

MONASTIC TYPOLOGY

This project revisits the foundational origins of St. Gallen by adopting a typology that supports high residential density, encourages social interaction among neighbors, ensures minimal footprint on the terrain, and achieves maximum spatial efficiency.

FOLLOWING HISTORIC ROUTE

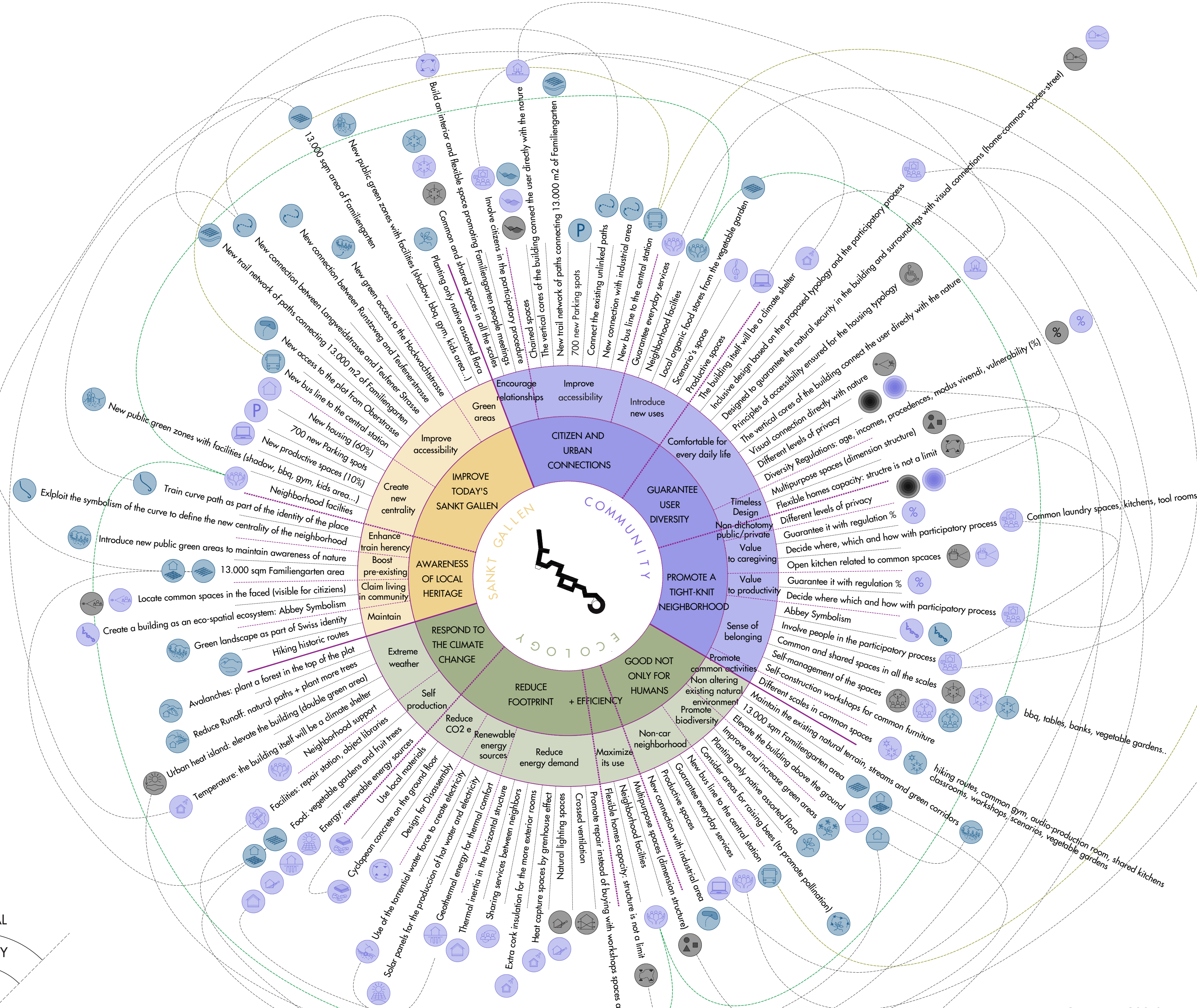
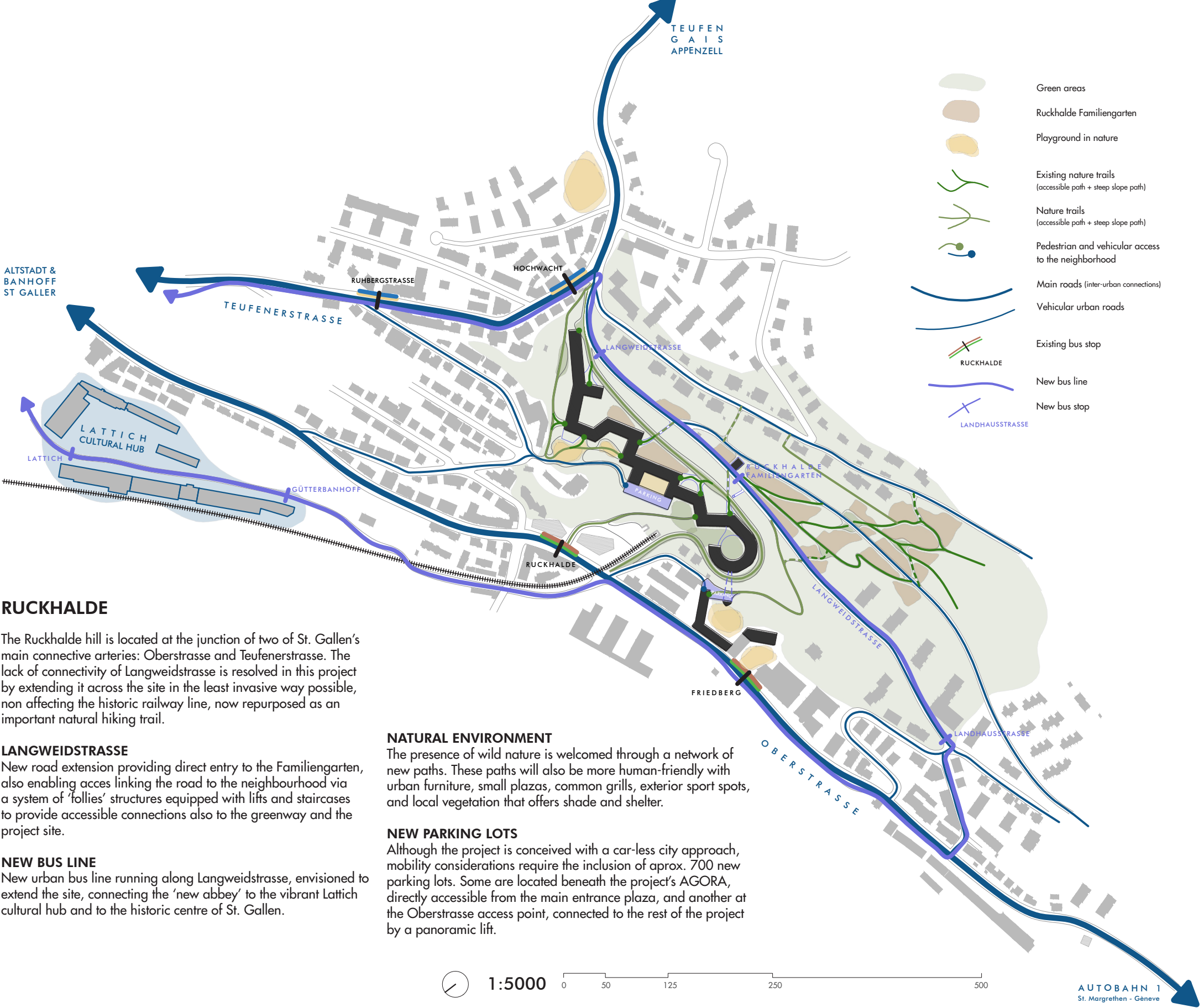
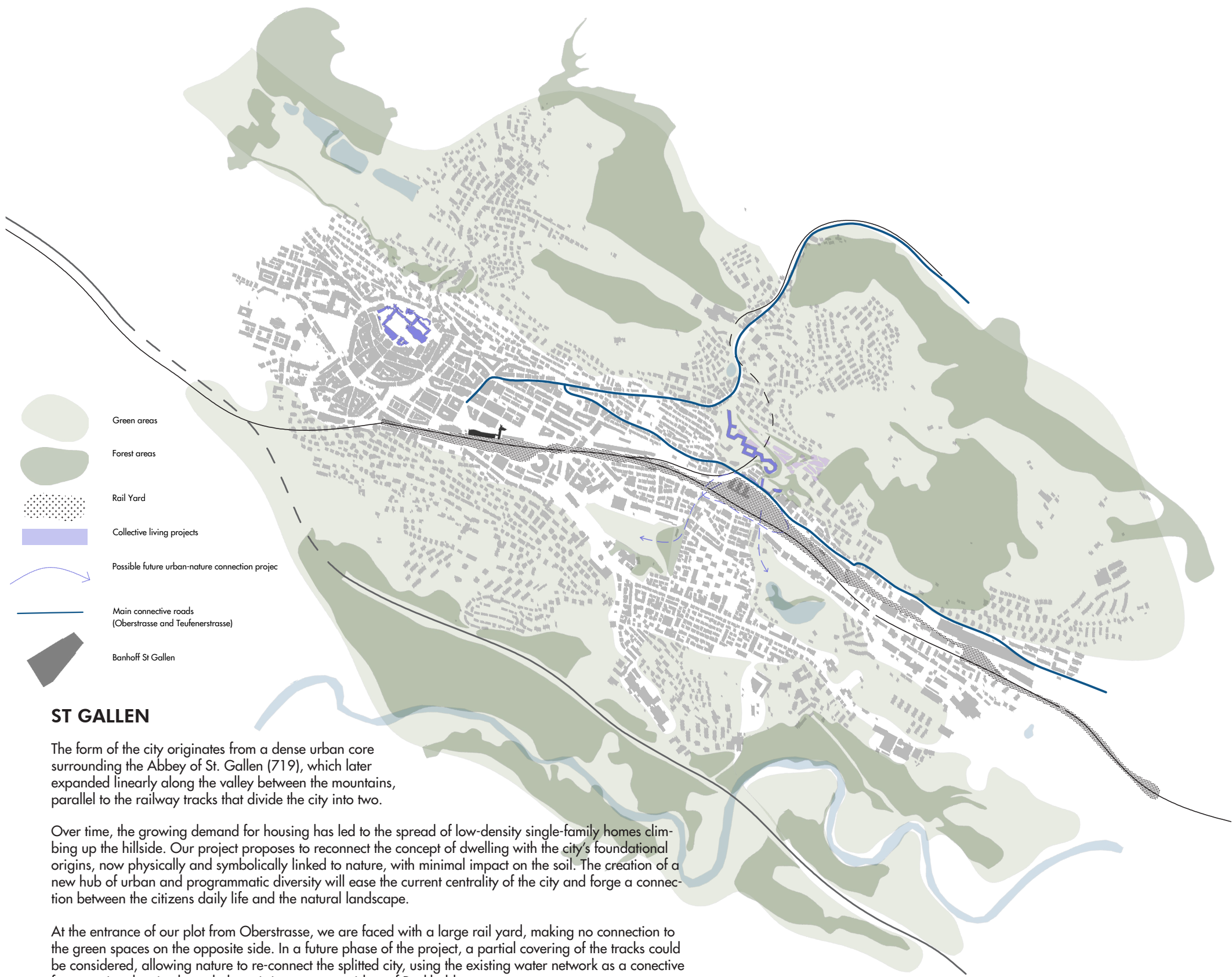
The volumes are arranged to follow the green path, successor of the railway line, highlighting the site's defining features, and reaching the upper part of Ruckhalde with the gentlest possible slope, while maintaining a linear progression.

LINKED SEQUENTIAL SPACES

By folding the building along the green path, its linearity is disrupted to generate identifiable spaces at multiple scales, linking a coherent and balanced urban system composed of public spaces with varied atmospheres and sizes.

ELEVATION FROM TERRAIN

Elevating the majority of the constructions seeks to preserve the natural flows of the soil and minimize disturbance to the original topography. This strategy enables high residential density while ensuring the least possible impact on the existing landscape and ecosystems by also adapting the heights to the terrain.



FACILITIES

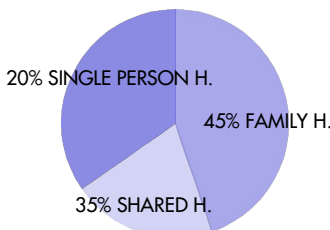
The outdoor areas will be activated with programmed elements such as playgrounds and small mobile facilities or "satellites" like 'Hofladen', mobile libraries, kiosks, and so.

The project also envisions a strong presence of playground areas along the paths and within the natural landscape, conceived primarily as outdoor extensions of the neighbourhood facilities located nearby.

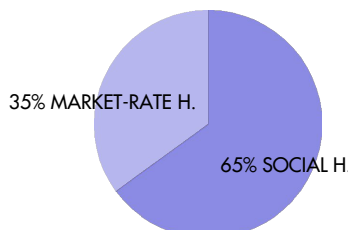


HOUSING TYPOLOGIES

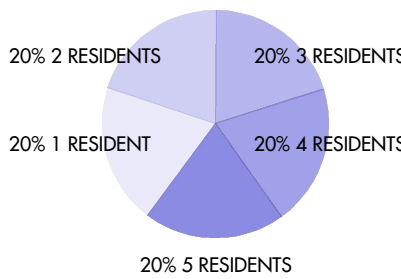
HOUSEHOLD TYPES



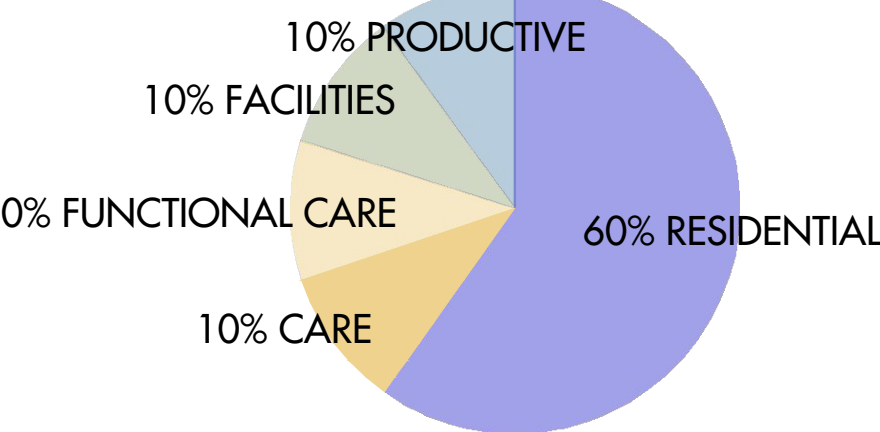
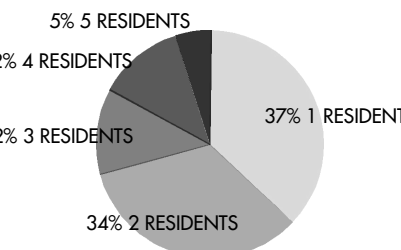
ECONOMIC MODEL



USERS PER HOUSEHOLDS



USERS PER HOUSEHOLD ST GALLEN 2025



PROGRAMMATIC DISTRIBUTION

Some of the spaces are open to be defined by its inhabitants, permitting some fluctuations in the big percentage distribution, proposed to guarantee an equilibrium mix of households, users and program, allowing a balanced ecosystem to the Abb

60% RESIDENTIAL USE (+ common space appropriation) 24.102 m²

- 65% Social housing (15.666 m²)
- 35% Market-rate housing (8.435 m²)
- 45% Family households (10.845 m²)
- 20% Single-person units (4.820 m²)
- 35% Shared households (8.435 m²)
- Co-housing (privacy + collective spaces)
- Cooperative housing (mostly collective spaces)
- Intergenerational housing (companionship + support)
- Elder housing (with extra care services)

20% COMMUNAL SHARED FACILITIES (CARE) 8.034 m²

10% CARE SPACES 4.017 m²

- Visitors bedroom
- Cinema (TV room)
- Neighborhood radio/podcast studio
- Reading rooms
- Open kitchen
- Assisted elder care room
- Kindergarten
- Multi-purpose rooms
- Play centre
- Collaborative study room

10% FUNCTIONAL CARE 4.017 m²

- Laundry rooms
- Object library
- Repair stations
- Delivery rooms

10% NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES 4.017 m²

- Community coordination room
- Self-managed nursery
- Community kitchen (food-sharing initiatives)
- Theatre / Scenario
- Library
- Meeting/debate rooms
- Meditation, gym, yoga (health rooms)
- Cultural & art venues

10% COMMERCIAL / SERVICES (PRODDUCTIVE) 4.017 m²

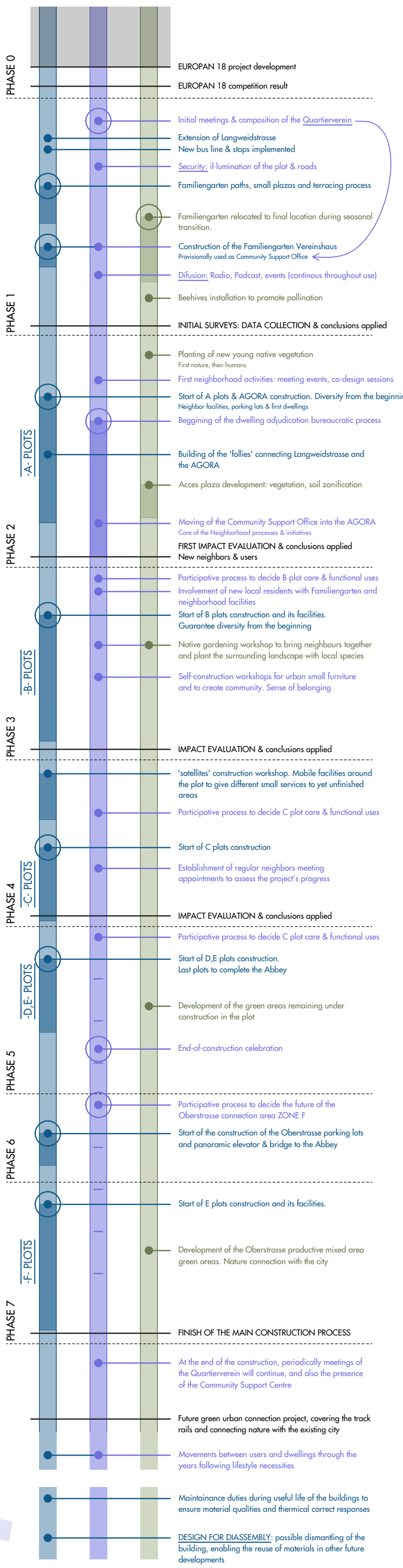
- Retail units
- Cafes / small restaurants
- Artisanal workshops
- Co-working / studios
- Professional services

The different blocks/plots will be developed by independent developers, following the sequence established in the masterplan and maintaining the proposed distribution typology.

The architects responsible for the various blocks and corridor-passages will have compositional freedom in designing the facades, as long as they respect the proposed structural modules.

Regarding materiality, designers will also have freedom of choice, provided the materials are produced sustainably and locally, and the construction methods enable Design for Disassembly.

BUILDING PROCESS
COMMUNITY
NATURE DEVELOPMENT



The buildings are organized to form a sequence of recognizable spaces, providing the neighbourhood with public and appropriable areas at different scales: urban-scale plazas and shelters, communal meeting spaces and multipurpose areas within the folds of the blocks, and spaces of appropriation along the elevated walkways, conceived as further extensions of the various gradients of privacy designed to dissolve the strict dichotomy between public and private.

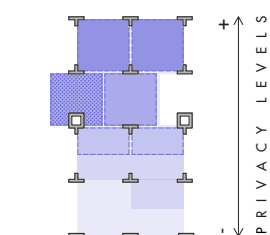
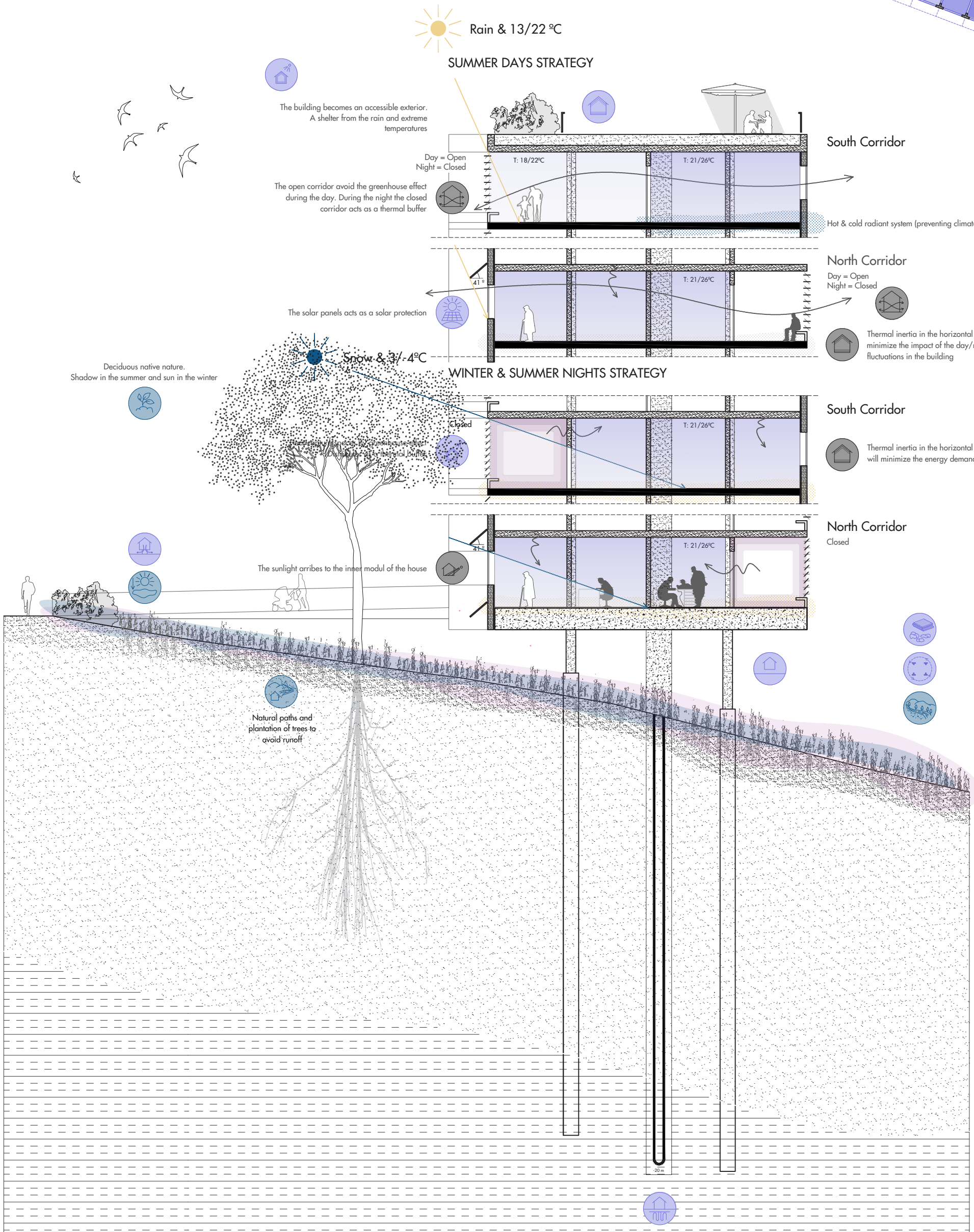
DWELLING ORGANISATION

Within the blocks, the organization will follow the proposed modular structure, and uses will be arranged in the spaces initially defined, while remaining open to modifications resulting from participatory decision-making processes involving residents. The housing units will be laid out with a spatial sequence that flows from less to more private, starting from the walkways, in order to foster encounters among inhabitants and the relationships that emerge from them.

PUBLIC CLIMATIC SHELTERS

The whole neighborhood itself works as a huge climatic shelter. Its corridors and the interior spaces as streets (with different levels of privacy) and interior climatic plazas in moments of extreme weather nowadays and for future possible worse situations. The openable glass facade of the corridors, makes a thermal buffer between interior dwelling climate and open-air temperature.

The AGORA functions as a climatized square, protected from climate extreme conditions, acting as the core of the neighbourhood, and permitting quality social exterior life in all seasons of the year.



GRADIENT OF PRIVACY

PRIVATE SPACE

- Bedroom
- Private bathroom

SEMI-PRIVATE SPACE

- Internal living room
- Studio

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNAL SPACE

- Shared kitchen
- Living room
- Balcony

APPROPRIATION SPACE

- Corridor niches
- Front-of-door landing

COMMUNAL SPACE

- Communal kitchen
- Laundry room
- Children's playrooms
- Debate rooms

1:500



1:175



1:200



1:300

