Residential
2017
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Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners (RSHP) is an international architectural practice based in London. Over three decades, RSHP has attracted critical acclaim and awards with built projects across Europe, North America and Asia. The practice is experienced in designing a wide range of building types including; office, residential, transport, education, culture, leisure, retail, civic and healthcare and the quality of these designs has been recognised with some of architecture’s highest awards, including RIBA Stirling Prizes for Terminal 4, Madrid Barajas Airport and Maggie’s London.

The practice employs around 200 people, including 13 Partners, 13 Associate Partners and 54 Associates, in offices across the world. A ‘Think Tank’ philosophy is employed at every level, to enable design and management leaders to collaborate and contribute their individual expertise. Weekly meetings, open to all employees, provide a vital forum for discussion of current competitions and ongoing projects, as well as a platform for creativity and new solutions appropriate to each design. This ‘collegiate’ approach to the work of the practice is embodied in a constitution that consciously brings a moral dimension to our work and takes the form of, among other initiatives, a staff profit-sharing scheme and significant contributions to charity, with staff members nominating the charities of their choice.

Richard Rogers has been widely recognised for his contribution to architecture and urbanism. He is the 2007 Pritzker Architecture Prize Laureate, winner of the 2000 Praemium Imperiale for Architecture and was the recipient of the RIBA Gold Medal in 1985. Richard was awarded the Légion d’Honneur in 1986, knighted in 1991 and made a life peer in 1996. He was Chief Advisor on Architecture and Urbanism to the former Mayor of London, Ken Livingstone and has played an advisory role on design to the current Mayor of London, Boris Johnson. He chaired the British Government’s Urban Task Force and was a member of the Mayor of Barcelona’s Urban Strategies Advisory Council.

To reflect the growing importance of two of the younger Partners, Graham Stirk and Ivan Harbour, and their role alongside Richard Rogers in the practice’s future, Richard Rogers Partnership became Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners in 2007. Together with other long-standing Partners, Stirk and Harbour represent the inherent continuity and consistency of the philosophy which the practice applies to all its work.

For more information on the work of the practice please see our website: www.rsh-p.com
This residential scheme lies in the heart of the Bankside area of London, located close to the River Thames and directly opposite the west entrance to Tate Modern and its new extension. NEO Bankside comprises 217 residential units in four buildings ranging from 12 to 24 storeys. These four hexagonal pavilions have been arranged to provide residents with generous accommodation, stunning views and maximum daylight. The steel and glass pavilions take their cues from the immediate context.

A generous public realm is created which is animated by retail at ground level. Landscaped groves define two clear public routes through the site which extend the existing landscape from the riverside gardens outside Tate Modern through to Southwark Street and will act as a catalyst for creating a lively and vibrant environment around the base of the buildings throughout the year.

The overall design hints at the former industrial heritage of the area during the 19th and 20th centuries, responding in a contemporary language which reinterprets the colouration and materials of the local architectural character. The oxide reds of the Winter Gardens echo those of Tate Modern and nearby Blackfriars Bridge, while the exterior’s timber clad panels and window louvres give the building a warm, residential feeling.

The pavilions’ distinctive external bracing system has removed the need for internal structural walls and created highly flexible spaces inside the apartments. Located outside of the cladding plane as a distinct and legible system the bracing gives a greater richness and depth to the façade and provides a scaling device which helps unify the micro scale of the cladding with the macro scale of the buildings. Interestingly, the dramatic appearance of the bracing and nodes has become a selling point, with many buyers requesting apartments with nodes outside their windows.

Winter gardens are enclosed, single-glazed balconies at the north and south ends of each building, suspended from the main structure on a lightweight deck with large sliding screens. They act both as enclosed terraces and additions to the interior living space. The gardens effectively create ‘prows’ and are expressed as exposed steel decks suspended from the main floor plates on a system of props and hangers. Glazed lift towers provide all occupants with great views of London and the river, and a dynamic expression of the vertical circulation on the eastern side of each building.
It’s a tour de force of rigour, exceptional attention to detail, and engineering. Everything is beautifully made.

Bill Taylor
2012 Structural Steel Awards Judge
Place:
London, UK

Date:
2003 – 2013

Client:
GC Bankside LLP (a joint venture between Native Land and Grosvenor)

Residential + Office Area
28,600 m²

Retail + Basement Area
1,560 m²

Cost:
£132 million

Contractor’s Architect:
John Robertson Architects

Structural Engineer:
Waterman Structures Ltd

Services Engineer:
Hoare Lea

Cost Consultant:
WT Partnership

Planning Consultant:
DP9

Landscape Architect:
Gillespies LLP

Main Contractor:
Carillion plc

Awards:
2015
Shortlisted for the 2015 RIBA Stirling Prize for architecture

2012
RESI Awards Development of the Year
Best Large Development and Grand Prix Award Evening Standard New Homes Awards

Best Landscape Architecture (London) and Best Landscape Architecture (UK) International Property Awards

2011
Best Development (London) and Best Development (UK): International Property Awards
RESI Awards Development of the Year
Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners’ partnership with Lewisham Council to create a deployable residential development using a volumetric construction method on the site of the former Ladywell Leisure Centre, which was demolished in 2014 and left vacant pending redevelopment, responds to the high demand for housing in the Borough by offering a short term solution.

The temporary housing development has a maximum procurement budget of £4,980,000 and will remain on site for between 1-4 years, providing 24 homes for local people in housing need as well as eight ground-floor non-residential units for community and business use.

All units exceed the current space standard requirements by 10%, helping the Council to meet an existing shortfall in high quality temporary and two-bed accommodation whilst it develops new build and estate regeneration programmes for the Ladywell site and others.

The volumetric technology provides high quality, energy efficient accommodation and means that the development can be built faster and cheaper than if traditional methods were used. The finished structure is also fully demountable meaning it could be used over a number of years and in different locations across the borough.

PLACE / Ladywell
London

Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners

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This scheme may offer a solution to an all too common problem that plagues many development sites, which often sit unused while complex regeneration plans are put together.

Sir Steve Bullock
Mayor of Lewisham
In 2008, the Chinese city of Ningbo – located on the banks of Hangzhou Bay, south of Shanghai – created a masterplan for a new mixed-use urban district. Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners has designed two stepped towers to mark the western edge of this new city development. The pair of 152 m (500 ft) high residential towers straddles the area’s waterfront and entrance to its central canal.

Each building comprises 150 units, ranging in size from one to six bedrooms, and includes penthouses, duplexes and maisonettes. Both towers feature two wings, which house the apartments, connected by a central concrete core that gives strength and creates dramatic entrance lobbies for each apartment floor. Large windows make the most of natural light and balconies are placed on the outer corners of each of the wings, to take advantage of the views.

This plan system and orientation gives clarity to the buildings’ form and connects them to the new waterfront and old city to the west and the rest of the masterplan to the east.

A double-height, ground floor entrance to the first, northernmost tower links the apartments with a health club and spa located in an adjoining pavilion. At ground level, a new south-facing quayside has been created as a focus for residents and visitors. Each building's primary structure – a diagonal stability frame – is placed on its exterior. As such, the structural walls do not dictate the plan layout, giving flexibility to the interiors.

As well as their expressive external structure, the towers employ a number of architectural components that provide them with a rational, clear and legible form. The external lift cores, structural concrete floor plates, entrance lobbies and generous public realm all contribute to an architecture that offers a human-scale grain to the development.

Ningbo Gateway

Ningbo

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The buildings are designed as a pair to frame the whole development and provide a visual link between the old and new parts of Ningbo.
Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners, with YMCA London South West, have developed an economical and innovative housing solution, which provides self-contained and affordable starter accommodation for young people unable to either gain a first step on the housing ladder or pay the high costs of private rent.

The Y:Cube units are 26 m² one-bed studios, for single occupancy, that arrive on site as self-contained units. Each unit is constructed in the factory with all the services already incorporated. Therefore, the water, heating and electricity can be easily connected to existing facilities or to other Y:Cubes already on site. This ‘plug and play’ approach results in a modular, demountable system of apartments that are perfectly designed for brownfield sites. Additional units can be added if needed and whole developments can be taken apart and rebuilt in new locations. This modern method of construction makes for a neighbourly, clean and quiet site. Each unit is constructed from high quality, eco-efficient materials (primarily renewable timber) and can achieve the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6.

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The Y:Cube is a fantastic example of the innovative housing projects we support to address a range of housing demands. We need bold ideas to stimulate growth and address the historic failure to build enough homes and modular construction has an important role.

Richard Blakeway
Deputy Mayor of Housing, GLA

Y:Cube is the first Y:Cube development, made up of 36 units and the first residents moved in to their homes in September 2015. Every resident is either referred by the London Borough of Merton or a previous resident of the YMCA.

The Y:Cube provides an alternative to poor quality shared accommodation managed by private landlords and can offer a better solution for those in housing need within the community. The rent is set at 65% of market rate and in addition to low energy bills the Y:Cube is genuinely affordable for those who live there. Y:Cube Housing offers a real opportunity for social investment, providing a solid return to investors whilst at the same time meeting a huge need.

Place
London, UK

Date
2013 – 2015

Cost
£1.6 million (for a 36-unit development)

Area
1200 m²

Client
YMCA London South West
Behind a cool exterior of simple, flexible accommodation lies Mayfair’s first new arcade since the 1930s. This is the real joy of the project, a route through from Old Burlington Street to Cork Street that provides a dynamic and vibrant public space. This building will only reveal its true modernity after crossing the threshold.

Graham Stirk
Senior Partner at RSHP
Burlington Gate

Burlington Gate is made up of apartments and galleries, as well as a new public space in the form of an arcade that runs from Old Burlington Street to Cork Street. Not only does this project enhance the experience of London’s most established art gallery district, it also re-establishes the character of the Georgian streetscape with a contemporary building of the highest architectural quality.

The development is in the heart of Mayfair close to the Royal Academy and Burlington Arcade. The area was developed most extensively during the 18th Century and is typified by a hierarchy of streets and squares framed by close grained Georgian architecture. Successive eras of development have taken place and the area now has a great variety of architectural styles and scales.

RSHP’s design has evolved through an analysis of the immediate and wider context, which has resulted in a sensitive scheme that responds to the height, scale and urban grain of its surroundings and provides a positive contribution to the streetscape of Old Burlington Street and Cork Street. The development comprises two linear buildings connected by a single translucent core that allows light into the heart of the scheme. The street facades are expressed in a series of bays in proportion to the nearby townhouses, restoring the prevalent urban grain. Inside, apartments are arranged so that the living areas face the streets and bedrooms face the internal light well, taking advantage of daylight as much as possible. At the upper levels, the façade is inclined and this setback responds to the surrounding rooftops.

The materials for this project have been carefully selected to reflect the architectural heritage of the area. The main structural frame will be made up of high-quality reinforced concrete that contains a high proportion of crushed granite, basalt and mica aggregate. This dark background is broken up by a series of light stainless steel frames and matches the colour contrast of the surrounding brick facades with their white window frames. These stainless steel elements surround either windows or solid panels made up of handmade bricks, referring to the subtle modelling on the adjacent building exteriors.
One Hyde Park

London

One Hyde Park has given Knightsbridge a distinctive new residential development which relates strongly to the existing streetscape and opens up views between Hyde Park and Knightsbridge. Once inside the building these views are maintained from a series of fully-glazed circulation cores incorporating stairs, lifts and lobbies. One Hyde Park comprises 86 apartments and duplexes (including four penthouses) plus three retail units at ground floor level fronting onto Knightsbridge. Additional facilities for residents include: a private cinema; a 21m swimming pool; squash courts; gym; and a business suite with meeting rooms.

The design seeks to complement the existing streetscape of Knightsbridge and create a scheme that offers daylight and generous views whilst achieving the necessary degree of privacy for its occupants. As befits luxury apartments, elegant detailing and quality of construction were of great importance. Materials were chosen to reflect the colouring and texture of the surrounding buildings: red-brown copper alloy façades complement the surrounding red brick buildings; and pale structural concrete mimics stone details on the neighbouring Mandarin Oriental Hotel.

A new gateway to the Park has been created by relocating Edinburgh Gate to the western edge of the site. The roadway is covered by a canopy and the top surface is planted to provide a visual amenity for all those overlooking it and protect residents from traffic noise. Epstein’s ‘Pan’ which was at the northern end of the existing Edinburgh Gate has been repositioned to maintain its relationship to the new roadway.

Along the eastern edge of the site, linking the Park to Knightsbridge, a new pedestrian route through the site, Serpentine Walk, has been created. The original Knightsbridge underground station entrance has been relocated adjacent to Mandarin Oriental Hotel. The entrance was designed using a similar palette of materials to those used in One Hyde Park creating a structure with a glazed roof and walls that appears to be both open and solid.

Renowned lighting artist, James Turrell has created a unified lighting concept that interacts with the development’s architecture. It includes perimeter lighting for the five glass stair and lift structures and a colourful light display.
As well as being an exceptional home, One Hyde Park is a piece of history to be treasured and passed down to future generations.

Christian Candy
Candy & Candy
Place
London, UK
Date
2005 – 2011
Client
Project Grande (Guernsey) Ltd
Development Managers
Candy & Candy
Cost
£ 250 million
Area
65,000 m²
Structural Engineer
Arup
Services Engineer
Cundall Project Manager
GVA Second London Wall
Project Management
Planning Consultant
DP9
Landscape Architect
Gillespies LLP
Interior Design
Candy & Candy
Interior Architect
BFLS
Main Contractor
Laing O’Rourke
Residential | 2017
The house, commissioned by Richard Rogers’ parents, sits within a long and narrow wooded urban plot, opposite Wimbledon Common in South West London and adjoining a major road. It is designed to provide maximum privacy and seclusion, and consists of two separate elements facing on to an internal garden courtyard. The small unit houses the separate flat and pottery studio and acts as a sound barrier between the house and the road. Rogers describes the house as ‘a transparent tube with solid boundary walls.’

The steel structure is brought inside the skin to eliminate maintenance and to simplify junctions between structure and skin. Eight welded clear-span rigid portals fabricated in standard steel sections permit maximum demountability and the re-use of the enclosing envelope and internal partitions. Walls are composite panels of plastic-coated aluminium inner skins with foam plastic core and neoprene jointing system. Flexibility was a high priority and most internal partitions are moveable. Maximum sized, double-glazed, sealed units in painted steel frames have been used and glazed roofs, neoprene zipped and solar reflecting, enclose the bathrooms.

The house was Grade II* listed in 2013, putting it in the top 8% of all listed buildings in England.
A masterpiece from one of the most imaginative and exciting periods in private house building. This is an outstanding and innovative example of a high tech steel frame house, that has clearly stood the test of time.

Ed Vaizey, MP
Located on the Albert Embankment, opposite the Tate Britain and within sight of the Houses of Parliament, Merano will offer a high quality, mixed-use development, including apartments, offices and a cafe. The building is formed of three stepped bays, providing a dynamic skyline of varying heights in contrast to the existing ‘wall’ of monotonous and dilapidated developments that occupy this area.

At the base of the building, a four-storey public space will be created offering a café and access through to Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens via Tinworth Street. The height of this public space is on par with the neighbouring Rose pub which is part of the Albert Embankment conservation area. This project will create a strong visual presence along the riverfront and act as a gateway to east Lambeth as well as a natural gathering space, overlooking Albert Embankment Gardens.

All apartments will greatly benefit from the east-west orientation of the site. The vertical circulation core is placed on the eastern elevation, allowing bedrooms and winter gardens to be placed on the eastern side so that they can appreciate the morning sun and living spaces to be positioned on the western side of the building where they can enjoy views out to the river and sunsets in the evening. The different uses of space within the building are arranged vertically, with commercial office spaces occupying the three floors above the café and public piazza and 46 dwellings taking up the upper levels, consisting of a mixture of private and affordable units.

The structure of the building is a simple concrete frame with steel bracing used to provide stability. This allows for the east and west facades to be primarily glass – creating a lightweight, transparent envelope – and enables open and flexible floor plates. Balconies and winter gardens are formed of a lightweight steel structure with colour applied to the undersides and flank walls, which brighten the exterior in contrast to the building’s monochromatic surroundings.

Graham Stirk, Partner in charge of Merano, said: “We have designed a highly flexible residential building that is tailored to its fantastic riverside setting. Its dramatically stepping profile responds to its immediate context and frames a much-needed new public space at its base.”
The three bay plan form of the proposal creates an elegant building with interesting roof profile which breaks up the existing ‘wall like development’ and provides a successful integrated public space.

Lambeth Council Planning Officer, Merano
Tree House

Tree House is the latest volumetric housing project developed by RSHP, to provide low-cost homes that can be rapidly assembled and deployed.

Tree House uses a timber structure that can be assembled in low tech factories from locally-sourced timber, and can typically be stacked over ten storeys. Each 75 square metre unit has a highly flexible internal layout, and access to private or communal garden spaces on the roof of the unit below. The ground floor is given over to open space and cafes, to encourage interaction and community building. The units are stacked, using a simple gravity structure, around a central stair and lift. Minimal foundations are required.
Place
Various

Date
2016

Construction cost
£ 110/m²

Area
2 bedroom/4 person unit
75 m²
The first Homeshell has been constructed in the Royal Academy’s Annenberg Courtyard, to coincide with the exhibition Richard Rogers RA: Inside Out, but also to provoke debate about how architectural and construction innovation together might help us meet the UK’s housing needs.

This three-and-half-storey building arrived as flat-pack panels on one truck and took only 24 hours to assemble on site. Homeshell is constructed using a building system called Insulshell, (developed by Sheffield Insulations Group (SIG) and Coxbench). This system is so flexible that it can be used for many building types from homes, apartments and schools to factories and health centres. Examples of this approach can be seen in RSHP’s housing project at Oxley Woods in Milton Keynes, but the design has now been developed further by RSHP, while SIG have improved the properties of the system, to make it even more energy efficient, sustainable and flexible. The Olympic Velodrome at London 2012 was also constructed using this method.

Homeshell can be adapted to suit any location and is particularly good for difficult, highly urban or small sites, including those where weight might be an issue (such as above underground tunnels or bridges). By enabling more urban brownfield sites to be developed, more homes can be created that can utilise existing transport and infrastructure links, instead of encroaching on the green belt.

The speed of construction means that Homeshell causes limited disruption, mess and noise on site, making it a very neighbourly approach for retrofitting and extension projects in urban areas. Fast and efficient extensions to schools can be built, or new homes on small infill sites, which might have many existing neighbours. Six storey (24-apartment) buildings can be erected in under a month. There is an urgent need for more housing in the UK and this system allows us to meet this need far faster than by traditional methods.

Its lower cost (compared to traditional building techniques) means that this system could help kick start social housing building programmes where cost efficiencies are particularly important, offering the potential to create homes for families currently in hostels and B&Bs or stuck on long waiting lists.

By combining speed of construction with the fact that it is demountable, Homeshell offers great potential for temporary sites. There are currently 32,400 hectares of vacant brownfield land in England, some of which may have plans for future development (say in the next ten years) but in the meantime could provide homes in urban areas that are already well connected to both transport links and job opportunities.
This system can be used to build high-quality, well-designed houses quickly and crucially significantly cheaper than other traditional methods of construction.

Andy Redfearn, Director of Housing & Development
YMCA London South West

Place
London, UK

Date
13 August – 8 September 2013

Client
The Royal Academy of Arts

Manufacturer
Insulshell
Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners was approached by a private client to design a large family home on a site located in one of Singapore’s most exclusive residential areas.

The original brief was for a group of buildings within a garden setting including the main family home, swimming pool and small guest house/pavilion. However, as the project evolved and the family expanded, the guest house accommodation grew to become a substantial five-bedroom, 650 m² home in its own right; a smaller third dwelling of 120 m² was subsequently added. The three homes – interconnected via an outdoor lounge and swimming pool area – are set within extensive landscaped tropical gardens.

The masterplan organises the buildings along the rear boundaries of the site so they appear to ‘nestle’ within the landscape. The main house is situated along the highest part of the site – there is a 10-metre change in levels from the rear of the site to the street frontage – and is two storeys plus a large basement area. A double-height entrance foyer leads visitors into the lower and upper levels of the main house, offering tree-top views onto the landscaped gardens and terraced areas below, as well as panoramic views of Singapore’s skyline.

The modular design of the buildings is organised according to a very clear linear expression based on a 4.5 m structural grid. The plans are simple and rational; the large open plan living, entertaining, and sleeping areas are all arranged to face the central garden, maximising views, while each is organised so that privacy between the buildings is maintained. Western and Asian kitchens, bathrooms and service and staff facilities are located to the rear boundary edges of the property.

The buildings are primarily steel-framed structures with concrete shear infill walls, where required. The main house stability system is anchored by the lift and stair core which provides lateral stability. The principal façades are full-height aluminium framed glass. These maximise internal views across the site.

The main house establishes the language for the rest of the pavilions. It is characterised by large roof overhangs, cantilevered upper floors, limestone-clad retaining wall structures and predominantly glass façades. Each pavilion is different in its own right yet connected by the use of structure, materials and form. The lines of the earth retaining structures extend away from the buildings into the landscape establishing both a visual and physical connection between the buildings.

The houses draw upon some of the ideas of Frank Lloyd Wright’s ‘Prairie Houses,’ low, extended buildings which are characterised by shallow, sloping roofs, overhangs and terraces.
Creek Vean

The house sits at the top of a steeply sloping hill with southerly views over the sea, creek and woods. It comprises open-plan living, dining and kitchen areas, as well as a study, bedroom, and a self-contained guest suite with separate entrance and workshop. The house accommodates an exceptional collection of modern paintings and sculpture, and a large number of books.

Creek Vean is built along two axes. The east-west axis is external and leads from the road and car parking area across a bridge to the front door, down a planted flight of steps to the lawn and on down to the boathouse and creek.

The internal axis runs north-south and takes the form of a picture and sculpture gallery with a glazed roof, floodlit from the outside at night. This internal axis connects all the rooms starting on the highest roof terrace and ending at the underground garage at the north end of the site.

The twostorey living wing faces south towards the sea, the master bedroom west across the creek and the self-contained flat north-west up the valley. Large sliding screens open up all ‘private’ rooms to the gallery so that there are long vistas throughout the house. The living room spans across the dining/kitchen area with voids at the front and back.

Walls, both internal and external, are honey-coloured concrete blocks, and the floors blue Welsh slate. The windows are frameless toughened glass, sliding in anodised aluminium tracks. The site is planted with wild shrubs, ivy, coarse grass and many trees, and roofs are planted with hanging creepers so that the house is totally integrated into its natural cliff-side setting.

In the history of English modernism, Cornwall occupies a special place, and, in Cornwall, the Creek Vean house sums up the feeling of a generation for that same place.

Brian Hatton
Riverlight will transform a triangular, five-acre industrial estate – close to Battersea Power Station on the south bank of the River Thames – into a residential-led mixed use development, creating a transition between the large footprints of the power station and the smaller residential developments to the east.

The scheme includes 806 homes, underground parking, crèche, restaurants, bars, a food store and other retail spaces. It incorporates a river walk and landscaping to take full advantage of its location and create attractive public spaces for the local community. The development will be delivered via six buildings, arranged in a rising-form composition, ranging in height from 12 to 20 storeys and giving the development a varied skyline. Around 60 per cent of the scheme will be designated as public open space.

The architectural expression takes its cue from the former industrial warehouse buildings that lined the river. The language is of simple robust structures which emphasise their construction. Buildings are divided into three distinct zones: top, middle, and base. Top levels are lightweight, two-storey structures with gull-wing roofs; mid levels are represented as concrete floors expressed every two storeys, with intermediate floors expressed as lightweight steel balconies.

In landscape terms, each area of the development is conceived as having its own distinct character. The newly created river walk – slightly raised to allow views over the river wall to the Thames – brings a 17m-wide boulevard to a previously underused part of the waterfront. Commercial and community uses at street level – including restaurants, bars and cafés arranged around the dock inlet, as well as a food store, crèche and business suite – will help to attract visitors onto the site and animate the public areas of the scheme.
The design standard on this inaugural site in the regeneration of Nine Elms is absolutely spot on, with vast amounts of public space for everyone in the capital to enjoy sitting happily alongside well designed good quality housing.

Boris Johnson  
Former Mayor of London

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>London, UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>2009 - 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client</td>
<td>St James’ Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>£200 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Area</td>
<td>2.2 hectares</td>
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<td>Net Residential Area</td>
<td>98,015 m²</td>
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</table>

**Executive Architect**
- EPR

**Structural Engineer**
- Ramboll

**Services Engineer**
- Hoare Lea

**Planning Consultants and Environmental Service Co-ordination**
- TP Bennett

**Landscape Architect**
- Gillespies LLP

**Townscape Consultant**
- Montagu Evans
One Monte Carlo

Monte Carlo

This mixed-use project redevelops the site currently occupied by the Sporting d’Hiver building, located in the very heart of Monte Carlo. Bounded by the Hôtel de Paris, the Hôtel Hermitage and a neighbouring park, the present art deco style block offers little public access through the site and dominates the streetscape. Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners (RSHP) have designed a series of mixed-use pavilions within a new city quarter that will provide high end residential accommodation, an office building, art gallery, conferencing facilities and retail accommodation within a landscaped public realm.

A newly created central street connects through the centre of the site into a new piazza within the neighbouring Hotel Hermitage site. With the aim of bringing the informal character of the adjacent Petit Afrique park into the scheme, the proposed streets will be framed by green spaces, with water features, sculptures and vertical planting on the pavilion façades. Overall an extra 30 per cent public space on the site will be created, breathing new life into the district.

The organisation of the residential blocks is modular, rational and flexible. A unique retractable façade system allows the interior living quarters of each apartment to transform into an external living space, maximising extraordinary views of the city, the sea and the mountains. Glass cores between each pair of buildings act to mitigate the impact of the pavilions from a massing point of view and allow light into the new pedestrianised spaces. Below ground they act as light wells bringing light into landscaped courtyards within three levels of conferencing facilities.

The locally renowned Salle des Arts from the existing building will be reinstated as the heart of the conferencing facilities. These facilities are made up from a comprehensive suite of rooms providing a multi-use centre in a central location. A new art gallery submerged within the Petit Afrique gardens can be joined to extend the facilities further, but will operate as an independent destination gallery, on the scale of London’s Serpentine Gallery for the most part of the year.

Place
Monte Carlo, Monaco

Date
2009 –

Client
Société de Bains de Mer

Site Area
5,067 m²

Gross Floor Area
64,571 m²

Cost
€ 250 million

Local Architect
Alexandre Giraldi

Architecte

Quantity Surveyor
Thorne and Wheatley

Structural Engineer
Tractebel

Environmental Services Engineer
SNC Lavalin

Façade Engineer
Arcora

Landscaping
Jean Mus

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Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners
Unrealised Projects
RSHP’s abiding concern for the social objectives of modern architecture is reflected in this project, intended to provide large numbers of homes at a cost of one-fifth that of more conventional construction methods. The basis of the project is the use of high-quality, factory-produced units on a modular system which, due to minimal connection points between one unit and the next, can be quickly assembled on site.

High-performance, low-energy mechanical and electrical systems are part of an environmentally friendly programme. In addition to the normal services – such as heating, lighting and air-conditioning – the design envisaged provision of security systems, as well as communication, information and entertainment systems appropriate to 21st-century living.

The units were designed to be used in a flexible way, providing for the needs of a wide range of potential inhabitants. They can form towers or low-rise schemes, depending on the local terrain which in South Korea is often very hilly.
Place
South Korea

Date
1992

Client
Hanseem Corporation

Unit Size
27 m²

Number of habitable floors
26

Roof Elevation
80 m

Structural Engineers
Ove Arup & Partners

Services Engineer
Ove Arup & Partners

Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners
A highly industrialised system of pre-fabricated units are slotted into an independent load-bearing structural framework, responding to individual client and site requirements.
Zip-Up House

Concept Project

Richard Rogers’ interest in adaptable, affordable housing has persisted over four decades of practice. His work in this field is closely linked to the exploration of themes, notably those of flexibility and energy-efficiency, that emerge equally strongly in commercial and public projects, such as Lloyd’s of London and the Nottingham government offices.

The Zip-Up House was designed in response to a competition, sponsored by DuPont, for ‘The House of Today’ and was exhibited at the 1969 Ideal Home Exhibition in London. The aim was to offer the user a wide range of choice at low building costs with minimum maintenance and running costs and a high degree of environmental control. The structural panels had an insulation value seven times that of a traditional house so that one 3 kilowatt heater was sufficient to heat the whole house.

The name ‘Zip-Up’ derived from the choice of a mass-produced panel system for the roof and walls that could be rapidly assembled into ‘rings’ using Neoprene ‘zips’ as fastening, up to a maximum nine-metre clear structural span. Within the basic container there were no fixed divisions. The interior layout could be rapidly changed and the house extended simply by adding another section of the system. The use of adjustable legs rather than conventional foundations allowed it to be located anywhere and easily removed to a new site.

The designers also intended the Zip-Up concept to be applicable to factories, offices and even hotels – all of which could be assembled using standard parts at a fraction of the time and cost required for a conventional building.
The Zip-Up house system offered perhaps the ultimate in the flexible use of space. Internal partitions could be easily repositioned, the bathroom and kitchen were serviced from below and could be relocated over a weekend.

Anthony Hunt, Structural Engineer
Residential
2017

NEO Bankside
PLACE / Ladywell
Ningbo Gateway
Y'Cube
Burlington Gate
One Hyde Park
Rogers' House
Merano
Tree House
Homeshell
Private Residences
Creek Vean
Riverlight
One Monte Carlo
Industrialised Housing Units
Zip-Up House