

SALZBURG

Studio Sergison
Diploma 2017

Salzburg



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Aerial view of Salzburg

Introduction

The work of this Diploma studio has always been about urban investigation, and this semester is no exception. We will be working in an area of Salzburg that is adjacent to the main railway station, arguably the area that is most in need of urban solutions to the pressure to grow and densify.

Our contention is that cities should seek opportunities to densify within their existing territorial limits before the expansion of land surface is considered. In the context of the European city, we believe that reasonable building types and appropriate forms of densification can be found.

It is exciting to work in Salzburg, a city that lies at the centre of Europe and whose scale makes it possible to read and understand it quickly. The notes that follow offer a comprehensive guide to the structure and ambition of the work of this studio.



Typical street

The need to absorb growth through changing housing requirements and increasing populations creates a significant challenge to many European cities. In Austria this is a very real issue, affecting the largest city, Vienna, but also Innsbruck, Graz and Salzburg. As a result of number of positive economic trends and employment growth, these cities have to plan for future expansion.

Salzburg is the fourth largest city in Austria and the capital of the federal state of Salzburg. Its position on a major transport route connecting the north and south of Europe gives it a privileged position, and it is beautifully set on the River Salzach and framed by the surrounding mountains. This relationship to topography determines the city's clear and distinctive urban structure. Salzburg is also a UNESCO World Heritage City, with a wealth of remarkable Baroque churches and historical buildings.

The site we will work on is a mostly flat area of land adjacent to the main railway station and existing goods yard which is expected to undergo significant re-development in the future, as we learned from conversations with the planning department and the city architect. While your work is not intended to provide a service to the city, it is based on a real need.

Each student will work in the first instance on a strategy plan for the whole site, thus undertaking a much broader urban study. We are interested in understanding the urban tissue of the city as an inherited condition we can react to and build upon. The existing fabric of the city is a valuable form of cultural patrimony, although it may not be able to meet the demands of contemporary society. Questions concerning the role and status of the public realm will also be addressed.

We will begin by making a survey. This will need to be undertaken at the scale of the city and the immediate neighbourhood your project is sited in. This will ensure a clearer understanding of the forces at play on the site and its wider locale. By understanding what it is you are being asked to work with, you stand a better chance of making a building that is suited to its purpose. The programme that we consider most appropriate for the sites chosen would predominantly consist of housing, although other programmes could be considered, particularly where the project is required to negotiate a relationship to the public realm of the city.

City plan showing Salzburg railway station and the area under investigation.





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- 1 Gstättengasse
- 2 Mönchsberg
- 3 The river Salzach
- 4 The historical centre of Salzburg
- 5 Typical tree-lined street
- 6 Typical street



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5 6



1 2



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- 1 Salzburg railway station
- 2 Twentieth-century apartment block
- 3 Südtiroler Platz
- 4, 5 Gabelsbergerstrasse



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1
Lastenstrasse

2, 4
Railway sidings

3
Freight depot

5
Bayerhamerstrasse



4



2



3



5



1



3 4

- 1
Mobimo Tower, Zurich
Diener & Diener Architekten
- 2
Hohes Haus West, Zurich
Loeliger Strub
- 3
Letzibach Areal, Zurich
Adrian Streich Architekten
Loeliger Strub
- 4
Delbrück Hochhaus, Berlin
Kollhoff Architekten
- 5
Europaallee, Zürich



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The first component of the work to be undertaken this semester requires you to develop a strategy plan. This can be understood as a typological and massing study. The principle tool to assist you in this exercise will be a 1:500 model. This will be made collectively and should encompass a wider area than the site in which your work is situated.

We ask you to begin by exploring numerous solutions that would allow the site you are studying to be developed to a reasonably high density with mid-rise tower solutions coupled with lower elements. Each study or option you propose should be recorded photographically and then critically appraised and tested in terms of the density it yields. This, in turn, should be further developed, refined or discarded accordingly.

This exercise should be understood as an iterative process that will begin to develop the idea for the project you will be working on throughout the semester. Our study trip should be used as an opportunity to understand the scale and existing urban structure of the city.



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Site model
Logan Allen, Liaohui Guo



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1
Site model
Giacomo Barraja, Giacomo Testi

In this studio we hold the position that invention is a necessary ambition in architecture, but it rarely emerges by spontaneous intuition. Generally, architects can develop a truly unique proposal only after many years of study and reflection, and it is questionable whether true originality can actually be achieved, given of the wealth of examples in the history of world architecture.

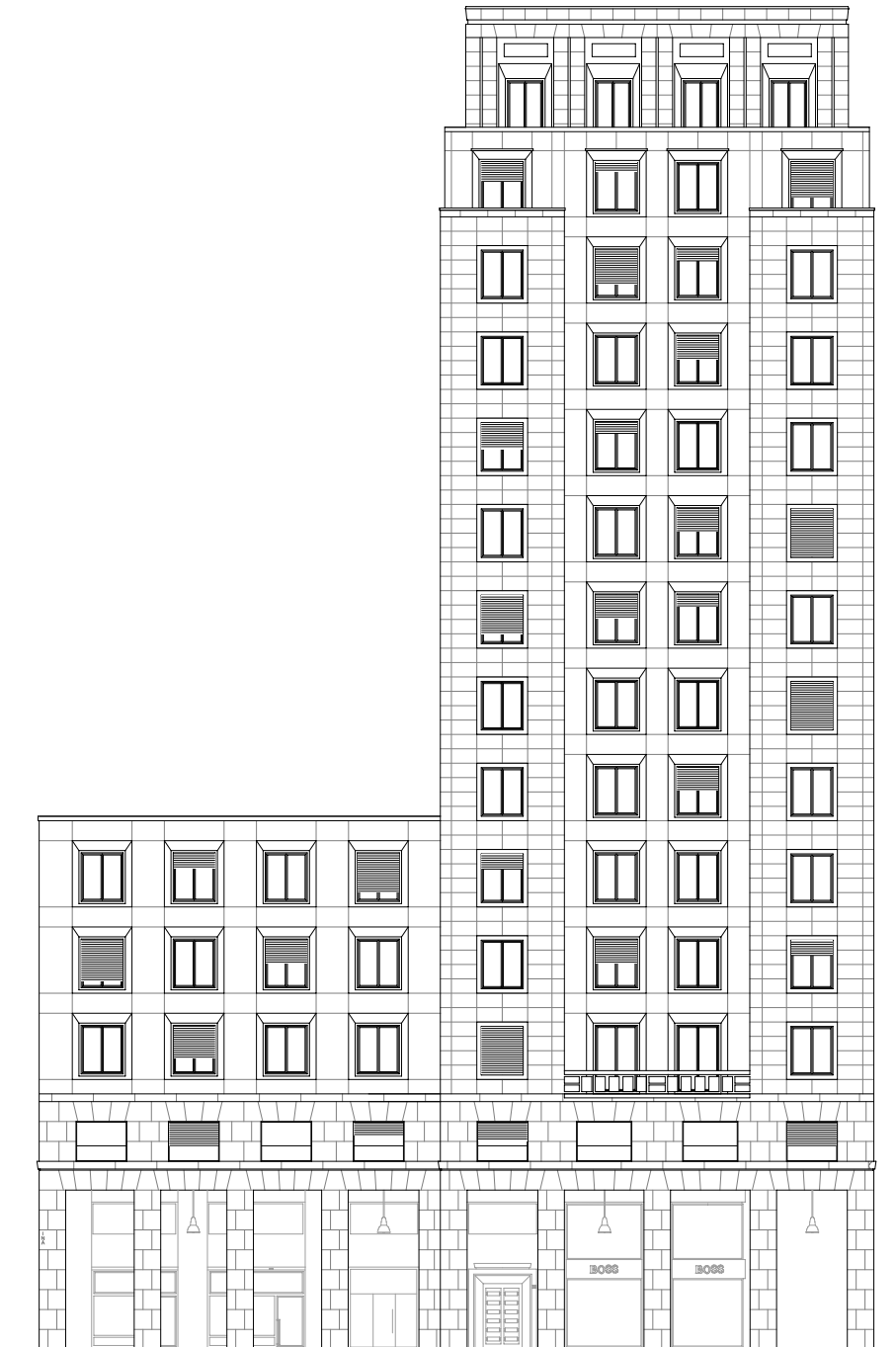
To help you understand the task that you will be attending to this semester we would like you to undertake a survey. This will be at the scale of the city, focusing on the immediate neighbourhood your project would be adjusting and adding to. This will ensure a clearer understanding of what it is you are being asked to work with, giving you a better chance of making a building that is suited to its purpose. The programme that we consider most appropriate for the sites chosen would be formed predominantly by housing, although other programmes could be considered, particularly where the project is required to negotiate its relationship to the public realm of the city.

You could consider how the plan of a building is organised, or you could consider a study that looks at elevations rather than at building volumes. You should be able to describe it clearly and analytically, employing diagrams where necessary. Alternatively you might concentrate on understanding the quality and arrangement of a facade drawing upon a measured survey of an existing series of elevations.

This will require you to look carefully at buildings, making sketches and taking photographs as a way of recording their current condition. We also ask you to make a precise photographic portrait that conveys the atmosphere of the building or buildings and the manner in which they are situated in the city. You might also make a photographic portrait of an internal space and record the relationship of the building's interior with the city outside.

You are free to choose the subject of your own survey, but do consider carefully the role it may play in assisting you later.

1
Survey drawing
Sandro Camichel
Corso Giacomo Matteotti 1, Milan
Alessandro Rimini



The next piece of work you will need to undertake requires you to produce two images. No specific graphic technique is prescribed, although you should be able to explain why you consider the technique you choose appropriate.

These images should represent the atmosphere and the presence of your building. One of the images should depict the exterior of the building and its relationship with the existing urban tissue and the site of the project within the city and its immediate context. The other image should represent the interior and its qualities as a partly public, partly private space.

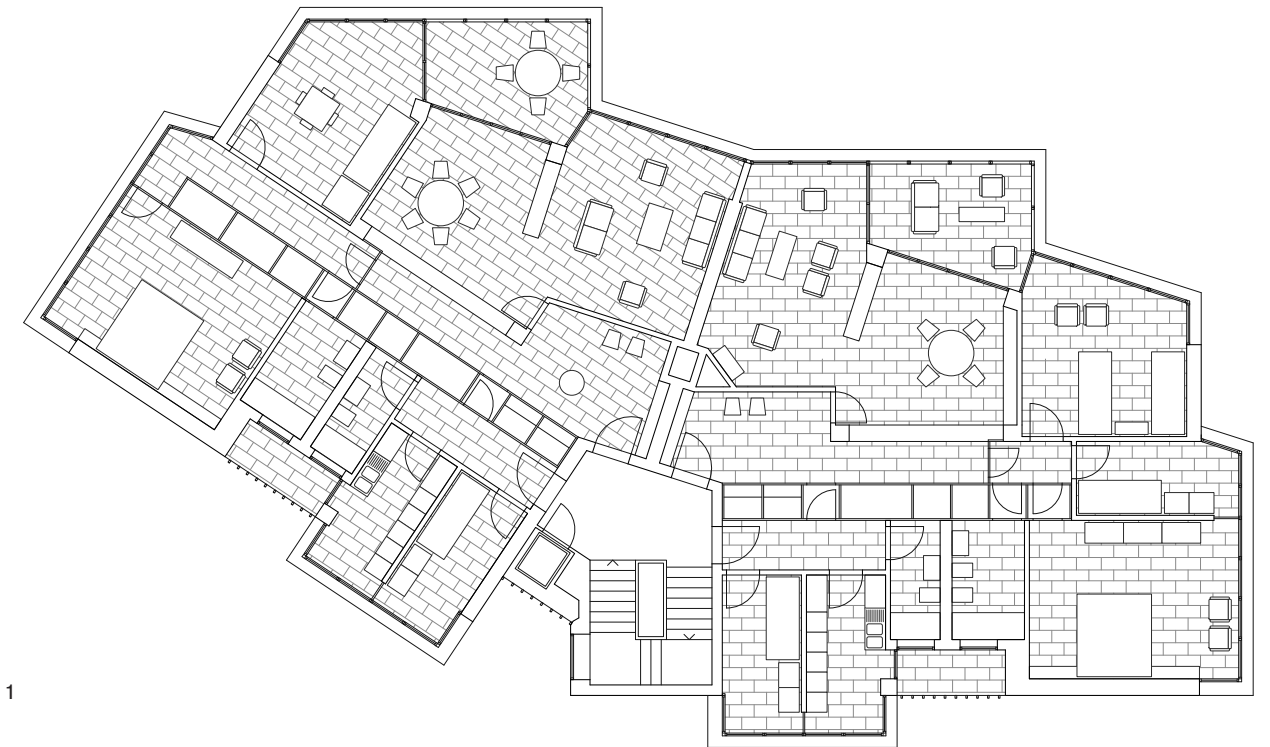
1
External perspective
Andrea Scognamilio



The results of these previous studies should now be reappraised and drawn upon to produce the next instalment of this semester's work. We would now like you to develop a more precise concept for a building or buildings and their relationships to the wider context. The principal tool we ask you to employ is a 1:100 study or sketch model, which should include an appropriate amount of context. This is really the beginning of the key piece of work you will be producing this semester. We are interested in the qualities of the buildings you design and the way they are expressed through the organisation of the facades.

Your work should concentrate on the critical appraisal and further refinement of your earlier studies. While a model will be the principal piece of work, we expect your project to be developed with study plans, elevations, sections and sketches. It is also important that you measure the density of your proposal.

At this stage in the semester your work will be subject to an intermediate review.



1
Typical floor plan
Via Quadronno 24, Milan
Angelo Mangiarotti and
Bruno Morassutti

1

At this stage of the semester you should already have developed a rudimentary understanding of your project in plan and section, and we now ask you to develop and test your ideas for building facades within the framework of the strategy you have developed.

The facades of your buildings should be drawn at 1:100 (as unwrapped elevations) and translated into three-dimensional models.

This piece of work should be undertaken with a clear concept of the image of your buildings in mind. What materials is the building made from? What is your approach to the arrangement of window openings? How does the building meet the ground and how is the top of the building resolved? There are numerous additional questions you should be asking yourself about the facade of your building.



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Project review

2 3
Facade and perspective
Patrick Zeller

With the emergence of a convincing set of ideas for your buildings you will need to produce a careful set of drawings of some of the facades you have developed. Additionally a number of sections should be produced, all at scale 1:100:

You should also give due consideration to the plans for the project. These should be developed at 1:200, 1:100 and at a larger scale where appropriate. Consideration should be given to notions of apartment repetition and variation and to what other programmes might be introduced, especially on the ground floor.

A landscape plan should be produced at a scale of 1:200 indicating an approach to the landscape surfaces, hard and soft elements and general sense of public realm.

The main piece of work should be the remaking of a final model at a suitably ambitious scale. You should choose the material for this model carefully – it should feel special!

A further two 'atmospheric' perspectives should be produced of the final version of your project.

Finally, you should produce a pdf or Powerpoint presentation describing your project. This should be understood as an important tool for presenting your project at the final review. It should explain the development of your work and the strategy you propose.



1
Final model
Yasemin Ciorabai

Date	Event	Details	Assignments
9-10 February	Studio trip	Taro Sakurai (TS), Michael Stettler (MS) Studio trip to Salzburg	
23-24 February	Studio briefing	Jonathan Sergison (JS) presents studio programme	Presentation of 1:500 model Survey work
2-3 March	Tutorials	Urban studies	1:500 model studies Sketches
9-10 March	Review of first urban ideas	Urban studies	1:500 model studies 1:500 plans
16-17 March	Survey study	Review of survey drawings	Drawings at a suitable scale
23-24 March	Tutorials	Perspectives	1:500 model studies and plans Perspectives
30-31 March	Review	Review of perspectives	1:500 model studies and plans Perspectives
6-7 April	Review	Preview of all work	1:200 model studies 1:200 plans
10-15 April	Intermediate reviews	Project reviews with Diploma commission and guest critics	1:500 site model 1:200 plans Study models Interior/exterior perspectives Pdf presentation
20-21 April	Easter holiday		
27-28 April	Tutorials	Plan studies Elevation studies	1:100 plans Study models

Date	Event	Details	Assignments
4-5 May	Review	Plan studies Elevation studies	1:100 plans Study models
11-12 May	Tutorials	Review elevations	1:100 plans Study models
18-19 May	Tutorials	Review elevations	1:100 plans Study models
25-26 May	Review	Review of projects	Start final models
1-2 June	Tutorials	Discussion of final model	Project revisions
8-9 June	Review	Review final model and pdf presentation	Final model Pdf presentation
12-17 June	Final reviews	Project reviews with Diploma commission and guest critics	1:500 site model Final model (scale to be agreed) 1:100 ground floor plan 1:100 typical plan 1:100 elevations and sections Interior/exterior perspectives Pdf presentation

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