

24 Years Euregional Prize for Architecture

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PARTICIPANTS 2014

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History + Urban design : Liège

Participant info

Name: Maud André
Institute: ULg Liège

Project info

The Place Saint Lambert is the main square in the centre of Liège. The square is the local transport hub of the city, and is bordered with one of the most important buildings of the city: the Palais des Princes Evêques, which now houses the courthouse. Currently, the site itself is an empty space and is no longer occupied as a public space by the citizens. Yet, until 1794, the square was the site of Saint Lambert's Cathedral, the heart of the city. Vestiges of the foundations of the cathedral have been preserved, and are currently displayed under the square in the Archeoforum museum. To design a new multifunctional centre, the project's challenge was therefore to improve the quality of the public space taking into account the historic value of the site. In this context, the public spaces that existed at the time of the cathedral were studied. The architect Giambattista Nolli once said that the inner churches has to be considered as a public space too. Symbolic voids were kept to depict the Cathedral's former inner space and the project's buildings were implanted along them. Cloisters, naves, choirs and gardens get a new understanding and are reincarnated as public spaces. In this sense, the ruins of the cathedral recover their central place within the square being displayed to everyone, as an opened air museum.



Site Plan



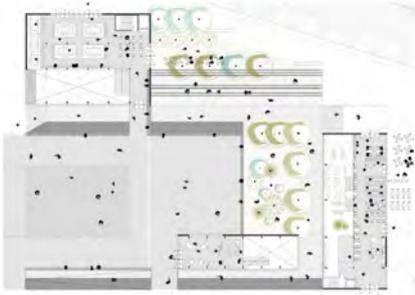
The Memory of the Cathedral



Ground Floor Plan



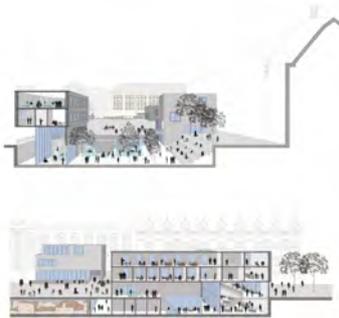
+1 Floor Plan



0 Floor Plan



Section



Sectional View



Ambience

Mother and child behind bars

Participant info

Name: Sarah Aussems
Institute: MMA+ Maastricht

Project info

OVERCROWDED PRISONS IN BELGIUM ...
HARROWING CONDITIONS...
MOTHERS BEHIND BARS...

In Belgium there are currently 32 prisons, 2 of them are women's prisons. They are located in Bruges and in Hasselt. It is not only women that live in these prisons but also women WITH CHILDREN. Up until the age of 2.5 years, children are allowed to stay in their mother's cell. Mothers behind bars and children behind bars. Captured twice.

My Master thesis contains a search for a solution for a social issue. To develop living accommodation for the detained mother as well as for her child.

For this development of a rehabilitation unit, I have designed for a group of residents, users and innocent children without knowing each individual in person. Each individual will be different; although they will have one thing in common; their deprivation of freedom, the same is also applicable for their child?

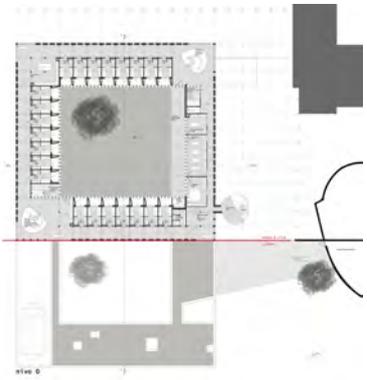
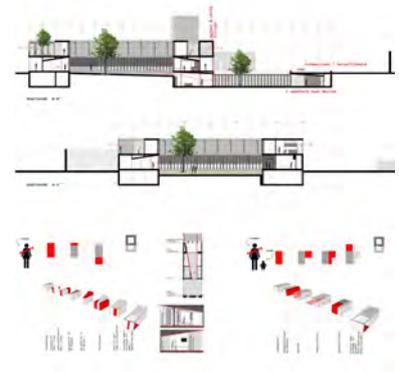
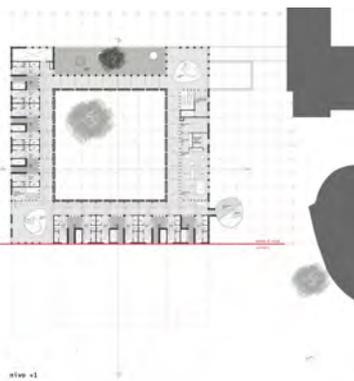
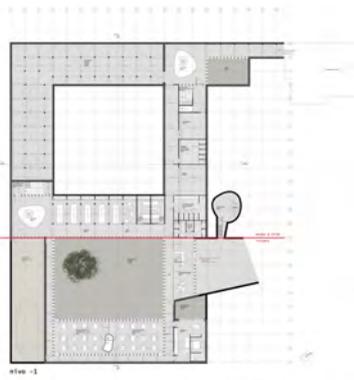
Starting with the standard core cell, this can be developed into a mother and child cell.

As a designer I laid down some fundamental ideas. I put myself in the position of the detainees and their children. I have tried to approach the design from their experience and their needs and to improve it where possible.

For the detainee the placement in a prison is a forced measure, there is no way back. Taking away this freedom is a negative experience. The integration in prison is physical as well as psychological and a difficult step to take.

And the child? Is it allowed to grow and play carefree? What about the child? How does it experience and undergo this detention?

The aim of the design is to create a total cosmos where everyone, short and tall inhabitants, will feel secure, a world in which the warden no longer has the function of the 'all seeing eye', but will also work as a social worker.



School in a rural environment

Participant info

Name: Justine Bande
Institute: ULg Liège

Project info

This project takes shape in a particular context which is rurality. This environment answers specific questions for the architectural project. It is a matter of scale, own identity. Building in a village is to have knowledge of things which shape and characterize this one, is to become aware of the existence of a human network especially strong, marked by a very different nearness, The school proves to be a meaningful and flourishing program to strengthen the village identity and highlight this proximity.

In the Xhoffraix's analysis, one of the problems raised was the absence of centrality. The village only had a vast empty field as heart. The school appears as a structuring element to generate a new centrality, like so giving a meaning to this place, a catalyst space of gathering and social exchanges.

The school hinging on in a way to create diverse sequences that are diversifying the experiences while connecting the program with the other poles of the village. There are two volumes that respond to each part of the program; infant and primary. Between them, a connecting buffer zone, marked by the presence of an existing tree. This space becomes the new forecourt of the village.

The architecture claims to be linked with the landscape. The latter is characterized by a succession of plans; hedges, trees... that appears as filters, juggling with limits and transparency. The building is inspired from that, it draws a clear limit while permitting to capture the glances from the street. The activity taking place is participating to the village life. A low wall, the rhythm of wood structure are so many elements that refer to the filter notion and offer different reading possibilities. They successively draw the transition between the village, the street and the school function. From inside, the spaces are in relation with the environment and more particularly with this central space that is articulating the whole project.



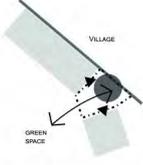
Succession of sequence street with the square and the village



Connections, pedestrian routes, school



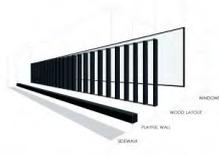
Continuity of public space
- Playground
- School - existing background



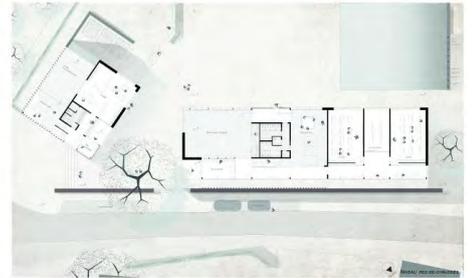
Foreground, buffer zone - entrance
- VILLAGE
- GREEN SPACE



A new square for the village, a unifying and connecting space, defined by the presence of an existing tree.



Different screens from street to school deal with transparency and public/private status



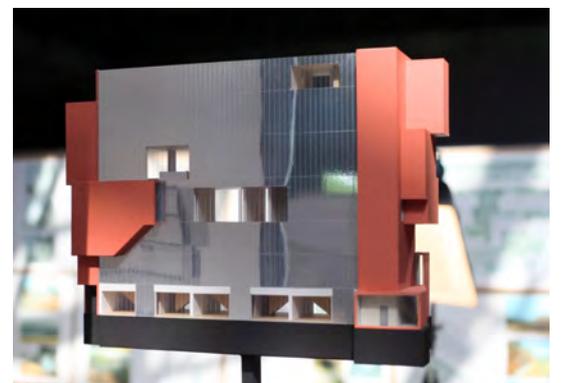
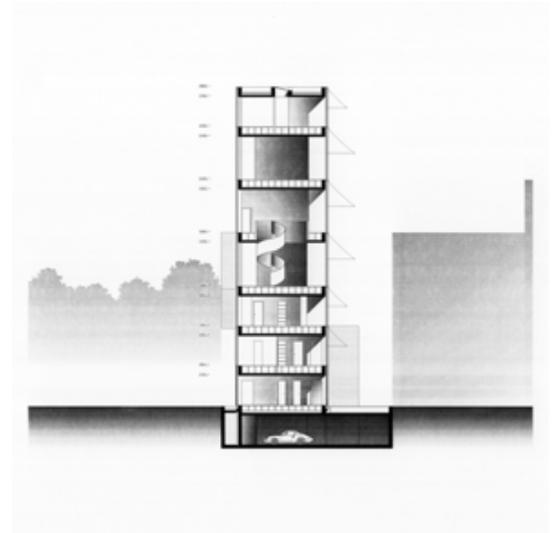
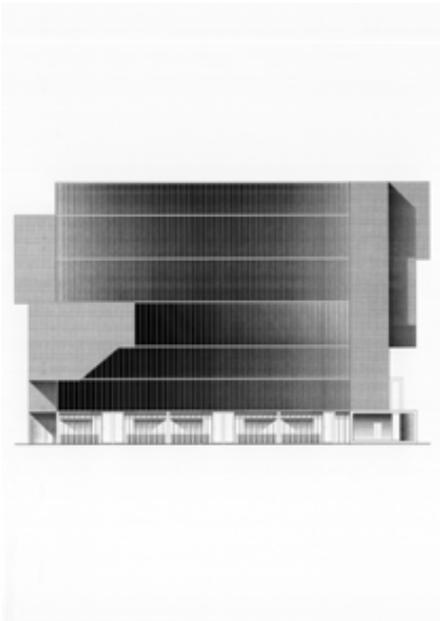
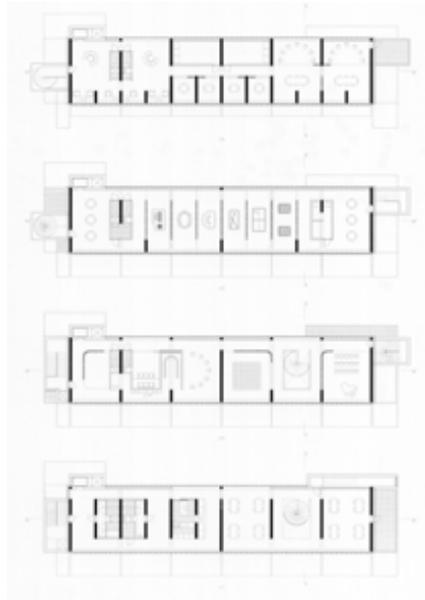
BUILDINGBOARD

Participant info

Name: Jeroen Bohnen
Institute: UHasselt

Project info

The former “Veemarkt” of Sint-Truiden is in the urban planning design seen as a transitional area that mediates between the city center and the parkland. The design forms the completion of a semi housing block, in a deduplicated link that consists of a staggered concatenation with free intermediate spaces. The combination of stepwise increasing and decreasing building heights shows the corner point and finds a connection to the existing building heights at both sides. The highest building volume, “buildingboard”, can be regarded as an early notice of the city. The open façade shows an arrangement and stacking of different rooms, halls and booths that communicate as an urban collage about the content and also express the structure of the building. By omitting vertical circulation in the high building volume to a large extent, the footprint of the original building volume is reduced in size. This way, the distance from the protruding entrances to the lower living levels is increased. The cascading circulation takes place in a different way on each floor and determines the image of the façade largely by marking the end wall sides. Per floor, the building is to be traversed to the opposing side to find ones way up to the upper level. The visitor passes small-scale assembly places which turn the casino into a cosy group house, thus rejecting the image of a large-scale gambling hall.



Paramedical School : An Extension

Participant info

Name: Quentin Colas
Institute: ULg Liège

Name: Adeline Stals
Institute: ULg Liège

Project info

The concerned building has been made by Joseph Moutschen in 1963 and represents a masterly example of functional architecture. This huge machine accommodates a secondary and a higher school for paramedical training, counting up 4000 students.

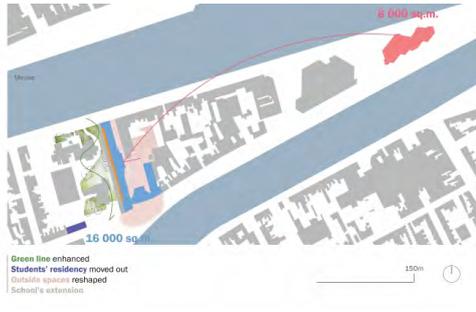
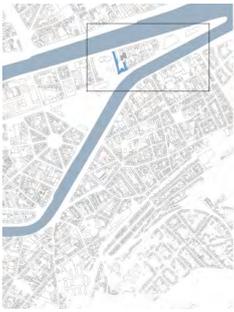
A preliminary study of the building revealed the power of its urban integration and the strength of both its slender-shaped typology and organisation. It also showed spatial, technical and constructive qualities, as much as many weaknesses and dysfunctions.

Fundamental principles of the original architecture, such as progressivism, hygienism, and functionalism are adopted as many bases to reinterpret to rehabilitate the building. Consequently, the project is developed as an answer to a current situation : a considerable lack of space, making the learning environment inappropriate and strongly damaging the school's spatial and ergonomic qualities.

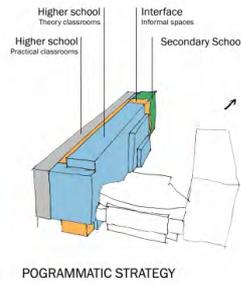
The project essentially consists in a new wing, set up alongside the first one, creating a vast atrium bridging the old and the contemporary, and in which a new circulation apparatus takes place. Whether informal, working or meeting spaces, so far non-existent, graft onto this inner collective spine to regenerate a community life for students and teachers ; the extension also contains the classrooms needing specific equipment, releasing the saturated construction where only theoretical classrooms and open offices are implanted.

The concept meets another impact when a new front facade is designed regarding the potential dialog with the joined plot, giving back to this block's portion more coherence. Additionally, the position taken leads to increase the school's energy performance since it insulates the west side.

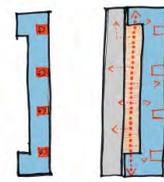
Finally, the project establishes a porosity between inside and outside spaces by developing an esplanade on the southern quay and creating a promenade through the small park belonging to the next-door private hospital, and by sliding the library under the shell-shaped 500-seat auditorium.



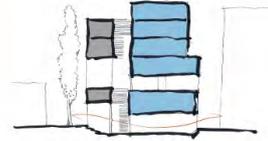
Green line enhanced
Students' residency moved out
Outside spaces reshaped
School's extension



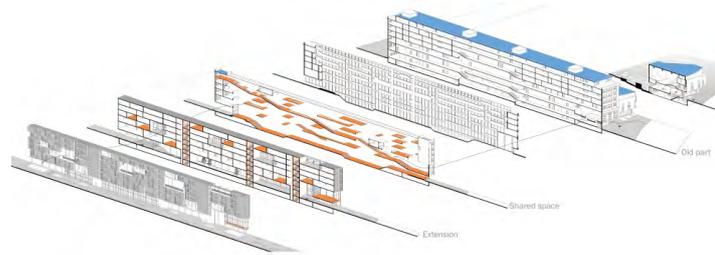
POGRAMMATIC STRATEGY



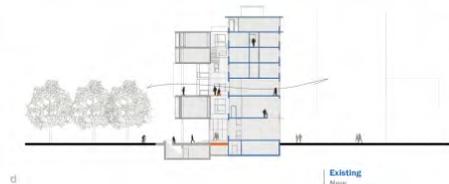
ERGONOMICS & READABILITY



CONTEXT RECONNECTION



- Outside
- a. Esplanade
- b. Promenade
- c. Entrances
- d. Library entrance
- Inside
- 1. Inner spine street
- 2. Restaurant
- 3. Winter garden
- 4. Highschool classrooms
- 5. Secondary school classrooms
- 6. Secondary school educators
- 7. Administration
- 8. Sanitation
- Parent's Studio
- Existing
- New
- Demolished



b. 7.5m 28m
d. Existing
New
Demolished



Childrens school of Xhoffraix

Participant info

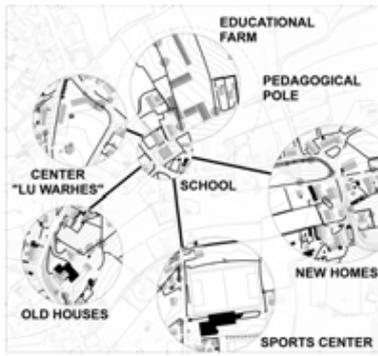
Name: Marie Collard
Institute: ULg Liège

Project info

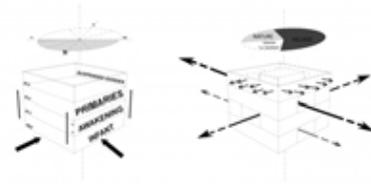
The project, situated in the center of several zones, not far from the center of the village, is implanted on a small fragment. The school is higher than large to reduce as much as possible its surface and so liberate the surrounding. The necessary surfaces are divided in two zones. The aim is to animate an abandoned farm by implanting the canteen and the nursery on one hand, and on the other hand to allow the school to be in accordance with the life of the village. So the children live with the rhythm of the day, the seasons, and occupy the public space. The compact volume on the ground becomes a landmark and a pivot element between village and nature. So the programme can be in accordance with the neighbouring farm to create a pedagogical pole.

The architecture is an answer to the needs of a school by creating links between notions like country folk, collectivity and nature. Its elaboration is based on a dialogue between bright structure, fixed routes, views escape. The light, the air and the sun were taken into account because these elements influence the learning process.

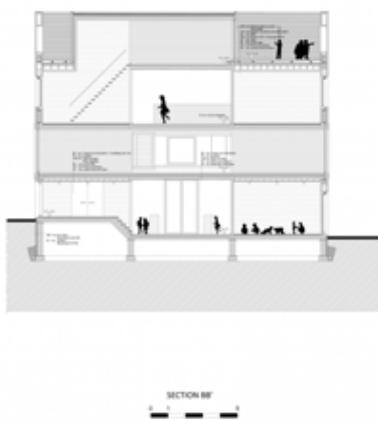
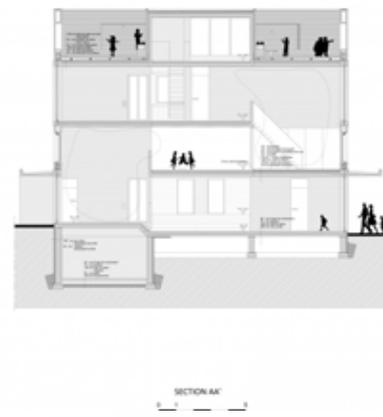
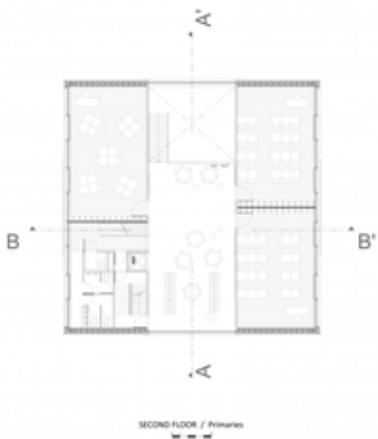
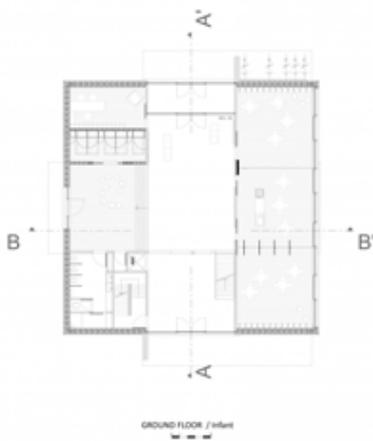
Inside, the life in the school is organized on both sides of a vast central common space, dedicated to the meeting, and for the pupils and the teachers, and gives generous sightseeings on the village. The pupils are then involved in a stimulating environment where learning remains the guideline. This allows the increase of the progression of the pupils as well as their autonomy, the respect of environment and personal diversity.



SITE PLAN



CONCEPT PROJECT - VIEWS & PROJECTIONS



PHOTOS

Velotel – sustainable bicycle hotel

Participant info

Name: Corinna Deister
Institute: FH Aachen

Project info

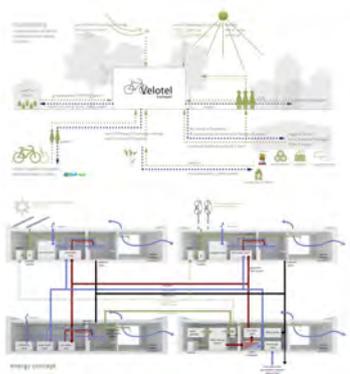
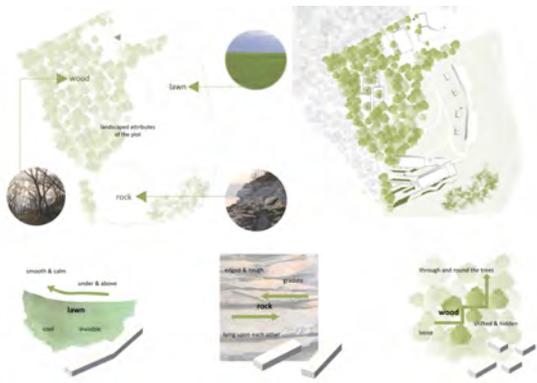
Directly situated at the Rursee surrounded by beautiful landscape a bicycle–hotel should be built, which should keep down the burden for the environment under the motto: ‘Using available structures instead of creating new ones’

Instead of dark corridors and narrow elevators, nature should lie in front of every apartment; it should be made tactile and should provide a lifelike experience. Therefore, small paths connect the buildings and achieve a hike over the plot.

The topographical very steep plot is divided into three distinctive landscapes: forest, lawn and rock. The aim of the concept is to translate every landscape into architecture and to attach the newly formed pavilions to the master plan of a hotel.

Furthermore, the life above and below the earth should be embodied in the nearly invisible lawn-pavilion. Whereas the lawn above should be used for relaxing and playing, the rock-pavilion is situated in wide shaleterraces in the southern distinctive rocks of the plot. A rough shalefacade of the building enables a fusion with the cliffy environment. In contrast, the forest-pavilion represents a light and vertical landscape. Several small pavilions are arranged around an elevated access balcony which meanders through the deciduous trees. Additionally, the bicycle will become an exhibit because of wall holders, bicycle lifts and glass bicycle-boxes in all pavilions.

A sustained yield concept was created in the course of the project since the demand of food, fuel and construction material will be covered by local companies and regional farmers. Wrapping can be recycled or economized, biological waste can be compost or feed. By allocation of staff from the near villages, it’s possible to benefit from regional knowledge, too. Excellent location potentials will be used to profit from renewable energy, like sunpower and windenergy for producing electricity.



Re[mine]science

Participant info

Name: Morgan Delvaux
Institute: ULg Liège

Project info

The project integrates itself into the new Cheratte-Bas masterplan the history of which is inherent to his mining past.

Structuring element of a regional cultural park arisen from this global thought, the collective centre, both by its positioning and by its program, participates to the economical, social and cultural development of the region.

Rooted along the darse, it connects the mining heritage to the park. It strengthens the main square and allows the user to take the measure of the new aspect of Cheratte-Bas.

From the « Garden-city » the pedestrian bridge allows to cross the darse and to reach the different facilities of the park.

Articulating the entrance the concrete tower modestly echoes the Hasard and Belle-fleur existing towers. Anchoring the stretched volume in its context it also makes the terrace rooftop accessible offering views on the industrial heritage.

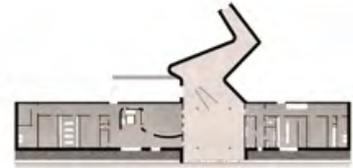
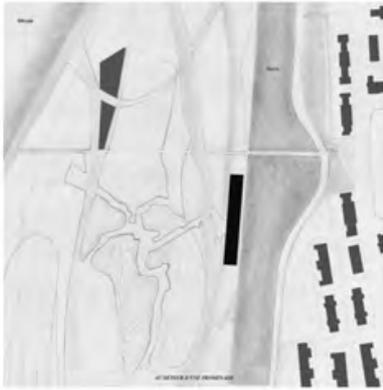
Interacting with the surrounding environment, the centre is a support to the promenade « Darse-Belle-fleur » rehabilitated within the framework of the « Pivert » Program.

Halt for the walker, this will is materialized by the specific soil texture of the park which announces the main entrance and goes on inside the building without interrupting the walk.

Seen as a living meeting place, the outside entry porch creates a space appropriable by the different protagonists. Under the skin, so as a gallery of coal, the temporary exhibition comes to light and goes on towards the outside.

The use of steel to materialize the project results from an underlying will to support a local economy in crisis throughout the architecture. Its link to concrete allows the implementations of characteristic elements of local industry.

In a concern of environmental awareness solar panels integrated into the architecture provide the energy needs for the bulding and contribute to natural soft lightning in the showroom.



Prague. Heart and Brain

Participant info

Name: Michael Dolinski
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Project info

Through the experience of the rising vltava river 2013 in Prague, the idea to create a safestorage for objects which are endangered by the water emerged. Not only items displayed in museums should be saved but also possibly everyone's treasure. All objects which represent Prague's culture and memorable in certain ways should be collected in one microkosmos. The mountain Petřín with its prominent position in the city is chosen as the construction site. Items will not just be saved there but also partly displayed.

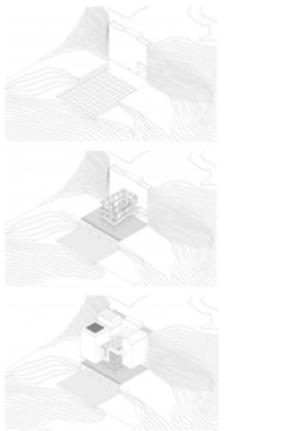
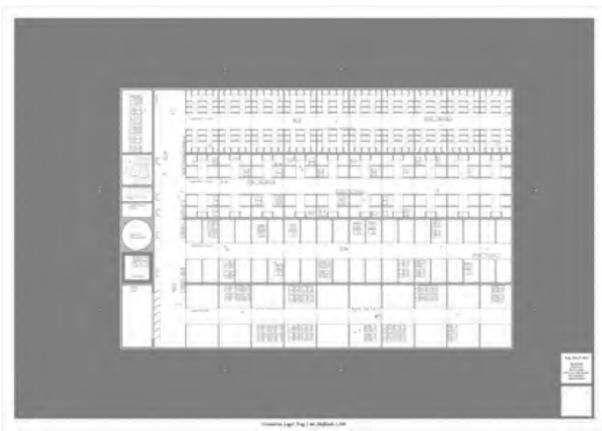
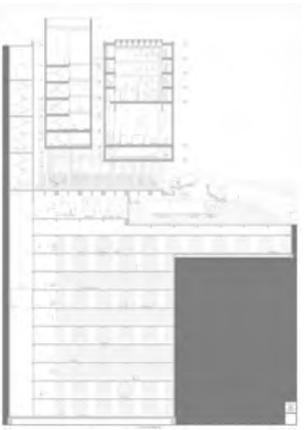
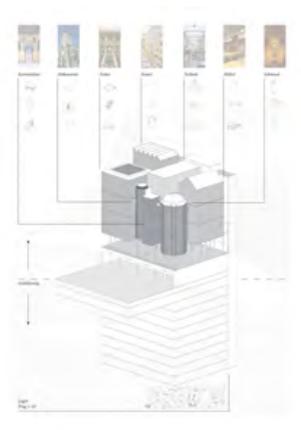
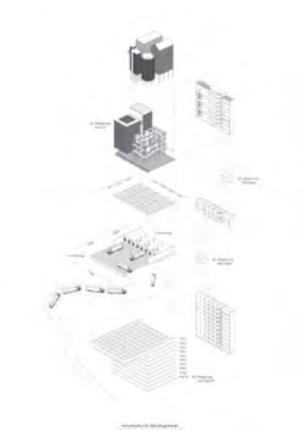
On the one hand rational issues form the building (Brain), on the other the cultural exception needs to be honored (Heart).

But what's worth saving? After an analysis of the cities museums and its districts a system of preselection was found: important curators define by specialized knowledge the value of every item considered in the storage building.

The logistic ways to the storage and in the building itself define the design and layout of the building. Items arrive in the deliveryhall from where they are reorganized and brought to a lift either downstairs to the masstorage (Brain) or upstairs to the exhibitionstock (Heart).

The large underground storage offers each one level to every bigger district in Prague (Praha 1 – 10). Due to the individual focus on objects in each district, the groundplan and size of storageboxes differs on each level.

The aboveground situated seven storagetowers display each one category: arts, nature, curiosities, documents, jewelry, furniture and technics. Shapes, sizes and interiors of these buildingparts are influenced by places in Prague where these items are originally displayed. Nevertheless they are all unified by type of construction and material used on the facade. No windows distract the visitors view from the exponats, the beautiful cityscape uncloses on the connecting bridges between the storagetowers.



Pension-pavilion

Participant info

Name: Addo Frints
Institute: MMA+ Maastricht

Project info

Pension-pavilion

The location is Heerlen, on the edge of the citycenter where the city highway crosses the Valkenburgerweg. Since the 1920s it was the garden of ir. Dinger, chief building engineer of the Dutch State Mines.

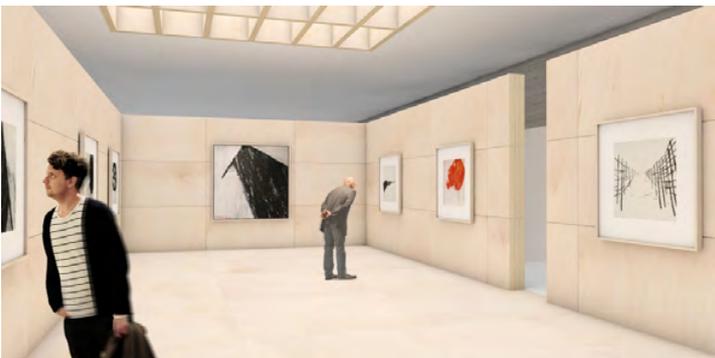
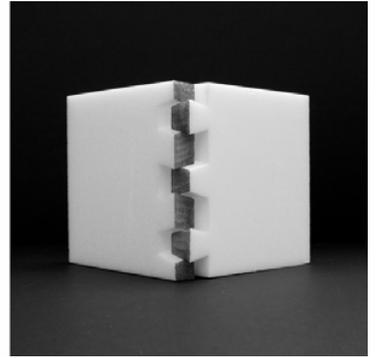
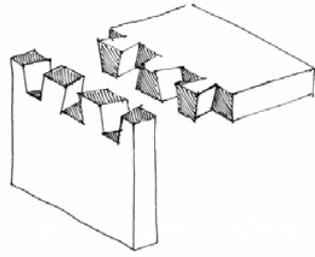
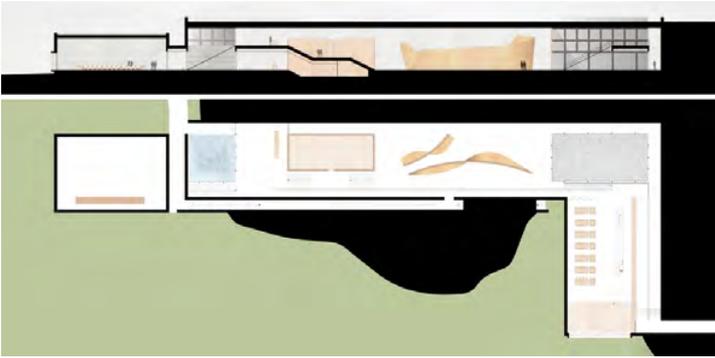
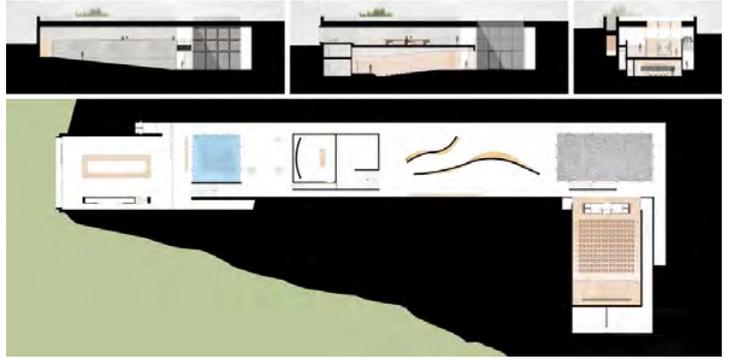
When the mines were closed in the 1960s APG pension fund was moved here to compensate the loss of jobs. With two enormous high-rise office buildings this company grew to be one of the biggest pension funds in the world.

Since then the garden is open to the public during office hours. Less open to the public is the large art collection of APG, accesible only after announcement and safety procedures. Exposing this art collection publicly could reduce the distance between citizens and their pension administrator, a welcome gesture in these days of economic uncertainty. Therefore I introduce a new friendly accesible paviljon to house the art collection together with the required new room for board-meetings, reception of foreign delegations, seminars, and education. A restaurant can bring all the visitors together.

The proposed paviljon is sunk into the hilly grounds and carefully positioned between the hundred year old trees to maintain the quality of the park. The enormous length of the building emphasizes the free movement in the parc. Positioning this length alongside the highway gives protection to noice for eyes and ears, it also slows and intensifies the architectonic experience. The conference room at the north side, next to the entrance, offers a wide view of the historical Valkenburgerweg and at the same time exposes itself.

There is a second wide opening at the west side, that looks over the highway offering a broad view of the hills of Limburg.

Fascinated by craft and refined details as in furniture, inquisitive about precision and perfection of new technological possibilities, I have come to developpe a new and stronger dovetail that I applied both in



Forest kindergarten

Participant info

Name: Eva Fürstenwerth
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Project info

The image of a childhood playing all day long in the forest without any need for more than mud, sticks, stones, some good fellows and a tinkered hut in mind, i've chosen a forest kindergarten as master project.

The occupation with this original scandinavian form of educational institution, existing only since the end of die 20th century in Germany, caused an examination of the relationship between architecture, nature and human. The kindergarten uses a sensible part of public space - the forest - as main residence. The area of the kindergarten comprises around 100ha - it includes a starting point, different play sites and an accommodation for rainy days and a midday nap. The play sites are projected as remodelling the given situation to emphasize the character of the scene. A drafted construction manual shows how to work with the given materials, the architecture can be build by the children and there parents themselves. The architecture of the play sites try to compensate the erosion of nature by the children. The gently interventions deal with the question where architecture begins.

The accommodation of the kindergarten group is planned as a modifiable construction that may be build by the parents. It consists of wooden panels that can be easily carried by two people. The outer wall can be used from the outside or from the inside, as delimitation or to complement the exterior space. It forces the builder to think about the given site and the spaces he wants to create.

All the joyful experience that i made during this task, in contact with different kindergarten groups, rangers and educators, and my own perceptions, i tried to sum up in an manual as a help for future planners of forest kindergartens.



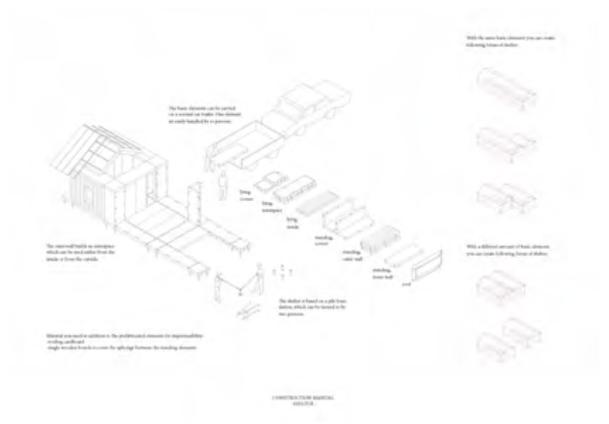
CONTOUR MAP



FLOOR OF HOUSE



CROSS SECTION



EXPLODED VIEW



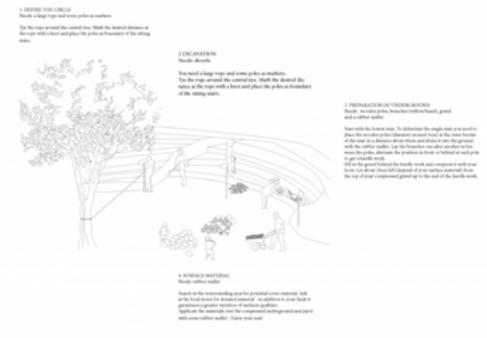
INTERIOR



EXAMPLE OF PLANT WITH VARIETY



FOREST



DESIGN CONCEPT

The coal and steel in-between

Participant info

Name: Charline Gautot
Institute: ULg Liège

Project info

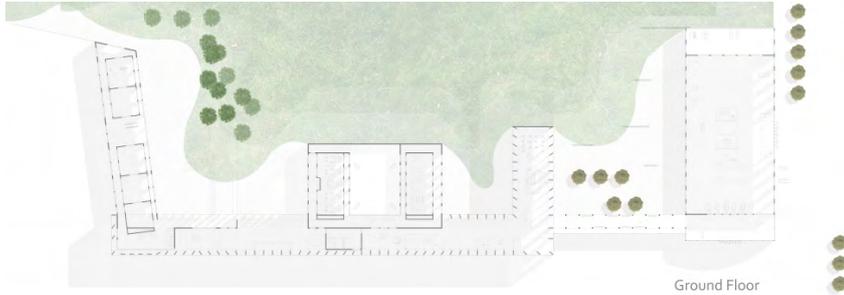
The landscape of Sclessin testifies of the important role of the industrial furrow in the development of Liège and of Belgium. The Man's imprint left monumental architectures on those landscapes and today, it is essential to reconsider those mutilated landscapes and to reinstate them coherently in a city that keeps growing, but also to think again about the relationship between Man and the environment that he builds for himself, that he transforms and that he then gives up, and to reconcile the landscape and the city's evolution to insure her sustainability.

The speed of evolution of the contemporary society stressed the contrast between those industrial landscapes and the needs of the contemporary city. The creation of a training school, whose modernity and orientation towards new technologies, would allow to revitalize this district while trying to establish links between these two periods.

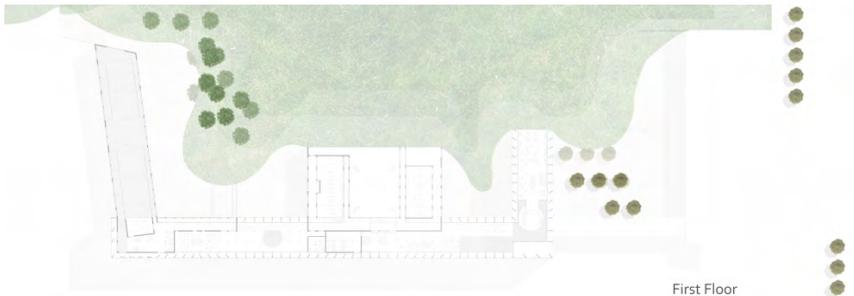
The school, which is implanted between the coal tip and the industries, the obvious signs of the character of this district, tries to reconcile this artefact made out of nature and industrial architecture.

The morphology of the main building mimics the linearity and rigor of the industries which face it and the various workshops are characterized by particular atmospheres depending upon the relation between buildings, lights, contrasts and natures which vary according to the functions of studios and synergies which can establish between them.

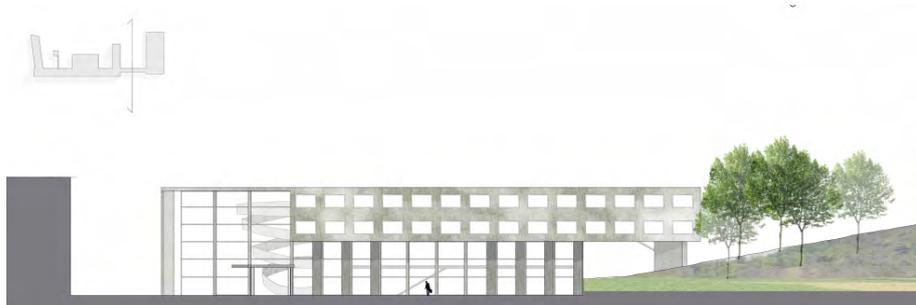
The contrasts between the west facade, of which the rational character answers to the rigor of manufactures, and the east facade, which interferes in the coal tip reinterpreting its curves to recreate a link between the man and this abandoned landscape, is a kind of echo to the rigor and precision of this industrial architecture and the wilder and dissident side of the nature.



Ground Floor



First Floor



Transition

Participant info

Name: Rosalie Gielis
Institute: UHasselt

Project info

Transition
from oil dependency to local resilience

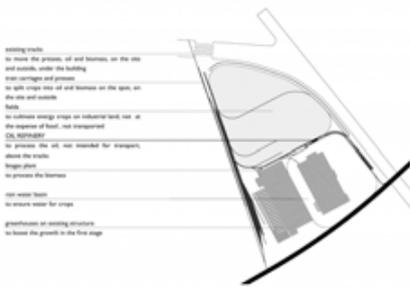
The project 'Transition', an organic oil refinery at the site of Ford Genk, has arisen with the logical simplicity of the industrial revolution in mind. The various steps in the production process are modular piled up. Pumps and tanks are unnecessary, the number of floors limited. As a result of a clear design and knowledge, the complexity of a traditional refinery has been substantially reduced. The gradual transitions and permeability as a result of the modular system fits perfectly in this picture. The fully closed facade is a reversal of greenhouses, which are also the only other buildings on the plot. The continuous structure between the refinery and the greenhouses forms the passage between industry and nature. A strong context story lies at the base. Algae or other energy crops clean the air and are processed to necessities such as energy and oil. The foundation for local resilience is placed not only in response to air pollution, but also to the closure of Ford Genk and the oil dependence, which lies partly at the root of this crisis.



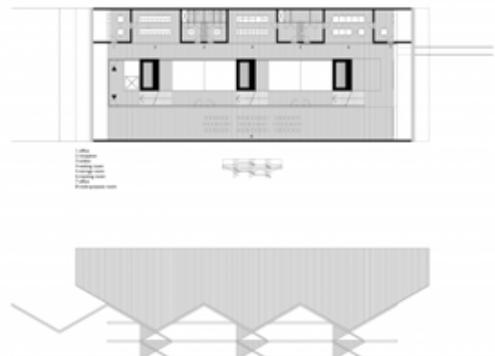
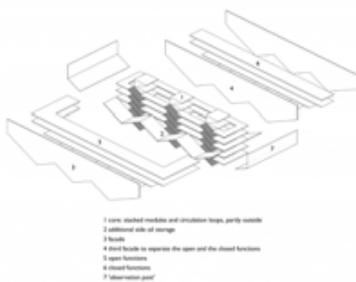
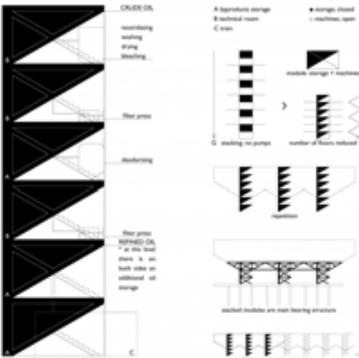
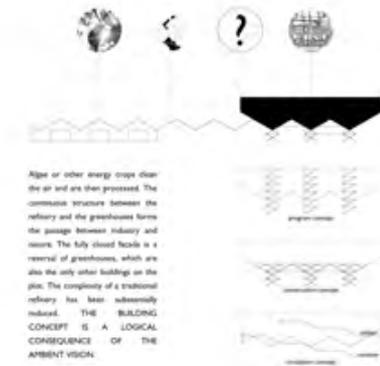
A strong context story lies at the base. Algae or other energy crops clean the air and are processed to generate such as energy and oil. The foundation for local resistance is placed not only IN RESPONSE TO AIR POLLUTION, BUT ALSO TO THE CLOSURE OF FORD GEAR AND THE OIL DEPENDENCE, WHICH LIES HEAVILY AT THE ROOT OF THIS CASE.



The pursuit of efficiency at the site has proven with the logical simplicity of the industrial remainder in mind. The various steps in the production process are modular grid up. Pumps and pipes are unnecessary, the number of floors limited. As a result of a clear strategy and knowledge, THE COMPLEXITY OF A TRADITIONAL REFINERY HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED.



02-01



02-02

Recycle to retail

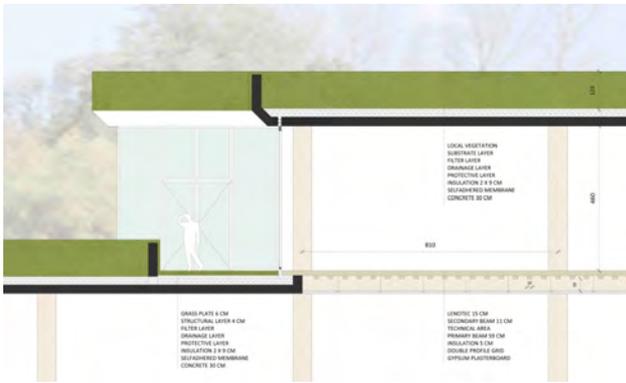
Participant info

Name: Saskia Horions
Institute: UHasselt

Project info

RECYCLE TO RETAIL

My graduation project was to design a retail complex on a self chosen site in Genk. My design is a substitute for the present mall close to Melberg that because of its proportion does not fit the small-scale environment. After the completion of the masterplan for the entire site, I focused on the development of the retail centre. Because a traditional retail centre stimulates a mass consumption and a throwaway society, I combine my retail complex with a recycling company. Owing to the fact the stores are being supplied by the recycling company the assignment becomes socially relevant. The concept of the building is based on three components, namely a recycle, shopping and traffic flow. They each form a closed cycle, are visually related, and their elements reinforce one another. The surface area of the program is large, but because of the integration in the existing hill side, it becomes one with its environment. The location and the form of the design is based on the optimal connection created in the context of the masterplan.



Cultural Campus Spandau

Participant info

Name: Anna Killert
Institute: FH Aachen

Project info

Urban development context

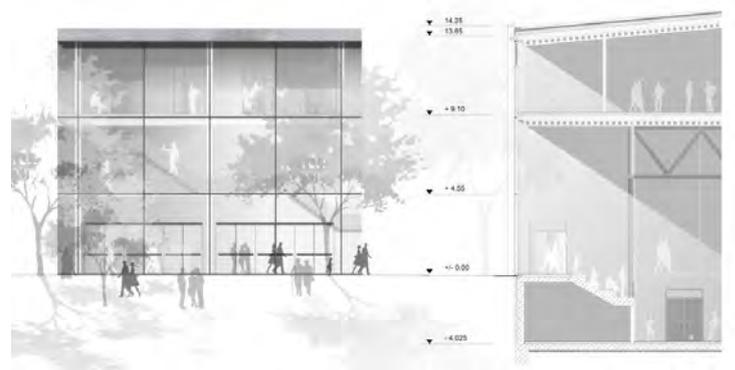
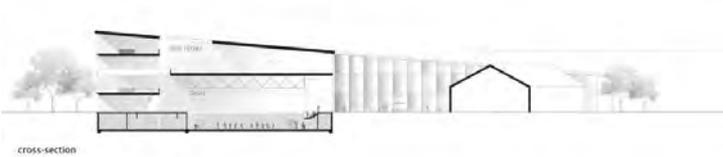
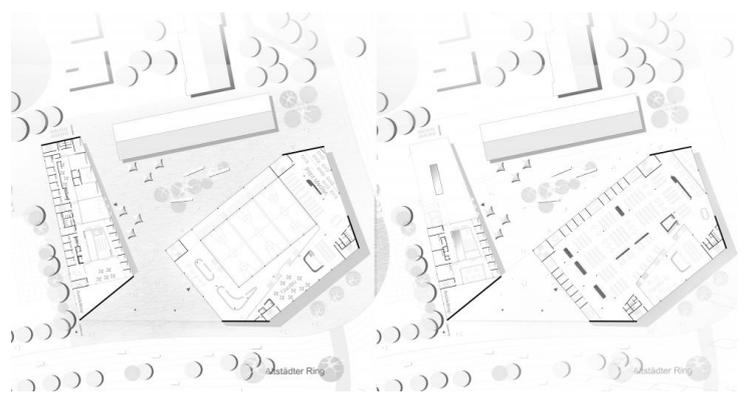
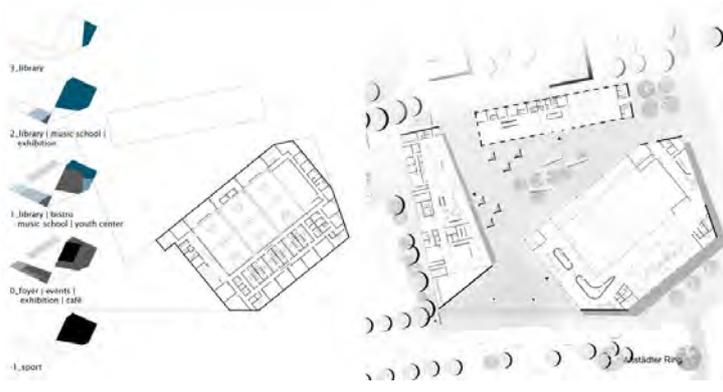
The “Falkenseer Platz” is the traffic-interface between Berlin and Potsdam. The broad road profile has to be understood as a separation between old and new town of Spandau.

Concept

It is important to harness the potential of the planning area to justice to the representative location by a new building.

The barrier of the broad road profile cannot be remedied readily. A narrowing of the road by removing one lane in each direction and a new structural bridgehead with direct orientation to the old town could be a beginning. The scale and the building's volume of the new culture-campus create a landmark. The presentation of the entrance and the formation of the outer building shell give a new identity to the entrance to the town. The transparency enables many interesting insights into and through the building. The spatial proximity to the Freiherr von Stein High School offers potential to create conscious passageways and implementing a courtyard character including the existing building of the old cavalry division at the same time. The southern part of the planning area has to represent a clear separation from the police property which is achieved by a structural measure. The level of development is based on surrounding buildings and shows a good authoritativeness to the existing building of the old cavalry division particularly in the inner courtyard.

The provided utilization units offer intergenerational amenity value. In addition to the multipurpose hall and a music school, a library, a youth academy and also a canteen, which gives hope for a steady animation of the campus, are provided. The broad range from sport through to music and humanities offer many opportunities to take advantage of the campus. The campus, as a new brand in Spandau, certainly creates hope for many visitors.



Refugium Senne

Participant info

Name: Maximilian Knapp
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Project info

In the middle of Westfalia there is a particular landscape called 'Senne'. For more then 120 year this 250qkm large area has been used by military for training. During this long time there are more then 5000 spesifies of animals and plants preserved, 900 of them stand on the Red List.

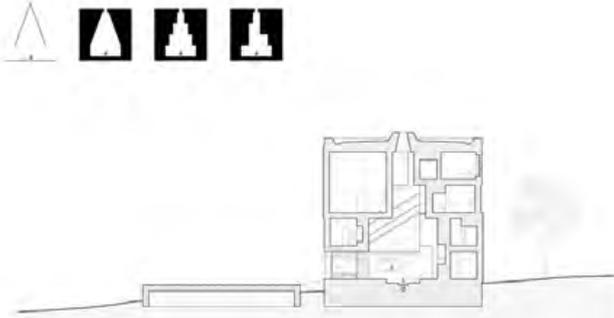
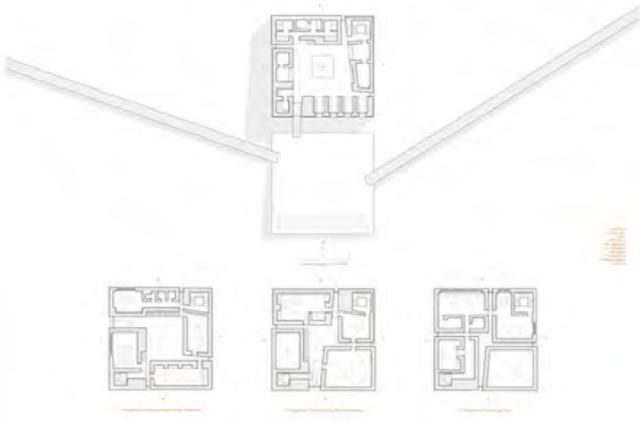
2020 the forces will leave this territory, so the gouvernement of Nothern Westfalia decided to declare the 'Senne' as a National Park. This seems to be the only way to save this uncommon scenery and make it available for visitors.

The purpose of the masterthesis was to create a concept to explain people the unusual history and the unique nature of the 'Senne'. There are now a lot of different elements in the area which reminds you of specific periods of the history.

By a wooden stage the visitor will directed from element to element. For example there is a special valley, made by the glacial period, or you cross a historic cobbled stone street. furthermore you will see some rusty tanks in the scenery, at another place there are old ruines where families lived once. They had to leave there homeland when the Nazis enlarged the military training area. When you get to see one of this speical element you get some information aboutand the direction of the way changes.

In the heard of the former village 'Haustenbeck' there is still the ruine of the historic church. Exactly towards to this the memorial and service building is located, which is the target of the 2.8 km long stage. You can deepen the information about the 'Senne' by an exhibition in the house.

The house is determined by the central space with a big fire in the middle, which can seen as a recall to the archaic idea of social meeting around the campfire.



Factory

Participant info

Name: Pieter-Jan Kosten
Institute: UHasselt

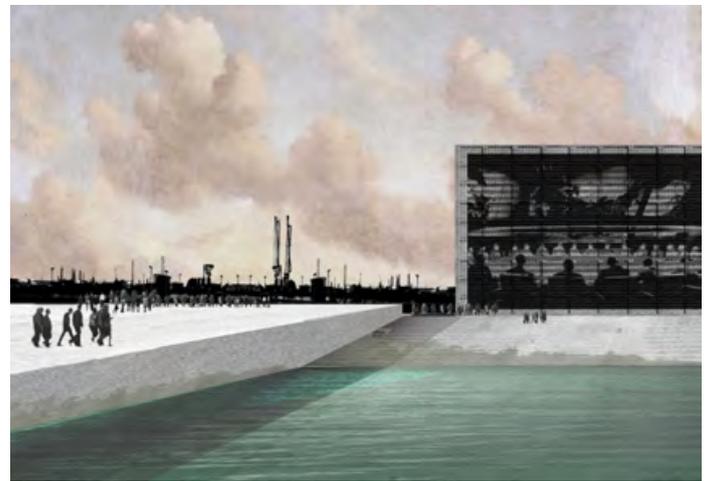
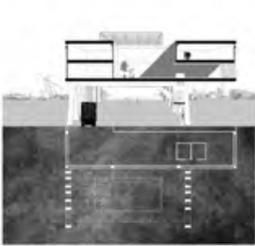
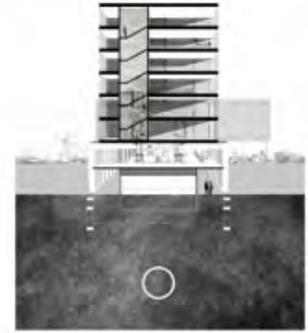
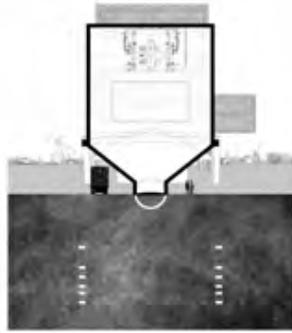
Project info

The closure of Ford Genk leaves a vast canvas behind. The scene of the former factory is unique in that it is characterized by complete infrastructural separation, forming an island of building types. Simultaneously however, the site is highly connected to regional infrastructures, allowing it to attract both local and regional public. To fully use its potential the site is divided into four zones: the wetlands, the gardens, the void and the forest. This new masterplan is the formation of a balance between program, landscape and natural resources.

An energy producing landscape is installed on the scene. Hydrogen producing algae are the spine of an urban strategy to bring back activity in a former industrial site.

The culmination of the new landscape is the construction of a hydrogen-processing factory.

Standard typologies like the box and the silo are turned upside down to create a new lifted typology. Bottom half of the factory consists of concrete frames that respond to the upper program. This hollow base can be reduced to a logistical plinth: empty containers enter, containers filled with hydrogen leave by truck, train or boat. The top half exists out of the elements that are needed to make the factory work. A collection tank, machine tower, research center and storage unit, each with their own structural logic, stand out.



Congress Hotel Zurich

Participant info

Name: Katharina Kroth
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Project info

From the eastern entry of Zurich main station, a wide busy road leads to the adjacent urban district. Taking a gentle right bend and following the river Sihl in a slight curve heading north, the guest reaches the Congress Hotel's spacious forecourt, which is marked by two interlocked square slices – one lying and one standing upright.

The building is a prelude to “district five”, the former industrial district. In the chain of various public buildings in the educational sector, such as the State Museum of Switzerland and several universities, it represents another link and – due to its spatial overall structure – is a simple, harmonious, and prominent completion to the quarter.

The sixteen-storey building is structured along an overarching, uniform pillar structure made of red brick. The ceiling panels, which are on the same level as the pillars, form a vertical pattern. This formal rigor keeps the building together as one integral unit. Due to the small size of the bricks and the depth of the façade, the building suggests – in spite of its dimensions – a human scale.

At the intersection of the two parts of the building, where the pane touches the socket, one of the two entrances is located.

Daylight enters the spacious lobby, which is directly affiliated to the entrance, the restaurant, and a café. Lined with brick pillars, the four-storey foyer forms the place of arrival and lingering. The striking stairway at the northern side of the courtyard leads the guest upstairs to the ballroom, several congress rooms, the spa, and the breakfast room.

On the fifth, first hotel room floor, the pillars at the eastern side of the court reach from the foyer to the sixteenth, last storey of the building. Thereby, the court establishes a visual link between both, the lying and the standing object.



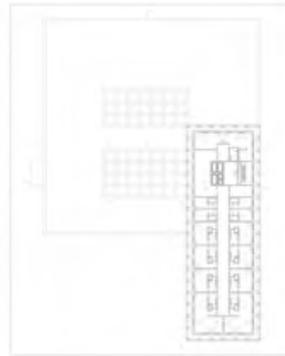
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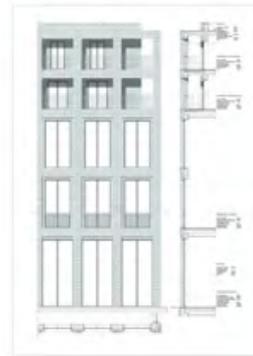
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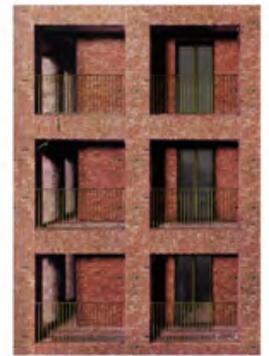
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documenta Archiv Kassel

Participant info

Name: Philipp Maaß
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Project info

documenta Kassel is looking for a building where on one hand art can be archived and on the other it can be a focal point in the documenta free time. (an archive, a library, offices, areas for events and exhibitions and the „artists in residence“, artist apartments and studios for scholarship holders)

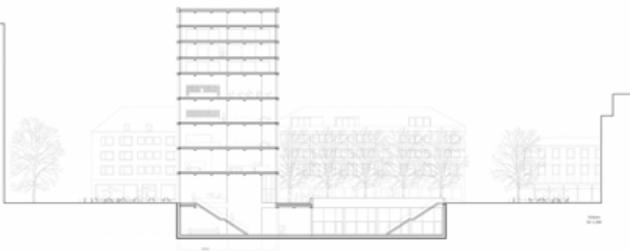
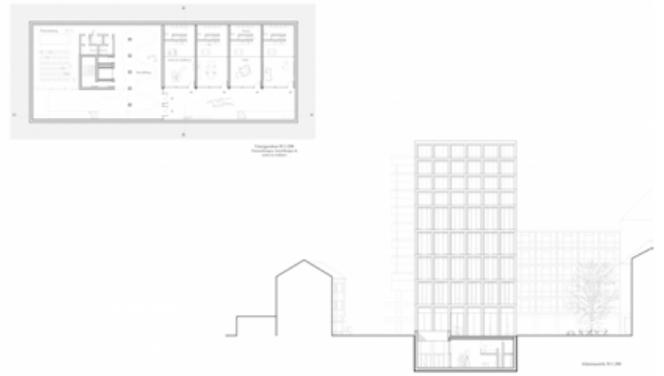
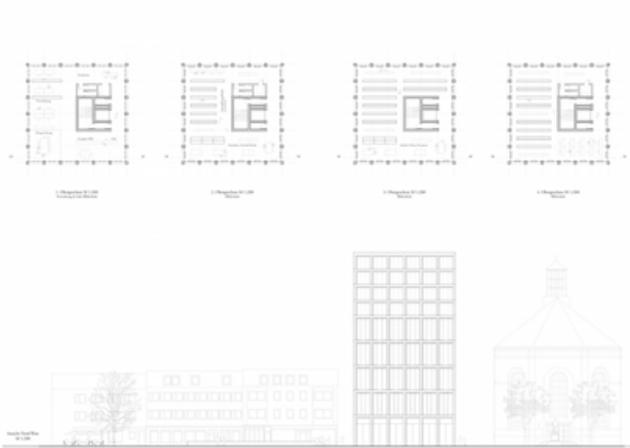
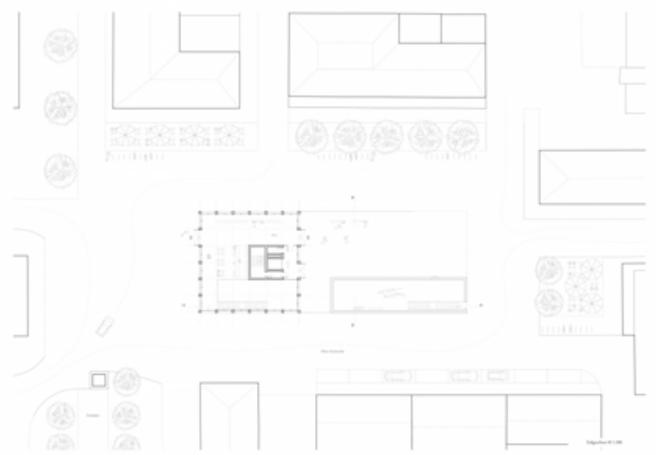
My result is a concept called „silo“. In a silo material is converted – the silo is filled from the top, at the bottom something transformed can be obtained. Therefore the documenta archive is organised from top to bottom: Archives – Library – Offices – Lobby – events and exhibition are in the basement. Here are also the artist apartments and studios.

The knowledge of the art, the archived art, catalogues and literature fill the documenta archive from above.

The knowledge slowly seeps downward and is accessible in the library. The administration on the 1st floor is a contact point for interested visitors as well as the library's reception. The floor also provides space for meetings. The vertical building core guides you directly from floor to floor. The square based floor plan underlines the non-deterministic structure.

The basement is accessible via two flights of stairs, a staircase in the lobby and one staircase from the outside, which serves the artist's apartments and studios separate from the rest of the building – but is also an exciting, different way into the building, for example, during a vernissage.

The construction is consistent. The structure is external, columns and beams are prefabricated elements of reinforced concrete. The ceiling and the stiffening core are made of site concrete.



The Growing House

Participant info

Name: Golshan Majlessi
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Project info

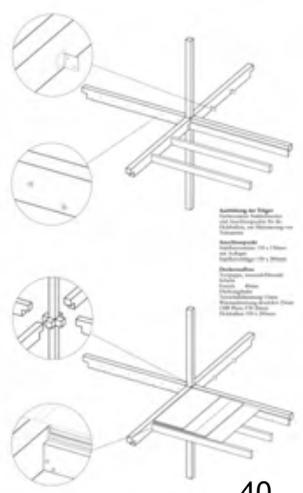
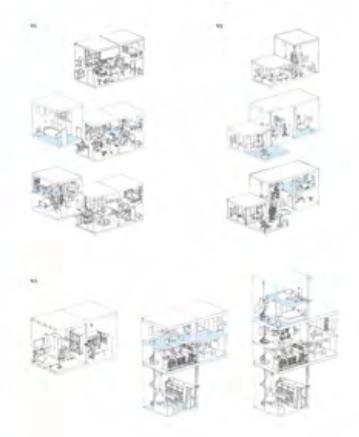
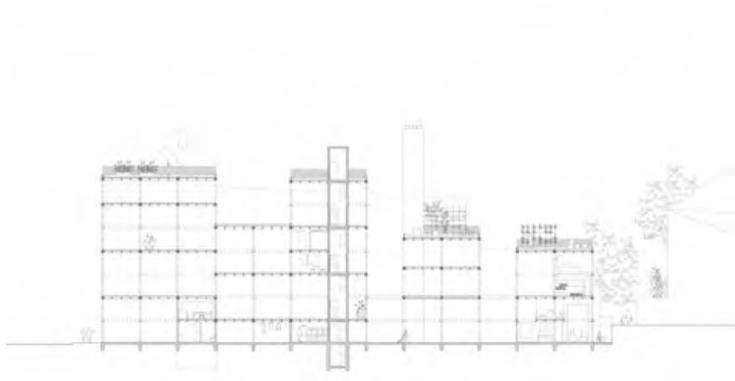
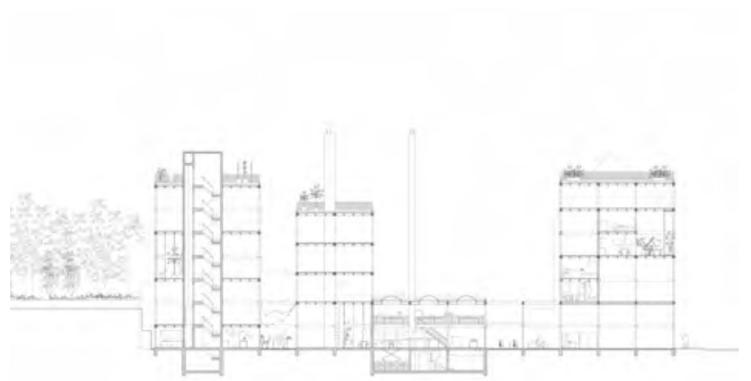
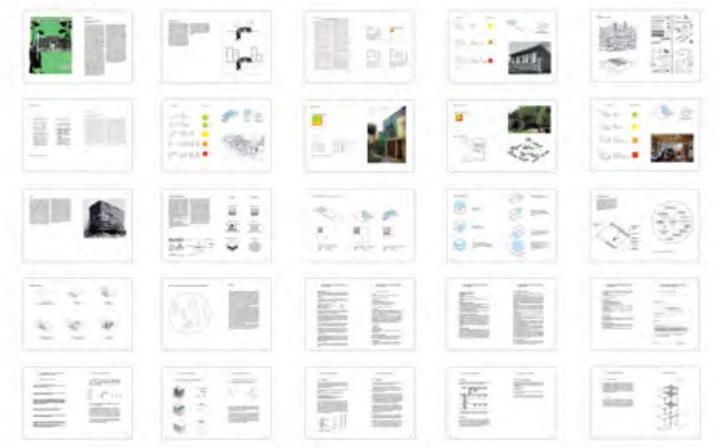
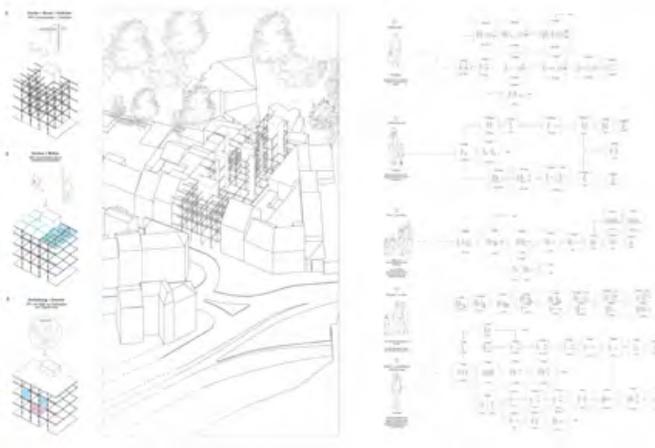
Under the title "the growing house", the thesis is concerned with how the expansion of the inner city reconciles itself with the requirements of adaptable, successively expandable housing forms. The research project, "Das wachsende Haus", called into being in 1931 by Martin Wagner, heralded a return to nature through rural, economical housing, citing expansion as the growth of families. Growth as an increase in family numbers is insufficient for the present time.

Urban growth can arise from comfort, patchwork families, work practices, and urban contraction from separation, single households or personal finances. Therefore, the design should create new possibilities and offer a contribution to solving today's urban housing situation, considering the ever- arising need for affordable living space. The perception of living as a process and the variability of living space suiting the user was the motivation to research the potential of forms of urban expansion in current housing.

The concept is based on a co-operatively administrated building, in which members are allowed to lease a space within a large complex, a framework reacting to existing boundaries.

The structure, the circulation, the core facilities, as well as ceilings and floors, create the starting point for growth. Occupants are given the opportunity, with consultants, to carry out upgrading according to their requirements.

A co-operative regulation book „Das wachsende Haus – Gilbachstraße e.G.“ defines rules for growth. The consolidation of the co-operative promotes public funding, borrowing capacity and a resistance to profit and speculation. Each unit is like a tent in a camping park. The tent is the property of the individual, but the space is owned by the cooperative. The self-administration of the co-operative strengthens communication. Collaboration with consultants, an on-site workshop and a co-operative contact point mean problems that arise during the growth-process can be resolved.



The Nile Project

Participant info

Name: Alia Mortada
Institute: RWTH Aachen

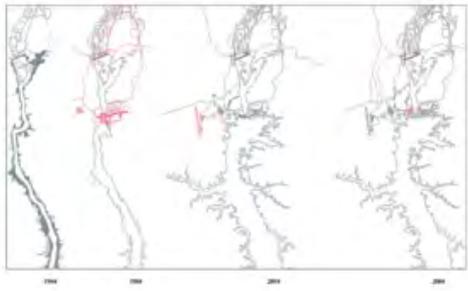
Project info

This project explores an infrastructure of great national and geopolitical significance: the Aswan High Dam of Egypt, completed in 1971. This monumental structure, which altered the Nile River's ecosystem and landscape, as well as Egypt's agriculture and energy supply, also triggered through its insertion a widely overlooked process of urban development.

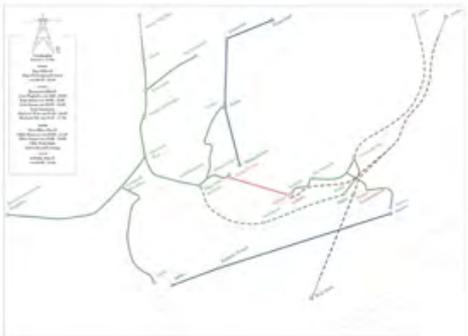
This research presents a retroactive reflection on the construction plan of the dam and puts forward the hypothesis that this plan - in fact - entailed the creation of a new city. The project introduces possible scenarios of city growth based on a number of inquiries: How can a loose agglomeration of infrastructural, residential and administrative buildings amount to one connected city? What are the limitations of design in a location of great social, political and economic complexities? How could this city evolve 100 years after the completion of the dam, the reason for its existence?

Following an on-site investigation of the geographical and urban parameters surrounding the dam, my proposal translates the findings into a history of creation of the "City of the High Dam." Consequently, the analysis identifies areas of potential interventions by proposing a transport system connecting the city as well as transit hubs that restore a lost community spirit. Such interventions of different scales offer a better understanding of the daily city life and allow its inhabitants and visitors to experience their surroundings from different viewpoints and at varying speeds.

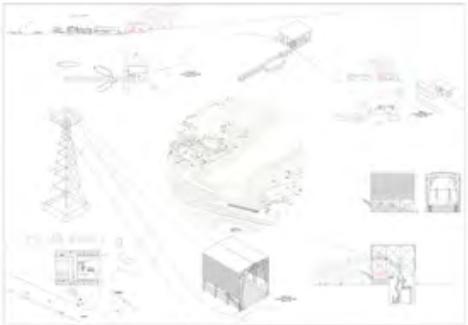
The project intends to reveal the rich history of this city and emphasises its specific cultural identity. It provokes a discussion about the boundaries of visionary urbanism and how it stands in contrast to Utopia. Rather than (consciously) criticising past political decisions, my contribution lies in using visionary urbanism as a tool to criticise the limits of reality as accepted by planners and seeks to visually project the "still possible".



Map of the Nile River Basin in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Showing the extent of the river and the location of the Aswan High Dam.



Map of the Nile River Basin in the 2030s, 2040s, 2050s, and 2060s. Showing the extent of the river and the location of the Aswan High Dam.



Map of the Nile River Basin in the 2070s, 2080s, 2090s, and 2100s. Showing the extent of the river and the location of the Aswan High Dam.



Sports and meeting centre

Participant info

Name: Marc Neycken
Institute: FH Aachen

Project info

Construction task

The task involves the conception drafting of a sports and meeting centre.

The objective was to find an appropriate attitude to this centre in a rural area, expressed by its flair, function and materials.

The property called „Hander Weg“, is situated in Laurensberg near the Dutch - German border, about 1.6 km from the village centre and 5 km from the Aachen Cathedral.

Schools and sports clubs in the surroundings will find a common place through this construction project. The main users are a football and rugby club.

Landscape

The landscape shows 3 fundamentally different typologies: the orthogonal road system of the northern parking lot; the wild landscape between country road and sports complex and the complex itself, determined by a lawn with subtil arranged clusters of trees.

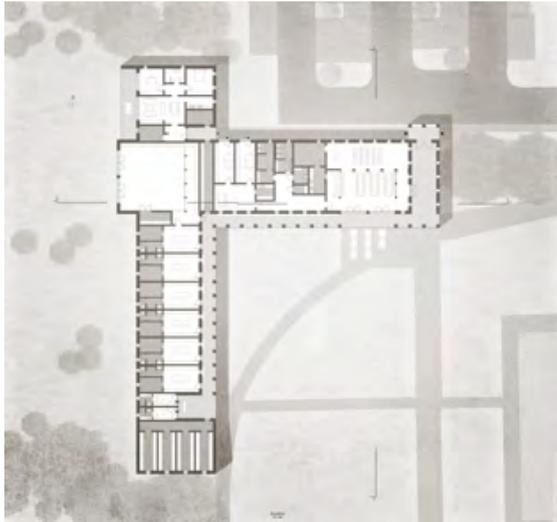
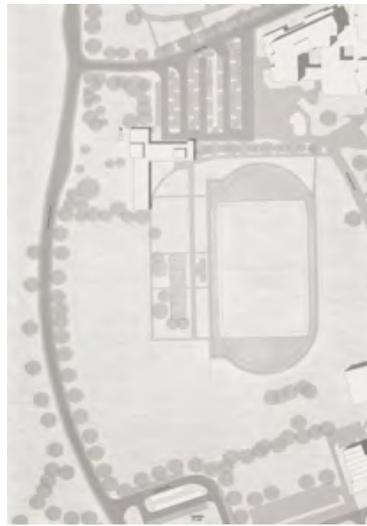
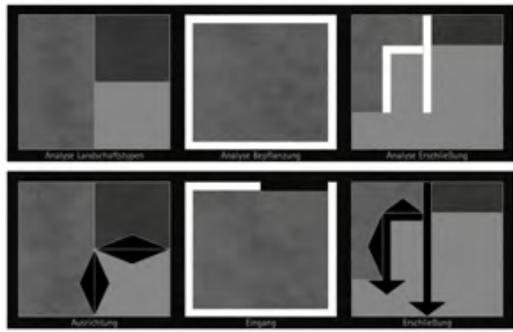
Building

The building lies on the intersection line of the 3 landscape typologies and benefits from their different levels of intimacy. The one-story building falls into line with the sports complex delimiting tree structure and is super-elevated in two places.

A protruding part of the building nearby the parking area, is the new entrance of the sports complex and the access to the building, separated into 3 independent functional sections: habitation of the groundskeeper, the sports area and the common area.

A roofed gangway allows a time - independent utilization of all those functional sections.

The centre should radiate the atmosphere of a „rural“ functional building. This impression is underlined by the low height, the closed front and the choice of simple materials: plain surface bricks, raw concrete and a small quantity of oak wood. There is no „artificial,, colouring or veiling. The surfaces are reflecting the way of construction and become a naturally integrated part of the place.



Perspektive Außen



Perspektive Außen



Perspektive Café und Saalbereich



Perspektive Fitness- und Sporthalle

small talk . big plots

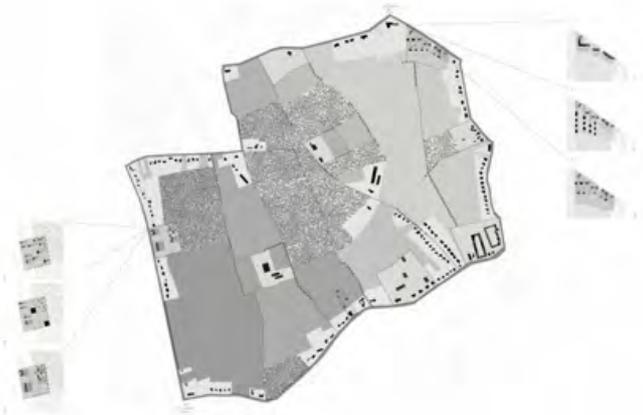
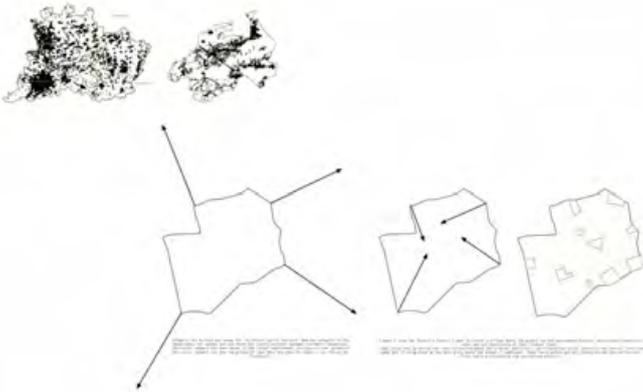
Participant info

Name: Charlotte Ooms
Institute: UHasselt

Project info

The Stotert is a typical Flemish ribbon development surrounded by agriculture. During my youth I spent a lot of time with my grandparents in the Stotert. This reinforced my fascination for the living environment and the social encounters of the inhabitants of the Stotert. These people love to live in the Stotert because they like to enjoy the tranquility, the views and the contrast of the living environment compared to where they work. As you further examine the hamlet, you will find that its not in accordance with the modern demands. The distribution of the lots is outdated, all the space available for cultivation is already taken, there are fewer spontaneous encounters ...

That is why I want to stimulate the smaller, more subtle encounters by creating a path structure that efficiently divides the inner agriculture and connects the activities organized in the hamlet. These activities are small-scaled activities based on the combination of living, tranquillity, experience and nostalgia. The new activities will be organized on the large/deep lots that I will re- parcel out. I have worked out two projects. The first is an enlarged petting zoo where people who love animals can come and live to take care of the animals. This could also function as a meeting point for the inhabitants of the Stotert. For the second project I designed a flexible house for the elders and starter homes for young families. With these you can fidget with the borders between the lots and the agriculture to better optimize the use of the land.



Resquaring spaces one in another

Participant info

Name: Nathan Quenon
Institute: ULg Liège

Project info

The first phase of this project is exclusively about the space and the manner to revive the historical and institutional heart of Liège, specially Tivoli space, This space, next to Saint-Lambert space, was never meant to be empty and destructure the real places around.

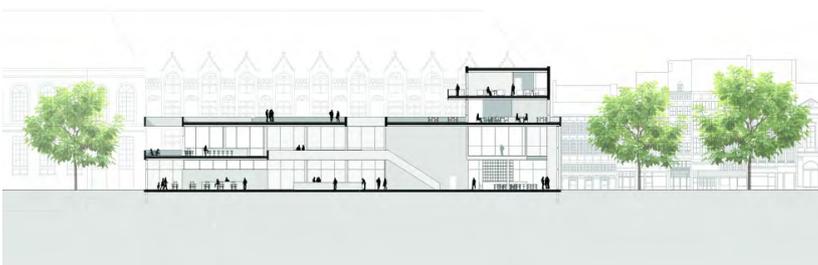
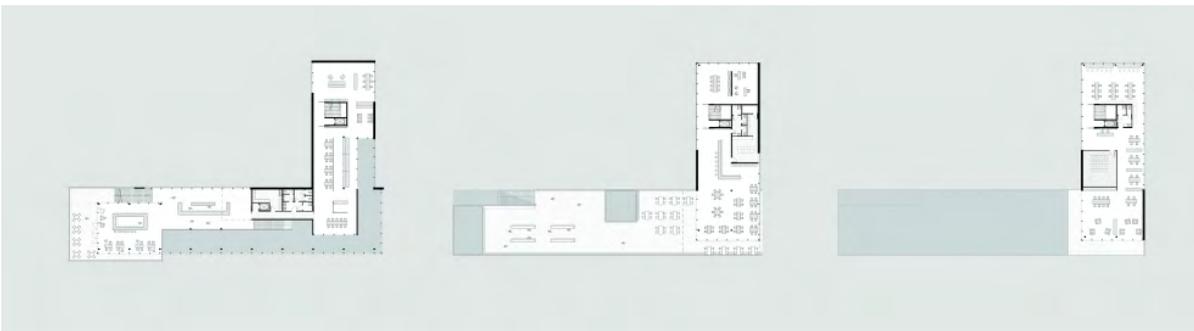
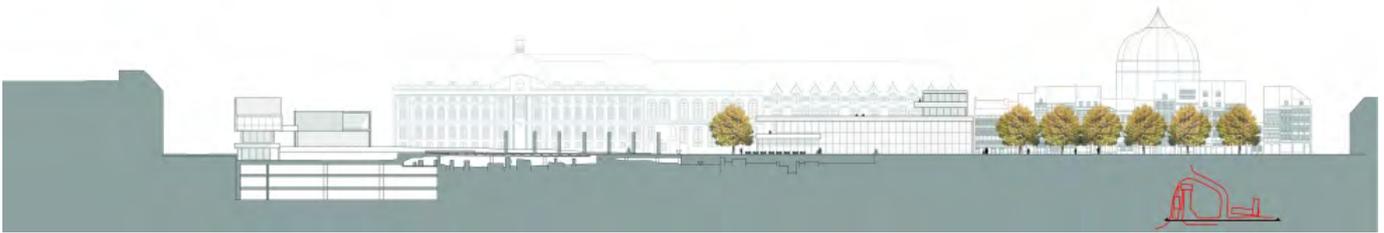
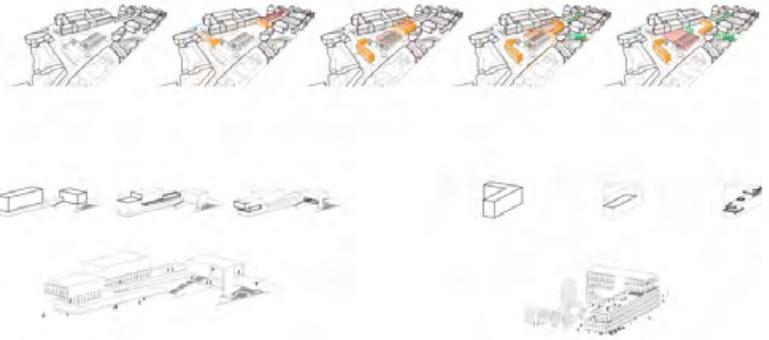
Resquaring the Saint Lambert space by a new volume on the West and the partial reconstruction of the Tivoli Space on the East, that redelimit the market space, the ambition is to bring different scales of perception on the whole of the Saint-Lambert and Tivoli spaces. If you percept it globally, the two places are used individually as a public space and an urban garden. This garden doesn't exist in Liège and reminds us of the cloister of the cathedrale that was destroyed by the revolution in Liège.

The new buildings just accomponies this spaces and revitelises the uncomfortable and abandoned places. Their disposition blocks the indésirable views to limit each space on its place but has been worked on in the respect of the symbolic of the Saint-Lambert place, the buildings around, the flood of pedestrians, and perspectives.

Secondly, a programme is connected on the Master plan to check its potentialities.

A buiding easily usefull as well from the garden as from the public space welcomes a culinary center that developes fluidely from the ground floor up to the roof of the second floor, where you find the bacony of the resaurant. Because of the particular site, the vaste and free spaces makes it easy to affect eventual changements in the future.

The second building reinvest a construction that exists on which is joined spaces to organise a touristic and cultural space. This contains a house of tourism, conference and exposition halls that join a terrace with a view on the historical center as redefind.



Appolo - développement collectif

Participant info

Name: Martin Schnitzler
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Name: Steffen Stupp
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Project info

A strategy to grade up peripheral housing areas in the City of Kananga, D.R. Congo.

Since the end of the colonial era in 1960 a strong movement from rural to urban has been taking place all over the D.R.C. Without any urban planning small cities has turned into messy urban agglomerations. The rural population has brought their way of life into the cities and has transformed them into high dense subsistence economy focused areas.

Kananga, a city in the mid-south of the D.R.C. lays on a hilly plateau surrounded by small flows. The post colonial districts are mostly situated around the slope areas of the city. Extreme weather condition combined with deforestation led to strong erosions that threatens the people's livelihood.

Urban life is an every day challenge.

Our project aims to an adjoining development process of the district Appolo and to answer the question: How Congolese urbanism could be like?

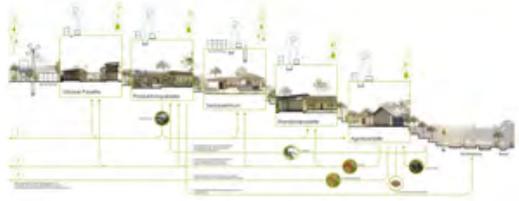
A Vision

The central market and the new place of assembly have become the most frequent meeting place in the district Appolo.

As a visible example the City's University and the inhabitants develop four types of parcels. Focusing on the different requirements of urbanity, manufacturing, living and cultivating. The usual parcel organization is added prevention of erosion, maximum use of space to cultivate plants and sanitation.

To protect the soil from new erosion the main organisation of paths and parcels shifts to a radial urban structure.

Parcels that provide access to energy, drinking water and sanitation create several sectoral centers. Around these parcels the competence to organize adapted parcels led to a district that combines Congolese urban life with the production of goods and cultivation of plants. The four different types of parcels create an associated economic structure that provides food and income supply for the population of Appolo.



Docking with Nature

Participant info

Name: Hans-Christoph Schultz
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Project info

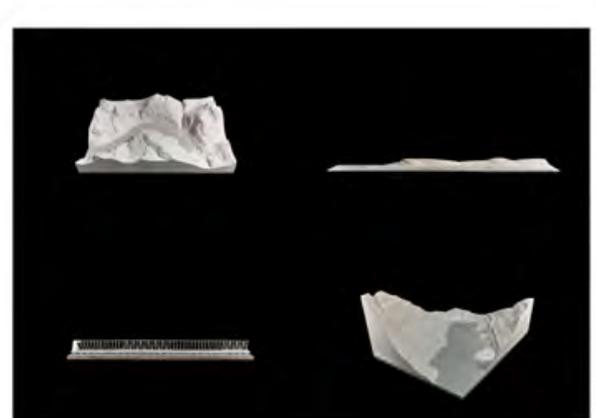
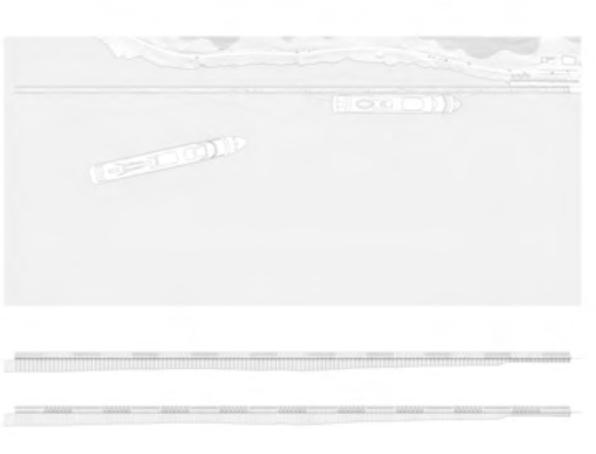
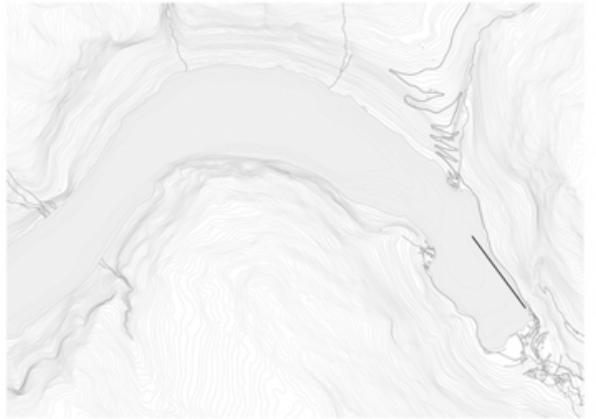
The thesis focuses on the Geirangerfjord, one of the main attractions the Norwegian coast and its impressive landscapes have to offer. During summer, the fjord is visited by up to 800,000 tourists, with most arriving as passengers on the numerous cruise ships that have Geiranger as their destination. Currently no adequate and sustainable docking opportunities exist.

To solve this problem, the proposal provides two different functions: It forms an unpretentious structure, which can either accommodate two large cruise ships or three smaller vessels, connecting the ships and passengers to the town and infrastructure.

Furthermore, it also adds a new identification point, attraction and multipurpose space to the town. Like a long drawn pier it extends out on the water, presenting itself as a distinct line in the landscape, hereby forming a stark contrast to the nature around but without disturbing the breathtaking vistas.

To meet the requirements of the cruise operations and to create unique spatial experiences the structure consists of a sequence of individual, triangular shaped wooden frames. Not only does the fjord, the sunlight sifting through the frames and the alternating views create a special atmosphere inside the structure, its specific shape also prevents the ship bows from damaging the wooden elements. Their shape alternates rhythmically between a whole and a half cross-section along the structure, allowing the passengers to disembark where the half-frames are located. Due to resting on a substructure of reinforced concrete pillars, the structure is able to withstand the massive forces of the docked ships. Since a fixed roof would have disturbed the structure's simplicity and atmosphere, a retractable canvas, mounted between the frames, offers the weather protection.

All these aspects offer a sustainable solution to a problem the Geirangerfjord and an always growing number of picturesque destinations around the globe are facing.



RE³ to algae

Participant info

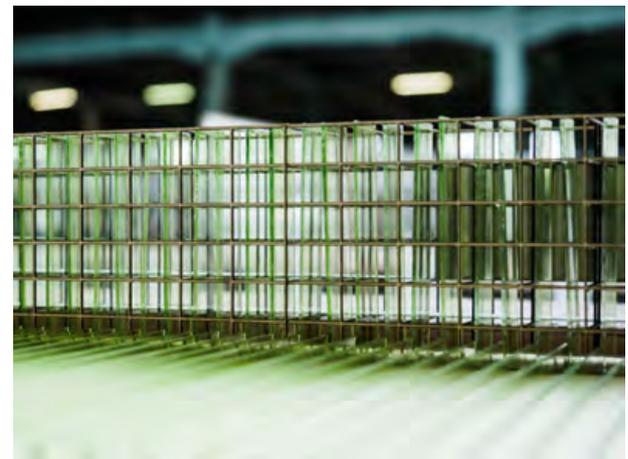
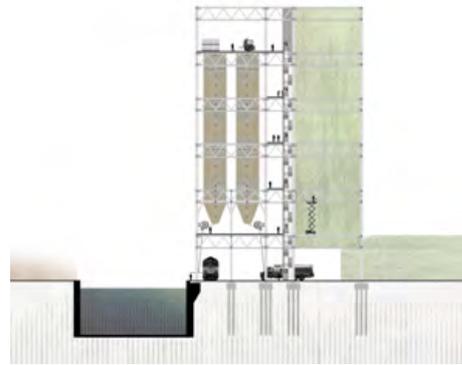
Name: Giel Theuwis
Institute: UHasselt

Project info

RE³ translates into three differentiated aspects: reconsidering our food and energy supply, the restructuring of the industrial area of Genk and reconstructing the former Ford-factory structures.

Bio-energy and organic food is the future. Algae cultivation could provide an alternative to both supply forms. This project transforms the acreage of Ford Genk into an intensive production landscape in the form of an algae farm. Horizontally, there is a vast algae plot (140 Ha) which overflows into a vertical processing machine that guarantees equally intensive production. This architectural operation divides the Ford site in a very hard way. The linear strip is constructed from the steel of the former Ford industrial buildings. It's being revalued, but in a vertical sense.

The concept of the all solving structure results in a rational stretched architecture with a clean design. This should provide a perfect balance between functionality and ease of use. Architecturally, it's an intelligent system and adaptable to changing needs, thus creating a degree of flexibility. The vertical structure tries to solve everything and contains all of the facilities that the entire project needs to work in an effective manner. From purification, production, processing, transportation and routing to research, office functions and tourist attractions, etc. By creating a building with a lot of mixed functions, I can offer a structure that lives on a lot of different scales during the whole day and convenience to a new and higher level.



StadtBad Gadderbaum

Participant info

Name: Freya Winkelmann
Institute: RWTH Aachen

Project info

In the summer of 2013 the gates of the public swimming pool Gadderbaum remained closed for the first time since its establishment in 1974. In 1997 and 2006 the outdoor bath should be closed already, as renovation was urgently required. Engaged citizens were able to maintain the pool through many volunteer hours of work. In 2010 the council members approved the maintenance of the bath but the decision was reversed in May 2013.

The particular feature of the swimming pool, embedded in the foothills of the Teutoburg Forest, is its location in the center of the v. Bodelschwingsche Stiftungen Bethel. It was an important integrative site for the community.

The StadtBad Gadderbaum is characterized by own rules. The people's self-understanding forms a specific normality and creates a place that is always accessible and independently usable for its visitors, guests, residents and travelers who passing by. Like a woven pattern the place combines different typologies of the bath and creates relationships between - existing, hidden, forgotten and past - spaces. The citizens are creating their own public space, which develops into a place of urban neighbourhood, community, cooperation and leisure (social acceleration).

The local craftsmanship of the v. Bodelschwingsche Stiftungen Bethel are part of the process. City and foundation participate. Responsibility cannot be ignored.

The architecture rediscovers the place, works with the already existing, reinterprets, completes and designs new possibilities. Gardens, view relations, open and closed spaces, changing light impressions and the element water are composing a place resting in a landscape garden. Different movement flows and rhythms shaping the place its own characteristic atmosphere.

The architect acts in the social structures, creates architecture through existing possibilities within the economic conditions and reconciles the local participants, which do not know whether to run forward or reverse, in balance.

