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nécessaires qu'entraîne l'utilisation des locaux. L'accès en sous-sol s'effectue depuis les deux bâtiments d'école. Sous les salles de gymnastique se trouvent deux vestiaires avec douches, et un vestiaire complémentaire avec douches pour la salle de rythmique. Au centre du bâtiment ont été disposés les locaux de distribution pour l'aération et l'eau chaude. Les deux salles au rez-de-chaussée sont chauffées à l'air chaud propulsé, alors que le reste des locaux est chauffé par radiateurs. L'installation sanitaire du rez-de-chaussée a été posée dans les murs de soutènement.

Le vitrage des locaux annexes se compose de fenêtres à lamelles.

La durée de construction fut de 20 mois et le coût global de DM 1.100.000.

Felix Rebmann, Zurich

Ecole à Schlieren près de Zurich

(pages 441-442)

Le projet est le résultat d'un concours. Le terrain mis à disposition a la forme d'un triangle allongé. Le programme comprenait 24 classes, 2 appartements de conciergerie, 2 salles de gymnastique, un bassin de natation pour débutants, des ateliers et une école enfantine. L'un des côtés du triangle correspond à la longueur de la place de jeux. Au milieu de l'emplacement environ se trouve le groupe en trois parties de 4 étages comprenant le bâtiment des classes, l'aile des locaux spéciaux et enfin l'aula. Vers l'ouest ont été aménagés les 2 salles de gymnastique. En sous-sol de ces deux bâtiments, se trouve le bassin de natation. L'école enfantine avec les ateliers sont disposés à l'angle du terrain et sont séparés des autres bâtiments par les places de gymnastique. Le préau, au centre du projet, est accessible de trois directions.

L'ensemble crée une atmosphère bien-faisante aussi bien dans ses détails que dans sa conception, et nous fait agréablement oublier les écoles anciennes et même certaines actuelles.

Carlfried Mutschler, Mannheim

Ecole et garderie d'enfants à Mannheim

(pages 443-444)

Le projet se trouve dans un quartier de bâtiments à plusieurs étages. Il n'a pas été possible de disposer les classes dans leur orientation idéale qui est le sud.

Le corps de classes spéciales A et B avec la salle de gymnastique et de rythmique et les vestiaires, s'adapte au bâtiment locatif situé au nord. Les classes C, D et E de 1, 2 et 3 étages, s'étendent au sud vers un groupe de petites maisons. L'emplacement entre ces deux bâtiments scolaires forme l'aula pouvant être utilisé comme place de rassemblement et point de réunion. C'est d'après cette conception que le projet a été conçu.

Le degré inférieur se trouve logé dans des pavillons de 1 et 2 étages réunis par deux halls de récréation formant un ensemble couvert propice à l'enseignement. Le degré supérieur se situe dans deux bâtiments de 3 étages. Au rez-de-chaussée se trouvent les locaux à buts multiples (dessin, photographie, etc.). Les étages supérieurs sont aménagés pour des classes de groupe et de cours spéciaux. L'espace de récréation du degré supérieur a été conçu avec le groupe des salles de gymnastique et de rythmique. Le toit circulaire accessible de la salle de rythmique est employé comme emplacement en plein-air pour les leçons de géographie et de gymnastique.

L'administration avec les classes spéciales se trouvent à l'étage supérieur. Les locaux de matériels, l'appartement du conciergerie, les ateliers et les locaux de séjour pour écoliers, s'alignent au nord de l'emplacement.

A cet ensemble scolaire a été adjoint une garderie (F). Elle se compose des locaux suivants: pièces pour enfants en groupes, pièces de divertissement, cuisine et buanderie, école enfantine pour enfants retardés, une chambre pour enfants de 2 à 3 ans et une salle de gymnastique.

Ces différents locaux sont disposés autour du préau et leur orientation correspond dans leurs formes et né-

cessités au but requis. Les classes sont carrées. La salle de rythmique ainsi que le hall de récréation du degré inférieur sont de forme circulaire. Les classes spéciales ainsi que les salles des maîtres sont rectangulaires. Les locaux de la garderie sont de forme hexagonale. Les chambres pour les petits enfants et leur préau respectif sont organiques dans leurs formes et ne contiennent aucun angle ni arrête. L'aménagement intérieur correspond, dans sa conception, au reste du projet et s'adapte dans son implantation au terrain existant.

Werner Rohner, Pratteln
Formation de paysage: Willi Neukom, Zurich

Piscine et place de sport à Pratteln, Bâle

(pages 445-448)

Situation

L'emplacement est limité au sud par la terrasse supérieure du Rhin, à l'ouest et au nord-ouest par la ligne du chemin de fer Bâle-Zurich, et à l'est par la route nationale. Les bâtiments en forme de Z ainsi qu'un aménagement de verdure propice protègent les visiteurs des bruits du chemin de fer et de la circulation routière. La piscine elle-même a été placée dans la partie ouest du terrain.

Piscine

Le bâtiment de deux étages indique clairement l'entrée principale. Les locaux de service ont été disposés au rez-de-chaussée, et l'appartement du surveillant se trouve au 1er étage.

A proximité de l'entrée se trouvent les casiers des vestiaires pour hommes et femmes. Chaque unité contient 362 casiers avec cabines interchangeables et toilettes réciproques. Entre les deux unités se trouvent les vestiaires pour enfants avec chacun 350 crochets. Ces vestiaires peuvent être transformés en 3 compartiments séparés. Près de l'entrée également, sont disposés 160 cabines individuelles avec W.C., douches d'eau chaude et rigole pour bains de pieds. Des cabines pour les maîtres, des locaux d'engins pour l'école et les sports nautiques, des douches d'eau chaude et une remise pour les poussettes, complètent l'ensemble de la construction. Le kiosque dessert aussi bien la piscine que la place de sport, sans pour cela permettre aux visiteurs de s'introduire d'un emplacement à l'autre.

La place de jeux pour enfants avec son bassin de 144 m², se trouve entre le vestiaire pour femmes et la pelouse réservée aux mères avec petits enfants. Les bassins sont situés au centre. Le bassin pour débutants, de 1.140 m², peut être séparé dans sa partie inférieure pour permettre de donner des leçons. Le bassin de natation, d'une surface de 1.160 m², mesure 50 m dans sa longueur et 6 voies dans sa largeur. Une baie pour le plongeur complète ce bassin. Les deux piscines sont reliées entre elles par une écluse que l'on peut traverser à la nage. Les alentours sont formés de pelouses et limités par des haies d'arbustes ou par un treillis. La purification de l'eau s'effectue par une installation de filtrage placée sous le plongeur. La place de jeux, située au sud-ouest, mesure 90 x 55 m. En dehors des heures d'ouverture elle permet aux sociétés de s'entraîner.

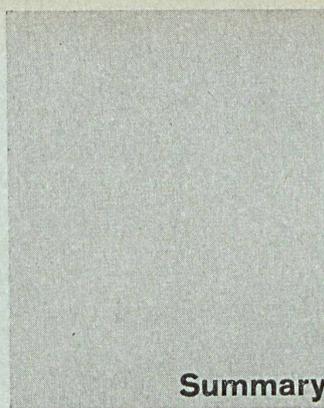
Emplacement des sports

Les visiteurs arrivent aux tribunes de 250 places en passant par des caisses situées entre les vestiaires. Chaque vestiaire contient 4 garde-robes chauffées, avec toilettes et douches, une infirmerie, un local pour le conciergerie, les cabines pour les arbitres, des W.C. et locaux d'engins.

Le terrain de football mesure 105 x 68 m et est entouré d'une piste de course. La piste de 100 mètres se trouve devant la tribune opposée. Seize projecteurs de 1.000 watts répartis sur 8 pilons permettent d'organiser des manifestations nocturnes.

Les éléments statiques des bâtiments sont en béton brut. Les remplissages sont en plots de chaux. La couverture du toit a été isolée avec un produit synthétique.

Les chemins de la piscine sont en blocs de béton coulé sur place.



Summary

Bruno and Fritz Haller, Solothurn
Collaborators: A. Rigert, M. Streicher

School at Wasgenring, Basle

Plan 1958, construction 1960-1962
(pages 408-413)

We are publishing the 2nd stage of this school (cf. No. 5 of 1955 and No. 11 of 1962).

The architects define their structure as follows: The authorities asked us to undertake a study of an extension to our school. This school of 28 classrooms was planned as a unit. The rapid increase in the population suddenly revealed the necessity for an enlargement of the 1st plan via a 2nd stage with 16 classrooms.

Our initial idea was to preserve the present school as a primary school for grades 1 to 4 and to erect on the site located to the south-west a second unit for grades 5 to 8 with annexes. We have attempted, despite the difficulties of the terrain, to keep the new buildings in the style of the old ones without disturbing the near-by green zone.

Two classroom pavilions of 5 floors are reserved for ordinary teaching (8 girls or 8 boys respectively). The 1-storey buildings, situated to the south, contain the special classrooms. The gymnasium, which connects with the annexes, was sunk below grade level. The new building has its own entrance on the south. It is, nevertheless, possible to enter via the north side by passing through the old school. The auditorium as well as the domestic science room of the old building are also used by the new school. A particular problem was the disposition of the classrooms; it has to be recalled that upper grade classes in Basle require manual training facilities in addition to those for standard work. Moreover, the programme called for large lockers and bulletin boards. All these requirements had to be met in a classroom of standard dimensions. Our proposal to use the windowsills as benches for manual projects gives a pupil double the ordinary working area.

The static part of all the buildings is a reinforced concrete skeleton with a span of 8.50 meters between pillars. The decks are of concrete with a girt 40 cm. high. The wind bracing is provided in the 5-storey buildings by the stairs, the stairwell and the concrete walls between the WCs and the stairs. The lateral faces are furnished with insulating stone and rendered. The longitudinal parts are of glazed aluminium. The interior partitions are of prefabricated concrete elements.

Kaija and Heikki Sirén, Helsinki

School at Kemi, northern Finland

(pages 414-416)

The plan is the outcome of a competition.

The programme called for the transformation of a building comprising a central hall two floors high with classrooms. In the north tract of this hall are the double gymnasium and the auditorium with stage. In the south tract, entrance hall and coat lockers. Movable partitions separate the two gymnasiums as well as the gymnasiums and the entrance hall. In this way all these rooms can be used as one single space two floors high with gallery for various activities.

The school comprises 11 classrooms (standard) and 4 special rooms. In the main building there have been installed moreover the workshops. The caretaker's flat is in an annex. The hall is ventilated mechanically. The construction material is raw brick. Volume: 14,500 cu. meters; built-over surface: 68 x 29 sq. meters.

Kaija and Heikki Sirén, Helsinki

School at Hamina, Finland

(pages 417-419)

The programme of this school was approximately the same as that for Kemi. The architects opted for a square building instead of the rectangular shape admitted for Kemi. Otherwise the buildings are the same, having movable partitions separating a hall into three parts.

The cloakroom of the school can be dismantled, this permitting the hall to be converted into a concert room or theatre. Lighting is effected by means of skylights.

Aside from the 8 standard classrooms and the 3 special classrooms comprised in the main building, the workshops and the two caretaker's flats have been installed in a 1-storey annex. Construction material: outside, rendering with red stucco; inside, raw concrete and woodwork.

Volume: 18,000 cu. meters; built-over surface: 46 x 51 sq. meters.

Paul Schneider-Esleben, Düsseldorf

School on Rolandstrasse in Dusseldorf

(pages 420-423)

The Rolandstrasse school consists of 2 buildings each 3 floors high and each bounding an interior courtyard. The classrooms are oriented east-west, and the corridors connecting the latter lead into the recreation yard. The two main wings are joined by intermediate buildings housing the stairwells. On the ground floor of the west wing are 4 lower grade classrooms with corresponding recreation yards and an open-air teaching facility. The ground floor of the east wing comprises an open recreation hall. The two wings are connected with the gymnasium by a covered concrete passageway.

All construction parts are of untreated concrete. The lateral face of the gymnasium is covered with glazed orange-red clinker. The yard has dark brown flagging. Circular benches have been installed here along with a fountain of rounded shapes contrasting with the yard.

Aluminium windows have been mounted in the untreated elements. Their parapets consist of 4.2 cm. enamelled sheet metal panels. The furniture was in entirety especially designed and manufactured for this school.

Lennart Uhlin & Lars Malm, Stockholm

Sandbäck School at Katrineholm

(pages 424-427)

The programme comprised 7 classrooms for grades 1 to 3, 14 classrooms for grades 4 to 6, 1 gymnasium for each level, workshops and some special classrooms. Moreover, an auditorium which is also used as a factory.

The site is located in a valley with a forest to the north and a hill to the south. The complex comprises a group of buildings disposed about three yards. The first yard is accessible to the public and leads to the building that is used in the evening. The second is situated in front of the 2-storey building for grades 4 to 6. The third belongs with the lower grade classrooms.

The entrances with cloakrooms and WC are located in the wing of the lower grade building. The main 2-storey unit has three stairways of one flight each, serving two classrooms each. A continuous corridor is to be found on the ground floor. On the first floor each classroom is separated by study cubicles.

The outside walls are of untreated stone, the inside being handled in the same way. The ceilings are rendered. The furniture is painted.

A. Barth, H. Zaugg, H. Schenker, Schönenwerd

School at Rothrist, Aargau
(pages 428-431)

A small rural commune finds itself obliged to build a school capable of being extended in the future.

The site is located on a hill with a view to the north. Originally there had been planned a school of 6 classrooms facing east and west with a transverse hall. The rapid increase in the population during the planning stage compelled the authorities to include 2 supplementary classrooms and 1 manual training room in the basement. The central hall can be used as a recreation area in bad weather. The stairs leading to the basement permit the giving of plays and concerts. The section reveals the possibility of building a second school. There is planned a transparent ground floor with a view on to the Jura. The gymnasium is to be installed on the north side.

Werner Hammeley and Horst Nanz, Fellbach near Stuttgart
Collaborator: Walter Rommel

School at Unterurbach, Remstal
Plan 1959, construction 1960-1961
(pages 432-434)

The site is located on the outskirts of the community. The competition programme comprised 6 classrooms accommodating around 220 pupils and, in addition, a future extension of two classrooms. The special classrooms comprise natural sciences, workshops, music room, and overflow room, the general installations for the primary and upper schools. Moreover, the administration premises, the rectorate, masters' rooms, library, conference rooms and caretaker's flat. This is followed by a swimming-pool with annexes for pupils and adult visitors.

The siting of the school had to take into account the existing apportionment into lots and the possibility of extensions to buildings and sports grounds, green zones and recreation areas as well as the need to harmonize the whole complex with the atmosphere of the district. The school building comprises two floors. Access is effected via a pathway and then up ramps and stairs traversing the ground floor level.

The centre of the school is the courtyard filled with luxuriant plants. A broad single-flight stairway goes up from the entrance hall. The succession of courtyard, corridors and hall in continuous spaces allows the pupils to develop a sense of community between the school and the surrounding neighbourhood. The 6 standard classrooms on the ground floor and on the first floor face south. Each classroom has been provided with supplementary ventilation from the roof. The arrangement of the classrooms is simple. A line of lockers comprises a compartment for each pupil; there is a directly ventilated cloakroom, as well as large blackboards. Curtains are provided so that each classroom can be converted into a projection room.

The administration offices face west and are situated above the entrance hall. From the rectorate, the masters' room, the library and the conference room there is a view extending as far as Remstal.

Utilization of the natural slope along the longitudinal face has made it possible to put the swimming-pool at basement level while leaving it in the open air. The pool measures 12.50 x 6 m. Its depth varies from 0.70 to 1.30 m.

The static part of the construction is made up of a metal skeleton, concrete pillars and hourdis for the decks. The supporting elements have been left in their untreated state.

The partitions are covered inside and outside with clinker. The partitions between the corridors and the classrooms are conceived as elements to house the technical installations. The outside walls of the facades are glazed. The windows have double insulating panes. The west, south and east facades are protected by being equipped with Venetian blinds about 10 cm. from the facade.

Novotny/Mähner, Offenbach on Main
Elementary School in Wallerstädten
(pages 435-437)

The architects write about their small construction:

"The elementary school in Wallerstädten is an example of the solution of this construction task in a rural community, which is with respect to its constructions, still entirely maintained.

The school estate with its 7,500 m² is situated. Near the centre of the village and yet connected to the wide landscape towards the Rhine. Therefore the problem was to construct the school with respect to what was already existing and grown, which corresponds both with regard to the form and with regard to the function to the present conception.

The result was a construction which is concentrated in itself and towards the outside strongly differentiated. Around a central staircase, four normal classes and one large volume class are located in two stories. These classrooms are illuminated and ventilated, from two sides. There are located on the platform, between the floors, the small administration office and the teachers', and principal's room, along with the parents' lounge. Access is effected from the existing embankment, the site dimensions being utilized. The school shows inside as well as outside its constructional system. The durable and natural materials, clinker and concrete, determine the image of the school. The exterior layout, break yard and little open-air stage complete the school; they unite with it through an open break hall and fit inconspicuously into the landscape. The building expenses, consisting of mere building expenses, secondary building costs, expenses for exterior layouts, costs of the works equipment and equipment costs amounted altogether to approximately 670,000.-DM."

Novotny/Mähner, Offenbach on Main
Statics: Wolfgang Schäfer, Giessen

Double Gymnasium of the Herder-Liebig School in Giessen
(pages 438-440)

The available site is located between two buildings. This is why the two rooms form a block measuring 30 x 30 m. The utility premises are situated at basement level. The timber roof stringers rest on the metal facade skeleton with two diagonal suspension cables. In this way the span of the stringers and their height vary. The covering of these stringers yields a negative groined vault toward the bottom, while above it allows for the water to run off.

The interstitial elements of the metal skeleton consist of translucent concrete. The glazing incorporated between the roof and the translucent concrete is of Securit glass.

Above the apparatus room there has been installed a grandstand with seating capacity of around 400. The flooring of the gymnasiums is of grey cork-linoleum over a floor base. The two rooms can, down their middle, be separated by a 5.50 m. wooden movable partition 24 m. in length.

Fluorescent tubes installed beneath the diagonal cables accent the lines of the structure. The inside of the roof is accessible and can be used in connection with the various technical arrangements involved in the different uses to which the rooms are put. Entrance to the basement is effected from the two school buildings. Underneath the gymnasiums are two cloakrooms with showers, and a complementary dressing-room with showers for the rhythmic room. In the centre of the building are the technical installations having to do with the ventilation and hot water systems. The two rooms on the ground floor are heated by hot air blowers, while the rest are heated by radiators. The sanitary installations of the ground floor have been set in the retaining walls.

The windows of the annex are fitted with blinds. Construction took 20 months at a global cost of DM 1,100,000.

Felix Rebmann, Zurich

School at Schlieren near Zurich
(pages 441-442)

The plan is the result of a competition. The available site has the shape of an elongated triangle. The programme comprised 24 classrooms, 2 janitors' flats, 2 gymnasiums, a swimming-pool for beginners, workshops and a kindergarten. One of the sides of the triangle corresponds to the length of the playground. Approximately in the middle of the site is the 3-unit 4-storey complex making up the classroom building, the special wing and finally the auditorium. The two gymnasiums are placed on the west side. The swimming-pool is located in the basement of these two buildings. The kindergarten with the workshops is installed in the angle of the site and is separated from the other buildings by the gymnastic areas. The yard in the centre of the plan is accessible from three directions.

The complex creates a pleasant impression both in respect of its details and of its general conception; it makes us forget the old-style schools we have known and even some of the present-day ones.

Carlfried Mutschler, Mannheim

School and Day Nursery in Mannheim
(pages 443-444)

The project is situated in a district with several-storey buildings. It was not possible to give the rooms their ideal orientation, which is south. Special classroom pavilions A and B with the gymnastic and rhythmic dancing room and cloakrooms harmonize with the apartment house to the north. Pavilions C, D and E, 1, 2 and 3 floors high extend to the south toward a group of small houses. The area between these two school buildings constitutes the auditorium, which can be utilized as an assembly area. The plan was worked out with this in view. The lower school is installed in the 1- and 2-floor pavilions connected by two recreation halls making up a covered group that can be used for class work. The upper grades are situated in two 3-storey buildings. On the ground floor are the multi-purpose rooms (drawing, photography, etc.). The upper floors are arranged for grouped classes and special courses. The upper school recreation area was fitted in with the gymnasium group. The accessible circular roof of the rhythmic room is employed for outdoor geography and gymnastics lessons.

A day nursery has been combined with this school complex. It is made up of the following rooms: rooms for groups, the caretaker's flat, the workshops and the pupils' lounges are aligned on the north side.

A day nursery has been combined with this school complex. It is made up of the following rooms for groups, recreation rooms, kitchen and laundry, kindergarten for retarded children, a bedroom for children aged 2 to 3 and an exercise room.

These different rooms are arranged around the yard and their orientation corresponds in all respects to specifications. The classrooms are square. The rhythmic room as well as the recreation hall for the upper school are circular. The special classrooms and the masters' rooms are rectangular. The day nursery rooms are hexagonal. The rooms for the small children and their respective yard are organic in shape and contain no angles. The interior furnishings correspond, in conception, to the rest of the project and are adapted, as sited, to the existing contours of the ground.

Werner Rohner, Pratteln
Landscape formation: Willi Neukom, Zurich

Swimming-pool and Sports Grounds at Pratteln, Basle
(pages 445-448)

The location is bounded on the south by the upper Rhine terrace, on the west an north-west by the Basle-Zurich railway line, and on the east by the national highway. The buildings in Z layout with appropriate landscaping help to seal out the noise from the railway and the highway. The swimming-pool itself is situated in the west part of the site.

Swimming-pool

The two-storey building clearly indicates the main entrance. The utility premises have been disposed on the ground floor, and the caretaker's flat is located on the first floor.

Near the entrance are the men's and women's lockers. Each unit contains 362 lockers with interchangeable booths and corresponding toilets. Between the two units are the dressing-rooms for children with 350 hooks each. These dressing-rooms can be transformed into 3 separate compartments. Also near the entrance are 160 individual cabins with WC, showers (hot water) and foot-baths. Cabins for instructors, apparatus rooms for the school and water sports, hot showers and a pram park occupy the rest of the complex. The sales stand serves both the swimming-pool and the sports ground, although visitors are confined to one side or the other.

The playground for children with its 144 sq. meters pool is situated between the women's dressing unit and the lawn reserved for mothers with infants. The pools are located in the centre. The beginners' pool, 1,140 sq. meters in area, can have its lower part divided off to permit the giving of lessons. The main swimming-pool, measuring 1,160 sq. meters, is 50 meters long and 6 lanes wide. The pool also has a diving area. The two pools are connected by a lock accessible to swimmers. The surrounding grounds are made up of lawns and are bounded by shrubbery or by a trellis. The water is purified in a filtering plant located beneath the diving apparatus. The playground, situated to the south-west, measures 90 x 55 m. It can be used as an exercise ground outside regular hours.

Sports Grounds

Visitors have access to the grandstands seating 250 via ticket windows located between the dressing units. Each dressing-room contains 4 heated booths, with toilets and showers, an infirmary, a caretaker's office, referees' booths, WCs and apparatus rooms. The football field measures 165 x 68 m. and is surrounded by a running track. The 100 meter track is located in front of the opposite grandstand. Sixteen 1,000 watt floodlights on 8 pylons permit the staging of night events. The static elements of the buildings are of raw concrete. The interstices consist of limestone elements. The roofing was insulated with a synthetic product. The borders of the pool are of concrete blocks poured on the site.