CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L’UIT A GENEVE

1. Conceptual approach

The overall configuration of the building is rooted in the contextual reading of the surrounding landscape. At ground level, a large open ground floor provides flexible workspaces sandwiched between the street and the park. The immediate landscape surrounding the building to the North West is organized with a mix of terraces and paths, distributed both in respect for the existing landscape and using different elements. The openness of the ground floor creates endless possibilities for departments and offices to expand and connect in a seamless loop across floor spaces, ensuring that the building and its workspaces relate to the terrain difference between the park and the street, for distributing all the common zones, which constitute office space and meeting areas. The trapeze shaped units are de-‡ned to facilitate the opening of the ground floor to the street. Its openness becomes a vibrant urban landmark in dialogue with a world class city. Capable of synthesizing large scale workspace, internal flow, clear sectioning between work, where we set out to define an office and work environment for the 21st century.

Workspace flexibility

Workspace flexibility is a major feature in the design of the new buildings, with strong visual connections between the internal street and to the trees in the park, as well as the lakeside. In the trapeze shaped units, which become a vibrant urban landmark in dialogue with the world class city, Capable of synthesizing large scale workspace, internal flow, clear sectioning between work, where we set out to define an office and work environment for the 21st century.

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2. Context analysis

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The new Popov hall

Section BB  1:200

In the concept of the building the base will stand with a light colored stone clad façade such as floors, stairs leading to the conference halls has the same surface as the façade. The cores connecting the base and the office floors will continue with a texture and surface that will patinate beautifully over time. The interior of the base, basement, while the slab, the walls and the raft foundation of the basement are acting as structural elements structural steel will be used. Although the building has an approximate length of 154 m and a width of 40 m, it will be presented concept, the additional safety requirements of the users can be optimally integrated. To the fulfillment of the required escape route length and to a reduction in necessary fire time will have to be foreseen.

Energy and ventilation principles

This, together with the planned sprinkler system and a tailor-made fire prevention plan, an efficient and open building can be realized. The structured nature of the building allows for a potential segmentation into individual areas. A mobile separation can be used to prevent social space.

The positioning of the different stairwells and the pooling of several utilization units lead to the fulfillment of the required escape route length and to a reduction in necessary fire time will have to be foreseen.

Economics in the structural concept

The building is considered a high-rise building with three inside-recumbent atriums (type A). Nearly all the slabs will be executed as flat slabs, with spans of approximatively 6 m and a working load of 500kg and a capacity of two persons - From the exterior: by means of a roof mounted cradle with a gondola size of approx. 6x6m  work places  4x9m  work places  Office w/ 36m

Cleaning and Maintenance

- Solar protective glazing
- Natural ventilation possible for 1,20m large elements by  sash opening casements with opening limitation to </= 11cm

Structural concept

The structure of the planned building with a partial basement, a ground floor and seven upper floors is planned to be executed mainly in reinforced concrete. For some specific structural elements structural steel will be used. The only area where the slab system changes to a beam con-}

Excavation of the basement

The excavation of the basement is planned to be executed as an open excavation, as there is no obstacle in the surroundings requiring the execution of a closed building pit. The only area where the slab system changes to a beam con-

Social space

Common zone

Offices

ases is situated in the slabs over the conference halls. Here the spans are 19 m over floor and the basement. The only area where the slab system changes to a beam con-

Longitudinal section - program and flows

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