Az iskolaépület – a szomszédos rózsadombi Krisztus Király lelkészség /Arkay Aladár, 1926/ emblematisz tumegyel az elmul 80 év során városközi jelentőségű architektúrává font össze. A régi-új iskola falai egyszerre ázik az „iskola” tradícióit és teremtenek egy régi-új térszintületet. A megtartott utcai traktus/béjárat, aula, könyvtár/továbbra is az iskola szíve maradt, az elbontott hátsó szárnyak helyén pedig az újak örökké a részben süllyesztett, az aulával egybeníthető tornatermet.

A régi épületszarzony bontása során keletről látó a kilő burkoló anyagként került felhasználásra a precíz lenyomtatott, finoman komponált homlokzatokon. Ani az együttes legnagyobb és legigazolmasabb értékének tűnik, az a régi-új térszintület, pontosabban a kettő egysége, összhangja. Olyan térszintület kapott az épület, amely egyszerre tette világossá, áttekinthetővé a zömbor és közékereső tereket, kiszabadította a féljgildalatti szituációból, és összekapcsolta az átteremezett régi a megfolgalmazott újra. A különböző és belső viszonyát olyan ellentétpárralak írja le a krílikus, mint a szükségesség - könnyedesség, statikusság – dinamizmus, zártsg – nyitottság, konkrétsg – absztrakció, jelszínősség – neutralitás” (Szabó Levente, ME 2006/2). A homlokzat és a belső közötti tepszültség nem írható le egyszerűen faszadizmusként, itt egy sokszorosan átható formalizált találmányaival lettünk gazdagabbak. A nehezen kezelhető adottságokat jól kínásló, magas színvonalú alkotás született, az utóbbi évek iskolaépületeinek jelen példája.

During the past 80 years the school building and next door the emblematic bulk of the chapel Rózsadombi Krisztus Király Lelkészség /Aladár Arkay, 1926/ merged into an architectural composition of a cityscape significance. The walls of the old and new school have preserved the „school” traditions, and, at the same time, create an old-and-new spatial structure. The street section /entrance, assembly hall and library/ continue to constitute the core of the school, and the demolished back wings gave way to new ones, which embrace the gym hall. The gym hall is partially sunk into the ground and can be interconnected with the assembly hall. The bricks from the demolished old wings serve as external covering material of the facade, which is composed thoughtfully and sculpted in a subtle way. It is the old-and-new spatial structures, more exactly, their homogeneity and harmony, that seems to be the major and most exciting value of the complex. The building was given such a spatial structure that makes the community and passage spaces well-li, offers a clear view, dissolves the half-way underground situation, and connects the re-interpreted old with what was newly composed.” A critic described the relation of the inside and the outside by antonyms such as „weighty” - light, static - dynamic, closed - open, concrete - abstract, dense with indications - neutral.” (Levente Szabolcs, ME 2006/2). The tension between the facade and the inner spaces cannot be considered simple facadism: we are enriched by an invention, a multiple interrelation of form and content. The restricting circumstances were resourcefully taken advantage of, and there was born a high quality work, an illustrious example of the school buildings of the past few years.
On the promontory of the Kopaszi Dam, the new row of buildings suits well into the pavilion atmosphere of the originally built objects born in a spontaneous way. The utilization of the green patch is an architectural proposal on how to prevent the territory from becoming a seasonal pavilion-camp, and how to make it usable all over the year. The concept is based on a shell and casing system that can be utilized freely and which can accommodate catering and service facilities of various shapes and sizes. The supporting structure is a custom-built steel pillar skeleton and a pre-fab wood framework. The roof structures are comprised of ferroconcrete sheets placed on steel trapezoidal profile roofing sheets. The stairs are assembled steel structures. The facades are heat-insulated facade-wall structures, with assembled insulation layers; the facades are clad in surface-treated Finnforest wooden panels or Thermo-wood heat-treated pine boards, and so are the walkable roof terraces. The internal arrangement is flexible having in mind the future functions when the lightweight partition walls can be placed on demand. The public utility connections are in place. What we can see here is an exemplary work providing community spaces and not wanting to build them up but to serve them. Experiments like this are important for the city: the cooperation of the developer and the architect results in livable areas that also enrich the cityscape with their intellectuality and high quality.
These days the neighborhood of Fűtő Street, in the middle part of Józsefváros /District V/, has been experiencing an era of changes, transformation and renewal. The new residential building was built on a site consisting of formally three separate lots. The 73-flat building suits into its environment in a dignified, elegant, still modest way. It joins the adjacent buildings by vertical walls, which are connected by a beam lying on pillars, running all the way over the terraces on the 5th floor. The frame created this way is covered in white, sandblasted stones and encloses the whole building. On the ground level, the walls have full-height covering of dark-grey unpolished granite. The field within the frame is divided by five vertical walls, plastered white and having no aperture; and there are rows of balconies between these walls with doors and windows behind them. The restrained color scheme is enriched by orange-red balcony balusters, open-worked by small, round-shaped, well arranged openings. On arriving at the first floor, we can enter the courtyard enclosed by the building; it is grass-covered and has a rectangular floor-plan and excellent air-space proportions. The architectural space is a modern, friendly and artistic re-composition of the yards in the apartment blocks with a courtyard and a circular gallery, built at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The short sides end in the sided staircase, which has lamellas all the way through and in the block of studio flats. Along the longer sides of the courtyard there are open corridors, and beside the corridors there is wide, solid banisters covered in artificial stone. This friendly courtyard, with its fascinating proportions and colors, is an impressive part of the building. The architect managed to create a building of such a unique atmosphere that can serve as an example in the ongoing process of building up the empty lots in the inner city of Budapest.
In Lipótváros there is an apartment building built in 1891, which had featured the traces of war damage, the careless repair and neglect after the nationalization. It had been divided into 19 apartments and "worn-out" before being evacuated and left empty. Then, having survived a period of deteriorating into a slum house, it was renewed. The owner managed to meet the requirement of preserving the facades in historic buildings and did an excellent job by keeping the whole building, as opposed to following the "facades" practice applied on other sites. The plaster of the entrance, rich in stuccowork, and its spectacular terrazzo flooring determines the prevailing atmosphere. By sinking the courtyard space, the architects created an atrium-like restaurant place, from where you can see a perfect sight of the internal facade of the former residential building, which used to have the characteristic circular galleries, these have been turned into the balconies of the rooms facing the courtyard. This was made possible by building a new, modern staircase with internal corridors leading to the guest rooms. The old staircase was demolished, except for the section between the doorway and the first floor, and it was retained in its original shape. All the details of the ornaments on the facade and the balconies with wrought-iron balusters were restored or supplemented. The roofing of the courtyard is graceful, especially spirited the interim treatment of the transparency toward the neighbouring building: there is a canvas featuring portraits of world-famous Hungarians, hung between the hotel and the yard of the building in bad repair. In all, we can say that the development of the Hotel Parliament in the eclectic building verging on devastation is an exemplary initiative - carried out successfully.
When embarking on the reconstruction of the once curtain-walled building, the architects observed two things as starting points: the optimal building costs and the architectural design of Graviformo Bethőz, located on the adjacent lot and designed by the architects of the same company. The result, the brick-covered „holed-wall” facade was meant to and does preserve and carry on the architectural atmosphere already present on the one-time Medicor plot. The solutions provided by the authors, especially the answers given to the questions posed by the interior design brought about unique, and, at the same time, decent solutions, also likeable in their details, see, e.g., the special formation of the movable in the office building. However, the architectural design of the building is mainly determined by the wall structure and the decision to fit the new facade structure to a pillar frame placed at a distance of about eighty centimeters from the roof edges. The facade membrane had to be pulled back from the original plane because of its weight. Nevertheless, that decision, despite its indisputable reasonability as far as the budget and the supporting structure are concerned, led to some typological contradictions. Most of all, the external corridors have a dubious functionality. Even with the debatable facade solution, the restoration, which was carried out in the spirit of sustainability, and with a care for all details, deserves praise.

A National Institute of Hygiene Maternity Care Center, Augustine Schöpf-Merei Hospital lived its life behind the stripped down facade of the former Endrey convalescent hospital. Not more than a shield shaped window reminded to the Art Nouveau architecture of the building designed by Géza Márkus. The restoration of the facade was made possible by the generous financial support of the city government. The designer did a thoughtful and thorough job. Since the level of the square was elevated significantly over time, the restoration presented a serious challenge for the designer. Given that the one-time undulating rustic wall of the lower level was lowered, this changed the earlier composition of the basement and first floor windows. For this reason the single round window of the facade has also been eliminated. The portico became slightly disproportionate, so did some structural elements. Some elements of the thorough design did not or only carelessly materialized during the construction.

Unfortunately, the pristine arched frieze windows were remade with a straight divider lacking any articulation characteristic to the period. Certain divisions were not realized according to the design. None less, with respect to urban preservation it is an exemplary work. In sum, it is a building of fine aesthetic appearance and high performance. Although original architectural ideas are scarce, rather the existing long-standing ideas are applied.
The east slope of Kisvárda Hill was taken possession of by lawyers nearly a century ago (see Arkay's civil servant estate, the streets named after lawyers). The judicial training academy was built in this peaceful, highland residential area. The building, which lives up to the challenges of the new millennium, is also a boarding school and hosts would-be judges from all over the world. The building was born through the conversion of a former nursery school. The architect was clearly mindful of the different functions: the block facing the street is for the collective activities, training and eating; the wing that runs into this block at a right angle is for accommodation; and, finally, the U-shaped wing in the garden is for recreation. The floors were adjusted to the existing vertical structure, and the cellar serves as a car park. The levels display a tectonic appearance: above the stone cladding there comes a plastered surface, then, the top floor on the courtyard facade has wood cladding. The entrance wing is a bit more rigorous, expressing the prestige of the building, while the internal world is more relaxed. The building communicates well with its environment: the U shape opens in the direction of the green surface of the reservoir next door. The pool has an extraordinary location, it is on the first floor and its window shutters can be moved along a vertical axis. The end of the U shape is definitely the place for recreation, since not only the pool and the wellness center, but also the club related to the tennis courts left on the area can be found here. The building is a work of architecture designed extremely carefully and precisely, and displays a consistent adherence to the guidelines of the design.