URBAN OASIS

PUBLIC CONDENSER



Graduation Report
Public Building Graduation Studio
MSc4 Architecture 2022/2023

URBAN OASIS

AR3AP100 **Public Building Graduation Studio**
- PUBLIC CONDENSER -
| new urban lounge & commons | Berlin | Friedrichshain |

Annasophie Abbassi - **4698991**

1st mentor: **Paul Kuitenbrouwer** - Project Design
2nd mentor: **Ger Warries** - Technical Building Design
3rd mentor: **Sang Lee** - Theory & Delineation

MSc4 Architecture 2022/2023
TU Delft, The Netherlands

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01	**Literature Research**	4
	Graduation Plan	5
	Project Abstract	10
02	**Theory & Delineation Research**	16
	Assignments week 1-20	
03	**Project Design**	25
	Design Brief	
04	**Process Documentation P1-P2**	28
	Selection of work TD & PD	
05	**Schematic Design**	71
	Concept Design Public Condenser	
06	**Process Documentation P3 - P4**	88
	Research-by-Design Journal	
07	**Final Design**	150
08	**Final Reflection**	203

URBAN OASIS

literature research

Personal information

Name | Annasophie Abbassi
Student number | 4698991

Studio

Name / Theme Public Building Graduation Studio:
Public Condenser, new urban lounge & commons

Main mentor:
Ir. Paul Kuitenbrouwer - Project Design
Second mentor:
Ir. Ger Warries - Technical Building Design
Third mentor:
Dr. Sang Lee - Theory and Delineation Research

Argumentation of choice of the studio

The public realm plays a significant role in people's daily life and it brings people with different background together. I always have been interested in the sociocultural aspects of architecture. Previously in my studies, I came across different issues regarding public functions and spaces as well indoor as outdoor within different urban contexts. During this studio I would like to find out how to design a public building which reflects a city's identity and create an ensemble including outdoor and indoor spaces on different scales.

Graduation project

Title of the graduation project
Urban Oasis – A Communal Hub & Sanctuary for Socio-cultural Integration and Interaction.

Goal

Location: Near Ostbahnhof, Andreasviertel, Friedrichshain (Berlin, Germany)

The posed problem
The Assigned site in Friendrichshain, Berlin, with its three neighborhoods, located in Berlin consists of variety of contrast. Diversity and multiplicity regarding architecture, functions, gentrification, atmospheres, users, and cultures give a unique quality to the area.

Berlin has a history of migration and has been experiencing a high refugee inflow in recent years. After 2015's refugee crisis in Berlin and Germany, according to the Berlin Senate in April 2022 there was another influx of around 60 thousand Ukrainian refugees (Berlin.de, 2022). Consequently, society have faced social and academic integration challenges. Moreover, data from 2018 shows, about 126,650 residents (44%) in Friedrichshain- Kreuzberg have migration backgrounds (Bettina, 2020). Therefore, this study aims to investigate to what extend architecture of a public condenser can contribute to sociocultural integration.

This project intends to generate a central and accessible place to escape from daily chores amidst the hustle and bustle of the city. A sanctuary to bring refugees, migrants, and locals together for integration with a main function of sports/event hall for the whole community.
A space that contrasts within its urban context and therefore is visible and attractive for visitors and the neighborhood to stay while entering the district by its diverse functionality. Functions that attract specifically newcomers and guide them by providing legal help, labour market integration, language classes and workshops to explore skills and talents. A save haven with multi-cultural and physical activities to create a sense of belonging for all in the neighborhood.

Research questions

Since the theme and the problem of the project focus on the specific target groups and the interaction between them, during this project research need to be conducted on what the history of Berlin's integration is; how these different groups can be brought together; and what is needed to provide for social and cultural integration.

- **How to create a center of the district that attracts displaced people and locals for social interaction, and over all contribute to the integration of the refugees and migrants within the local community?**

- Who are the refugees and migrants in the community?

- What are the present experiences in terms of integration and governmental policies?

- What architectural functions are needed for good integration in Berlin?

- How can the architecture of public condenser include both displaced people and locals?

- What architectural typology can provide sanctuary or an Oasis for the target groups?

Design assignment in which these result

By creating a communal hub and providing as well specific activities for newcomers and more general cultural activities a sense of belonging will be accomplished since people with different backgrounds will be addressed and interacting with each other. This will contribute to the inclusivity within the multi-cultural and ethnical demographic diversity within the district. Displaced people interact with locals through interaction by intellectual, cultural, religious and food related activities.

Therefore the cultural mosaic of the community comes together at the heart of the district.By creating this central 'Oasis' the district gets a defined public center. Connecting as well outside the neighborhoods with the district, since the project location is next to the station.

Regarding the influx of refugees and migrants within the district and larger scale within the city, the intgration of the newcomers within the community will benefit on long terms. Economically the neighborhood and the city will benefit of integration of the target groups since after they can meet the needs in terms of staff shortage, and the crime rate will be reduced as a consequence of integration.

Process

Method description

Through this research I gathered quantitative and theoretical information by means of literature research. To gain insight into the numbers of refugees and migrants in the district and in Berlin, I examined political quantitative data. To test the usability of different building functions I did research by design, and this lead the research by answering the suitability of certain functions for integration. Through testing design strategies and investigating case studies, I questioned planned and existing projects. I investigated case studies as Absalon Community Centre in Copenhagen and the Integration Hub by Robert Bosch Stiftung. I conducted research on displacement and architecture by investigation the book by Andrew Herscher: Displacements, Architecture and Refugee.

Literature and general practical preference

Arcgency. (2015). Arcgency. ABSALON. https://arcgency.com/absalons-kirke

Around 60,000 Ukrainian refugees in Berlin. (n.d.). berlin.de. https://www.berlin.de/en/news/7423035-5559700-around-60000-ukrainian-refugees-inberli.en.html

Fairs, M. (2017, December 18). "Don't design yet another shelter" for refugees, say experts. Dezeen. https://www.dezeen.com/2017/12/18/dontdesign-shelter-refugees-kilian-kleinschmidt-rene-boer-good-design-bad-world/

Bettina, Q. (2020). Broschüre: Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg - Kleinräumige Daten (2019. https://digital.zlb.de/viewer/metadata/34830330/1/

Boake, T. M. (1999, June). CSA Annual Meeting, Technology Conference Montreal,June 1999. ACSA Annual Meeting, Technology Conference Montreal: OASIS : The Experiential Dimension of Architecture. Retrieved December 28, 2022, from https://www.tboake.com/pdf/Oasis.pdf

Fratzscher, M. (2015). EconStor: Integrating refugees: A long-term, worthwhile investment. https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/123102

Herscher, A., & Fast, O. (2017). Displacements: Architecture and Refugee. Amsterdam University Press.

Integration Hub. (n.d.). Robert Bosch Stiftung. https://www.bosch-stiftung.de/en/project/integration-hub

International Data. (2022). Migration Data Portal. https://www.migrationdataportal.org/international-data?i=refug_host

Landesamt für Flüchtlingsangelegenheiten. (n.d.). Berlin.de. Retrieved November 9, 2022, from https://www.berlin.de/laf/

Maghularia, R., & Übelmesser, S. (2019). Do Immigrants Affect Crime? Evidence from Panel Data for Germany. CESifo Working Paper, Category 4: Labour Markets (7696), 1–28. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334825677_Do_Immigrants_Affect_Crime_Evidence_from_Panel_Data_for_Germany

Panis, D., & Rummens, S. (2019, February 13). 'Ik hoop als gewone Berlijner door het leven te gaan, zonder het label van vluchteling.' MO*. https://www.mo.be/wereldblog/lange-termijnpolitiek-loont

Refugee and migrant health. (2022, May 2). https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/refugee-and-migrant-health

Thrive Agency. (2022, March 25). What are the Economic Benefits of Refugees and How do they Grow the Economy? LIRS. https://www.lirs.org/economicbenefits-refugees/

Webb, M. D. (2013). Urban Community Center [Master thesis]. The university of Minnesota.

Reflection

1. What is the relation between your graduation (project) topic, the studio topic (if applicable), your master track (A,U,BT,LA,MBE), and your master programme (MSc AUBS)?

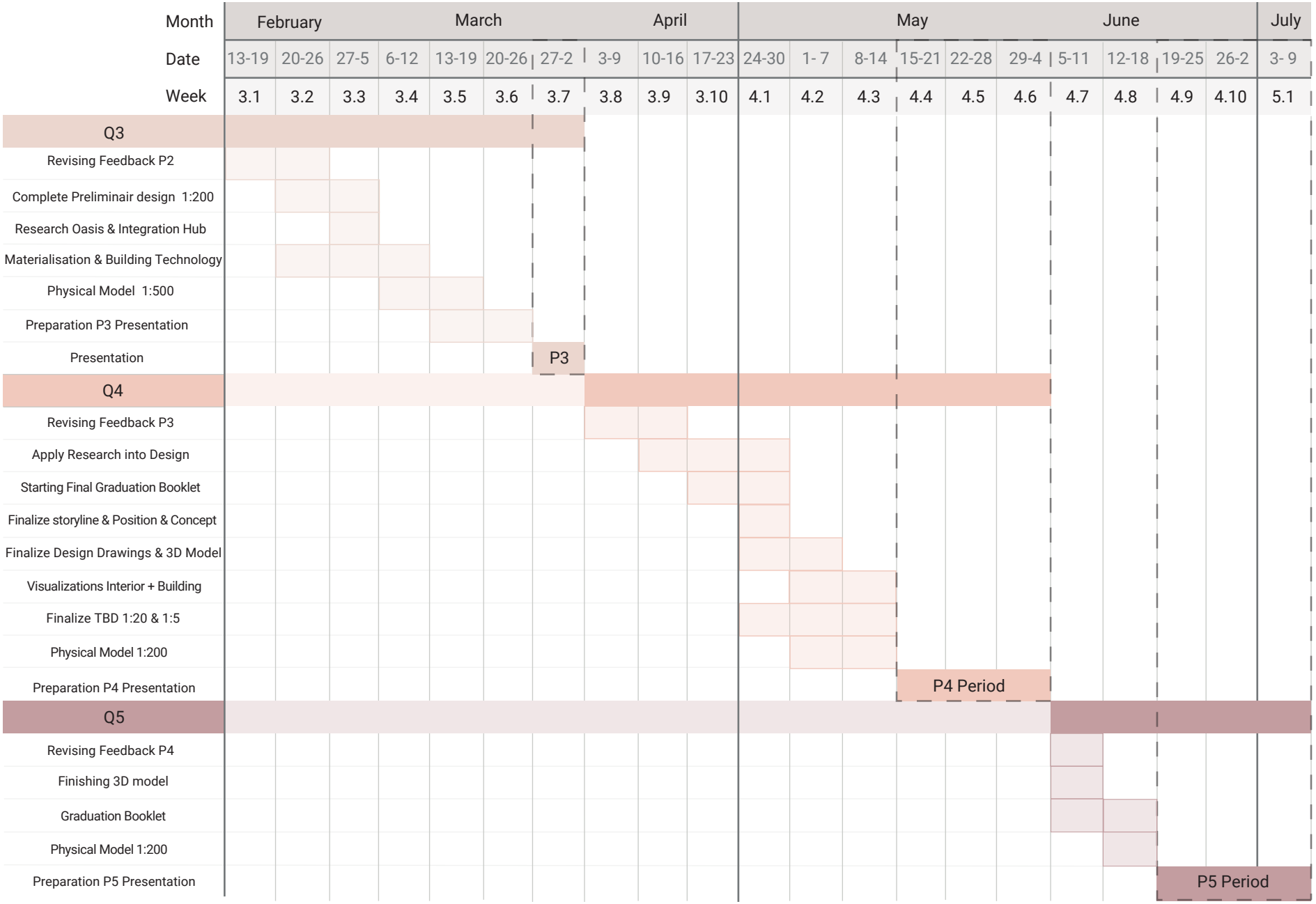
The relation between my graduation project topic and the studio topic is the aspect of bringing different people together, by creating a multifunctional building that attracts not only one group of society. My project tries to not only focus on existing groups in the community, but also focus on new arrived people or people that will arrive in the future, to create a building that can adapt to future needs and changes in the community by migration and displacement. To help these people feel safe, and find a place in the community and get a sense of belonging by getting in touch with the people of the community. The field of Architectural design which is my master track (Architecture) is a tool to create this. By creating a visible building which gives the people of the neighbourhood and new people a direction and a reason to meet.
The master program in general consists of all fields in the Built Environment, which are related to the topic, since creating this community centre for integration required more than just an architect. The larger scale such as the urban scale need to be taken into consideration.

2. What is the relevance of your graduation work in the larger social, professional and scientific framework.

By researching the opportunities for architecture to create this center for the commons, the social aspects of inclusivity and diversity and the sense of belonging will be investigated. This research can contribute to the discipline at large since the theme of integration and migration is a worldwide issue and therefore the findings can be adapted to several cities elsewhere, especially in Europe, with similar situations of multiplicity and multiculturality in society. In terms of a larger social framework, my graduation work can be relevant since change in society need to be taken into consideration while designing in the field of Architecture.

In terms of a larger scientific framework, further research can be conducted in terms of political and social and architectural impact and influence on integration within communities, related to for example housing. In terms of benefits on the larger scale, by contributing to the integration of groups into the community, the hosting country in general in addition to the advantages for the displaced people, will benefit from this in terms of criminality, economically and socially.

Time Planning Graduation



GRADUATION PLAN

Creating an Urban Hub for Social Integration

PROJECT ABSTRACT

Problem statement

Friendrichshain consists of variety of contrast, diversity, and multiplicity regarding architecture, functions, gentrification, atmospheres, users, and cultures. This multiplicity gives a unique quality to the area. Berlin has a history of migration and has been experiencing a high refugee inflow in recent years. After 2015's refugee crisis in Berlin and Germany, according to the Berlin Senate in April 2022 there was another influx of around 60 thousand Ukrainian refugees (Berlin.de, 2022). Consequently, society have faced social and academic integration challenges. Moreover, data from 2018 shows, about 126,650 residents (44%) in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg have migration backgrounds (Bettina, 2020). Therefore, this study aims to investigate to what extend architecture of a public condenser can contribute to sociocultural integration.

The intent of this project is to generate a central and accessible place to escape from daily rush of live amidst the diverse and busy district. A refuge to bring refugees, migrants, and locals together for integration with a main function of sports/event hall for the whole community. Workshop spaces to explore and improve skills by producing art, crafts, a library to study languages. To integrate with the local culture and people by cultural performances, music/dance/theater performances and classes, by cooking together, dining together, gardening, studying together, having food markets as connection and job opportunity. In addition, practical functions such as legal help, language lessons and labor market integration for migrants and refugees will be provided by locals. Not to forget, places of worship and meditation or yoga.

Importance

Why this is important for the district is related to the theme of the commons. This project intent to bring displaced people together with locals through interaction by intellectual, cultural, religious and food related activities. Another common, is the aspect of a refuge. All people, either flying from unsafe areas, periods or from daily life and the hustle and bustle of the city are in search of a nice place to meet, study, read, attend a cultural/musical performance, or get in touch with new cultures and food. Therefore, an inclusive building will be realized since refugees who are after arriving (temporarily) part of the community and migrants living mainly in Kreuzberg are included. The aspect of flexibility and multifunction spaces needs to be taken into consideration, since the needs will change based on the influx of people and their needs.

Approach and Methods

This research will be conducted by gathering quantitative and theoretical information by means of literature research. To gain insight into the numbers of refugees and migrants in the district and in Berlin, political quantitative data will be examined. By researching through designing the different functions usability should be tested and lead the research by answering the suitability of certain functions for integration. By testing through design strategies and investigating case studies, existing and planned projects can be questioned. Case studies as Absalon Community Centre in Copenhagen and the Integration Hub by Robert Bosch Stiftung will be investigated (Arcgency, 2015, Integration Hub, n.d.). Research will be conducted on displacement and architecture by investigation the book by Andrew Herscher: Displacements, Architecture and Refugee (Herscher & Fast, 2017)

Research Aim

Eventually, by researching opportunities for architecture to create this center for the commons, inclusivity, diversity, and the sense of belonging will be investigated and can be adapted into different projects within the discipline. This research can contribute to the discipline at large since sociocultural challenges of integration and migration is a worldwide issue and therefore findings can be adapted to several multicultural cities elsewhere especially in Europe with similar situations of multiplicity in society.

Keywords - integration, interaction, inclusivity, diversity, multiculturalism, refuge, public condenser, commons, labor market integration

Research questions

- How to create a center of the district that attracts displaced people and locals for social interaction, and over all contribute to the integration of the refugees and migrants within the local community?
- Who are the refugees and migrants in the community?
- What are the present experiences in terms of integration and governmental policies?
- What architectural functions are needed for good integration in Berlin?
- How can the architecture of public condenser include both displaced people and locals?
- What architectural typology can provide sanctuary or an Oasis for the target groups?

References

Arcgency. (2015). Arcgency. ABSALON. https://arcgency.com/absalons-kirke

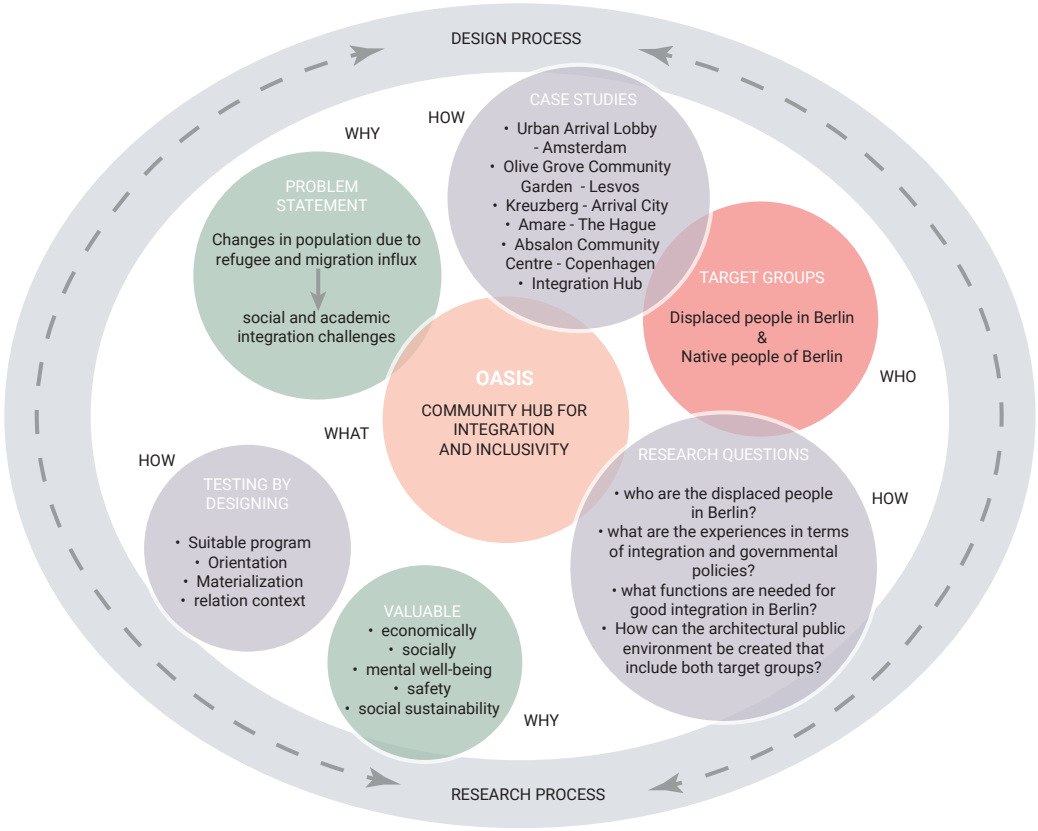
Around 60,000 Ukrainian refugees in Berlin. (n.d.). berlin.de. https://www.berlin.de/en/news/7423035-5559700-around-60000-ukrainian-refugees-in-berli.en.html

Bettina, Q. (2020). Broschüre: Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg - Kleinräumige Daten (2019. https://digital.zlb.de/viewer/metadata/34830330/1/

Herscher, A., & Fast, O. (2017). Displacements: Architecture and Refugee. Amsterdam University Press.

Integration Hub. (n.d.). Robert Bosch Stiftung. https://www.bosch-stiftung.de/en/project/integration-hub

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Why designing for Integration?

Why investigating the research question and the impact of architecture on social integration of displaced people is important has to do with the following theoretical background.

First, why designing for social integration for the target group of refugees into the community of Berlin is important is discussed by design expert on the Dutch Design Week in 2017 (Fairs, 2017):

Crimson architectural historian Michelle Provoost stressed that population movements have occurred throughout human history and are impossible to prevent. “I think stopping migration would be a very unhistorical position,” she said, stating instead that refugee integration should be seen as a programming issue. She also states: “It is a permanent phenomenon; that happens all the time” (Figure 1). “Still, refugees are a global phenomenon: in 2016, a record 65.6 million people were forced to leave their homes.” (Fairs, 2017) According to Provoost population movements are predicted to increase further in the future, since climate change will dramatically increase population movement. This stresses the need of the future for cities that has to deal with integration of different cultures within their communities (Fairs, 2017).

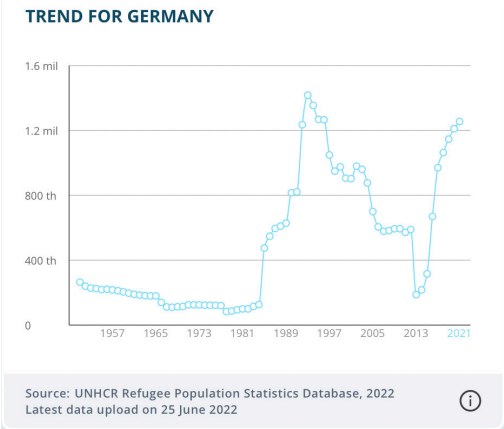


Figure 1: Refugees in Germany during the years (International Data, 2022)

In other words, ‘why do the people of Friedrichshain would want a public condenser that stimulates the integration of this target group?’ The answer to that can be that social integration and the sense of belonging of these target groups can have positive contribute on and can have benefits for the society.

Berlin has a large attractiveness internationally. According to Landesamt für Flüchtlingsangelegenheiten (LAF) there is an annually influx of around 40.000 to 50.000 of newcomers that settle in the German capital (Landesamt Für Flüchtlingsangelegenheiten, n.d.).

An article published by David Panis and Sarah Rummens in February 2019 on MO.be mentioned the benefits for Berlin, despite growing far-right ideology, refugee accommodation is a win-win for Berlin. In recent years, right-wing extremism rose sharply in Germany. In 2015, the peak of the refugee crisis, there were over thousand attacks on asylum centers. Berlin gives provisional residence permits to the refugees who are victims of far-right violence. This way, the city wants to make clear that they cannot drive asylum seekers away by violence and that they are accepted.

They mention that de German employers would have faced an even greater staff shortage in 2018 if not for 38.000 refugees entering Berlin in that year.
Companies and organizations are finding it increasingly difficult to find workers with the right education and qualifications. Asylum seekers can fill these open vacancies, which is a win-win situation for all parties.’ Indeed, finding work in a bottleneck profession, such as train driver or nurse, can earn a residence permit in Germany.

In addition, more migrants are also pursuing further education. In 2017-2018, more than 14,000 refugees enrolled in vocational training, according to the Cologne Institute for Science (IW). There are also, refugees who continue their studies in higher education.

Evidence long term benefits of labor market integration for Berlin:

Berlin's long-term policy is bearing fruit. For example, refugees are integrating well into the labor market in Germany. According to the German Agency for Work, in May 2018 no fewer than 300,000 refugees from the countries Pakistan, Nigeria, Iran, Eritrea, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia and Syria were working, with an increase of 100,000 than the year before.

By providing labor market integration help and further training and workshops on skills, Berlin's economy benefits greatly in the long run (Panis & Rummens, 2019).

According to LIRS refugees bring a positive effect to a countries economy when integrated and states them as following:

1. "Refugees bring productivity to their host countries, where they are integrated across various communities.
2. They help enrich their local communities, creating a cultural diversity within the local population and helping nurture understanding and appreciation for social diversity.
3. Years after their settlement, refugees continue to stimulate the economy, often
   boosting economic activity and increasing wages.
4. They also complement the job market in the cities and states where they settle,
   boasting high rates of entrepreneurship and creating jobs."
   (Thrive Agency, 2022)

These economic positive effects for German economy are mentioned in the article by Fratzscher 'Integrating refugees: A long-term, worthwhile investment'.
"The key question is not whether refugee integration will gain enough momentum to outweigh the costs, but when. This is because refugees have a positive impact on the German economy after five to ten years, even if labor market integration is slow. Also, the long-term benefits outweigh the costs, emphasizing benefits to the economy as a whole" (Fratzscher, 2015).

In terms of benefits of integration of crime rates committed by refugees, there is a correlation. According to research by Maghularia & Übelmesser, crimes will be committed by refugees as a counter reaction on "discriminatory and violent acts by native individuals, or acts in accordance with social failure, frustration, and isolation, as poor labor market prospects confront the migrant." So by acceptance and inclusion of these refugees these rates will decrease as a consequence, since this counter reaction will not take place. (Maghularia & Übelmesser, 2019)

From the perspective of the displaced people/diaspora/refugees it is evident that integration within the community of Friedrichshain will benefit their mental and physical health and a will create a sense of belonging within their new community to start a new life. According to the World Health Organization the health status of a migrant can be influenced by barriers including "language and culture differences, institutional discrimination and restricted use of health services." When integration takes place (for example by language classes and social interaction, legal help), the barriers and gaps will be reduced and will positively affect mental or physical help of refugees (Refugee and Migrant Health, 2022).

References

Fairs, M. (2017, December 18). "Don't design yet another shelter" for refugees, say experts. Dezeen. https://www.dezeen.com/2017/12/18/dont-design-shelter-refugees-kilian-kleinschmidt-rene-boer-good-design-bad-world/

Fratzscher, M. (2015). EconStor: Integrating refugees: A long-term, worthwhile investment. https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/123102

International Data. (2022). Migration Data Portal. https://www.migrationdataportal.org/international-data?i=refug_host

Landesamt für Flüchtlingsangelegenheiten. (n.d.). Berlin.de. Retrieved November 9, 2022, from https://www.berlin.de/laf/

Maghularia, R., & Übelmesser, S. (2019). Do Immigrants Affect Crime? Evidence from Panel Data for Germany. CESifo Working Paper, Category 4: Labour Markets(7696), 1–28. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334825677_ Do_Immigrants_Affect_Crime_Evidence_from_Panel_Data_for_Germany

Panis, D., & Rummens, S. (2019, February 13). 'Ik hoop als gewone Berlijner door het leven te gaan, zonder het label van vluchteling.' MO*. https://www.mo.be/wereldblog/lange-termijnpolitiek-loont

Refugee and migrant health. (2022, May 2). https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/refugee-and-migrant-health

Thrive Agency. (2022, March 25). What are the Economic Benefits of Refugees and How do they Grow the Economy? LIRS. https://www.lirs.org/economic-benefits-refugees/

URBAN OASIS

theory & delineation research



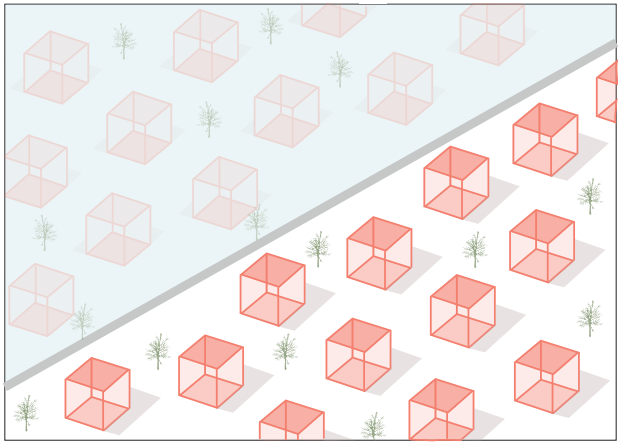
COLLAGE / MONTAGE

SUPERPOSITION & IMPOSITION

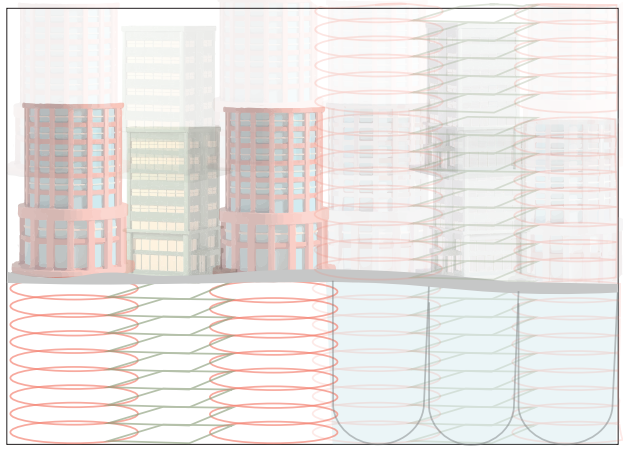
DIAGRAMS

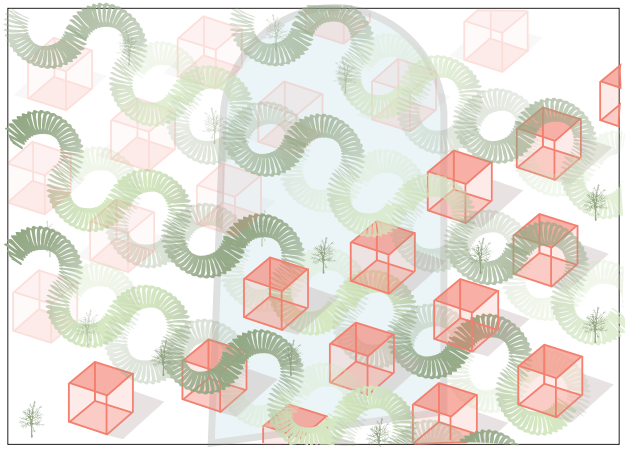




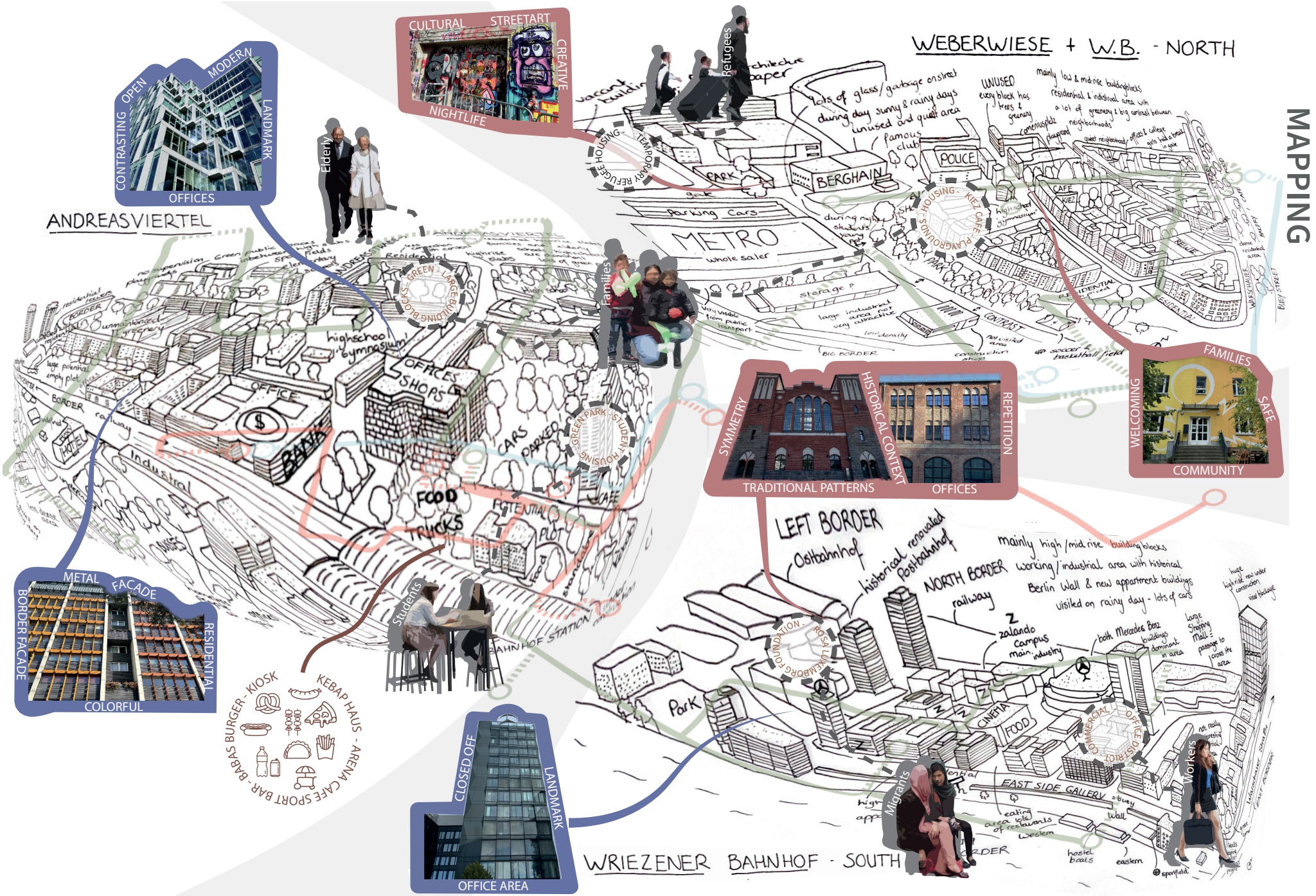








MAPPING



WEBERWIESE + W.B. - NORTH
ANDREASVIERTEL
WRIEZENER BAHNHOF - SOUTH
CULTURAL
STREETART
CREATIVE
NIGHTLIFE
OPEN
MODERN
CONTRASTING
LANDMARK
OFFICES
Elderly
Refugees
Families
Students
Migrants
Workers
METRO
BERGHAIN
POLICE
CAFE
KIEZ
FAMILIES
WELCOMING
SAFE
COMMUNITY
SYMMETRY
HISTORICAL CONTEXT
REPETITION
TRADITIONAL PATTERNS
OFFICES
LEFT BORDER
NORTH BORDER
Ostbahnhof
historical renovated Postbahnhof
railway
Park
CINEMA
FOOD
EAST SIDE GALLERY
METAL
FACADE
BORDER FACADE
RESIDENTIAL
COLORFUL
KIOSK
KEBAP HAUS
ARENA CAFE SPORT BAR
BABAS BURGER
CLOSED OFF
LANDMARK
OFFICE AREA
OFFICE
BANK
OFFICES
SHOPS
CARS
PARKED
FOOD
TRUCKS
POTENTIAL
PLOT
highschool
gymnasium
Industrial
BAHNHOF STATION

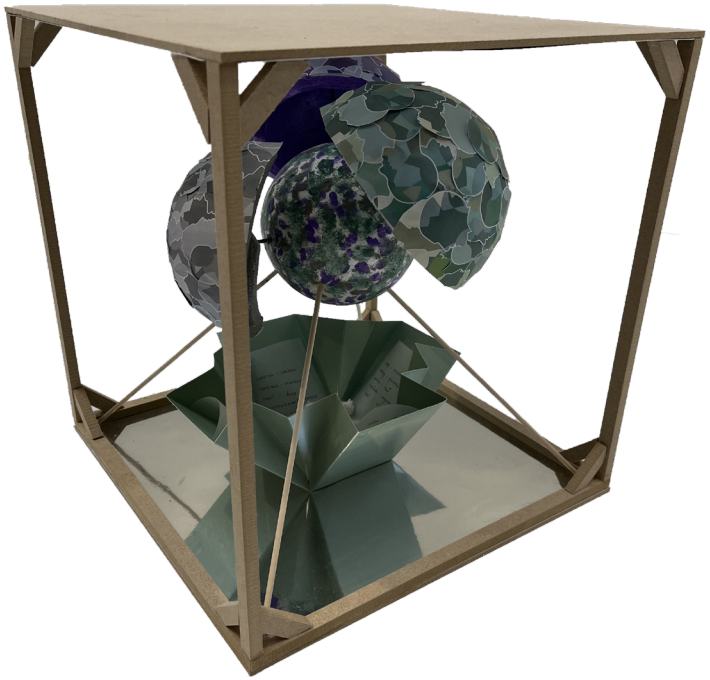
ASSEMBLAGE

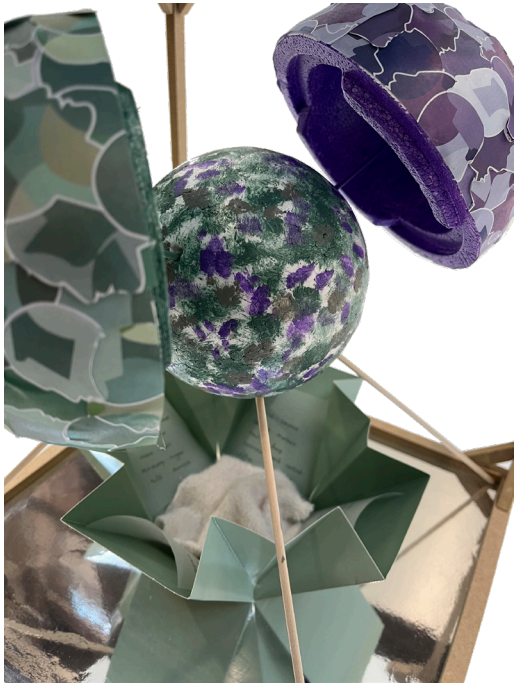




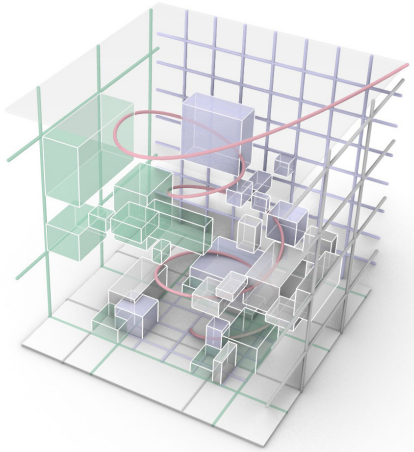


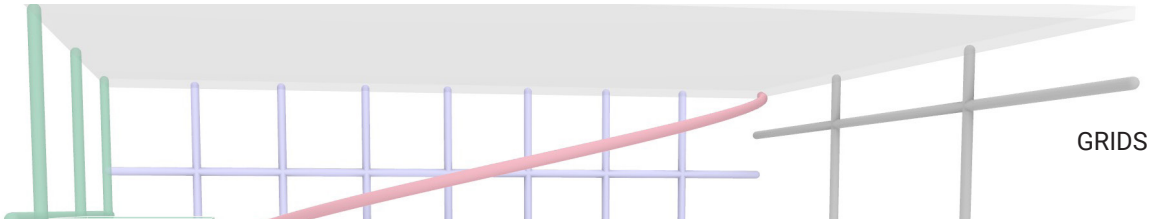




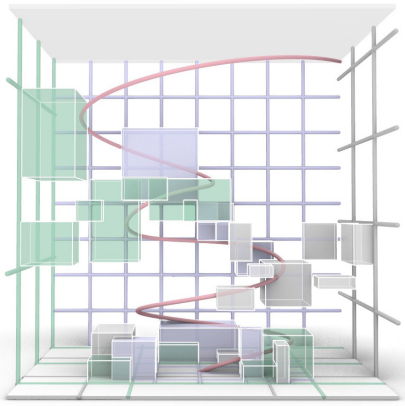


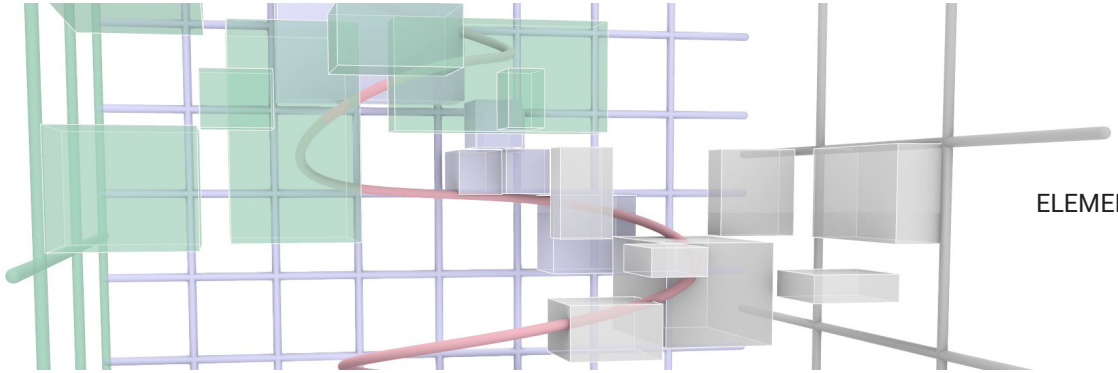
DIGITAL MODEL



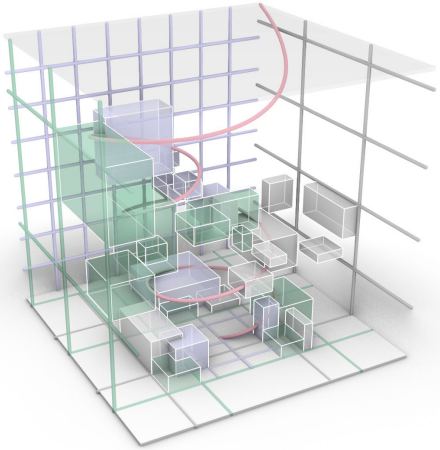


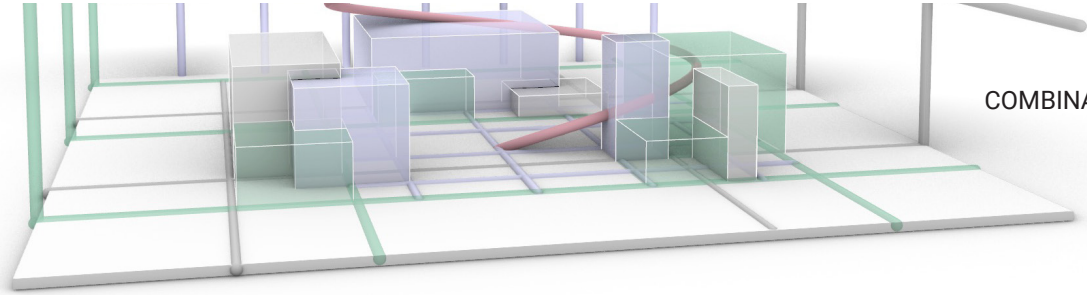
GRIDS





ELEMENTS





COMBINATIONS

COLLAGE / MONTAGE 2.0

OASIS

[ō-'ā-səs] noun

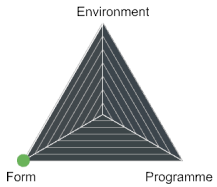
A pleasant or peaceful area or period in the midst of a challenging situation

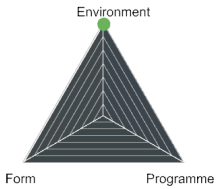
Something that provides refuge, relief, or pleasant contrast

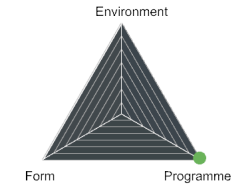
a safe place

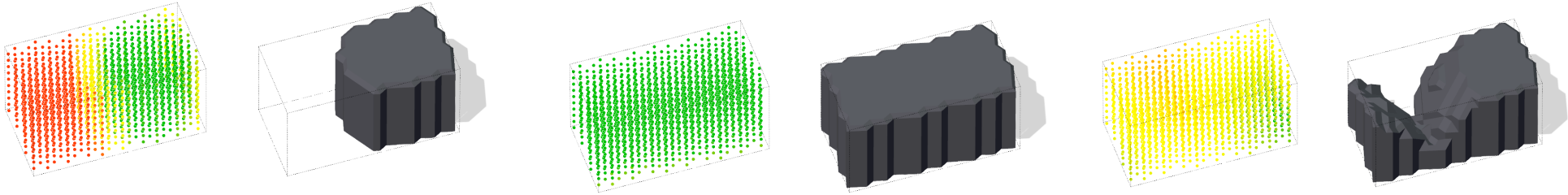


ANIMATION

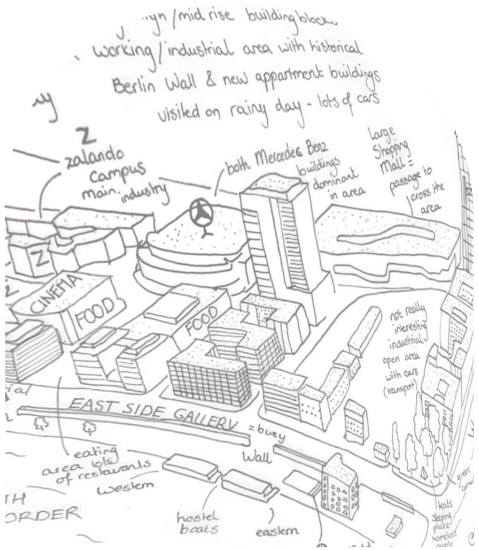

Environment
Form
Programme

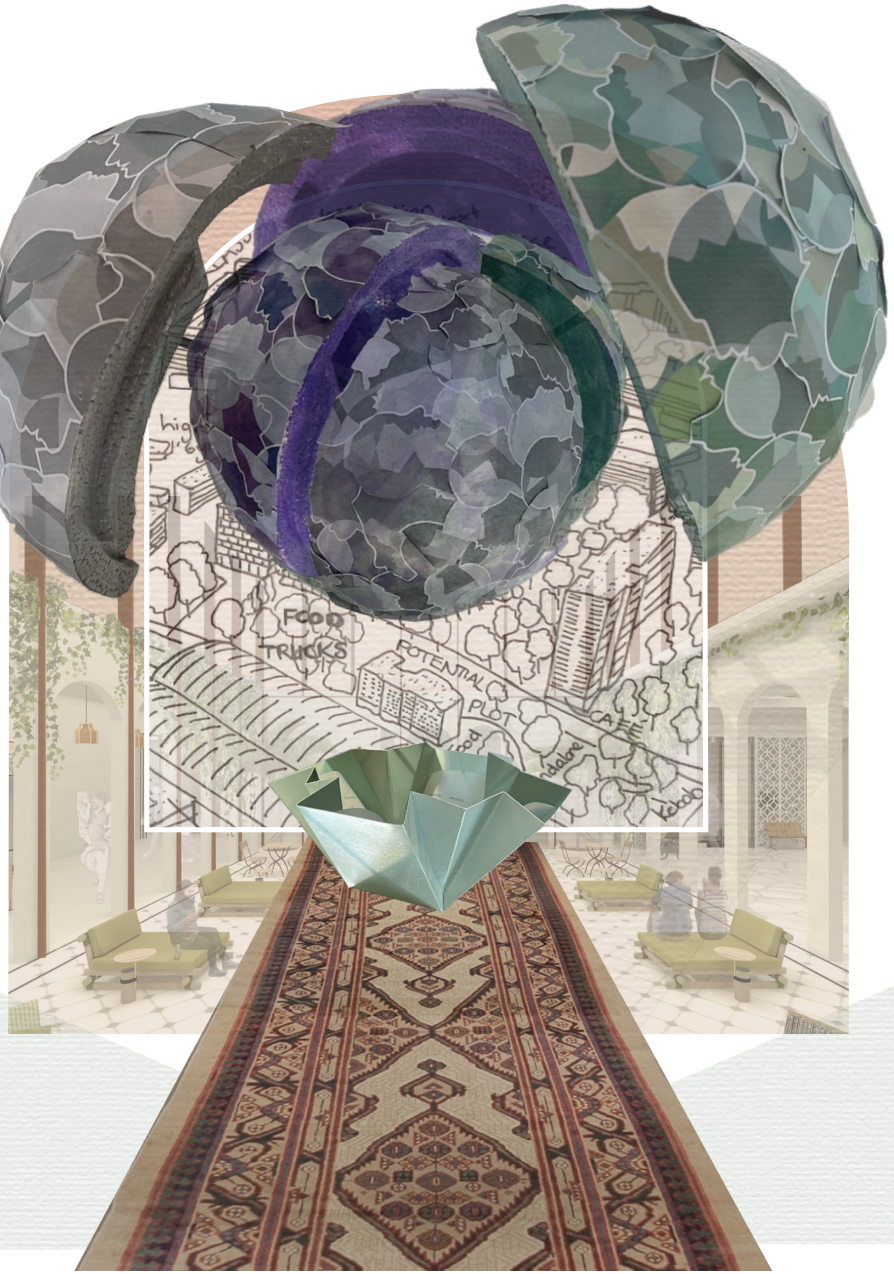

Environment
Form
Programme


Environment
Form
Programme



POST PRODUCTION







URBAN OASIS

project design

DESIGN BRIEF

Functions	Program	Area
	Spiritual	**300 m²**
	Event & Meeting Space	125 m²
	Meditation & Praying Area	100 m²
	Changing Rooms & toilets	50 m²
	Storage & Mechanical & Utilities	25 m²
	Circulation	+100 m²
	Relational	**300 m²**
	Back Offices for Legal Help	100 m²
	Information Counter for Legal Help	50 m²
	Entrance and toilets	50 m²
	Storage & Mechanical & Utilities	25 m²
	Circulation	+100 m²
	Health & Culture	**1800 m²**
	Multifunctional Sports / Event Hall	1100 m²
	Tribunes & Backstage	200 m²
	Outdoor Playground & Market Place	200 m²
	Office for Mental Health Therapy	100 m²
	Changing Rooms & toilets	100 m²
	Storage & Mechanical & Utilities	100 m²
	Circulation	+500 m²
	Intellectual	**800 m²**
	Library with Study Spaces	300 m²
	Meeting & Work Spaces	100 m²
	Lecture / Class Rooms	175 m²
	Entrance & Toilets	200 m²
	Storage & Mechanical & Utilities	25 m²
	Circulation	+200 m²

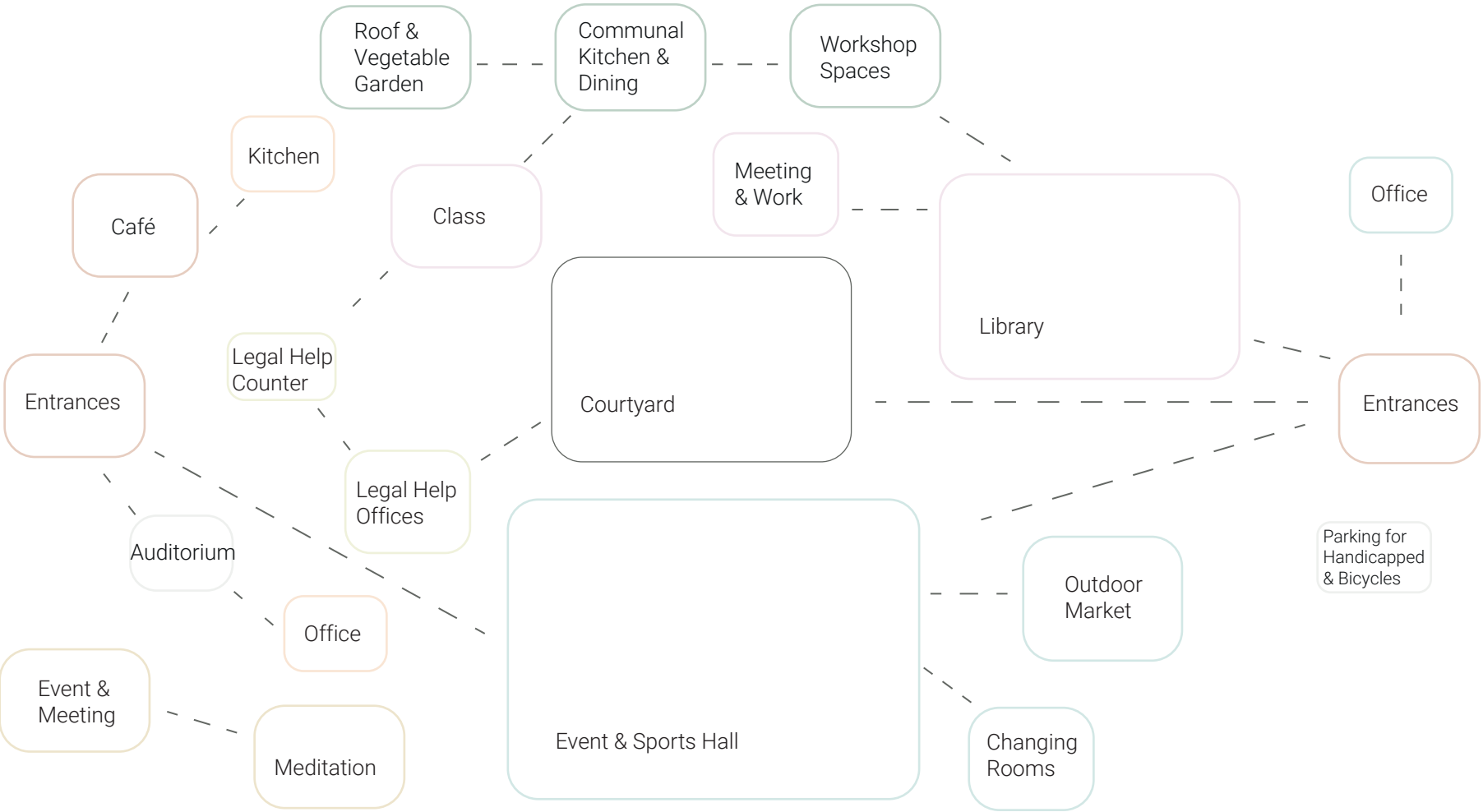
Functions	Program	Area
	Skill	**600 m²**
	Communal Kitchen & Dining Area	175 m²
	Workshop Spaces	150 m²
	Offices for Labour Market Integration	100 m²
	Roof Vegetable Garden	150 m²
	Storage & Mechanical & Utilities	25 m²
	Circulation	+150 m²

Prerequisite Program

	Entry	**300 m²**
	Entrance & Reception Information	125 m²
	Café with small kitchen & toilets	100 m²
	Ticket Counter & Shop	50 m²
	Storage & Mechanical & Utilities	25 m²
	Circulation	+100 m²
	Public Service	**200 m²**
	Information Counter & Waiting Area	25 m²
	Auditorium	75 m²
	Back Office	25 m²
	Parking for Handicapped and Bicycles	50 m²
	Storage & Mechanical & Utilities	25 m²
	Circulation	+100 m²
	Administration and Services	**200 m²**
	Back Offices	75 m²
	Kitchen & Break Rooms	50 m²
	Changing Rooms	50 m²
	Storage & Mechanical & Utilities	25 m²
	Circulation	+100 m²

Total Area Program		Total Area Circulation		Gross Floor Area
4500 m²	+	1350 m² (30%)	=	**5850 m²**

ORGANIZATION & RELATION



URBAN OASIS

process documentation
P1-P2

SITE VISIT FINDINGS



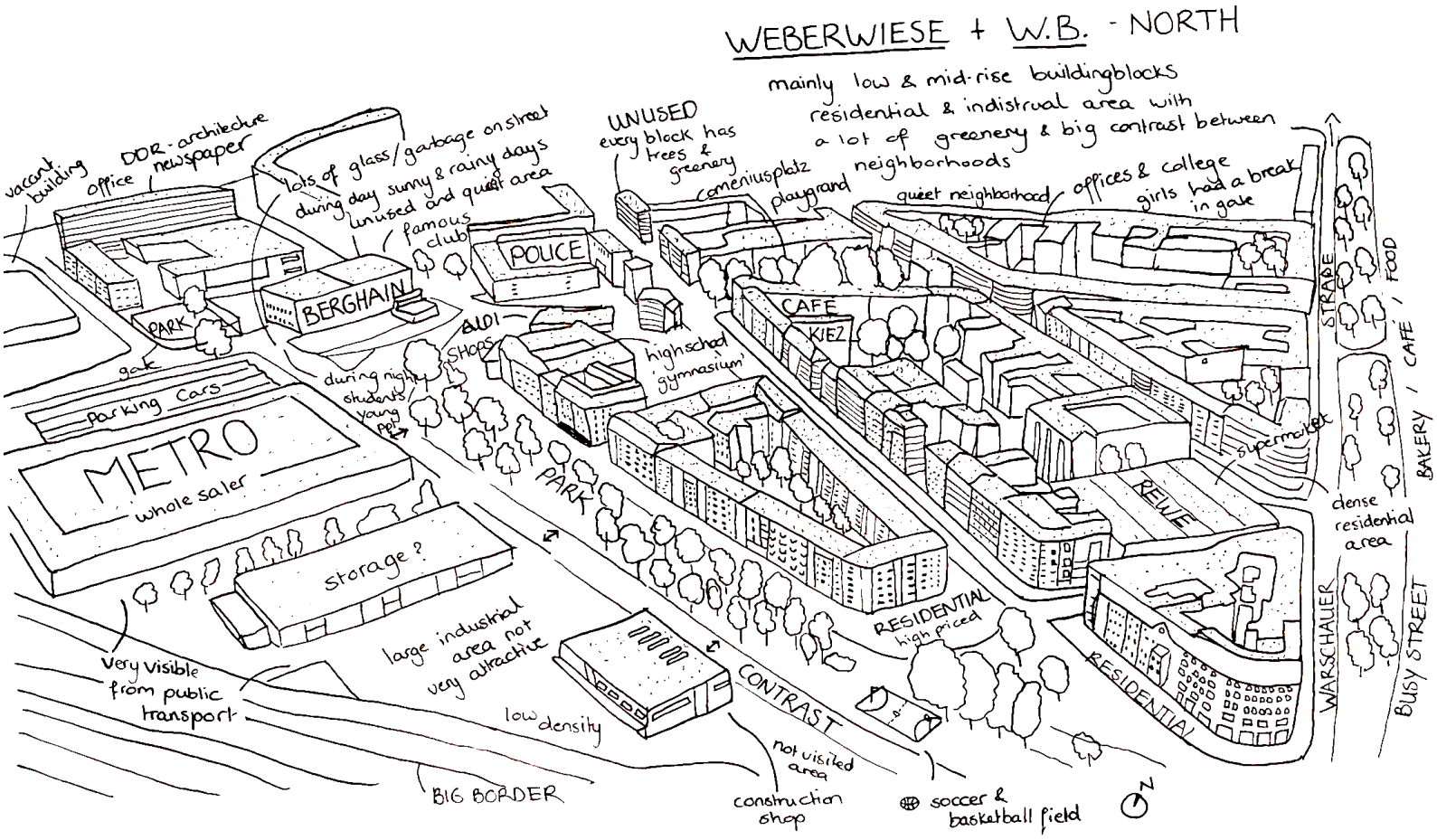
REFUGEES



FAMILIES



HIGHER INCOME CLASSES







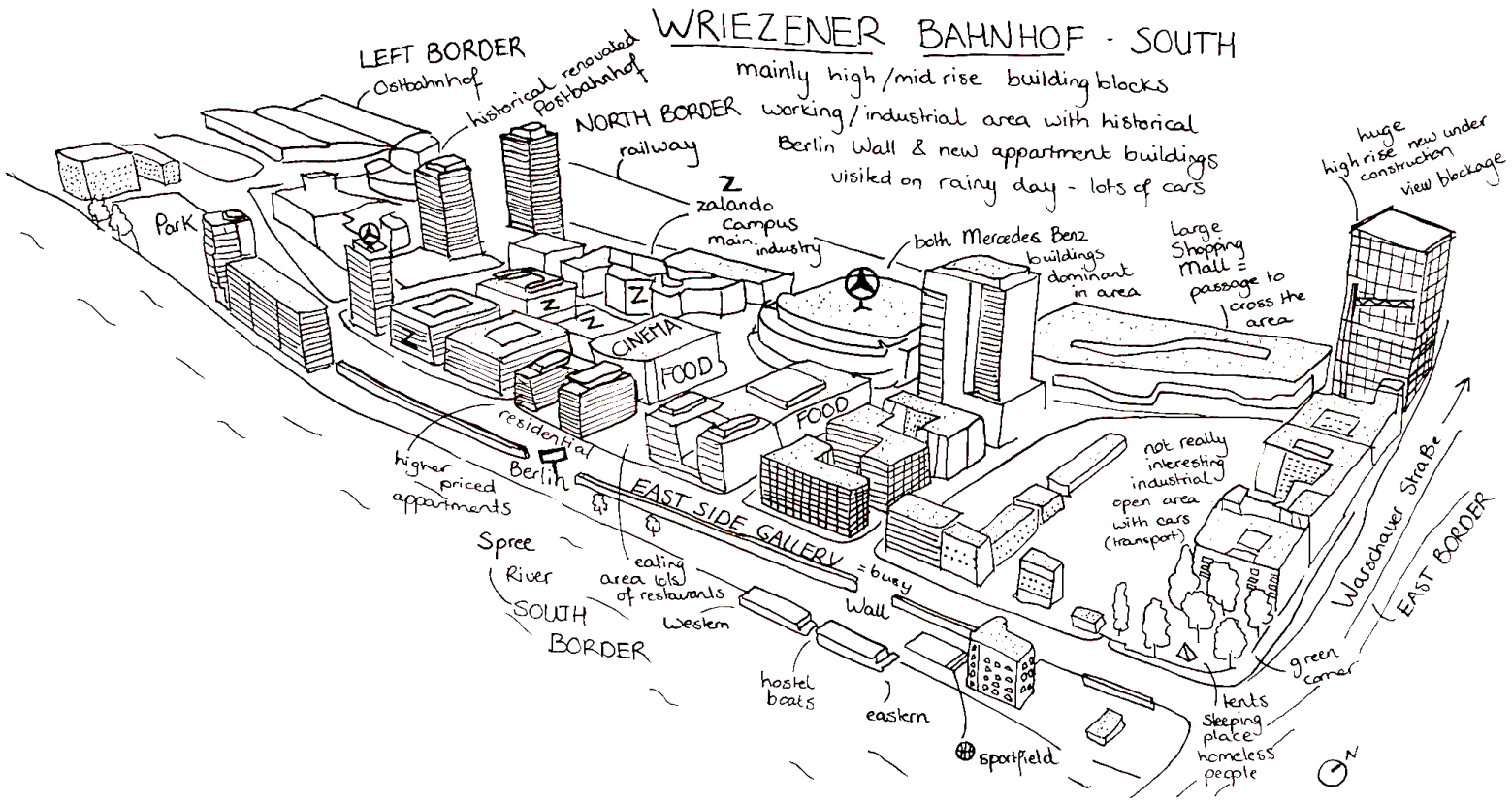






PEOPLE OF WEBERWIESE

SITE VISIT FINDINGS





MIGRANTS



TOURISTS



WORKERS











PEOPLE OF WRIEZENER BAHNHOF

SITE VISIT FINDINGS



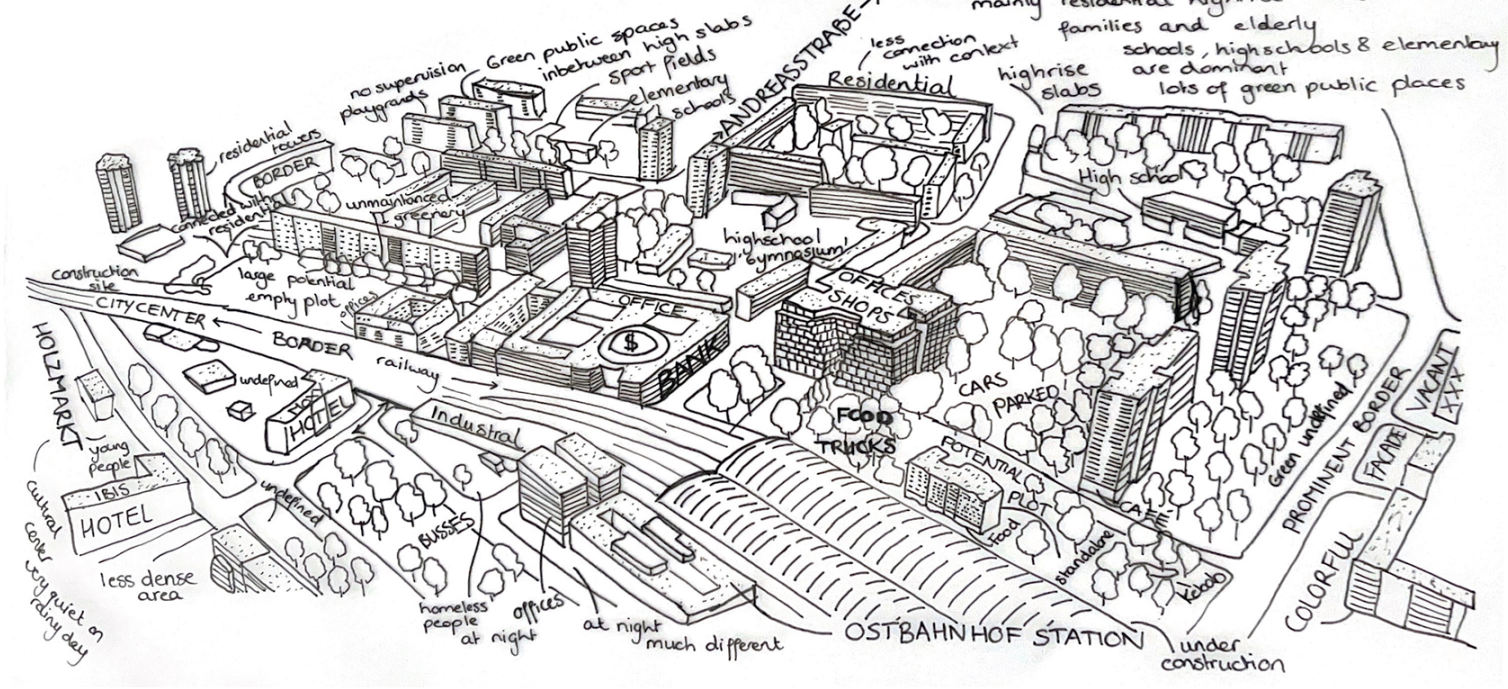
ELDERLY



FAMILIES



STUDENTS







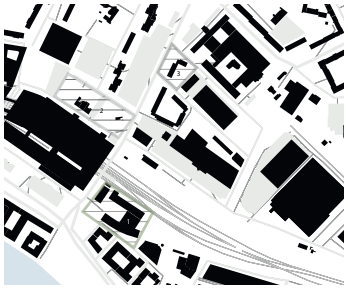






PEOPLE OF ANDREASTVIERTEL

SWOT ANALYSE - SITE 1

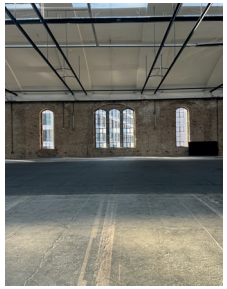


LOCATION 1:10000











STRENGTHS

- historical context & strong character in a gentrified area
- near Ostbahnhof & accessible for people outside the district
- next to main axis/street & accessible for people from district
- next to Rosa Luxembourg Foundation which attracks migrants and locals.
- large 'park an der spree' is nearby so people pass by the plot

WEAKNESSES

- already gentrified
- not direct visible from ostbahnhof or northen part
- touristic part of the neighborhood (Arena, Wall, Hotels)
- small plot & historical building not really open for flexible/modular design

OPPORTUNITIES

- office functions in Postbahnhof can be used when building separately
- re-use/ transformation of the large Postbahnhof building 3600 m2
- courtyard can be transformed into extention of the historical Postbahnhof
- flexible by using the Postbahnhof for temporarly use when needed
- building patterns and typology of Postbahnhof can be refered to in new construction

THREATS

- plot blocks view on old Postbahnhof's character
- already plans for Postbahnhof building
- not directly visible when entering the district by bus or train/tram
- out of proportion in height next to the Rosa Luxembourg Foundation & Hotel



FUNCTIONS Supermarket Hotels Food Shops Ostbahnhof Offices Residential Industrial Educational Greenery

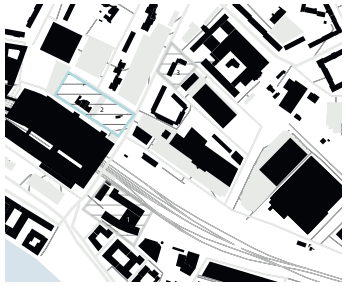


ACCESSIBILITY



TRANSPORT 1:5000

SWOT ANALYSE - SITE 2



LOCATION 1:10000











STRENGTHS

- direct visible and accessible from Ostbahnhof
- has a variety of functions already in the plot, restaurants, gamehall, bar, offices
- presence of green space
- very visible from the main axis
- multiple sides have road connectivity and central located in the district

WEAKNESSES

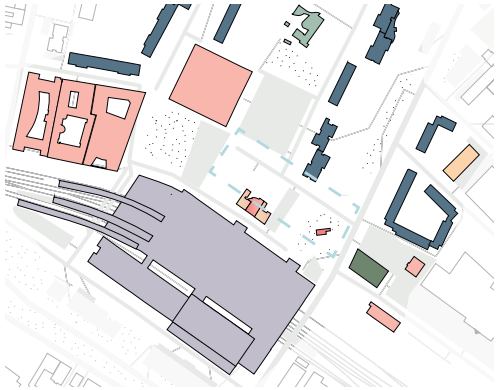
- the site is a bit hidden from large Ostbahnhof building from the south
- surrounded by high rise slabs and office building in the north
- existing building block has variety of building typologies, hard to connect

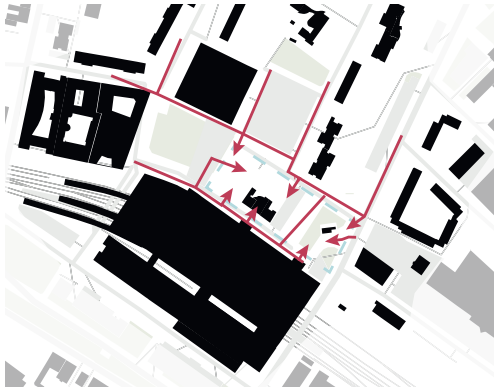
OPPORTUNITIES

- blind walls for extensions with new public functions
- wide plot with lots of options for several seperate buildings with different orientation
- multicultural foodcourts/trucks can be included in the new buildings outdoor space
- well connected to all kinds of public transport, bus stop next to plot for locals
- site is already a place that people use to cross to go to the neighborhood from the station

THREATS

- when building in left side of the plot, not visible from main axis
- already multifunctional space with specific target groups that enter this area
- when builing behind the existing building block, not visible when exiting the station





ACCESSIBILITY



TRANSPORT 1:5000

SWOT ANALYSE - SITE 3



LOCATION 1:10000











STRENGTHS

- directly visible and accessible from the main axis and center of the district
- link with former refugee housing
- location on the corner and bus stop next to the plot, accasible for locals
- plot has a variety of functions around it, offices, housing,
- plot is surrounded by greenery accross streets

WEAKNESSES

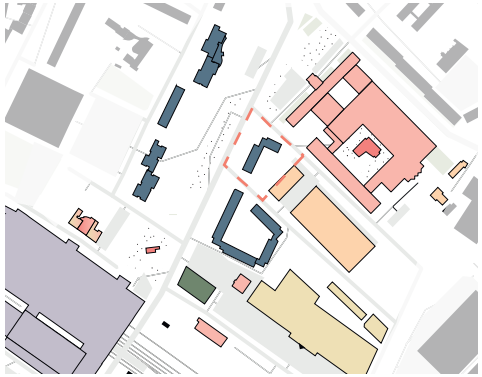
- main road is quit busy and creates a border between station/Adreasviertel and plot
- mainly industrial environment next to plot
- not directly visible when entering the neighborhood from station by train/tram

OPPORTUNITIES

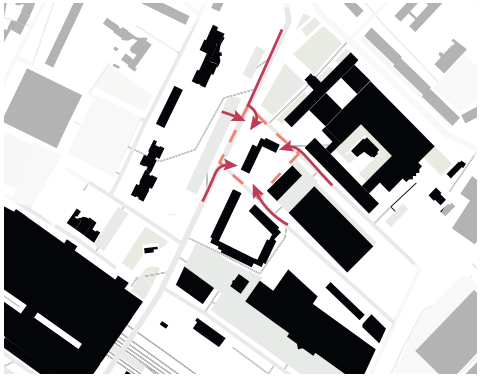
- connecting the people that used to live there with the neighborhood
- building materials can be reuded in case of removing the vacant building
- vacant building can be reused (partly) for new public condenser
- could be a connection to adjecent newspaper office building and industrial buildings for workshopspace for example)

THREATS

- large student housing block and apartment blocks block the view from the east
- only surrounded by fast traffic roads (car roads) can be noisy
- during the day the site is not used or entered by many people, mainly to pass by



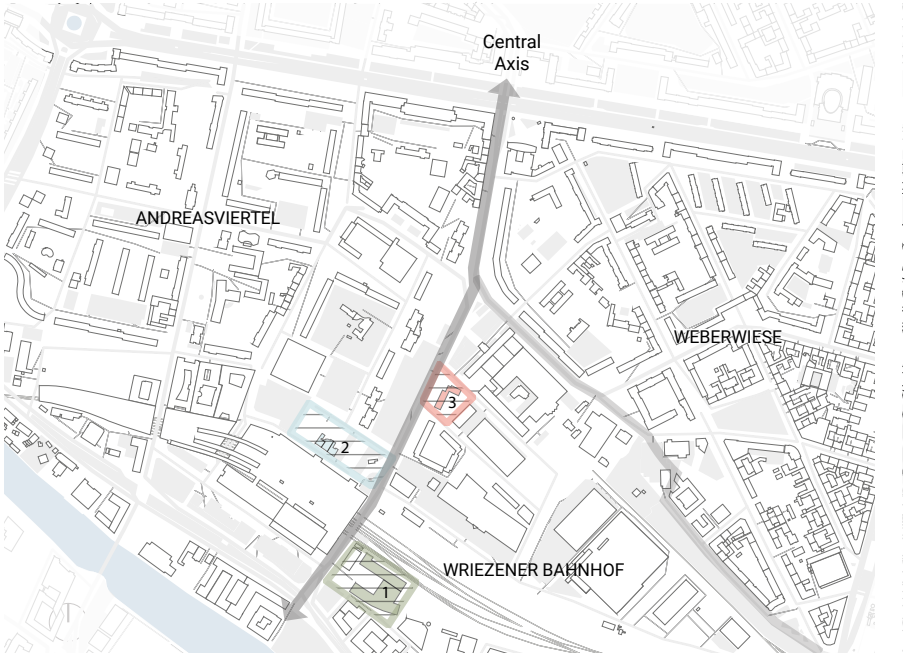
FUNCTIONS Supermarket Hotels Food Shops Ostbahnhof Offices Residential Industrial Educational Greenery



ACCESSIBILITY

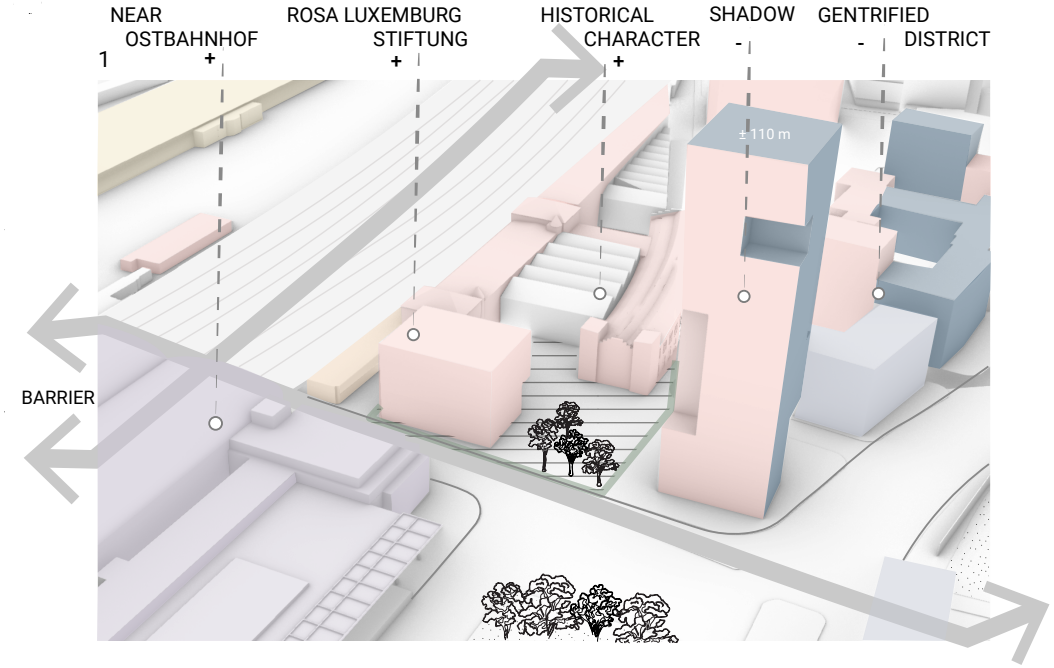


TRANSPORT 1:5000



1:10000

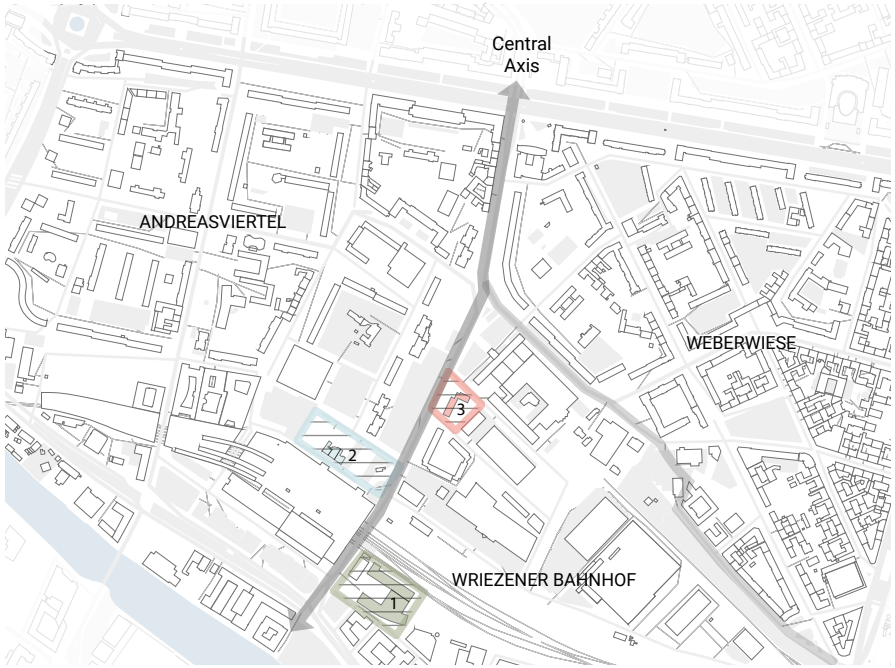
Centrally located in multi-functional district	Visible from multiple main view points in district
★ ★ ☆	★ ☆ ☆
Greenery and functions near relate to new program	Scale of surrounding building heights in proportion of scale
★ ★ ☆	★ ☆ ☆



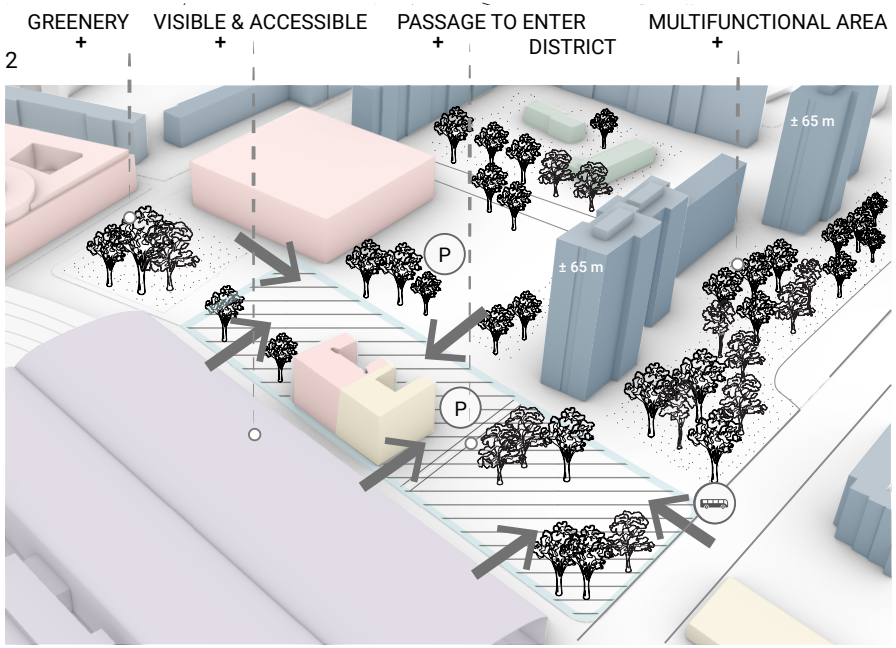
educational hotel residential office industrial commercial Ostbahnhof

TESTING - SITE 1

TESTING SITE 2

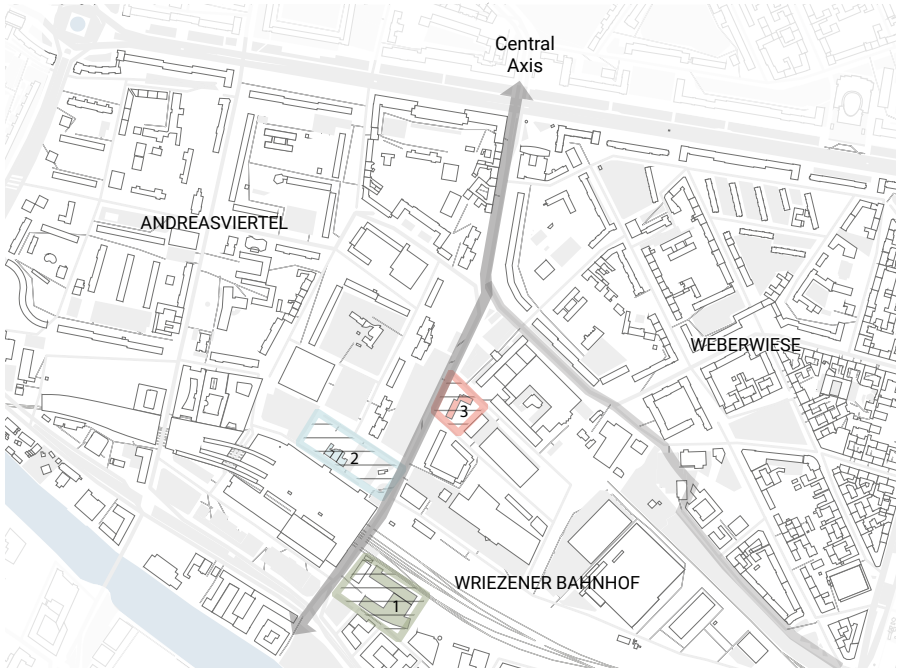


Centrally located in multi-functional district	Visible from multiple main view points in district
★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Greenery and functions near relate to new program	Scale of surrounding building heights in proportion of scale
★ ★ ☆	★ ★ ☆

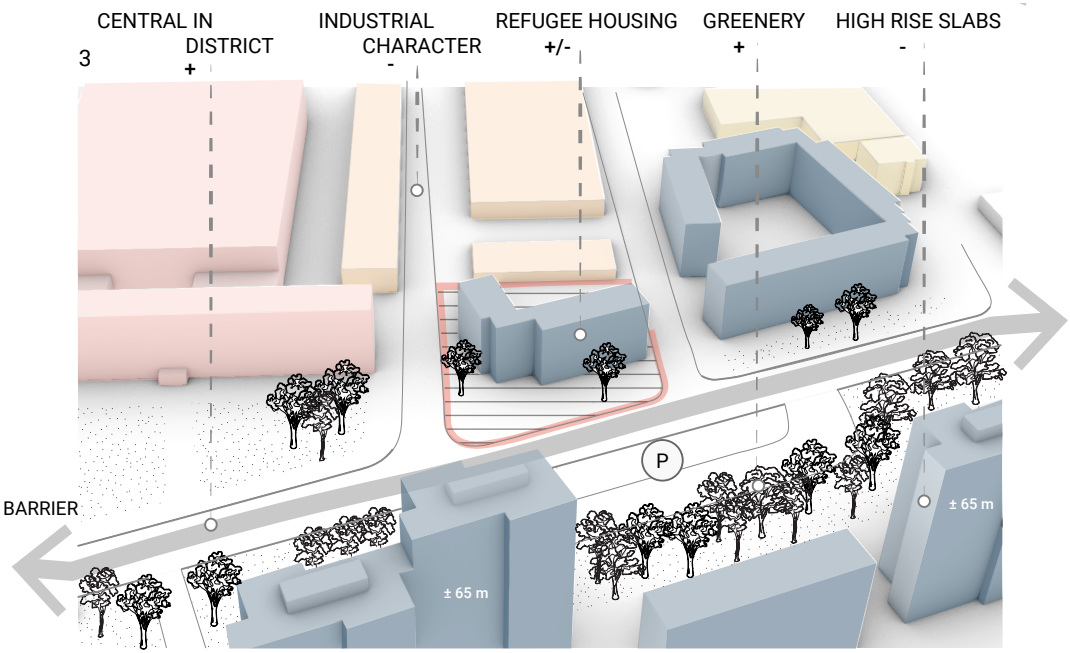


educational hotel residential office industrial commercial Ostbahnhof

TESTING - SITE 3



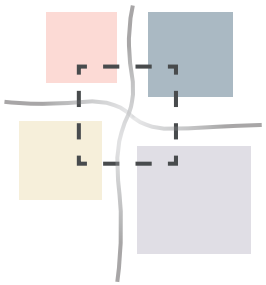
Centrally located in multi-functional district	Visible from multiple main view points in district
★ ★ ☆	★ ★ ☆
Greenery and functions near relate to new program	Scale of surrounding building heights in proportion of scale
★ ☆ ☆	★ ☆ ☆



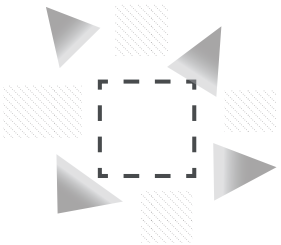
educational hotel residential office industrial commercial Ostbahnhof

COMPARISON 3 SITES

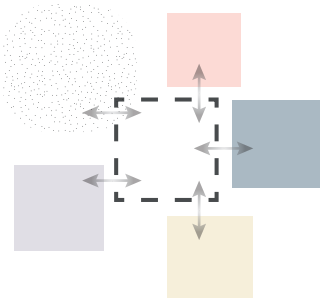
Centrally located in multi-functional district



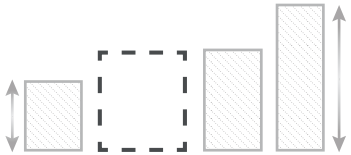
Visible from multiple main view points in district



Greenery and functions near relate to new program

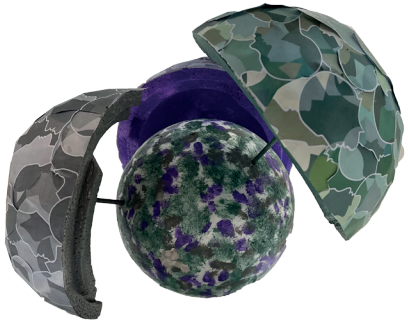


Scale of surrounding building heights in proportion of scale

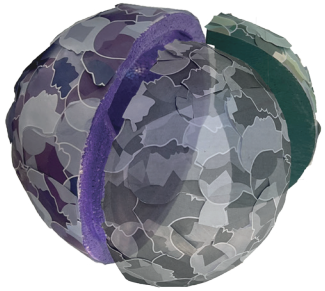


Site Criteria	Site 1	Site 2	Site 2
Centrally located in multi-functional district	★★☆	★★★	★★☆
Greenery and functions near relate to new program	★★☆	★★☆	★☆☆
Visible from multiple main view points in district	★☆☆	★★★	★★☆
Scale of surrounding building heights in proportion of scale	★☆☆	★★☆	★☆☆
	6	10	6

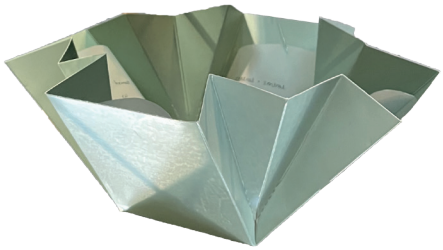
DESIGN PRINCIPLES



Creating a central place as refuge from busy daily life to connect and attract people of the three neighborhoods which are characterized by multiplicity & diversity.

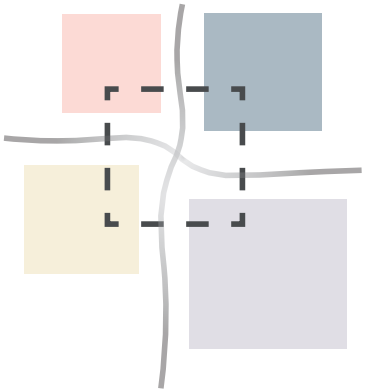


Contributing to the integration of different demographic and ehtnical groups within the community by providing activities that brings all cultures together to interact for inclusivity.

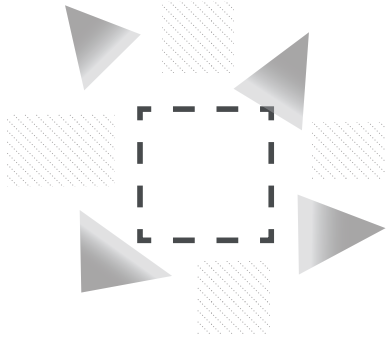


Creating flexible plans, structure and multi-functional spaces for adaptability and hybridity to be sustainable for change in demographics and needs in the future.

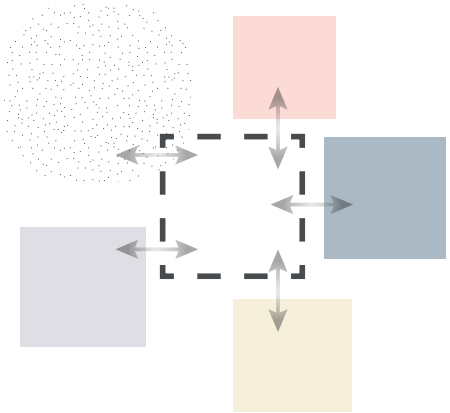
Centrally located in multi-functional district



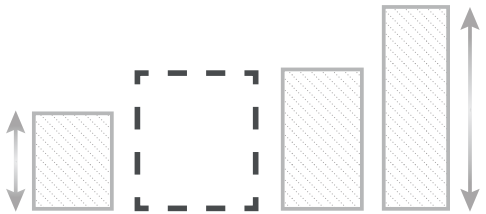
Visible from multiple main view points in district



Greenery and functions near relate to new program



Scale of surrounding building heights in proportion of scale



OASIS

THE COMMONS

Bringing people with different cultural backgrounds and ethnicities together for intergation and social interaction by common interest in program and activities.

To bing the people of Berlin together by creating a safe place or oasis as a refuge. All people, either flying from unsafe areas,-periods or from daily life and the hustle and bustle of the city need a nice place to meet, study, read or attend a cultural/musical performance, and get in touch with new cultures and food.

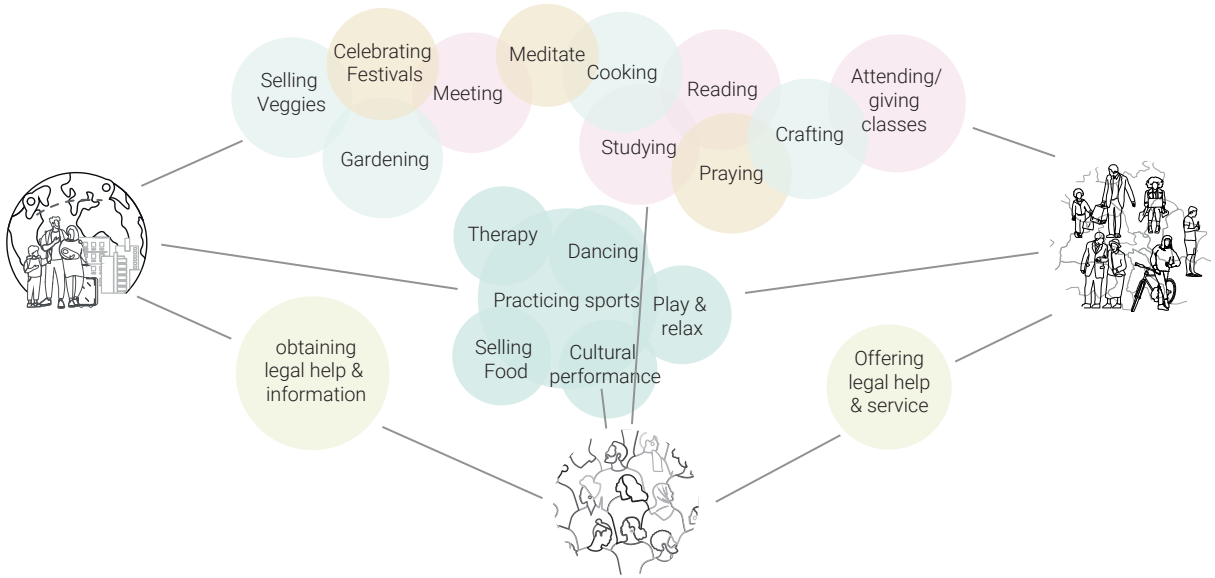
Performing and exercising
together to show cultural and musical performances and celebrations. But also for a shared activity and for social interaction during practicing sports in a multifunctional hall.

Cooking and eating
together to get to know eachothers cuisine and culture. But also for a shared activity and for social interaction. Also for labor market integration when selling at food market.

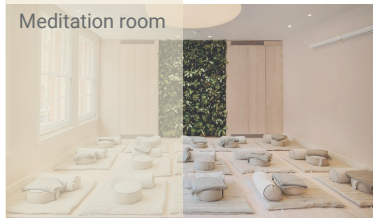
Studying and meeting
together for integration in the Berlin culture by language and integration classes given by locals. Shared study and workspaces to meet, for workers, students and refugees.

Praying and meditating
together to interact with different beliefs and get in touch with different religious events and ways to meditate. Also a place to find serenity and gives a sense of belonging.

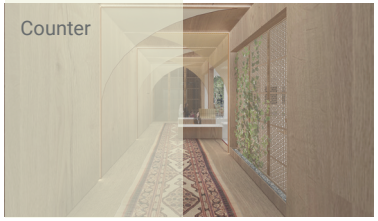
PROGRAM



Spiritual



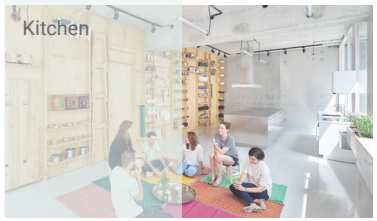
Relational



Skill

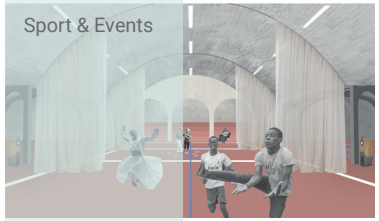






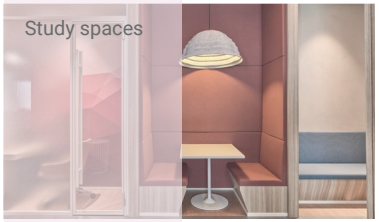
Health & Culture







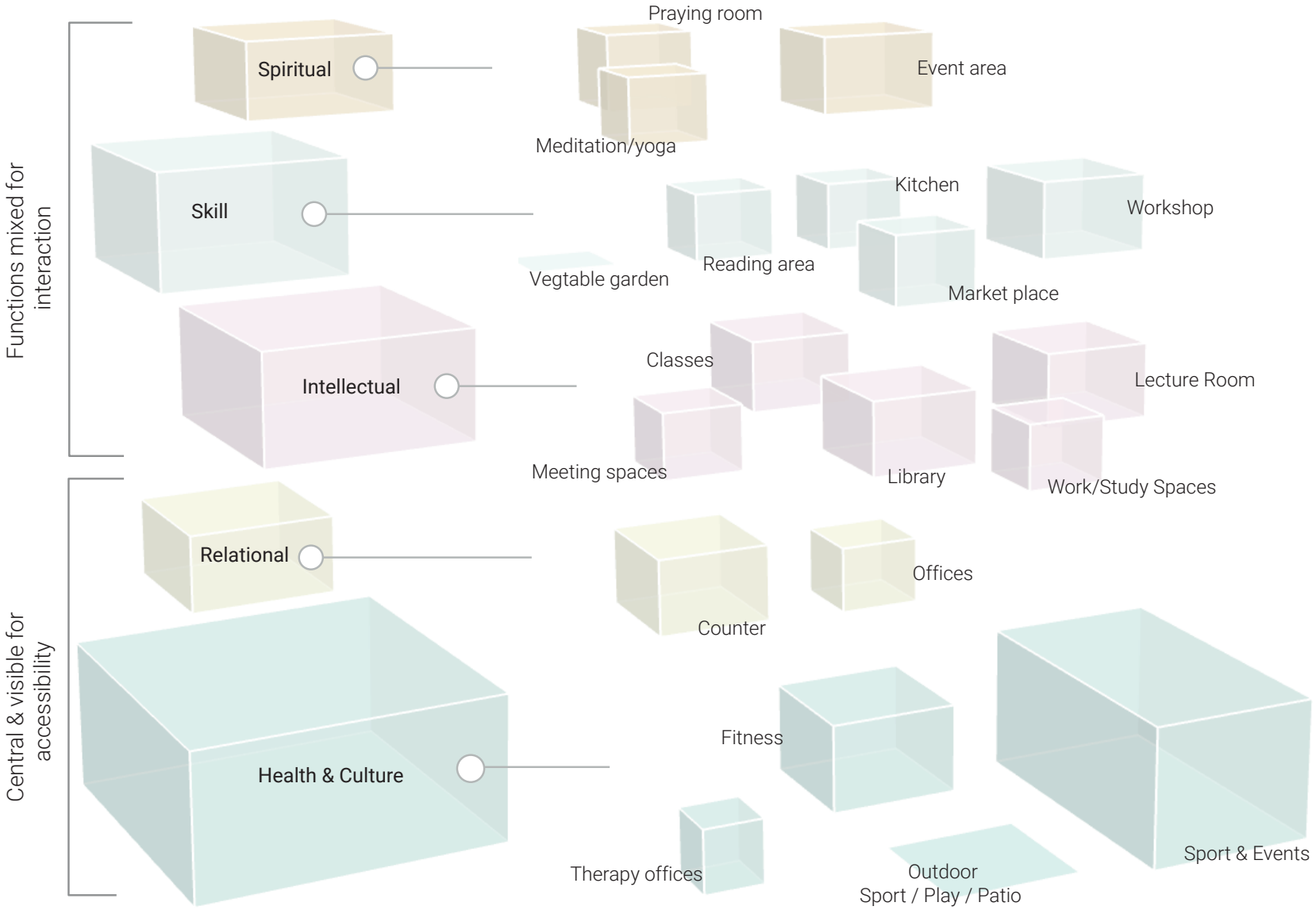
Intellectual







MASS PROGRAM



FUNCTIONS AND M2

Hybrid

Prerequisite

CITY WITHIN A CITY

APPROX 4500 m²

Spiritual — 6 % — 300 m²

- praying / meditation rooms
- event area

- religious events, celebrations and opportunity to exchange and meet people with different beliefs.
- praying possibility during activities.

Skill — 13 % — 600 m²

Kitchen (100 m²)
Workshop (200 m²)
Veg. Garden (100 m²)
Market (100 m²)
Writing (100 m²)

- communal kitchen
- reading and writing area
- workshop space
- dining/eating area
- (roof) vegtable garden
- indoor/outdoor market

- possibility for people to share their culture by cooking (selling), writing, workshops, movies, performance and exchange with locals , art room for creative activities and crafting.
- roof gardening for interaction between locals and other cultures.

Intellectual — 18% — 800 m²

Lecture (200 m²)
Meeting (100 m²)
Library (200 m²)
Class (200 m²)
Work/Study (100 m²)

- lecture room
- meeting & office spaces
- storage
- library
- smaller classrooms
- workspaces

- workplaces for young people after school.
- labour market integration help.
- language classes.
- share knowledge by lectures.
- a small library, to read, with computers and printers.

Relational — 7 % — 300 m²

- counter
- offices

- legal information for new people in the country.
- municpality functions such as identity card requests.

Health & Culture — 40 % — 1750 m²

Sport & evenement (1100 m²)
Offices (50 m²)
Outdoor (300 m²)
Fitness (300 m²)

- sport hall
- evenement space
- offices for therapy
- outdoor playground
- outdoor sportfield
- fitness area (women/men)

- psychological help for refugees and locals.
- physical activitities as sports, outdoor playground, fitness, group lessons, dance classes, music classes, theater classes.
- theater, dance/cultural/music performance from different cultures.
- food market of different cuisines as activity for interaction.

Administration and Services — 5 % — 250 m²

- information counter/area
- offices
- storage
- changing rooms
- kitchen and break rooms

Public Service — 4 % — 200 m²

- information counter
- waiting area
- private meeting rooms
- back office
- auditorium

Entry — 7 % — 300 m²

- entrance
- reception information
- ticket counter
- café with small kitchen
- shop
- toilets

Storage Mechanical & Utilities & Circulation — +30 % — 1350 m²

- parking for Handicapped and bicycles
- hallways & stairways
- technical rooms

ACTIVITIES

EATING & COOKING & MEETING & GARDENING & SELLING TOGETHER



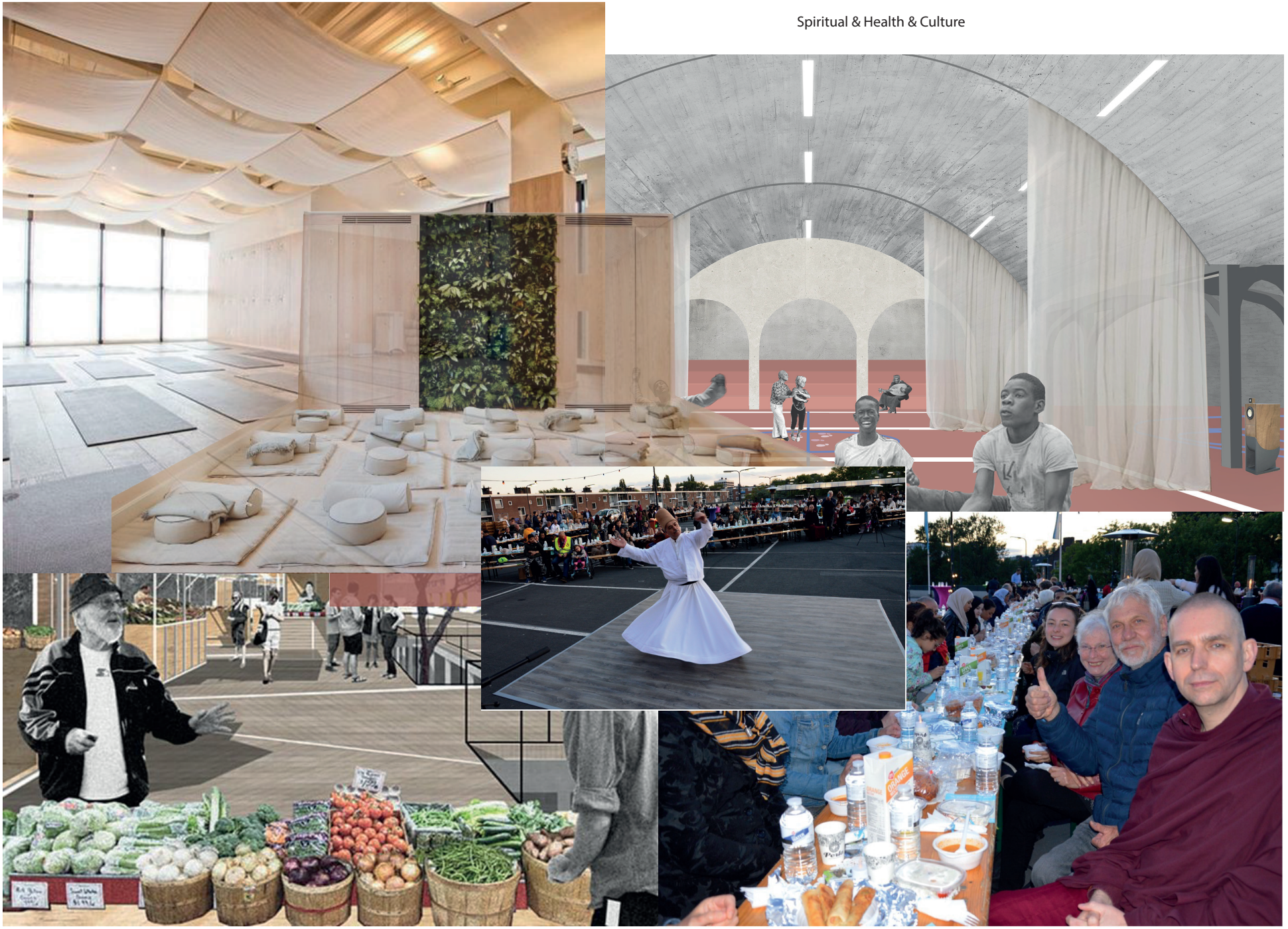












ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE DAY



Locals



Migrants



Refugees

- Entry
- Spiritual
- Skills
- Relational
- Intellectual
- Health & Culture



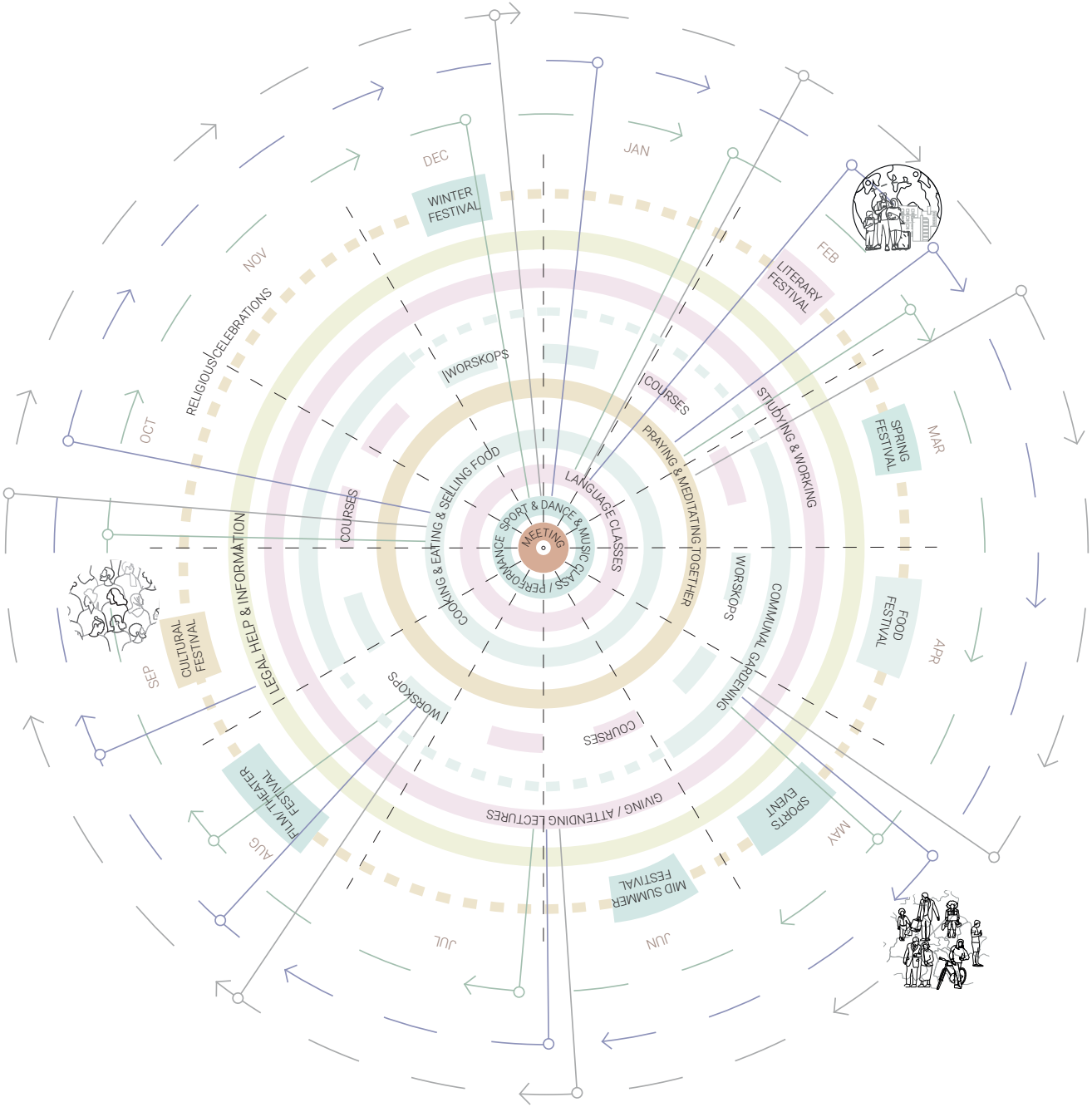
ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE YEAR


Locals


Migrants


Refugees

- Entry
- Spiritual
- Skills
- Relational
- Intellectual
- Health & Culture



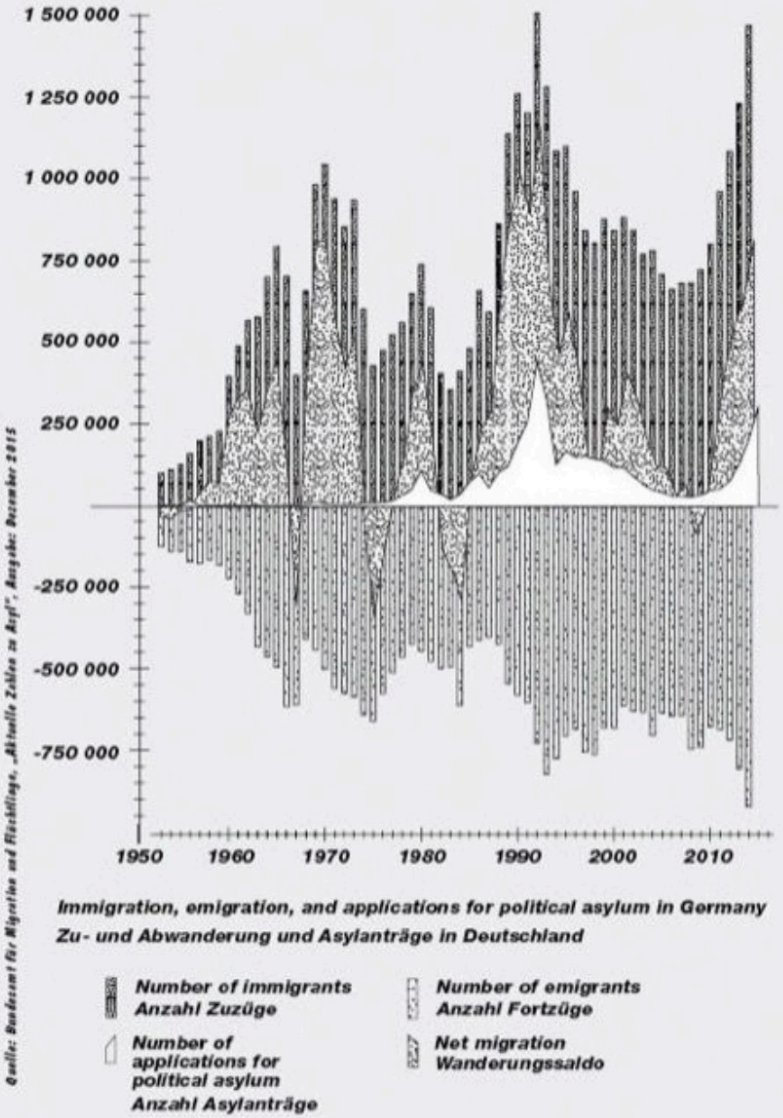


Fig. 10: Since the 1950s "Heimat" has been in constant flux in Germany. Immigration and emigration have shaped the country.

Abb. 10: Heimat verändert sich in Deutschland seit den 1950er-Jahren stetig. Zu- und Abwanderungen prägen das Land.

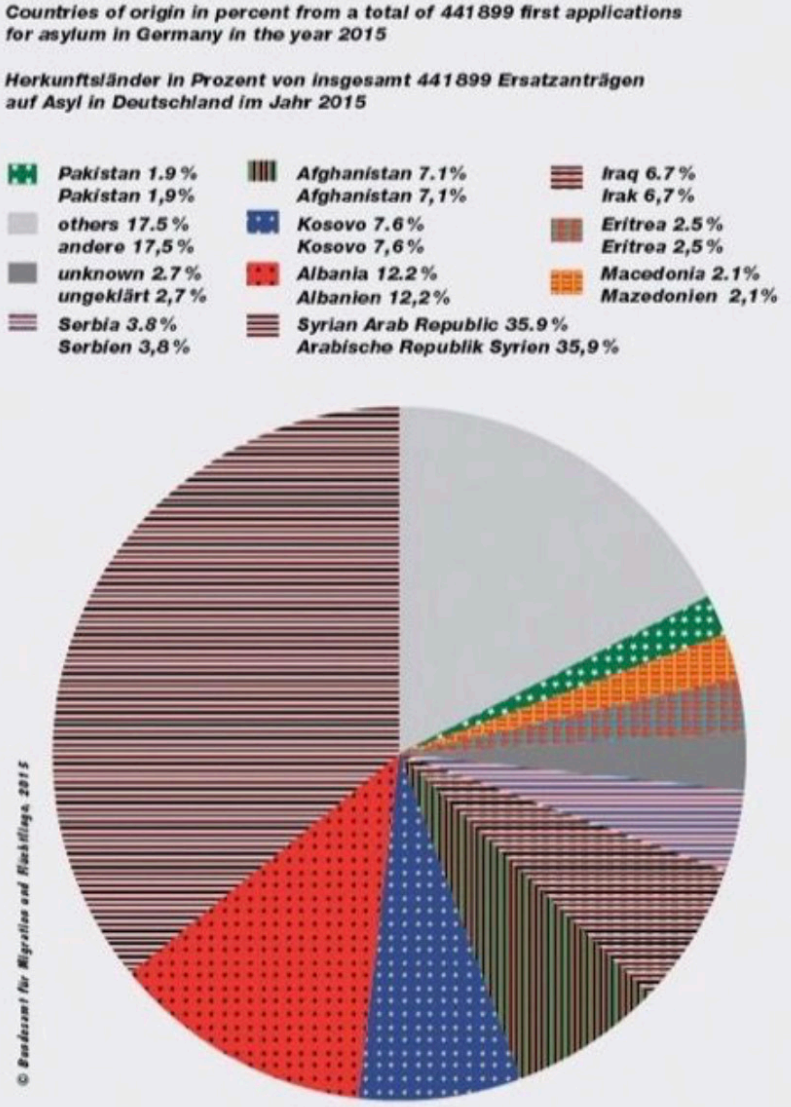


Fig. 11: 2015 saw refugees coming to Germany who had escaped war and destitution in their home countries.

Abb. 11: 2015 sind Flüchtlinge nach Deutschland gekommen, weil sie vor Kriegen und Elend in ihren alten Heimaten geflohen sind.

The Train Station That Has Been Housing the World's Refugees for More Than a Century
Past and present collide at Berlin's Ostbahnhof (Previous name: Silesian Station)

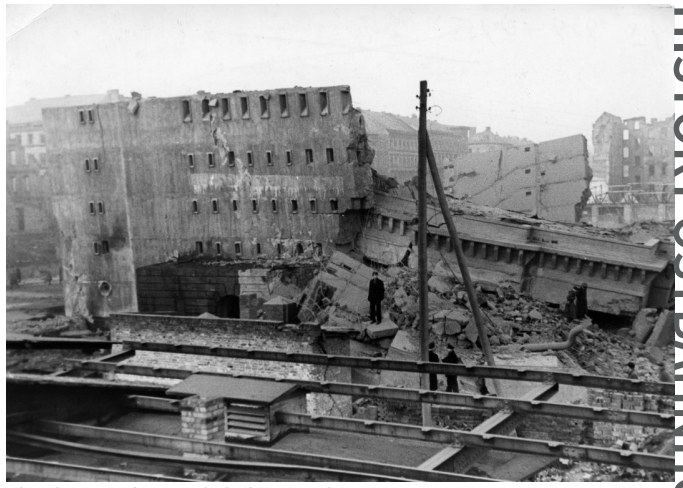
(Source: https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/train-station-has-been-housing-worlds-refugees-more-century-180956863/)



Silesian Station's main hall and platforms in 1937 (Built in 1842)
Courtesy Bundesarchiv, Berlin



Military recruits arrive at the station in 1936.
Courtesy Bundesarchiv, Berlin



The damaged air raid shelter at Silesian Station in 1947
Courtesy Bundesarchiv, Berlin

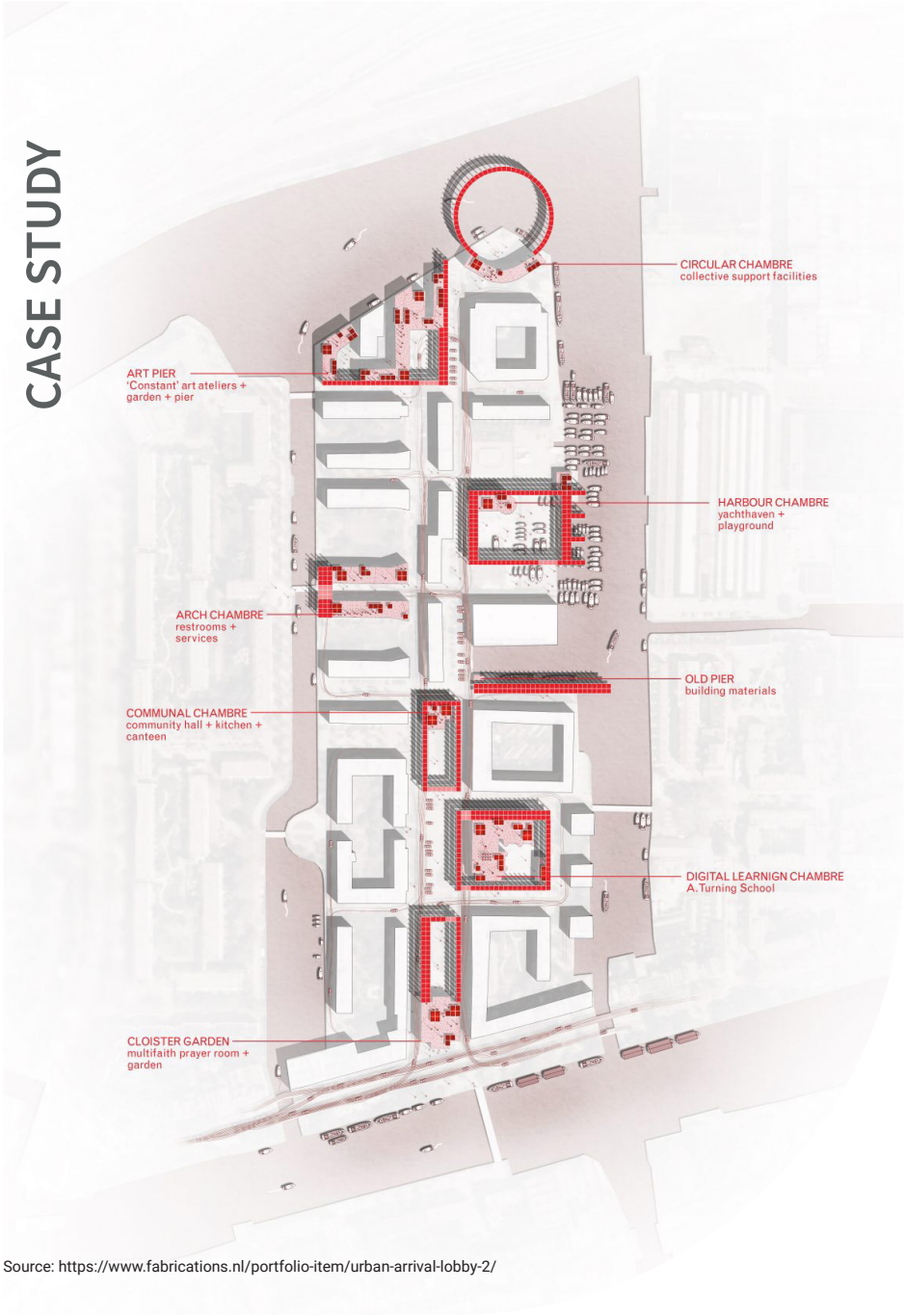
The station, once known as "the gates to the East," is no stranger to mass migrations. "Jewish migrants from Tsarist Russia arrived there," "Poles traveled through the station in search of seasonal work in the West, and again on the way home. That's why Berliners called it 'the Polish station' or 'Catholic station.'"

Between 1905 and 1914, some 700,000 Jews, fleeing pogroms and poverty in Russia, Romania and Poland, reached Germany, the overwhelming majority on trains to Berlin. "The Hall for Emigrants," was a large room in which volunteers supplied refugees, many en route to the United States, with tea, advice, and even temporary housing. The hall was the work of the German Jewish Aid Society, a relief organization founded in Berlin in 1901 in response to an earlier refugee crisis.

A few decades later, Jews would once again travel en masse along the tracks leading east out of the station, but this time in the opposite direction, to ghettoes in Eastern Europe, and to concentration camps (death camps). From 1941 to 1943, an estimated 80,000 Berlin Jews were rounded up at three railway stations in the city and deported. All trains traveling east passed through today's Ostbahnhof, whose tracks led to Poland and all the way to Vladivostok.

Today's refugees, traveling to Germany on trains, are once again putting train stations in the crosshairs of history. At Berlin's Ostbahnhof, and others in the city, relief groups offering assistance are continuing a tradition that began more than a century ago.

(Source: https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/train-station-has-been-housing-worlds-refugees-more-century-180956863/)



Source: https://www.fabrications.nl/portfolio-item/urban-arrival-lobby-2/

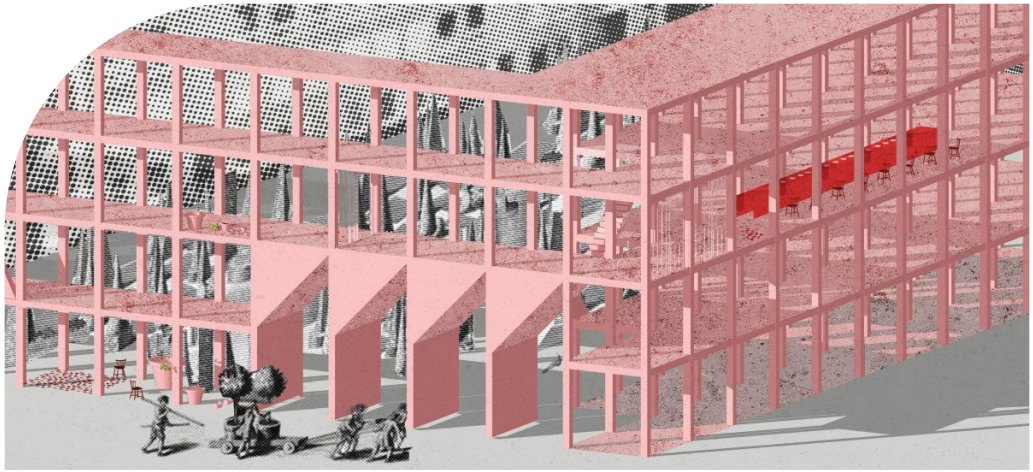


URBAN ARRIVAL LOBBY
- Amsterdam -

SOCIAL CULTURAL CONNECTED - VITAL ECONOMIES

BY FABRICations and Bureau LADA, in collaboration with René Boer (Failed Architecture) (2017)

A new urban arrival hall for migrants, a new approach to strengthen Amsterdam as a city for reception and integration.
Program: Receptive form for migrants and newcomers. Rather than seeing it as a problem, being open to different styles of migration can besides being incredibly helpful for every newly arrived migrant in addition also to Amsterdam itself.
As weather conditions become more extreme, we must face the fact that many more people are likely to arrive. Current rules and policies for the integration of asylum seekers within the Netherlands indicate long waiting periods, sometimes up to two years, during which applicants have no access to work and no access to the social dynamics of the city. Bureaucratic approaches consequently result in many misplaced opportunities, even as Amsterdam develops and needs numerous skills and backgrounds. In response to these debates, the Urban Lobby studies challenge aims to create a Special Social Zone in Amsterdam where, through experimental rules and speculative design, an area of arrival can be carved out for these migrants, encouraging interaction between the newly arrived and local residents.
But how to define an Open City? What resources can make newcomers a dynamic urban class? And how can design help absorbing incoming flows without developing into an economic toy for exploitation?
Spatial frameworks, designed for progress and to be filled in by their users, encourage interaction and new forms of living together. This basic structure forms the basis for further filling in over time. All frameworks exhibit basic characteristics and the same material, with the possibility of active involvement.



OLIVE GROVE COMMUNITY GARDEN
- Lesvos-

PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION AT THE OLIVE GROVE

BY OFFICE OF DISPLACED DESIGNERS

Office of Displaced Designers (ODD) is a collaborative platform for skills sharing and the co-production of knowledge for designers who have been displaced and/ or marginalised, and local host communities. ODD supports inter-disciplinary projects related to and/ or impacting: the built environment; protection issues; social cohesion; cultural understanding; or integration.

The Office of Displaced Designers' "Olive Grove Development" is a participatory design project that has been realized in the Olive Grove, next to Moria Camp. The office has as aim to "use design to bring together diverse people from the displaced and host communities to share skills, conduct research and work together to build a more equitable and inclusive society." This project is in collaboration with the Danish Red Cross, and involves residents of Camp Moria in the design and construction process. The project implementation target group was men, who were involved in workshops twice a week, that included workshops on design and tool skills.

By taking a closer look at this project and the spaces in the camp, one can conclude this project was a successful participatory project, where community members living in the Olive Grove created a better environment for their community. By offering tool skills during the project, residents can continue to learn and gain new skills that will be useful for life after camp. This project is open to residents living in the planned area of the Moria camp, but is actually in the adjacent Olive Grove - an extension of camp Moria. The successfuly realization of the project is due in part to the space that was available in this area.

Source: http://www.displaceddesigners.org/olive-grove-garden





CASE STUDY



German Pavilion at Venice Biennale Source: http://www.makingheimat.de/en



MAKING HEIMAT. GERMANY, ARRIVAL COUNTRY

GERMAN PAVILION AT THE 15TH INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION 2016

BY The Deutsches Architekturmuseum (DAM) (2016)

Making Heimat is the German publication for the architectural extravaganza of the 2016 Venice Biennale. The exhibition is featured by a publication written by leading German architects, urban planners and sociologists. It explores how to create immigrant communities in contemporary Germany and ellaborates on the lessons of Doug Saunders' 2011 book Arrival City.

The idea for Germany's contribution to the Architecture Biennale originated over the turbulent weeks of autumn 2015 when, every day, thousands of refugees were arriving at stations and German Chancellor was sticking with an iron will to a policy of no upper limit for the number of refugees coming to the country. "Wir schaffen das" (We can do it).

Source: https://architexturez.net/pst/az-cf-180022-1472132722)

ARRIVAL CITY
- Kreuzberg -

HOW THE LARGEST MIGRATION IN HISTORY IS RESHAPING OUR WORLD

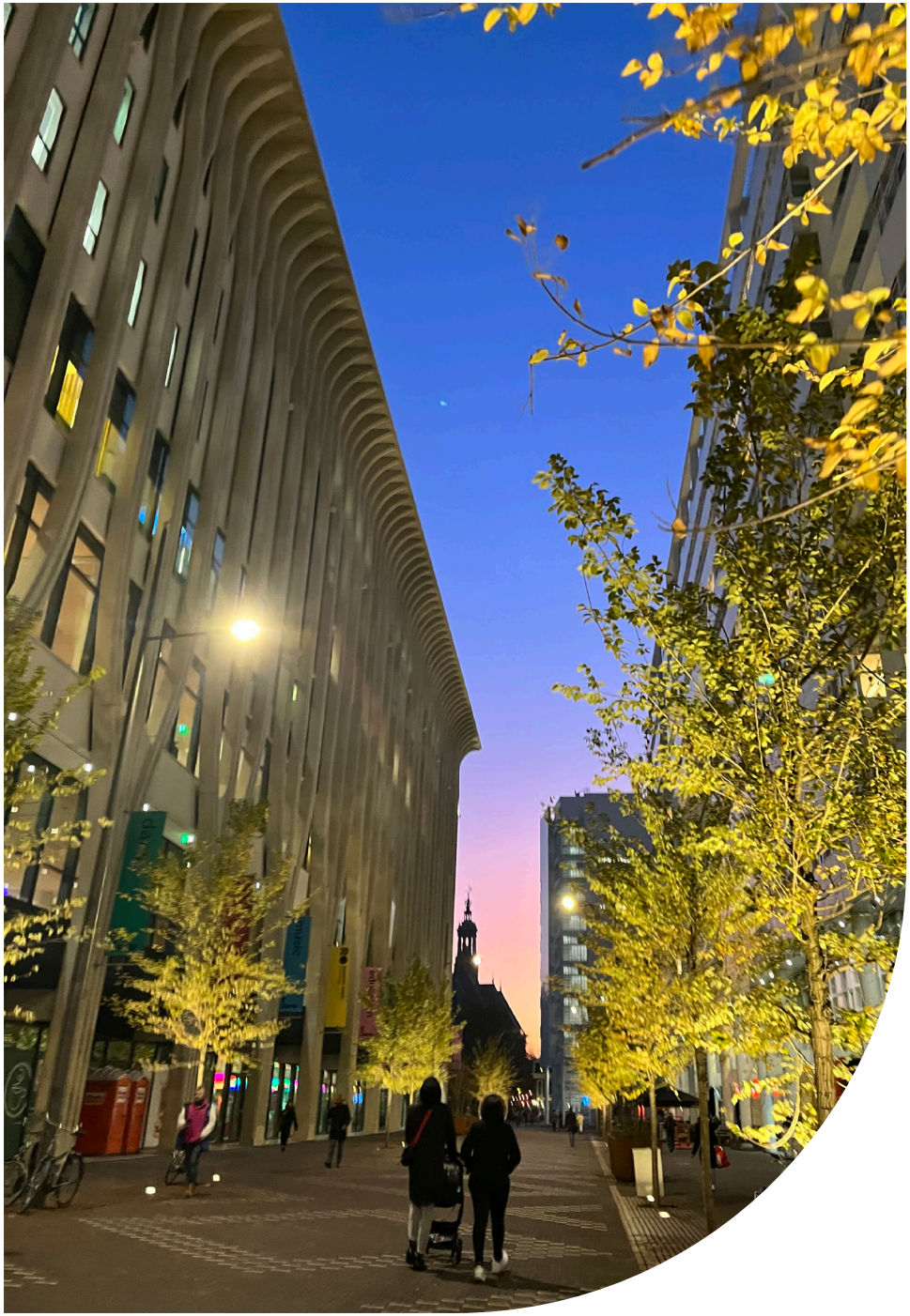
BY Doug Saunders (Book) (2011)

Berlin's Kreuzberg neighborhood as an arrival city has been established in the 1970s by Turkish men who had moved to West Germany as part of the guest worker program. At first, these men lived in dormitories until their employers realized they worked more productively when they were happy and had a comfortable living environment. The guest workers could be reunited with their families, and they moved from the dormitories to Kreuzberg. Near the Berlin Wall in Kreuzberg, rents were cheap. Today Kreuzberg is a mix of first- and second-generation migrants from the 1970s, artsy Berliners, hipster tourists and English-speaking expats from the U.S., the U.K. etc.

Source: https://architexturez.net/pst/az-cf-180022-1472132722

An undated private photograph from the 70ies shows a Turkish immigrant worker family in front of their car (Source: https://www.bpb.de/themen/migration-integration/laenderprofile/english-version-country-profiles/262758/historical-and-current-development-of-migration-to-and-from-germany/)







Source: https://www.amare.nl/nl/pQd4btd/nieuwe-fontein-als-symbool-voor-wat-amare-wil-zijn

CASE STUDY

AMARE
- The Hague -

NEW HOME FOR CULTURE, EDUCATION, EVENTS AND MEETING

BY NOAHH | Network Oriented Architecture en Jo Coenen Architects & Urbanists (2021)

Amare is the new Performing Arts Center in The Hague, the Netherlands. It houses the Dutch Dance Theater (NDT), the Residency Orchestra, the Royal Conservatoire, and the Amare Foundation. Amare is optimally integrated into the urban fabric and forms the heart of The Hague's cultural centre. The building is an architectural landmark with international appeal, designed by NOAHH in collaboration with his JCAU and NL Architects for The Hague Municipality. Most of Amare is open to the public, and the building offers large amount of potential ways for the user to use the building.

Amare is designed as a "Multiverse": an inviting, multipurpose, vibrant cultural and social center with streets, alleys and plazas tucked between large buildings. Visiting Amare gives the perception of transporting through cultural dimensions. Additionally to the four large venues, there are many smaller studios. What is special about Amare is that students, professionals and the public come together in one building. Inner connections between the domains of the Royal Conservatory, the Residency Orchestra and the Dutch Dance Theater allow for spontaneous interactions.

Amare houses different worlds in one building due to a wide diversity of materials and colors. Each venue has a special, distinguishable exterior finish. For example, the finish of the Dance Theater is cladded by bamboo and the Concert Hall is cladded in a gold-colored steel panel. Surrounding the halls are foyers with a similar sphere. The anthracite-black interior of the Dance Theater refers to the old Lucent Dance Hall of the former building. The numerous adjustable wall panels ensure outstanding flexible acoustics for dance, speech and opera. The Concert Hall is mostly designed in classical style.

Source: https://www.archdaily.com/982101/amare-home-of-the-performance-arts-noahh







ABSALON COMMUNITY CENTER
- Copenhagen -
ADAPTIVE REUSE FORMER CHURCH

BY Arcgency (2015)

Absalon wants to involve all types of people - young and old. In terms of activities there is something for everybody, who likes games, culture and a low-budget meal. In the summer, the long tables are moved outside when the weather permits. By using only simple resources, the church has been transformed into a very flexible community center where all kinds of different activities take place throughout the day.

It is open to and welcoming everyone - and the building is in use by a lot of people of the community and the city. Absalon is your urban living room, filled with friends, table tennis, music, backgammon, film, bingo, food, dance, coffee, chess, yoga, markets, parties, talks and everything in between. Your breakfast café, your afternoon hangout, your evening bar and the place where you can eat your dinner with 180 other people. It is a place to come together in an informal surroundings.

The place is inviting with its warm and colorful atmosphere, homelike furniture, long curtains and high shelves designed to reduce the church-like scale and make the large venue feel more intimate. The spatial axis was broken by placing a gallery five meters high along one wall. This has created several separated spaces, and from the upper level it is possible to watch what is happening in the room beneath.

Source: https://www.troldtekt.com/inspiration/multi-purpose-cultural-centres/article_absalon
Source: https://arcgency.com/absalons-kirke
Source: https://absaloncph.dk/en/about-absalon/

INTEGRATION HUB
- Berlin-Westend -
MORE THAN SHELTERS

BY Robert Bosch Stiftung and Campus Esche

This project is a in progress study by the Robert Bosch Stiftung to investigate and design "integration hubs as local places for exchange and collaboration between newcomers and people who are already resident. Spaces used for encounters, advice and the development of new ideas for the neighborhood."

In Germany, and in many other host societies, there is an active and urgent need to ensure that migrants and native residents can coexist in a positive way so that a person can be fully included in society. Diversity should not lead to discrimination or marginalization, and therefore innovative solutions should be promoted to ensure the active involvement of all people in a community. The project targets international municipalities and cities and integration authorities in large cities with diverse urban neighborhoods and small rural villages.

The Integration Hub is presently in the prototypical phase, in which three new project sites will be used as tests to further evolve the concept. On the basis of the performance and assessment of these sites, a manual will be developed and published to scale up the project at the national and European level. At the site, a social/spatial space will be built that offers different services, contact points and physical spaces (such as cafes, libraries, workplaces) that allow casual meetings, informal networking, information acquisition, guidance and counseling during the difficult integration process. For each project site, 90% of the local integration system actors will be involved in the implementation process, and each hub site strives to affect five to 10 neighborhoods.

Source: https://www.bosch-stiftung.de/en/project/integration-hub/pilot-project-campus-esche



CASE STUDY



DESCRIPTION

TASK

Development of a user-centered concept for neighborhood-related and integration-promoting incubators.

SOLUTION

Concept development with user participation. Development of a manual to guide the structure of integration hubs in different contexts. Establishment of prototype locations.

IMPACT

Strengthening the initiative of refugees. Strengthening neighborhoods and social cohesion. Fast-tracking holistic integration through socio-spatial connections.

COLLAGE MASS STUDY

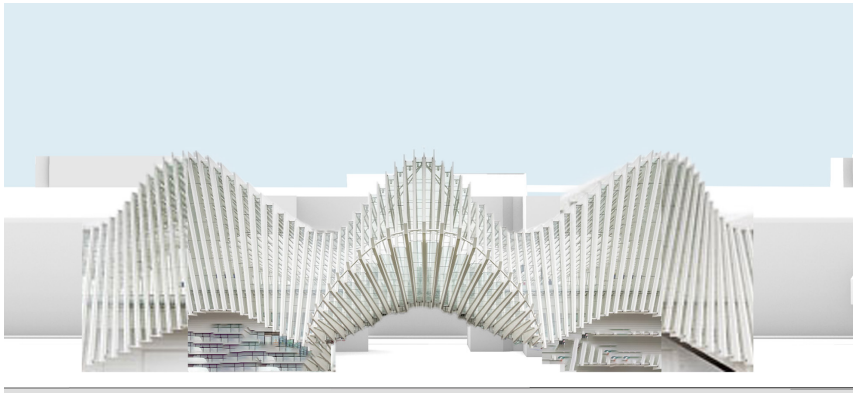


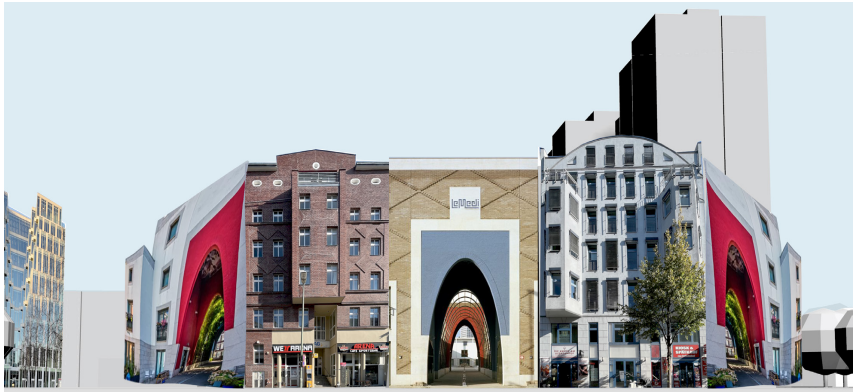
Markthal Rotterdam - MVRDV





Mediopadana Station - Santiago Calatrava

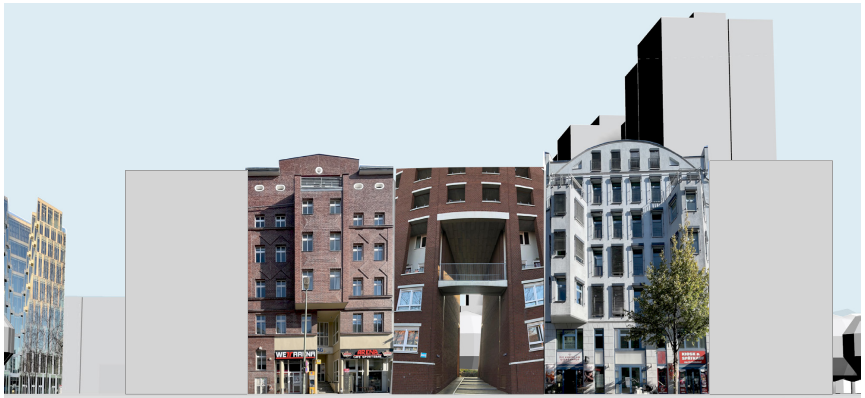




Le Medi - Geurst & Schulze Architecten



COLLAGE MASS STUDY

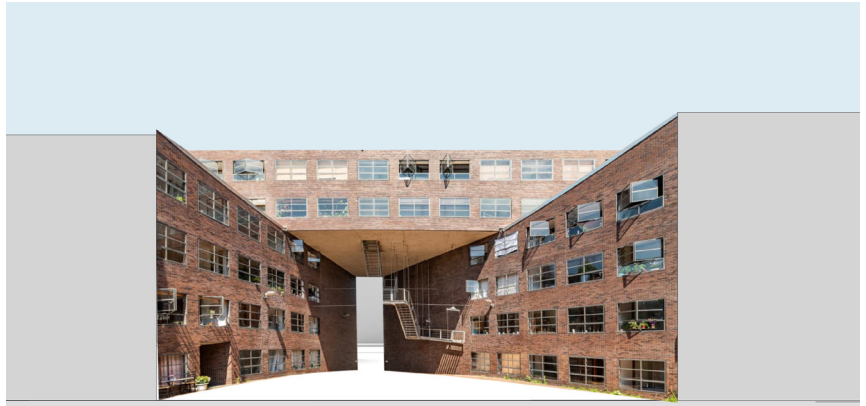


Albertcomplex - Bruno Albert





Piraeus Housing Block - Hans Kollhoff, Christian Rapp



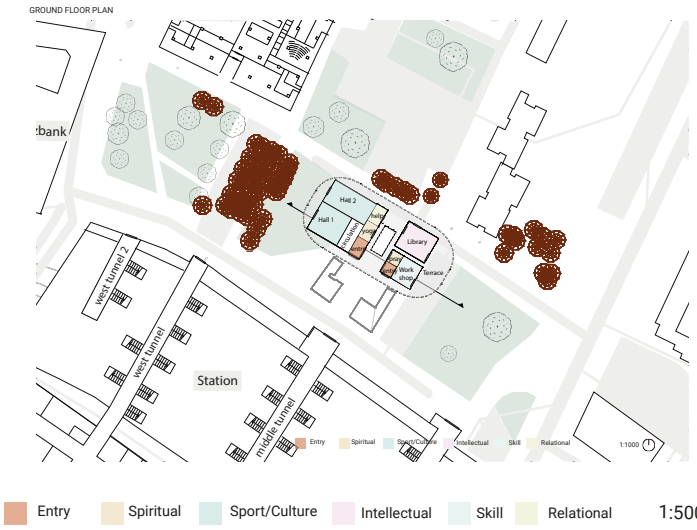


SuperHub Meerstad - De Zwarte Hond



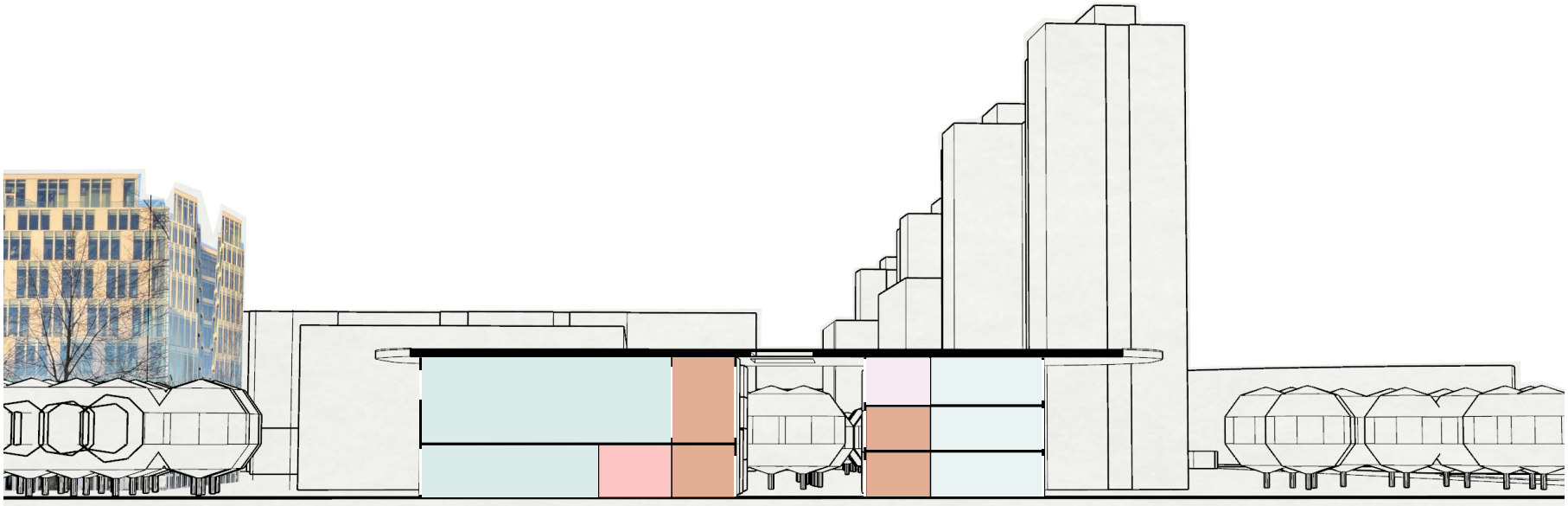
DESIGN PROPOSAL

SECTION



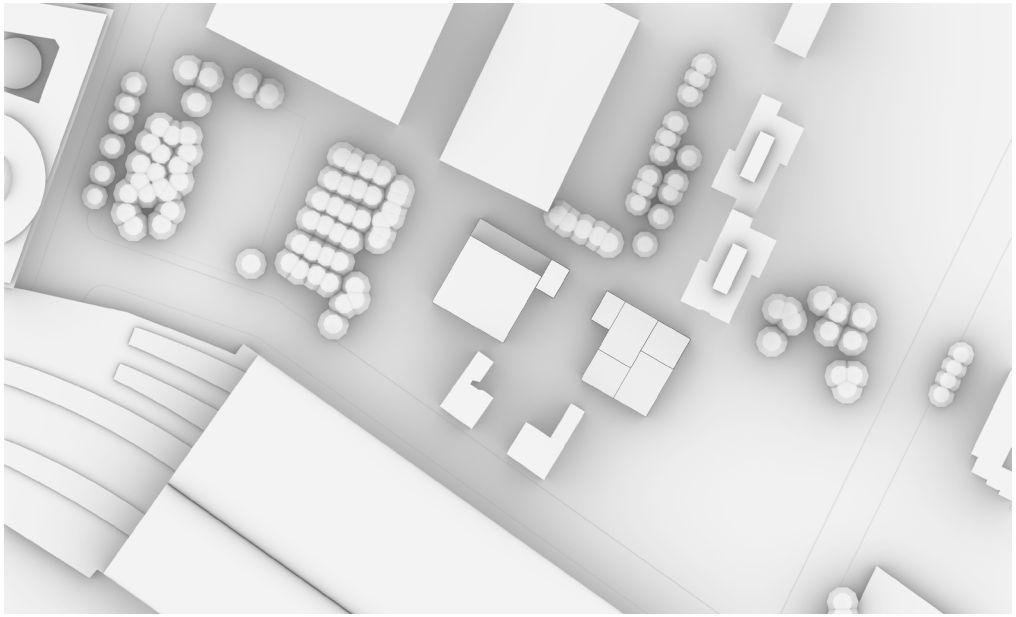
Entry Spiritual Sport/Culture Intellectual Skill Relational 1:500

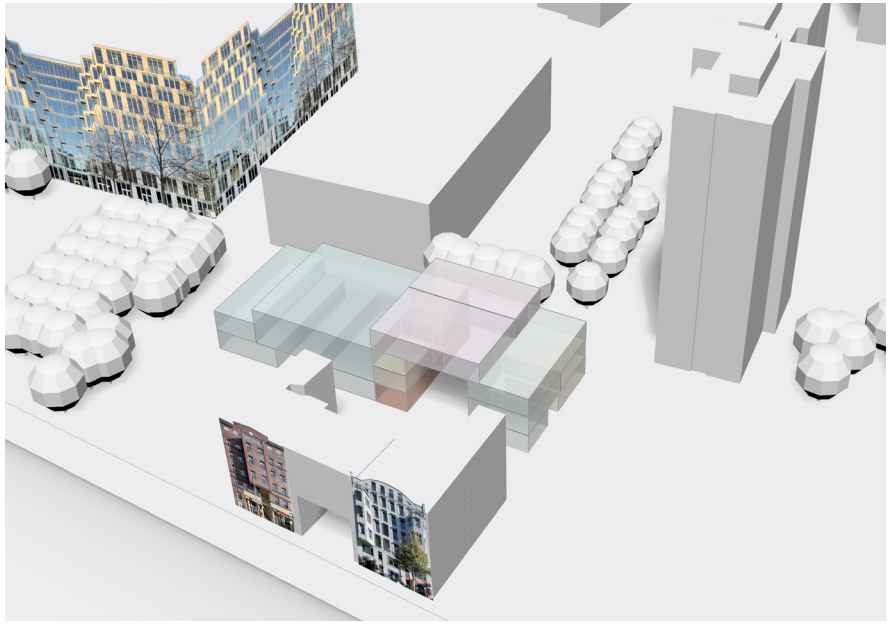




3D MODELS



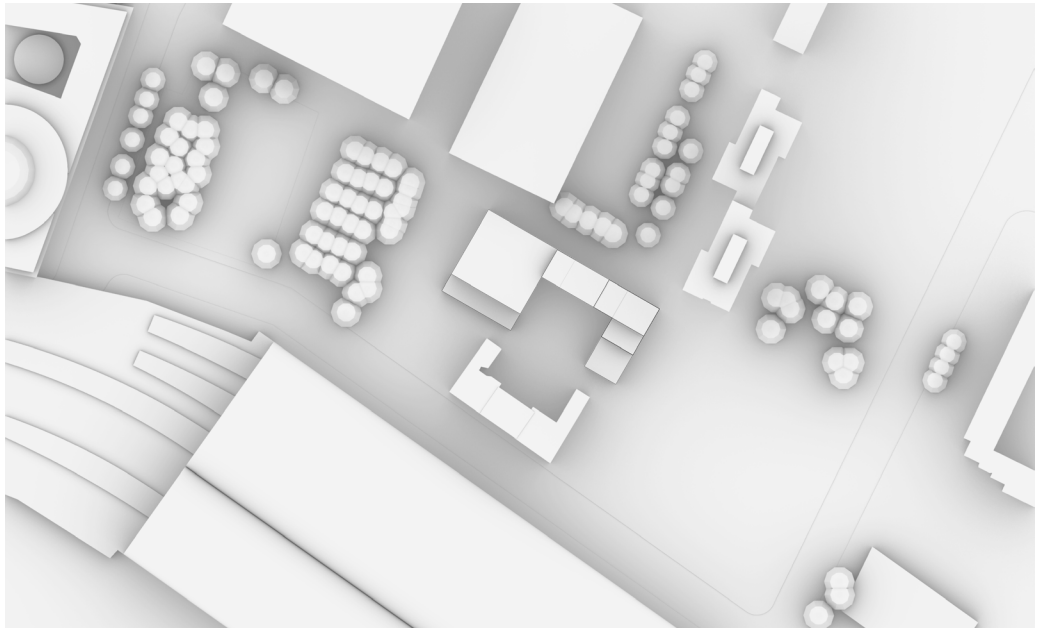


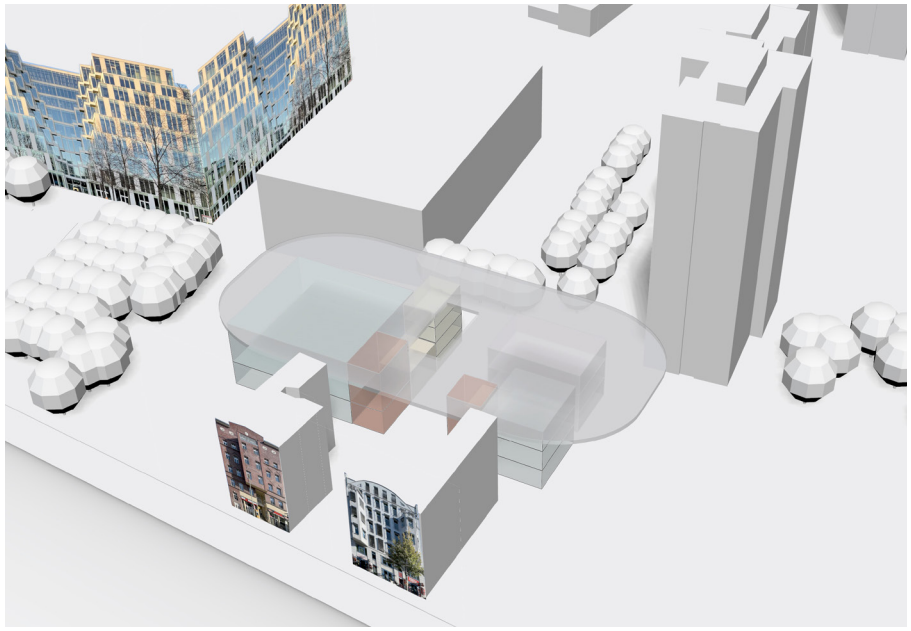


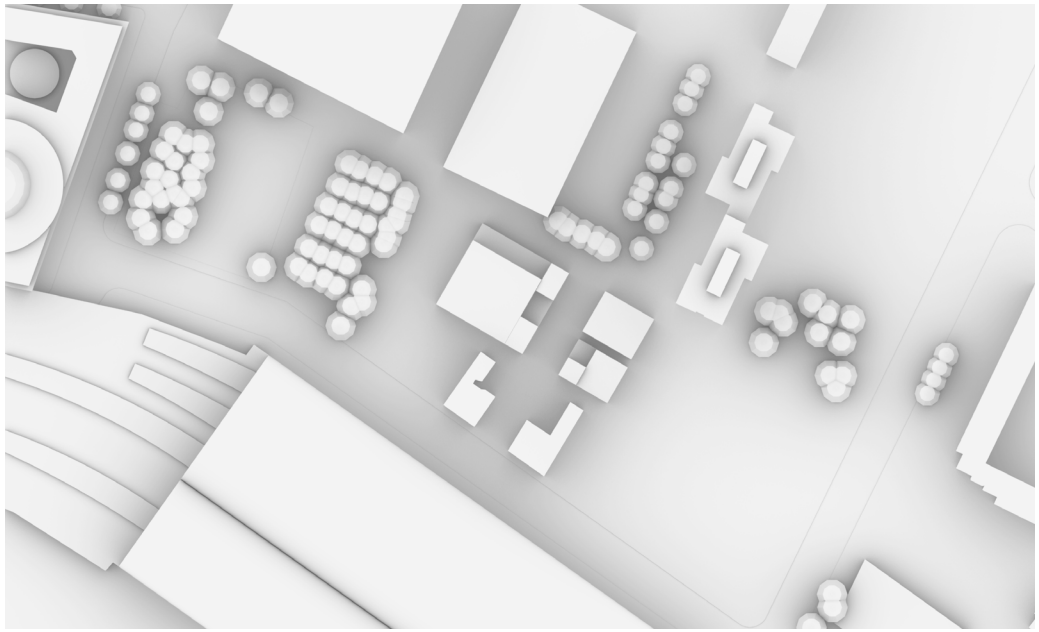

Entry
Spiritual
Sport/Culture
Intellectual
Skill
Relational

DESIGN STUDY







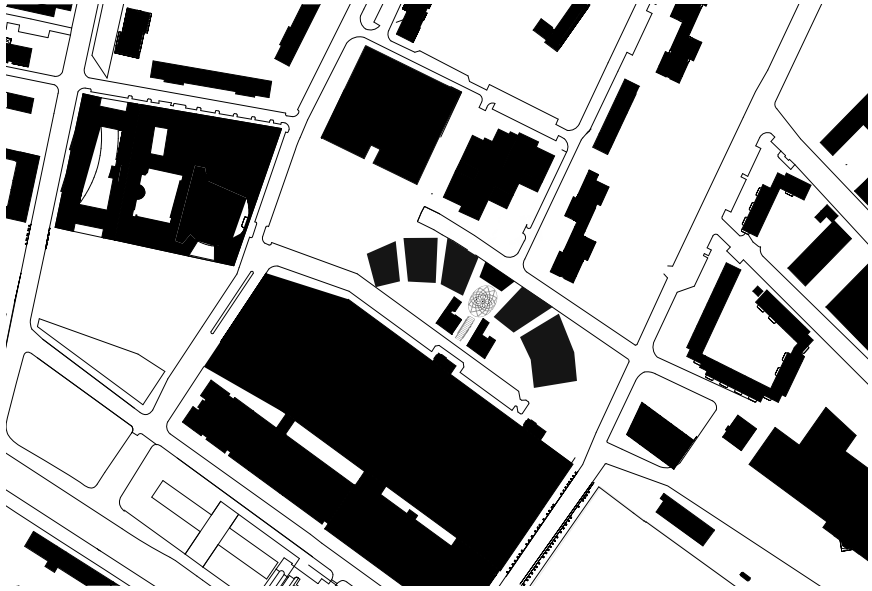


Entry Spiritual Sport/Culture Intellectual Skill Relational

Berlin - Leipziger Platz



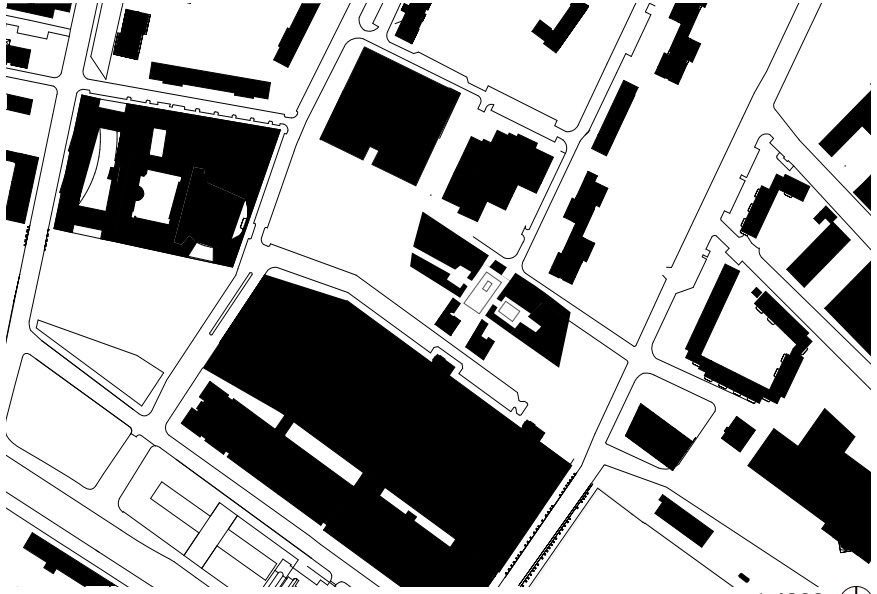
Rome - Piazza del Campidoglio



Vienna - Ringstrasse



Rotterdam - Le Medi



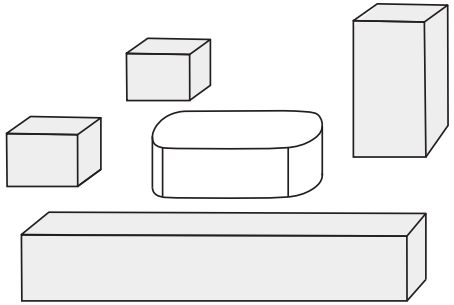
1:4000

REFERENCES OPEN/CLOSED

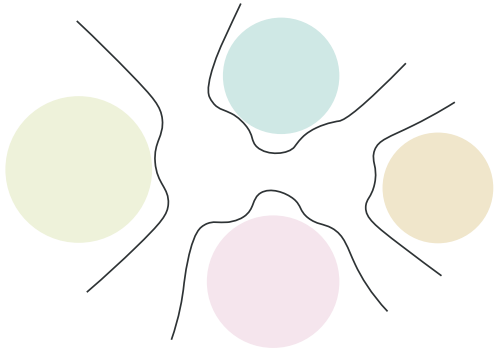
DESIGN PRINCIPLES OASIS

OASIS ⟶ ARCHITECTURAL & URBAN DESIGN

VISIBLE BY CONTRASTING in Shapes & Typology

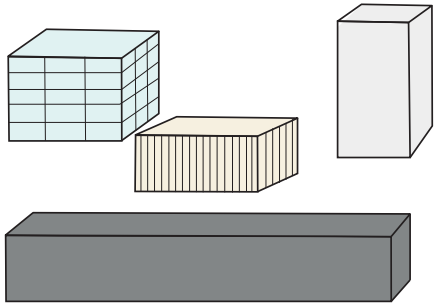


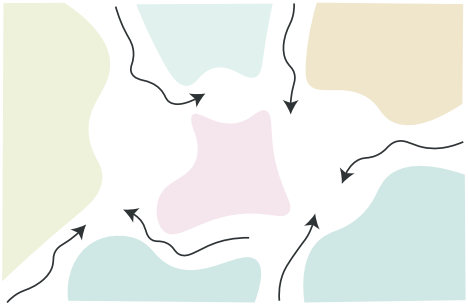
CONTRASTING with surrounding open public spaces (visble)



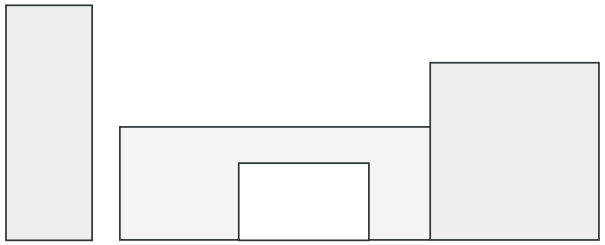
Creating Patios as mirage by orientating functions based on routing & sunlight (not direct visible, accesible by curriosity)

VISIBLE BY CONTRASTING in materiality

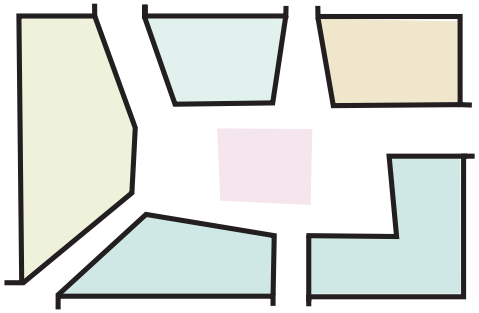




VISIBLE BY CONTRASTING in changing perceptions

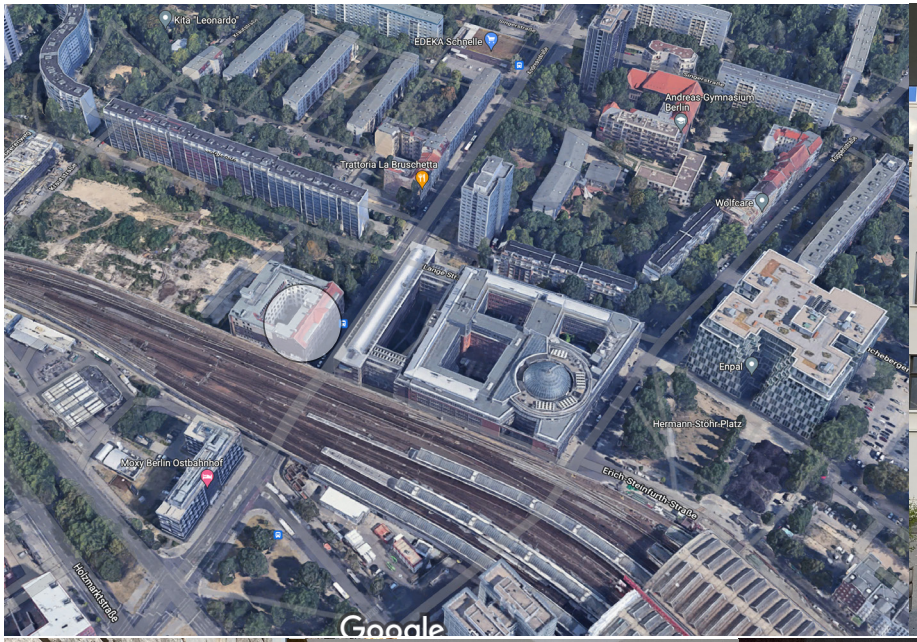


VISIBLE BY CONTRASTING in scale by creating building that takes human scale in consideration in between high-rise



VISIBLE BY CONTRASTING in orientation

COURTYARD TYPOLOGY EXAMPLE

















COURTYARD & PASSAGE EXAMPLE

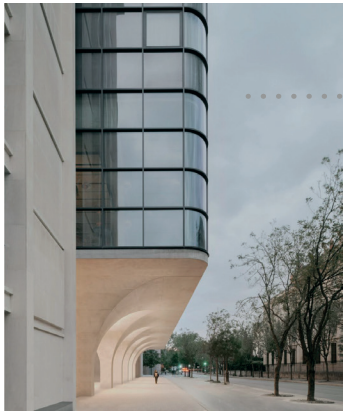


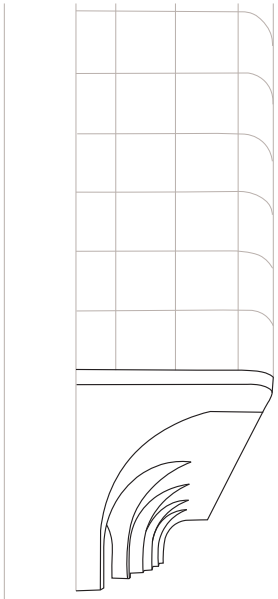




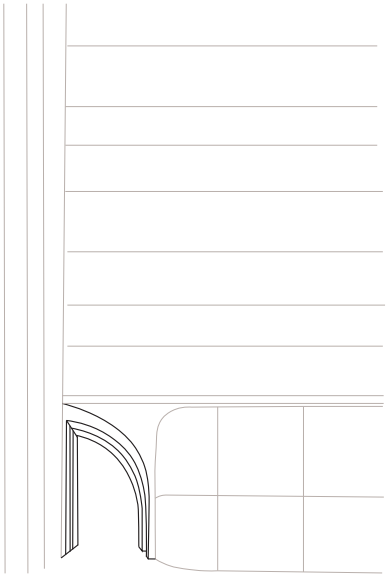
AMSTERDAM - SPAARNDAMMERHART
By korthtielens





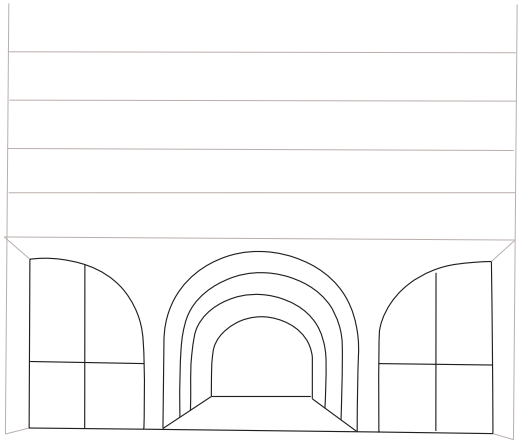


1 Morland Mixité Capitale, Paris
By David Chipperfield Architects (2022)
Source: https://davidchipperfield.com/project/morland



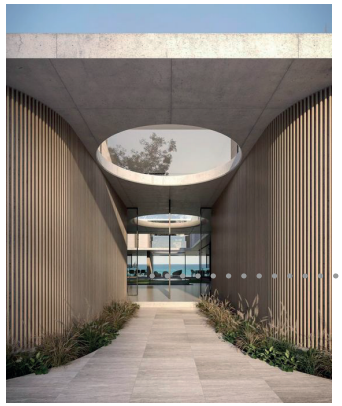


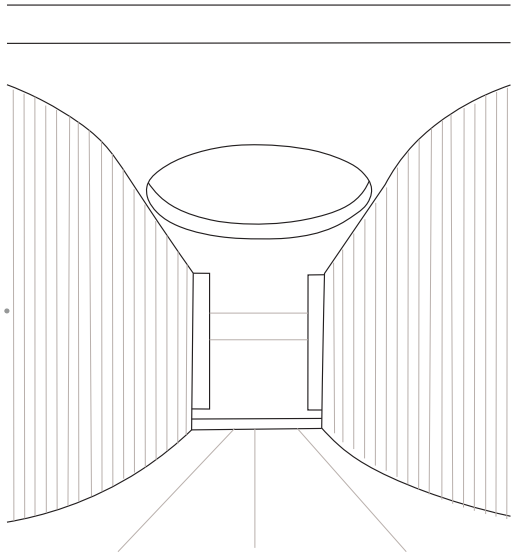
2 Morland Mixité Capitale, Paris
By David Chipperfield Architects (2022)
Source: https://davidchipperfield.com/project/morland



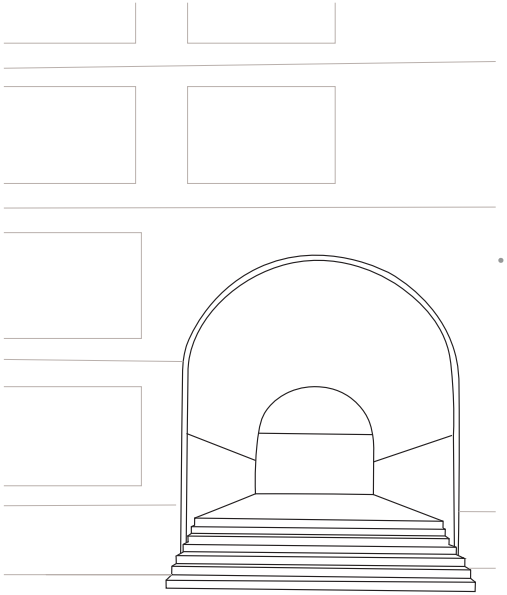


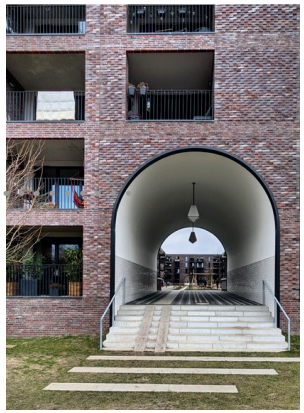
3 Morland Mixité Capitale, Paris
By David Chipperfield Architects (2022)
Source: https://davidchipperfield.com/project/morland





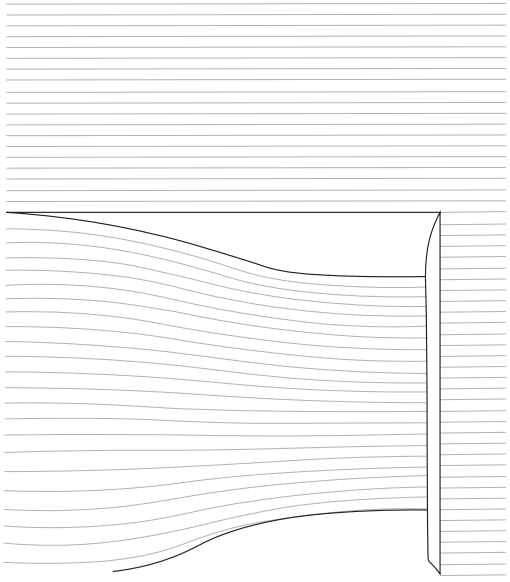
4 Monolith, Queensland
By Joe Adsett Architects (2020)
Source: https://www.joeadsett.-com.au/architecture/monolith



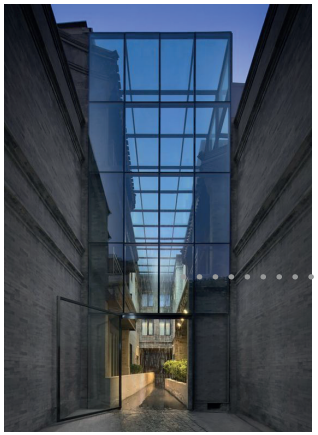


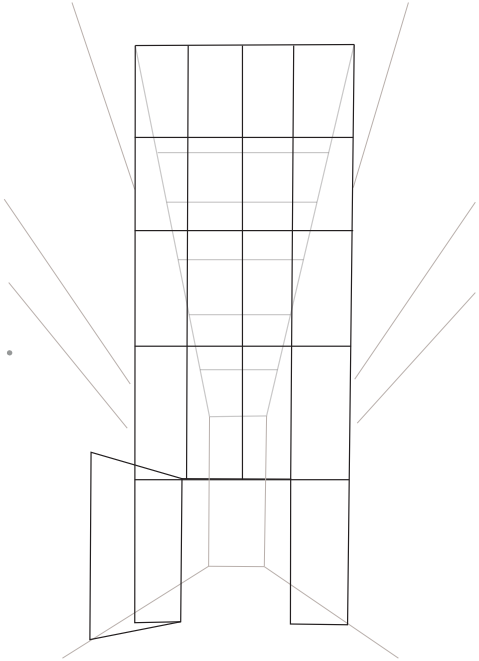
5 Pergolenviertel 3B, Hamburg
By kbnk Architekten (2020)
Source: https://nl.pinterest.-com/pin/5629568276121851/



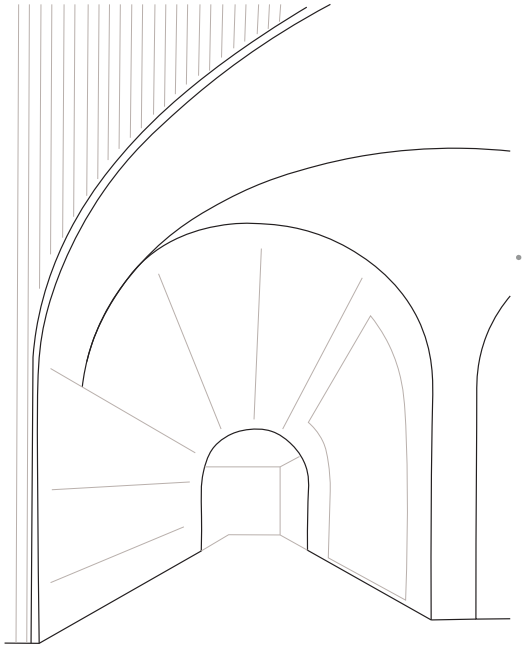


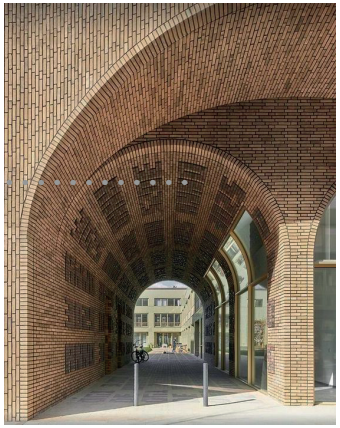
6 Casa Kwantes, Rotterdam
By MVRDV (2016)
Source: https://www.mvrdv.nl/projects/264/casa-kwantes



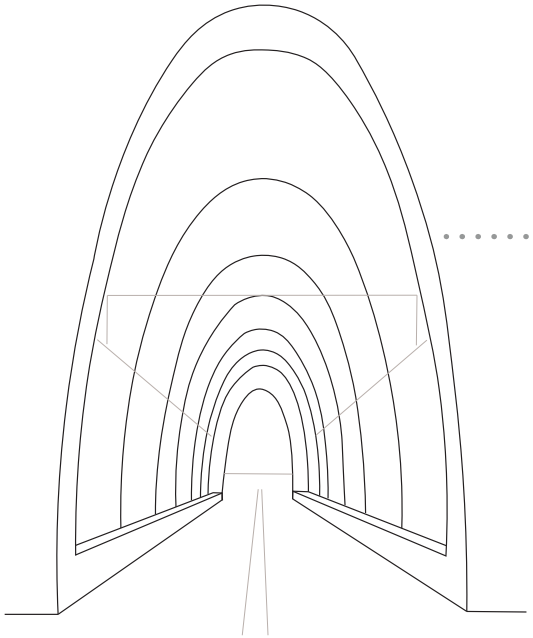


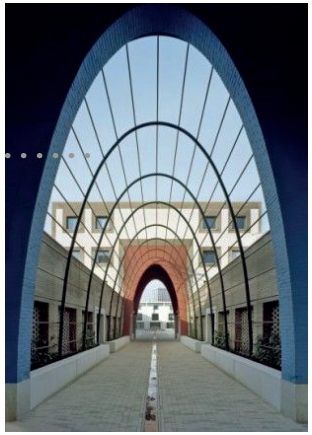
7 Emperor Qianmen Hotel, Beijing
By asap (2013)
Source: https://www.archdaily.com/540163/emperor-qianmen-hotel-asap?ad_medium=gallery



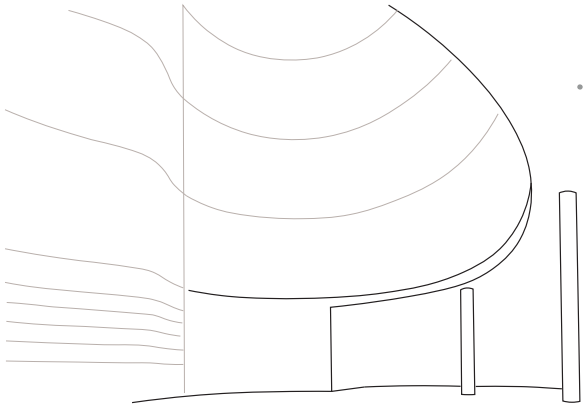


8 Spaarndammerhart, Amsterdam
By korthtielens (2021)
Source: https://korthtielens.nl/architectuur/spaarndammerschoollocatie/#content





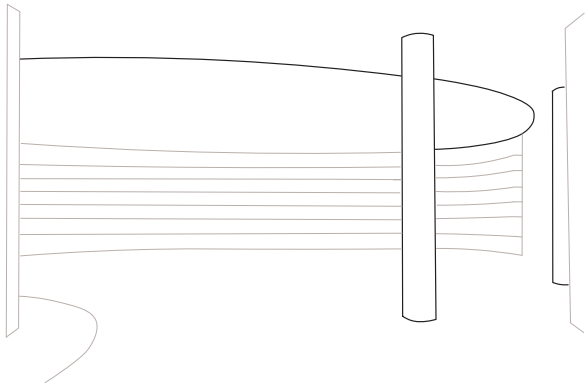
9 Le Medi, Rotterdam
By Geurst & Schulze (2008)
Source: https://www.geurst-schulze.nl/woningbouw/le-medi-rotterdam/



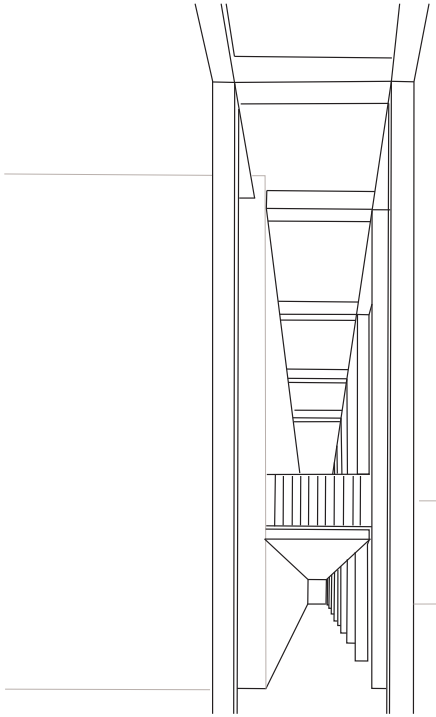


10 Residential on Doña Maria Coronel Street, Seville
By Cruz y Ortiz arquitectos (1976)
Source: https://www.cruzyortiz.com/portfolio/residential-on-dona-maria-coronel-st/





11 Residential on Doña Maria Coronel Street, Seville
By Cruz y Ortiz arquitectos (1976)
Source: https://www.cruzyortiz.com/portfolio/residential-on-dona-maria-coronel-st/



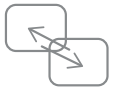


12 Le Medi, Rotterdam
By Geurst & Schulze (2008)
Source: https://www.geurst-schulze.nl/woningbouw/le-medi-rotterdam/

CONCEPT - OASIS FOR INTEGRATION - STRATEGIES

URBAN CONTEXT

CONTRASTING



CONTRASTING WITH ITS CONTEXT BY BUILDING TYPOLOGY FOR VISIBILITY

+

EXTENDING



ADDAPTING THE STAND-ALONE BUILDING BLOCK BY SURROUNDING IT

+

RELATING



REFERRING TO THE LEVEL HEIGHTS OF EXISTING BUILDING BLOCK & OSTBAHNHOF

+

URBAN NETWORKS



REFERRING TO URBAN NETWORKS (PEDESTRIAN ROUTES)

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

CENTRAL COURTYARD



CREATING AN OASIS BY A COURTYARD REFERRING TO BERLINS COURTYARDS

+

MULTIFUNCTIONALITY



GENERATING INTERACTION BETWEEN PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT INTERESTS

+

UNIFORMITY



IN MATERIALITY, RHYTHM & SHAPES TO CREATE THE SENSE OF AN ENSAMBLE

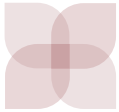
+

HUMAN SCALE



MORE WELCOMING WHEN RELATING TO HUMAN SCALE

SOCIAL ASPECTS



INTEGRATION



BRINGING THE CULTURAL MOSAIC TOGETHER FOR SOCIAL INTERACTION

EATING & COOKING & GARDENING



+

CULTURAL & SPORT ACTIVITIES



+

STUDYING & MEETING



+

PRAYING & MEDITATING



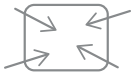
CIRCULARITY

GREEN PATIOS



REDUCING FLOOR AREA BY CREATING GREEN PATIOS & CREATING MICROCLIMATES & REDUCING HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

REACTIVATING GREENERY



INTEGRATING GREENERY IN DESIGN ON DIFFERENT LEVELS (ROOFGARDENS)

+

LOCAL MATERIAL



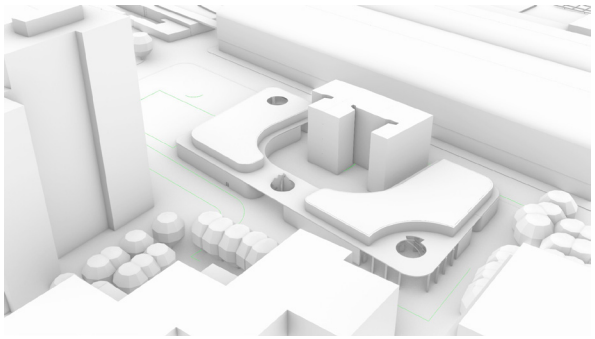
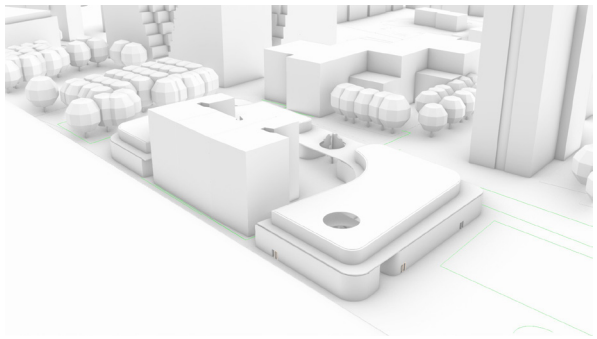
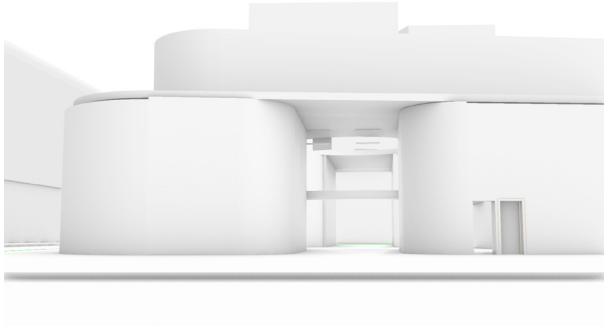
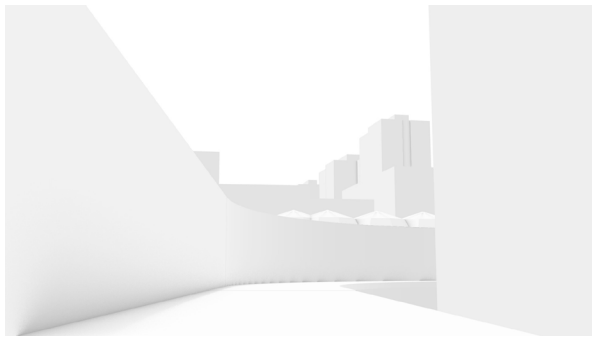
USING LOCALLY AVAILABLE BUILDING MATERIALS AND MINIMALIZE USAGE OF MATERIALS

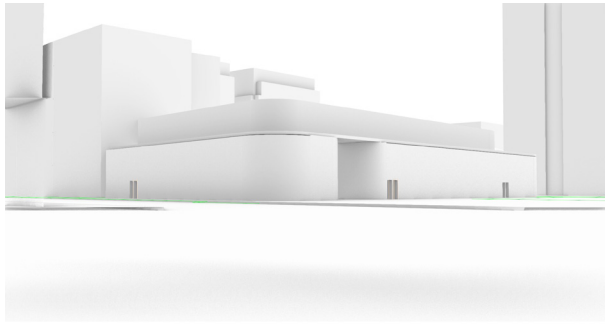
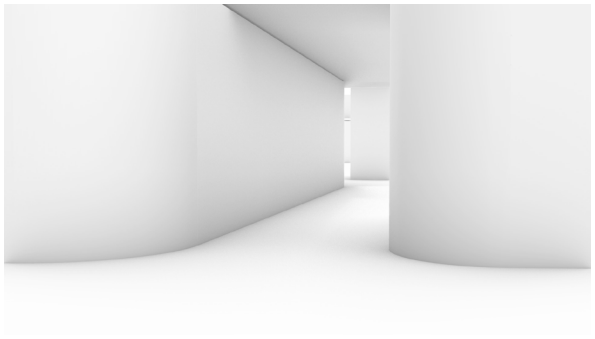
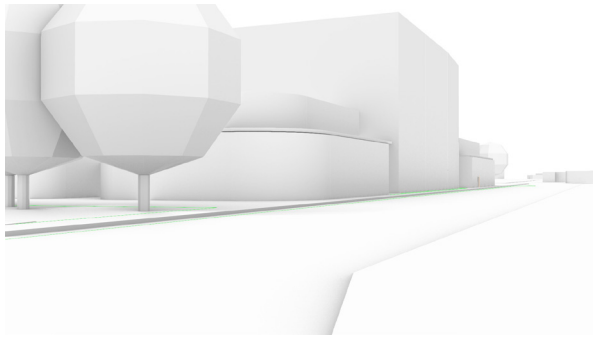
+

PASSIVE SYSTEMS



USING NATURAL VENTILATION / COOLING SYSTEMS PROVIDED BY WATER & WIND & SUN ORIENTATION)


URBAN OASIS

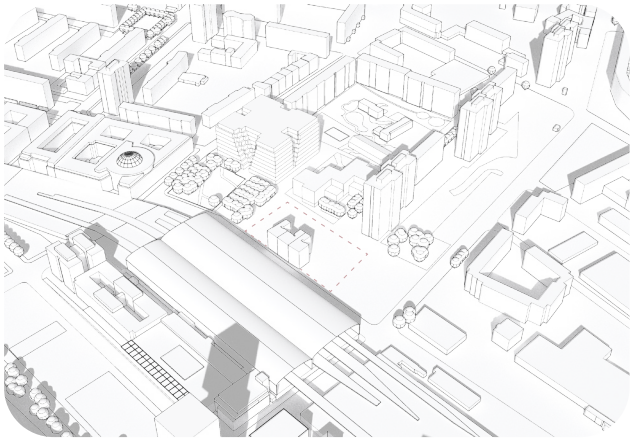
schematic design

PRESENTATION 2

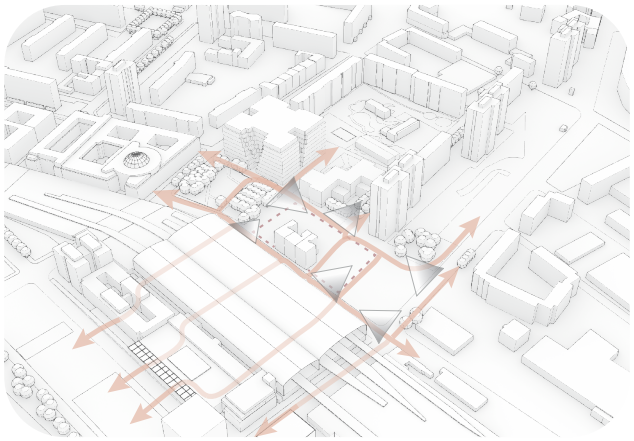
URBAN OASIS

P 2

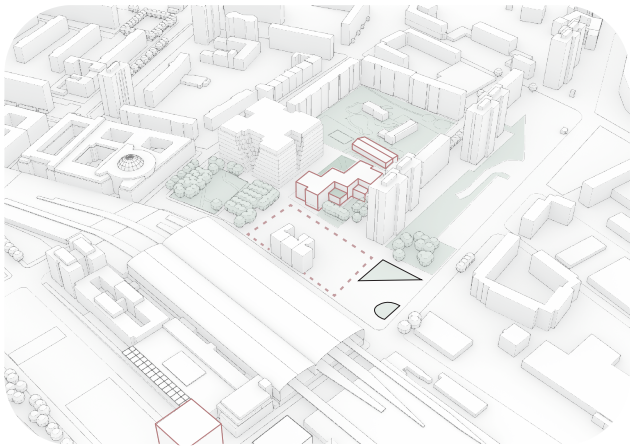




SUN ANALYSIS - March 12:00h

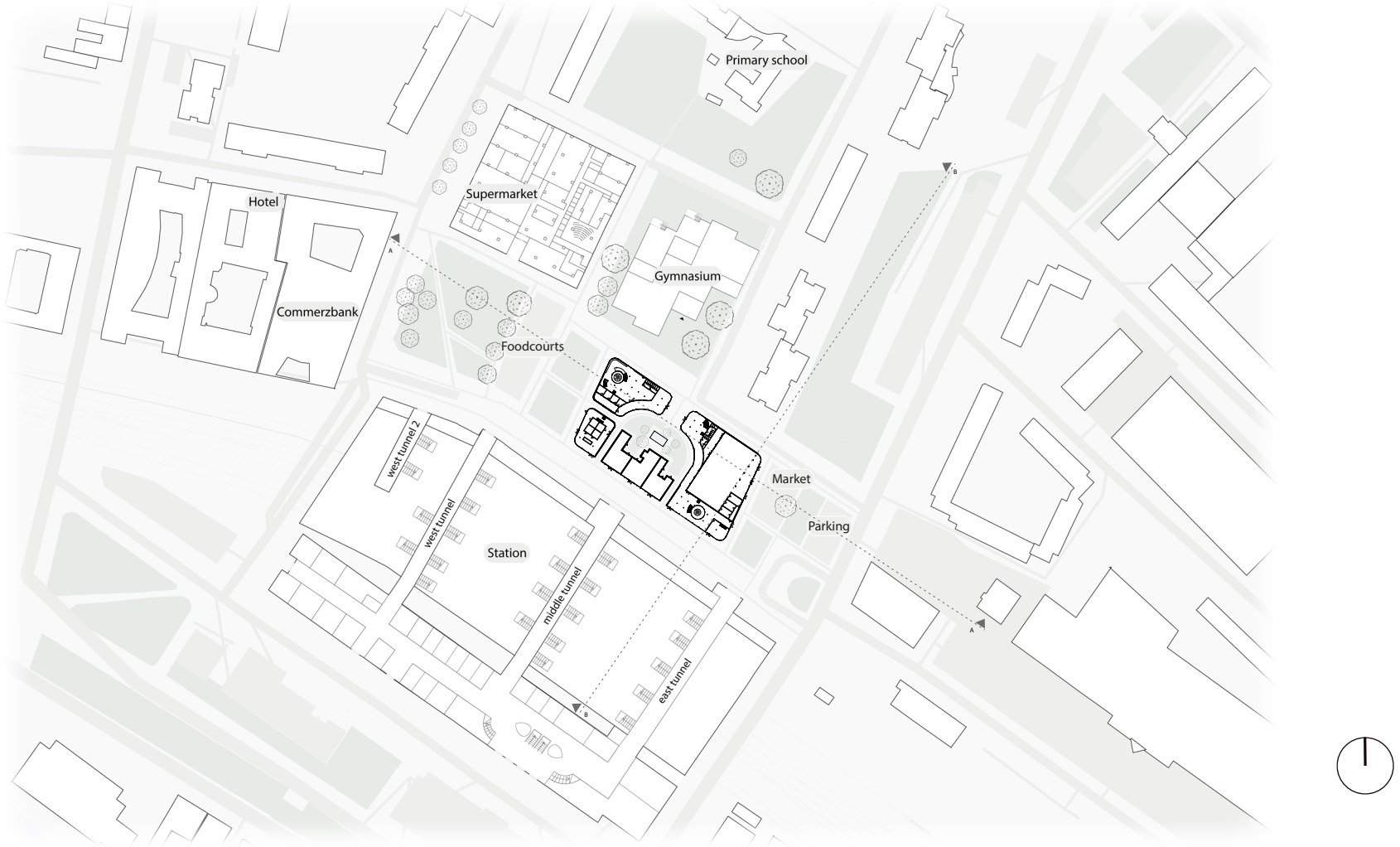


PEDESTRIAN ROUTING & VISIBILITY



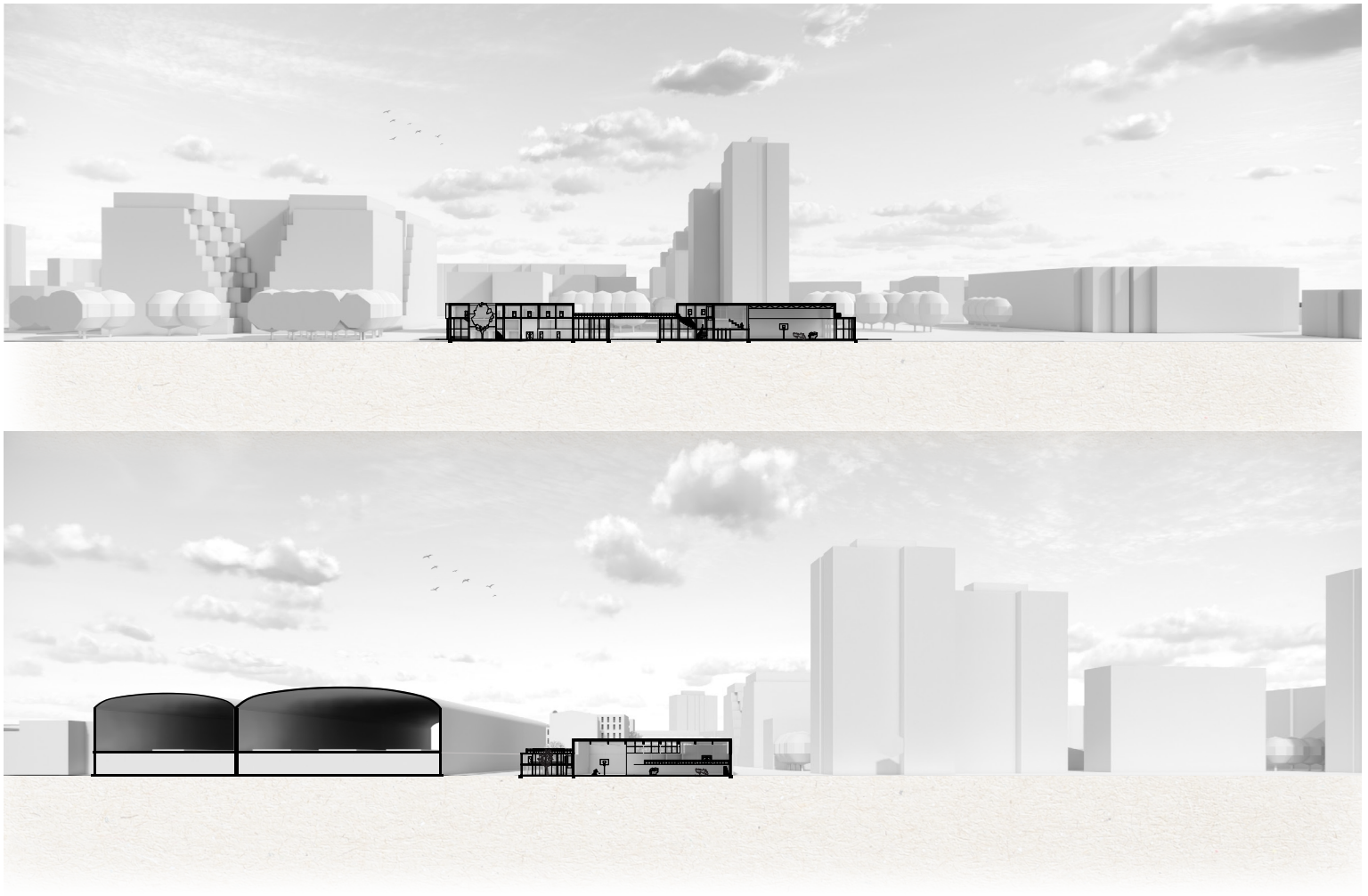
GREENERY & PLANNED BUILDINGS

SITE PLAN



1:4000

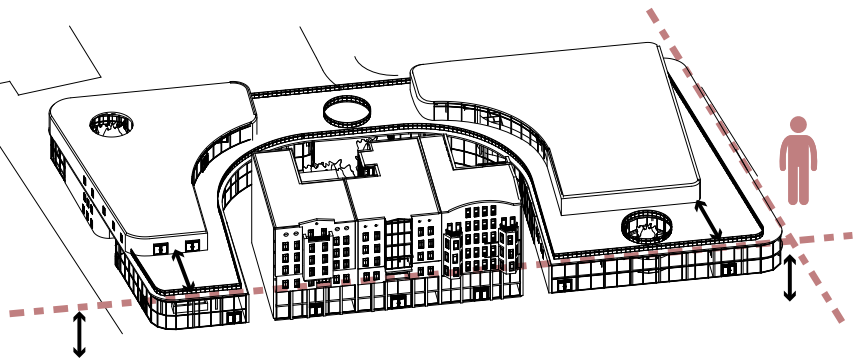
LANDSCAPE SECTIONS



1:2000

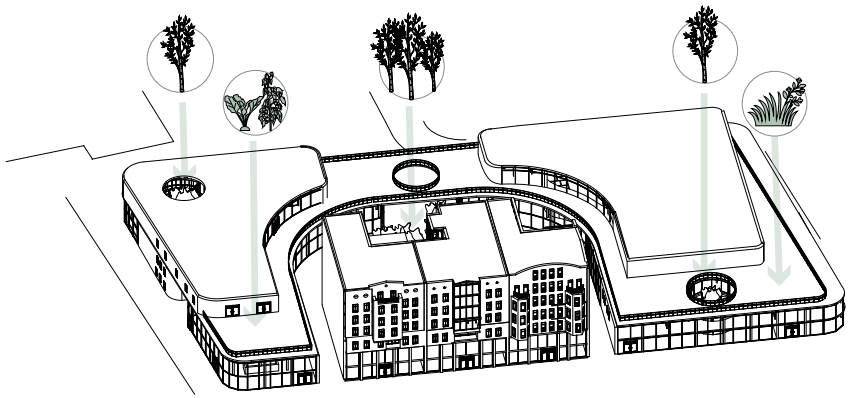
DESIGN CONCEPT

HUMAN SCALE



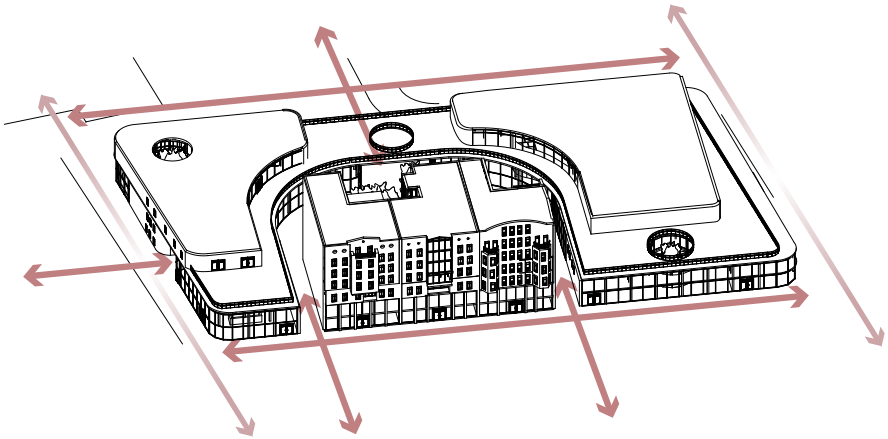
REFERRING TO SURROUNDING PLINTH HEIGHTS & BE MORE ACCESIBLE

REACTIVATING GREENERY



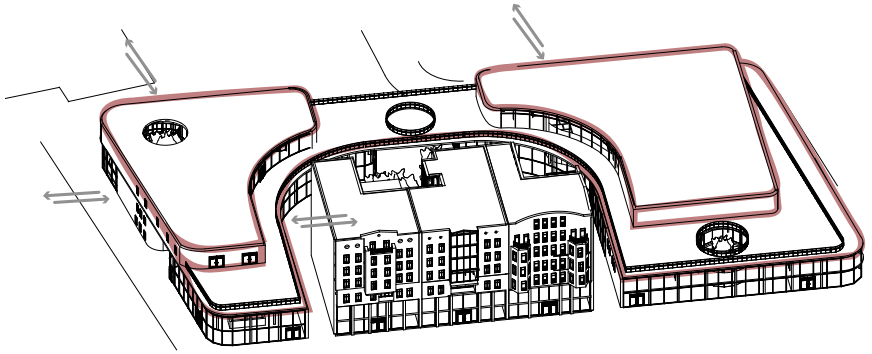
INTEGRATING GREENERY BY PATIOS & COURTYARD & ROOFGARDENS

ROUTING & SIGHTLINES



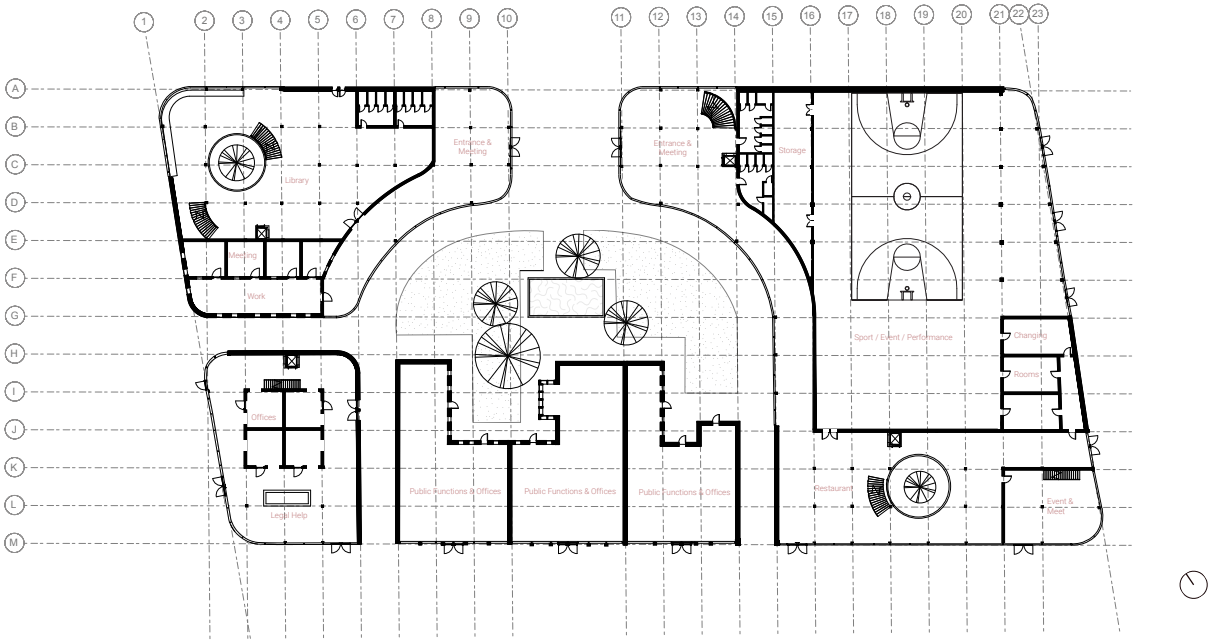
REFERRING TO PEDESTRIAN NETWORK & CREATING SIGHT LINES

CONTRASTING

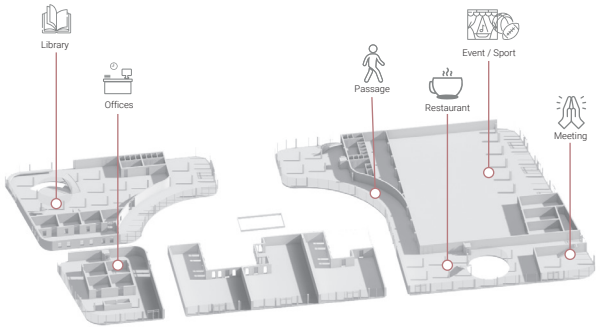


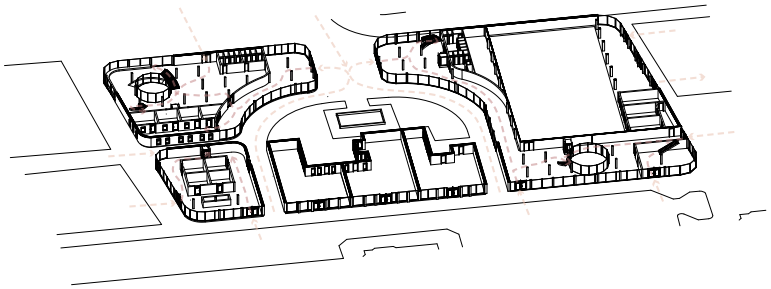
CONTRASTING WITH CONTEXT BY BUILDING TYPOLOGY FOR VISIBILITY BUILDINGS

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

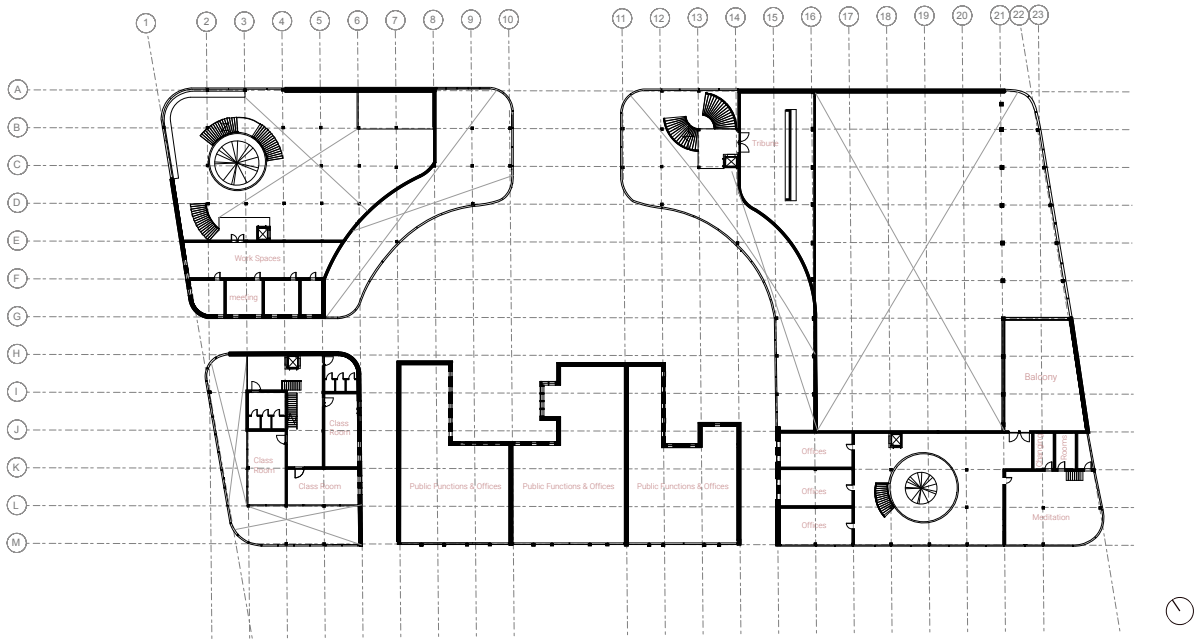


1:1000

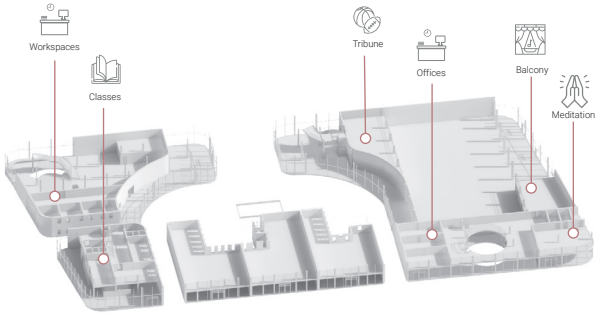


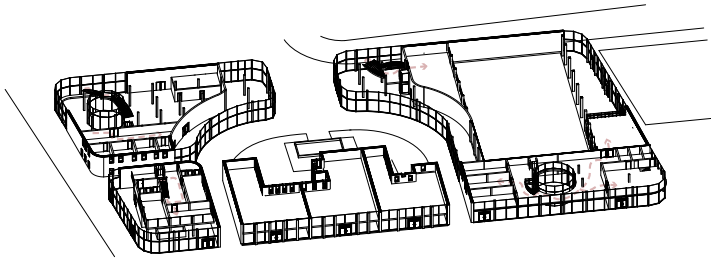


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

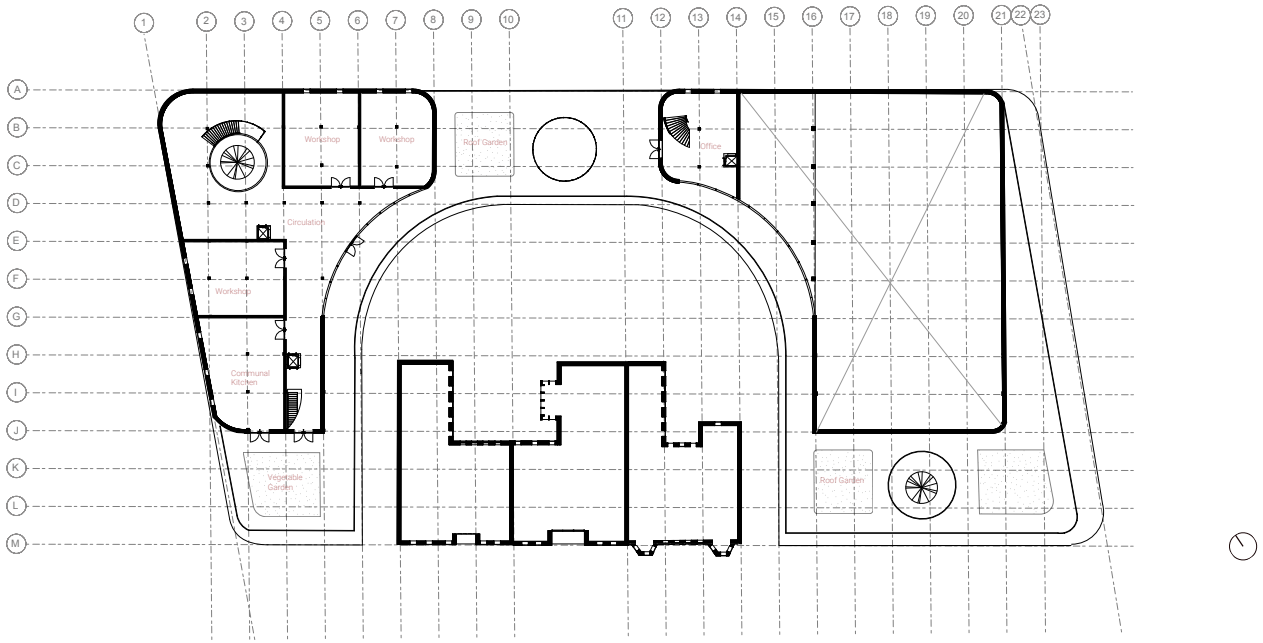


1:1000

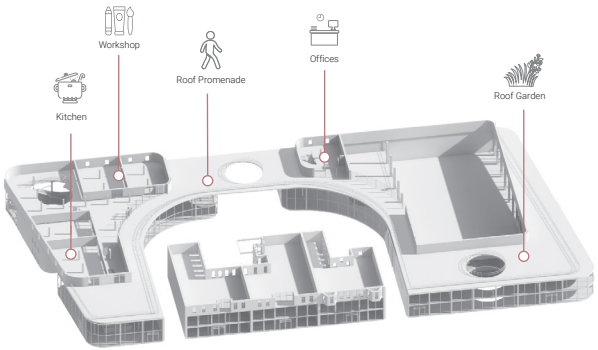


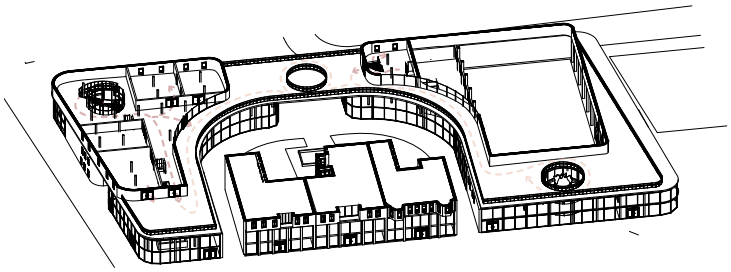


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

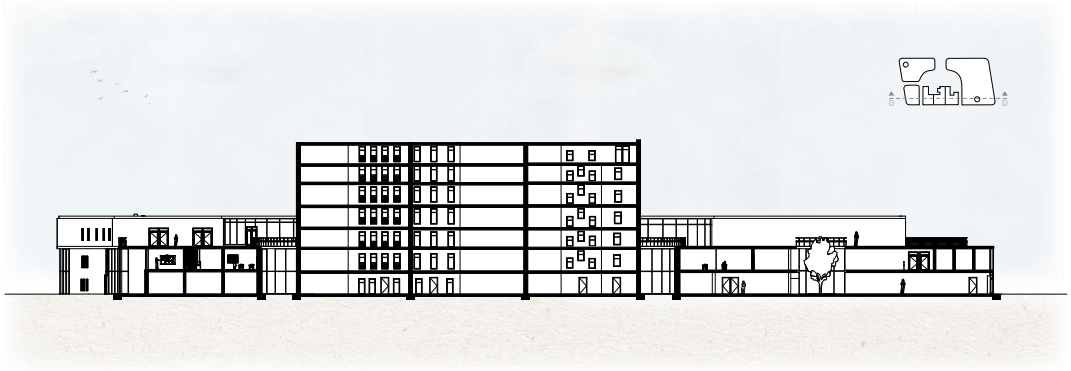


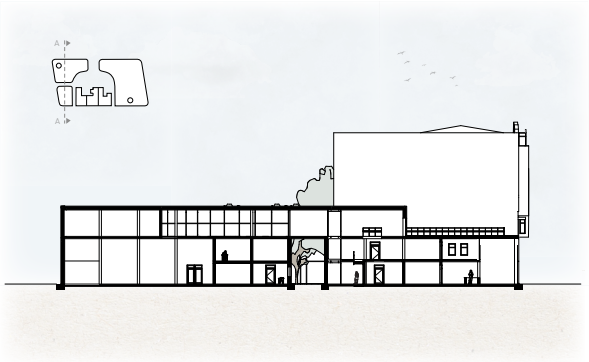
1:1000

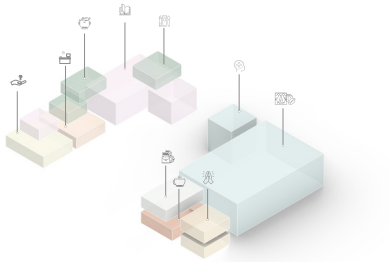


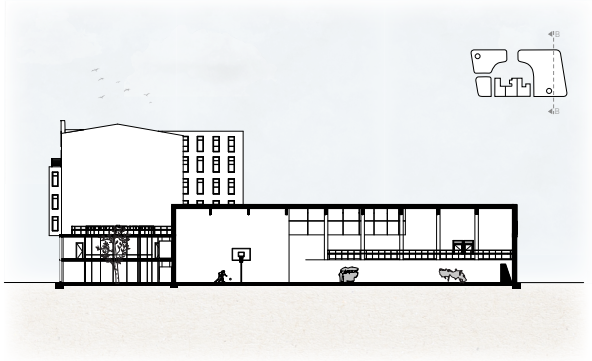


SECTIONS & PROGRAM

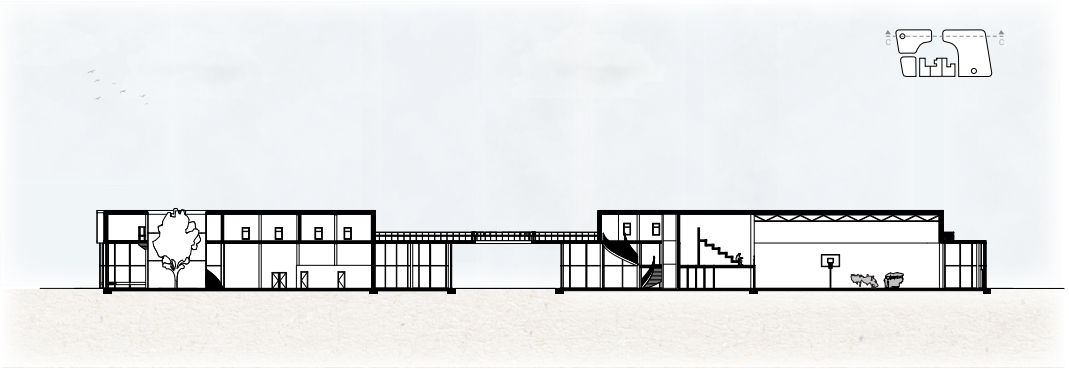


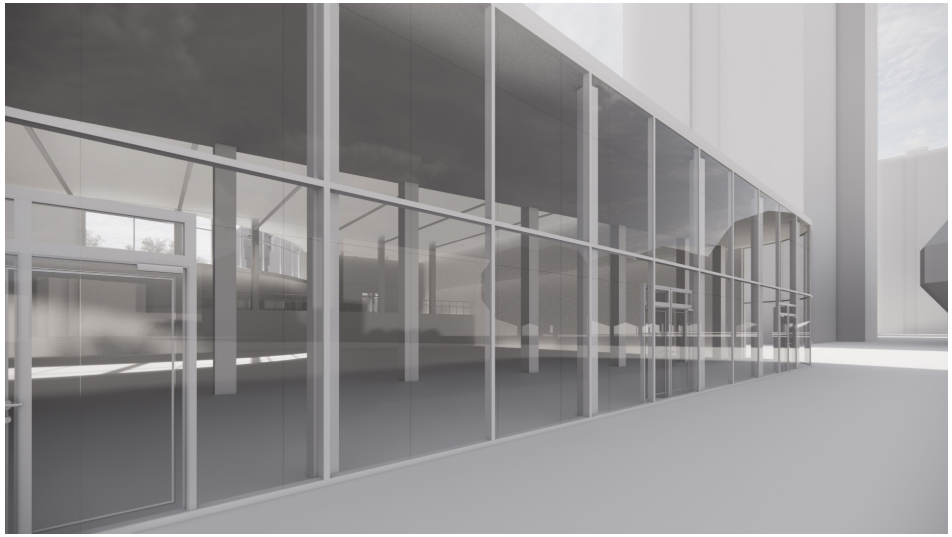




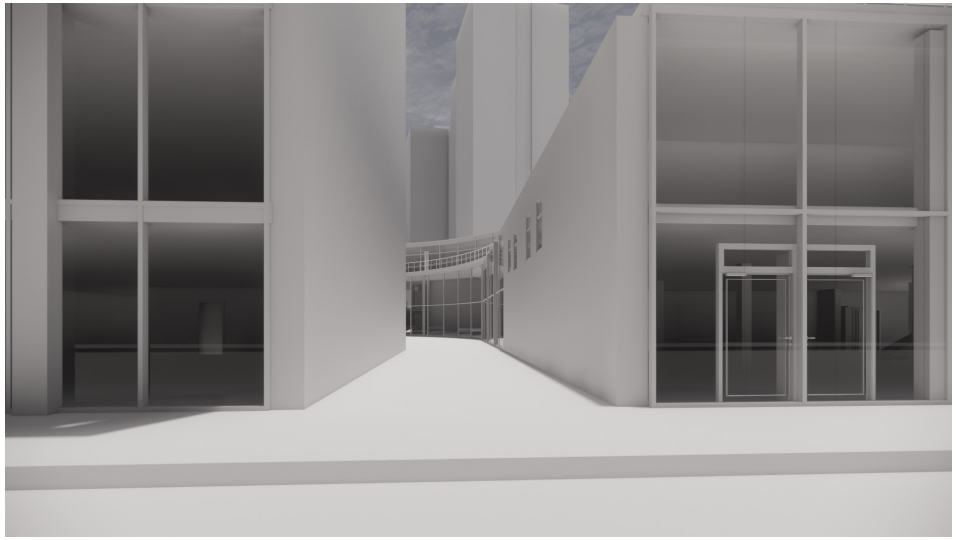


1:1000

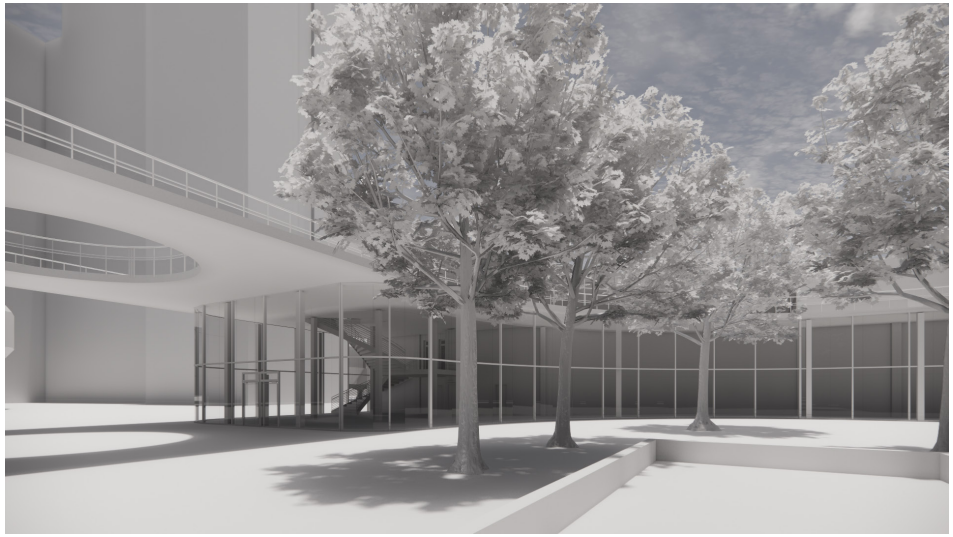




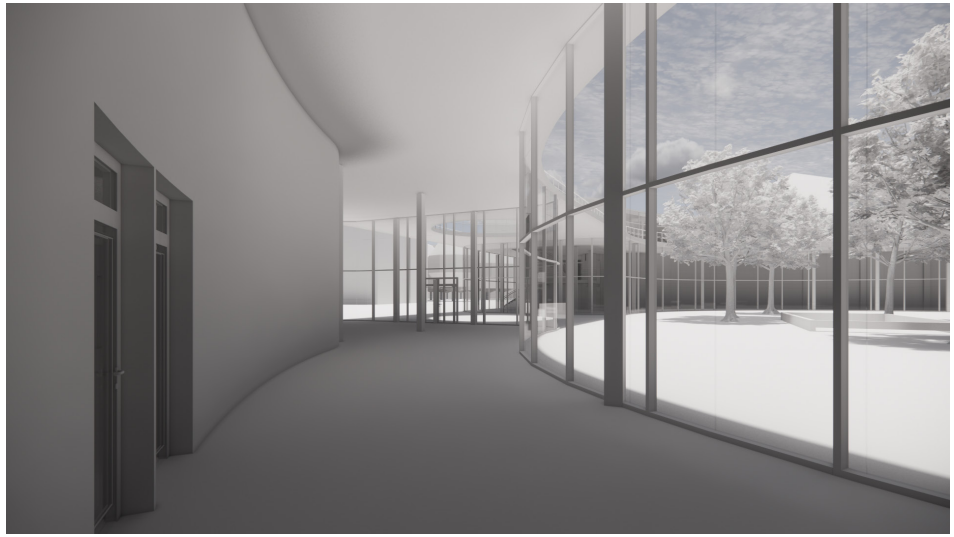
VIEW ON SPORTS/ EVENT HALL



PASSAGE OLD & NEW

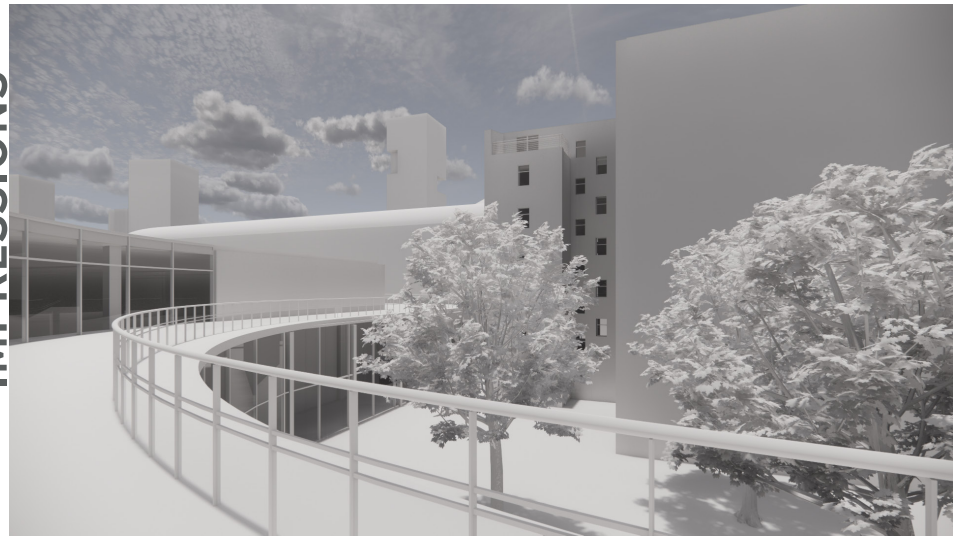


VIEW ON COURTYARD & CIRCULATION

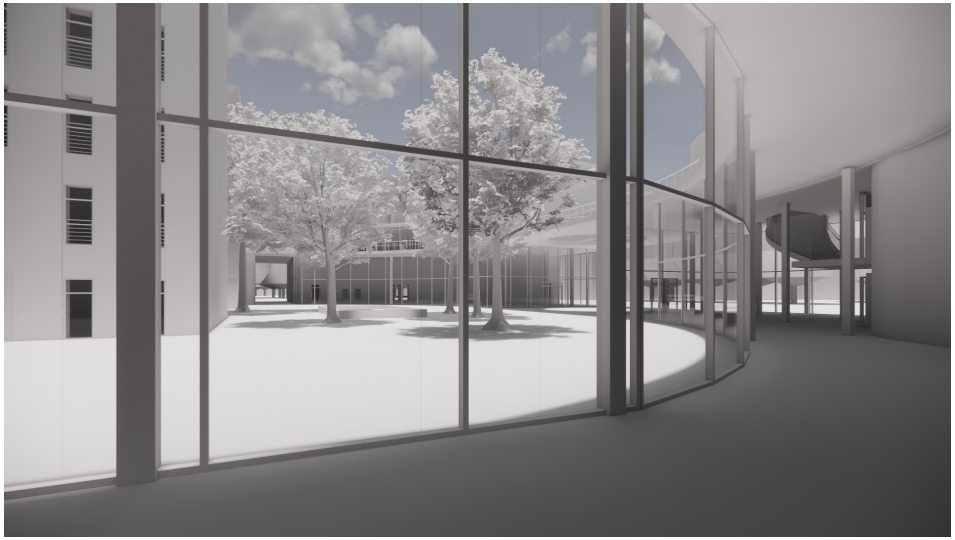


HALLWAY LEFT

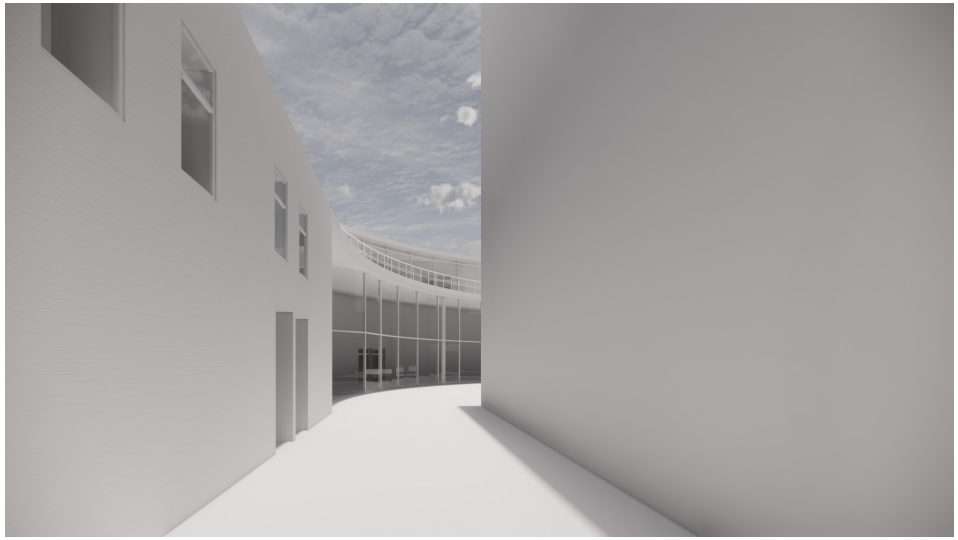
IMPRESSIONS



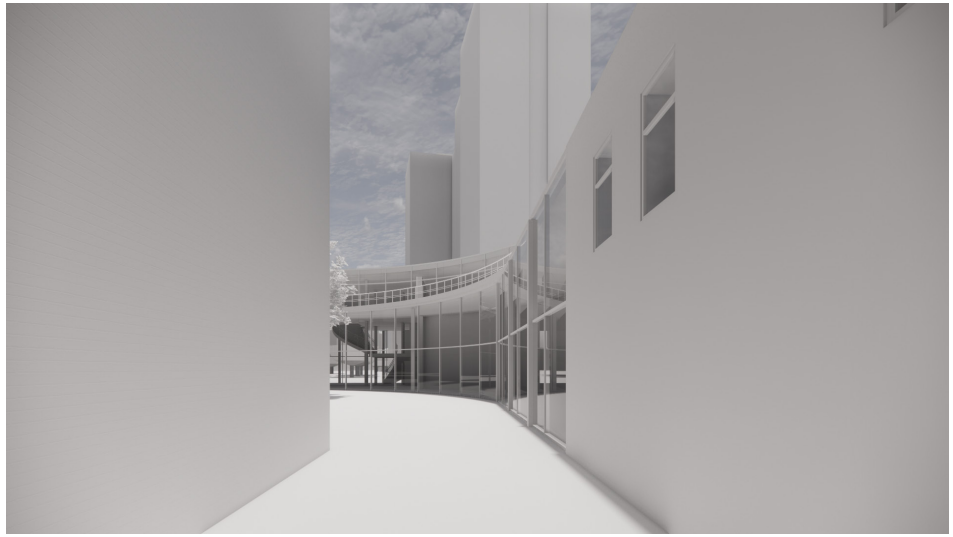
ROOF PROMENADE



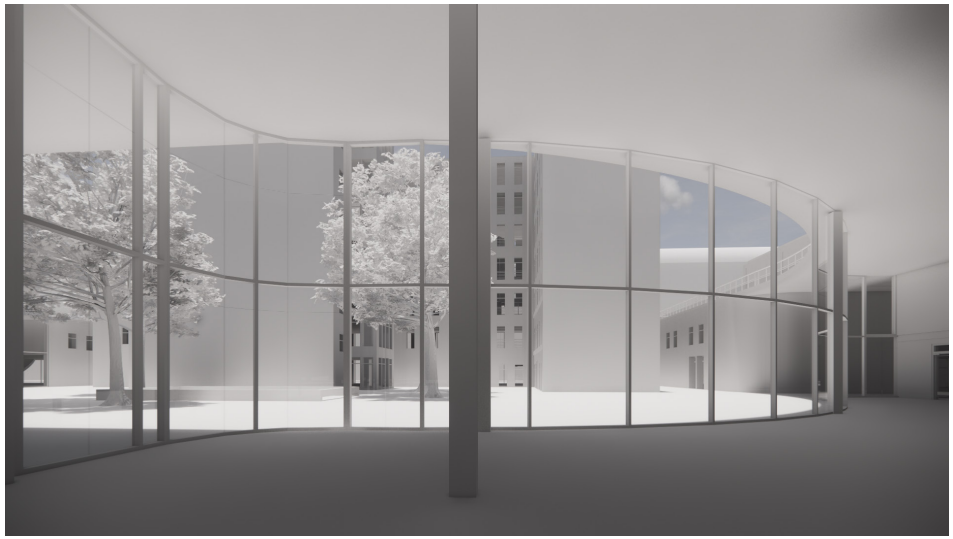
HALLWAY RIGHT



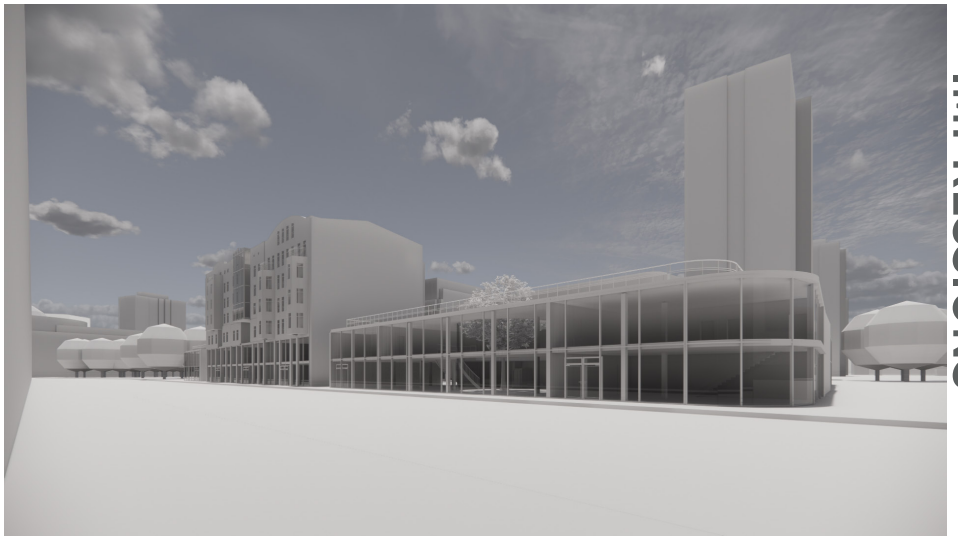
PASSAGE OLD & NEW



PASSAGE OLD & NEW



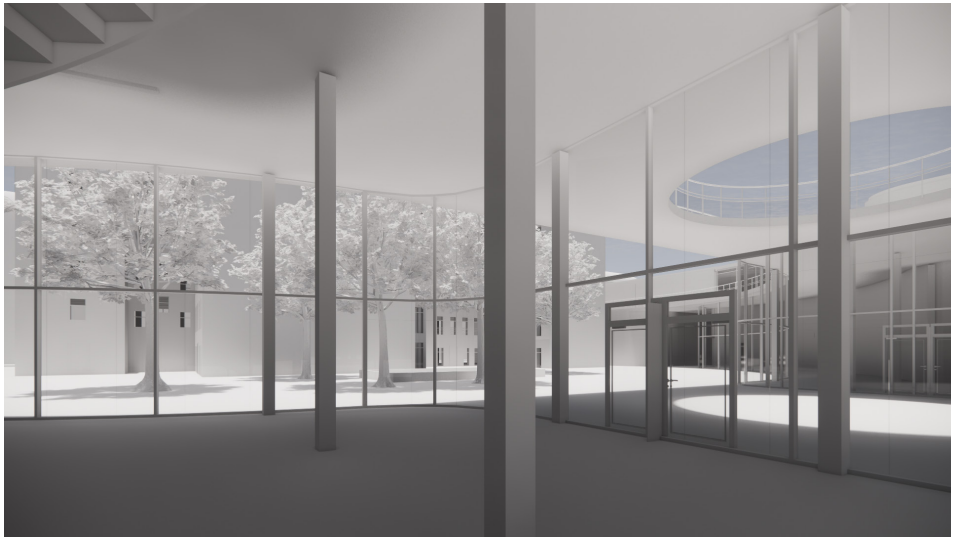
ENTRANCE HALL RIGHT



EXITING STATION



EXITING STATION



ENTRANCE HALL LEFT

MATERIALITY FACADE



TIMBER CLADDING

CURVED GLASS

GLASS PATIO

TIMBER CONSTRUCTION


NYC Green Cart
NYC Green Cart

IMPRESSION COURTYARD





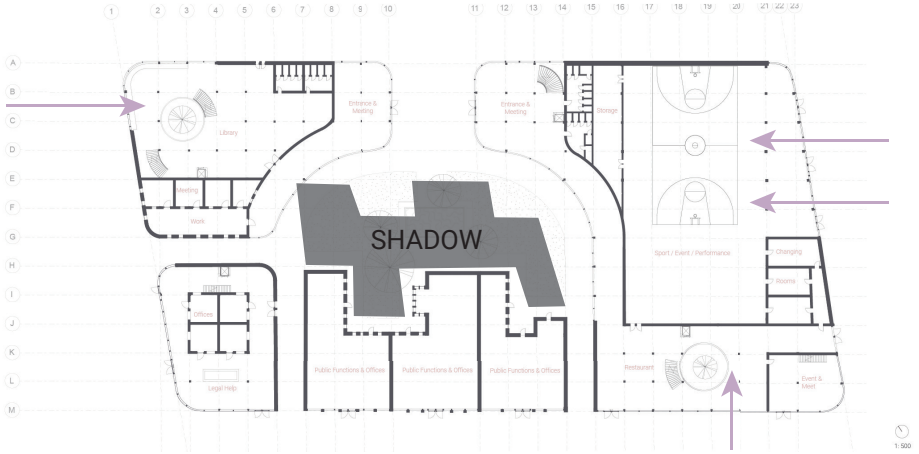
IMPRESSION PASSAGE

URBAN OASIS

process documentation
P3-P4

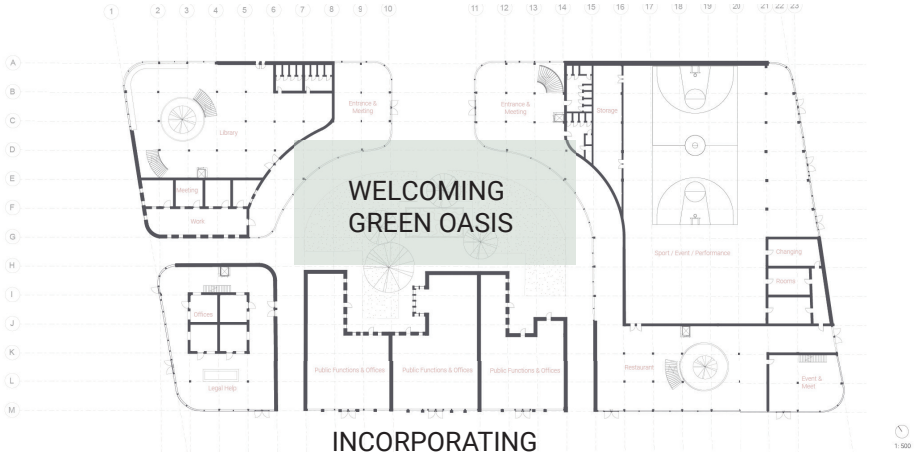
1. STARTING POINT DESIGN PROPOSAL

WEAKNESSES / PROBLEMS



EMBEDDING IN THE CONTEXT

OPPORTUNITIES / STARTING POINTS



INCORPORATING

2. PROJECT AMBITION

ARCHITECTURALLY

• MORE RADICAL DESIGN WITHIN THE CONTEXT -> OASIS CONCEPT
DOESN'T HAVE TO FIT AND CONTRAST AT THE SAME TIME
-> IN HEIGHT, TYPOLOGY, ENTRANCES

• VISIBLE REFLECTION OF THE MULTICULTURAL IDENTITY OF BERLIN

• CREATING A REAL/ STRONG OASIS / GREEN ATMOSPHERE IN THE COURTYARD

• NO DIRECT RELATION WITH BERLINS TRADITIONAL COURYARD BUT WITH TRANSITION
BETWEEN COURTYARDS & PASSAGES

• INCORPORATING PRESERVED BUILDING BLOCK MORE STRONGLY IN PUBLIC PLINT OF THE URBAN OASIS

• SELECTING BEST LOCATION & CURCUMSTANCES FOR GREEN CITY PARK/OASIS

ENVIRONMENTALLY

• WELCOMING , LIVELY, GREEN, HEALTHY AND SOCIAL OASIS.

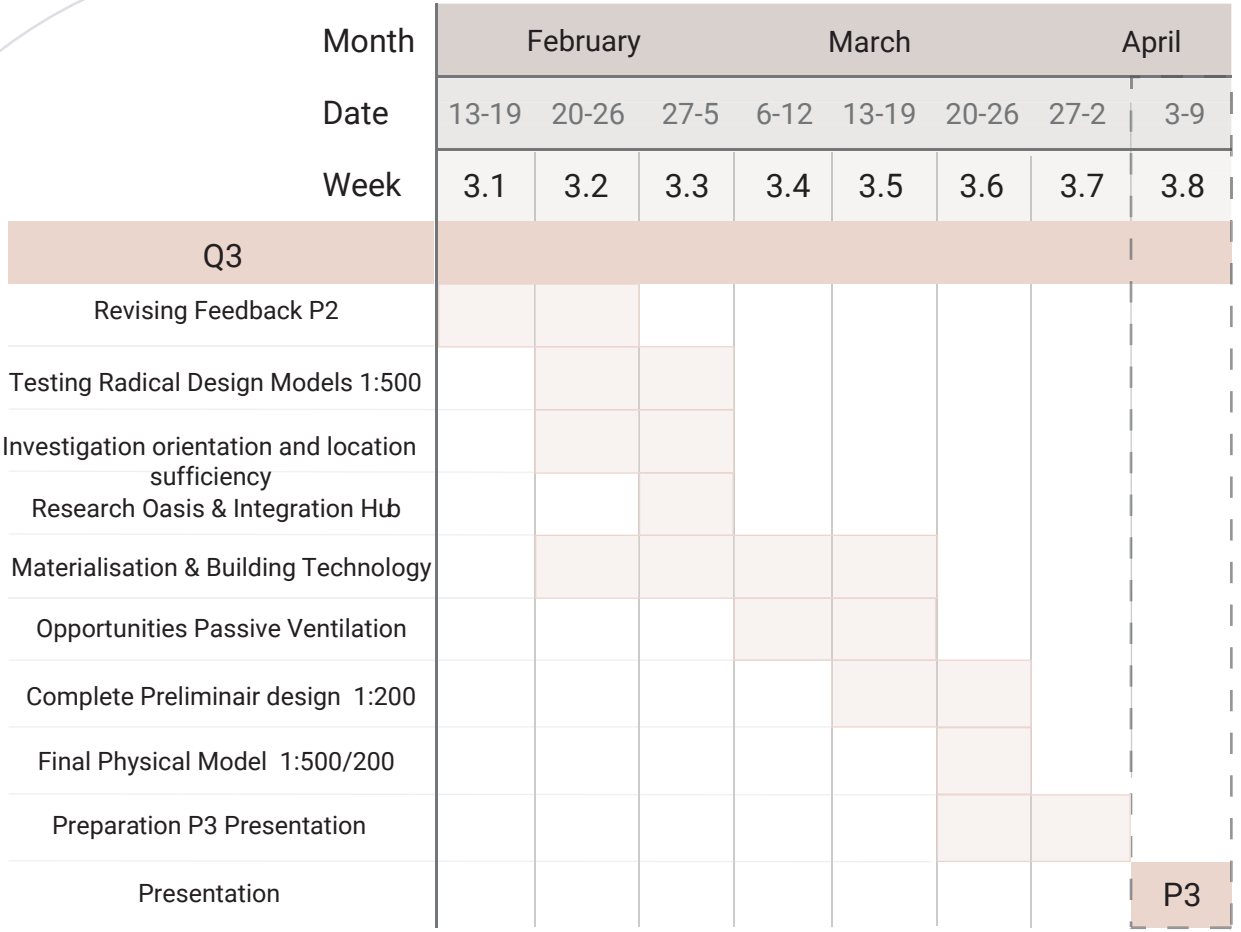
-> BY creating courtyard(s) and patio's which:

• Collect Rainwater And also turning it into drinking water (membrane technology)

• CO_2 can be captered by special rocks.
• Trees, flowers and plants help to improve air quality and greening helps to combat the increasing warming of the city.

• Biodiversity is enhanced by the right choice of plantings.
• Power will be generated with solar energy
• Passive ventialtion techniques by use of the Oasis/ Courtyard.

3. PLANNING TOWARDS P3



TBD AMBITIONS

CLT - CONSTRUCTION



MATERIALIZATION Lärche



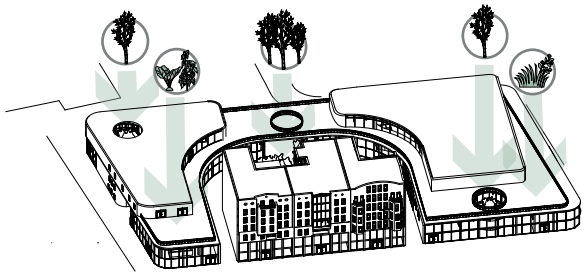
LOOSE-FIT DESIGN

'loose-fit' architecture that adapts to the times

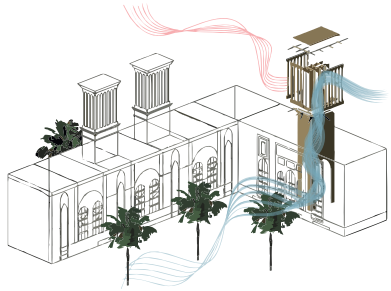


REDUCING HEAT ISLAND EFFECT - OASIS

INTEGRATING GREEN



HEALTHY AIR - OASIS



MODELS 1:500





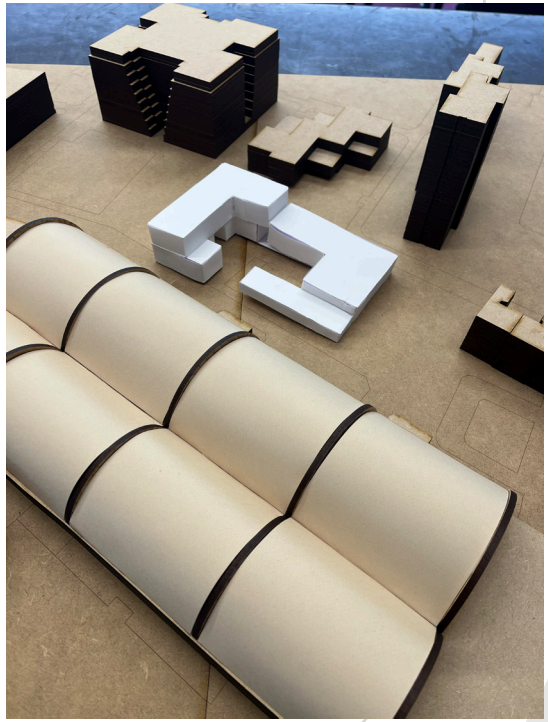




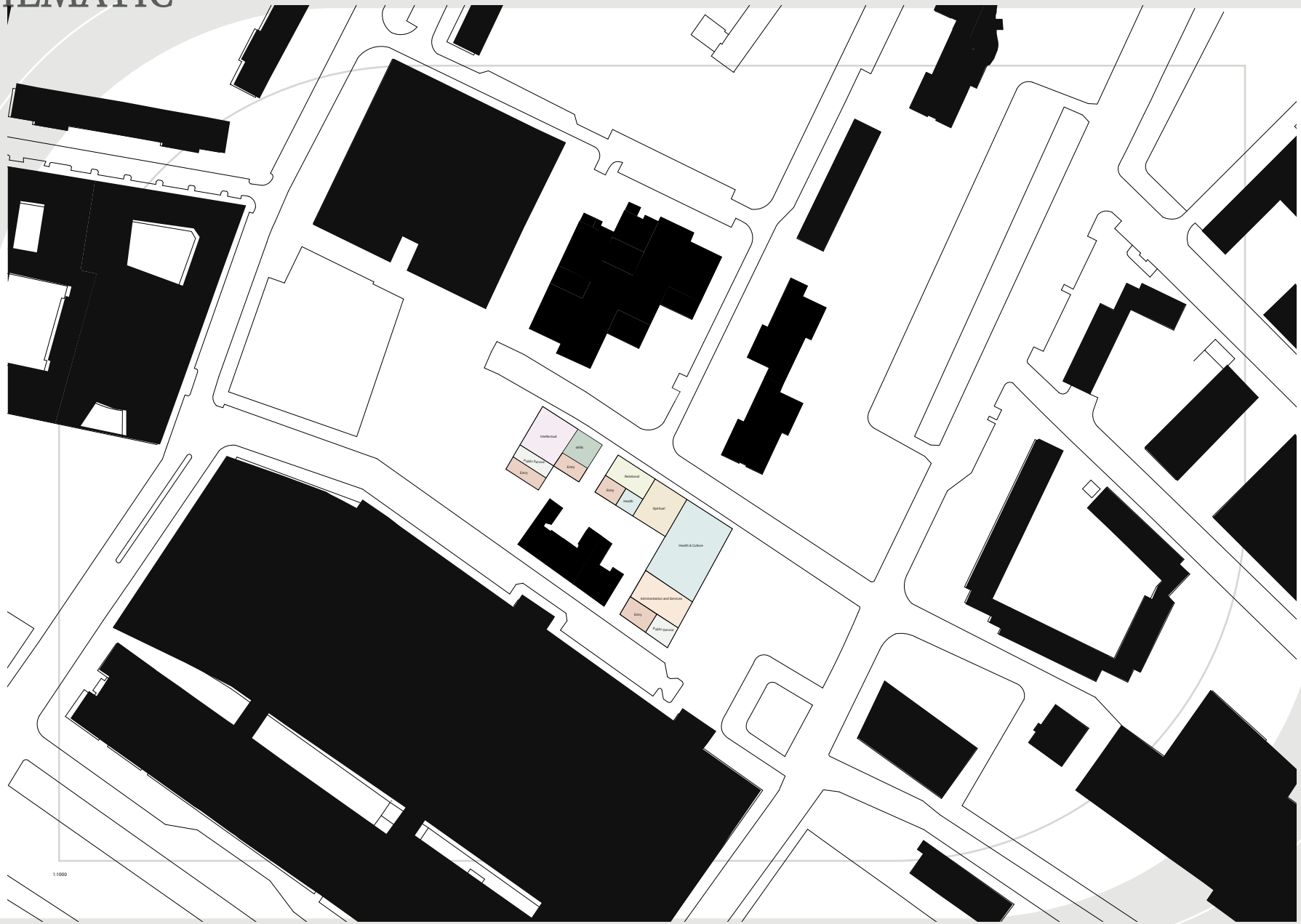
MODELS 1:500



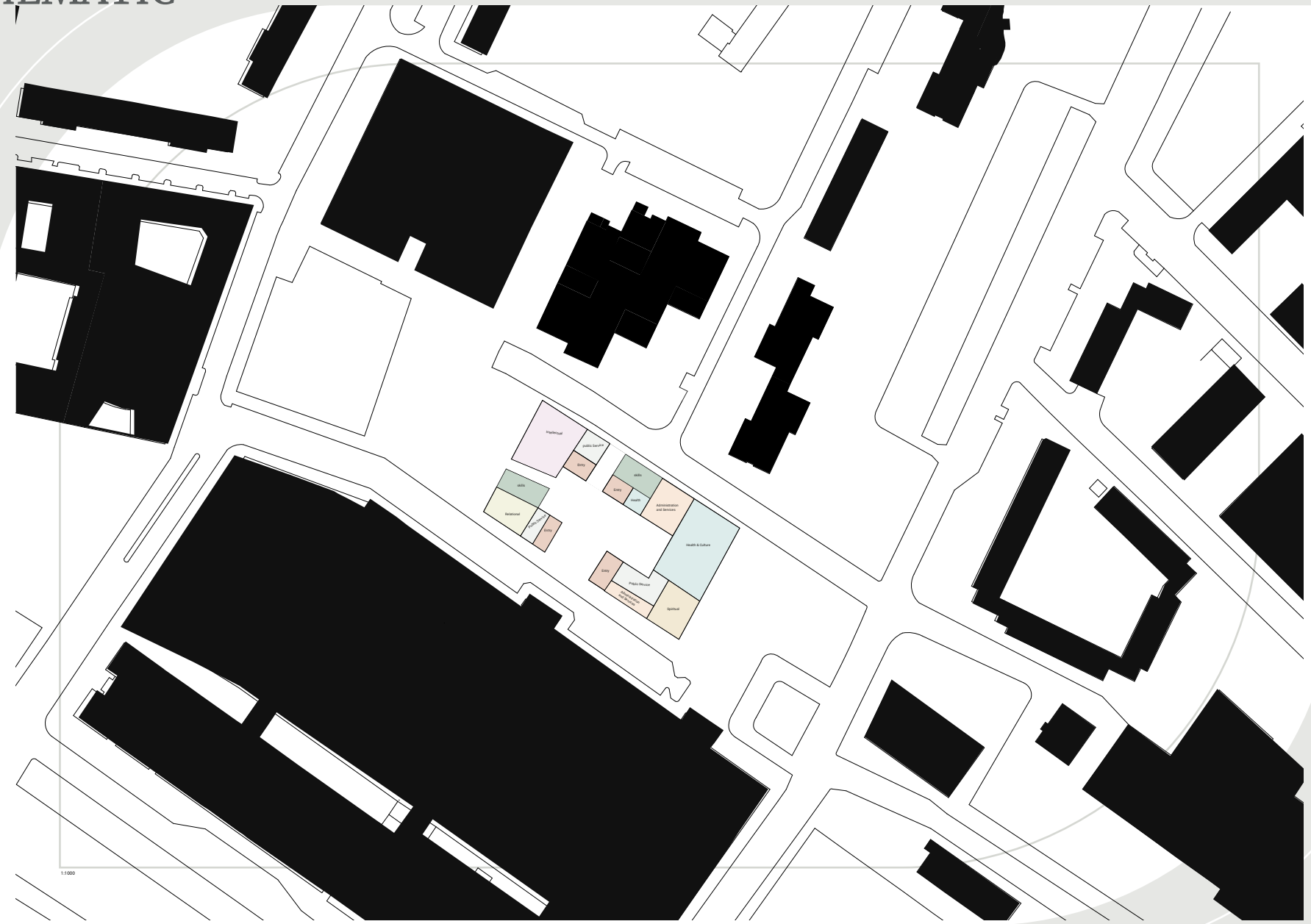




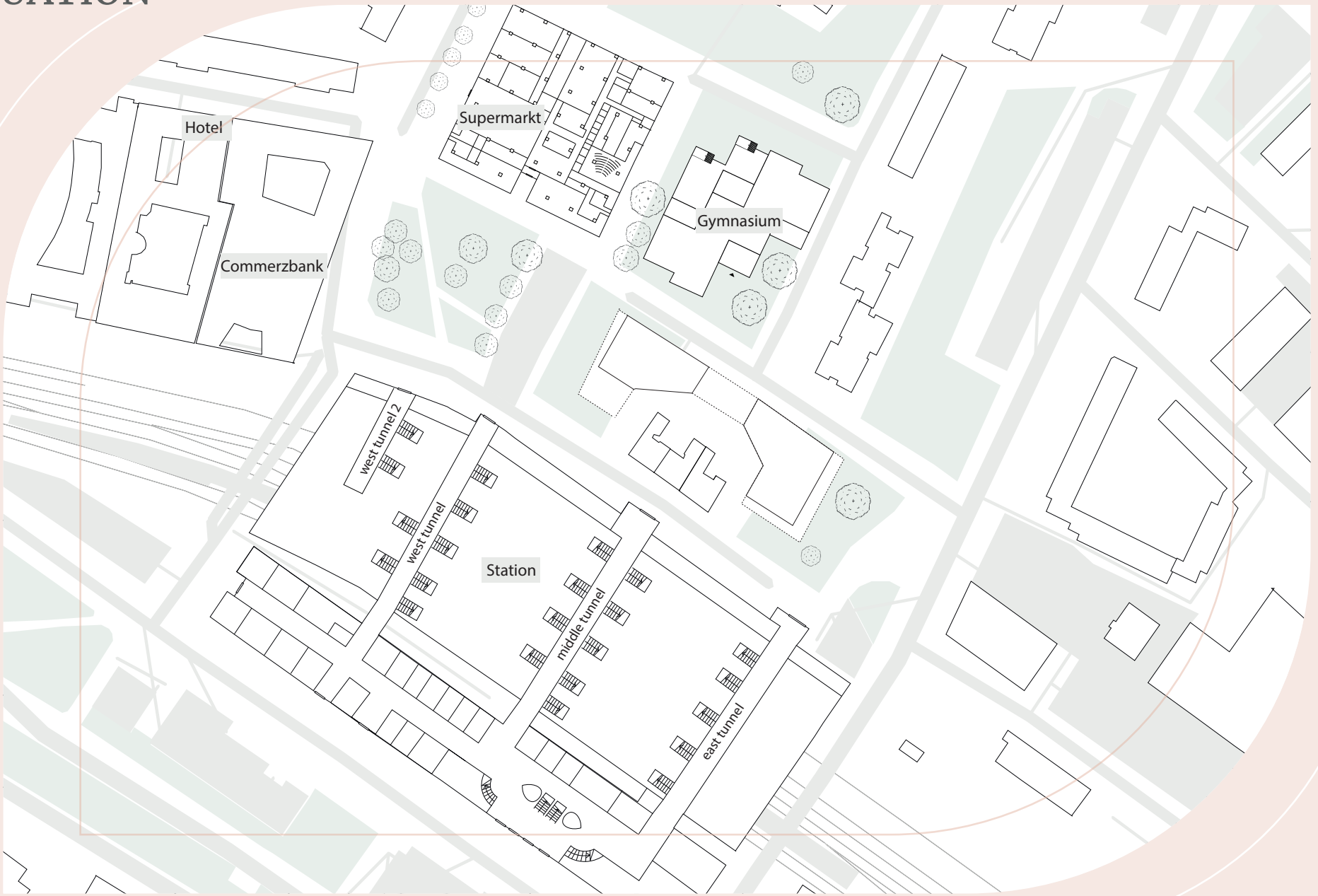
SCHEMATIC


Intellectual
skills
Public Service
Entry
Entry
Relational
Entry
Health
Spiritual
Health & Culture
Administration and Services
Entry
Public Service
1:1000

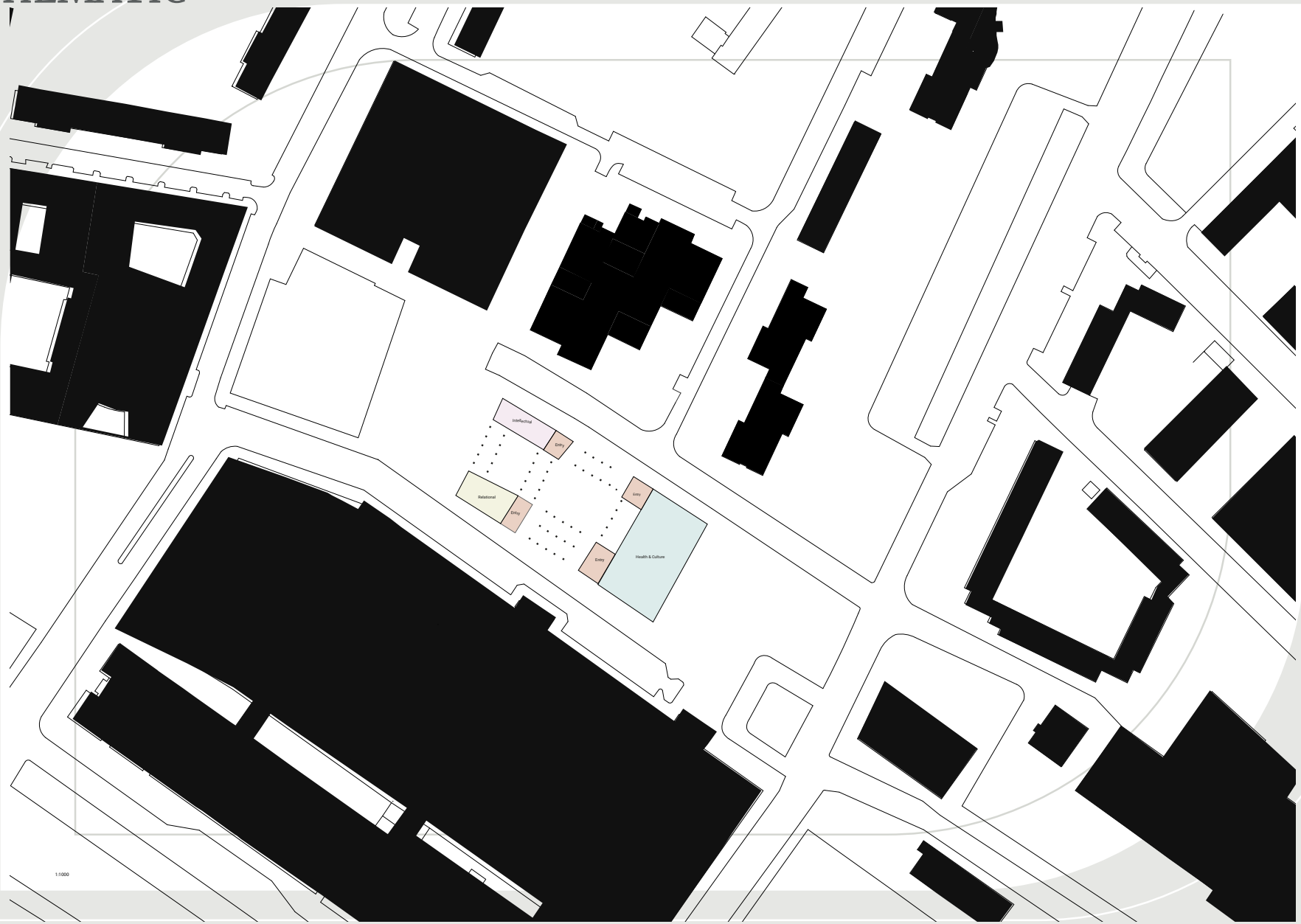
SCHEMATIC


Intellectual
Public Service
Entity
skills
Entity
Health
Administration and Services
skills
Relational
Entity
Health & Culture
Entity
Public Structure
Spiritual

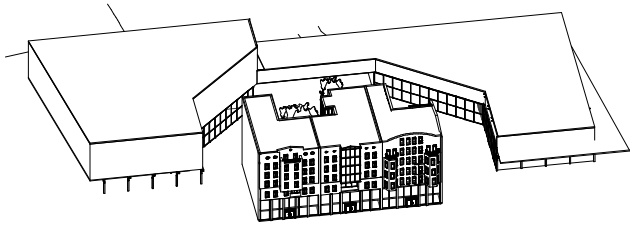
SITUATION

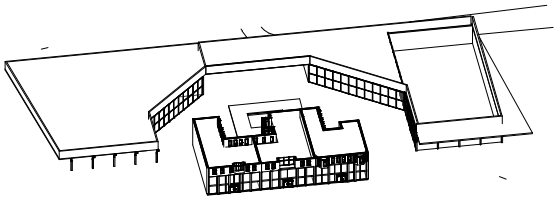

Hotel
Commerzbank
Supermarkt
Gymnasium
west tunnel 2
west tunnel
Station
middle tunnel
east tunnel

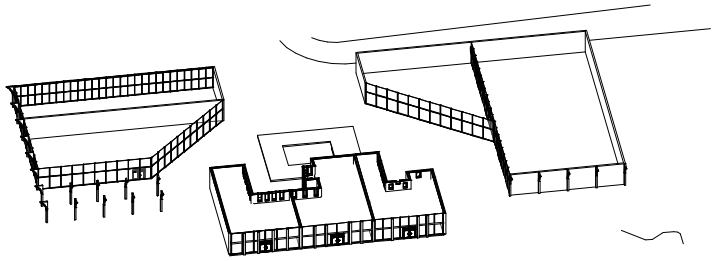
SCHEMATIC


Intellectual
Entry
Relational
Entry
Entry
Entry
Health & Culture
1:1000

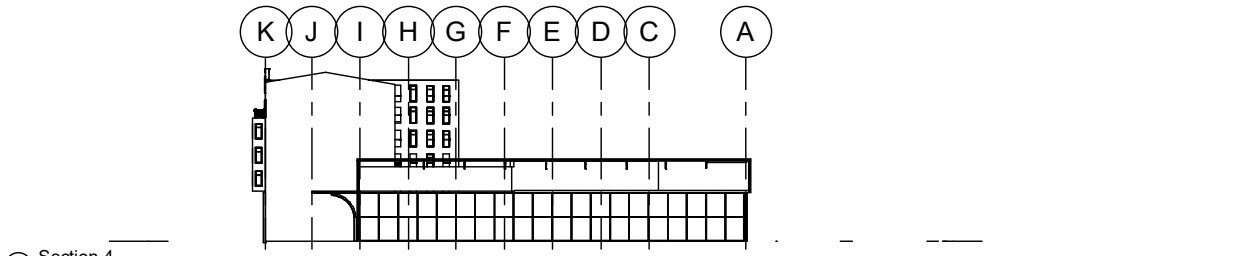
1.500 DESIGN



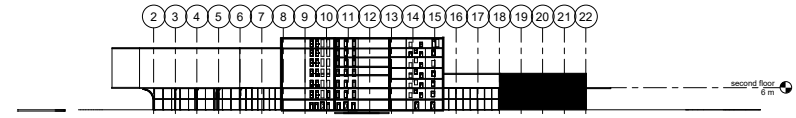




1.500 DESIGN

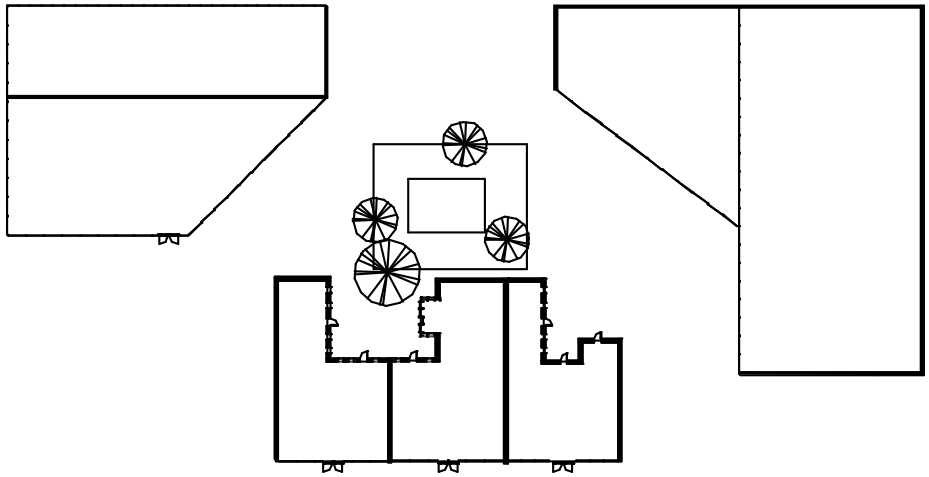


1 Section 4
1 : 500

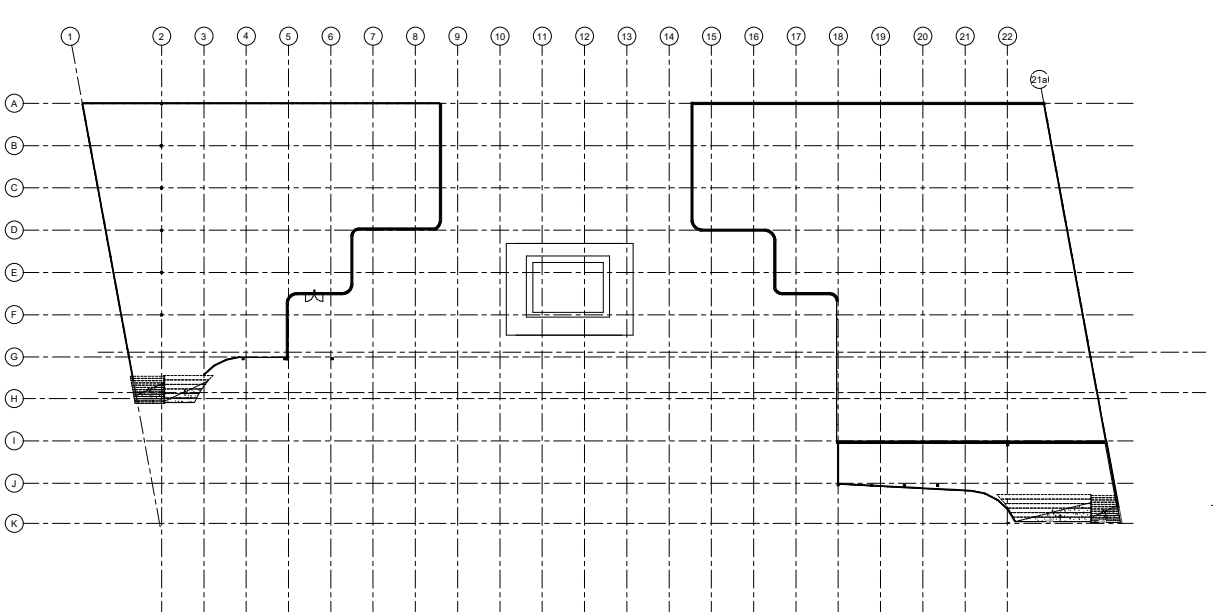


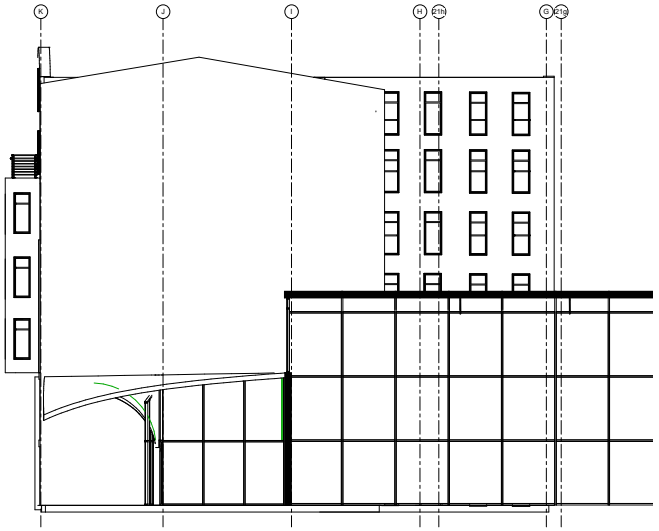
1 Section 2
1 : 500

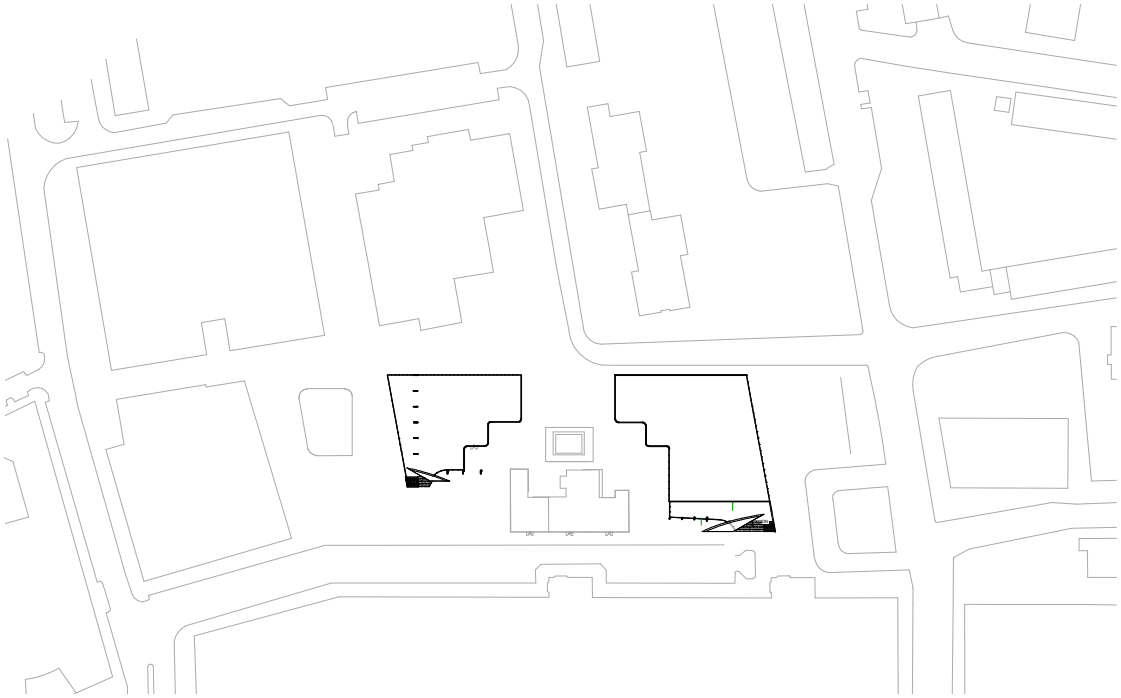
1.500 DESIGN

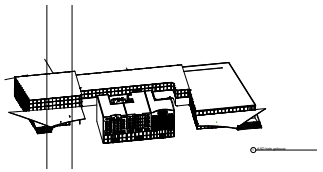


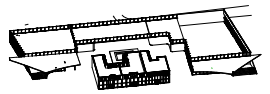
DESIGN SKETCHES

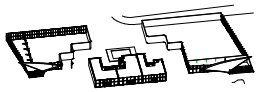


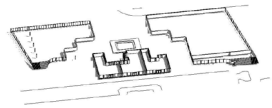


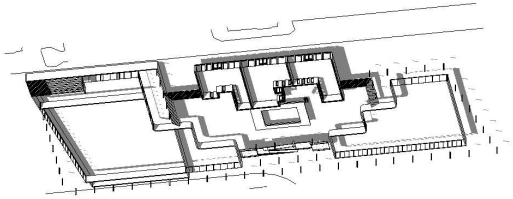


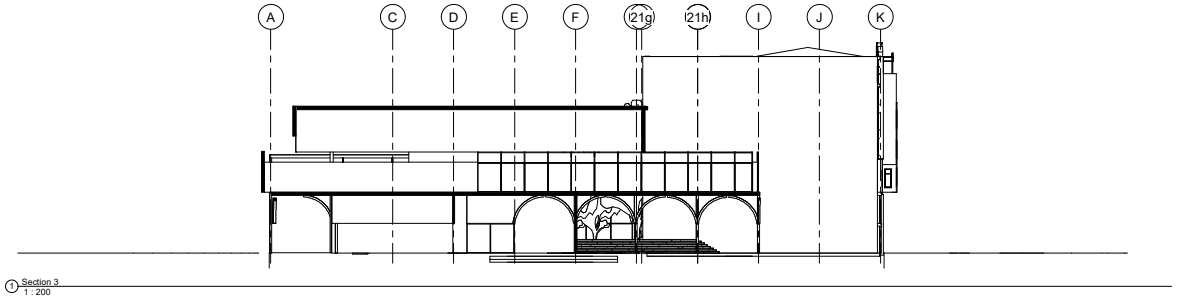


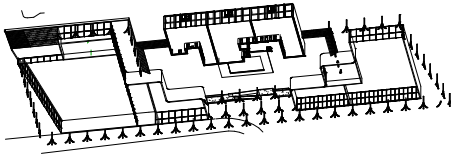


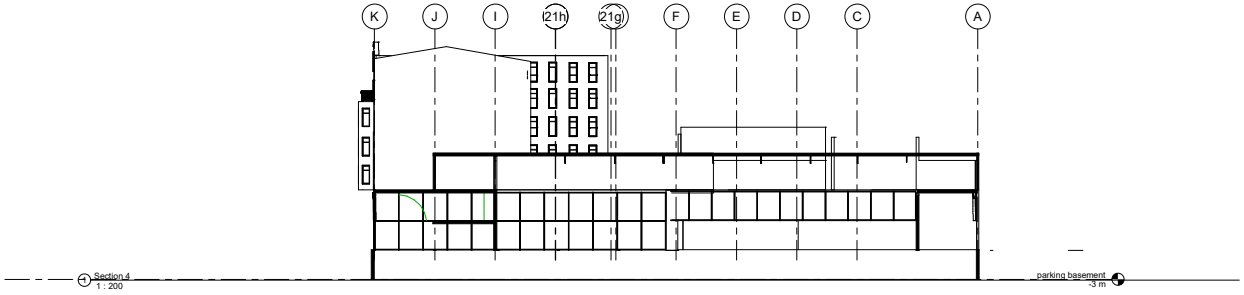


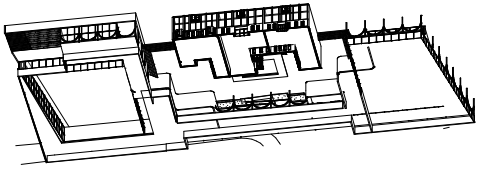


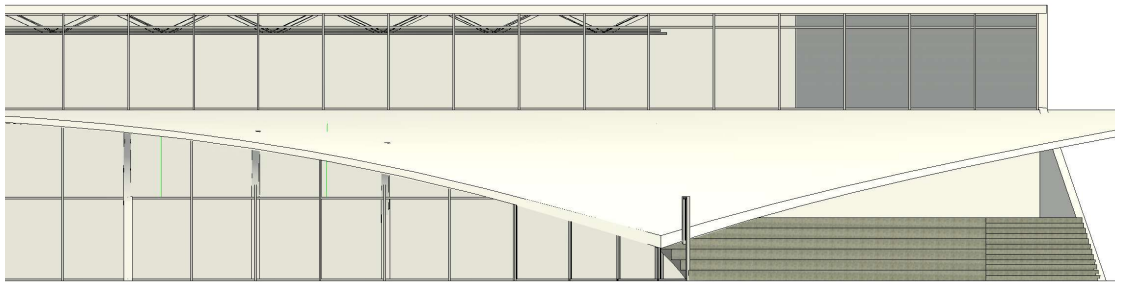






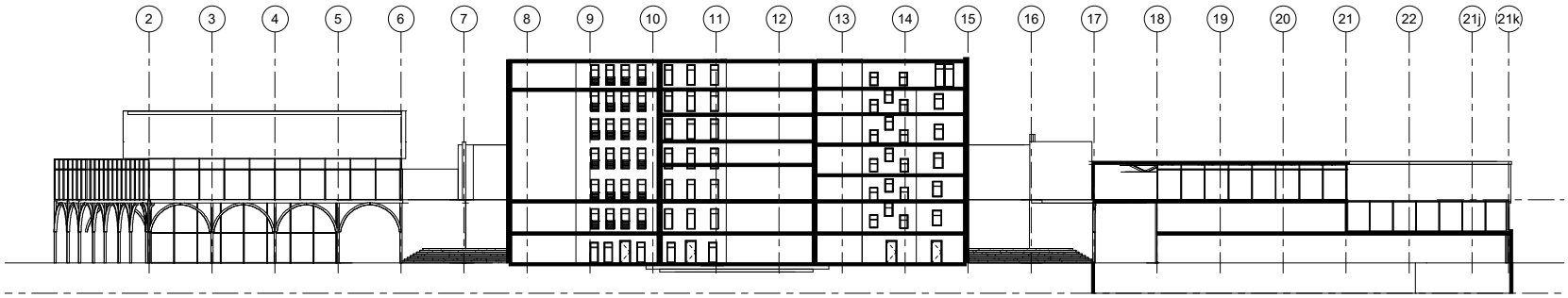


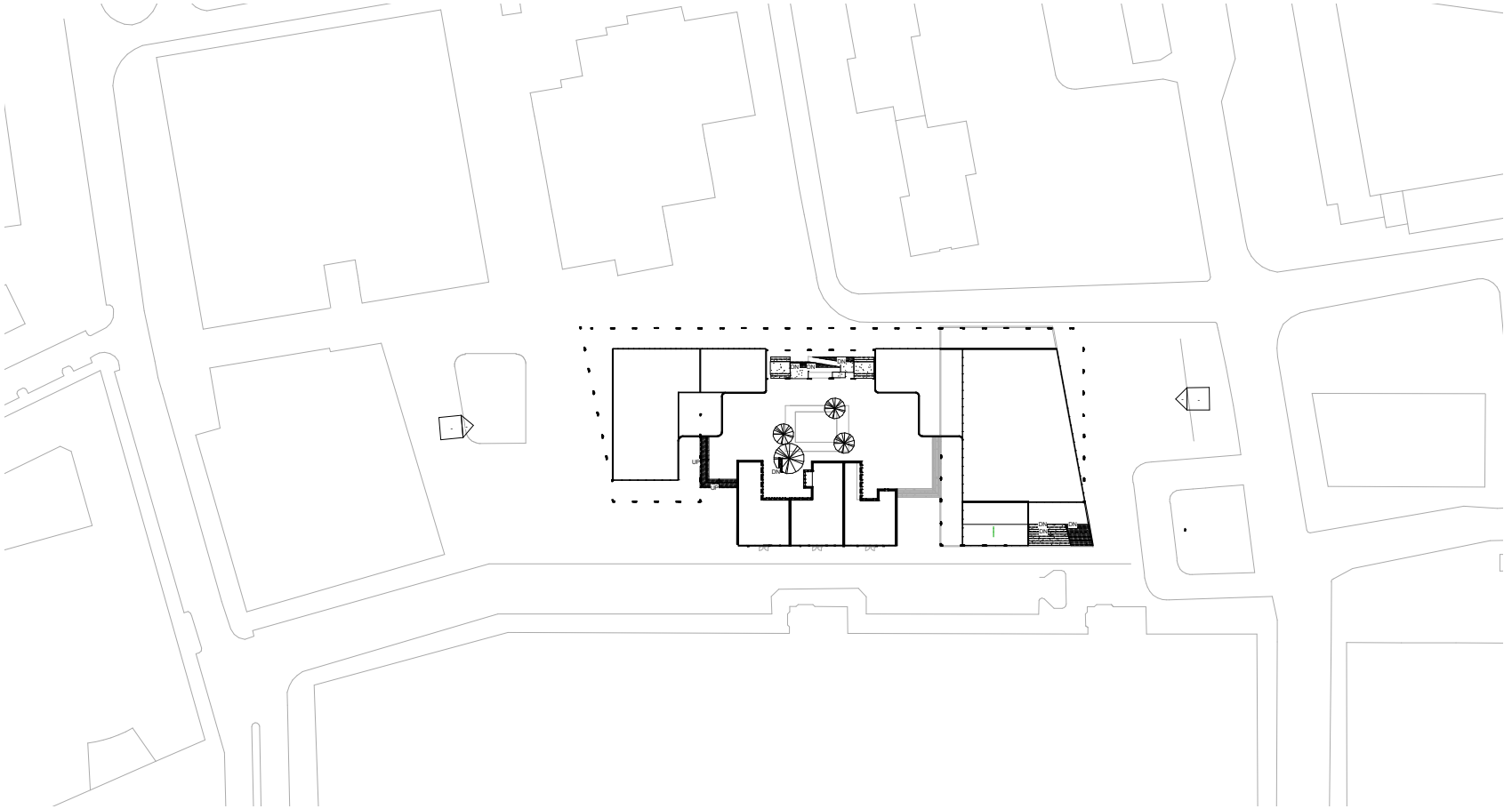


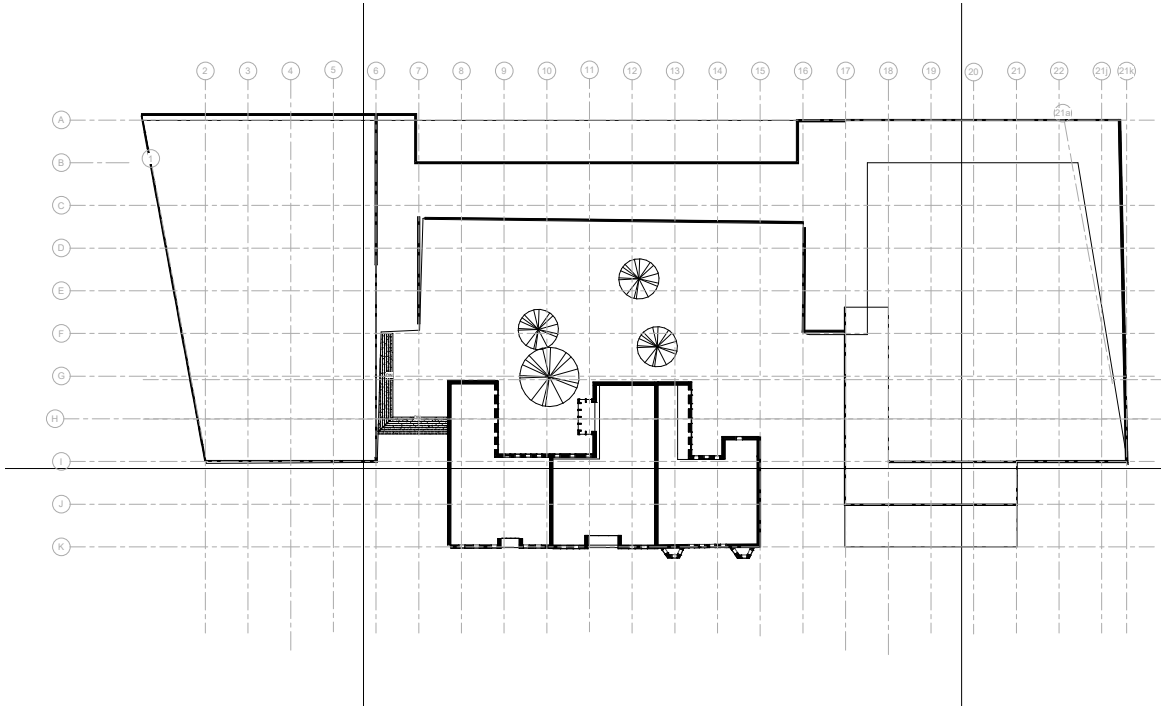


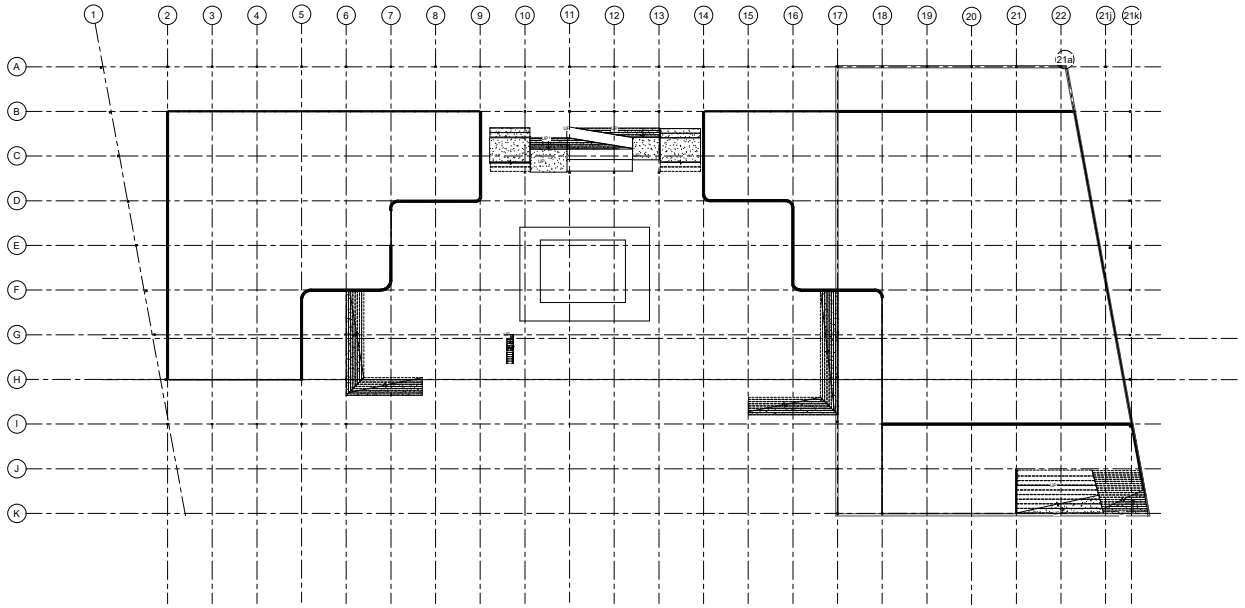
DESIGN SKETCHES

DESIGN SKETCHES



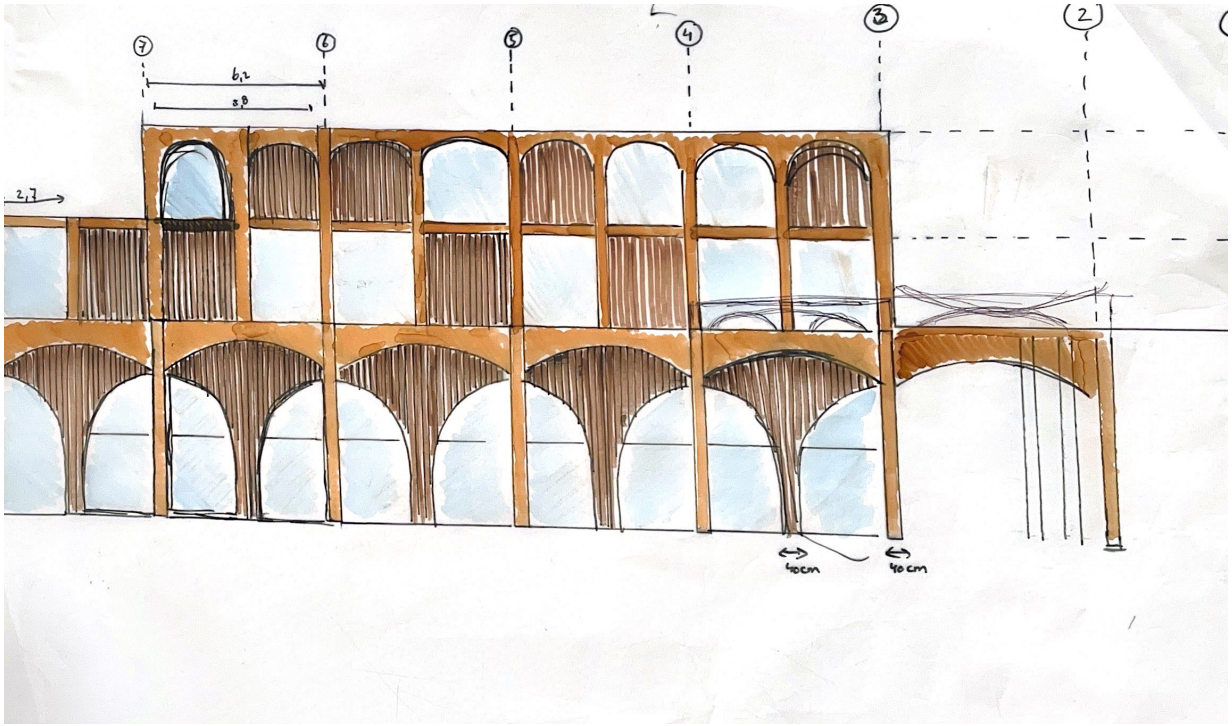






DESIGN SKETCHES

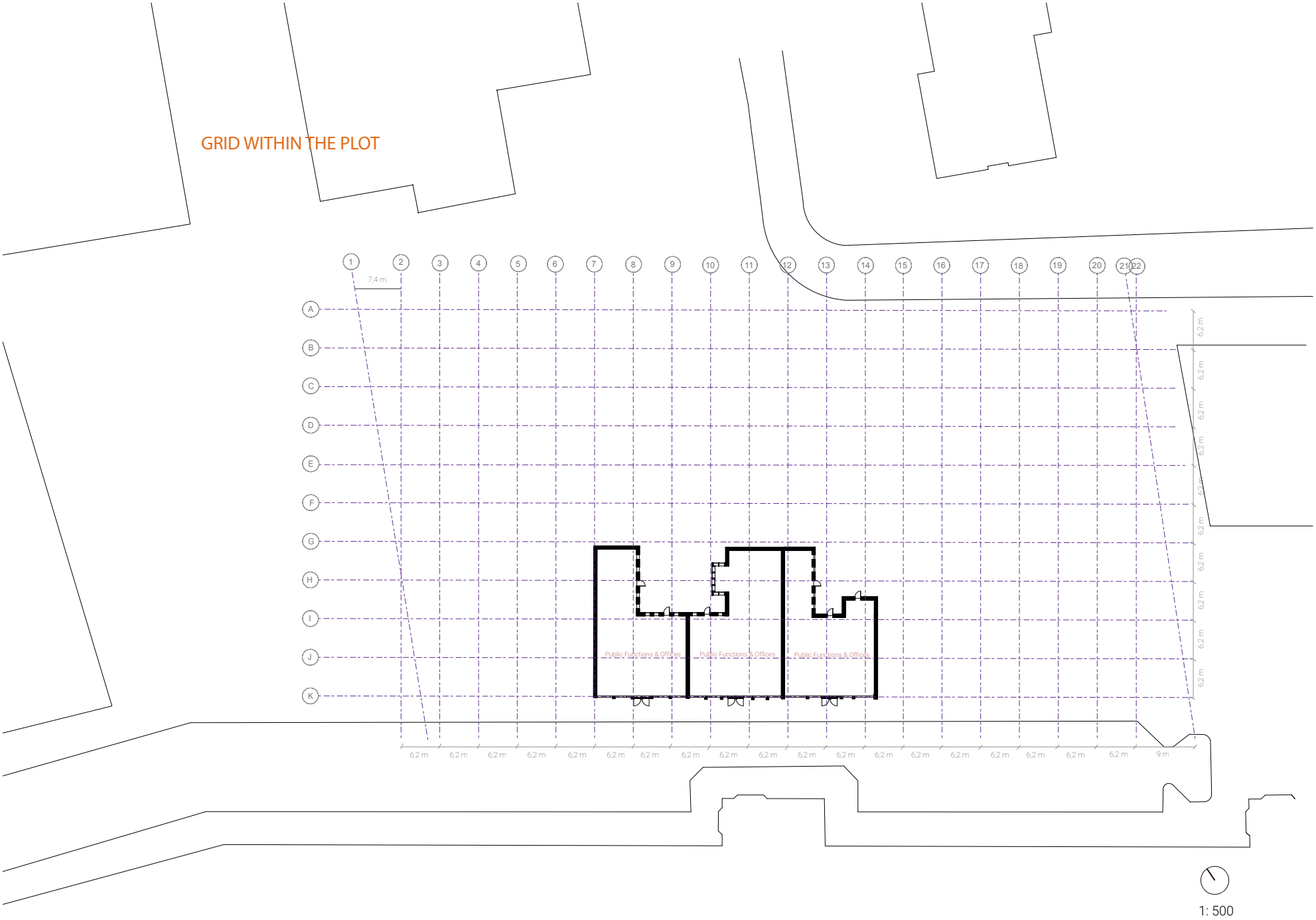
FACADE SKETCHES



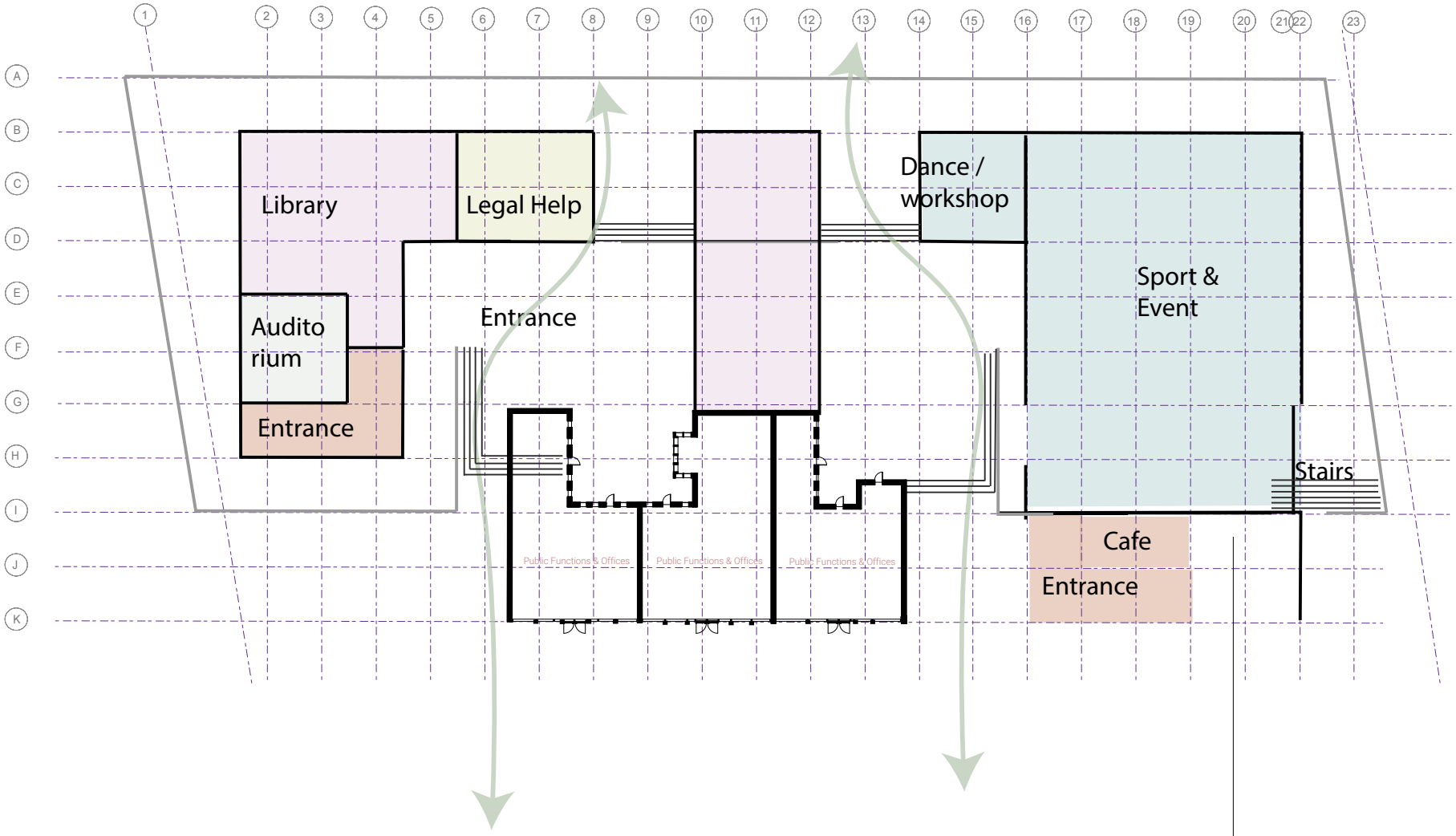


RESEARCH OF GRID SIZE

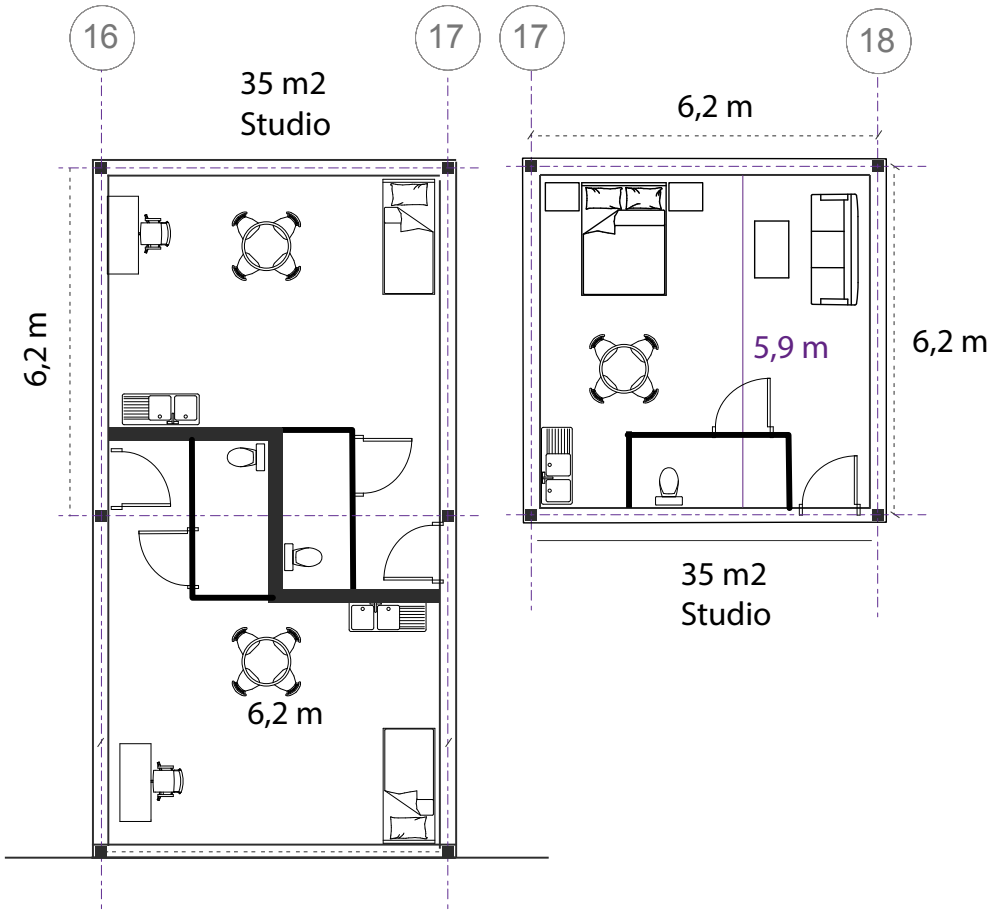
GRID WITHIN THE PLOT

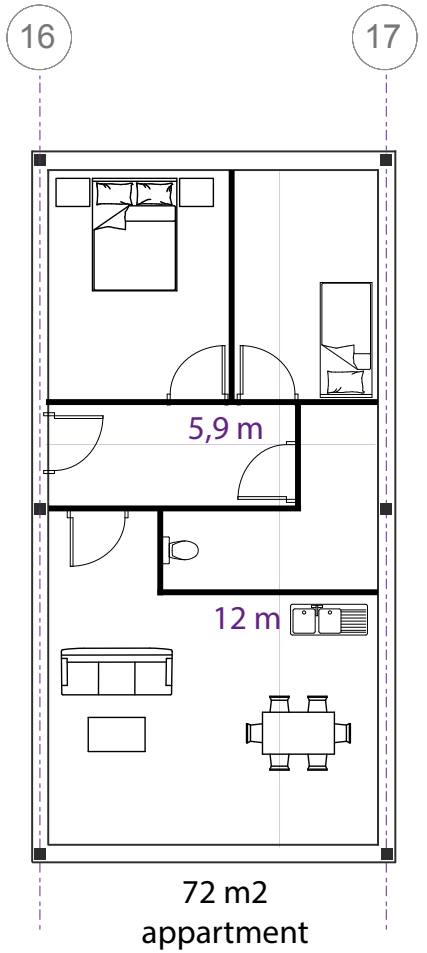


GRID SUITABLE FOR PROGRAM



GRID SUITABLE FOR FUTURE ADAPTATION OR EXPANSION
OF GRID FOR RESIDENTIAL FUNCTIONS





RESEARCH OF GRID SIZE

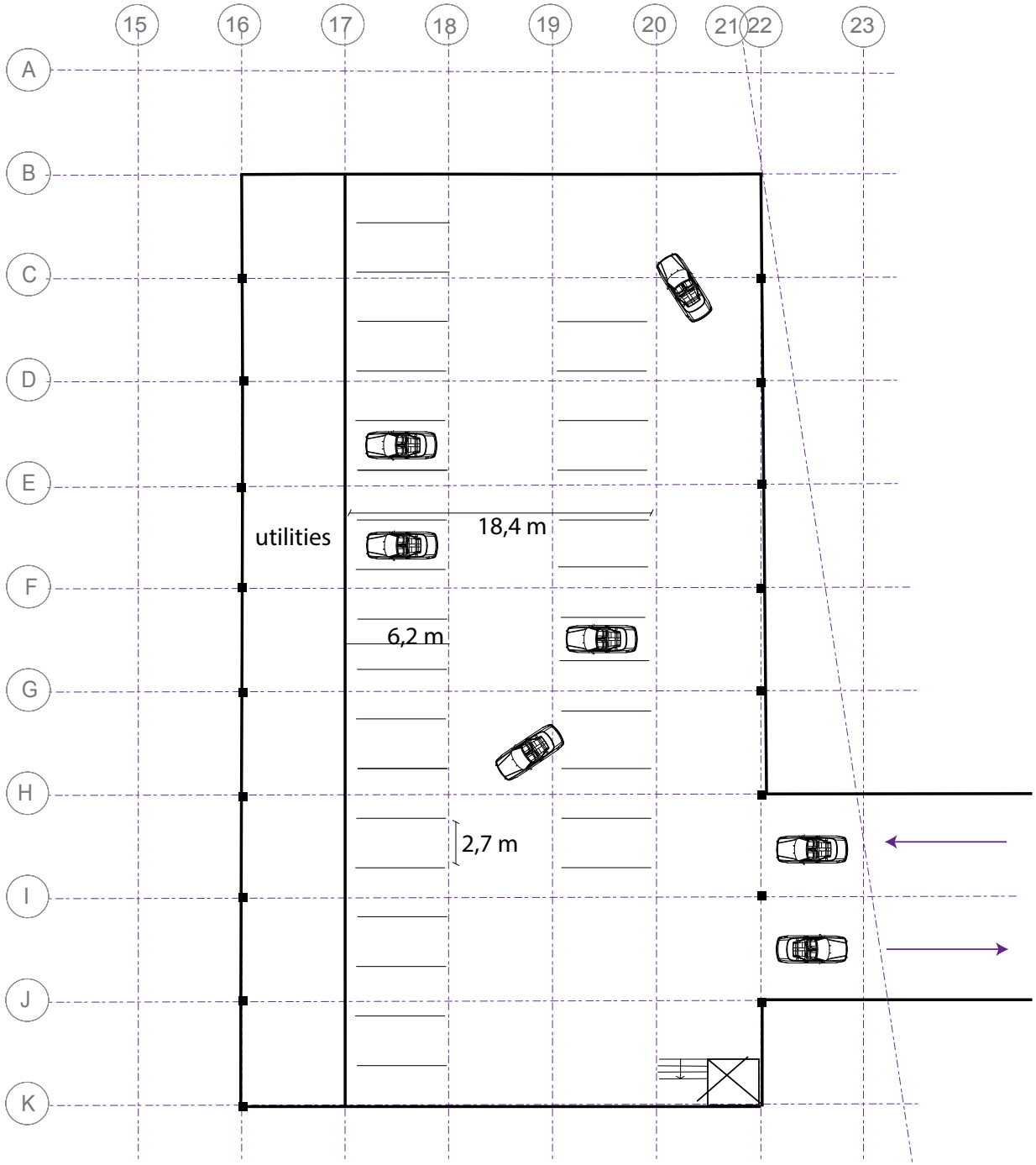
1:100

RESEARCH OF GRID SIZE

GRID SUITABLE FOR PARKING

perpendicular parking requires parking spaces 2.4 to 2.5 m wide. In addition to space for the car itself of usually 1.80m, space is needed for getting in and out. The length of the parking space is 5 m. For entry and turning, the street width should be 6m wide. A street (or parking lot or garage) with perpendicular parking on both sides is therefore at least 16m wide. The number of parking spaces can be roughly calculated by dividing the length of the street minus corners by 4/10 (4 parking spaces per 10m) times 2 (two sides).

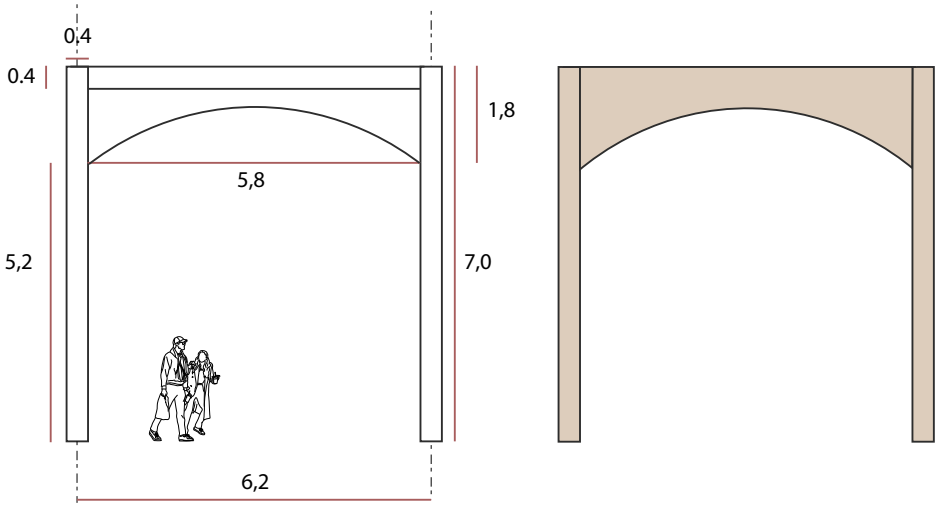
30 parking spots



1:250

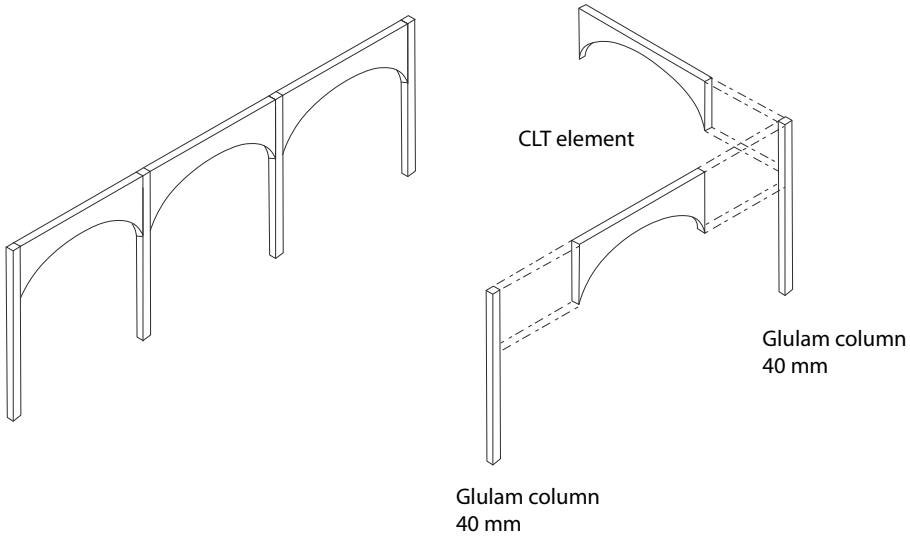
RESEARCH OF GRID SIZE





1:100

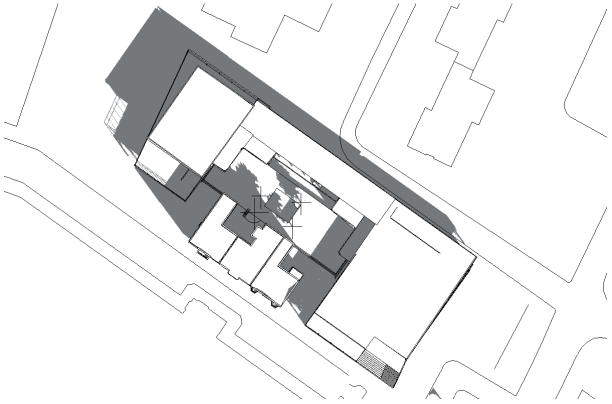
CLT flooring



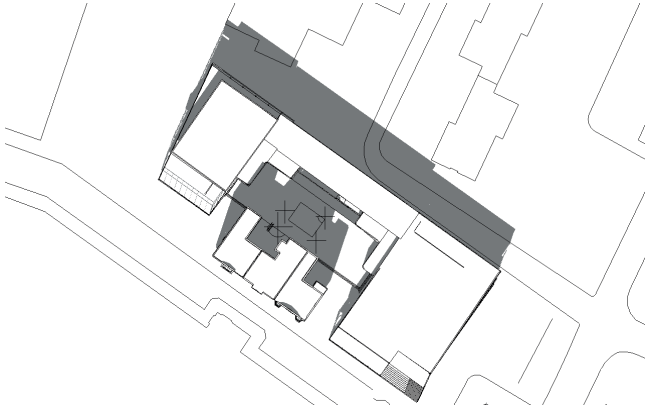


SHADOW STUDY

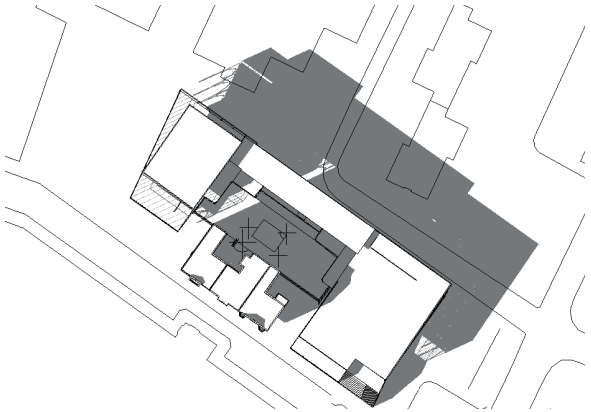
Autumn - 23 September



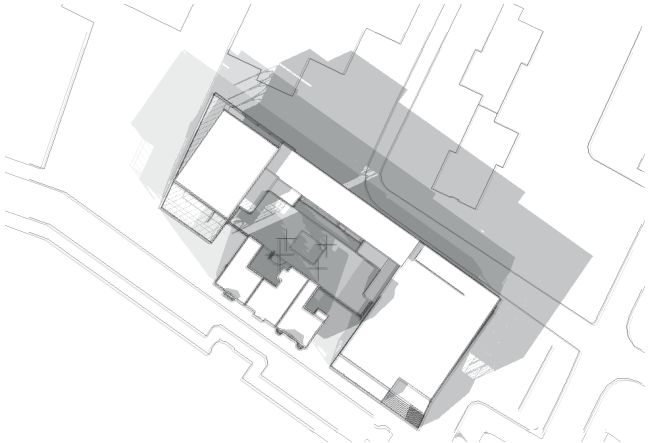
10.00



13.00

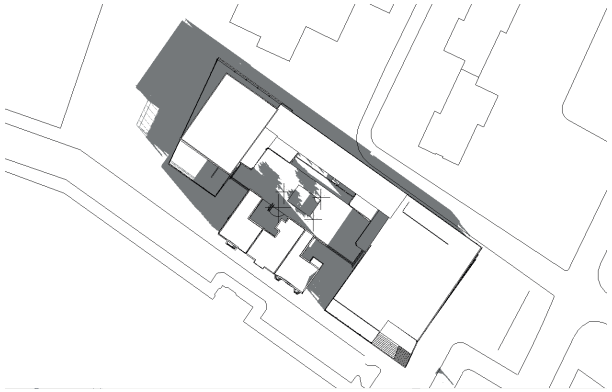


16.00

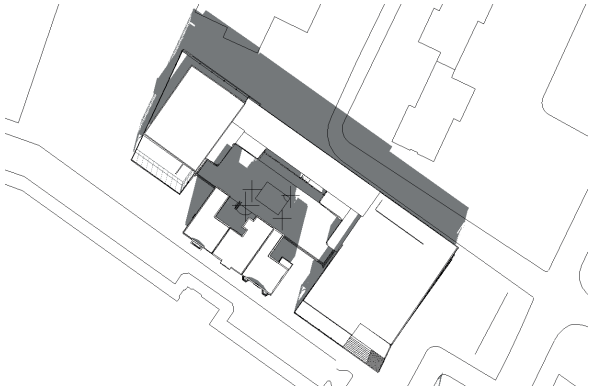


SHADOW STUDY

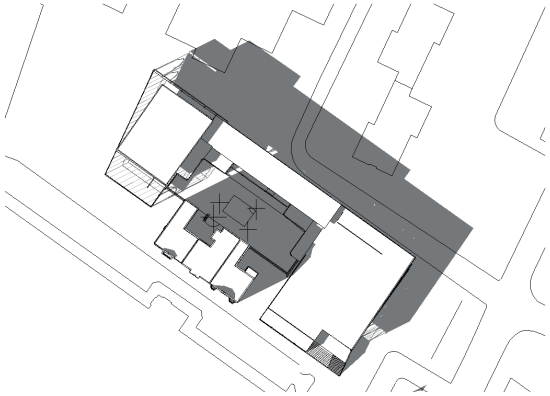
Spring - 21 March



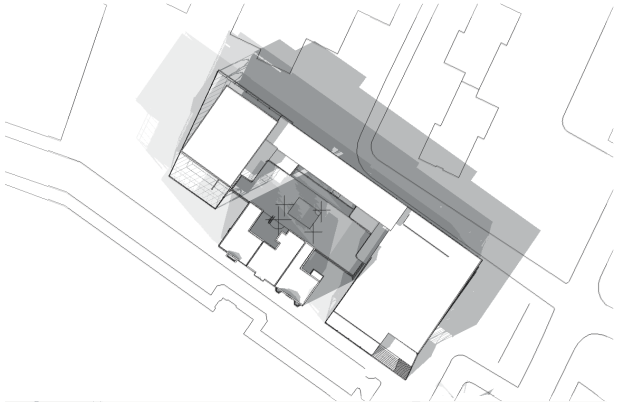
10.00



13.00

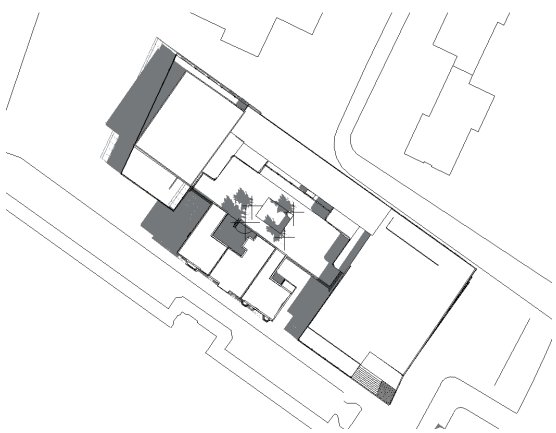


16.00

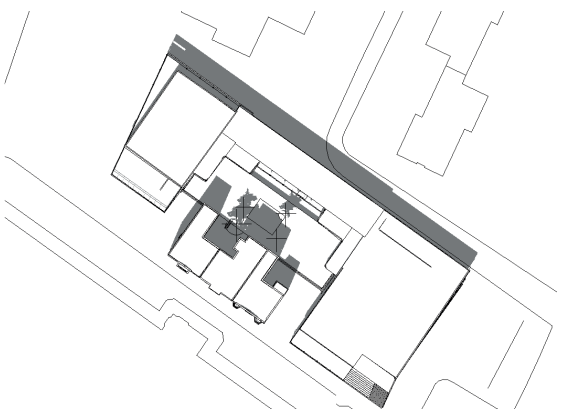


SHADOW STUDY

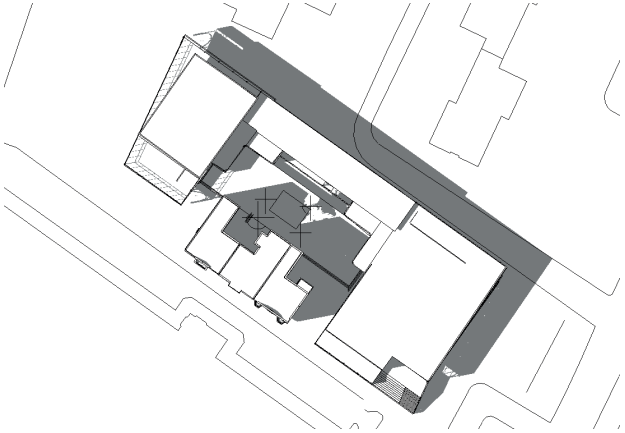
Summer - 21 June



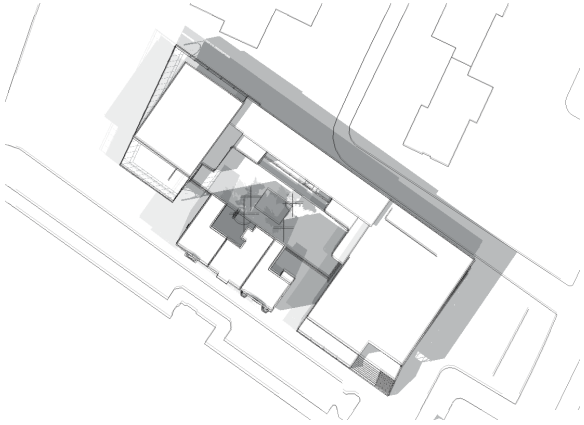
10.00



13.00



16.00









30 September 2022 - 10:45
Autumn





PRESENTATION 3

P 3

A PLACE FOR INTEGRATION & INTERACTION

For socio-cultural exchange
Stimulation social cohesion
Inclusive and addaptable to needs
Multifunctionality for social interaction
To discover multiculturality

CULTURAL - INTELLECTUAL - CREATIVE - ACTIVE HUB

For sport & cultural activities
To explore & enhance skills
A place to work and study
For job opportunities & markets
For events & festivals & performances



CENTRAL URBAN SPOT

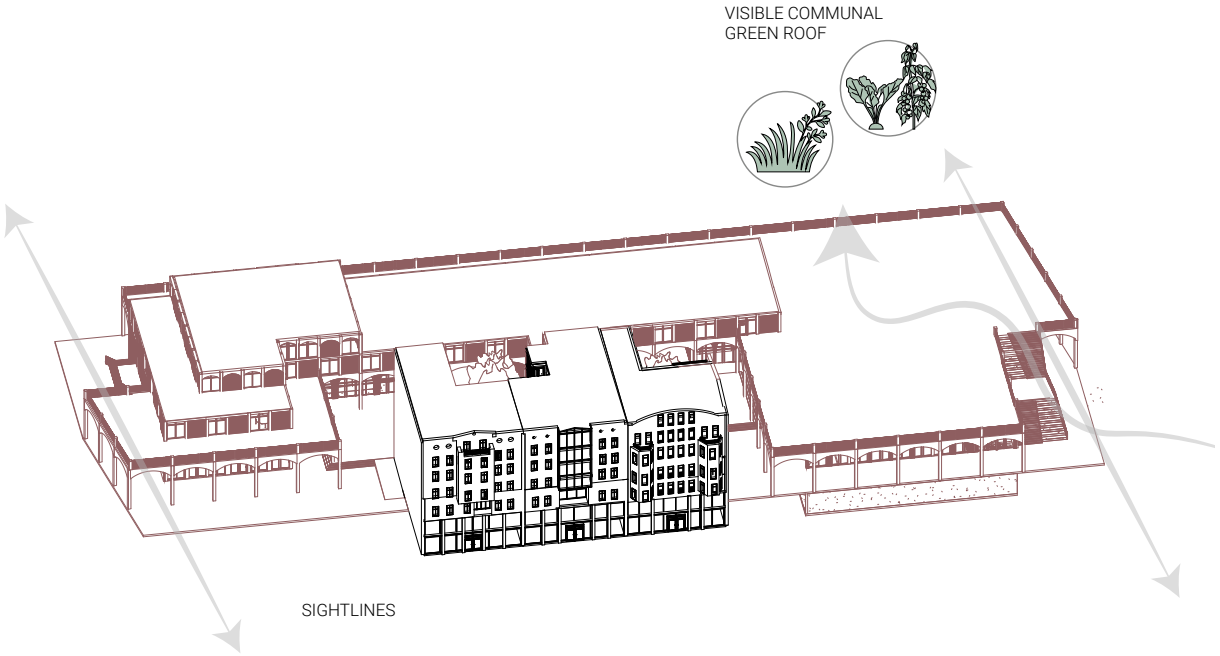
Connection spot within district
Transitional space of district
A place to stay & meet
Visible & attractive & accessible

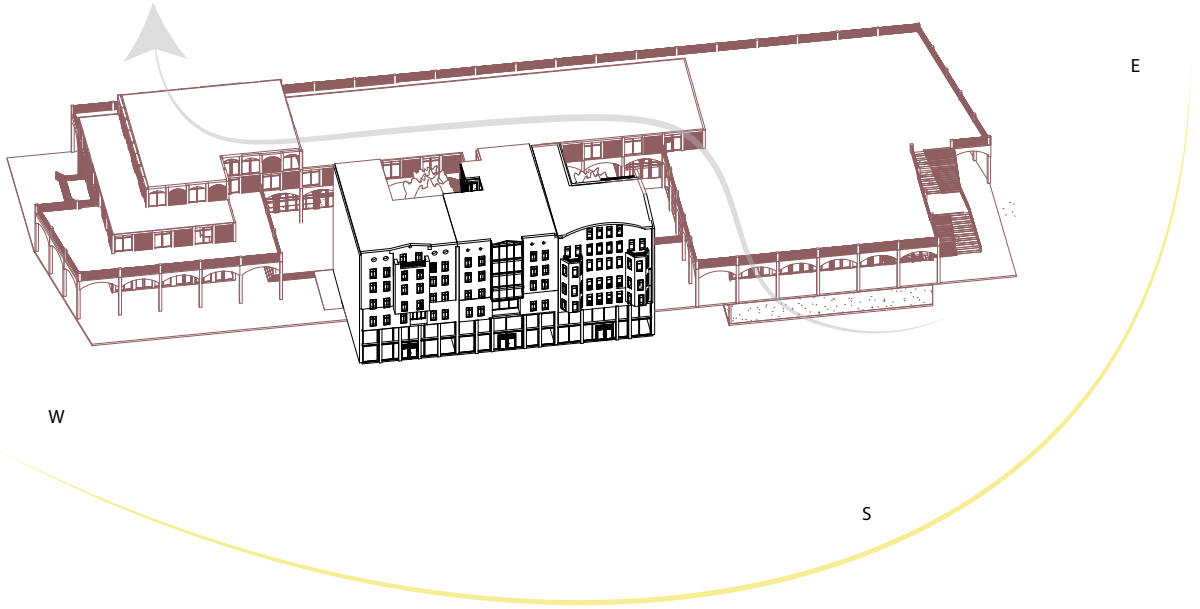
A COMMUNAL SAFE HAVEN

Public Green Courtyard
A Sanctuary to relax
Communal Kitchen & Dining place
Hospitable -
To feel at home and welcome

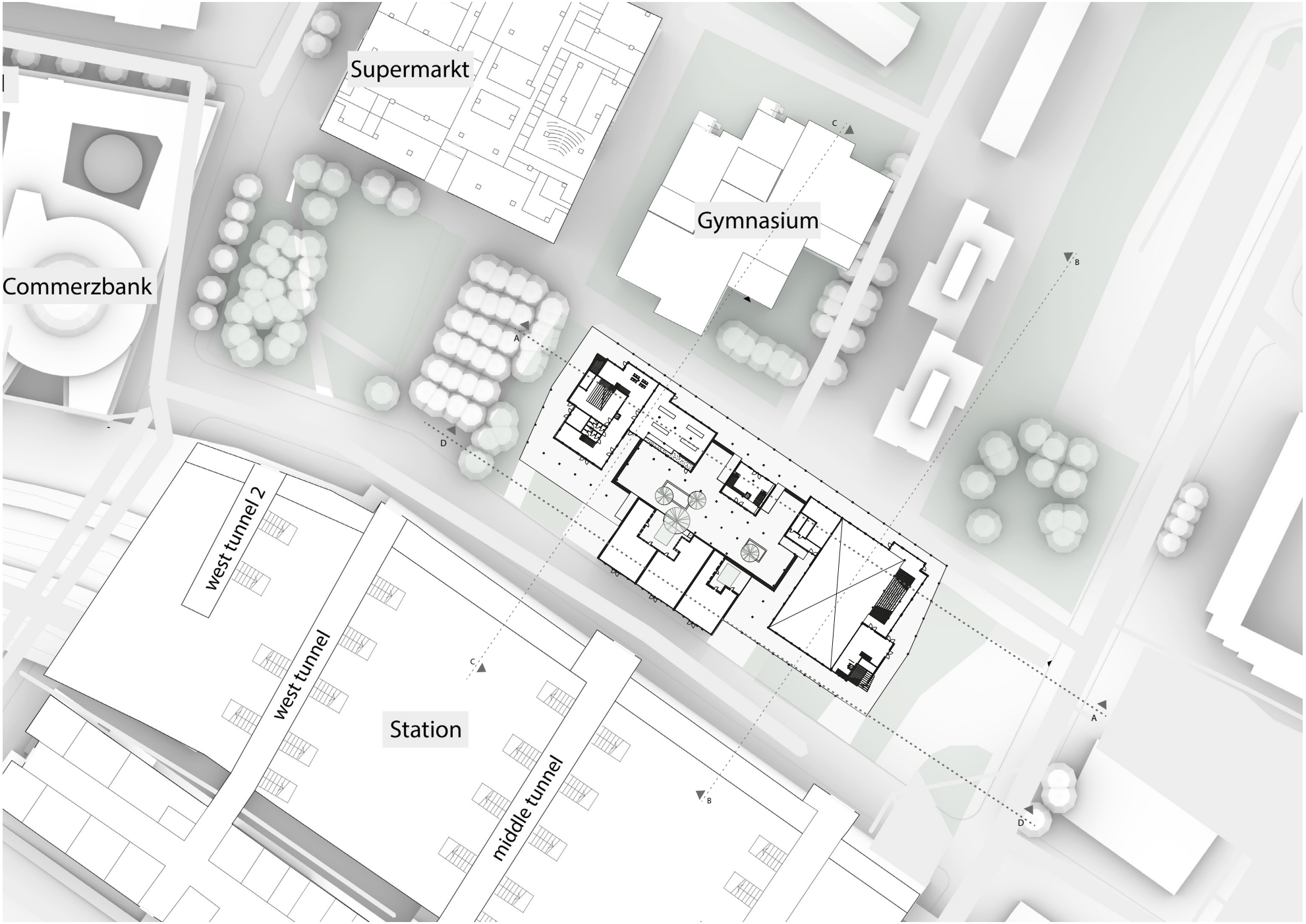
URBAN OASIS

CONCEPT DIAGRAMS

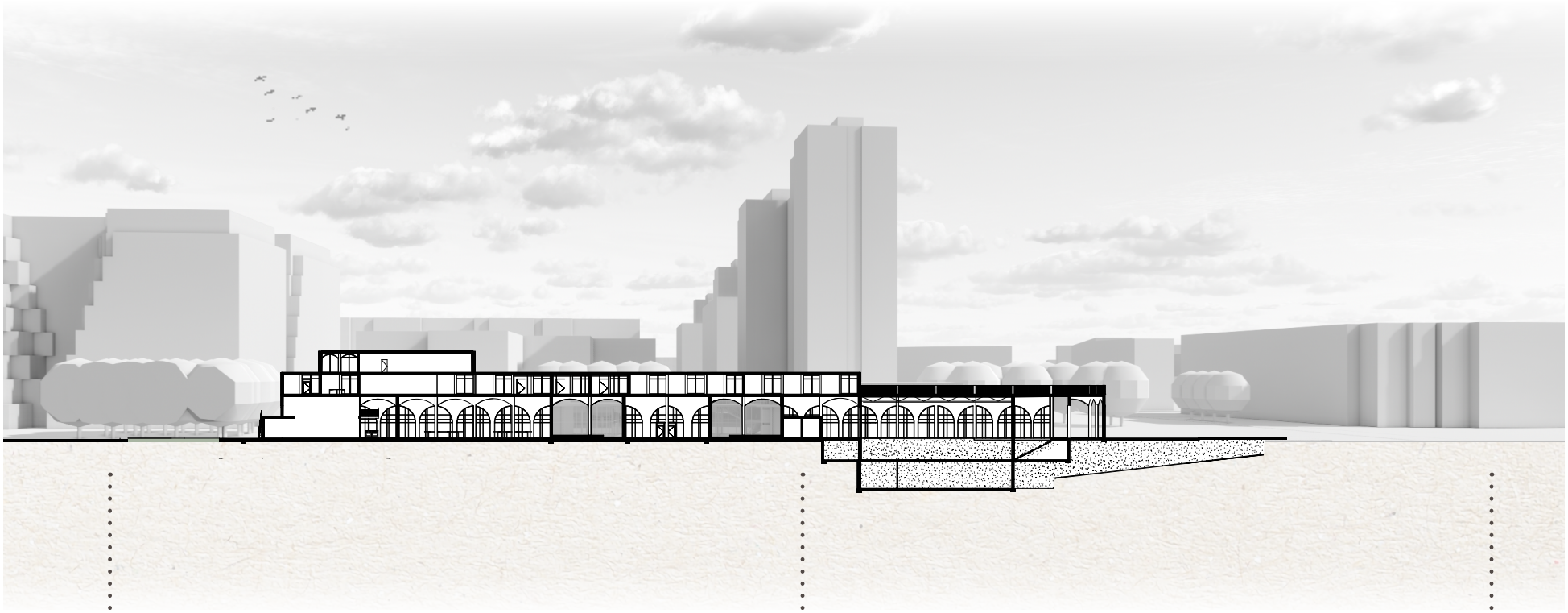


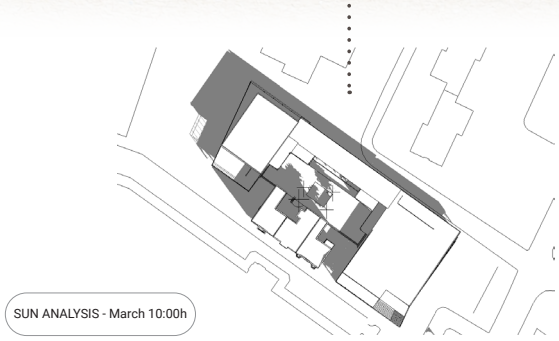


SITE PLAN

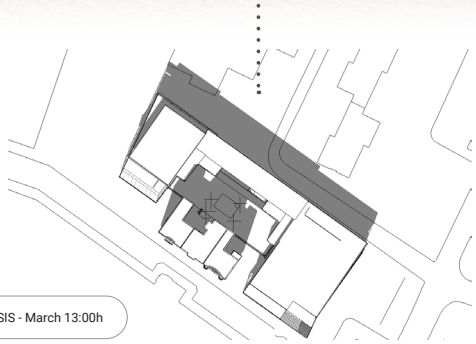

Supermarkt
Commerzbank
Gymnasium
west tunnel 2
west tunnel
middle tunnel
Station
A
B
C
D

SITE SECTION





SUN ANALYSIS - March 10:00h

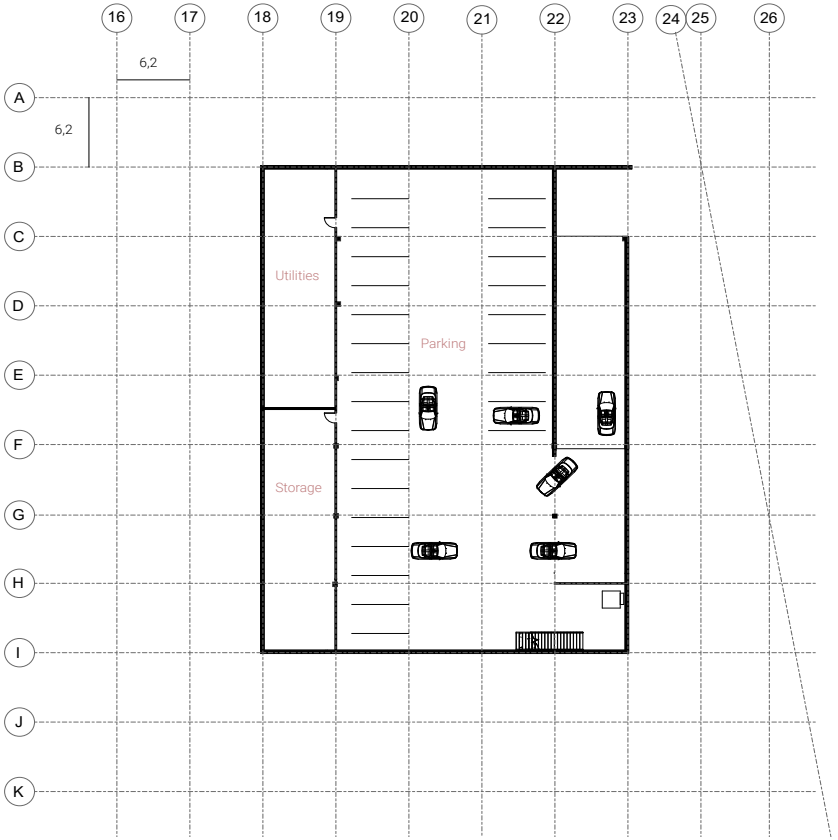


SUN ANALYSIS - March 13:00h

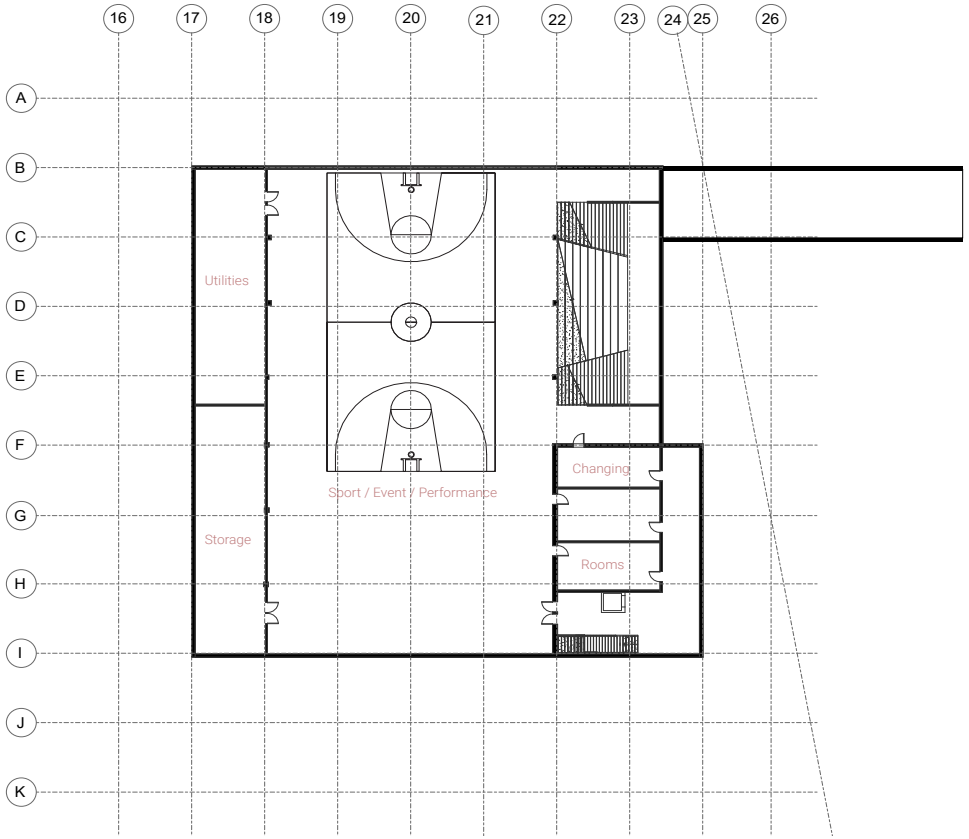


SUN ANALYSIS - March 16:00h

FLOORPLANS

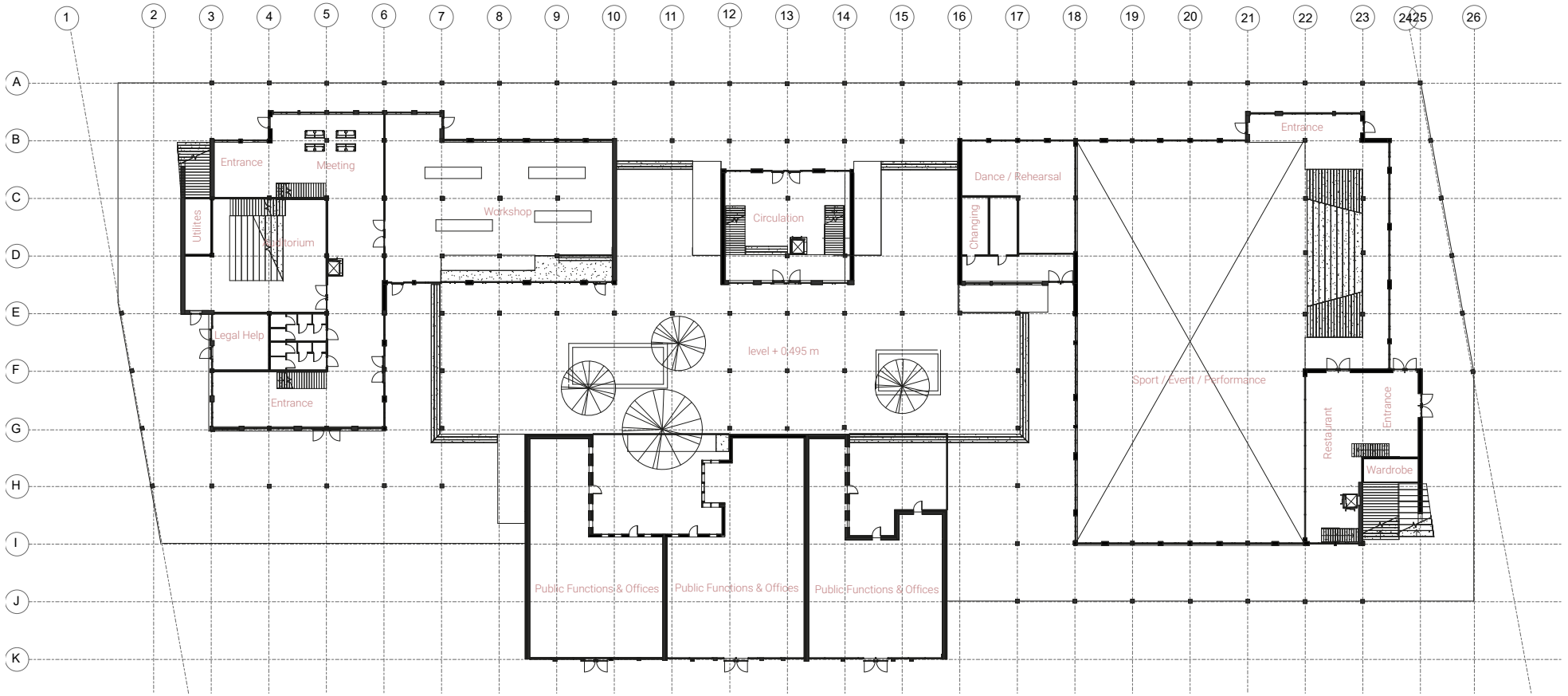


BASEMENT LEVEL -2 1:400



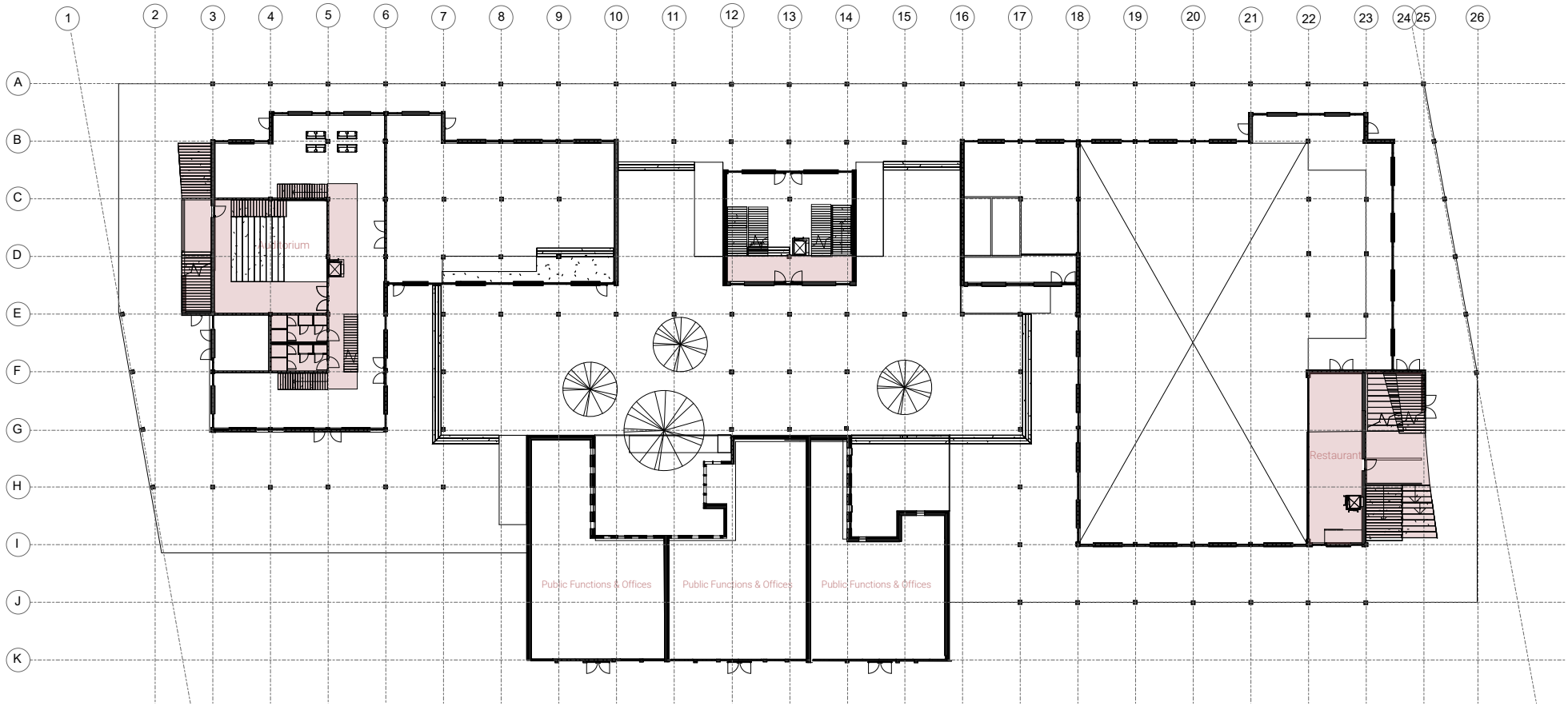
BASEMENT LEVEL -1 1:400

FLOORPLANS



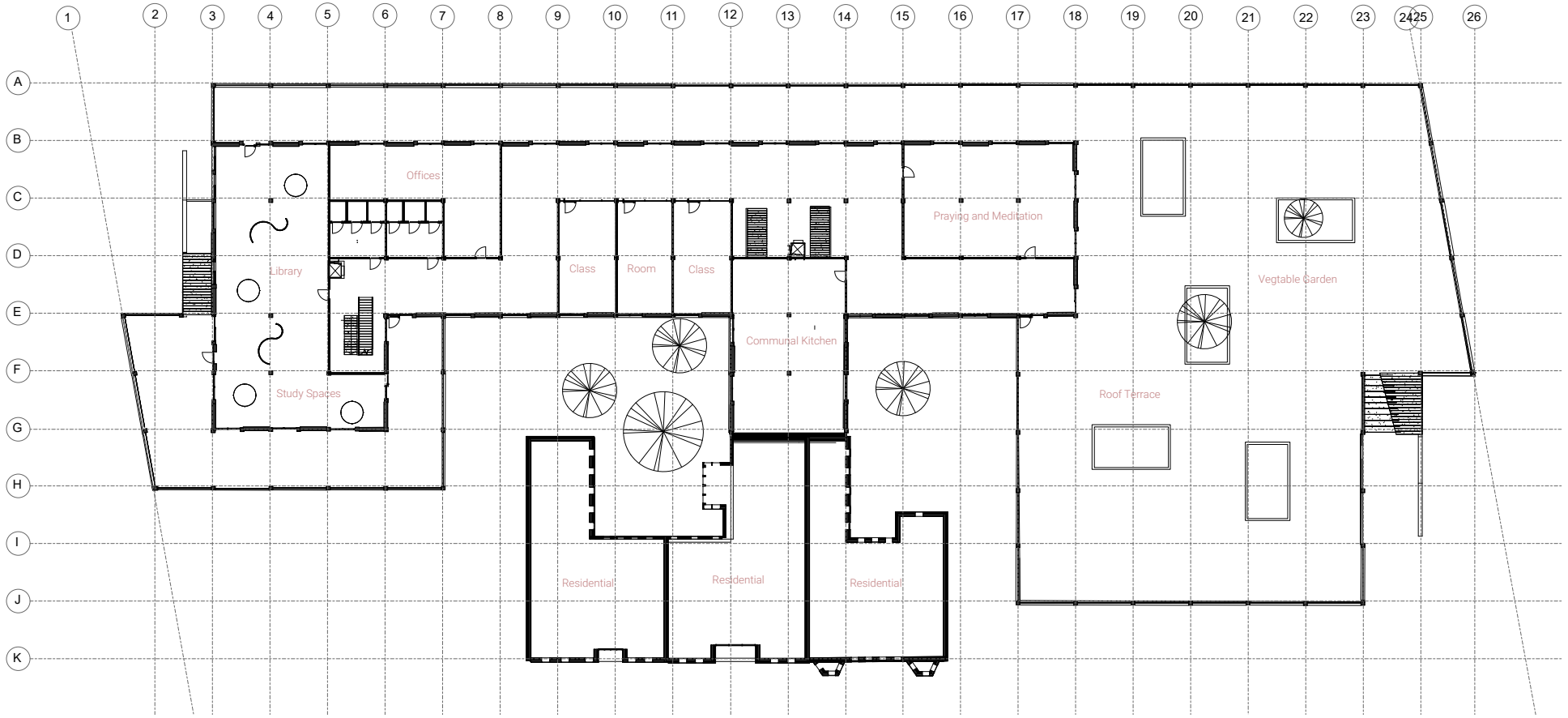
GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:400

FLOORPLANS



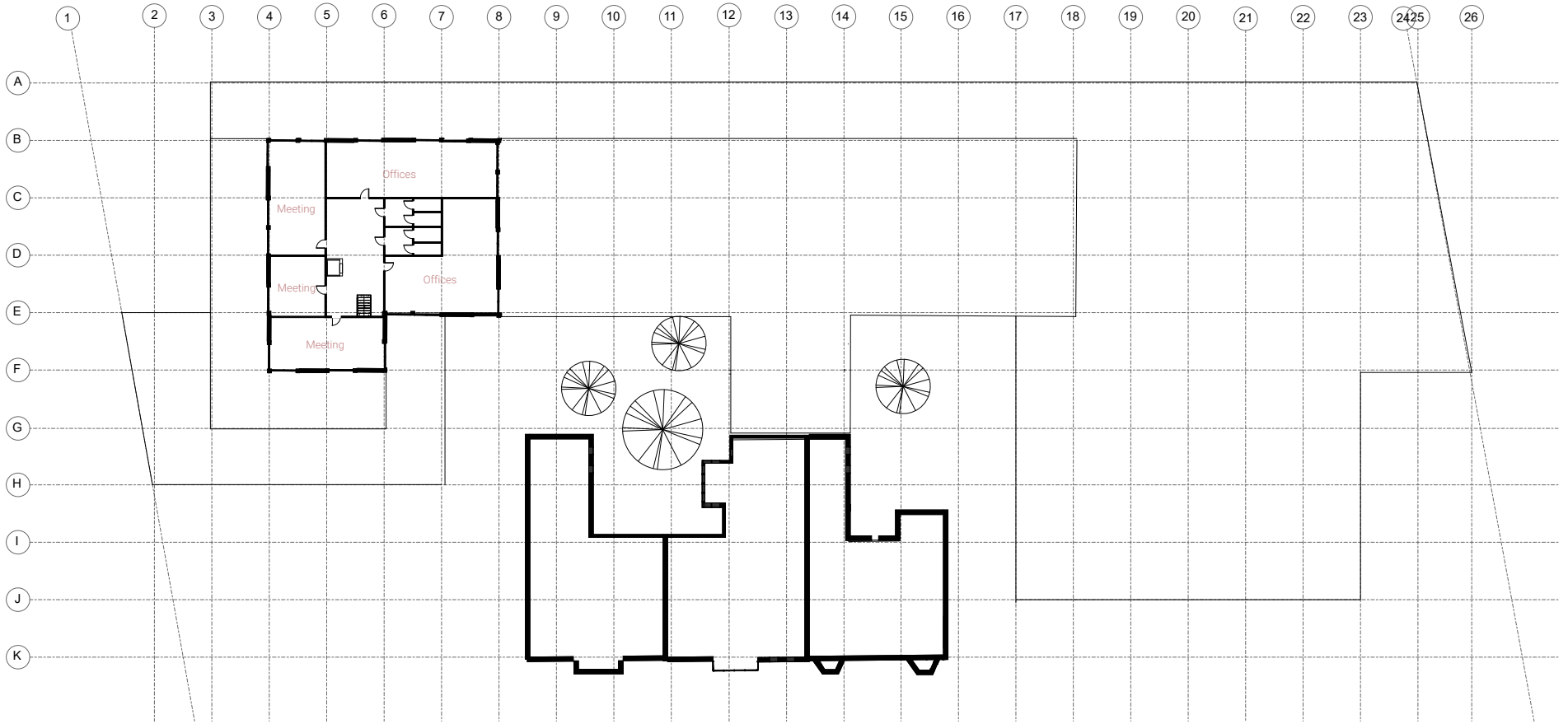
FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1:400

FLOORPLANS



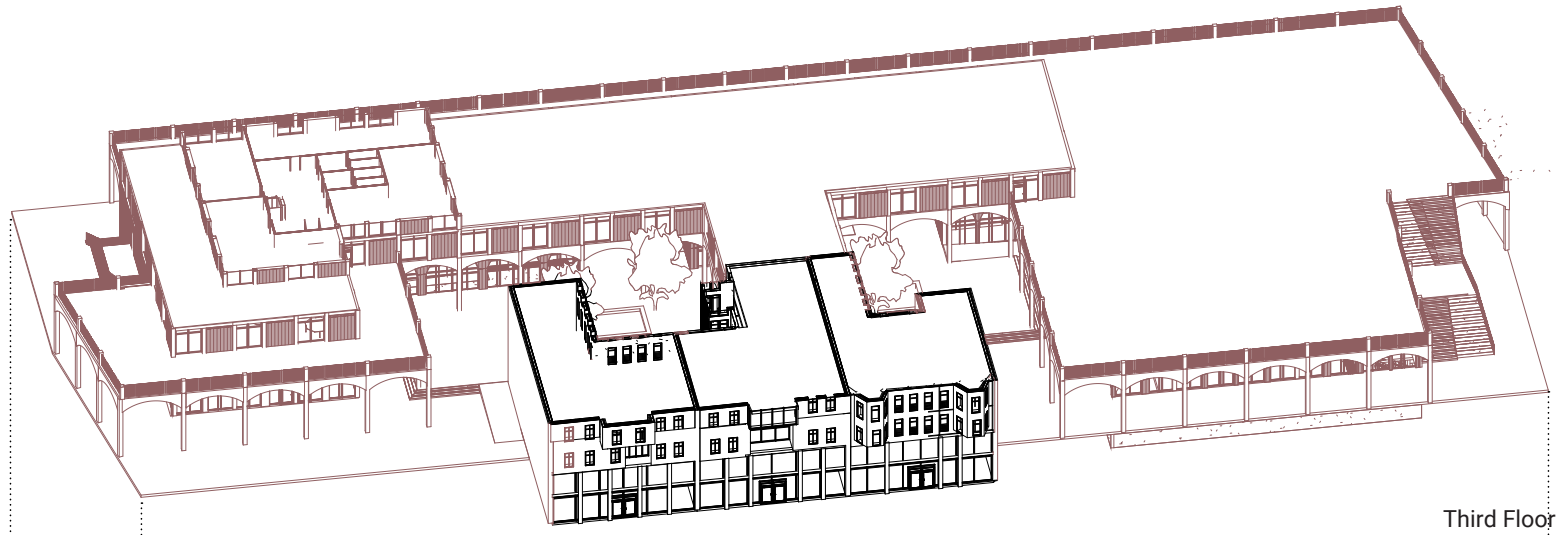
SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1:400

FLOORPLANS



THIRD FLOOR PLAN 1:400

AXONOMETRIC VIEW

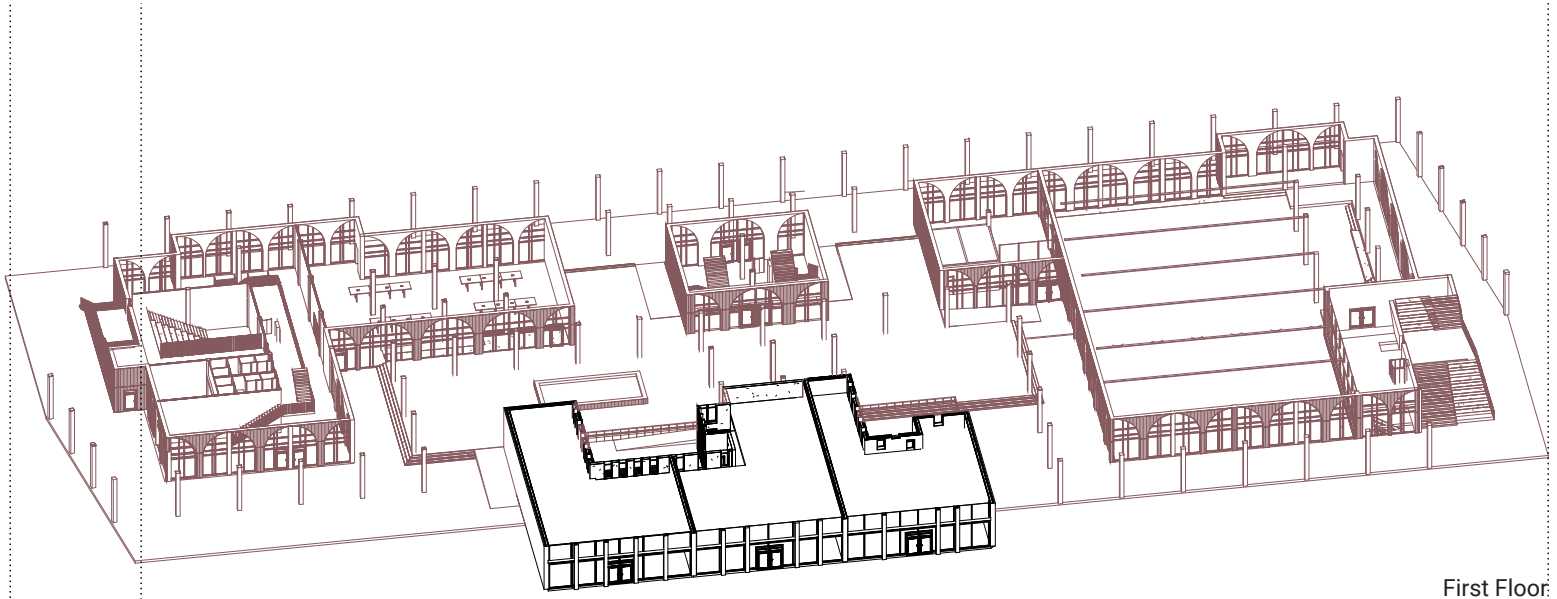


Third Floor

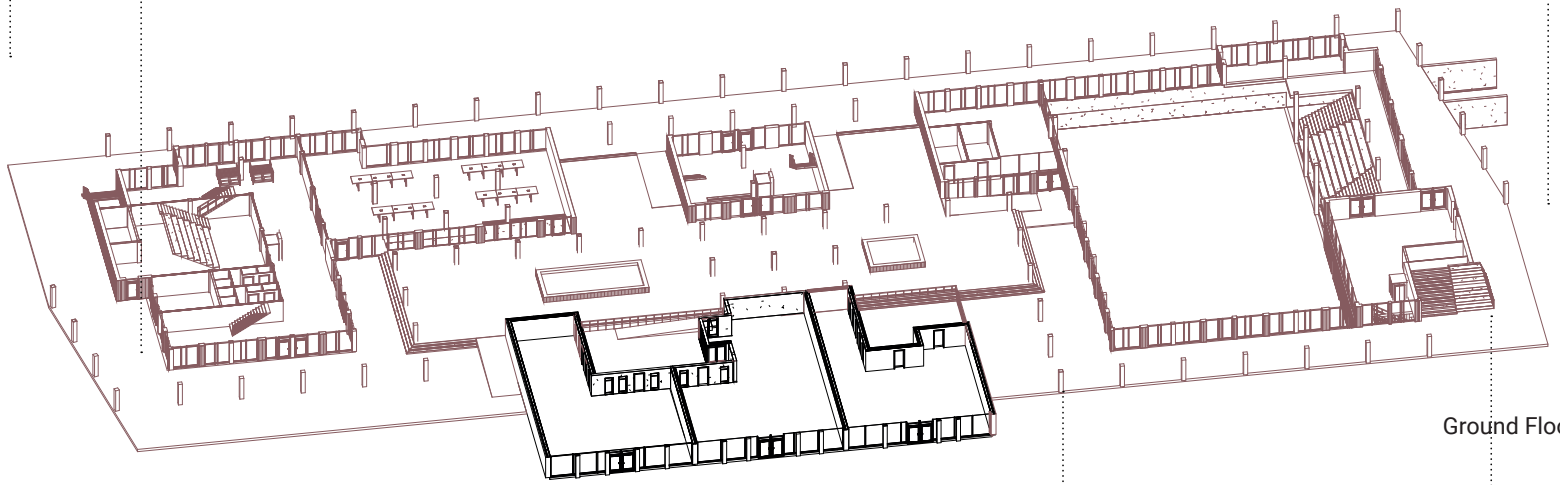


Second Floor

AXONOMETRIC VIEW



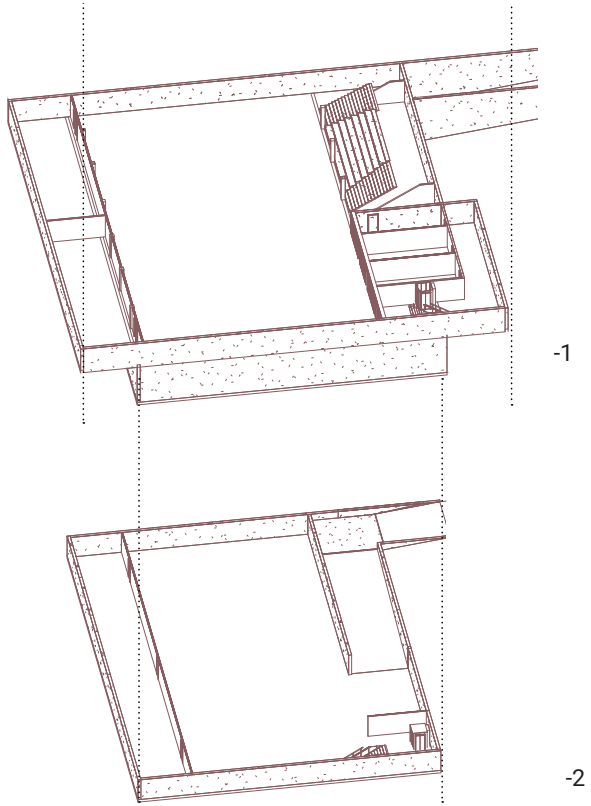
First Floor



Ground Floor



APPROACH ROOF TERRACE



IMPRESSIONS



IMPRESSION MEETING HALL



IMPRESSION COURTYARD



FACADE SOUTH WEST 1:400



FACADE NORTH EAST 1:400

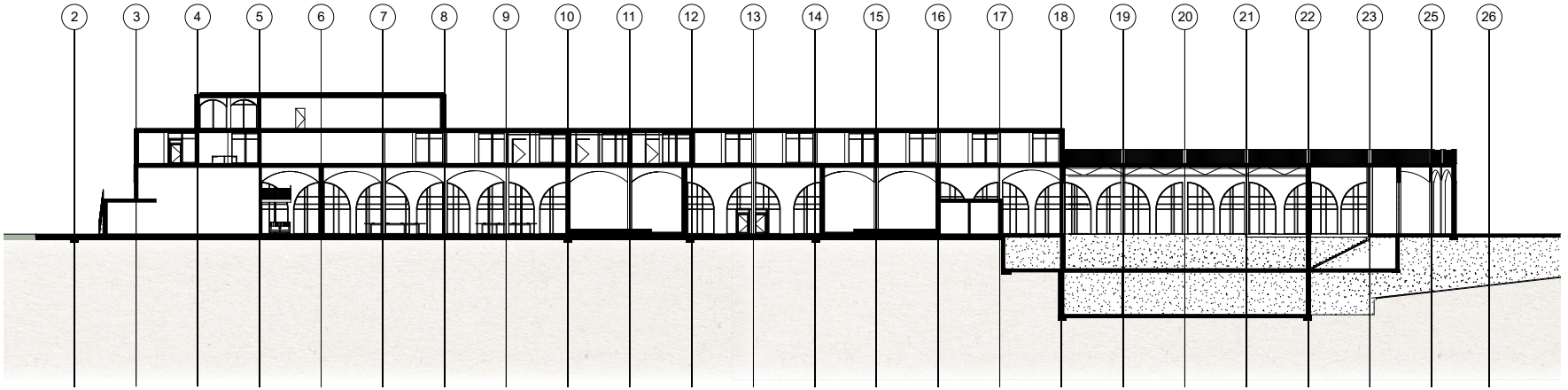
ELEVATIONS



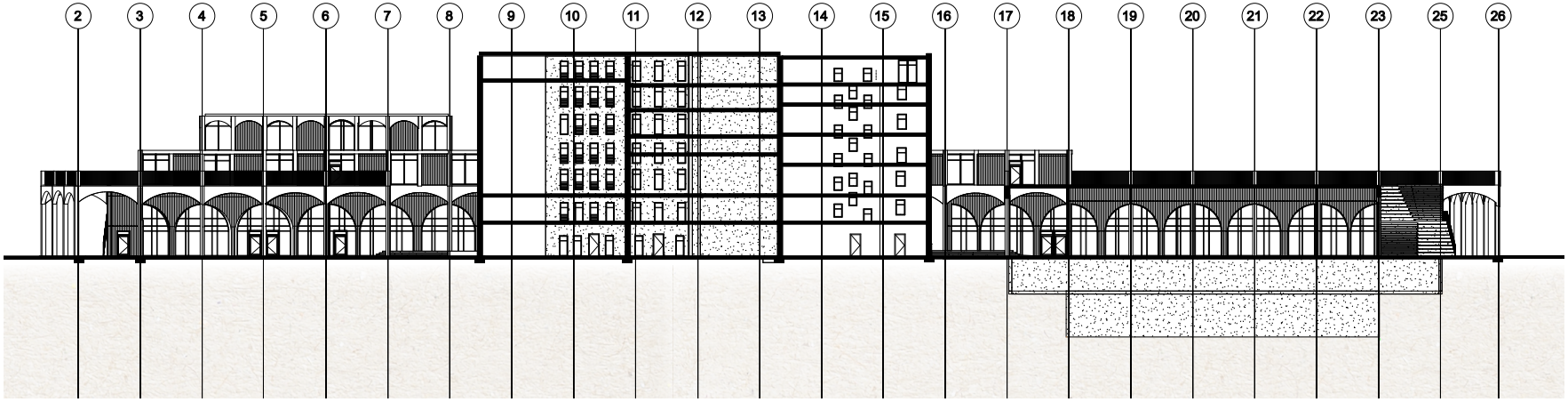
FACADE NORTH WEST 1:400



FACADE SOUTH EAST 1:400

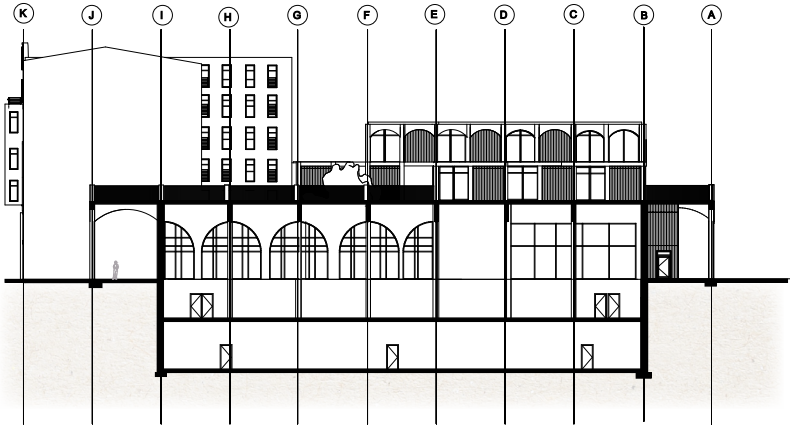


SECTION AA 1:400

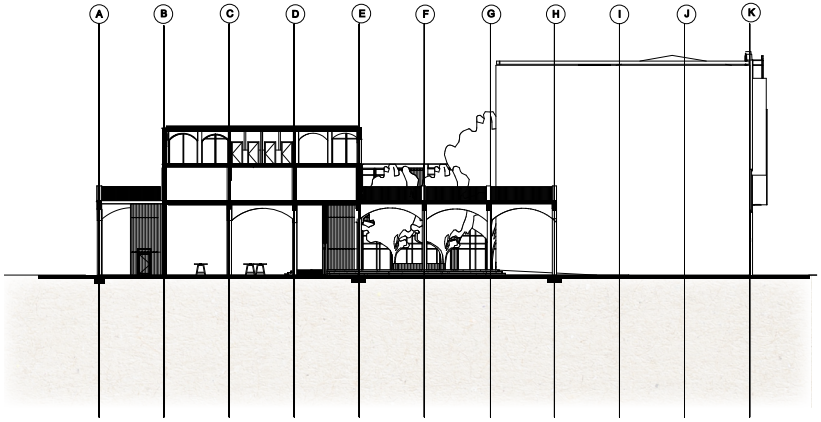


SECTION DD 1:400

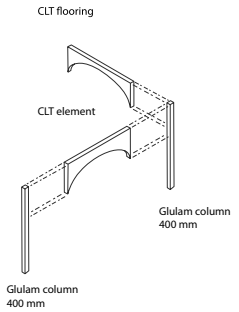
SECTIONS



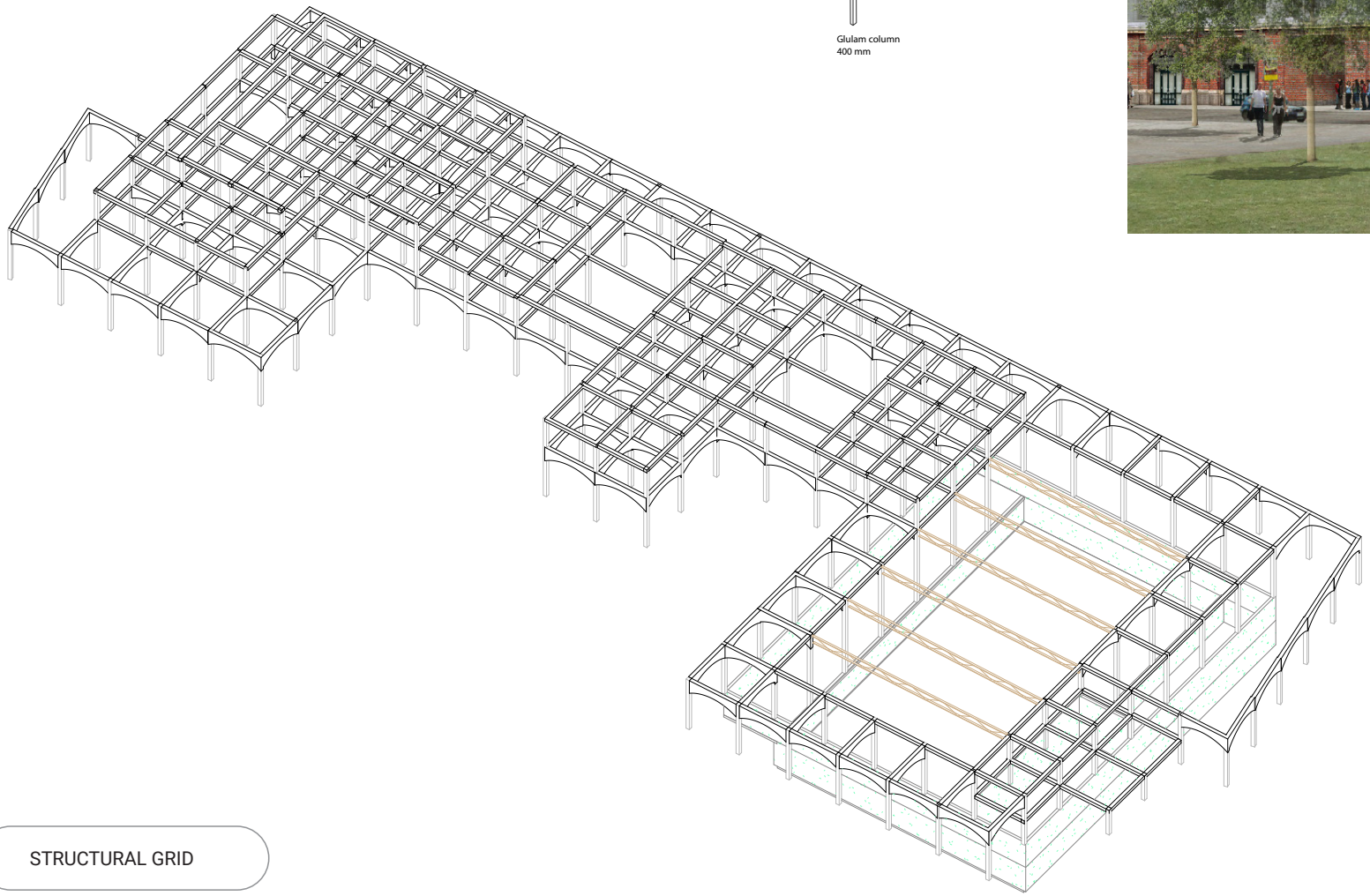
SECTION BB 1:400



SECTION CC 1:400

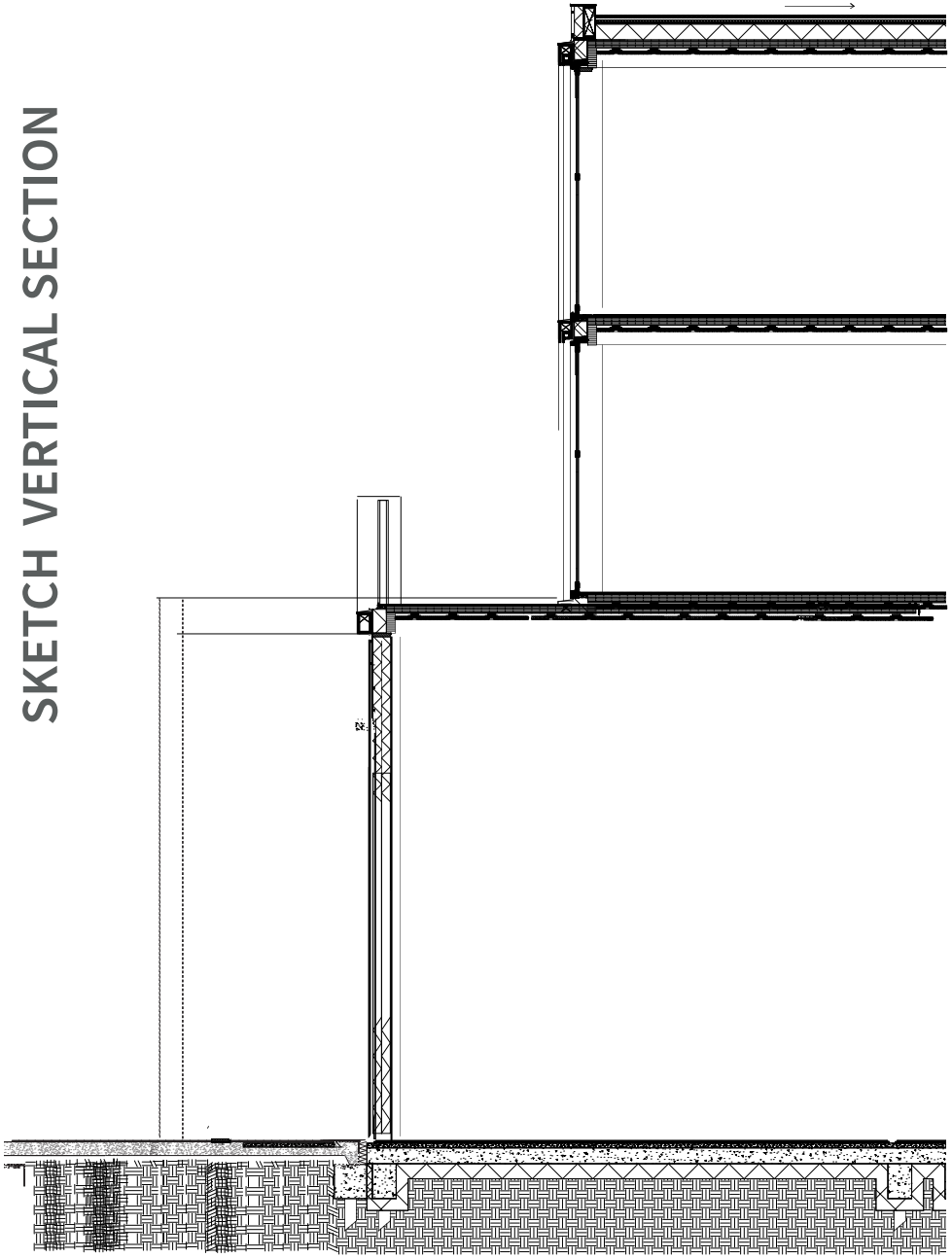




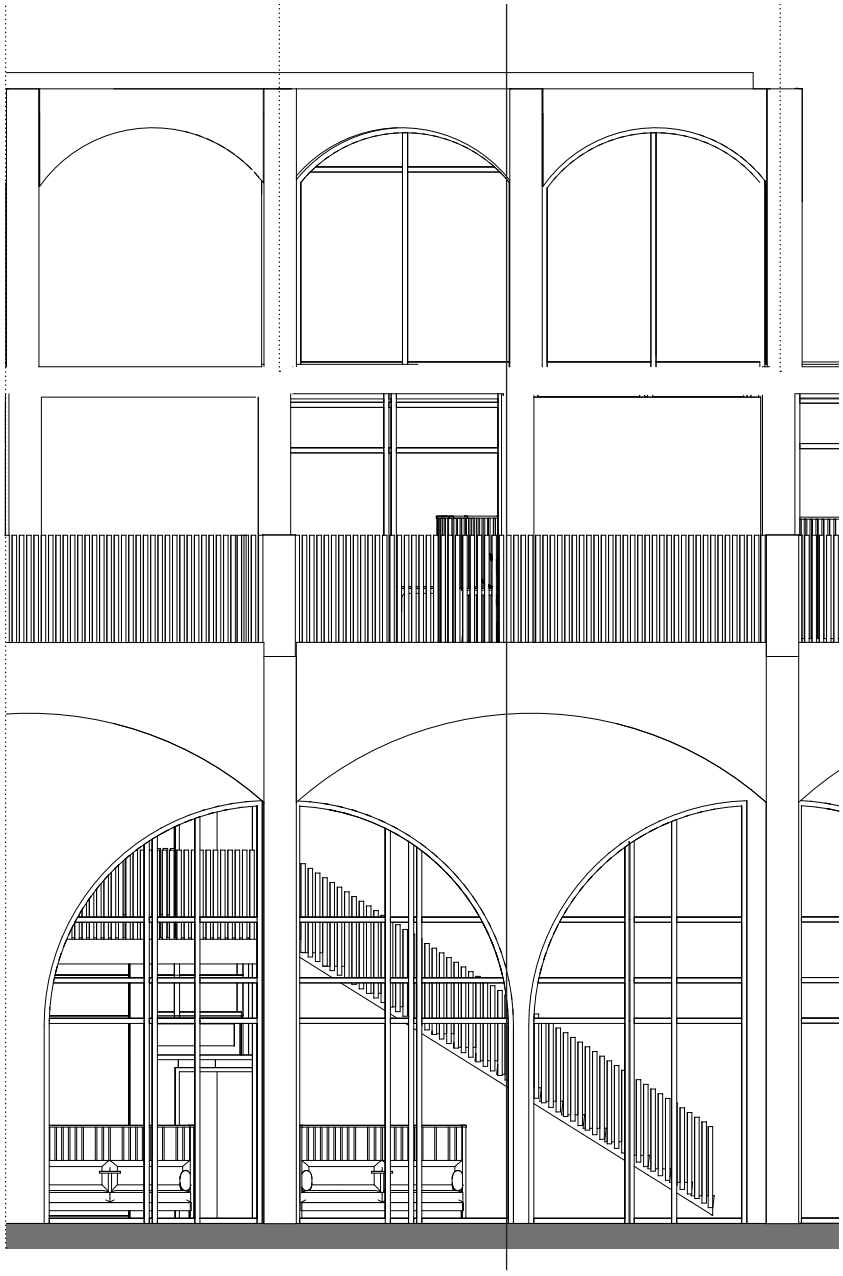


STRUCTURAL GRID

SKETCH VERTICAL SECTION

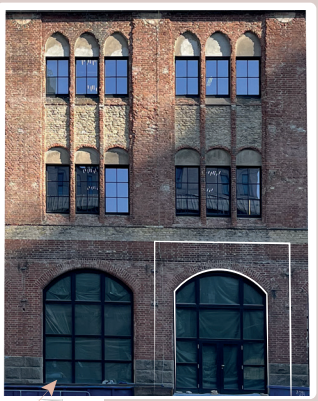


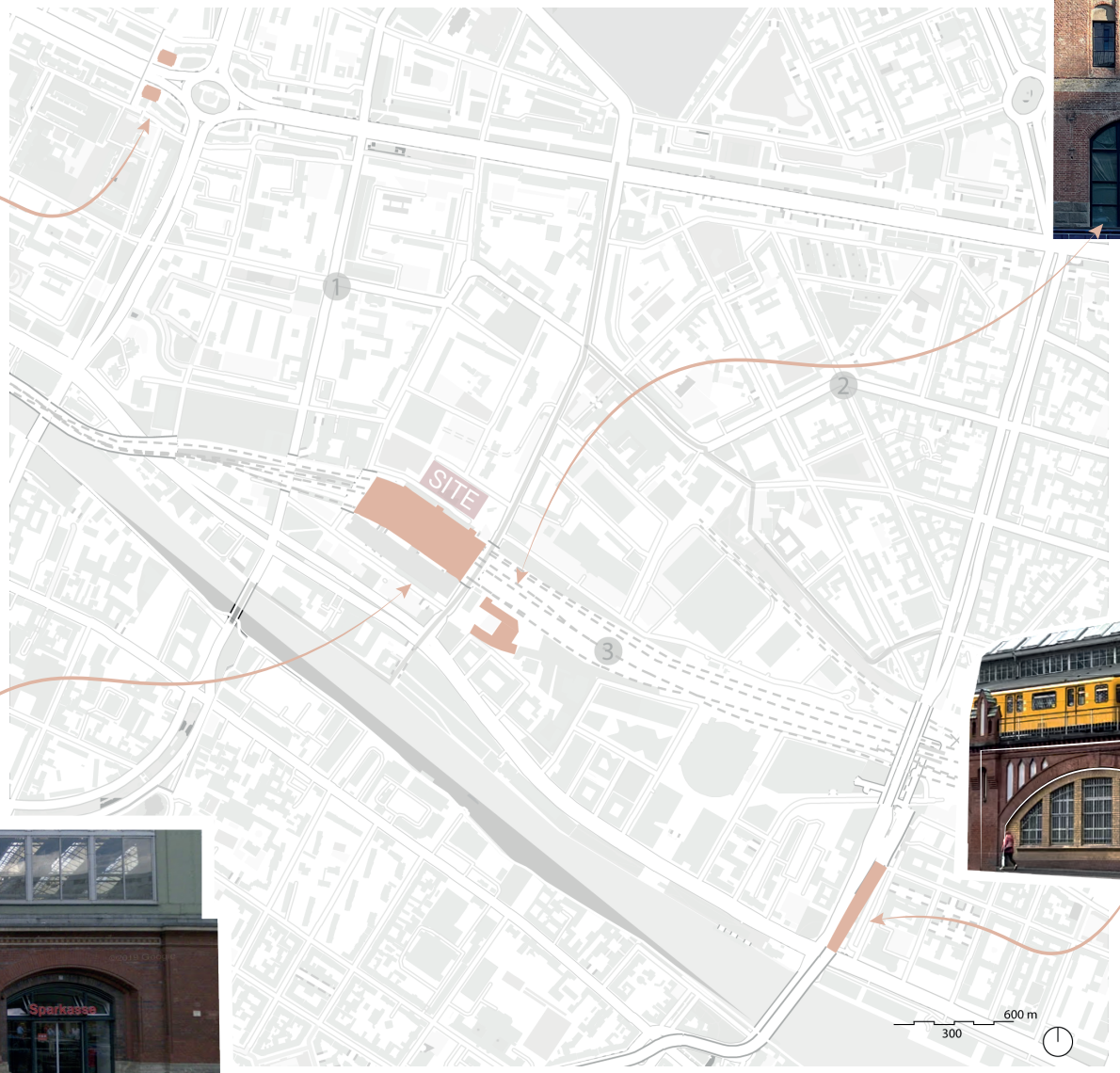
SECTION 1:50



FRAGMENT NORTH EAST 1:50











FORM LANGUAGE CONTEXT

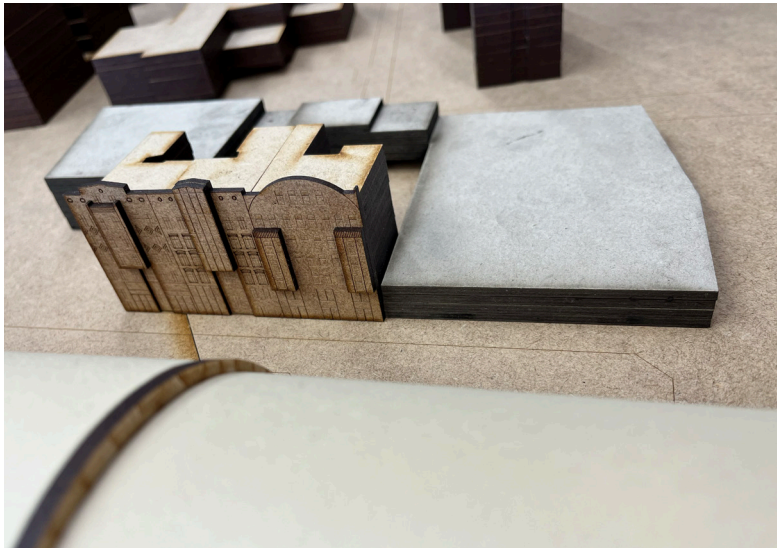
SKETCH MODELS 1:500





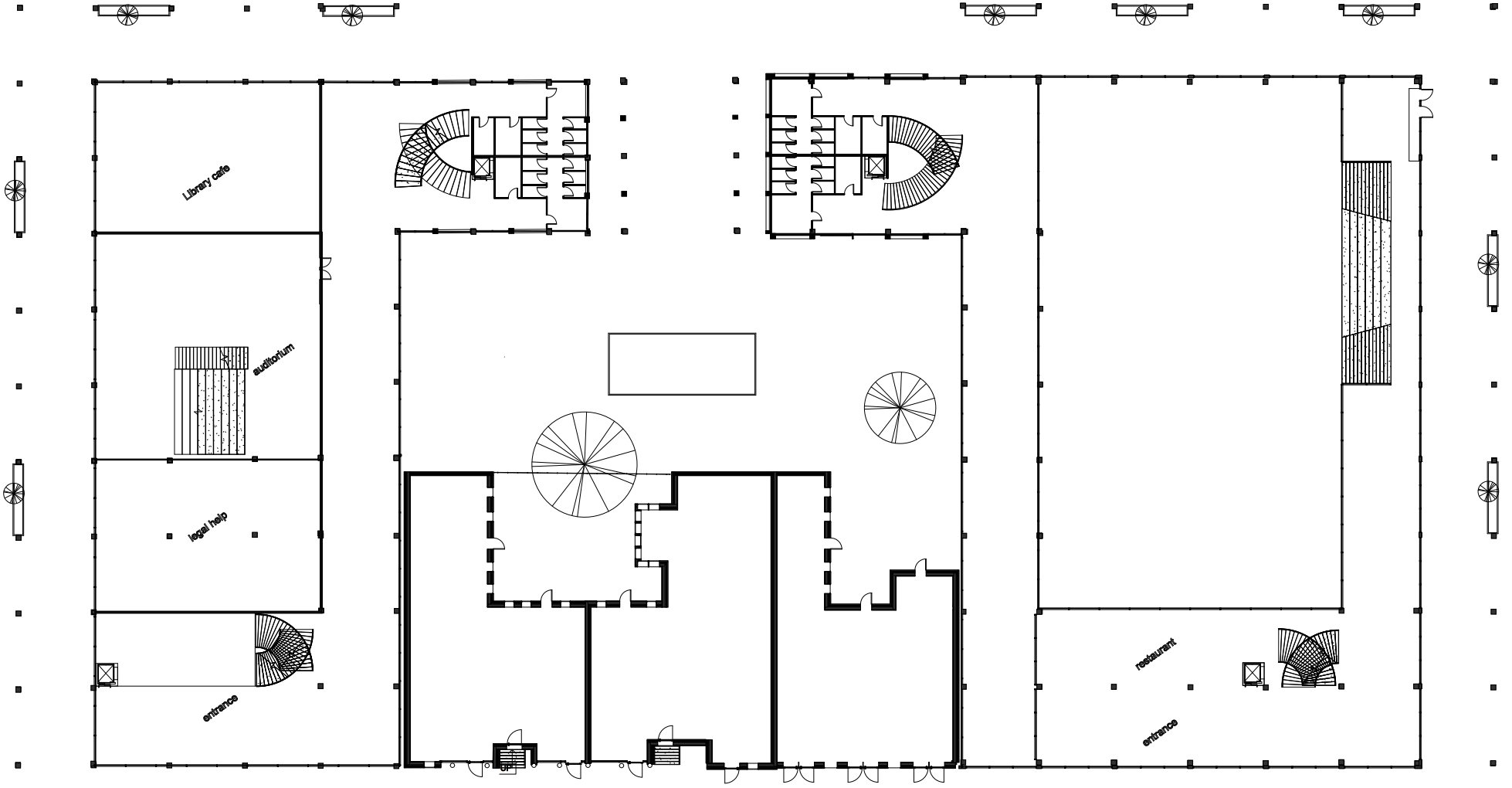






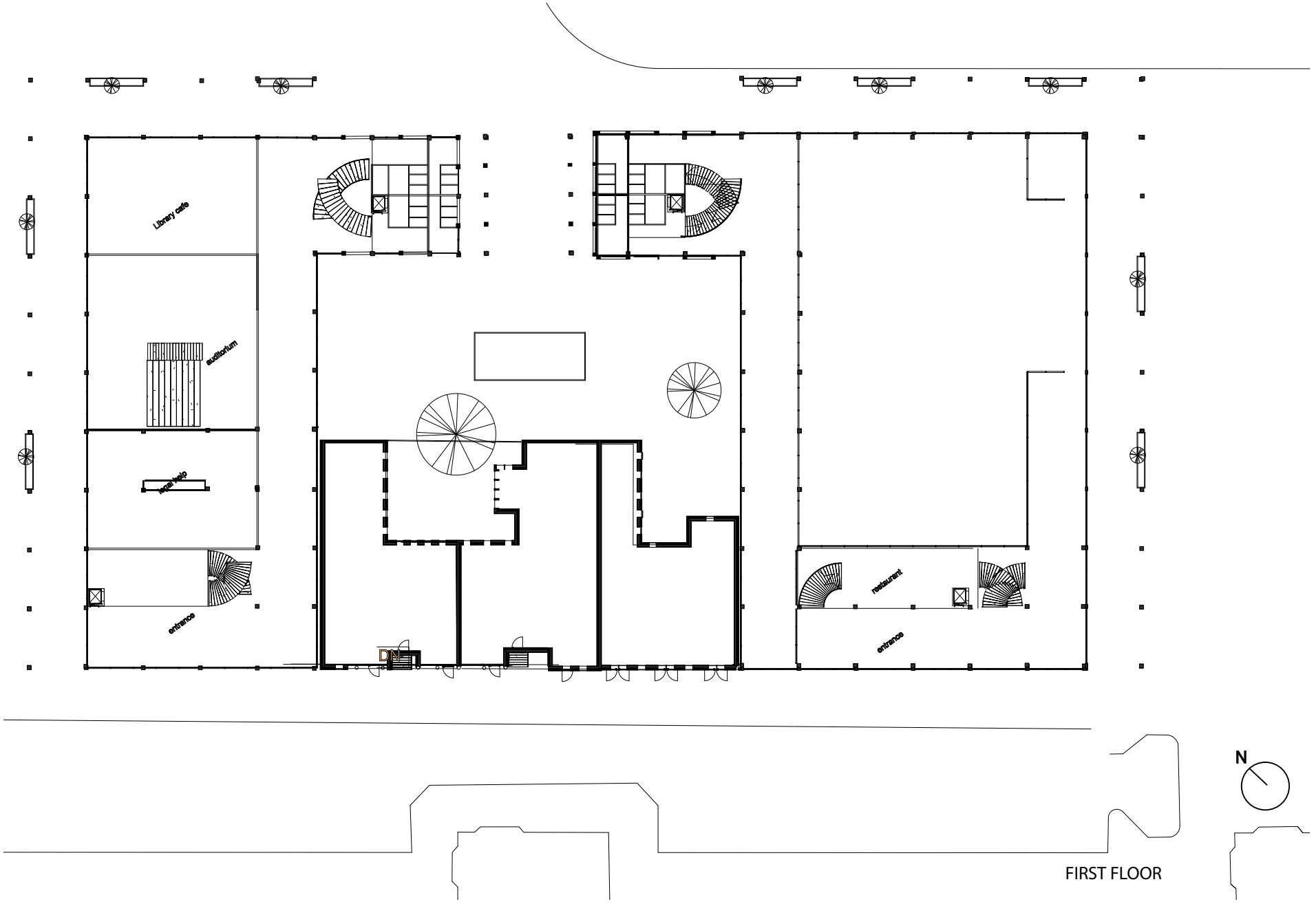


PROCESS FLOORPLANS

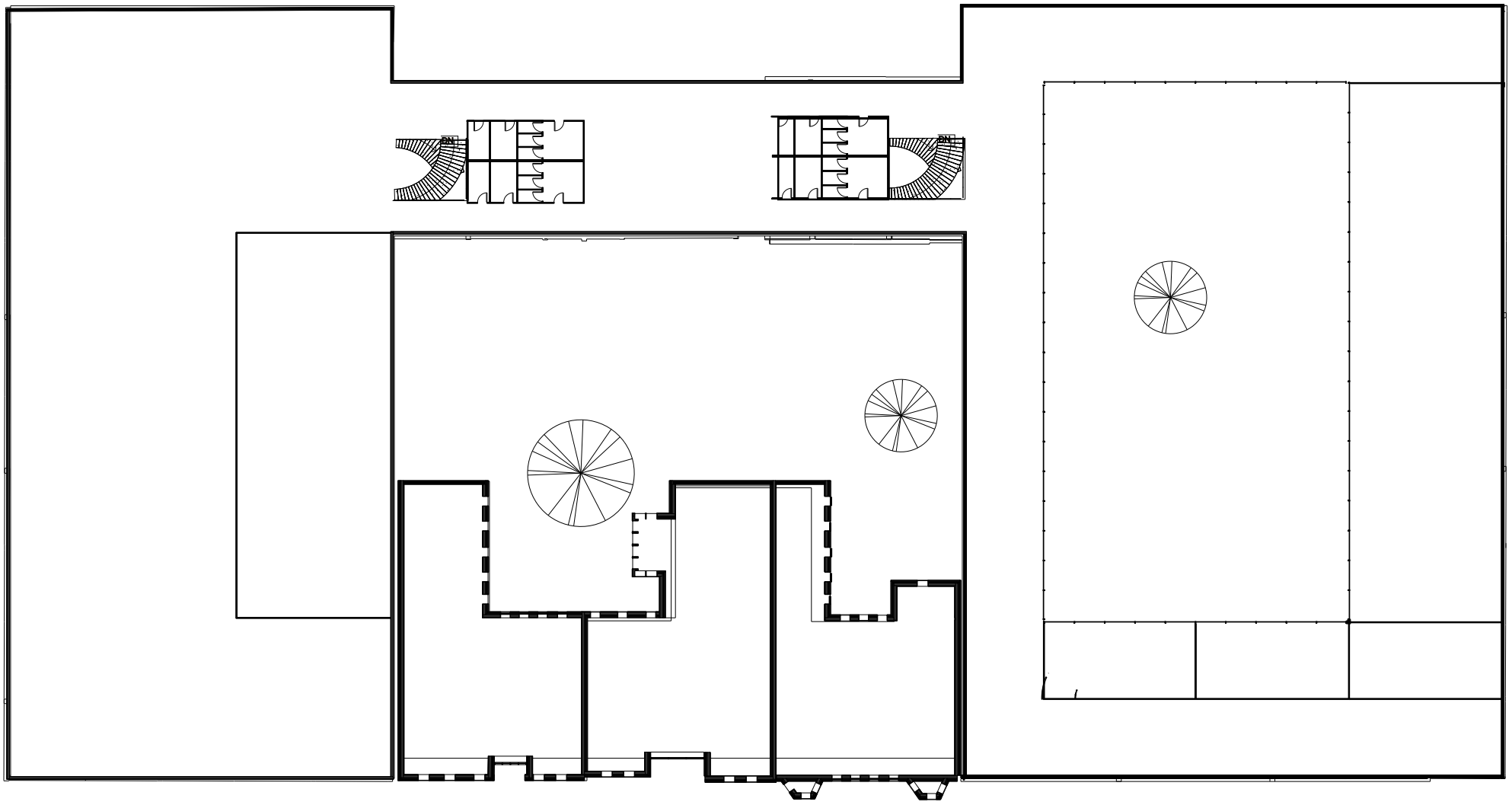


GROUND FLOOR

PROCESS FLOORPLANS



FIRST FLOOR

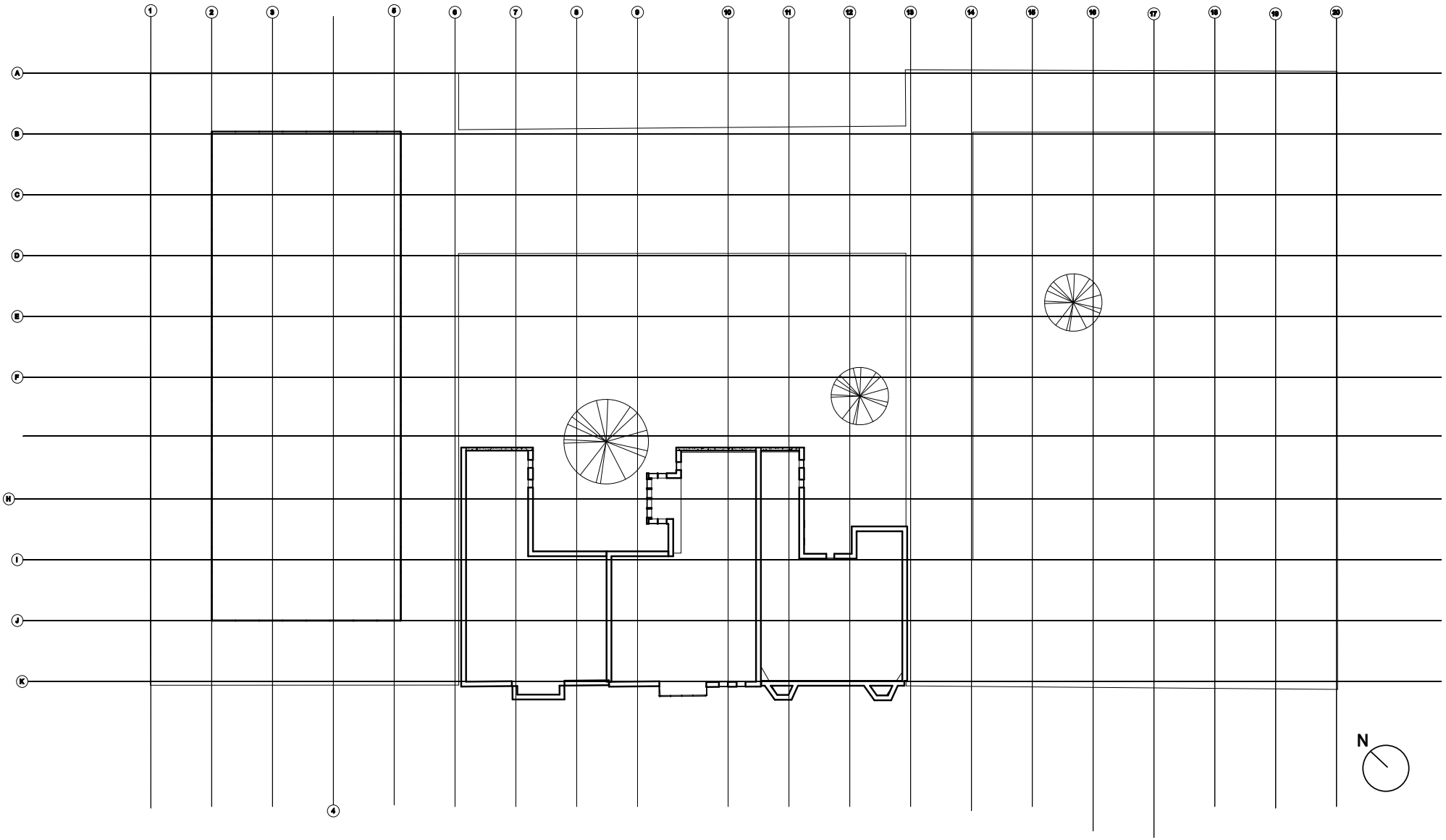


PROCESS FLOORPLANS

N

2RD FLOOR

PROCESS FLOORPLANS



3RD FLOOR

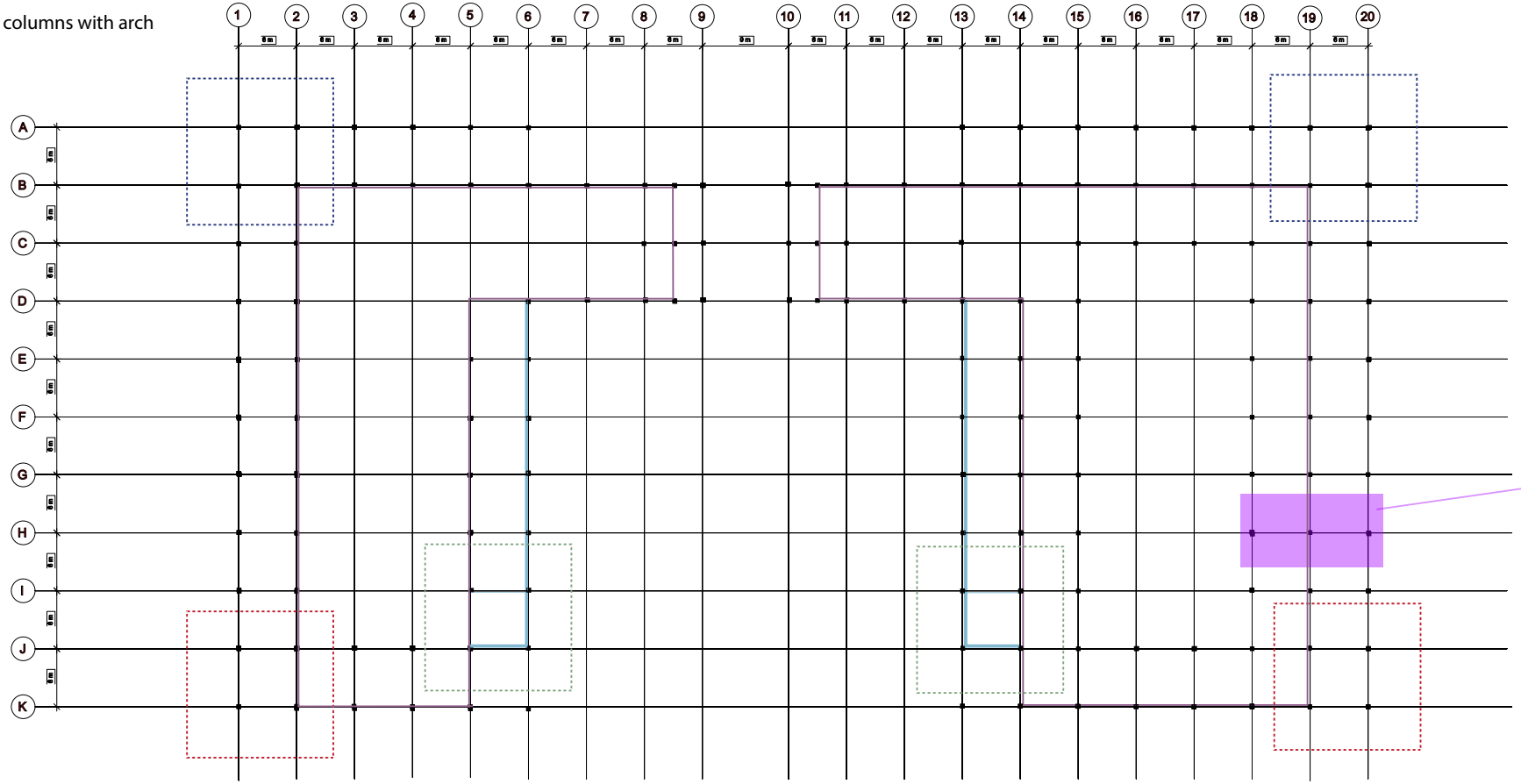


PROCESS FLOORPLANS

CHANGED FACADE EXPRESSION



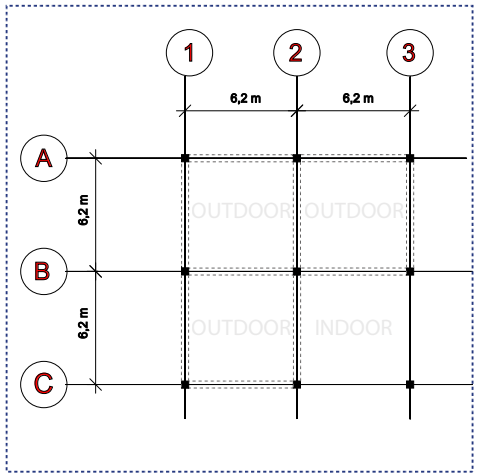
Scheme columns with arch

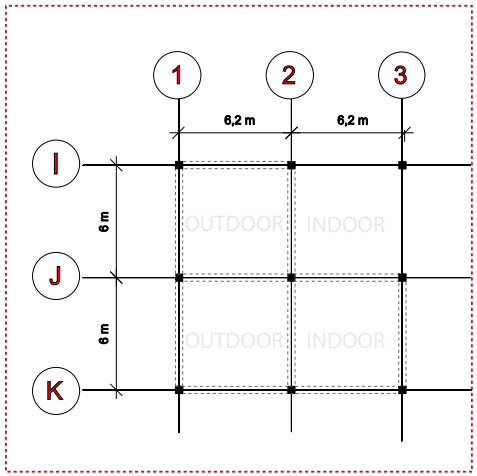


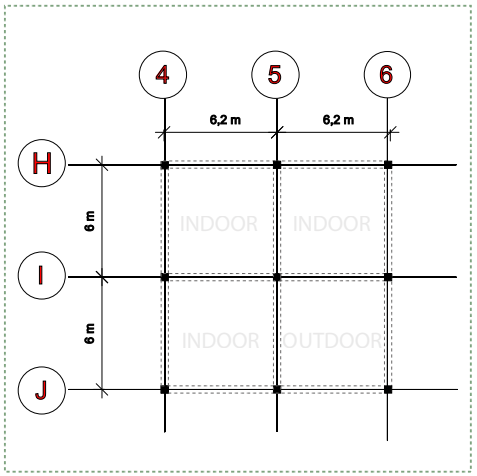
Exceptions

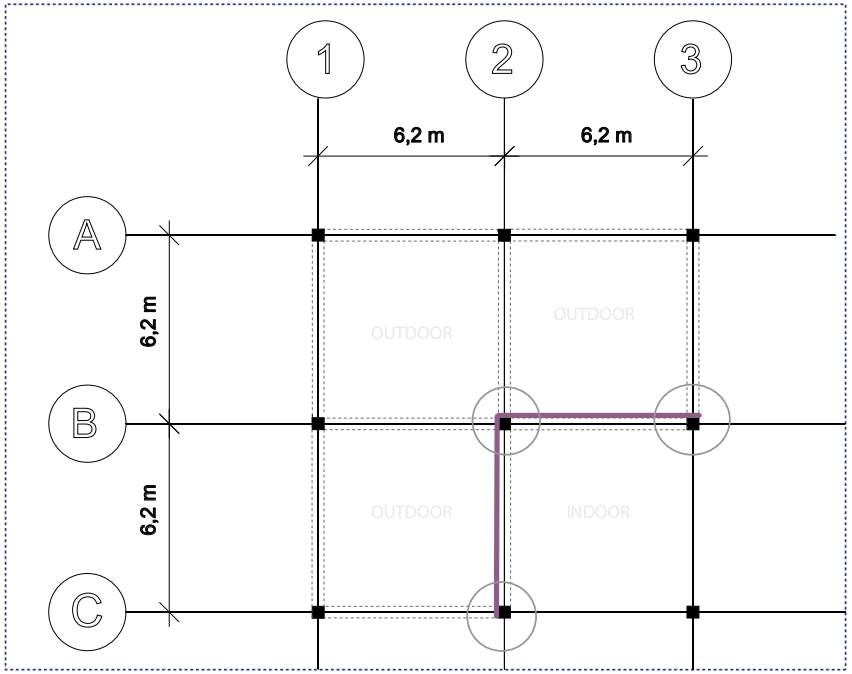
Buffer zone

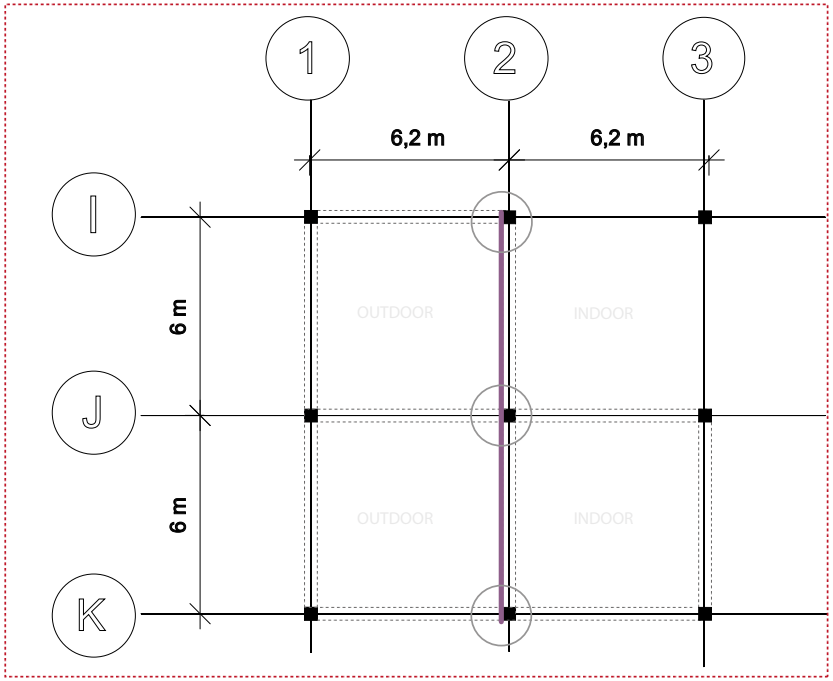
Exterior facade

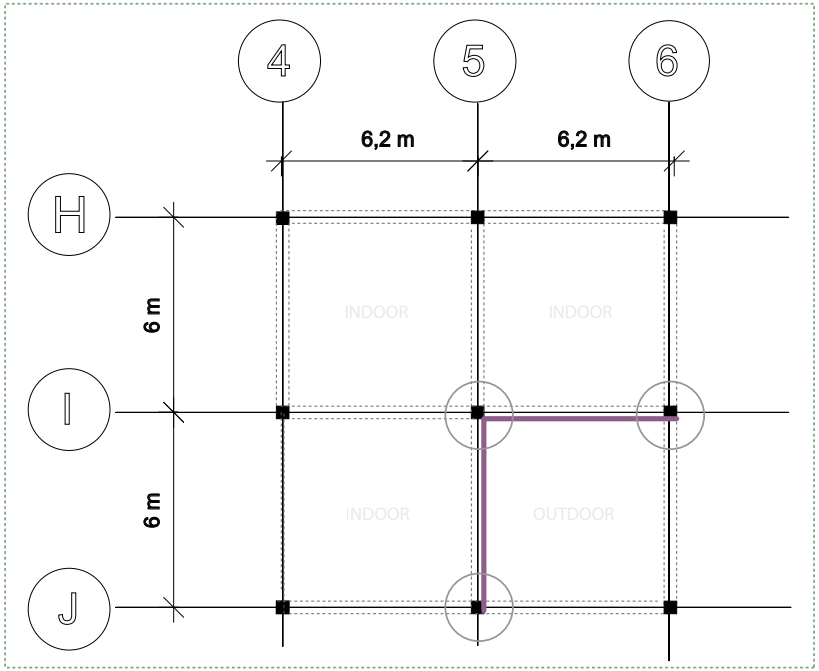


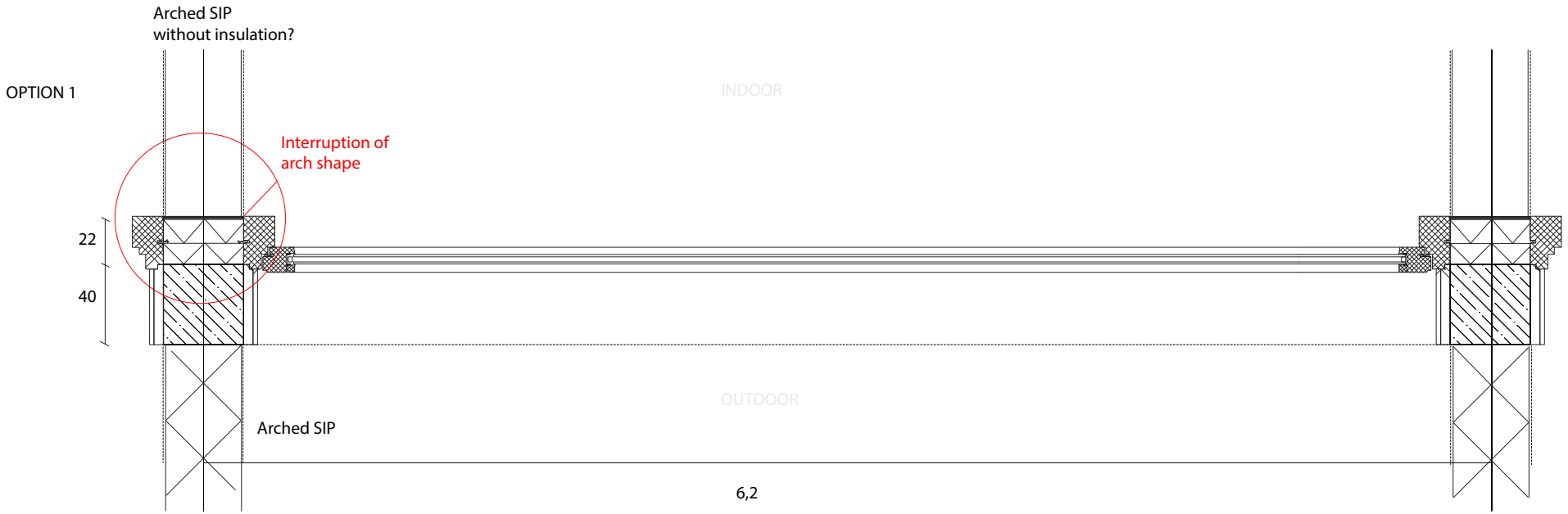


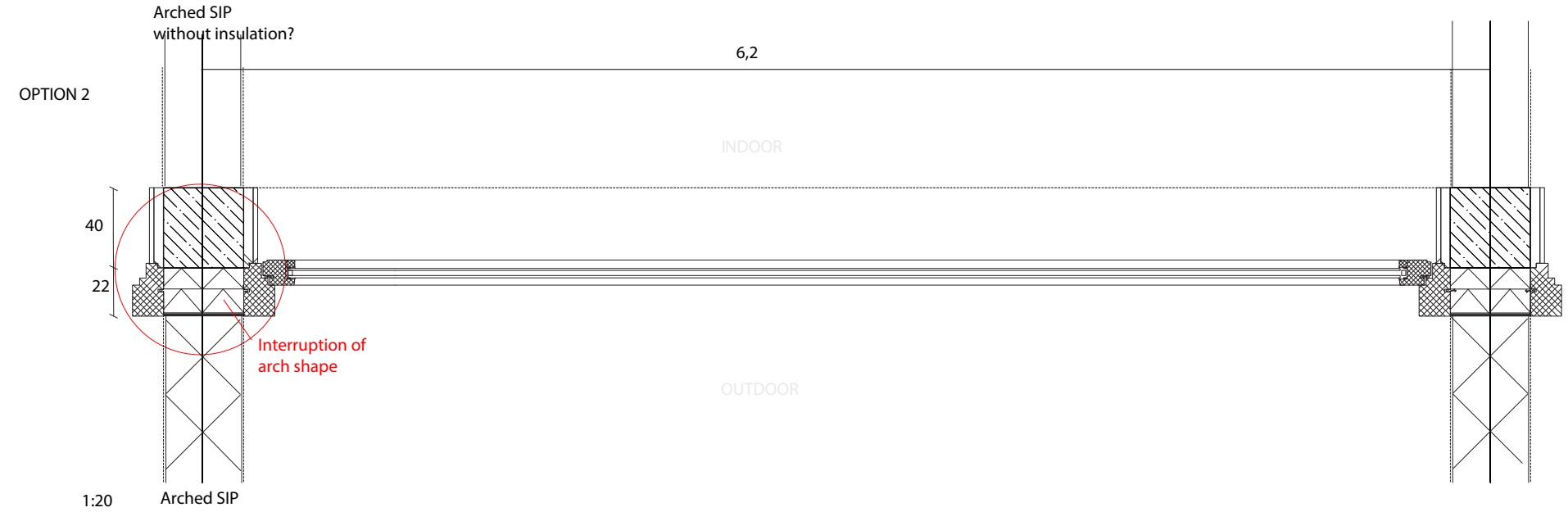



1
2
3
6,2 m
6,2 m
A
B
C
6,2 m
6,2 m
OUTDOOR
OUTDOOR
OUTDOOR
INDOOR

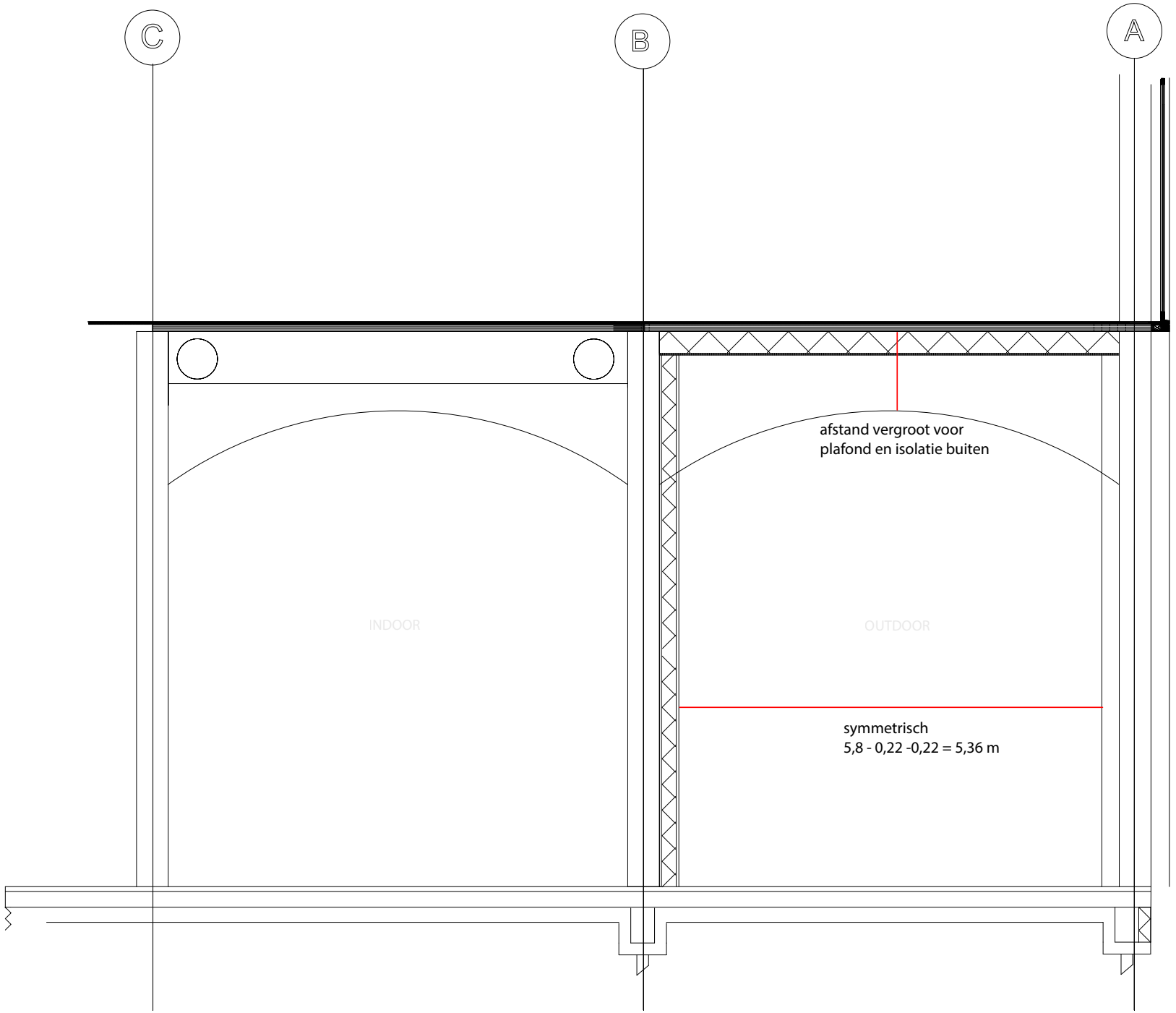

1
2
3
6,2 m
6,2 m
I
J
K
6 m
6 m
OUTDOOR
INDOOR
OUTDOOR
INDOOR


4
5
6
6,2 m
6,2 m
H
I
J
6 m
6 m
INDOOR
INDOOR
INDOOR
OUTDOOR


Arched SIP
without insulation?
OPTION 1
Interruption of
arch shape
22
40
INDOOR
OUTDOOR
Arched SIP
6,2

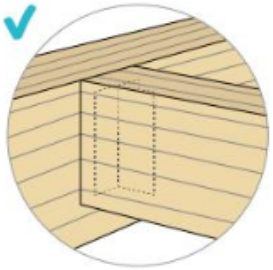

Arched SIP
without insulation?
6,2
OPTION 2
INDOOR
40
22
Interruption of
arch shape
OUTDOOR
1:20
Arched SIP


Arched SIP
6,2
OPTION 3
INDOOR
40
22
Interruption of
arch shape
OUTDOOR
Arched SIP
22
Rainwater drainage
Arched SIP
1:20

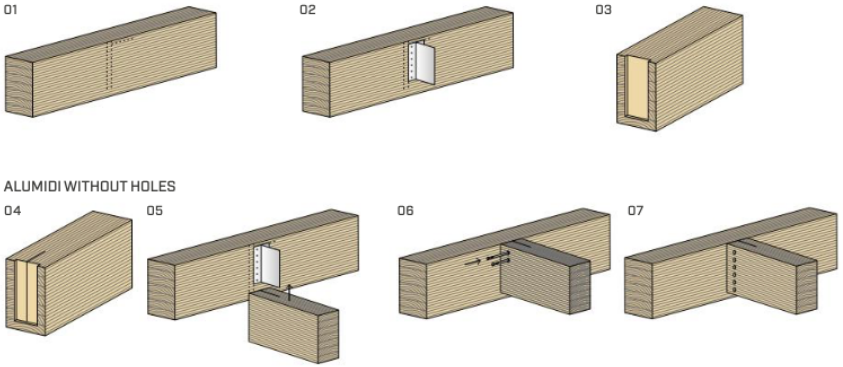

C
B
A
afstand vergroot voor
plafond en isolatie buiten
INDOOR
OUTDOOR
symmetrisch
5,8 - 0,22 -0,22 = 5,36 m

CONCEALED JOINT

The connectors are placed entirely inside the timber elements to provide an optimal aesthetic result.



ASSEMBLY



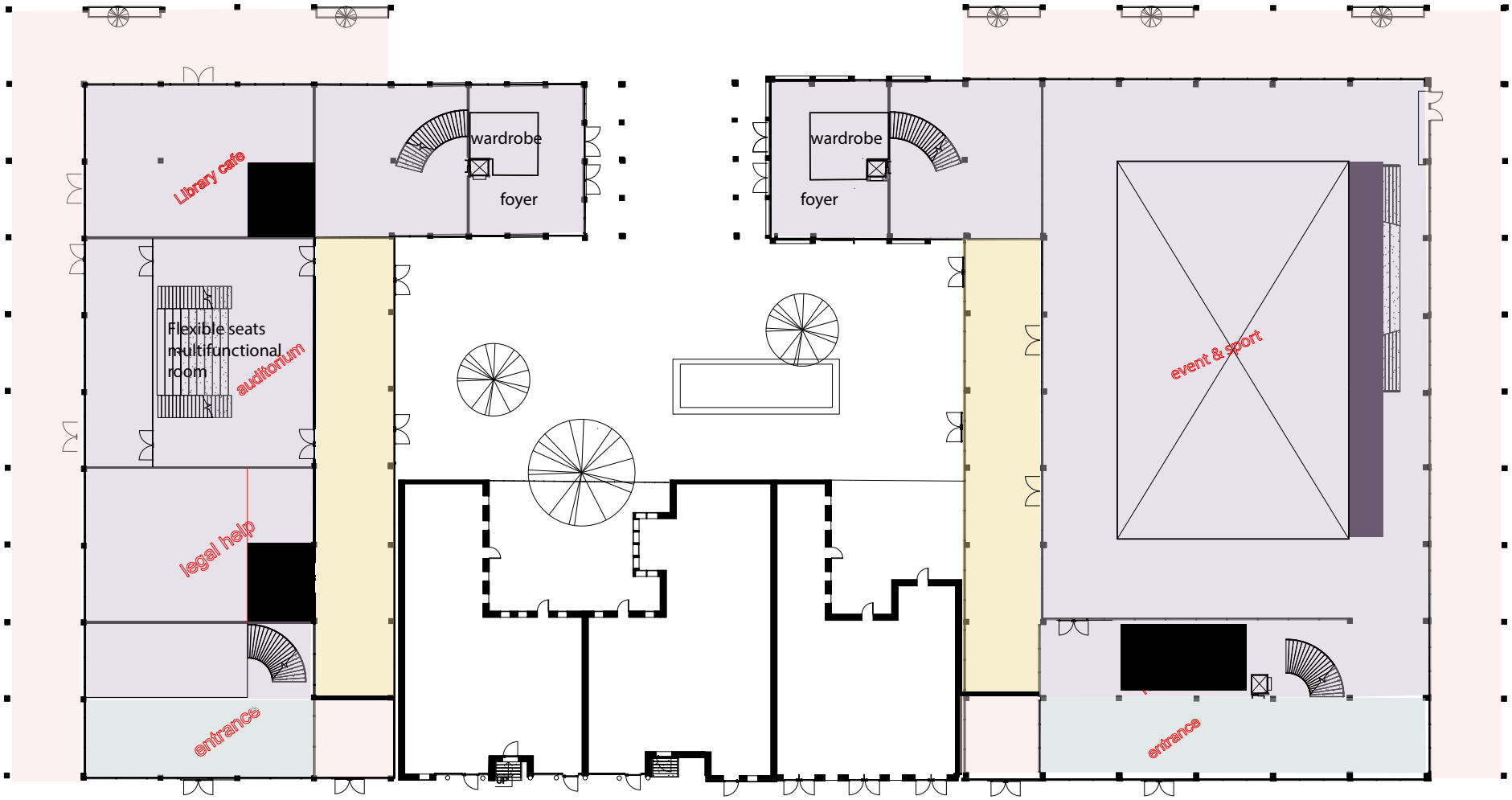
STATIC VALUES | TIMBER-TO-TIMBER JOINT | F_v

FULL NAILING



ALUMIDI with SBD self-drilling dowels

ALUMIDI	SECONDARY BEAM			MAIN BEAM			
				FASTENING THROUGH NAILS		FASTENING THROUGH SCREWS	
H(1) [mm]	b_J [mm]	h_J [mm]	SBD dowels Ø7,5(2) [pcs Ø x L]	LBA nails Ø4 x 60 [pcs]	$R_{v,k}$ [kN]	LBS screws Ø5 x 60 [pcs]	$R_{v,k}$ [kN]
80	120	120	3 - Ø7,5 x 115	14	**10,9**	14	**13,4**
120	120	160	4 - Ø7,5 x 115	22	**19,7**	22	**24,6**
160	120	200	5 - Ø7,5 x 115	30	**29,6**	30	**35,3**
200	120	240	7 - Ø7,5 x 115	38	**42,5**	38	**51,6**
240	120	280	9 - Ø7,5 x 115	46	**54,6**	46	**66,5**
280	140	320	10 - Ø7,5 x 135	54	**71,8**	54	**85,0**
320	140	360	11 - Ø7,5 x 135	62	**84,9**	62	**99,9**
360	160	400	12 - Ø7,5 x 155	70	**103,6**	70	**119,9**
400	160	440	13 - Ø7,5 x 155	78	**116,3**	78	**130,7**
440	160	480	14 - Ø7,5 x 155	86	**134,5**	86	**145,6**



outdoor collonade

indoor collonade (isolated & climatized)

indoor space (isolated & climatized)

buffer zone collonade (semi-isolated)

toilets

Ground Floor

URBAN OASIS

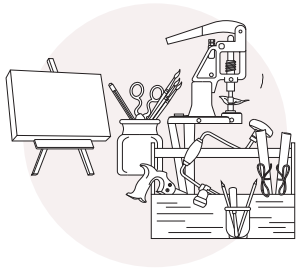
final design

URBAN OASIS

P4 & P5



DESIGN AIM



exploring skills



meditating together



cooking & eating together

A public condenser as an integration Hub is a place where

people come together and connect through:



studying & working together

exchange culture and knowledge



gardening together



sport together



enjoy events together

participating and orgnizing in cultural activities



Refugees | Newcomers

People of all age migrated to Berlin in order to find work and a safe new home to live.



Employers

People who are searching for new employees and offer training and job opportunities.



Youth | Students

Children with educational delay due to fleeing or students from adjacent highshool or student housing.



Local residents

People who want to help share skills and provide language classes or cultural events.



Local residents

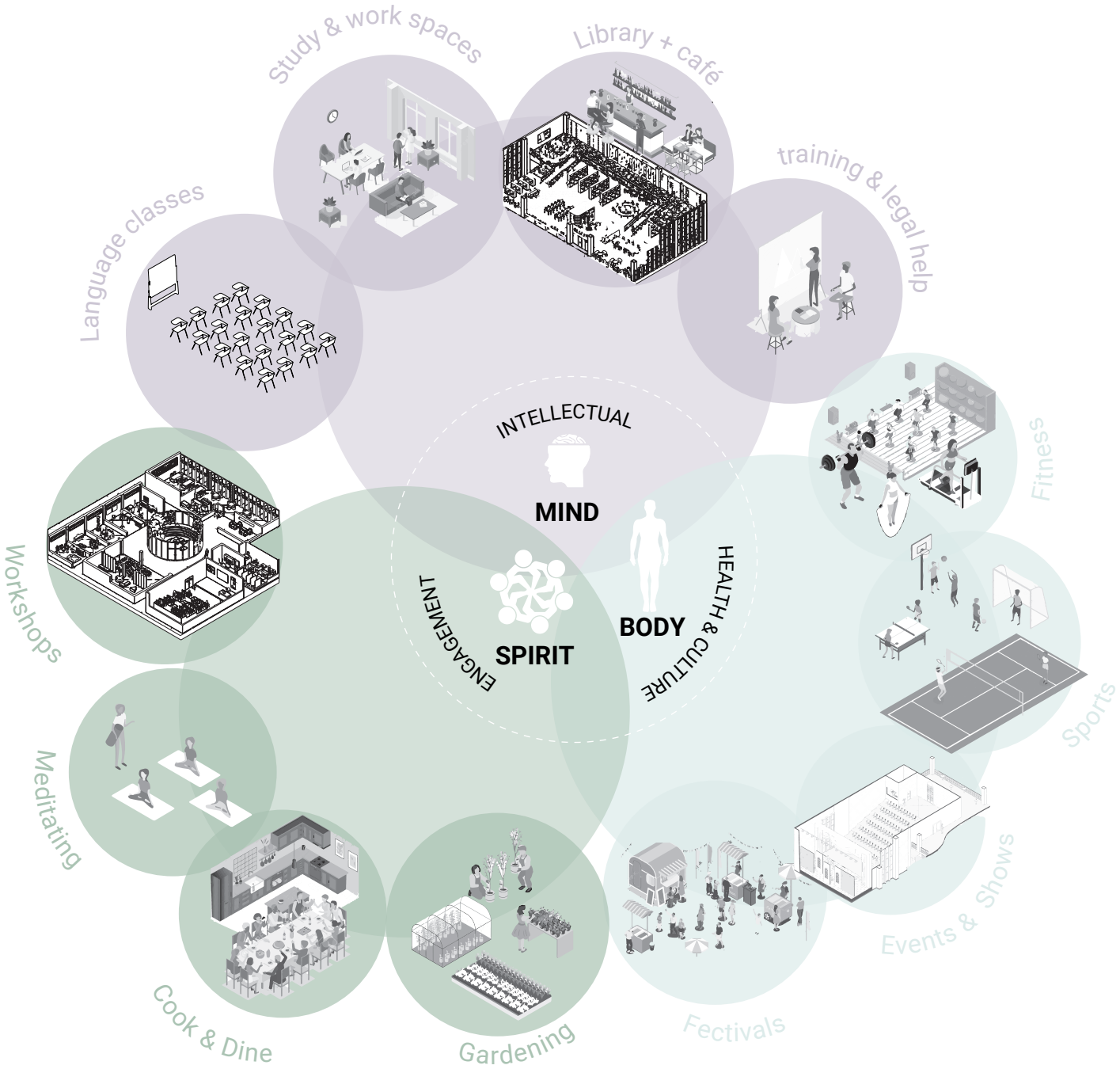
People who need additional suport for the job market, or want to explore new skills/ job opportunities.

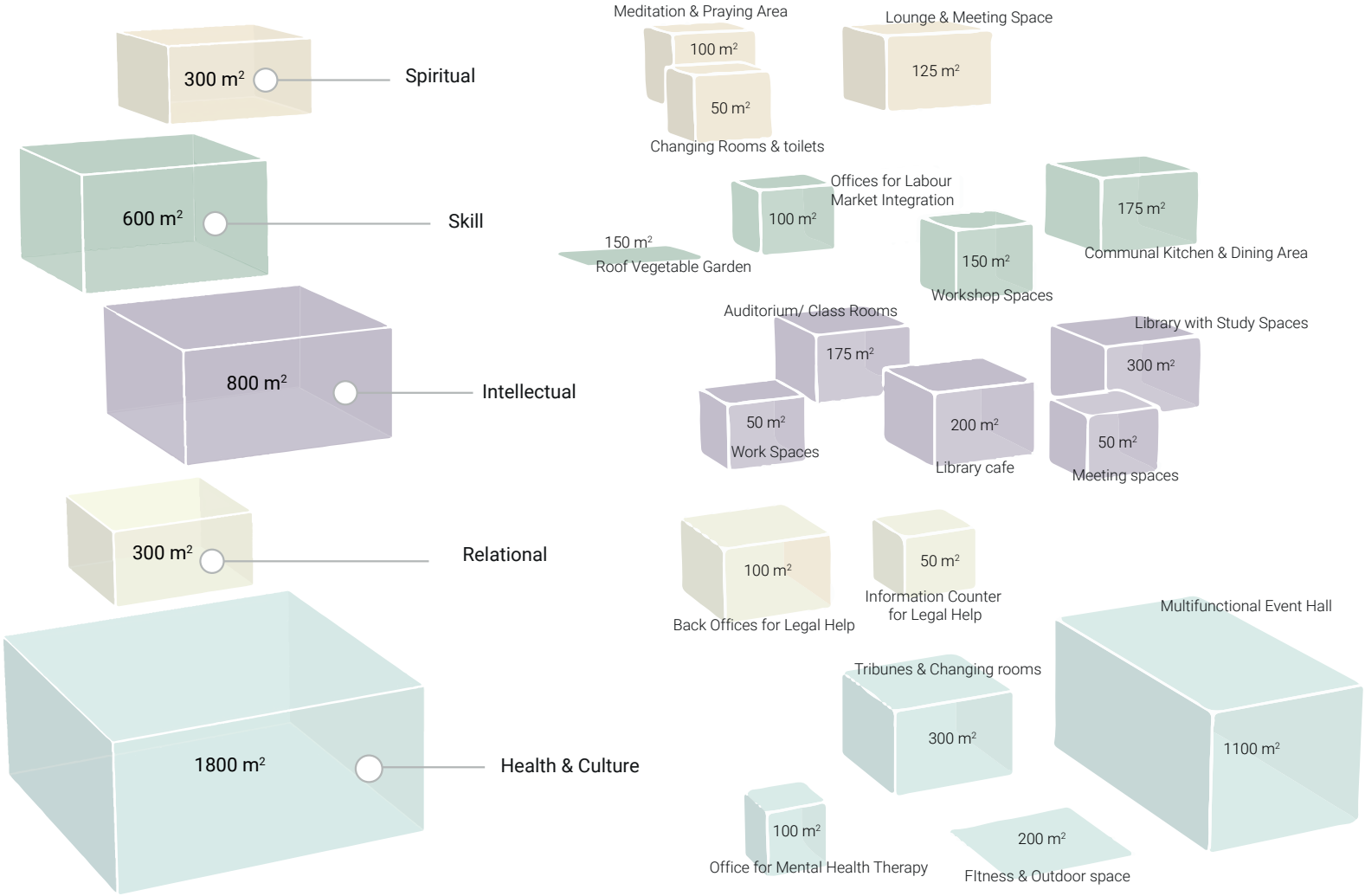


Local residents

People who want to use communal functions, work spaces or sport and cultural activities.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES




300 m²
Spiritual
600 m²
Skill
800 m²
Intellectual
300 m²
Relational
1800 m²
Health & Culture
Meditation & Praying Area
100 m²
50 m²
Changing Rooms & toilets
Lounge & Meeting Space
125 m²
Offices for Labour Market Integration
100 m²
150 m²
Roof Vegetable Garden
175 m²
Communal Kitchen & Dining Area
150 m²
Workshop Spaces
Auditorium/ Class Rooms
175 m²
50 m²
Work Spaces
200 m²
Library cafe
Library with Study Spaces
300 m²
50 m²
Meeting spaces
100 m²
Back Offices for Legal Help
50 m²
Information Counter for Legal Help
Tribunes & Changing rooms
300 m²
Multifunctional Event Hall
1100 m²
100 m²
Office for Mental Health Therapy
200 m²
FItness & Outdoor space

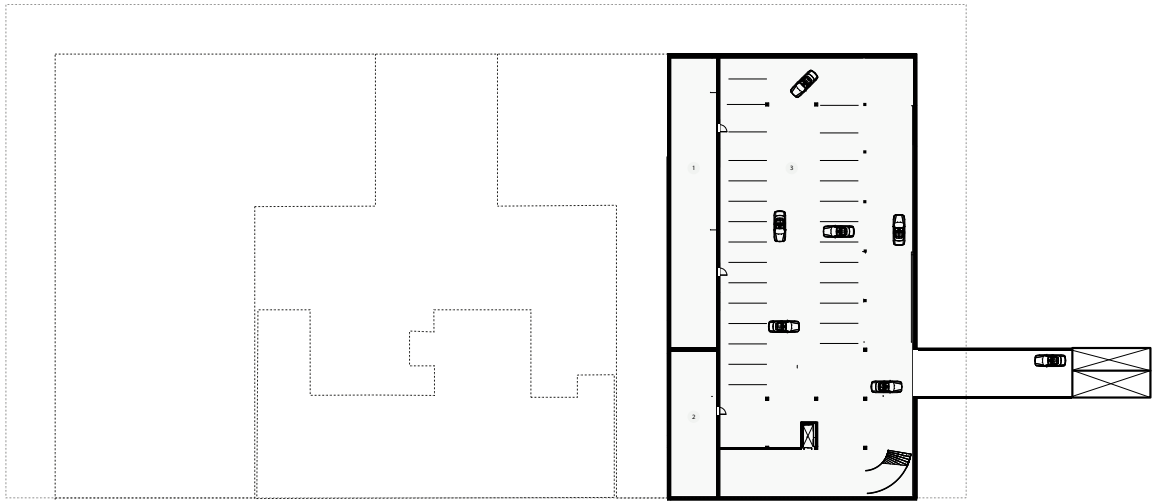
SITE PLAN


Hotel
Supermarkt
Gymnasium
Commerzbank
A
B
west tunnel 2
west tunnel
Station
middle tunnel
east tunnel
A
B

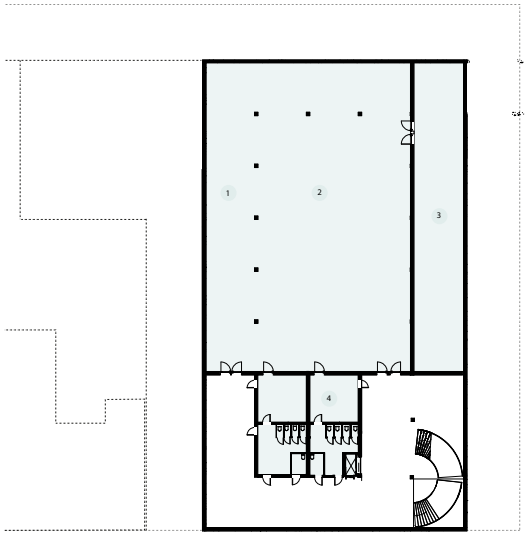
SITE SECTION AA



FLOORPLANS BASEMENT

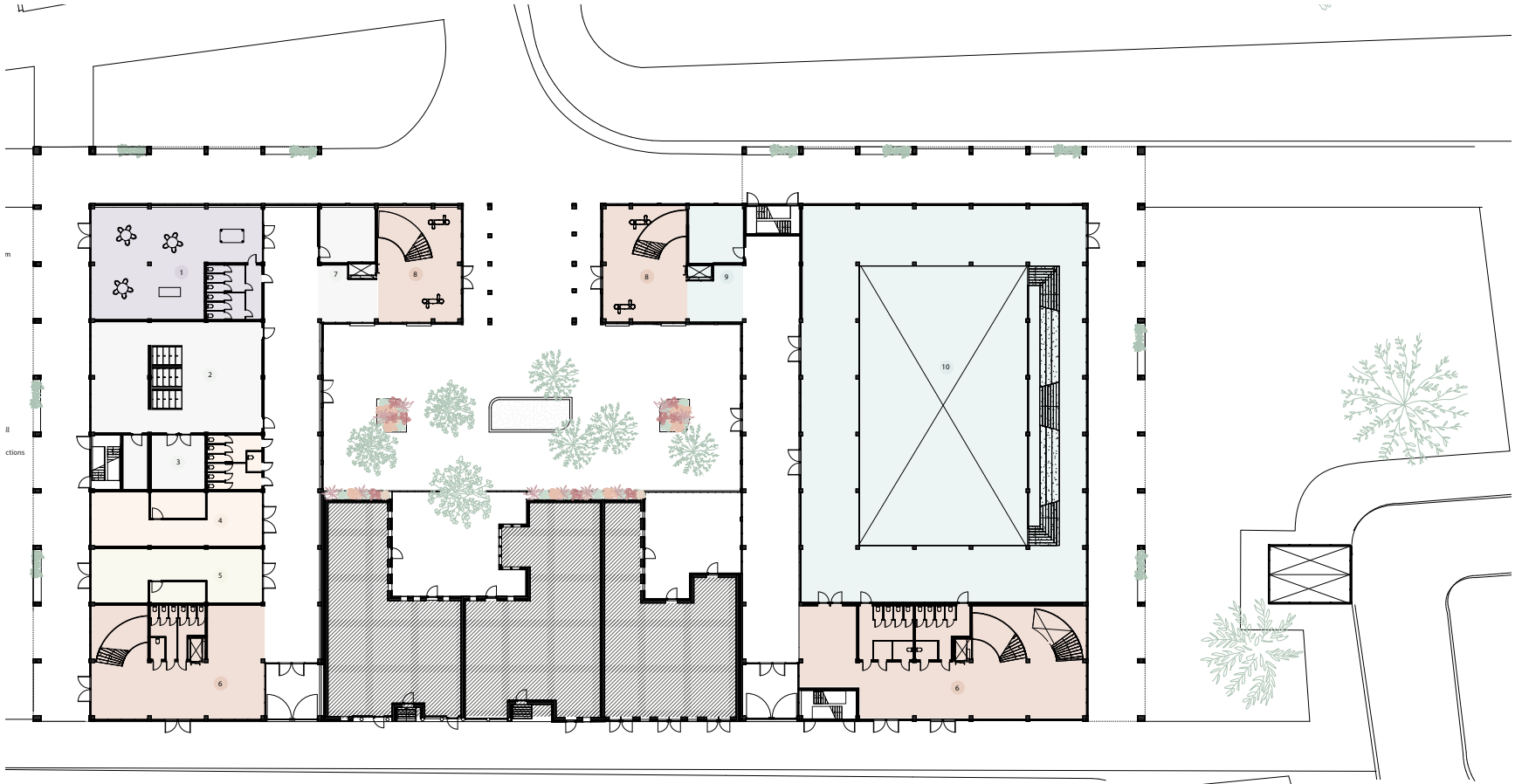


level -2 Parking



level -1 Multifunctional Event Space

FLOORPLAN GROUNDFLOOR



1 Library café & toilets

2 Multifunctional auditorium

3 Storage space & Utilities

4 Administration
Back Offices & toilets

5 Back Offices &
Information Counter

6 Entrance & toilets

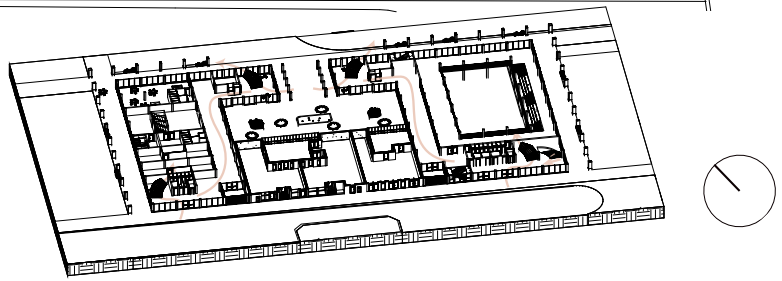
7 Information Counter
& Back office

8 Foyer & Reception

9 Office
Mental Health Therapy

10 Multifunctional Event Hall

Commercial & Public functions

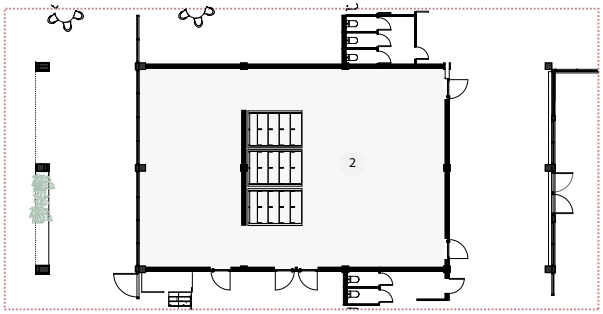


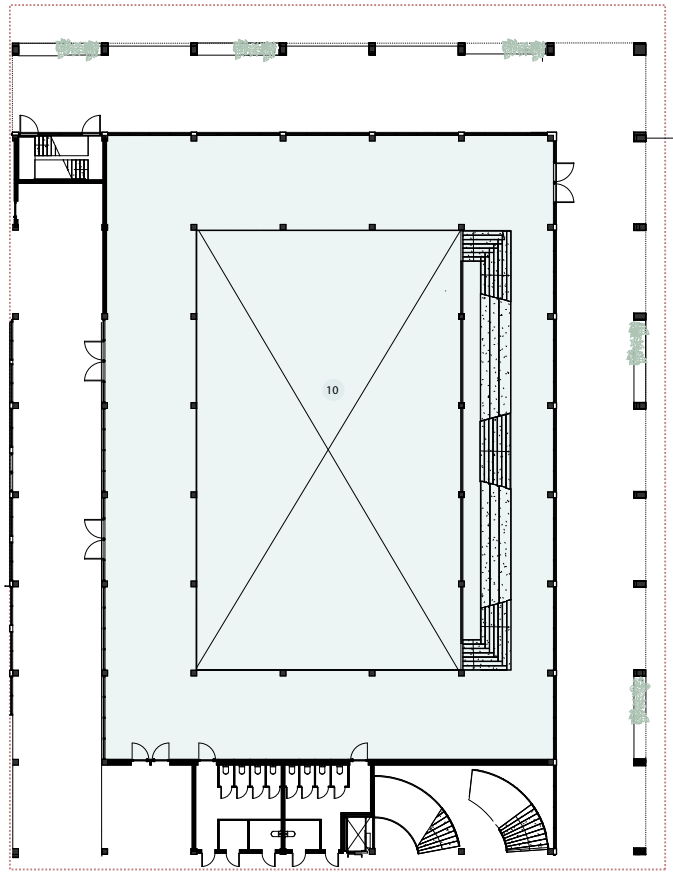
MULTIFUNCTIONALITY

2 Multifunctional auditorium

Multi-purpose room due to foldable bleachers

For example:
Lectures
Parties
Events
Dance classes





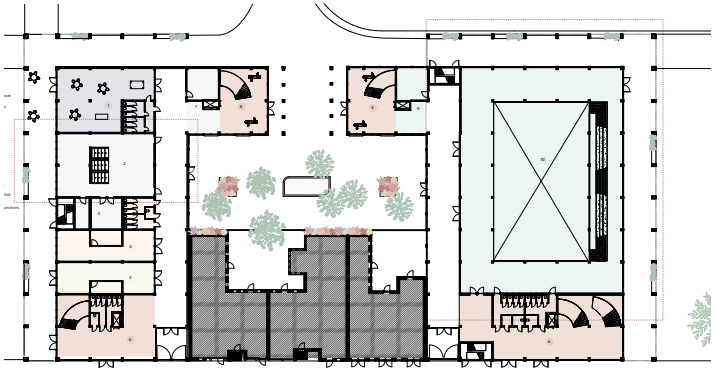
10 Multifunctional Event Hall 30,6 x 18,6 m

Sports for example:

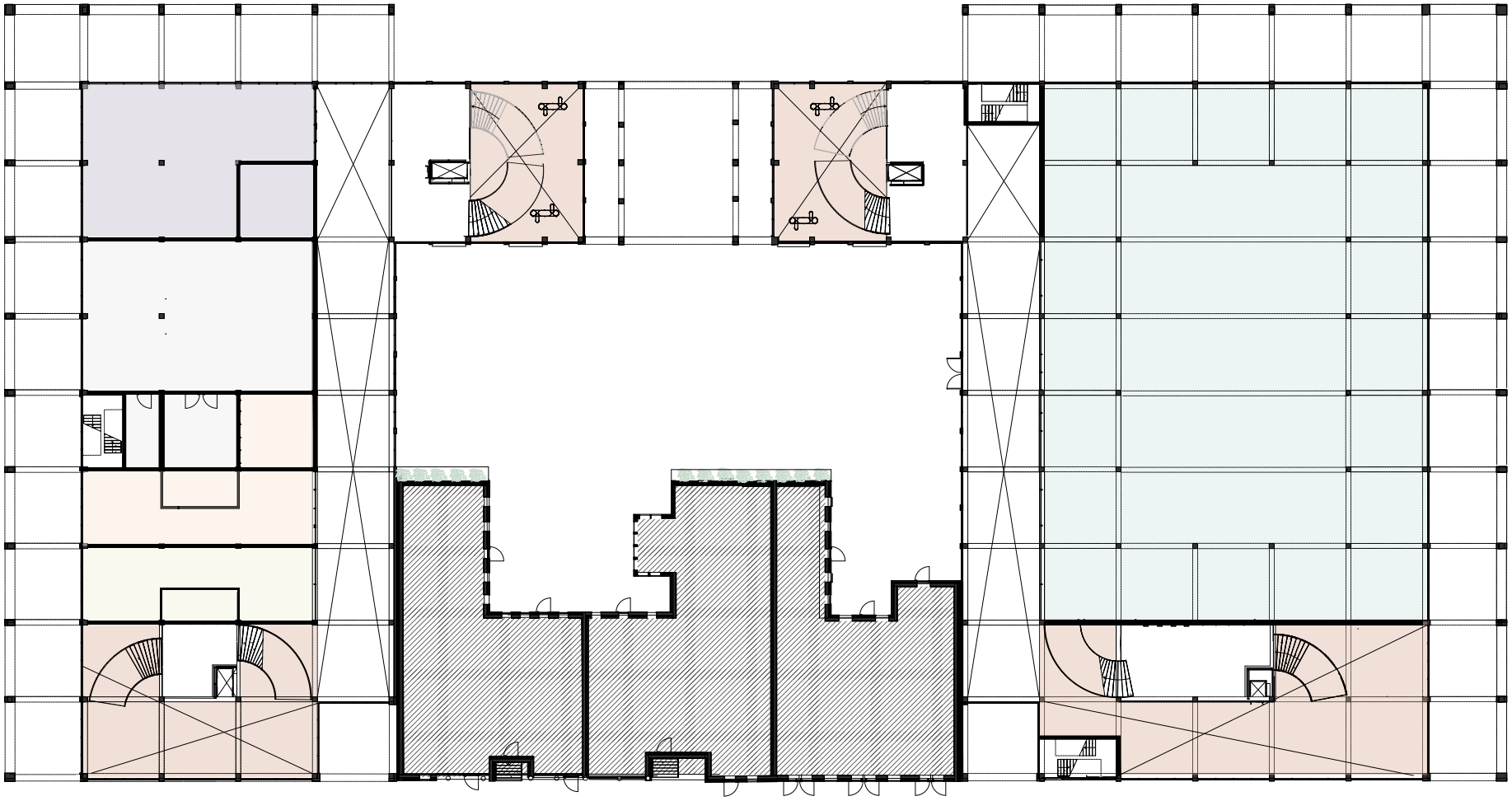
Korfball 24 x 12 m
Tennis 23,77 x 10,97 m
Volleyball 18 x 9 m
Basketbal 28 x 15 m
Badminton 13,4 x 6,1 m
Boxing 7,8 x 7,8
Gymnastics 22 x 13 m

Events for example:

Literature Festivals
Cultural Festivals
Food markets
Dance performances
Music events & concerts
Movie night
Community parties



FLOORPLANS FIRST FLOOR





FLOORPLAN SECOND FLOOR



1 Co-Study Spaces

2 Co-Work or Meeting Spaces

3 Class Rooms

4 Storage

5 Mechanical

6 Workshop Spaces

7 Offices
Labour Market Integration

8 Communal Kitchen &
Dining Area

9 Roof Vegetable Garden

10 Meditation & Praying Area

11 Changing Rooms

12 Community Lounge

13 Fitness Aerobic Area

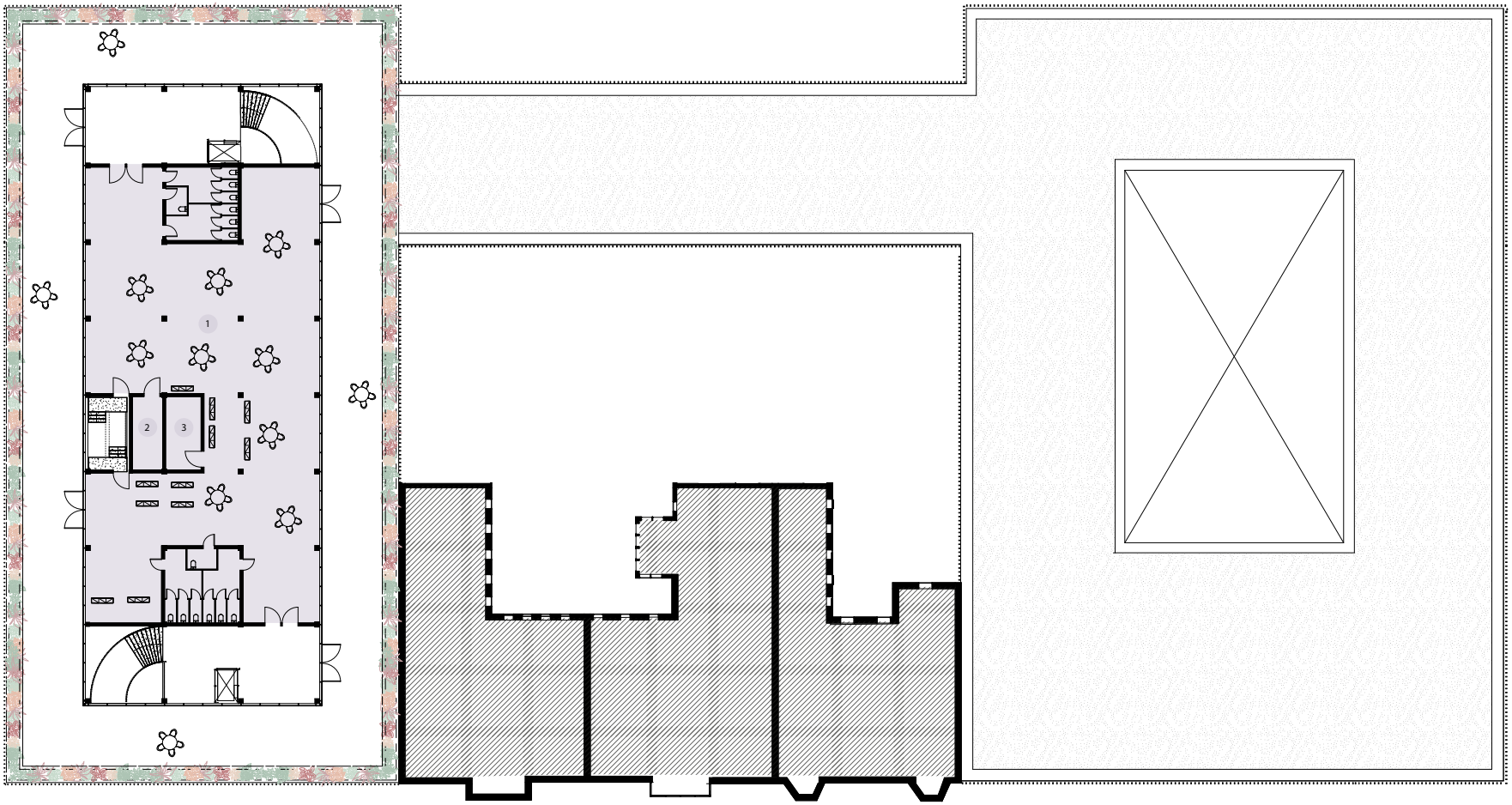
14 Fitness Cardio &
Weights Area

15 Changing Rooms

Offices & Residential



FLOORPLAN THIRD FLOOR

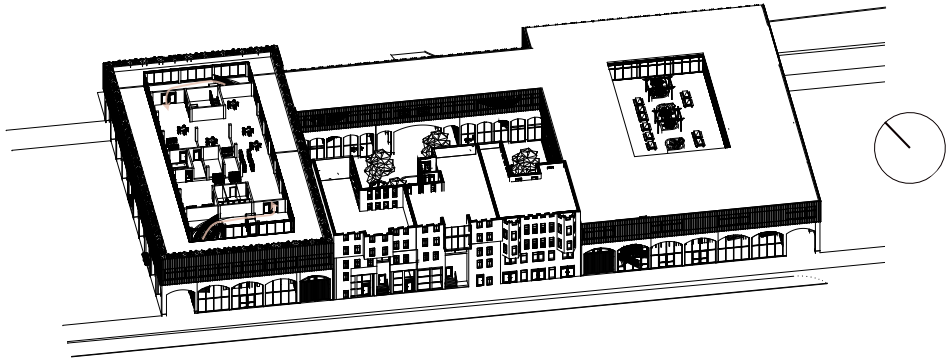


1 Library & toilets

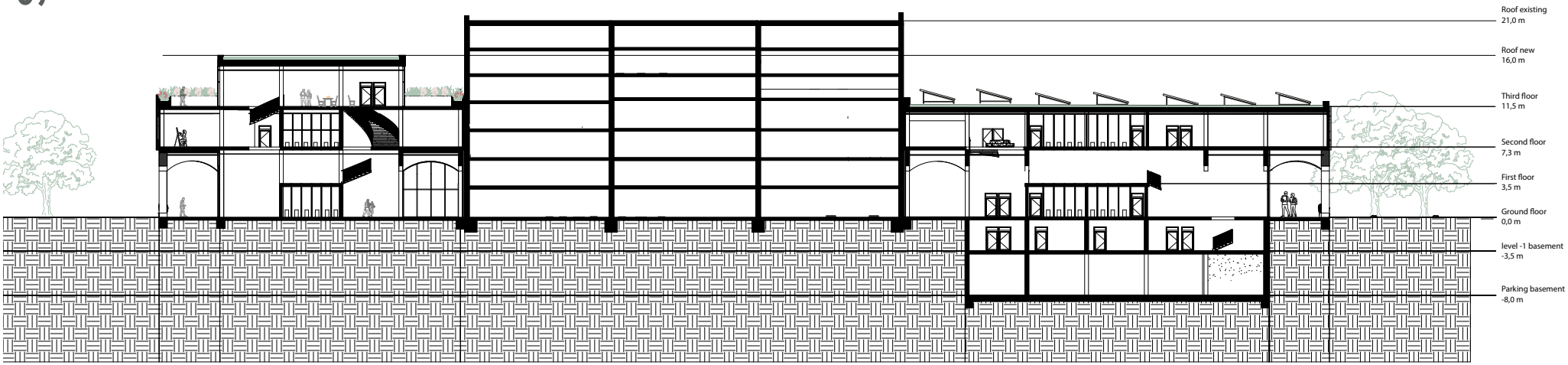
2 Storage

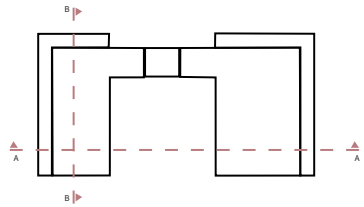
2 Utilities Room

Residential

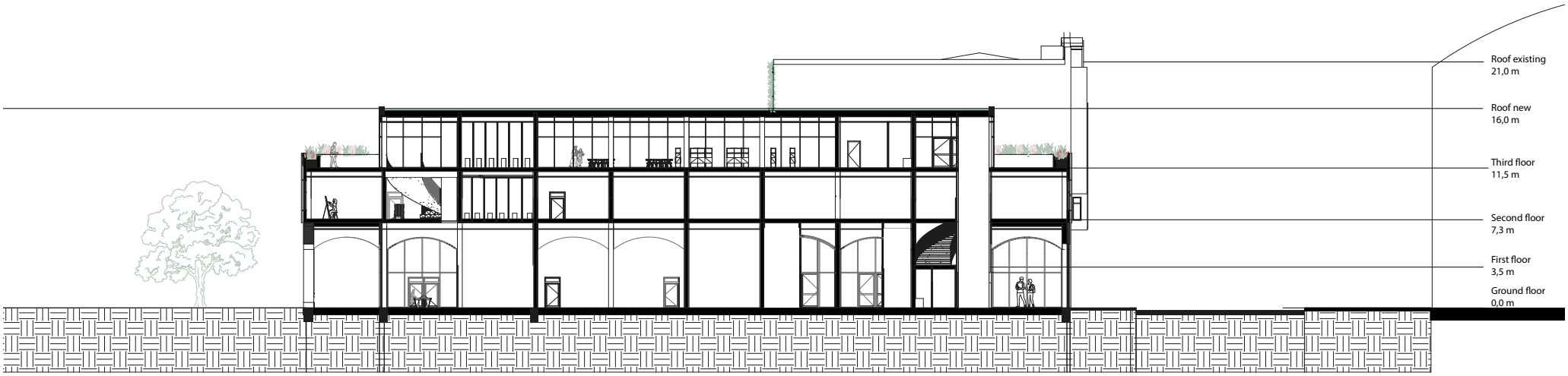


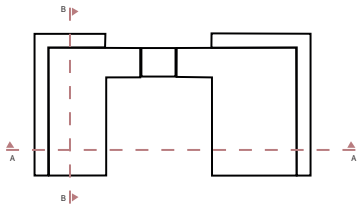
SECTION AA


Roof existing
21,0 m
Roof new
16,0 m
Third floor
11,5 m
Second floor
7,3 m
First floor
3,5 m
Ground floor
0,0 m
level -1 basement
-3,5 m
Parking basement
-8,0 m


B
A
A
B

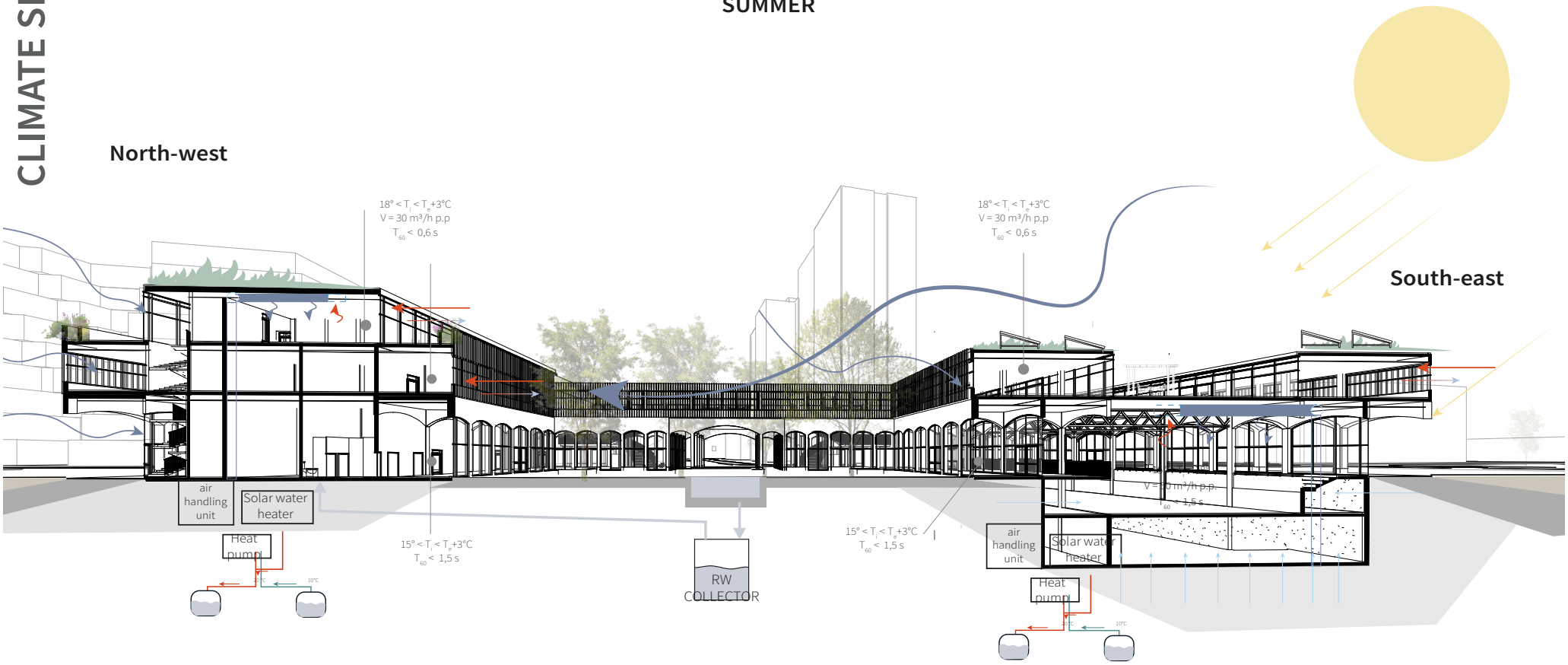
SECTION BB


Roof existing
21,0 m
Roof new
16,0 m
Third floor
11,5 m
Second floor
7,3 m
First floor
3,5 m
Ground floor
0,0 m


B
A
A
B

CLIMATE SECTION

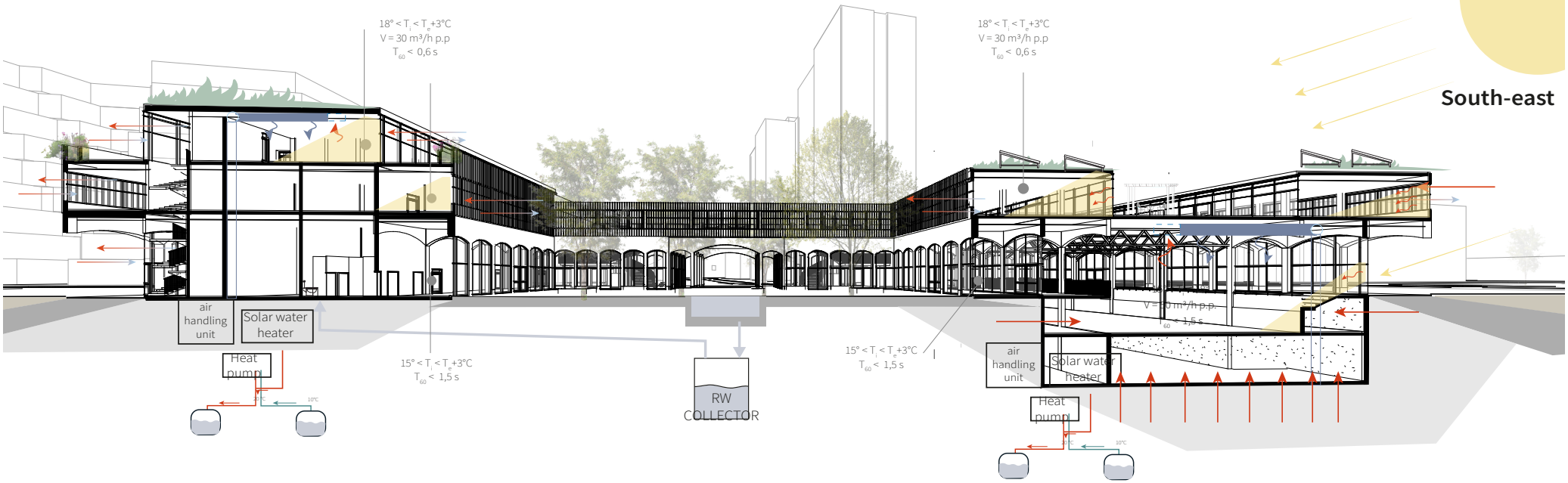
SUMMER



WINTER

North-west

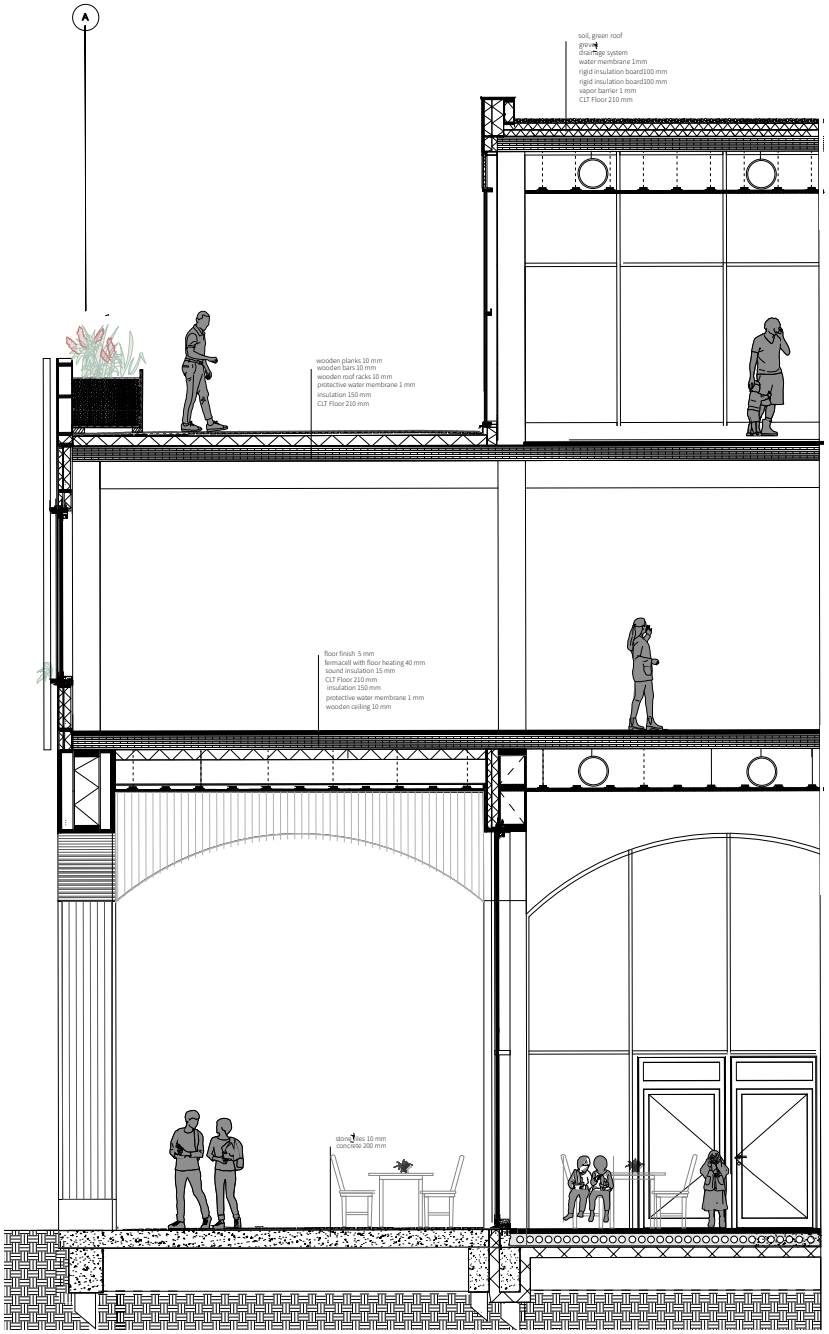
South-east



FACADE FRAGMENT



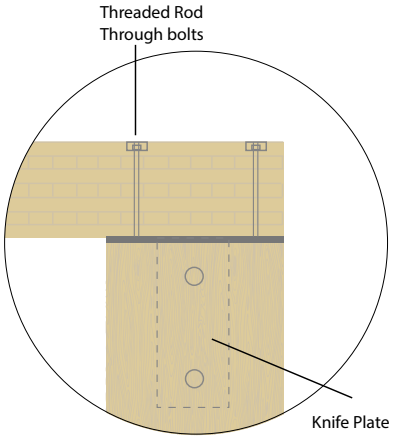
VERTICAL SECTION

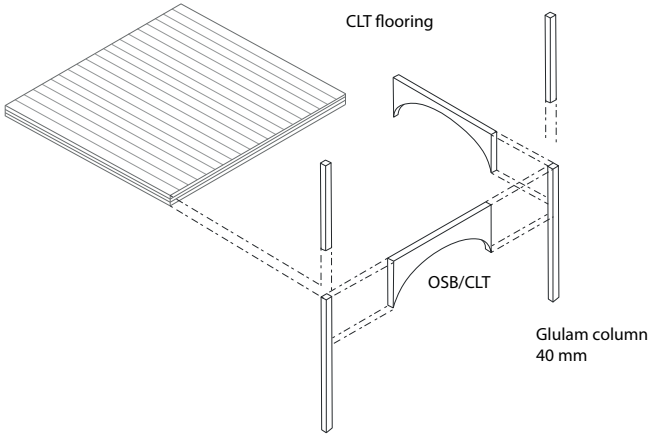


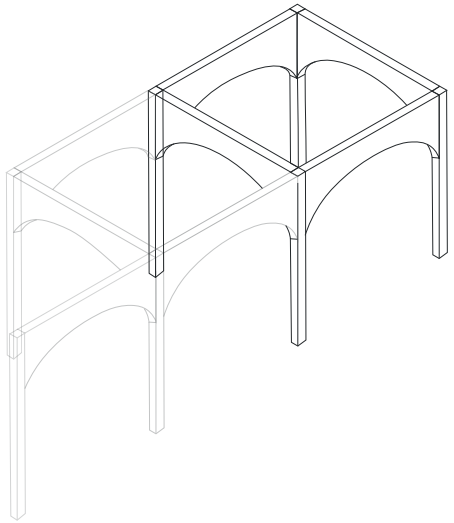
HORIZONTAL SECTION

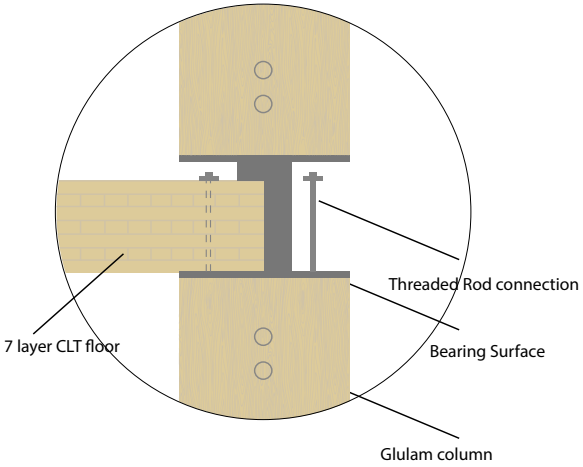


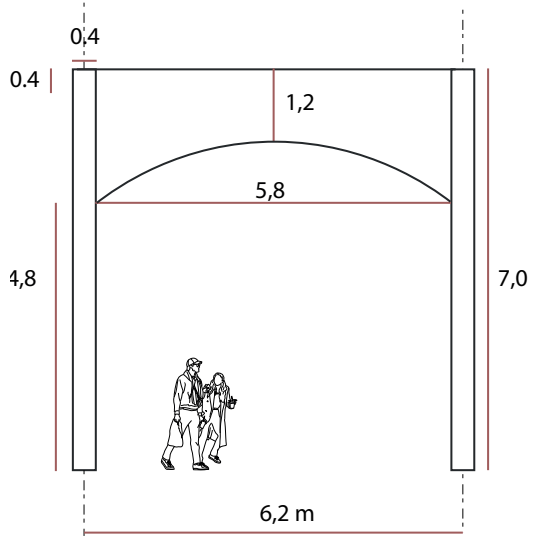
CONSTRUCTION ELEMENT

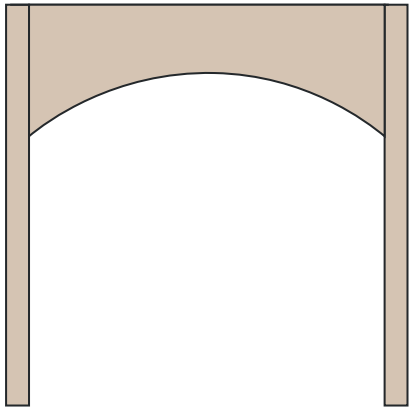








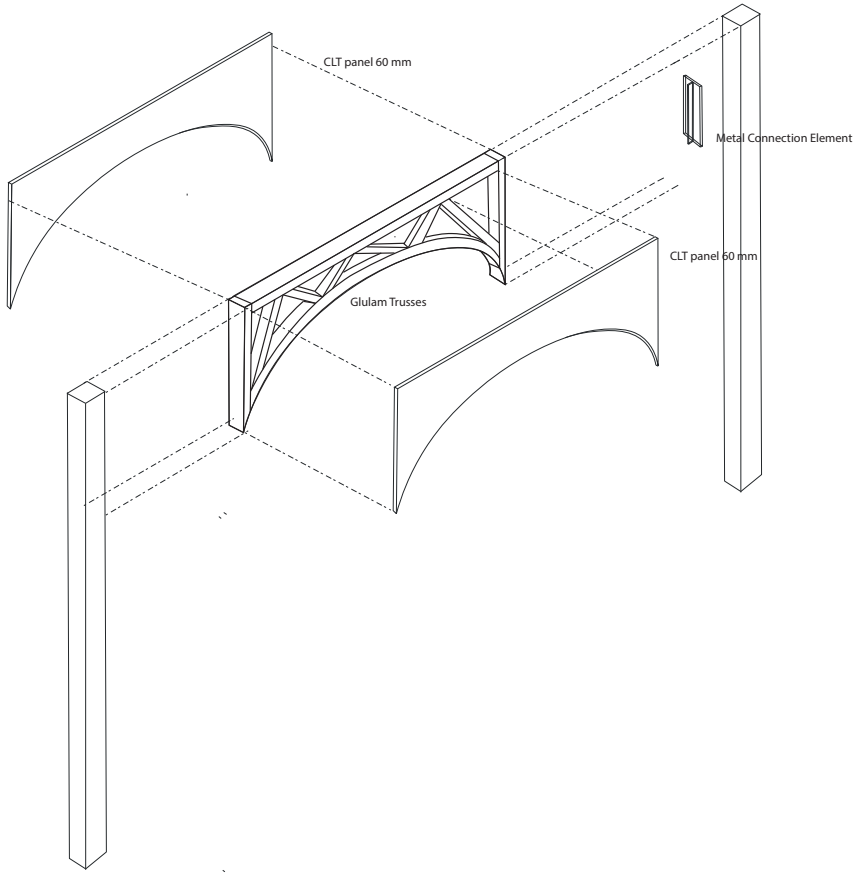




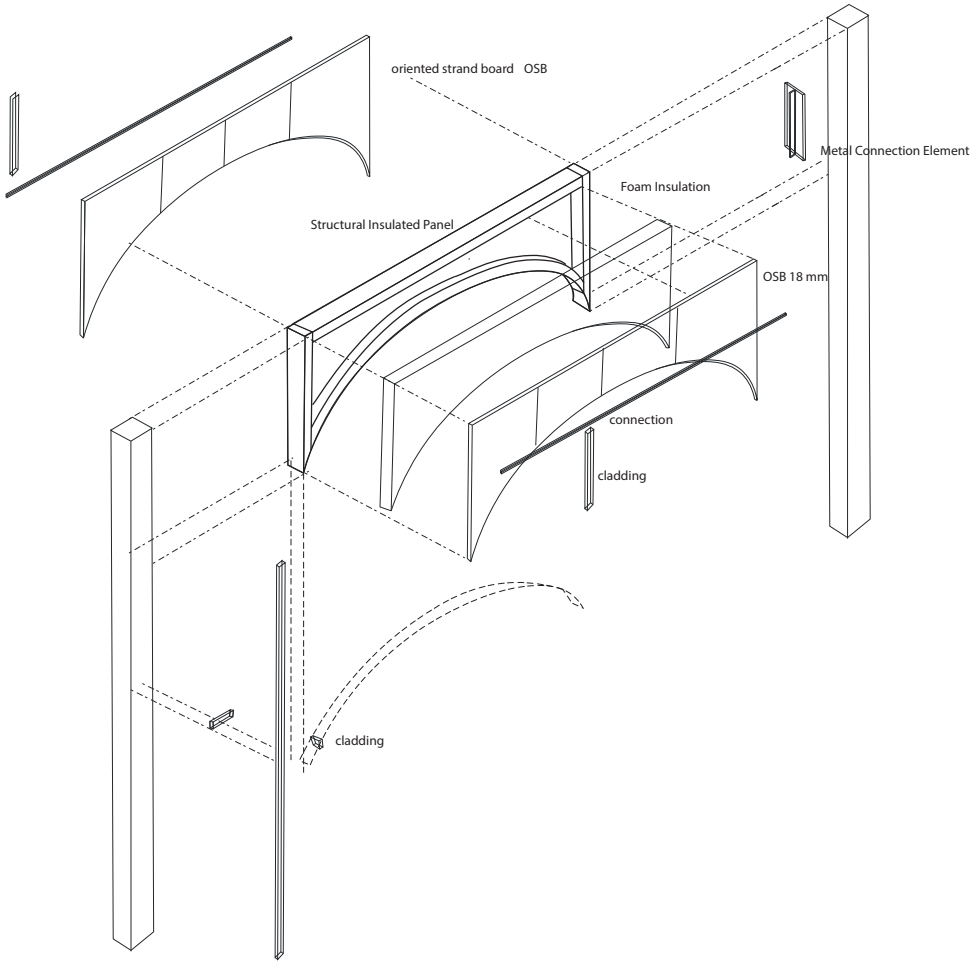
1:100

CONSTRUCTION ELEMENT

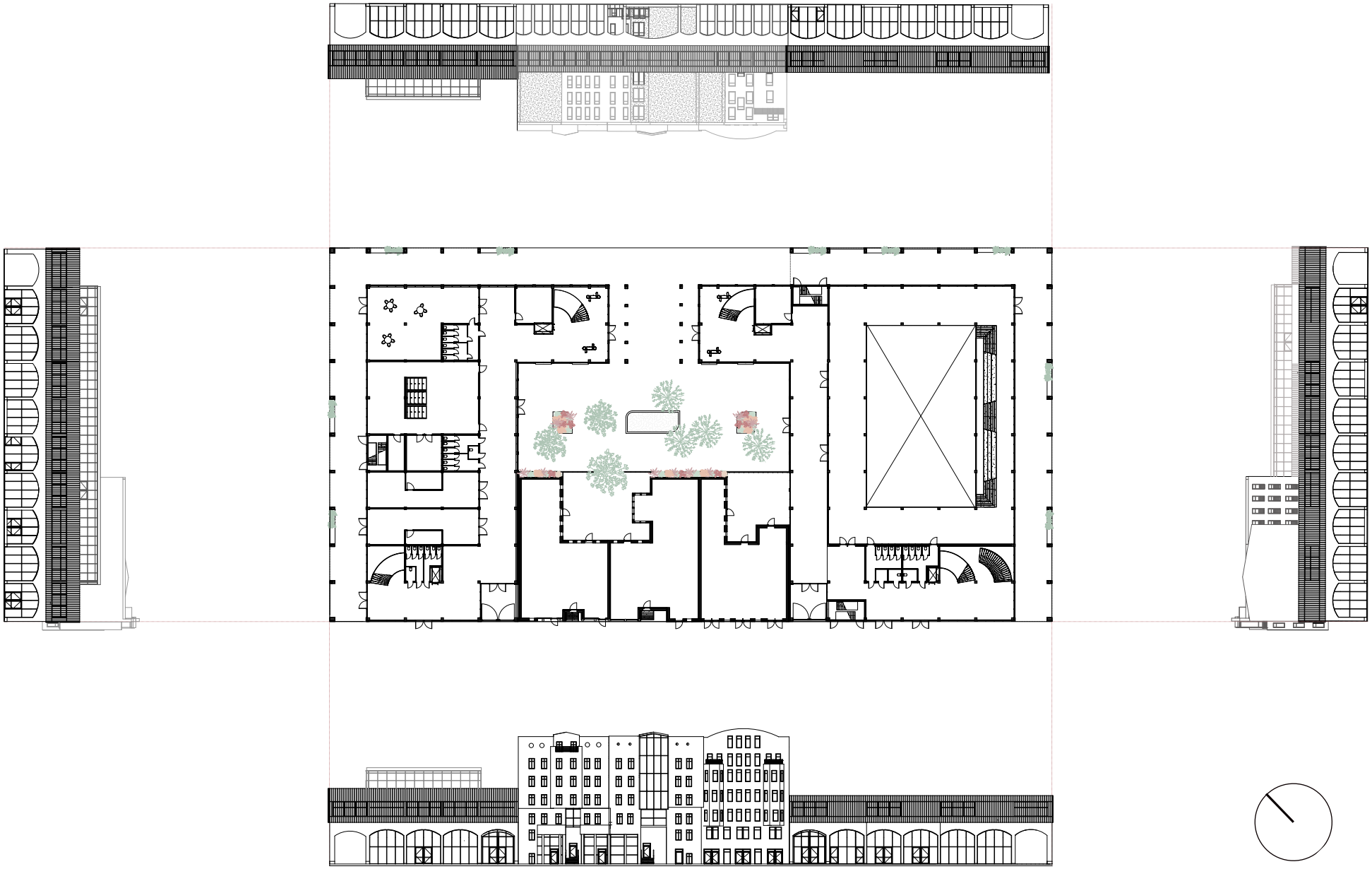
Interior



Exterior



FACADES OVERVIEW

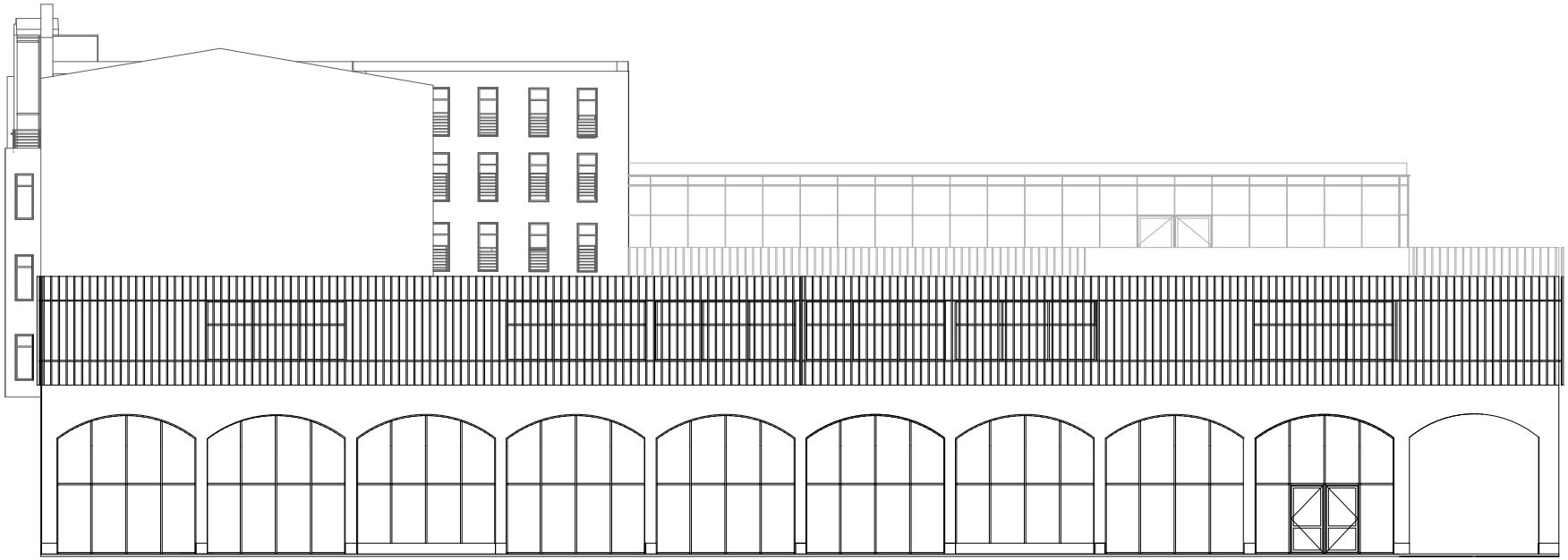


ELEVATION SOUTH EAST





ELEVATION SOUTH EAST



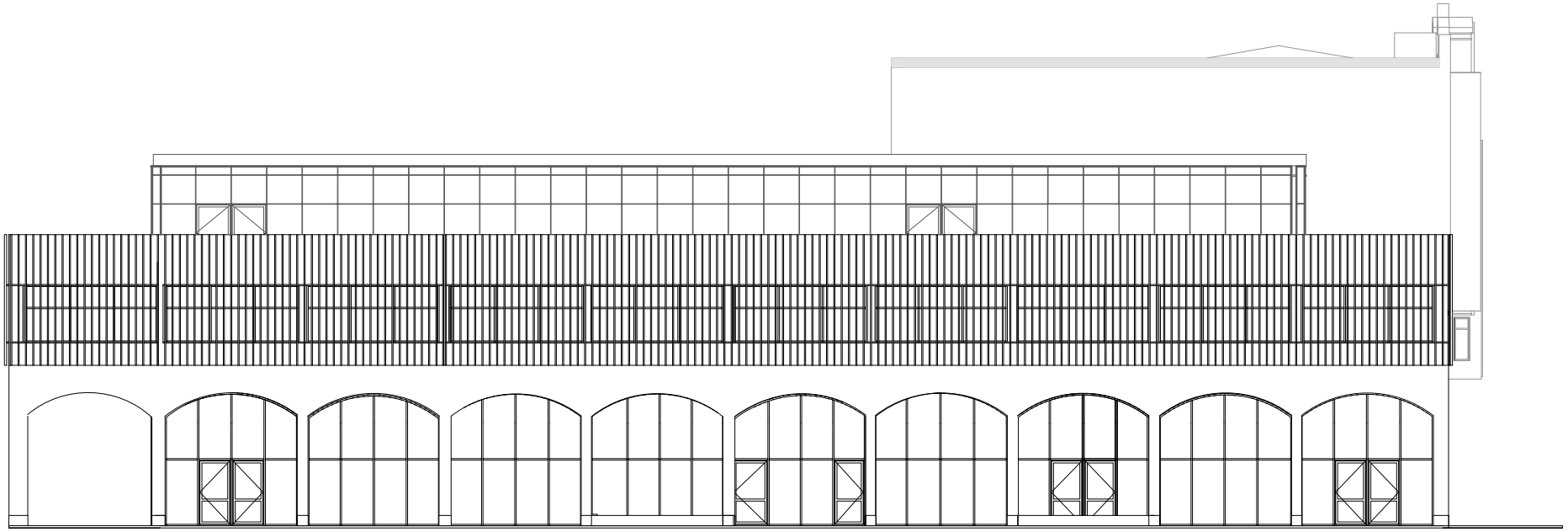


ELEVATION NORTH EAST





ELEVATION NORTH WEST





IMPRESSION COURTYARD





IMPRESSION ROOF GARDEN

IMPRESSION INTERIOR COLLONADE





IMPRESSION EXTERIOR COLLONADE

IMPRESSION APPROACH NEIGHBORHOOD



IMPRESSION APPROACH STATION

IMPRESSION EVENT HALL DAY





IMPRESSION EVENT HALL NIGHT

IMPRESSION FOYER



IMPRESSION COMMUNAL LOUNGE

IMPRESSION CORRIDOR SPACES

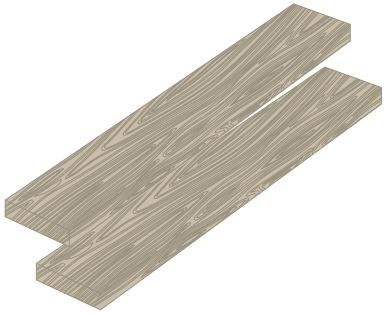


IMPRESSION LIBRARY & ROOF TERRACE

SUSTAINABILITY - CIRCULARITY



Keeping the existing building block
Demolition will further increase carbon footprint.

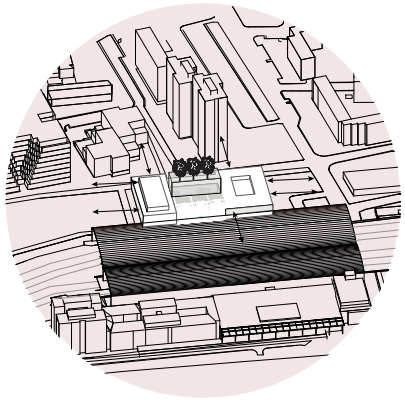


Timber facade and structure
CO2-storage and reducing carbon footprint of building.

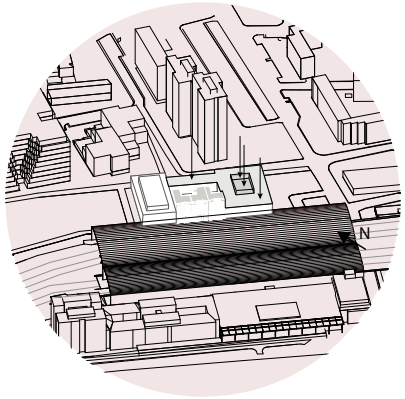


Green wall & extensive green roof
Reducing Heat stress effect & increasing Bio diversity .

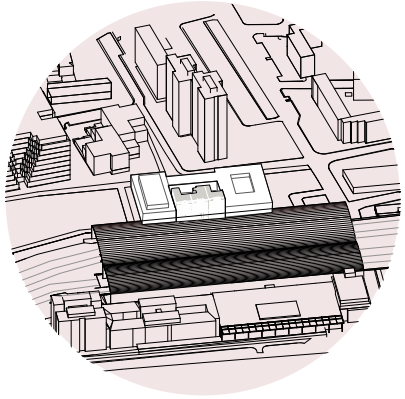
DESIGN CONCEPT



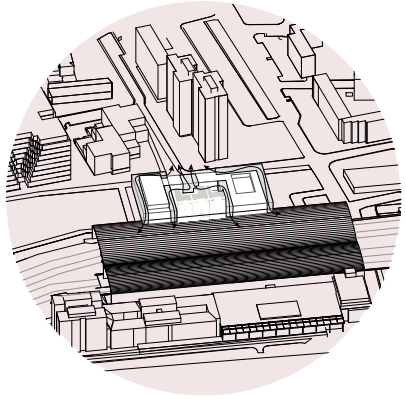
Contrasting typology
with central public green courtyard



Lower building part
for daylight access

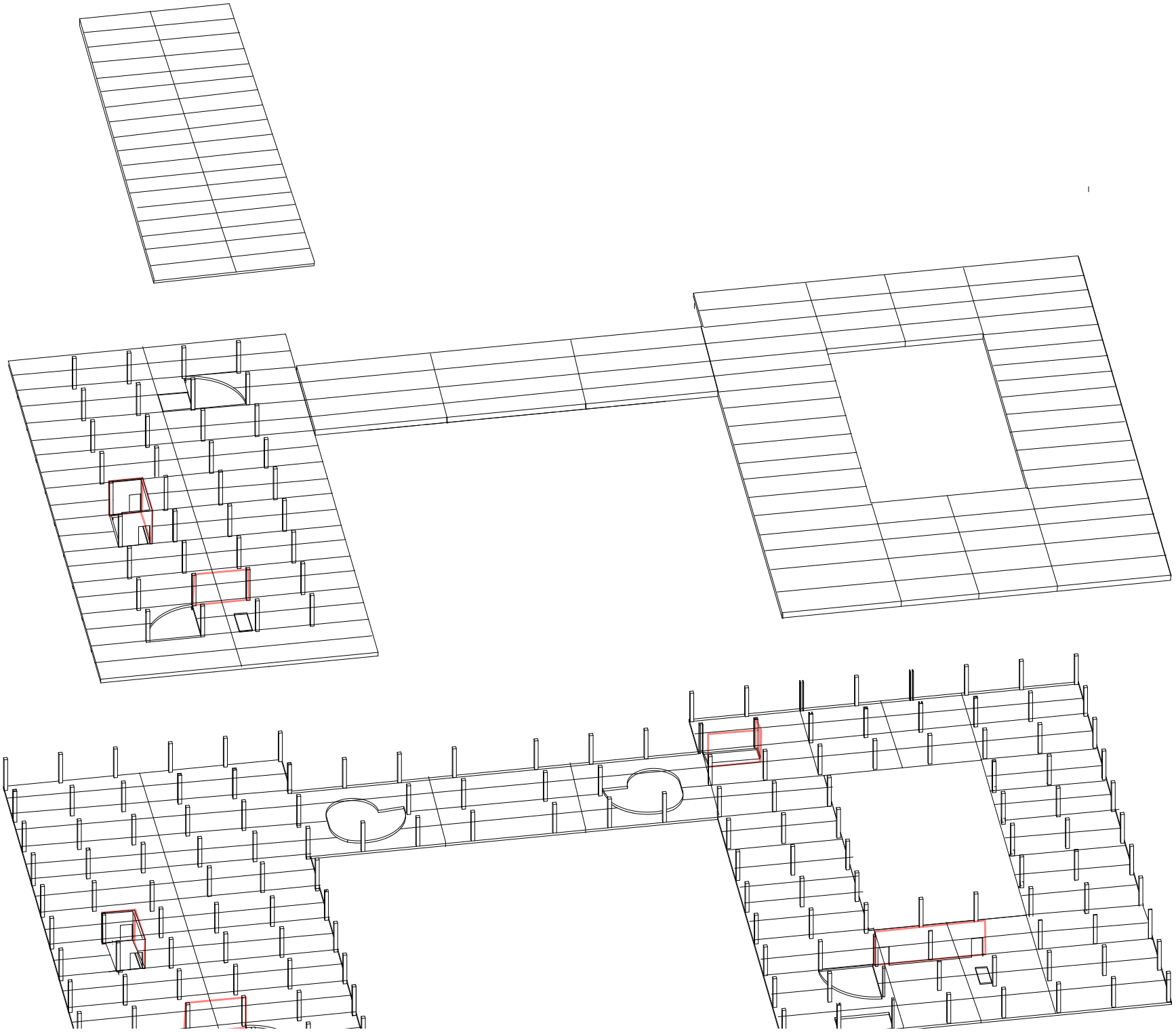


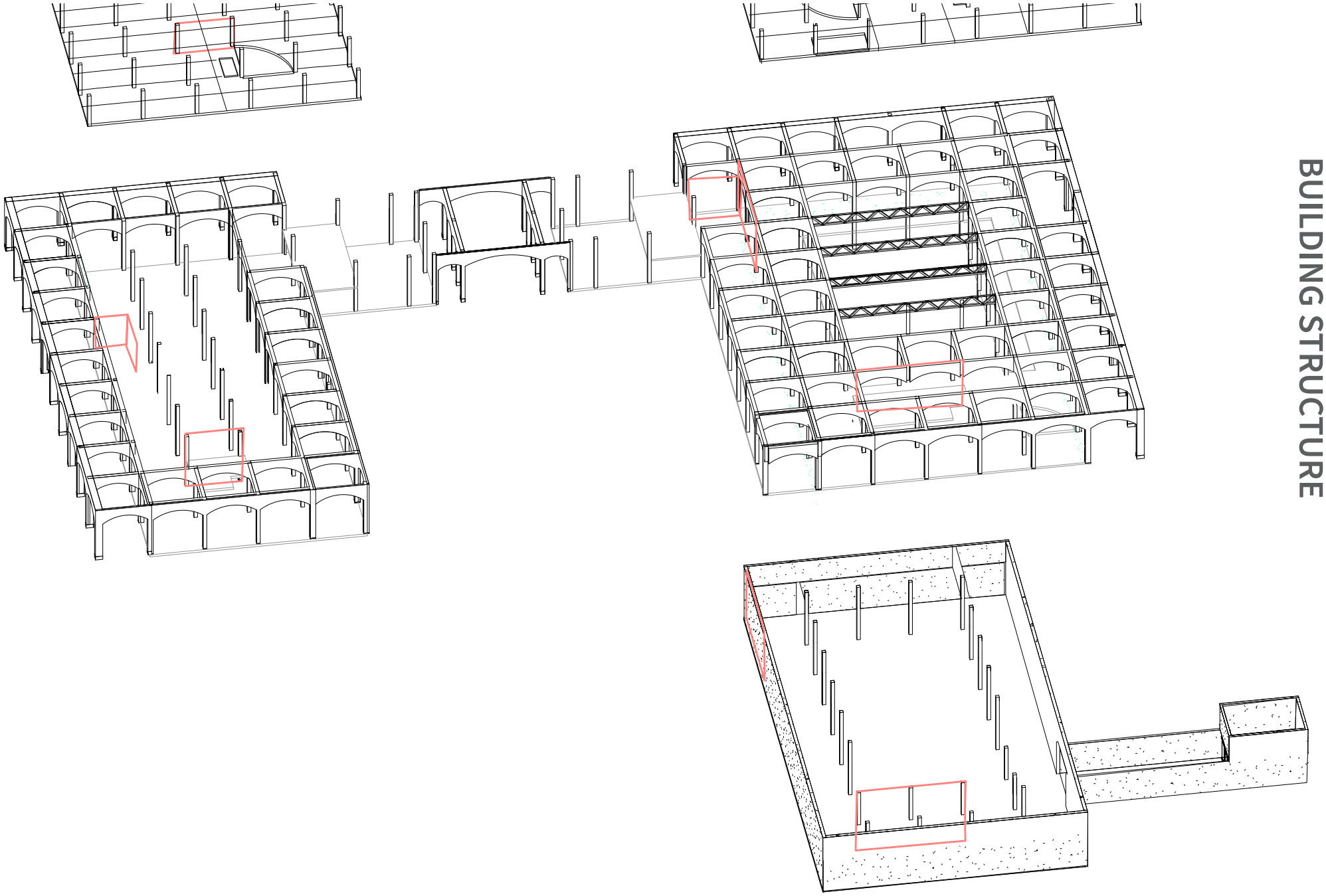
Embracing the existing
stand alone building block



Passages as urban routing
& meeting space

BUILDING STRUCTURE

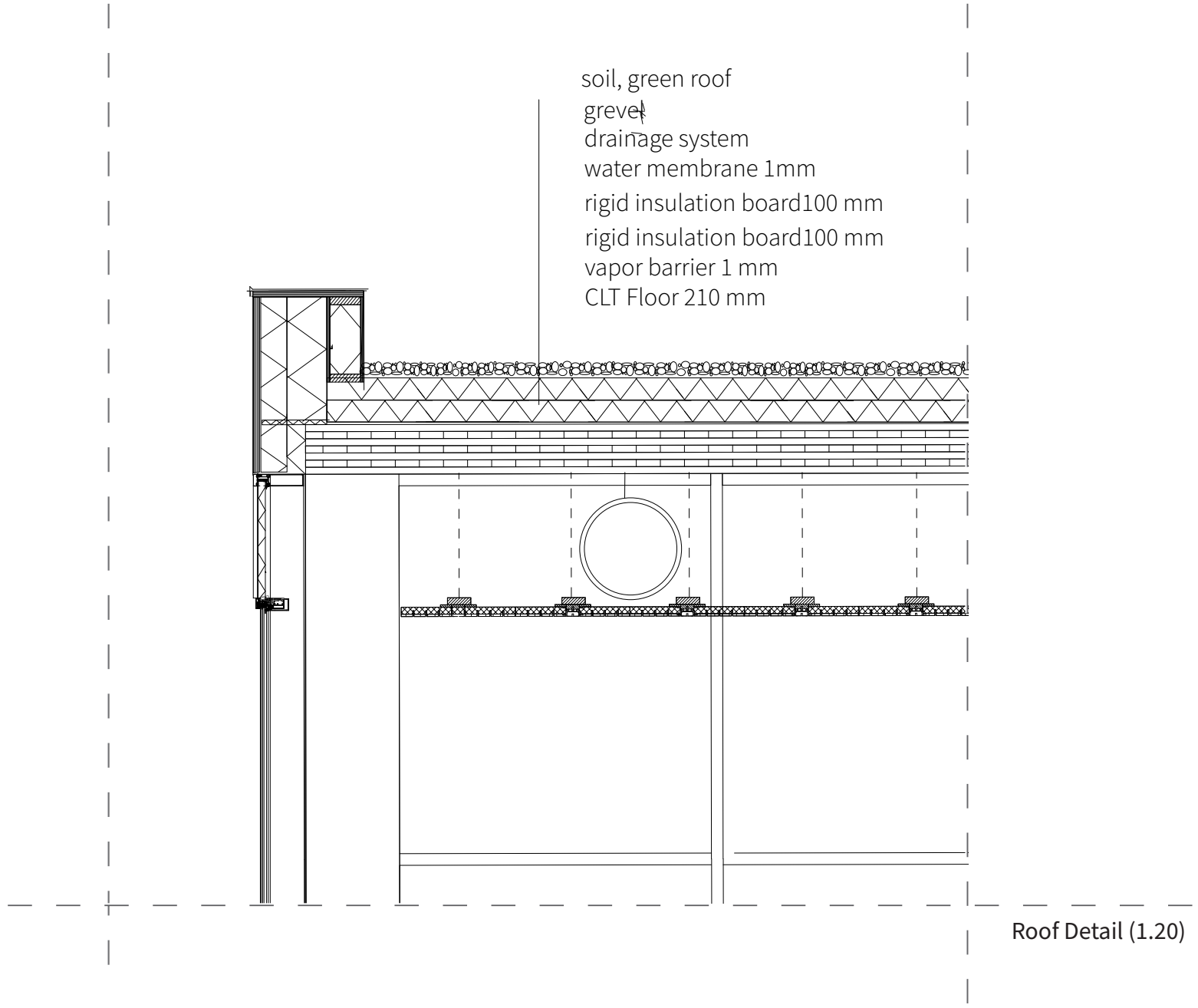




BUILDING STRUCTURE

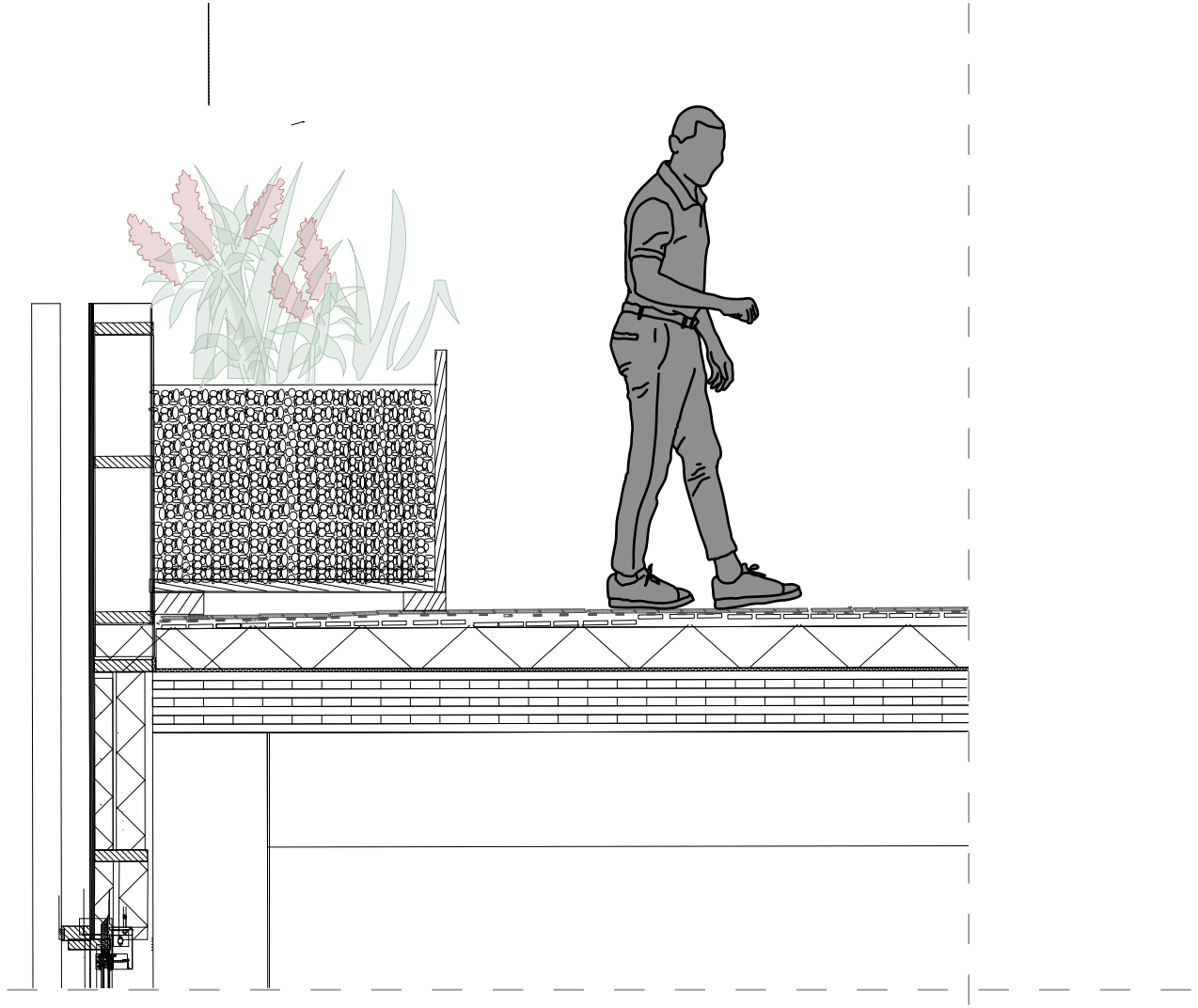
THE URBAN OASIS



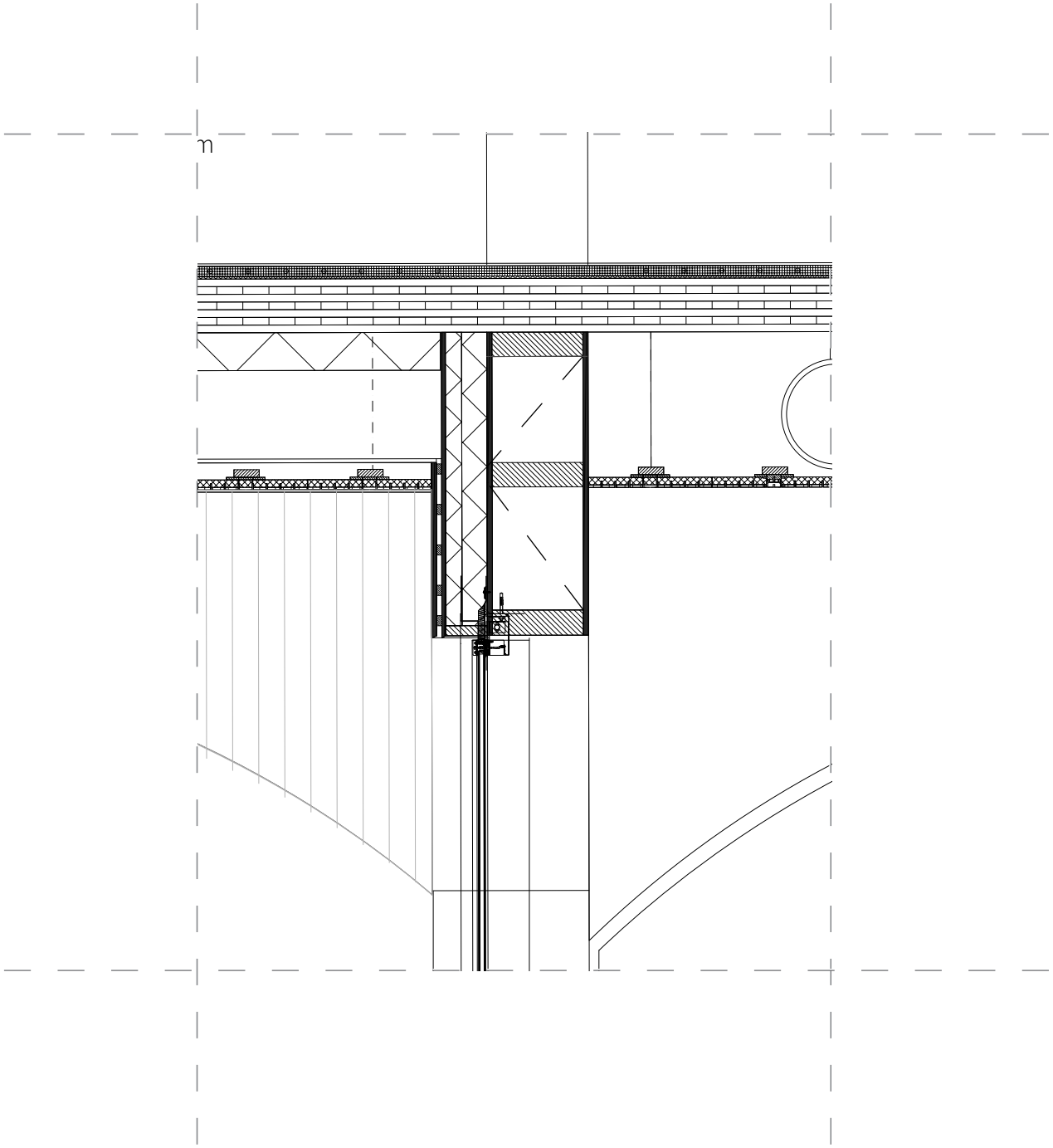


Roof Detail (1.20)

DETAIL 1.5



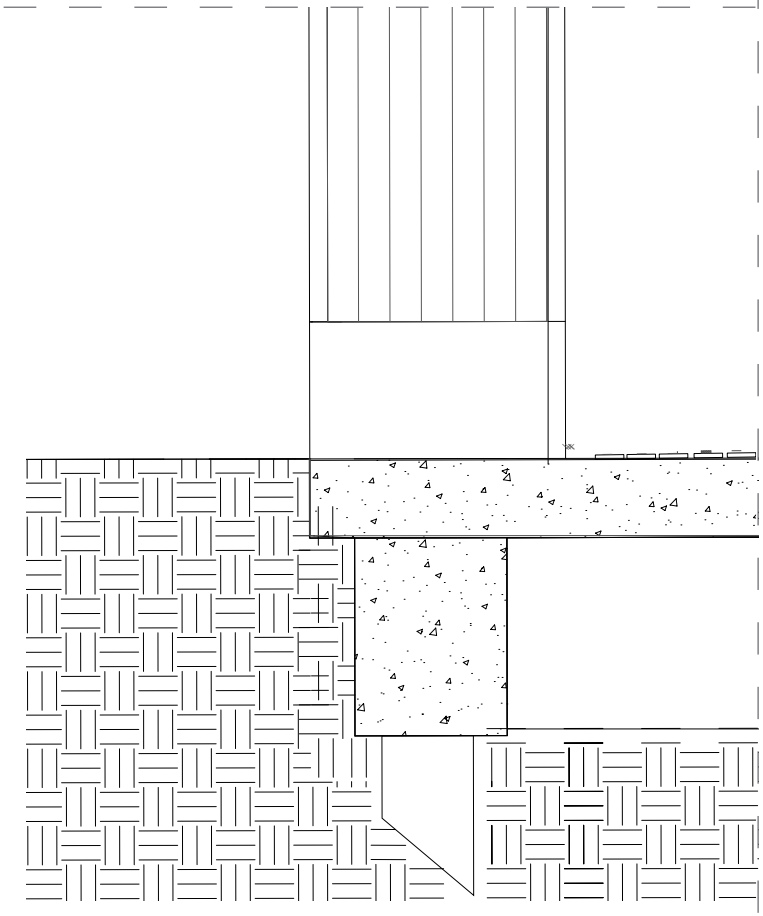
Roof Terrace Detail (1.20)



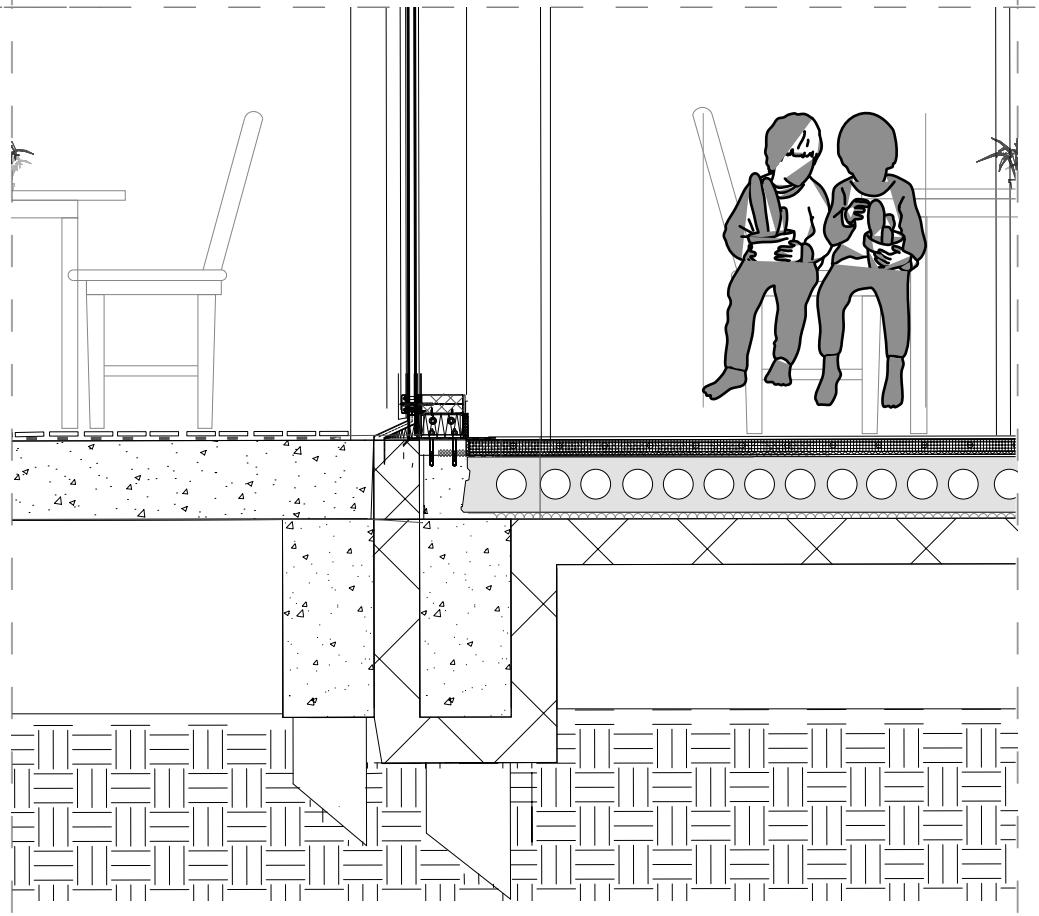
DETAIL 1.5

Facade Collonade Detail (1.20)

DETAIL 1.5



Exterior column Detail



Foundation Detail (1.20)

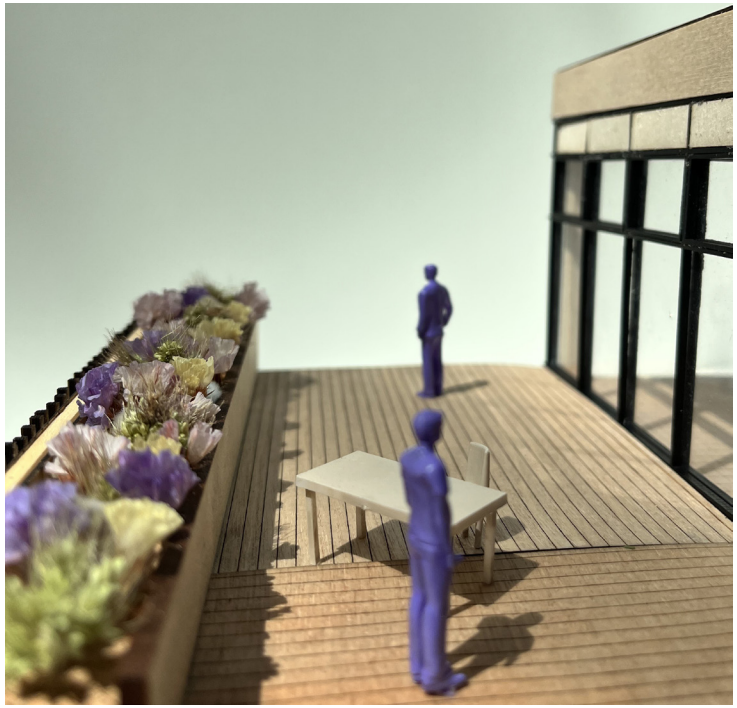






FRAGMENT MODEL

IMPRESSIONS MODEL







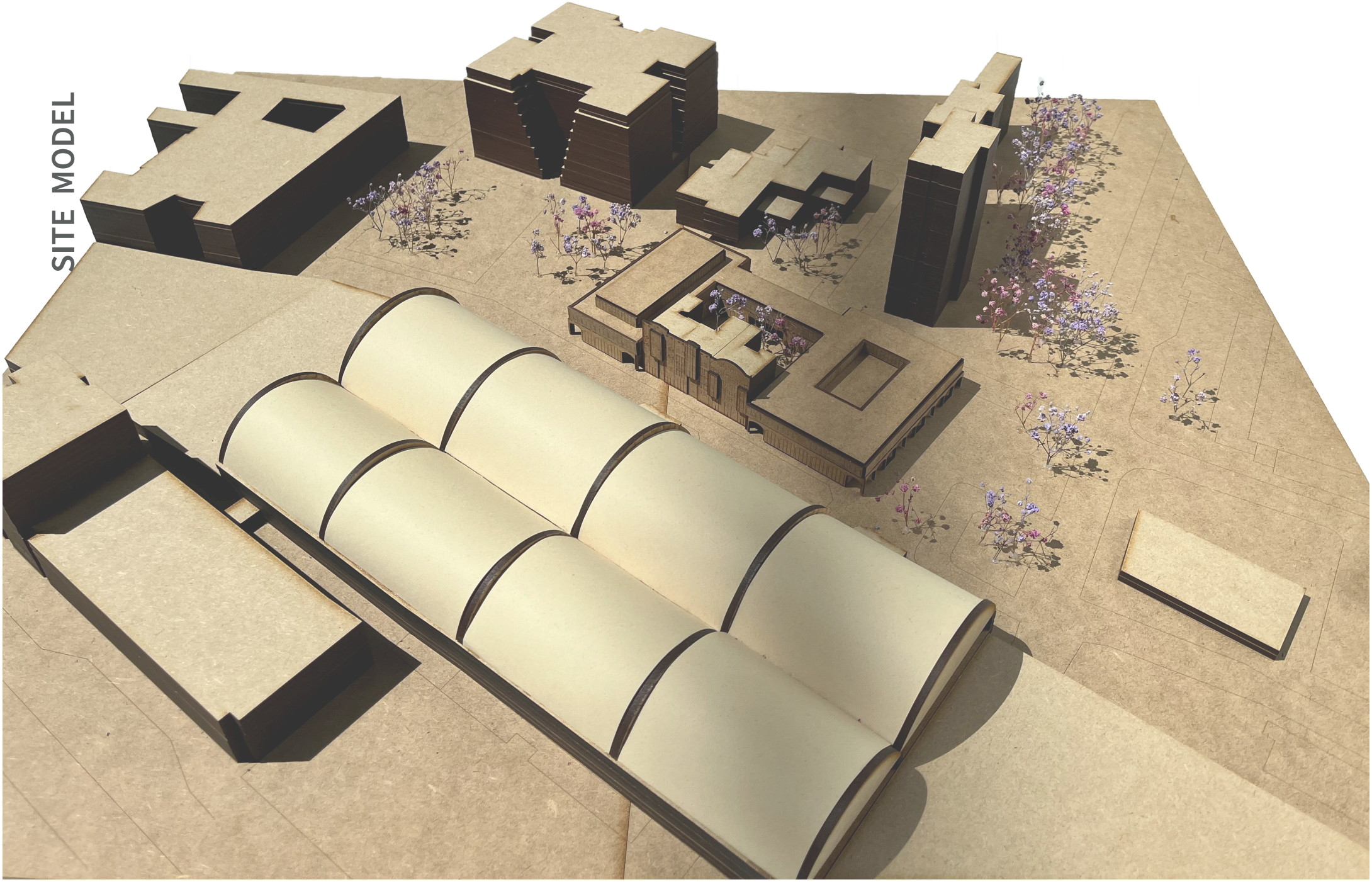








SITE MODEL



URBAN OASIS

final reflection

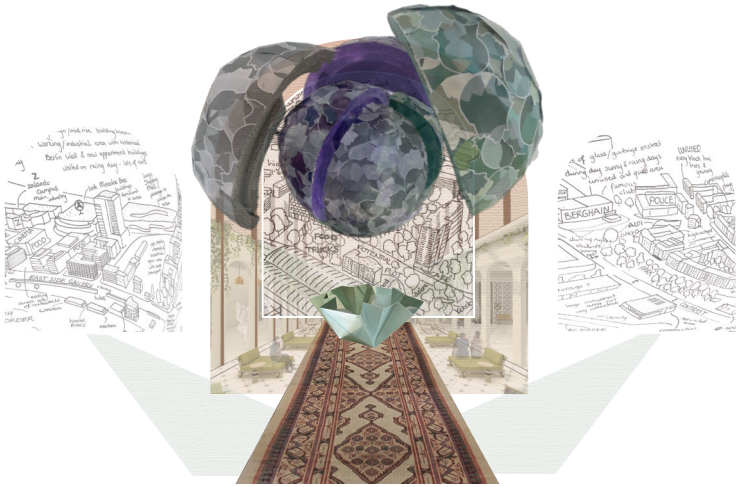
Introduction

The research during the project development started with group research of Berlin, the district Friedrichshain and its three neighborhoods. Which helped getting to know the design location and accessibility of the district in a manner prior to the site visit. During the site visit the urban and architectural context, culture and users of the district were investigated, as well as looking at the qualities of potential plots which would be suitable for this projects' concept of the public condenser.

When visiting Berlin and particular the district, it became clear that the character of the district is very diverse. What was evident, was the character of migration, refugee influx and multiculturality of the city. Visible in aspects as institutions as Migrant Blog (Rosa Luxembourg Foundation), the Welcome Hall for Refugees at the Hauptbahnhof train station, refugee housing in a vacant building block and the plenty restaurants with different ethnic cuisines presence in the district. In addition, the area was lacking a defined center, with main communal functions to attract or guide people into the area. During the site visit, interviewed people gave insight in the lack of inclusivity due to the increased housing prices in the district. And stressed that a lot of refugees are looking for activities and want get in touch with others in the community.

My idea of a public condenser for the neighborhood of Friedrichshain in Berlin is an Urban Oasis; a communal hub & sanctuary for socio-cultural integration and interaction. A safe haven amidst of the busy district center of Friedrichshain.

After positioning and defining what a 'public condenser' meant for this project and inventory of the district's functions and what is lacking, the design brief has been developed based on the context, future plans, and literature research.



Postproduction: Design Ambitions of the Public Condenser

Based on the concept of the Oasis, and to attract the target groups in the city, the site needs two main requirements: to be visible and centrally located for accessibility.
This led to the chosen site, located near the Ostbahnhof Station, adjacent the central road through the district. Benefits of the site are the aspect of the area being accessible by public transport, near residential areas, visible and in the connection to the public multifunctional surrounding. In addition, the plot is currently being used as a routing by different people. In other words, the area is multifaceted, and this will add value to the scope of the public condenser.

With this idea of a 'public condenser' and considering the observations during the site visit, following research question has been investigated as guidance in my design process:

How to create a center of the district that attracts displaced people and locals for social interaction. And over all contribute to the integration of the refugees and migrants within the local community?

This question was challenging to answer, since creating a center in a district that attracts both displaced people and locals for social interaction is a complex task. By using multiple methodologies, I determined key aspects to achieve this center of the district. Firstly, I started investigating the relevance of creating this hub for integration and the benefits for Berlin and the community of Friedrichshain. After this, the sub-questions were investigated in order to come to the right typology and design decisions.

Who are the refugees and migrants in the community?

First, it was needed to investigate who the people are that arrive in Berlin and the district, in terms of background and motivation. To get an understanding of the user group of the public condenser. Eventually the findings of this sub research have led to the definition of refugees and newcomers in Berlin. The division of migrants that are living in Berlin for more generations became clear after studying Dough Sanders' book Arrival city's chapter about Berlin-Kreuzberg (part of the district of the design location). It shows that this group in the community still after decades misses a sense of belonging also due to legislations.

Unfortunately, it was hard to find real-time statistics.The German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), published that late 2021, there were approximately 180,000 refugees in Berlin. Other data showed that these refugees mainly flee Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Iran. With a more recent addition of Ukrainian refugees. Mainly fleeing war, persecution, and violence and economic situations. A part of them reunites with family members that have already received asylum. Remarkable, in terms of the district, Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, the numbers of refugees are dominant (about ten percent of the population).

These findings motivated me to continue the design brief addressing this group that covers an evident part of community.

What are the present experiences in terms of integration and governmental policies?

This sub research revealed that for several years the government of Berlin has prioritized integration and enabled numerous procedures and initiatives, promoting the integration process, such as language courses[1], job training programs[2], housing support[3], and Community support programs[4].
Considering the fact that the influx will only increase in the future, there is even more to be done to ensure the access to these facilities. In addition, the process of integration is a continuing process which can take generations, and need to be adaptable since the process and the needs can change in the future. This will create challenges and obstacles that must be tackled any times.

These findings resulted in the choice of creating enough space for classrooms, and quiet study spaces, and to address local employers to reduce barriers with the labour market.

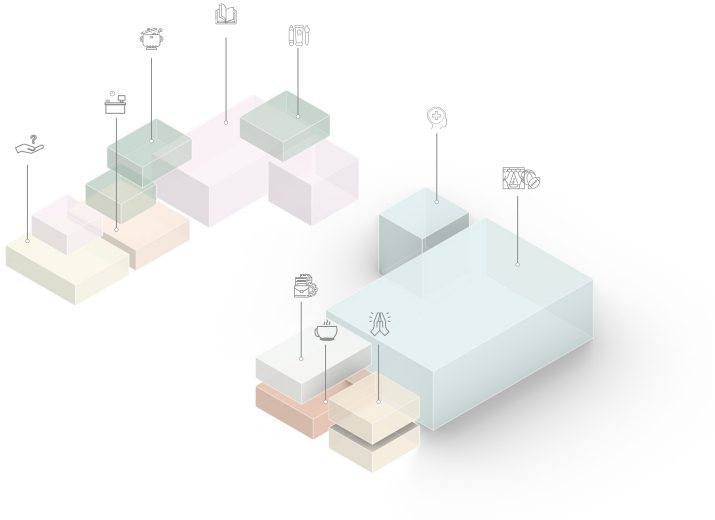
[1] https://www.berlin.de/willkommenszentrum/en/learning-german/language-courses/
[2] https://www.berlin.de/willkommenszentrum/en/working-and-training/job-training-and-placement/
[3] https://www.berlin.de/willkommenszentrum/en/living/housing/ & https://www.thelocal.de/20171012/how-berlin-is-tackling-the-refu gee-housing-crisis
[4] https://www.berlin.de/willkommenszentrum/en/legal-aid-services/

What architectural functions are needed for good integration in Berlin?

This research has helped to determine what functions were really needed to provide for and stimulate integration. However, due to the scope of the project functions were prioritized and others were eliminated. The findings have resulted in the final design brief which have been developed from the options provided by the design assignment towards the specified, suitable functions for the integration hub. The brief exists of the following key functions which foster social interaction between the user groups: employment and training opportunities (legal help), workshop spaces to explore and improve skills, co- work and study spaces (library), communal kitchen (to cook and dine together and exchange cuisines), urban lounge, public courtyard, larger event-spaces (for parties, seminars, workshops, or sports tournaments) and yoga and fitness areas.

How can the architecture of public condenser include both displaced people and locals?

These research findings relate to the notion of commons and multifunctionality that are part of the studio's design assignment, and the implementation of these findings in my design resulted in answering this objective.
This objective has been achieved by designing a multi-functional spaces which can be used for different purposes, during the day and year. The flexible grid size even provides for future addition of housing on top of the community center, to expand the aspect of multi-functionality. Another finding has been implemented into the choice of functions, by providing event spaces for cultural events to contribute to social cohesion and foster a sense of community by interacting and exchanging knowledge and culture. Moreover, inlclusivity has been realized by the accessibility for everyone, including disabled people. During the design process, height differences have been removed due to this aspect to break down barriers.



Preliminary design brief of Presentation 2.

What architectural typology can provide sanctuary or an Oasis for the target groups?

Eventually these findings have influenced the design process the most, in later stage after Presentation 2 and 3. By conducting literature research and by studying, typologies of reference projects, typologies of the context and has been adjusted by feedback of the tutors during the design process. The building has been transformed from an open courtyard building towards a more enclosed courtyard, to provide for experience of a sanctuary and to create a contrasting environment with its context of undefined public spaces. The typology of a building with nature-orientated expression by materialization will contribute to the concept of a sanctuary and could attract people to explore and escape from the noises of the busy city and station area. Outdoor spaces have been implemented in the design in terms of arcades and courtyards and terraces to provide a covered place for people to connect, relax and socialize. Addition of greenery, helps reduce stress and improves mental wellbeing of the users.

Most importantly, the typology of the building has been influenced by the presence of the existing building block. During the design process, it was considered to be removed for more potential for the new construction. However, sustainability reasons led to the decision to keep the existing building block, due to disadvantages of increased carbon footprint of the building, when demolishing it.

Relation between graduation project and the studio topic.

In terms of multiplicity the building is productive not only by its multifunctionality of larger open spaces and the ability to adapt, but also in performance of materials since the timber structure will contribute to the CO2 storage of the emission in the environment, and therefore the building material interact with its environment. The implemented greenery and the component of the courtyard will contribute as a sustainable and passive solution to create a healthy environment since it improves air quality and has visual positive effects on users. The project uses bio-based materials, and greenery implemented into the facades, and is therefore nature-orientated.

In terms of the commons, the project connects to commons by both focusing on the needs of the current community for example language knowledge, legal help, for newcomers. But also, a communal central place with cultural functions and activities. On the other hand, focusing on their resources and skills and provide for elaboration of the resources, and potentials they can add to the community, to contribute and integrate within the labor market.

In addition, this project simultaneously addresses as well generic, global issues of refugees and integration as well as local issues of Berlin. It reflects on the context and the program and functions are related to the district and at the same time adapted to suit within the design assignment.

In terms of sustainability, the addition of water and greenery has multiple advantages. To meet de need to provide for a peaceful and natural contrasting environment but also as element to collect rainwater to re-use for the toilets. In addition, The structure of the building consists of a repetitive grid, for adaptibility for future transformation to add housing to the building. But at the same time the grid size is adapted to meet the need of current program.

Relation between graduation project and the master track and program.

This graduation project is part of the broader program, which has brought insight and experience in analyzing, academic research, urban research, and other design assignments. This insight and experience have been implemented. However, in the broader master track, these elements were often separate courses, when research not always was linked to a design. During this project, the design and research were simultaneously conducted through research-by-design and therefore have influenced each other. The knowledge obtained during previous design assignments of the master track have impacted the design process, and how issues have been addressed and studied.

The design project, consisting of different scales, relates to the program of the master as well. Since, the development of the project was achieved by applying knowledge from different perspectives from urban to detail scale.

All in all, the findings of this graduation research can help the larger field of architecture with exploring public condensers for future societies. The public condenser as a place where different demographic groups, cultures and lifestyles but also family and friends are aimed to encounter with each other. This aspect will affect and concern society as a whole. Therefore, the role of other stakeholders and individuals are strongly related to the success of an effective and adequate public condenser.

Relevance of design and research project.

Regarding inclusivity, the user groups, of refugees and newcomers and local residents include people of all age groups, cultures, background in terms of politics and economics and education. However, due to the extent of the project and therefore the limitation of the program, not all groups have been addressed in the projects' program. For example, mothers with young children. When being able to add more functions to the building's program, all age groups including small children should be addressed. For example, provision of daycare would allow mothers to integrate into the community and the labor market.

In addition, refugees are of all times, but the integration of displaced people within a community is a quite current subject, and one that will still exist in the future. Since migration will only increase due to climate change and for instance political issues, economic issues, which will continue to exist. This relates to one aspect of the studio's thematic pillars: 'the design should 'respond to and accommodate today's needs for the Public Condenser while anticipating the future.'

Regarding the aspect of the Public condenser which promotes multiplicity in healthy urban living, integration of newcomers into a community will create difficulties and pose issues on both sides. So, to foster and facilitating activities and accommodating functions to lessen the issues of integration will be beneficial for both hosting communities and new arrivals' health and happiness.

By creating a community center that focusses on and includes newcomers to give them a sense of belonging, and at the same time accommodating general functions for local residents, this could change the mindset of the people and make them more aware of this group by getting in touch with this part of their community.



Final concept of the public condenser.

Besides creating a communal hub and public condenser to bring people together, this project could help in economic terms, while labor market integration will decrease the staff shortage. Therefore, this project has a larger aim. In addition, in the field of health, it can be contributing to the health of an individual as well as the society as a whole. in the political field, this project can be an example of smaller scale engagement on district level and can lead to legal changes regarding labor market integration of refugees and can lead to similar community centers through the city, to connect the people of Berlin with the mostly segregated people who live in refugee housing.

This graduation project demonstrates that a community center should reflect on its context and the location's needs and culture, but at the same time can be multicultural and adaptable in different places with similar immigration issues. The massing shape and expression of the building should be related to the existing and the contextual history for example in the project these are the blind facades due to destroyed building blocks.

Conclusion

The approach of research by design, starting with a brief literature research which continued until the completion of the graduation project was a good variety to come to several conclusions. This and the comprehensive feedback provided during the review moments of the several presentations have led towards changes in conceptual aspects such as the notions used for the project users, the typology of the final design proposal and reasoning for design choices. For example, the use of certain terms, such as ‘diaspora’ has been adapted during the process. During difficulties in development of the project the feedback and case studies that have been investigated and suggested by the tutors helped the project process into the right direction and to continue developing.