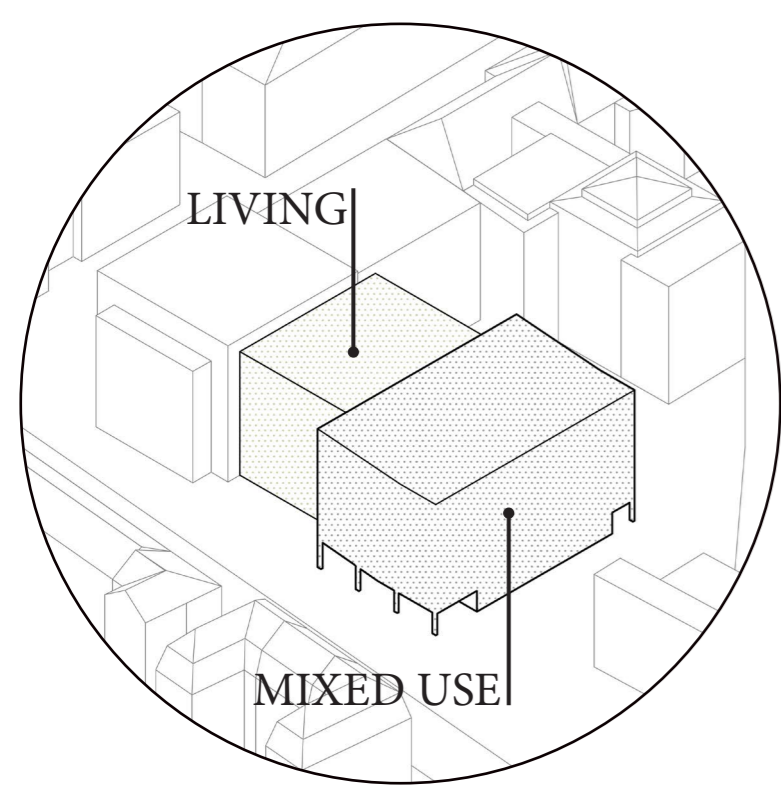




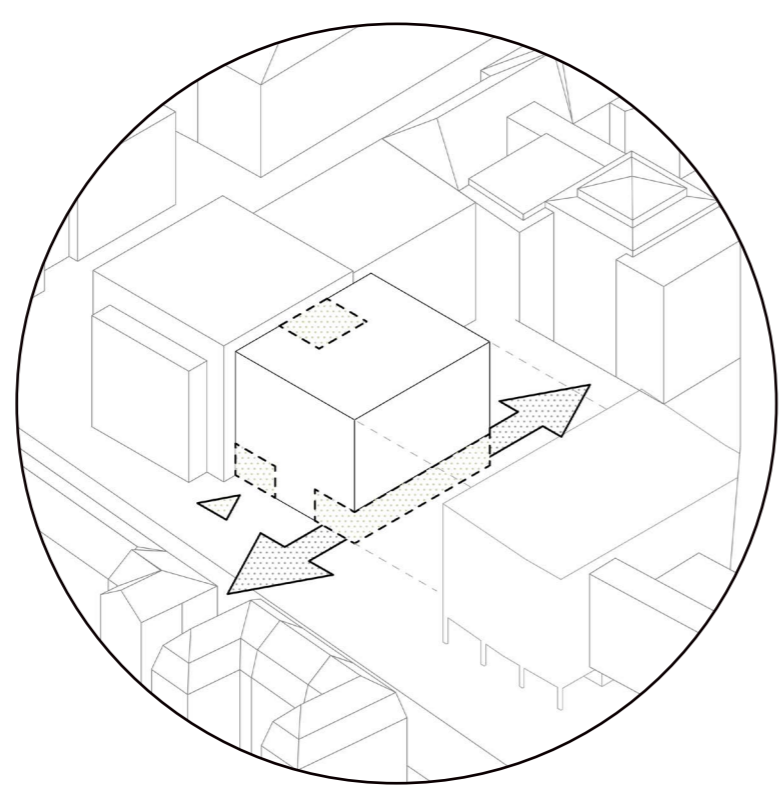
ENTWERFEN 8



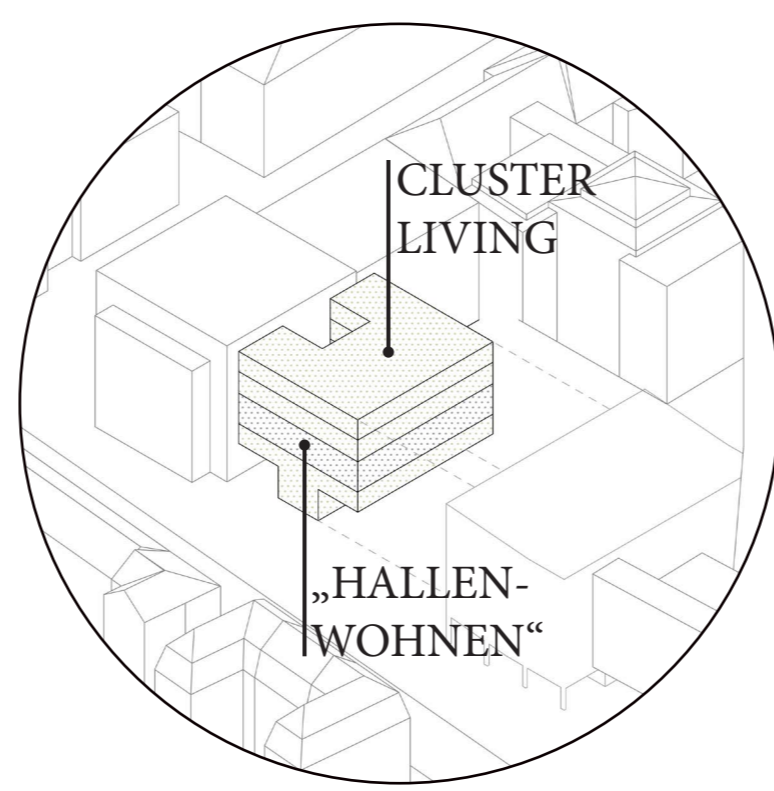
JOHANNES FREI
PROF. MARTA PELEGRIN
SUMMER 2020

URBAN CONDITIONS

The building to be worked on in Gräfe Straße 52 is located as a former lecture building on the Bockenheimer Campus. In the immediate vicinity, a campus that is under discussion is to be demolished. Among other things, the student communication center Café KoZ is located on it. The campus also houses the cafeteria, library, research laboratories and seminar rooms. The number 52 with its western facade faces the Gräfe Straße. This is mainly residential area. In addition to a playground, there are also smaller commercial units such as practices in the first floor zones. The area only becomes more lively further north at the level of the Bockenheimer Warte. With its eastern facade, the building faces the



backyard of the Senkenberg Museum. The courtyard is public, but has a semi-public to private character. The publicly designated green space directly adjacent to the building to be worked on appears inanimate and is characterized by a soil overgrown with ivy.



BUILDING CONDITIONS

The lecture hall building II is adjacent to its predecessor (lecture hall building I). Both buildings, designed by Ferdinand Kramer, consist of a lecture and connecting sections. The part used purely for access and sanitary facilities is characterized by its large, striking staircase and a high building depth of

approximately 25 meters. The actual lecture hall, with its brown, almost windowless facade and a depth of over 35 meters, stands as a head building on Gräfe Straße.

BUILDING MEASURES

It would be very difficult to convert the hitherto hidden but very characteristic floors with a gradient of about six percent into living space. For this reason, it was considered to separate the two parts of the building and to give one part the living space and the other a mixed use.

The clear separation means that both parts of the building can now be used independently of each other.

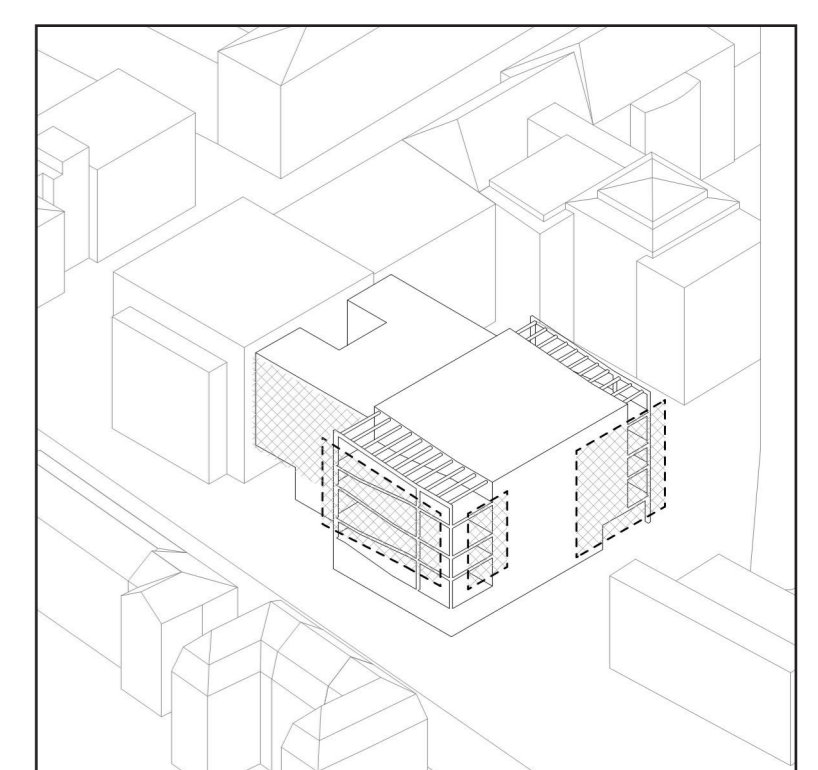
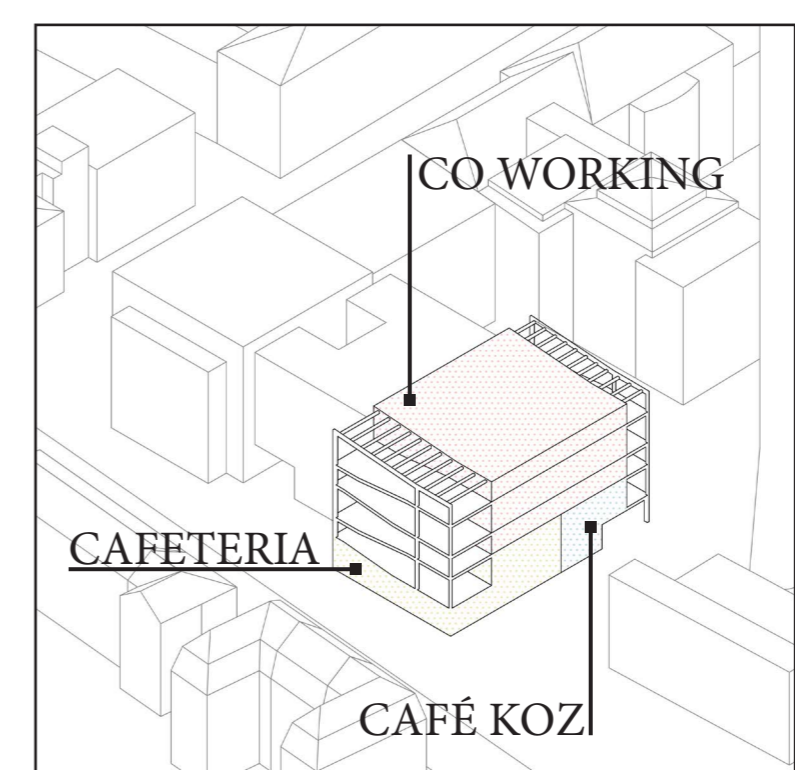
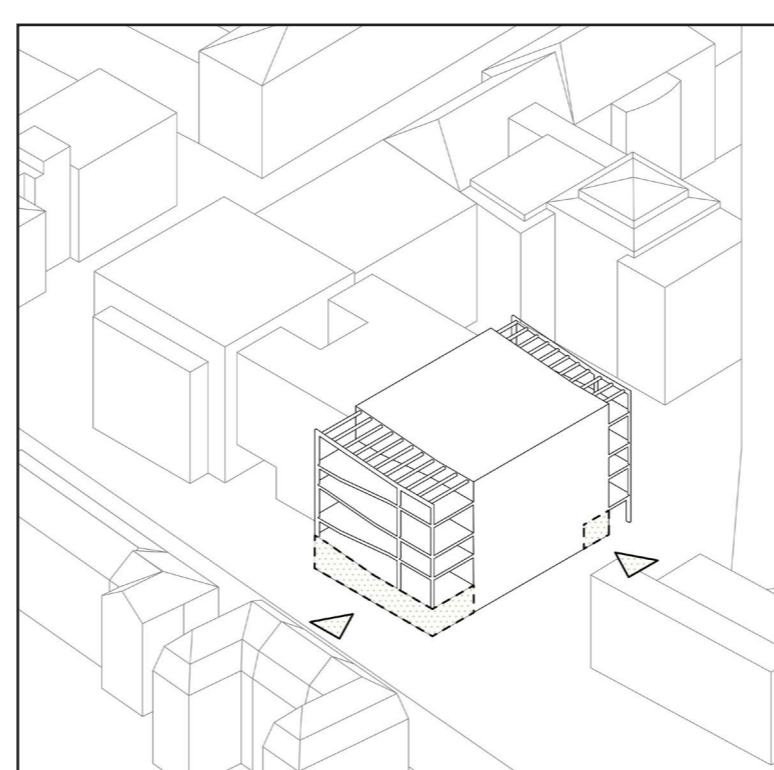
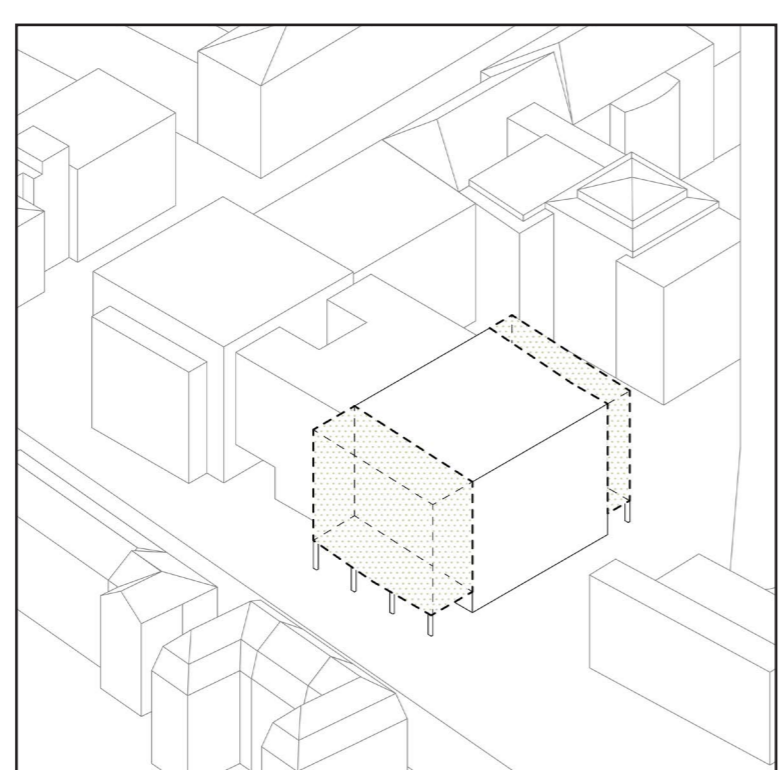
The structure of the building will be largely preserved, only the old staircase will be provided with a new, smaller staircase, the access to the elevators will be mirrored, and parts of the sanitary facilities will be removed. The fixtures for the living quarters will be constructed using a timber-frame construction

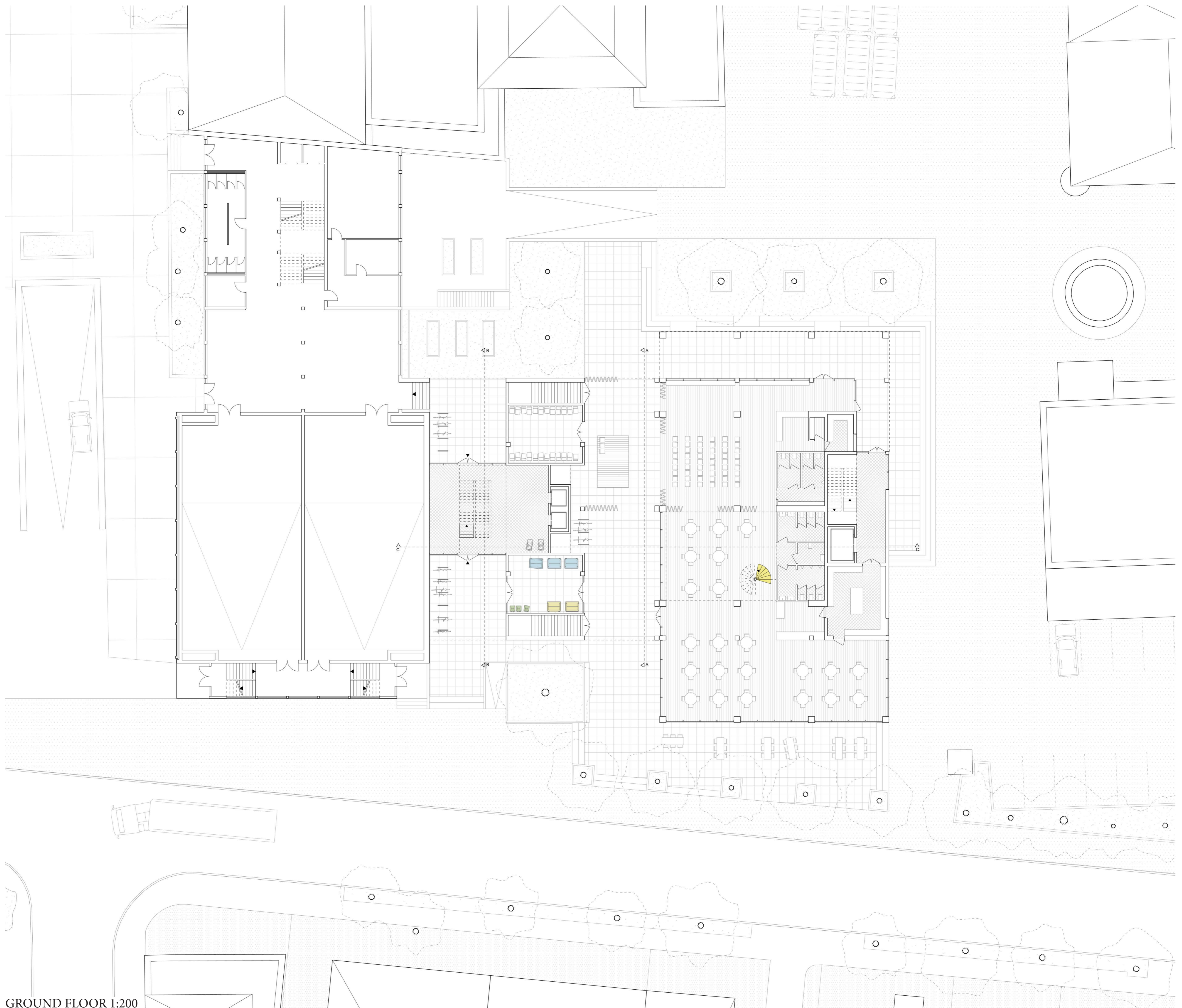
method, so there is always the possibility of changing apartment sizes.

The measures in the former lecture hall are larger. Here, outdoor terraces will be created for the lighting by removing parts of the facade so that only the supporting structure remains. Here too, the staircase will be replaced by a space-saving one and an elevator will be added (all in the existing stairway section). The new uses range from a two-storey cafeteria/restaurant, in the front part of the first floor, to the new premises of Café KoZ, to three floors of co-working spaces, which are to enliven the area.

FACADE MEASURES

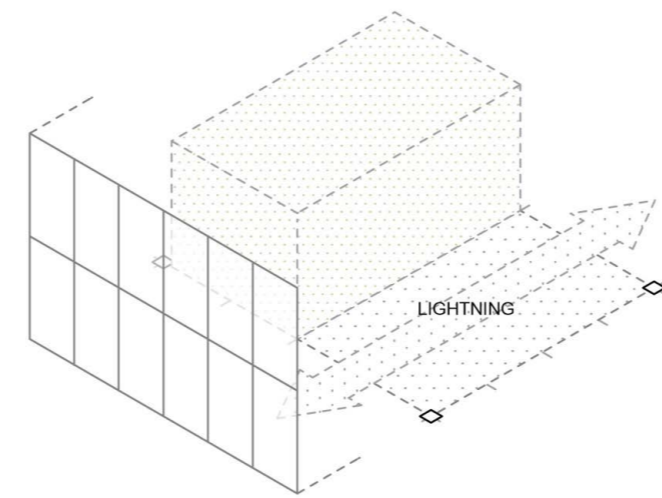
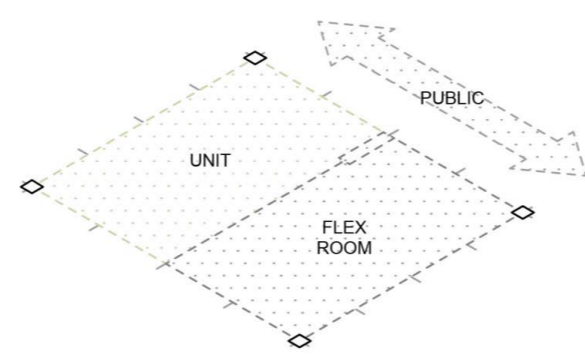
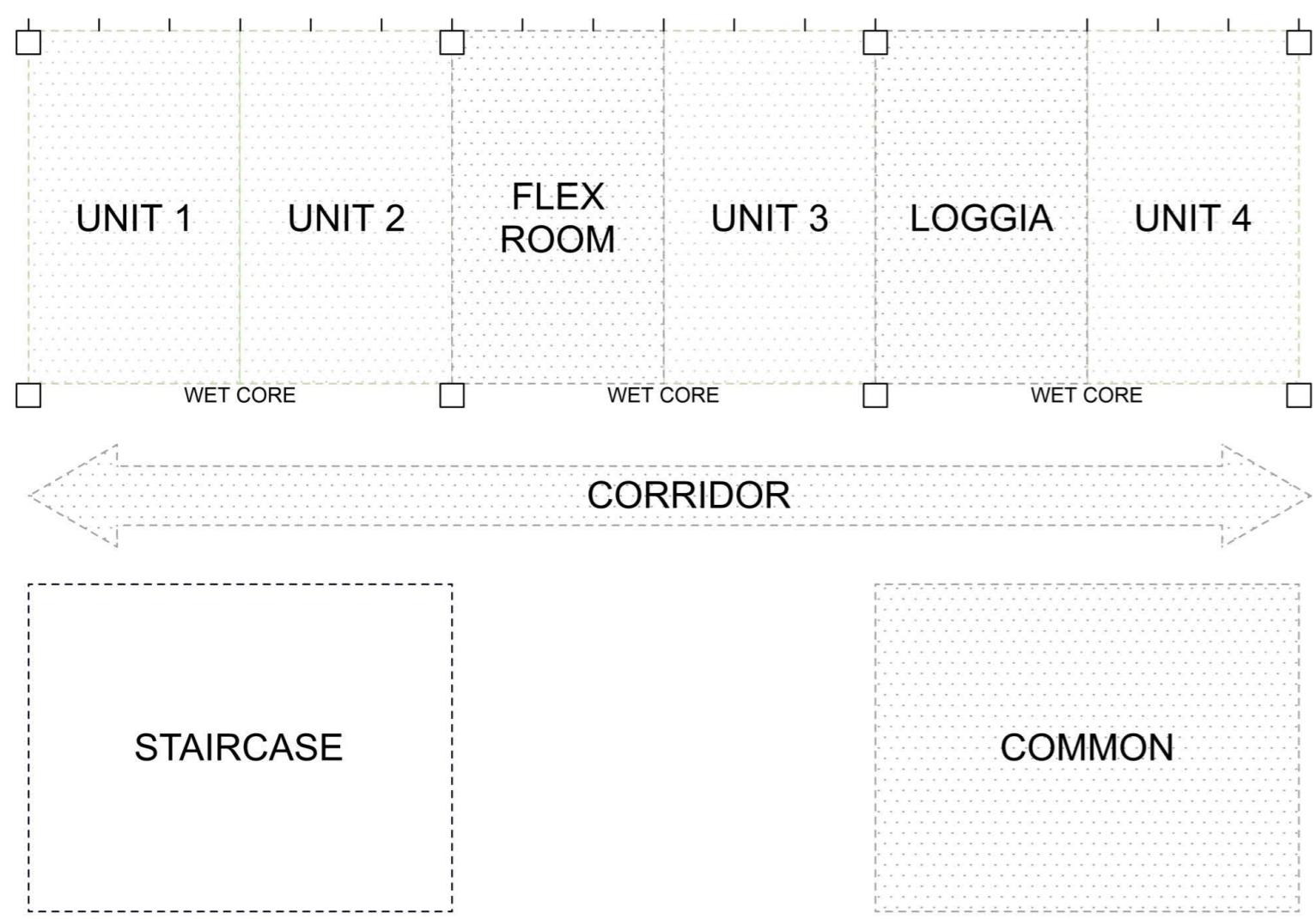
The new facade of the lecture building consists of a grid around the new outdoor terraces of the Co-Working Spaces. Through the mesh, the exposed sloping floors can now be seen and it also serves as a fall protection. The residential part will also be provided with a safety net in the necessary places.







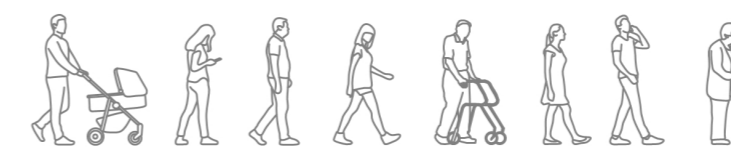
INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE CLUSTER LIVING



KEY FACTS

RESIDENTS: short and long-term residents, with target group from young students to elderly people

PERSONS: 8 per cluster



OPERATION: part self-organized

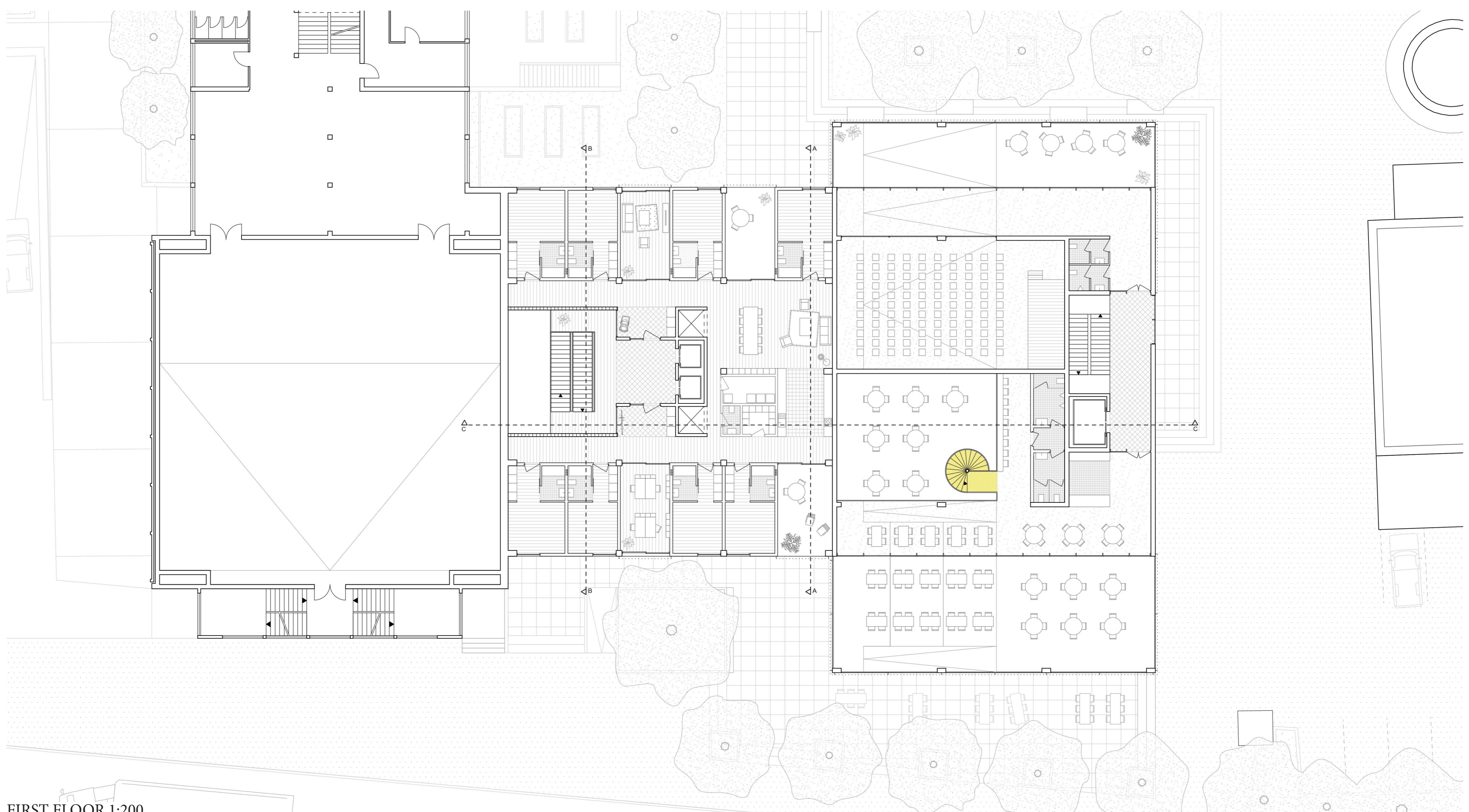
QM/PERSON: ~ 50 QM

SPECIAL: flexible rooms

CLUSTER LIVING

The three cluster housing units on the first, third and fourth floors each form a community in themselves. The cluster consists of eight residential units, four in the east and four in the west. The units are twenty square meters in size and all have a bathroom. In addition to the units, there is a loggia on each side and a flexible room that can be used as a free-standing space. As both are glazed towards the corridor, the loggia and the flexible room are also responsible for the lighting of the very deep floor plan.

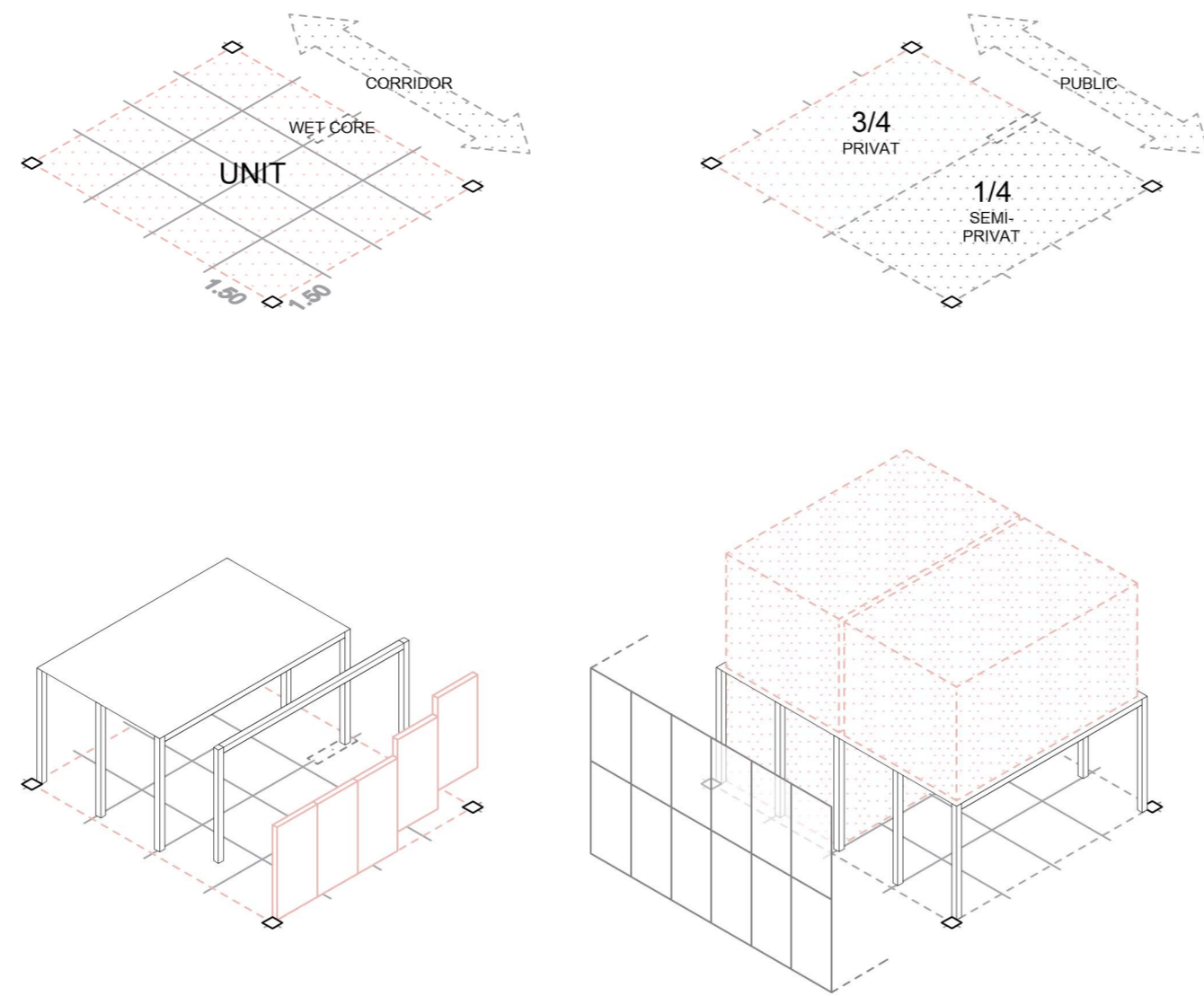
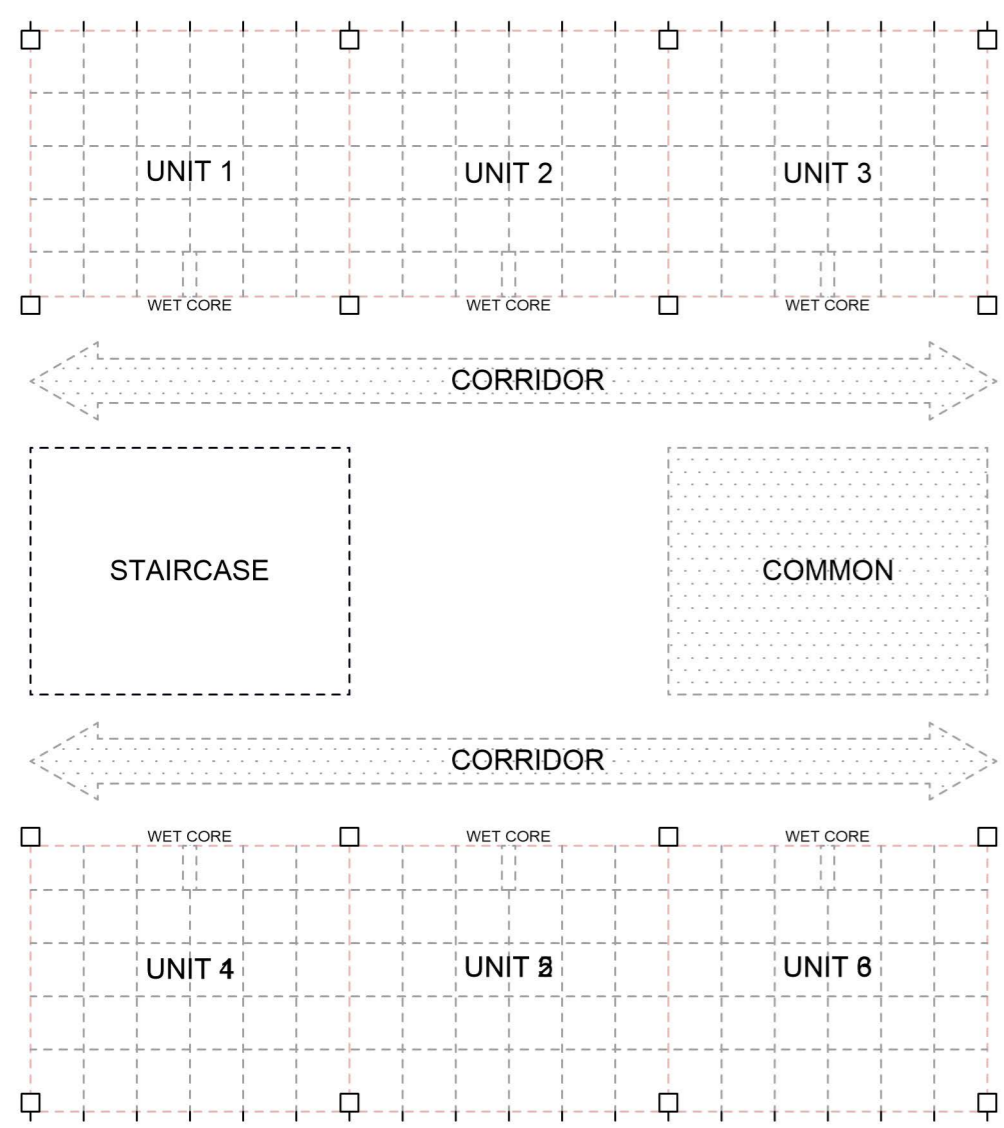
The use in the less illuminated common area is therefore the common kitchen, a storage room, a toilet and a laundry room. All uses are combined in one box.



FIRST FLOOR 1:200



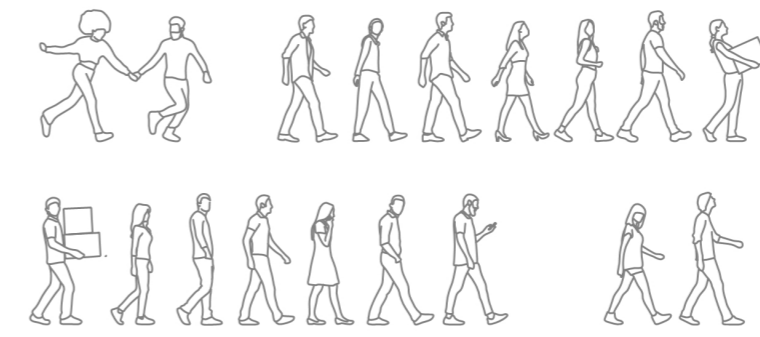
INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE „HALLENWOHNEN“



KEY FACTS

RESIDENTS: long-term residents, small target group in the left political scene (origin in the squatter scene)

PERSONS: 18 and more



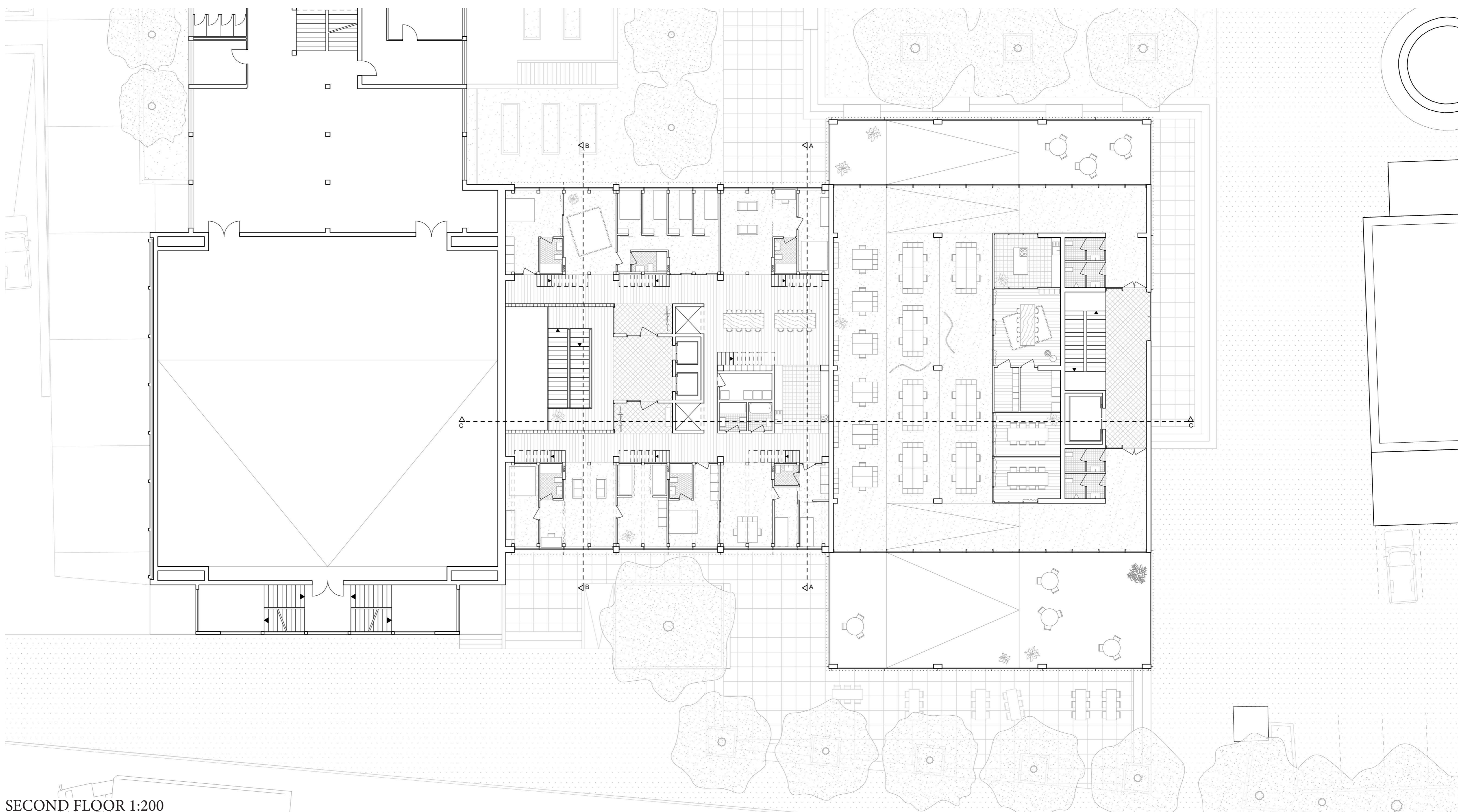
OPERATION: self-organized

QM/PERSON: ~ 23 QM

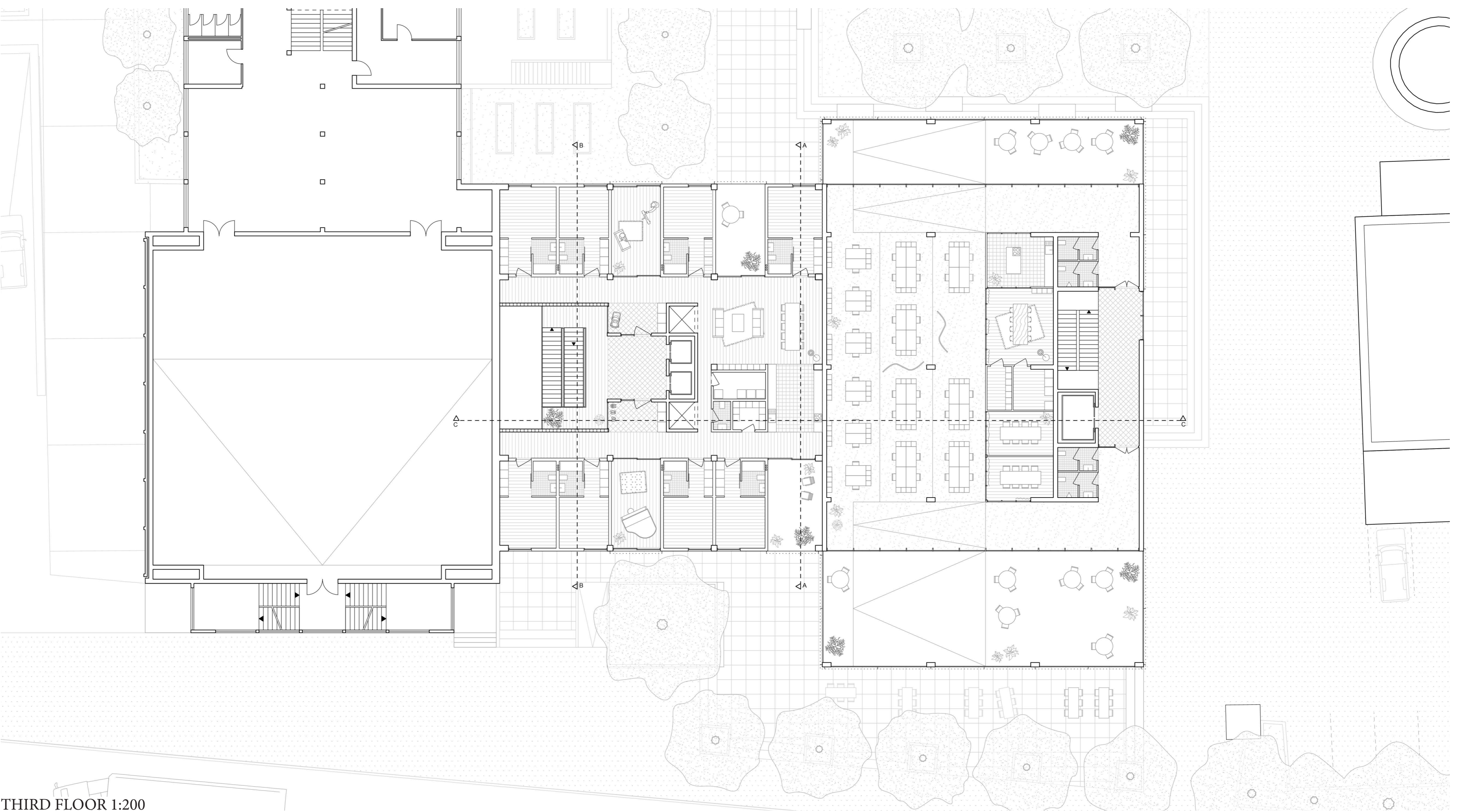
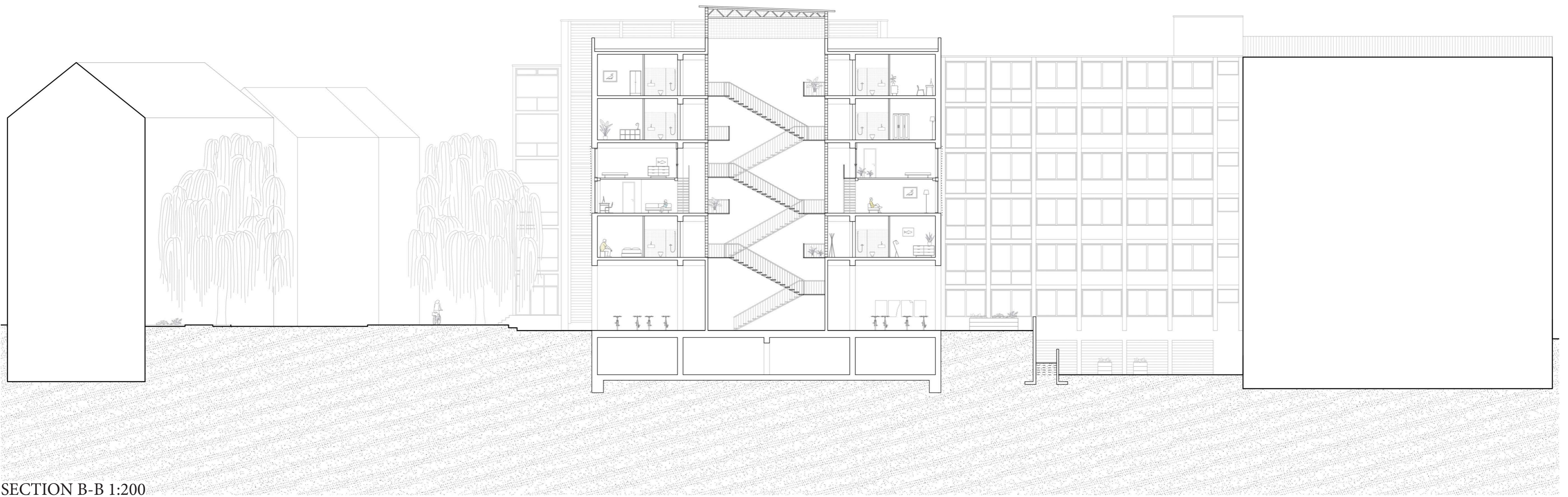
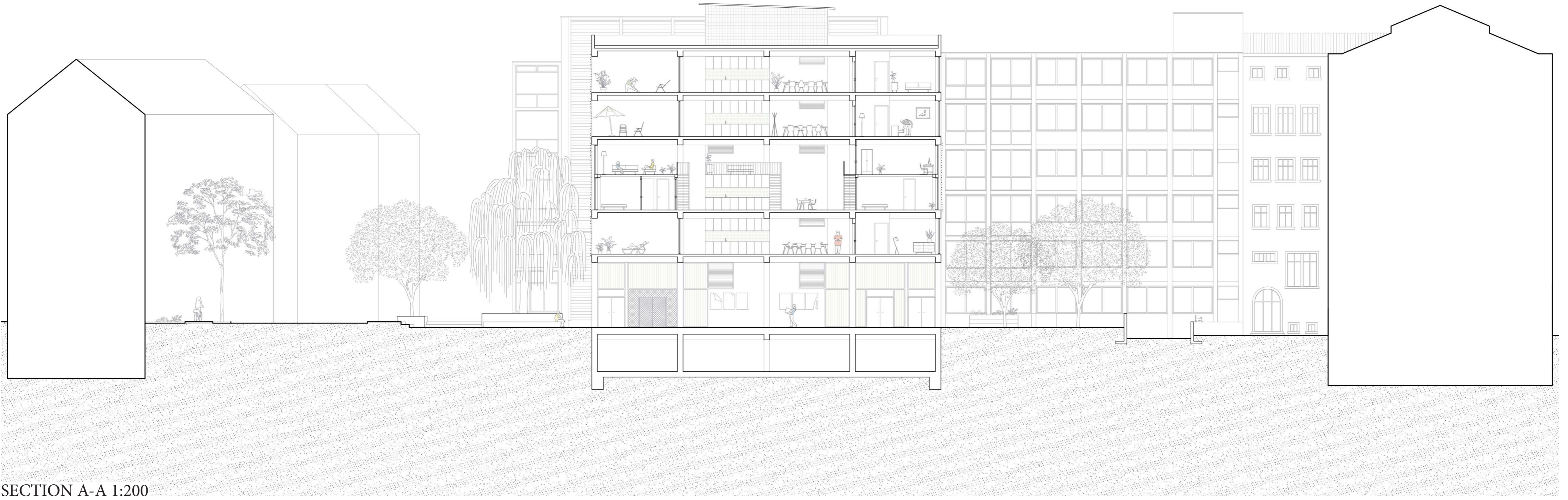
SPECIAL: self-construction

„HALLENWOHNEN“

The room height on the second floor is twice as high as on the cluster floors. So there is enough space to make something special, the „Hallenwohnen“: it tries to respond to the left student scene in Bockenheim. The idea of hall living originally comes from the squatter scene, which appropriates and inhabits empty buildings. During the squatting, it is not uncommon for them to build their own apartments in warehouses, for example. So the idea is to give the new residents the opportunity to expand their unit themselves and integrate into the community. In order to create the necessary structural conditions, a second level is added to the 5.30 meter high room to increase the occupancy rate of the floor.

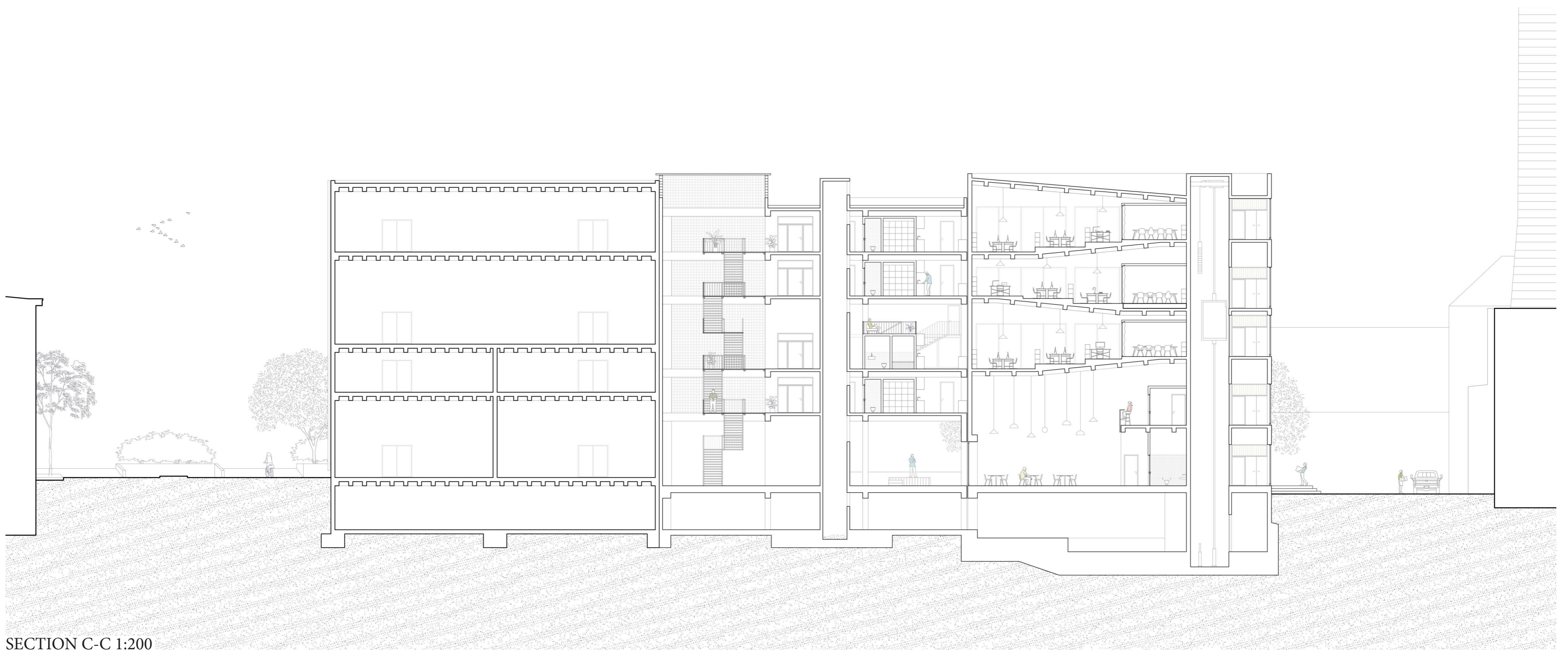


SECOND FLOOR 1:200

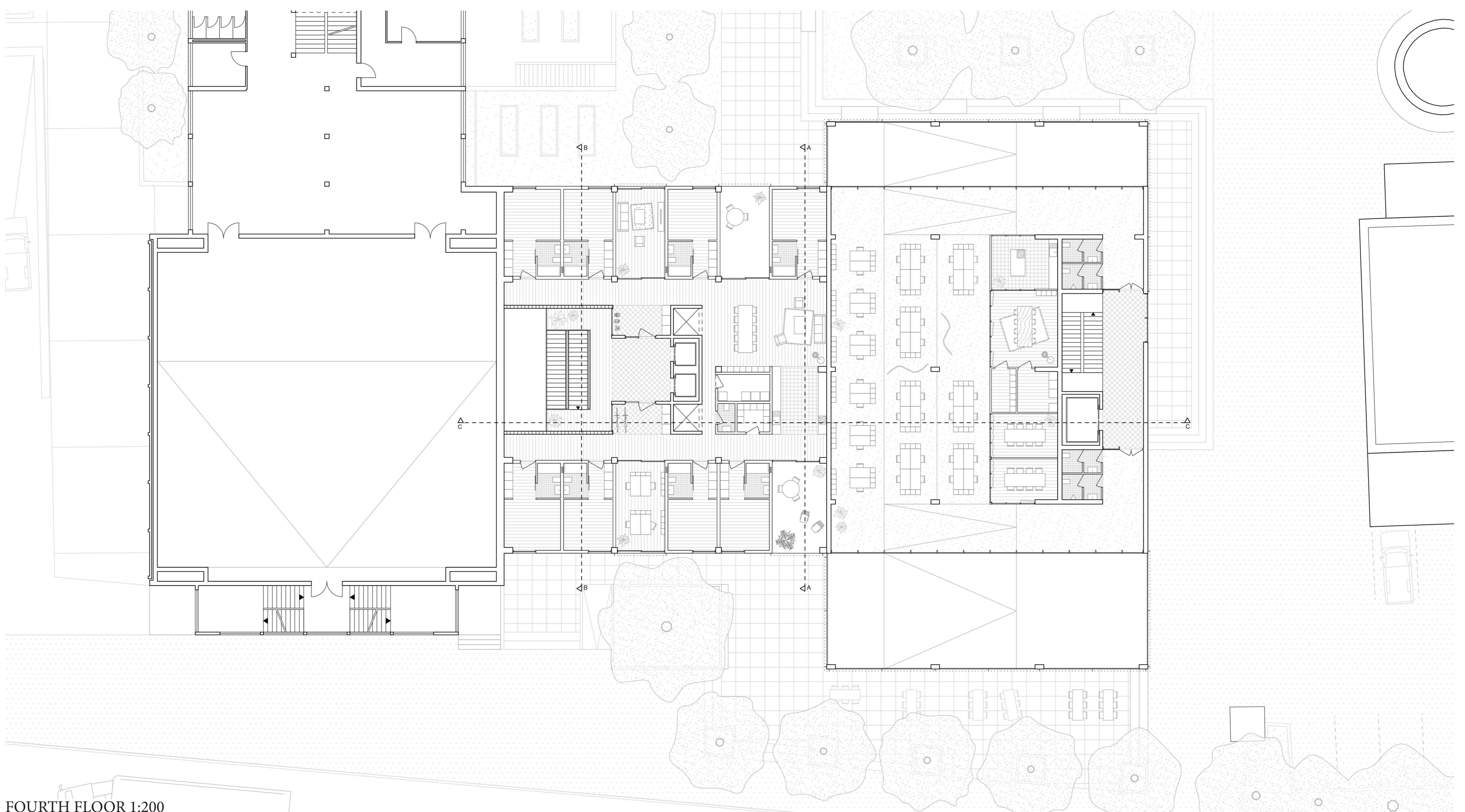




SOUTH ELEVATION 1:200



SECTION C-C 1:200



FOURTH FLOOR 1:200

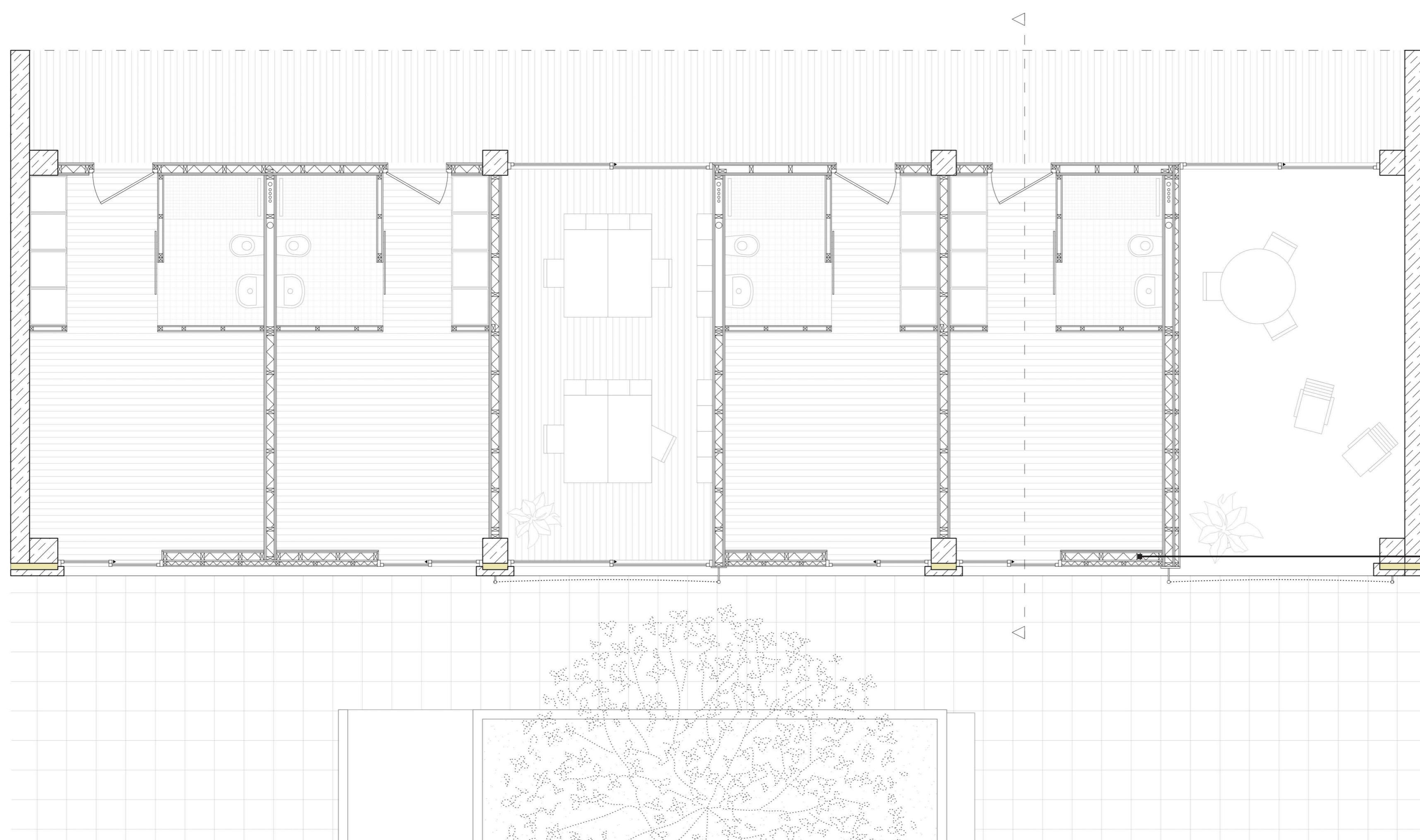


FACADE CUT 1:50

ROOF STRUCTURE
 CONCRETE SLABS
 SEALING TWO LAYERS
 THERMAL INSULATION
 CONCRETE CEILING

FACADE CONSTRUCTION
 GRID AS FALL PROTECTION
 PRECAST CONCRETE ELEMENT
 WITH THERMAL INSULATION
 CONCRETE BEAM

FLOOR STRUCTURE
 WOOD FLOORING
 COUNTERBATTENING
 BATTENS WITH INTERMEDIATE
 INSULATION
 CONCRETE FLOOR



WALL CONSTRUCTION
 WOODEN SHELL
 COUNTERBATTENING
 INTERMEDIATE INSULATION
 INNER WOODEN SHELL
 WITH THERMAL INSULATION