

1.DATOS

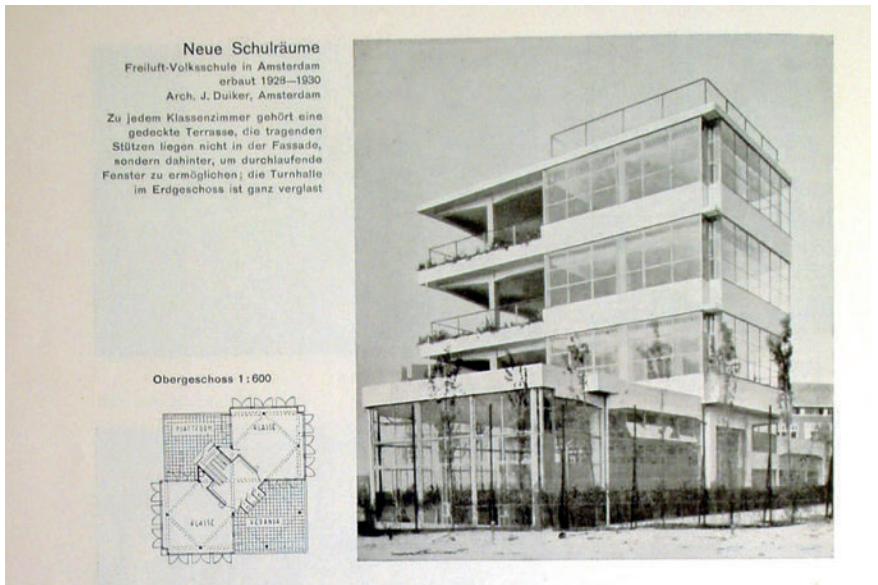
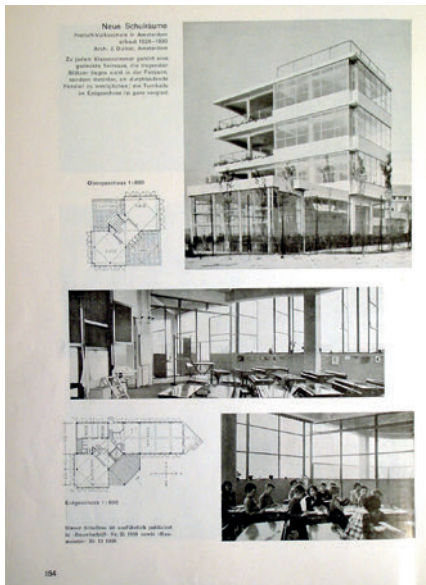
Nombre Escuela primaria al aire libre para niños con buena salud
 Lugar Amsterdam -Amsterdam-zuid -Cliostraat Holanda Septentrional Países Bajos
 Autoría J. DUIKER Y BERNARD BIJVOET
 Datación 1928-1930
 Otros

2.IMÁGENES

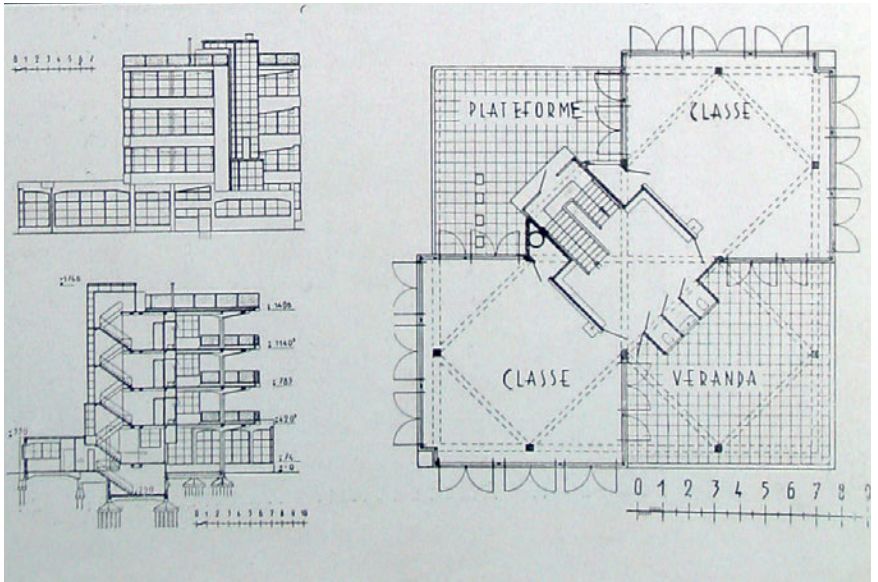
Planos



(DAS) WERK - Architektur Freie Kunst Angewandte Kunst. Bund Schweizer Architekten ed., Vol.19 (1). Zürich: Gebr. Fretz ag., Jan, 1932, p. 184.



BLOC, André (dir) "Écoles aux Pays-Bas" Les Écoles à l'Étranger. L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui, Mar. 1933, (2), p. 79.

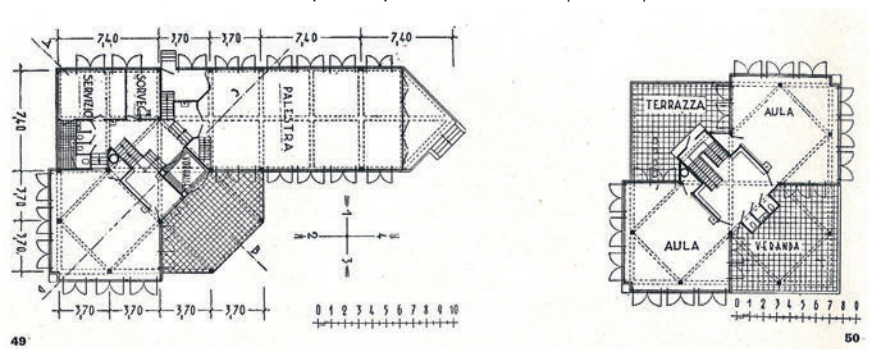
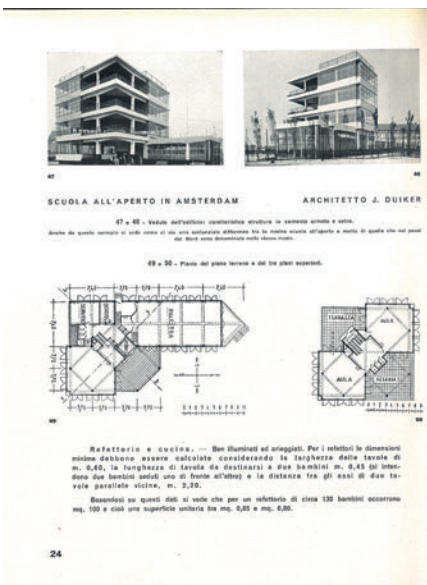




VISCHER, Julius. *Der Neue Schulbau: Im In Und Ausland : Grundlagen Technik Gestaltung.* Stuttgart: J. Hoffmann, 1931, p. 81.



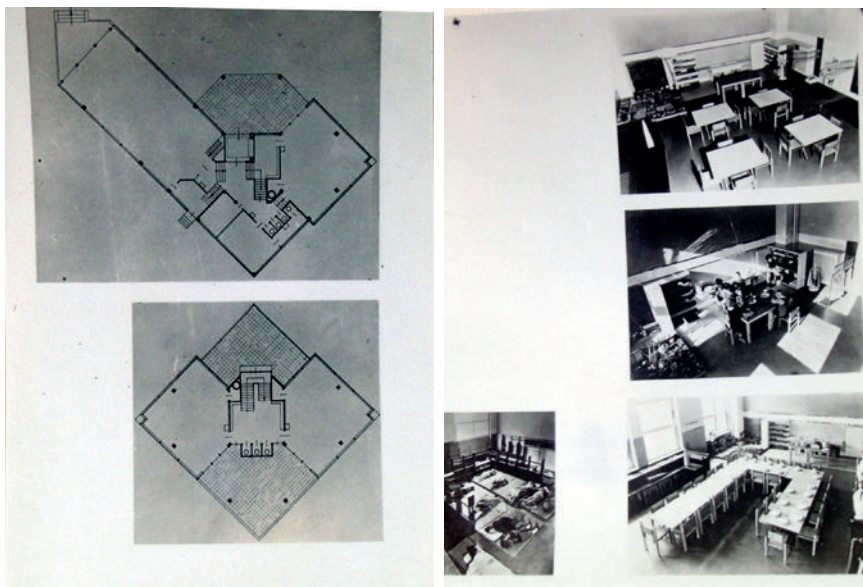
MINNUCCI, Gaetano. *Scuole: Asili D'infanzia, Scuole All'aperto, Elementari E Medie, Case Del Balilla, Palestre Ed Impianti Sportivi.* Milano: U. Hoepli, 1936, p. 24.



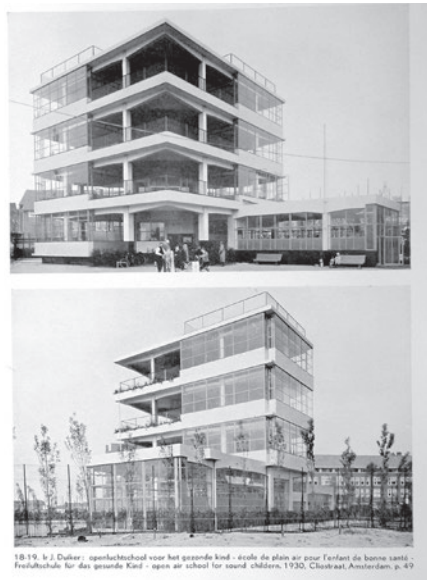
Refettorio e cucina. — Ben illuminati ed arieggiati. Per i refettori le dimensioni minime debbono essere calcolate considerando la larghezza delle tavole di m. 0,60, la lunghezza di tavola da destinarsi a due bambini m. 0,45 (si intendono due bambini seduti uno di fronte all'altro) e la distanza fra gli assi di due tavole parallele vicine, m. 2,20.

Basandosi su questi dati si vede che per un refettorio di circa 130 bambini occorrono mq. 100 e cioè una superficie unitaria tra mq. 0,85 e mq. 0,80.

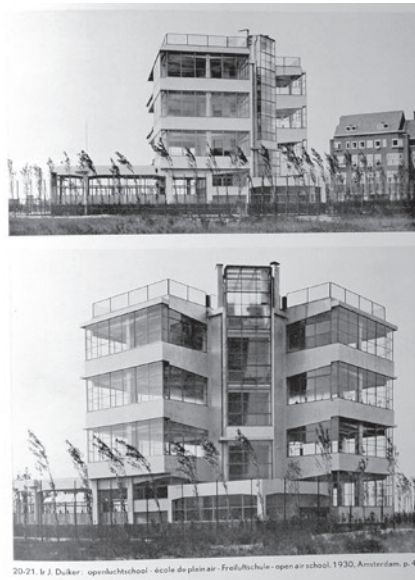
Arxiu del GATCPAC. Arxiu Històric. Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya



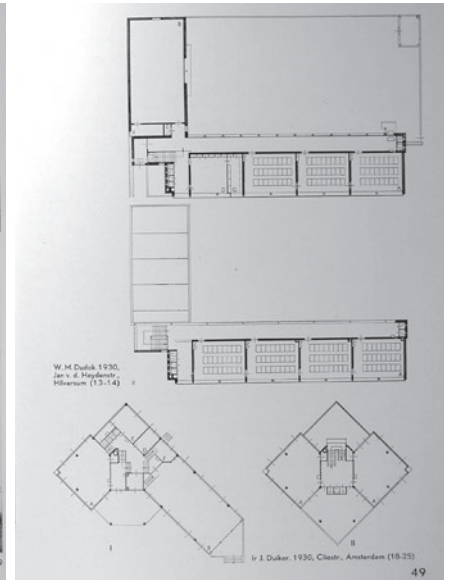
BERLAGE, Hendrik Petrus ... [et al.]. *Moderne Bouwkunst in Nederland*. No 13 (Scholen I: *Écoles, Schulen, Schools*). Rotterdam: W.L. & J.Brusse, n.v., 1933, pp.18-25 (20-22,49).



18-19. Ir J. Duiker: openluchtschool voor het gezonde kind - école de plain air pour l'enfant de bonne santé. Freiluftschule für das gesunde Kind - open air school for sound children. 1930, Chastrot, Amsterdam, p. 49

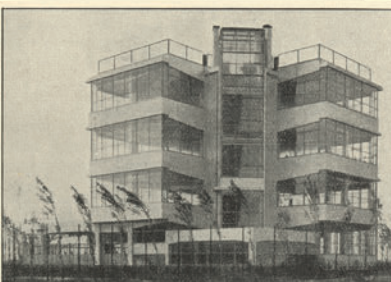
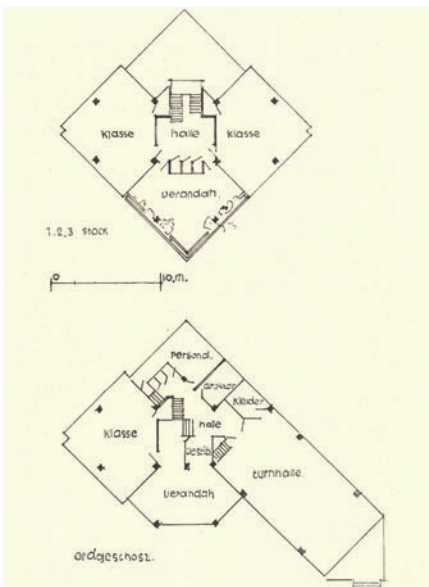


20-21. Ir J. Duiker: openluchtschool - école de plain air. Freiluftschule - open air school. 1930, Amsterdam, p. 49

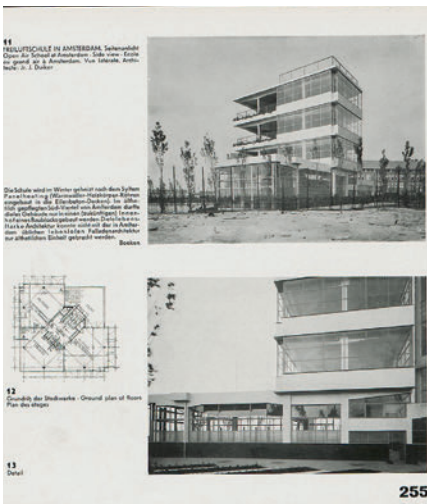


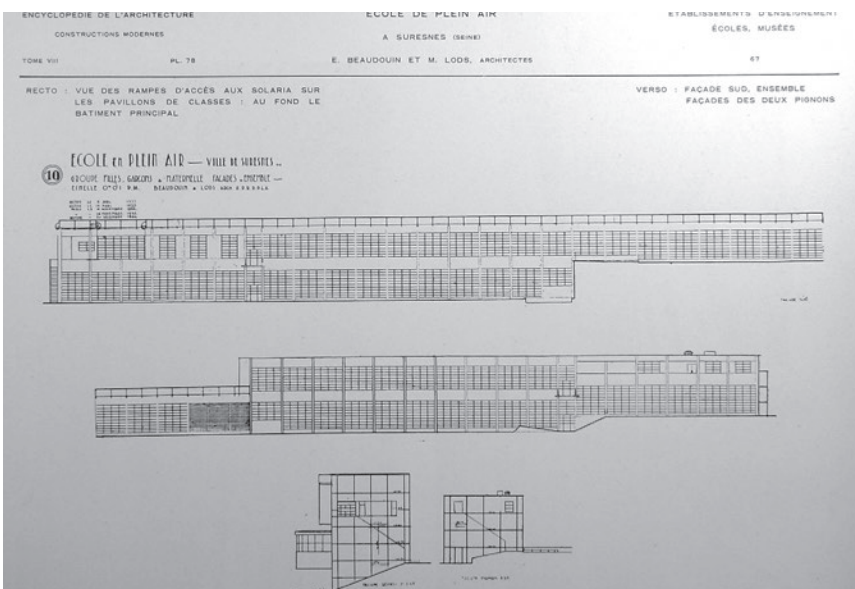
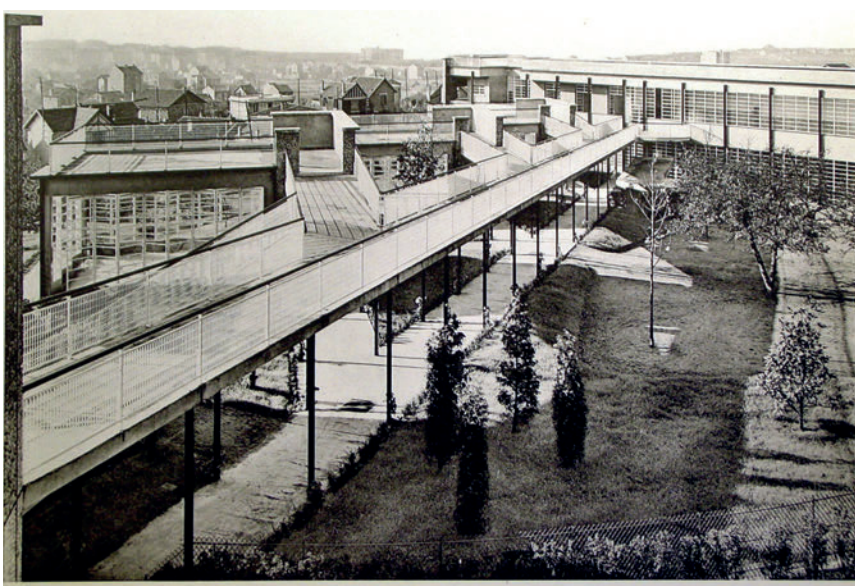


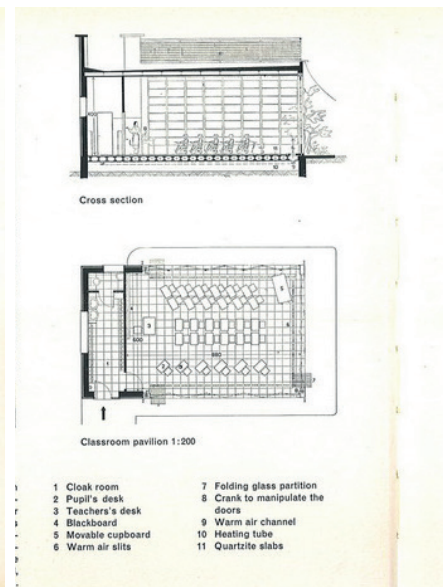
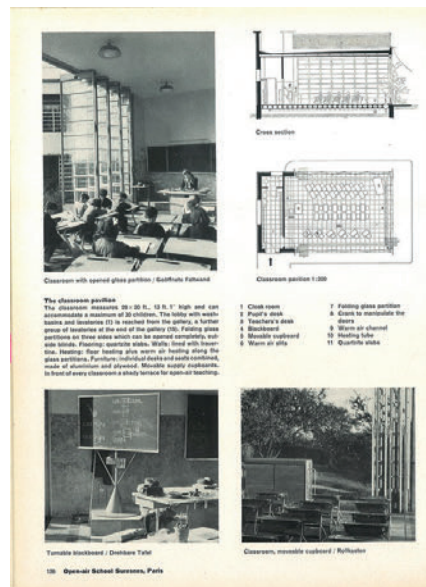
TRIEBOLD, Karl. *Die Freiluftschulbewegung: Versuch Einer Darstellung Ihres Gegenwärtigen Internationalen Standes*. Berlin: Schoetz, 1931



Das Neue Frankfurt: Internationale Monatsschrift Für Die Probleme Kultureller Neugestaltung. IV (12). Frankfurt, M: Englert u. Schlosser Verlage, Dez, 1930. 254-255







ITALIA. COMO. ASILO SANT'ELIA

1. DATOS

Nombre Asilo Sant'Elia
 Lugar Como, Región de Lombardia, Italia
 Autoría GIUSEPPE TERRAGNI
 Datación 1935
 Otros

2. IMÁGENES

Planos



94 M. CARCIATO AND C. M. DELL'ERRA



Figure 12.1 Southeast facade with the classrooms and fabric canopies, following restoration

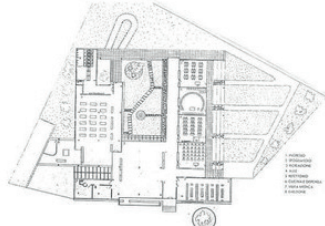
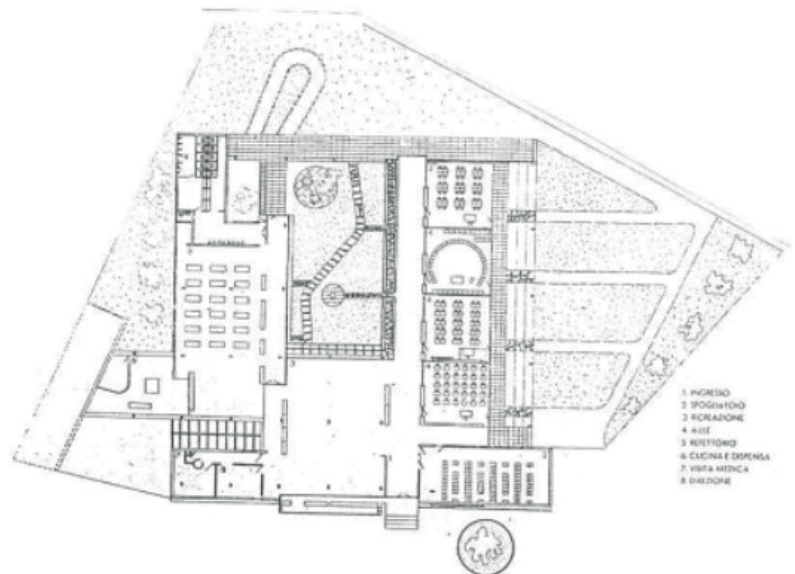


Figure 12.2 Ground level plan—final version

Source: *Tecnica di Organizzazione* January-March 1940 final inspection, however, which took place in June 1939, confirmed the proper execution of the work and its conformity with the approved design.
 A final analysis of this protracted design process highlights the extent to which the evolution of the idea was not just tied to functional or distributive issues but represents a process of transformation in the expressive strategy of the architect, of the elements and the rules of composition (Figure 12.5). On the basis of an initial schema which was never abandoned, there unfolds a process of metamorphosis tending, on the one hand, towards simplification, the definition, that is to say, of a system of rules—the column grid, the double register of heights, the selection of openings to just three types—on the other, towards an increasingly subtle complexity in the characterisation of primary compositional elements (Figure 12.6).

CUNNINGHAM, Allen. *Modern Movement Heritage*. London; New York: E & FN Spon, 1998, pp. 94-96.



- 1 INGRESSO
- 2 SPOGHIAFOIO
- 3 RICREAZIONE
- 4 AULE
- 5 RISTORANTE
- 6 CUCINA E DISPENSA
- 7 VESTI A MENSA
- 8 BIANCHERIA

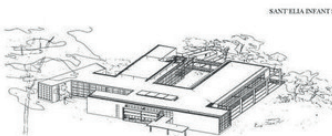


Figure 12.3 Isometric view of the project



Figure 12.4 Classroom facade (architectural photograph)



Figure 12.5 View of the corner between the via Alciato and the outside garden—in the foreground the volume which houses the changing room (architectural photograph)

Giuseppe Pagano, for all that he had criticised the *Casa del Fascio* at Como for its "literary striving to be different" and for a "prosperity for the rhetoric of restless form," presents the Sant'Elia Infant School as a landmark in the modern architecture of Fascist Italy: "A beautiful school, bright, luminous and splendidly clean, will foster in the child a natural feeling for hygiene, a spontaneous disposition for order and cleanliness, the true mark of civilization." Using the accepted language of international functionalism, he can find in the "relaxed freedom of the plan" and the "plastic invention" of this architecture an exemplary instance of "social art" (Costanzini-Casabelli, 1940).

The restoration

Restoration was necessary because of the serious disrepair into which the infant school had fallen at the end of the 1970s. This was in spite of a major refurbishment, only ten years earlier (1968), which was intended to rectify an almost identical situation brought about through total neglect because of the forced suspension of maintenance during the war. Despite some carelessness in specification and a certain crudity in its execution, this timely intervention, in which all the finishes were replaced, the roof re-covered and the mechanical plant reconstructed, at least assured the preservation of Terragni's masterpiece which, otherwise, probably would have disappeared, leaving nothing but the structural frame so that any subsequent attempt at reconstruction would have been difficult if not impossible.⁷ The replacement of some 800 square metres of steel-framed glazing with metal box sections would, today, seem particularly careless and the relocation of the kitchen in the end bay of the refectory so as to make space for a caretaker's flat is clearly open to criticism—although this last alteration, carried out with light-weight partitions, was easily reversible.⁸



Figure 12.6 View of the refectory on the right the glass facade towards the play area

After an interval of ten years, however, it was specifically those parts which had been subject to the most extensive treatment which most required attention: the roof had developed numerous leaks and the window-frames were seriously attacked by rust. These circumstances led to the restoration, during the 1980s, by the Studio Terragni. The final measured cost of the project was approximately a billion lire. The scheme drawn up in 1982 had three principal objectives: to restate the original plan, to bring the building technically up to date and to secure the structure.

The work of restoration was preceded by a lengthy period of study in which the architects examined the documentation conserved in the archive of the Terragni Studio and that held by the building's owners, the Infant School Body. Analysis of drawings, photographs and documents relating to the design and its realisation, as well as accounts and correspondence between the architect and client, provided evidence indispensable for an intimate knowledge of the building's construction, but it also threw light upon the realities of the relationships and the collective aspirations operative in Como during the years that Terragni was working there.

From the documentary evidence—now conserved partly at the Terragni Foundation and partly in the Communal Archive—the designers could check the disparities between the original project and its realisation as well as those between the latter and the situation which they now confronted, the legacy, that is to say, of the 1968 restoration. On this basis, they determined their course of action. Their choice was to reconstruct the building as it had emerged from the construction site in 1937. The parts which were omitted, even if they were present in the penultimate draft of the design, were not regarded as adaptations. In their view, the realised building is not to be regarded as a truncated version of the original but should be accepted as an architectural fact in its own right whose image today is more authentically recognisable than would be any hypothetical completeness of the original design. In this way, the incomplete condition of the restoration has acquired its own value of permanence.

The missing parts—the kitchen block, the entrance canopy and the pedestrian ramp leading to the roof—those elements of the design which would have established the iron discipline of the square are properly left "hanging," free to enter our thoughts without needing to take on a material reality.

Rejecting as arbitrary the notion of completing Terragni's original project by adding his intended kitchen block on the north-west boundary, the designers decided to put the kitchen back in its original position. The spatial integrity of the refectory was thus restored. It was also possible to block an outside service door to the kitchen and to restate the ribbon window on the north elevation.

The technical enhancement of the building was concerned with the windows, door-finishes, painting and decoration. As already noted, the previous intervention had not achieved a lasting solution besides which, as a study of the photographic

Fotografías de elaboración propia. 2007



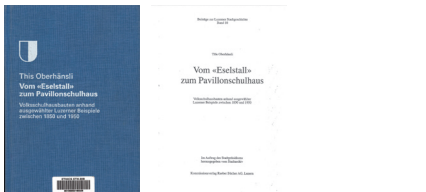
SUIZA. BASILEA. PABELLÓN ESCOLAR DE "BRUDERHOLZ"

1. DATOS

Nombre Pabellón escolar en "Bruderholz"
 Lugar Bruderholz, Basilea, Cantón de Basilea, Suiza
 Autoría VON HERMANN BAUR
 Datación 1938-1939
 Otros

2. IMÁGENES

Planos



OBERHÄNSLI, This. Vom "Eselstall" Zum Pavillonschulhaus: Volksschulhausbauten Anhand ausgewählter Luzerner Beispiele Zwischen 1850 Und 1950. Luzern: Univ., Diss., 1995, p. 85.

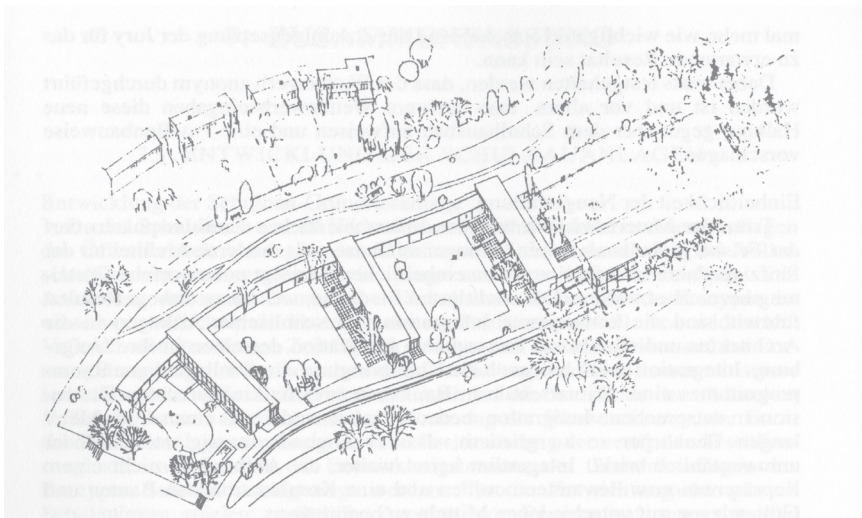


Abb. 85: Pavillonschule Bruderholz, Basel, von Hermann Baur 1938/39.

CHAROLLAIS, Isabelle; Marchand, Bruno. *Architecture De La Raison: La Suisse Des Années Vingt Et Trente* : Essais. Lausanne: Presses polytechniques et universitaires romandes, 1991, p. 107.

Switzerland **Bruderholz School**
Basel
1938-39
Hermann Baur
architect
Basel

Type of School
 A primary school of 12 classrooms for a maximum number of 400 pupils and girls from 6 to 14. One wing (D) is used temporarily for a kindergarten. This is the first one-story school built in Switzerland following the model introduced by von Holst, both by progressive architects and educationalists.

Site
 The school is situated on a hill at the southern end of the town in a residential quarter with fine surroundings. In order not to cut the view from the public "Daniel Fescher Promenade" and because of the natural inclination of the site, the architect arranged the classrooms wings at right angles to the slope, facing north. The grounds are divided 8 feet below the public park, the retaining wall of which has been utilized as a bank-wall for the covered passage (see cross-section). The different pavilions are accessible from a side street running along the south-west side of the site.

Special Planning
 The three pavilions each containing 4 classrooms are connected by a long covered passage; there is a teacher's room (E), a museum (G), a gymnasium (H) with central staircases. The playground between the pavilions are well protected from the wind and prevent a large crowd of children gathering during break time. Each pavilion has separate entrances. The end wing (A) is divided into 4 30-foot classrooms. On its left is envisaged as a 30-foot classroom wing. Experience has proved that the pavilions facing south get too hot in both of architect and cross ventilation. This disadvantage however will be considerably lessened once the newly-invented new frame covers large enough to start sufficient shade.

Covered Passage
 Over 3000 sq. ft. (277 sq. m.) per child. The grounds have been carefully laid out, and blend harmoniously with the landscape.

Construction and materials
 External and internal walls of brick, ceilings and supports in reinforced concrete, wooden roof structure over concrete slabs, sheet-copper roofing, ribs of concrete over concrete. Classrooms have wooden ceilings providing better insulation and giving a quiet homely atmosphere. Doors and cupboards in clear varnished ash. The frames of single-glazed windows are painted white. Walls finished in off-white washable wallpaper or in light-colored canvas covered with a coat of enamel. Coat finished flooring. Chrome tiles in corridors and covered playgrounds. Gymnasium: cork inlaid flooring, red rubber sheets of the ceiling have been laid in rough, making further sound-dampening unnecessary. Central hall ending with auditorium. Building costs amounted to 18 francs per cubic meter and a spite of the more extensive layout of a one-story building, these costs were lower than for the school buildings with several stories.

Konvention und Materialien
 Die Außen- und Innenwände sind in Backstein, die Decken und Fensterränder in Eisenbeton ausgeführt. Die Dachkonstruktion über die Klassenräume besteht aus Holz; Dachziegel aus Kupferblech. In den Korridoren, schließlichen Betondecken. Die Decke der Klassenräume ist zur Erhöhung der Isolierung und des Wasserschutzes mit Rohwolle verkleidet. Türen und Schränke bestehen aus rein-lackiertem Eschenholz. Die wärme-isolierende Holzdecken sind weiß geputzt. Die Wände sind mit weissen lackierten Brettern oder mit einem weissen beizen und mit Offwhite gestrichen. Bodenbeläge: melierte Linoleum- oder Gummiböden. Central hall ending with auditorium and Pausenhalle. Die Decke derselben besteht aus unpoliertem, roten Schieferplatten. Bodenbelag: weisses Gummi- oder Eisenbetondeckung mit Backsteinen. Die Baukosten dieser Schule betragen Fr. 18.00 pro Kubikmeter Räume und waren trotz der stark vergrößerten abgesetzten Anlage etwas niedriger als bei konventionellen mehrgeschossigen Anlagen.

Bruderholz School Basel 101

Site 1:1700

Ground floor: 1:100

Cross section A-B through covered passage and play ground / Querschnitt A-B durch gedeckten Korridor und Spielplatz

102 Bruderholz School Basel

1 Classroom
 2 Kindergarten
 3 Covered passage
 4 Play ground
 5 Gymn. hall
 6 School collection
 7 Dressing rooms
 8 Gymnasium
 9 Sports ground
 10 Long and high lamp
 11 Staircase

1 Classroom
 2 Classroom
 3 Covered passage
 4 Play ground
 5 Teacher's room
 6 School collection
 7 Dressing rooms
 8 Gymnasium
 9 Sports ground
 10 Long and high lamp
 11 Staircase

One of the play grounds / Ein Spielplatz

Type d'école
 Ecole primaire municipale de 12 classes, pour un maximum de 400 élèves et filles de 6 à 14 ans. Provisoirement, l'un des pavillons (D) sert d'école maternelle. C'est la première école post-romantique construite en Suisse où cette nouvelle forme d'école a été particulièrement développée en Suisse par architectes et pédagogues d'avant-garde.

Situation
 Cette école a été construite sur un coteau au sud de la ville, au milieu d'un quartier de villas dans un beau site. Le terrain du terrain d'un part et l'obligation de respecter le droit de vue de la promenade principale Daniel Fescher d'autre part, ont imposé l'architecte à disposer les pavillons perpendiculairement à la pente et à être orientés au sud. L'ensemble des locaux a une surface de 3200 m² de surfaces de cette promenade dans le mur de soutènement sur le fond des pentes couvertes (voir coupe). Les divers pavillons sont accessibles par la promenade qui longe le terrain au sud-est.

Disposition des locaux
 Trois pavillons à 4 classes chacun, reliés entre eux par les passages couverts, salle pour les enfants (G), salle de collection (H), salle de gymnastique (H) et espace pour le jeu. Les pavillons (D) sont les pavillons sont abrités du vent. Leur disposition est en partie très originale en raison de leur orientation pendant la récréation. Chaque pavillon a ses propres toilettes. Le dernier pavillon est provisoirement à deux classes d'école enfantine, mais il est déjà entièrement aménagé en classes primaires. Il sert de pré-scolaire à l'école maternelle. L'ensemble des locaux est divisé en zones de circulation. Central hall ending with auditorium. Building costs amounted to 18 francs per cubic meter and a spite of the more extensive layout of a one-story building, these costs were lower than for the school buildings with several stories.

Construction et matériaux
 Murs extérieurs et intérieurs en briques; plâtres et planchers en béton armé. Toitures en ardoises de bois sur dalle de béton.

The school seen from the west (Daniel Fescher Promenade) / Gemarkung von Westen

Bruderholz School Basel 103

