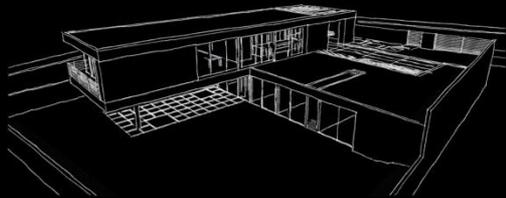
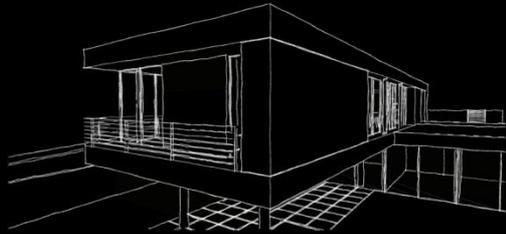
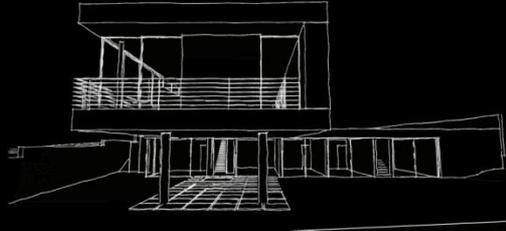
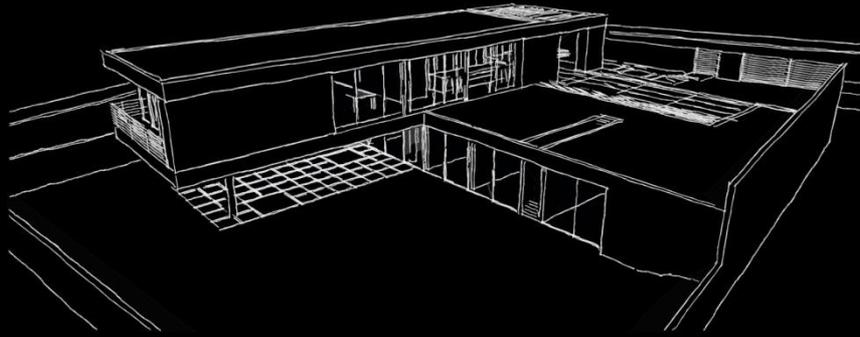


Hide & Seek house

Anderman Architects

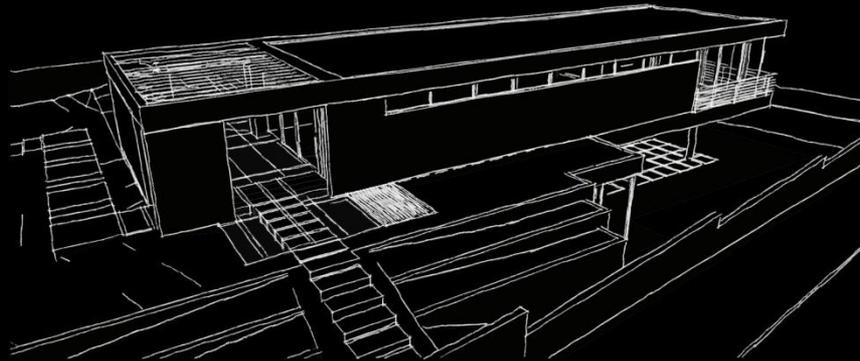




The house is located in a 1,200sqm plot which is characterized by a **dramatic topography** which enables the house to **open-up towards the spectacular golf-course view**.

The house comprises two main levels and a large basement. In addition, the project offers three open-gardens: upper, lower and a roof-garden.

The houses public spaces are located in the 185sqm entrance floor which contains in addition the upper garden, an entrance patio, a swimming pool, a reflection pool and various outdoor sitting areas. Above it is the house's roof-garden.

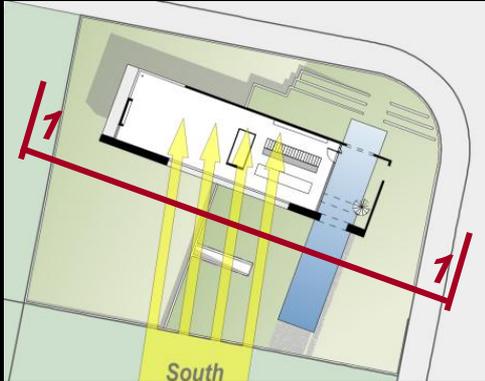


The 225sqm lower-ground floor holds the house's private spaces, which include bedrooms, a family room and supporting functions. The floor faces the lower garden, which holds an orchard and a sitting area structurally shaded by the entrance level.

A leisure room, a home-cinema theatre, an additional bedroom unit and supporting functions are located in the 110sqm basement floor.



Set on the highest point of a sloped plot, the house enjoys breathtaking scenery of its surroundings. The building's unique diagonal positioning within the plot and the well-thought-of use of the declining topography, enable an open and rare view towards the golf course.



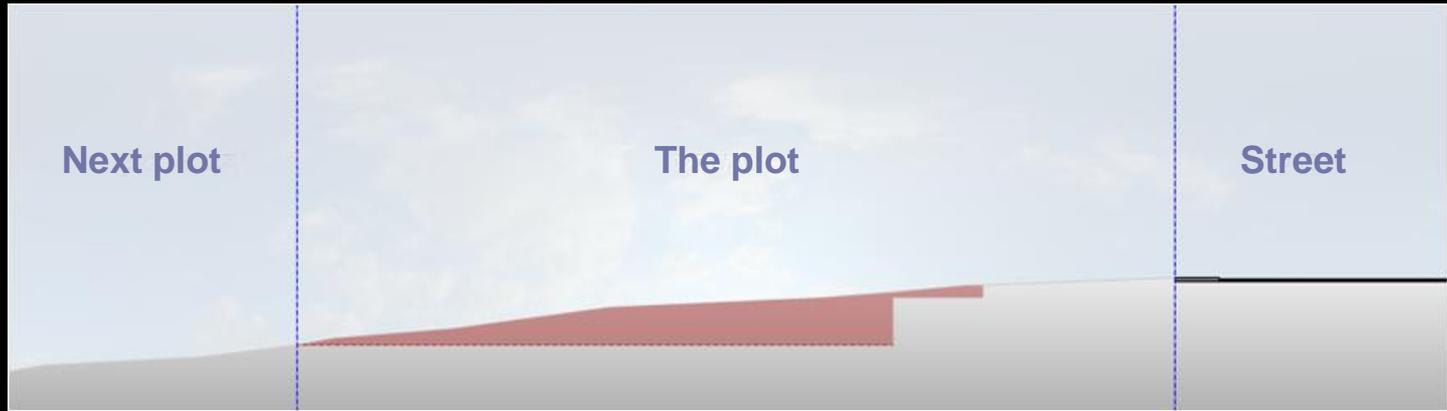
The main public space has a transparent and south-facing glazed façade, which allows the exterior to flow into the interior (and vice-versa), and enables an efficient and eco-friendly use of the Israeli sun throughout the year.

The project concept relay on topographic manipulation of the sloped plot. The manipulation is happening along section 1-1.



Plot original topography along SECTION 1-1





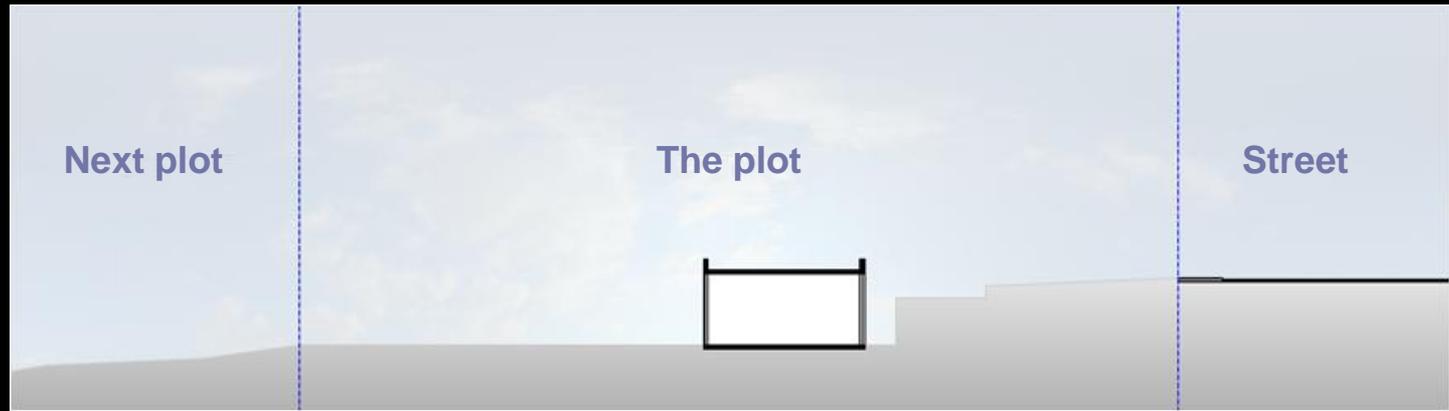
Removing the un-needed soil

SECTION 1-1



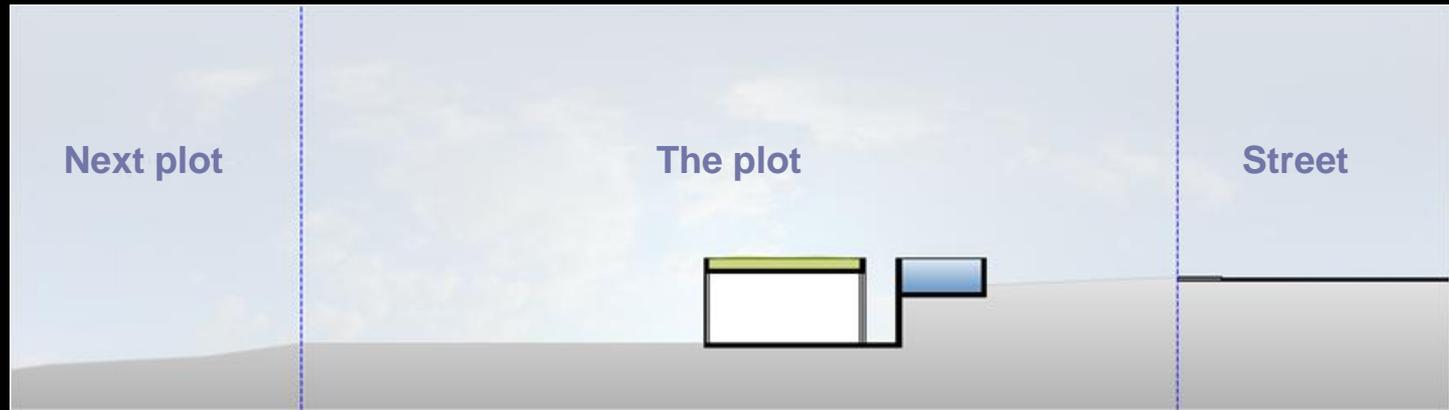
The plot topography after the removal

SECTION 1-1



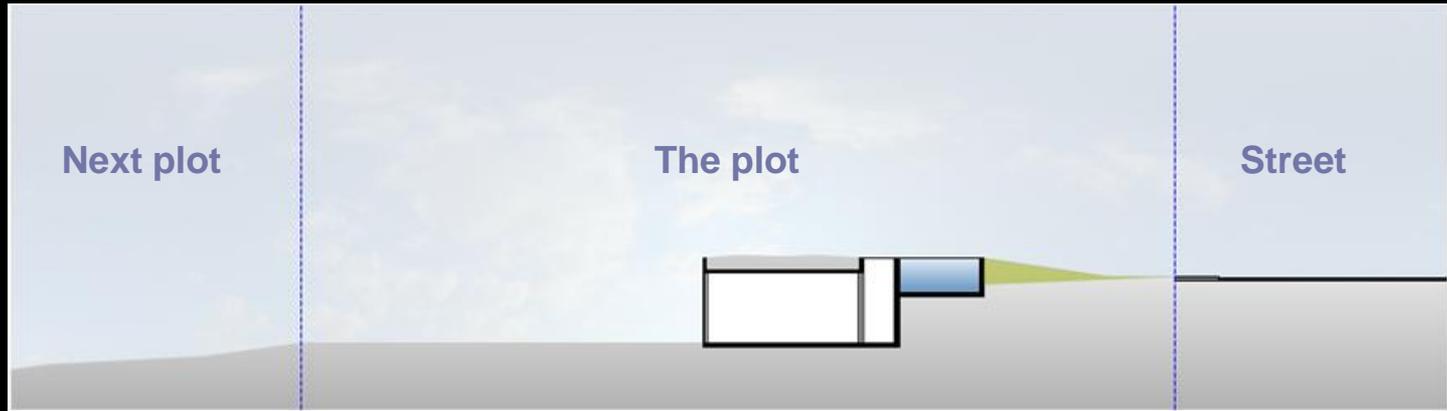
Adding the first volume – the “hidden” floor

SECTION 1-1



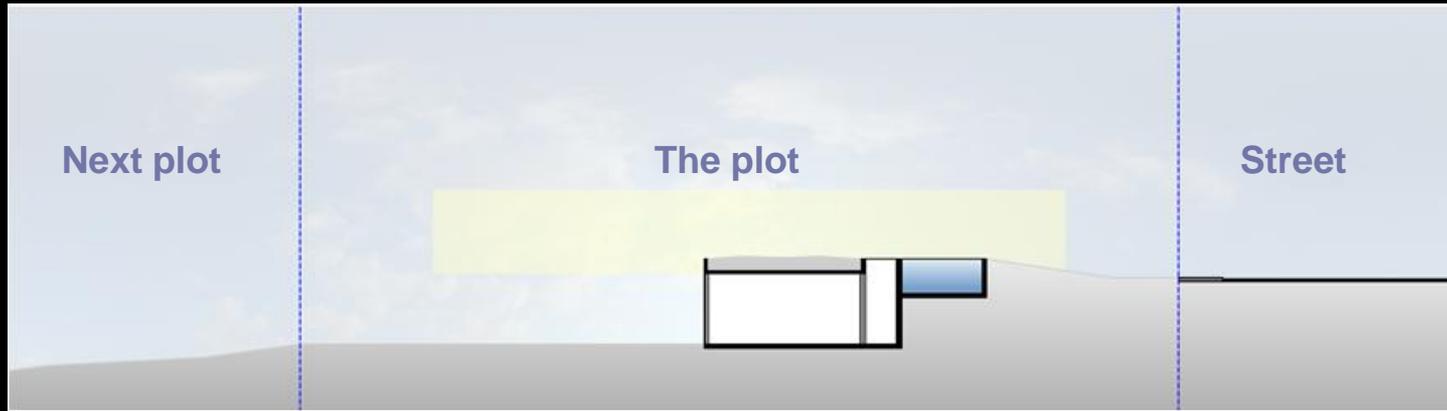
Adding the pool and the ventilation shaft, and covering the "hidden" box.

SECTION 1-1



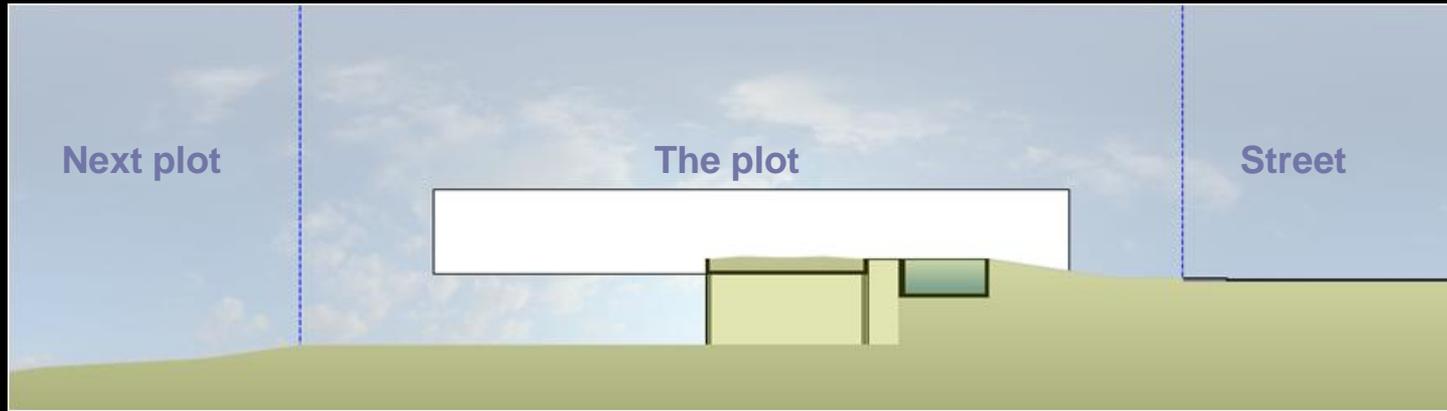
Concealing the pool with new topography

SECTION 1-1



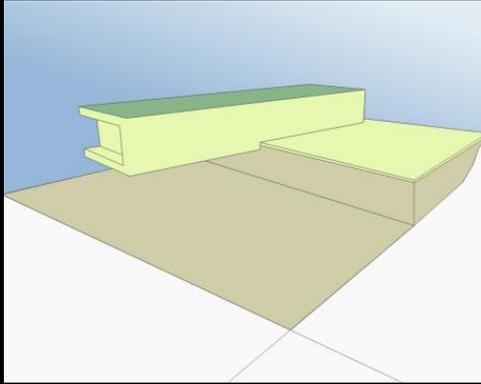
Adding the second volume – the “floating” floor

SECTION 1-1

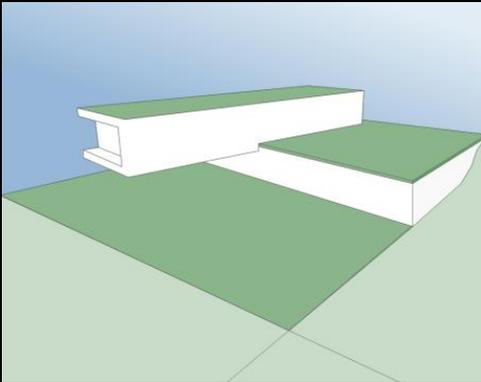


The final topography

SECTION 1-1



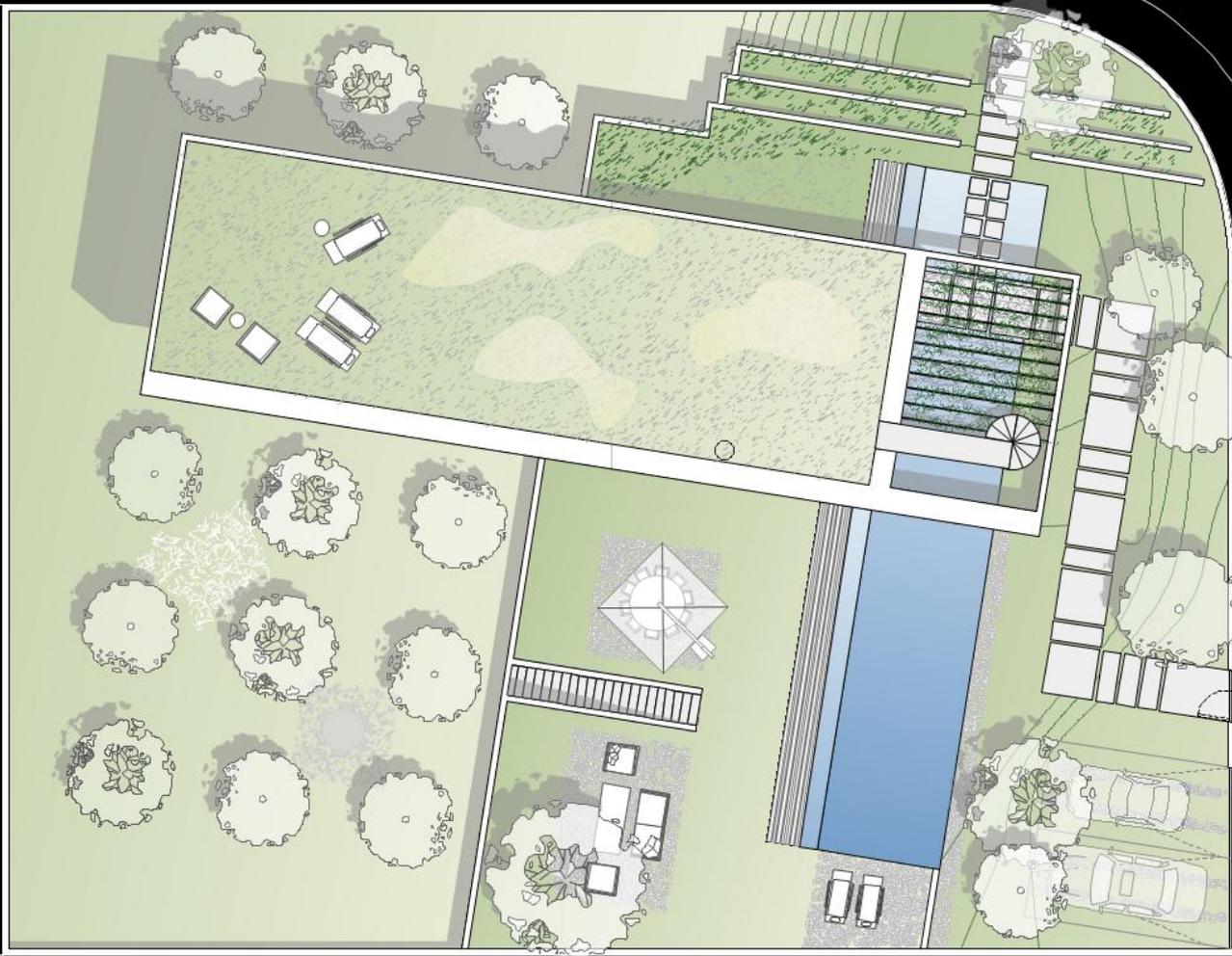
The house's architecture and its use of the plot's topography, simultaneously maximize its indoor and outdoor spaces, and create a **unique and complementary open-garden area for each of the house's three levels**: the entrance floor, in which the house's public spaces concentrate, links to the upper-garden; the lower-ground floor, in which the house's private spaces are located, opens-up to an intimate, romantic and magical orchard; and the third level offers a green roof-garden which creates a space for special entertainment activities and an amazing view of the golf course.



Hide & seek house lucidly demonstrates how sustainable (green) elements can complement good design and contribute to the functionality and the architectural concept of a building. This modern house, which is characterized by its **universal and timeless design, ties together a high-performance envelope with various green technologies** and strategies which minimize its ecological footprint. These sustainable elements are not yet another layer in the building's design; they are an inherent part of its essence and form integral elements of its planning and design throughout the architectural process.

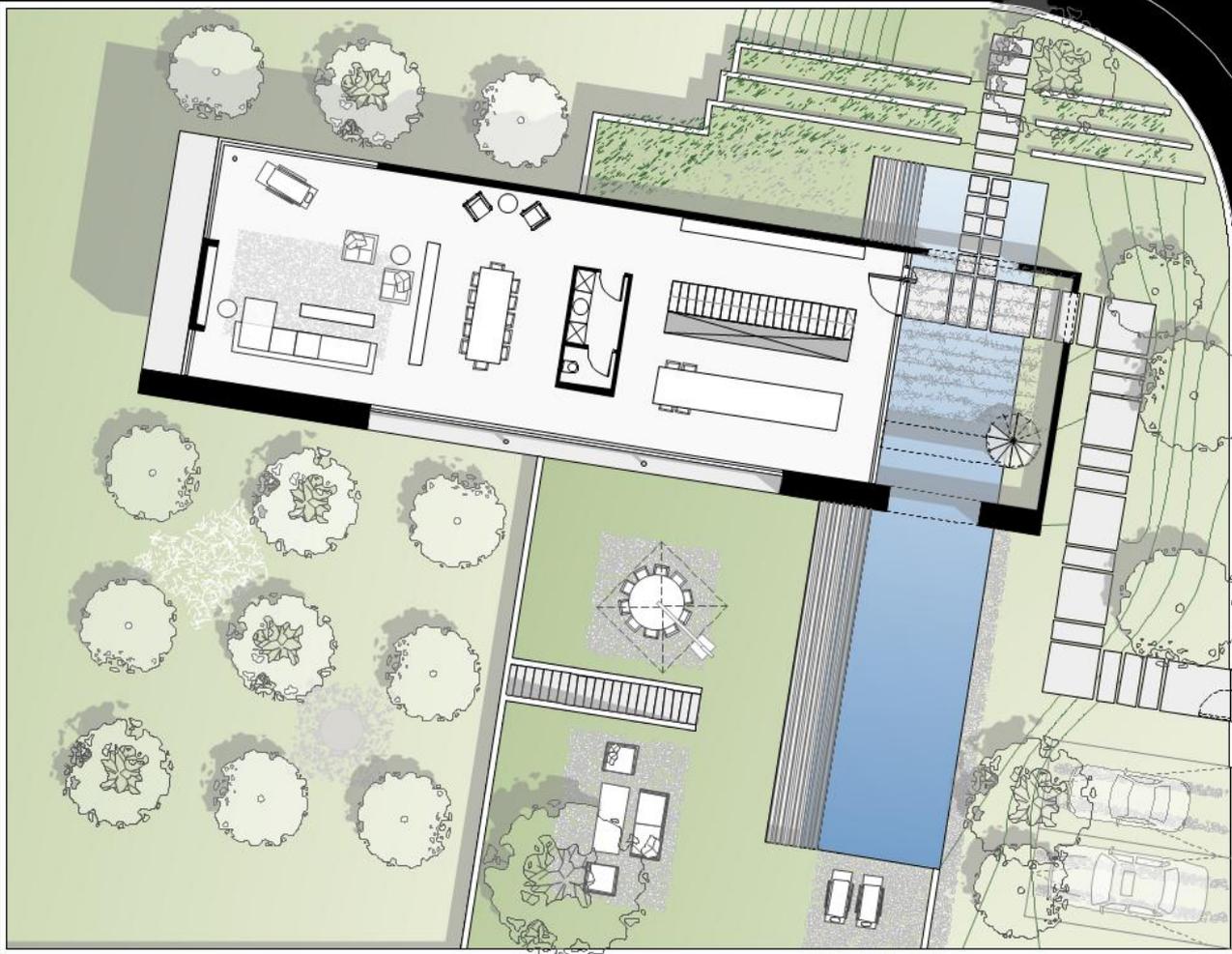


Sunset at the lower garden

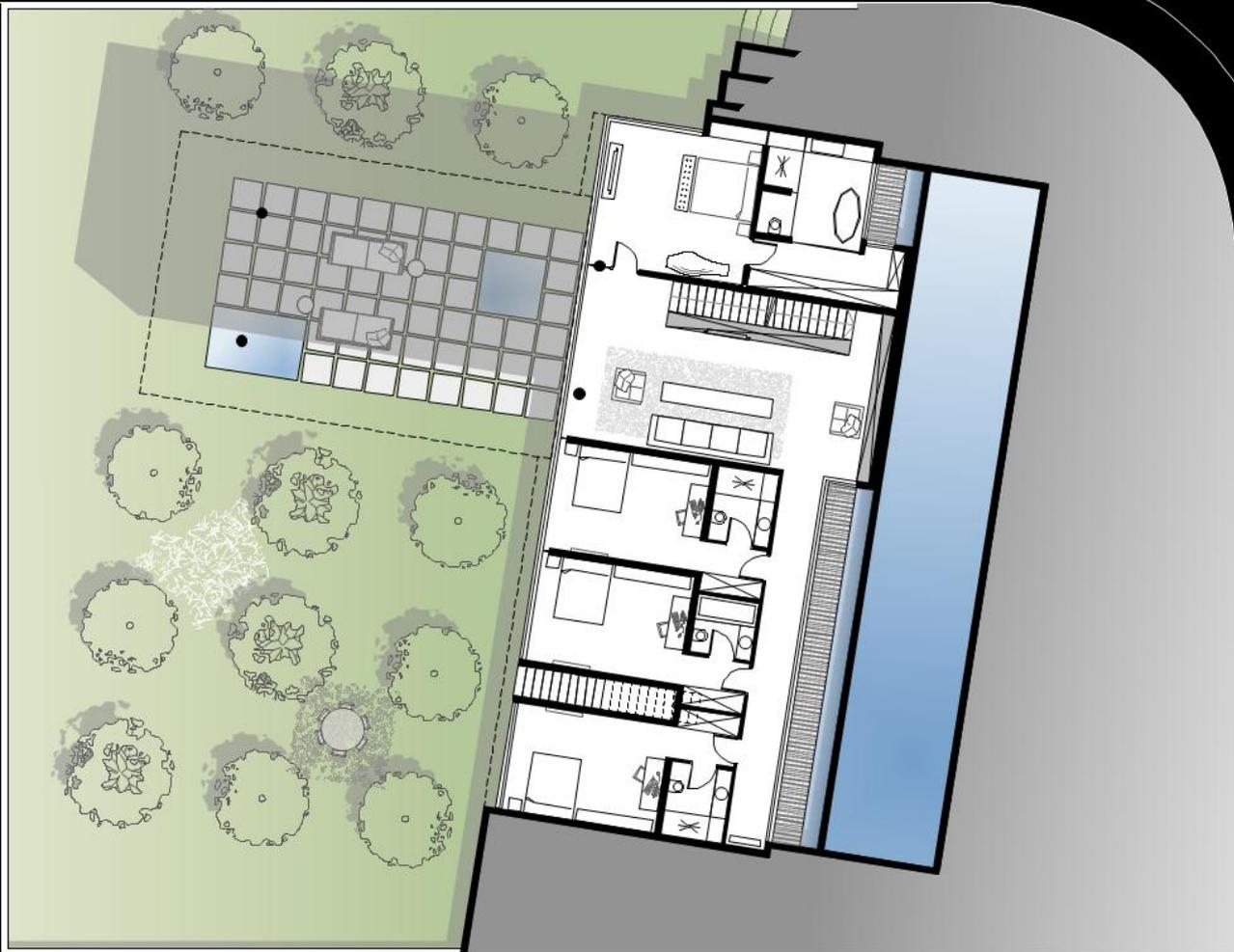


Roof plan

*Outdoor
Sitting area*



Entrance floor plan



Lower floor plan



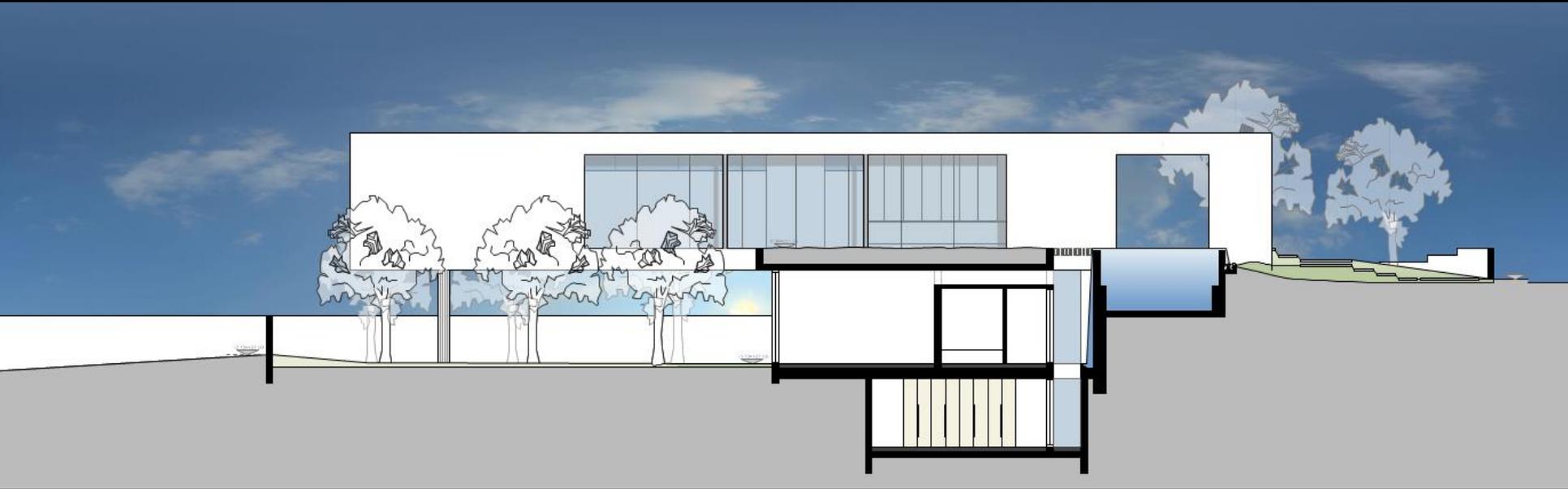
Basement plan



View from the street



Section through the ground floor



Section through the Lower floor



At the upper garden



The lower garden

What is a “green” building?

Reduction of energy consumption

Creation of natural ventilation

Utilization of recycled materials

Preservation of natural resources

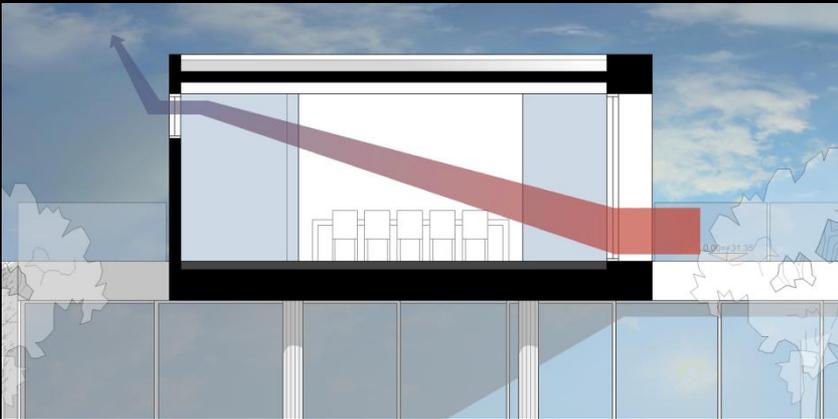
Interaction with the existing natural environment

Protection of the ecosystem

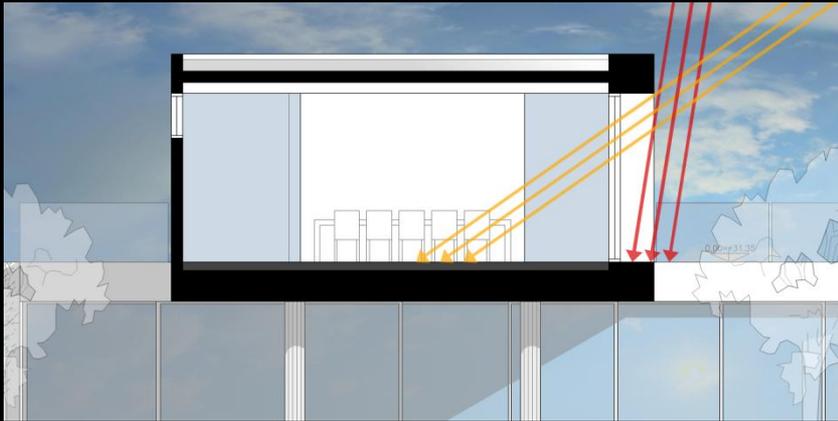
Creation of a more responsible, healthy and high-quality standard of living



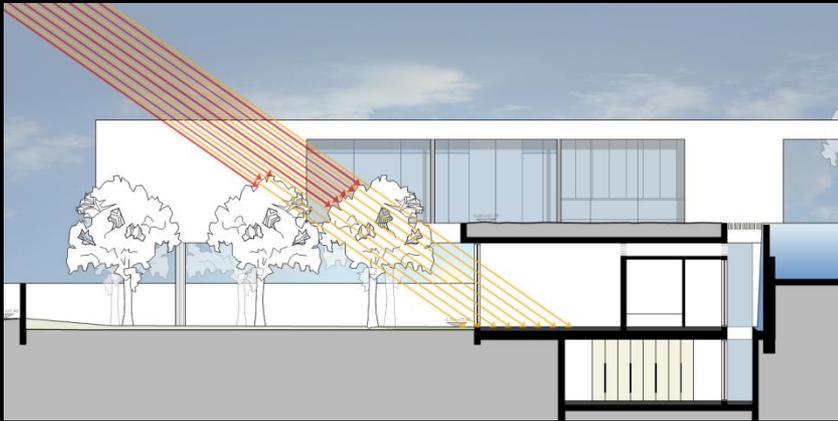
The unique section of the excavated level and its "English Yard" with the water-fall allows a natural circulation of air. **Hot air flows up and cold air flows down**, and the gap created above the lowered ceiling enables a constant flow of air into the interior space, thereby decreasing the consumption of energy by creating natural ventilation.



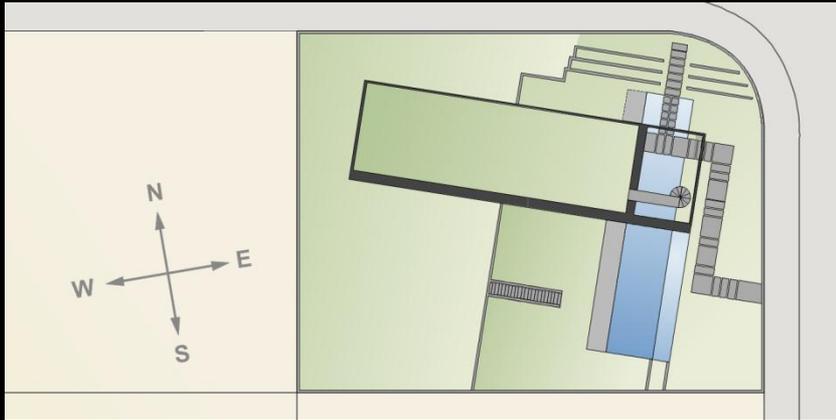
The entrance level, which serves the public areas of the house, is planned as a floating mass above the ground. This, coupled with the tall and narrow windows at the north façade, enables a **natural circulation of air** based on the same principles, thereby reducing the usage of energy-consuming air-conditioning systems.



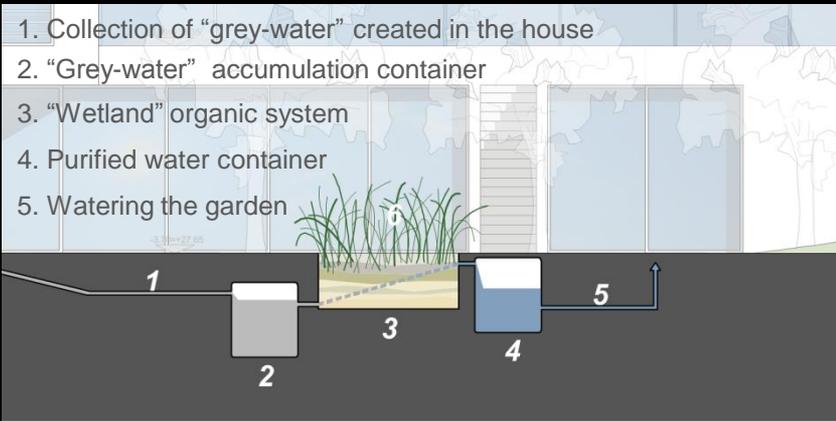
This floating mass has a large south-facing glazed façade with a wide shading beam at its top, which enable an efficient use of the Israeli sun. **During winter it allows the sun beams to enter** the house thereby keeping it warm (the yellow arrows), while **during summer, the beams cannot penetrate the building**, thereby keeping it cool (the red arrows).



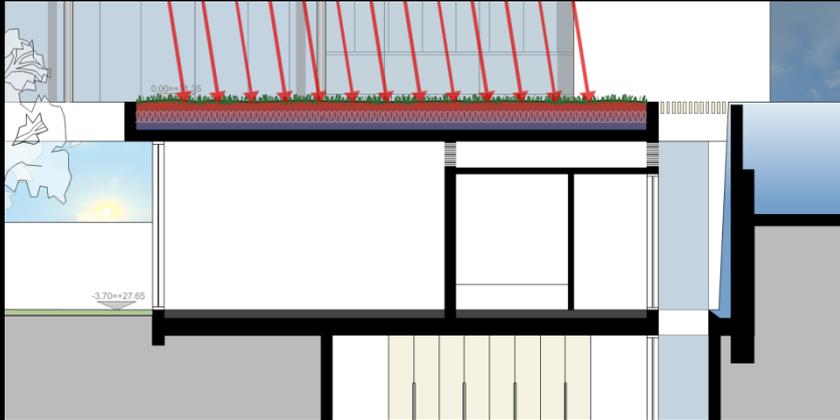
The lower-ground level of the project has large glass façades facing west. While offering extravagant sunsets and natural lighting, in Israel, the main disadvantage of west-facing windows is very strong sun radiation. The solution is the orchard which is planted at the lower garden. It is comprised of **deciduous trees which block the sun beams in summer**, while **allowing the moderate sun to enter the house in winter** (the yellow arrows). The orchard is visible from the other parts of the house as well, offering a pleasant view of tree-tops.



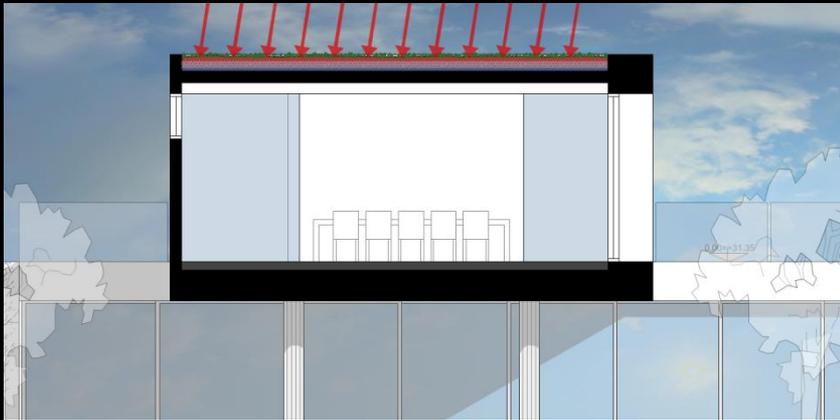
Genuine sustainable or green architecture assimilates environmental and energetic principles as early as the basic architectonic scheme stage. When we started planning the project, we identified the potential which exists in the plot's unique topography, which enables the excavation of more than half of the built spaces, thereby **maximizing the green outdoor areas**. In addition, the only part of the house which is exposed above the ground, the main entrance level, is also covered by the building's green-roof.



The "wetland" organic system of the house is located underneath a small area of the lower garden. This system enables the **full recycling of the "grey-water"** created in the house, and the use of the rain-water accumulated through the green-roof system. This ingeniously simple, chemical-free, environmental-friendly, and easy to construct and maintain system, allows the watering of all the house's green areas by the recycling of the grey water created by a five-person household.



On the top of the excavated level of the house stands a flourishing garden on a 50cm thick bed of soil, which serves as a **"green roof"**. The advantages of this green roof are plenty: it creates additional outdoor space, it reduces carbon levels through enhancement of the plot's photosynthesis capacity, it facilitates the accumulation of rain-water (the roof's structure acts as a container which preserves rain-water and transfers it to the house's wetland system), and fore and most, it offers a **significant natural insulation from the sun**, as seen in the scheme, thereby keeping the interior temperature moderate throughout the year.



The entrance level, which serves the public areas of the house, is planned as a floating mass above the ground. This, coupled with the tall and narrow windows at the north façade, enables a natural circulation of air based on the same principles, thereby reducing the usage of energy-consuming air-conditioning systems.



Living by the pool



Hide & seek house | Anderman architects