

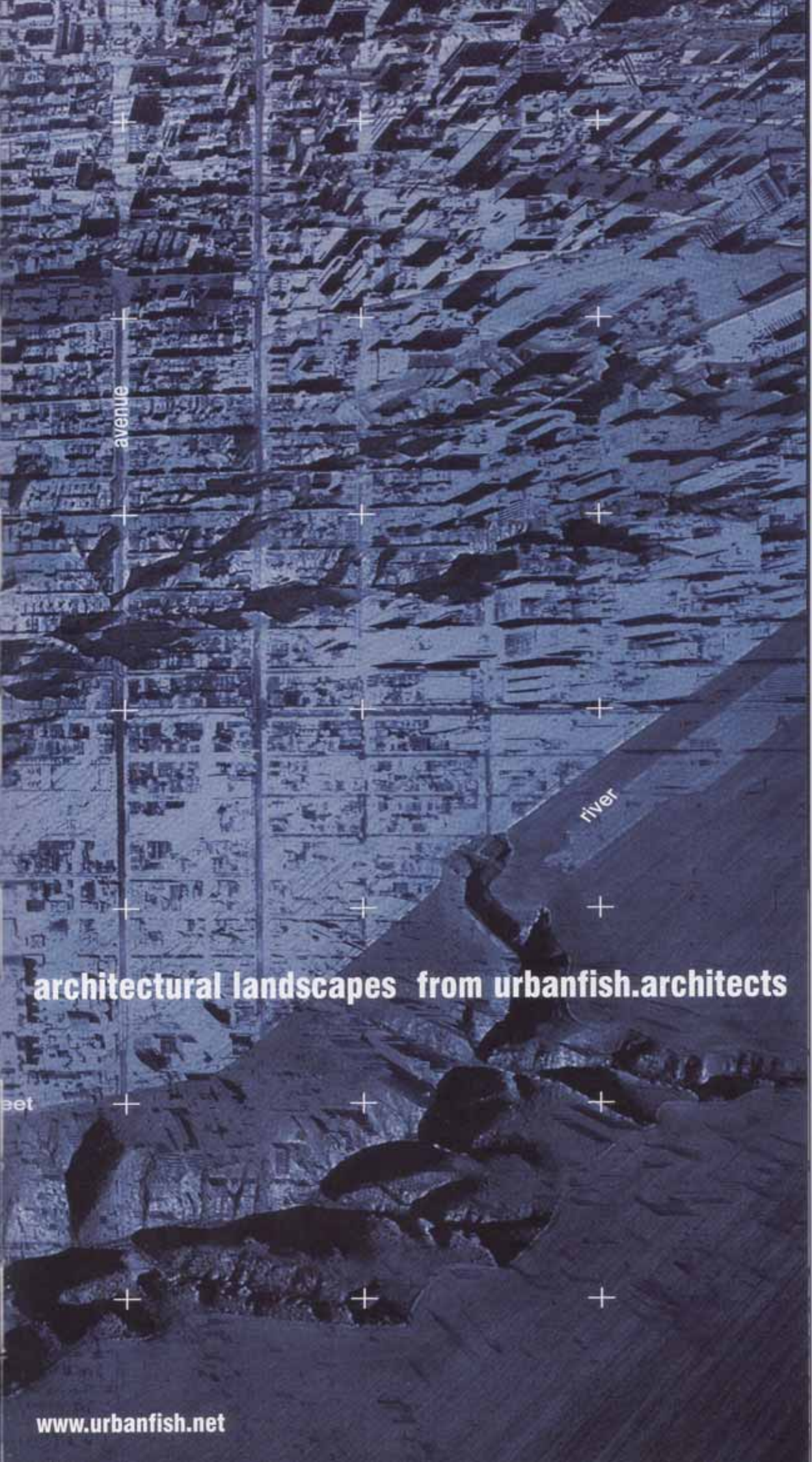


canyon

[**architekturLandschaften**

2001

manfred berthold mladen jadic



avenue

river

architectural landscapes from urbanfish.architects

et

www.urbanfish.net



**urban fish
assistants**

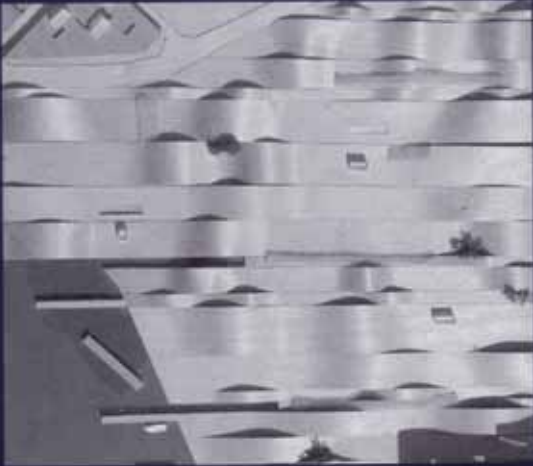
photos

manfred berthold mladen jadic
almudena de benito martin haas ying-ru wu max krankl lydia knötzinger skye haldane
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what are architectural landscapes?



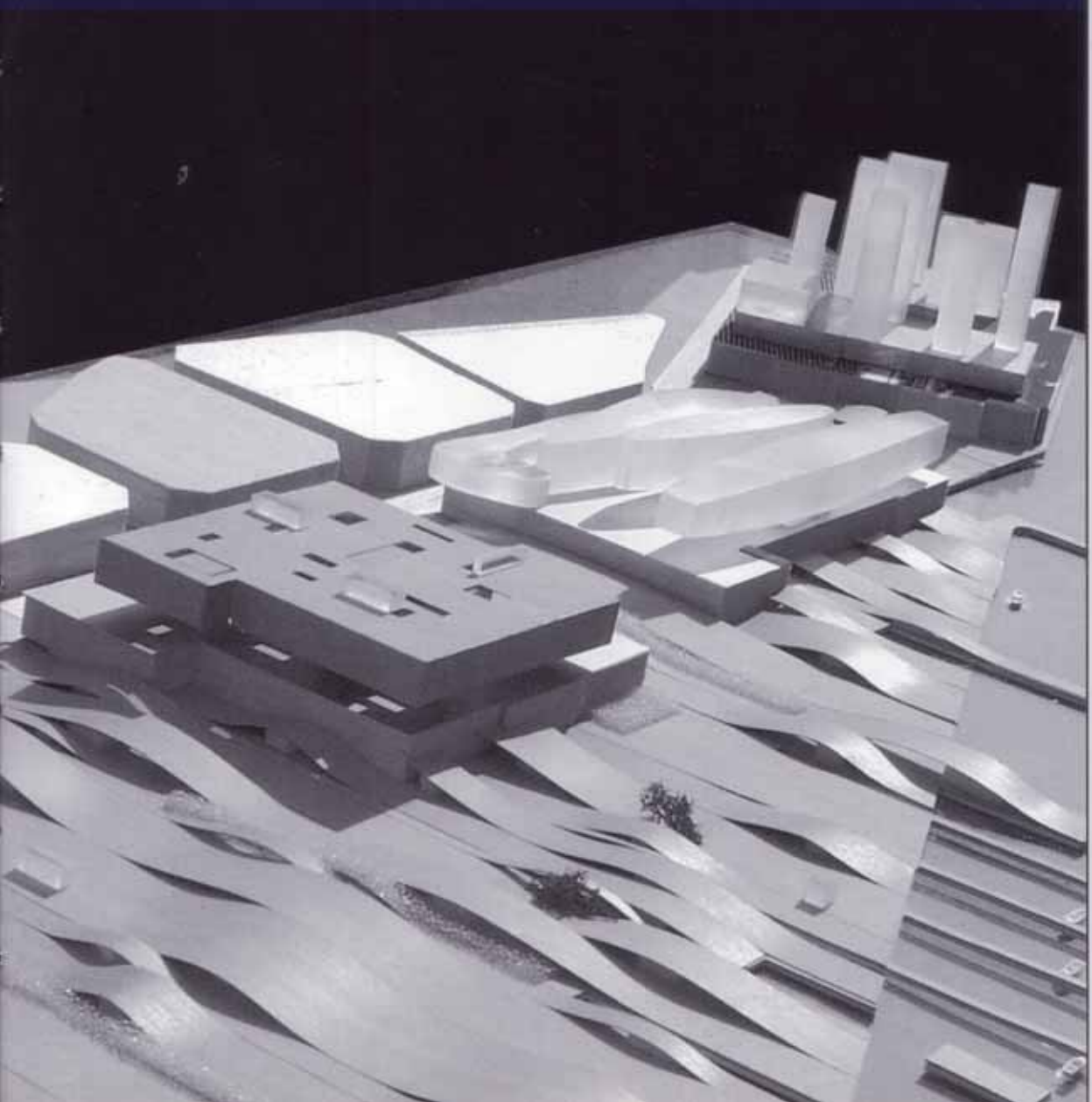
urbanFish are of the view that buildings are 90 percent repetitious, that construction is 90 percent repetitious and that architecture is 90 percent repetitious. This repetition is self-perpetuating, thus 90 percent are the same pillars, same ceilings, same windows. 90 percent the same furniture, same power outlets, same interior conditions, same area layouts and same floor plans. Uniformity, however, requires 100 percent. Landscapes are not repeatable. Their uniqueness gives them great significance. While developments are rapidly changing in our environment, architecture continues to be somewhat static. We still place stones one by one upon the other, we build architectural monuments as a disparity to the progress demonstrated in other technically driven fields such as cars, aircraft and computers. In future speculation, the design of living spaces has to be considered with greater value. Moving in three dimensions while the base is a two-dimensional world of thoughts, the frame conditions (building codes, standards, etc.) cannot be regarded as satisfying. urbanFish strive for an architecture as landscape, to create in their projects a new geography free from the constraints of repetitious architecture. As a vision of the 21st century, urbanFish are imagining vivid city organisms, artificial landscapes and topographies. Architecture as an extreme form of landscape, as an artificially built natural habitat, the landscape as building, the building as landscape. The building becomes a system which contains its environment in the ground plan.

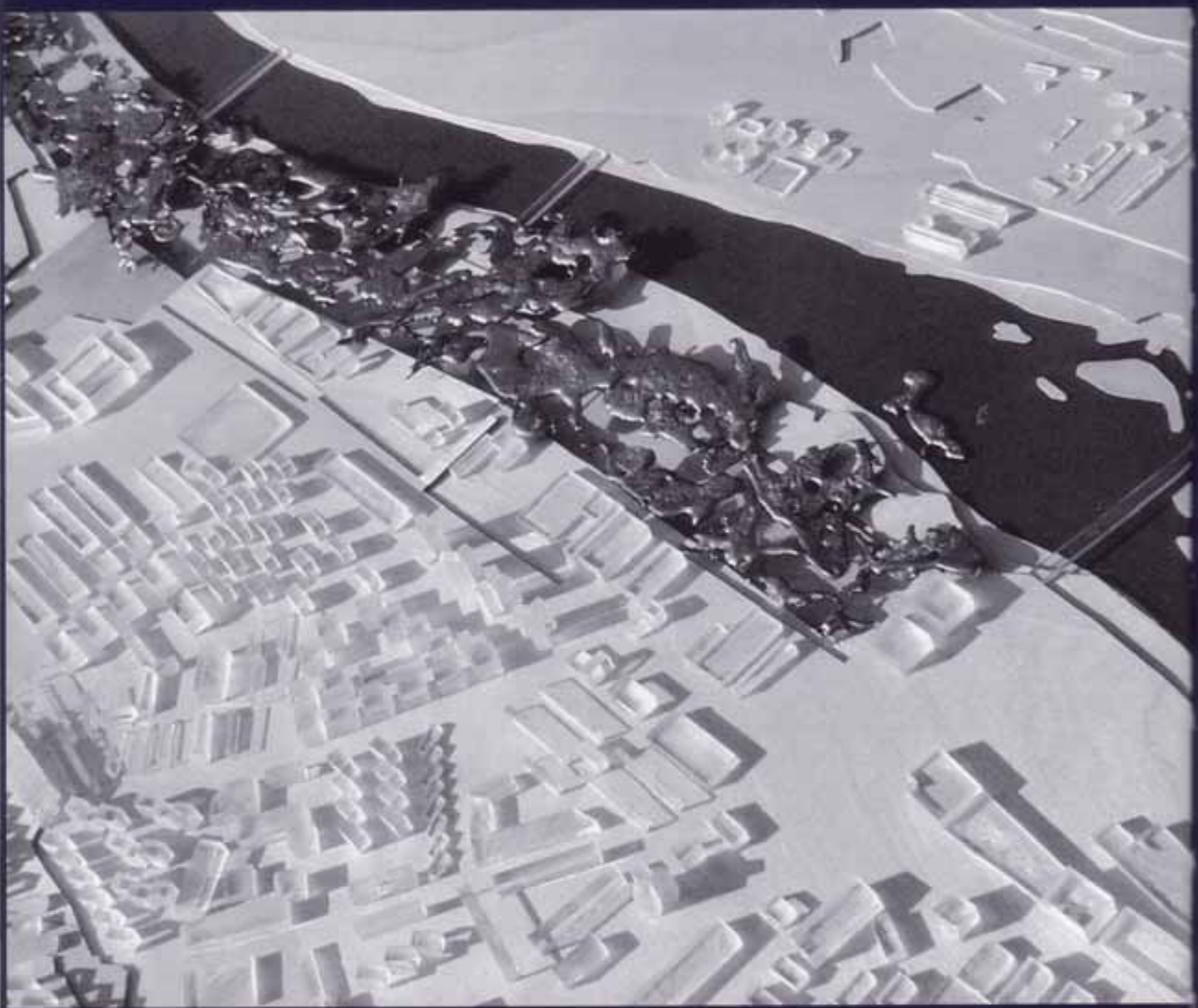


always enjoy new perspectives of the sea and the horizon. The interesting coastal area is thereby expanded and the unobstructed view of the sea becomes wave-like and perceived from various distances. Lorient as a city open toward the sea is supposed to become a new center of the future maritime activities. The functions of the maritime strategies centre, the fishing and aquaculture center, the technical platform/boating center, the sea safety and survival center, and the diving and underwater archeology center are concentrated in three locations. Their basis is represented by the existing submarine facilities, which serve as the platform and carrier of the new functions. The densely built-up area alternates with the circulating and topographically wave-like and swinging green area. The life on land and the life on sea with all their advantages and qualities leaves the inhabitants the right of choice as to which environment they would rather live in. The public space would assume the character of a recreation area, focusing on the water and all accompanying sport facilities in the meaning of developing into an interesting water park in the central area of Lorient.

lorient france

New forms of living and work have become so common and frequent that they are bound to considerably affect the way of life and work of individuals and families in the new millenium. Just like the industrial revolution 100 years ago, we are facing changes of a similar proportion, and new challenges regarding the manner of work and the relation with environment, to which architecture is yet to provide an answer. The increasing mobility on one hand, and the increasing presence of static lifestyles (referring primarily to working at home, the homeworkers) on the other, require us to redesign the space for working and living. This project offers a very rational concept of how to make use of the common space and facilities for larger or more important presentations. The foundations of the existing submarine base become a platform of architecture and a new landmark of the city. Similarly the green areas become a wave-like landscape, like the captured movement of the sea, thus making this relation a vivid experience. From different locations one can



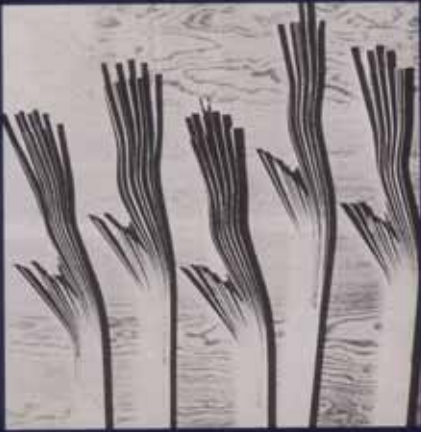


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cordoba spain

Frente a la arquitectura cercana, incompleta y discontinua, proponemos una potente actuación que da importancia y carácter al margen del río. La ciudad como una forma extrema de paisaje, como un espacio artificialmente creado para habitar. Los paisajes no se repiten. Son únicos, y eso les dá transcendencia. Una nueva estructura urbana. Un tejido esponjoso. Una continuación de las islas sedimentarias del río Guadalquivir. Sedimentos en la orilla. Un nuevo paisaje urbano. El paisaje como edificio. El edificio como paisaje, como un habitat natural construido artificialmente. El edificio se convierte es un sistema que contiene el entorno. Un elemento poroso. Uno puede atravesarlo. Uno puede pasear por las fachadas, por la cubierta verde, regada con el agua del río cercano. Uno puede fluir como el agua en su interior. Grietas, huecos, cavidades. Las viviendas se abren hacia estos vacíos. Vacíos que continúan con la tradición de la arquitectura del lugar. Espacios semiabiertos y semi-cubiertos. Tranquilos patios a la sombra. Campos de deporte, áreas infantiles. Lugares de encuentro y relación. Más calidad de vida debido al mayor número de áreas de diferente uso. En el lado Este, áreas comerciales y de servicio permiten la relación con la ciudad existente. El espacio también fluye en el interior de las viviendas. Dobles alturas. Distintos tamanos y formas debido a las nuevas necesidades de sus habitantes. El patio es el corazón de la vivienda.





The increasing mobility on one hand and the increasing presence of static lifestyles on the other, require us to redesign the space for working and living. The working space could be integrated in a housing structure - duplex apartments which are a combination of family apartments and individual loft-like units. In this way one maximizes the use of the two-floor space for work and living, which is sometimes difficult to separate. A number of individual possibilities which the site provides, enables tenants to design their own housing units in accordance with their own needs. The green surfaces are treated both as a construction material and an element of design. The life on land and the life on sea with all their advantages and qualities leaves the inhabitants the right of choice as to which environment they would rather live in. The public space would assume the character of a recreation area, focusing on the water and all accompanying sport facilities in the meaning of developing into an interesting park that has two sides the one at the water including the marina, and the green one with parks and sport facilities.

jyväskylä finland



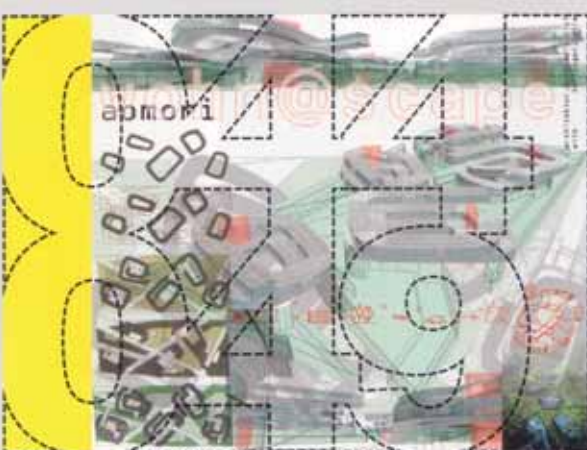


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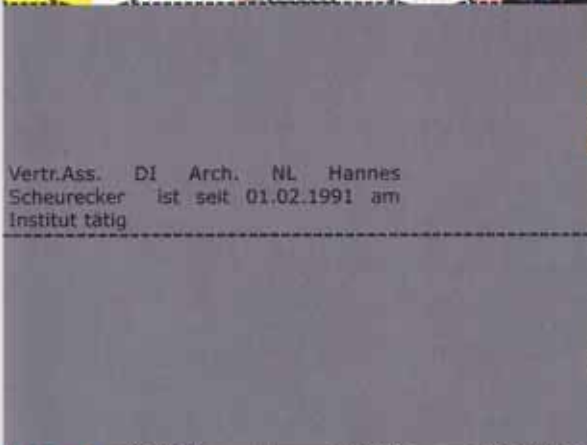
karlskrona sweden



All along it is also a new housing landscape, equipped with the standardized infrastructure of a modern city: shops, car parking for inhabitants and visitors, community spaces like playgrounds, laundries and kinder garden. The apartment itself contains innovative aspects. A generous living room surrounded by washing, cooking, eating and working facilities, situated towards the facades of the flat. Light gets into the living room through this double façade. For living functions like television, video gambling, Internet, sleeping, romantic indirect daylight is sufficient. Another type of housing unit is provided - A loft like one with flowing space in the inside housing too. Double height spaces. The static elements, like walls or sanitary facilities, oppose the dynamic ones. Through flexible walls and variable arrangements one is granted manoeuvring space for individual interpretation of the ground plan. Different sizes and forms corresponding with the new needs of inhabitants and moveable panels change possibilities inside. An optional, rather than obligatory, way of thinking answers distinctive living spaces (for growing families, singles, couples, students, single mothers, home workers, etc.) and could be changed adapted to their life process.



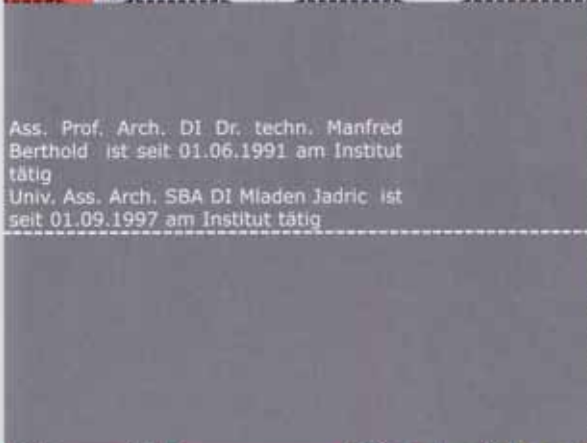
Univ. Ass. DI Ines Nizic ist seit 01.11.1998 am Institut tätig



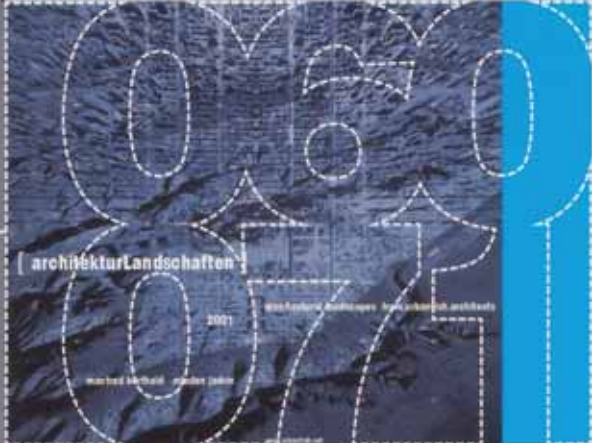
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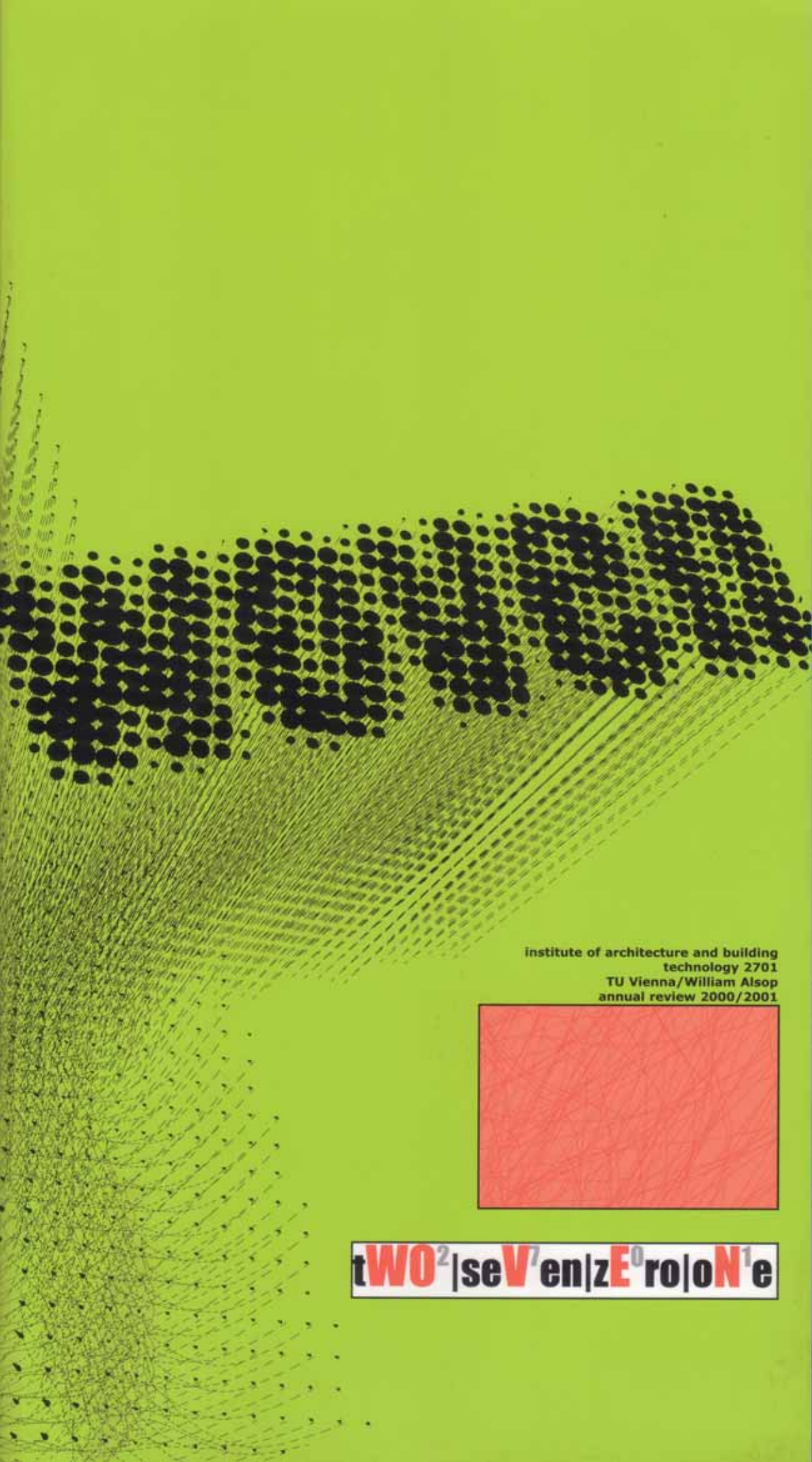
Vertr. Ass. DI Kai Stania ist seit 24.06.1997 am Institut tätig



Ass. Prof. Arch. DI Dr. techn. Manfred Berthold ist seit 01.06.1991 am Institut tätig
Univ. Ass. Arch. SBA DI Mladen Jadric ist seit 01.09.1997 am Institut tätig



Vertr. Ass. Mag. rer. soc. oec. Nikolaus Donner ist seit 29.03.1999 am Institut tätig



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