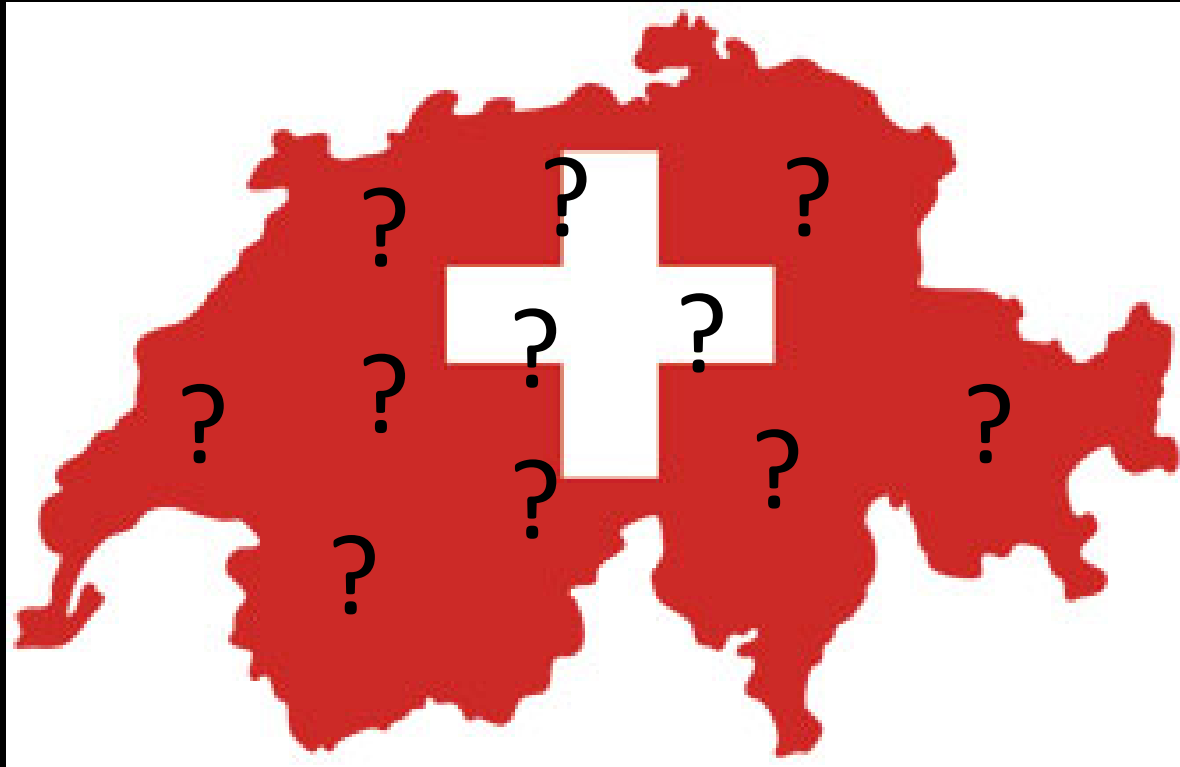


# Profile SEARCH 1

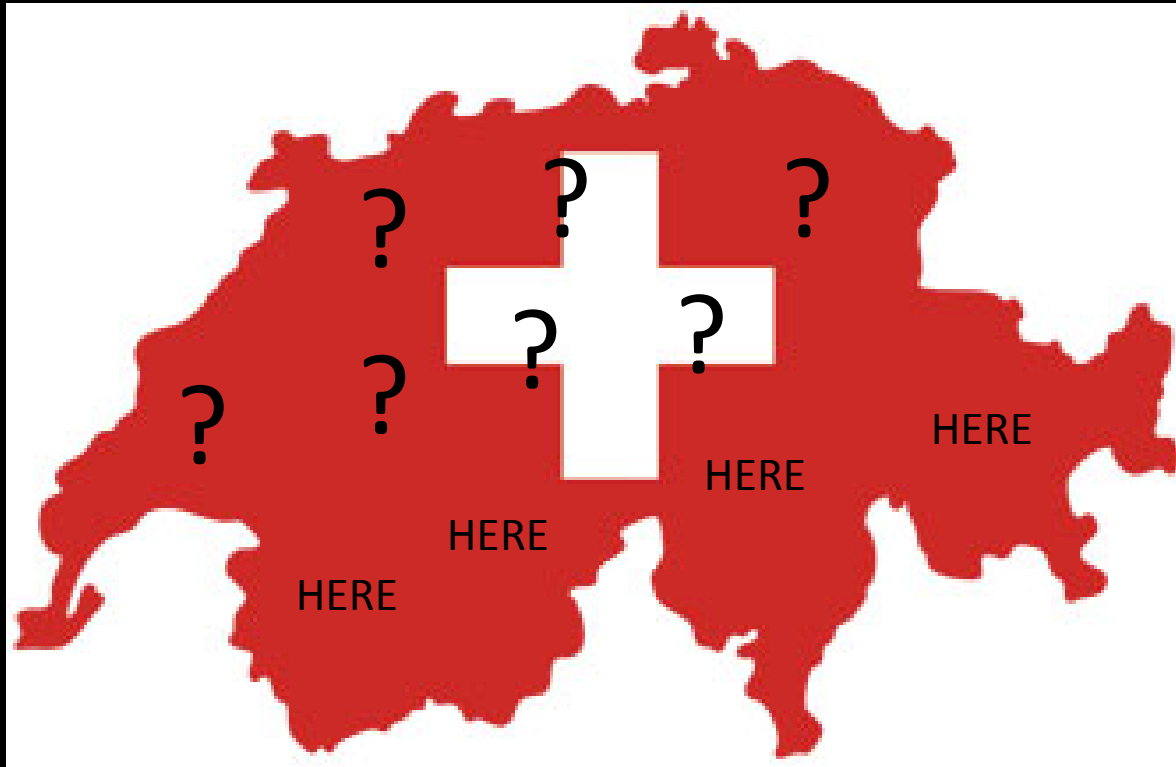
Lehoczki Zsolt

SEARCH for...



Thesis topic in Switzerland

# SEARCH for...



Thesis topic in Switzerland

What I found there

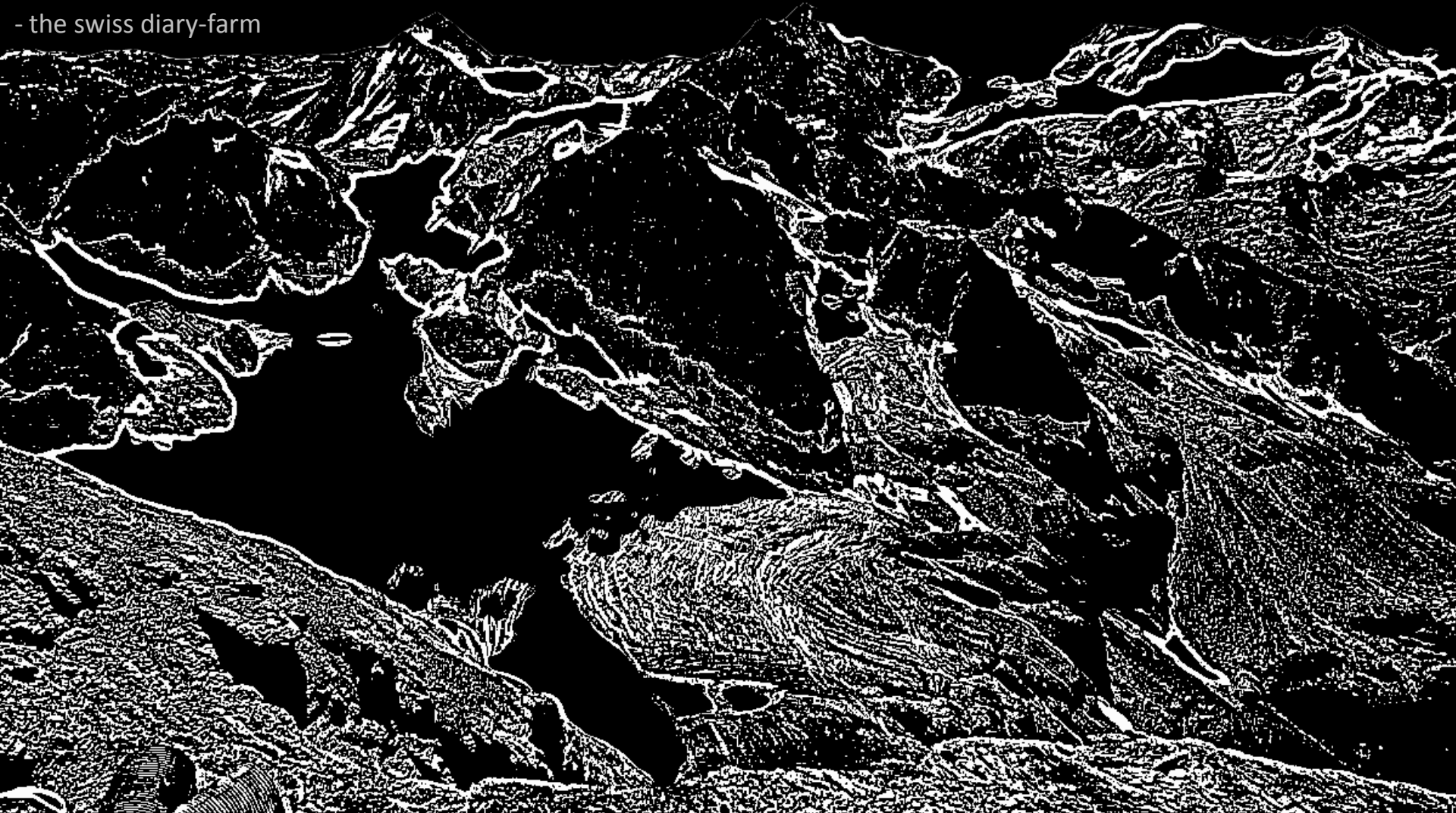
The **TRUE** Switzerland



# The characteristics

- 60% of the territory of Switzerland is the Alps
- small villages can only reach on narrow roads
- the protection of the Swiss landscapes has existed since 1876
- the swiss diary-farm

# The **TRUE** Switzerland



Closer view



The **TRUE** Switzerland



Athmosphere...

Calm

Far away

Silence

Fresh

Inspirative

Amazing



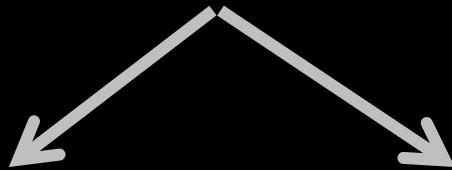
Research: first stage

Landscape Architecture in Mutation

„Lovely Swiss Countryside”

Myth and Reality in the Urban Topography

Two faces of Switzerland

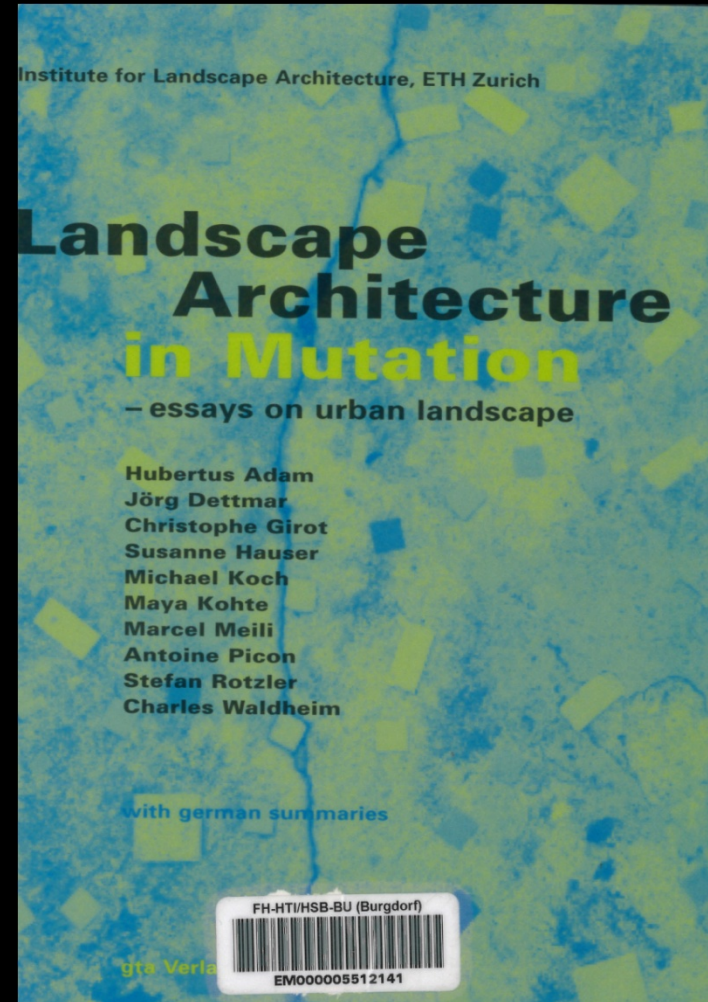


From outside

- three different cultures
- different from the world
- small, not important

From inside

- „Island”
- the citizens different from other European



Research: first stage

Landscape Architecture in Mutation

„Lovely Swiss Countryside“

Myth and Reality in the Urban Topography

## The work of Marcel Meili's group

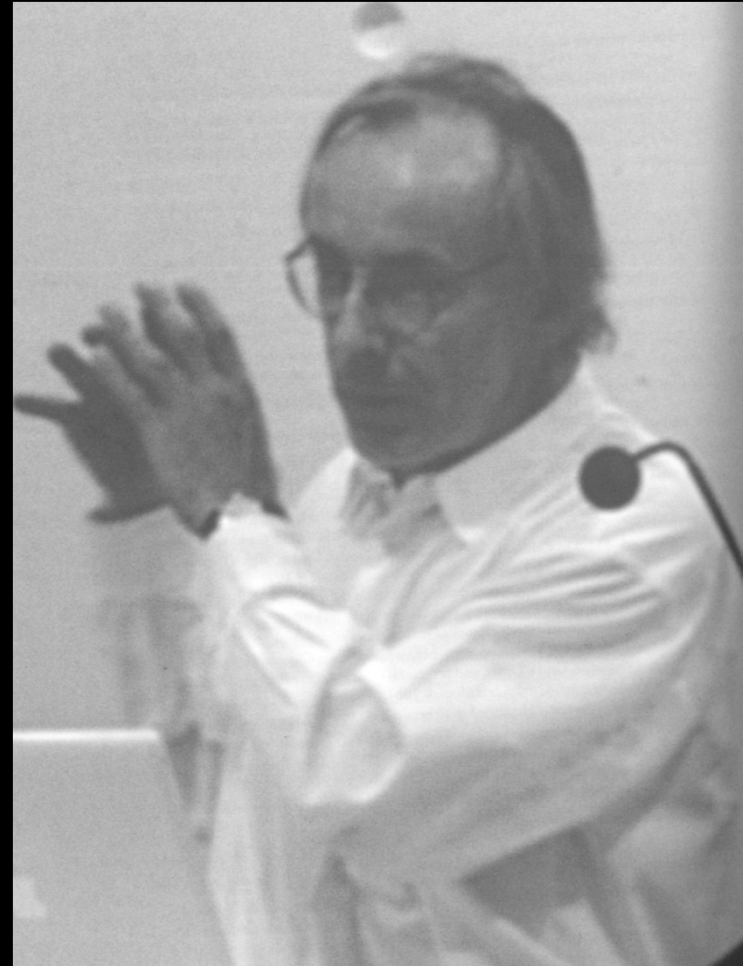
### THE METHOD

1. Statement: everything is urbanised, the countryside no longer exists.
2. Theoretical basement came from Henri Lefebvre; boundaries, networks, differences  
(these THREE categories really conflict in Switzerland)

### THE RESULT

1. Every community in Switzerland has everything: forest, farmland, building zone, a church, etc.

**This COMPLEXITY causes all the other problems**





Research: first stage

Landscape Architecture in Mutation

„Lovely Swiss Countryside“

Myth and Reality in the Urban Topography



The map of Graubünden, showing the five different typology

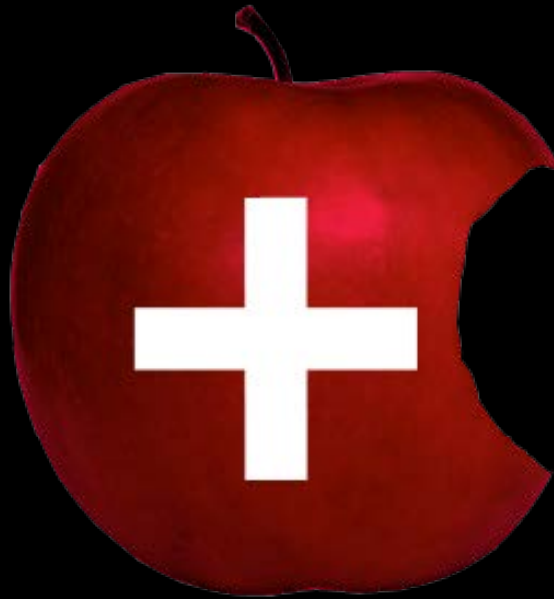
# The cost of the Swiss dream...



COST: 49'000 Fr/ year



COST: 2,8 mill Fr/ year



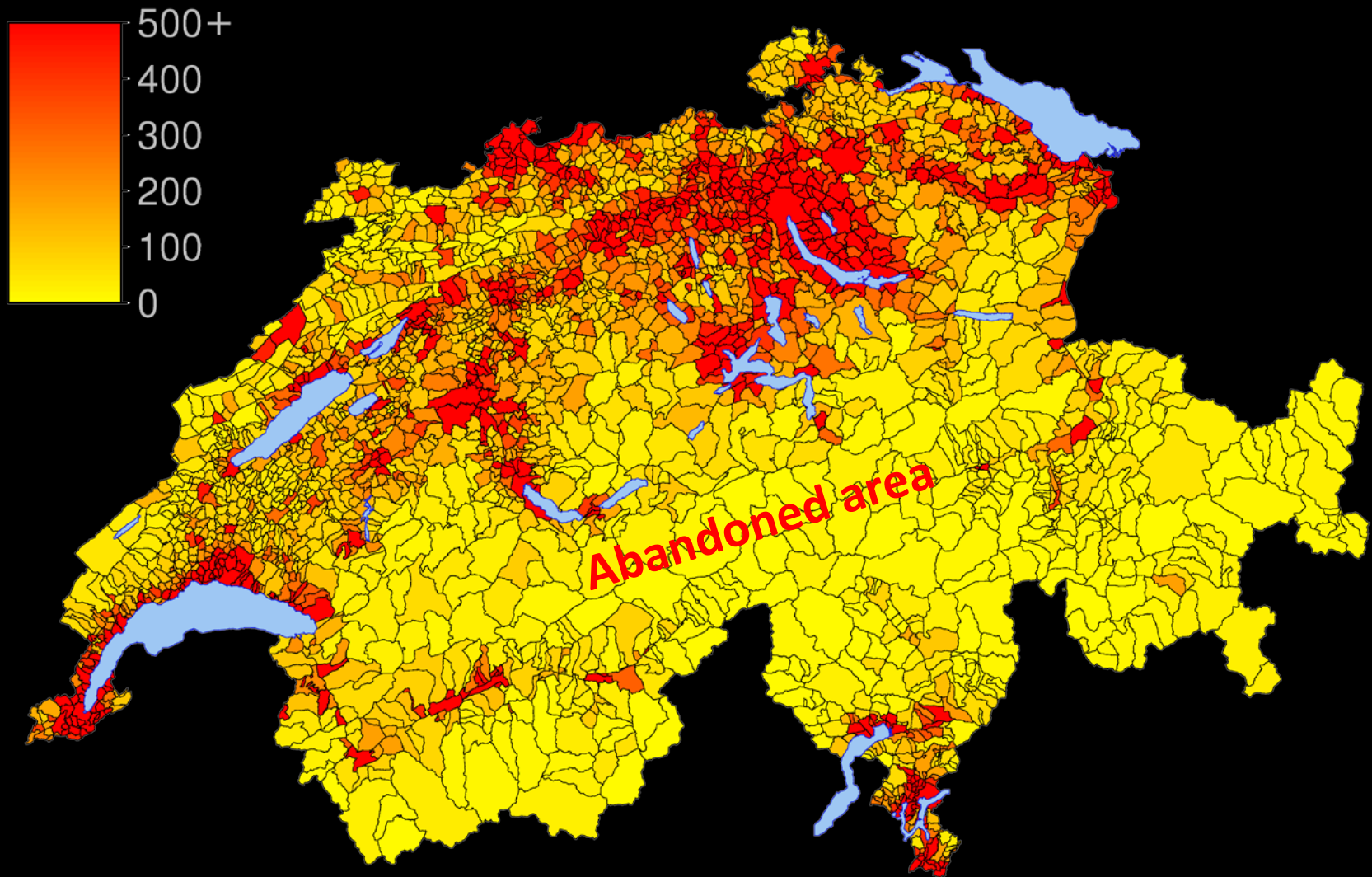
COST: 900 Fr/ trip



COST: 14 mill Fr/ 5 year

The result of the expensive life in the Alps

Density of the population in 2007



# What happens if Swiss runs out of money ? The case study of Calanca valley



- If the river surveillance stop the river will flood the river bank in 20 years
- After that the slope will come down in 10 year
- Meantime the entrance road will be endangered by the possible collapse of tunnel
- All the other narrow roads will be damaged by the falling rocks in 10 to 20 years
- Within 40 years avalanche protection would fail
- All in all in 60 years the village will totally disappear!!!**



2011



2071



The CRITICAL question that Meili posed in the conclusion

„ Would it be a problem to abandon these valleys and give this part of Switzerland back to Nature, at least for a certain time ? ”

Reasons:

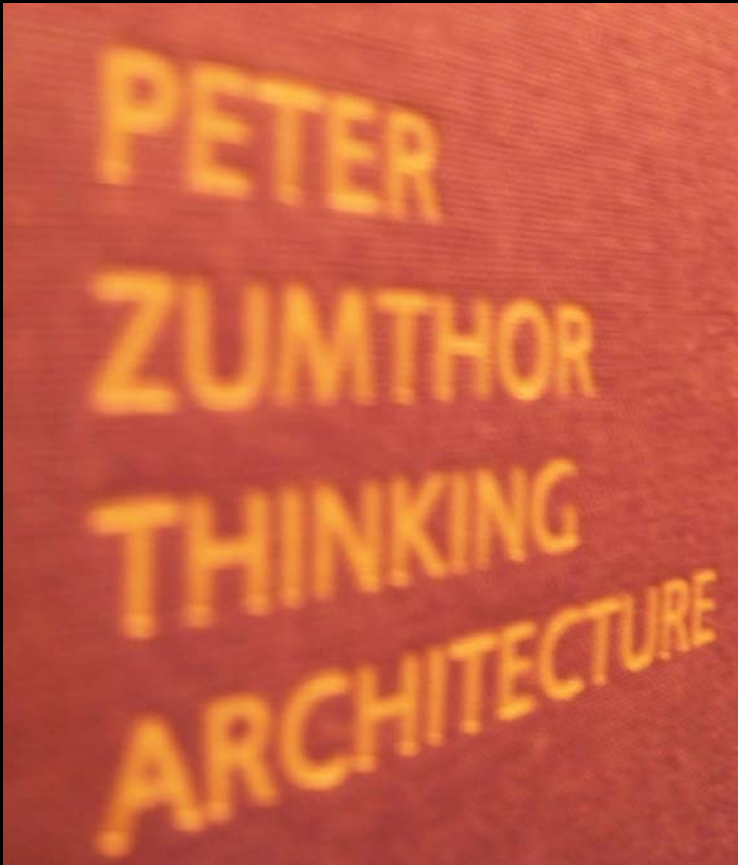
- economically expensive
- there is no more effective food producing
- people move to cities

Who can help in this situation...?



The architects who want to save the Swiss landscape.

Peter Zumthor:  
Thinking Architecture



Gion Antoni Caminada:  
The case study of Vrin

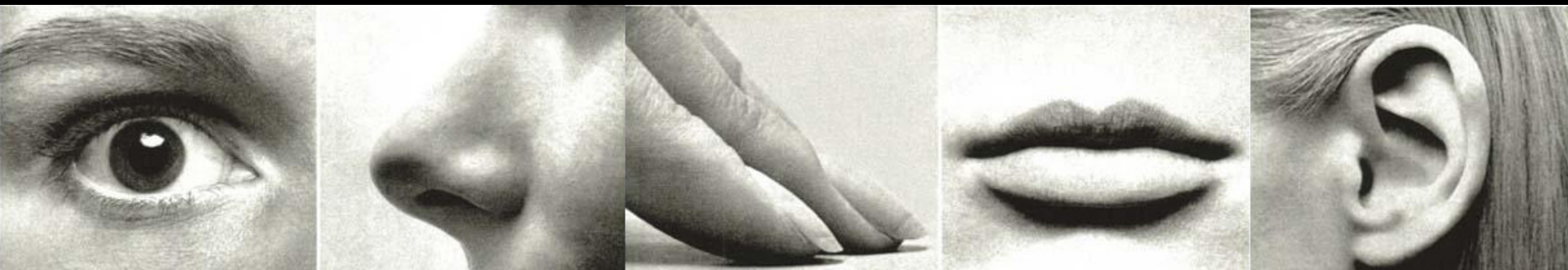


The theoretical background of their approach:

## Critical Regionalism

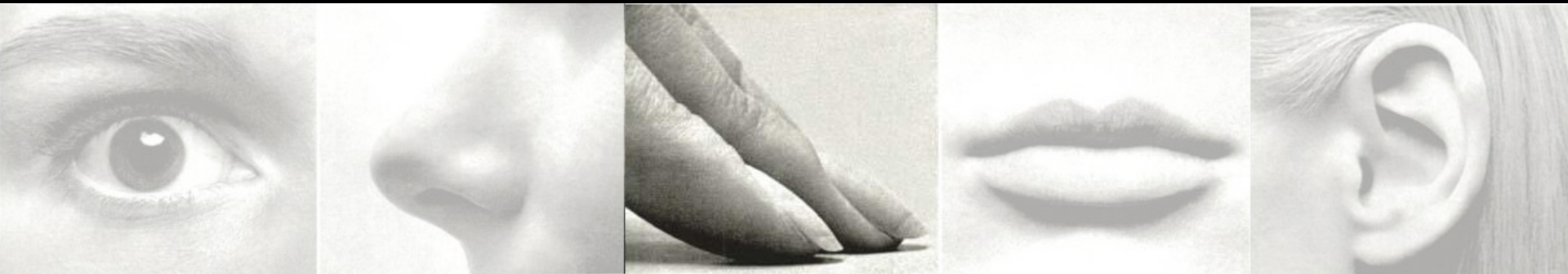
The explanation of the critical regionalism:

- Alexander Tzonis and Liane Lefaivre: Critical Regionalism:
- Martin Heidegger: Bauen Wohnen Denken
- Kenneth Frampton: Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance
- Peter Zumthor: Thinking Architecture: The Hard Core of the Beauty



## Kenneth Frampton: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance

1. Leave the civilization and revitalize the culture
2. The culture began to melt into the entertainment
3. Synthesis of the global culture and the universal civilization
4. The cities were evolved to provide living space (Martin Heidegger)
5. The importance of the local characteristics
6. Tectonics and Tangibility



# Peter Zumthor: The Hard Core of the Beauty

## The ars poethics of Zumthor:

Power and multiplicity must be developed from the assigned task or in other words , from the things that constitute it.

He doesn't use preliminary images for forming he always tries to find the answer for the basic questions arising from the given site, the purpose and the building materials.

His aim to find an architecture that sets out from and returns to real things.

Good architecture should receive the human visitor, should enable him to experience it and live in it, but it shouldn't constantly talk to him

Heidegger: „ Living among things is the basic principle of human existence”

The reality of architecture is the concrete body in which forms, volumes and spaces come into being

# The case study of Vrin, Gion Antoni Caminada

## Facts of Vrin:

Lumnezia valley in the canton of Graubünden

Population around 280, mostly farmers and herdsman

The core of Vrin clusters together, but the hills are dotted with maiensässes.

The landscape is not completely natural, without cutting the grass it would turn back into heavily forested area

In 1979 they formed the Pro Vrin Foundation to preserve culture and for search new method in architecture and planning

The community asked Gion A. Caminada to design the new cowsheds, slaughterhouse, stiva de morts, village hall, swisscom box and houses





# The case study of Vrin, Gion Antoni Caminada

First step was the  
preservation by design:

Caminada didn't want to overpower  
the present buildings of Vrin.

He developed the Strickbau typology

With using local labor and materials  
they could keep the money in the  
community with creating new job  
facilities.

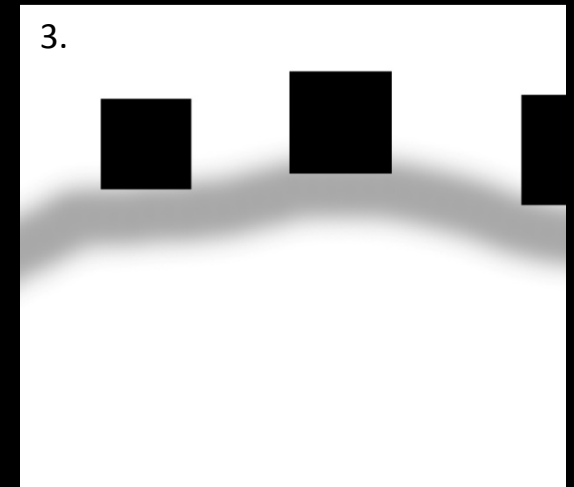
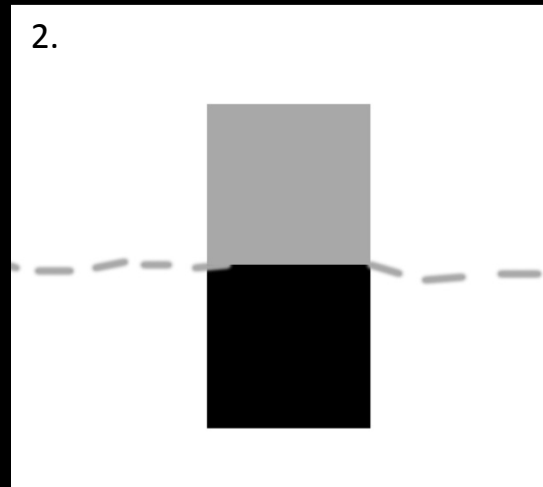
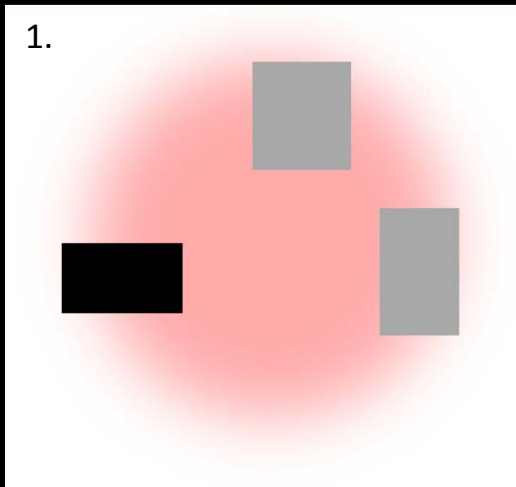


# The case study of Vrin, Gion Antoni Caminada

## The new construction element

Caminada and the community worked out three schemes for positioning the new buildings.

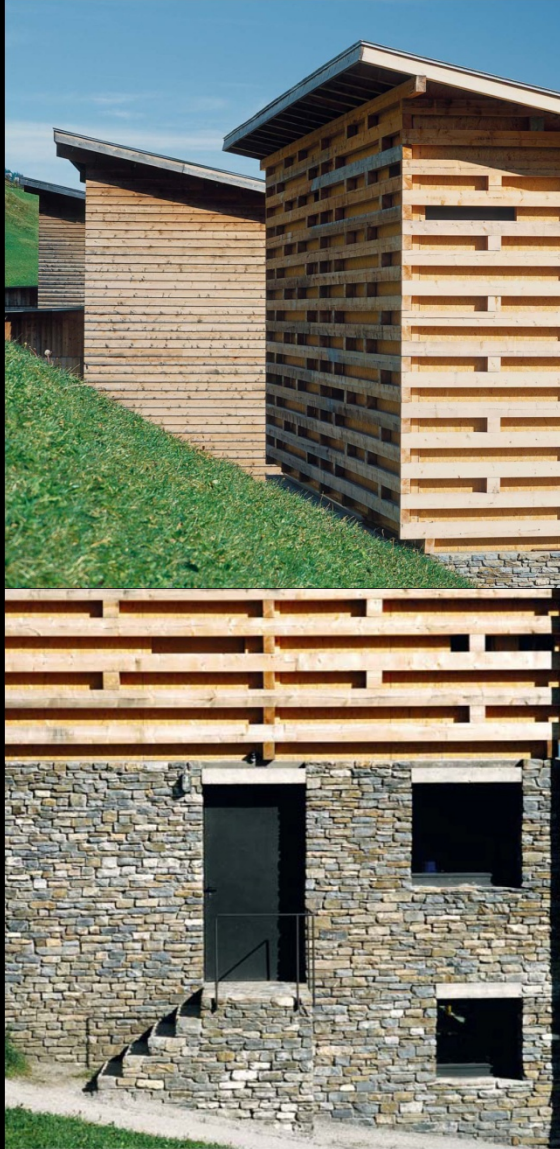
1. Extension of existing buildings in the village
2. Extension or new construction on the edges of the village
3. Group of sheds, near to the agriculturel zone





# The case study of Vrin, Gion Antoni Caminada

## Slaughterhouse



## Village hall





# Maiensasse of Vrin





# The case study of Vals





# My message for the community members

## LIST OF TASKS:

-There is no point of making agriculture industrialized

-Try to maintain the traditional atmosphere of the lands

-Find investors who interesting in tourism

-Make tourism cheaper for everybody

-Make rules what investor must keep in

-Give the possibility to farmers to sell their products near to home

-As the village grow, you have to construct the necessary public buildings

-INVEST THE AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR SUBSIDIES!!! IT'S NEARLY 5'000'000 FR / YEAR FOR A VILLAGE WITH 500 INHABITANTS

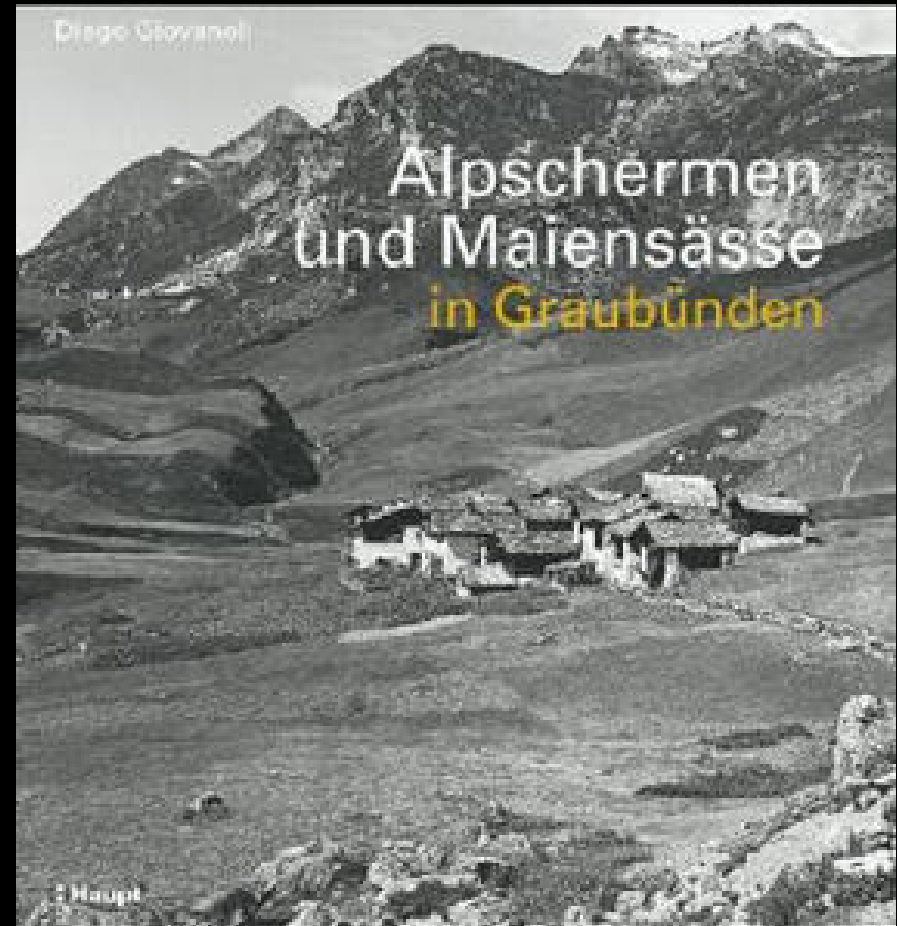


# What an architect can do?...

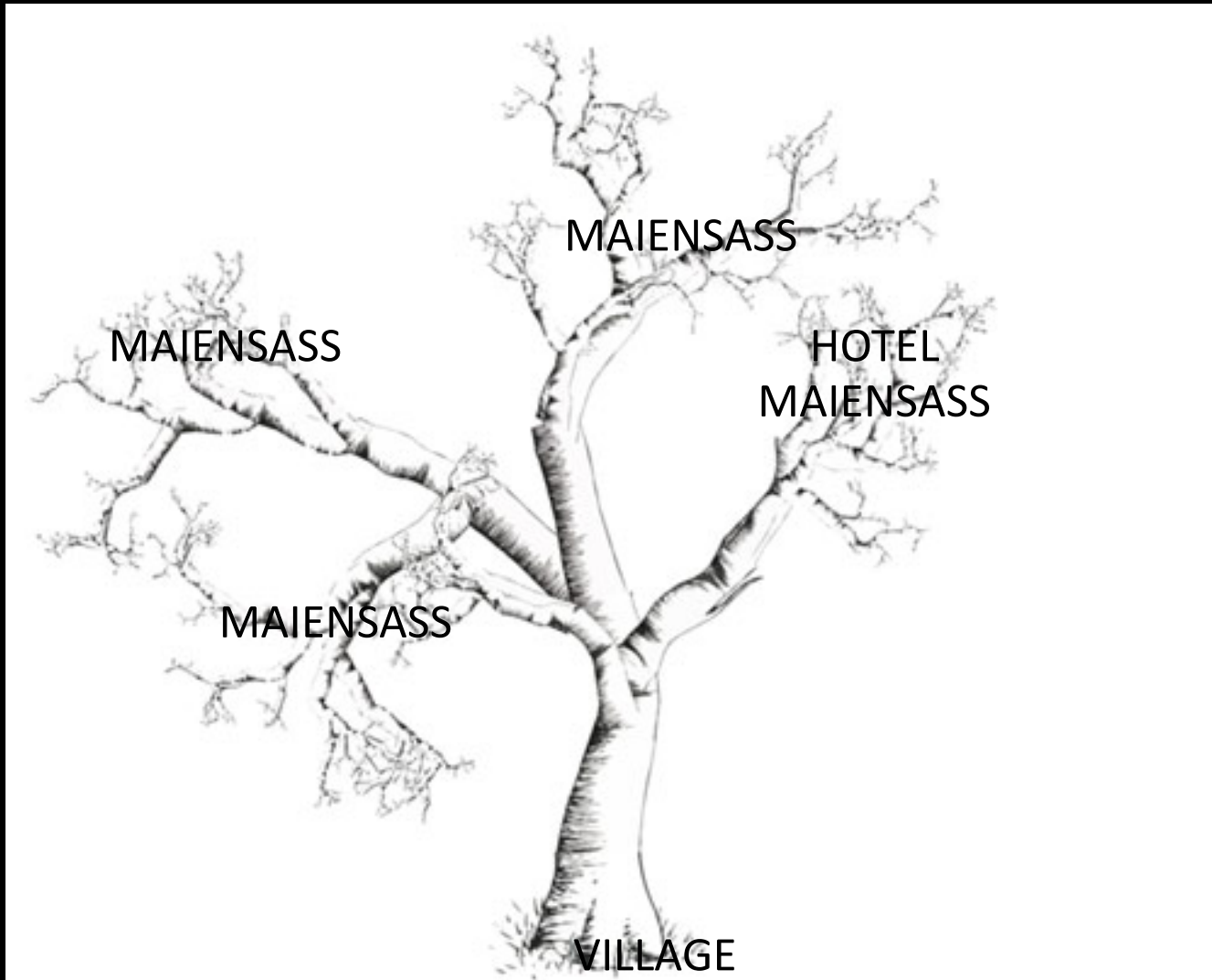
## LIST OF TASKS:

- Find the characteristics of swiss alps' villages
- Rethink the swiss rural architecture what can be reused in contemporary context
- Make plans for the perspective developments of the village
- Lay down the basics principles for construction
- Create places for public usages
- Use local resources
- Sustainable architecture, reach high economical grade

## Resource



# The new function of the maiensasse-s



## Cheap solution- Rent a maiensasse



What is the message of the research for me?

Travel abroad to find your connection with your homeland...

Critical regionalism = Learn about your surroundings...

For an architect his or her roots are very important...

## IDENTITY

Use this mentality in your thesis project...

Switzerland sent my thoughts back to Hungary...