Soon gone ?

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Diploma - Storybook Preparation Phase
The cost of History - (Un)listing in Zürich

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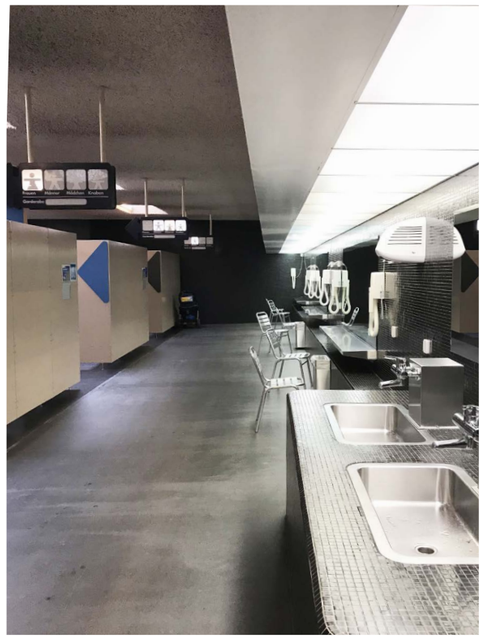
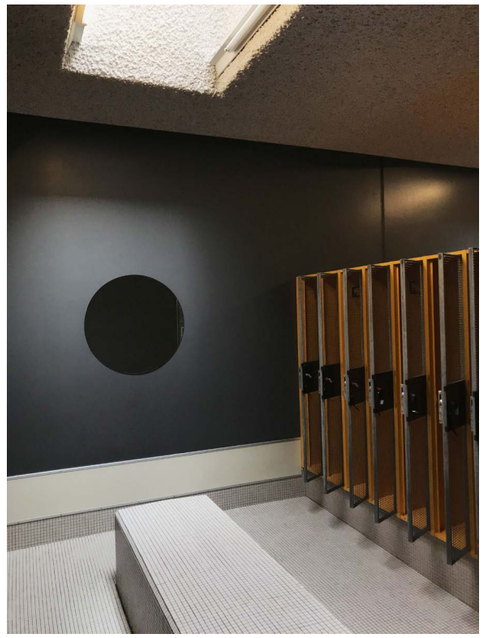
Contents

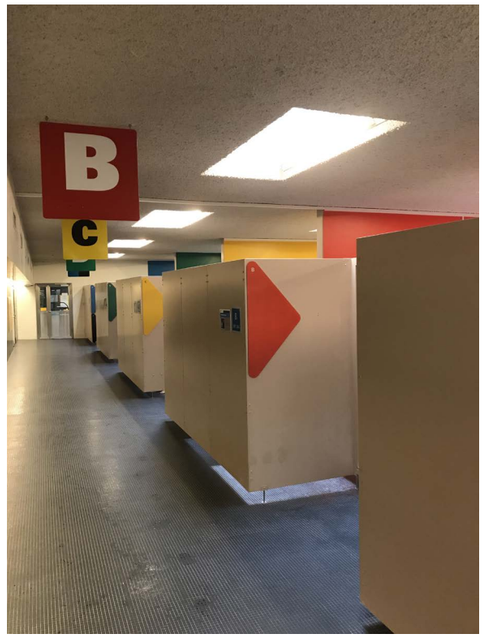
If the Hallenbad Oerlikon was someone, it would be kind of shy. The trees surrounding it make it appear as it is hiding behind them.

Apart from its shyness, it would also be wise, that's the feeling it gives when you see it in the middle of the open spaces of the football fields, or on top of its hill. It makes it seem like something really important, like a monument, or like a village elder. This impression is reinforced by the brown and heavy volumes together with the horizontal windows, which confers it a kind of gravity. It would be an old person, but one that still belongs to our time. The rough plastering of the ceilings, the flashy orange of some doors, the painted steel and the looks of the concrete belong to the language of the environment built by the ones that yet are the elders of our society. Its wiseness would come from all the time it saw pass, all the big new building around it saw pop up like mushrooms, all the competitions that took place there, all the trainings of the all the sports, even the most unusual ones, many birthdays of many kids. The rough texture of the outside concrete are the wrinkles on its face. Even though it's old and wise, it was once young. Paintings of a clouded sky on the ceiling are its tattoos, it had flowers in its hair. But like for tattoos, time have faded out the paintings and left only one flower in the hall. His ambitions of competition belong to his youth.

It would also be an efficient and rational person. Its roof uses no more materials and space than needed, it elevates and lowers following the functions. Its parts are serially produced, and the user's experience of going through the lockers and showers reminds of the linear sequence of spaces found in fordists factories. Although rational, the pool would be a poetic person, the blue waves of the roof responds to the ones of the water of the pools.






B
C

On a sunny Wednesday afternoon I went to sit for a few hours on the terrace of the clubhouse of the tennis courts by the pool, from there I got a good view on one of the backsides of the pool, where a green slope goes all the way up to the windows of the hall.

I chose this place because it felt like the friendliest around, I cannot see the Wallisellerstrasse anymore, but I can still hear it even though a small hill is standing between us. It's really green here, it kind of feels like a park. As I arrive I chat shortly with the people sitting on the terrace, especially with a woman to whom I ask questions about the pool, she explains that she often takes her daughter there but doesn't use the pool herself, after a short time she leaves to go play a tennis match.

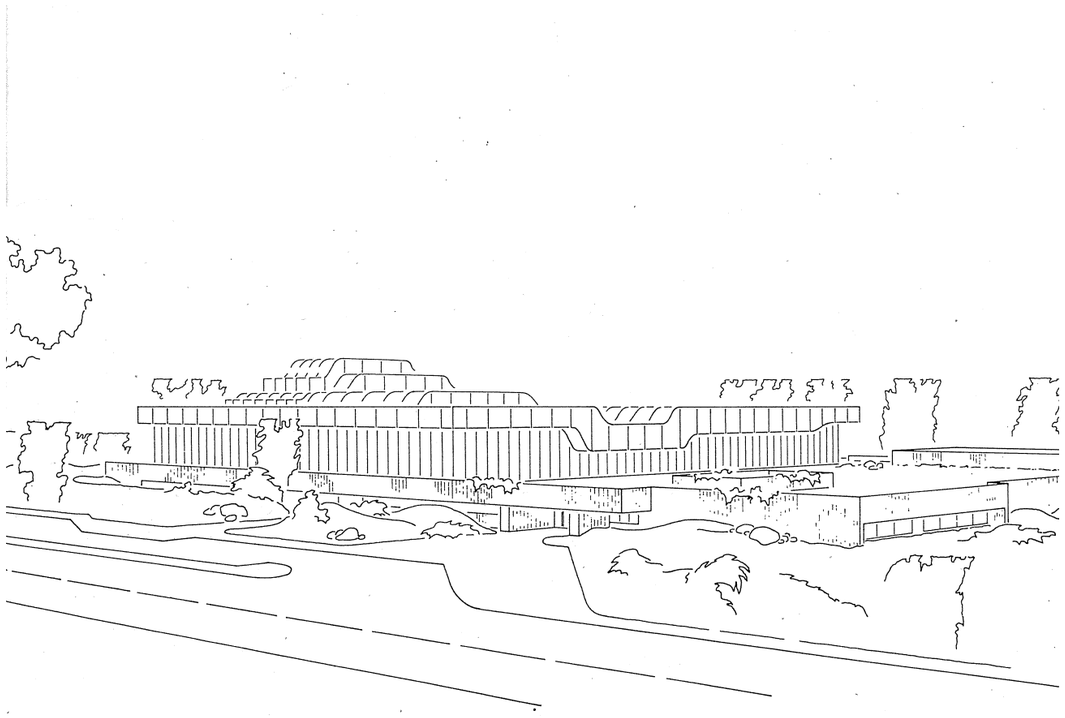
From where I am I can see the nice waves of the roof framed by some trees and the bay window appearing as a stripe stretching to the left, sometimes hidden by the vegetation. The wind is blowing in the trees and tennis matches are taking place on the courts, the blueish mass of the pool in front of me is the only thing that doesn't seem to be moving, standing on top of its hill overlooking the rest. The grass on the slope under the windows seems like a nice place to sit, it should be nice to stay in the shadow of the trees in the summer. Too bad that a small fence blocks the access. The side of the pool facing me is in shadow, the windows reflect the trees on the right side and on the left I can see the buildings on the other side of the football field through the hall. The roof is well lit by the sun, and the folds of the aluminum trow lines of shadows on it.

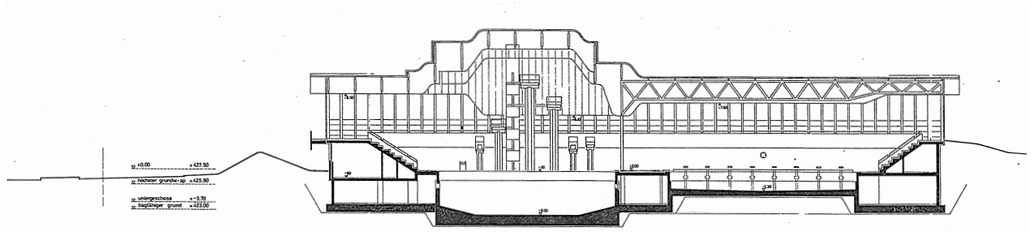
Later on, I can see two kids running after each other behind the windows on the elevated passageway of the hall. As the sun goes down behind the pool, his shadow goes down on the slope. I sometimes hear the noises of the trains passing by on the nearby tracks and something that seems like to be a plane taking off. People here seem to feel

somehow responsible for the place, as I am greeted by every new person that comes.

Some clouds blind the sun for a little while, and the strong contrast between the top and the sides of the roof are turning it into a uniform mass of striped aluminum. The woman I spoke to when I arrived comes back from her match and sits with me at the table, we chat about the pool, and she also explains about herself. She's Chamila, she's born in Sri Lanka and as been living just around the corner since a long time now. She says that the pool is a good place for kids, there's a room you can rent for birthdays, and you can eat your birthday cake in the restaurant. She tells me about a time she has played nerf there, and she thinks that having a new pool is nice. After a while she has to go home, it will be soon time to have dinner.

As the sun goes down it shines directly inside the hall, onto the water which reflections are sent to the ceiling that starts to appear through the windows, I can get glimpses of it going up and down in the hall. The green slope is now completely in the shadow, the light is getting softer and yellower. The roof seems to be changing color with the light, from a violent white to a mix of light yellow and blue. I can also see people warming up through the windows. The reflections on the glass have shifted to the middle of the band. I can also see a reflection which I cannot tell what it is, like a very polished surface. What I thought was the refection of the bottom of the roof appears to actually be the hanged aluminum ceiling going through, it is the same in the inside as in the outside. I cannot see through the hall anymore they closed the blinds, so that the sun doesn't come inside and blind the swimmers. As everything start to be in shadow, the inside of the pool starts to be the most lit of the whole, with the nice light of the sun going down shining through. I can imagine that later this contrast will get even more strong with only the inside lights shining through the windows in the night. As I leave later I see that the lights inside have been turned on, from the outside they are squares of light floating in the hall.

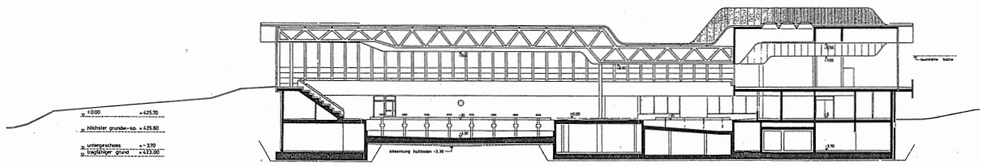




Schnitt 1:600

Springerbecken

Schwimmerbecken

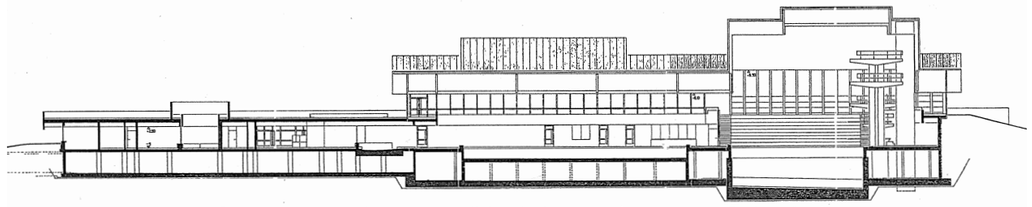


Schnitt 1:600

Schwimmerbecken

Nichtschwimmer-
becken

Restaurant



Schnitt 1:600

Garderoben

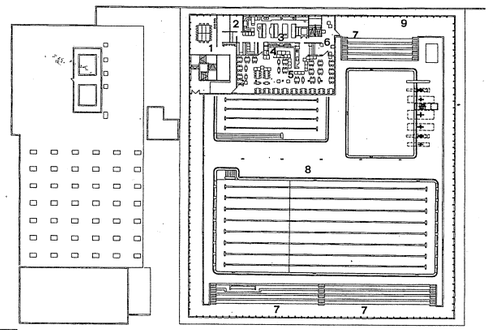
Plansch-
becken

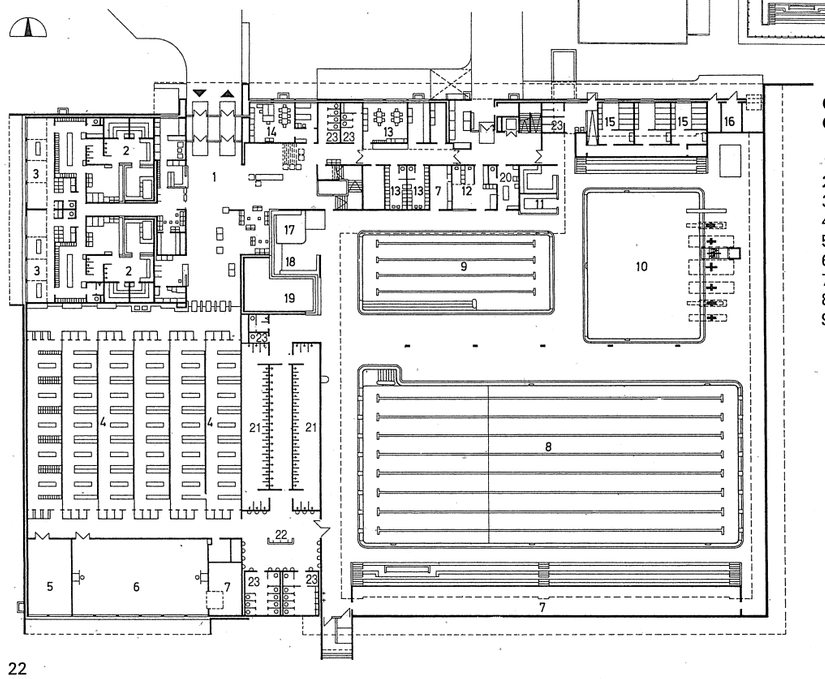
Nichtschwimmerbecken

Springerbecken

Erdgeschoss ▼
Grundriss 1:700

1 Eingangshalle
2 Sauna
3 Massage
4 Umkleiden
5 Krafttraining
6 Gymnastikhalle
7 Geräte
8 Schwimmbecken
9 Nichtschwimmerbecken
10 Springerbecken
11 Badmeister
12 Lehrer
13 Personal
14 Verwaltung
15 Sportlerunterkünfte
16 Chemikalien
17 Kleinkinderbecken
18 Mutter und Kind
19 Atrium
20 Sanitätszimmer
21 Duschen
22 Haartrocknungsanlagen
23 WC





Obergeschoss ▲
Grundriss 1:1200

1 Mehrzweckraum
2 Personal
3 Küche
4 Selbstbedienungsbuffet
5 Restaurant
6 Buffet für Badegäste
7 Tribüne
8 Luftraum Schwimmhalle
9 Solarium

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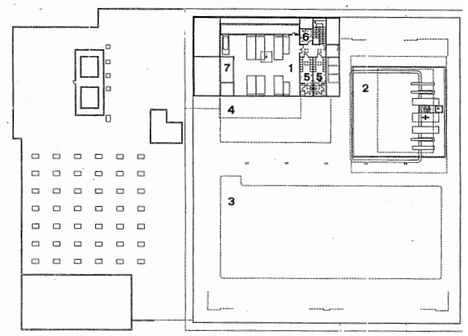
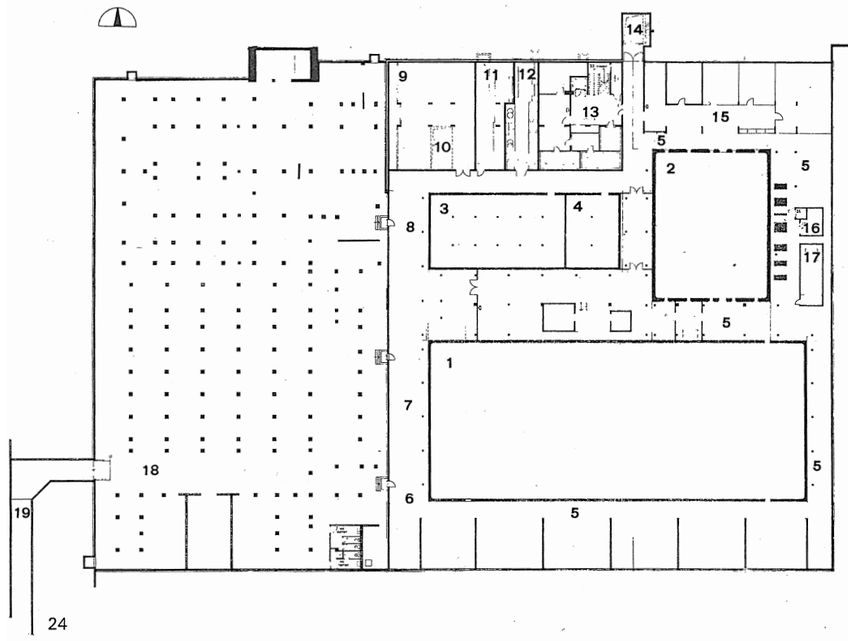
Untergeschoss ▼
Grundriss 1:700

1 Schwimmerbecken
2 Springerbecken
3 Ausgleichsbecken 1
4 Ausgleichsbecken 2
5 Beckenumgang
6 Messstation Fernwärme
7 Heizungsverteilung
8 Sanitärverteilung
9 Lüftungszentrale
10 Installationsschacht
11 Elektrozentrale
12 Transformatorenstation
13 Nebenräume Restaurant
14 Montageschacht
15 Technischer Unterhalt
16 Liftmaschinenraum
17 Säuretank
18 Ausstellungsraum
19 Rampe





Dachgeschoss ▲
Grundriss 1:1200

1 Lüftungszentrale
2 Luftraum Springerbecken
3 Dachhohlraum Schwimmerbecken
4 Dachhohlraum Nichtschwimmerbecken
5 Personalgarderoben
6 Maschinenraum Warenlif
7 Installationsschacht

Haartrockner

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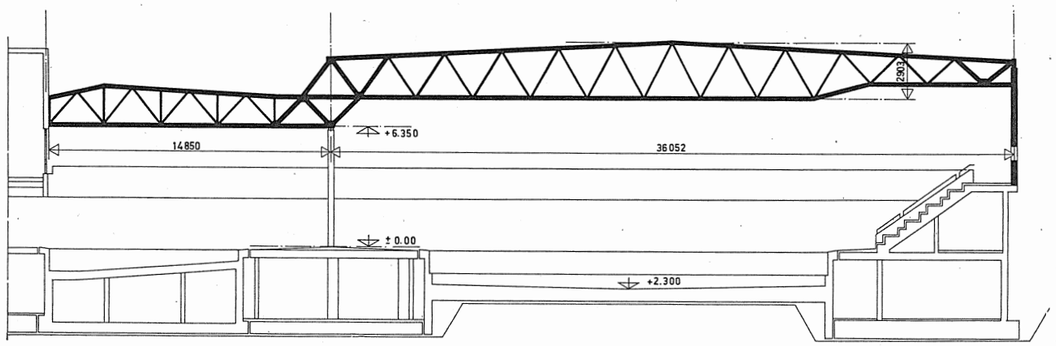
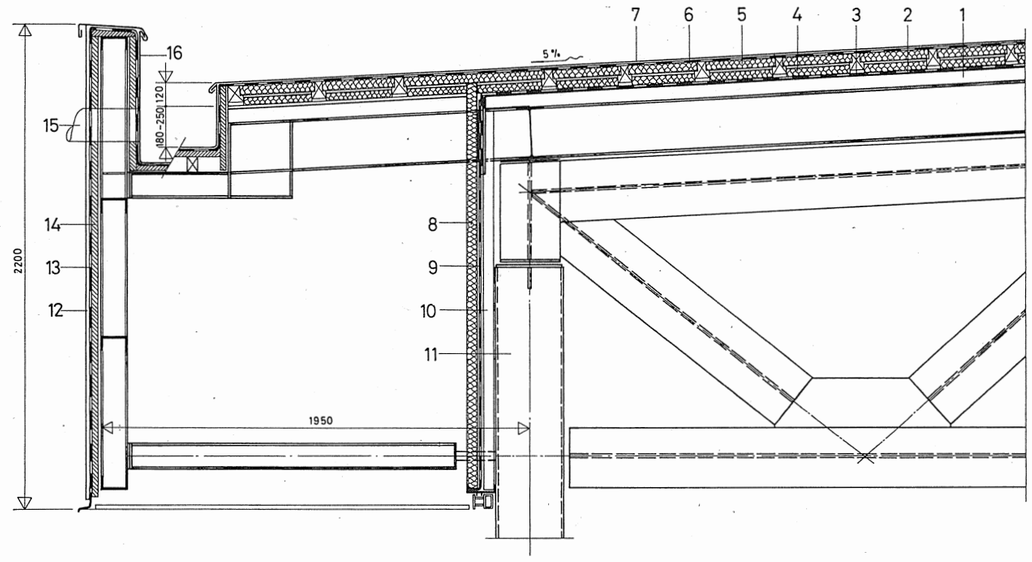


Schema für Fachwerkbinder über Schwimmer- und Nichtschwimmerbecken 1:300



Detail der Dachkonstruktion 1:30

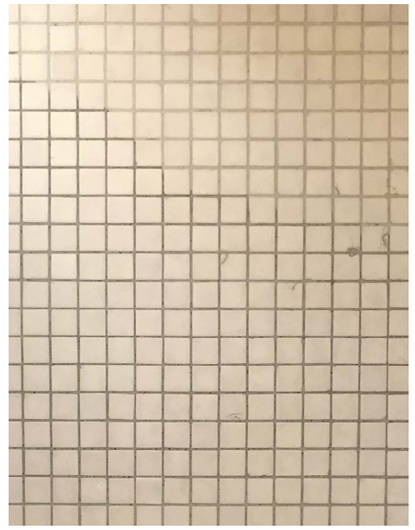
1 Rippenblech
2 Hartpavatex-Unterlage 6 mm
3 Dampfsperre
4 Thermische Isolation 2×40 mm
5 Hartpavatex 6 mm trittfest
6 Dachpappenunterlage
7 Aluman-Ban-Blech (Doppelfalzdach)
8 Thermische Isolation
9 Dampfsperre, verschweisst mit Dampfsperre auf Dach
10 Rippenblech
11 Stahlstütze
12 Alumanblech
13 Dachpappenunterlage
14 Schalung
15 Speier als Überlauf
16 Rinnenblech in Chromstahl


HALLENBAD OERLIKON

Aluminium roof

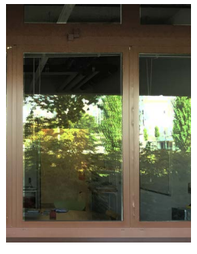
Prefabricated red-brown
concrete panels

Aluminium hanged ceiling



Beige tiling

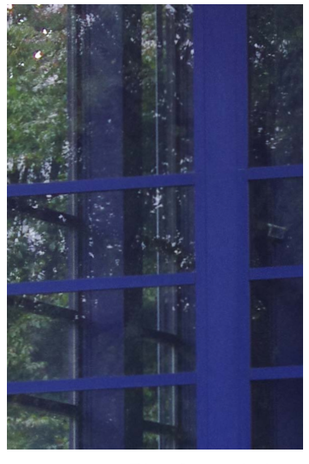
Painted concrete



Brown framed glass

Brown tiles

Blue ceiling



Blue framed glass

Rough plastering

Acoustic panels

Black tiling

Olivia, 42, Unterstrass

What do you use the pool for ?

I really only use the pool to swim lanes.

Is there anything about the building that you find especially nice ?

I think it's generous, it can house many people. But especially nice, not really, it's already a bit old.

And is there anything about the building that you don't find especially nice ?

Yes, I would say the pool for childrens in the corner, it's a little bit lovelessly designed. And maybe the welcoming area, it's a bit cold, somehow big, but there's no orientation.

The pool will be soon broken down and replaced by a new sports center, what do you think about it ?

I did not know, but I would find it too bad to simply destroy it. I could imagine that it would be optimized. I don't know about the sports center but it's surely more attractive if everything is together. The bases of the pool are good, if something here and there would be changed it could be brought up to date.

Paimu, 72, Industriequartier

What do you use the pool for ?

I go to the sauna and I swim. It's open until ten in the evening, that's nice.

Is there anything about the building that you find especially nice ?

I find that when I swim, there's so much light left and right, because the windows go quite high up, I find it quite nice to be able to see the sky.

And is there anything about the building that you don't like ?

That's complicated, everytime I come here I go to swim and then in the sauna and I think to myself : how nice we have it here, you can really do everything.

The pool will be soon broken down and replaced by a new sports center, do you have an opinion about it ?

I dont understand much there, here everything always have to be bigger, always more. I think that to appreciate whats there that's an important thing, not always more. I really don't understand. I think always less is more.

Heinz, 55, Oerlikon

What do you use the pool for ?

The water, I swim lanes.

Is there anything about the building that you find especially nice ?

The swimming hall is quite big, this is something I find nice. Also that it is possible from the outside to see the inside of the hall, also from the restaurant you can follow swimming competitions from there for instance. But otherwise the architecture of the building is poop.

Oh do you think so ?

The « Plattenbauten » here, the materials, I don't think it's very artful. The uses of the materials, the form, maybe the cubes, I don't really know. It's a sign of the time, and for this, okay. I find it nice when tensions occur between the materials and also maybe between the functions, I miss this here. Here I see in the first line plates of concrete but I don't see anything from the pool itself from the outside, I would find it nice if we had an insight on what happens in the inside, on what happen in the pool. And naturally when you're in the inside it would be nice to have more light

You think that you don't get enough light ?

Yes, they turn on the lights quickly. What's really disturbing is that you sometimes get the wrong light, sometimes when I swim and I get my head out of the water the sun shine exactly in my eyes. It would need diffuse light, that doesn't blind.

The pool will be soon broken down and replaced by a new sports center, do you have an opinion about it ?

Yes, cool. I'm at the moment sports swimmer, I find it nice to have 50 meter lanes, enough space but it could have more to be honest. But at the same time it would be also nice for families to have, how should I say, fun areas. I think that in the Uster pool is quite well done, there the two area are somewhat separated. There is sport swimming, long lanes, many of them, that can be used with flexibility. And next to it, a little bit separated there's the fun part for the childrens with slides, there's also the saunas. The light is by the way quite nice there, everything is out of glass, you have a view towards the inside of the pool but also a view to the outside, it can be well shadowed, the orientation is right, if find it really great.

The Hallenbad Oerlikon is mainly a swimming pool, according to the facility manager most people come to swim lanes and go. It isn't really attractive for families as the offer for them is quite small, the paddling pool isn't very big, and the outside area is barely used. The jumping towers are meant more for sports than for fun.

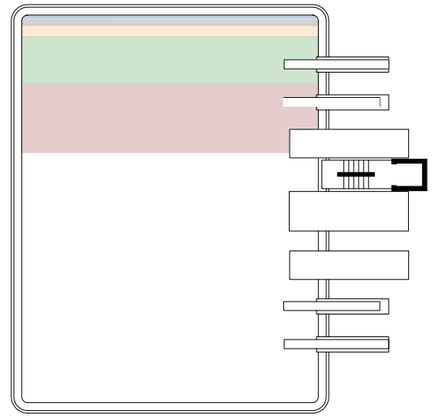
When looking at the different occupation plans we can see that half of the facilities are occupied by different clubs, the Limmat Sharks are the most present one, especially in the swimming pool, as the Hallenbad Oerlikon is their house. The Limmat Nixen are a syncronised swimming sport club which is also quite present, together with the different diving and jumping clubs. Water polo clubs and some more unusual sports clubs, such as underwater hockey and underwater rugby together with Canoe Polo are also played in the different pools, earlier windsurfing as also took place in the building.

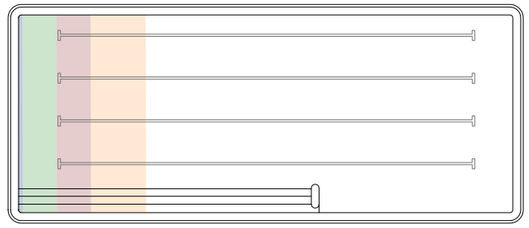
Aside from the sports club the schools are one of the main user of the swimming pool, there are many pools dedicated only to school in the city but if one of those closes the demand will increase in the Hallenbad. On a less intense level, Universities as well as private firms also occupy the facilities a few times a week. The private society Wellfit 11 is based in the building. It offers fitness activities in and out of the water, and on top of that, Wellfit 11 also manages the sauna as well as the massage rooms. The space originally dedicated to machines is yet occupied by them. The Swiss Rescuing Society and Lufthansa are also users of the pools, they train for safety exercises in the water there.

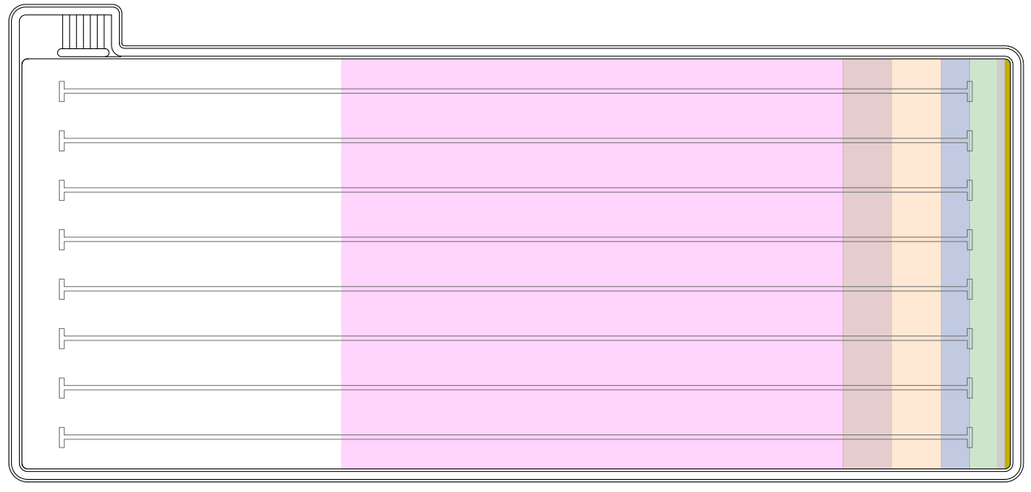
Even tough the pool doesn't fit the FINA regulations anymore international competitions still take place, such as the Hi-point meeting. The National Swiss swimming competiton alternates between a few 50-meter pools in Switzerland, Oerlikon is one of them. In 2011 a big syncronised swimming show took place in the pool for the fifty years anniversary of the Limmat Nixen.

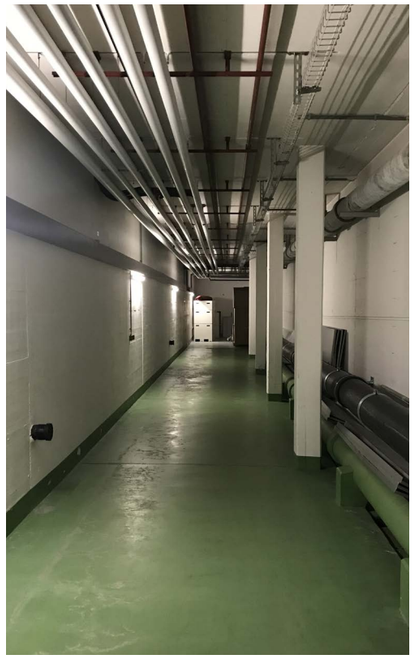
The outside spaces and the restaurant are under used due to the lack of things to do there, even tough they have qualities. The restaurant has a nice view over the pool and was apparently well-used in the past, but it is yet unfortunately closed after having been operated by multiple companies, its terrace is on the roof of the entrance and offers a nice view on the surroundings. The outside spaces are nice and green but are missing attractions, there is barely anyone in the summer. In opposition to this nice places the underground floor which is dark, hot and has a low ceiling is used by the Limmat Sharks for their training machines and the entrance area which does not feel quite cozy is often used by people eating or hanging out after or before swimming.

Sports clubs
Schools
Coaching / Fitness
Rescue Training
Universities
Swimming Clubs









The Underground of the pool is, as one could expect, full of pipes going in every direction. They lose quite a lot of heat and this results in these spaces being rather hot, the employees of the pool dry their laundry there. It makes one wonder if all this heat loss couldn't be avoided. Stickers on some pipes and tanks are informing that they are made of asbestos, it is also present in the glue of the tiles upstairs. Repairs on the basin can be seen in some spots, and it happens from time to time that the reinforcements shows through the concrete. Nevertheless, the building is structurally safe.

The many pipes are however necessary for the treatment of the water, the circuit leads to the water of the swimming pool being renewed every five hours. Three factor have to be controlled, the temperature, the PH and the cleanness of the water. The pool disposes of an installation that constantly controls these factors. The water having to be at 28 degrees a heating is needed, the building is equipped with a Fernwärme installation that can get heat either from the city or from the Eisbahn Oerlikon, according to the facility manager, the latter doesn't really work. The water is then heated directly inside the building with heat exchangers. The PH is regulated with acid and the cleaning of goes through multiple phases, the water is treated with chlorine and goes through two filters one with pebble, the other with activated carbon. Lastly, to kill the germs the water goes through UV light, in a new installation dating from the 2015 renovations. Two equalization basins are also in the underground, acting as buffer. The whole flow of water is powered by two loud pumps.

The Underground of the building is hot and loud. It isn't the nicest place to be, but it is only meant for the machines, right next to the machine room is however what designated on the plan as an« Exhibition room ». It is a big space full of columns that was once used to expose the architecture competitions of the city, it is now partitioned and hosts a small gym for the Limmat sharks. This room has a low ceiling, no natural light and gets much heat from the nearby machines.

Another room full of machines is on the second floor, all the air treatment facility is there, it heats the air and blows it in the hall. From this room one can access the inside of the roof here again, it's really hot. When walking on the passageways inside the roof, one can hear and partially see the hall through the slits of the hanged ceiling. Once again one wonder how the waste of heat could be avoided, the thin and neglected insulation layer partially laid on the hanged ceiling does not seem to do much.

What the public does not see also happens every night, when the pool closes. The employees then start to clean for the hour they have left of work, a private firm then takes over until late in the night. Hygiene is important in such a place and everything is made to avoid germs, the hygiene services come sometime spontaneously to make tests. The pool is closed every night but also two weeks per year, during this time the whole pool is serviced. The big windows of the hall as well as all the other ones are cleaned, the pools are emptied from their water and cleaned as well. All the small works like for instance the renewing of the tiles joints, that get washed away by the water, are done.

The part of the pool accessible to the public represents about the half of it, the underground and the roof are huge surfaces mostly inhabited by machines and on the street side of the building are many offices and a workshop. Much storage space and a lot of maintaining and controlling is needed for such a building to function, the« backstage » is here as important as what the public sees.

Baukosten

Kreditbeschluss der Stimmberechtigten der Stadt Zürich, Gemeindeabstimmung vom 23. September 1973 (Preisstand 1. Oktober 1972)	Fr. 28 500 000	
Auszug aus der Bauabrechnung (Preisstand 1. Oktober 1977)	Fr.	
Vorbereitungsarbeiten, 1968–1979	1 482 000	5,7%
Gebäudekosten: 86 083 m³ Kubikinhalt nach SIA zu Fr. 214.70	18 482 000	71,7%
Betriebseinrichtungen	1 312 000	5,1%
Umgebung	1 200 000	4,7%
Baunebenkosten	1 700 000	6,6%
Ausstattung	1 000 000	3,9%
Baukosten	25 176 000	97,7%
Grundstück	600 000	2,3%
Gesamtanlagekosten	25 776 000	100,0%
Minderkosten	2 724 000	
Bausubventionen:	Fr.	
Bundesbeitrag für die Sprunganlage	684 000	2,6%
Staatsbeitrag des Kantons Zürich für die beitragsberechtigten Baukosten im Umfange von zwei Schulschwimmanlagen	260 000	1,0%
Sporttoto-Beitrag für Sportbassin, Sprungturm, Gymnastikhalle und Krafttrainingsraum	170 000	0,7%
Zusammen	1 114 000	4,3%

Für das den Normen des Internationalen Schwimmer-Verbandes (FINA) entsprechende Hallen- und Sportbad wurde um einen Bundesbeitrag gemäss dem in der eidgenössischen Volksabstimmung vom 27. September 1970 angenommenen Bundesgesetz über die Förderung von Turnen und Sport sowie den zugehörigen Beitragsverordnungen nachgesucht. Der erwartete Beitrag von etwa vier Millionen Franken bei einem Subventionsansatz von 15% war nicht erhältlich. Die Stadt Zürich hat dieses grosse Sportobjekt somit weitgehend aus eigenen Mitteln finanziert.

Raumprogramm

Becken und Ausstattung Gesamtwasserfläche 1 610 m²	Masse	Wassertiefe	Wassertemperatur
Schwimmerbecken	50 × 21 m	2,00 m	27 °C
Hubboden	16,50 × 21 m	1,20–1,80 m	
Elektronische Zeitmessung			
Springerbecken	19,60 × 15 m	5,00 m	28 °C
Elektronische Sprungwertung			
Sprunganlagen:			
1 × 1-m-Sprungbrett			
1 × 1-m-Plattform			
2 × 3-m-Sprungbrett			
1 × 3-m-Plattform			
1 × 5-m-Plattform			
1 × 7,5-m-Plattform			
1 × 10-m-Plattform			
Nichtschwimmerbecken	25 × 10 m	0,60–1,20 m	28 °C
Planschbecken	4 × 4 m	0 –0,37 m	28 °C
Spielecke für «Mutter und Kind»			
Besonnungsanlage/Solarium			

Zuschauer	Plätze
Sitzstufen	
– beim Schwimmerbecken	570
– beim Springerbecken	180
Zuschauersitzplätze	750

Garderoben
900 Garderobenkasten (300 hohe und 600 halbhohe Kasten) und
36 Umkleidekabinen in
6 Garderobeneinheiten zu je
150 Kleiderkasten und
6 Umkleidekabinen

Duschen/Haartrockner
24 Duschen Frauen und Mädchen
24 Duschen Männer
18 Duschen Knaben und Vereine
26 Haartrockner
13 Handtrockner in Abortanlagen
1 Anwärmeraum beim Sprungbecken

Abortanlagen

	Frauen WC	Männer WC/Pissoir		Invalide WC
Bad	7	4	5	2
Restaurant	4	2	2	
Personal	3	2		
Schlafstelle	2	1	1	
Schwimmhalle	1	1		
Sauna	2	2	1	
Ausstellungsraum	2	1	1	
	21	13	10	2

Vollautomatisches Kassensystem
3 Billettautomaten Einzelbillette
2 Billettautomaten Abonnemente
2 Eingangsautomaten mit Drehkreuzen
2 Ausgangsautomaten mit Drehkreuzen
4 Geldwechsler

Restaurant
Öffentliches Restaurant, 104 Plätze
Küche, Neben- und Lagerräume
Buffet für Badende
Besuchergarderobe
Theorieraum 54 m²
Warenaufzug
Personalgarderoben

Unterkunft für Kurs- und Wettkampfteilnehmer
3 Schlafräume mit je 15 Schlafstellen (dreistöckig) und Waschgelegenheiten für 45 Personen

Gymnastikhalle
Gymnastikhalle 10 × 18 m
Krafttrainingsraum 6 × 10 m
Geräteraum

Sauna
2 Abteilungen für Frauen und Männer für je 51 Personen:
Umkleideräume
Saunaräume
Duschenräume
Ruheräume
Massageräume
Hydromassageräume
Freiluftöfe
Lingerie

Diensträume
Leiterbüro
Kassen- und Aufsichtsraum
Raum für Fundgegenstände
Personalaufenthaltsraum
Personalgarderoben
Schwimmlehrerzimmer
Schwimmgeräteraum
Sanitätszimmer
Badmeister/Aufsicht
Werkstatt
Putzräume

Technische Räume
Wasseraufbereitungsanlage
Säuretank
Beckenumgänge
Sanitärverteilung
Lüftungszentrale
Elektrozentrale
Transformatorenstation EWZ
Magazine des technischen Unterhaltes
Ausgleichsbecken
Küchen-Lagerräume
Containerraum
Chemikalienraum

Aussenanlagen
Liegewiese etwa 2000 m²
Hallenausgang mit Durchschreitebecken und 1 Dusche
Kinderspielplatz
36 Besucherparkplätze
9 Personalparkplätze
Benützungsmöglichkeit der Züspa-Parkplätze

Wettbewerbe

Hallenbad und Freizeitanlage Riedgraben in Zürich-Oerlikon

Aus dem Raumprogramm:

Hallenbad

Halle mit Schwimmbecken von 20 × 25 m mit Sprunganlage und Tribüne, Halle mit Nichtschwimmerbecken von 8×20 m und Aufenthalts- und Wärmeraum, auch für Trockenschwimmunterricht.
Frauengarderobe mit 10 Einzelkabinen, 90 Kleiderkasten, 25 Wechselkabinen und offenen Umkleidebuchten, Zusatzgarderobe mit 35 Kleiderhaken, Umkleideräume für Mädchen mit 65 Kleiderkasten, Duschen- und Abortanlagen.
Männergarderobe mit 10 Einzelkabinen, 160 Kleiderkasten, 25 Wechselkabinen und offenen Umkleidebuchten, Zusatzgarderobe mit 65 Kleiderhaken, Umkleideräume für Knaben mit 85 Kleiderkasten, Duschen- und Abortanlagen.
Diensträume, bestehend aus Eingangshalle, Lingerie und Kasse, Betriebsbüros, Sanitätsraum, Personalräumen, Schwimmlehrerzimmer, Materialräumen, Waschküche und Nebenräumen.
Betriebsräume, umfassend Kaltwasserspeicher, Warmwasserspeicher und Filteranlage mit Nebenräumen, Maschinenraum, Werkstatt, Lagerraum, Heizung, Warmwasseraufbereitung und Ventilationsräume.
Öffentliches Restaurant für 50 Personen mit Küche und Vorratsräumen.
2 Turnhallen von je 25 × 15 m Größe mit Geräteräumen, Turn- und Freizeitgarderoben; Sauna für Frauen und Männer getrennt.
Anlagen im Freien: Liegewiese mit Zugängen zu den Badehallen und den Turnhallen als Teil des Parkes.

Sanitätsposten mit Sanitätsgarage

Zivilschutzanlagen

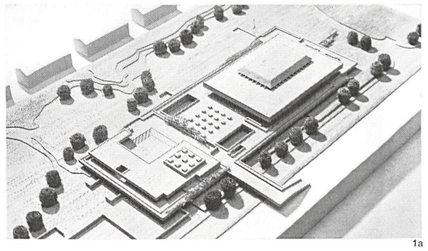
Liegeräume mit Schleusen und sanitären Einrichtungen im Ausmaß von total 200 m² sowie unterirdische Notküche, bestehend aus Küche, Verladeraum, Personalräumen, Lebensmittellager, Maschinenräumen und Tankanlagen für Wasser.

Freizeitanlage mit Quartierpark

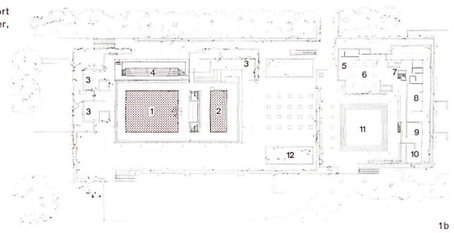
Freizeithaus:

Eingangsfoyer, Büro, Gemeinschaftsraum für etwa 170 Personen mit Podium oder kleiner Bühne und Nebenräumen, Klubraum, Gruppenraum, Teeküche, Sitzungszimmer, Freihandbibliothek mit Lesezimmern, Kasten- und Nebenräume.
Zwei Werkräume und zwei Mehrzweckräume, je mit Maschinen-, Material- und Vorbereitungsraum, Abstell- und Materialräume.

IV 10



1a



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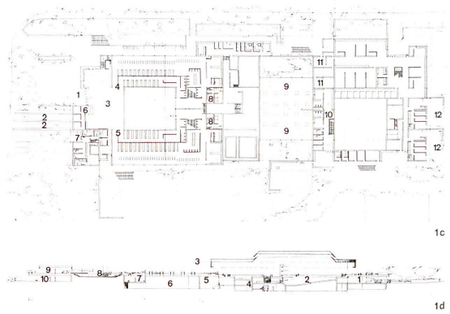

1c

1d

1. Preis Fr. 11 000.–, Projekt 22, Kennwort «Terrasse Baddi», Hotz & Kollbrunner, Zürich

1a
Modellaufnahme von Nordosten.

1b
Hauptgrundriß 1:2000.
1 Schwimmer
2 Nichtschwimmer
3 Liegenischen
4 Tribüne
5 Bühne
6 Gemeinschaftsbau
7 Foyer
8 Klubraum
9 Leseraum
10 Freihandbibliothek
11 Teilweise abgesenkter Festplatz
12 Grünhof

1c
Untergeschoß 1:2000.
1 Haupteingang
2 Rampen
3 Eingangshalle
4 Frauen- und Mädchengarderobe
5 Männer- und Knabengarderobe
6 Kasse
7 Sanitätsabteilung
8 Sauna
9 Turnhallen
10 Turnhallengarderoben
11 Schutzraum
12 Dienstwohnung

1d
Längsschnitt 1:2000.
1 Eingangshalle
2 Schwimmerbecken
3 Kupferdach
4 Sauna
5 Ventilations- und Heizungszentrale
6 Turnhallen
7 Garderoben
8 Festplatz
9 Lese- und Bibliotheksraum
10 Dienstwohnung

Spiel- und Freiflächen:

Robinsonwerkplatz von etwa 2000 m², Festplatz von etwa 600 bis 800 m², Parkanlage mit Spielwiesen, Kleinkinderspielplätze und Geräteplätze, Planschbecken, Hartbelag für Kinderfahrzeuge und Rollschuhlaufen von etwa 500 m², im Winter als Eisfeld verwendbar, Bocciabahn, Fußwege, Sitzplätze an ruhigen und belebten Orten.

Aus dem Bericht des Preisgerichtes, das sich folgendermaßen zusammensetzt: Stadtrat Dr. S. Widmer, Vorstand des Bauamtes (Vorsitzender); Ernst Gisel, Arch. BSA/SIA; W. Hess, Gesundheitsinspektor; Stadtrat A. Holenstein, Vorstand des Gesundheits- und Wirtschaftsamtes; Werner Jaray, Arch. BSA/SIA; Dr. A. Ledermann, Zentralsekretär Pro Juventute; Marcel Mäder, Arch. BSA, Bern; H. Mätzener, Arch., Adjunkt des Stadtbaumeisters; Max Schlupp, Arch. BSA/SIA, Biel; Adolf Wasserfallen, Stadtbaumeister, Arch. BSA/SIA; P. Spinzen, Garteninspektor.

Es wurden 59 Projekte rechtzeitig eingereicht. Von den Beurteilungen der in der engsten Wahl verbliebenen 12 Entwürfe seien hier diejenigen der preisgekrönten Entwürfe wiedergegeben.

1. Preis: Projekt 22, Kennwort «Terrasse Baddi»

Die großzügige Zusammenfassung aller Bauteile im Norden des Terrains kennzeichnet das Projekt. Der Saatlengrünzug wird folgerichtig aufgenommen und in schöner Weise durch den Park weitergeführt. Gegen die Wallisellenstraße sind die Grünflächen durch Bauten zweckmäßig abgeschirmt. Der Hauptzugang zum Hallenbad ist richtig gelegen, doch fehlt eine Beziehung zum Park.
Von einer geräumigen und überzeugend geformten Eingangshalle im Sockelgeschoß werden die Besucher durch klar organisierte Garderoben zu den Treppen geführt. Diese sind sehr gut bemessen und führen an richtiger Stelle zwischen den beiden Bassins in die großzügige Schwimmhalle. Die beiden Turnhallen sind betrieblich gut in die Gesamtanlage einbezogen und im übrigen schön belichtet. Über dem niedrigen Sockelgeschoß mit allen Nebenräumen bilden die Schwimmhalle und die sie umschließende Liegeterrasse eine große räumliche Einheit. Das Innere und das Äußere werden in sinnvoller Weise zueinander in Beziehung gebracht.
Das Restaurant ist zusammen mit der Zuschauertribüne betrieblich gut gelegen; der Weg zum Freizeitzentrum ist etwas lang.
Mit derselben Klarheit wie beim Hallenbad sind auch die Räume der Sanität und des Freizeithauses in ein Sockel- und ein Terrassengeschoß eingeordnet. Die Pläne geben über die konstruktiven Belange im Bereich der Schwimmhalle zu wenig Aufschluß. Der angestrebten räumlichen Intimität wird die direkte Besonnung weitgehend geopfert.
Es kann mit einem übersichtlichen und rationellen Betrieb gerechnet werden. Der hohe Kubikinhalt resultiert aus einer eher allgemein zu üppigen Bemessung der einzelnen Räume, den erheblichen Terrassenzuschlägen und dem großen Vordach der Schwimmhalle.
Kubikinhalt: 89 062 m³.

2. Preis: Projekt 30, Kennwort «Segel»

Durch die Gruppierung der drei Hauptbaukörper unter Einbezug eines künstlichen Hügels entsteht

Europäische Stahlbaupreise 1979

Auszeichnung für das Hallenbad Zürich-Oerlikon

Die *Europäische Konvention für Stahlbau*, deren Mitglieder die nationalen Stahlbauorganisationen sind (für die Schweiz: Schweizerische Zentralstelle für Stahlbau, Zürich) verleiht jährlich die europäischen Stahlbaupreise für hervorragende Stahlbauten, die sich vor allem durch ihre Leistungsfähigkeit, Wirtschaftlichkeit und Aesthetik auszeichnen. Am 27. Sept. 1979 wurde das *Hallenbad Zürich-Oerlikon* an der Plenarversammlung der Konvention in *Montreux* mit dem europäischen Stahlbaupreis ausgezeichnet.
Die *Begründung* der Jury lautet:

Die spezielle Dachform und die durchgehende Glasfassade mit gestaffelter Höhe ergeben ein originelles und attraktives Erscheinungsbild. Die gleichzeitige Verwendung der Hohlprofile als Stütze und Lufheizungskanal ist interessant. Eine beispielhafte Anwendung des Baustoffes Stahl im vielversprechenden Gebiet von grossen Sportanlagen.

Neben dem Hallenbad Zürich-Oerlikon wurden noch folgende Bauwerke ausgezeichnet:
Hochstrasse Vilvoorde-Machelen (B)
Industriehalle in Bolivien (DK)
Holzbearbeitungsanlage in Archangel (SF)
Sporthalle in Nantes (F)
Militärspital in Ulm (BRD)
Petrochemische Anlage in Wilton Teeside (GB)
«Snaidero» Verwaltungsgebäude in Majano (I)

Hallenbad Zürich-Oerlikon

«ESTEL» Verwaltungsgebäude in Nijmegen (NL)
Seilverspannte Brücke in Rande (E)
«CANON» Verwaltungsgebäude in Stockholm (S)
Das *Grosshallenbad* in Zürich-Oerlikon erfüllt mit *drei getrennten Becken* alle Anforderungen des *öffentlichen Badebetriebes, des Schwimmunterrichtes für Schulen* sowie die Normen des internationalen Schwimmer-Verbandes (FINA) für den *Schwimmsport*.
Als kombiniertes Hallen- und Sportbad mit einem 50-m-Becken, einer Turm- und Sprungbrettanlage zwischen 1 und 10 m Höhe und Zuschauerplätzen ermöglicht es darüber hinaus die Durchführung schwimmsportlicher Veranstaltungen, wodurch ihm auch regionale und gesamtschweizerische Bedeutung zukommt.
Die Bauanlage besteht aus einem annähernd quadratischen Hallengebäude mit umlaufender Fensterfront und einem niedrigeren Anbau mit den Garderoben, einer Sauna und einer Gymnastikhalle. Die anschliessende Freihaltezone dient als Liegewiese. Die Umgebung des Hallenbades ist durch grössere Auffüllungen in Form von Geländehügeln gekennzeichnet.
Die Schwimmhalle mit einem vorspringenden Zwischengeschoss (Restaurant für 128 Personen), einer umlaufenden Galerie sowie seitlichen Tribünen enthält folgende Becken:
Schwimmbecken 50×21 m mit acht Bahnen, Wassertiefe 2 m, Hubboden 16,5×21 m für Wassertiefen von 1,2 bis 1,8 m, elektronische Zeitmessung, Sitzstufen für etwa 750 Zuschauer.
Springerbecken 19,6×15 m, Wassertiefe 5 m, elektronische Sprungwertung, Sprunganlagen bestehend aus drei Sprungbrettern und fünf Plattformen, Sitzstufen für etwa 180 Zuschauer.

Nichtschwimmerbecken 25×10 m, Wassertiefe 0,6 bis 1,2 m.
Planschbecken 4×4 m, Spielecke für Mutter und Kind.
Die ebenerdig zusammengefassten *Garderoben* bestehen aus sechs gleich grossen, dem Bedarf entsprechend zuteilbaren Umkleideräumen mit je 150 Kleiderkästen. Der den Garderoben zugeordnete *Sanitärbereich* umfasst drei Duschräume mit insgesamt 66 Duschen, Haartrocknungsanlagen sowie die Aborte. Auch körperlich behinderte Besucher werden sich leicht zurechtfinden und die Schwimmbecken stufenlos erreichen können. An die Umkleideräume schliessen sich die *Gymnastikhalle* von 10×18 m, ein *Krafttrainingsraum* von 60 m² und ein *Geräteraum* an. Die Sauna ist für 40 Personen dimensioniert und bildet beim Eingang eine betrieblich selbständige Raumgruppe. Um die Eingangshalle – die mit einer automatischen Kassenanlage versehen ist – gruppieren sich die Dienst- und Betriebsräume. Sämtliche technischen Anlagen und Lagerräume befinden sich im Untergeschoss, wo ausserdem eine Notschlafstelle für 30 Kurs- und Wettkampfteilnehmer eingerichtet ist.

Konstruktion

Sämtliche Kastenstützen (200×300 mm) in Abständen von 1,4 m dienen der Abstützung der Glashaut und sind zugleich Luftkanäle zum Einblasen der Luft über die ganze Glasfront. In den Fassadenebenen wirken sie als Rahmentragwerke und übernehmen die Windlasten aus den Dachflächen.
Fünf Fachwerkbinder über dem Schwimmbecken und zwei Fachwerkbinder über dem Sprungbecken bilden die Hauptträger der Dachkonstruktion. Zusammen mit den Pfetten ergeben sich aus der starren Dachrandlagerung Trägerroste. Die Ausfachung wurde soweit wie möglich auf eine rationelle Fertigung ausgerichtet. Die Grundrissgestaltung und der erforderliche freie Luftraum über der Sprunganlage verlangten eine diesen besonderen Verhältnissen angepasste Konstruktion.
Die Aussteifung der Stahlkonstruktion erfolgte über Randverbände in der Pfettenebene. Zusammen mit den Rahmentragwerken der Fassadenstützen und dem Betonkern wird die räumliche Stabilität der Halle gewährleistet.
Die Eindeckung mit Alu-Blechen verlangte ein minimales Dachgefälle von 5 Prozent zu den Rinnen hin, es entstanden z. T. «Walmdächer». Die Pfetten mussten dieser Dachform entsprechend recht kompliziert geführt werden. Gebogene Dachflächen erforderten zudem noch besonders geformte Dachträger.
Die Stahlkonstruktion wird durch eine heruntergehängte Decke gegen das Bad verkleidet. Diese stark geformte – z. T. gekrümmte – Decke erforderte eine sehr anspruchsvolle Unterkonstruktion in feuerverzinkten Stahlelementen.
Die im Inneren und Äusseren stark gestaffelte Überdachung des grossen Bädertraktes stellte einmalige Probleme in statischer und konstruktiver Beziehung. Die Planbearbeitung hat dabei ungewohnte Ausmasse angenommen; sie war die Voraussetzung für eine einwandfreie Fertigung der komplizierten Elemente. Die Montage, vollständig von ausserhalb der Umfassungswände aus ausgeführt, war ebenfalls recht ungewöhnlich. Trotzdem konnte die verbaute Stahltonnage im üblichen Rahmen gehalten werden.

Bädertrakte

Abmessungen	73×64 m
Kleinste lichte Höhe	2,850 m
Grösste lichte Höhe	10,250 m
Überdachte Fläche	4673 m²
Volumen	
– ab OK Stahlstützenfussplatte bis OK Stahlkonstruktion	35 752 m³

Stahlgewichte	kg/m²
Stützen	16,91
Binder, Abfangträger	21,41
Pfetten, Rinnen, Sparren	19,78
Verbände	4,91
Vordach	7,06
Unterdecke	11,22
Totales Stahlgewicht	379,6 t
pro m²	81,29 kg/m²
pro m³	10,6 kg/.3

Bauherrschaft: Stadt Zürich

Architekt: Max P. Kollbrunner

Bauingenieur: Max Walt, Zürich

Stahlbauunternehmung: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schäppi AG, Zürich / Gauger & Co. AG, Zürich

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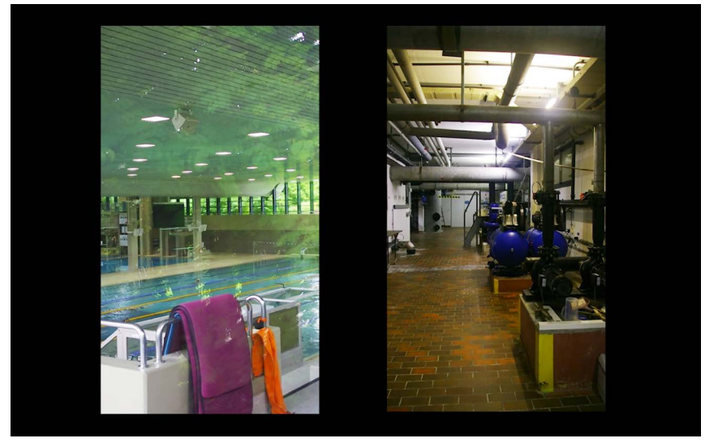
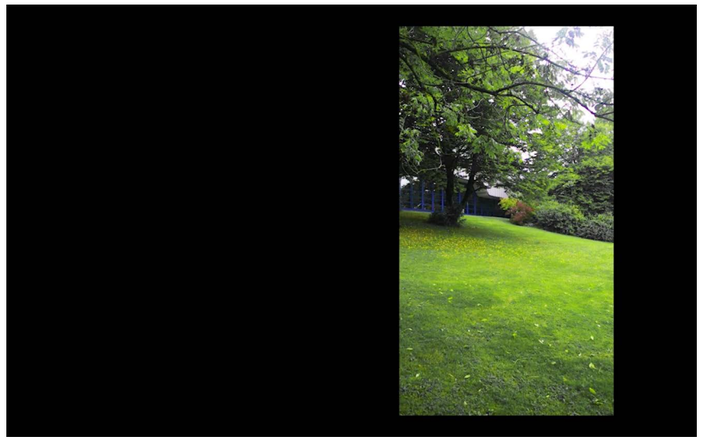
The splashing of the water, the shouting of the kids and trainers, and the background music which is always played there are echoing on the reflecting surfaces of the tiles and of the water in the big hall.

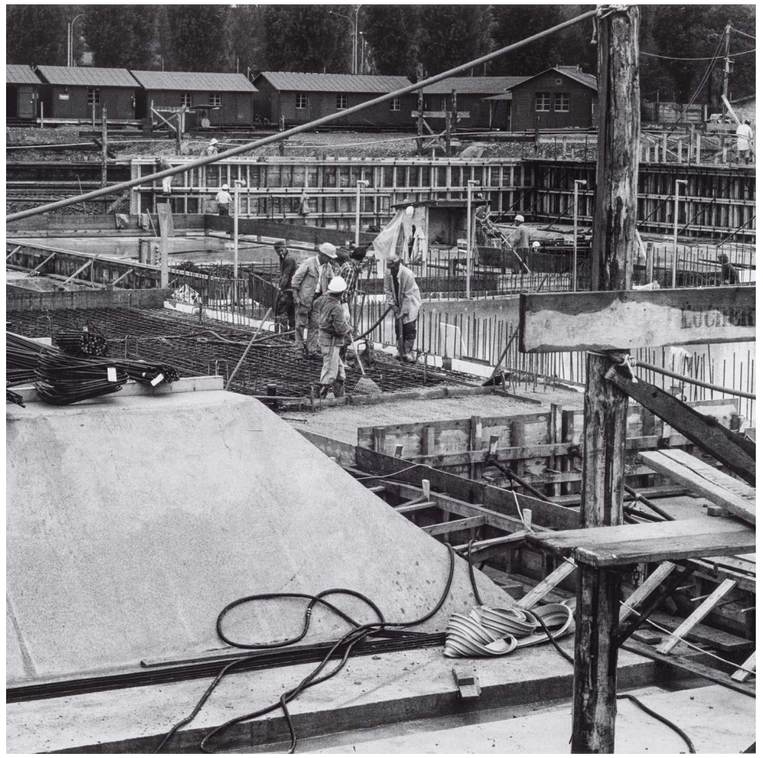
It is rather loud. The spaces hosting the machines facilitating all of this are even louder.

The activity of the inside can relate to the one outside. On the Wallisellenstrasse cars are going by constantly, it is never quiet.

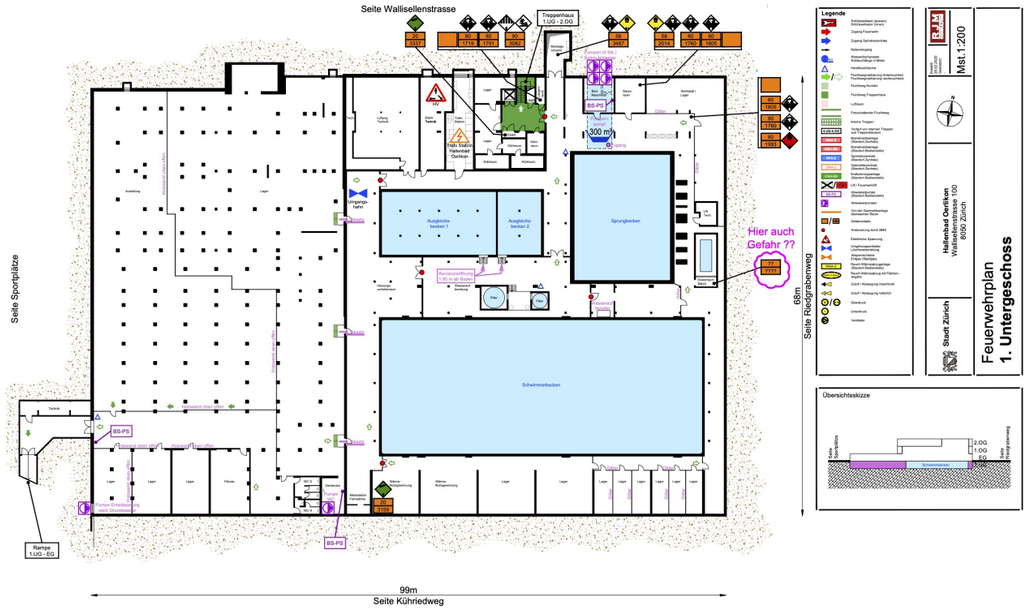
Contrasting with these loud places, the green spaces at the back of the building are very peaceful, the quasi silence there is only disturbed by the singing of the birds. To find out about these different atmospheres, scan the code below:

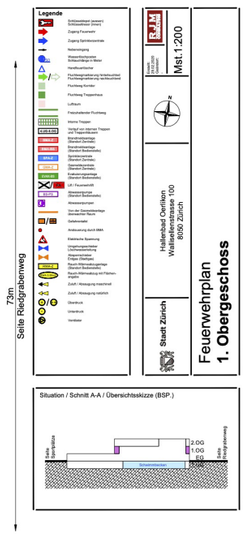


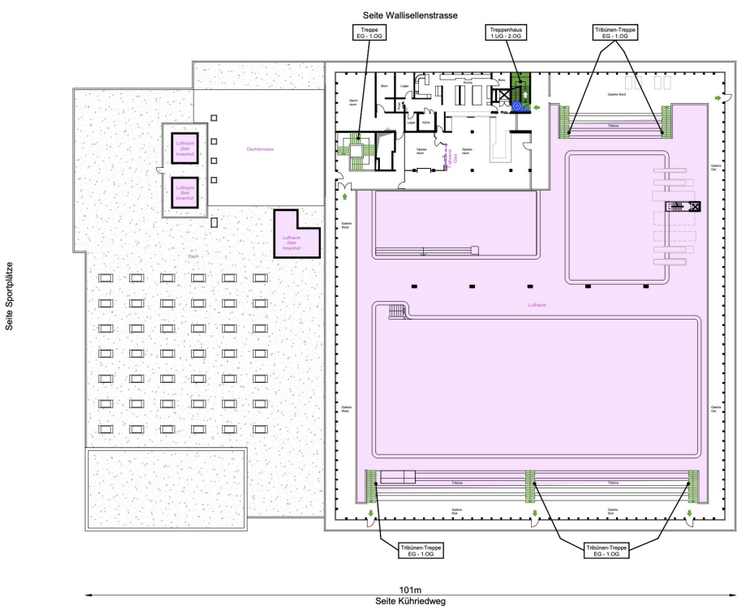


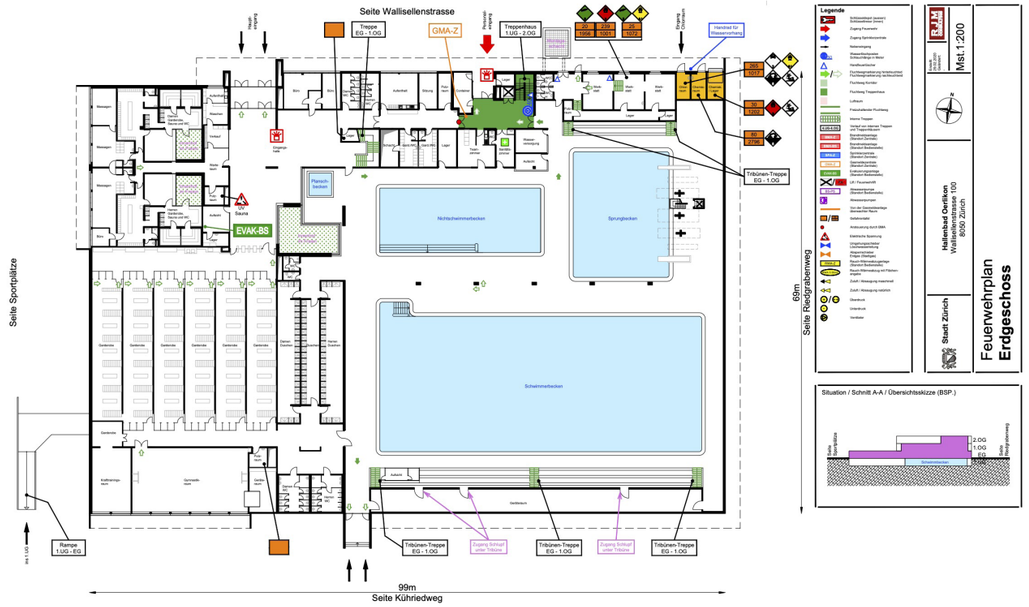


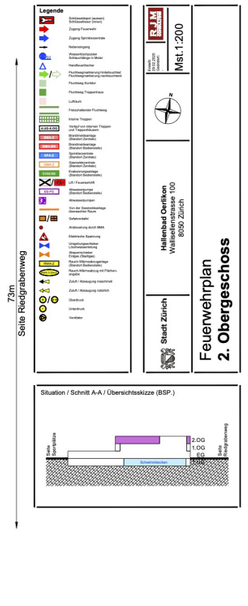
Evacuation Plans

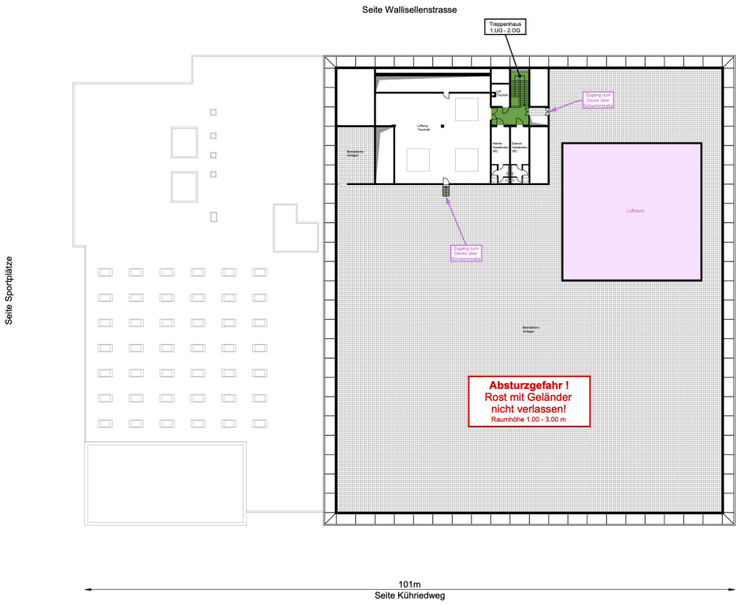


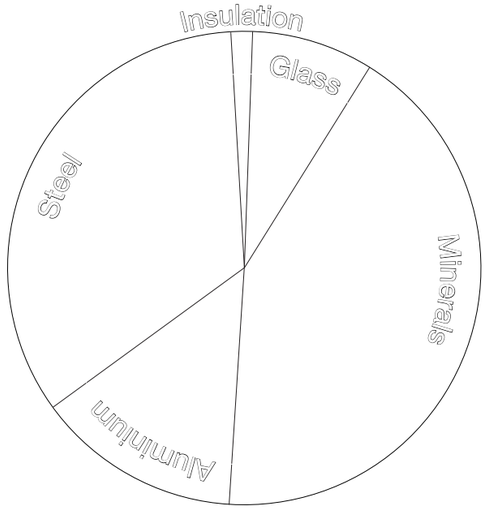








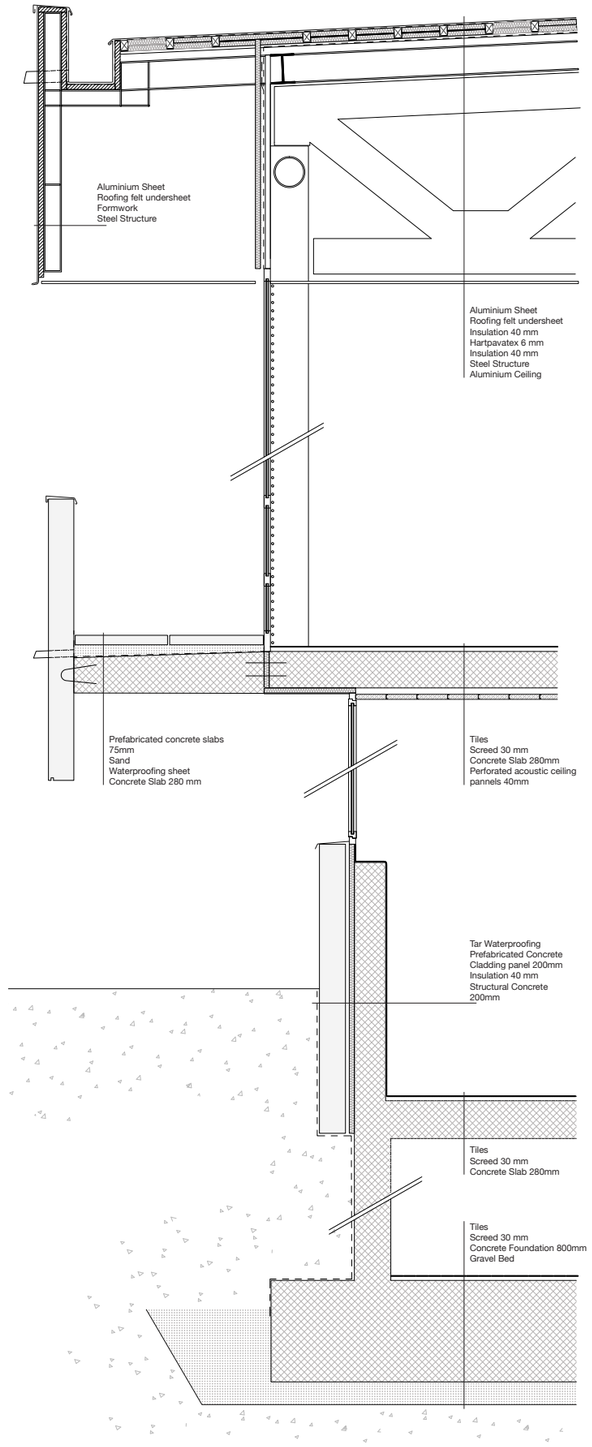




One meter of length of the fragment depicted on the right represent about 17 000 kWh (17068 kWh) or to 4 tons of embedded CO2 (3908 kg). It corresponds to 4 flights over the Atlantic Ocean or halfway around the earth with a car. Among this embedded CO2, 42% corresponds to the minerals such as the concrete, the sand and the gravel. The minerals also makes most of the weight of this fragment. 35% correspond to the embedded emissions of the steel, which also come second in the total weight. The aluminum comes third with 14% of the total emissions. This fact can be surprising when looking at the quite low weight it represents in the fragment, its use is limited to the window frames and waterproofing of the roof with sheets that are less than a millimeter of width. This material emits about 50 times more CO2 per kilogram than concrete. Glass represent 8% of the total emissions, and the insulation material 2%.

17 000 kWh

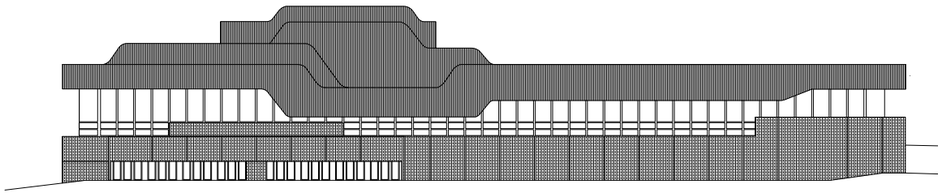
4000 kg CO2

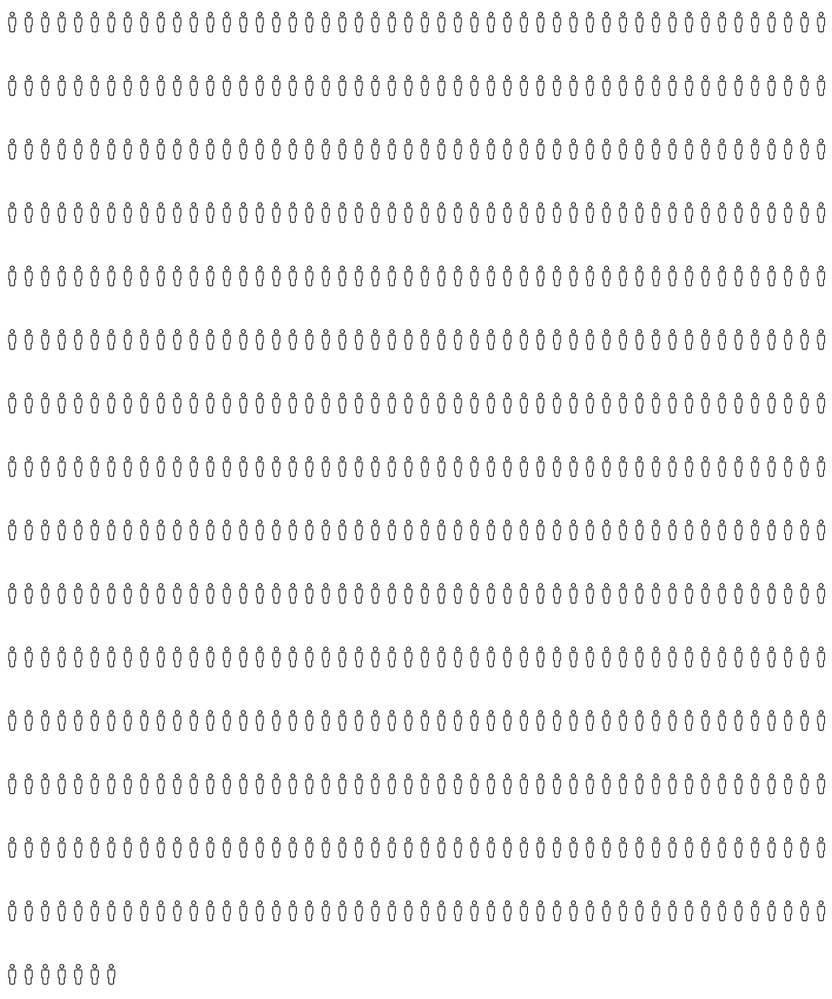


1:40

520 000 kg CO2

4 800 000 kWh





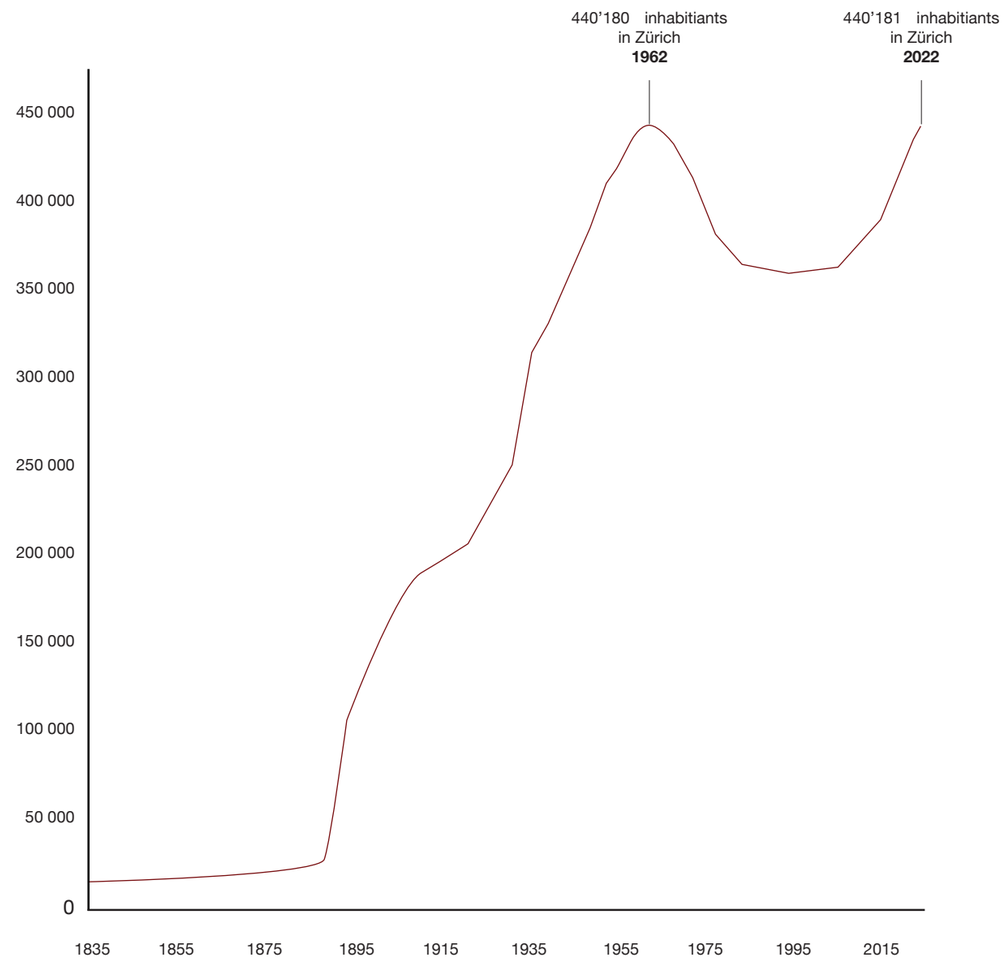
In 2021, about 4 800 000 kWh (4 810 806 kWh) were necessary to operate the Hallenbad Oerlikon. With the energy mix of Switzerland, this represents about 520 000 kg of CO2 emitted by the operation of the building. Such a CO2 budget would allow building half of the wall enclosing the hall every year. 74% of this energy (3 571 848 kWh) was used to heat up the rooms and the water and the rest 26% (1’238’958 kWh) represent the electricty used in the building. The quantity of energy used to operate the Hallenbad Oerlikon corresponds to the quantity of energy used by 757 persons in 2020 in the city of Zürich.

The city of Zürich has a very long history, dating back to Roman times. It started to gain importance in the middle ages where the rulers of the Roman saint empire choose the city to built the Grossmünster and Frauenmünster, dedicated to the cult of Felix and Regula. The Franks took control of the city in the VII century until 1351, when the city joined the Swiss Confederation. Being situated on the way to the Gotthard it gained importance thanks to it. It had an important place in the story of the Reformed Church in the XVII century to then gain the satus of economical center of the country, which it has been ever since, with the industrial revolution in the XIX century.

The Hallenbad Oerlikon comes in a moment when the city has been growing fast. After the second world war a recession is feared but a boom happens instead, the industries not having been destroyed during the war. Growth is going fast and buildings are erected to match the demand. The kreis 4 starts to fill up with workers from other countries coming to work in Zürich's industries. The population grows in the city until 1962 where it reaches a record. This same year the competition for the Hallenbad Oerlikon is launched, during this period the area of Albisrieden, Oerlikon and Schwammendigen experience big developments to host everyone. The iconic Lochergut, built in 1966 is a mark of this period within the city center. By the year the lochergut was built the Mayor of the city changed, Sigmund Widmer replaced Emil Landolt and in 1969 when the initial project of a 25 meter pool was finished and ready to be voted a motion came to transform it into a new project for a 50 meter olympic pool that could host internationnal competitions. This second project is the one that was finally built in between 1976 and 1978. During the same period the architect Max Kollbrunner will also build the Hardau II tower with the same prefabricated concrete panels, leaving a strong mark in Zürich's skyline.The towers and the pool are linked through their apperance but also through their functions, they are both important social buildings.

Nowadays the industries are gone from Zürich and activites in the city are mostly tertiary. The city has however regained atractivity since the mid-2000th. The population record of 1962 as been beaten this year, in 2022 and Oerlikon is an area with consequent devellopements.

The time has brought new norms to sports facilities and the pool doesn't fit anymore the international competions purpose it was built for. Swimming is nowadays a very popular sports in Zürich and the only other 50m pool of the city, the Hallenbad city, can be very full at rush hours. Therefore, to have a competition pool up to nowadays sports and built standards the authorities have decided to build a new one. Not to overlast the remaining pools of the city it has been decided to build it next to the existing pool. When the construction works will be done the Hallenbad Oerlikon will be destroyed.



1962

Competition for the design of the Riedgrabenareal in Oerlikon, including a 25m pool and a diving pool together with a park. Set aside for the following years due to the time's conjoncture.

1969

Motion asking for a bigger project, extending the pool to 50m and adding a non-swimmer pool for a cost of 35,6 mio Frs.

1972

1. April : Planned costs elevated to 39,4 mio Frs. 21 December : Votation for the final recuced project for a cost of 28,5 Mio Frs

1973

The project ist submitted to public vote : 65000 Yes against 25000 No

1976

Start of the construction works in spring

1978

Opening of the Hallenbad Oerlikon on the 30th of September

2003

A feasability and operation study shows that a new building would be the better solution in face of the growing population of the city and for a break-free operation of the pool.

2005

First renovation during the summer

- Redesign of the locker rooms and entrance
- Reparations in the saunas and on a basin
- Installation of a UV water cleaner

2006

Second renovation during the winter:

- new floors and ceiling
- vegetalisation and renovation of the flat roof
- reparation of parts of the aluminum roof
- renovation of the kitchens and counters

2014

Third renovation assuring 10 more years of use

2019-2021

Competition for a new sports center replacing the Hallenbad Oerlikon

2025

Planned start of construction for the new Sports center Oerlikon

2029

Planned completion of the Sports center, allowing the destruction of the Hallenbad Oerlikon

In 2003, after only twenty five years of services, the death of the Hallenbad Oerlikon has already been announced. The requirement of the FINA concerning competition facilities are not fulfilled anymore. The 50-meter pool lack two lanes and the diving area a few centimeters here and there. The city has therefore a new plan for the area: a new sport center. This new building will contain pools, ice rinks, a workyard for Grünstadt Zürich and a football field on the roof. Being built in front of the existing pool, the new building is part of a stragegy regarding to the other pools that would be overlasted if the Hallenbad Oerlikon came to close, it will allow the Hallenbad to stay in operation during the construction. This new sports center proposes the same competition programm as the one present in the Hallenbad Oerlikon but slightly bigger and in accordance with the FINA standards. On top of that, many other pools are planned, creating a leisure offer that will attract famillies.

Outside of the pool programm the building contains two inside ice rinks. The Eisbahn Oerlikon situtated next to the Hallenbad can only be used in winter, which does not correspond to the way ice rinks sports are practiced nowadays. The Eisbahn is also in the way for the extension of the exhibition hall. It is argued that a new building will allow for a synergy between the heat produced by the creation of ice and the heating needs. An heat exchanger is however already present between the Eisbahn and the Hallenbad. A football field is planned on the roof the new Sportzentrum.

Competition Programm	Hallenbad Oerlikon and surroundings
Competition	
Swimming pool 50 x 25 m (10 lanes) , Tribune 1'200 Spectators	Swimming pool 50 x 21 m (8 lanes) , Tribune 750 Spectators (room for 1000 in total)
Diving pool 25 x 20 m, Tribune 300 Spectators	Diving pool 19,6 x 15 m, Tribune 180 Spectators
Hot Tub 15 m2	-
Swimming school	
2 Teaching pools with lifting floors 25x15m	-
Freetime	
Non-swimmer adventure pool, 250 m2	Non-swimmer pool 250m2 (25x10m)
Paddling pool for small children 50m2	Paddling pool for small children 16m2
Slides with landing pool	-
Outside pool 150m2 (all year)	-
Outside adventure pool 800m2 (only summer)	-
Outside paddling pool for small children 150m2 (only summer)	-
Diving silo	-
Others	
Gym	Gym 60m2
Sauna	Sauna
Gymnastics hall with Equipment room	Gymnastics hall 10x18m and Equipment room
Massage room with reception and side rooms	Massage rooms with reception and side rooms
Ice rinks	
Ice hockey rink, Tribune 1000 Spectators	Inside rink, 506 Spectators sitting, 880 standing
Figure skating rink, Tribune 250 Spectators	Outside rink
Grass sport facility	
7 Grass fields	6 Grass fields
Side rooms (WC, Wardrobe etc.)	Side rooms (WC, Wardrobe etc.)
Gastronomie	Restaurant of the Eisbahn Oerlikon
Multifunctionnal outside space	-
Workyard Grünstadt Zürich	-
Parking hall	**Parking Eisbahn Oerlikon**
Green corridor	**Green spaces around the pool**

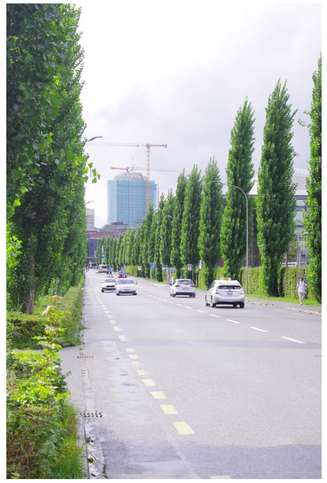
The Hallenbad Oerlikon is situated on the Sportanlage Neudorf, the whole area as an important aura on all scales, from local to international. The many football fields, the tennis courts and the pool attract daily users from the whole city, and the Messe as well as the Hallenstadion can host large events attracting a larger public. As its names indicate, the Sportanlage Neudorf hosts a large variety of sports installations : football, tennis, track cycling, ice hockey, swimming, diving and fitness activities can be practiced here. Outside of importance conferred to this place by the many uses, its geographical localization is also of importance.

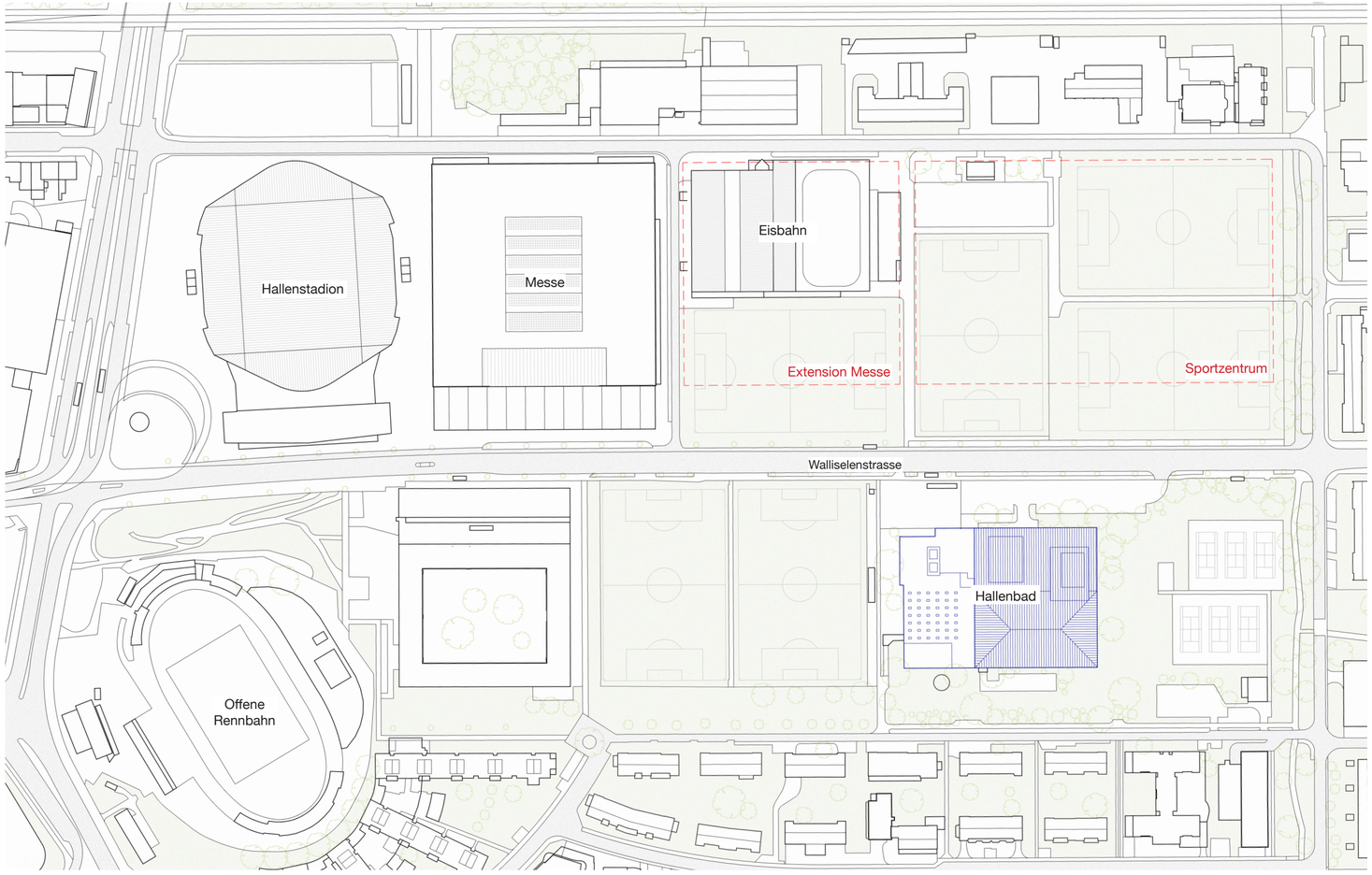
Situated next to Oerlikon's center and between the centers of Wallisellen and Schwamendingen it is a strategical point for the development of the city of Zürich. The North of the city, where the pool is situated is an area that grows and changes quickly as some big projects surrounding the Sportsanlage shows, the buildings of Leutschenbach area are marking the landscape to the north and the construction works of the enclosing of the Highway in Schwamendingen are still undergoing to the south.

The Wallisellenstrasse crosses the Sportanlage Neudorf from East to West and has been identified as a central point for the city's development in 2011, in a document called Leitbild Wallisellenstrasse. This document explains the ins and outs of the developments along this street.

According to it the built environment of the Sportsanlage experience changes by getting newer and denser, the Hallenbad Oerlikon as well as the Eisbahn Oerlikon will be destroyed and replaced by a new sports center on the northern side of the street. The exhibition hall will be enlarged by a building as big as the one already there on this same side, next to the existing one. Public spaces are also concerned by this document, it stipulates that the characteristic alignment of poplar trees along the street have to be kept and preconizes longitudinal parks in the east-west and north-south axes.

The competition documents for the new sports center ask for a football field on the roof. When measuring the roof of the Exhibition hall, it can be noted that it is big enough to host one football as well.





1:2000

When reading articles dating from the construction of the Hallenbad Oerlikon, references to the Piscine des Vernets can be found. The planning of the two pools dates back to the sixties, the one in Geneva was built directly after having been planned whereas in Oerlikon it happened fifteen years later. The Piscine des Vernets was, at the time the Hallenbad Oerlikon was built, the only other 50-meter competition pool in Switzerland. The Piscine des Vernets is part of a sports center, which program's makes it comparable to the one planned in Oerlikon. The Hallenbad Uster can also be compared with these example, as the building from the seventies was also recently renovated and received a 50 meter Olympic pool as an addition.

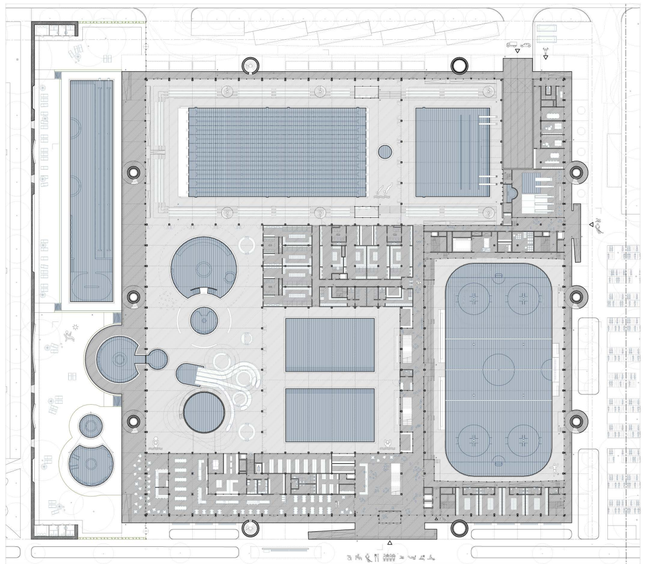
In opposition to the Sportzentrum Oerlikon the Vernets sports center isn't one clear block containing all the different sports facilities, it was initially made of two different volumes with two different functions. One for the ice rink, with an expressive form linked to his function of event rink with lots of sitting places for spectators on a tribune, and the other lower one for the pool. The more common rectangular volume relates to the more common, day to day function of a public pool. The two volumes were linked through their common entrance hall. From this hall you could see the inside of the pool, as in the Hallenbad Oerlikon, but from an elevated point of view. Such visual connections can also be found in the planned Sportzentrum where connections take place between nearly all the areas and in the 3 dimensions. These areas stay however all separated by glass partitioning. The Hallenbad Oerlikon and the Piscine des Vernets don't offer such a separation of space, in both the sports and non-swimmer pools are all in one hall. In Uster, the addition can not be grasped at first glance the added volume merges itself with the existing, making it nearly invisible. Glass is there used in the same way as in the Sportzentrum Oerlikon, separating the different areas while still letting the gaze trough.

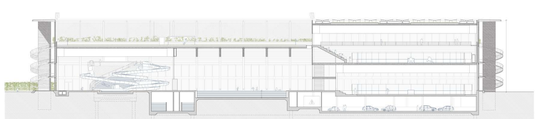
The Piscine des Vernets has an outside area that was added after the initial construction on its backside. An ice rink was also added to the initial sports center in the seventies and this intervention somehow destroyed the original concept of the initial hall which became a place one goes through to get out of the pool and still hosts the restaurant, but that lost its importance. The entrance is now by the new ice rink, which force the visitor to walk all the way along it in an underground corridor to get to the locker room of the pool. Extending can also generate downsides.

Built ten years before the Hallenbad Oerlikon the pool des Vernets makes the effect of a more noble building, the carrying structure inside the hall is made out of four groups of four diagonal columns appearing more impressive than the quite common and rationalistic concrete columns of the Hallenbad Oerlikon. The travertine that can be found inside together with the mushroom columns that let light through also adds to this impression of fine architecture. Especially when opposed to the serially produced concrete and aluminum elements cladding the inside and outside of the Hallenbad Oerlikon. These Serially produced elements are however markers of the time the pools dates back to. Similarly the project for the Sportzentrum Oerlikon will also be a product of his time, where CO2 production is a matter. The more outstanding materials of this project are rammed earth and wooden beams.

Regarding the CO2 matter, this project uses less concrete but still lots of glass and glue laminated wood, which can be questionable. In Uster the original character of the building has been lost through the renovation and addition, the original postmodern appearance of the building cannot be seen anywhere. The pool now looks like something brand new. It has been turned into a building of our time, that negates its history.

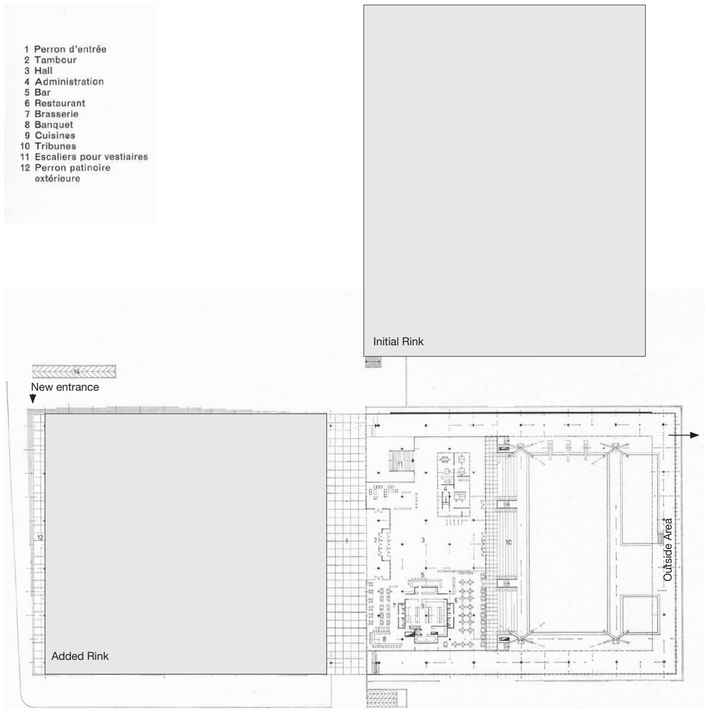
Sportzentrum Oerlikon



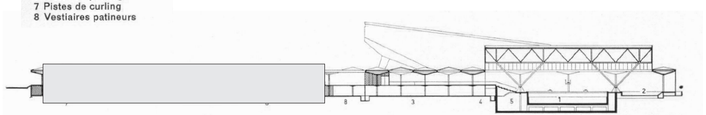


Centre sportif des Vernets

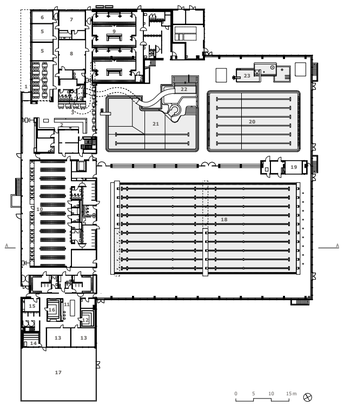
1 Perron d'entrée
2 Tambour
3 Hall
4 Administration
5 Bar
6 Restaurant
7 Brasserie
8 Banquet
9 Cuisines
10 Tribunes
11 Escaliers pour vestiaires
12 Perron patinoire extérieure



1 Bassin olympique
2 Bassin non nageurs
3 Vestiaires baigneurs
4 WC et douches
5 Machineries dans cuvelage
6 Pistes de patinage
7 Pistes de curling
8 Vestiaires patineurs



Hallenbad Uster

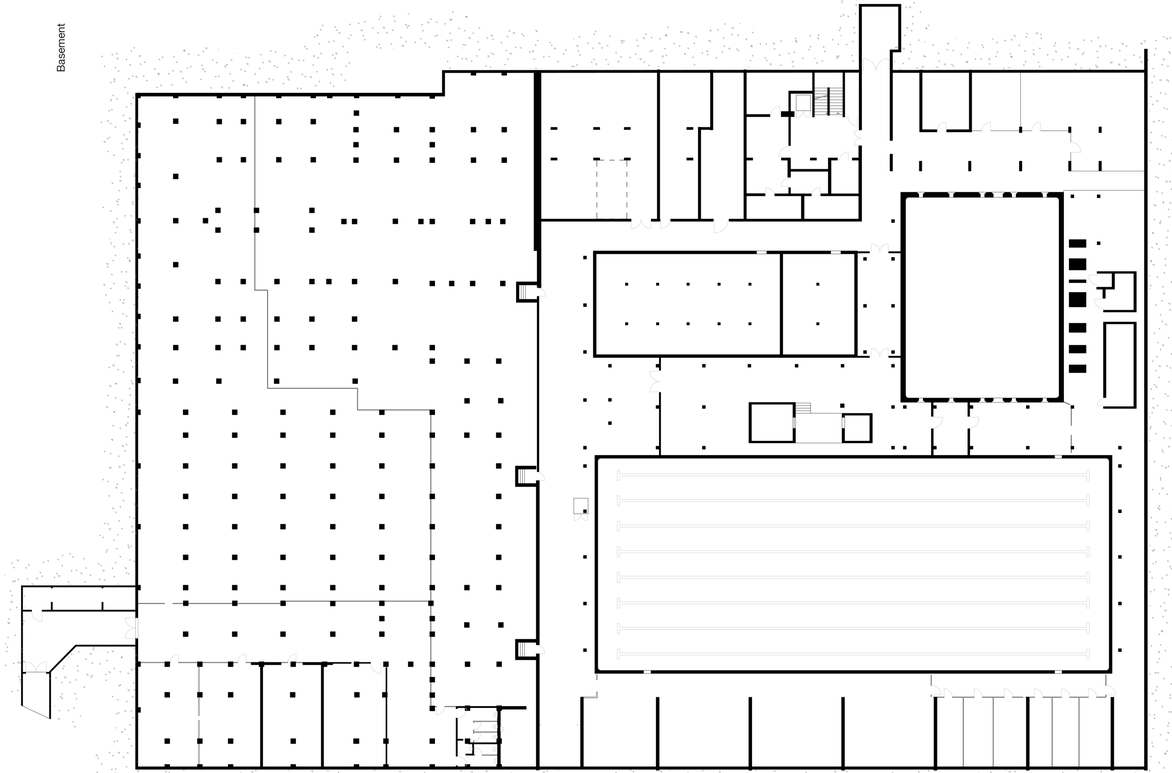


Grundriss Erdgeschoss

1 Eingang
2 Kasse
3 Cafeteria
4 Mehrzweckraum
5 Büro
6 Sitzungszimmer
7 Vereinsraum
8 Kraftraum
9 Bestehende Garderoben
10 Neue Garderoben
11 Wellnessbereich
12 Biosauna
13 Ruheraum
14 Finnische Sauna
15 Massageraum
16 Dampfbad
17 Saunagarten
18 50-m-Olympiabecken
19 Zeitmessung
20 25-m-Becken
21 Spassbecken
22 Rutschbahn
23 Kleinkinderplanschbereich
24 Lüftung
25 Badewassertechnik

Schnitt A – A

Basement



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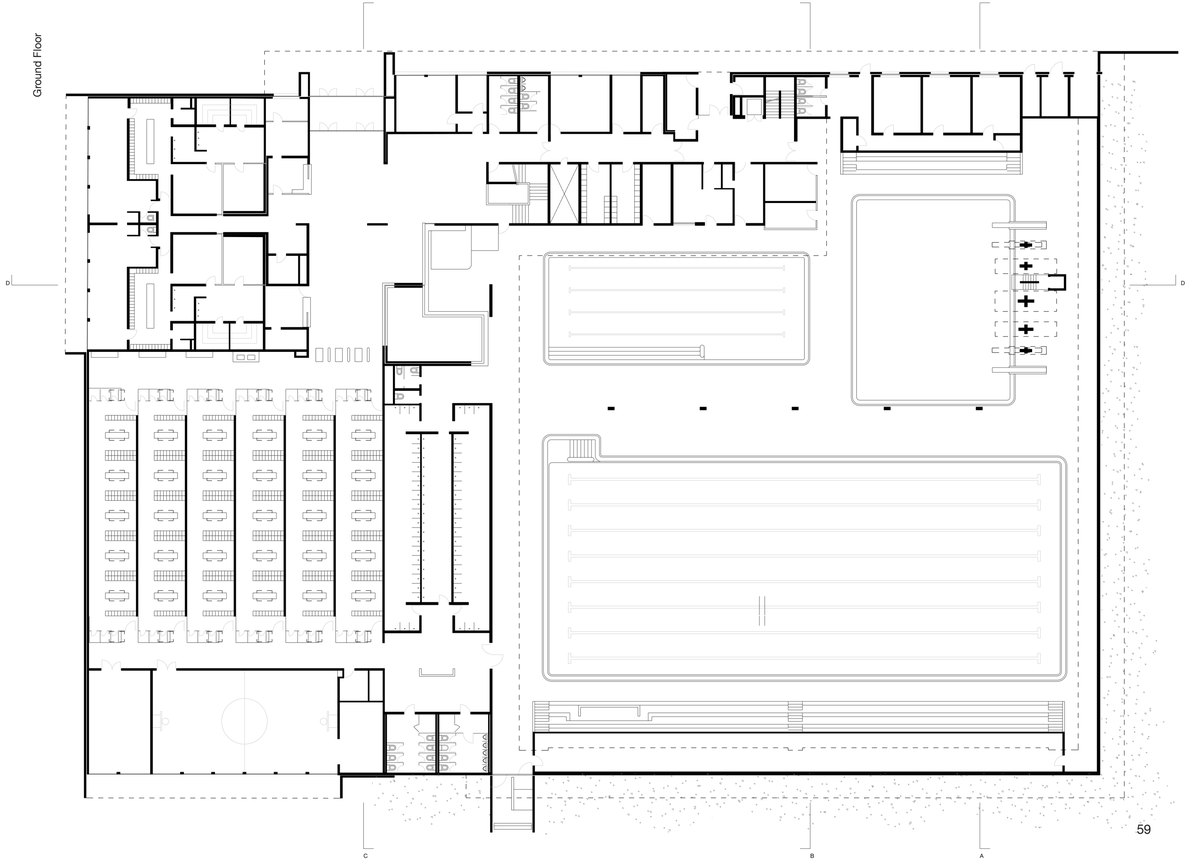
Ground Floor



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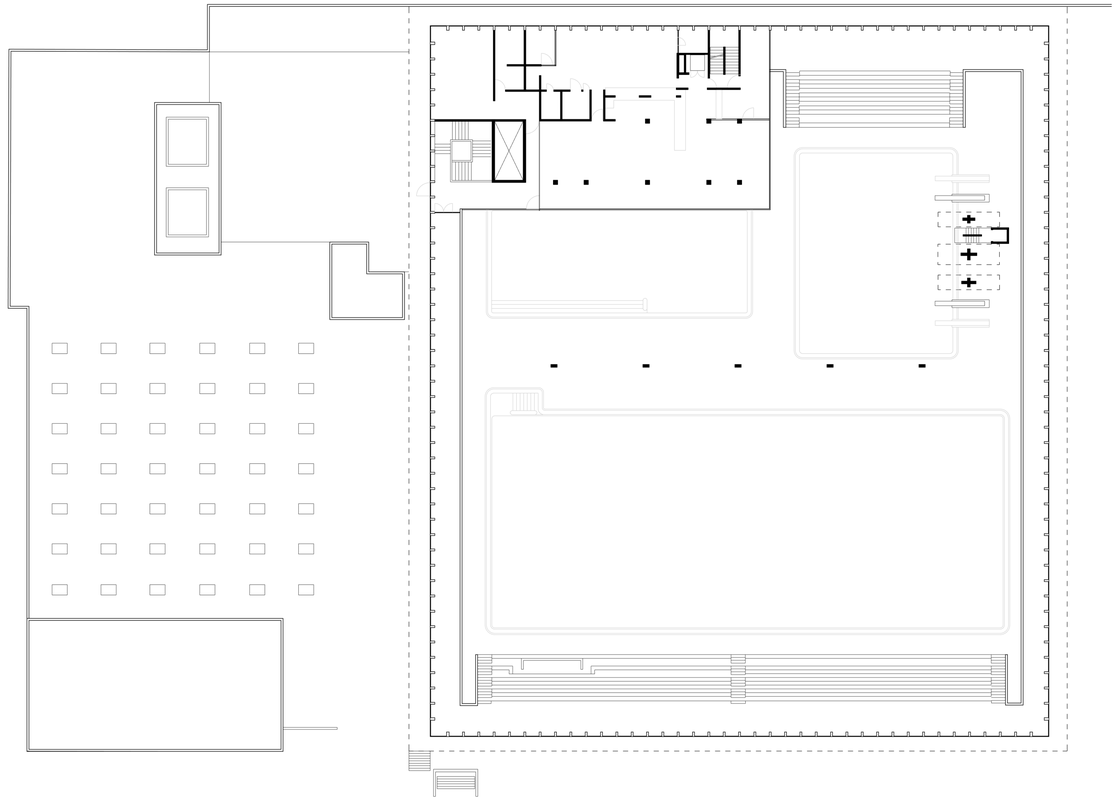
First floor



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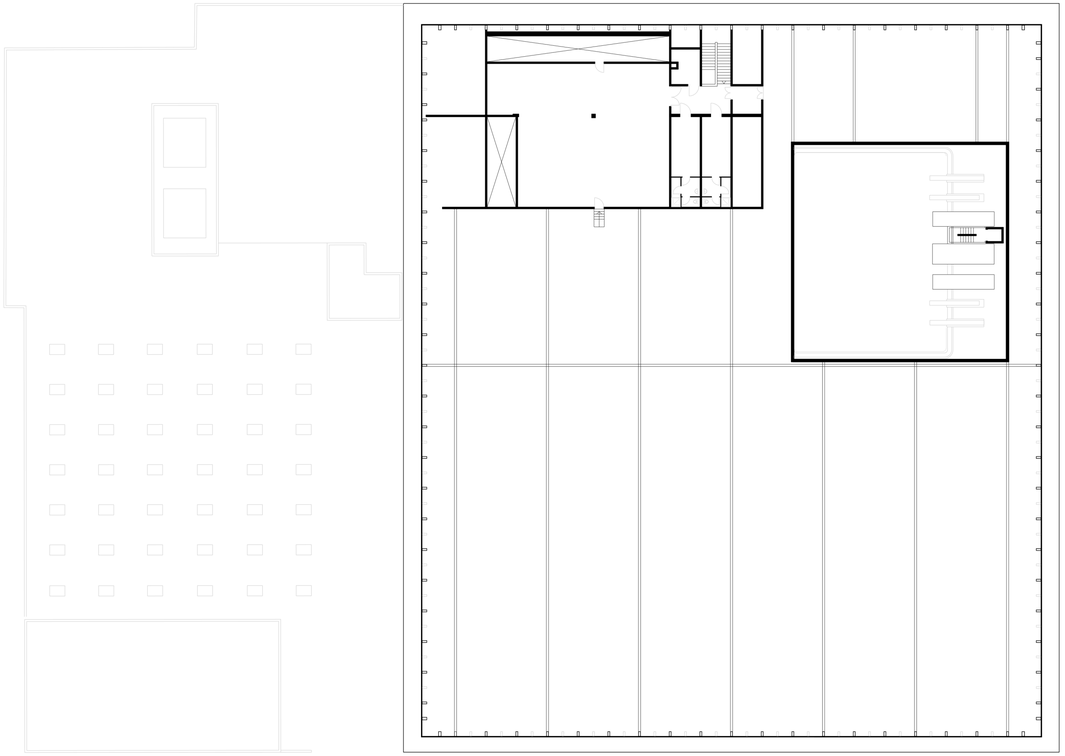
Second Floor



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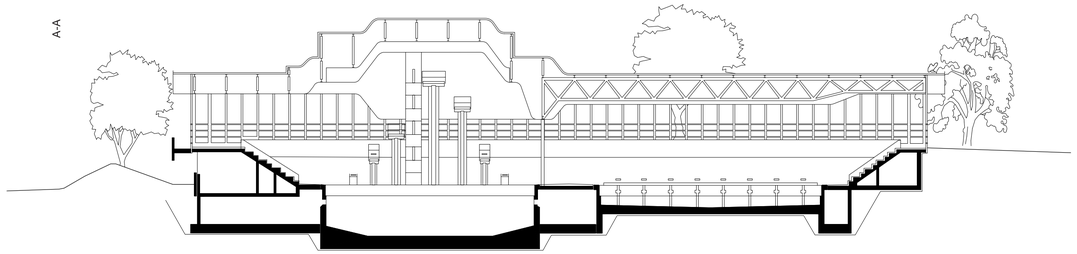
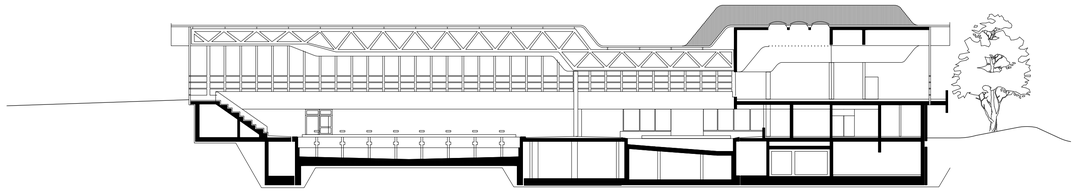
A-A



B-B



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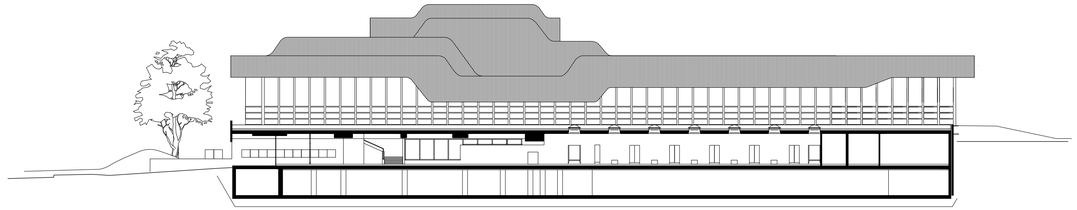
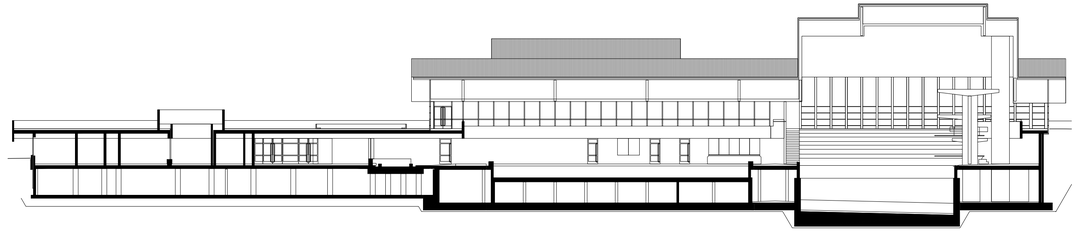
C-C



D-D



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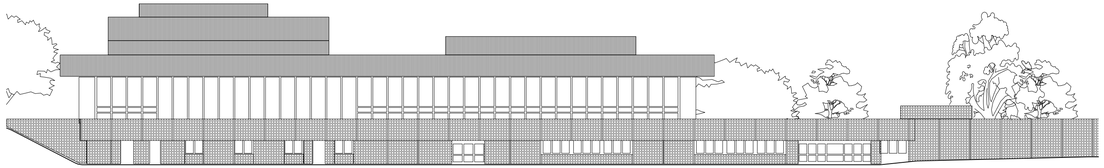
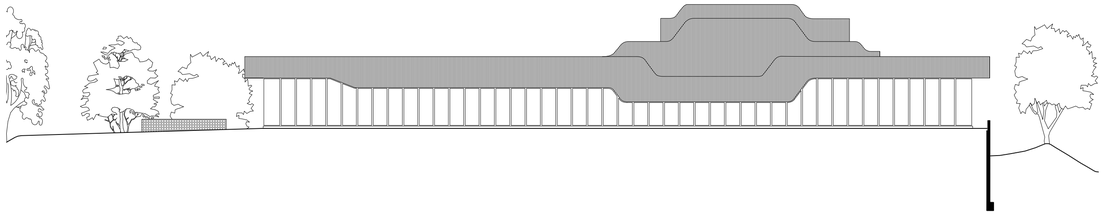
North



East



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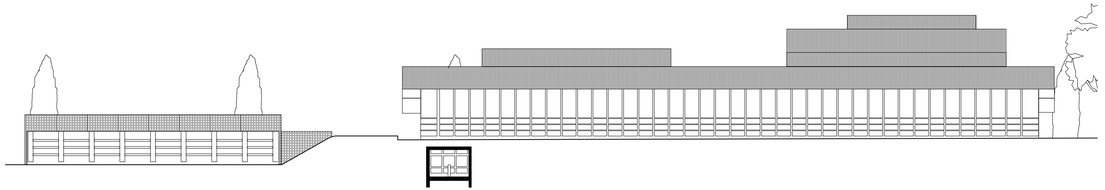
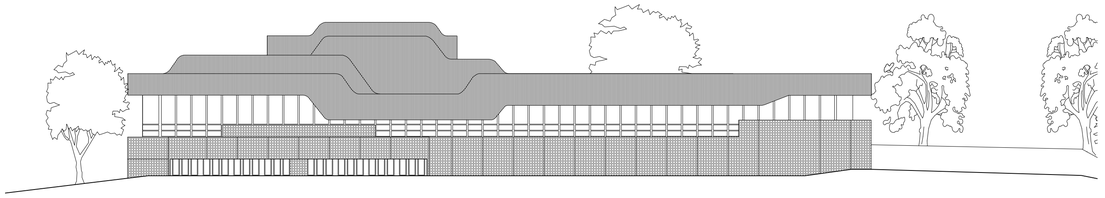
South



West



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