

STAMBENA ZGRADA

HOUSING

alkingergasse, beč vienna, austrija
austria

2004.

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SPILUTTINI

ARTEC Architekten

VEDRA JEDNOSTAVNOST BRIGHT SIMPLICITY

Jedva bi se i jedan grad u Europi po tradiciji kvalitetne socijalne stanogradnje mogao usporediti s Bečom. U svega petnaestak godina – od kraja Prvog svjetskog rata do građanskog rata u veljači 1934. godine – bečka je socijaldemokracija izgradila nevjerovatan stambeni fond s infrastrukturom koja je trebala poslužiti cjelovitom projektu ostvarenja nove kvalitete života prije svega pripadnika radničke klase. Postojalo je čvrsto uvjerenje da se arhitekturom može promijeniti svijet, kao što je to izraženo u Corbusierovoj paroli: "Arhitektura ili revolucija". Program socijalne stanogradnje bečka je građanska uprava nastavila nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, no sa znatno manjim programskim i graditeljskim zamahom no u herojsko doba "crvenog Beča". Slavna povijest bečke socijalne stanogradnje može biti opterećenje ali i poticaj za današnje nasljednike Karla Enna, Oskara Strnada, Josefa Franka i Margarethe Schütte-Lihotzky. Afirmacija vrijednosti zjed-

There is hardly a city in Europe to be compared to Vienna when it comes to the tradition of high quality social housing. In not more than 15 years – from the end of the First World War to the civil war in February 1934 – the Social Democrat local government built an unbelievable number of housing estates, complete with infrastructure, which should have contributed, more than anywhere else, to the overall project of establishing a new quality of life for the working class. There was a firm belief that architecture could change the world, as stated in Le Corbusier's slogan: "Architecture or revolution". The authorities of Vienna continued the programme of social housing after the Second World War, but, understandably, within a considerably lesser programmatic and construction swing than in the heroic times of Red Vienna.

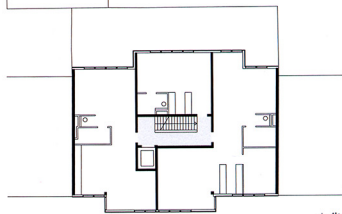
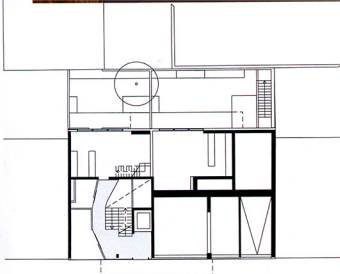
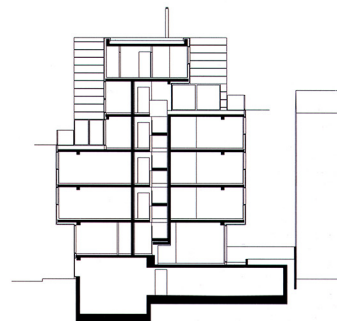
The glorious history of Vienna social housing can be a burden on but also give an impetus to today's suc-

► Alkingergasse, Beč,
Austrija / Vienna,
Austria, 2004.

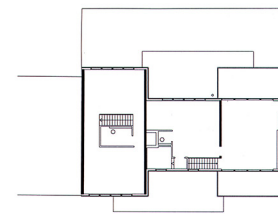
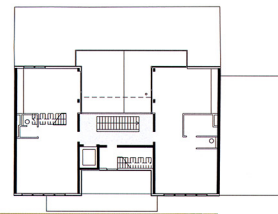




▲ Alxingergasse, Beč,
▶ Austrija / Vienna,
Austrija, 2004.



▲ tlocrt prizemlja /
ground floor plan
tlocrt 2. kata /
2nd floor plan
tlocrt 5. kata /
5th floor plan
presjek / section
tlocrt 6. kata /
6th floor plan



▶ Alxingergasse, Beč,
Austrija / Vienna,
Austrija, 2004.
▶ str. / p. 38
Alxingergasse, Beč,
Austrija / Vienna,
Austrija, 2004.
▶ str. / p. 39
Schiefelstrasse,
Bregenz, Austrija /
Austria, 2004.

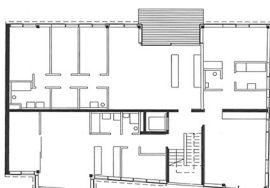
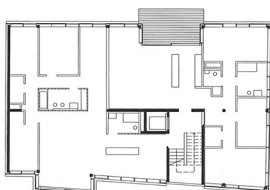
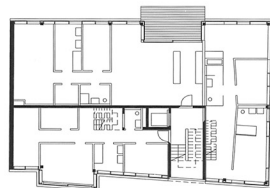
ništva bila je poticaj Artec arhitekta pri rješavanju njihovog velikog stambenog kompleksa u bečkoj Laxenburgerstrasse 2001. god. (vidi Oris broj 12). U istom, desetom bečkom okrugu nalazi se i njihov najnoviji objekt socijalnog stanovanja. Ovu četvrt karakteriziraju sivilo blokovskog rastera, napuštena industrijska postrojenja, ograničeni zeleni kvadranti, te tradicionalno visok postotak stranaca (za vrijeme

cessors of Karl Ehn, Oskar Strnad, Josef Frank, Margarethe Schütte-Lihotzky. The affirmation of community values motivated Artec Architects in their big housing complex in Vienna Laxenburgerstrasse of 2001. (see Oris No. 12). In the same, 10th district of Vienna, there is their latest social housing building. The greyness of grid, the abandoned industrial facilities, limited green areas and the traditionally high

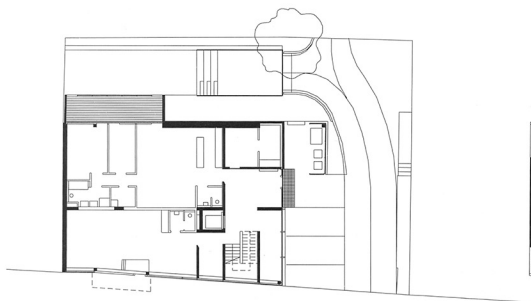
Monarhije tu su živjeli doseljenici iz češih predjela; danas oni dolaze iz Afrike, Turske, s Balkana). Alxingergasse je relativno mirna ulica što vodi prema školi i malom parku, a zanimljivo je da su se tu, u neposrednom susjedstvu, našle najnovije zgrade važnih bečkih arhitektonskih praksi – Meissl-Delugan, Geisswinkler i Geisswinkler, te Artec arhitekata. Dok je kod kolega vidljiv znatan oblikovni napor, Artecov objekt razoruzava vedrom jednostavnoš-

percentage of foreigners (during the time of the monarchy, those were the immigrants from the Czech areas; today they originate from Africa, Turkey, the Balkans) characterize this neighbourhood. However, Alxingergasse is a relatively peaceful street leading to a school and a small park and it is an interesting fact that here, in its immediate vicinity, are the newest buildings of important architectural offices – Meissl-Delugan, Geisswinkler & Geisswink-





◀ Scheffelstrasse,
► Bregenz, Austrija /
Austria, 2004.



◀ tlocrt prijemlja /
ground floor plan
tlocrt 1. kata /
1st floor plan
tlocrt 2. kata /
2nd floor plan
tlocrt 3. kata /
3rd floor plan
tlocrt gornje etaže /
upper level plan



ću – jednostavnošću koja je krajnji, vidljivi rezultat složenih misaonih procesa i tehnoloških postupaka. Međutim, za razliku od projekta Laxenburgerstrasse ovdje naglasak nije toliko na zajedništvu već na individualnim vrijednostima pojedinih stambenih cjelina i osobito na pravednoj raspodjeli pojedinih prednosti i elemenata kvalitete stanovanja. Tako primjerice korištenjem pada terena i spretnom organizacijom prostora stanovi u prizemlju postizu i do četiri i pol metra visine u dnevnom boravku. Svoj relativno nepovoljan položaj ti stanovi kompenziraju privatnim vrtovima oblikovanim po planu arhitekata. Nedostatak terase kod pojedinih je stanova kompenziran prozorima sa ostakljenim parapetima, kako bi se i tu ostvario nesmetani kontakt s okolišem. Mala površina garsonijera kompenzirana je njihovom orijentacijom prema mirnijoj dvorišnoj strani. Skulpturalnost ove interpolacije u funkciji je artikulacije objekta prema uličnom prostoru, ali je prije svega u službi bolje orijentacije i kvalitete stanova. Tlocrti s kompaktnim sanitarnim jezgrama pružaju korisnicima svaku slobodu rasporeda, ali i mogućnost boravka u jedinstvenom prostoru – neke vrste *loftu*. Dakako da bi očekivanje da će svi stanari htjeti i znati koristiti tlocrtnu slobodu bila znatno pretjerano.

ler and Artec Architects. While the buildings of their colleagues show considerable design effort, the Artec Building has a disarmingly bright simplicity – a simplicity which is the final, visible result of reflective processes and technological procedures. However, by way of contrast to the Laxenburgerstrasse project, here the focus is not so much on togetherness but more on the individual values of separate housing units and especially on the fair distribution of the individual advantages and elements of quality housing. So, for example, using the slope of the ground and skilful spatial organization, the flats on the ground-floor have a height of up to 4.5 m in the living room. The positioning of some flats on the groundfloor, which is not so favourable after all, is compensated by the private gardens given them, designed by the architects. The lack of a terrace in some flats is compensated by windows with glass parapets, enabling unobstructed contact with the surroundings. The small surface area of the studios is compensated by their facing the more peaceful back yard. The sculpture-like feature of this interpolation serves to articulate the building's street front and above all, to provide a better orientation and quality of flats. The layouts with compact sanitary cores provide the

Visoka kvaliteta izvedbe i opreme potpuno je neobičajena u socijalnoj stanogradnji. Ona, međutim, nije rezultat kozmetičkih mjera ili elegantnog aranžmana boja i materijala, već je rezultat određujućih konstruktivnih i tehnoloških promišljanja, racionalne organizacije programa i, ne na posljednjem mjestu, izvanrednog angažmana arhitekata i dobre suradnje s investitorom i izvođačima.

“Način stanovanja bogatije klase trebao bi postati opće dobro” – riječi prvaka austrijske moderne Josefa Franka mogle bi se bez daljnega primijeniti na projektantsko razmišljanje ARTEC arhitekata. Gotovo istodobno s objektom u bečkoj Alxingergasse ti su arhitekti radili i projekt stanova za tržište u Bregenzu, glavnom gradu Vorarlberga, najzapadnije i jedne od najbogatijih austrijskih saveznih zemalja. Konstrukcija i oprema obiju zgrada potpuno su usporedive. U oba slučaja armiranobetonska skeletna konstrukcija omogućuje slobodu oblikovanja tlocrta i vanjske opne. Lagana konstrukcija ventilirane fasade razlikuje se tek po vanjskom sloju njenih neprozirnih dijelova – u Beču su to trake od titan cinka, dok je u Bregenzu upotrijebljeno ipak nešto dragocjenije emajlirano staklo. Detalji stubišta gotovo su jednako riješeni; različiti su tek materijali. No između prirodnog kamena u Bregenzu i lijevanog crnog teraca u Beču baš i nema neke velike razlike u cijeni. Za unutarnju oblogu vanjskih zidova u oba su objekta upotrijebljene furnirane šperploče, u detalju vrlo bližljivo izvedene, što se može očekivati kod skupih stanova za tržište, ali iznenađuje kod socijalnih stanova. Mogao bi se navesti još čitav niz usporedbi koje bi potvrdile ravnopravnost u tretmanu ta dva veoma različita zadatka. ARTEC arhitekti postupaju u skladu s Frankovim zahtjevom, te za svakog korisnika, bio on radnik ili umirovljenik bez velikih financijskih mogućnosti ili bogati kupac skupo stana u ekskluzivnoj četvrti, nastoje postići optimalno rješenje koje katkada, kao u Alxingergasse, prelazi realna očekivanja.

users with a freedom in distribution, but also the option of an open plan flat – a kind of “loft”. Of course, to expect that all tenants will want and know how to use the freedom the layouts provide would be wishful thinking.

The high quality of construction and interior fittings is not at all standard in social housing. This quality is not the result of cosmetic measures or elegant composition of colours and materials, but rather the result of defining constructive and technological reflections as well as the rational organization of the programme and last but not least the exceptional effort of the architects and their excellent cooperation with the client and contractors.

‘The housing of the more well-off classes should become a common good’, the words of one of the most prominent architects of Austrian Modernism, Josef Frank, could be applied without further ado to the design-thinking of ARTEC Architects. Almost simultaneously with the building in Vienna Alxingergasse ARTEC have been working on a project for market housing in Bregenz, capital of the most western and one of the wealthiest federal states of Austria – Vorarlberg. The structure and furnishing of both buildings are completely comparable. In both cases, the reinforced concrete framework gives freedom in designing the layouts and outer shell. The lightweight construction of the ventilated façade differs only in the outer layer of its non-transparent parts – in Vienna, these are ribbons of titanium zinc, while in Bregenz, a more costly material was used: enamelled glass. Details of the staircase have been almost identically designed; the only difference lies in the materials used. However, between the natural stone used in Bregenz and cast black terrazzo in Vienna, there is not much difference in price. The veneer plywood plates used in both housing units for the internal cladding of external walls were very carefully produced, to be expected for the expensive market apartments but surprising for social housing. A whole range of additional comparisons could be made, which would justify the equality in treatment of these two very different tasks. ARTEC Architects act in accordance with Frank’s requirement that for any user, regardless whether he is a worker or a pensioner without great financial means or a wealthy buyer of an expensive apartment in an exclusive location, they should always try to find the optimum solution, which sometimes, as in Alxingergasse, surpasses realistic expectations.



▲ Scheffelstrasse, Bregenz, Austrija / Austria, 2004.

ALXINGERGASSE, BEČ / VIENNA, AUSTRIJA / AUSTRIA
autori / authors ARTEC-Architekten (Bettina Götz, Richard Manahl)
investitor / client GPA WBW (sindikatski namještenika privatnih poslodavaca)
projekt / project 2002. - 2003.
realizacija / completion 2004.
površina / site area 333 m²
korisna površina / building area 1039 m²
cijena / building cost 1.415.160 EUR

SCHEFFELSTRASSE, BREGENZ, AUSTRIJA / AUSTRIA
autori / authors ARTEC-Architekten (Bettina Götz, Richard Manahl)
investitor / client D.I. Robert Manahl/Breg
projekt / project 2002.
realizacija / completion 2004.
površina / site area 547,60 m²
korisna površina / building area 1139 m²
cijena / building costs 2.160.000 EUR