

Hotel Rondo Oensingen



Zur Eröffnung der Autobahnstrecke
Oensingen–Lenzburg

Marianne Nünlist

Die Bahn ist frei!

Mit Stolz und Freud' verkündet sei:
Die Bahn ist frei!
Die Bahn ist frei!

Für uns erbaut, uns anvertraut,
Ein herrlich Werk aus Menschenhand –
Durchzieht sie unser Gäuerland.

«Wie wundervoll!» die einen sagen
Und grüssen stolz die neue Zeit.
«Wie traurig doch!» die andern klagen
Und sehn nur die Vergangenheit.

Hier führte einst mit starken Händen
Der Bauernsohn den schweren Pflug.
Tat frei und stolz die Erde wenden,
Die ewig Saat und Ernte trug.

Heut zieht ein silbern Strassenrücken
Sich hundert Kilometer weit
Über Bogen, Pfeiler, Brücken
Von West nach Osten frei und weit.

Einst stand in breiten goldnen Streifen
Das Kornfeld hier, von Segen schwer,
Hier tat des Gäuers Reichtum reifen,
Und niemals war die Scheune leer.

Heut rollt die Ernte aller Welten
Auf tausend Rädern durch dies Land.
Und andre, neue Werte gelten,
Und neuer Wohlstand füllt die Hand.

Einst kannten wir noch keine Eile,
Für alles hatten wir noch Zeit.
Wir massen unserer Stunden Weile
Am Stundenschlag der Ewigkeit.

Doch immer sind wir aufgerufen,
Nie und nimmer stillzustehn.
Und über immer neue Stufen
Muss unser Geist stets vorwärtsgehn.

Die Strasse, offen, frei und weit –
Ein gar so kostbar Silberband.
Sie ist Symbol der neuen Zeit,
Der neuen Zukunft Unterpfand.

Die Bahn ist frei!
Für uns erbaut,
Uns anvertraut.
Ob Fluch, ob Segen,
An uns ist's gelegen.



Eröffnungsfeier, Autobahn, Oensingen.



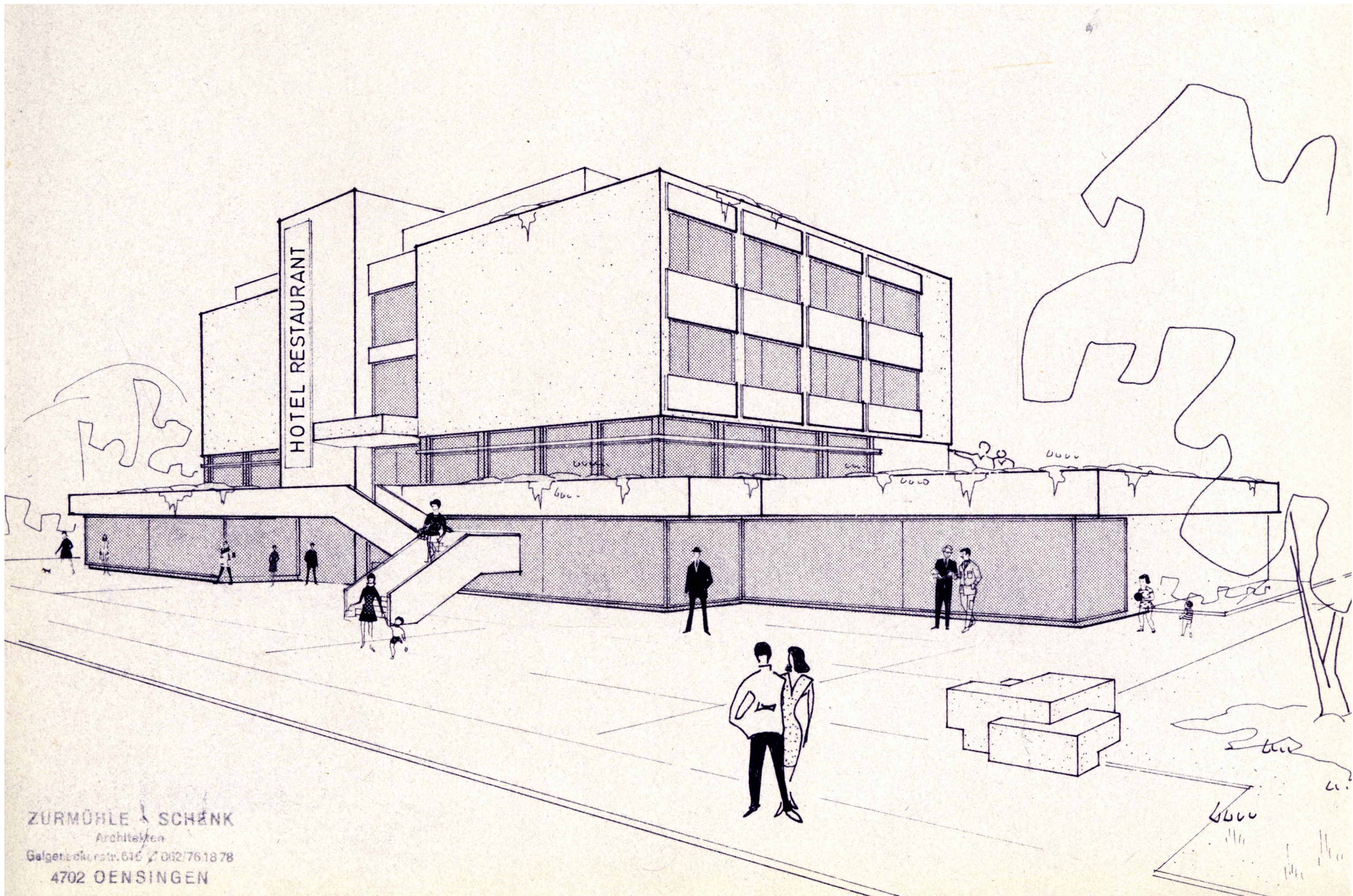
Die Bahn ist frei!, Zur Eröffnung der Autobahnstrecke,
Marianne Nünlist, 1967

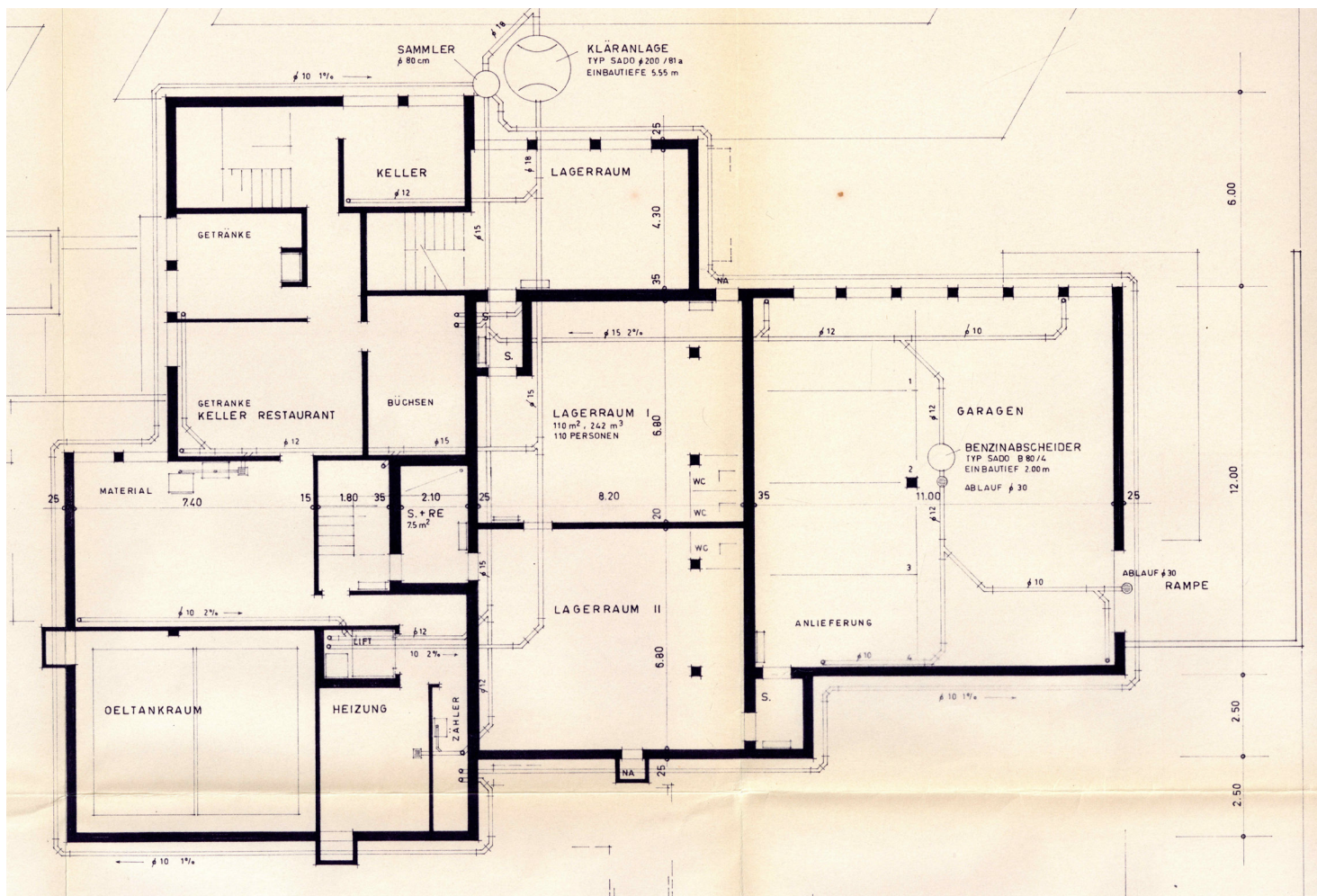
Ursprungsbau 1970
Hotel Rondo



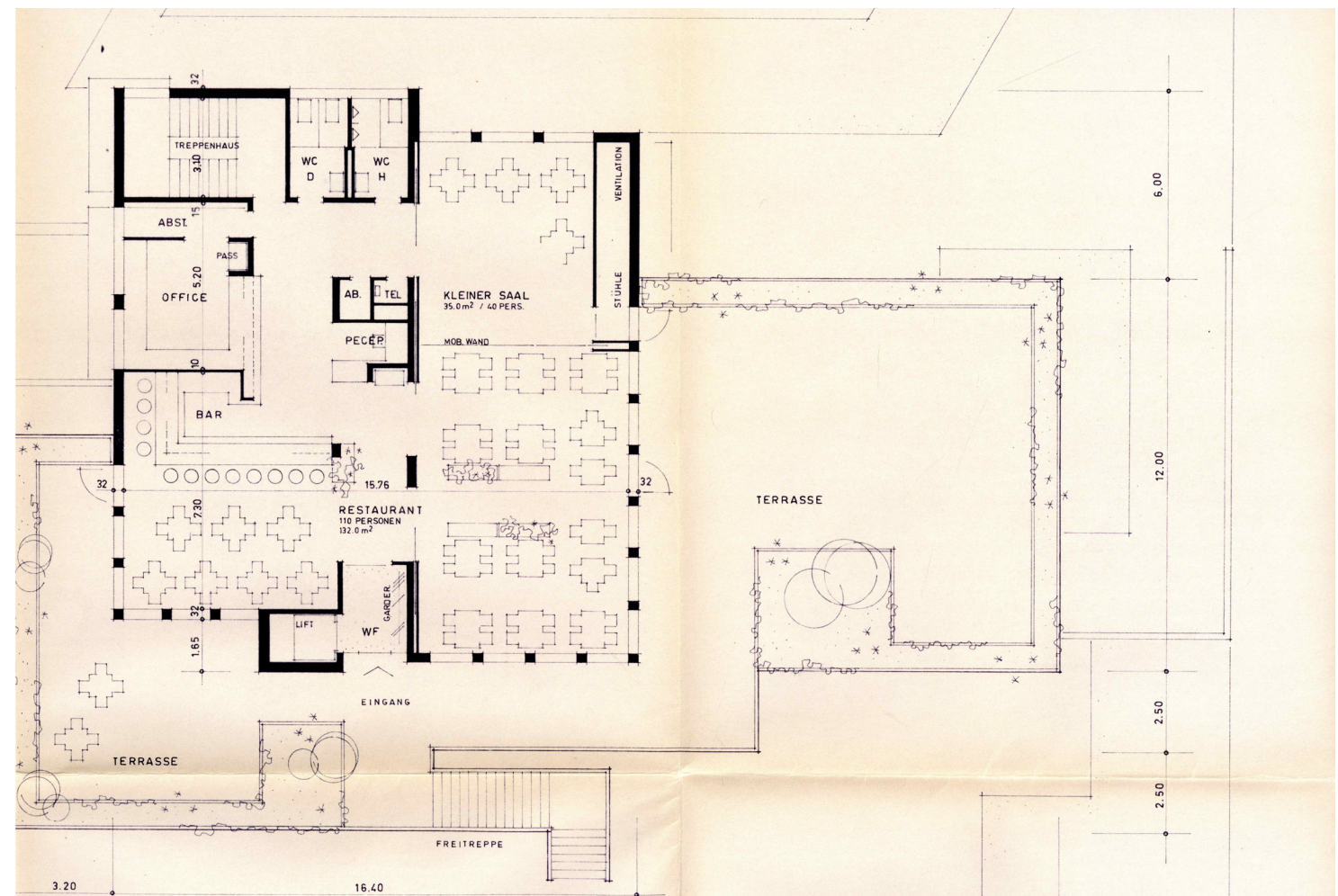
Eröffnung erster Autobahnabschnitt der Schweiz bei Grauholz, 10.05.1962

Hotel Rondo, Perspektive, Zurmühle Schenk Architekten, 1970

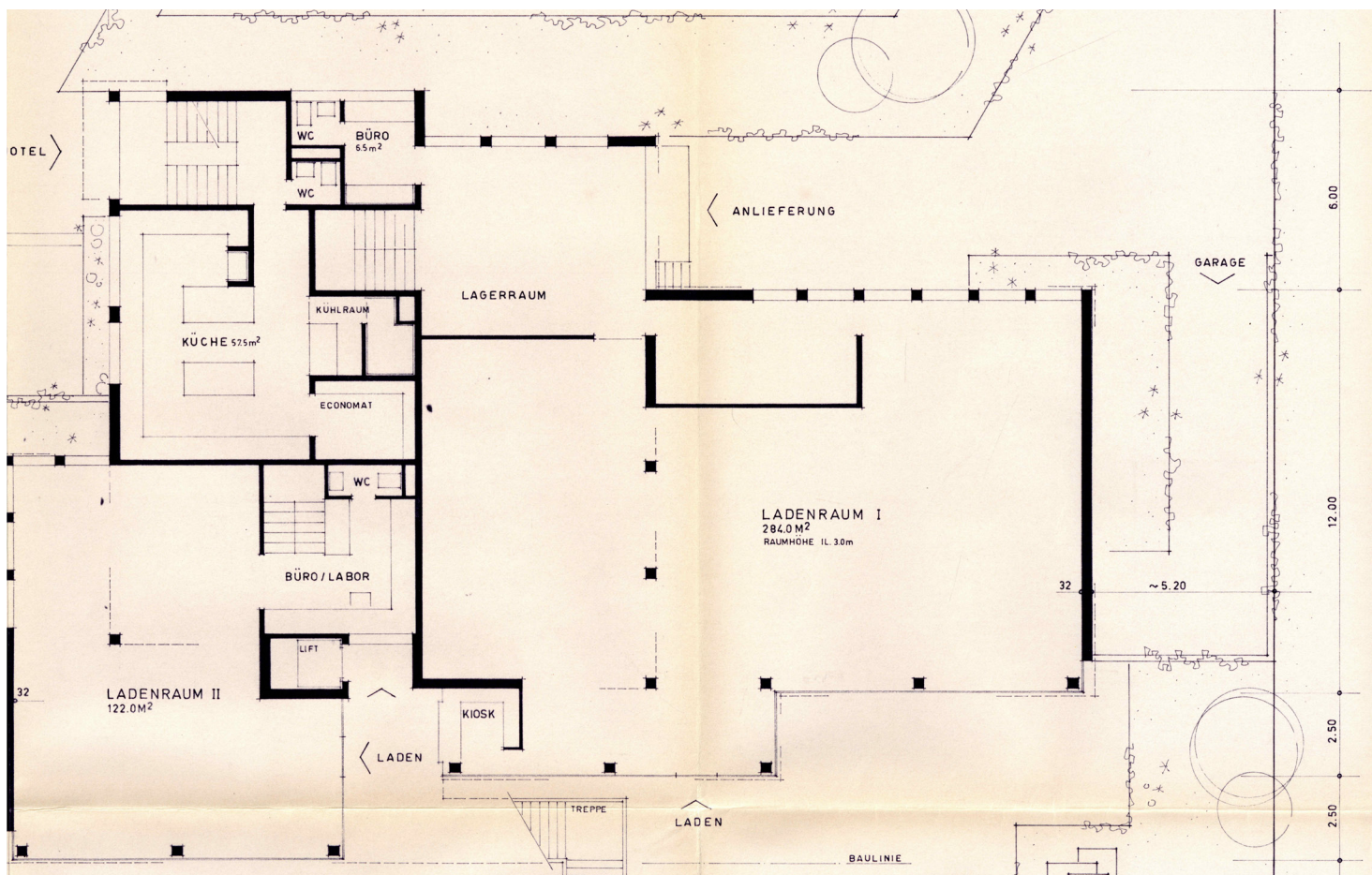




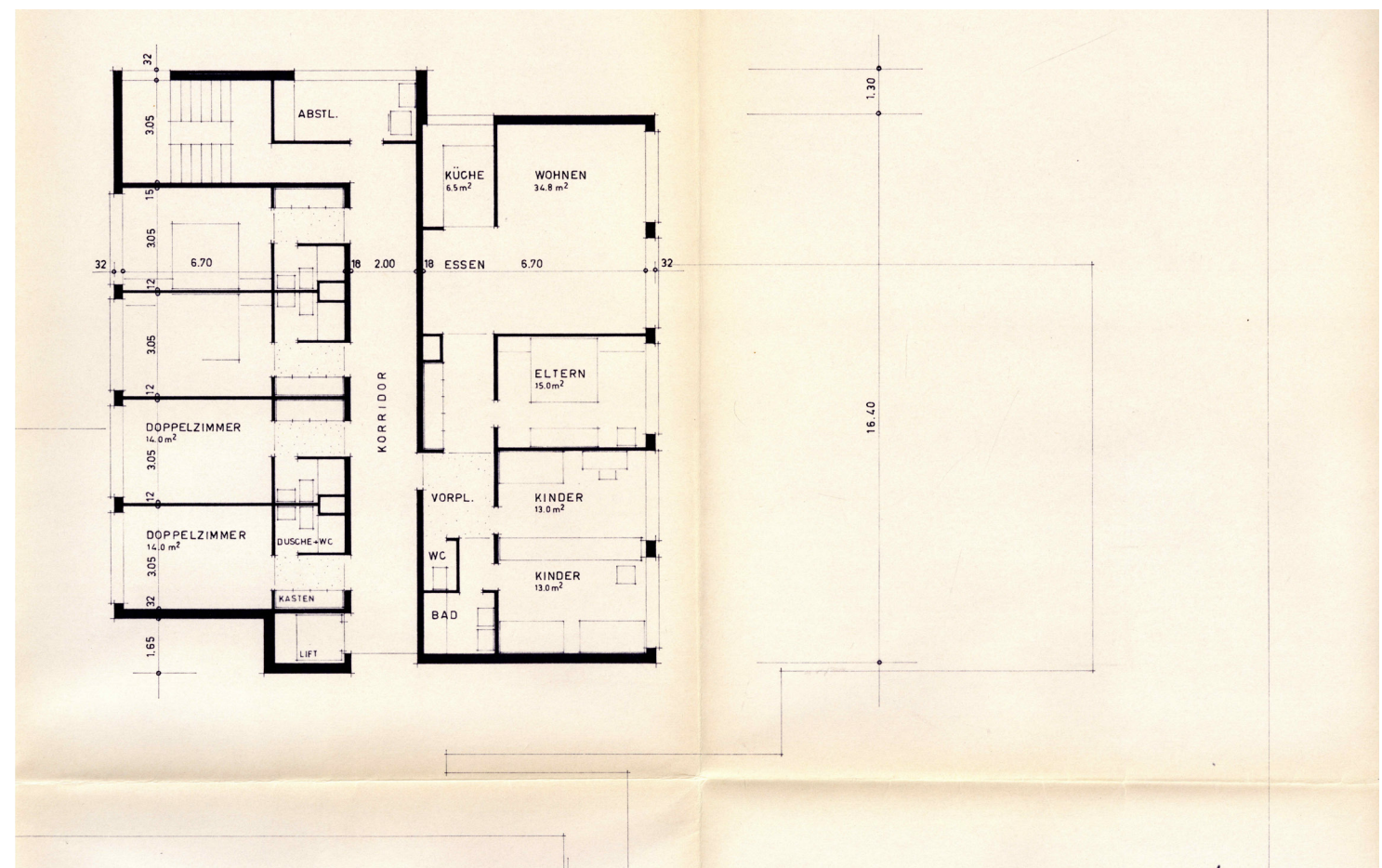
Untergeschoss



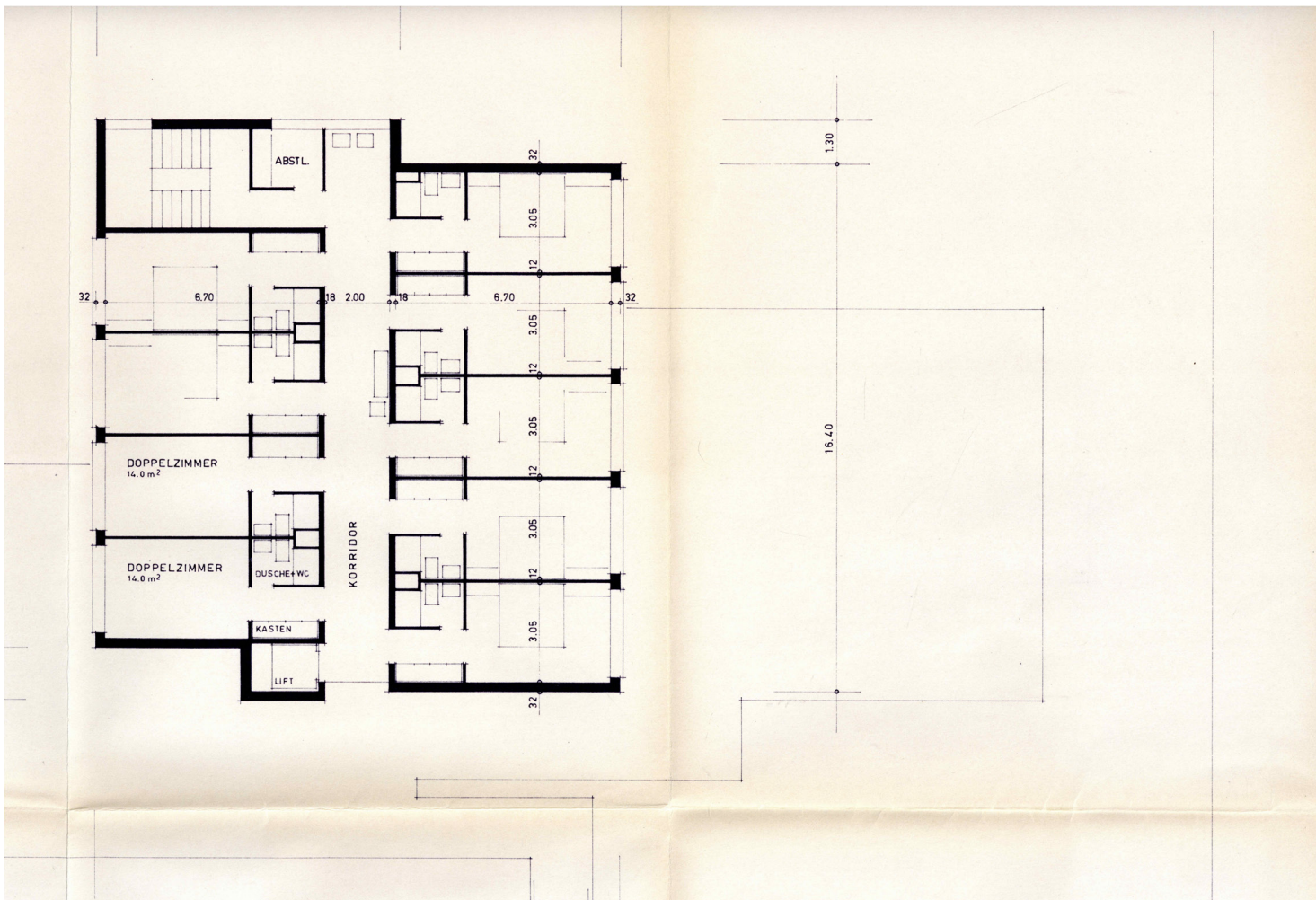
1. Obergeschoss



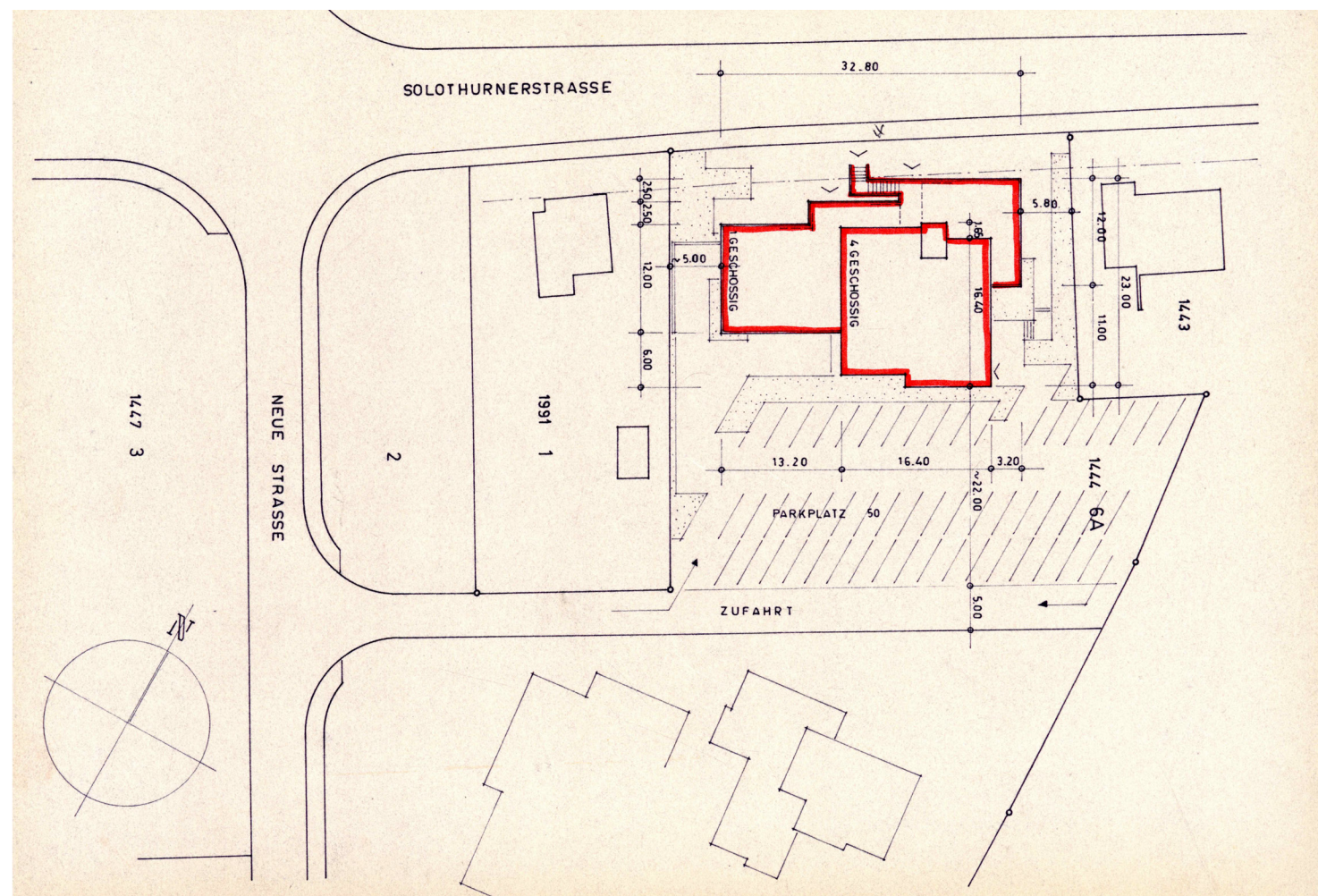
Erdgeschoss



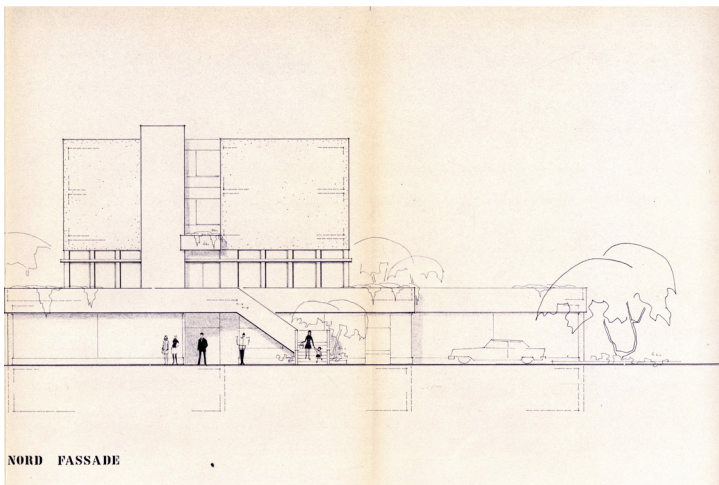
2. Obergeschoss



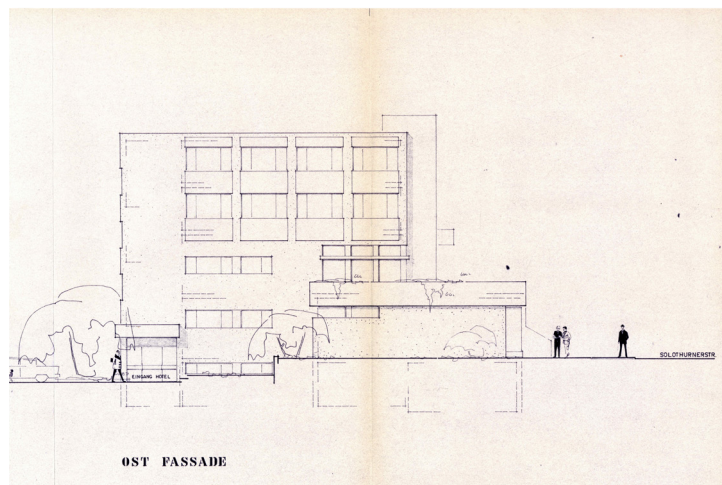
3. Obergeschoss



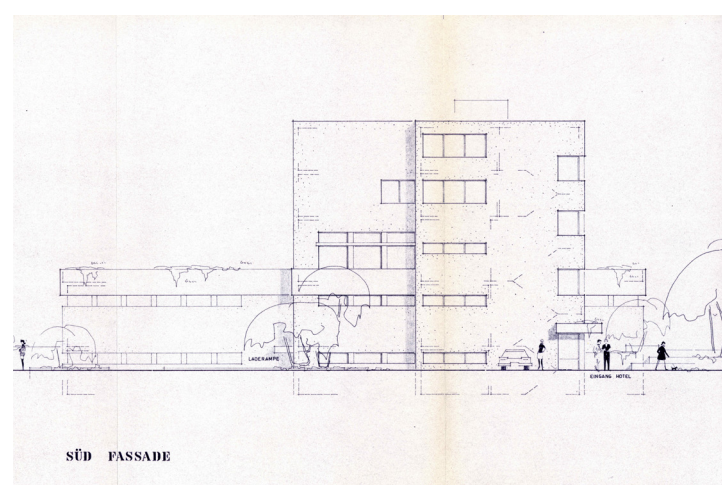
Situation



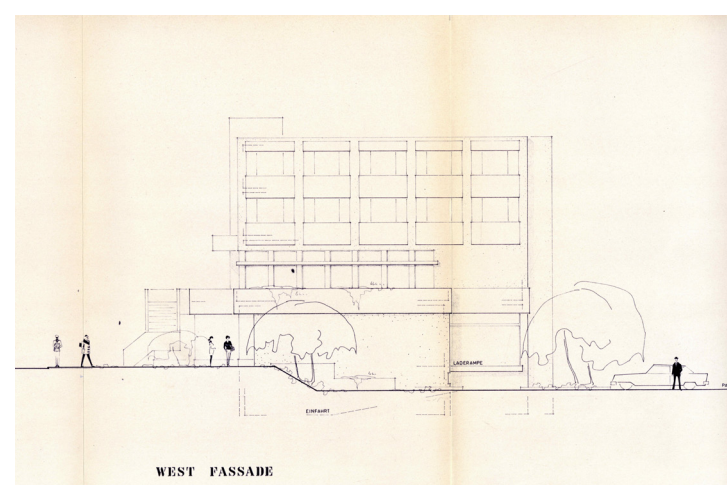
Nord Fassade



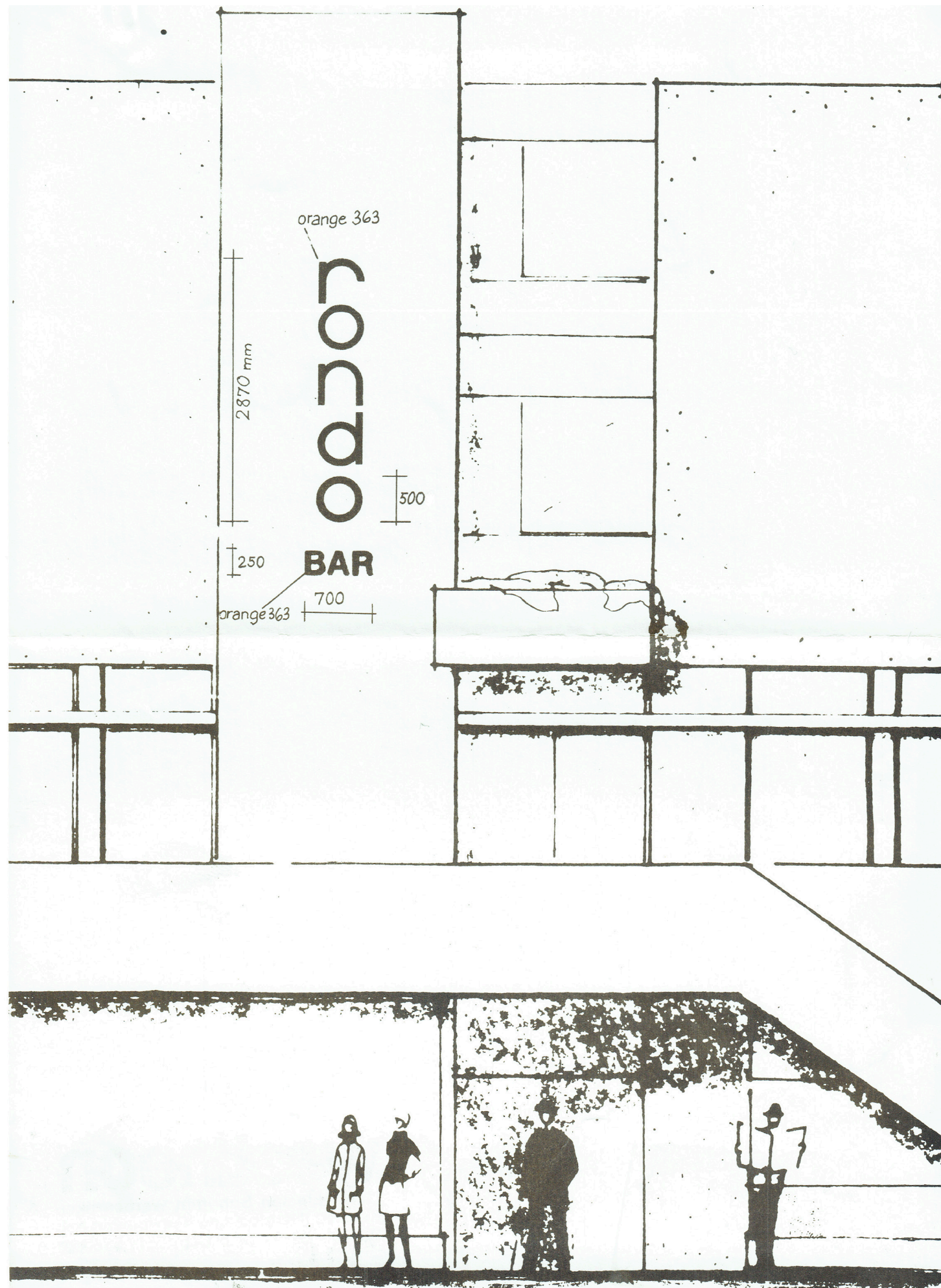
Ost Fassade



Süd Fassade

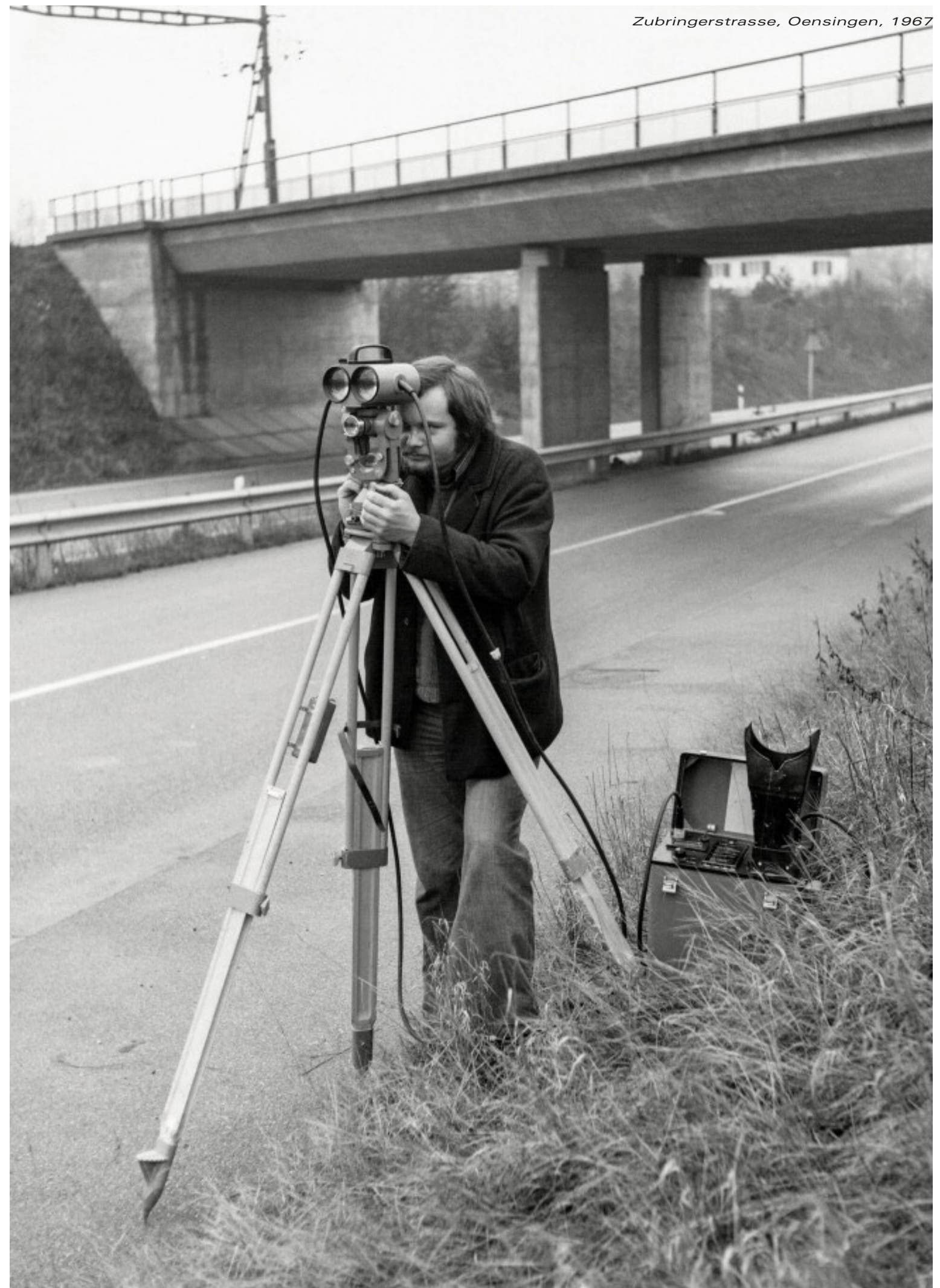


West Fassade



Baubewilligung Beschriftung, 1970

Zubringerstrasse, Oensingen, 1967





Feldbegehung Güterumlegung, Etziken, 1959 ¹⁵

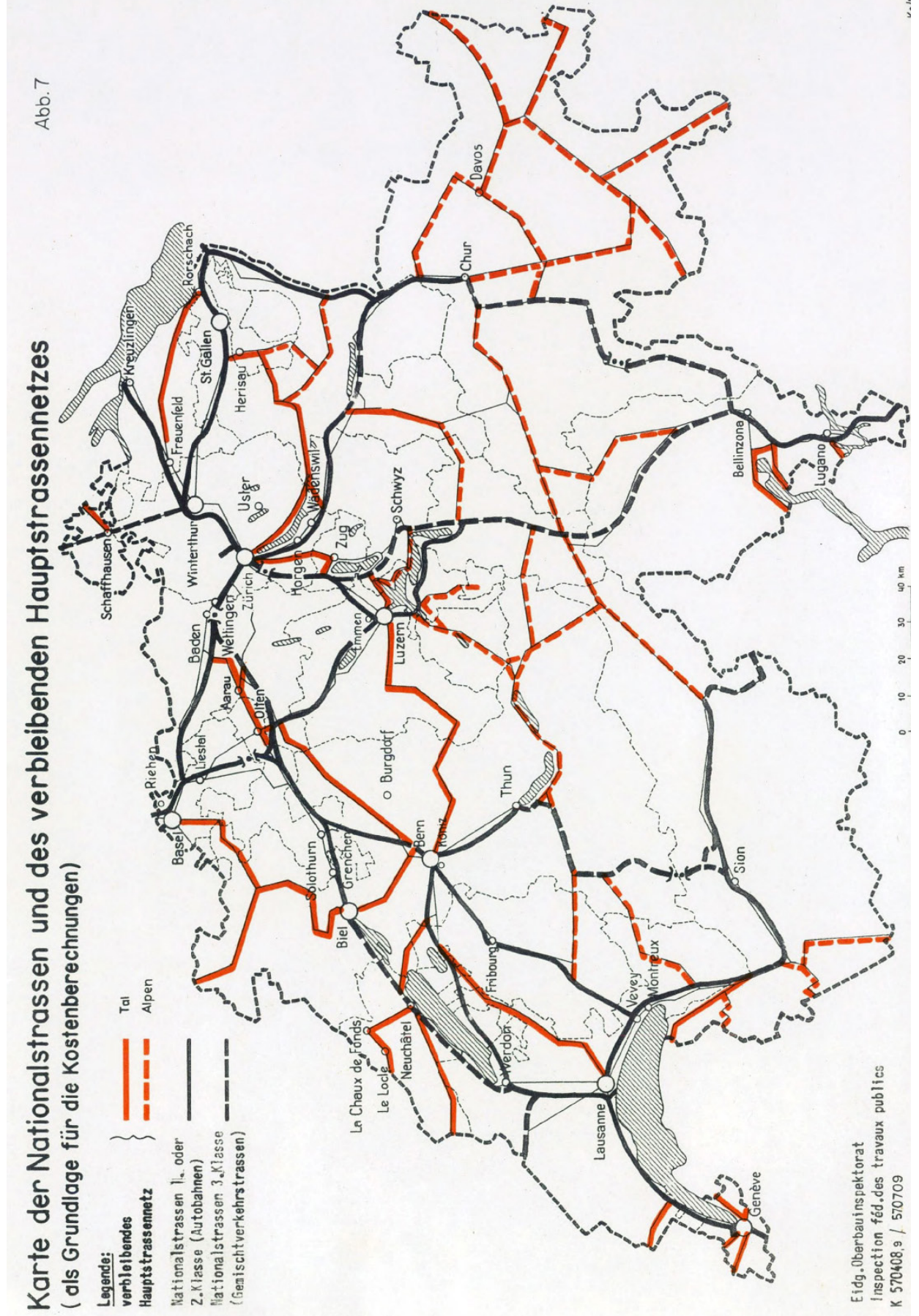


Neubau Autobahnbrücke Oensingen, 1965 ¹⁴



Die Autobahn mit dem Werkhof bringt das Dorf in eine verkehrsmässig günstige Lage

Autobahn, Oensingen, 1967

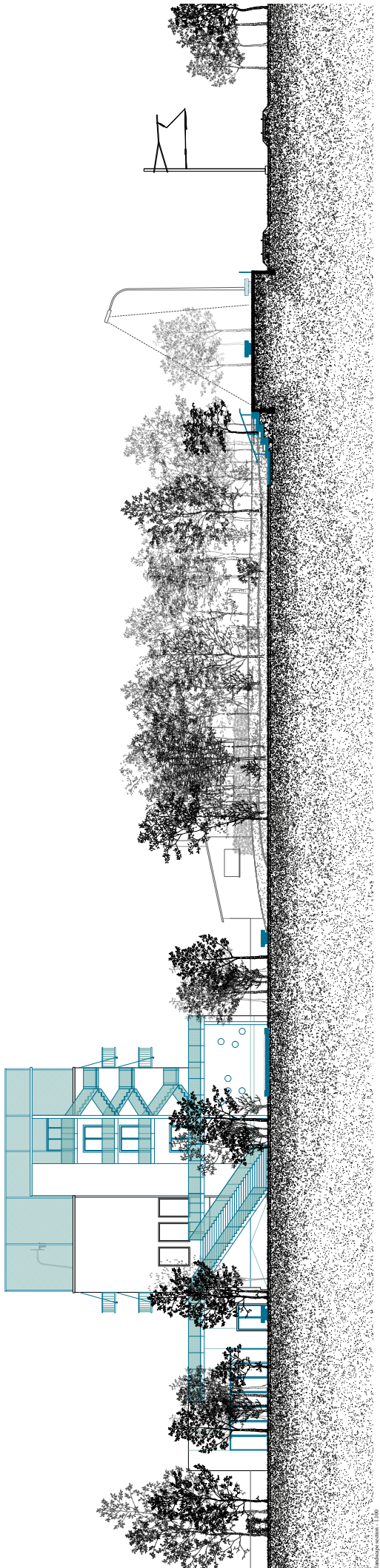


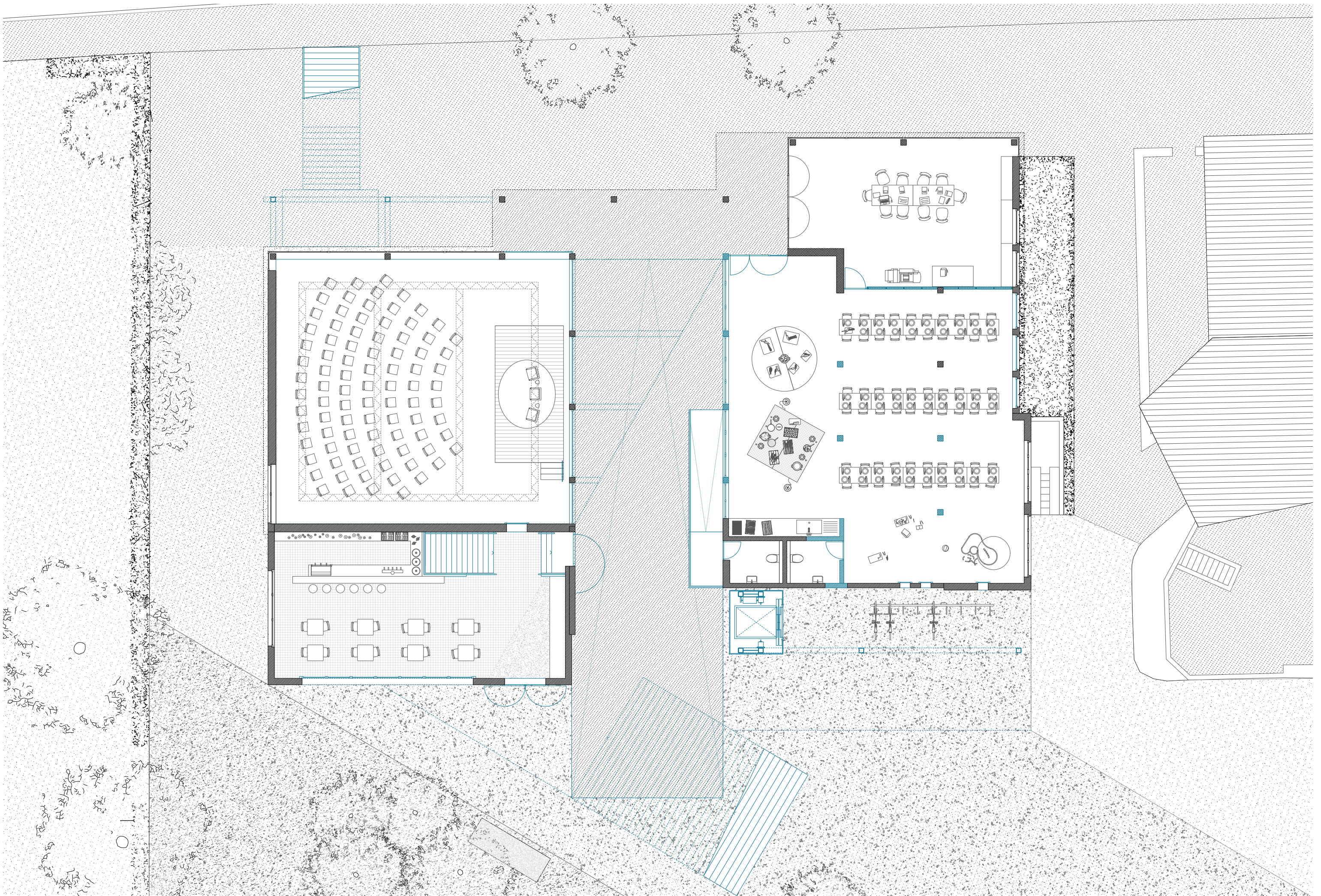
Planung Nationalstrassenetz, Eidg. Oberbauinspektorat, 1958

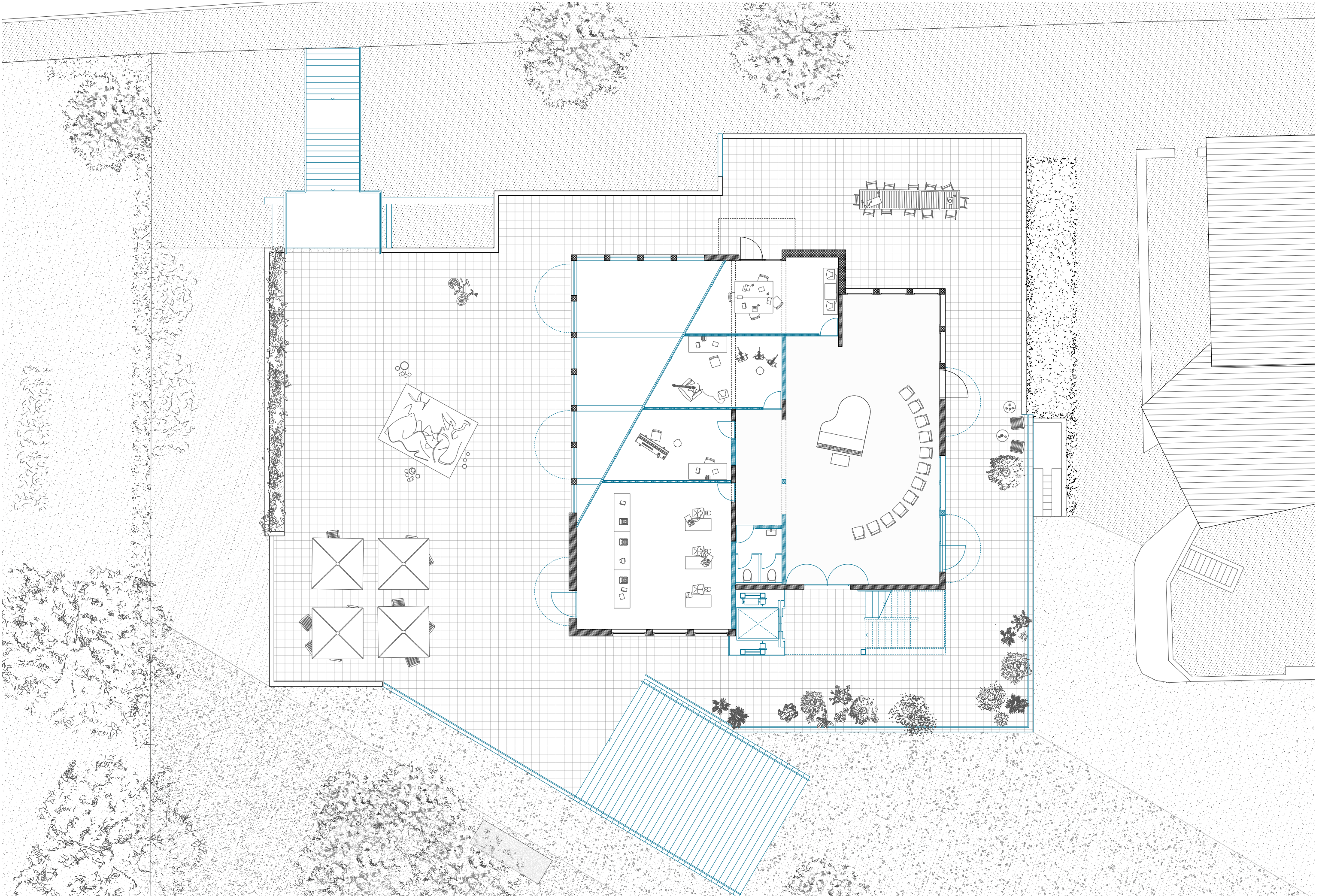
Rewiring Rondo



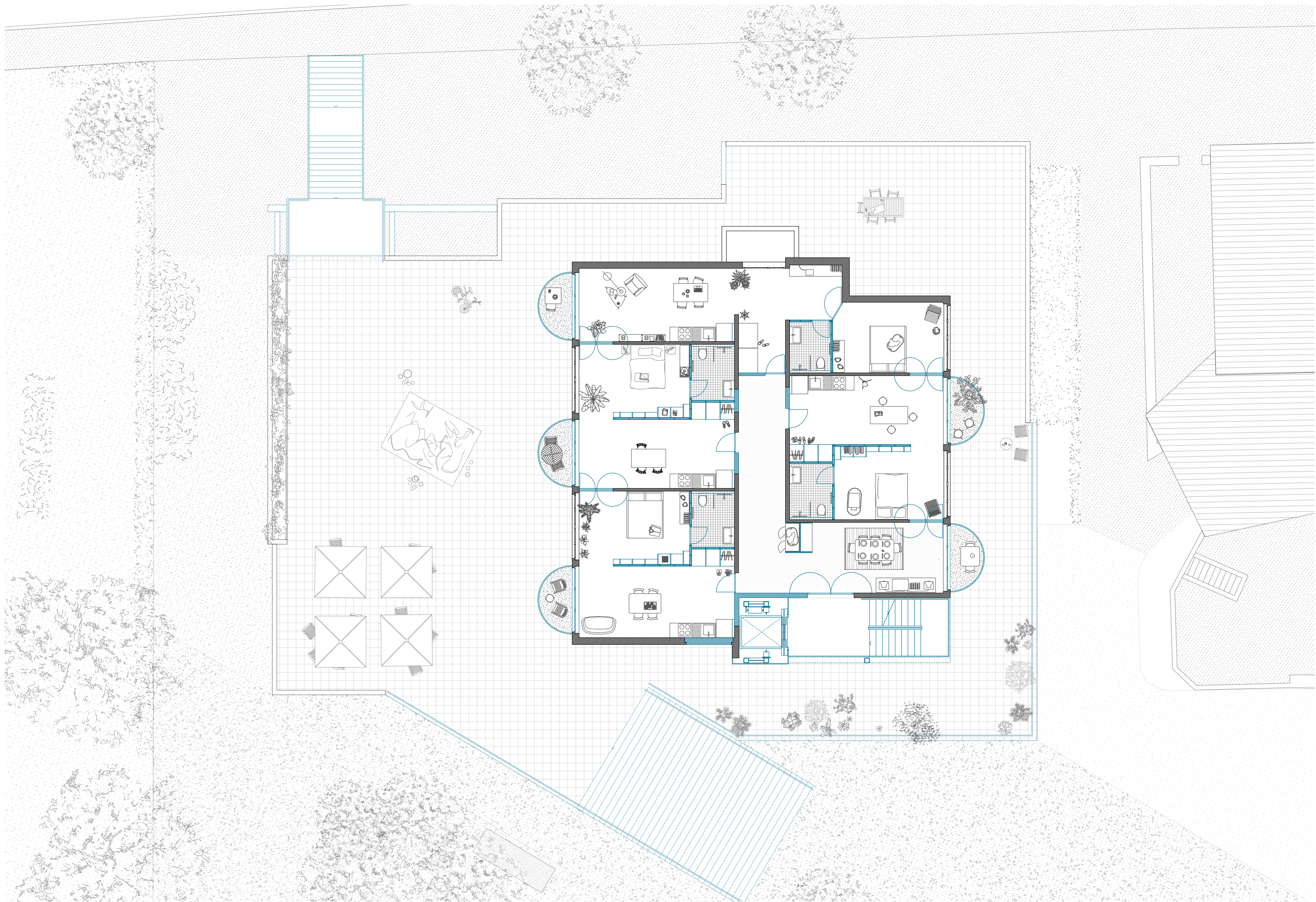




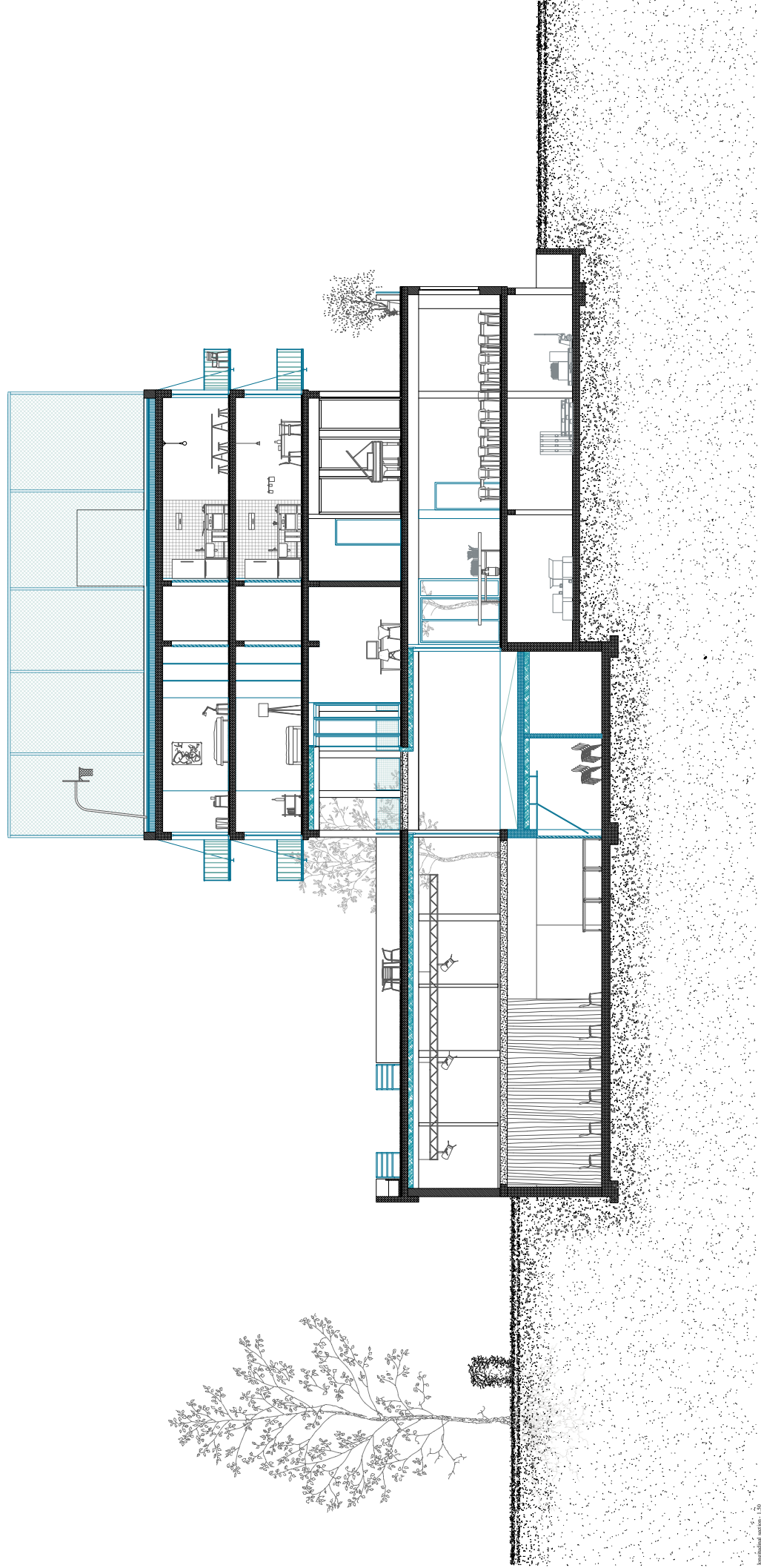




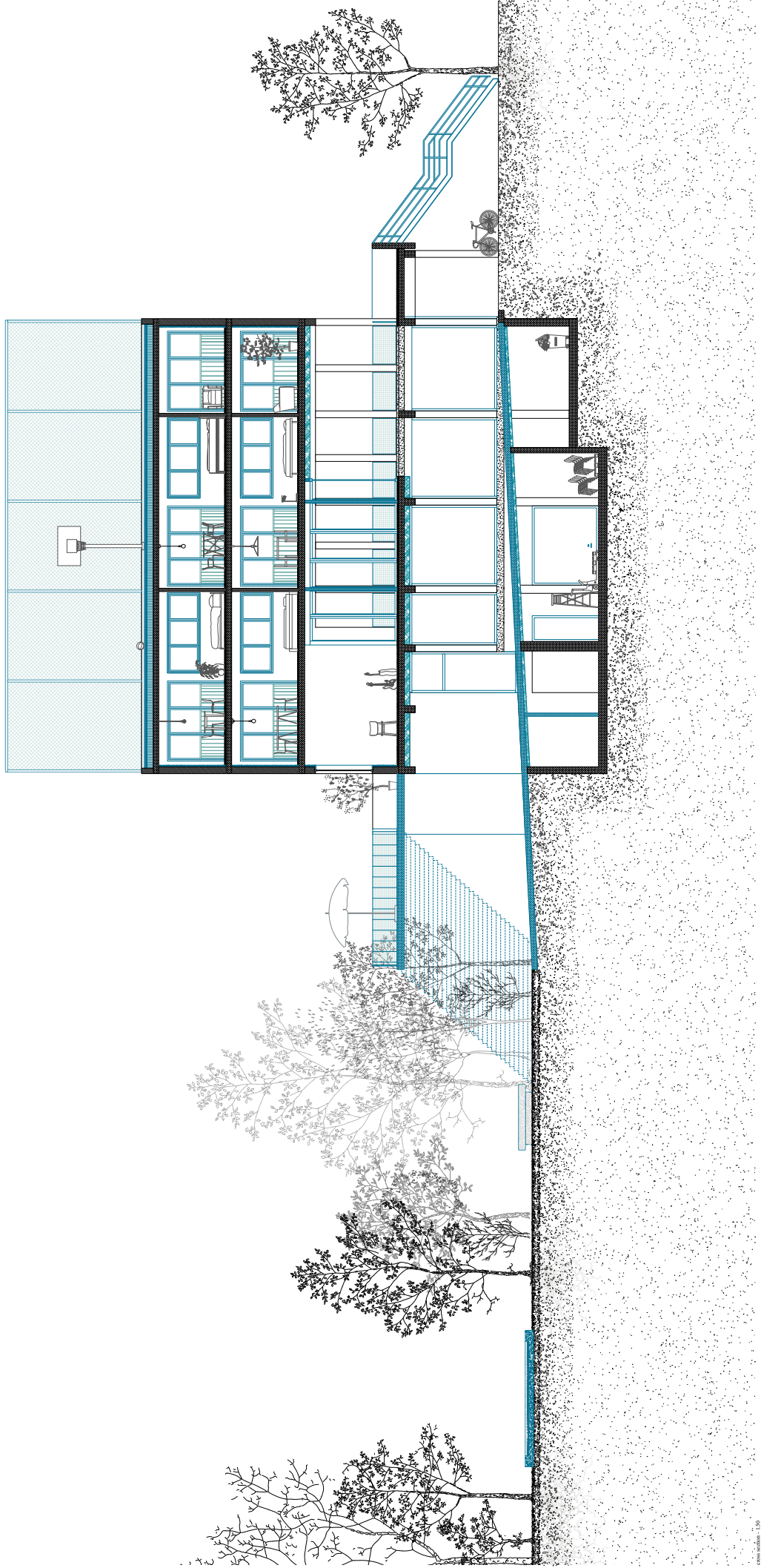
First floor



Second floor



long section



cross section

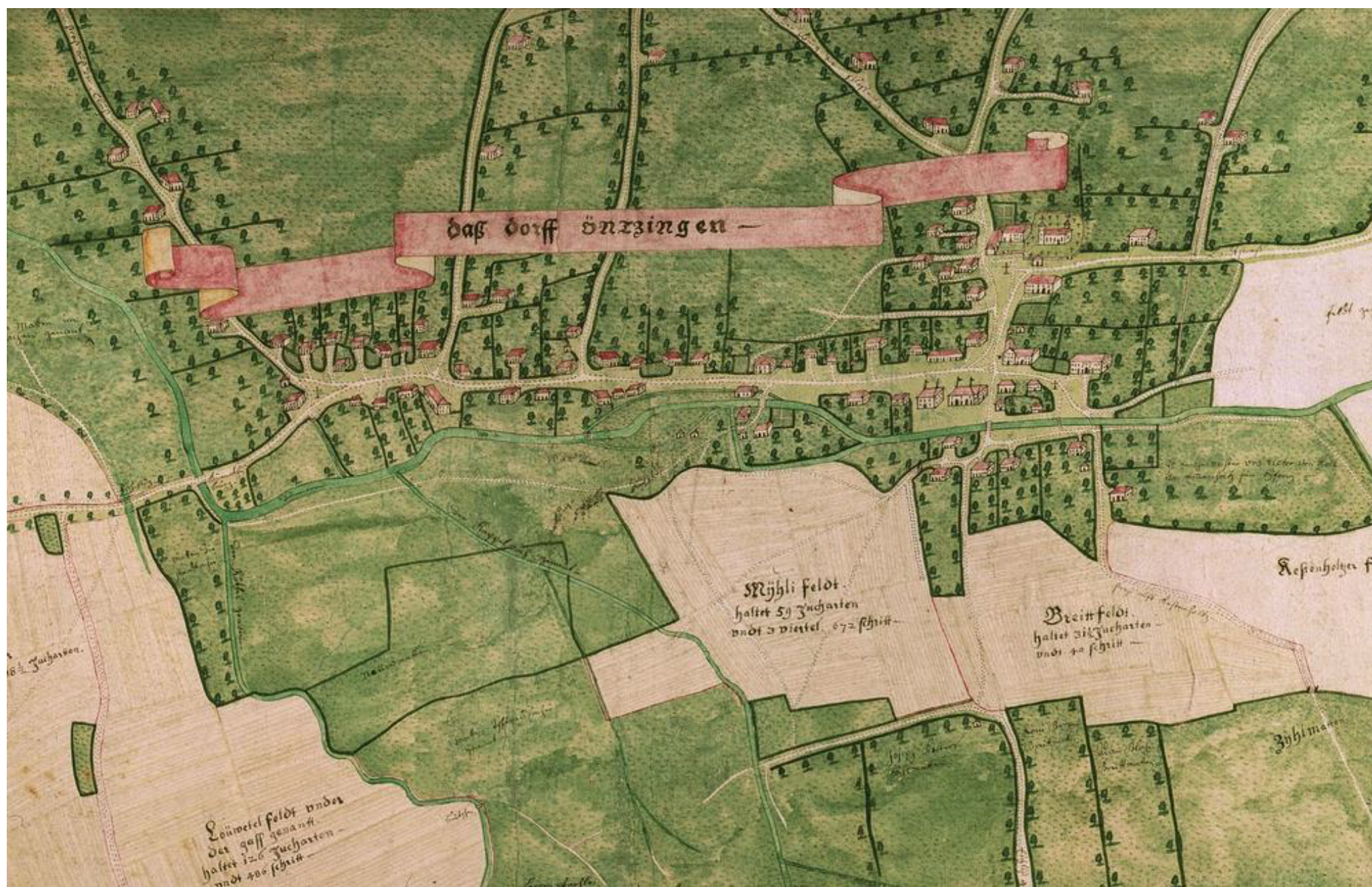
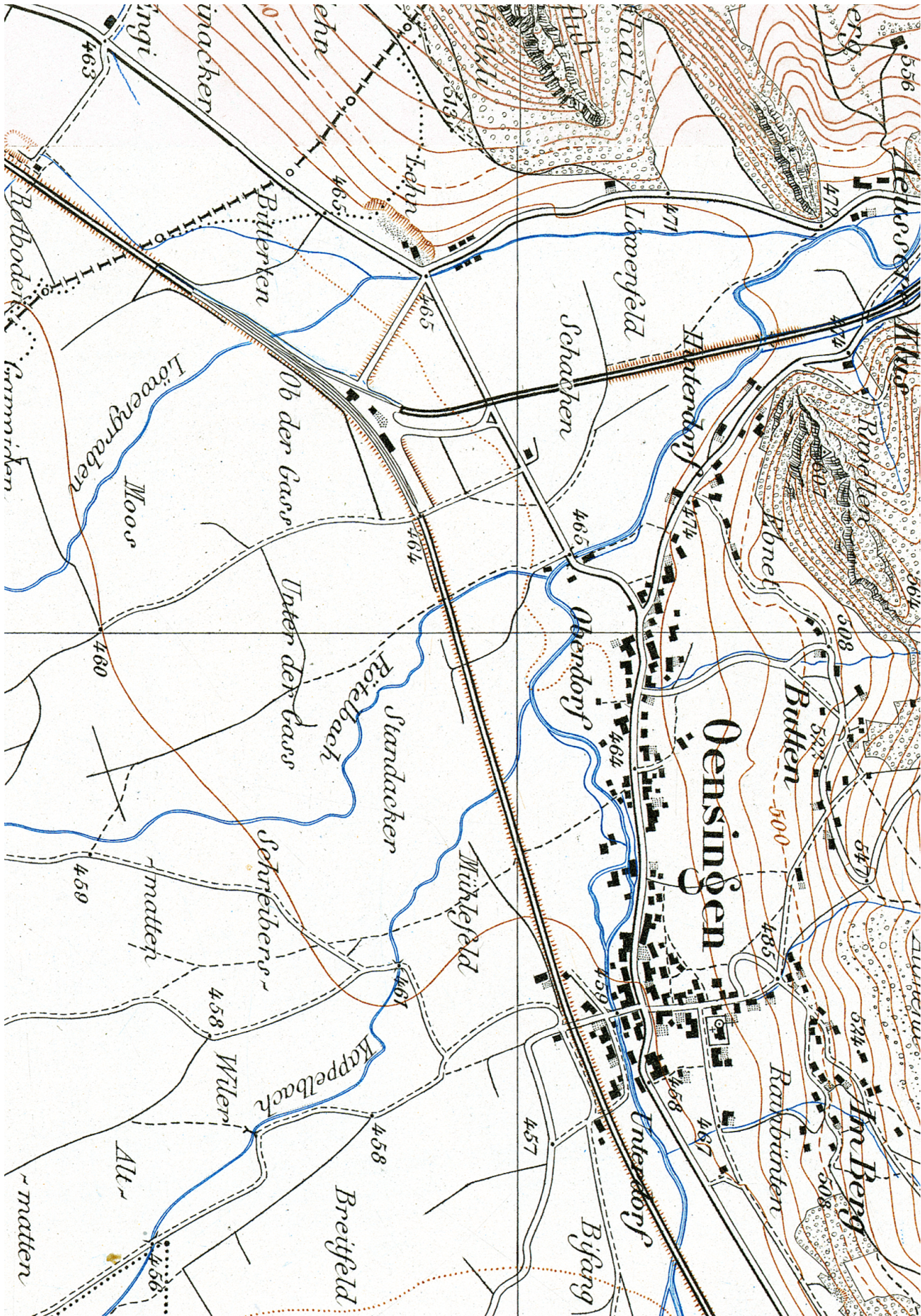


Image pairs as evidence

Interview *Othmar Hofstetter*

Rephotography is the practice of capturing a new photograph from the exact location and angle as an older image, allowing us to see the layers of change that have occurred over time. It turns the landscape into a palimpsest of time, where the past and present coexist. By juxtaposing these images, rephotography reveals how places evolve, with traces of history still visible beneath modern developments. This technique provides a visual narrative of transformation, showing how time leaves its mark on both the physical environment and the societies that inhabit it.





Interview with Othmar Hofstetter,
Coiffure Hofi Oensingen,
September 6, 2024

J: During my research on the village of Oensingen, and specifically on its industrial history shaped by the von Roll company, I came across you as the owner of the protected workers’ settlement “Neubauten” at Solothurnerstrasse 65/67 in Oensingen. How did you acquire this property?

O: The property was built in 1918 by the von Roll pension fund for its workers. Later, it was sold to an investor who managed the apartments. This investor invested millions into the settlement and had to take on substantial loans. Due to rising mortgage rates in the 1990s, following the 1987 stock market crash, the apartments had to be sold. The settlement was in poor condition, so no one wanted to buy it, and I was able to acquire the buildings at a favorable price.

J: Do you know what kind of apartments were in the settlement? Were they simple workers’ apartments?

O: Yes, they were simple workers’ apartments. The workers of von Roll mainly lived in Oensingen and in the Klus, while the management and foremen lived in single-family and two-family homes in Balsthal. The directors never lived here; the simpler workers lived in Oensingen.

J: Who lived in the settlement at that time?

O: The settlement was primarily inhabited by families. Initially, almost all were locals. Later, Italians also moved in, but there were still mainly locals; Schär, Meier, Brunner, Baumgartner...

J: What were the ownership arrangements? Did the workers rent the apartments?

O: Yes, the apartments were always used as rental units.

J: What are the apartments like?

O: The apartments are quite spacious because, at that time, people generally had many children—four to five, sometimes more. That’s why there were mansard rooms in the attic. If a family had many children, they could use the unheated mansard room in the attic just for sleeping.

J: How was the rear building, which lies perpendicular to the main buildings, used?

O: It was like the “Alte Mühle” across from the hair salon. Each apartment had a compartment where bicycles and, of course, wood were stored. At that time, there were no central heating systems; everyone heated with wood. In the middle of the rear building was the washhouse.



Restaurant Kreuz, 1907

J: How is it used today?

O: The central part, where the washhouse was, is now an apartment. The rest is still used as storage and parking for cars, etc. There are now 27 apartments in total. I imagine there were more apartments before, around 35. Some apartments were combined and made larger.

J: How has the settlement changed over time?

O: The major changes to the layouts and the expansion of the attic were done by the previous owner. Since I acquired the property, balconies have been added to the west side of the buildings to make the apartments rentable and to give residents a way to go outside. Now, the next renovations are due: the roof and facade need to be renewed. The investments amount to 700,000 to 800,000 francs per block. We are planning and have received the building permit after two years. For the renovation, we had to involve the heritage preservation authorities and discuss the details in advance to avoid any issues during construction.

J: How has the demographic structure of the settlement changed over time?

O: The settlement is still home to workers. The apartments are rented at a relatively low rent (3.5-room apartment for 1,400 CHF). There are naturally few Swiss residents left; I still have a few, but not many. However, they are all working people. I en-

sure that the settlement does not become a ghetto but remains a place where people earn their own livelihood. There are a few retired residents who have lived here for 30 years and are comfortable. There is plenty of space, gardens, and garages.

I want to note that I care deeply about the old part of Oensingen. When I see how carelessly buildings are constructed today... In the past, buildings were made with love. Two others who also maintained the old houses in Oensingen were Lydia Vögtli and Willi Sägesser. The old houses are not very lucrative due to the recurring large investments required. One could achieve much higher returns by building modern structures. But: we go on vacation and visit old cities, remembering how beautiful it was with the charming old houses, and we value that greatly. Yet at home, we tear everything down and build as many new houses as possible to maximize returns. I consider this a misguided and unfortunate development. Therefore, I want to pass my properties on to my son in good condition so that they are structurally and financially sound for the future.

J: How did the disappearance of the von Roll industry affect the village?

O: After the 125th anniversary, there was a major reduction in production in Oensingen and the Klus. The foundry no longer made sense because many products were replaced by cheaper plastic parts. von Roll missed this transition and thus lost its market position. It was a difficult time for von Roll.



Othmar Hofstetter and a collaborator inside "Salon Hofi" Oensingen

Money was lacking, and as a result, many assets had to be liquidated. For example, the "Neubauten" were sold to an investor, and I bought the "Alte Mühle" directly from the von Roll pension fund. Most of the properties belonged to the pension fund and were all sold.

J: Did this have a direct impact on the residents of the houses? Did many people move away after von Roll downsized?

O: No, it wasn't that acute. In the Neubauten, there were already not many von Roll workers living there before. Most were people who wanted to live at a low rent. Since the apartments were still heated with wood, the rent for a 4-room apartment was 450 CHF.

J: How do you see the transition from von Roll to Bell? What are the similarities and differences?

O: These are, of course, different workers. Bell mainly employs workers from Eastern Europe: Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Hungary, Poland. This is very hard work, which a Swiss or Italian can barely do; it is grueling work.

J: Where do these workers live today?

O: I have Bell employees in my properties. Last month, three men from Romania wanted to rent an apartment as a shared accommodation. I don't like to do that because these men use the apartment purely as a utility and don't really live there. These men are employed by a subcontracting company, not directly by Bell. If one of these men has an accident or is dismissed, he will quickly leave, and if he is no longer in Switzerland, you can't hold him accountable for any damage to the property. This is not ideal for me as a landlord. Generally, I prefer to rent my apartments to couples, not to shared accommodations.

J: What do you think are the reasons why Bell does not build workers' housing for its employees?

O: von Roll worked with people from the region or even from the village. They did not want other industries to come to Oensingen or the Klus because they feared losing their workers to them. They did not have many foreign workers. Now, with Bell, it's different. They can't work with locals. Locals do not work at Bell. Only a few with good positions work

in administration. The rest come and go; most have contracts for 2, 3, or 4 months, sometimes longer. Usually, a few men want to rent an apartment together as a shared accommodation. These men typically have families in their home countries and go home on weekends.

J: Where do these workers live?

O: All over the Gäu, sometimes even further away. I have had Bell workers as tenants in my properties. However, in those cases, the family or the wife was also here.

J: Are there any plans for the neighboring parcel of the "Neubauten"?

O: That land is agricultural zone. It was once zoned for development but has since been reverted to agricultural zoning. There were plans for development on this parcel, but they wanted to access it through my property. I naturally objected because it would have been a disadvantage to my property. Additionally, I didn't find any common ground with the involved investors to discuss it. Ultimately, my objection went to the Federal Court. I will fight to ensure that nothing is built there as long as I live, and certainly: no access through my property! I will make sure that nothing is built there, unless the municipality wants to develop the land for public use, like a school or playground. Additionally, it is also nice to have a green space with a few trees in the village.



Lehnflüeh, 1934



J: Regarding Oensingen in general: Do you have any concerns, fears, or hopes?

O: I was born and raised in Oensingen and have lived here for nearly 65 years. Oensingen is a good village, and I am a positive thinker. The rapid growth in the last 20 years has naturally been driven by its favorable location. If I had any say in the matter, I would have focused more on quality rather than quantity. The municipality is pushing for rapid growth and housing projects to generate more income from taxes. However, more people bring higher costs, which means higher taxes and fewer green spaces. We will lose these green areas if the population continues to grow and the costs increase. It’s an ongoing issue. It is, therefore, important to maintain a good balance.

J: Are there any plans to expand the village further?

O: The village has its limits. Even the proposal to build a new district in the Klus, which would require additional infrastructure, is unnecessary. It would lead to more costs and traffic problems. That’s why I don’t support such plans. I’m also opposed to further expansion of the highway. This will only lead to more traffic and greater expenses. The village should remain a village and maintain its community spirit.

J: What are your thoughts on the local bus service?

O: It will continue to run for another two years. I would never have allowed this bus to run. The bus is empty half to three-quarters of the time. It was supposed to serve seniors and students, which is not a bad idea in principle. However, seniors tell me that it’s not feasible for them to shop by bus because the stop is too far from their homes. The last taxi company also disappeared because of the bus, which in my opinion was more sensible and cost the municipality nothing.

J: Expansion of the A1 to six lanes?

O: No, it’s not needed. More cars mean more waiting; it doesn’t help. We’re just going in circles and giving up valuable agricultural land, which I see as a negative development.

J: What do you know about the houses that will soon be auctioned?

O: I am considering whether I might buy them. One of the houses is under heritage protection; it is one of the oldest houses in Oensingen from 1623 (door inscription 1632, according to dendrochronology 1639). I knew the last resident. I also visited when he and his wife were still living there. It is a beautiful house. Unfortunately, I couldn’t agree on the price with his daughter; otherwise, I would have bought it. It was then purchased by Yugoslavs. They wanted to demolish the house but were prohibited from doing so due to heritage protection, so they removed a few roof tiles and let it rain in, hoping

it would collapse. As a result, the floors have rotted and the house is now at risk of collapsing. The auction is approaching, and I definitely want to see what happens. I suspect, and it’s quite possible, that the lending bank will buy back the house to recover its loss. In that case, the house would not be available for purchase. The other house up for auction was formerly a small shop. However, the neighbors are very particular and will likely object to any plans. With these neighbors, it will be impossible to build anything there.

J: What are your wishes and hopes for the future of the village?

O: That the village remains a village and that the community spirit among the people stays strong. I hope that the “Zibelimärt” (Cabbage Market), our best festival, will continue to thrive. This is the event where the village community comes together. Thanks to active associations, there is still a sense of community, although this will increasingly diminish with the village’s growth. Anonymity increases with urbanization, and people who only sleep in the village but don’t really live there don’t contribute to maintaining this connection. In the newer districts, many people work elsewhere. This means they leave in the morning and return in the evening.

J: How do you view the issue of densification in single-family housing areas in Oensingen?

O: Owning a single-family home is an absolute privilege. I own several houses, over a hundred apartments, and valuable building plots. Some of these plots, where it is evident that they can be subdivided, I would consider selling. But fundamentally, unless I am forced to sell, I would not give them up. It is a privilege to own a house and land. The house may get old and look less appealing from the outside, but the land around it holds its value.

J: My generation will likely be the first for whom owning a home or property will remain an almost unattainable goal without inheriting it. How was it for your generation?

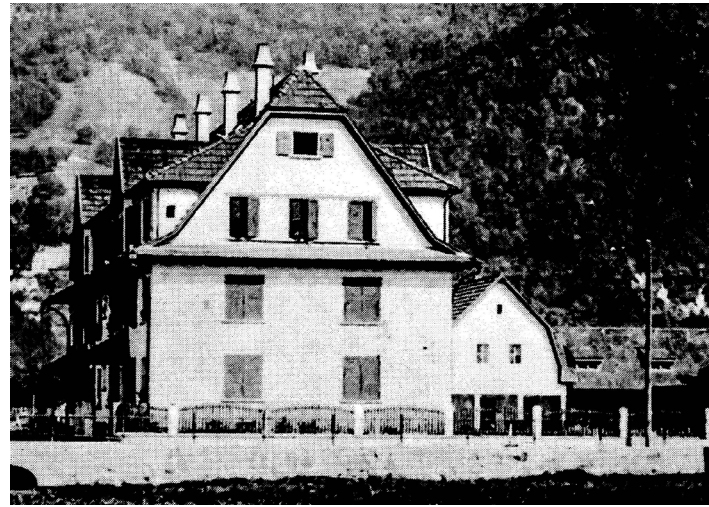
O: I built everything myself. Your generation has grown up with everything. I had to help on my parents’ farm as a young boy. Of course, I was very lucky that the crisis came at the right moment for me. I learned a lot because friends of mine were affected by the interest rate increases and some lost their homes. That’s why I try to take on as few loans as possible. The income from the properties is used for maintenance measures. I try to avoid increasing the mortgages whenever possible. I want to be able to sleep well at night.

Hotel Rondo, 1972

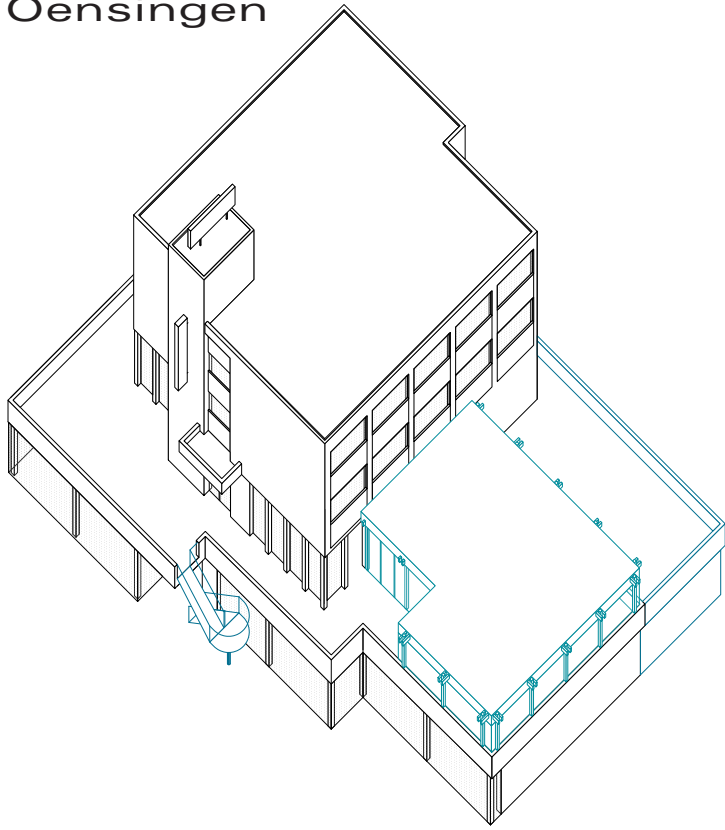




Oberdorf, unknown



Hotel Rondo Oensingen



Hotel Rondo in Oensingen is a Motel in Oensingen with 50 parking lots, shops, a restaurant, Dance club, Bar and 15 double bed rooms. It was built in 1970 and subsequently extended in different fases. Load bearing walls were built in brick, the slabs are made of in situ concrete.



Hotel Rondo, Bar, 2024



Hotel Rondo, Aussenansicht, 2024



Hotel Rondo, Terrasse, 2024

02.09.2020

OENSINGEN
Hotel Rondo weicht neuem Projekt: Hier entstehen drei Hochbauten

Drei Hochbauten sollen in den nächsten Jahren am Platz des heutigen Hotel Rondo in Oensingen entstehen. Das Projekt einer privaten Investoren-Firma ist ein weiteres Puzzleteil zur städtebaulichen Entwicklung.

Yara Schlegel
02.09.2020, 04.00 Uhr



Hier wird gebaut. Bild: Bruno Kissling

Die Tage, in welchen das Hotel Rondo dem Oensinger Dorf etwas mondanes verlieh sind vorüber. Längst ist das Haus nicht mehr jener Leuchtturm in der Region, der er einmal war. Und so soll die Institution für ein neues Projekt weichen.

18.09.2023

NEUBAU
Oensinger Schandfleck verschwindet: Das Hotel Rondo wird ab November abgerissen

Eigentlich hätte das Hotel Rondo ab Februar 2023 zurückgebaut werden sollen. Doch es steht immer noch. Monatelang war die Besitzerin, die Casa Valor AG, in Verhandlungen. Nun ist klar: Sie wird das Neubauprojekt selbst umsetzen.

Rahel Bühler
18.09.2023, 05.00 Uhr



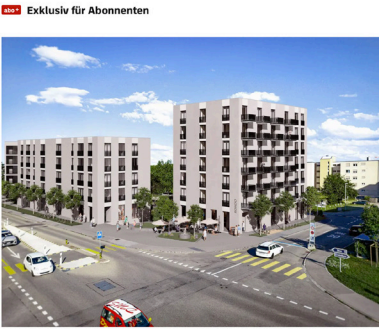
Das Hotel Rondo an Oensingens Hauptstrasse soll ab November abgerissen werden. Anstelle davon entstehen zwei Mehrfamilienhäuser und wieder ein Hotel. Bild: Bruno Kissling

01.10.2022

OENSINGEN
Das Hotel Rondo wird bald abgerissen – ab Februar entstehen zwei Wohnblöcke und ein siebenstöckiges Hotel

Die geplante Überbauung beim Hotel Rondo in Oensingen wird konkreter: Im August bewilligte die Gemeinde das Baugesuch für die drei Gebäude, zwei Wohnblöcke und ein Hotel.

Rahel Bühler
01.10.2022, 05.00 Uhr



So werden die neuen Gebäude an der Solothurnerstrasse aussehen: Vorne steht das siebengeschossige Hotel, dahinter die beiden Wohnhäuser. Bild: Bruno Kissling

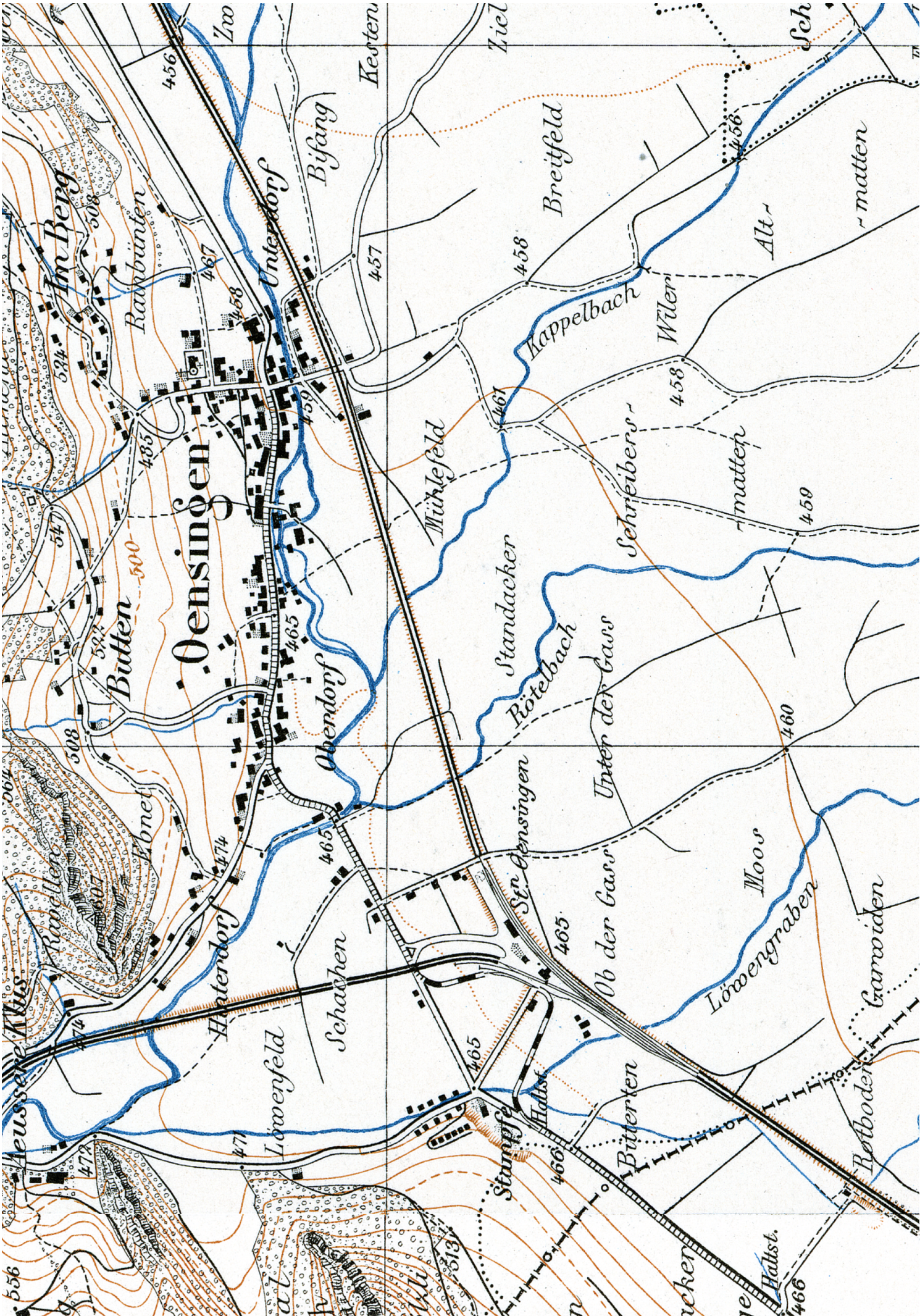
26.03.2024

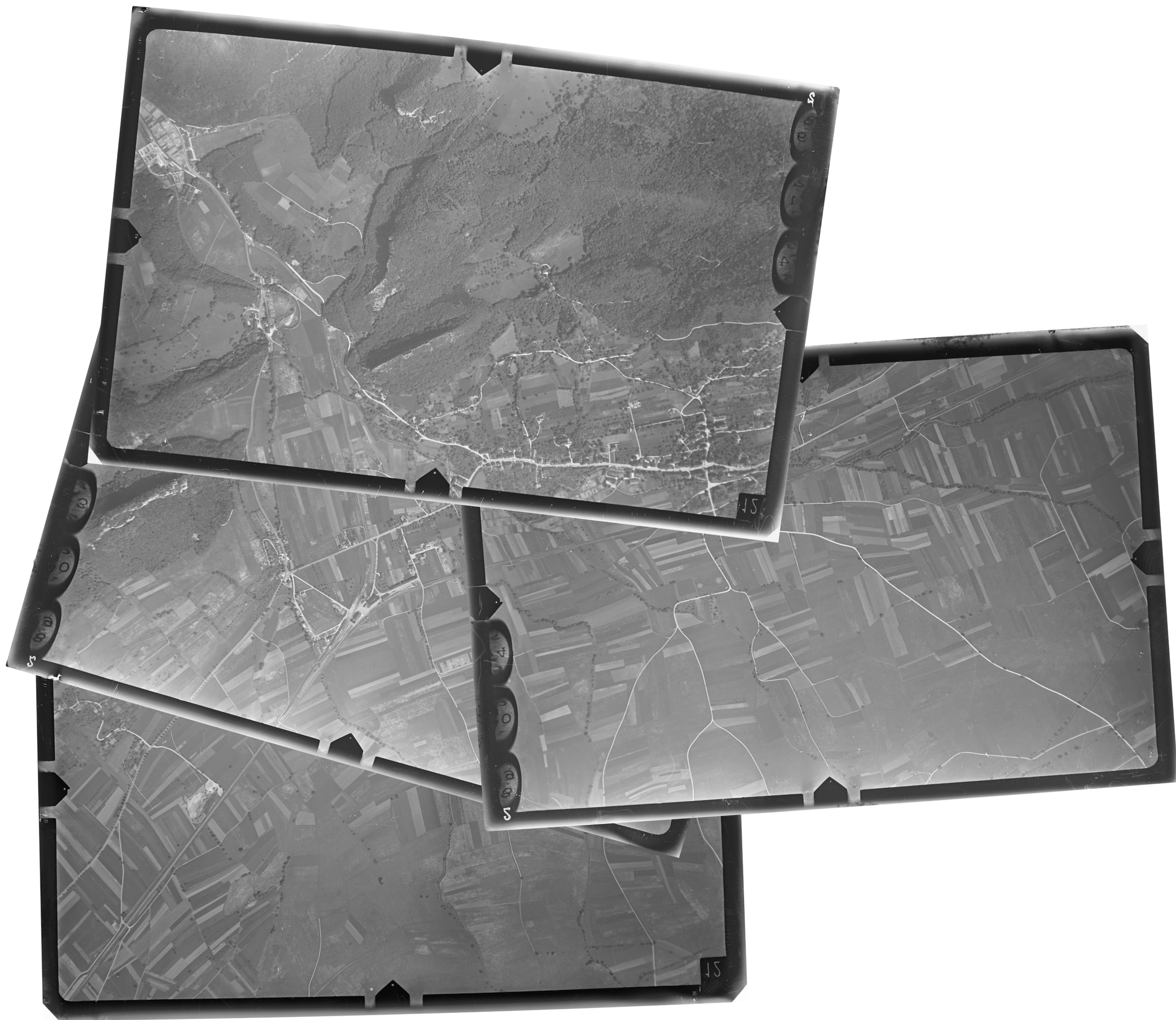
TROSTLOSES DASEIN
Nächstes Datum bekannt: Nun soll das Hotel Rondo in Oensingen im Juni abgerissen werden

Das Hotel Rondo, an prominenter Lage an Oensingens Hauptstrasse, wird schon länger nicht mehr benutzt, das Neubauprojekt steht in den Startlöchern. Das Datum für die Abbrucharbeiten wurde aber schon mehrmals verschoben.

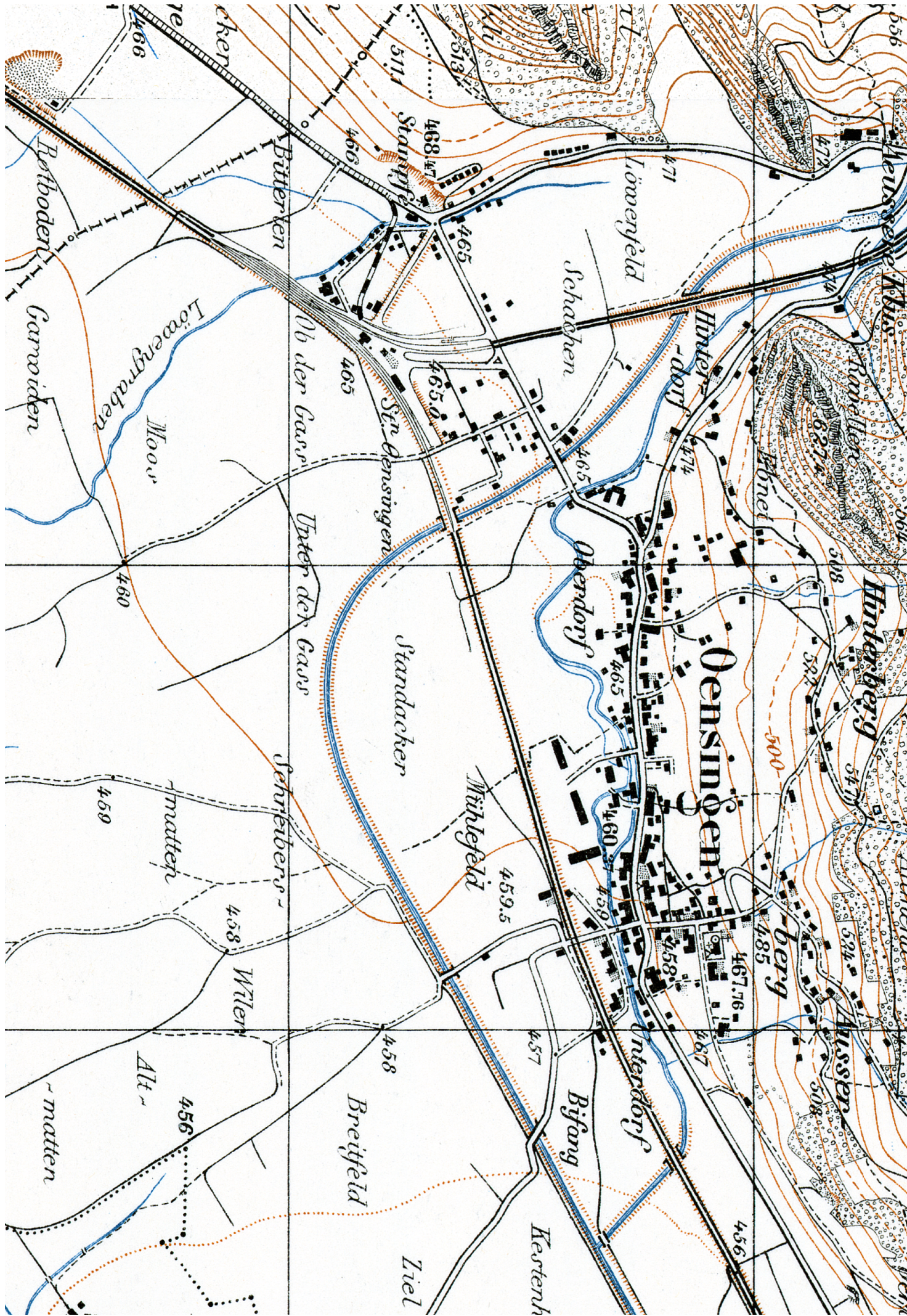
Rahel Bühler
26.03.2024, 11.45 Uhr

Exklusiv für Abonnenten
Was geht mit dem Hotel Rondo in Oensingen? Seit Jahren fristen die Gebäude mitten im Dorf, prominent an der Hauptstrasse, ein trauriges Dasein: Die Unterkunft, die auch schon als geschichtsträchtiger Leuchtturm beschrieben wurde, ist heute verlassen und heruntergekommen.





Aerial photo, 1930



Hotel Rondo through time



Amicale Peugeot Veteranen Club Suisse

Herzlich Willkommen

Das Hotel Rondo ist ein Familienbetrieb, der viel zu bieten hat. 1971 eröffneten Lore und Horst Walker das Rondo in Oensingen.

Das gepflegte Restaurant mit Speisesäli bietet Platz für 75 Personen. Das Hotel zählt 13 modern eingerichtete Doppelzimmer und 3 Studios.

In einem späteren Zeitpunkt wurde das Haus mit dem Dancing Down-Town, der Taverne (80 Plätze) mit freier Sicht auf Schloss Neu-Bechburg sowie im Parterre mit Seminar- und Banketträumlichkeiten für bis zu 110 Personen erweitert.

Mittlerweile sind auch Tochter Sandra Walker (Leiterin Administration) und Sohn Frank Walker (Geschäftsführer) ins Familienunternehmen integriert.

Wir freuen uns auf Ihren Besuch.

Ihre Gastgeber
Familie H. Walker-Kaufmann und s'Rondo Team



Hotel Rondo

Top Funktionelles Geschäfts und Passantenhotel, Alle Zimmer Neu Renoviert.Wlan.highspeed-Intrnetanschluss, Flat-TV,Sitzecke, Bürotisch.Zentral gelegen 20 bis 40 Minuten von Bern, Zürich Basel und Luzern.

Leicht erreichbar Ob Auto Zug oder Fahrrad am Jurasüdfuss gelegenes Hotel für Jeder(Frau Mann). Unser hochmotiviertes und freundliches Team bereitet unseren Gästen einen herzlichen, freundlichen Empfang, damit sie sich bei uns auf Anhieb wohl fühlen.

Hotel & Restaurant Rondo ist ein modernes und freundliches Hotel, das alles bietet, was Reisende brauchen, um sich wohl zu fühlen. Zu unseren Vorzügen gehört neben der komfortablen Ausstattung der Räumlichkeiten, dem Angebot von Restaurant, auch die schöne und verkehrstechnisch günstige Lage im Zentrum der Schweiz.

Das Oberaargau – zwischen Napf und Jura.

Die Region Oberaargau ist eine landschaftlich reizvolle Gegend, eine Region der Dörfer und Hügel. Ein Eldorado für Spaziergänger, Wanderer und Biker, das zu Entdeckungsreisen einlädt. Wir liegen in unmittelbarer Nähe der Aare, am Fuße des Jura.



Kontakt

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info@hotelrondo.ch

[Website](#)

Geschäftsleitung

Wietlisbach Paul

Website, Hotel Rondo, 2022

hotel rondo

Anreise | Kontaktformular | Informationsblatt

News
Restaurant
Hotel
Bankett
Partyservice
Seminar
Down-Town

Zentrale Lage direkt an der Autobahn A1 Ausfahrt Oensingen
20-40 Autominuten von Basel, Bern, Zürich, Luzern
Über 100 Parkplätze vorhanden

Nähe Bahnhof Oensingen
Linie Zürich - Olten - Solothurn - Biel - Lausanne - Genf
Alle Schnellzüge halten in Oensingen
Nur 3 Gehminuten vom Bahnhof entfernt

Laden Sie jetzt das Informationsblatt herunter

Autobahnausfahrt Oensingen, danach Ausfahrt Oensingen Nord, Hauptstrasse Richtung Solothurn (Nähe Bahnhof)



Hotel Rondo

Autobahnausfahrt A1 Oensingen

Autobahnkreuz Egerkingen

A1 Bern, A1 Zürich, A2 Luzern, A2 Basel, Olten, Balsthal, Oensingen Nord, Solothurn

Rondo
rnstrasse 34
12 Oensingen

L (0)62 396 21 76
1 (0)62 396 33 43
otelrondo.ch

Website, Hotel Rondo, 2003

HOTEL | RESERVIEREN | ZIMMER | ÖFFNUNGSZEITEN

Kontaktdaten

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Schweiz
+41 62 388 30 10
info@hotelrondo.ch
www.hotelrondo.ch
Zimmer frei in "Rondo" in Oensingen (Solothurn)?

Hotel Rondo

Werte Gäste,
ab Januar 2018 sind wir unter den neuen Öffnungszeiten für Sie da

Für Reservationen sind wir unter den folgenden Telefonnummern für Sie erreichbar

062 388 30 10

Wir bedanken uns freundlichst und wünschen Ihnen gute Anreise.

Ihr Hotel Rondo Team

Reservationen

Für Reservationen sind wir unter den folgenden Telefonnummern für Sie erreichbar

062 388 30 10

Wir bedanken uns freundlichst und wünschen Ihnen gute Anreise.

 [Hotelpreisliste.pdf](#)
Adobe Acrobat Dokument (43.2 KB)

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Monatszimmer Sfr. 850.00

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Hotel Rondo, Aussenansicht, ca. 1985



Hotel Rondo, Aussenansicht, ca. 1975



Walker's Club, das Dancing mit Ambiance und Live-Orchestern.
Walker's Club, le dancing à la bonne ambiance et aux bons orchestres.
Walker's Club, the dancing with atmosphere and live bands.

Hotel Rondo, Dancing, ca. 1975



Apéro- und Snack-Bar, der ideale Treffpunkt für Jedermann zu jeder Zeit.
Apéro- et Snack-Bar: l'endroit idéal pour rencontrer chacun à tout moment.
Cocktail and snack bar: the ideal meeting point for anyone et any time.

Hotel Rondo, Bar, ca. 1975



Amicale Peugeot Veteranen Club Suisse

Hotel Rondo, 1. Obergeschoss, 2004



Hotel Rondo, Restaurant, ca. 2010

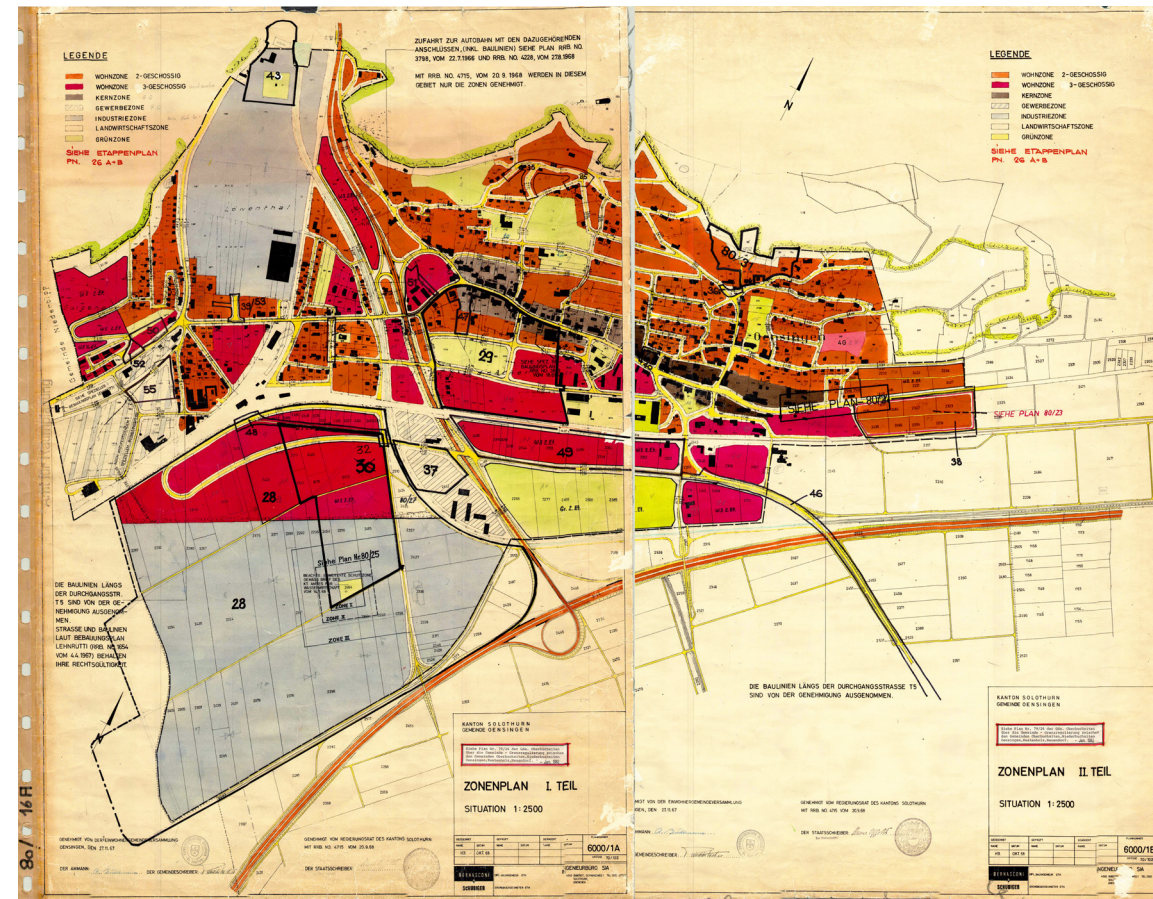


Hotel Rondo, Hoteleingang, ca. 2010



Hotel Rondo, Zimmer, ca. 2015

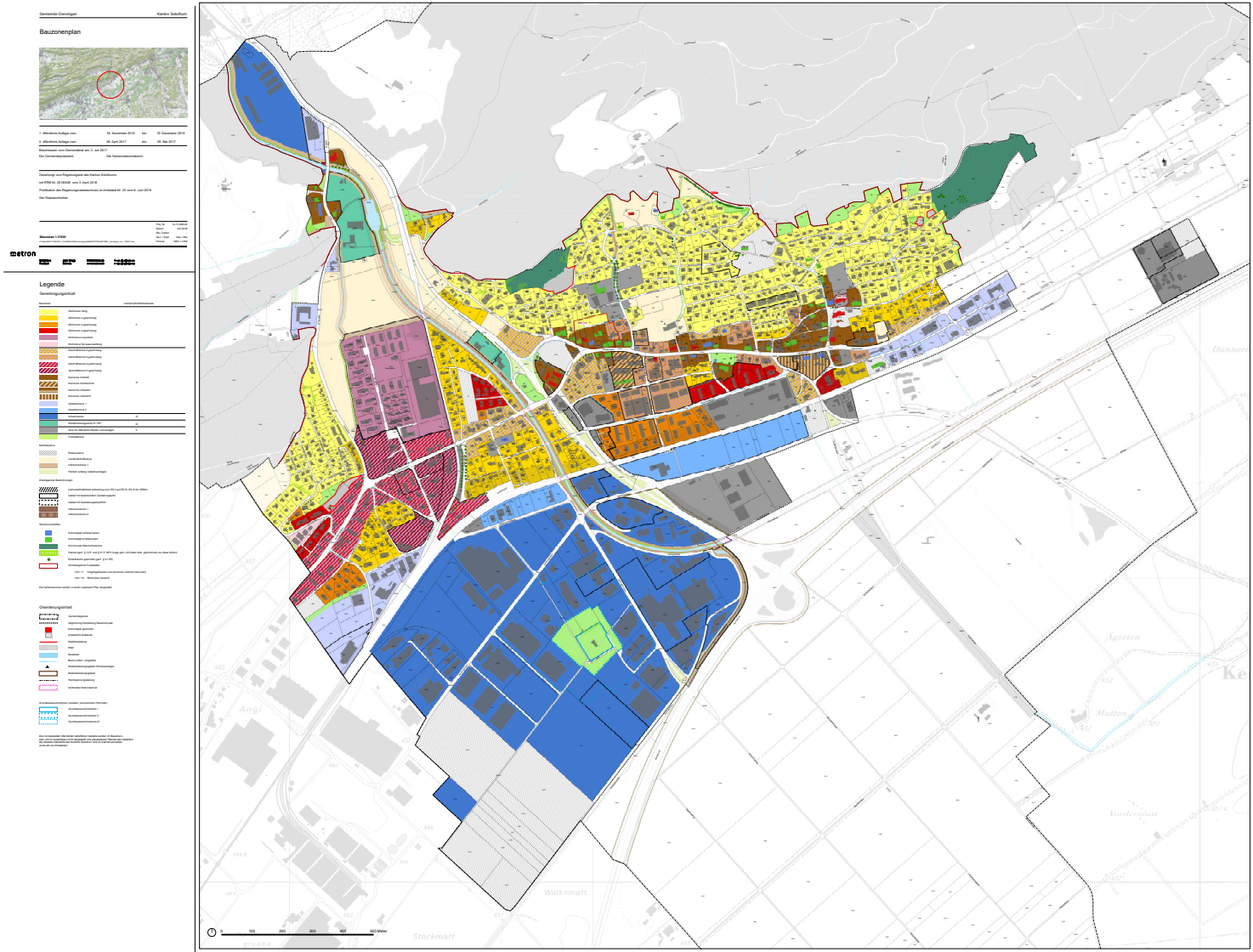
Bauzonenplanung Oensingen



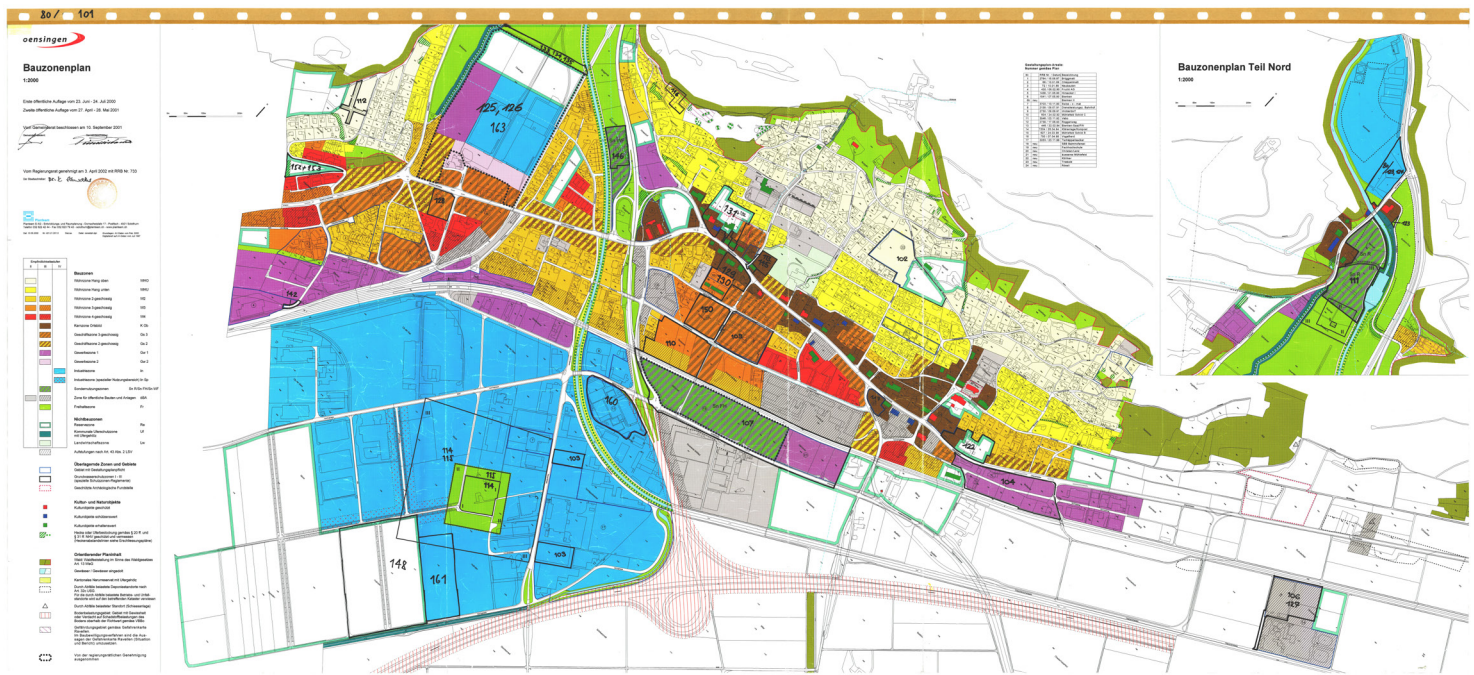
1968



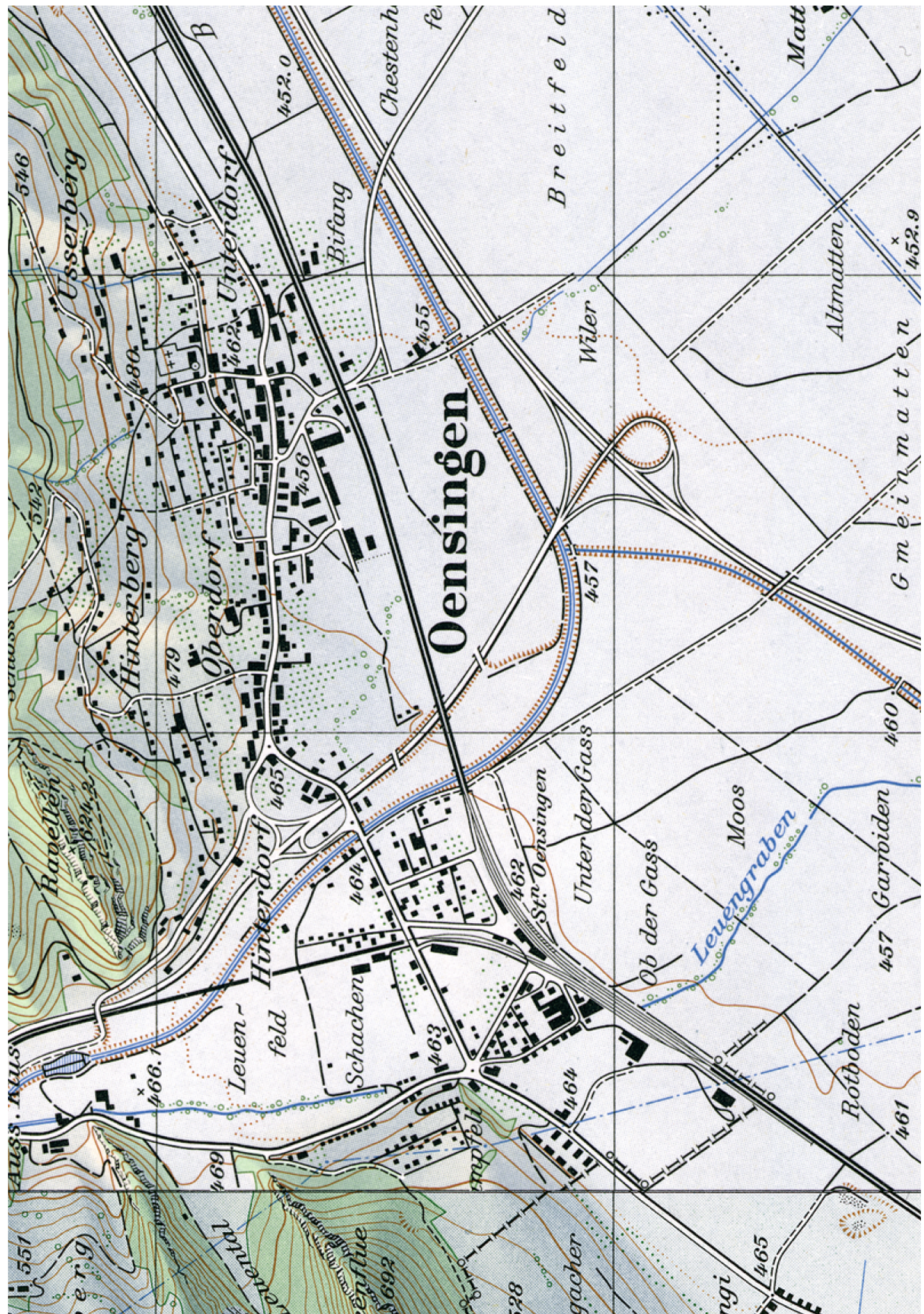
1987



2018



2002



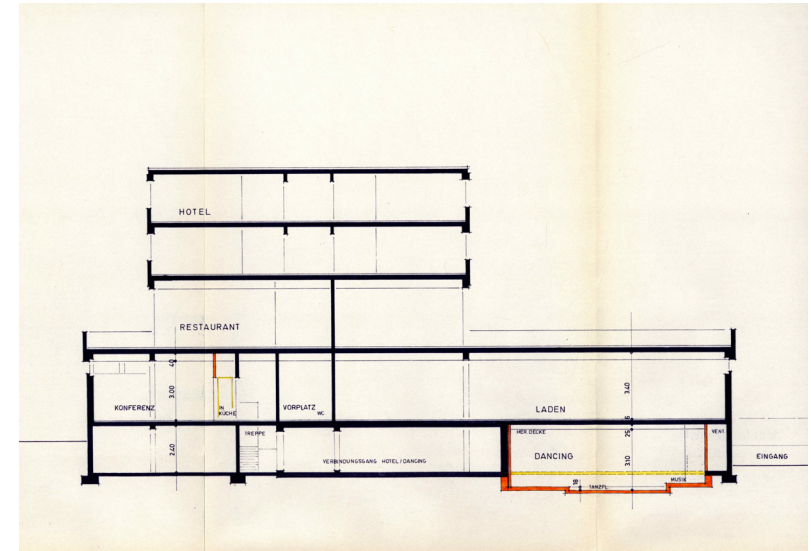




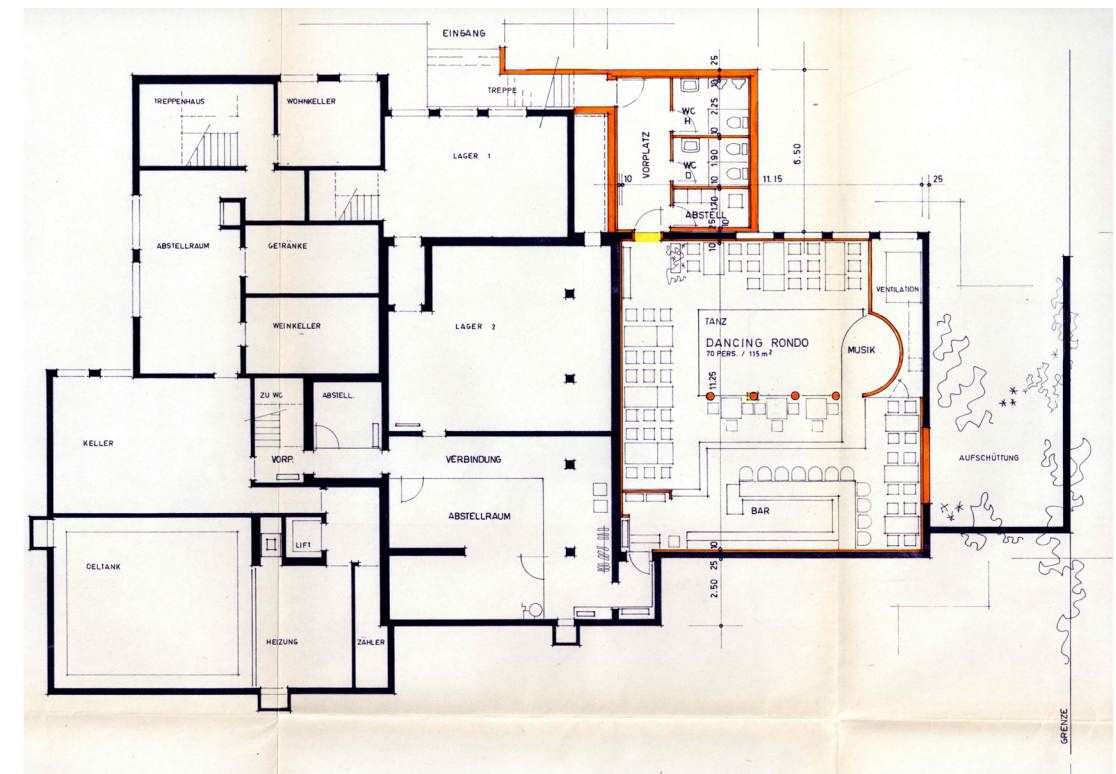
Hotel Rondo Extension Dancing, 1972



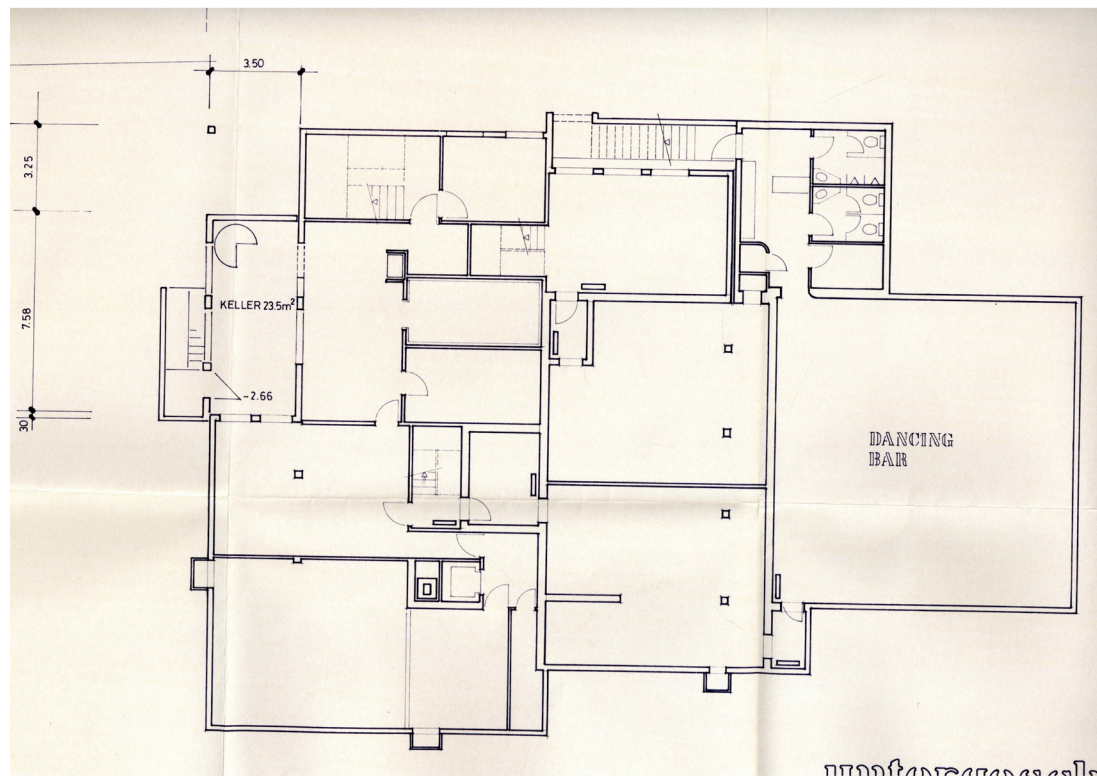
Beilage zur Einsprache
gegen den Ausbau zum
Dancing, 1972



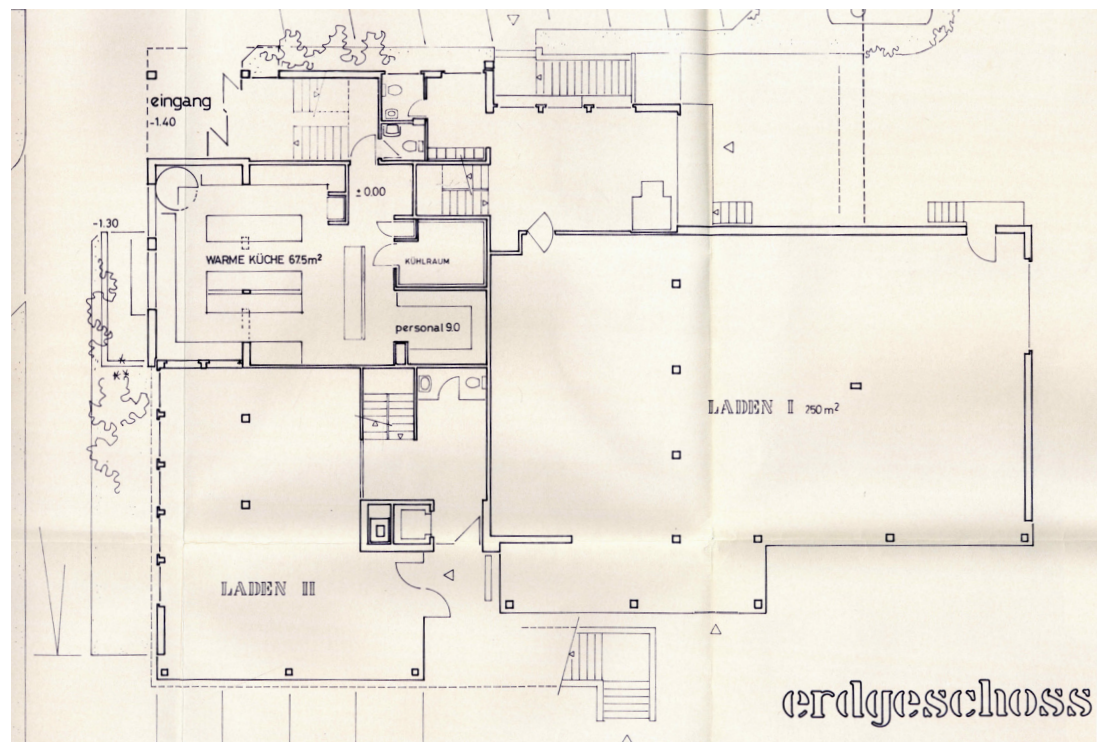
Querschnitt



Untergeschoss



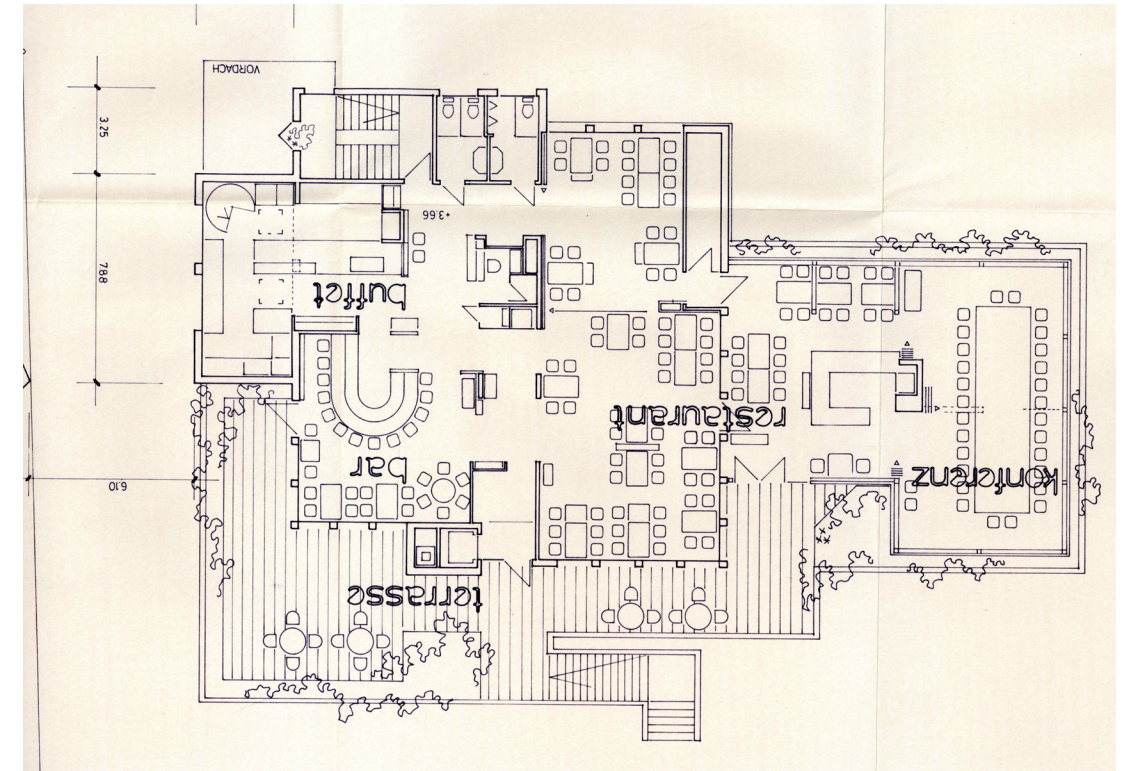
Untergeschoss



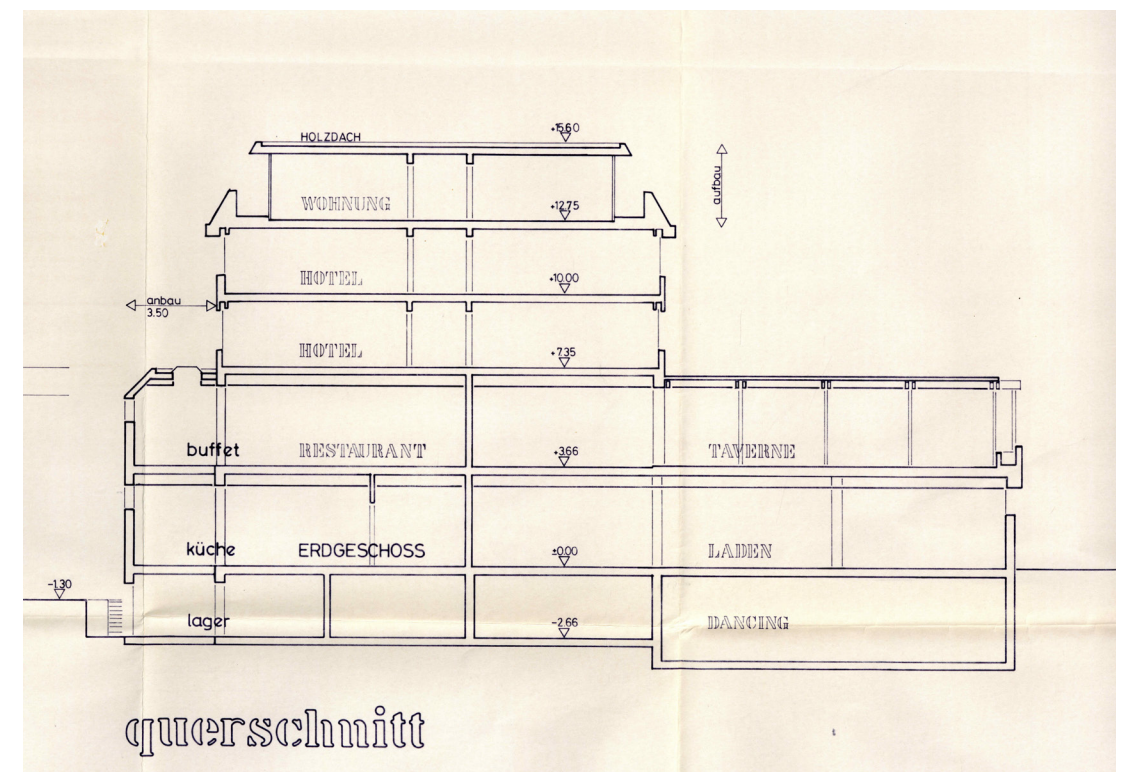
Erdgeschoss

Hotel Rondo

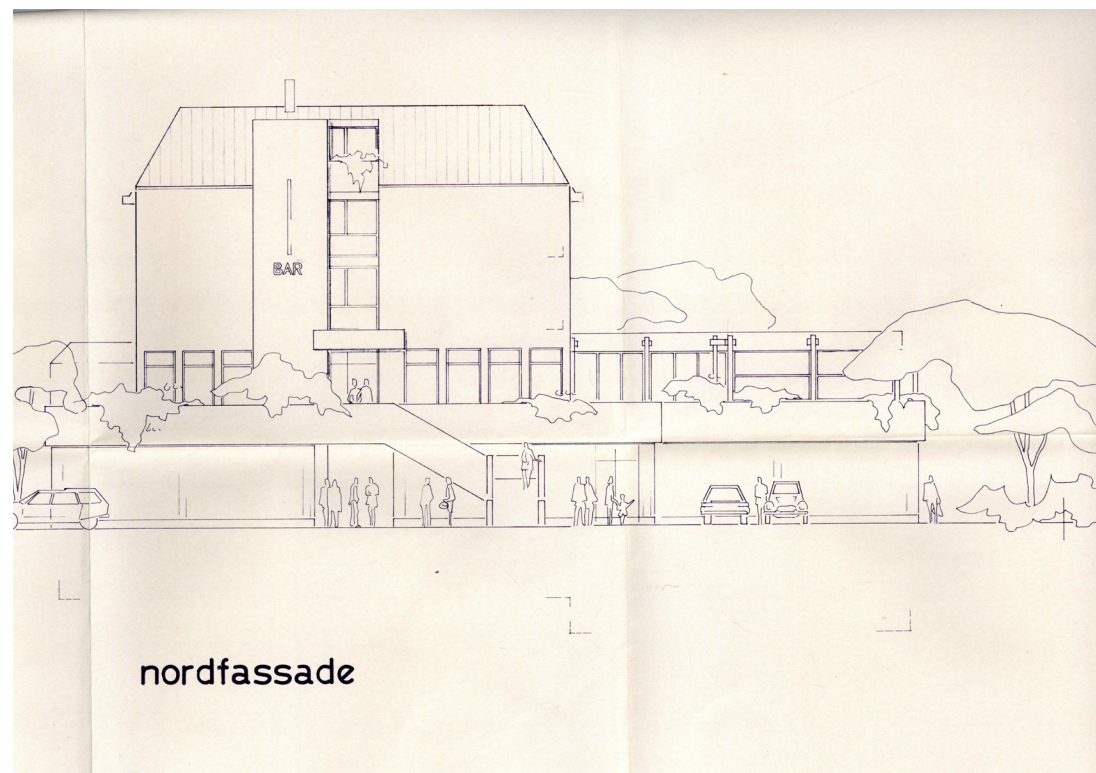
Extension kitchen, tavern, 1983
(addition of another storey not realised)



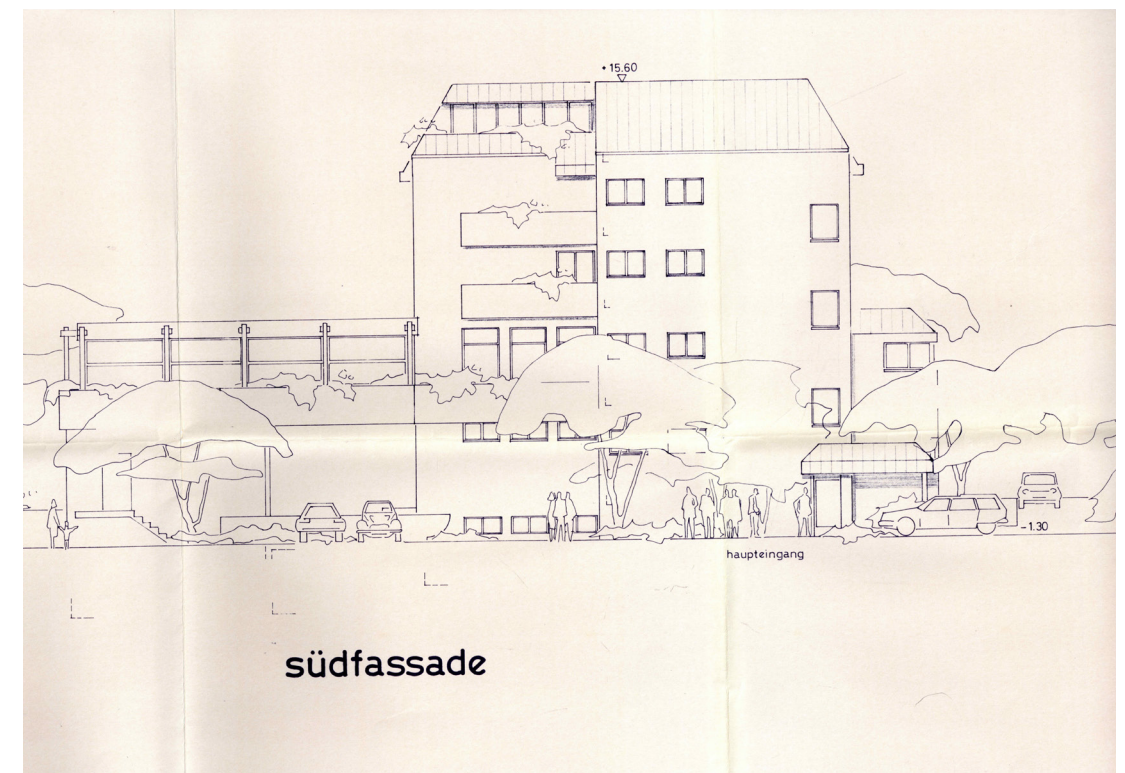
1. Obergeschoss



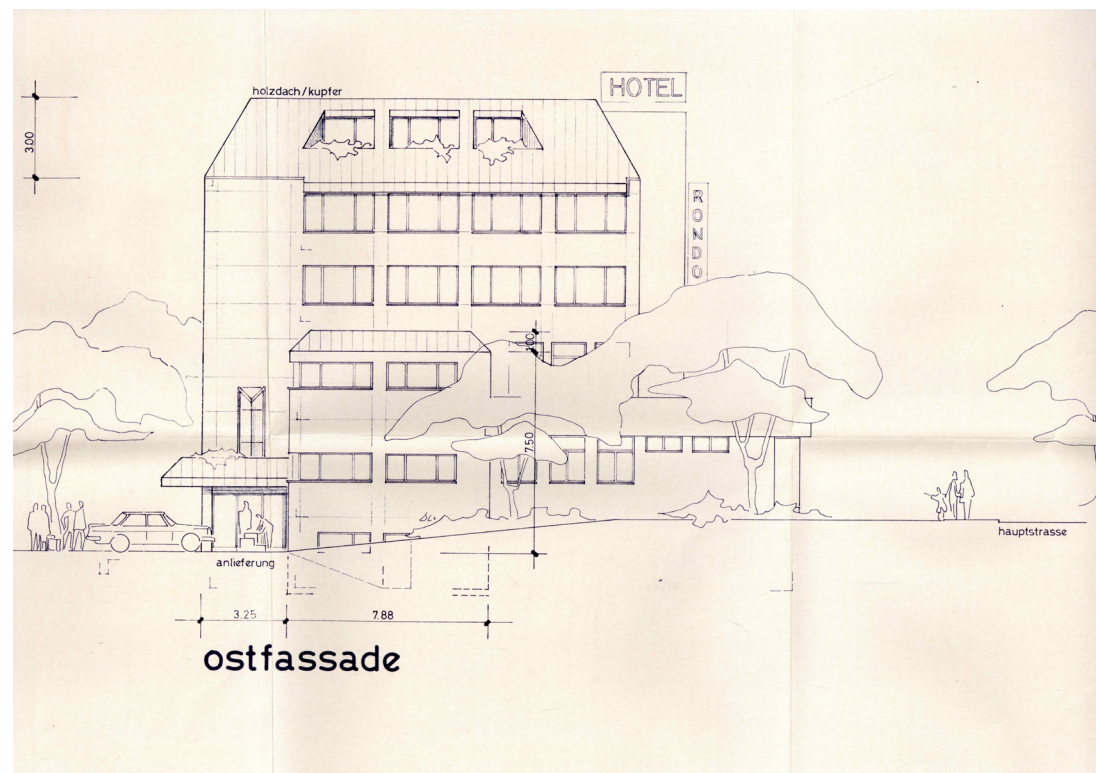
Querschnitt



nordfassade

Nord Fassade

südfassade

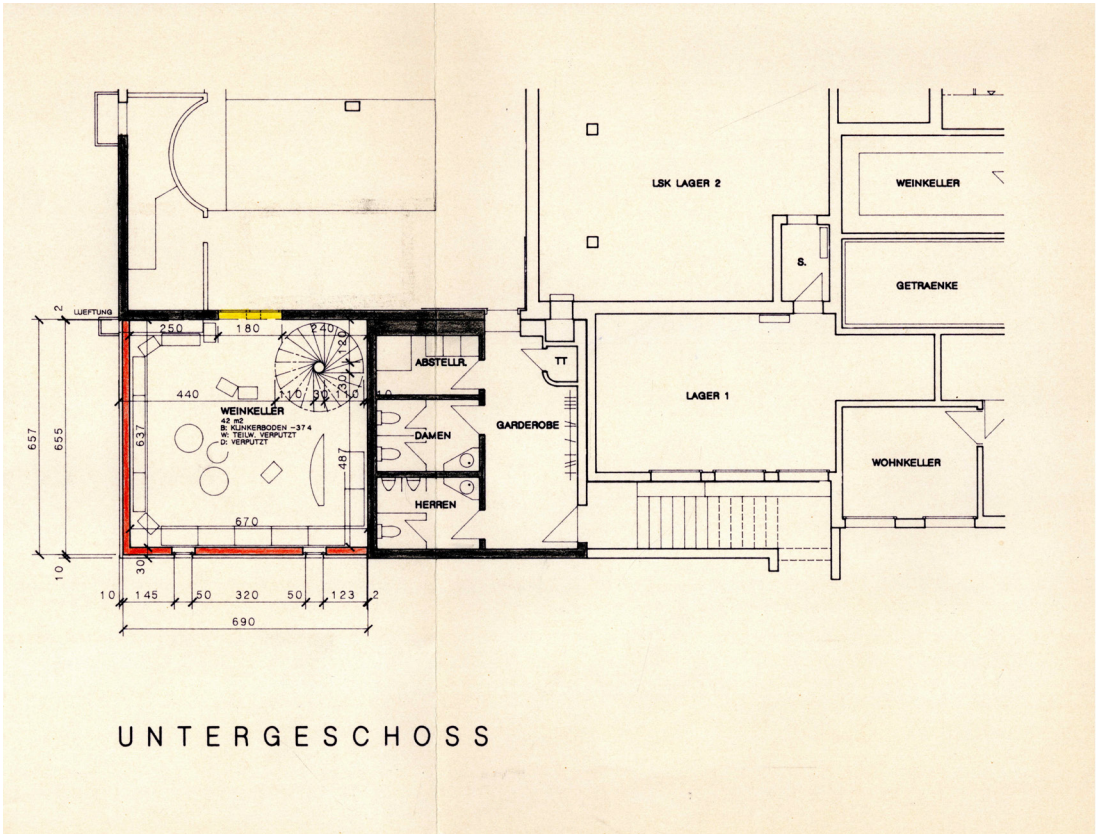
Süd Fassade

ostfassade

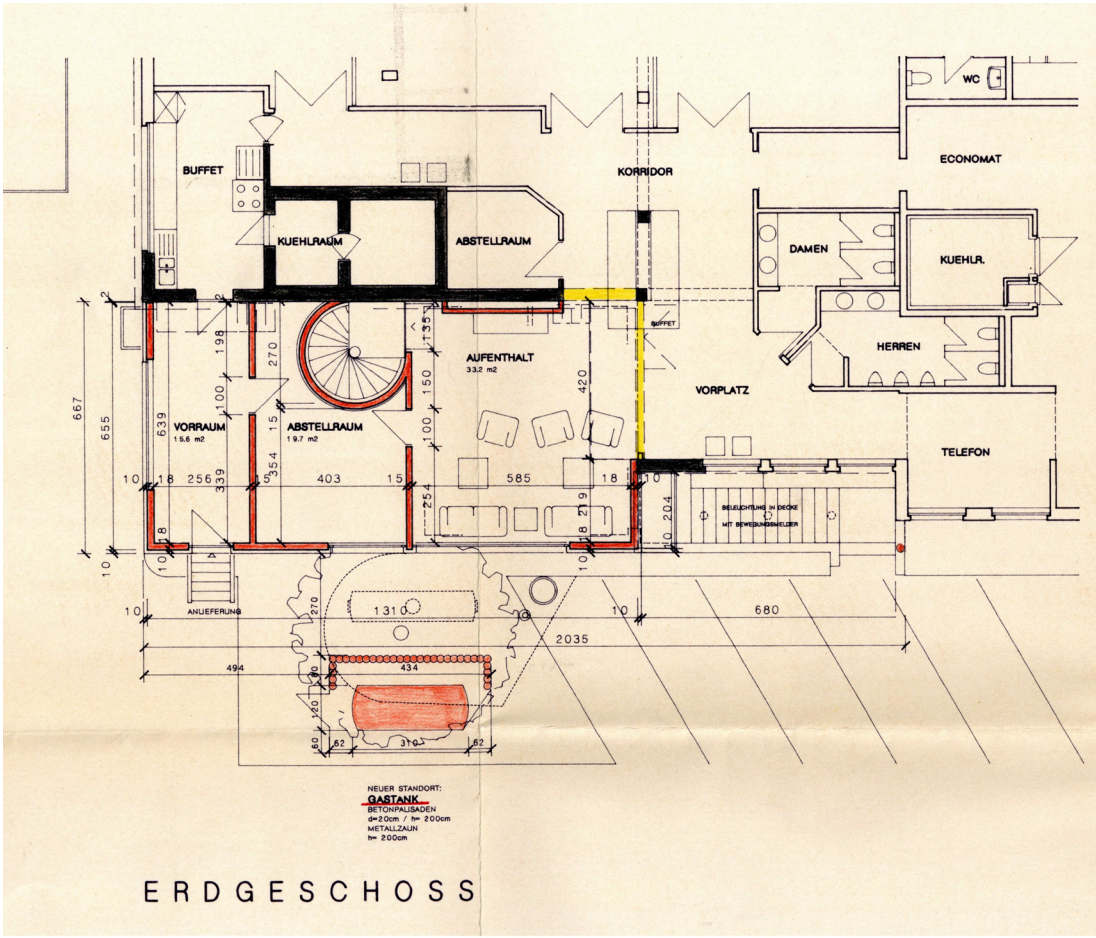
Ost Fassade

westfassade

West Fassade

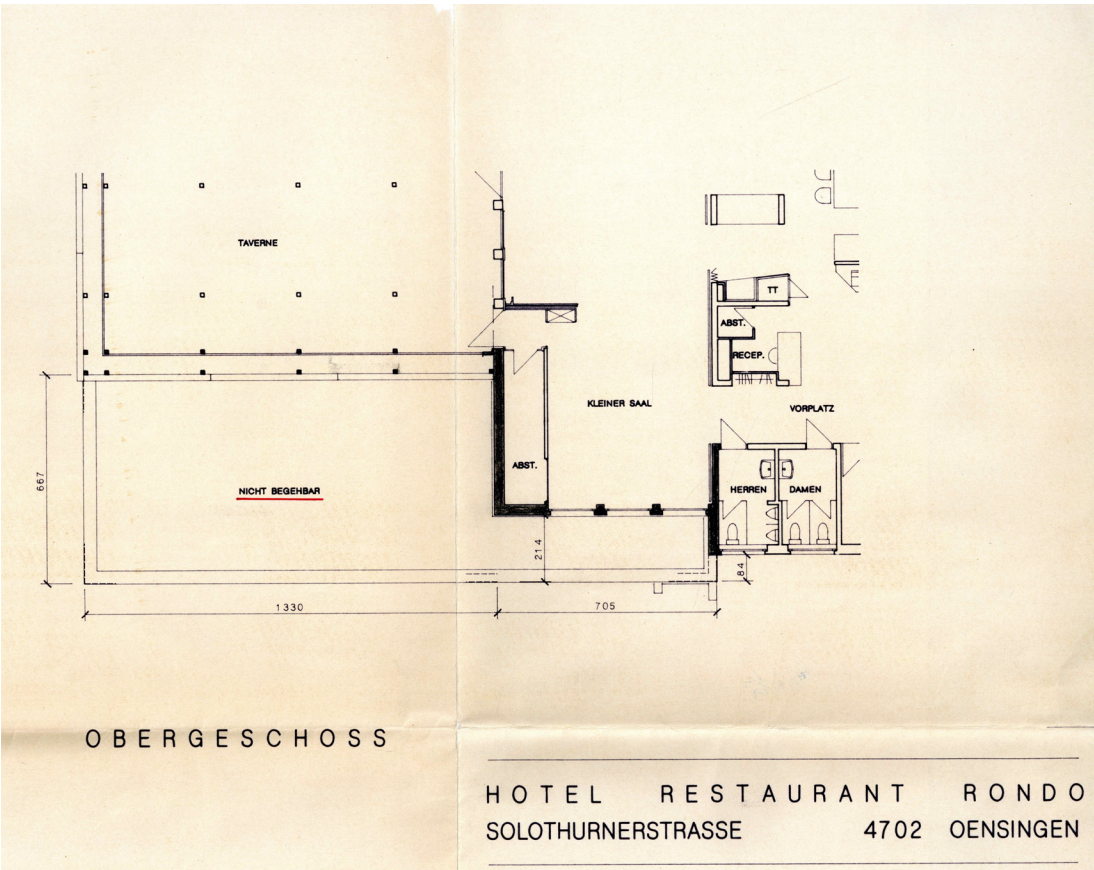


Untergeschoss

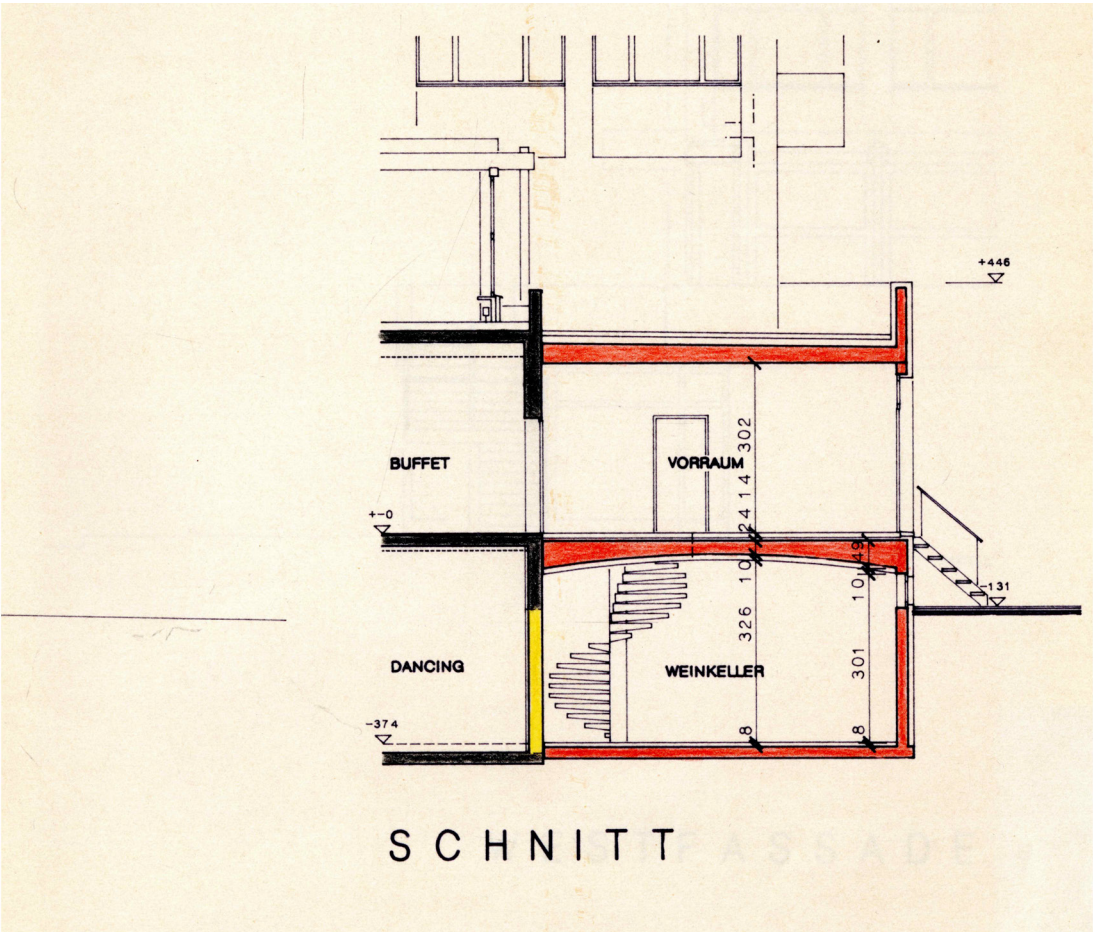


Erdgeschoss

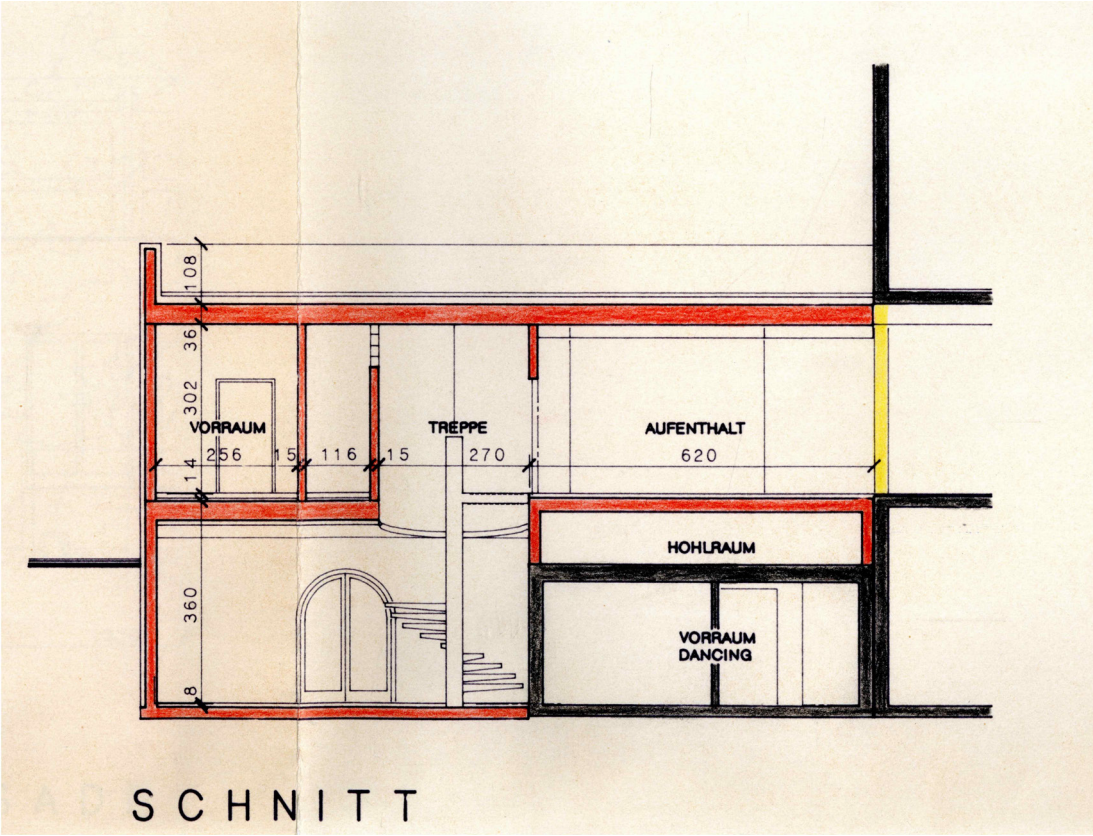
Hotel Rondo
Extension south, 1994



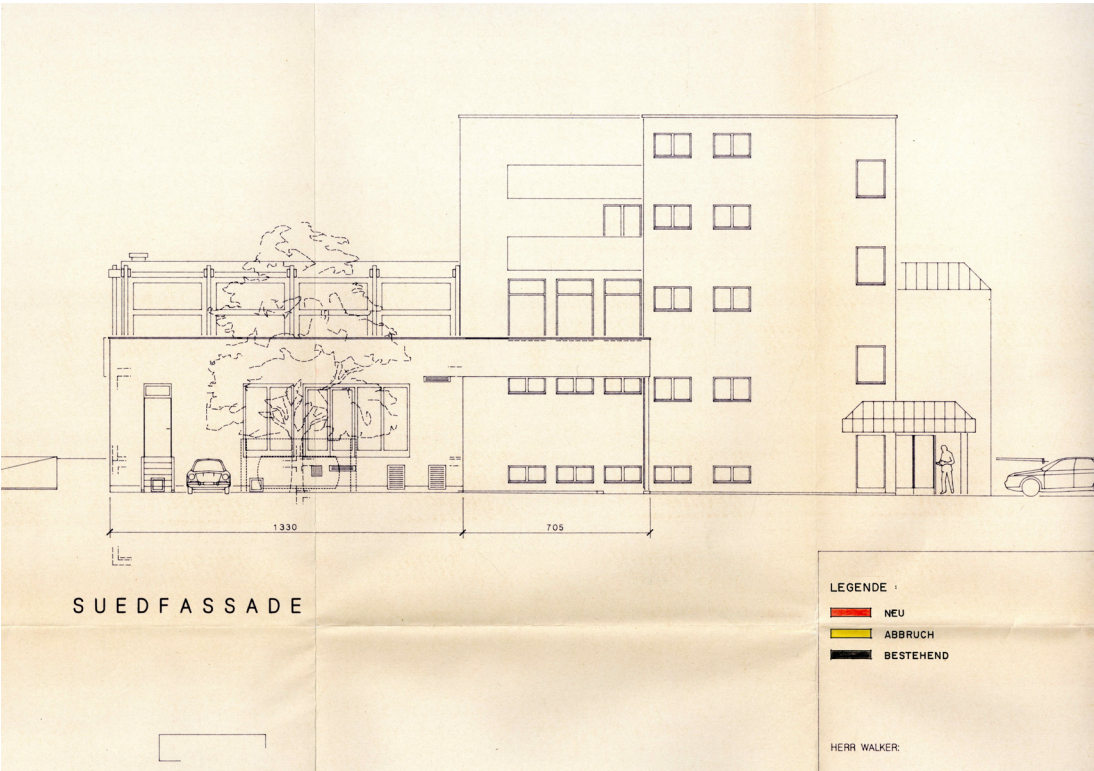
1. Obergeschoss



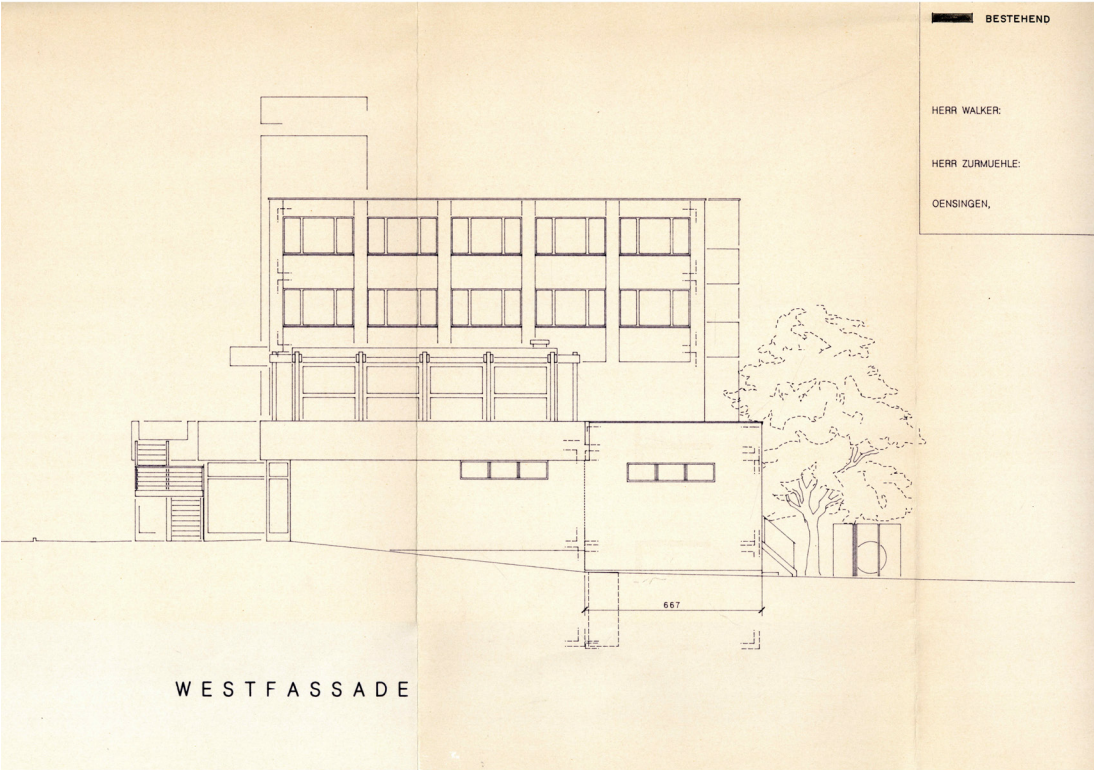
Längsschnitt



Querschnitt

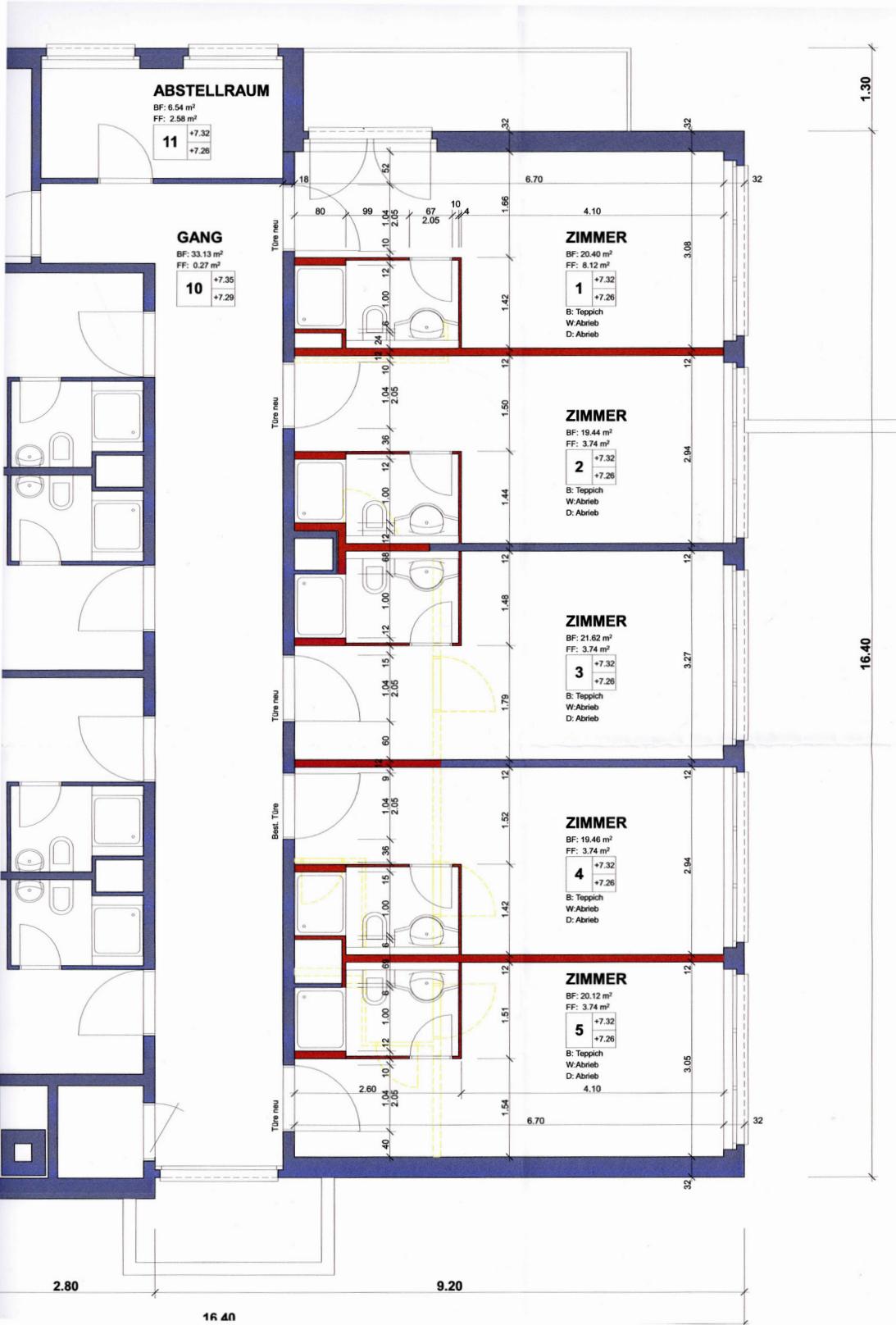


Süd Fassade

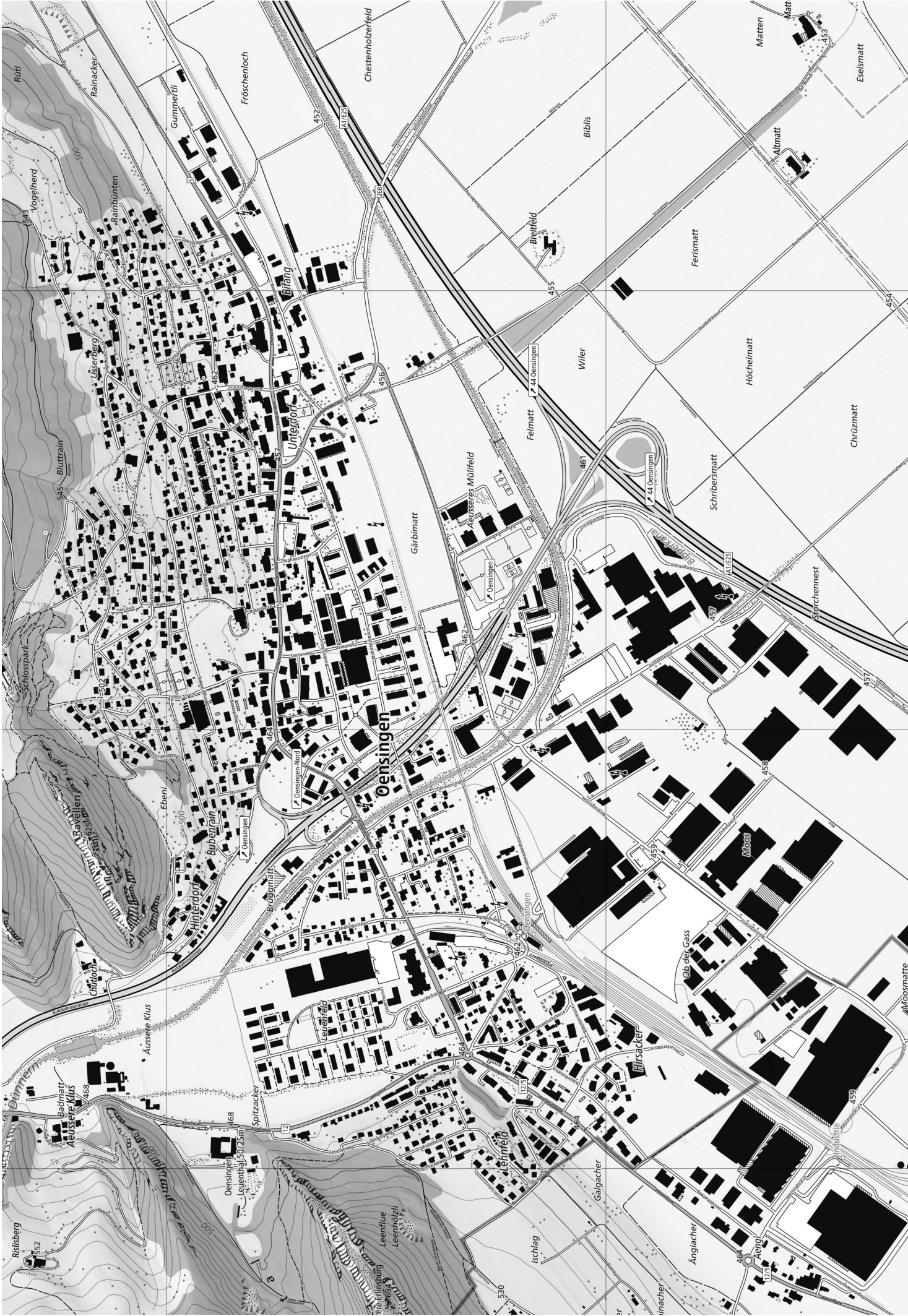


West Fassade

Hotel Rondo
Conversion of flat to hotel room,
2007



1. Obergeschoss



Studio Tom Emerson + Professur Voser*
Chair of Landscape Architecture
asst. Lorenza Donati and Sofia Prifti

Thanks to

Studio Emerson

Tom Emerson
Lorenza Donati
Lucio Crignola

Professur Voser

Martina Voser
Sofia Prifti

Gabriele
Garance
Gian
Hightek
Janis
Lucca
Marie
Simon
Varvara
Fadri



Janic Caduff
Master thesis, HS 24
Honey, I shrunk the house
Chair Emerson/ Voser
ETH Zürich