

# UMSICHT – REGARDS – SGUARDI 2011

THE AWARD OF THE SIA FOR SUSTAINABLE DESIGN OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

sia

umsicht  
regards  
sguardi  
11

# TEC21

sia

DOSSIER

SEPTEMBER 2011



Reflection of the SIA building in the water of the Schanzengraben canal, Zurich  
(photo: Jules Spinatsch)

## CIRCUMSPECTION

Sustainability means that the present generation satisfies its needs in a way that does not hinder future generations from doing likewise. The key to this lies in the willingness and readiness to engage in holistic, networked or indeed circumspect thought and action. Because actual sustainability requires solutions that venture away from a purely technical and ecological approach. It requires us to be open to approaches which take account of social and economic factors as well as of issues of energy or climate. It requires solutions that also strive for cultural and artistic quality.

Yet the second edition of “Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi”, the Award of the Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects (SIA) for sustainable design of the living environment, also shows once again that sustainability needs courageous minds: people who consistently break away from familiar patterns of thought and action. It needs qualified professionals with inquiring minds and pioneering spirit who engage creatively and tenaciously with other specialist fields to take their ideas further than the situation seems at first to require. The following pages show the potential results of such an approach.

My sincere thanks go to the architects and engineers, not to mention all the other “explorers” and “pioneers” behind the projects awarded and recognised here. But my thanks also go to all the other project designers who took the trouble to submit their works and, not least, to all those whose great dedication and commitment have helped to make “Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi” a success once again.

**Daniel Kündig**, architect and president of the SIA

### 6 MODELS FOR SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

#### 10 PHOTO GALLERY

Benedictine monastery and agriculture, Disentis; IUCN extension, Gland; Residential and commercial building, Zurich; Production hall lecture building, Bern; Glattal tramway; Multi-storey building, Winterthur; Highway through Uri Valley; Viaduct, Zurich

#### 26 AWARDS

Benedictine Monastery and agriculture, Disentis; IUCN extension, Gland; Residential and commercial building, Zurich; Production hall lecture building, Bern; Glattal tramway; Multi-storey building, Winterthur

#### 38 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Highway through Uri Valley; Viaduct, Zurich

#### 40 PROJECT SUBMISSIONS

#### 44 CREDITS



01 Residential and commercial building, Selnaustrasse, Zurich (corner house) (photo: Dominique Marc Wehrli)



02 Production hall lecture building, University of Bern (photo: Karin Gauch, Fabien Schwartz)

# GO ABROAD WITH "UMSICHT—REGARDS—SGUARDI"!

The result of "Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi 2011", the second set of awards given by the SIA for sustainable design of the living environment, is an impressive, highly topical and comprehensive showcase of the Swiss planning industry. The award-winning projects will be presented to a wide audience in Switzerland in a travelling exhibition. Together with the accompanying brochure, the exhibition documents and illustrates the breadth and depth of the Swiss planner's craft in a striking and vivid way. With "ingenious switzerland", "Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi 2011" is now going even further and achieving greater visibility and attention abroad.

ingenious switzerland encourages and helps Swiss SMEs in the fields of architecture, engineering and design to become active exporters. It aims to enable its members to enter new foreign markets or boost their export activity, either alone or in collaboration with other companies. To achieve this objective in the intended markets, ingenious switzerland uses its three-part strategy: Image, Matching and Support.

## **IMAGE—AGENTS OF ADDED VALUE ABROAD**

To build up the operations and visibility of the ingenious switzerland export platform in the target markets, we arrange participation at trade fairs with representatives of our members and carry out media relations work with the support of country-specific scouting organisations. The results of current competitions judged by juries throughout Switzerland in the fields of architecture, engineering and design play a crucial part in this process. These competitions clearly demonstrate the high performance of the Swiss planning industry, which provides the framework for organising our export events. An excellent example of this kind of cooperation was the widely acclaimed presence of ingenious switzerland at the Salone Internazionale del Mobile 2011 in Milan with the Design Preis Schweiz (Swiss Design Prize).

## **MATCHING—FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIPS**

Bringing suppliers and consumers together demands a trusting environment and the right amount of perseverance. ingenious switzerland is developing the first matching opportunities for its members with its "ingenious-intimate" formula. In the target country, hand-picked events are organised with the support of other official bodies in Switzerland as part of the visible presence of ingenious switzerland involving exhibitions or trade fair appearances. In

### **INGENIOUS SWITZERLAND**

#### **Management board**

Patrick Reymond, Daniel Kündig,  
Christoph Beer, Willi Glaeser

#### **Office**

Daniel Racine (Managing Director),  
Tania Kyburz (Project Manager)

#### **Contact**

email: [info@ingenious-switzerland.com](mailto:info@ingenious-switzerland.com)  
phone: +41 44 283 15 36  
[www.ingenious-switzerland.com](http://www.ingenious-switzerland.com)



01 "Les danseuses" at Milano 2011, atelier oi, [www.atelier-oi.ch](http://www.atelier-oi.ch) (photo: atelier oi)

Switzerland, potential clients are invited from the target countries together with media representatives to inspect Swiss know-how and reference projects, and to brief our members directly about their upcoming investment plans.

#### **SUPPORT—ASSISTANCE WITH EXPORT DIFFICULTIES**

In order to overcome the many existing administrative and legal barriers of various sizes in the target markets, ingenious switzerland strives to offer SMEs direct support in a way that adds value. The range of topics includes considerations and questions relating to administration, intellectual property and competition law, insurance and taxation. The ingenious switzerland export platform was created on the initiative of the Swiss Confederation with the support of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (Seco) and Osec.

**ingenious switzerland is proud and grateful to act as an export partner to "Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi 2011".**

# MODELS FOR SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

Switzerland is a diverse and close-knit cultural landscape, a living environment with a high quality of life that should be preserved for future generations. The Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects (SIA) is convinced that this can only happen if new standards are set for the design of this living environment in the future. With "Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi 2011", the SIA awards prizes for the second time to carefully executed works at the cutting edge of sustainable design. To accompany the awards, the SIA has also formulated a series of standards that it believes can safeguard sustainable design for the future.

But what precisely is "Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi" (= circumspection), the award for sustainable design of the living environment? It might be simpler and more readily understandable to call it the sustainability award of the SIA. When "Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi" was first held back in 2006/07, however, the term "sustainability" was consciously avoided. After all, many companies have long since made sustainability a component of their PR strategy, one that is difficult to verify in terms of substance. In contrast, "Umsicht" or "Circumspection" denotes a position and an agenda which, as we will show, can be thoroughly scrutinised.

## EXHIBITION

### "UMSICHT—REGARDS—SGUARDI"

The award-winning works can be viewed by a wide audience in a travelling exhibition. Opening on the day of the Award Ceremony on 3 March 2011, the exhibition will run for approximately two years, stopping off at various colleges and educational institutions in Switzerland and abroad. The exhibition has been developed in collaboration with the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) of the Department of Architecture (D-ARCH) at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH).

03.03.–18.03.2011: ETH Main Hall, Zurich  
28.03.–14.04.2011: ETH Campus Höggerberg, Zurich  
25.05.–03.06.2011: Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Horw  
19.06.–02.08.2011: Monastery Disentis  
16.08.–31.08.2011: Museum of Architecture East Switzerland, St. Gallen  
04.09.–09.09.2011: World Engineers' Convention 2011, Geneva  
22.09.–14.10.2011: Bern University of Applied Sciences, Burgdorf  
21.10.–05.11.2011: Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL)  
24.11.–23.12.2011: Università della Svizzera italiana, Mendrisio  
17.01.–21.01.2012: Swissbau, Basel

## WEBSITE

Further information about "Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi 2011" can be found at [www.sia.ch/umsicht](http://www.sia.ch/umsicht), including the full report by the jury and short documentary films by Marc Schwarz about the award-winning projects and their creators. The site also publishes continuously updated information about the travelling exhibition, including details of the location and duration of the exhibition at each stop-off. There is also a media coverage section on the website including all television, newspaper and radio reports about "Umsicht—Regards—Sguardi".

## ACTING WITH VISION

In the first instance, however, circumspection—or careful action—simply means action that uses a holistic approach and a variety of viewpoints to find solutions. Careful action spans disciplines and has no ideological agenda. Circumspection is thus the opposite of tunnel vision, which considers only partial disciplines, aspects and systems, focusing on special interests as well as on short-term profit. Careful action therefore means acting with consideration for the welfare of future generations. Careful action is sustainable action.

But what precisely makes a work sustainable? How can a careful approach be measured? And who should be the judge of it? First of all, the "Umsicht" jury should represent the broadest possible spectrum of technical and practical knowledge. With 15 personalities from the fields of architecture, engineering, urban development, regional planning, culture, sustainability, media, politics and economics (see box, p. 9), the composition of the jury meets this primary requirement.

## SIX EVALUATION CRITERIA

The standards by which the sustainability of a work would be judged also needed to be carefully defined. At the preliminary meeting in spring 2010, the jury concluded that the six evaluation criteria used in 2006/07 had worked well and merely needed a little more precision in their descriptions. The definitive criteria that were included in the call for submissions and would be used by the jury to evaluate the sustainability of the projects submitted in the autumn were as follows:

- *Groundbreaking nature*: The work is groundbreaking in nature and considered a model for future developments. At the same time it offers exemplary and creative responses to issues relevant to the future.
- *Transdisciplinarity*: The work is the result of a solution by an interdisciplinary team. It captures the complexity of the underlying issue. It considers different perspectives on the issue and combines available knowledge with state-of-the-art technology.



01 Presentation and discussion of the projects during the adjudication (photo: Michael Mathis)

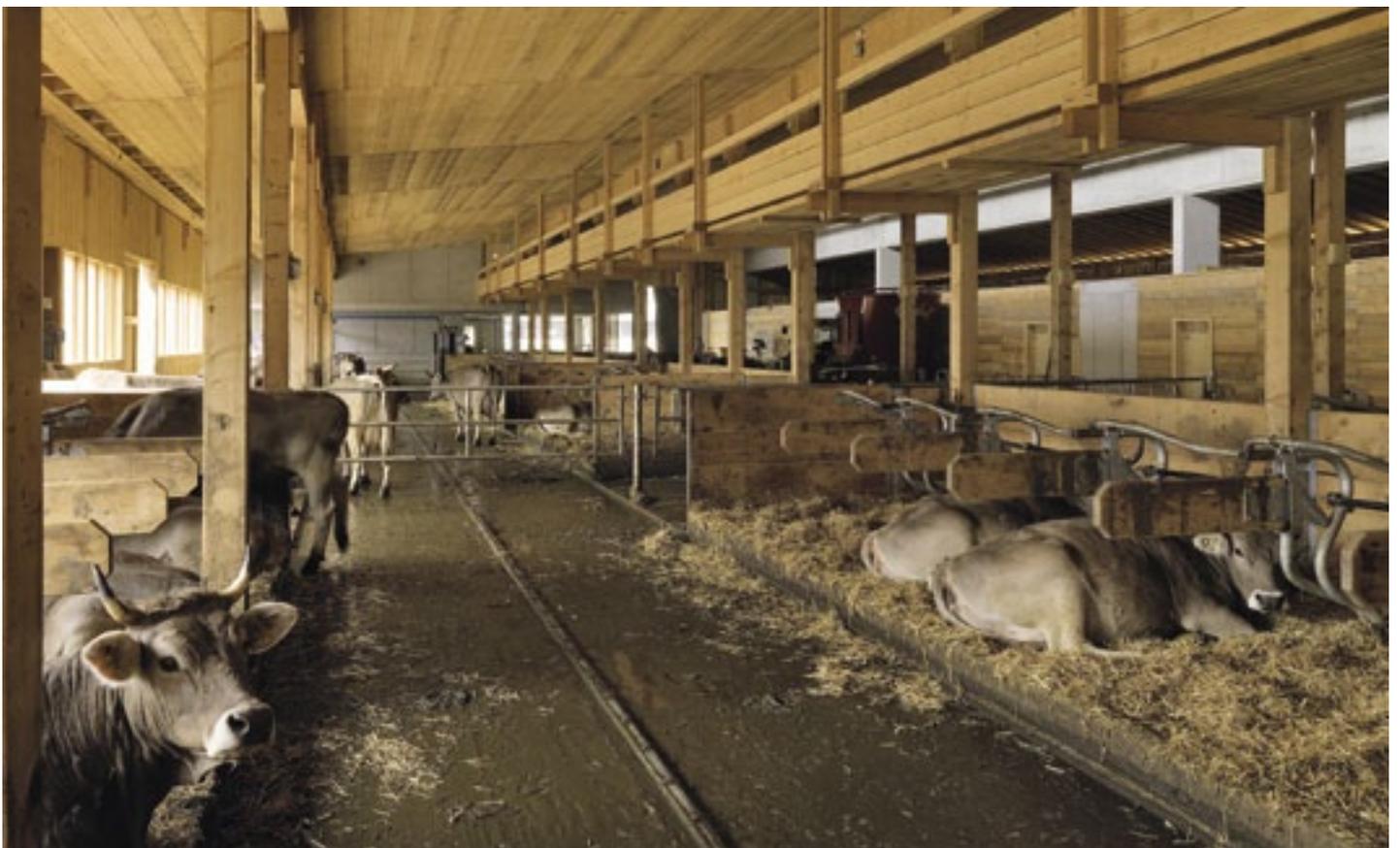
- *Social relevance and compatibility*: The work takes account of present and future social challenges. It safeguards and encourages opportunities to participate in society. Its effects are socially compatible and they contribute to the common good or a solution geared towards it, but not at the expense of future generations.
- *Environmental responsibility*: The work takes account of environmental requirements throughout its life cycle. It contributes to the conservation and enhancement of a high-quality living environment.
- *Economic performance*: The work satisfies needs while conserving resources. It has long-term value and is commercially viable and attractive to suppliers and consumers throughout its life cycle. It promotes economic participation.
- *Cultural achievement and aesthetic quality*: The work embodies a cultural achievement. It meets high creative standards, creating a sense of identification and enthusiasm.

#### A BROAD SPECTRUM OF PROJECTS

The jury was thus looking for works of different sizes that represent an exemplary or unexpected and creative approach to the environment: works that make a special contribution to the sustainability of the design of the Swiss living environment, as forerunners of future developments and/or due to their scope. By the submission deadline at the beginning of August 2010, the people in charge of the procedure had received 48 works from freelance SIA professionals and authorities as well as from institutional and private clients. The spectrum of works was very broad, just as it was four years ago, ranging from architectural and engineering operations through planning and development tools to models for the management of buildings. The submissions included works for a single family as well as planning processes affecting whole regions. The differences between the individual works became even clearer from the amounts invested in the projects, which ranged from less than 100,000 Swiss francs to more than 4 billion.



02 IUCN extension, Gland (VD) (photo: Reinhard Zimmermann)



03 Farm at the Benedictine monastery, Disentis (GR) (photo: Lucia Degonda)

## JURY

Prof. Daniel Kündig, architect ETH SIA BSA, SIA President, Zurich (Chairman)  
 Prof. Manfred Hegger, architect BDA, Dipl.-Ing. M. Sc. Econ., Kassel  
 Hans-Georg Bächtold, forestry engineer ETH SIA, SIA General Secretary, Zurich  
 Prof. Valentin Bearth, architect ETH SIA, Director of the Accademia di architettura Mendrisio (USI), Chur and Mendrisio  
 Dr. Regula Bochsler, Managing Editor, Kultur Aktuell, Swiss Television SF, Zurich  
 Pia Durisch, architect ETH SIA OTIA, Durisch + Nöllli Architetti Sagl, Lugano  
 Prof. Christophe Girod, architect and landscape architect, Institute of Landscape Architecture (ILA), D-ARCH, ETH Zurich  
 Dr. Thomas Held, until September 2010 Director of Avenir Suisse, Zurich  
 Fritz Kobi, civil engineer ETH SIA SVI, former Chief District Engineer, Canton of Bern, Münsingen  
 Prof. Dr. Susanne Kytzia, economist, Director of the Infrastructure and Living Environment Coordination Office of the HSR, Rapperswil  
 Dr. Maria Lezzi, Director of the Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE, Bern  
 Daniel Meyer, civil engineer ETH SIA SWB,  
 Dr. Lüchinger + Meyer Bauingenieure AG, member of the SIA directorate, Zurich  
 Dr. Rudolf Rechsteiner, economist, member of the National Council until May, Basel  
 Prof. Dr. Jean-Louis Scartezzini, EPFL, Director of the Solar Energy and Building Physics Laboratory (LESO-PB), Lausanne  
 Nelly Wenger, civil engineer EPFL, Strategic management of complex projects, Nelly Wenger Associates, Zurich/Lausanne  
 Deputy: Pius Flury, architect ETH SIA, Solothurn, member of the SIA directorate

## PARTNERS

ingenious switzerland  
 Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC)  
 Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)  
 Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (ETH Zürich)  
 Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne (EPFL)  
 Specialised Conference of Technology, Architecture and Life Sciences (FTAL)  
 Università della Svizzera italiana  
 Unesco – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
 Exhibition partner: Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta)

## MEDIA PARTNERS

Swiss Radio and Television  
 TEC21 – Fachzeitschrift für Architektur, Ingenieurwesen und Umwelt  
 TRACÉS – Bulletin technique de la Suisse romande  
 archi – la rivista della Svizzera italiana che si occupa di architettura, ingegneria e urbanistica

## PROCEDURAL SUPPORT

neubighubacher, Strukturentwicklung Städtebau Architektur, Cologne-Bern

## DISTINCTION AS A QUALITY STANDARD

At a two-day session in October 2010, the jury made an initial assessment of the submitted works and selected twelve of them for more detailed consideration after two elimination rounds. Over the next three weeks, all of the works on this shortlist were visited by three or four members of the jury. On the third and final jury day in November 2010, the jury ultimately awarded prizes to six works and acknowledged two others. The eight works described in detail in this dossier clearly show that sustainable design is possible and sensible today. This is the most important message to society as a whole, to investors, authorities, administrators, politicians and planning professionals.

At the same time, however, “Umsicht” emphasises the important role that the SIA members play in designing the living environment. It was a criterion for entry that at least one SIA member was involved in each of the submitted projects, yet fortunately this was not an obstacle because there are very few civil engineering projects in Switzerland not involving at least one SIA member. The presence of SIA professionals shows both their importance for the design of the living environment and their responsibility for it. The SIA therefore aims to use the award to set quality standards for the work of its members, by showing what can be achieved and which direction to take. But, as the award-winning projects emphatically prove, “Umsicht” also shows that many SIA professionals are already acting sustainably.

## SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS TO SERVE AS MODELS

What “Umsicht” cannot and will not provide, however, are formulas that are easy to imitate and reproduce, because each of the award-winning works is a specific and distinctive response to an individual, context-related issue. Each work demonstrates an exemplary process and solution, which makes it a model with much to teach those who understand the complexities of its context. But they are not a sure formula for success.

What is more, the pioneering spirit recognised in the works is somewhat fleeting, as is made particularly clear by the evaluation criterion of “groundbreaking nature”. What may be universally praised as the groundbreaking nature of a work today should ideally be standard practice tomorrow. In perpetual interaction with their spatial, social and economic environment, the works constantly change, as does the way in which they are assessed. The awards should therefore not be regarded as a definitive verdict but as a forecast: one that the SIA will regularly measure against reality in the future. Fortunately, the review of the ten award-winning and acknowledged works from 2006/07 showed that almost all were more effective than originally forecast.

The results of these reviews enable the SIA to continuously reassess, enhance and optimise the award-winning works as part of an ongoing process. This in turn constantly highlights sustainable, exemplary solutions that inspire professionals and the interested public alike to take careful action.

## EXTENSIVE DOCUMENTATION

In order to achieve this objective, the results should also be presented as carefully as possible—the name “Circumspection” (=“Umsicht”) says it all. The graphical illustrations provided by the project authors and the short texts by Charles von Büren based on the jury’s assessment were accompanied by expressive images by the internationally renowned art photographer, Jules Spinatsch. The travelling exhibition that brings the works to places throughout Switzerland and in neighbouring countries also includes short films by the filmmaker Marc Schwarz. Both the photographer and the filmmaker were explicitly asked to examine the award-winning works in their own way and to document them through their means of expression. The short films, which can also be seen online, offer those involved in the projects as well as the members of the jury another chance to have their say. The SIA hopes that these different perspectives will present “Umsicht 2011” to the readers and exhibition visitors in a diverse, exciting and inspiring way.



Bitte nicht rauchen  
No smoking

Dacia Duster  
**4★4**  
Allrad für Alle  
Ab Fr. 19900.-





**01** Overall project for the Benedictine monastery and agriculture in Disentis (GR)  
(photo: Jules Spinatsch)





02 IUCN extension,  
Gland (VD)  
(photo: Jules Spinatsch)



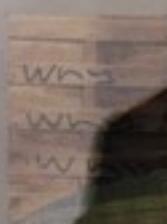


03 Residential and commercial building,  
Selnaustrasse, Zurich  
(photo: Jules Spinatsch)



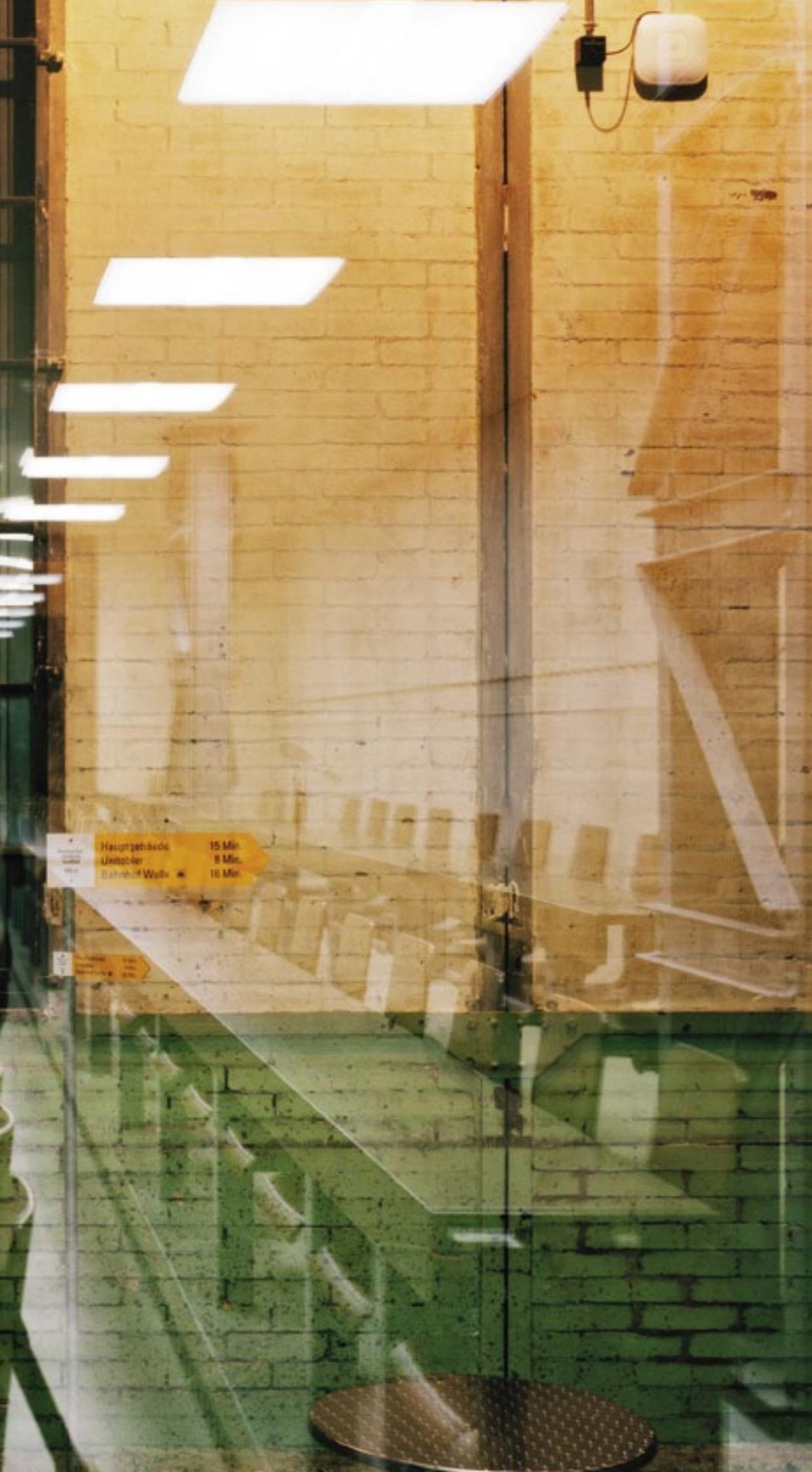
15 Min.  
3 Min.  
10 Min.

**Viele Wege führen zum vonRoll-Areal . . .**  
Entlang der gelblichen Linie des Hauptverkehrs zu Fuß oder mit dem Auto



Text block containing several lines of small, illegible text.





04 University of Bern;  
production hall lecture  
building at the "von  
Roll" site, Bern  
(photo: Jules Spinatsch)





05 The Glattal tramway  
(photo: Jules Spinatsch)





**06** Extension and refurbishment of multi-storey building, Weberstrasse, Winterthur  
(photo: Jules Spinatsch)





07 Complete renovation  
of the highway through  
Uri Valley  
(photo: Jules Spinatsch)





08 Railway viaduct conversion in the industrial district, Zurich  
(photo: Jules Spinatsch)

# TRADITION AND TRANSFORMATION

The roots of the Disentis monastery go back to the year 720 AD: the site developed rapidly from the original hermitage. Despite its eventful history—including the fire in the archive and library during the French Revolution in 1799, the loss of half of the monastery's wealth and its possessions in the Valtellina—the monastery remained a centre of learning and spirituality even in the 20th century. In 2006, another fire destroyed the farm belonging to the monastery. The recent turning point raised the question of whether the monastery should continue its agricultural activities. Reflecting on their traditional role as intermediaries between education and agriculture, the Benedictine monks decided that the farm should be rebuilt. After a year and a half of planning, the Grisons architect Gion A. Caminada presented his project in March 2008 and the decision was made to begin construction. The new buildings were designed to empower the monastery to serve the common good. In this process of re-adjustment, the architect acted as a moderator and a source of inspiration, focusing not only on the structure but mainly on the conditions for successful investments.

The buildings of the open monastic community, comprising the abbey, convent school, Alpine dairy and stable, are turned into a special place of education and experience. The special relationship between nature and culture in this region is taken as a theme and transformed into innovative, forward-looking construction strategies. The central element is the desire to develop a new educational community involving the monastery, the people of the valley, students and visitors.

Salaplauna—as the farm and Alpine dairy are collectively known as—becomes a forum for the discussion of regional agricultural concerns. The new monastery stable, built entirely of wood from the region and equipped with a photovoltaic system on the roof, is functional and also used for viewing: standing on a catwalk, visitors can experience life in the stable without disturbing the livestock. Though the Alpine dairy was specifically designed not to be a showcase, the key elements can still be seen by visitors—parts of the storeroom for the cheese and the shiny copper of the kettle. In keeping with the character of the new building constructed for the girls' boarding school in 2004, these two new buildings are also devoted to learning and fostering a sense of community. Given the structural changes affecting agriculture, it remains to be seen whether the standards set here for the cultivation of the landscape are adopted in the region as a whole.

**The monastery's careful reflection and insistence on its own profile, together with the attention paid to local and regional features in the execution, make this a courageous and future-oriented process. As the vital activity of tourism is inextricably linked to the cultural traditions forged by the historic use of the landscape, the work provokes thoughts that resonate beyond the local and regional environment.**

## AWARD

OVERALL PROJECT FOR THE BENEDICTINE MONASTERY AND AGRICULTURE IN DISENTIS (GR)

### Location

Disentis Benedictine monastery; Sennaria Surselva, Via Lucmagn, Disentis

### Client

Disentis Benedictine monastery; Sennaria Surselva, Disentis

### Team

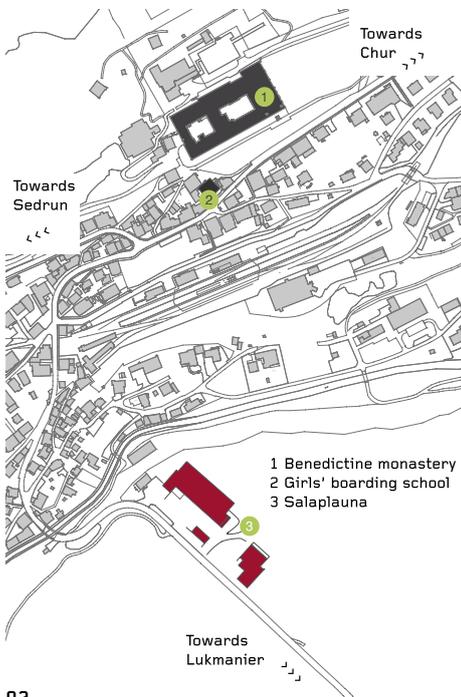
Architecture: Gion A. Caminada, Vrin  
Civil engineers: Walter Deplazes, Surrein;  
Iso Mazetta, Disentis/Mustèr  
Agriculture: Cantonal Office of  
Geoinformation and Agriculture, Chur

### Planning and execution

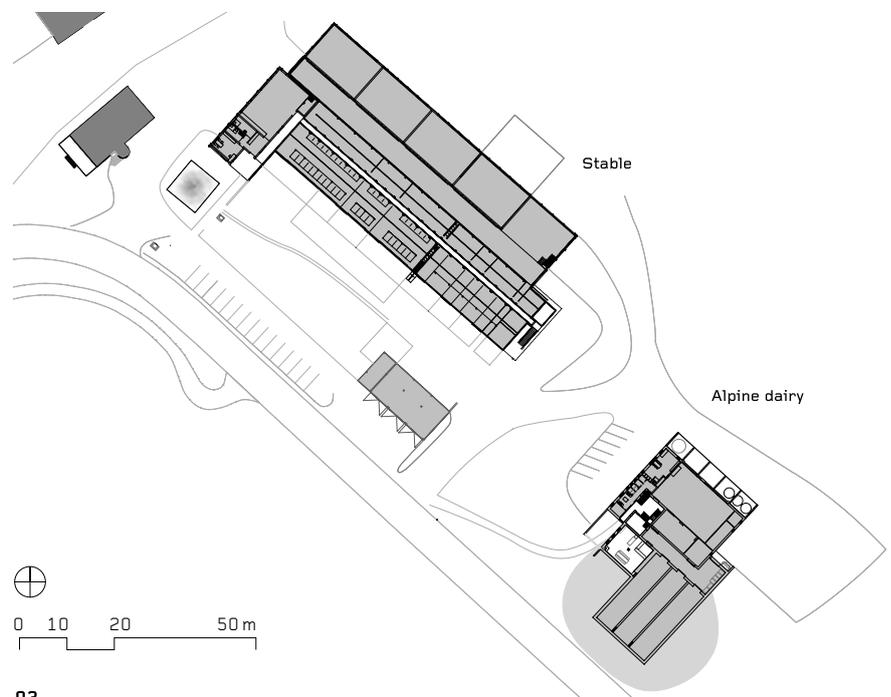
2004–2010



01



02



03

01 The Benedictine monastery dominates the view of Disentis. The girls' boarding school (see map) and the newly built Salaplauna farm (foreground) are located on the outskirts of the town (photo: Lucia Degonda)

02 Map (plans: Studio Caminada)

03 Plans of the stable and dairy

# THE EXPERIMENTAL HOUSE

Founded in 1948, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is headquartered on the outskirts of Gland (VD). The Union brings together 80 countries, more than 100 government offices, over 800 NGOs and around 10,000 scientists from 181 countries in partnership. Experts from various disciplines assess the state of natural resources worldwide and support the Union in promoting conservation. The headquarters was designed for a staff of 110 and completed 15 years ago. Since then the organisation has grown to employ more than 190 people, necessitating an extension of the building for the sake of efficient communication and continuity in the Union's work.

Funded mainly from donations to the IUCN, the extension for a staff of 130 seems unimpressive at first glance. Yet it is a carefully planned whole that integrates environmental, social and economic considerations in an exemplary manner. The low-tech solutions chosen for the space, structure and user-focused arrangements are combined here with high-tech building services and sophisticated building management. For example, the provision of free bicycles and a car pool compensates for the peripheral location of the headquarters. The car park and mechanical equipment room are half-sunk into the ground that slopes downwards to Lake Geneva and the excavated material was used to level the terrain in relation to the existing building. The supporting structure of the three-storey building is a column-and-slab construction partially made of recycled concrete. The façade is a post-and-beam construction made of spruce with mineral insulation. Exterior balconies function as emergency exits as well as protection from the summer heat. Thanks to a flexible partition system and modular construction engineering, the new building can be adapted to changing needs: all combinations are possible, from an open-plan workspace to an individual office. The uncovered building management system with a modular structure within a single fire compartment is also open to future technical developments. The building's energy requirement is accordingly low: just 25kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a satisfies its need for heat energy. The building meets the toughest certification requirements in existence today (Minergie-P-Eco and LEED Platinum). With its solar and geothermal installations, the building is also a small power station. Built into the roof, the 1,400m<sup>2</sup> of 150kW solar panels supply around 70% of the building's total power requirement. 15 geothermal probes at a depth of 180m cover a large proportion of the requirement for heating, cooling and hot water. The building for the IUCN also benefits from the first practical application of a decentralised, volume flow-controlled ventilation system, which makes it a "breathing building". The lightly air-conditioned and decentralised ventilation is controlled by a building management system connected to the power grid and responds differently to the levels of CO<sub>2</sub> in each room.

## AWARD

IUCN EXTENSION, GLAND (VD)

## Location

Rue Mauverney 28, Gland (VD)

## Client

IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature

## Team

Architecture: agps.architecture, Zurich  
 Civil engineering: Guscetti & Tournier SA, Carouge  
 Building services: Amstein + Walthert SA, Geneva  
 Supporting structure: Ingeni SA, Carouge  
 Landscape architecture: Nipkow Landschaftsarchitektur, Zurich  
 Biology: Florian Meier, Genolier  
 LEED consultants: Architectural Energy Corporation, Colorado (USA)  
 General contractor: Karl Steiner SA, Geneva

**Planning** 2006–2008

**Execution** 2008–2010

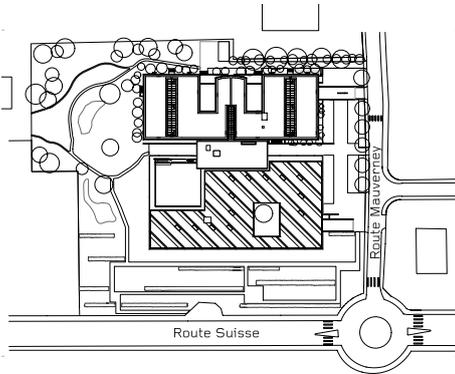
**The extension of the IUCN headquarters is impressive because of the successful and, in some cases, experimental combination of available knowledge and state-of-the-art technology at various levels. The result is a prototype of zero-emissions architecture that also takes account of social and economic criteria of sustainable construction in an exemplary manner.**



01

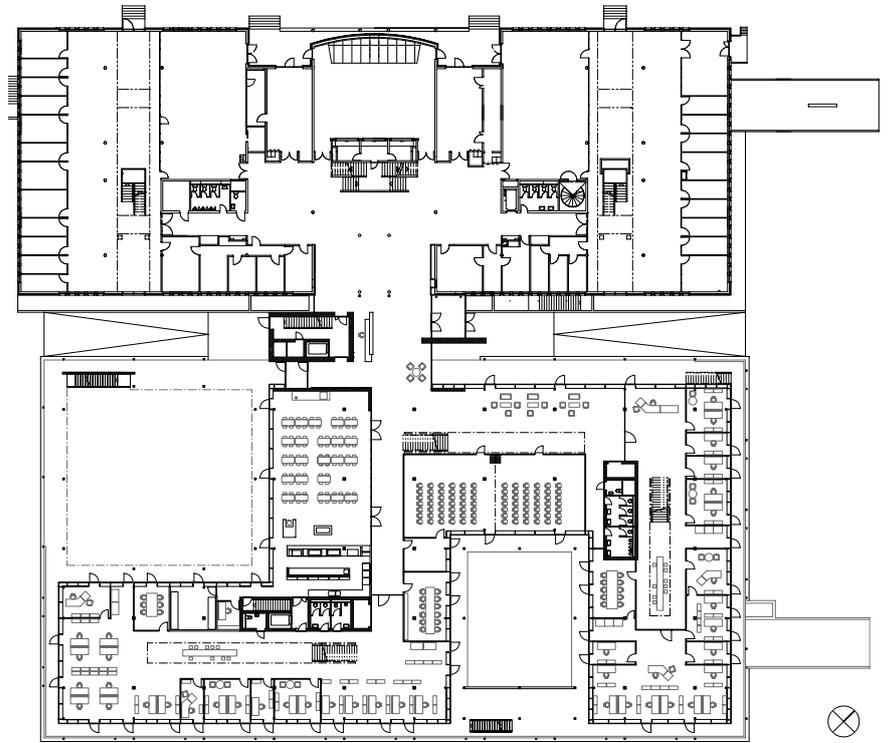


02



0 25 50 100 m

03



0 5 10 20 m

04

01 Eastern façade and entrance area (photo: Alain Bucher)

02+03 Map (plans: agps.architecture)

04 Ground floor plan

# THE SHARED TOWNHOUSE

More and more urban citizens aspire to live in the city centre, so the opportunity to convert an existing commercial building into a residential, working and living environment for families was a godsend. The City of Zurich offered the property at the corner of Selnaustrasse and Gerechtigkeitsgasse, a building previously occupied by offices of the municipal administration, on the condition that new housing was created there. Two groups of owners took charge of the project, joined by five co-owners, who identified with the project but had no decisive influence over it.

Dating from 1861, the stone building with a wooden staircase was topped with a lightweight two-storey wooden construction with a concrete staircase. The additional storeys follow the shape and window placement of the existing structure, while the new interior walls are congruent with the existing walls in the original building. The project was planned in close cooperation with the city's monument preservation office. The two additional storeys increase the floor space by around one third on the same area of land. The ground floor and first floor were repainted, the cellar was insulated and the building is heated with gas. As a whole, the building meets the Minergie standard, although there is no controlled ventilation. It now comprises seven flats and a small guest apartment for use by all tenants. In the first year alone, some 100 overnight stays were booked in the guest apartment. There is also a communal roof terrace on the top floor.

The post-compaction strengthens and “updates” the volumetry and corner location of the building, while the colour design of the façade also highlights the unconventional nature of this urban renewal project. Yet the building has a consistent overall appearance, with no visible rupture between the old and new. The urban development approach can also be seen in the flats: the obvious thing would have been to turn the attractive rooms away from the street and towards the inner courtyard. However, the old Botanical Garden in the immediate vicinity behind the Schanzengraben canal is an attraction, so the orientation towards the street is not necessarily a disadvantage. Ventilation from the rear also makes it possible to align the flats with the neighbouring Botanical Garden.

In a certain sense, the project embodies the “recapture” of communal housing. The residents knew each other from the start and shared the aim of enhancing the building in keeping with the users' wishes. Whilst there was great external pressure to put the property to commercial use, the co-ownership structure adopted from cooperative models meant that this could be absorbed. It remains to be seen how this model will develop and whether it will prove sustainable. In any case, the project at Selnaustrasse is clearly groundbreaking in nature.

**The residential and commercial building in Selnaustrasse, Zurich, is distinguished by the precision of the urban development analysis, holistically transformed into a financing model and a planning process that delivered surprising and persuasive building solutions down to the detail.**

## AWARD

RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDING, SELNAUSTRASSE, ZURICH

## Location

Gerechtigkeitsgasse 2, Zurich

## Client

Einfache Gesellschaft Selnaustrasse, Zurich

## Team

Architecture: PARK Architekten, Zurich  
 Site supervision: Atelier Urbane, Zurich  
 Civil engineers – solid building: Aerni + Aerni Ingenieure, Zurich  
 Timber construction engineers: Makiol + Wiederkehr, Beinwil am See  
 Building installations: HL-Technik, Zurich  
 Building physics, acoustics: Raumanzug, Zurich  
 Monument preservation: Amt für Städtebau, Denkmalpflege, Stefan Gasser

## Planning and execution

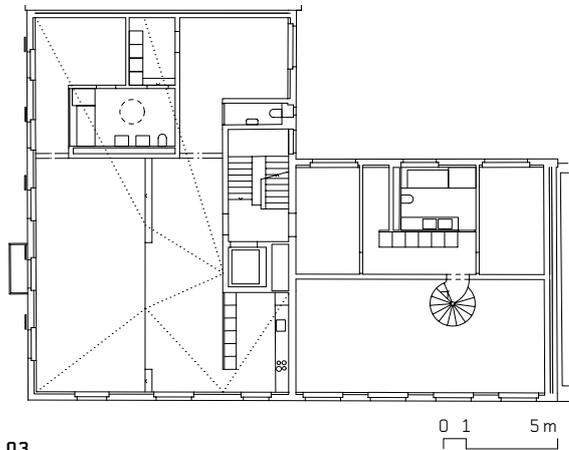
2006–2009



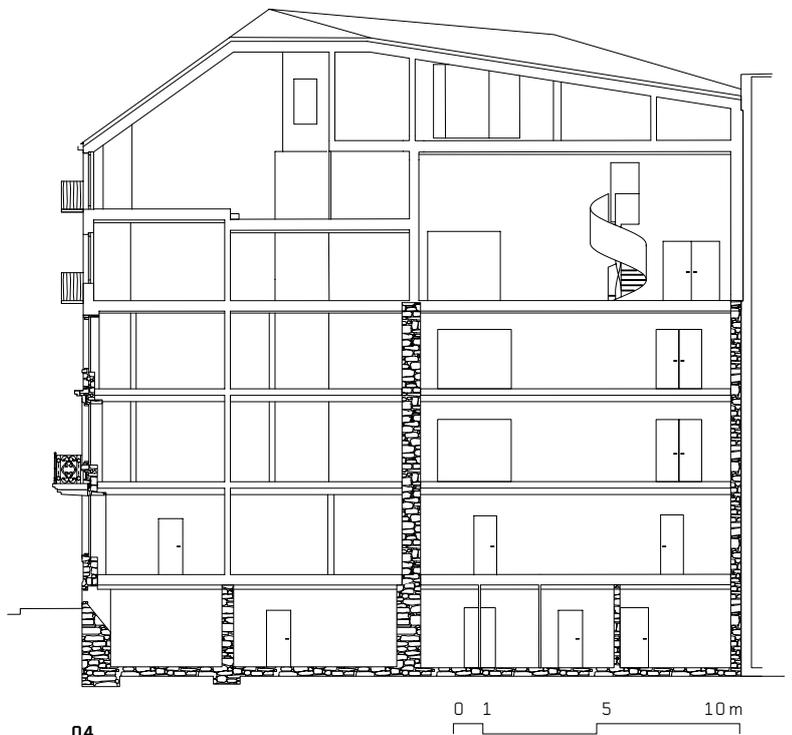
01



02



03



04

01 The colour scheme of the façade indicates the extension of the building (photo: Dominique Marc Wehrli)

02 Map (plans: PARK Architekten)

03 Plan of 4th-floor flat

04 Cutaway view

# THE LEARNING FACTORY

Rising student numbers, better teacher/student ratios and the desire to concentrate the teacher training college in one place in the city were the conditions that prompted the University of Bern to seek additional space for development. In 2000, the canton acquired part of the former “von Roll” industrial site in the Länggasse district. In an architectural competition held four years later, the NAAN project by the Zurich architects giuliani.hönger was selected as the winner from 71 entries. The proposal involves the design of a complex comprising existing and new buildings. In a first stage, the former points production hall was converted into a lecture theatre centre for the University and teacher training college in Bern. The facility has been in operation since autumn 2010.

The spatial organisation of this lecture theatre centre, which houses seven lecture theatres and their foyers, is based on the principle of a house within a house. The existing listed building is completely preserved, including the supporting structure and building envelope. The two floors inside house three lecture theatres with 120 seats each, three with 215 seats and a large hall with 468 seats and 60 foldaway seats. The building can accommodate up to 1,500 students.

The installations divide the hall space, which is no longer recognisable at a glance. Only when the users move within it does it become a whole. Between the existing building envelope, the outer wall and the structure of the roof beams, a complex space has been created for relaxation and meetings. Thanks to skylights and lateral openings, the lightweight installations made entirely of wood allow the building to operate largely by daylight. The amount of materials used for the installations was kept to a minimum, while the materials themselves were selected for their recyclability. The technical installations and distribution networks for power, air and water are accessible everywhere and interchangeable thanks to system separation. The energy efficiency of the building makes it one of the first conversions in Switzerland to meet the Minergie-Eco standard: the foyers act as buffer zones and can be tempered to just 15°C as needed, using the waste heat from the cold production system. The installation and modification harmoniously combine the new and the old—the industrial character of the site remains visible despite the conversion. As a college with an international reach, the facility is also used as a conference centre during the holidays, so the important site of industrial history remains accessible to the public. The Canton of Bern aims to expand the former “von Roll” industrial site into a university centre by adding two new buildings. The lecture building now completed is the centrepiece of the facility, which should accommodate 4,000 students in the future.

**The execution of the new production hall lecture building is exemplary in every respect. With equal mastery of architecture, urban development, building preservation, energy and resource conservation, the interdisciplinary team was able to implement a high-level reference project for sustainable structural change. The work exemplifies the fact that requirements relating to sustainable construction and outstanding structural and creative quality can be met in a cost-conscious manner.**

## AWARD

UNIVERSITY OF BERN; PRODUCTION HALL LECTURE BUILDING AT THE “VON ROLL” SITE, BERN

## Location

Fabrikstrasse 6, Bern

## Client

Amt für Grundstücke und Gebäude des Kantons Bern, Bern

## Team

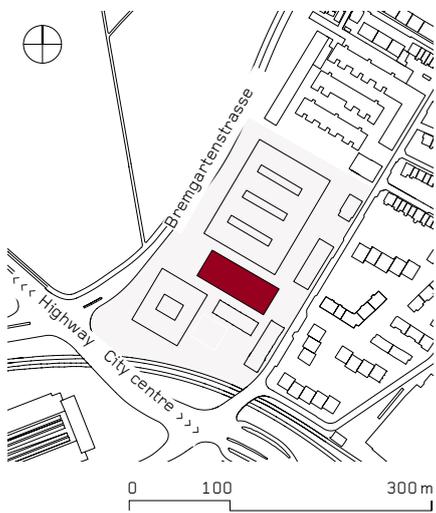
Architecture: giuliani.hönger, Zurich  
 Construction management: b+p baurealisation, Zurich  
 Civil engineers: Dr. Schwartz Consulting, Zug  
 Timber construction engineers: Walter Bieler, Bonaduz  
 Façade design: gkp Fassadentechnik, Aadorf  
 Building physics/acoustics: Bakus Bauphysik, Zurich  
 Building services: Amstein+Walthert Bern, Bern  
 Minergie-Eco consultants: Bau- und Umweltchemie, Zurich  
 Fire protection: Makiol+Wiederkehr, Beinwil am See  
 Lighting: Vogt & Partner, Winterthur  
 Landscape architecture: Hager, Zurich  
 AV planning: Kilchenmann, Kehrsatz-Bern

## Planning and execution

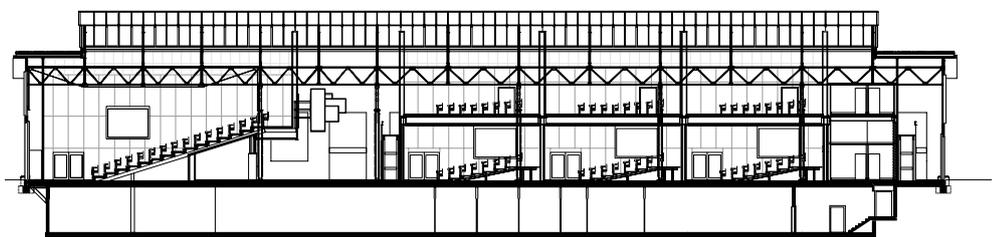
2004–2010



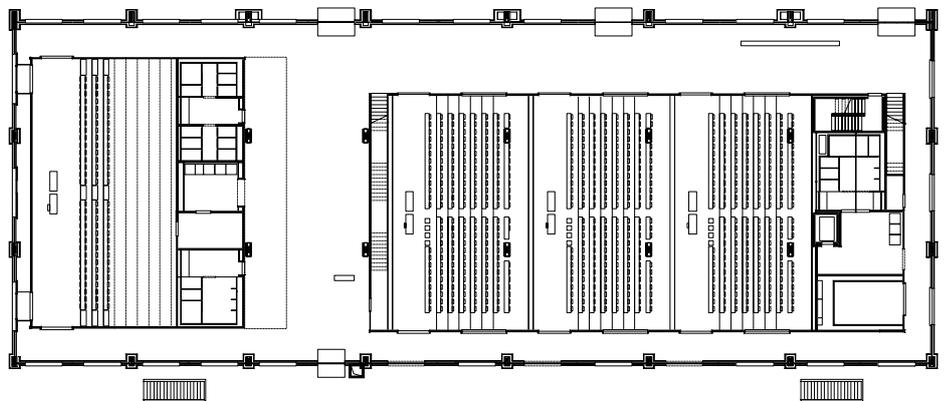
01



02



03



04

- 01 The large auditorium with approx. 500 seats (photo: Walter Mair)
- 02 Map (plans: giuliani.hönger)
- 03 Longitudinal section
- 04 Ground floor plan

# THE BACKBONE OF THE GLATTAL CONURBATION

The Glattal tramway is the result of a grassroots initiative: at the beginning of the 1990s, the four mayors of the towns and boroughs of Dübendorf, Wallisellen, Opfikon and Kloten proposed a project to build a tramway that would form the backbone of a self-contained “city” in the making: the Glattal conurbation. Covering 12.7 km, the Glattal tram network acts as a “common thread”, connecting the municipalities and districts of the conurbation. The project is based on three strategies from the cantonal master plan of 1995: inward development of the residential districts, expansion of the transport infrastructure with an additional public transport system and timely implementation in line with needs. The new tramway is considered key infrastructure for the dynamic economic area of Glattal. It consistently reorganises the transport infrastructure and provides impetus for the development of the conurbation. The design of the tramway follows a holistic plan that encompasses all elements of rail and civil engineering and reflects the requirements of all users. The Glattal trams run almost entirely on their own track, which mainly consists of sound-absorbent lawns with gravel surfaces and meadow flowers. The project thus makes a substantial contribution to biodiversity and the networking of biotopes. In total, 72,160m<sup>2</sup> of flower meadows and 4 km of hedges were created and 280 trees were planted during the laying of the track. More than 5,000m<sup>2</sup> of ecological compensation areas offer a habitat for small animals. There was no need to make use of additional undeveloped space. The architecture of the tramway includes engineering structures and the regular features along the route such as overhead line masts and “Bike & Rail” facilities for cyclists. The 21 attractively designed stops act as windows to the town. Because this is the first branch line in the Zurich agglomeration, both the planning process and execution are groundbreaking in nature. The project team set itself clear quality objectives and established guidelines for an exemplary flow of information between all stakeholders. The layout of the line respects the identity of the municipalities. The tramway influences commuter behaviour and working life while also having an effect on the leisure, shopping and recreational activities of the population. In this case, public transport enhances valuable urban space by offering energy-efficient mobility. The route of the track brings new perspectives on the urban space, while previously introverted areas are changing and becoming more dense. The project is making its mark: in the catchment areas around the stops, private investment is 16 times higher than the project costs.

## AWARD

### THE GLATTAL TRAMWAY

#### Location

Kloten–Opfikon–Rümlang–Wallisellen–  
Dübendorf–Zurich

#### Client

Canton of Zurich, represented by the Economics Directorate; Federal Office of Transport (infrastructure fund)

#### Team

Overall management: VBG Verkehrsbetriebe Glattal, Andreas Flury, Glattbrugg

Architecture: Architekturbüro Kai Flender, Ühlingen (D)

Environment: Gresch Partner, Peter Gresch, Bern

Design: Feddersen + Klostermann, Rainer Klostermann, Philipp Rüegg, Zurich  
Project management: Rosenthaler + Partner, Herbert Notter, Zurich

Civil engineering: VBG Verkehrsbetriebe Glattal, Ramon Oppikofer, Glattbrugg

Rail engineering: VBG Verkehrsbetriebe Glattal, Hannes Schneebeili, Glattbrugg

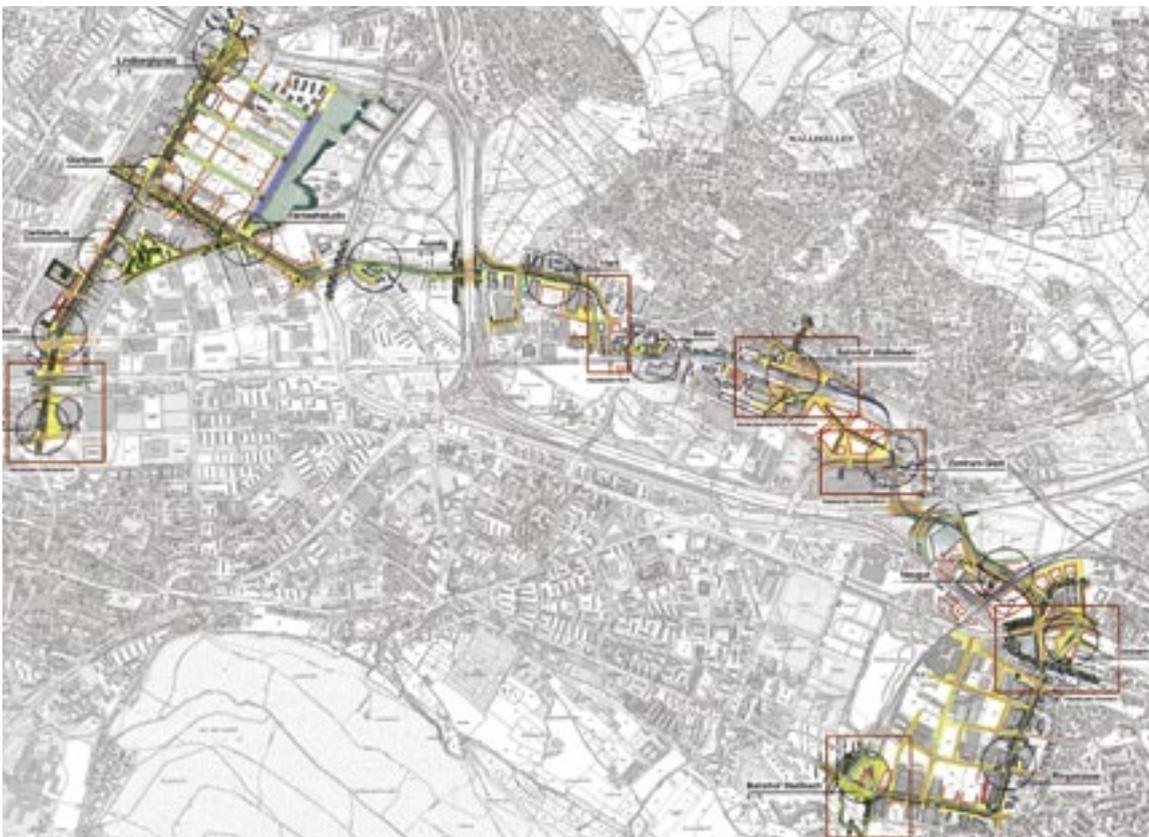
#### Planning and execution

1990–2010

The Glattal tramway sets standards beyond Switzerland for the lasting and sustainable development of residential areas and transport in an urban region. The design and execution of the rail project, whose exemplary cross-community planning process received an SIA “Umsicht” award back in 2006/07, rewards the high expectations associated with the work even at the planning and implementation phase.



01



02

01 The gravel lawns of the track not only absorb sound but also promote ecological continuity (photo: VBG)  
02 Map (plan: Feddersen + Klostermann)

# FARSIGHTED INWARD CONSOLIDATION

Since 1945, Winterthur has largely been designed as a garden city, or “green carpet”. Nowadays, though, the districts have different needs. The extension of the multi-storey building on Weberstrasse in Winterthur takes account of these changes. Instead of simply abandoning the idea of a garden city and building over existing open spaces, the aim was to achieve a conversion and extension—a consolidation—of this investment property belonging to a major bank. The project preserves the character of the district, the neighbouring detached houses and the existing green spaces.

The original plan was to erect an additional three-storey building alongside the 13-storey residential block from the 1960s in the rezoned Mattenbach district. However, the tree population would have had to be removed and the shadow cast by the tower block would have been problematic for the new building. As an alternative, the architects Marianne Burkhalter and Christian Sumi therefore proposed to build a “rucksack” on the north side of the building, covering twelve storeys and comprising nine three-room apartments. Initially unconvinced by the plan, the client was ultimately persuaded by the idea of a compact volume and the option to use the existing lifts and staircase. In addition, the concrete extension made it unnecessary to renovate the north side of the building and gave the brickwork tower the required earthquake protection.

Using the existing fabric of the building for the extension kept the consumption of materials to a minimum, while the character of the existing architecture was preserved despite the new 20 cm thick thermal insulation. The thermal bridges around the balconies have been substantially reduced. To save energy, the block is connected to the district heating system. The existing lift was adapted to meet current regulations and the shaft was extended with an additional stop on the attic floor. The requirements placed on the consolidation have been more than fulfilled.

As part of the refurbishment, the existing small apartments in the tower block that are no longer in demand were combined into 25 family apartments, thus creating space for younger families in the ageing district. The rather cramped balconies were also enlarged, while the new duplex apartments—similar in design to those of the Unité d’habitation by Le Corbusier in Marseille—also have terraces.

The skilful architectural solution and a fresh colour scheme have given the structure a new face. The character of the existing architecture has been preserved, as has the character of the district as a garden city as a whole. This long-term upgrade in the right place benefits the whole district, while the maximum occupation of the building also meets the investors’ objectives.

**This consolidation in the middle of an urban district is exemplary and persuasive. The building known as “Haus Weitsicht” (“Foresight House”) on Weberstrasse lives up to its name in every respect. The urban development approach and the architectural aspiration implemented here can be transferred to many comparable properties in Switzerland.**

## AWARD

EXTENSION AND REFURBISHMENT  
OF A MULTI-STOREY BUILDING,  
WEBERSTRASSE, WINTERTHUR

## Location

Weberstrasse 91, Winterthur

## Client

Winintra AG, c/o UBS Fund Management  
(Switzerland) AG

## Team

Architecture: Burkhalter Sumi Architekten,  
Zurich; Bednar Albisetti Architekten, Winterthur  
Civil engineers: Nänny & Partner, St. Gallen  
HVAC planning: 3-Plan Haustechnik, Winterthur  
Electrical engineers: Gutknecht Elektroplanung,  
Au

Building physics: Zehnder & Kälin, Winterthur  
Environmental design: Thomas Steinmann,  
Winterthur

General contractor: Allreal, Zurich

## Planning and execution

2007–2008

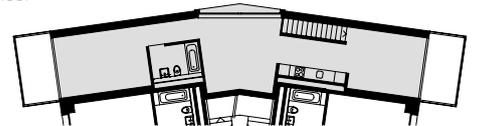


01

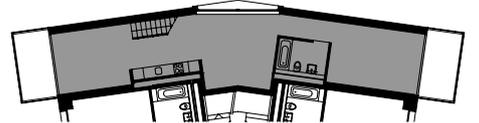


02

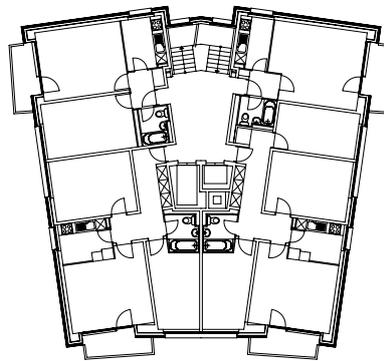
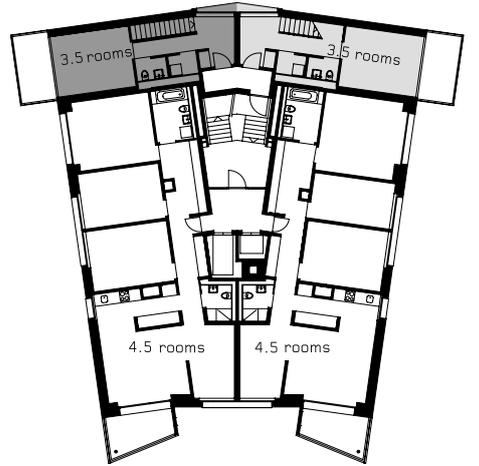
6th, 9th, 12th floor



4th, 7th, 10th floor



5th, 8th, 11th floor



03



04

0 3 10 m

01 The south façade with the enlarged balconies (photo: Heinrich Helfenstein)

02 Map (plans: Burkhalter Sumi Architekten)

03+04 Existing structure and floor plans after conversion



01 The new self-draining asphalt and noise barriers reduce noise pollution in the Reuss Valley (photo: Joe Müller)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

### COMPLETE RENOVATION OF THE HIGHWAY THROUGH THE URI VALLEY

#### Location

Uri Valley floor (Seedorf–Amsteg)

#### Client

Federal Roads Office (FEDRO), Road Infrastructure Department, Zofingen office

#### Planning and execution

1997–2007 (stage 1), 2007–2011 (stage 2)

#### Team

Overall management: Amt für Tiefbau Uri, Altdorf (until 2007); Federal Roads Office (FEDRO), Zofingen (since 2008)

Client support: Andreas Steiger & Partner, Lucerne

Roadway/environment/surface water treatment/flood protection: IG Trasse N2, Altdorf (Basler & Hofmann, Zurich; Bänziger Partner, Buchs; Projekta, Altdorf; André Rotzetter + Partner, Baar)

Bridges: IG Brücken, Lucerne (Synaxis, Altdorf; PlüssMeyerPartner, Lucerne)

Engineering structures/tunnels: IG übrige Kunstbauten, Altdorf (Basler & Hofmann, Zurich; Bänziger Partner, Buchs; Projekta, Altdorf)

LPS planning: Stöckli, Zurich

LPS implementation: AWK Group, Zurich

Noise protection planning: ewp, Altdorf; A. Zwysig, Sisikon; Drost + Dittli Architekten, Zurich

Noise and flood protection implementation: Jauslin + Stebler Ingenieure, Muttens; Bigler, Altdorf

Noise reduction: Grolimund & Partner, Bern

Surface water treatment (SABA) facility planning: Siedlungswasserwirtschaft EAWAG, Dübendorf

SABA monitoring: WST21 Michele Steiner, Zurich

Planting plan: SKK Landschaftsarchitekten, Wettingen

Communication: Urs Steiger, Lucerne

Photographic documentation: Joe Müller, Altdorf

# THE RENOVATED HIGHWAY

The A2 highway that runs through the Uri Valley is part of the main international transport axis from North to South. Planned in the 1960s, it was built between 1970 and 1979. On this heavily used section, the severe deterioration of the road surface posed an increasing threat to safety. The renovation now completed is based on a comprehensive plan that optimises the objectives of road construction and takes account of the restricted settlement area in the Uri Valley. In keeping with the new highway network maintenance strategy, the 14 km section between Amsteg and the bridge over the Reuss river in Seedorf was renovated as a whole so that further costly interventions can be avoided in decades to come. At the same time, existing immissions were reduced. A newly developed system for surface water treatment ensures efficient operation in winter and summer. The new noise-absorbing road surface reduces the acoustic burden on the flanks of the valley, while the noise protection structures are now combined with flood protection. Landscaping measures reduce the divisive effect of the highway, enhancing the environment but without making particular design statements. The innovative and economically sensible implementation of the renovation respectfully takes account of local and regional interests.

**The complete renovation of the A2 highway through the Uri Valley made it possible to eliminate the ecological deficiencies of the original highway. In addition, this exemplary project shows how the many conflicting requirements raised by the passage of large volumes of international traffic through narrow Alpine valleys can be satisfied.**



01 The former spatial barrier is now a unifying element (photo: Roger Frei)

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

RAILWAY VIADUCT CONVERSION IN THE INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT, ZURICH

#### Location

Viaduktstrasse 21–97 and Limmatstrasse 231, Zurich

#### Client

Stiftung PWG Zurich

#### Planning and execution

2004–2010

#### Team

Competition: Office of Urban Planning, Zurich  
 Architecture: EM2N Architekten, Zurich  
 Client public space: Office of Civil Engineering, City of Zurich  
 Landowner: SBB Immobilien, Zurich  
 Client/project development/leasing: Stiftung PWG, Zurich  
 Construction management: b+p baurealisation, Zurich  
 Civil engineers: WGG Schnetzer Puskas Ingenieure, Zurich  
 HVAC engineers: Consultair, Zurich; Sertis Engineering, Zurich  
 Electrical planning: IBG B. Graf Engineering, Winterthur  
 Building physics/acoustics: BAKUS Bau-physik & Akustik, Zurich  
 Geology/geotechnics: Gysi Leoni Mader, Zurich  
 Vibration analysis: Ziegler Consultants, Zurich  
 Lighting concept: Priska Meier, Turgi  
 Utility lines: Suisseplan Ingenieure, Zurich  
 Landscape architecture: Schweingruber Zulauf Landschaftsarchitekten, Zurich  
 Natural stone restoration: Locher, Zurich  
 Signage: Office for spatial identity, Zurich

# THE VIADUCT AS A LINK

Opened in 1894, the Aussersihl viaduct in the 5th district of Zurich consists of two railway bridges. The viaduct towards Wipkingen remains in use, whilst the branch towards Letten was closed after the construction of the suburban railway in 1998. As part of the conversion, this listed connection now serves as a pedestrian and cycle path between the city's 5th and 6th districts. The 51 arches made of worked natural stone, already used by small businesses in the past, now house a wide range of restaurants and shops as well as a covered market hall. Thanks to this multifunctional conversion, the viaduct no longer acts as a once-sensible barrier between the residential and industrial areas but as a link within the 5th district, which is developing into a residential and service quarter. The viaduct is now a well-known address throughout the city. At times during the implementation phase, the project reached the limits of what is feasible, which unfortunately also meant some losses in terms of energy and cost efficiency. Problems with structural waterproofing, noise, hygiene, monument preservation and fire protection were solved in a variety of ways, whilst handling regulations and standards demanded flexibility. But striking the balance between commercial imperatives and social needs also required protracted negotiations between residents, Swiss Federal Railways, the city and the client, the PWG Foundation. Today's aspirations in terms of urban living and work demand the involvement and attractive design of transport infrastructure. The viaduct conversion project is distinguished by the quality of its design and gives impetus to the social change underway in the district.

**The multifunctional conversion of the viaduct as an element linking districts is a valuable contribution to the future of urban development.**

# PROJECT SUBMISSIONS



**Wildlife**  
Hochbauamt der Stadt St. Gallen  
St. Gallen



**From medicine ball to disco ball**  
Hochbauamt der Stadt St. Gallen  
St. Gallen



**New mortuary and gardening area;  
Bollingen and Ittingen municipalities**  
Walter Hunziker Architekten AG  
Bern



**Building with pith-free hardwood**  
bernath + widmer Architekten  
Zurich



**Flury residence**  
spaceshop Architekten  
Biel



**Tropic house, Frutigen**  
Gauer Itten Messerli  
Architekten & Planer  
Bern



**Swarovski Campus—  
main administration**  
Ingenhoven architects international  
Düsseldorf, Männedorf Branch  
Männedorf



**A4/A3 western bypass Zurich**  
Baudirektion Kanton Zürich—  
Tiefbauamt, Projektieren und  
Realisieren  
Zurich



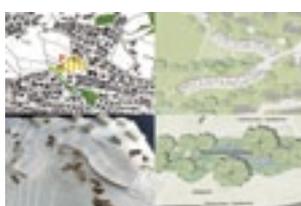
**Reconstruction of railway station  
Horgen**  
Hornberger Architekten  
Zurich



**Design guideline for spatial planning**  
Panorama AG für Raumplanung  
Bern



**Design of Münsterhügel area in the  
old town of Basel**  
Bau- und Verkehrsdepartement  
Basel-Stadt, Hochbau- und Planungs-  
amt, Abteilung Gestaltung Stadtraum  
Verkehr  
Basel



**Better housing quality in regional  
planning: zoning with three-dimen-  
sional visualized concept plans**  
Planteam S  
Sempach Station



#### Villa Vals

SeARCH bv Architecturbüro, Amsterdam (NL), und CMA Christian Müller Architects, Rotterdam (Netherlands)



#### Futuro Liestal

Basellandschaftliche Gebäudeversicherung BGV und SSK Landschaftsarchitekten Liestal



#### Zelgli garden city, Winterthur

PARK Architekten Zurich



#### Renovation MGB railroad track, Naters

Vomsattel Wagner Architekten Visp



#### CAS need-based construction and planning

Hochschule Luzern, Technik und Architektur Weiterbildung Horw



#### Bus terminal Dornach—Arlesheim

Otto + Partner Architekten Liestal



#### Zero-energy residential development Eulachhof

Architekturbüro Prof. Dietrich Schwarz/GlassX Zurich



#### Witness of time from the early 70s in a new light

Stadt Zürich, Amt für Hochbauten Zurich



#### Jong group housing

Christian von Düring Geneva



#### Dream house Minergie P

zo2studios Lausanne



#### Multipurpose canopy of the village square in Avenches

Furrer Jud Architekten Zurich



#### Casa Montarina

studio di architettura Iorenzo felder Lugano



**"Ecoparc" sustainable neighbourhood in Neuchâtel**  
Bauart Architectes et Urbanistes  
Neuchâtel



**Lakeshore, municipality of Thal / public riverbank on Lake Constance**  
Politische Gemeinde Thal  
Thal



**Revitalization of the Unterdorf part of Küssnacht**  
hwp Architekten  
Hünenberg



**Loki Area, Winterthur**  
Rotzler Krebs Landschaftsarchitekten  
Winterthur



**Green space at Hardegg residential development, Bern**  
Rotzler Krebs Landschaftsarchitekten  
Winterthur



**New Mount Rosa Hut, Swiss Alpine Club**  
ETH-Studio Monte Rosa, Departement Architektur; Prof. Andrea Deplazes, Marcel Baumgartner; ETH Zurich  
Zurich



**Alternative Bank Switzerland — redesigned for a 2000-watt-society**  
Metron Architektur  
Brugg



**Discovering water**  
Kanton Luzern, vif, Abteilung Naturgefahren  
Kriens



**City Lounge St. Gallen**  
Carlos Martinez Architekten  
Berneck



**Revised town planning Fläsch 2008**  
Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft HTW Chur, Prof. Christian Wagner  
Chur



**CArPE training site: clay and straw construction techniques**  
CArPE Collectif d'architecture participative et écologique  
Lausanne



**Relay station Colombiere, Mollens (VS)**  
frundgallina  
Neuchâtel



**Railway overpass Zurich West**  
huggenbergerfries Architekten  
Zurich



**Center for Geriatric Psychiatry St. Pirminsberg, Pfäfers**  
huggenbergerfries Architekten  
Zurich



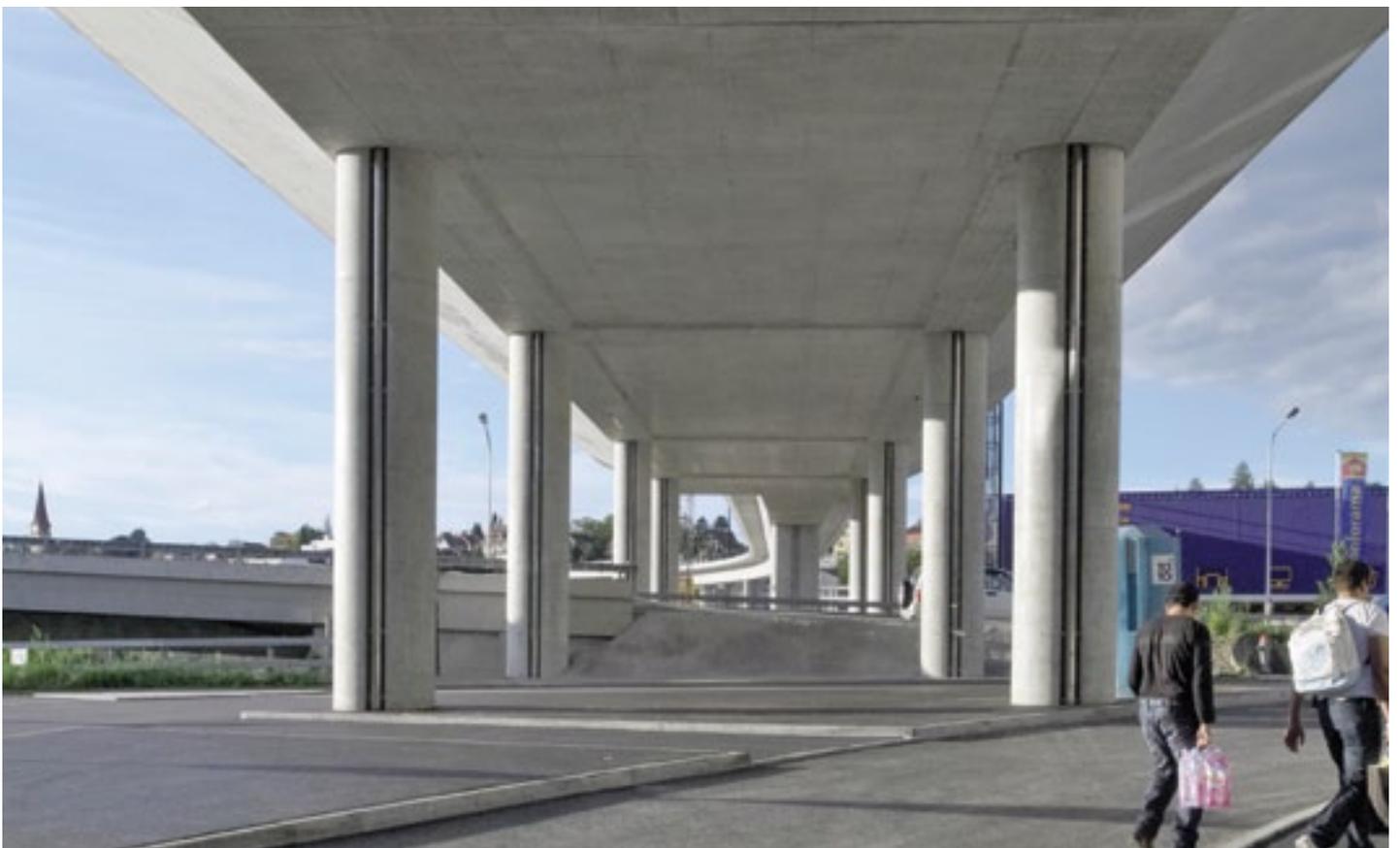
**Expansion of School of Education Grisons**  
Pablo Horváth Architekt  
Chur



**Sustainable building renovation**  
Architectes Patrick Chiché  
Lausanne



01 Multi-storey building, Weberstrasse, Winterthur (ZH) (photo: Burkhalter Sumi Architekten)



02 Glattal tramway (photo: Theodor Stalder)

# CREDITS

## **DOSSIER Umsicht — Regards — Sguardi**

Special edition of TEC21, the trade journal of architecture, engineering and the environment

## **CONCEPT AND EDITORIAL**

Thomas Müller, SIA, Head of Communication  
Michael Mathis, SIA, Project Manager  
Umsicht — Regards — Sguardi 2011  
Charles von Büren, Project texts  
Judith Solt, Editor-in-Chief  
Katharina Möschinger, Copy Editor  
Tina Cieslik, Architecture, interior design  
Anna-Lena Walther, Layout (Stämpfli Publikationen AG, Bern)

## **PHOTO GALLERY**

Jules Spinatsch, Zurich

## **TRANSLATION**

Richard Squire, Schüpfen

## **EDITORIAL ADDRESS**

TEC21, Staffelstrasse 12, Postfach 1267,  
8021 Zurich  
Tel. 044 288 90 60, fax 044 288 90 70  
tec21@tec21.ch, www.tec21.ch

## **PUBLISHER**

Verlags-AG der akademischen technischen Vereine  
Staffelstrasse 12, 8045 Zürich  
Tel. 044 380 21 55, fax 044 380 21 57  
info@seatu.ch  
Katharina Schober, Publishing Director  
Hedi Knöpfel, Assistant

## **PRINT**

Stämpfli Publikationen AG, Bern  
Reproduction of images and text, even in part, only with the written permission of the editorial department and with precise citation of the source.

## **SUBSCRIBER SERVICE**

Stämpfli Publikationen AG, Postfach 8326,  
3001 Bern  
Tel. 031 300 62 53, fax 031 300 63 90  
abonnemente@staempfli.com