Stanovanje

iz grada < u grad < u potrazi za smisom
I have always had the impression that Moshe Safdie’s architecture sprang from archaeological foundations known to him — a conjecture that anyone who has read the book is able to forgive as well as to admire, if not without generosity. As a child, my dreams were of a world in which the stars were visible, of a city where the streets were architecturally significant, and of a life where every day was a new adventure.

Later on, these ideas came together because they formed a feeling of being a part of something necessary, a feeling of being a part of something that is being constructed, of being a part of something that is being imagined. Siza’s architecture makes one see, and it reveals rather than interprets the truth of the context.

The construction is slow and intense. It is made of the elements of the site, of the materials, of the signs of an attempt to start anew, based on establishing some creative and apparently simple and explicit signs of an universal design system.

Siza’s work is characterized by the sense of architecture as a means of linking to the real, in that it hides as much as it shows. Siza’s architecture is characterized by something that is beyond the end of the context.

[Further text to be translated and formatted]
The conventional small verandahs were here transformed into patios around which the rooms of the apartments were grouped. This grouping around the open-air room created an intimate, private atmosphere.

The urban concept developed by the municipality extends the network of routes and views through the site. The municipality’s desire to establish ‘openness’ through an equal relationship between landscape and building was central to the success of the plan. However, this ambition had to be negotiated with the existing requirements for programmatic density. This led the municipality to create the concept of ‘schotsen’. A ‘schots’ is considered a compact building block eroded internally by new forms of semi-public space. Thirteen ‘schotsen’ are distributed across the site in an open landscape that operates as a filter zone between the city centre and 19th century housing extensions. S333 have developed Schots 1 and 2, which form a strategic link in the city’s ecological corridor linking the canal with an existing urban park, as the first phase of the project on the original Europan 3 site.
ZADATAK / CASE STUDY 4

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