

Mur Island  
2003, Graz, Styria, A  
Vito Acconci



The project compiles of spheric forms that rotate, uncompress, cross and intertwine into each other. The glazed dome is being used for the café, the open spheric form as a small amphitheatre. Following the intention of Vito Acconci, the different functions shall constantly merge into each other, just like the surrounding water of the river is steadily flowing around the constructed island. Acconci intends the disengagement of the autonomic subsistence of his project as a work of art. Instead, Acconci wishes the Mur-Island to become part of the everyday life:

“The project should not be considered as a work of art, but as a place, that people visit and take in possession. I do not want it to be understood as an Art-Thing, but in fact as a place, where people cross their paths, communicate, eat, drink, and have a good time, where theater takes place and different kinds of music are played.”

#### Biography

Vito Acconci, born 1940 in New York. He lives and works in Brooklyn, New York/USA. In the 1960s Vito Acconci first raised attention with his experimental texts and later with his radical performances, films and video works to which the analysis of his own person, the exploration of interpersonal relations and the debate over the relation between privacy and public, between body and urban space was central. In the mid-1970s Acconci broadened the concepts of his audio and video installations by the aspect of the audience's participation. Already in the 1980s architectural design as well as landscape and furniture design defined his work. In 1989 he founded “Acconci Studio” with a group of other architects. With this he entirely turned towards architecture, landscape architecture and urban planning. Acconci's theoretical-poetical writings generally revolve around the question which role public space can assume today.

T-Center St. Marx  
2004, Vienna, A  
Architektur Consult



A horizontally positioned skyscraper, a complex configuration of various buildings in the south-eastern part of Vienna. Through the building of the T-Center, a dynamic emphasis is being put on the former slaughterhouse area with its gigantic, landmarked cow halls. From the position of urban-planning, the building is codified in two different ways: While it is representing a kind of border, it is at the same time characterized by a great openness and permeability. The constructions of staircases and ascents that are winding through the complex are already directed to the further urban development behind the building.

There are three striking areas – a far-spreading wing, two of three conceptualized building fingers in the center where the building is separating into three different sections and a multistory entrance and lobby hall, which is interweaving exterior and interior.

#### Biography

In 1998 the offices of Günther Domenig, Hermann Eisenköck and Herfried Peyker who had been working together on different projects over a period of several years, merged to a ZT-limited company. However, Architektur Consult ZT is not a conventional architecture office. Instead, it positions itself as modern service-oriented enterprise, which aims to fulfill the entire set of their clients' demands: the search for a site, the analysis of required the space, efficiency examination, project management, controlling, building logistics. The primary aim is to conciliate efficiency and sustainability with high architectural aspirations. The band of projects Architektur Consult realized by now spans from hospitals, schools, power plants over tourism and hotel resorts, museums, private homes, university and college buildings, industrial buildings to the design of streets, bridges, and places. Their interest mainly focusses on regional planning in the national context as well as abroad and the successful participation in EU-wide competitions.

Pharmacy "Zum Löwen  
von Aspern"  
2003, Aspern/Vienna, A  
ARTEC Architekten



The new pharmacy evolves as an open, transparent sequence of spaces from Grossenzersdorferstrasse (main elevation with display case and customer entrance) to Zachgasse (delivery access, customer entrance from the courtyard). Like a flying carpet, the exposed long-span concrete ceiling is suspended above this open space, culminating in the characteristic turned-up ends. Interior walls and ceilings are seamless poured-in-place concrete; the turned-up ends on the upper level are large precast concrete elements. Courtyards are interspersed throughout the structure: a large courtyard surrounding a chestnut tree is open to Zachgasse; a small atrium with a gingko sapling brings light and nature into the central pharmacy space. The inclusion of nature and medicinal herbs is continued with the cloister garden and the roof terraces, where employees and visitors may pass the time outdoors. The sales area is structured by bands of light, which are flush with the ceiling. Where they protrude into the space, they transform into shelves, each assigned to a specific consultation counter.

#### Biography

Bettina Götz was born on August 21, 1962 in Bludenz/Vorarlberg, Austria. She studied architecture at TU Graz from 1980-87 and was member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Austrian Architects (ZVA) from 1990-95.

Richard Manahl was born on August 23, 1955 in Bludenz/Vorarlberg, Austria. He studied architecture at TU Graz from 1973-82 and was member of the Executive Committee of the Austrian Society for Architecture (ÖGfA) from 1988-96.

ARTEC was founded in 1985 in Vienna. They received numerous prizes in competitions and awards for realized buildings, among these the City of Vienna Prize for Architecture, the Architecture Prize of the Austrian Concrete and Cement Industry for their Pharmacy in Aspern, the Aluminium Architecture Prize for Raum Zita Kern and the Client Prize of the Association of Austrian Architects for Zita Kern. Furthermore, they were nominated for the European Prize of Contemporary Architecture - Mies van der Rohe Award.



Space Zita Kern  
1998, Raasdorf, Lower Austria, A  
ARTEC Architekten



An unconventional space between agriculture and books. A sculptural form in pure aluminum is presenting itself as unambiguously new amidst an ensemble of ancient courtyards. Thereby, the already existing building acts as framework for the structural expansions: on the first floor the area of the old chamber is reconstructed into a spacious, introverted bathroom. The surface of the cowsheds is overbuilt and transformed into a secretarial room with a rambling terrace. The imposed and superimposed volume is gaining its form out of the actual spatial conditions.

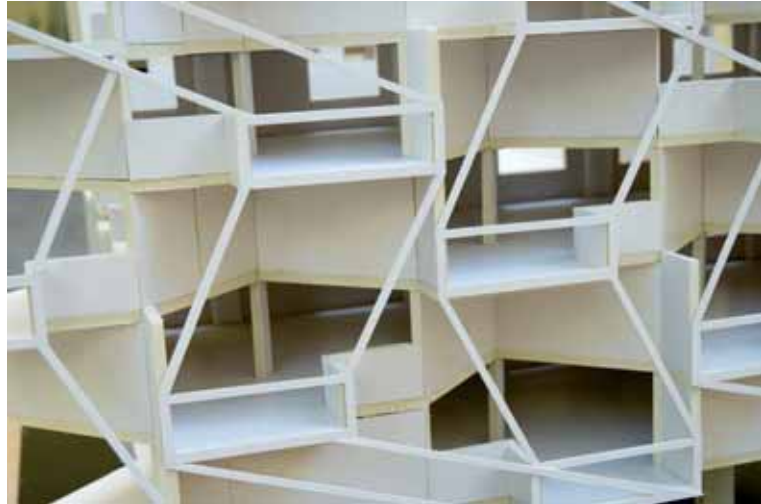
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Terrace Building on Tokiostraße  
Vienna, A  
ARTEC Architekten



The Bremen Town Musicians as a terrace building. The concept of the building is the story-wise stacking of various residential types, each with specially configured external spaces, that are stacked to form the following new set of typologies:

ground floor: 4.4 m room elevations with adjoining garden

above: maisonette oriented onto an atrium courtyard

above: two-story townhouse with terrace

above: small garden house featuring a garden with southern orientation. Additional single story apartments with double-height loggia spaces complete this configuration.

As a whole, the layout is characterized by differentiated accesses and its integration into the urban context with a simultaneous focus on the inner zones. On the small scale level, individual apartment types are characterized by an equilibrium between an opening toward the exterior and a concentration on the private realm. The layout as a whole is shaped by generous private and common areas suitable for landscaping.

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100 kmh Architecture  
Under Construction, S 35 Bruck Highway  
BRAMBERGER [architects]

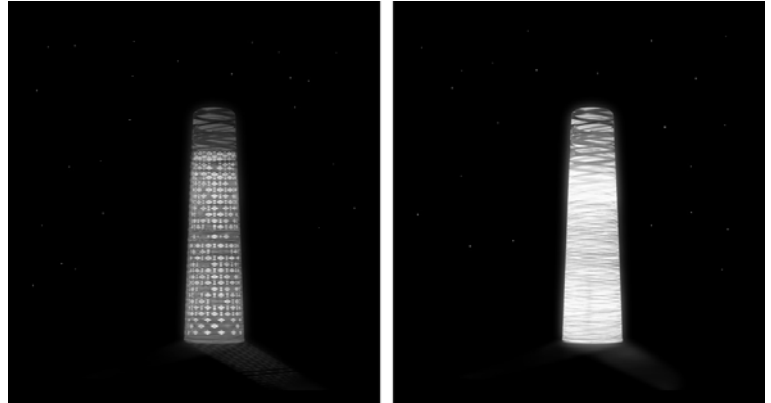


This component of the S 35 Bruck Highway receives its significance from a rhythmic order of design elements. The artery is embedded in a very small topographic layer between the natural space of the River Mur and the steep mountainside with a perpetual alternation between tunnels and open air space. Priority is given to the relation between artery and landscape. This relation is steadily pointed out. Rhythmically applied elements obstruct monotony and organize the perception of long distances. The architectural concept contains the composition of tunnel entries, noise barriers, support and brace walls, tunnel service stations, and junctions.

#### Biography

BRAMBERGER [architects] is an internationally working architecture firm located in Graz, that has been founded by Alfred Bramberger in 1988. BRAMBERGER [architects] received several prizes and awards for the architectural quality of the projects realized by him. The firm is especially known for its expertise when it comes to the revitalization of historic building substance.

New Headquarter for the O.I.C.  
(Organization of the Islamic Conferences)  
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Atelier Thomas Pucher &  
Bramberger [architects]



The new OIC headquarter, a conference and office center comprising 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>, symbolizes a holistic concept of tradition, culture, and modernization. The 160 meters-high tower with its membrane coating can be seen as oversized light object. The tower's dome-shaped main hall that is open in its upper part refers to the ancient Islamic building culture. The spacious garden is structured by wave-like forms of concrete and drop shaped water basins. The shape of these orients itself by geometric patterns of sand dunes, which are at the same time configuring floor, ceiling, and wall. Engulfed into this landscape of gardens and water are the spacious entrance and conference areas which make optimized use of the natural cooling effect.

#### Biography

Thomas Pucher studied architecture at TU Graz. In 1998 he founded the architecture firm "love architecture and urbanism" which existed until 2005. In 2005 he founded Atelier Thomas Pucher. He is teaching at TU Graz since 1999 and since 2006 at the FH Joanneum Graz. In 1995 he received the Schinkel Prize (Berlin), in 1998 the UIA – Prize for Architects in Barcelona.

Alfred Bramberger founded Bramberger [architects] in 1988. He has been teaching at TU Graz since 1990, since 2005 the FH Joanneum Graz. He received several awards for realized architectural projects. Since 2006 Pucher and Bramberger are working together on an international level. Their projects are generally the result of successful participations in international competitions.

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The River Goes Wide  
Tartu, EST  
Atelier Thomas Pucher &  
BRAMBERGER [architects]



In response to the predetermined structure of the building site, two building types are developed which complement one another in both function and orientation: the Stacked Villas on the waterfront, and the City Slabs, oriented towards the town. This differentiation allows a maximal individualization of the apartments, which feature 444 different floor plans. According to the north-south direction along the street, the city-slabs are organized with cross-stacked apartments, running through the width of the building from east to west to achieve sunlight during the whole day. The chosen organization provides generous spaces with galleries and double height living rooms. On the ground floor, the floor plates melt with the plaza to form terraces for the lower apartments. The river towers are organised in a very simple and compact way. The lobby, with the staircase and its thin, spiral atrium is in the center of the building. The apartments are organized around this center like a ring with a clear separation in two zones. The inner part is formed by a continuous service ring. It inhabits all infrastructural elements. The outer part is embodied by the spacious living ring, oriented to the landscape. It provides flexible space without load bearing elements and is surrounded by a continuous balcony, whose edge is slightly inclined and mirrored on each floor.

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Kunsthhaus Graz  
2003, Graz, Styria, A  
Spacelab Peter Cook &  
Colin Fournier



Acting as an iconic architectural sculpture, the Kunsthhaus Graz stands on the formerly somehow devaluated bank of the River Mur, in the historical center of Graz, celebrating a new cultural conscience of the city. With its exceptional form, the Kunsthhaus appears contrastive to the surrounding baroque and historicist architecture and sets a striking dynamic accent in the frame of urban development. In the context of city planning the Kunsthhaus forms an intersection between past and present. This is witnessed by the succeeded integration of the 1847 built "Iron House" ("Eisernes Haus"), a protected historical building edified on a cast iron construction, and is becoming much more obvious in the dialog between the biomorphic architecture and the town's old landmark, the Castle Hill. The building is keeping contact to the city – it communicates with the outward through its outer shell that serves as media façade.

#### Biography

Peter Cook was born in 1936 in Southend-on-Sea. He studied architecture at the Bournemouth College of Art at the Architectural Association in London. He is founding member of Archigram as well as co-editor and author of the magazine of the same name since the early 1960s. Until 1976 he was one of the leading heads and thinkers of the Archigram Group whose members first gained public attention with their presentation "Living Cities" in 1963. Peter Cook's reputation is based on his inspiring work as lecturer, organizer, and critic. As director of the ICA Institute of Contemporary Arts (1970-1972) and the Gallery Art Net he developed various exhibition concepts, events, and installations which had a tremendous influence on his later museum projects. He started his teaching career in 1964 with the Architectural Association, in 1984 he became professor at the Städelschule in Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, in 1990 Cook was appointed professor at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University College London where he gained the position of the Bartlett Chair of Architecture. Additionally, he accepted several positions as guest lecturer, among them at the MIT, UCLA, Harvard, Tokyo, Oslo, Moscow, Rice, Queensland, Berlin, Haifa, Madrid and was critic at ca. 70 other universities. In 1999 he received the Jean Tschumi Prize appointed by the International Union of Architects for his outstanding work. He has published ten books, the last of these being "The City, Seen as a Garden of Ideas" in 2004.

Colin Fournier was born 1944 in London. He is professor at the Bartlett School of Architecture UCL (University College London) and director of the Diploma School's Architecture and Design Unit. Fournier participated in various large-scale urban planning projects in a leading position. In this context he was e.g. partner of Bernard Tschumi in the entire planning and design process for the Parc de la Villette in Paris. For several years he was director of planning of the Ralph M. Parsons Company in Pasadena, California. In this function he led diverse new urban projects like the large-scale project Yanbu on Saudi Arabia's west coast with a total budget of 2 trillion US Dollar. For their work on the Kunsthhaus Graz spacelab/Peter Cook and Colin Fournier were awarded the Architecture Prize of the Country of Styria, the RIBA Year Prize and the Architecture+Technology Award by the Frankfurt Fair. Furthermore they were among the 6 finalists for the Stirling Prize.

Carinthian Province  
Exhibition Building  
1995, Hüttenberg-Heft,  
Carinthia, A  
Günther Domenig



The ruins of the ironworks Heft/Hüttenberg testify to the Carinthian iron industry at the beginning of the 20th century. Domenig says that these “ruins tell a history that cannot be expressed with contemporary architecture”.

In 1980 the impressive iron industrial monument was declared to an open air-museum. After the decision to carry out the Regional Exhibition on the Carinthian History of Mining and Industry in the Heft was taken in 1990, Günther Domenig was charged to develop a center for exhibitions and events of 2,200 m<sup>2</sup> – inmidst and with the ruins. Domenig’s project avoided any injury of the imposing building formation consisting of air-pipe-house, furnace top-house, engine-house, coal and ore bar and blast-furnaces; it was reserved and very “pure”, but articulated clearly in a contemporary language.

#### Biography

Günther Domenig was born on July 6, 1934 in Klagenfurt/Austria and studied architecture at TU Graz. After his studies he collaborated in various architecture’s offices in Austria and abroad before he founded his own office with branches in Graz, Klagenfurt and Vienna in 1973. He took different employments as guest professor and held seminars and lectures in Austria and abroad, e.g. in Italy, Belgium, England, Scandinavia, Turkey, the US, the Netherlands etc. From 1980-2000 Günther Domenig was professor at the Institute for Building Construction, Housing and Design of TU Graz.

He received several awards, among them the Grand Prix International d’Urbanisme et d’Architecture, Cannes, the Prix Européen de la Construction Métallique, the Golden Medal of Honor of the City of Vienna, the Appreciation Award of the Province of Carinthia, the Golden Lion for “Transformations” at the 9th Architectural Biennial Venice 2004.



Stone House  
Since 1983, Steindorf on  
Lake Ossiacher, Carinthia, A  
Günther Domenig



The Stone House is a unique walkable sculpture, a continuous challenge to experience the borders of what can be realized in the built environment. It is intended to be a work in progress that claims significance in all its stages. It is the contemporary attempt to create an interrelation between a characteristic landscape and an archetypal architecture.

Thus, the Stone House is defined by its natural environment. On one side it is surrounded by a bizarre, mountainous region with its hard existential conditions – here the old architectures are maintained. On the other side at the lake, the landscape is open and wide. Here, the old native-architectures are destroyed; the new architecture is instead a copy of the touristic spoliation.

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Children's Museum  
2003, Graz, Styria, A  
fasch & fuchs



The sculptural building lying in the Augarten Park of Graz keeps weaving with its surrounding. The different functional zones like workshop, auditory, exhibition spaces, rest area and administrative level are placed in an open spatial continuum. The rooms are merging into each other in a constant flow; the elevations of rooms vary from 2,20 to 6m. Inclined surfaces connect the exhibition levels, become landscapes where people can take a seat or that can be separated with sliding wall elements into theater chambers. A big variety of view and sight aspects create a connection between the different levels. The perspectives are confirmed to the point of view of little children. The ventilation device is put behind glass in the center of the room, and the entire housing technology is running uncovered as the core of technical supply.

#### Biography

Hemma Fasch was born in Graz in 1959 and studied architecture at TU Graz. From 1992-98 she was assistant of Helmut Richter at TU Vienna.

Jakob Fuchs was born in 1958 in Hopfgarten/Tirol/Austria and studied at TU Innsbruck and TU Vienna. Since 1989 he founded a project partnership with Lukas Schumacher. After being assistant of E. Hiesmayr in 1990, he was assistant of Helmut Richter at TU Vienna from 1991-99.

Since 1994 both are working together as office partnership fasch & fuchs in Vienna and Hausmannstätten near Graz. They gained numerous awards for realized buildings and prizes in the course of competitions. Several times they were nominated for the Mies van der Rohe Award.

Special School  
2006, Schwechat,  
Lower Austria, A  
fasch & fuchs



Its open construction is the main characteristic of this building. Every room has a shielded free zone towards the south, which is protected from noise and bad weather situations by a winter garden. Following this southern typology, a terraced structure has been created at the south side of the building. The terraces overlay the huge entrance and break halls that are merging into the gym hall in the upper part of the basement.

The two-storied gym hall is an open space lying in the center of the building, and serves additionally as theater forum and assembly hall. A plane slope with stairs, where people can take a seat, leads to the level of the gym hall and connects the common rooms of the school with the adjacent garden. Numerous view axes underline the impression of a moving space and offer the experience of free mobility on several levels of the building to the disabled pupils.

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Kunsthau Weiz  
2005, Weiz, Styria, A  
FEICHTINGER ARCHITECTES



The point of departure for the Kunsthau is the concept of a multivalent building ensemble, embedded into a small town context, and the accentuation of its economic and cultural aspects as challenge. Therefore an architecture has to be created, that serves as a catalyst for the reorientation. "Embedding without Adaption" is the architect's central theme in creating a concept for this building that performs three different functions. While the first and second floor of the main building are used for cultural purposes, the ground floor is used for shops, while on the first floor of the annex there are offices.

The Kunsthau consists of a big event hall with 645 seats, a two-storied foyer and the exhibition gallery. The foyer surrounds the event hall on three sides. The hall is covered with copper plating and has an elevation of 10 meters – as an apparent sign it cuts through the curved roof structure.

#### Biography

Dietmar Feichtinger was born in 1961 in Bruck an der Mur/Austria and finished his studies of architecture at TU Graz. From 1981-88 he worked in different architecture's offices, e.g. for Eilfried Huth, Volker Gienke and Klaus Kada. His constructivist approach which he especially developed during his time in Paris where he worked with the office RFR (Peter Rice), ties closely on his academic years. From 1989-94 he was associated architect and project manager for the office Philippe Chaix/Jean-Paul Morel in Paris. In the same year he began to teach at different universities, e.g. at Université Paris UP 6 – La Villette in Paris, from 1994-98 at Innsbruck University, 1997 at TU Vienna and 1999-2000 at RWTH Aachen. From his work in Paris Feichtinger achieved the junction to the international architectural scene, especially through his participation in (international) architectural competitions. He does not follow a stringent and clearly recognizable line. Instead, he appreciates the challenge in the exploration of the specific task and the attempt to offer the optimal design for this. He is interested in the place where the building is to be erected and the overall context in which the project is placed. Consequently, history, geography, geology and climatic conditions play a significant role in the conceptualization of his work.

Passerelle Simone de Beauvoir  
2006, Paris, F  
FEICHTINGER ARCHITECTES



The pedestrian bridge with an average span of 12 m connects the Bibliothèque Nationale de France with the Parc de Bercy. The bridge has a full length of 304 m, the free span over the Seine amounts to 190 m. The combination of a suspended construction and an arch – both supporting structures with a very slight arch rise and an ample span of the bridge, allows the bridging over of the Seine without bracing and ensures a stable supporting structure. In overlaying the two curves, a space is created in the center of the river. This space is able to accommodate diverging temporal arrangements and events.

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Basilica, Clerical House  
and Pilgrim's Facilities  
Since 1992, Mariazell, Styria, A  
Feyferlik / Fritzer



The basilica, the clerical house and the pilgrim's house form the spiritual ensemble of Mariazell, Austria's most important pilgrim's destination. Since 1992 the church and clerical house have been refurbished and partly reorganized with keeping in mind the idea of building preservation as dynamic process. Feyferlik / Fritzer started to reconstruct the clerical house and to combine modern facilities (e.g. bathrooms, service center, library) with the accurate refurbishment of traditional elements (e.g. soffits, wooden floors). Later on, Feyferlik / Fritzer developed a far-reaching concept that reorganized and modernized the altar and entrance area, the confessionals and the museum part located in the towers. New functions are ascribed to the baroque space without injuring or blurring the existing proportions. Thus, everything that is of a new form or material is clearly marked as being so. As completely new element of the site Feyferlik / Fritzer created the pilgrim's facilities in reaction to the increasing number of pilgrims. Located in a quite rural setting, an atmosphere of urbanity is brought to Mariazell by the numerous pilgrims and tourists from all over the world.

#### Biography

Wolfgang Feyferlik was born in Hausham, Germany and studied architecture at TU Graz. Since 1983 he realized the first of different smaller projects and founded an architecture's office in the shape of a loosely associated group of architects. From 1990-92 Feyferlik was employed in the office Giencke where he worked for the Expo-Pavillon in Sevilla and participated in the Venice Biennial in 1995.

Susi Fritzer was born in Graz in 1967 and studied architecture at TU Graz as well as at the Städelschule in Frankfurt on the Main.

Feyferlik / Fritzer cooperate since 1994 and are part of the young architectural scene of the city of Graz that has succeeded the „School of Graz“, which makes use of a much more sober and objective forms of architectural expression. Apart from the participation in different competitions and projects the office is especially working on smaller new buildings and reconstructions.



T.House  
2005, Hart/Graz,  
Styria, A  
Feyferlik / Fritzer



The house lies near the edge of the town of Graz, where the countryside begins. The site as a whole is characterized by its circa 200-year-old park landscape, containing mature tree stocks of oaks, lindens, chestnuts, and a single sequoia. Toward the west, the old country house faces the street. In order to avoid robbing this house of its view into the distance, it was decided to add only a single-storied structure, which would be positioned along the existing site topography. With eaves ridges 2 to 3 metres in height and a continuous black textile façade at the entrance site, its appearance is appropriately restrained in relation to the country house, itself set on higher ground. A large opening at the center of the entrance façade, at the house's narrowest point, offers unobstructed views to the outside, but without sacrificing a strong sense of privacy.

The structural parts of the building follow the contour lines of the site. The house squeezes between the stands of trees, thereby subdividing into two different functional zones. Common areas and parents' rooms are on one side and spaces for the children on the other. Through the diversified glass façades looking toward the south-east, each zone enjoys direct views onto the distant countryside.

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Kindergarten  
1997, Hart/Graz, Styria, A  
Konrad Frey



Architecture for children (usable by adults as well), play dens in the hill, regaining the built-up space on the roof as playground. Topography as design generator: to recreate the encountered hill in readopting the ups and downs of the ground levels and the barrowed roof in the inside, to explore the object itself as a toy: radial runaround from the compound over the roof and from the roof via the slide back to the compound. Every room has the same equality. At the same time the supply of each room is versatile: high/low, small/spacious, lucid/crepuscular. Unlike at home, the rooms open up like a funnel to the light in the outside, connected with nature and climate of the season, sense for energy with simple appliances, open to the sun, with integrated protective measure, massive architecture and a roof of soil, effective transverse aeration, economy of appliances, contentedness of the users.

#### Biography

Konrad Frey was born in 1934 in Vienna. He first studied chemistry in the United States and at TU Graz, later on began his studies of architecture in Graz. From 1968-71 he worked for Arup Associates in London. In 1971 he founded his first office together with Florian Beigel in London, in 1974 he returned to Graz. Frey's work focusses on technical-ecological concepts in architecture (Fischer House at Grundlsee, 1975-77, Children's House Strosiz with a „solar shower for alpine dwellers, 1980, the experimental Sun House Zankel in Geneva, 1977-85, Ecological Park Hartberg, 2002) and the building with and within historical substance (restructuring and extension of the Art House Mürzzuschlag, 1993-94).

Institute for Dialects  
2004, Oberschützen,  
Burgenland, A  
Hans Gangoly



A farmhouse that used to serve as a local history museum is being extended and converted into an institute for the research, care and mediation of regional vernaculars. The new building parts complete the existing buildings in creating an analogy to the ribbon-like building structures with their narrow courts that are so typical for Burgenland. The rhythm of these ribbons is continued in the inner structure of the new building. The building complex can be seen from the elevated access road, displaying its lively roof structure, heavily structured by skylights. One could say it has a fifth façade that becomes visible from a certain position, rather like areas of language that can be heard in a certain environment.

#### Biography

Hans Gangoly was born in Oberwart, Burgenland/Austria and studied architecture at TU Graz where he received his diploma with honors. In 1994 he opened an architecture office with headquarters in Graz. From 1997-99 he was lecturer at the Institute for Building Construction and Design (Prof. Günther Domenig) of TU Graz, since winter semester 2005 he is professor at the Institute for Architecture and Landscape of the same university. Gangoly's work is focussed on interventions in old stocks [e.g. Hornegg Estate, Preding (Styria); Gallery and Residence Hametner, Stoob (Burgenland); City Mill Graz; A House, Graz; Community Center Trahütten (Styria); Cross Border Institute for Dialects, Oberschützen (Burgenland)] and residential homes. Hans Gangoly is known for his designs realized without drawing. The script and the depot are essential parts of his concept. He develops building concepts exclusively on the basis of written notes. In the ideal case this concept succeeds in answering all the questions concerning content and form, but also those of ecological and technical concern.

Abbey of Seckau  
2000, Seckau, Styria, A  
Giencke & Company\_  
Volker Giencke



In many singular interventions (like the reinterpretation of the abbey courtyard, the design of the exhibition and event hall, the intervention to the representative spaces of the abbey and the gym hall with its isolating glass façade without any obvious construction frame, that has been set under the existing roof, and the rooms for scientific studies) a radical thinking of architectural atmosphere has been realized, that connects the contemporary with the historic substance. These interventions are part of a long-term concept, which aims to embed contemporary demands in the abbey established in 1140. These demands are orientated towards the proposal of a multi-layered cultural program for the reorientation that is attempting to activate new functions and challenges in its everyday activities.

#### Biography

Volker Giencke, born 1947 in Wolfsberg (Carinthia/Austria). He studied architecture and philosophy in Graz and Vienna and is leading an architecture office of his own located in Graz since 1981. Giencke can be seen as one of the most prominent Styrian architects, he has gained numerous awards and prizes and works as professor at Innsbruck University since 1992. Central to Giencke's work are innovations in the field of glass building (e.g. Expo Pavillon in Sevilla, greenhouses of the Botanic Garden at Graz University, Exhibition Hall Odörfer, Concert Hall Liepaia, Latvia) and new buildings within an historical context (Cathedral Seckau).

Giant Amber - Concert Hall Liepaja  
Under Construction, Liepaja, LV  
Giencke & Company\_  
Volker Giencke



The sculptural character of the building with its specific, colored silhouette is a signal for a new urban center. Giant Amber is an open space in the inside created for cultural events with the main function as concert hall and chamber music hall. With its intelligent interleave with the urban space, and the creation of space for the opening of the building, and with the equipment of the bordering area with commercial and office center, the new concert hall connects simultaneously the cultural, social, and economic life and embraces consequently all attributes of a city.

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Glass Houses  
for the Botanic Garden,  
University of Graz  
1995 (design 1983),  
Graz, Styria, A  
Giencke & Company\_  
Volker Giencke



Three askance, parabolic cylinders, diagonally shifted to and crossing through each other, standing on a plateau-like basis, a long drawn out courtyard, with a double barreled ramp, water basins, planting, angular sandblasted aluminum cones as highlights in the inner courtyard and a prismatic body with a glass roof that is slanting into the compound compose the greenhouse area in the botanic garden of the University of Graz that is also available to the public. It comprises a tropic and warm house, a cold house, palm house and cactus house. In each of these showrooms a culture greenhouse with the adequate climate is located. The light construction of welded aluminum was a technological challenge. The minimization of the supporting construction allows light emission of nearly 90%.

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Residence on Carl Spitzweg Gasse  
1993, Graz, Styria, A  
Giencke & Company\_Volker Giencke



Two four-story, half-timbered buildings were equally organized, yet of different lengths, and show a wedge-like, dynamic position to one another within a park landscape that is built up loosely and restrained in general. The two structures are simple but appear very complex as enhanced by the sculptural articulation of the flying roofs and exterior staircases, which extend the dynamism of the basic structural parts in a lively rhythmic extension of the façade. The façades themselves surprise through their unusual choice of materials: marine plywood (on the cold access side) and enamelled glass (on the warm southern side).

If the access staircases express a collective urban rhythm, then legible in the interplay of forward springing and recessed enamelled glass façades are individual desires on the part of the different residents for open spaces that are exposed to the outside to varying degrees. Flexible forms of use allowed by the apartment floor plans and the qualities of the additional common areas respond to desires for individualization. The complex is essentially urban in conception, yet achieves its special quality through references to certain aspects of the private single-family home.

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Roche Diagnostics  
2003, Graz, Styria, A  
Ernst Giselsbrecht + Partner



Roche Diagnostics gained its international reputation with the research, development and production of tools for blood analysis. The new company building New Site Graz, in which all divisions are placed, has been situated in an urban development area where a biotech park is going to be established in the future. The striking V-form results from an entrance that dramatizes the path to the entrance, releasing a three-storied hall, which produces a spatial development to the in- and outside and can therefore be used for the company's official events. Particular attention has been paid to the austere controlling procedures. Therefore the inner garden spaces of the building become relevant room offers since a check out is necessary for leaving the building. These gardens thus also function as break rooms for the employees.

#### Biography

Ernst Giselsbrecht, born 1951 in Dornbirn (Vorarlberg, Austria). He studied architecture at TU Graz and works as independent architect since 1985, with offices in Graz and Bregenz. In 1996/97 Giselsbrecht was intendant of the Murau Summer Academy with "wood" as central theme. He had solo exhibitions in Berlin, Ljubljana, Prague and Edinburgh among others and won numerous competitions and awards, e.g. the K.-Scheffel-Memorial Award, the Piranesi Award, the Austrian State Award for Industrial Building, the Styrian Award for Wood Building, and the Aluminum-Architecture-Award. Giselsbrecht has a wide architectural working-experience. Among his last realized projects were especially research institutions and laboratories (e.g. Roche Diagnostics Graz, ENT-Clinic Graz, Biocatalysis TU Graz).





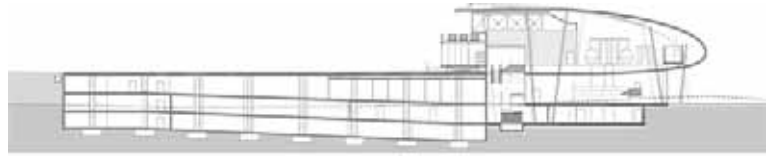
Workshop House  
1995, Hart/Graz, Styria, A  
Michael Haberz

The Workshop House is a simple box without right angles, one that dissolves into contour lines and which extends to a height of two stories. Each level contains various functions, accommodated by a smaller box as needed. The angle chosen (tangent 0.2) is a response to the steeply inclined site, but also meets the requirements for a space featuring good acoustics and lighting.

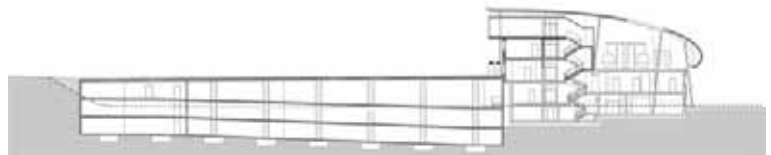
Since individual functions are exchangeable, with interior and exterior mutually interlocked by means of a three-dimensional spatial plan, this angle can also be regarded as being the theme of this “architectural piece”.

#### Biography

Michael Haberz, born 1954 in Kapfenberg (Styria, Austria). He studied architecture at TU Graz. The topic of his diploma thesis titled „House for Word, Image, Sound and Movement“ already alludes to Haberz’ interest in the combination of architecture with other disciplines. The result of this interest are different theoretical and curatorial projects like the program „Architecture and Music“ conceptualized for the House of Architecture Graz, the stage project „The Face Of Us All“ and the video concept for a dance performance with Akemi Saito (butoh dance) and Myra Melford (music). Simultaneous to these works Haberz worked as manager in house building from 1988-94 and has his own architecture office since 1995.



Cable Car Station Planai  
Under Construction,  
Schladming, Styria, A  
Hofrichter-Ritter-Architekten



Besides the traffic requirements in its function as terminal, the present project embodies a striking accent in city planning. The specific spatial situation of setting a cable car station in the midst of the city is pointed out with a BLUE LOOP. It shapes in a hybrid building loop in which diverse spatial modules can be placed. This distinctive form will be a new landmark for the skiing resort Schladming. The necessary flexibility of the hybrid building structure is ensured through an optimized column raster that is resolving in the central venue of the foyer zone with the open room concept in a raster of “dancing columns”. In case of an event the entire enclosure can be expanded to a temporary alpine stadium with 6,800 seats. There are 4 tribune modifications available without exceeding the spatial extension of 125 m.

#### Biography

Veronika Hofrichter-Ritter, born 1968 in Salzburg. She studied architecture and from 2000-2002 industrial engineering with the focus on building and construction industry/project management at TU Graz. Since 2002 Hofrichter-Ritter is member of n-o-m-a-d, network of multimedia, architecture and design.

Gernot Ritter, born 1968 in Eisenerz. He studied architecture at TU Graz. From 1989-99 he was member of SPLITTERWERK (Graz), from 2000-2004 assistant at the Institute for Building Theory and Housing at TU Graz, working for Prof. Günther Domenig and Prof. Hrvoje Njiric. Since 2001 Ritter is member of “n-o-m-a-d, network of multimedia, architecture and design”. He assumes a teaching position at FH Joanneum Graz, Architecture and Project Management (APM) since 2002 and won numerous prizes and awards in competitions, until 1999 together with SPLITTERWERK. In 2003 the office Hofrichter-Ritter Architekten was founded.

Fly-Over.  
Extension Castle Museum Linz  
Under Construction, Linz,  
Upper Austria, A  
HoG architektur



The project Fly-Over is determined by the pulling effect that the horizon angle causes to the visitor when entering the castle courtyard. With the amplification of the castle museum a public “space over the city” on the upper end of the substruction wall is created. A panorama deck that opens the view to the roof landscape of Linz: The church steeples and smoky fabric chimneys are overlaying each other in perspective with the activities on the plaza and thus create a continuous upgrading collage of the urban history of Linz. The newly added “floating” solitaire seems to rest on the top of the city, there forming a frame in combination with the side wings of the castle. The city is becoming an exhibit.

#### Biography

HoG architektur ZT GmbH was founded by Martin Emmerer, Clemens Luser und Hansjörg Luser in 2006.

Martin Emmerer, born 1976 in Graz, studied architecture at TU Graz. In 2002 he founded the visualization-label ERSCHEINUNGSBILD.

Clemens Luser, born 1973 in Salzburg, studied architecture at TU Graz, Ecole d' Architecture de Montpellier, France and Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Barcelona. From 2000 to 2004 he worked with the offices Innocad and Peter Zinganel in Graz, and with Mathias Klotz in Santiago. Luser holds a teaching position for building theory at TU Graz. Hansjörg Luser, born 1944 in Bregenz, studied architecture at TU Graz. He teaches at TU Graz and Karl-Franzens-University Graz. In 1981 he started working for the municipality, since 1993 leads the office for urban development and conservation. Since 1996 Luser's work mainly focusses on the field of integrated urban development programs funded by the European Union. In 2005 he resumed his work as independent architect. “The patron saint for Hope of Glory was an afro-shop in the near of our office, which in the meantime has been renamed to “prince of peace”. For us Hope of Glory signifies the fantastic belief in the glory of an accomplished project, the hope for fame which also drives us forth as architects and finally the prescience that grace will not come to us before the afterlife.”

Three Market Squares Set in the  
Hilly Country East of Graz  
Under Construction,  
Vasoldsberg, St. Margarethen,  
Hönigstal, Styria, A  
HoG architektur



Three very diverging localities, whose ambience integrates the spatial and aesthetic apathy and the typical Austrian post baroque styling delight, obtain a flat concrete platform structure that is totally unexpected, falling on the tender downs of Styria. Partly it pushes in while in other parts it stands out or lays itself in an encompassing manner above all existing. In undeterred austerity the plate is bracing itself against superficial rusticity and bestows urban character to the convenient utilization as market place, venue, meeting point, and as location to linger.

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Judicial Center\_Penitentiary  
2005, Leoben, Styria, A  
hohensinn.architektur



In the Penitentiary of Leoben a loosened penal-system exists beside the regular one. This approach finds its expression in the architecture created in a collaboration of architect, artists and Ministry of Justice. The arrangement in small compartments, especially for the creation of residential groups, in which the detainees are able to move about freely, and the installation of residential functions like habitable rooms and loggia, as well as accurately designed exterior areas enable a dignified life despite imprisonment. Art and architecture play an important role in this constructive cooperation. For instance, the communication rooms of the artist Flora Neuwirth or the exterior areas of Lois and Franziska Weinberger are facing up with the private aspects of the everyday life and initialize an easier rehabilitation.

#### Biography

Josef Hohensinn was born in Upper Austria in 1956. After attending the Linz Polytechnic for Building Construction, he studied at TU Graz. He already began working independently during his studies. 1990-1995 he was university assistant to professor Franz Riepl and founded an independent architecture office in 1995. Partnership with professor Hubert Riess in 1996 and 1997. The "hohensinn.architektur" office in Graz was founded in 1998. The focus of their approach to architecture is on the careful handling of existing structures and respect for occupants' needs. These premises are crucial for their designs and determine how they tackle a building task. By means of intelligent, user-oriented planning and appropriate measures tailored to specific conditions, hohensinn.architektur aims to create qualities and synergies in the interest of all those involved and in the spirit of the ordering, structuring task of responsible architecture.

Golden Nugget  
2005, Graz, Styria, A  
INNOCAD



Between two historical houses an object has been put up that is a conscious accent in the urban space setting with its arbitrary identity, and simultaneously embodies a golden image for the architect's office. The new building brings the subject of blank volume into focus, the infill. The main body consists of three functional pieces that are determined by their material. In a raster of reinforced concrete, a golden corpus is embedded, while the rest of the surface is vitrified to the level of the story. The individual design of the material and the floor plans allows flexible and unconventional working and housing on six stories. The individuality is opposed to an assimilation of angles and height of eaves, a conviction of the bordering buildings with dissimilar elevations, in order to give the impression of an ensemble with a touch of urban style.

#### Biography

INNOCAD was founded in 1999 by Martin Lesjak (1972), Andreas Reiter (1972), Peter Schweiger (1972), and Bernd Steinhuber (1972). The founding members studied Architecture at TU Graz, SBU London and U. N. A. M Mexico D. F. Lectureships at the Institute of Housing, TU Graz. Lectures / Exhibitions / Awards: among others Architecture Week Munich A3, London Architecture Biennale 2006, Turn-On Festival 2006, World Congress of Architecture in Berlin (2002), MAK Vienna (2002) and the ETH Wohnforum in Bern (2003), TECU Award 2005. The office opens up new possibilities for the realization of projects apart from the classical occupational image of an architect – with a modern self-conception, active access to the market and a bold sense of the relevance of design as well as the significance of economy. In 2004 they founded the company '99 PLUS, project and real estate developers GmbH. The office follows the maxim that creativity lies in every single section of the developing process of a project.



B. Kada House  
1997, Leibnitz, Styria, A  
Klaus Kada



A narrow, strung-out building, covered with plywood, transforms the small suburban house built in turn-of-the century-style into an open, transparent constellation of spaces that is combining inside and outside in numerous ways. The wooden blades can be adjusted, so that a secluded area as well as a generous opening can be created towards the garden. Connecting link between these two – also in color and material – clearly separated buildings is a glassed hallway which defines the area inbetween in a horizontal and vertical manner as hinge. On the first floor it extends to the roof so that the brick covering and gutter are partly located in the inside.

#### Biography

Klaus Kada was born 1940 in Graz.

“Architecture studies at TU Graz (Diploma 1971). In 1971 partnership with Gernot Lauffer, in 1976 he founded his own office in Leibnitz. In 1988 he opened a bureau in Graz. Since 1995 professorship in Aachen. Kada counts to the most important and interesting architects of the Graz` scene. He was able to realize a large amount of projects, among them the rebuilding of the Warehousing Kada in Leibnitz (1972), a social housing in Bad Radkersburg (in cooperation with Lauffer and Croce, 1978), rebuilding of the Tax Office in Bad Radkersburg (1980), the Land Surveying Office in Leibnitz (1983), the Glass Museum in Bärnbach (1987), the Students` Hostel WIST in Graz (1989), the Research and Development Center Leykam in Gratkorn (1990), Festspielhaus St. Pölten (1992-97), furthermore a considerable number of appreciable one family houses and social housings.”

(Text translated from a source on nextroom)

Civic Hall Graz  
2002, Graz, Styria, A  
Klaus Kada



A widely overhanging roof as a town's architectural mark, that recovers an important potential of the conception of urban planning. A self-confident punctuation on the three kilometers long north-south axis that is proceeding constantly from the city center to the feeder road. The clear definition of the public space via the widely overhanging roof with its 46 meters, functions similar to a historical loggia as a place of assembly. The penetrability of the transparent foyers widens the public space into the civic hall. The design of the hall's back wall with 18 m high, flexible walls and gates that allow an entire opening of the back wall creates a fluent room. In doing so, a space continuum is created that reaches from the side of the street to the interior of the fairground.

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(Text translated from a source on nextroom)





Federal State Hospital Hartberg  
1999, Hartberg, Styria, A  
Klaus Kada



The Hospital of Hartberg sets an important accent on the edge of the local building structure. The long-winded pedestrian bridge in the east, the emergency access, and the heliport on the side towards the city, refer to the infrastructural relevance of the building. As a spatial hinge in the centre, a transparent hall is positioned, that stretches over four stories connecting the different sections. A space ranging, square-like character is evoked by the development structure in the vertical and the horizontal. At the same time a generously arranged semi-public space with waiting areas and a café with terrace can be found. A dynamic framework, opening the view to the landscape and a piled-up infrastructure. A counterpart to the urban space can be found on the rooftop with its projecting gardens and resting places.

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(Text translated from a source on nextroom)

Festival Hall St. Pölten  
1997, St. Pölten, Lower Austria, A  
Klaus Kada



A sculptural solitaire, light, and floating over the angular square level of the new cultural area of St. Pölten. Freestanding, out of a double curved concrete peel, constructed with crystalline skin, the huge, curved concert hall with its 1,200 seats marks the entrance into a new government district and in this way the awakening of a new cultural consciousness of the city.

The transparency of the façade and the skillful continuation of the ground decline from the exterior into the interior and the foyer with its open cloakroom creates an unconventionally open space, that seems to be protected only by the spatial irradiation of the overhanging glass body.

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(Text translated from a source on nextroom)

Institute of Plant Physiology  
University of Graz  
1998, Graz, Styria, A  
Klaus Kada



The Institute of Plant Physiology expands the existing facilities towards the street level by adding new auditoriums, multi-purpose rooms and laboratories.

Towards the garden the annex gains the function of a pivot for the horizontal and vertical development of the teaching. A vitrified gangway with a length of 36,4 meters connects the annex with the new building which is directed towards the street. Its arc is defined by three old trees that are elegantly integrated into the architecture. The new three-story building mainly serves academic and administrative purposes and includes a glass-house for experiments.

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(Text translated from a source on nextroom)

Corporate Head Office  
AachenMünchener  
Insurance Company  
Under Construction, Aachen, D  
kadawittfeldarchitektur



The existing building's extension occupies two blocks of the urban structure characteristic for the German Gründerzeit (Founding Epoch) and interprets their typical development on the blocks' edges with semi-public, landscaped courtyards. The urban succession of openings and piazzas is being expanded through generous perrons and the piazza is developing out of them. A new piece of city is thereby growing. Existing and new buildings are combined to a new constellation of space. The boulevard functions as transparent plain on which conference rooms, the canteen, the cafeteria, and communication zones are arranged. Like a street space, it folds itself out into several small places with differentiated qualities: It floats through the varied gardens in the block's interior and opens up at the main entrance and the head office towards the space of the street.

#### Biography

Gerhard Wittfeld, born 1968 in Moers, Germany. He studied architecture at RWTH Aachen and worked in different German architecture offices in Düsseldorf, Cologne and Rosenheim afterwards. He had a teaching position at RWTH Aachen in 1997 and was guest professor at FH Bochum. Klaus Kada, born 1940 in Graz. Architecture studies at TU Graz (Diploma 1971). In 1971 partnership with Gernot Lauffer, in 1976 he founded his own office in Leibnitz. In 1988 he opened a bureau in Graz. Since 1995 professorship in Aachen.

In 1999 the office Kada + Wittfeld was founded in Aachen. Their projects act between architecture, urban planning and interior space, the relevance of public buildings is explored through urban studies in their specific surroundings. Since 1996 the office has realized a number of internationally acknowledged objects like the College Salzburg, a home for the aged in Neumarkt or the City Hall Graz. They won a large number of independent awards, e.g. for the Mercedes Benz branch in Salzburg, the headquarters of the AachenMünchener insurance company and the Salzburg main station.

Civic Center St. Nikolai  
2004, St. Nikolai, Styria, A  
Gerhard Mitterberger



With the civic center, a significant symbol is placed in the town of St. Nikolai with its 2,000 inhabitants, thereby opening up new and future-oriented perspectives for the town that is currently undergoing substantial structural changes. The mix of different functions (town hall, post distribution place, venue for public events), the object's multiple options of usage (for example the town hall's entrance area functions at the same time as stage for public events) as well as the accentuation of public space (market and fairground, playground for children and youths, touristic attractions and identification markers referring to the regionally important viticulture) contribute to a central aura that makes further impulses for the town expectable.

#### Biography

Gerhard Mitterberger, born in 1957 in Lienz, eastern Tirol, studied Architecture at TU Graz. In 1986 he gained a stipend for studies in Oslo at Sverre Fehn. Since 1989 own offices in Graz and Lienz. 1997-2000, lectureship at the Institute of Building Theory, TU Graz. Main focuses of his works on "architecture and landscape" respectively "building in alpine and rural structures". In this field he realized diverse projects, especially community centers, designs of plazas and athletic facilities are to be emphasized. He won numerous prizes in competitions and awards for realized works.

Passail Social Center  
2002, Passail, Styria, A  
Gerhard Mitterberger



The inner structure of this elongated building is characterized by its concentration on spatial complexity, multiple views, and its potential for extremely varied activities. The challenge of this project lays in reconciling an architectural structure. The result was a highly-detailed semi-public zone. On the ground floor, a centrally situated "square" is linked to various functional areas, including a dining room, a chapel, a foyer, a hairdresser, administrative offices and a library. Here, a spaciouly conceived access zone with open staircases and glazed elevator dynamizes the building's complex spatial articulation while opening view axes into both stories. In the upper story, an "enclosed street" runs between the flights of rooms lying on either side. Spatial punctuation points provided by outwardly jutting cubes, inset volumes (nurse's room, therapy room, station bathroom), lounges, and viewing places, as well as an atrium offer residents diverse locations to congregate while enjoying the view. Through the sensitive arrangement of their interior furnishings, the individual rooms offer residents a high degree of privacy. The attempt to come to terms with the needs of residents is also reflected in the outdoor areas. Each room has a private balcony featuring a small garden in the form of a plant trough set just below the balustrade level and designed to be accessible to residents confined to wheelchairs.

#### Biography

Gerhard Mitterberger, born in 1957 in Lienz, eastern Tirol, studied Architecture at TU Graz. In 1986 he gained a stipend for studies in Oslo at Sverre Fehn. Since 1989 own offices in Graz and Lienz.

1997-2000, lectureship at the Institute of Building Theory, TU Graz. Main focuses of his works on "architecture and landscape" respectively "building in alpine and rural structures". In this field he realized diverse projects, especially community centers, designs of plazas and athletic facilities are to be emphasized. He won numerous prizes in competitions and awards for realized works.

Liquid Sky - The Deep House  
1999, Graz, Styria, A  
PENTAPLAN



Lovely old trees endow the site at Teichhofweg with its distinctive character. This sought-after location, with its unrestricted views, allows continuous daylight exposure, offering the feeling of town life and at the same time the sensation of being surrounded by nature. Instead of the typical row development with building depths of 8-12 m, this building – 28 m in-depth (hence the nickname “Deep House”) – sits at the center of the site. Each individual townhouse-style unit is orientated to the inside, while simultaneously opening towards the sky. The main rooms are located along the “outer rind”, while the “core” accommodates garages, storage areas and domestic technology, facilities requiring little or no natural light. In the upper story, the living areas are arranged properly around an atrium. French windows offer generous views to the outside. The wooden sliding battens mounted on the façade function as switches between exterior and interior. With its minimal masses, a second building – known as “The Parasite” – constitutes an architectural counterpoint to the “Deep House” while forming a square in conjunction with it. .

Bell Tower  
2000, Oberweg, Styria, A  
Markus Perenthaler



Significant for the tower's design is the spiral as element that is winding up 14 meters into the sky over a massive, rock-like base of concrete. A helix of narrow, bended laths of larch wood is winding in a seemingly endless manner from the bottom up around an octagonal steel construction in the upper part of the tower. This construction is at the same time carrying the bays of the three bells, which are arranged on top of each other. The wooden helix incases the bells and is at the same time thrilled by their sound. According to the secular interpretation, the form represents an interesting three-dimensional projection of the bells' vibrations. The rhythmic arrangement of the natural larch laths corresponds to the numeric relations of the three bells' intervals (dis - gis - h = 15:20:24).

#### Biography

Born in 1958 in Judenburg (Styria), he studied Architecture at the TU Graz and the Tokyo University at Prof. Maki. Since 1990 independent architect. From 1996-1999 president of the Central Assembly of Austrian Architects, Association of Styria. Numerous competition prizes and awards for realized buildings, among others Client Award and several times the Architecture Award of Styria.



Helmut-List-Hall  
2002, Graz, Styria, A  
Markus Pernthaler

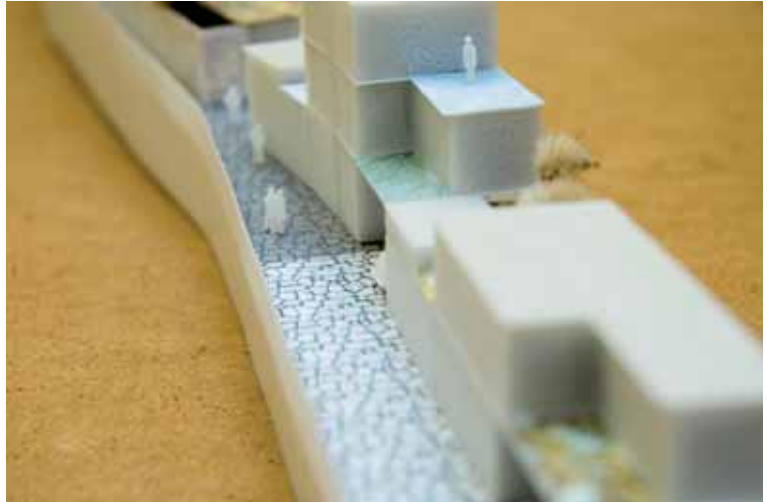


The Helmut-List-Hall in Graz is a laboratory for acoustic research, a connection of art and science in a built symbiosis. The collaboration of the architect and Karl-Heinz Müller, an acoustician of international prestige, caused the transformation of the previous assembly hangar, built up on a steel construction, into a chiming sound room (44 x 31 x 12 m) with a multi-shelled wall construction and high performance technology. The ceiling and wall panels are made of solid wood elements that are formed of planar, non-parallel, opposing surfaces. The colored screed of the floor and the fair-faced concrete are both additional elements of high importance for the acoustics, and witness a successful collaboration.

#### Biography

Born in 1958 in Judenburg (Styria), he studied Architecture at the TU Graz and the Tokyo University at Prof. Maki. Since 1990 independent architect. From 1996-1999 president of the Central Assembly of Austrian Architects, Association of Styria. Numerous competition prizes and awards for realized buildings, among others Client Award and several times the Architecture Award of Styria.

House Feeling.  
Heterogeneous Densification  
Under Construction,  
Wulkaprodersdorf,  
Burgenland, A  
polar ÷, margot fürtsch, siegfried loos



The community of Wulkaprodersdorf consists of a row of stretched farmyards, whose lots are relatively long and narrow. In the concrete case the parcel comprises a space that is 10 meters in width and 100 meters in length. More than 20 of these farmyards are unpopulated. The project „Hausgefühl“ aims at interventions in the sense of a „heterogeneous concentration“ in which the core areas are defined as follows: „Going with the landscape“, „A softened densification through new forms of living“, „Maintaining of the urban planning standards“, „Maintaining the town structure“ and „Grading in density“. Densification in this case means the strengthening and support of existing structures by the conceptualization of a street integrated into these, complemented by the uniform parcelling of each house’s lot with 100 m<sup>2</sup>. The revitalization and/or the new construction are also possible with only one unit. Privacy and freedom are created through the different houses’ shapes.

#### Biography

Margot Fuertsch, born 1968 in Vienna studied Architecture at the TU Vienna. Stipend for studies abroad from the University of Michigan, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Ann Arbor. Assistant to Prof. Helmut Richter at the Institute of Building Engineering II, TU Vienna. Several internships at the Atelier Prof. Roland Rainer, Vienna. Lectureship at FH Joanneum.

Siegfried Loos, born 1965 in Feldbach (Styria), studied Architecture at TU Graz and TU Delft. Director of the workshop for Spatial Design at the Vienna Art School. Lectureship at the FH Joanneum.

In 1993 formation of the architecture label “polar” – together with Margot Fürtsch, offices in Vienna and Bad Gleichenberg.

The House with the Elephant Skin  
2005, Zurndorf, Burgenland, A  
PPAG architects



This single-family residence, measuring 100 m<sup>2</sup>, was built in three months for just 75,000 Euros in net construction costs. This minimal budget represented both a challenge and an opportunity. Already during the development of the spatial program and floor plan, the essentials stood in the foreground. The main rooms, suspended on floating wooden decks (themselves set on longitudinal walls), are linked up with a central, massively supported utility core (containing WC, vestibule and bathroom). The main rooms are set on various levels, thereby offering diverse views onto the surrounding orchard. Despite the unusual external appearance of this residence, the deliberate simplicity of its façade and apertures convincingly reflect the house styles typical of Burgenland in Austria. The outer skin is a low-tech construction with high-tech insulation qualities. Initial cost estimates demonstrated the necessity for developing a new, low-cost outer skin in place of conventional façade and roof systems. After several attempts and much research, a PU spray-on insulation was chosen. In conjunction with a vapour-permeable UV protection it provides a permanent and robust (accessible) outer skin. The 'maximization of the possible' also characterizes the interior design, which is dominated by wood. In the living area, the insertion of a large picture window with fixed glazing allows the space to expand outward towards the orchard.

#### Biography

Anna Popelka and Georg Poduschka.

Both studied Architecture at the TU Graz. Georg Poduschka pursued further studies at the Ecole d'Architecture, Paris Tolbiac. Since 1995 common office in Vienna. Numerous prizes in architecture competitions. In 2005 they received the Adolf Loos State Award. In 1997/98 guest professorship at the Institute for Interior Design, TU Vienna. Main focuses of their creative work are compact housing and structures in public spaces.

Yard Furniture.  
MuseumsQuartier Vienna  
2002, Vienna, A  
PPAG architect



The architects of PPAG developed 116 oversized, combinable furniture elements made of polystyrene for the landmarked area of the MuseumsQuartier in Vienna. The elements can be used in numerous variations, they can be combined in practically endless ways and are newly explored, climbed, added, seated and interpreted annually. Thereby, the elements represent a modifiable, dynamic structure that is populating the courts of the MuseumsQuartier in different configurations all year long.

#### Biography

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Lapidarium Eggenberg  
2004, Graz, Styria, A  
PURPUR.ARCHITEKTUR



The Lapidarium is at the same time an eventful non-place and a place of light. A state of construction anchored in the Here and Now, a fragment, spanned between the remainders of the Orangerie and the northern boundaries of Eggenberg Castle. An opaque body with a floating, semitransparent [light] roof configures the ground area. Horizontal and vertical elements designed to give shadow create a framework that can be occupied and changed according to the conditions of diverse events. With this temporary facility for usage on the vertical level, a transformable border is being defined which determines the space and exhibition concept of the „Inbetween“ as fundamental motive.

#### Biography

In 1999 Christina Toedtling and Thomas Laengauer founded PURPUR ARCHITEKTUR with offices in Graz and Vienna. Today, there are four partners, as in 2000 Alfred Boric and in 2002 Alexander Loebell joined the office. Their work includes projects of diverging scale: from city planning strategies up to interior construction, from artistic experimental conceptions up to concepts for project development.

Boehringer Ingelheim  
Laboratories for Development  
Under Construction, Ingelheim, D  
Riegler Riewe



The new laboratory lies in the alignment of the existing buildings and occupies the whole length of the lot. Evolving from the maximum outline, which enables the organization of the laboratory's major branches, a building is generated that produces different loggias on the outer shell and multistory spaces of air in the interior. Together with the development axes and staircases, on each level a transparent system of short interconnections and widened longitudinal connections is created. These inspire viewing relations to the outside, or to the stories beneath and overhead in the inside. The surface and color scheme chosen follows this principle by using light colors or white.

#### Biography

Florian Riegler, born in 1954 in Mönichwald (Upper Austria). He studied Architecture at TU Graz. Member of the 5th Salzburg Design Advisory Council 1994-1997. Several lectures, among others at the ETH Zurich 2001-2003.

Roger Riewe, born in 1959 in Bielefeld (Germany). He studied Architecture at the RWTH in Aachen (Germany). Member in the board of directors of the Architecture Foundation of Austria 2001-2003. Since 2001 professor for Structural Engineering and Design at the TU Graz.

In 1987 foundation of the architecture office RieglerRiewe in Graz. The office has been honored with numerous awards and was in the final round for the 6th Mies van der Rohe Award in 1999. Main emphasis is given to infrastructural projects (a.o. Airport Graz, Main Railway Station Innsbruck, Expansion of the Frankfurt International Airport). Special attention is given to the handling of public structures and the formation of open spaces (Casa Nostra, Institute of Information Technologies and Electrical Engineering, TU Graz, and the Fair Graz New).



Casa Nostra  
1992, Graz, Styria, A  
Riegler Riewe



A sense of community can only thrive where privacy and retreat is also provided, where each community member can articulate an individualized way of life. In essence, the Casa Nostra project consists of walls behind which lie residential volumes, of narrow alleyways and two squares. Each house is delimited from the public space by a single wall, behind which residents can withdraw into the private sphere. The public spaces offer the experience of community, but without any sense of obligation. As conditioned by the hillside situation, the project was laid out on seven different levels. For this reason, the respective units offer highly diverse spatial layouts, thereby accommodating the contrasting preferences of the various residents. Some may desire expansive views, others gardens, while still others may prefer life on the outskirts. Some may want to live up above, others down below. Everybody is able to find a place here and to shape it according to his or her personal tastes.

#### Biography

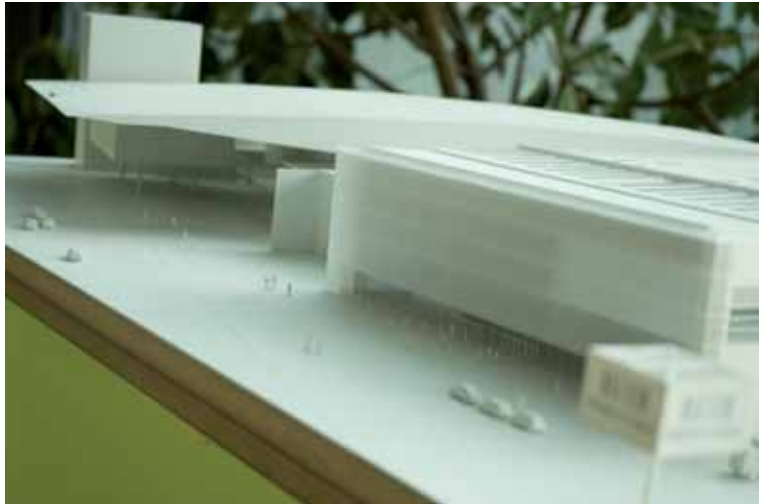
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Fair Graz New, Hall 1  
Graz, Styria, A  
Riegler Riewe



The ground of the Fair Graz New lies in the transition zone between a densely populated residential area and an area of rather scattered development in the south. With the construction of the civic center which opened in 2002, and whose significant roof rises widely into the street space, an iconic, identity-creating building has been created. In order to preserve the civic hall's striking sovereignty and its visibility from the southern part of the city, the new Hall 1 has been located beside the civic center in an acute angle. Together with the also slightly twisted Hall 2, the multi-purpose exhibition hall creates a huge form, in front of which a piazza opens up. The accent created by the town hall is taken up and developed to a spacious public situation.

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Information and Electrical  
Engineering Institutes,  
TU Graz  
2000, Graz, Styria, A  
Riegler Riewe



The university complex presents an interpretation of urban situations. Places, alleys, volumes are realized in a strongly abstracted manner and achieve to be at the same time open and determined – very much like sculptures by Carl André. The university buildings represent an interpretation of urban conditions. Thereby, sight is always directed inwards and outwards at the same time. University buildings, a city within the city. Streets, and lines, squares, gates, walkways, passages, groups of trees. Eight parallel building structures. Or four paths of rods of different lengths. Or two double lines intersected by a somewhat wider passage. Or a single building with open air corridors whose other half has yet to built? Whichever pattern sets in, the broken rule of measurement for segment construction appeals to a sense of order beyond traditional hierarchies. The suspended concrete facade and its flush windows are deceptive: they veil the level separations as a „concrete curtain“ and the fine color nuances of the surface change as the day passes.

#### Biography

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Bibliotheca Alexandrina  
2002, Alexandria, Egypt  
Snøhetta



The most widely known myth of the ancient library of Alexandria portrays it as a place that housed the entire knowledge of the antique world. The design of the new Bibliotheca Alexandrina therefore portrays the idea of openness, containment and all encompassing knowledge in its main geometric form, the circle.

The design creates an universal shape generating a building rooted in the ancient past and reaching out into the future. It describes the re-birth of one of the greatest knowledge and learning centers of ancient history. In order to withstand architectural fashion statements and to convey the feeling of a timeless structure, the design of the new library of Alexandria is accessible on many levels. Some should be able to see the symbolic content and the images, while others would see shapes, spaces and light. Lastly, the library can also be understood as a purely functional building fulfilling all the requirements of a modern research library and satisfying the users' aspirations and comfort.

#### Biography

Christoph Kapeller, born in Graz in 1956, he studied Architecture at TU Graz. In 1986 he received his Master of Architecture at the University of Southern California. Afterwards he worked in the bureaus of Frank Israel and Mario Gandelsonas. In 1989 he won the competition project for the Library of Alexandria together with his Norwegian fellow student Kjetil T. Thorsen. After the foundation of the common office Snøhetta, Christoph Kapeller directed the design and construction works of the Library of Alexandria from 1990 to 2001. After the completion of the Library he separated from Snøhetta and today lives and works in Los Angeles. Kjetil Thorsen studied Architecture at TU Graz. Numerous international awards in competitions with his Snøhetta office with seat in Oslo, among others the establishment of a museum complex at the Ground Zero in New York, the Opera of Oslo, Turner Contemporary Museum in Margate (Great Britain). Since 2005 professorship at the University of Innsbruck, Faculty of Architecture.

Green Treefrog  
2004, St. Josef, Styria, A  
SPLITTERWERK



At the first glance the holiday residence seems to meet the expectations of a traditional office building. The base's ratios of 1 to 2 ½, the vertical wood sheeting and the gabled roof make the building appear archetypical. With a second glance the exceptional character of the building becomes clear. The gabled roof turns out to be a light object with a surface of 10 x 25 meters, resting on twelve round steel pillars. The residence relates to the slope in an alternative way: the house on the hillside turns into a hillside in the house. The long sides of the building consist of pivotable blades that contribute to the house's dissolution.

#### Biography

Label founded in 1988. International lectureships at numerous Universities. International exhibitions. A high amount of awards. Main focus: the work is placed in the intersection of art and architecture. Research and experimentation. Housing and urban planning.



Black Treefrog  
2004, Bad Waltersdorf, Styria, A  
SPLITTERWERK



The existing building of an old courtyard and the local fire station have received an outer layer of black, impregnated wooden blades while the inner construction that is completely separated from the outer shell, is shaped by multicolored wooden materials. The various living spaces like kitchen niche, sleeping cove, bathing niche, etc. are defined and integrated to the space inbetween. Furthermore, a non-programmatic center is created, in which all functions can merge simultaneously. The new inner shell is continuously interpreted as a surface for media, for, when a wall becomes virtual – projection, enlarged screen or TV – all space becomes virtual. Some of the apartments are conceptualized as polyvalent shells. They are malleable microstructures, defined through the events of living and their functions. Grapevines and a trellis on the outer shell define the ground as landscape. Floor, ceiling, walls and ascents of the main staircase are decorated with countless condensed vine leaves through which refractions are built and the room gains a spheric character.

#### Biography

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Housing for Social Intensities  
Salzburg, A  
transparadiso



The former public utility area is conceptualized as innovative and vivid urban quarter. Already in the first stage, the project is characterized by a high spatial quality which includes the intersection of urban (boulevard) and rural (gallery) space as well as the differentiated expression of the flats and their adjacent free areas. The internal layer of the area is neutralized by a strategic concept of urbanization which includes two differently used lines of free space that are combined with the network of pathways in the surrounding area: The north-south corridor forms a generous green line which adopts the topography of the place in order to connect the northern part of Lehen over the Ignaz-Herrer-Straße with the House of Literature that is located in the southern part of the town. The boulevard at the same time builds the intersection between the northern living areas and the southern office-field on which a medical research center is to be built up in a later stage of development.

#### Biography

transparadiso was founded in 1999 by Barbara Holub (artist) and Paul Rajakovics (architect, urbanist) as international platform. In 2005 Bernd Vlay (architect, urbanist) joined the project. transparadiso's work deals with urbanistic interventions, art in public space, symposia, architectural projects, teaching, the exploration of theoretical approaches, and the development of new urbanistic and architectonic methods at the intersection between theory, research and practical work.

District Administration  
2002, Murau, Styria, A  
Wolfgang Tschapeller/  
Friedrich W. Schöffauer



For Tschapeller building means the transfer of materials and at the same time working with and within the given conditions. In the case of Murau, the architects found an earth deposit situated on the hillside along the bank of the River Mur. The district administration presents an artifice within the urban planning structure that achieves to divide the different parts of the huge volume in order to integrate them into the landscape.

The administration section completes the hillside with its sidewall and enters into a symbiosis with the precisely modulated ground. In the gap between the reinforced concrete building structure and the auger pile wall needed for the slope reinforcement, a 22 meters long, generously expanding development area can be found. Supplemented with transom windows, the vitrified offices are exposed to the light through this gap.

#### Biography

Friedrich W. Schöffauer was born 1949 in Klagenfurt, Austria, he studied Architecture at the University of Applied Arts in Vienna. In 1981 he opened his office in Vienna. In 1997 he worked together with Wolfgang Tschapeller. Wolfgang Tschapeller, was born in eastern Tirol, apprenticeship as cabinetmaker, trade test, afterwards he studied Architecture at the University of Applied Arts in Vienna and at the Cornell University Ithaca, USA. From 1993 he had his own office in Vienna. Numerous guest professorships, e.g. at Cornell University, the University of Arts in Linz and the State University of New York, Buffalo. From 2005 professorship at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. A considerable number of international participations in exhibitions. In the "District Commissioner's Office Murau", built in collaboration with Friedrich W. Schöffauer and completed in 2002, a great number of his essential considerations and substantial perceptions of architecture have been realized. The "District Commissioner's Office Murau" has been honored with the Architecture Award of Styria in 2002, the Architecture Award of the Austrian Concrete and Cement Industries in 2003, and the Client Award of the Central Assembly of Austrian Architects in 2003.



House for Music and Music Theater  
Under Construction, Graz, Styria, A  
UN Studio



Out of the combination of a blob with a box evolves a building that is destined to function as theater and academic teaching place at the same time. The performance room designed as a Black Box is central to the construction and can be used for various purposes. It can be used as repetition and working room, as concert hall, or musical theater. The combination and fusion of their different public areas in the common foyer is created through the existence of a virtually horizontal spiral. The idea of the spiral as organizing element absorbs and regulates intervals and interruptions as continuous line, it changes its direction and scale without losing its continuity.

#### Biography

Ben van Berkel, was born in 1957 in Utrecht (Netherlands). He graduated from Rietveld Academy Amsterdam and in 1987 from the Architectural Association, London. He worked in the offices of Zaha Hadid, London, and Santiago Calatrava, Zurich. International Lectures: 1994 guest professorship at the Columbia University, New York, in Harvard, and from 1996 to 1999 at the Architectural Association in London. At the present he directs the Architecture Class (Advanced Architectural Design) at the National University of Fine Arts (Städelschule) in Frankfurt am Main. Caroline Bos was born in 1959 in Rotterdam. She studied History of Arts and possesses a fundamental knowledge of architectural theories. Lectures at the Architecture Academy in Arnheim, the TU Vienna, the Design Academy Eindhoven, Liverpool University, and the Architects Association, London. In 1999 Bos became thesis tutor at the Berlage Institute in Amsterdam.

In 1988 van Berkel and Bos founded van Berkel & Bos Architecturebureau in Amsterdam. In 1998 the founding of the design bureau UN Studio followed, whereby UN stands for United Net. In 2000, they shared a guest professorship at Princeton University. Numerous international exhibitions and participations in exhibitions. Extensive publication activity.



Housing Estate  
1995, St. Bartholomä, Styria, A  
weichlbauer & ortis

01. Determination of the main body of the building and the sizes of individual functional areas (intended for 4-person households) via the generative, geometric matrix of "golden section" relationships, as well as the combination of type series and modular construction systems with an eye toward efficiency and variability

02. The essence of type series development consists in the fact that one begins with one parameter in order to determine the type series, group, or individual constructive element under development, and derives additional parameter from these set principles

03. In this context, proportions determined by the golden section are not only aesthetic constraints shaping the construction. They also have a precise technical effectiveness in the realm of construction engineering this means that these RULES serve as the basis for optimising shape

04. Multiplication of the house type that has been developed, and its proliferation throughout the site via a process of analogue translation, reflection and rotation this is similar to the method of "configuralism" used by the Dutch De Stijl group this means heightening complexity by working with a matrix composed of patterns of rectangles and cubes of various densities

#### Biography

Reinhold Weichlbauer, was born in 1962 in Bruck/Mur (Styria), studied Architecture at TU Graz. Lectureship at the HTBLA Graz since 1998.

Albert Josef Ortis, was born in 1961 in Graz, studied Architecture at TU Graz. From 1990-1996 he was assistant at TU Graz.

In 1991 they founded the working team weichlbauer / ortis

The realized projects and numerous project designs are described by a deep conceptual perception of architecture, whose theoretical intentions can be read already from the projects' titles, such as wohnfraktal, neudörfel; wohngerät, frohnleiten; wohn-siedlung st.bartholomä; ordinationsanatomie, st.oswald; familienregal, frohnleiten; neuverpackung, wohnbau, st.lorenzen; wohntransformation, deutschlandsberg; wohnDNA, gratkorn; schuldiagramm, stainach; städtischer herzschlag; werkzeugmodulation; villenspiel; wohnirritation; w#plus; kunstblock, eisernes haus; büroimplantat; architektur-reparatur, liverpool, großbritannien; behausungsmobilität, giubiasco, schweiz; energy game house, tokio; hybridstruktur, tallinn, estland.





wohnDNA (residentialDNA)  
2001, Gratkorn, Styria, A  
weichlbauer & ortis

The WohnDNA (residentialDNA) stands as Austria's craziest rental housing of the 90s. A clear, semidetached dwelling with open ground plans and large individual free spaces, at once a sardonic elaboration of basic conditions. The construction is located between smooth tier buildings to the northwest and structurally divided, low single-family dwellings to the southeast. The building is everyday and cheerful, peculiar and unfathomable all at the same time. It is homogeneous and isotropic on the inside, hybrid and dislocated on the outside: an obviously three-story smooth block to the north, a low, extreme plasticity to the south, balconies pulled out like drawers, a homogeneous, violent bright yellow skin. At second glance, there is only one window format, one door format and one balcony element. All is alike but not the same. A chameleon born of the simplest components. (Otto Kapfinger)

#### Biography

Reinhold Weichlbauer, was born in 1962 in Bruck/Mur (Styria), studied Architecture at TU Graz. Lectureship at the HTBLA Graz since 1998. Albert Josef Ortis, was born in 1961 in Graz, studied Architecture at TU Graz. From 1990-1996 he was assistant at TU Graz.

In 1991 they founded the working team weichlbauer / ortis

The realized projects and numerous project designs are described by a deep conceptual perception of architecture, whose theoretical intentions can be read already from the projects' titles, such as wohnfraktal, neudörfel; wohngerät, frohnleiten; wohn-siedlung st.bartholomä; ordinationsanatomie, st.oswald; familienregal, frohnleiten; neuverpackung, wohnbau, st.lorenzen; wohntransformation, deutschlandsberg; wohnDNA, gratkorn; schuldiagramm, stainach; städtischer herzschlag; werkzeugmodulation; villenspiel; wohnirritation; w#plus; kunstblock, eisernes haus; büroimplantat; architektur-reparatur, liverpool, großbritannien; behausungsmobilität, giubiasco, schweiz; energy game house, tokio; hybridstruktur, tallinn, estland.

Castle Trautenfels  
1992, Trautenfels,  
Pürgg, Styria, A  
Manfred Wolff-Plotegg



Design, especially under the strict guidelines imposed on a historic site, inspires the intellect when it comes to technical strategies of conservation, or emotions, when empathy for the site's character is demanded. The reinterpretation of a precious house is in each case a crossing of borders – in chronological terms as well as in technical and methodological ones. Wolff-Plotegg achieves to transgress these borders with humor and a great delight for irritation and thereby creates strong settings.

The „Türtreppentreppentür“ („Door stairway stairway door“) seems to be a dense and controversial cluster of competing indications and achievements, a side entrance into the castle but a main object of cultural devotion, as Walter Chramosta calls it.

#### Biography

Born in 1946 in Schöder/Murau in Austria. He studied at TU Graz and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. In 1983 formation of his architecture office in Graz. Busy in international lecturing. He is member of the board of the Institute of Architecture and Design at the TU Vienna.

Numerous prizes and awards, exhibition participations and publications. The focus of his work lies in research in the field of computer aided architecture, exhibition architecture, social housing and revitalizations.

Park Castle of Eybesfeld  
Ongoing Construction,  
Jöss, Styria, A  
Manfred Wolff-Plotegg



Extensive restructurings and the construction of new buildings are part of an ambitious endeavor realized by the owners of the Eybesfeld estate that envision contemporary forms of living, working, and artistic creation. From a sculpture garden to an outlet, from life in restored farm buildings to fascinating architectural innovations, a variety of constructional endeavors are undergoing here. The major part of the work has been realized by Manfred Wolff-Plotegg. Beside the interventions realized in the old castle and farm buildings, especially the discrete layouts of the new buildings are to be mentioned. The architect designed them in such a way, that loft-like layouts create a kind of spatial continuum through adjusted boxes and room-high door elements in order to create tension and a generous space through their turning out of the axis. The visual transparency created through a maximal opening of the living space, achieves to integrate the exterior.

#### Biography

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Civic Center  
2006, Unterfladnitz,  
Styria, A  
Heinz Wondra



Arranged in angular forms, the community center (town hall and event hall are each located in one part of the building) reacts on the linear structure given by the area of settlement and creates a place that has been lacking for a long time. The „free space“ that has been developing acts as contemporary reinterpretation of a village square, which is constantly available and thus represents a possible place for common activities instead of creating another secluded part of the city. At the same time the performing qualities of the event hall allow a variety of activities. Through the option of a complete opening towards the courtyard, hall, yard, the arrangement of seating steps and the lowered fairground can be experienced as space that merges the interior with the exterior.

#### Biography

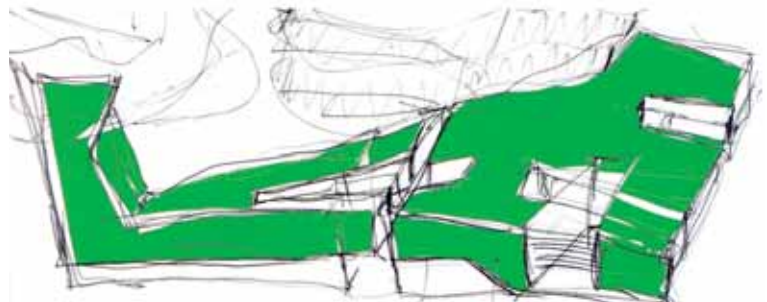
Heinz Wondra was born in 1940 in Klagenfurt.

He studied Architecture at TU Graz. Collaboration with Domenig & Huth in Munich, after that with van den Broek en Bakema.

From 1980 formation of offices in Salzburg and Graz, since 1990 office in Graz.

Every single architectural project of this bureau demonstrates a sophisticated and exiting performative reference system. The maxim of the office is “Architecture as intelligent product”.

UNCC -  
United Nations Conference Center  
Bonn, D  
YES ARCHITECTURE



The former building of the German Parliament built by Günther Behnisch and the new assembly room represent the major axis of the new Conference Center. Between these buildings, a representative forecourt stretches as main entrance to the centers and the new hall. The hall is covered by a prismatic, folded crystal roof that combines the various conference units in a clear manner. In the northern part of the terrain, the hall opens up towards the adjacent park. Foreyard, hall and park thus can be understood as the heart of the new Conference Center. This urban and at the same time green central space is surrounded by the different conference centers, by shopping facilities, and a 5 star-hotel equipped with 500 beds. All of the new buildings are kept relatively low in elevation and attract the visitors towards the place framed by the hall and the park.

#### Biography

The office of YES Architecture was founded in 1994 with bureaus in Graz and Munich, by the two partners Prof. Ruth Berktold (Germany) and Marion Wicher (Austria). They first met each other during their Master Studies at Columbia University in New York. The research and design works of Yes include architecture, urban planning, interior construction, furniture, products and web-design. The multidisciplinary character of the bureau emerged from the interchange with different artists and designers, based on a floating and steadily developing research in collaborative praxis.



Tower Vienna Airport  
2005, Vienna, A  
Zechner & Zechner



Recurring to the shape of airplanes, the Tower develops a vertical dynamic. Its pedestal comprising the flight security department is directed at the building line, while the upper part of the Tower with the control rooms is aimed at the viewing direction of the cockpit. The segments' 45° twist in the direction of each other acts in the transition zone of both directions and the outer contours in the form of a membrane. Depending on the position of light, this membrane appears opaque. At night the central part gains a sculptural character through lighting or projections and seems to develop a life of its own that allows various forms of usage.

#### Biography

Martin Zechner was born in 1961 in Graz, he studied Architecture at TU Graz.

Christoph Zechner was born in 1961 in Graz and studied Architecture at TU Graz. In 1988 they founded the architecture office Zechner & Zechner in Vienna. The office worked on a high number of realized projects in the field of traffic establishment over the course of the programs "Corporate Design for the Railway", "Railway station offensive" and the expansion of the high performance railway line network. Furthermore, they realized projects in the field of social housing: European 1 (1993), Jeglitschgründe Leoben (1999), Laaerberg Vienna (2000), and Leisure Center Amstetten (2000). Besides the project "Tower International Airport Vienna" they are currently working on the "Railway Station International Airport Vienna" and "Railway Station Graz Airport".