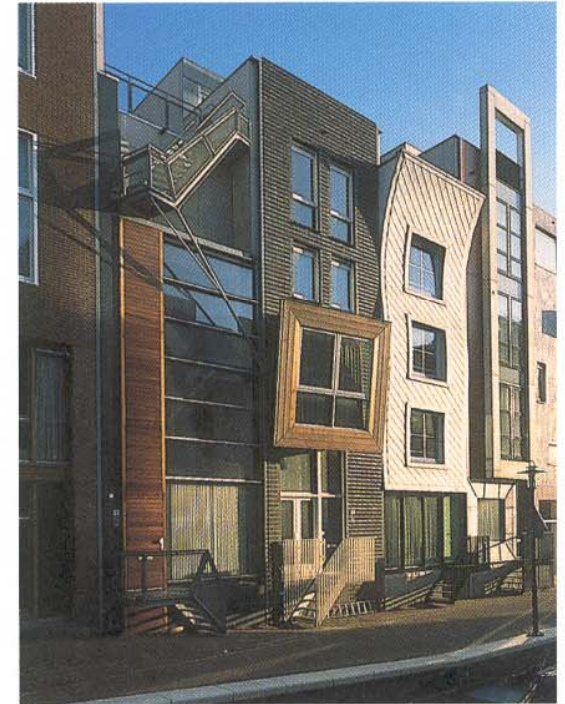
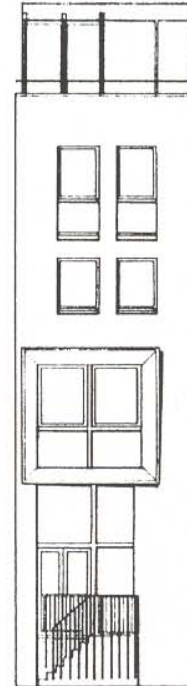
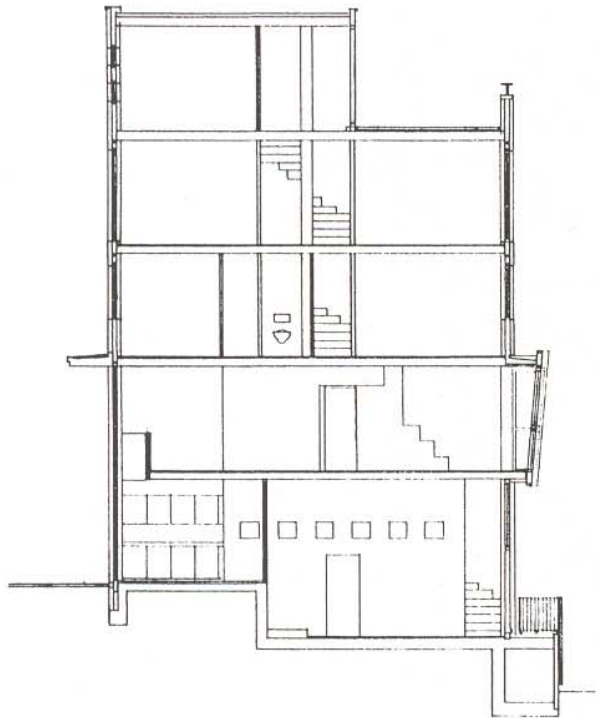
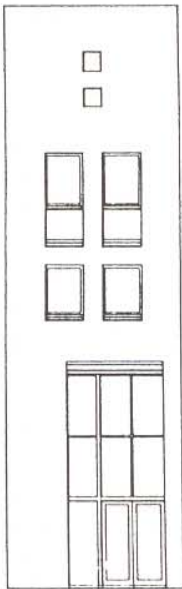
**JAVA ISLAND**



a6/a15/b7/b15

architecture firm **Dana Ponec** project architect **Dana Ponec** project **Java Island canal house** programme **4 canal houses (private sector)**

client **SFB Vastgoed/BPF Bouw, Amsterdam** design/completion **1993/1999**

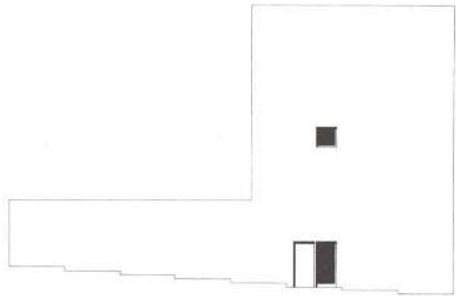


**JAVA ISLAND**



a9/b8

architecture firm **Bosch Architects** project architect **John Bosch** project **Java Island canal house** programme **2 canal houses (rental)** client **SFB Vastgoed/BPF Bouw,**  
**Amsterdam** design/completion **1993/1998**

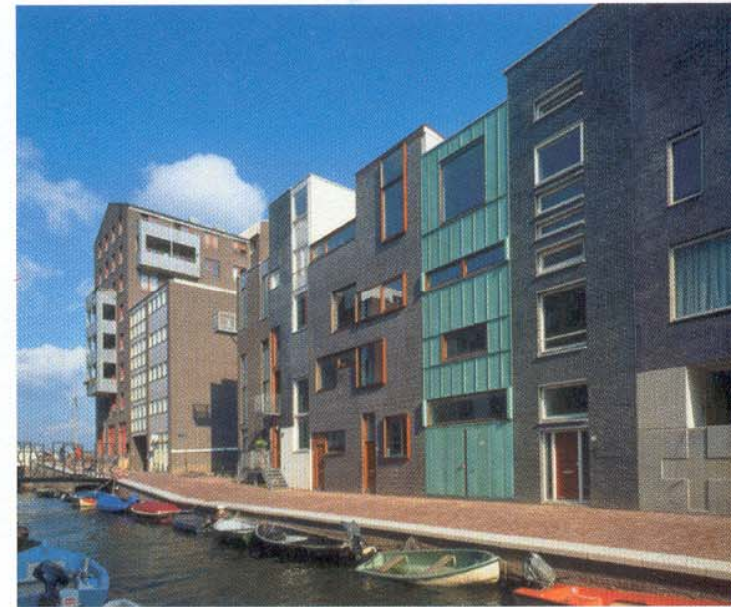
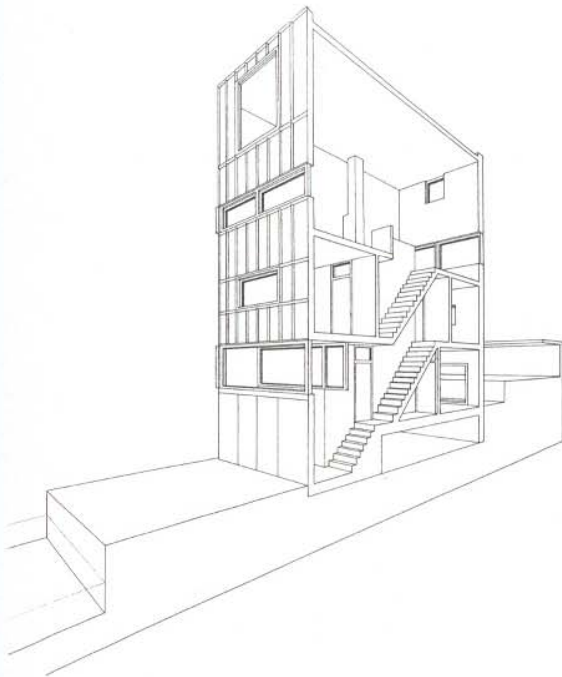


**JAVA ISLAND**



c5/c10/d4/d12

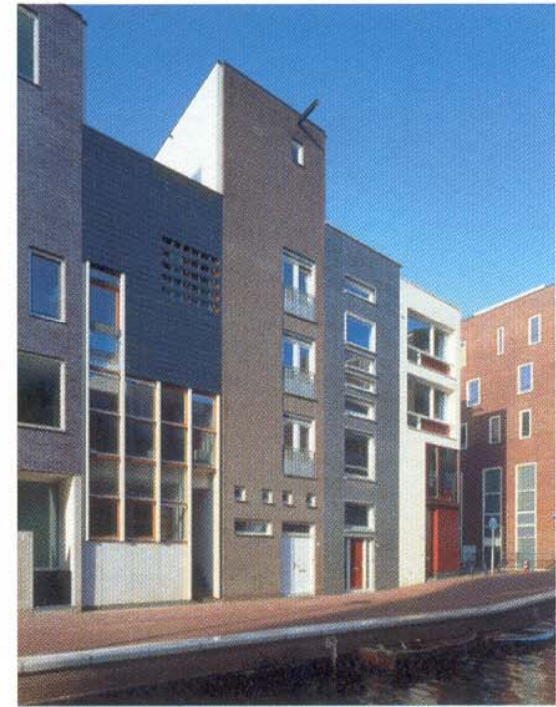
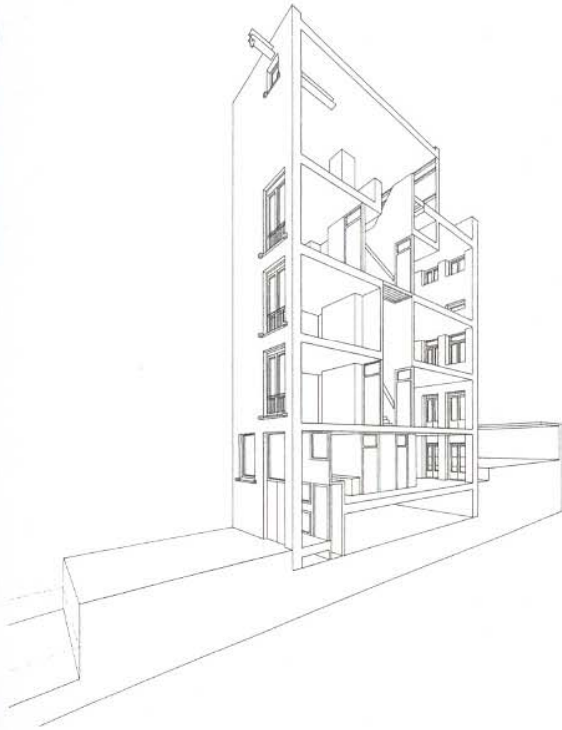
architecture firm **Marx & Steketeer architecten** project architect **Annette Marx** project **Java Island canal house** programme **4 canal houses**  
(private sector) client **Moes Projectontwikkeling, Almere** design/completion **1994/2000**



**JAVA ISLAND**

c8/c14/d8/d13

architecture firm **Marx & Steketee architecten** project architect **Ady Steketee** project **Java Island canal house** programme **4 canal houses**  
(private sector) client **Moes Projectontwikkeling, Almere** design/completion **1994/2000**

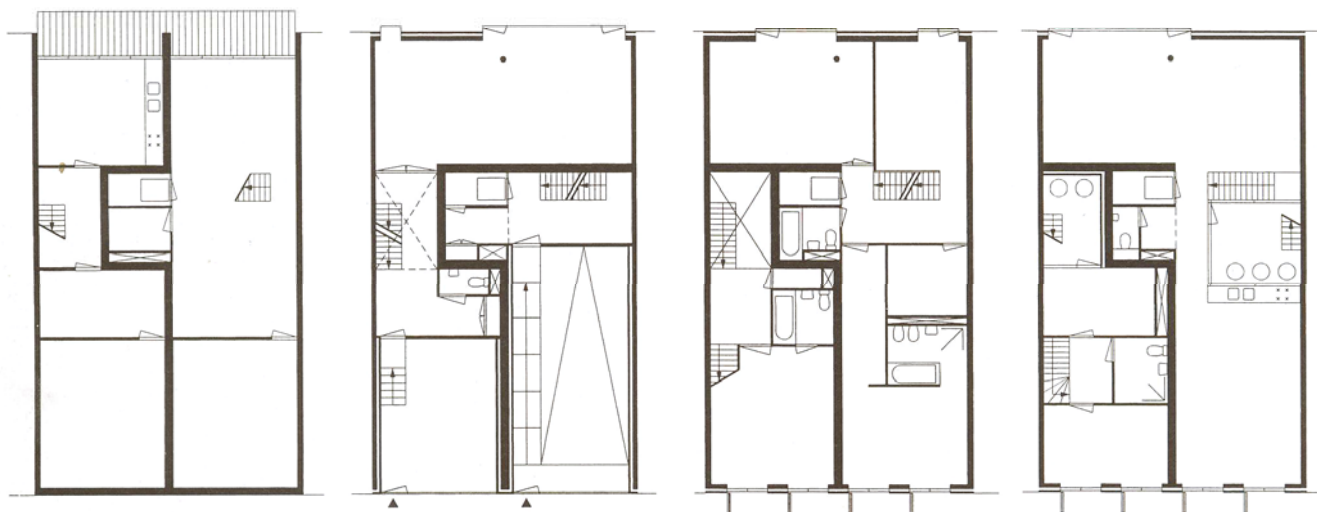


**JAVA ISLAND**





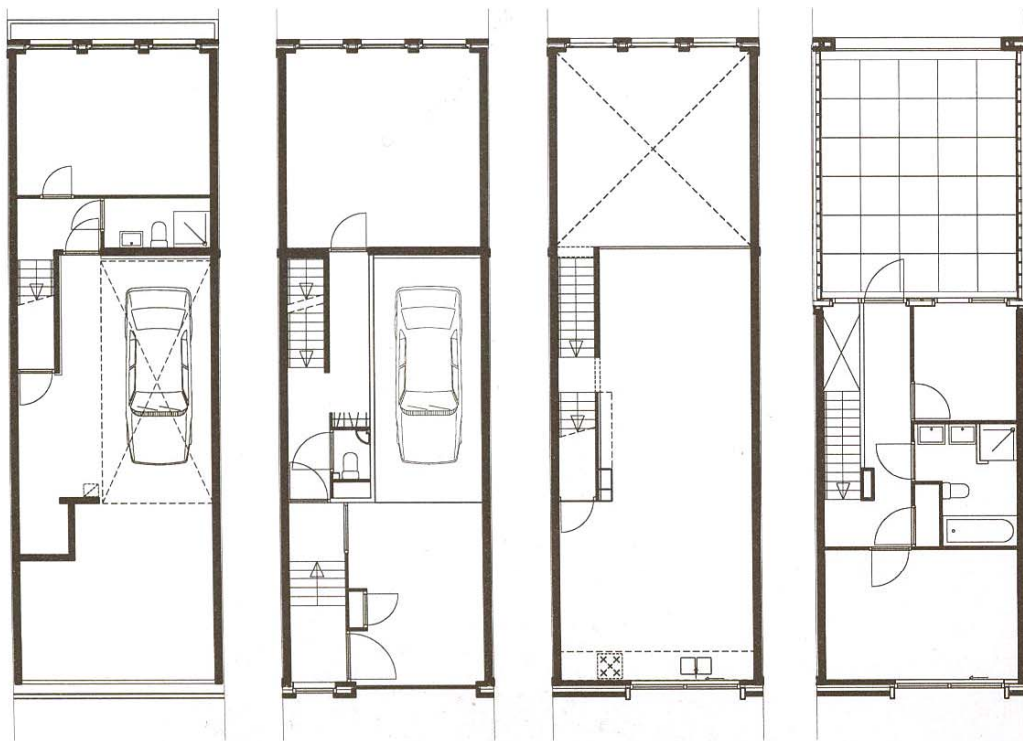
## RUIMTELAB DOUBLE RESIDENCE 1998-2000



OSNOVE: PODRUMA, PRIZEMLJA, I SPRATA, II SPRATA



# INBO ARCHITECTREN 1 DWELLING 1998-2000

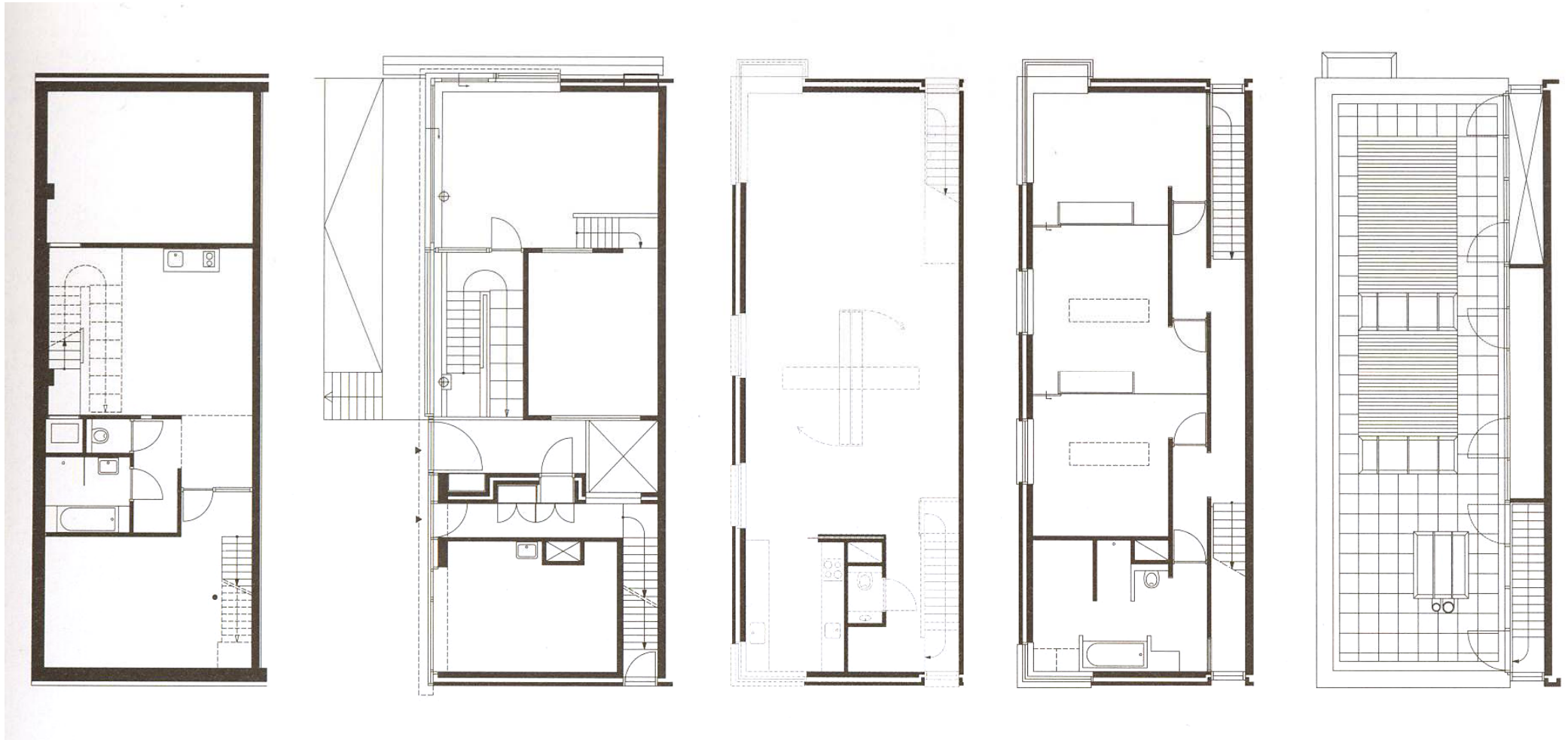


**OSNOVE: PODRUMA, PRIZEMLJA, I SPRATA, II SPRATA**



# TEKTON ARCHITEKTEN **WORK AT HOME DWELLING**

1997-2003



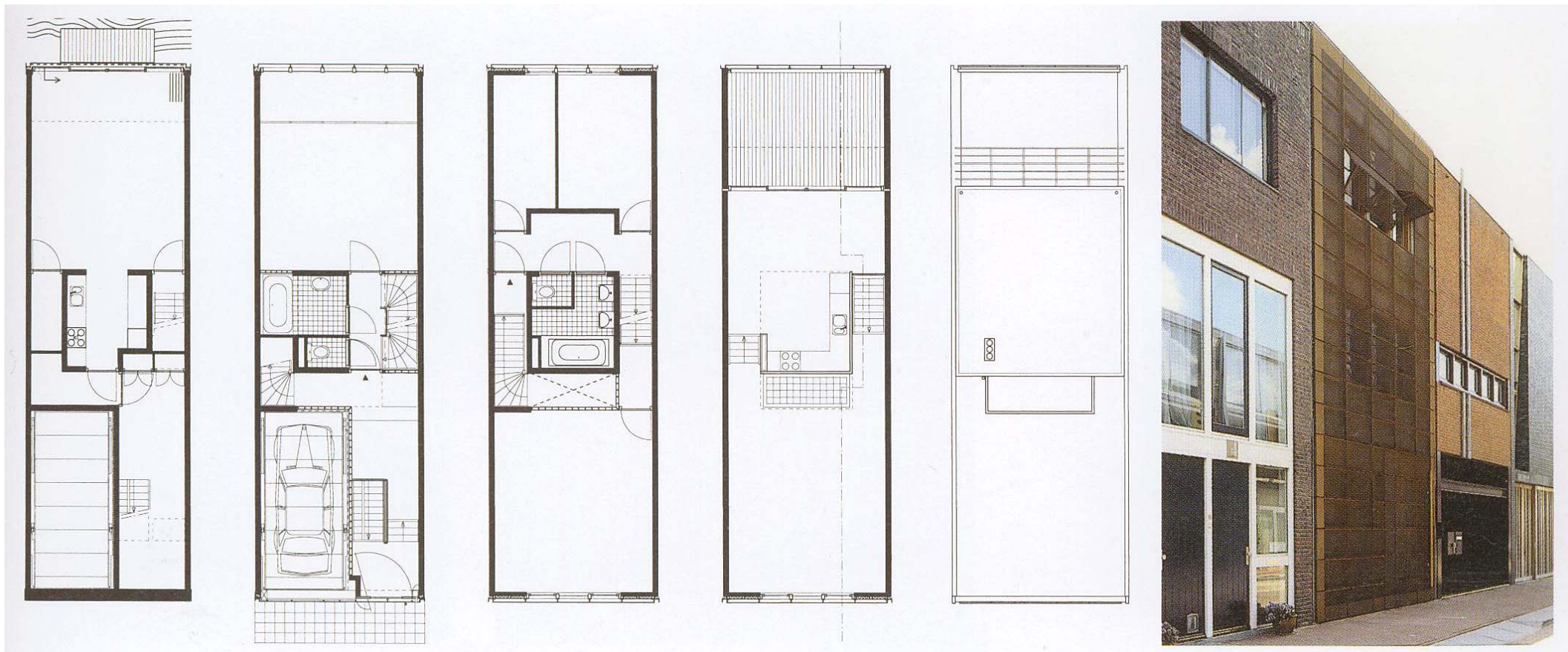
**OSNOVE: PODRUMA, PRIZEMLJA, I SPRATA, II SPRATA, KROVNE TERASE**





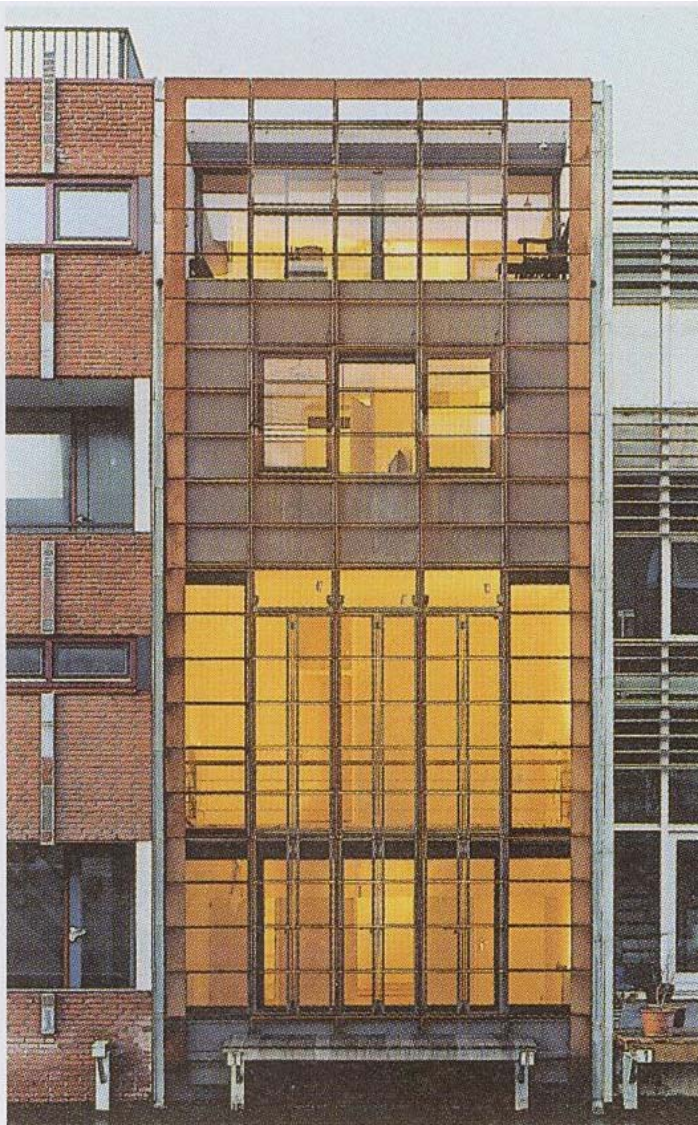


# HEREN 5 ARCHITECTEN PARCEL 37, GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR DWELLING 1997-2000



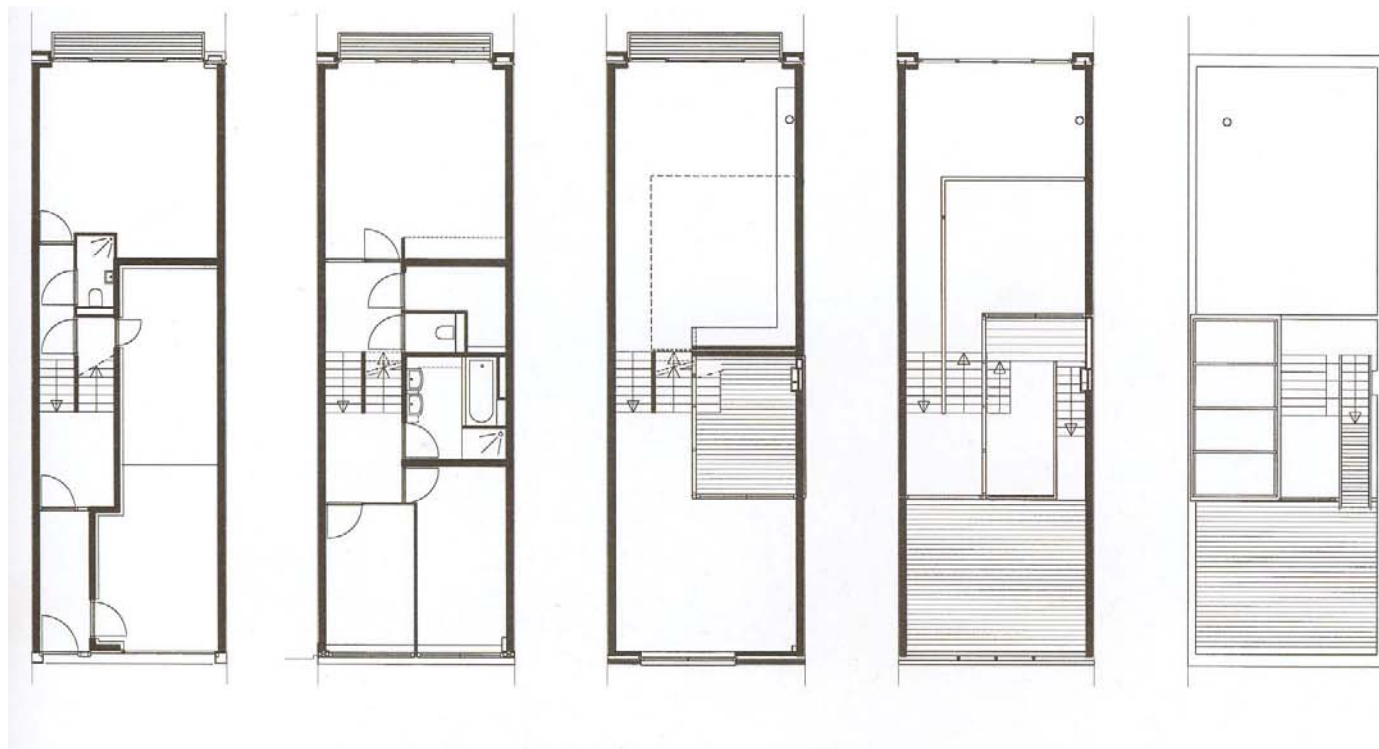
OSNOVE: PODRUMA, PRIZEMLJA, I SPRATA, II SPRATA, KROVNE TERASE







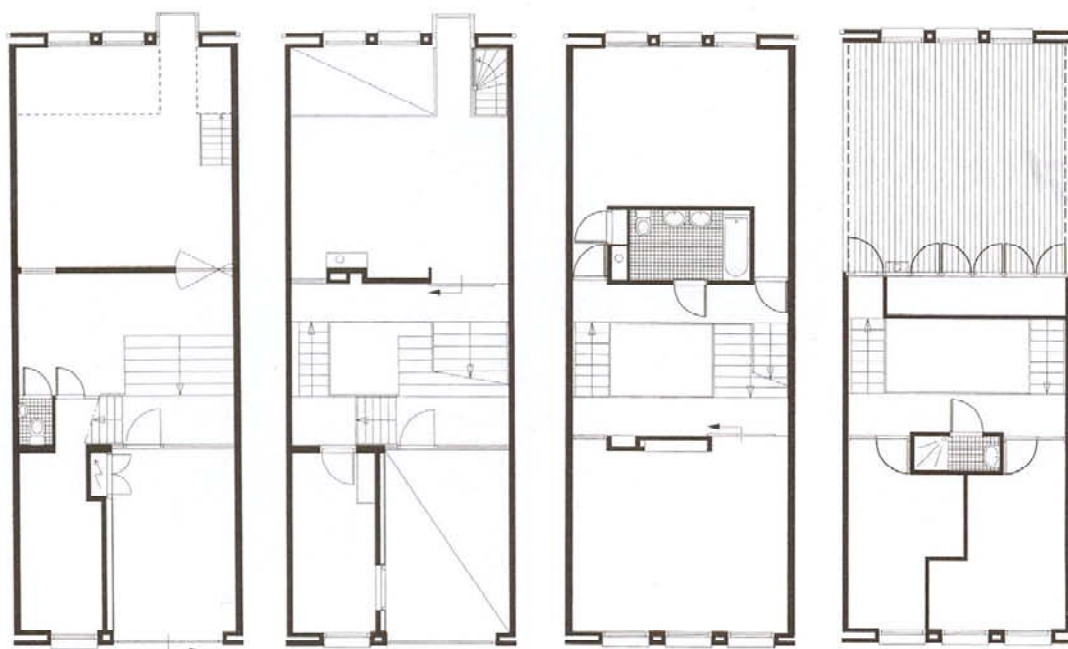
# INBO ARCHITECTEN 1 DWELLING 1998-2000



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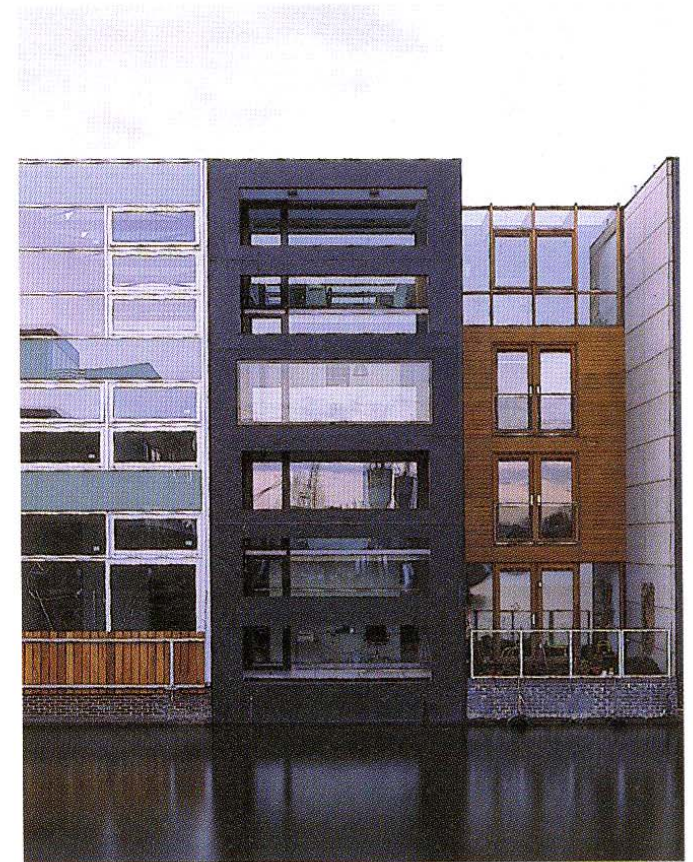
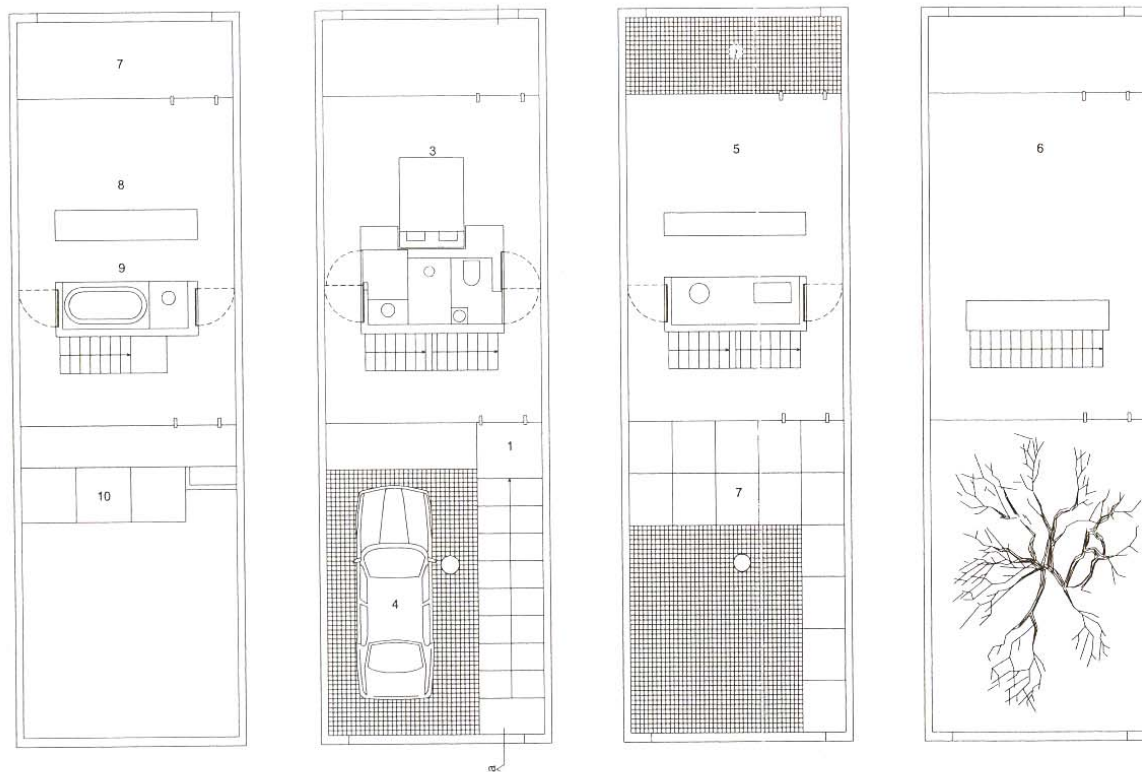


## HEREN 5 ARCHITECTEN **PARCEL 49** 1997-2000



**OSNOVE: PODRUMA, PRIZEMLJA, I SPRATA, II SPRATA, KROVNE TERASE**

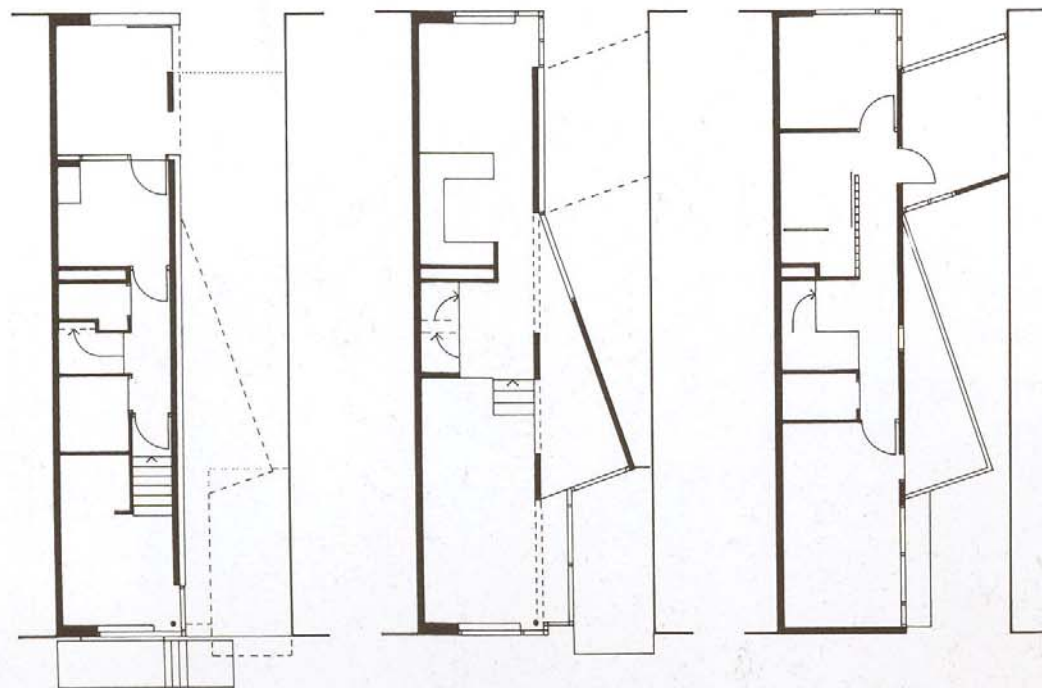
# ARCHITECTENBUREAU K. VAN VELSEN VOS HOUSE 1997-1999



**OSNOVE: PODRUMA, PRIZEMLJA, I SPRATA, II SPRATA, KROVNE TERASE**



ARCHITECTUURSTUDIO HERMAN HERTZBERGER  
**DWELLING ON BORNEO ISLAND** 1996-1999



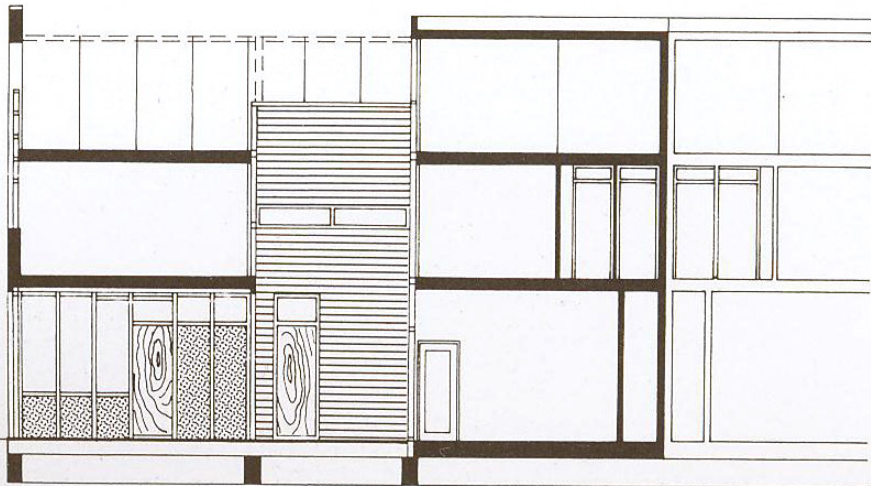
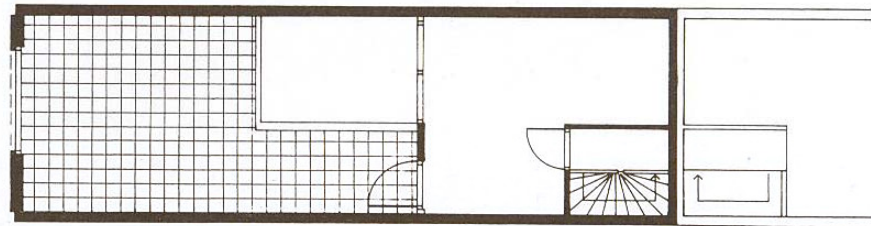
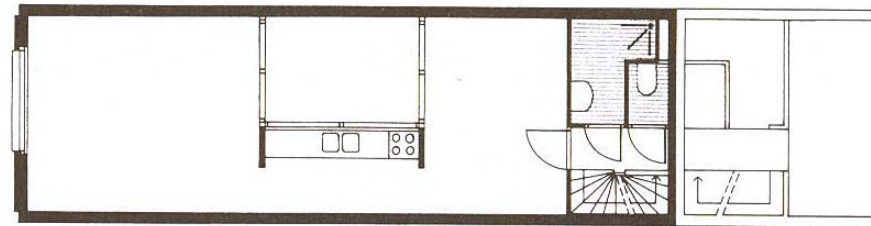
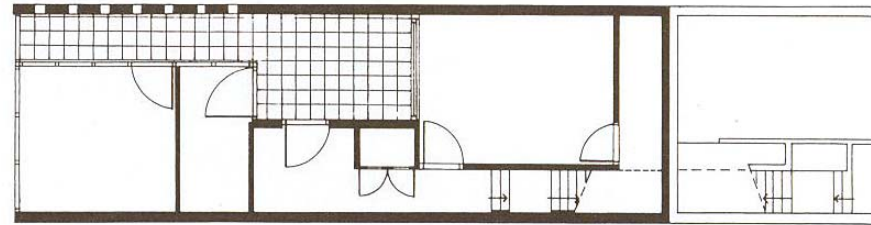
OSNOVE: PODRUMA, PRIZEMLJA, I SPRATA



# HEREN 5 ARCHITECTEN SP4 1997-2000



OSNOVE: PODRUMA, PRIZEMLJA, I SPRATA  
PRESEK









**ATELIER ZENSTRA VAN DER POL 83 PUBLIC SECTOR  
RENTAL AND 16 PRIVATE SECTOR DWELLINGS  
1994-1999**



**OSNOVE: PRIZEMLJA, I SPRATA, II SPRATA**





TADAO ANDO ARCHITECTS & ASSOCIATES

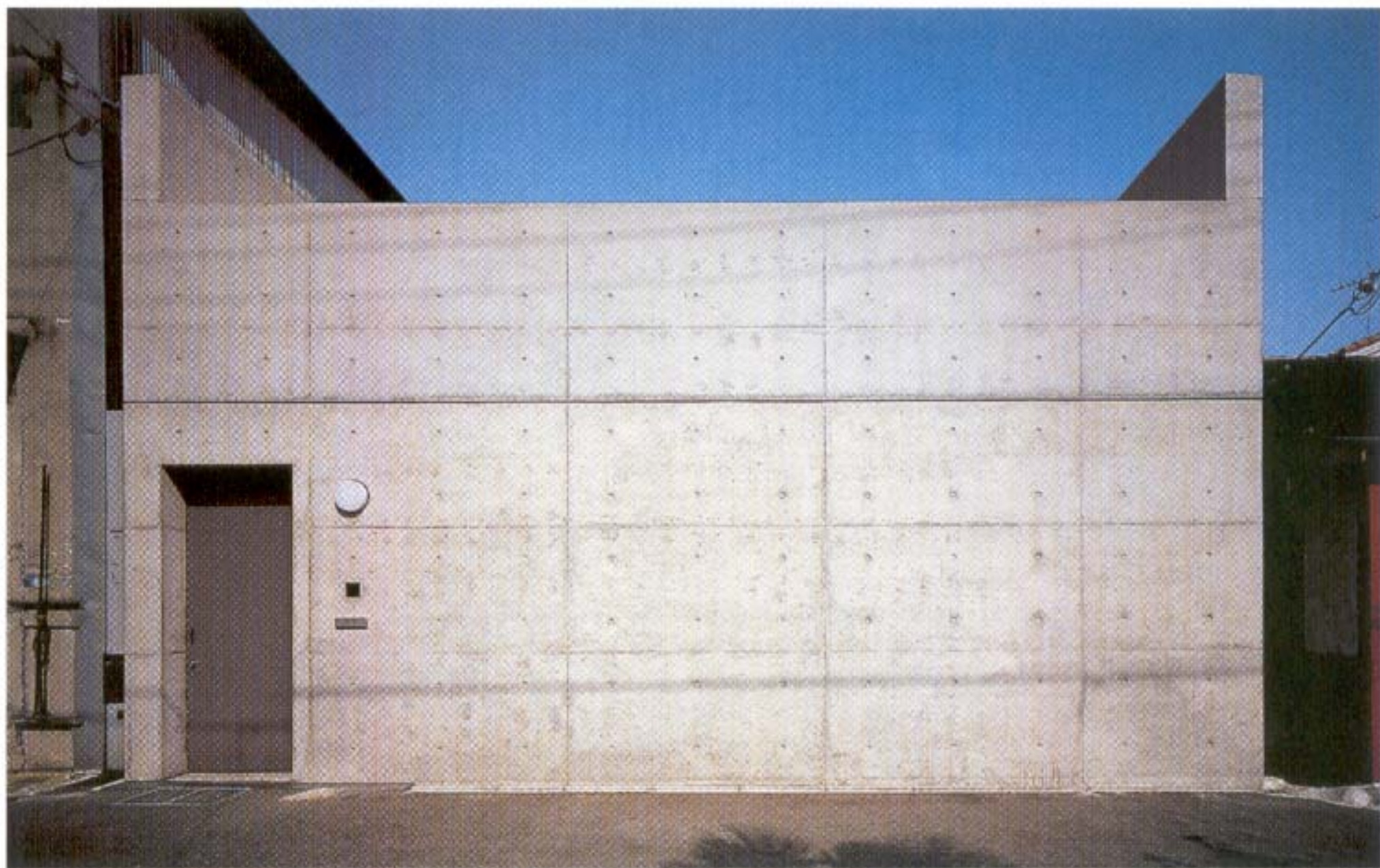
# HOUSE IN OSAKA

OSAKA, JAPAN, 1997





**SITUACIJA**

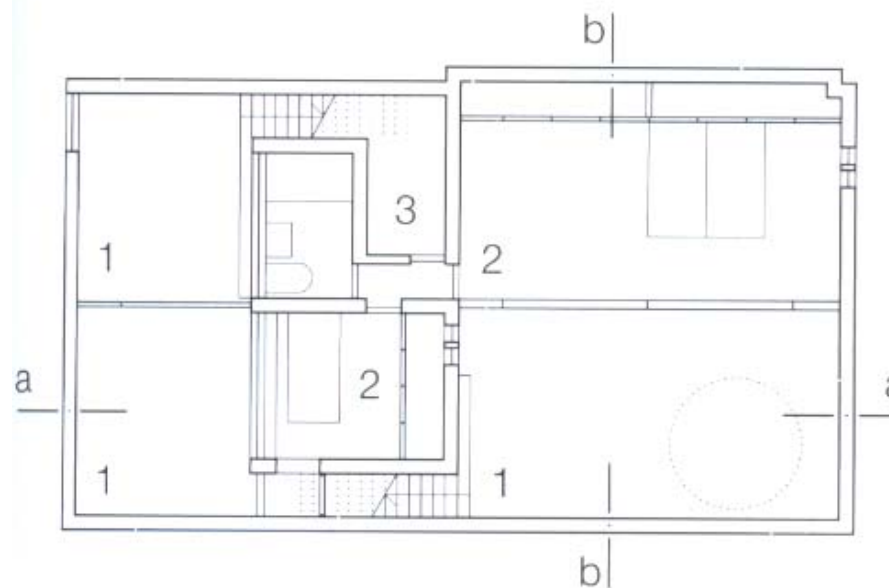
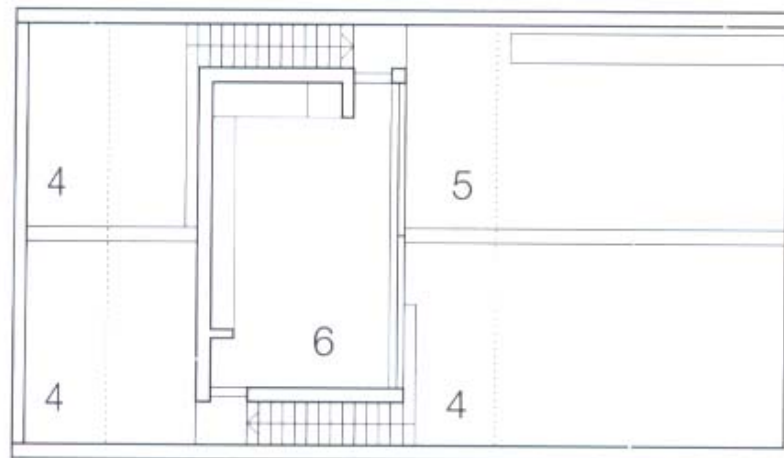




## OSNOVA SPRATA

## OSNOVA PRIZEMLJA

1. DVORIŠTE 2. SPAVAĆA SOBA 3. ULAZ 4.  
GALERIJA 5. TERASA 6. DNEVNA SOBA/  
TRPEZARIJA





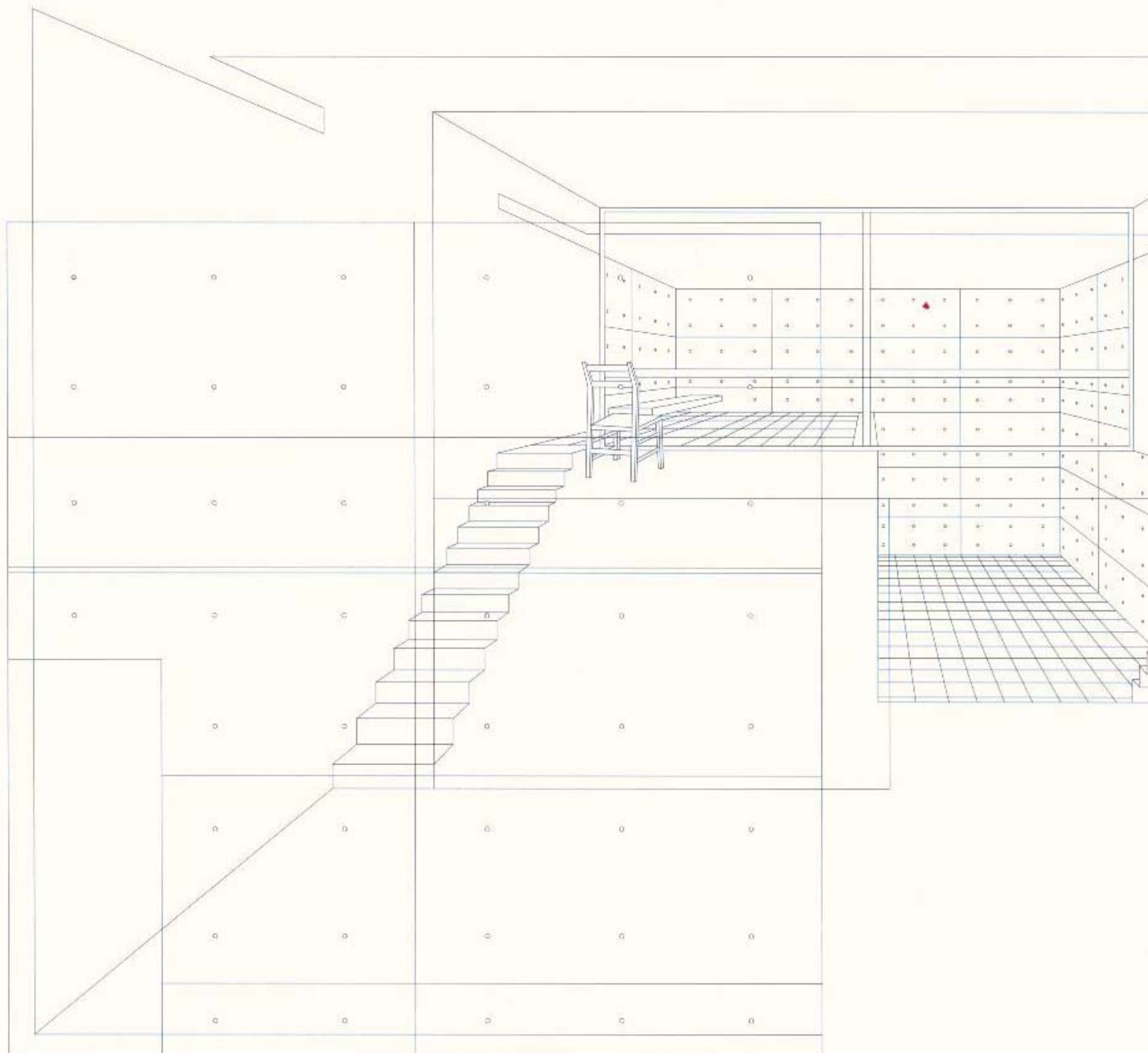














TOYO ITO & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

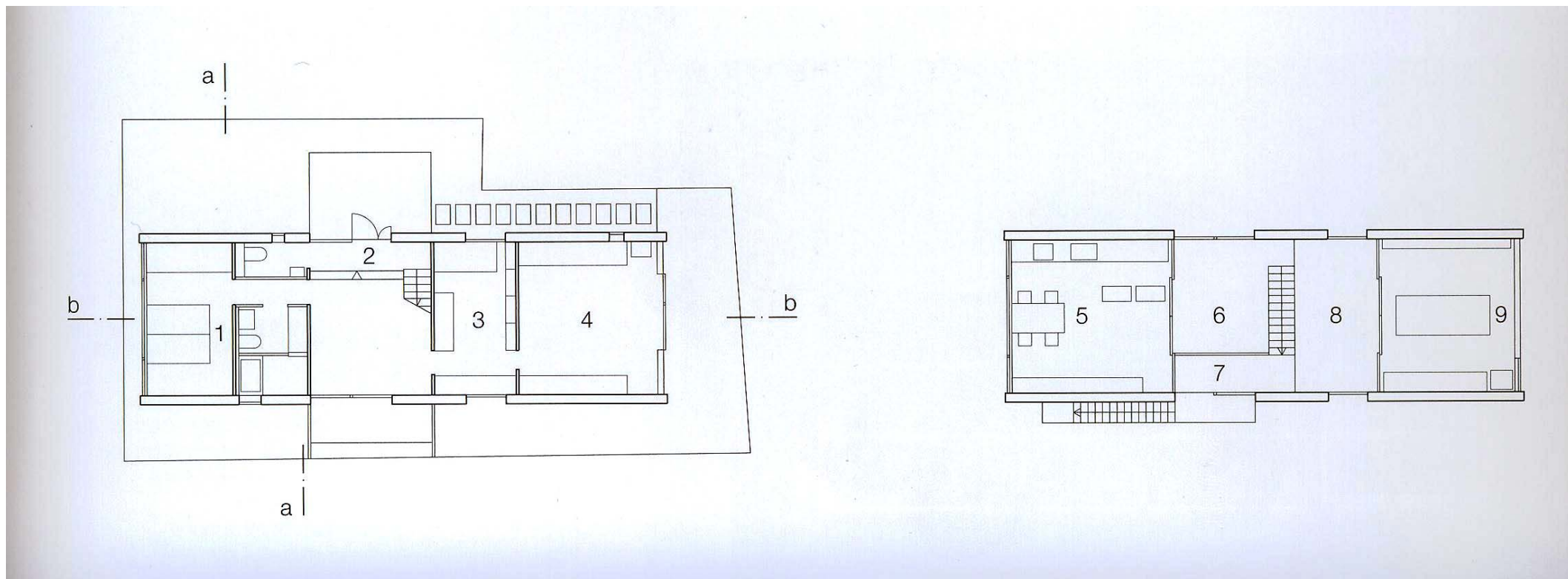
# HOUSE IN TOKYO

TOKYO, JAPAN, 1997 - 1999



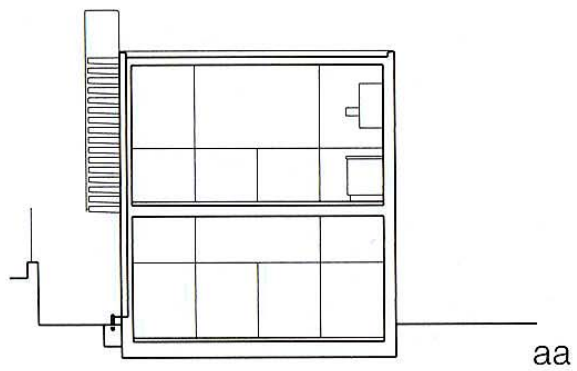
**SITUACIJA**



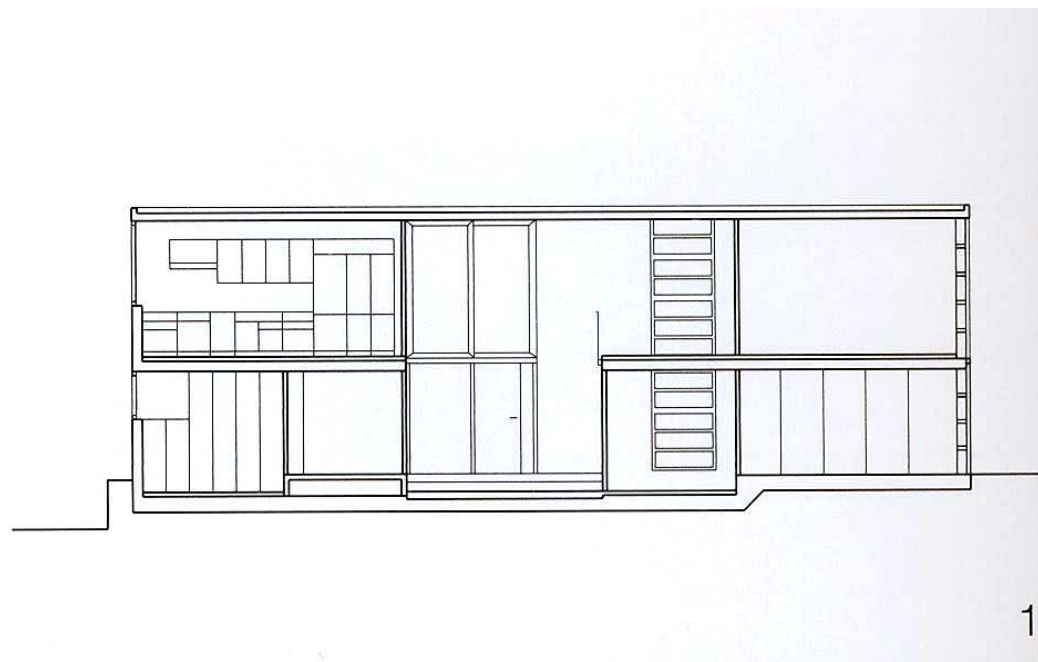


## OSNOVA PRIZEMLJA / OSNOVA SPRATA

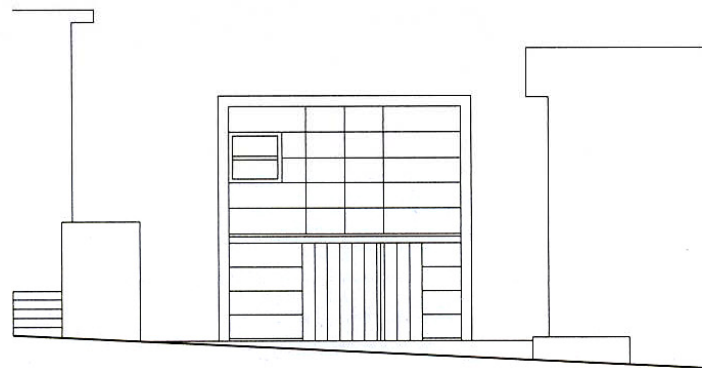
1. SPAVAĆA SOBA 2. ULAZ 3. DEČIJA SOBA 4. GARAŽA 5. DNEVNA SOBA 6.  
GALERIJA 7. MOST 8. STUDIO 9. STUDIO



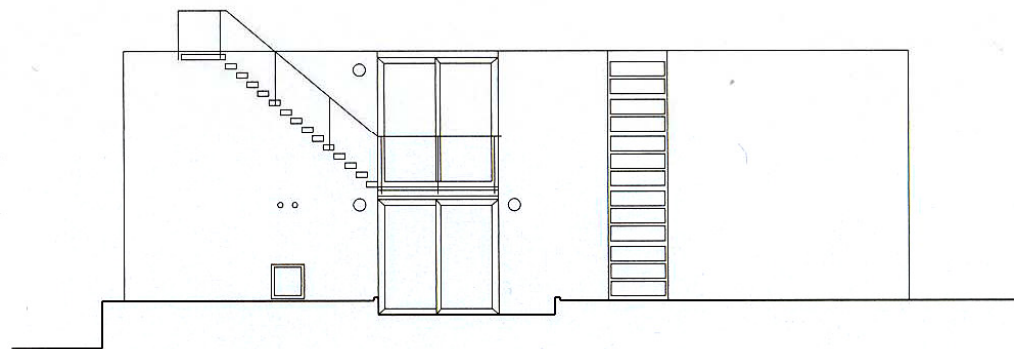
**PRESECI**







IZGLEDI

































# PROCES PROJEKTOVANJA I PERCEPCIJA PROJEKTA



AIA American Institute for Architects

# COMPETITION WINNERS

**A House for an Ecologist**

2006

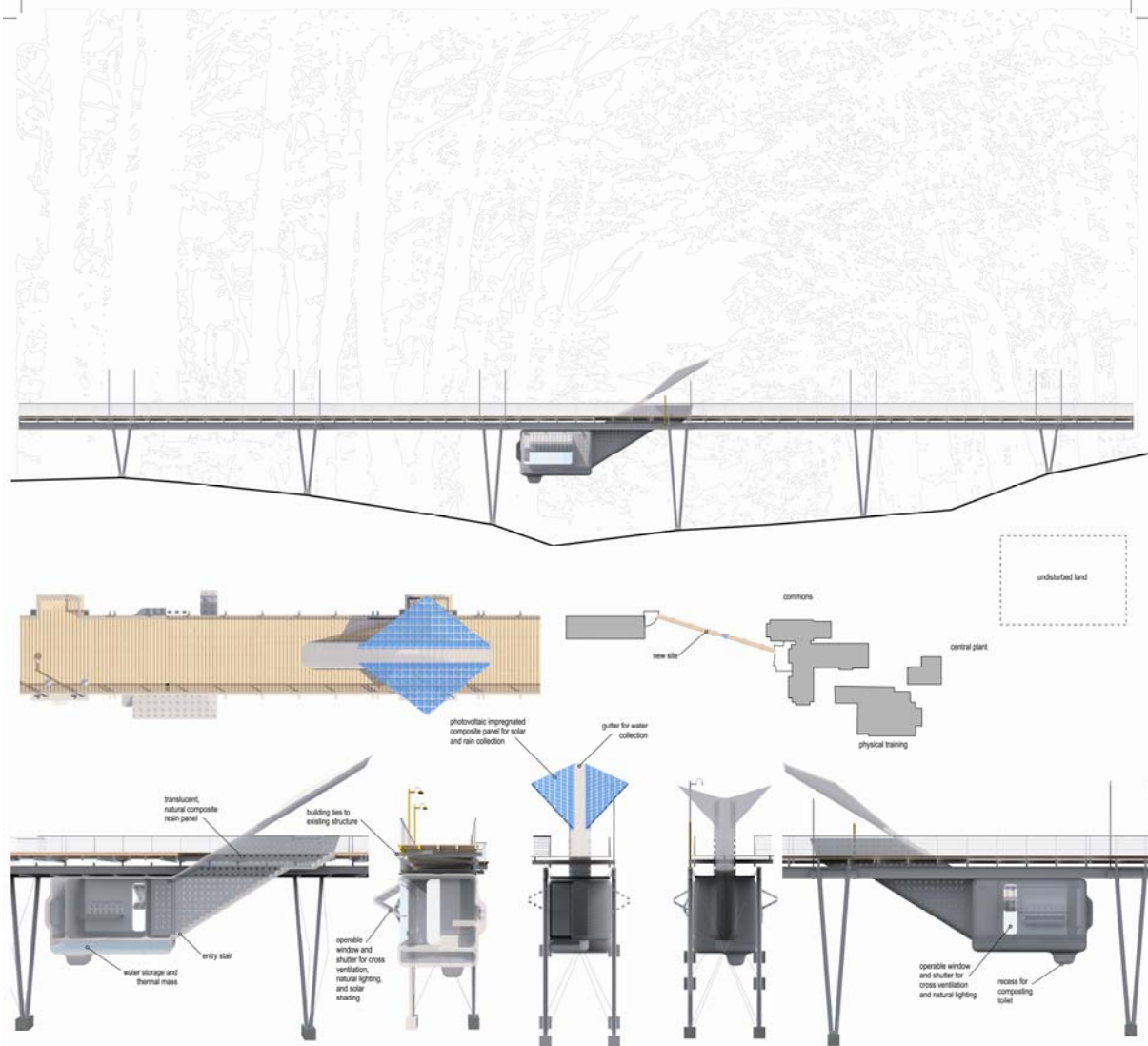
## **PROGRAM**

The program is a live/work dwelling for an Ecologist in Residence at the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS). The site is the grounds of the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, W.Va.

The Ecologist in Residence, a fictitious position, will be an annual fellow who will receive a stipend and expenses to live and conduct research on site and in the field. The expertise of the Resident will vary from year to year, so the specific focus of his or her work or personality are not relevant. Instead, assume the resident will work to promote the mission of the FWS: “working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.”

The dwelling is to include the Resident’s personal quarters (living, sleeping for one, eating for four, bathing, and study for one), as well as a meeting area for up to eight people, including colleagues and guests. Parking is not required. The area of the enclosed structure should not exceed approximately 1,500 net square feet. In the nature of conservation, spatial efficiency is encouraged.





## eskin house

Somewhere between the earth's core and the alpine wildflowers is the architecture of sustainability.

Caves and tunnels, volcanoes and glaciers, elements and atmosphere all exist in layers of the earth.

The human body's passive cooling and heating systems are manifested in our skin.

Consider the term "building skin" and its correlation with human skin and the skin of our planet.

How does the intervention of material, industry, buildings and seductions affect the state of the earth-skin?

How do these interventions contribute to the wellness or stability of the earth-skin?

Is this the architecture of sustainability?

Eskin house examines the idea of building skin as the essential system of architecture where the collective knowledge of sustainability will exist.

The competition site will remain undisturbed reducing campus sprawl.

The site will be the existing bridge structure connecting the instructional buildings and the Commons.

The program is focused on the creation of a minimal environment.

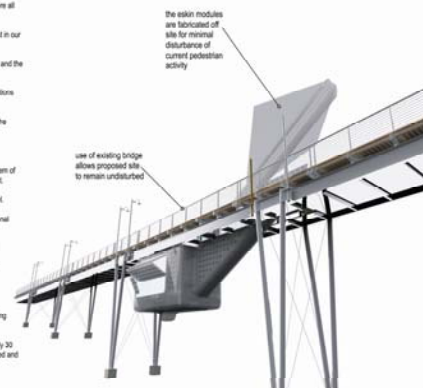
150 square feet is allocated instead of 1,500 square feet to assist in reducing the project's environmental impact.

Location is everything

The ecologist will have use of the bridge, nearby terraces, and existing facilities.

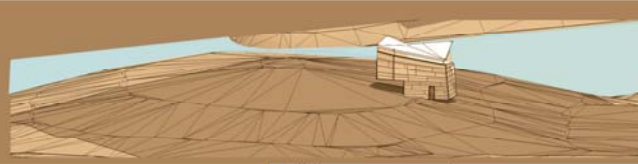
Hanging from the underside of the bridge and hovering approximately 30 feet from the ground, the house will be private yet completely exposed and integrated into the forest.

A cocoon, a web, a blister in the sun....



*James Bowen, AIA, and Mark  
Weston, Assoc. AIA  
Bowen Architecture, Sarasota,  
Fla.*

# water wall house



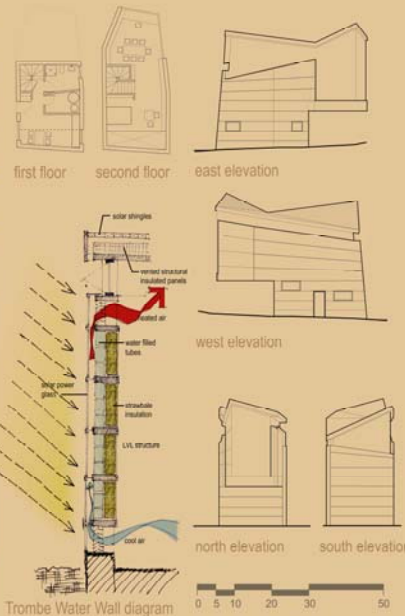
The Water Wall House brings together the disparate elements of user needs, specifics of place, and strategic technologies to form a new entity that is more than the sum of its parts. Like a structure of water, the house is a transformation of its atomic ingredients.

While no single part dominates the whole, an innovative use of environmental technology articulates the structure's exterior envelope to enable the interior from dramatic shifts in temperature while also allowing for transparency between inside and outside. Southerly-facing, water-cooled Trombe Walls are a series of structural LVL wood framing, transparent containers of water, stone, solar insulation, and a layer of thermal glazing. It is this wall of water, wood, stone and glass that provides a temperate anchor, along with natural ventilation, for the window on the landscape.

Climate is not the nature of the earth every-where. -Thomas H. Mather

While the movement of the sun, direction of prevailing winds, and quality of light inform the structure's envelope, interior spaces follow the user's everyday activities in relation to her environment. And the relationship of public and private domains responds to the need to work independently as well as collaboratively without necessarily privileging either. However, it is the window on the landscape that gives the Water Wall House its distinctive form and spatial quality. The study overlooks the hill, while the internal footprint of the house is sited just below it. The space inspires contemplation.

Ultimately, the house is a result of the integration and transformation of its constitutive elements, forming a dwelling that grows out of its site, floats among the trees, and looks to the sky.



Andre Kamili; Jesse Taylor,  
Assoc. AIA; and Cindy Lee  
Shepley Bulfinch Richardson  
Abbott, Boston



# THE LANDSCAPE HOUSE

SHEPHERDSTOWN / WEST VIRGINIA

THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN INSIDE AND OUTSIDE ARE MERGED IN A DWELLING THAT BRINGS NATURE WITHIN BY COMPLETELY OPENING UP TO THE ELEMENTS... A BUILDING THAT BECOMES AN ADDITIONAL LIVING ENTITY OF THE FOREST AS IT MATURES IN THE ECOSYSTEM.



## ECO STRATEGIES

### CONTEXT

THE BUILDING IS ORIENTED ALONG AN EAST/WEST AXIS ON THE HIGHEST ELEVATION OF THE SITE. THE NORTH AND SOUTH FACADES GENEROUSLY OPEN TO THE OUTSIDE. THE PRESERVATION OF SURROUNDING TREES/VEGETATION IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF LINKING THE STRUCTURE TO ITS ECO STRATEGIES.

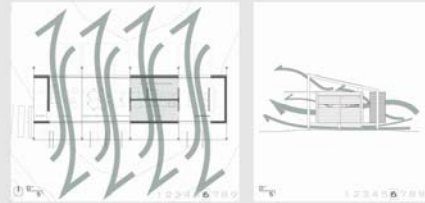


### SUN

PASSIVE SOLAR HEATING AND DAYLIGHT STRATEGIES ARE CONTROLLED BY A SYSTEM OF OPERABLE LOUVERED SHUTTERS: RETRACTABLE/INCLINABLE ON THE NORTH SIDE; REVOLVING/BLINDING ON THE SOUTH SIDE. ENERGY IS COLLECTED USING "SHELAR CEL". A HIGHLY EFFICIENT PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM THAT RECEIVES LIGHT THREE DIMENSIONALLY.

### WIND

A DOUBLE ROOF DESIGN STRATEGY ENHANCES NATURAL AIR CIRCULATION AROUND THE BUILDING. CROSS VENTILATION IS ACHIEVED BY LAYING THE BUILDING AND ITS OPENINGS IN REGARDS TO THE PREVAILING WINDS: FROM THE NW IN WINTER AND THE SOUTH IN SUMMER. FLOOR WIND INTAKES AND CEILING SOLAR PANE SUPPLY AN ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF AIR INTO THE BUILDING DURING THE WARMEST MONTHS.



### WATER

ALMOST AS A CENTRAL FEATURE, A WATER POD WHERE ALL WATER OUTLETS AND PIPES ARE LOCATED TO EMPLOY LESS MATERIALS. THIS POD HOUSES BOTH KITCHEN AND BATHROOM AND IS EQUIPPED WITH LOW FLOW FIXTURES, DRY-COMPOST TOILET, RECYCLING AREA, AND ORGANIC COMPOST UNIT.

THE SYSTEM IS BASED ON WATER CONSERVATION AND CONSTANT CIRCULATION. RAIN IS HARVESTED FOR GREY WATER USAGE AND STORED UNDER THE SOLAR ROOF WHICH ARE CONNECTED BY GRAVITY FLOW TO THE FIXTURES. LOW-DEPTH RECTANGULAR WATER TANKS PLACED BETWEEN FLOOR JOISTS ALLOW ADDITIONAL WATER STORAGE AND FOR A CRITICAL THERMAL MASS. DURING WINTER SOLAR HEATED WATER IN CONSTANT CIRCULATION WILL GENERATE A RADIANT FLOOR HEATING SYSTEM.

A SOLAR DEHUMIDIFIER UNIT ADJACENT TO THE ROOF TANKS COLLECTS MOISTURE FROM THE OUTSIDE AIR AND INTERIOR SPACES BY REMOVING HUMIDITY AND PRODUCING DISTILLED DRINKING WATER. THE SAME UNIT WILL SERVE AS AN ADDITIONAL WATER COLLECTION DEVICE DURING THE LOW RAINFALL MONTHS. WASTE WATER IS FILTERED USING A SAND TANK UNDER THE POD AND REUSED FOR IRRIGATION.



### MATERIALS

THE BUILDING HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR DECONSTRUCTION AND REUSE—REVERSIBLE FROM THE SITE. THIS LOW-IMPACT PRINCIPLE CALLS FOR RECLAIMED AND LOCALLY AVAILABLE MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH AN EFFICIENT FRAMING SYSTEM THAT USES LESS MEMBERS AND FASTENERS. RECYCLED CONTENT AND RAPIDLY RENEWABLE MATERIALS ARE CONSIDERED THROUGHOUT THE DWELLING. SEVERAL NATURAL FIBERS (COTTON, WOOL, RECYCLED PAPER, STRAW) ARE CONTEMPLATED FOR THEIR INSULATING PROPERTIES AT DIFFERENT EXPOSURE LOCATIONS OF THE DWELLING.



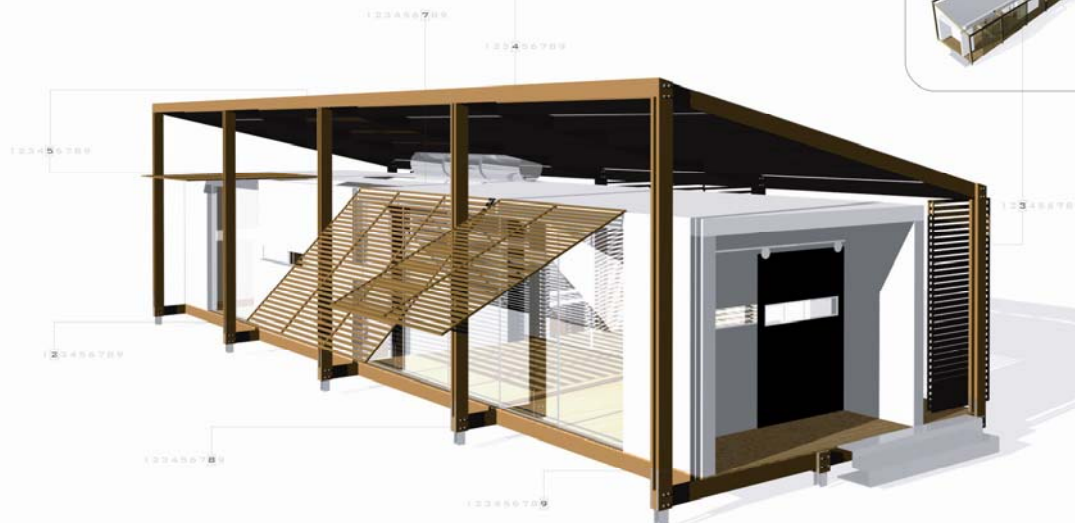
WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



Raphaëlle and Alfredo Maul  
Maul Dwellings, San Sebastian,  
Spain

**RAINWATER CATCHMENT:**  
THE RAINWATER CATCHMENT AREA IS  
LOCATED, ABOUT 100 FEET, FROM THE  
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE HOUSE.  
A 100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER CATCHMENT  
AND AN 800-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER  
CATCHMENT ARE LOCATED IN  
THE 100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER CATCHMENT  
AREA. THE RAINWATER CATCHMENT  
AREA IS LOCATED IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP  
RAINWATER CATCHMENT AREA.

**MOVABLE PANELS:**  
THE MOVABLE PANELS ARE DESIGNED  
TO ALLOW THE HOUSE TO BE  
ASSEMBLED AND DISASSEMBLED  
IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER  
CATCHMENT AREA. THE MOVABLE  
PANELS ARE LOCATED IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP  
RAINWATER CATCHMENT AREA.

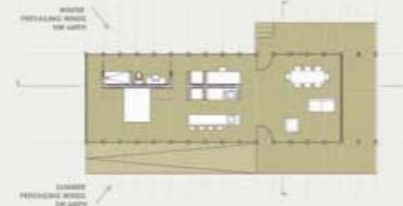
**SCREENS:**  
THE SCREENS ARE DESIGNED TO  
ALLOW THE HOUSE TO BE  
ASSEMBLED AND DISASSEMBLED  
IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER  
CATCHMENT AREA. THE SCREENS  
ARE LOCATED IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP  
RAINWATER CATCHMENT AREA.

**FLOOR & WALLS:**  
THE FLOOR AND WALLS ARE DESIGNED  
TO ALLOW THE HOUSE TO BE  
ASSEMBLED AND DISASSEMBLED  
IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER  
CATCHMENT AREA. THE FLOOR  
AND WALLS ARE LOCATED IN THE  
100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER CATCHMENT  
AREA.

**STRUCTURE:**  
THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO  
ALLOW THE HOUSE TO BE  
ASSEMBLED AND DISASSEMBLED  
IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER  
CATCHMENT AREA. THE STRUCTURE  
IS LOCATED IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP  
RAINWATER CATCHMENT AREA.

**BLADES:**  
THE BLADES ARE DESIGNED TO  
ALLOW THE HOUSE TO BE  
ASSEMBLED AND DISASSEMBLED  
IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER  
CATCHMENT AREA. THE BLADES  
ARE LOCATED IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP  
RAINWATER CATCHMENT AREA.

**ENCLOSURE PANELS:**  
THE ENCLOSURE PANELS ARE  
DESIGNED TO ALLOW THE HOUSE  
TO BE ASSEMBLED AND DISASSEMBLED  
IN THE 100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER  
CATCHMENT AREA. THE ENCLOSURE  
PANELS ARE LOCATED IN THE  
100-FOOT-DEEP RAINWATER CATCHMENT  
AREA.



HOUSE (INTERNAL TEMPERATURE 20°C)



HOUSE (INTERNAL TEMPERATURE 20°C)



HOUSE (INTERNAL TEMPERATURE 20°C)



HOUSE (INTERNAL TEMPERATURE 20°C)



THE ECO-KIT HOUSE IS  
DESIGNED TO BE A HOUSE  
WHICH CAN BE ASSEMBLED  
AND DISASSEMBLED BY  
TWO PEOPLE. THE FORM  
OF THE HOUSE IS A DIRECT  
RESULT OF THE UNIQUE  
SUSTAINABLE FEATURES.  
THE RAINWATER CATCHMENT,  
MOVABLE SUN SHADING  
PANELS, AND HORIZONTAL  
PROMISE WALL BLADES.  
DUE TO THE HEAVY  
WOODED SITE, THIS HOUSE  
WOULD BE TIED INTO A  
CAMPUS WIDE PLAN TO  
EMPHASIZE THE USE OF PHOTO-  
VOLTAIC PANELS LOCATED  
ON THE ROOFS OF THE 2 AND  
3 STORY CAMPUS BUILDINGS.

ECO-KIT





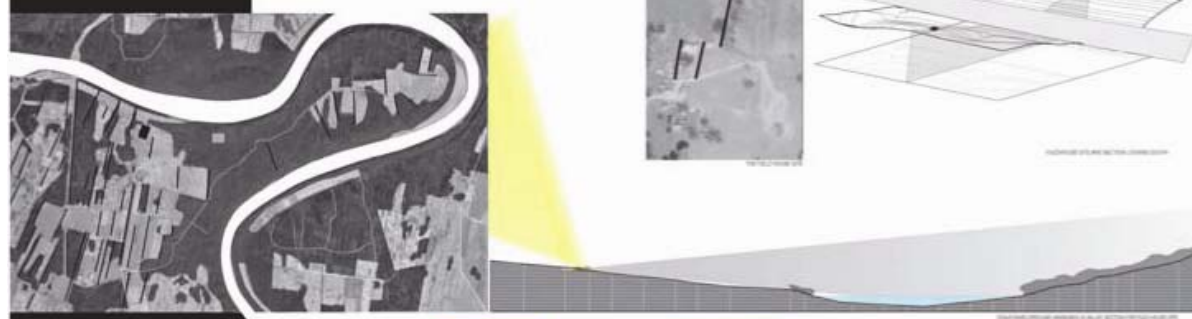
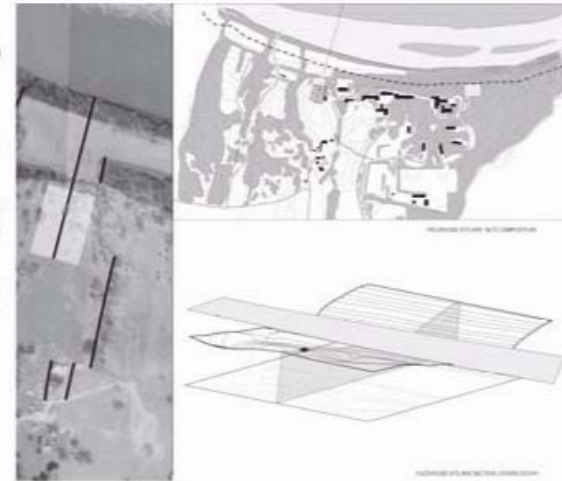




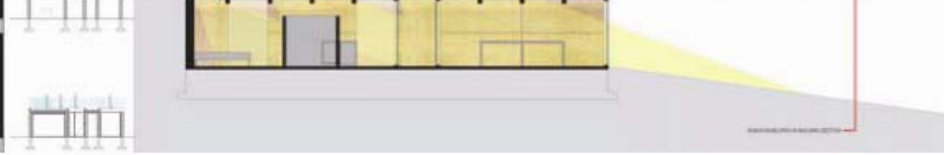
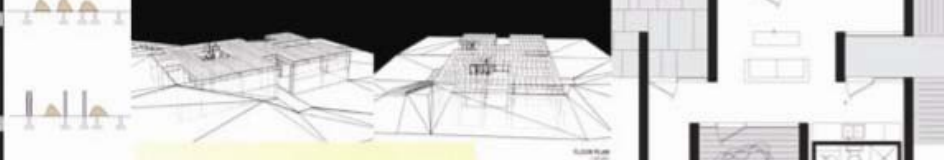
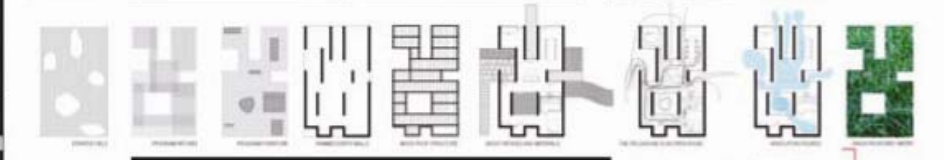
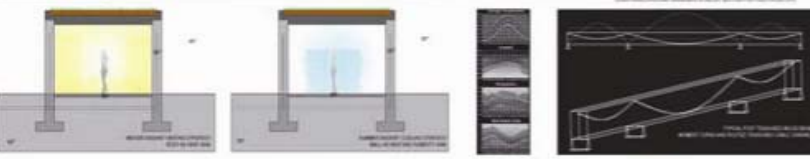


**90%** OF THE MATERIAL AND ENERGY  
REQUIRED OF THE FIELDHOUSE IS ALREADY ON ITS SITE.

There's nothing more to it (Daguerre's theory), is his story as I can believe the knowledge as why is there nothing more? (Daguerre's theory)



in | motion | Technology

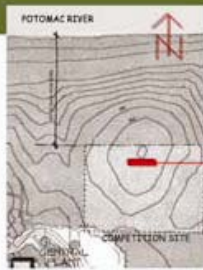


# A HOUSE FOR AN ECOLOGIST

Car manufacturer expert said "the better way of making a car consume less gas is not to design a better gas mileage engine or incorporating hybrid engine. It is to make a lighter smaller vehicle which needs minimal gas."

An Invisible House is designed with the concepts of minimal energy consumption with minimal wildlife disturbance.

An Invisible House is half buried to the ground and half above ground. The bottom half is a living quarter to respect the privacy of the resident while the upper half is a public quarter to provide natural setting for ecologist's gathering and discussion.



invisible house

site plan floor plan



The top half of An Invisible House is made of movable insulating glass boxes. They slide to one side to release heat and provide natural ventilation. Geothermal heating and cooling system and movable UV filters are incorporated to provide supplemental air conditioning and shading as needed.

