

# **Critical Regionalism**

## **in Switzerland**

Shih Ting Huang

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Master of Architecture

California College of the Arts

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## ***Acknowledgements***

The research report could not be able to finish without many people. I would like to thanks my family to keep supporting me. I want to thank Susan Knowles, who sponsor me to Switzerland. A big thank to professor Lisa Findley always gave me lots of advice and guided me to the right track. During the preparation process, I want to thank Professor Brian Price, who teaches me how to make the proposal and research better. Also, I want to thank professor Bill Littmann. Bill helps me a lot of writing and suggestions for the proposal. Thanks to all the friends who are always being there for me.

I feel thankful to have the chance to explore architecture and the world.  
I am happy that Kaz Baba travel research award brings me to another level of understanding architecture.

## About Author



I am currently a graduate student studying architecture at California College of the Arts. I am originally from Taiwan and received a Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Design from the University at Buffalo. I love to travel, painting, and playing the guitar.

I am looking forward to exploring new possibilities.

## Research Purpose

The goal of the travel project is to understand the critical regionalism through traveling Switzerland. The research output will be two parts: The first part is a buildings report, and the second part is four large analytique drawings. The project intends to visit the Swiss architect's plans' to feel and experience the architecture. I will visit master projects: le Corbusier, Peter Zumthor, Bearth & Deplazes, and Herzog & de Meuron. From their architecture to analysis and discuss the language of the critical regionalism and investigate more about the local context and living environment.

## Critical Regionalism

Critical regionalism is a term which describes an architecture style has combined local materials, cultural identity, and geographical context. The local material is a way to design eco-friendly and sustainably. It is also essential to connect buildings with local culture and living style. The climate, landscape, and environment of the site are often related to the building, so geographical context is also part of the design element.

Notably, many Switzerland architects design lots of critical regionalism architecture. For example, Le Corbusier, Peter Zumthor, Diener& Diener, and Herzog & de Meuron. The characteristic of each building might be different, but the similarity is these architects use the idea of critical regionalism in their design. Also, the building technology of Swiss architecture is a fascinating point that I would also like to document in my report.

Thus, to analyze and understand critical regionalism architecture in Switzerland is my purpose of the travel project. I want to explore other Swiss architects' projects. The modernism of Swiss architecture is well-known in the world. In the end, I believe that the trip will not only give a unique memory but also lead my architecture study to the next level. It is better to travel far than to read voluminously.

## Research Output

My research will include four architects, twelve individual buildings report, and the four large analytique drawings. The four architects will be Le Corbusier, Peter Zumthor, Bearth& Deplazes, and Herzog & de Meuron.

I am going to choose three buildings from each architect. From the twelve buildings, I will choose the one that can represent the masterpiece of each architect to produce four large analytique drawings.

The first part will be building reports. Swiss architects like to express the tectonic and material of architecture. The idea of design critical regionalism architecture is to emphasize the experience, space, and light. Therefore, I will document the buildings as much as possible. It is important to experience the building to feel the architecture. Before I visit the buildings, I will research the site using google earth, understand the landscape and the local community as a precedent study. During the visit, sketchbook drawings, iPad diagrams, and extensive photography is needed of the research. When I visit the site, I will also try to visit their office to access the building's architectural drawings. After I visit the site, I am going to getting all the information from the trip and forming a comprehensive Swiss critical regionalism report as a book.

The second part will be the architectural analytique. The analytique drawings can indicate the sections, materials, and site plan. I am using the photo technique to show how to analyze a building and the characteristic of critical regionalism. Architectural analytique is also a way to combine hand sketch with digital drawings. The important of the aesthetic of architectural anlytique is to document the feeling of the building.

Therefore, the output will be two parts: 1. A book with twelve buildings report. 2. Four large scale analytique drawings.

## Location of Buildings

### Basel/ Laufen:

Ricola Factory  
New Ricola Factory  
Vitra Haus  
Brick Haus

### Ronchamp/ Geneva/ Zurich:

Notre Dame Ronchamp  
Le Corbusier Apartment  
Le Corbusier house

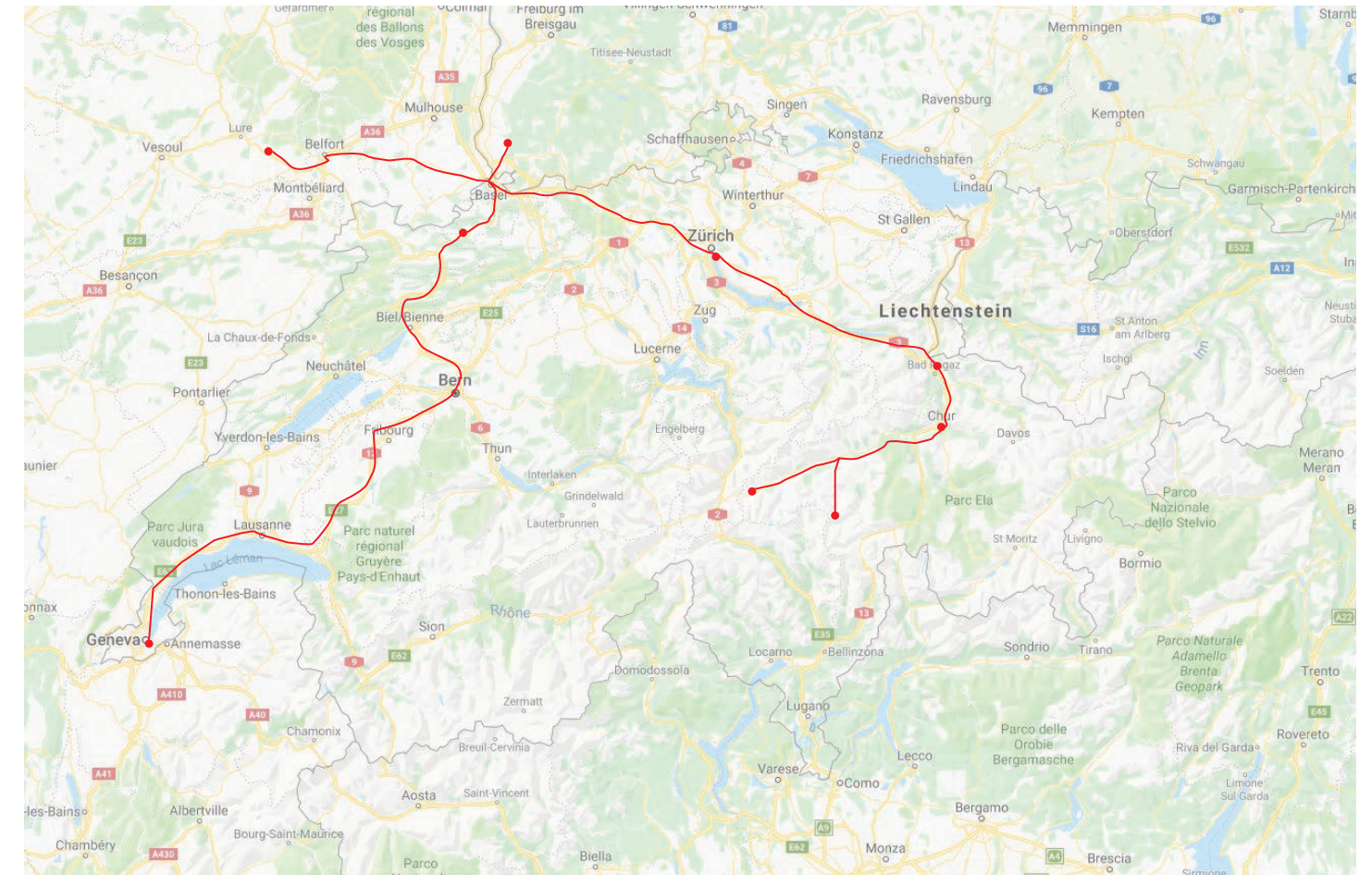
### Chur

St. Benedict Chapel  
Roman Ruins  
Thermal Vals

### Flasch:

Klinik GÜt  
OKK apartment

## Travel Routes



Geneva (Immeuble Clarte) -Laufen(Ricola Factory)- Basel- Ronchamp(Ronchamp Church)- Weil am Rhein(Vitra Haus)- Zurich(Le corbusier house) -Flasch(Klinik Gut)- Lanquart(OKK Headquarter)-Chur(Roman Ruins)- Sumvitg(St. Benedict Chapel)- Vals(Thermal Vals)

## **Herzog de Meuron**

**Ricola Factory**

**New Ricola Factory**

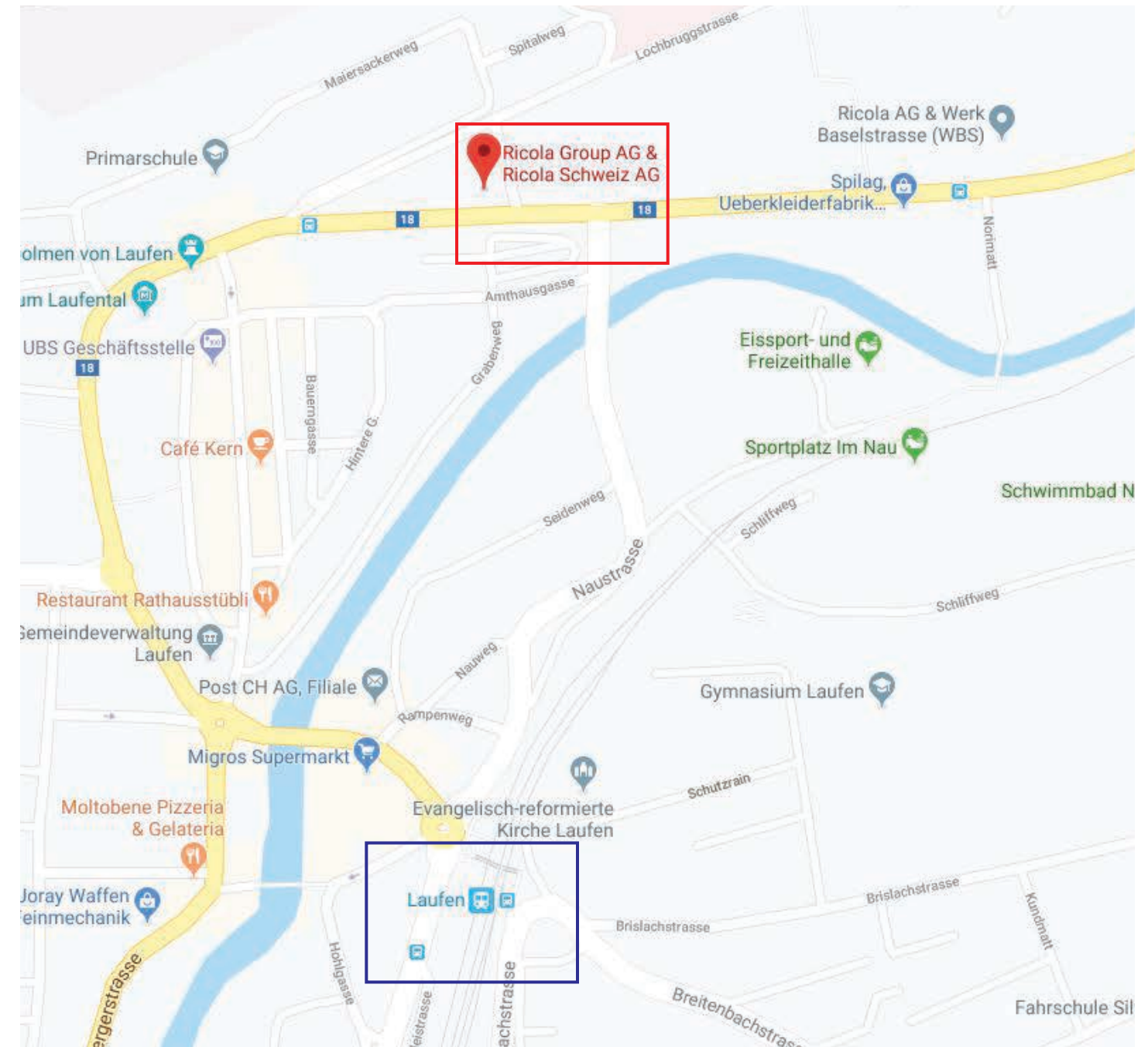
**Vitra Schaudapot**

**Vitra Haus**

**Herzog de Meuron  
Ricola Factory**

## Herzog de Meuron Ricola Factory

## Herzog de Meuron Ricola Factory Location Maps





## Herzog de Meuron - Ricola Factory

### 1986-1987, Laufen

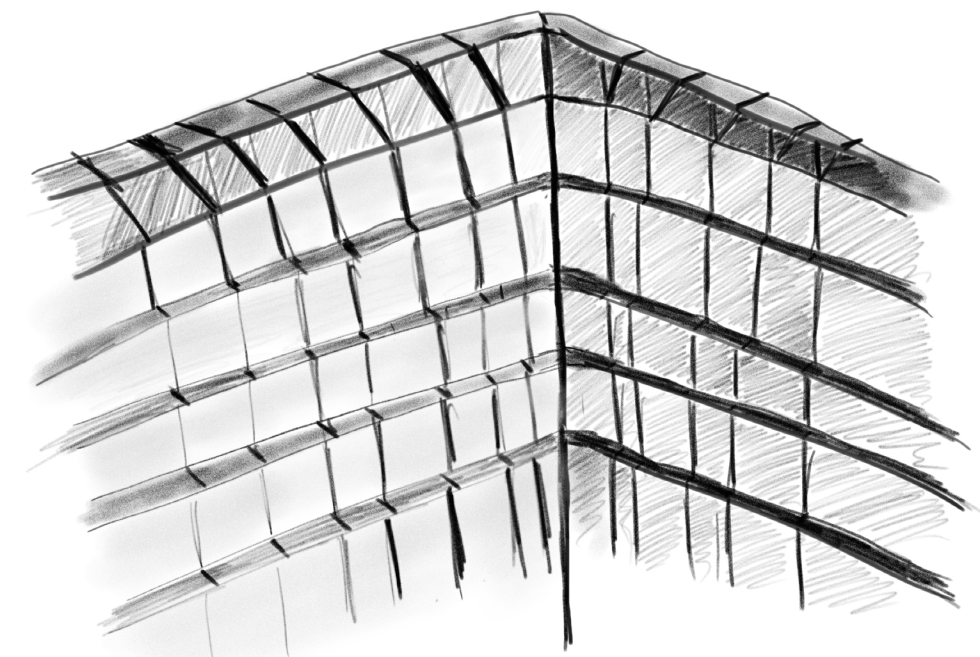
The warehouse is the early project of Herzog de Meuron. When they were a small firm from Basel, the Ricola company hired them to build a storage for the factory. Ricola is known for its herb's products. Ricola is a company that made herbal candy. It is the Swiss brand that using local plants from the mountains of Switzerland. The idea of expansion behind is not just to build a protective warehouse but also contains the characteristic of the local material.

Therefore, the warehouse is located inside the factory. I tried to sneak into the factory secretly and not be found by any employees because I might be kicked out by the employees. My outfit looks too strange because I have a sketchbook with me and have a backpack which does not look like employees at all.

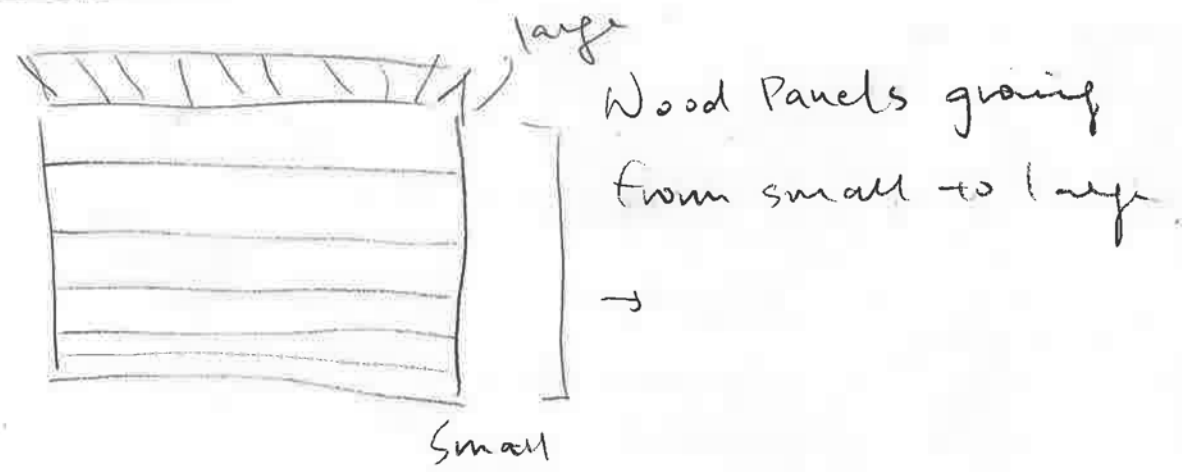
I was so impressed that the warehouse decorates very well with the wood structure. I thought the panels are made with steels, but the truth is it made with wood. The color of the wood becomes so dark so people can not recognize it from far away. When I stand in front of the warehouse, it is gigantic and hard to tell how wide it is.

When Ricola production increases, they try to expand the rooms for warehouse. Herzog de Meuron comes out with the idea of instead of developing the existing factory. They suggest vertically building the warehouse so that it has more space and more room to store the products. The structure is consisting with I beams to support the structure.

The idea of layering the wood panels comes from the limestone quarry behind the building. Herzog de Meuron designed the warehouse that the façade is not only serving as articulation presentation but also served as functional construction. At the top part of the building, the roof extends out with some wooden structure that similar to the Renaissance palazzo. However, Herzog de Meuron was seeking the unification style of the warehouse. The rooftop design is still a critical topic in architecture.

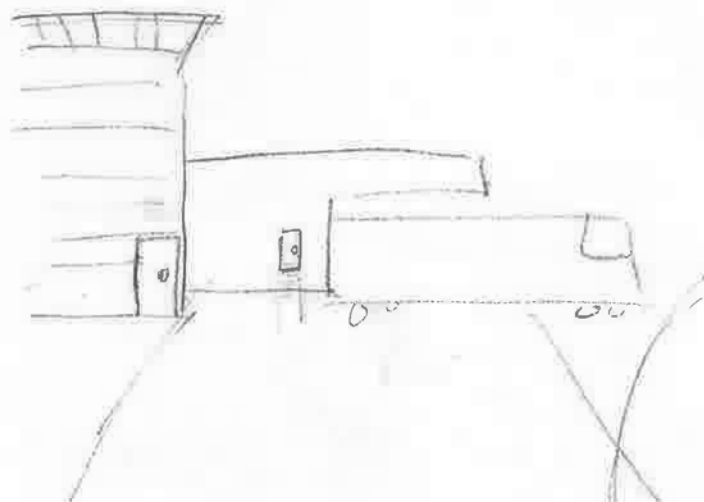


## Wood Panels



## Openly

- \* 1 door
- \* 1 big opening for truck
- \* No window. Entry?



Details der Fassade aus liegenden und stehenden Eternitplatten.

Details of the façade with horizontal and vertical Eternit panels.

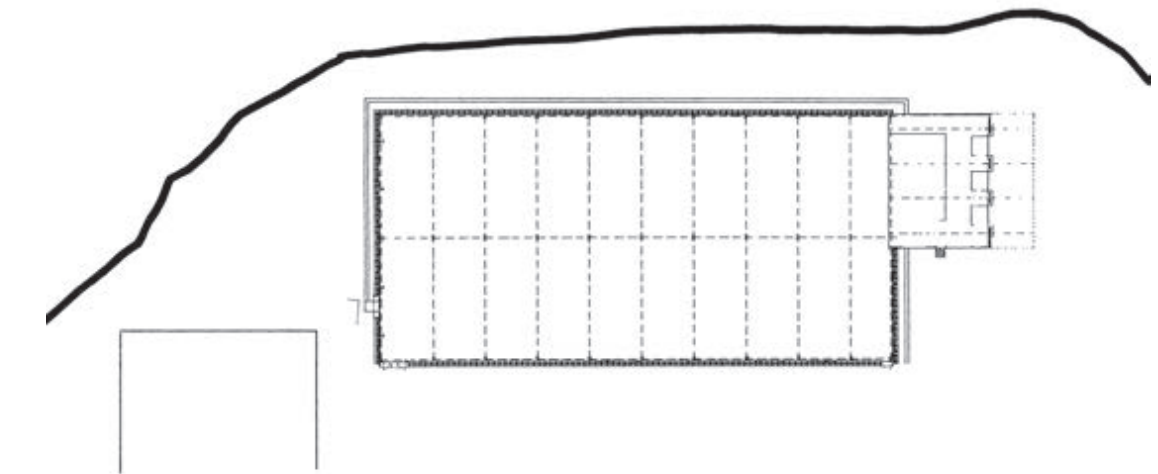
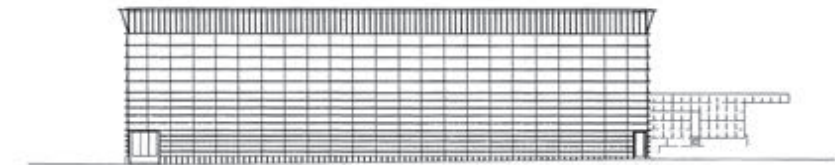


Lagerhaus, Laufen

1986-1987

Storage Building, Laufen

23

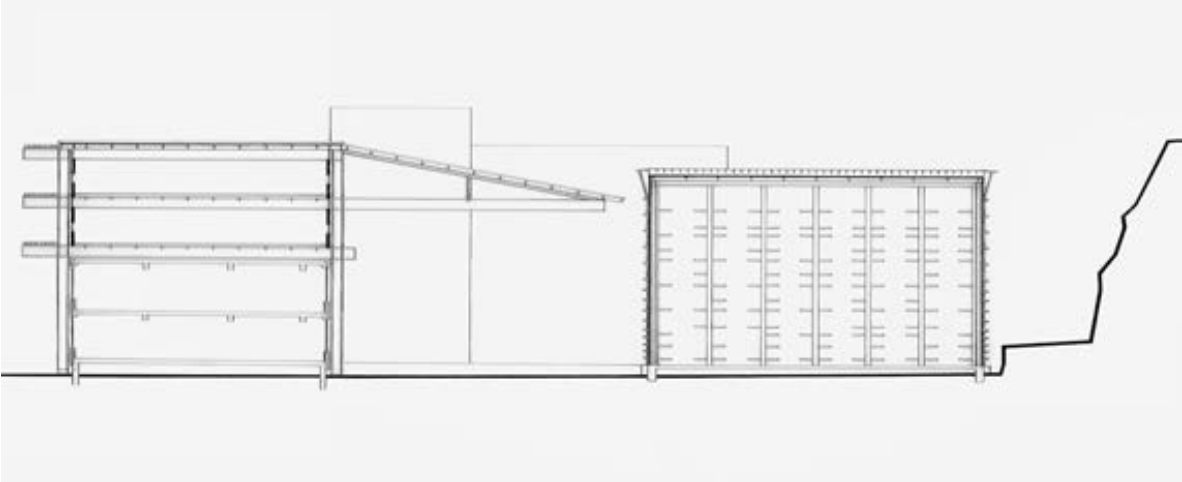


Ansicht und Lageplan mit Grundriss des Lagerhauses.

Elevation and site plan with ground plan of the storage building.

Reitergebäude  
Vertical Factory Addition

Baselstrasse 91, Laufen  
1989–1991



Schnitt Reitergebäude und Lagerhaus.

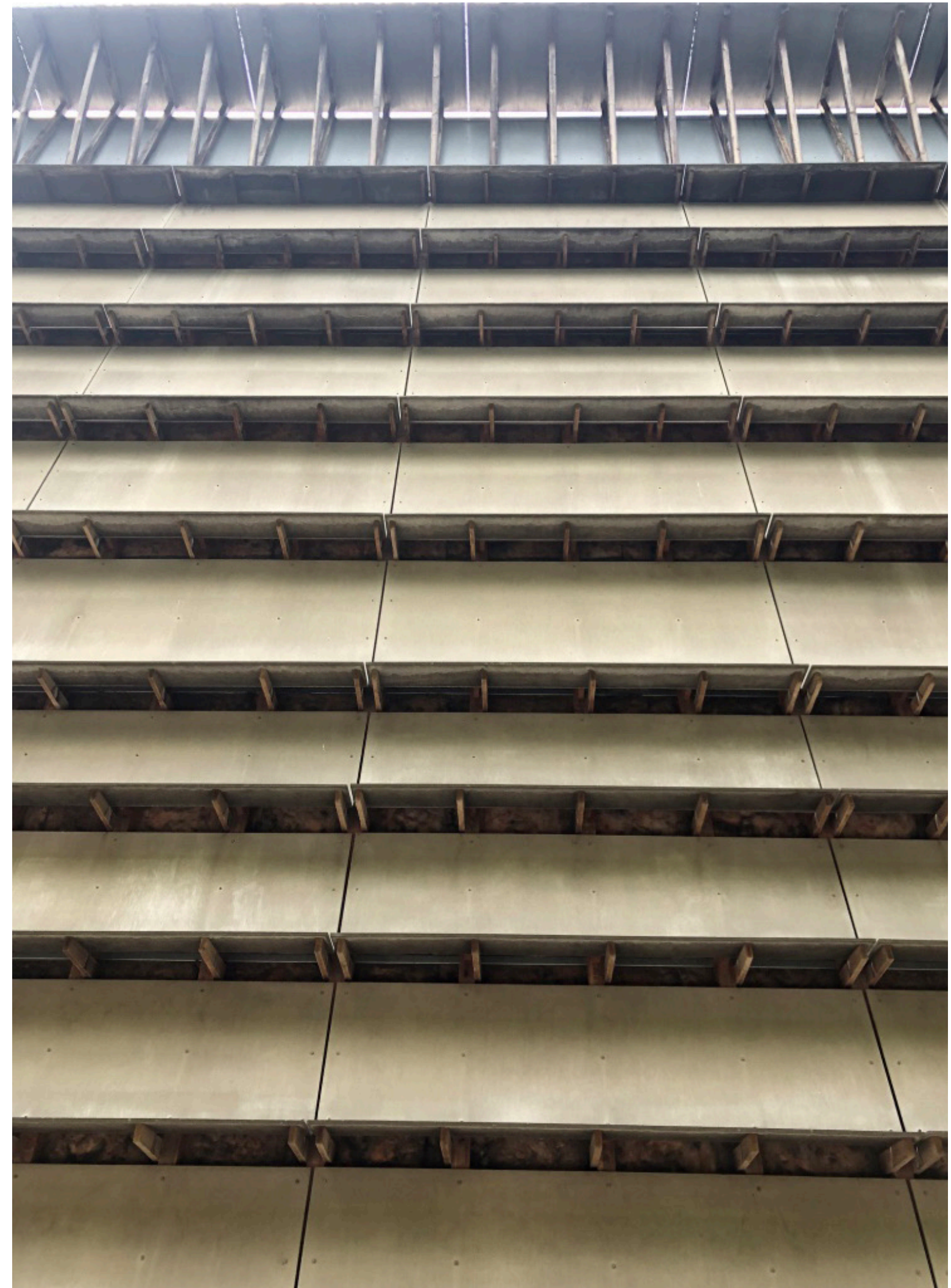
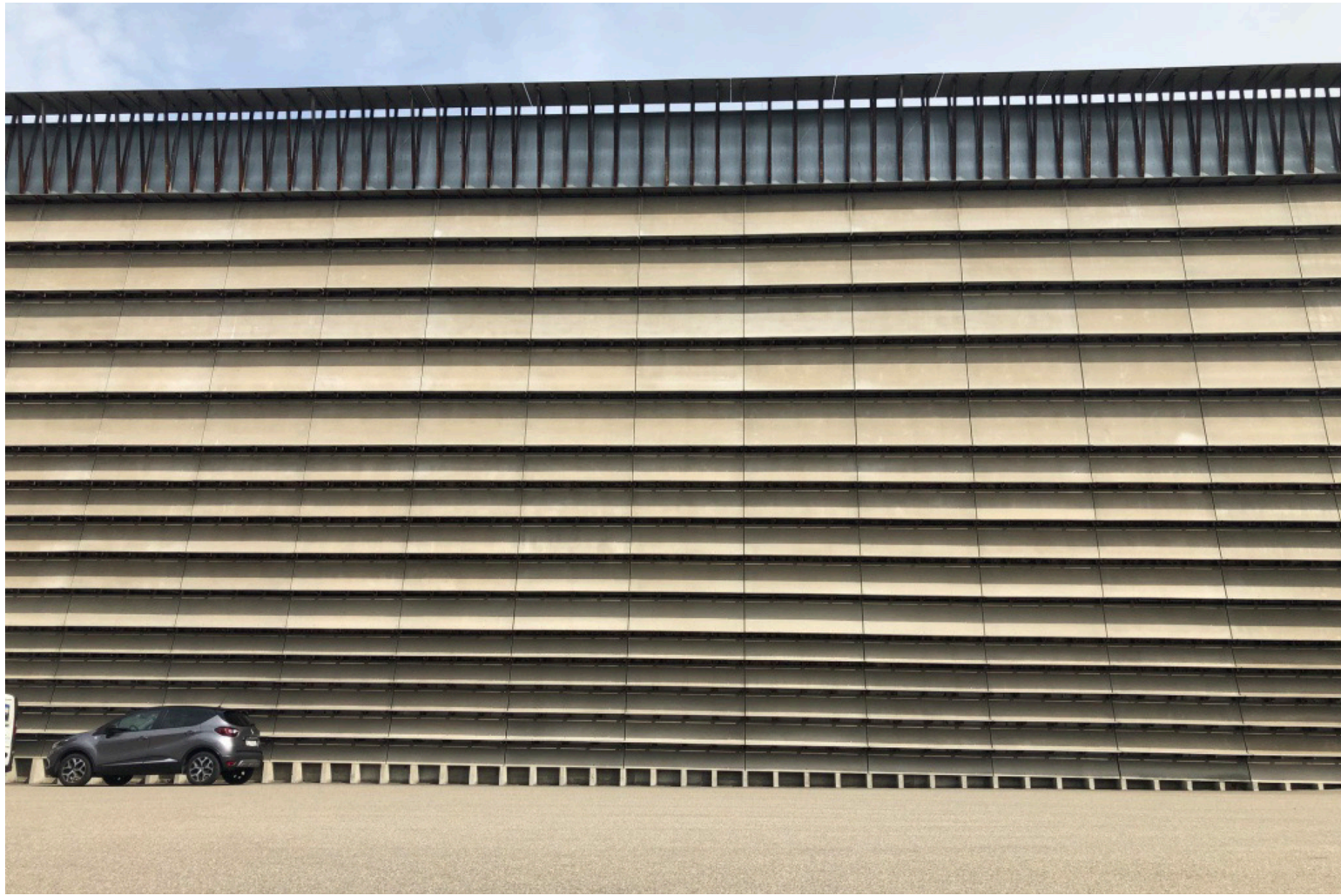
Section, vertical factory addition and storage building.



Firmengelände, Laufen.

Company premises, Laufen.





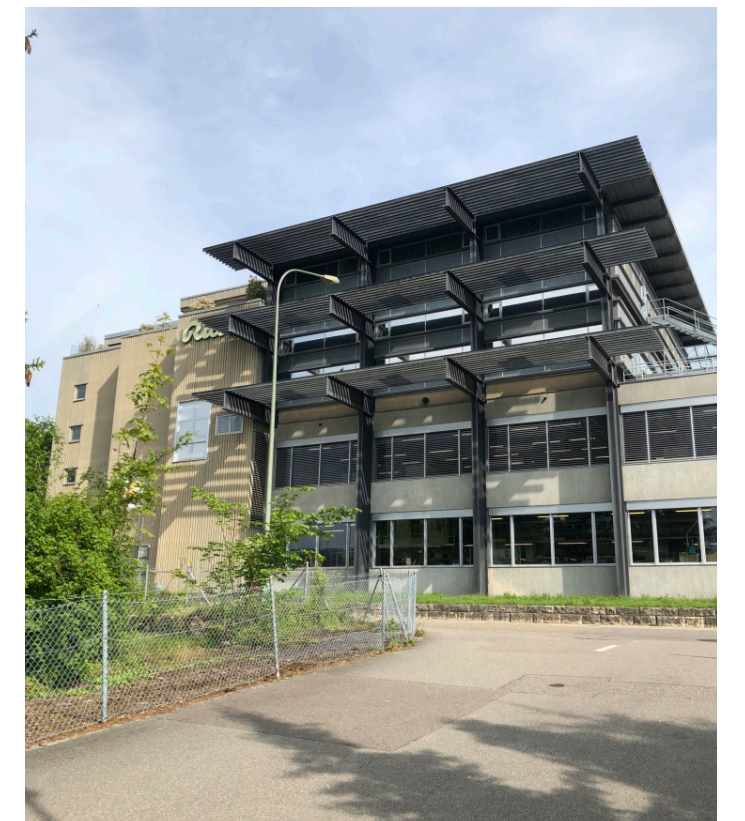


Details of the buildings:

1. The foundations are made with concrete.
2. wooden panels looks like concrete.
3. The wood panels is painted grey.
4. The facade is treated with layering system than the roof.
5. The fundation is adapting with the the landscape that some part is lower and some part is higher.
6. The wooden panels is layered from large to smaller that counted from top to bottom.
7. There is no window at all.
8. One big entrance for truck.







## The Quarry

*The quarry is located behind the warehouse and the factory. From the picture, there is a little alley that leads you to another side of the warehouse. From there, you can see how the quarry looks like and to see the layering as well. I am also surprised that there are some houses on the quarry which really near the factory.*



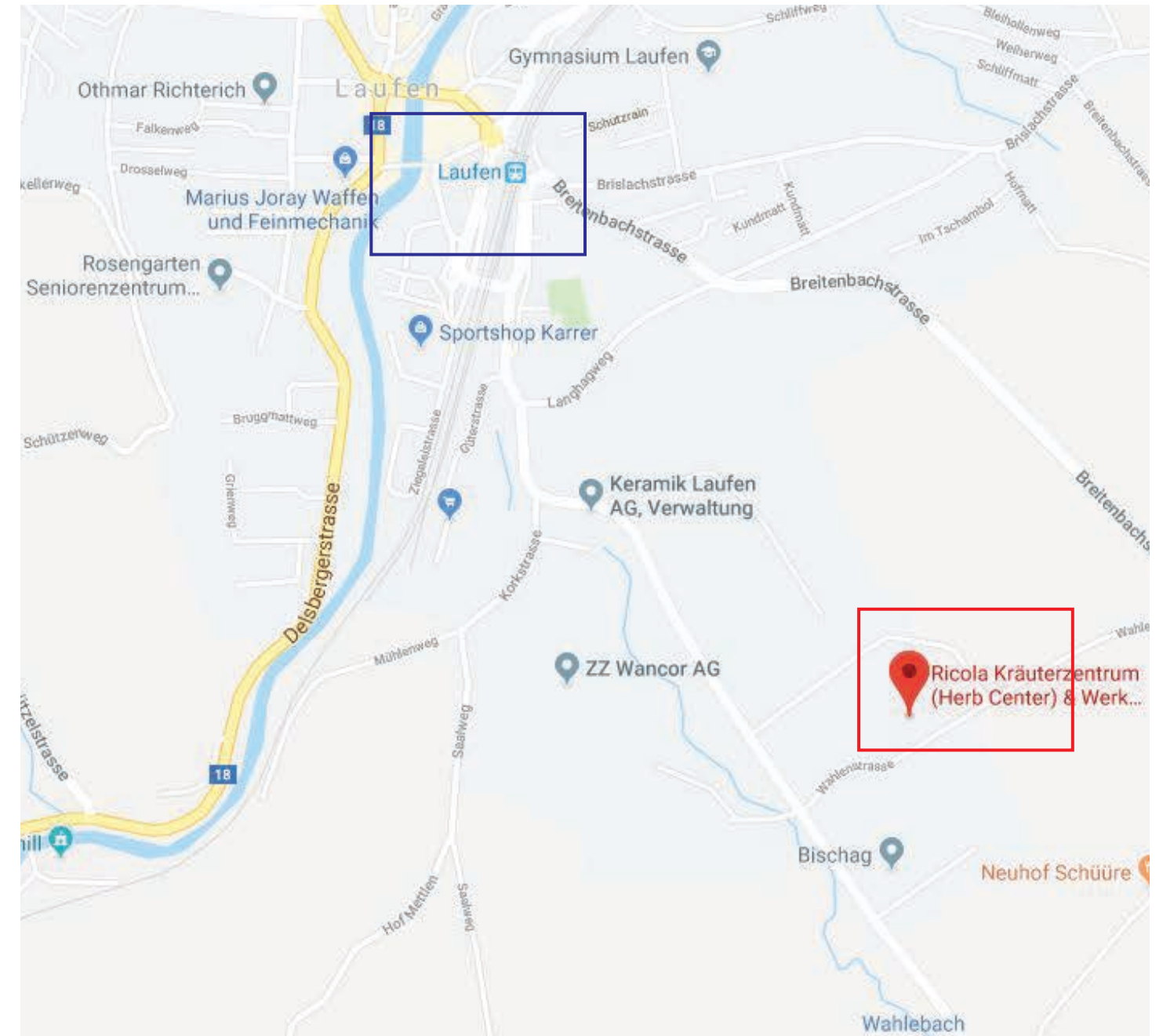




## Herzog de Meuron New Ricola Factory

## Herzog de Meuron New Ricola Factory Location Maps

### Herzog de Meuron New Ricola Factory



## Herzog de Meuron - New Ricola Factory 2010-2014, Laufen

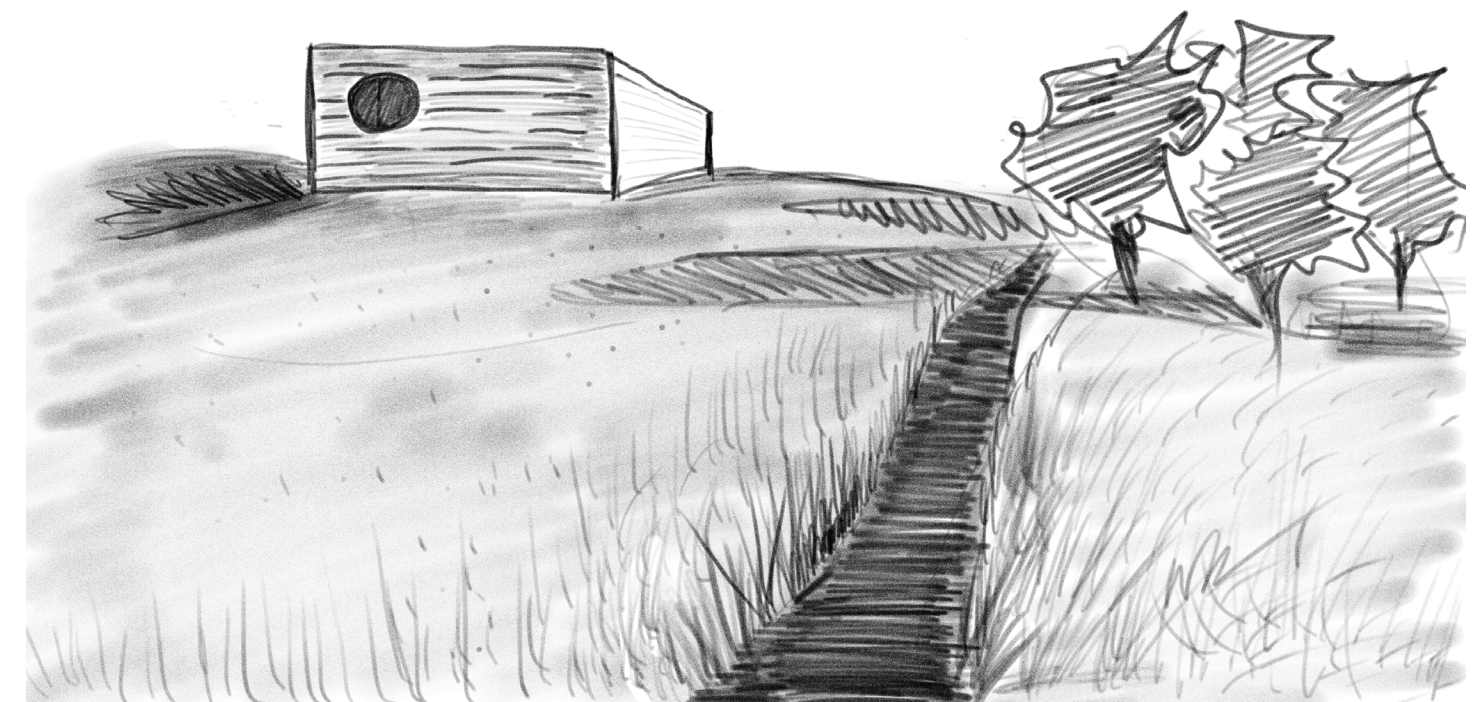
I found out that there is a new build factory is also located nearby. I decided to go there by bus. I am lucky to talk to one of the Ricola managers, and he told me lots of stories, and I think it is important that the sustainable idea is rooted in Ricola's products to its building.

The third location of Ricola factory is the new production center which around the area. It is the automated production facility that fulfills the sustainable resources management.

Herzog de Meuron designed it as a rammed earth structure that looks like it grows from the ground. The minimal monolithic characteristic is exceptionally close to the nature that Herzog de Meuron brings the clay from the mountain nearby to build it. The circular windows are placed on the four sides of the building. It is a linear box shape structure that houses the production process from cutting to storing.

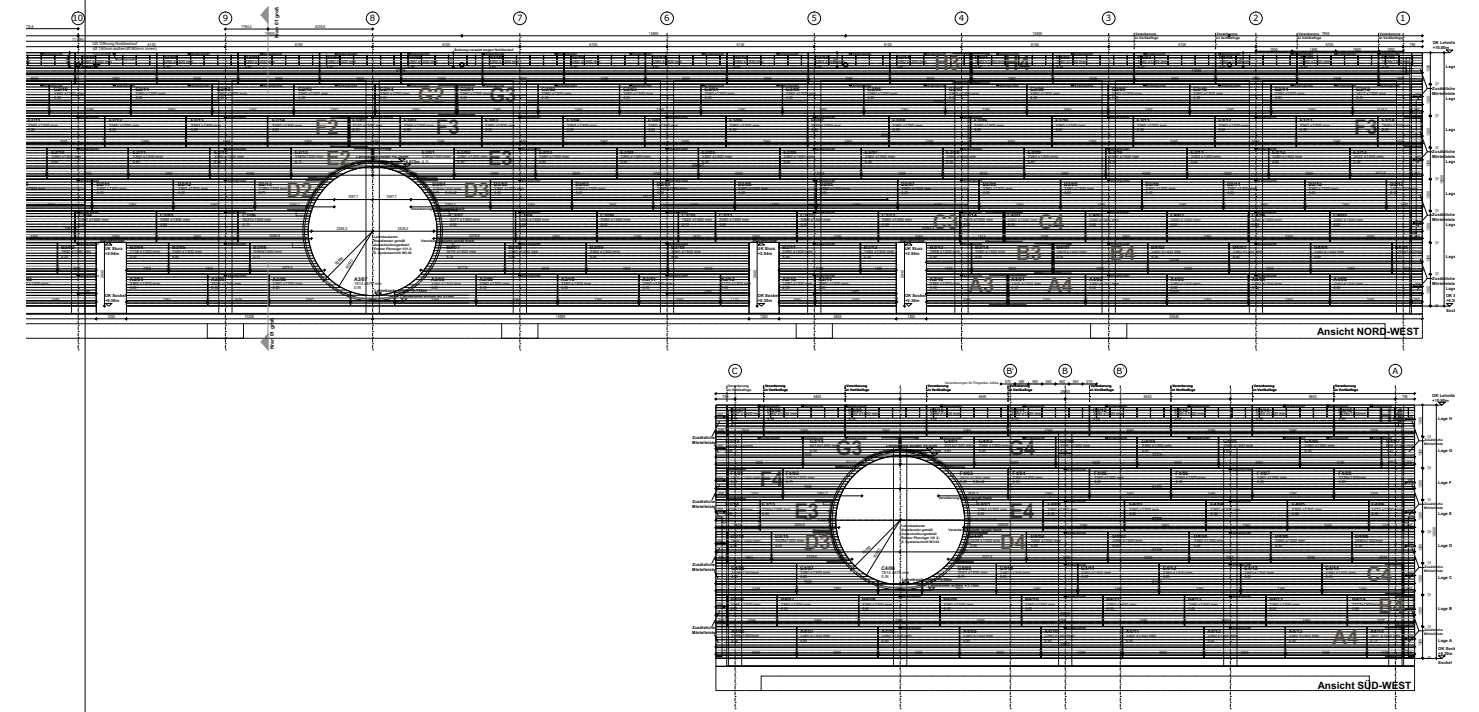
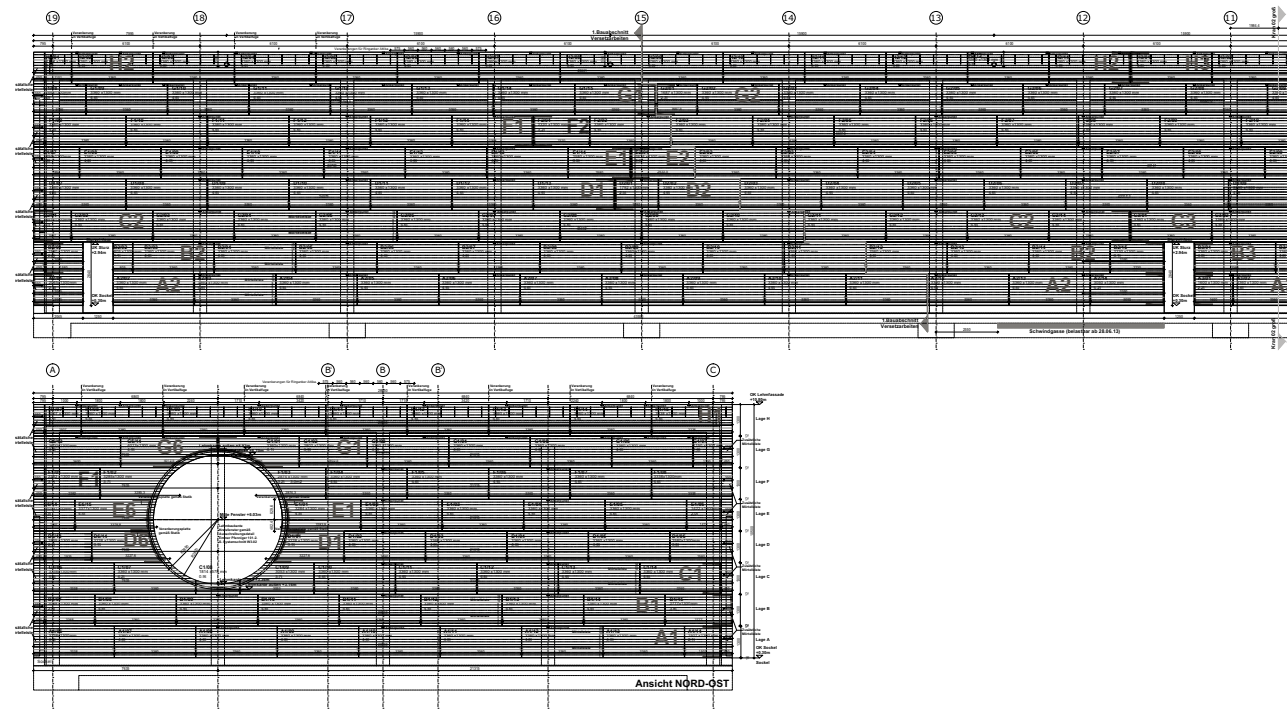
The wall of the earth structure architecture is built by concrete and mounted with rammed earth blocks. The wall provides 50 % humidity to store the herbs. In some specific area, they make the interior brick was added to the exterior brick in order to meet the requirement of hygiene and heat. The second floor is serving as the visitor center that can be overlooking the action of processing herbs.

The nearby environment is flowing meadow around the building, which is very natural.



Werkplan Fassade / Elementierung

Working drawing, façade/partitioning





Lehmgrube in der Nähe des Zentrums.  
Clay quarry near the herb center.



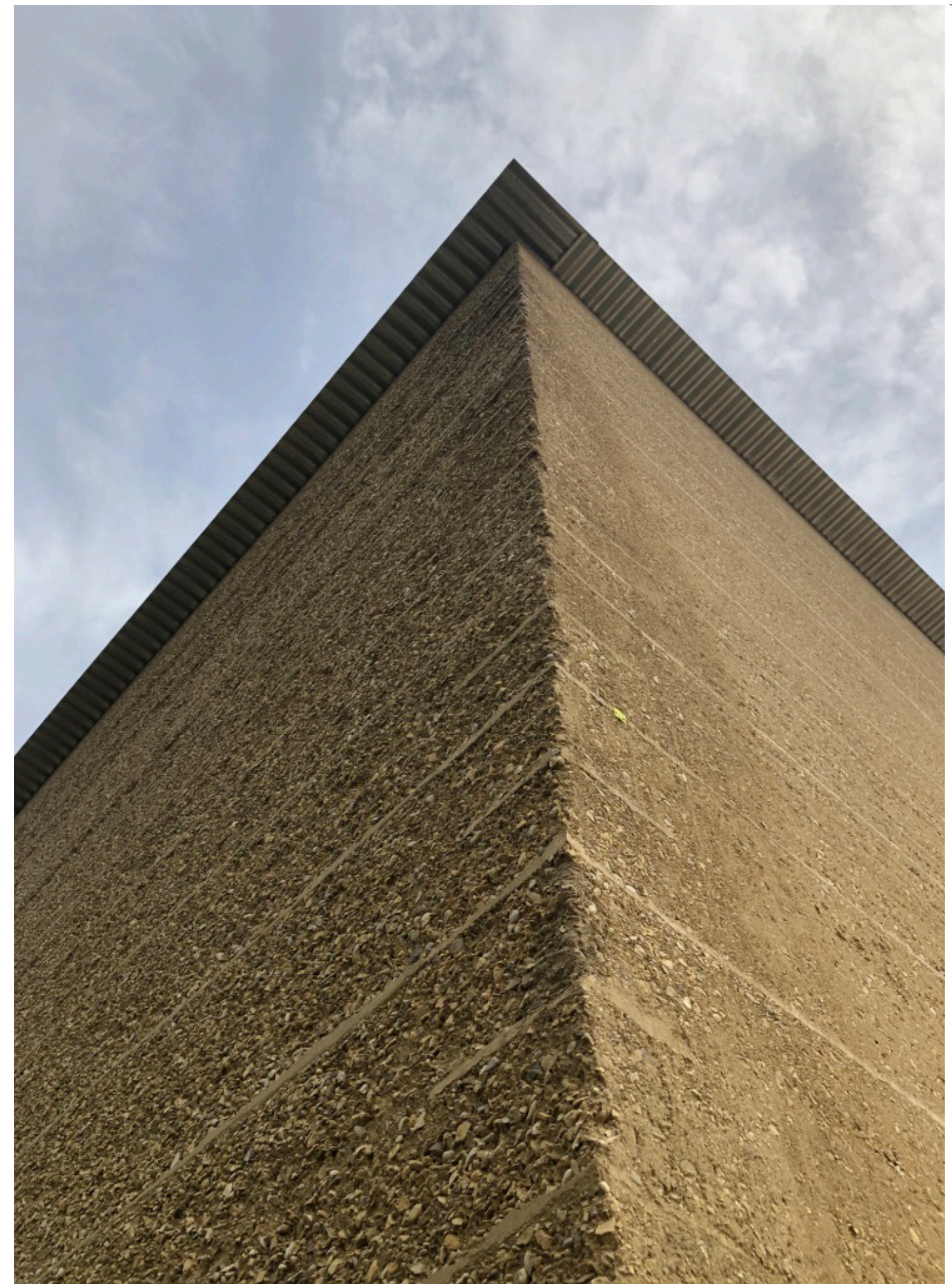
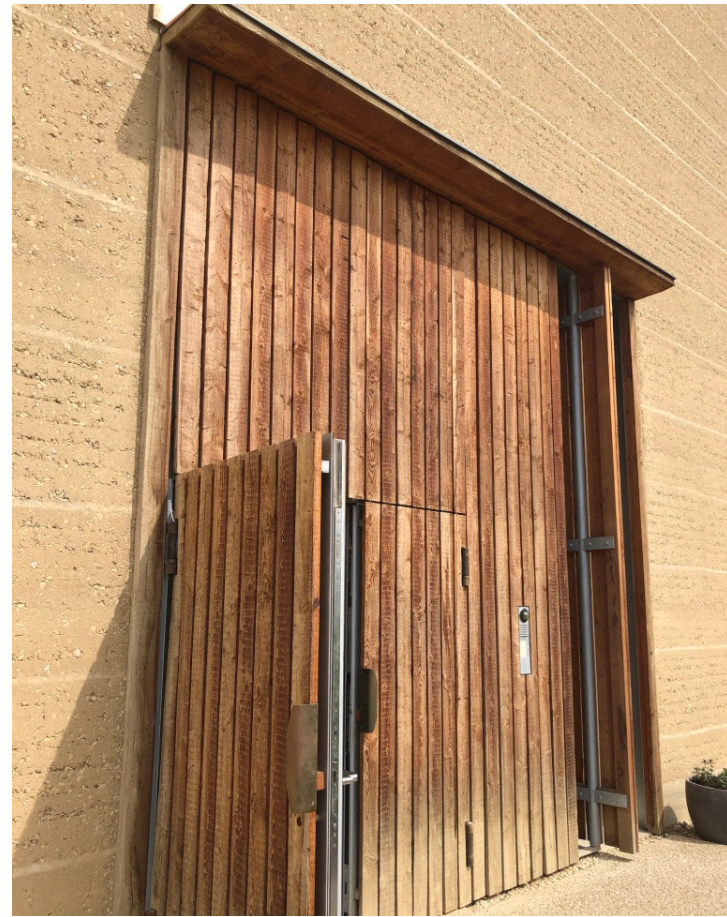
Präfabrikation der Mauerblöcke.  
Prefabricated blocks for the walls.

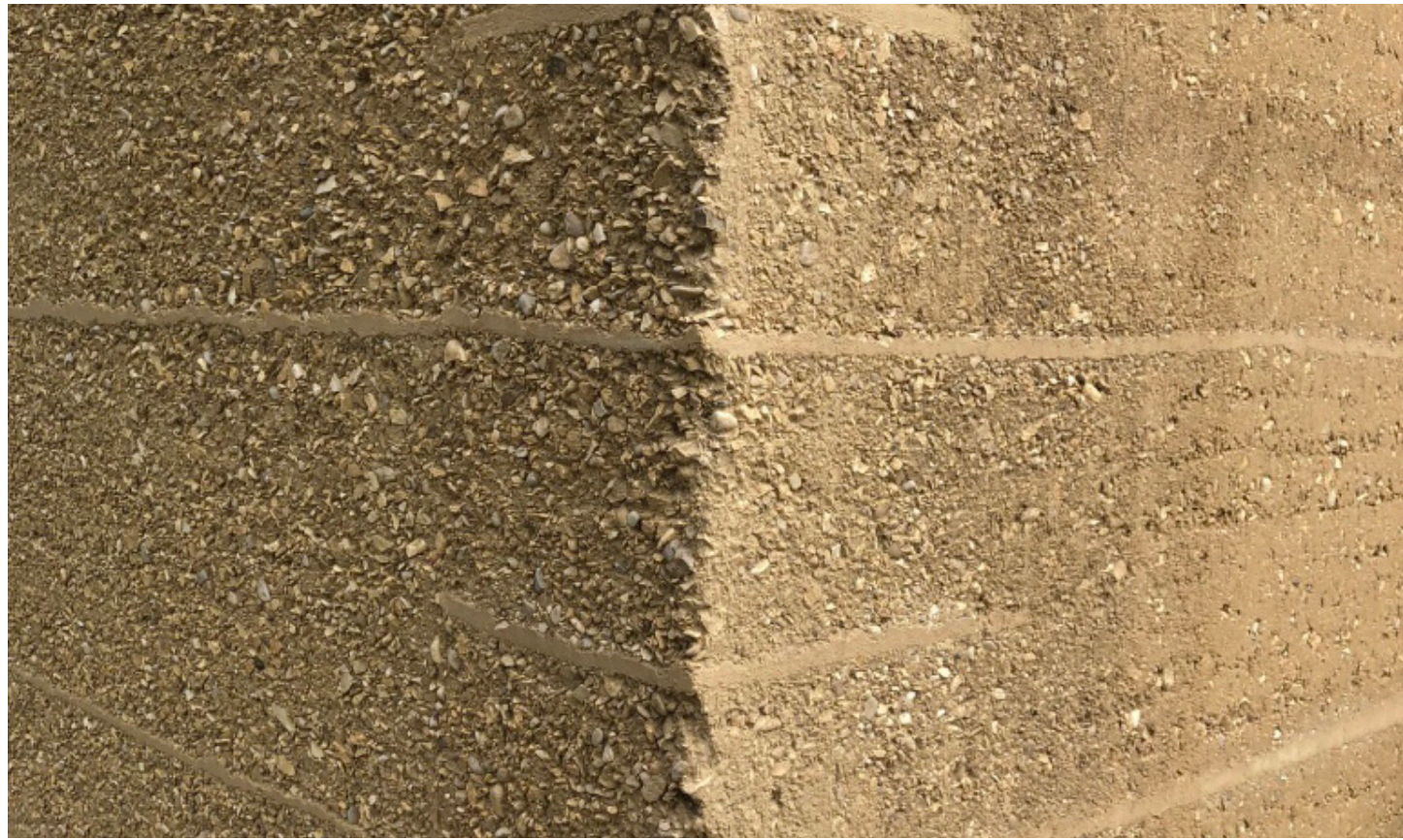


Naturbelassene Umgebung:  
Das Kräuterzentrum grenzt an eine Magerwiese.

Natural environs:  
The herb center borders a flowering meadow.













### The Flowering Meadow

*As I walked from the bus station to the factory, I discovered that there are many flowers around the new factory. It is the countryside that only a few households and factories nearby. The flowering meadow brings a lot of imagination of Ricola. When I look in at the flower, I am always thinking about how they made their herbs candy from the plants.*



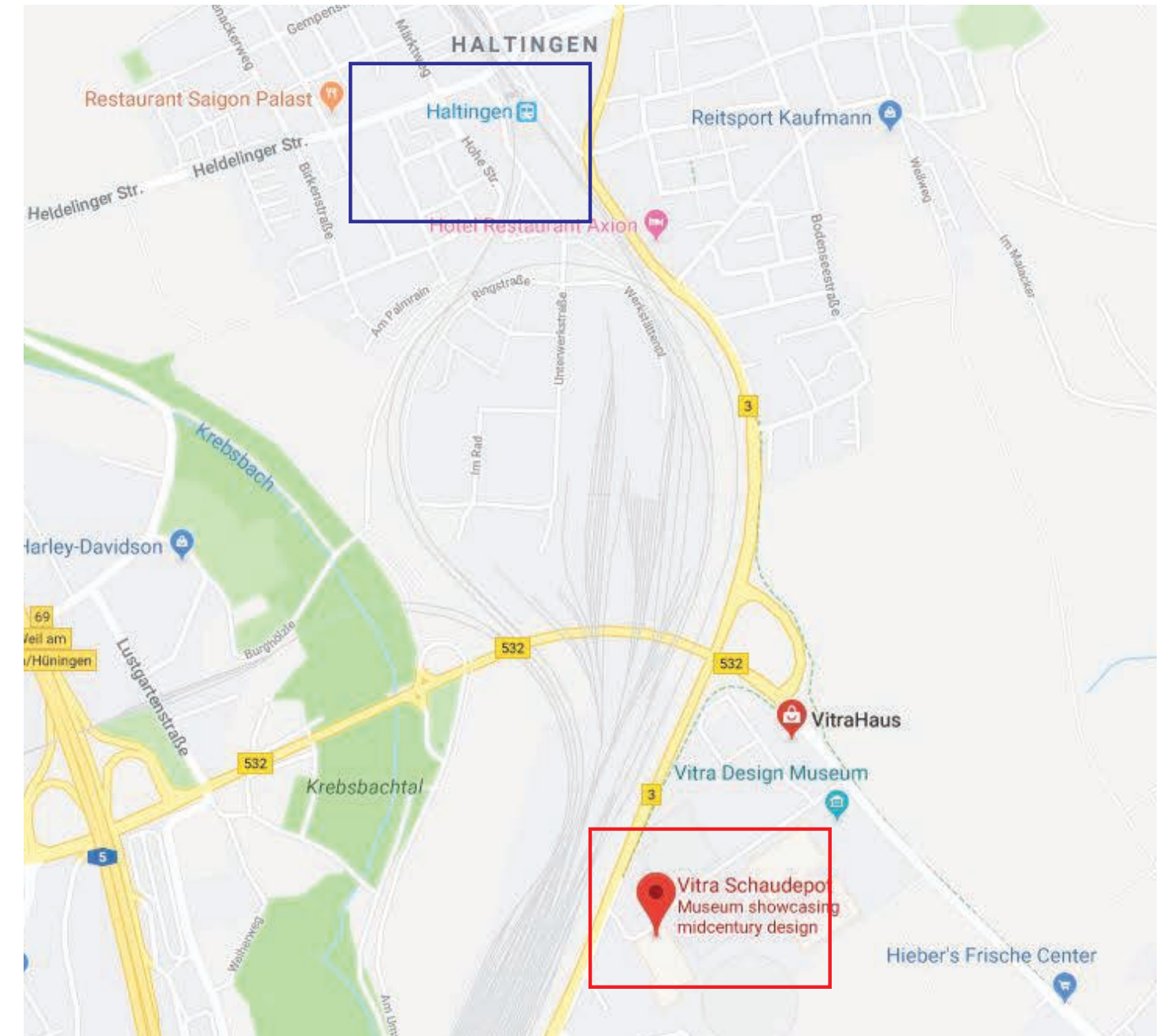
## Herzog de Meuron Vitra Schaudepot

### Laufen

*A small town near Basel. There are a few public transportation. Most of people driving to commute.*

# Herzog de Meuron Vitra Schaudepot Location Maps

## Herzog de Meuron Vitra Schaudepot



## Herzog de Meuron - Vitra Schaudapot 2014-2016, Weil am Rhein

Vitra Schaudapot building is for furniture collection storage. Based on the former steel warehouse, Herzog de Meuron replace the existing shed to a new build structure. The architect design similar modest dimensions and relatively language to the original warehouse.

The exterior is modeled in clay brick masonry. Herzog de Meuron indicated that the materials that they use are "indigenous" rather than "invented." It also offers functional and aesthetic expression.

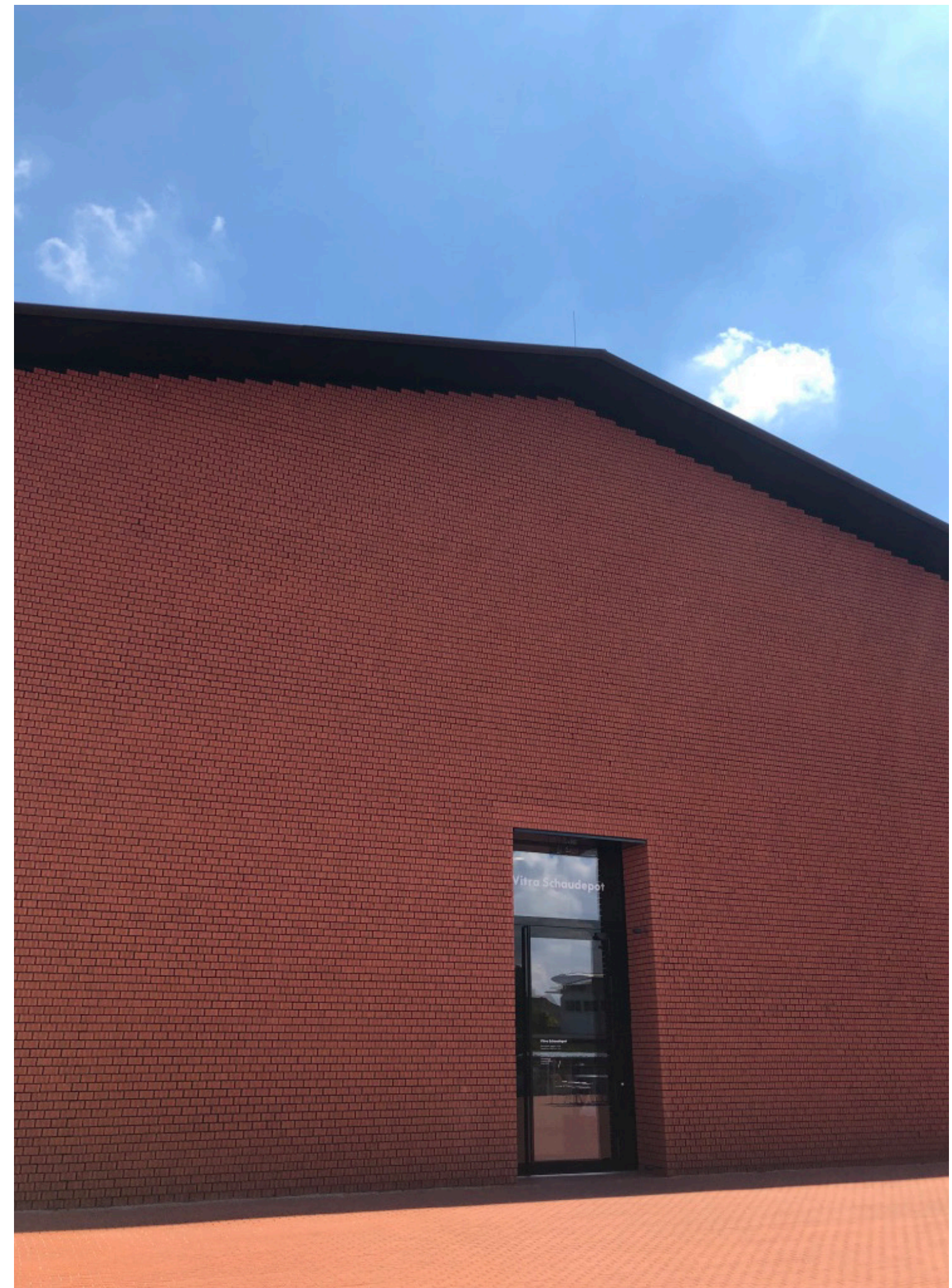
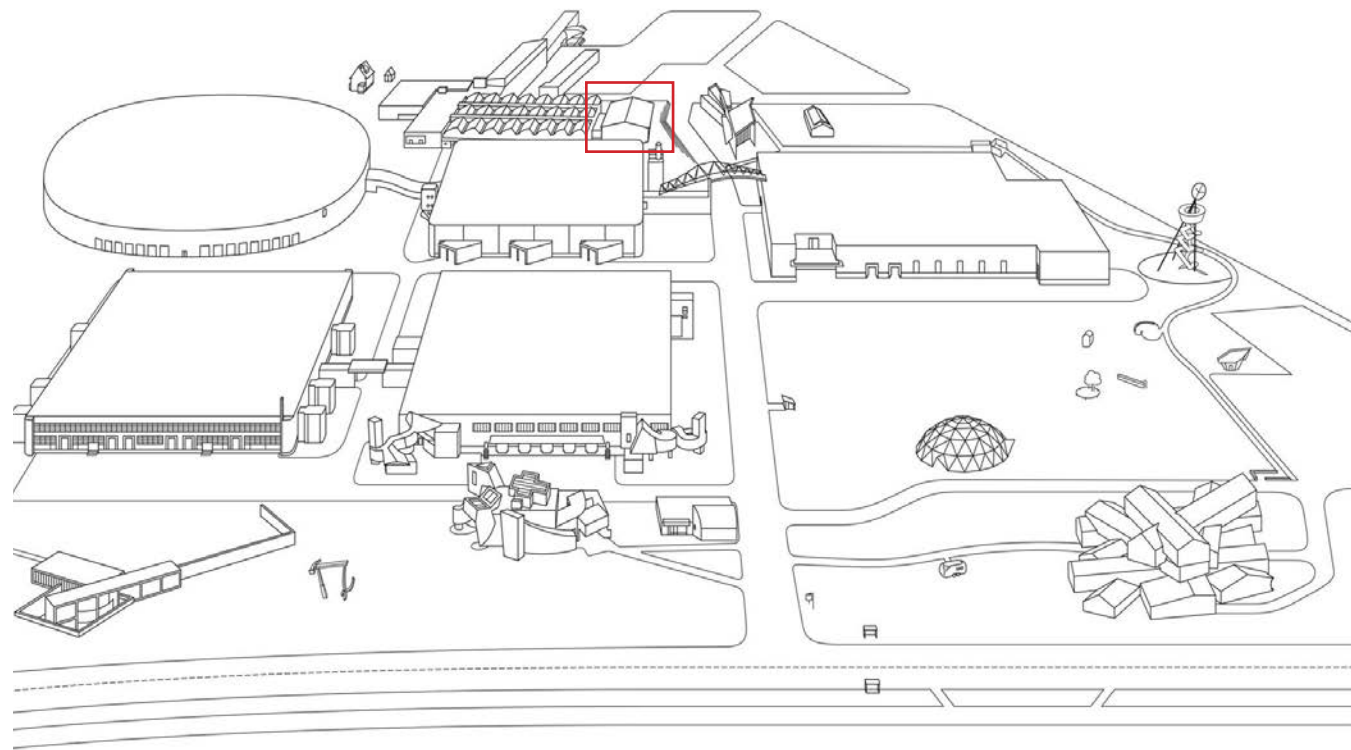
Each of the bricks is presented as visible, distinctive. The stacked blocks provide a unique fracture pattern.

The exterior bricks work as a vibrant presence. Thus, it can be distinguished from any other brick building.

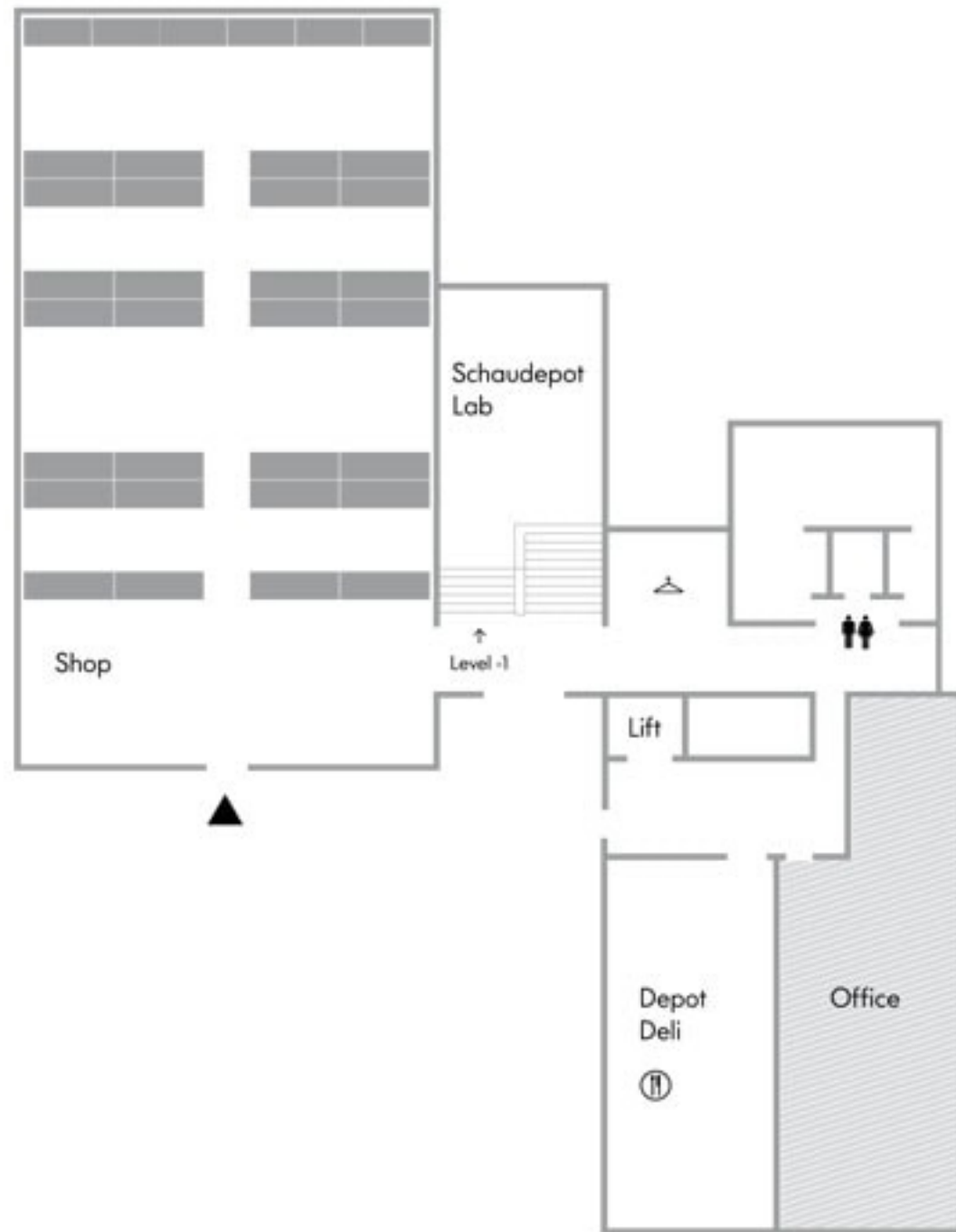
The Scaudepot building looks like it grows from the brick ground. The architect carefully considers the exterior and forming it with the landscape.



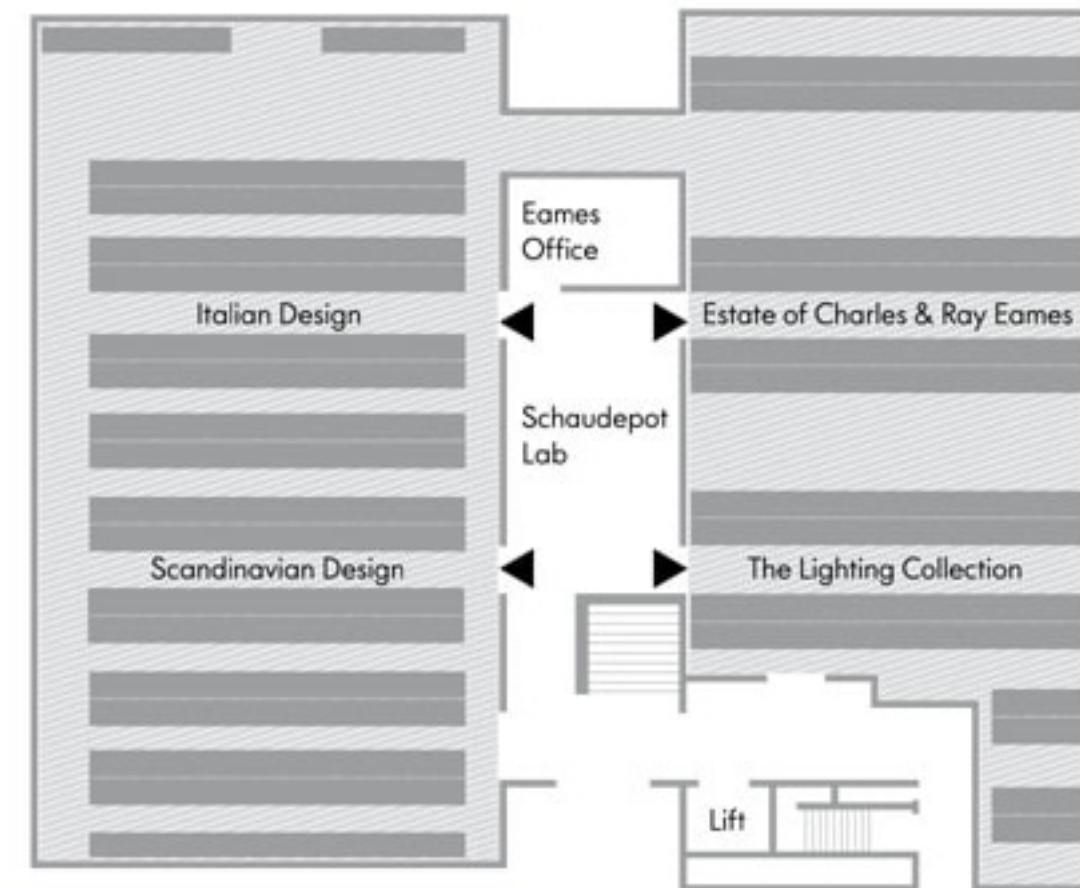
# Vitra Design Campus Map

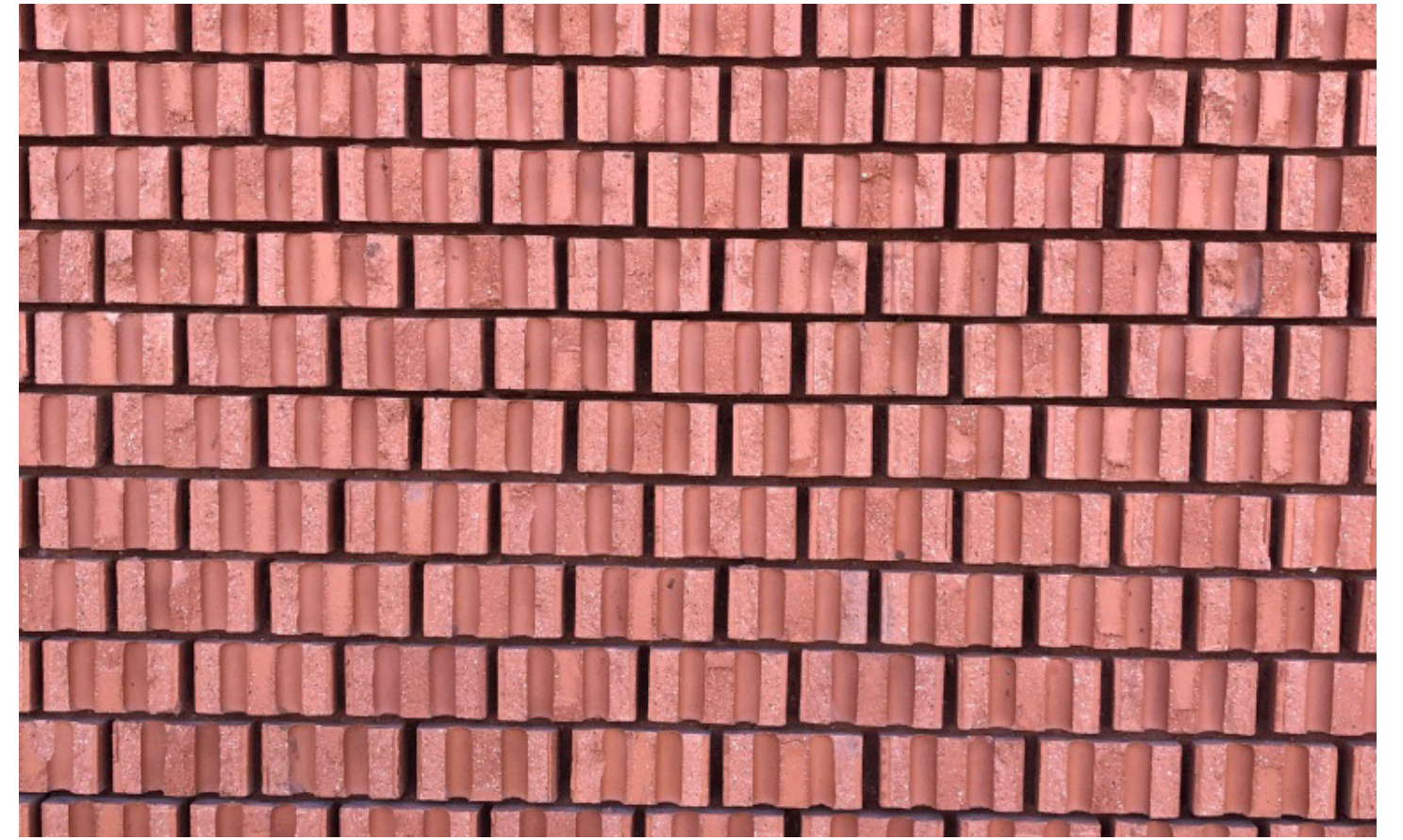


### Ground Floor



### Lower Ground Floor







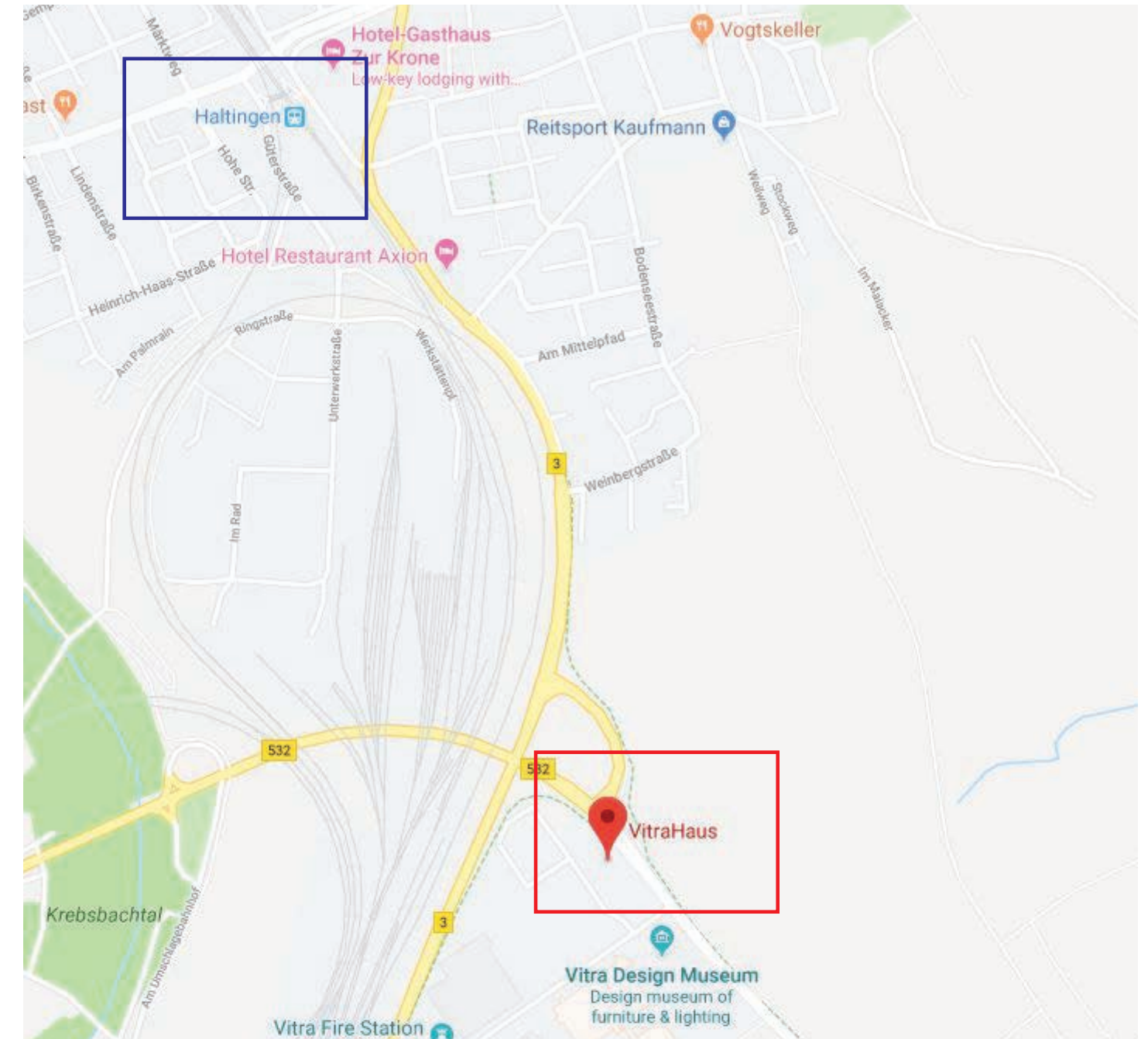




**Herzog de Meuron  
Vitra Haus**



## Herzog de Meuron Vitra Haus Location Maps



## Herzog de Meuron Vitra Haus

## Herzog de Meuron - Vitra Haus 2007-2009, Weil am Rhein

Vitra campus is the furniture industry family-owned company. The campus has so many different architects' projects — Ex, Frank Ghery, SAANA, Zaha Hadid..etc.

Vitra Haus is one of the famous architecture on the campus. The Vitra Haus is looking very interesting that Herzog de Meuron keep breaking their design constantly.

The idea behind Vitra Haus is to provide the display for the private home. Therefore, the design should not be in the neutral atmosphere of a museum but fit in an environment that has their character. The inside display design objects are conceived as an integral part of the architecture.

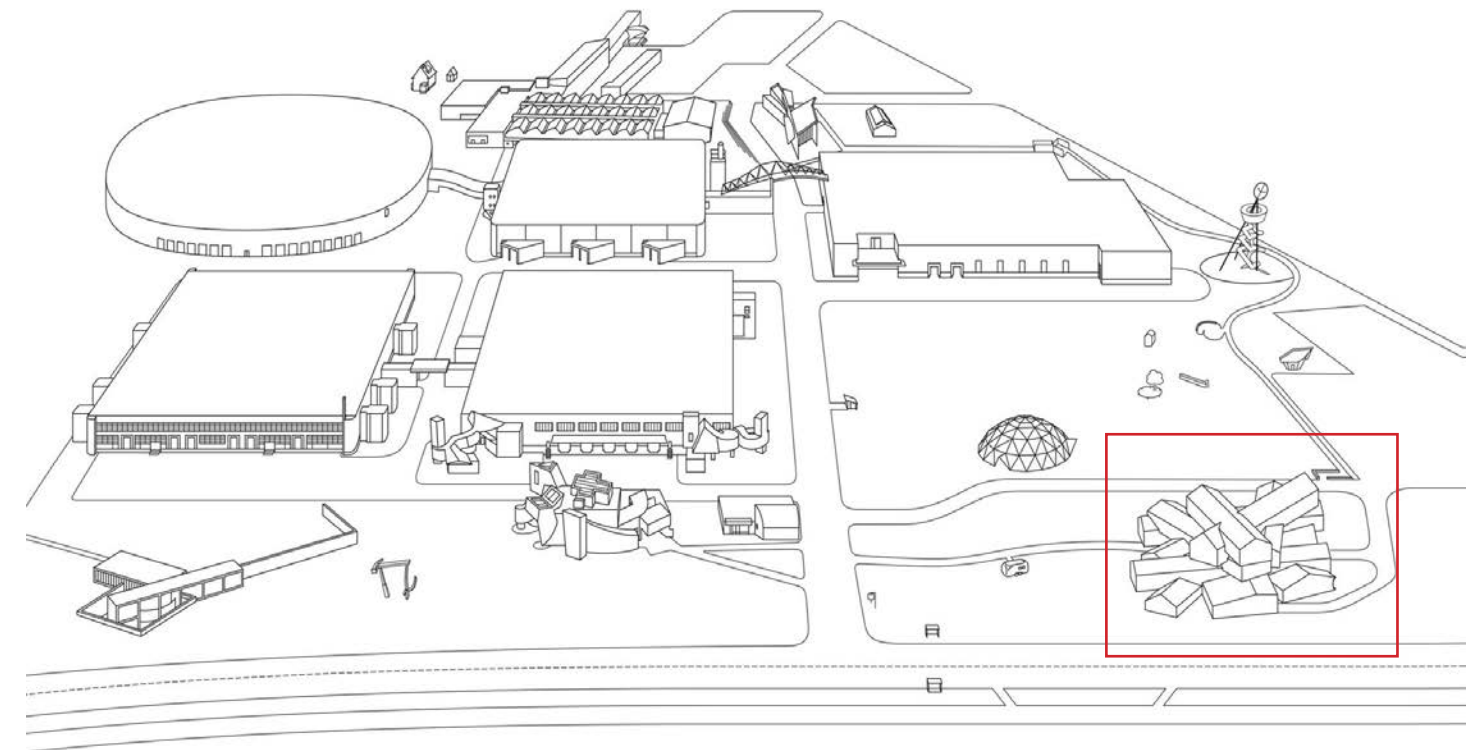
The interior provides a various spatial sequence that people can see different views through the windows. The landscape nearby can be seen the Tüllinger Hills, railroad tracks, and the Rhine.

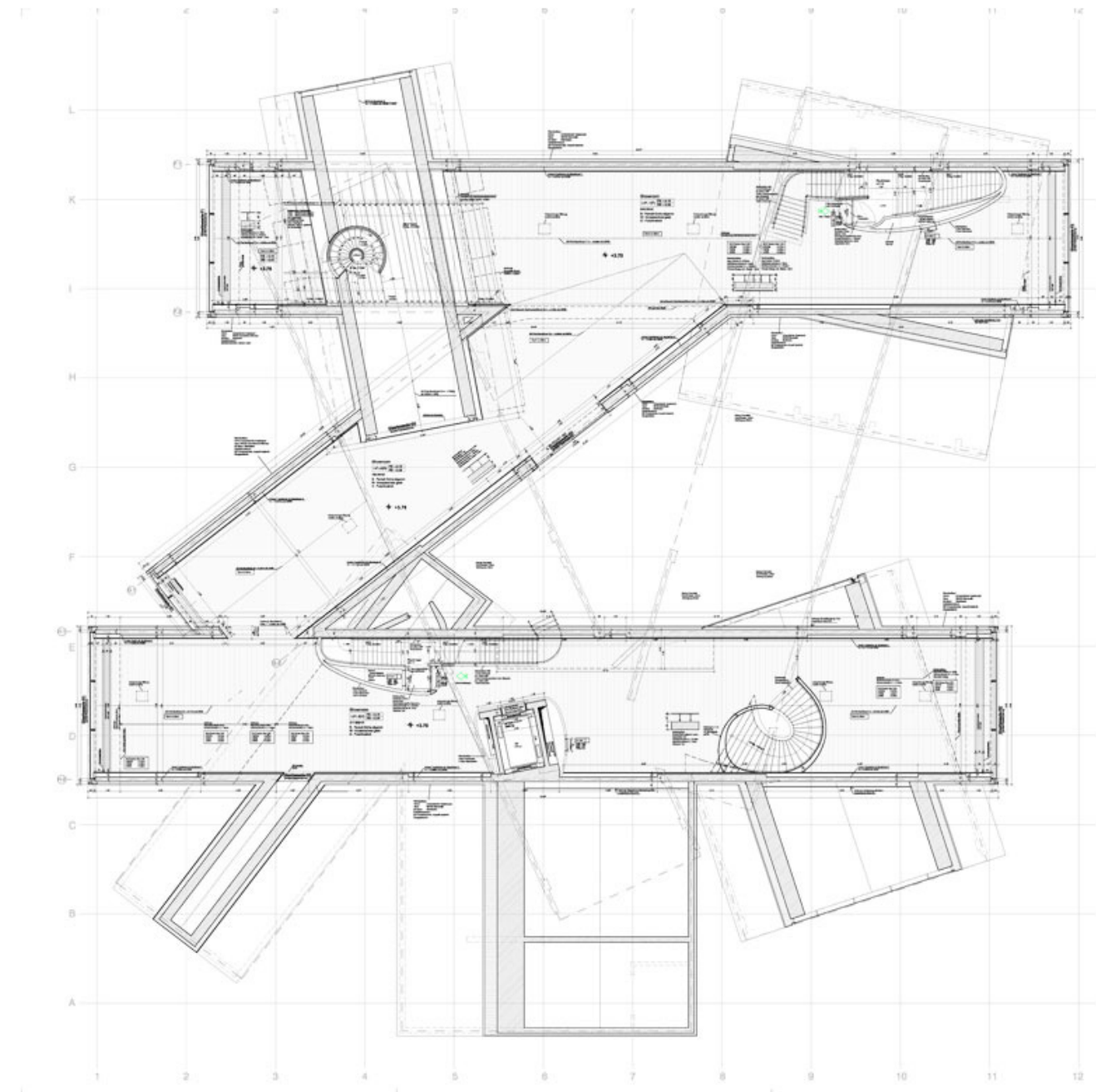
The analysis of understanding the Vitra Haus is through Stacking, Extruding and Pressing.

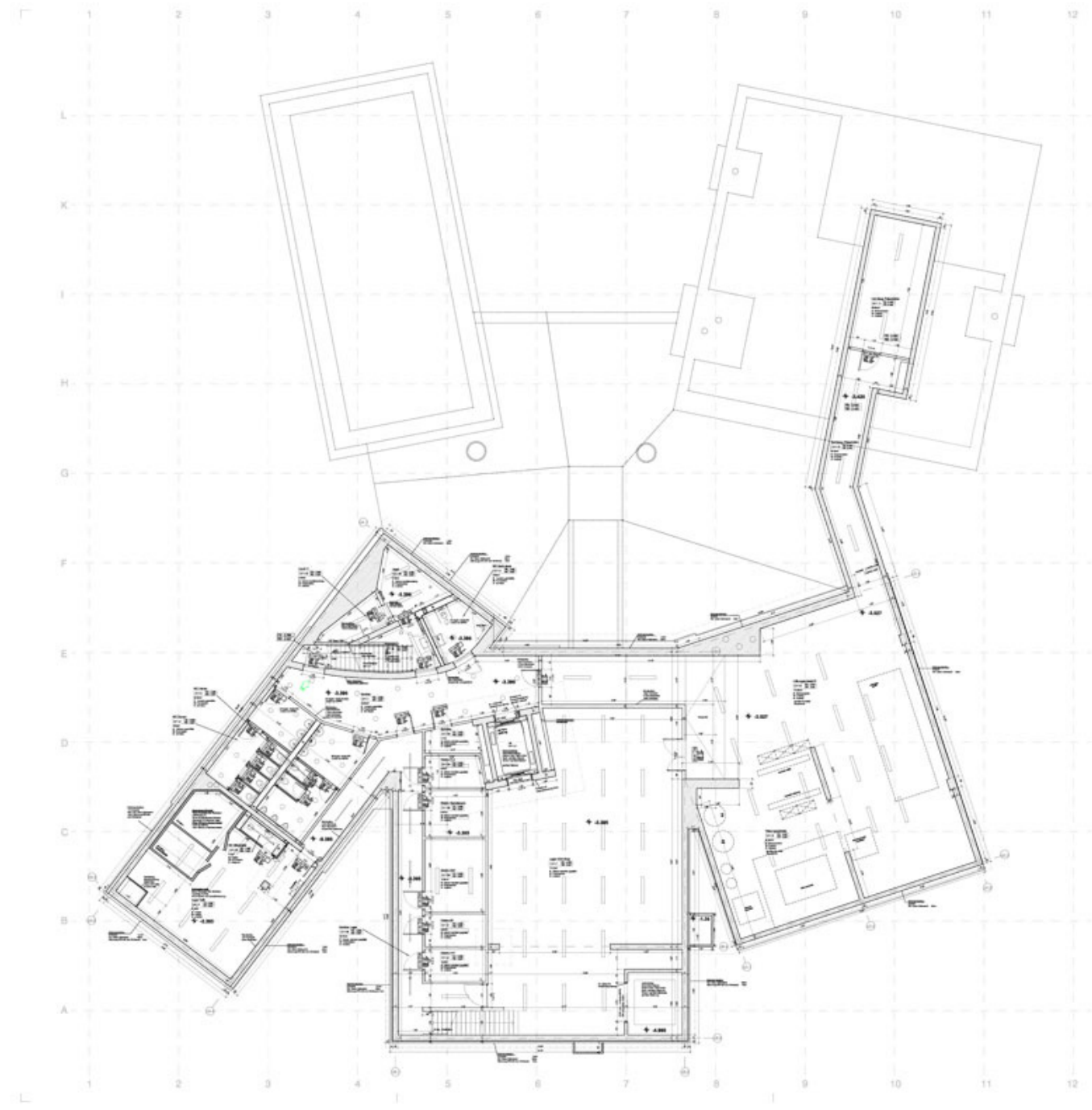
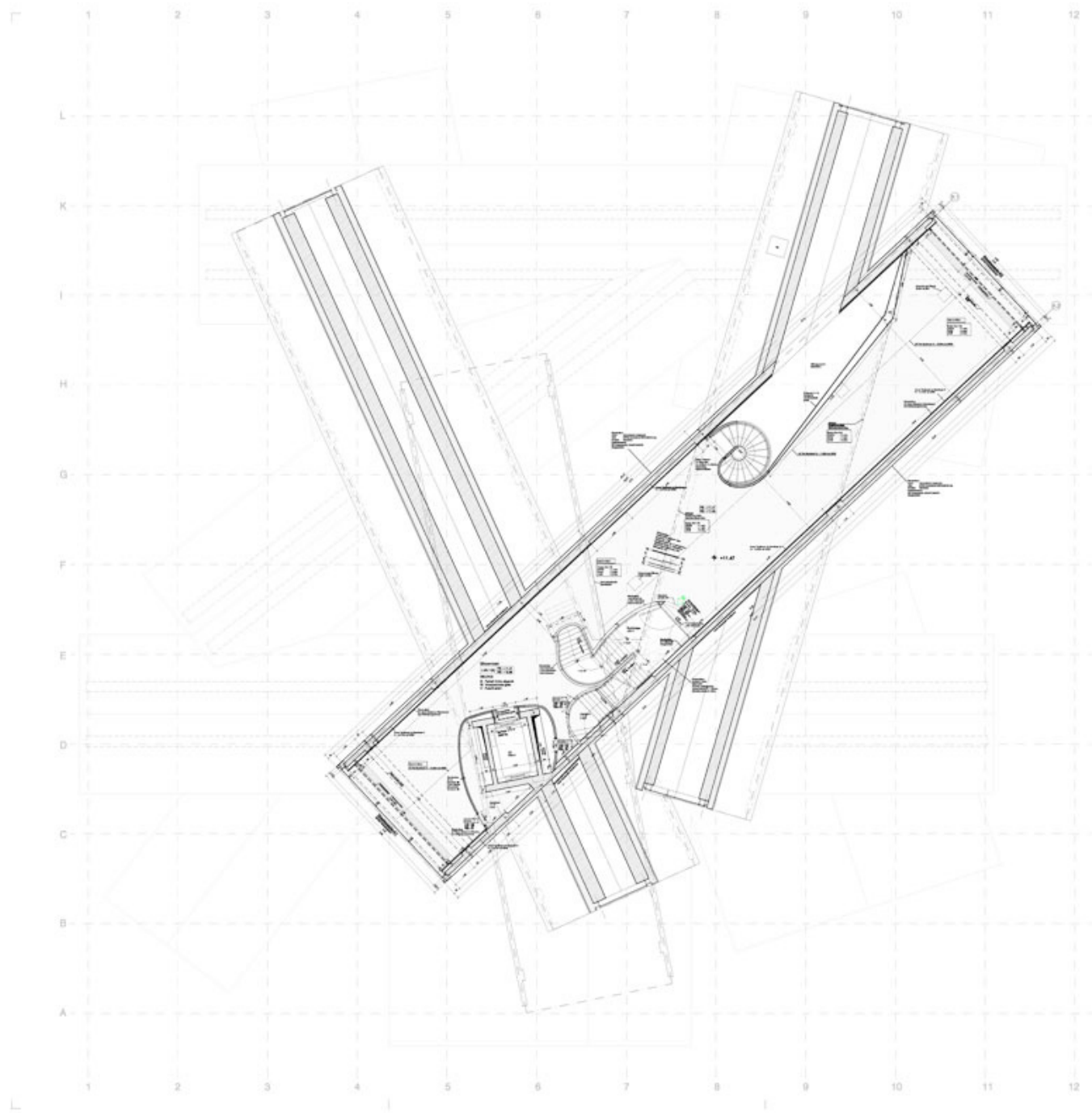
The houses become complex configures in space that connects outside and inside.

There are some spaces for sitting and waiting that is the cut out of the shape of the house.

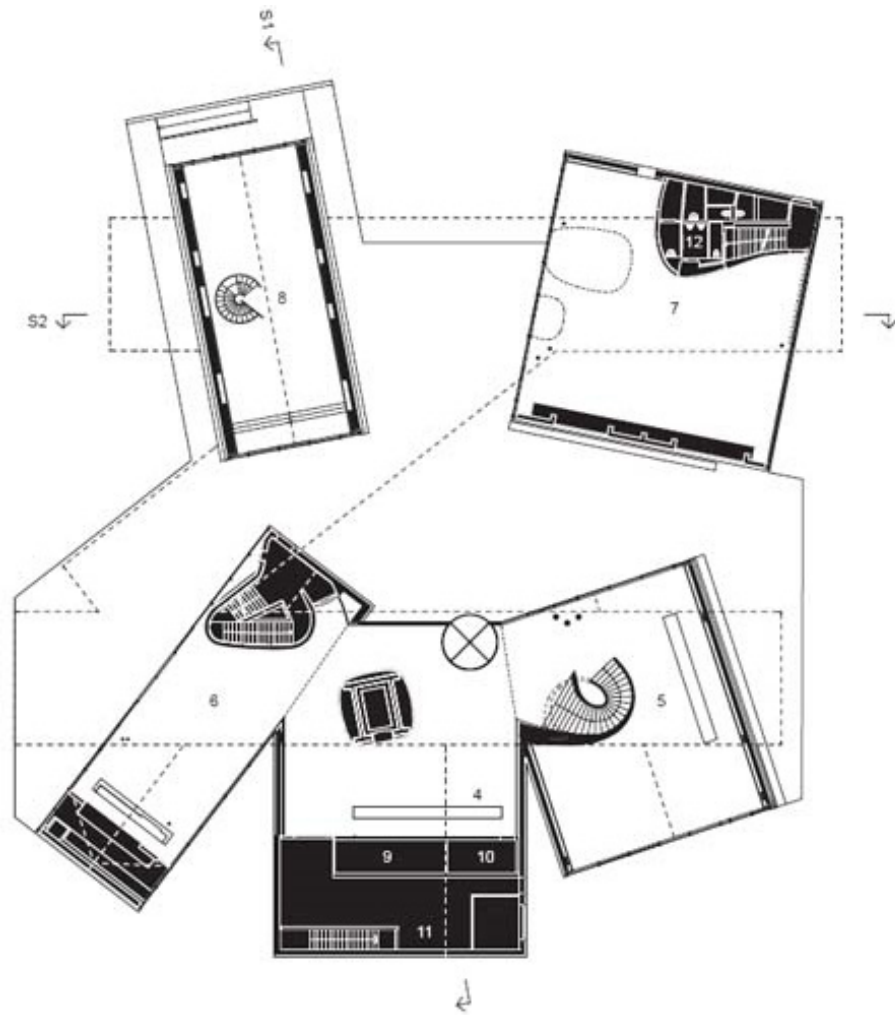
## Vitra Design Campus Map



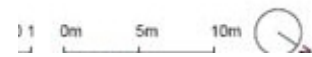




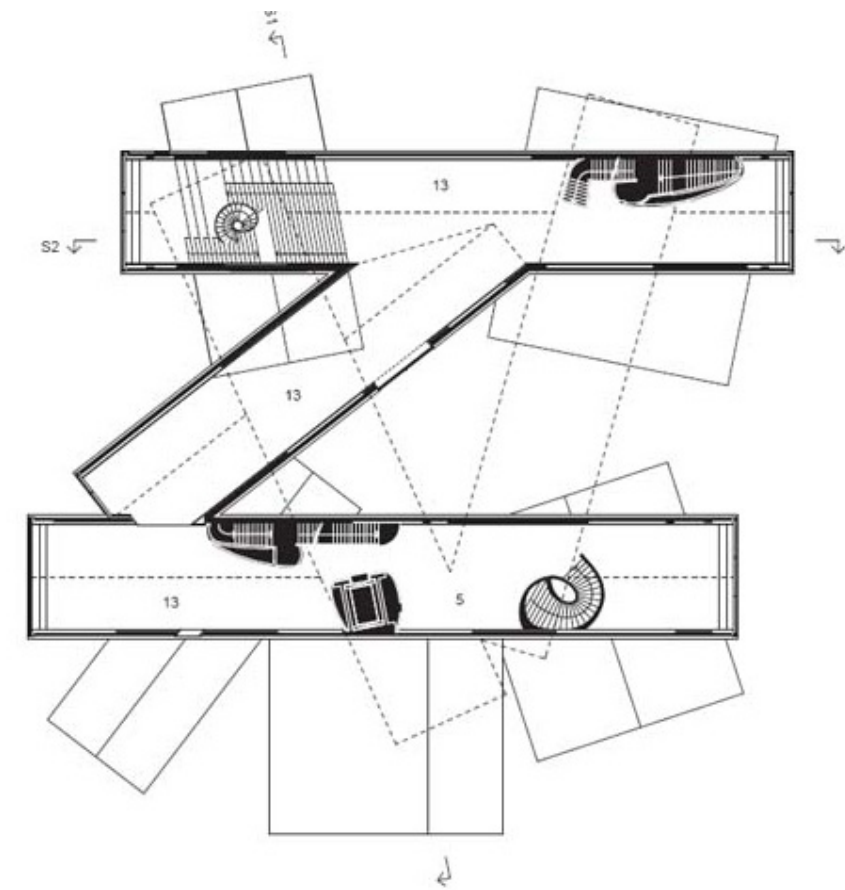
- VitraHaus  
Ground floor
- 4 Reception / foyer
  - 5 Vitra Design Museum Shop
  - 6 Café
  - 7 Business Lounge
  - 8 "Vitrine" exhibition space
  - 9 Cloakroom
  - 10 Back office
  - 11 Delivery
  - 12 Restrooms



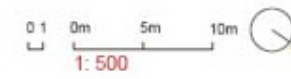
**LEVEL 0**



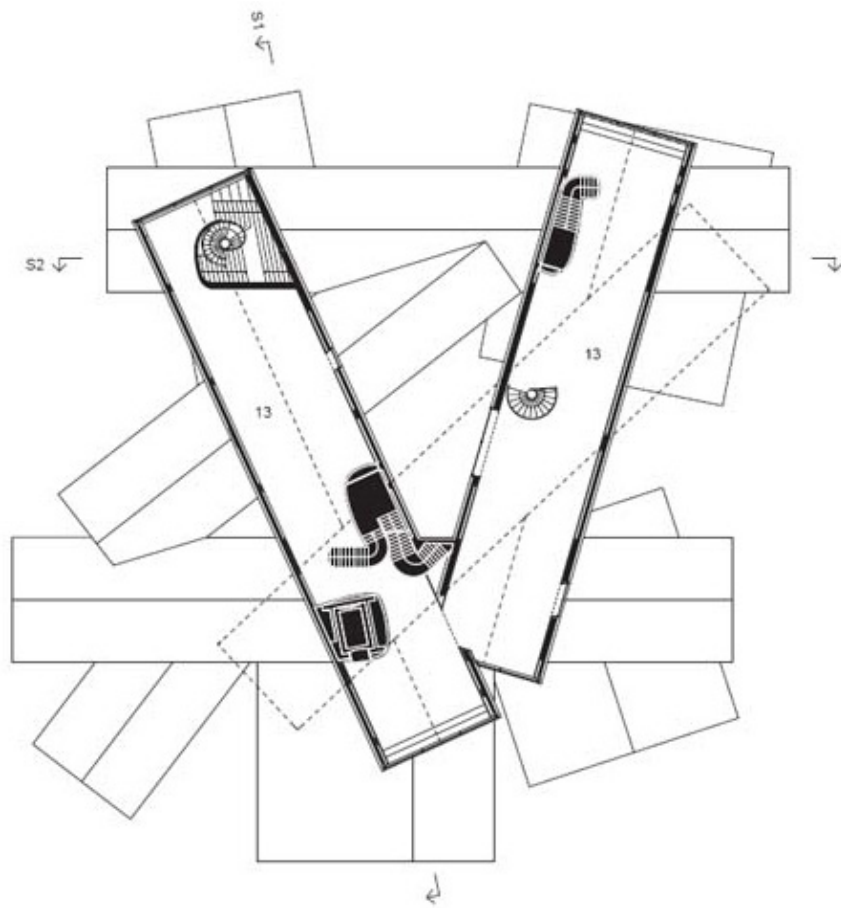
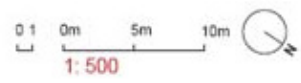
- VitraHaus  
1st floor
- 5 Vitra Design Museum Shop
  - 13 Showrooms Vitra Home Collection



**LEVEL 1**

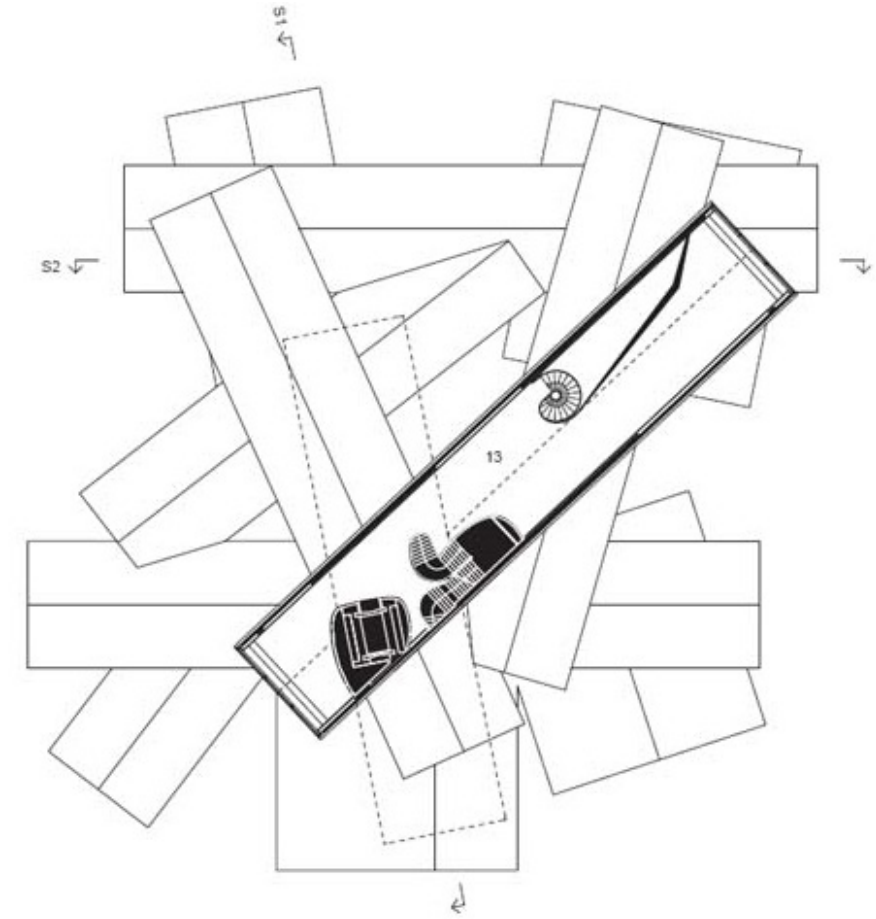
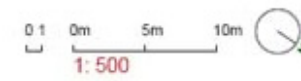


VitraHaus  
2nd floor  
13 Showrooms Vitra Home Collection



**LEVEL 2**

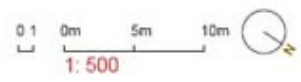
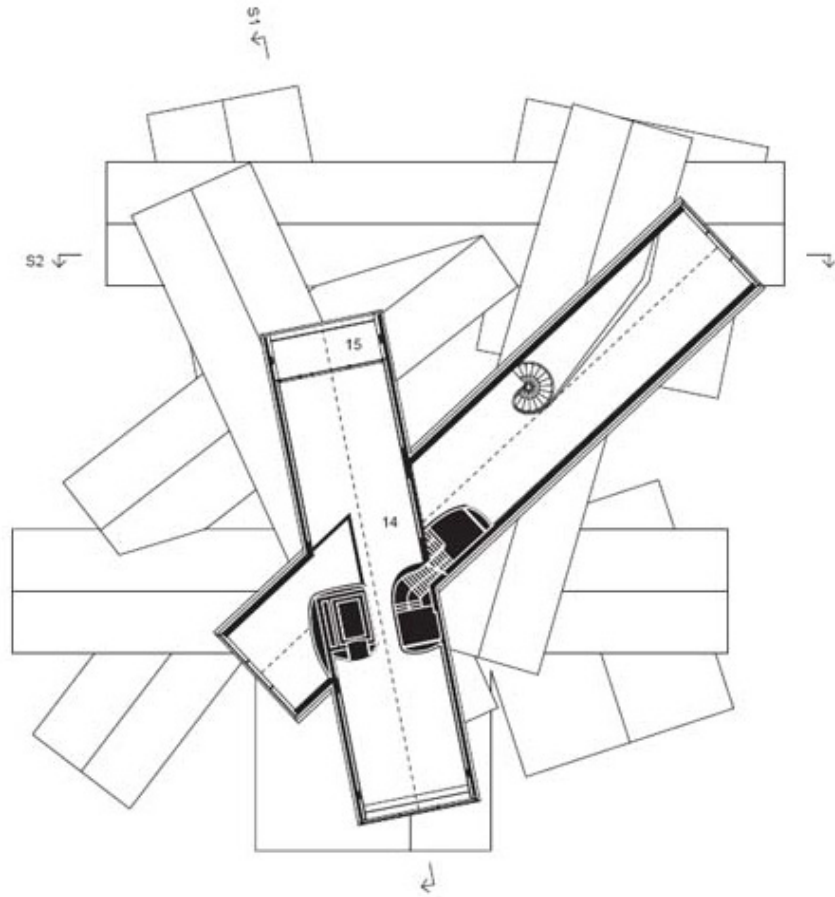
VitraHaus  
3rd floor  
13 Showroom Vitra Home Collection



**LEVEL 3**

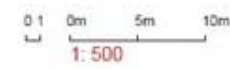
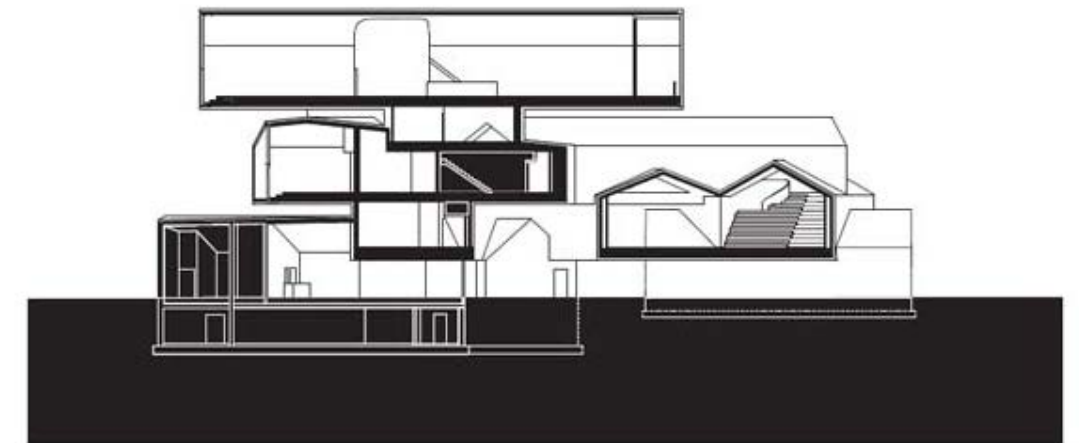


VitraHaus  
4th floor  
14 "Loft" Showroom Vitra Home Collection  
15 Terrace



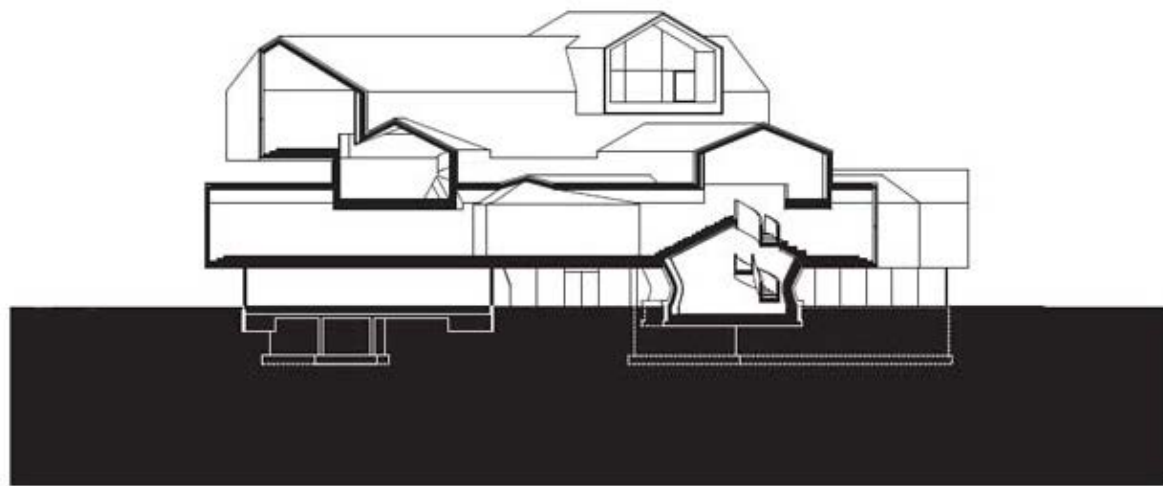
**LEVEL 4**

VitraHaus  
Section S1



**SECTION S1**

VitraHaus  
Section S2

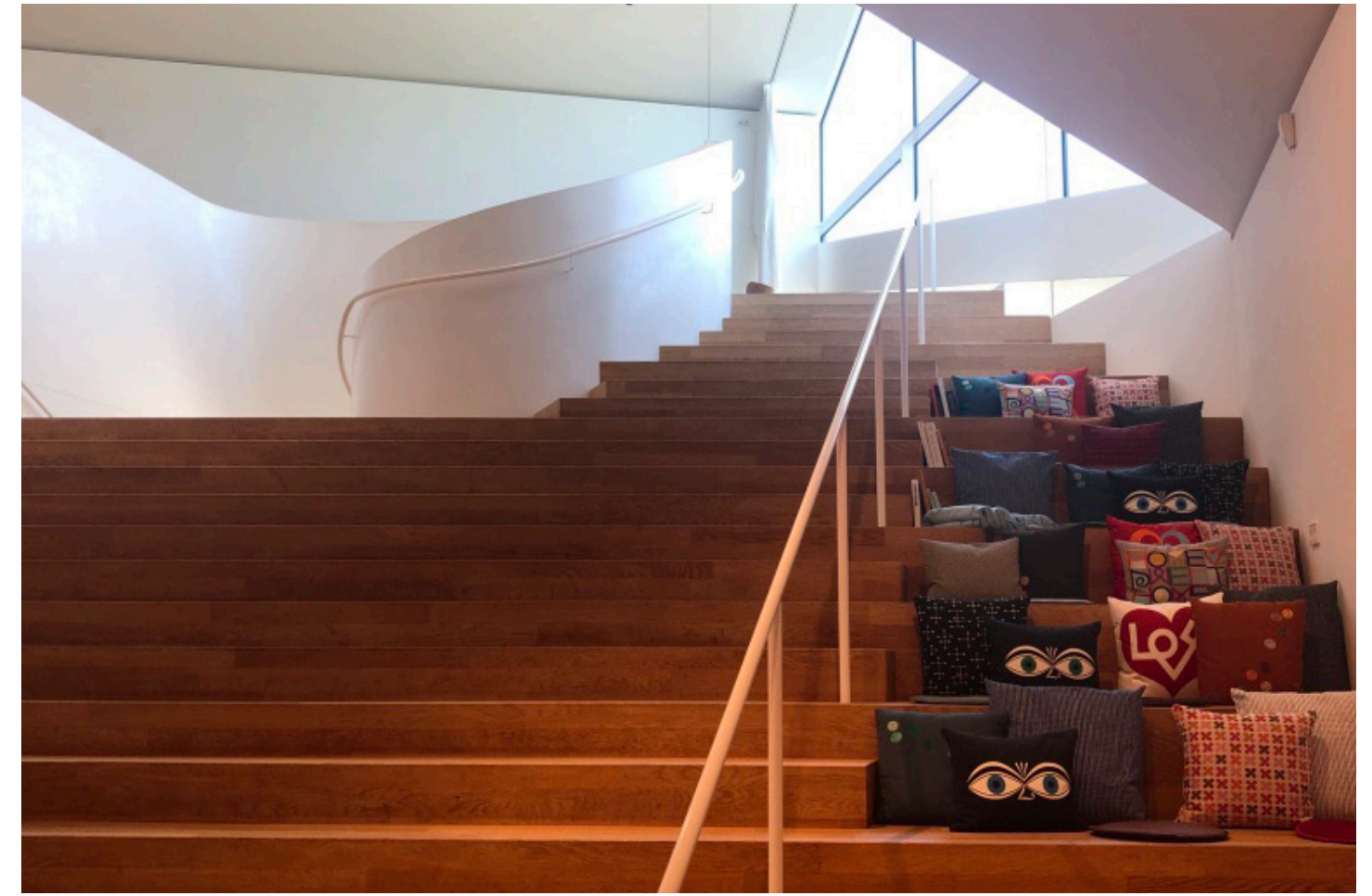


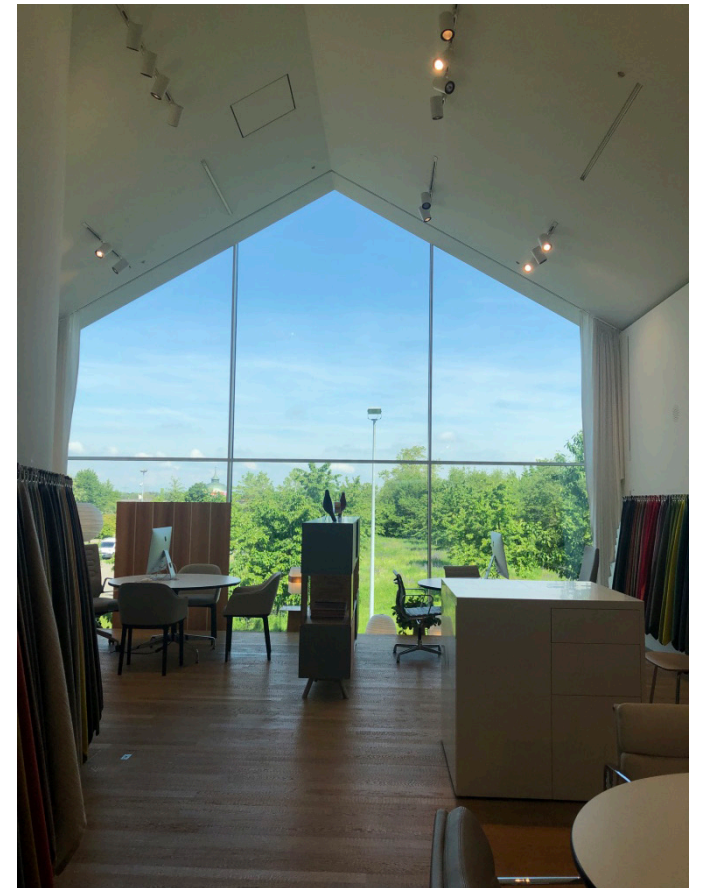
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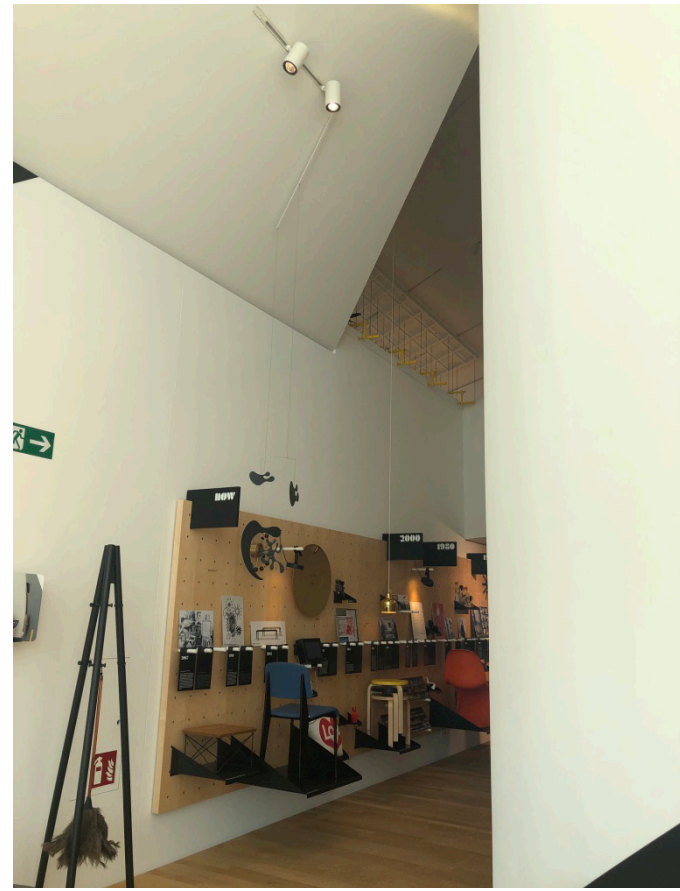
**SECTION S2**













**Peter Zumthor**

**St. Benedict Chapel**

**Roman Ruins**

**Thermal Vals**

**Peter Zumthor**  
**St. Benedict Chapel**



## Peter Zumthor St. Benedict Chapel Location Map



## Peter Zumthor St. Benedict Chapel

## Peter Zumthor - St. Benedict Chapel 1984, Sumvitg

The church is located in the village in Sumvitg which is in a mountain area of Switzerland. If you want to visit the church, I would recommend you to rent a car instead of taking public transportation. There is only a bus stop, and the bus does not come infrequently. The nearby environment is farms that have many cows. The villagers are all farmers mainly. The church is located on the hill of the village. There are an old St. Benedict chapel ruins that are still there near the entrance of the town. As time goes by, the early church has been demolished, so it is hard to see its original shape.

Peter Zumthor designed the church based on the Bible. The shape of the church looks like a boat. That is, the shape is the Ark. From the brochure that I bought from St. Benedict church:

*She appears like Noah's Ark streamined by the waters after a long voyage - or does she now ready herself to glide into the wide, expansive valley basin of Trun? Does the chapel spring from the mountains, or has the earth released her?*

The fountain

There is the fountain across the chapel. The fountain means water. All life on earth comes from water. Human is also born of this maternal element.

The ladder to Heaven

The ladder symbolized the holy space. It is the connection between Heaven and earth.

Shingles cover the exterior from the local larch woods. The shingles changed colors because of the sun. The interior is built by the wood structure that is clean and minimalism.

The materials that Peter Zumthor using is the essential point of the chapel. He is using the local materials from the nearby mountains, and he designed the chapel merged into the landscape. Also, the chapel serving as community chapel that makes a connection to the land, the environment, and the earth.

It is the representation of the architecture of earth and Heaven.  
It is the representation of critical regionalism in Switzerland.

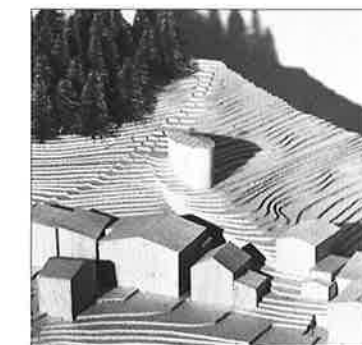
The former Caplutta Sogn Benedetg with the Gothic choir of 1522



After the avalanche catastrophe of February 9/10, 1984



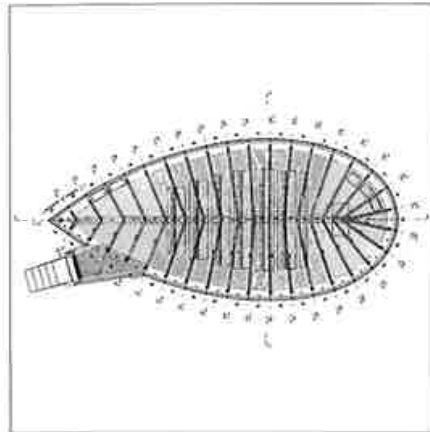
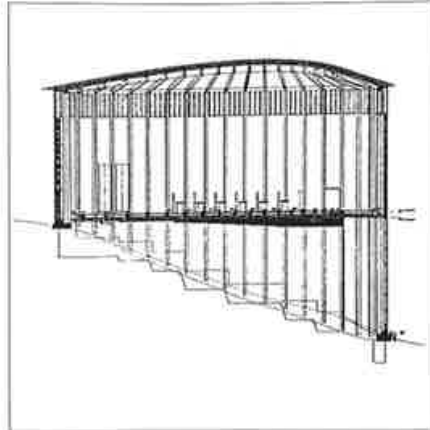
The holy St. Benedict delivers his Rule to monks and nuns



The Zumthor project, model

Old St. Benedict Church

Plan sketches



The new Chapel *Sogn Benedetg* at the "Senda Sursilvana" (1988)



Peter Zumthor, Architect, Haldenstein

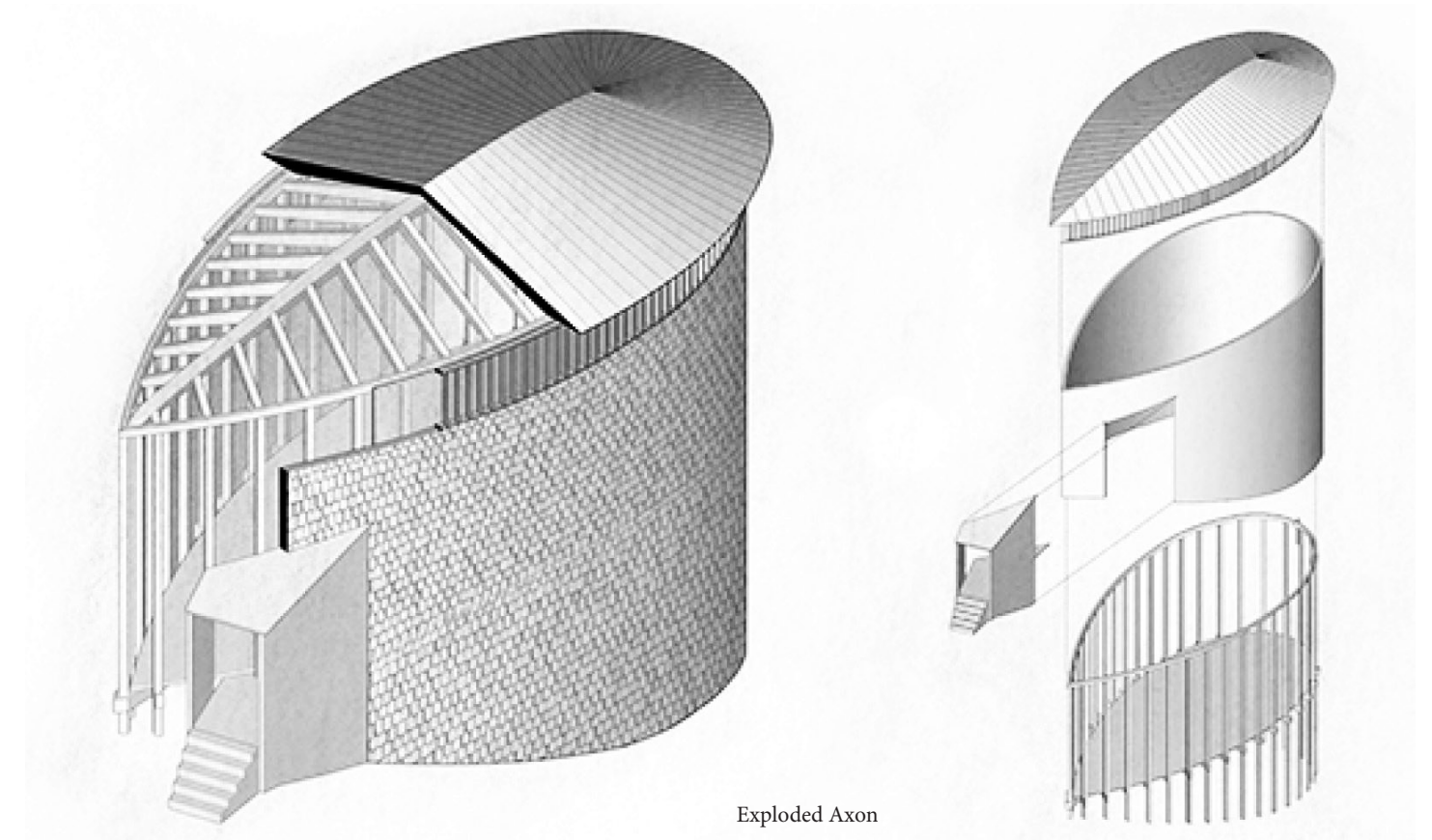


The assembly of the timber structure

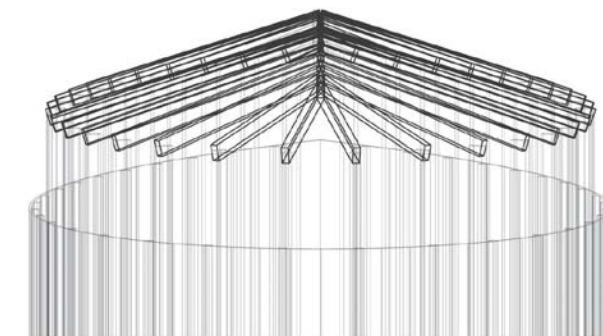


The covered chapel

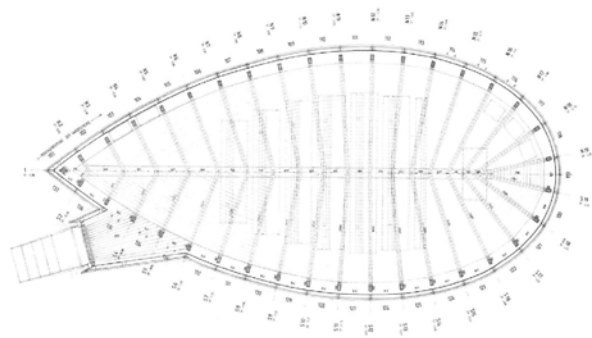
### Construction Process



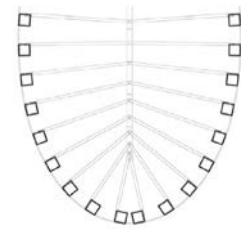
Exploded Axon



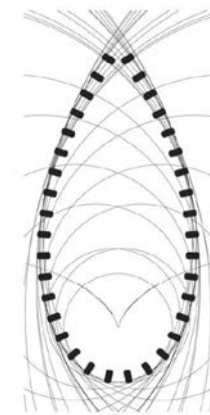
Varying rafter configuration



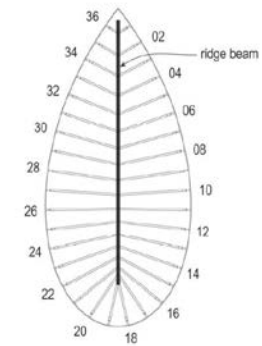
Plan



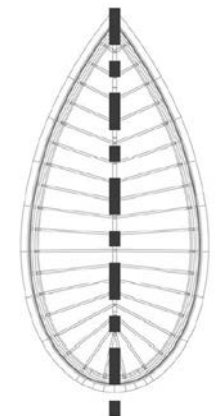
Consistent rafter configuration



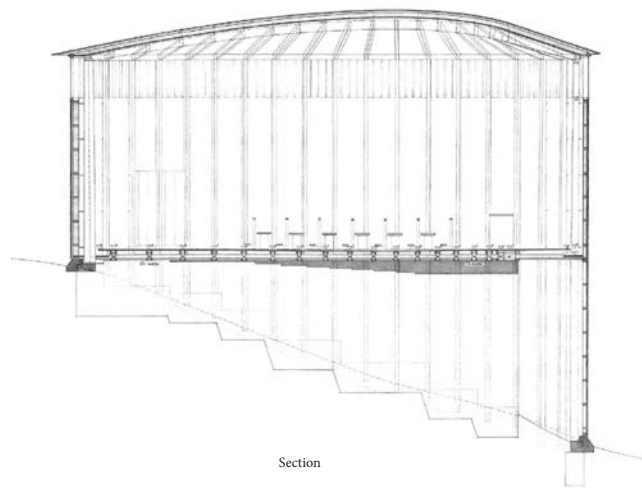
Approximation of curves



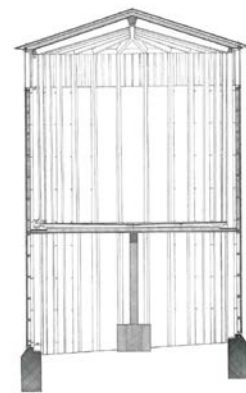
Columns assemblies and ridge beam



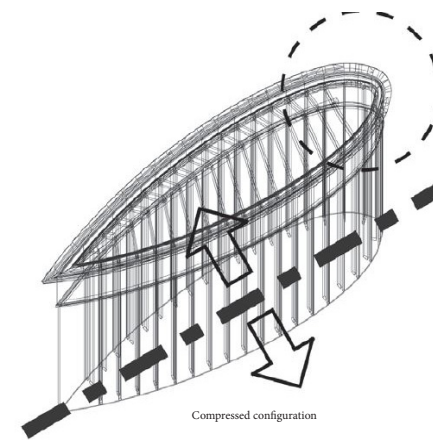
Bilateral Symmetry



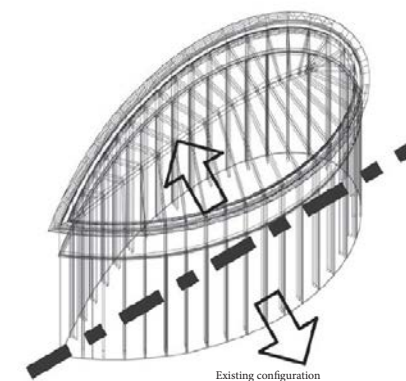
Section



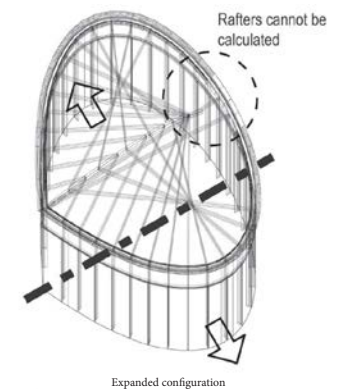
Cross-Section



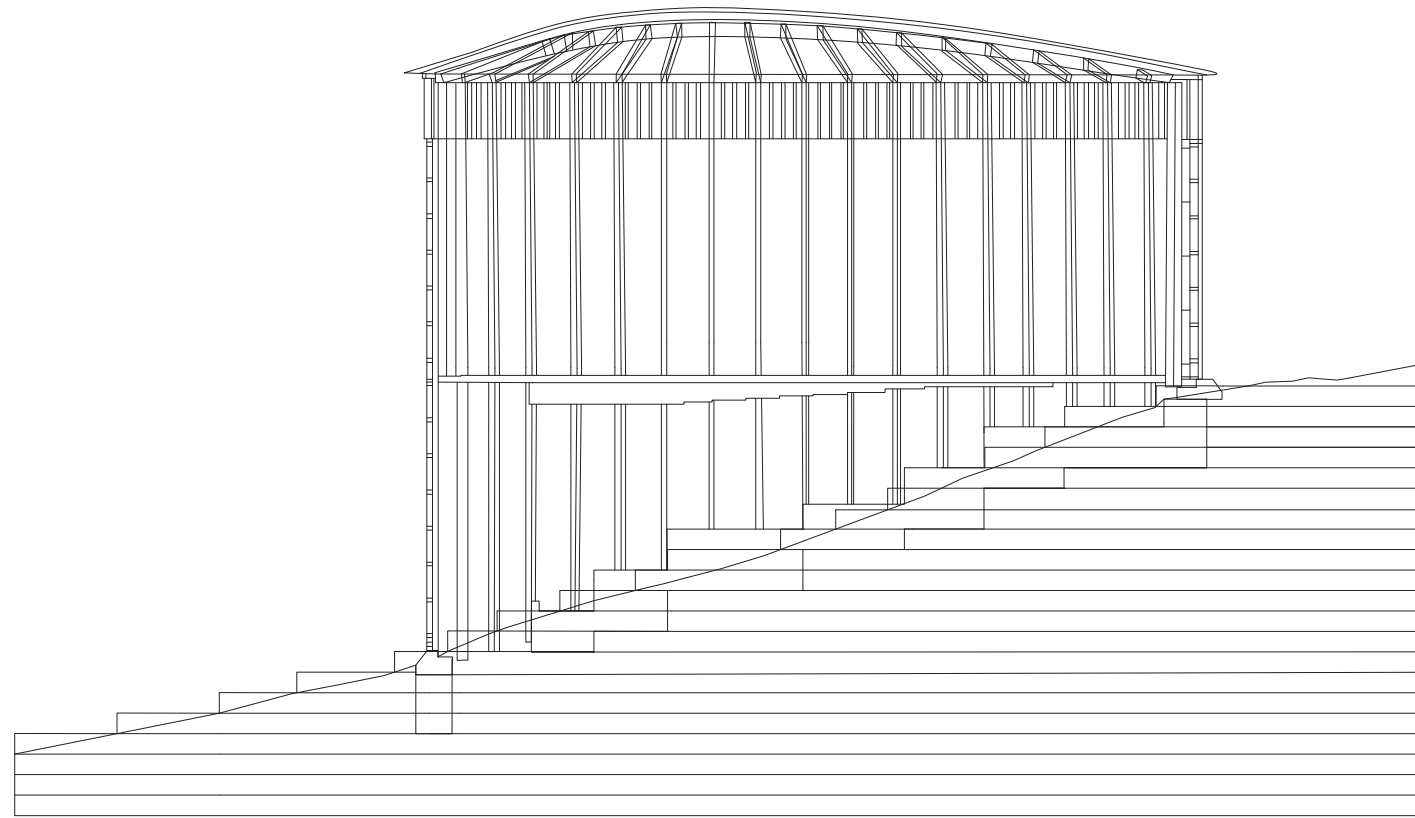
Compressed configuration



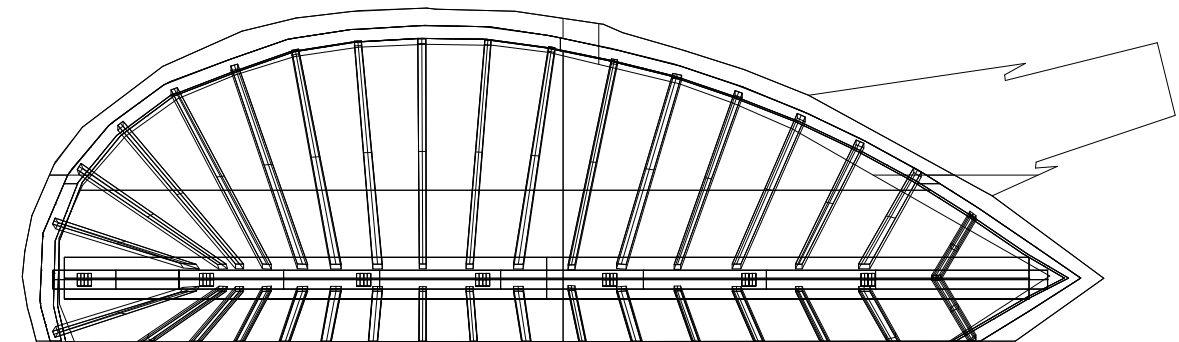
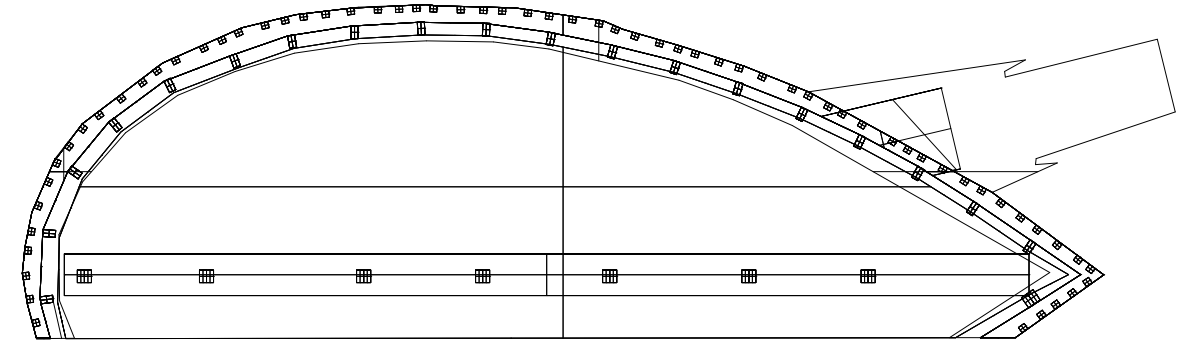
Existing configuration



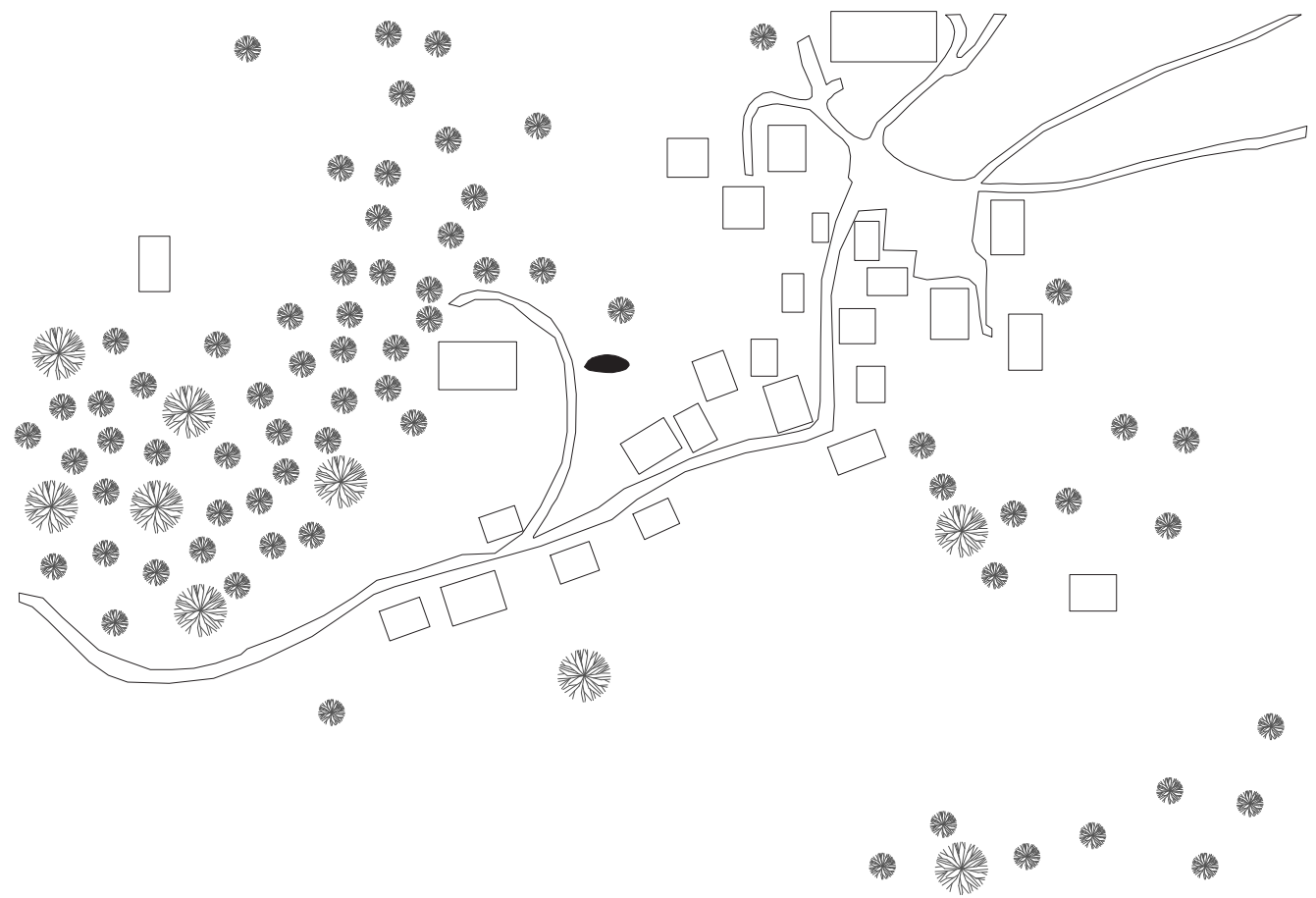
Expanded configuration



1/2"=1'

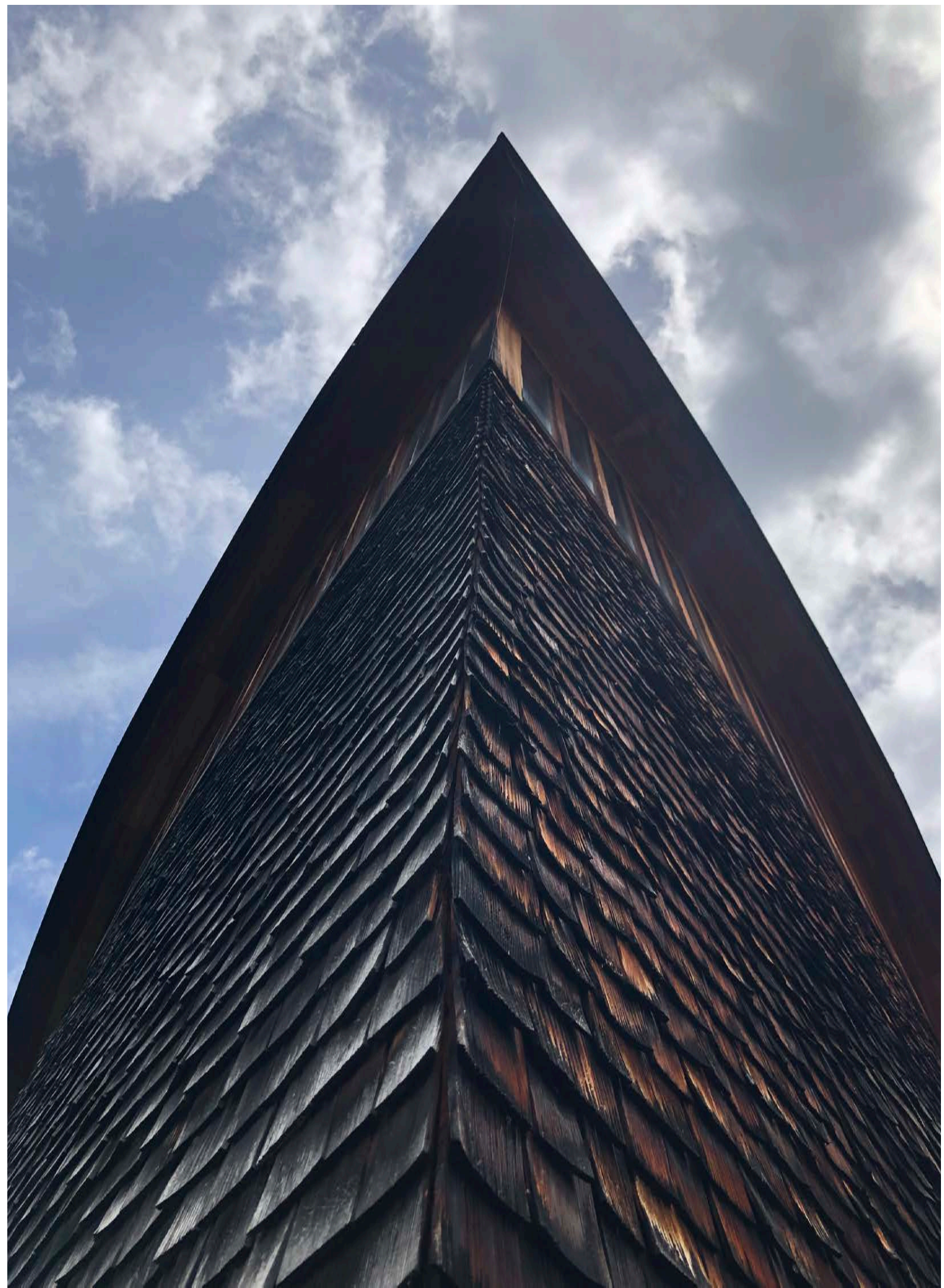


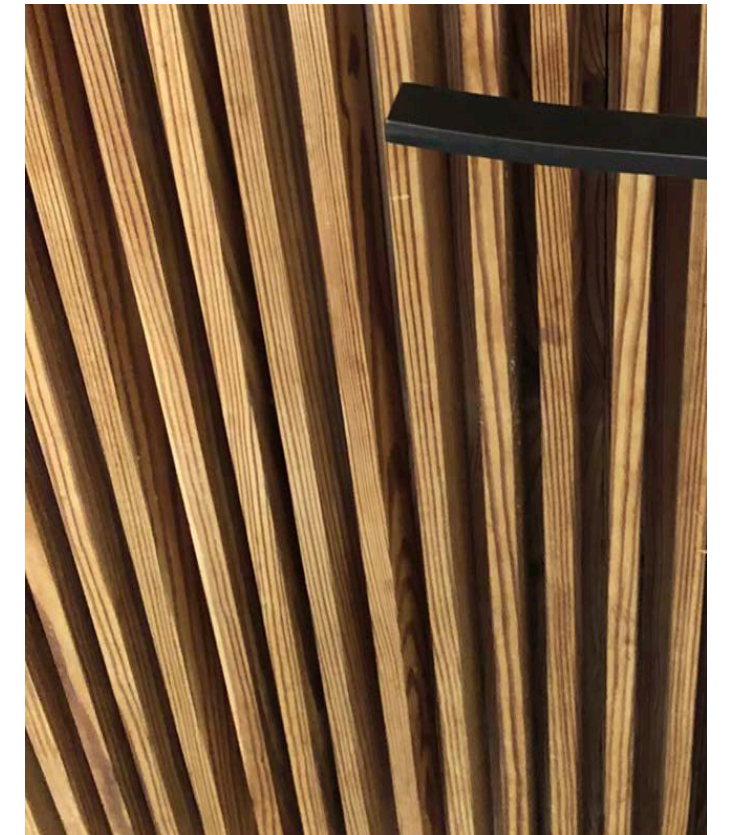
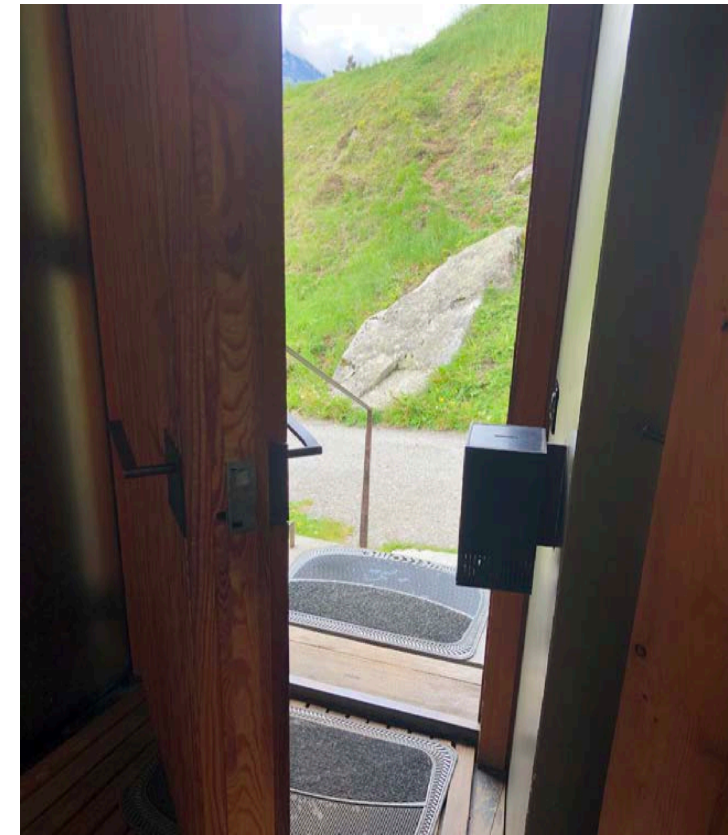
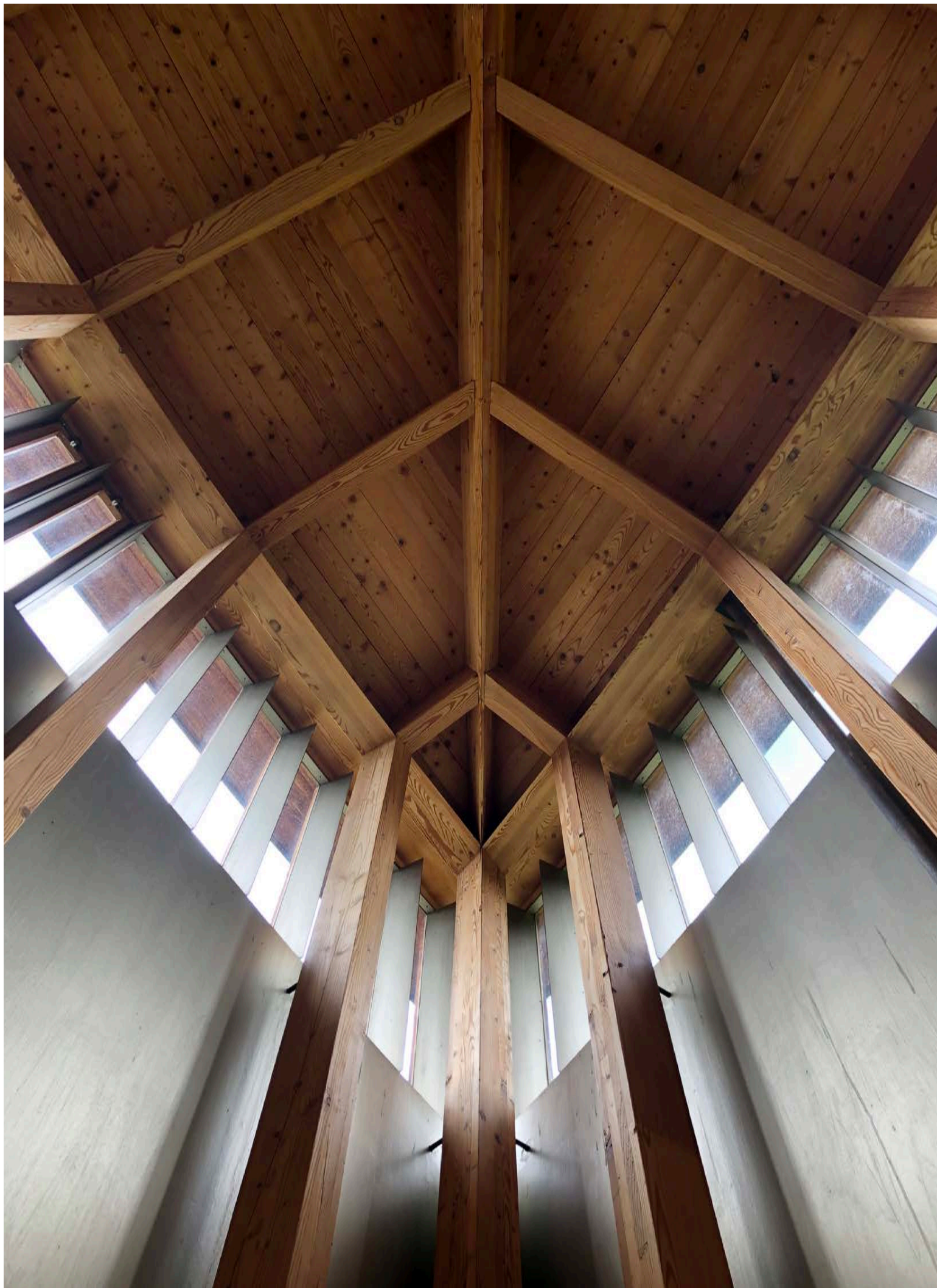
1/2"=1'



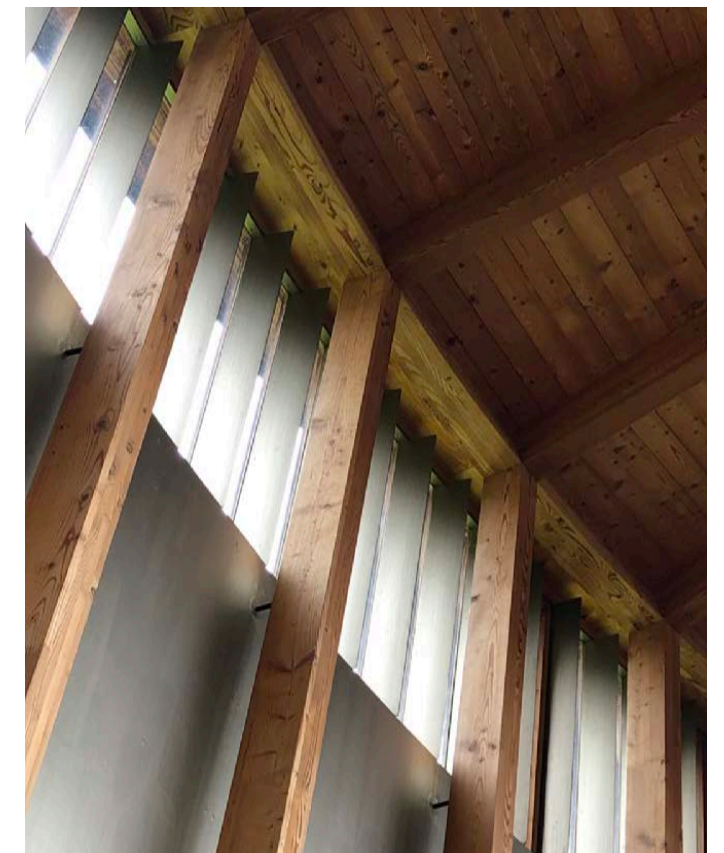
1/32" = 1' N

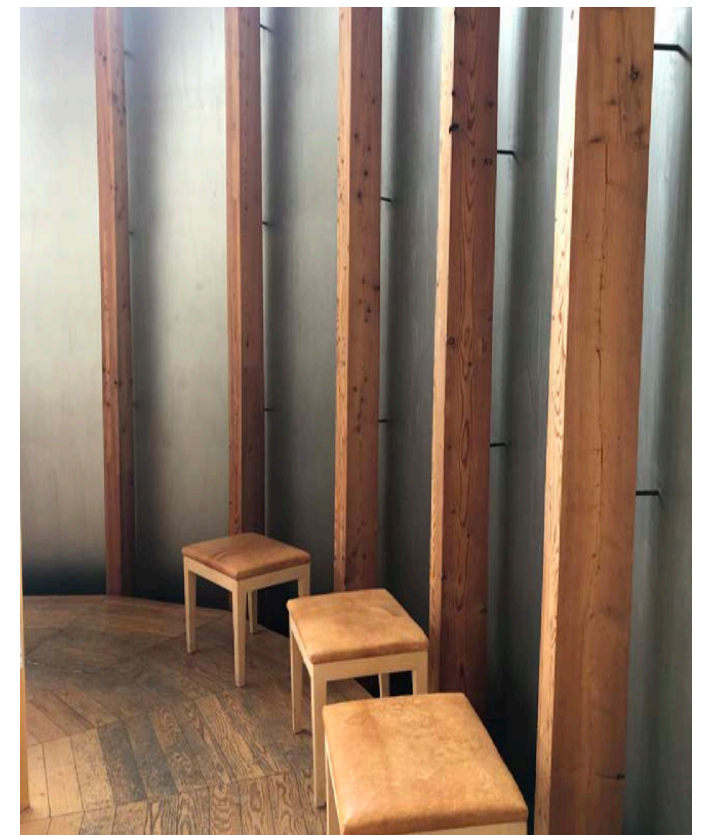


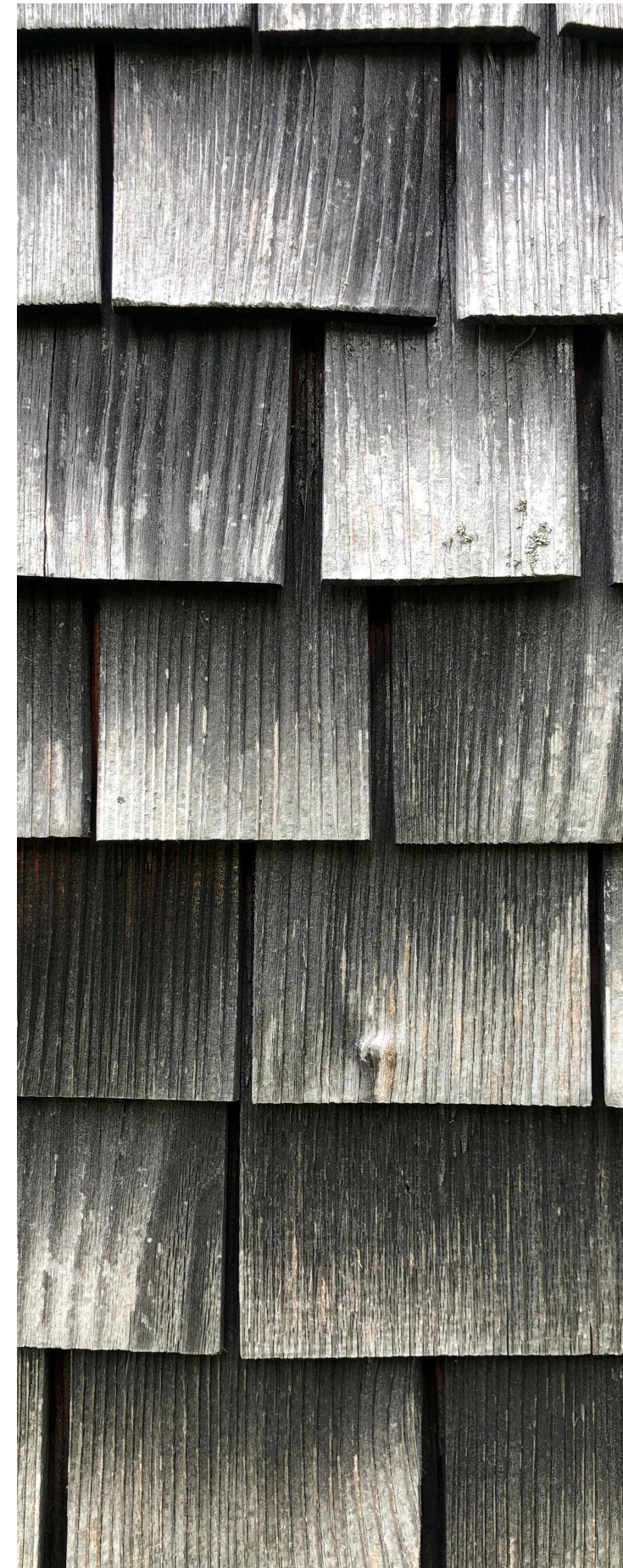


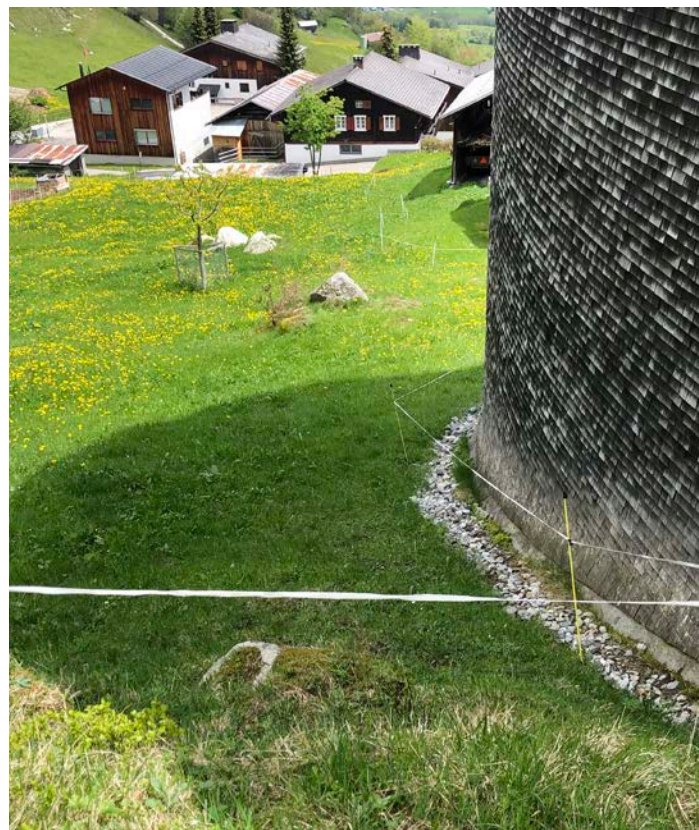
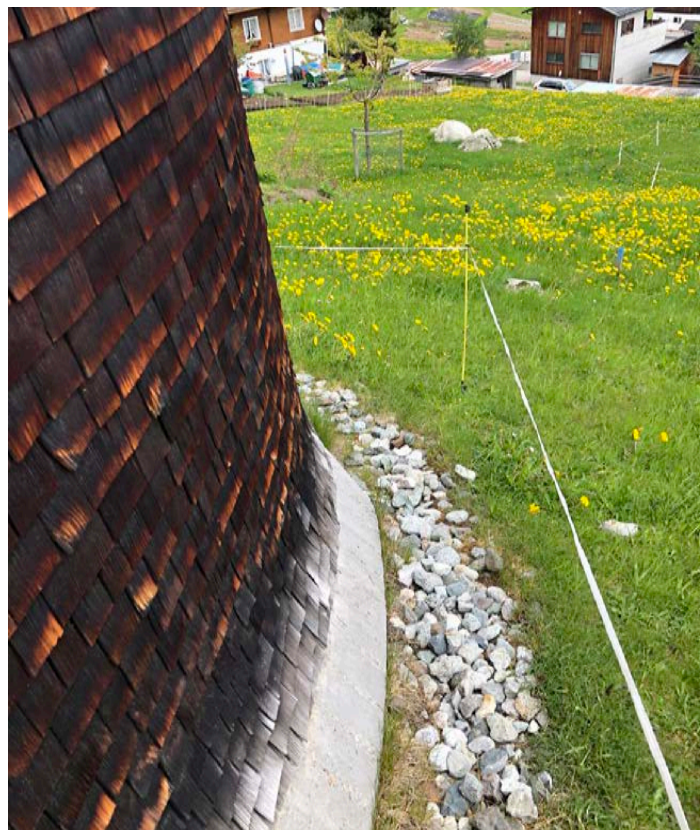


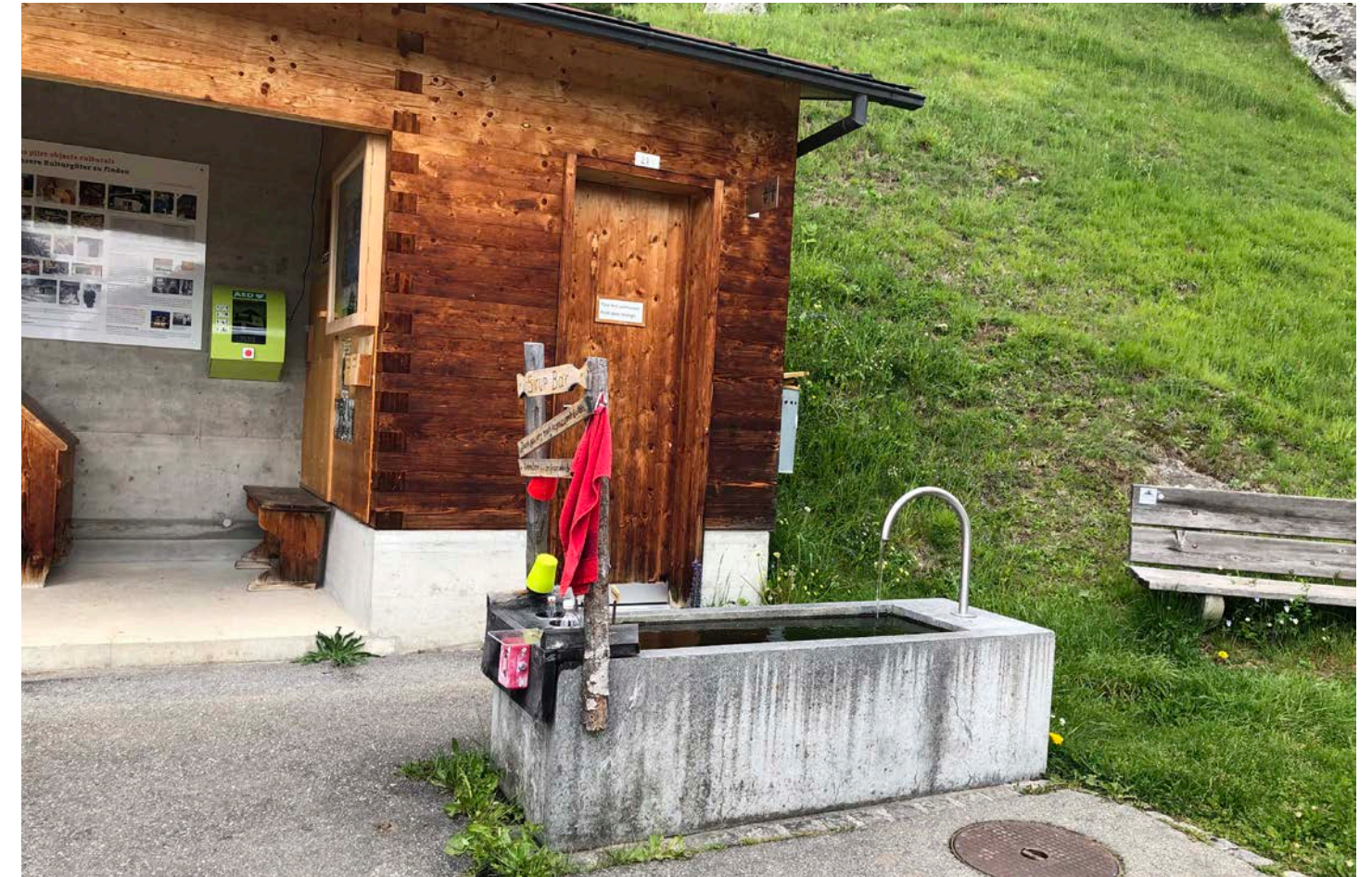


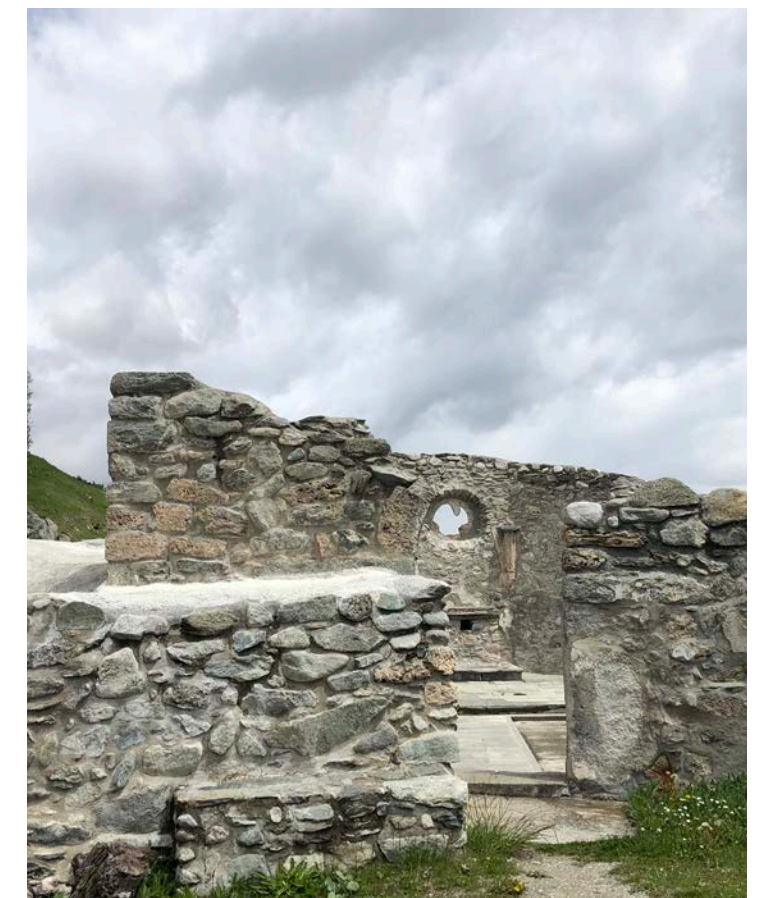














## **Peter Zumthor Roman Ruins**

### **Sumvitg**

*A small village located in the mountain area. There is only one bus stop, which the bus does not run very often. Most of the villagers are farmers. People are driving instead of using public transportation.*

## Peter Zumthor Roman Ruins

## Peter Zumthor Roman Ruins Location Map





## Peter Zumthor - Roman Ruins

### 1985-1986, Chur

The roman ruins are located in downtown chur, which is near a parking lot. The nearby are houses and some offices.

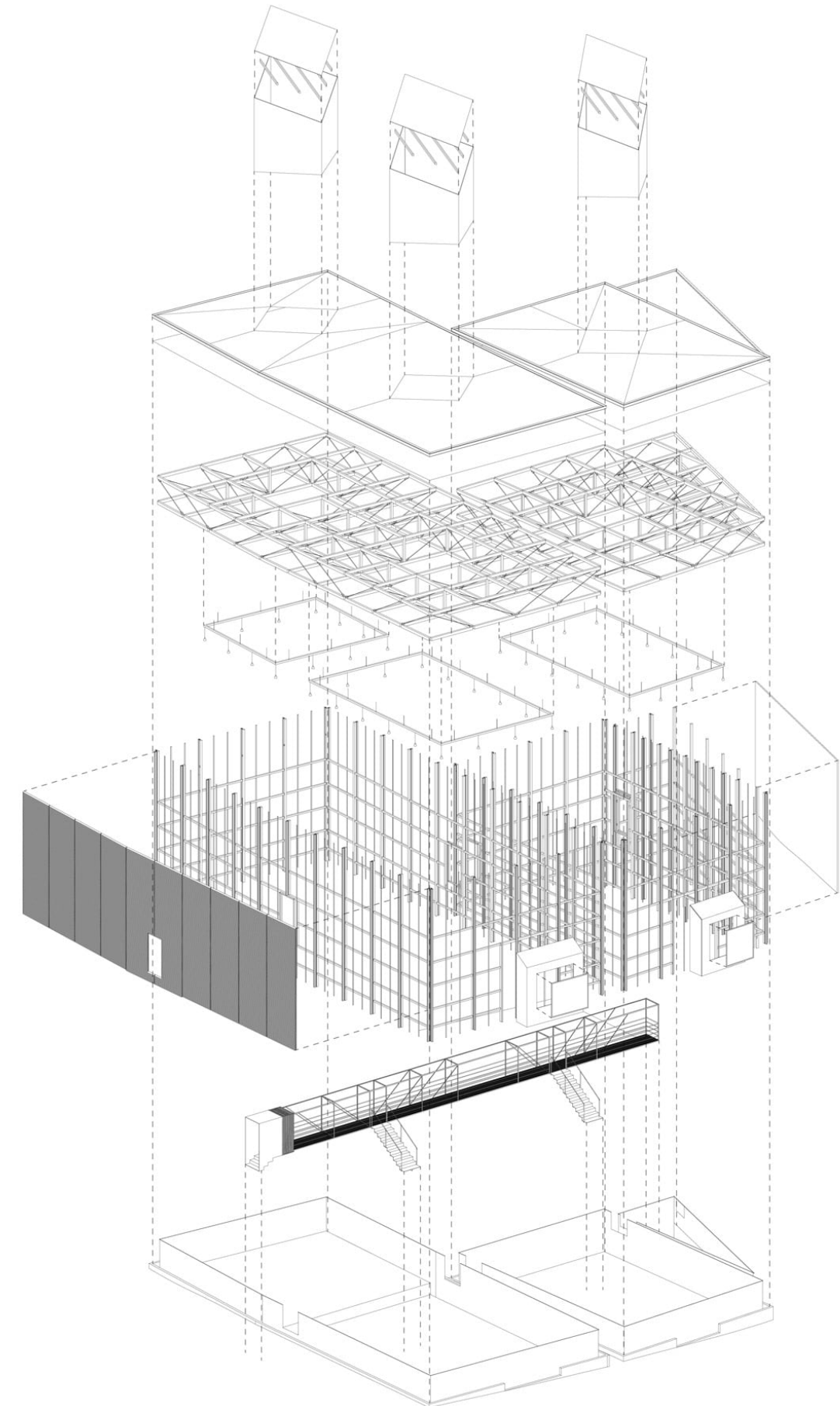
I went there around 3 pm, and there are only two people to visit the ruins. I think it is not a famous sightseeing place. The way I feel its because the door of the ruins is locked. I have to go to a museum located in the old town Chur to get the key and return to unlock the destruction. What a hard way to get into the ruin.

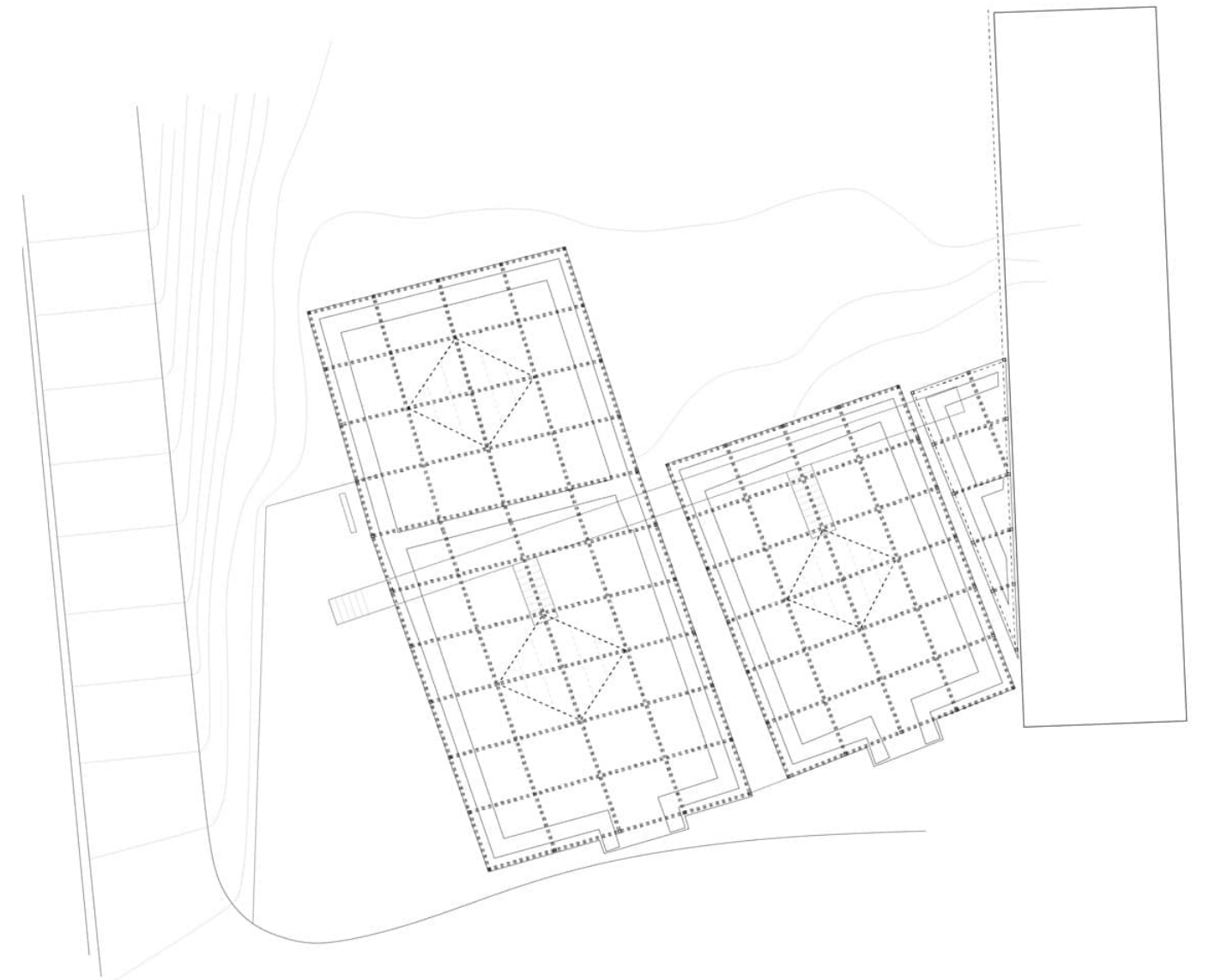
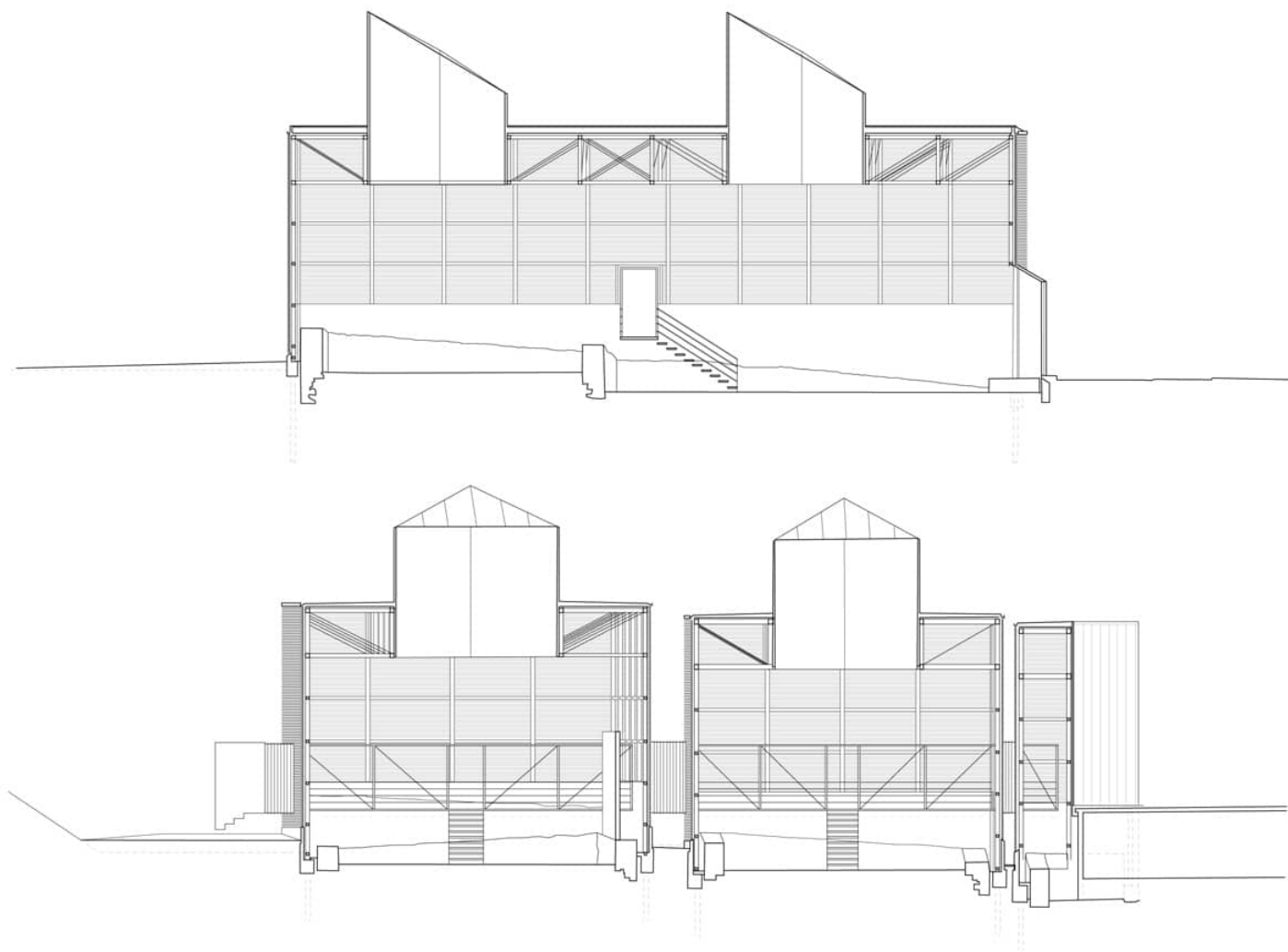
Anyways, I still went to the museum to get the key, and I go back to the ruins and open it. The ruins have two parts. The first building is served for the exhibition and the second building is served for public use. They connected with an indoor tunnel which made by steel. The spacing of the interior is enormous that I sometimes feel too empty.

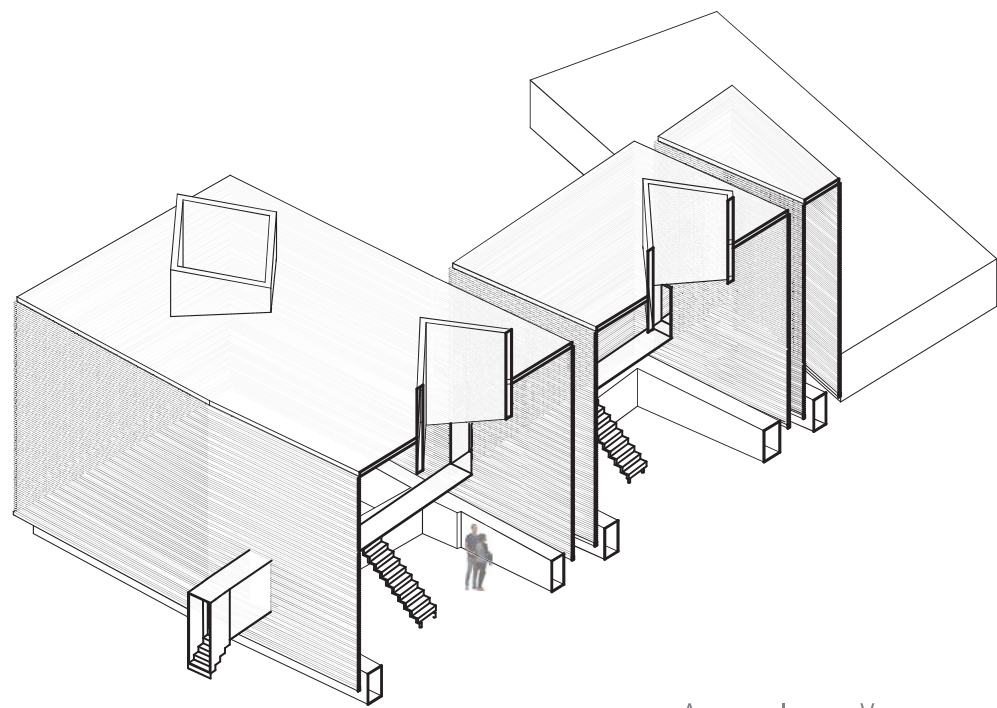
The buildings look like box shapes but with angles so not a square shape. Peter Zumthor is good at Façade decorative. The way he builds the roman ruins is using horizontal placement that minimizes the light to get into the interior. And he opens a large window at the side people can only see through the window. However, the interior has no lights, so people are tough to see what's inside the interior space.

The interior is very dark. The ruins are very protecting in the room, and you can see the wall which left from the roman empire. There are some cups and some daily things that are preserved in a glass container. It is just a small local museum. Very interesting.

I think it is an exciting place. Even though it is not as popular as other works that Peter Zumthor did, it is very educational that provides people knowing the local history and local ruins that connected to the community.

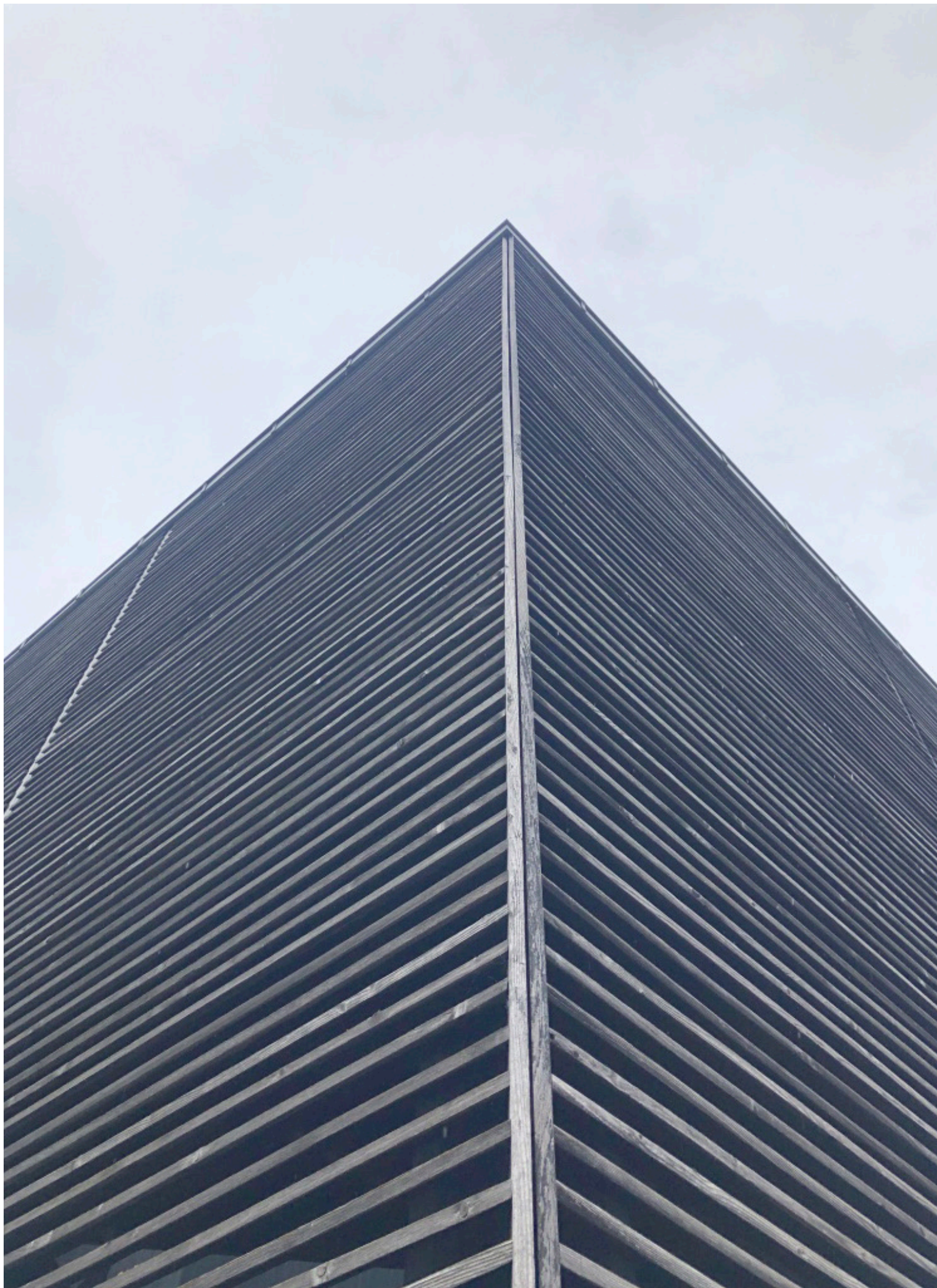


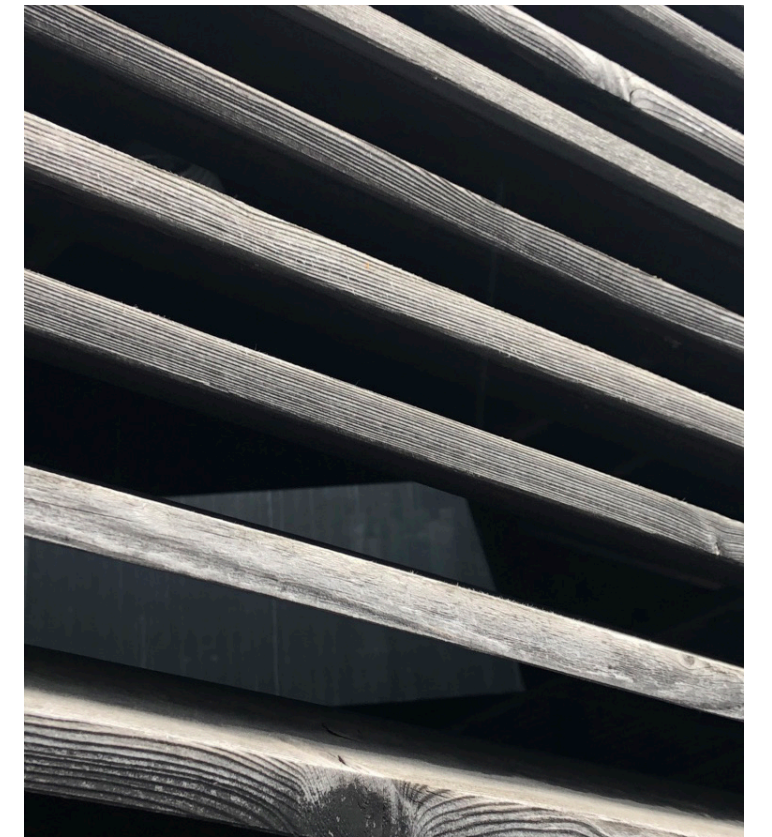
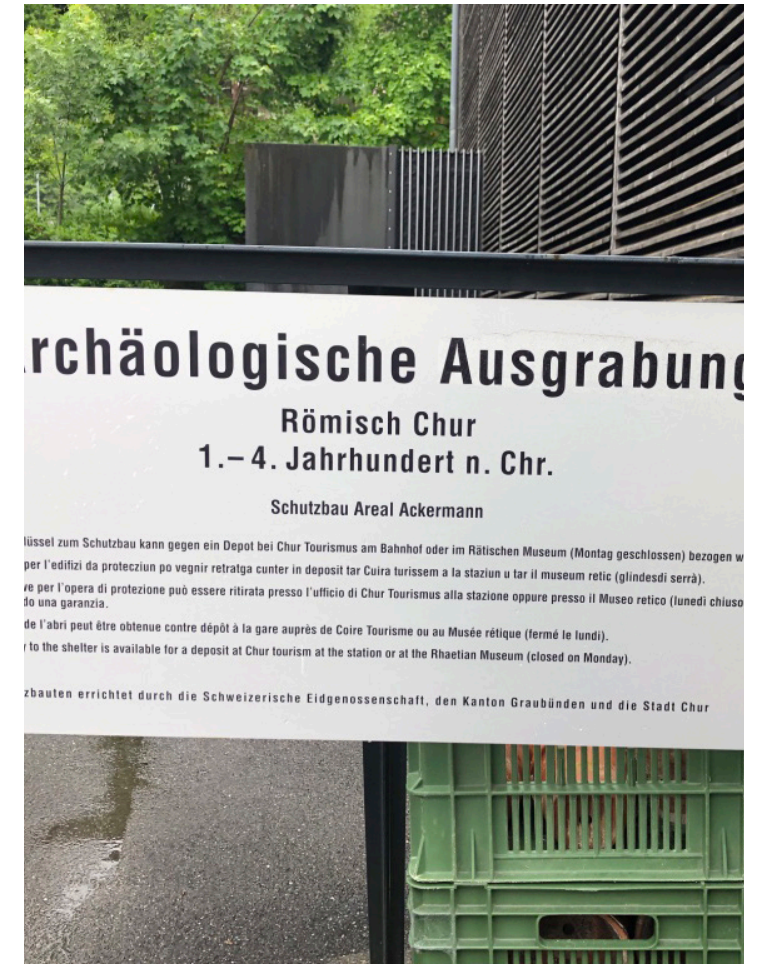
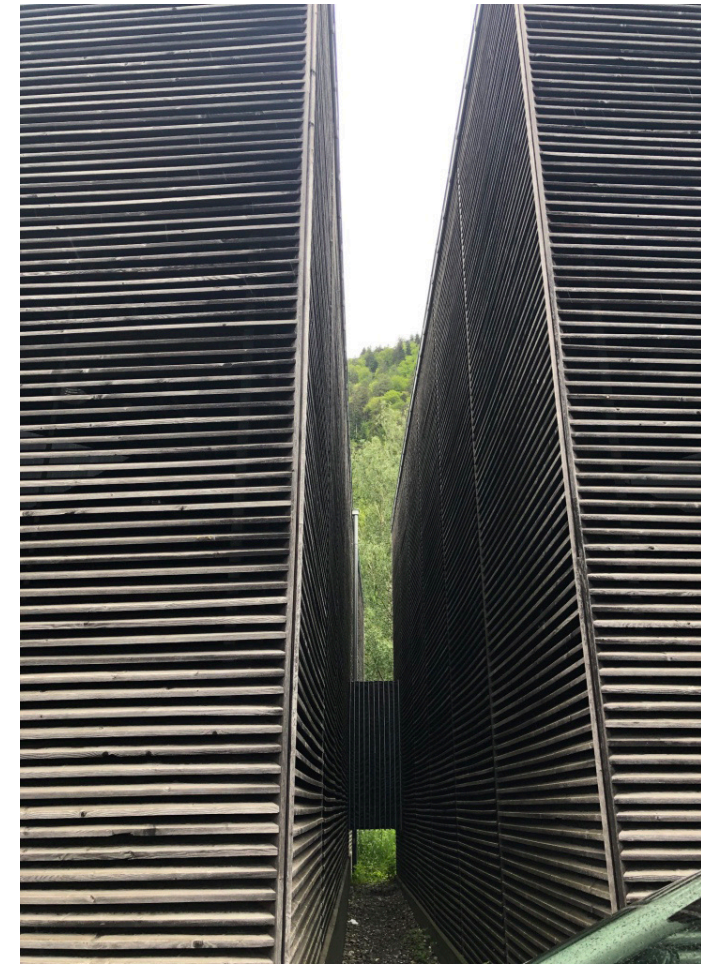


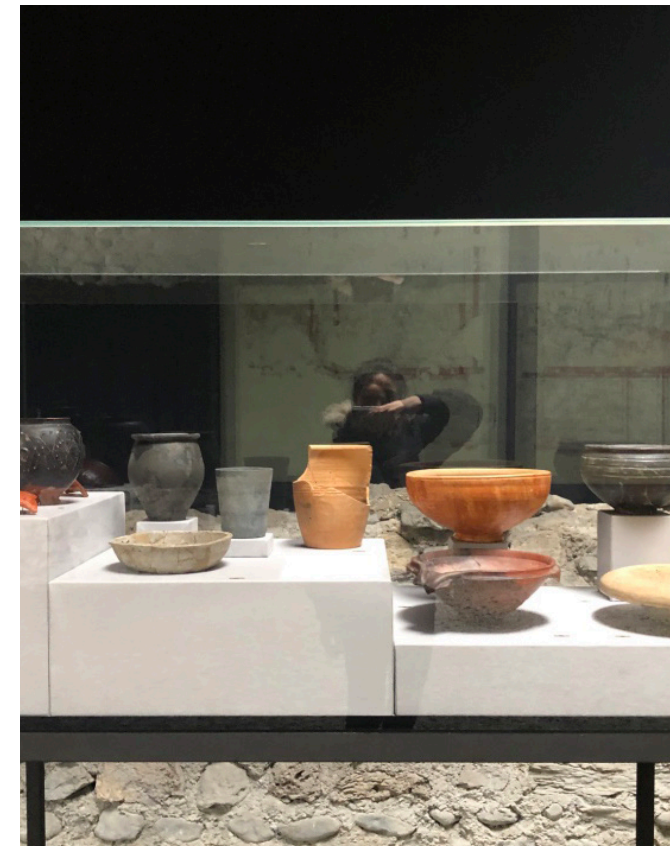
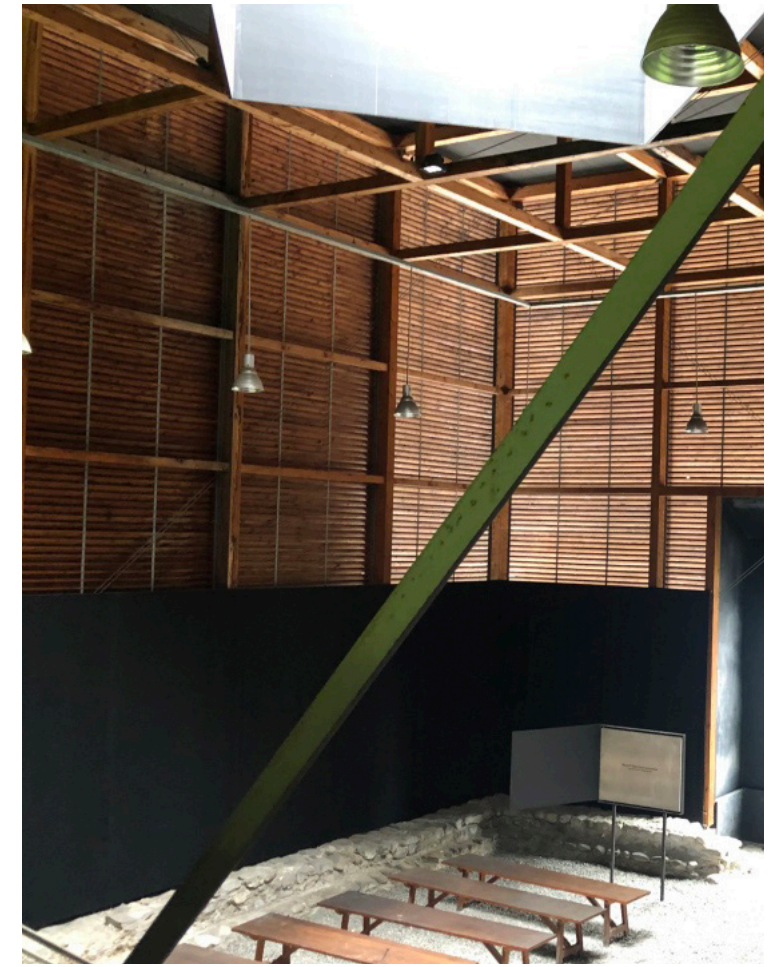
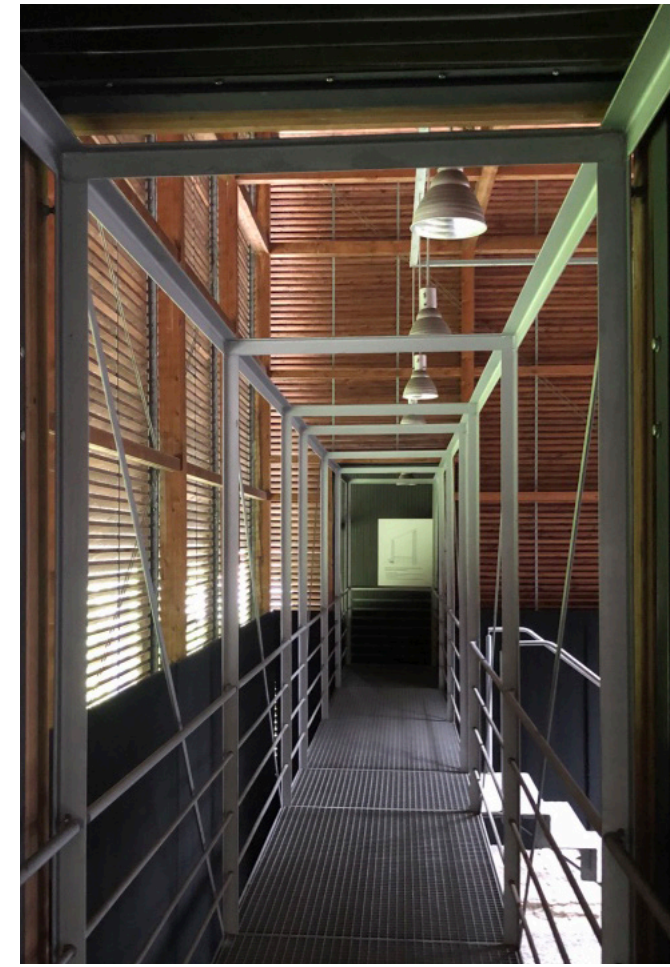


AXON WITH INTERIOR VIEW: scaled figures used to show the Roman ruins are approximately four feet high at the shorter end; transparency of the timber-lamella is also evident

















**Peter Zumthor  
Thermal Vals**

## Peter Zumthor Thermal Vals

## Peter Zumthor Thermal Vals Location Map



## Peter Zumthor- Thermal Vals

### 1996, Vals

Vals is a tiny village that most of the people are farmers so young people start moving out sometime around the 1980s. Therefore, the villagers and local government hired Peter Zumthor as principal designer to design the Thermal Vals. Thermal Vals is the project that the local community wants to build a luxurious thermal hotel to attract people to visit Vals.

The Thermal Vals consists of two parts. The front part is hotels and restaurants. The back part is the thermal spa. Peter Zumthor designed two parts. He designed Peter Zumthor rooms which the hotels have four leading architects' room that you can choose. The second one is that he designed the spa area.

The guest of the hotel can access the spa longer than the one-time spa passes guest. Therefore, I lived in a hotel and tried to use my early bird time to get inside the spa to take more pictures.

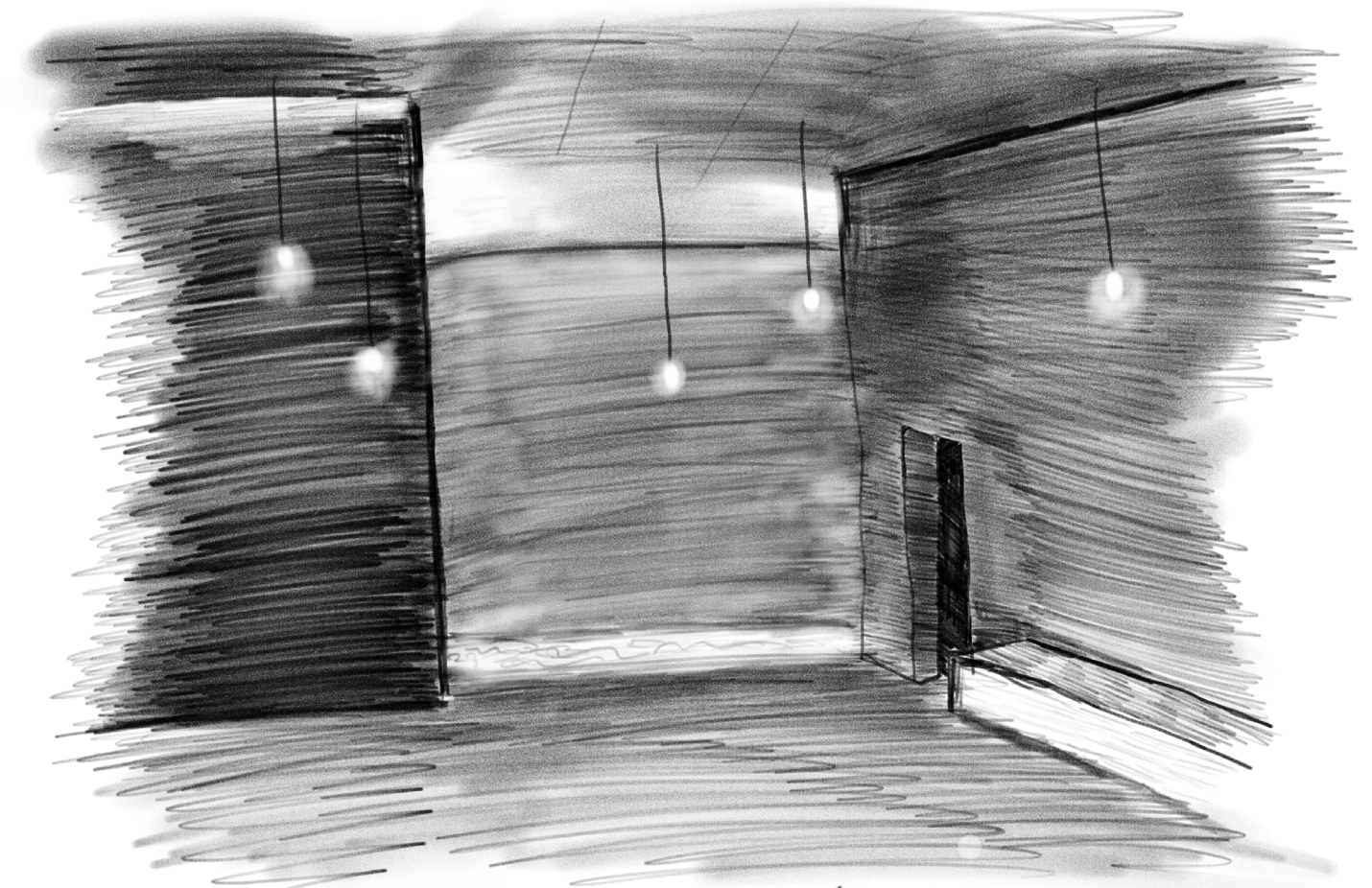
The exterior architecture presentation voids and voids and solid. People can easily see the rock blocks shape on the hill. It looks like Jenga that creates multiple different spaces.

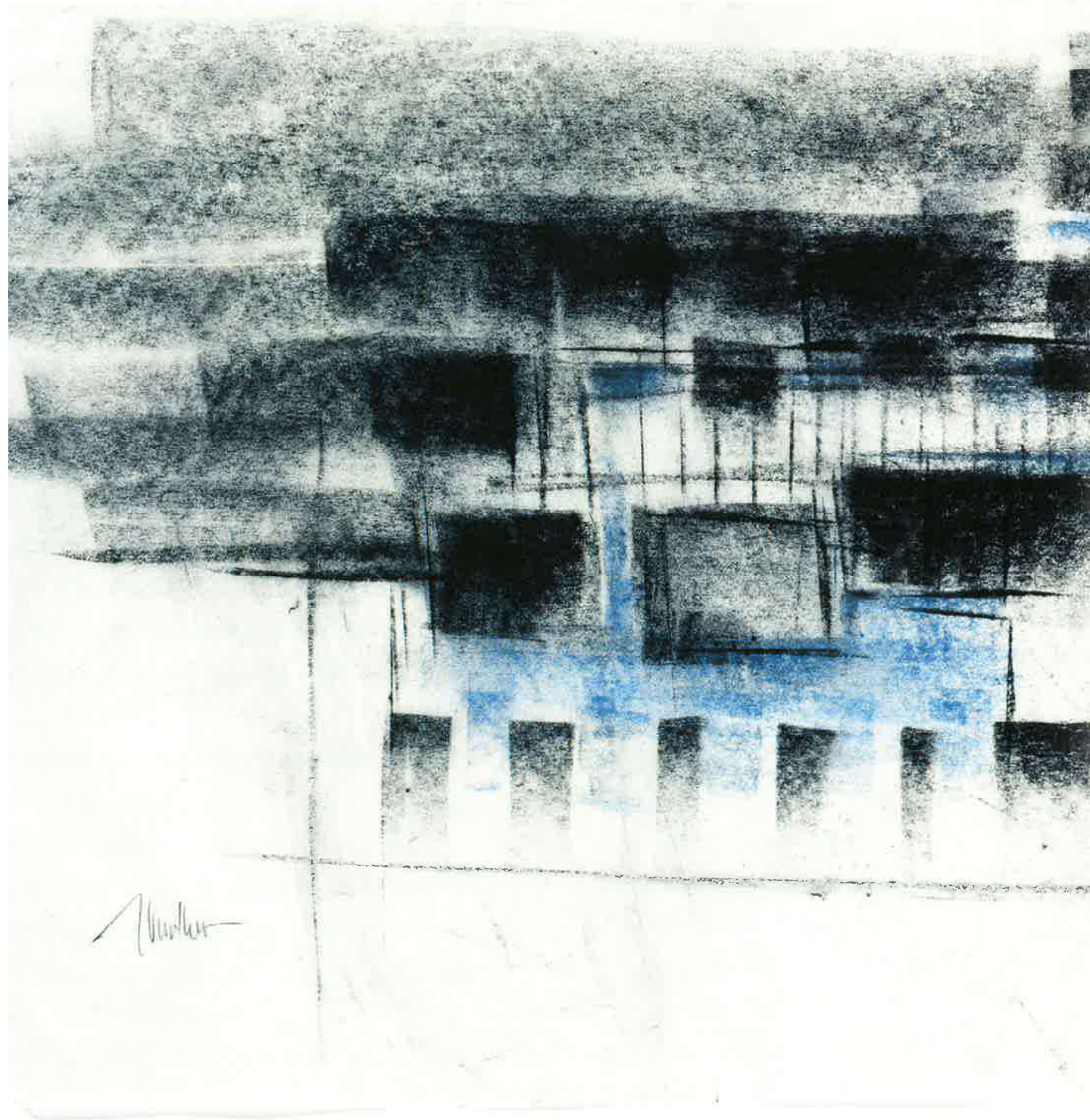
The spa area consists of indoor spa and outdoor spa.

The interior of the spa is fascinating that the spatial orientation leads you to different spa areas. The spaces inside vary. There is a small spa only for two people to use, and some spa looks like a swimming pool that you can swim. There are some small rooms inside the "solid" area which served as sauna or water drinking areas.

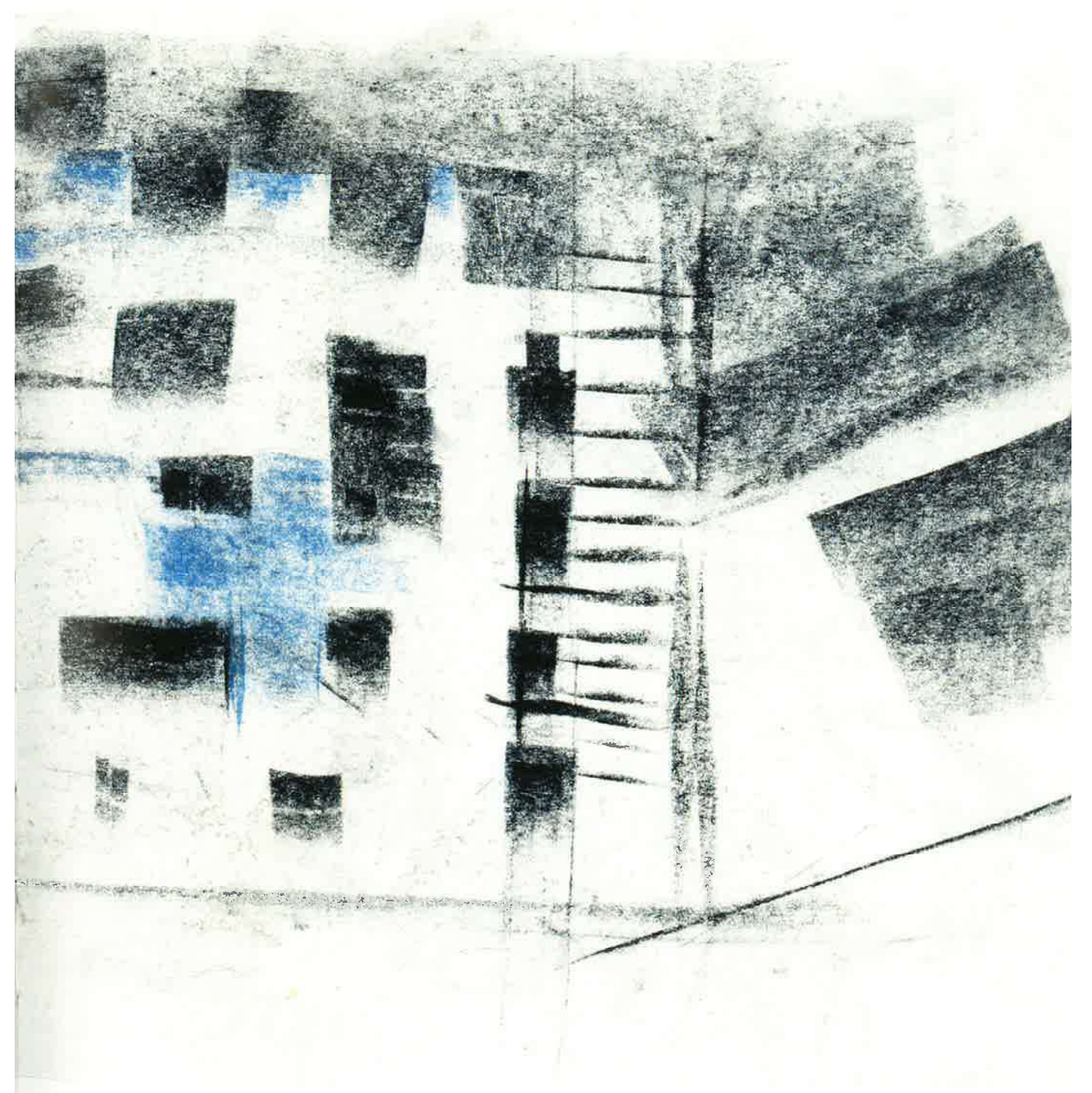
The outdoor spa is extraordinary that the design is merged into the environment. Being at the outdoor spa is a great experience to experience how architecture, water, and natural scene incorporate together.

The material of the Thermal Vals is using the local material from the mountain. It is a kind of rock that only be found in that specific region. When the water touches the stone, it changes the color through times.

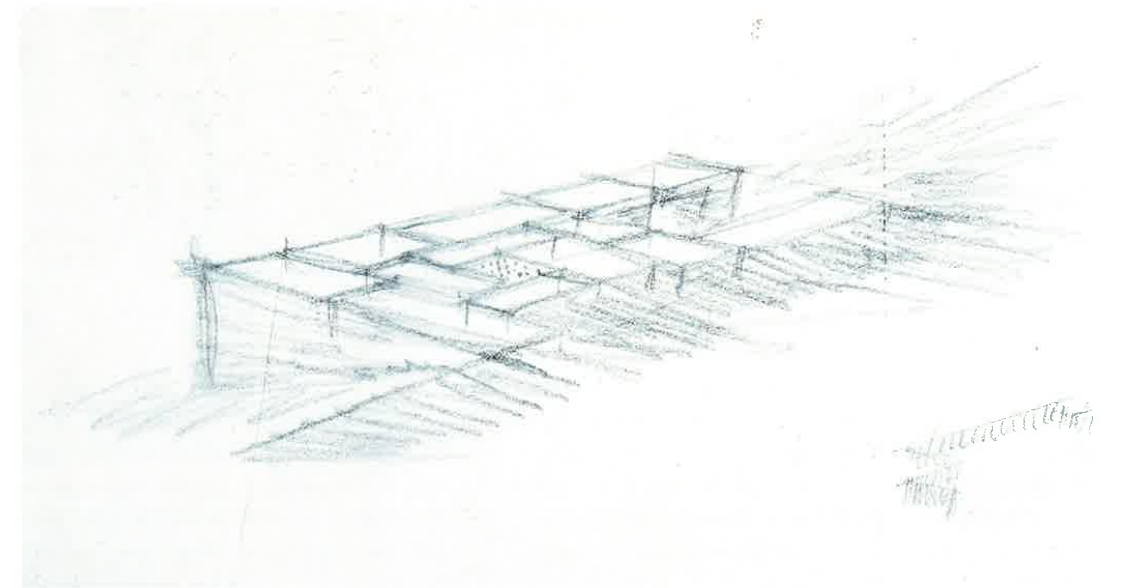
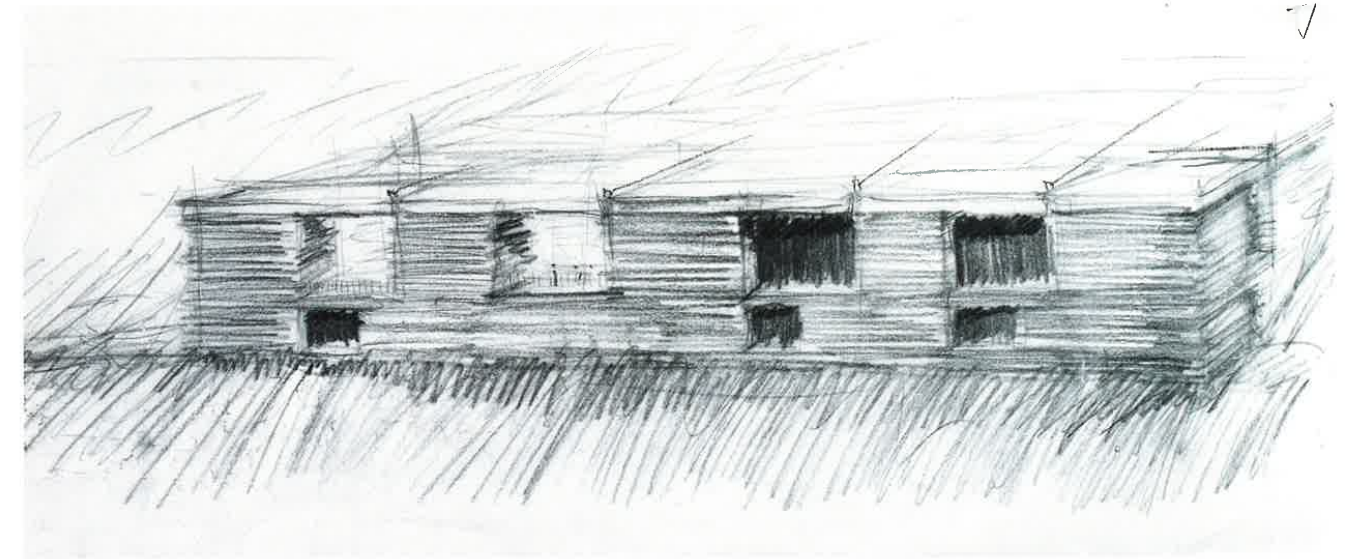
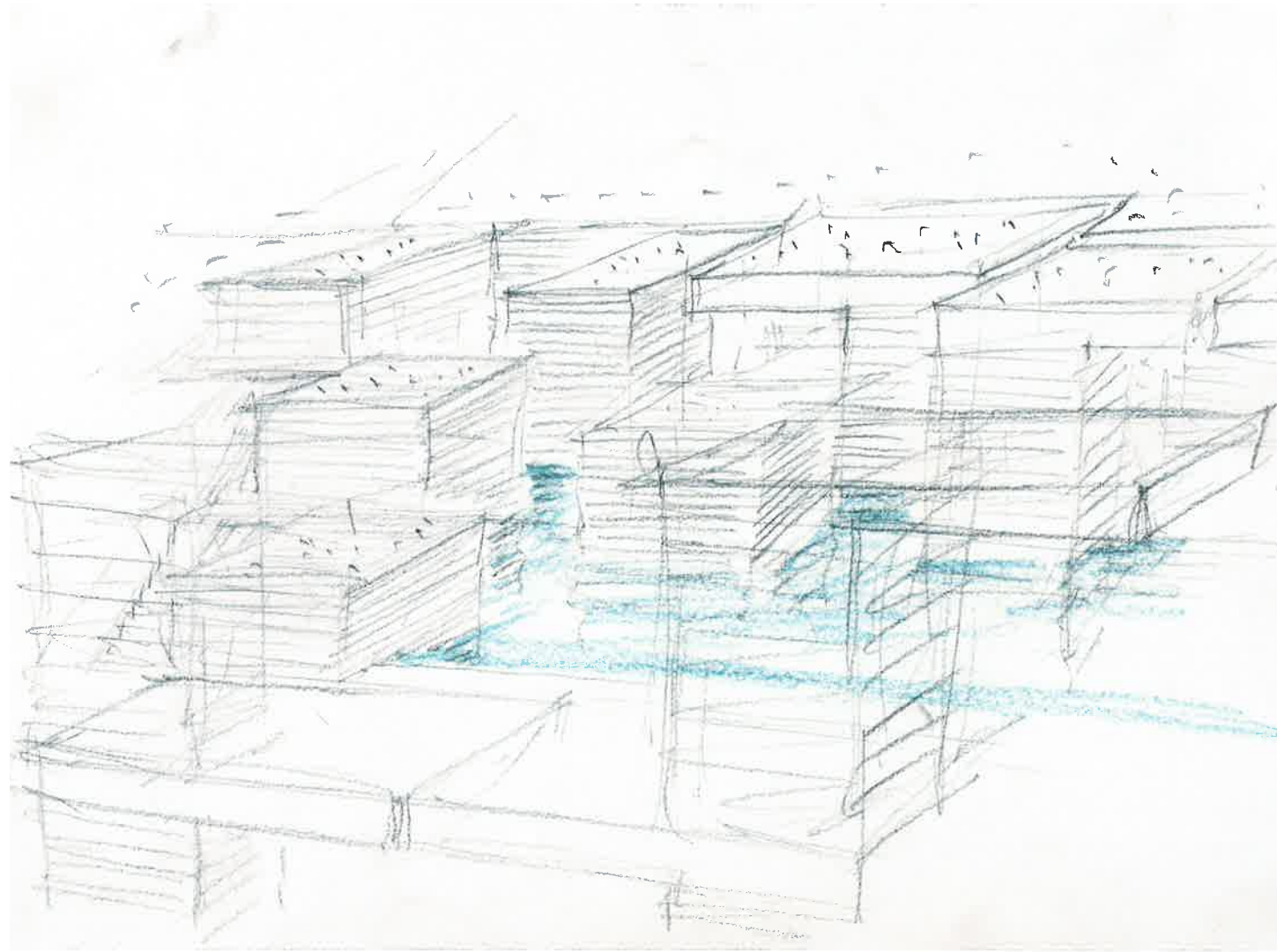


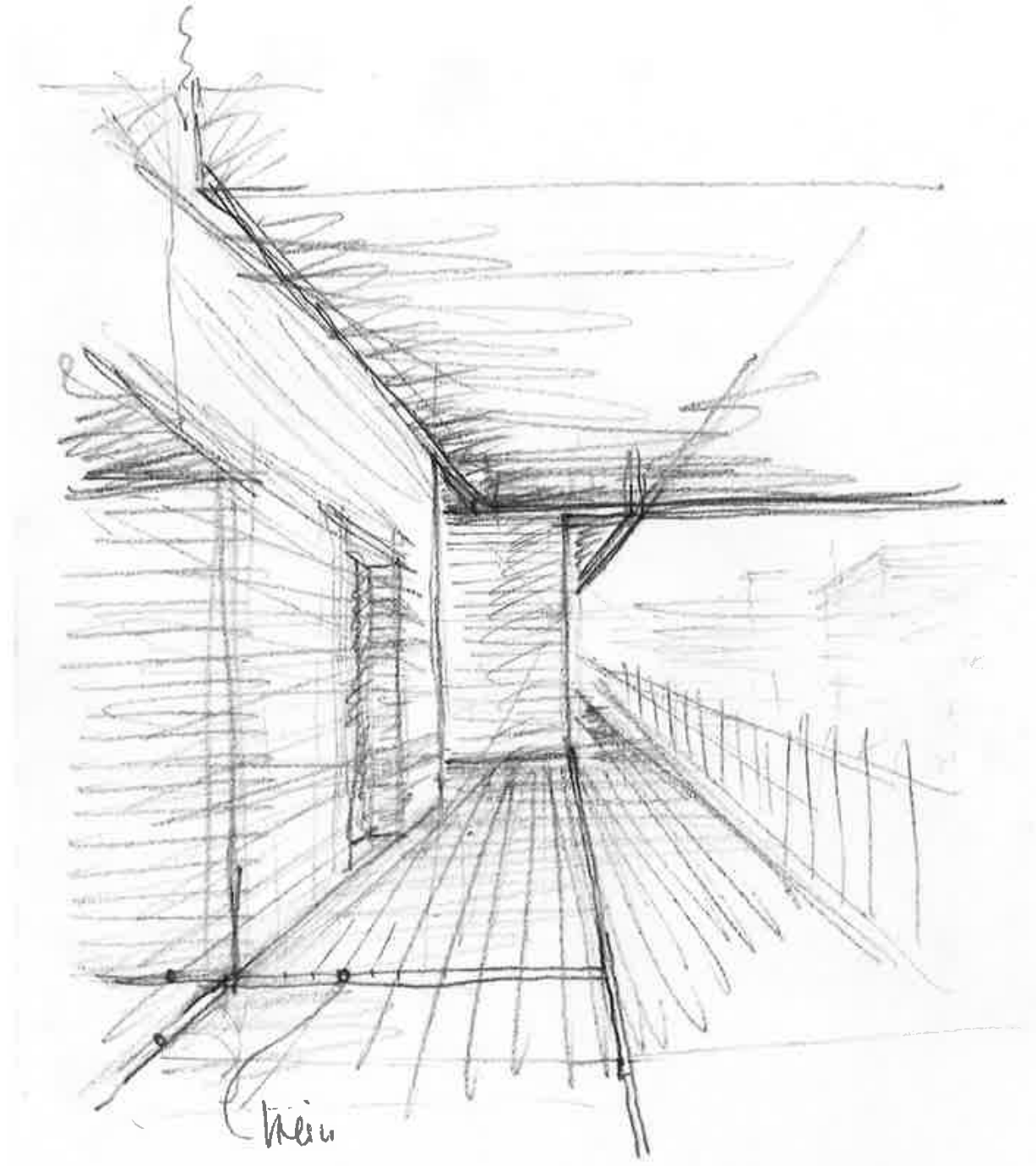


Sources: Book "Peter Zumthor Thermal Vals"

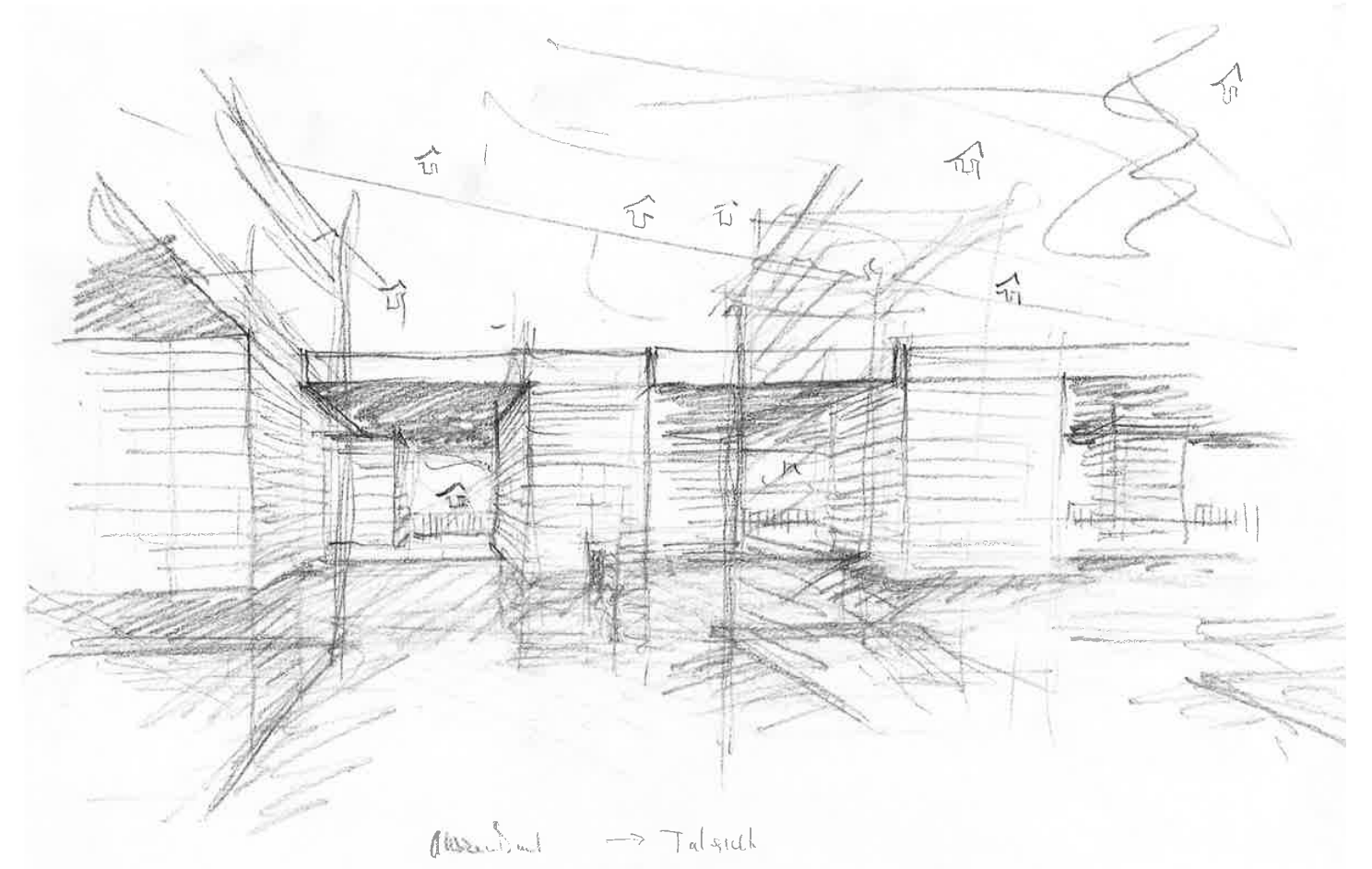


Sources: Book "Peter Zumthor Thermal Vals"

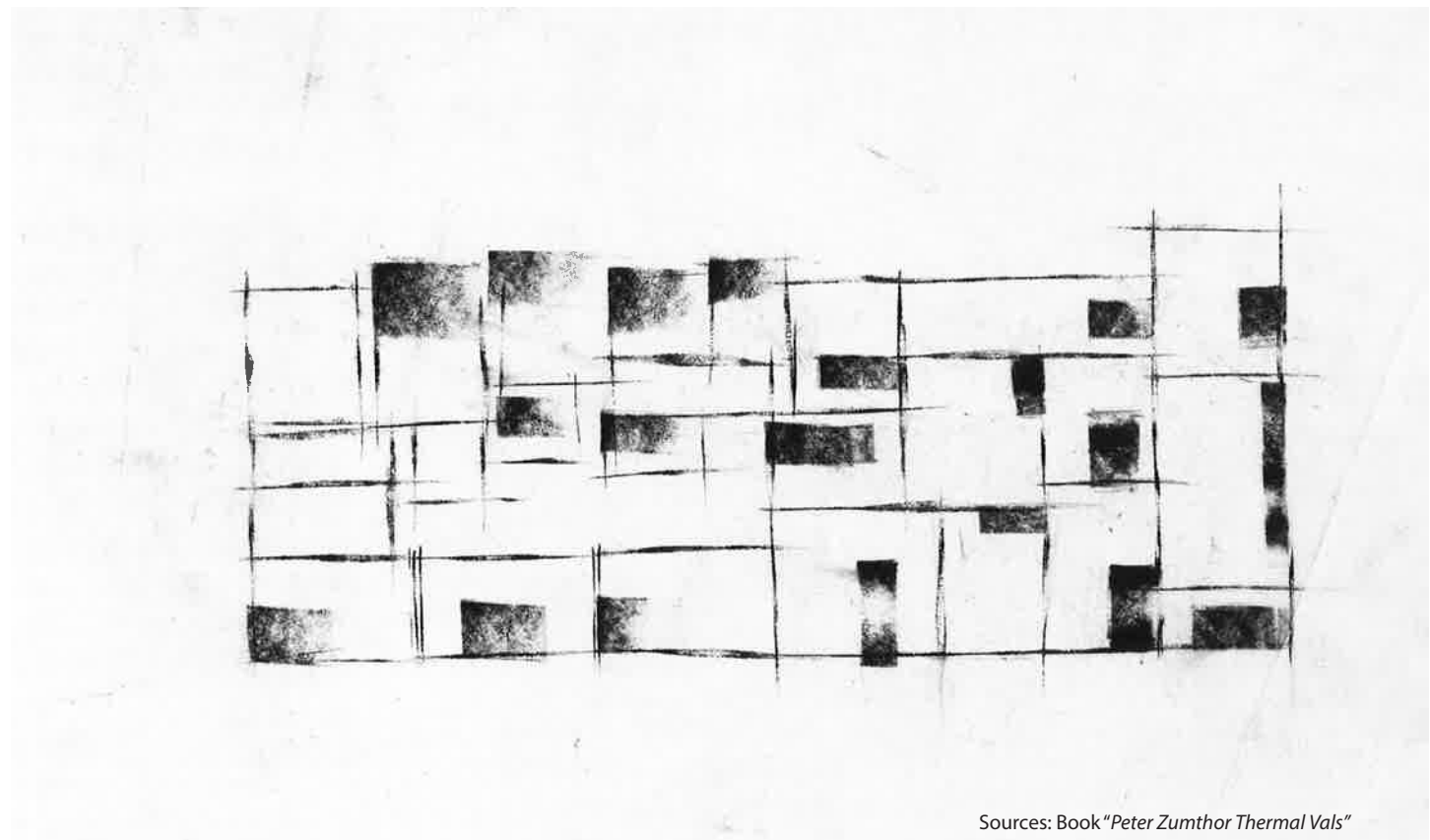
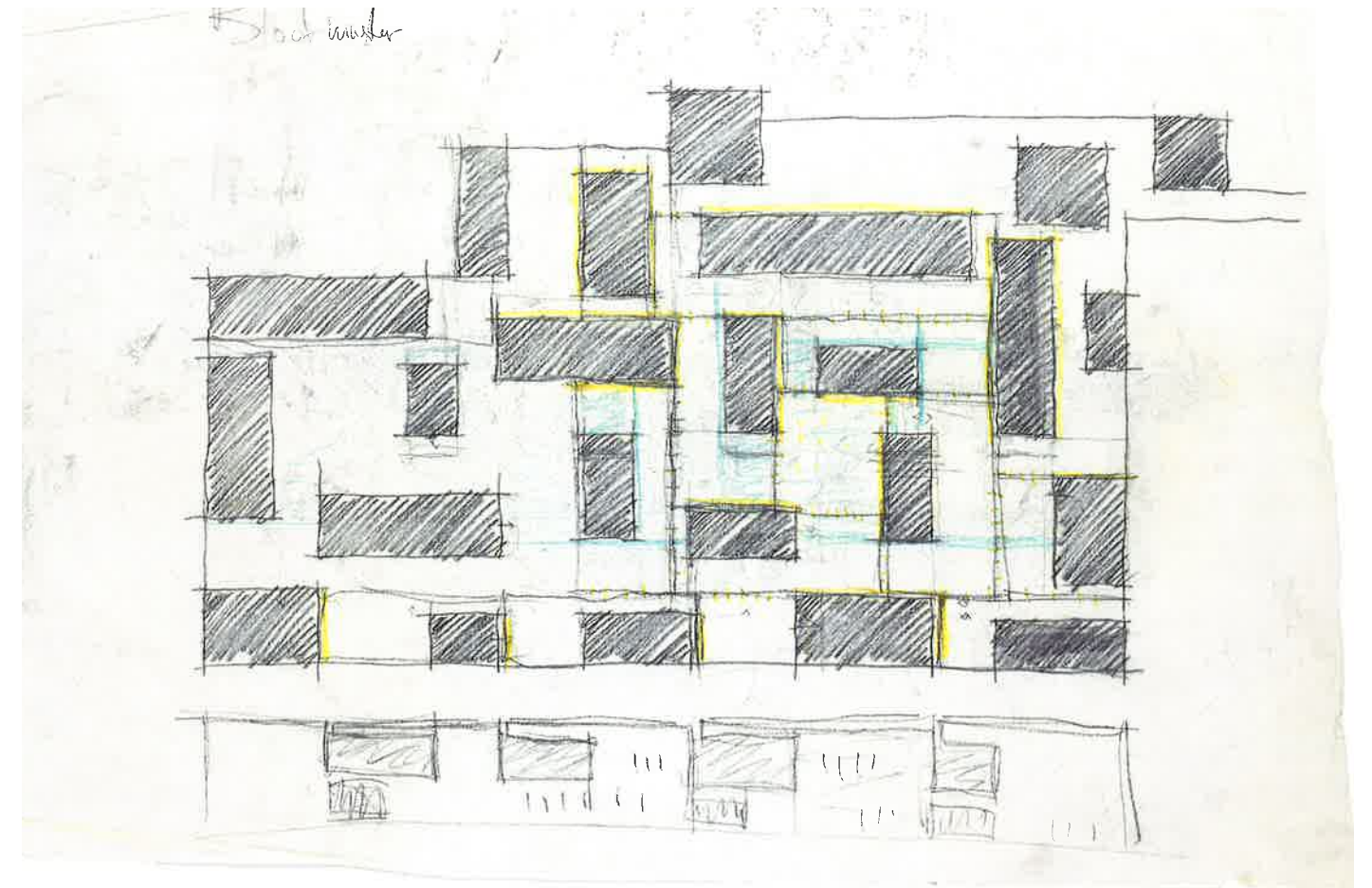
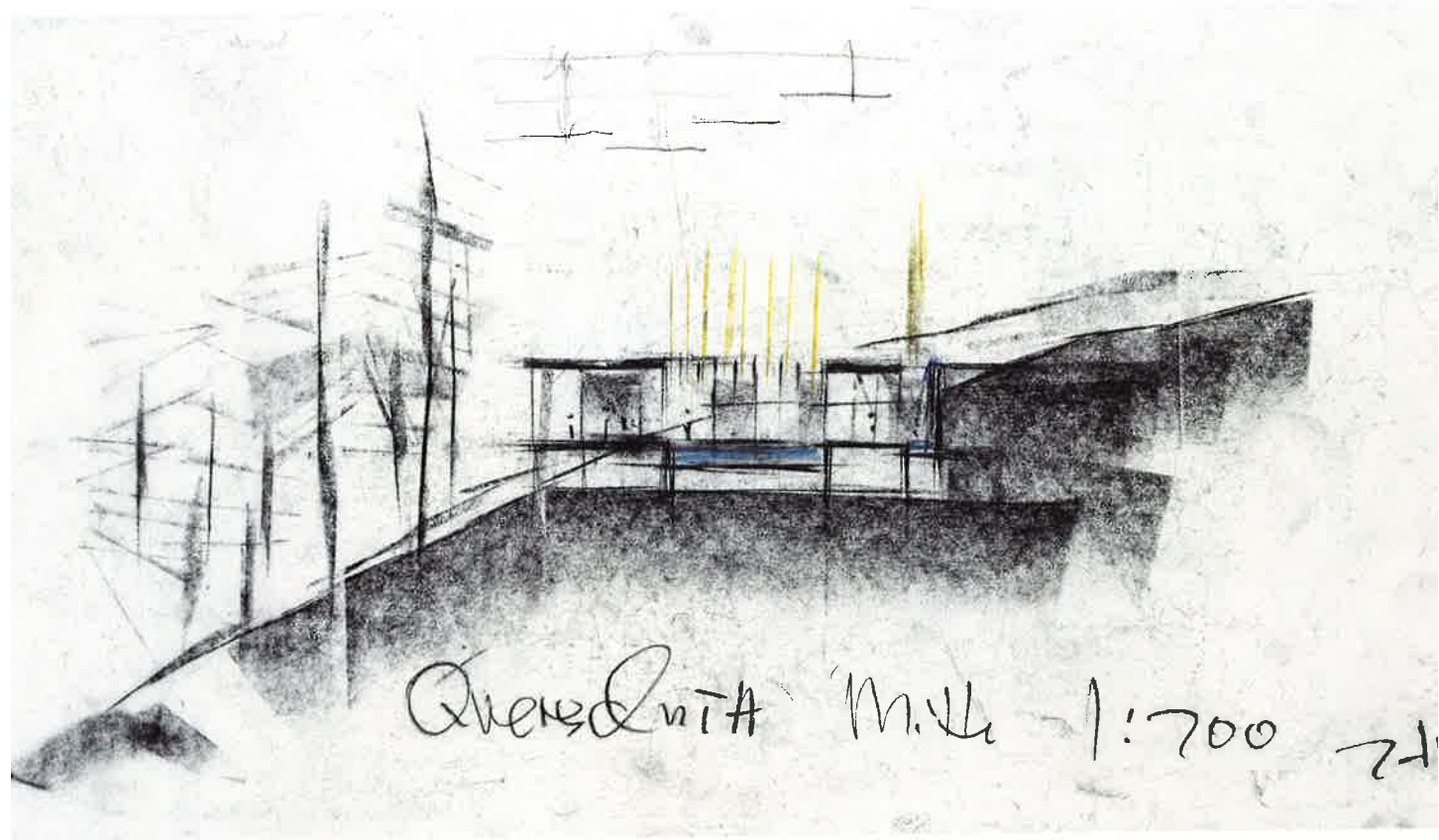




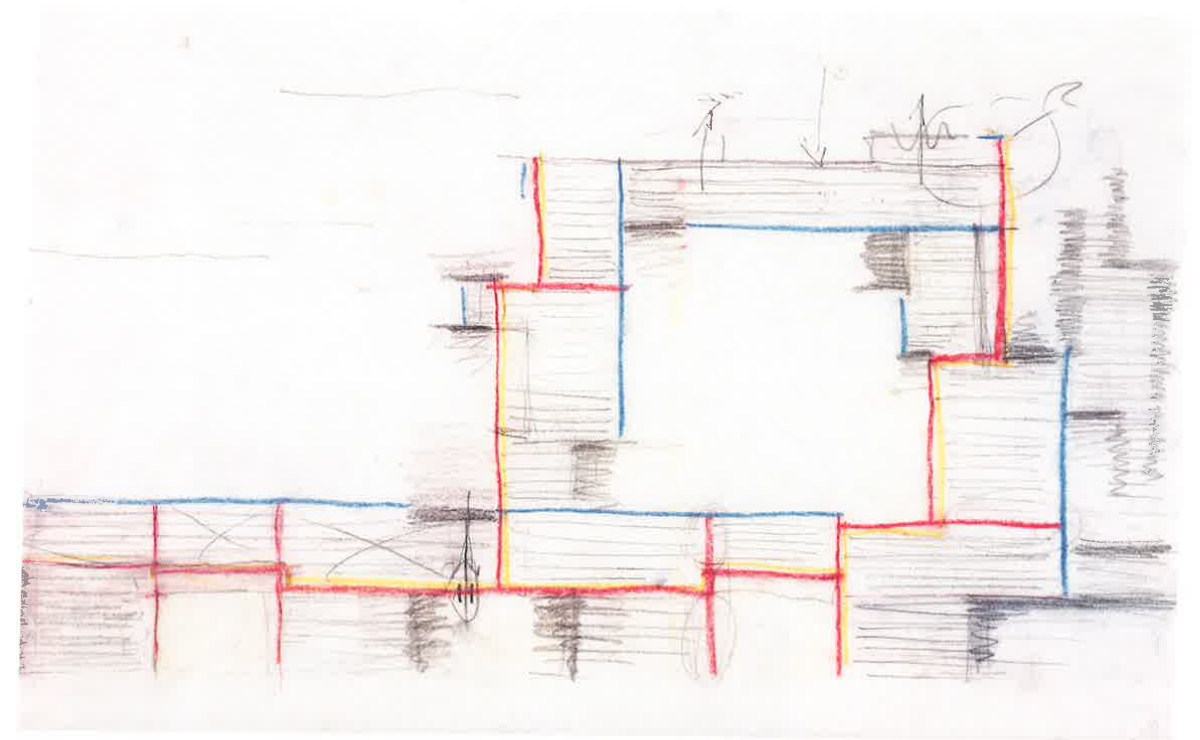
Sources: Book "Peter Zumthor Thermal Vals"



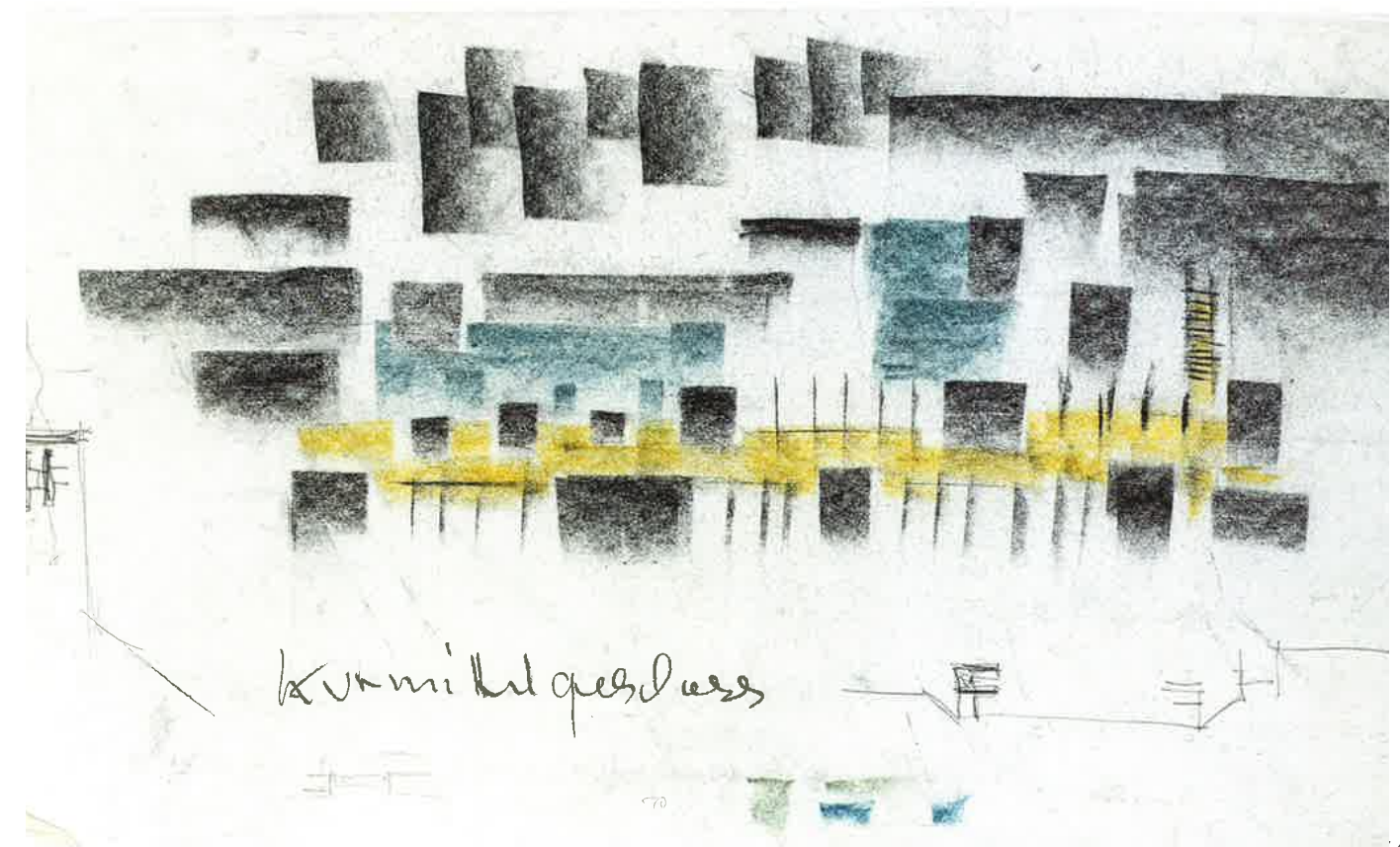
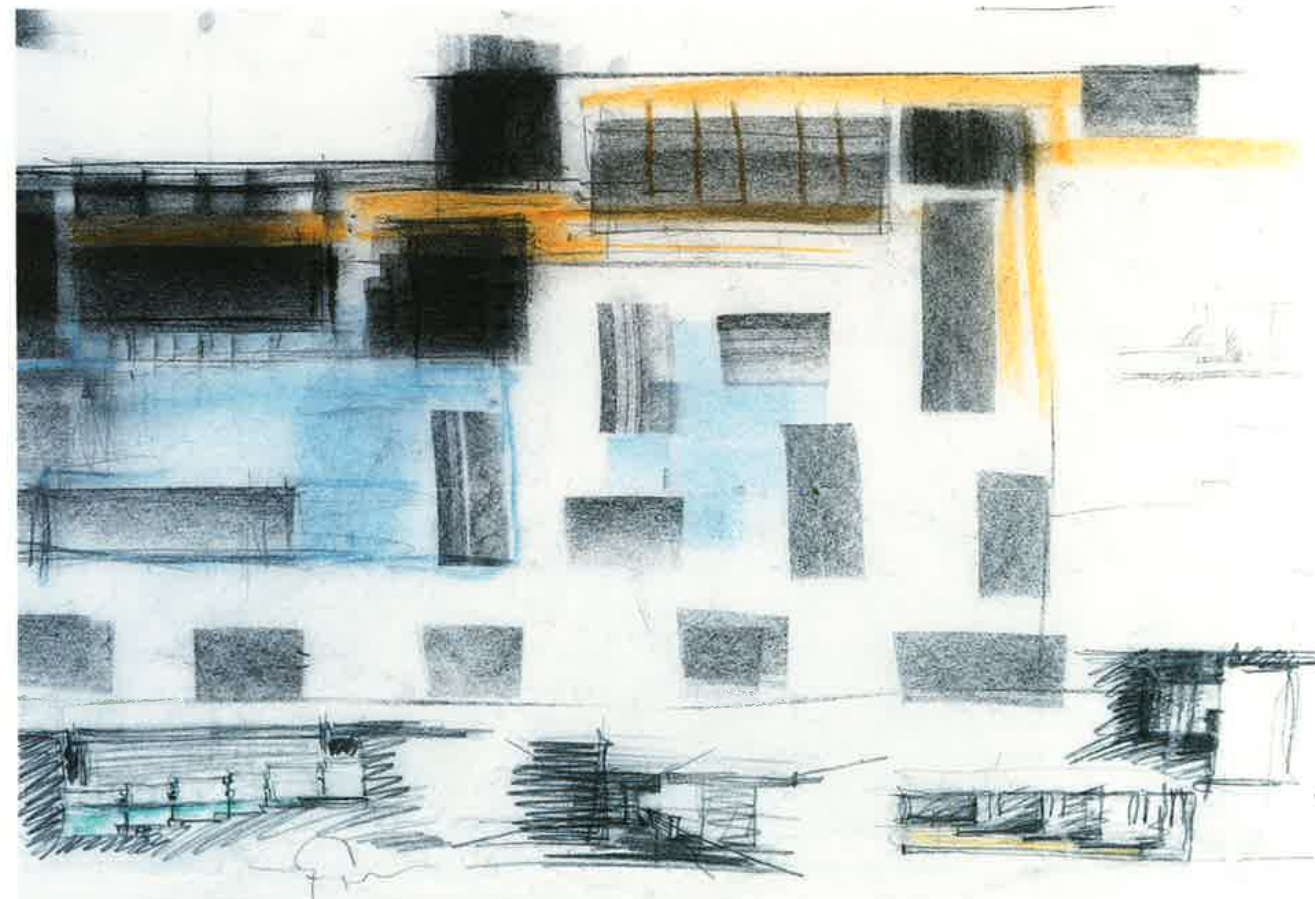
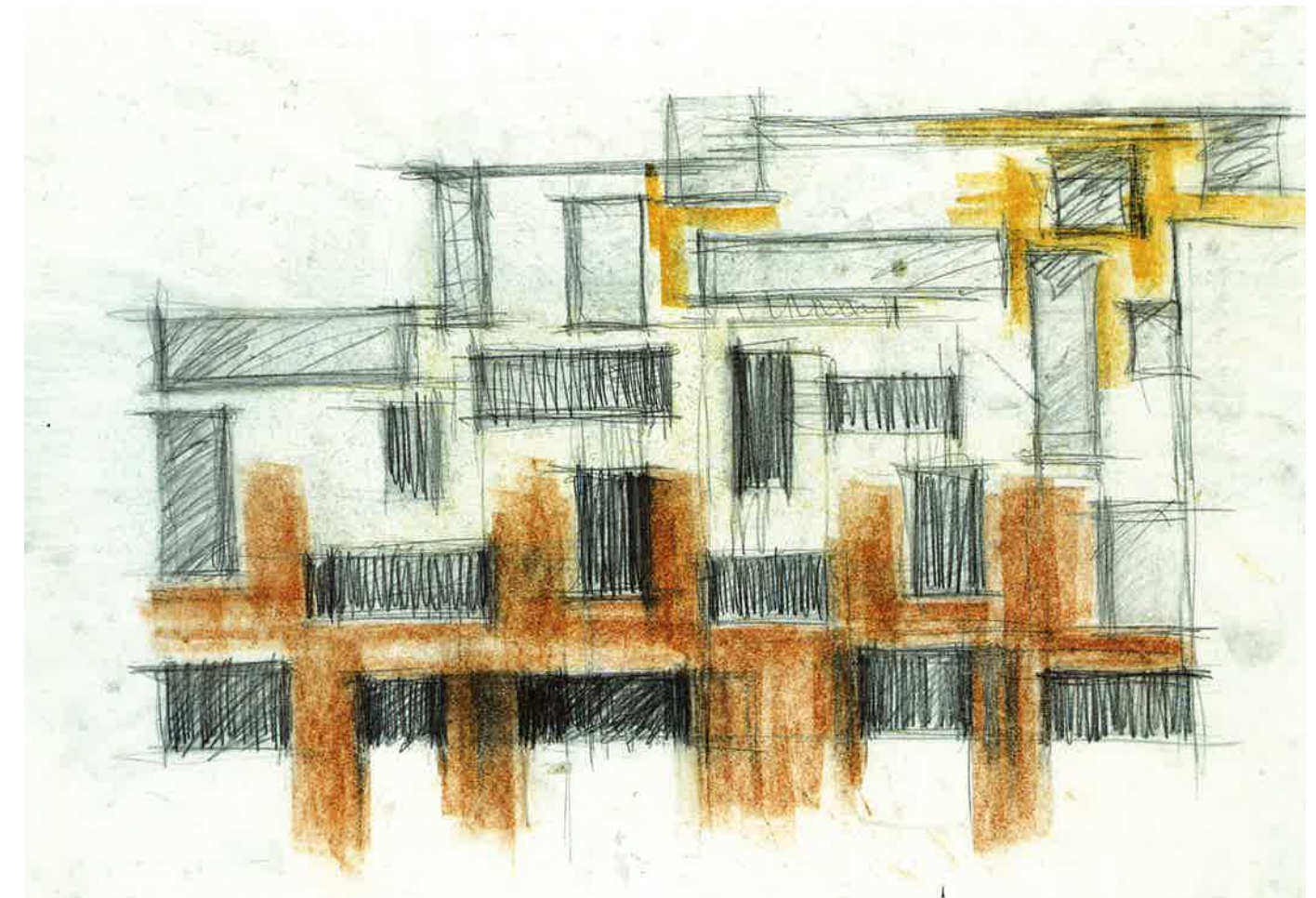
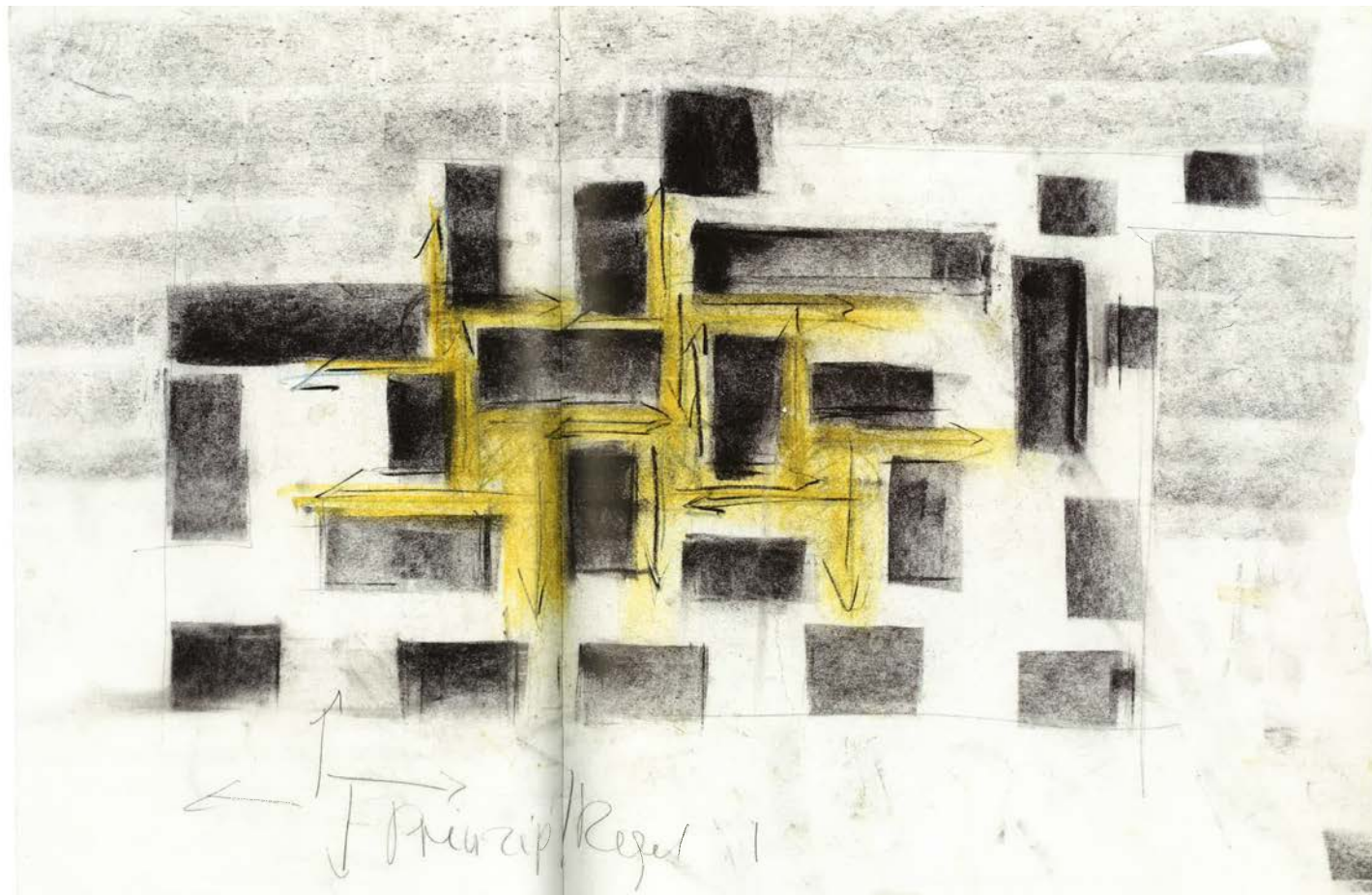
Sources: Book "Peter Zumthor Thermal Vals"



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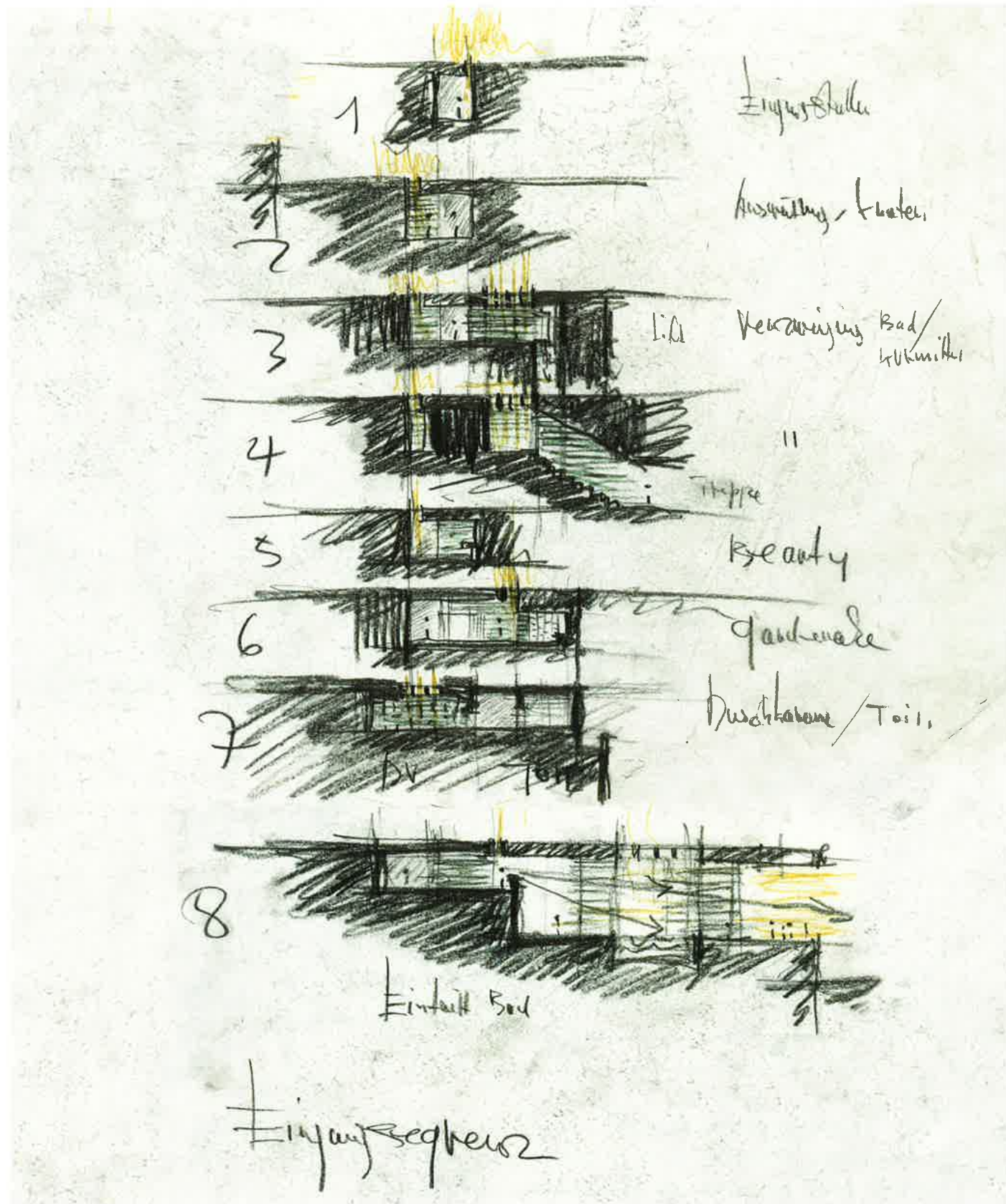
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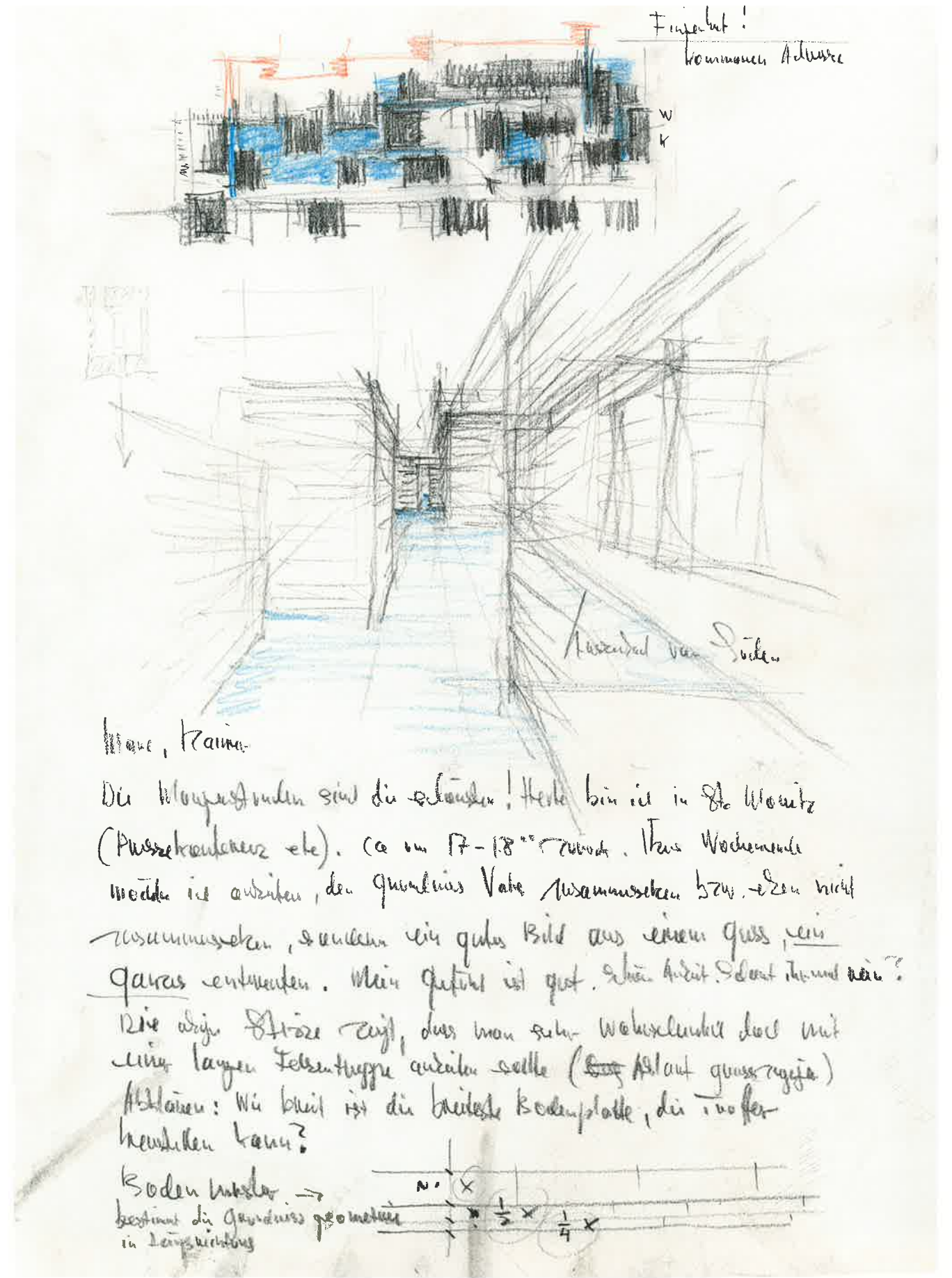
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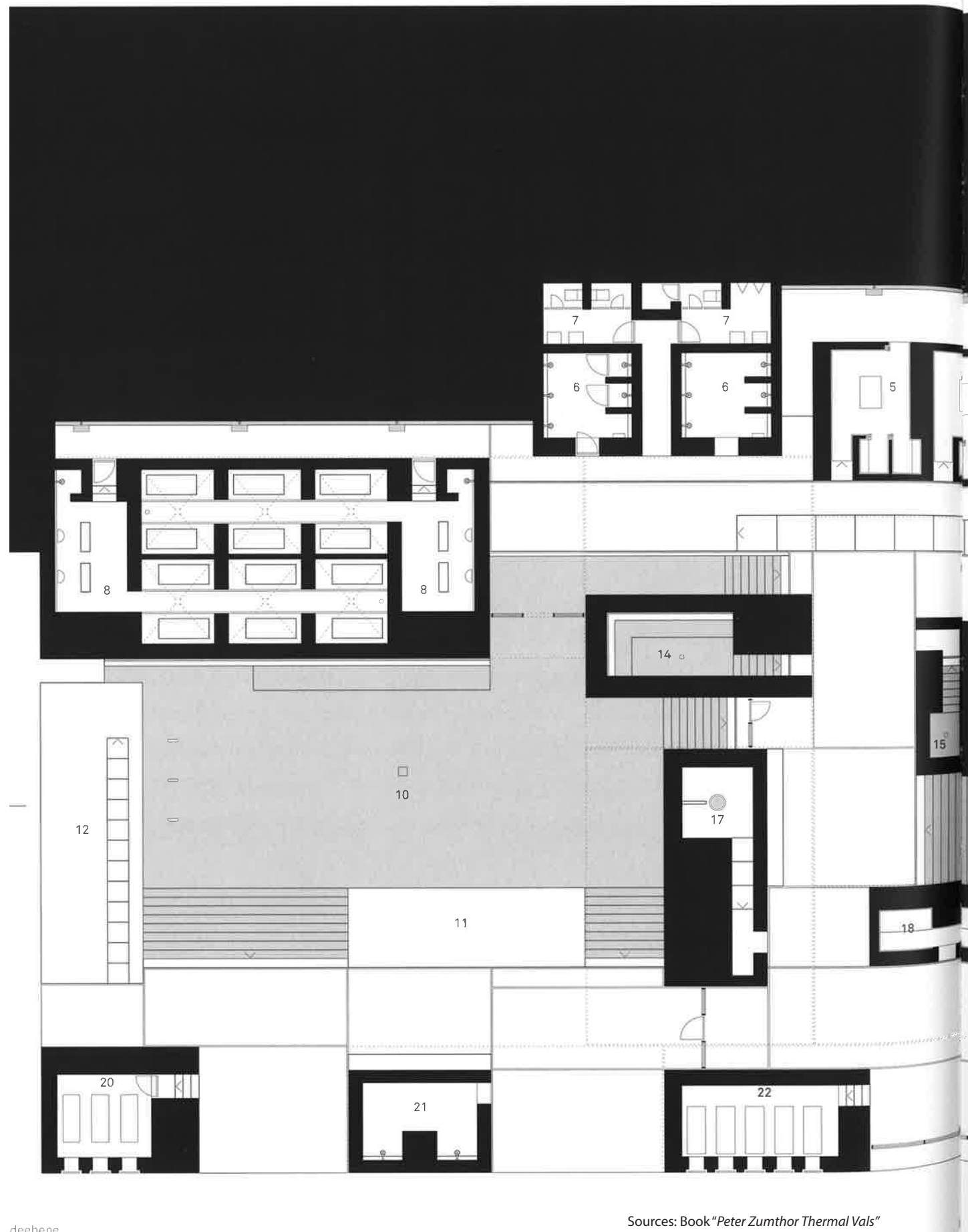




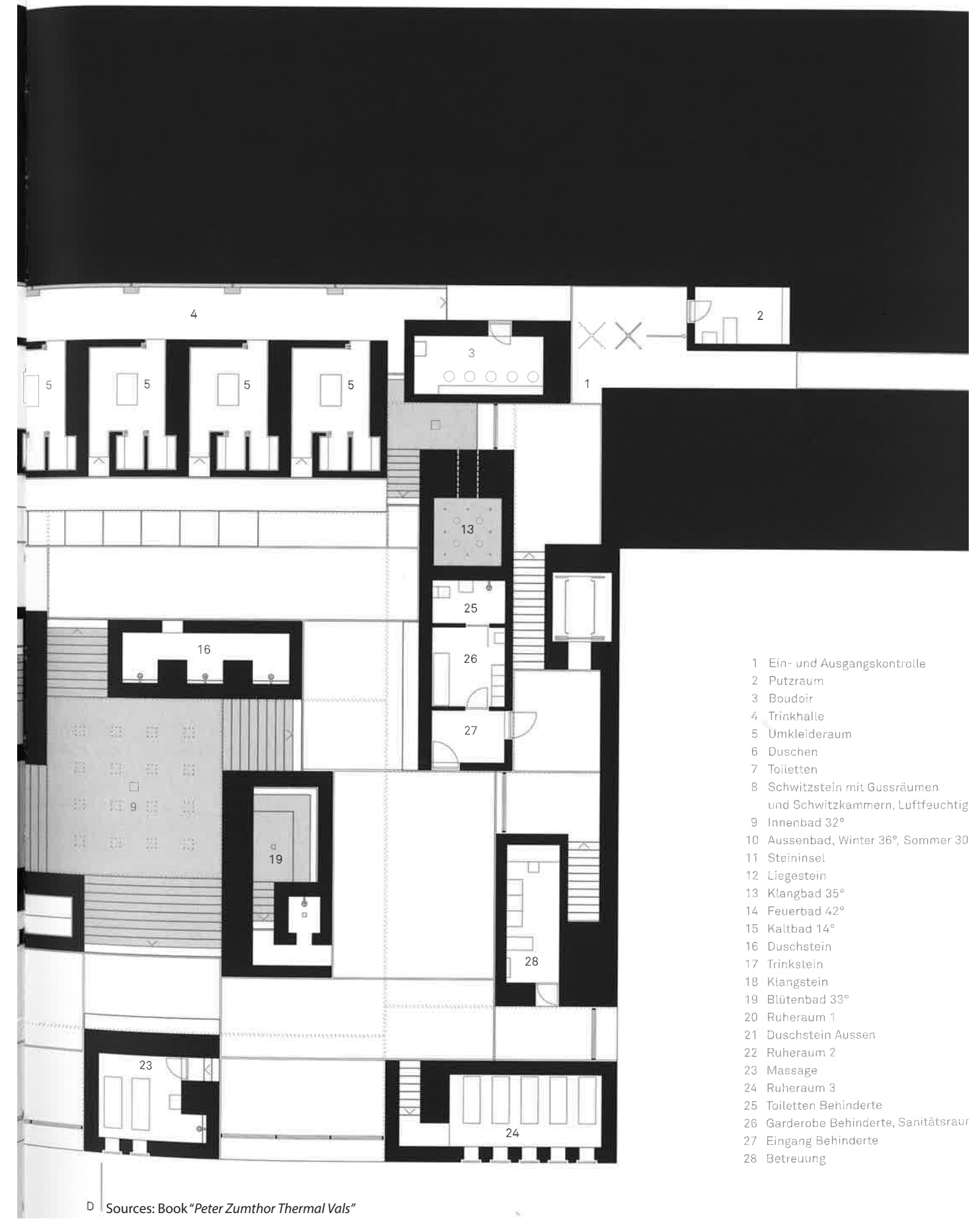
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Sources: Book "Peter Zumthor Thermal Vals"

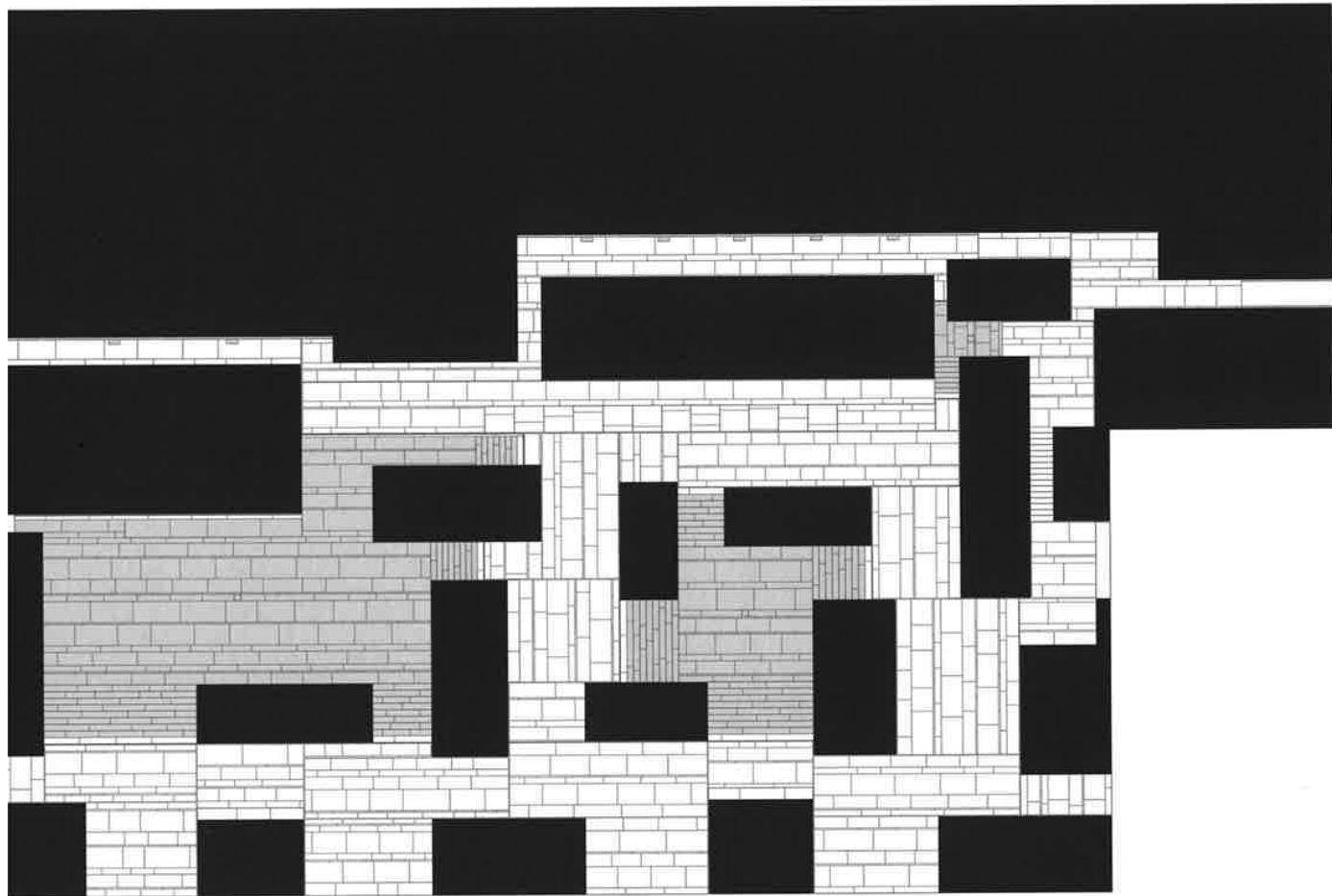


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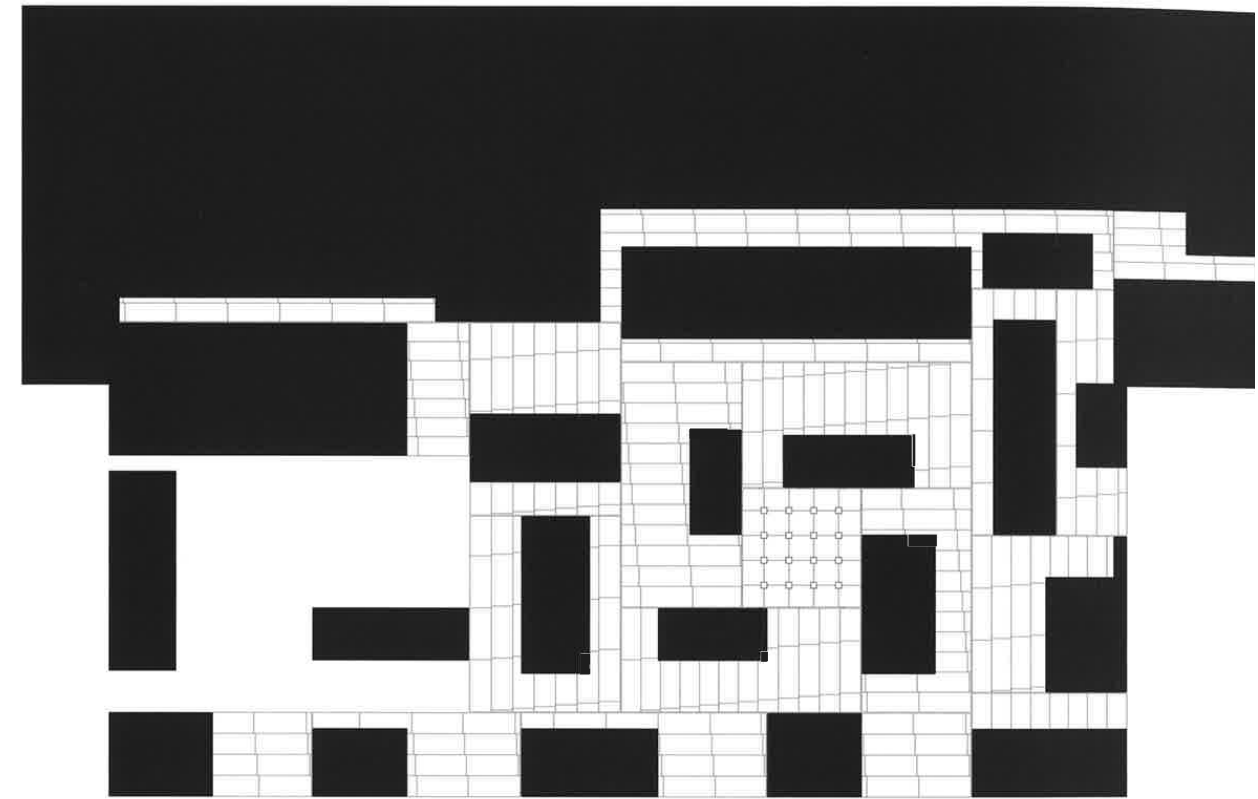


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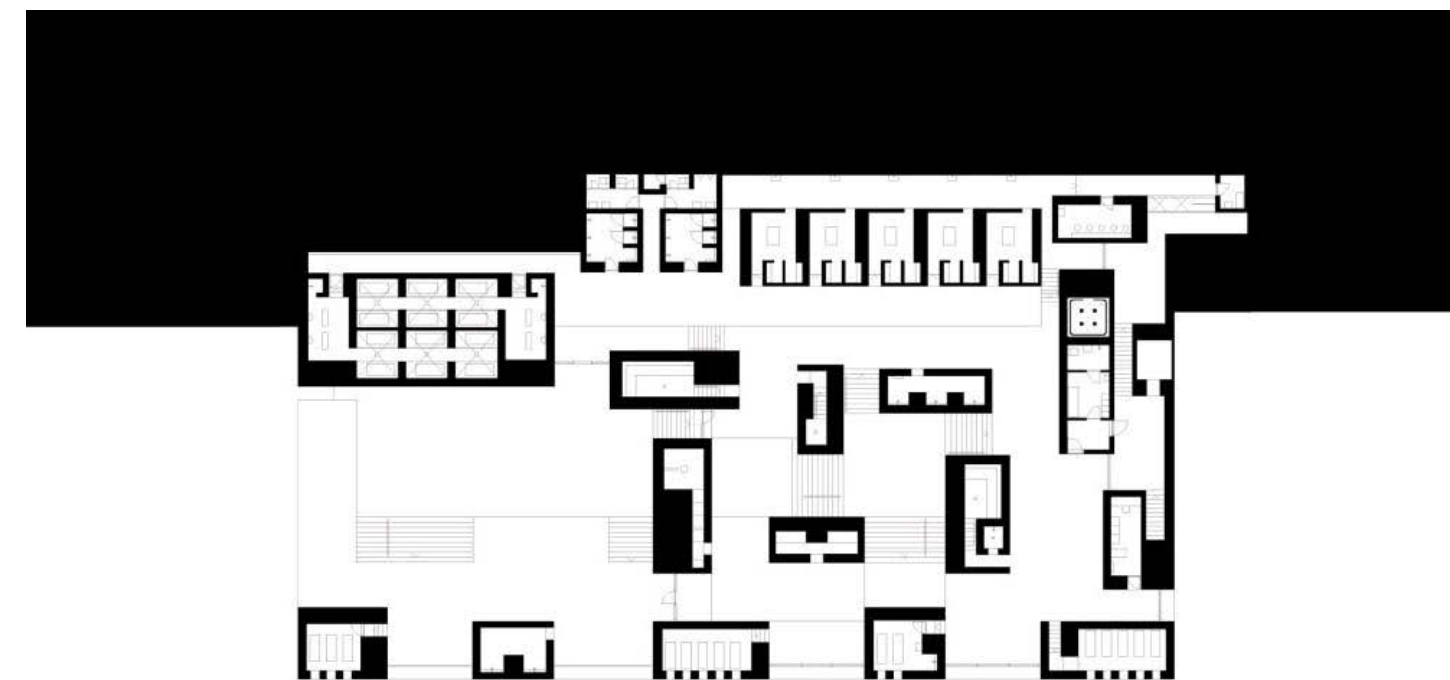
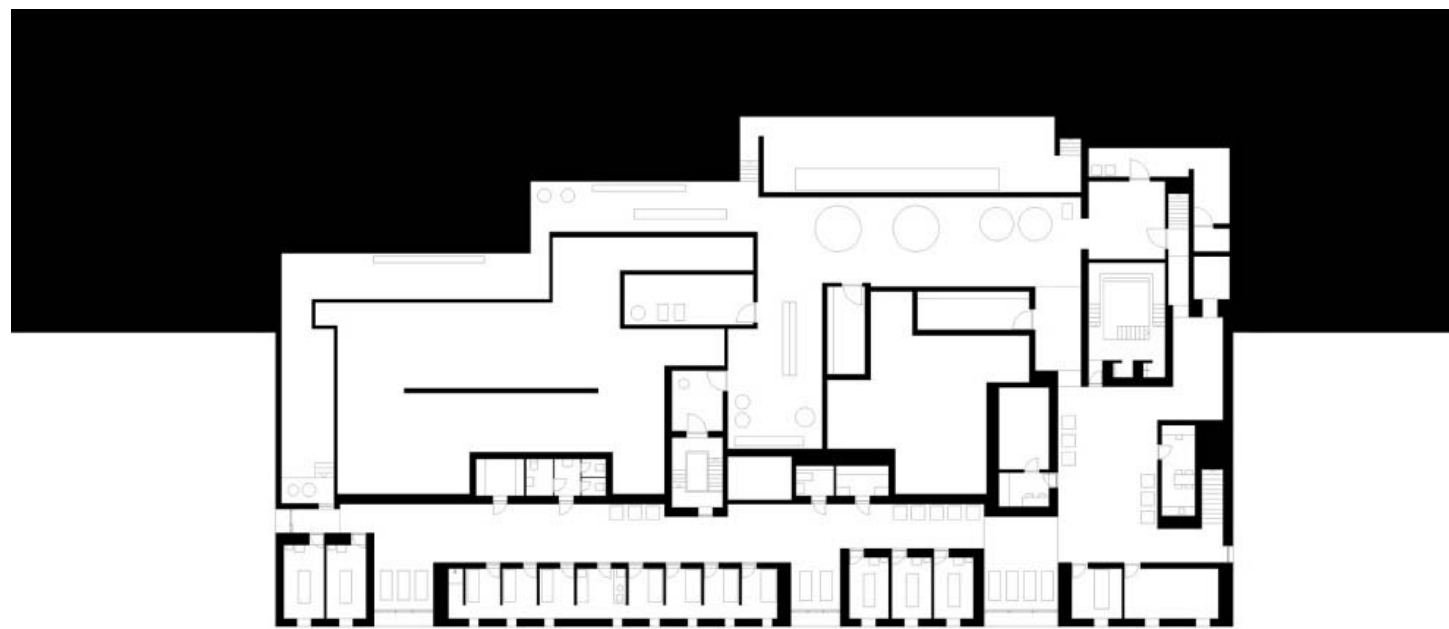
- 1 Ein- und Ausgangskontrolle
- 2 Putzraum
- 3 Boudoir
- 4 Trinkhalle
- 5 Umkleideraum
- 6 Duschen
- 7 Toiletten
- 8 Schwitzstein mit Gussräumen und Schwitzkammern, Luftfechtig
- 9 Innenbad 32°
- 10 Aussenbad, Winter 36°, Sommer 30°
- 11 Steininsel
- 12 Liegestein
- 13 Klangbad 35°
- 14 Feuerbad 42°
- 15 Kaltbad 14°
- 16 Duschstein
- 17 Trinkstein
- 18 Klangstein
- 19 Blütenbad 33°
- 20 Ruheraum 1
- 21 Duschstein Aussen
- 22 Ruheraum 2
- 23 Massage
- 24 Ruheraum 3
- 25 Toiletten Behinderte
- 26 Garderobe Behinderte, Sanitätsraum
- 27 Eingang Behinderte
- 28 Betreuung



ir Badeebene mit Fugenbild der Bodenplatten

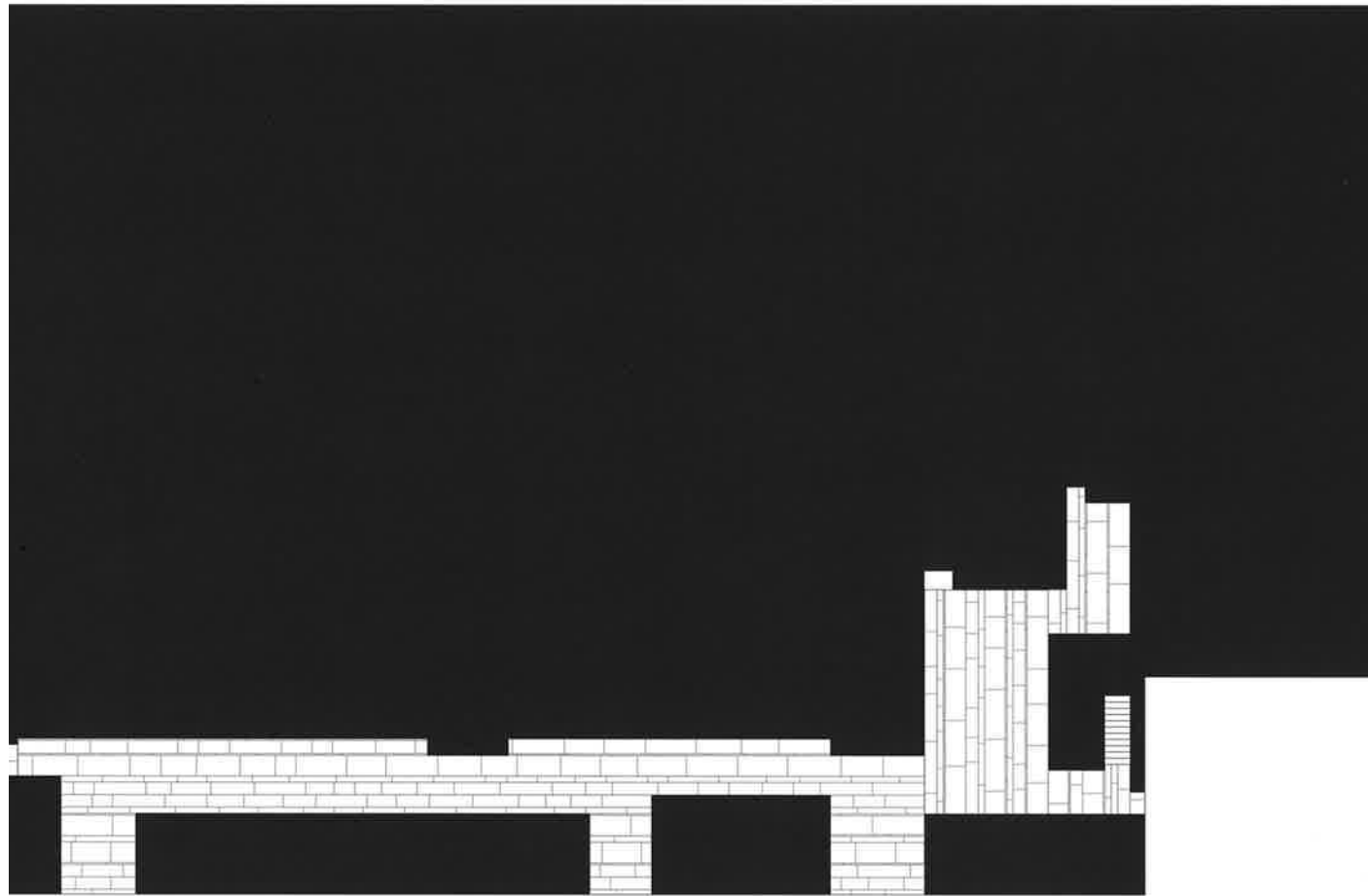


Blockstruktur Badeebene mit Oberlichtern, Deckenschlitzen und Schalungsbild der Deckenplatten





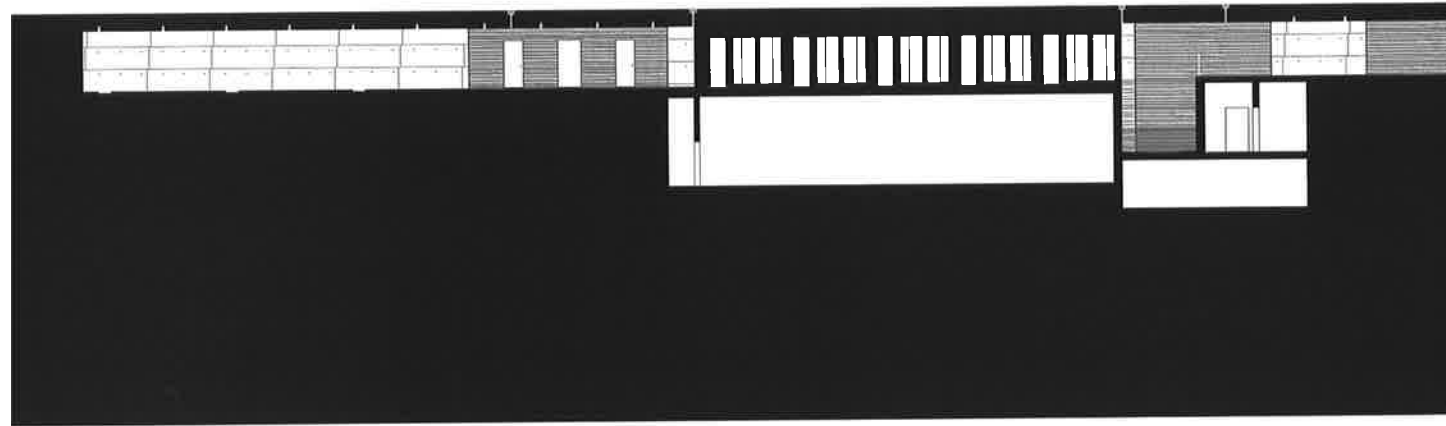
- |  |                               |                          |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Entrance/Exit                           | 13. Fountain grotto 36 deg. C | 25. Outdoor shower stone |
| 2. Utility                                 | 14. Fire bath 42 deg. C       | 26. Shared rest space 2  |
| 3. Makeup room                             | 15. Cold bath 12 deg. C       | 27. Massage              |
| 4. Hall way with water drinking fountains  | 16. Shower stone              | 28. Shared rest space 3  |
| 5. Changing rooms                          | 17. Drinking stone            |                          |
| 6. Showers                                 | 18. Sounding stone            |                          |
| 7. Rest rooms                              | 19. Flower bath 30 deg. C     |                          |
| 8. Hot room, 42 deg. C with 'Tummy stones' | 20. Shared rest space 1       |                          |
| 9. Indoor pool 32 deg. C                   | 21. Outdoor shower stone      |                          |
| 10. Outdoor pool 36 deg. C                 | 22. Shared rest space 2       |                          |
| 11. Stone Island                           | 23. Massage                   |                          |
| 12. Stone terrace                          | 24. Shared rest space 3       |                          |



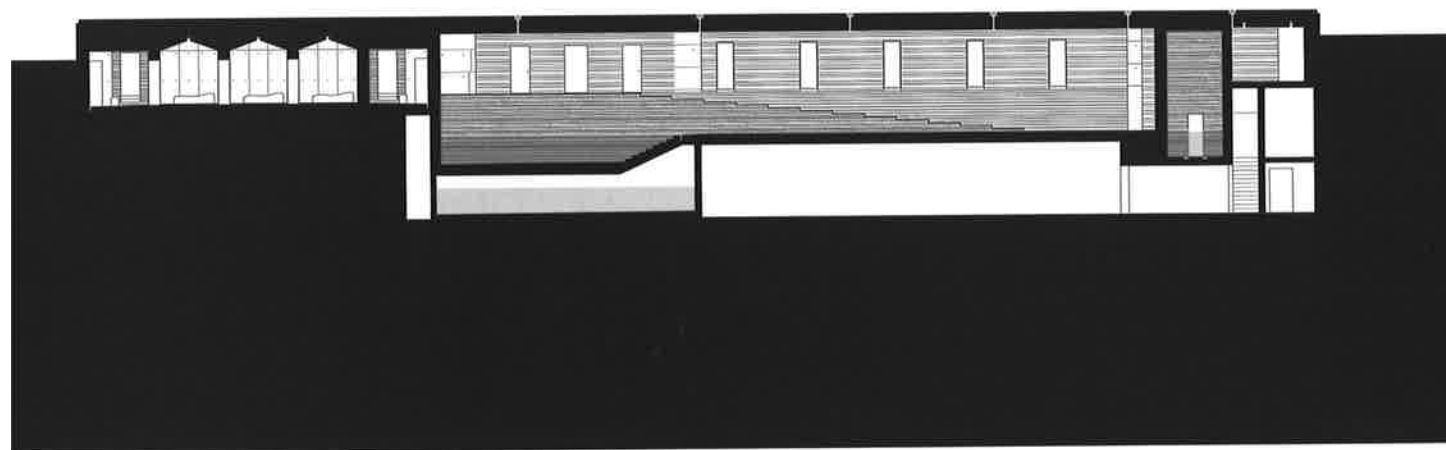
Struktur Therapieebene mit Fugenbild der Bodenplatten



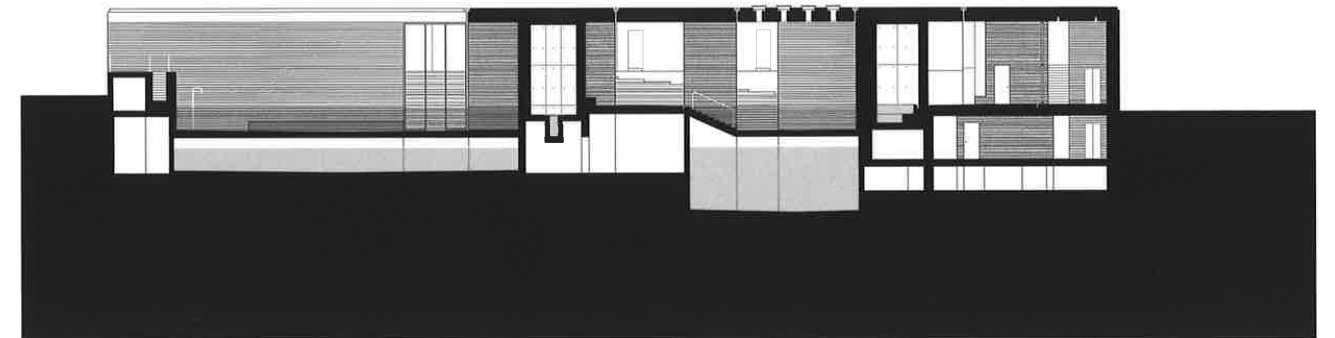
Sources: Book "Peter Zumthor Thermal Vals"



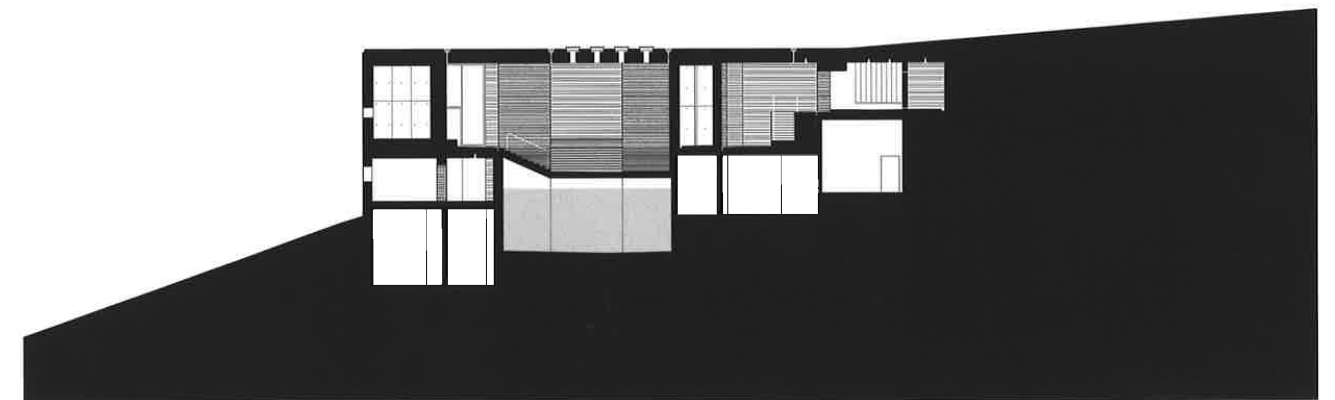
Längsschnitt A



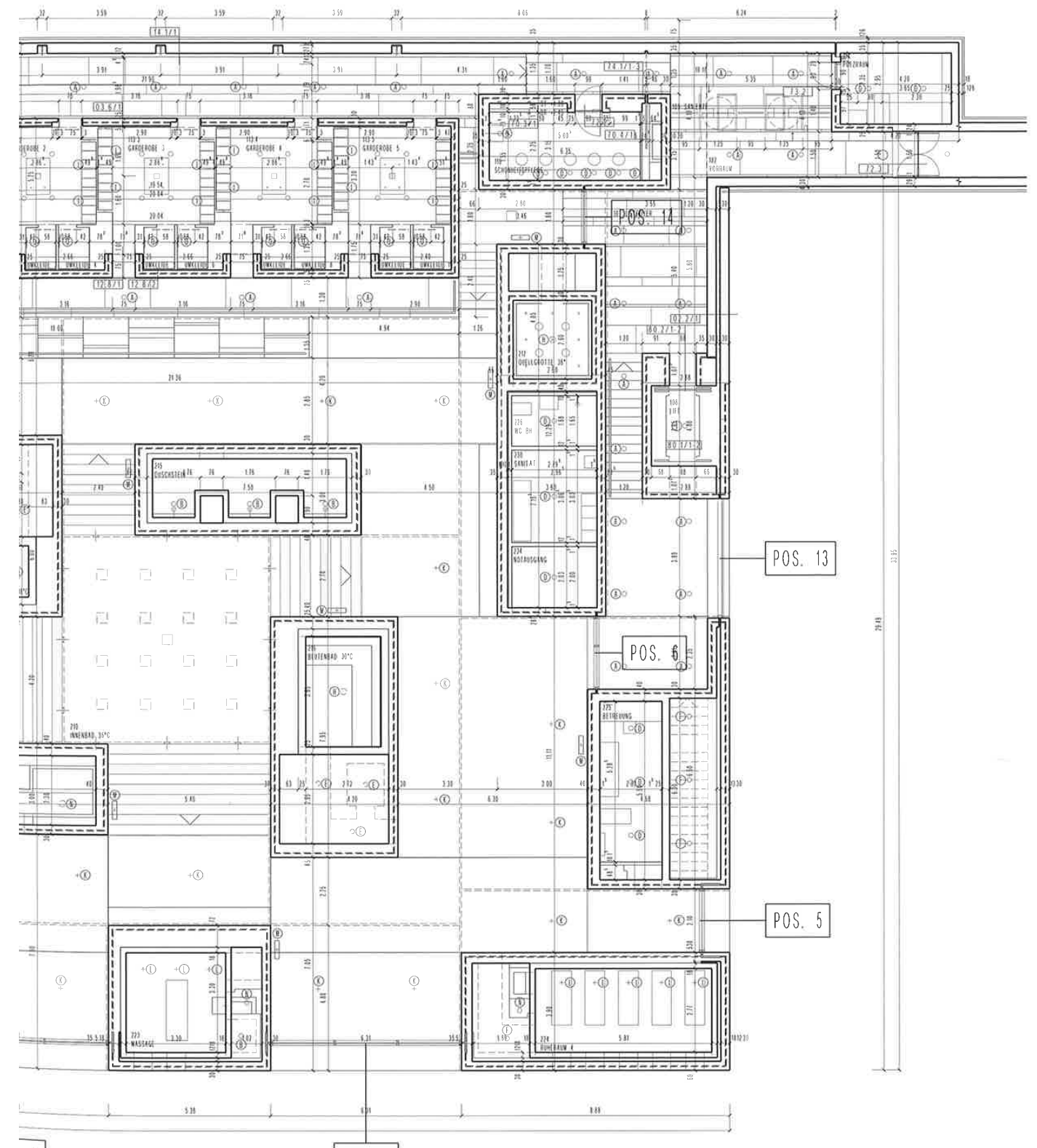
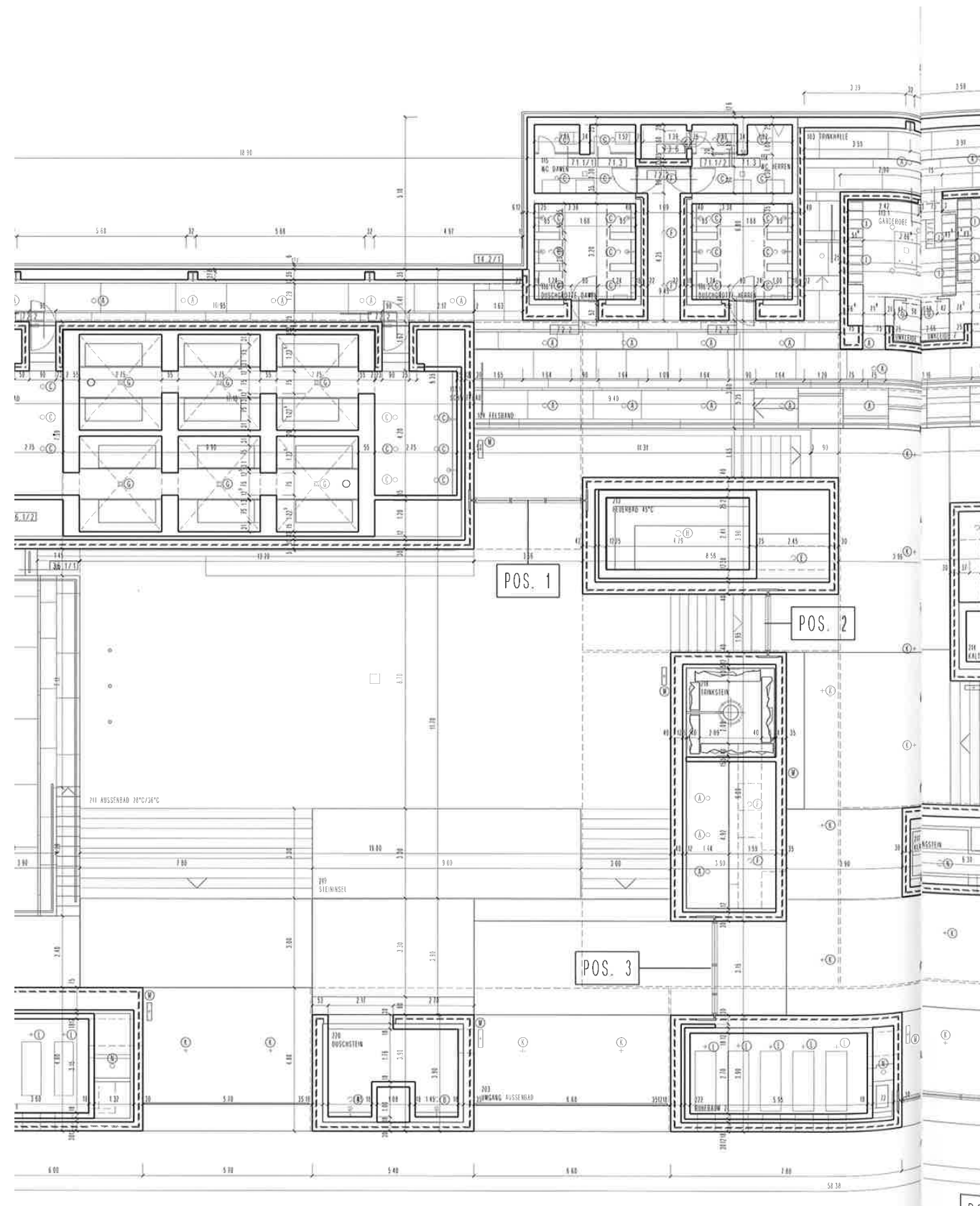
Längsschnitt B



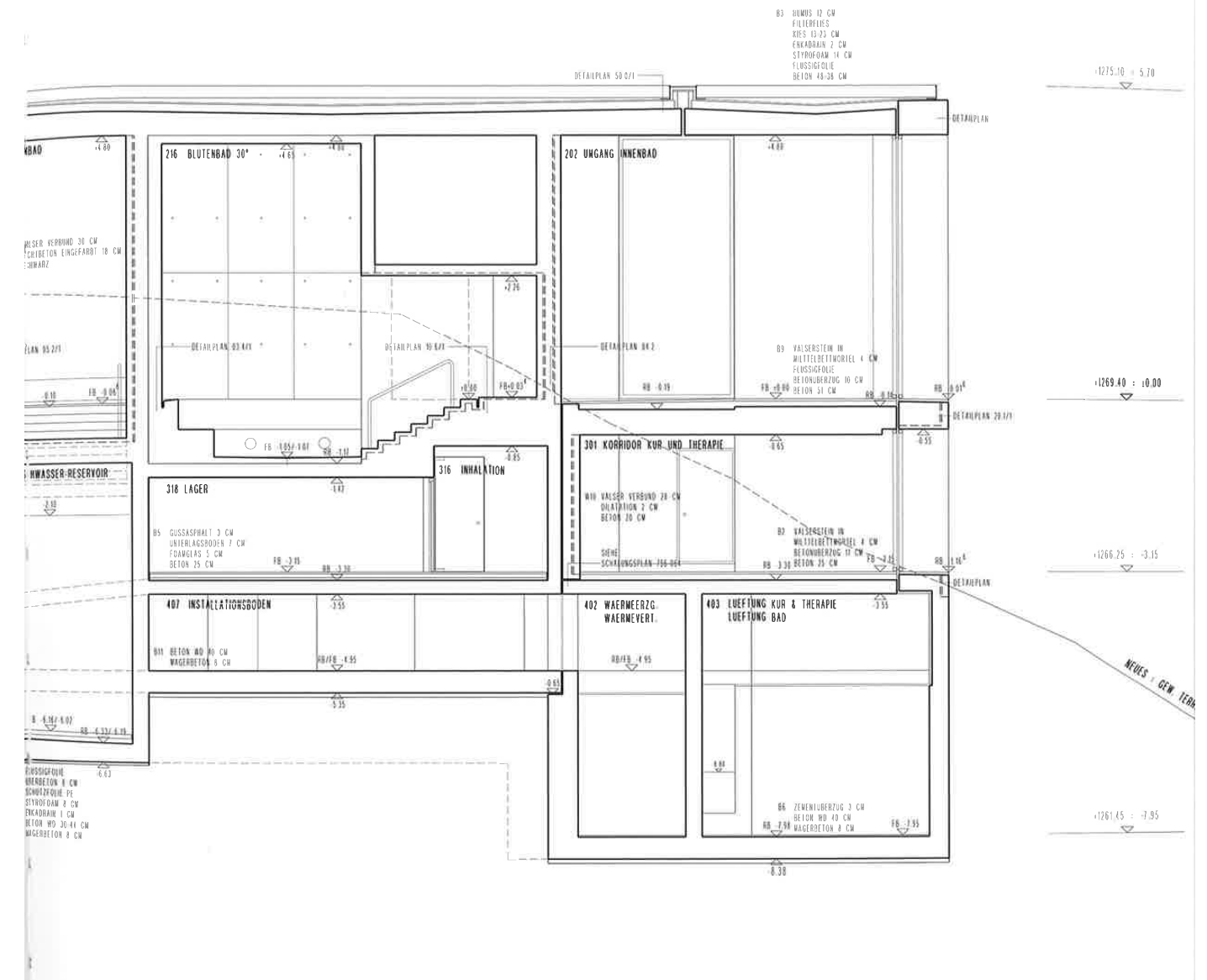
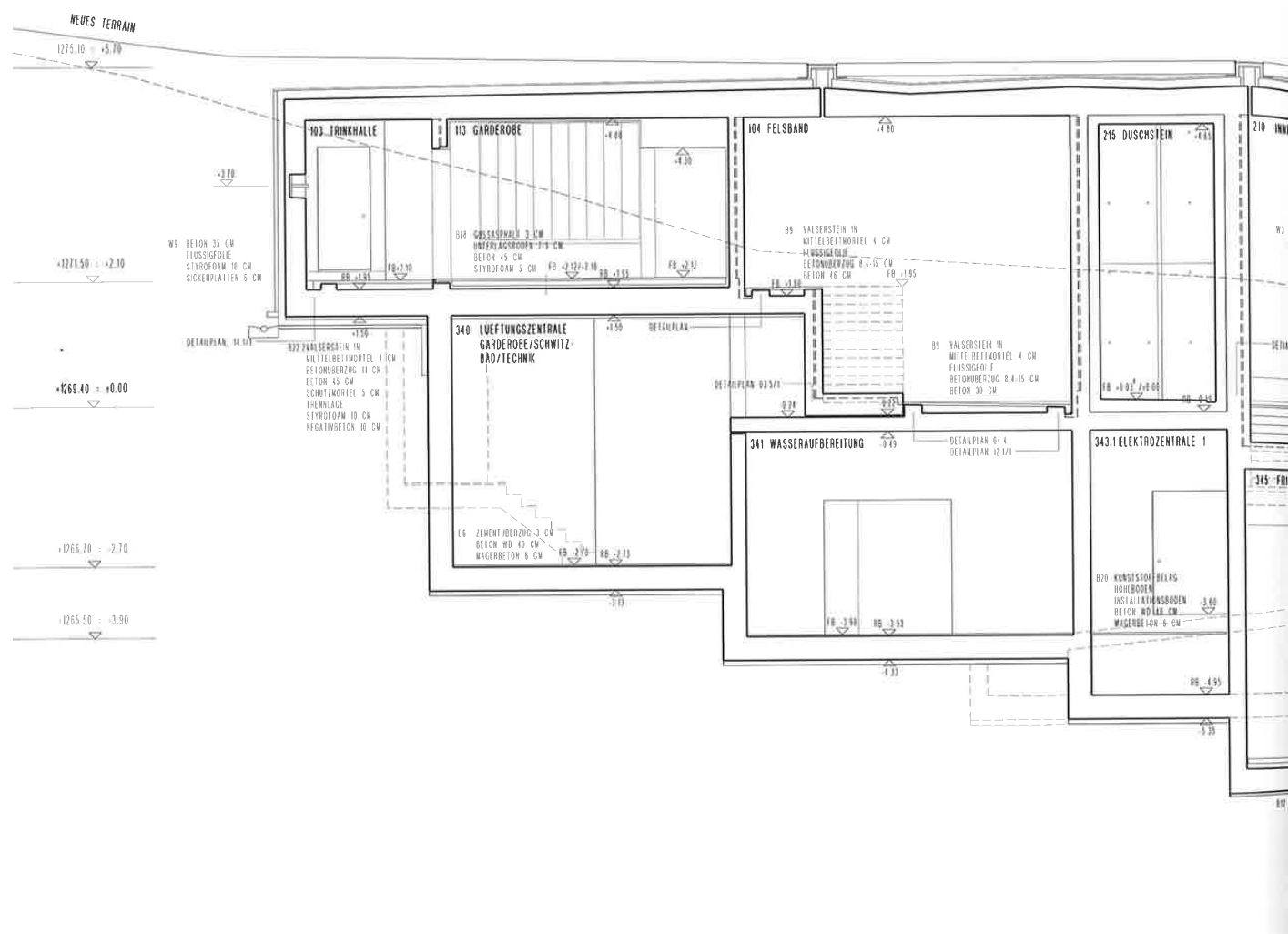
Längsschnitt C



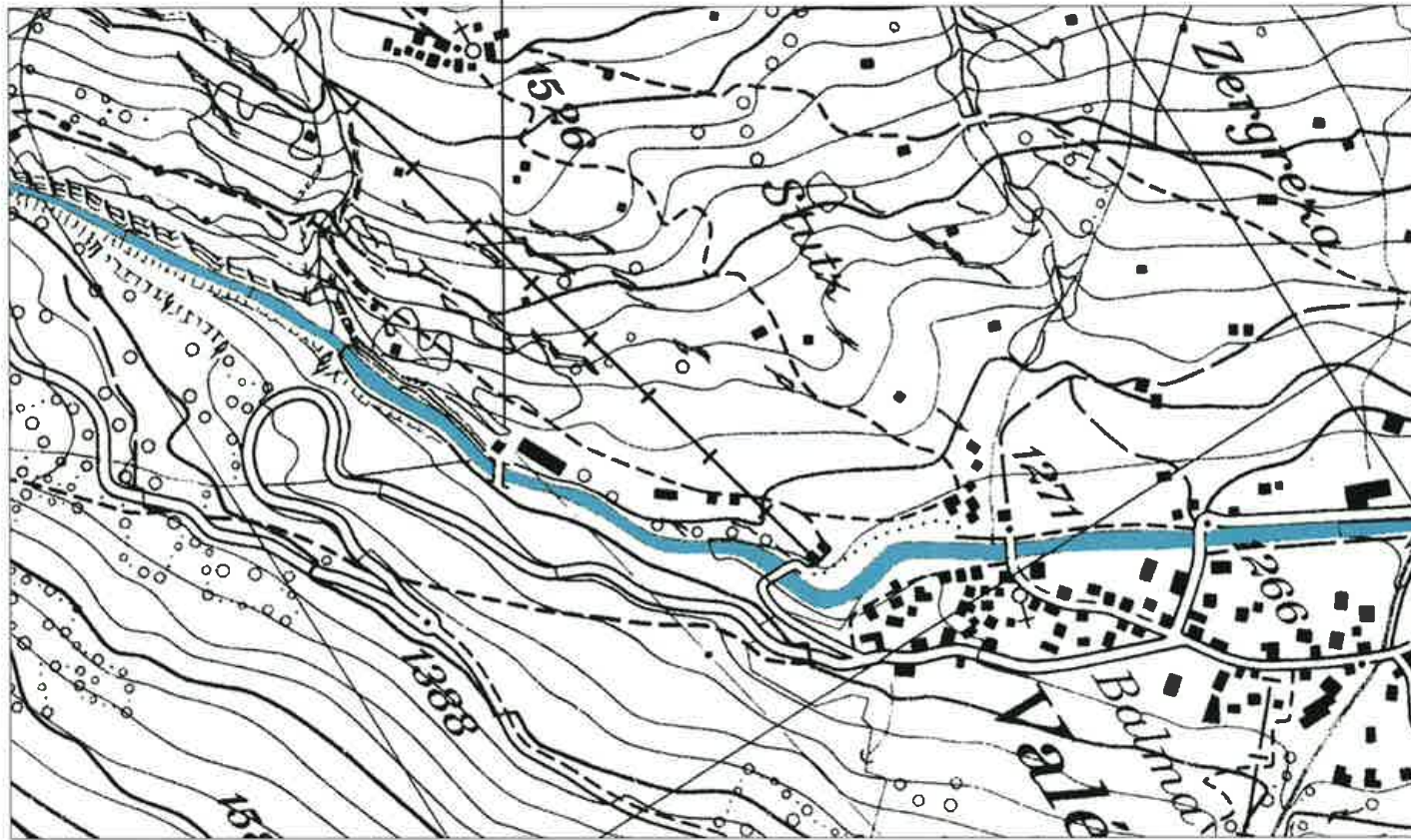
Querschnitt D



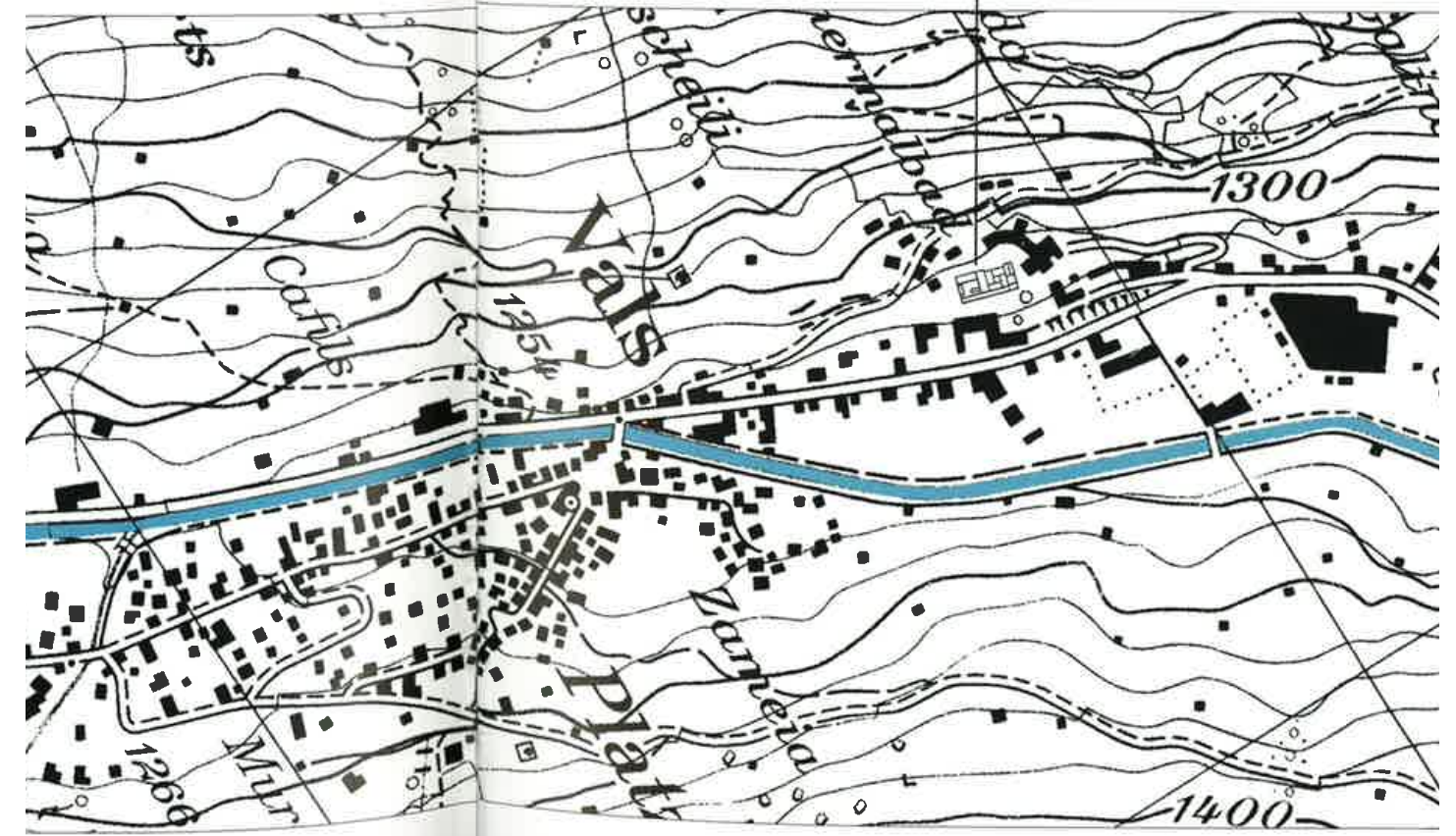




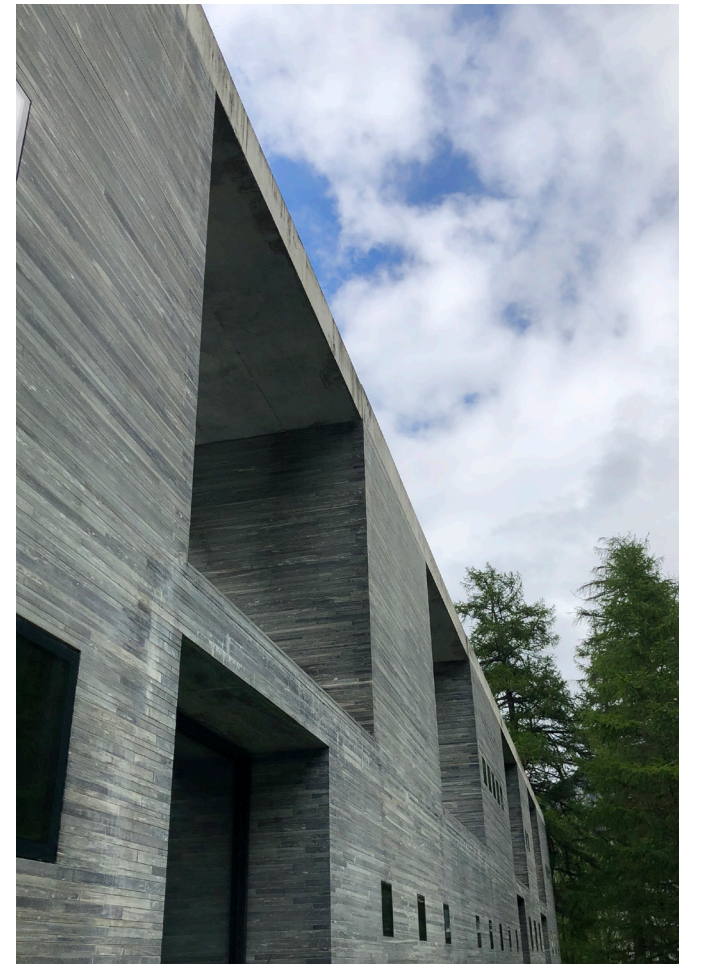
Steinbruch



Therme Vals









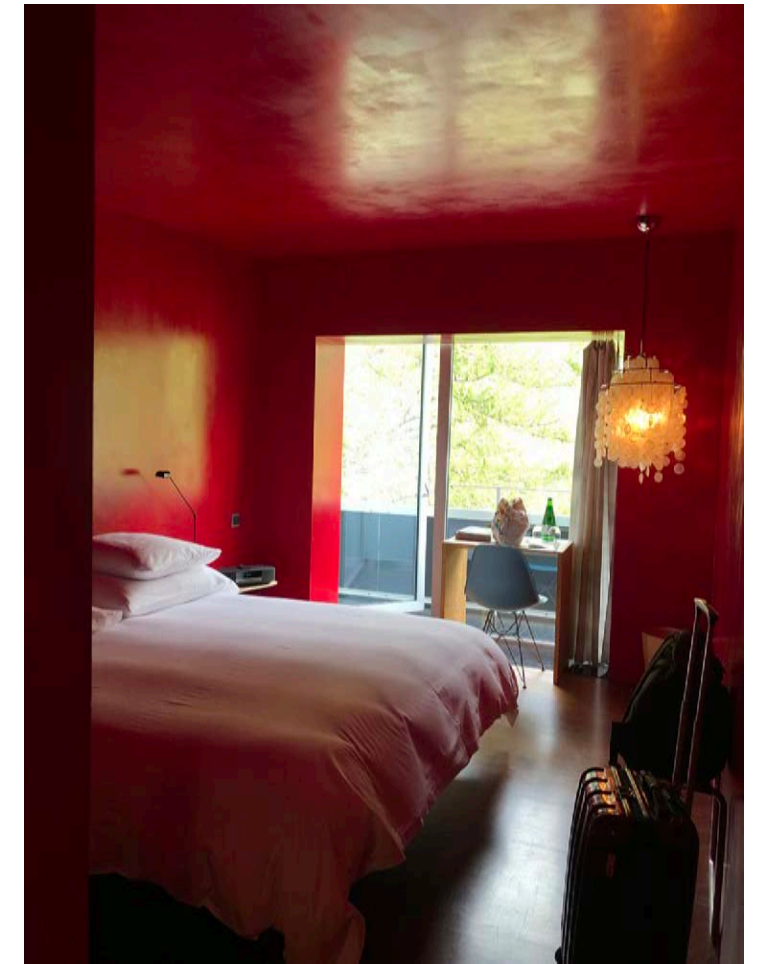
### Peter Zumthor Room

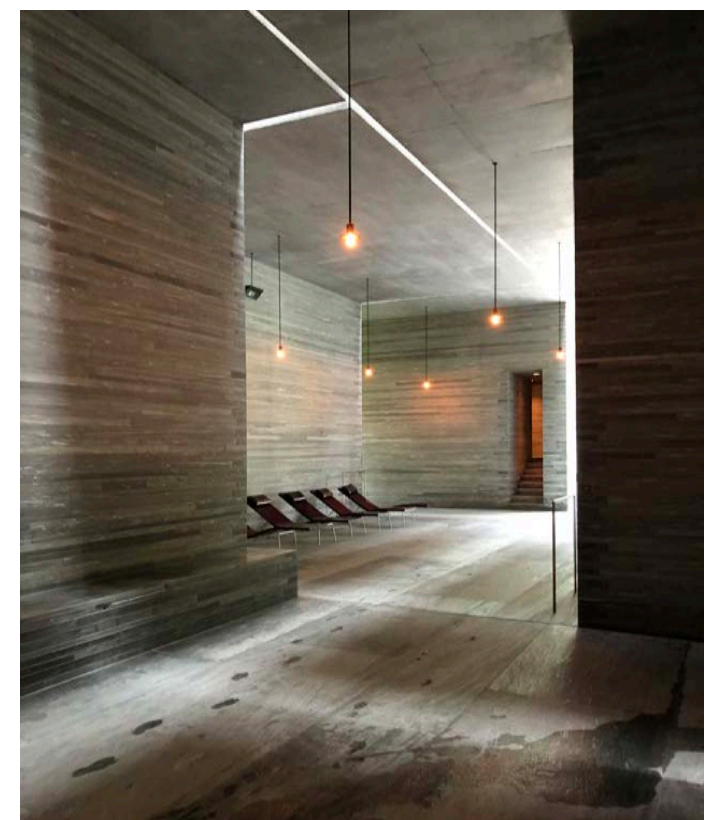
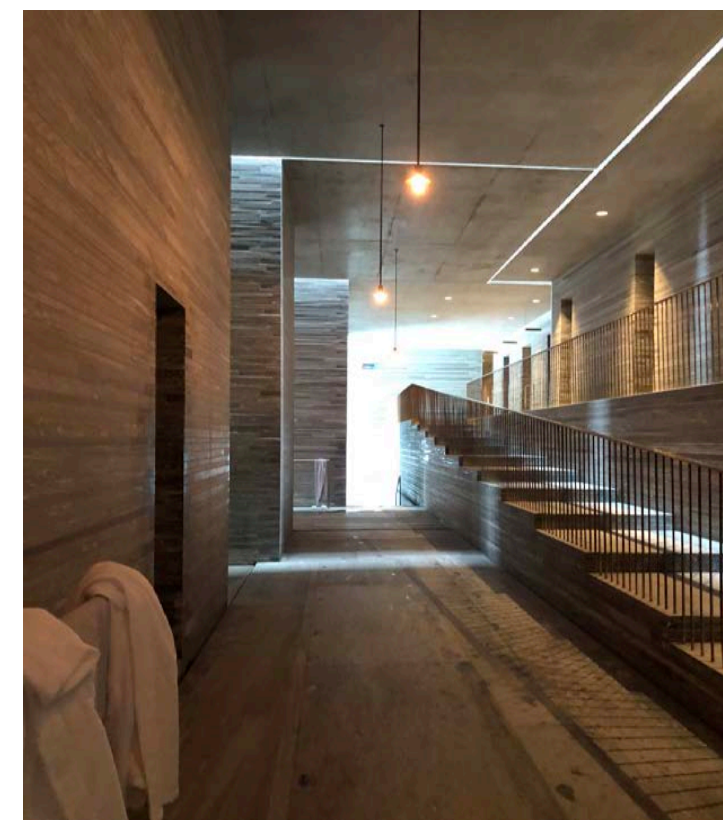
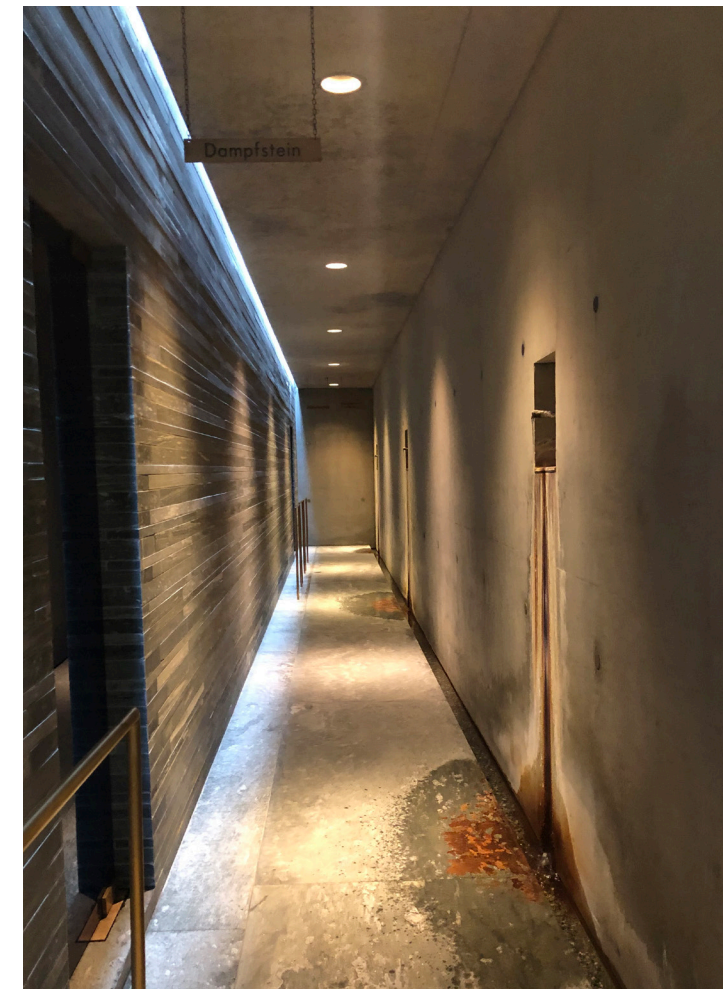
*This the Peter Zumthor room. "The house of Architects" has four theme rooms in the hotel that are Peter Zumthor, Kengo Kuma, Thom Mayne, and Tadao Ando. Four of them contributes to the Thermal Vals hotels rooms.*

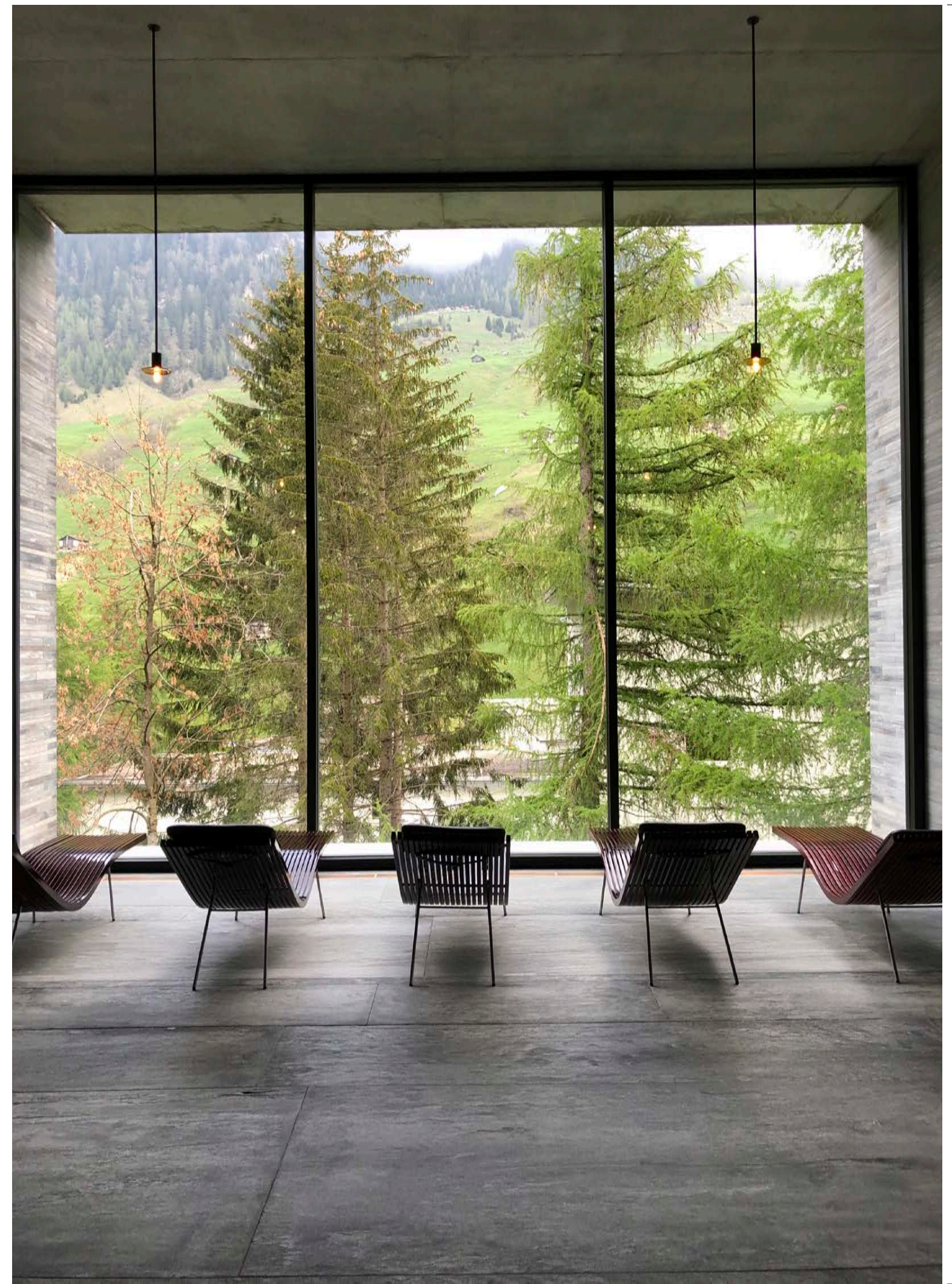
*The Peter Zumthor Room is red and has some minimal furniture inside.*

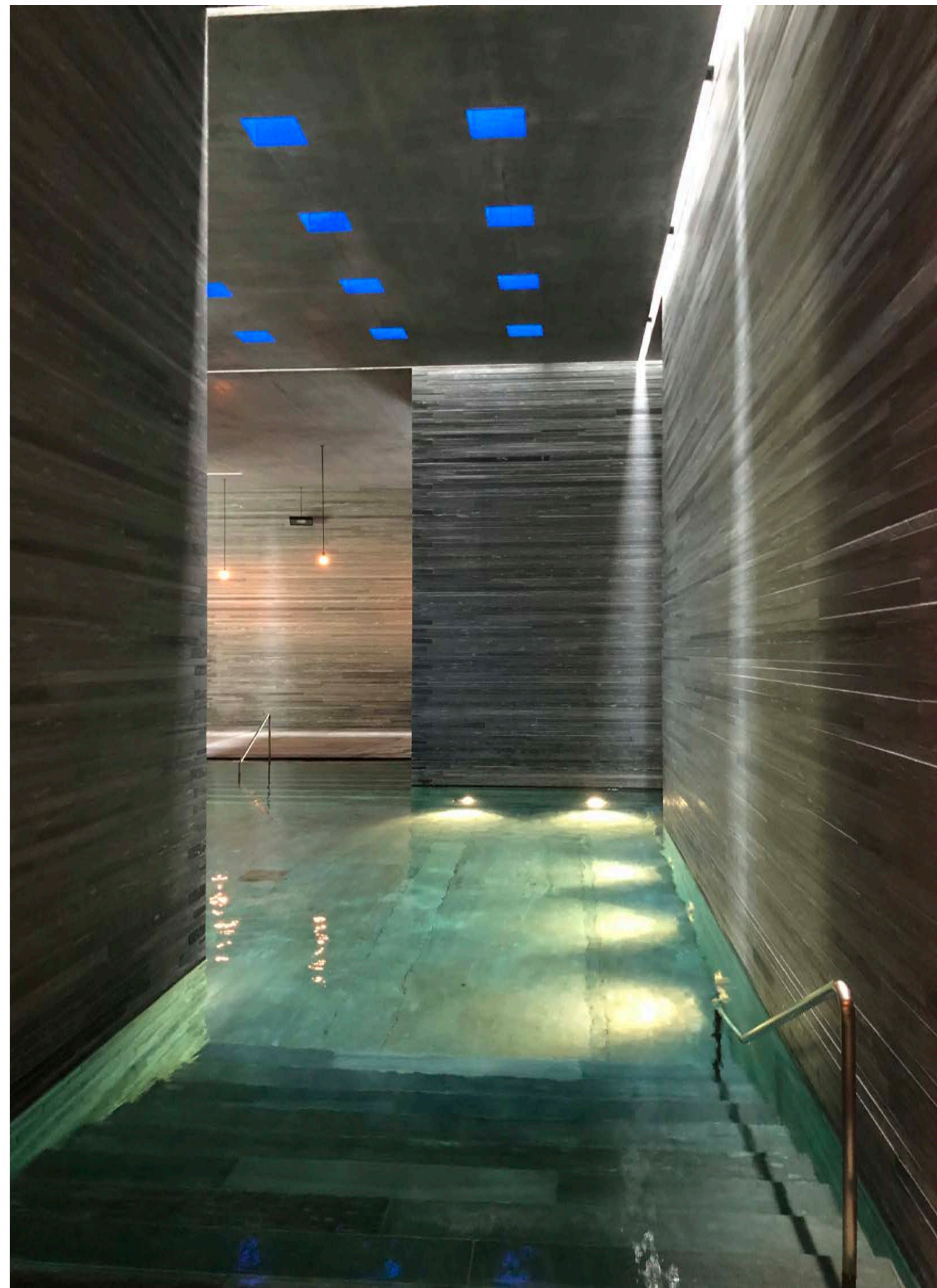
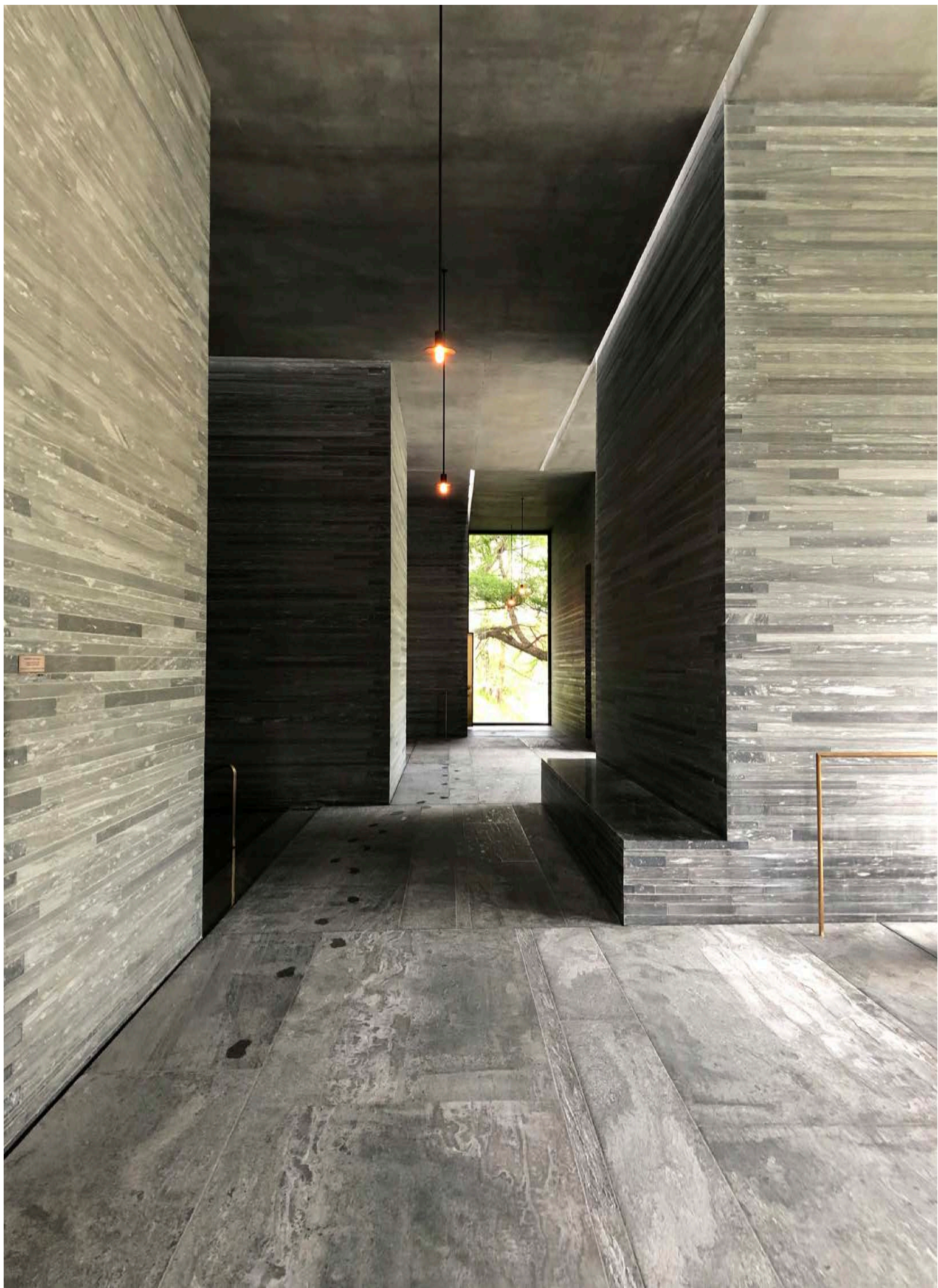
*There is another option in which the wall is black.*

*He designed the room which refers to Italian Renaissance.*

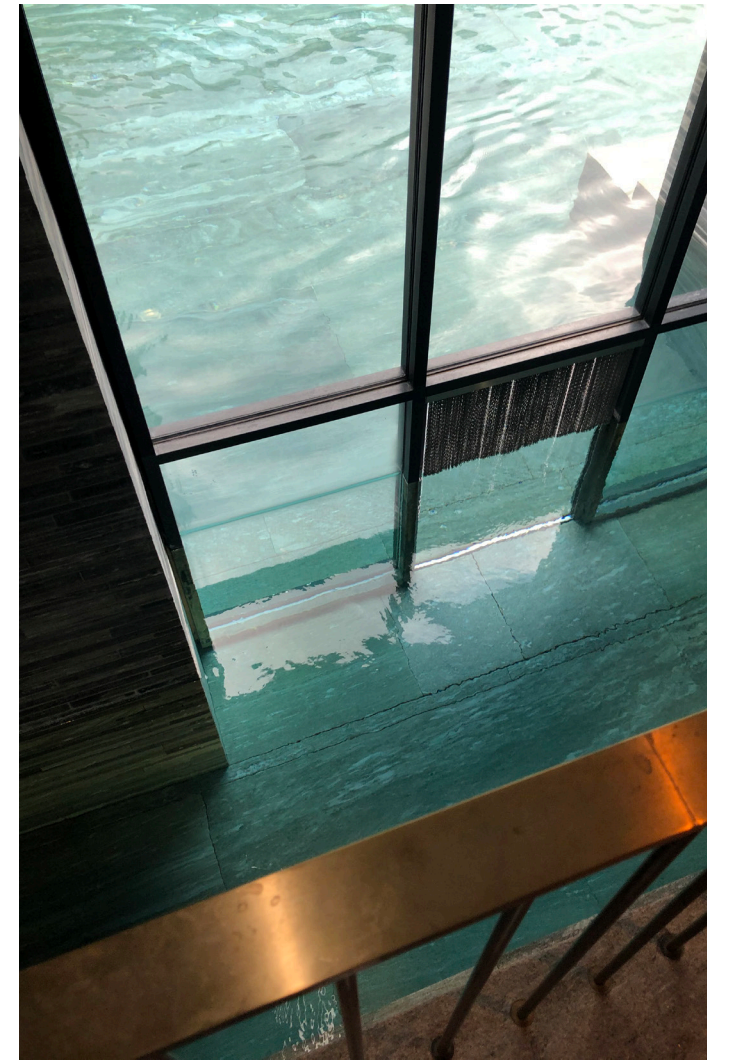
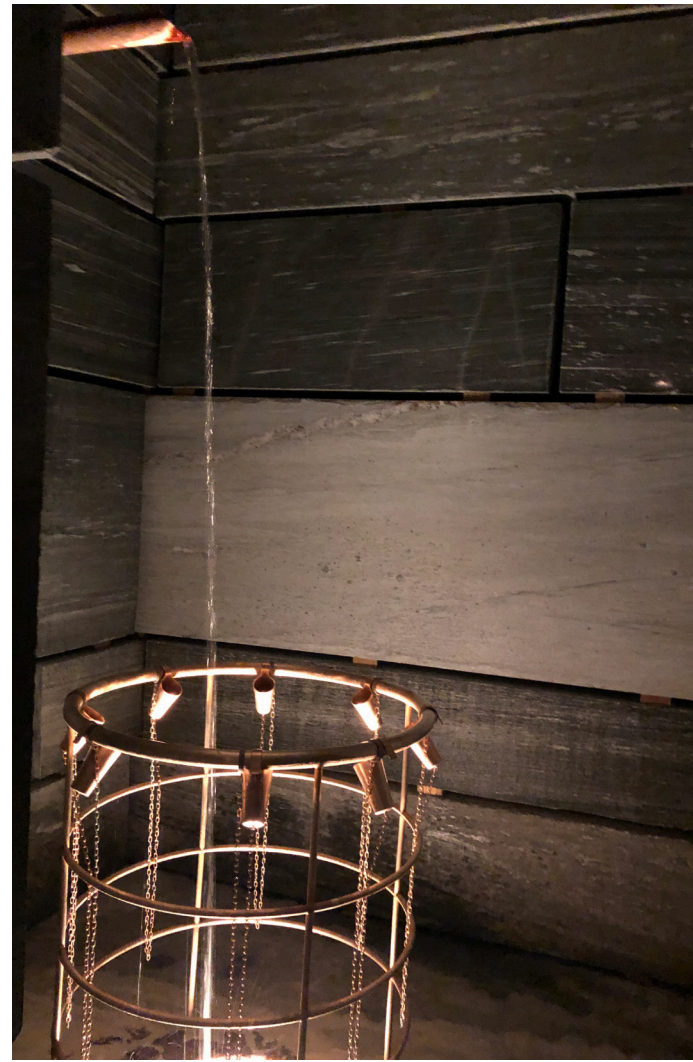
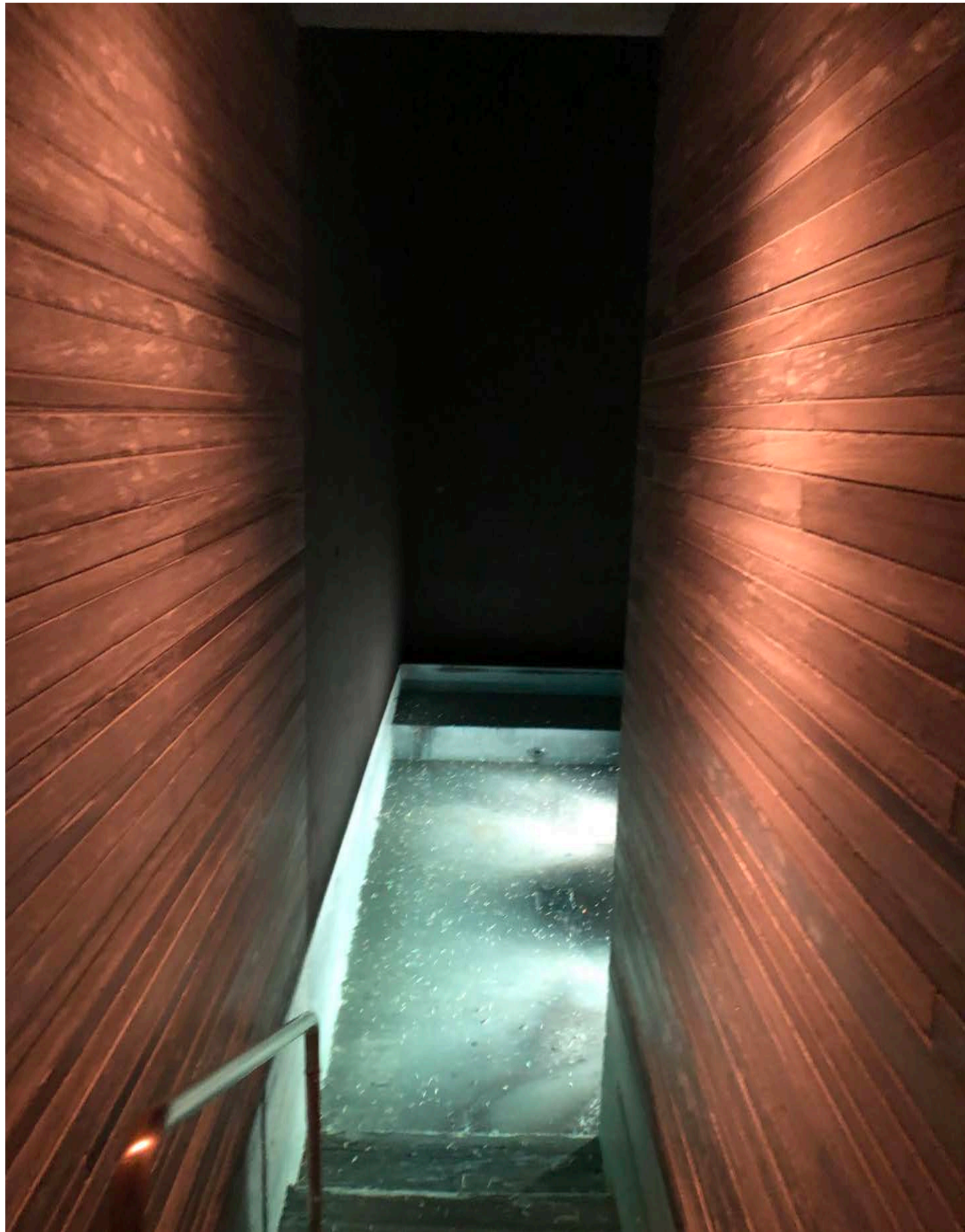


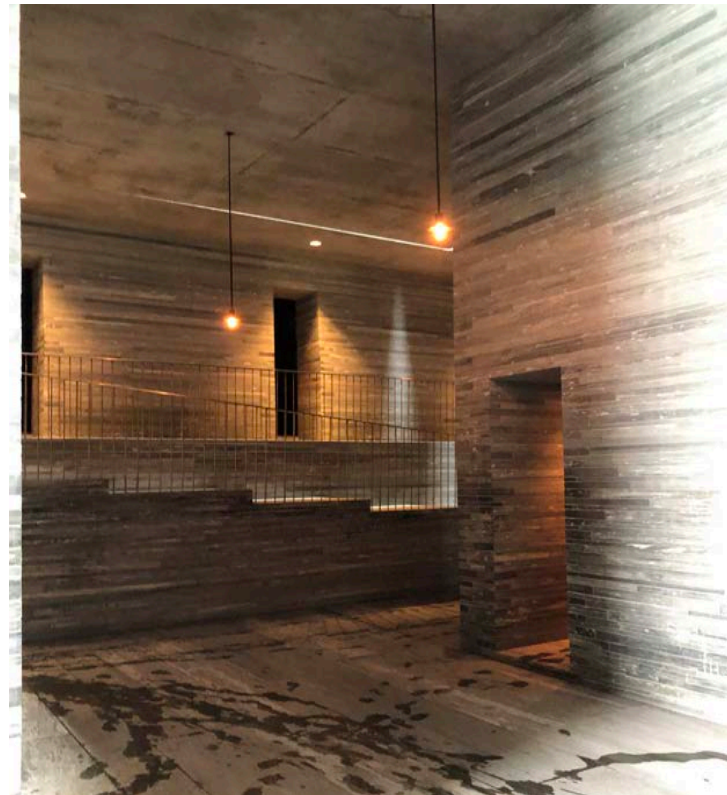
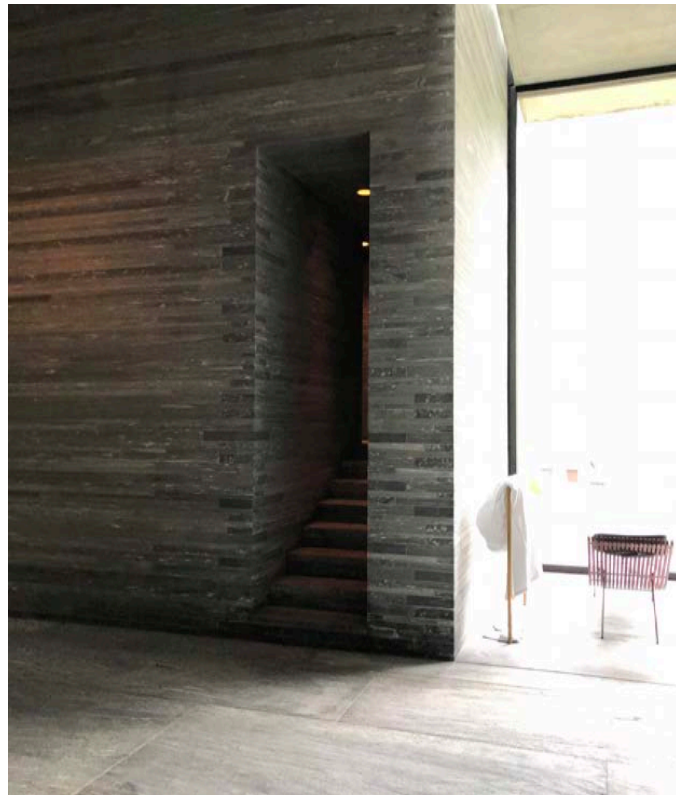
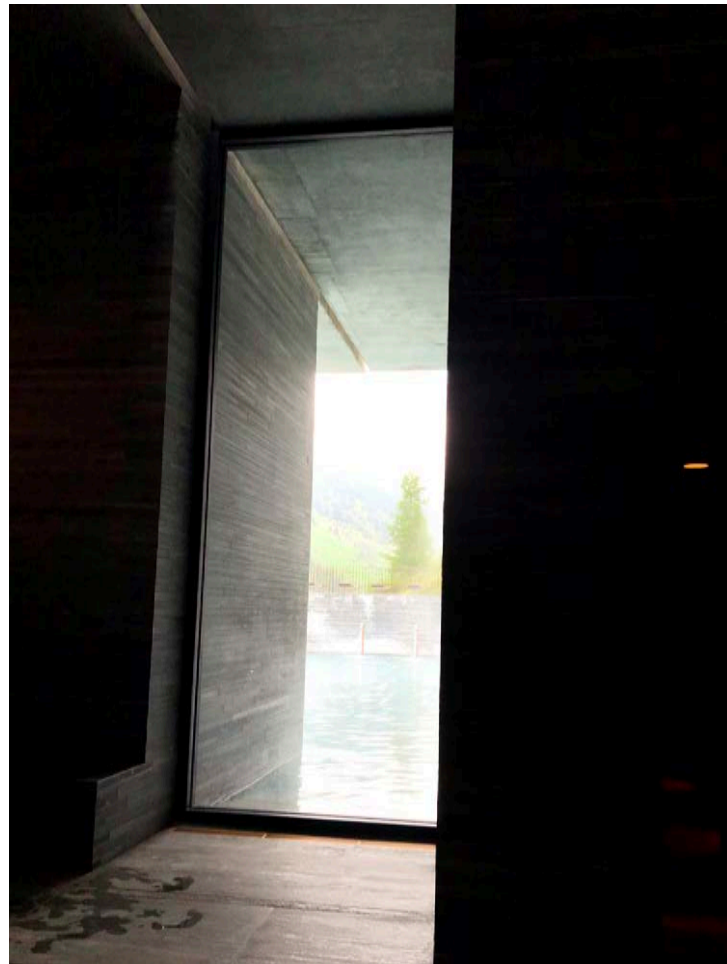


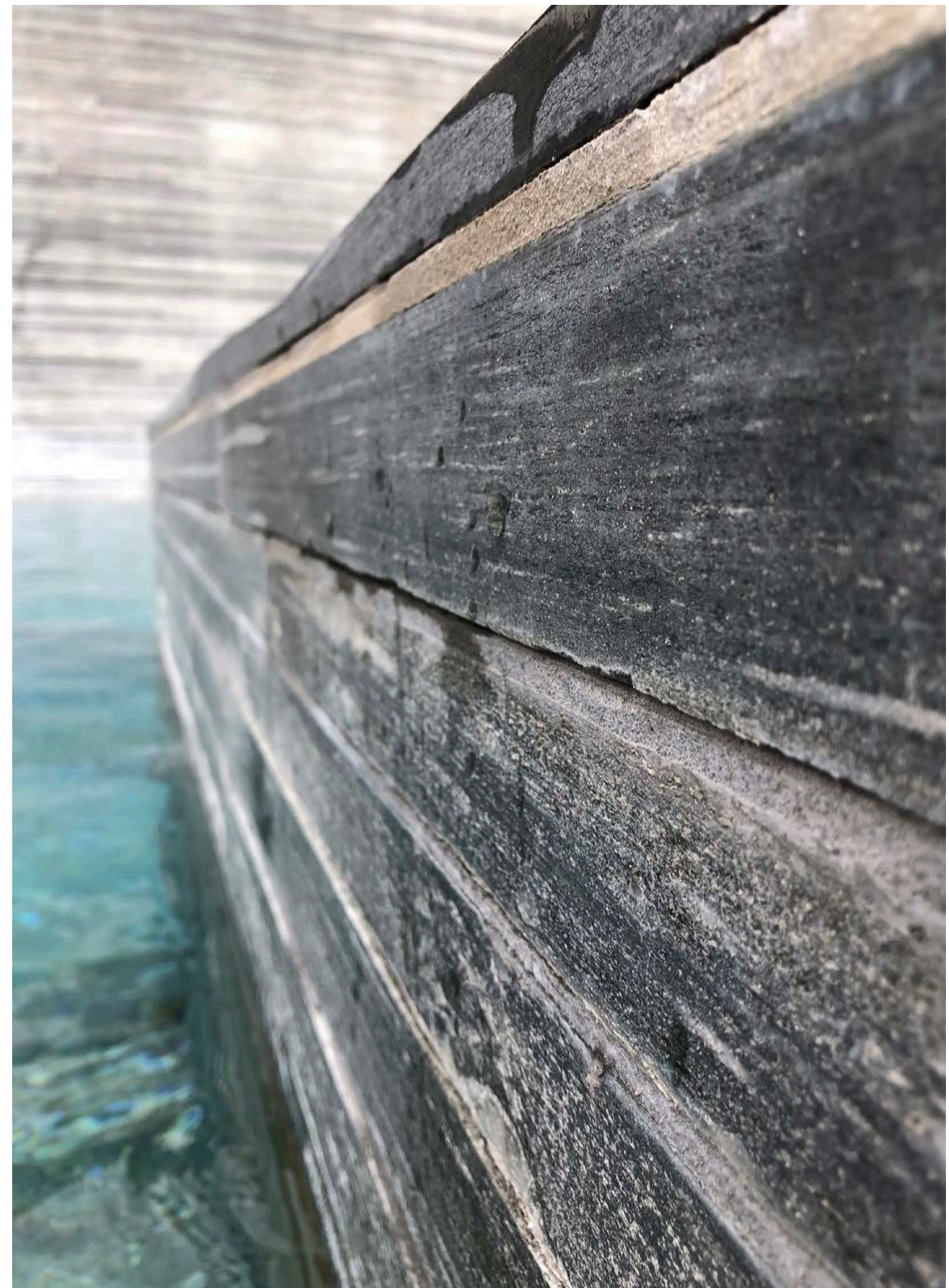
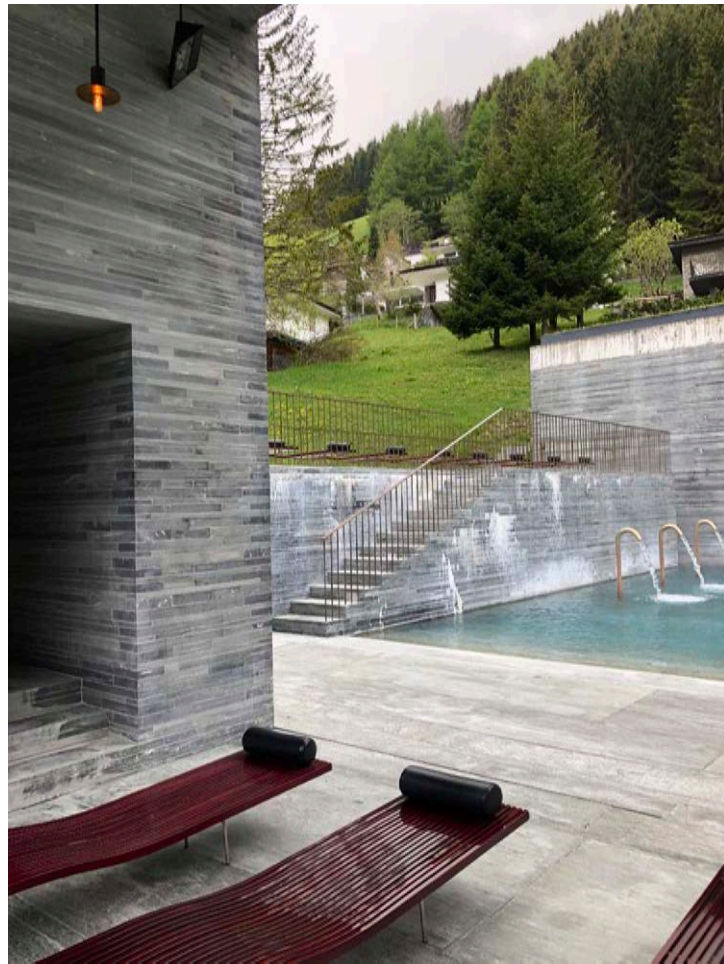














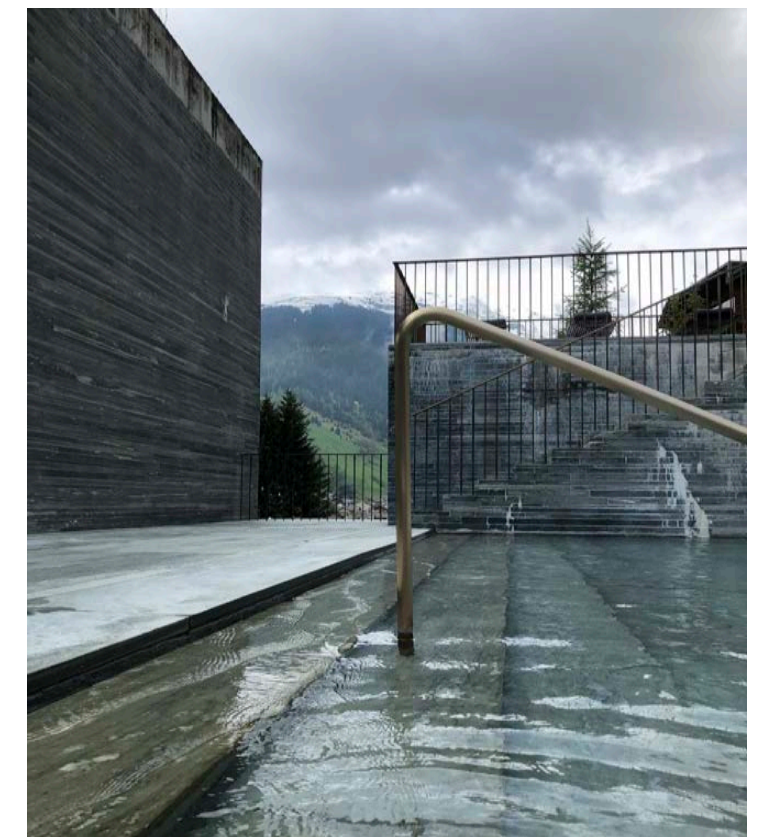
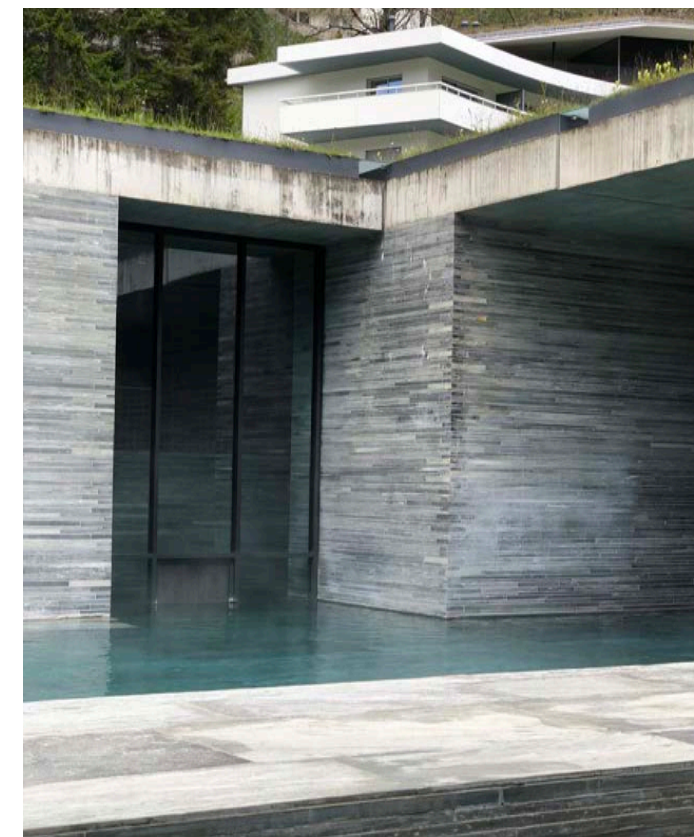
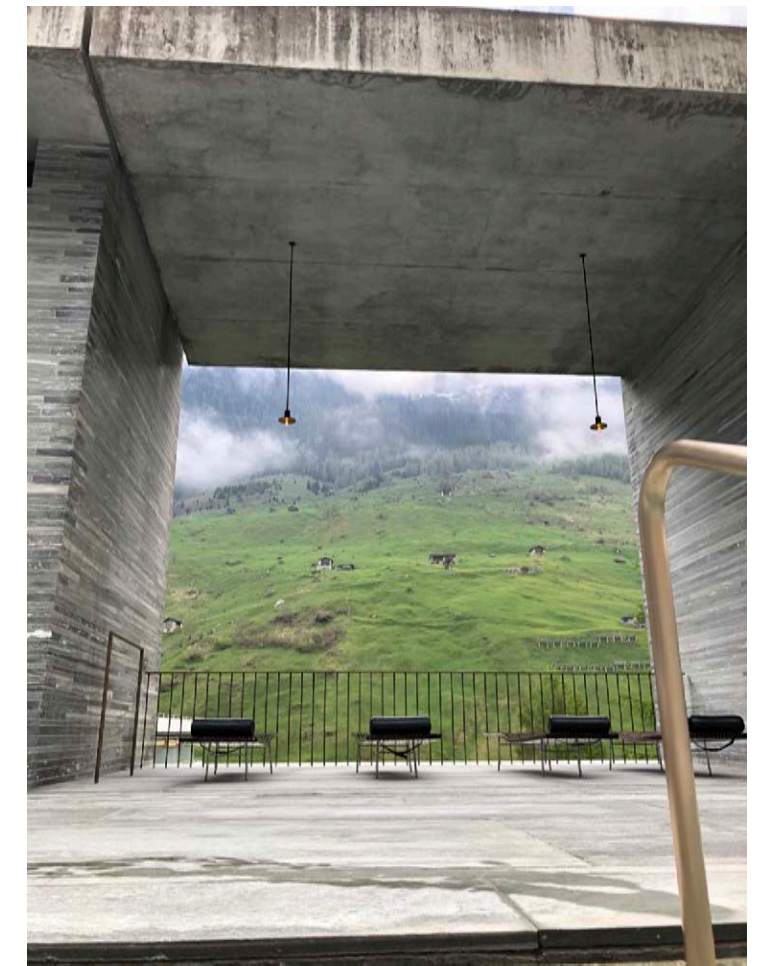
## Outdoor Spa

*The outdoor spa features a relax area for people to enjoy the space. At the same time, people can see the beautiful through different angles.*

*There is a large square share on the right picture that it frames the landscape.*

*I think the spa is also the representation of earth that the water is the local mineral water which symbolized natural.*

*It is how earth meet heaven.*







Model of future spa hotel  
*The model of showing the ideal tallest building on earth in Vals.*



Future Construction Plan

*Vals is going to build more spa hotels in the future in order to increase more tourists.*



Vals

*Vals is famous for its natural resources - mineral water. The mineral water provides 70% of drinking water in Switzerland. It is located in a valley in the mountain area of Switzerland.*

## **Le Corbusier**

**Notre Dame du Haut**

**Immeuble Clarté**

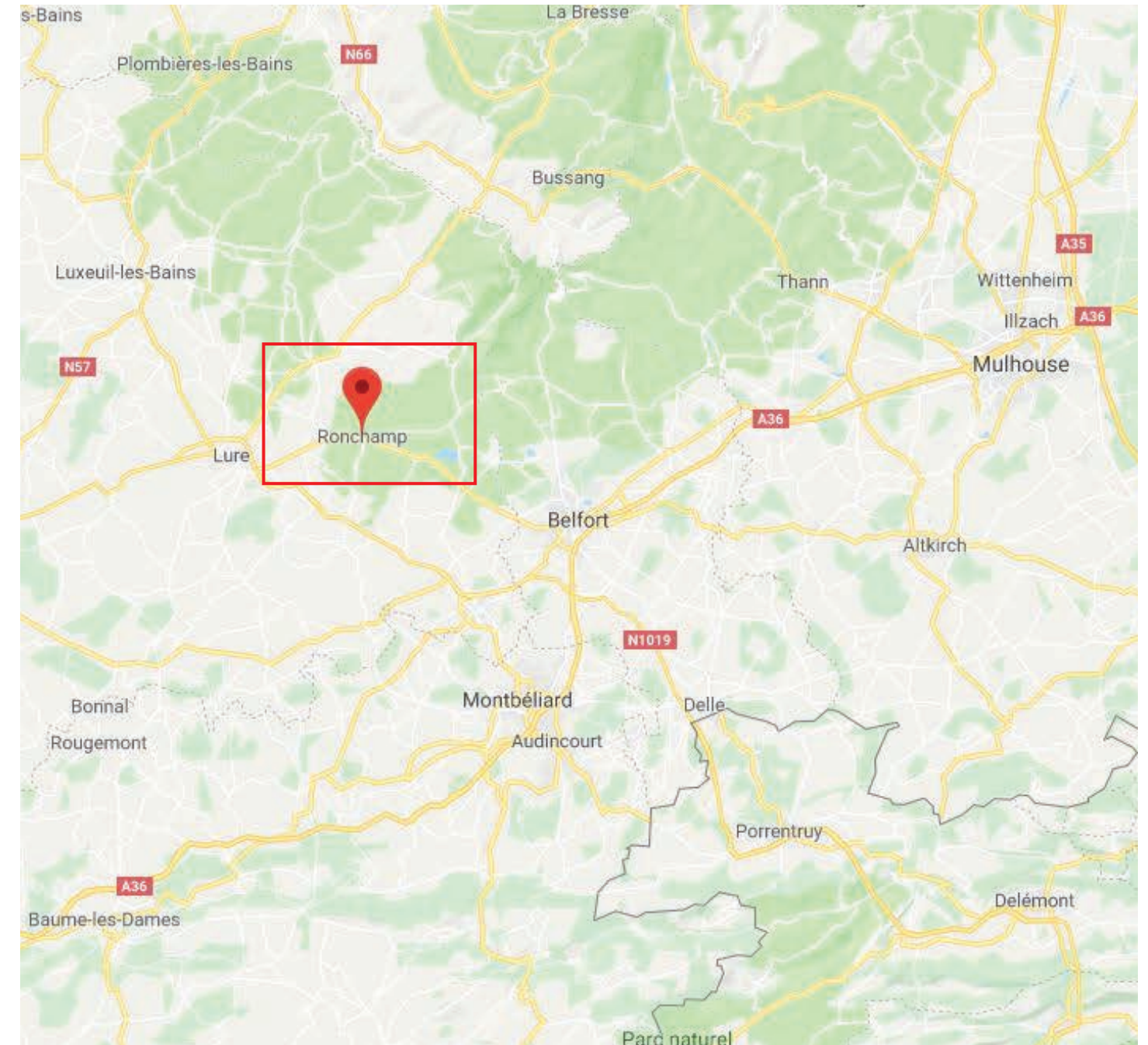
**Pavilion Le Corbusier**

**Le Corbusier**  
**Notre Dame du Haut (Ronchamp Church)**



**Le Corbusier  
Notre Dame du Haut (Ronchamp Church)**

**Le Corbusier  
Notre Dame du Haut Location Map**



# Le Corbusier - Notre Dame du Haut (Ronchamp Church)

1954, Ronchamp

The way to go to Ronchamp is the hardest of the whole trip. As you know, Switzerland is located next to France. Ronchamp church is located in the countryside of France. I went there from Basel, Switzerland.

Basel is also an exciting city that intersects with three countries, which are France, Germany, and Switzerland. In the city, three languages are all over the places.

There is a long walk from the train station to the Ronchamp church. I have to walk 30 min hike to the top of the hill.

When I reach the top of the mountain, there is a circulation desk at the lower level, and I have to buy entry fees to enter the church.

The exterior has four facades, and each of it presents in different ways. The church is integrated with its landscape. The surrounding is not only the church, but also there is some related architecture: Ex, pilgrims house, and pyramid.

The color, the form, and space. The church is a vessel of silence and tranquility.

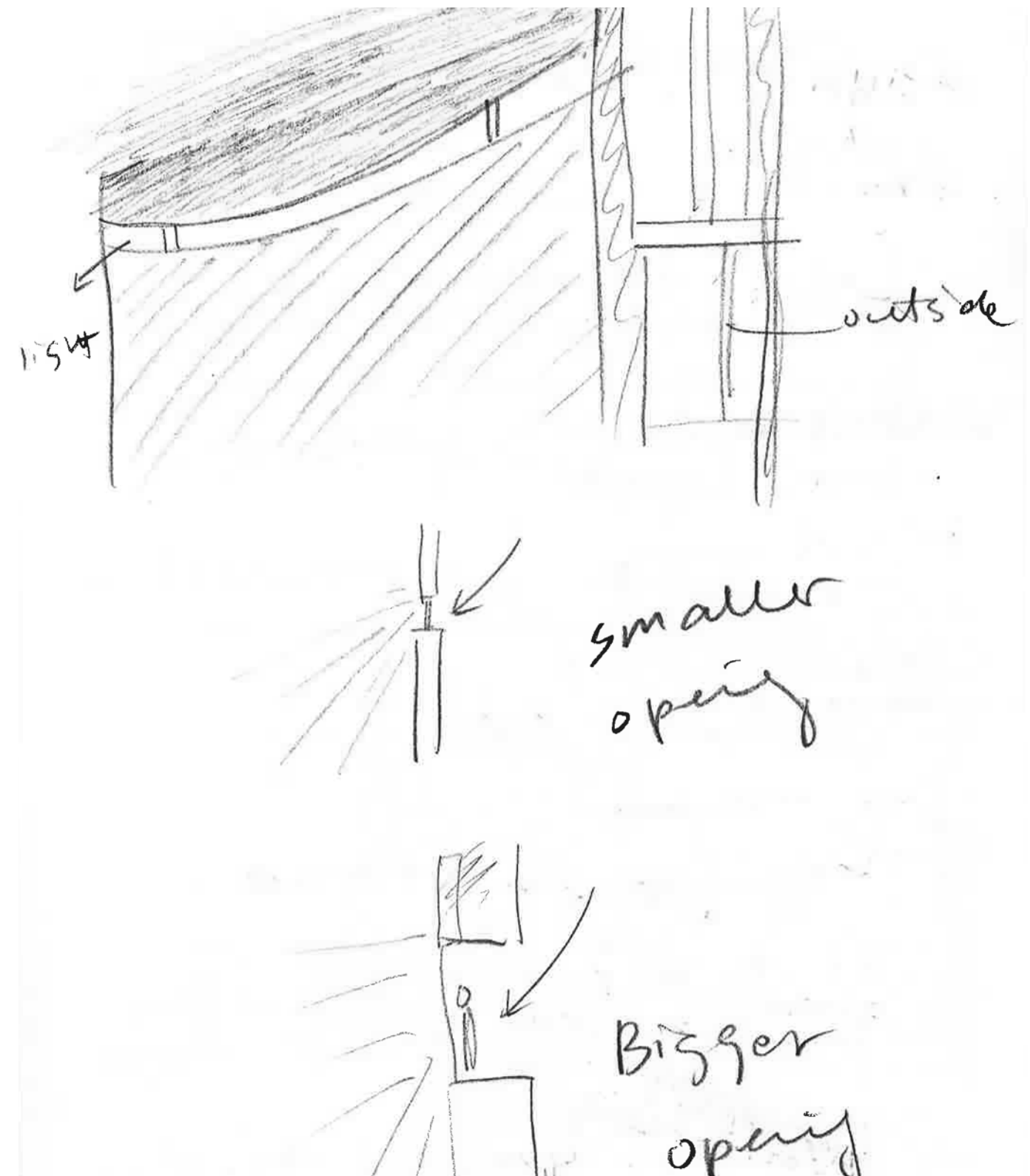
The walls of the church roll back on themselves to create an intimate space. A concrete shell looks like a canopy which covers the building. Le Corbusier called that "An Architectural Stroll" which you walk, and stop and appreciate the architecture. It is the moment of discovery.

"You approach, you see, you are interested, you stop, you appreciate, you walk around"- Le Corbusier.

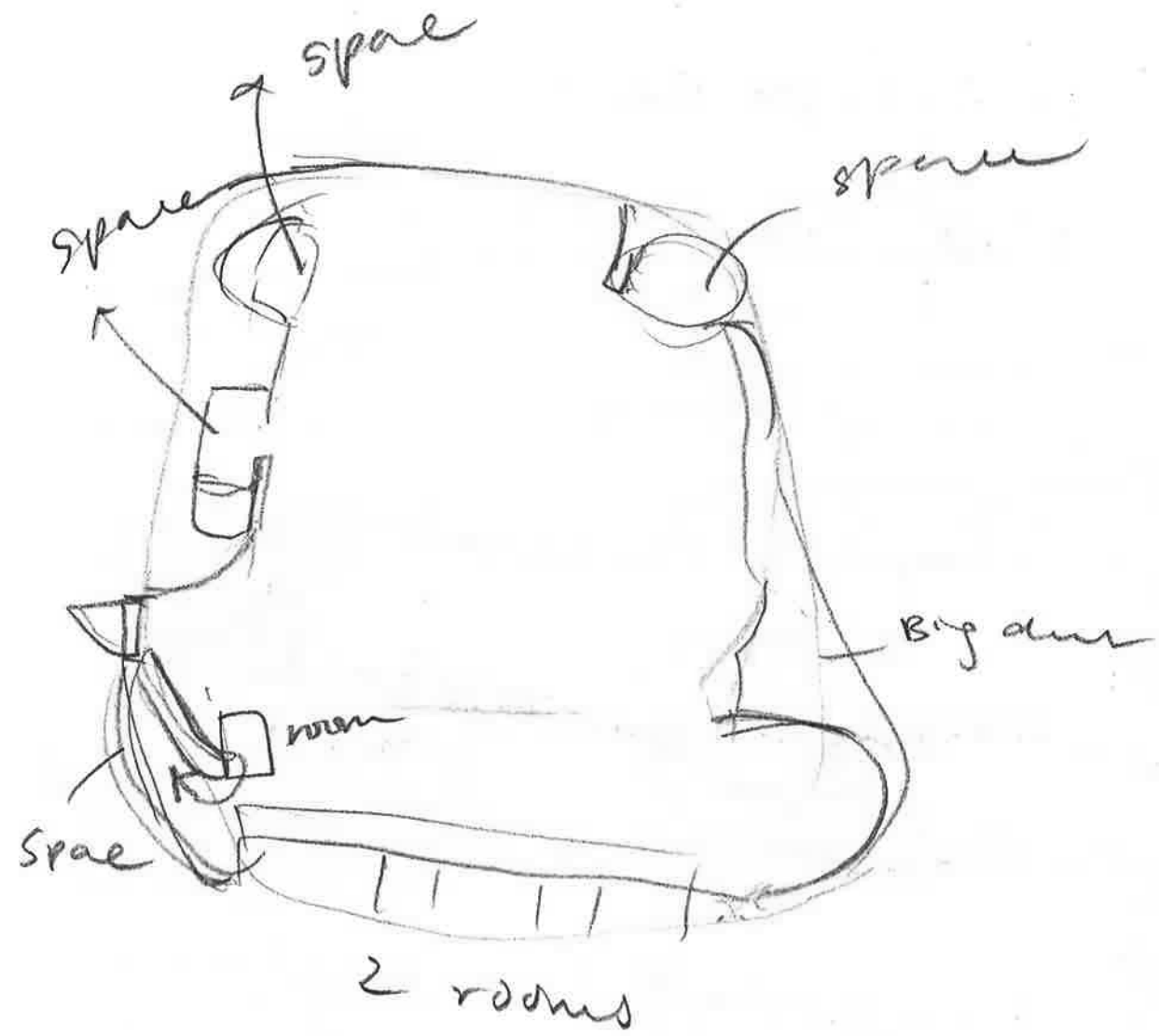
The interior

Le Corbusier follows the curve of the land, so the parts of the ground are higher than another part.

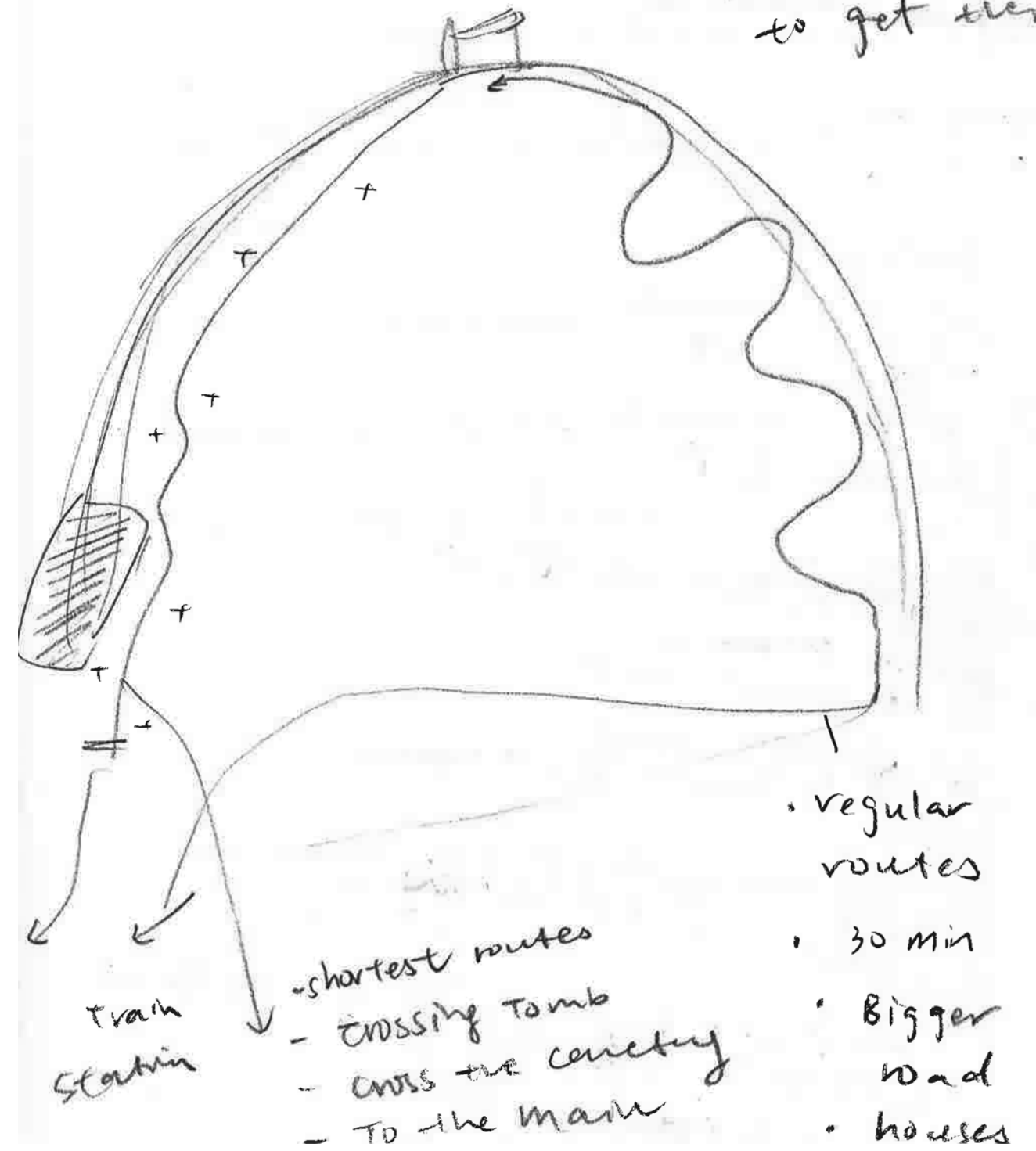
The acoustic phenomenon introduced the field of forms that blending the space and style.

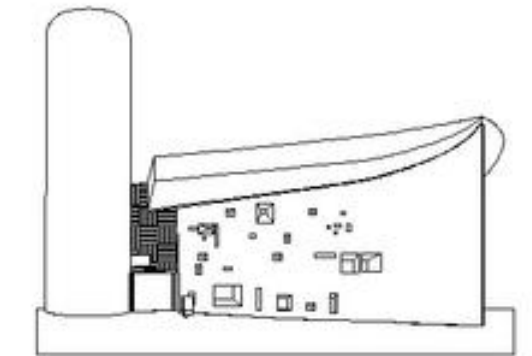
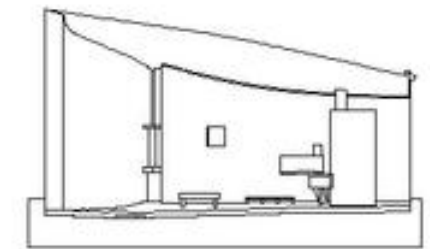
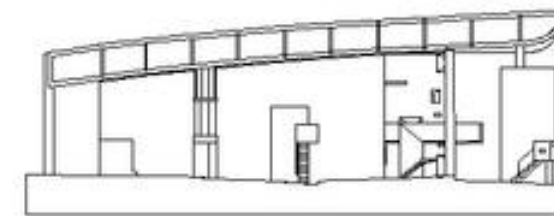
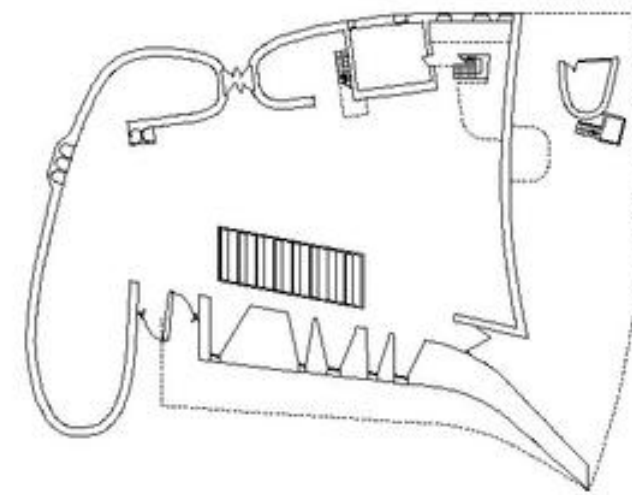
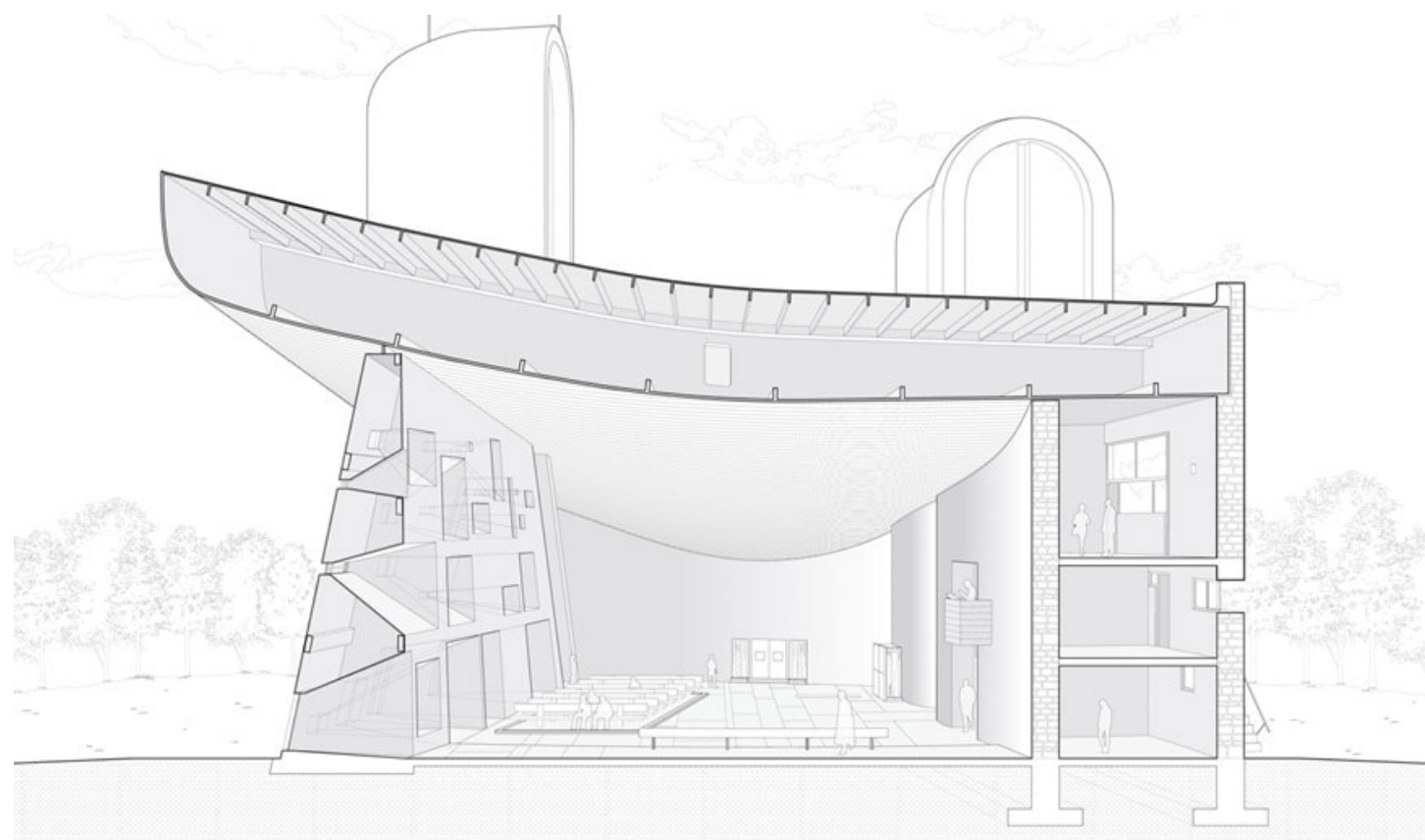


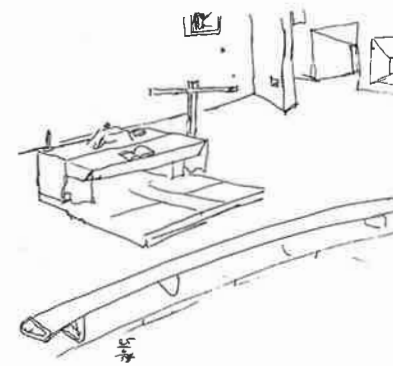
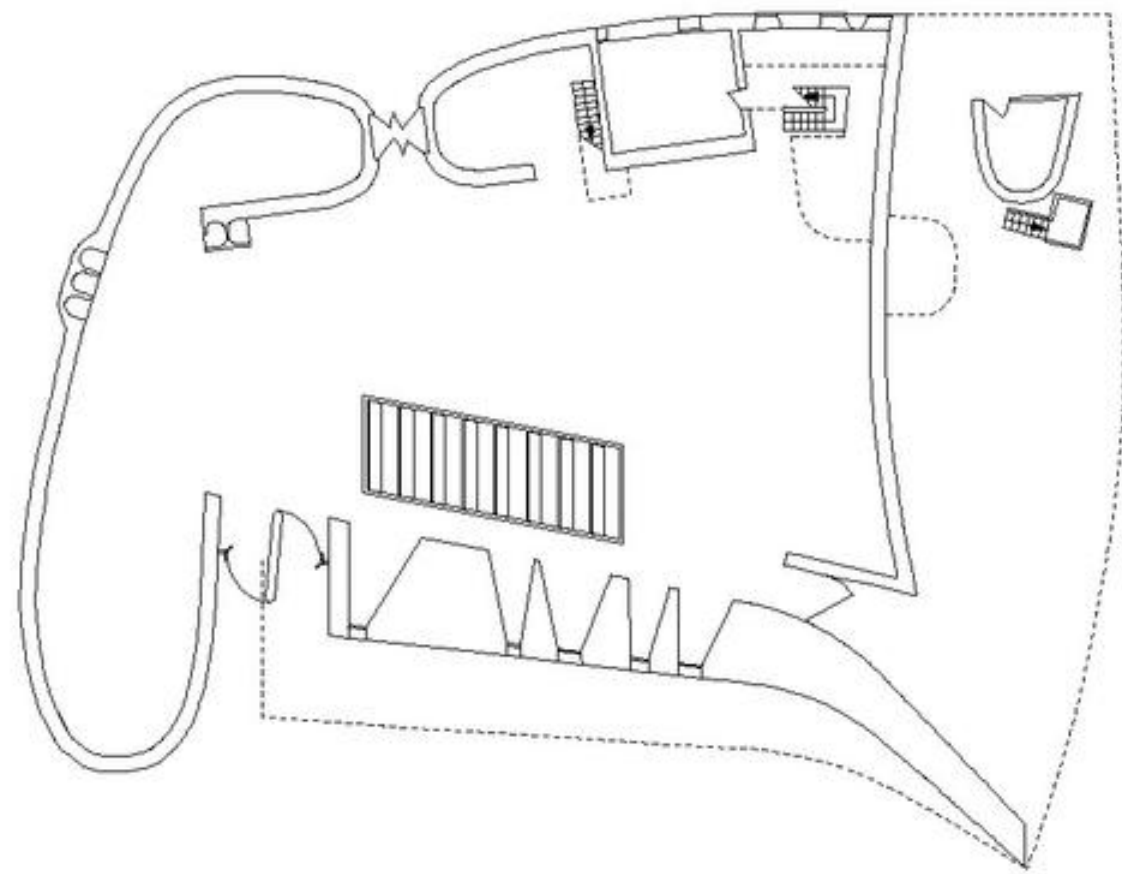
major / minor space



Map of how to get there

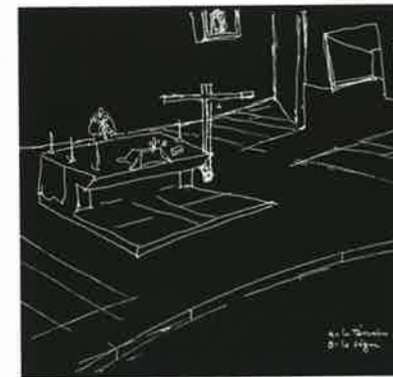






*The protagonists :*

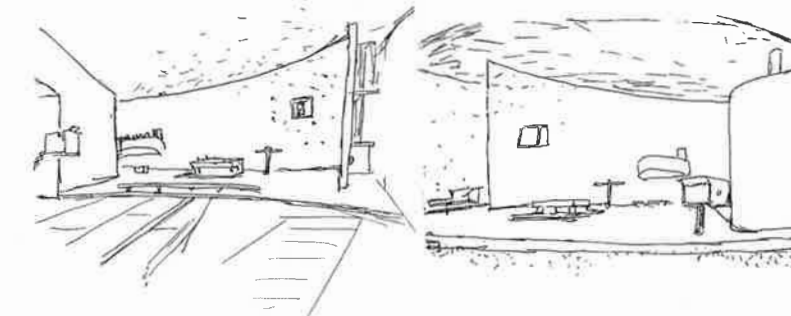
*The Last Supper is enacted on the altar under the sign of the cross placed on the tabernacle, at the head of the axis providing the architectural structure. But nearby and on a slant, stood up, large as life, is the witness: the wood of the crucifixion. Upright, independent and nailed to the ground.*



*Hierarchy.*

*1. Sign of the cross in the axis  
2. The witness (wood of the crucifixion)  
3. Presence of the Virgin Mary.  
the one next to the other amicably in the action ...  
the protagonists are visible and not merged in a conflicting axis.*

*Same hierarchy, but here the priest officiates facing the faithful.*



*Pilgrimage. The witness faces the lawns filled with men and women next to the altar where the Last Supper takes place again. The protagonists are there: the Virgin Mary present in the landscape and the nave, the altar and the sign, the witness. The word will be spoken from the gallery.*



The totally unencumbered south wall is only a screen designed to enclose the space. Its exact form is dictated by the function given it by the architect: it is an enveloping wall, with a different profile inside and out.

Wire mesh is stretched over a framework of a few reinforced concrete triangular uprights, before being covered with a 4 cm concrete film sprayed on with a "cement gun".

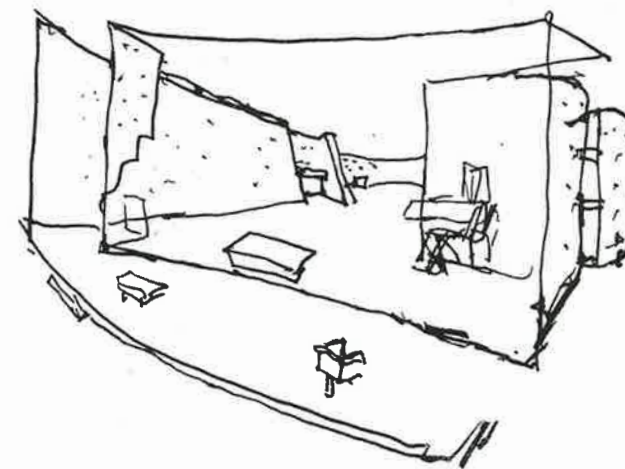
Outside, Le Corbusier has given it the shape of a receptacle directed towards the sun. From the main entrance on the eastern ridge, he twists and curves it in before finally



straightening it up. He pierces it with deep recesses to direct the rays towards the interior and control the effects.

Inside, its function is basically to model the empty space, this "hollow sculpture in the round" according to Le Corbusier. Here as outside, but autonomously, the wall twists from west to east and straightens up from the bottom to the top. In synergy with the vault and the ground, it compresses the space towards the west and widens out purposefully towards the choir.

le dedans  
est  
aussi une  
"ronde-bosse"  
(en creux)  
les 4 poutres  
le plafond tout est  
le sol mobilise  
sans une simplicité  
desarmante



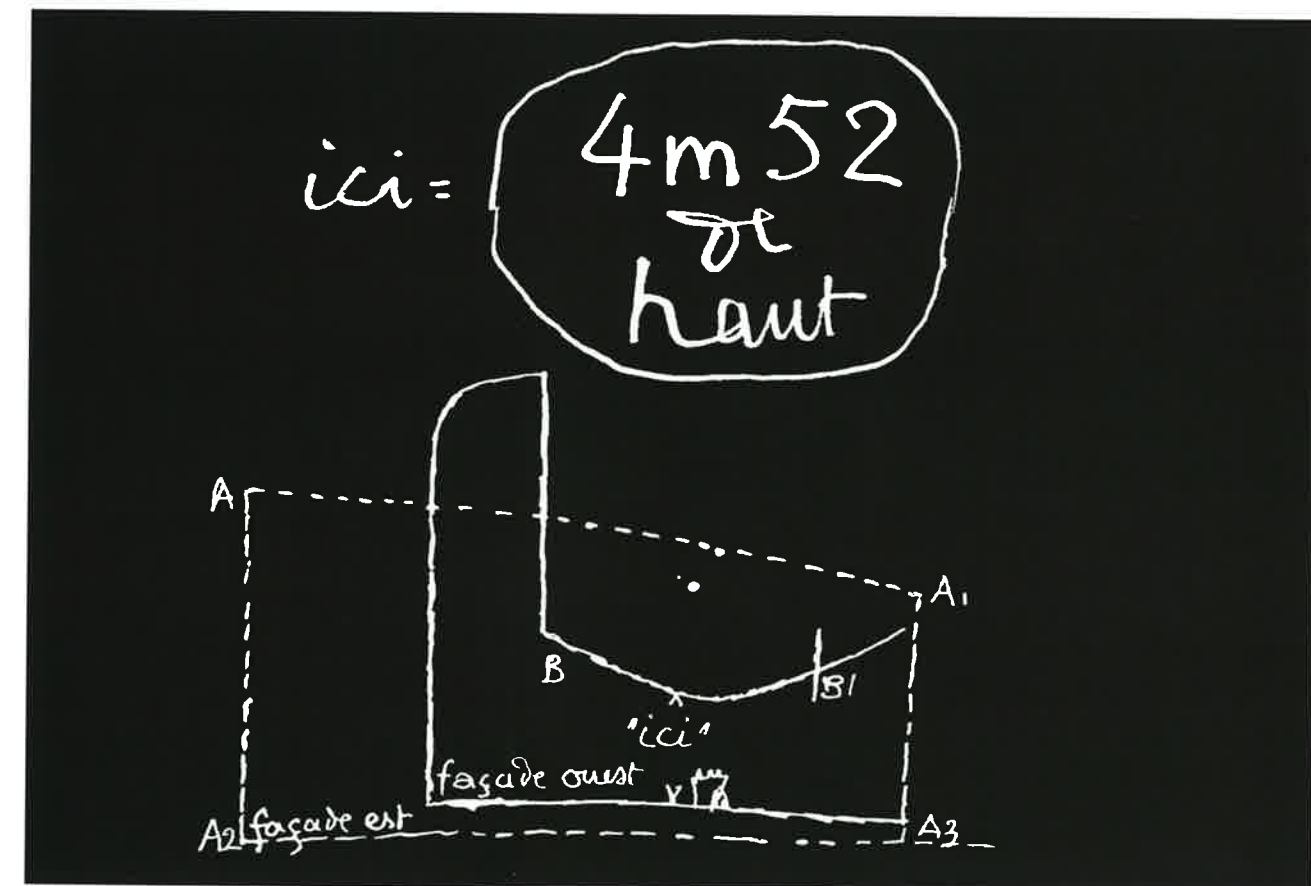
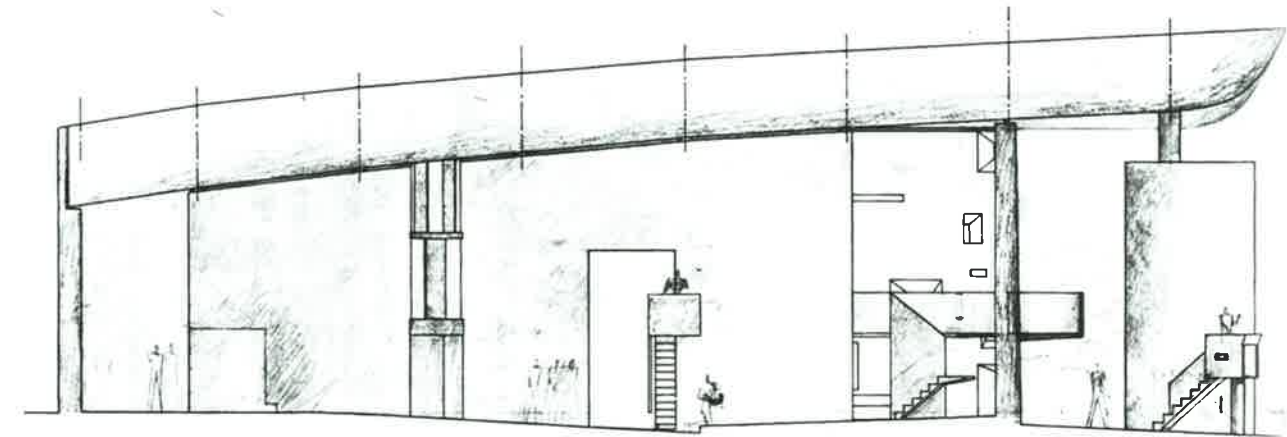
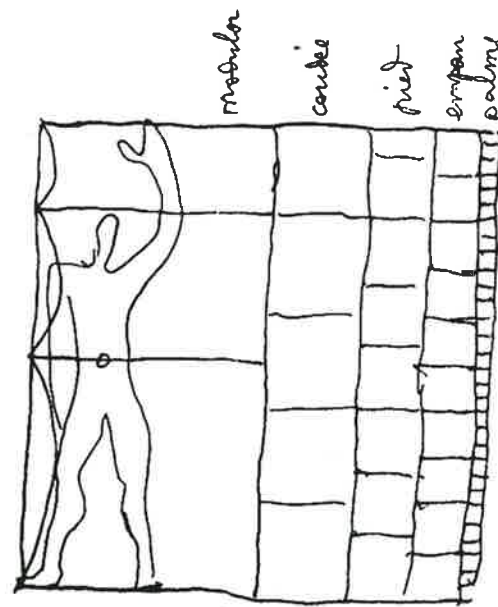
## Modulor everywhere

Le Corbusier maintained that Modulor was born from observing nature and studying works of art. During the post-war period of emergency reconstruction where standardisation in architecture was the keyword, Le Corbusier invoked the pressing need to build on a human scale for the body to feel at home.

Modulor reconciles the Anglo-Saxon system of feet and inches, impractical but taking body measurements into account, and the metric system, decimal, therefore practical, but too abstract.

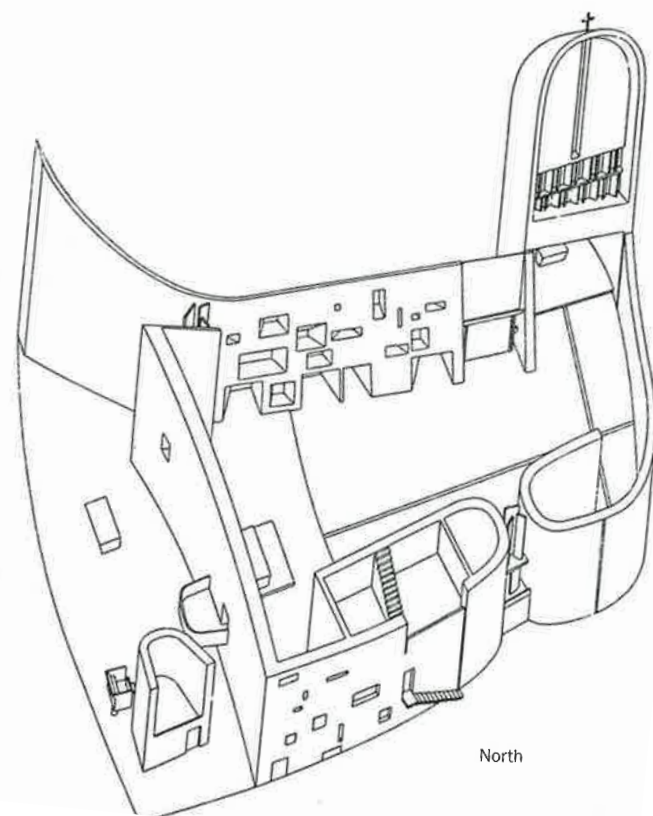
Le Corbusier constructed a measurement grid relating to the various parts of the human body, based on the silhouette of a man standing with one arm raised. He called his grid "Modulor".

Defined as the "harmonious measurement on a human scale universally applicable to architecture", the Modulor takes the physical form of a metal or plastic strip 2.26 m (89 inches) long connected to a numerical table giving two useful series. The final height adopted for the body is 1.83 m. This dimension can be used to obtain values close to whole numbers in either metres or inches by applying the Golden Rule. The raised arm of this man 1.83 m tall reaches 2.26 m (89"), the navel is at mid-height (1.13 m or 44 1/2"). Le Corbusier called the Fibonacci sequence established on the 1.13 m unit the red series and the one established on his 2.26 m double the blue series.



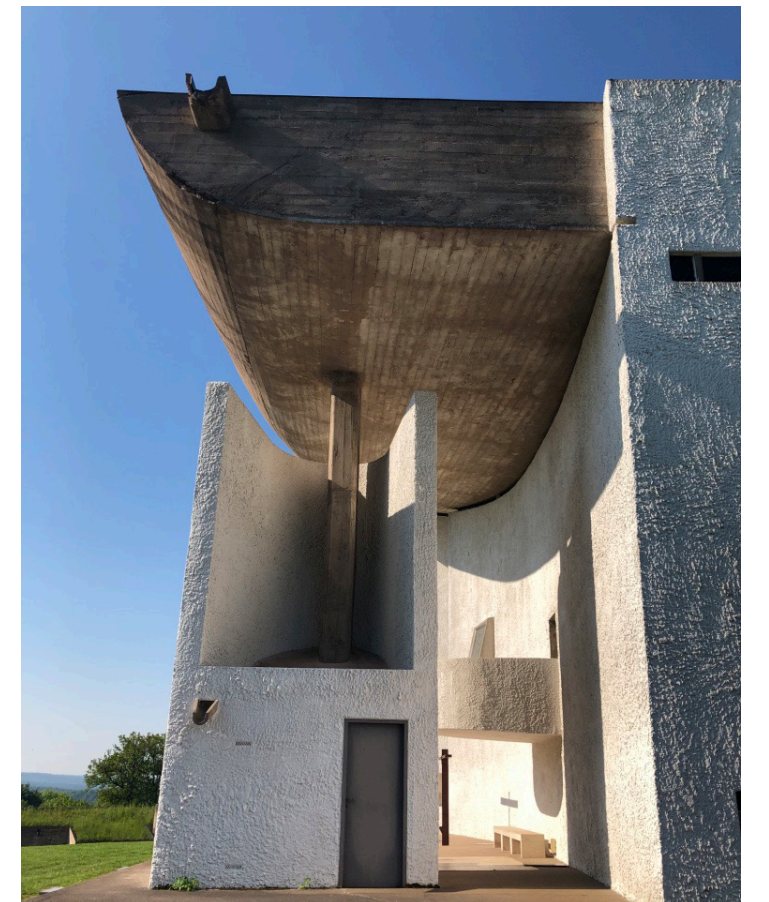
### Rolling chapels

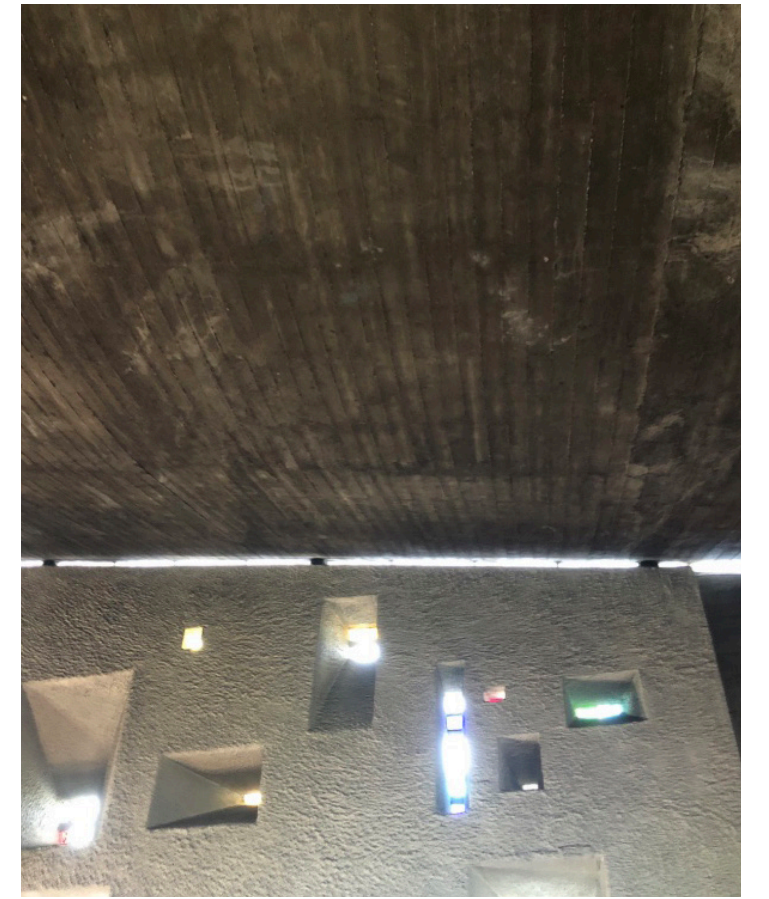
Two open curves mark the limits of the pilgrims' church. How to close the space to the west? A single wall suffices, turning back on itself and rolling around from the south door to a second door, thus forming two chapels. One in a north-south axis receives its north light through the calotte above it, the other aligned west-east lights the structure with the setting sun through its west-facing calotte. These two spaces can only accommodate the officiating priest for private services. Light from the chapels, sometimes coloured, plays on the structure as a counterpoint to the central space. A third chapel extending from the sacristy in an east-west axis captures the rays of sunrise that take on extra warmth as they encounter its red walls.



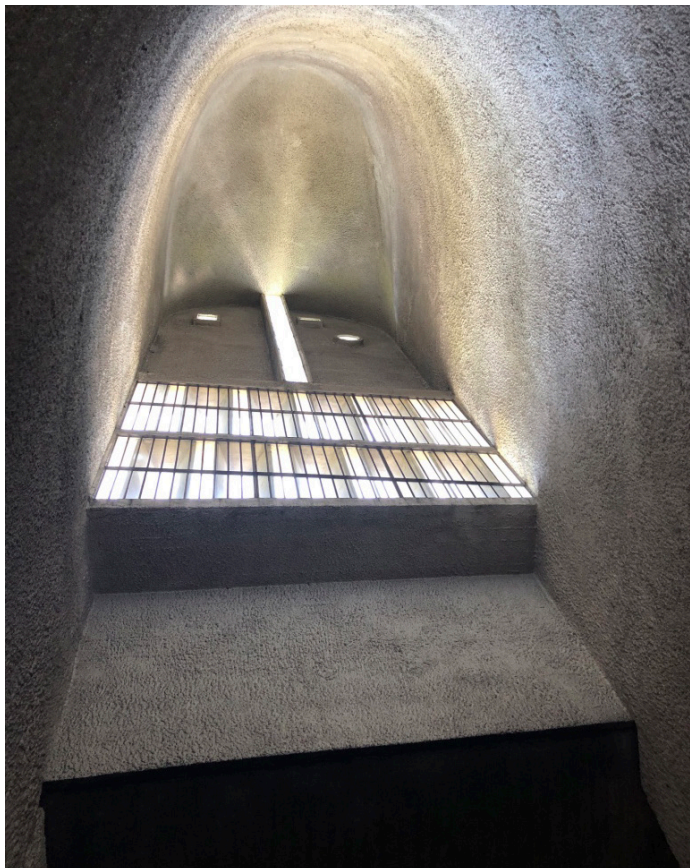


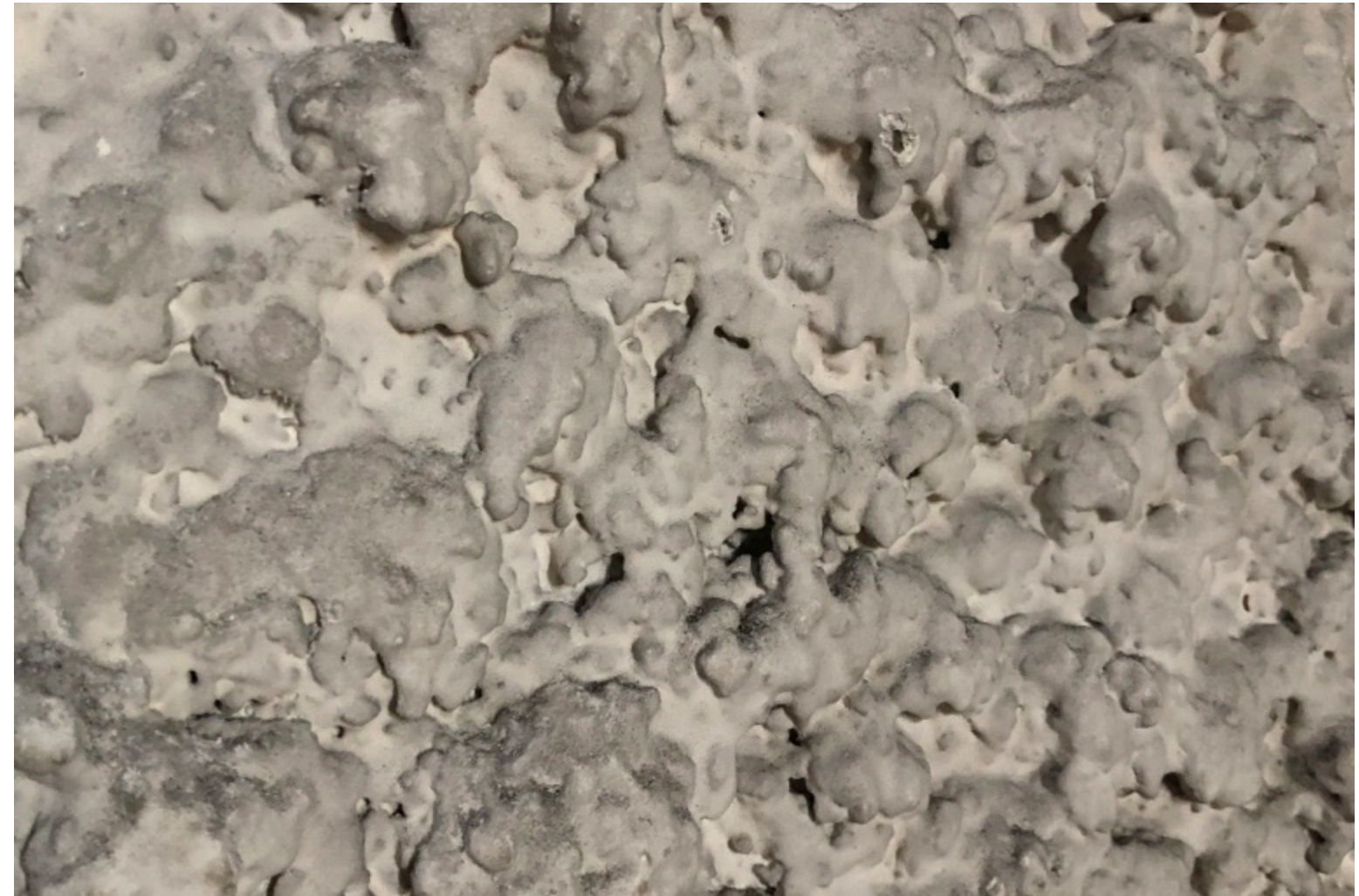






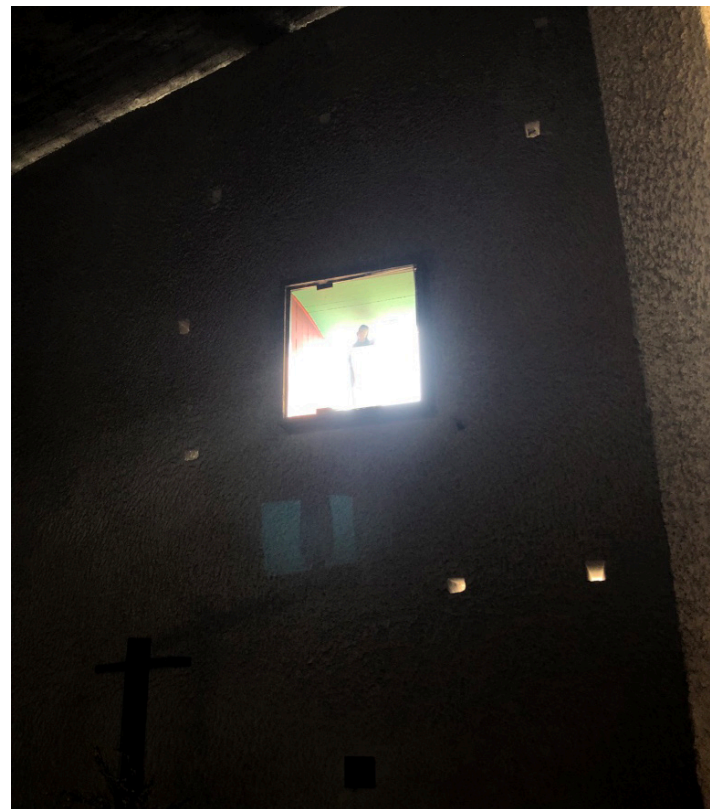








## Le Corbusier Immeuble Clarté



## Le Corbusier Immeuble Clarté Location Map



## Le Corbusier Immeuble Clarté



## Le Corbusier - Immeuble Clarté 1931, Geneva

This apartment is the first building that I've visited on the trip. The apartment is still occupied and not open for public.

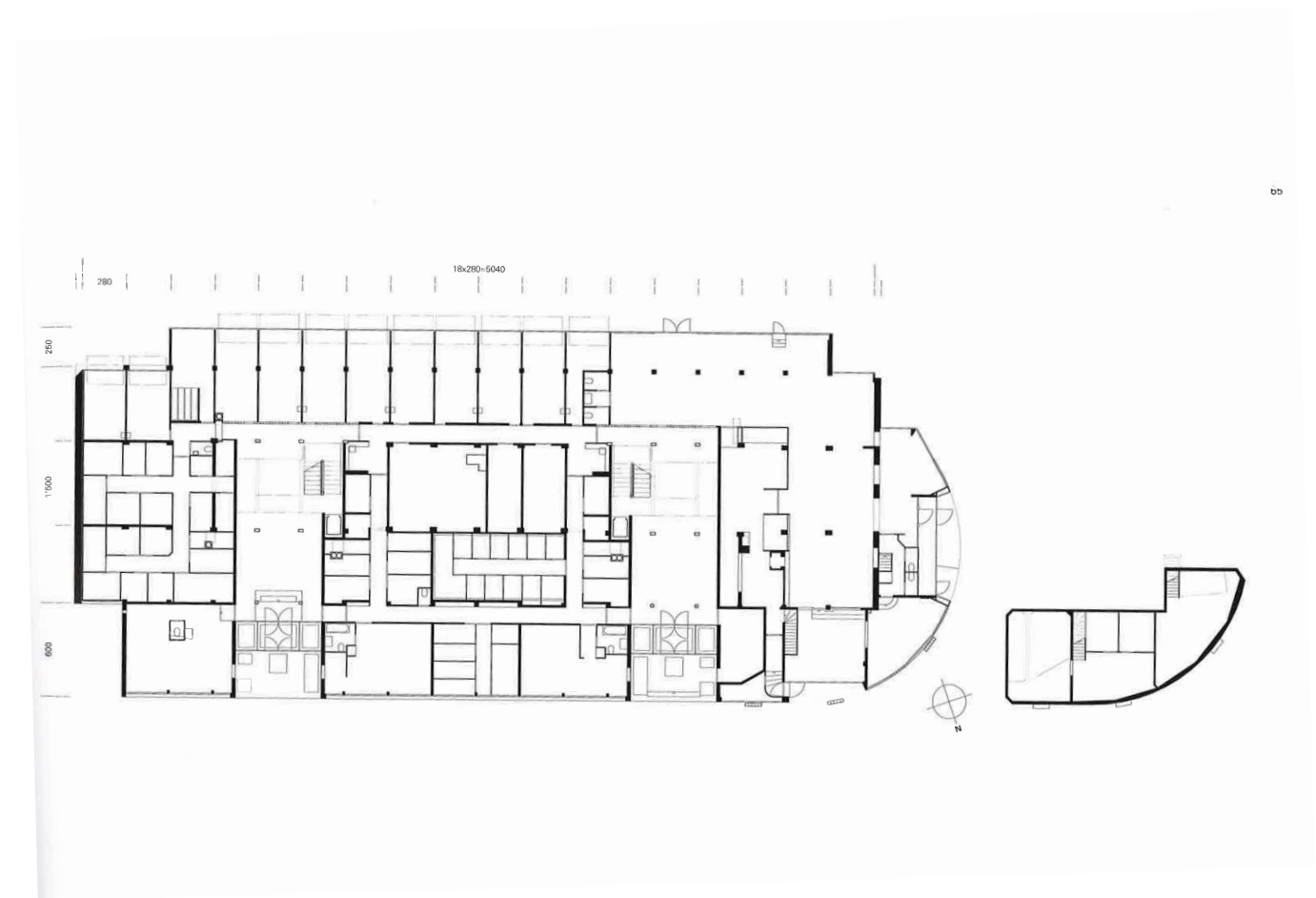
However, I tried to get into the building by following other residents.

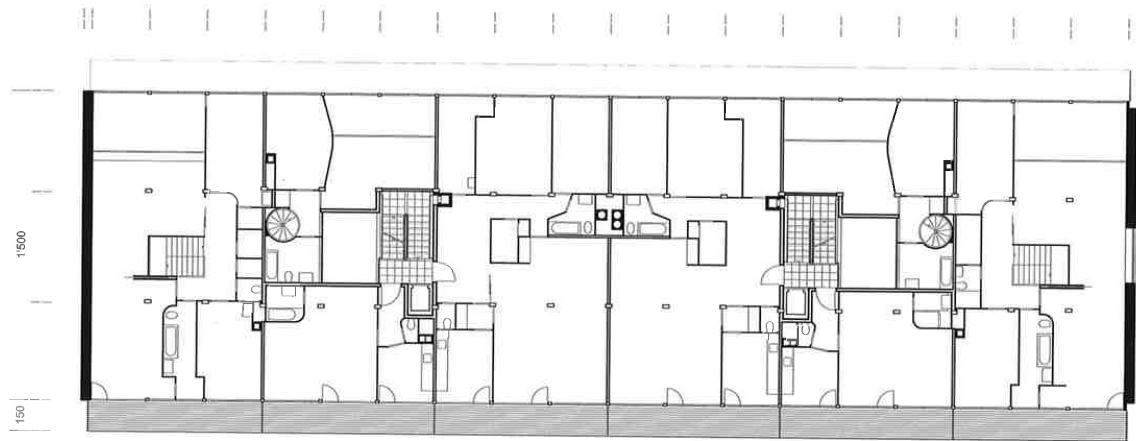
Luckily, I have the chance to talk to the architecture firm located on the first floor of the apartment. This architecture firm did the renovation of the building a few years ago. They got the original drawings from Le Corbusier. I was so impressed that I do not know how to express my happiness. The feeling is like when you go to Louvre Museum, and you see Mona Lisa right in front of your face. It is the same feeling for me. I almost cry because it is so real.

The apartment has many different layouts. From 1 bed apartment to loft, Le Corbusier designs the multiple plans to fulfill the needs of the local housing.

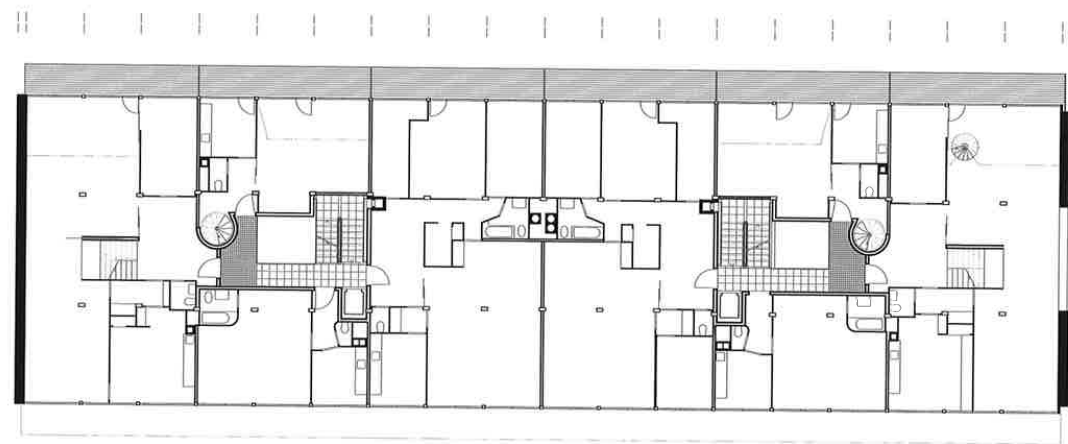
Each unit is not too big compared to the recent developing projects, but it keeps the history of the old times.

The apartment is located in downtown Geneva, and it is easy to find.

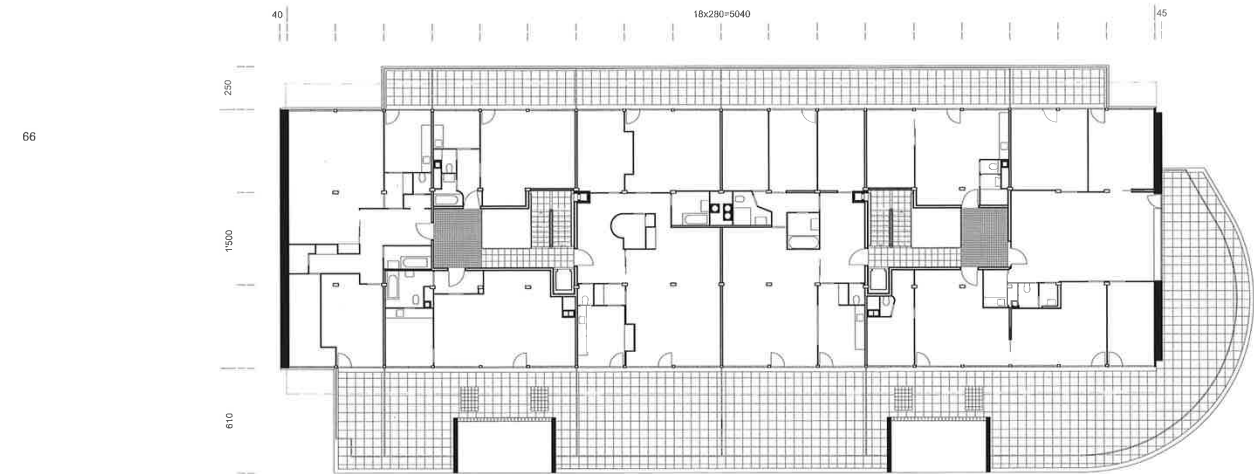




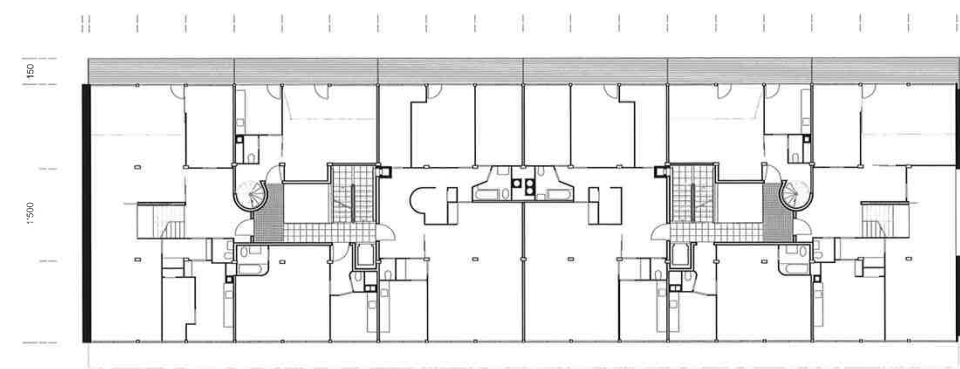
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échelle 1:300



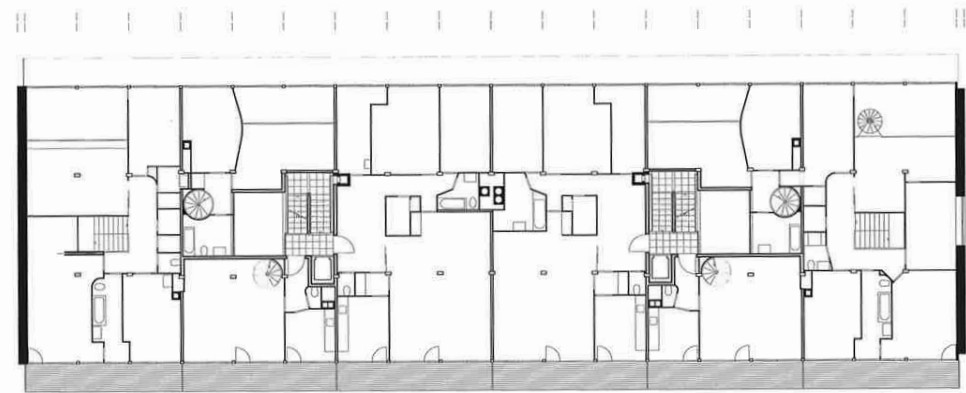
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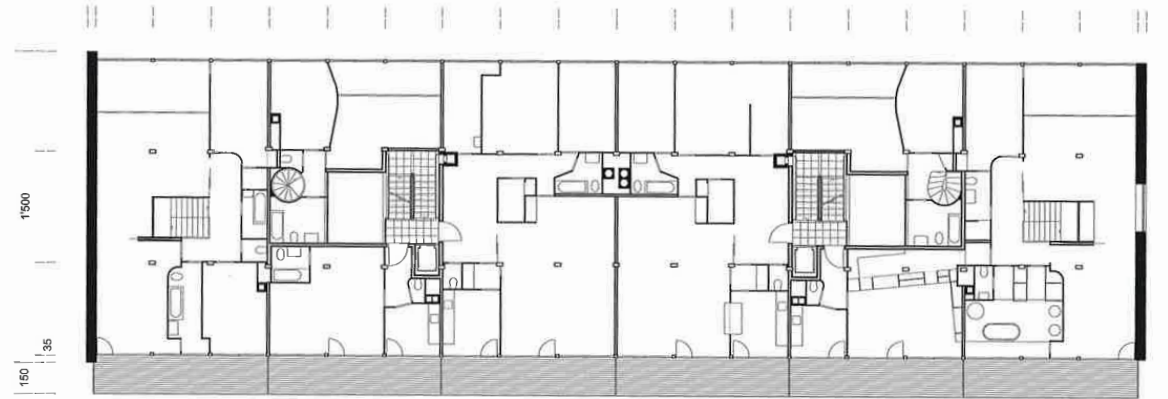
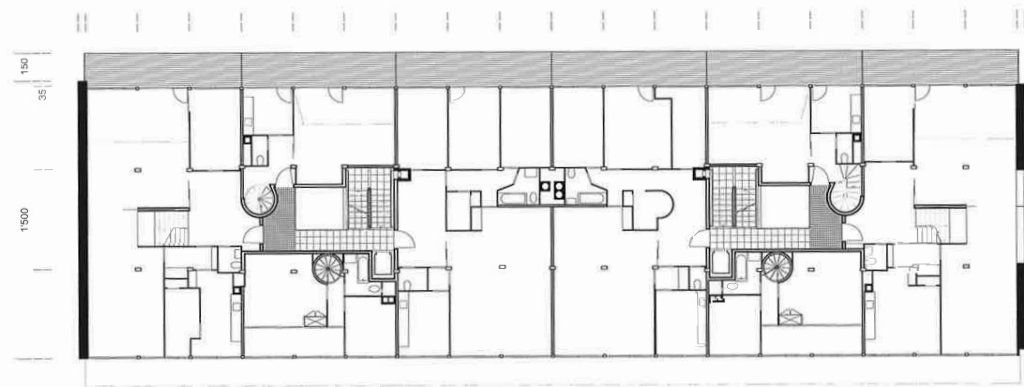
1<sup>er</sup> étage  
échelle 1:300



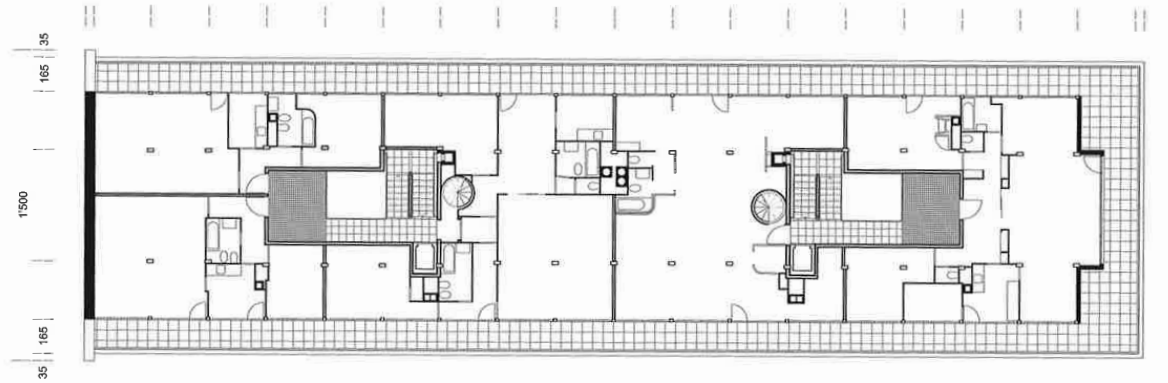
2<sup>e</sup> étage



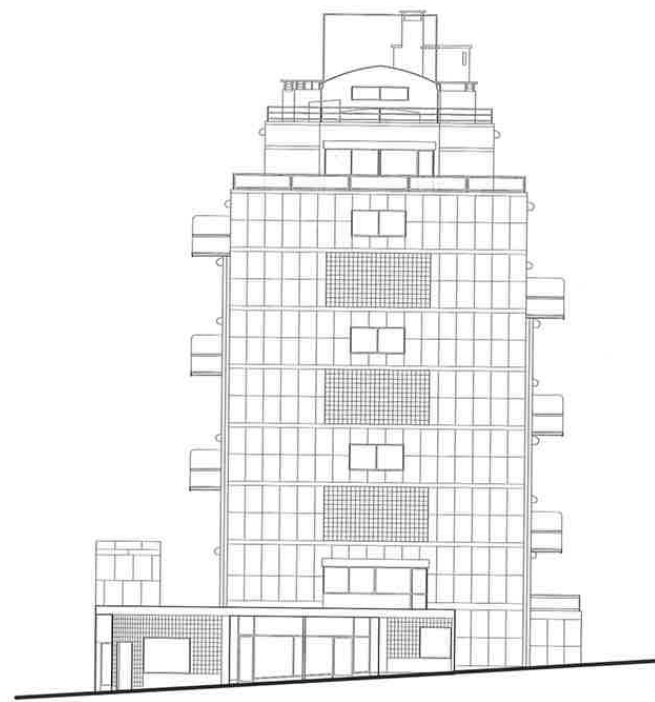
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échelle 1:300



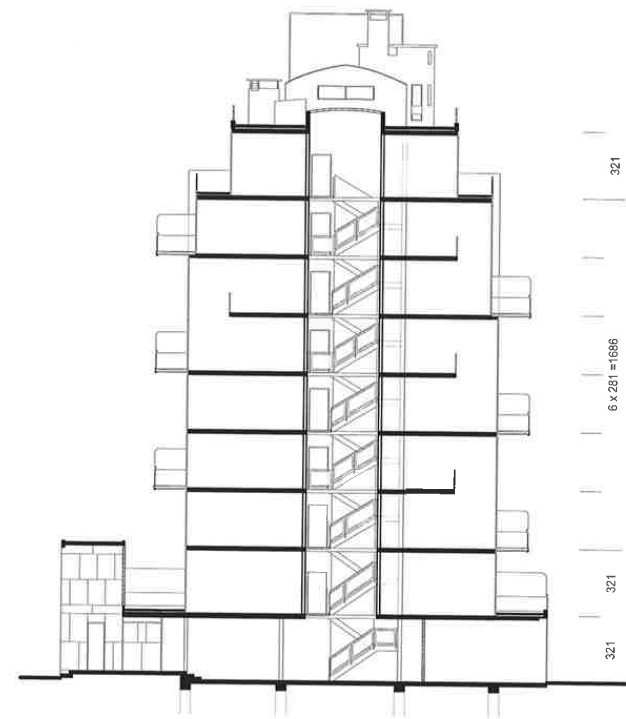
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échelle 1:300



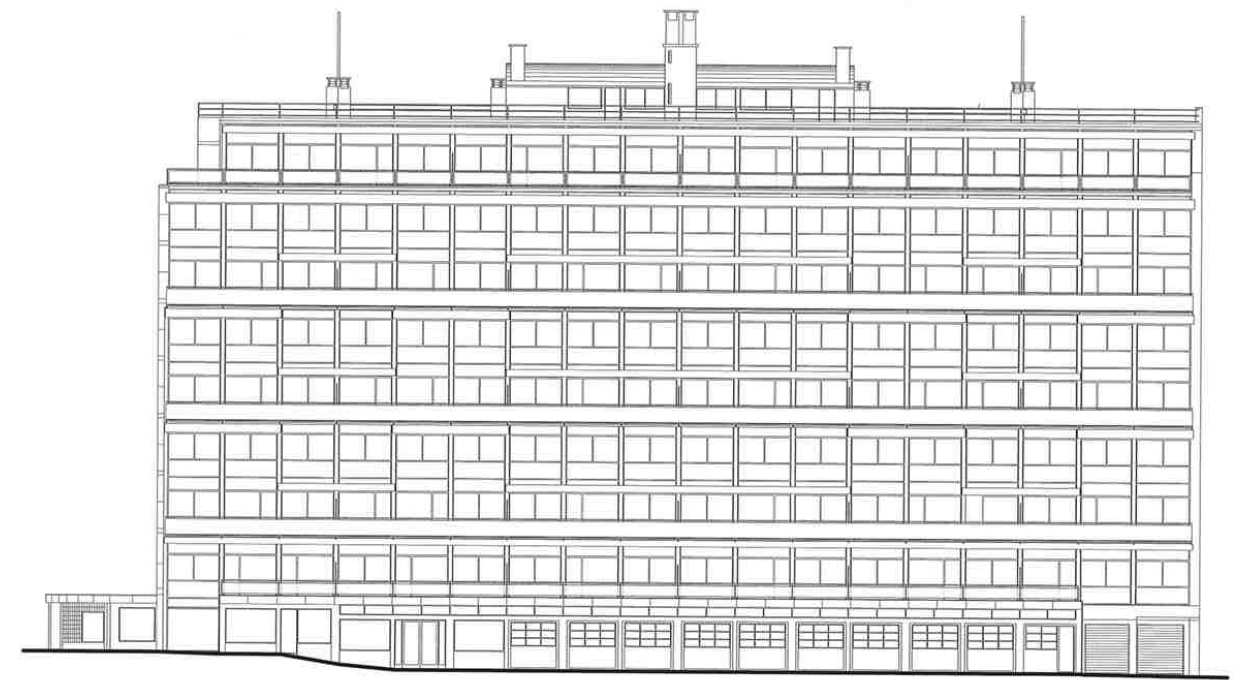
3<sup>e</sup> étage



Façade ouest

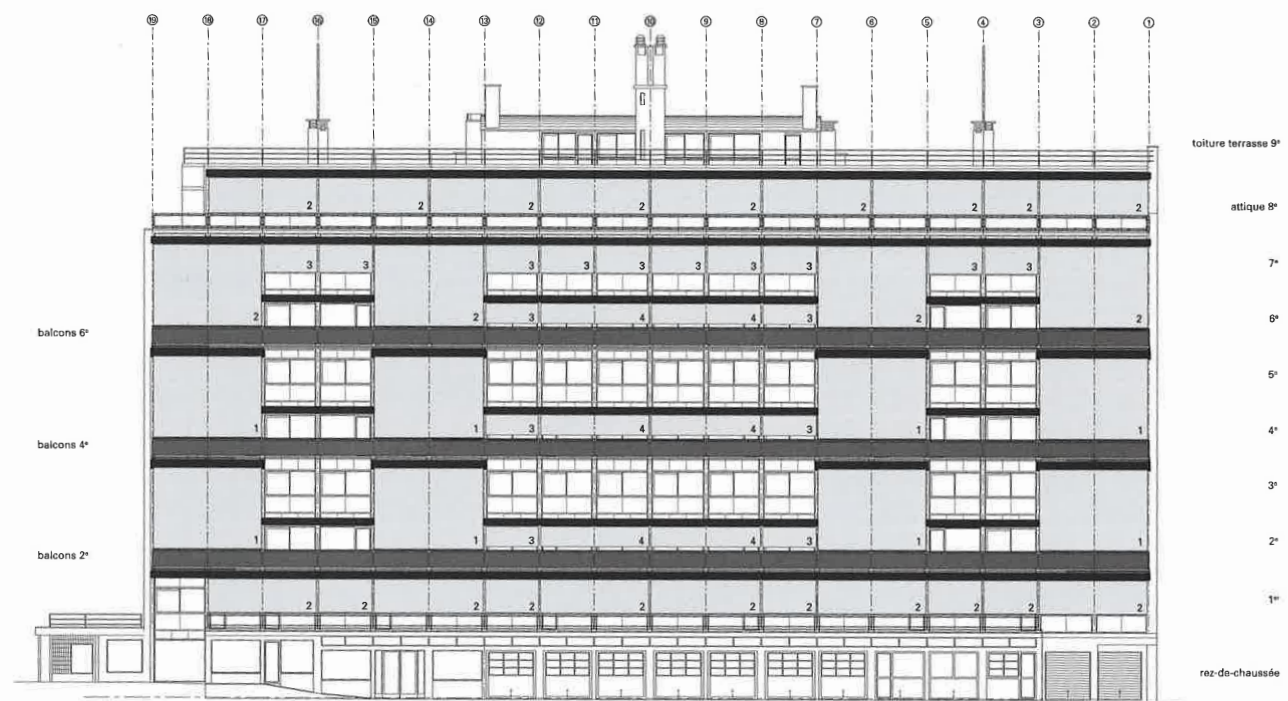


Sources: Book "Restoration de L'emmeuble Clarte Geneva"



Façade sud  
échelle 1:300

Sources: Book "Restoration de L'emmeuble Clarte Geneva"



- 1 Tentes sur guides verticaux
- 2 Tentes sur guides inclinés
- 3 Tentes sur pantographes latéraux
- 4 Tentes sur pantographes latéraux et centraux

Localisation des toiles de tente, façade sud, échelle 1:300.

126

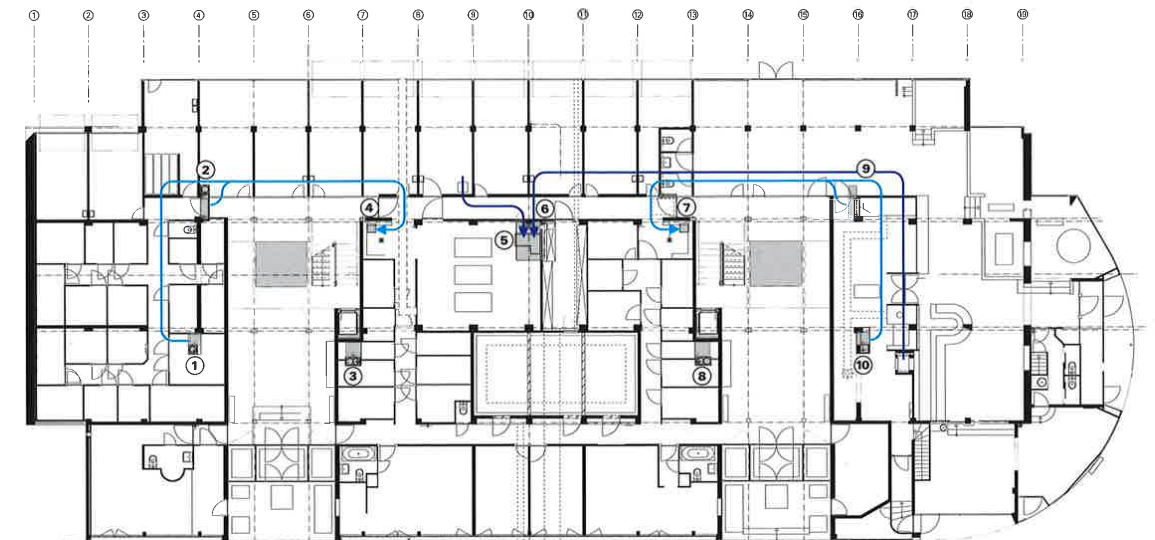


Schéma général de ventilation, plan du rez-de-chaussée, échelle 1:300, décembre 2006.

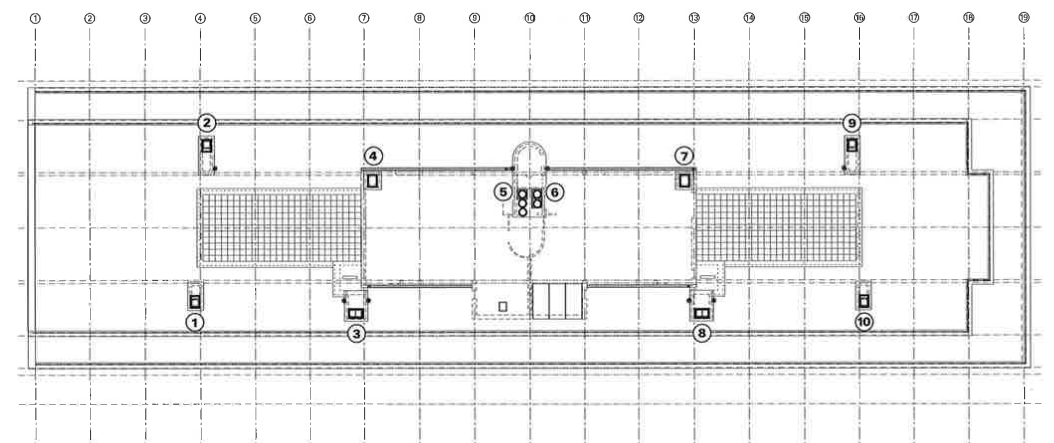
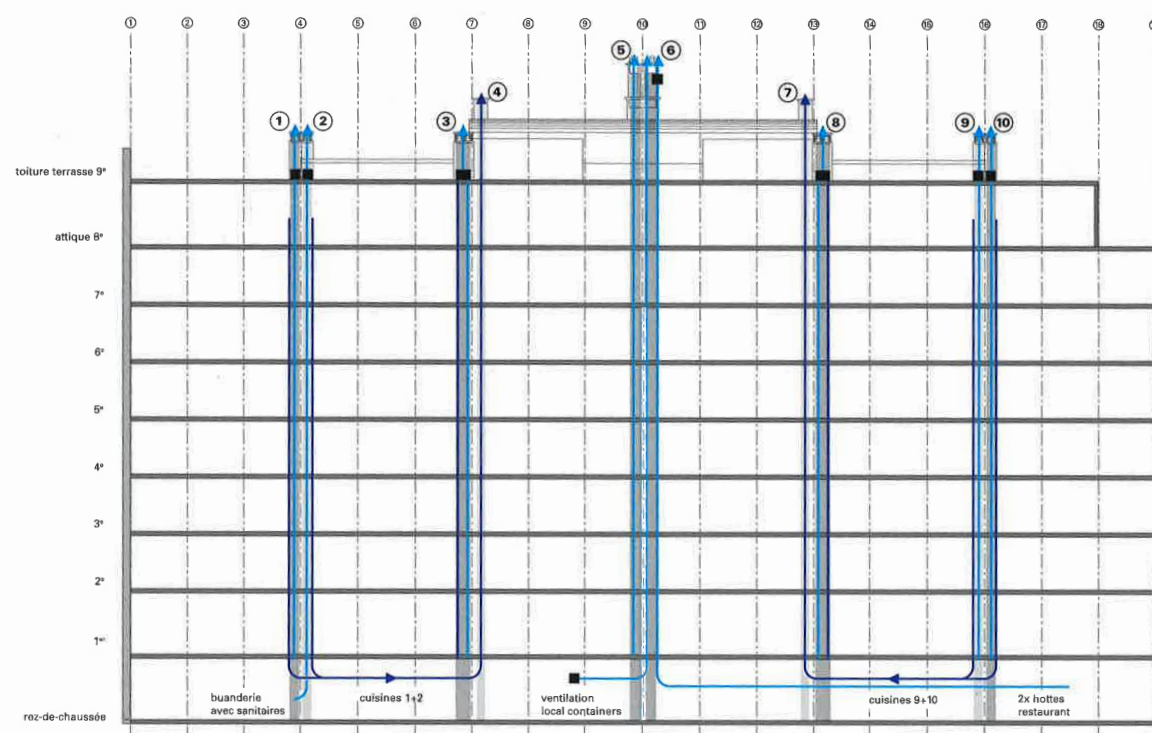


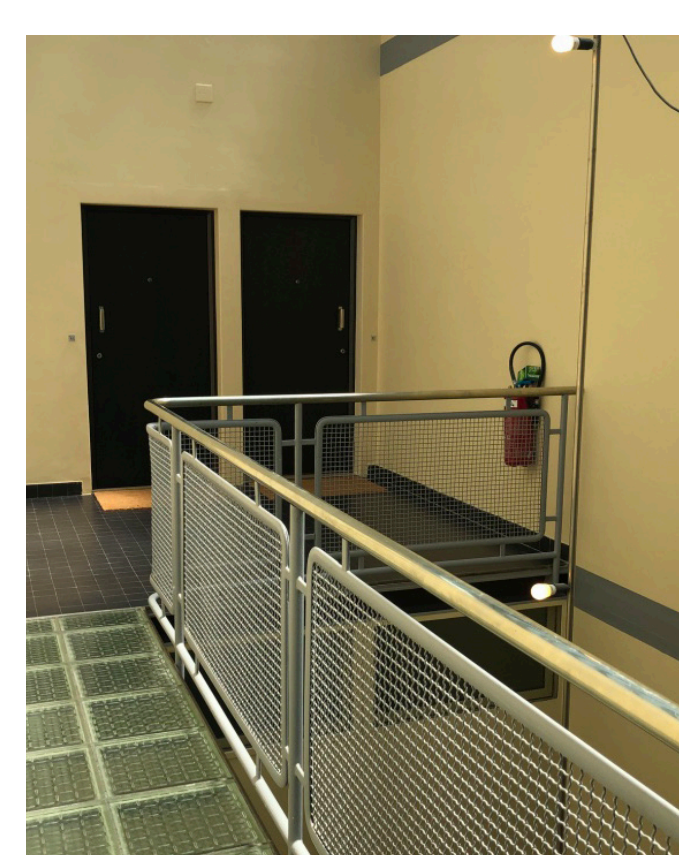
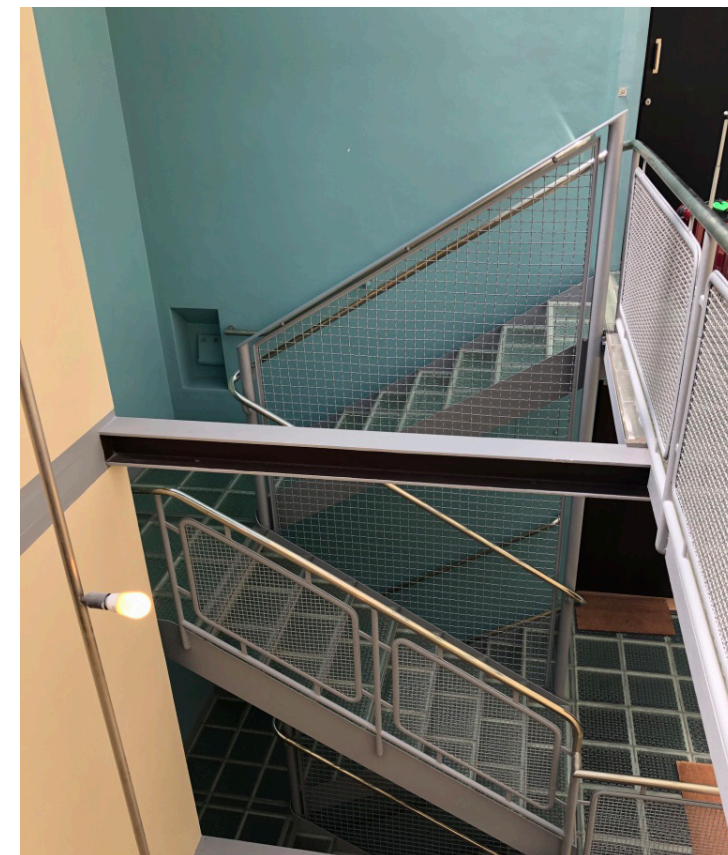
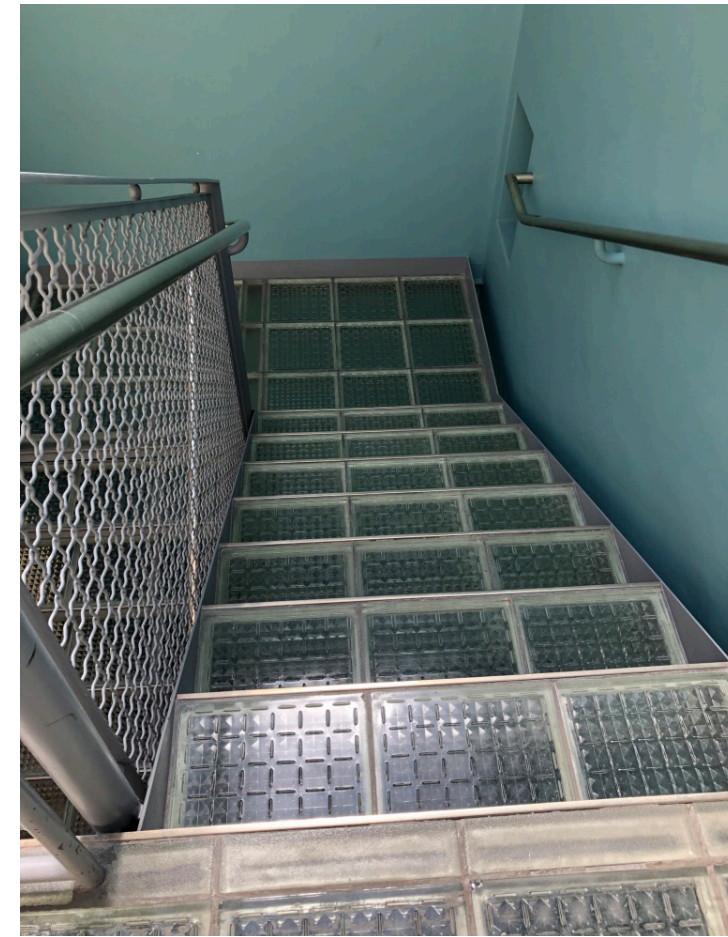
Schéma général de ventilation, plan de la toiture.



- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1 Boisseau existant ø 250mm<br/>Monobloc sanitaires</p> <p>2 Boisseau existant ø 250mm<br/>Monobloc sanitaires et buanderie</p> <p>3 Deux boisseaux existants ø 250mm<br/>Monobloc cuisines et sanitaires</p> <p>4 Ancien dévaloir en briques 400x400mm<br/>Monobloc cuisines</p> | <p>5 Boisseau existant ø 350mm<br/>Air vicié chaufferie, ventilation local<br/>containers, monobloc sanitaires</p> <p>6 Deux boisseaux existants ø 350mm<br/>dont un tubé ø 240mm. Ventilation de toiture<br/>hottes restaurant, canal de fumée</p> <p>7 Ancien dévaloir en briques 400x400mm<br/>Monobloc cuisines</p> | <p>8 Deux boisseaux existants ø 250mm<br/>Monobloc cuisines et sanitaires</p> <p>9 Boisseau existant ø 250mm<br/>Monobloc sanitaires</p> <p>10 Boisseau existant ø 250mm<br/>Monobloc sanitaires</p> |
|--|---|--|

Schéma général de ventilation,  
coupe longitudinale.





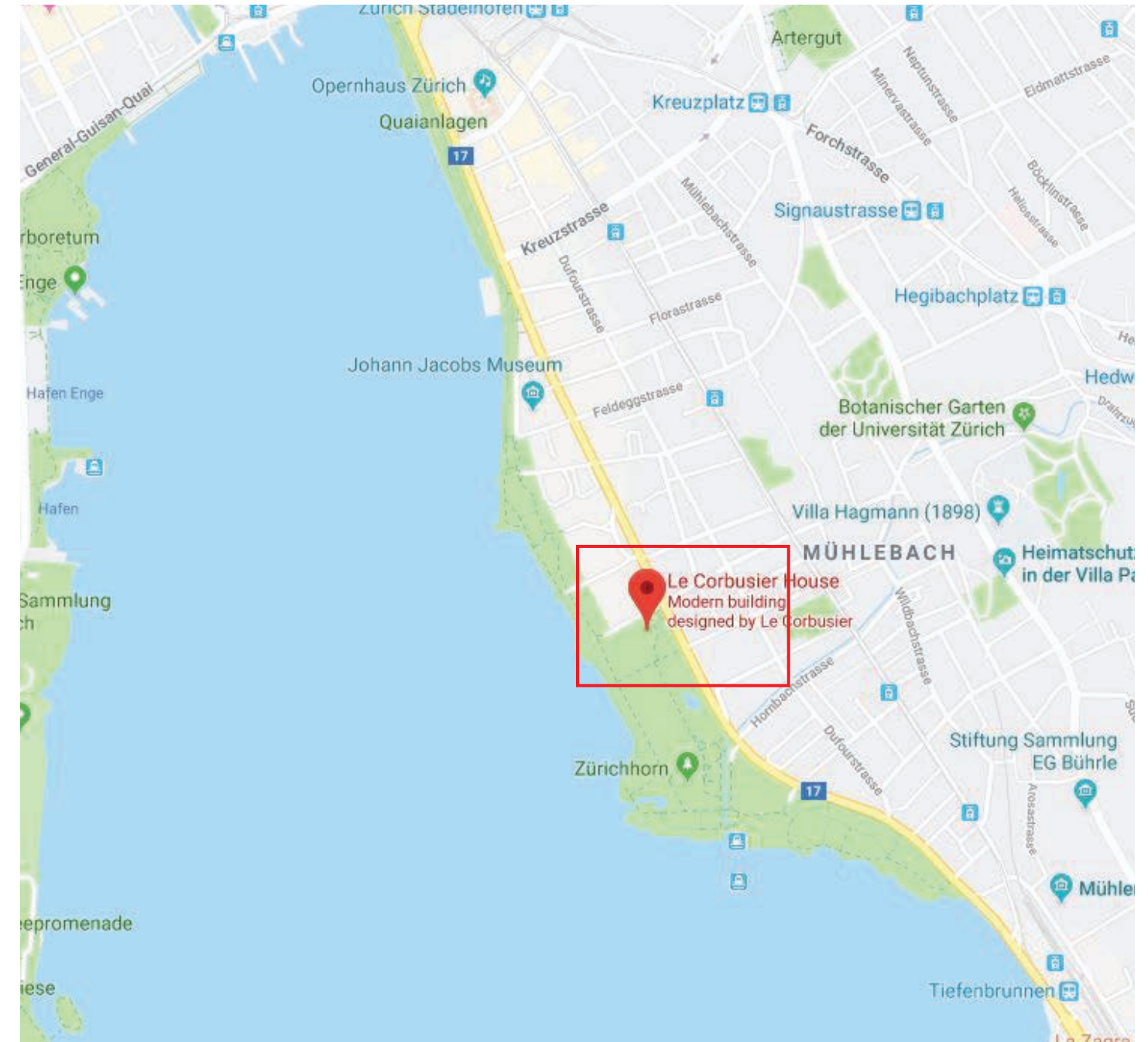


**Le Corbusier  
Pavilion Le Corbusier**



## Le Corbusier Pavilion Le Corbusier

## Le Corbusier Pavilion Le Corbusier Location Map



## Le Corbusier - Pavilion Le Corbusier 1967, Zurich

The house is located in the park near the lake in Zurich. The nearby environment is very family-friendly. The house is surrounded by grass and a little pond.

The house is opened to the public, and it is quite small than what I imagine.

The house presents the idea of how Le Corbusier designs his space using his five points of architecture.

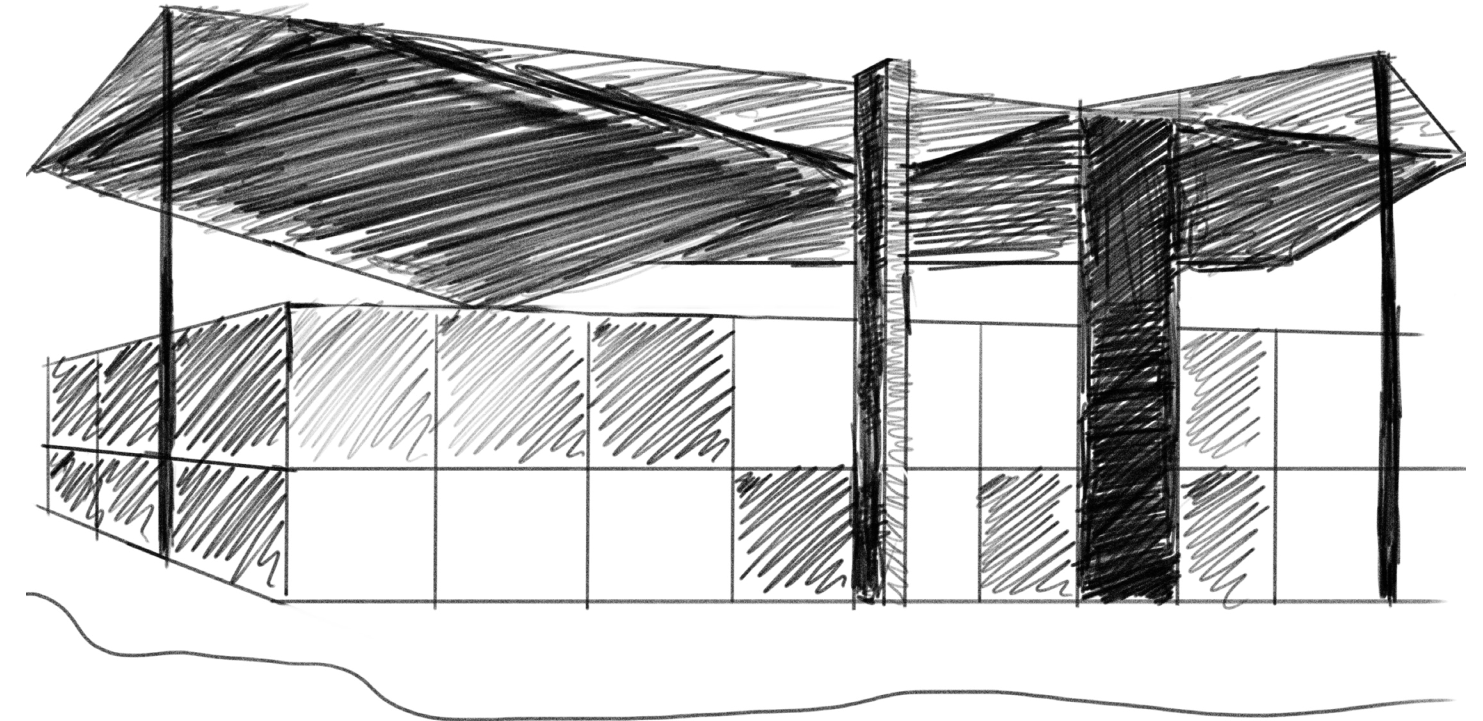
There is a temporary exhibition about Le Corbusier's collection. He collects lots of travel pieces, artworks, books, and postcards.

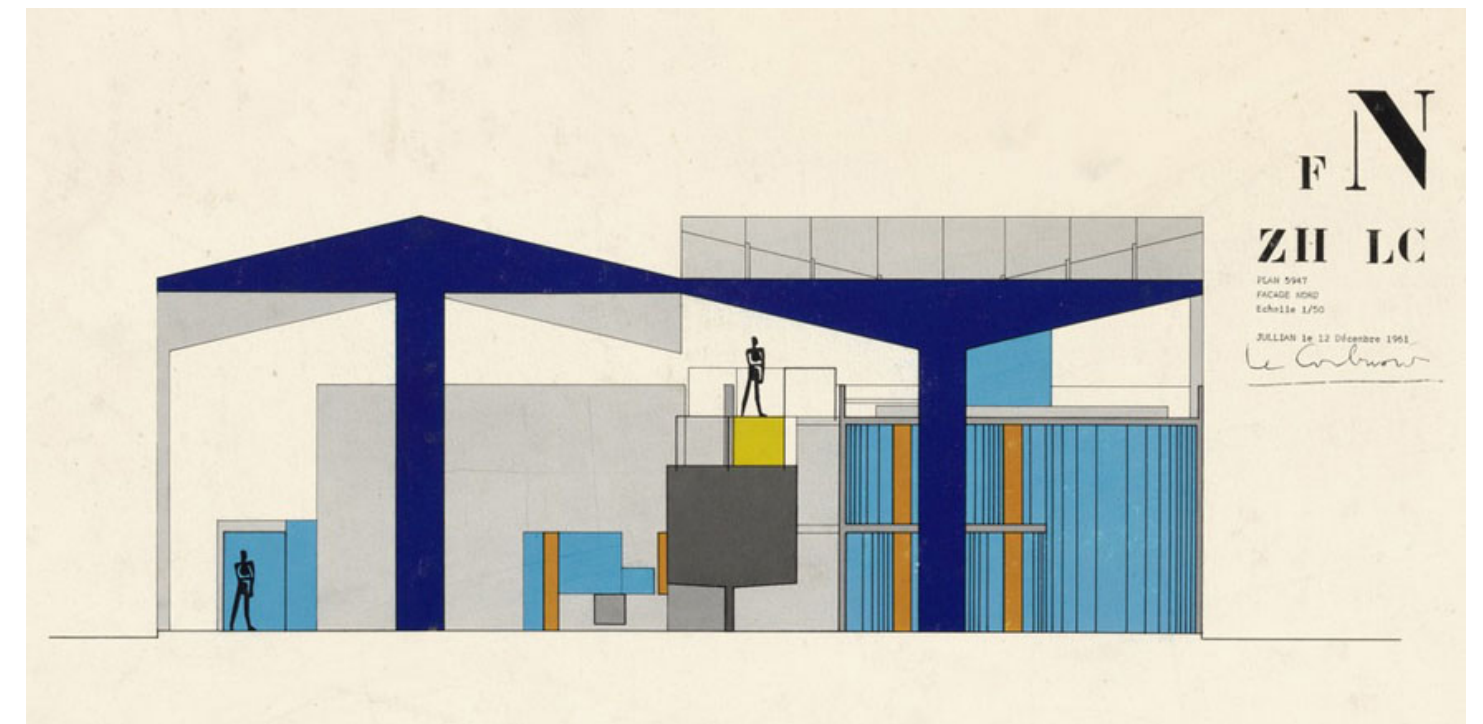
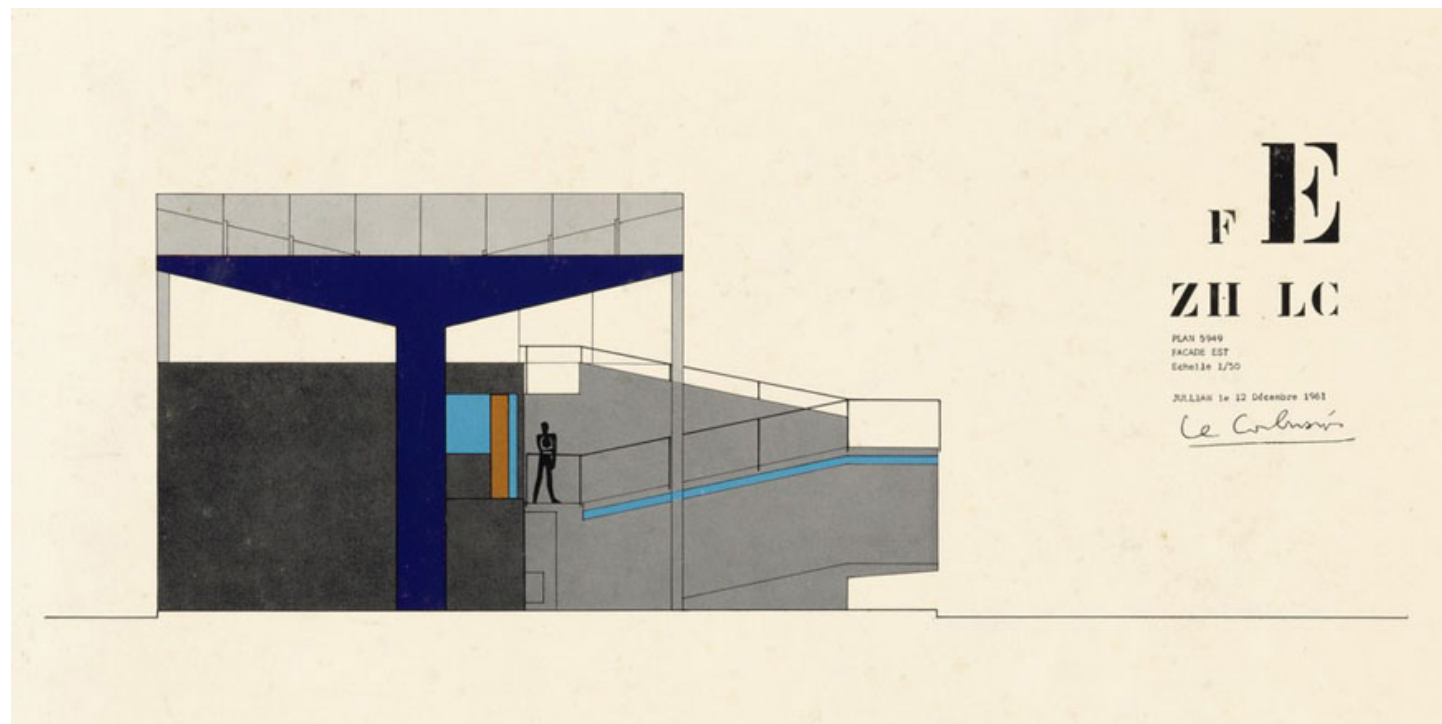
I think understanding architecture is better to understand its architect first.

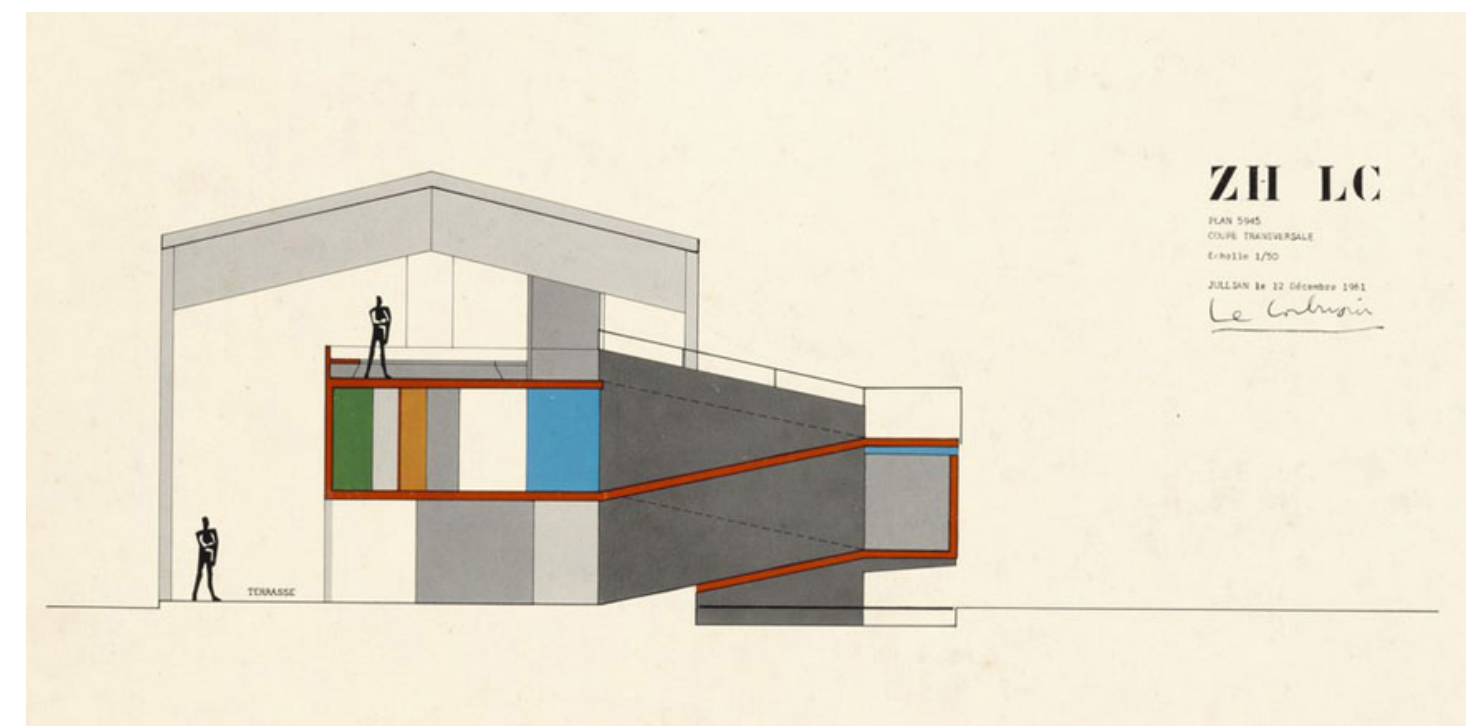
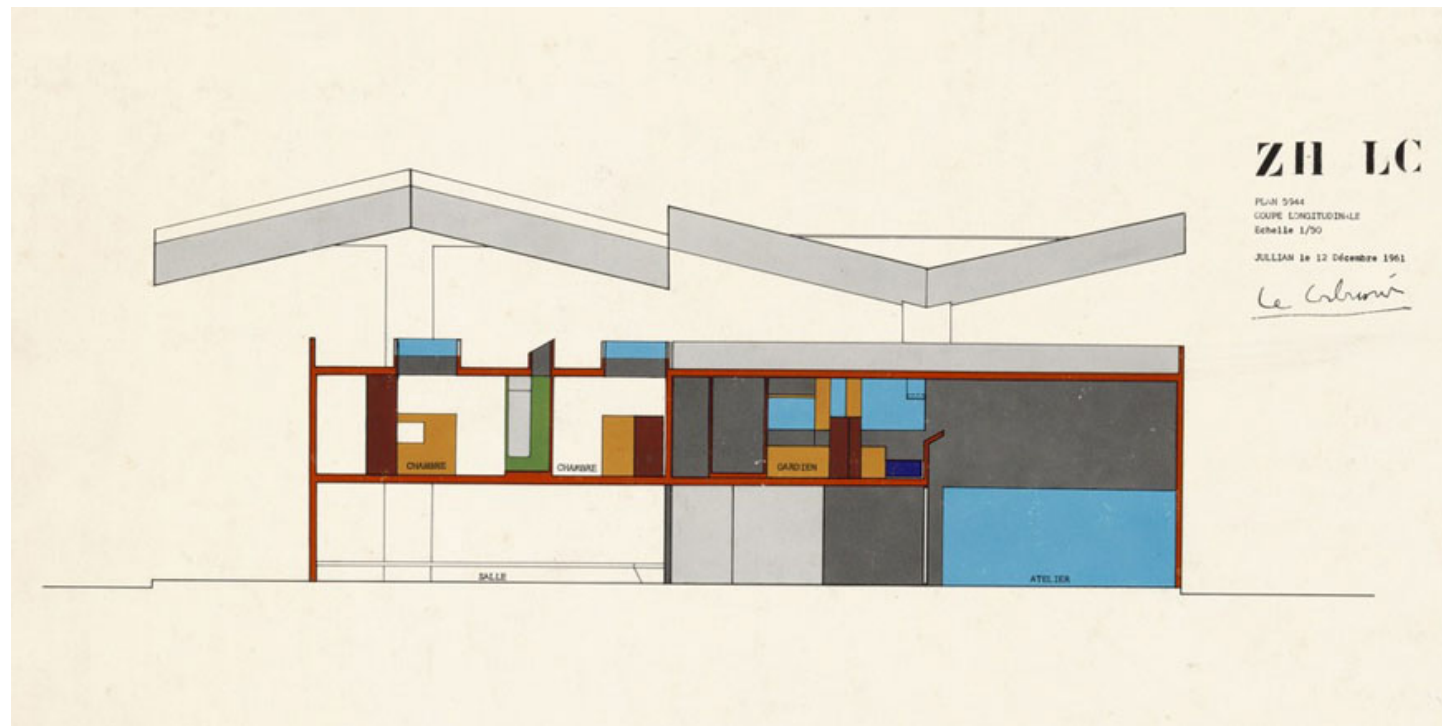
The first floor is exhibiting space that has the main stair that leads people to go up and down. There is also a kitchen located in the corner of the pavilion.

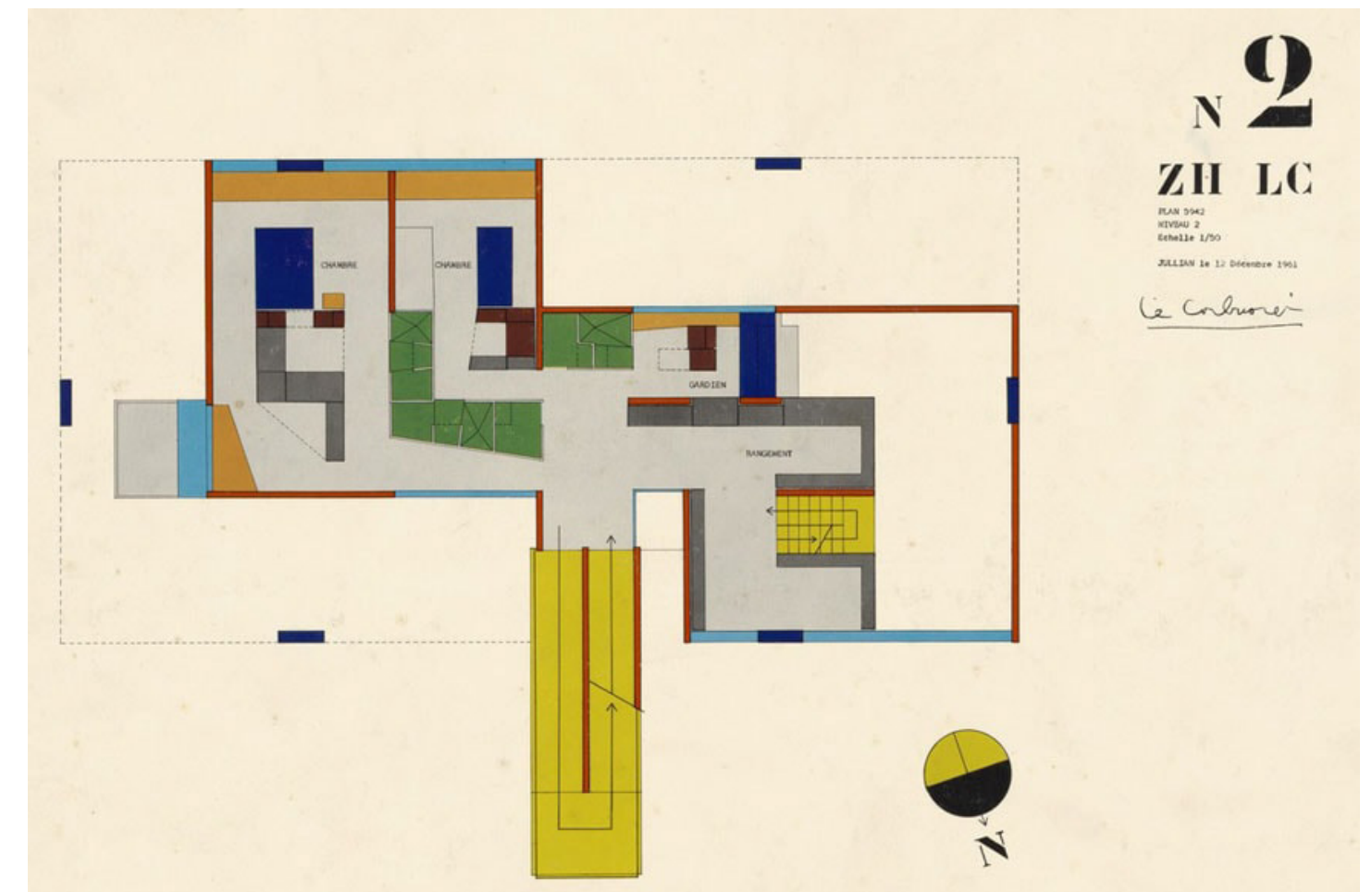
The basement is for the current exhibition that exhibits Le Corbusier personal collections.

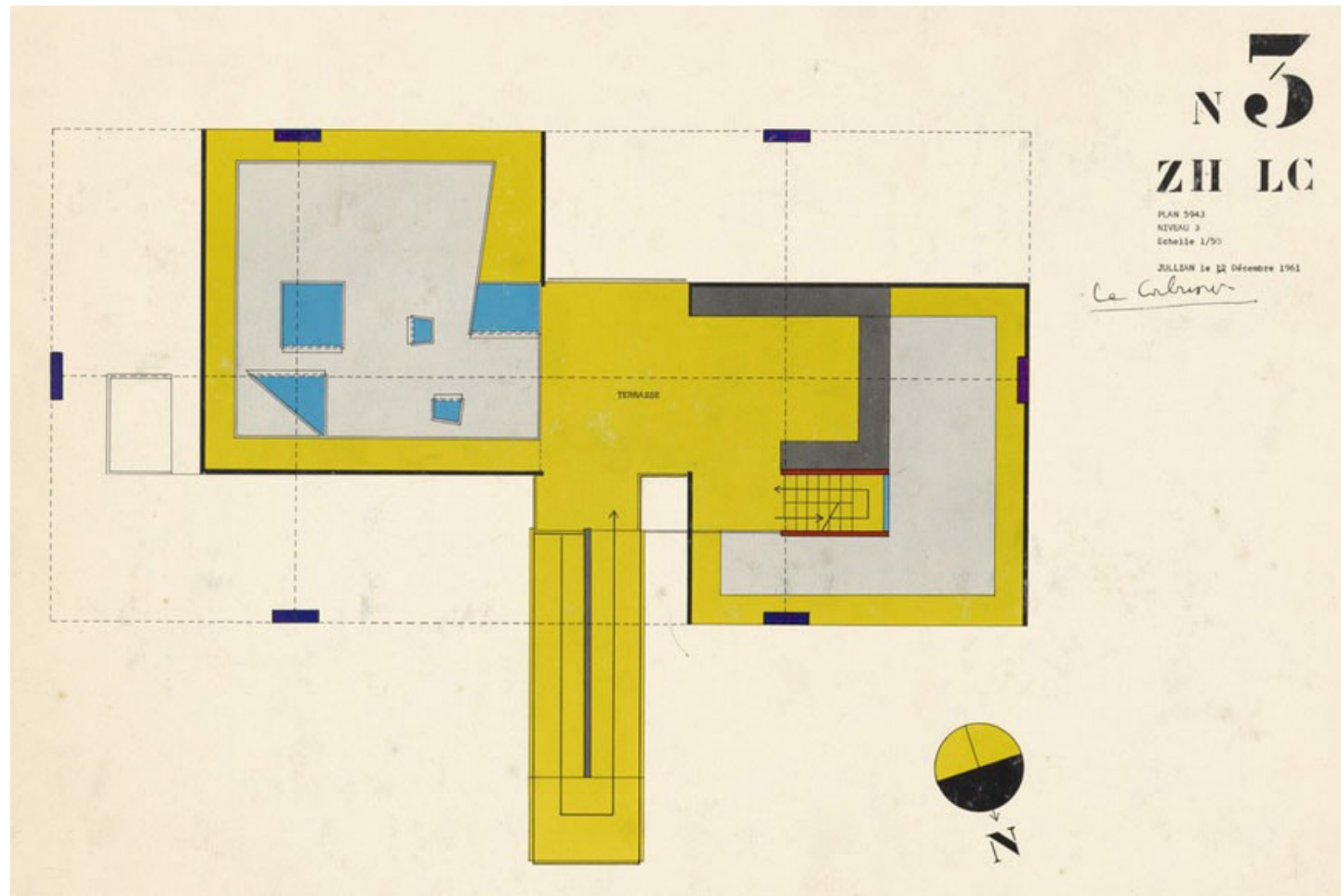
The rooftop level served as a relaxing and seating area.

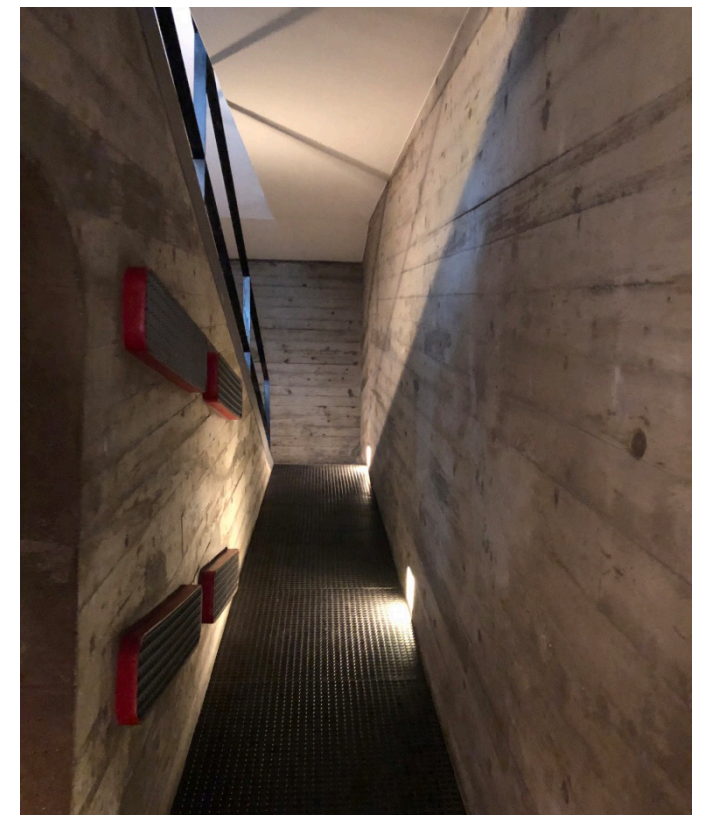


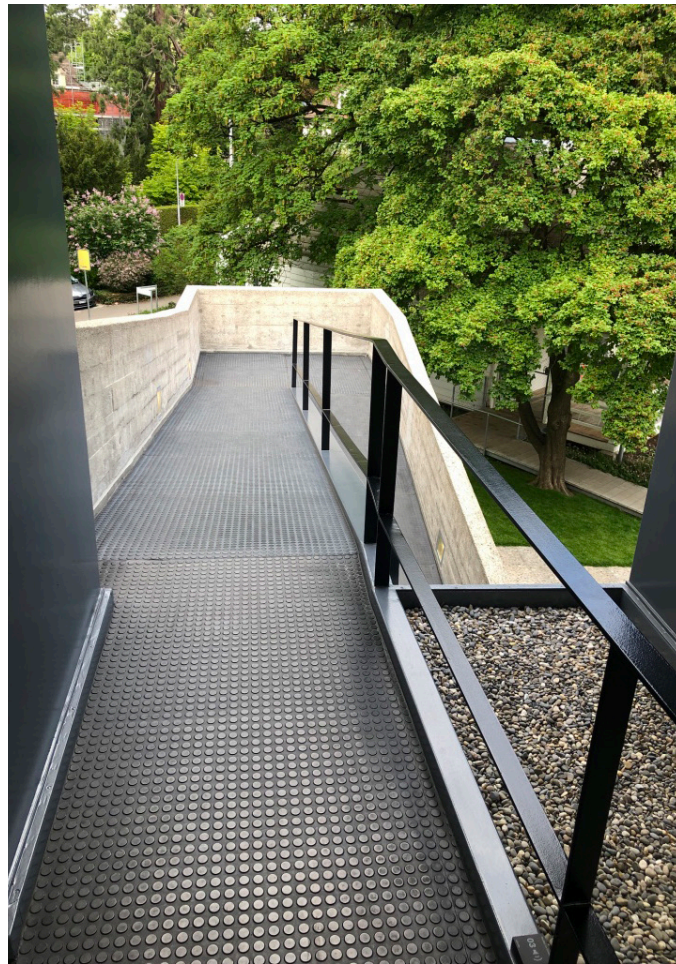






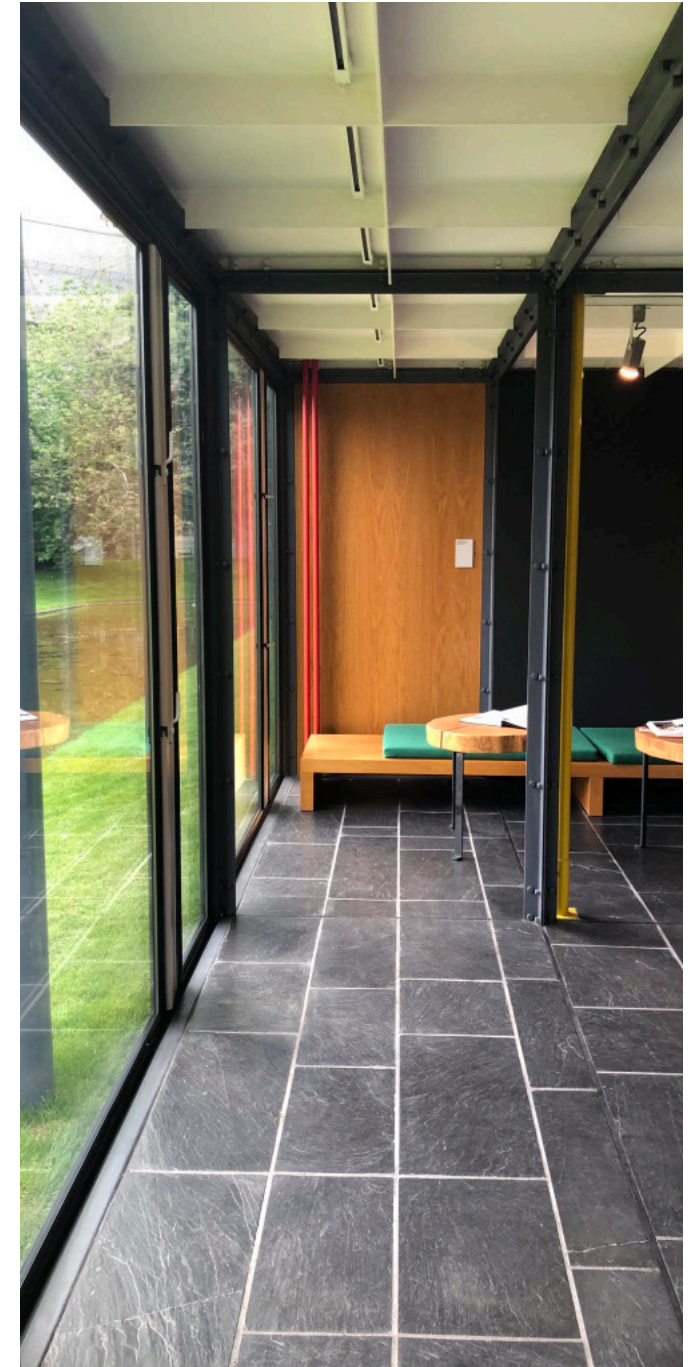
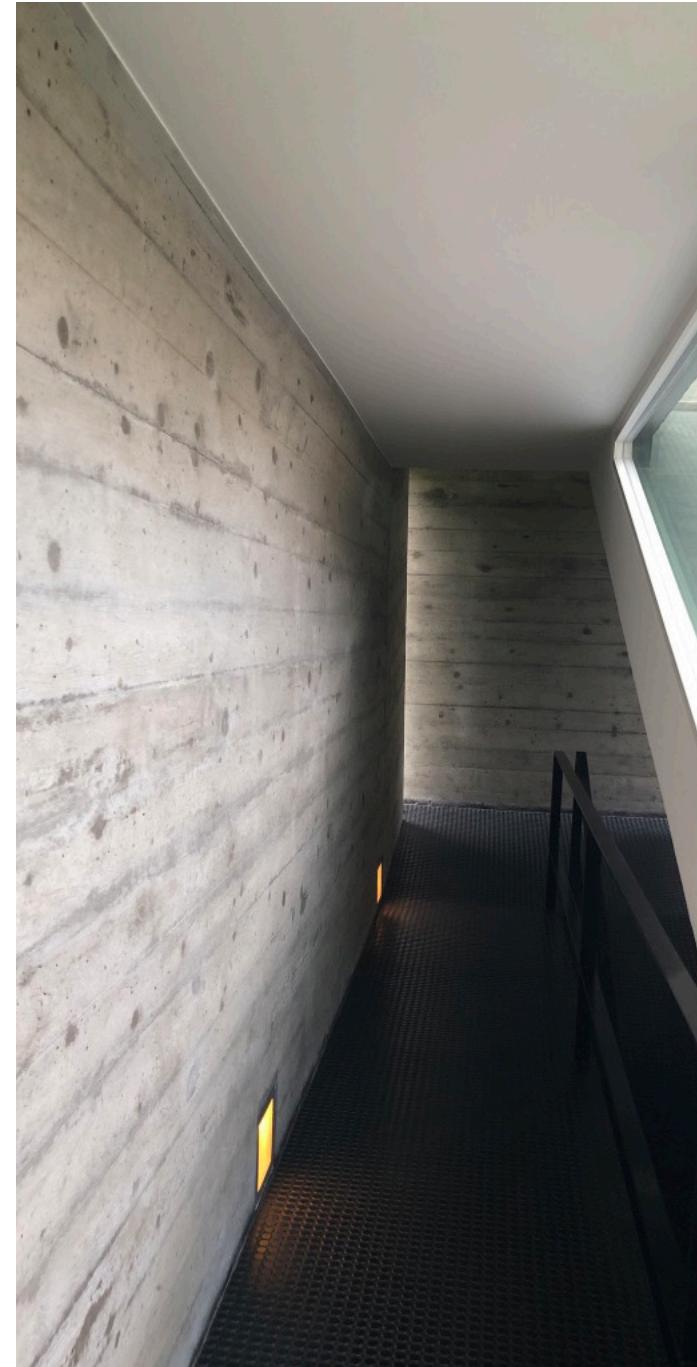
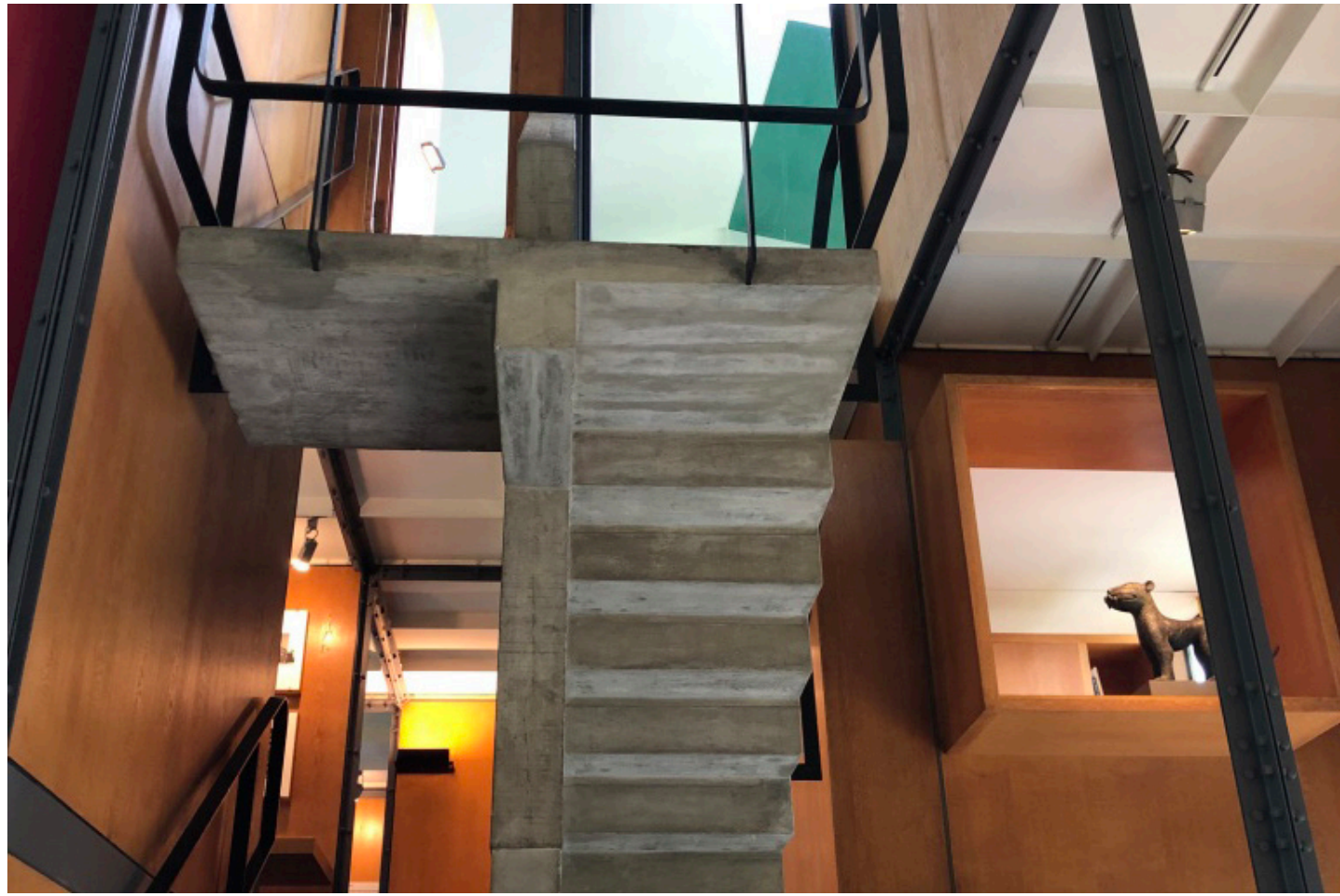


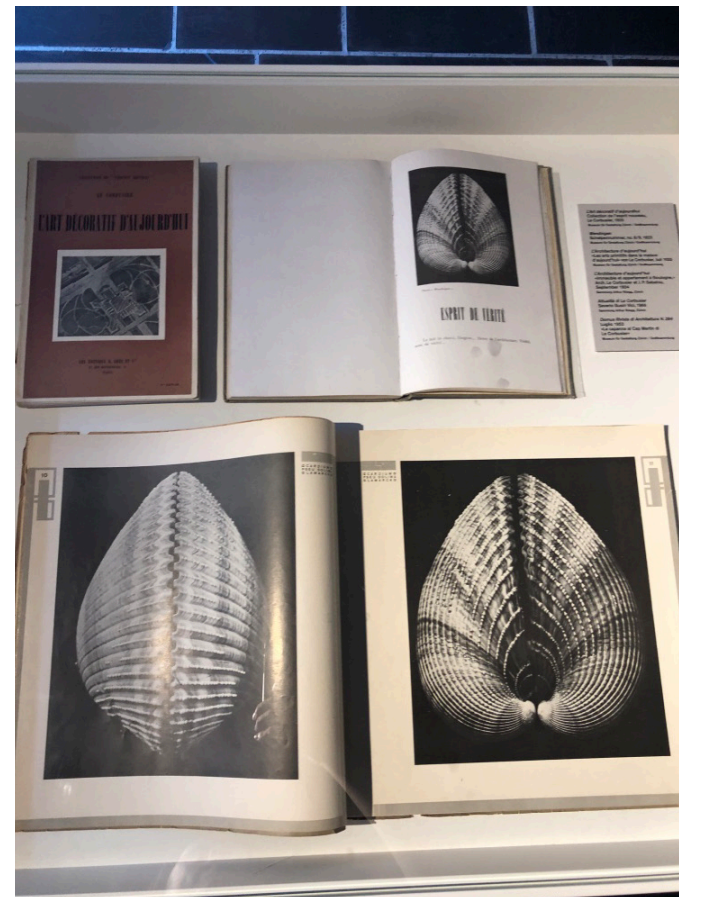
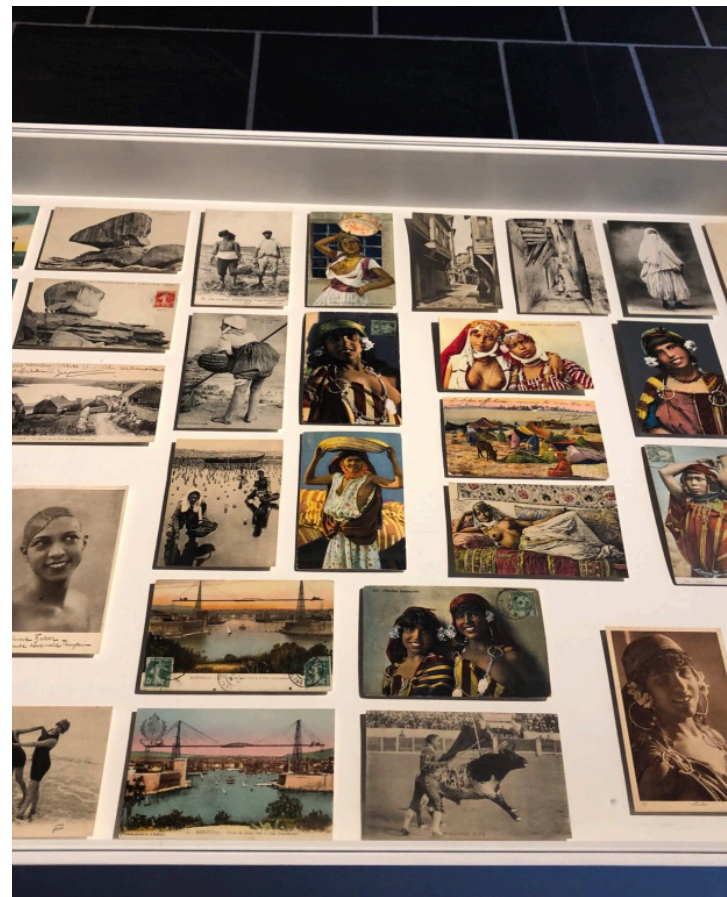
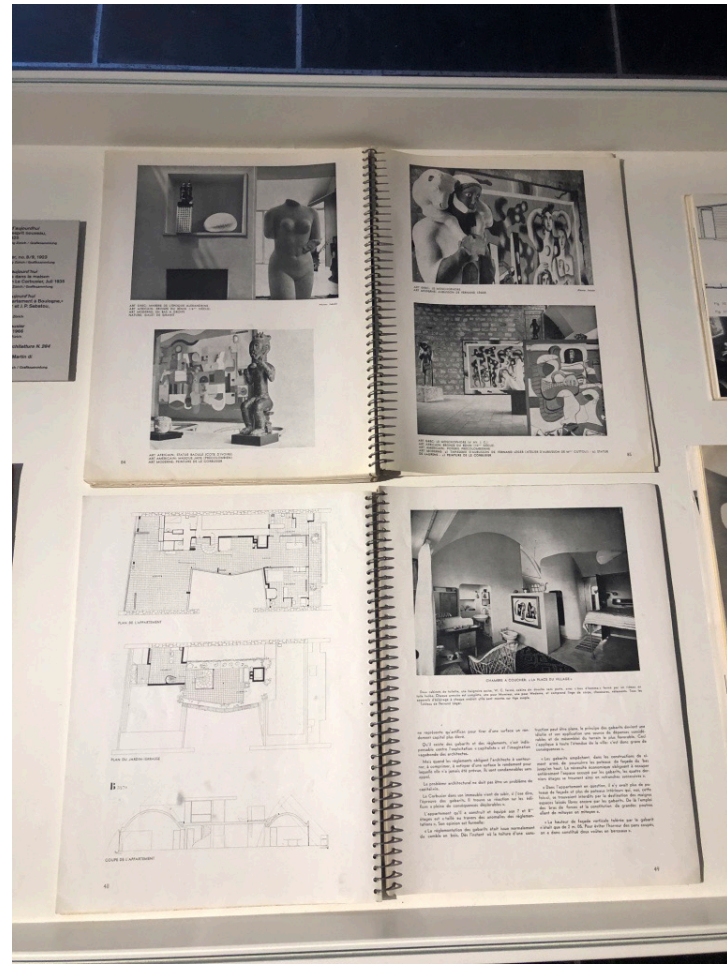












**Bearth& Deplazes**

**Klinik Gut**

**ÖKK HEADQUARTERS**

**Bearth& Deplazes  
Klinik Gut**

## Bearth& Deplazes Klinik Gut

## Bearth& Deplazes Klinik Gut Location Map



## Bearth& Deplazes - Klinik Gut 2016, Fläsch

The architecture firm is a small local firm. I hardly find information online, so I want to spend more time at the site.

I drove along the countryside of Switzerland, and the surroundings are vineyards. It looks like Napa Valley but Switzerland version. The clinic is surrounded by the farmland and orchard.

It is foggy and raining on that day.

The first floor is a restaurant which is open to visitors, customers, and staffs. It is a quite impressive set up that half of the restaurant is for visitors and patients. Another half is staffs, so you can see doctors and nurse sitting at the other side and enjoy their lunch.

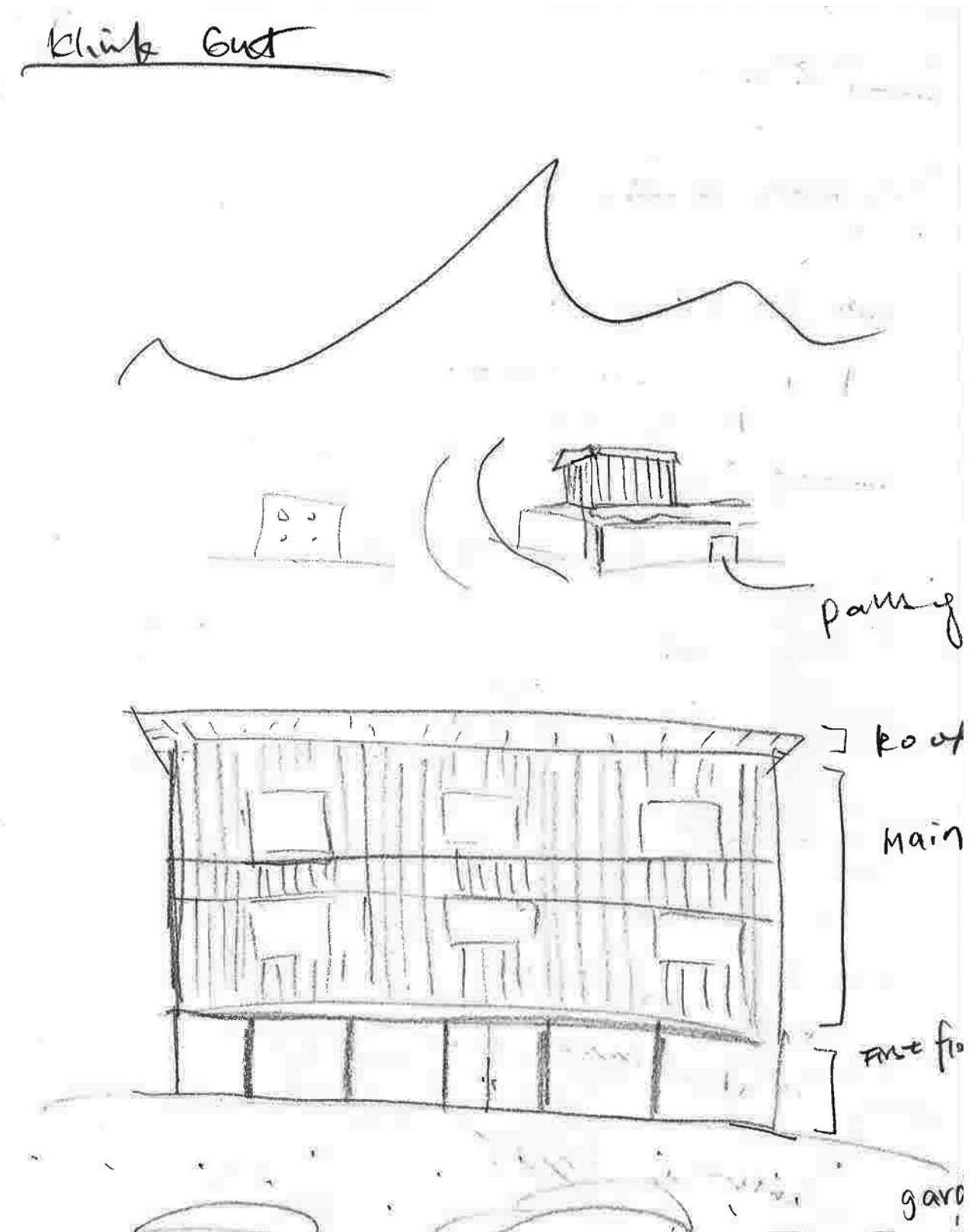
The kitchen is an open kitchen so you can see through nature from the curtained window. I like the design of making kitchen transparent. I feel safe with what I eat and what I drink. The first impression of the clinic for me does not feel like a clinic. It feels like it is a luxury skincare center. For people who are doing plastic surgery, this is the first impression I thought. This might be a plastic surgery center.

However, I am wrong. The clinic is for bone surgery, and I was lucky to go into the clinic to see. The clinic is central oriented, and the elevator is also located at the center. This is a 4-floor building and square floor plan. The four sides are designed for rooms for patients. The surgery room is located on the 4th floor, which I cannot access.

The exterior façade is decorative with the wood panels. These wood panels are vertically attached on the four sides, so it looks like a curtain. Each of the wood panels has specific gaps that allow lights to go through the window.

The interior patient rooms are different than other hospitals room. When I enter into the room, I was super surprised that the room looks, unlike any separate hospital room. It gave me the feeling of a studio apartment with a large window. The furnished studio has a hot design that does not cause fear to the patients that help the patients to recover soon.

I think it is a way to rethink the hospital system. Not every hospital looks the same. I believe that this kind of clinic will become a popular trend in the field.



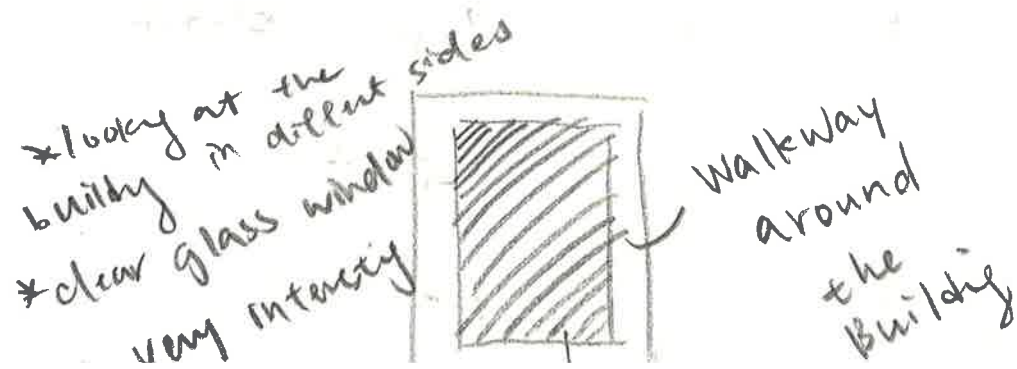
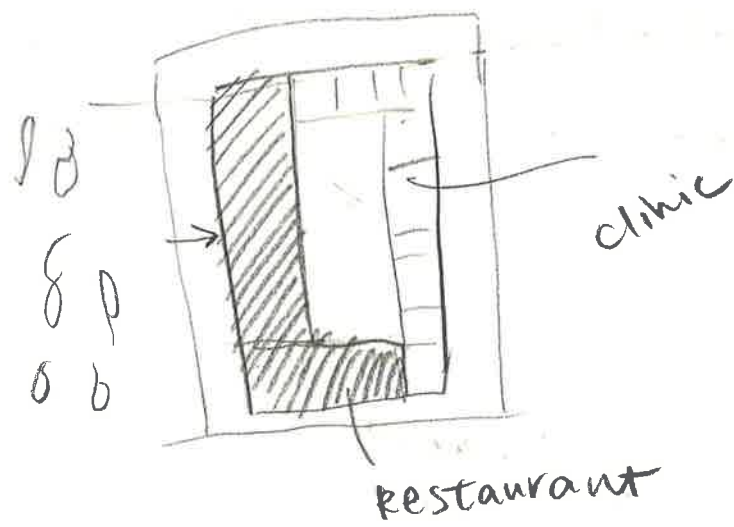
Surrounding

Farms local neighborhood.

Foggy.

Small hill w/ parking lot

Clinic + Restaurant



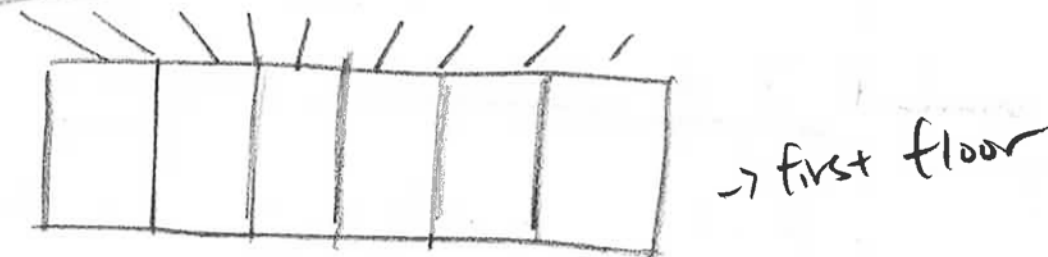
Material exterior

Wood (dark)

concrete

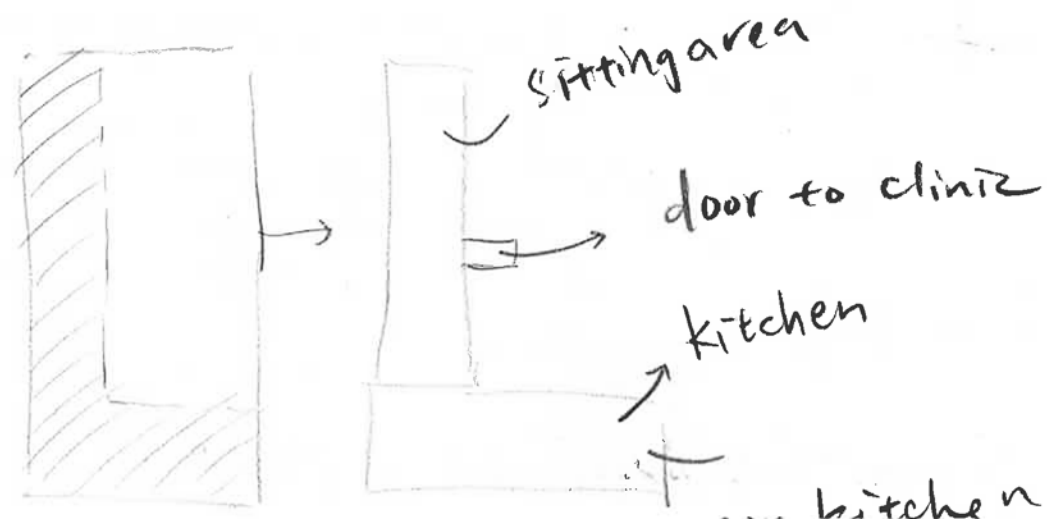
ceiling (some kind of grey material)?

curtain wall

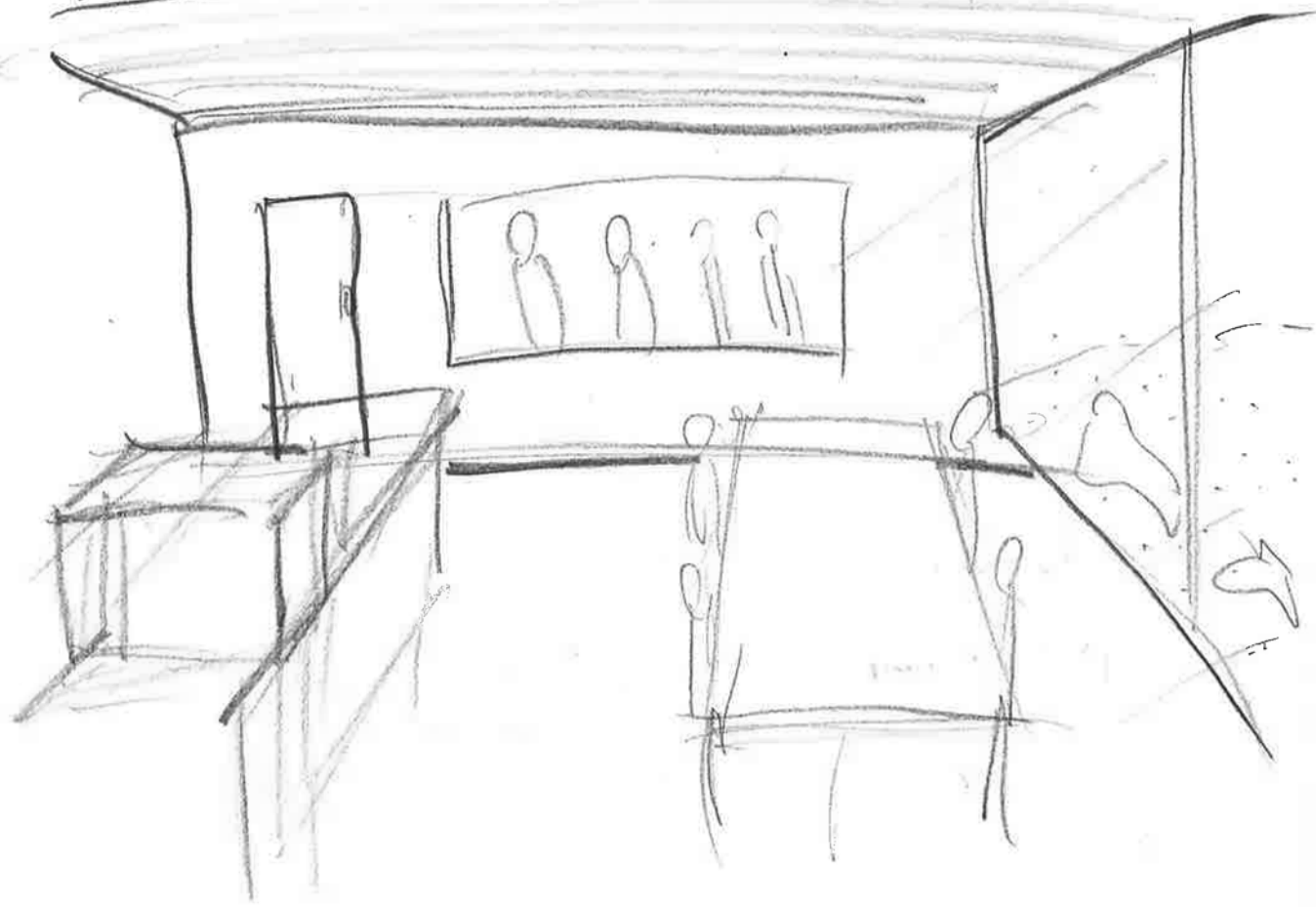


Bright, welcome, warm, professional

Restaurant



Kitchen + Restaurant

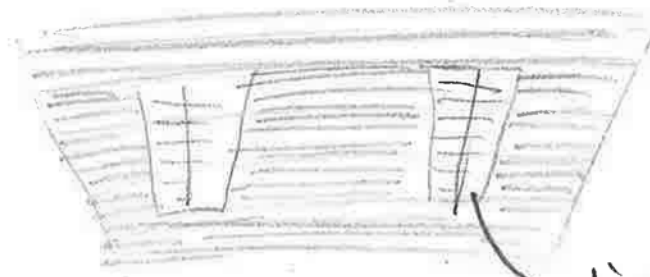


- \* safe, clean, organized, professional
- \* outside customers, patients, employee.
- \* Sunlight
- \* great coffee, eating place.

Klinikbut - Fläsch.

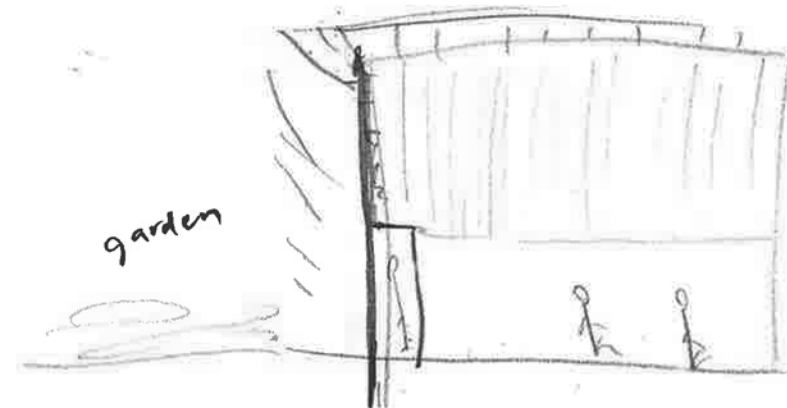
has several locations.

Restaurant lighting



light only insert  
in certain area.

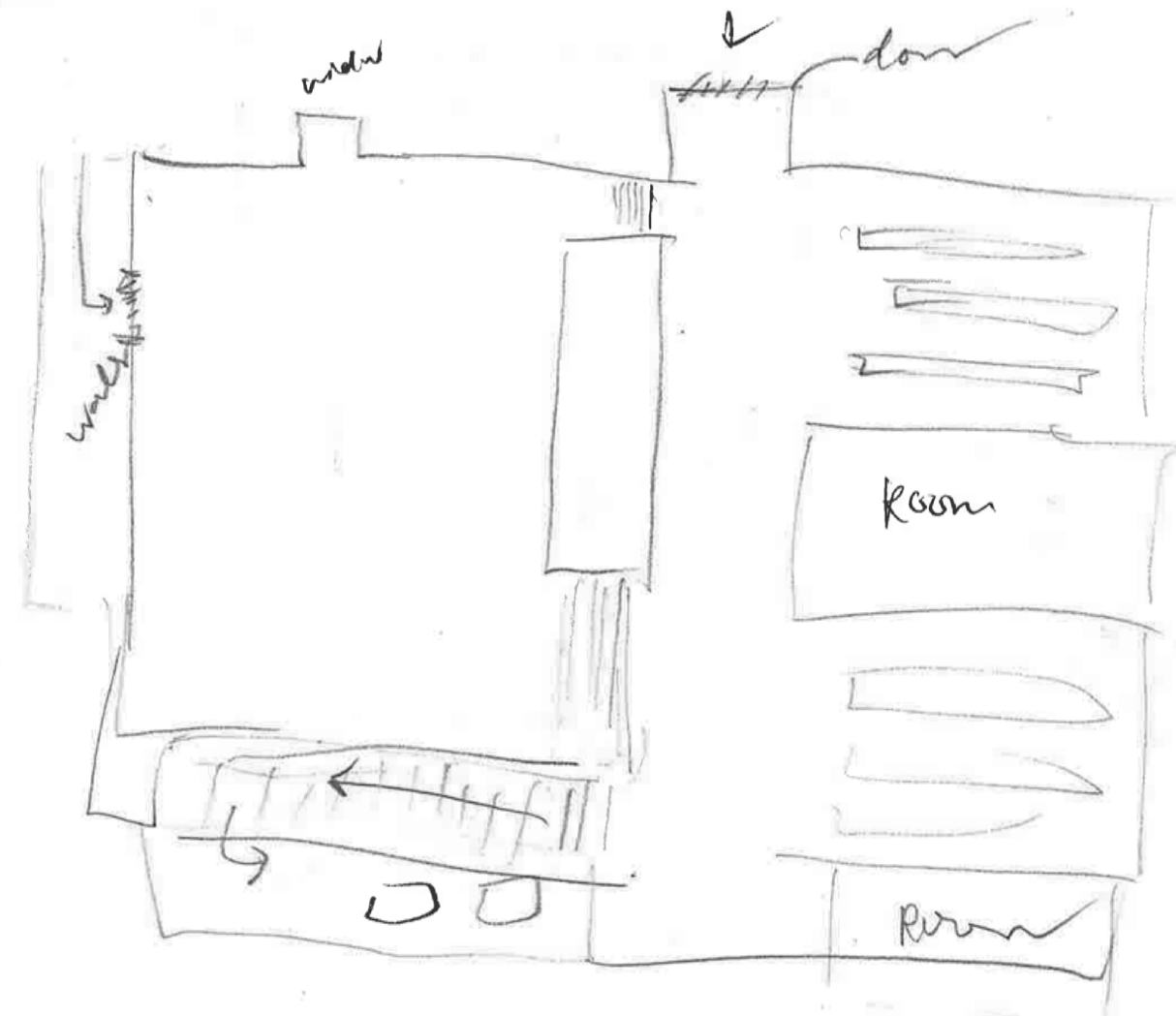
Water system



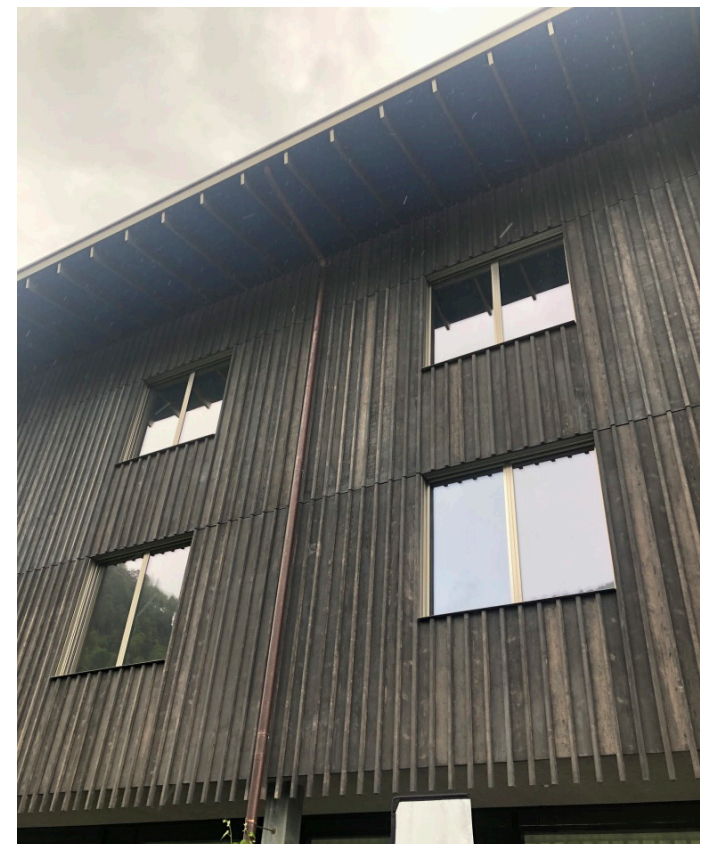
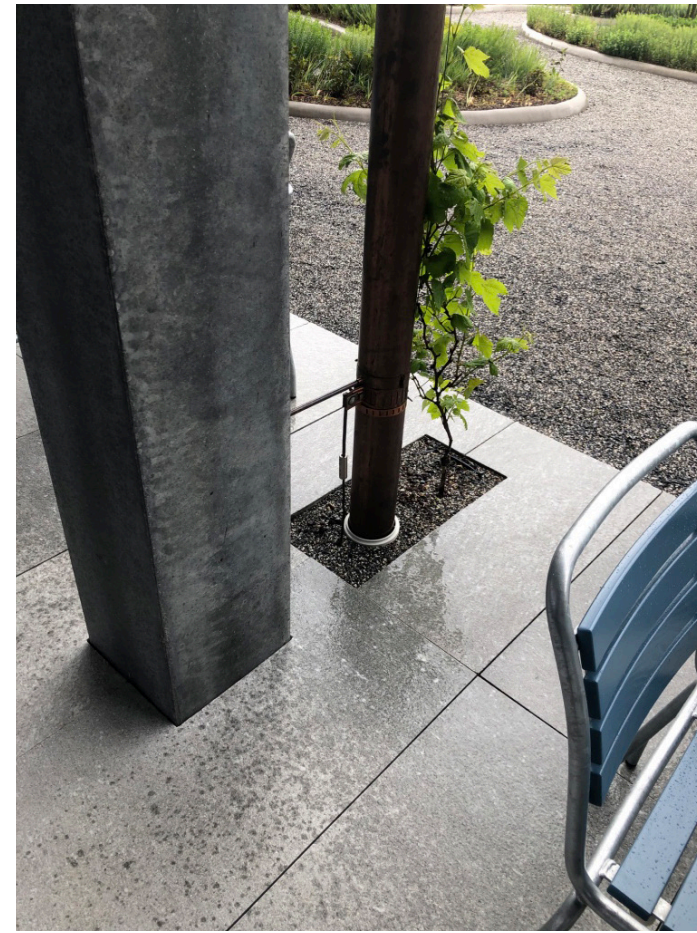
\* raining but  
not going to  
be wet.  
It's because



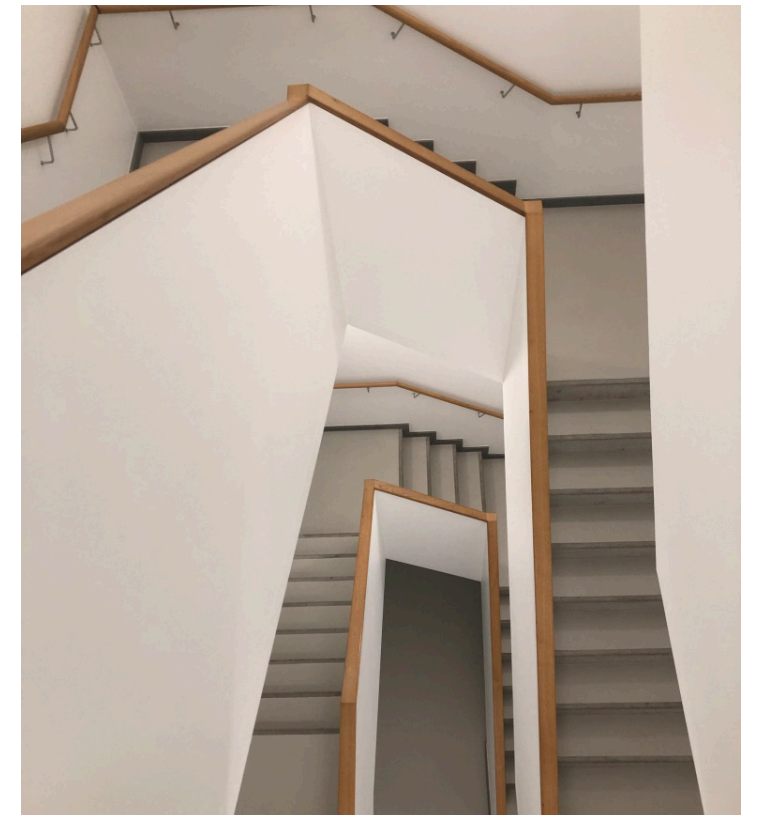
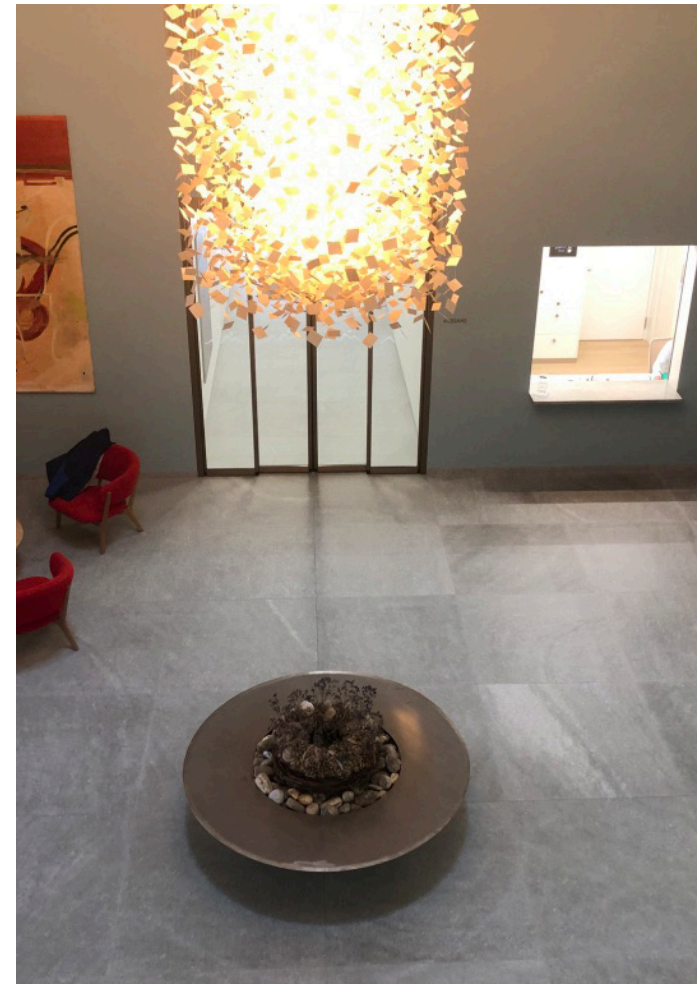
Notes









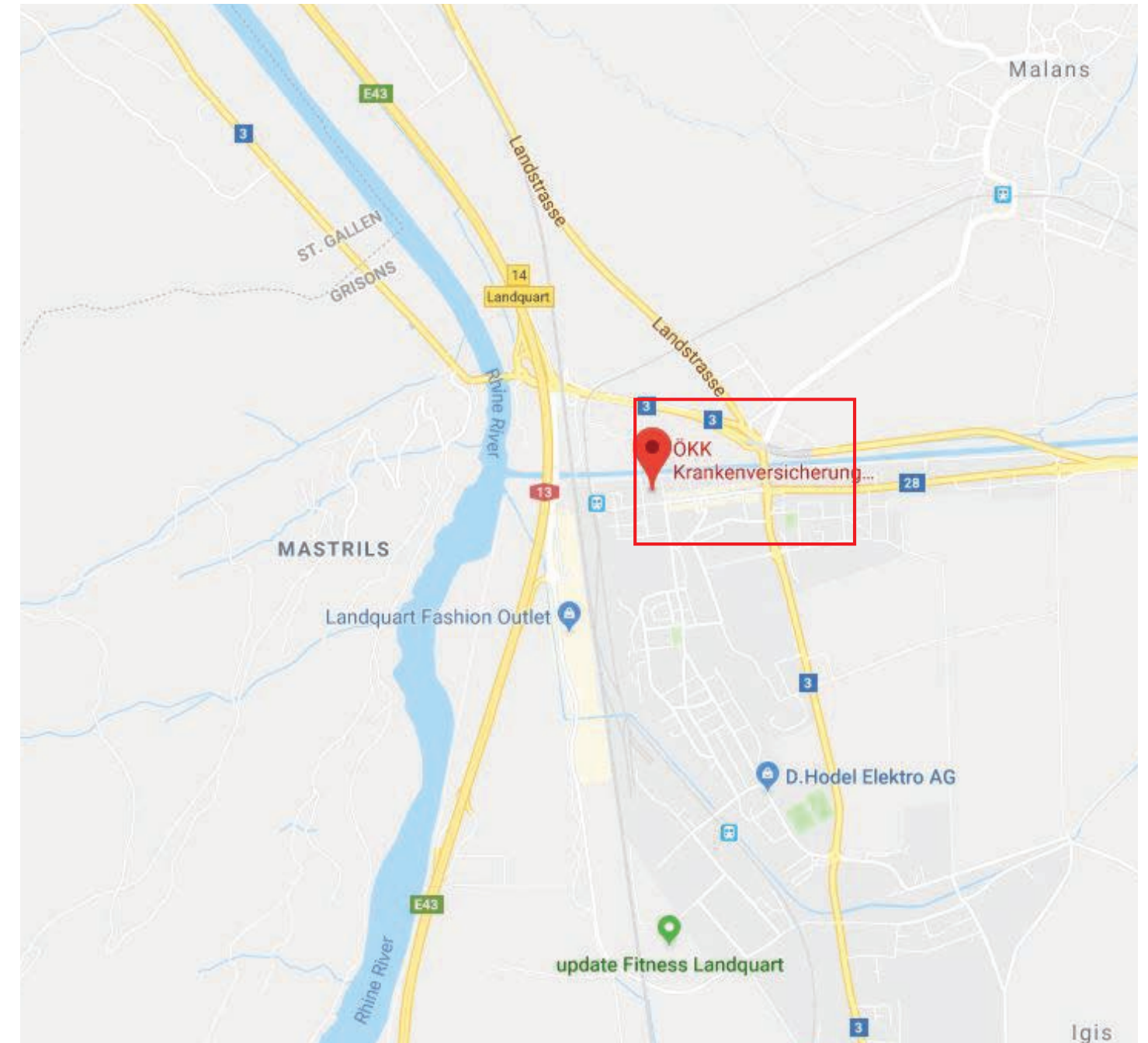




**Bearth& Deplazes  
ÖKK Headquarters**

## Bearth& Deplazes ÖKK Headquarters

## Bearth& Deplazes ÖKK Headquarters Location Map



## Bearth & Deplazes-ÖKK Headquarters 2012 ,LANDQUART

The apartment complex is very new that located in a little town. It is quite modern compared to the local Swiss farmhouse.

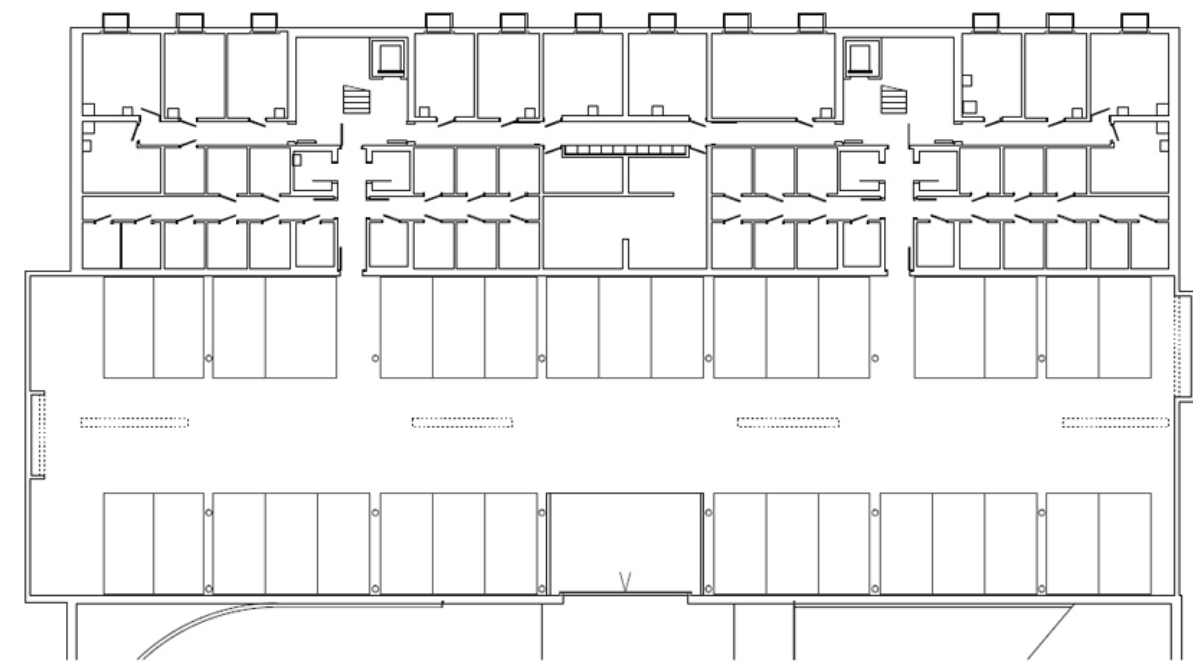
It is an office building of an insurance company. It provides to the public in terms of the architectural expression and functional offer.

There are a restaurant, auditorium and front square in the buildings.

The facade is repeating the half-circle shape. The interior walls are exposed to concrete that provides the maximum perforation with arched openings.

The interior ceiling is also exposed to concrete, and the architect treats it prefabricated.

The building to me is very modern and comfortable to recognize.



WOHNBAU ARCADAS, DAHLIENSTRASSE 1+3, LANDQUART, 2014  
Untergeschoss  
© Bearth & Deplazes



BEARTH & DEPLAZES ARCHITEKTEN CHUR - ZÜRICH  
Valentin Bearth Andrea Deplazes Daniel Ladner

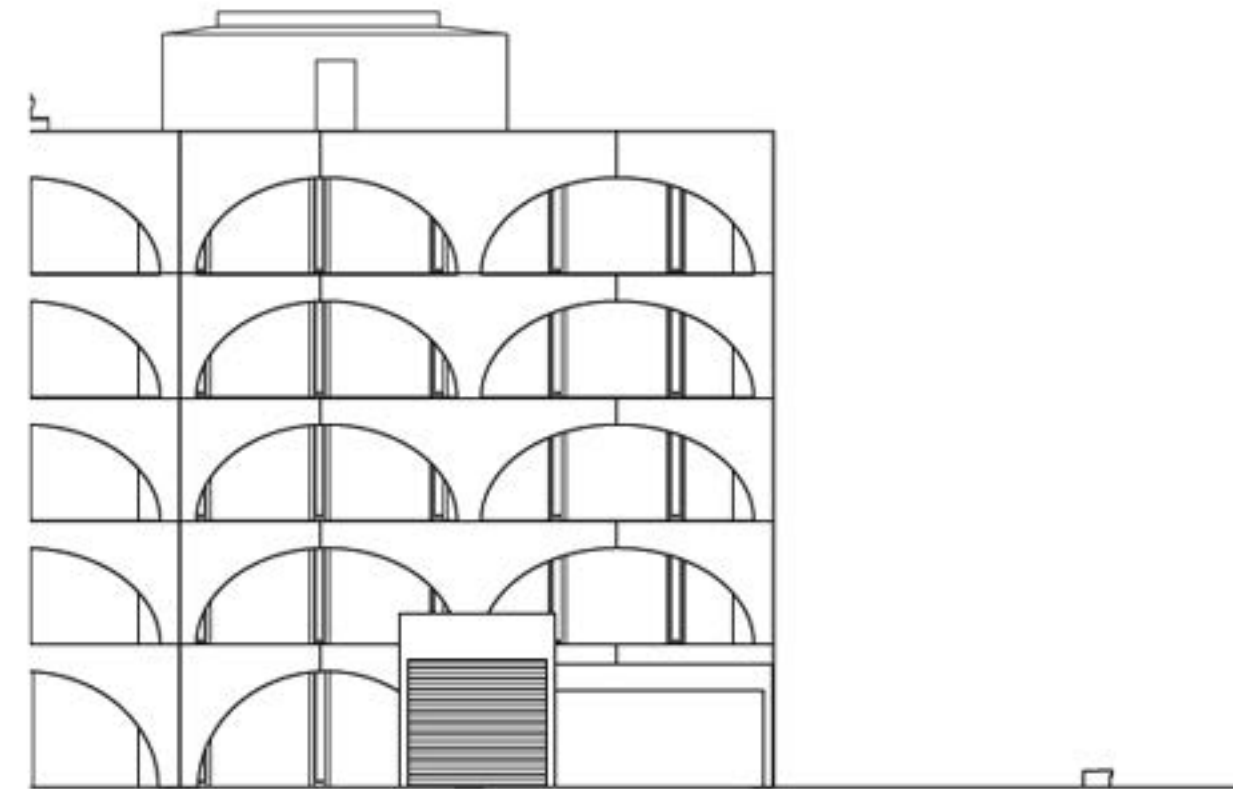




WOHNBAU ARCADAS, DAHLIENSTRASSE 1+3, LANDQUART, 2014  
Erdgeschoss  
© Bearth & Deplazes

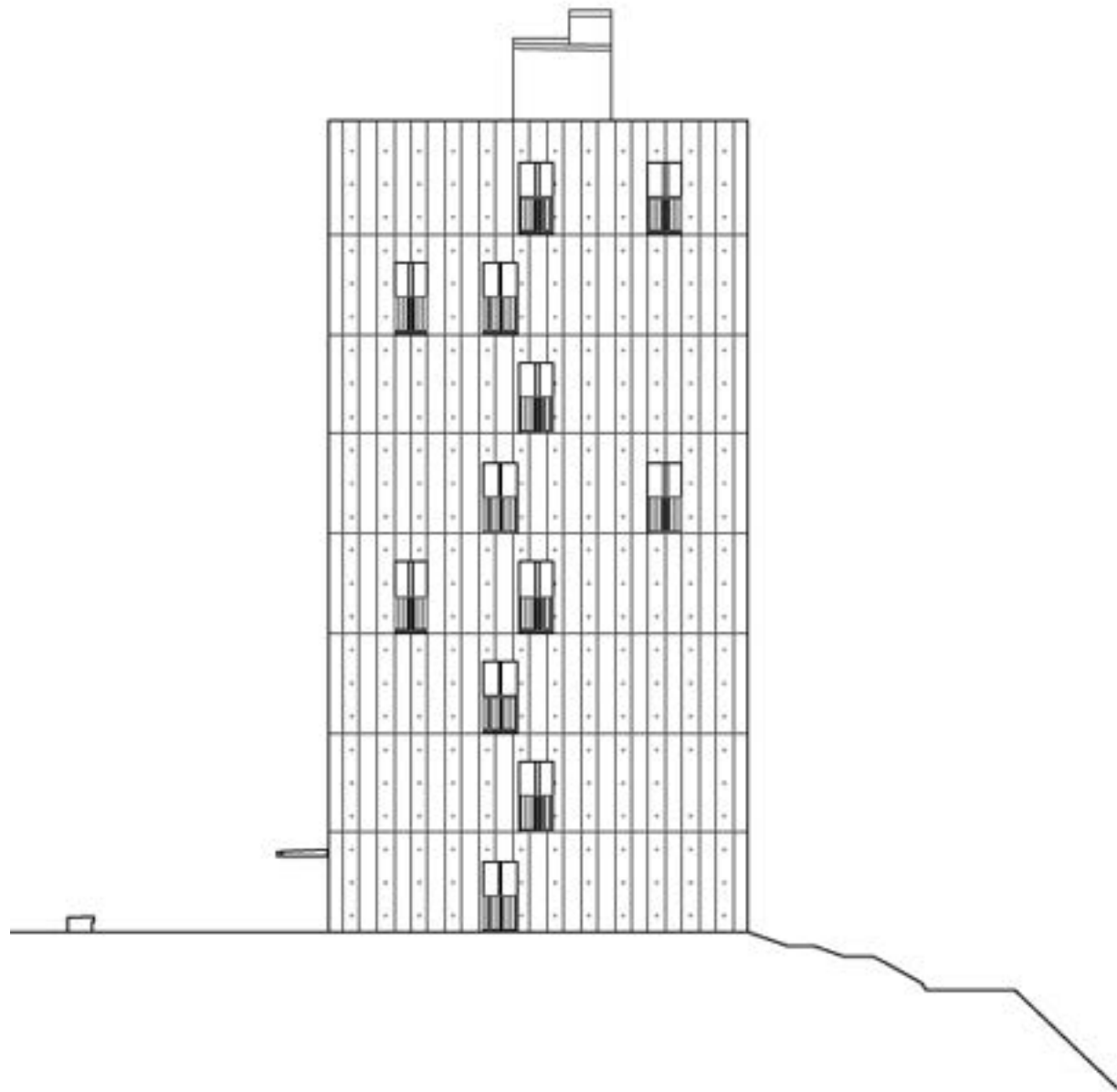


BEARTH & DEPLAZES ARCHITEKTEN CHUR - ZÜRICH  
Valentin Bearth Andrea Deplazes Daniel Ladner



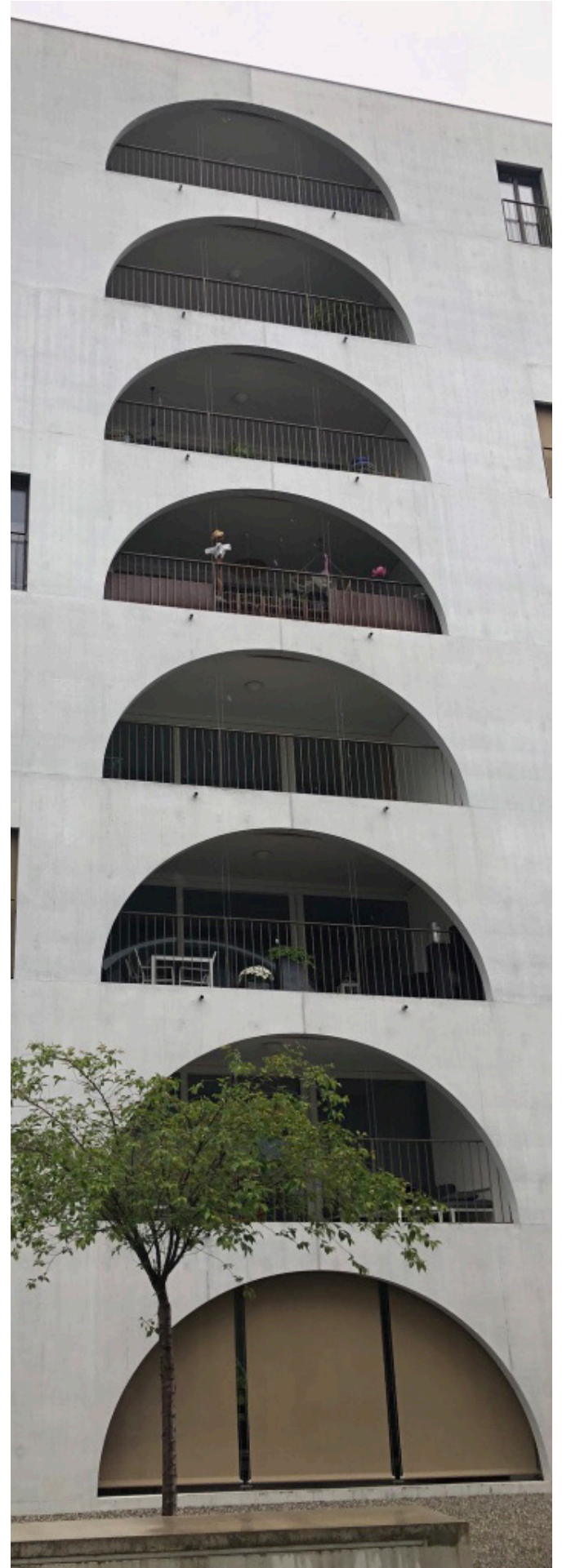
WOHNBAU ARCADAS, DAHLIENSTRASSE 1+3, LANDQUART, 2014  
Ansicht Ost  
© Bearth & Deplazes





**BEARTH & DEPLAZES ARCHITEKTEN CHUR - ZÜRICH**  
Valentin Bearth    Andrea Deplazes    Daniel Ladner

Sources: <http://hicarquitectura.com/2018/02/bearth-deplazes-okk-headquarters/>







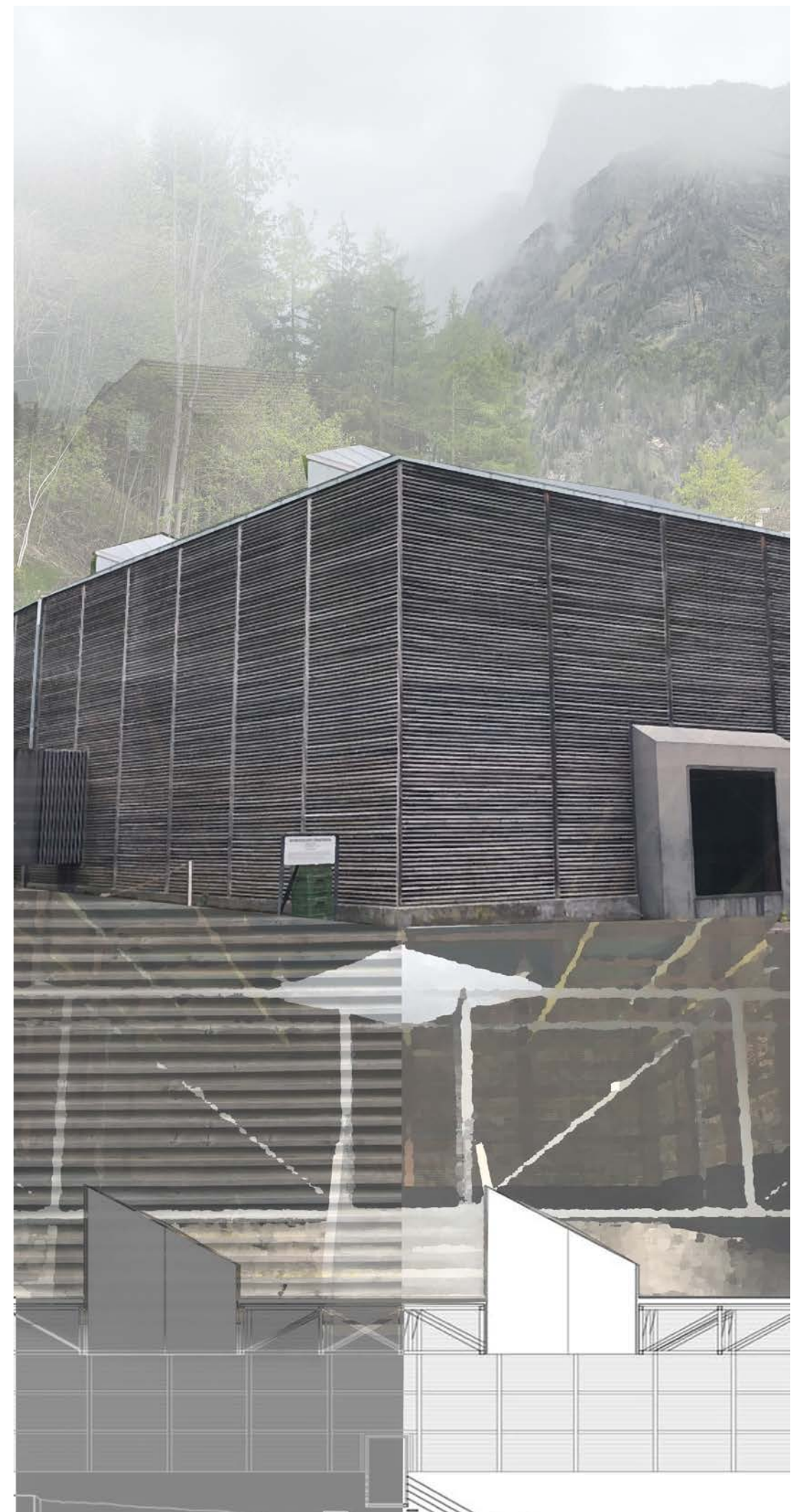
**End of the trip**



**End of the trip**

**Four Drawings**

## Roman Ruins



## Thermal Vals





## Ricola Factory



## Ronchamp Church



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St. Benedict Church Brochure

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