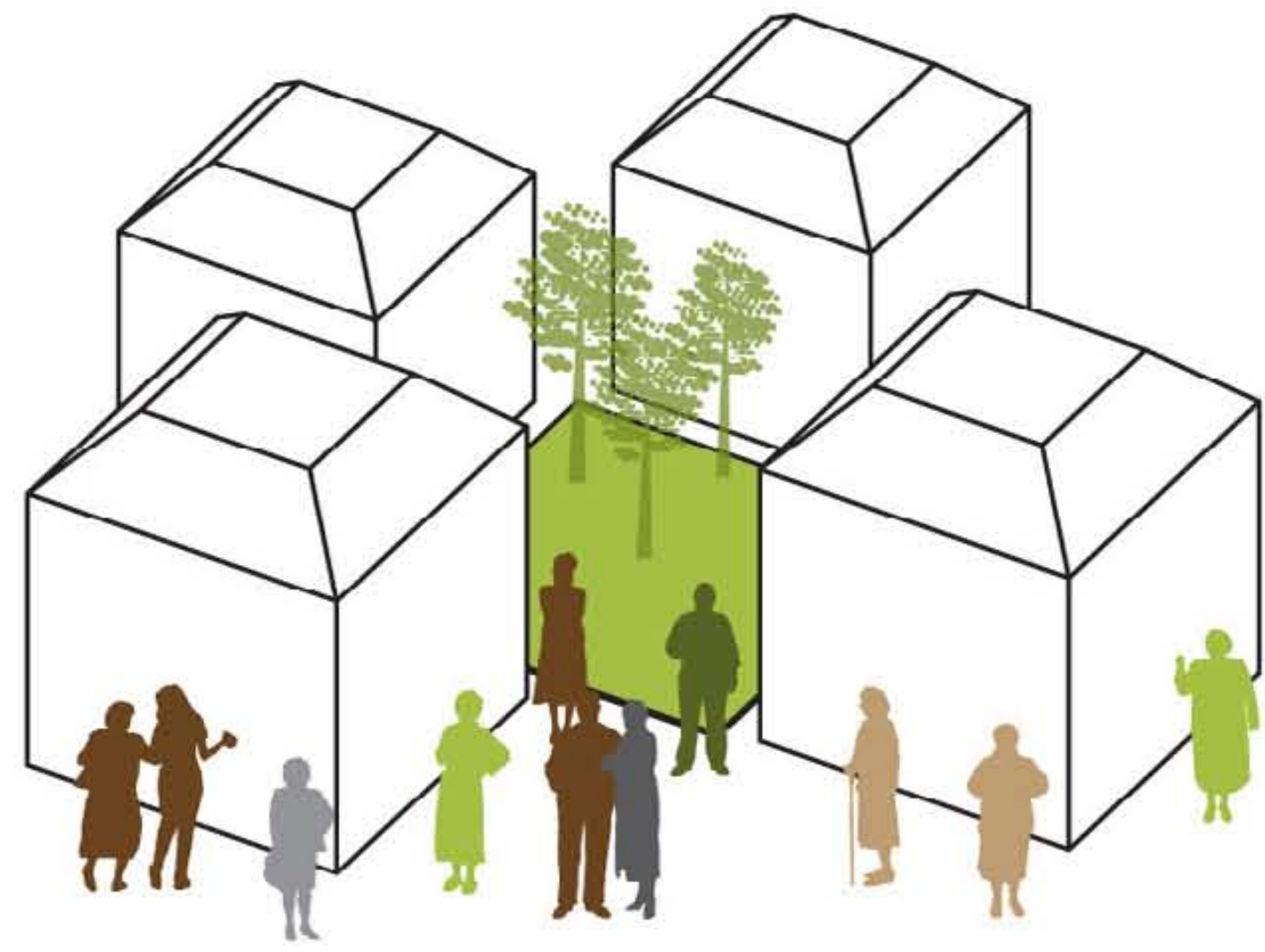


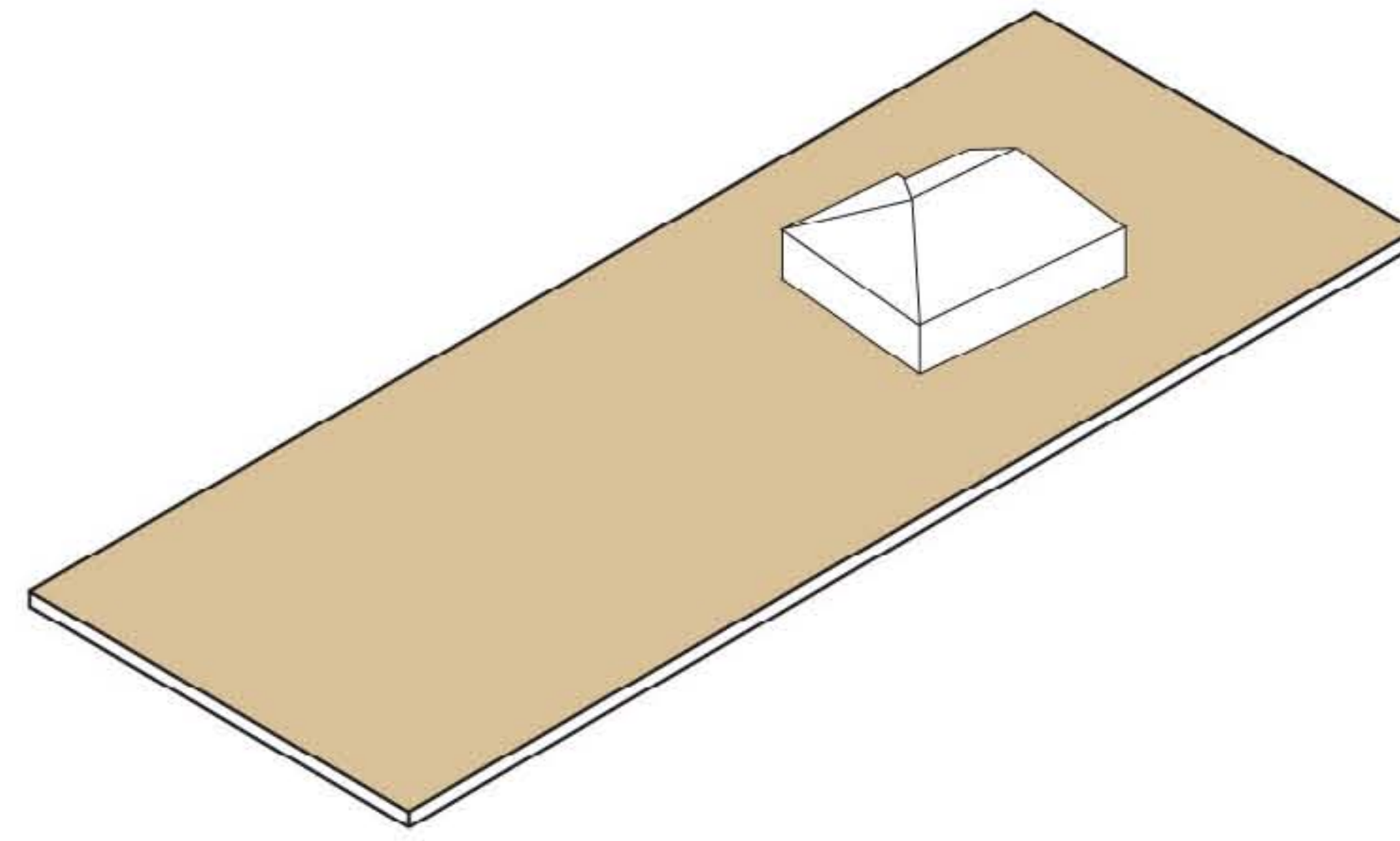
WILLOW



"This is our house"
The villa serves as recognizable entity



Clustering around a shared space creates a sense of community



Plot with a traditional Lainzer villa

The potential of the area around the Speising train station is high. Here, three types of public transport and green connections come together in one point. This proposal shows that, besides being an important traffic point, this area could become a pleasant environment for both long and short stay.

On the bigger scale (the urban level), three sorts of routes will start or pass the Speising area:

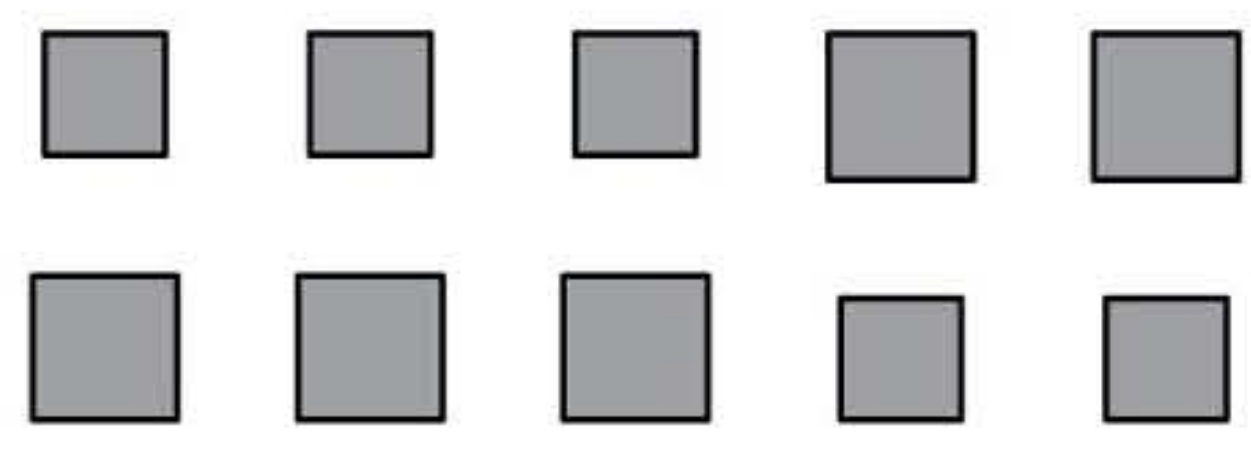
- I. Fun; focussing on children (informal, skate park, street dance);
- II. Health; focussing on physical activities (running, biking, small sport fields);
- III. Relax; focussing on the Golden Age (walking paths, pétanque).

Original villas in the Speising area were inhabited by one family, providing each villa with a distinctive character. Throughout history however, they assembled more and

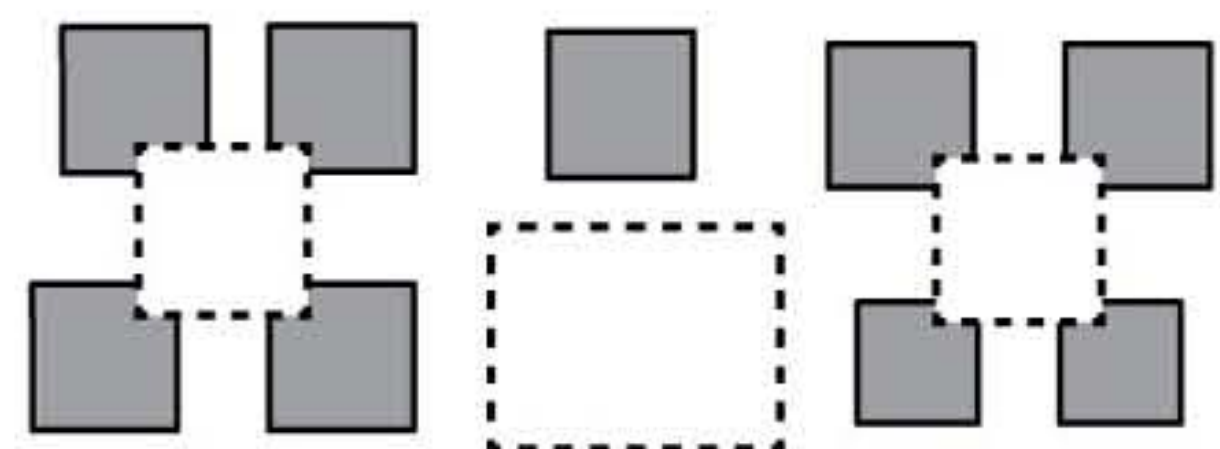


Top: the strategic site; three sorts of routes throughout the city, below: Visualisation of the village square

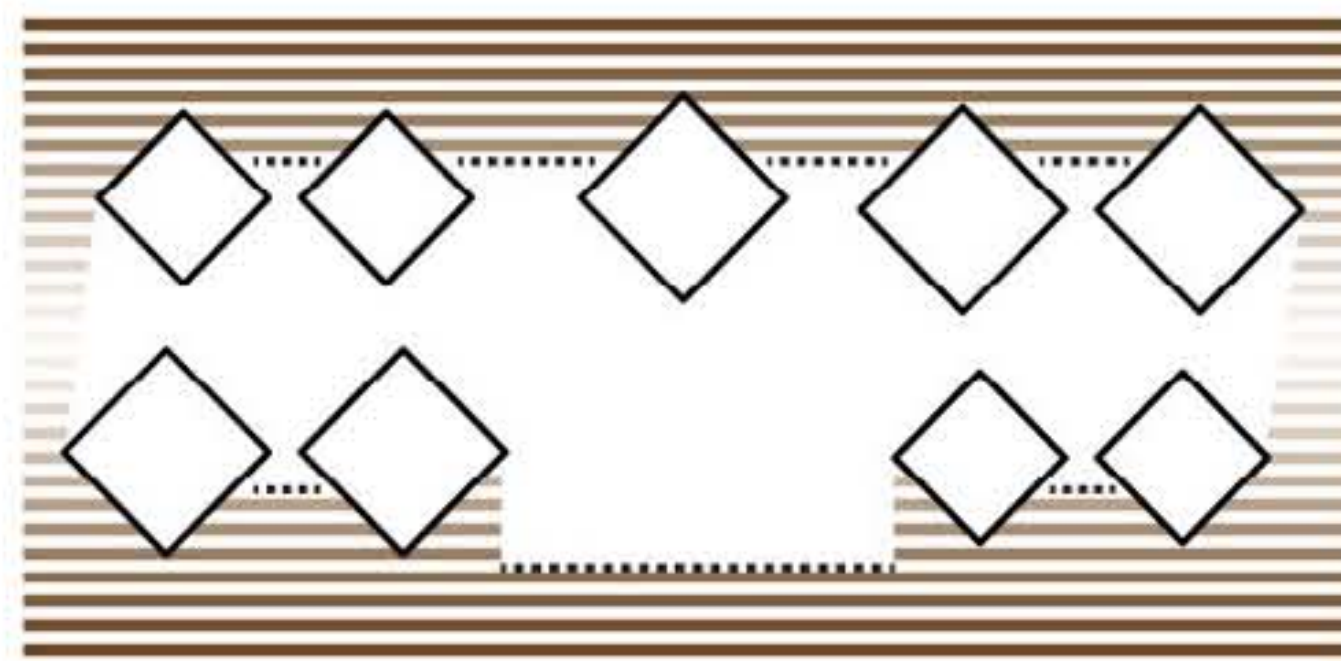




Building blocks evenly distributed over the site



Clustering buildings around communal gardens and village square



Block rotation and screens minimize noise pollution in open spaces

more inhabitants while maintaining their individuality. In this proposal, the villa will serve as multi-family dwellings. Within the Speising area, the characteristic Lainzer villa model has been applied as a slightly adapted new model; buildings are considered as villas on a plot of land, but are rotated and located in such a way that noise from trains and other forms of traffic will be blocked. Glass screens close off the openings in the perimeter between the villas in order to create noise-free public spaces. The villas themselves will either have insulated, sound-proof facades (on northern facades) or buffer spaces such as balconies (on southern facades). This will ensure high quality living spaces for their residents.

This composition of villas gives space to two kinds of spaces; the more intimate alleys between the villas, and more public spaces

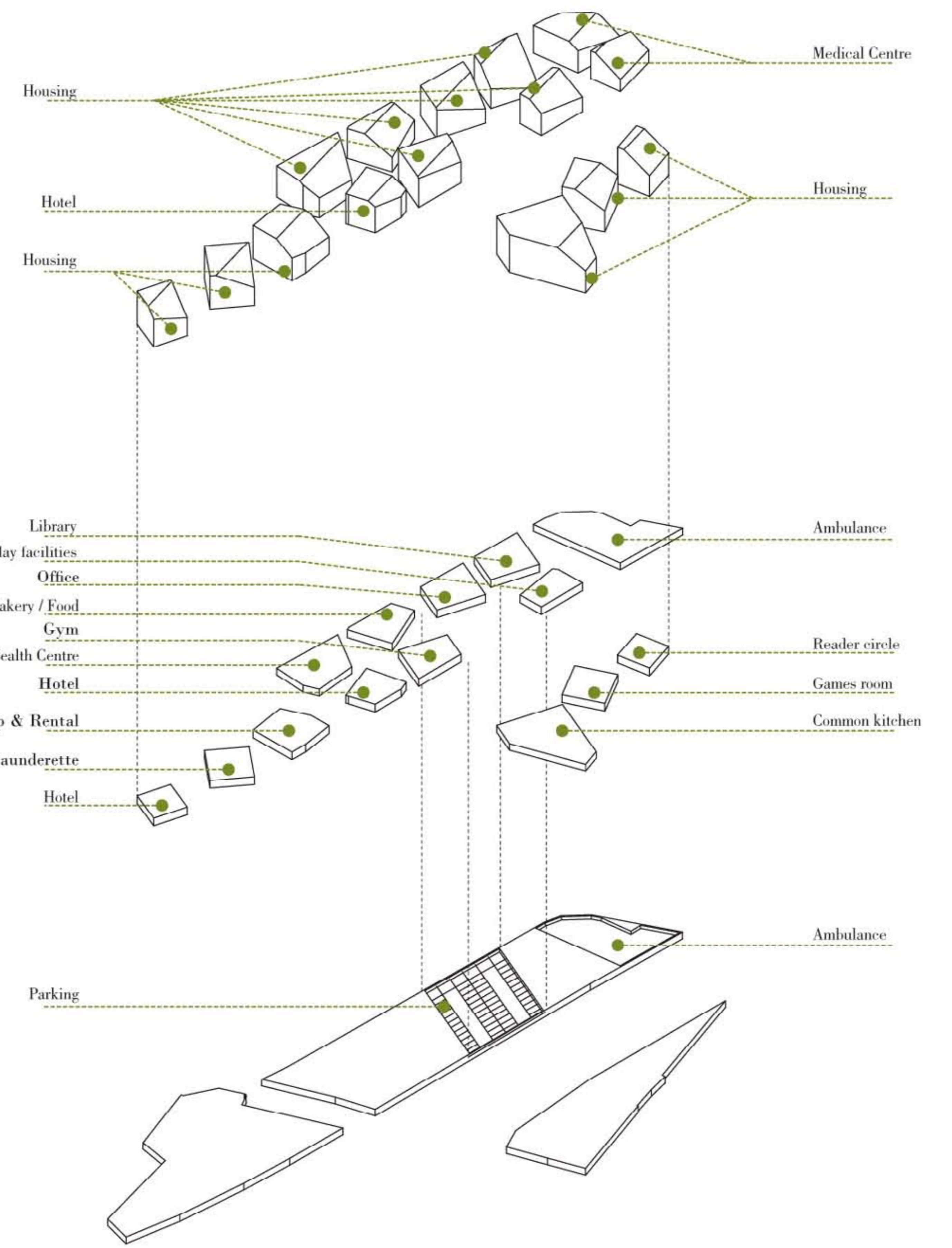
in form of squares. By means of landscaping, height differences are created, which gives space to more available building area as well as giving the area a more diverse character. The train cuts through the area, and on first sight, dividing it in two parts, but a tunnel prevents this north-south separation by providing an obstacle-free passage.

In the villas next to the more public areas, several different functions will cater these places with functions, like a bakery, bike shop, and a gym. Towards more private areas, villas will house more dwellings. The upper floors of the villas will mainly consist of housing and other forms of staying like short-stay apartments and a hotel.

All villas have the same basic layout and contain around 4-6 units per floor. In total, the project site will consist of approximately

200 units, with an exchangeability between temporary units and apartments. By cutting the basic villa layout, the villas will adapt to local conditions. The roofs of the villas are cut at a 35° angle in order to provide optimal conditions for solar panels and cells on-site. These solar cells and panels will provide electricity and domestic hot water to the Speising area. Furthermore, the villas will be built according to the Passivhaus standards. Energy performance will be improved by limiting the amount of openings on the north side and by having more windows on the south side. The local yearly energy production will be around 650 mWh.

With all these embedded components, this proposal for the Speising area will become a new and exciting place in the city of Vienna and could become a landmark for a new form of urban centrality.

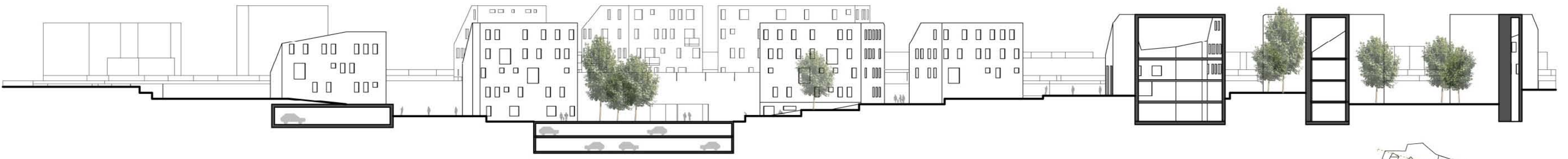


3D overview of functions

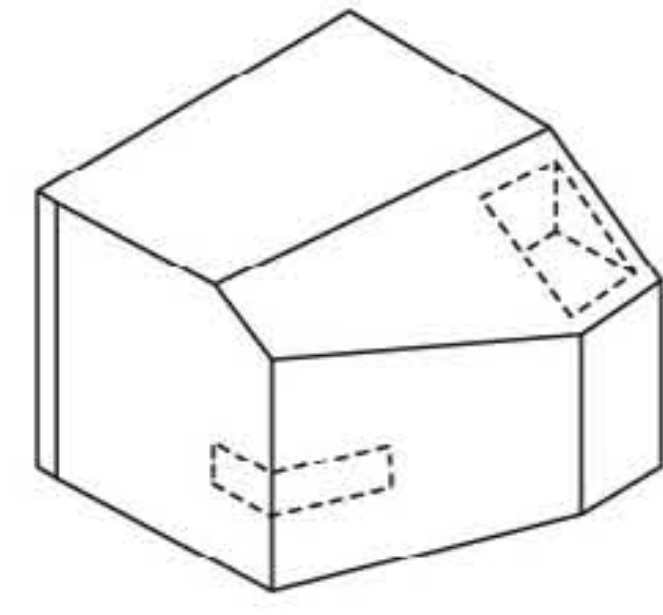


Top: 1:500 overview of the project site, below: Visualisation of the living area

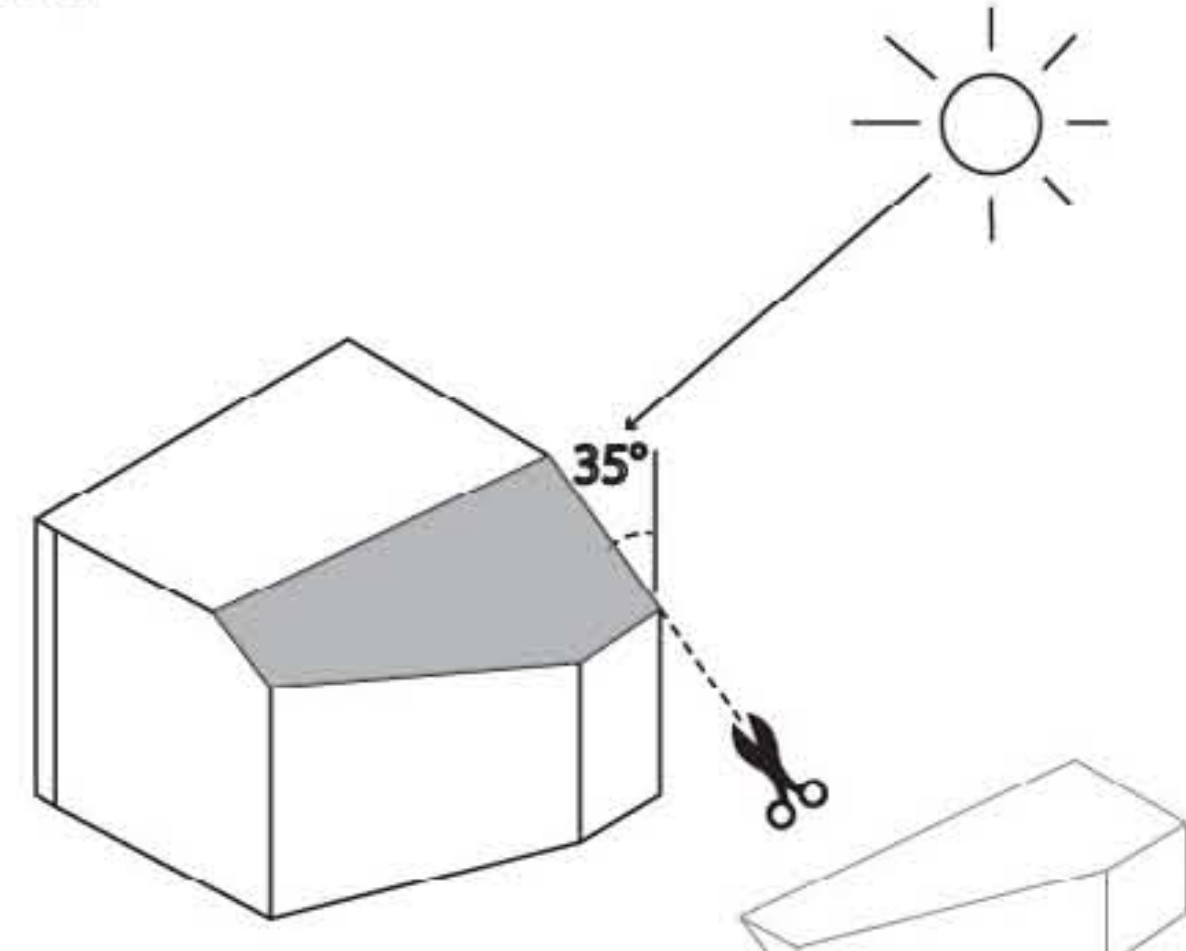




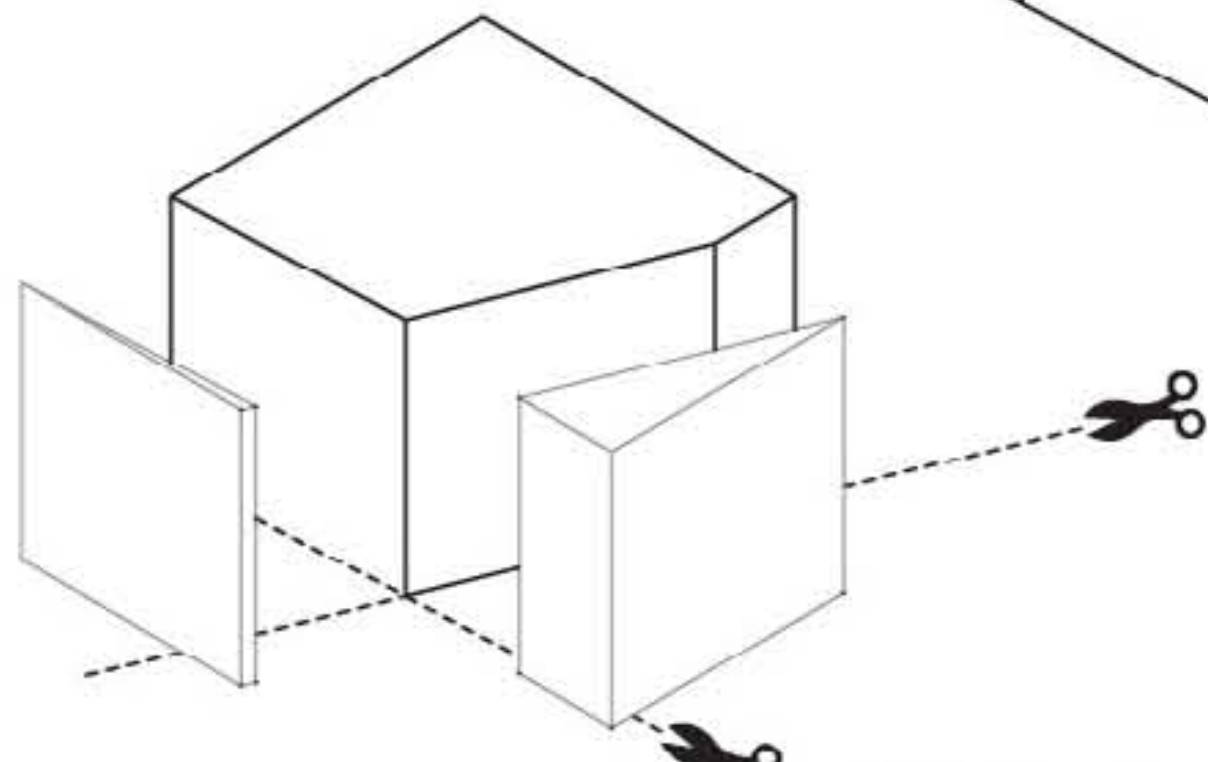
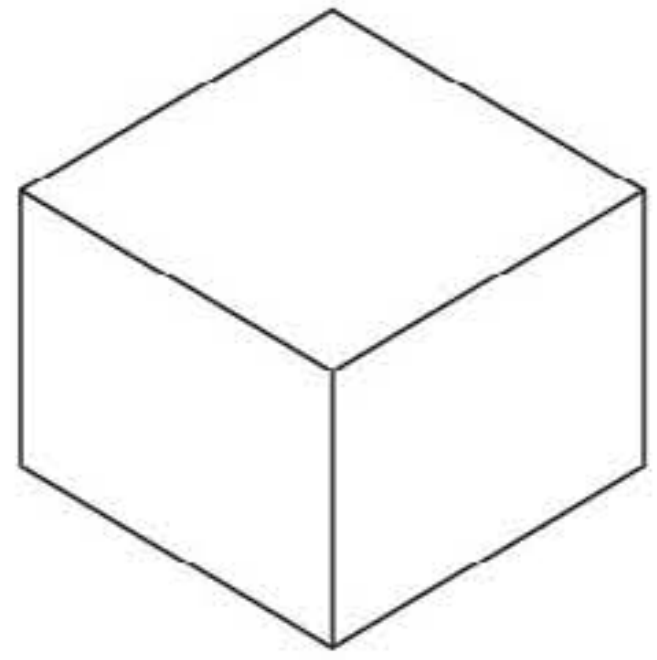
Roofs are cut to a 35 degree angle in order to provide the optimal solar conditions for solar systems. In total, around 4300 m² of solar panels are distributed on all building blocks. Around 75% of this surface can be used for solar systems. With a yearly solar radiation of 1350 kWh/m² and an efficiency of 15%, all solar panels can produce around 650 mWh energy (electricity / heat)



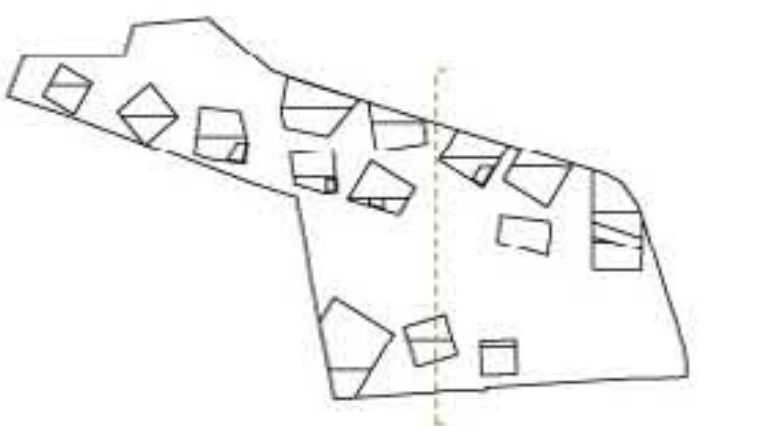
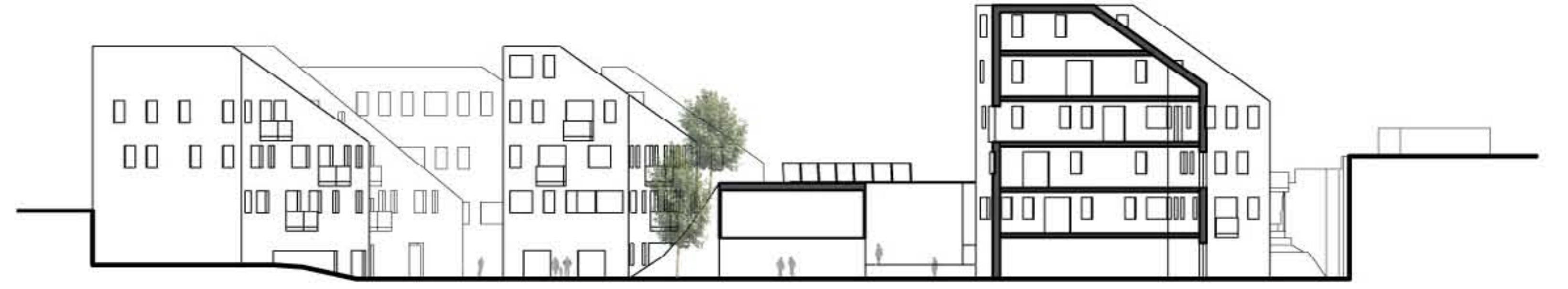
Extra cuts:
Balconies and outdoor terraces on special places



Building blocks are all based on a cubic form



Cutting depends on local conditions, for example:
-Important view
-Important physical connection
-Legal boundaries of plots



Architectural concept in diagrams

1:500 sections through project site



Top: 1:200 plan of first floors of four building blocks



Top: 1:2000 building heights



Top: axonometric view of the project site, below: Visualisation of the living area

