

THE PHAIDON ATLAS OF 21ST CENTURY WORLD ARCHITECTURE

1,037 Buildings

244 Single Houses

18 Libraries

653 Architects

63 Schools

8 Embassies

6 Geographical Regions

11 Art Galleries

28 Hotels

76 Museums

6 Railway Station

89 Countries

7 Swimming Pools

2 Town Halls

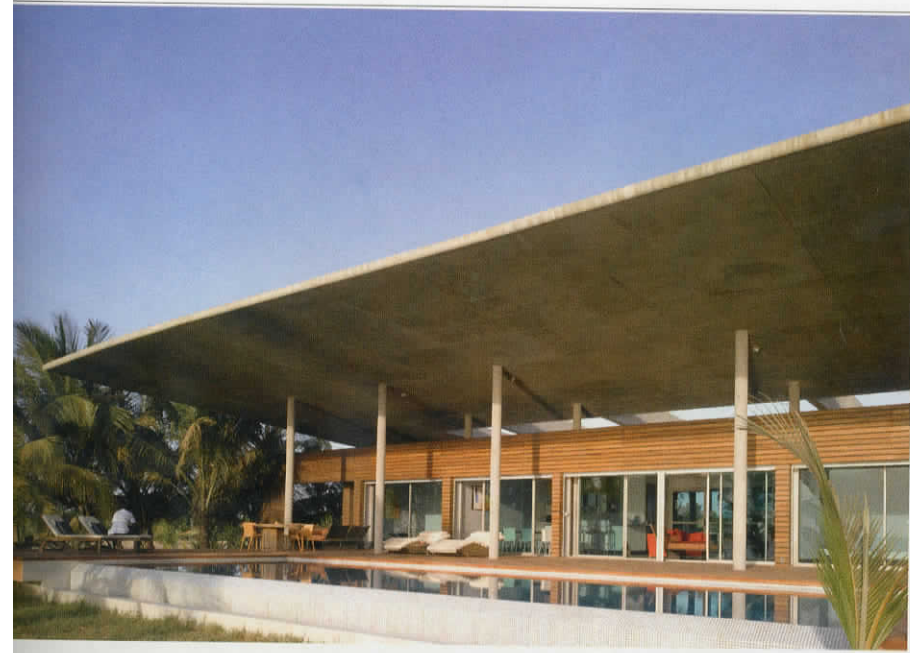
57 Office Buildings

38 Universities

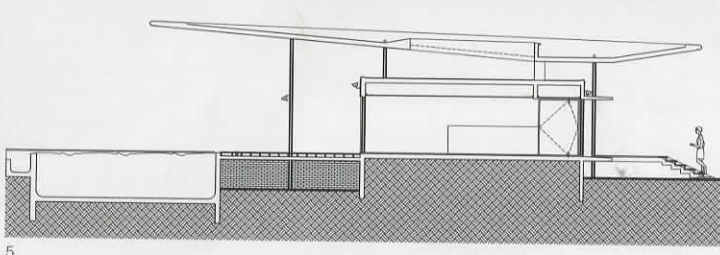
8 International Airports



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|-----|------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 761 | Pointe Sarène, Senegal | Villa Pointe Sarène | Koffi-Diabaté Architectes | 2004 RES | 0763 COM Abidjan, Ivory coast | 0769 RES Cotonou, Benin |
| 762 | N'tyeani, Mali | Primary School | Emilio Caravatti Architetto with Matteo Caravatti | 2005 EDU | 0764 EDU N'tyeani, Mali Republic | |

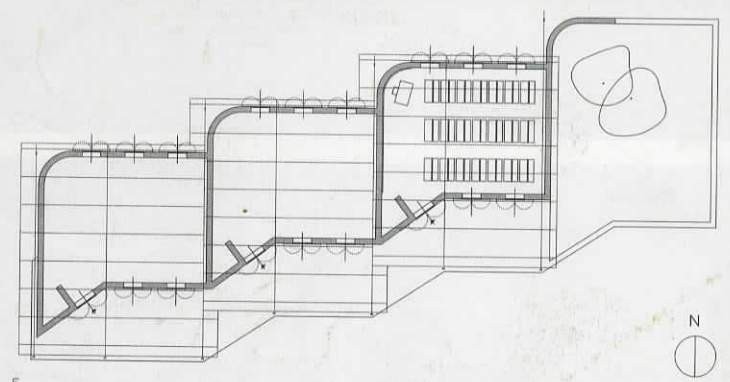
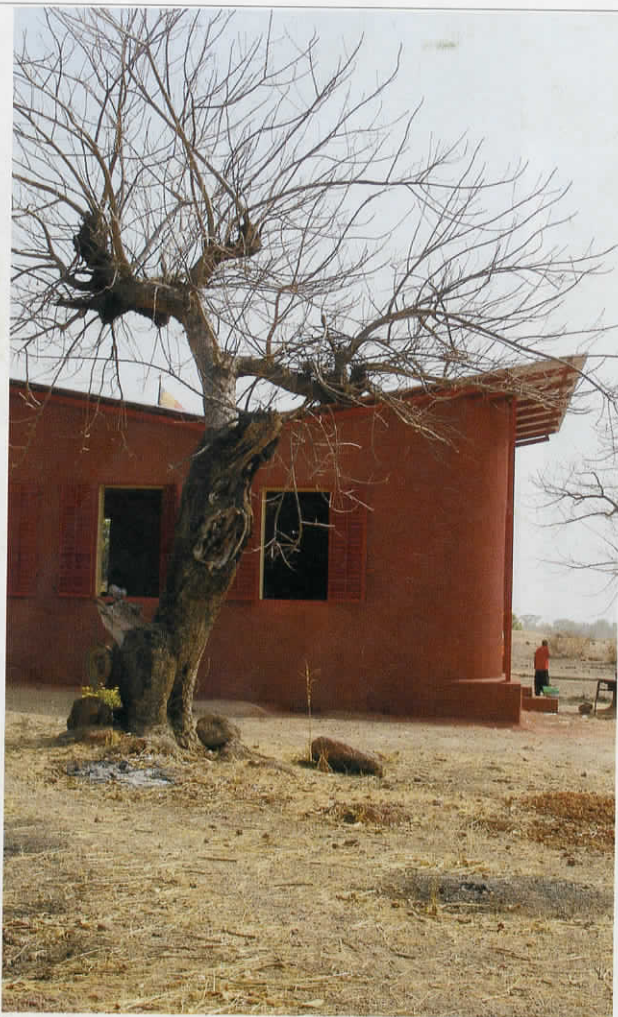


0761 Situated just north of the bay of Pointe Sarène on Sénégal's vast Petite Côte, this rural beach house was built as a weekend retreat for family gatherings. Located on a sandy site covered in palm trees and fronted by the Atlantic Ocean, the house was designed to protect its inhabitants against the harsh climate whilst maximizing a feeling of openness with views to the ocean. The house is arranged as a simple plan between two masonry walls which run north to south, parallel to the beach. The eastern wall, built solidly against the hot morning sun, is punctured by the main glazed entrance and two slot windows which encourage cross ventilation. Self-contained bedrooms with en-suite bathrooms are arranged off a circulation spine running along this eastern wall, in turn sandwiching an open plan living and dining space between them. The western wall forms a frontage for the living and sleeping spaces, allowing larger glazed windows and sliding doors that frame views of the ocean and open out onto a large shaded veranda and pool area. The entire plan is raised above the ground, with stairs leading to the entrance, circulation spine and veranda. A secondary concrete butterfly roof, supported on bare concrete columns, shades the living spaces, which are enclosed by a flat concrete slab. This additional skin significantly lowers the temperature of the living spaces underneath, and provides deep overhangs that shade the facades and external outdoor terraces from direct sunlight.



- 1 West facade
- 2 Dining room interior
- 3 View along veranda on west facade
- 4 Bedroom interior
- 5 Section through building

Client
Omar Sow
Area
300 m²/3,229 sq ft
Cost
US\$300,000
Coordinates
14.2900 -16.9297



village with a means to stake a claim in its future, fostering the education of the next generation. The finished result is an elegant composition of three classrooms and a yard and is a symbol of collective action.

- 1 Entrances to three classrooms
- 2 View from southwest
- 3 West facade of school
- 4 Detail of east facade

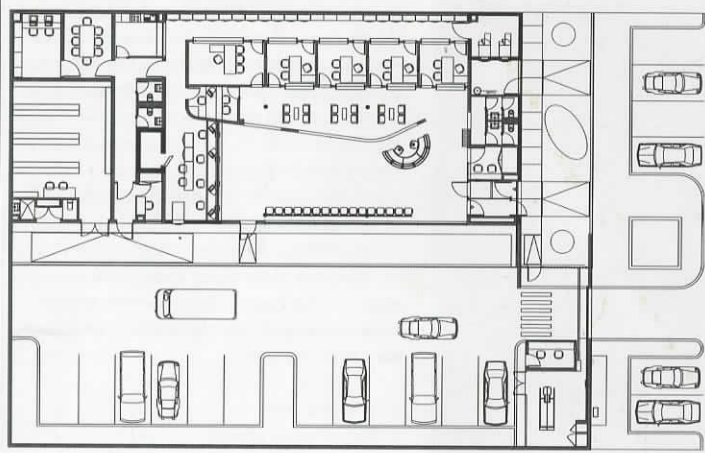
Client
Rural Community N'tyeani and Africabougou Associazione Onlus
Area
260 m²/2,978 sq ft
Cost
US\$39,150
Coordinates
12.9894 -8.1550

2 Landlocked Mali, one of the world's poorest nations, is lush and bustling along its southern river borders. Further north, the country is dominated by the Sahara, which casts a lethargic haze and the threat of drought on a population dependent on rain. Livelihoods are fragile, and resources must be carefully watched. N'tyeani is a small village near the town of Yelekeboubou, and its community Primary School had to

environmental constraints into a virtue. Instead of bringing expertise and supplies in from afar, the project used materials close at hand: local soil and local people. 9,000 earth blocks, individually cast by members of the community and baked in the desert sun, make up the school's walls. The village inhabitants, parents of the school's future pupils, erected the structure and carried sand and aggregate to the site. Local priorities led the project

for after the harvest, allowing villagers to comfortably leave their fields. Sourcing materials and labour nearby clearly saved money, but the participatory building process was not just a way of reducing costs. Making bricks and carrying water also provided training, developing skills that can contribute to maintaining the school and to constructing others. Rather than standing back while the school was delivered, the villagers actively

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| 0763 | Abidjan, Ivory Coast | Versus Bank, Deux Plateaux | Koffi-Diabaté Architectes | 2006 COM | 0761 RES Pointe Sarène, Sénégal | 0769 RES Cotonou, Benin |
| 0764 | Bobo- Dioulasso, Burkina Faso | Jigi Semé After School Community Centre | Emilio Caravatti Architetto | 2003 CUL | 0762 EDU N'tyeani, Mali Republic | |



0763 Deux Plateaux is an affluent residential neighbourhood situated in the north part of Abidjan. This small building was designed to provide banking facilities for the increasing number of businesses setting up in the area, offering a building of a domestic scale, with a residential rather than commercial feel inside. The single-storey building is located on a main road crossing the suburb, north to south. It occupies half of its site, the other half allocated to a parking and delivery zone

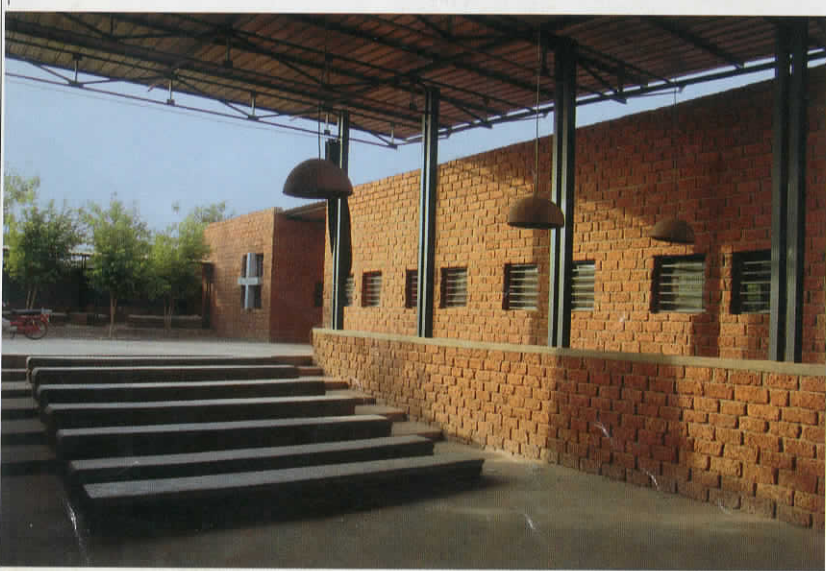
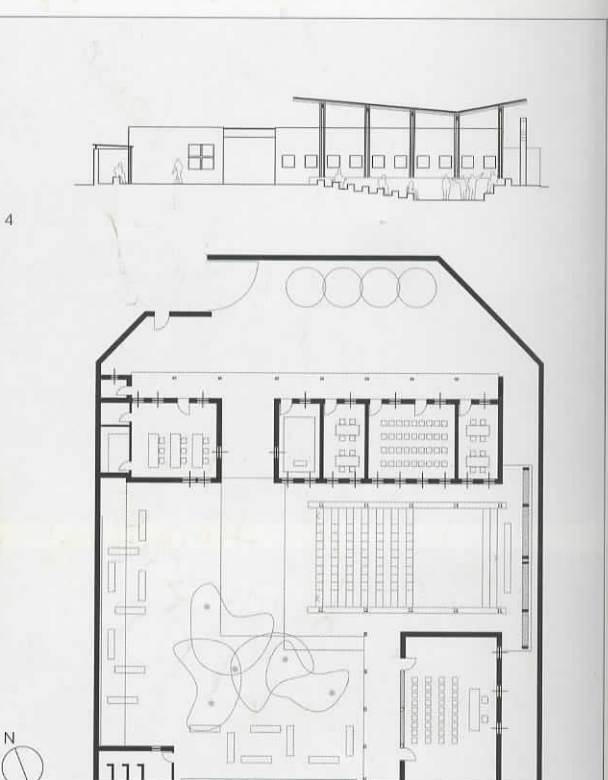
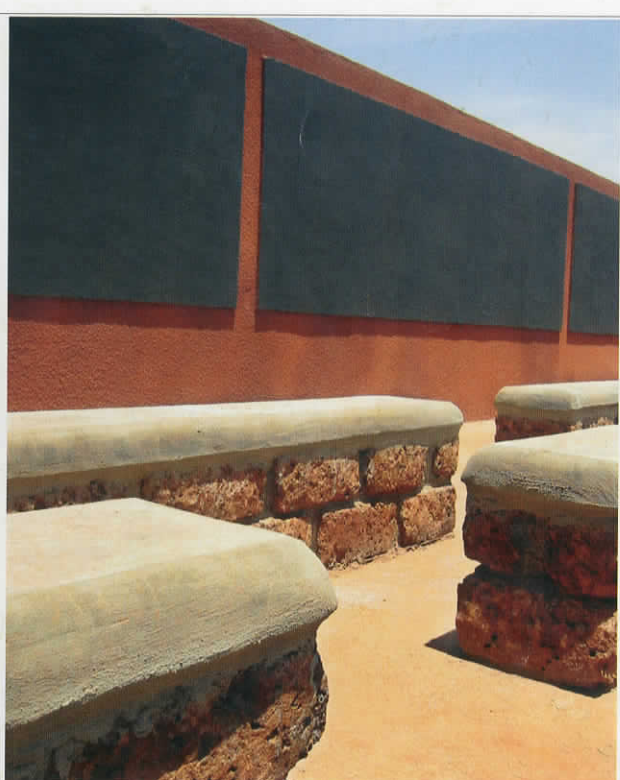
set behind a secure wall and sliding gate. The main entrance is from the street, under a large over-sailing roof providing shade and giving the bank its street presence. While the street facade is simple and opaque, clad with terracotta tiles to portray a vault-like quality, the main hall is open and accessible with a more domestic ambience. A natural stone wall divides the banking hall into two zones – a public side lit through large windows facing the secure parking area with tellers at its end,

and a private waiting area lit by rooflights, leading to interview rooms. A horizontal cut in the stone connects the two sides of the hall and allows borrowed light to filter through. Rooflights also provide natural light in ancillary areas where windows were omitted for security, and to areas deep in the plan. The large overhanging roof protects the exposed north facade glazing from direct sun, and shades plants growing along the edge of the parking zone. The overall scale

and material palette of timber, glass and coloured concrete resulted in a building that is surprisingly unconventional for its purpose.

- 1 Street facade
- 2 Sliding gate to secure parking zone
- 3 Planted area by car park
- 4 View of the public banking area
- 5 Private waiting area
- 6 Ground-floor plan

Client
Versus Bank
Area
450 m²/4,844 sq ft
Cost
US\$1,000,000
Coordinates
5.3575 -3.9903



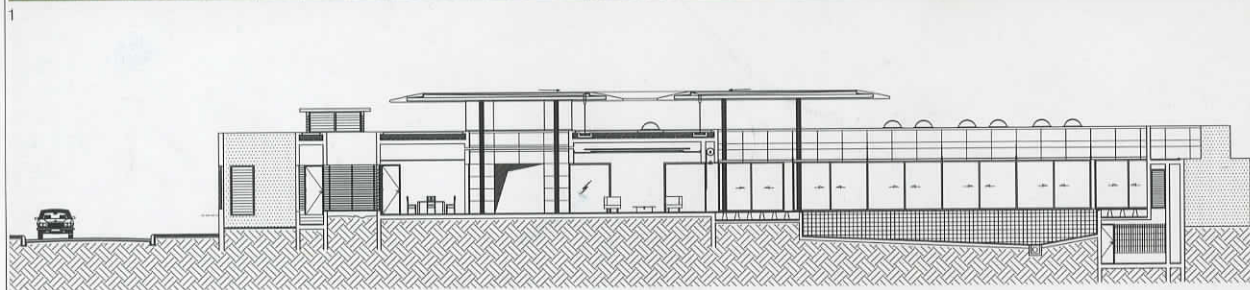
0764 With a population of close to three quarters of a million, Bobo-Dioulasso is Burkina Faso's second largest city after the capital, Ouagadougou. The city was founded in the fifteenth century, and its position on several trans-Saharan trade routes as well as the Houët River underpins a cosmopolitan culture. From its inception, the Jigi Semé After School Community Centre sought to provide public activities for teenagers, shaping a more promising space for their emergence into adulthood. The hub of the centre is a partly sunken, open-sided rectangular performance space, conceived as a flexible setting for assemblies, concerts and lectures. Its lightweight metal roof, supported by paired steel posts on either side, oversails a fretwork screen which terminates the axis. Positioned at the hinge of an L-shaped range of single-storey buildings – seminar and workshop spaces,

and a library of textbooks and newspapers – this outdoor room sits between the sun-drenched yard and the interior, as neither courtyard nor classroom. Chunky bricks made of laterite (a locally quarried clay rich in aluminium and iron hydroxide) give the architecture a muscular scale. Boundary walls are rendered and feature black-painted, polished plaster panels that serve as blackboards, inviting an ever-changing wallpaper of graffiti around the courtyard. The uncomplicated layout and robust construction details, drawn from vernacular technologies, impart a dignity to the architecture that marries its practical and symbolic ambitions. The result is a low-maintenance, economical building which can be meaningfully appropriated by the local youth.

- 1 View through to courtyard
- 2 Detail showing "blackboard" panels
- 3 View of open air auditorium
- 4 Section through building
- 5 Ground-floor plan

Client
S.M.I.R.P
Area
900 m²/9,688 sq ft
Cost
US\$131,500
Coordinates
11.1782 -4.2917

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|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0769 | Cotonou, Benin | Villa Talon | Koffi-Diabaté Architectes | 2007 RES | 0761 RES Pointe Sarène, Senegal | 0763 COM Abidjan, Ivory Coast |
| 0770 | Aladab Oasis, Agadez, Niger | House to Watch the Sunset | Not Vital | 2005 RES | | |



0769 Villa Talon is situated on the corner of two suburban streets in an area north of the main harbour and west of the centre of Cotonou, Benin's largest city and economic capital. This luxurious dwelling, built for an affluent client, draws on the organization and vernacular of traditional West African compounds translated into modern form and materials. In keeping with West African settlements, the site is surrounded by an imposing terracotta-clad boundary wall that partly forms the walls of the dwelling, offering security and respite from the sun and dust while providing privacy for the intimate spaces of the house behind. Rooms are arranged around small, enclosed courtyards open to the sky, with the main living and sleeping spaces facing onto a garden and swimming-pool area. Entry is off the street into a small entrance court, from where steps

lead up to the landscaped garden and to a larger courtyard sandwiched between the living and service areas. The main living room, master bedroom and additional bedrooms with en-suite bathrooms open onto a covered veranda surrounding the pool, all set slightly higher than street level. The adjacent service zone is arranged around another courtyard, which accommodates rooms for extended family, servants, cooking and laundry. External windows are minimized, except those opening onto the garden, to reduce heat gains, and rooflights in the flat concrete roof provide top lighting. An over-sailing aluminium-clad secondary roof provides shade to the open courtyards below, and acts as an additional canopy protecting habitable rooms from direct sunlight. The palette of terracotta tile-clad walls and green plants contrasts with the

cool white interiors to produce a hierarchy of rich and varied internal and external spaces.

- 1 Aluminium-clad roof over pool area
- 2 Stairs leading to landscaped garden
- 3 View of main living room
- 4 Section through building

Client
Patrice and Claudine Talon
Area
500 m²/5,382 sq ft
Cost
Confidential
Coordinates
6.3544 2.4192



3

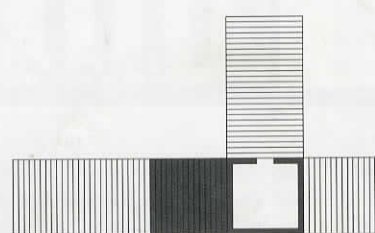
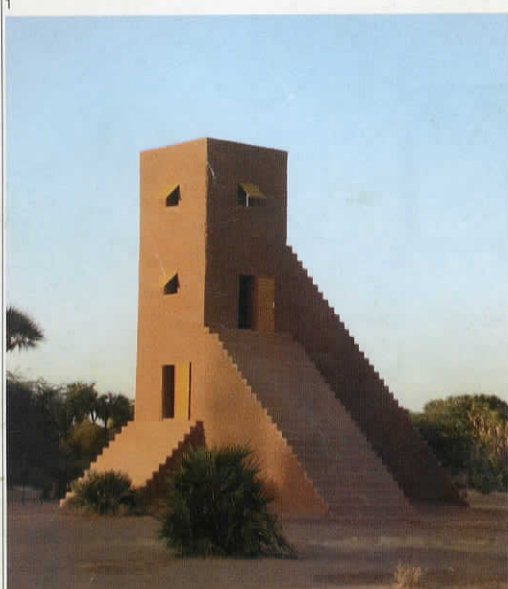


0770 The House to Watch the Sunset is situated 5 km (3.2 miles) north of Agadez, Niger, in the oasis of Aladab. The main design criteria for this structure was that it should be taller than the palm trees growing around the oasis, and that it should have an uninterrupted view of the setting sun. The necessary height of the structure provided a challenge to local workers, since the highest buildings in this area had not yet reached four storeys. Three flights of stairs around its exterior provide lateral support for the slender central structure. These staircases also provide the only access to each level, giving every floor its own entrance. The entrances are positioned on each side of the building, rising in a counter-clockwise direction. The south entrance is at ground level, the smallest staircase leading to the next highest entrance is on the east facade, then rising to the north and finally ending with the highest staircase and doorway on the west facade. The building was designed principally for watching the sunset rather than for habitation. Each room is exactly 3 m³ (9.8 cubic ft), with only room for the bed, table and chair that the architect added so that he could spend more time there. A design on the ground outside the

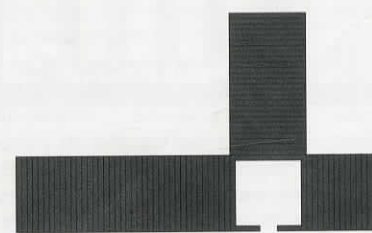
building, made up of concentric circles, was created by the artist Richard Long as homage to the sun. There was a concern that this structure would not survive the rains in summer because of the nature of the construction materials – earth, clay, sand, straw and dung. However, the building has survived, and the success of this project has encouraged the architect to plan similar projects in other regions, beginning with a site in Patagonia, Chile.

- 1 View with ground design
- 2 View from northeast
- 3 Second-floor plan
- 4 Ground-floor plan
- 5 Section through building

Client
Confidential
Area
36 m²/387.5 sq ft
Cost
Confidential
Coordinates
Confidential



3



4

