


INHABITING IN HISTORICAL EMBODIMENT
UFERHALLEN ART AND CULTURAL CENTER, BERLIN

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Finally, I must express my deepest gratitude to my mom, to my sister and to my partner for providing me with unfailing support and continuous encouragement throughout my years of study and through the process of my thesis project. This accomplishment would not have been possible without them. Thank you.

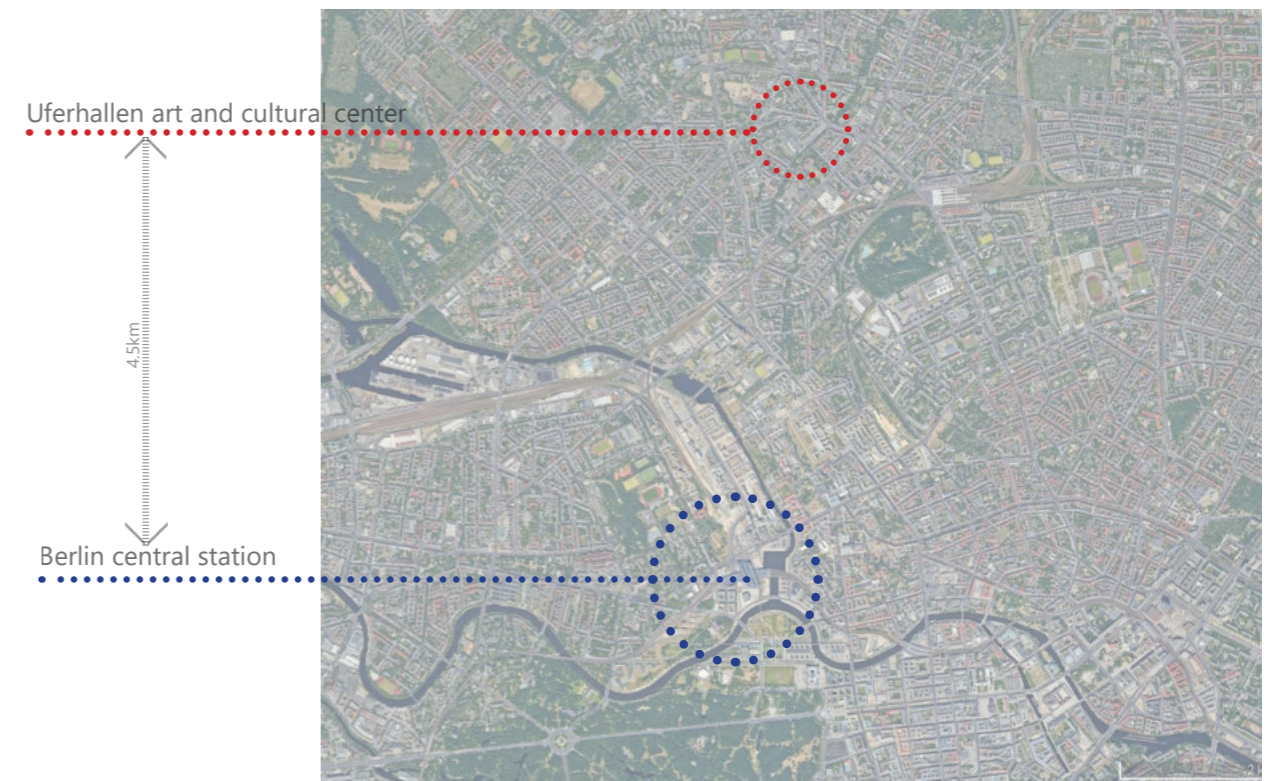
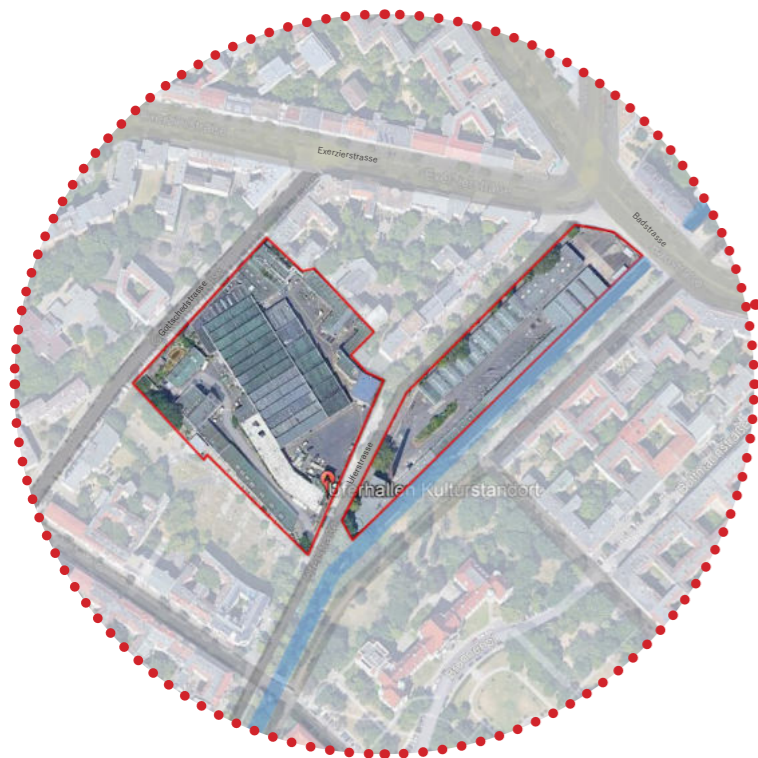
Introduction

Uferhallen art and cultural center in Berlin Wedding is internationally renowned and vibrant since 2007 with a rich historical background. About 150 people live and work here at present moment. Besides studios, the existing buildings are used as exhibition hall, recording studios, a piano salon, storages and gastronomy. As the cultural workers has grown since 2006 and to preserve the Uferhallen monument, initiative has taken by the authority to restore and expand the site.

In my thesis on renovating Uferhallen cultural center, I focused on preserving the listed buildings, expanding volumes where it demands and making a neighborhood where the artists and dwellers could have a lively space to inhabit.

Location

Uferhallen is located in Berlin, 4.5km away from the central station and only 1km away from Berlin Gesundbrunnen. It has a nice neighborhood with mostly residential buildings. The Amstgerricht Wedding is 300m away with a beautiful park and the Panke is running just across the road. It is well-reached by S-bahn from the city center.

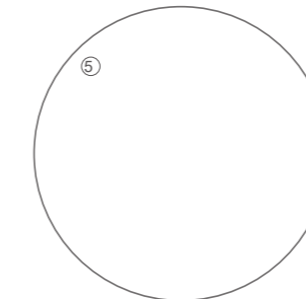
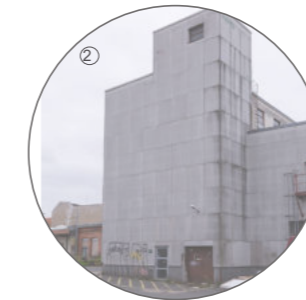
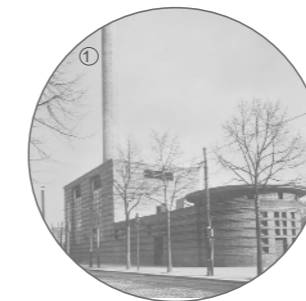
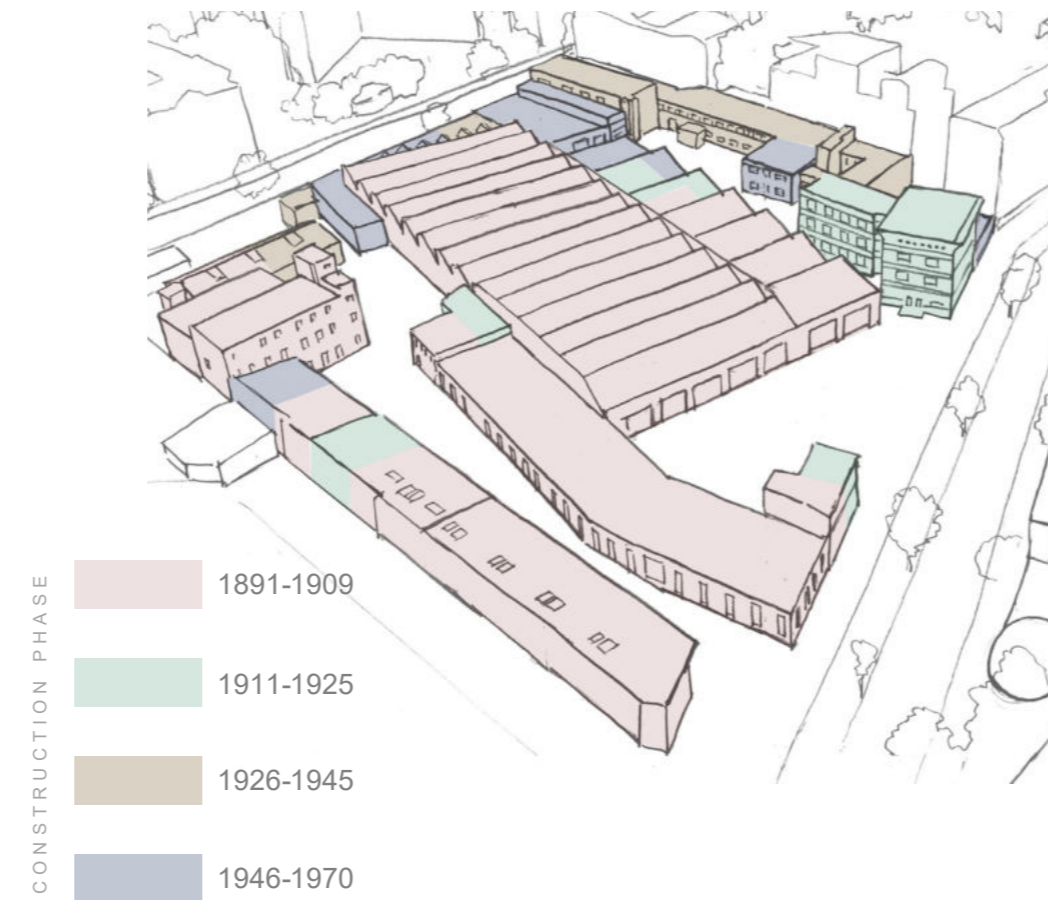
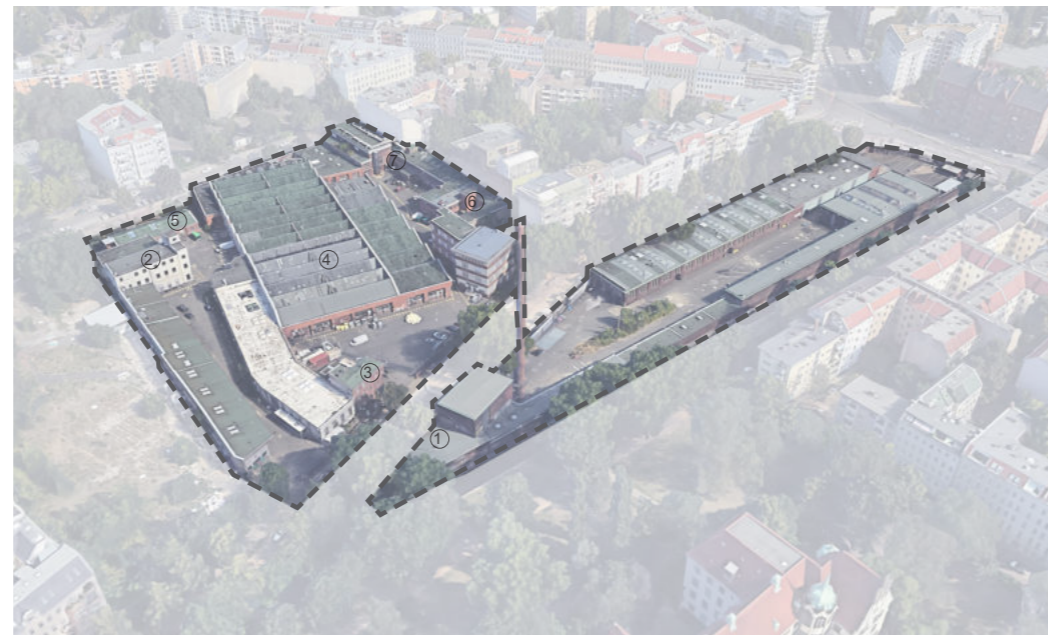


History

Uferhallen was initially built as a transport depot by Pferde-Eisenbahn-Actien-Gesellschaft by the side of the Panke in Berlin Wedding in 1873.

“From 1890 onwards, the area between Uferstrasse and Gottschedstrasse was expanded, and the northern Panke bed was filled in. Since then, the shore road has separated the area in its current form. In 1891 the three-story stables were built, in 1898/1910 the porter’s building (today Café Pfortner), in 1898 Joseph Fischer-Dick built the central shed roof hall, in 1906 the boiler house (adjacent to Gottschedstrasse) was added.

In 2007, a public limited company was to establish the Uferhallen as an art location in the long term. At the end of 2017, however, the majority of the operating company Uferhallen AG was sold to a private investor.”- Hansjörg Schneider



1873 | Transport depot by Pferde-Eisenbahn-Actien-Gesellschaft

1891 | three-story horse stable

1898 | Porter's building, Joseph Fischer-Dick built the central shed roof hall

1906 - Boiler house

1926-1931 | Extensive conversions and extensions by Architect Jean Kraemer

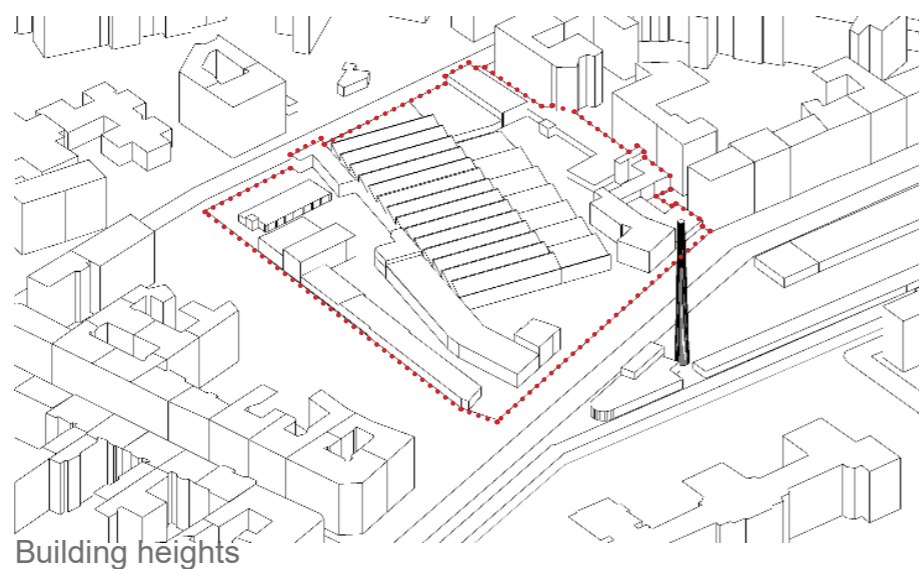
Existing condition

The existing layout of Uferhallen shows that two entrances are from Uferstrasse . There is a large hall in the middle which is dividing the site in two parts. There is no visual connection except for in front and through the main hall. Right part consists of the buildings designed by architect Jean Krämer with a distinct archetypal character of 1920s. On the other hand, on the left side, there is no such interesting structure.

The northern part adjacent to Gottschedstrasse is bit shady and have no access to this street. Courtyards, corridor spaces, pocket spaces can be found in this layout. The circulation paths usually have deadends. It is also noticeable that there are hardly soft spaces in the site.



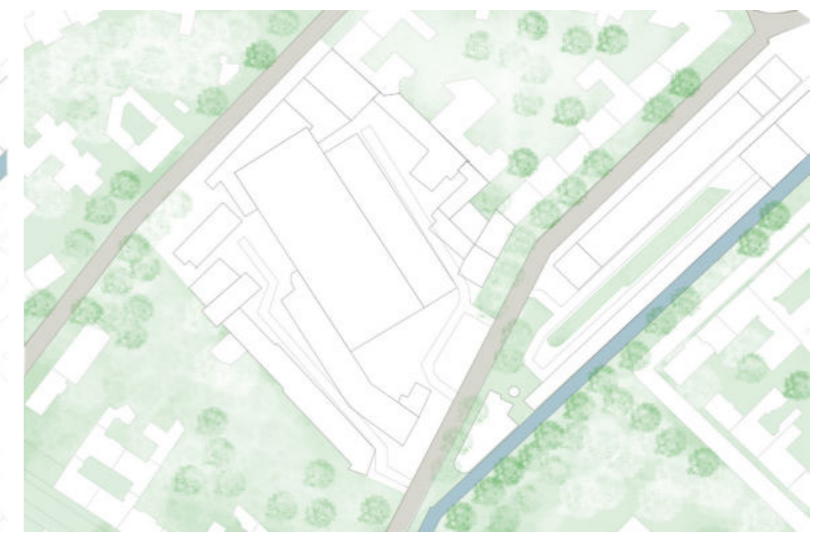
Existing layout



Building heights



Courtyards



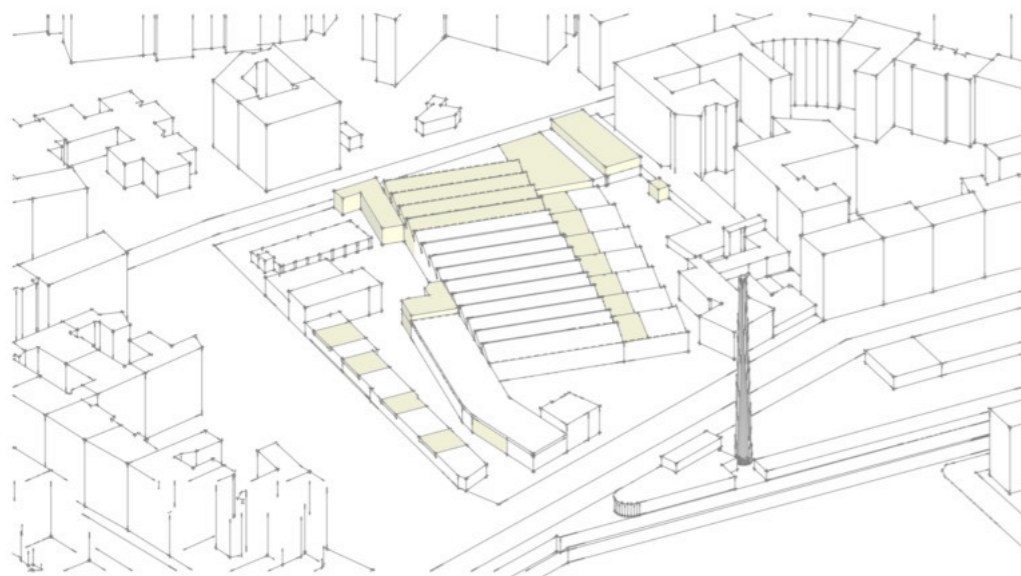
Green spaces

Renovation concept

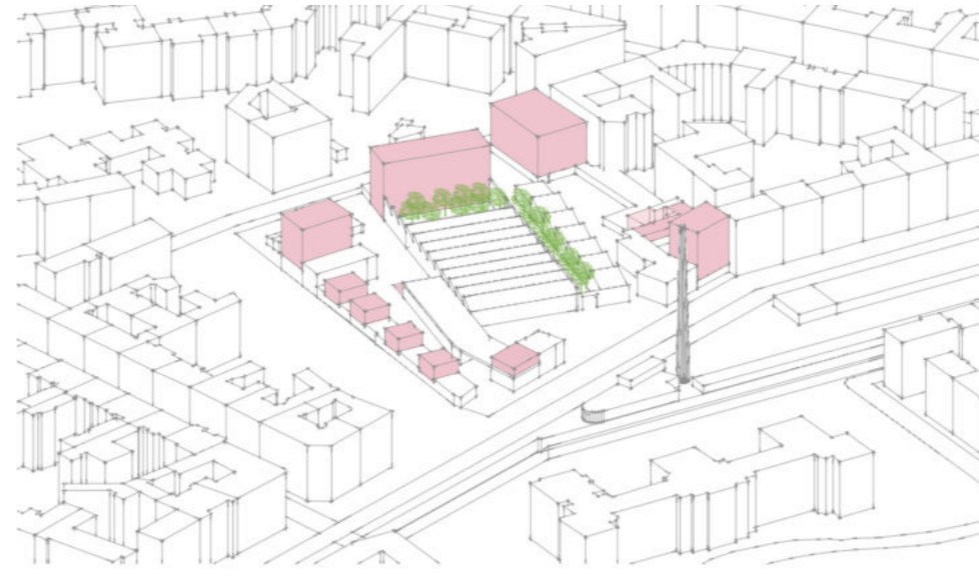
Renovation idea of Uferhallen was firstly to preserve and maximize the usage of the existing structures, secondly to find out the gloomy zones and redevelop those areas and lastly creating a lively neighborhood integrated with the art-studios and interesting public spaces.



Abstract idea



Proposal of demolitions

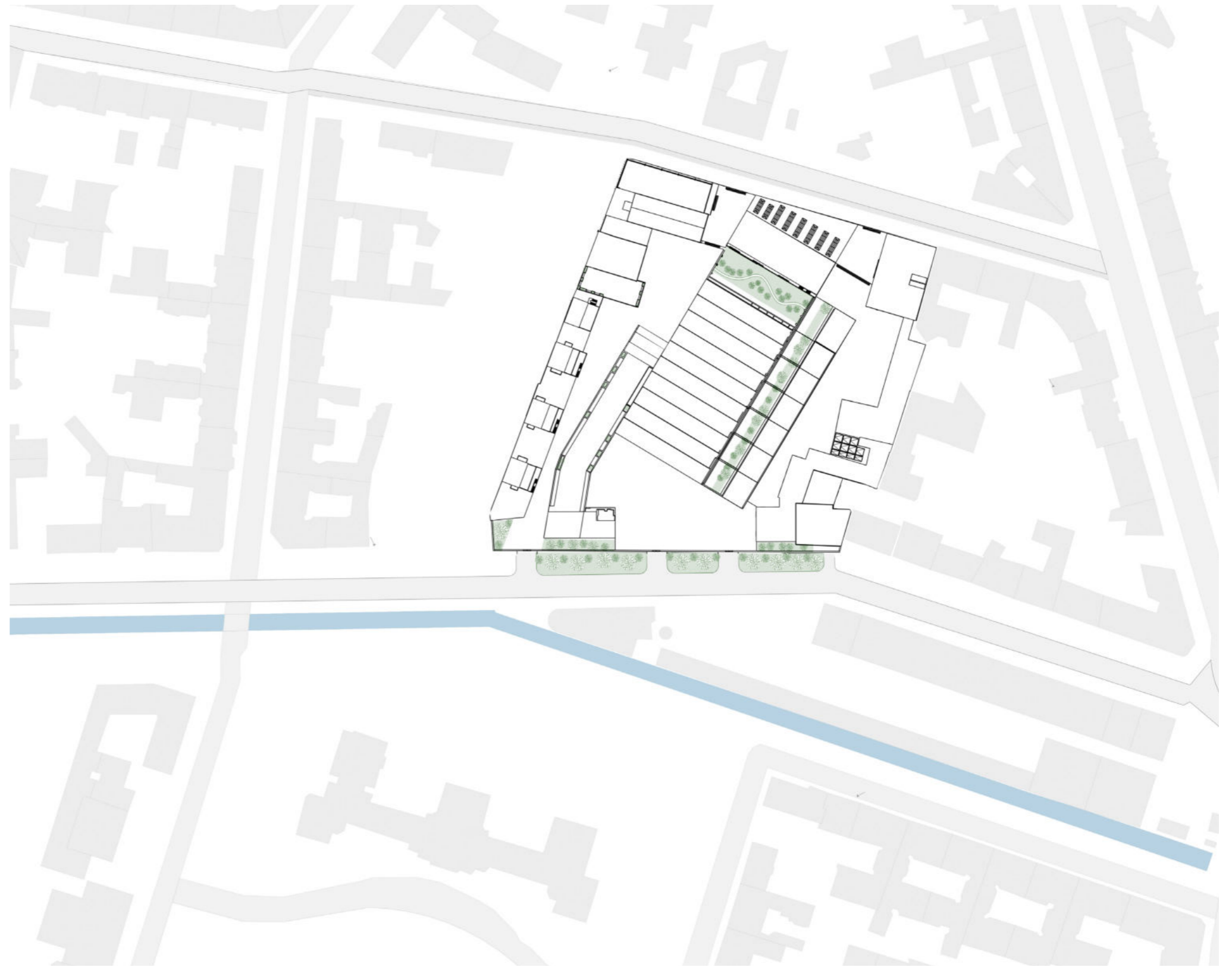


Proposal of new development



Obtained circulations

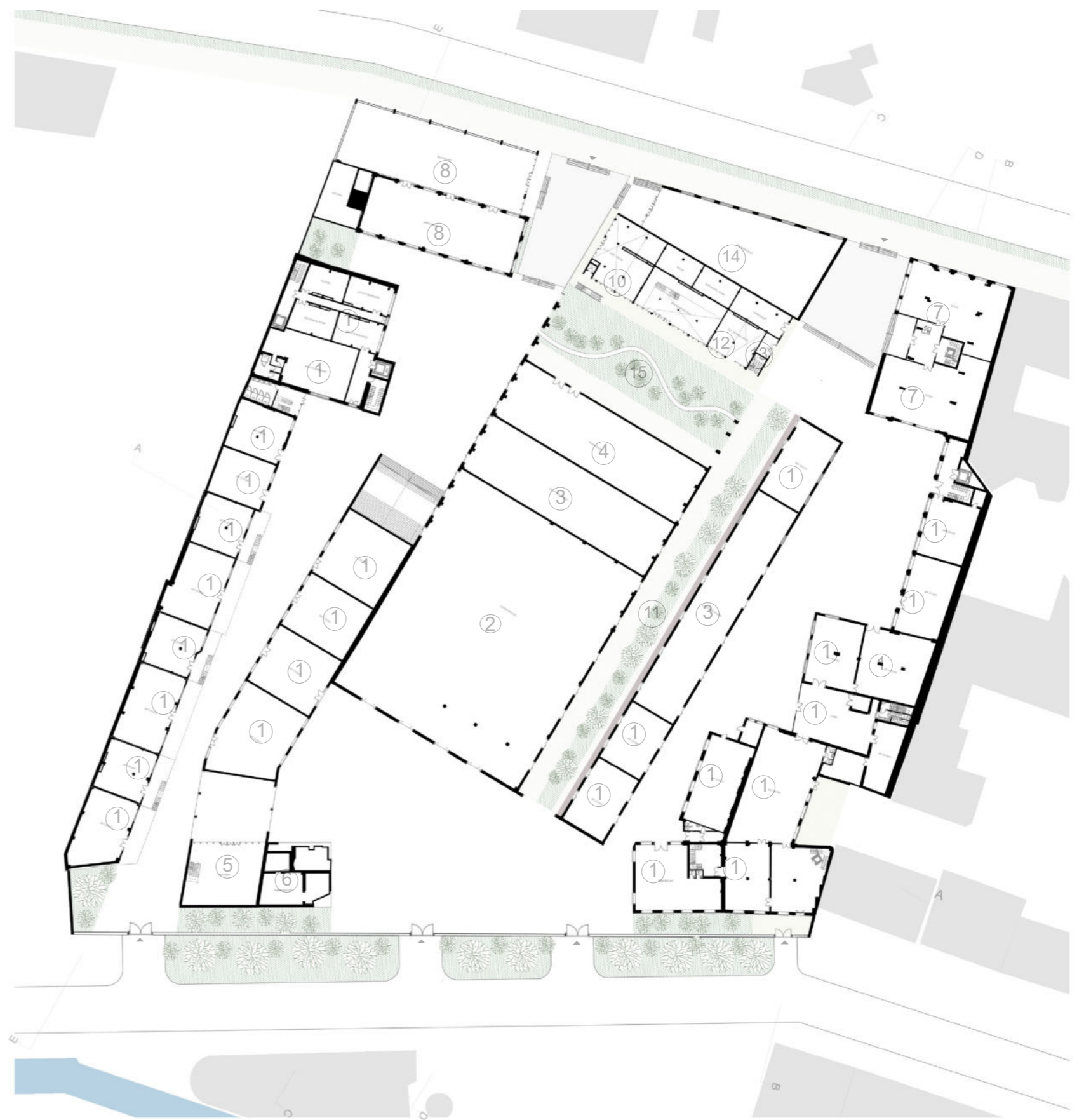
Masterplan





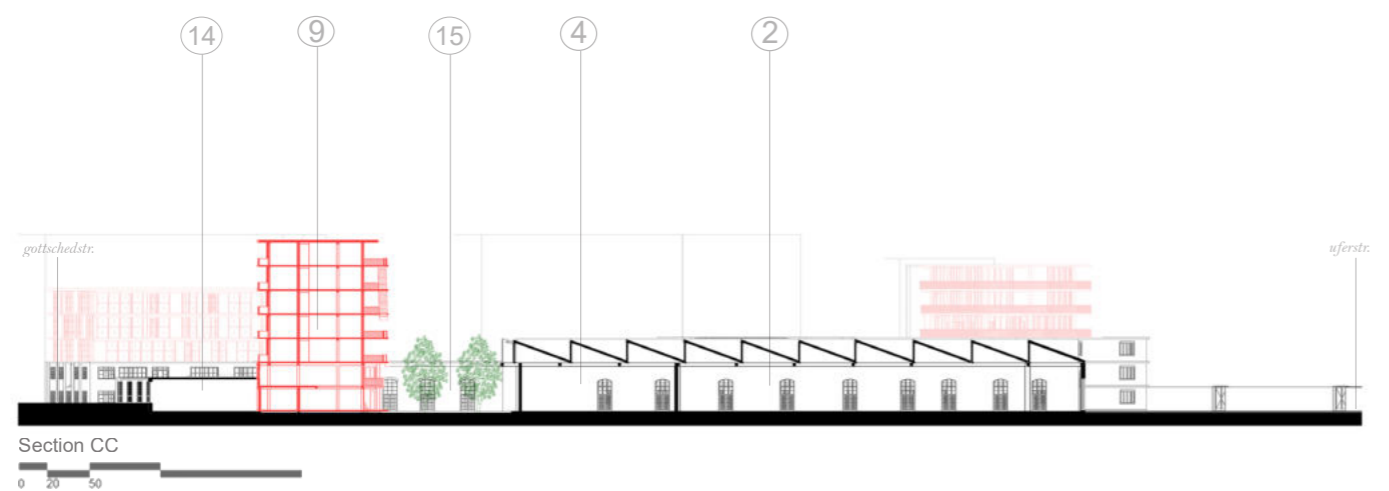
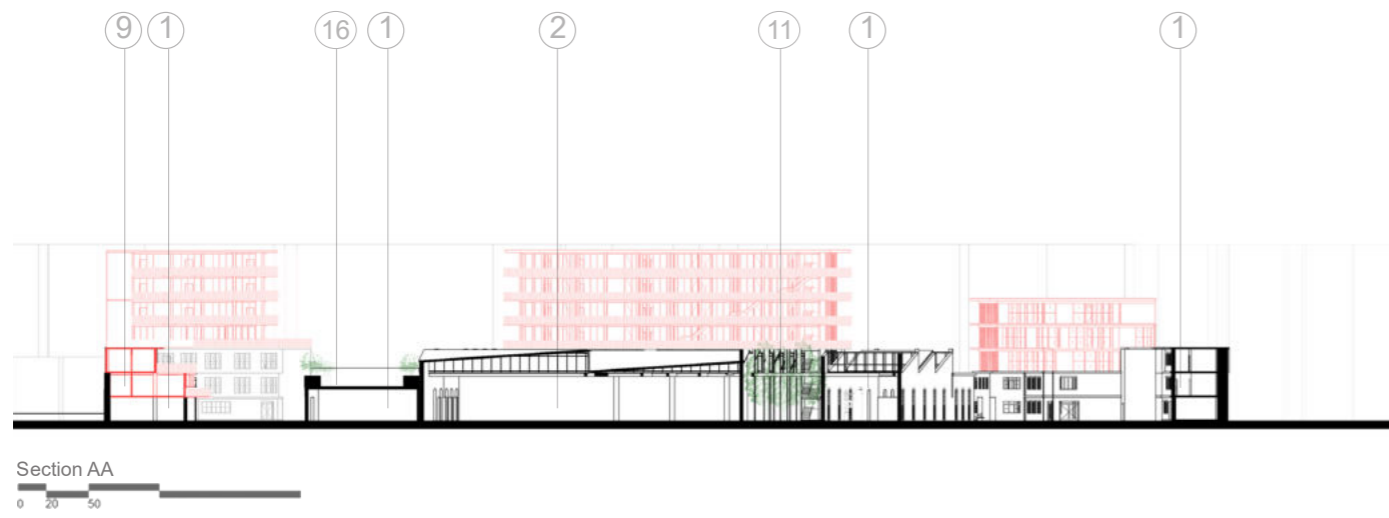


- 1. ART STUDIO
- 2. EXHIBITION HALL
- 3. SCULPTURE STUDIO
- 4. PIANO SALON
- 5. KANTINE FOR THE ARTISTS
- 6. ADMINISTRATION
- 7. COMMERCIAL OFFICES
- 8. GASTRONOMY
- 9. RESIDENTIAL
- 10. DAY-CARE CENTER
- 11. GREEN WALK-WAY
- 12. CO-WORKING SPACE
- 13. KIOSK
- 14. SOUVENIR SHOP
- 15. GREEN COURTYARD AND KID'S PLAYGROUND
- 16. PUBLIC TERRACE



Master plan (Ground floor)







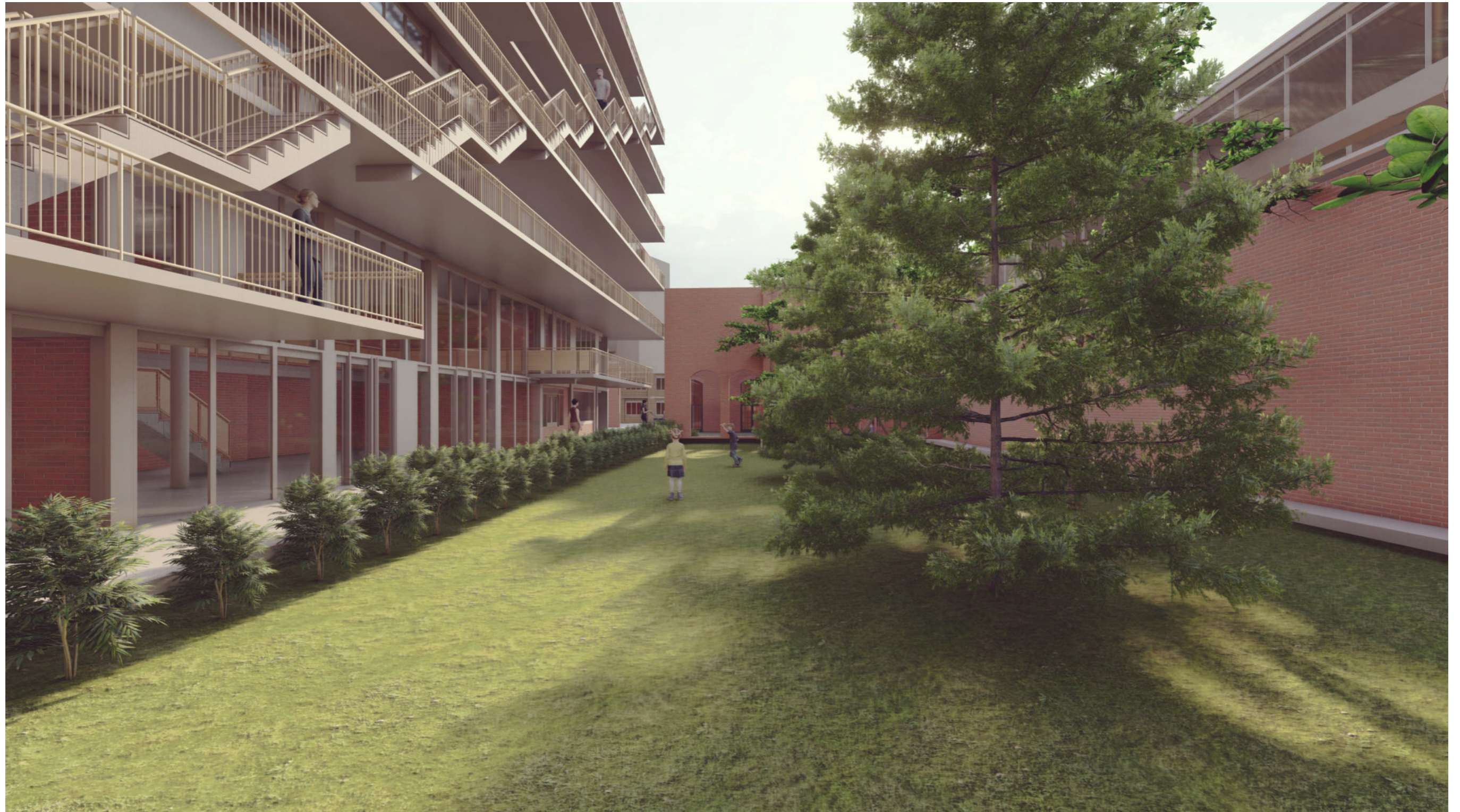
View of the entrance courtyard adjacent to Uferstrasse



View of the entrance courtyard adjacent to Uferstrasse

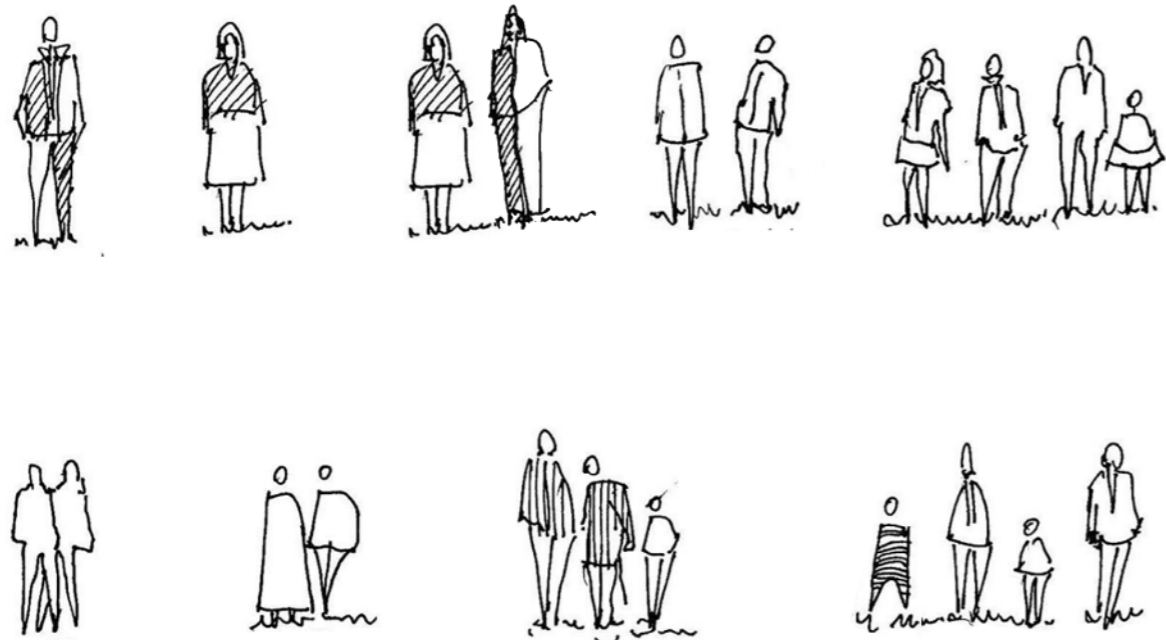


Walk way between the hall and studios with tree row



Proposed courtyard with trees and playground

Residential development



Residential development for various group of people



Case study for residential development

Stadterle, Basel
By Buchner Bründler

① Building 01

Apartment housing

- Studio apartment
- One bed-room apartment
- Two bedroom apartment
- Shared apartment

Other facilities:

- Private & shared balcony
- Gardening facility
- Common kitchen, dining & lounge
- Multipurpose hall
- Rentable guest rooms
- Co-working space
- Day-care center
- Laundromat
- Kiosk

② Building 02

Apartment housing

- Suitable for family with kids
- Two bedroom apartment
- Three bedroom apartment

③ Building 03

Dormitory ideal for students & interns

- Shared kitchen & dining
- Single dorm room with toilet

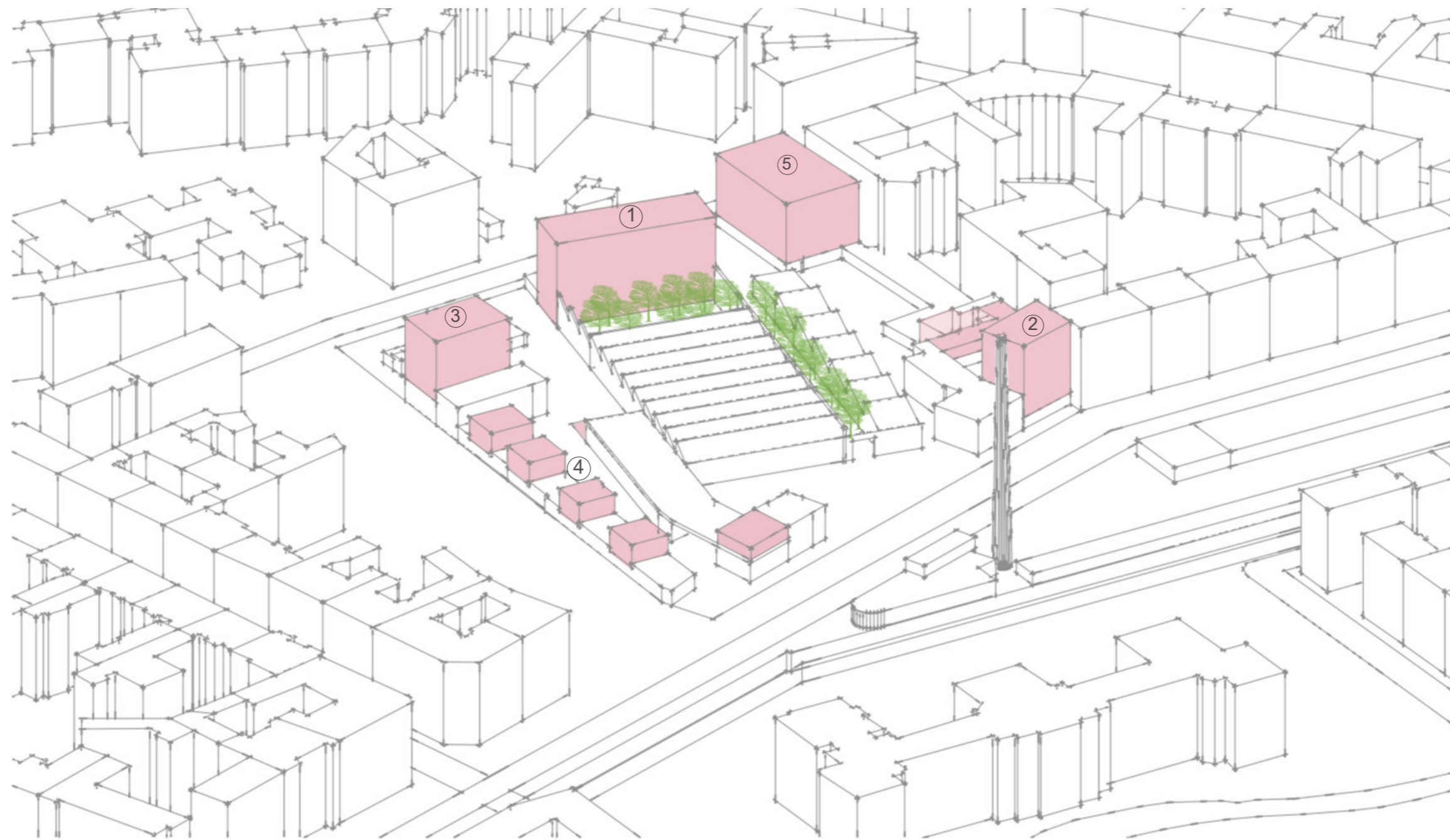
④ Building 04

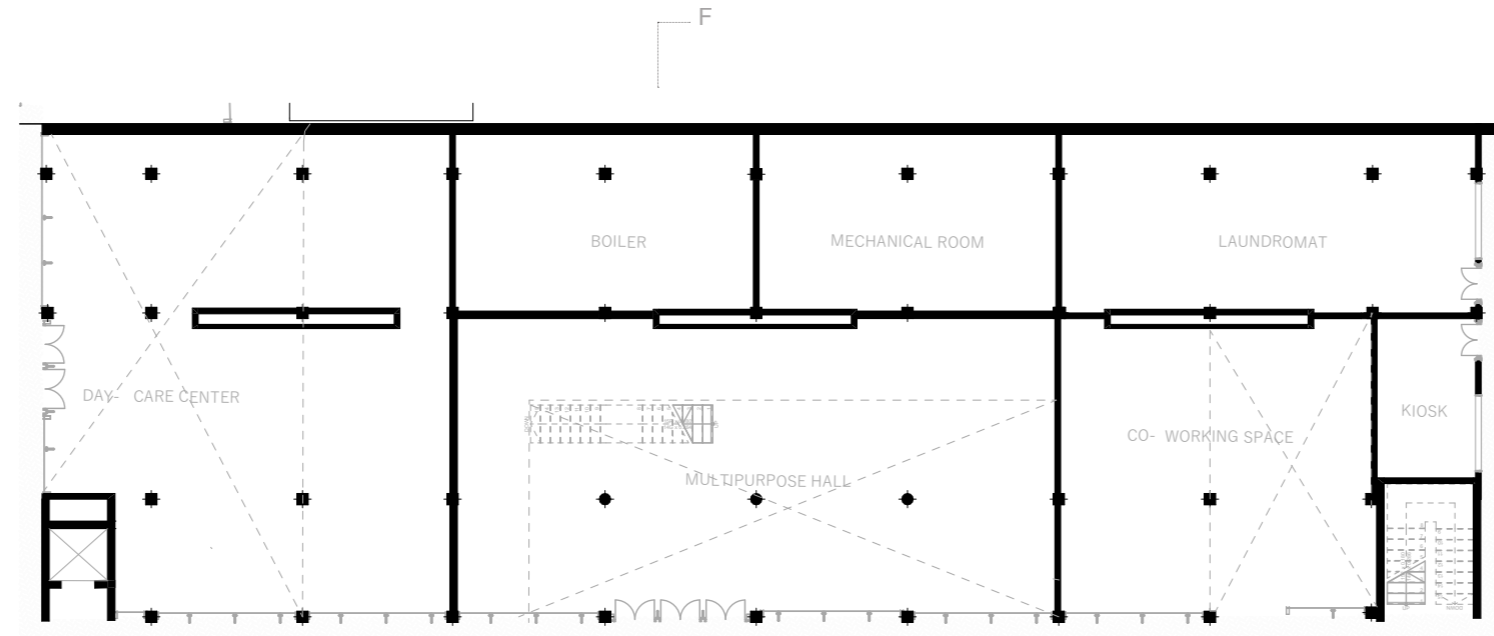
dwelling place with tiny house concept
-flexible layout according to the owner's need

- Integrated with the art-studios
- Private balcony
- Shared terrace

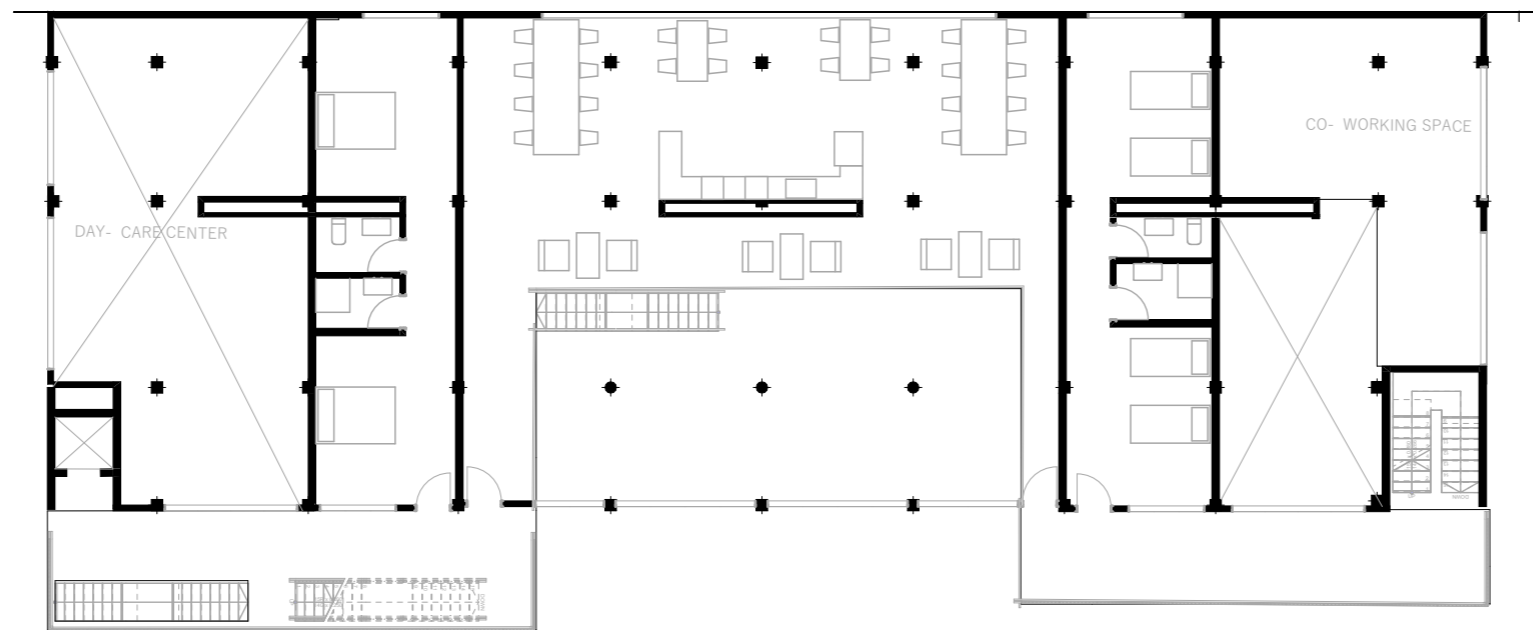
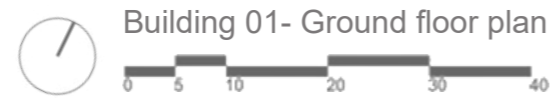
⑤ Building 05

- commercial office spaces

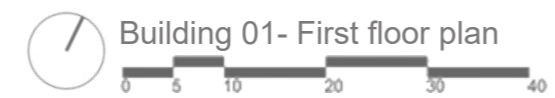




Building 01- Ground floor plan



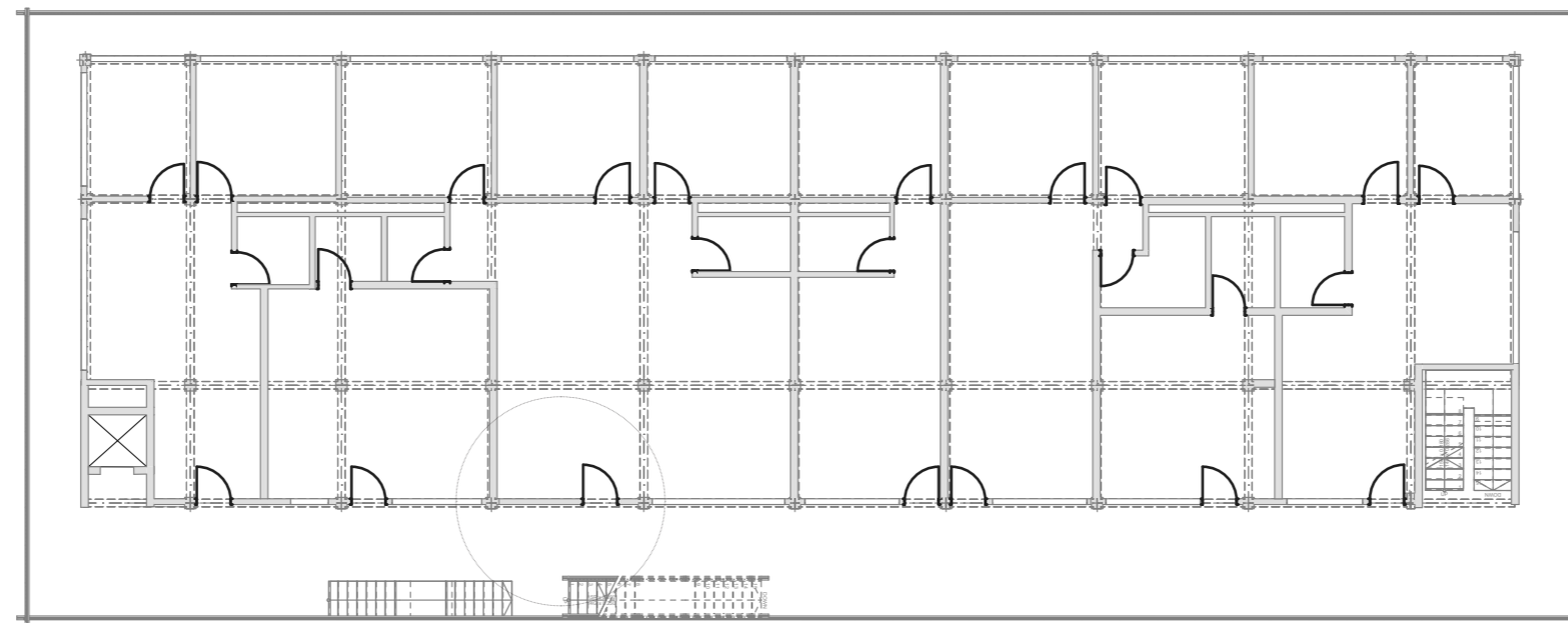
Building 01- First floor plan





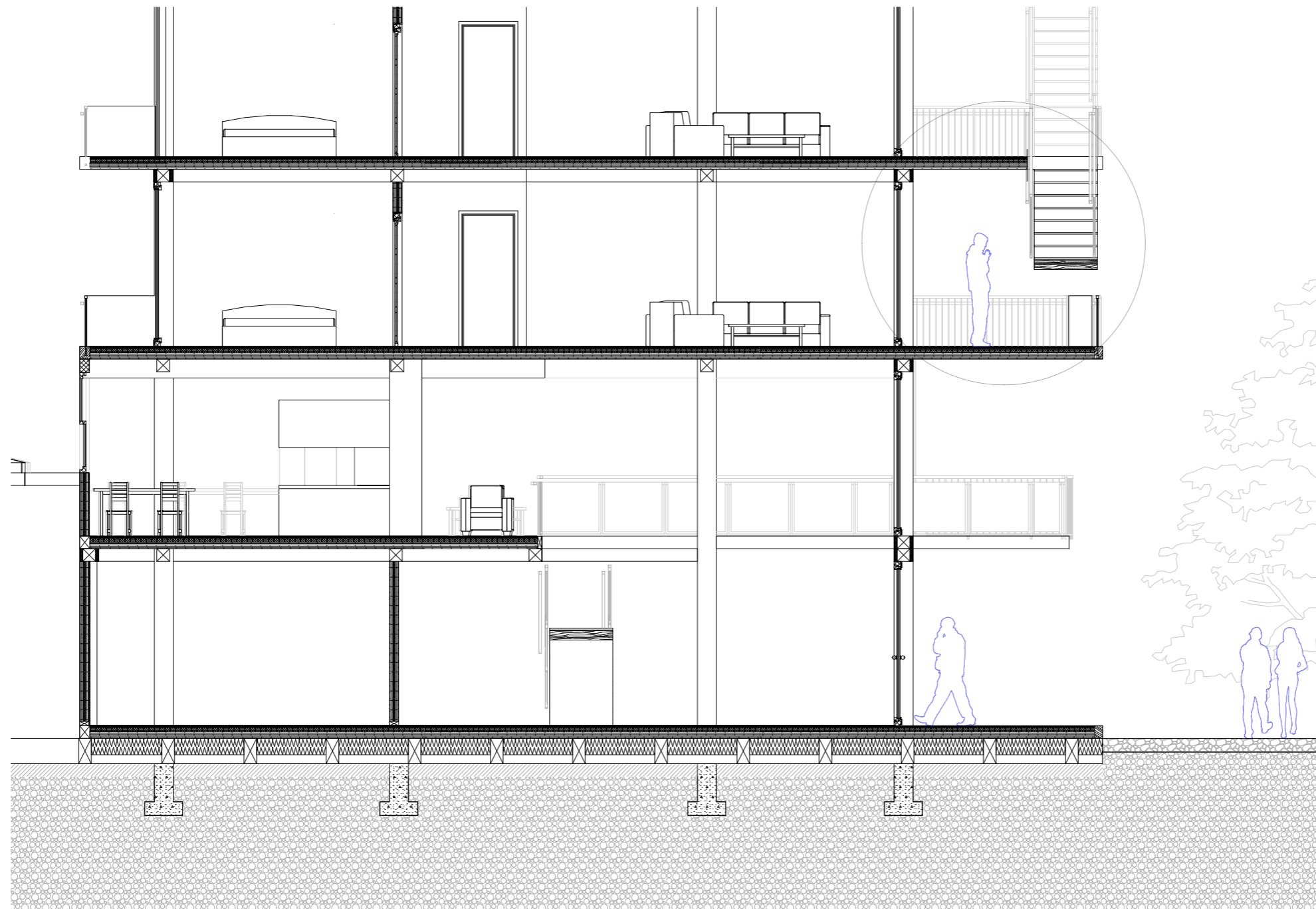
Building 01- Typical floor plan

A scale bar is located below the floor plan, marked with 0, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40 units. To the left of the scale bar is a circular icon containing a diagonal line, which is a standard symbol for a scale indicator in architectural drawings.

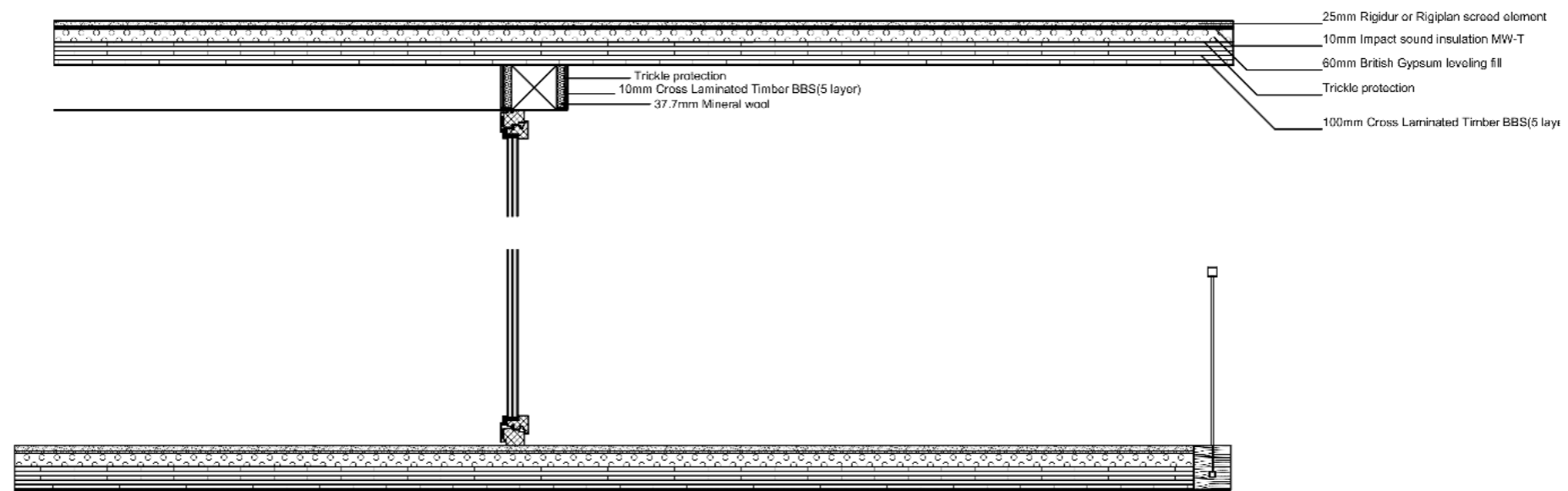
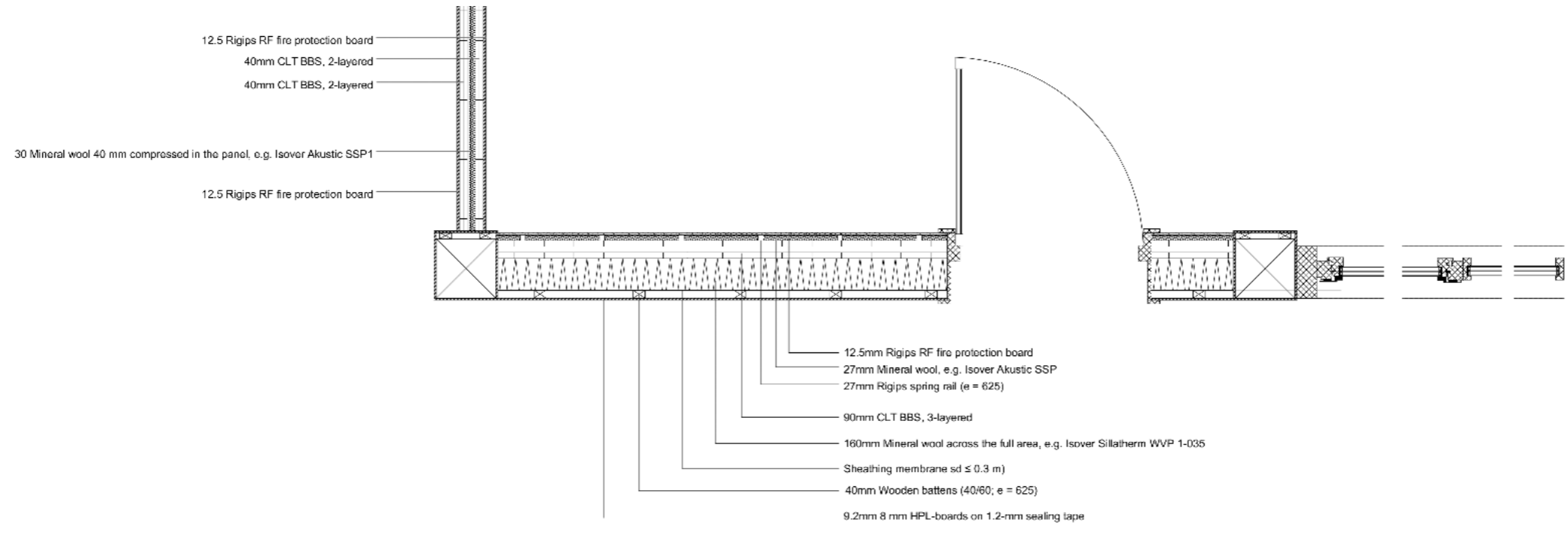


Building 01- Beam layout

A scale bar is located below the beam layout, marked with 0, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40 units. To the left of the scale bar is a circular icon containing a diagonal line, which is a standard symbol for a scale indicator in architectural drawings.



Detailed section FF
0 5 10 15 20

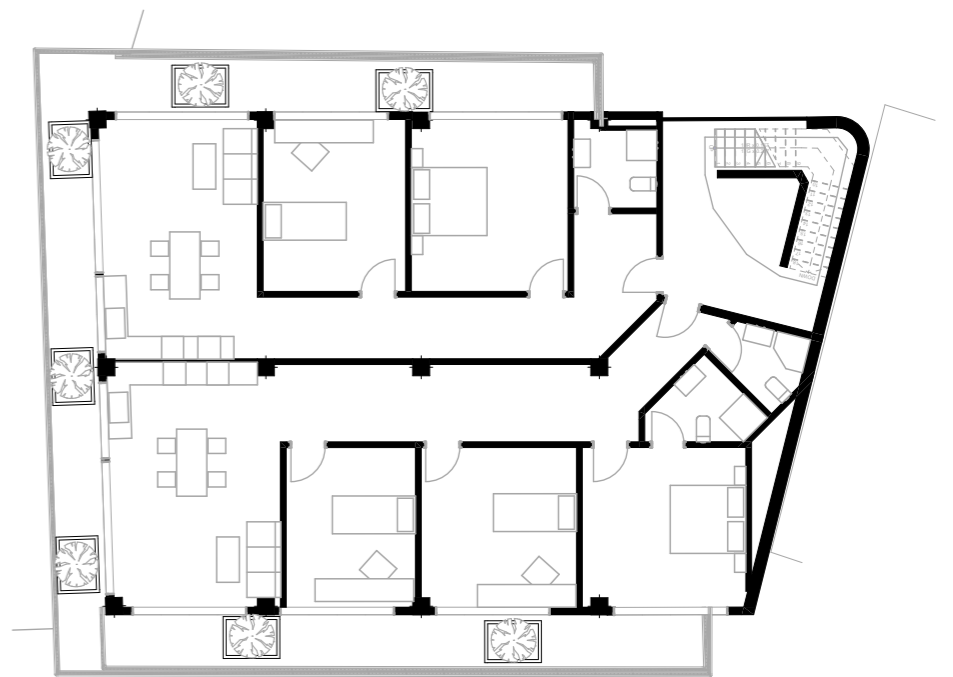




View from the public terrace



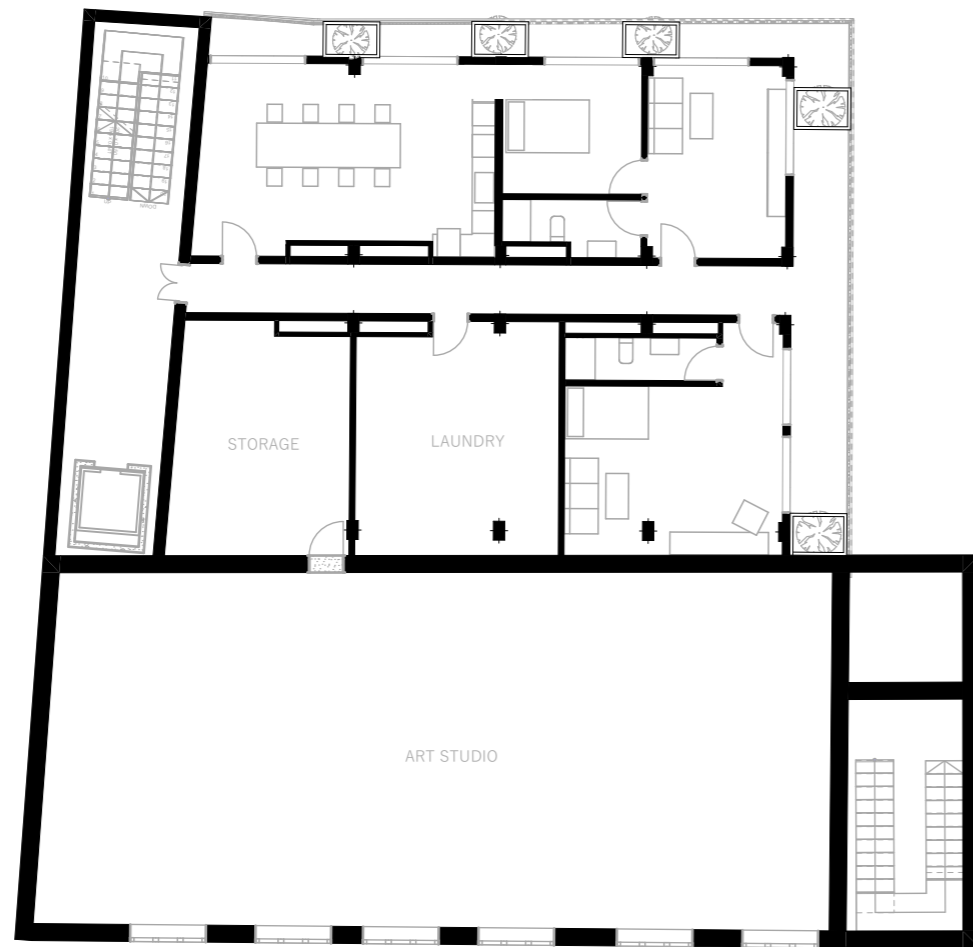
View from the balcony of building 01



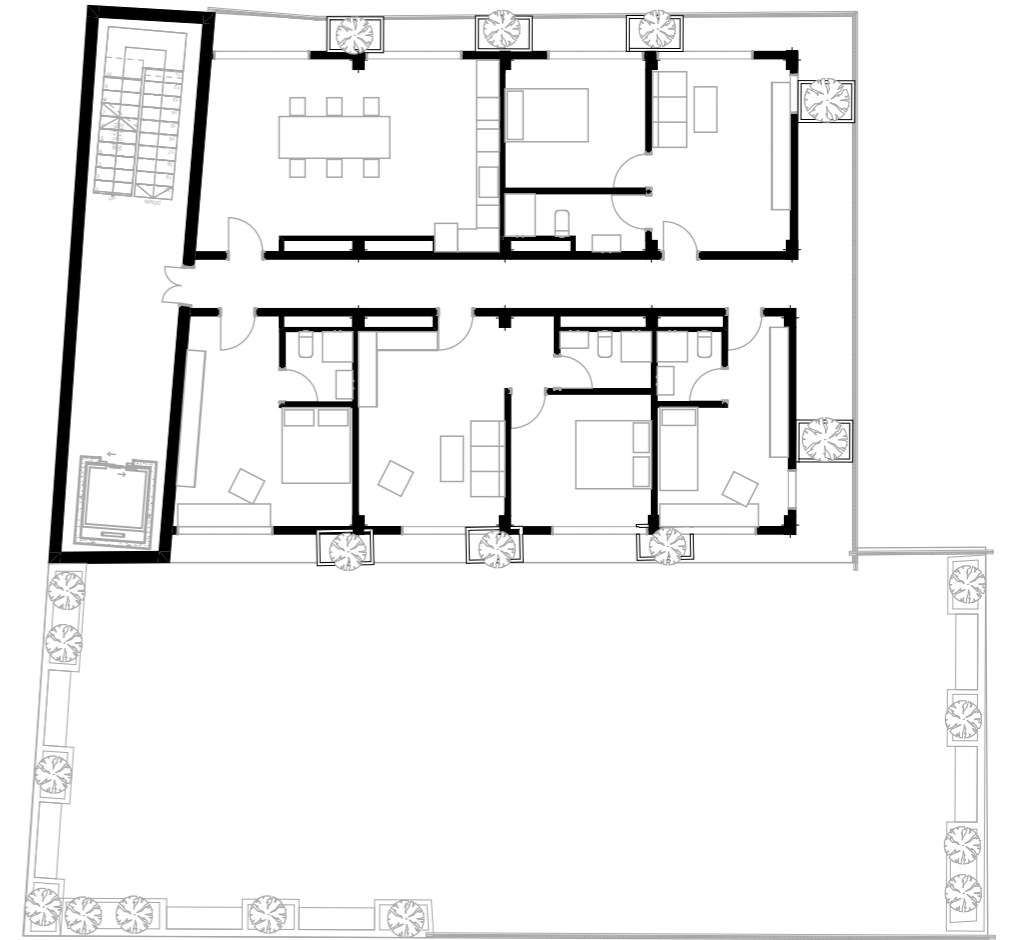
Building 02- Third floor plan
0 5 10 20 30 40



Entrance to the cafe and to Uferhallen from Gottschedstrasse



Building 03- Second floor plan



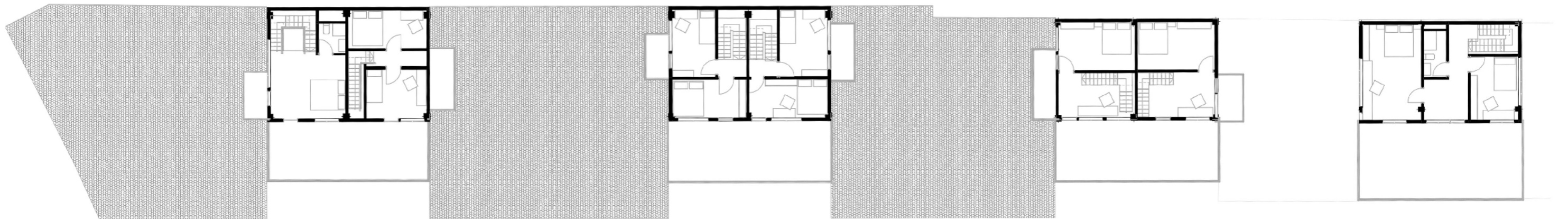
Building 03- Third floor plan



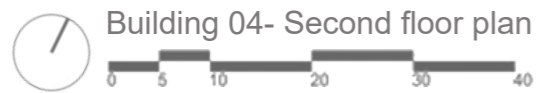
Building 04 integrated with the art-studios



Building 04- First floor plan



Building 04- Second floor plan

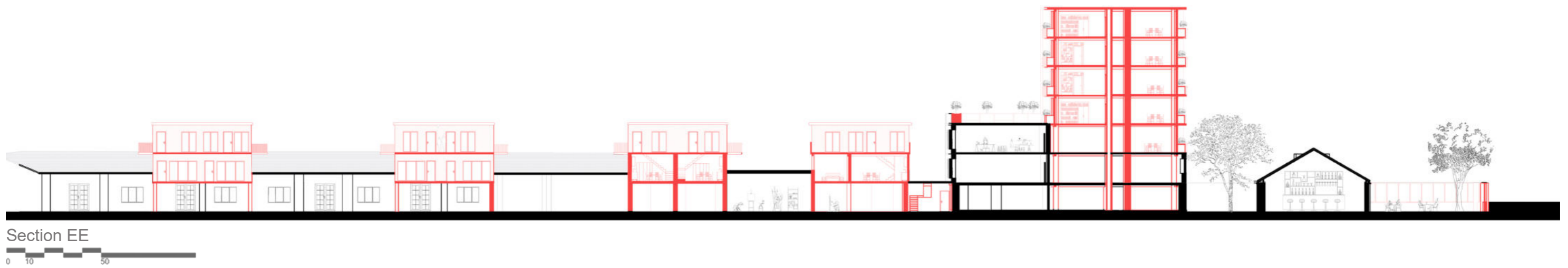




Proposed cafe from the courtyard



Proposed cafe outdoor seatings



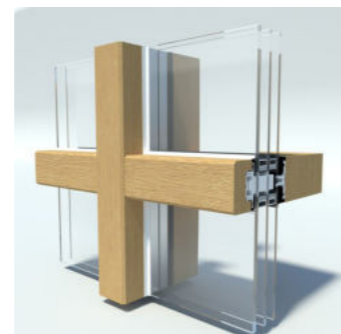
Construction materials: a sustainable solution

For the construction, it was vital to make the new development as eco-friendly as possible. Wood is a great sustainable and light-weight material for this purpose with proper insulation. As there are a lot of openings in the new buildings, along with the wood, for openings, triple layered glass openings were proposed to ensure a good insulation during winter. The construction process is thought to be prefabricated and then assembled on site to produce less waste during construction.

Solar panel could be installed on the roof of the main hall, so that sufficient electricity would be possible to produce in the site and would make it more sustainable.



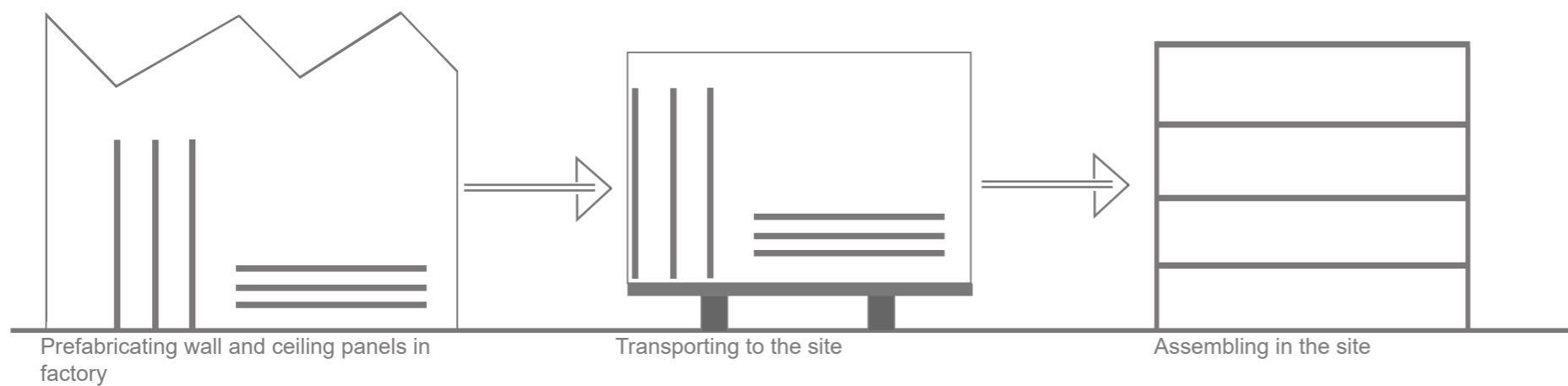
Stipulated new building material- Timber



For exterior openings- Triple layered glass panels with timber frame

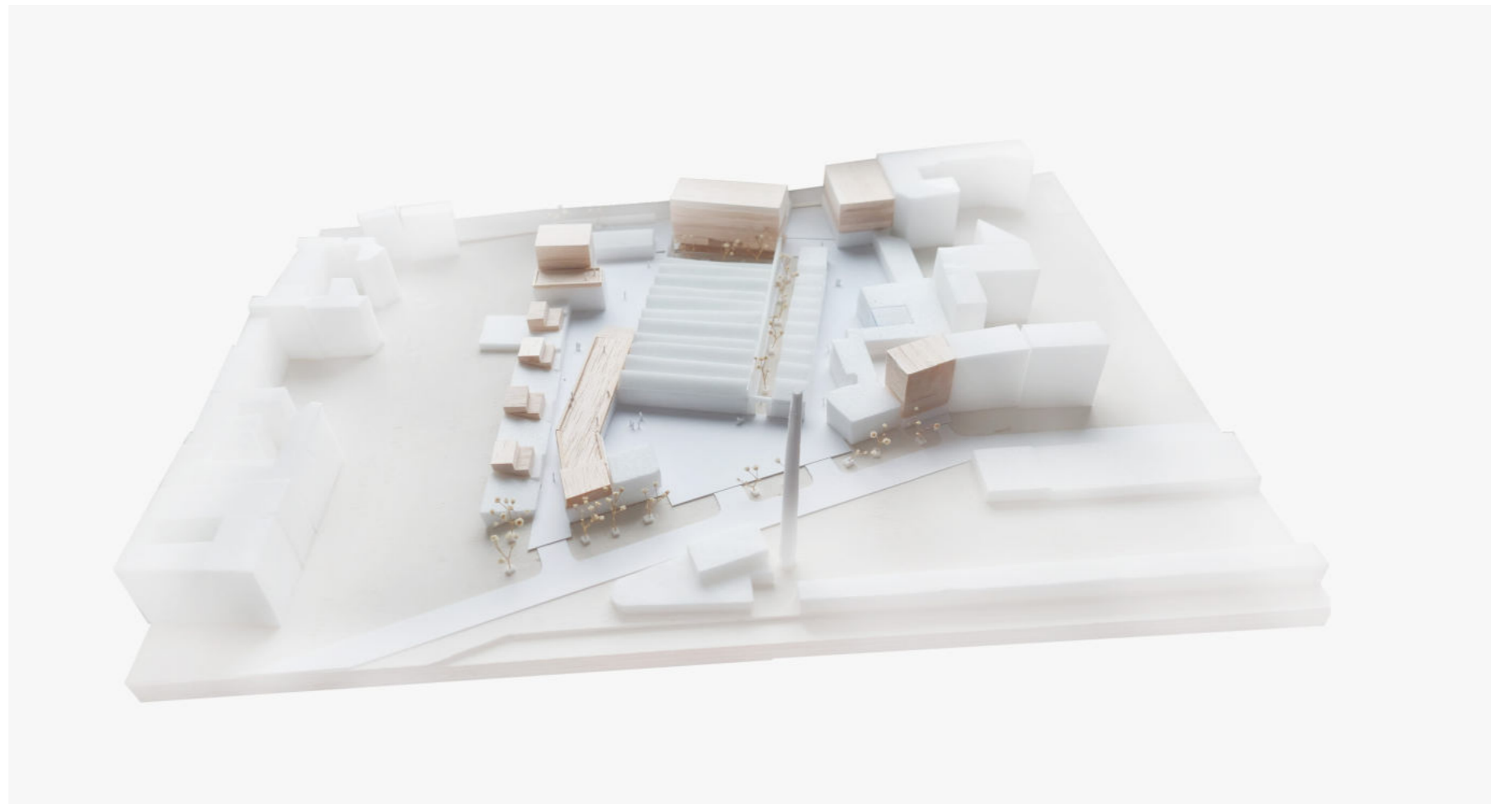
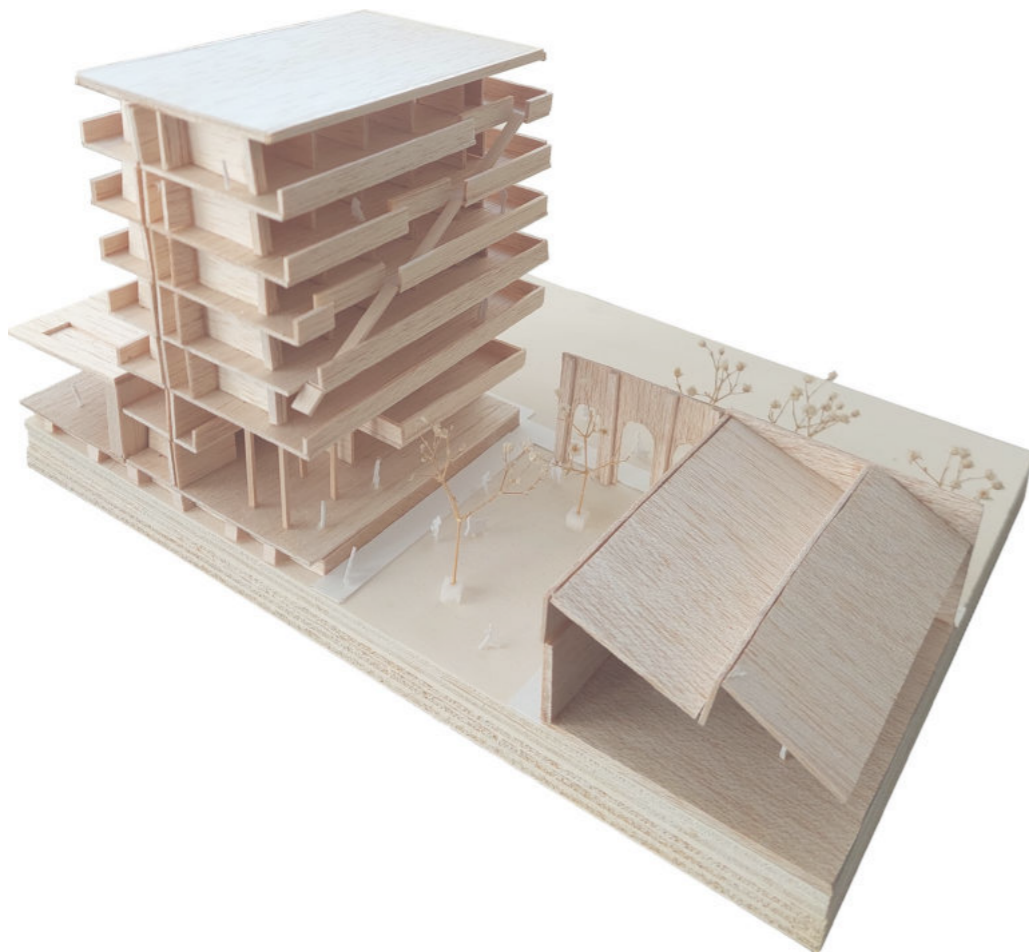


Solar panel installation on the main hall roof



Conclusion

In summary, in my thesis, my vision of renovating Uferhallen was to amplify its original beauty by mending the existing structures and adding new volumes which are down-to-earth, could merge not only with Uferhallen but also with the surrounding area and follow the façade style of horizontality of Jean Krämer's buildings. And it was also important to express the contemporary architectural vision of sustainable and eco-friendly building development which could be also a good addition of the story of this period of Uferhallen.



References

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<https://www.massivholzhandbuch.com>

Thank you
