

# A b s t r a c t s

## Ware-Nagy, Orsolya: WHITE HOUSE IN GREEN

Citation: *Metszet*, Vol 9, No 4 (2018), pp 12–19

GTC OFFICE BUILDING, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY  
ARCHITECT – ZOLTÁN TIMA

An existing industrial building, former lift factory, has been partially redeveloped in parallel with a new building to provide a LEED Gold accredited office development. Quality of space has been achieved by providing floor to ceiling glazing throughout which greatly improves natural day lighting, also assisted by the building's white exterior. Below ground spaces have been dedicated to car parking and provision of safe storage for bicycles. Diversity of rental spaces has been allowed for in development of new and existing parts of the building. A green roof caps this development adding credence to the belief in sustainable commercial development.

## Wettstein, Domonkos: ADAM CARUSO'S CONFESSION OF SENTIMENT FOR ZURICH

Citation: *Metszet*, Vol 9, No 4 (2018), pp 20–25

EUROPAALLEE MIXED USE BUILDING, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND  
ARCHITECTS – CARUSO st JOHN and BOSSHARD VAQUER

This mixed use development comprises retail, office space and residential accommodation arranged in what might be termed as a classically modern manner. What at first appears to be a conventional office building, precast concrete box, has been detailed in such a way as to provide a more humanistic character moving away from the more puritan approach which might be expected in contemporary Switzerland. The question being how to combine the classical with modernism.

## Szabó, Dávid: BREMER POINT

Citation: *Metszet*, Vol 9, No 4 (2018), pp 26–31

MODEL SOCIAL HOUSING, BREMEN, GERMANY  
ARCHITECT – GIULIA ANDI and FINN GEIPEL

Social housing unlike private housing needs to be developed considering longevity as a building type as they are not built with the intention of generating short term profit. Therefore detailing, spatial arrangement and questions of maintenance must be forward looking. This development can be viewed as a model building for the social housing type as it is planned in such a way as to make optimum use of space in a restricted area whilst a rational approach has been made regarding issues of energy, occupant flexibility and long-term sustainability.

## Csanády, Pál: SAIL? CARPET? GARDEN? SUNI? CAMEL!?!?

Citation: *Metszet*, Vol 9, No 4 (2018), pp 32–35

BBVA HEADQUARTERS, MADRID, SPAIN  
ARCHITECTS – HERZOG, de MEURON, BINSWANGER and KOCH

Various metaphors exist for this building, usually the indicator of a notable project, as an act of familiarity. Putting this aside this development exists in parts working as one: the main volume a three storey office space/or miniature city that steps with the landscape, secondly an enclosed garden and thirdly the tower located in the garden. As can be expected from Herzog and de Meuron this project does not follow any known precedents creating a new type of workspace.

## Wesselényi-Garay, Andor: FROM SOCIALISM-TECH TO CERAMIC ARMOUR

Citation: *Metszet*, Vol 9, No 4 (2018), pp 36–41

TRANSFORMATION OF THE LÁNG CULTURAL CENTRE,  
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY  
ARCHITECT – CSABA NAGY and KÁROLY PÓLUS

Resisting the tendency to demolish socialist era buildings the project architects chose to rework/redress the existing structure. A playful application of ceramics combined with mathematical patterns has given this building a new lease of life. Aside

from the visual impact thermal and acoustic insulation has been greatly improved extending the building's life span and user comfort.

## Somogyi, Krisztina: INDUSTRIAL TRADITION: SPACE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Citation: *Metszet*, Vol 9, No 4 (2018), pp 42–47

MOME UNIVERSITY NEW BUILDING, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY  
ARCHITECTS – ZSÓFIA CSOMAY and TAMÁS NÉMETH

In recent years higher education in Hungary has been on an upward climb towards excellence. The new building for the Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design reflects the desire to breach the gap between theoretical discourse and practical skills. As with education a long term, sustainable, concept was required to develop the campus and its community. This new building is such development, forward looking, practical and sustainable.

## Zöldi, Anna: WHEN WORDS STAND ON TIPTOE...

Citation: *Metszet*, Vol 9, No 4 (2018), pp 48–51

LUTHERAN CHURCH, PESTSZENTLÁRINC, HUNGARY  
ARCHITECT – ANDRÁS KRIZSÁN DLA

Good architecture according to Antal Plesz needs three things: scale, rhythm and inspiration. Here all three can be found standing on tiptoes as if reaching for a higher place. For almost two hundred years the Lutherans of Pestszentlőrinc shared a church with the local Reformed congregation, a few years ago the opportunity arose to build a new church in the garden of an existing house. The house has been retained, as has most of its garden, and the new church has been placed on the two backsides of the corner site to form a courtyard, the other sides of this site form the garden wall (street side) and locate the church tower at the corner. Although domestic in size this church seems to be of an urban scale.

## Kolossa, József: THE SMART CITY

Citation: *Metszet*, Vol 9, No 4 (2018), pp 52–55

A NEW CHANCE FOR CONSCIOUS URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
ARTICLE by JÓZSEF KOLOSSA DLA

Smart city concepts are known around the World, however a universally accepted definition is yet to be found. Urban development shows a particular and unique pattern in the Central-European countries, Hungary included. Seeing the potential of institutionalising town development through the smart city concept, the Prime Minister's Office has introduced a Hungarian definition and implemented a regulation for „Okos Város” developments, in order to ensure the priority of citizen's needs as opposed to pandering to the goals of developers and their suppliers lobbying network.

## Soóki-Tóth, Gábor: TO WHOM DOES A CITY'S FACE BELONG TO?

Citation: *Metszet*, Vol 9, No 4 (2018), pp 56–57

CAN A CITY BELONG TO EVERYONE?  
ARTICLE by GÁBOR SOÓKI-TOTH

Generally cities have been formed by those who have the financial and political power to shape them, until now? What is different? Do citizens have more power to influence urban development? This discussion covers the influencing factors since the industrial revolution that shape the way we live and potential for future investment, not financially, but as a human resource.