AMa - Architecture [quality] Matters

AI-DS1-2019 - Architecture of Interiors – Design Studio 1 – 2018-19

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A NEED FOR ENERGY RENOVATION

“EU goal to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 80–95% by 2050.”

European Union, 2012: *Energy roadmap 2050.*

“Buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of energy consumption and 36% of CO2 emissions in the EU.
European Union, 2012: *Energy roadmap 2050. (our highlights)*

“A substantial share of the stock in Europe is older than 50 years with many buildings in use today that are hundreds of years old. **More than 40% of our residential buildings have been constructed before the 1960s when energy building regulations were very limited**.”
Buildings Performance Institute Europe, 2011. Europe’s buildings under the microscope.

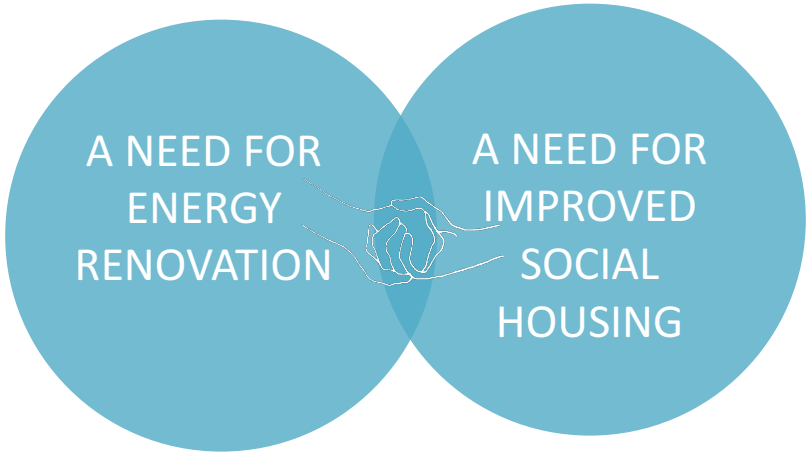
A NEED FOR IMPROVED SOCIAL HOUSING

European Social Housing from the 1930's-1970's represents a **significant heritage of housing**.
– however, most of this heritage is in need of renovation to meet current user needs and to overcome social stigma.

Bech-Danielsen 2015. Peters 2015.

Robin Hood Gardens
London 1967-72
Alison and Peter Smithson
Video Do Ho Suh, Biennale di venezia 2018

Energy renovations can be viewed as a kick-off for addressing these issues **through attention to spatial quality.**



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HIGH SOCIETAL IMPACT!

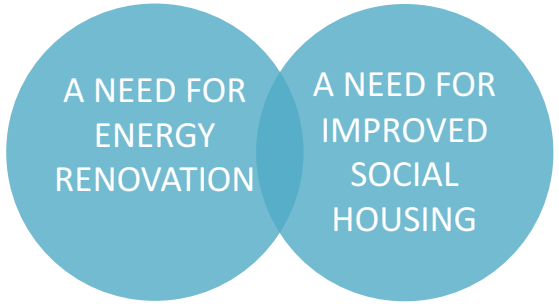
NORDISK ARKITEKTURFORSKNING
NORDIC JOURNAL OF ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH

1

ISSUE 1 2015

Abstract

Given the increasing environmental and legislative demands to reduce energy consumption, not only new constructions but also the existing urban fabric is about to change radically in the coming decades. Existing buildings cannot simply be restored but must undergo a transformation to comply with these demands. As the largest potential for energy savings lies in re-insulation of the building envelope, specifically by adding an additional insulation layer, this transformation will dramatically affect the everyday experience of the built environment. Articulating the architectural consequences and potentials of this transformation is an urgent matter if it is not to be realized solely as a monotonous technical cladding. In this matter, that of conceiving such extra insulation layer simultaneously as a technical 'principle' and as a spatial 'gesture' revealing an aesthetic architectural potential through this transformation is inevitably a tectonic question. By analyzing three historical examples, Adolf Loos' Villa Moller, Le Corbusier's Unité d'Habitation, and Frank Lloyd Wright's Johnson Wax Administration Building, chosen for their tectonic ability to exploit the technical 'principle' defining the building envelope as an aesthetic 'gesture', this paper discusses the architectural challenges related to energy renovation in a Danish context and tectonic design method as an approach to these challenges in everyday practice.



The current state of BUILDING RENOVATION emphasizes technical performance and efficiency, costs and user responses to technology. However, there is a facet that is hardly explored in the current practice & literature, which is **IF** and **HOW** building renovation **INVOLVES** and also **AFFECTS SPATIAL QUALITY** [**inside and outside the building**].

The Four main challenges of the Studio:

1. **to demonstrate that ENERGY RENOVATION always affects SPATIAL QUALITY** but actually usually with a very negative impact;

2. to **challenge RETROFITTING interventions able to consider SPATIAL QUALITY both as a TOOL and a GOAL** of any action of functional and energy renovation;

3. to highlight that these **interventions effect the SPATIAL QUALITY not only for in the INTERIORS SPACES, but also impact the URBAN ENVIRONMENT.** Element to be considered when performing costs/benefits analysis of interventions;

4. To keep **People Places Practices** always at the center of the design activity.

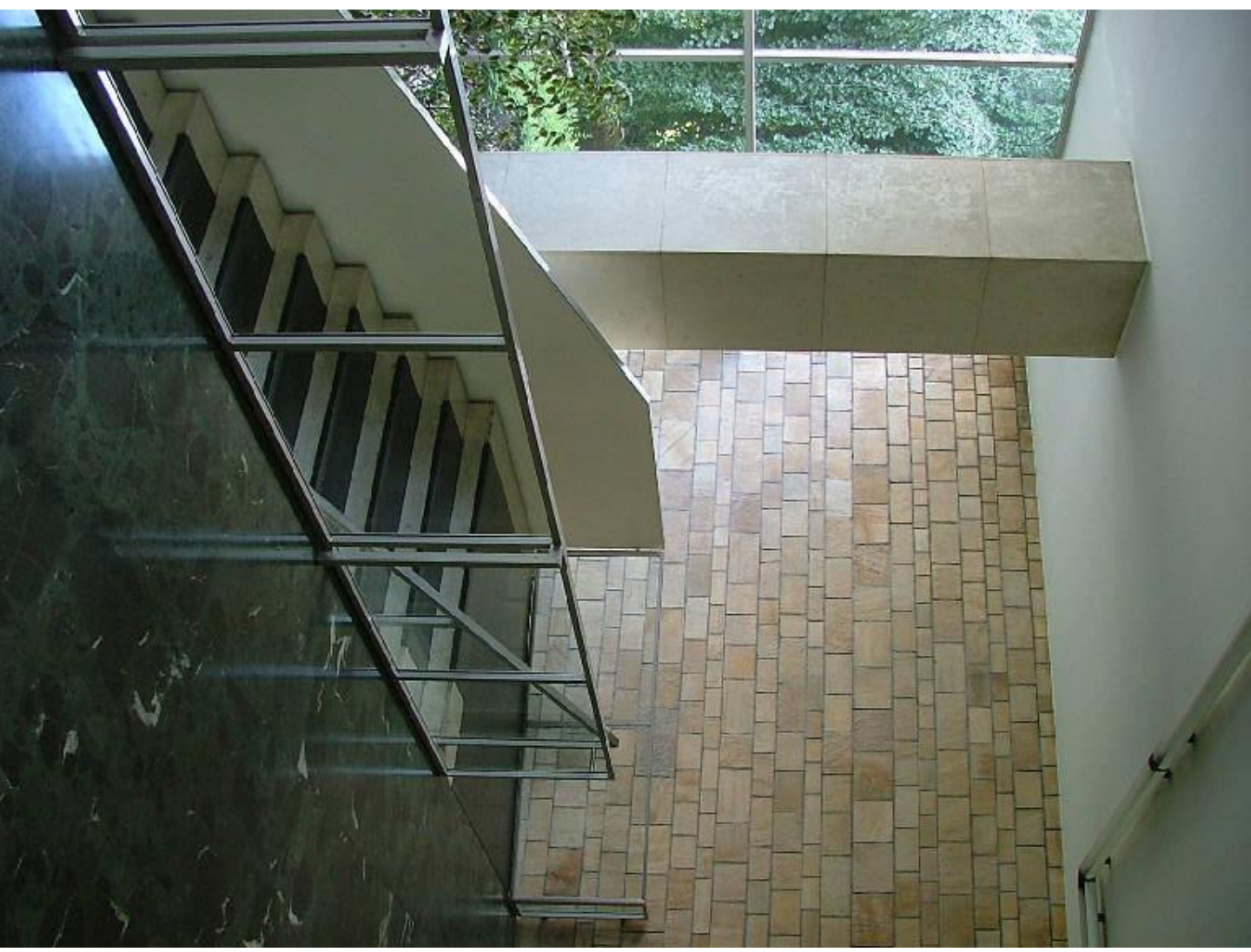
CHECK OUT
THE LINK

LEARNING FROM THE PAST
REDESIGNING FOR THE FUTURE:
THE MILANESE SCHOOL

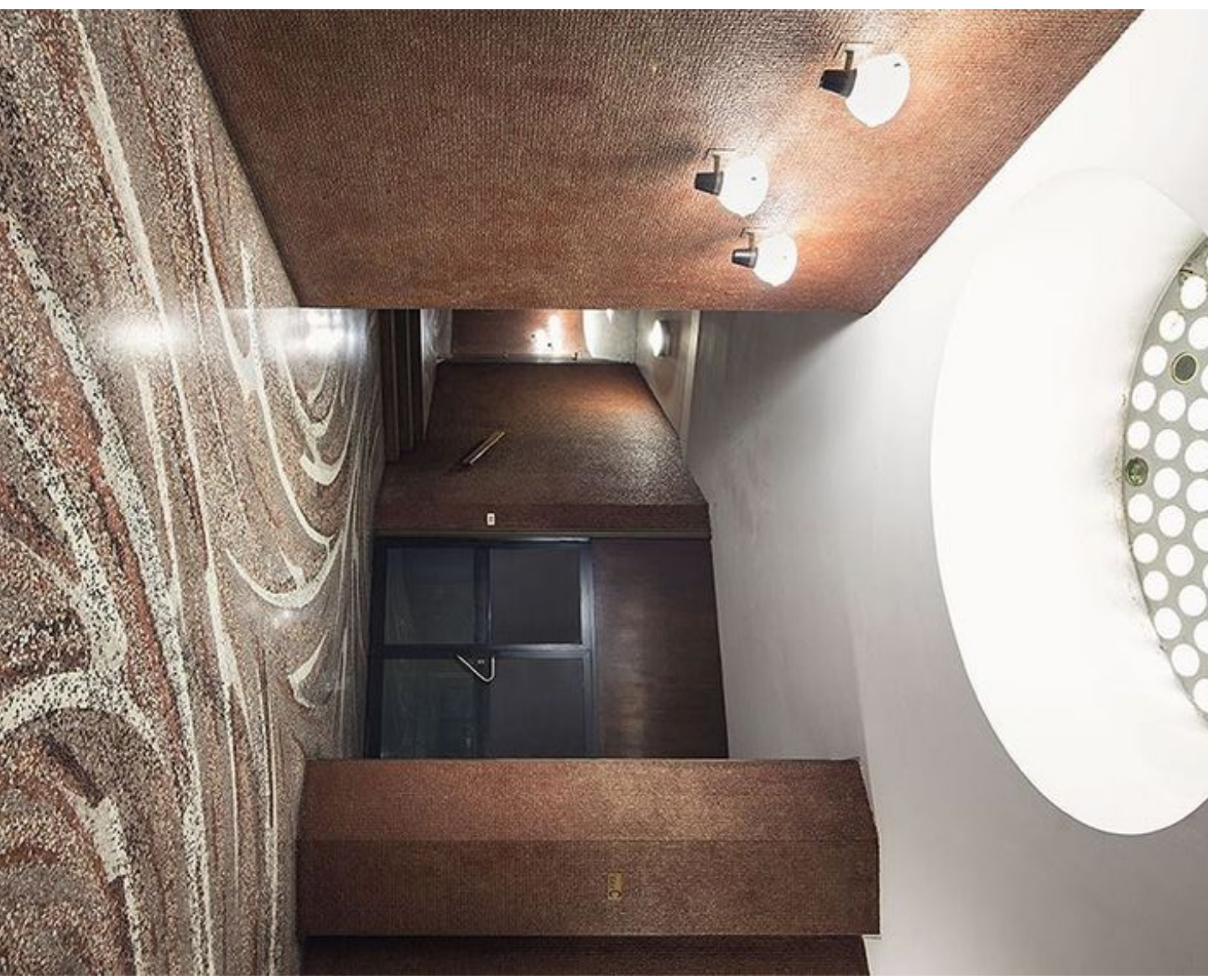
#INTERIORS

Casa Tognella
Milano 1947-54
Ignazio Gardella

Condominio XXI aprile
Milano 1951-53
Mario Asnago e Claudio Vender
ph Garnerone, Daniele (2005)

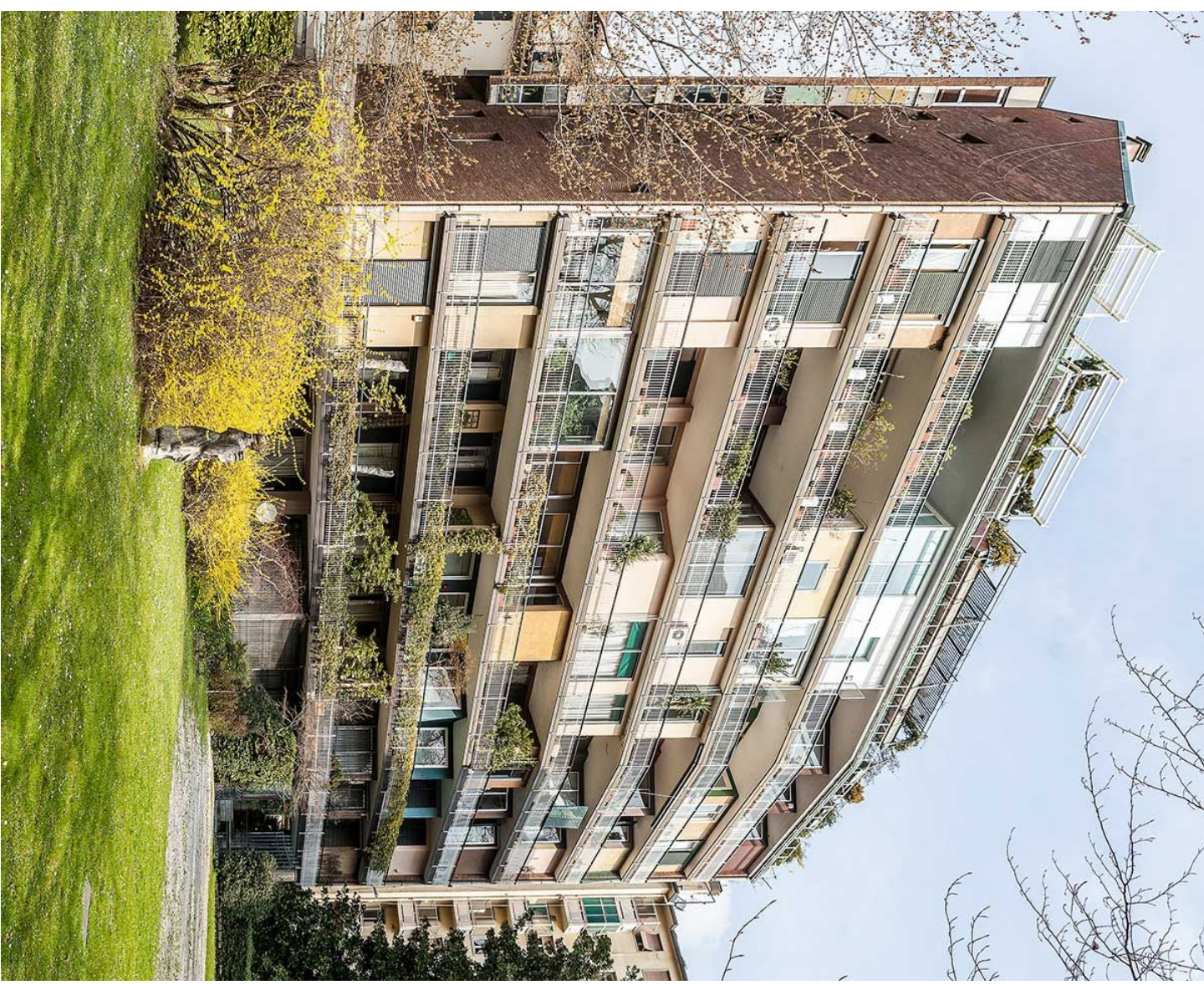


Complesso in corso Italia
Milano 1957-64
Luigi Caccia-Dominioni



#FAÇADES

Condominio al giardino d'Arcadia
Milano-1955 - 1959
Giulio Minoletti



Via Marchiondi 7
Milano 1949 – 1955
Ignazio Gardellavia

Casa-Caccia-Dominioni
Piazza-Sant'Ambrogio-Milano
Luigi-Caccia-Dominioni
photo-Filippo-Romano

#PUBLIC INTERIORS

Casa per abitazioni, uffici, negozi
Corso Italia , 13-17
Milano 1945 –1955
Luigi Moretti

Casa per abitazioni, uffici, negozi
Corso Italia , 13-17
Milano 1945 –1955
Luigi Moretti

Complesso in corso Italia
Milano 1957-64
Luigi Caccia-Dominioni

Complesso in corso Italia
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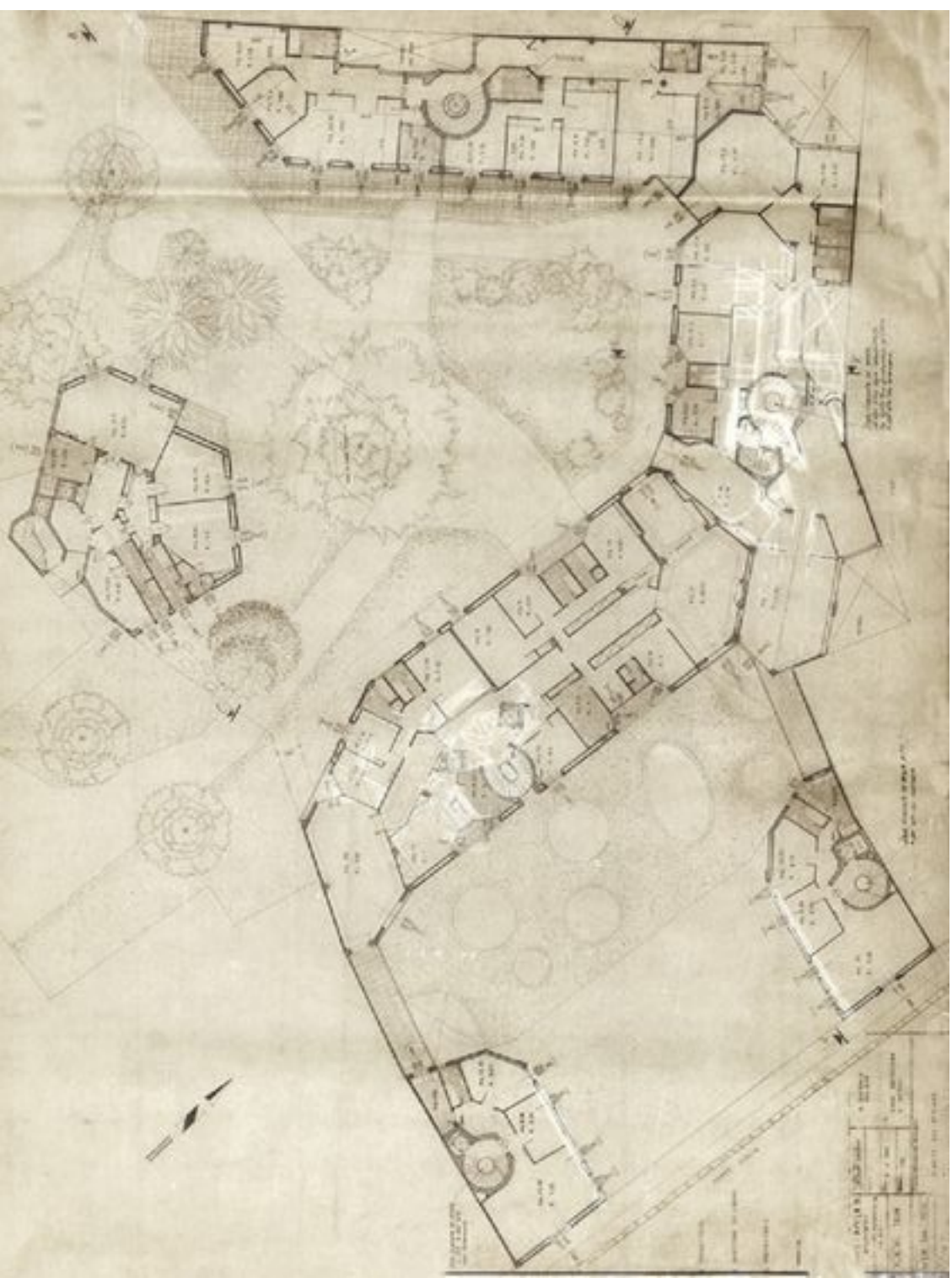
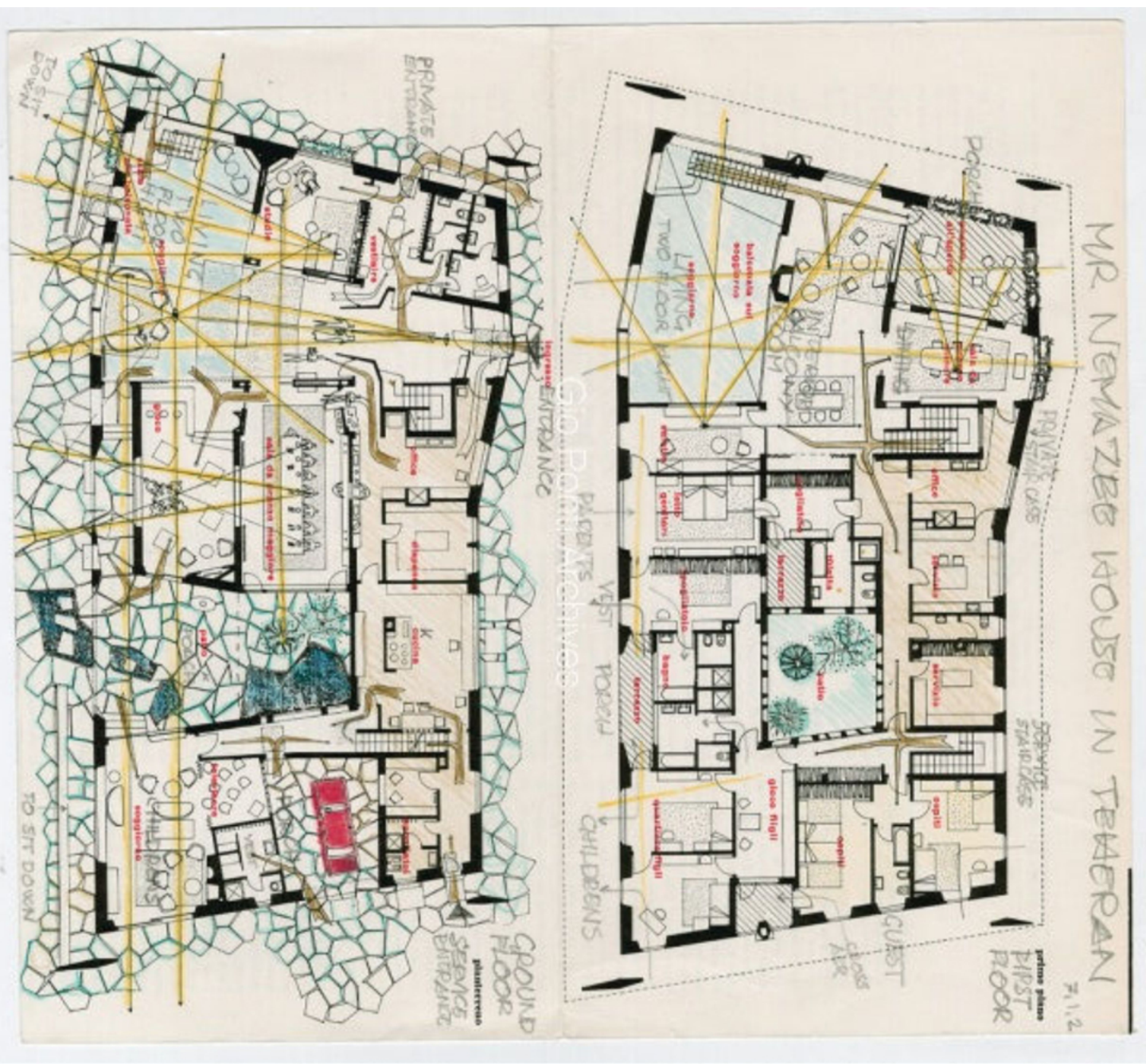


Complesso in corso Italia
Milano 1957-64
Luigi Caccia-Dominioni

#PEOPLE PLACES PRACTICES

The Villa Nemazee
Tehran 1957 - 1964
Gio Ponti

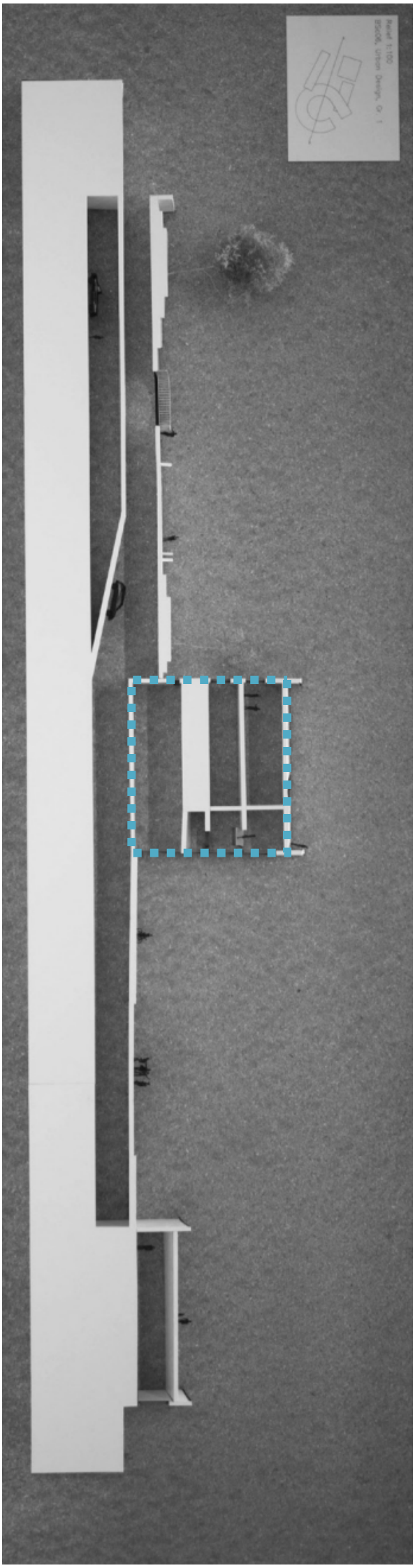


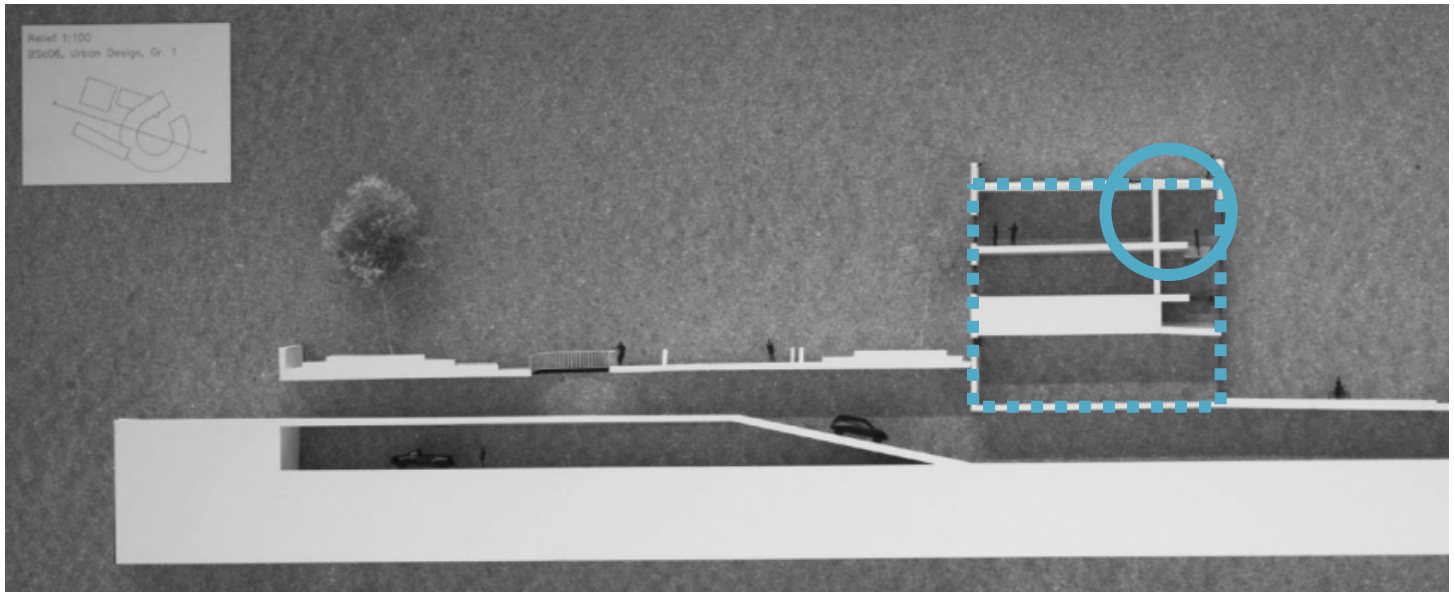
Robin Hood Gardens
London 1967-72
Alison and Peter Smithson

OUR DESIGN TARGETS

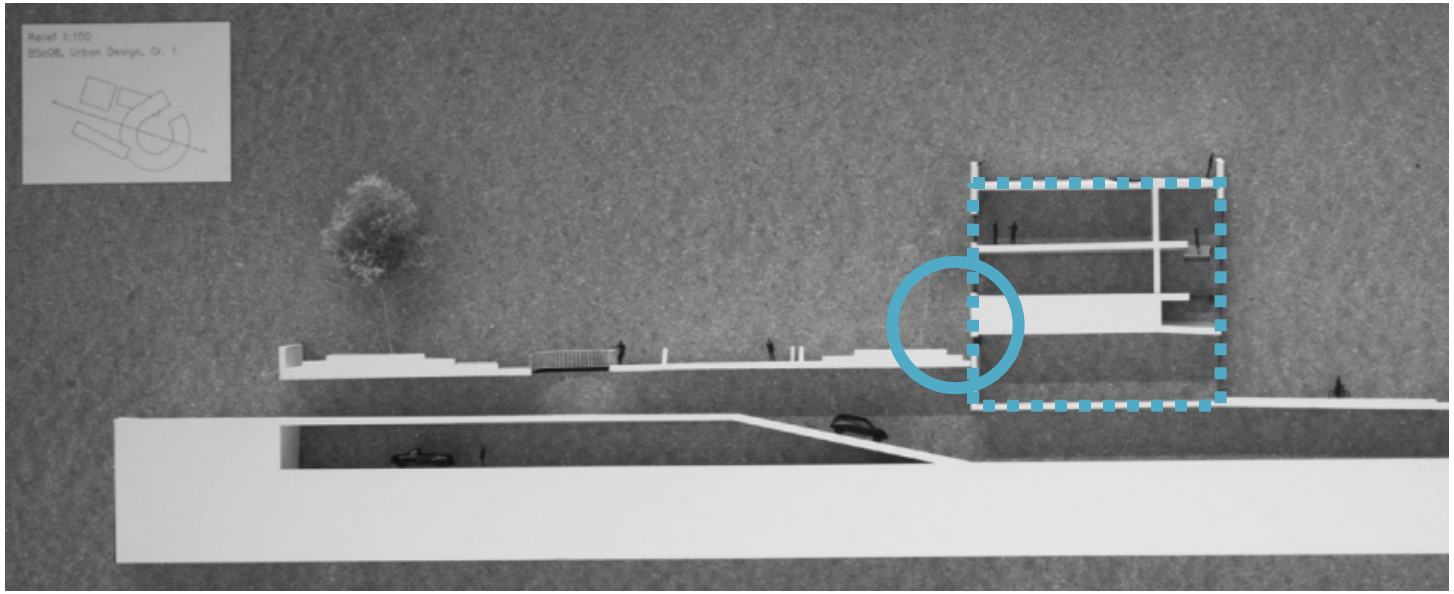
ARCHITECTURE IS THE ART OF BUILDING
ARCHITECTURE ALWAYS ENCOMPASSES ITS FUNCTIONAL DIMENSION
ARCHITECTURE IS NOT [MERE] CONSTRUCTION

Hvejsel et al, 2017





Hvejsel et al 2017 +
Lacaton & Vasal, Paris



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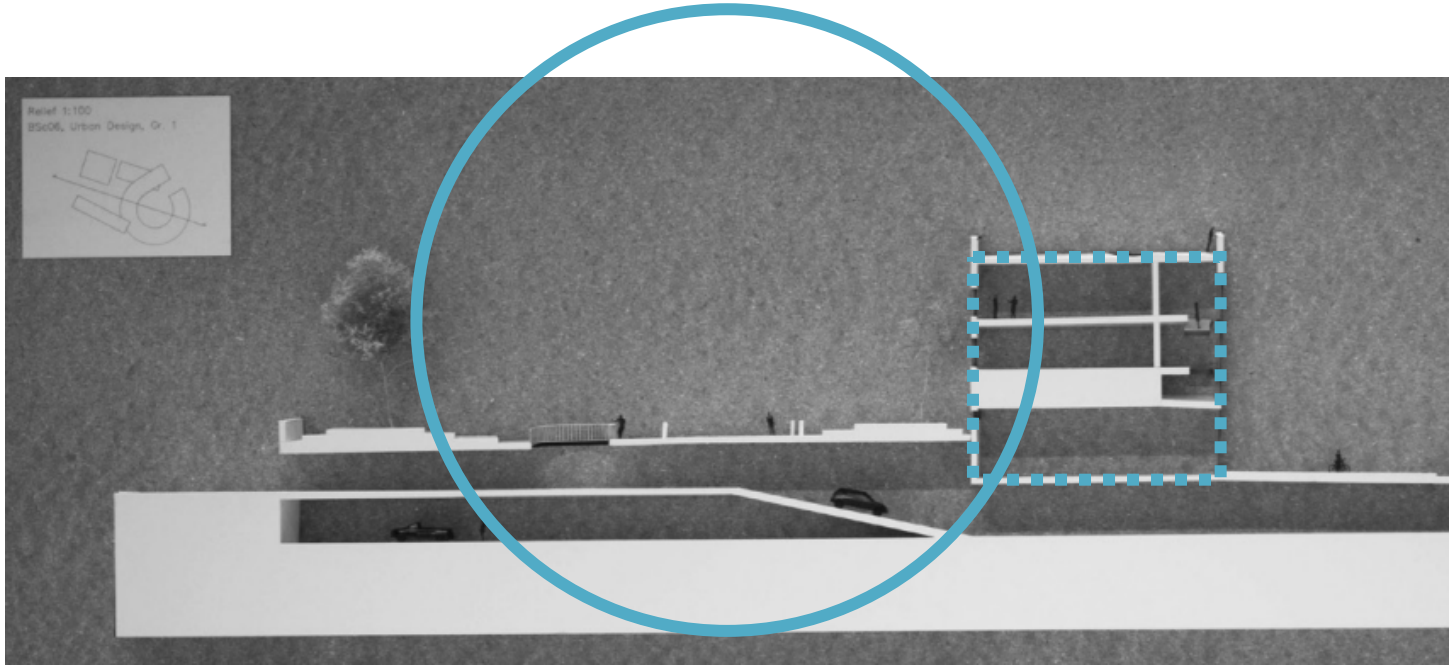

Hvejsel et al 2017 +
Lacaton & Vasal, Paris

OUR WORKING SITE

IS HERE!

AMa – AI-DS1-2019

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