

axonometric design scheme  
scale 1: 33

**Design vision for learning spaces**  
Social and study-related behaviour is impacted by the architecture of spaces. By reusing building components of the Huber Pavilion, a connection is made between **old and new learning spaces** at ETH. The design of the temporary re-use pavilion is considered a **celebration of the original** Huber Pavilions, their rhythm and heritage. It is articulated as an **internal learning space**, rather than a formal teaching space. Spaces for teaching must **hereby** be distinguished from spaces for learning. The spaces are designed as such, to support **different educational activities**, which have been observed and identified as common learning actions.

All in all, there will be **140 m²** of additional learning spaces made available to the students of D-BAUG as well as D-ARCH. 80m² are covered by the roof, whereas 60m² are open.

Most importantly, the re-use pavilion offers shelter and protection from natural elements as rain, wind and heat. As the proposal excludes all **building systems** (water, electricity, ventilation), the integration of different spatial typologies becomes even more important.

Intersecting "streets" through the design create **metaphorical spaces** of exchange and encounter inhabited with social activity and co-presence. A transition of space is completed, as we enter the roofed spaces, which offer calm niches and a window scape for **study**.

Student satisfaction relies on the ability to fulfil educational activities, which are prohibited in certain learning spaces. This includes building larger 1:1 models, spraying, concrete pouring and other invasive practices. In a double height space with public character, the translation and communication of **architecture skills** can be tested and **experimented** on by students.

A stepping terrace invites students to use the **exterior as extension** of learning spaces, when the weather is right. The outdoor spaces attempt to preserve as much as possible the character of the **in-between spaces**, which made the surroundings of the Huber Pavilions less dense.

**Preservation** of the original structural system and form for was impossible to achieve due to missing parts. Corner points in the wood construction are particularly critical, as they must bear vertical and horizontal forces. A transformation and acceleration of the original **wooden triangle truss** was at the core of the design effort and to highlight its qualities.

An open construction is convenient concerning **wind loads**, as each square meter of closed surface area accounts for approximately 1 kN of force.

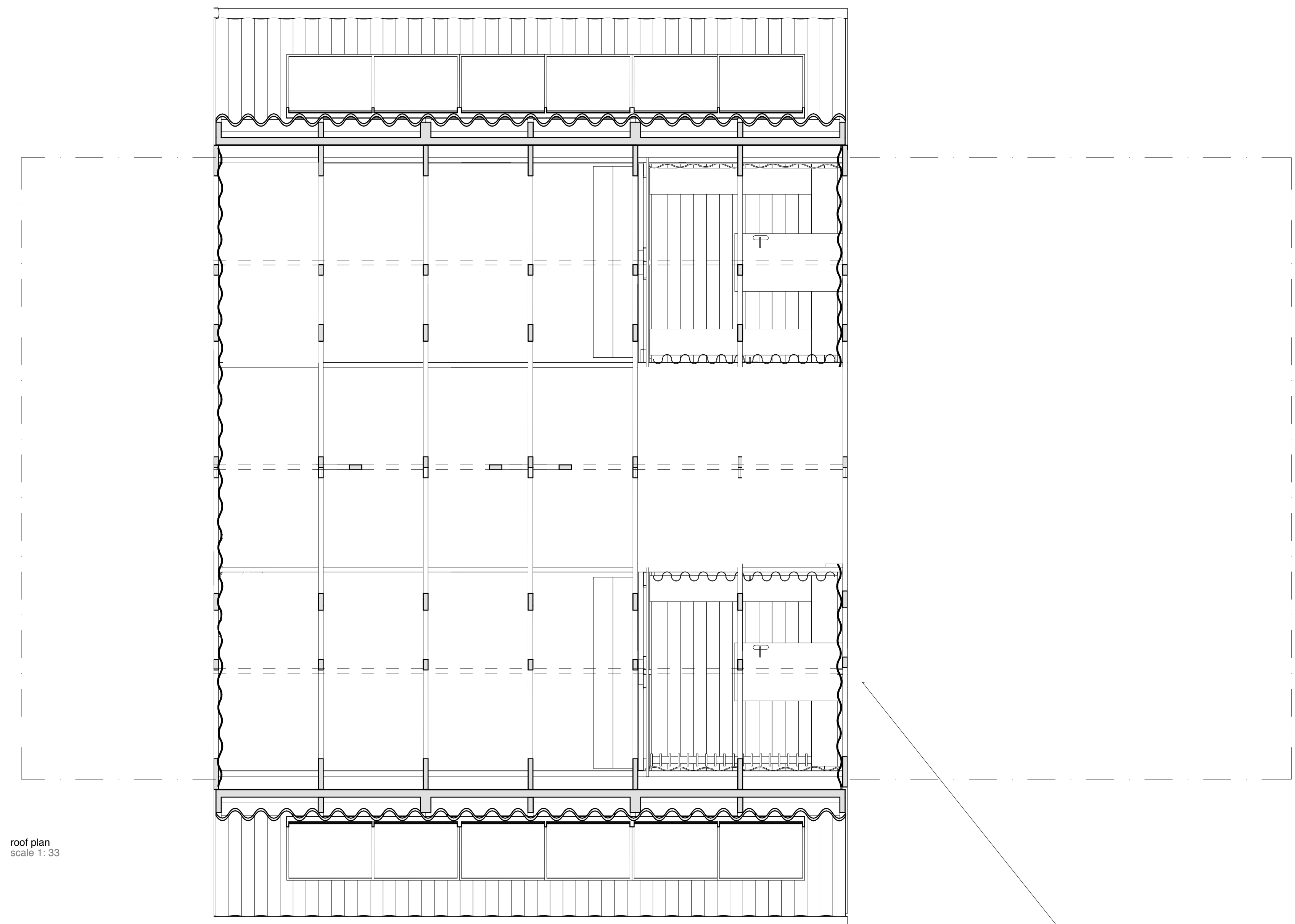
In general, the wind force bearable is equivalent to the dead load of the roof construction, and the **weight of the pavilion** itself. The heavier the pavilion, the less danger is posed by wind.

At the same time, a **proper foundation** is required to keep the pavilion from sinking. As the design utilises wood elements, a safe distance is required from moisture and **wetness** in order to protect the material from any **damage**.

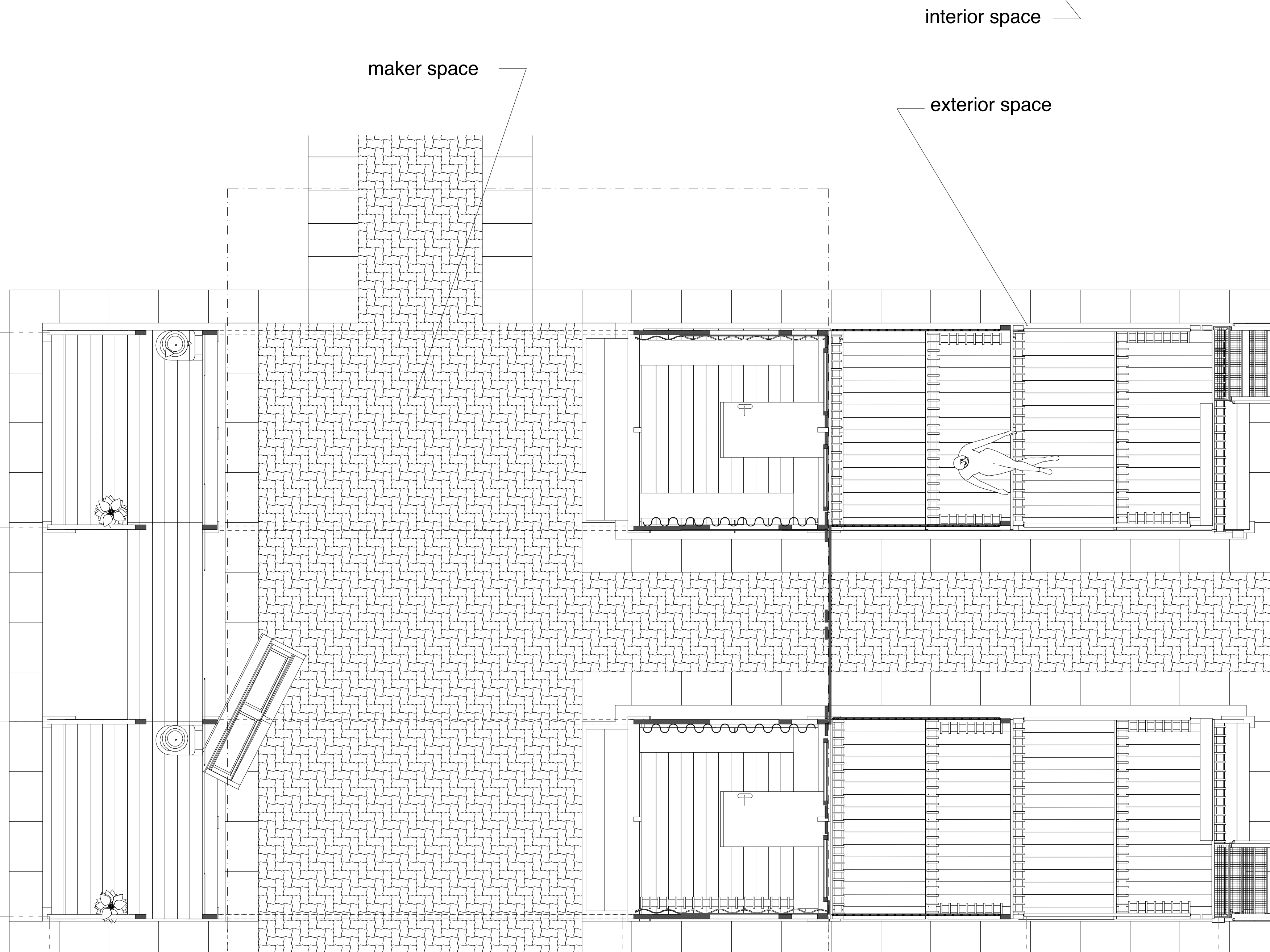
Aside from the wind- and dead load, **live loads** need to be taken into account to safeguard the **accessibility** and use of the pavilion. Furthermore, easy access is granted also for people with disabilities.

#### 10 rules of design:

1. plan for future dismantle
2. celebrate original material
3. accelerate original qualities
4. enjoy
5. build as much as necessary
6. build little as possible
7. collaborate with others
8. stay safe while constructing
9. test everything
10. re-use 100 % of the available materials



roof plan  
scale 1:33



ground floor plan  
scale 1:33