Matthias Sauerbruch Prof. Dipl. Ing., AA Dipl, ARB, Architect BdA, born 1955 in Constance, Germany. 1984 - Diplomas from the HdK Berlin and the Architectural Association, London 1985-90 - Unit Master at the Architectural Association, London 1989 - founded practice with Louisa Hutton in London 1993 - opened sha office in Berlin 1995-2001 - Professor at the Technical University, Berlin since 1999 - additional partners Juan Lucas Young, Jens Ludloff since 2001 - Professor at the Staatliche Akademie der Bildenden Künste, Stuttgart; Guest Lecturer at many Universities nationally and internationally Louisa Hutton BA (Hons), AA Dipl, RIBA, born 1957 in Norwich, England. 1980 - First Class Honours Degree from Bristol University 1985 - Diploma at the Architectural Association, London 1987-90 - taught at Croydon College of Art, Unit Master at the Architectural Association, London Guest Lecturer at many Universities nationally and internationally.
Principal works:
Photonics Centre, Berlin, 1998; Photonics Centre, Berlin, 1998; GSW Headquarters, Berlin, 1999; Zumtobel Staff Showroom, Berlin, 1999; The British Council, Berlin, 2000; Experimental Factory, Magdeburg, 2001; Pharmacological Research Laboratories, Biberach, 2002; Town Hall, Hennigsdorf, 2003; Fire and Police Station for the Government District, Berlin, 2003; Federal Agency for the Environment, Dessau, 2004; Innovation and Development Centre for Sedus, Dogern, 2004.



text by Sauerbruch Hutton architects photo by Hisao Suzuki

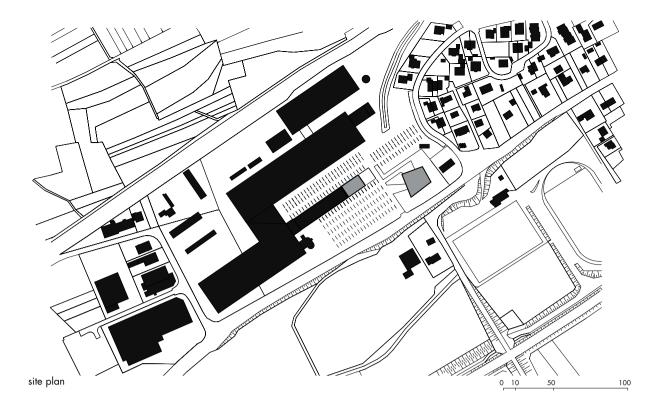
client: Sedus Stoll AG, Dogern project architects: Sauerbruch Hutton architects, London/Berlin (Matthias Sauerbruch, Louisa Hutton, Lucas Young), Mareike Lamm) project team: Jürgen Bartenschalag, Sabine Bruckmann, Angelika Fehn Krestas, Tom Geister, Agnieszka Kociemska, Claus Marquart, Marc Schwabedissel environmental engineering: Zibell Willner & Partner, Berlin structural engineering: Werner Sobek Ingenieure, Stuttgart landscape architect: ST raum a, Berlin

## cent





Saverbruch Hutton architects



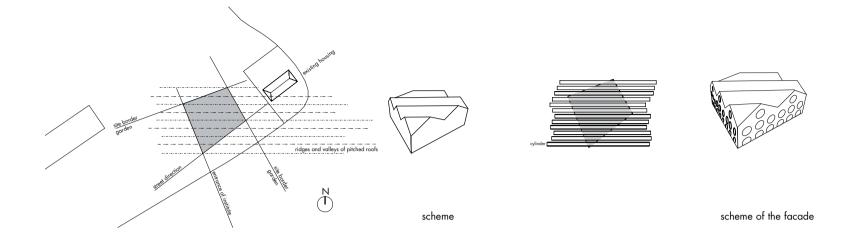
Il centro per il rinnovamento e lo sviluppo della fabbrica di forniture uffici Sedus è stata progettato come un edificio-studio improntato sulla flessibilità. Esso consiste di tre piani della stessa dimensione adibiti a laboratori, studi e uffici, ma concepiti come se si trattasse di locali-magazzino (seminterrati). In termini di forma e misure il nuovo centro ricerca una sorta di mediazione tra la scala domestica delle costruzioni tipiche della periferia ovest del villaggio di Dogern e la grande scala dell'insediamento industriale Sedus.

Un edificio a due piani è stato posizionato sul sito industriale in linea con le vicine abitazioni, parallelo alla strada. I tetti bitumati, tuttavia, sono orientati secondo l'asse nord-sud (in funzione della luce e dell'installazione dei pannelli solari). Il risultato tridimensionale di questa combinazione di geometrie è un edificio le cui facciate si presentano con coronamenti diversi. Le finestre ellissoidali che riflettono la deformazione relativa delle quattro facce del volume sono generate dagli immaginari cilindri paralleli proiettati attraverso l'edificio. Il programma prevedeva anche un progetto di restyling dei depositi esistenti, da ampliare di circa trenta metri in larghezza. La nuova facciata si basa sull'uso di un semplice sistema di rivestimento prefabbricato realizzato in 20 speciali colori. L'intenzione era quella di frammentare la superficie e di integrare visivamente la massa dell'edificio nel paesaggio circostante.

The Innovation and Development Centre for the office furniture manufacturer Sedus has been designed as a flexible studio building consisting of three equally sized floors for workshops, studios and offices, as well as (basement) storage. In terms of its shape and size, the new centre mediates between the domestic scale of the houses at the western end of village of Dogern and the large scale of Sedus' own factory premises. A two-storeyed building is placed on the site in line with the neighbouring house, parallel to the road. The pitched roofs of the building, however, are aligned directly north-south (for quality of light and the implementation of solar panels).
The result of this combination

panels). The result of this combination of geometries into the third dimension is a building whose façades have a varied number of differently-proportioned gables. The elliptoidal windows which reflect the relative deformation of the four sides are generated by imaginary parallel cylinders that are projected through the building.

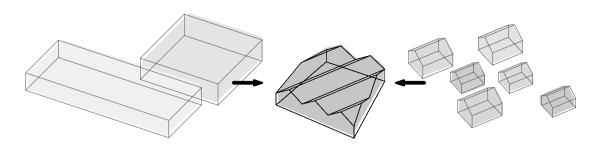
The commission also includes the design of a new skin for Sedus' existing high-bay warehouse which was to be extended by approximately thirty metres in length. The new façade is based on the use of a straight-forward 'off-the-shelf' cladding system which has been ordered in 20 special colours. The intention is to fragment the surface and so to integrate the visual mass of the building into the surrounding landscape.



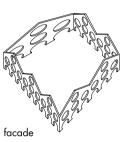


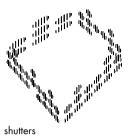


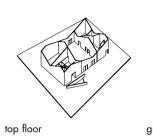




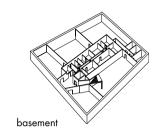






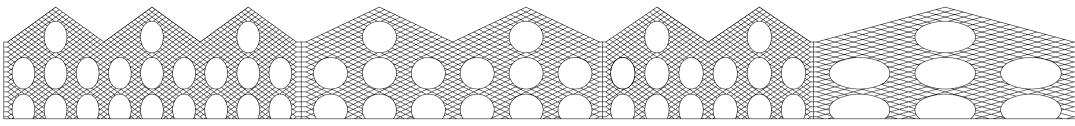




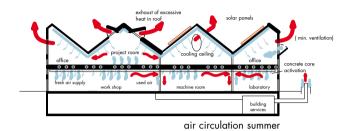


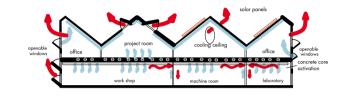


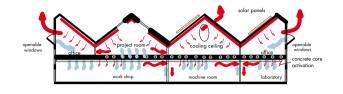
from the top urban structure and exploded axonometric



elevations unfolded elevation







air circulation spring/autumn

air circulation winter

ground floor

