לנדינו לבול לינוליות ה יבול לינוליות ה

MANUEL HERZ ARCHITEKTEN

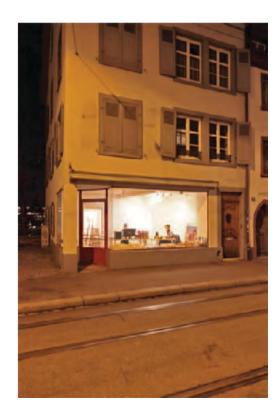
MANUEL HERZ

1990 - 1995	Architekturstudium an der RWTH Aachen, und der Architectural Association, London
1992	Praktikum bei Balkrishna Doshi, Ahmedabad, Indien
1995	Diplom (AA London und RIBA)
1995 - 1997	Architekt bei Daniel Libeskind, Berlin
1998	Gründung des eigenen Büros in Köln
1999 - 2001	Unit Master, Bartlett School of Architecture, London
2004	Unit Master, Berlage Institute of Architecture, Rotterdam
seit 2006	eigenes Büro in Basel
2006 - 2012	Lecturer, Harvard Graduate School of Design
2006 - 2012	Leiter der Lehre und Forschung am ETH Studio Basel Institut Stadt der Gegenwart
seit 2012	Gastdozentur ETH Zürich

Manuel Herz Architekten St. Johanns-Vorstadt 34 CH 4056 Basel Switzerland

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PROJECTS

LEGAL / ILLEGAL, MIXED USE BUILDING IN COLOGNE
LIGHT OF DIASPORA, JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MAINZ
A RAIN OF WHITE CUBES, MUSEUM EXTENSION ASHDOD, ISRAEL
MONGOLIAN MOUNTAINS, RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ORDOS, CHINA
RESEARCH PROJECT ON REFUGEE CAMPS
RESEARCH ON CITIES, ATTHE ETH STUDIO BASEL



Legal / Illegal

Mixed-Used Building for an Infill-Site Cologne, Germany 2000 - 2003

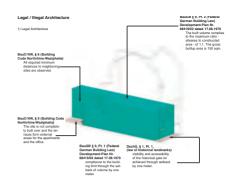
Kölner Architekturpreis 2003 Deutscher Architekturpreis Beton 2003

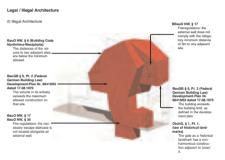
Manuel Herz Architects Manuel Herz Emmanuelle Raoul Sven Röttger

Site Supervision Martin Schäfer
Structure Arup Engineering
Services Rapite Engineering
Floor Area 400 sqm
Budget 1.0 Mio. €
Client Turris Immobilien
Location Cologne, Germany

above: aerial view over Cologne-Bayenthal upper right: legal and illegal volumes far right: street elevation right: view of inner courtvard The 5.50m wide and 25m deep site, in combination with all norms, rules, fire regulations, building laws, the municipal development plan and the rules of "construction near landmark buildings" result in a very clearly defined and non-ambiguous volume. Form follows Lawl This starting position forms the first volume of the building: a transparent (as transparent as the law, as Kafka once said) and orthogonal volume, stepping back from history by a meter, and thereby reacting to the municipal building limit. In the back part of the site, as a full construction covering the whole site is obviously not allowed according to the development plan, a stepping down of the volume is created by terraces on each level. It is the proper volume of the building, which is formulated according to all laws and binds itself to the rules. The "legal" volume.

The second volume is the defiant volume. How many rules can be disregarded in a place dominated and strangled by rules? The volume as a whole is not allowed to exist at all, as its complete floor area exceeds the maximum area permitted in the development plan. Hence, the volume in itself is illegal. Every single surface of its faceted volume throws a "shadow-area" onto the neighboring sites, forbidden by German planning law. The fire-regulations are disregarded and the main mass of the volume crosses the municipal building line. Not a single exterior wall is standing perpendicular upright and the differentiation between wall, roof and floor, the main categories of building elements in architecture, is dissolved. Being disrespectful to the German building code and the laws and regulations of that site in particular, it is the "illegal" volume.









left: cross section, plans 1st, 4th floor right: internal atrium in upper flat









Light of Diaspora

Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Mainz, Germany 2000 - 2010

Deutscher Keramik-Innovationspreis 2001 Kulturpreis 'Kunst und Ethos', 2010 Architekturpreis Rheinland Pfalz 2011 Deutscher Fassadenpreis 2011 nominated for the Mies van der Rohe Preis for European Architecture 2011

Manuel Herz Architects Manuel Herz Elitsa Lacaze Hania Michalska Michael Scheuvens Sonja Starke Cornelia Redeker Sven Röttger

Structure Arup Engineering
Services House of Engineers
Site Supervision Klaus Dittmar
Floor Area 2500 sqm
Budget 6.0 Mio. €
Client Jewish Community Mainz
Location Mainz, Germany

above: facade detail upper right: axonometric, section right: front elevation, main entrance

Mainz

Mainz was the major Jewish center during the Middle Ages. Its importance can be traced to influential Rabbis, especially Rabbeinu Gershom (960-1040). His wisdom was deemed so great that he was called 'Light of Diaspora'. The new Jewish Community Center relates to this tradition.

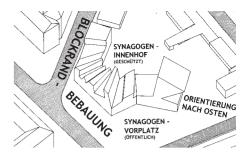
Building and Urban Context

To integrate the building into its residential neighborhood, the dominant 'perimeter-block-pattern' (Blockrandbebauung) is used as an urban concept. The building follows the direction of the streets and is aligned with the existing buildings. The perimeter-block-pattern, unusual for religious buildings, questions the position of sacrality within an urban context.

Two open spaces are created: An internal garden and a public square directed towards the city center, offering an open space to the neighborhood. Absence of any gating or barriers results in a truly public space used for everyday activities by the general public, rare for a synagogue in Germany.

Judaism has never developed a strong tradition of building. Instead, writing could be seen as a replacement for spatial production. The Talmud, written after the destruction of the Temple, is a response to the loss of Jerusalem as Judaism's central place, and represents an alternative spatial model. This object quality of writing, and the Talmud (with its central place of learning in Mainz) as a notion of space inform the design of the building.

The glazed ceramic façade: Similar to a process of inscription a three-dimensional pattern is formed. It is arranged in concentric ways around the windows creating a perspectival play of dimensionality. This spatial quality is enhanced by the transparent green glazing, reflecting the shifting light conditions of its surroundings and displaying wide arrays of hues and shades.







Synagogues are usually oriented towards East but also want to The building houses offices, school and apartments as well as emphasize the center. In Mainz this conflict is spatially resolved by a horn-like roof that orients the space towards the East, but and by the whole city. bringing the light right into the center of the space, falling onto the position from where the Bible is read.

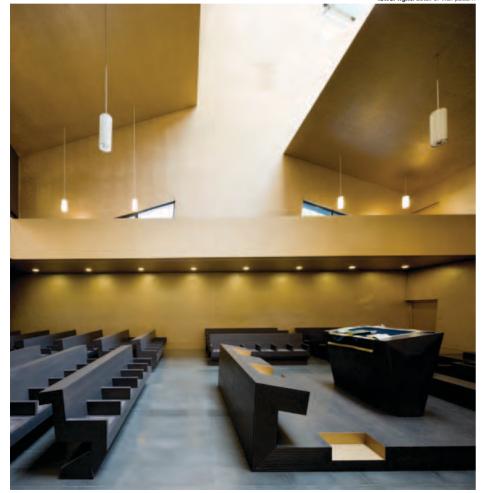
Its interior surfaces are shaped by densely packed Hebrew letters forming an unreadable mosaic-like relief. In certain areas this density is reduced, letters rearrange, and text becomes readable. Religious poetry written by 10th-11th century Mainz rabbis are carved into the surfaces. These Piyutim reference the central role of Mainz for Judaism.

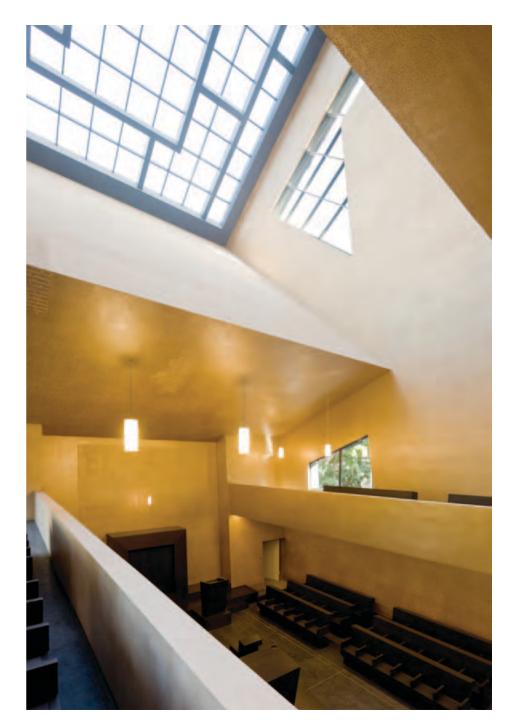
multipurpose spaces which will be used for public events for

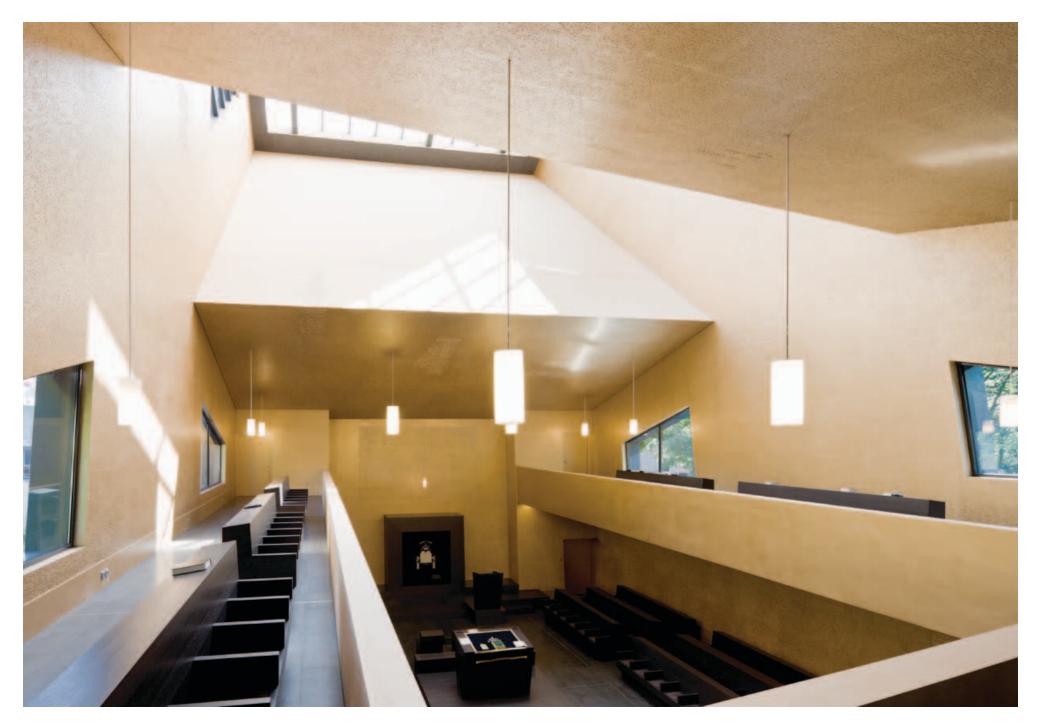
The Community

Jewish communities in Germany often remain in the background, playing only minor roles in the live of a city. This synagogue tries to develop a different consciousness marking with confidence a new active place within the city attracting Jews as well as non-Jews to participate in its activities. A building that helps making the Jews of Mainz a visible part of society and linking them with their rich history.

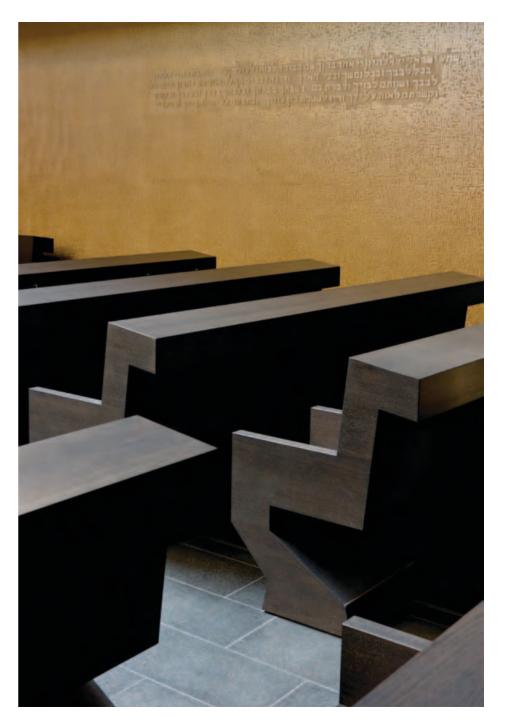
below: synagogue with view of the 'bima' **upper right:** interior with horn-shaped roof upper far right: seating, wall pattern with inscription lower right: detail of wall pattern



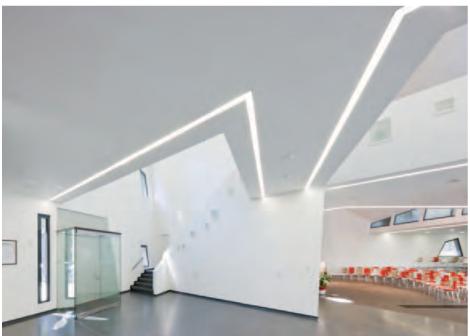


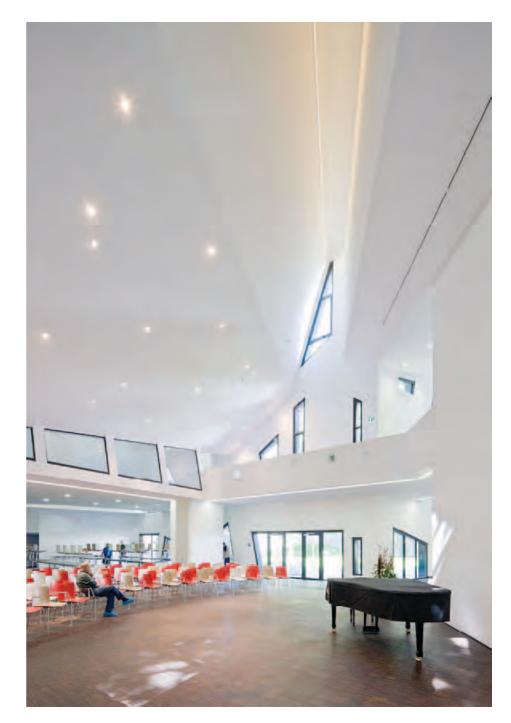














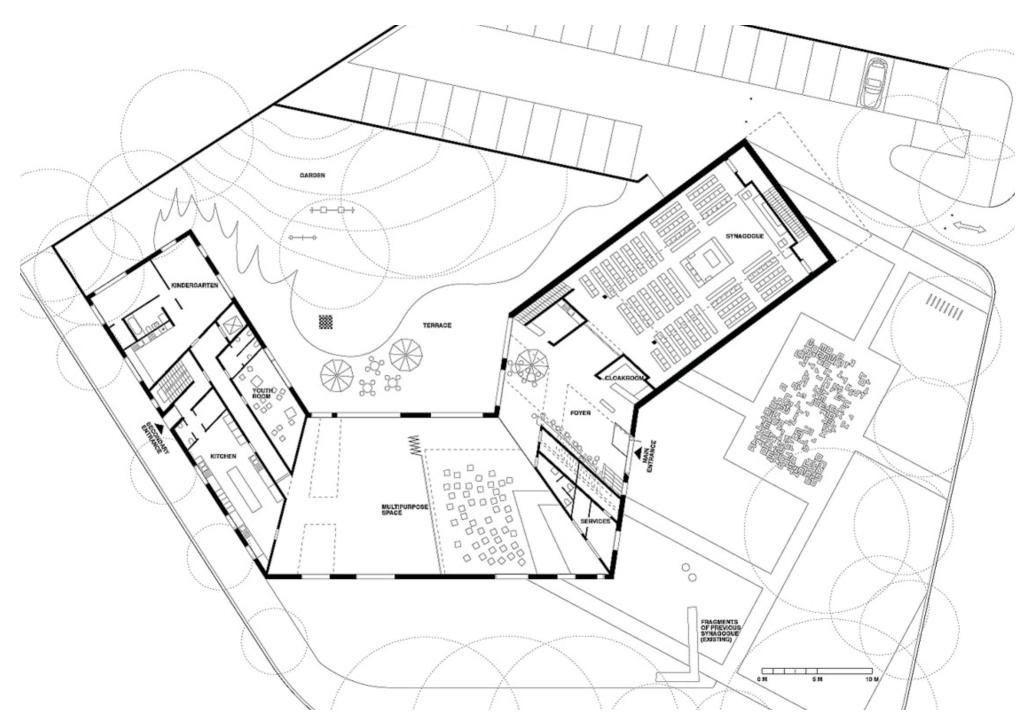
previous page: upper left: gallery of multipurpose space lower left: entrance foyer right: multipurpose space

this page: left: site plan

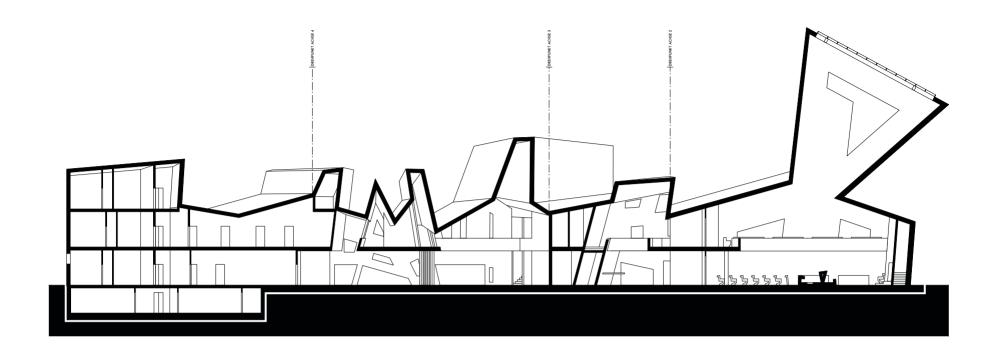
lower left: street elevation right: facade detail with perspectival pattern lower right: synagogue garden

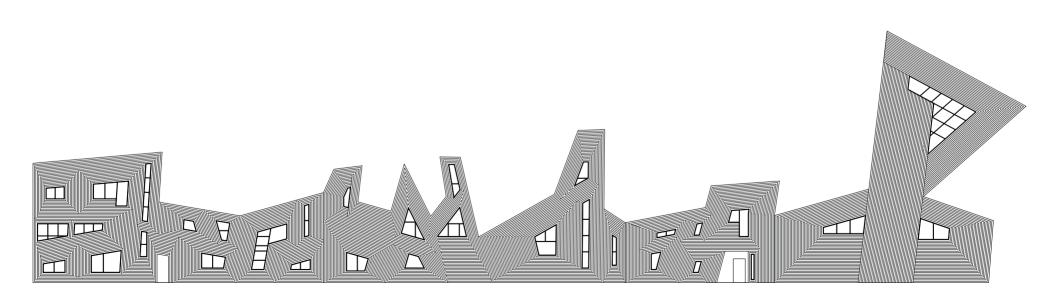
















A Rain of White Cubes

Ashdod Museum of Art Ashdod, Israel 2001 - 2004

Manuel Herz Eyal Weizman Rafi Segal

Floor Area 1500 sqm
Budget 2.5 Mio US\$
Client Municipality of Ashdod
Location Ashdod, Israel

left: concept drawing
'rain of white cubes over Ashdod'
upper right: internal perspective of main void
lower right: within a white cube, exhibition spaces





Distributing "white cubes" - the neutral exhibition space.

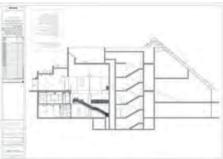
The building of the Ashdod Museum is a result of the expected conflict of two typologies that gravitate towards each other, that reject and attract each other: the shopping mall and the museum (with its archetype, the Louvre). An existing, though not useable building was supposed to be turned into a useable museum by us. Instead of making the "ugly" building a bit less ugly, we decided to intervene only on the inside.

A building within a building. A new and independent structure, existing of repeating, uniform and identically dimensioned white cubes is constructed within the existing structure. Two

typologies of spaces are thus created: The interior spaces of the white cubes on the one hand and the irregularly formed in-between spaces and "left-over" spaces between the white cubes and the enclosing walls of the existing building on the other hand. The visitor moves amid the two kinds of spaces.

The contrast between the collection of cubes and the existing building allows for a heterogene exhibition concept: while the two kinds of spaces are formally positioned dialectically to each other, they allow for a proximity and a interweaving of two different museum concepts, both required by the two groups of population in Ashdod: a temporary and changing exhibition of contemporary art and a permanent and local collection of the museum







left: plan, section

lower left: volumetric study, cubes within void upper right: lower floor of main void

lower right: within a white cube, exhibition spaces







What is the relationship between residential architecture and the specificities of a site? Should architecture react to a given situation and embed itself into a local context and culture? Or should it introduce novel elements, displace spatial conditions, or even create something akin to a fata-morgana?

The design for the villa in Ordos attempts to debate these different standpoints through its architectural elements. One of the main starting points was the decision to disassemble the notion of the villa as a volume of stacked floors and instead distribute its functions and spaces across the site. Contained in individual volumes that are shaped similar to the paradigmatic house or hut, the spaces connect closely to each other. Having one function per space and one space per function, this arrangement makes the normally ever-present circulation The complete building is based on a 1 by 1 meter unit module spaces unnecessary. The ensemble creates a village-like condition in miniature scale on the site, organized around a central

With skylights directed to relevant orientations for each function (bedrooms towards east, dining room towards west,

kitchen towards north, etc.) the sun paints a different play of light and shadow in each space, enhancing the spatial effect of the high volumes. This shape of the individual volumes creates a sensuous play with light on the inside, and a dramatic landscape of 'Mongolian mountains' on the outside.

All volumes are constructed out of a modular building system, with pre-cast concrete elements, that are embossed with a pattern and texture derived from local carpet making. This relief will weather, express the change of the seasons, and maybe even be vegetated with moss or small plants. Thus over time, the displaced Mongolian mountains will carry the imprint of

of pre-fabricated sandwich elements. These elements are produced of reinforced concrete, include a core layer of insulation and are finished on the outside with an embossed pattern creating a particular kind weathering over time, with moss filling the dents and grooves, like a second nature.



一空间多功能



Divide volume for each function 功能划分空间



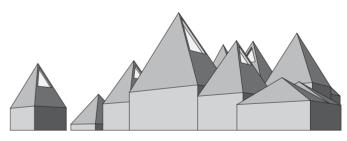
亚行公布空间



空间窜连



Assemble them again such as a village 聚集为似如村落的群组



Create a new landscape to the site

Mongolian Mountains

Residential Building, Ordos 100 Ordos, Inner Mongolia, China 2008 -

construction starting 2011 Manuel Herz Architects Manuel Herz Mai Komuro

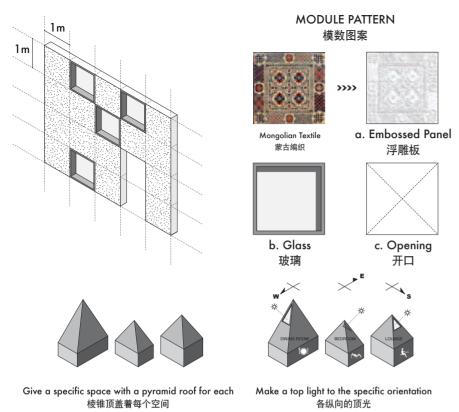
Sven Röttger

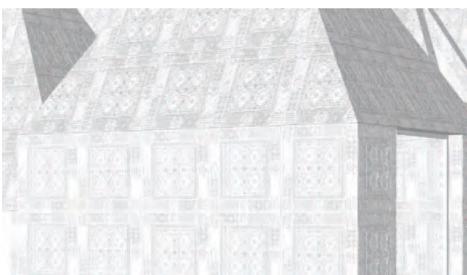
Structure Arup Engineering Area 900 sqm Floor Client Jiang Yuan Water Engineering

Location Ordos, China

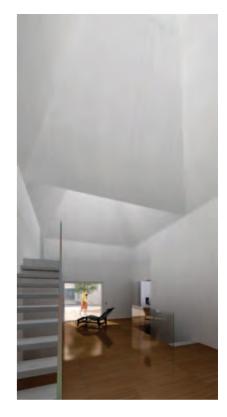
above: axonometric overview upper right: concept development lower right: eve-level perspective







left: modular construction; embossed surface pattern and skylight orientation lower left: detail of facade surface upper right: internal perspective lower right: aerial perspective

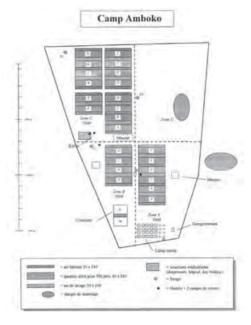




Planning Strategies of Refugee Camps

in Collaboration with Goldsmiths University, London ongoing

Refugee camps have been described as the spatial materialization of the state of emergency. In this sense they can be seen as the purest transformation of politics into space - or, as a replacement of politics by space. Refugee camps are temporary camps, erected by governmental or non-governmental organizations to protect and shelter refugees. These camps have become the place of dwelling for millions of refugees in Africa and Central Asia. The project aims at studying the urban and architectural dimension of these refugee camps, and the role that our profession of architecture has within the context of forced migration. Case study and on-site research has been conducted with the support of MSF and UNHCR in the Western Sahara, Chad and Kenya.





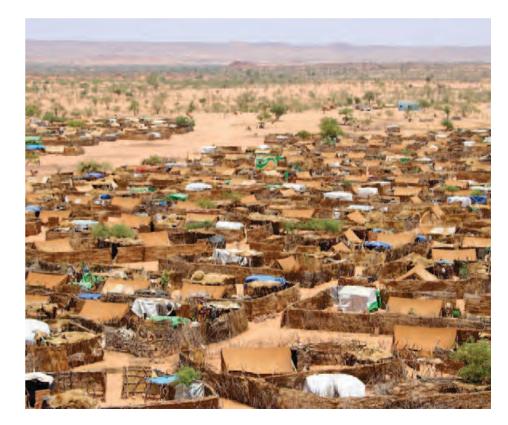
Above: masterplan for camp Amboko, refugee camp in southern Chad for refugees from Central African Republic. Below: satellite image of camp Amboko.



standards for services thought be referred to				
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sites (100,800 persons)	1 parago Providente	Asseturo	20,000	

Excerpt of UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies, showing the pages defining the planning of refugee camps.

Below: view over camp Farchana in eastern Chad.





FROM CAMP TO CITY SEPTEMBER 2012 SEPTEMBER 2012

Refugee Camps of the Western Sahara

Lars Müller Publishers





ETH StudioBasel with Jacques Herzog Pierre de Meuron Manuel Herz

and with students at ETH Zürich Harvard Graduate School of Design

locations of research: Basel Nairobi Kolkata Beirut & Damascus Cairo

Research on Cities

What is a city? What characterizes its specificity? What shapes its quality? How do human activities interact with its materic processes? The contemporary city does not follow a linear movement in its evolution. The transformations that mark it are directed towards often distant and concurrent goals, promoted by a multitude of actors which interact without knowledge of the overall situation. How can architecture and urbanism interact with contemporary city's internal form generating capabilities? How can they relate to the contemporary city evolution by drift, to its inertia?

'A Research on Urban Transformation' is an ongoing research project at ETH Studio Basel on processes of transformation in the urban domain on an international scale, focusing on the urbanization processes in the Middle East, the development of the tri-national region of MetroBasel, and on cities such as Belgrade, Havana, Nairobi, Casablanca or Hong Kong.

The research activity of the Institute uncovers traces of urban change in the materic space of the inhabited landscape. The research engages issues of contemporary urban condition by describing rigorously the modalities of physical transformation in different environments and contexts. The particular modality was developed in the work with the students at the ETH Zürich and at Harvard Graduate School of Design and makes no separation between teaching, fieldwork, design and research.

ETH Studio Basel investigates regions that are often ambiguous in their development, embedded both in the globalisation process, partially shaping it, or affected by its adverse repercussions. Places that maintain a spin, for they are connected to international energy flows that continue to evolve, without

ever exploding or collapsing. These investigations are based on the assumption that contemporary cities do not develop towards a common vanishing point but rather consolidate, transform or adapt their specific traits. These processes are not only undertaken through their local specificity or historical tradition, but by developing new modalities of transformation and novel forms of differentiation in the wake of the contemporary global networks. Cities are hence drawn back to their own materic configuration through the processes of globalisation With this we could imply that these developments do not only invest the exploding 'global cities': on the contrary we are interested in the study of different urban conditions - peripheral, stagnating, traditional or without history. anonymous or famous - on basis of their diverse transformation devices that underlie their specific situations. How are cities developing, changing and adapting their bodies, their physical configurations, when they are connected to the international energy flows? How are they reconfiguring their specific physiognomy? What makes them specific?

ETH Studio Basel was founded 1999 by Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron. Manuel Herz is head of teaching and research at the institute

Right: The tri-national region of MetroBasel as a laboratory for urban conditions. The city spreads over Switzerland, Germany and France and constantly has to reconsider methods of urban planning due to the everpresent borders.

DIENER HERZOG MEILL DE MELIRON

Prof. Jacques Herzog, Prof. Pierre de Meuron, Simon Hartmann, Manuel Herz, Ann-Sofi Rönnskor

Jakicijuski Herzog, Prof. Parne de hesson, Januari servis.

Sies type: P
p work in Basel and in research location
Wednesday, 25. October, 2006, 10 AM at ETH Studio Basel, Spitalstrasse 8, 4056 Basel



MatroPopul

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The Ma

The Region

MicroBlast is the region around the core oily of Blast, including its suburbs, the urbanized agglomeration in the valleys to the south and the
normal as well as more untal areas in its sphine of influence. It spains from the Jara in the south to the hits of the Schwarzewald in the northwast
and the flatlands of the Alasce in the northwast. MateroBasel is the identity, forming a unit of the trinstonal meteopolitan region of Blassl.

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DIENER HERZOG MEILI DE MEURON VS 2007-08

Prof. Jacques Herzog, Prof. Pierre de Meuron, Manuel Herz, Ligia Nobre, Shadi Ral Exercise types: 'P' (for diploma students) or 'e' (for bachelor-master students) Group work in Basel and in research location Satt: Tasadox. 25 Scientbet, 2027. J AM at ETIN Studio Stand, Spitalstrase 8, 4666 Basel



Can we think of Nairobi as an ordinary city? Can we study Nairobi in terms of its basic human activities? Can we investigate Law we timin or havinou at an orionally only rulan we subuly halance in series of not asset murhal activities? rulan we investigate the other locks placefore, by looking all not people leve and work for two people more through the city? Can we reliabling the predominant way of approaching the African City which focuses mostly on two people more through the city? Can we reliabling the predominant way of approaching the African City which focuses mostly on useus of development, disparate temporations and have yopostate south on formal information. This approach, which we have withereaded in recent examples of stand profitation of the African continue, this is organized three completed on the ground, failing back to a more repetition of clothel and coming diargeously close to replicating a (post/clothallast stampoint.)

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Since Kenya's independence, Namob has developed into a center of humanitarian aid. Most of the emergency missions as a reaction to be conflicts that the continent has witnessed in the last decades were administered from Namob. This city and its in-frantations are the logistion has for citizenia and distributing as the logistion has for citizenia and distributing as the logistion has for city and distributing as the man of orier lation of invanishable provisions. Application has the city of the conflict of poincary a ramer stable country, and bordered by countries like Uganda, Sudan, Somalia which have experienced long lastin conflicts, Kenyla here han bot to large freque communities inside the 1970s. Leaving the refuges camps that are located within the border zones, thousands of refugees, mostly Somalians, have moved to Nalinobi and settled in various neighborhoot across the city. Their Inside to relatives and friends in their home country as well as in other host countries all over the world, in Namod into a center of global commence and cultural exchange.



Nairobi is shaped by strong contrasts in wealth and quality of infrastructure. While some of the most affluent neighborhoods Named is inspect by storing contrains in wealth and quality of instructure. While some of the most affluent neighborhoods on the found in the property of the

Program. It is these and other issues that the Blacko Blazed Named Project will be engaged with. After Methodased, the Carray Islands, Rajord and Prays. Bough that and tremmed with the publication and not studies on flustrationed as a throughly substantiate country, ordered and the project of the project

often non-temperate rad space is the medium where debates, resploitions of power and conflict are played out.

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INVESTIGATING SPECIFICITY: CITIES IN THE MIDDLE FAST

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ENER HERZOG MEILI DE MEURON

Prof. Jacques Herzog, Prof. Pierre de Meuron, Manuel Herz, Shadi Rahbaran, Ying Zhou Exercise types: 'e' (Entwurf) with 'P' (Planung) Group work in Basel and fieldwork in Cairo Statt Tuesday, 21. September, 2010, 10 MM at ETN Studio Basel, Spitalstrasse 8, 4056 Basel



CITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST: Part Two - Cairo

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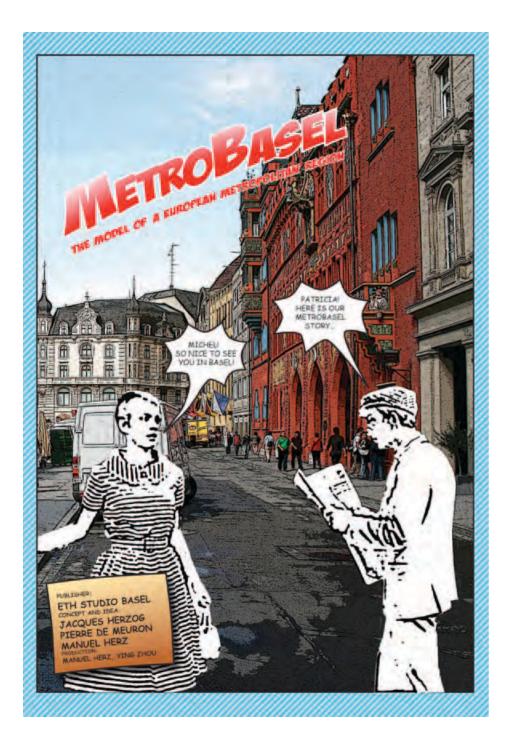
The formal, or methods of master planning, we can analyze a city by looking at how people live and work in it, how they use the city as a place for recreation, for learning or for trade. It is these standard urban activities which give us an insight into the range of urban conditions, and that rankle a comparison, or even an evaluation of urban models.

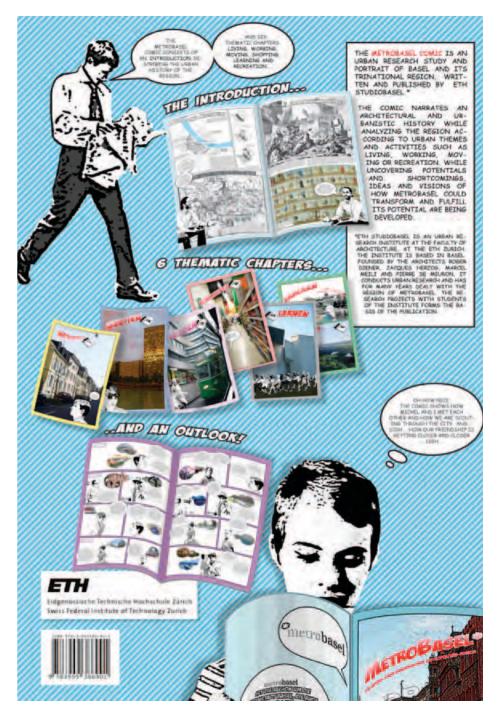


Remarks Oppolisation

Remarks Oppolisation

Amendated Translation of the Conference 2010, at ETM Statisticals Oppolisation and Execution (See Autosees Selector) phase during 2146 Segments 2010, at ETM Statisticals Oppolisation (See Automaterial Section (See Auto





Projekte & Wettbewerbe (Auswahl)

- Studienauftrag für Nachhaltigen Wohnungsbau, Köln, Beauftragung 2011, in Planung
- Schweizerische Botschaft in Nairobi, Wettbewerb 2011, 6. Preis
- Wohnhaus in Inzlingen bei Basel; Beauftragung 2011, in Planung
- 'Licht der Diaspora': Synagoge und Jüdisches Gemeindezentrum Mainz; Wettbewerb, erster Preis, 1999, Fertigstellung September 2010
- Villa in Ordos, China (Inner Mongolia), Teil von Ordos 100
 Beauftragung 2008, derzeit in Ausführungsplanung, Ausführung 2011-12
- Archäologische Zone und Jüdisches Museum Köln, Wettbewerb, 5. Preis, 2009
- Haus Donhuysen, Villa in Riehen, nahe Basel, Schweiz, Beauftragung 2007
- 'Legal Illegal': Büro- und Wohngebäude, Köln, Beauftragung 2000, Fertigstellung 2003
- Plan 05 Ausstellungsarchitektur, Museum Ludwig, Köln, Fertigstellung 2005
- Umbau und Erweiterung des Municipal Art Museum Ashdod, Israel; mit Eyal Weizman und Rafi Segal, Beauftragung 2001, Fertigstellung 2003
- Galerie und Wohnen: Umbau eines denkmalgeschützten Industriekomplex zu Büros, Wohnungen und Galerieräumen, Beauftragung 1997, Fertigstellung 2006
- Niederlassung Bauwens Bauunternehmung, Castrop Rauxel, mitThomas Kesseler Architekten, Beauftragung 2001, Fertigstellung 2003
- Hauptnierderlassung Bauwens Bauunternehmung, Köln, Beauftragung 2001
- Konzernzentrale der Bayer AG, Leverkusen, Wettbewerb; mit Prof. Erich Schneider-Wessling; 1998

Preise, Auszeichnungen

2012	Aufnahme in den BSA
2011	Nominierung für den Mies van der Rohe Preis für Europäische Architektur (Synagoge Mainz)
2011	1. Preis beim Deutscher Fassaden Preis 2011 (Synagoge Mainz)
2011	Auszeichnung Rheinland-Pfälzischer Architekturpreis (Synagoge Mainz)
2010	Kulturpreis "Kunst und Ethos" (Synagoge Mainz)
2004	Aufnahme in den Beirat der Bundesstiftung für Baukultur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
2004	Deutscher Betonpreis 2004 (Haus ,Legal / Illegal' in Köln)
2003	1. Preis der "plan 03" (Architekturausstellung in Köln)
2003	Kölner Architekturpreis 2003 (Haus ,Legal / Illegal' in Köln)
2003	Aufnahme in die Jury der Kulturstiftung "Villa Massimo", Rom
2001	Keramik-Innovationspreis der Deutschen Keramikindustrie (für die Keramikfassade des Jüd. Gemeindezentrums Mainz)
1996	'Förderpreis für Junge Künstler und Künstlerinnen des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen' im Bereich der Architektur
1991	Aufnahme in die Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes

Austellungen

2010	Nairobi – City without a Masterplan, Rautenstrauch Joest Museum, Köln
2009	Neue Synagogen in Deutschland, Bund Deutscher Architekten, Mainz
2006	8th Belgrade Triennial of Architecture
2005	'Deutschlandschaften', Victoria & Albert Museum, London
2005	'Wie Wir Wohnen Werden', Plan 05, Köln
2005	'Reconsidering Utopia(s)', Museum Ludwig, Köln
2004	Architektur Biennale, Venedig, Deutscher Pavillon
2003	Plan 03, Köln
2003	'Legal / Illegal', Galerie Krings-Ernst, Köln
2003	'Contemporary Architecture in Israel', Nordhorn
2002	'Architekturprojekte', Galerie Krings-Ernst, Köln
1999	'Jüdisches Gemeindezentrum Mainz', Plan-99, Köln

Publikationen

Artikel und Bücher

- Refugee Camps Case Study: Western Sahara, Lars Müller, (erscheint Sept. 2012)
- Gebauter Aufbruch; Schnell + Steiner, Regensburg, 2010
- Stadtplanung als Instrument der Basler Kulturpolitik, in: Basler Zeitung, 24.11.2009
- MetroBasel Comic, mit Herzog, Jacques und de Meuron, Pierre, ETH Studio Basel, 2009
- The World's Last Colony The Western Sahara and it's Refugee Camps; in: Volume, in collaboration with Urban China, Feb. 2009
- The Vernacular, or: Towards a New Brutalism; in: Architecture and Identity (ed. Herrle, P)
 Lit Verlag, Berlin, 2008
- Integration or Seperation Refugee Camps in Southern Chad; in: Open House International, London, Vol 33, No. 2, 2008
- Flüchtlingslager sind temporäre Städte; in: Bessere Zukunft? Auf der Suche nach den Räumen von Morgen (Ed. F v. Borries, M. Böttger), Merve, Berlin, 2008
- Somali Refugees in Eastleigh, Nairobi; in: Instant Cities (Ed. Herbert Wright);
 black dog publishing, London, 2008
- Refugee Camps or Ideal Cities in Dust and Dirt; in: Urban Transformation (Ed. I. & A. Ruby) Ruby Press, Berlin, 2008
- Eruv-Urbanism: Towards an Alternative ,Jewish Architecture' in Germany; in: Jewish Topographies, (Ed. J. Brauch et. al.) Ashgate, London, 2008
- Somali Flüchtlinge in Eastleigh, Nairobi; in: Stadt-Bauwelt "Keine Slums", Nr. 176, Dez. 2007
- Flüchtlingslager im Tschad; in: Stadt-Bauwelt "Wir Flüchtlinge", Nr. 172, Dez. 2006
- Flüchtlngslager; in: Steirischer Herbst. Theorie zur Praxis, Graz, 2006
- Research Architecture; in: Arch Plus, No. 178, 2006
- Verborgen hinter einer bunten Fassade; in: Matz, Reinhard (Hg.): Fassade.Köln.2; Emons Verlag, 2006
- Neuferts Bauwentfurslehre im Britischen High Court; mit Robert Jan van Pelt, in: 70
 Jahre Neufert Bauentwurfslehre, Viehweg, Wiesbaden, 2006
- Das Institutionalisierte Experiment; in: Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 21.05.2005

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- Court Jester. Politics of "Jewish Architecture" in Germany; in: Jewish Social Studies, Vol
 11, No. 4, Jewish Conceptions and Practices of Space", Indiana University
- Against Negotiation; in: Catalogue for the German Pavillon of the Venice Biennale for Architecture, September 2004
- Für einen neuen Brutalismus; in: Build, Wuppertal, Juni 2004
- 600.000; in: "10 + 5 = Gott", Jüdisches Museum und DuMont; 2004
- Temporary Eruv Shelter, in: "Unschärferelationen", H.M.Nelte, Wiesbaden, 2002
- Schwedischer Pass mit Deutschem Akzent; in: "So einfach war das Jüdische Jugend in Deutschland seit 1945", DuMont; Berlin, 2002
- A Louvre of Suburbia; in: "ROOM 5 The London Consortium" mit Eyal Weizman und Rafi Segal; London, 2002
- Von der Wüste zur Stadt; mit E. Weizman, in: Jüdischer Almanach, Suhrkamp Verlag, 2001
- Walking is Reading; mit E. Weizman, in: 'City Levels', Birkhäuser, 2000
- Between City and Desert The Eruv as an Evolution of an Architectural Sign; mit Eyal Weizman; in: AA-Files 34; London, 1997
- Verfremdete Objekte Klassisches J\u00fcdisches Recht als Model f\u00fcr St\u00e4dtebauliches Vorgehen; in: Gestalt; Anabas Verlag; Stuttgart; 2000
- Disfigured Objects Ancient Jewish Law as a Model for Urban Intervention; UIA Barcelona '96
- Politik der Einfältigkeit Auswärtiges Amt der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; in: ARCH+ 132, Juni 1996

Mitherausgeber:

- StadtBauwelt, Dez. 2006: "Wir Flüchtlinge" über Flüchtlinge und Planungsmethodik von Flüchtlingslager
- StadtBauwelt, Dez. 2007: "Keine Slums" zu Slums und informallen Siedlungen

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