

# Our spaces, Roche guide of the built environment

## Exteriors Key Features

### Ahead of time

#### *A changing landscape*

- ❑ Define a design intention that takes experience and natural changes into consideration.
- ❑ Use perennial or deciduous vegetation depending on the solar radiation requirements of adjacent buildings.
- ❑ Emphasize the changing of seasons by choosing deciduous plant species.

#### *Exposing infrastructure*

- ❑ Feature infrastructure elements as an expression of their function to increase future flexibility.
- ❑ Respectfully position and integrate green stormwater infrastructure.

#### *Sustainable technology*

- ❑ Take design opportunities to promote and communicate sustainable awareness, considering local specificity.
- ❑ Facilitate low-energy solutions for cooling, heating, lighting, etc. in compliance with Roche sustainability directives K6 - K18.
- ❑ Choose non-toxic products and materials with a low environmental impact.

### Fit to purpose

#### *Indoor - outdoor continuity*

- ❑ Develop surrounding exterior spaces that relate directly to the use of buildings.
- ❑ Create visual and material connections between the inside and the outside.

#### *Walking experience*

- ❑ Prioritise the pedestrian experience by promoting connectivity between buildings and open spaces.
- ❑ Support intuitive wayfinding and orientation.
- ❑ Arrange seating and planting areas to be intertwined with user activities.

#### *Creative outdoor spaces*

- ❑ Support creative uses of open spaces and unconventional work settings.
- ❑ Place lounge seating or café tables and chairs outdoors for casual work sessions or meetings.
- ❑ Creative uses may promote well-being, recreation, and contemplation.

#### *Easy maintenance*

- ❑ Select durable, resistant, easy-to-clean materials and design solutions.
- ❑ Plan low maintenance systems and easy accessible HVAC and MEP installations.
- ❑ Practice a low water use green concept.
- ❑ Define a building maintenance strategy in alignment with the facility managers.
- ❑ Follow the building operation manual. Use the building management system to monitor, analyze and reset for optimum efficiency in operation.

## Form at human scale

### *Form and character*

- ❑ Define a clear design concept, site-specific that reflects local identity.
- ❑ Formal language is to be consistent throughout the site.
- ❑ Landscape elements belong to a series or design family to create a harmonious ensemble.

### *Vegetation in natural form*

- ❑ Respect long-term development of natural settings.
- ❑ Simple geometries express clear, functional organization.
- ❑ Let plants and trees grow and shape naturally; do not create artificial geometries or manicured elements.
- ❑ Do not employ lawn as the default landscape.

### *Movement and organic shapes*

- ❑ Balance the rigid shapes of buildings with organic landscapes in between.
- ❑ Design shapes that relate to body movement, proportions and are adapted to the topography.
- ❑ Don't use unnecessary elements or design complex compositions or too fragmented outdoor spaces.

### *Find the essential*

- ❑ Employ a consistent, harmonious and elegant formal language, beyond stylistic.
- ❑ Focus on a reduced expression, without superfluous ornament.
- ❑ Present a timeless, clear geometry and simple appearance.
- ❑ Use reduced number of different materials, preferring the natural and authentic.

## The atmosphere of space

### *Connecting spaces*

- ❑ Sites should be experienced and understood as a cohesive whole.
- ❑ Plan a consistent articulation of spaces.
- ❑ The character of spaces is defined according to their specific function, location, and relationship to buildings.

### *Spatial sequences*

- ❑ Create zones and sequences of spaces to enhance the user's sensorial experience.
- ❑ The linking of spaces through movement creates the place.
- ❑ Design spaces of contrasted character according to function and typology.

### *Night-time experience*

- ❑ Establish focal points and connect them to guide the viewer across the site.
- ❑ Create appropriate levels of lighting with uniform colour.
- ❑ Employ modest and efficient light fixtures with neutral shapes to aid in wayfinding.
- ❑ Avoid a theatrical appearance produced by artificial lighting effects.
- ❑ Minimise light pollution.

## Adapted to the local environment

### *Responding to the environment*

- ❑ Maintain harmony with the surrounding environment.
- ❑ Work with the existing topography and respect natural water drainage.
- ❑ Create comfortable micro-climates.
- ❑ Provide temporary landscaping for future development plots.

### *Native vegetation*

- ❑ Preserve existing local plants and introduce other indigenous species.
- ❑ Species of different ecological niches increase local biodiversity.
- ❑ Drought-resistant plants should be used in zones where water is scarce.

### *Strengthen the site's identity*

- ❑ Incorporate cultural influences through consistent abstract interpretation of the local tradition and architectural expression.
- ❑ Consider the integration of art into landscape, in alignment with Roche brand and tradition.

### *Natural local materials*

- ❑ Employ natural materials that are sustainable, durable, locally sourced, and reflect the local character.
- ❑ Use low contrast and muted colour variations to produce a monochromatic result overall.
- ❑ Do not incorporate any discernible stylish pattern or graphic motif.
- ❑ Limit the materials palette to a minimum, material changes should serve to assist site functionality and are not arbitrary.