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Summary

Leo Hafner and Alfons Wiederkehr, Zug
Detached houses on the Letzibach in Zug
(Pages 310–311)

Year of construction: 1965–66
Access: from municipal roads, paved pathway to the residential units
Number and size of the units: 19 single-family houses with 5½ rooms each. Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume: corner houses sfr 144.25; middle houses sfr 142.30. Costs per square meter: corner houses sfr 828.15; middle houses sfr 817.05.

Architectural team Atelier 5, Berne

Serial houses and flats, Wertherberg project in Werther

(Pages 312–313)

Year of construction: 1967–68
Access: multi-family houses above street and common parking sites plus pathways; detached houses accessible from garage or street via the communications axis (pedestrian zone with arcades) to the entrances.
Number and size of the residential units: 36 flats, 1½–4½ rooms; 36 serial houses, 5–6 rooms. Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume: DM 110.– in accordance with German norms (Type A as basis for calculation).
Costs per square meter: DM 490.– Type A. Net residential surface area: 11,931 sq. meters.

Thomas Schmid, Zurich

“Schlatt” project in Heerbrugg SG

(Pages 314–315)

Commencement of construction, 1st stage: Autumn 1967
Completion: Autumn 1968
Erection time for one house: 1 day.
A building consortium planned, for a site on the periphery of Heerbrugg, a group of serial houses, the cost of which, including ground price and all other subsidiary costs, was to fall beneath sfr 100,000. Since the cost of living structure in the Rhine Valley did not allow any higher costs, this limit had to be adhered to.

Hans Peter Ammann, Zug

Terrace houses in the Himelrich in Baar

(Pages 316–317)

Year of construction: 1965–66
Access: Covered access stairs with connection to street above and below.
Number and size of the residential units: Five 5½-room flats (detached houses), two 4-room flats (detached houses).
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume: sfr 211. Costs per sq. meter: a) Costs per sq. meter of residential surface area: sfr 1520; b) Costs per sq. meter of residential and terrace surface area: sfr 1170; c) Costs per sq. meter of residential, terrace and utility area: sfr 757.
Net residential surface area: a) net residential area: 820.50 sq. meters; b) net terrace area: 246.60 sq. meters; c) net utility rooms (laundry, cellar, stairwell, garages, heating): 580.30 sq. meters.
Residents per unit: 5½-room flat: max. 8 residents, 4-room flat: max. 4 residents. Total residents: max. 48.

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

Multi-family houses in the Wynenfeld in Buchs AG

(Page 318)

Years of construction: 1963–1965
Access: units within framework of overall regional plan, coordinated with industrial zone.

Number and size of residential units:
three 24-family houses with total
24 2-room flats with 40 sq. meters net residential surface area
24 3-room flats with 65 sq. meters net residential surface area
24 4-room flats with 74 sq. meters net residential surface area
3– and 4-room flats with balcony niches.
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume: average cubic meter-price sfr 137.80.

A. Barth and H. Zaugg, Schönenwerd

Multi-family house on Oberdorfstrasse in Buchs AG

(Pages 319)

Year of construction: 1966–67
Access: flats in the core area of Buchs within the framework of the town-plan. Short communication routes for pedestrians and motorists to the factory area.
Number and size of residential units:
8 5-room flats with 107 sq. meters net residential surface area
16 4-room flats with 85 sq. meters net residential surface area
All flats are provided with balconies in front.
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume: sfr 172.35
Costs per sq. meter: sfr 489.30
Net residential surface area: 2216 sq. meters
Residents per unit:
5-room flats 6–8 persons
4-room flats 4–6 persons
Total residents: 136

Hans Demarmels, Zurich

“Steinhalde” complex in Geroldswil

(Pages 320–321)

Year of construction: 1962–63
Number and size of residential units:
Five 6-room flats, thirty-one 4½-room flats, two 3-room flats (two shops), two 2-room flats (20 garages).
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume: about sfr 153.–. Net residential surface area: 4½-room flat = about 100 sq. meters. Aims: on small surface (100 sq. m.) large-scale optical effect / detached house character / three external faces / chimney as centre / materials, masonry of standard bricks / 12 unrendered / wooden partitions in children's rooms, cupboard doors as wainscoting / connection between children's rooms / grouping of flats around stairwell core / grouping of buildings around central playground / wading pool / fish pond / rental for first occupancy sfr 385.– for 4½-room flat / no caretaker / no house and laundry regulations.

Eduard Helfer, Berne

Housing project in Worblaufen

(Page 322)

Year of construction: 1965
Access: Inside stairwell without lift.
Number and size of units:
20 3½-room flats
20 4½-room flats
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume: sfr 143.– (including remote heating).
Costs per sq. meter: sfr 537.–.
Net residential surface area: 3322 sq. meter without balcony.
Residents per unit:
4½-room flats about 3.9
3½-room flats about 2.9 (as of 1969)
Total residents: 136

Burckhardt Architects, Basel

Dorfmatthaus in Muttenz

(Page 323)

Year of construction: 1968–69
Total project:
22 2-room flats 49 sq. meters of net residential surface area

90 3½-room flats 71–75 sq. meters of net residential surface area
60 4½-room flats 90–100 sq. meters of net residential surface area

House NS 1

Number and size of units:
18 × 3½-room flats with 75 sq. meters of net residential surface area.
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume:
sfr 162.15 without heating
sfr 166.30 with heating
Costs per sq. meter: sfr 854.67 per sq. m. net residential surface area (excluding balconies) with heating.
Net residential surface area: 18 × 75 sq. meters = 1350 sq. m.

House OW 2

Number and size of units:
18 × 4½-room flats with 90 sq. meters of net residential surface area.
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume:
sfr 154.80 without heating
sfr 158.70 with heating
Costs per sq. meter: sfr 800.71 per sq. meter of net residential surface area (excluding balcony) with heating.
Net residential surface area: 18 × 90 sq. meter = 1620 sq. meters.

Alix Kaenel, Lommiswil/SO

Two apartment blocks in Derendingen

(Pages 324–325)

Years of construction: 1963–66
Access: The complex is sited in the centre of the village in the midst of old houses; heights in accordance with zoning plan now in force; access roads already existing.
Number and size of units:
Type a
12-family house with four 1½-, four 2½-, four 4½-room flats
16-family house with four 1½-, eight 2½-, four 3½-room flats
Type b
12-family house with four 1½-, four 2-, four 1-room flats (furnished)
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume: sfr 191.– (consortium prices without rebate and tenders).
Net residential surface area: 1760 sq. meters.
Residents per unit: total 40 residential units.
Total residents: about 86.

Rino Tami, Sorengo

Multi-family houses in Sorengo

(Page 326)

Years of construction: 1963–65
Access: situated on the Cantonal highway.
Number and size of units:
38 flats
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume: sfr 175.–.
Costs per sq. meter: sfr 127.–.
Net residential surface area: 1340 sq. meters (including store on ground floor).
Residents per unit: 2 flats for 7 persons, 12 flats for 6 persons, 12 flats for 4 persons, 12 flats for 2 persons.
Total residents: 158

Plinio Haas, Arbon

Stacherholz Project in Arbon

(Page 327)

Years of construction: 1st stage 1965–66, 2nd stage 1967
Access: from east via common forecourts.
Number and size of residential units:
24 4½-room flats
24 3½-room flats
24 garages
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume:
1st stage: sfr 142.–, 2nd stage: sfr 136.–
Costs per sq. meter:
1st stage sfr 509.–, 2nd stage sfr 489.–

Net residential surface area:
1928 sq. meters (1st stage), 1928 sq. meters (2nd stage)
Residents per unit: 3.7
Total residents: 180

W. Custer Architects' Team, Zurich Associates: B. Vatter, Bern, A. Stöckli, Zurich/Stans L. Kayser, Stans, for 2nd stage

Turmthof in Stans NW

(Pages 328–329)

Years of construction: 1st stage 1965–66, 2nd stage 1968–69, 3rd stage still undetermined
Access: via underground garage reached from roadways; external parking bays for visitors; inner court only for pedestrians.

Number and size of units: 13 1-room flats, 20 2-room flats, 18 3-room flats, 5 3½-room flats, 15 4-room flats, 24 4½-room flats, 5 5-room flats, 9 5½-room flats, 1 6-room flat, 4 6½-room flats (total 104 units).

Josef Stöckli, Zug

Alpenblick Project in Cham ZG

(Pages 330–331)

Years of construction: 1964–1969
Access: Local road
Number and size of units:
250 flats, 1–5 rooms
Net building costs per cubic meter of building volume:
Varies, average sfr 180.–
Costs per sq. meter: about sfr 540.–
Net residential surface area: 25 000 sq. m.
Aims: undisturbed living conditions, good view and ample sunlight, parklike surrounding with pathways; without excessively high rates (4-room flat about sfr 400.–).

Burckhardt Architects, Basel

Klingentalpark Project, Basel

(Page 332)

Years of construction: 1965–67
Access: In the centre of the complex is the 19-storey apartment high-riser, flanked by two 7-storey blocks. To the south and southwest are two 8- and 9-storey buildings which form part of the complex. A grade-level store tract connects up the buildings on the north. In the midst of the park a small neighbourhood school with kindergarten has been planned. A day nursery for 45 children has been installed on the roof of the store tract.
Building program: The general project plan, based on an extraordinary permit, comprises high-risers and three grade-level tracts with 380 flats and about 5300 sq. meters of store surface, with 430 parking sites in three underground garages. In the 1st stage 150 flats, 210 underground parking sites and around 2000 sq. meters of store surface were completed.

Actuality

H. Collomb and M. Kreil, Lausanne

Student residence of the University of Lausanne

(Pages 337–342)

The building program envisaged 150 rooms, three flats, shelters, a cafeteria-restaurant, a music room, a reading-room and the utility rooms and installations.

Despite many difficulties stemming from the nature of the site, it was possible to execute the program without modifications.

Beneath a terrace, which connects the living tract and terrace, there are accommodated stores, offices and laboratories.

In the disposition of the rooms account was taken of the view and the need for sunlight. The view toward the west takes in the city, the cathedral and the lake.