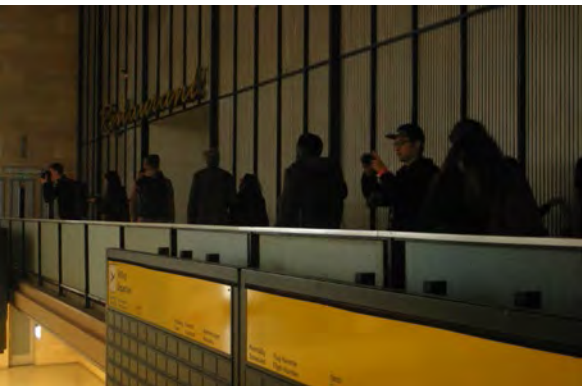
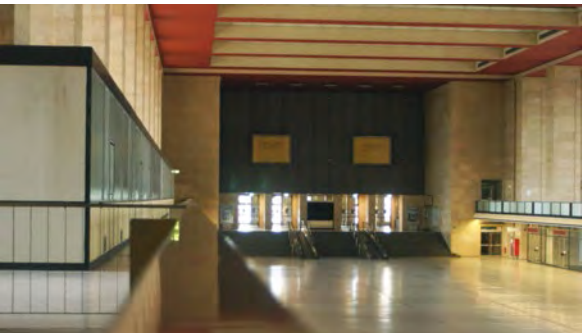
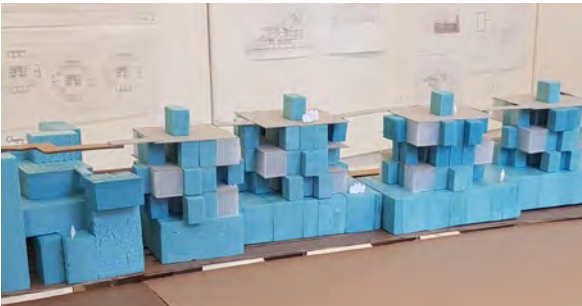
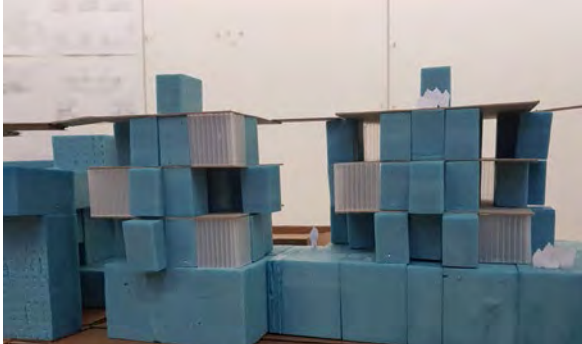
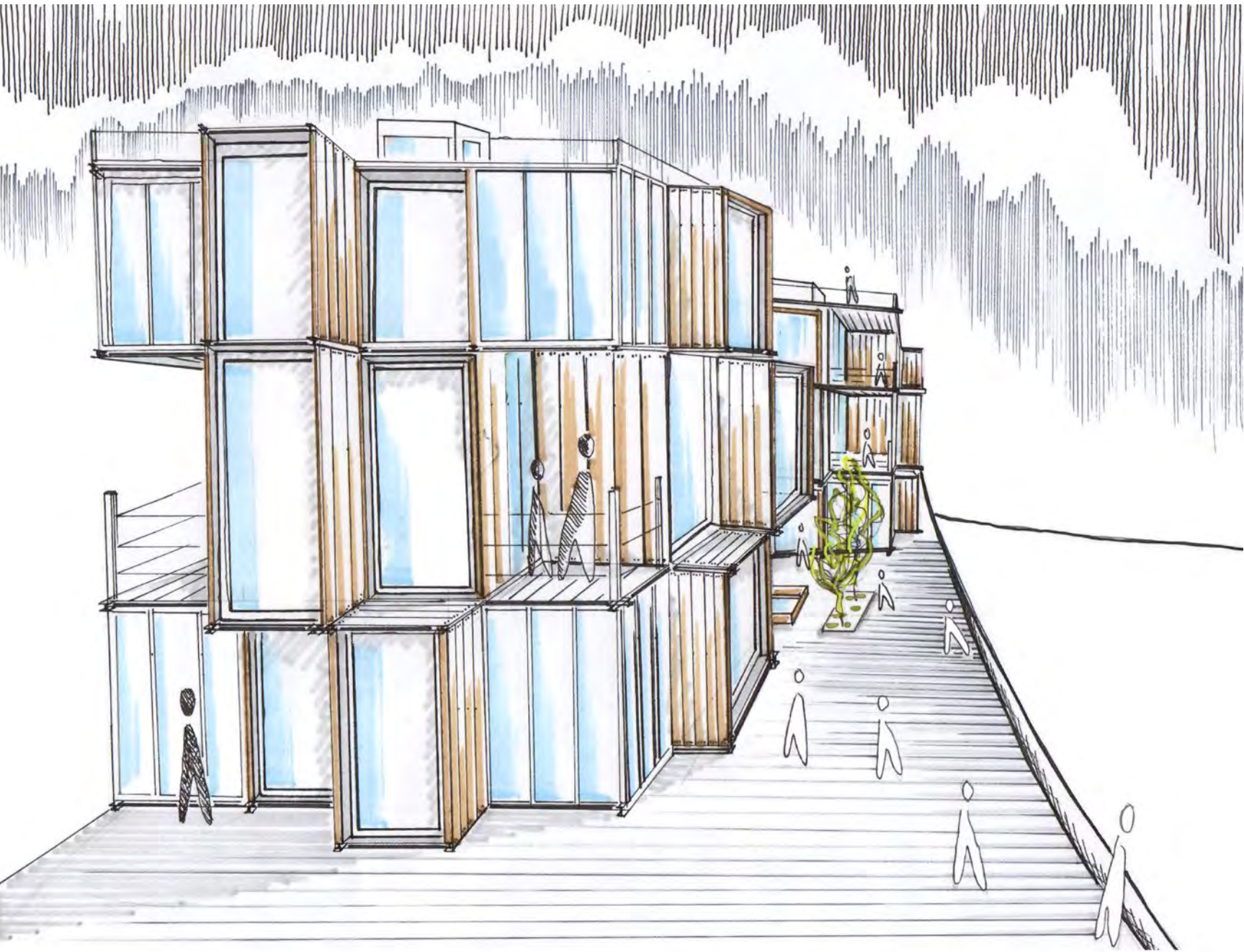


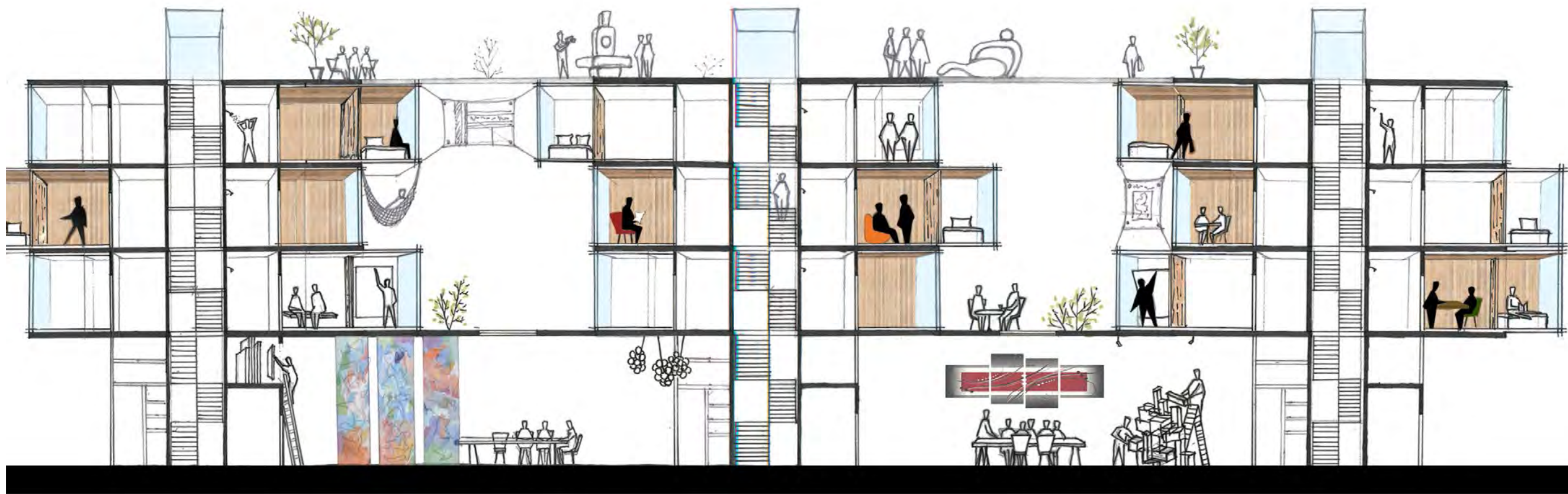




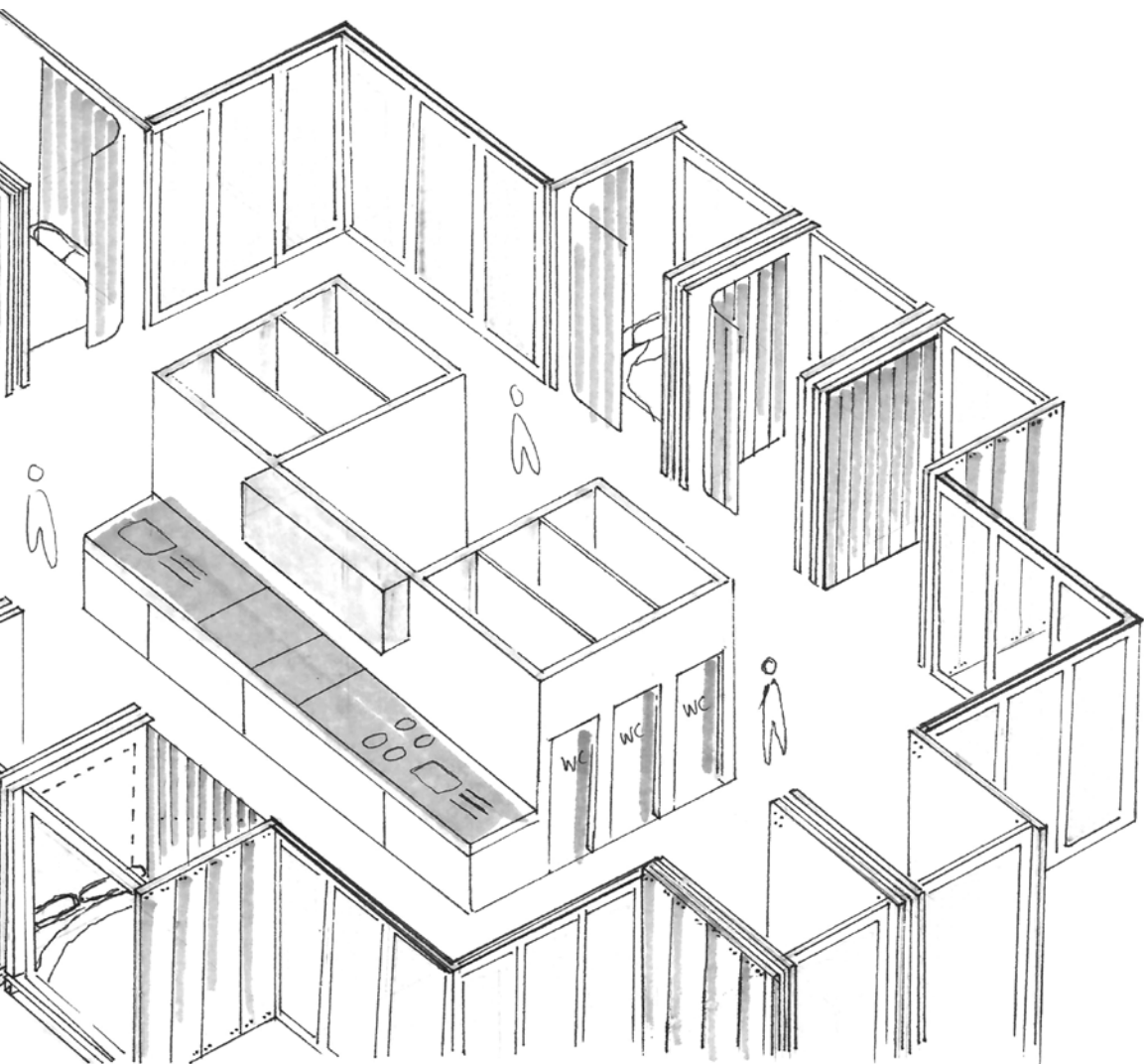
Concept.  
The initial concept in Berlin provided adaptable co-working and co-living spaces for artists. The ground floor allowed the public to roam freely through the open plan art galleries, with the ability to view the artists at work. This floor also allowed the artists to work in an open plan studio space, creating a community. The proposal was designed to be moveable; internally through folding furniture such as beds and tables; and externally via adaptable wall arrangements.



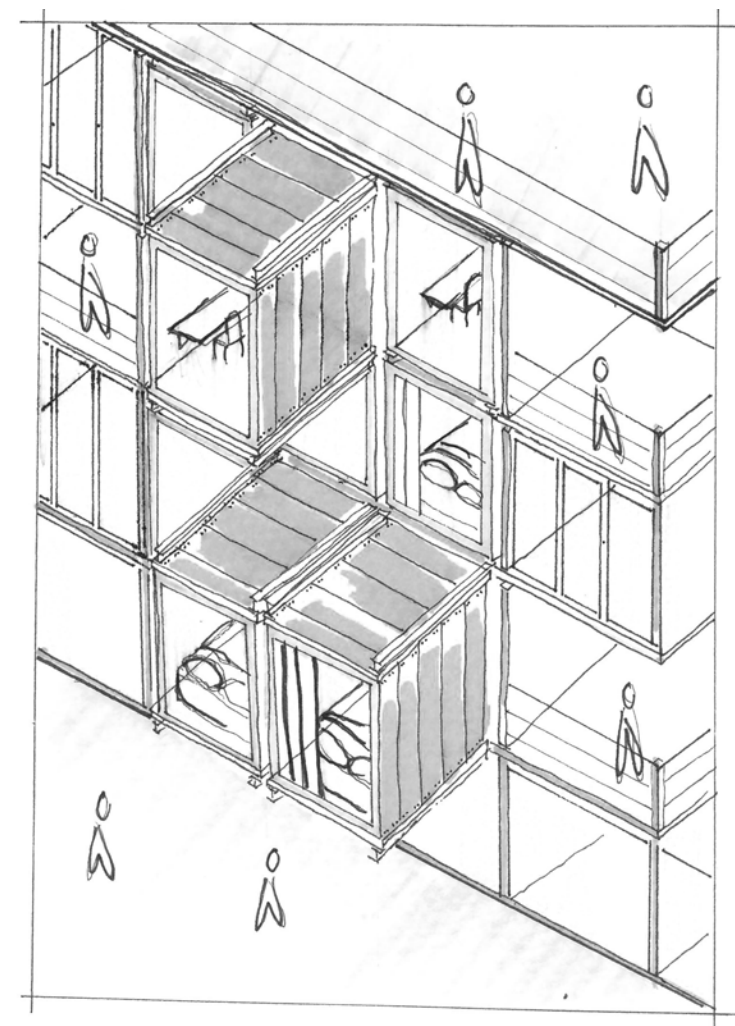
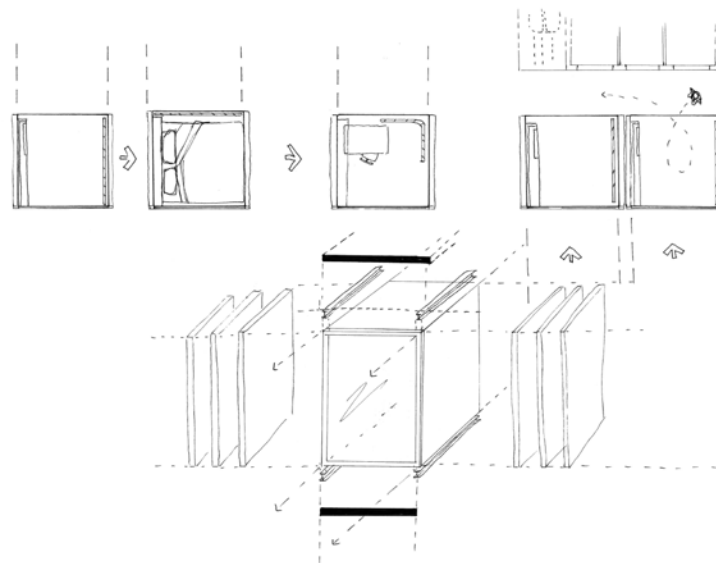




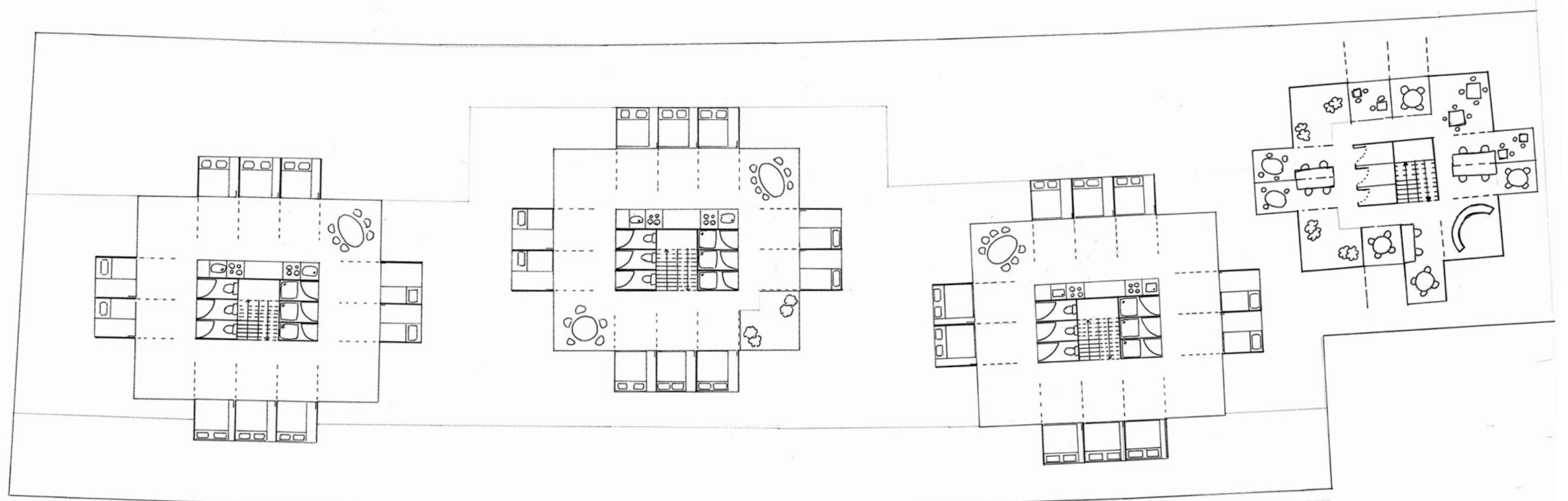
Berlin Intensive week- Initial section  
The above section shows the atmosphere of the co-living and co-working community which we set our to achieve.



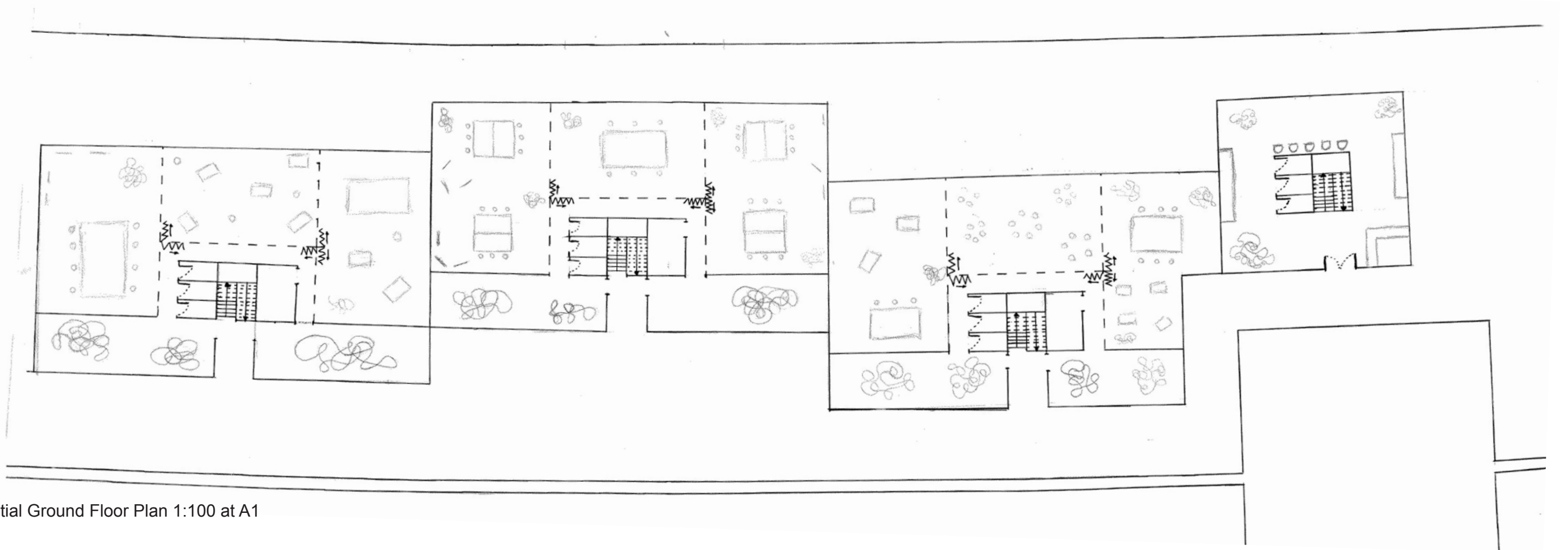
Berlin Intensive week- Initial design  
The sketches detail the moveable internal partitions, the moveable furniture and the adjustable wall arrangements.







Initial First Floor Plan 1:100 at A1



Initial Ground Floor Plan 1:100 at A1



## Precedents



Tete in L'air by KOZ Architectes

We love the spontaneous character of this precedent, with its playful rhythm of the plug-in wood boxes that punctuate the facade and disrupt the rational constructive order. In addition the graphic laying of the wooden cladding has a nice feeling to it as it further fragments the perception of the built volume and values the sensuous presence of the rough natural wood.



Tietgen Dormitory by Lundgaard & Tranberg Architects (Above)

We find inspiration in how the architects projected the volumes to express the individual residences in this project. The principle concept for the project is the meeting of the collective and the individual, a characteristic inherent to the dormitory building type.

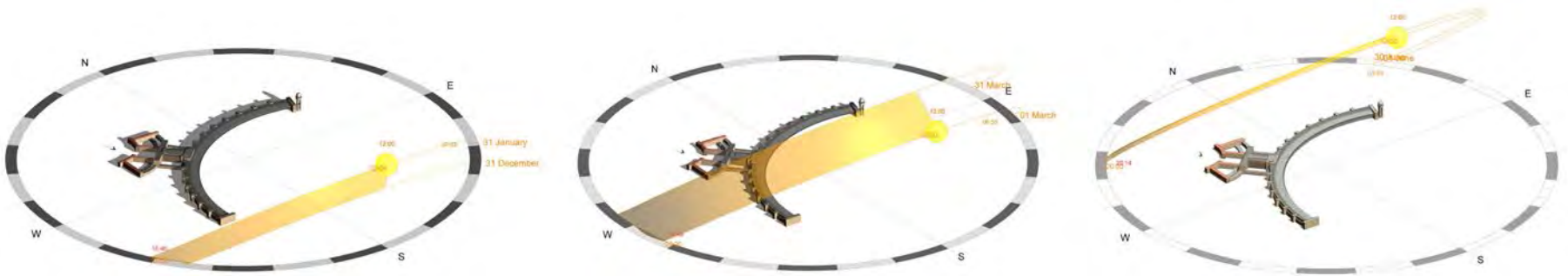
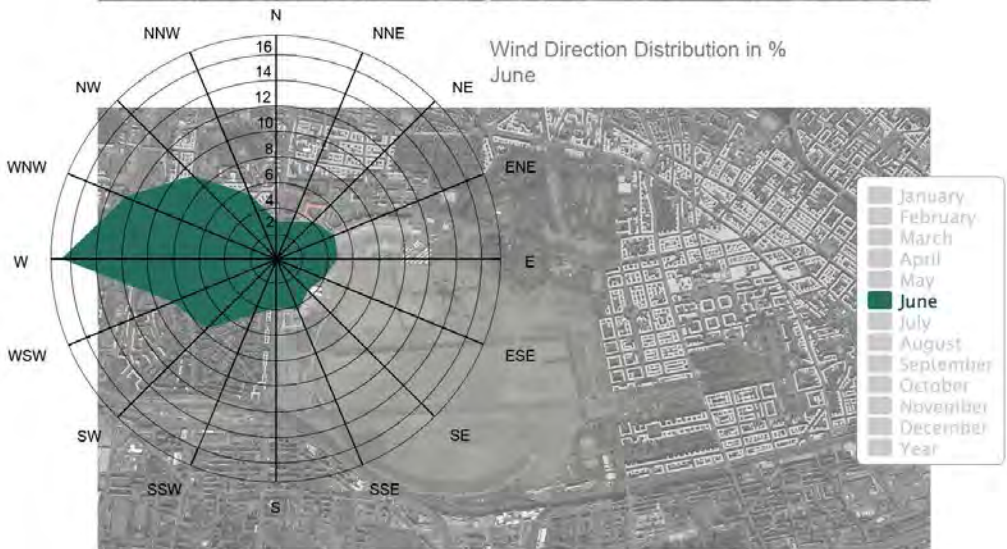
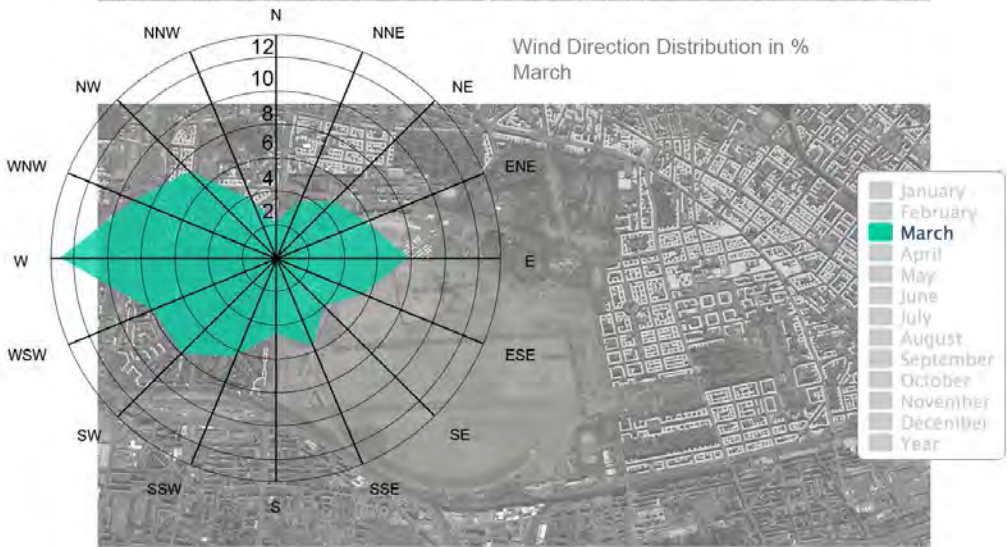
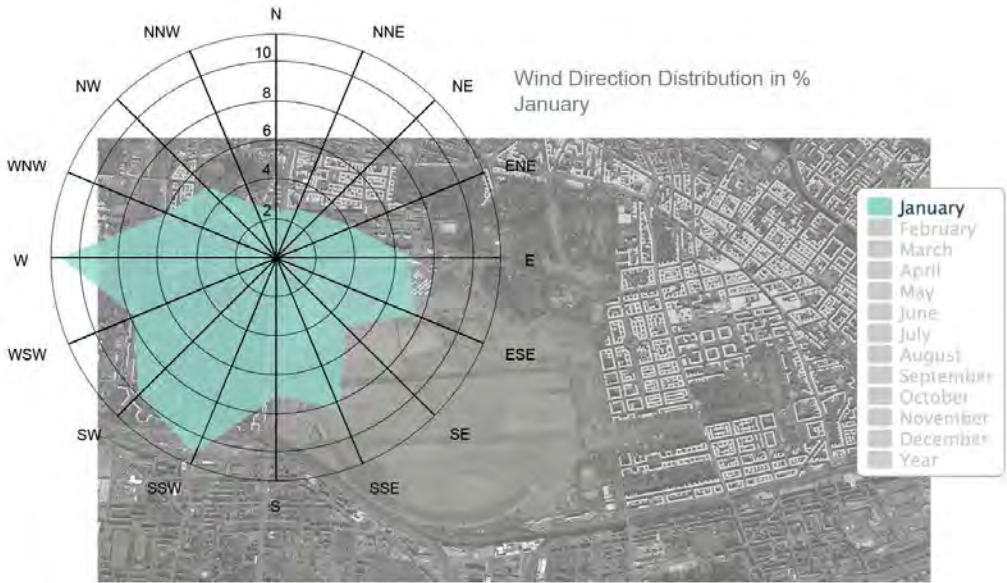
All I own house by PKMN Architecture (Below)

For the interior design of the dormitories we looked at this transformer house concept, at how the architects innovated with the design of custom-made wooden units, conceived of as “suspended, mobile, and transformable containers” to allow easy reconfiguration of a small space, and serve the client's diverse set of needs.





Wind Rose Analysis

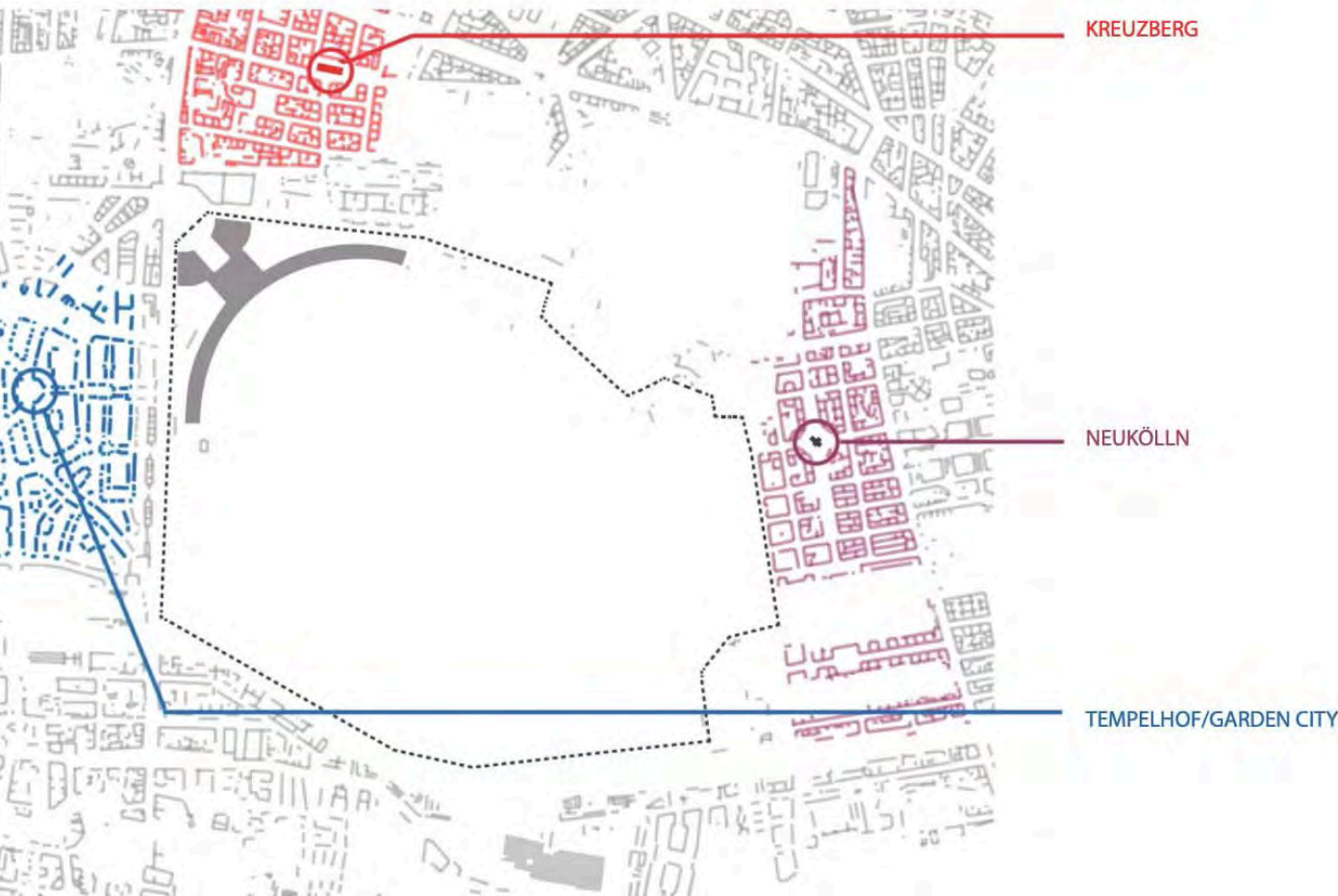


Sun Path Analysis

The diagram displays the light and shadows on the Tempelhof site in the morning, afternoon and evening.

Tempelhof Airport:

Surrounding residential neighborhoods predominantly make up the surroundings of the airport





Tempelhof Building Density



- High Density Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Parks and Green Spaces
- Commercial, Industrial use
- School

Tempelhof is situated at the intersection for three neighbourhoods, with the highest residential density towards the north and west- the areas are predominantly made up of 5 storey residential blocks.

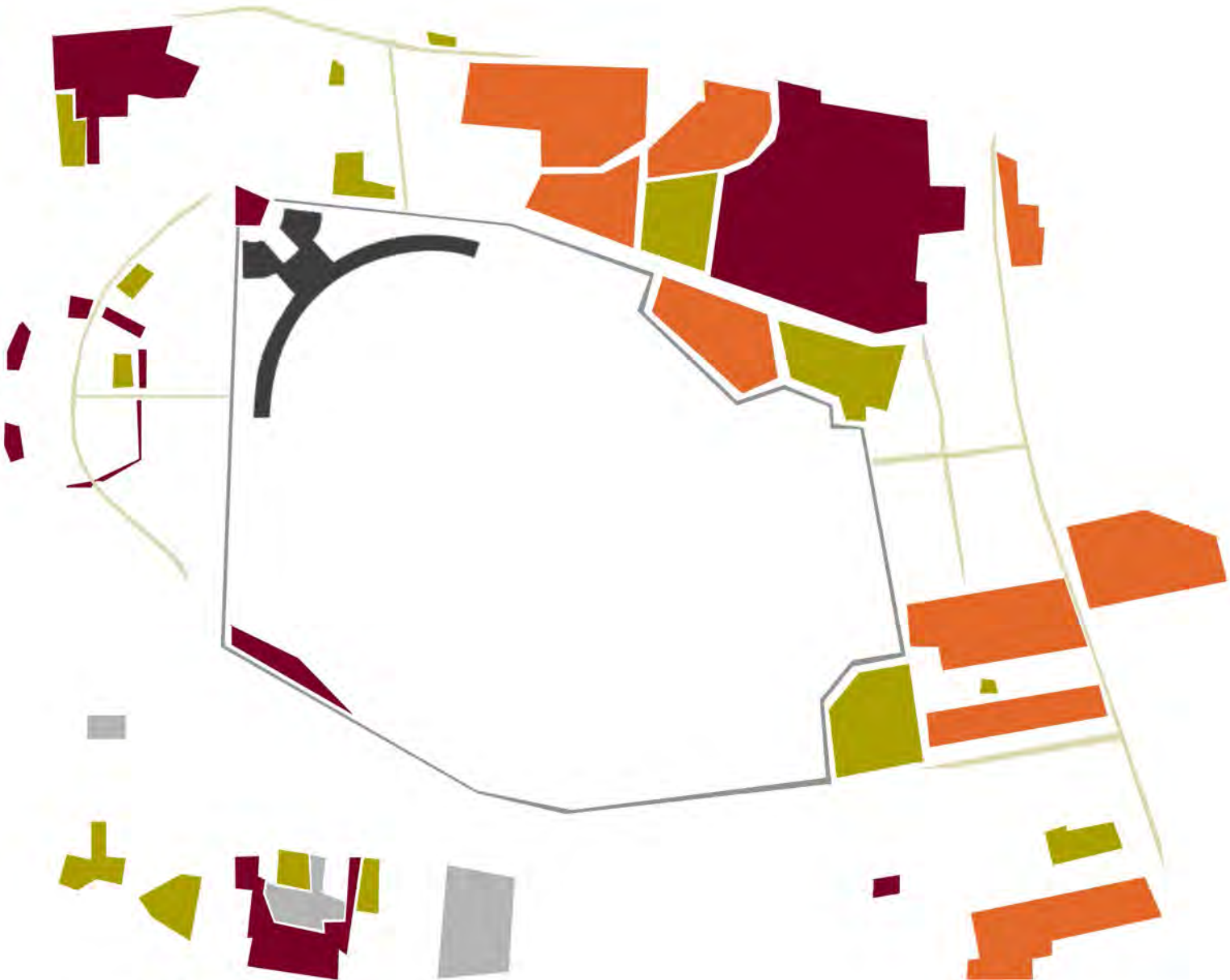
The eastern and southern areas are significantly less dense. The developments are mainly double storey residential, suited for individual families.

- Public Spaces
- Sports Facilities
- Cemeteries
- Parks

The developments around Tempelhof are mainly residential with numerous facilities which accommodate the latter.

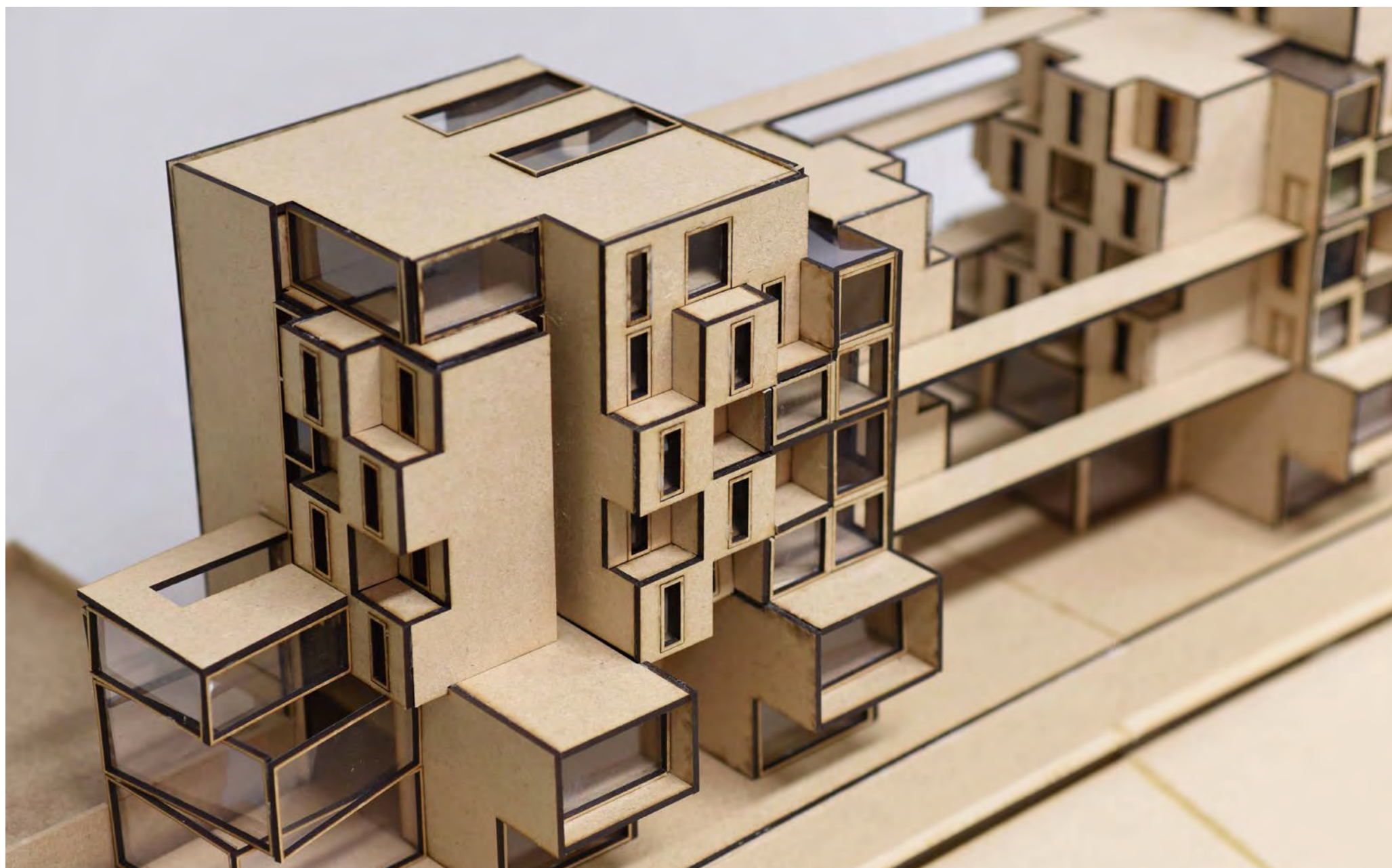
The green spaces and sports facilities towards the north-east are mainly populated in conjunction with the others noted across the site. There is a diverse character of urban spaces, with an unusually high number of cemeteries centred into one area.

The eastern and northern areas are predominantly made up of sport facilities, lending similarities to a city centre. Whereas the southern and western areas are less dense in comparison.



Tempelhof Openspace





#### Manifesto.

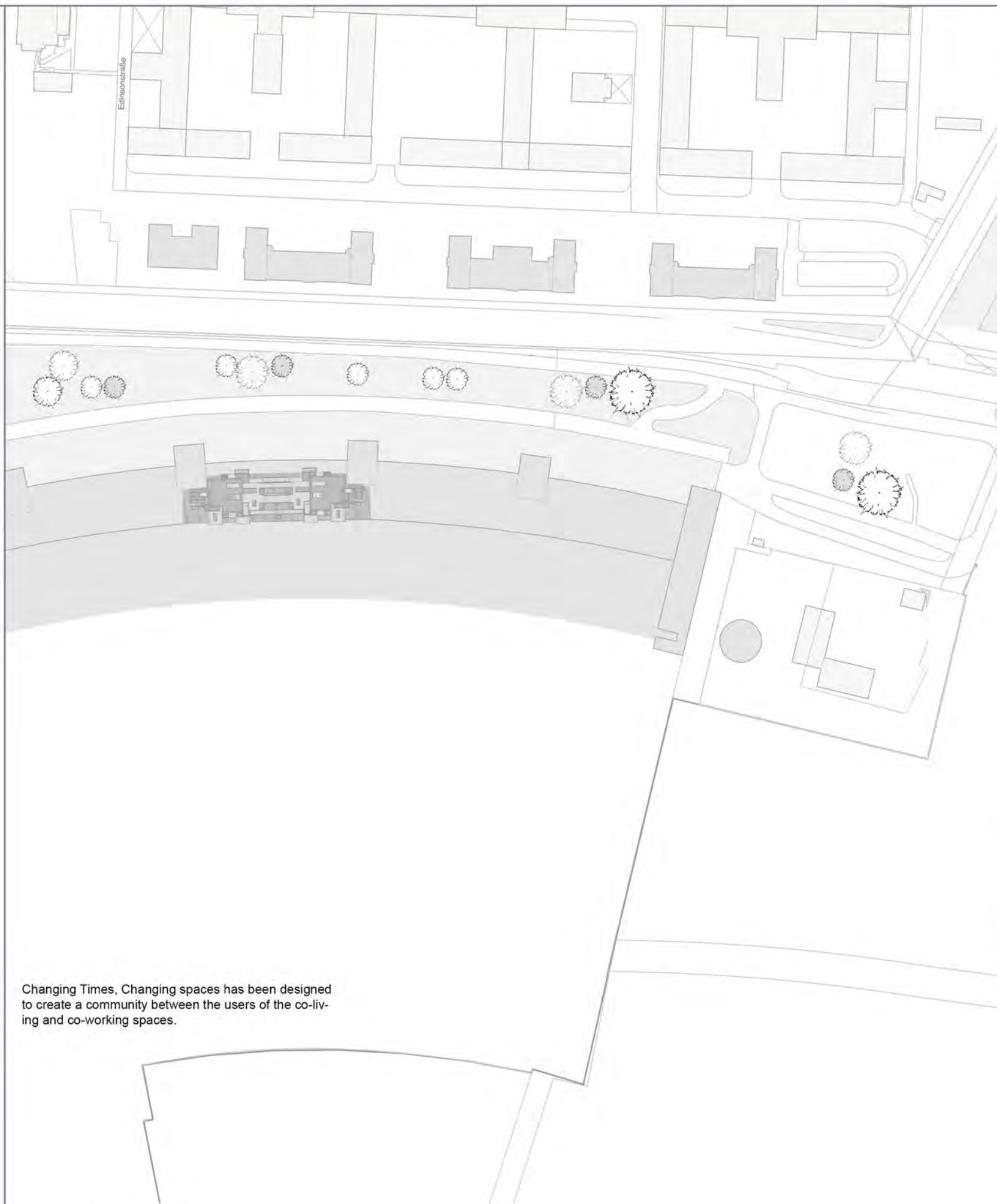
Since the 1990s, Berlin has been seen as a magnet for artists. They have been drawn by cheap rent, large empty buildings, a vibrant subculture and the city's free-willing spirit.

However, the situation has been changing in the past ten years as cost of living has risen steadily in Berlin. Artists are among those most affected as collective studio spaces are being threatened by foreclosure as property owners seek to capitalize on higher rent revenues from corporate or other high net-worth tenants, such as Berlin's expanding high-tech industry.

Our proposals aims to provide sustainable and affordable housing and studios for the artists that are travelling to Berlin for work and exhibitions. The spaces adapt and change depending on the user, looking closely at time-scales of an occupant in a residential setting.

The housing accommodation allows the artist become part of a community in the co-living, co-working environment





Changing Times, Changing spaces has been designed to create a community between the users of the co-living and co-working spaces.

Proposed Site Layout Plan  
1:500 at A1



Proposed Site Layout Plan  
1:2500 at A1



Proposed Site Plan and Layout

8. CHANGINGTimes //CHANGING Spaces.

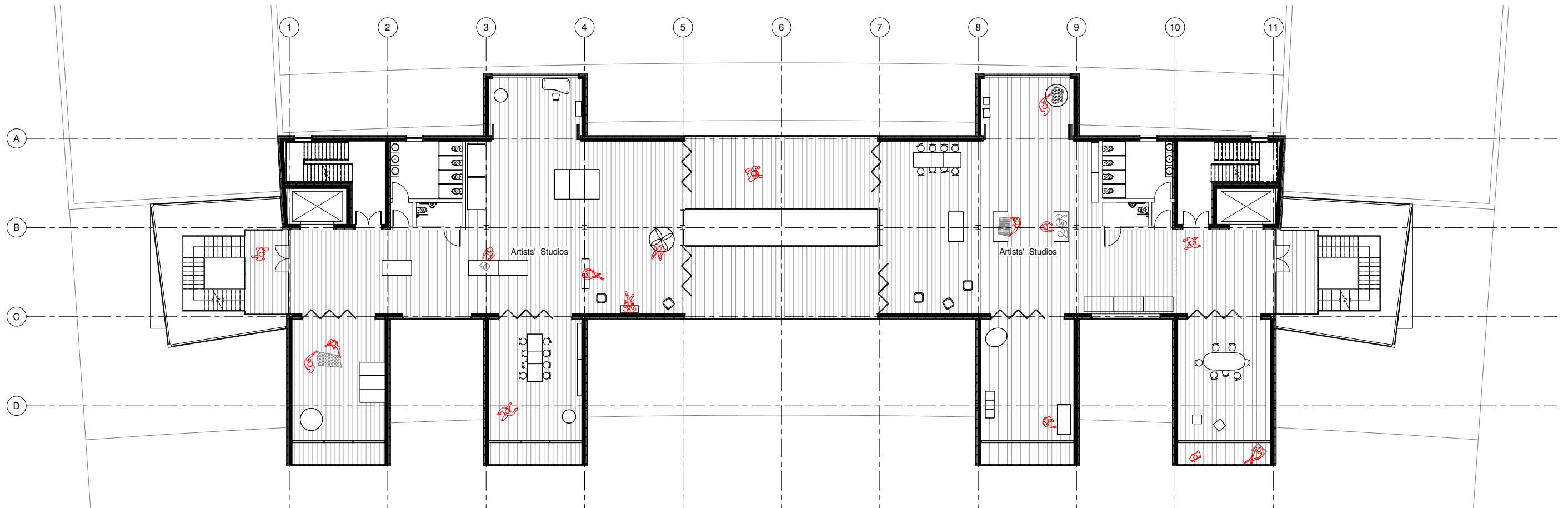
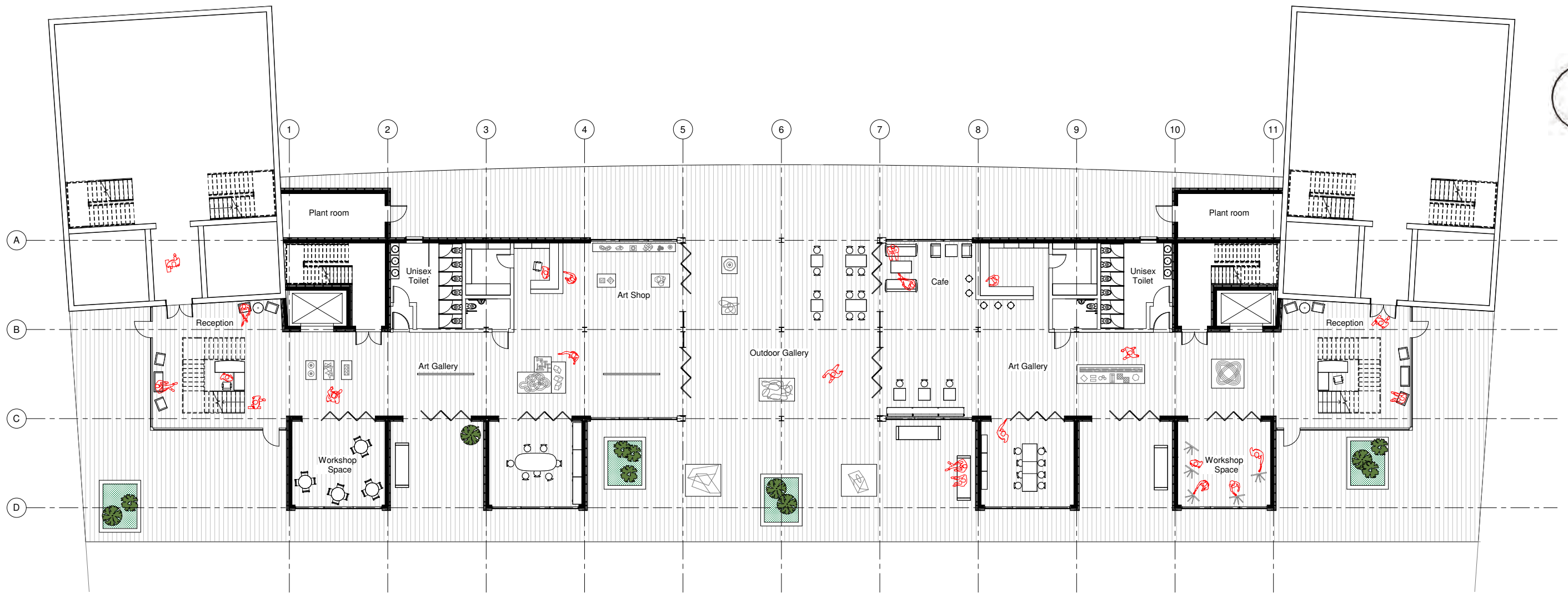




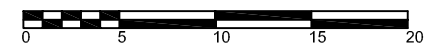




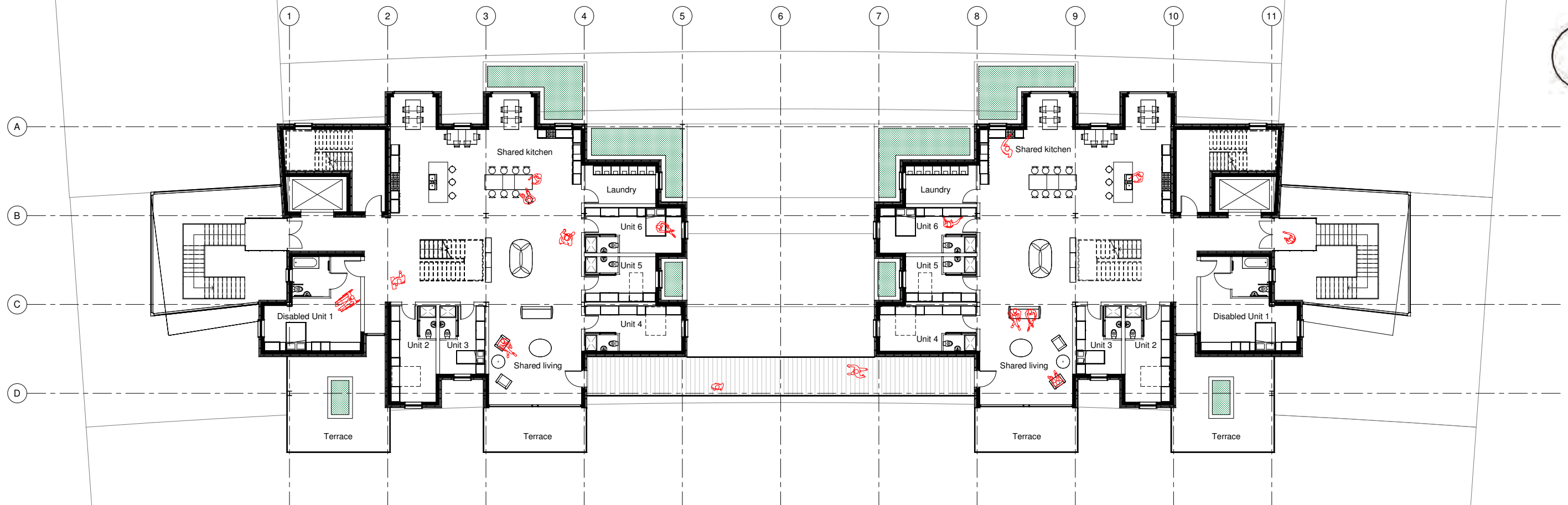




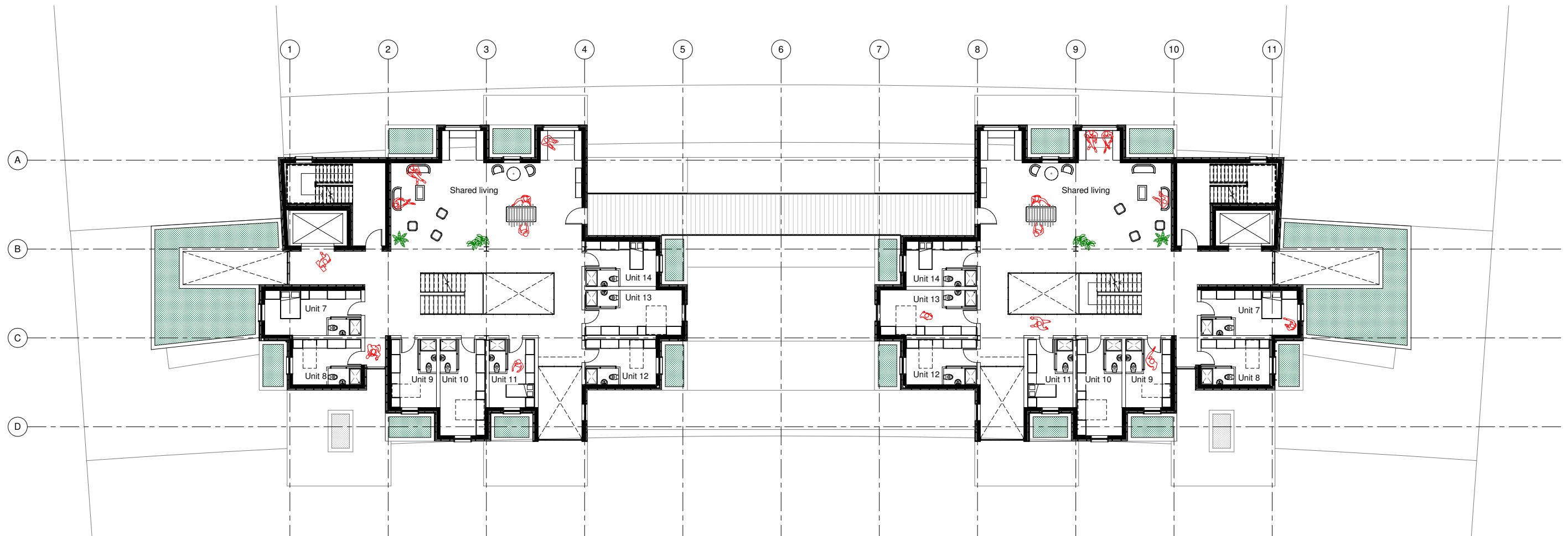
Scale 1:100 @A1





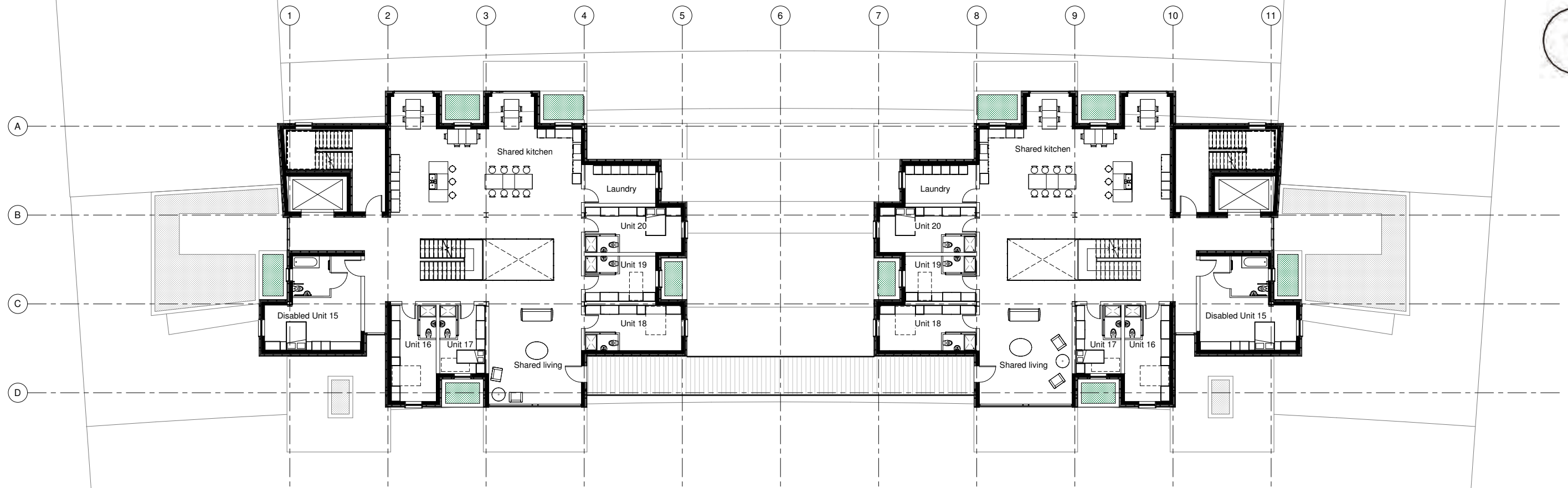


Second Floor Plan

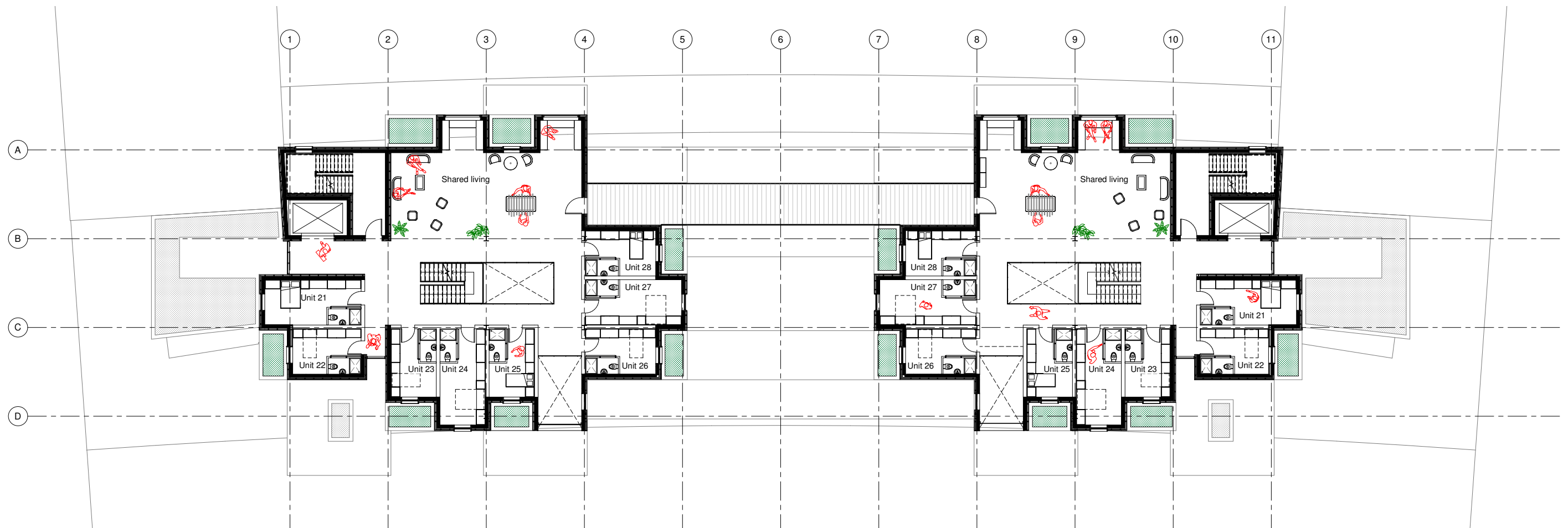


Third Floor Plan  
Scale 1:100 @A1

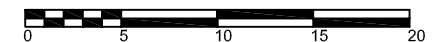




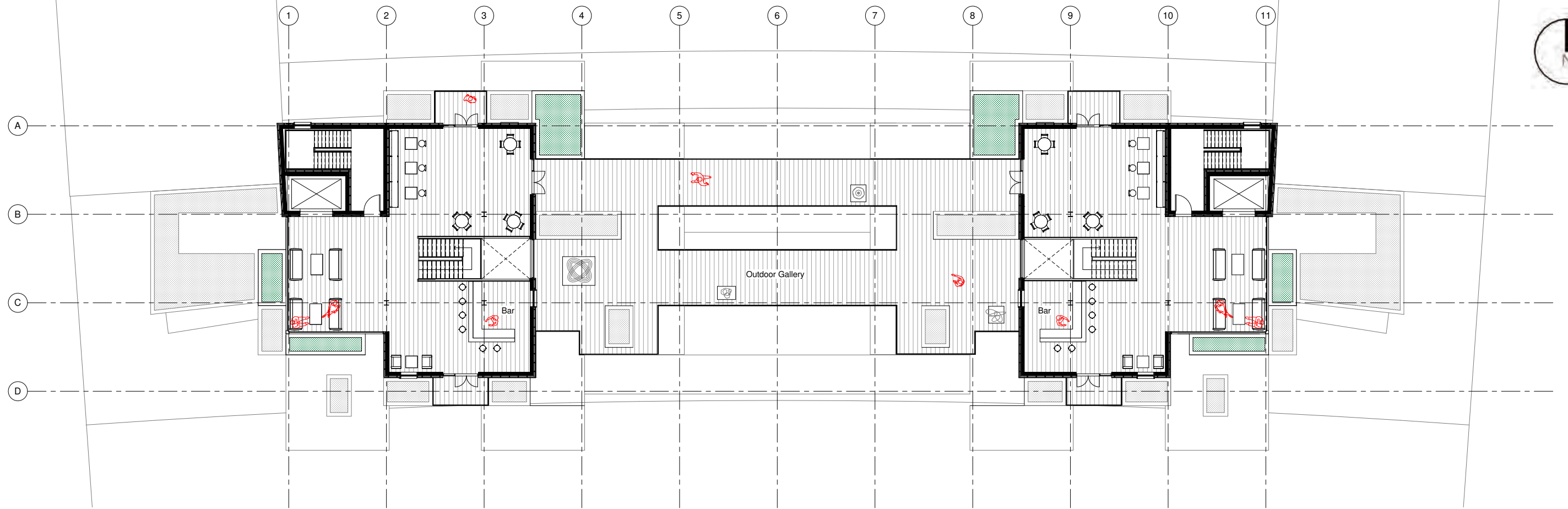
Fourth Floor Plan



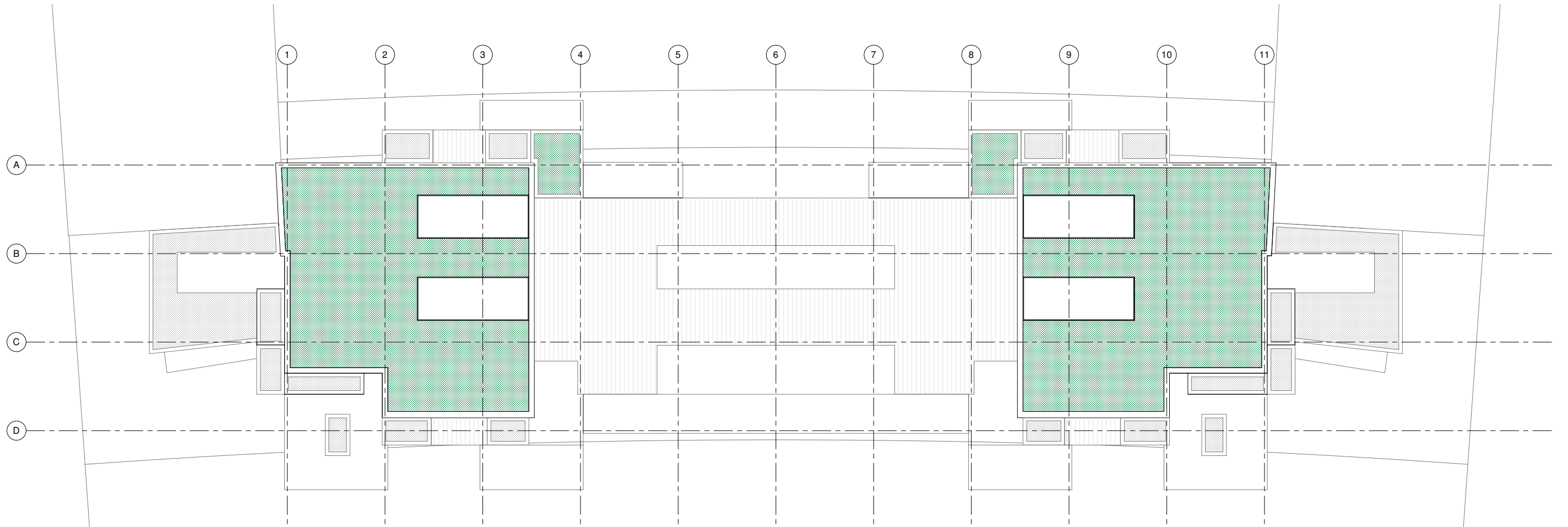
Fifth Floor Plan  
Scale 1:100 @A1







Sixth Floor Plan

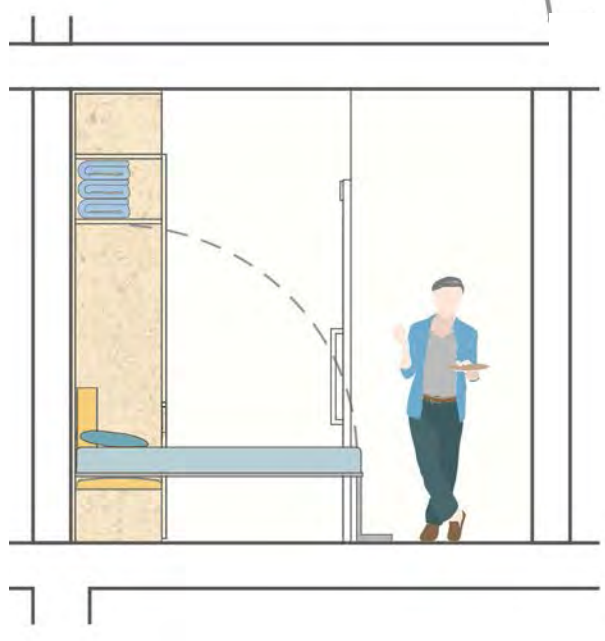
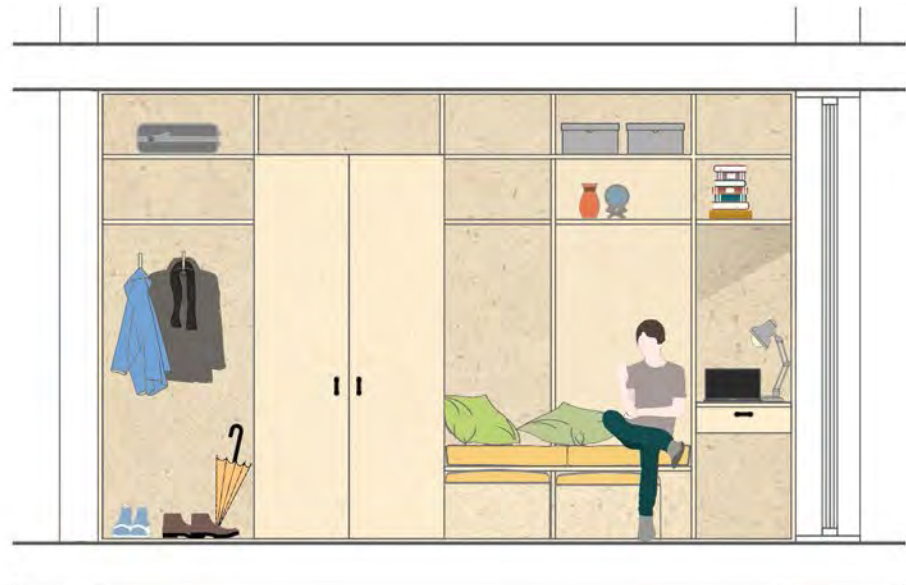


Roof Floor Plan  
Scale 1:100 @A1

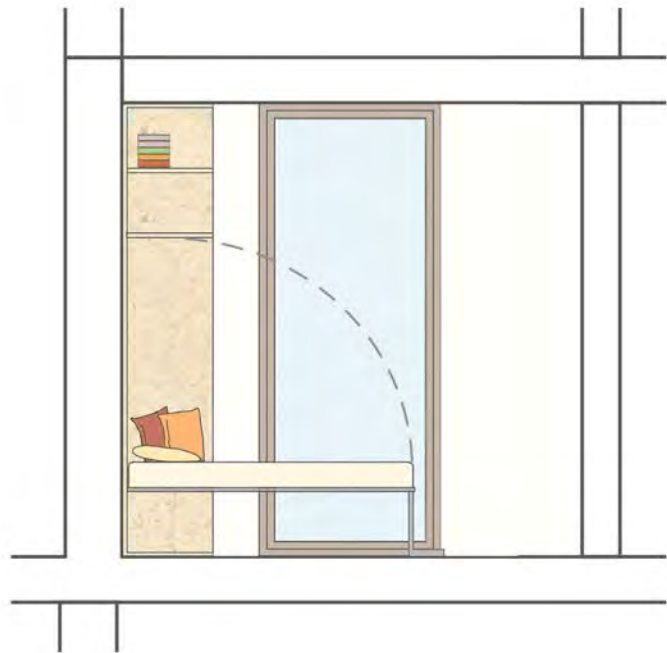
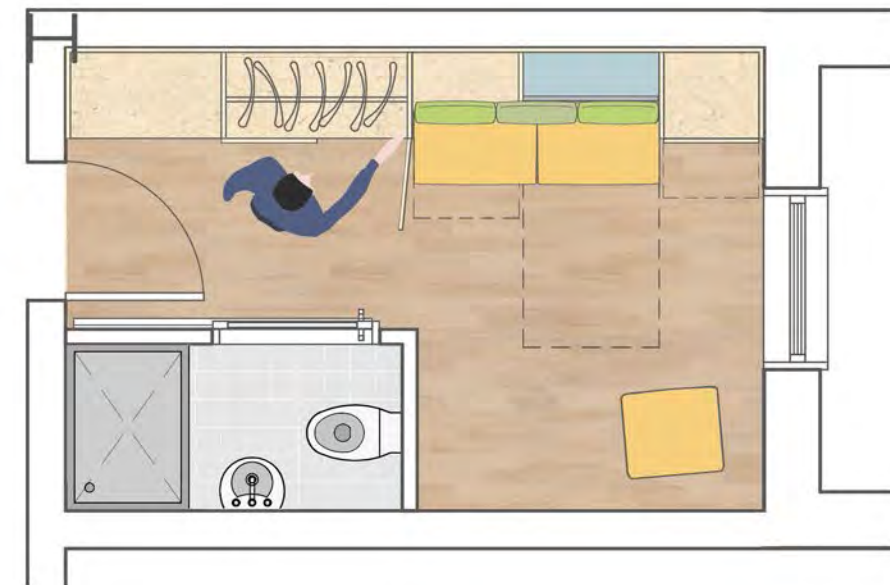




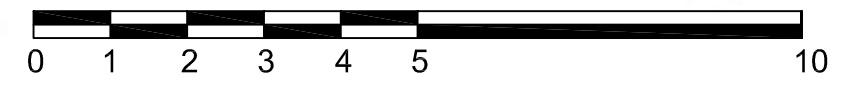
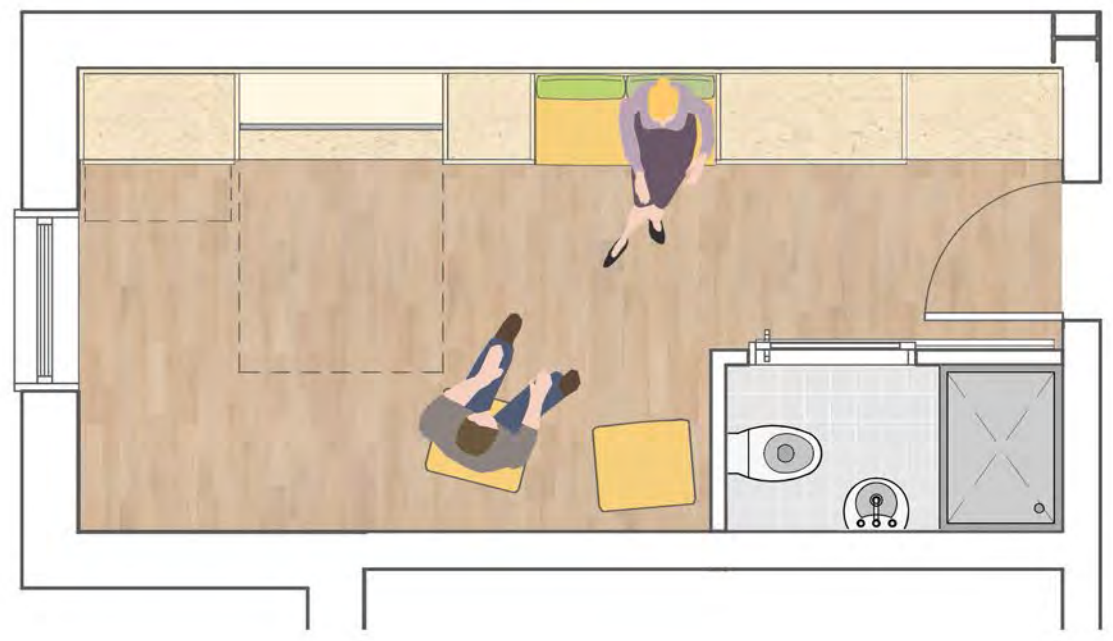
For the internal arrangement of the artists' dormitories we aimed to create compact rooms that provide the minimum needed space for living/sleeping, while encouraging the use of the communal open areas for relaxation and cooking. This creates a more sense of community between the different artists living there and promotes socialisation, rather than isolation.



Single bed unit



Double bed unit



We provided two type of units, one for single artists with one twin bed and the other one for couples with a double bed. The units were designed according to a time frame so artists would be living there only for short periods of time, from 1month up to 6 months. While we wanted a compact design we didn't want to compromise on the comfort inside so we created floor to ceiling wooden units to allow for plenty of storage and we integrated foldable beds, desks, stools and seating areas.





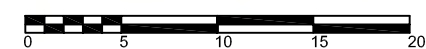








Proposed design section  
Scale 1:100 @A1

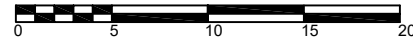






0 5 10 15 20  
SCALE BAR 1:100





SCALE BAR 1:100

20. CHANGINGTimes //CHANGING Spaces.

Side Elevation (West)





Rear Elevation (North)

21. CHANGINGTimes //CHANGING Spaces.











Open Plan Co-living Space



Ground Floor Gallery Space



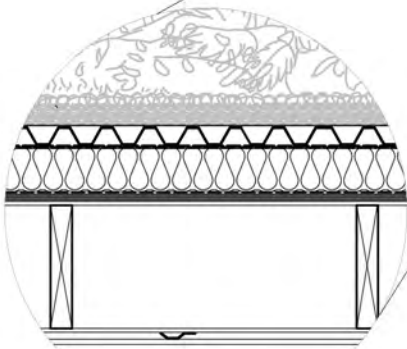
23. CHANGINGTimes //CHANGING Spaces.



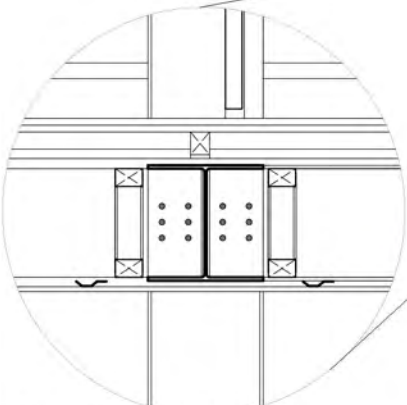
Feasibility Cost Plan

Cost plan to be accessed by appropriate Quantity Surveyor

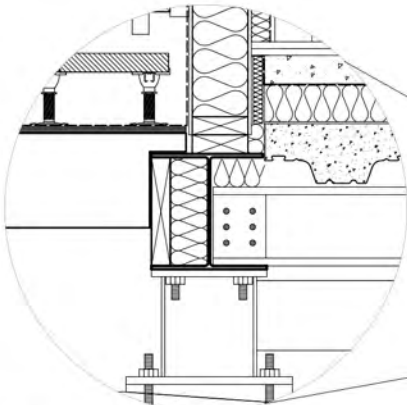
Elemental Summary	Value	G.I.F.A	£/m²	%
Facilitating Works	£25,000	1,200	15	1
Substructure	£200,450	1,200	337	25
Superstructure	£900,350	1,200	540	24
Internal Finishes	£150,550	1,200	90	5
Fittings	£75,350	1,200	45	3
Services	£180,650	1,200	108	16
External Works	£125,250	1,200	165	9
Preliminaries	£400,000	1,200	240	12
Contractors Overheads & profit - 5%	£130,000	1,200	78	5
Total	£2,602,185		1618	100



Parapet and Sedum Roof Construction-  
(for full detail specification refer to Detail 6-6)



Steel supporting beam and steel  
column junction with timber metal  
web joists



Steel Frame and Composite floor  
(for full detail specification refer to Detail 4-4)

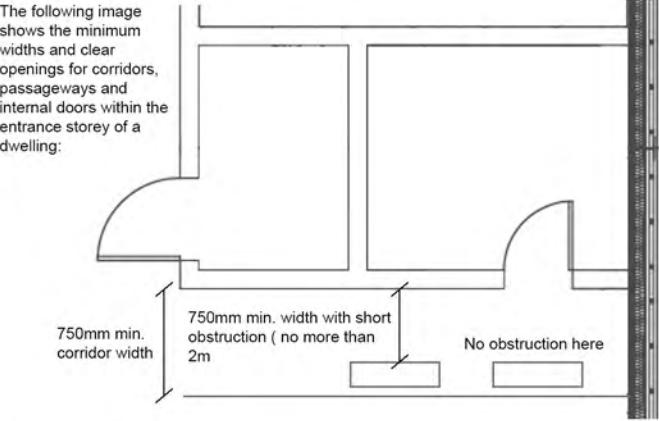
Construction Isometric & Tectonic Strategies



Compliance with Building Regulations

Approved Document M

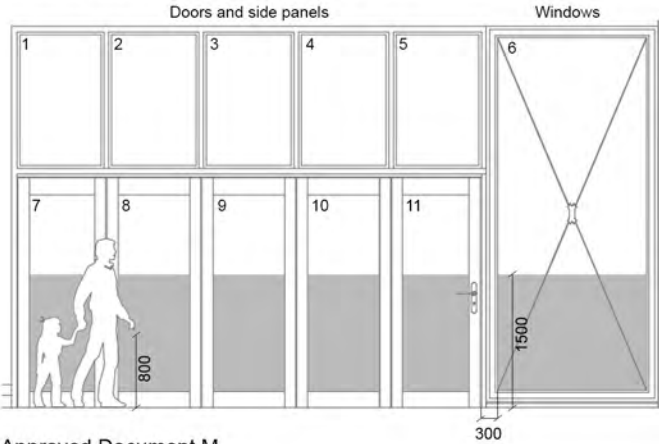
Corridors, Passages and Doors Within the Entrance Storey  
All entrance doors to dwellings to give an effective minimum clear opening width of 775mm.  
For dwellings, the clear opening width is taken from the face of the door stop on the latch  
side to the face of the door when open at 90°. There is to be a minimum 1200x1200mm level  
access in front of the principal entrance to the dwelling. All entrance doors to have a weather  
level threshold.



Approved Document K

Safety Glazing - Critical Locations  
The following locations may be considered 'critical' in terms of safety:  
A. Between finished floor level and 800mm above that level in internal and external walls  
and partitions (see Diagram 5.1).  
B. Between finished floor level and 1,500mm above that level in a door or in a side panel,  
close to either edge of the door (see Diagram 5.1).

Shaded areas show critical locations to which requirement K4 ap-  
plies (i.e glazing in areas numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)

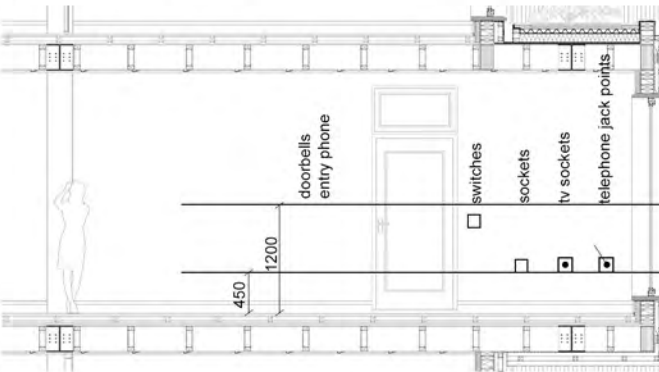


Approved Document M

Internal Lighting  
All internal lighting points are to be provided with fittings which will only accept lamps with a  
luminous efficacy greater than 40 lumens per circuit-watt.

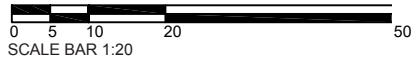
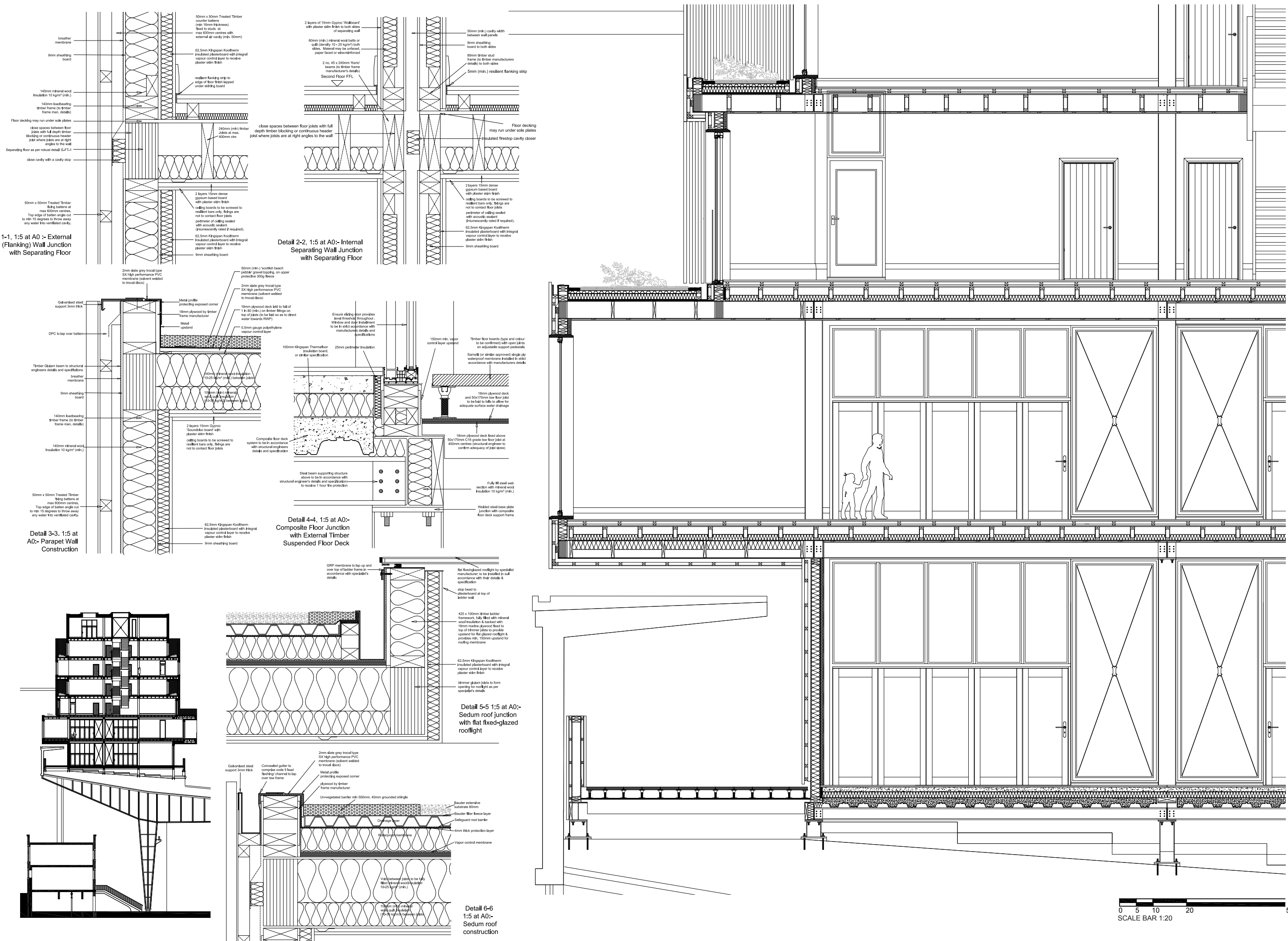
External Lighting  
All external lighting systems should be installed that either:  
• Automatically extinguish when not required at night or when there is enough daylight, or;  
• Have sockets that will only accept lamps having efficacy greater than 40 lumens per cir-  
cuit-watt.

The following image shows the heights from finished floor level of sockets, switches etc  
within habitable rooms:

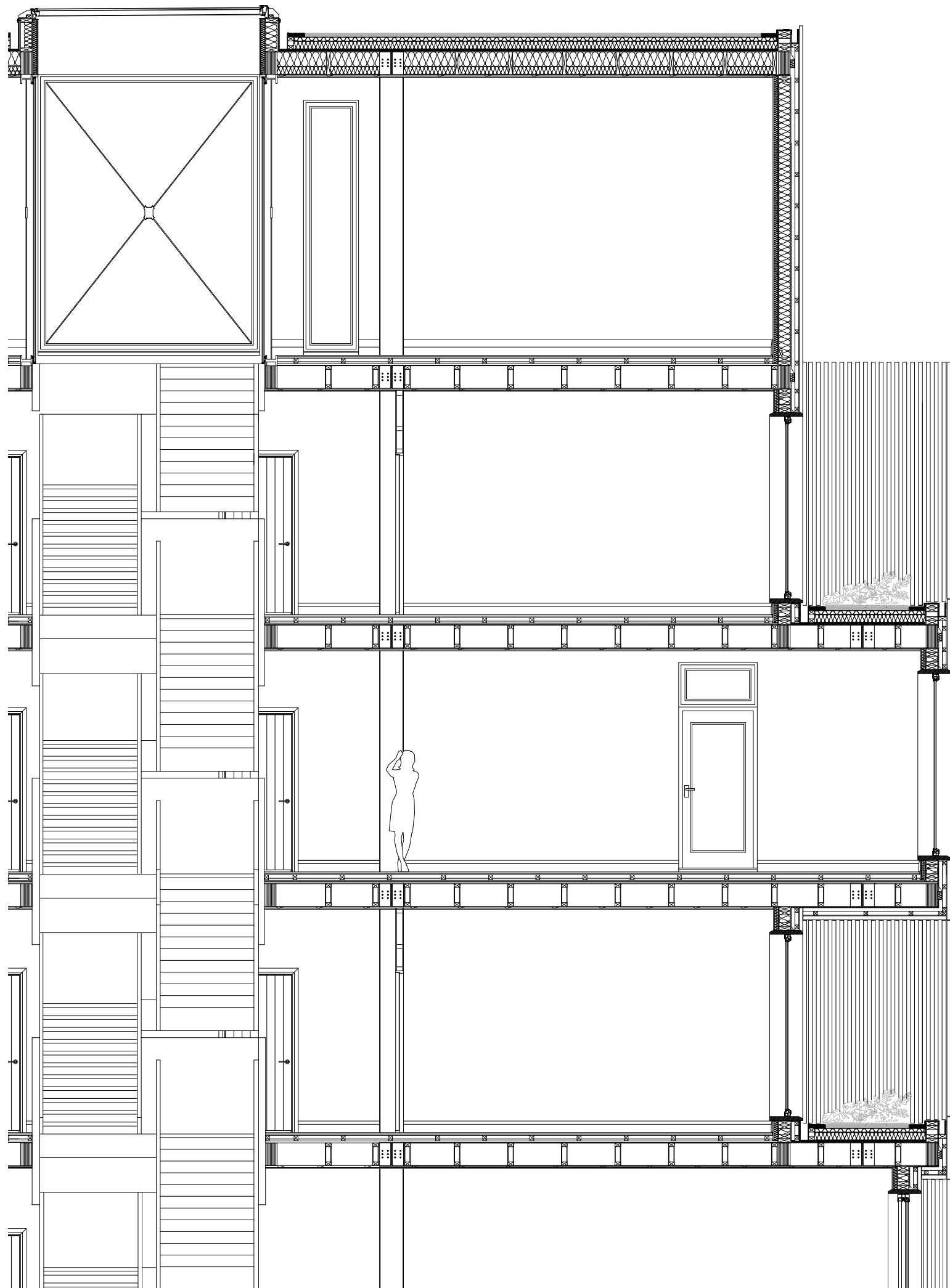


Note: All switches and socket outlets for lighting and  
other equipment in habitable rooms to be fitted at  
heights between 450mm and 1200mm from finished  
floor levels.



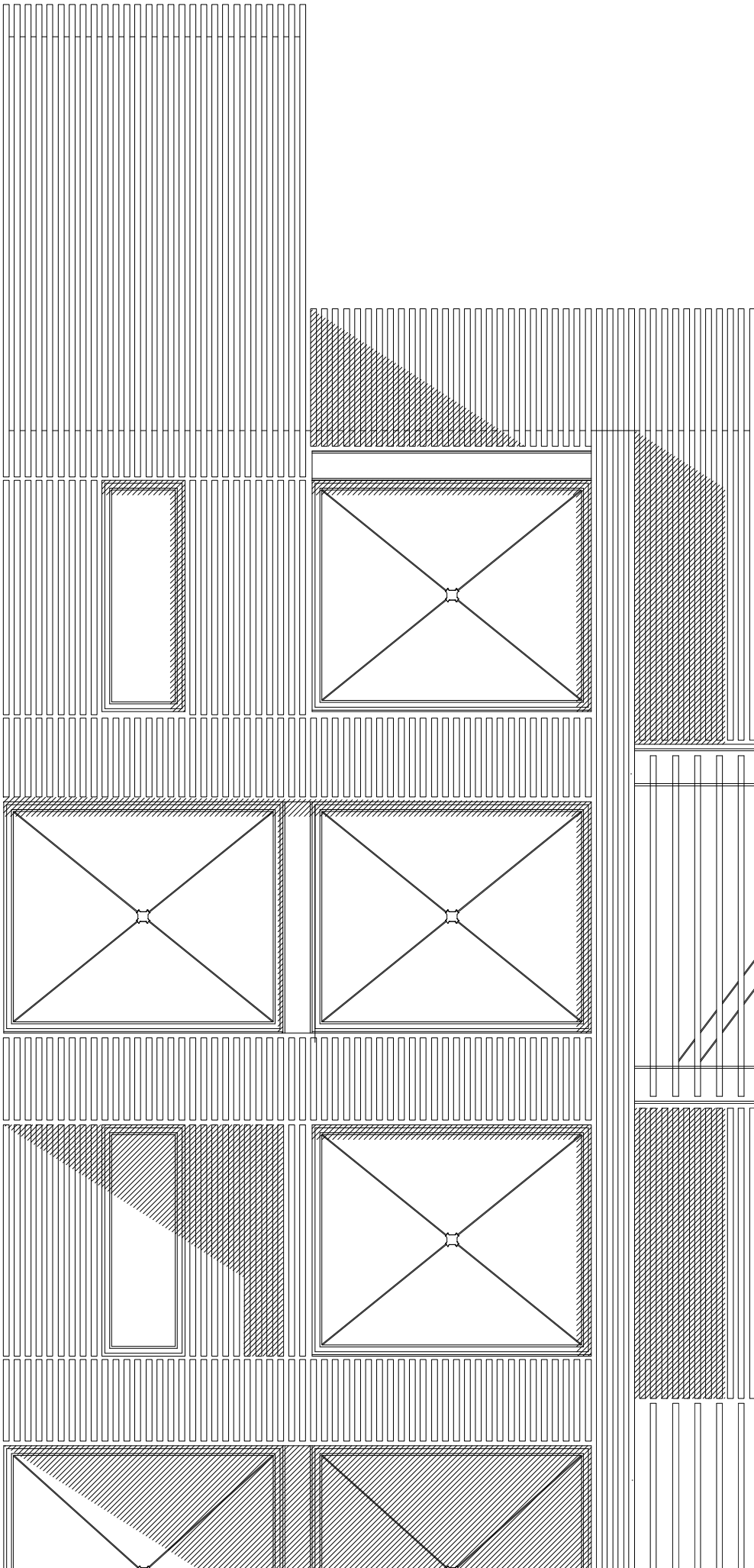






Technical Construction Section 1:20 at A0

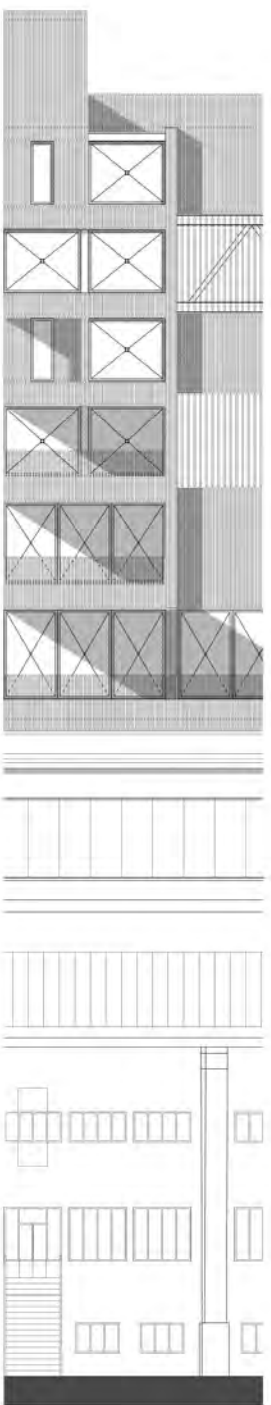
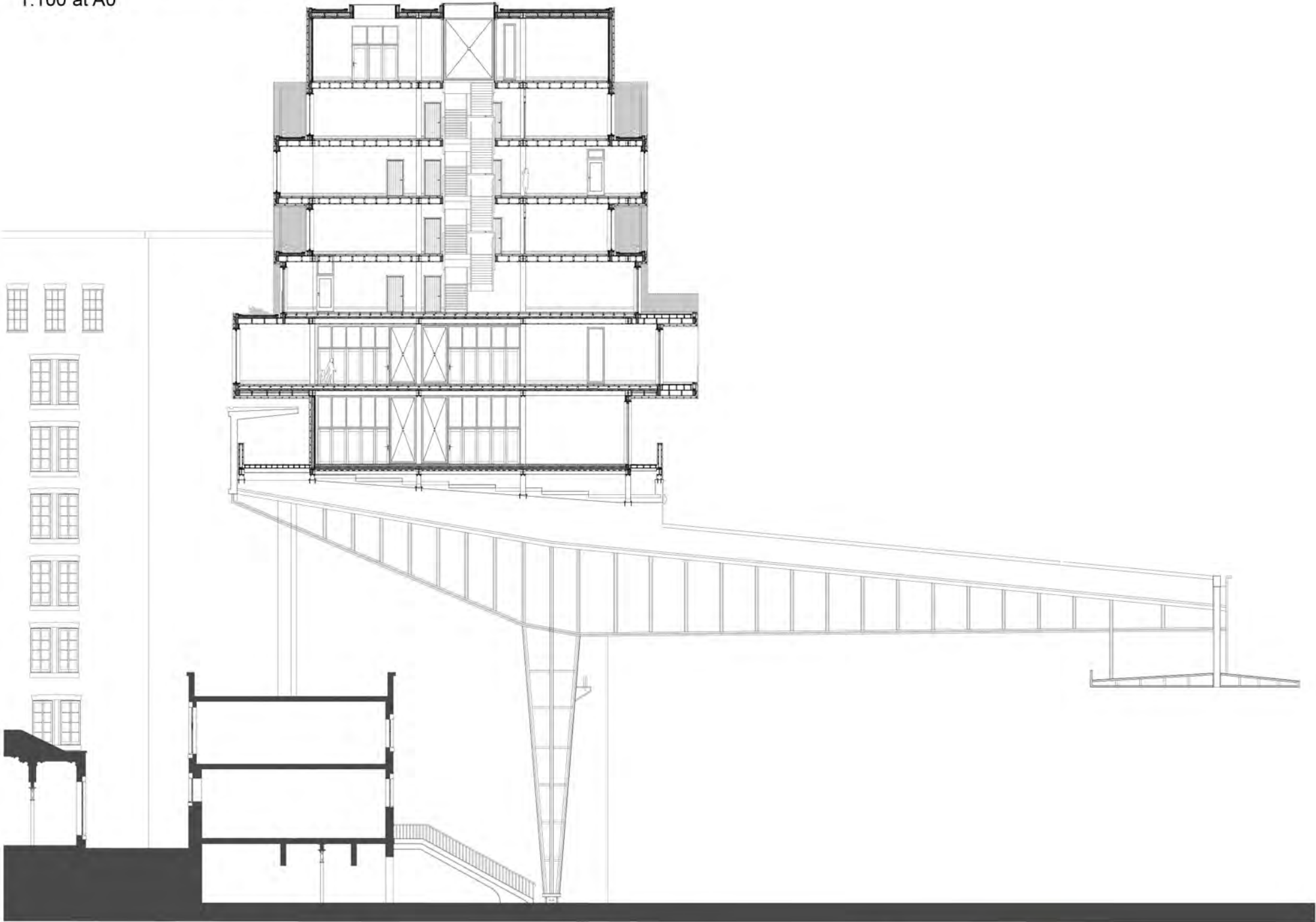
Note: For construction specifications refer to proposed construction details



Facade Detail 1:20 at A0

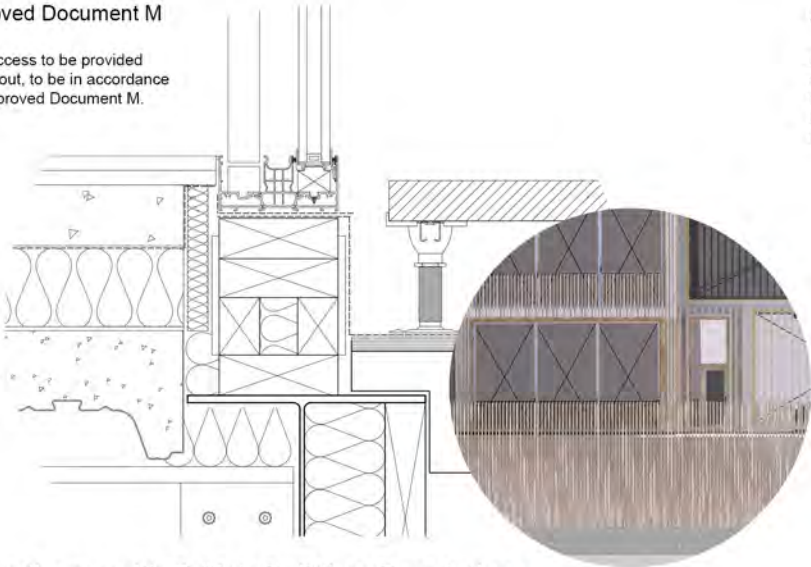
0 5 10 20 50  
SCALE BAR 1:20





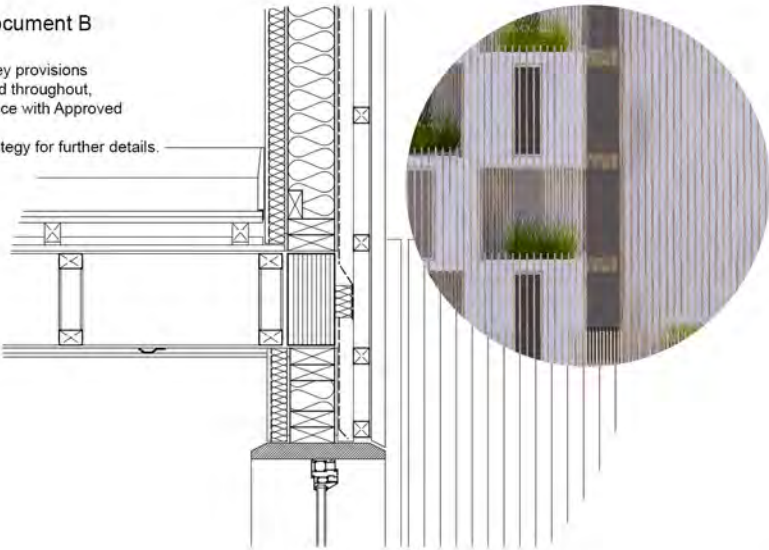
Approved Document M

Level access to be provided throughout, to be in accordance with Approved Document M.



Approved Document B

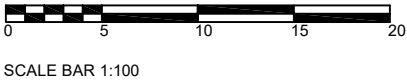
Adequet fire stafey provisions are to be provided throughout, to be in accordance with Approved Document B. Refer to Fire Strategy for further details.



Compliance with British Building Regulations



1:20 Technical Section Model





Project Management proposal-  
Berlin Precision Construction

Task Name	% Complete	Duration	Start	Finish
Changing times// changing spaces				
	0%	121 days	Fri 22/03/19	Fri 07/09/19
Issue of LOI	100%	0 days	Fri 22/03/19	Thu 22/03/19
Design	0%	10 days	Fri 06/04/19	Fri 20/04/19
Appointment documents complete with delivery requirements and dates	100%	0 days	Fri 06/04/19	Fri 06/04/19
Foundation details( Engineers Construction Issue) Both buildings	100%	0 days	Fri 13/04/19	Fri 13/04/19
Construction drawings as set out in docun 70%		0 days	Fri 20/04/19	Fri 20/04/19
Mobilisation	100%	5 days	Mon 16/04/19	Fri 20/04/19
Start on site	100%	0 days	Mon 16/04/19	Mon 16/04/19
Site setup	100%	2 days	Mon 16/04/19	Tue 17/04/19
Site strip	100%	3 days	Wed 18/04/19	Fri 20/04/19
Building	39%	93 days	Mon 23/04/19	Thu 30/08/19
Piling to foot print	100%	5 days	Mon 23/04/19	Fri 27/04/19
Preperation for composit deck	100%	3 days	Mon 30/04/19	Fri 02/05/19
Preperation for steel base plate	100%	5 days	Wed 02/05/19	Fri 08/05/19
Formwork and timber frame up to dpc	100%	5 days	Thu 10/05/19	Tue 16/05/19
Steelwork columns install	100%	1 day	Fri 18/05/19	Fri 18/05/19
Composit flooring	100%	2 days	Fri 25/05/19	Tue 29/05/19
Sip pannel first lift	100%	15 days	Wed 30/05/19	Tue 19/06/19
Steelwork beams located on steel frame	100%	2 days	Wed 20/06/19	Thu 21/06/19
Scaffold to building	100%	3 days	Wed 20/06/19	Fri 22/06/19
Plank install to first floor and staircase	100%	1 day	Tue 26/06/19	Tue 26/06/19
Sip panel timber framework to wall plate	40%	15 days	Wed 27/06/19	Tue 17/07/19
Install wall plate	0%	1 day	Wed 18/07/19	Tue 18/07/19
Install trusses	0%	3 days	Thu 19/07/19	Tue 18/07/19
flat roof system	0%	2 days	Tue 24/07/19	Wed 25/07/19
Install roof construction	0%	6 days	Thu 26/07/19	Thu 02/08/19
Screed to ground and first floor	0%	4 days	Thu 27/07/19	Wed 01/08/19
Install gutters and downpipes	0%	2 days	Fri 03/08/19	Mon 06/08/19
Install windows & doors including brackets	0%	5 days	Fri 27/07/19	Thu 02/08/19
Strike scaffold	0%	3 days	Tue 07/08/19	Tue 09/08/19
External works	0%	40 days	Tue 06/07/19	Tue 30/08/19
Completion and handover	0%	1 day	Fri 07/09/19	Fri 07/09/19

Technical Standards

**Electrics-**  
All electrical work required to meet Part P of the Building Regulations and will be designed, installed, inspected and tested by a person competent to do so. Local Authority must be satisfied with the following prior to completion:

- 1) An electrical installation certificate issued under a competent person scheme must be submitted,
- 2) Appropriate certificates and forms defined in BS7671 (as amended) to be submitted that confirm that the work has been inspected and tested by a competent person.

**Windows-**  
All windows are to be provided with trickle vents, which are secured controllable ventilation openings. The total equivalent area of background ventilation required in a new dwelling can be determined by reference to table 1.2a taken from Approved Document F.

**Roof construction-**  
The maximum U-value of the roof construction is to be 0.11 W/m2K unless stated otherwise within the SAP/SBEM calculations.

**Timber frame walls-**  
It should be noted that the overall construction should be as above or similar approved specification to achieve a U-value of no higher than 0.16 W/m2K unless stated otherwise within the SAP/SBEM calculations.

Construction Processes & Sequencing

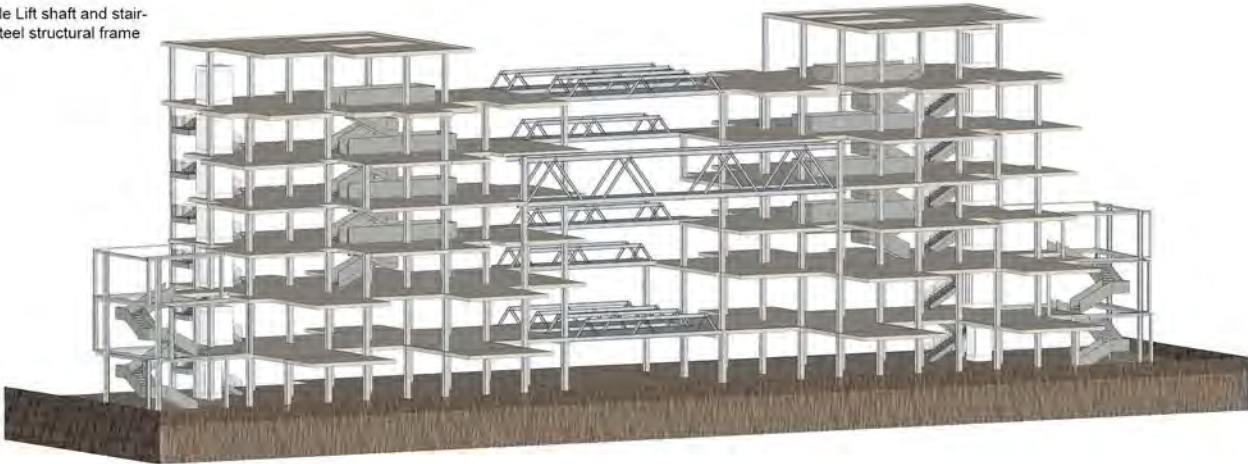
Assemble treated larch wood cladding in accordance with proposed Detail 3-3.



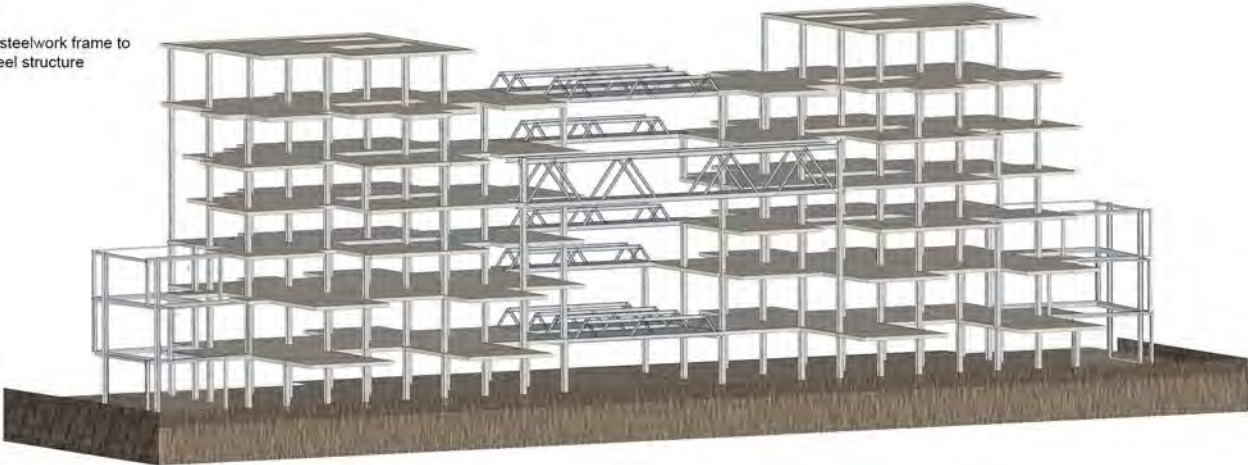
Assemble intumescent treated timber frame walls



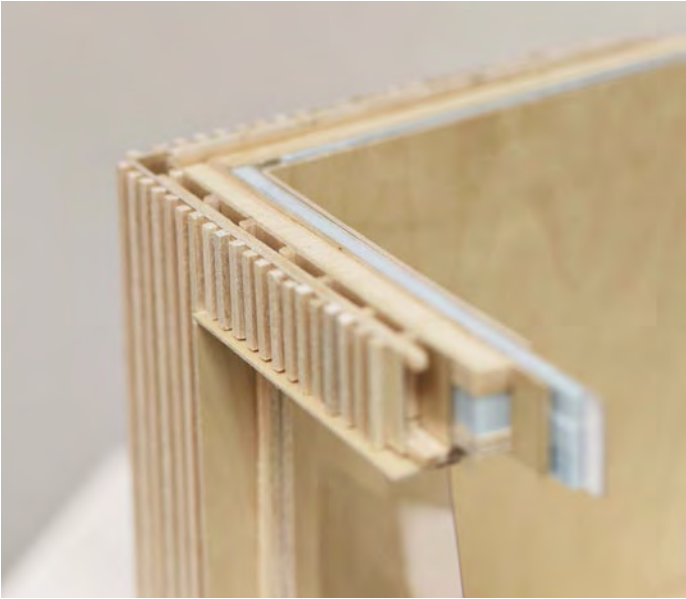
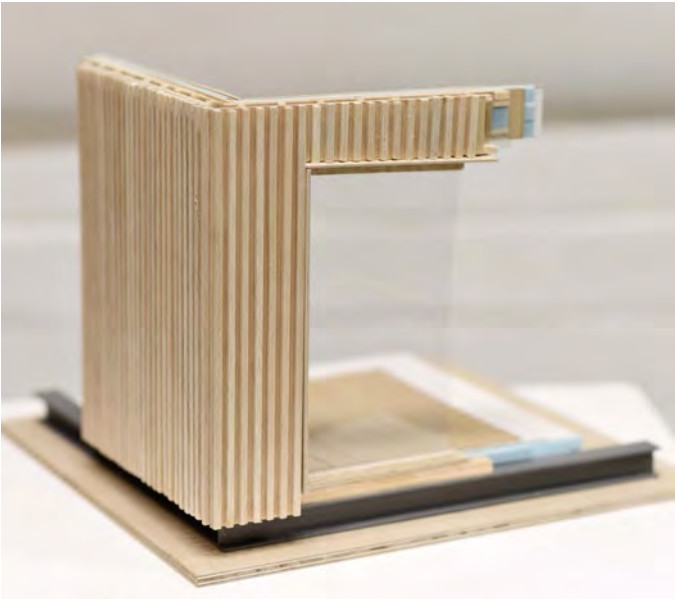
Assemble Lift shaft and stairwell to steel structural frame



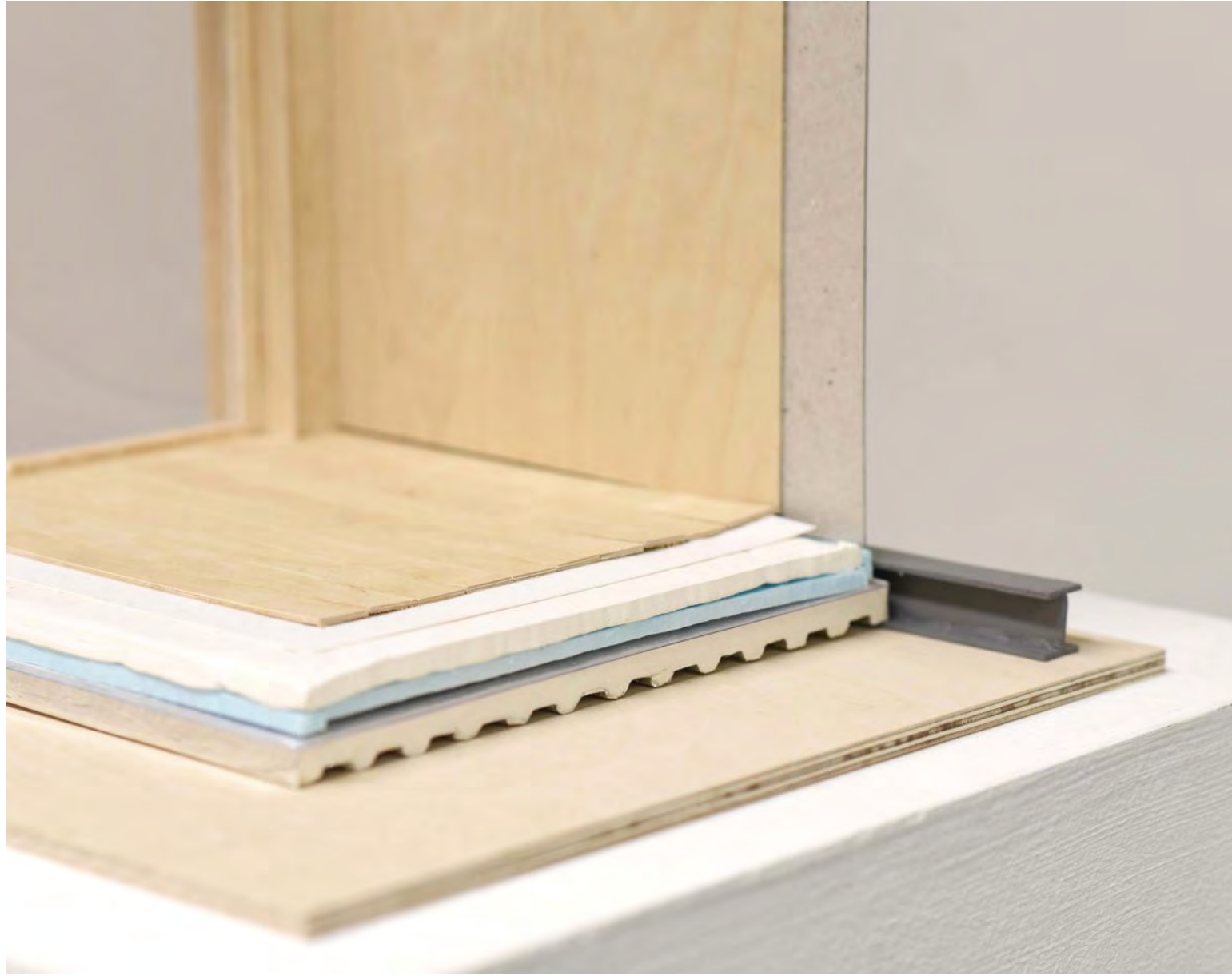
Assemble steelwork frame to existing steel structure



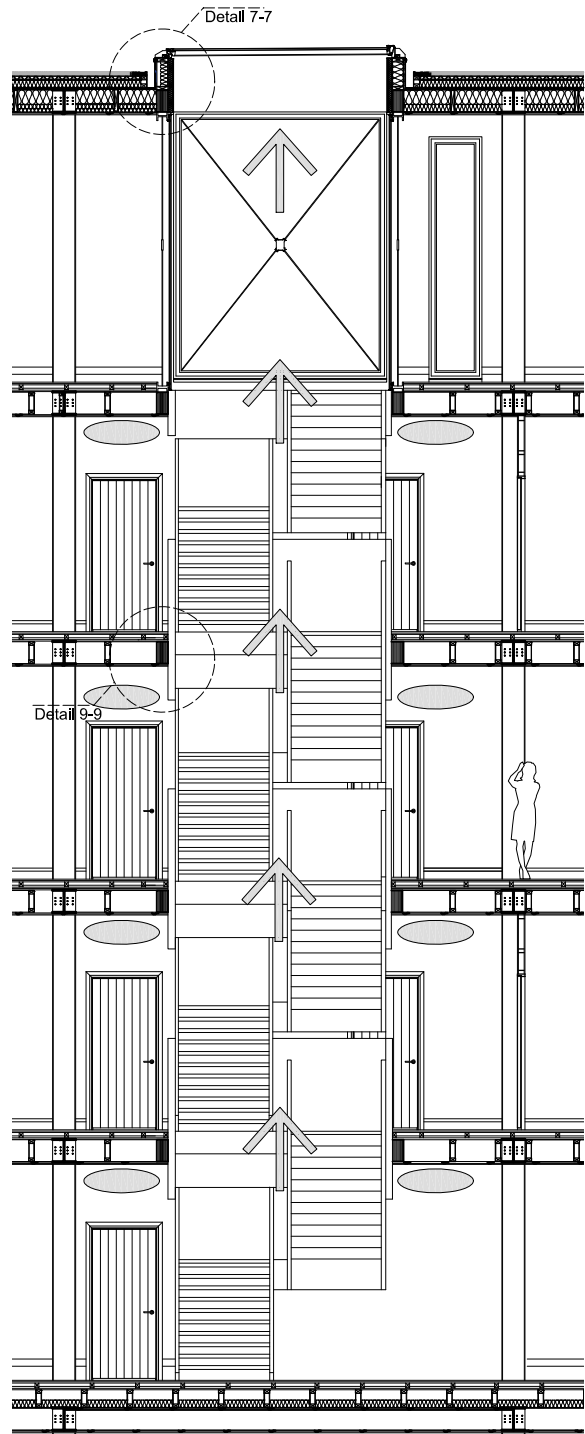
1:20 Technical Section Model









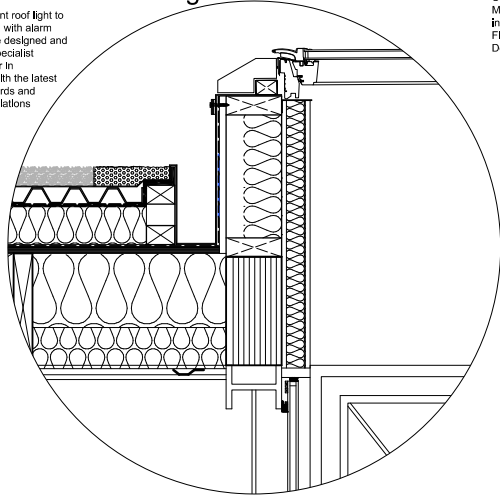


Smoke Barrier Diagram

A fire generating smoke within an atrium will accumulate at the ceiling level and create a smoke layer. Smoke protection barrier accompanied by an AOV roof window provides suitable precautions in the event of a fire.

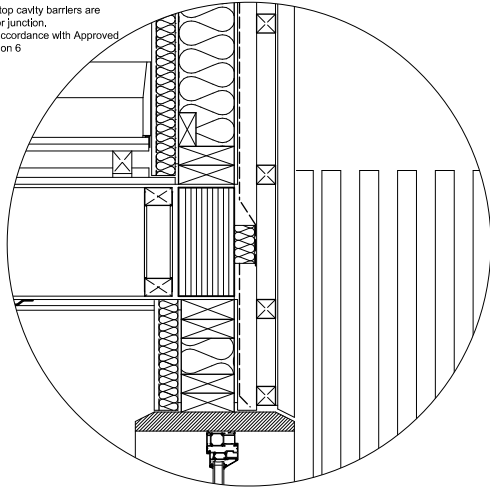
Detail 7-7, 1:20 Scale at A3  
CE-certified AOV (automatic opening vent) casement roof light

AOV Casement roof light to be inter-linked with alarm system. To be designed and installed by specialist sub-contractor in accordance with the latest British Standards and Building Regulations requirements.



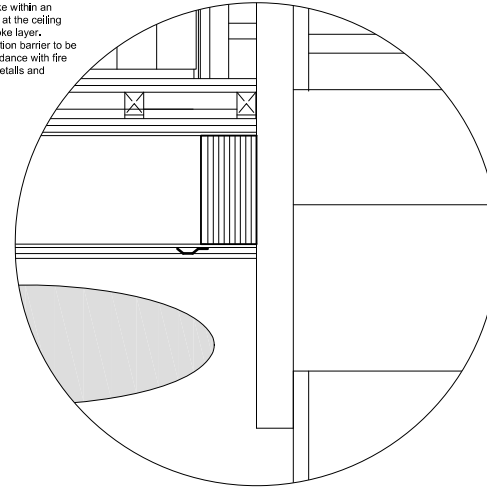
Detail 8-8, 1:20 Scale at A3  
Fire Stop Cavity Barrier

Note: For detail reference refer to Technical Construction Section  
Main contractor to ensure Fire stop cavity barriers are installed at every separating floor junction.  
Fire stop cavity barrier to be in accordance with Approved Document Fire Safety B3 - Section 6



Detail 9-9, 1:20 Scale at A3  
Atrium Smoke Barrier

Note: For detail reference refer to Technical Construction Section  
A fire generating smoke within an atrium will accumulate at the ceiling level and create a smoke layer. Suitable smoke protection barrier to be installed in strict accordance with fire protection engineers details and specifications

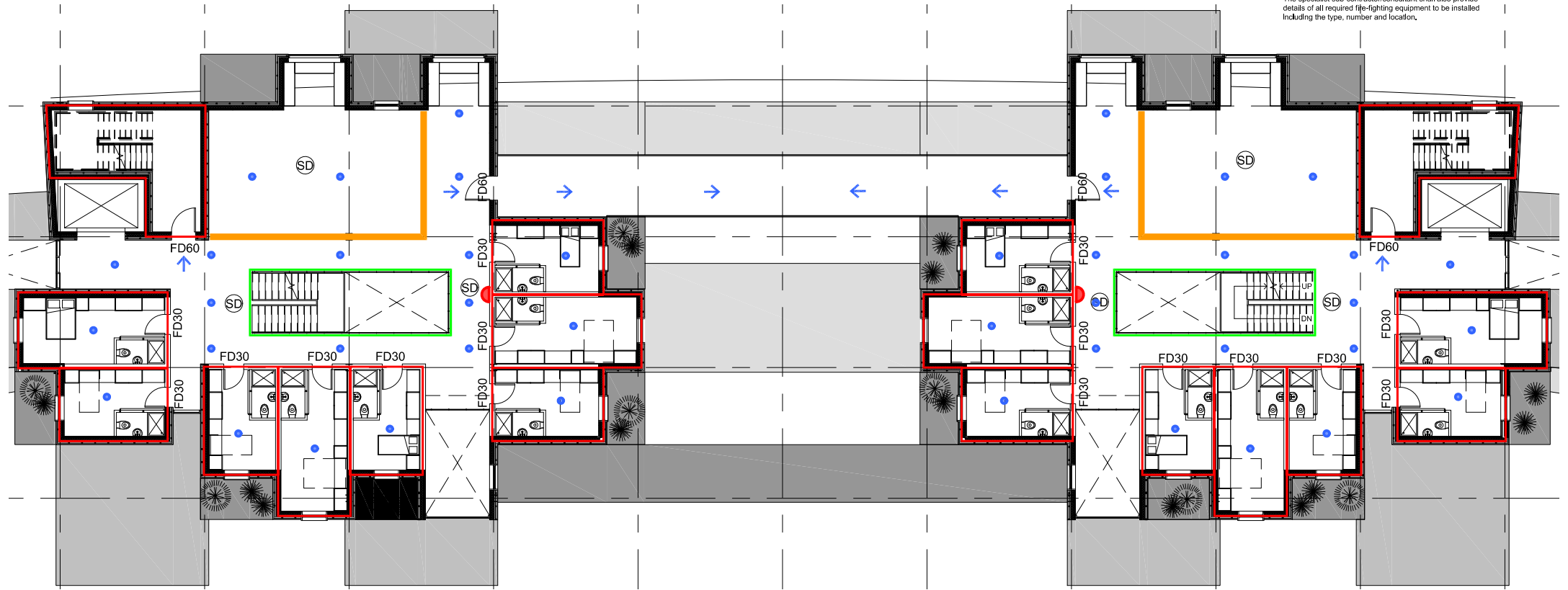


## Key

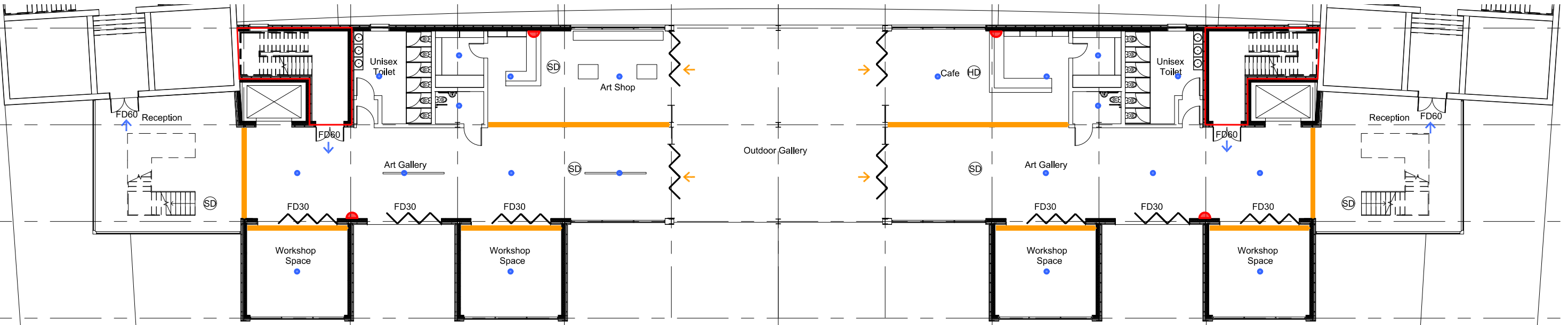
- x2 No. means of escape via compartmented escape stairwell and emergency egress bridge
- Heat and smoke detection system to be interlinked and designed to BS 5839 part 6; to be positioned a minimum of 300mm away from all walls and light fittings.
- Mist system to be installed in strict accordance with fire protection engineers details and specifications
- Suitable smoke protection barrier to be installed in strict accordance with fire protection engineers details and specifications
- Fire curtain to be installed in strict accordance with fire protection engineers details and specifications
- Walls forming bedroom units to be taken up to underside of separating floor to provide 30 minutes fire protection to escape route.
- Heat and smoke detection system to be interlinked and designed to BS 5839 part 6.
- BI-fold doors to provide 60 minutes fire protection to escape route.
- The fire alarm system including sounders, emergency lighting and visual alarms are to be designed and installed by specialist sub-contractor in accordance with the latest British Standards and Building Regulations requirements.

The building user/landlord is responsible for providing the required notification detailing to staff/users of the designated procedure to be undertaken in the event of a fire, including evacuation routes and exits, fire-points and locations of fire fighting equipment.

Price is to be agreed between contractor and client prior to installation. Following installation and completion of the fire alarm system, an FP GEN 10 form is to be completed by a competent person and returned to the Fire Authority. The specialist sub-contractor/consultant shall also provide details of all required fire-fighting equipment to be installed including the type, number and location.



Co-living Third Floor Fire Strategy



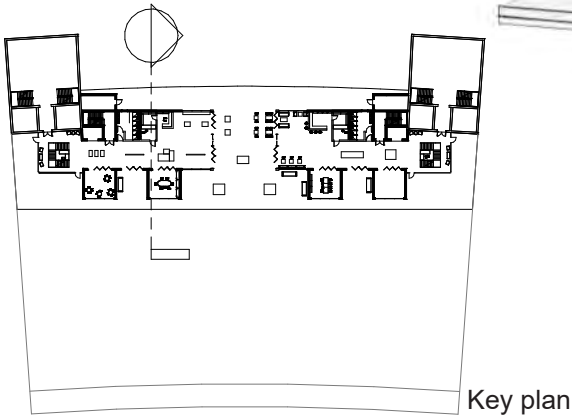
Ground Floor Fire Strategy



Environmental Performance  
Ventilation Assesment



We decided to suplement the natural ventilation with a HVAC system to maintain the internal air quality, regulate internal temperatures and internal humidity, especially in the artists' studios spaces at first floor and the gallery and workshop spaces at ground floor. Blue line and arrows indicate the high induction diffusers that supply conditioned air to spaces Red line and arrows indicate the warm air returning at high level  
HVAC equipment serving spaces shall be provided with dedicated digital controllers  
Each controller shall monitor temperature and humidity levels via at least three independent sensors for each metric. This reduces the impact of a single sensor falling out of calibration.



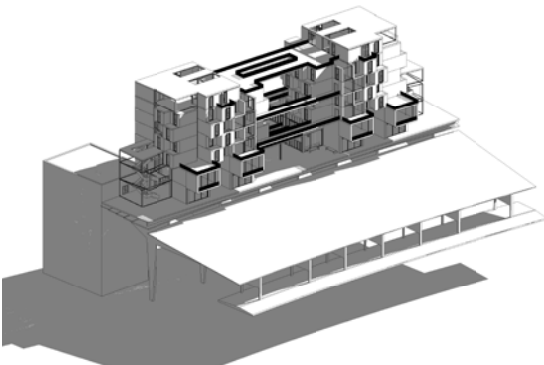
From the second floor up to the roof floor we integrated an atrium into the design so that we could utilise a stacked effect system as a means of naturally ventilating the open plan shared areas, the common kitchens and living/relaxing spaces



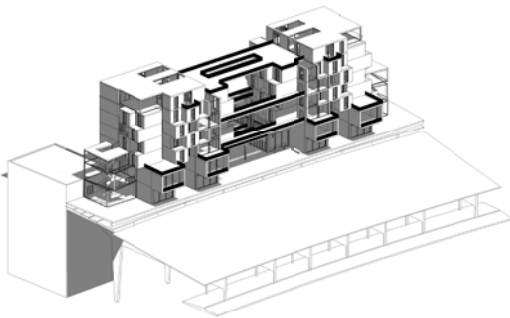
Revit model for Sefaira

In order to upload our proposed building computer generated model in Sefaira for analysis we had to simplify our revit model and make it very basic so that it included only roof planes, walls and windows.

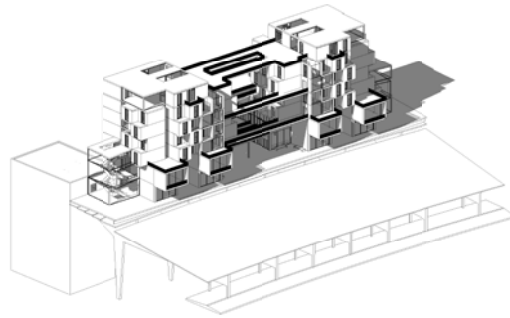
Lighting assessment



21st of June 07am

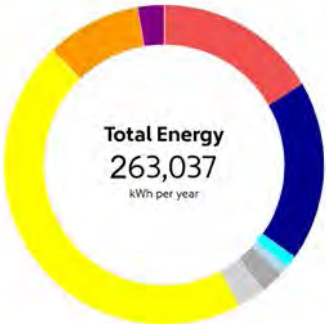
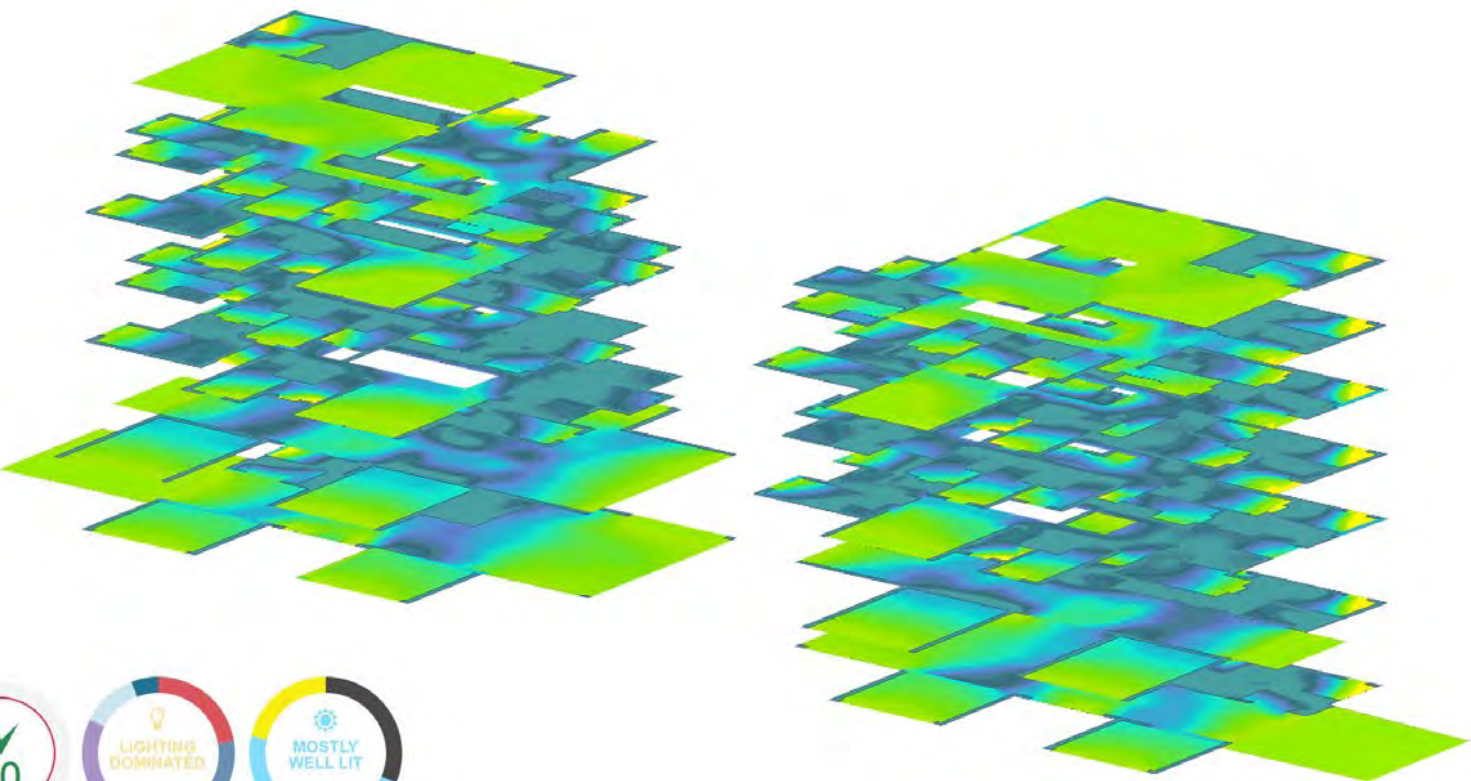
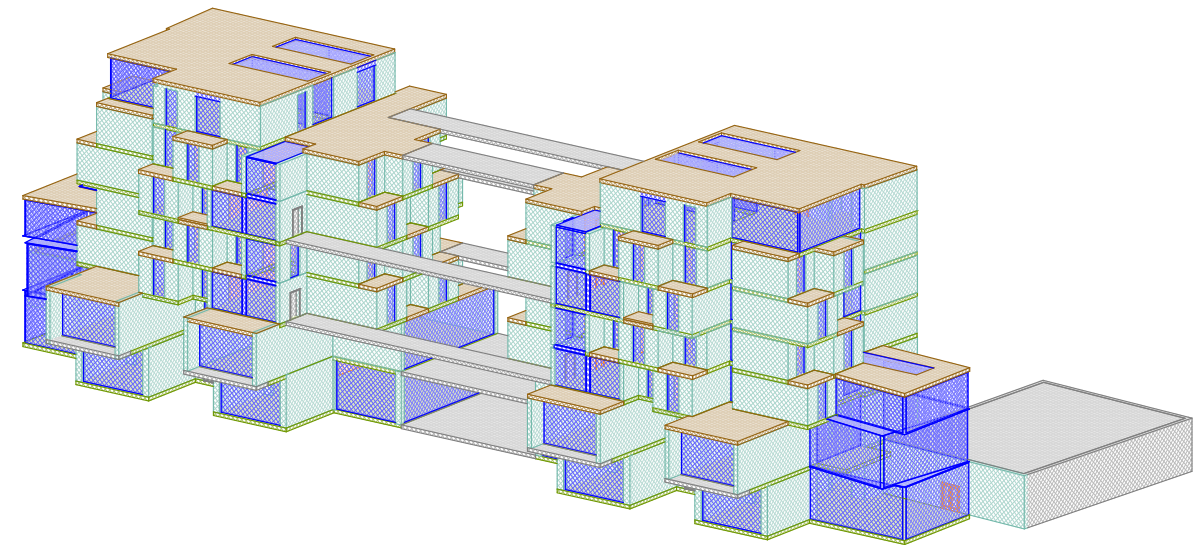


21st of June 12pm

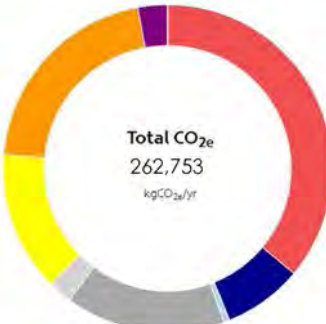


21st of June 17pm

Energy and costing assessment



Segment	kWh per year	% of total use
Heating	78,911	30 %
AHU	15,782	20 %
Zones	7,891	10 %
Humidification		0 %
Cooling	86,802	33 %
AHU	21,700	25 %
Heat Rejection	4,3	5 %
Zones	2,6	3 %
Fans	29,403	5 %
AHU	13,317	2 %
Zones	16,116	3 %
Interior	162,327	29 %
Lighting	106,218	19 %
Equipment	54,119	10 %
Pumps	14,973	3 %



- Heating

AHU

Zones

Humidification
- Cooling

AHU

Heat Rejection

Zones
- Fans

AHU

Zones

Other Gas
- Interior

Lighting

Equipment



- Heating

AHU

Zones

Humidification
- Interior

Lighting

Equipment
- Cooling

AHU

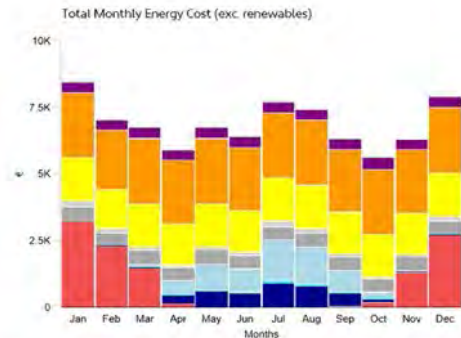
Heat Rejection

Zones
- Pumps

Fans

AHU

Zones



- Heating

AHU

Zones

Humidification
- Cooling

AHU

Heat Rejection

Zones
- Fans

AHU

Zones

Other Gas
- Interior

Lighting

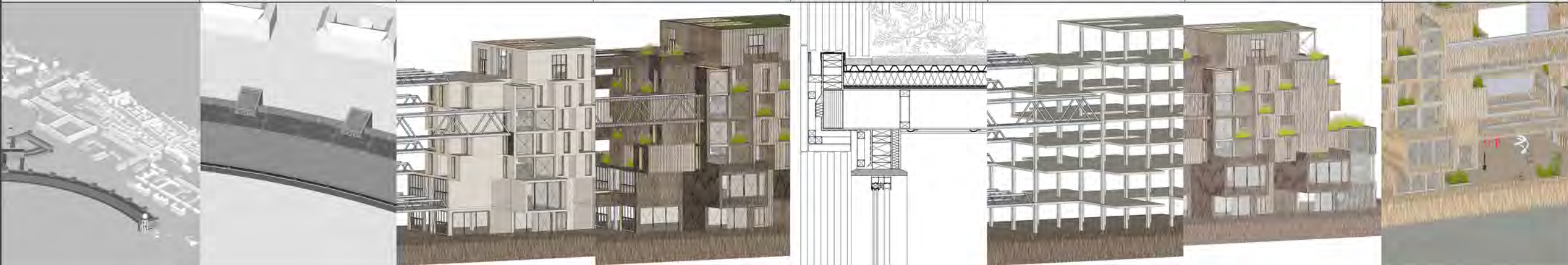
Equipment



Percentage of occupied hours where illuminance is at least 28 footcandles, measured at 0.85 meters above the floor plate.





Tasks	Stages							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Strategic Definition	Preparation and Brief	Concept Design	Developed Design	Technical Design	Construction	Handover and Close Out	In Use
Core Objectives	Identify client's <b>Business Case</b> and <b>Strategic Brief</b> and other core project requirements.	Develop <b>Project Objectives</b> , including <b>Quality Objectives</b> and <b>Project Outcomes</b> , <b>Sustainability Aspirations</b> , <b>Project Budget</b> , other parameters or constraints and develop <b>Initial Project Brief</b> . Undertake <b>Feasibility Studies</b> and review of <b>Site Information</b> .	Prepare <b>Concept Design</b> , including outline proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications and preliminary <b>Cost Information</b> along with relevant <b>Project Strategies</b> in accordance with <b>Design Programme</b> . Agree alterations to brief and issue <b>Final Project Brief</b> .	Prepare <b>Developed Design</b> , including coordinated and updated proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications, <b>Cost Information</b> and <b>Project Strategies</b> in accordance with <b>Design Programme</b> .	Prepare <b>Technical Design</b> in accordance with <b>Design Responsibility Matrix</b> and <b>Project Strategies</b> to include all architectural, structural and building services information, specialist subcontractor design and specifications, in accordance with <b>Design Programme</b> .	Offsite manufacturing and onsite <b>Construction</b> in accordance with <b>Construction Programme</b> and resolution of <b>Design Queries</b> from site as they arise.	Handover of building and conclusion of <b>Building Contract</b> .	Undertake <b>In Use</b> services in accordance with <b>Schedule of Services</b> .
Procurement *Variable task bar	Initial considerations for assembling the project team.	Prepare <b>Project Roles Table</b> and <b>Contractual Tree</b> and continue assembling the project team.	The procurement strategy does not fundamentally alter the progression of the design or the level of detail prepared at a given stage. However, <b>Information Exchanges</b> will vary depending on the selected procurement route and <b>Building Contract</b> . A bespoke <b>RIBA Plan of Work 2013</b> will set out the specific tendering and procurement activities that will occur at each stage in relation to the chosen procurement route.			Administration of <b>Building Contract</b> , including regular site inspections and review of progress.	Conclude administration of <b>Building Contract</b> .	
Programme *Variable task bar	Establish <b>Project Programme</b> .	Review <b>Project Programme</b> .	Review <b>Project Programme</b> .	The procurement route may dictate the <b>Project Programme</b> and may result in certain stages overlapping or being undertaken concurrently. A bespoke <b>RIBA Plan of Work 2013</b> will clarify the stage overlaps. The <b>Project Programme</b> will set out the specific stage dates and detailed programme durations.				
(Town) Planning *Variable task bar	Pre-application discussions.	Pre-application discussions.	Planning applications are typically made using the Stage 3 output. A bespoke <b>RIBA Plan of Work 2013</b> will identify when the planning application is to be made.					
Suggested Key Support Tasks	Formulate design team and address brief requirements.	Initial design team meeting and site constraints breakdown.	Outline proposal, structural calculations and design, feasibility report and project management proposal.	Developed structural design including M&E design	Technical construction package in accordance with the relevant approved documents	Refer to proposed construction sequence	Site inspection to assess any minor defects or omissions and official site handover	Update facilities management information in response to clients feedback.
Sustainability Checkpoints								
Information Exchanges (at stage completion)								
UK Government Information Exchanges	Not required.	Required.	Required.	Required.	Not required.	Not required.	Required.	As required.







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