

Zürich Urban Elements. A Lexicon

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**Zürich
Urban
Elements**

**A
Lexicon**

Tom Avermaete
and Hans Teerds

Zürich Urban Elements. A Lexicon

ETH zürich



As part of the first year course *Grundlagen der Geschichte und Theorie der Architektur I* (2018/2019), the Chair for the History and Theory of Urban Design (Avermaete) has asked students to analyze a variety of urban elements in the form of a diptych: a combination of text and drawing. Their work is presented in this book.

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/ prof.dr. Tom Avermaete / Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (GTA)

Tutors: prof.dr. Tom Avermaete
dr. Hans Teerds
dr. Janina Gosseye

Design and Lay Out: Hans Teerds

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Allee
Alley
Arcade
Atrium
Avenue
Balcony
Beach
Belvedere
Boulevard
Bridge
Bus stop
Café
Canopy
City Hall
Clubhouse
Colonnade
Corridor
Courtyard
Cul-de-Sac
Entrance
Entrance Hall
Façade
Fortification
Fountain
Gallery
Garage
Garden
Gate
Hall
Kiosk

Zürich Urban Elements A Lexicon

Hans Teerds and Tom Avermaete

There is something to be said for the study of architecture to be primarily an exercise in looking closely. How are spaces organized and materialized? What kind of elements do our cities consist of, and how are they combined? What are the spatial, tactile, tectonic and economic characteristics of these elements? How do people, the users and inhabitants, relate to these elements, and to the city at large? Given that buildings and cities surround us almost constantly, not only architects but also others possess knowledge about the city and its constituent elements – even if unconsciously. The study of architecture, one might argue, is an attempt to unlock this knowledge.

Though architectural design might be focused on intervention —on the introduction of new forms and programmes, and the creation of new possibilities— it cannot be thought of in a vacuum, as separate from that which already exists. Architects need to gain an awareness of given conditions and ‘as found’ situations. After all, the new is positioned and situated in a given context; a condition that determines the possibilities of intervention. A new apartment building in the city centre, or a house on a mountain slope: the new inevitably relates to the existing. Therefore, designers must face the existing, know it, comprehend it, and engage with it.

To assist the architect in understanding the existing conditions, numerous approaches have been developed. Some of these are quite scientific, like the quantitative analysis of facts and figures, the charting of flows of traffic, goods and waste, as well as the mapping of the topological and morphological conditions. Others are more subjective, like literary readings of the site, or activist participatory approaches to urban realities. These different perspectives can complement each other and help architects grasp the

Lake
Library
Lobby
Loggia
Market
Market Plaza
Monument
Park
Parking lot
Parkway
Passage
Pavilion
Pergola
Pier
Playground
Pool
Porch
Precinct
Quay
River
Sculpture
Shop window
Sidewalk
Slope
Sports field
Square
Stairs
Station
Street
Street corner

complexities and contradictions of the conditions in which they operate.

Cities and landscapes differ from place to place and from time to time, as a result of historical, topographical and cultural conditions and developments. These specificities are embodied by the form of human interventions: in the shape of buildings, of interiors and exteriors, of the streets, squares, and parks, of shops and offices, of infrastructure and services. The particular characteristics of cities are also expressed through the use of specific materials, the application of certain ornaments, the rhythm of building façades, the particular profile of streets, the unique detailing of stairs, or the distinct proportion of quays that mediate between water and land. Recognizing these idiosyncratic characteristics of particular cities is an important challenge for architecture students.

The study of inspiring precedents is one of the foundations of architectural education. As in other creative professions, this learning process is induced and propelled by analysing what others have done previously. Understanding the architecture of the past informs students' sense of composition, their feeling for quality; it enriches their knowledge and trains their skills; it shows them how others have faced certain challenges, and it even helps them to explore new perspectives. Every major architect has sketchbooks (pinterest boards, tumblr pages) with sketches of landscapes and streets, drawings of striking buildings and notes on special details. These offer an insight into design knowledge, and instrumentalise this knowledge for future benefit and use.

Studying precedents is not simply about checking maps and drawings, or looking at photos and reading texts in books, but it requires in-depth and concentrated study, questioning what has been done and why. Direct confrontation with the object of investigation remains one of the best ways to acquire knowledge. No photo or drawing can compete with the actual experience; the touch of stone, the smell of a river, the sense of an atmosphere.

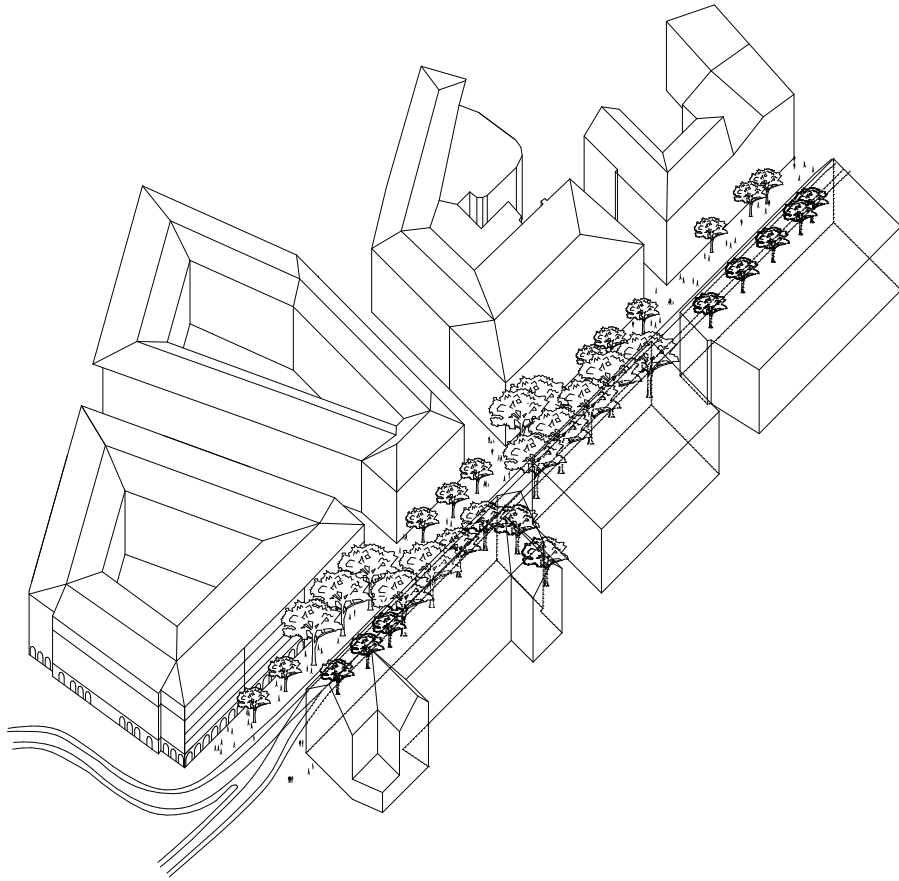
Terminal
Terrace
Trail
Tribune
Tram stop
Wall
Warehouse
Workshop
...

Against this background the Chair for the History and Theory of Urban Design has developed an exercise for first year architecture students, which is part of their Grundlagen Course. Students were invited to unlock their (un)conscious experience and explore the city of Zürich by looking at its constituent urban elements: ranging from streets and sidewalks, to facades and entrances, balconies, corners, and windows. Some of these elements are generic, while others are place-specific. In Zürich, particular urban elements negotiate the topography, or offer access to the lake or the river. Elements like monuments celebrate the community, while others, like the city's numerous fountains, serve it.

Students were asked to analyse this variety of urban elements in the form of a diptych: a combination of text and drawing. Together, these diptychs construct a Lexicon of Urban Elements that speaks of the characteristics and qualities of Zürich. However, such a venture is never complete; new elements are added to the city while existing ones are transformed or disappear, necessitating this Lexicon to be continuously redefined – just like the city.

Allee
Alley
Arcade
Atrium
Avenue

A



Allee

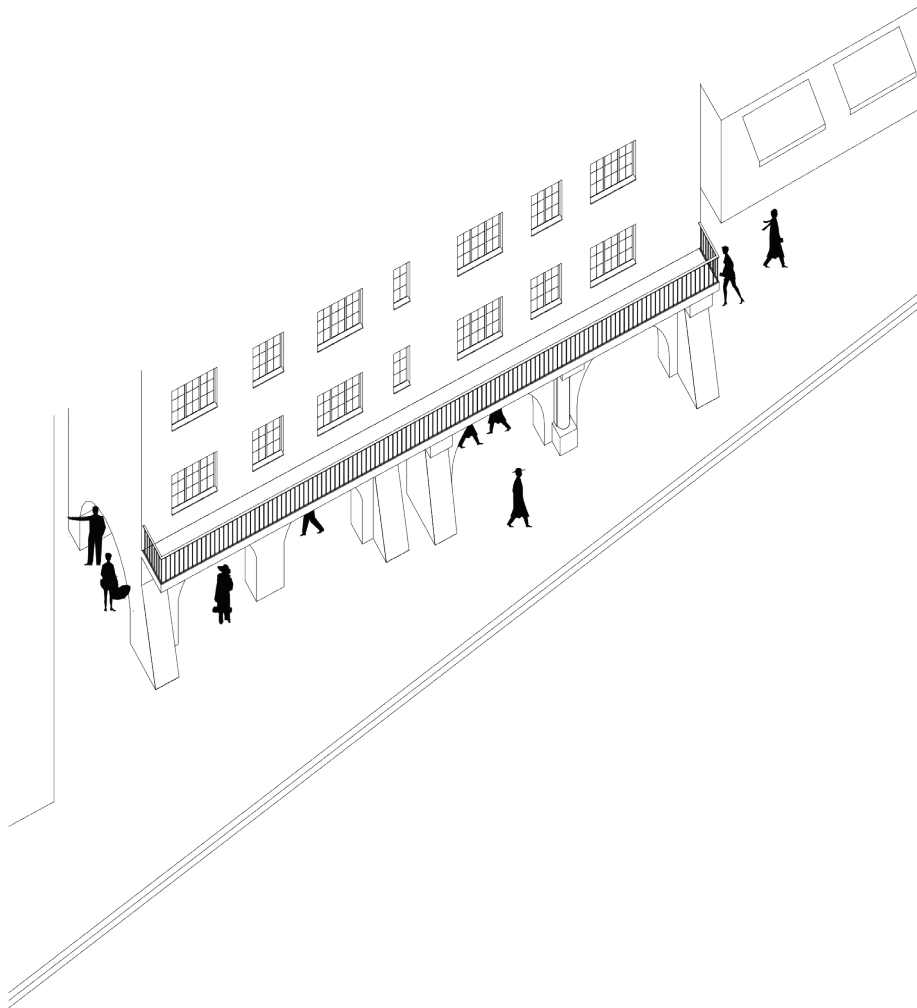
Traditionally an Allee is a street or path with trees alined on it's sides. They would be used to emphasise the destination of the path or to enhance the beauty of that road. At the end of an Allee could stand an architecture of cultural or political importance. Cities such as Paris have Allees that connect important locations. In such cases the Allee often is a straight line cut through the city grid in order to establish a visual connection to the attraction.

There are also examples of Allees that aren't straight at all. For example the "Argentinische Allee" in Berlin. In the ideal example the trees at both sides would be the same kind and would be planted in identical distances between each other in order to make a symmetrical appearance. The species of the trees planted is important too. Apple trees for example do not fit the criteria. If one would do so, you'd have a lot of people upset about having smushed apples on their cars parked beneath. Platanus Hispanica, Platanus Orientalis, Carpinus Betulus, Quescus Robur, Tilia Europaea and Celtis Australis are some traditionally used tree species. Low maintenance of the trees is key to having an Allee that is sustainable for a city.

In the example it is not only the end and beginning of the street that's imporant, but the path itself is an attraction. It's the "Bahnhofstrasse" in Zürich which is famous for it's high land prices and is home to luxurious brand stores from Switzerland and all over the world. This street is situated in the centre of Zürich where it connects the Main Station to the Lake. Whether it's someone shopping, tourists taking pictures or locals enjoying a walk to the lake. You can meet people from all walks of life at the Bahnhofstrasse. Nevertheless this street is not a typical Allee. You neither can see the end of it when you're at the Central Train Staion nor does it have trees alined on both side throughout the whole street. That is why this example shows a section of it where it meets the criteria of having trees alined on both sides.

Milaim Racipi, 18-926-527

Limmatquai 36-38
8001 Zürich



Arcade

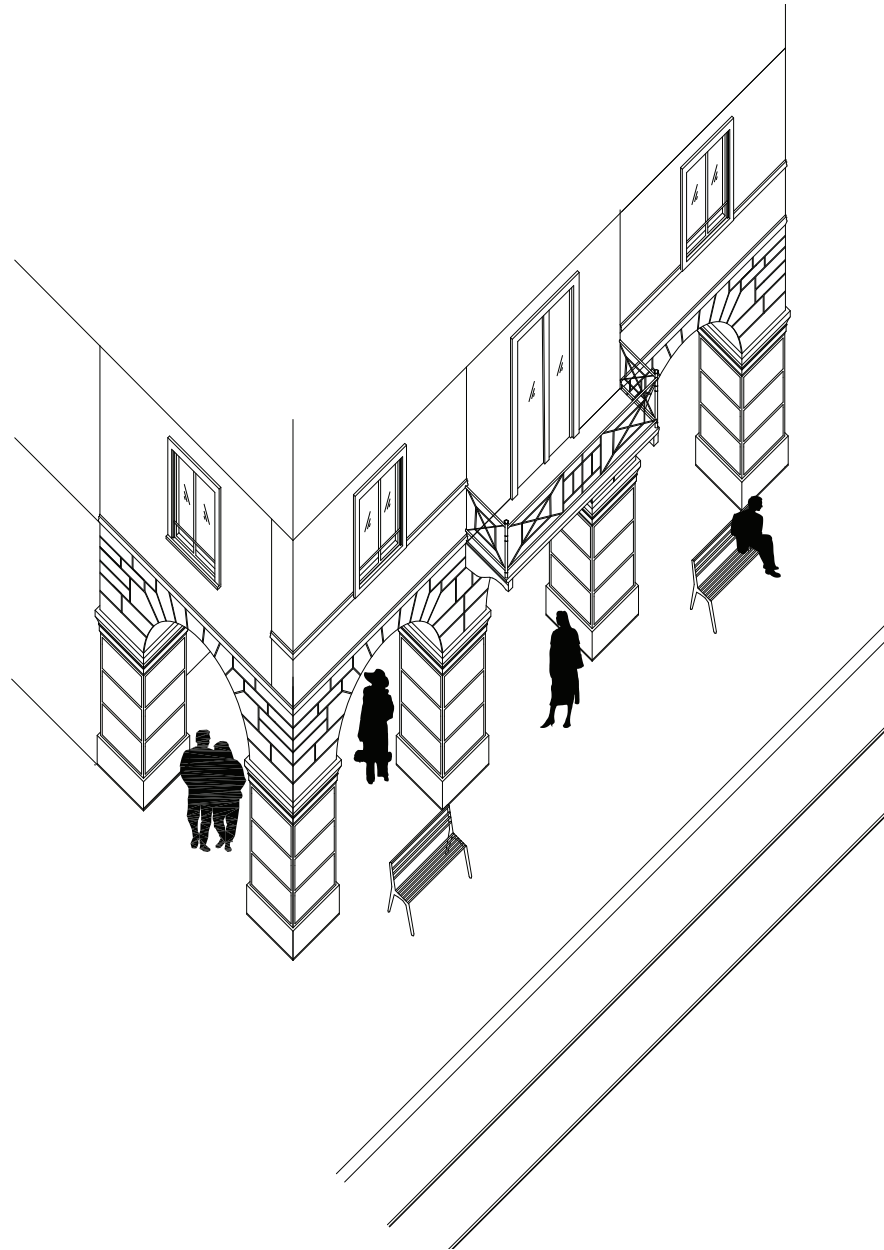
The arcade lies at the Limmatquai with direct sight on the Limmat, right in the middle of the historical centre of Zurich. It's part of a building but still serves as a pedestrian way and contains shops and a restaurant. The space between the arcade and the street is used as an outdoor extension of the restaurant. The arches facing the Limmat are closed to pedestrian circulation because of sofas which are part of the furnishing of the restaurant.

Per definition, an arcade is a succession of arches, supported by columns. This specific arcade has a cross vault between every arch divided by groins. It is made of partly painted brickwork. On the outside, some columns are reinforced by inclined pillars, whose capitals support a balcony. Every column has its own cornice to separate it from the arch which it supports.

In the context of urban public architecture the arcades fulfill the function of an extended indoor space of the buildings containing them. Together they form a parallel to the Limmatquai, reserved exclusively for pedestrians. This results in there being a blurred shift from the outdoor to the indoor space of the buildings. On days with extreme weather conditions, the arcades offer shelter and the pedestrians are bound to walk past the windows of the businesses on the ground floor. We can therefore interpret the arcade as a compromise between the public and the landlord.

Elias Aebi

Limmatquai 36-38
8001 Zürich



Arcade

An arcade can basically be described as an arch, which is carried by pillars. This particular arcade consists of five pillars and four arches, which span over a distance of 2.60 meters. The combined height of pillar and arch is approximately four meters. The whole construction of the arcades consists completely of stone, while the pillars are plastered and partly covered by stone slabs of a different stone. The construction material of and around the arches is sandstone.

The arcade is located at the Limmatquai 72, a very prominent location directly at the Limmat, in a pedestrian zone.

Together the arches form an aisle under a building, under which pedestrians can walk and look into the shop windows of the adjoined house. To the other side one has free view on the Limmat and to the other riverside.

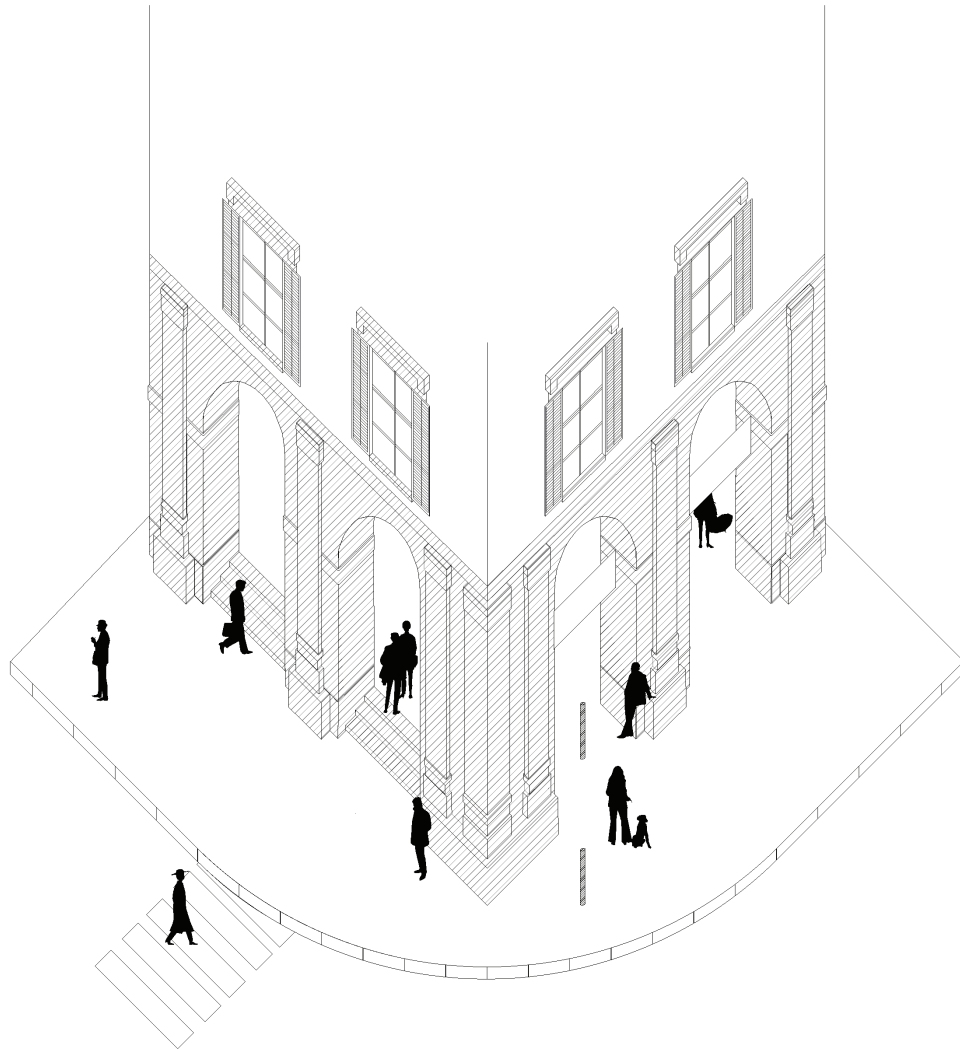
Those arcades follow the main purpose of arcades in public spaces – they provide protection of extreme weather while also guaranteeing a good view on what lies in front of them, in this case mainly the Limmat. Another advantage of this aisle is, that it doesn't take any additional space from the street, but fits perfectly into the shape of the building.

The house, under which the arcades are placed, is framed by the Limmatquai on the one, and by two smaller streets on the other sides, which meet the Limmatquai vertically. This offers free way for pedestrians in every direction.

The traffic calmed quay, the attractive view on the river and the shops underneath the arcades make this place really attractive for a relaxed walk.

Luca Kiemen, 18-926-907

Limmatquai 72
8001 Zürich



Arcade

The arcade is an arch which is carried by columns and pillars. In a broader sense the arcade is a sequence of arches carried by columns. The word arcade descends from the latin word „arcus“, meaning arch.

It can be open to both sides or alongside a wall. When covered by a ceiling it can create a covered walkway for pedestrians. Ceilings can be either flat or vaulted. A blind arcade is an arcade placed in front of a solid wall.

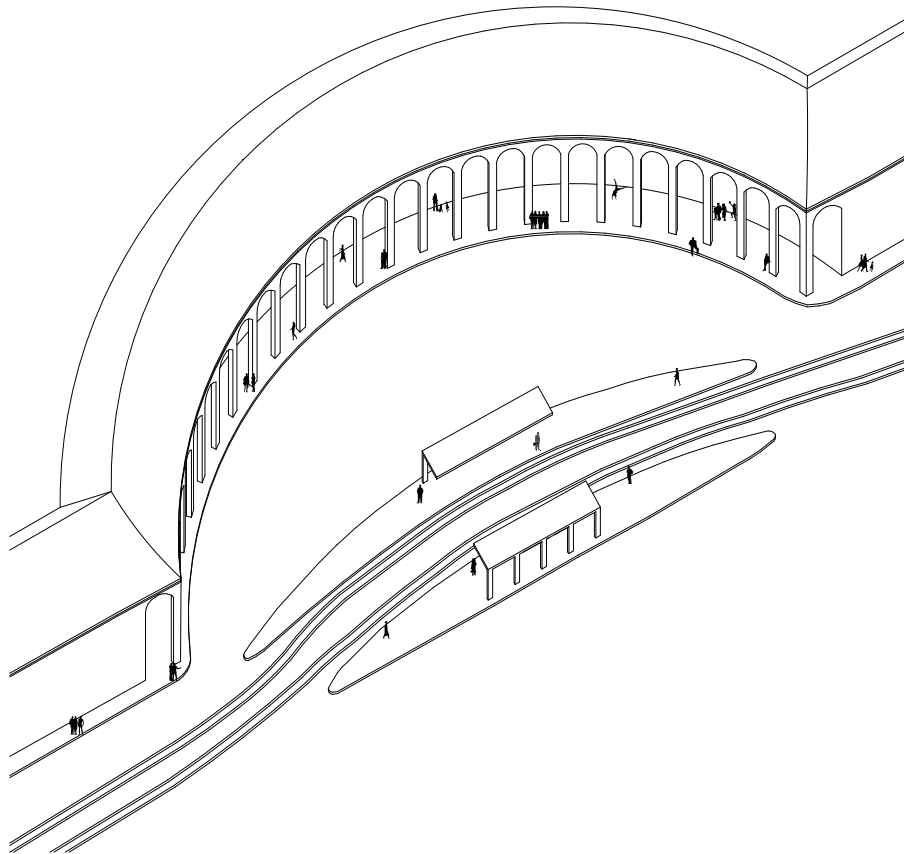
The arcade was already used by the Egyptians and Mesopotamians, and the Romans made wide use of it for example at the base of the Colosseum. The arcade as an architectural element is often used in religious buildings such as mosques or monasteries, where it serves as a contemplative hallway. Lined with shops on one side and open to the street on the other side it creates a “shopping arcade“. It can be frequented to seek shelter and to retreat from a busy street.

The arcade as a sequence of pillars is more a defined opening than a boundary like a wall. Still, through its continuity of many aligned elements it clearly divides space into two different areas. While one side is defined as outside, the other part cannot be clearly defined as inside. It rather is a „in-between“, not inside or outside, but something which can be described as „semi open space“.

At the same time the arcade serves as an enlargement of the house on to the street. It creates a transitional space between private and public.

Ann Sophia Kirchhofer, 18-943-159

Limmatquai 31
8001 Zürich



Arcade

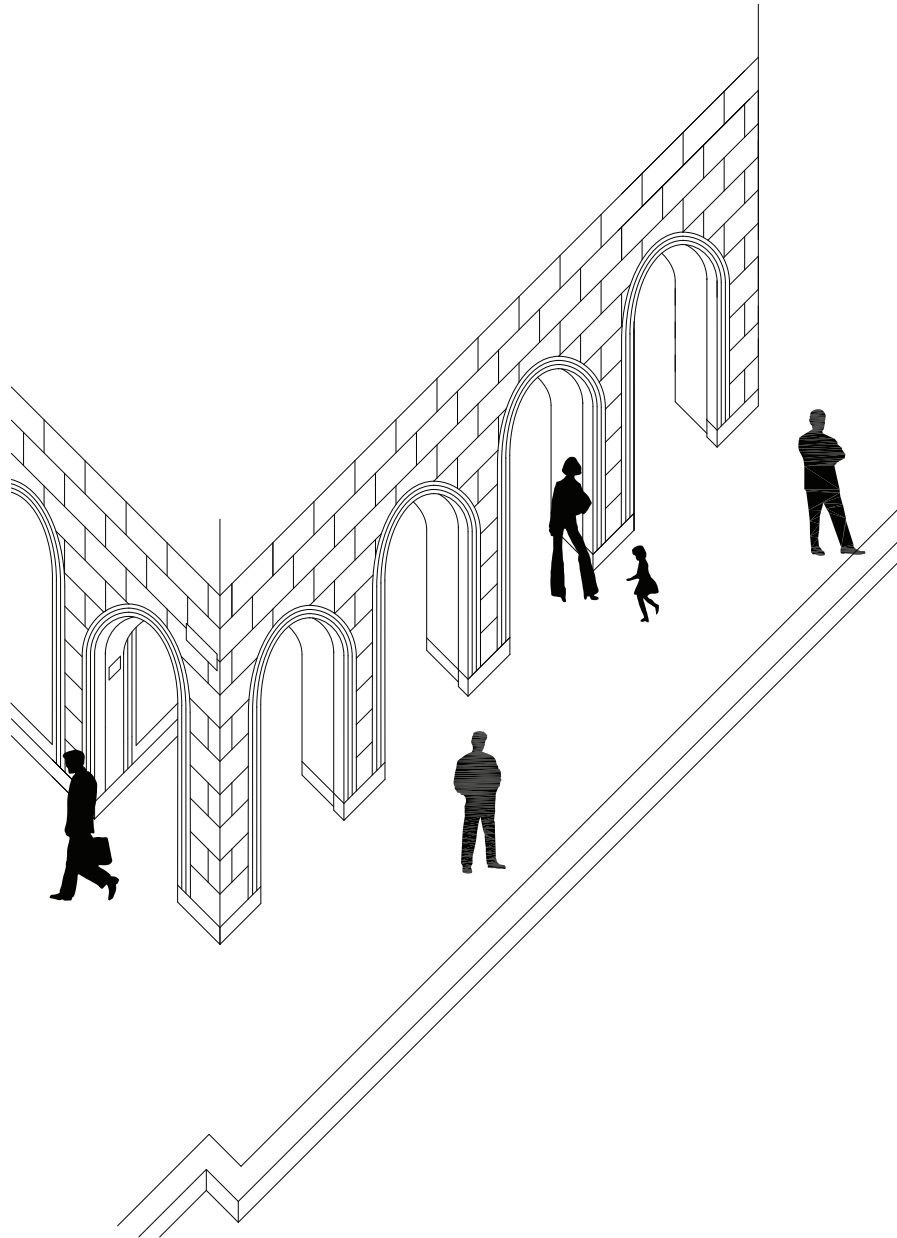
Enge is a quarter in District 2 right at the foot of the werd town of Zürich. The arcades, that are ordered in a semicircle around the entrance play an important role for the whole image of the station. In the example of this station, there is only one row of arcades, which is connected with a flat ceiling with the main building. This covered walkway is used for various purposes so it offers the stores in the building behind an open space to widen their business.

The situation is depicted by the diagram on the left side. Which shows the setting in front of the "Tessiner" Square. This square is named after the tessin granite with which the hall was constructed.

The See-street is running through the square and the Gotthard-street and the General-Wile-street are ending at the place, which meet one block westwards the Alfred Escher-street.

The speciality of the mainhall of the station Enge is, that its groundplan has the shape of a triangle, with a outcutted semicircle. In consequence, that the arcades aren't only defining the frontview of the building but also the appearance from the bird's eye view.

Fabian Mehr, 18-921-254



Arcade

Based on Latin “arcus” (bow). An arcade is an arch standing at both ends on a column. Today, the term arcade, or arcades, is mostly used for a row of arches.

The Romans were the first to build arcades on a large scale. They equipped their city gates and aqueducts with arcades, since they had a high load-bearing capacity and were able to bridge larger distances with a small amount of required material. The forces on the arcade are directed through the arch into the pillars and further into the ground.

Arcades often form a roofed corridor. These covered corridors, also known as external arcades, are either free standing or located at the front of a building and build a covered footpath that offers protection from the weather.

These arcades either provide space for stands or are lined with shops. This is why the term arcade also refers to a group of shops in a building.

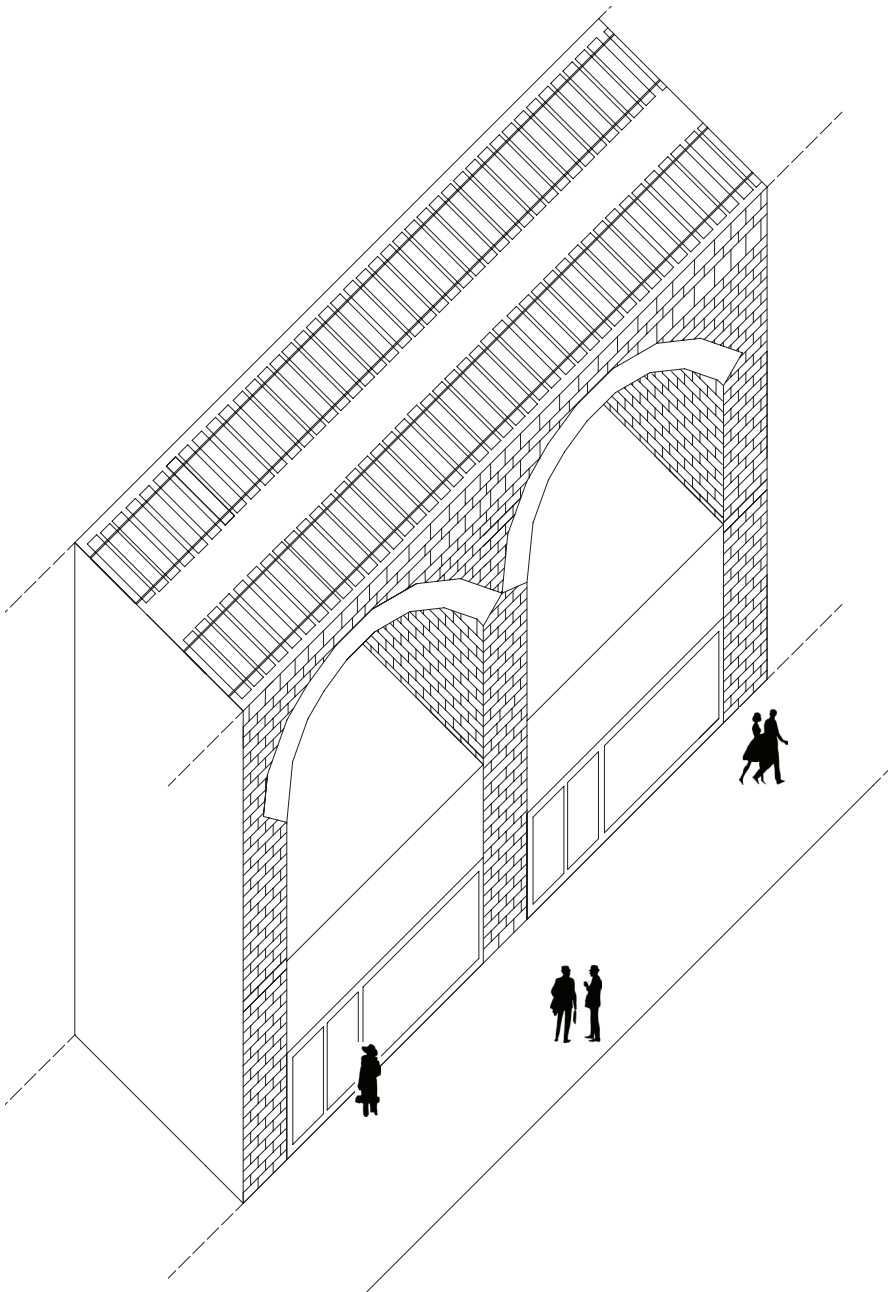
The selected arcade is made of grey stone, which has a rough surface and is structured by grooves. The stone may be granite. It consists of four semi-circular arches that merge seamlessly into the columns. The arches are framed by three layers of frames, which differ in their thickness.

The appearance of the structure is simple and very clear. In this case the arcade lines a shop front and acts as weather protection for passers-by and as an enrichment for the façade. The shop windows have the same shape and are hidden behind the arcade, but not covered.

The building is located on one of Zurich’s main shopping streets.

Charlotte Neyenhuys, 18-931-501

Limmatquai 92
8001 Zürich



Arcade

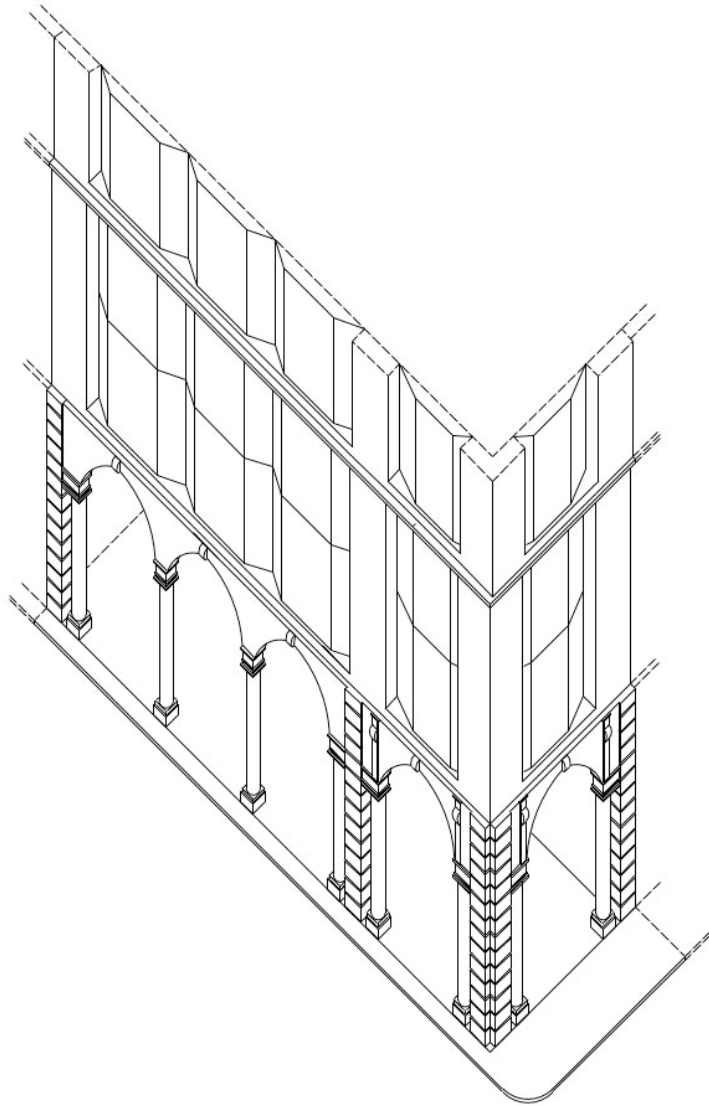
The Viadukt in Circle 5 is a very good example for a public arcade in the city of Zurich. Nowadays it serves firstly as a bridge for trains and secondly since a few years as a space for little shops and restaurants in the area. It has become a trendy spot in Zurich and enlightens the earlier Industrial Territory.

Just as a arcade is defined, the form of the Viadukt are on both sides pillars or bases which come together in an arch. Between the two bases low stores were built so that the shape of the old Viadukt is still visible. It consists of greyish white stones which carry the weight of the passing trains. Since there is a way of getting on top of the newly built stores, there are some graffities on the walls of the arcades. For orientation the spaces between the arches are numbered in big letters.

This artefact is situated in the Circle 5 in the city of Zurich. Even though this specific part called Viadukt is in this area, the overpass for the trains continues on over the river Limmat and on the other side goes on to the main train station of Zurich. The train passings have always been very present in this area and were also needed in lots of factories that in these days still were at work. The development to a useful space underneath the arcades has had a positive effect to the area such as the new use of the Löwenbräu factory has.

Sonja Rigoni, 18-919-696

Viaduktstrasse
8001 Zürich



Arcade

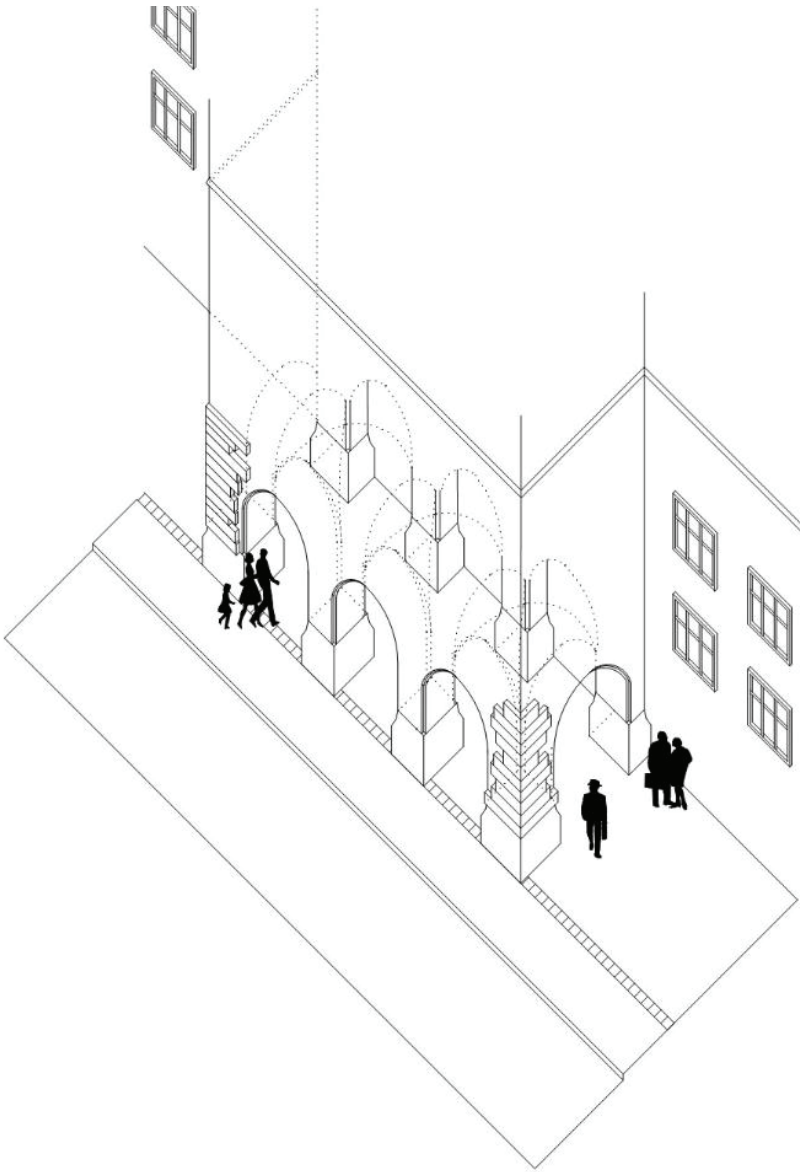
This arcade runs along a building and forms a corridor between the building and the street. At the corners of the arcade, two columns with round arches and two brick pillars form an entrance. On the longer side of the arcade there are three successive round arches supported by their columns. Two of them are reinforced with brick stone pillar. To reduce the drawing, I have not drawn the arcade to its end. Another round arch would follow, not supported by columns, but by pillars of brick stone. Afterwards the construction scheme explained before would follow again. The columns originate from the Doric Order and have a cushion capital. They are all made of an entire block of marble.

The round arches over the sequence of three columns are painted with different colors and the logo of a restaurant. This restaurant is arranged in the building behind the arcade. The outcome of the arcade is a beautiful place to sit outside of the restaurant. This is a phenomenon which an arcade is built for. To form a sideway which is still connected on one side to the city – the outside but also on the other side to the building. Because of this a place has developed with interesting characteristic.

The arcade I draw is located at a very central place of Zürich. Therefore, it is built very beautiful because the richer population of Zürich is located in this area as well as the bank district.

Zoe Steurer, 18-929-000

Fraumünsterstrasse 12
8001 Zürich



Arcade

The chosen arcade is set on the eastside of the “Stadthaus” of Zurich and includes the entrance of the building. The arcade contains three vaults and five arches – one at the beginning, one in the end of the corridor and three on the side.

The forms of the arcade are quite plain because of the omission of ornaments. The columns are rectangular and stand on a solid base. The vaults contain pointed arches between the single arcades and round arches in vertical direction between the front of the “Stadthaus” and the outside.

The whole Arcade is built in solid, grey stone. Only the ceiling of the vaults is plastered and painted in light-blue. In the middle of each vault a little lamp is placed so the corridor is lighter even if the massiveness and the strong material of the arcade create a very dark and impressive atmosphere.

The front of the “Stadthaus” is wider than the arcade so it seems more like a portal. Nevertheless, there is a difference between the entrance of the building and the arcade. While the entrance has mostly doors and is set in the wall, the arcade here is an extra element in front of the façade. It leads the people to the entrance, but you can also just pass through. It protects from light and weather and creates a separate space.

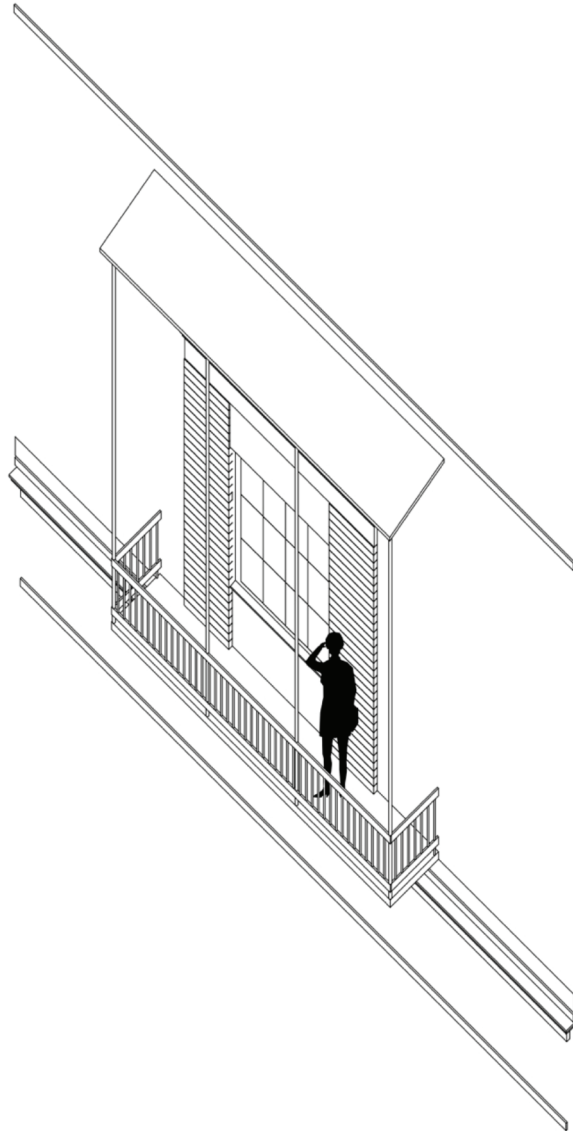
The arcade of the “Stadthaus” is placed in the middle of Zurich, on the westside of the Limmat just after the “Münsterbrücke”. Northern of the building is the “Fraumünster” church. The street in front of the arcade is not heavily used and contains a car park.

Theresa Zuhr, 18-944-769

Stadthausquai 17
8001 Zürich

Balcony
Beach
Belvedere
Boulevard
Bridge
Bus stop

B



Balcony

The balcony is placed on the third floor on the facade facing north. The balcony's base form is a rectangle and is made of stone. It is supported by four pillars, which are formed like triangles. There is a handrail and four posts, which support a small roof over the balcony. The roof is slightly tilted downwards and is quite thin. All the decorations are very floral and are made with a lot of detail. All the pillars, posts, the handrail and the roof are made of iron. One can access the balcony by a window door.

The balcony is a platform, which is defined by being mounted on the wall and raised from the ground, which means it is always placed on the first or on a higher floor. One can step out of a room on to the balcony and is outside the building. The free-standing sides are bordered by a handrail for safety reasons. A lot of balcony's, like this one, are covered by a roof for protection. It is used to get a different view for example to sit or stand outside the building and enjoy the view.

The balcony stands out from the building in to the city space. Therefore the city space is formed by balconies and other objects, which stand out. Furthermore does the balcony generate a terracing in the city space, because it is mounted in a specific height. This balcony is also situated right by a bridge to overview a market place and the other side of the river.

Florina Asfour, 18-928-838



Balcony

A balcony is a built structure attached to one or more walls of a building. It is a platform projecting from the wall(s) of the building. It is usually above the ground floor. It is supported by columns or console brackets to be strong enough to carry a lot of people, and enclosed with a balustrade for safety, so that the people on the platform can't fall. They are part of the sculptural shape of the building allowing for irregular facades.

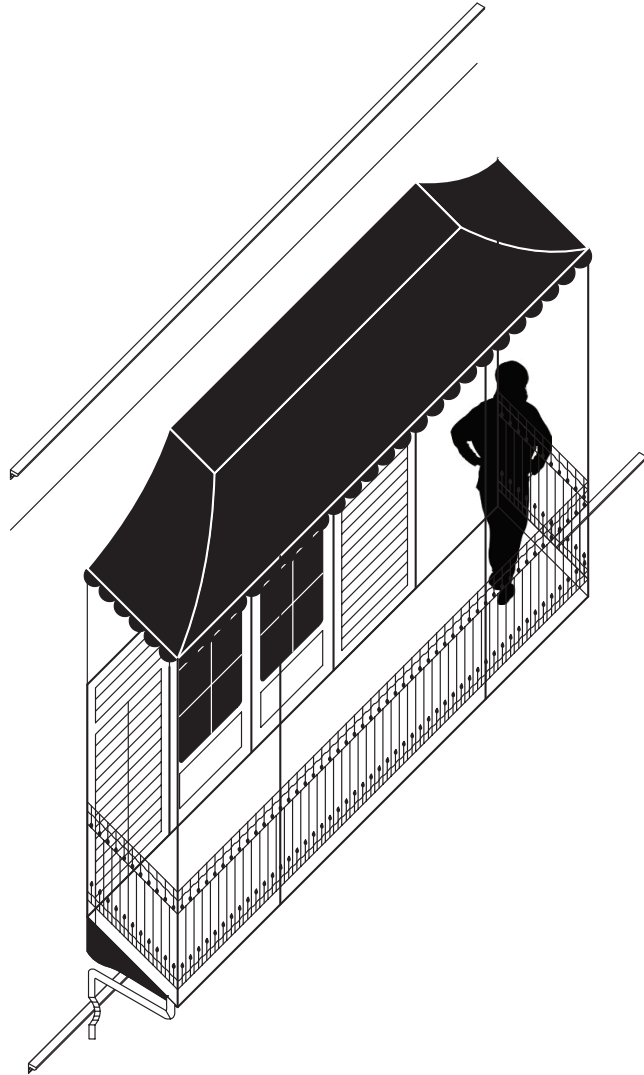
A balcony usually has a rectangular form, but it can also be a square or have some roundness. It is part of the building, so depending on the building's structure and material, the ones of the balcony will change. On a building made out of concrete, the balcony will probably be made out of concrete too, on a building made out of wood, the balcony too will be made out of wood. However, the balcony's materials are not bounded to the ones of the building, so a balcony with a glass platform could be attached to a building made out of concrete.

Sometimes balconies are adapted for ceremonial purposes, like for example the pope's one of St. Peter's Basilica at Rome. There can also be a balcony inside a building, most of the time in large and high rooms like for example inside a church.

When people go on balconies, it's usually for a specific reason: either to watch the view of the balcony or just to relax and think about life.

Pierre Eichmeyer, 18-945-436

Limmatquai 40,
In Zürich



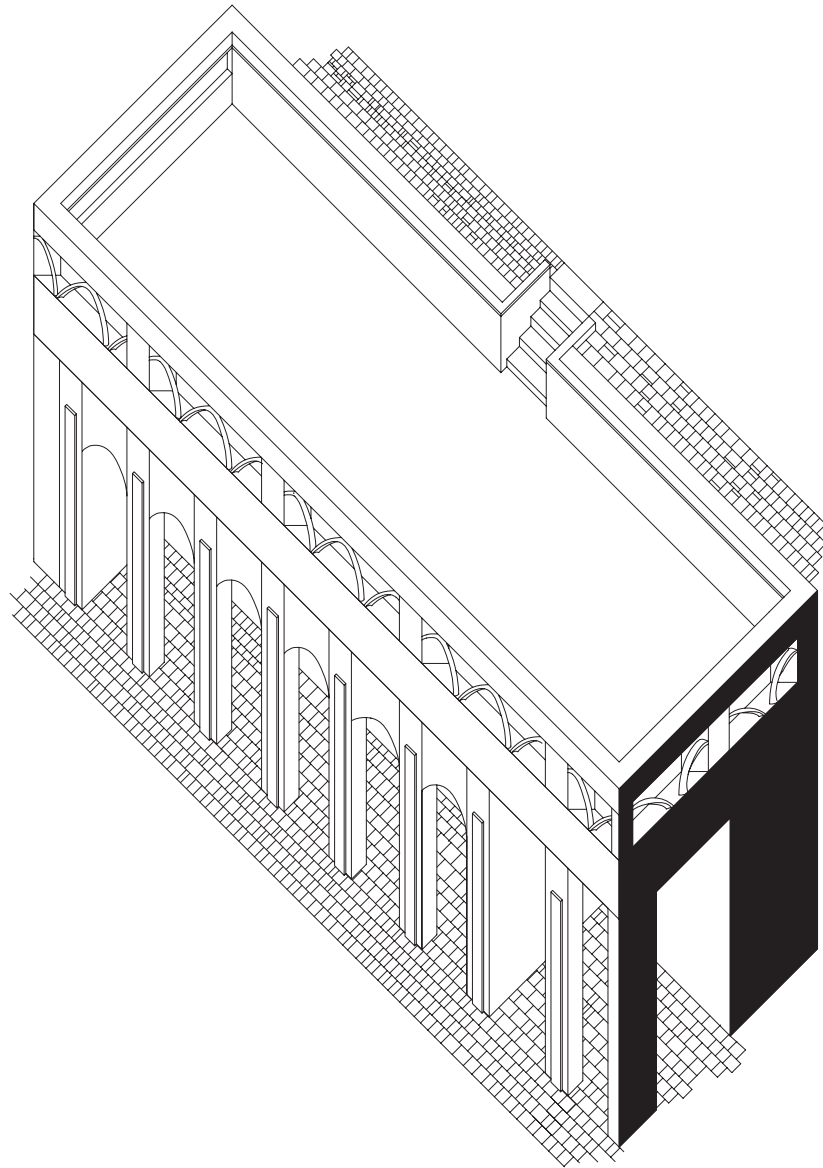
Balcony

The Balcony is a room which can be found at the outer part of the façade. It is always above the floor level. Moreover, it is a place where you feel like you are outdoors and indoors at the same time.

This balcony is attached to the third floor. It is the only balcony on the long and four storeys high building. Three people fit on it. If there would be four people on it, it would get too snug. The balcony is elongated and has a black railing. The railing is filigree and is embellished with curved black decorations. Furthermore, there is a roof that fits the railing. It is also black, curved and thin. First, it is curved outwards and then concave towards the façade. You could say its shape is organic. Four extended rods of the railing carry it additionally. The floor is out of stone and needs support from the bottom. The support is out of metal. The same metal as the railing, roof and the rods. In addition, it is also black, decorated and filigree.

To access the balcony there is a door with windows in it. In front of the door there is a shutter. There are two more shutters attached to the sides of the door. They are dark blue with a little bit of gray. Contrary, the façade is in a creamy white color. The balcony is used to sit outside, read a newspaper, relax, smoke a cigarette or simply look at the people and the events happening in the city.

Margherita Melchiori, 17-612-631



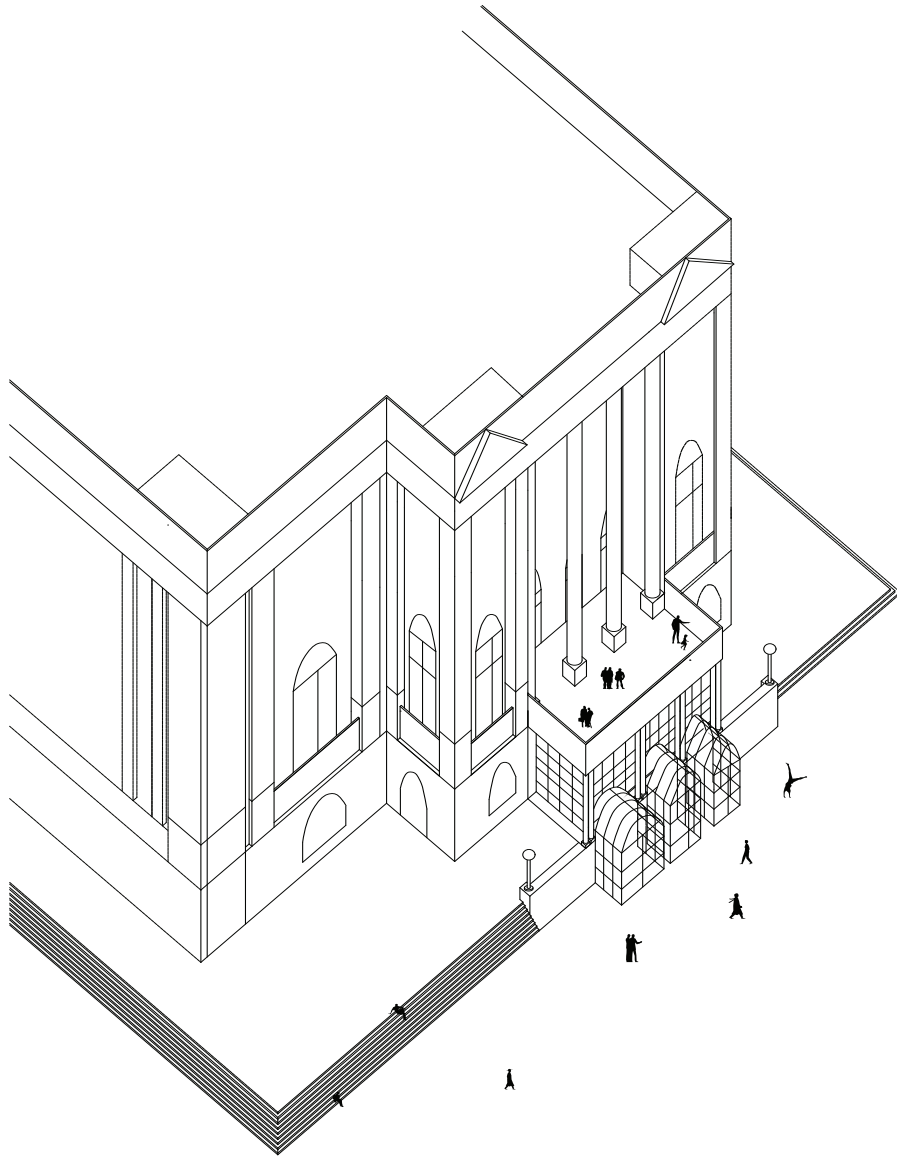
Balcony

A balcony is not necessarily useful to the structure of the city but, can act as a link between a place and another, precisely between the inside and the outside. A place that can be private but also public. A meeting point for people as well as a private place where you can live your desires for example, using it to embellish with vases of flowers and all this without forgetting that the influence of the structure acts on the city as well as on the interior of the room. A point of connection between what is given from the outside and what is given from the inside. Or we can have a public balcony like the one used for the example axonometry, which joins a monument like a church with the one below, that is the city below that runs along the river. The latter specifically serves as an architectural structure for small spaces such as shops and, at the same time, allows you to enjoy a very subjective view of the city of Zurich.

A place where you can get together with family members, or can be visited even for a short time to take some photos and continue the visit of the city. With its defined shapes it can give a touch of decorum to the interior of the city or even just to the facade on which it is located.

Alessandro Luppi, 18-929-406

Limmatquai 34
8001 Zürich



Balcony

A balcony is a projection of an indoor-room to the outside. So it becomes an outdoor room. It is attached to the wall of the building on a upper level and is supported by columns or console brackets. According to its function, a balcony may or may not be covered. It can be covered by a roof or by the balcony that is above. A balcony has to be in a material that resist to the weather because it is constantly exposed to the environment. It is most often built out of stone or metal.

In housing, a balcony is an outdoor place that can replace a garden if it is in an appartement building. Balconies are not only used as a living area.

A balcony can also be a place of communication. People on the balconies can talk to people on other balconies or to passenger on the streets.

The balcony of the Opernhaus Zürich is one of the beautifulest balconies in Zürich. It is located in the centre of the Bellevueplatz. Therefore it gets a lot of attention. The balcony has a high position therefore you can have a good view on the whole Bellevue and on the Zürichsee. The building and its balcony are pretty massiv. They are both made out of white stone. The material gives the building an impression of greatness and takes a lot the attention of the people that are on Bellevueplatz. The Opernhaus Zürich balcony is only half covered. It creates an transition from the indoor to the outdoor.

Audrey Man, 18-945-451

Falkenstrasse 1
8008 Zürich



Balcony

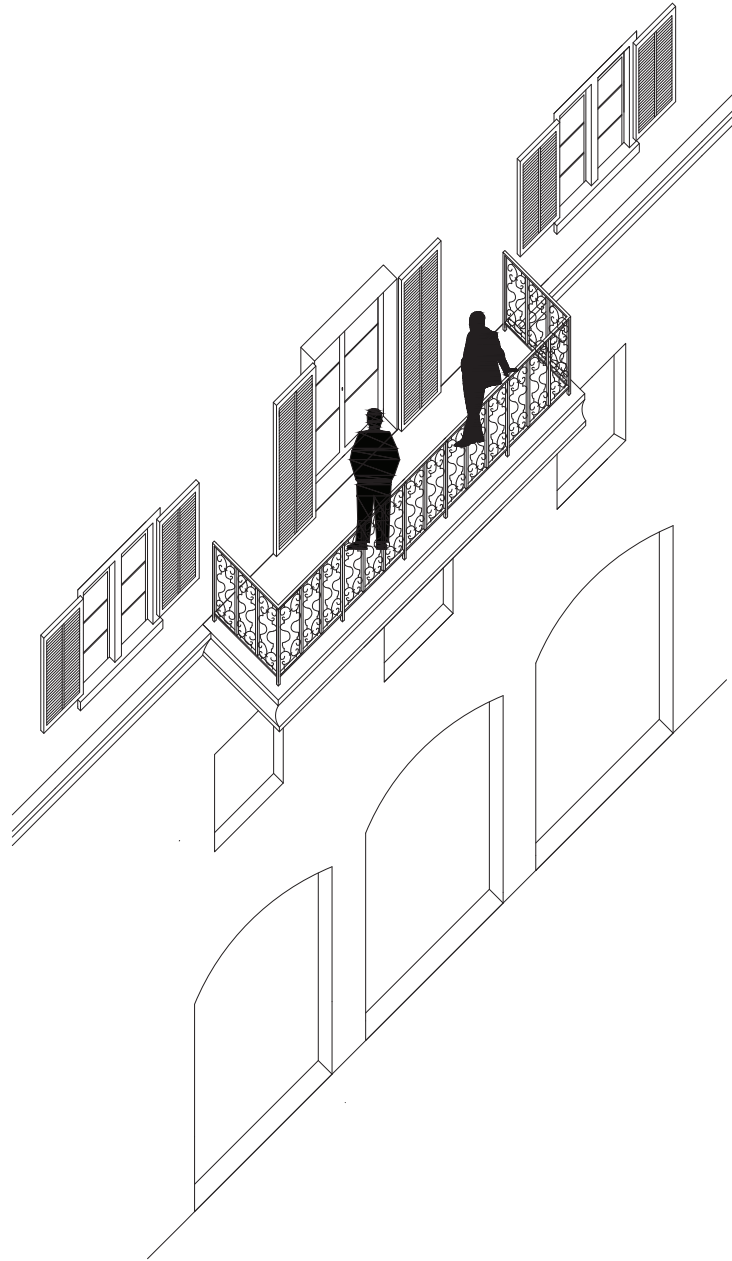
This balcony is situated in the downtown of Zurich. The building's facade is light blue except for the first two floors. Those are covered with a white quarry-faced rustication. Underneath the balcony is a small shop located. The balcony itself is on the third floor. The platform is made of light grey stone/ concrete. The black metallic rail appears very decorative with its round shaped ornaments (not shown in this illustration). The balcony is supported by three stonelike angles. A French window allows to step out of the building. Next to it there is a normal small window. The style of the balcony is adapted to the style of the facade.

The exact definition of the balcony is: „A platform that projects from the wall of a building and is enclosed by a parapet or railing.“ It is the connection between the interior and exterior space separated by the rail. A balcony is a cantilever of the ceiling or a platform on consoles. They are usually built up of wood, stone or metallic elements. An important aspect of the rail is security to prevent accidents. Therefore, there are strict lawful guidelines about the height. The rail needs to be 110cm or more.

The balcony blends perfectly with the other balconies in the elder suburb of Zurich.

Larissa Manetsch, 18-921-619

Zähringerstrasse 26
8001 Zürich



Balcony

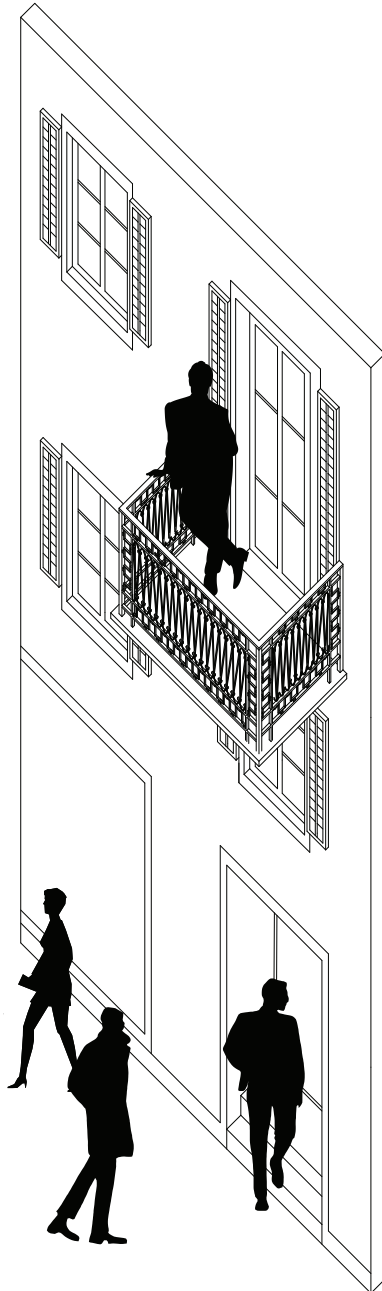
A balcony is a so-called open area of an upper floor. This area can be entered from the inside of the building. Due to the danger of falling, a balcony is always surrounded by a balustrade or a massive railing. There are certain standards to be observed. Such as the height of the balustrade or the spacing between the vertical elements. The support plate may be self-supporting or supported by brackets or struts on the wall.

The example from Zurich can also be described as a balcony, because it attains all the criteria that makes a balcony. A support plate is present, which is not self-supporting, but is supported by consoles. The support plate, as well as the consoles are rather simple. Although the balustrade is decorated more special. It is most likely made of a weatherproof metal. No plants decorate the balcony, as is common with other balconies. It is rather bare and only the ornate balustrade speaks for itself.

The location of this balcony in the city is not private. On the one hand, because you look from the balcony directly at the street, on which the tram is departing and other means of transport drive and on the other hand because in this region there are many pedestrians. Because of the non-existent privacy, this balcony is also called a show balcony. Therefore, I think that the balcony is not often used by the owners. In my opinion, this balcony is both, private property and a public area.

Roxana Puiu, 18-927-889

Limmatquai 18
8001 Zürich



Balcony

A balcony is a platform projecting from the wall of a building, supported by columns or console brackets, and enclosed with a balustrade. On one hand side balconies function as a decoration element for buildings. On the other hand side they can either be used for ceremonial/show purposes or for private use. In the latter case they often have the role as a relaxing area and extend the actual living zone.

The little balcony at the Marktgasse in Zurich Niederdorf functions as both. Most of the time it is used for private matters with a little table and two chairs to sit down. However, every three years at the “Züri Fäscht” the balcony gets converted to a stage for the DJ while the crowd is dancing on the court below.

The balcony fits perfectly with all the characteristic old buildings which surround the Marktgasse and represents the cultural, social and historical melting pot of Zurich’s Old Town.

It is placed on the second floor of the building and gets its access by a typical old balcony door. Since it is the only balcony on the whole facade it cannot be overlooked. Its form is a simple rectangle consisting of concrete. Two console brackets, as well as out of concrete, give support on the downside of the element. The main eyecatcher of the artefact is the balustrade which is decorated with different geometrical forms.

Zoe Struzina, 18-919-597

Marktgasse 17
8001 Zürich



Balcony

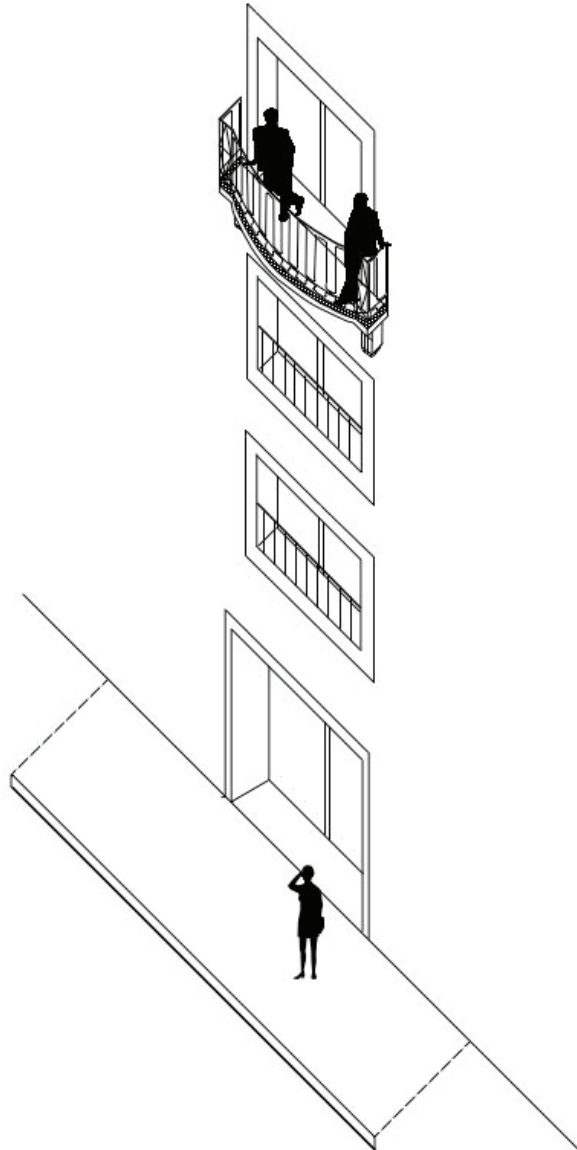
At the Spitalgasse 8 in Zurich you will find a very special balcony. The street the balcony is located in is a pretty crowded street in the Niederdörfli. In this street there are a lot of small restaurants and other shops. The house where I found the balcony has a grey façade with three different styles. In the middle of the building there's an oriel – on top of this oriel there's the balcony. The balcony is located on the fifth floor. The funny thing is that the first four floors don't have a balcony. Actually, there's only one balcony on the whole building – the one in the middle on the fifth floor.

The balcony is approximately 250 cm long and 100 cm deep. The floor of the balcony and the whole oriel are made of grey stone. On each side of the balcony there's a railing made out of steel. The steel has a black color. The railing is approximately 110 cm – the railing is vertical for 100 cm – then there is a horizontal part which is like 10 cm wide. After that there's another 10 cm vertical.

On the righthand side of the building there are two other buildings with the same style of balcony. One of these buildings has an orange façade and the other a blue one. In the same street there are also buildings with a yellow, red and a pink façade. This gives the street and the balcony a special flair. The fact that the balcony is on the fifth floor is pretty important because it gives the balcony a lot of privacy in this pretty crowded street. You also have a good overview over the street when you're standing on that balcony.

Marcel Studer, 17-724-808

Spitalgasse 8
8001 Zürich



Balcony

The balcony is on the third floor of the Savoy Hotel on Paradeplatz. The balcony does not overlook the square directly but rather Poststrasse.

A balcony is a structure attached to a building. It is accessible from inside the building. It is supported by console corbels and enclosed by a railing or a wall.

The global function of a balcony is to serve as a medium. It can be as a medium from the inside to the outside, with some people taking it to the next level and creating mini gardens on their balconies. It can also be seen as a medium between the private sphere and the public life of the street.

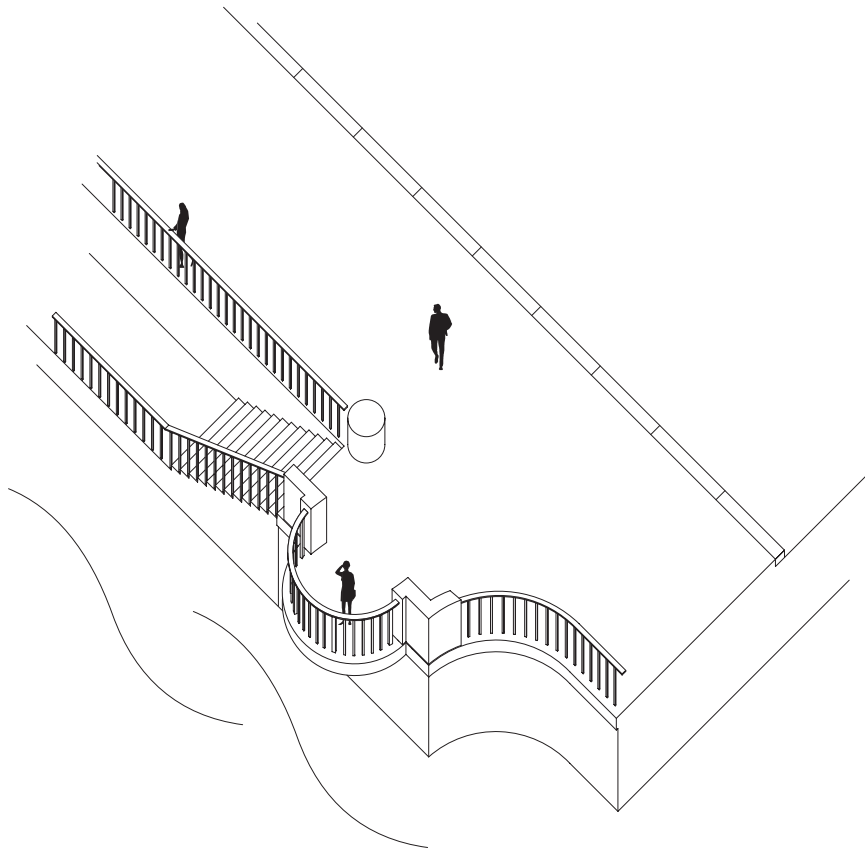
This balcony is composed of two materials. The floor and the console are made of stone whereas the railing is metallic.

The consoles are simple parallelepiped rectangles with nine small squares engraved at the bottom. There are also three half cylinders dug into their faces. The floor of the balcony is rectangular on the extremities but has a slight curvature in the middle. The railing is made of simple straight metal strips which form different shapes around the balcony. There's a bottom layer where it is shaped like Omegas. On the front of the balcony, in the corners, where the floor is still square, they form a crossed lozenge. Around the rest of the balcony they form a long S structure.

The Paradeplatz is one of the most expensive places in Switzerland. The Hotel is a rather luxurious one. One can imagine that the people staying there are quite wealthy.

Abigail Vogel, 15-820-582

Paradeplatz
8001 Zürich



Balcony

Here we see an axonometry of a balcony in Zurich city, which leans over the river Limmat. It is situated directly in front of the Stadthaus, in the historically oldest part of the city.

It is quite massively and stately built with an ornamented balustrade in dark and massive metal next to the corner elements from dark grey stone.

Its appearance matches with the Stadhaus in the back and the massive high walls which confine the river's bed.

The balcony actually works as a continuation of the broad sidewalk and the Stadthaus behind. It therefore metaphorically connects these elements with the river flowing beneath and the other riverside.

But also in its original purpose lies the accessibility of the river from the street: The balcony actually comes as a decoration or supplement to the stairs leading to a land on the river. The land is being used for motorboats of private people.

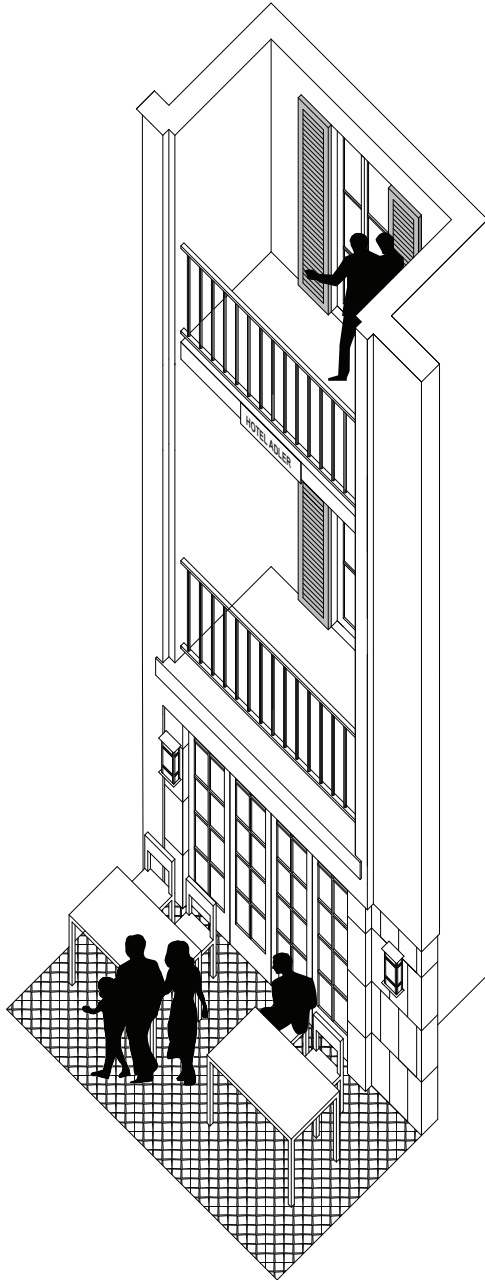
In everyday life however this situation is not only used as an elitist ornamentation of the city, but by everyone passing by. The situation invites to stop and pause. If tourist or local, it is a popular spot to watch the nice sight and take pictures: it opens a panorama over the river, the Niderdörfli on the other side and to the right you can even see the tip of the lake.

If not occupied by sightseers, a businessman on the go might take a phone call there. Or then some construction workers and students use the stairs to eat their take-away lunch, enjoying the nice atmosphere of the wide sidewalk with occasional trees and the river on the other side.

This situation forms a friendly and useful venue for "leisure" or just a break for anyone, because it is accessible for everyone.

Ella Willemse, 18-937-516

Stadthausquai 17
8001 Zürich



Balcony

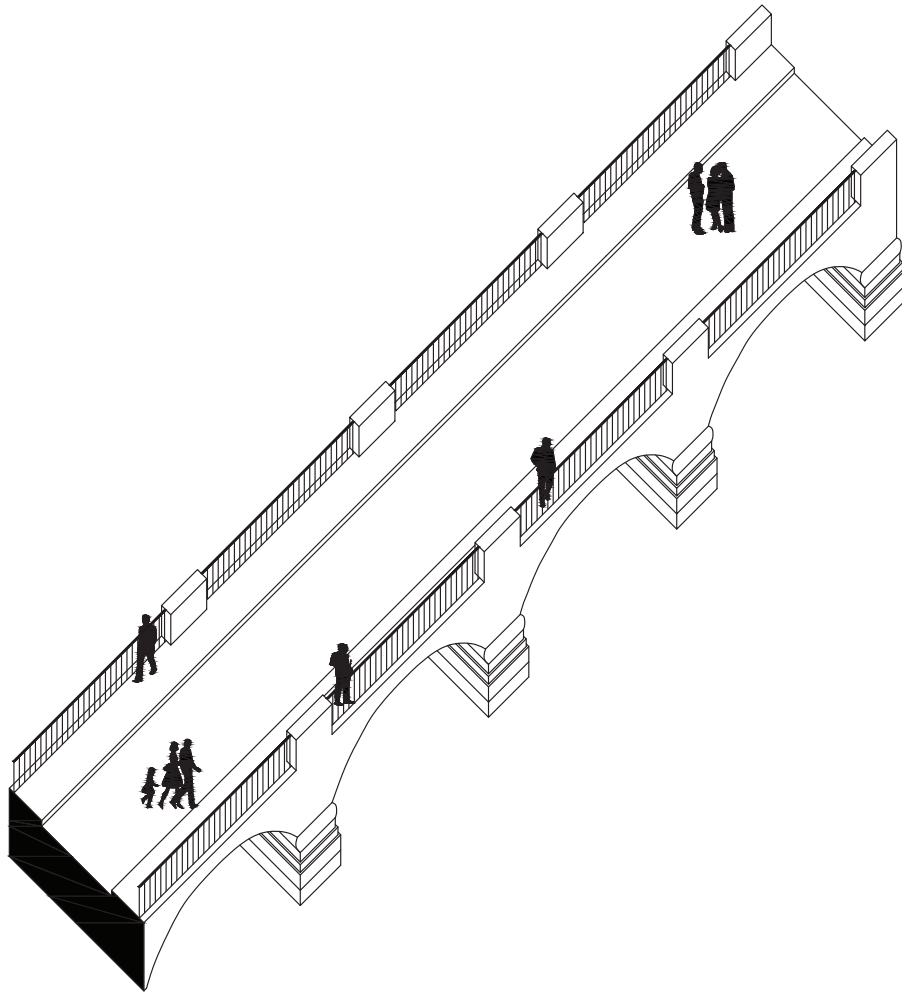
A balcony is a platform enclosed by a wall or balustrade on the outside of a building, with access from an upper-floor or door. A balcony needs to have a rail. The height and strength of this rail is predefined. This platform and the surrounding rail create an outdoor room.

The balcony of the Hotel Adler is made out of concrete. The walls surrounding the balcony are painted in an orange-brown color. The rail, which is guarding the front side, is made out of steel. A big window connects the balcony to the guestroom of the hotel. Four of these balconies are stacked on top of each other. On each of the four balconies is a little table and two chairs. The guests of the Adler Hotel are able to observe the activity in the streets of the nice neighborhood "Niederdorf".

The balcony is very different to the other balconies in the neighborhood. The Hotel Adler balcony has a rectangular shape and is built into the wall. So it becomes a part of the building and isn't just attached to it. Because there are multiple balconies on top of each other, it is an outdoor space which is protected against the weather. This makes this balcony very special in this neighborhood. While all other balconies are very fancy and magnificent, this one is a very simple and ordinary one.

Andrin Zumsteg, 18-929-448

Rosengasse 10
8001 Zürich



Bridge

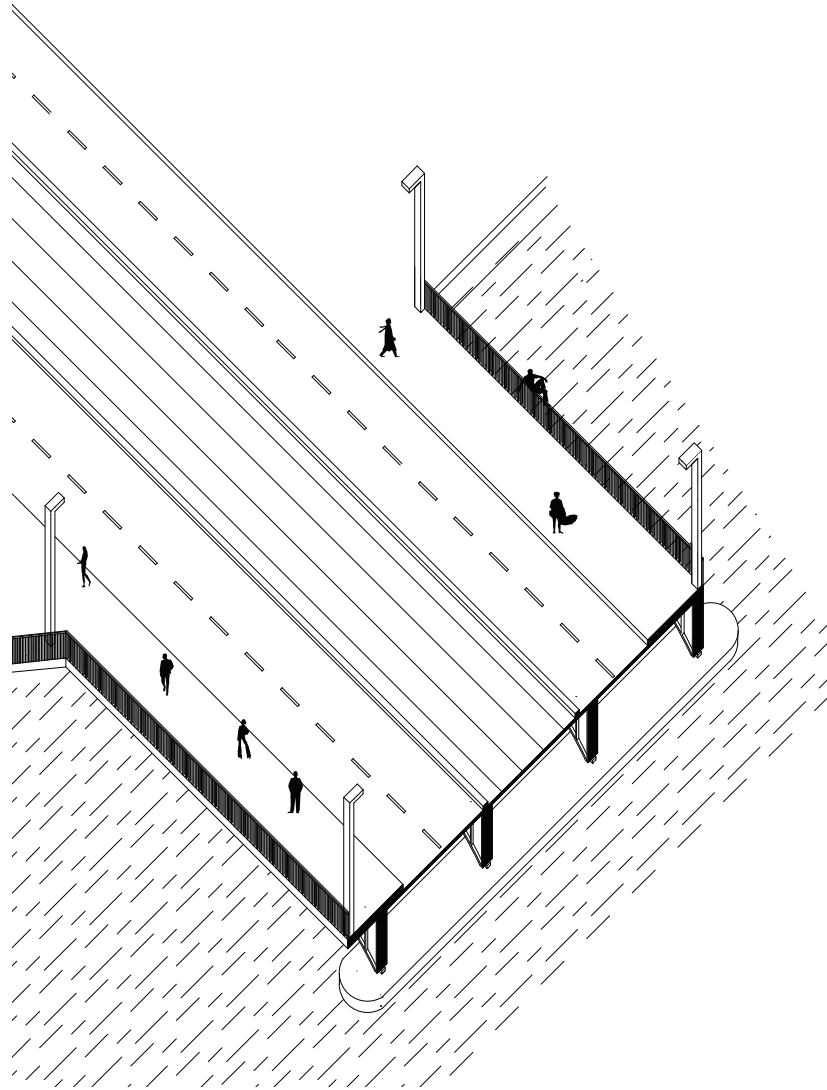
The Münster Bridge spans the Limmat. It is considered one of the most beautiful bridges in Zurich. The bridge was completed in 1838 and was the city's second navigable bridge. It spans the river between the Limmatquai and the Stadthausquai and connects the Frauenmünster with the Grossmünster. It replaced a wooden footbridge and was commissioned by the Kaufmännischer Verein Zürich. By building the bridge, two parts of the city were newly connected and brought closer together. It was also an important connection for traffic, which could now be distributed over two bridges. It became possible to reach the other side without detours. It was repaired in 1990.

The bridge consists of four arched elements with a length of 14.7 metres. A fifth, smaller arch spans an access channel, which was formerly used by the granary. On the side of the fifth arch stands on a high pedestal the statue of Hans Waldmann, who was mayor and army commander of Zurich in the late Middle Ages. The individual elements consist of an arch and pillars, of which there are a total of three. The piers are attached to the base of the Limmat with 472 oak piles. The arched bridge is made of natural stone. The vault and due lining are made of black marble. For the cornices and pillars Gotthard granite was used and the railing is made of cast iron. The bridge has two strips for vehicles and pedestrian walkways on both sides. It has often been used by a tram for a short period of time.

The Münsterbrücke is a very successful and beautiful construction which has positively influenced the city of Zurich, its development and the flow of traffic.

Lou Sophie Dörig, 18-925-305

Münsterbrücke
8001 Zürich



Bridge

The Quai bridge connects both parts of the historical city centre at the Lake Zurich estuary. The support structure is constructed out of grey steel, welded together to four large frameworks which are stiffened out by five parabolas each. The whole construction is resting on four pontoons in the Limmat. On top of that is the concrete carriageway. Subdivided into pedestrian zones one the side, a two-lane street and tram car zone in the middle.

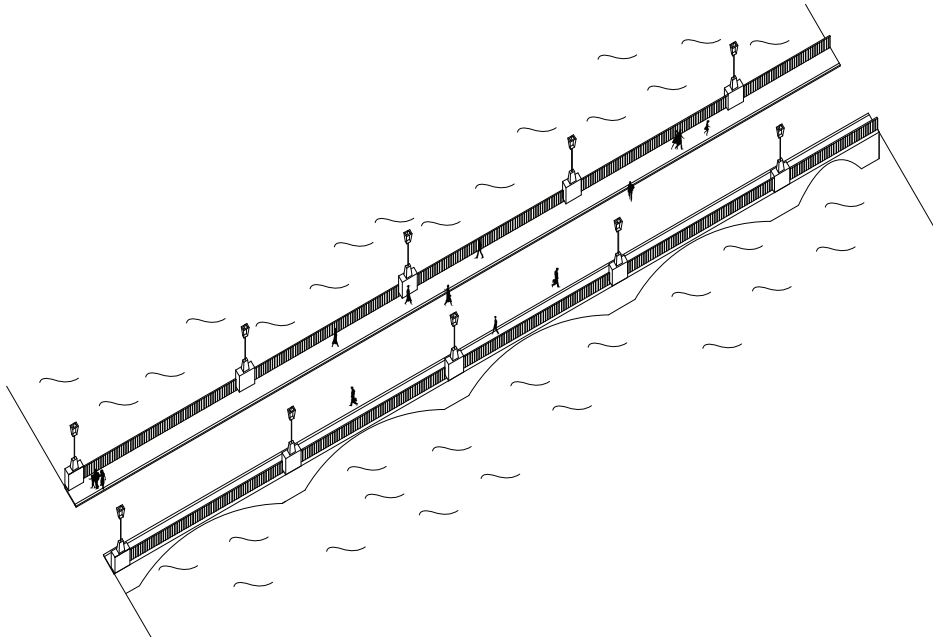
From the water view the bridge is really elegant, the long parabolic structure with the thin driveway on top is crossing the Limmat low. A bit like a plank overpassing a small stream. However, from above it is unspectacular and simple, marked by its position in Zurich's arterial road system.

It has an important position in the townscape. On the one hand it has a symbolic function, being the barrier of old Zurich, separating it from the lake and somehow holding the concentrated core back from spreading out on both sides of the shore. On the other hand, it has important realworld applications too. It guides the traffic thru the centre and connects the Bürkliplatz and Bellevue, important places of public encounters with the opera and the music pavilion.

Many requirements were carefully evaluated in the planning and construction phase which differentiate the Quai bridge from any normal paved road. There is a railing closing tight with the ground in order to prevent children of falling into the river. Curbstone clearly separates vehicle and pedestrian ways to avoid accidents. Structural measures were taken to make the street a safe cross and prevent it from collapsing into the Limmat. The structural system allows the river to flow and boats to surpass.

Oskar Haushofer, 18-939-728

Quaibrücke
8001 Zürich



Bridge

A bridge is a structure spanning that allows people or cars to cross a river or a valley.

This bridge has three basic structural elements: axial, bending and curved elements. There are four common materials that are used to carry out the construction: Steel, Stones, Timber and Concrete.

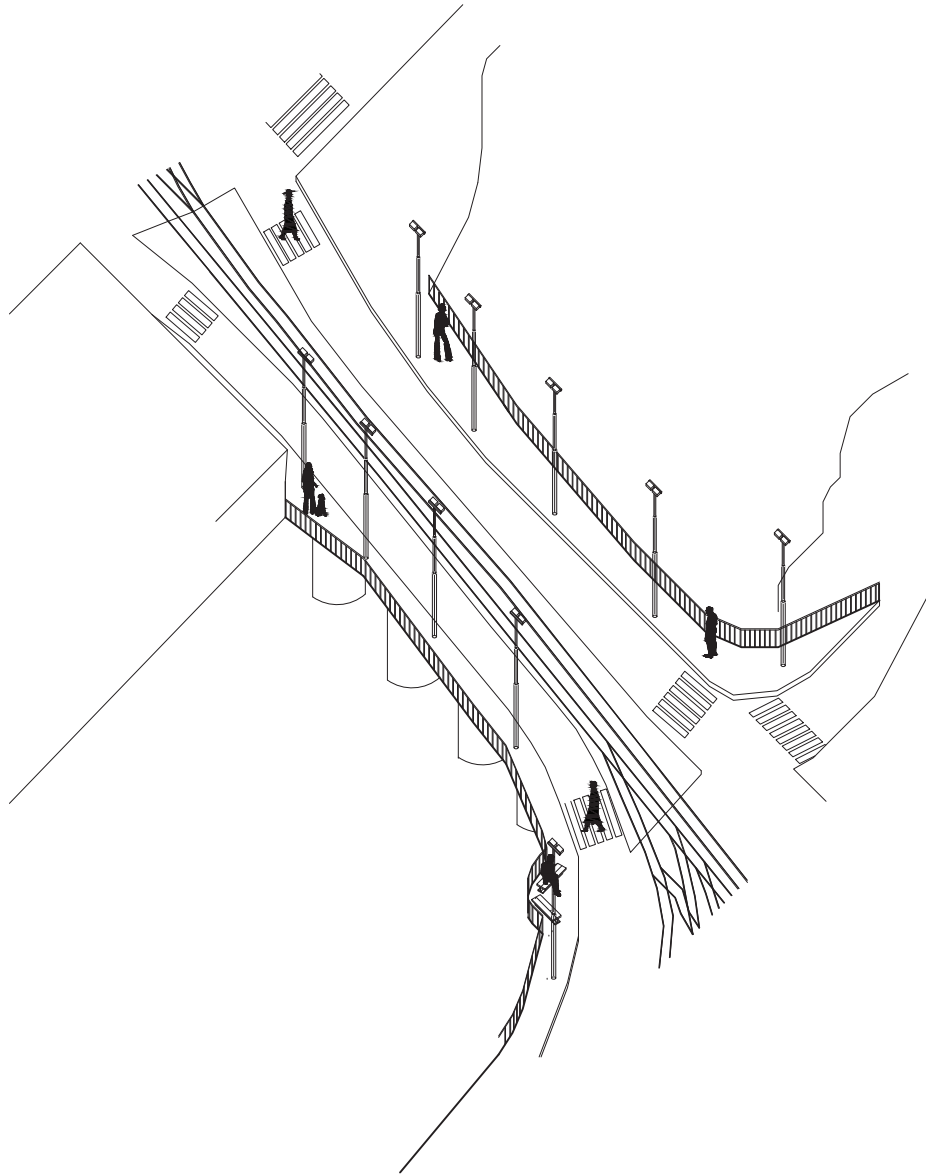
An important element of the bridge is the sidewalk. The Münsterbrücke in Zürich is a bridge that allows pedestrians and cars to cross the Limmat. There are two lanes and sidewalks on both sides. The material that was used to build the Münsterbrücke was stone. The traffic lane is made of St. Gotthard granite.

An important element of this bridge are the four flat arches with a 15m inside diameter and a fifth arch of 9.9m. The total length of the bridge is 87m. The iron railing on both sides keeps the children from falling into the river. The lamps which are standing on the iron railing allows pedestrians and cars to cross the river at night.

Every bridge connects two points. In case of the Münsterbrücke in Zürich it connects the Münsterhof and the Limmatquai. On each side of the bridge is a cathedral named Fraumünster and Grossmünster. At one side of the bridge you can also find the Helmhaus museum and a statue of Hand Waldmann. The Münsterbrücke is situated between the Quaibrücke and the Rathausbrücke. The distance between the two railings is about 10m.

Laura Imperiali, 18-926-105

Münsterbrücke
8001 Zürich



Bridge

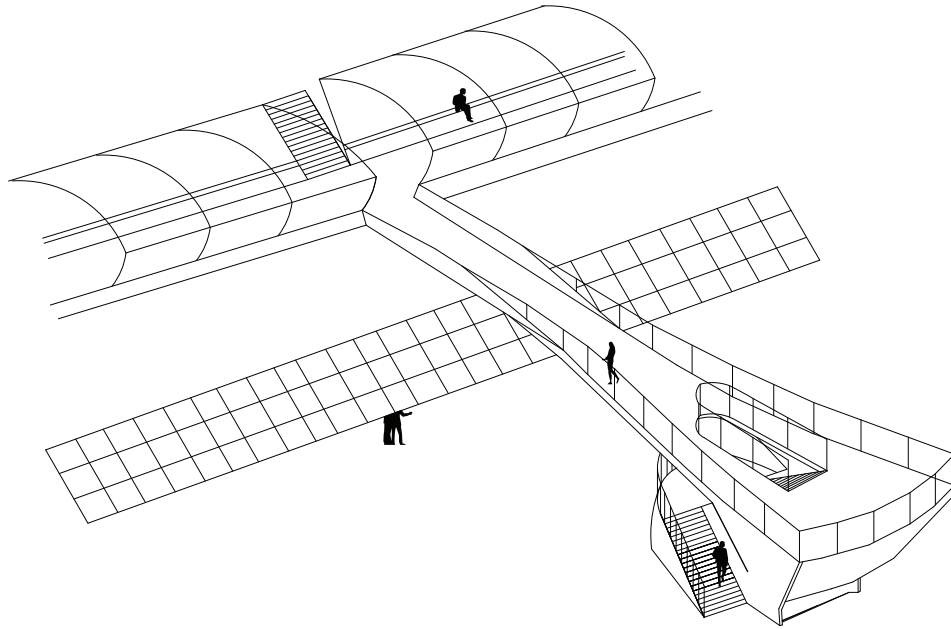
'Bridge' etymologically comes from the word brycgre. Its definition is: 'a construction over a divide', therefore it is an element that enables a connection between two shores, over an area that is difficult to surpass, for example water. In addition to the connection of two shores, there is the possibility to underpass it, thus it does not disconnect the area underneath it either.

The Bahnhofbrücke is a road, tramway and pedestrian bridge over the Limmat. The bridge is approximately 65m long and 18m wide. It consists of four concrete pillars supporting a (reinforced) concrete panel which consists of four roads, two pedestrian paths and the possibility for two trams to surpass it at the same time. Considering also the traffic beneath the Bahnhofbrücke, in the water, it is an irreplaceable element for the movement of people in the city of Zürich. In this context it is important to mention that the bridge does not only connect two shores of the Limmat, or two squares of the city, but two of the most surpassed places of Zürich. It connects the central station, which has 500.000 passengers a day with the central square, which is a crossroad for both public and private traffic. Hence, the bridge is very important for the traffic in Zürich.

In 1847, when its construction began, the bridge was much needed for the growing city. 24 years later, it was extended according to the plans of Gottfried Semper by the architect F. Wanner and in 1950/51 it was redesigned.

Esra Jashari, 18-918-664

Bahnhofbrücke
8001 Zürich



Bridge

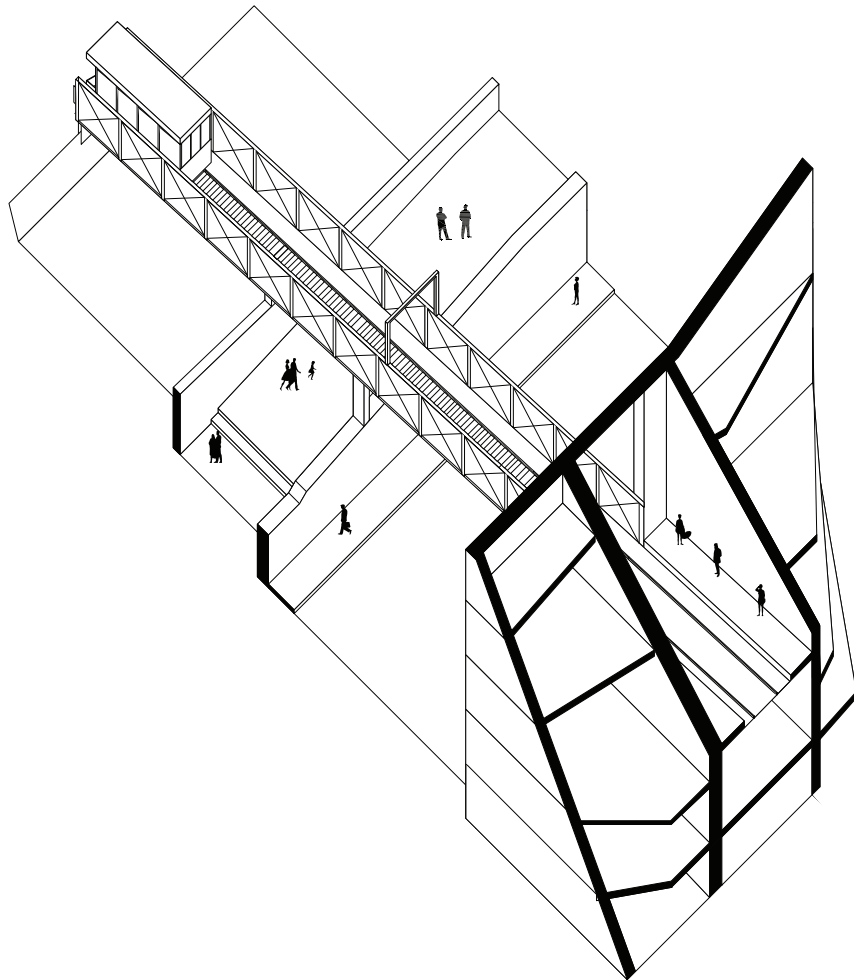
The bridge at the train station Zürich Stadelhofen leads from the station building over the train tracks (which are hidden under the roof of platform 1) to the close-by neighborhood above the tracks. Above the tracks, at the higher side, the bridge is connected to a pergola like balcony. On the lower side of the bridge a staircase was due, which is entailed in the fundament of the bridge.

Having a closer look at the bridge and its fundament one notices that it assembles some specific functions which are often conducted by a variety of separate objects: there is a bridge, its fundament contains stairs to reach the bridge but also contain stairs to underpass track 1 to get to the platforms 2 and 3.

The actual bridge and its fundament are built in concrete and supported by steel struts. The handrails at the staircase and the bridge are made of steel.

The form of the bridge has organic and geometric forms at the same time. It seems as round organic forms got cut at particular spots so that parts of the bridge seem to have a sharp geometric shape while other parts kept their original organic shape.

Viktor Jørgensen, 16-067-613



Bridge

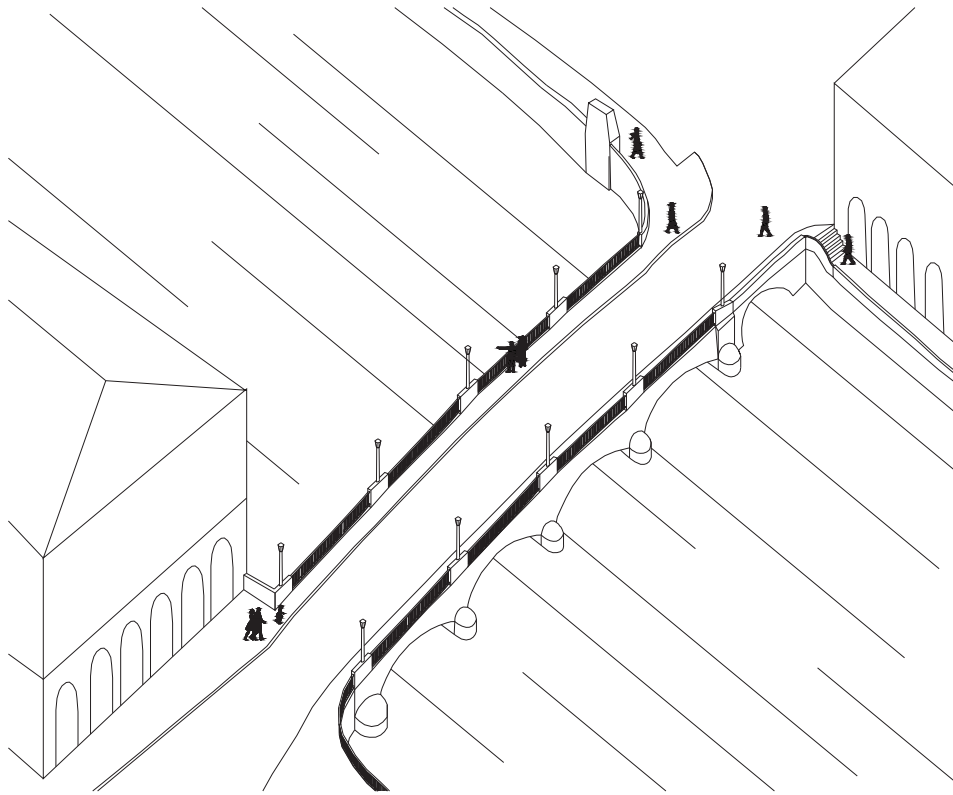
This bridge leads over the Seilergraben and was built solely for the Polybahn. It was built mainly out of Steel. The main body of the bridge is a framework which takes on the role of stiffening and carrying its own weight. The framework also serves as a railing. The main body is supported midway by steel pillars. The bottom end of the bridge props itself up on a townhouse. One particularity about this bridge compared to most other bridges is the inclination which stems from the fact that it was built for a funicular.

The main purpose of a bridge is to enable people or goods to cross over an otherwise insurmountable obstacle. This is achieved by constructing a self supporting structure which is propped up in front and behind the obstacle. In certain cases pillars are placed beneath the bridge as additional support. The materials typically used for the construction of bridges are wood, metal, stones and concrete. There is a variety of self supporting structures such as suspension bridge, arch bridge, truss bridge (like the Polybahn bridge), beam Bridge just to name a few.

The Polybahn Bridge Is located at Zürich Central. It starts from the valley station, Limmatquai 144, and crosses over the Seilergraben. This bridge is not ment to be tresspassed by foot, hence one can only cross it by using the Polybahn.

Kaspar Trümpler, 15-922-123

Limmatquai 144
8001 Zürich



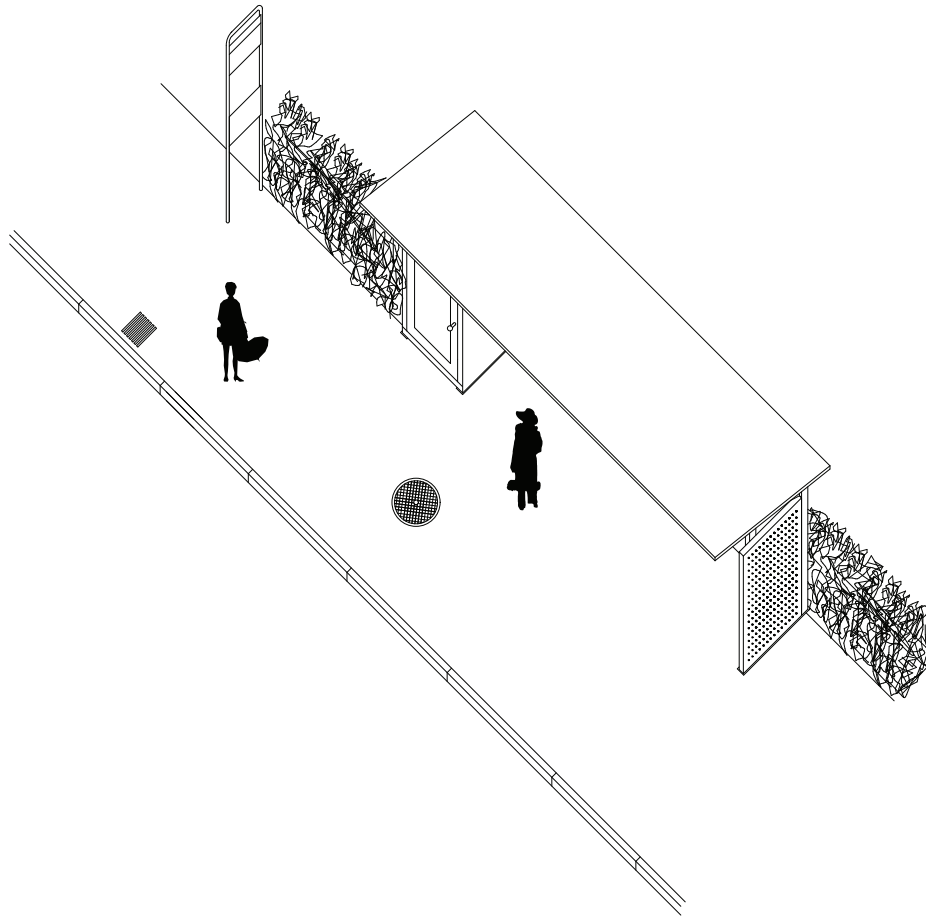
Bridge

The Münsterbrücke is the second bridge on the Limmat, after the Quaibrücke and followed by the Rathausbrücke. It consists of four flat arches with an approximately 15 meter diameter and a smaller, round arch of 9.9 meters. The pillars between the arches extend up and down river about 1.5 meters as rounded pontoons. The bridge is quite low to the Limmat, the road surface only about 3 meters above the water. There are two footways, which have cast-iron railings punctuated by stone blocks on which street lamps are mounted. A central lane for auto traffic is cobbled while the footpaths conversely are laid with flagstones.

The bridge's name comes from its position between the old medieval center of Zürich and the former Frauenmünster. Built in the 1830's, but replacing an existing wooden bridge, its building perhaps reflects the growing importance of the "Modern" Zürich on the Frauenmünster side of the river and represents the growing importance of the professional class who developed the new town. Of course this act of connecting two opposite sides of the river give the bridge its title as both an adjective and verb. It also gives the Munsterbrücke its importance. Along with the other bridges, which cross the Limmat and Sihl rivers, it enables contemporary Zürich to exist beyond the ecological features that used to define it. The bridge helps create an infrastructure which unifies the urban area, incorporating the Limmat and Sihl as relatively insignificant features that do not disrupt the continuity of traversing the expanded city today.

Jeremy Waterfield, 18-926-832

Münsterbrücke
8001 Zürich



Bus stop

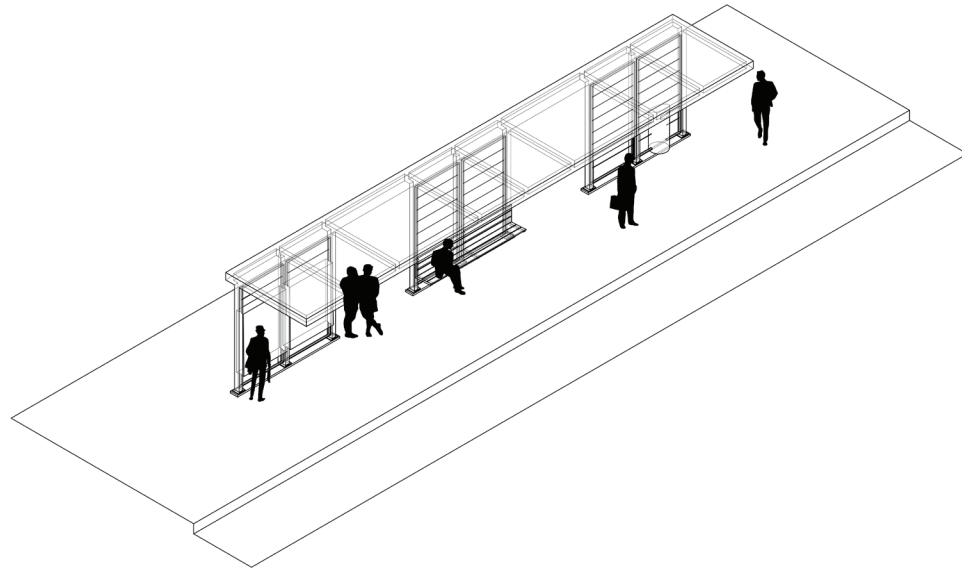
This bus stop is located at the Bürkliplatz in Zürich. It's right by the lake Zürich. If you want to go to the lake you just have to cross the road. It is located on the Bahnhofstrasse, which is the alley to go for a shop in various boutiques. At this bus stop there are several lines from the bus system. You can drive in every direction.

It is a typical bus stop, because you are waiting under a shelter. This will protect you, if there is any rain, snow or sun. A ticket counter is also part of the bus stop. You can purchase your ticket right before you enter the bus. In the middle of this little shelter there's also a little bench where you can sit. This can be useful, if you've missed your bus and you have to wait there. On the left side there is also a little box, which only can be entered by bus drivers. On both sides there are huge advertising posters. This is what a common bus stop features in Switzerland.

The Station at Bürkliplatz is mainly built out of steel and Glass. Those two materials shape the bus stop. But there are also some elements with wood and plastics. At the ceiling are also some speakers and a few lights.

Manuel Büchel, 18 928 143

Bürkliplatz
8001 Zürich

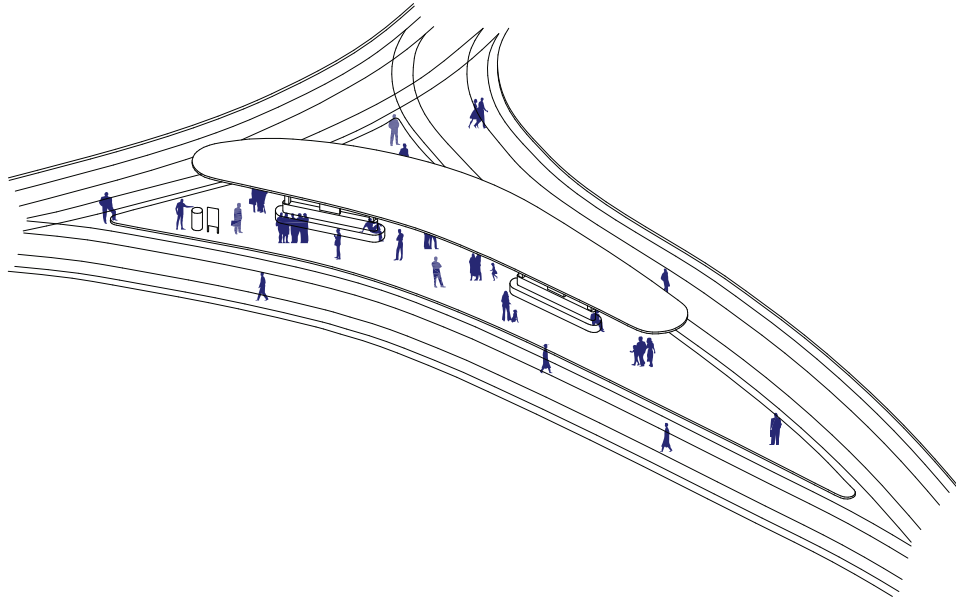


Bus stop

The bus stop is used for bus and tram services. It is built in three parts: The foundation, the pillars, and the roof. The foundation, which is divided into 3 parts, consists of concrete. The pillars, which are altogether 9 in number, were made of coated aluminum and screwed onto the foundation. Between every 3 pillars glass panes are embedded, which offer additional protection against wind and rain. The roof consists of two layers, which are held by a supporting structure. The supporting structure is connected to the pillars and is also made of coated aluminum. The first layer of the roof is frosted glass. Frosted glass has the advantage that the dirt that accumulates on the roof does not become visible so quickly for those below but still lets enough sunlight through. The second layer consists of an aluminum grid.

A bus stop is characterized by the fact that it is open to the public and connected to the transport system. It must also be clearly recognizable as such and offer adequate protection in the event of rain or wind. A bus stop must offer sufficient space for any larger crowds. The Opernhaus bus stop is located in the Theaterstrasse, on the right-hand side of the elevation of the Opernhaus (if you look in the direction of Bellevue). It serves as an important connecting point between Seefeld, Stadelhofen and Bellevue.

Leo Galler, 18-930-990



Bus stop

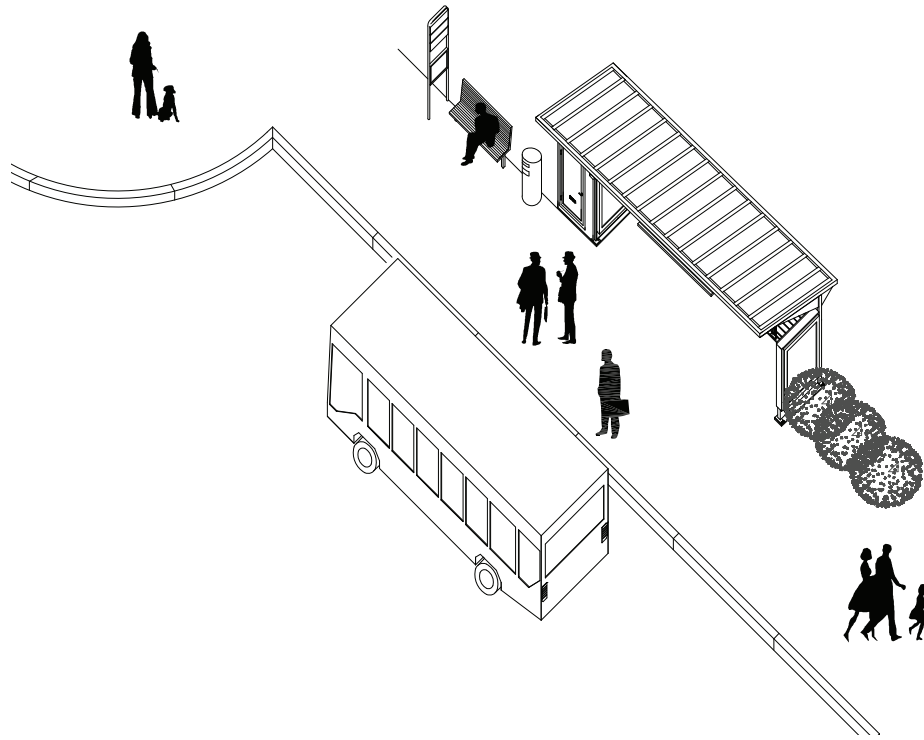
A bus stop is a place where passengers can get on or off a bus. They are marked by a sign telling the name of the stop and the buses that passengers can catch.

Nowadays most bus stops use electronic screens to inform the passengers about the timetable and changes or delays. Frequently used bus stops often have benches as well as a roofed area for people to wait in. Bus stops are also a very popular location for advertising since a large amount of people pass it every day.

Important places often provide so called bus stations. Many bus stops are connected and allow a vast number of different bus lines to merge in one place. In large cities bus and tram stops are often combined to allow passengers to transfer easily.

This place in Zürich is a bus station combined with a tram station. It consists of a large roofed area and seating. Behind the benches posters advertise different objects. A sign informs the passengers about the timetable and another one reads the different bus lines that serve this stop. The two benches are made of wood and are located on a concrete foot. Four black steel pillars carry the white curved flat roof. The platform is lifted compared to the road in order to decrease the height of the step onto or off the bus. Tactile paving allows blind people to use this bus stop safely.

Christoph Gerken, 18-945-444



Bus stop

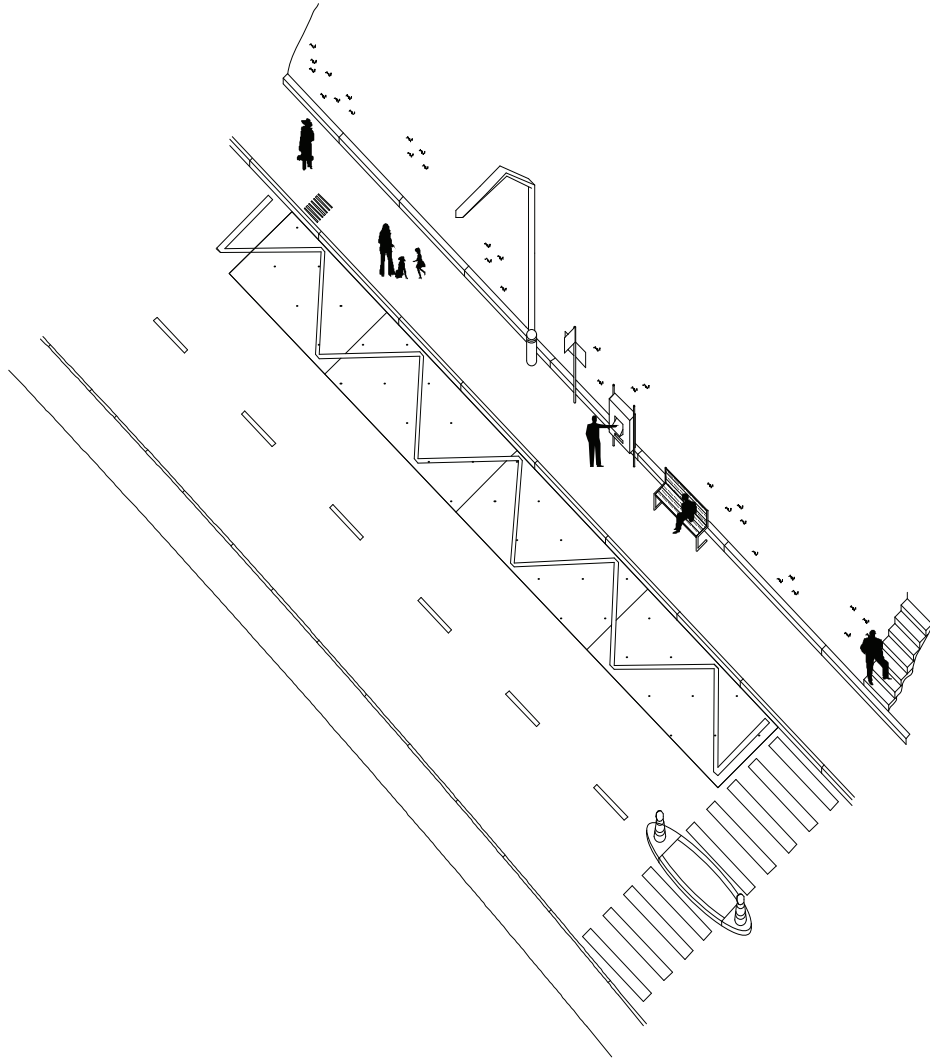
The bus stop Bürkliplatz on the Bahnhofstrasse in Zurich is built similar to a lot of bus stops in Zurich. It's main frame is built out of steel which was later painted in grey. It is a filigree structure made out of steel and glass. The back of the bus stop is divided into six equal parts. Between those parts you can each find a main support for the slightly slanted roof. Pictured from the side, the bus stop has the shape of an L. This gives the structure, especially the roof, a very light, almost floating character. On one end of the bus stop, you can find a panel for advertisement. On the other side, there's a small room with a door.

The main reason of a bus stop is, for people to find shelter in case of rain or sun if waiting on the bus. Therefore, this particular bus stop at the Bürkliplatz fulfills the requirements made to a bus stop. Not only does it protect you from the rain, thanks to the tilted roof, the water can also flow away. In addition to that, a bus stop is also a place for interactement. It's a place where people meet each other and maybe find a dialog.

The bus stop is located right at the end of the Bahnhofstrasse. Hence, it can be used to get to the Zurich main station if you happen to be in the area of the Bürkliplatz. However, despite it's prime location, this bus stop isn't a crucial stop for the city.

Julian Häderli, 18-916-858

Bürkliplatz, Bahnhofstrasse,
8001 Zürich



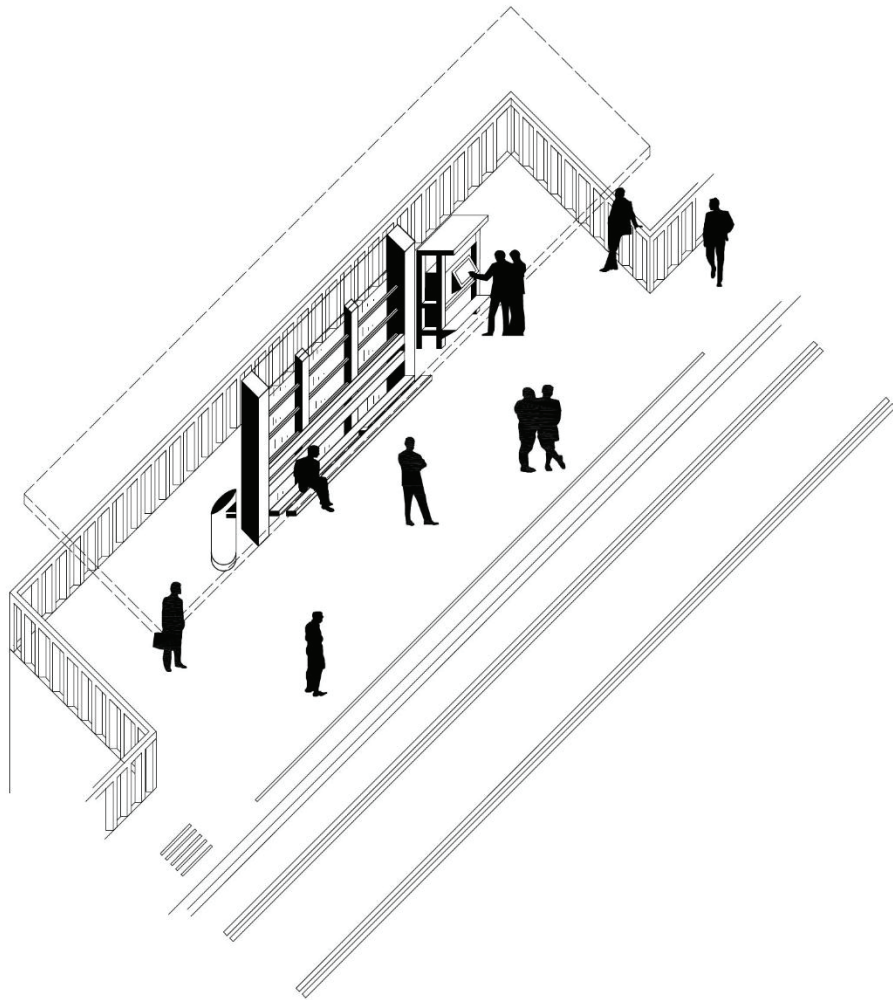
Bus stop

The bus stop of the Waidspital in Zurich is an example of a very simple bus stop. The area of the bus stop contains the place on the street where the buses stop, marked by the yellow zic-zac line on the ground, two boards with the schedules, another board, bit higher located and oriented vertically to the street, with the name of the bus stop “Waidspital” and the bus numbers which stop at this station. Further, you find a ticket vending machine, orientation lines for blind people, a rubbish bin and a bench. Every bus stop in Zurich has to offer a ticket vending machine, however no shelter. The objects at the bus stop are mostly made out of iron, in silver or in blue (VBZ color). Just the bench contains wooden planks.

The bus stop is smoothly integrated onto the pavement, the street widens out that cars are able to pass the bus. The ground material is the same: tar. The yellow line is the only sign which is partly marking the bus stop. Therefore, there is no real conclusion. There are fourways to get to the bus stop, from uphill, as it is located at a slope, and from downhill over the pavement, down the stairs or via the zebra crossing from the other side of the street. This is also typical for a bus stop as you often need to exploit it for as many people as possible.

Raphael Hecht, 18-924-647

Tièchestrass 99
8037 Zürich



Bus stop

The Bus Station is made of dark gray metal, glass and wood. There's a pane of glass between the two benches and the middle piece of the roof is out of glass too. The benches are made of wood. The roof is important to keep waiting people dry when it rains and to keep them cool in the shadow when it is hot and sunny. The benches are good for those people who want to sit down because they are lacy or cannot stand that long anymore. The glass pane between the two benches gives the people the possibility to watch the landscape, in this case the Limmat.

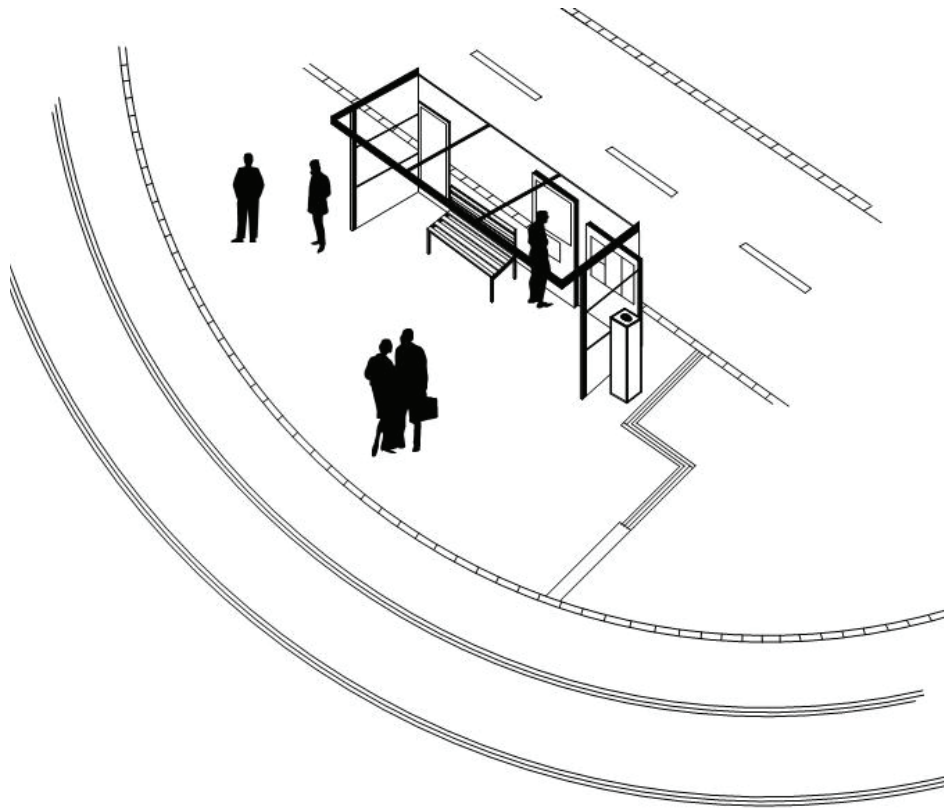
A bus station is important for a city because it shows you where the bus is waiting for new passengers to pick them up. If there's no station that is clearly visible, passengers will not know where to get into the bus.

A bus station is recognizable because of its situation near to a street. Mostly, there is a map of all the routes leading to it. Sometimes you can also find a ticket vending to buy a ticket for your journey.

The Rudolf-Brun-Station is situated right in front of the Limmat. Therefore, the station is right in the middle of Zürich, where you can find lots of shopping possibilities. Not only shopping possibilities but also lots of attractions are located near to this central bus station.

Chiara Jehle, 18-930-628

Rudolf-Brun-Station
8001 Zürich



Bus stop

My specific space in Zürich is the “central“ bus station. The bus stop has an important function for the city. It offers the passengers of the buses a more pleasant waiting time for the bus. The bus stop is rectangular and completely open on one side. In this way, it offers protection from the wind and also a little from the cold.

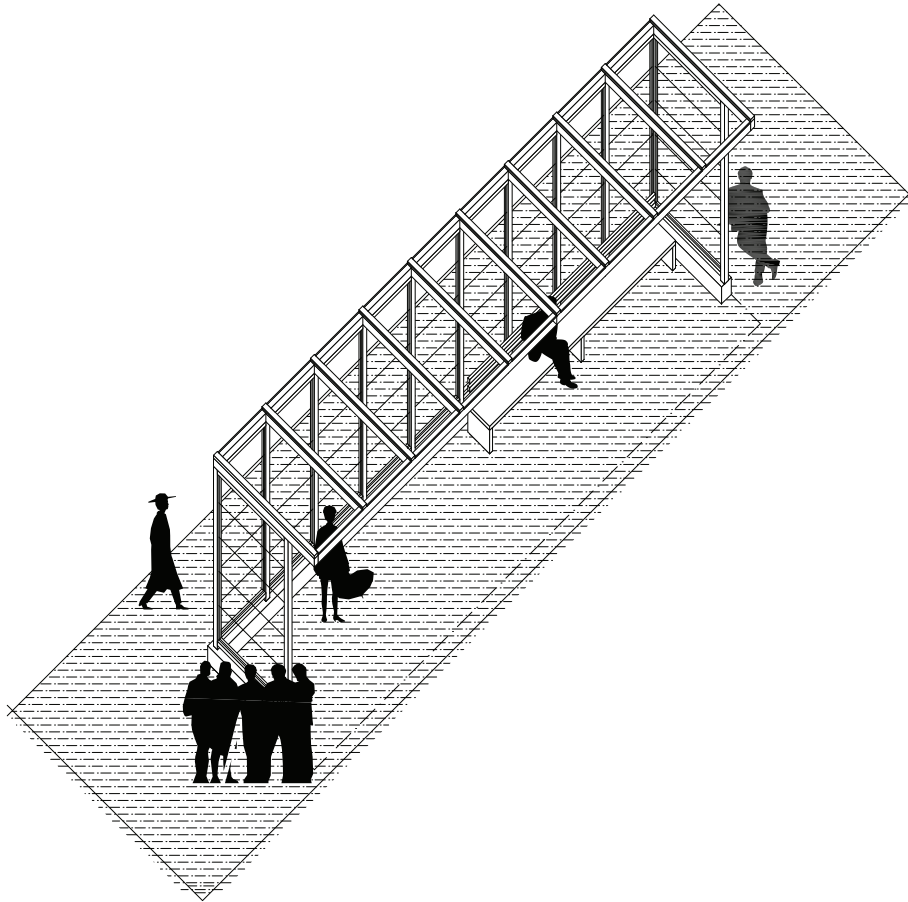
There is also a canopy under which people can stand when it rains, snows or the sun shines strongly. The walls and the canopy are made of glass so you can look out. Inside there is a wooden bench that provides seating while the people wait for the bus. Besides you will find a big blue box where you can buy tickets for the upcoming trip.

Just to the right of the ticket counter is a huge map of bus and tram departure times framed in a glass box. This helps people to find out when the next bus is going in their desired direction. To the left of the bench there is a flat glass pane in which there is always new advertising. The advertising is used here, because there are a lot of people around the clock, who have to wait a long time and start reading such posters out of boredom.

Outside the bus shelter there is a large rubbish bin, as many people smoke a cigarette or eat or drink something before the bus ride. The waste produced can be easily disposed of there. When it gets dark, long, solid lights switch on at the front of the canopy so that the passengers do not sit in the dark.

Ronja Kaiser, 18-930-032

Haltestelle Central
8001 Zürich



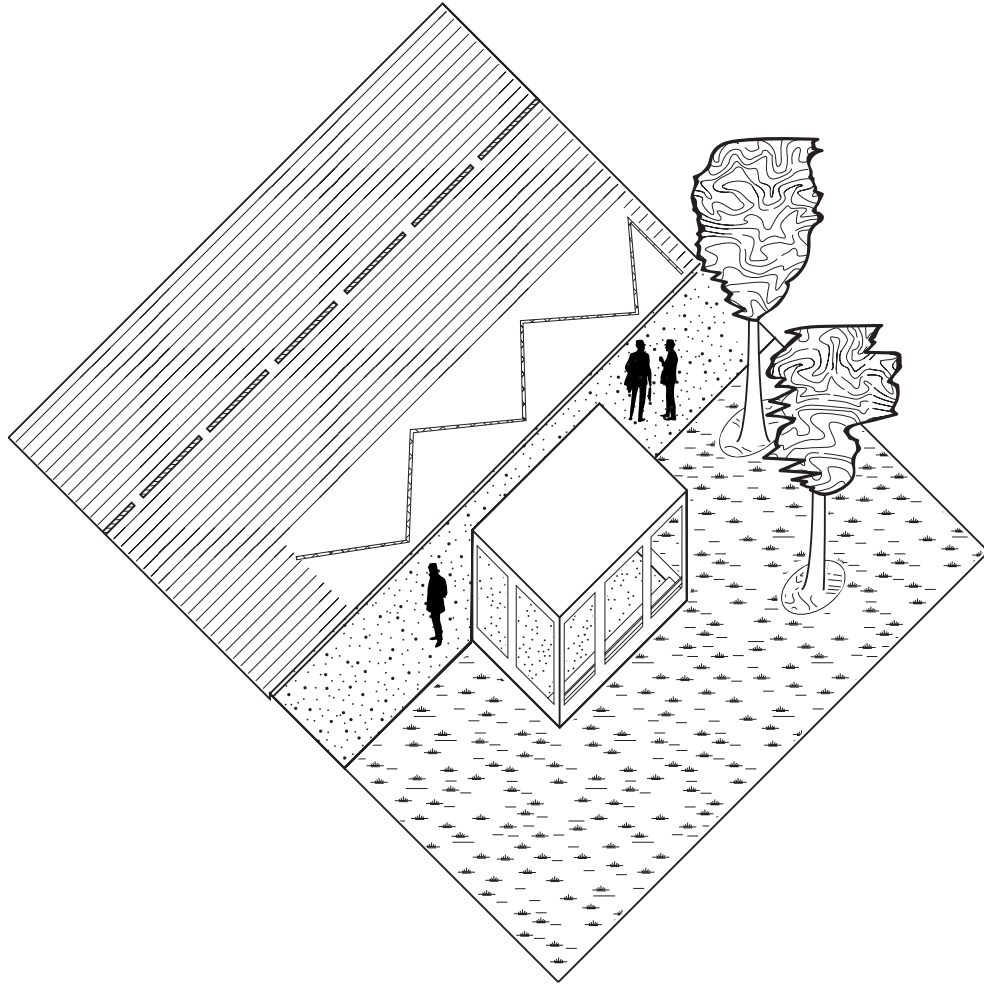
Bus stop

The bus stop partly encloses a volume of 1.5 meters depth, 9 meters width and 2.5 meters height. The roof extrudes over this volume with an additional 0.5 meters. Mainly, the bus stop is made out of glass. The thickness of the glass is 2.5 centimeters. Approximately 85 percent of the enclosing is made out of this material. Further we can observe concrete, metal and wood. The concrete is used for the basis of the structure and the metal is used for the horizontal and vertical stability. Because of the systematic and visible metal, the bus stop looks as if it's put together through modules. The seating bench is put together by long wood bars.

The bus stop serves the purpose of protecting an individual or a group from wind and rain and symbolizes a room, which is being used for the awaiting of the arrival of the public transport. Sometimes there is a panel which informs about leaving and arriving times. Bus stops are the connecting points between the by-foottraffic and the public transport. Positioned is the object of the bus stop there, where the public transport stops to pick up or load of people. A good reachability is an important point. We can always find bus stops at central places, like the inner city, the railway station or at the airport. They are spread through a wide area and we can, in contrast to the busy, central places, even find them at totally remote places. For example, as an ending station in the mountain regions of Switzerland.

Franjo Karlovic, 17-721-713

Hardplatz
8004 Zurich



Bus stop

The bus stop located at Kienastewies is a functional building. It has a rectangular base and the roof is flat. There is no door. As an entrance a wall was removed or more likely never built. This small building can not be heated in winter. The walls are made mostly out of glass so they are translucent. Inside the cabin there is a bench attached to a wall. On the front there is a big blue and white banner which names the bus stop "Kienastewies". The main construction is made of metal which is painted yellow. It is likely made of steel. The windows which cover a lot of space of the walls are made of glass. The ceiling is covered with wood on the inside. There is also a lamp embedded in the ceiling for lighting.

It seems as the bus stop was built out of elements according to the usage. This bus stop is characterized mainly through its use to protect waiting people from rain, wind and snow. Also for people waiting at night for the bus it might be a protecting element as it gives them a feeling of security.

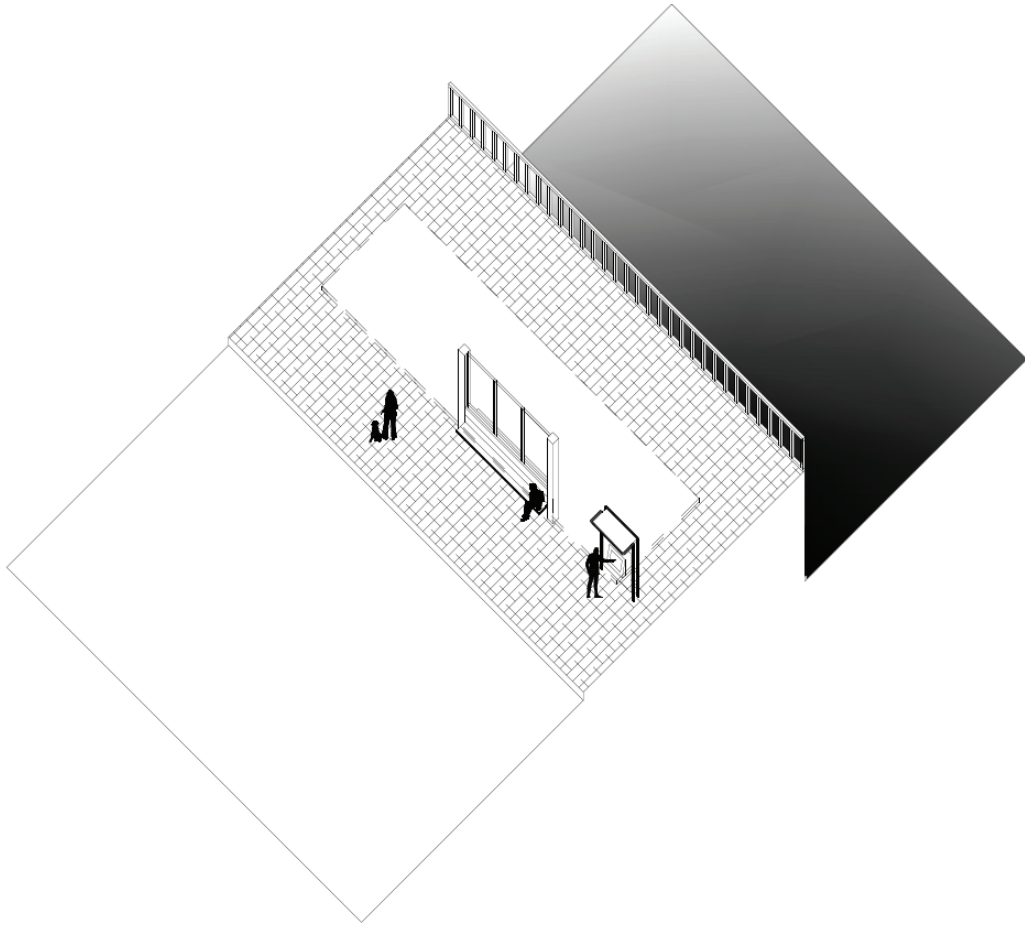
As most of the bus stops also the cabin at Kienastewies has a big entrance and no door. The entrance is situated so the bus can be accessed simplest.

A bus stop is open to all people. As many of them have some benches on the inside they invite people for having a rest.

As the bus stop at Kienastewies is the final stop it has some more importance than the others because it kind of limits the route of the bus. The cabin has not the regular size like most of the other bus stops have in Zürich.

Laurin Kessler, 18-945-352

Kienastewiesweg 2
8053 Zürich



Bus stop

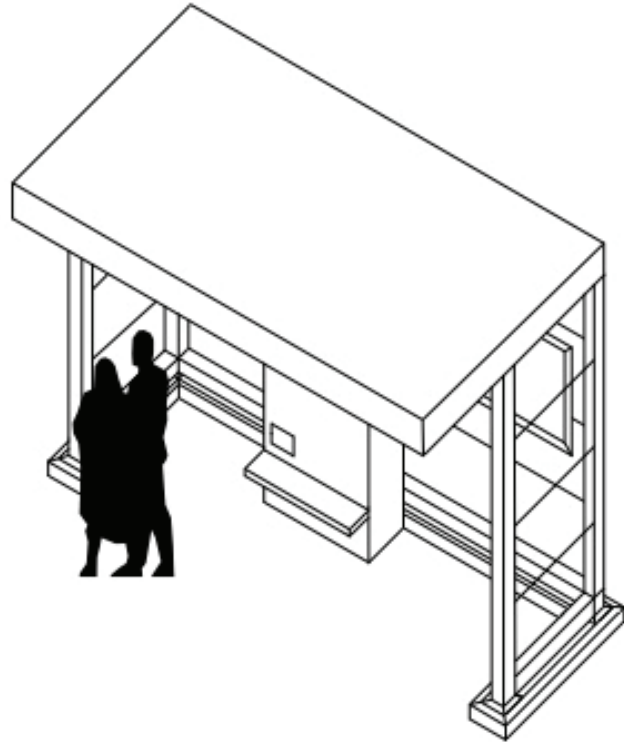
The structure being analyzed is a bus stop. The characteristics making it a bus stop are going to be analyzed in this paragraph. A bus stop is a place on a road where buses stop to let passengers on and off. A bus stop is smaller than a bus station (bus station: a place incorporating waiting areas, stands for buses, and ticket offices from which buses or coaches depart). Some bus stops are called transfer stops, because the routes continue and some others are called terminal stops, because the routes end at this point. The one being analyzed in this text is a transfer bus stop. An other fact that makes the structure a bus stop is the ticket machine standing there which gives people who do not have a ticket the chance to buy one.

The bus stop “Rudolf-Brun-Brücke” is position on the Limmatquai street right next to the river and also near the Rudolf-Brun-Brücke (that is the reason why the bus stop is called like this).

The bus stop’s main material is metal. Both pillars and ceiling are metallic. A part of the ceiling is also made of glass in order to make the structure even more bright. The structure does also have wooden seats and three vertical glass parts, in the middle. The back side of the bus stop operates live a balcony over the river giving people the chance to enjoy the view by waiting for the bus to come.

Alexandros Lagkadinou, 18-943-381

Limmatquai
8001 Zürich



Bus stop

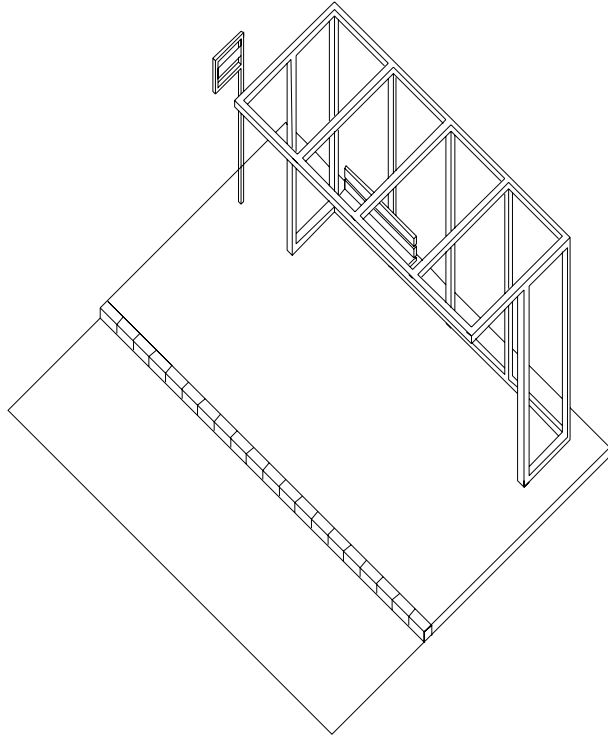
Bus stops are open houses, sometimes there is also just a seat with a sign and a description of the timetable.

The bus stop Buhnstrasse is made out of glass with steel beam. There are three walls, which are holding a roof. The roof is a little bit longer than the walls for protecting the people from rain. The sidewalls build a windshield. Inside there is a seat and a ticket machine. Beside the ticket machine are timetables from the different buses.

Mainly used are bus stops for the fact that the bus exactly knows where to stop and as an option to wait there. If it's raining a bus stop in form of an open house is also used as a hood. You can get your ticket there and stay dry until the bus comes.

We can find bus stops everywhere in the city, also in the villages. Most of us have one in front of their house. They are situated next to buildings, monuments, shopping centres, schools etc. Because of them we can get fast from one place to another, if there weren't bus stops the bus would wait every ten meters because of someone who wants to hop on.

Lia Müller 18-919-712



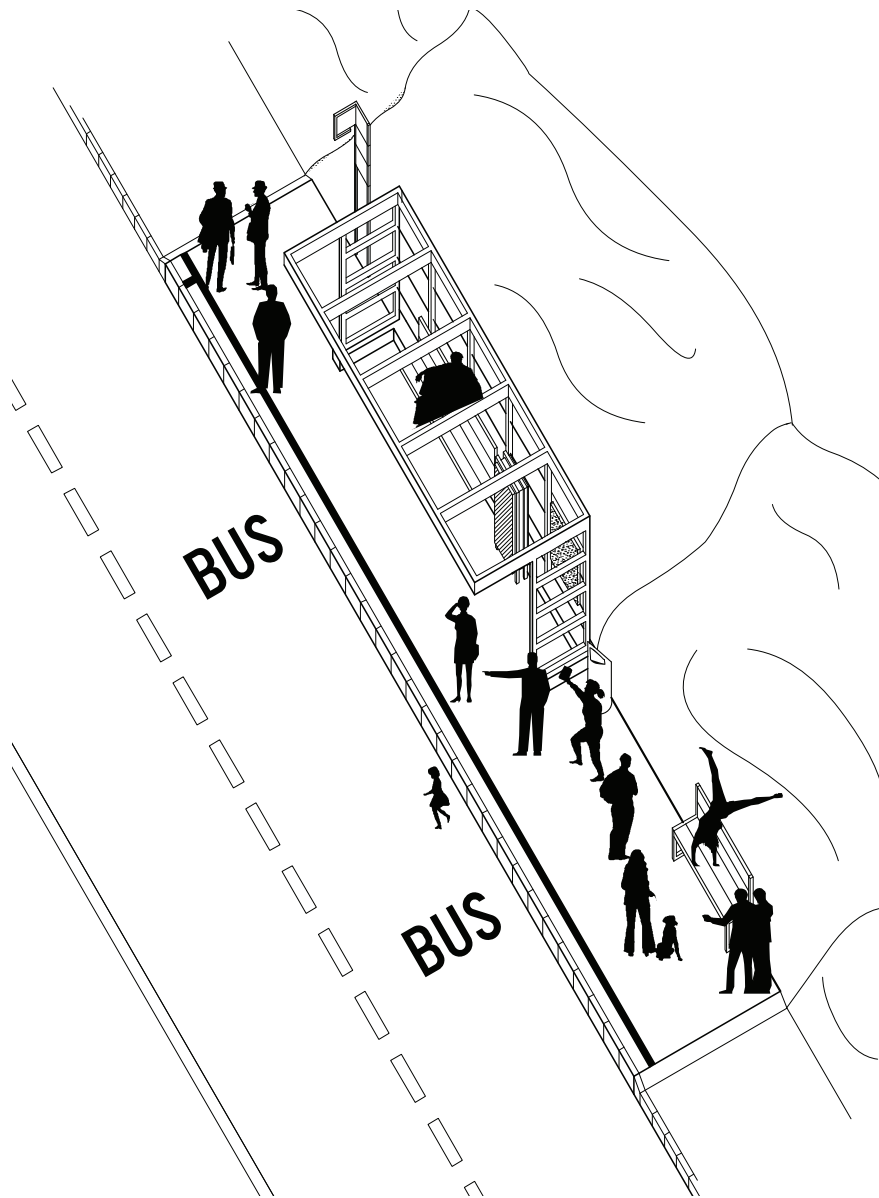
Bus stop

The bus station is the place to indirectly connect the whole city and it is even more important for the people who live in the outside areas of the city. With this system they have the opportunity to get into the city for work or whatever they want to do in the center of the city.

Almost every part of the city is connected with a bus or tram, so you can easily go wherever you want without using your car. This system is used by a lot of people from students like us to a normal working man or also tourists who want to go for sightseeing or just to somewhere. So the bus station in fact is a small part of a complex transportation system. Without the buses and trams we would have an enormous traffic problem in almost every city in Switzerland and also in the world. So this system is an essential part of the city and affects almost every person who is living in this particular city.

The bus or tram stations are usually built out of metal and glass. The stations are also covered with a roof which is most of the time built out of glass. With this small roof you are covered and safe from every weather situation and season. You are covered if it rains or snows and they are signed with a small board which has the name of the station on it so you can easily orient yourself in the system. In Zurich the whole system is very well connected and reliable.

Robin Staubli, 18-930-362



Bus stop

The bus stop is the essential first step into communication in an urban environment. Therefore if a city wants to become important, it should offer a bus-based transportation system.

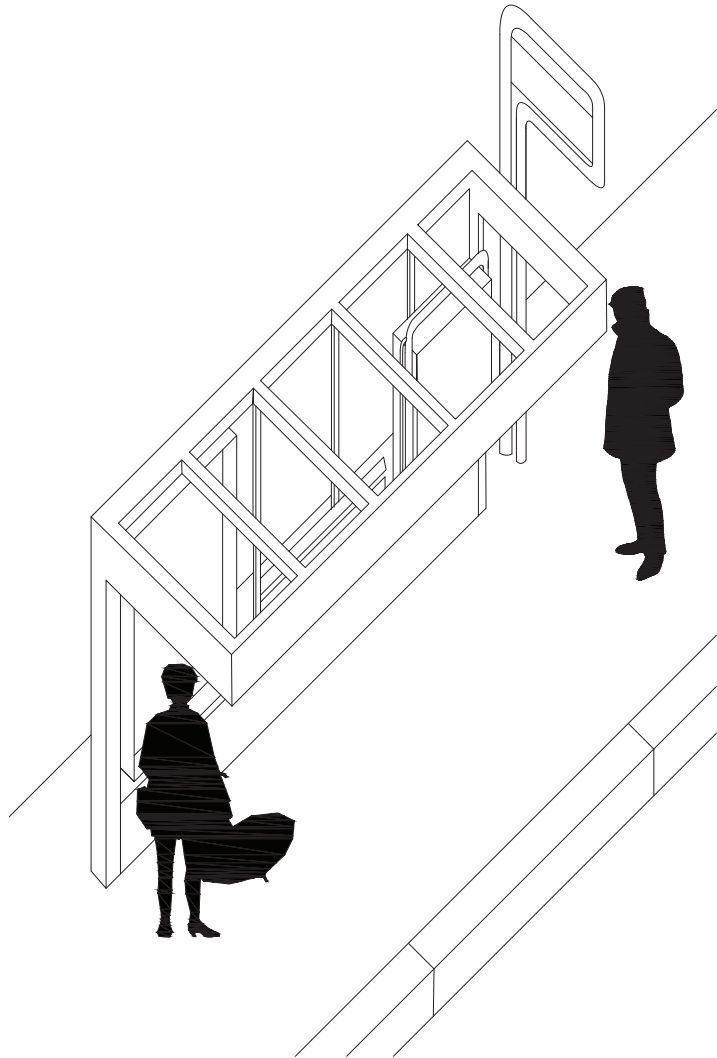
The bus stop has essential characteristics which if not fulfilled does not qualify as a bus stop. The stop has to have a sign which shows the location of it, which bus lines serve it and their respective destination. In addition, modern bus stops need a raised pavement in order to simplify access for people with reduced mobility and a rubbish bin. Occasionally, a bus stop should offer a bench to make the waiting time more comfortable, a ticket vending machine and a shelter, in order to protect customers from unpleasant weather conditions.

This specific bus stop qualifies as such because of its external elements, like its signs, in order to know which buses serve the stop and where their destination is. It also offers a raised pavement to help customers with reduced mobility entering the bus and, on top of that, also provides two benches and a shelter. Furthermore it also features a ticket vending machine which allows customers to buy or validate their bus ticket and a rubbish bin to keep the place cleaner.

The bus stop is positioned strategically at the end of the Europebridge which intersects the Winzerstrasse and is therefore an important communication element for the Höngg quarter. Lastly, the buses, which serve the stop, connect the Altstetten railway station with the Höngg quarter and the Limmat valley and make the stops which they serve, crucial for economic growth.

Emidio Tornillo, 18-919-60

Winzerhalde,
8049 Zurich

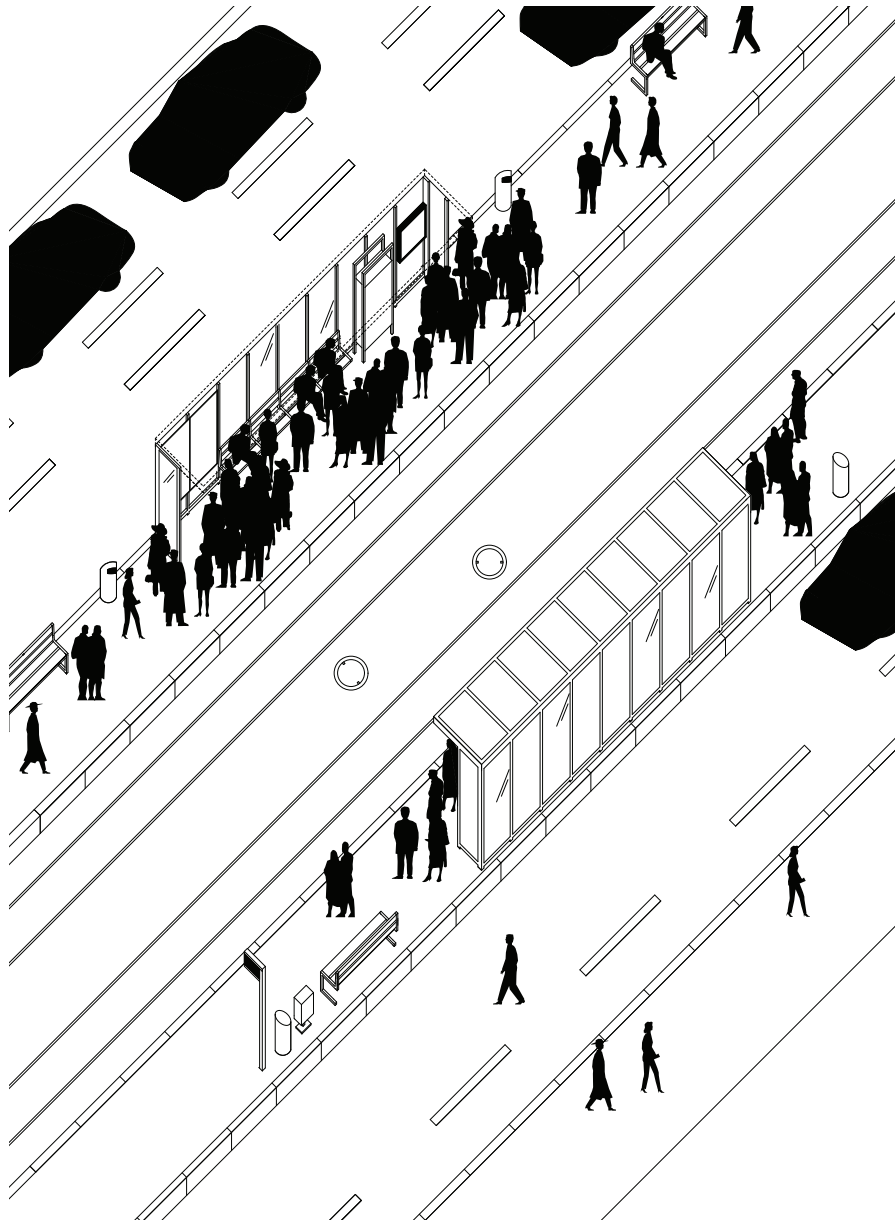


Bus stop

This Bus stop, typically found along many streets in Zürich, is made of metal, glass, wood and plastic. A metal frame enclosing glass panels extrudes from the pavement, at about three meters height another metal frame with glass extrudes at a 90 Degree angle, forming the roof. Most bus stops have plastic panels for advertisements, benches and a blue ticket machine. The greyish white colour and the name of the bus stop, which is mostly placed on the right side of the front face of the roof panel, is unique to Zürich and no other city and adds to its character. This uniform design adds essential elements to the functionality of a bus stop. The choice of materials i.e. the metal frame and glass panels lead to two things. Foremost, having a glass back means transparency, one immediately recognises the bus stop and if there are any people there. Secondly it offers protection against the element and a safe place to wait. These two factors among others build the function of the bus stop. It is an essential part in an urban landscape, people wait there to be connected to other destinations in the city, one has the chance to socialise, to catch one's breath or to wait out the rain.

Salim Ruben Umar, 18-918-18

Chaletweg
8050 Zürich



Bus stop

The station is located on the Kasernenstrasse next to the river Sihl. Unlike many other bus stations, the bus and tram road is separated from the street. The tarred pedestrian area of the station is raised for a couple of centimeters and cars pass by on both sides which makes the station look like an isle.

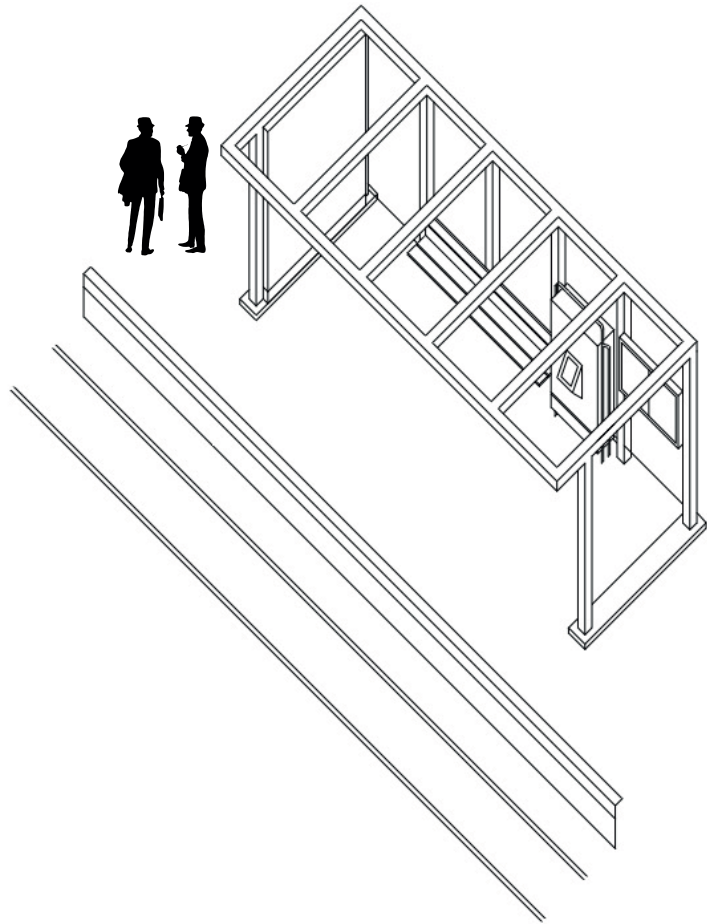
On both waiting areas, you can find several wooden benches, trash bins, a news paper box, a destination board and a roofing. The roofings which are made out of glass and steel build the centre of the station. They each protect a timetable, a ticket vending machine, advertisement, more sitting accommodations and people waiting for the bus from rain and wind.

As the name of the station implicates, it is positioned very close to the Hauptbahnhof. Several bus and tram lines go through this station in both directions. Therefore, the station is heavily used during rush hours and weekends.

The design of the station is very functional, it does not invite you to spend a longer time there. Most people only wait for their bus or tram to come and don't interact with each other.

On the river side, there are tall trees planted which gives the place a relaxed and peaceful environment despite its business.

Haruhi Untersander, 18-915-736



Bus stop

The tram stations in Zurich are often very similar in their appearance. They are modular bus shelter systems, which then only have to be adapted to the location. For example, you have to consider how wide the sidewalk is or whether the bus stop shelter is sloping.

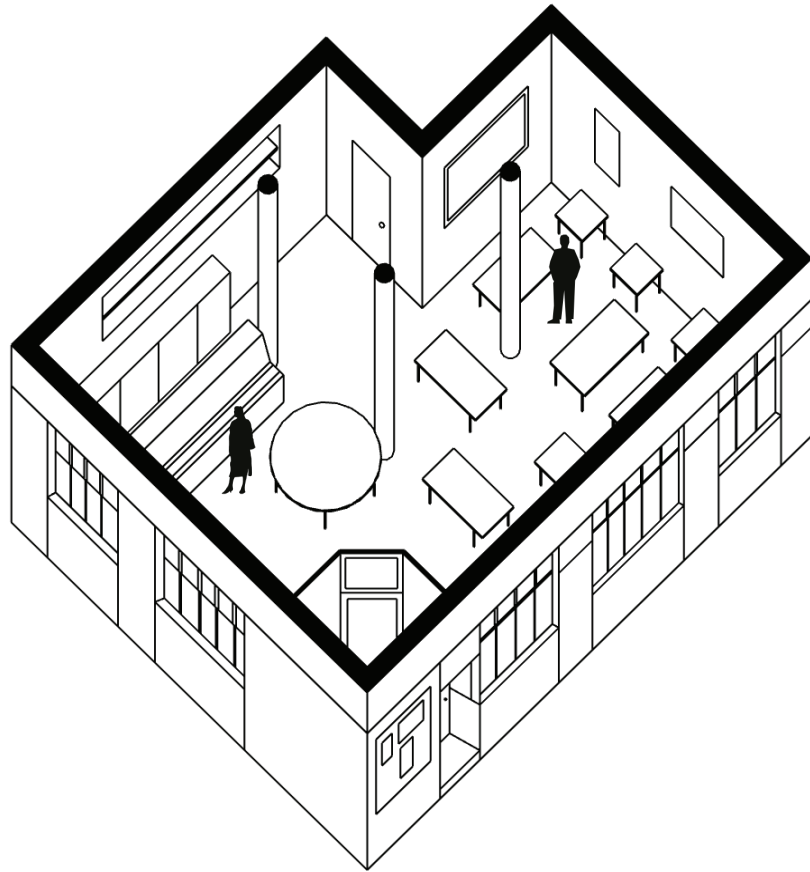
The bus shelters consist of a prefabricated metal construction in which the matching glass elements are used. At the end the side walls, the rear wall and the roof are mostly transparent. Thus the bus shelters appear simple and elegant at the same time. They are not particularly conspicuous, yet very clear and well visible and can be recognized from a distance as a waiting hall. Depending on the location and size of the bus stop shelters, a bench seat and a ticket vending machine will be installed. The bus stop shelters were developed to protect against the weather, but you are not isolated from the environment like in a closed room. You can even watch the rain flowing over you.

The bus stop shelters in Zurich can be described as an urban element because they help to shape the cityscape. They are also important connecting elements for infrastructure and public transport. However, these are not places that are primarily characterized by the stress of everyday life in the city. Much more, they are places where everyday life stops for a moment, you just stand there and wait.

Robin Weber, 18-915-744

Café
Canopy
City Hall
Clubhouse
Colonnade
Corridor
Courtyard
Cul-de-Sac

C



Café

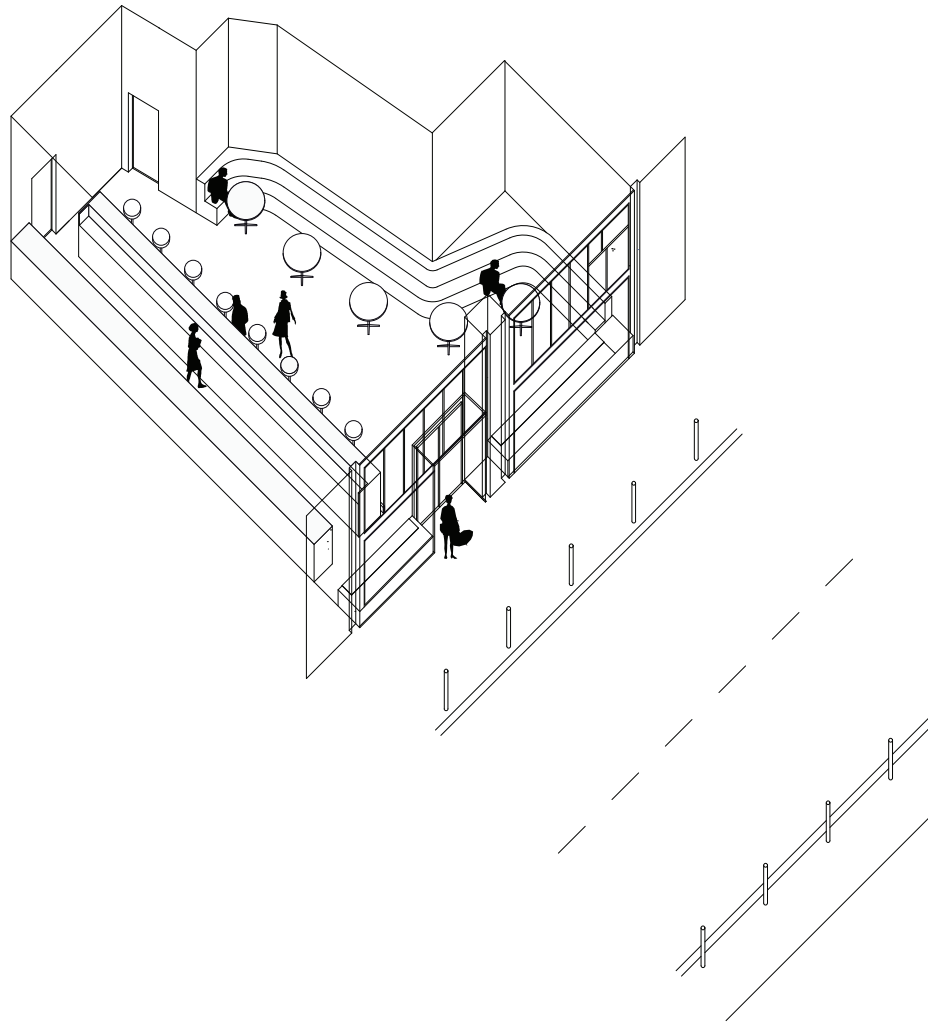
The café «Zähringer» is located near the central Library of Zürich at the Zähringerplatz eleven in the the part of the old town known as «Niederdorf». When you arrive there you see right away that the café is completely different from what you usually find in the gastronomic landscape of Zürich, which is generally very dominated by posh restaurants and fancy bistros.

It is a corner building in the middle of a pedestrian area with a bright, yellow neon-sign indicating «Café», drawing the attention of the many passerbys, especially at night. On the walls on both sides of the neon-sign one reads in a very dark green color «Café Zähringer». The color of the lettering matches with the iron sheet tables in the big outdoor area and the frames of the industrial-looking windows. Between the windows you see several big slates with the current menu recommendations in white chalk writing on them.

The Interior is dominated by three big white columns in the middle of the room. The used wooden tables match with the wooden floor and give the whole room a slightly rustic look, however, apart from that the café certainly conveys an urban flair. With contemporary art pieces from local artists hanging on the wall and the clientele including many young and international people, the café does not shy away from competing with its sophisticated competitors. Another distinctive feature is the canteen-looking counter with selfmade cakes and other food arranged in a display window, which perfectly completes the thrown together appearance of the café.

Enrico Berta, 17-927-450

Zähringerplatz 11
8001 Zurich



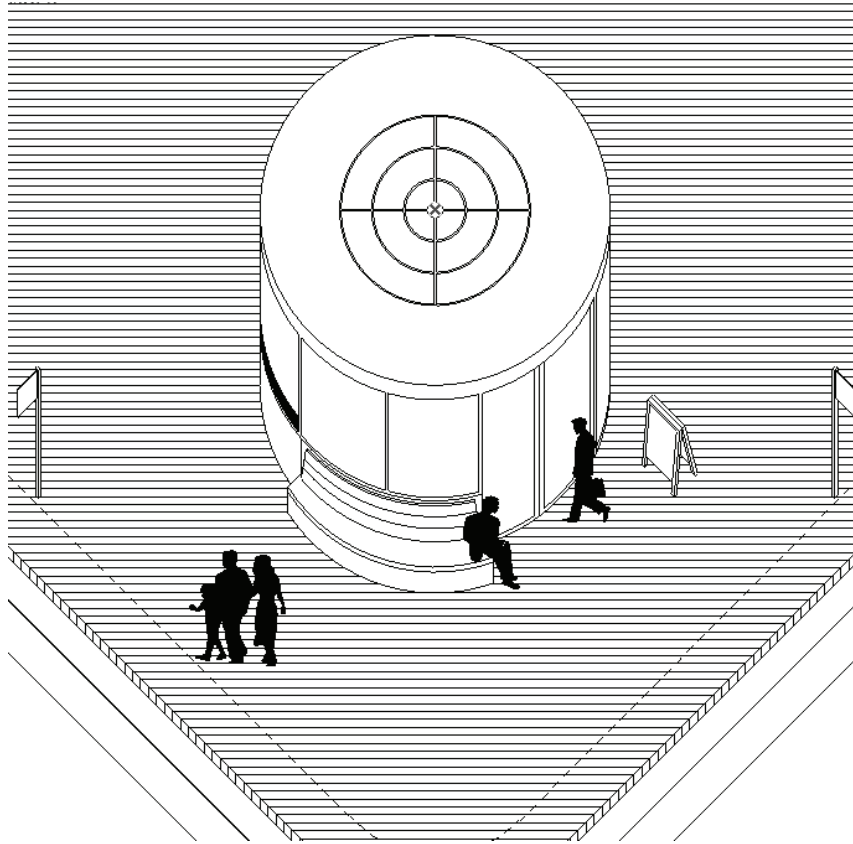
Café

The axonometry represents a café in Zurich named Bovelli. The café is located in the center of the city and is easily accessible via the Bahnhofstrasse. Looking from the outside the café is quite nondescript: there are almost no outdoor places to sit and the few small tables and chairs on the outside seem uncomfortable. However, the inside is quite the opposite: the room is fully illuminated due to big windows which cover the front and partially deaden the sounds of the street (even though the café is not situated at the main street, there are always again cars passing). The wide windows allow the guests to feel as if they were outside. There is a special connection between the exterior and the interior, which makes the café such a popular and demanded place. Both exterior and interior are public spaces, but the interior gives the guests an approximate feeling of being at home.

The café is furnished in a plain and modern style: The tables and chairs are made of wood, the bar stools and the integrated sofa are covered with dark brown leather and the floor and the bar are coated with lime stone. Additionally to the big windows, which contribute the natural light, there is artificial light installed (cylindrical hanging lamps). The asymmetrical form of the café is extortionary. The organic shape builds up a contrast to the urban surrounding and underlines the creation of an idyllic space in the midst of everyday life.

Blanca Bosshard, 18-925-800

Sihlstrasse 20
8001 Zurich



Café

In 1939, the architect Hermann Herter and the engineer Fritz Stüssi built the tram waiting hall at the Bellevue Square. The café was built in 1980 and by that time, it made it to the headlines of newspapers. Thus, it is an essential building which shaped Zurich.

Bellvue Square is a very popular and central square. Its near the lake of Zurich and next to the opera. The square is easily accessible with the public transportation and that's why the waiting hall is also central located.

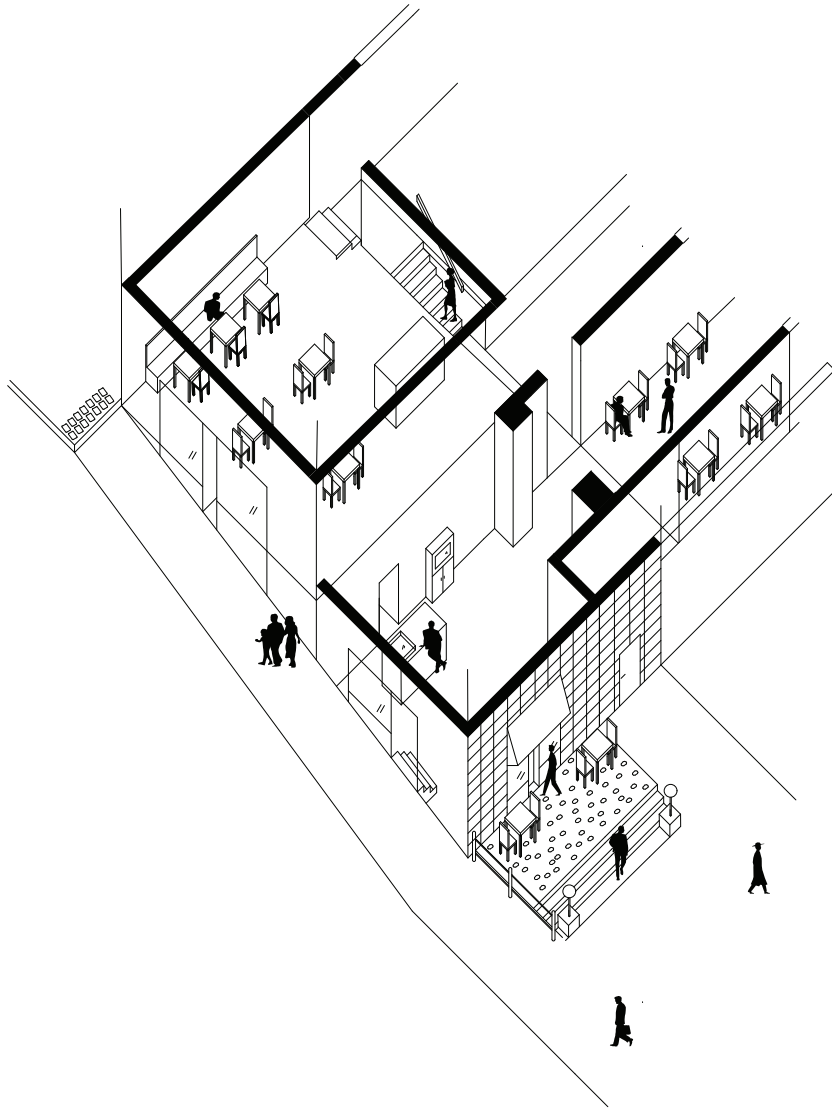
The roof construction of the hall consists of sheet metal which has a triangular shape. The corners on the side are rounded off and it is supported by three pillars which are made out of wood.

A glass ceiling can be found in the middle of the roof which is round shaped. It illustrates a compass which points out cardinal directions. The facade of the café is made out of glass as well.

It is smaller than a restaurant and there are a few places to sit and to stand. You can buy drinks and snacks. Through the accomplishment of these services, you can call it a café.

Inci Nisa Oezbek, 18-943-183

Bellevueplatz
8001 Zürich



Café

The Conduit Schober was the former rear building of the 1836 demolished 'Manessturmes' on Münstergasse 22. The medieval building was rebuilt in the 18th century. Around 1890, the façade and interiors of the shop and the confectionery were created. In 1842 the Conditior Heinrich Eberle opened a sweetsshop, which the Schober family ran from 1874 to 1975. Since 2009 the Café is under the work of Michel Péclard and his team.

The first cafés were built in the Ottoman Empire, especially in Cairo, Damascus and Aleppo. In western Europe, the first café was founded in 1647 in Venice under the arcades of St. Mark's Square, as the merchants had found such facilities in Constantinople and Alexandria very pleasant. In the following years, they spread around the stock exchange, the London Stock Exchange, and served as a meeting place for stockbrokers and business people.

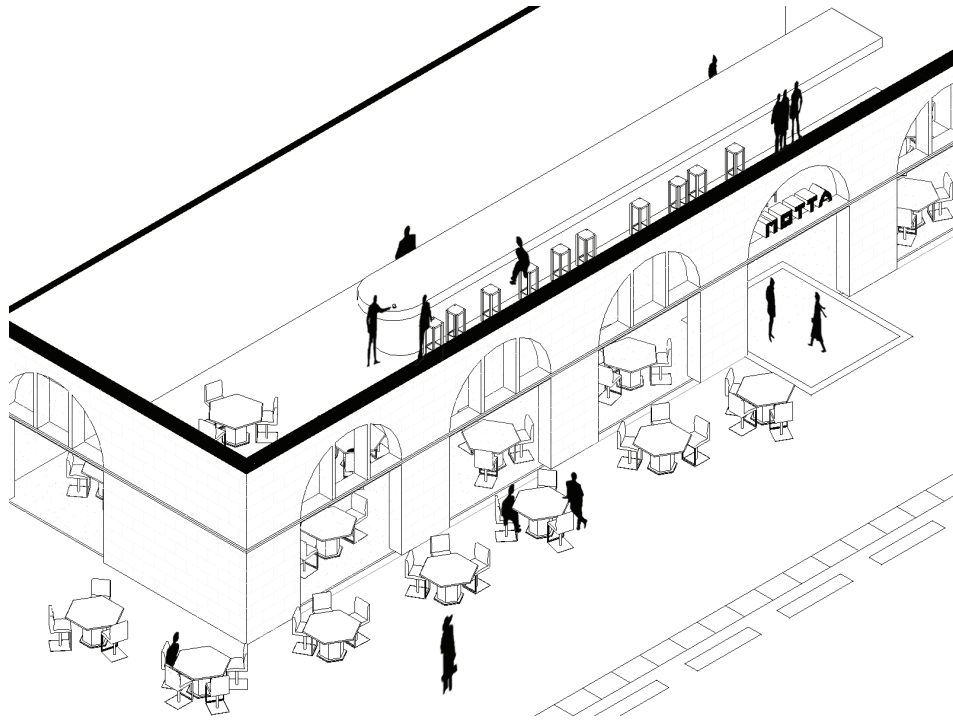
The coffee house is also the origin of the postal service („Penny Post“), the first mailboxes were set up in people's favorite cafes.

The first insurance went back to a business idea of the London coffee house Lloyd's, in which merchants met and minimize their risks by insuring their shiploads from the colonies against wreckage. Just as important are the cafés with regard to the development of the newspaper, where they appeared daily with reports on politics, economics, culture and society.

The reason for a visit nowadays is the spending of free time in a pleasant atmosphere. In conclusion Cafés are in general an important part of public spaces in a city. This is not only shown with quality coffee and patisserie, but also the building itself and the spectacular interior design.

Andela Pejic, 18-932-962

Napfgasse 4
8001 Zürich



CAFÉ

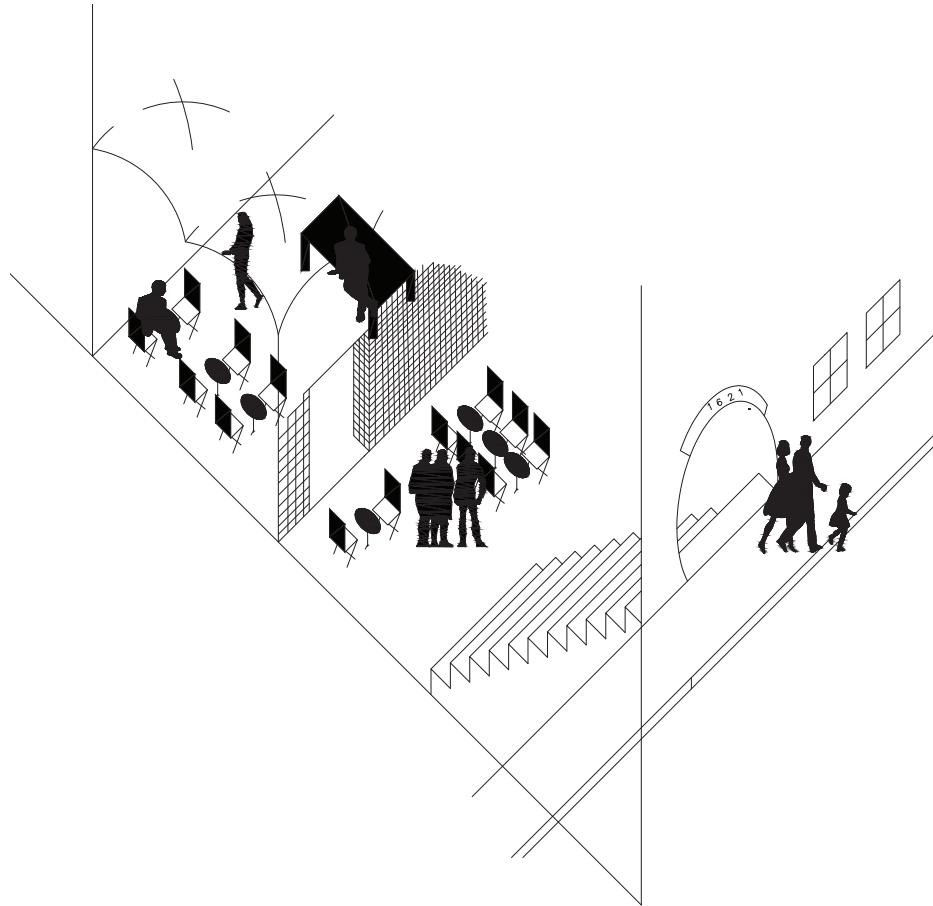
A café is a restaurant serving preponderant warm and cold drinks - like Café itself - with pies or other light meal. It is a place where people meet and interact with each other. If you go regularly into a Café situated on a less touristy place, it is likely that you see the same people over and over again. On touristy places like the Limmatquai where the Café Motta caters hundreds a day, the café has an other bearing than being a place of joy and interaction between settled citizens.

Since it was renovated in 2010 by the swiss architect Tilla Theus, the Gran Café Motta present itself as a noble spot to recover from the busy life taking place in the downtown area. It tries to get the attention with its golden lettering and the eye-catching lamps hanging over the bar area, whereas the rest of the furnishing takes a back seat. The whole modern design stands in an interesting contrast with the ancient façade. Since this modern design took over the old dingy café standing there before, the atmosphere radically changed. The café seems to be filled by tourists or elderly people at any time of the day. Even though the coffee maker is going full speed, the babble of voices typical for a café are mixed with people complaining about the time, they are already waiting for a single cup of coffee.

The Location is ideal for a Café. While for a restaurant you are willing to take some travel time, you go in cafés situated nearby. It is in the center of the old town what permits you to see and be seen.

Emanuel Pulfer, 18-937-417

Limmatquai 66
8001 Zürich



CAFÉ

The Café is located in the old town in Zurich called Niederdorf in an old under monumental protected house. The old house belongs to the district one, same as the town hall and other old under monumental protected buildings.

From the small side street called Spiegelgasse you can enter directly to the basement. An old wood stair with massive handrail brings you downstairs. The stone walls and the wooden beams gives the cold basement a friendly atmosphere. The high basement with cross vault is very impressive for the age it was constructed (between 1893 and 1934). The posterior part of the basement is followed by a smaller room, where the café is.

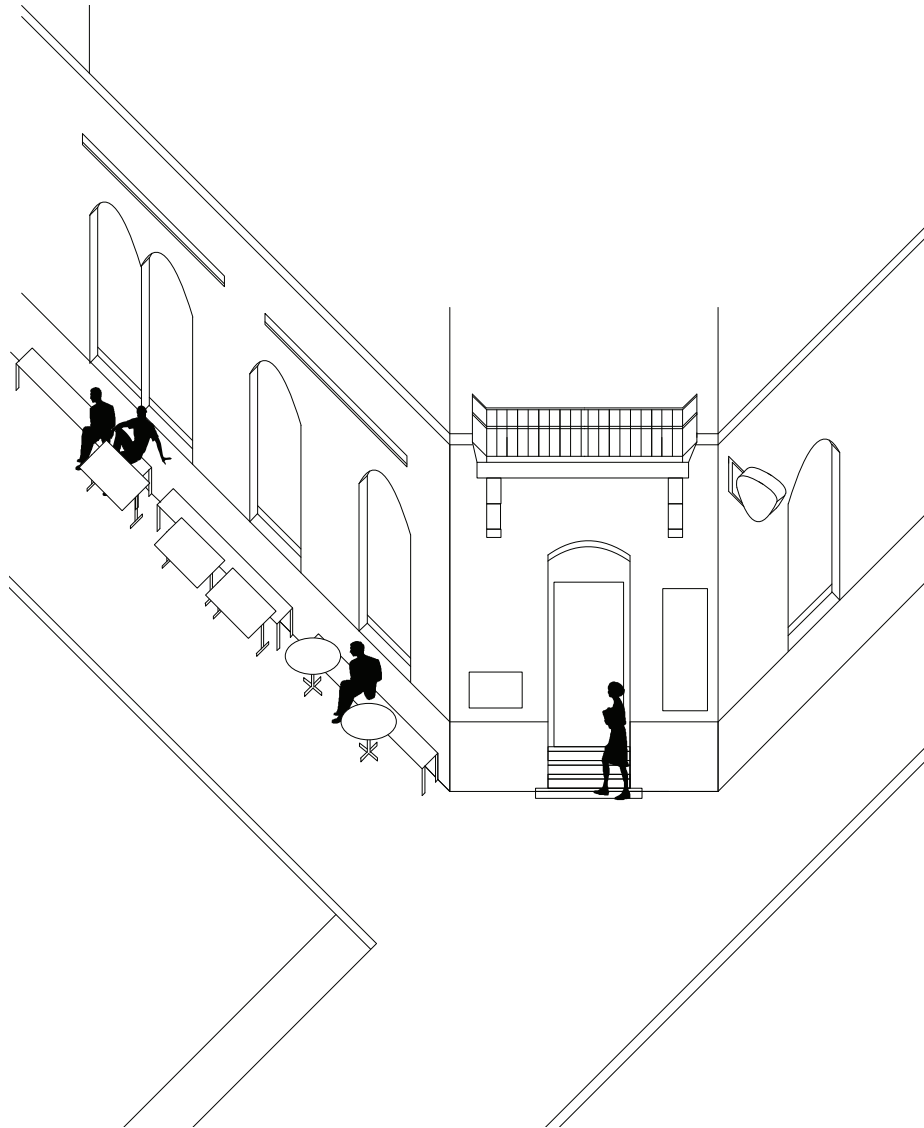
The café is not always in that room. Its a partly used room. Sometimes the whole basement is used for an event. As an example for an opening day, a vine degustation, a concert or such like.

At the moment the basement is occupied for an opening day for sweedish designers. There are many beautiful designer objects placed all over the basement. In the smaller room where the café is, people are chatting and enjoying the warm atmosphere in a actually heavy and cold basement. But the decoration, the people and the use of the basement gives it a wonderful environment.

The Café is open for public, you may not now that there in the basement is one when you walk through the old town, but if you are interested in the specific events and inform yourself, you can find the basement and the café easily.

Lorena Renggli, 18-939-231

Spiegelgasse 18
8001 Zürich



Café

The “Kafi für dich” is located in the Zurich district 4 (Zürcher Kreis 4), near the Langstrassenquartier. The café is positioned on a street corner. On one side is the heavily with cars and trams trafficked Stauffacherstrasse, on the other side, a tempo-30-zone leads past the house. On the opposite side of the road is a very green park called „Bäckeranlage”.

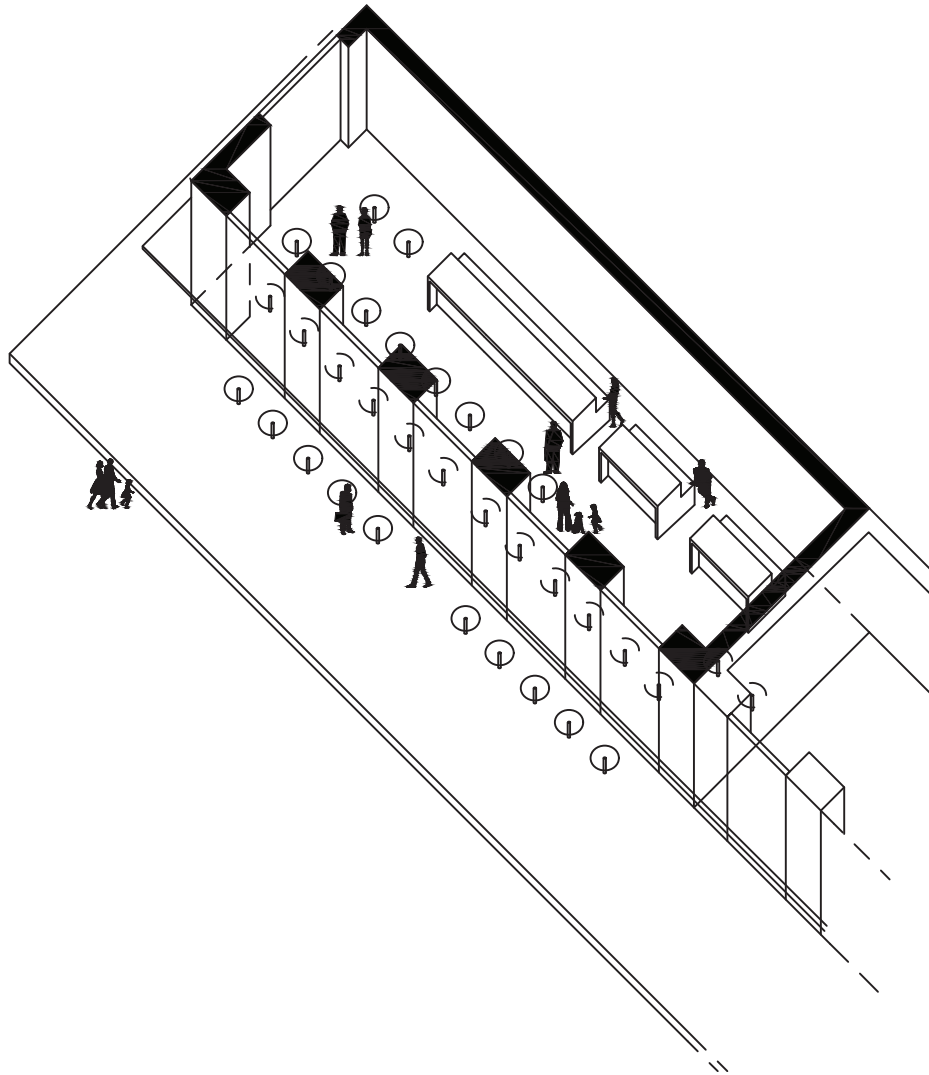
On the quiet side the cafe is also served outside. The benches are directly attached to the wall and can be folded out. The café visitors thus sit on the widened walkway of the street and are not separated from the passers-by.

The café is located on the ground floor of a five-storey building. The building was constructed in historism and the upper four floors are made of orange-brown small bricks. The ground floor is optically clearly separated from the upper storeys by a light gray natural stone facade. Like most of the houses in this street, the pedestal of the building is made of natural stone. You enter the cafe at the corner of the building with a four-step staircase.

The cafe attracts different customers. Families, students, working people who come for lunch, but it is also pleasant to sit in the cafe for a longer time to read or to study.

Paula Schaufelbühl, 17-710-724

Stauffacherstrasse 141
8001 Zürich



Café

The Café is a place where people socially interact or just relax. Although there is a lot of different reasons why people visit a café; for instance: talk, read, write, entertain one another or pass the time, whether individually or in small groups. Due to its comfortable and livingroom-ish designed interior as well as the so often provided 'Free Wi-Fi' it has become a common thing to study or work in a café.

Soul or Jazz music is often found in cafés since this kind of music contribute to the comfortable atmosphere they want to create.

Besides the traditional coffee a modern café-house usually serves a wide range of products such as a variety of cakes, croissants, sandwiches, tea and other refreshments.

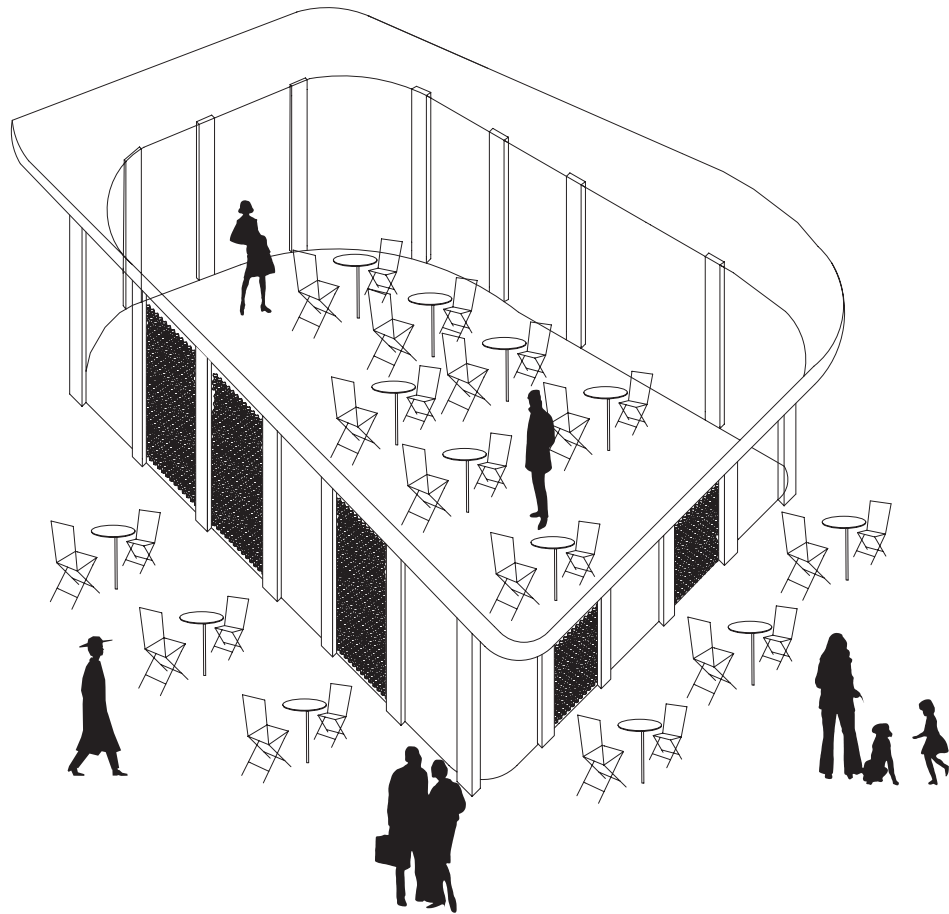
Cafés often have additional tables and chairs placed outdoors so that the guests can drink their coffees outside while enjoying the sunshine as well as fresh air.

The very firsts coffeehouses were established in the Ottoman Empire specifically in Kairo, Damascus and Aleppo. In the year 1554 Constantinople has brought the coffeehouse to Europe where it made a very positive impression to the people. Approximately a hundred years later Venice – and short after Oxford, London and Hamburg – opened their own coffeehouse. The coffeehouse has now become very popular.

The word "Café" (engl. Coffee) originates from the French language where the café is now a cultural weight.

Kevin Seav, 16-260-242

Limmatquai 66
8001 Zürich



Café

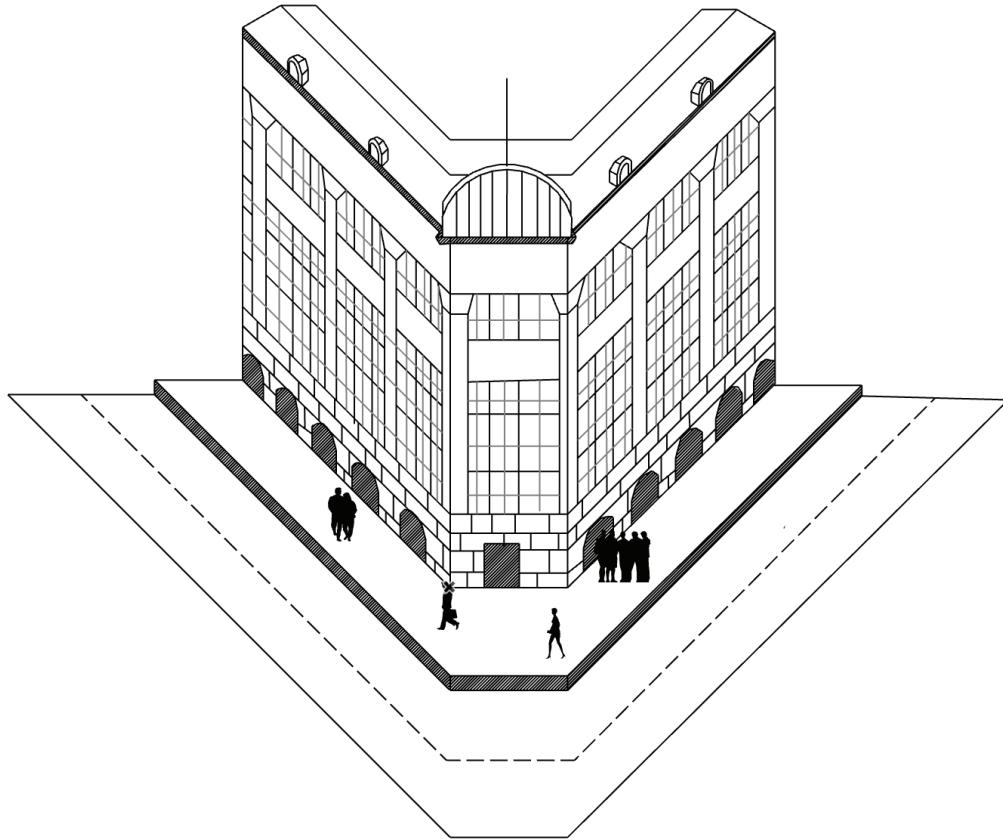
The “Collana Bar e Caffè” is located on the Sechseläutenplatz. The Sechseläutenplatz is the biggest square in Zürich with a very central and beautiful location. It is situated next to the lake and the Bellevue. At the end, there is the noble opera house. The Sechseläutenplatz is a well-frequented place where people like to stay, sit on chairs and enjoy the sun. So the café is perfectly located and invites to go for a drink.

The basic shape of the café is a trapeze with round edges. On the opposite of the place next to the lake, there is a similar looking building, a parking house. The Bellevue station does also correspond to this rather eccentric form. Nearly all the walls of the café are built out of glass. There are sections where the glass is covered by ornamented elements of metal. Between the glass and metal sections, there are thin metal pillars which help to support the building and give it a structure. At one side, there is an entrance to the parking house integrated. The entrance for the parking house is totally open. The hole “round” body is covered by a flat, long roof in the form of amorphous rectangle made of concrete which protects the building from the influences of the weather. Directly under the roof, there is a golden ring that gives the café a noble look.

The definition of a café is widely ranged today. Maybe the coffee itself has become less important than the role as a public meeting place. And therefore, the “Collana Bar e Caffè” is a perfect example: Located on a big public place which is well-frequented and where there is a lot of sun. Additionally, it is located next to it the opera. Where else could a café better fulfill its functions?

Aline Vonderwahl, 15-971-377

Theaterstrasse 9
8001 Zürich



Clubhouse

For over 100 years, the house has enriched Zürich's nightlife and cultural life with a diversity that is unparalleled across national borders. The building is in the heart of the city. It's near the famous Bahnhofstrasse, where we can find all the shops, restaurants or hotels.

But the house was created at first as clubhouse and schoolhouse. It was built in 1915.

The building is mainly made by stone and marble which was very common in the last century. Some of the existing original building elements, such as built-in glass skylights, are reactivated under restorative aspects: a reference floor is planned with original skylights, a halo and existing murals from those days.

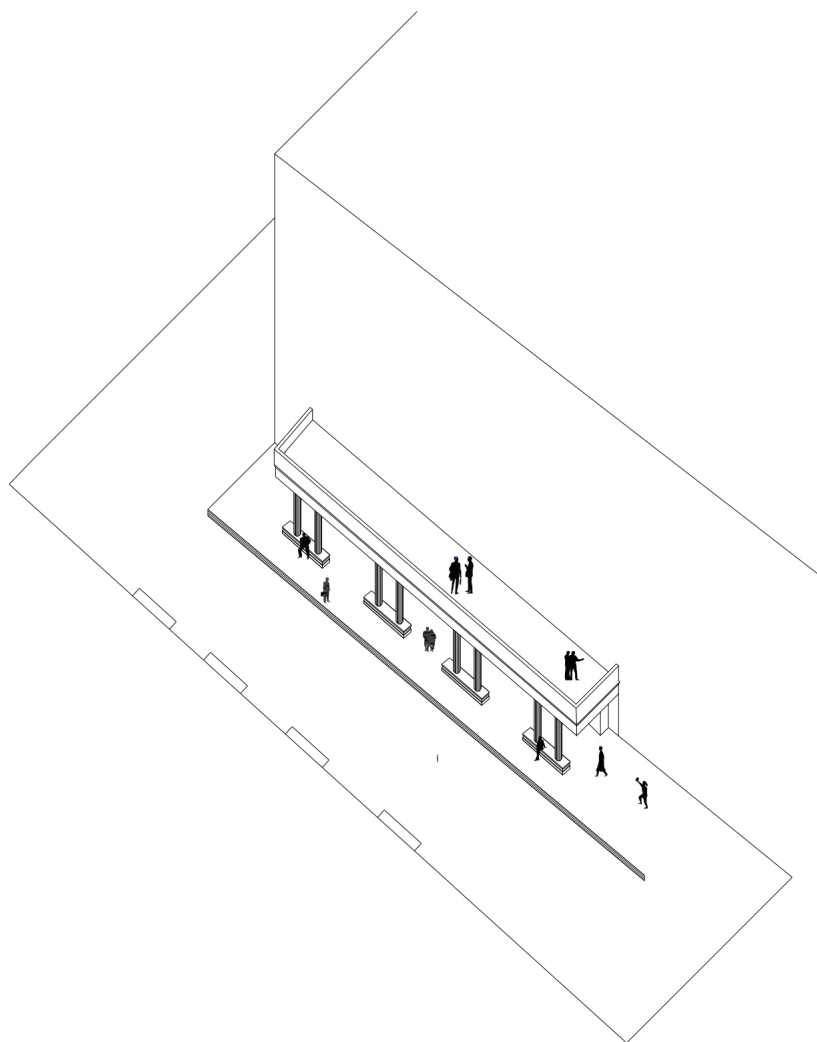
as a contrast to the history of the house, but also contemporary architectural elements are added: a modern glass lift will connect the storeys in the future with each other.

What makes that this building is a clubhouse is mainly its enormous room that can welcome over 800 persons. The light and also the sound system are very-elaborate to have a very good sound quality and play of light without disturbing the neighborhood. We can never recognize a club from the outside because what makes it special is the interior and the fact that it is a little hidden.

We are here in a district where the night life is also important. It is very chic, the buildings are all well-kept but they are also some new architecture.

Mizgin Cadir , 18-920-819

Pelikanstrasse 18
8001 Zurich



Colonnade

A colonnade is a linear construct that has linear columns on the right, left or on both sides.

It was often used in antique architecture but has kept its use until today. There are continuous modules on which the columns stand, these modules are two meters long and have sequential two meter gaps between them.

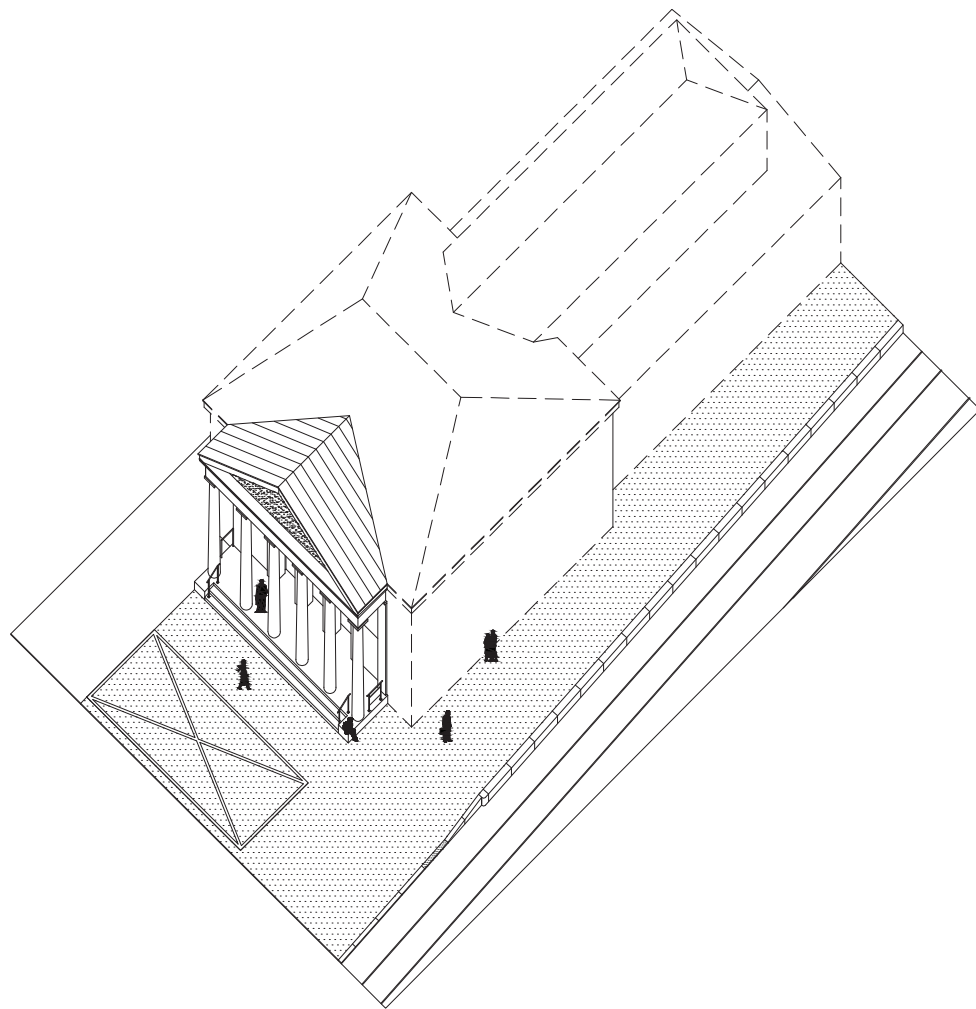
In this colonnade, the columns are on the left side from the building. This is a common way to apply this style of colonnades into urban spaces in cities.

They can be used in front of shops or similar premises. In this particular example, the colonnade is used like an arcade. Arcades and colonnades are inherently related to each other, because the only difference from a colonnade to an arcade are the straight joists in comparison to the arcade, which has round openings on the upper ends.

The material used for colonnades is often influenced by the traditional materials used for pilasters – materials like marble etc. The colonnade has a traditional and noble touch. In the area around the Paradeplatz in Zürich, there are non-surprisingly a lot of colonnades and arcades to find, because they send out a particular feeling of nobility that is widely used among places where money and power is central to the meaning of the space. Interestingly, colonnades and arcades are often used in the same context, but the colonnade is less easy to find in ‘normal’ urban spaces, unlike the arcade which has more different adaptations to fit certain urban or non-urban spaces.

Pascal Mijnsen, 17-065-640

Poststrasse 1
8001 Zürich



Colonnade

This public and collective urban element is located in the periphery of the so called Rathausbrücke. The form of this colonnade is based on the traditional column of the ancient. To be exactly it is an ionic column, but it is not a colonnade form the ancient epoch because the colonnade belongs to a building which was built in 19th Century during the classicism period. This specific colonnade represents the entrance of the building with six columns made out of natural stone. Also, the stairs and the façade behind the columns is made out of the same material. The facade interacts with the columns and is the completion of the colonnade. The façade itself has some square pillars, some pilasters and also some windows. The door to enter the buildings is behind the façade. So, this entrance has three different vertical levels. The first one are the columns, the second on is the façade and the third on is the glass, metal door.

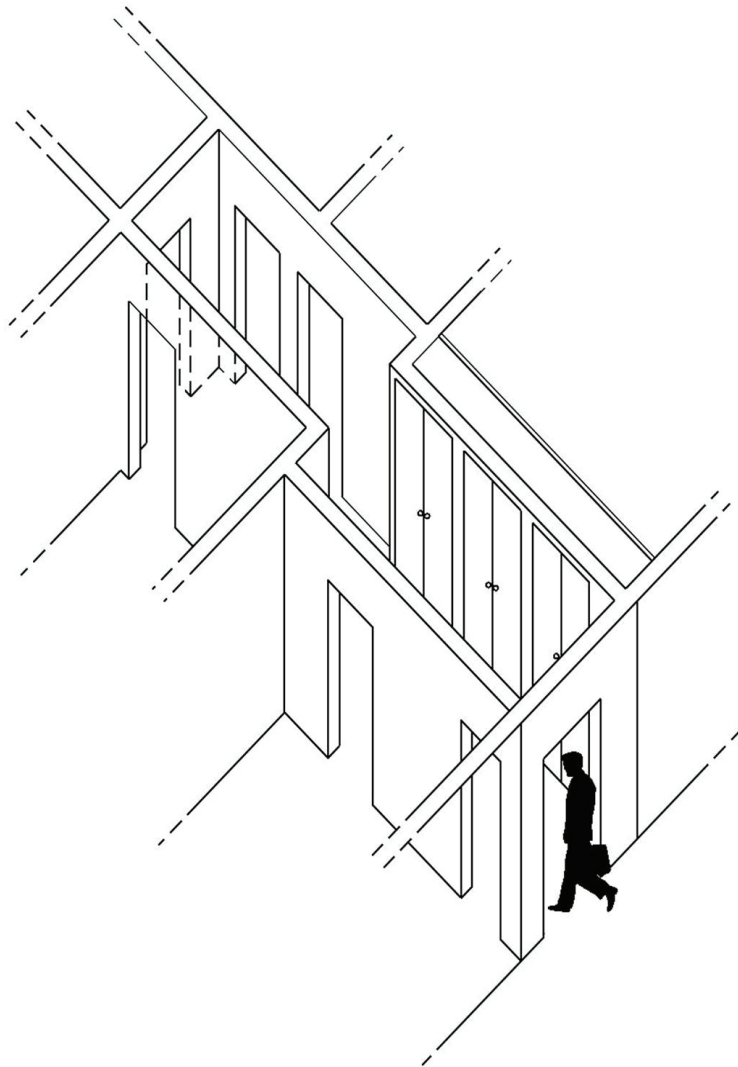
Moreover, this colonnade defines clearly the main the representative facade of the building to the city. It also functions as filter and connector between the public space and the inside of the building. The colonnade is on a higher level compare to the street level, where the pedestrians walk, which underlines his function but also allows two different views. On view from the street level up to the colonnade with the entrance of the building and the other one down to the street when you are standing between the columns.

On top of the Columns is an architrave, a cornice and a tympanum which create a canopy protect you from the rain. Moreover, you find on the right and left side of the three-step stairway a stainless-steel handrail for older people that they can use.

Finally, you can say, through the manifestation of this colonnade entrance everyone clearly recognizes it as a public building.

Marius Muszynski, 18-929-158

Limmatquai 61
8001 Zürich



Corridor

A corridor is a form of hallway or gallery which is typically narrow in comparison to its length. The corridor connects different parts of the building. It often has entry points to rooms along it.

Corridors create privacy. They separate for example workers from supervisors, servants from those they serve or inmates from the guards, and so on.

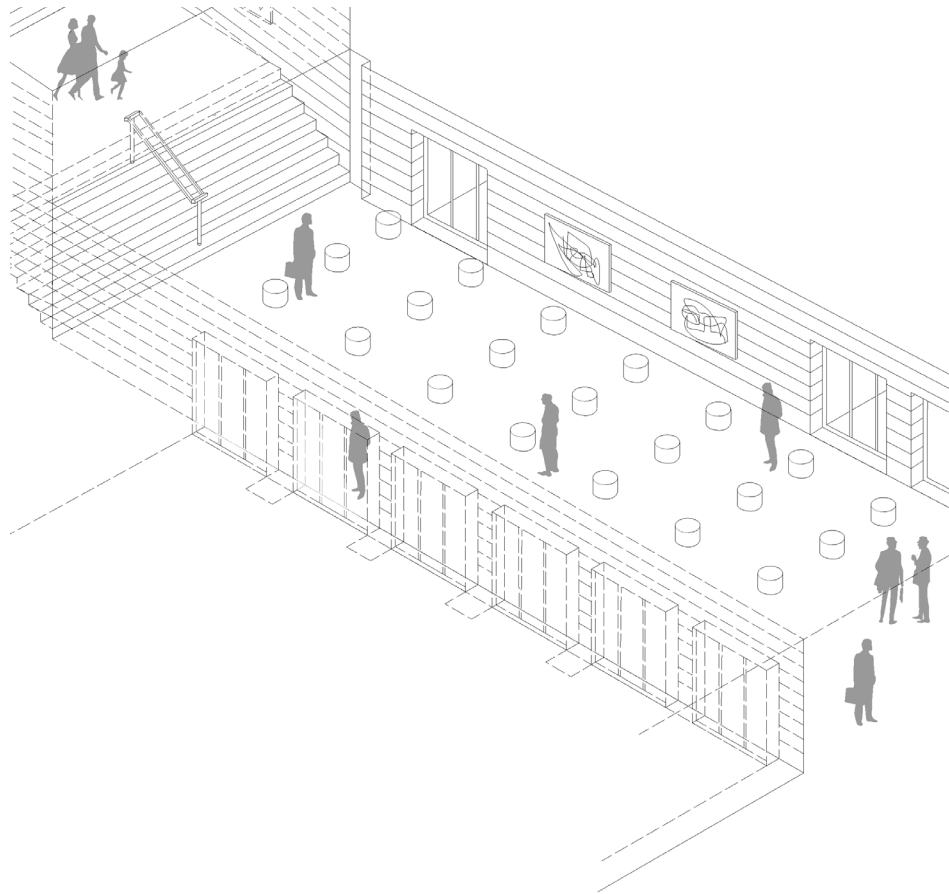
Corridors also help increase the efficiency of moving through buildings. They are also a meeting place to have a short chat or, in apartments, they can be used as a wardrobe.

The design of a corridor is strongly determined by the function of the building. Hotel corridors must be robust enough for trolleys, suitcases and other heavy utensils, while hospital corridors for example need to be wide enough for hospital beds or many visitors as well as employees and patients to move comfortably.

The corridor on the left side is situated in a private house at the Minervastrasse 10 in Zurich. If you enter the apartment from the stairwell you immediately stand in this beautiful corridor. On the right side there are some built-in cupboards. The wall on this side of the corridor is painted white. On the other side the wall is painted red. This warm colour creates a welcoming atmosphere. If you pass straight through the corridor you are led to the living room. The kitchen, the bathroom, and three bedrooms are also arranged along this corridor.

Aurelia Perschel, 18-927-806

Minervastrasse 10
8032 Zürich



Corridor

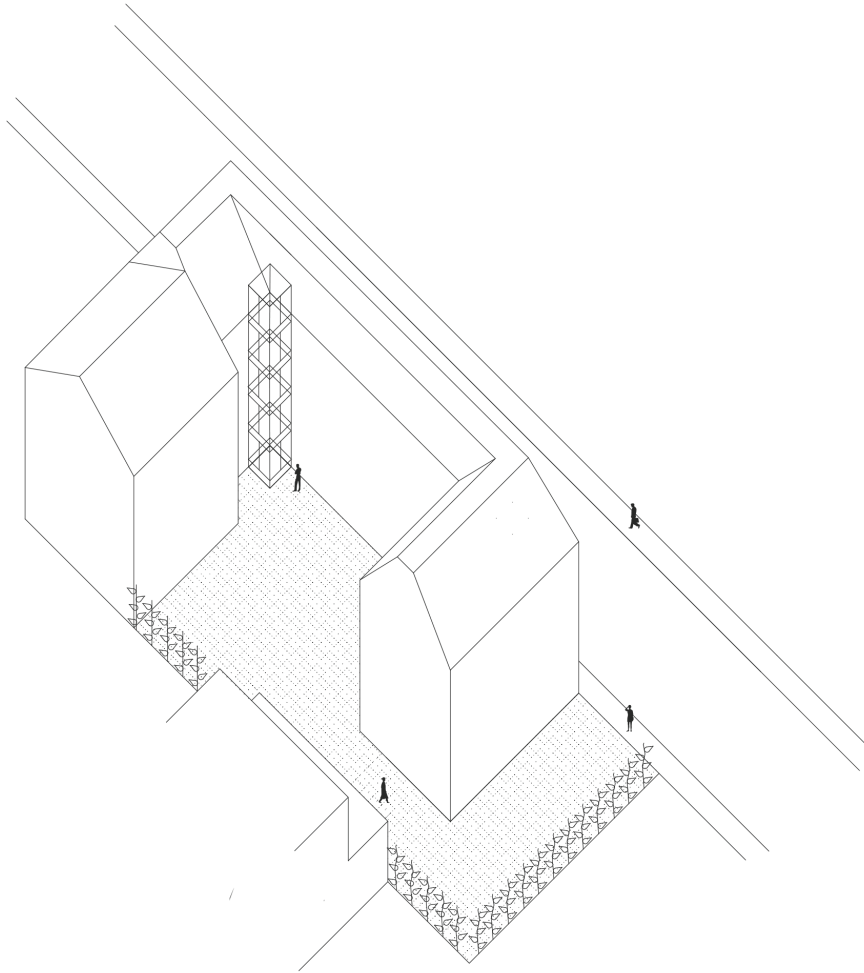
A Corridor has the function as a hallway. Typically is the corridor a long, wide and bright place to connect the several adjoining rooms. Mostly this corridor is been found in public spaces. The definition where it is located is between the entrance an the staircase or the nearby rooms.

I have chosen the corridor in the main train station Zürich. It is located between the staircase to the surface an the underground floor of the train station. This hallway was designed with the aspect of white bright hallway, which have been enlighten the place by cylindric lamps.

The side of this corridor is made out of glossy stone plates. The Floor was made with the same material and there is a color chance like a chess board but with a longituginal direction. The floor slipery as it rains because all the person caries the wather underneath their shoes into this hallway. The ceiling has some „pochérooms“.

Behind this konstruktion are all essential infrastructurs hidden for exemple wires and air conditioning system. On each side of this corridor are shops located.

Jonas Schmid, 18-937-433



Cul-de-sac

The Josefstrasse in the 5th Subdivision of Zürich doesn't belong to the old town (where a lot of street and buildings made out of stone can be found). In this more recent part of the city, streets are built out of tar. It is therefore surprising to come across a path with little stone tiles in this setting.

On the right side of an apartment building façade, you can only see a long 17-meter footway turn right. The large path (7.5-meter-wide) is delimited by the building and a delicate fence surrounded with bushes. One could expect to find a nice park or an elegant footway, leading to another street. Instead, it leads to a small building courtyard with a few parking places and bicycles. In order to be able to exit the area, the only possibility is to go backwards. This makes it a cul-de-sac, which is defined as a street or passage that is blocked at one end.

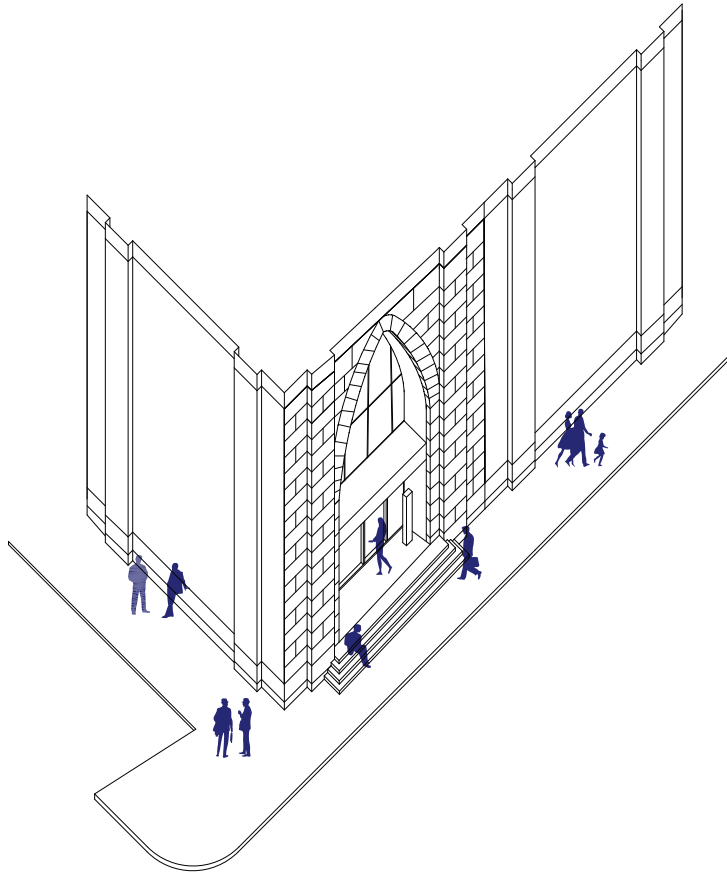
Inside this courtyard, an outside glass elevator with steel frames can be admired among the typical Baumeisterhäuser styled apartment buildings. The different plaster facades are all 4 or 5 story-high and brown roof tiles. Even though they are built in the same style, the apartment buildings are heterogeneous. Some have shutters and others don't, the same thing goes for balconies. Windows also have different shapes and sizes. The light pink, blue, green pastel colors combined with trees and bushes offer this place a relaxing and charming atmosphere.

Milena Bovet, 17-710-997

Josefstrasse 81
8005 Zurich

Entrance
Entrance Hall

E



Entrance

The artefact chosen is today's entrance to the Accenture office in Zurich Town. The building where the entrance leads into was built between 1895 – 1898, mimicking the style of a renaissance palace. The location is in the heart of Zurich by the Limmat.

The façade is covered in Stone which looks stacked. The building is built repetitive, as the windows have the same size and shape as the entrance to the building.

The entrance is wide and as high as the whole first floor, making it appear as a big bulky artefact. Although it is important to mention that it is not a very deep entry, as it is only about 30 cm deep which might have been different in the past. Part of the entrance is the Arch on top of it. The purpose of this Arch is not only in visual nature but it also supports the whole structure, improving stability. The keystone is bigger than the other ones forming the Arch and has a greater depth, causing it to stick out of the Arch about 15 cm, giving the entry a unique look compared to other ones across Zurich.

This artefact is an Entrance, because it is the only way to access the private space behind it from the public space and vice versa. It is located right at the street corner of Fraumünsterstrasse and Kappelergasse. It is separated by a sidewalk from a small one way street.

Maksim Borovlev, 18-951-400

Fraumünsterstrasse 16
8001 Zürich



Entrance

This entrance consists of a door that is attached to the building's exterior wall. The door is shaped in a rectangular form. It is approximately twice as high as wide. The top of the door is structured by three square windows that are arranged in a line. Underneath the windows there are two horizontal grooves. The windows and grooves make up about one sixth of the door's height. The lower part of the door is sectioned by one vertical slat which is placed between the middle and the left end of the door. The slat runs all the way down to the end of the door where it is bounded by a horizontal slat. In the middle of the door there is another square window. This window is smaller than the ones at the top and it is rotated at a 45-degree angle. The surface of the door is covered in grooves that repeat the window's outline in rhythmical intervals. A doorknob and a keyhole are placed underneath the window. There is a tag with the house number above the door and one with the resident's names and doorbells next to the door.

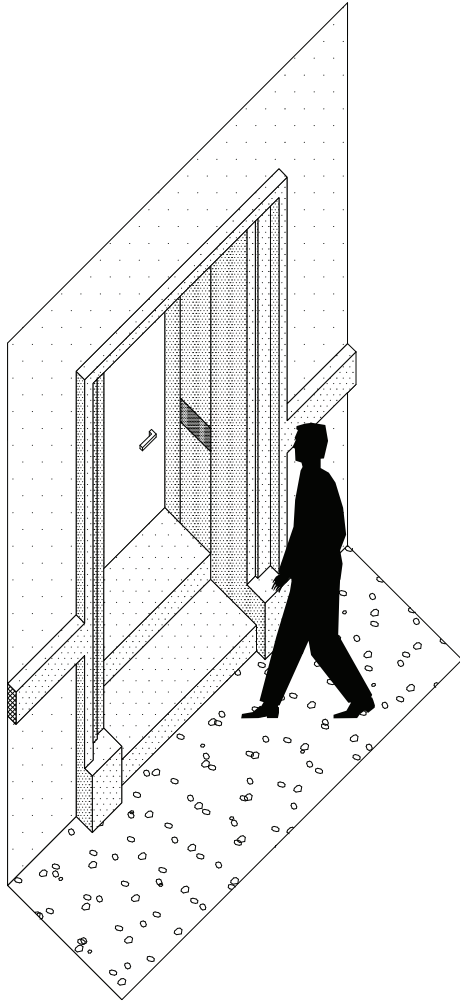
The door is placed at the bottom of the exterior wall. It is not aligned with the exterior wall but placed 20 cm behind it. The door is made of wood that and painted in a dark brown colour. All of the four windows are made of clear glass and the doorknob and keyhole are made of metal.

This artefact is considered an entrance because you can enter a building through it. The entrance is generally defined as a gate or door through which you can enter a place or building.

This entrance is positioned right at the side of a road in the old town of the city. There are multiple other doors on the same street that are also parallel to the direction of the street.

Lara Andrea Graf, 18-919-977

Kirchgasse 18
8001 Zürich



Entrance

An Entrance is the the connecting element between two places, usually an open and a more enclosed space. Mostly it's a gate or a door that separates a private space (for example a house) or a public space (for example a church) from the outside but it can also separate two outdoor places (for example a park) or two indoor places (for example a door to a shop in a big mall).

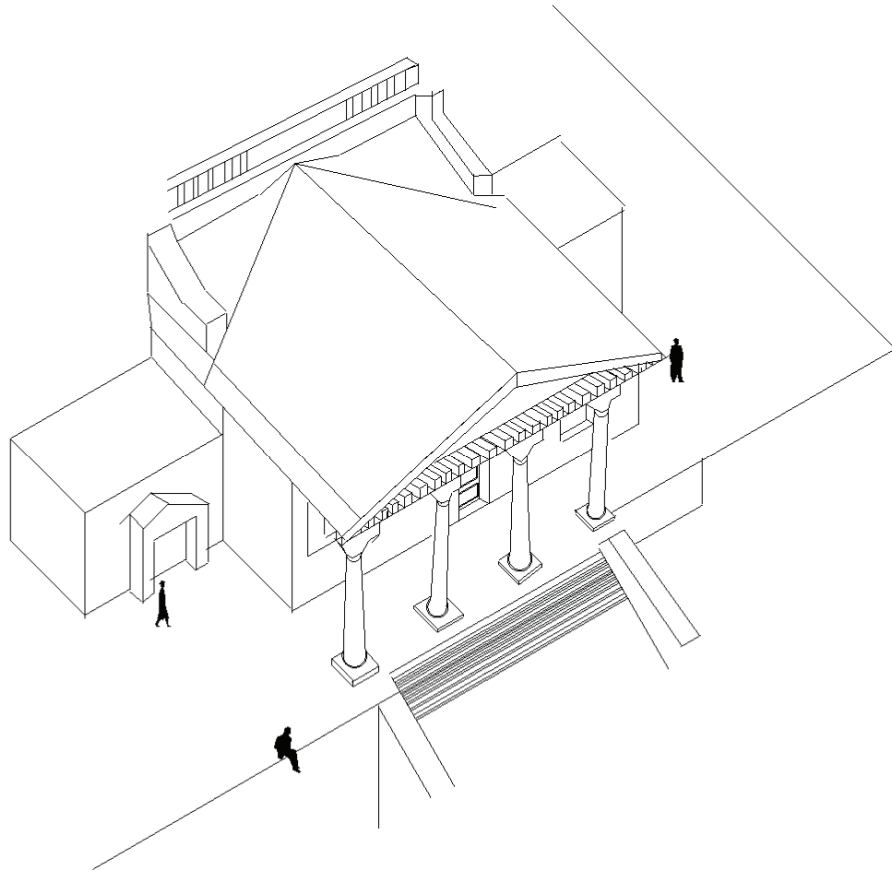
Typically, an entrance, like the example on the left, can be closed with a door, and locked. The entrance has often a small threshold, so that the door is set back a little, to create a more privat and intimite space. Sometimes there are some stairs to further separate the door from the place in front. The door itself needs to have a doorknob, to open the door and finally use the entrance. Oftentimes, there is also a letterbox and some indication that shows who to expect behind the door as well as a number which indicates the address and sometimes a light which illuminates the entrence by night.

This entrence contains a door made of solid wood, surrounded by a frame made of stone, cut to form by hand. On either side of the entrence is a facade made of the same stone on the first meter from the ground and of plaster above.

To indicate the enrence from the outside, some doors have a frame that sticks out of the facade a little bit. This elemend is often decorated, which gives the entrance a elegance and importance. Other additional elements, that are not necessary for an entrance, but rather functional or asthetic, are a small roof in front to keep the entering person dry in wet conditions or some stoneblocks at the left and the right, to keep vehicles and people away from walking too near by the entrance.

Daniel Kunz, 18-923-953

Zwngliplatz 4
8001 Zürich



Entrance

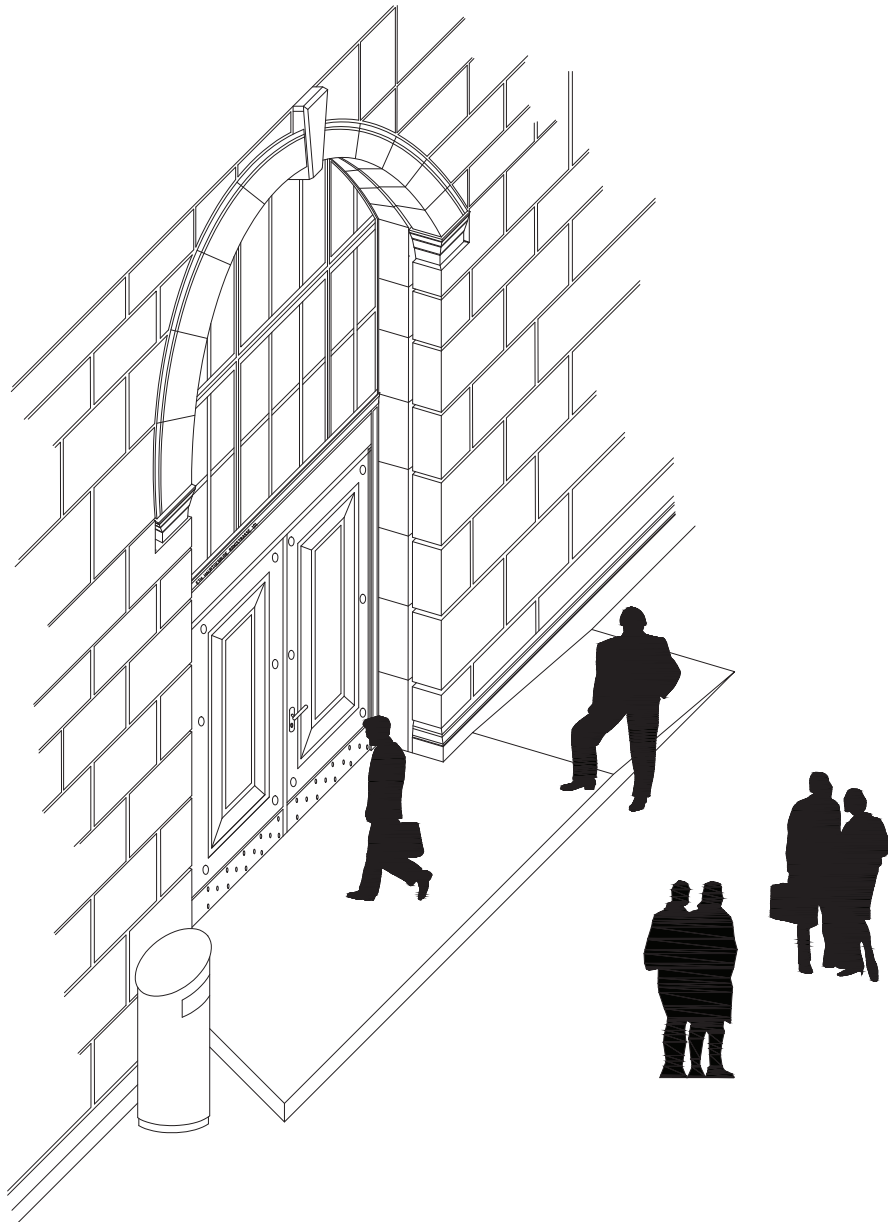
The entrance of this church is made in clear limestone. We can see 4 columns with an Italian renaissance capital topped by an low-floor pediment. This Renaissance style church is based on the model of another church of Zurich: the one of Enge built between 1892 and 1894 on the other side of the lake. The rich habitant of Hottingen wanted at the time to build a bigger church which will be done in 1905. This entrance is at the top of an impressive stair on the hillside of Dolderberg.

The main goal of this entrance is to attract as much as possible the eye of people who are walking past it and to show them how rich and honest are the people of this part of the city. This create also a feeling of humility for human being against the power of God which is quite unusual for a reformed church.

The positioning part of this church as already mentioned on the hillside of the Dolderberg. This is a strategic place because it is not really far from the center, near of the opera but a bit in the high which make the giant dome of this enormous cross church visible from a very large part of the city. It's also near public transport of Römerhof. There is two access to the church a road on the side of Doldersrasse and the stair on Carmenstrasse

Nathan Loretan, 18-928-531

Dolderstrasse 60
8032 Zürich



Entrance

I have chosen the entrance of the ETH mainbuilding, which is located in Rämistrasse 101. The entrance is divided in 3 big Doors of same dimension, and two windows. But actually only the center door is being used, so I decided to analyze only that one.

The door itself is divided in two more parts: the first are the two shutters, and the second, above the shutters a big arcwindow.

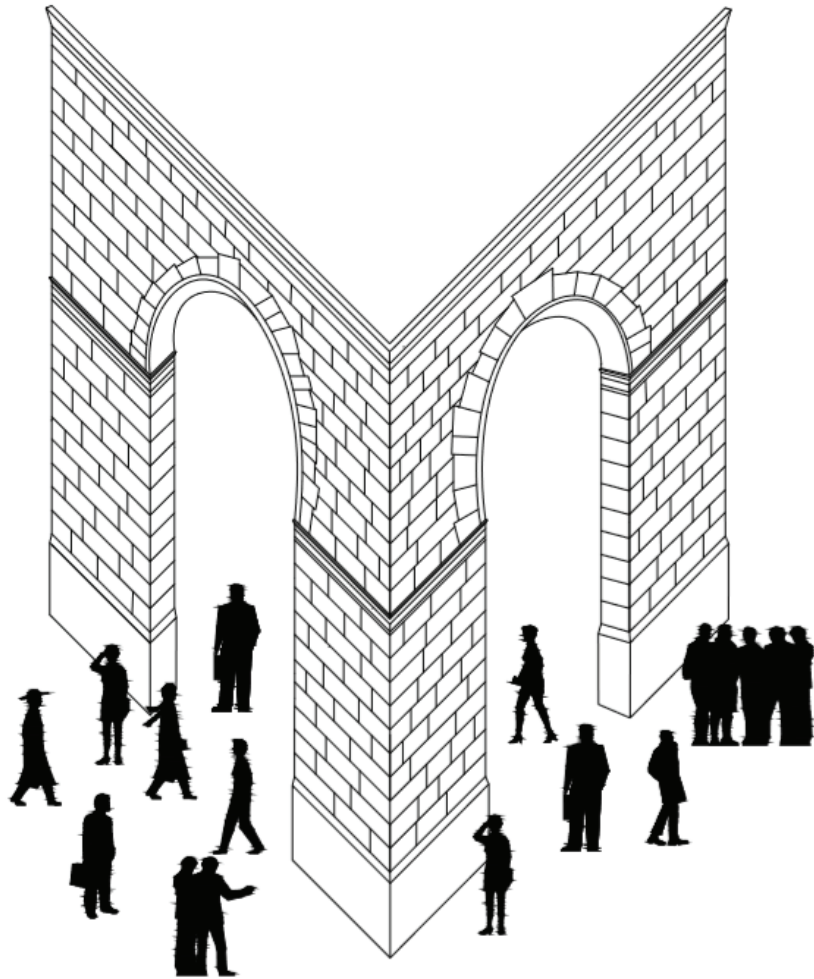
The whole door has a height of 6.30 m, cut in two parts by shutters and window at 3.20 m. The door has a width of 3.16. This means that the proportion of the two parts of the door is 1:1 between height and width, and creates a square.

The two shutters are made of dark solid wood, that gives to the bystander a sense of majesty. Above them, the big window is structured in few parts made of old glass, divided in frame made of the same wood of the shutters. The door is covered by an arcframe made of massive stone that looks after the static of the entrance door.

The door is divided in two parts for two practical reasons. The first is that, the shutters are still enough big how they are now, they don't have to be 6.3 meters big, they would be far too heavy. The second is that the window above the shutter is responsible for the indoor space lighting, which without window would be too dark and less welcoming for the people that reach the building to study.

Elyas Lunardi, 18-916-502

Rämistrasse 101
8092 Zürich



Entrance

The entrance led you to public or private buildings as well as to public or private areas (e.g. cemeteries, old towns). You can find the entrance in public areas as well as in private space of a city. Every building must have its own entrance otherwise you cannot enter into the building. A building can have more than one entrance.

Simply said an entrance is a portal from a world to another world. It connects two different spaces, mostly an outside space with an inside room. The access led you through the wall and helps to get inside.

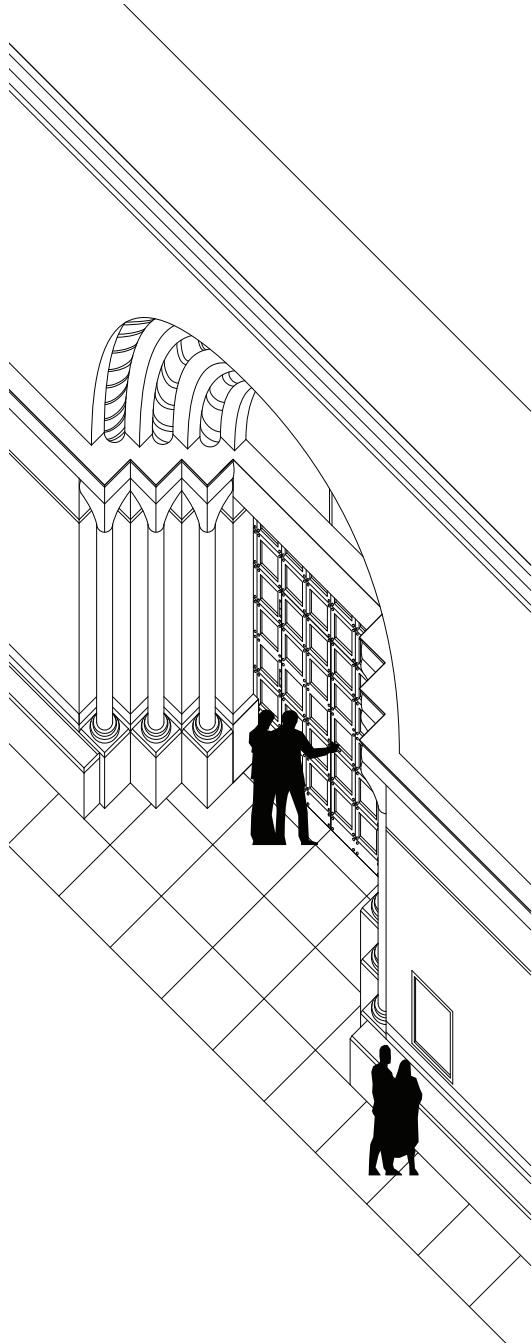
The shape of the entrance can diversify from open (e.g. gate to a park) to transparent (e.g. glass sliding door) to solid, massive (e.g. middle age church door). The variation of an entrance is endless: angled or round, big or small, decorated or simple. The entrances of public buildings are mostly bigger and representative than private ones.

People do not spend much attention to ordinary entrances or one where they do often enter. Instead entrances of big buildings like churches or castles, which are high, wide and have an extraordinary shape have big affection to the human being. The entrance can say something about the space behind the door.

The entrance to the main station is made of stone and the shape is a very high open portal. It looks elegant and also simple. A large amount of people uses this access daily when they arrive and go downtown and in the opposite way.

Carla Ringenbach, 18-934-000

Bahnhofquai
8092 Zürich



Entrance

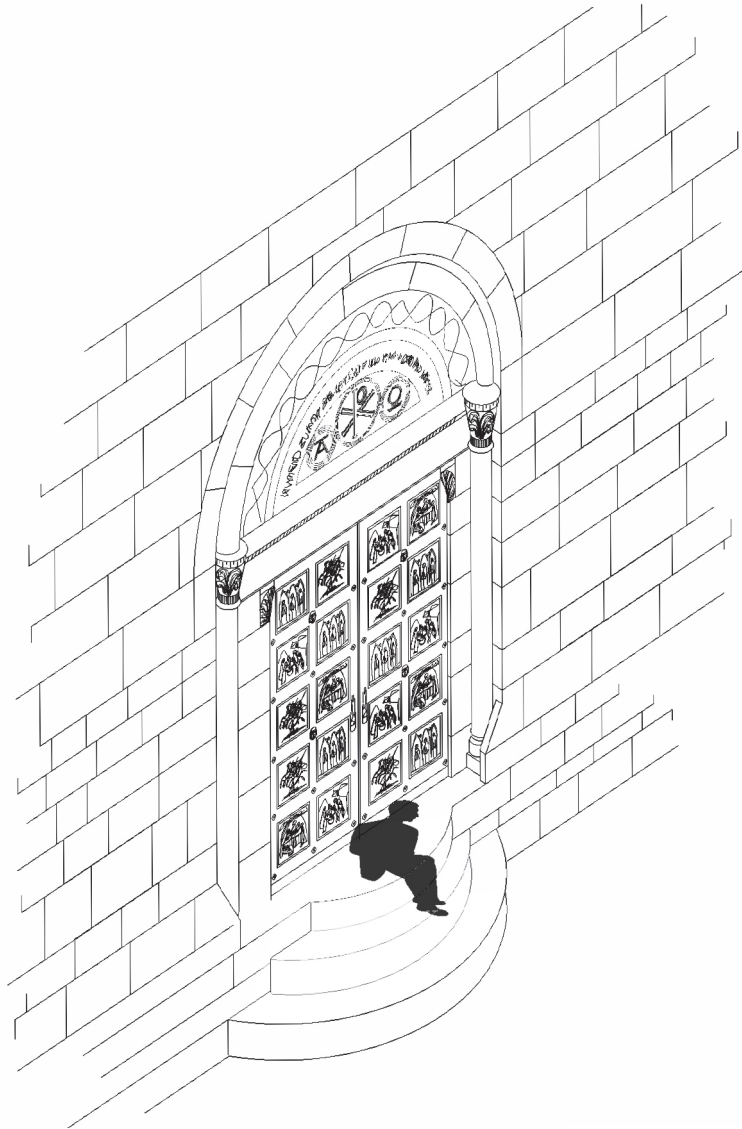
The main portal is located at the north side of the Grossmünster. The church is built out of blocks of sandstone. The portal porch is formed like a triumphal arch, which spans over the door. The black door itself is made of bronze and tooled with 42 biblical stories. It is framed by three Corinthian columns on each side, which are placed stepping outwards and thereby broaden the entrance. The columns go over into seven tiered curvatures (archivolts). Three of them are round and ornamented with a darker stone. Under the columns there is a semicircular tympanum made of stained glass. From the outside the colors look grey and brown but being inside the church one perceives the colorful and divers patterned window. The tympanum is hold by a ledge over the door. The sandstone ledge is engraved with a quotation of Zwingli

The square in front of the entrance is also named after Zwingli. To get to the portal one has to cross the square coming from the Münstergasse or Römerstrasse. The north entrance leads into the left aisle of the church. Alongside the portal there is a board holding the informations to upcoming events and the program. On the other side of the church there is the south entrance which is less decorated but enables accessing the church form the main street by crossing the Grossmünster square.

An entrance is defined as a door or gate by which you can enter a building or place. The north portal is the main door to enter the Grossmünster and sets itself apart from other entrances through its finery and triumphal appearance.

Salome Roggensinger, 18-914-713

Grossmünsterplatz,
8001 Zürich



Entrance

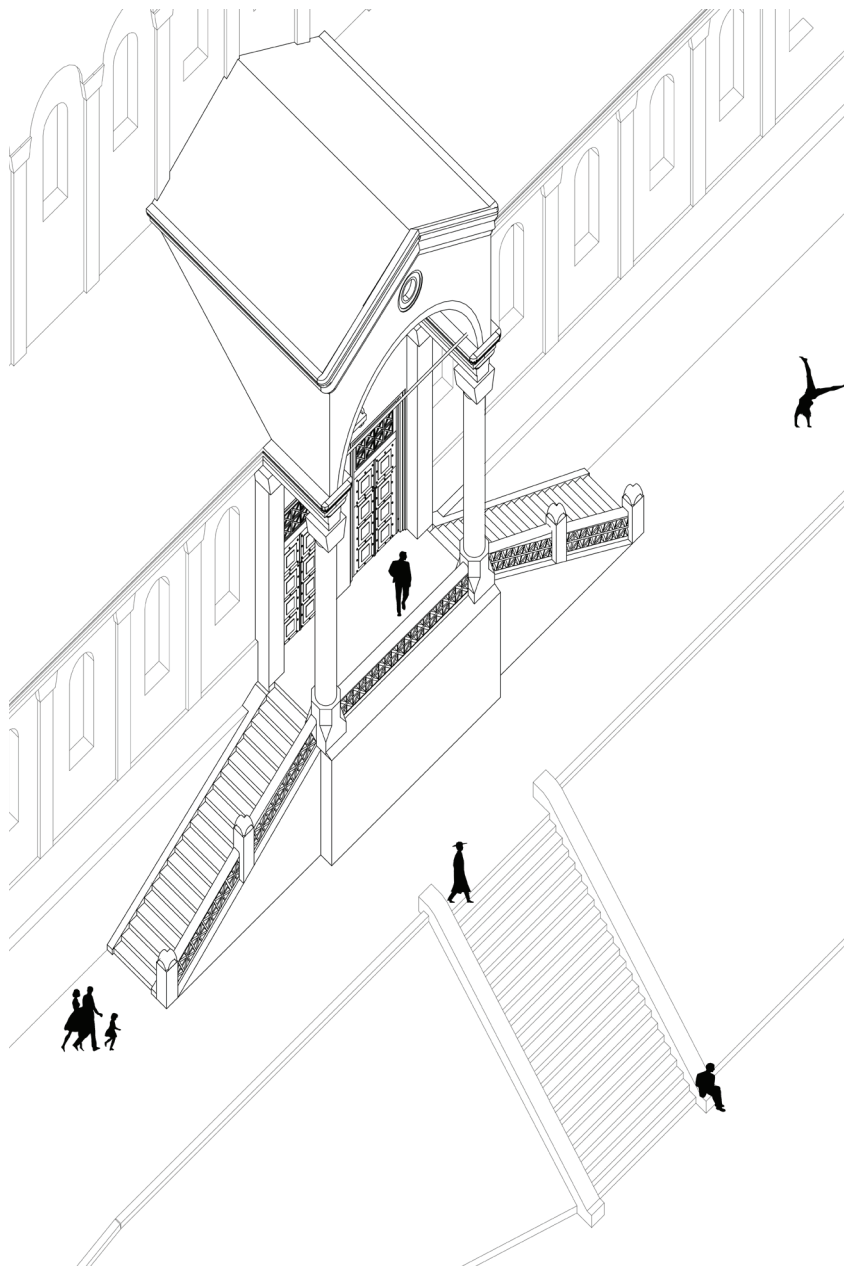
This Romanesque-Style side-entrance of the Grossmünster in Zürich, stands directly across from the Helmhaus. It is positioned quite central in the city and is part of a very known piece of architecture in Zürich. The Grossmünster is a famous landmark of the city and is a reason why the entrance is of significance. Due to the portal-like composition, you directly get drawn to the entrance as an observer.

A large set of rounded stairs lead up to this rather dramatic entrance and creates curiosity as to what is behind the large, mysterious doors. On each side of the large door there are two columns with Corinthian capitals. A large semicircle above the entrance contains precise detailing in form of circular patterns or lettering. The dark bronze doors create a great contrast to the lighter stone material of the actual façade. The door itself includes latticed detailing with smaller engravements.

Although the entrance is a part of such a meaningful building in Zürich, it is to be expected, that not many people use this door, due to the fact, that this isn't the main entrance of the Grossmünster. It is a side-entrance, which for the most part stays closed. This gives it more of a visual, touristic use than an actual use of a door. It isn't a casual door. It radiates importance. The entrance is in the middle of a public area. This does cast a significant amount of attention and attraction to the entrance.

Michelle Schenk, 18-936-187

Grossmünsterplatz,
8001 Zürich



Entrance

The entrance in the drawing is the west entrance of the Liebfrauenkirche, which was built between 1893 and 1894 by the architect August Hardegger. The appearance of the church has been influenced by inspirations, which he got from the appearance of the early Christians Basilicas.

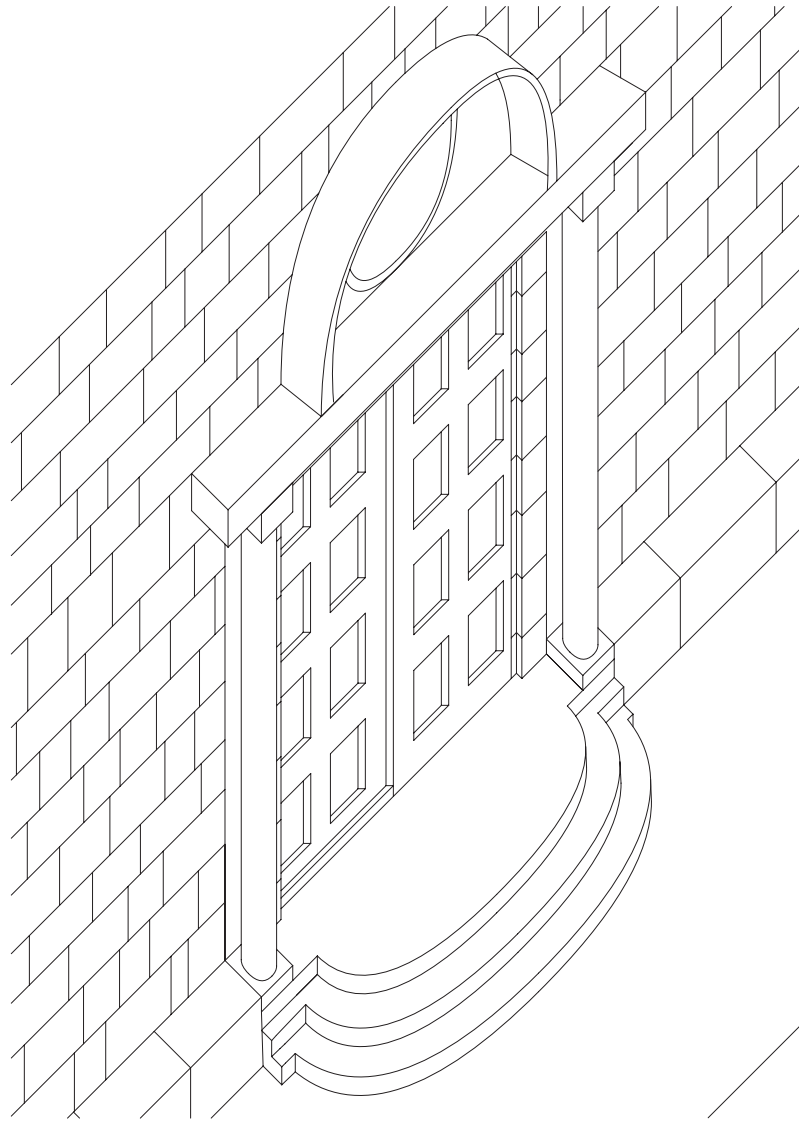
The entrance consists of two portals, covered by a front building with a pitched roof and an arch underneath, which is supported by two columns and two pilasters with Corinthian capitals. The arch is stabilized with a metal bar, which is embedded into the bottom of the roof. The whole construction is built out of stone. The doors are wooden. Behind the visible doors facing towards the outside is a second row of doors, in such a way, that the person who enters the church must pass both rows of doors. This creates a transition space between the outside and the inside of the church. The entrance can be reached using the two stairways on the side, which are needed because of the slope of the hill on which the church has been built.

The entrance is facing towards the Haldenegg, which is the busiest road around the church. Therefore, the entrance is important, even though it is a side entrance. As a result, it is the most decorated entrance of the church.

It was decorated between 1923-1924 with a mosaic by Fritz Kunz. The mosaic shows Mary with the divine infant flanked by the patron saints of Zurich, Felix and Regula, who are also patrons of the church.

Rino Sogno, 16-915-944

Zehnderweg 9
8006 Zürich



Entrance

We are looking at the southern entrance of the Grossmünster in Zurich. It is a basilica built in the 12th century and is a famous landmark of the city. Besides the main entrance on the opposite side of the building, the southern entrance is the second largest. It's a double-leaf door made out of cast iron with biblical motives on it. It sits on top of very large and semi-circled stairs.

Besides the door the details and the construction itself is made out of stone, which sometimes has been carved into delicate designs. On top of the pillars that flank the door and have a Corinthian capital is a semi-circled structure with more engravings and symbols. I'd say one could allocate this entrance to the Romanesque period. The structure above the door resembles the architecture of other Romanesque basilicas a lot.

The question, why there are two and probably even more entrances to the basilica is not resolved. I believe it might have been to separate the entrance of the priests and other holy men from the rest of the attendees. Or there were just too many people going to church, so one entrance wouldn't suffice. But this is only speculation and cannot be said for certain.

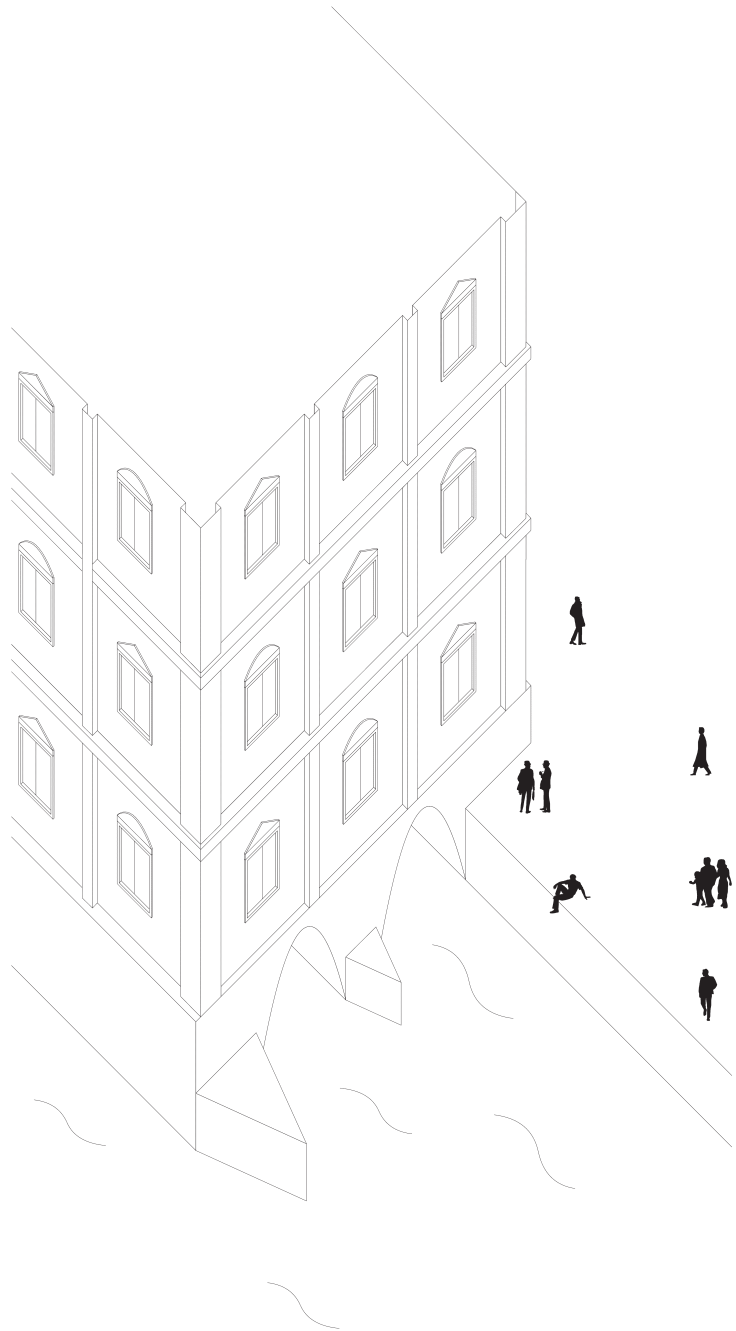
The position of the church is very close to other Christian buildings like the St. Peter church and the Frauenmünster in the center of the city.

Morris Widmer, 18-915-231

Grossmünsterplatz
8001 Zürich

Façade
Fortification
Fountain

F



Façade

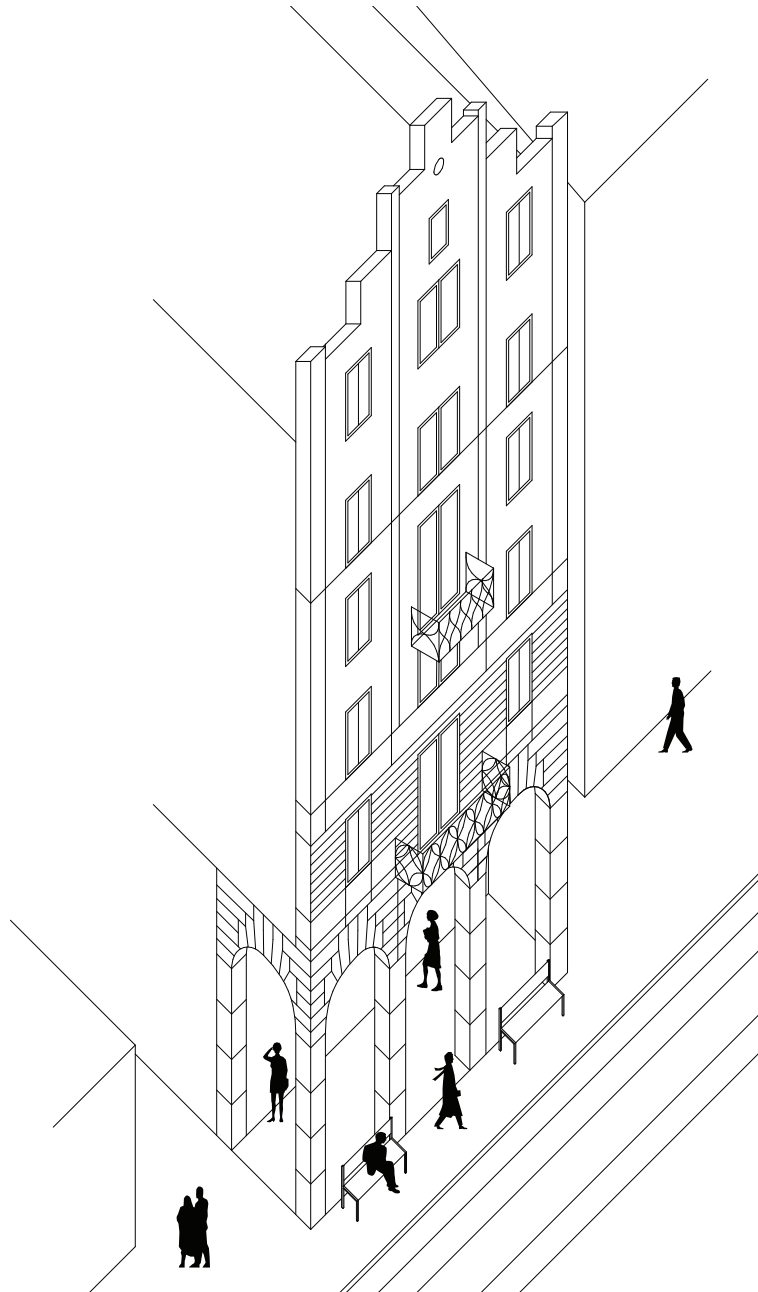
The Rathaus (engl. town hall) is located on the Limmatquai in the middle of Zürich's Old town and was built between 1694 and 1698. It is well visible along the Limmat River, as the Rathaus was built free-standing over the Limmat. Adjacent is the Rathausbrücke, the oldest bridge of Zürich, the Zunfthaus zur Saffran and the Rathauswache which was built in 1824.

The Rathaus was built by local craftsmen, among other things due to the architectural theory of Vitruvius. The local builders gave the building a very local appearance. The free-standing location of the Rathaus created a monumental building with a self-contained, unstructured construction mass with nine window axes each on the longitudinal sides and three on the narrow side. String-courses separate the floors and are covered with vertical pilasters. The capitals of the pilasters alternate their classic styles from the ground floor to the second floor from tuscan, ionic to corinthian order. The windows have gable and round arch roofings, which are staggered by floor. This structural framework of the façade speaks of the Renaissance, in which there are baroque stone works embedded. There are compositions, among others, with flowers, vases, fruits and shells. In the window-roofing there are inscriptions written in Latin by Greek, Roman and Swiss heroes, such as Wilhelm von Tell. The façade is completed by a gable roof.

Due to the visible and free-standing location, the uniform and compact construction appears powerful, but with an architecture that fits in with its local appearance and the cityscape. The open area around the Rathaus gives the people space to stay there.

Lisa Gärtner, 15-132-939

Limmatquai 55
8001 Zürich



Façade

Façade originates from the French word for “face”. It is the entrance, front or show side of a building.

Normally it is the part of the building that is shown to the public and that represents the building to the public space around it. It is also the connection to the surrounding of the building.

Sometimes it only shows how the building is constructed but it can also be added afterwards in case of making the architecture look different without having to build differently. It is also the outer layer that protects the house from the weather, like sun and rain. And of course it also has to have openings in it to allow light to get into the inside.

The example is situated directly at the Limmat which means it has a connection to the public space of the Limmatquai and the river itself.

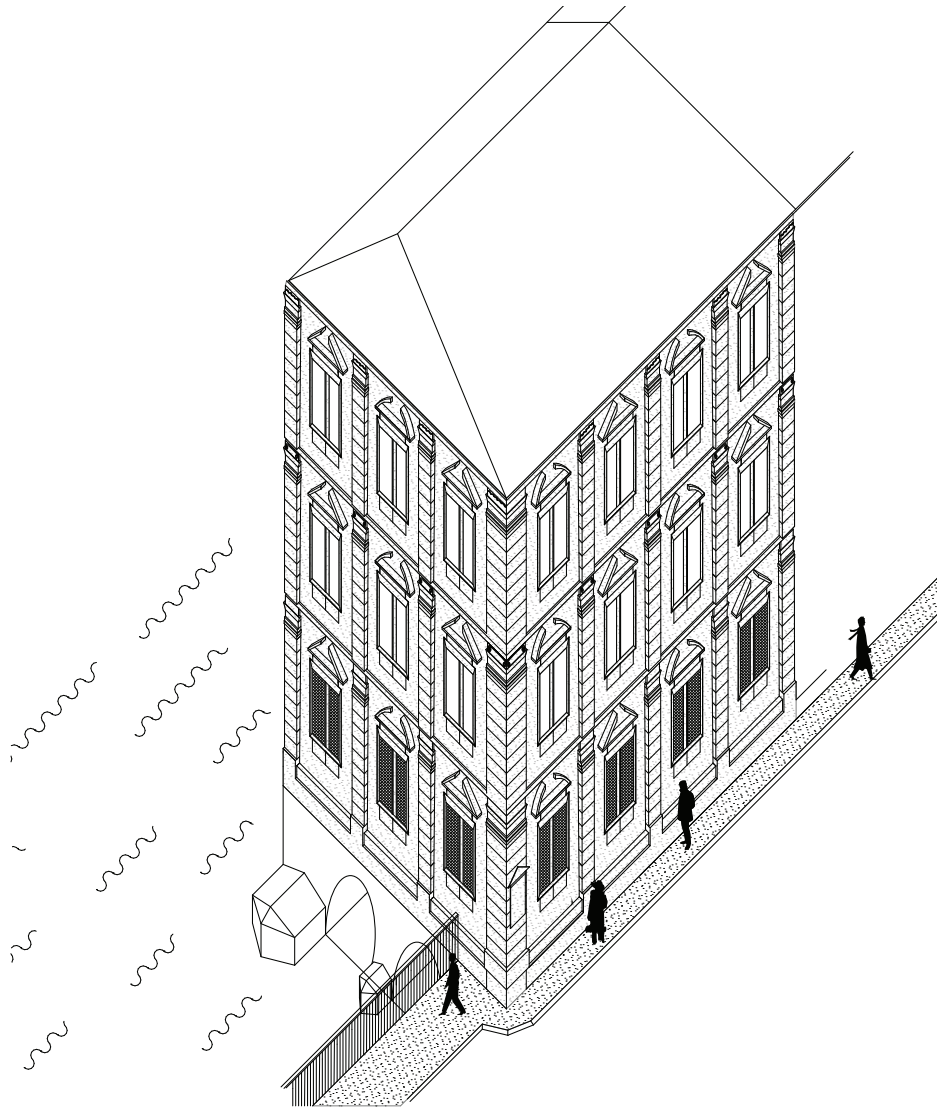
The façade is divided into three main parts. The ground floor is higher than the other floors and also set back a bit. Except the façade of it, which is forming three arches out of big stones.

The bottom is opened up this way to the public and the rest is more closed up and gives privacy to the people living in the house. On the first and third floor you can see a larger and smaller balcony projecting out of the façade. All in all the sight is symmetric and the windows are getting smaller as you get higher up.

The top part is terraced from the highest point in the middle to the lowest point on the sides which also affects the size of the windows. Little ornaments and some parts that are painted give the building its own character, as every building does from its own façade.

Chiara Hergenröder, 18-941-872

Limmatquai 72
8001 Zurich



Façade

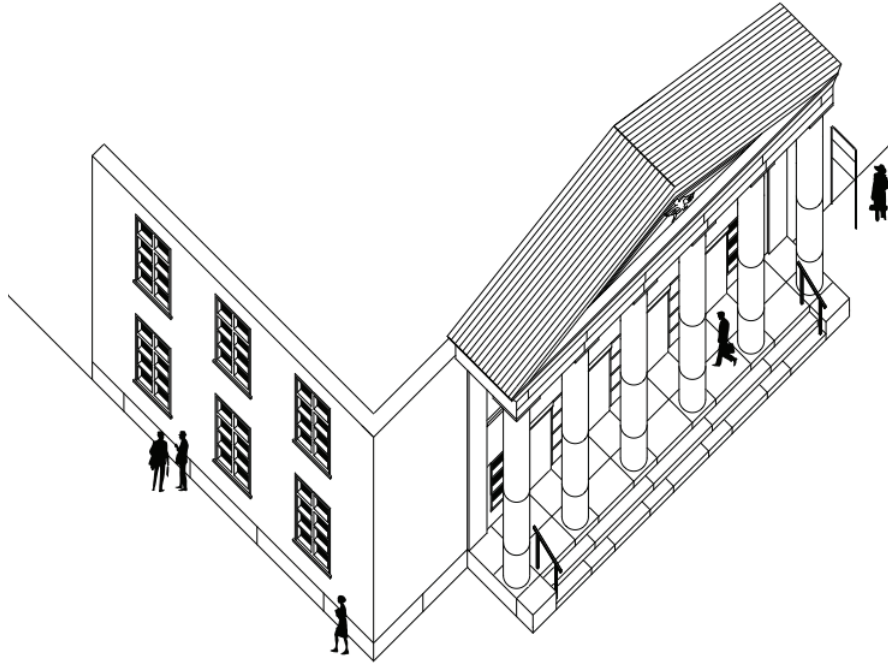
The Façade is placed directly above the river, in the center of Zurich. It can also be seen from relative far away.

The Façade of the Rathaus in Zurich is made out of big blocks of solid stone. Like the Colosseum it has three kinds of pillar orders. On the base it has a doric-like capital on the top. On the second floor there are Ionic orders and on the last floor, just beneath the roof, there are corinth ornaments. Like the pillars, the higher from the ground the more sophisticated the ornaments become on the building. We can find ornaments below and above the windows. Furthermore, the windows on the first floor are protected by iron bars.

The Façade is the first thing a person sees and thereby the first impression someone gains of the building. A Façade should protect the inhabitants from the weather as well as from any possible threat from outside. The role of the façade differs from building to building but also from epoch to epoch. A representative building like the Rathaus, should have similar functions like the home of a cardinal which Pablo Cortesi defines. Thus, a Façade of a governmental building should induce the beholder fear. A Façade can achieve this, through thick-looking walls and ostentatious decorations. The façade of a “normal” building, in contrast, should protect from weather and depending on its purpose, be inexpensive, efficient, ornamental and so forth.

Marin Lercher 18-918-284

Limmatquai 55
8001 Zürich



Façade

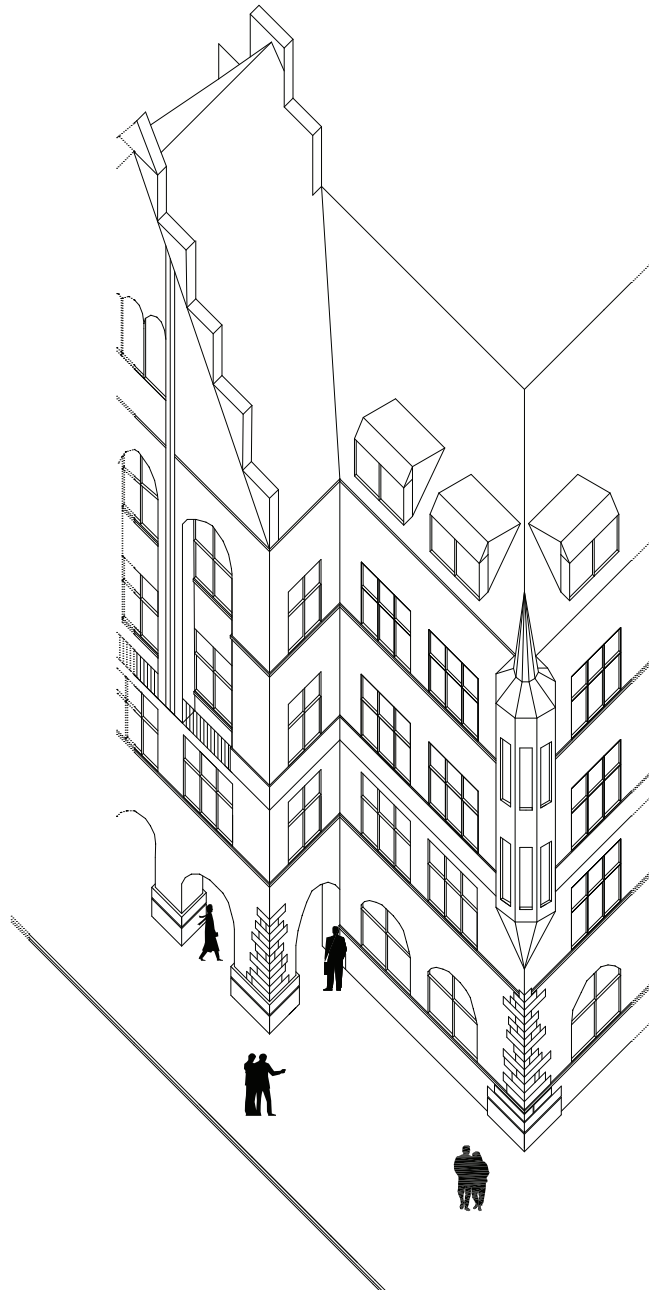
The left picture is the façade of 'Cantonal Police Zurich', which is made up of two parts: the classical portico (columned porch attached to a building) and a new building with six windows on its side. The classic part has three front doors and two windows on the first floor. The two façade are both made of sandstone, but the outside wall of these two buildings are separately covered with white and khaki, which combines ancient and modern as well as illustrates a solemn atmosphere.

A façade is actually an exterior side of the building, generally the front one. It always plays an important role in architecture, for it provides people with a view from the standpoint and is also the basic tone of the whole building. The façade here is of the same function. It presents the both two styles of 'Cantonal Police Zurich' by making different constructions and texture of material.

The building is used up to now as the police department of the Canton of Zürich in Switzerland, existing within the cantonal legal structure to enforce criminal, security, and traffic law on behalf of the Government of the canton of Zürich. It stands on the bank of Limmat, where the Town Hall Bridge begins, which can not be seen in the left picture. In front of the police station there is a broad square, which is also a parking lot of cars and bicycles. Nearby is the bus Stop 'Rathaus', where many trams and pedestrians pass by. There are also many classical constructions on the opposite of the road, with cafes and shopping malls inside.

Qingyuan Wu, 18-951-434

Limmatquai 61
8001 Zürich



Façade

The Stadthaus in Zurich consists of four floors and a bay window in the middle of the façade. The ground floor has arches that partially reach the floor. On both corners of the front wall two towers with pointy circular spires can be found. The slanted roof is directed towards the courtyard. The windows of the second and third floor on the bay window are connected by an arch and form the visual center of the building. It also seems static and symmetric regarding the middle. The other building components seem rather thrown together. If the building is considered on its own it appears gigantic because of the monumental way in which it was built. Standing next to the Fraumünster it seems rather small.

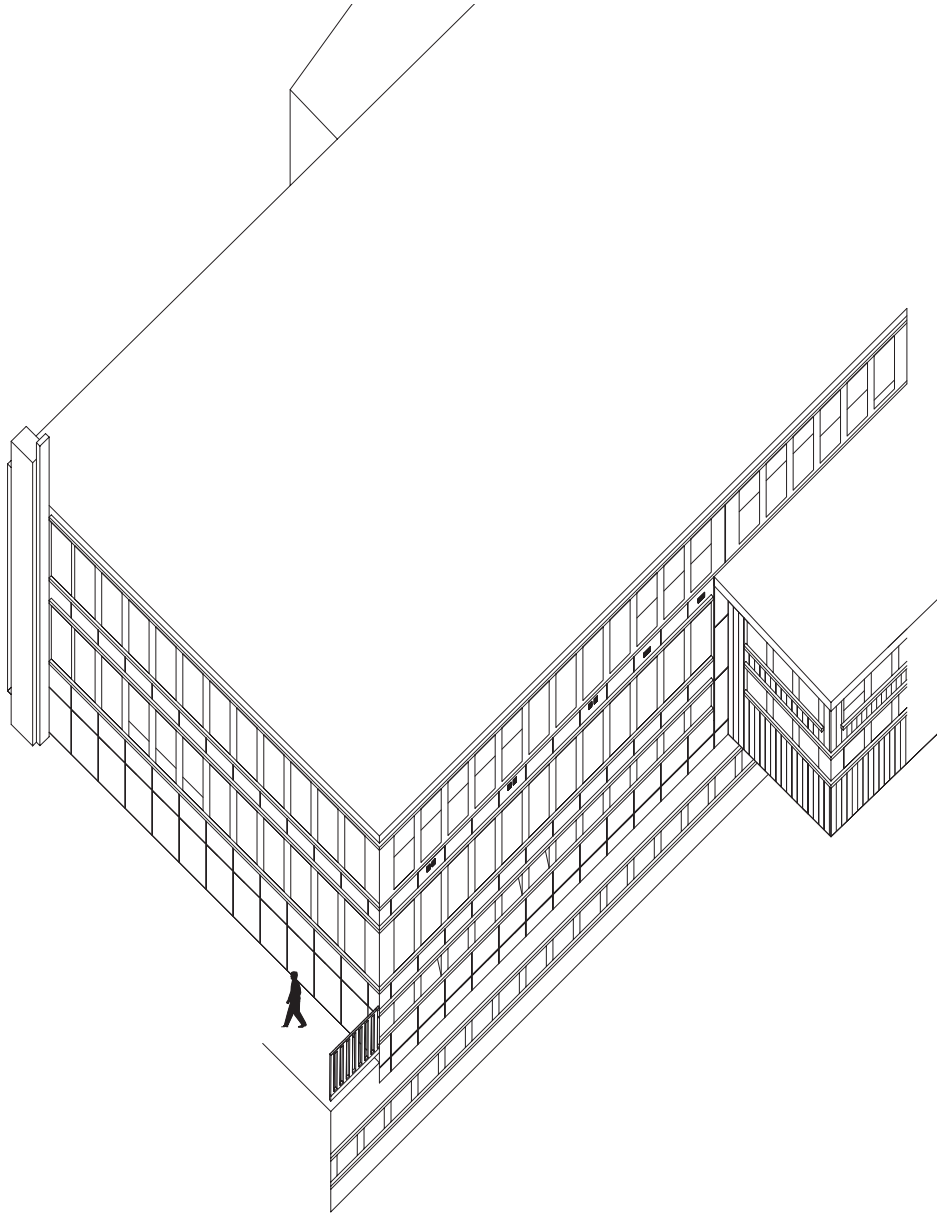
The Stadthaus has four main elements: sand stone, a copper roof, a tiled roof and glass. As the building is a concrete structure with arches but also has filigree elements due to the towers, the building leans towards a mixed construction method. Through the filigree character on the side and towards the top with the pointed roof, the building seems less heavy and gains dimension. During the day, when light hits the light sand stone, the building becomes warm and inviting. One's first glance is directed towards the middle bay window und then moves to the arches on the ground floor. The building's rhythm seems hectic but at the same time calm through the massive basis and the volatile filigree elements.

The edifice stands between the Fraumünster and another big building right by the Limmat. There is a street passing in front of it that leads to the Münsterbrücke

The most important usage of the Stadthaus is the weekly meeting of Zürichs government held in the office of the city councillor. Also the offices of 300 employees in the chairs of population, culture, urban development, the department of finance and the city chancellery are located there.

Cara Steiner, 18-936-393

Stadthausquai 17
8001 Zürich



Façade

The temporary consists of a weathered wooden facade with a crumbling coat of paint. The colours are very simple, mainly blue and white. Although the building was only intended as a temporary solution, it is carefully planned and adapts beautifully to the riverbanks. The building consists of a three-storey office wing and a two-storey department store. Originally, the temporary building was built for Globus, but Coop has now rented the construction.

It was built in 1960 by Karl Egger and should have been demolished in 1968, but it still stands in the centre of Zurich today. The Provisorium is ideally located directly opposite the main station. The building on the Papierwerdareal is not an architectural eyecatcher but stands in an interesting contradiction to the monumental building Du Nord and the main station.

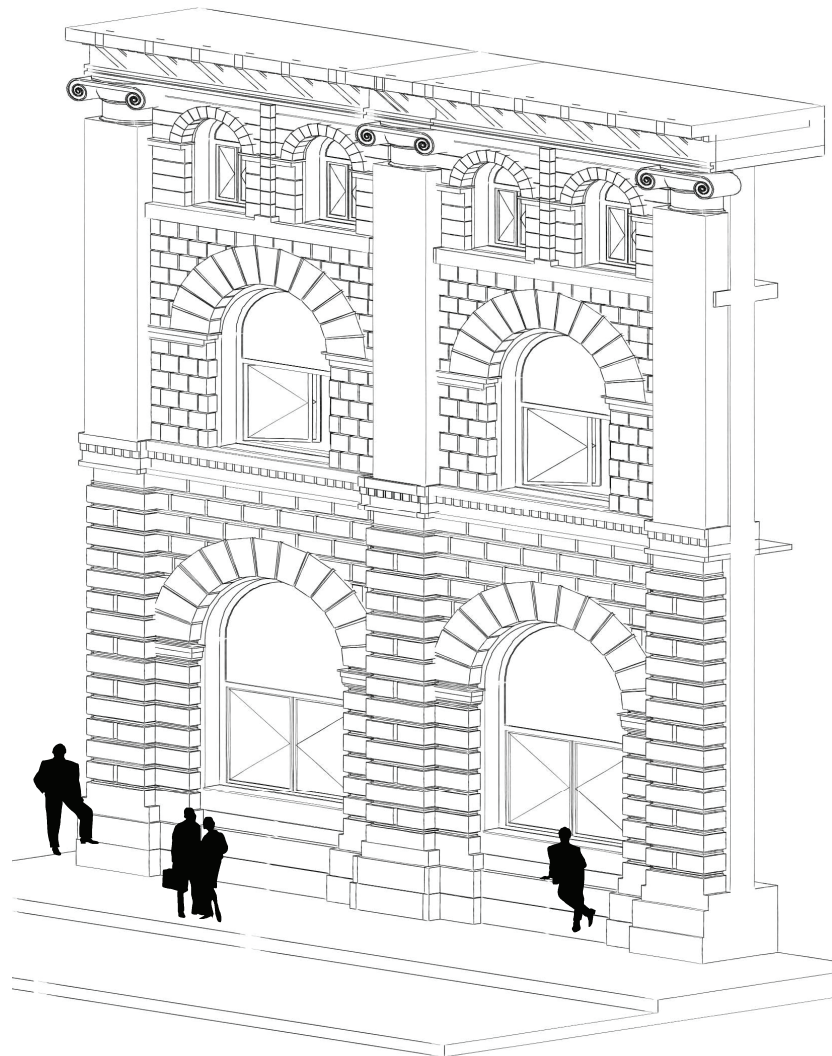
It has even been declared worthy of protection by the municipal monument commission. The irony of the building has now been achieved, the temporary solution for eternity.

The building also stands in a cultural context, for example the Globus riots of 1968 took place. At that time, an autonomous youth house was demanded in the temporary building, but this was rejected, and riots broke out. The ETH also had drawing rooms on the upper floor of the temporary building until the Hönggerberg was built.

In summary, one comes to the conclusion that this building is of great value for the city of Zurich. However, numerous suggestions have already been received for an extension of the space. However, it is of great importance that the enormous presence of the main station is not destroyed by futuristic ideas. Imagine an open square with a public terrace. But it is also possible that the place will remain unchanged.

Sandro Wegmüller, 18-921-643

Bahnhofbrücke 1
8001 Zürich



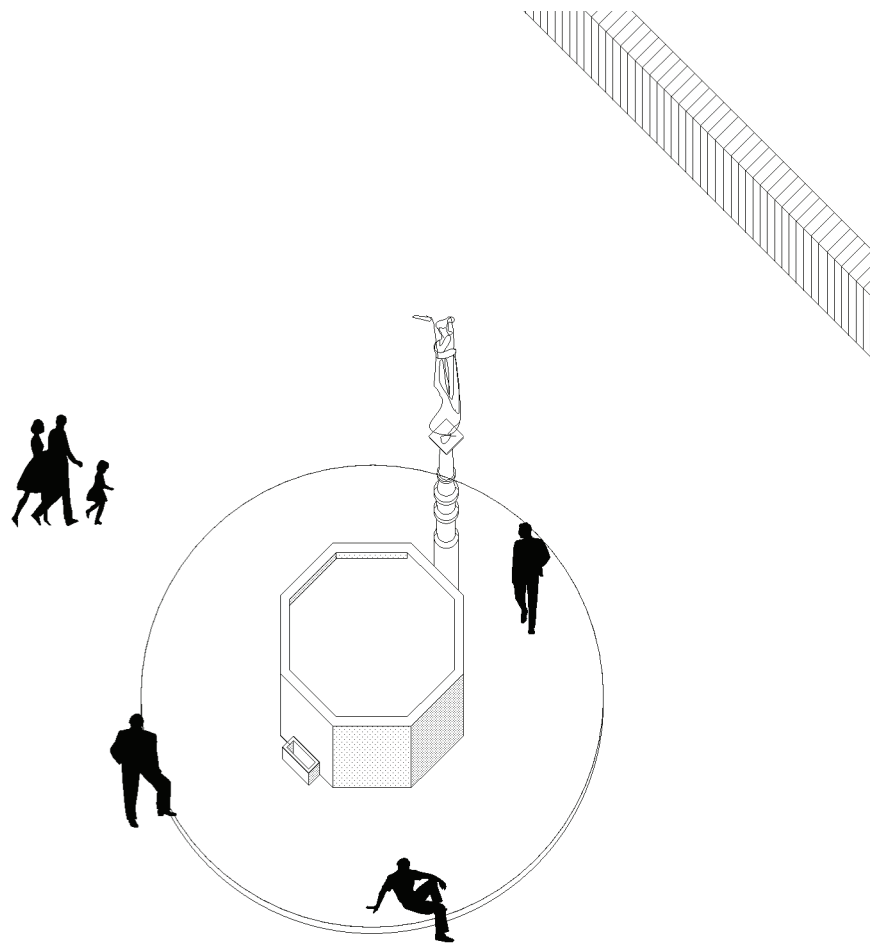
Façade

The depicted façade is located in the business and banking area of the city, facing the promenade long the river Limmat. The façade is composed by a superposition of 2 layers, of which the upper layer is additionally divided into thirds. By looking at the façade, you recognize three different story heights as well as window dimensions.

The height is, in my opinion, proportional to the link and importance to the public or urban use; the higher the story, the less private is its use or function. The down part is emphasized by its monumental height, the big arched window and the pilasters in a Doric order; or more probably a Tuscan order, due to the massive base the whole segment is standing on. The rustication and size of the stones that compose the wall is pretty rough and has impressive dimensions. Going up, the rustication decreases and the ornamentation of the façade takes on more subtle forms and surfaces, that are more pleasant to the eye of the observer. The bricks and arches get smoother and more sophisticated. The pilasters on top have capitals of the Composite order, finishing with a decorated architrave. The façade is disposed in such a way, that it intimidates you while you are standing or walking near beside it, but attracts you if you are observing it from a certain distance; a very fitting feature to the context and entourage the object is located in.

Davide Zippo, 16-420-143

Stadthausquai 15
8001 Zürich



Fountain

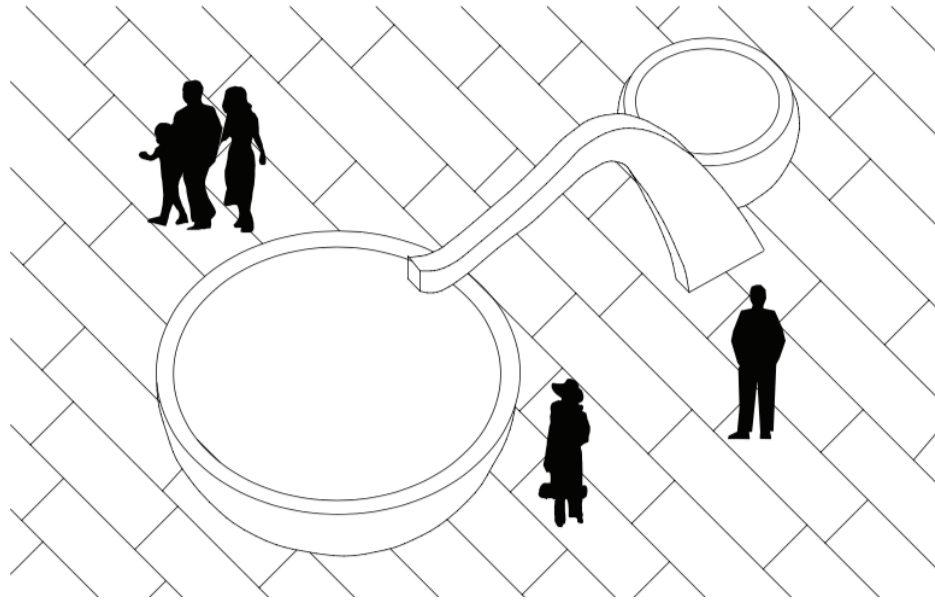
The fountain is built out of (probably lime-) stone from Wallenstadt. It has an octagonal basin and attached to the backside a 3-4m high pillar with a bronze statue of a female warrior on the top (about 1.5m tall). The Pillar is created out of multiple individual elements and with a statue on top, illustrated in the separated drawing. There are two metal tubes facing with a 90° angle into the fountain and spewing water into the basin. The metal tubes disembogue trough lion heads from the pillar. The upper edge of the basin has a metal frame of 5cm width and 1cm thickness on the outside and inside, connected with a bolt.

Three main elements characterize the object as a fountain. First the basin, where the water is collected and stored temporarily. The basin allows access to the water for the individuals for different purposes. Animals can drink, people can wash themselves... Secondly the pillar spills the water into the basin. Fresh water is poured into the basin, clearly differentiating it from the natural pound. The Fresh water allows to be drank and provides the basis for hygiene. The water comes from the top and is pumped into the fountain. The third element is the drain securing the water balance of the fountain. There is a small extra basin for before the water drains.

The fountain facing the river on the Limathof, the ancient center of the city. A fountain characterizes this square and holds an important role. Despite its isolated position on the square it is a central element of the square.

Jan Aeberhard, 13-608-047

Lindenhof
8001 Zürich



Fountain

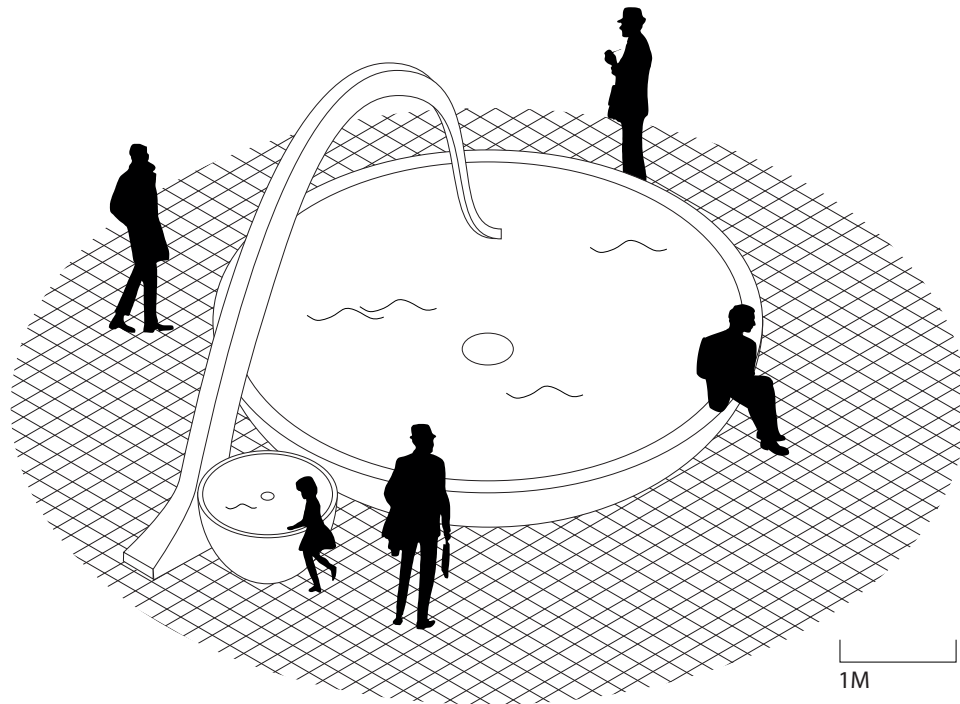
Artificial fountains were first created in ancient Greece. But the fountains at that time had more than just ornamental value, they were born to solve the problem of municipal water. With the development of times, the problem of water consumption has been solved, but fountains have been preserved. Today, they have become one of the most common urban landscapes.

Münsterhof is a square in the old town of Zürich and is surrounded by medieval buildings. Münsterhof was used for parking, but from 2003, the city's authorities declared Münsterhof a car-free zone for open-air performances and other public events. The redesign includes a distinctive new fountain as a central element. It is composed of a 6 meters in diameter circular granite stone central water basin, a 1 meter in diameter smaller circular granite stone drinking-water fountain and an almost 4 meters tall steel tube. With this transformation, the plaza is to again be a representative and lively urban square in the heart of historical Zürich.

Water is the core of life. From the beginning of human activities, people have lived near water. Since ancient times, people have been developing the ornamental and entertainment functions of water. Many fine fountains become the symbol of cities, attract many tourists and also contain commercial value. With the deepening of urban construction, people also pursue high-quality cultural life and environmental beauty. Fountains, as a part of urban construction and landscape architecture, meet people's cultural and spiritual needs.

Muyang Du, 18-943-142

Münsterhof
8001 Zürich



Fountain

Zürich is world wide one of the city's with the most drinking water fountains. Most of the fountains in Zürich are built with their own resource of spring water. So if there is a big power breakdown or a toxication of the water supply, the citizens of Zürich still have a place where they can get drinking water from.

This specific fountain is located in the Münsterhof in the old town of Zürich. In 1766, there was a big Rokoko-Fountain, but it was removed in 1811 and since then, there was no fountain in the Münsterhof, wich is uncommon for a square in Zürich, since almost every square has at least one fountain.

The square was recently pedestrianized and all the parking spaces removed and replaced by benches and to make the Münsterhof more cozy, they built this fountain.

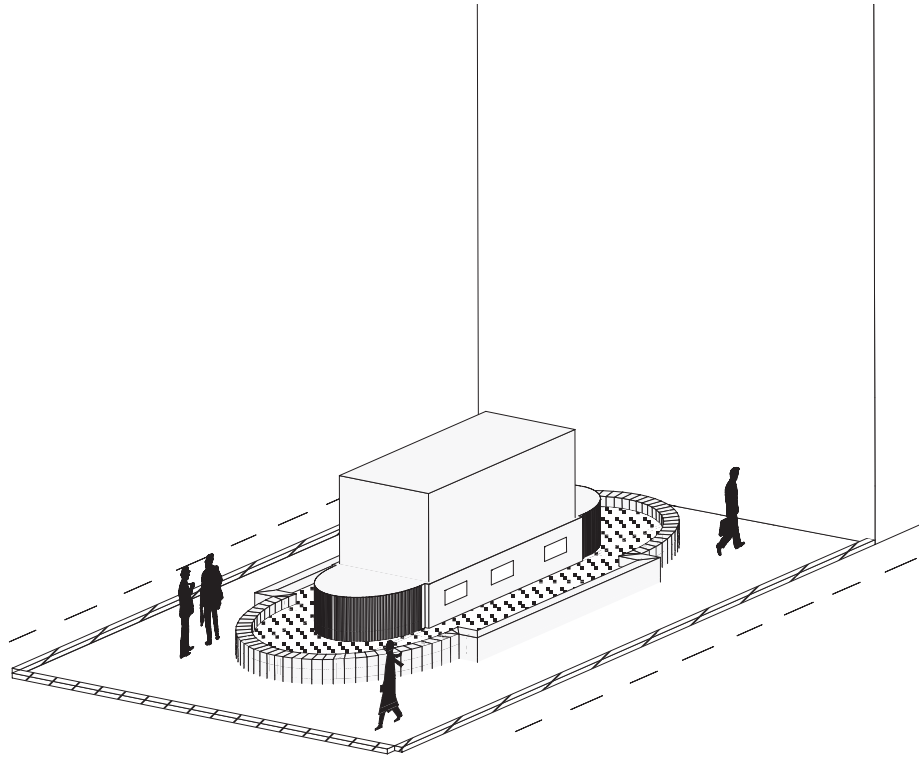
The fountain was built in 2016. The height of his water dispenser is 4 meters. The water dispenser is built out of bronze and is supposed to look in an abstract way like a stretched neck of a swan. The basins are circular and made out of cast stone. The main basin has a diameter of 6 meters, and the second one is smaller and has a diameter of one meter.

Something about this fountain, that most people don't know is, that it is possible to convert the fountain in a way, that, instead of water, wine can come out of the dispenser of the small basin.

The Fountain is a place where People can meet, and gives the square e center.

Leonie Füssler 18-943-043

Münsterplatz
8001 Zürich



Fountain

The Geiserbrunnen is situated on Bürkliplatz on a central trafficisland between two streets. Thus it has a central function for the place where people meet. The fountain was built in memory of the old city architect Arnold Geiser.

The fountain is actually called “Stierbändiger” because there is a bull on top of the monument. But in the vernacular it is better known as “Geiserbrunnen”. The fountain was designed by Jakob Brüllmann and was opened to public on 20th October 1911.

The Geiserbrunnen has a drinking water fountain and thus the pedestrians can fill their drinking bottles here. In the summer, the fountain is frequently used by Zurich people for cooling down. Luckily bathing in the fountain is permitted.

The monument is turned into a fountain by the water which runs continuously into a collecting basin. The stone wall, that dams the water, prevents small children from falling into the water. However, the wall is not too high, which also allows dogs to quench their thirst.

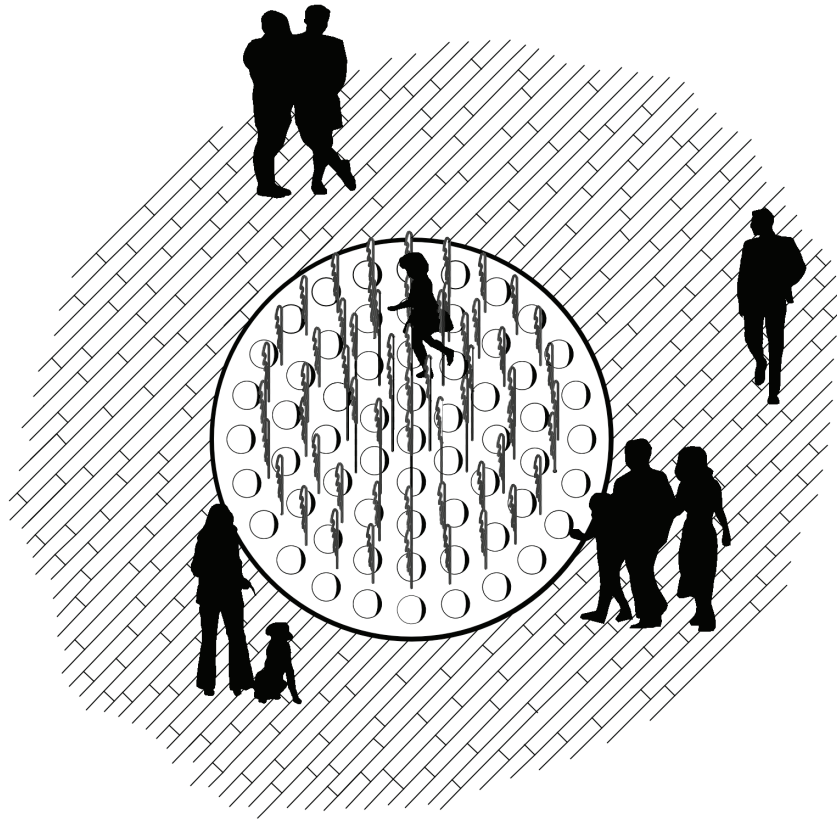
Generally the fountain has not a generally useful function. It is simply dedicated as a monument to Arnold Geiser. It is well and immediately recognizable because next to the fountain there is a sign with the inscription “Dedicated to the City of Zürich Arnold Geiser Master Builder 1876-1907”.

In 1909, Arnold Geiser prescribed a legacy of 40,000 Swiss francs to the city of Zurich, with the intention to build a monumental fountain.

The massive figure of the bull tamer shows from far that it is a monumental fountain.

Stefanie Kaufmann, 18-924-936

Bürkliplatz
8001 Zürich



Fountain

A fountain is an object, that consists of mainly a pool containing water which is circulated into one or multiple jets that shoot it into the air.

The pool of this example is recessed only a few centimeters into the floor of the square. The 60 jets of the fountain are also arranged in circles. The waterjets are placed between 61 semicircles of a few centimeters in height, which are equally arranged in circles. Both types of circles alternate with each other and scaling down to the centre. The material used is smooth exposed aggregate concrete. The total diameter of the fountain is approximately 4 metres. The height of the waterjets is programmed and has a range from very small to 1.5 meters.

This fountain is placed on the Sechseläutenplatz in Zurich, which is the biggest public square in Switzerland nowadays. The fountain is placed in the center of the square on the side opposing the opera house. Every year in spring there is the tradition that the “Böögg” is burnt down on the square. For this reason the material of the pavement needed to be heat-resistant and therefore fire clay was chosen. The structure is made of long narrow stone slabs one after another. Every next layer is slightly offset from the one before. They are cut at the point where they reach the fountain.

A fountain is an old artefact in cities. Fountains were often built on larger places or in parcs. They represent purity and wealth, but they also offer a place to relax. Especially in summer, when temperatures are high and the sun is shining, citizens and tourists come together around the fountain. Children and teenagers are playing with the jets and in the water while parents are sitting on chairs and talking to other parents nearby. Tourists are taking pictures of the fountain with the opera house in the background. Furthermore, people and their dogs can get a short refreshment by standing at the fountain.

Leonie Leitlein, 18-919-076

Sechseläutenplatz
8001 Zürich



Fountain

Paradeplatz is where many people from different walks of life cross paths daily. Some might be on their way home, others just catching a tram to go to work or school. One is clear: everyone is on the move.

Yet, a small, hip high fountain somehow stands out of the crowd. It seems that the architect was just done eating his yogurt when he came up with the idea for its shape: a conical cylinder. Because of its shape, it is easier for people to stand with their feet close to the fountain thus drinking from the tap is made easier. The round shape matches the dynamic of its surroundings where every day many pedestrians pass who most often are in a rush.

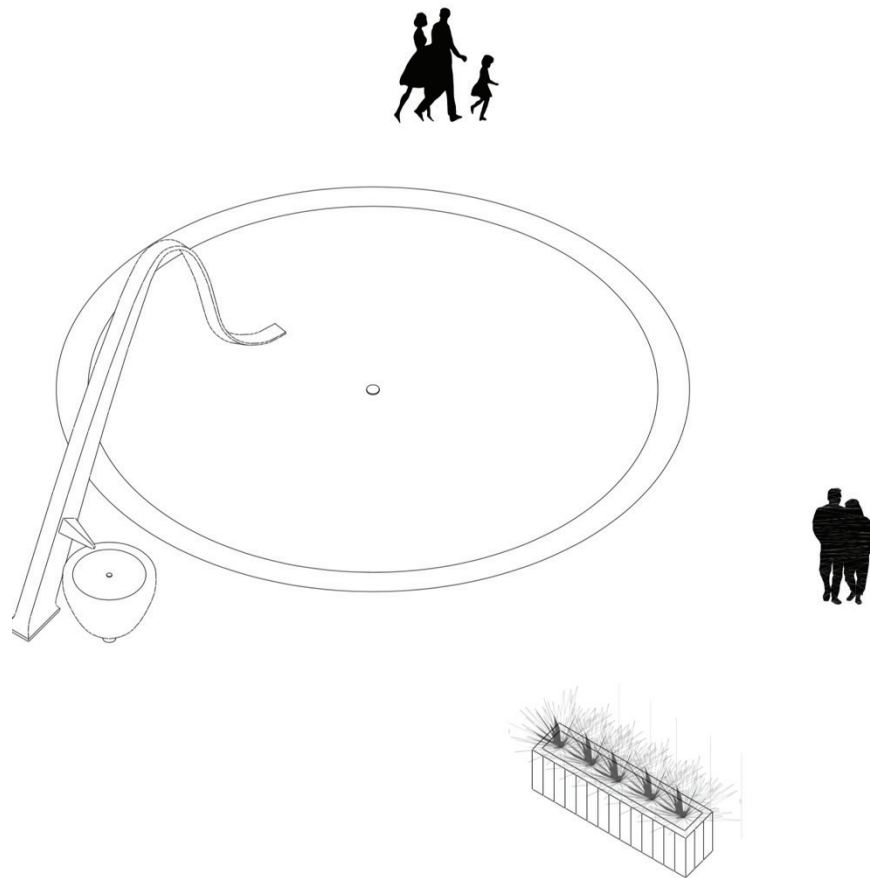
The fountain is primarily made of natural stone called Onsernone-Gneis with a rough surface on the side and a smooth one on top and on the inside. Moreover, the water tap and the outflow are made out of smooth brass. The brass is a practical material to form the desired shapes and has good properties like corrosion protection which is important since it is exposed to the weather and the water of the fountain itself.

The fountain basically consists of three elements. The basin, the supply and the outlet. Due to its beautiful monolithic base the fountain could still be seen as a sculpture even if it contained no water.

The fountain is located in the center of a very crowded square in Zurich where pedestrians can take a quick sip of water.

Alessio Liambo, 18-938-001

Paradeplatz
8001 Zürich



Fountain

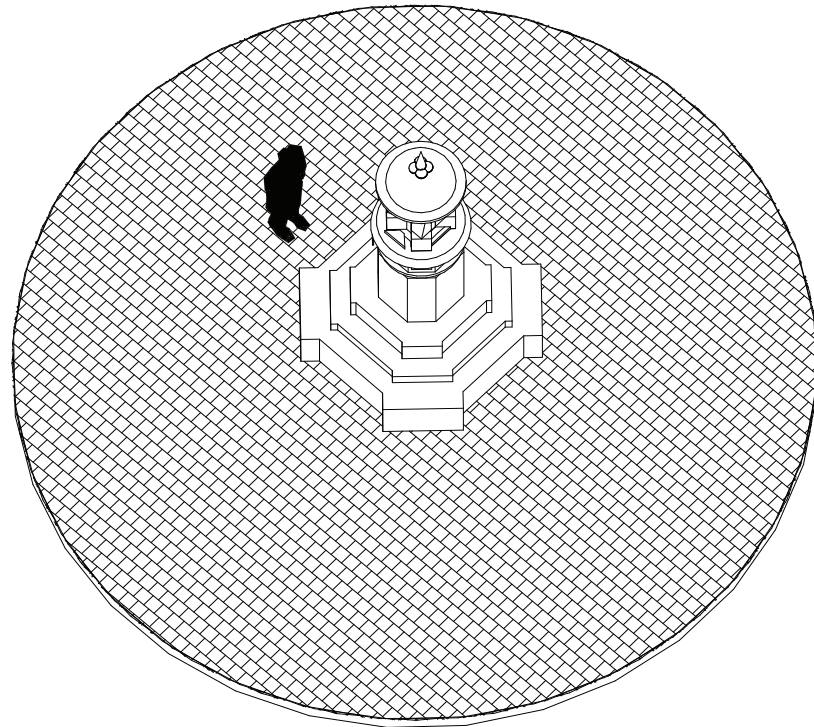
In the middle of the Münsterhof, a unique fountain causes a sensation among passers-by and attracts numerous glances every day. The artificial stone basin of the new fountain measures six metres in diameter. The bronze water inlet, reminiscent of the stretched neck of a swan, rises four metres high. Another basin with a diameter of one metre is designed as a drinking fountain. The modern construction is very striking in this historic old town square. Despite the contrast, they are very compatible. The size of the fountain is in a balanced proportion to the size of the Münsterhof and is reminiscent of a shell with a pearl.

The Münsterhof fountain is surrounded by numerous medieval buildings and important restaurants such as the Zunfthaus zur Waag and the Zunfthaus zur Meisen. The Münsterhof itself is very lively and is considered one of the most beautiful squares in Zurich. To the south, the square borders on the Fraumünster, which gives it its name. The square is separated from the Limmat by the Zunfthaus zur Meisen. From the square, the Münster Bridge leads to the right bank of the Limmat, Stadthausquai and Fraumünsterstrasse to the south, Storchengasse to the north and Poststrasse, Waaggasse and Storchengasse to Paradeplatz.

The small drinking fountain next to the main basin can also be converted into a wine bar with the aid of a device. The idea originates from the guilds zur Meisen and zur Waag which are domiciled at the Münsterhof. Thus, at special events not only water splashes into the basin of the Münsterhof fountain but also wine.

Agrippino Monte, 18-931-683

Münsterhof
8001 Zürich



Fountain

Already 8'000 B.C. fountains were built to store groundwater. The fountain has always been of great importance, since drinking water was the prerequisite for human survival. Especially for the population in settlements or towns wells were constructed to ease their life and give people direct access to fresh potable water.

My choice for the project fell on the so-called "Wallace fountain". Since 1978, this original piece, which was a donation from the city of Paris, is situated in a prominent location in the city of Zürich on an open site that cannot be overlooked. It is a public water dispenser and looks just like the ones in Paris. Since 1982, when the World Convention of Water Experts in Zurich took place, this fountain symbolizes the excellent international cooperation for clean drinking.

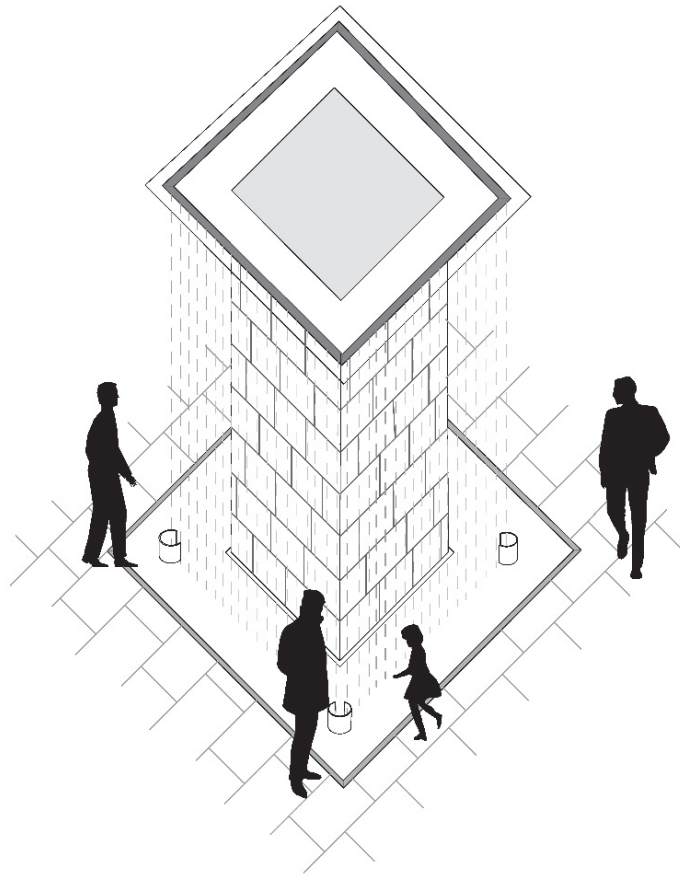
The fountain is painted in a moos green cast. It stands on a massive octagonal pedestal and support a pointed dome decorated with dolphins. Its design was largely inspired from the French Renaissance and consists of four caryatids, who hold the dome over their heads. These figures are cast iron nymphs, which represent simplicity, kindness, sobriety and charity.

Sir Richard Wallace (1818-1890), British philanthropist and Parisian by heart, inherited in 1870 a fortune from his father. During the Franco-Prussian War, many of the aqueducts were destroyed and the cost of water increased considerably. Therefore, he decided to provide Paris with public fountains so that its inhabitants would not have to die of thirst. The same Wallace fountain is located in Paris at the „Sacré-Coeur“ and at the „Pont Neuf“.

In the city of Zürich, there are more than 1'200 fountains, which decorate the city. This makes Zürich the city with one of the highest densities of drinking fountains worldwide. From all these water springs gushes fantastic water to drink.

Fabian Müller, 17-123-662

Bahnhofstrasse 79
8001 Zürich



Fountain

The Züri-Brunnen, is a fountain situated in the Zürich train station, near the beginning of the VBZ- Stop, and it's seen by thousands of people every day. It was built in 2003, when the new concept of Shop-Ville was introduced, and it was renovated, in 2014, because the 'Zürcherwappen' wasn't visible. Thanks to this renovation the fountain won popularity, too; nowadays there's always tourist taking pictures of it. And the energetic consumption has become significantly lower. It was designed by the Architect Arnold Amsler.

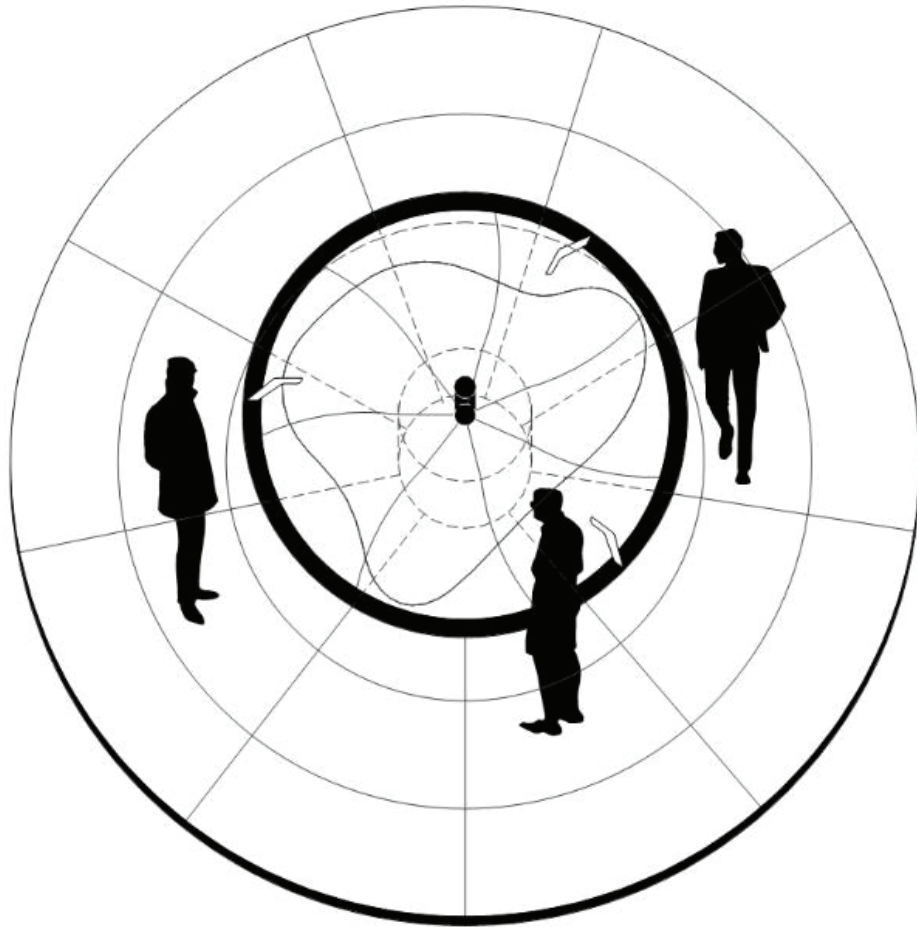
This fountain has a squared form that goes from the bottom to the top. The 740 fine water jets that fall from the top, are 15 mm distance from each other. 450l/Minute are needed in order to work. This fountain counts also with a circulating pump, which makes its water not ideal to drink; it would be like drinking the water of a swimming pool. Every four sides also have 20 white and blue Led-spots, which illuminate the symmetric water jets, forming the 'Zürcherwappen'. A special lens and an LED strip enhance its effect.

So it's obvious that if you stay close to the fountain, you hear the whole time the water falling. On warm days it's really refreshing, because the fountain only depends on the environmental temperature.

The fountain with the squared form is the underground companion piece of the Alfred-Escher-Brunnen (in front of the Bahnhof). The black Granit squared form, is actually covering the pillar that carries the Alfred- Escher fountain. The Züri-Brunnen works from 6h am until 24h and it pumps 486m³ through its system. "This fountain is the image of the hurried and busy as well as the constant perseverance, however, in fleeting movement", said the Winterthurer architect the day of its opening.

Carolina Palos, 18-930-636

Hauptbahnhof
8001 Zürich



Fountain

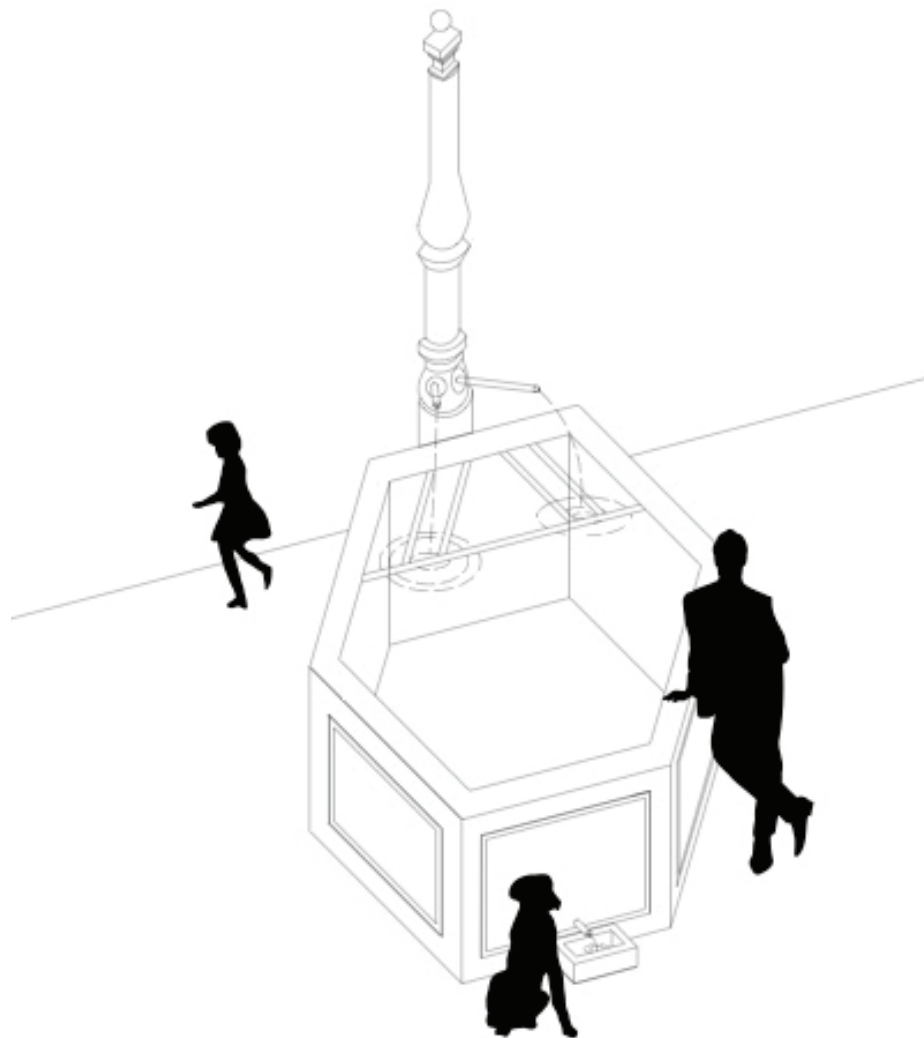
A fountain is a piece of architecture that pours water into a basin or jets it into the air. Fountains were originally only functional, connected to springs or aqueducts and used to provide drinking water and water for bathing and washing for cities, towns and villages. Today fountains are mostly used to decorate city parks and squares or to honor individuals or events, as well as for recreation and for entertainment.

The Fountain is located at the «Bellevueplatz». Bellevue is constructed as an island in middle of the road. This traffic island contains a tram stop building with two snack bars, a kiosk and a public toilet inside of it. Next to the tram stop building there is a fountain. The fountain fits with its round shape perfectly in the surrounding area of the traffic island. There are three metal fish decorations added on the fountain, which are pouring out the water into the basin. Apart from the decoration the fountain is kept very simple and is constructed out of a grey stone.

Bellevue is a town square in Zürich. The town square was built in 1856. It is situated next to the much larger Sechseläutenplatz to the south and the Quaibrücke to the east. The Square is one of the most important transport hubs in the city, for the public transport (tram and bus lines) as well as for the road traffic. Despite the official name Bellevueplatz, it is often named by the locals as “das Bellevue”. It is an important location for festivals, street parties and rallies.

Laura Pfeiffer, 18-926-675

Bellevueplatz
8001 Zürich



Fountain

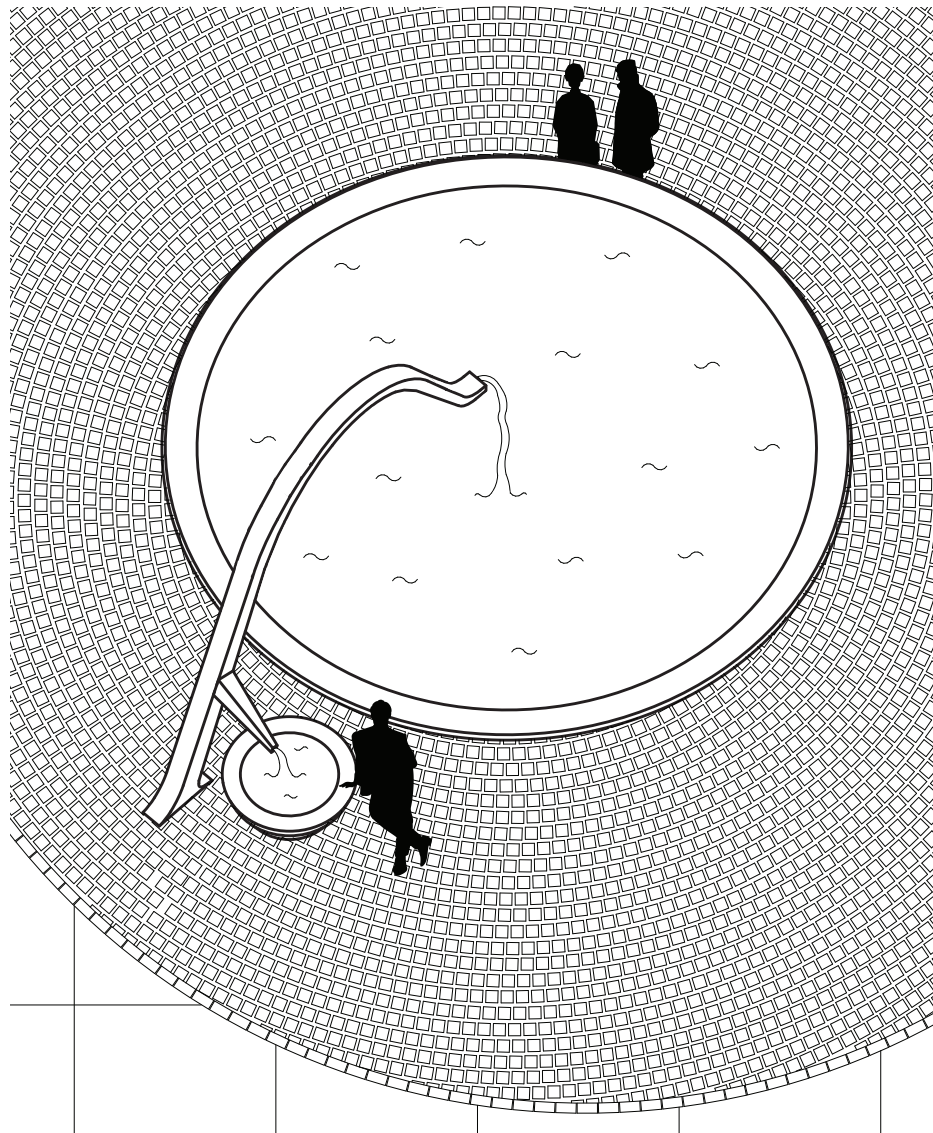
The plan of the Fountain is a regular hexagon. At one side of the hexagon there is a big column outside of the shape, about four meters high, where the spring water comes out in two pipelines and falls down to the basin. The column consists of different shapes. At the opposite side of the column is a little cube where the dogs can drink water. The whole fountain is made out of greyish natural stone.

The fountain is located in the middle of the old town of Zurich. The Leuenplatz is a bit hidden from the other frequent visited places. The sound of the fountain tranquilizes and also the surrounding with the old houses and trees has a calming impact on you, so that you feel safe and undisturbed. But the place is not only for relaxing, it has always been a place where people meet and chat. During the summer children also bath in there, because it is close, safe and very cooling.

This is not the only fountain in the old town. There are more than 1200 fountains in Zurich. At almost every corner you can find one. Only about 50 meters away from this fountain you can find three other ones. But what makes this fountain so special is the green park around it. People don't only drink from the fountain they like to linger around it.

Johanna Scherrer, 18-919-308

Leuenplatz
8001 Zürich



Fountain

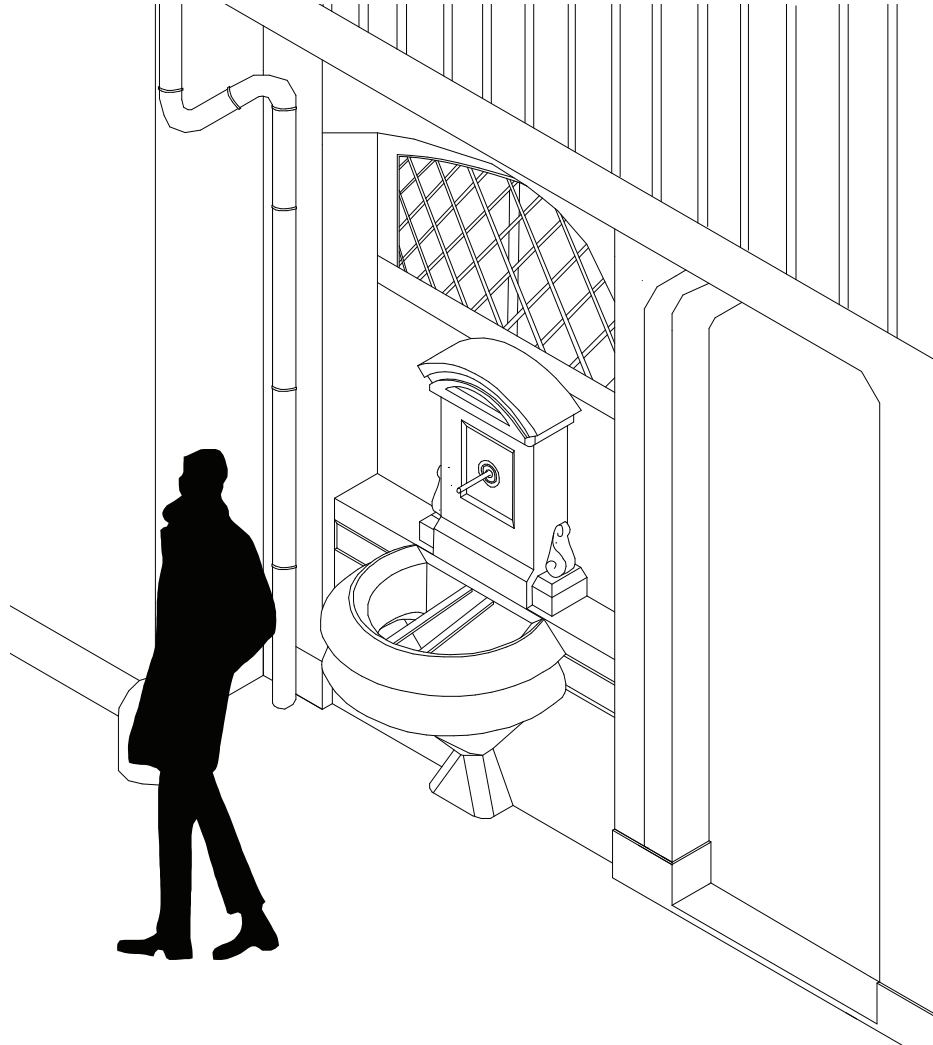
A fountain is a structure which pours water into a basin or jets it into the air. The word comes from the Latin “fons” and means source or spring and originally, they were just that, providing drinking water and water for bathing and washing to the residents of the cities, towns and villages. However, they soon also became an ornamental piece, something to show wealth and celebration with, or even monuments of cities with recognition value. Nowadays, not every fountain provides drinking water anymore and most are only a decoration piece in the city.

As an example for a fountain in the city, I chose the rather modern fountain on the Münsterhof. I chose this example because it's a modern fountain, but it has an addition for drinking water. The fountain was built in 2016, when the whole Münsterhof was reorganized. Most were skeptic if such a modern structure fits in the middle of the Münsterhof with its old appearance, but the size of the fountain is in relation to the court, while the waterjet points directly to the clocktower of the Fraumünster, which makes the fountain look pleasant in the space.

The architecture office Romero Schaeffle from Zurich designed the fountain which consists of a big bowl out of stone, with a 6 m diameter, and a smaller one for drinking water. The water flows through a bronze structure that protrudes 4 m above the ground and lets water pour to the middle of the fountain's big bowl. The bronze structure has similarities to a swan's neck and has a wave in it, to simulate the water movement, just like the stone bowls both have ripples in them.

Stingaciu Alexandra, 18-923-185

Leuenplatz
8001 Zürich



Fountain

This fountain is located in the old town of Zürich, at the „Froschaugasse“, right where the „Synagogengasse“ joins the Froschaugasse 17. It's located between residential buildings. Just above the fountain, there is a balcony which contains to a private person.

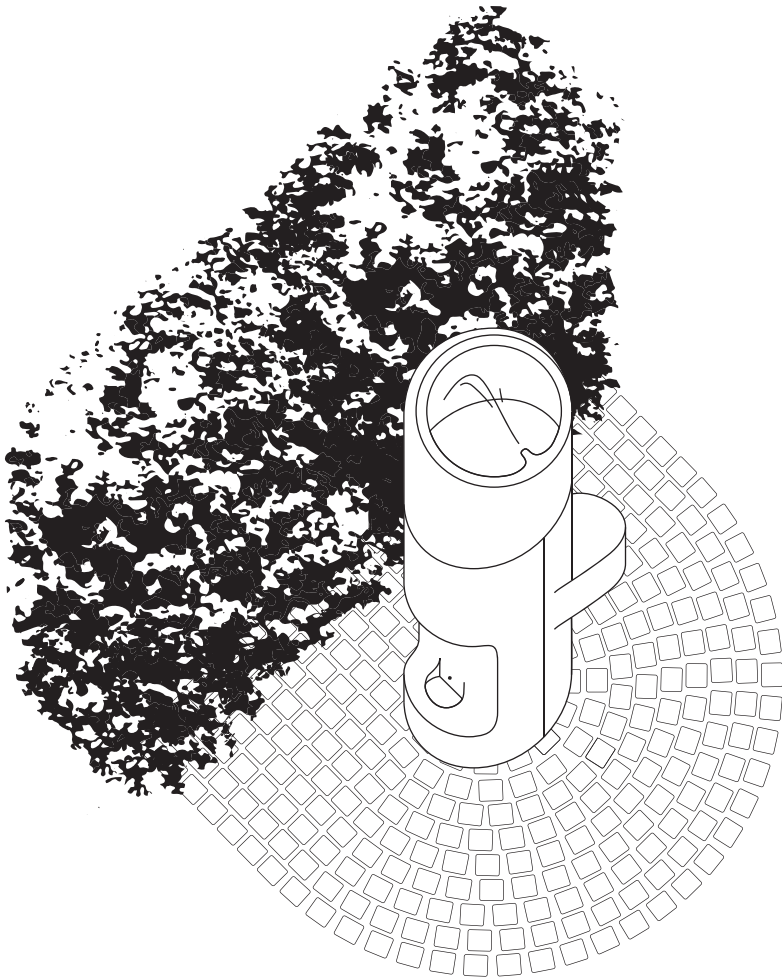
It's a small fountain made out of stone which looks quite old. It's not a fountain everyone knows of but still it's a beautiful monument to pass on the way through Zurich's old town.

For the description of it's appearance I would separate the fountain into two pieces. The top part at the back is a rectangle with a kind of „roof“. The roof has a rounded shape and stands out a little. The tap is located exactly in the middle of the rectangle. On both sides of that rectangle, are ornaments that look a bit like bookends holding the much bigger rectangular block between them. The lower part that sticks out, looks like a overdimensioned bulgy vase on a foundation out of eroded stone. This part serves as a water tank.

This artefact is a fountain because it gives water and we can drink of it. That seems to be normal for us Swiss people but not in many countries drinking water can be obtained by almost every fountain in the country. Zürich is a city of fountains so there is a big amount of them all spread around the city. The one I chose is not placed on a big square and is not meant to get a lot of attention and interest. It stands modestly in a small alley where few people walk by. When one comes from „Synagogengasse“ one directly walks towards this fountain, always looking at it. I guess that's how it got my attention.

Carole von Ziegler, 18-936-385

Froschaugasse 17
8001 Zürich



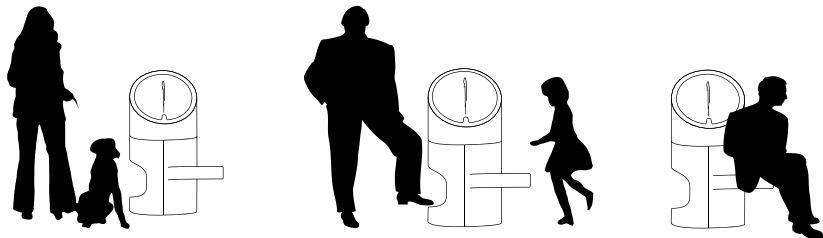
Fountain

This fountain has a form of a elliptic cylinder with a round ending. The whole fountain has been cast of bronze, so it is entirely in color of bronze and has a shiny surface. It has two sources of water which are constantly running. One of them is on the top and obviously meant to drink from directly: The water spouts upwards so one doesn't have to use a cup or similar to drink from. The water bowl is a hemisphere inclined by 45 with a elliptic cut. On the left-hand side below is another water bowl for dogs. On the right-hand side at about one third of height there is a standing surface for children to reach the water better.

In fact, this is a very special fountain and typically places, in the area of Zürich there are 85 examples. They are connected to a net of spring water which has the advantage that because of the slope there is no need of a pump, so this fountain needs no kind of energy. This also means that a constant running is enshured.

These fountains are placed on public places and residential quarters. They should be reachable for everyone in near distance in case of an unexpected crisis as for example a power breakdown where no water would run anymore in the households of Zürich.

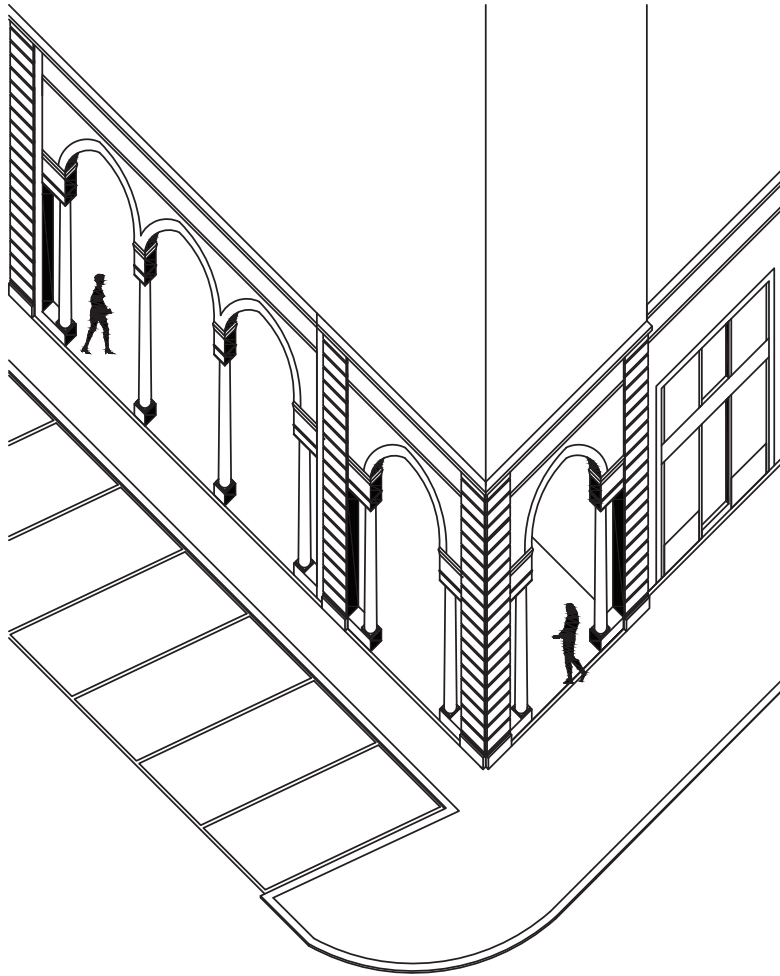
Eleni Werder, 18-928-176



Schlossgasse
8003 Zürich

Gallery
Garage
Garden
Gate

G



Gallery

The selected gallery is a fixed part of the building at Boersenstrasse 10, which is located in the city center of Zürich. It is a long, narrow opened space, containing a succession of big contiguous arches, each supported by columns and piers on the one opened side facing the street and a high ceiling. On the opposite side of the arches and columns is a restaurant with big shop windows made out of glass with a green frame and the big entrance of the building, which is positioned in the middle of the long passage.

The high antique white coloured ceiling is divided regularly into rectangular parts, which are each embellished. In every second component, there is a black antique lantern hanging down from the middle.

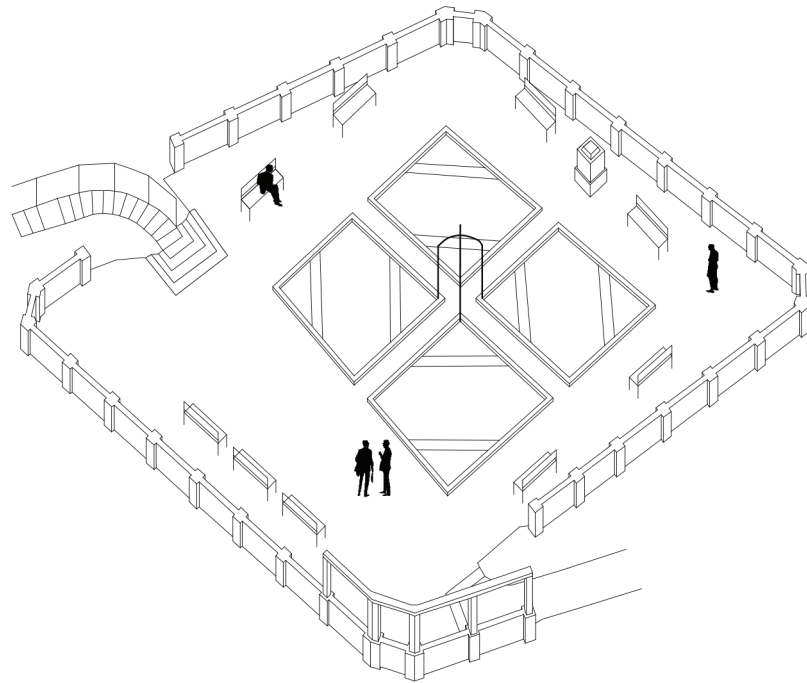
The floor of the passage has also embellished square parts with red and white coloured mosaic floor tiles depicting some kind of flower pattern. The rest of the floor consists of big antique stone floor tiles in grey.

As mentioned before, the opened side of the gallery consists of columns and piers, which are holding the successions of the contiguous arches. The round columns are made out of light beige marble stone with black, brown and white dots, which has a nice smooth glossy/ polished surface. In contrast to that the stone piers has a more rough structure, which is perceptible if you touch it.

The space is equipped with chairs, tables and couches. So it is also used as a kind of exterior room, where people can sit and relax.

Tran Ha Ngoc Anh, 18-945-683

Börsenstrasse 10
8001 Zürich



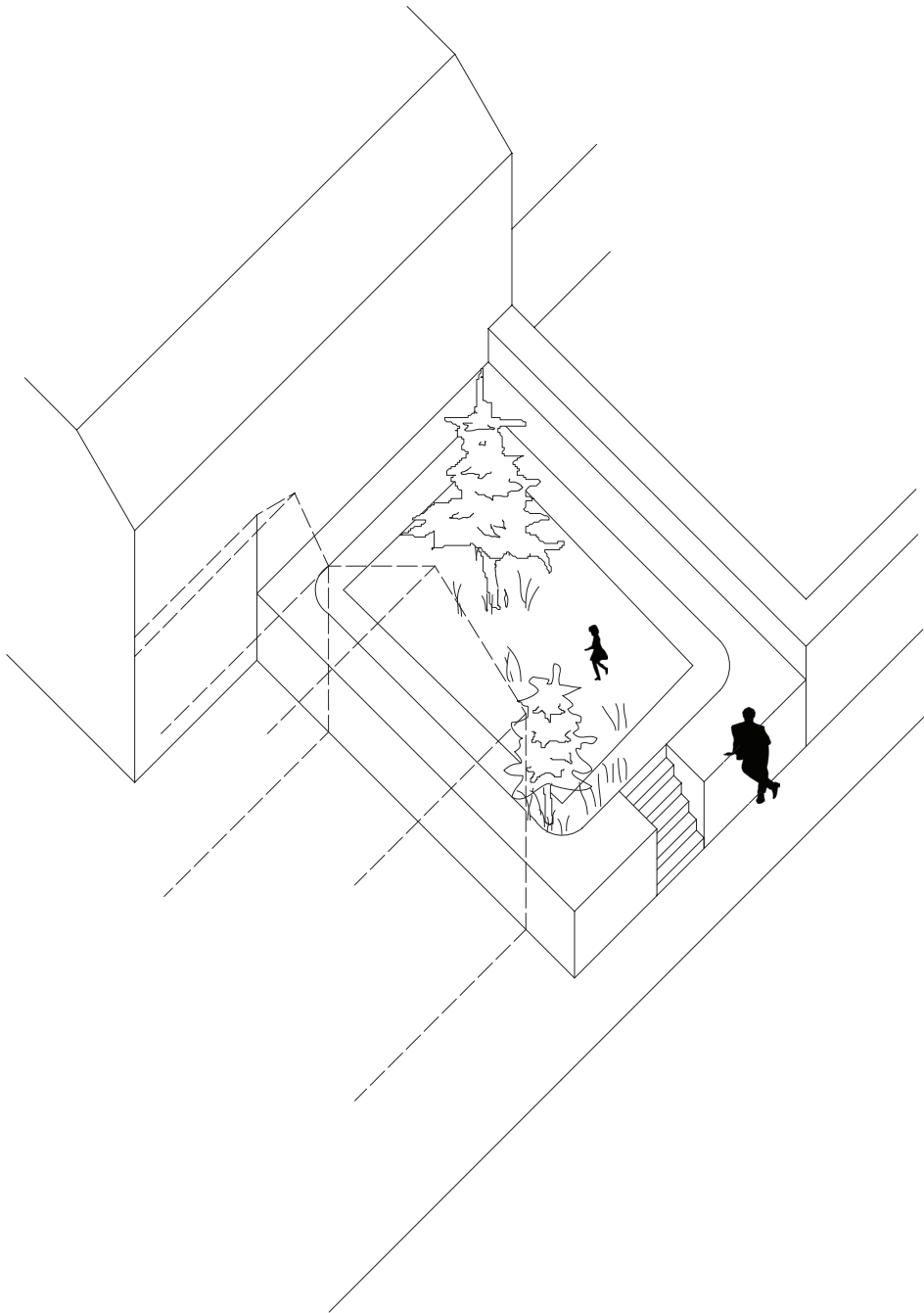
Garden

The 'Gessnergarten' has a quadrangular shape, but rounded at the corners. The shape results from the stone wall surrounding the garden. The form is broken through the two entrances to the garden. In the middle of the garden are four herb beds. Each of the beds is a quadrangle and together they form a square. Between the individual beds is a narrow path, which has the overall shape of a cross. There, where the paths intersect, stands a gate made of iron. There are two paths made of flagstones in every single bed. If one were to connect all inner paths and all outer ones, a smaller quadrangle would result in a larger quadrangle.

It is a garden, as various medicinal plants are systematically shown in the Ziergarten, Forschungsgarten, Krautgarten and Wurzgarten.

The fact that the Gessnergarten is at the top of the Old Botanical Garden makes it seem as if it is lying on the roof of a building. From all sides you can see over the rooftops of Zürich or be with the higher buildings at eye level. The view is limited only by the trees and bushes, which protrude on all sides behind the wall.

Laura Berther, 17-719-06



Garden

Between typical old houses, close to the Predigerkirche, hidden in the depths of the Niederdorf lays a garden filled with trees, numerous flowers that create a quiet and peaceful atmosphere. It almost appears to be a timeless treasure, escaping the towns stroll. Surrounded by cracked walls and classical Niederdorf facades the garden faces the sun and forms its idyllic sight.

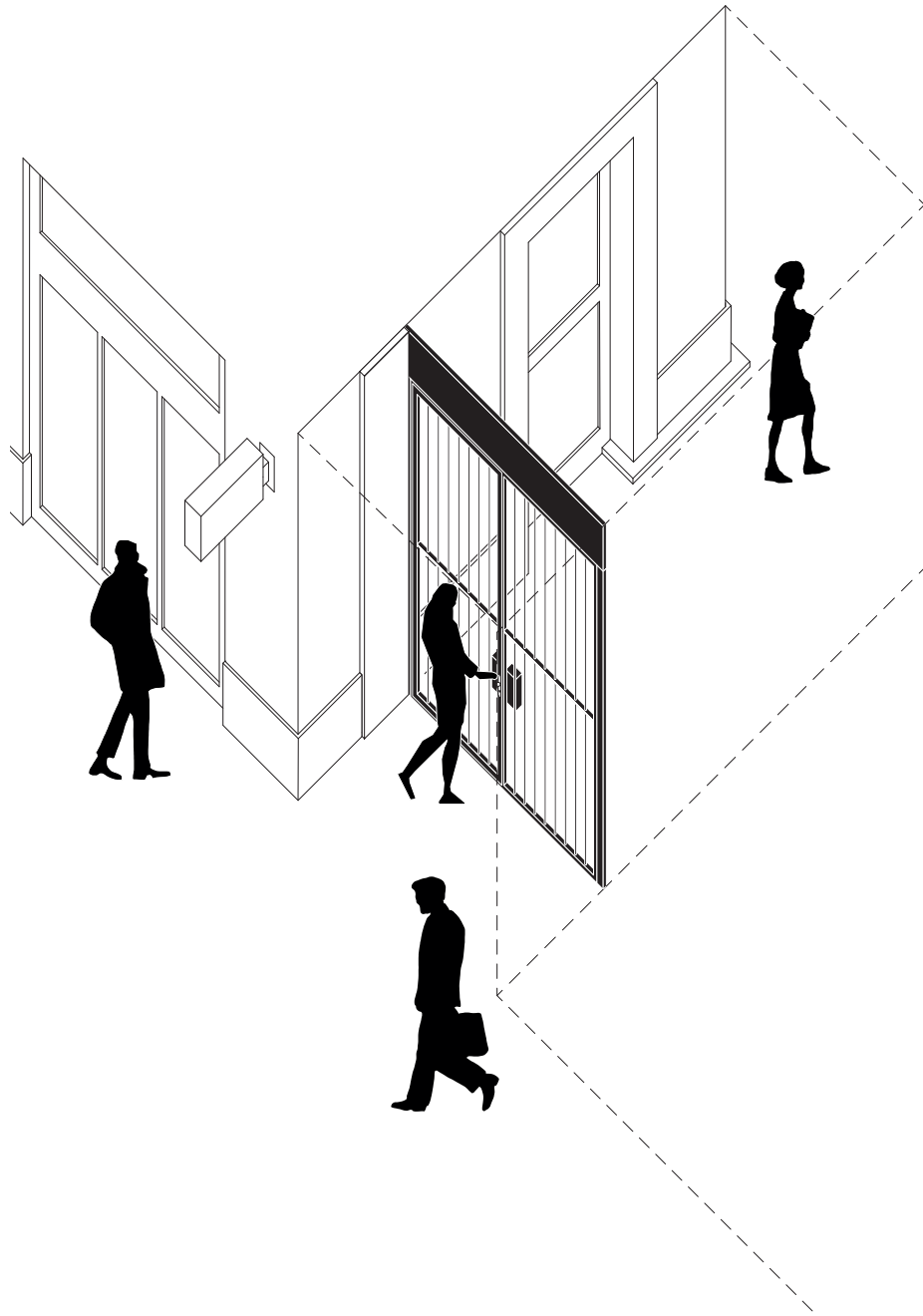
Very soon one realizes what long history this place holds within. On several woodcuts from the 16th century houses that still stand today, and with them the garden as well, are recognizable. Initially it was a convent garden that belonged to the nuns that lived there. Despite its long journey some elements have not changed to this day. The wall, the shape and in general its structure are still visible and reminds one of a time that nowadays seems almost unimaginable.

Already back then the garden would be used quiet often. During the plague it served as a burial ground. Even though that is not its todays function, one can find pieces like old bones hidden beneath growing vegetables. The garden ensures to never forget what it holds in its own deep forgotten places. Next to all these old elements have plants nevertheless managed to grow vividly in a variety of forms.

The Niederdorf seems to be this rather compact structure with its narrow and confusing alleys but actually it is full of hidden spacious surprises. It seems unbelievable that a garden, a place like this exists in the middle of Zurich. From the outside it can not be seen nor would anyone assume to find a oasis like it.

Samuel Giblin, 18-928-168

Froschaugasse 16
8001 Zürich



Gate

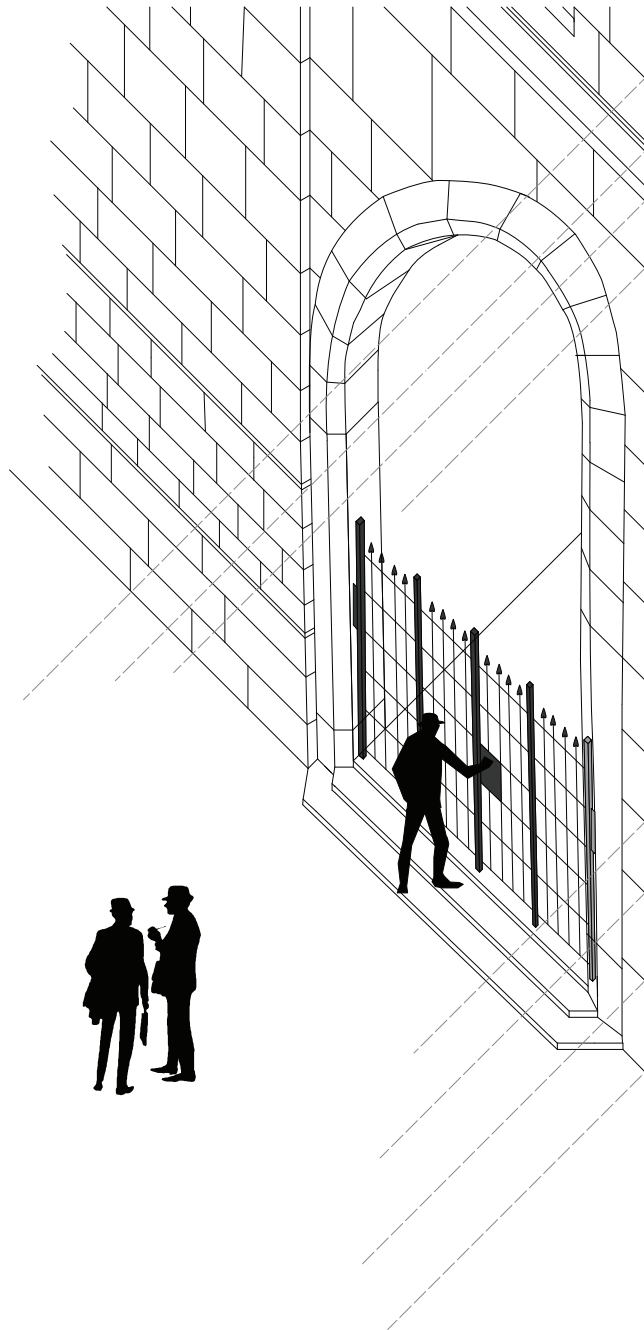
The gate stands in the entrance to a inner courtyard. It is made of metal which was painted dark green. . The gate is made up of horizontal and vertical elements. It has the shape of a rectangle. The gate is enclosed between two buildings that also extend over the top of it. There's a thin frame on the outside. This frame also divides the gate vertically into two. On the left side a door is placed. The gate is wide enough to let a car pass. For this to be possible the gate can also be opened like a garage door.

The gate leads from an open space to another more or less open space and not into a sheltered area. It is the entrance into an enclosure. This gate grants passage to the inner courtyard and restricts access to authorized persons only and therefore functions as a "gate".

The gate is located near the Bahnhofstrasse Zürich. It is inbetween two other buildings. On the left side of the gate is a shop (Orell Füssli), above it is a café (Starbucks) and on the right side is an entrance to apartments and another café. The gate leads into a inner courtyard and stands in an area that's rather popular. There are some realxing spaces with trees and benches and there are mostly pedestrians passing by the gate. The gate is located in the centre of the city life. There are popular shops and cafés around. A lot of important places, like the train station, the Limmat, shopping destinations and more, are within walking distance of the complex which holds this specific gate. Being a gate it protects and cuts the destinations behind it off from the public and therefore builds a border between two different spaces.

Rosa Ammann, 18-915-710

Füsslistrasse 2
8001 Zürich



Gate

The gate is straight proportional and consists of many rectangles of the same size. The gate itself is one big rectangle with five little rests on the bottom, two brackets on the sides (one on each side) and the peaks of five big and tall poles and sixteen smaller and thin poles on the top. All poles have a square base and a little spearhead is placed on the top of the smaller ones.

Each one of the little rectangles has the same pattern inside, consisting of a little Ball in the middle with two paraboles facing away from it. One on the top and one at the bottom. Right next to the middle pole of the bigger ones is a board for the door handle and a keyhole.

The used Material is metal, probably wrought iron. It has been used for all poles, spearheads, decorations, brackets and the board. the iron is probably covered with a protective coating.

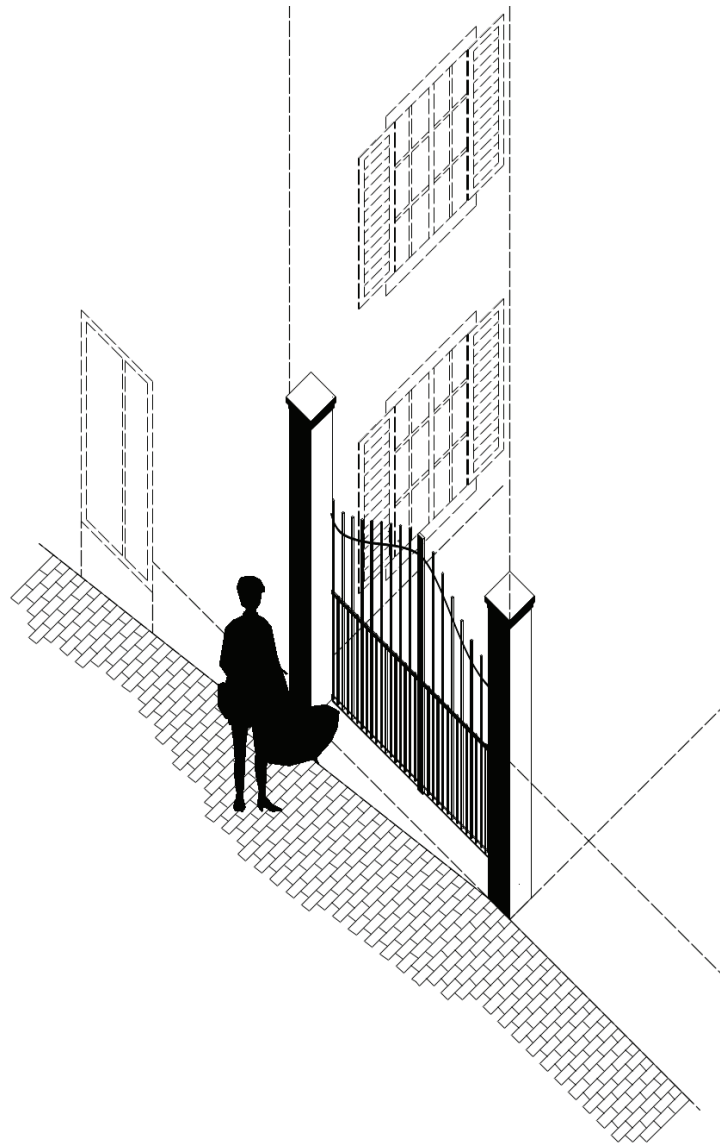
The gate is structured in two stationary side pieces connected to the two movable middle pieces, which function as doorway.

A gate is defined as a hinged barrier used to close an opening in a wall, fence, or hedge. The Gate is a hinged barrier in front of the door to the cloister of the Grossmünster in Zürich, therefore it can be labelled as a gate.

The gate is located on the left-hand side a few meters next to the main entrance to the church. Since it's modest design it is not very eye-catching compared to the church's entrance.

Lara David, 18-936-757

Grossmünsterplatz
8001 Zürich



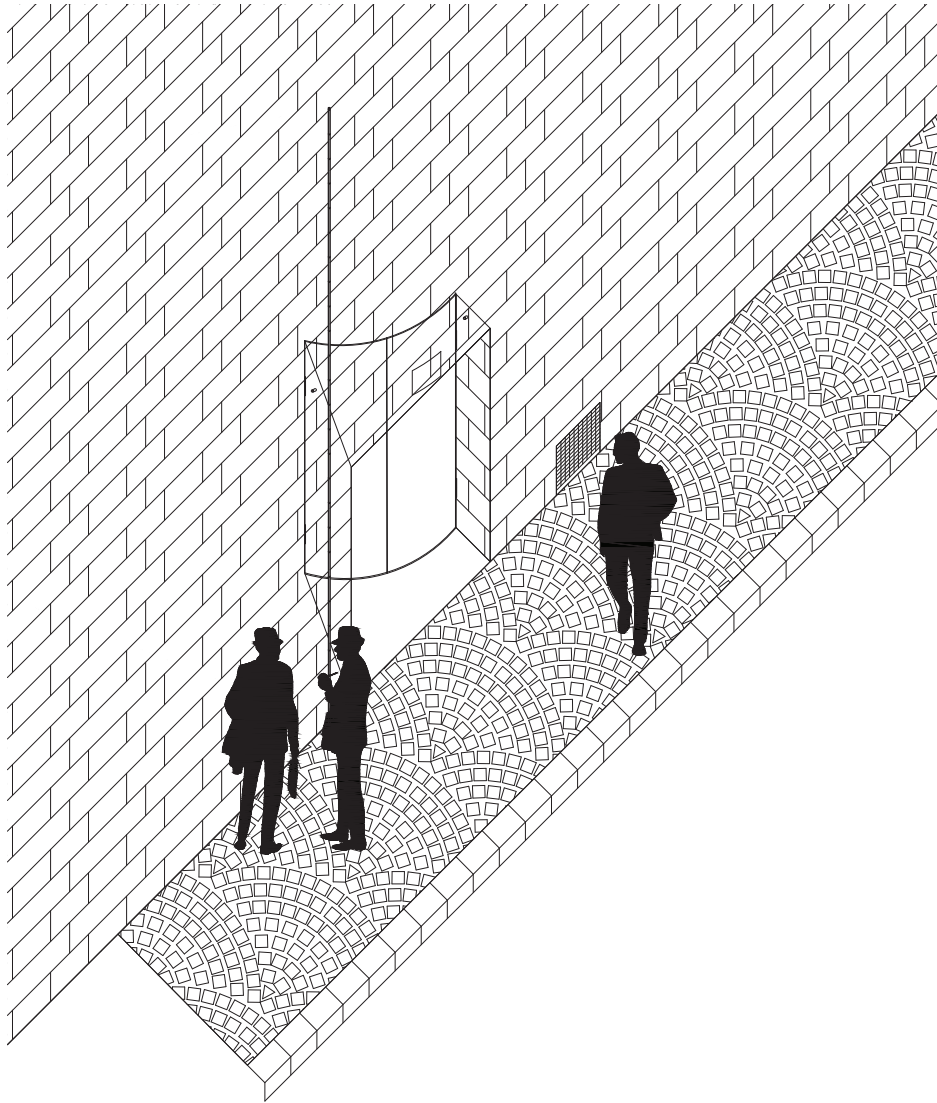
Gate

A gate is an opening in a wall or fence, that is used as an entrance, or a connection between two spaces. It is mostly used in the exterior and is therefore an important element of the circulation in a city. While the wall or fence creates a solid division between private and public spaces, the gate reestablishes the connection between the two, allowing transparency, accessibility and flow. It is an ambiguous element, blocking the physical access yet allowing the visual one. Another function of the gate is to regulate the permeability of public spaces, allowing them to be open during the day and closed during the night.

There are different modalities of opening; it can be completely open, allowing everyone to walk through, or it can be closed with only small openings so it is visually accessible, or, if the material is continuous it creates a complete separation between the two spaces. The gate is also defined by its physical dimension. A wooden gate that is one meter high is not perceived equally as a metal gate that is 4 meters high. It is clear that one is a physiological barrier while the other one can be seen as merely psychological.

Their use can be limited to the practical sense or can be expanded into ornamental with rich decorations. This particular Gate is made of metal and while not completely boring, it is held rather simple. Looking at its dimensions and the street where it is located, it is recognizable that this private gate is only accessible for pedestrians.

Mirjam Huber, 18-951-418



Gate

Walking along Zähringerstrasse, situated next to the Polybahn, one can find a curious little emergency exit belonging to a local cinema.

The massive concrete brick wall along the street is at one point abruptly intercut with a low alcove, hiding a circular double door deeper inside the wall. The label “Notausgang freihalten” is the only clue, that would let one guess the function of this perplexing door and its peculiar location in the wall.

On closer inspection two knobs made of rubber can be seen on the walls circumscribing the alcove. Each door is held in place by two hinges, which would allow the wings to move outward and smash against the knobs. Next to the alcove you can find a lightning rod, as well as a barred air shaft opening.

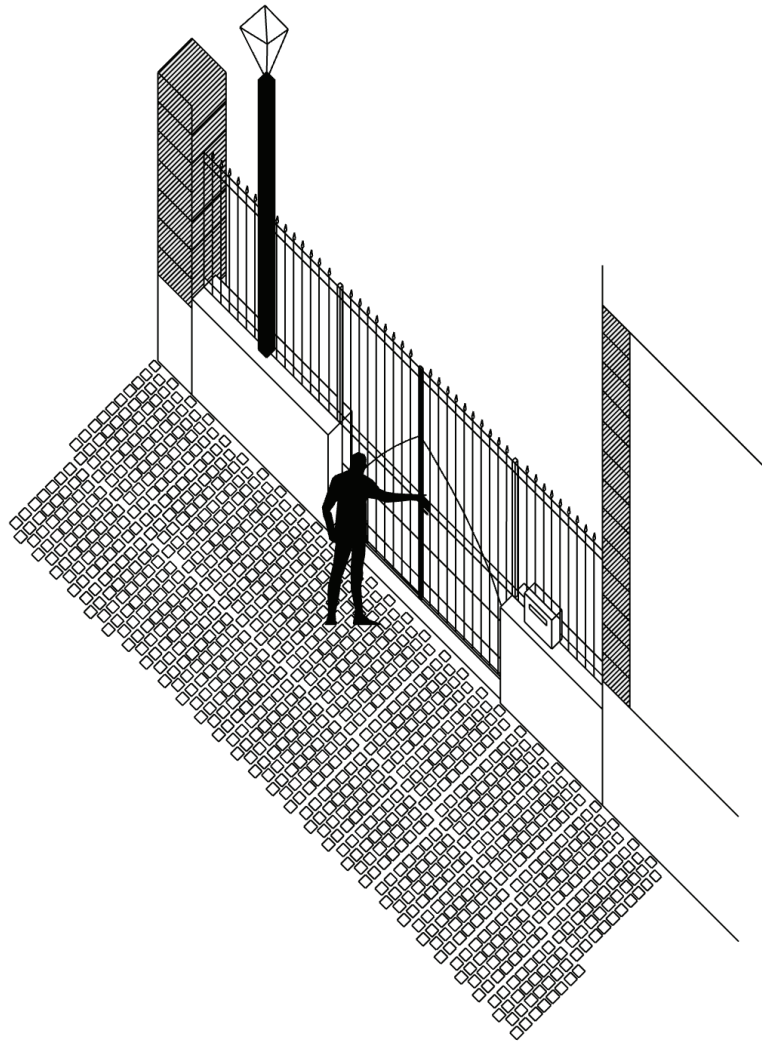
The alcove is level and connected to the adjacent sidewalk with a smoothed concrete slab, the doors are however placed slightly above ground and do not touch the ceiling. They are placed at a slight angle to the brick walls encompassing it, giving the layout of the alcove an irregular shape.

The unusual circular form of the double door and their matt monolithic surface makes the exit seem out of place in the brick wall, with its strangely low ceiling reminding one of the entrances to a bunker or a laboratory. One could imagine it only being a segment of an even larger circular room hidden behind the thick brick walls.

Due to its size and it being relatively secluded in the wall, the alcove does not stand out at first glance, but it does make you wonder, why it is there and why it is so curiously shaped. You could image it as a gate and think of where it could lead to, with massive brick walls surrounding it, almost reminding one of old-fashioned gates adorning old city walls.

Noah Kaiser, 18-923-177

Zähringerstrasse 44,
8001 Zürich



Gate

This gate consists of two parts. The door wing of the gate and the adjacent fence. The gate itself is made of iron. The lowest part of the door wing resembles a scaly weave. Above it there are vertical iron bars of about 2 cm thickness at a distance of about 15 cm from each other. The vertical bars are round. They are also connected by two flat crossbars at belly level and two crossbars at the head end. An iron lock with a door latch is fitted between the crossbars at belly level.

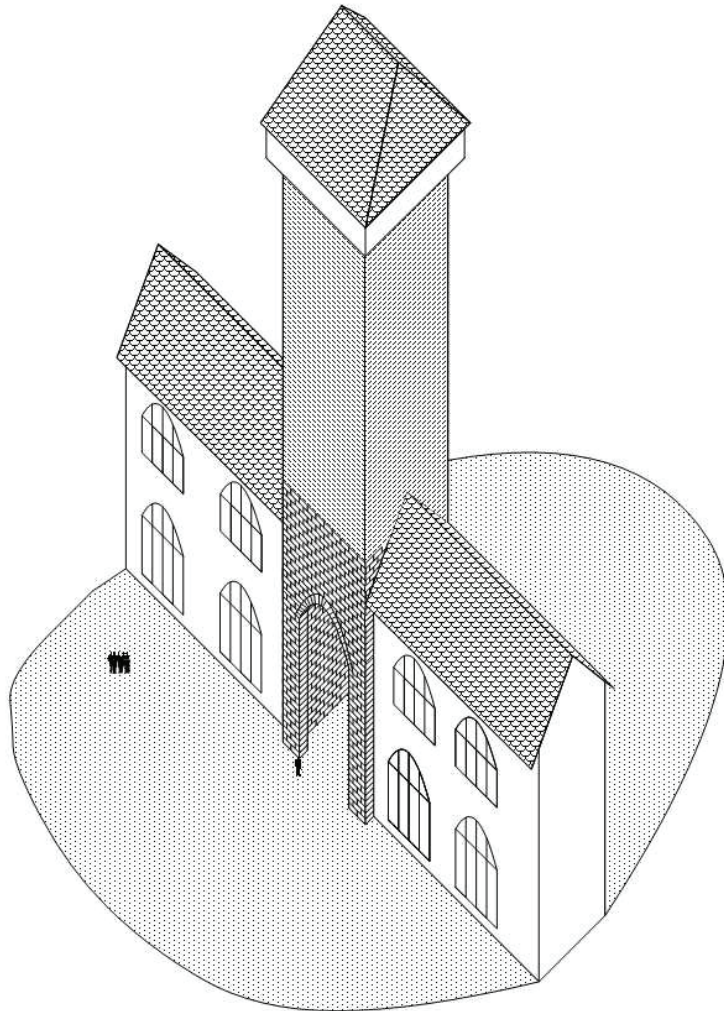
The head ends of the vertical poles are decorated with arrowheads. Except four of these poles. Namely the outermost two and two central ones. At their head ends there are no arrowheads but egg-shaped balls. These four rods also differ in shape from the others. They are square and a little thicker. Running from the left to the right end of the gate, it has a semi-circular pole.

The adjacent fence is divided into two rough parts. The lower half is made of solid stone and the upper half of iron as a continuation of the gate. The right part of the fence is interrupted by three mailboxes that fit into the vertical iron bars. The left part of the fence houses a street lamp, the mast of which is much more massive than the other poles.

The gate and fence are located between the façade of the house and the gate of the neighbouring house.

Tiziano Lanza 17-712-456

Kirchgasse 42
8001 Zürich



Gate

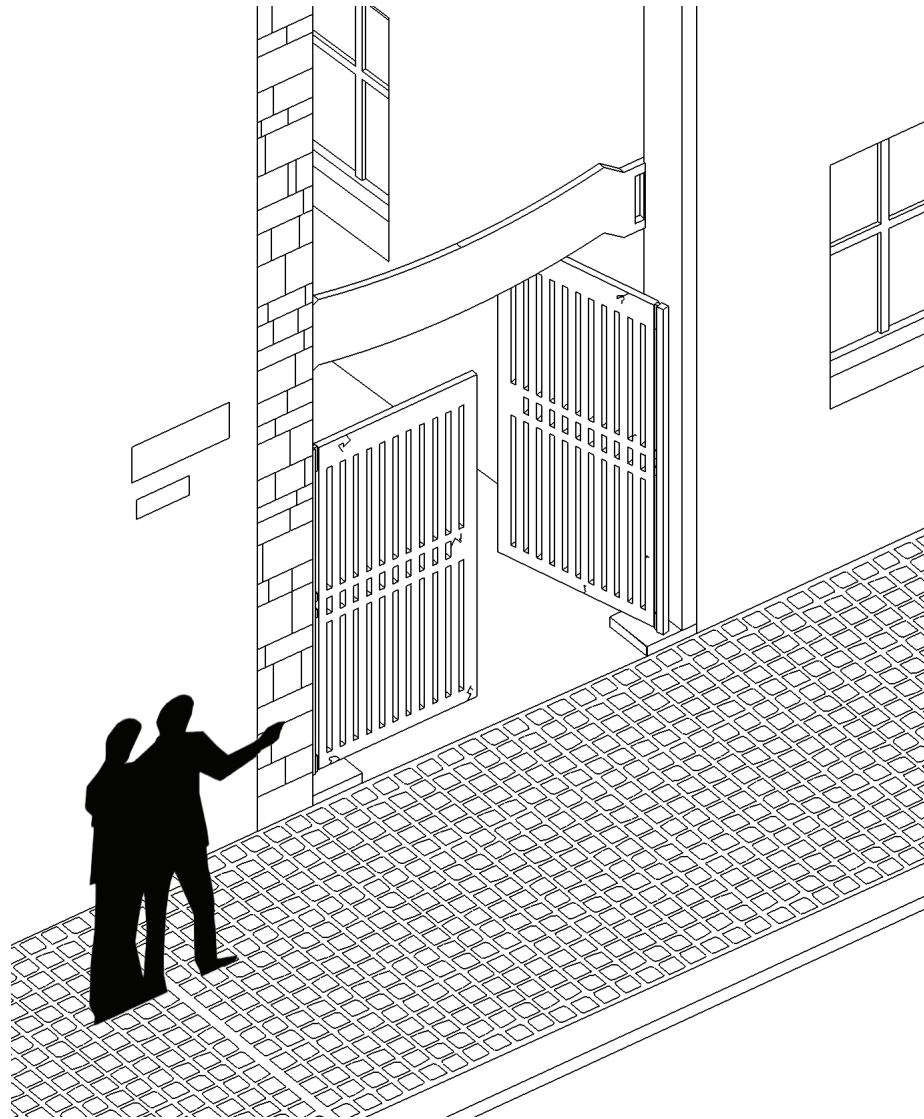
Most importantly a gate is a big port in a fence, wall or building. Often a gate is the connection of two different places with different owner. The most important function of a gate is that it only allows people with permission to pass and enter to the other side.

The gate is moveable and is not a part of the construction. A gate works in both directions, to enter or to leave the building. Although a gate is like a big door, huge gates have small doors itself. The reason for this added feature is that it would be wasteful to open a massive gate for a normal person, however the big spaces a gate provides to pass through was necessary for example in times where horses were a mean of transport. The material of the construction and the gates are out of wood or stone, but the fittings are often out of metal.

This example of a gate is an impressive piece of architecture built in 1898. This gate is an arc construction and is out of stone. With its solid character the gate is a big presence in the surrounding space. Even though the gate looks harsh at first sight. The big port invites to enter this building complex. It works as a passage and it has 3 archways behind each other.

This gate is the entrance to the national museum in Zurich and leads directly into the inner courtyard. The grid in the gate is out of metal and is really filigree compared to the arch.

Gabriel Möschi, 17-934-092



Gate

The gate which connects the small Synagogengasse to the more lively Neumarkt has a dark metallic and run-down appearance. It is made out of iron and has a very dark grey color, making it look very different compared to the two old facades. It has a square shape with old rustic and detailed elements. The gate resembles a look of an entrance to a prison cell, while the green banner which hangs over it, implicates a picturesque, open-air garden restaurant on one side of the alley. In contrast to the old iron form there are a few shiny signs hanging on the front of the gate, like an ad for a photograph studio and a furniture restorer which are located in the Synagogengasse.

The gate or at least on side is open all the time and invites people strolling down the beautiful alley in the old town of Zurich. There are a lot of these small alleyways in the Niederdorf but there is something special about the Synagogengasse. There are cute little boutiques and coffees and of course the Gartenwirtschaft mentioned above. Residents of the alley walk in and out and tourists curiously look down the small alley and walk down it getting away from the more vibrant Neugasse, where there are vibrant bars and typical old swiss restaurants.

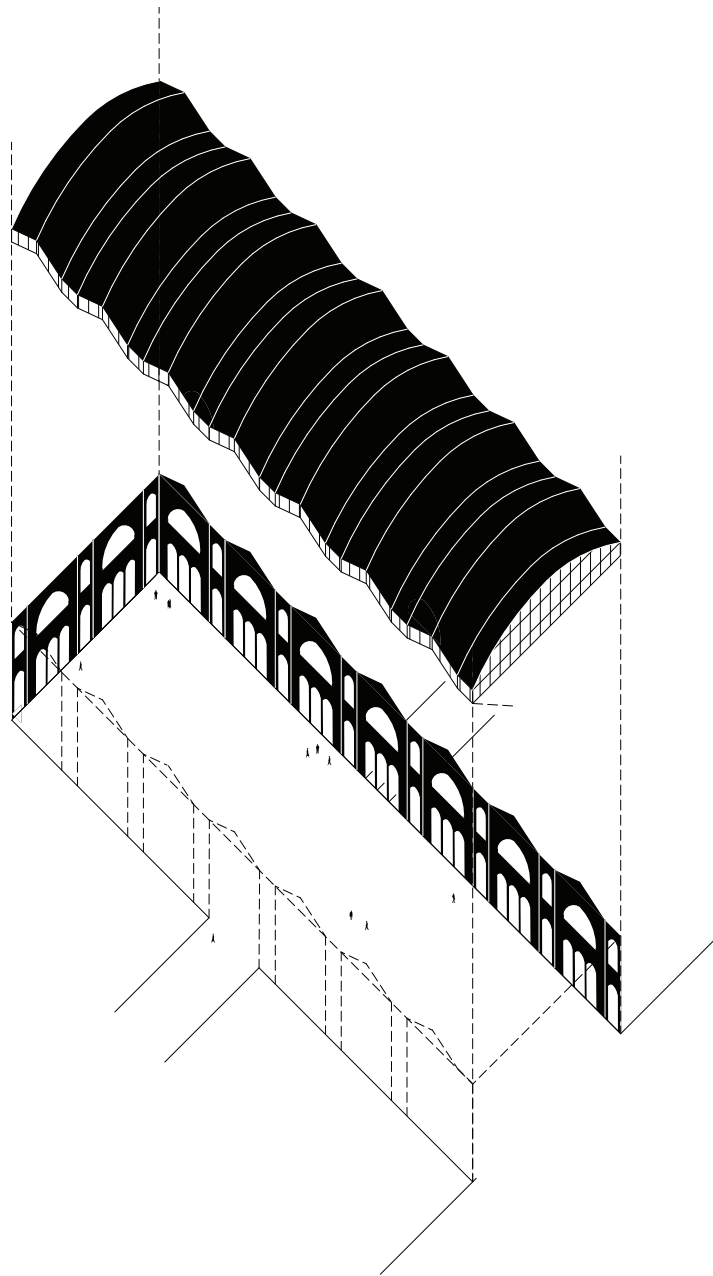
In conclusion, the gate opens an almost private looking alley to the public and creates a classic and stereotypical atmosphere for Switzerland in the bustling town of Zurich.

Henry Zimmermann, 18-928-861

Neumarkt 3
8001 Zürich

Hall

H



Hall

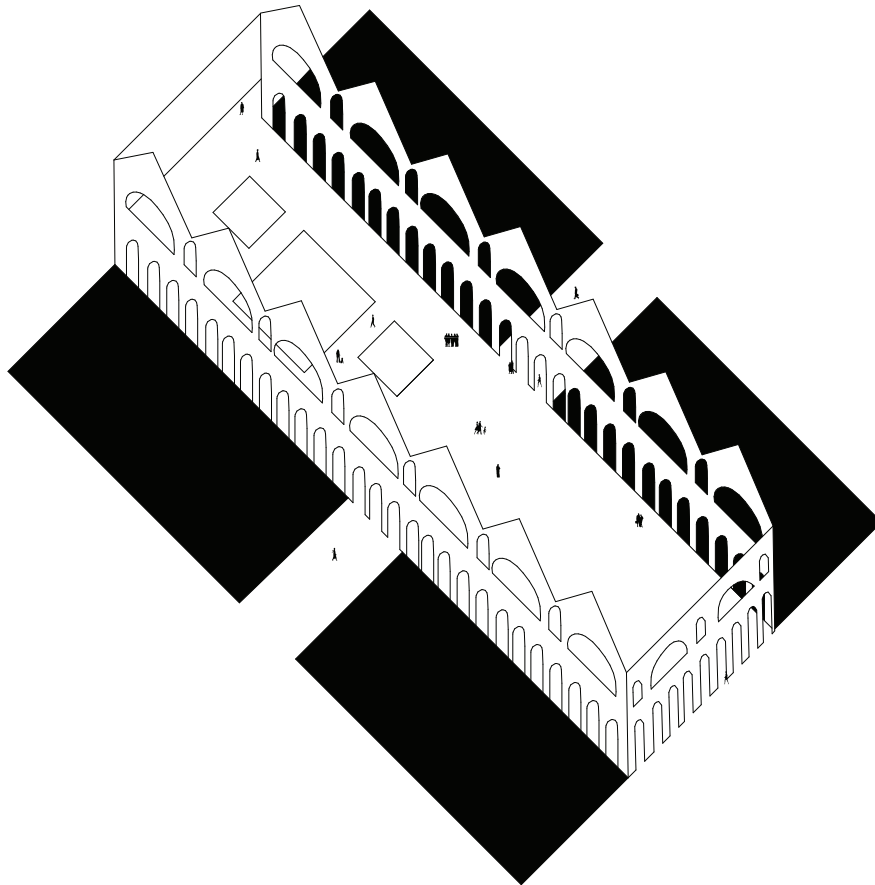
Once built on the boarder of the old town, the Zurich main station now is located in the middle of the biggest agglomeration of Switzerland. With its approximated 500'000 commuters per day, Zurich main station represents the non-stop pulsing heart of the city. Within all this hustle and bustle, the main hall built in 1847 covers a vast part of the station. Although the hall soon became too small for the initial use as a station itself, it remained as a sheltered public space for meeting, gathering, shopping and dining. Furthermore, the hall is used for events such as soccer games or the annual Christmas tree, which attracts people from all over Switzerland.

Apparently, the hall means something special for the inhabitants of the urban city. In Zurich, it is arguably impossible to find a building with a similar effect on human beings, probably owing to its one of a kind appearance and dynamic atmosphere. Indeed, the beautiful Neo-Renaissance building with its massive sandstone Walls, its arcades and arched Windows is both simple and impressive at the same time. These architectural elements combined with the industrial looking metal roof structure and the colonnades, which connects the hall to the surrounding squares, all come together in this impressive hall. Moreover, the expense of the hall with 130 meters in length and over 20 meters in height creates a public space with unique generosity.

To summarize, the hall of the main station definitely is one of the most significant urban elements of the city of Zurich.

Philipp Gmür, 18-915-074

Museumsstrasse 1
8001 Zürich



Hall

The main hall of Zurich mainstation is a huge Hall in which once the platforms for the trains were situated until the hall was too small to contain all the platforms.

The hall of Zurich HB is not a hall like most other halls because because in some ways, the hall is on the outside but at the same time it is on the inside.

A hall is a hall when the room is quite big and has a certain height. But that does not mean that a hall has to be a gigantic room: A Hall can be small or extremely big. But what all halls have in common is that they either need pillars that the roof cannot crash down or the roof-construction is extremely complex so it does not need support from pillars.

The hall at Zürich HB does not need pillars so the it is an extremely open space. The hall is surrounded by little shops and restaurants which are put into the archways below the big windows.

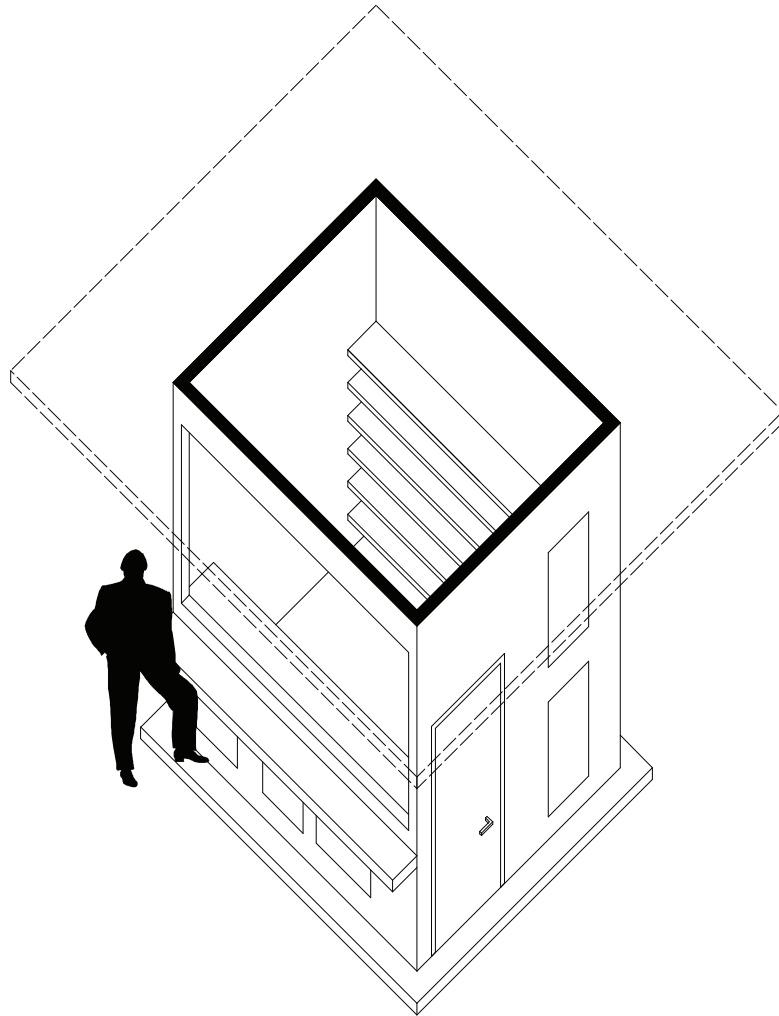
Connected to the outside world is the hall via a second hall at the western end of it, to passageways (one in the north and one in the south), big doors in the east and via stairs, lifts and escalators the hall has e connection to the subterranean Shopville.

Because the hall is so big, it can be used for different things like a Christmas-market or for sport-competitions such as the diamond league.

Luca Panizzoli, 18-914-705

Kiosk

K



Kiosk

The small Kiosk is in the form of an almost perfect cube. It has a broad roof, which overlaps the walls by a meter. The kiosk is made of sheet metal and painted in a light blue, matt colour. The tin roof is flat and has no paint. The whole structure stands on a low base, which levels the slightly inclined ground.

The simple building only has one big window in the front. It serves as a shop window, a counter as well as a way of communicating for the shop assistant.

The only other opening of the kiosk is on its righthand side. There's a door through which the seller can enter and leave.

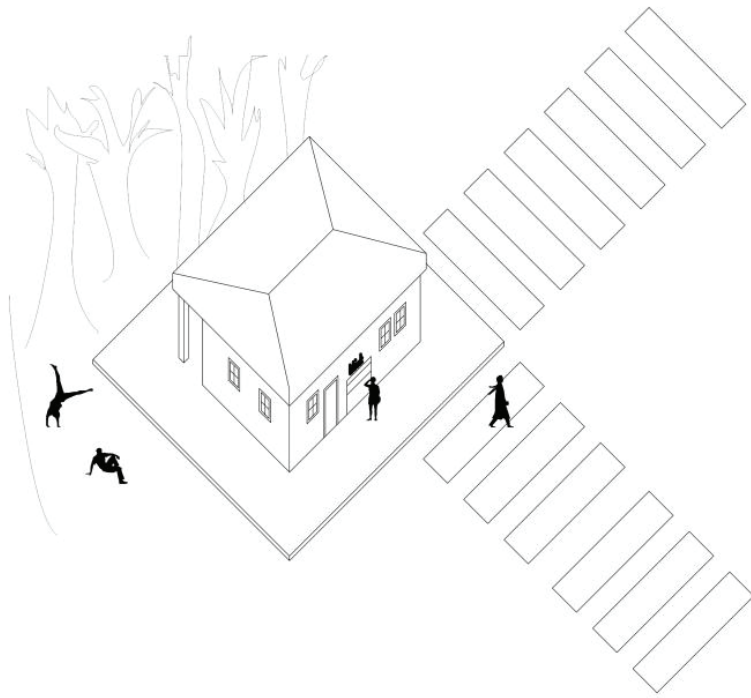
In front of the window there's a windowsill on which there's an array of items that can be purchased in the shop.

The kiosk is situated at the corner of a busy square close to the Bahnhofstrasse. That means, there's a lot of people rushing by, on every hour of the day.

The concept of the shop is, to serve to the needs of a person travelling or just a passer-by who's in need of a chewing gum or a cigarette. So, this particular space is perfect for the kiosk. It's light blue colour attracts the eye of anybody who passes and reminds them to buy something. The kiosk is also a great place for people to hang their flyers or publicity.

Ella Castellani, 18-928-986

Usteri-Strasse/Linthescher-Gasse
8001 Zürich



Kiosk

This Kiosk is special because of its location. It is located right in the middle of a crossroads. It has a very ancient look. It gets this old look because of the columns which carry the back part of the roof. The columns are in a modern version of the doric order.

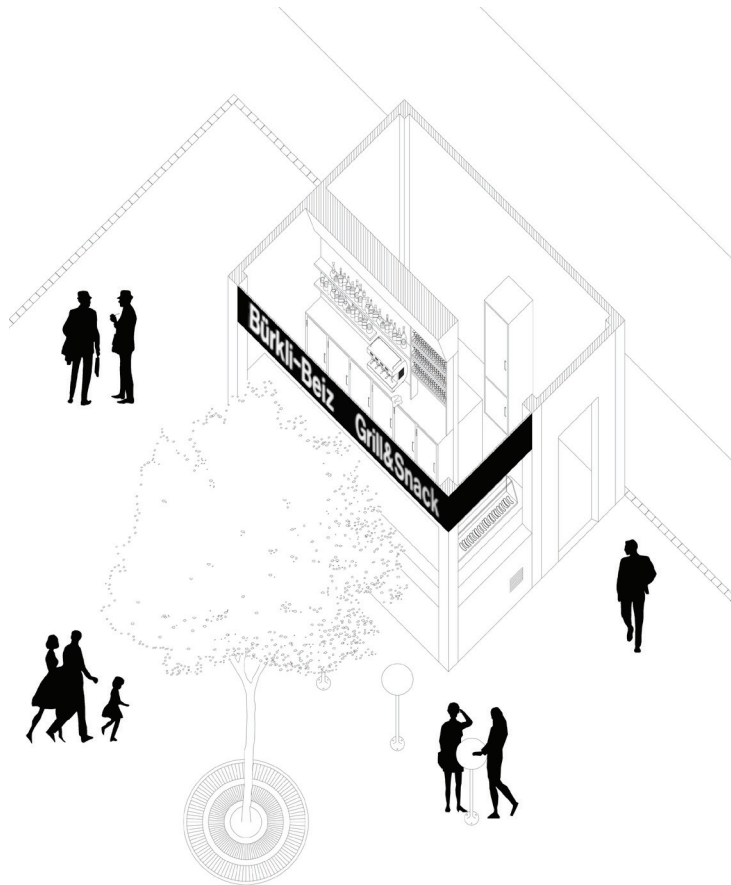
The facade of the building is colored white. Some elements are built of concrete. There are some windows and a door that is the entrance to a toilette. The roof is very big and high. It is made out of bricks. The contours are round and straight at the same time.

The entrance to the Kiosk is positioned in the middle of the front. On one hand, it is an untypical building for a Kiosk. It looks ancient and not like a place to sell cigarettes, coffee, magazines or to go to the toilette. But on the other hand, it is a typical building for a Kiosk, because Kiosks are always in a very random context. A Kiosk could be in every kind of building. The only factor for a location for a Kiosk is centrality.

A Kiosk is a small shop which sells product to go. Usually the products don't cost a lot of money. A Kiosk can be in form of a stand or in the form of a shop. But it's always at a central location. Also typical for a Kiosk are the long opening hours.

The building can be used for buying little things. You can also use a bathroom. The backside is a little park. It's a place to sit down and rest.

Anna Caviezel, 18-921-775



Kiosk

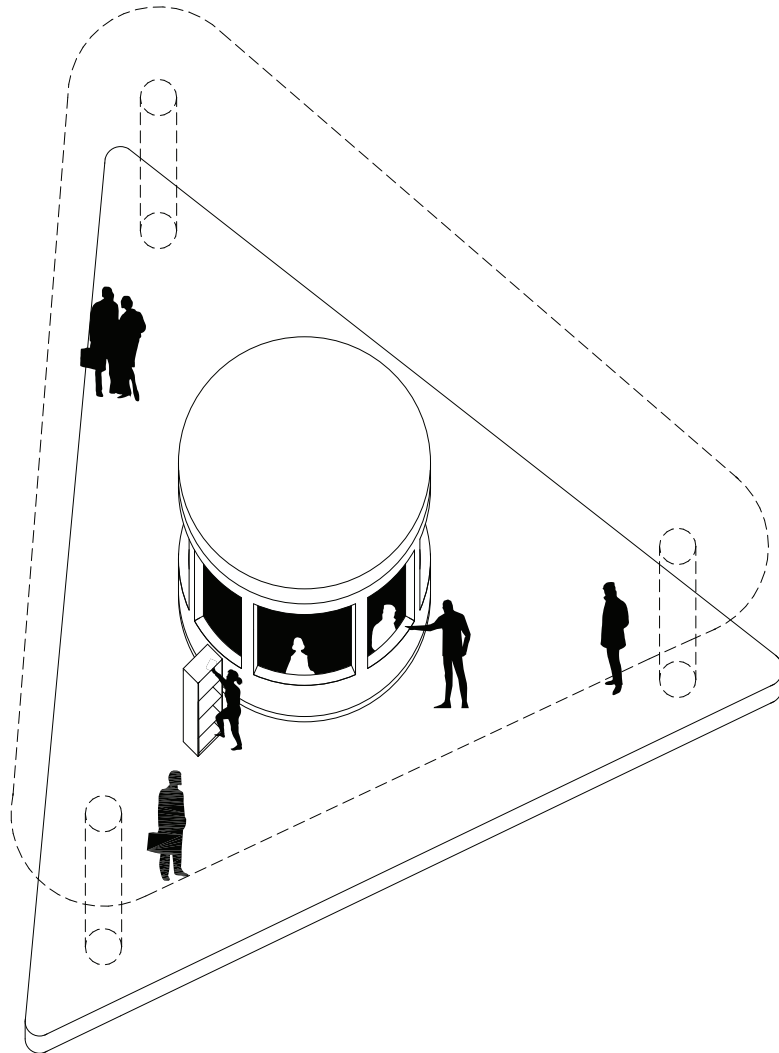
You can find this kiosk at the Bürkliplatz in Zurich, its full name is actually „Bürkli-Beiz Grill & Snack / Kiosk.“ The kiosk serves also as a small Bistro, selling the famous „Keller“-Sausage (you can also have it take-away!), and on Saturdays, when the famous flea market takes place just in front of the building, one can hardly get a free seat there.

The building has a cuboid form and is made of aluminium panels, stabilized by columns (also aluminium) in the corners and at the entrance door. The kiosk has a length of 5 meters, is 4 meters width and 3 meters high. It has a sale counter towards the square and a smaller one facing the street. The counters can be closed by a window roller (showing a colorful painting of the lake of Zurich and some flowers when closed). The roof (not shown on the drawing for a better overview) has a strength of 30cm, covering the whole cube and additional 1.2 meters on the sides, where the counters can be found beneath. The building appears to be constructed in a modular system, easy and fast to mount or demount.

This kiosk is not a typical kiosk, because the only thing one can buy here except food and some cigarettes are postal cards. But nevertheless this kiosk fulfills the basic function of a kiosk: selling basic products to people, which are busy and like to consume something small (food, information or postal cards).

Gabriel Eggenschwyler, 18-914-689

Bürkliplatz
8001 Zürich



Kiosk

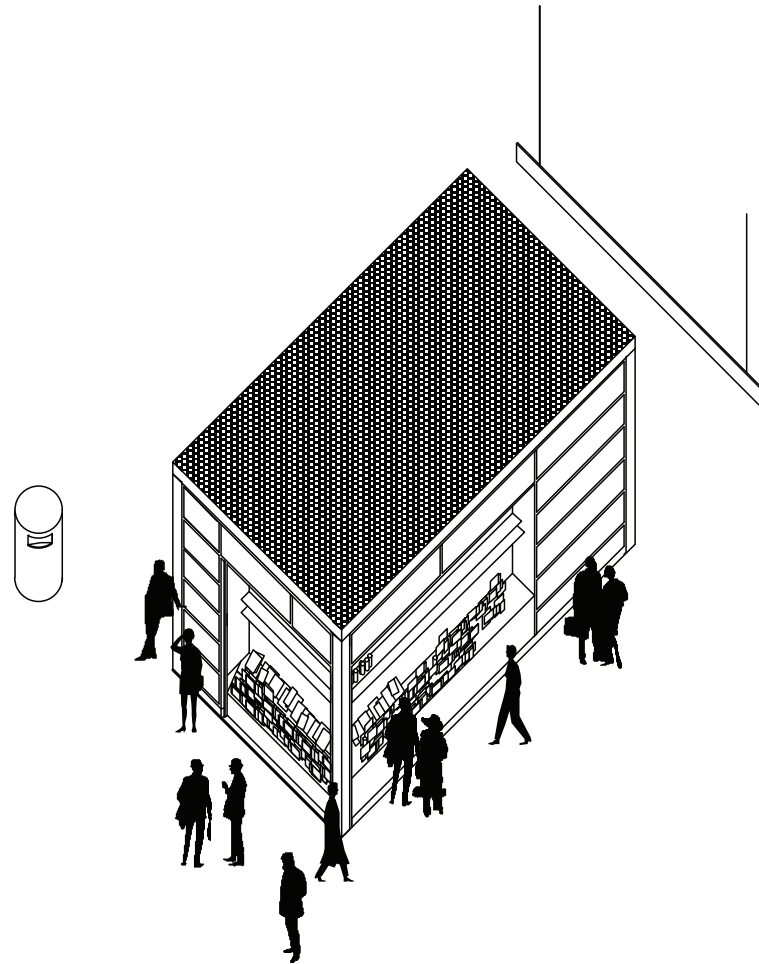
The Kiosk is located at the Bellevue tram station. It is situated in a round building, but only occupies a third of it. It has one entrance and three Windows. All three Windows are open to the outside and have many articles to be sold, for example magazines, candy or other small things. The Kiosk is very narrow in the inside and with little room to move. The building is covered by a big, triangular roof, which provides protection from rain, sun and snow. The roof is supported by three columns and roughly twice the surface of the building.

This artefact is a Kiosk because it is a small shop, which does not occupy much space but nevertheless offers many different items for the everyday use. The environment is frequented by many pedestrians, mostly commuter, tourists or shopper. It targets customers who are in a hurry; therefore, it is designed for quick purchases. For example, the cashiers are located at the open windows, so that the customers do not have to step inside the kiosk, which is reserved for the cashier and products only. Most of their products are sold openly.

This Kiosk is located at the center of the very important tram station Bellevue, which give them access to many passengers. Many are waiting for their tram, so they can quickly purchase cigarettes, magazines, something to eat or other things. The Kiosk is hard to be overseen, because of its very central location. Furthermore, it is near of the Sechserläuterplatz and the opera house. Both attract many potential customers.

Sébastien Fischer, 18-914-697

Bellevueplatz
8001 Zürich



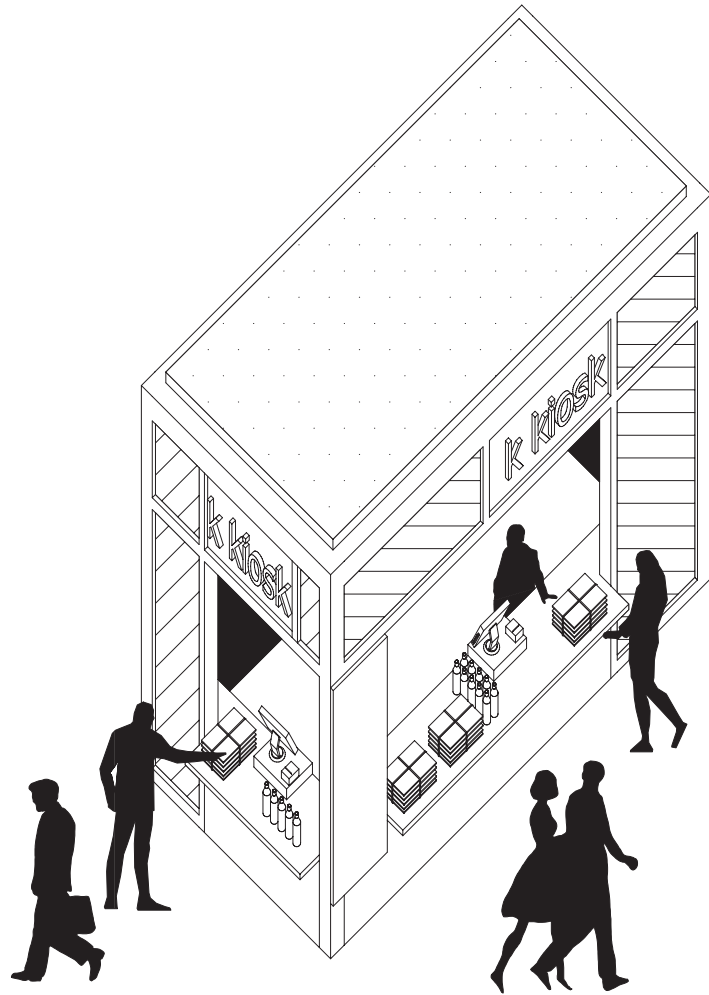
Kiosk

Der Kiosk befindet sich in der offenen Halle des Zürcher Hauptbahnhofs. In diesem Falle ist der Kiosk ein kleines alleinstehendes Gebäude, bestehend aus einer schlichten Stahlkonstruktion mit Ladenfront. Aussen bezeugen die beiden grossen offenen Fenster seinen Zweck : das Verkaufen von Waren. Das in diesen beiden Schaufenstern Ausgestellte, hauptsächlich Zeitschriften und Getränke, zieht Passanten an. Von früh morgens bis spät abends kauft man hier Kleinigkeiten. Der Kiosk ist der Katalysator des stetigen Verpflegungshunger der Pendler.

Hier am HB, dem wohl belebtesten Ort Zürichs, treffen unterschiedlichste Menschen von überall aufeinander. Rund um den Kiosk wartet man, trifft sich oder geht schnell vorüber. Immer mal wieder bildet sich eine grösseres Aufkommen an Personen, dann wird es wieder ruhiger. Der Aussenbereich ist Teil des Objekts, er belebt und aktiviert die Funktion. So wird fast Austausch ermöglicht. Die eigentliche Formensprache der Architektur ist reduziert und geometrisch. Alles was neben dem hektischen Treiben noch wahrgenommen wird, ist die in der Bahnhofshalle omnipräsente, blinkende Werbung. Der Kiosk selbst zeugt von einer nüchternen Gesichtslosigkeit. Kioske wie diesen findet man überall, sie sind der schnelle, unbedeutende Supermarkt der Strasse. News, Alkohol, Tabak, Lotto; Innen und Aussen, jetzt kaufen.

Andrej Arpad Harnist, 18-933-010

Bahnhofplatz
8001 Zürich



Kiosk

A kiosk is a small shop selling small, inexpensive consumables such as newspapers, magazines, lighters, street maps, cigarettes, candy, beverages and sometimes even food to go.

A Kiosk in its original form is a freestanding booth open to some or all sides. The vendors operate and sell from inside the booth whereas the buyers stay on the outside and approach the vendor across a counter.

Some of the goods are presented to the buyer on this counter. But consumables which are more expensive or which have an age requirement are stacked up behind the vendor, out of reach of the buyer.

Newspapers and magazines can also be presented in shelves placed around the kiosk. The vendor takes them out each morning as he opens up the kiosk and takes them back inside when he closes. Some of the latest headlines are sometimes also hung up for information and for advertising reasons.

Nowadays you can as well find kiosks built like normal shops where you are able to walk in and pick the consumables on your own.

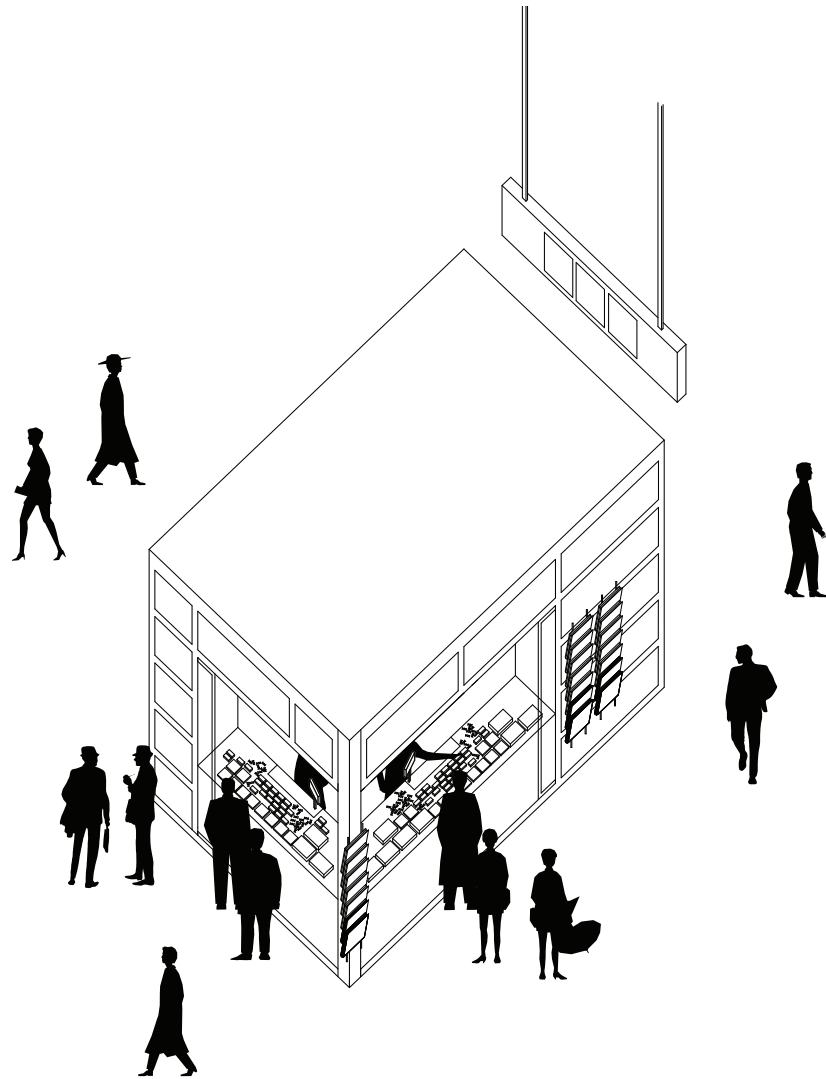
Kiosks are often situated in busy streets or squares where a lot of pedestrians are passing by such as train stations or main squares. Thereby it is important that a kiosk has advertising posters and prices lists mounted to its outside so that the buyers can pick their goods in advance and keep the selling process fast as most of the buyers are in a hurry.

In a busy and big place like the train station it is also of importance that the kiosk is labeled visibly as the buyer needs to find it fast.

Summarized a kiosk thereby contributes to a lively city and enables the citizens to buy goods fast and on the go.

Anna Luzia Hess, 18-930-768

Bahnhofplatz
8001 Zürich



Kiosk

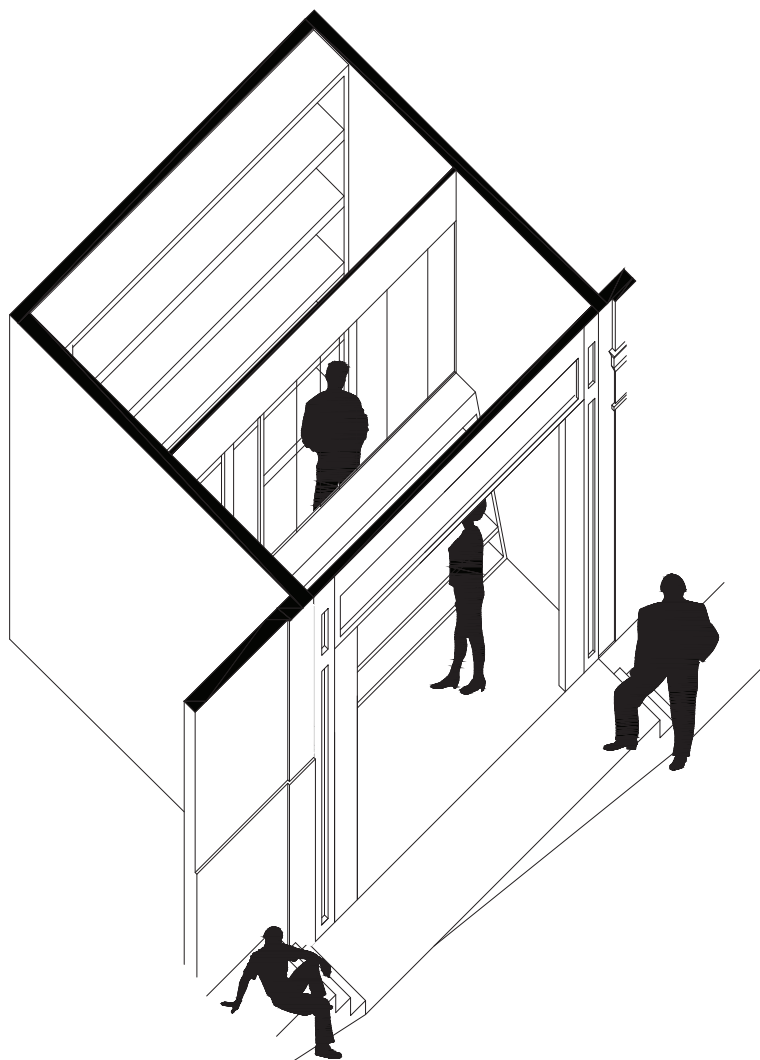
The kiosk is a small building with a simple rectangular shape. It has large openings on two sides, which can be opened and closed by a sliding window. Behind it there is a counter where sales items are presented and another opening through which the salesperson communicates with the customers. To the left and right of the large openings are metal frames on which newspapers are hung.

The building is kept very simple and has no ornaments. Its dimensions are approximately 5m x 3m x 4m. It is made of a highly reflective mirror-like material and a massive black scaffold. On each of the sides there is a blue illuminated sign on which is written with white and red letters "Kiosk". On one of the sides there is an additional large advertising poster. Behind the outer sliding window the walls are white and light blue. The sales items are colorful and fill the counter and walls.

This building works as a kiosk because the large openings on two sides allow quick and easy customer contact and as it has movable windowpanes, the kiosk can be closed quickly at the end of opening hours. The luminous text helps you to find it immediately, and encourages customers to come by. On the counter and on the walls there is space where the sales products are presented, the customer has no trouble finding the desired item as everything is in sight. The kiosk is located in the middle of the main hall of the main railway station in Zurich, where many people pass by each day on their way to work.

Marlene Metzler, 18-936-179

Bahnhofplatz
8001 Zürich



Kiosk

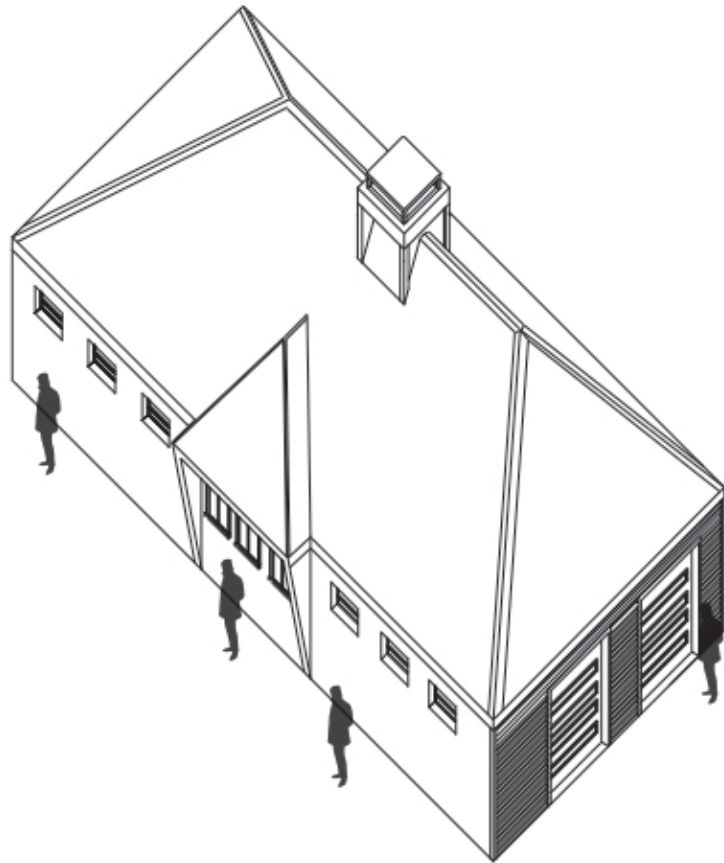
The kiosk is situated on a small square, the crossroad between Marktgasse, Krebsgasse and Münstergasse, in the centre of the Niederdorf. Built into the two story high extension of a narrow old town house, the kiosk measures around 3.5 by 4 metres. The main element of the kiosk, the counter, is not situated on the front of the building, but rather pushed back a bit. Therefore a saleroom in front of the counter comes into being. Dozens of goods are stacked up on and behind the counter. A glass window, that can be moved to the side by the cashier, separates the room in front and behind the counter furthermore. Because of this room, a customer can watch all the products unhurriedly while he is also protected from the weather. The room is completely open to the outside, during the night it can be closed with an iron roller shutter. As the square in front of the kiosk is aslope, a platform was built. Above this platform a awning was mounted on to the facade, extending the available room to display additional products.

The outside design of the kiosk is adapted to its historical surroundings. Painted in a dark grey, wooden wall panelling are gilding the facade, while the platform is built out of cobblestones.

On a first glance it is a classical kiosk, with its main element the counter where all the products are stacked up. As the counter is though displaced into the building, a special saleroom emerges which reminds one of a normal store.

Georg Rohr, 18-928-994

Münstergasse 29,
8001 Zürich



Kiosk

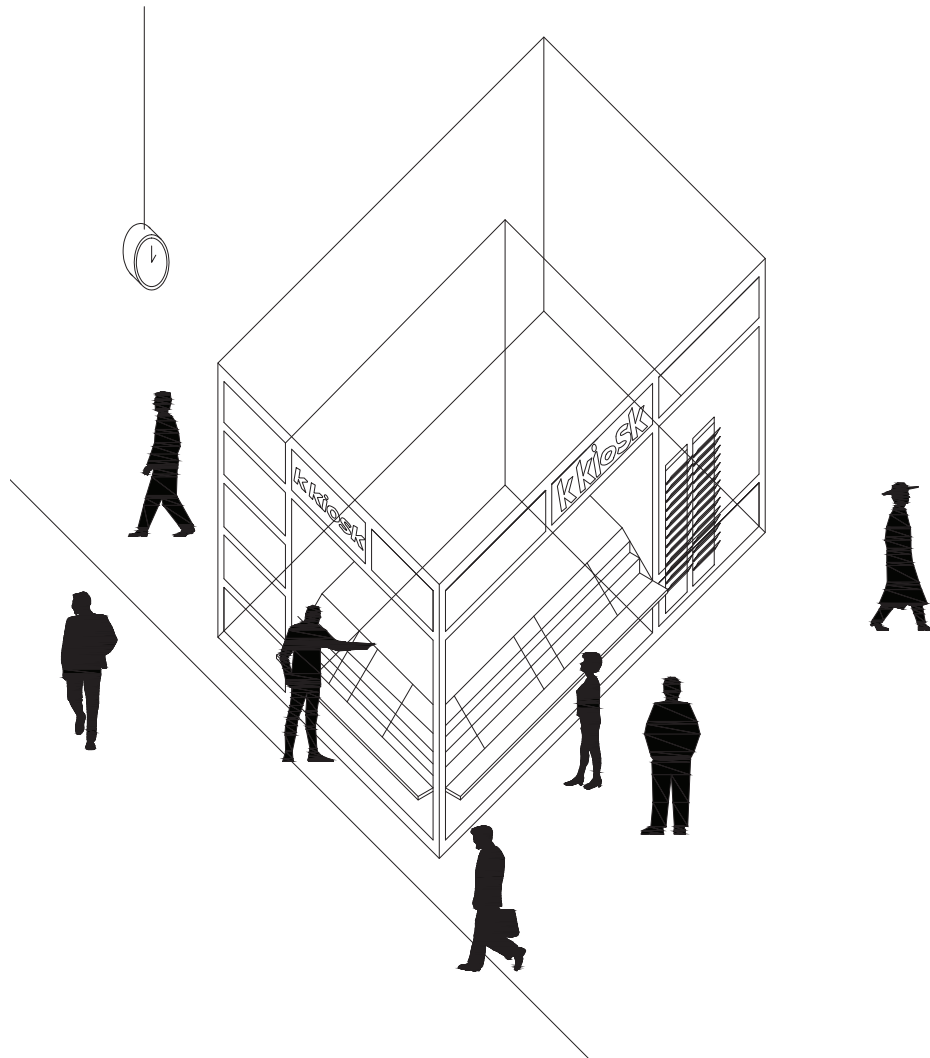
The Josefswiese is located, in the Kreis 5, in a densely populated industry area. The sketch was designed by Friedrich Rothpletz in 1916. It was an anticipatory project, because this space was the last unbuilt-up area there. In 1926 a Kiosk was opened, used for sanitary function and as a tool shed. During World War 2, the lawn was used for agricultural purposes. Since the early 1960 the site was changed to the needs of the population. By cutting some trees they've created more usable space. That space is now used as a beachvolley-court, and a BBQ area. Later in 2008 the site was reconstructed, and therefore they generated a spot for children and recovery. Currently it is used as a Kiosk and a wardrobe. Surrounded by a playground, a fireplace, some benches, and a meadow.

The Kiosk at Josefswiese, is a highly frequented place, especially during the summer time. With children playing on the meadow and in the playground, some teenagers sitting on and beneath the benches and older people in front of the Kiosk, it creates a peaceful atmosphere. You can hear some kids screaming, and other playing soccer on the lawn.

If you want to get there, you can go by the tram lines 13, 17 and 4 . A peaceful place to go on a warm summer day or even night, it doesn't take a lot of time to get there.

Alexander Thöny 18-929-422

Josefstrasse 197
8005 Zürich



Kiosk

The Kiosk is located in the middle of the main station of Zurich. More precisely it's between rail 12 and 13. It's a place, where it can be very crowded during the rush hour.

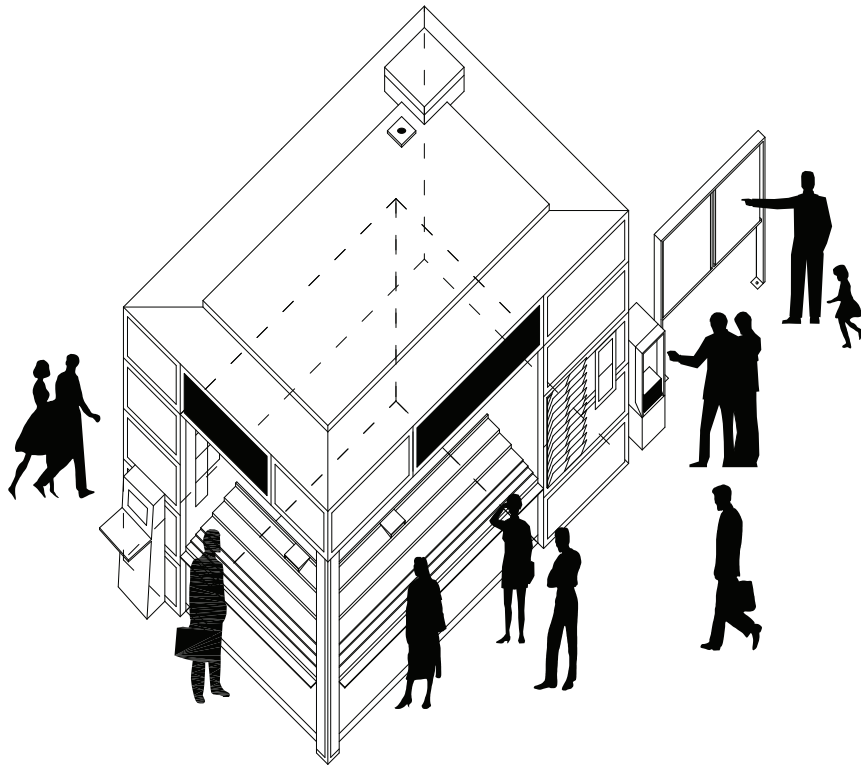
The form of this building is very simple. It's a cuboid, which has a size of 5.3m by 3.6m and with a height of 3.15 Meters. The supporting structure of this building is made of metal. The cuboid has large openings on 2 sides where the interaction takes place. On the backside we find a door that's only needed by the employees. In the inside they've also used wooden elements for the furnishing. When we look at the facade, we notice that it consist only of mirrors. The mirrors are divided in smaller elements around the whole building. In addition some newspaper stands decorate the building.

The idea of a store, which offers a bride range of products in as little space as possible, does define what a Kiosk is. Neither the structure, nor the interior can define a Kiosk in this case. Only the function and the location of the artifact define what it really is. The building has an opponent which is on the other half side of the train station. The Opponent looks similar but has a completely different function.

The lively place is located on a hotspot in Zurich. Thousands of commuters, tourists and other people are visiting the main station in Zurich daily. Even at night it's a busy place. Everybody who travelled to Zurich had probably passed this Kiosk. Obviously this Kiosk is the most known Kiosk in Switzerland. The Kiosk, which is located in the main station of Zurich, is next to the old town of Zurich and is in the near of the Limmat.

Tolga Tomel, 18-929-430

Hauptbahnhof
8001 Zurich



Kiosk

The small house where the kiosk is located, is built in a pretty simple way. Furthermore, there is the possibility to say that the different elements for the construction could have been prepared in a factory. In this way, the construction workers don't have to do much because a lot of preparation has been done in the factory before. There are two main materials prominent. On the one hand there is a steal construction and on the other hand there is a large front of mirrors. The mirrors let the building look less prominent and heavy. The floor plan is a rectangle with the dimensions of 3.6 to 5.3 meters and with a height of 3.15 meters.

If someone looks at the building from behind, there are no signs that in there could be a kiosk. As a conclusion, there are only two main things, which are typically for a kiosk. The first sign might sound obvious, but it is the panel with the word < kiosk > on it. The second sign is the usual range of products you can find in a kiosk. Chocolate, chewing gums and beverages are examples for common products. Especially the products are one of the biggest reasons why someone would classify a kiosk as a kiosk.

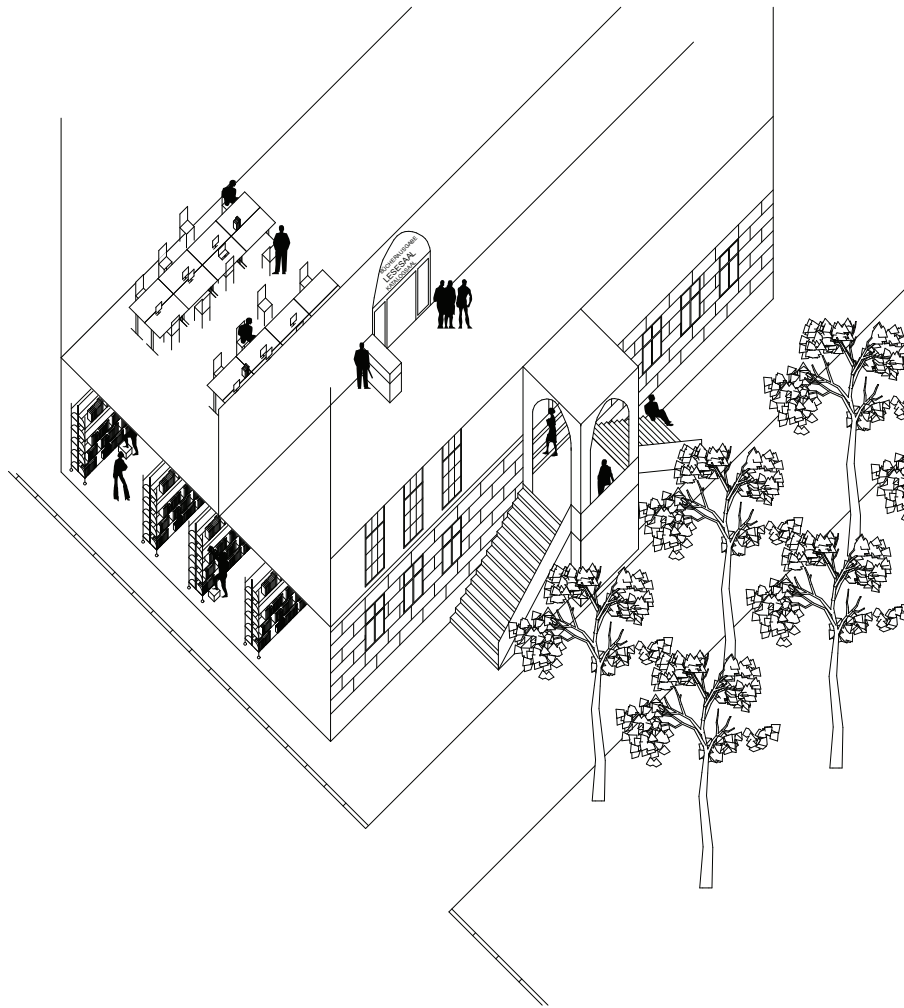
The kiosk is located in the middle of the big hall in the central station of Zurich. This place is crowded with many people all the time. So, you can find tourists, business people, families and so on which are all potential customers. This kiosk is a good example to describe where kiosks are located typically; at railway stations or airports; places where people walk by.

Joel Vetter, 17-926-262

Bahnhofplatz
8001 Zurich

Lake
Library
Lobby
Loggia

L



Library

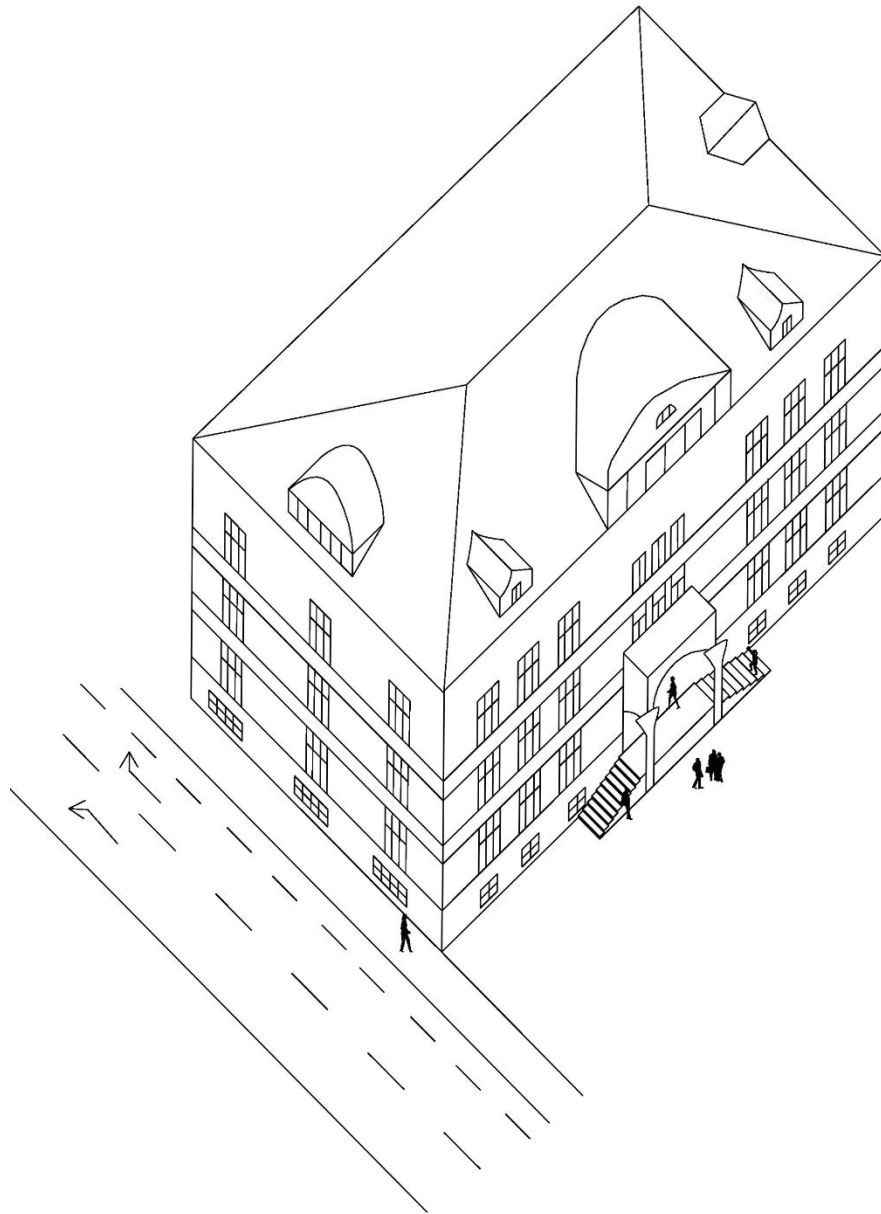
The library is a big cubical building with four floors and a few floors in the underground. The entire building appears to be made out of stone with a facade out of sandstone. In the first to third floor are big, wide windows. The basement of the facade is different, with big stone blocks, it shows the heaviness of the building. Due to constant growing of the number of books, they built three extensions, which are built in different time periods. The main building looks like it was built during classicism. There are no real signs from the outside, that this building is a library, just a few hints:

You see, that it is a public building because of the big, inviting stairway. It is dissolved from the facade and the roof is on two doric pillars. Two statues out of stone are on the small roof of the entrance, they show two men. Also the facade is more eye-catching than other facades of buildings around the library. You only realized that this building is a library, when you walk in. It gets immediately calm.

The Zentralbibliothek is like the name already says very centrally located in the city. It is located in the old town of Zürich. The library is between the Central Train Station and Stadelhofen Train Station. Next to the Zentralbibliothek is a church, the Predigerkirche. Together they enclose a small backyard. In front of the Zentralbibliothek is a small alley which gives the place a peaceful appearance.

Muriel Brünker, 17-931-429

Zähringerplatz 6
8001 Zürich



Library

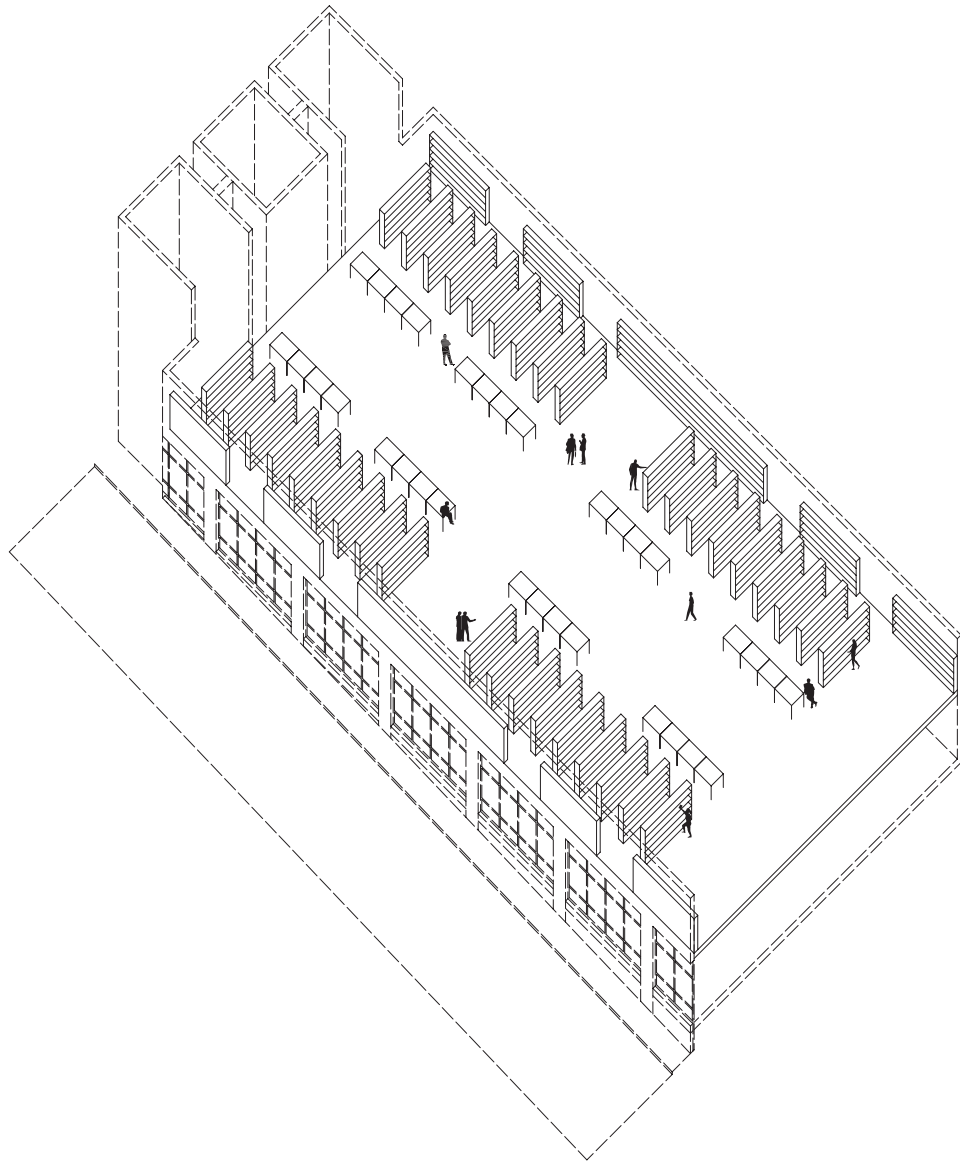
The central library of Zurich has a rectangular ground plan if you don't consider the other buildings like the church. The surface material is a light brown stone. The first four up meters are built up with stacked stones where you see the single stones better than higher up. It has lots of windows and a big entry. You have stairs from right and from left that lead to the entrance which is three meters high.

The building is approximately fifteen meters high which is higher than a usual building and it is also wider than a house. Its structure shows that it has to be a public building. It is also connected to a church. But to know for sure that it is a library you have to read the inscription on the building which is on the right and left side of the building next to the entrance. Otherwise you could also expect it to be another public building like a museum or a university.

The library is located very central in the city. It is in a rather silent part of the city but still easy to reach. It is near to the bus stations Neumarkt and also easy to walk to from the bus stop Central. From the other side towards the river there is also a bus stop called Rudolf-Brun-Brücke. There are lots of parking lots in front of the building because you can also easily reach it by car.

Elif Isikli, 18-935-809

Zähringerplatz 6
8001 Zürich



Library

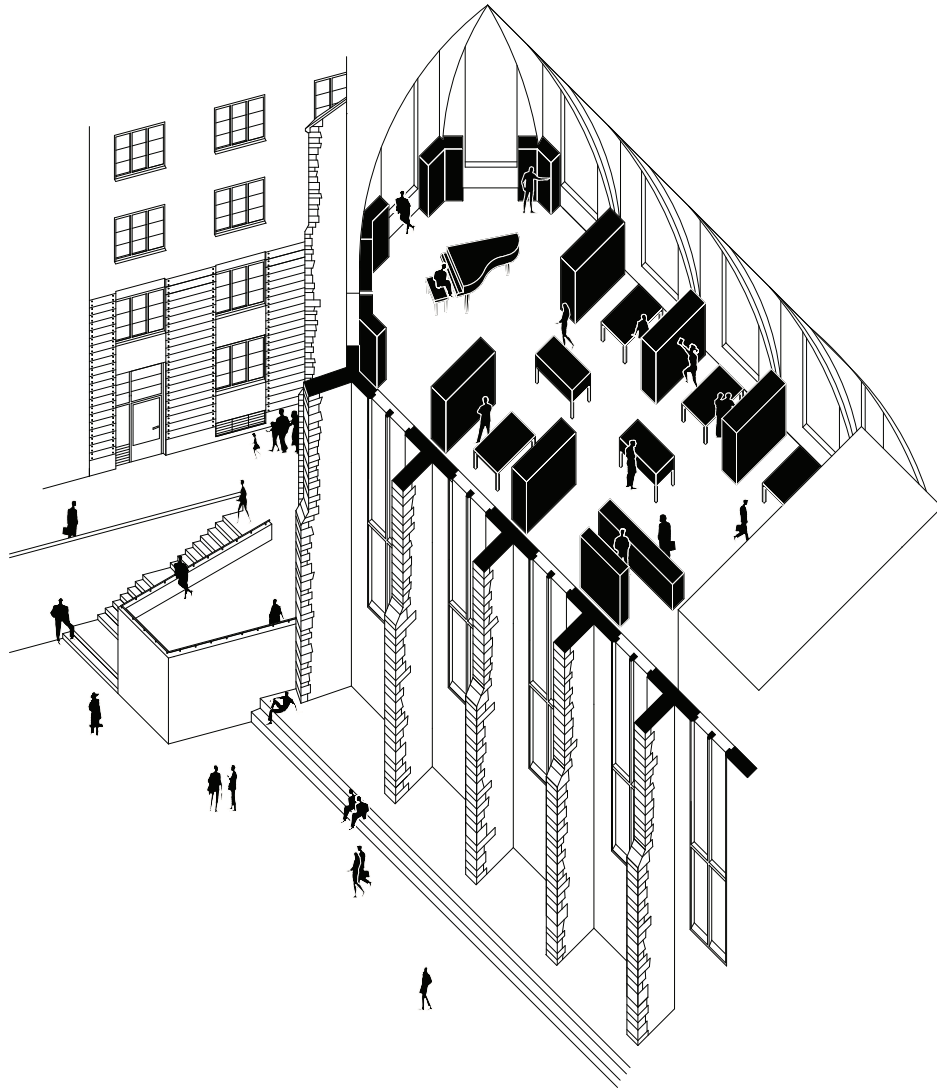
The Zentrallbibliothek in Zürich is one of Switzerland's biggest libraries and is part of the university of Zürich. The building has two parts: The one right at the entrance of the library is the old building. If you go further into the building, you come to the new part. There are five upper floors, a ground floor and four basement floors. The structures of both, the old and the new building are similar: Both have struts, but while the old building's décor has rendering and wooden details, the new building consists of concrete, metal and has a glass roof. The new part of the building has a mostly open structure and is made up as a hall, so it enhances the public feeling of the building. On the other hand, the old part of the building is divided into several closed rooms which makes it feel more exclusive, because it is mainly used for offices and archives. The new part of the building has a central stairway, while the stairs in the old part of the building are smaller, which gives them less meaning. That's how the public is directed to the new part of the building.

This building is used as a public library. The old part of the library exists since 1914 and the new part was added in the 1990ies, because the demand had grown. The building also inhabits several archives and offers work places apart from collecting books of all topics.

This artefact lies in the center of Zürich in Niederdorf right next to the Zähringerplatz and the Predigerkirche. One side of the building lies at the Seilergraben and across the street, there is the Friedenskirche. Since it is part of the university of Zürich, it is also close to the main buildings of the university of Zürich and the ETH.

Ikonija Stanimirovic, 19-927-146

Zähringerplatz 6
8001 Zürich



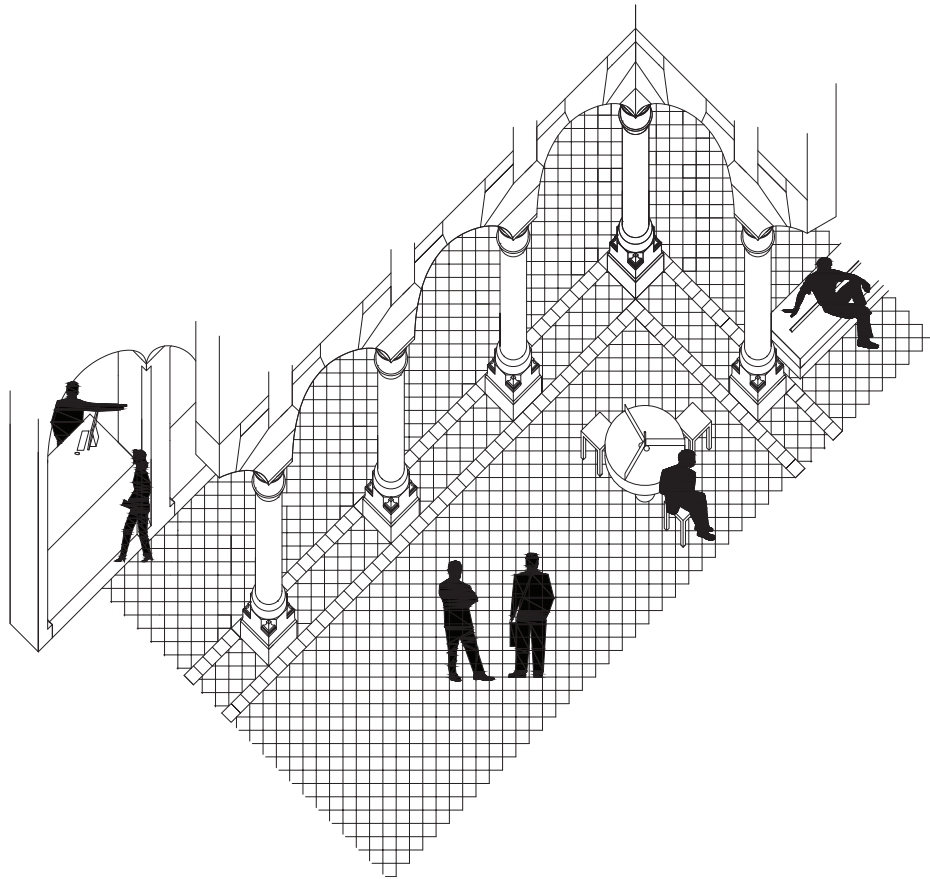
Library

The music-collection of the “Zentralbibliothek Zürich” is situated on the fifth floor in the choir complex of the Predigerkirche, right next to the new building complex of the library. The gothic choir complex is significantly higher than the nave of the building. That typology is characteristic for the Dominican architecture. The choir lost its use and was reused a long time as storage area, after splitting it into multiple floors. These floors once got renovated in 1919 and are since then housing the “Staatsarchiv” and on the last floor under the gothic arches, the music collection. The collection itself is very separated from the public and is just used by a very specific group of people that are interested in music. Therefore it’s just used by a few people over the day. Nevertheless that doesn’t mean that it is a quiet space at all, as you can sometimes find people playing the piano in the back of the room, enjoying the secluded area atop the city.

The area around is highly influenced by the library, as it attracts many students, not only because of the great location, but also due to the nice working environment in the newer building complex. The courtyard between the church and the library building unfortunately is not used that much despite its high potential for being a relaxing space, where students and other visitors can meet and rest. The alley on the small plaza in front of the church is far more used as a place to calm down from studying, having lunch or meet some friends. These activities could expand into the courtyard as well, especially in the hot summer months, where the surrounding buildings provide shading and a pleasant climate condition.

Florian Reisner, 18-951-426

Zähringerplatz 6
8001 Zürich



Lobby

Lobby is from the English language foyer in the building of a Parliament, where an interaction between the people and the Member of the Parliament can happen. But also it is an erudite of the Hotellobby.

Although this Lobby isn't located in a Building of the Parliament, but is in the town house, there is still political interaction that happens, because of the multifunctional use of this Building.

The town house was built between 1883 and 1884 because of the booming population of Zurich under the charge of Arnold Geiser in the style of the Neorenaissance. Between 1898 and 1900 the building was extended under the management of the ETH-Professor Gustav Gull. The building is located at the river bank of the Limmat beside the Fraumünster. This Building of historicism is combining different Epoch in one. The Lobby is a courtyard with an Arcade on each floor that has a glass roof.

It is built with stone. The plinth of the column have a succinct geometrical design. On the back of the nave of this arcade the column are connected by wood to construct a lobby. The capital of the column have in each floor an other style. The guard rail of the upper arcades consist also of stone and have decorated with paintings from the second floor and up.

The different events that happen in this building are easy seen, sometimes you see an engaged couple or people of the city walking and also politician and other that give a speech.

Raphaël Portmann, 18-924-019

Stadthausquai 17
8001 Zürich



Loggia

A loggia is a gallery, room, hall or porch with one or more open sides, especially one that forms part of a house and has one or more sides open to air with a great view such as a garden or hall. The outer wall is very open and is held up by various pillars or pierced openings in the wall which are distanced far apart from one another to have the most amount of open space. They are mostly found on the upper levels of buildings. However, the Loggia can also be found on the ground level. Loggias can be located either on the front or side of a building and are not meant to be an entrance but as an out-of-door sitting or viewing room. However, loggias can also be found within a building, combining itself with the interior. Loggias evolved in the Mediterranean region, where an open sitting room with protection from the sun was desirable.

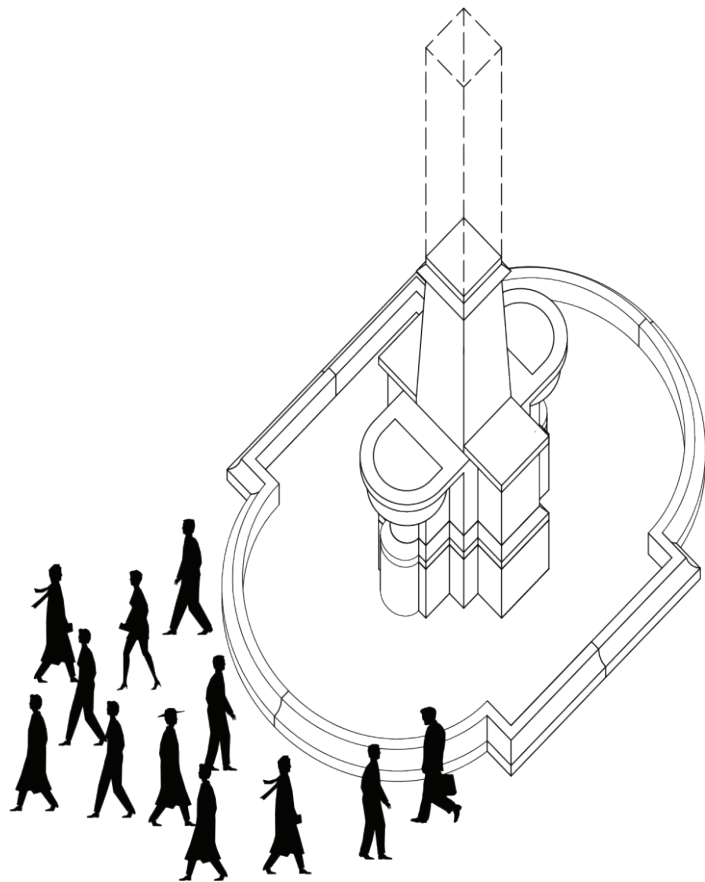
The earliest Loggias can be dated all the way back to Ancient Egypt and can be found in various times of history such as the Middle Ages and Ancient Rome and by then nearly every Italian commune had an open arched loggia in its main square which served as a „symbol of communal justice and government and as a stage for civic ceremony“. The influence of Loggias eventually spread throughout Europe and became full of buildings and structures with loggias. Loggias in recent years have been used as a place for modern cafés, restaurants or even shops whereby visitors can enjoy a hot cup of coffee, a warm meal or to shade themselves from the hot sun while being able to enjoy the tranquility and the scenery which can be found right in front of them.

Lorenzo Cruz, 18-938-936

Rämistrasse 101
8092 Zürich

Market
Market Plaza
Monument

M



Monument

As my monument I choose the Alfred Escher memorial at the Bahnhofplatz in front of the main station in Zurich. In his size and position in the center of the Square and front-facing to the Bahnhofstrasse it is a very dominant artefact. A large crowd is walking by this monument the whole day, but in one of the crowdiest place in Zurich it almost got lost in a way.

The copper plastic from the famous swiss industrial and railroad pionier Alfred Escher has a height of three meters and its pedestal, which can also be used as a fountain were created by Richard Kiessling in 1889.

The monument has a base of red, grey and black granit, with looks more or less similar to the surrounding Buildings. The main statue of Alfred Escher and the other figures on the monument are based on copper. With the green-turquoise patina of the aged copper the Statue has a very distinctive cut off between the undominant base and the “important” figures.

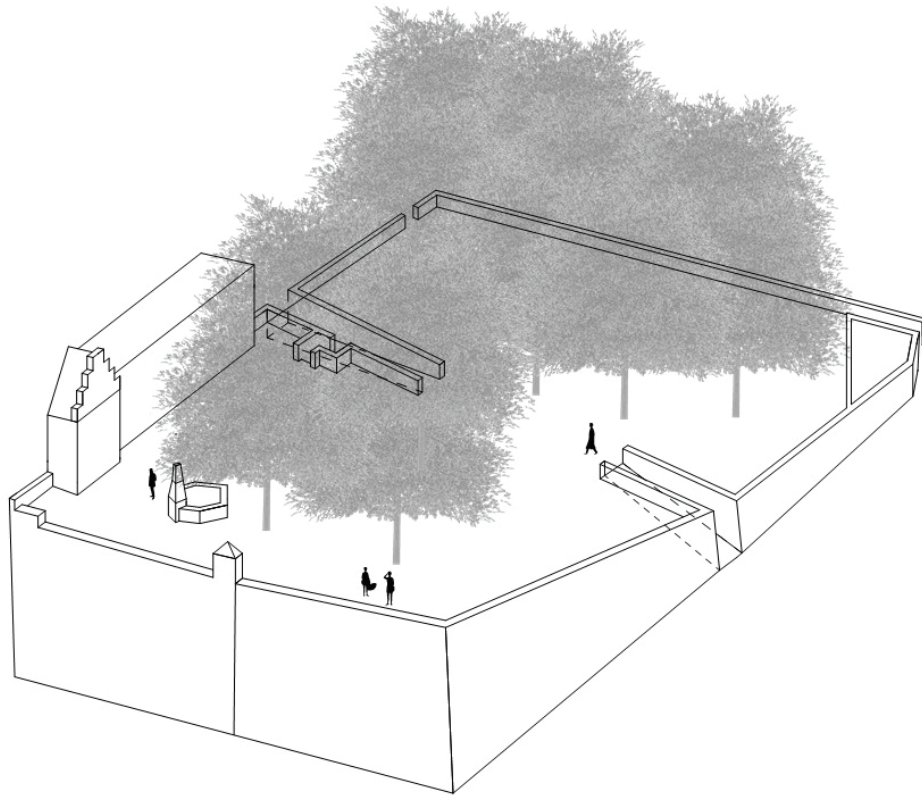
Set this memorial in the center of the Square and in a line to the front facing Bahnhofstrasse gives the statue a meaning of an important part of this publics pace in the heart of Zurich. Alfred Escher whose statue is looking down the Bahnhofstrasse as a function of a main axis and a hotspot of public live in the city leads to set the own focus in the direction to the street coming from the main station or the other streets. On the other side it also works as a connection between the main street (Bahnhofstrasse) and the square. So, this monument is not separating the public space in this area, the opposite is the case. This artefact is a connecting structure between the several public areas in the south of the main station.

Elias Rick Baur, 18-928-846

Bahnhofplatz
8000 Zürich

Park
Parking lot
Parkway
Passage
Pavilion
Pergola
Pier
Playground
Pool
Porch
Precinct

P



Park

The Lindenhof is the oldest green area in Zurich. The park is located in the old town of Zurich and can only be reached through small alleys. It offers optimal freedom in an otherwise narrow old town.

The moraine hill, on which the park is located, was already settled by Celts around 80 BC and probably used as a trading place. Through various influences throughout history, the Lindenhof has been rebuilt in many contemporary ways.

In addition to its historical significance, the central location and a viewing platform, with a beautiful view over the right riverbank and the old town of Zurich, make it an attractive place for recreation and leisure.

Today, the historic park offers space for many free time activities; it includes a playground for children and Pétanque tournaments but also theater performances take place at the Lindenhof.

As the name suggests there are many linden trees in the park. Exactly 55 linden trees and one chestnut tree grow at the Lindenhof, while the base of the park is gravel. The Lindenhof includes a fountain, a viewing platform, many benches, a playground, a chessboard and public toilets.

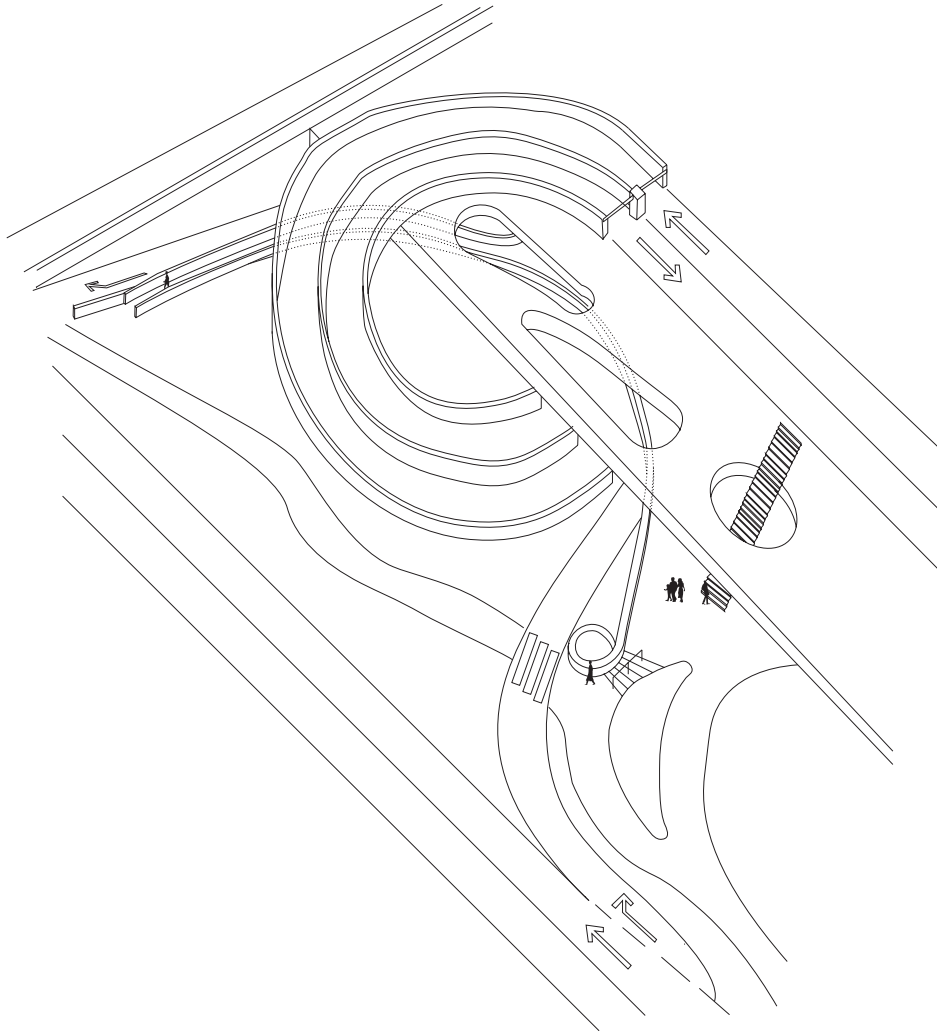
The Lindenhof is accessible through the Lindenhoffstrasse, the Pfalzgasse and the Fortunagasse. The Galerie am Lindenhof and the Archäologische

Fenster are situated directly at the Lindenhof. The Urania parking garage, The Giacometti Hall and the Zürcher Spielzeugmuseum, are nearby.

The Lindenhof can be considered a park because of the planted space and the multiply offers of free time activities.

Riccardo Pizzolotto, 18-930-040

Lindenhof
8001 Zürich



Parking lot

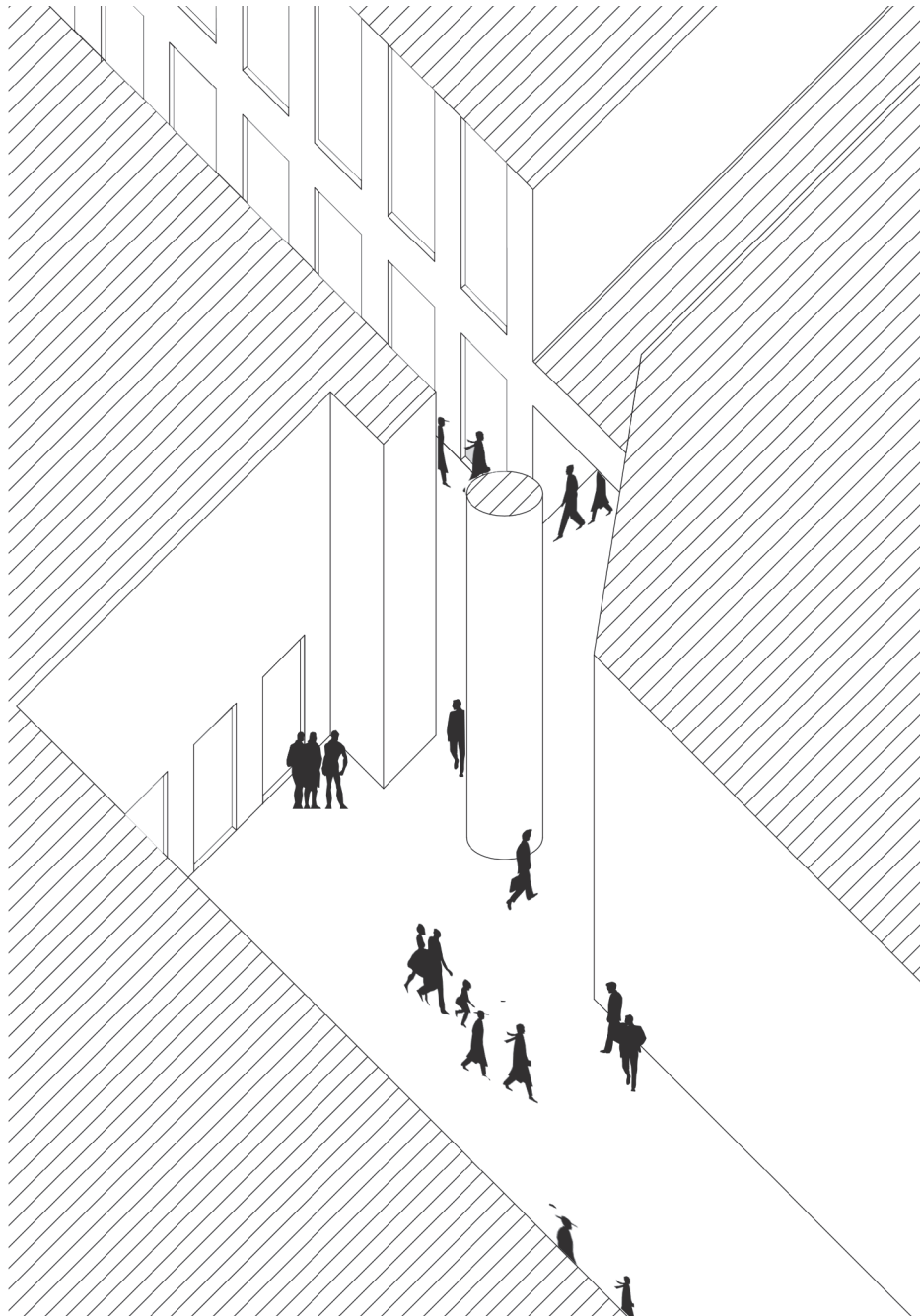
The Parking Urania is seamlessly integrated into the hills of Zürich. The whole parking area which is the biggest part of the building is hidden away inside the hill and goes as far as six stories into the ground. What is left visible to the public space is a structure composed of mostly curves with roadways and sidewalks leading inside the structure.

The structure is composed of a Ramp leading from the above running street in a spiral down into the building, a driveway from the below running street, a pedestrian bridge crossing the drive-way and leading inside the building and stairs making the structure accessible for pedestrians from the hillside. The whole structure is covered by a roof with rounded openings and roof greening making the building look very organic and fitting it into its surroundings. The structure itself is not a parking lot, but rather the gateway into the underground where parking lots are found.

The barriers, ramps and driveways are the only visible elements indicating there is a parking lot to be found behind it, those elements are found in every multi-storey car park. Car access is given from the westbound Urania street directly in front of the building or by ramp from the higher laying Oetenbachgasse, which runs above the structure. Together with the stairs connecting the higher laying streets and the pedestrian walkway easy access to the structure is guaranteed from any direction, equally for motor vehicles and pedestrians.

William Tice, 18-916-247

Uraniastrasse 3
8001 Zürich



Passage

Durch die Stadelhofer Passage strömen täglich tausende Pendler. Der Durchgang ist die schnellste Verbindung zwischen dem Bahnhof Stadelhofen und dem Verkehrsknotenpunkt Bellevue. Die Passage befindet sich in dem Massiven Gebäude aus rotem Backstein, von dem nur das unterste Geschoss ausgehöhlt ist und einen Durchgang bildet. Der Weg wird von einem Betonpfeiler in zwei Gänge geteilt und spaltet sich dann Y-förmig. Es ist ein Ort, an dem man zum Weitergehen gezwungen wird. Es ist ein Ort der Bewegung.

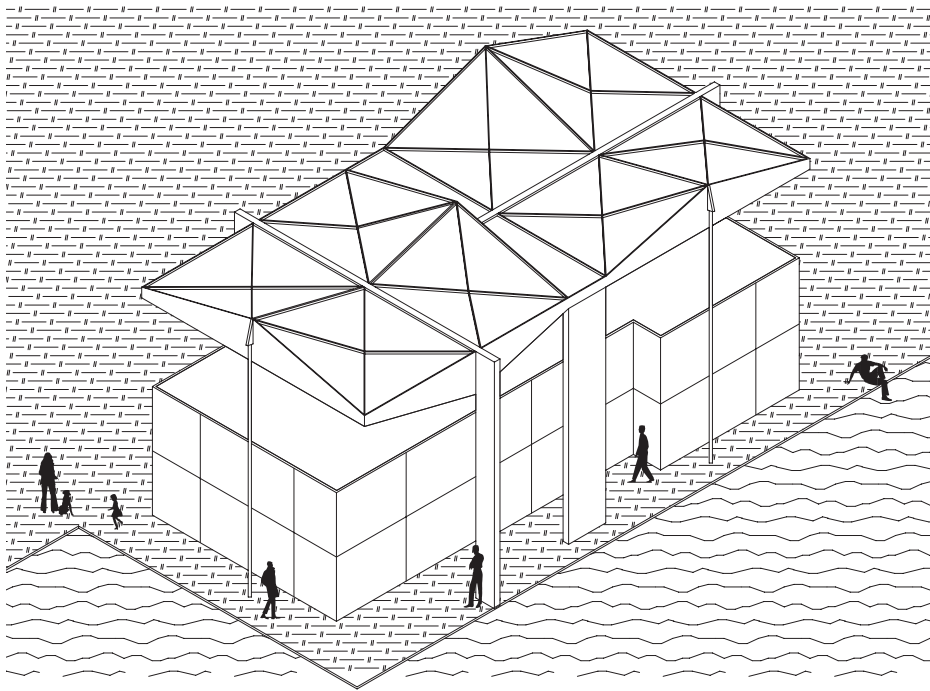
Der Durchgang mündet in einem kleinen Innenhof, der etwas mehr zum verweilen einlädt. Im Parterre befinden sich diverse Restaurants und Shops. Im Obergeschoss sind Büros, Kursräume und Wohnungen untergebracht. Der Schweizer Schriftsteller Max Frisch bewohnte lange Zeit eine dieser Wohnungen. Im Hof wurde zu seinem hundertsten Geburtstag eine Gedenktafel errichtet.

Die Passage ist halb Innenraum und halb Aussenraum. Grundlegend für die heutige Form der Stadelhofer Passage waren der Volksentscheid für die Erhaltung der beiden freistehenden Patrizierhäuser »Zum Sonnenhof« und »Zum Baumwollhof« und die Abbruchbewilligung für das zwischen ihnen gelegene Haus. Mit der neuen Bebauung wird der bisher für die Öffentlichkeit verlorene Hofraum in ein allseitig zugängliches, lebendiges Fußgängernetz gegliedert.

Die Stadelhofer Passage wurde 1985 von dem Zürcher Architekten Ernst Gisel gebaut und bleibt seit daher in Funktion und Gestalt weitgehend unverändert.

Elena Geser, 18-944-710

Stadelhoferstrasse
8000 Zürich



Pavilion

The word pavilion comes from the Latin term “papillo”. This means butterfly. A Pavilion is a flexible architectural open space that invites people to come in and spend time in it.

A Pavilion might be used as a: shelter, seating, meeting point, cafe, theatre, or for lectures, events, exhibitions, sports, play, relaxation, work and much much more.

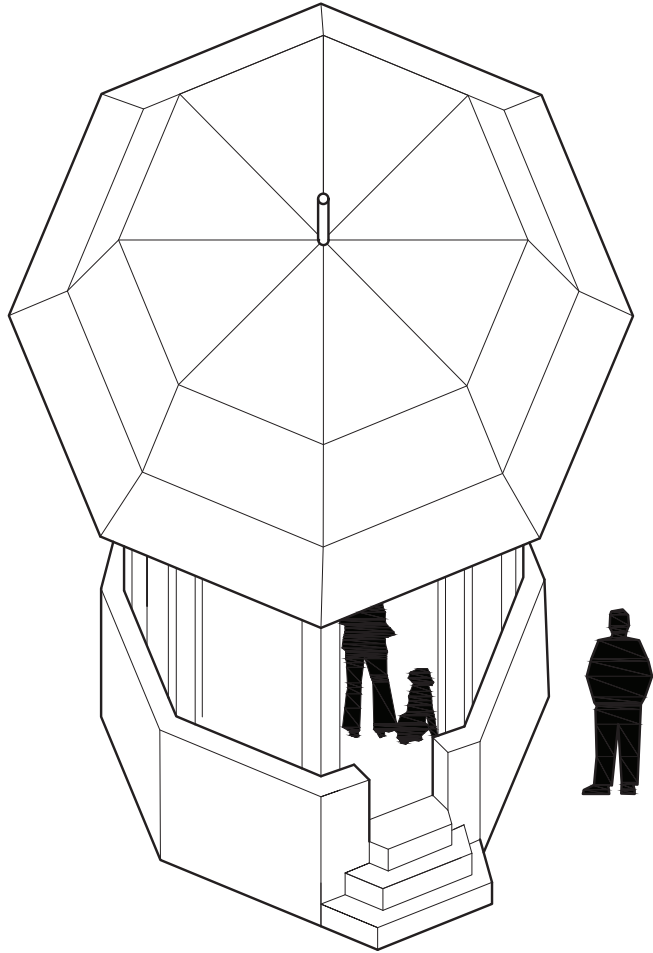
The pavilion is therefore a freestanding, light structure, which is assigned to a larger structure. This is usually in a park or a horticultural facility.

The basic form is predominantly symmetrical on all sides. It is therefore a central building. This was used in its creation in the Baroque as a building for amusement. Here in the summer stays, parties or small plays took place. In addition, the pavilion also developed as a viewing and leisure building with access to the public. In Asia, the pavilion developed as part of firmly established religious facilities.

A special form is the garden pavilion, which is also called gazebo. This is used today in many variants.

The Le Corbusier Pavilion on Lake Zurich is considered an architectural jewel. Completed in 1967, it is the last building of the great architect and his only building made of steel and glass. After a comprehensive renovation, it shines in new splendor and offers a unique promenade architecturale over several storeys. Le Corbusier has realized his vision of a synthesis of architecture, art and life with the colored house and created an ideal exhibition pavilion based on his famous modulator measurement system.

Nicole Alder, 18-925-602



Pavilion

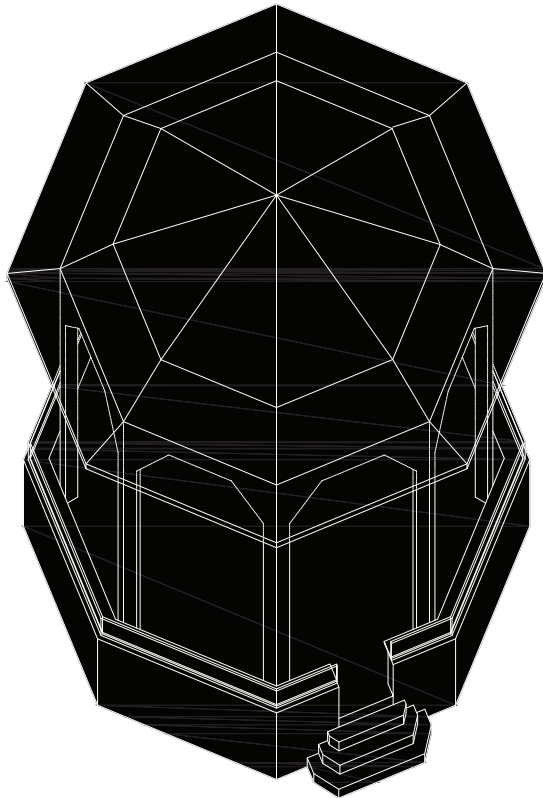
In architecture, a pavilion refers to a building that is positioned separately or attached to a main building. It has a roof and sometimes walls, but not necessarily. They are often replaced by pillars. Its main function is usually pleasure and they were especially popular in the 18th century. Pavilions are used for many different reasons, for example as a banqueting house, a pool house, a building for changing clothes or taking refreshments (sports pavilion). Pavilions often provide a charming look to a place and are seen as aesthetically pleasing builds because of their usual symmetry.

The Musikpavilion in Zürich was built in 1908 and has since had a lot of different uses. It is located almost in the center of the “Stadthausanlage” near the “Bürkliplatz”. It is a shell construction made of concrete and was built by Robert Maillart, a Swiss engineer.

Currently, the pavilion is often being used. Multiple times a week, music is playing, and people dance in the pavilion. There are always specific themes on those evenings, like salsa, bachata, waltz, etc. The pavilion is also often a place for people to talk openly and is similar to “Speaker’s Corner”. Since this has been allowed in March 1972, multiple marches have started there. It is also a center piece when there are markets on the “Stadthausanlage”. Apart from that, the pavilion has always been a place for people to sit down and enjoy the view of the lake and the mountains.

Héloïse Dussault-Cloutier, 18-937-227

Stadthausanlage
8001 Zürich



Pavilion

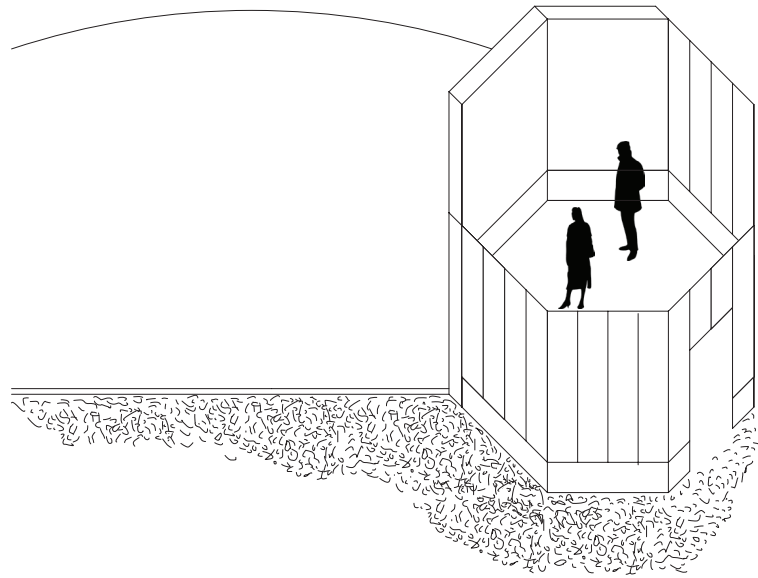
The basic shape of this pavilion is a regular octagon. The slightly raised floor is enclosed by a balustrade, which reaches down to the floor. On the outside of the balustrade there is a black metal railing decorated with ornaments, along the inside there is a wooden bench. The pavilion is accessed on two opposite sides by a four-stage staircase. The eight hexagonal concrete columns are arranged in a regular octagon and support the likewise octagonal roof. The pavilion is one of the first steel-concrete buildings in the city of Zurich and the first shell structure ever. The roof has a metal cladding.

Different types of buildings are called pavilions. A possible form is a free-standing, light building on a square, in a park or in a garden. It is usually open all around and roofed. In addition, it has the basic shape of a circle or else wise it approaches a circular shape (for example, a regular polygon or an ellipse), the floor plan is therefore often point symmetrical. The music pavilion corresponds to this description and is therefore a pavilion.

The music pavilion stands hidden by the many trees on the Bürkliplatz. The Bürkliplatz, which is located between the Limmat and the Schanzengraben, directly next to the lake, has a very central location in the city of Zurich. On the Bürkliplatz there are various festivals and markets all year, for which the music pavilion is often used. It also offers protection from the weather and is often used as a seating accomodation.

Lisa Egli, 18-936-302

Bürkliplatz
8001 Zürich



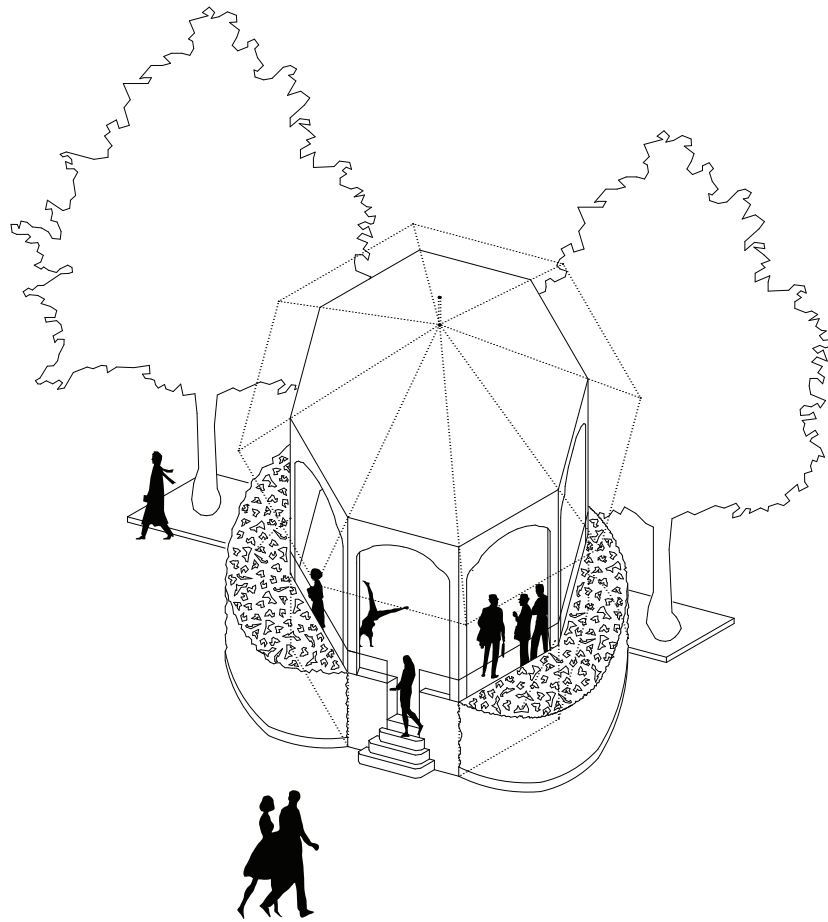
Pavilion

The „Palmenhaus“ (a greenhouse) of the old botanical garden in Zurich is an octagonal glass pavilion. At first it was built with a wooden structure and glass elements but today the structure has been changed to an iron one. The iron structure stands on a brick wall foundation. Because it is positioned directly next to a small hill, three of those brick walls even go as high as to the roof of the glass pavilion. Inside there is a lamp hanging down from the roof of the pavilion, which is probably being used for late night exhibitions.

Where there used to be only palm trees nowadays still are plants, but many different kinds. Today the pavilion is primarily used for concerts, theater and exhibitions. That's also what makes it a pavilion, it still is an object of pleasure, whether it is being used to show exotic plants or art. Even though the glass walls of the pavilion are thin and see-through you get the clear feeling of being in another room with a specific function.

The old botanical garden is positioned in the city centre of Zurich by the Schanzengraben moat and belongs to the historical sites as well as to one of the most popular gardens of Zurich. When the university of Zurich needed more room to expand, they opened a new botanical garden in a more peripheral area, which allowed this garden to keep its historical touch.

Leon Gelpke, 18-933-929



Pavilion

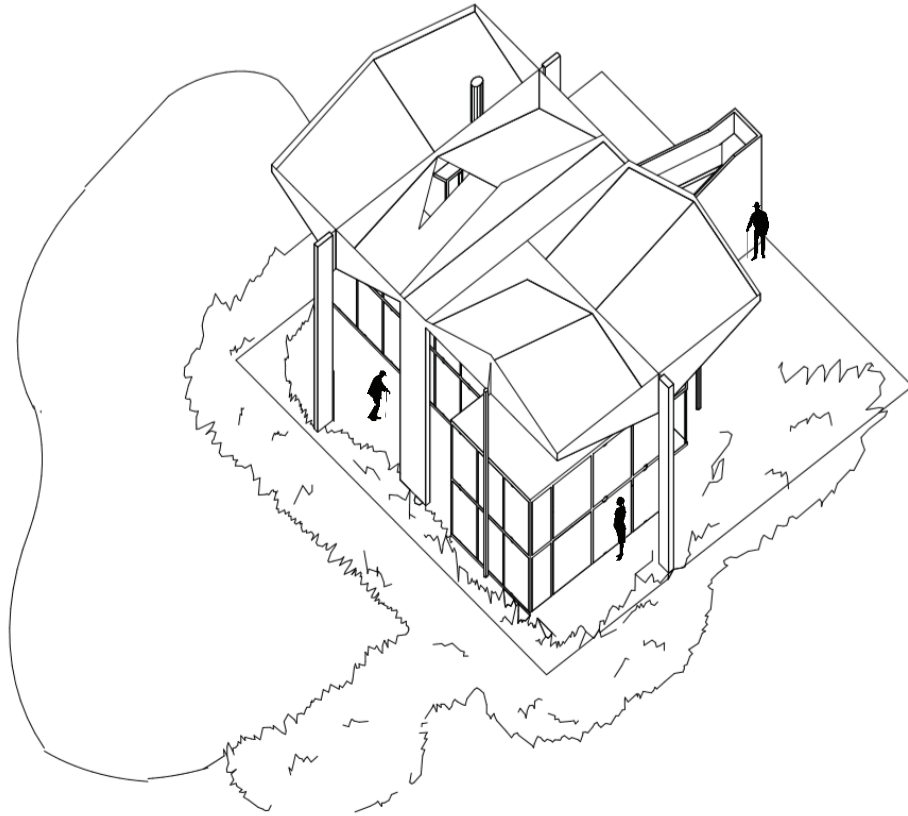
The pavilion is made from different elements. First of all, a floor and roof which is supported by eight arches. To enter the pavilion four steps have to be taken. The room inside the pavilion is symmetric and there is an opening between each pillar. The arches and pillars are made of plastered concrete. Looking up, you can see the octagonal roof from a decorative wooden dome. There is also a railing made of iron which is fixed on the concrete wall. The dome roof is clad with cooper sheets and the roof shape is kinked for several times. Also the steps made of natural stone resume the round shape of the construction.

A pavilion can be positioned separately or as an attachment to a main building. The way to the building can either be freestanding or connected by covered walkways. The pavilion is often situated in a park or garden. The domed roof, open and round space, regular polygon or other form of central structures are other very typical features. Traditionally the pavilion is intended for pleasure activities. Furthermore, buildings for fairs and exhibitions are often referred to as pavilions, regardless of their architectural design.

The pavilion at Bürkliplatz is used as a marketplace, art area and event site. It is located between the lake shore promenades of Zürich and the city hall enclosure. In the same time it is situated at one of the nodal points of the road and public transportation. The building is free standing in the square and refers to the townhouse and its surroundings.

Ramona Köchli, 12-544-664

Bürkliplatz
8001 Zürich



Pavilion

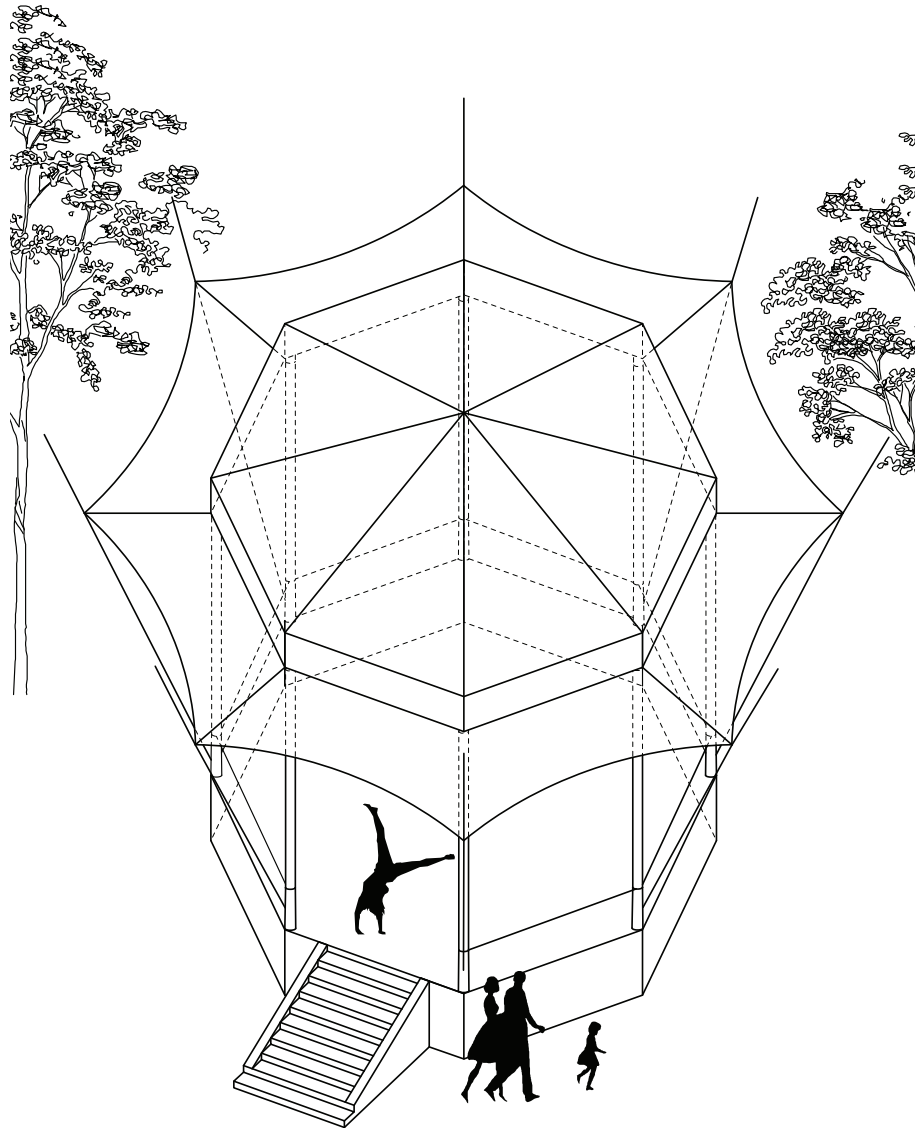
Le Corbusier integrates to different roof systems: The flat terrace roof and the sloping roof. The canopy is a free-floating metal roof in the form of a double umbrella in a height of 9 m. With a total area of 12 x 26.3 m, it was constructed using 5 mm thick welded metal sheets. The metal looks similar to normal concrete, but at the time of le Corbusier, it was more modern style. It consists of two square parts (each side having a surface of 12 x 12 m), each part consisting of four parts divided into two levels. This results in a geometric figure with different slopes, so that the roof assumes a complexity than a traditional roof with two or four slopes.

The roof of the Pavillon Le Corbusier floats above the rest of the building, separated like an umbrella over the house. This prominent architectural element should protect the cubic house underneath from the rain and the sun. Therefore, it makes sense to describe it as a canopy.

The Pavillon Le Corbusier is in Zürich-Seefeld at Zürichhorn. It is positioned in a park near the shore of the Zürichsee. Clearly, there are not many buildings around it, which gives the Pavillon more importance. The environment of the monument is very green and peaceful but formed and decorated from humans. These surroundings and the colorful, strange looking building itself support the impression of an art peace.

Ramon Oetterli, 18-931-089

Höschgasse 8
8008 Zürich



Pavilion

The pavilion is made of stone, metal and wood. The massive, hexagonal stone fundement rises about 1.2 meters from the surrounding ground. On one side a grand staircase, also made of stone, overcomes this height. The fundement has a circumradius of almost 5 meters. Within the Pavilion a 0.95-meter-high fence made of casting iron surrounds the hexagonal structure.

On each corner a metallic pillar of 4.55 meters height is stretching into the sky, slightly angled a flagpole is looming on the bottom of each pillar upwards to support the roof. In a concentric waveform the roof is stretching from flagpole to flagpole, rising outside for about 1.5 meters. The metal rooftop pulls inward to the centre of the Pavilion forming an apex. On the inside the roof is covered with wood painted in blue colour and illuminated with a big lamp in the centre. Each pillar is decorated with impressive metal ornament stretching in a bow form to one another.

Within the centrally located public greenspace Platzspitz the pavilion can be found right behind the central trains station. Surrounded with a big square the pavilion stands in the middle of the park. It forms as only shelter from rain and architectonic space a meeting point which attracts both young and old.

As a pavilion it stands free and is open on each side, its layout is point-symmetric and is closing in on the form of a circle

Noah David Schweizer, 18-931-493

Park Platzspitz
8006 Zürich

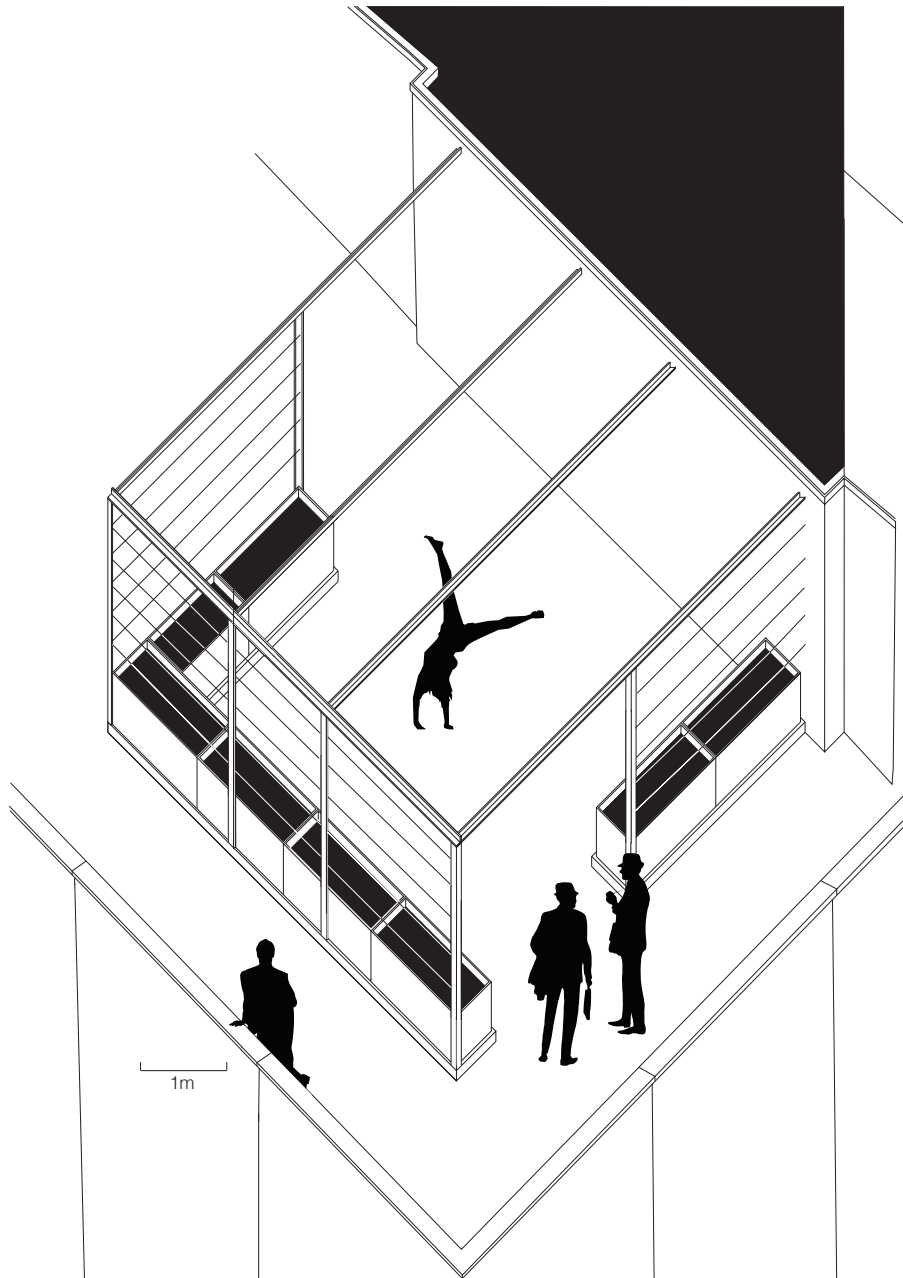
Pergola

A pergola is a light and airy structure that helps to define an outside space. Often, it's also a helping structure for plants to grow onto and cover the space. This helps to define it more than just the bare framework and can also provide protection from sun, wind and rain.

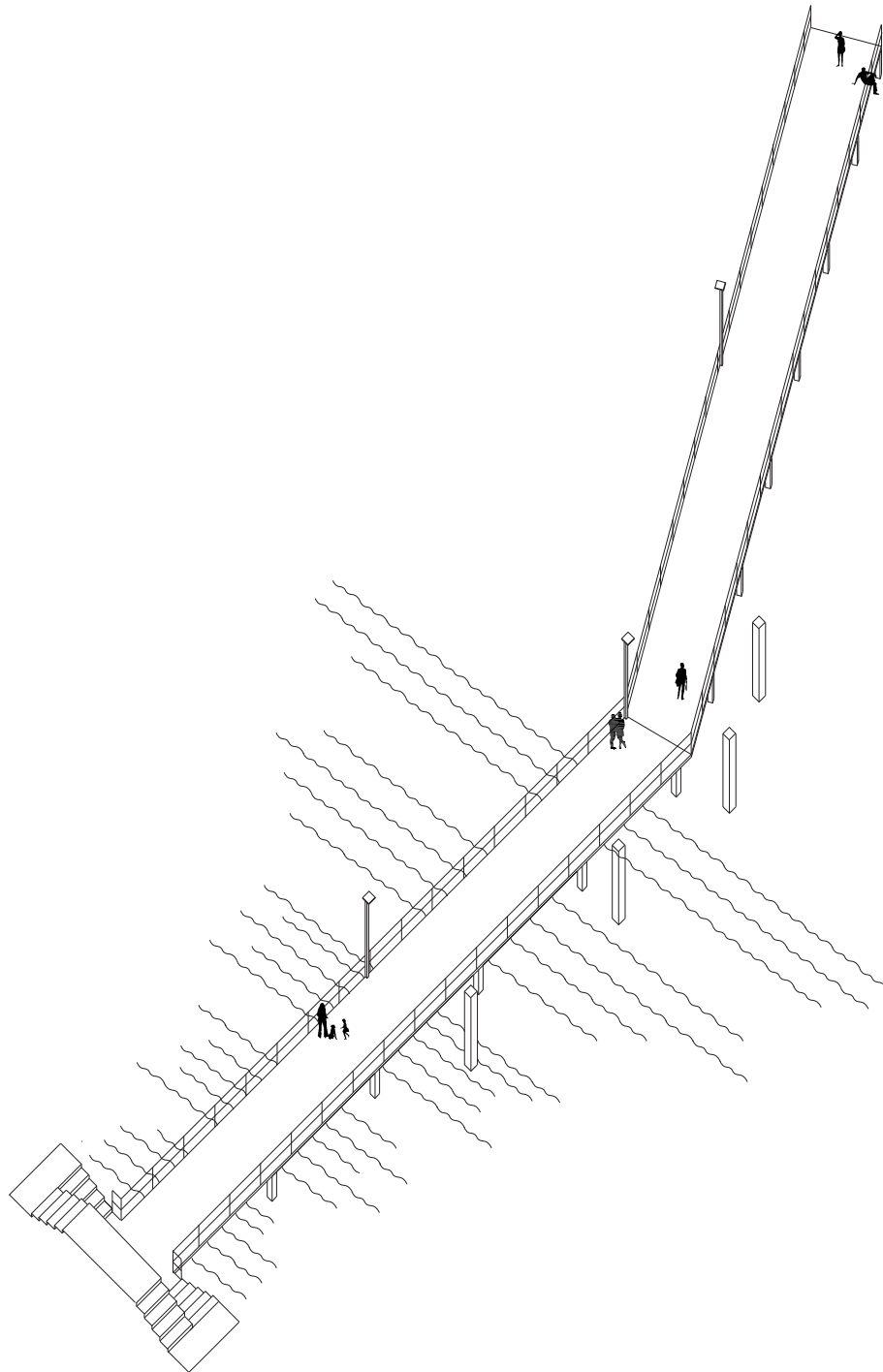
The pictured Pergola is located on the rooftop of the CHN building at the ETH Zürich, location Zentrum. The 30m² big structure is made of nickel-plated steel profiles and is screwed to concrete slabs on the floor as well as to the wall of the building. A series of big Eternit pots, placed between the pillars on the concrete slabs, are creating a low wall and increase the space inside the Pergola. A series of tensioned wires help the plants in the pots to grow up and over the Pergola, providing shade from the sun. Additionally, a big sunshade can be rolled out, covering the roof of the Pergola.

This Pergola separates and defines a space on the diversely used rooftop terrace of the CHN building. It is mainly used by the staff for meetings, eating lunch and for different events. In summer the growing plants are providing protection from the sun and additional privacy.

Kaspar Stengele, 14-929-400



Universitätsstrasse 16
8006 Zürich



Pier

The left pier 6 beneath the famous Ganymedes Sculpture at the Schiffsteg Bürkliplatz towards the Lake Zürich.

Piers are structures into the water and are usually supported by piles or pillars. They are used as a landing station for ships and boats and are typically in a right angle to a quay and loom into the water. The pier 6 at the Bürkliplatz equates to this description.

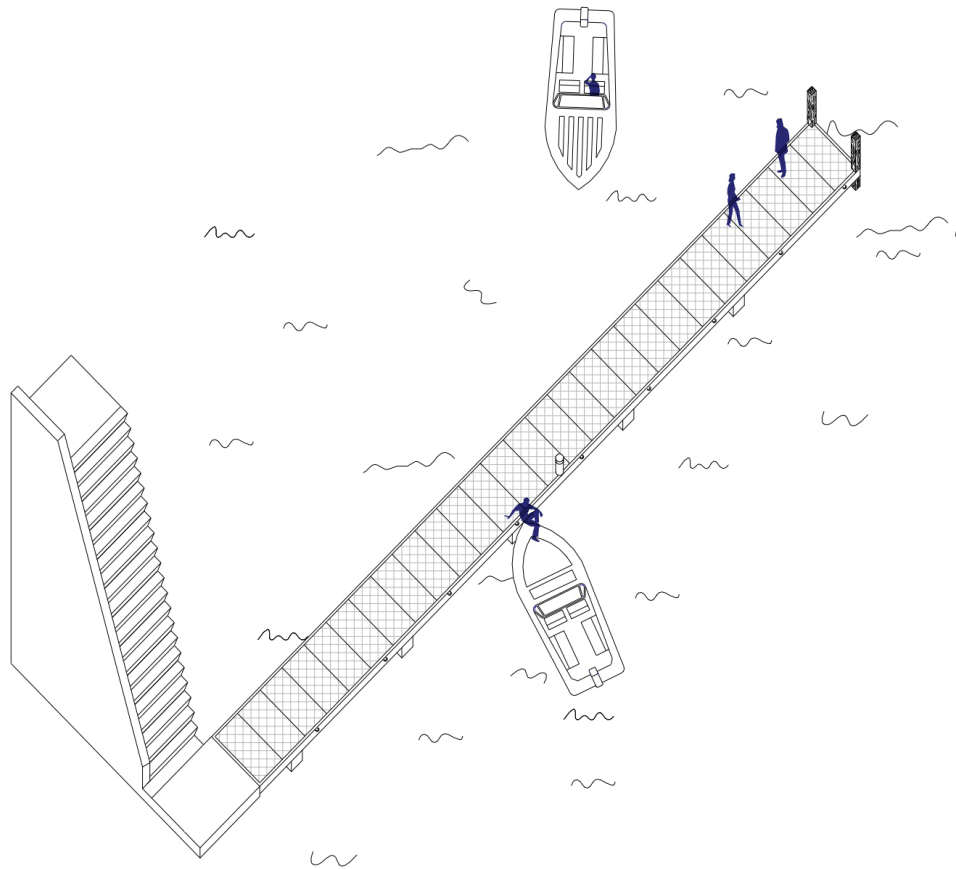
A staircase connects the pier to the Bürkliplatz, which is situated on a higher level. The piers structure is kept very simple and consists of a wooden deck and cement pillars. A banister keeps the visitors safe from the lake water and lanterns enlighten the pier by night.

The pier 6 has two core functions: On one hand, it is used as a docking spot for boats and ships and as an entrance for tourist cruises around the Lake Zürich. It functions on the other hand as a market, art and event spot and therefore offers another valuable public space for the city.

Its location between the railway station and the long promenade of the Uto-quay attracts many tourists and locals. It is also at the closest point of the Lake Zürich to the city centre. Visitors profit from the shadow by the adjacent ships (depending on the altitude of the sun) and use the spot for a picnic or a rest.

Till Blaser, 18-930-016

Schiffsteg Bürkliplatz
8001 Zürich



Pier

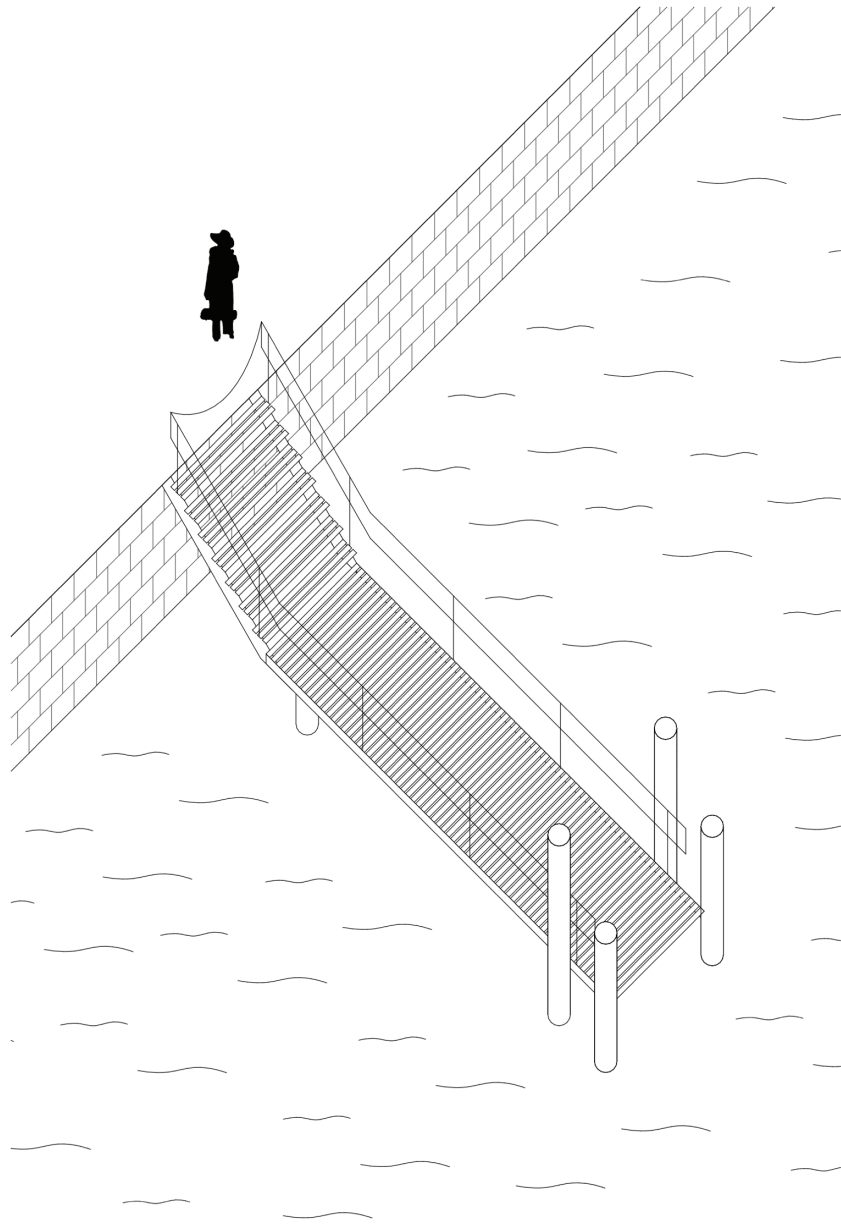
The pier is used as a connecting element between land and water. It is smaller than a harbour but bigger than a jetty. Ships and boats dock there to deliver goods or to transport people. Today, the pier in Zürich is mainly used by hobby sailors and for small excursions to Lake Zürich or the Limmat.

Since the pier is constantly surrounded by water, it stands on concrete sockets which support and stabilize the pier. The floor is made of grids out of metal or wood. In order to drain the water even during strong waves. The frame in which the prefabricated grids are inserted are hooks to fasten small ships and boats. Beside the hooks there are also poles in the ground under the water. Boats and small ships are attached to them, especially when there are strong waves. They can be made of wood, concrete or metal and are often painted white.

In Zürich the piers can be found in almost every navigable water. They stretch out in large numbers between the bridges along the shore. Most of them are freely accessible and are also visited on nice days by guests who do not want to travel with the boat for a few hours. They use the pier as a comfortable reading space. As a place of transition between land and water, the pier can be a pleasant balance to a hectic everyday life. Without having to set sail right away.

Janine Henz, 18-922-617

Limmatquai 31
8001 Zürich



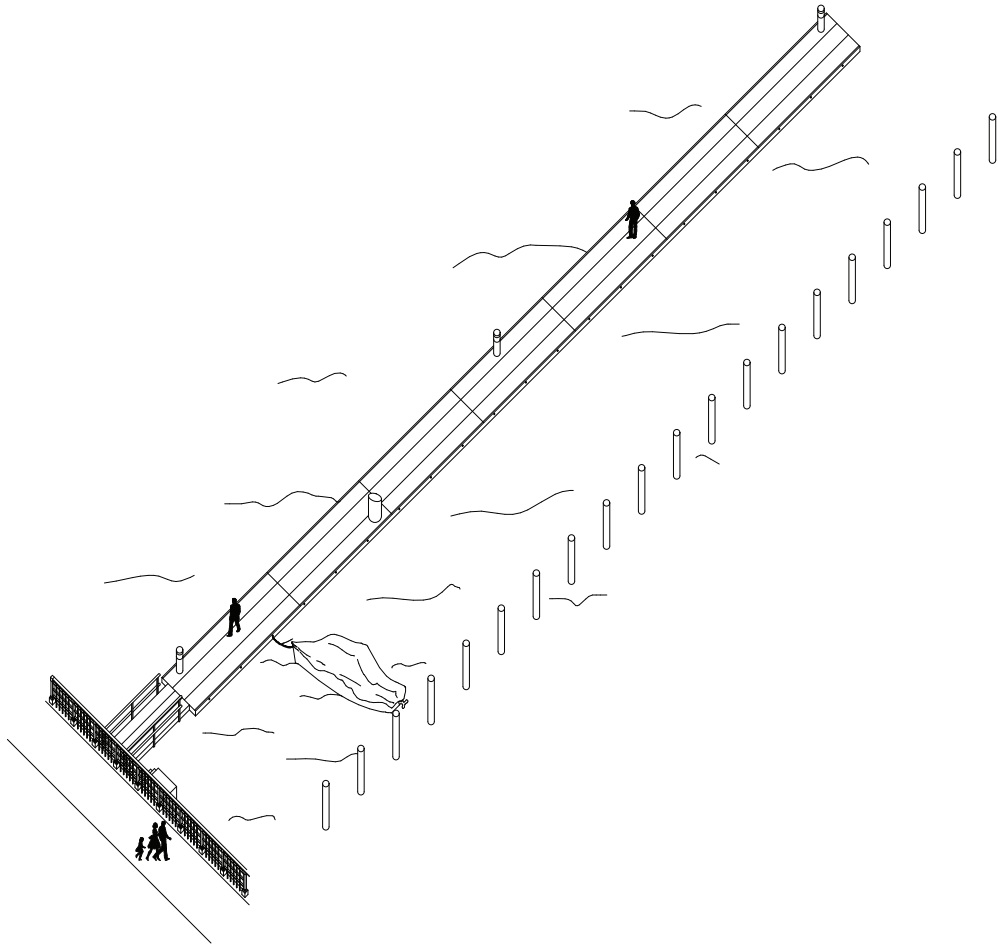
Pier

The Limmat Jetty Storchen is a rather unimpressive urban element that is frequently overlooked and rarely noticed. It is interesting that this urban element gets very important only when it is the case that you need it. Which means it has a specific situational practical value. It could be a nice hang-out space, but the city refuses entry of people who don't need the practical value of this element with a chain and a warning sign.

What differentiates a jetty from a bridge is the fact that it doesn't connect to two permanent parts. The jetty connects a permanent part with a flexible part which defines it as a jetty. The flexible part has to be rapidly fixed in order to profit of the jetty's use as a bridge. This is the important value of this element.

As the jetty is only fixed on one side it has to be hold in place by five columns which stand on the ground of the Limmat. Those columns are the only massive thing on the jetty as everything else is rather filigree. To get from the quai down to the level of boats one has to take seven steps. The stairs and the surface of the jetty are made out of wooden planks. The whole jetty is two meters wide and about six meters long. In order to make the jetty safe there are iron handles on each side.

Viviane Hug, 18-919-290



Pier

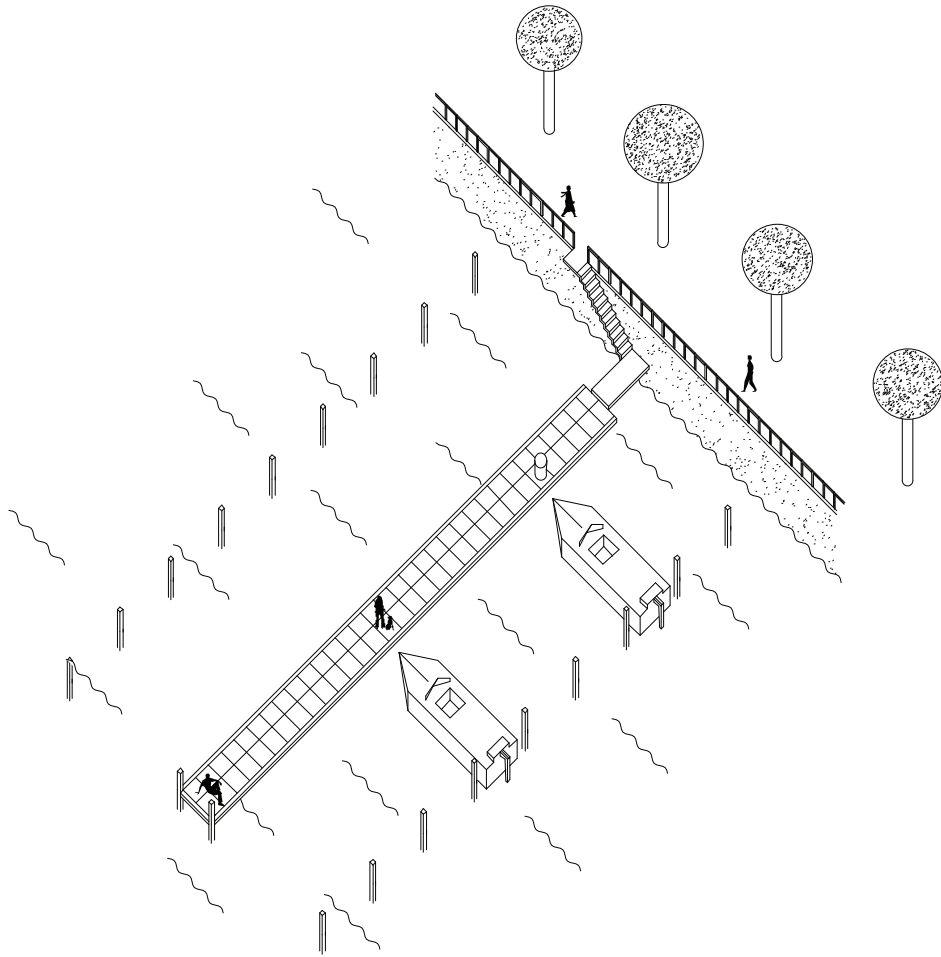
This pier is situated at the west bank of the river Limmat between the Bauschänzli and the Frauenbad Stadthausquai. A pier is a built extension into the river that serves as landing dock for water vehicles. In this case, the pier is used for small boats, as only they can pass underneath the Quaibrücke. The pier is approximately forty-five meters long and forty small boats can easily park there.

The access to the pier is via small stairs out of stone from the promenade down to the river level. There is a small flexible bridge to get from the mainland onto the pier. Two railings out of metal are attached to each side of the bridge to prevent people from falling into the water.

The surface of the pier is a porous metal grid to allow water drainage. There are only four elements on top of the pier: one dustbin and three lamps to lighten up the surrounding so the access to and from the boats is also safe at night.

At each side of the pier there are twenty hooks attached for the boats. With metal chains or ropes the boats can be tied to the pier. Long rubber bumpers protect the front side of the boats from damages if they crash into the pier. Behind the parked boats there are pillars to mark the parking spaces and also to fix the position of the boats at the back end.

Simona Mele, 14-664-155



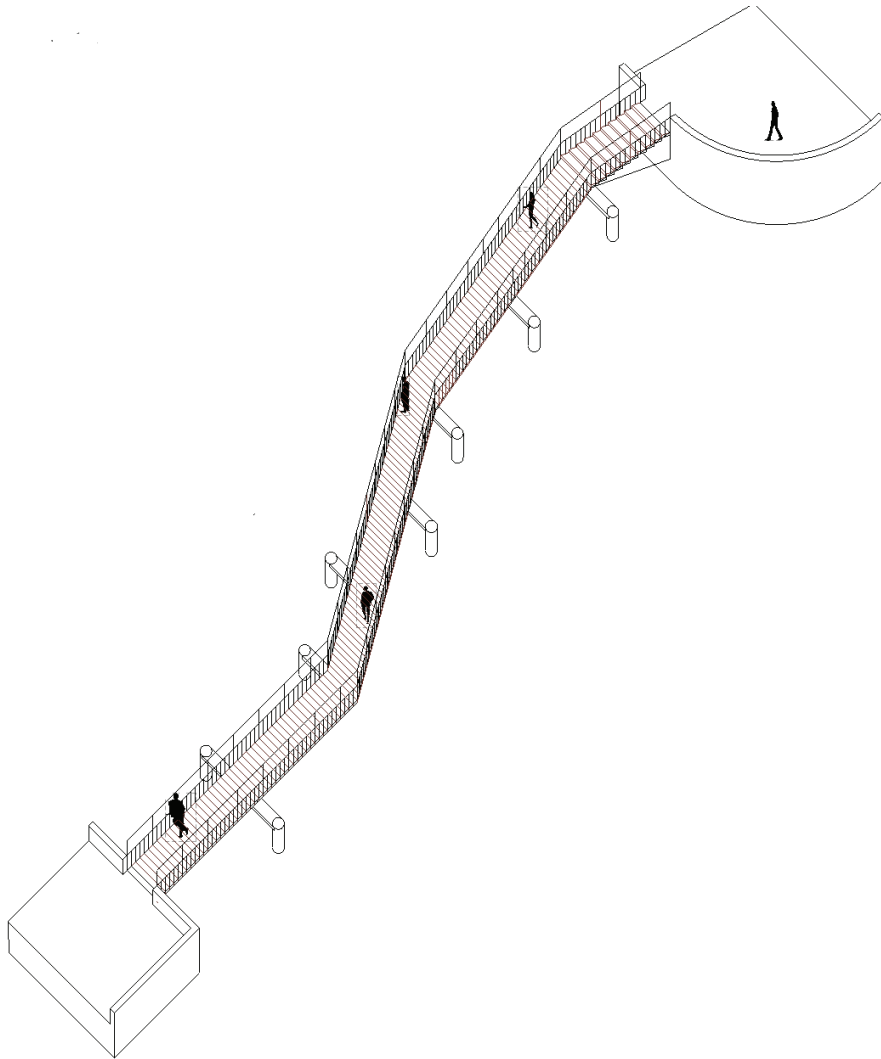
Pier

The Pier is a narrow long platform. It starts on the mainland and reaches out on the water. The main parts of the pier are the platform itself, pillars which support the platform and keep it above the water level and additional poles on and next to the platform and a rubbish bin.

The pier is a place where you can park your boat. It is a system which allows you to walk above the water to reach your boat. The poles, you can tie your boat on, provide the opportunity to leave your boat even in moving water. The pier has no railing, so there is not much of a separation between you and the water. This is important, because it should be easy to get on and off your boat. The accessibility of the water on the pier makes it also to a place of relaxation, not only functionality. You get out of the city with a few steps. You can go swimming or bathe your feet and enjoy lunch. The idea of multiple use is supported by placement of a rubbish bin.

The Pier is made from weather-resistant, solid materials such as concrete, steel. The Edges are made of Rubber or wood to soften them. It's important, that the edges are not sharp because they often get in contact with the boats. The surface of the pier has a grid structure, so there won't be any puddles, which make the pier slippery and unsafe.

Hannes Pabst, 18-935-163



Pier

The pier on the left is the Heiristeg which is located in the old town of Zurich right beneath the Lindenhof. He was built in 1992.

Piers are structures which are built into the water, usually supported by wooden, concrete or steel pillars. They can be used as a landing stage for smaller sized ships or boats. Piers are made for pedestrians and cannot be used by motorized vehicles.

However, the Heiristeg is quite different than many piers: Firstly, it is not built into a lake but on the quite narrow Limmat river. Secondly, it also has one entry on each end and therefore it connects two streets. The Heiristeg circumvents the old Heimatwerk building which is built right on the riverbank. The structure is quite complex, it has many angles in between and is also built with different materials. The round pillars are made of concrete, the banister of steel and the ground of timber beams.

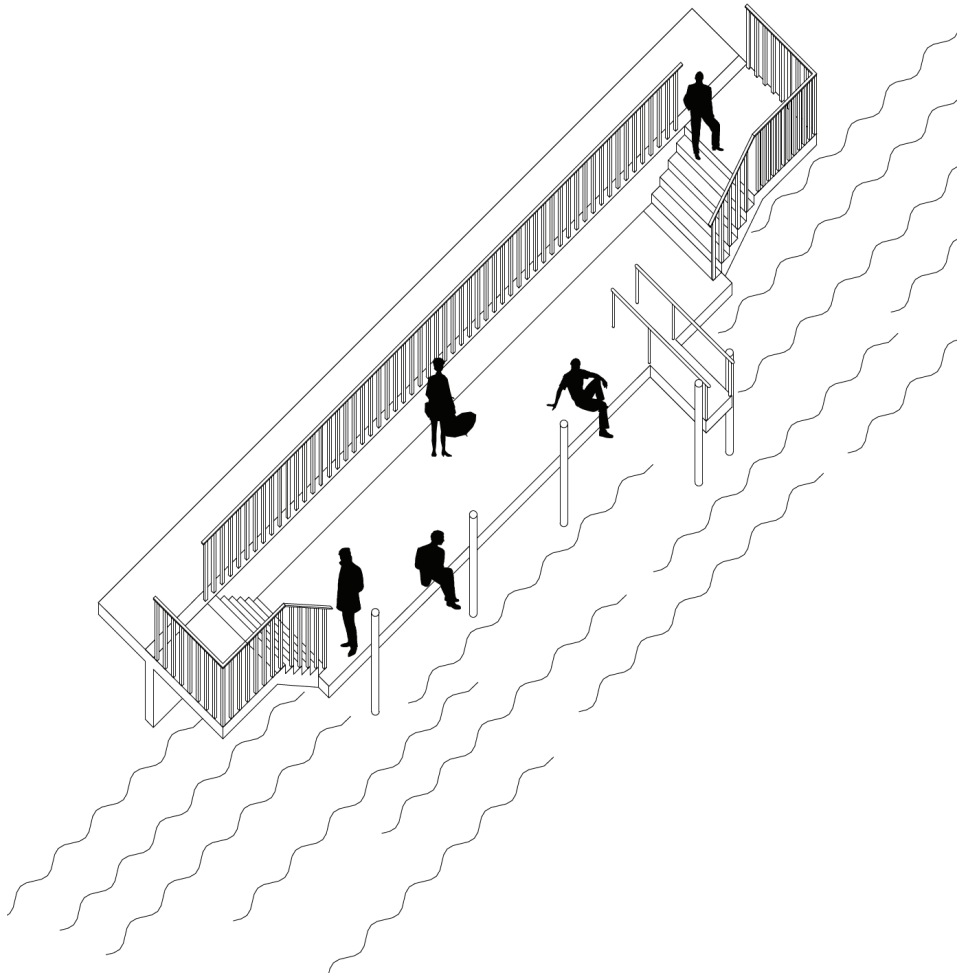
The Heiristeg has two functions:

1. It is a path for pedestrians who want to take a short cut to the Lindenhof.
2. It is an extension of the path along the river and the quay up the Limmat.

Due to the Location and shape the Heiristeg has always attracted many tourists and locals. It is a very peaceful place for a short rest. One can soak in history by looking across to the old Niederdorf townhouses. It is popular among folks who just want to take a calm stroll in this peaceful environment.

Josias Regli, 18-930-057

Heiristeg
8001 Zürich



Pier

A pier is a structure in the water which is used as a platform from the shore to the river. Sometimes there are restaurants and places of entertainment on it.

In my case the pier has a wall who holds back the water from the land. Another word for pier is also Dock.

This pier is located beside the promenade of the Limmatstreet in Zurich between the tram station „Rudolf-Brun-Brücke“ and „Rathaus“.

Actually this pier is attached to a Quai. A staircase connects the pier with the street. There are two stairs with five stair-steps to enter it. They are situated on both ends of the pier. For safety reasons there is 1.10 meter high railing around the quay, so they can be sure that no one falls into the water accidentally.

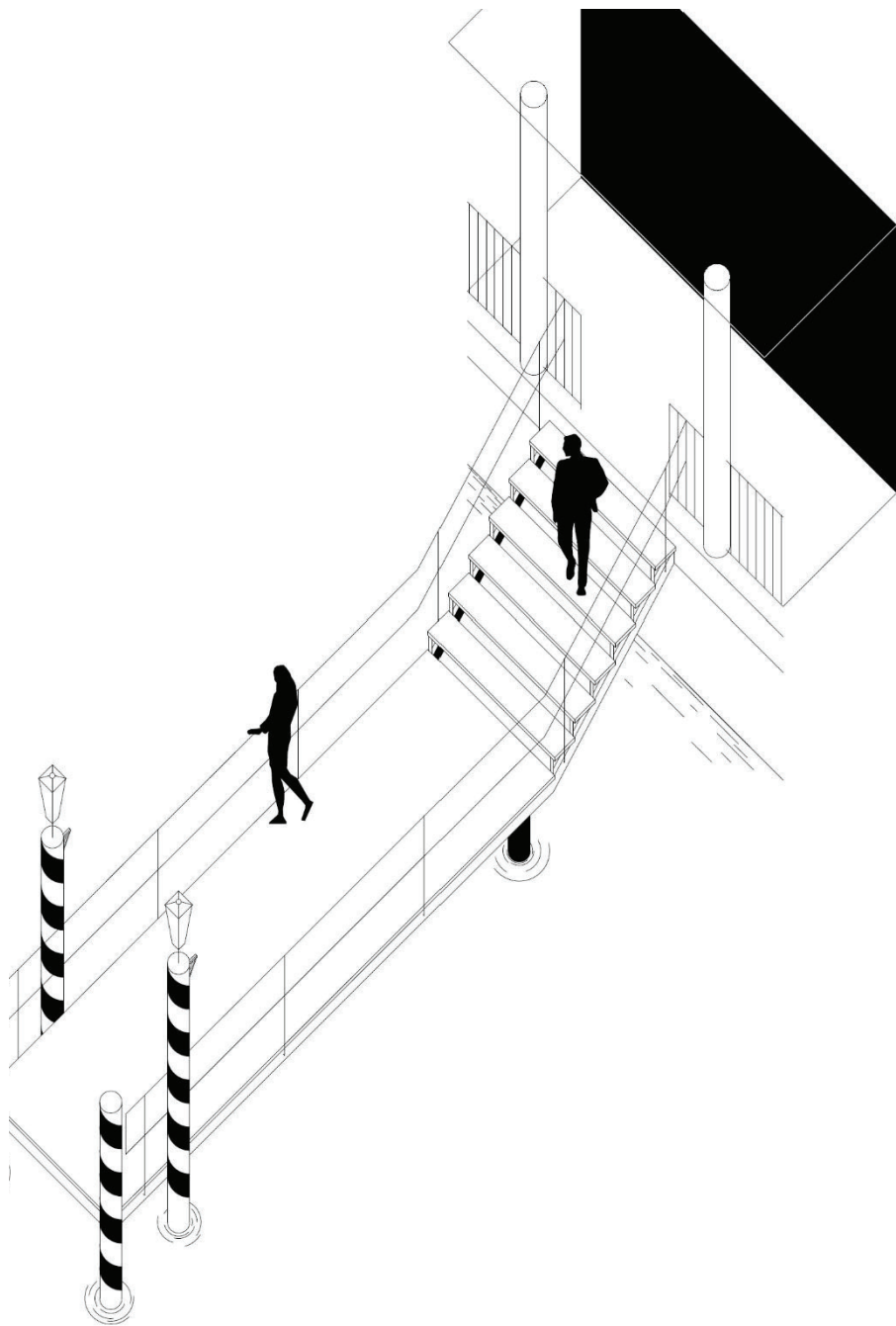
Usually a pier is used as a dock to load and unload the boats with goods. Even though this pier has a small platform where boats can be tie, this pier is not used to load boats. This one is only used to embark and disembark passengers from the „Limmatschiff“.

Especially in the summer evenings the pier is often used as a meeting point for the youth. They appreciate the stunning view of the reflecting lights in the water surface of the Limmat.

In the area of the river Limmat and around the lake of Zurich there are several piers but this is the only one that have a platform attached at the wall which is floating over the water without touching it.

Joss Russek, 18-927996

Limmatquai
8001 Zürich

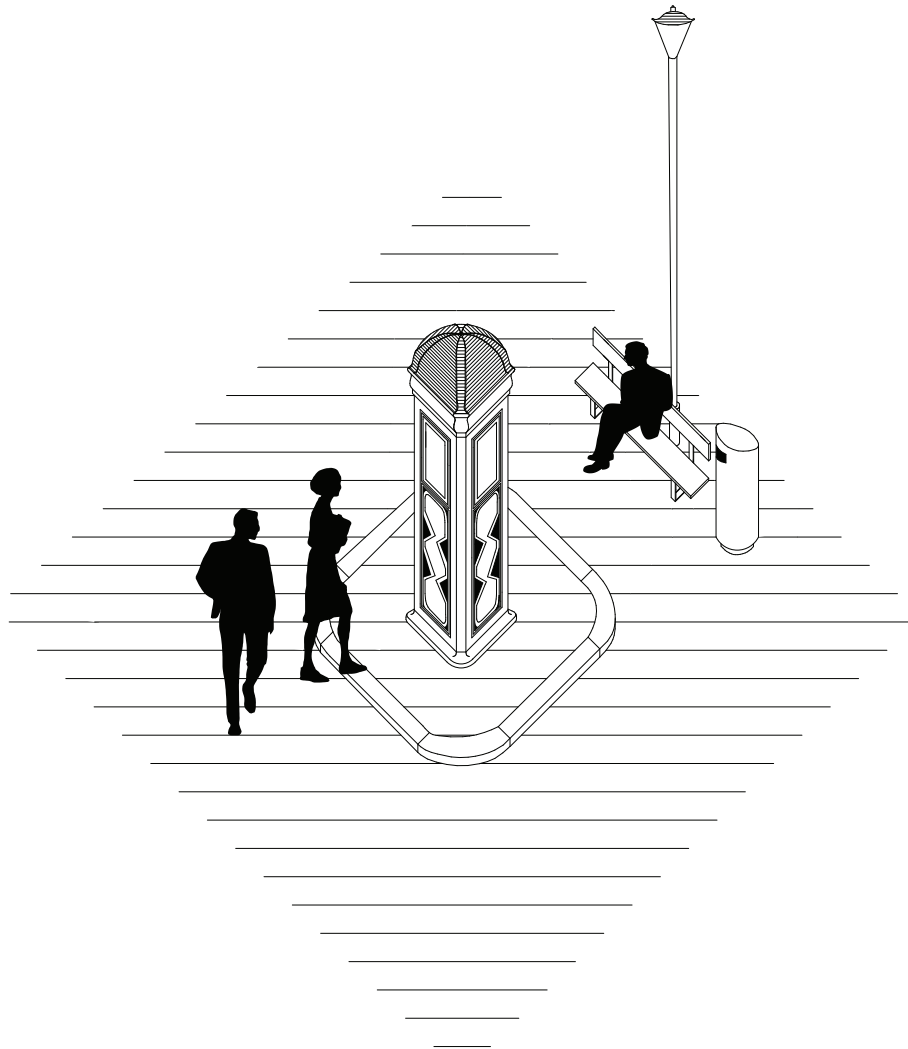


Pier

The pier in front of the hotel and restaurant Storchen gives on to the river Limmat and might be, or have been, used as a mooring for rather small boats and ships. The four wooden pier pillars are painted in blue and white, which emphasizes sort of a noble character. On top of the two taller ones, two lamps light the wooden-metal construction by night and welcome the guests with a warm, inviting gleam. The fact that the pier is comparable to an extended entrance, is again accentuated by the simple but nevertheless elegant arch, which stretches across the two higher pillars. The golden sign of the stork, crowned by golden letters, hovers over the heads of the arriving guests by boat, greets them kindly and, at the same time, creates a more or less private and sheltered room. Having passed the arch, a subtle metal railing guides the customers to the riverside. The construction fades into the background by its bare style, offering the view to the real entrance of the building. Seven wooden steps lead up to the street level, where the pier leads perfectly into the alley between two stone pillars in front of the covered entry.

Luca Schmutz; 18-931-691

Weinplatz 2
8001 Zürich



Pillar

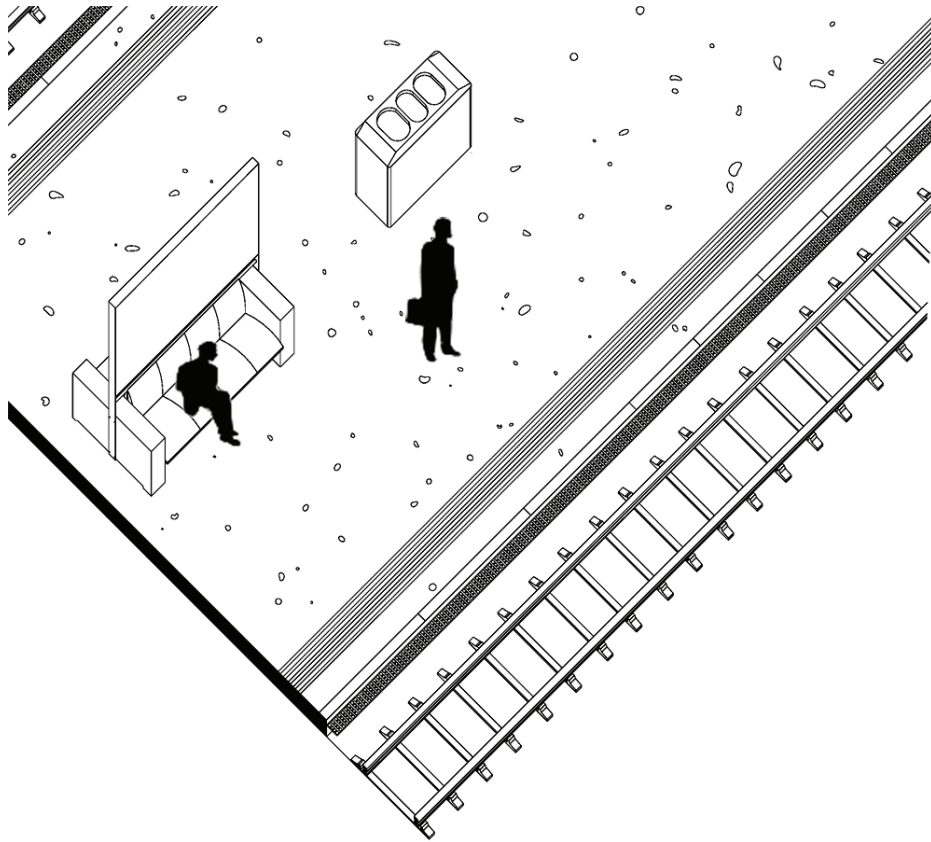
An advertising pillar, is primarily not an absolute necessity for the city. It is not a structural element that carries pedestrians across a river or provides protection in the event of rain. That is why its shape is not very clearly defined. In most cases, it should occupy as little space as possible, which is why it extends upwards. Otherwise it is quite free in its form. However, it is important to have the possibility to move around the pillar in order to see the posters on it. Therefore, a symmetrical form has been chosen that makes the advertising pillar appear perfect and as a whole. On all sides of the artefact there is the possibility to see an advertising poster and thus the space is fully used.

The advertising pillar usually stands on a square because there it gets more attention of passers-by. It should have an appealing character which is why ornaments or a small canopy can often be found. In the city, however, it does not seem like a foreign body, but as a part of the square. Unfortunately, this element is more and more disappearing as an integrated part of the cityscape.

The essence of the advertising pillar lies in the fact that it has space for advertising posters and must therefore also be weather-resistant. Due to this, it is usually made out of stone or other resistant materials. Although it is an inconspicuous element, it offers the inhabitants of the city a meeting place, a place of exchange and togetherness. But in the end, it is an architectural element that advertises merchandise and wants passers-by to stray from their path.

Renée Lou Jungop, 18-924-902

Limmatquai 18
8001 Zürich



Platform

With his eight platforms is the main train station in Oerlikon one of the second biggest train stations in Zurich. All of the platforms are hold on the ground floor and not underground, which is also noticeable with the set up and design of the elements on the platform.

Platform 6/7 faces two sides, from where the people have an access to the railways. After every 20 meters there is a bench, that faces two sides of the platform; depends where the train arrives. With their position they mark the middle of the platform and helps the people to locate themselves on the platform. The benches have a massive frame out of concrete, which holds the metallic and smooth seats.

The ground is out of concrete as well and is covered by little dark and light dots, which are probably old chewing gums throughn away. Besides them there is no rubbish on the floor and everything seems tidy and clean. One of the most important elements of a platform are probably the white lines close to the edge. The white lines stand out some milimeters and create a contrast to the dark concrete. That's how they indicate phisically and visually that the edge is close and that the people should wait behind the line.

Antonina Nikolic, 18-918-672

Playground

This playground extends on 3 different levels: top of slide, main area with swing and climbing net, and a sitting area with banks for supervision. It is embedded in green thanks to a hedge and partially covered by trees. The ground is essentially made of gravel, except below the swing, where a synthetic material is laid. Massive stone blocks delimitate the various areas.

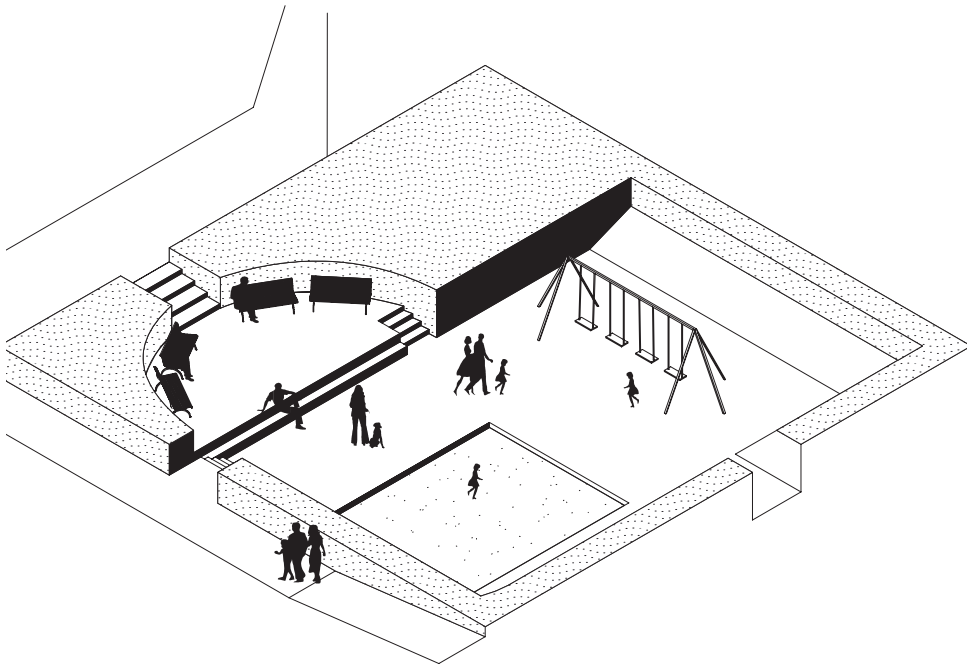
This Playground (Spielplatz 64) is like hidden from the city, as it is located below the Lindenhof, a main touristic attraction in Zürich, but cannot be directly seen from there.

It works as a playground because:

1. It is a safe place, with no cars in proximity. Although children can hide between the different levels and the vegetation, the first road is not in close proximity.
2. It is accessible with puschchairs
3. Children can be supervised easily from the banks and the adults in charge can at the same time enjoy the greenery and the peace of the area.
4. It kind of adress needs of different age group, from large round swing for smaller children to climbing net for older children
5. Close proximity of toilets, as well as bin to keep the place clean

What makes it a good playground is the greenery as well as the variety in levels and materials, which is much more interesting than a flat synthetic ground with some basic playelements.

Aurore Delory, 18-941-864



Oetenbachgasse/Lindenhofstrasse
8001 Zürich

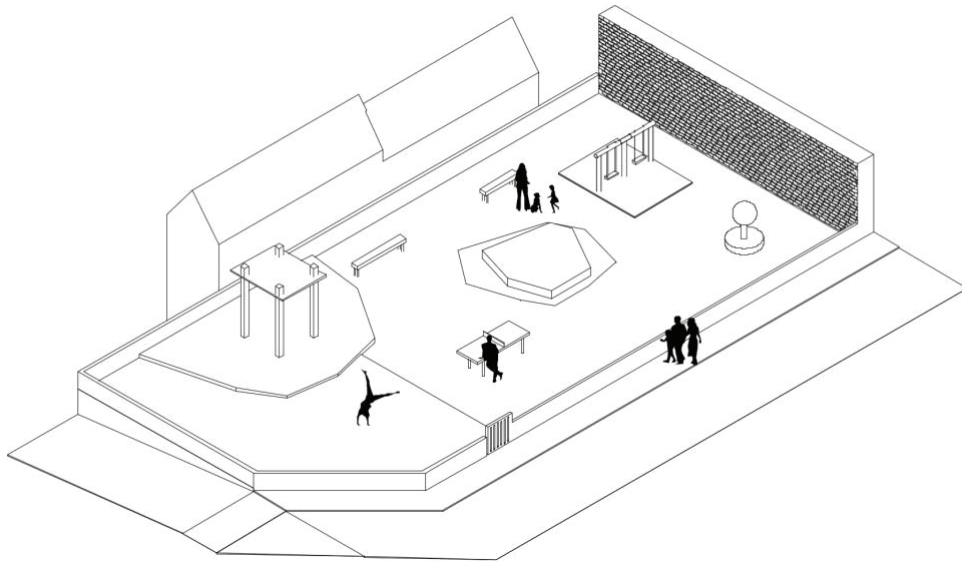
Playground

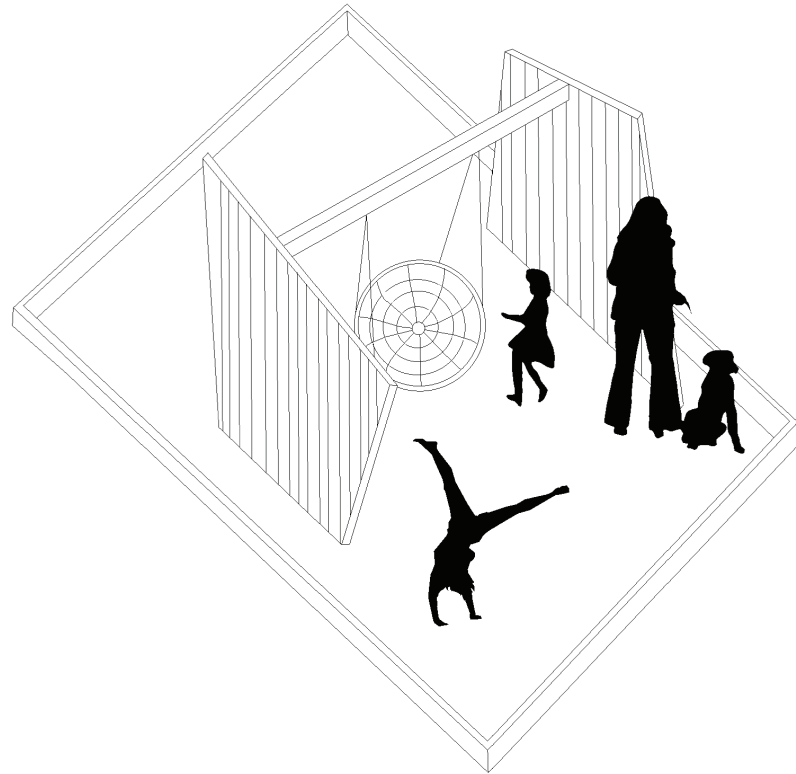
This playground is located in the middle of Zurich's old town. The ground is a mixture of sand and very fine pebbles. Below the two swings there is a rubber-like surface to protect the children from hard impacts. The shape of the playground is adapted to the surroundings. On one side it is separated from the alleys of the Niederdorf by a slightly elevated steel fence. To get into the playground you have to open a gate. Where there is no fence, the playground is surrounded by houses. The side facing the fence is separated by a wall. The playground has various elements. There are two swings attached to a steel frame. The beam on which the chains of the swings are anchored has a curved snake shape. There is a red wooden bench and a covered sandbox. There is also a kind of wooden climbing tower with another green bench behind it.

The materials must be chosen so that they are weatherproof. There is a lot of wood, but metallic elements also seem to be very popular. The sandbox is covered and there is a chest in which you can store items such as sand buckets or toy excavators protected from the weather.

What makes this place what it is? Its separate position in the middle of the city makes it a place where children and parents can come together. Parents can let their children play on this playground without worrying about dangerous external influences such as cars, trams, etc. The playground is a place where children and parents can play together. There are also elements which the children can use to play.

Luciano Sarti, 18-917-815





Playground

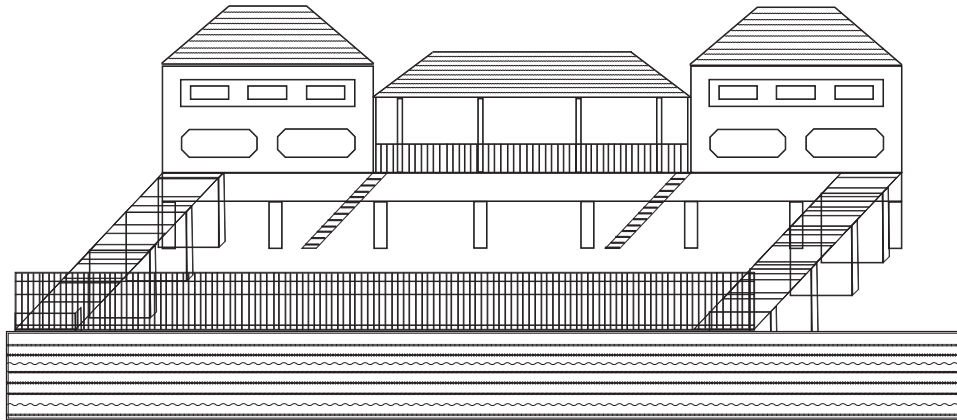
The term “playground” refers to the space that is specifically designed for children to play outdoors. The purpose of a playground is to give children the possibility to develop social and physical skills. It’s considered one of the most important environments outside the house, because there they can relate with kids of different ages and learn and develop (unconsciously and in a fun way) abilities that are going to be very important for their adulthood.

You can always find at least one playground in a small/determinate area of a town and/or a city and it is because children should have an easily access to them. Zurich hasn’t this as an exception, so I was able to find many playgrounds in short walking distances. However, there was one in particular that called my attention.

This playground is actually an escolar playground and it doesn’t have many attractions. It was constructed on paving with tinny rocks and it’s conformed by 3 “cubes” with irregular and colorful wood walls. Each one has a different attraction: sandbox, slide and swing.

This one has two walls that are red in the outside and orange in the inside. In the middle of them hangs a kind of circular seat made with ropes to swing.

Soffia Uribe Gómez, 18-926-535



Pool

The Flussbad Untere Letten, is a public swimming pool and lawn area, which is located next to the Zurich electric power station. The untere Letten part of the river Limmat has been used as a public sun bathing place since early 1900. It was the first „air and sun bath“, in the city of Zürich.

The Fluss Untere Letten was built in 1909 by the architects Fissler and Friedrich. With its direct relation to the Limmat and to the topography it broke the framework of the conventional box baths. In a wooden building along the river bank there are changing rooms. These are accessed via a shore-side terrace, from where the bathers reach the water via long stairs. At the street level, the „air bath“, a sunbathing area with trees and changing rooms, were laid out. Halfway up the slope, the „sunbathing“ was created as a terrace equipped with wooden panels.

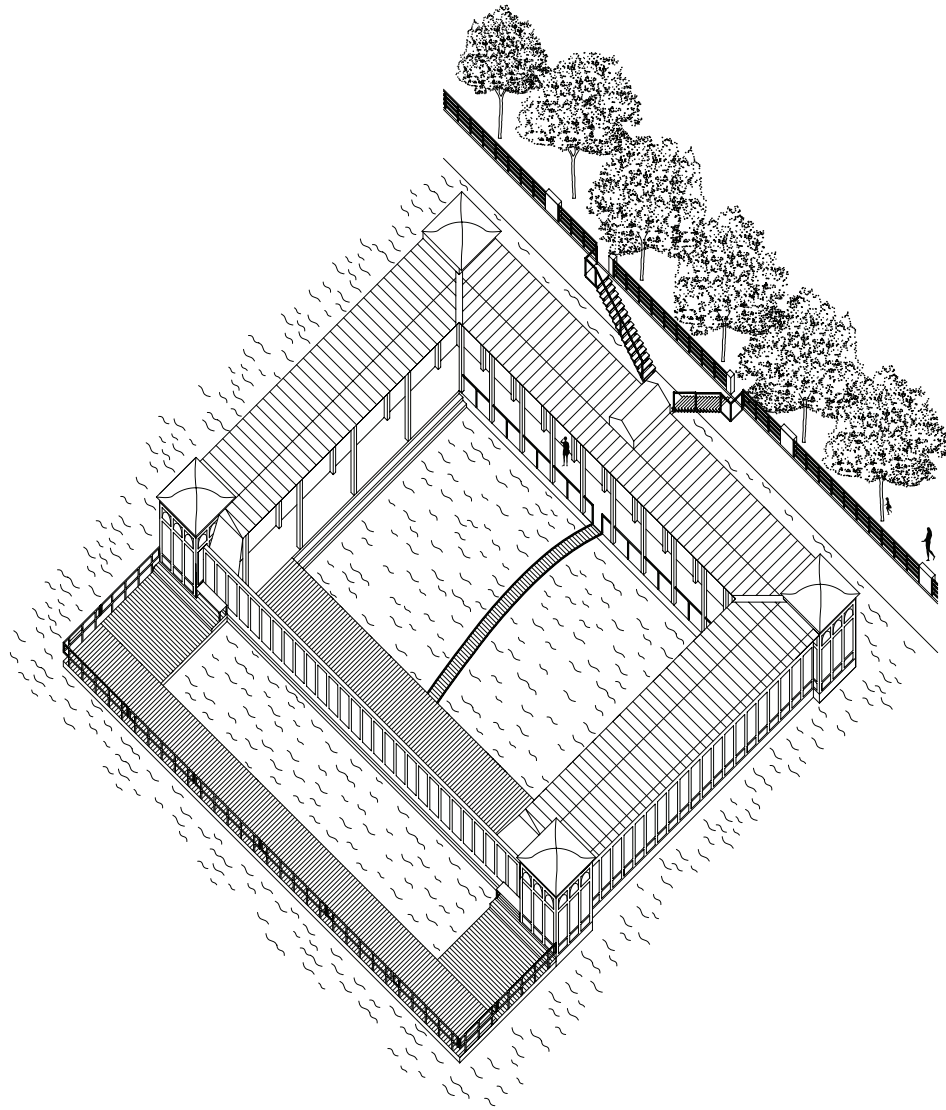
In order to make the river bath attractive also for non swimmers and families, a public lawn area was created, which includes a non-swimmers and a paddling pool as well as a new building with kiosk and changing rooms. In 1955 the architect couple Ernst and Elsa Burckhardt-Blum have designed the geometric children pool made of concrete and the cloakrooms, which are made of light concrete covered with wood panels.

The entrance is through two sliding doors made of iron, which are part of a concrete wall. There is a covered porch area which connects the outside (street) to the inside of the pool area (kiosk and lawn). The renovated entrance gives a defined entrance area.

The adult swimming area, which is located directly at the Letten river is made of strong wooden construction. The design is like a bridge construction with wooden towers, the area includes the cloakrooms, toilets and showers. This consists of two parts, one is open bathing terrace and the other is covered with wood plates. The material used in construction of the Flussbad Untere Letten is: wood, concrete and iron.

Nadia Al-Jamali, 05-902-713

Wasserwerkstrasse 141
8037 Zürich



Pool

The Frauenbad is a pool only for women. It was built between 1881 and 1887. The reason it was built was to offer in the industry working women a place to wash themselves.

It's a so called „Kastenbad“: an enclosed swimming pool constructed with wood; specifically a typical Swiss wood style of the 19th century. The pool is rectangular and view protected, you can't see anything of the pool if you're not on it. Originally the pool was floating on steel caissons, today the pool is fixed on stakes in the Limmat.

The original structure doesn't exist anymore because of several renovations. Now it has a second swimming area and a lying area on the outside of the enclosed pool.

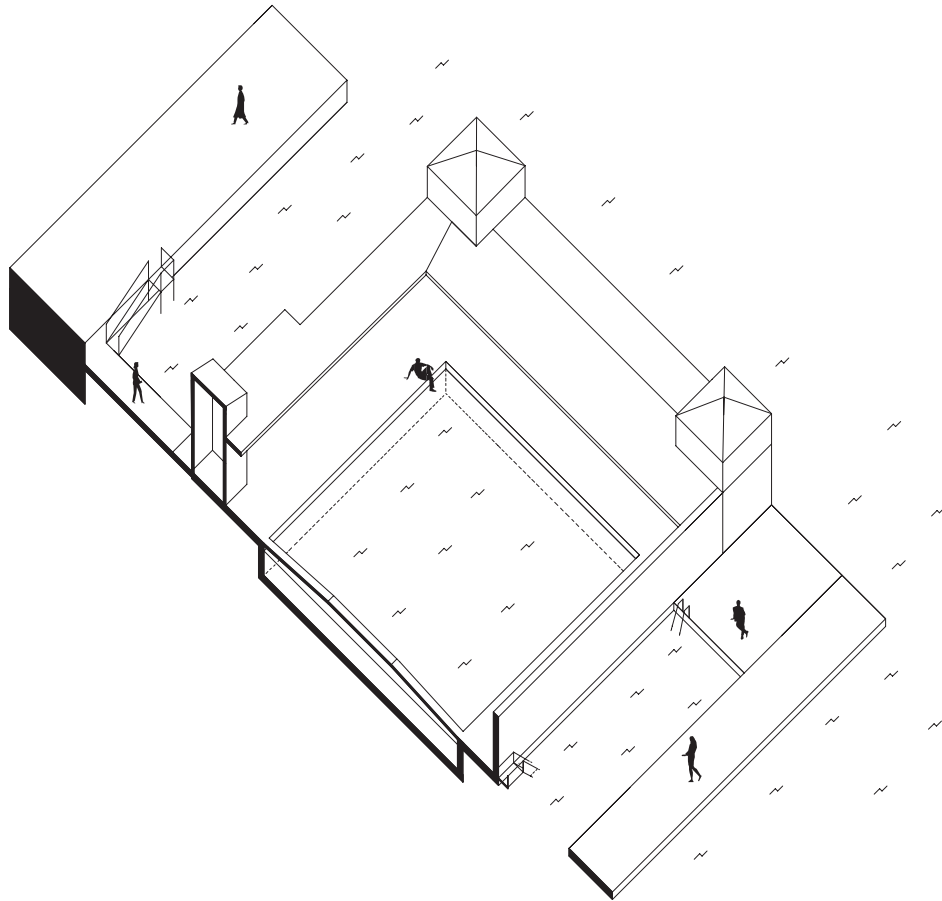
The cabins on the riverside and parts of the roof have been removed. Part of the renovation was the addition of a raft on the riverside, the extension of the lying area and the improvement of the sanitary furnishings. The entrance, door, wall and parts of the glazing aren't the authentic ones anymore.

The Frauenbad is a „Kastenbad“ because it's an enclosed rectangular construction that's located on the water with the swimming area in the middle of it. The swimming area is defined by the „Kastenbad“. The pool is in the river that's why the swimming area is only defined and limited by a two meter deep fence.

The Frauenbad is located in the Limmat at the outflow of the lake of Zürich.

Estevez Nuria, 18-927-129

Stadthausquai 13
8001 Zürich



Pool

The Frauenbad Stadthausquai is a public bath built around 1880, situated in the Limmat river in Zürich.

The structure is a rectangle shape with one tower on each corner of the rectangle, which create an inner space where is situated one pool. In following of the main rectangle shape, is a u-shape deck oriented to the river, with the second pool in it. The entrance of the bath is situated on the side facing the street, and is composed of a porch headed with a triangle roof, different from the bell-shaped roofs of the four towers.

The building is mainly made of wooden board, let with the original color on the floor and painted in white and dark green on the walls. The walls are organized with a repetitive shema, and could be divided in three levels: the lower level of the wall is filled with white quadrilateral wooden boards, headed by a row of narrow windows. Then above the windows, there is a grid of white wooden panels with a delicate carving, structured by dark green wooden beams.

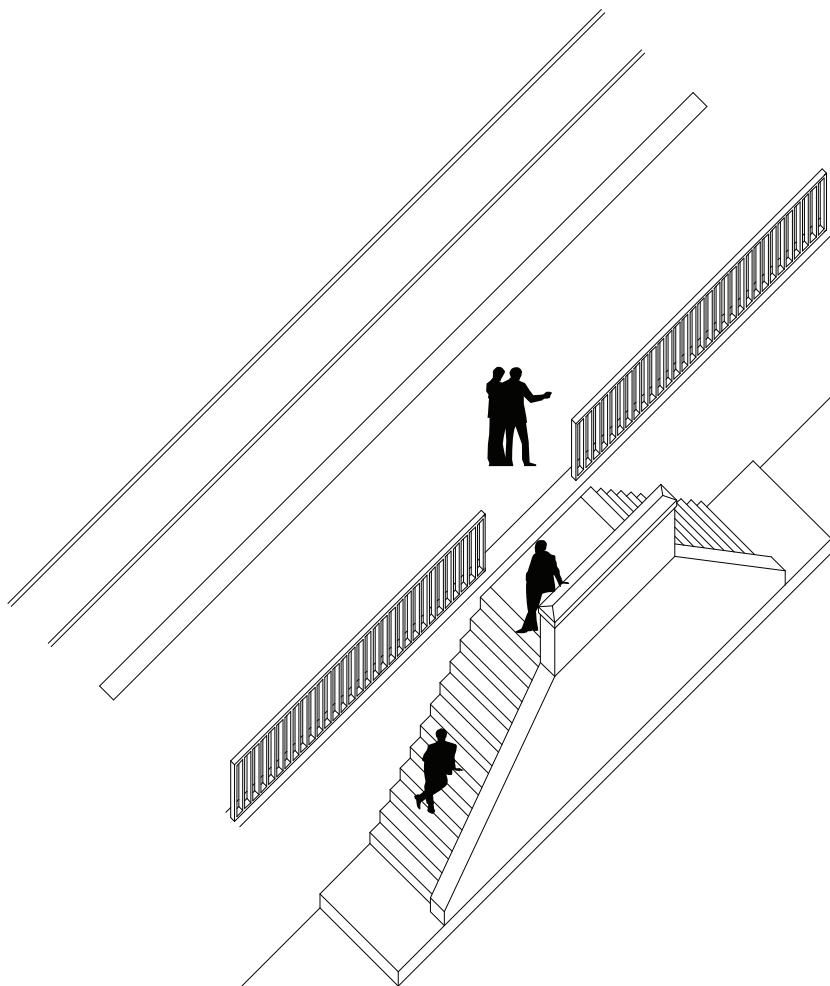
Indeed these dark wooden beams go till down in the water, and help the structure to stay fix in the river. Other pilotis have the same aim, letting the water flow through the pool, without taking away the structure. It creates a small area of still water in the river, allowing us to call it a pool by definition.

Nadia Rouèche, 18-929-414

Stadthausquai 13
8001 Zürich

Quay

Q



Quay

A quay is an architectural element built at the bank of a river or canal and providing both protection for the shore and a platform for boats and ships to load and unload passengers and freight. The quay platform is usually raised to the needed height above water level by backfilling the structure with earth or marl. Towards the water the quay is reinforced by a wall of stone, concrete or, less commonly used, timber.

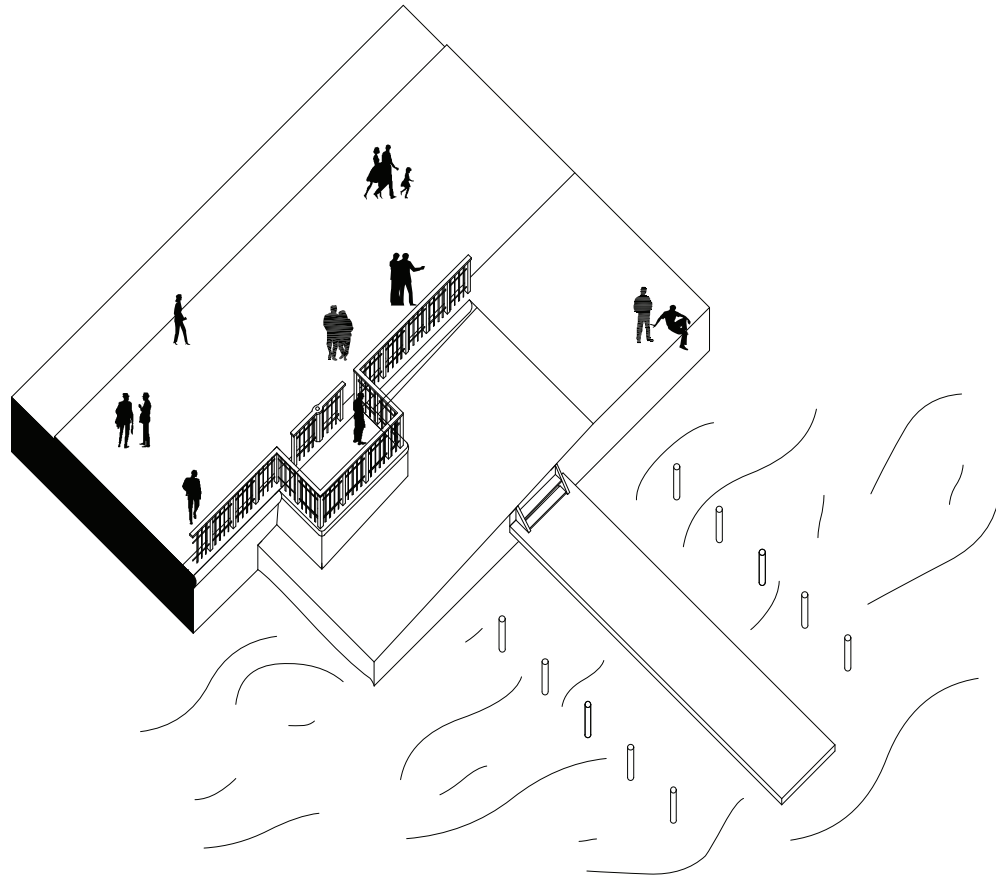
The Limmatquai in Zürich covers the entire right side of the river bank. It was originally constructed in the 19th century in order to develop and optimize the usability for traffic and transportation. Moreover, the shore along the Limmat should gain a representational impression.

The construction process started in 1823 by erecting dams that were later backfilled with stone and mud. The approximately perpendicular masonry of the bank wall is made of nature stone, mainly sandstone or limestone.

Today, like many quays in an urban architectural context, the Limmatquai has been repurposed and is now mainly used as a promenade. To guarantee a safe use for pedestrians metal railings have been installed at the rim of the wall. These railings are only interrupted by several stairs that are situated in front of the wall. The section of the quay between the old Townhall and Helmhaus features two annexes, both of them having paired stairs directly leading down to the river. The stairs consist of 12 steps each ending with a platform just above water level.

Caspar Bultmann, 18-948-745

Limmatquai 40
8001 Zürich



Quay

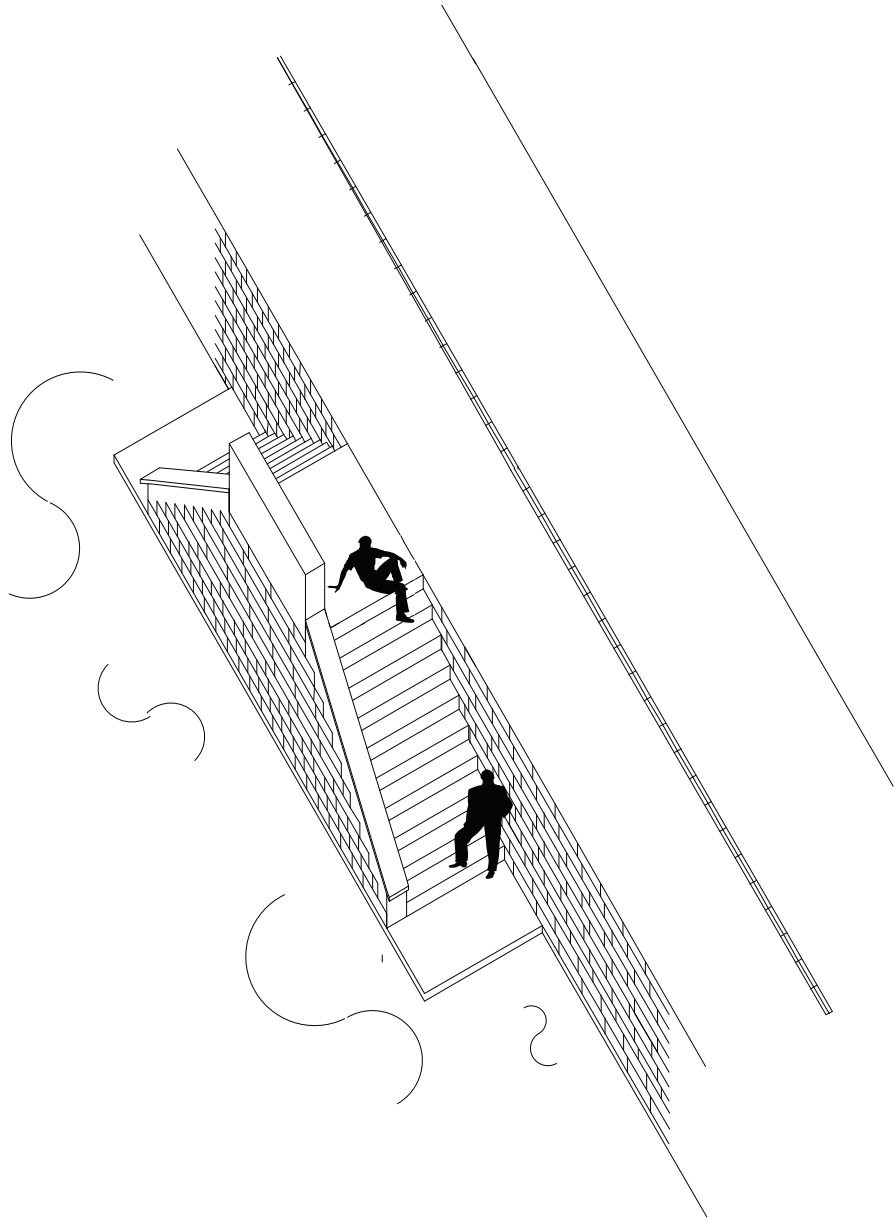
The Limmat quay is a promenade, which lines the shore of the river Limmat.

This section of the quay overflows into a ramp to slip boats (pull them out of the shallow water with a trailer). The ramps fundament is made out of stone and covered by paving stones.

To the left one can find the quay with a railing out of metal, coated with a green lining protecting the material from oxidation. Having two different types of railings gives rise to the suspicion that they both were not built at the same time. Contrary to the other, covering the most part of the quay, which is richly decorated with flowers and details, one is more simple and slender. Still they have the same basic form. The walkway is asphalt hemmed by the same stone used to build the fundament. At one the end of the ramp a small platform was build into the quay, probably to have a better view on the trailer while slipping in or outside the water.

The location of the berth is shortly before the estuary. Earlier it was used for the shipping over the lake of Zurich, but later the deep bay of the Limmat was filled up after stopping the transport of goods along the river. Nowadays the Limmat is only partly navigable for bigger ships and therefore the bigger yates are lying at the lakeside where they spend most of their time and only small boats share the mooring in this place.

Laura Di Nardo, 18-928-374



Quay

A quay is a structure, mostly a massif wall, along the bank of a river or a canal. Its purpose is to make the shore accessible for people, cars and in certain cases for trains, too.

The Limmatquai 31 is situated next to the Helmhaus and is a promenade for pedestrians. Stairs in opposite directions give the option to go closer to the river. This quay is rather important for the city. Today it's a place where people meet and stroll. What turns this shore into a quay, is its unnatural appearance, brought by the river correction.

On the outer layer the Limmatquai is made of a special sandstone called "Bollinger Sandstein", which is local dismantled and weather - resistant. The inner layer is made of sea chalk which is a rather problematic material. Sea chalk has to dry in the sun, which is a process over months.

The construction has its origin in the year 1836, when the quay was built. This part of the Limmatquai was built in the same years (1836-1839) as the Aloys Negrelli bridge.

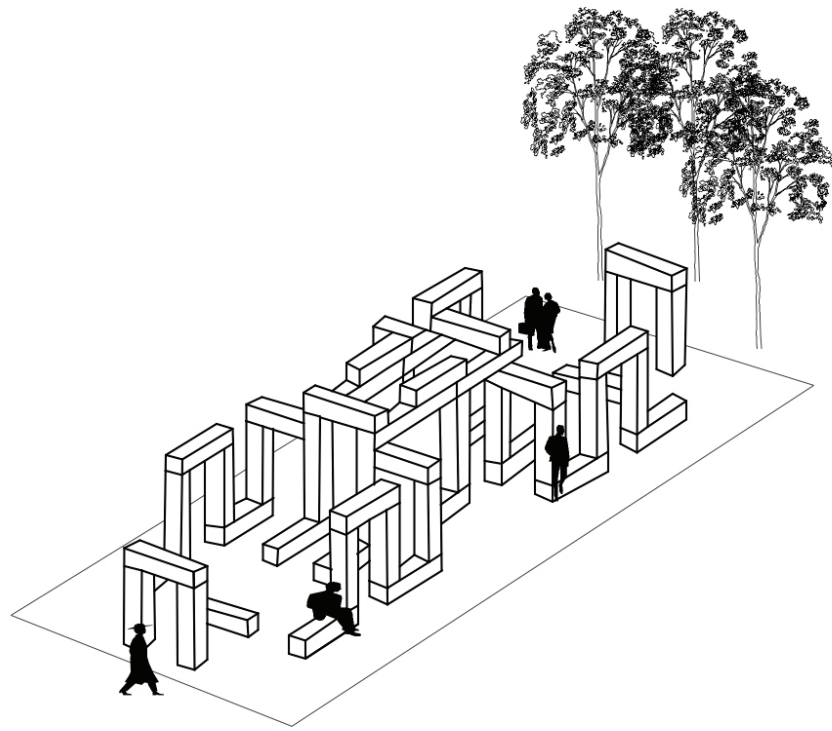
With this quayside the step from the medieval river town to the new "open" city was made. This development made Zürich more accessible also in economic aspects. The new shore made tourism boom. What went lost, is the old idyllic landscape. Whether this development is good or not is not to define. Today we're trying in other parts, where the rivers were straightened, to renature the river. Occasions to let nature grow without corrections are facilitated by floods.

Gloor, Sofia 18-936-153

Limmatquai 31
8001 Zürich

Sculpture
Shop window
Sidewalk
Slope
Sports field
Square
Stairs
Station
Street
Street corner

S



Sculpture

Born in Winterthur, Max Bill made a name for himself as an artist, architect, painter, graphic artist and sculptor. His success in the 1930s made him an exponent of the Swiss art scene.

The walk-Through granite sculpture is in a prime location. With its clear lines, the “Pavilion Sculpture” offers peace and relaxation to the hectic hustle and bustle. The sculpture, which depending on the point of view also looks very lively, is certainly one of Max Bill’s better-known works.

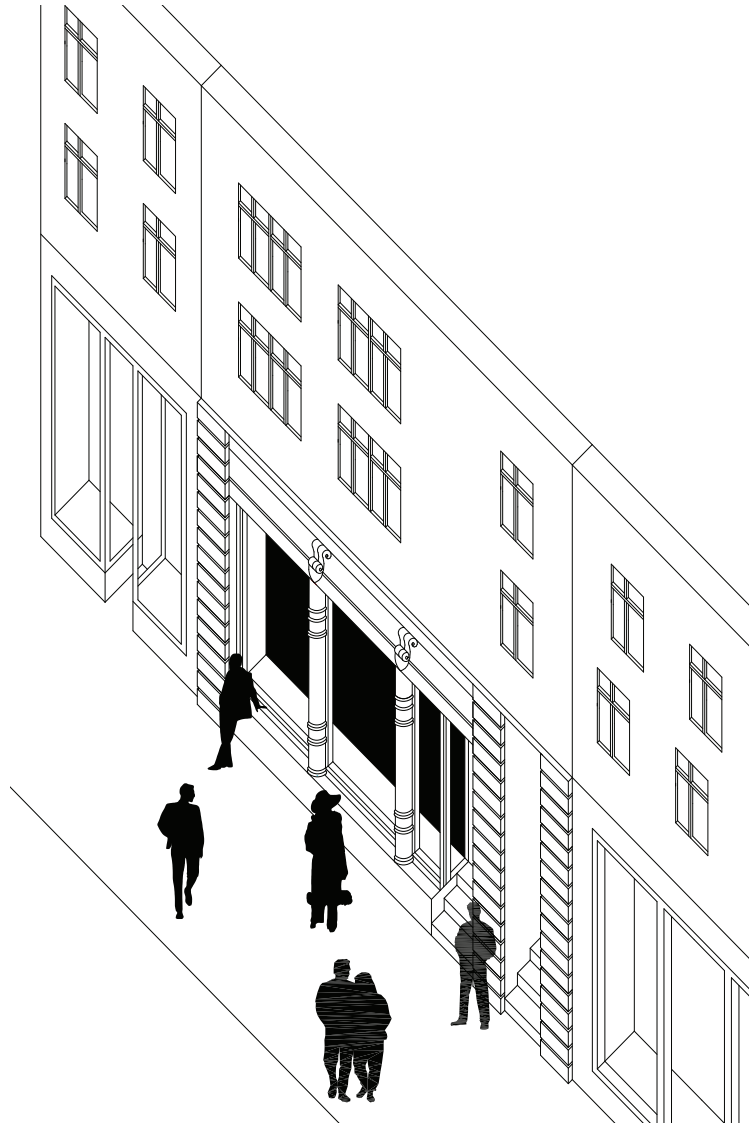
This monument is very special because it is made of 63 equal-sized granite blocks (42 x 42 x 210 cm) it should be possible for 44 people to sit on it as Max Bill always said.

A knot in space, as Bill called it, or the opposite of a labyrinth, something against the confusion in which we live today or against the exuberant individualism, a free meeting point in the middle of a shopping street, where everyone can walk in or through. It has 18 gates and everyone can freely choose the paths.

This statue caused a lot of turmoil when it was installed in 1981. It was often called “villa draught”. Max Bill had to explain himself a lot.

Nowadays it is an important monument in the city of Zürich despite its hard time of acceptance at the beginning. Obviously every artistic construction can’t meet the liking of everyone.

Camille Larissa Gross, 18-205-138



Shop window

A shop window is a larger window in the front facade of a store facing onto the street.

The window display has two functions: the first one is to show what kind of products the store sells, and the second one is to encourage costumers to enter into the store.

They make the first impression and refer to a store's atmospherics, representing the corporate images, latest fashion trends and also influence shopper's motivation.

A window display is one of the first things people see from across the street or while they're walking by, which means it has to have the right amount of pull to intrigue them and drive foot traffic into the stores.

Signs, writing, bold colours, shapes, light, props and scent can also be used to attract even more the attention of potential costumers. With strategic planning and innovative designs, window displays can effectively create brand awareness.

The rectangular wooden framework of the shown window shop is built into the wall and surrounds a glass windowpane. It can be found in the old town part of Zürich, and represents the building style of old times.

The shop window shown in the drawing is very broad and high, and it takes up the first floor of the building.

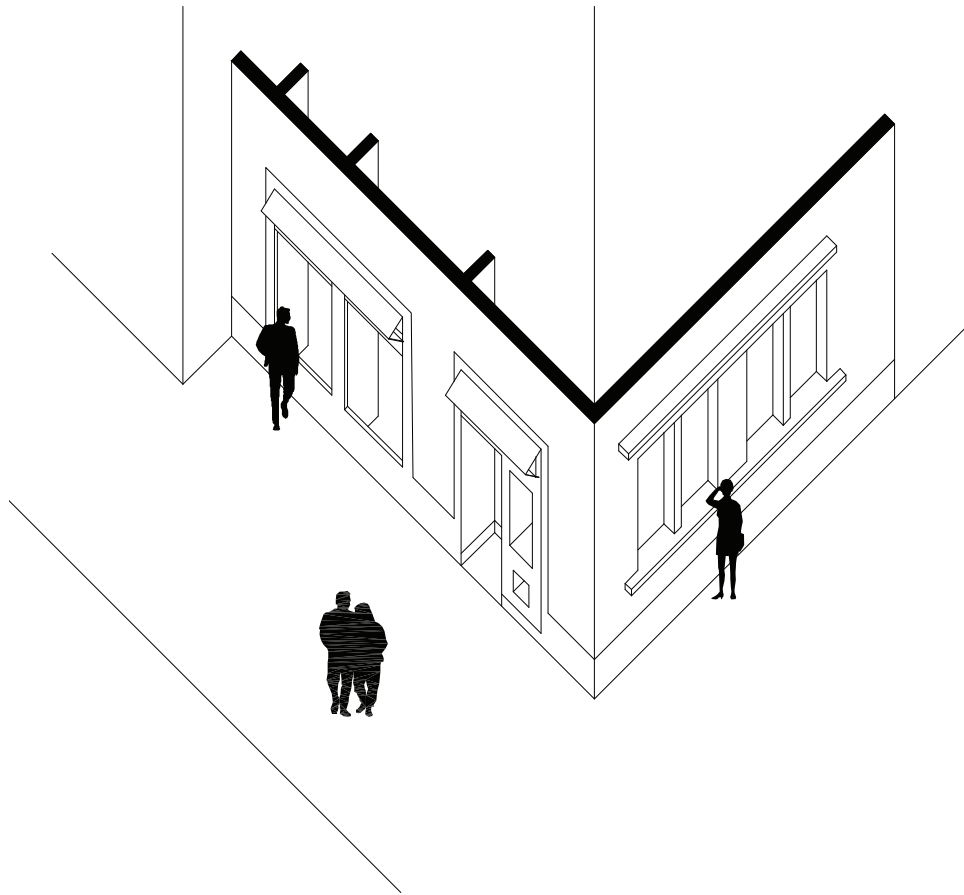
Shops window can differ in material, shape, form and decorative elements, like pillars, architraves, etc.

Today the number of shops windows in every city is enormous. There are entire roads and buildings dedicated specifically to shops and boutiques, since they play a fundamental role for the state economy.

Shop windows can also become meeting points for people and places where social interaction takes place.

Isabel Ammann, 18-931-659

Oberdorfstrasse17
8001 Zürich



Shop window

The facade of the chosen shop window illustrates a friendly and welcoming appearance, made out of grey stones and blue plastering. Both sides of the corner house facade contain several windows with green steel window frames and thick glass. This ensures high protection of valuable objects placed directly on the other side.

The six large presentation windows on both sides, guarantee an interesting insight into the light flooded, bright indoor space. The natural light spotlights the displayed items keenly. The goal to open up the shop throughout these generous windows enables transparency and a connection between the inside and the outside.

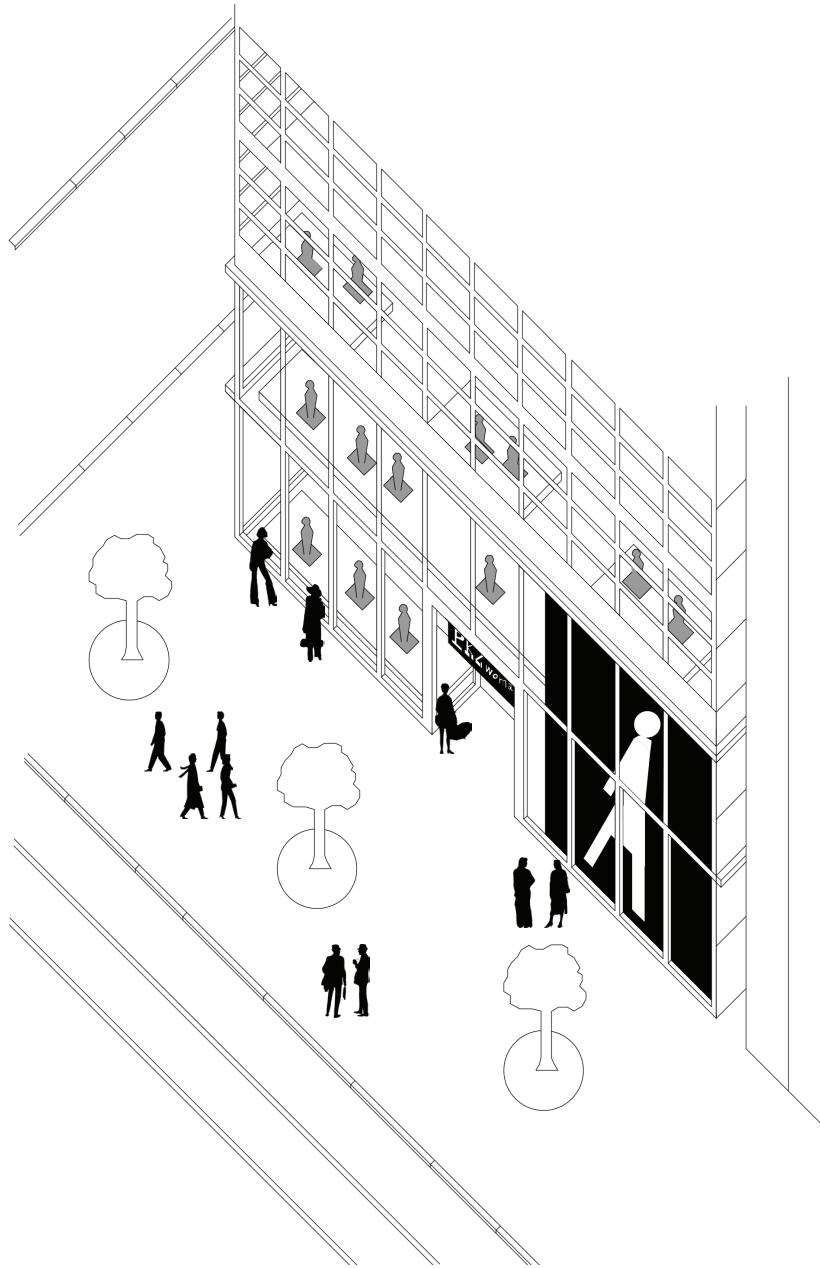
Two smaller openings next to the front door, typical vitrines that do not lead into the space behind, act as direct presentation spaces for specific, more precious objects.

The shop windows welcome pedestrians from the public area to enter a smaller public area in terms of a shop. The aim of the openings is to catch the pedestrians' eyes, as the objects are ostentatious and placed deliberately.

The shop window of the boutique MAUD, connected to the Münsterplatz in Zurich, is on the lower left floor of a traditional Swiss guild house. One facade is positioned toward this spacious public open space near the cathedral, the other side faces a narrow, still public but more private street. The shop window has the position of forming an entrance path to the narrow shopping streets of the old town of Zurich.

Lara Marie Biesser, 18-918-276

Münsterplatz 8
8001 Zürich



Shop Window

While the function of a window is normally to allow a viewer to see out of a structure, the shop window is designed for a viewer to see in to a structure; it's principle function is to display goods offered by the shop and therefore hopefully attract potential buyers.

For this reason, and due to the accessibility of the shop, shop windows are mostly located on the ground floor, sometimes a second or third floor if the shop inside is very big.

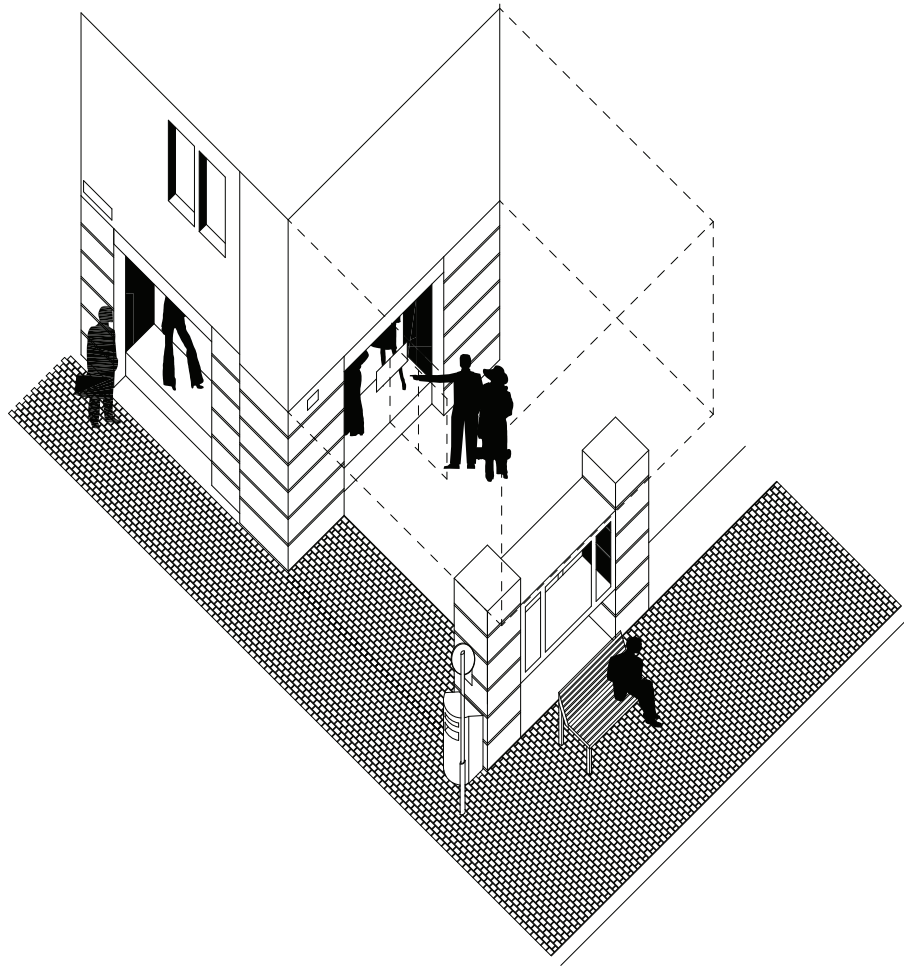
Here is an example of very large shop windows at the address of Bahnhofstrasse 88. The location of the building is important, since the Bahnhofstrasse in Zürich is probably the busiest shopping street in Switzerland. The building is quite modern; its façade consists of mainly large glass window panels and steel fittings. This abundance of glass and steel give the building a glossy, modern look. The fact that most of the building is glass means shoppers can see a lot of the shop and what it has to offer, as well as making it inviting to enter.

PKZ (the shopping chain that currently inhabits the shop space) maximize the potential of the building's large windows by installing a large electronic display. On the display, which is about 8 meters tall, brightly lit silhouettes 'walk by' on the screen.

Through its size, not only does the display attract attention from pedestrians and commuters on the tram – since tram lines run through the center of the Bahnhofstrasse – but it also creates an atmosphere on the shopping high street of Zürich.

Tabitha Hughes, 18-925-727

Bahnhofstrasse 88
8001 Zürich



Shop Window

A shop window is the window of a shop displaying various items in order to attract as many customers as possible. Therefore, in cities the shop windows are the main reason why shopping streets are so alive, not only in the day time but also during night.

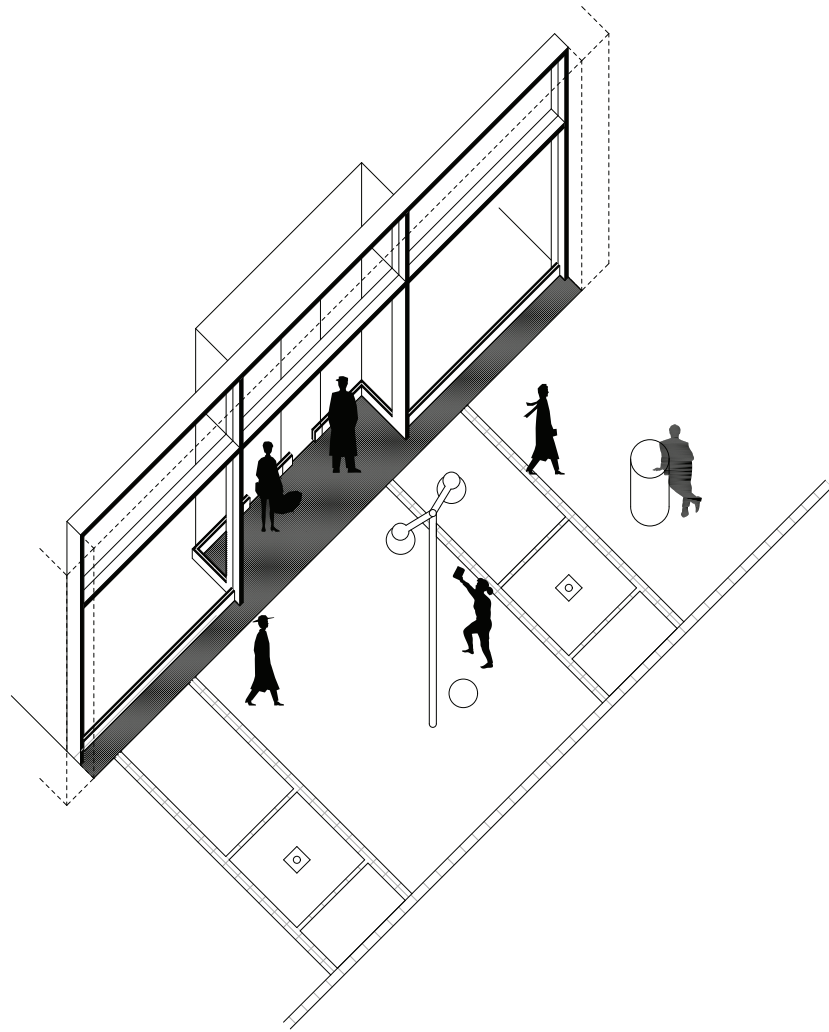
Altogether, in this example there are three windows and one entrance, which enables a customer to have an insight to the shop. The construction is very simple. It is an old construction out of stone – the rough material gives a heavy appearance and a feeling of steadiness. In coherence to its surrounding the shop window matches perfectly due to the fact that the majority of buildings in the old part of Zürich are built out of stone.

Shop windows are very essential in the old city of Zurich due to the fact that there is a huge audience – an abundance of people stroll through the narrow lanes of the Niederdorf and are happy to look through the offer of Zürich. It is important that the shops sell themselves in the best way in order to gain customer and keep up with other shops. Therefore, depending on what you are selling and whom you want to sell it to, it is important that your shop has a good location and that your shop windows looks tempting and welcoming. Therefore, the location in the Niederdorf and along the Limmat is perfect due to the fact that in summer for example, people love to walk along the river or through the narrow colder lanes.

The shop of ANOUK is therefore very central and has a perfect location with a variety of customers. As the main station of Zurich is only a few minutes apart, there are different possibilities to reach the shop – either you take the tram or walk, it never takes you too long and, on the way, there are also a number of coffees and restaurants. Therefore, the perfect location in Zürich.

Robyn Murbach, 18-919-175

Limmatquai 76,
8001 Zürich



Shop window

In the big cities you often have shopping streets. This part of the city is often the most alive, which is partly because of the shop windows. Their appearance is influenced by their commercial purpose and competitive nature.

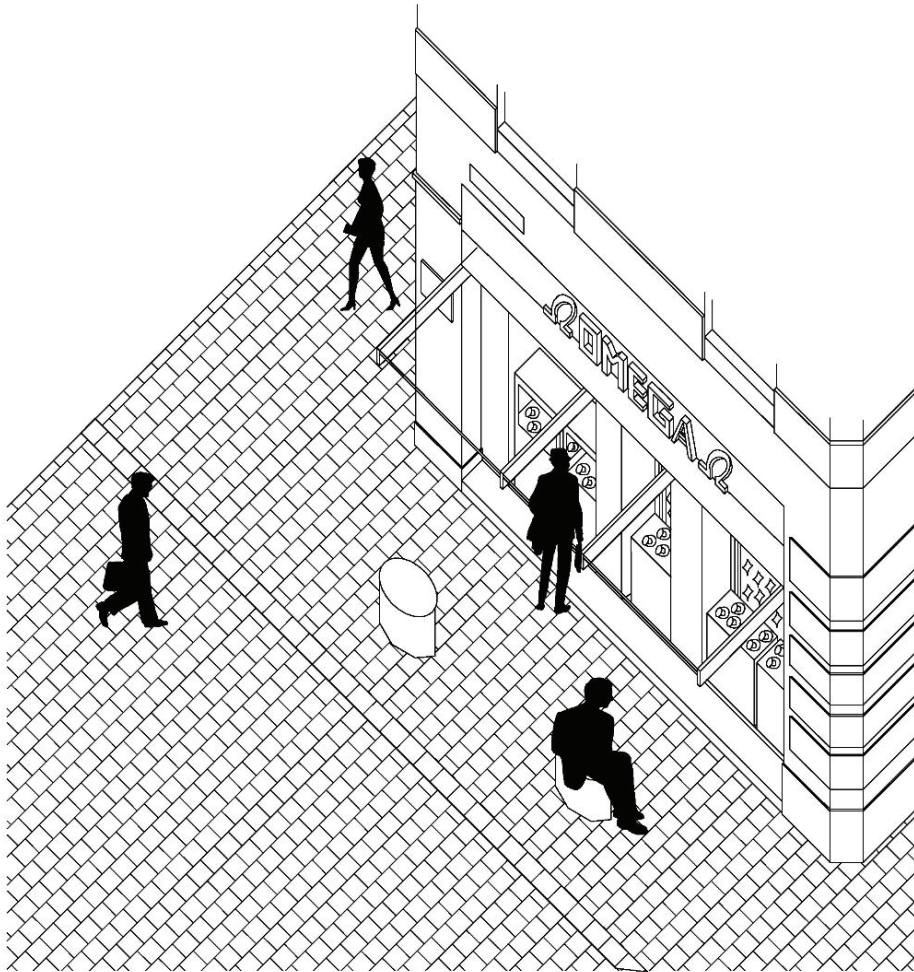
An important characteristic that they have is that they try to make the window surface as big as it's possible. The walls are taken away and only the needed support is left. The rest is transparent. There is often a shadow surface above the shop window. When we have many aligned shops it forms like a tunnel and we have the feeling as if you were already inside rather than outside. These surfaces have a big impact on our perception of the street. They hide the rest of the building and bring our concentration on the shop window and protect us from rain or sun.

The windows are decorated and illuminated, during the day as well as during the night. That way the shops can "sell" even when they are closed. The street seems alive even during the night.

Every shop window tries to be as original as possible, and we can often see that the big companies have their signature look. For example the apple store.

Radenka Nikolova, 18-918-680

Bahnhofstrasse 77,
8001 Zürich



Shop window

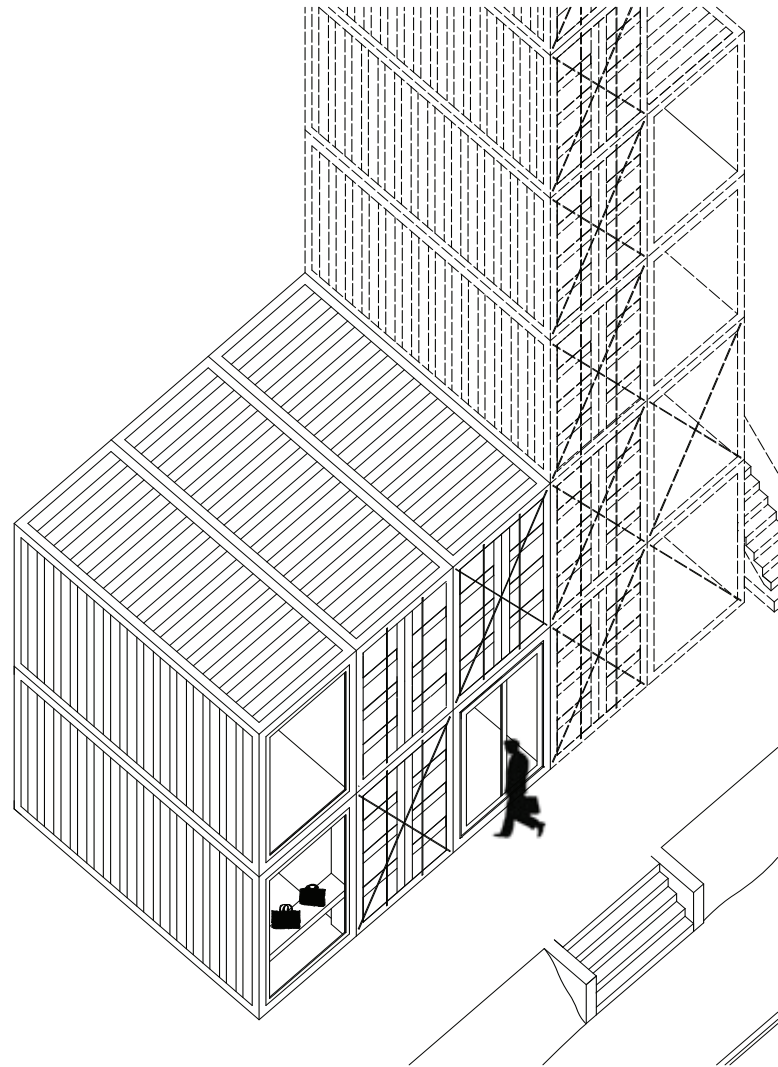
This shop window is from the Omega Store. It has 3 big rectangular windows, which are made of glass. The windows are sheltered with a small glass roof. It protects the costumers from rain and snow. On top of this small roof is the logo of Omega, which glows in the dark. The shop window is part of a 5-storied house with a stone façade. Inside of the window are vitrines, products, bright light and decoration.

It is a typical shop window, because of its big windows, which present the products. In this case watches. Even though watches are very small, the big windows are a pleasing way to present a product and it seems to be more impressive. Another advantage is that there is enough space for decoration and visual design. They use bright colors to attract customers. The shop windows are always variedly decorated in the different seasons. In this example is has Christmas decoration with little lights in it. The interior has bright light causing a good presentation of the product. The logo on top of the shop window is that you can instantly see what kind of store it is.

This shop has a perfect location. It is positioned in the Bahnhofstrasse in Zurich. It is the right spot for their target group. The store is surrounded by other watch boutiques and various luxury stores. The window is the lateral shop window of the store. In front of it is a small square which leads to a lovely alley.

Désirée Nussbaum, 18-926-667

Bahnhofstrasse 48
8001 Zürich



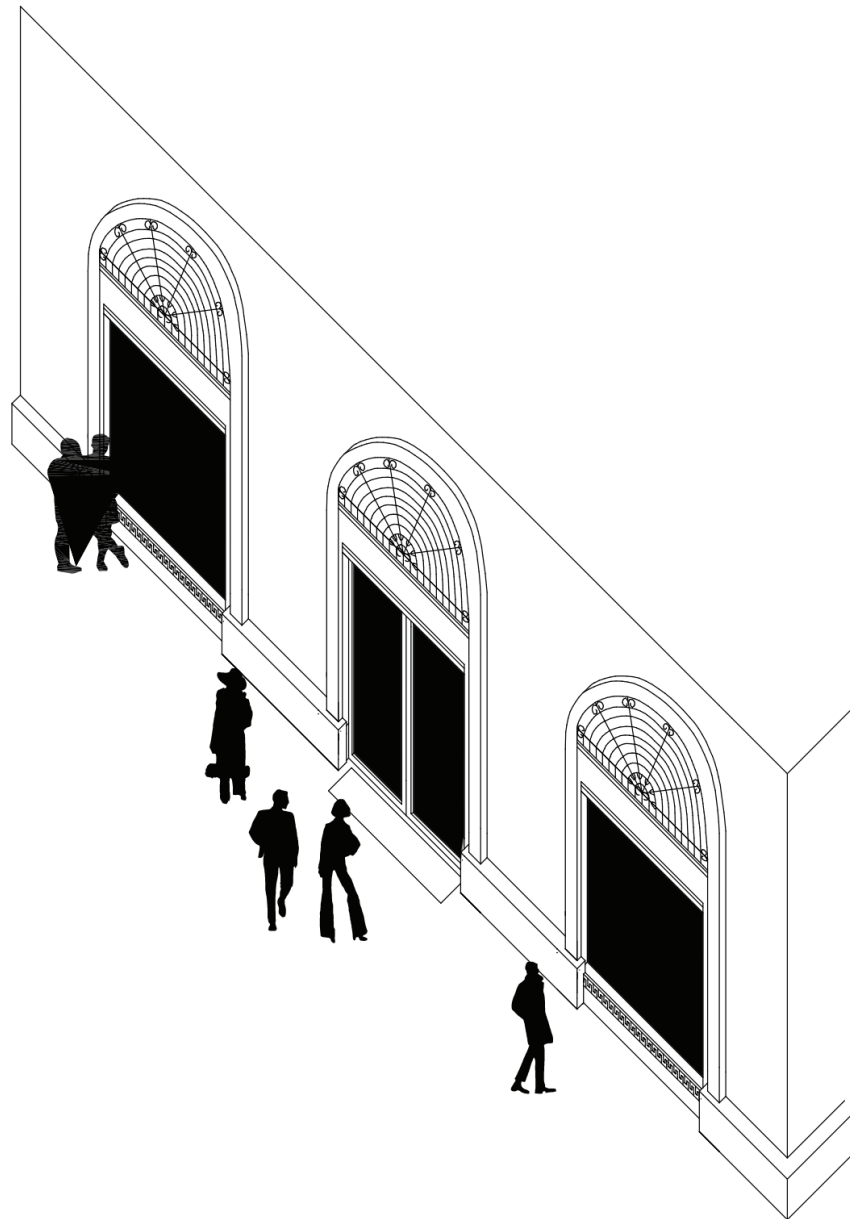
Shop window

The “Freitag Tower can be found on the Gerold-Areal near Hardbrücke in Zürich-West and was completed in 2006. The former industrial quarter is known for a multitude of factories that have been renovated and now have a new usage; restaurants, shops etc. Furthermore, the area has a strong flow of transport and the tower overlooks the train tracks and is therefore shaped by the various transport networks intersecting the quarter. While the base contains a retail store, the tower acts as a landmark in the midst of international rail and road traffic axis.

The tower is comprised of 17 stacked shipping containers rising 26 meters into the air. Of the 17 containers four have floor to ceiling windows facing the street, which provide the showrooms with natural light, and allow views in both directions. The main entrance is the only door on the ground floor which makes the tower not only nice to look at but accessible as well. The structure is made of recycled corrugated iron shipping containers sourced from Hamburg and transported to Zürich by train. The rusty iron shell has been painted various different colours. On the right side of the tower a metal staircase snakes around the building and an interior staircase lead to an approximately 26 meter high platform with exquisite views over the city of Zürich and the landscape which encompasses it. Both the brand “Freitag” represented inside the tower and the structure itself epitomise the industrial feeling of the quarter and an initiative to recycle.

Mia van der Merwe, 18-053-769

Geroldstrasse 17
8005 Zürich



Shop window

A shop window is a window on the facade of a shop overlooking the street. It has the function of displaying the goods for sale and for this reason it has to be designed in a specific way. In fact, the purpose of a shop window is to attract the attention of the customers and entice them to enter the store. In this way, the shop window also becomes a meeting place for many people. All the shop windows have a large glass surface in common, but they can differ according to several characteristics, like peculiar shapes, color and material of the frame. All these features, as well as the lighting of the window and the addition of special signs and advertising, affect the perception of the store and of the goods.

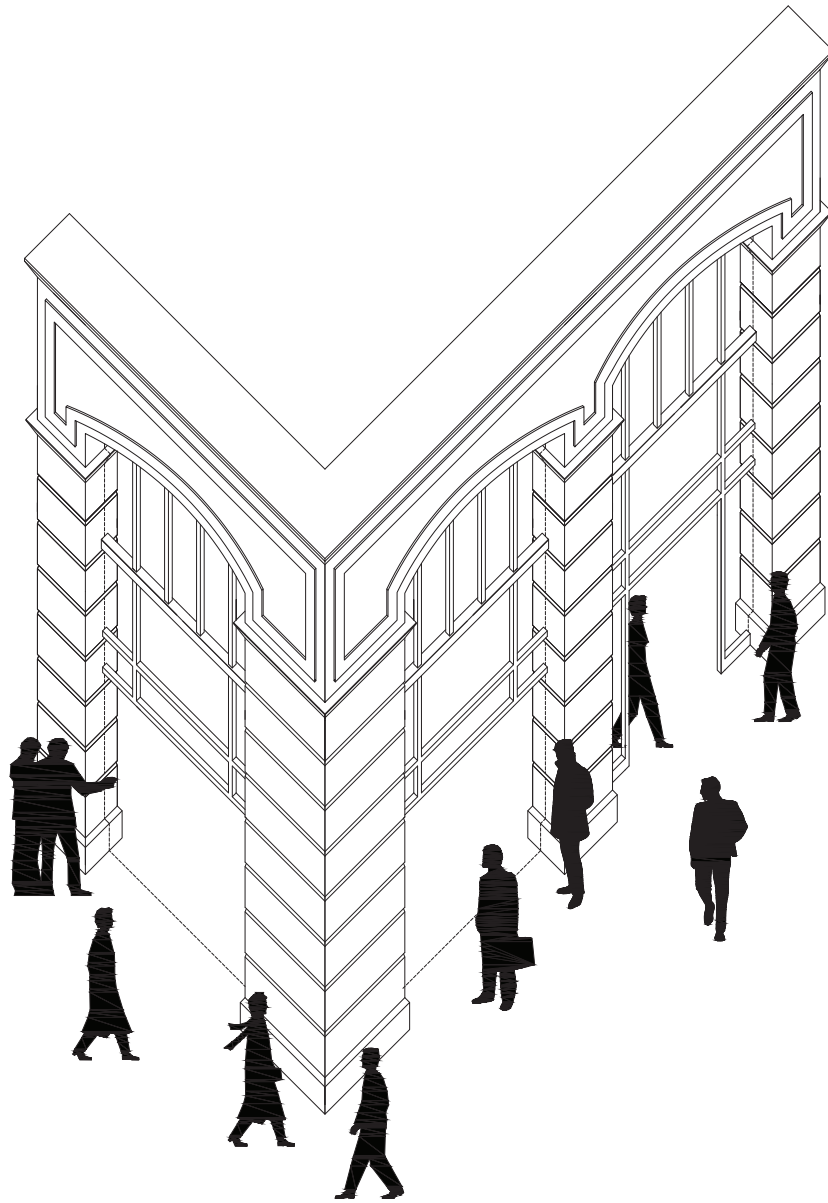
The shop window represented here, outlined by a steel structure, shows some stylistic decorations, such as the peculiar round arch above the showcase and the classical Hellenic decoration (meander).

The location of the window is also very important; it has to be placed in a strategic area, in order to be seen by as many potential customers as possible. The described window is located along Bahnhofstrasse, in a small square characterized by a large traffic of people.

Since the 18th century, particular attention has been paid to the design of the windows, in fact in this period consumerism grew rapidly. Nowadays, in parallel with a growing number of shops, especially in large cities, we are also observing an increasing takeover of the “windows” of online shops, which have the advantage of being accessible by a greater number of people in the entire world.

Amanda Pellizzari, 18-935-007

Bahnhofstrasse 28
8001 Zürich



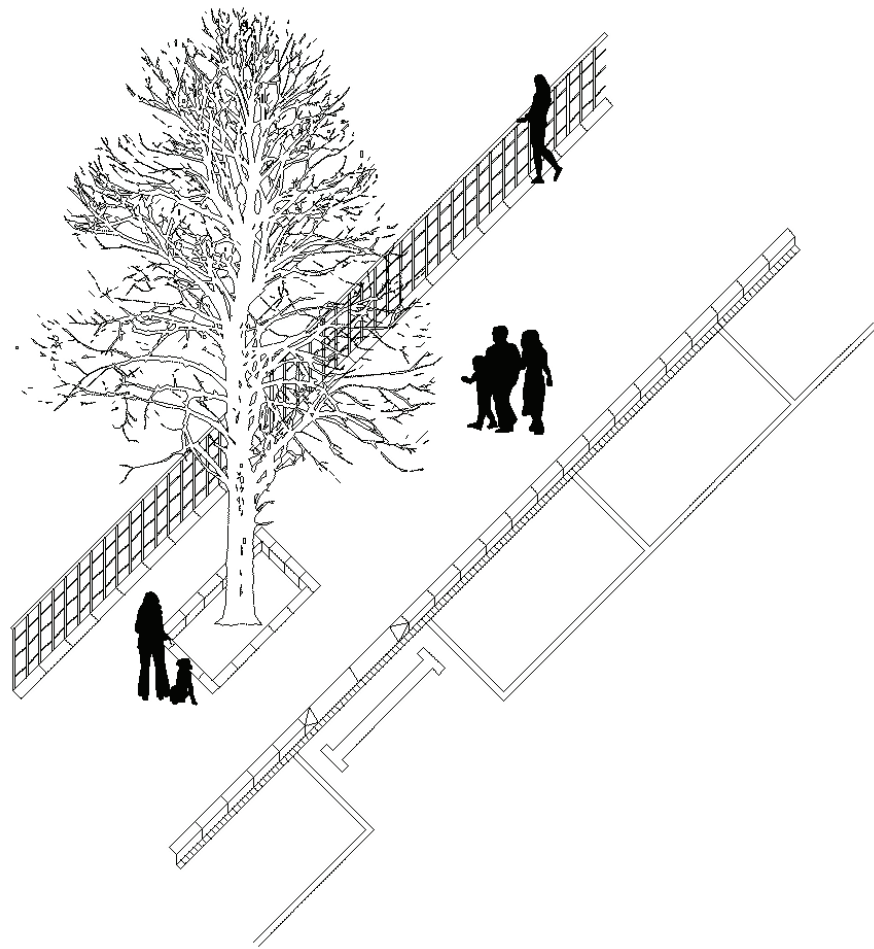
Shop window

Shop windows are in every major city and shape their looks. They are found in larger groups in or near the center of a city, as they need to be easily accessible. Often, they also appear aligned at one or more streets, which are referred to as shopping streets. Depending on the type and size of the city they consist of various stores with local, national and international brands. The people that walk by the shop windows are either locals, tourists or commuters. Most people walk or drive past the shop windows without paying too much attention to them, others give them a quick look whilst walking and a minority stops and examines the inside.

The function of the shop windows is to represent the whole store and the brand in a very limited space. It should display either new products or older ones for which the brand is famous. It is also the perfect space to display special offers or sales as it may awaken the curiosity of the observer. Shop Windows are very broad and high and often go all the way to the ground. On shopping streets, the shopping windows are lined up and their front often matches the architectural style of the city. On larger buildings the shop often takes up the first floor and sometimes second floor, whereas the rest of the building is either living or office space. The drawing shows a typical shop window, which fits the definition very well, in matters of form, usage and position.

Benjamin Urban, 18-938-902

Limmatquai 28-30
8001 Zürich



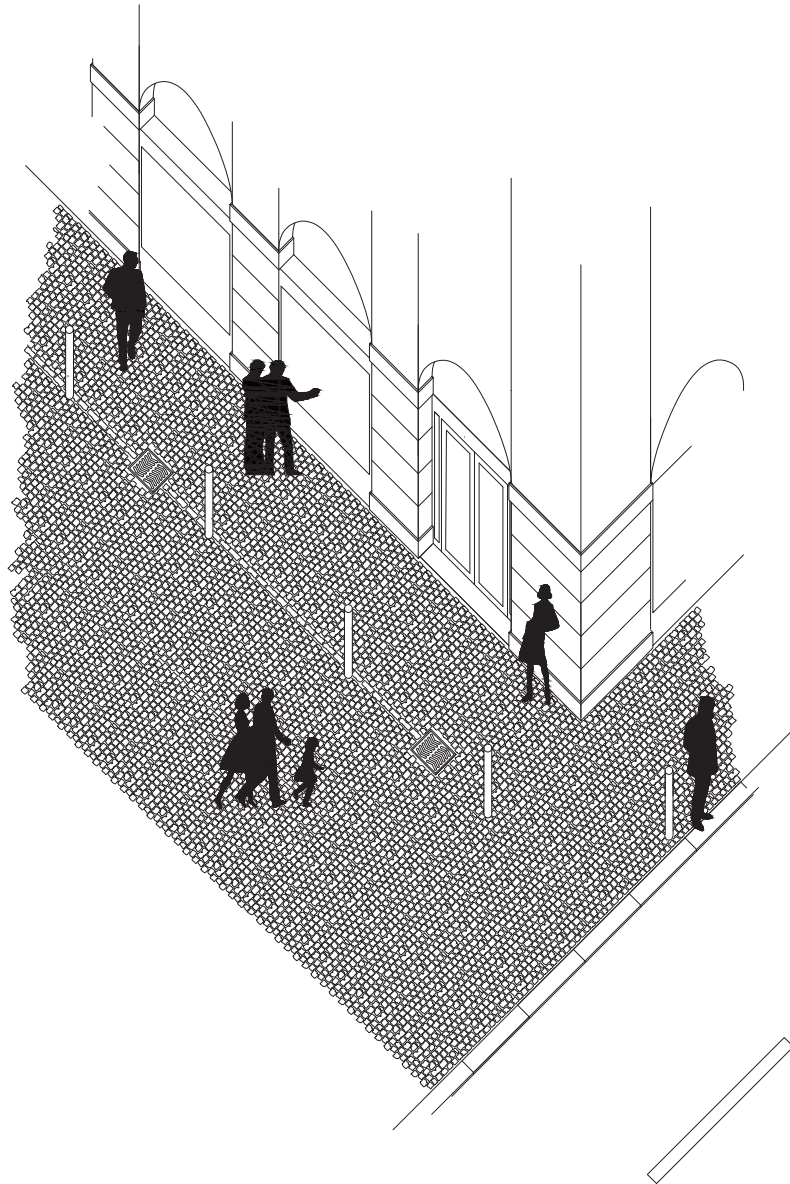
Sidewalk

This special sidewalk is situated at the quai in Zürich on the riverside. It is constructed out of two materials: tar and paving stones. In fact, the tar is bordered by the paving stones for example where it meets the street. However, there is not directly the used street but there are positioned many parking lots. As well there are these stones around a hole right in the middle of the pavement. It is a rectangular excavation, which has the function of holding a tree. On the other side nearby the river there are also paving stones to enclose the sidewalk from the river. That is where it is also fixed a decorating railing.

The city of Zürich offers a wide diversity of different sidewalks. There are high and low sidewalks, wide and slender ones. But this one at the Stadtquai is a special one. It contains as already mentioned hole which is thought for planting a tree in there. Although there is a hole in the centre of the this walking path you have enough space to walk past them, on both sides. In addition, on the street side the pavement slopes on the level of the street. This could be a simplification to get on this normally higher placed ground. Not only for people, but also for bicycles, rolling chairs and mothers with their pram. So this sidewalk is multifunctional as it has to be in a city like Zürich.

Chiara Bosshard,18-932-244

Stadtquai 15
8001 Zürich



Sidewalk

Sidewalks go hand in hand with roads and follow mostly the same path. Even though together they form the streets and so are one, the sidewalk is clearly distinguishable from the road. It differs in size and divides the traffic area in sectors for pedestrians and motorized and unmotorized vehicles. This separation is due to safety reasons and is mainly achieved by elevation of the sidewalk. Other possibilities to define the purpose are to mark the floor with paint, change the surface or use poles as barriers.

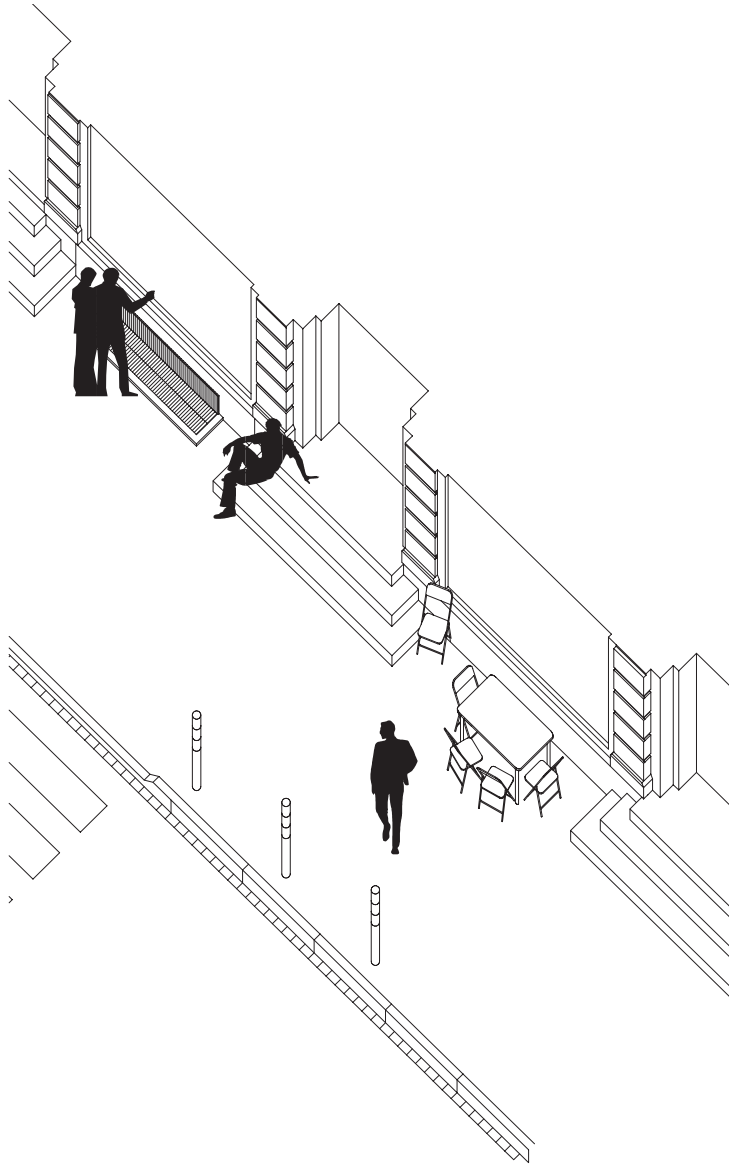
The sidewalk's own purpose is not only to give pedestrians a path where they can safely walk on but also to create a sector of interaction. For example, they are often in close relation with cafés, restaurants or stores found in the buildings situated at the sidewalk. Therefore strolling, observing, talking, hustling, waiting etc. individuals are not a rarity on lively sidewalks.

Concerning the example on the left-hand side, the sidewalk is distinguished from the road by following characters; Firstly, throughout its mild elevation and its use of cobble stones a visual border is created. However, vehicles are also allowed to maneuver on the cobble stone, where no elevation difference is to be found. The sector for vehicles is not a main road and mostly used by pedestrians. Therefore, poles are positioned as well as a different kind of cobble stone to indicate the area where vehicles are not entitled to be but don't hinder pedestrians in their motion.

On top of that the store in the building gives this sidewalk, with all the other mentioned aspects, its social identity.

Julian Volken, 18-915-306

Niederdorfstrasse 25
8001 Zürich



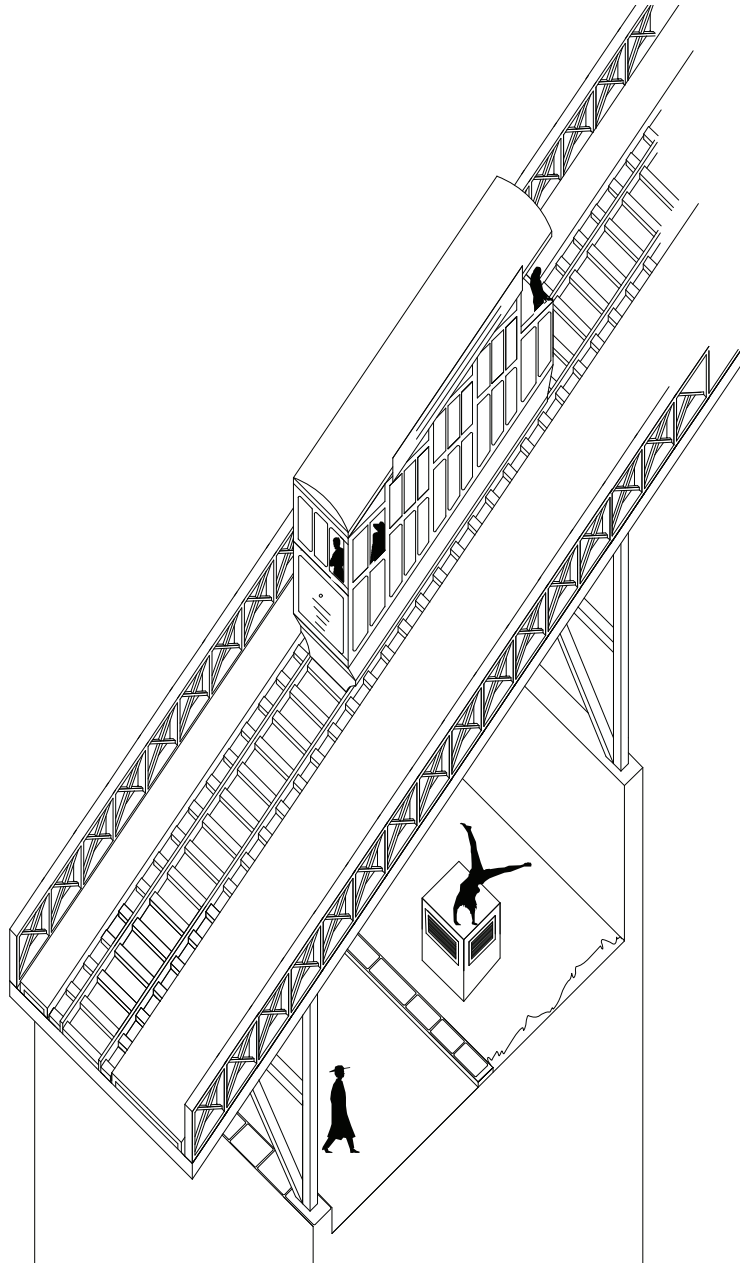
Sidewalk

A typical sidewalk as it is shown in the figure on the left is situated alongside a street in a slightly elevated position. The elevation helps to define the boarder between the street and the sidewalk as each is used for different types of locomotion. Whilst the street is mostly used by cars and other motorized vehicles, the sidewalk is used and designed for pedestrians and therefore built much narrower.

It can be made of pavement or paving stone. The edge towards the street is often defined by an array of curbstones. As shown in the drawing the edge is lowered whenever there is a crosswalk. Crosswalks are an important extension of the sidewalk connecting two different street sides and sidewalks. The sidewalk also functions as buffer between traffic and the buildings flanking the street and indicates the zone where people can move around in the city safely. If there is more space available, sidewalks also can be separated from the street by a area of greenery or an array of parking lots.

First examples of the sidewalk can be traced back to the antique Rome around 50 BC. In the year dot, sidewalks were built by house owners in order to flee from rushing wagons and to avoid getting dirty in bad weather conditions. The area created was also used for commercial purposes. The years may have passed but today the sidewalk still meets the same needs: Cafes and restaurants often take advantage of the stream of pedestrians and cover broader segments of sidewalks with tables to attract potential customers.

Patrik Willen, 18-928-556



Slope

Coming from the main station of Zürich you have to cross the Bahnhofsbrücke and walk past the Central to get a glimpse at this iconic slope of Zürich. The track of the “Polybahn” belongs to Zürich since 1886. The historic slope of 19° lies high up in the air and crosses the Seilgraben-Street. The section that you see is about 40m long. The lower end of the tracks leads into a building which is the terminal station. On the higher end it disappears between houses and shrubs. It is a fabricated construction made of steel.

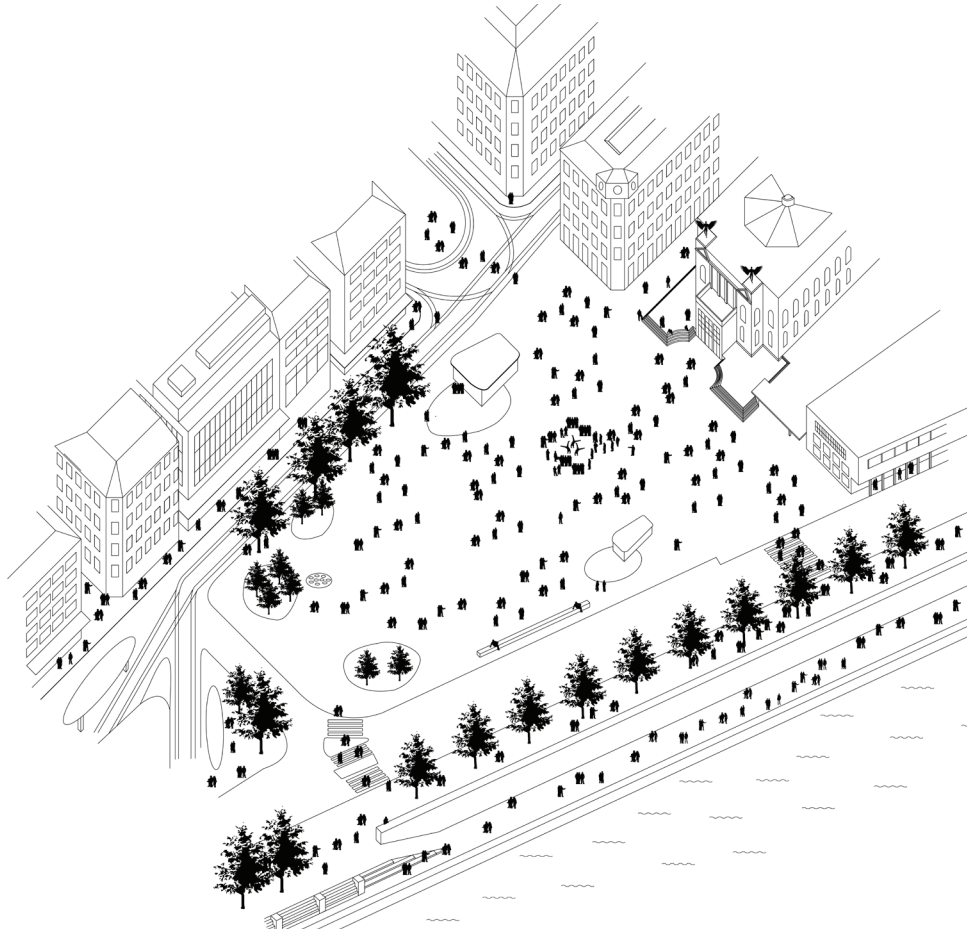
It is held up by the house and three further pillars. The two pillars in the middle are constructed of a large X. The first one is partly integrated into the wall that divides the street and an upper path, where pedestrians can walk. The second x lies only 8m after the first one and stands on a concrete foundation. The last pillar is a solid brick wall.

On both sides of the track there is a steel fence. The fence looks like many x-shaped elements put one after another. Underneath the slope there's a corrugated panel.

A lot of traffic passes underneath the polybahn-bridge. Pedestrians, cyclist, trams, buses; it's a very busy place. The funicular railway has a capacity of up to 1200 passages an hour. For many students and visitors it's a fast and practical shortcut to go to the “Polyterasse”.

Carole Allenbach, 18-935-171

Limmatquai 144
8004 Zürich



Square

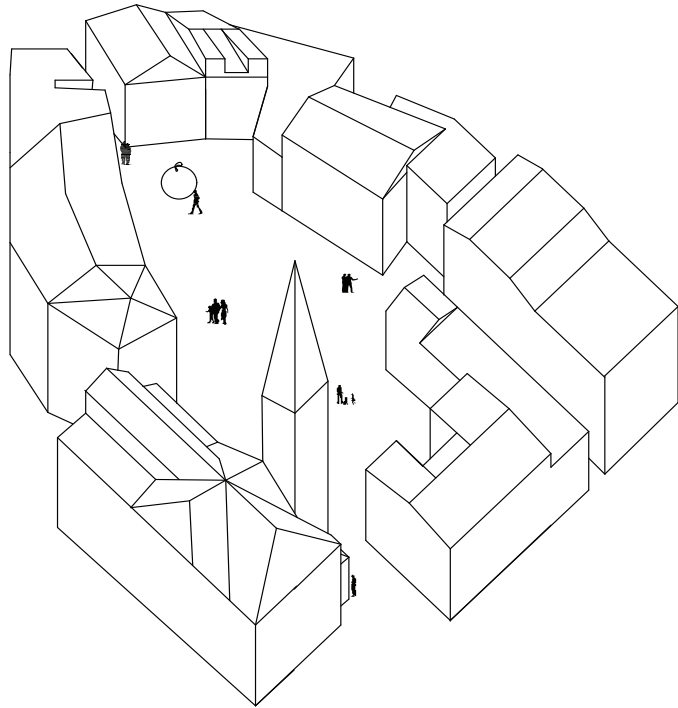
The square is by definition a public open space in a town, where people can gather together. City squares themselves are multi-functional. They can be used for markets, concerts or any kind of events. In most of the cities over the world a square represents the heart piece of the urban city, because they normally are surrounded by monumental buildings or include monuments themselves. Nowadays they are one of the popular sightseeings for tourists.

In Zürich, the Sechseläuten square represents the nodal point of the city. Constructed in 1896 and recently renovated, the square is situated at the top of the Zürich lake, where the outlet of the Limmat river begins and at the south end of the old town. The square's soil is plain and completed in simple grey stony plates. But there are five small areas which have a gravel terrain and some trees. This are mainly the relaxing spots, because they include metallic, coloured seats and also a little Bistro.

The square has a important historical background, as we can identify throughout the name. Since the beginning of the 20th century it is used as a festive spot, where a old tradition - Sechseläuten - of the medieval guilds is yearly celebrated and marks the end of the winter by burning down an artificial snowman. Also one of the city's most monumental buildings - the opera of Zürich - is located at the top and is gathered yearly by thousands of people.

Bruno de Almeida Ferreira, 18-922-807

Theaterstrasse 9
8001 Zürich



Square

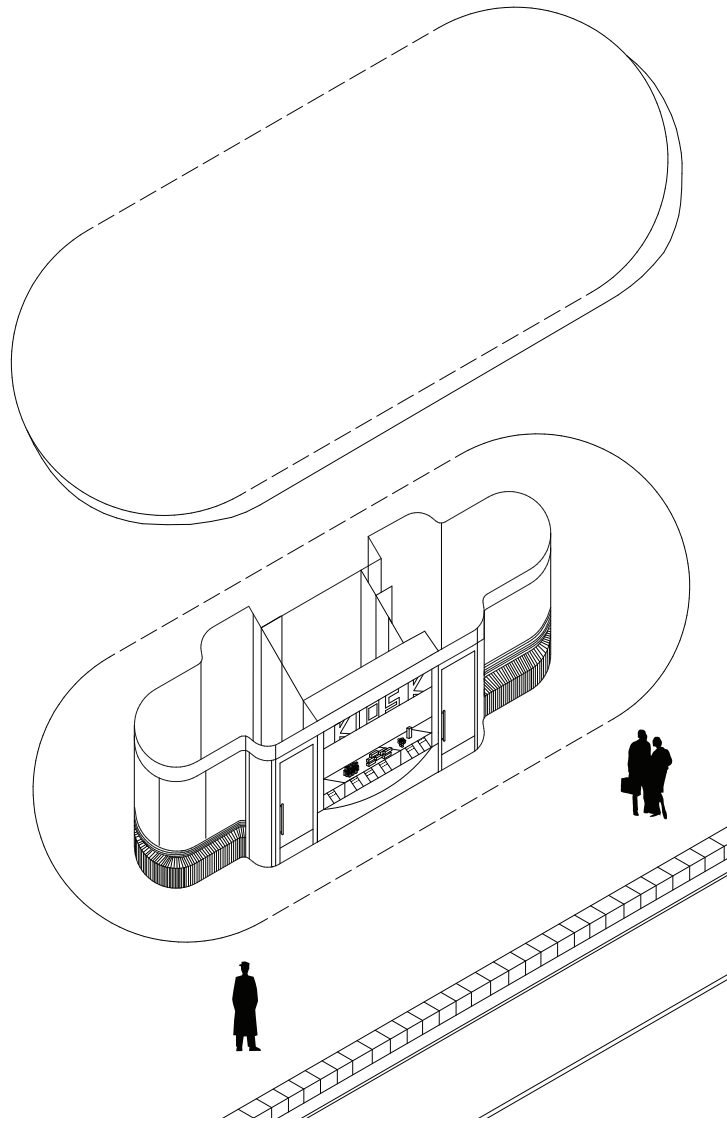
The nearly pentagonal square is located on the left riverside of the Limmat and the biggest detached public space of the left old town. The Münsterhof is surrounded by 4 to 6 storeys buildings and the Fraumünsterchurch.

The floor is continuously paved with greyish cobblestones without any gradation to the footpath who surrounds the square. Only a row of white stones marks the difference. The place is endowed with a big, relatively modern fountain at the thinner end of the yard, some tables from a restaurant next to the well and some metallic chairs and wooden benches for the passers-by to take a rest or enjoy the atmosphere. The Münsterhof receives his characteristic atmosphere through the fact that the square only allows feeder service. The ambiance is not only shaped by the nearly car-free zone but also obtains an idyllic vibe when the church bells ring and remember to a previous time, considering that the square has its shape since 1676. Some of the passers-by take a rest on a chair or a bench, some read their books, others are enjoying their meal in one of the restaurants. The yard is also a popular spot for wedding couples, they take their pictures in front of the fountain and are often joined in by tourists who are astonished by the old houses and the church.

The Münsterhof is not immediately linked to public transport, nevertheless is the nearest station not far away.

Fischer Anouk, 18-931-675

Münsterplatz
8001 Zürich



Square

The Paradeplatz tram stop is one of Zurich's most famous and spectacular stops.

Paradeplatz is one of the nodes of the Zurich tram network. Lines 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 17 frequent this square on Bahnhofstrasse. The stop is located at one of the most renowned places in Zurich. In the old town, where all the business of the largest Swiss banks is transacted.

Paradeplatz used to be a transshipment point for animals in the 17th century and was therefore given the name "Säumärt". In 1819, the name was changed to Neumarkt, presumably partly because of the continuing economic upswing in the Zurich region. This name remained in existence for 50 years until the square was finally renamed Paradeplatz. This established a connection to the nearby armoury and ammunition depot of the city.

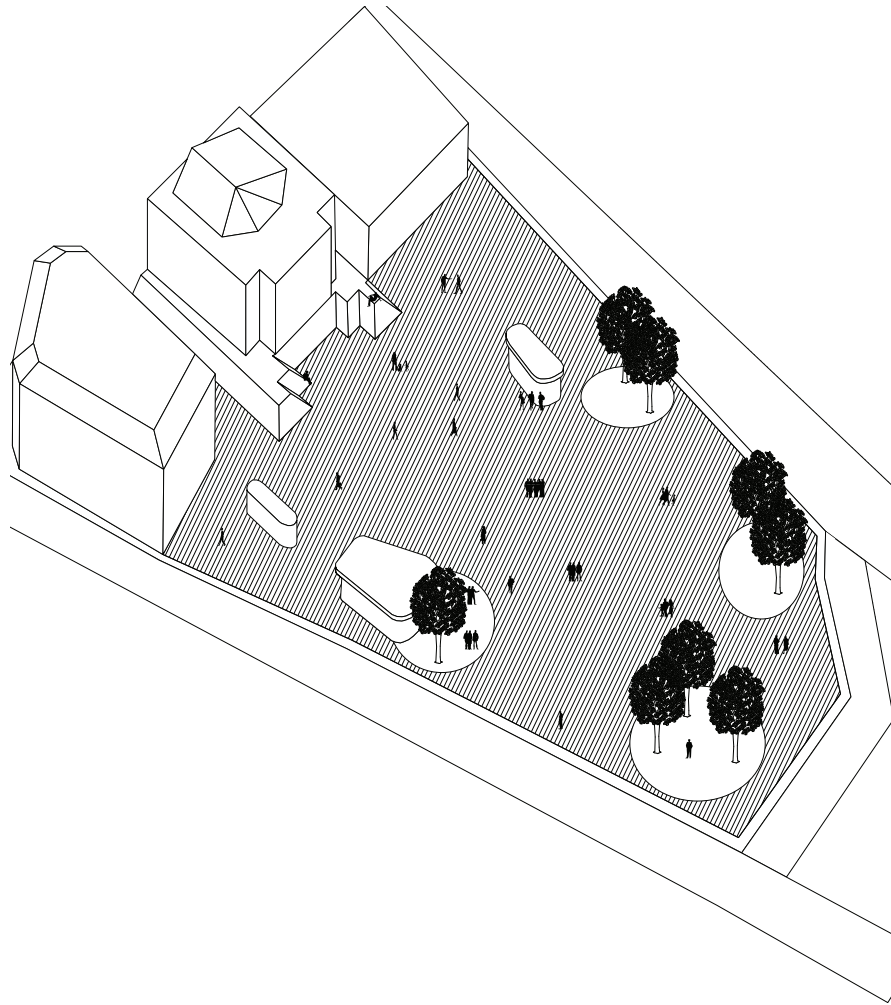
The tram stop at Paradeplatz catches the observer's eye above all because of its oval, striking roof. This serves to provide passengers with as much shelter as possible. Under this roof there is a building with a symmetrical floor plan. Both sides are identical from the outside. The two ends have benches which directly lead into the building. This reinforces the shape and creates space-saving seating. If you turn inside the building, you will find a kiosk that provides the passengers with small needs. In addition, there is a VBZ counter at one end. There guests can be informed and advised. On the opposite side there is a staircase which leads into the underground. Down there you will find a public toilet.

The Paradeplatz tram stop combines utility and design. This leaves no wishes unfulfilled for travellers on Zurich's trams, and the building delights the hearts of aesthetes.

Lucca Blum, 18-921-601

Paradeplatz
8001 Zürich

Square



The Sächseläutenplatz which is located in the heart of Zurich is deeply connected with the history of the people of Zurich. It finds itself between the Bellevue square, the operahouse and the lake, which makes it the perfect spot for people to take a breath before taking the next tram. Recently renovated, the square finds its identity in the free space, which is otherwise seemingly impossible to find in the narrow streets of Zurich. The floor is made of stone tiles from the alps spreads from Bellevue to the opera house, which marks the only place, where the Square is contained by a facade.

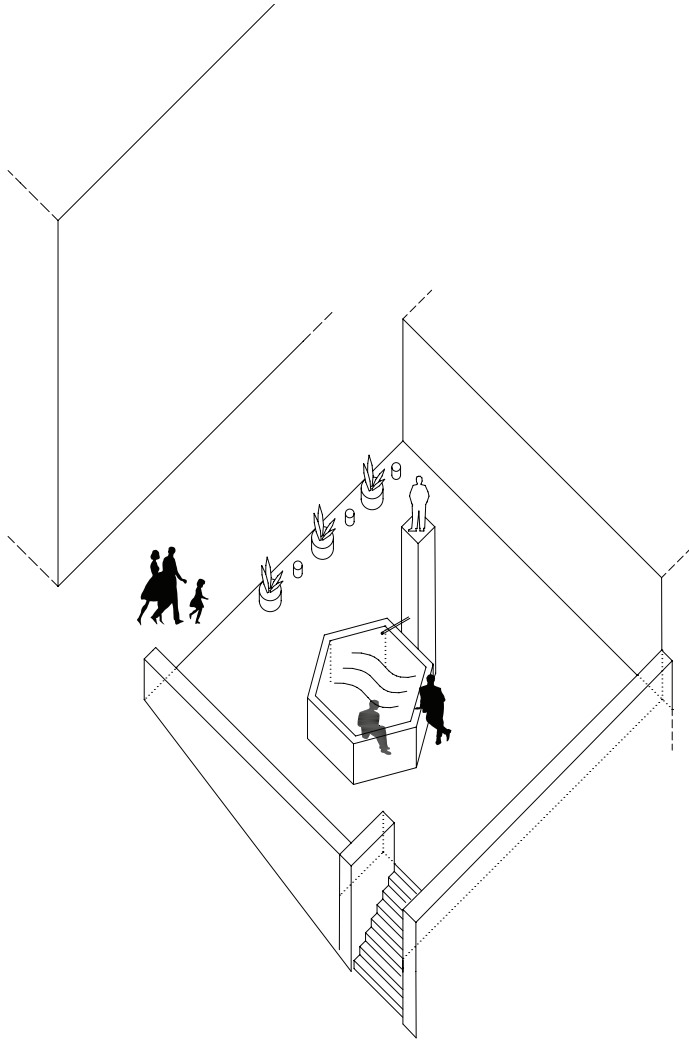
On all the other sides the end of the square is subtly marked by trees selctedly planted in the seven round areas cut out of the tile floor. That way the square has no clear boundaries, but flows through the trees, where it merges quietly with the sidewalk.

The bistro on one side of the Square does not take away the freedom and luxury of no purpose, but subtly adds an opportunity to have a snack whith a view on the beautiful square, the opera and the lake. Freely movable chairs are placed all over the square for people to bring their coffee or lunch from one of the many shops around the square.

With no permanent installation in the center of the square, its versatility remains at a maximum. All year round it is the location of events such as the public viewing of the opera, the circus or the christmas market and most important of all the Sechseläuten, where hundreds of people dressed up in a medieval way on horses ride around a burning pile of wood with a snowman on top of it. So the place has to be versatile and durable, which is perfectly solved by the free space tiled with alpine stone. And the movable chairs. which make thge square the place to be in zurich on a Lazy sunday.

Moritz Mäder, 18-918-110

Theaterstrasse
8001 Zürich

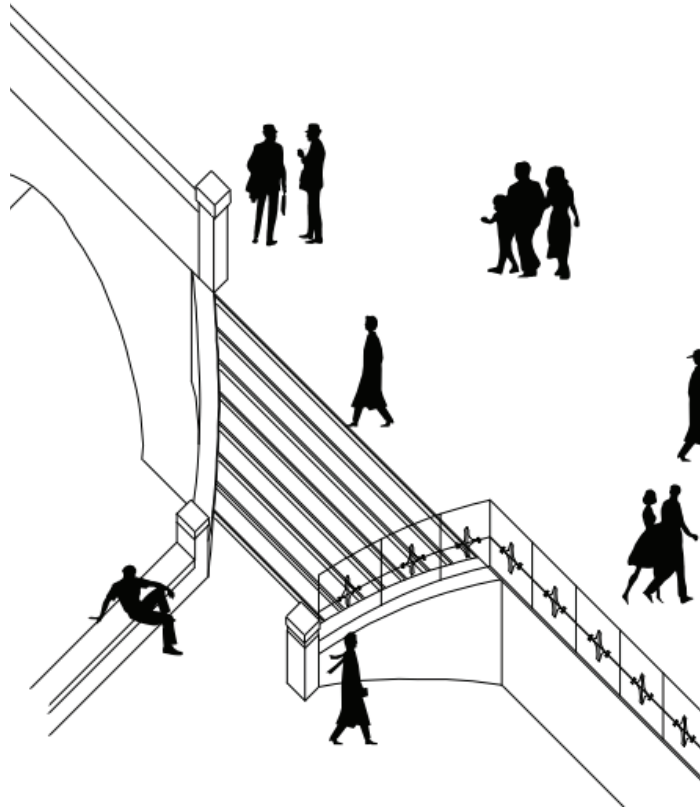


Square

The square at the Neustadtgasse is 82.4m² in size and the central piece is a fountain, the “Klausbrunnen”, which provides fresh spring water. It was built in 1588. The fountain is a hexagon with a 3.8m high base with a 1.5m sculpture on top of it. The sculpture is showing Saint Niklaus who apparently is trying to put three naughty boys in a bag with a skein. The man wears a very long beard. It was made by Arnold Hünerwadel in 1910. The square is accessible directly from the Neustadtgasse or by an eight-step stairway. It is surrounded by a 0.9m high wall on one side, and a 1.3m wall on the other. The house “zur Sonnenblume” is located directly on one side. It was built in 1404 for a chaplain of Grossmünster. The house, as many others in the near surroundings, is a listed building. This historical context of the house “zur Sonnenblume” indicates that the square was built around the same time as well.

The square is not made to spend time there, since there are no benches to sit. Although it still has a very calming atmosphere. Being there, you can listen to the rushing of water and the rustle of leaves from the many trees next to the square, which are very outstanding together with the flowers and can be seen on 3 sides of the square. The square is lightening up the district and gives it more space.

Tanja Reichmuth, 18-916-460



Stairs

The stairs I've found are right in the heart of Zurich. We have the 'Fraumünster' Church to our right hand side and the Limmat with the 'Münsterbrücke' on the left hand side. It's the connecting point between the main train station (north), the Niederdörfli (east) and the Paradeplatz (west).

Stairs basically are an Element which is used to connect two different floor levels with each other. It's supposed to help you pass an obstacle in a comfortable way. The proportion of the steps plays a very important role in the whole construction – the height, the depth and the angle needs to perfectly shape the needs of our feet. My stairs are an urban object, which is really important and well shaped, since these stairs are not straight but curved. This helps to keep the pedestrian flow smooth.

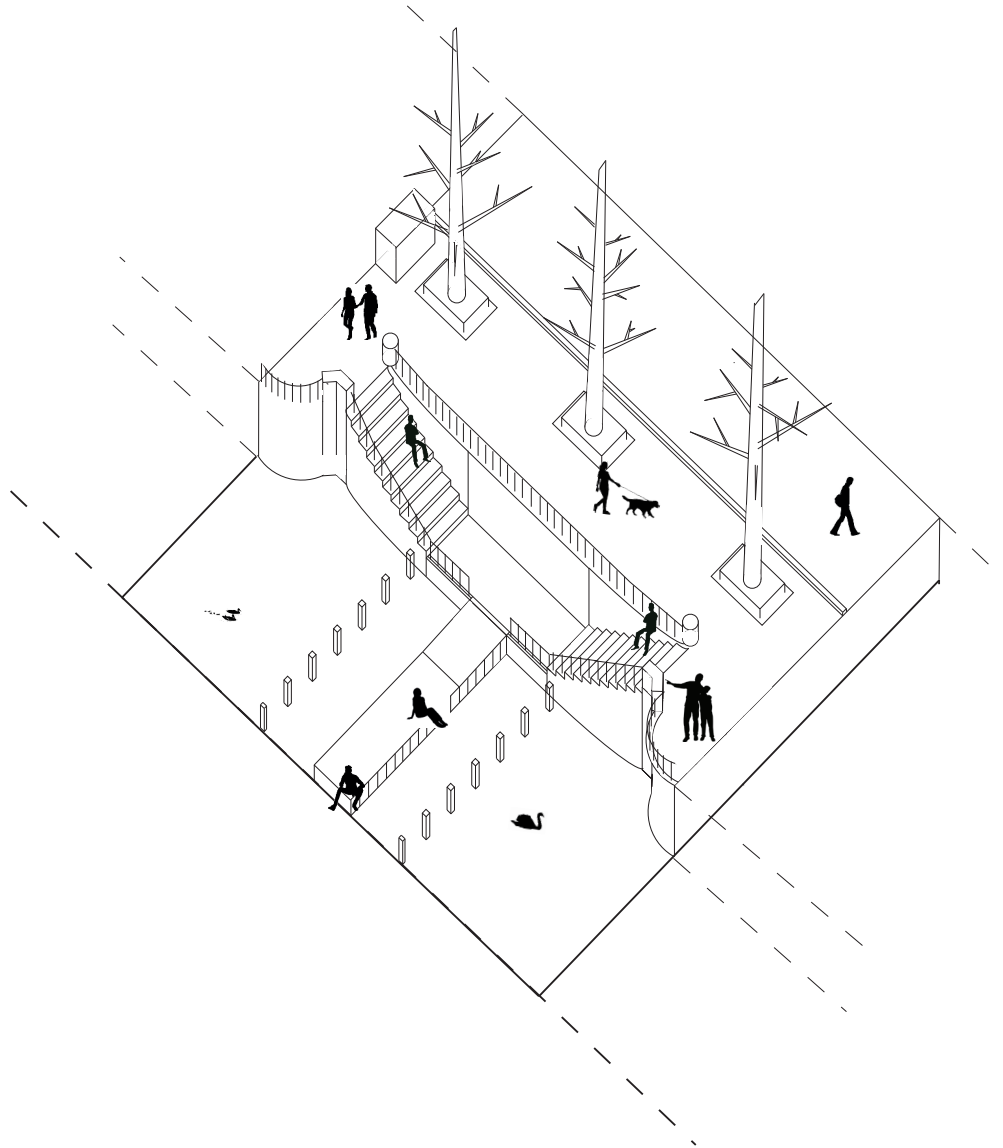
It's a really hectic part. People are passing with their suitcases, probably tourists. Somebody passes with his bike. Another girl with her skateboard. Guys in suits, looking really important. An old couple descends the stairs to take a walk at the 'Limmatpromenade'.

The steps are 20cm high, 33cm deep and the bottom step is 1m66 wide. Not all the steps are the same width, since the stairs are curved and escape on both sides east and west.

The stairs are built in a very simple way; the steps are knocked out of stone blocks, which are put together to get the whole construction. There is no decoration added nor any ornaments only the railing.

Damaris Eschbach, 17-915-869

Münsterhof 20
8001 Zürich



Stairs

Stairs connect public and collective spaces by adding a dimension of height. Individuals may use them to change levels within the city boundaries. That is an event that occurs particularly often in Zürich, since the height differs between the lower located city center and the surrounding mountains.

With regards to the form of the stairs of “Stadthausquai”, a curve making the stairs take a turn towards the riverside appears characteristic. The two stairways face each other symmetrically, while being connected with an elongated landing. In terms of the material used, light grey granite has almost exclusively been the choice. Merely the banister rail is made from a metal that has been painted in black.

The banister rail it-self contains decorative symbols such as the fleur-de-lis. In addition to the aesthetical function of the stairs, the latter also serve the purpose of practicality.

Concretely, the small steps allow its user to comfortably change between two levels. Thus, both the pier as well as the promenade are easily accessible. At the outer ridge of the stairs, the banister rails serves as a security precaution, protecting users from a fall into the Limmat.

Due to the central location of the stairs, they are being used frequently for various reasons. Especially during the summer season, they seem to be a popular public place. Sitting on the steps offers an elevated view across the Limmat and Zurich’s characteristic sights.

Not far from “Stadthausquai’s” position there is the financial district with all its banks and brokers. Likewise, all universities can be found on the east side of the river by crossing the nearby “Münsterbrücke”. At the upper end of the stairs there is a promenade, parallel to the Limmat, connecting the heart of the city with lake Zürich.

Deniz Demian Esen, 18-926-808

Stadthausquai 15
8001 Zürich

Stairs

Stairs are often only seen as a connection between spaces, as a way to reach a building or construct of higher priority. Seldom only it is that they are respected as a monument on their own. Walking down Limmatquai towards the lake of Zurich, one can feel the fast pace our society lives at. It's hectic. The rattling of the tram, tourists, business men and women in a rush to get to the next meeting. Yet, on the right side of the road, leading down to the Limmat river, there is a hidden set of stairs which are anything but hectic.

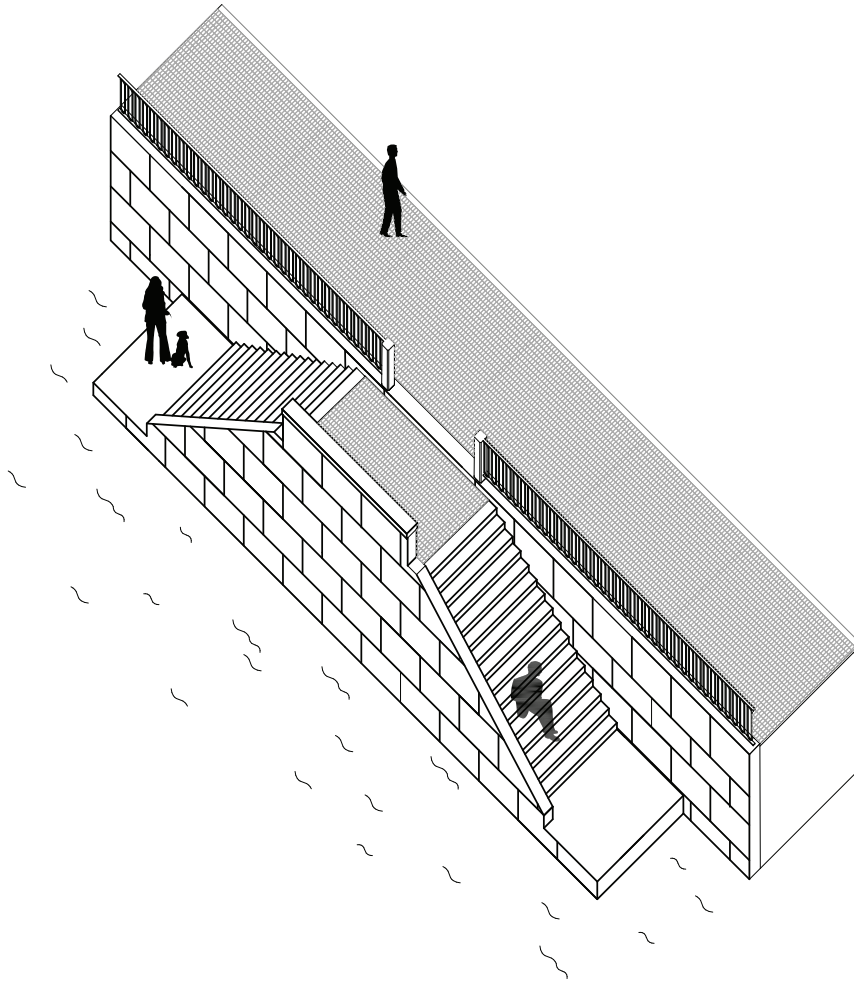
This flight of stairs is an escape from the rat race. A place, where you can sit down and take few minutes to collect yourself and relax. It is here, where the definition of "stair" reinvents itself. Suddenly they become much more than a convenient way for passing from one level to another. By walking down these stairs, you will not find another door or street but you will encounter nature in the middle of the busy city.

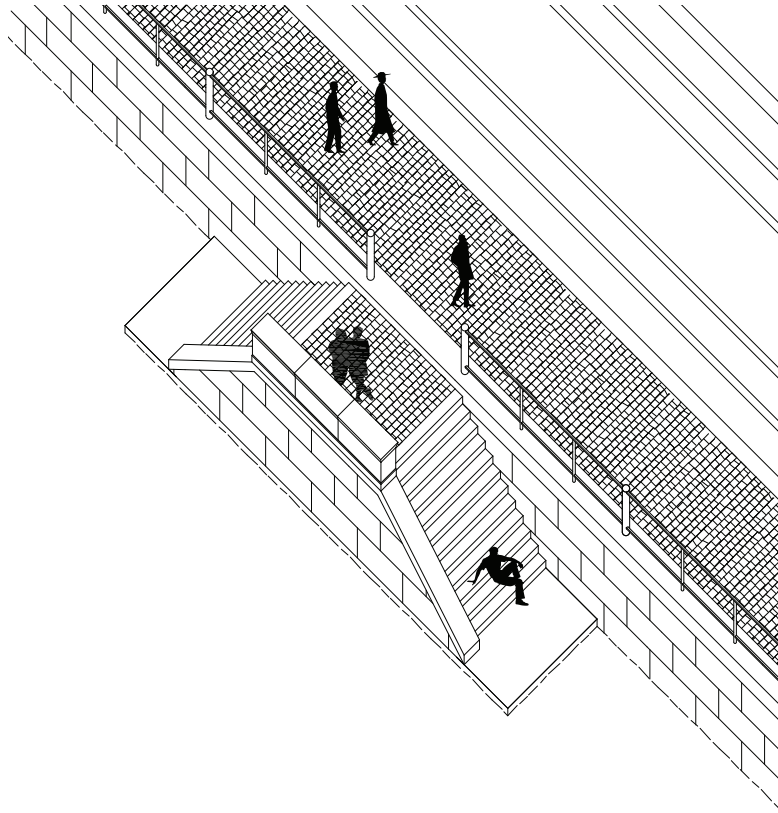
However, one is yet to understand, how these stairs have been given new meaning. First of all, it is a matter of material. When the sun is touching the stairs, the steps are heated up. Due to the naturally bright colour of the stone, the temperature will be just right to have a comfortable seat. On one side of the stairs, there is a wall which disconnects one from the street. Thus one will feel safe and private. On the other side, there is only a low wall serving much more like a tiny handrail that keeps you safe from falling into the water, yet enabling you the view onto the river and the other riverside.

The beautiful part about public spaces is that they are open to anyone. At the "city-to-river-escape stairs", you will find people of many different ages and backgrounds eating their lunch, smoking a cigarette, tanking vitamin D. When unvalued stairs begin to connect people rather than monuments, urban space is planned just right.

Nadine Fankhauser, 18-924-423

Limmatquai
8001 Zürich





Stairs

The object is situated at the Limmatquai in Zurich. There are two identical objects built at this area. The stairs are used to connect the street and the lower platform at the riverside.

The whole object consists of three platforms, two stairs including twelve steps and a balustrade. The object has a symmetry with respect to the line exactly between the two stairs. When you enter the object, you first have to step down a 19 cm threshold. Now you stand on the first platform, which has a massive stone wall in front of it. Afterwards, you can turn right or left to go downstairs to the other two lower platforms, which are lifted 5 cm above the water. The stairs height is 17 cm and the width 34 cm.

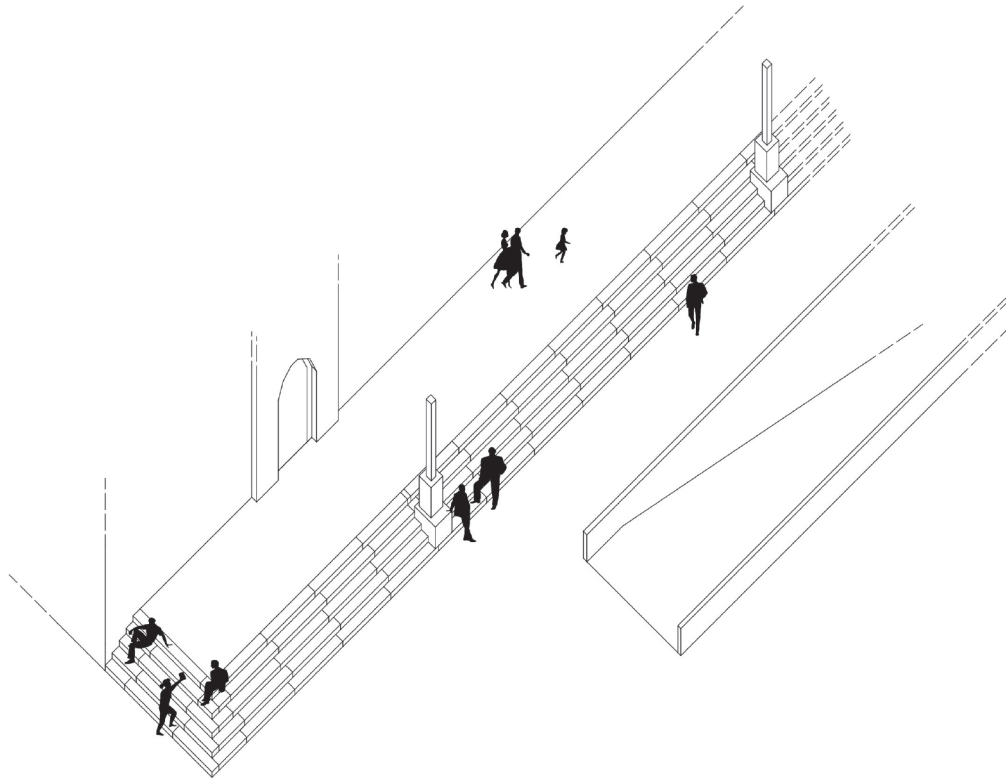
When you use these stairs, you can reach the level of the water surface of the Limmat. These stairs are not used to travel. These stairs are used as a place to observe the environment, to relax and rest. It is a place where you meet people. The stairs just connect the level of the busy street and the level of the river.

This object is built out of stone and has just one light grey, beige color. There are smaller cobblestones on the upper platform and a rough stone surface on the two lower ones. The stairs exhibit a smooth stone surface.

The object becomes a stair, because it connects two places, which aren't on the same level and you can use it to reach this place.

Frauenfelder Selina, 18-928-150

Limmatquai 36
8001 Zürich



Stairs

The Opera House is located in a rather central position, although it is not affected by the hustle and bustle of the city. The Sechseläutenplatz square in front of the Opera House provides generous space for the building and, together with the lakeshore on the west side, forms an ideal opportunity to stroll.

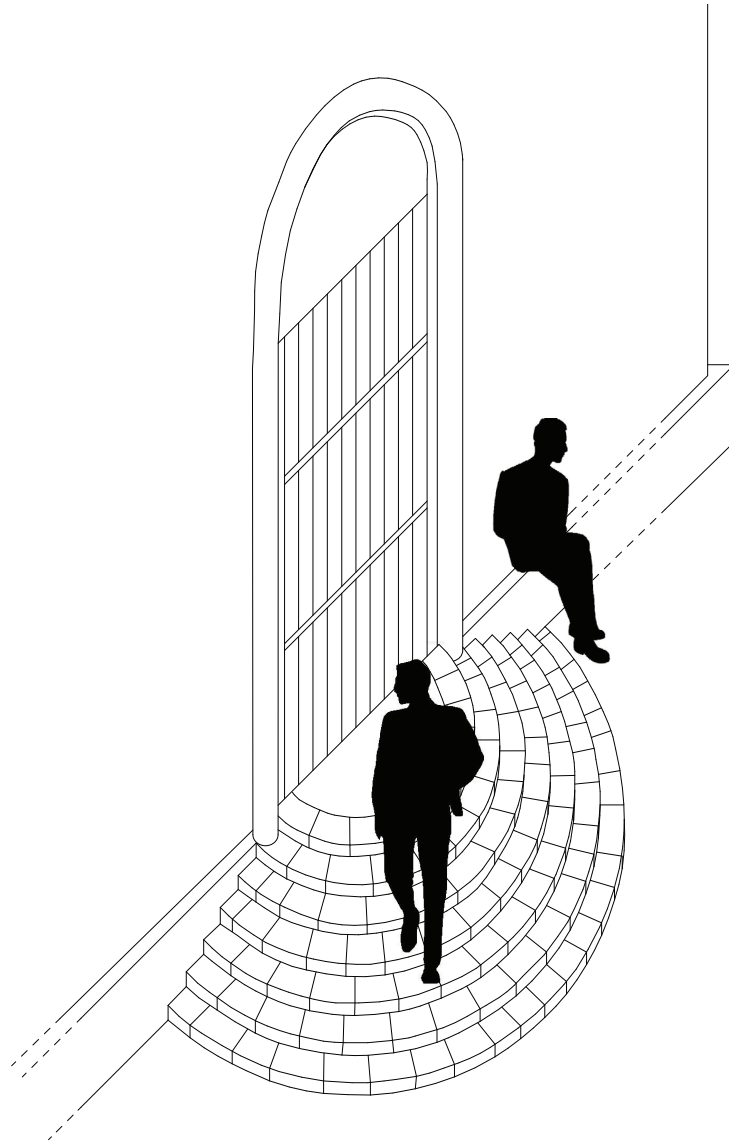
When you're standing directly in front of the entrance of the Zurich Opera House, you might think that the stairs extend around the building. On closer inspection it is noticeable that the stairs are almost only located on the north side and on the east side. The long staircase represents a pedestal for the opera house.

The staircase consists of bricked stone cuboids. The pedestals for the lanterns, which are located at regular intervals on the stairs on the east side, seem to be made of the same stone. About three meters away from this staircase is the so-called Opéra Parkhaus. This, as well as the shadow are probably the main reasons why the stairs on the east side are less frequented. The staggered arrangement of the stone blocks makes the stairs appear heterogeneous. The width of the steps compared to their height makes them appear very generous. If one looks very closely, one can discover that the opera house was built on a slightly inclined ground, as the number of steps on the east side increases from 5 to 9 from the back to the front.

Because of the generous characteristics of the stairs, it invites you to remain and rest. Many pedestrians sit on it, chat, drive a skateboard or even snooze there. Besides, it is also an ideal meeting point where you can easily find each other.

Kilian Gerber, 18-936-146

Falkenstrasse 1
8008 Zürich

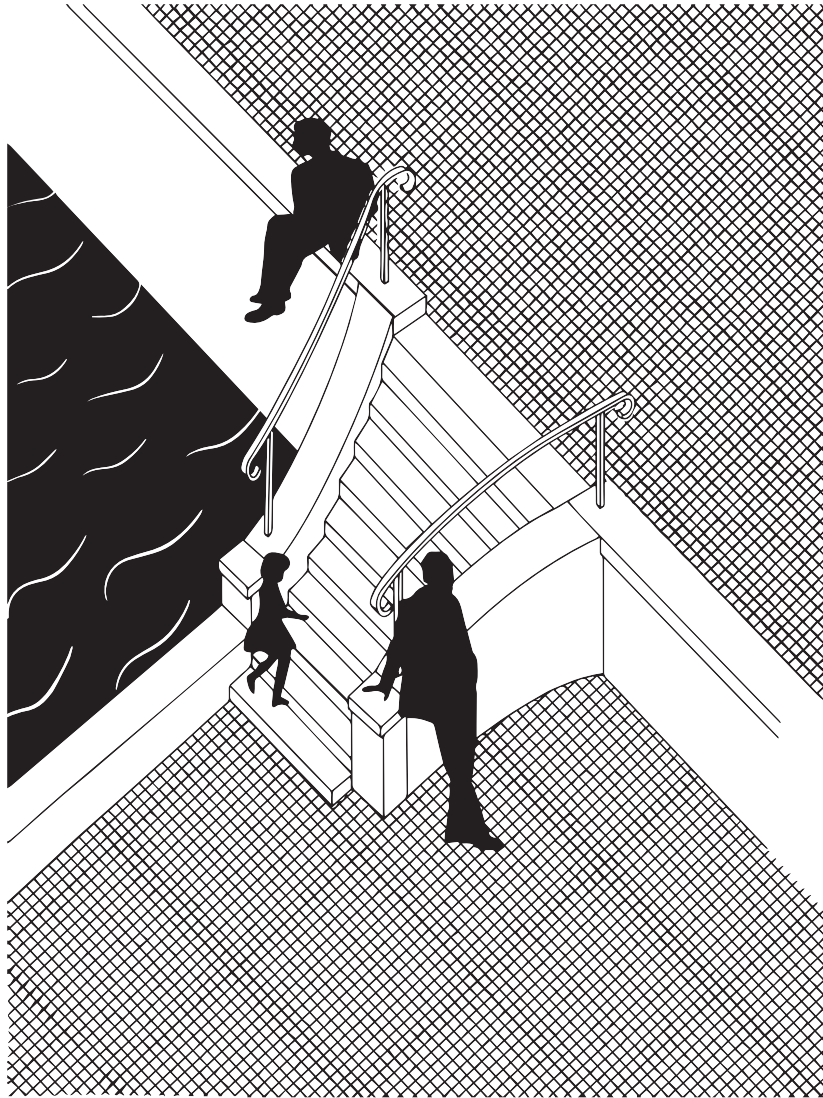


Stairs

The chosen stairs are located at the Grossmünster, leading to a back-door entrance. As the rest of the church it is made of stone, thus it is part of the façade. The door that is located on top of the steps is framed by two door posts. This makes the entrance look bigger and more important, which makes the person climbing the stairs feel smaller. The stairs form a semi-circle around the door, becoming narrower towards the top. Its round shape allows people to come from different directions and draws the attention of the square towards the church. The function of the stairs is therefore not mainly practical. Even though the slight decline in the terrain requires a compensation of the emerging gap between the square and the ground floor of the church building, these specific stairs were built to accentuate the otherwise rather unremarkable back-door. The stairs face the Limmat and towards the center of the city, meaning that although the main entrance is on the opposite side of the building, many people arrive from this side and are lead to the church over the steps.

Fiona Hatz, 18-936-260

Grossmünsterplatz,
8001 Zürich



Stairs

This artefact is a small stone staircase, connecting the Wührequai and the Münster Bridge. It consists of 10 steps which become wider and wider symmetrically upwards.

The steps are lined on the sides by waist-high walls, which determine the round form. The left wall defines the width of the Limmat and next to the right wall a path leads to the beginning of the Münsterbridge or further to the Münsterhof. The walls ensure the safety of the visitors and so that older people can support themselves during ascent and descent, an additional steel railing was mounted on top of the walls.

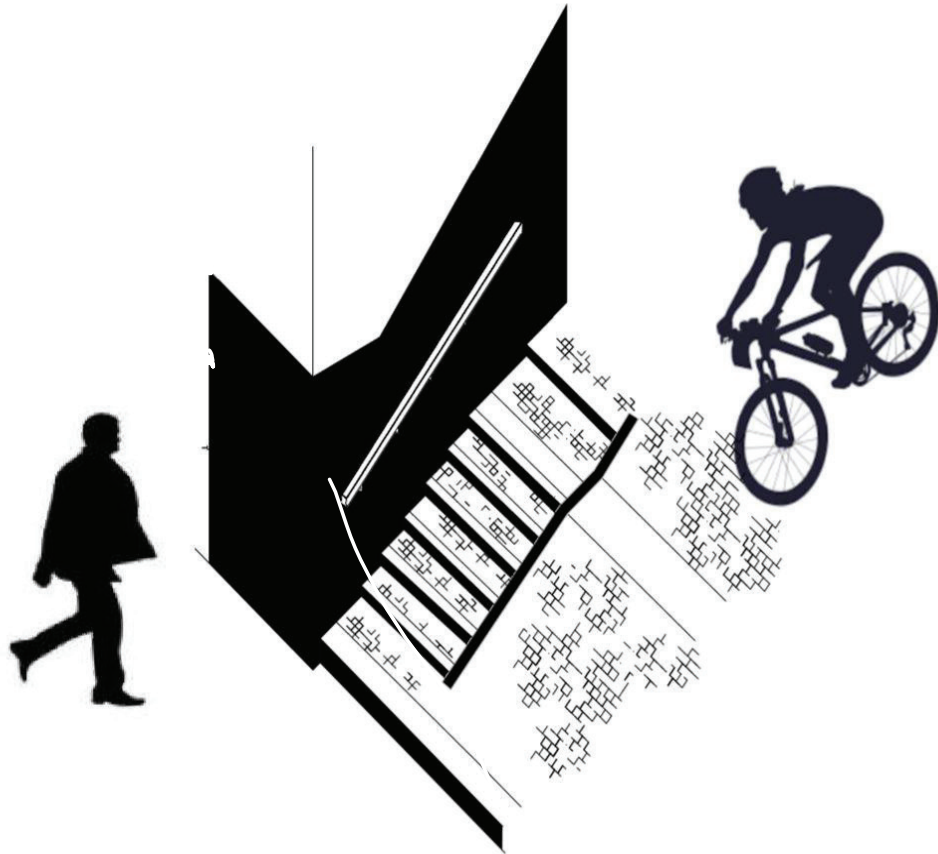
The fact that this artefact is divided into steps, allowing the visitor to comfortably climb the difference in height of about one and a half metres, makes it a staircase.

In this case, the stairs make it possible for people coming from the Wühre, a narrow quay of the Limmat, to climb the bridge from the thw side. Otherwise you would have to take a longer detour to get to the beginning of the bridge. The staircase thus serves as a shortcut to the bridge to cross it, or so that the visitor can follow his way along the Limmatquai. Thus the staircase is considered part of the bridge, was built at the same time like the bridge and is used by the same visitors.

Thanks to its central location directly at Zürich's river and between Fraumünster and Wasserkirche, the staircase is used intensively by Zurich's residents and tourists every day.

Nora Hochuli, 18-932-228

Wühre/Münsterbrücke
8001 Zurich



Stairs

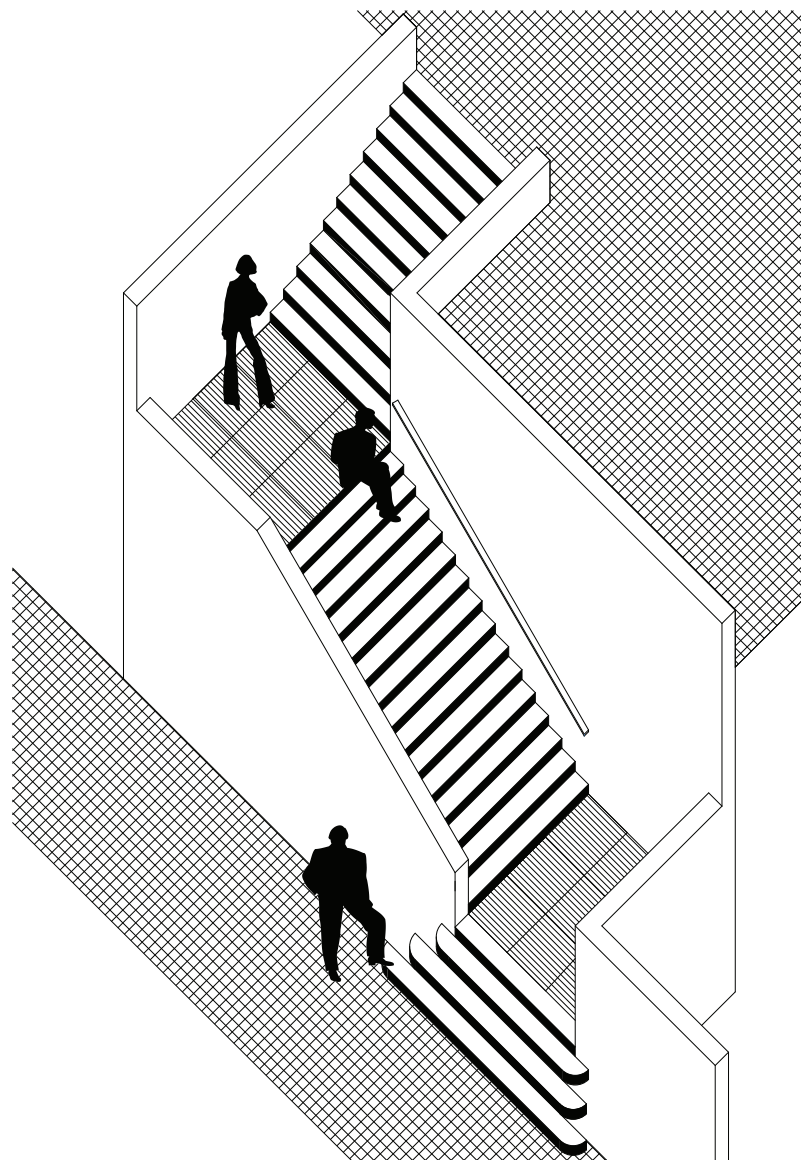
The stairs at Trittli Gasse are compared to other stairs not very steep. Therefore, the Riser is not as high, in this case around 10 - 15 centimetres and the Tread in comparison longer, here about 30 - 40 centimetres. The proportions are not always the same, so some steps might be higher or shorter than others. At Trittli Gasse the stairs consist of around 15 steps which do not differ as much from each other but also are not the exact same and then an intermediate landing follows. All together the whole construction counts about 105 steps. They are set together with Cobblestones and one longer rock piece at the beginning of each Tread. Next to the stairs is a ramp for bikes or wheelchairs etc. and a handrail might support elders or other people with walking disabilities.

Stairs help to pass higher vertical distances more comfortable and safer in dividing the acceleration into steps with a Riser and Tread. Depending on how the proportions of these two elements are chosen, the stairs might be more comfortable to walk or the other way around. A common used relation in buildings for stairs is 17/29 for Riser to Tread in centimetres.

At Trittli Gasse, the stairs connect two main pathways in the old town of the city Zürich. The distance and Acceleration between them is quite big, which explains why so many steps are needed. Around seven old town houses align next to the steps on each side.

Leon Kallert, 18-916-106

Trittli Gasse 2
8001 Zürich



Stairs

The stairs connect the steep and narrow Römeggasse and the paved Zwingliplatz, where the famous church Grossmünster is situated.

It can be divided into three parts; the stairs itself, the adjoined walls including the railing and the two square platforms.

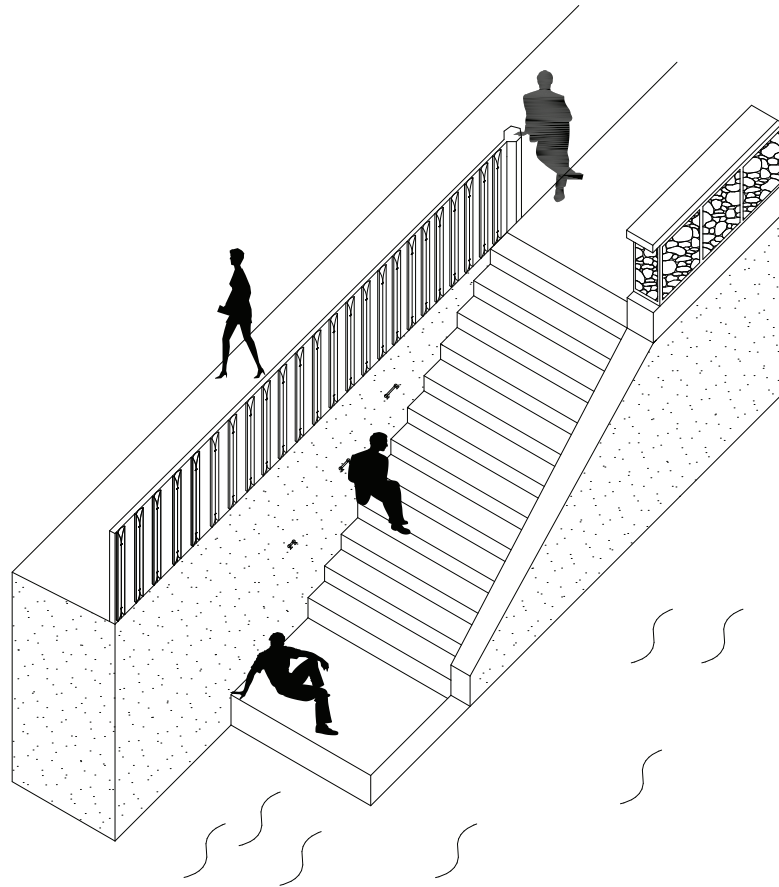
The stairs are all made out of the same kind of stone. It is mostly dark-gray but also contains natural beige, red and green parts. In between the worn-out steps weeds and small other plants grow. All the steps are identical except the first three ones, which are rounded-down on the sides and adjusted to the grade of the Römeggasse.

The walls are like the stairs, completely made out of stone. The stones which form the wall are shaded in a much lighter gray than the colour of the stairs. The boulders which have a smooth surface are layered regularly like bricks over each other. The wall on the right side is as high as the top level of the stairs. Because of that, it is only possible to see the high towers of the Grossmünster when you reach the last section of the stairs. This wall also contains a railing. It is metallic, dark-gray, nearly black colored and ends on both sides in a volute.

The two square platforms connect the three parts of the stairs and guarantee that the stairs can twist two times. Both are made out of nine identical square stones. The platforms are, just like the stairs, fashioned out of the same kind of stone. Similar to the stairs, weeds and small flowers protrude out of the boulders, giving the whole site a sense of completeness and rusticity.

Kiener Paula, 18-920-447

Römeggasse / Zwingliplatz
8001 Zürich



Stairs

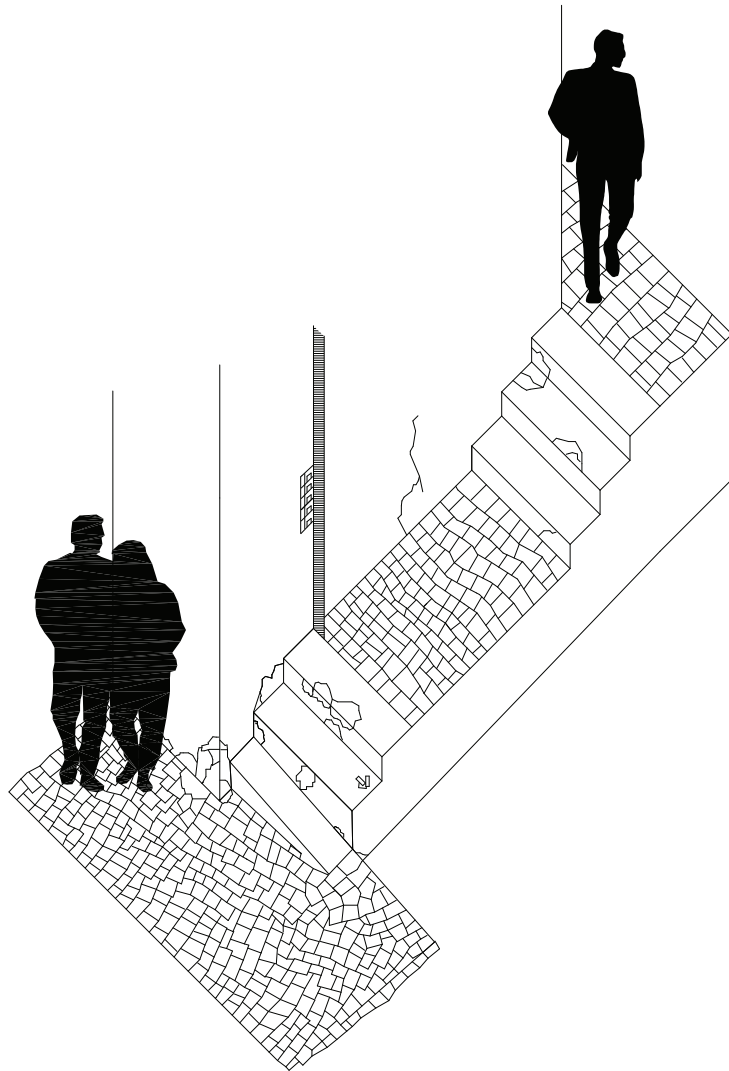
Stairs have one goal: you want to come from point A to point B or vice versa. Point A is on a lower point and point B is on a higher point. So you either want to go up somewhere or down somewhere. Stairs consist of the element steps, which are put over one another and eventually form the stairs. It's actually a sequence of steps. Stairs differ in their form (spiral stair, turned stairs,...), their dimensions, their material, etc.

The grade of the stairs is defined by the height and the depth of the single steps. The stairs I chose are at Limmatquai 42 in Zürich follow a simple form: they follow a straight line and every step has the same measurements. The stairs there consist of 12 steps. They lead from the street where trams and cars drive through down to the river. The material is concrete, which makes sense: it's an uncomplicated material. Since there is water right next to the element, the stairs are a bit time-worn with moss that has formed over time and a stone structure. Those stairs aren't private – everyone can use them. In summertime people like to sit there, since you can be close to the water. On top of the stairs you have a nice view to the other side of Zurich, a bridge and the water in front.

The stairs are stairs because the requirement of an elevation is given and several steps form the whole.

Melanie Kofler, 18-916-114

Limmatquai 42
8001 Zürich



Stairs

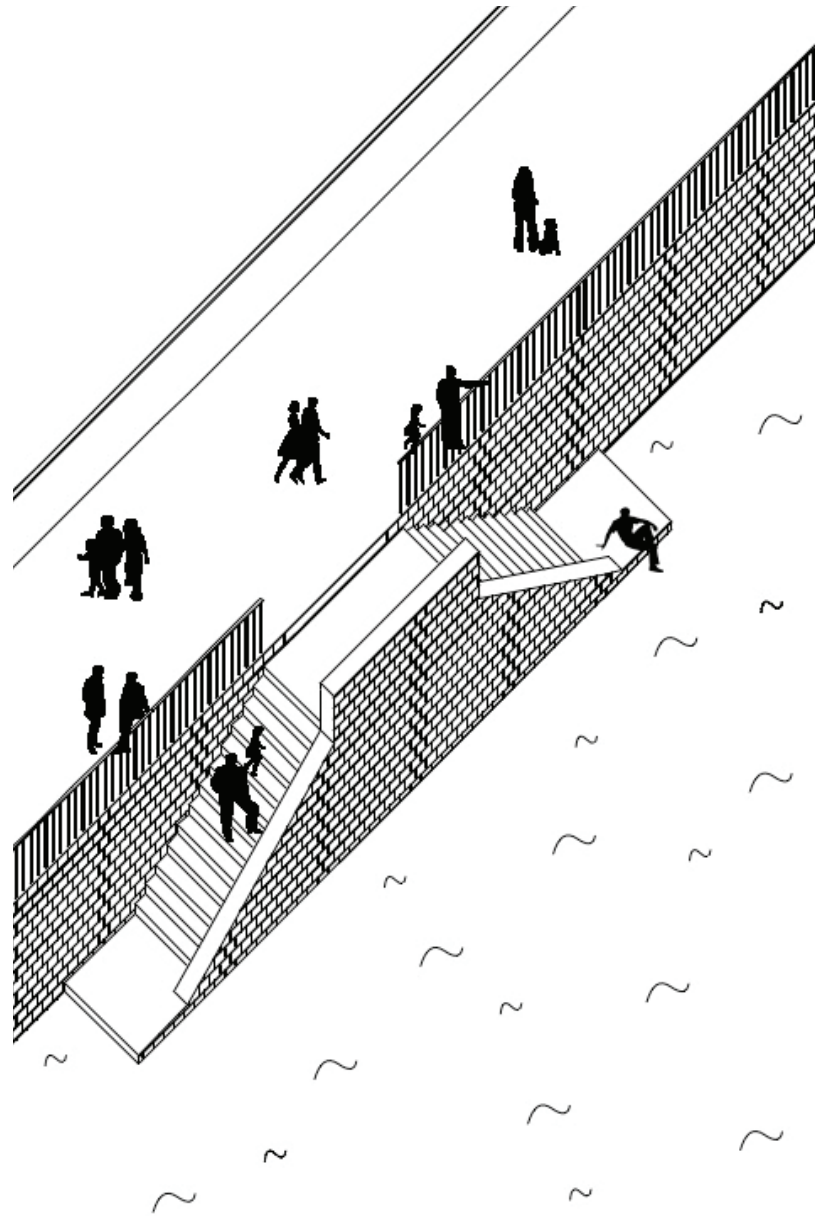
The urban element «stairs» consists of different levels. One level comes after the other. They usually have the same horizontal and same vertical distance. Normally, the levels have the same gap in between and have the same angle to one another. The stairs at Münstergasse 26 are quite interesting because there is one longer distance after the third step, before the next three steps start. In general, the goal of stairs is to achieve a higher point or a lower point after walking up or down. There are different kinds of stairs in terms of form, length, resting place, number of steps, etc. The stairs at Münstergasse 26 go straight up, have 7 steps (6 identical ones and one with a longer horizontal distance in the middle) and don't have a handrail where one can hold him-/herself.

The material of the stairs I chose is concrete. The concrete makes stairs very stable and long-lasting. Since the stairs look quite outworn, I assume they were built some time ago. Renovation would be needed.

I found this element in the old-city of Zurich: the "Niederdörfli". Those stairs lead to several flats, where people live. It was only possible to find them, because one of the apartment owners just left their home and opened the door. Therefore those stairs are private ones. The stairs are located next to shops, cafés, etc. The element is in a pedestrian zone and the place was pretty bustling when I was there.

Laura Kölliker, 18-917-450

Münstergasse 26
8001 Zürich

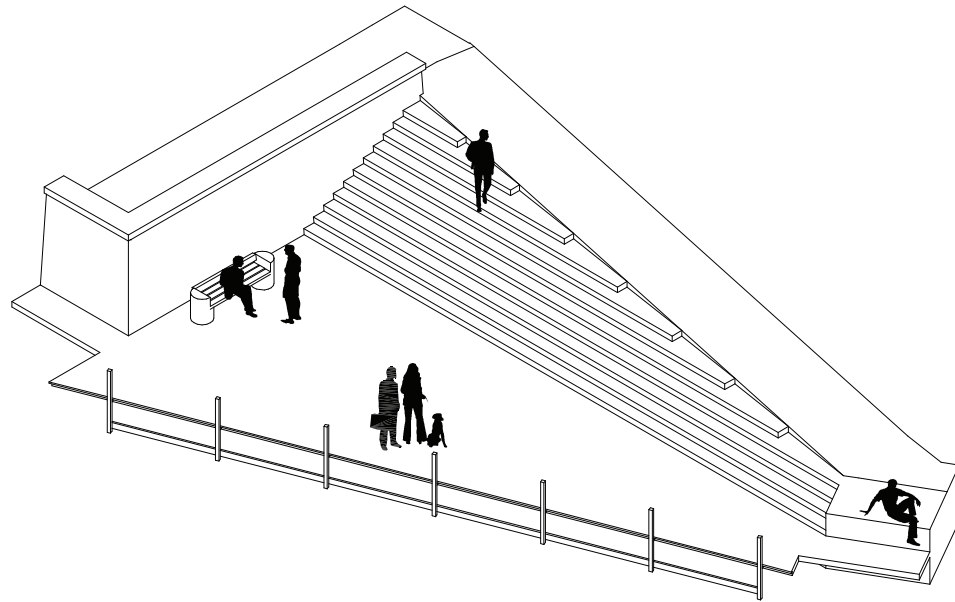


Stairs

The stairs are a system that makes it able to safely and easily overcome a difference in Height. In this case they come down from the walkway to the river. There is a railing on the side towards the water so that nobody can accidentally fall into the river and metal rings so that boats can dock on. There is also a platform when you first step onto the stairs so that people can stop and have a closer look onto the river without getting in the way of the pedestrians walking on the street. The stairs are with their 2.15 meters wider than the usual stairs in family houses. Because of that people can sit on them and eat lunch or chat and enjoy the view of the river. The stairs also end in a platform instead of just a step so that the boats can dock on easier and that people can sit there in the summer and dangle their feet into the water. In front of the walkway there is also a railing so that pedestrians walking by can't fall down the stairs and hurt themselves. Stairs are needed in every public space because they are the best way for people to be able to cross Height differences between 0.3 to over 10 meters. This is the reason why stairs existed already since the primitive times.

Luca Leeners, 18-929-596

Limmatquai
8001 Zürich



Stairs

The depicted staircase is part of the promenade built along the Schanzengraben, the former moat of city. The promenade was constructed in the 1970th and 80th and allows pedestrians to walk along the trench almost the entire way from the efflux of the Lake Zurich to the outlet in the River Sihl.

A staircase is a construction designed to bridge a larger vertical distance by dividing it into smaller vertical distances, called steps.

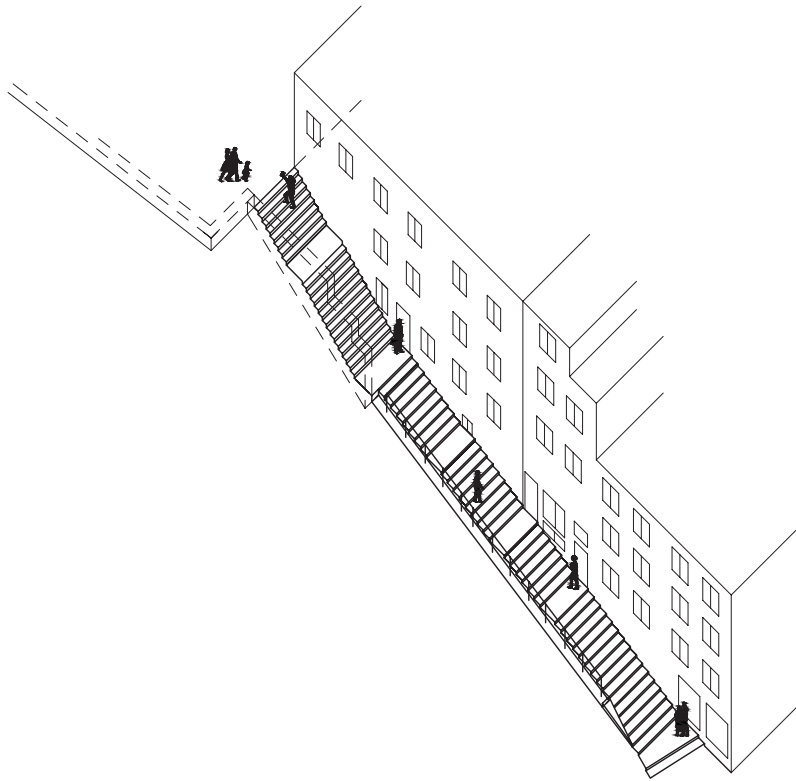
In the chosen example the vertical distance is established by the elevation difference between the walkway and a triangular shaped platform, which is offset to the waterline of the River Sihl by about 80 cm. The Staircase is built upon the former fortification wall which is still present adjacent to staircase. By applying the same material as the former fortification wall, rectangular blocks of sandstones, for the staircase as well as for the platform a visual coherence is established.

Due to the slope of the walkway, the difference in vertical distance to the platform is steadily declining. As a result the number of steps is decreasing from twelve to four steps.

The function of the staircase is twofold: On the one hand it serves as a connection to the platform, which itself serves as a connection point to each a pier running up and downstream along to the trench. On the other hand both the platform and the staircase are intended as a resting place and a site of recreation.

Tobias Peteler, 09-931-155

Schanzengraben
8001 Zürich



Stairs

The depicted stairs are located between buildings with their address in Rennweg and Strehlgasse and connect two very old and historical places: 1. the Lindenhofplatz, with an amazing view over Limmat, the Niederdorf and the university quarter and 2. The Strehlgasse which is connected to the Rennweg, one of the oldest streets in the historic center of Zürich.

It seems like the stairs were extended because the last part is built in a different style and with different material.

The “old” stairway with 44 steps is 2,5 m wide and made out of small cobblestones, same as the Strehlgasse. The steps have a rise height of 12cm and a tread depth of 45cm. The first two steps are wider to make standing and watching the store window more comfortable. The tread depth of step, 18, 24 and 44 is 130cm because there are the entrance doors to the buildings. The freestanding handrail on the left is made of a simple metal rod.

The “new” stairway with 22 steps is 3m wide and made of two or three ashlar per step. The rise height is 17cm and the tread depth 30 cm. The handrail is attached to the wall on the left and is made of a simple metal rod.

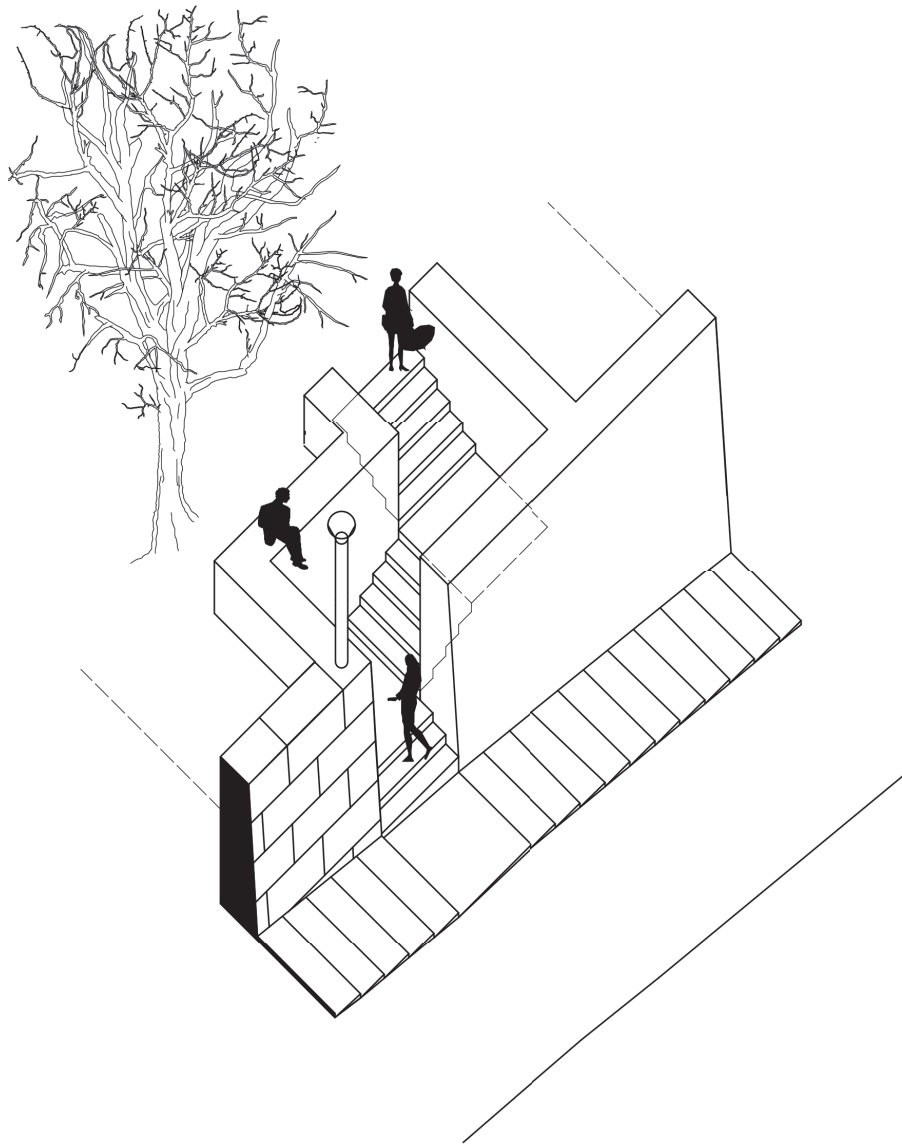
The stairs are located in district 1, the historical center of the oldest area of the city of Zürich and create a lane from the Rennweg (one of the best-known visitor attractions in Zürich) to the Lindenhof (a moraine hill and public square in the historical center).

Already in the Middle Ages, the Lindenhof was used as a meeting point for the people of Zürich and the stairs were a good possibility to get there from the old town.

Today the stairs are mostly used by the owners and visitors of the buildings connected to the Lindenhofplatz and it is also a liked way to get to the Lindehofplatz (to enjoy the view) after or before a shopping tour in Rennweg and Bahnhofstraße.

Jamila Scotoni, 18 918 193

Rennweg 1/Strehlgasse 26
8001 Zürich



Stairs

The Pfalzgasse crosses the Lindenhof in Zurich. The staircase shown has the function of a shortcut between the houses on the Lindenhof and the Pfalzgasse. It connects the green Lindenplatz, with a magnificent view over the Niederdörfli and university quarters, with the car-free Pfalzstrasse, which leads directly into Zurich's old town. The staircase connects two often used public spaces. The inconspicuous staircase has 13 steps and changes direction twice. As a result the staircase needs more space in the width but can be shortened in the longish extent.

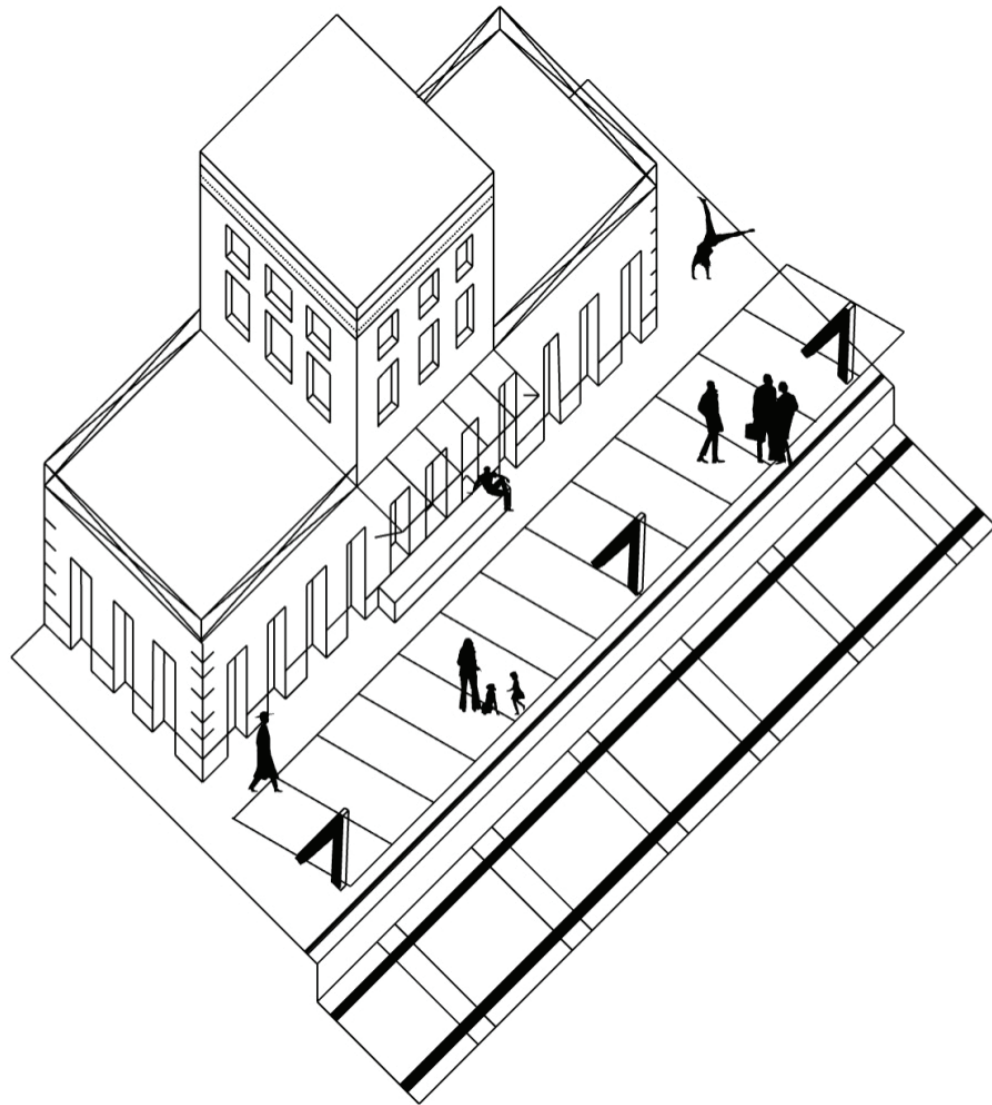
Because the square is elevated, the retaining wall was left at the same height as the square. The high walls surround the stairs. These are made of irregularly sized light grey stone blocks. The step is also made of large continuous stone blocks. The intermediate floors are paved in the same style as the Lindenplatz. It is remarkable that this staircase does not have a handrail. At the front corner there is a street lamp which throws light between the high walls at night.

The staircase overcomes a height difference of 1.8 meters. The gradient per step is 15 cm and the step is 30 cm. That means the staircase fulfills the formula for a pleasantly accessible staircase. $2x \text{ elevation} + 1x \text{ step} = 60 - 63 \text{ cm}$.

The stairs are used by the owners and visitors of the houses on Lindenplatz. The stairs are often used by visitors of the Lindenplatz, who will avoid the detour to reach the Pfalzgasse.

Jonas Zimmermann, 18-915-314

Pfalzgasse/Lindenplatz
8001 Zürich



Station

A Station is a place on a railway line where trains regularly stop so that passengers can get on or off. Larger stations have additional services like shops. There are 13 stations in the city of Zürich, of which the main station is the largest. The station Stadelhofen, which has been selected for further consideration, is behind the main station and Oerlikon the largest station in Zürich.

A train station is always very centrally located and is extremely important for travelling from A to B. Stadelhofen station covers the area around the eastern lake basin of Zürich. The station has a long history, and has always been expanded. The old station building dates from 1894. Stadelhofen got an own station due to the new train line between Rapperswil and Zürich. The old building has a very symmetrical structure and is raised by 2 storeys in the middle section.

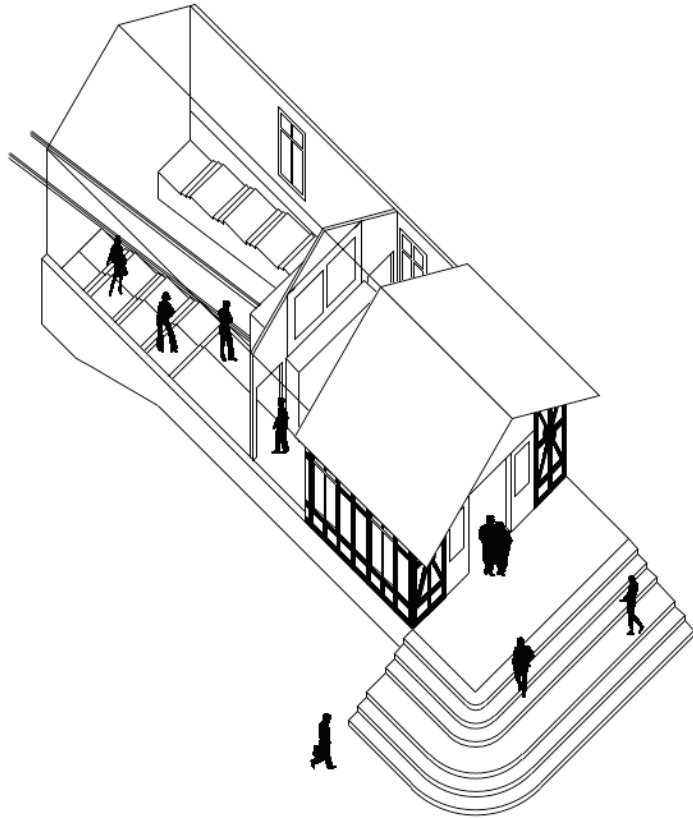
Many decorations decorate the building around the windows, roof edges as well as the doors. The corners of the building are designed like columns and forged railings decorate the roof. In history, the building can be classified as late classicism. Due to the introduction of the S-Bahn network,

the station became an important stop and was therefore quickly too small.

An extension became necessary. Santiago Calatrava designed and realized this extension of the station, which was opened in 1990. The new building was constructed exclusively with concrete, steel and glass. The modern architectural style forms a contrast to the old building, yet the overall impression is very cohesive. The station now had 3 tracks and a new underground shopping arcade. The old building also served as shop space. Through Calatrava, the Stadelhofen railway station gained international fame and became a showpiece for other buildings. Since 1990, the station has existed and is an important element of Zürich's public transport system.

Jan Christen, 18-930-776

Stadelhoferstrasse 8
8001 Zürich



Station

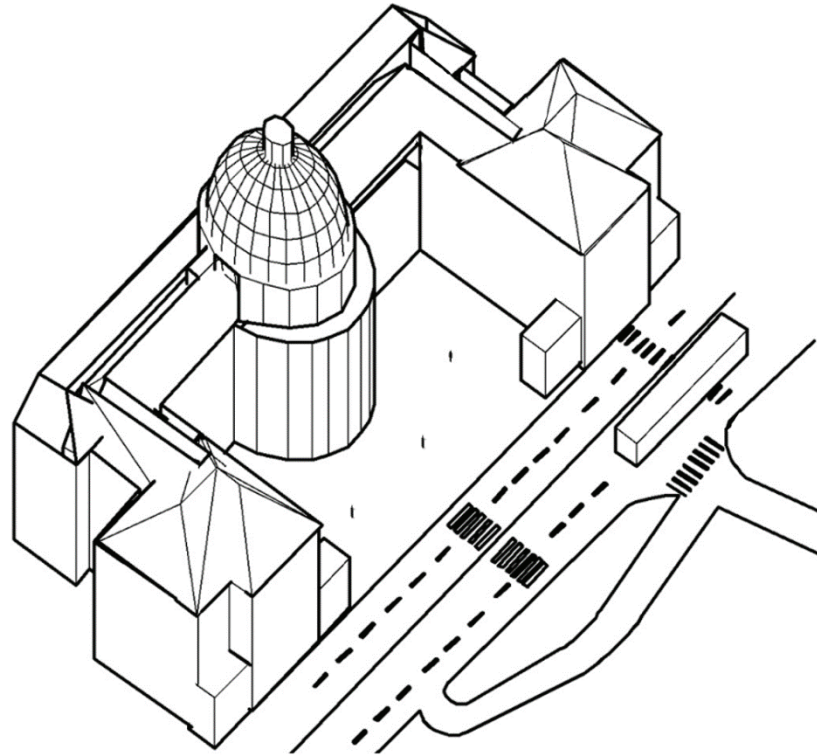
The “Polybahn” is an electrical funicular railway, that links the Central square with the terrace by the main building of the ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Technical Institute of Technology). It was built in 1889 and renovated and modernized in 1996. It drives every 2.5 minutes and is mostly used by students and tourists. The upper station, surrounded by some trees, is located beside the canteen “Polyterrasse” and below the main building of the ETH.

It’s a half-timber (Fachwerk) building consisting of wood and stonework. The beams are painted in a reddish brown and the spaces between the beams in a pale orange. A six-stepped stair leads to the green double angled entrance door on the east-side. The car arrives from the west, that’s why the wall is opened to this side. Four windows are situated on each of the two side walls. The window glasses consist of different parts, some of them are colored in blue, red or yellow. The frames are painted in dark green. The construction is covered by a gable roof. A triangle shaped wood carving between the roof slopes serves as a decorative element. Right above the entrance door it is written “Seilbahn – Limmatquai-Bahnhof” in capital letters.

The room inside the building is divided in two areas: The entrance hall with a ticket machine and the room where the funicular car arrives. There is a terraced platform on each side of the rails. On one side you can get on the funicular car, on the other one off. Two doors connect the entrance hall with the other room.

Dario Gysin, 18-918-789

Leonhardstrasse 34
8092 Zürich



Street

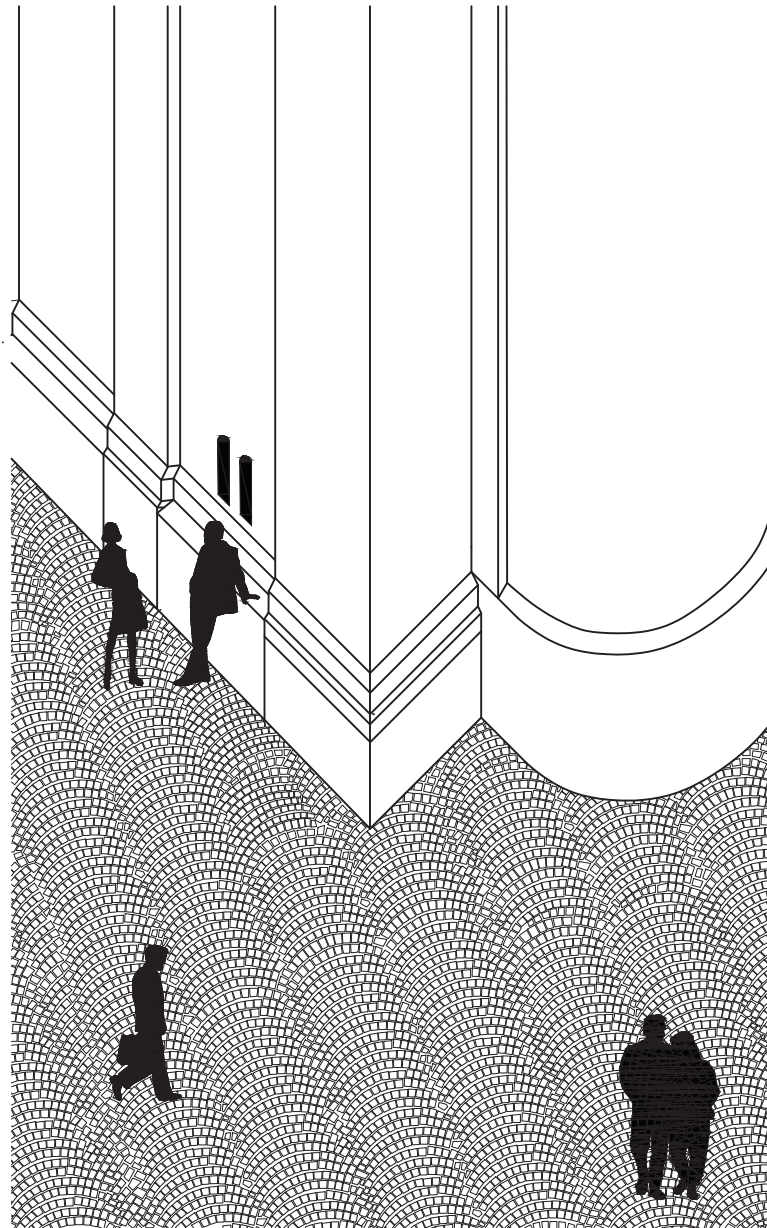
The road was created in 1836 after the removal of the “Rämibollwerk”. This was named after a corridor name, which in turn comes from the name of a landowner. Presumably for the first time it was mentioned as Rämistrasse designated in 1865. In an old document around 1289 we also find the remark “vinea remis”. Translated from Latin, this would mean “the vineyard of Remi”. Likewise we find in old writings a H. Remi. It would also be conceivable that the family name Remi derives from the Old German word “ram”. Which, if one relies on the relevant literature, would mean as much as lean or slight. Until about 1830, the course of today’s Rämistrasse reached from Bellevueplatz only to the confluence of today’s Hirschengrabens.

The markets, formerly located in the lower part of Rämistrasse, gave the place between Waldmannstrasse and Stadelhofer- / Oberdorfstrasse the appropriate names. So this was, for example, in the Middle Ages until 1775 the resident Rossmarkt. Then until 1850 the cattle market. And finally around 1850 until about 1885 the potato market.

The former livestock market was given the old name “Kühgasse”. Probably the farmers and traders drove their cows through this alley.

The initial part of the today’s Rämistrasse between Bellevueplatz and Oberdorf- / Stadelhoferstrasse we can find on the Müllerschen city map of 1793 still registered as Schmidtengasse. If you look at the narrowness of this street at the time, you would never have dreamed that there would once be such a busy and wide road.

Michael Maurer, 18-915-702



Street corner

The street corner usually is the area where two streets meet. This corner is part of the walls of the Grossmünster Church, which is in the center of Zürich. In this case, the artefact is not really a spot where two streets meet. However, this corner is at the very end of the back of the church and when we walk by it we arrive on a new pathway.

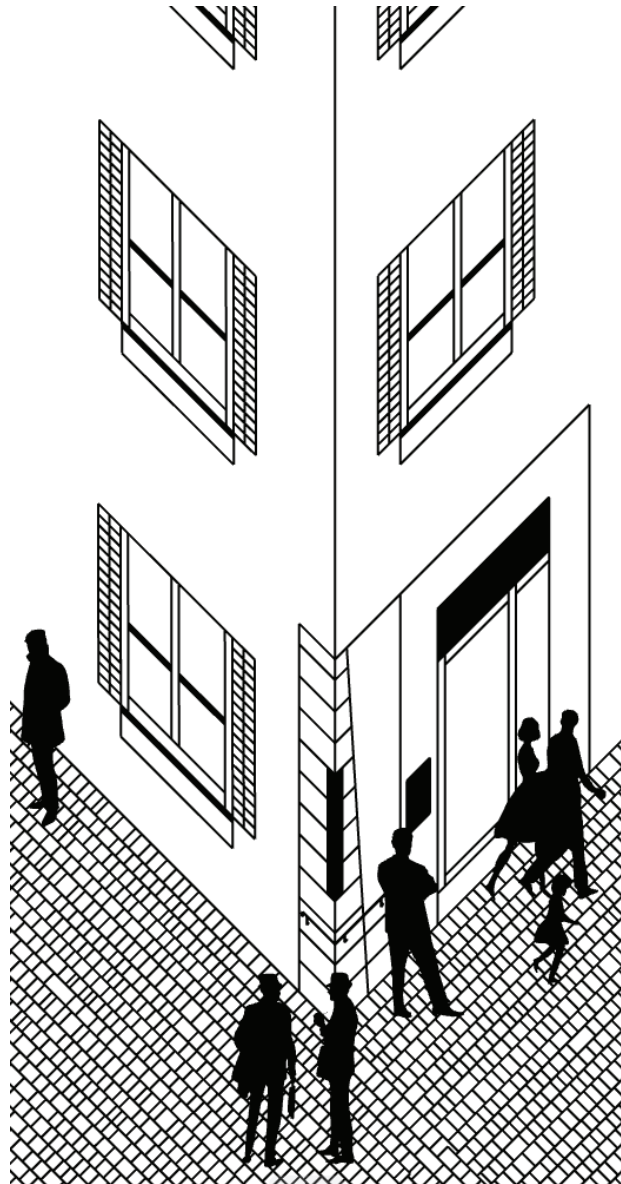
This angle got my attention thanks to his particular edges. The inclined parts of the corner have different length and, because of this, sort of a stair is being created. In reality this street corner is very simple, but with this little arrangements and details, it looks very sophisticated and modern.

The material which is used for the outer shell is granite. Granite is one of the hardest stones and we can see it from the fact that the construction of this church began in 1100 and it's still in very good conditions. The corner is made of big blocks placed on top of each other. The light grey color gives to the building a very clean and smooth appearance. It's very pleasing to the eye, thanks also to the geometry which is very regular and to the fact that only one material has been used.

This corner is placed in a spot where many little streets and many strange angles are being created. The corner is used by people who walk by, by those who use it as a meeting point and those who stop to spend time there, maybe during a break or just to talk to someone. This old part of the city, the Altstadt, is a place where many different styles and elements are put together in order to create a unique atmosphere.

Leonie Christine Calzana18-917-526

Grossmünsterplatz
8001 Zürich



Street corner

A street corner is defined as an intersection of two streets. These locations are important in terms of local planning and commerce, because they are a visible and accessible point of a city. The traffic of people walking or others means of transport flows and focus in this point. The street corner can also be considered as an urban ecosystem, where oft illegal commerce takes place.

The two walls of a building, which follow the two streets, make the corner. The material could varied form the different buildings: cement, stones, timber, stein, etc.

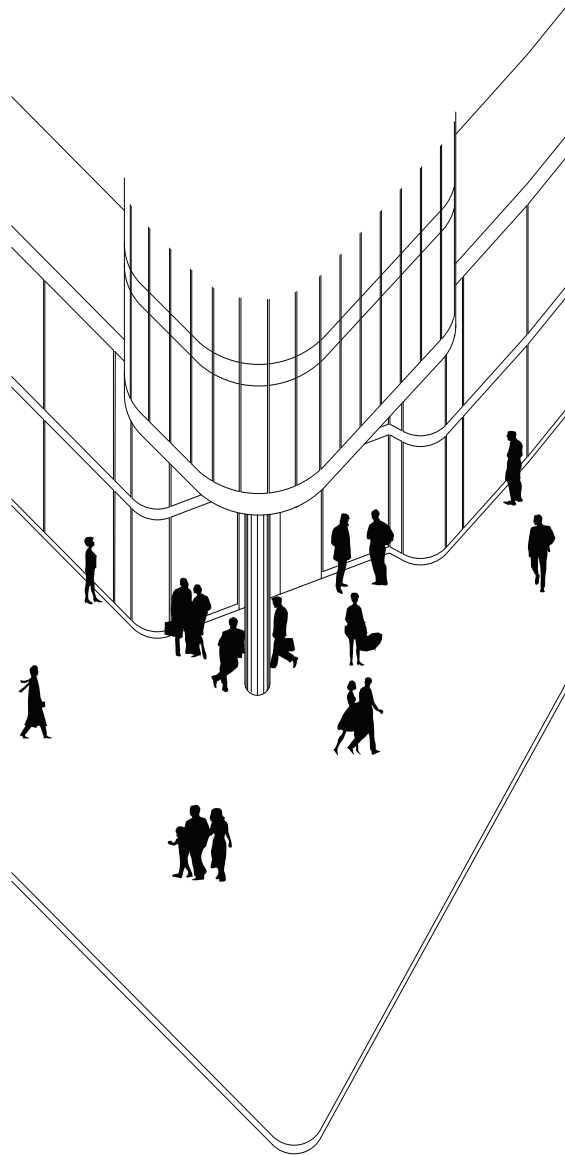
Street corners are in huge number present in every city and they represent the meeting point between the network of streets. As an important place for commerce, it is also an important place where social contact takes place. People meet at these corners, for this reason they are rendezvous.

In this case what makes this location a street corner is the meeting point of two streets. The handrail follows the corner, so when someone is walking the movement to follow the corner is logical.

In Oberdorf the streets are small and narrow therefore there are many of these artefacts. Some of them are decorative as well, whereas others are just constituted by the walls of the building which finds at the corner. In the old city of Zürich, it seems to walk through a labyrinth thanks to these artefacts. At every street corner one can decide which way to take or maybe get lost as well.

Alanis Gaja Diem, 18-919-662

Münstergasse 22
8001 Zürich



Street corner

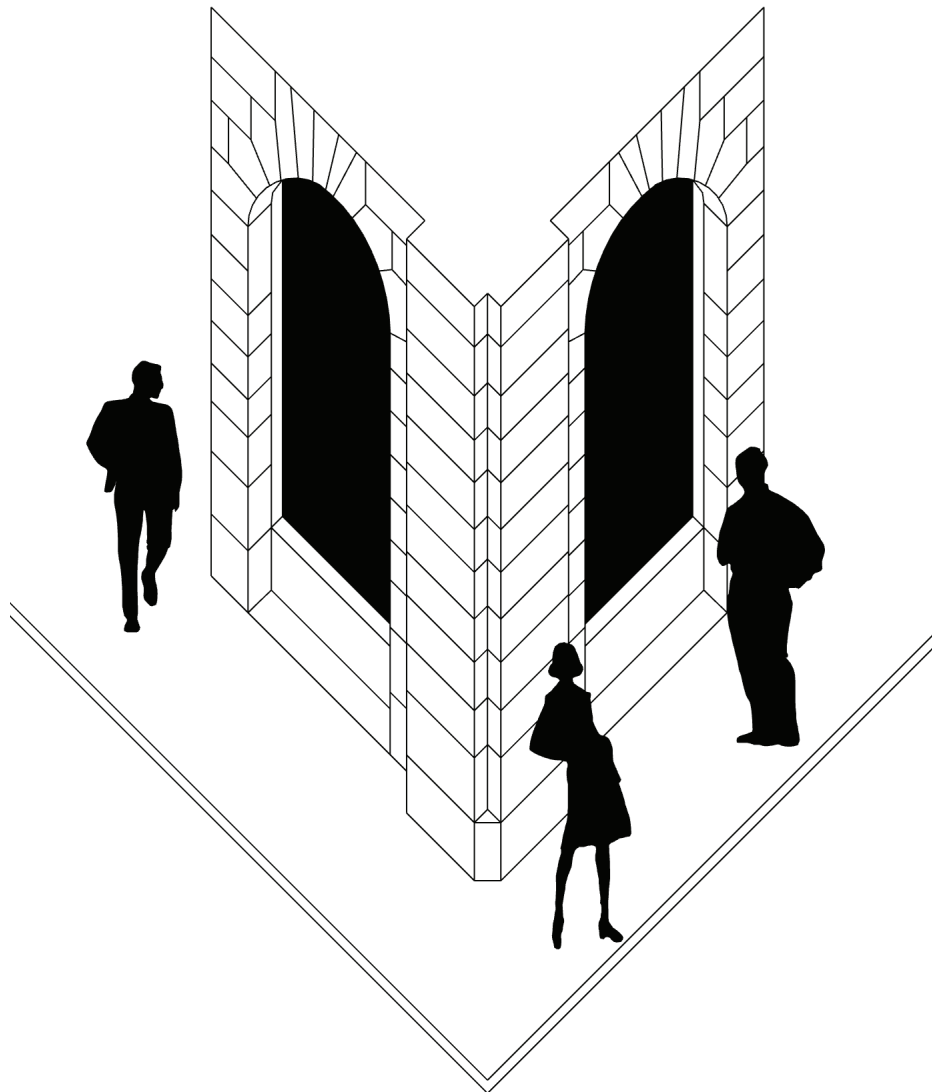
The street corner is located northeast at the intersection of Bahnhofstrasse and Uraniastrasse. The main street as well as the tram line define the sidewalk and the corner of the “modissa” building. The two facades on the ground floor and the first floor do not intersect at one corner but are bevelled to form another facade. The diagonal intersections are rounded off, respectively end in a bulge. At the actual street corner there is a free-standing two-storey column which apparently supports the cantilever on top of it. The cantilever seems to merge with the building. The corners are also rounded and the column runs through the cantilever. The building and the cantilever end after six floors in a deck and an inwardly offset terrace.

The first two floors appear in a glass front, the remaining floors as well as the rhythmic support structure and the cross-sections of the cantilever are inlaid with bronze. The glazing is an electrochromic glazing. The column is lighted up by the inside and appears in the same vertical bronze structure. The sidewalk is made out of concrete and enclosed by a curbstone.

The building offers closed floors for the sales industry and at the same time opens up to the city with the bevel and the cantilever. Through the two-storey glass front, the numerous passers-by on the wide walkway are given a glimpse of the offered products. The cantilever also protects against different weather conditions and the illuminated column acts as a street lamp.

Lukas Felleisen, 18-933-911

Bahnhofstrasse 74
8001 Zürich



Street corner

A street corner is a place that arises from the intersection of two different roads. These places have a particular importance for the planning of the city and are often favorable points for trade. The street corner I chose is in the centre of Zurich, between Bahnhofstrasse and Paradeplatz. It is a corner that, due to its strategic location, has some importance for the city.

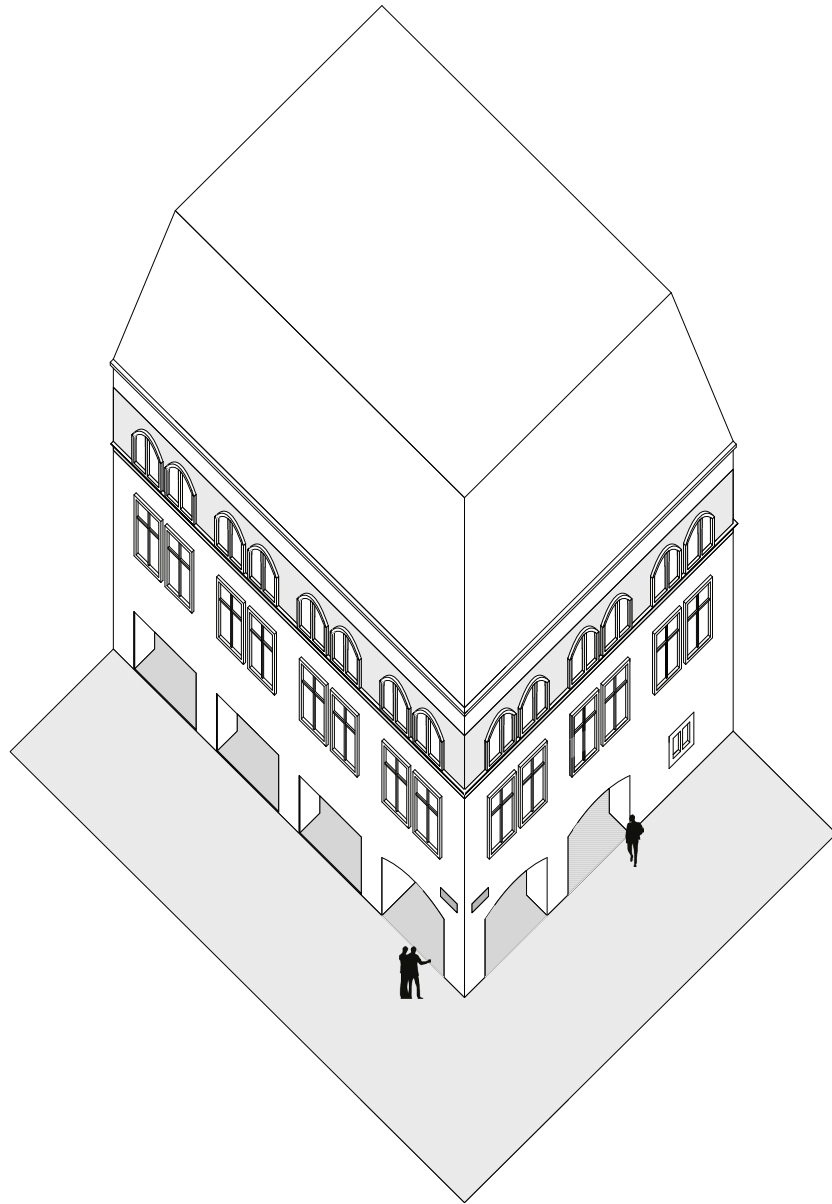
The corner of this house has a lower concrete pillar 54 cm high. Above this pillar there is a wall covered with bossage, i.e. a wall working used since ancient times and resumed in different forms in the contemporary age. Another crucial element is the presence of the display cases, 200 cm long and with the upper end in the shape of an all-round arch, a characteristic that manages to streamline the imposing and massive structure thanks to its harmonious round shape and the presence of glass in contrast to the imposing bossage wall.

The building to which this corner of the street belongs, built with every little detail in mind, is therefore characterized by a style that suggests a sense of power and majesty. For this reason, this imposing building is home to a number of famous companies, including the famous Credit Suisse bank and the famous Giorgio Armani shop.

On the one hand, this corner of the street has the function of hosting a large number of banks, on the other hand, being in Bahnhofstrasse, is to have large windows designed for shops and for the thousands of people who walk in front of them every day. For this reason, this street corner becomes a meeting point and union for different types of people, from the career man to a group of young people in groups. The street corner thus becomes a scenario of daily life for different people, who go there with many different objectives, from work reasons to the desire for recreation.

Matteo Cadei, 17-826-306

Bahnhofstrasse 25
8001 Zürich



Street corner

The chosen street corner belongs to the Zunfthaus zur Schmieden and is located in the center of the old town of Zurich, the Niederdorf. Connecting two alleys, the Rindermarkt and the Münsterergasse, with the Stüssihofstatt square, one of the significant squares in the old town, the corner is of great importance for the connection of the Niederdorf.

As the old town of Zurich mainly consists of narrow alleys and buildings that all look alike, it is important for the street corner to leap out. With its gold embossed facade, flags and figures, it definitely catches one's eye and because it can be seen from a greater distance, it contributes to one's orientation within the old town.

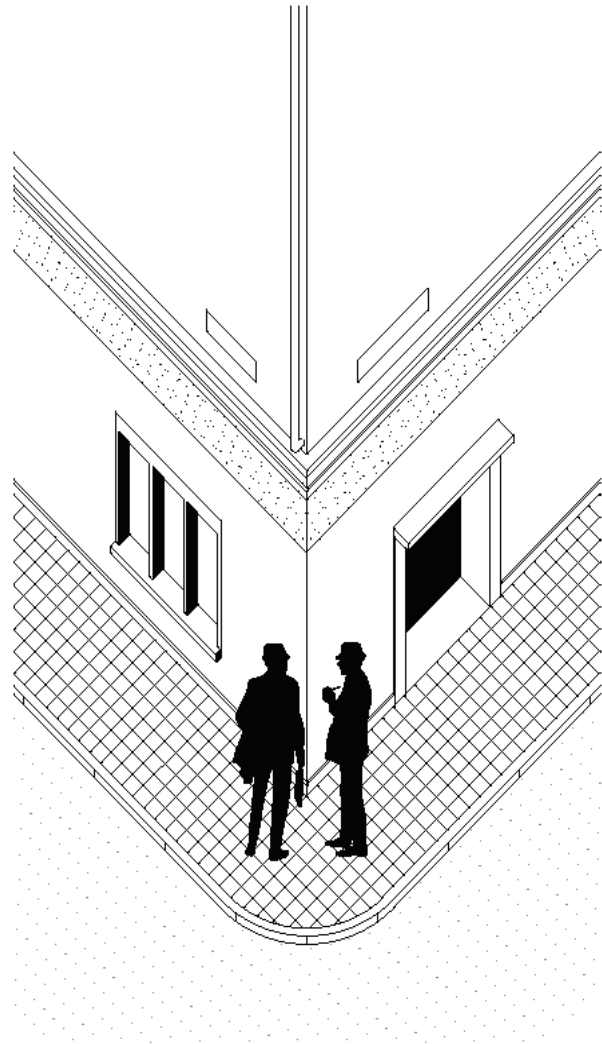
Moreover, the corner also has got street name signs attached to it, which are important for the mapping of the city of Zurich and thus, are of great value with reference to orientation as well.

Another important thing are the so called Lauben that can be seen on the ground level. Lauben are arcades that protect the people from rain and other environmental influences while strolling through the Niederdorf. Therefore, the street corner also has a protective ability, which makes it important for the people.

The building in which the street corner is integrated also has a special communal value. Once founded as guild house, it today is one of the oldest ones in Zurich. Nowadays, no longer used by the different guilds of the smithy, it became an event location. As anyone can rent locations in the Zunfthaus and it therefore also contributes to the public life, the house and its corresponding street corner are of even greater importance for the people and city of Zurich.

Martina Hügli, 18-919-704

Marktgasse 20
8001 Zurich



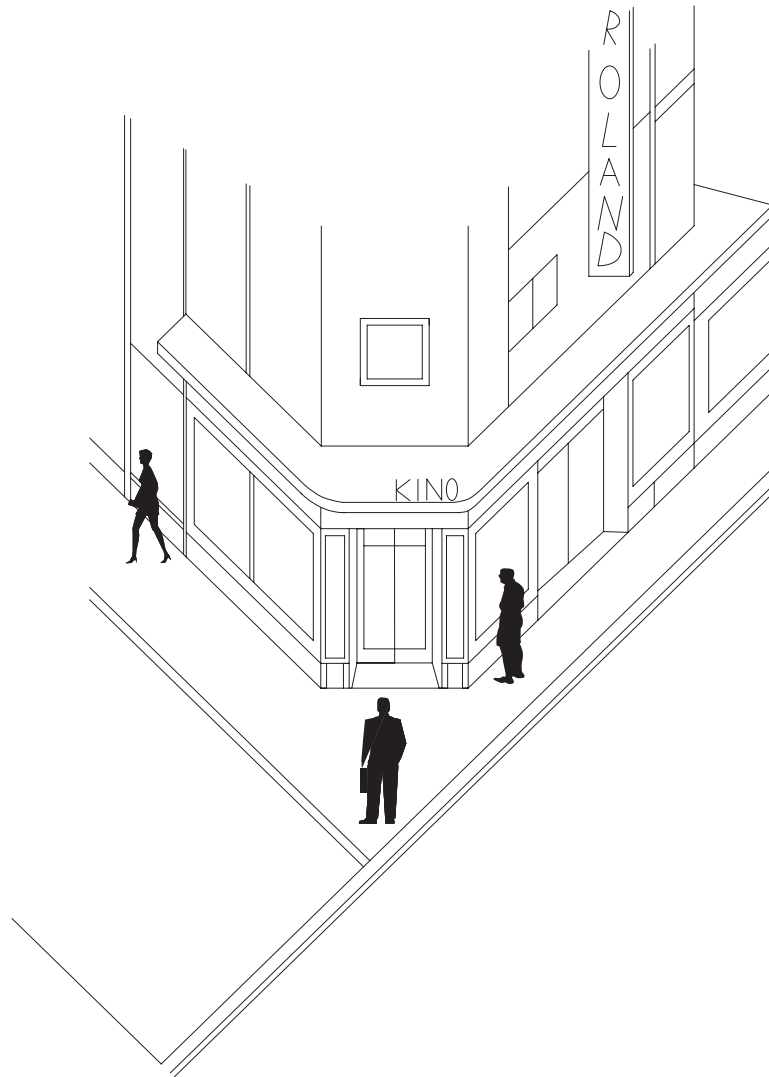
Street corner

A street corner is defined as the area of a sidewalk where two streets meet. This sidewalk is usually slightly heightened and differently materialized than the street. In addition, the borders are often accentuated with a series of cobblestones. Also, the transition from the sidewalk up to the façade is indicated with a strip that serves as a protection of the plastering. When we go further up on the wall of the building there are doors, windows, drains and other elements that structure the façade.

If we look at the traffic situation, it is important to note that the street corner is not only a point where cars and other vehicles cross but also where people pass each other, exchange looks or talk to one another. Therefore, it can serve as a social meeting place as well as a prime spot to locate a business due to visibility and accessibility from traffic going along either of the adjacent streets.

Such locations are also important in terms of local planning and commerce, usually being the locations of street signs and lamp posts. For orientation purposes these signs are indispensable. Street names can be an essential characteristic and for the corner itself an identifying feature. Consequently, street corners can have a high recognition value due to all the above-mentioned attributes.

Michelle Kraus, 18-916-577



Street corner

One understands a street corner as the point where two streets connect. They mostly consist of a flattened or rounded sidewalk and street signs with the street names, this makes it easier to navigate in an unknown place.

Next to the sidewalk there can be either a building, a public place like a park or fallow estates. Depending what is placed on the street corner, it can have a different grade of importance to different people. This makes it an important spot for architects, as their planning contributes to the character of the corner. It is a popular place to put all sort of business because the intersections are well visible and accessible, especially from the main roads.

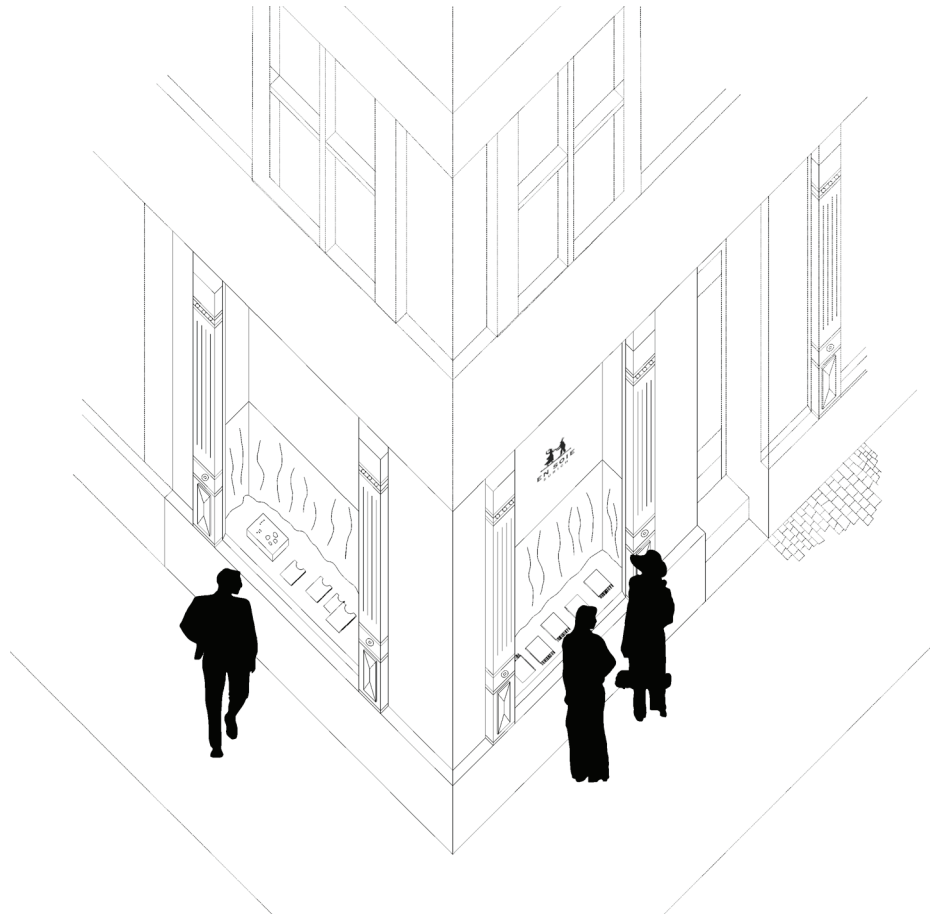
This is also true for my example. I looked for a busy street corner where people from different classes come together and interact and I found an interesting example on the Langstrasse. This road connects the fourth and the fifth district of Zürich and is known for festivals, parties, protest as well as the red-light district.

The corner I decided to put on paper is where Rolandstrasse connects the street mentioned above. On one side of it is a restaurant and on the other a cinema for adults, which advertises whit flashy and provocative signs.

The building has a rather older looking facade with an arc-like decoration on the left side. It has two entrances, one facing the corner and the other one the main street. Next to the doors are provocative posters that cover almost the whole part of the wall underneath a small roof.

Pablo Soldati, 17-055-559

Langstrasse/Rolandstrasse
8004 Zürich



Street corner

The chosen streetcorner at Strehlgasse displays the aesthetics of the shop EnSoie and its connection to the past. The displayed objects in the shopwindow harmonize well with the dark red, wooden framing of the window. The framing on the left and right of the shop window is extremely detailed and has strong resemblance to a column of ionic order.

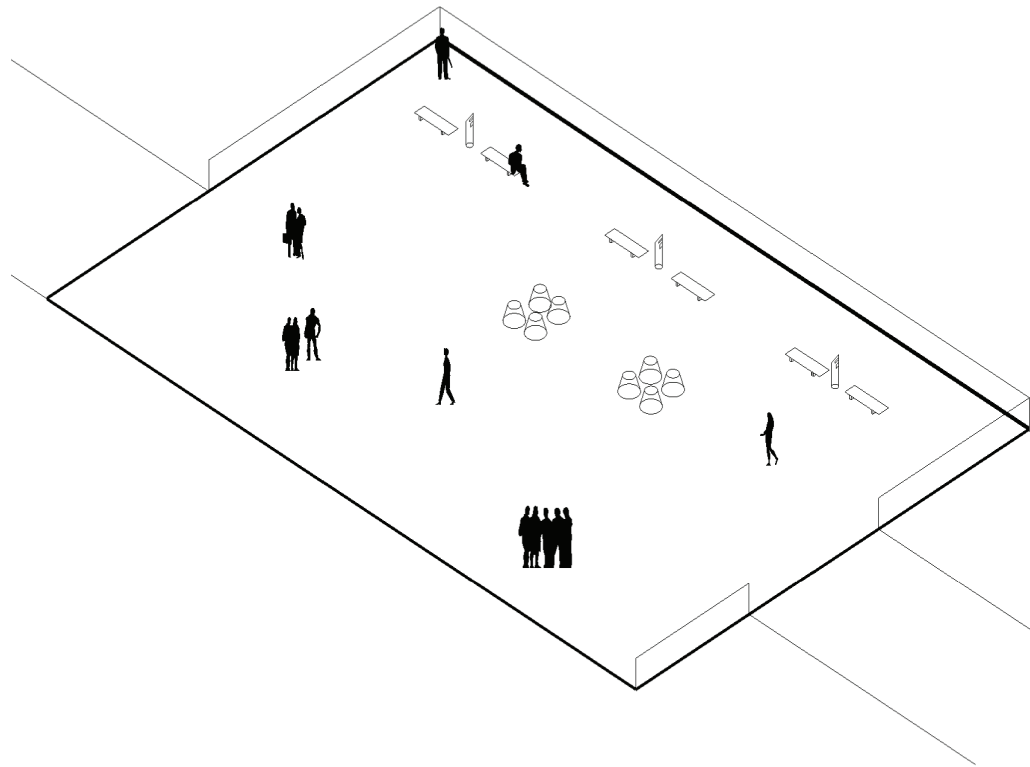
To the top, the window is further framed by a wooden entablature of a size nearly half the windows height. Two of these windows are located at either side of the entrance, at the front of the shop towards the cobblestone street. The shop window carefully displays clothing items, accessories and jewellery. At the same time it allows the passing people to catch a glimpse at the interior of the store. One can see many colorful fabrics and carefully arranged design objects such as ceramics or pillows. As the shop is rather small, it seems to be filled to the brim with goods. Nevertheless the store radiates a certain warmth and is, together with the thoughtfully decorated shop window, very inviting to pedestrians. The “Haus zum Kleinen Kindl”, in which the store EnSoie resides, was built in the 14th century. In the 17th century it was extended to four floors and was listed as a heritage-protected historical building in 2005. It is situated at Rennweg, close to the commercial Bahnhofstrasse. In contrast to the international businesses located at the main shopping street, at Rennweg reside many small boutiques with a long Swiss tradition.

Fiona Wiesner, 18-921-783

Strehlgasse 26
8001 Zürich

Terminal
Terrace
Trail
Tribune
Tram stop

T



Terrace

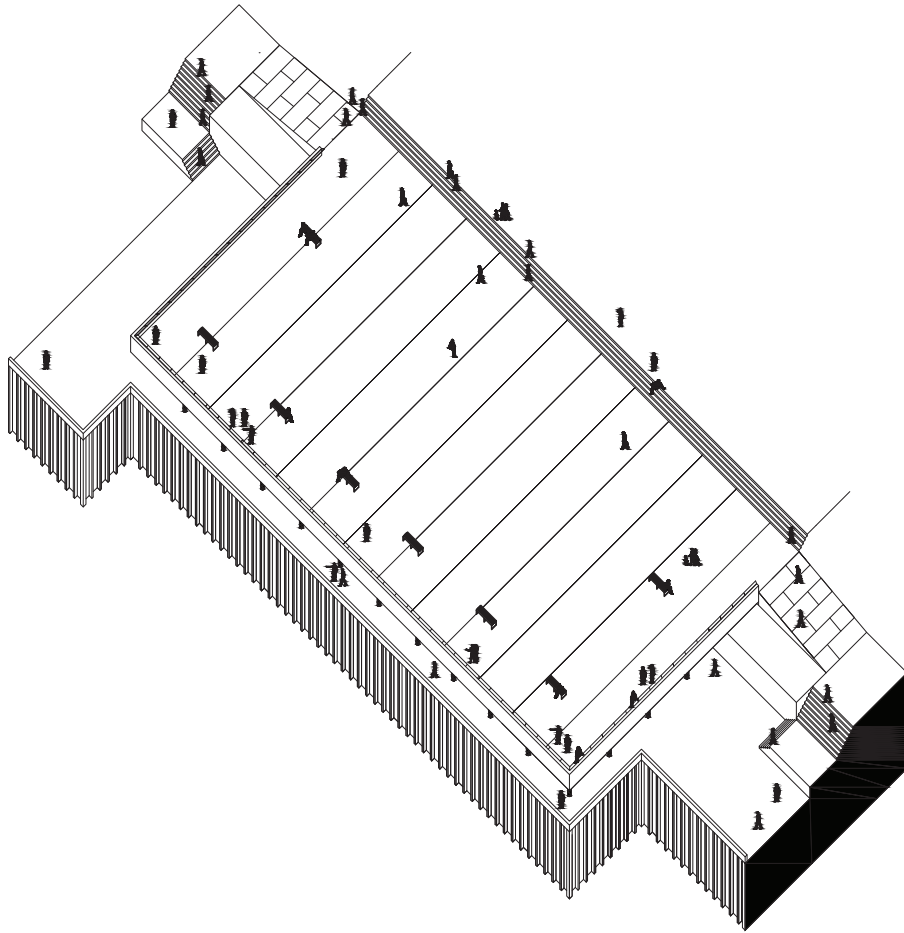
A terrace is a place where people come together. It can be a public space, but it can also be a private place. A terrace is most of the time located where it is possible to enjoy a view or the nature, like on top of buildings or in a private garden.

The Polyterrasse is a public space, which is located near the city center, next to the ETH main building, at Leonhardstrasse 34, 8092 Zürich. The ground is made of stone, with a few wooden benches. On the one side, There is the ETH main building, while on the other side you can enjoy the amazing view on the city, the lake and the Swiss alps. On this side, there is an iron fence on top of the concrete walls to protect people from falling.

ETH students, and also students of the University of Zürich are used to spend time between lectures, or at the end of the day, on the Polyterrasse, and this makes it a very social and a very popular place for students. It is also a place joining the Polybahn and both main buildings of ETH and the University of Zürich

Erik Awad, 18-944-736

Leonhardstrasse 34
8092 Zürich



Terrace

Terrace stems from the Latin “terra” and literally translates into the word ground. Therefore, the term can be described as a certain space at grade level, connected to any kind of building. It represents a transitioning area between inside and outside. Key parts are the foundation, especially on uneven ground, and the accessible area, mostly constructed out of wood or stone. Depending on the terrace height and ground elevation, supporting pillars, railings and stairs might have to be considered as further installments.

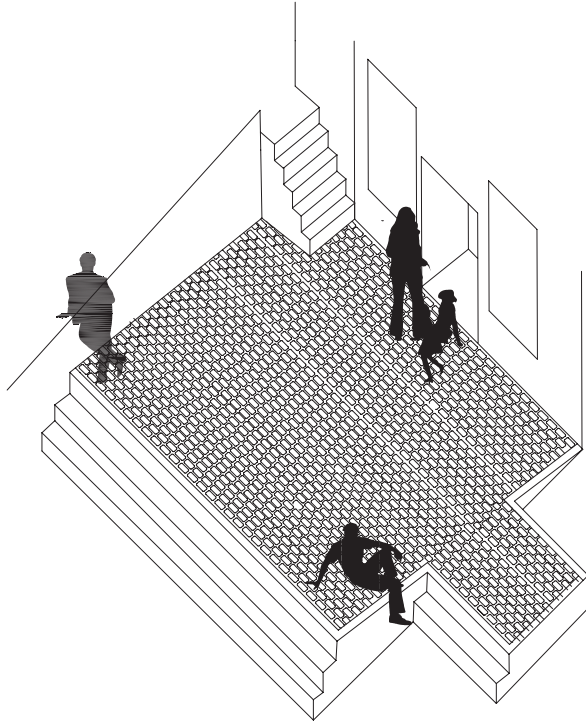
A great example for such elevated urban element is the “Polyterrace”, which is situated in the center of Zürich at the main building of ETH. It truly embodies the element of connecting inside and outside as it functions as transition between the ETH building and the entire city. Because of the very elevated but nonetheless central location and view alignment, the Polyterrace allows a unique panorama view over the entire city. Additionally, it spans over quite a large, even area, which is more specifically definable as a rectangular shape.

Due to its elevation the terrace possesses small walls with railings for safety precautions. It is accessible through the ETH exit as well as stairs at each corner side. These lead to the adjacent streets and downstairs to the second level of the terrace with the entrance to the Mensa. The non-grounded overhanging part functions as roof of the second level and is stabilized by several concrete pillars.

While the ground and stairs are fully built out of stone, the side walls with a metal railing are cast in concrete, which lets the whole structure appear rather massively constructed. This again points out the necessity of the pillars.

Theo Mayer, 18-936-765

Leonhardstrasse 34,
8092 Zürich



Terrace

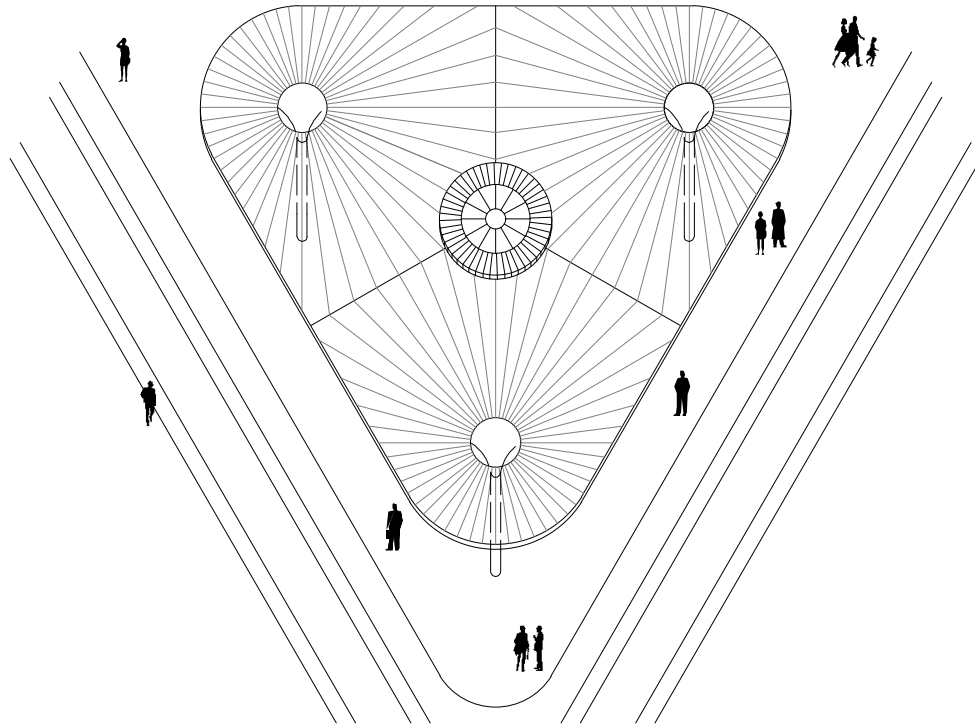
The terrace is in the middle of the touristic old town Zurich. The owners decided to already decorate it a lot for the christmas time. It actually really gave the feeling of being already in Christmas time.

This little terrace was somehow squeezed into two buildings. In front of the terrace is a small place where cars can park, and right after this is a little old town like street followed by another high building. Though it is cosy sitting on this terrace because of the created ambience, the high buildings surrounding the terrace are quite intimidating.

These high buildings do not only intimidate, they also create an energy of the old time. Even though they cut the sunlight, they have these designs of old houses that are simply beautiful.

What is also important to mention, are the three steps, leading to the terrace and the quite sophisticated cake shop that owns the terrace. If there weren't any steps it would be totally different. The steps generate this atmosphere of a quite expensive terrace. If this elevation wouldn't be there it probably couldn't be called a terrace and this is why the 3 steps are central for this terrace. There is also a ramp on both sides, that allows people in wheelchair to reach the terrace. Like this this public space is accessible for everyone and creates like this a great place to be to grab coffee or hot chocolate with a piece of cake.

Héloïse Schmutz, 18-926-568



Tram stop

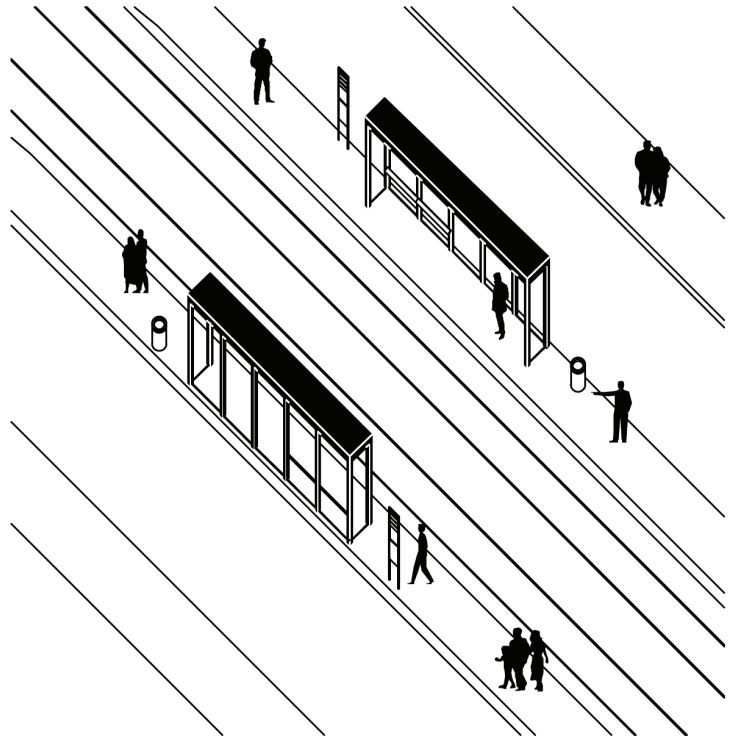
The tram and bus stop at the Bellevue station is a monumental structure under which a Kiosk and a little Bar and Pizzeria find its place. The structure consists of three concrete pillars on which a huge concrete triangle with round corners is spanned. In the middle of the triangle is a small round building which is by two thirds taken of the Bar / Pizzeria in the other third a Kiosk is installed.

The fact that there are hundreds of trams stopping at this stop every day makes it a perfect example for a tram stop and an urban structure which is constituting the city of Zurich. It is such an interesting artefact because so many people pass by every day and most of them do not seem to realize the monumental structure above them. You get the feeling that the structure of the Bellevue is un-important, and most people just use the tram / bus stop as what it is a connection point of different spaces. There are much less people who stay at the Bellevue for a longer time, they take a cappuccino in the Bar or order a pizza.

This tram station is also important because it connects so many different public spaces. It connects the near lakeside with the more crowded parts of the city. With the option to jump on seven different tram and two bus lines it is clear that the Bellevue is one of the nodal points of the public transport in Zurich. It also is adjoining the famous Sechseläutenplatz which is one of the big public spaces in Zurich.

Theodor Domanski, 18-941-989

Bellevueplatz
8001 Zürich



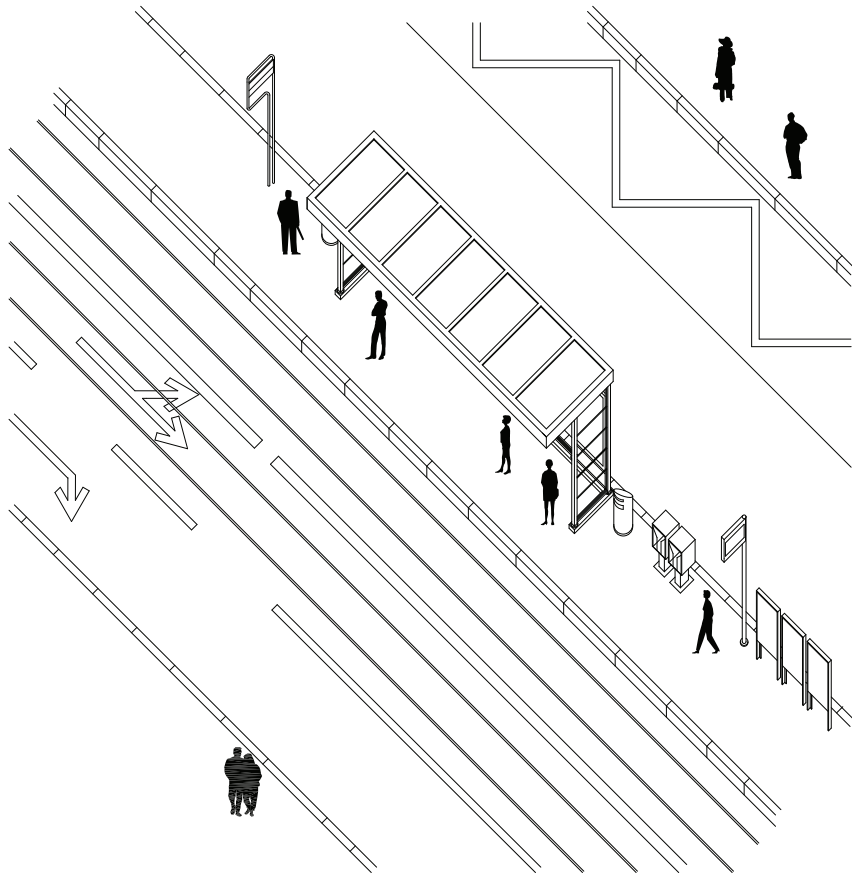
Tram stop

The tram station “Kinkelstraße” is located in District 6 of the city of Zurich. It is part of the network of local public transport and can be reached by the tram routes nine and ten. The station consists of two major platforms, one for each direction. The platforms are raised 30 centimetres above the normal lanes and split the street to lead the normal traffic around the station making it easier to change platforms without the risk of being hit by a car. The tramways are located between the two platforms and run in the middle of the street. On each platform there is also a little shelter with a seating capacity of 5 persons, each also offering enough space for about 15 standing persons as well. These shelters provide passengers protection from bad weather and also of the intense sunlight in the middle of the day during summertime. They are constructed by a skeletal structure of steel and the gaps between are filled with big glass plates making the shelters looking more transparent and not that dominant in the eye of the viewer, but also making them robust against impacts by nature or humans.

The main function of the station is giving access to public transport of course by helping the passengers getting on the tram or changing the tram route. But the network of stations across the city also creates a certain structure of the city, dividing it into different sections, which only can be reached by a specific combination of types of public transport. The stations are also often used as a meeting point by different groups and can help developing a district of the city by connecting it to the bigger parts of the city making it more attractive for inhabitants as for example employees.

Max Nagler, 18-926-824

Kinkelstrasse
8006 Zurich



Tram stop

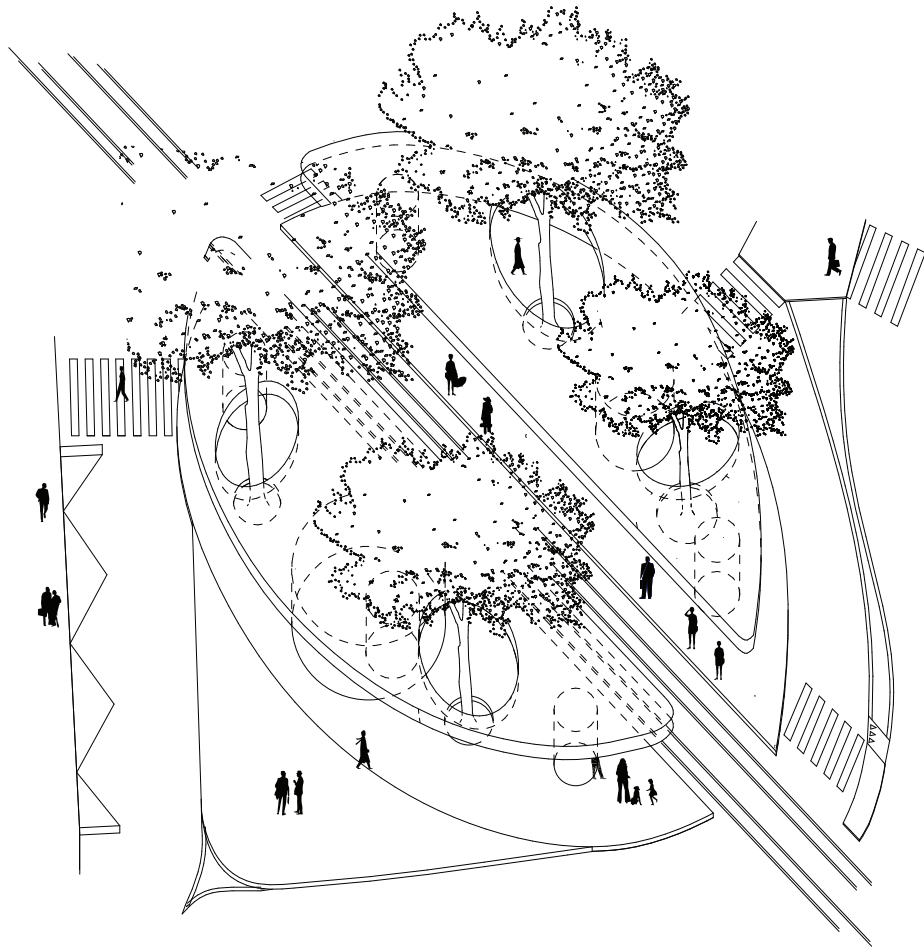
The tram station is a very common building in Zurich. You will see it at all bigger streets and intersections there. Most of the stations have a shelter, so the waiting passenger do not have to stand exposed to rain and wind in case of bad weather or to the sun during summer. Inside of the shelter, there are benches, a ticket vending machine and a garbage can.

The shelter is made of mainly two materials, stainless steel and glass. The glass panes are used to close the back and parts of the sides of the building. The main advantage of this material is clearly that the people inside can see when the tram is coming so they can get ready to enter the tram when it finally reached the station. This certainty reduces the time the tram must stand still at the station. The only purpose of the steel supports is to hold the roof in place. Their main advantage is that they are very thin. The base of the station is made of concrete.

The steel roof is probably the most important part of the hole shelter. It becomes thinner on the backside, so in case it rains the water flows down on this side and not in the front where the people stand.

The station as a hole is around 30 cm higher than the street level, so it is easier for people to enter or leave the tram, especially if they have a suitcase, stroller or something similar with them.

Lukas Nussbaumer, 18-924-431



Tram stop

The Limmatplatz tram station presents itself as a flat concrete disk, supported by six pillars. Those frosted glass cylinders measure 2.5 m in diameter and are lit from the inside. The pillars are structured by metal profiles running in the vertical around the cylinders. They seem to ground the seemingly very light supports. Integrated in the columns are advertising panels, vending machines and in the two bigger ones a restroom each. Around one of the middle columns is widely enclosed by a round shaped glass façade, sheltering a bar and a kiosk. The bar offers inside and outside seating. The entire station is slightly lifted from its surrounding terrain, not contrasting it in its tarmacked surface though.

The kerbs along the tramways are elevated to facilitate the entry for elderly or disabled people or kids. On both sides of the track are placed ticket vending machines such as newspaper racks and benches to sit.

Four maple trees, standing in a circular earth plot, protrude one of the oval openings in the roof each. In the course of the renovation of several Zürich tram stations, the Limmatplatz was restructured in 2007, whereas the actual building was newly constructed. The very modern design still implies the classic tram station style known in Zürich from the Bellevue or the Paradeplatz.

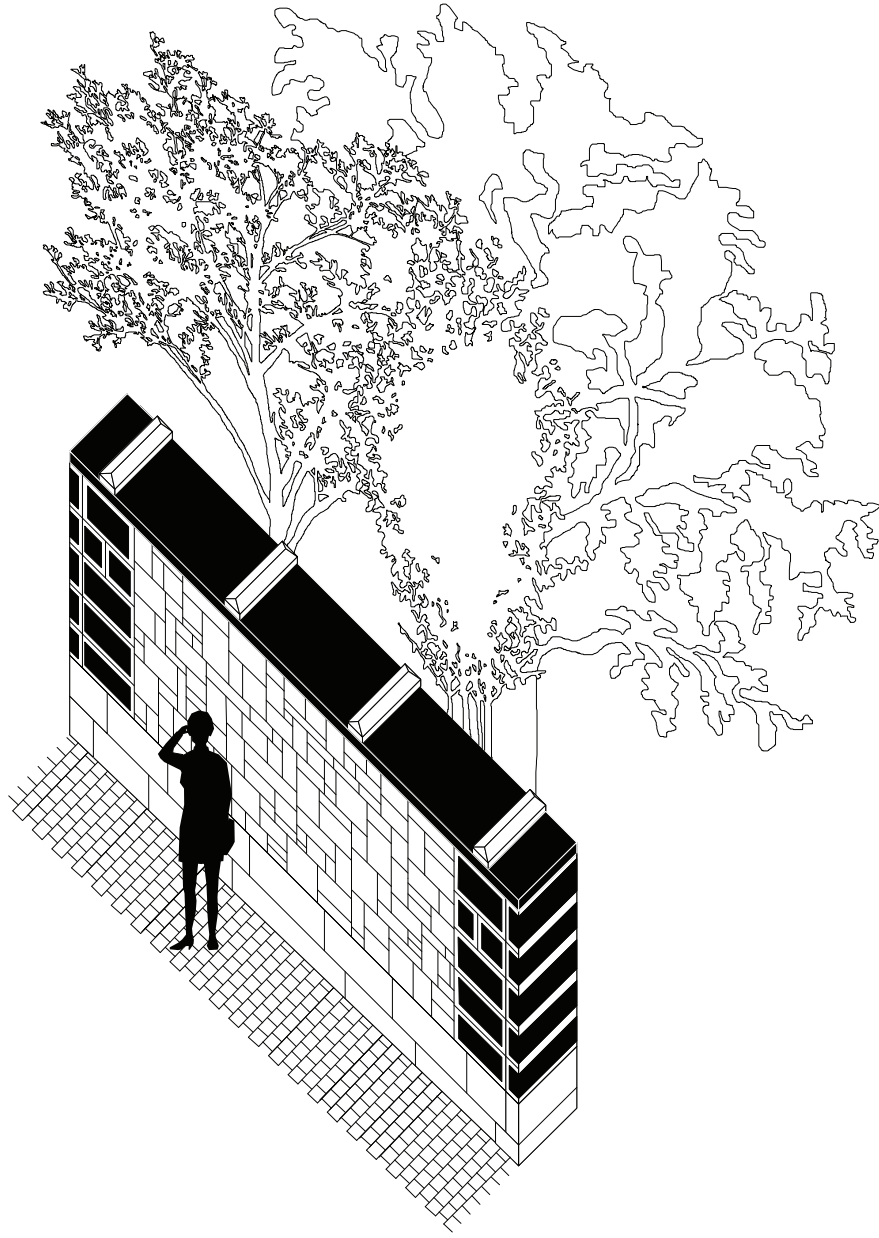
With its oval-round layout, it also accentuates the squares shape, while it partly serves as roundabout. As seen from inside the tram, leaving the station reminds one of passing a checkpoint, emphasizing the central meaning of the Limmatplatz, as one of the most important places in Zürich, forming the end of the lively Langstrasse and a gate, separating the old city from the aspiring west such as the left Limmat bank from the right one.

Noah Pasqualini, 18 917 914

Limmatplatz
8005 Zürich

Wall
Warehouse
Workshop

W



Wall

This wall is completely made out of stone and most of these have different sizes. The bottom of the wall consists of two rows. On the left side you can see that this lowest part of the wall is a little bit higher than on the right side. This is because the wall is situated on a hill. One section of this wall consists of three parts. On the right and left of every section there are each six stones, which all have the same width and are placed one below the other. Only the second row (beginning from the top) has two of this stone, which together have the same width as the other four ones. The middle part with a big variety of different sizes builds the center of the wall and really catches the attention of the viewer. On the top of the wall you can find four triangular prisms. They are a little bit transformed, because the angle between the triangle and the ground floor of the prism is smaller than 90 degrees.

The function of this wall is to enable unauthorized people to enter or see the property of the villa. The wall builds an enclosure and creates a very intimate space in the inside, which cannot be seen from the outside.

Even the placement of the wall is rather intimate. There are very few people which come by this street and it is a very quiet place for being in the center of Zurich.

Defne Çetinkaya, 18-930-610

Winkelwiese 4
8001 Zürich



Wall

The object on the crossing between the Trittligasse and Winkelwiese is about six meters long and half a meter wide. It starts at the facade of the next building and forms a curve which ends about two meters to the left of the original direction of the line. The wall follows the curvature of the pavement and street. The highest point is the end with about two meters and lowest point of about fifty centimeters. It ends in a round pillar with a lantern on top of it. The Sandstone modules are staked and sealed with mortar.

What makes the Object a wall? The wall is a border between the parking space that's two meters high and the footpath which is on ground level so it's a structure that separates two differently used rooms and two different heights from each other.

Also the material contributes to the impression of a wall due to the fact that a lot of walls are made of stone modules. You can separate the object from the street and the parking lot because they are out of asphalt.

Maud Haas, 17-936-816

Trittligasse 38
8001 Zürich

As part of the first year Course 'Grundlagen der Geschichte und Theorie der Architektur I - 2018/2019', the Chair for the History and Theory of Urban Design has invited students to unlock their (un)conscious experience of the urban environment. They were asked to explore the city of Zürich by looking at its constituent urban elements: ranging from streets and sidewalks, to façades and entrances, balconies, street corners, and windows. Some of these elements are generic, while others are place-specific. In Zürich, particular urban elements negotiate the topography, or offer access to the lake or the river. Elements like monuments celebrate the community, while others, like the city's numerous fountains, serve it.

Students were asked to analyze this variety of urban elements in the form of a diptych: a combination of text and drawing. Together, these diptychs construct a Lexicon of Urban Elements that speaks of the characteristics and qualities of Zürich.

Chair for the History
and Theory of Urban Design