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ww+

WW+ architektur + management is a young and dynamic architecture and project management firm based in Esch-sur-Alzette. Managing directors Luc Wagner and Jörg Weber gained their experience in a renowned architectural office, specializing in the fields of concept, design, execution, organization and project management in both the public sector and the health and social domains.

Established in 2003, our firm is made up of international staff and – as the name implies – operates in the building sector, providing planning and organization services. What sets our office apart is, on the one hand, our ambitious architecture regarding design, planning and realization and, on the other hand, our cost and deadline precision, with projects ranging from new constructions to the rebuilding of schools and hospitals.

WW+ places strong emphasis on direct contact with the client as well as optimal project management and supervision. Our firm prides itself on implementing design quality to the utmost satisfaction of the client, especially regarding fixed costs and deadlines. Our primary focus is to carry out the building project entrusted to us by optimizing the technical and ecological possibilities and requirements. The strengths of our firm include conceptual and organizational work. Our fields of operation encompass architecture, project management, organization of competitions, urbanism, landscape planning and interior design.

## Team 2010



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## 2006 Pavillon Madeleine, Kayl (L)

project **New construction of a restaurant-pavilion with a cortensteel-facade in the redesigned Park Ouerbett of Kayl-Tétange** client **Administration Communale de Kayl** planning **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (L) - wich architekten (D)** start of planning **2006** start of works **2009** opening **june 2010** gross floor area **220 m2** volume **990 m3** planning phases **1-9** construction costs **2'900'000 € exkl. VAT (parc and pavillon)** projectmanagement **WW+** photographs **Linda Blatzek Photography, Trier (D)**

### Description of the plan

The pavilion and the newly designed "Park Ouerbett" built together the new centre of the community of Kayl-Tétange, located in the south of the grand duchy of Luxembourg, close-by the industrial quarter Esch-sur-Alzette.

The building is arranged at the intersection point of the north-south trail and the loop road of the park and attracts not only the visitors of the park with its exterior and interior structure. With its basic dimensions of 10 x 22 x 4,5 m it fits harmonically in the park structure. The structural concept relies on a pillar-girder construction, which is based on an insulated bottom slab. The pillars are arranged in a grid of 2 x 2 m and hold the 10 m long IPE400-girders. All steelwork parts are screwed.

The transparent post-and-rail-façade has been equipped with sun shading glass. A corten-steel façade covers the volume in its artless and simple cubature, which is interrupted by several glass cuttings of storey height. The pre-located terrace in the south with its barbecue station and about 40 seats defines also the entrance and leads the visitor through a glass door directly into the building. There we find a restaurant with another 40 seats. Harmonious materials as well as a generous room height in the restaurant area offer the visitor a high quality of stay. The unadorned walls contrast with the black steel chimney construction, the representative wine cupboard and the bar made of the same material. The 3 elements emphasize the clear lines of the pavilion and bring its outer robustness inside. In contrast to this but at the same time harmonising with these elements, the parquet floor and the 3 gold-coloured suspended lamps offer a warm and comfortable atmosphere, which is especially in the winter supported by the fire in the chimney.





The restaurant has a generous professional kitchen and a sanitary block for guests and employees. The show cooking concept has been developed with the collaboration of Lea Linster, carrier of the restaurant and a well-known cook far beyond the borders of Luxembourg. This concept offers not only a taste experience to the gastronomy enthusiast but also an impressive visual introduction into the artistic preparation of the meals. All entrances of the pavilion as well as its inner life are designed barrier-free. Minimized connection details and installations hidden in the ceiling and in the walls create neutral and silent rooms. Due to the high demands on the outer casing of the building, e.g. vandalism resistance and harmonious integration into its green surrounding area, great importance has been attached to the materiality and function of the façade. The building shell ensures the integration into the park and an improvement of the artless and simple building geometry. By the usage of steel the cultural heritage of the southern steel industry is enforced. The material impresses with its sustainability during utilization and is completely recyclable. Moreover it protects the interior zone from vandalism and damages can be easier revised. The multi-purpose usability of the material, which can also be found in the design of the park, is inimitable. In this way a strong connection of the building to the surrounding open space is created, thus strengthening the identity of the park. The chosen vertical subdivision of the façade enables an interesting play between windows and closed parts. The window areas are protected at night by slotted folded elements made of corten-steel. In addition to the ambient lighting of the park the open or closed folded elements cause a fascinating light effect and diversified staging. The energetic concept of the pavilion complies with today's technical requirements. The controlled fresh air, which completely exchanges the indoor air ten times per hour, is passed into the restaurant via long range blast pipes. The elements of the kitchen equipment, like e.g. the refrigerators, are energetically on the highest technical level. Green covering of the roof, solar cells, heat pump and area collectors are only some of the keywords, which round the sustainable master plan of the building.



## 2006 Park Ouerbett, Kayl (L)

project **Redesign of the "Park Ouerbett" with a pavillon** client **Administration Communale de Kayl** planning **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (L) - wich architekten (D)** start of planning **2006** start of works **2009** floor space **2,5 ha** planning phases **1-9** construction costs **2'900'000 € exkl. VAT (parc and pavillon)** project management **WW+** photographs **Linda Blatzek Photography, Trier (D)** opening **june 2010**

### Architectural concept

The 'Kayldall' follows the 'Kaylbach' in North-South direction, from the centre of Kayl to Tétange. The park Ouerbett is the Northern boundary of the green connection. As a public urban space it represents the green middle of Kayl. In the West there's access to the 'Gehaansberg' and the nature reserve 'Haardt'. In the East there's the road to Esch, the 'Bromeschberg' and to the area around the 'Gaalgenberg' and the 'Terres Rouges'.

The essential parameters of the design are the preservation of the existing trees and groves, the definition of the park borders, the integration of the requested utilisations as well as the accentuation of the entrance areas and the transition areas to the town and the countryside.

#### Description of the project

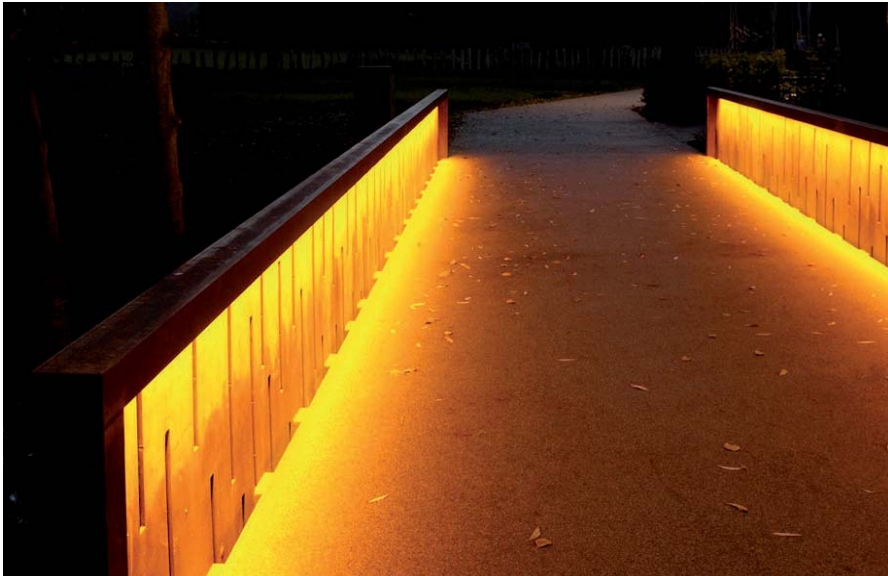
The new structure of the park is on the one hand affected by the Kaylbach (running from north to south) and the paralleling trail as well as on the other hand by the new loop road, to which the main functions of the park are affiliating. While the north-south trail has rather a developing function (e.g. to the new pavilion) or also a connecting function (e.g. as cycle track to Tétange), the loop road meanders through the park and invites to dander and rest.





The margin towards the park gets a clear green edge (as spatial frame) in form of hornbeam hedges. The bundling of development and layover at the margins allows leaving the centre open. Utilizations like e.g. a playground with assigned seating-accommodations for different age groups or a small playing field provide a large choice. The loop road additionally frames a large grass plot, which can be used as grass playground and relaxing lawn as well as for festivals and events in the park. Perennial herb beds in diversified colours and sizes function as crossing from this road to the open lawn. Openness and wideness in the green frame are standing for the not purposive utilization of the "flowing through" grass areas. The Kaylbach is also flowing through this park centre, thus giving it a particular atmosphere. The other side of the creek can be reached by crossing one of two drivable bridges (max. 3,5 tons) in the north and the south. There are small stopover areas close to the park entrances, which are staged by appropriate light fittings during the evening hours. Light steles on the small places at the two main entrances (from the Rue du Moulin in the north and from the Rue de Tétange in the south) offer an inviting entrée. They are part of an adjusted lighting concept with effect illumination of the bridges, the water inflow and two big trees near the Pavilion.

The Querbett Pavilion, one of the most important functions in the park, is located at the intersection point of the loop road and the north-south trail. Seat steps in front of the Pavilion allow for direct access and contact with the water of the Kaylbach, whose quality has been reevaluated by cleaning and minor improvement measures at the banks.





## 2010 Competition Porta Nigra, Trier (D)

project "Trier | Surroundings of the Porta Nigra" Restricted urban planning competition according to VOF 2009 and RPW 2008 awarding authority City of Trier planning WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) – terra.nova Landschaftsarchitektur, Munich (D) project dimension 3,3 ha

placing 3rd price (no 2nd place awarded)

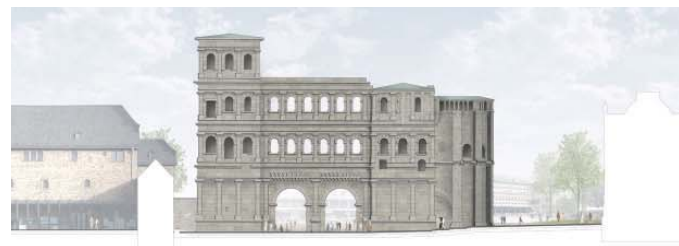
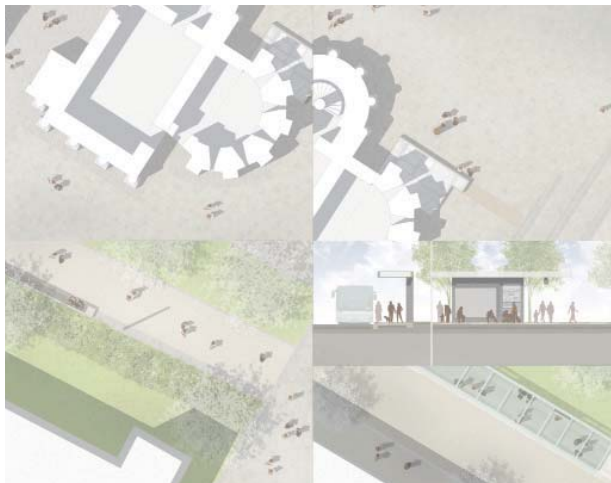
„We would like to demonstrate respect for this imperial city of Helena and Konstantin and enter it through its solemn gate, which is certainly one of the most solemn gates in the world, the Porta Nigra, the roman gate, which has turned dark and black from the weather of two millenniums.“ [Quotation by Johannes Kirschweng]

### Perceive time – Porta Nigra versus Alleenring

Impressed by the complex historical development of the old city of Trier, especially in the surroundings of the Porta Nigra, we would like to lead back this historical important area into a new generous city-wide context. Major focus will be put on the spatial sensual perception and the spectacular scenery effect of the gate system. The aim of the design is an exemption and unrestricted accessibility on all sides of the adjacent urban environment. A differentiation of the field and city side of the gate system is created naturally by the urban development structure. While the city side is creating a constructional shaped environmental situation due to the compact building facades, the place edges at the two sides of the Porta Nigra are created by the greenery volume of the "Alleenring", now also completed at its east side.

- Only little substantial and perceptible things are necessary to define the character of the urban environment.

An important component of the conception is to use visual arts in order to reach a continuous concept to experience the historical traces – the visible and the hidden – and to connect history with nowadays art to a new quality. Apart from the existing elements of the reminiscence like "Römerstraße" or the historical wall fragment of the "Simeontor", a higher-level audiovisual information system leads the visitor through the different stations of the Porta Nigra surroundings. The artistically designed individual situations are independent elements, connecting to a whole through their common speech concerning materiality and their outer appearance, but also in matters of tone and picture information; they tell the stories of the Porta Nigra – historically significant stories but also ordinary ones.





### Materiality, texture and colour

The readability of the surroundings of the Porta Nigra as city entrance being striven for and its multifunctional usability require a calm, uniform but independent characteristic of the materiality. That's why we propose for the floor a homogeneous slab surfacing with light brown colour, e.g. Travertine or limestone. Special places and elements are accentuated by specific surface treatment like scarpering (e.g. tracing of the Römerstraße) or own materiality (e.g. brass inlays, brass info pins etc.). The floor covering reaches from the Margaretengässchen to the Simeonstiftsplatz and integrates there the newly designed square area. The Alleenring is a clear contradiction to this. As an independent and also three-dimensional green space it gets a clear, park-like and vegetative arrangement. Completed by significant solitary trees and a linear undergrowth of grasses and flourishing perennials, the "Alleenring" follows precisely the area of the historical fortification.



## 2010 Square Mile Plan B (L)

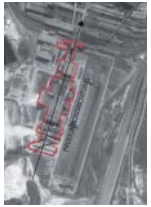
project Cooperative procedure for calling in expert opinion Belval Square Mile – centre line, on the basis of the master plan of Joe Coenen in Belval, a territory of the communities of Esch-sur-Alzette et Sanem client AGORAS.à.r.l. et Cie (L), company under private law, founded in the year 2000 within the scope of a partnership between the state of Luxembourg and ArcelorMittal planning WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) – terra.nova Landschaftsarchitektur, Munich (D) – empirica Qualitative Marktforschung, Stadt- und Strukturforchung GmbH (D) – komobile Wien Ingenieurbüro für Verkehrswesen und Verkehrswirtschaft (AU) – BLS Energieplan Ingénieurs-Conseils S.à r.l. (L) – BFAG Büro für angewandte Geografie, Jürgen Aring (D) dimension of the project 9,56 ha gross floor space 175.000 m<sup>2</sup>

### Description of the design - Urban development

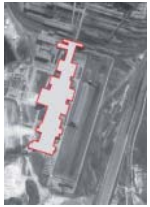
The urban concept of "Plan B" can be described as a "flexible block structure", whereas the flexibility refers to the building line at the central axis, to the subdivision of the building blocks and to the height of the buildings. The ground-floor plan of plan B respects at the same time the old industrial production line. The former industrial interior space corresponds more or less to the new exterior space of the central axis. Although the principle of "real streets" with driveway and pavement remains dominant for the development, "pedestrian pockets" are created in the central axis to improve the experience of the urban space and to increase amenity values. The urban space emerging on Square Mile can be used by inhabitants and visitors in three ways:

- (a) referring to urban quarters through characterizing large forms like road grids, central axis as individualized series of squares and flexible block perimeter development,
- (b) small scaled by independent squares,
- (c) from outside with distinctive long-distance effect.

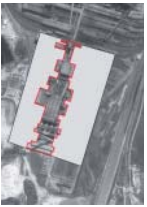
former production plant



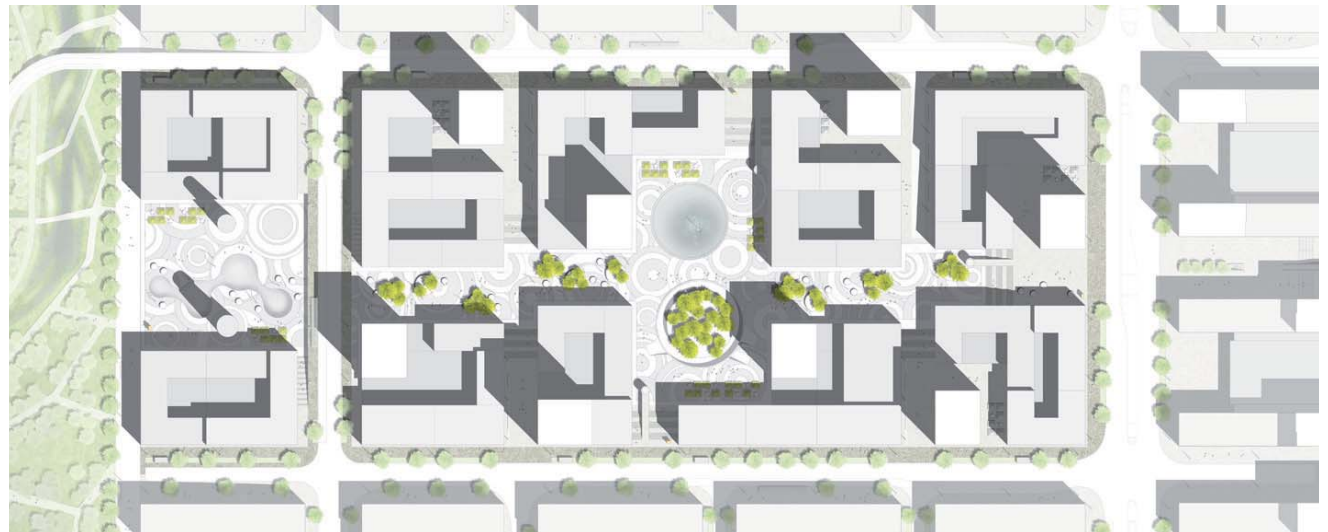
former production area



inverting of the production area results in outdoor space



concept of the buildings





(a) Central axis (as unique characteristic of Square Mile)

The contours of the former industrial plant characterize the new building lines of the central axis. By moving the block edges the austerity of the central axis is broken and the experience while passing is more varied. Due to the projections and recesses of the blocks the central axis is segmented on the "level of perception street space" and creates already in the development phase small places with a high quality of stay. Temporary and definitive pavilions encourage the area early and help forming space edges. However, the view from the Porte de France through the axis, over the single-storey buildings to the chimneys in the west, remains unaffected and impressive.

(b) Sinterplatz (embedded in the central axis)

The sinter basins and the surrounding area will be developed in good time as new sub-centre for Belval. A cluster arises here in the sense of the draft from Jo Coenen. The sinter basins are a unique space with special genius loci. This makes it easier to develop a special location out of them and around them (gastronomy, night life, ...), which will attract interested people. The "Sinterplatz" is made accessible from the ring road by 2 footpaths as well as generous ramp-platforms and staircases. These will replace the traffic route, which originally lead to the square in a direct and central way. The square is provided more clearly through the development and is kept clear of traffic.

(c) Long-distance effect

Belval has nowadays already an impressive long-distance effect, if you're heading for the new quarter via the motorway from Luxembourg. The furnaces and the buildings of the Dexia bank rise up in the sky. This long-distance effect is even supported by the flexible block concept with its multi-storey buildings. Every block gets a reserve surface connected to the public space, for the medium- and long-term development of Square Mile. Here it's foreseen to have multi-storey buildings with up to 20 floors and unique characteristic, which emphasize the importance of the Belval site for the metropolitan region Luxembourg (resp. the greater region Saar-Lor-Lux) and also for the transformation of the southern region around Esch-sur-Alzette.







#### Guidelines and architectural realization of the pedagogical needs

- Concept of a house-in-house model, enabling connections but at the same time also allowing for an isolated pedagogically differentiated approach. The concept takes account of the idea of openness and silence, intimacy as well as joint learning. Here the draft attaches great importance to enable vertical and horizontal conjunctions, i.e. the two life and learn buildings could be used as single houses for certain class levels (secondary level 1 would then rather be near the studios); but it's also possible to use both houses together, e.g. primary level on the ground floor, middle school on the 1st floor and upper school on the 2nd floor. Our idea in this connection is to support community but also to have the possibility of separation in case of conflict situations. So clear regulations for the stay of the pupils are possible, which could result in more silence in the school building.
- Direct outdoor access, e.g. by creating school gardens and work yards. At the same time the courtyards are designed in a way that they can be used as rest areas but also as action zones for all classes.
- The courtyards and the whole outdoor area are constructed in a way that they are variably usable for all issues of school life.
- Glazing everywhere where insight and vista is necessary (avoidance of niches and corners), as a means to comprise nature, to avoid narrowing and conflicts and at the same time to join the school community.
- On each single floor we arrange 4 classrooms, which are facing in pairs. This concept of grouping will result in more silence, intimacy and – coming along with it – a high identification potential.
- To strengthen team spirit, enable practise and value of social behaviour and by this stimulate productive, cooperative, conflict solving and nonviolent learning, 4 classes will get an action zone each, which may serve as another place of retreat and offers room for various forms of activity (independent teamwork in small groups / reading corner, school cafeteria, kiosk...), but furthermore also can be used as a place for presentations.
- The harmonious interaction of light, materiality and colour shall mirror warmth and safety, create incentives to learn new things and by this strengthen self-esteem. We consider it useful to convey commonality through the different colouring in the individual buildings / floors, but at the same time feel affiliation to a certain section. Moreover this is useful for the orientation.



## 2010 Competition „Alte Ziegelei Speyer“ (D)

project **Rearrangement of the Rhine banks in the area of the old brickyard in Speyer** client **Municipal of Speyer** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) – DEWEY MULLER architekten und stadtplaner GbR, Köln (D) - lad+ l landschaftsarchitektur diekmann, Hannover (D)** project size **5,9 ha** gross floor space **42.400 m<sup>2</sup>**

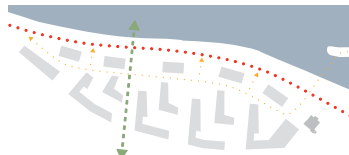
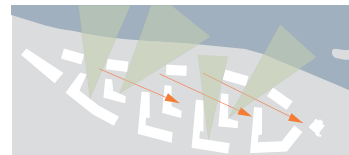
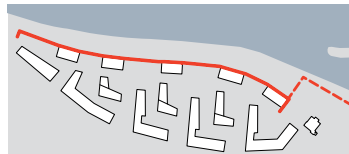
### Urban planning concept

The new construction of the old brickyard terrain is developed from the Rhine view. The bank shall not be extended to an urban edge. In fact the new Rhine promenade as a linear park forms the forward shoreline and influences the depth of the plan area and the urban body. The development steps back at the Rhine, leaving enough space for the interlocking of the riverside landscape with the quarter and the city. In the west the development along the Franz-Kirrmeier-Straße is largely urban closed – only interrupted by the entrances into the quarter. The new building line corresponds to the basic line of today's flood prevention barrier. Building corners opened to the south-east – a larger one and a smaller one, which are placing within each other like bowls – create neighbourly outdoor spaces oriented towards the Rhine. This enables the visual relationship also from the apartments in the second and third row. An inner footpath connection with a view to the cathedral is kept clear in north-south direction to the solitary residential buildings in the first row. People coming from the old town in the south experience the newly designed park around the director's villa as the start of the Rhine promenade. Besides the Domgarten the city gets therewith a second green connection to the Rhine – with the restaurant and beer garden of the "Villa in the park" and the place near the harbour entrance as new arrival points.

### Townscape and Rhine silhouette

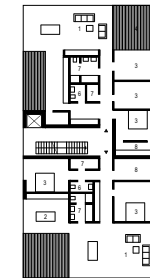
The „Kaiserdom“ as crown of the city silhouette is again integrated in the sequence of the riverscape. The Rhine bank along the old brickyard gets back its readability. The cubes, stored horizontally on the plinth wall, and the linear-rhythmically placed oak trees enter into a dialogue with the cathedral (resting in itself) and the tower accents of the historical town scenery.





**Apartment types**

The urban concept allows adapting the types of dwellings, striven for by the investor, in a flexible way to the demand situation. Due to extended staircases all apartments along the Franz-Kirmeier-Straße have direct access to the inside open spaces and down to the Rhine. The flats with 2 to 4 rooms are variably combinable. The connected north-south orientated „stacked“ maisonnettes are an example for house-like types of accommodation. Gardens and loggias are oriented towards the south with view to the Rhine. The small angle buildings in the second row to the Rhine provide for diverse orientations and lines of view and are suited for different, also individually designed apartment types in the middle and upper price segment. Apart from the generous apartments with 4 to 5 rooms it's also possible to realize smaller apartments in the standalone buildings along the Rhine promenade. At the harbour place near the "Villa in the park" self-determined and senior-friendly types of accommodation with care services are foreseen. The road-accompanying development in the west largely protects the gardens and open spaces inside against traffic noise. The conceptual necessity for an opening towards the Rhine certainly involves sound emissions caused by the Rhine shipping. The necessary structural sound insulation towards the Rhine and the Franz-Kirmeier-Straße results from the aspired energy standard with controlled home ventilation and triple-glazing of the windows.





## 2008 Study and masterplan Mondercange (L)

project **redevelopment of the town centre of Mondercange** client **community of Mondercange** square surface **8'40 ha** beginning of planning **2008** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl (L), Wich Architekten (D)** infrastructure planning **Schroeder & Associés (L)** traffic planning **Komobile (A)** planning phases **study and master plan**

Visitors of the centre of Mondercange don't get the impression of being in a town centre. The townscape is characterized by big disruptions concerning built-up areas, design and function, which all together result in an incoherent structure of the centre.

The framework of our concept for the design of the town centre consists of a series of places, which reaches from the "Place de Martyrs" to the town hall square and over to the place in front of the school. An essential component of this band will be the "Rue de l'église" (to be redesigned) with the small park in the north and also the "Rue A. Thinnes".

The latter is also the urbanistic backbone of the master plan Rue A. Thinnes, where the new built-up areas are spanning flabelliform like. Parallel to it will be a green and pavement connection between the swimming bath and the "Beschgaessl", from where "green fingers" are lead into the new building structures.

The central idea for the built-up area is the house-courtyard construction, which was typical for Mondercange in former times and will be reinterpreted:

3 to 4 buildings are grouped around a semi-public court, which can be used by all residents. This arrangement of the buildings is supposed to bring forward cooperation and enable easeful living in the centre. The formerly typical, bit by bit carried out extension of the courtyard ensembles, could be repeated through successively available properties by completing the buildings step by step in different construction stages. This house-courtyard construction fulfils two essential oppositional needs of modern man to his living environment: a clear and secure meeting space along a public area as well as a semi-private retreating space, which is assigned to residential use. These qualities can be achieved by comparatively small estates.





Phase I - 2011 bis 2025 (0-15 Jahre)



Phase II - z.B. ab 2026 bis 2040 (in 15-30 Jahren)



The new building structures intercede accordingly between the requirement for the construction of an urban centre and its location in a rural environment:

The character of the town centre becomes "rurbain" (urban centre in a rural environment). While being realized the house-building towards the street will get an urban character, whereas the townscape in the rear areas (courtyards) will rather look modern-provincial.

To create a representative entrance situation into the street, the eastern corner building will be renovated on the long term, so that there are no more outbuildings oriented towards the street. For an additional revival a block system planning in front of the parking on the opposite side is foreseen, in order to get a streetwall for the lamination of the parking at this central place.

The street is pulled into the square space through a ramp, thus allowing for an improved usability, e.g. for events. In order to achieve an adequate frequency and revival, especially the buildings oriented towards the street shall be provided with centre-adequate utilizations.

The basis of the continuous band concept with mixed land-use and high residence quality consists of a low traffic volume and low driving speeds, which shall be achieved by an international successfully proofed "Zone de rencontre" (no subdivision of the road space lengthwise as a barrier, all road users move on the same level etc.). A re-organisation of the traffic will avoid the detour drives forced by the current one-way street regulations and will also reduce the traffic volume in front of the school. As far as public transport is concerned the present connection to the bus network will be improved by new utilizations. This will in the first instance concern qualitative improvements like increasing the clock rate, simplifying the time table or ameliorating the equipment of the bus stops.

## 2010 Competition Secondary school Seeweiher (D)

project **Realization competition „Neubau Mittelschule am Seeweiher“ (D)** awarding authority **Große Kreisstadt Weissenburg i. Bay., Weissenburg i. Bay. (D)** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) - Ernst und Partner Landschaftsarchitekten (D)** floor space **7'229 m<sup>2</sup>** gross volume **30'277 m<sup>3</sup>**

**Restricted international ideas- and realization competition with 24 participants**

### Urban development

The 2-story pavilion-like new building of the secondary school is will be constructed between the existing vocational school and the Seeweiher wall, resp. the old town.

The street-facing, elevated projecting roof forms, together with the canteen building and the head of the secondary school, the urban edge to the Hagenau – the entrance to the school. The portico shields the schoolyard to the street and connects the two parts of the building.

That way a clearly defined urban figure is formed already from the 1st construction phase, grabbing the street space and providing stability to the viewing eye.

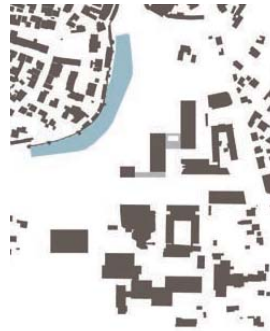
The building complex quotes the arch-shaped sway of the Seeweiher, which clings to the city wall.

The main entrance of the new secondary school will be arranged to the west, facing the city, like it is at the existing Seeweiher school.

The building complex orients to the old town, the exterior areas merge with the public greenery along the Seeweiher and the existing park around the Stich villa.

The new multi-function sports hall, intended as a meeting place for big events, will get a forecourt, orients to the Hagenau and offers further parking space in the rear area.

The Mogettissa thermal bath is expanded towards the Hagenau and opens to it in form of a generously glazed façade, granting insights as well as views to the parkland and to the Seeweiher. The gastronomy, which has to be newly designed, finds its extension in form of a bistro/beer garden in the outdoor area, between the thermal bath and the new sports hall, on the new tree-lined plaza.



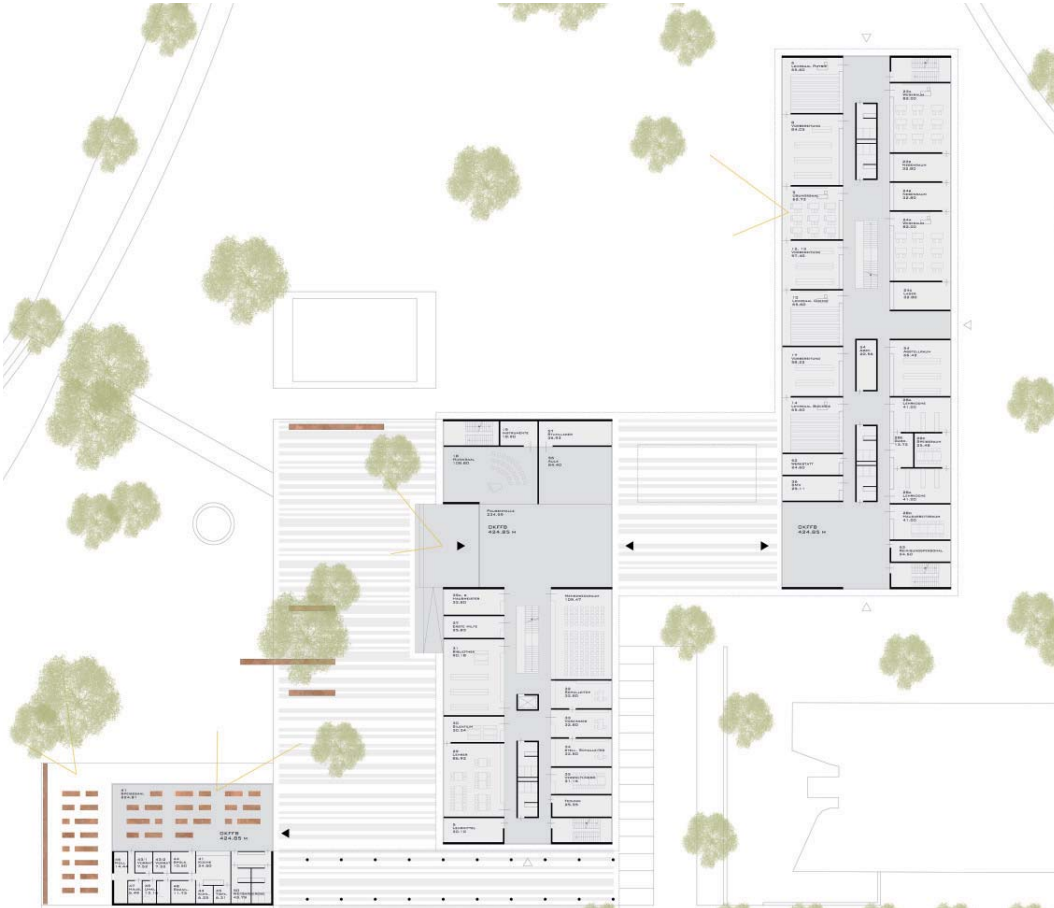


### Educational establishments in the park

„Green classroom“, small playground and school gardens are placed towards the park. The existing "Hans-im-Glück"-fountain mediates at the new location between school and public space.

### The school

Classrooms with nearly square ground plan allow for the most different forms of furniture, which can be adapted to the respective pedagogical requirements. According to the change of the common teaching methods, several partition walls are designed in a mobile way in order to grant flexible space and provide variable classroom sizes. Balustrade-free facades with suitable transparent fall protection devices offer a clear view outside. The sun/glare protection is assured by spatially displaced vertical lamella-curtains, providing sufficient view possibilities through arbitrary inclination. The new work-rooms are planned in close proximity to the vocational school. The new work-courtyard will be located in the free space between the secondary school and the vocational school. Synergy effects may occur due to the mutual use of the work-rooms.



## 2010 Competition „Fachhochschule Giessen“ (D)

project **Urban development competition „Fachhochschule Giessen“** client **Hessisches Baumanagement Regionalniederlassung Mitte CC** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) - OKRA Landschaftsarchitekten bv (NL) - TRAMP GmbH (D)** gross floor space **51'346 m2**

**Restricted international realization competition with 30 participants**

### Urban development concept and central theme "GREEN-CAMPUS-CONNECTION"

The abovementioned concise green structures and the wish to integrate those more closely with the city centre, have inspired us to the central theme "Green-Campus-Connection". It will be creatively realized through a green "carpet", out of which the buildings grow, surrounded by a network of foot and bicycle paths and the central element – the Wieseck. A stronger connection of the historical city centre with the adjacent landscape and the state garden exhibition, with the involvement of the campus areas, is reached by the reinforcement of existing and creation of green east-west axis. These function as gates between the urban and the neighbouring landscape. The Wieseck, up to now acting rather separating, becomes a linking element. This future liaison is supported by the communication between "Wieseck-Forum" and the place near the lake.

The "Wieseck-Forum" as the green heart of the campus and hinge between the locations is a fluent passage to the public space and to the place near the lake. This green glade and the opposite river terrace with the staircases ascending towards the canteen, is the central place of the polytechnic area. This staging of the Wieseck as a public space which can be experienced, is an identity creating element, a place of arrival, a meeting place and a place of communication.

The three main buildings of the campus "Wiesenstraße" – the auditorium, the library and the canteen – are grouped around this entrance. All other faculty buildings restrain themselves and fit in the clear urban development structure. The optical unity of the campus areas is reached by a unique architectural and open space planning design of the campus locations. Along the green belt there's a lighting row embedded in the footpath, which acts visually supportive. Crossing public foot and bicycle paths provide for the corresponding functional connections. Due to the running of gastronomic facilities, even out of the regular opening hours, the campus – especially the "Wieseck-Forum" and the lake stage – appear lively during the evening and thus moves culturally into the urban context.





### 1. Campus Wiesenstraße – primus inter pares

The campus Wiesenstraße is the spatial and functional focus of the polytechnic Gießen and is divided into three sections with different characteristic areas:

- a) "Squares Labyrinth" – area around the Wiesenstraße  
The Squares Labyrinth, designed as shared-space area, consists of a sequence of differentiated places, an exciting interaction of existing and planned development.
- b) "River Park" – middle zone along the Wieseck  
The River Park stretches between the south and the north quay. The terrain slightly slopes towards the Wieseck and acts as flood area, retention area and nature-related recreation area.
- c) "Alley Garden" – sector along the Eichgärtenallee  
The "Alley Garden" acts as mediator between the existing development along the Eichgärtenallee and the large-scale development of the campus.

### 2. Campus southern and western complex

The parts of the campus located in the south can be reached via the foot and bicycle path along the River Park. The green axis, which passes the polytechnic terrain, is a connection between the River Park, the theatre park and the park in the eastern complex.

### 3. Campus Gutfleischstraße

The campus Gutfleischstraße melts with the Schirmer'schen Park. The Gutfleischstraße, forming the future main link of the state garden exhibition to the city centre, is kept as far as possible car-free.



## 2010 Competition Stefan Andres grammar school, Schweich (D)

project **Competition for the new construction of the Stefan Andres grammar school in Schweich – new construction of the canteen for the whole school centre – planning of the generation and communication centre in Schweich (D)** awarding authority **Landkreis Trier Saarburg** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) - Dietrich Untertrifaller Architekten, Bregenz (A)** net floor space (school building) **5'477 m<sup>2</sup>** gross volume (school building) **24'314 m<sup>3</sup>**

Explanations urban and open space

### Urban space

The existing buildings of the school centre occupy spacious areas as solitaires without urbanistic junction. Together with the surrounding usage of commercial and traffic areas, administration buildings and recreational facilities, the settlement area built environment has a suburban character.

With the aim of squeezing the urban space the new buildings of the grammar school and canteen/communication centre approach consciously the Stefan-Andres-Street, thus defining spaces with an independent character: roadside environment, public space at the Stefan-Andres-fountain, school forum, interior green corridor and rear open spaces. According to their assignment the public, half public or rather the private utilization character of these rooms is clearly recognizable and they allow for orientation and conciliate spatial identity.

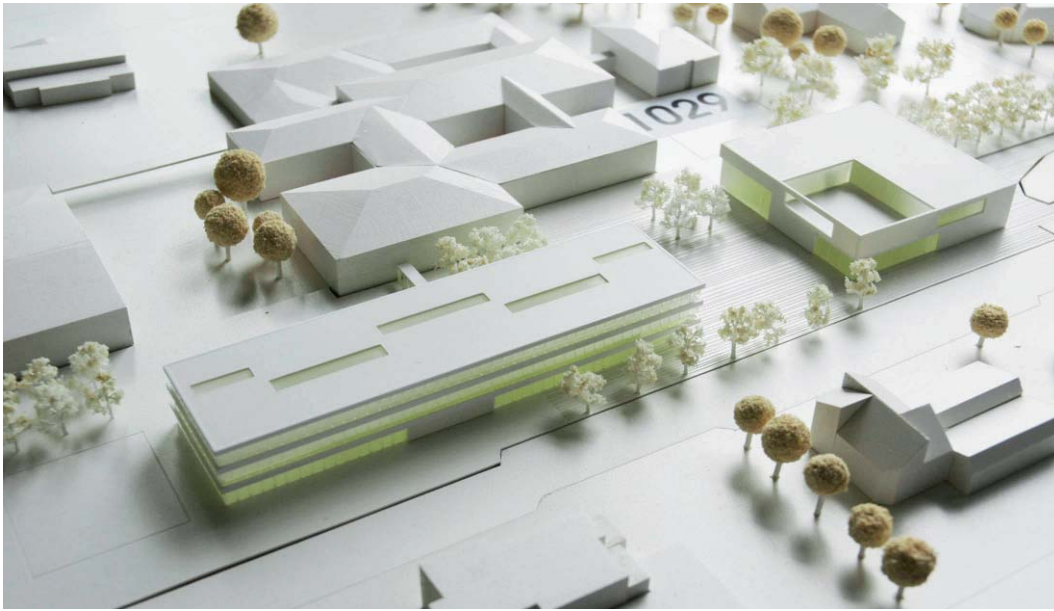
### Utilization areas

Fountain place with constructional frame at the east and west side; opening towards the street and orientation towards the town centre; raised landing with stairs and shady tree roof. The forum as central school entrance and catchment area; spacious/functional delimitation to the road space (intermittency bus lane) with a row of trees and flower bed; green class room as a buffer to the adjoining space utilizations of the school buildings.

Interior green corridor as connection space between school buildings, gym and sport complex; utilization flexibility by neutral surfacing (grass pavers); "wild" tree copse as intentional contrast to the orthogonality of the overall construction and development structure. Rear school garden as protected area; possibility for horticultural, ecological or experimental activity during the school lessons; open space for additional games (synthetic playfield or playground equipment).

Consideration of specific urban ecological issues by retention areas in the southern development region; parking spaces assigned to the gym and rear school entrances.





### School

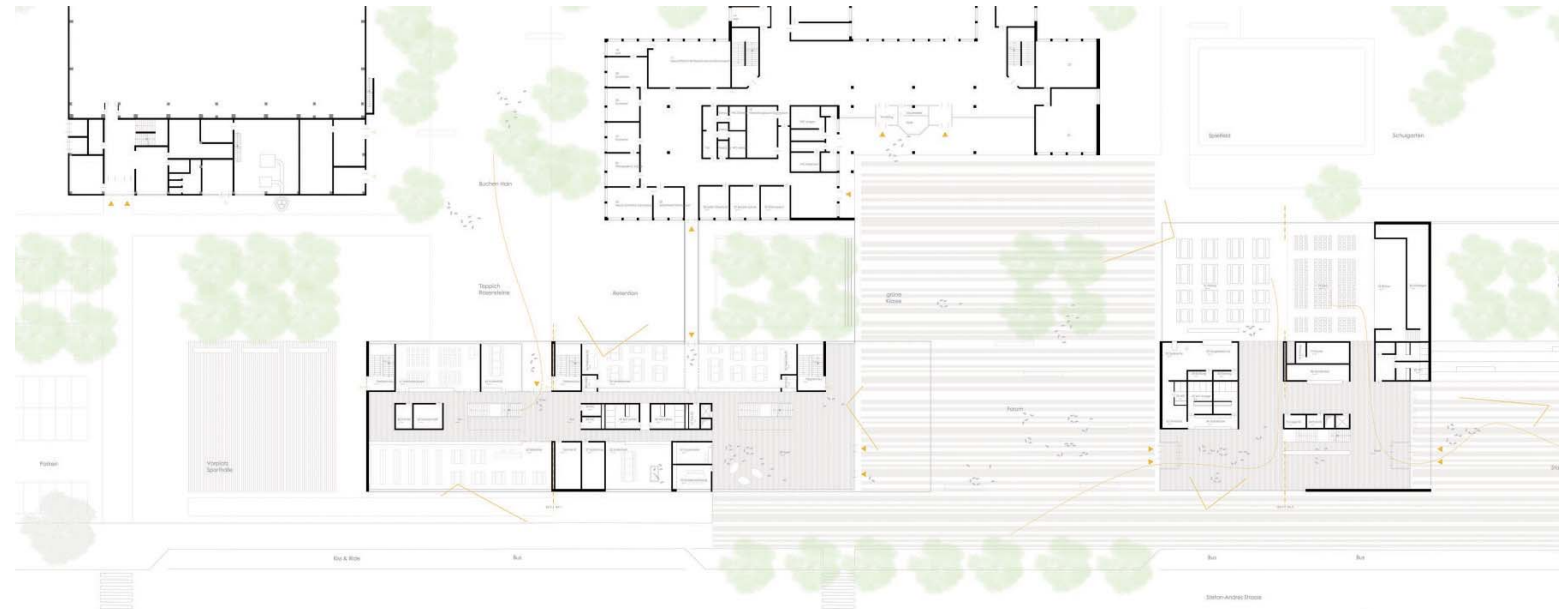
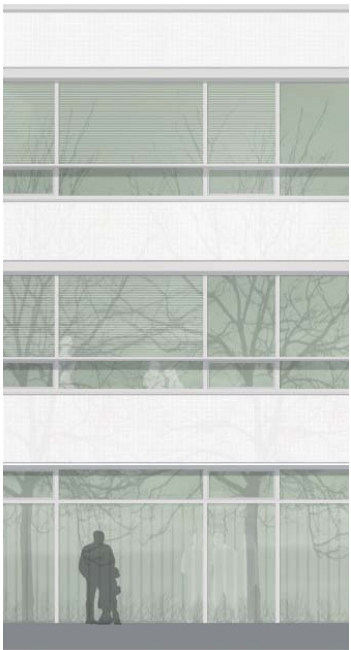
The clear three-storied body ranges along the Stefan-Andres-Street and is developed through a generous covered square at the forum. The attractive open arrangement of the rooms on the ground floor opens to all sides and is additionally naturally exposed from the top. These open spaces contain staircases, connecting the floors in a self-evident way and ending in stretched break room areas. The class rooms are oriented towards east and west, the adjoining rooms pooled inside as room clusters, thus creating a diversified development zone on two floors, which is accessorially charged by the elongated roof lights. The designated extension step 2 can be easily docked in the south. This extension by 390 m<sup>2</sup> is foreseen as a heightening, respectively a final complete stage during the second construction phase.

The facades are characterized by long drawn-out strip windows, which – due to their two-level placement – vividly differentiate the building and by the self-shadowing of the underlying elements allow for undisturbed views outside.

In order to reduce energy consumption and internal loads – caused by artificial light – and to improve the visual comfort, we favor a best possible utilization of daylight in our concept. This is achieved by an optimal spatial geometry as well as suitable sunshade and antidazzle systems with daylight-guiding features.

### Communal hall, Canteen

The square volume is precisely associated with the school and the existing buildings; it upgrades the surrounding open spaces through its double-sided orientation and is the connecting link to the town centre. A generous partly two-storied foyer binds together the different functions and is very useful for the school and activity business. Canteen and communal hall can be coupled; they are well sized with an acoustically advantageous large room height. The additional functions are placed over the adjoining rooms – between hall and foyer – in the upper floor. The generation meeting-point is arranged like a gallery with view into the communal hall, pre-located terrace in the south and a protected roof garden; the youth rooms and the office are oriented towards the street.





## 2009 Expert opinion Masterplan Midfield (L)

project **development of a Masterplan Midfield with a view to a high-quality urbanistic rearrangement of the target area** responsible provider of the process **Ministère du Développement durable, Ministère de l'intérieure, Ville de Luxembourg et Commune de Hesperange** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) - Terra Nova, München (D) - Luxplan, Capellen (L) - Tramp Luxembourg S.à.r.l., Capellen (L) - Dr. Jürgen Aring, Meckenheim (D)** gross floor **852.226,00 m2** costs **550.000.000,00 € VAT included**

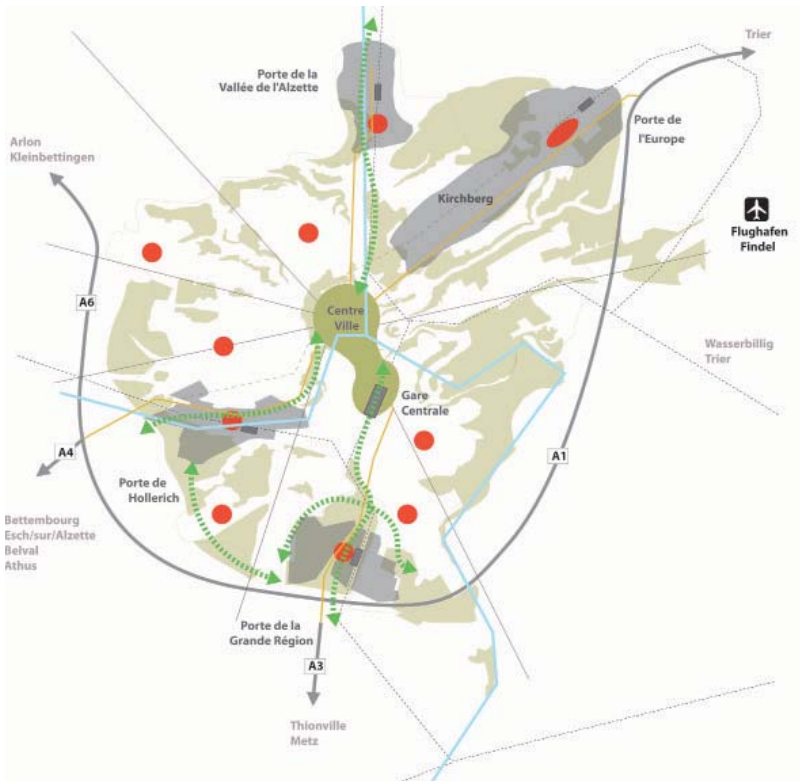
### Masterplan Midfield

The main objective of the master plan was to achieve a high-quality development of the area "Midfield" (located in the south of the capital city) and its neighbouring regions, concerning urbanism, traffic and architecture. The size of the planning region is 76,6 ha and it consists of the areas Midfield, Howald and another are to be considered, which is 149,2 ha large and encloses the region "Grossfeld", which is currently also in a planning phase. Midfield is a central, identity-generating, urban connection axis, which offers public spaces of a quality, also for pedestrians and cyclists. In order to create a representative city entrance from the south, the arrangement of an attractive urban and rentable utilisation structure in the area of Midfield had to be linked to the design of the railway station surroundings as well as to the restructuring and revaluation of the adjacent area Howald.

### Idea

With the process of poly-centralization for the city of Luxembourg, the planned "Porte de Hollerich" in the south-west will be a quarter with city entrance function in the near future, in addition to the "Porte de l'Europe" on the Kirchberg. Supported by the extension of the railway network with the new "Gare périphérique" and the urban planning for other new quarters (e.g. the possible "Porte de la Vallée de l'Alzette in the North), the new quarter Midfield/Howald/Großfeld called "Porte de la Grande Région" will be another qualified sub centre in the South of the city area. The city entrance is marked by landmarks with a distance effect as modern city gates and identification points. The concept of poly-centrality is additionally supported by existing green bands and green bands to be developed, which are pulled into the centre via the city entries. There will be an urban green band ("Railway park") directed towards the central station and enabling a kind of air conduction track into the city centre. The importance of this green band for the Porte de la Grand Région can be compared to that of the Petrusse valley for the Porte de Hollerich.





### Urban structure - connector Midfield

Midfield with its area of 20,4 ha and a potential construction volume of approx. 367.000 m<sup>2</sup> is too small for a new centre.

It needs to be connected to Großfeld and Howald by the means of bridges, streets and the new tramline, not only to minimize the divisive effect of the railway and the motorway but especially to create a big sub centre. The new railway station is the central element and the symbolic centre of the quarter. It's due to support the movement of the Modal-Split for the benefit of the public transport and to be the business card of the new public transport in Luxembourg. The connection to the adjacent territories Großfeld and Howald is achieved by moving existing and shaping forms from there further on to Midfield, thus creating characteristic connections. The most important east-west streets from Großfeld are moved further on to Midfield by maintaining the direction and the road profile. There's also an east-west structure taken over from Howald, the so-called "green veins". The just mentioned east-west structures (streets, green veins) are crossed by south-north structures, which are the deeper located railway lines and the Avenue generated from the motorway. In the centre it's a wide green band, being slightly bent towards the green landscape and creating a relation to the close-by (city-)landscape in the north and in the south.

The east-west structures, being slightly displaced, and the north-south lines interfere with each other in Midfield, thus creating polygonal spatial structures as a basis for uncomfortable blocks. The block structure is lead to the edges of Midfield (the traffic routes) in order to make maximum use of the small area, insulate the centre from traffic noise and support the development of an urban embossed Avenue instead of the end of the motorway. At the same time this block structure supports the development of a specific area identity in Midfield without letting the quarter decouple from its neighbours.



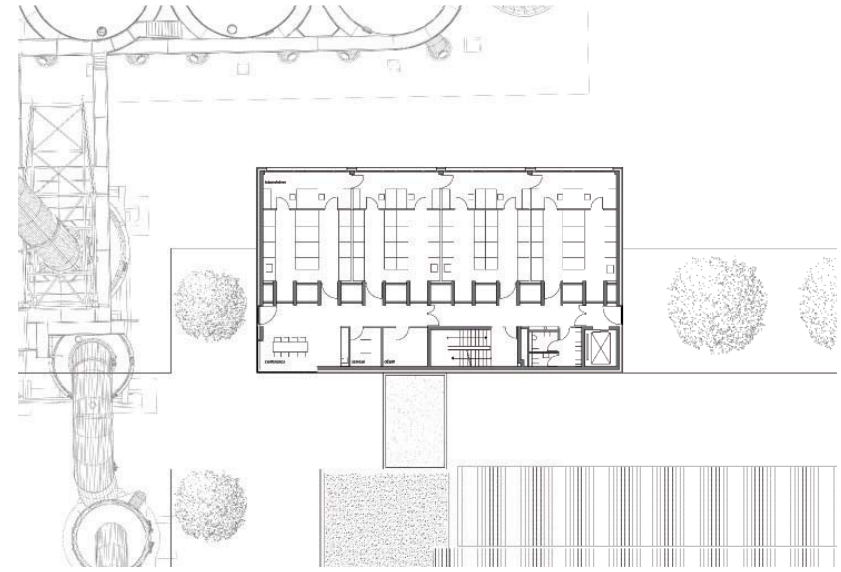
## 2008 Biotech, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Construction of a laboratory building Biotech** client **Fonds de Belval (public)** start of planning **2008** start of construction **2009** gross floor area **4'050 m<sup>2</sup>** volume **15'500 m<sup>3</sup>** planning phases **1-9** costs **6.600.000 € excl. VAT** project management **WW+**

### Architectural concept

The Biotech building shall be understood as simple, clearly structured, cubic building, grown from its functional demand. It's enframed by the steel structures of the blast-furnaces and by the incubateur d'entreprises building; from latter it's only separated by the highway and it's technically prepared in a way that later on the two buildings could be connected via a glass footbridge on the second upper floor level. The building is displaced by 5 m in southern direction compared to the lining-up of the incubateur; this offers a good view from the exploitation road on the two levels of the entrance area, which is well recognisable despite the high constructural density. The building is 28.10 m long, 17.70 m deep, 27.0 m high and has a net floor space of 2.600 m<sup>2</sup>. Three sides of the façade appear relatively closed, whereas the western façade opens up widely with room-high glazing of the laboratories and offices. The necessary technical openings are covered by a lamella structure, which has the same size as the glazing. The selected façade material – large-sized anthracite coloured, fiberglass-strengthened concrete slabs – supports the desired mineral character of the building. The monolithic appearance is additionally emphasised by the glazing, which is flush with the façade. 3 of the 8 floors of the research building contain the necessary building and research technology. From the remaining 5 floors, 2 will be initially equipped with laboratories; 3 floors will be used for offices but they will contain the necessary installations to be used later on as laboratories. The floor levels are clearly structured and affected by the high functional demand of the building. Vertical and horizontal exploitation, important auxiliary functions and – at the end of the corridor, above the building entrance – a conference room, are orientated towards to the East. Attached to it is the disjunctive technical part, consisting of vertical technic wells and the entries to the laboratories. The laboratory rooms with the pre-located documentation areas and the research offices are orientated to the West. The predominant materials inside the building are concrete surfaces and caoutchouc floor coverings. The time schedule allows for a period of 2 years from the first planning conversation until the handover of the building.





## 2009 Competition youth hostel „Vogelsang“ (D)

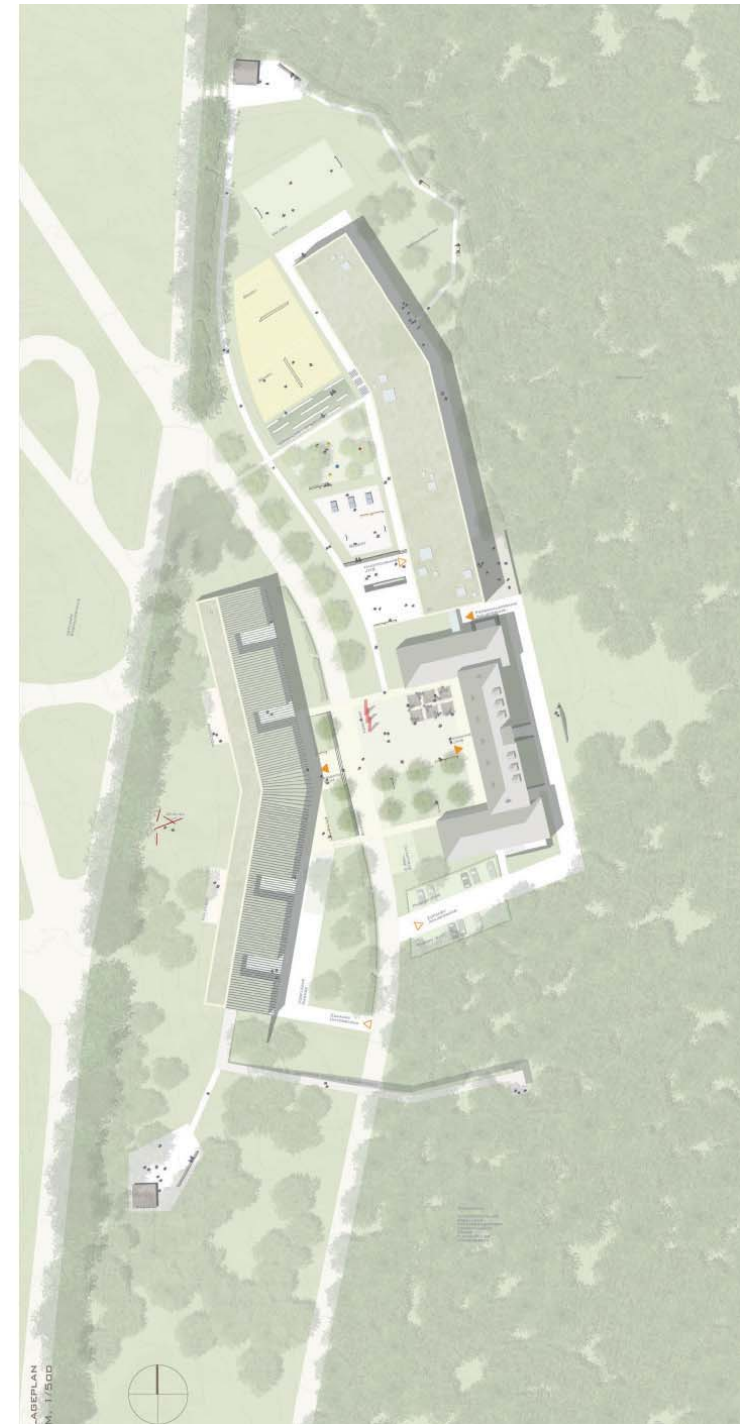
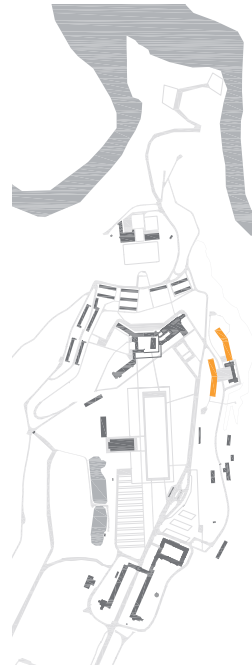
project **Competition for the realisation of a youth hostel with youth centre on the terrain of „Vogelsang“ in Schleiden/Eifel** client **Deutsches Jugendherbergswerk, Landesverband Rheinland e.V. (D/L)** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) - Tatiana Fabeck Architects, Koerich (L) - Ernst und Partner, Trier (D) - BLS Energieplan (L)** net floor **8'450 m<sup>2</sup>** volume **32'900 m<sup>3</sup>** construction costs **11'317'000 € incl. VAT and ancillary construction costs** placing **2nd price**

### Draft idea Spatial integration into the surrounding area / topography

The draft responds to the "genius loci" by tying in with the existing structure from the point of the urbanistic concept but nevertheless shows a new contemporary picture within the scope of the whole building complex. Our draft embeds the Redoute into a new ensemble and creates a harmonic transition to the existent comradeship and group of a hundred buildings. These three units, which follow the contour lines, are surrounding the central Adlerhof, today's "Forum Vogelsang".

The positioning of the two new buildings for the youth hostel and the youth centre result from the natural lay of the ground, the extant topography. Both buildings are integrated parallel to the contour lines into the existing terrain. The youth centre and the youth hostel enclose the Redoute and are positioned in an orthogonal way to it. The angled parts of the buildings are deduced from the topography as well as from the exploitation axes accompanying the buildings. Outside facilities and buildings are designed in a way to reduce the necessary earthwork to a minimum.

The new building of the youth hostel is three-storey, that of the youth centre is two-storey, whereas the lower floor of the two buildings are designed as elevated ground level, carrying the height difference from East to West. The buildings are two- resp. three-storey downhill and single resp. two-storey uphill, like the Redoute. The existant 48 m high tower, which is affiliated to the forum, marks the whole complex Vogelsang. All other existing buildings are arranged strongly horizontal. This "horizontality" allows for the embedding of the existing buildings in a very nice way into the topography. Our draft is also influenced by this architectural language and makes it possible to maintain the visual orientation inside the building and to respect the impact of the project on the distant effect of the whole complex. Great importance is attached to the visual orientation inside the project. The arrangement of all building volumes allows for a lively and clear space between the youth centre, the Redoute and the youth hostel.





**Redoute**

The competition area is located in a special artistic area of conflict between historical, national socialist and new architecture, in the midst of the national park Eifel. The designing of the open space takes over a special role at this. It must be connector and intermediary on the playing field of the different components on the one hand and on the other hand it must be possible to achieve a first-class overall impression concerning functionality and design. These guidelines and also the characteristic of the site are the basis of our attitude to plan the surrounding area of the Redoute with calm, cautious but nevertheless clear creative statements.

**Open space conception**

Our concept is decisively influenced by the new central reception area – the "Piazza". The youth centre and the youth hostel are directly developed from there. While in the North the terrain of the youth hostel with its versatile leisure time and sport facilities is spaciouly attached, the open-air ground of the youth centre in the South provides mainly woodland and grassland areas.

**"Piazza"**

The reception place is the centre of the whole area. By digging off the terrain the Redoute is pleasantly "exposed" and a generous, homogeneous square situation is created, which invites for a stay with exterior terrace and benches overlapped by trees. The height difference to the youth centre (appr. 50 cm) is bridged by a seat wall, steps and a ramp (barrier-free). We propose waterbound covering (basalt) and polygonal slabs.



## 2010 Competition nursery St. Peter, Trier (D)

project **Competition nursery St. Peter (5 groups) in Trier-Ehrang** awarding authority **Stadt Trier** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) – terra.nova Landschaftsarchitektur, Munich (D) – bhk architekten, Saarlouis (D) – BLS Energieplan (L)**, gross floor **1'260 m<sup>2</sup>** volume **5'620 m<sup>3</sup>**

VOF procedure with 25 participants, reached 3rd round

### Design concept

The new building of the nursery St. Peter is embedded logically in the urbanistic context. It deduces its cubature and subdivision from the local block system planning and together with the community centre and the office of the residential quarter management it forms a new public centre around the Ludchenplatz. The main entrance of the two-storied building with gable-ended roof is close to the Ludchenplatz. The building alignment follows the house building in the Niederstraße – in extension of the community centre – thus spatial surrounding the Ludchenplatz. The building form and the development are arranged in a way that they respond ideally to the restraints of the estate.

### Development

The building is located on the estate in a way that different urbanistic necessities are defanged. The building moves away from the property lines to create more outdoor space and to allow a better traffic flow. In addition there will be a new pedestrian way to the buildings in the Niederstraße, which have been created in "second row".

### Square

Due to the new construction the "Ludchenplatz" will get a new streetwall, which will lead to an upgrade of the square situation and to a new definition of the streetwalls. The streetwall in the road space is formed by newly planted trees, which mark the square as public space and are shady at the same time. The usage of a uniform surfacing creates a homogeneous, silent surface, whose cubature is clearly readable. The choice of materials, urban furniture and trees gives the square a high quality of recreation and invites people to stay. It is kept free from permanently installed urban furniture in order to react as flexible as possible to municipal festivities. There's only a long bench as an optical connection between the nursery and the community centre.





### Energy concept

#### Energy generation

A solar-sustained reversible brine water heat pump is used for the central water-heating and to cover the heat requirement. Due to the reversibility of the heat pump there's the possibility of a light, silent or dynamic cooling during very warm periods, in the case of overheating of the premises despite of the architectural measures. The central water-heating supplies those parts of the building, which are higher frequented (showers, kitchen). To avoid standstill and piping heat loss, the less frequented tapping points are supplied electrically decentralized by non-storage calorifier.

#### Energy recovery

The odour removal equipment of the recreation area – foreseen for moisture proofing and sanitary air change – is equipped with an efficient energy recovery, which minimizes the ventilation heat loss. The kitchen area will get an own central unit with heat recovery. The layout of the apparatus is subject to the required technical furnishing of the kitchen. If the heat pump is run in cooling mode the arising waste heat is put at the heat emitting apparatus' disposal (central water-heating) as needed.

#### Energy distribution

The heating is mainly effected through a hot water floor heating in order to enable an optimal operating factor. With such a system it's possible to set a lower room temperature and to achieve a more constant room temperature in comparison to conventional radiators, without losing any comfort. Furthermore the system – as already mentioned – can be used for light cooling. Short-term temperature variation caused by the users (e.g. opening of the doors facing the courtyard to play outside) is partly compensated by the existing storage mass.

#### Illumination

By using artificial lighting tailored to the needs in connection with the optimized usage of daylight, the power demand and the associated interior loads are minimized.





## 2009 Competition Fundación Arquitectura, Cordoba (E)

project **International 2-phase ideas competition „building of the Fundación Arquitectura Contemporánea and the San Pablo Block” in Cordoba (E)** awarding authority **Fundación Arquitectura Contemporánea** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl, Esch/Alzette (L) - Encarnacion Luna Almendros / Juan Antonio Ruiz Perez, Granada (E)** ranking **among the best 20 (with a total of 280 participants)**

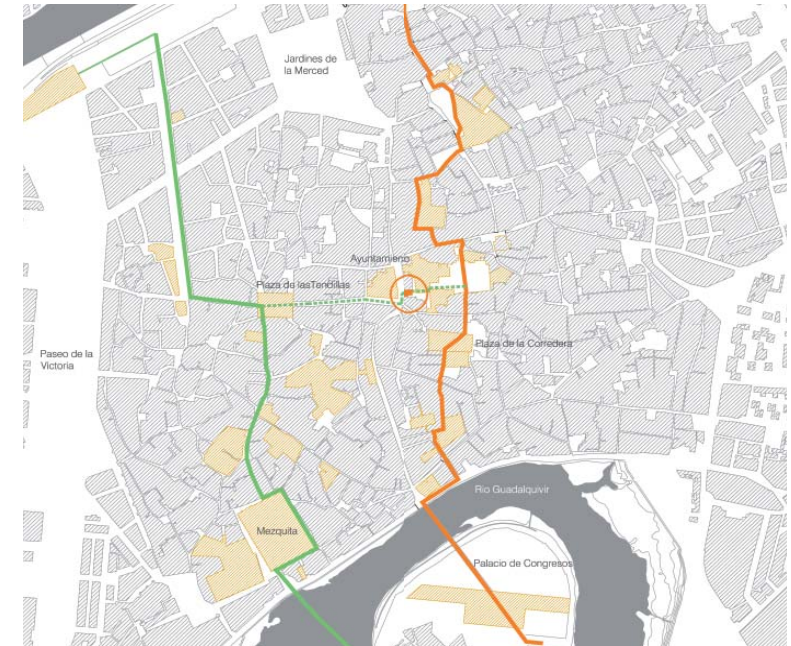
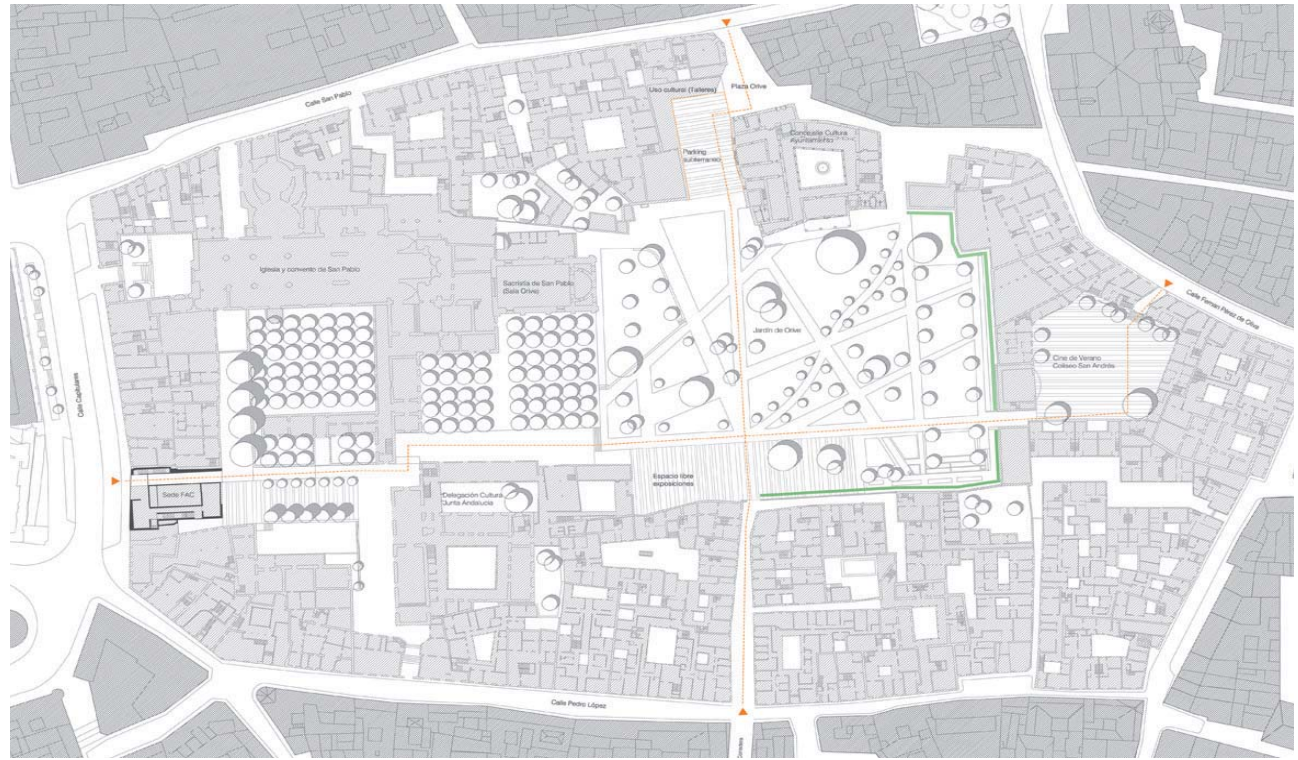
### The city, the old town and the cultural axes

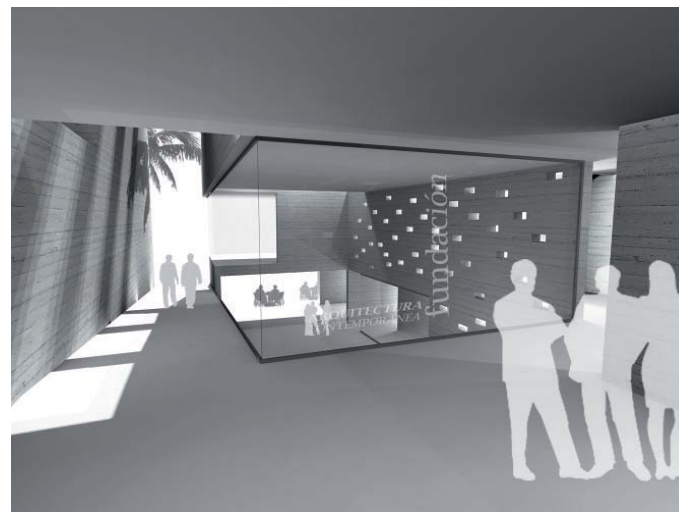
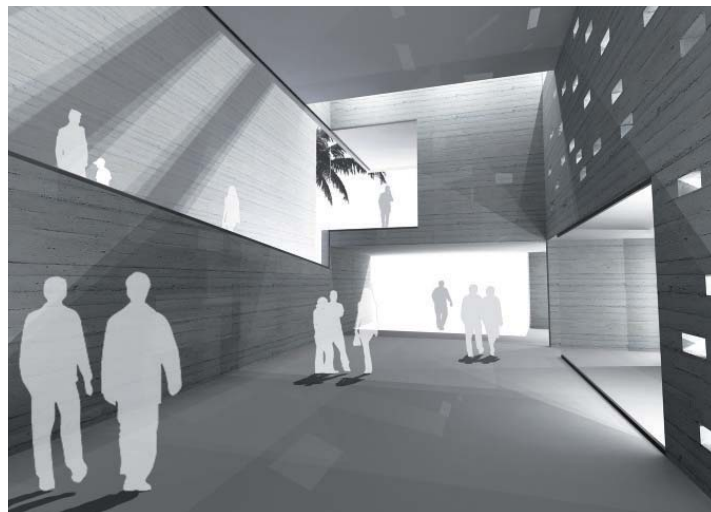
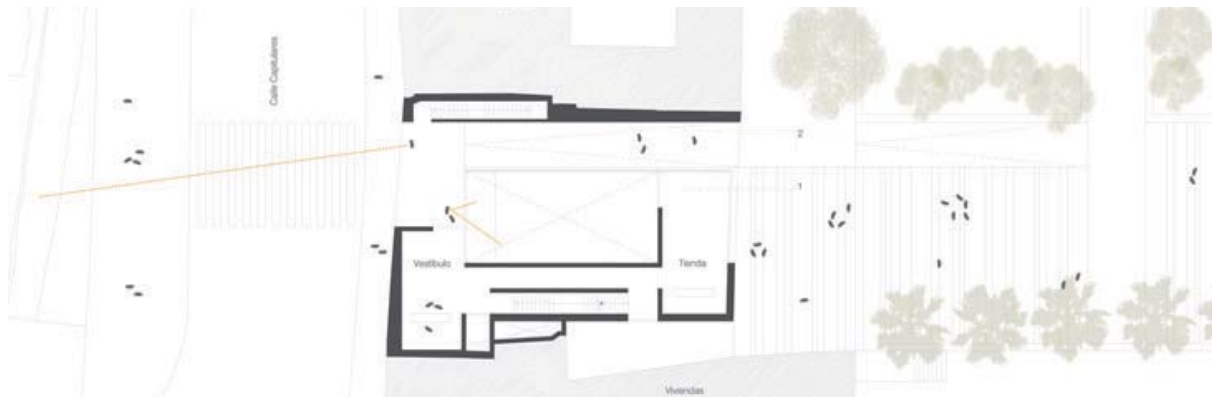
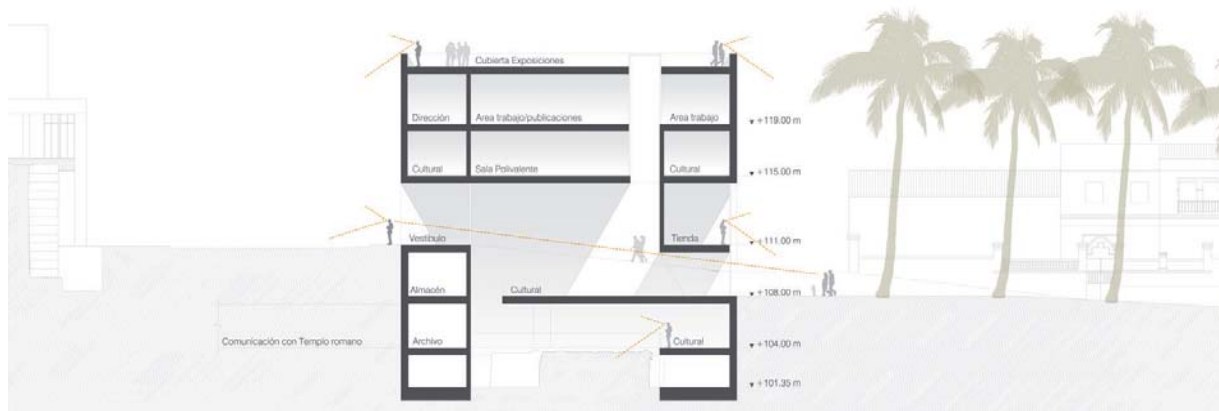
The future domicile of the Fundación Arquitectura Contemporánea (foundation for contemporary architecture) is located in the San-Pablo-Complex on one of the cultural axes of Cordoba. The axis in question crosses the old town in north-south direction, connecting urban cultural assets right through public pedestrian zones. The old town of Cordoba – and in the broader sense also the San-Pablo-Complex – is featuring a high building density, in which the free spaces seem to be carved in. Hence the place, which is not built upon, is located in the midst of a wall of buildings, which must be crossed to reach the place. There are certain connection problems between the public places, respectively buildings, making it necessary to create effective conjunctions between the different zones in order to expand the cultural axes.

### Open Sesame!

Amongst others we propose the following measures to solve the problem of accessibility to the inner part of the San-Pablo-Complex and the design problem of the free interior space (numerous interior walls, different height dimensions, bad estate of walls and buildings etc.):

- Creation of pedestrian precincts, starting as axes from the main access points and crossing the Jardín de Orive (Orive garden) in north-south and south-east direction.
- Creation of transparent outdoor spaces, which are connected to the cultural constructions and to the government buildings, thus shifting their activities outside and making it possible for all types of activity to take place outdoors.
- Conservation of the existing garden in its present state and extension of its function as a place of residence and peace.





### The domicile of the Fundación Arquitectura Contemporánea

The area concerned has been marked during its history by the utilization of masonry wall architecture and structures. Examples for this are the roman traces (Bridge of San Rafael, temple...) and the Muslim (Mezquita, Medina Azahara...), which are nowadays still recognizable. Our project picks up again this wall legacy and interprets it anew in a modern language. By this we manage to preserve the accordance with the existing structures of the location, transforming the architecture into a transmitter of the culture and values of the past.

The project is arisen from a large amount of massive stones, in which core areas are created. By the extraction of material space occurs, which can be used for different functionalities: culture – work – leisure time. Depending on the nature (open - closed) and position (interior - exterior) of these empty spaces in the overall picture, various connections and usages open up.

The style material of the room: concrete, made of local stone by using mineral aggregates. Concrete with structure, relief, shadow, rough walls, providing shadow and freshness for the pedestrians.

On all levels the organization of the rooms is made according to the same schema: a central room, accomodating the most representative and public functions of the building. The central room is a meeting place to watch an exhibition, to rest and drink a coffee or to lean forward and have a look at the archaeological ruins of the lower floors. On the different levels functional rooms for special demands are arranged around the main area: private rooms, illumination etc.

The zone reaches from the Calle Capitulares (Capitulares street) to the place near the Delegación de Cultura de la Junta de Andalucía (cultural commission of the administration of Andalusia), crosswise through the domicile building. The building allows a sight and pedestrian connection between the public areas and the surrounding buildings as well as the dialogue with the roman temple, as if it was a mirror reflecting it. By these elements the domicile of the foundation adapts itself like an additional part into this "wall of buildings" from the complex and so becomes quietly a part of the city.

## 2009 School center Leudelange (L)

project **Competition for the realisation of the school center Leudelange with kindergarten, preschool, basic school (25 classes), nursery (6 groups) and urban redesign of the village centre** client **community of Leudelange (L)** planning **WW+, Esch/Alzette (L) - team 31, Luxembourg (L) - Terra Nova, Munich (D)** floor space **6'575 m<sup>2</sup>** volume **25'000 m<sup>3</sup>** construction costs **9'917'000 € excl. VAT** competition **1st price**

### Urbanistic concept

Apart from the building density, which ranges linear into the landscape, there are two significant structures affecting the picture of Leudelange: on the one hand the elongated road space of the Rue Eich with church, town hall, school and gastronomy (social and functional as well as architectural centre), on the other hand the mainly agriculturally used surfaces, which are strongly teethered with the village. The free spaces to be occurred concatenate those two structures by offering North-South connections in the form of agitation and abundance surfaces. In this way the regional road connections are accessed and the East-West running green and road connections are reinforced.

### Road space and square surface

The town church is a clear starting and endpoint of the road space of the Rue Eich. The elongated road space ranges like a backbone from East to West. Fine road and track veins - starting from the "backbone" - run to the landscape in the South.

In the array between the community building and the church a public place is created by using the same flooring for the surface. The surface texture and the broadening of the road space at this place let the region being recognised as a public centre. The "big staircase" to the Rue du Lavoir puts the church into the centre and enforces at the same time the spatial closure. The importance of the area as a point of public concentration is strengthened by the vegetation. Road accompanying tree rows of *Platanus acerifolia* meet there and density to a loose grove. The great attraction of the place "Rue Eich" - not only for the children - is the "blue fountain". The water play and the trees have a significant impact on the atmosphere of the town square. It's the ideal meeting point. At certain times of the day the water of the fountain, which is programmatically controlled, is calm and deliberate (e.g. a cloud of water vapour), at other times it's busy and eventful (e.g. spouts) - analogical to the urban goings-on. The newly designed heightened and generous entrance area of the town hall creates - like a stage - a focus on the wide surface area.





## 2009 ECS Central School Schouweiler (L)

project **Construction of a school complex with day-care centre (low energy building)** client **Local government of Dippach** start of planning **2009** start of construction **2011** building costs **15'800'000 € excl. VAT** gross floor area **9'350 m2** cubage **40'500 m3**

### Project description

Construction of a primary school for 200 kids in the sector pre school and 500 pupils in the sector primary school, as well as a daycare facility for the attendance and supervision of 294 children

### Architectural concept

The main idea for the whole complex is an ensemble of several single buildings, which are connected barrier-free with each other by a kind of "street", the so-called "interior gallery". The system of buildings in rows provides a maximum of flexibility for the whole project. Because of the sanitary blocks in the wide floors narrow areas are alternating with small places and by this allow for bustling, communicative corridor zones. On the upper floor the two wings as well as the foyer are connected to each other by a bridge. The high areal quality is caused by varying spatial situations, visual connections and atmospheres.



#### **Natural illumination**

To achieve a maximum of natural illumination the classrooms are almost glazed over their complete length. An exterior sunblind protects all classrooms and multi function rooms from the sun.

#### **Acoustics**

The ceilings will be suspended with acoustically supporting systems to ensure a good acoustic in the rooms and a maximum of well-being.

#### **Materiality**

It's planned to use natural commodities for the floor coverings. The "Interior gallery" will get a slate surface inside as well as outside the buildings. This consistent surface in all buildings strengthens the idea of a continuous street. In order to create a pleasant learning/educational atmosphere robust parquet will be used in the classrooms and in the offices. Corridors and foyer will get coloured and polished screed. The coloured design of the sanitary blocks will support the children's identification with their areas.

#### **Ecology**

A low energy standard is achieved by fitting the buildings with a suitable thermal insulation façade.

All new roofs are planned as extensive green roofs.

#### **Technic**

##### **Heat production**

The heat will be bivalently produced by a boiler fired with wooden pellets and a gas-fired boiler.

Optional: a solar heating system for hot water.

##### **Heat supply**

The whole complex of the new building and the existing school building are connected to the heat production through a district heating pipeline.

##### **Hot water production**

Hot water production is carried out via a central storage-loading system. The disinfection of the hot water plant and the distribution network is done thermically.

##### **Rainwater recovery**

The irrigation of the outside facilities is effected by a rainwater cistern.

##### **Ventilation system**

All rooms are ventilated by a ventilation system with high performance waste heat recovery.

##### **Sunblind control**

The electric sunblind steering function is realised by a control centre.

##### **Lift system**

For the purpose of barrier-free building the primary school will be equipped with a passenger lift with integrated smoke venting system, suitable to comply with the low energy standard.

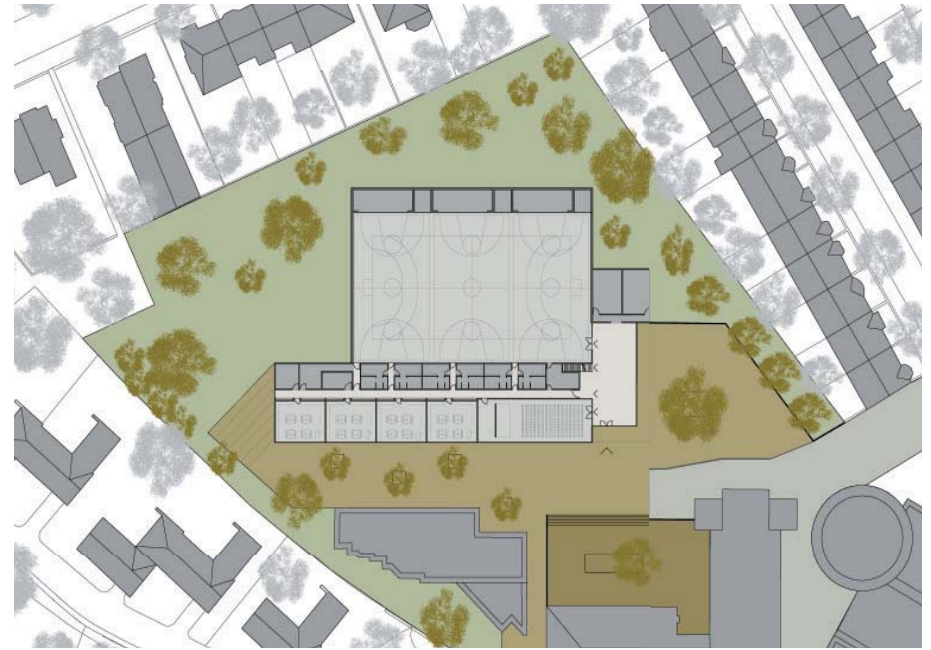


## 2008 Sporthall and studio rooms, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

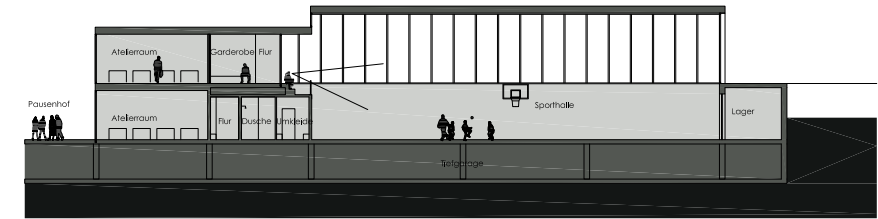
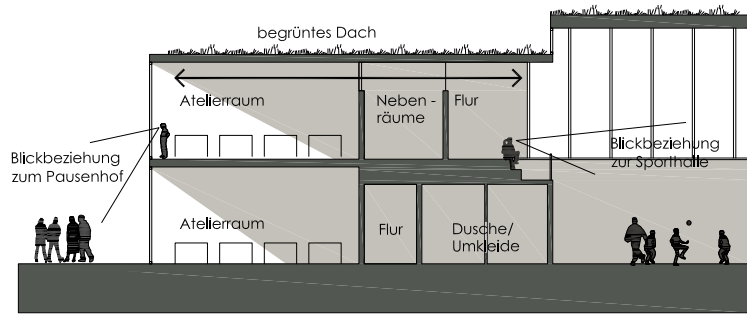
project Construction of a low-energy 3-field-gym with apprenticeship workshops, studios and art education rooms as well as the extension of the underground parking  
client Privatschool Marie Consolatrice start of planning 2008 start of construction 2011 floor area 4'400 m<sup>2</sup> volume 24'000 m<sup>3</sup>

### Program

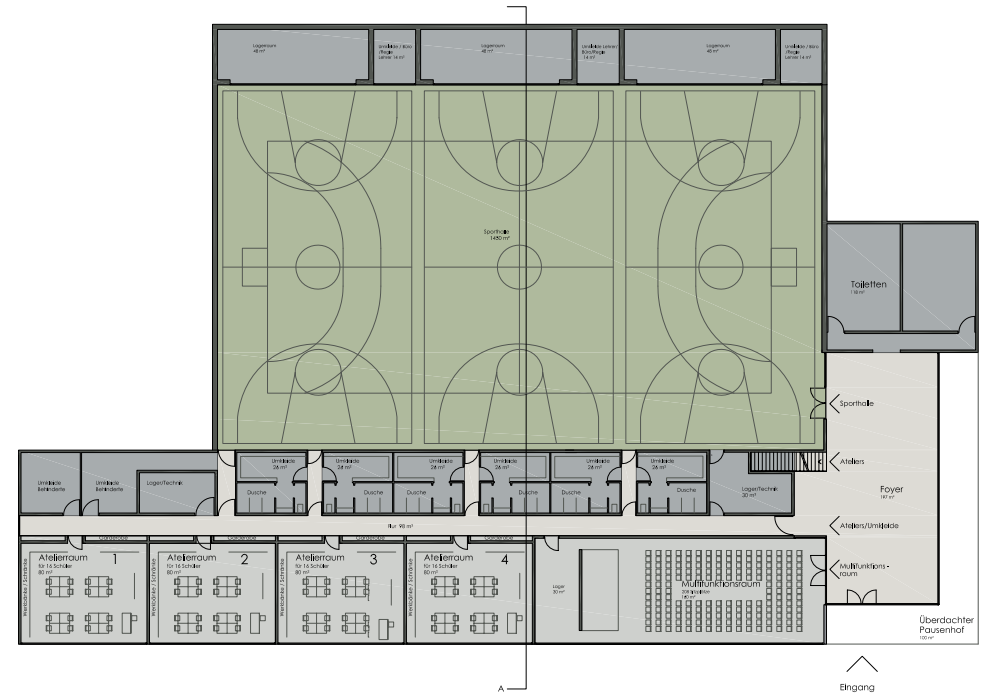
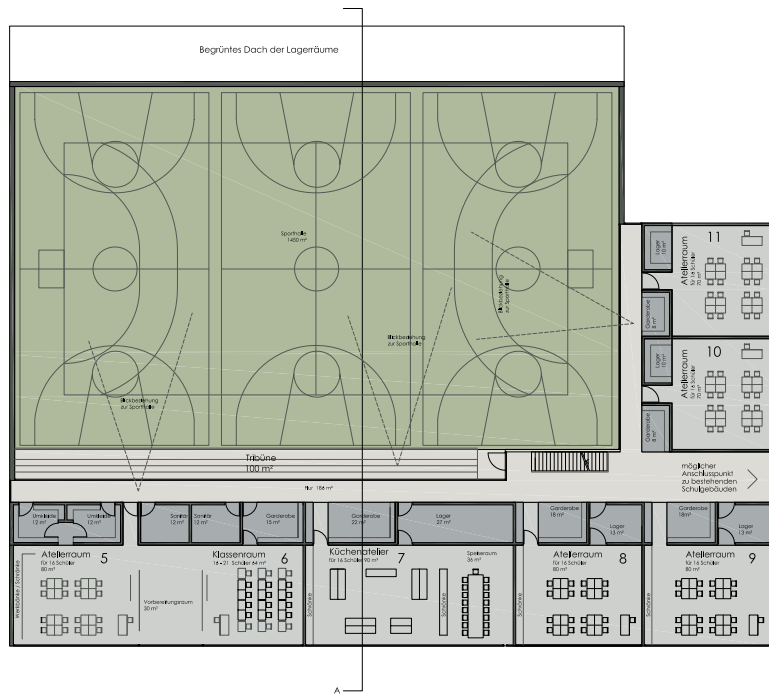
The planning foresees the extension of the private school Marie Consolatrice from 600 to 1'000 pupils. The first phase includes the construction of a 3-field-gym with apprenticeship workshops, studios and art education rooms in a low-energy construction method as well as the extension of the existing underground parking.



# Konzeptioneller Gebäudeschnitt



Schnitt A\_A





## 2008 Model house Nonnewisen type 200, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Construction of a model house type 200** client **Ville d'Esch-sur-Alzette**  
start of planning **2006** start of construction **2009** gross floor area **360 m<sup>2</sup>**  
volume **1'615 m<sup>3</sup>**

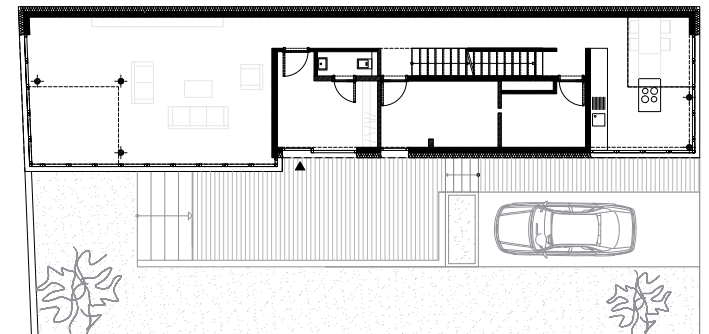
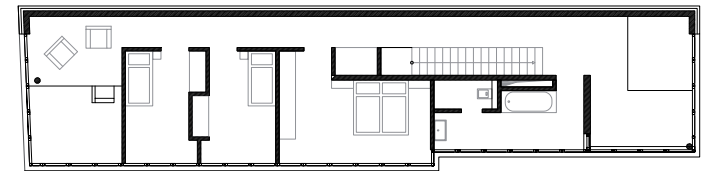
Living in the middle of nature and still living in the city. One-of-a-kind residence and life quality.

### Type 200:

The complete glazed façade is covered by a post and rail construction, which lets the building appear very transparently. The generous living area and the kitchen on the ground floor are separated from each other by a long corridor at the close side of the façade.

Communication of the floors is enabled by free spaces around the kitchen and in the living area.

On the upper floor there's a sleeping room, two children's rooms and a bathroom. Small galleries are assigned to the free spaces. The projecting balcony provides an outskirt area for bedroom and bathroom.



## 2008 Model house Nonnewisen type 180, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Construction of a model house type 180** client **Ville d'Esch-sur-Alzette**  
start of planning **2006** start of construction **2009** gross floor area **290 m<sup>2</sup>**  
volume **1'515 m<sup>3</sup>**

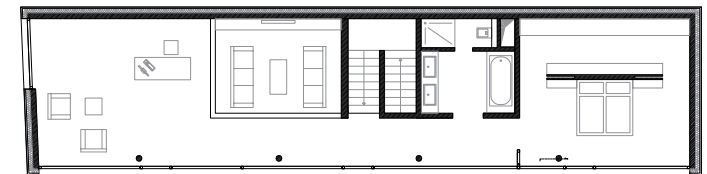
Living in the middle of nature and still living in the city. One-of-a-kind residence and life quality.

### Type 180:

The transparency of the clear floor plans is achieved by the large openings in the façade. The living and dining area are on the ground floor, with a free view to the gallery on the upper floor. Apart from a big gallery, which can be used in different ways there's also a bedroom and a bathroom.

The floor plans are characterized by a high variability. Especially on the upper floor further rooms can be planned around the gallery. So there could be e.g. a studio on the ground floor whereas the upper floor could be used for living.

The courtyard house character is caused by a storage room for garden furniture and tools, separating the garden from the street. The façade remains closed towards the neighbor, the courtyard opens towards the landscaped park.



## 2008 Laduno, Erpeldange (L)

project **Reconversion of the terrain of the 'Laiterie du Nord' in the municipality of Erpeldange** awarding authority **Association Agricole LUXLAIT** planning **WW+, Tatiana Fabeck Architecte, Terra Nova Landschaftsarchitektur** programm **Feasibility study and PAP** gross floor area **79'000 m<sup>3</sup>** gross cubic space **316'000 m<sup>3</sup>** costs **150.000.000 € (excl. VAT)** competition **1. price**

### Utilisation concept

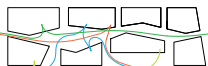
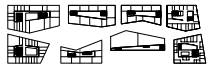
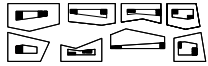
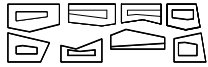
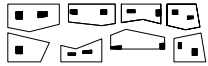
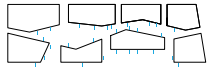
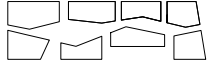
Different criteria have been taken into account. As far as the hotel is concerned we assumed a minimum of 100 rooms in order to make the hotel complex attractive for bigger operators. The category of the hotel has been determined as a 3-4 star hotel, according to the German DEHOGA. It was important for us to affiliate a large wellness and fitness area.

Hence the interaction with the hotel should be ensured but also independent use by visitors who are not hotel guests. A congress and conference centre should also be part of the development of the Nordstad. A space allocation plan, based on several congress centres in Germany, has been drawn and integrated into the project. Currently there's an obvious lack of leisure time facilities in the Nordstad area, such as night life, cafes, bars, discos and restaurants.

We've foreseen an agreeable surface with a total of 8.000 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area. About half of it is allotted to discos and bars. The other half is shared by gastronomy eateries and a bowling centre. The total surface of the shops has been limited to 2% of all functional areas because we are of the opinion that there should only be small units for the local supply of the complex in order to avoid unnecessary traffic. The biggest part of the surfaces is office space, which we consider very attractive in terms of estate economy. 20.000 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area have been foreseen as office space.

All functional areas together mount up to about 50.000 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area. In order to make the offered services and activities more attractive it will be indispensable especially at the beginning of the Nordstad development to have enough parking space. 850 places have been realised within an area of 28.500 m<sup>2</sup> to cover this demand. There are presently 2 underground parking floors, which can be extended downwards if needed.





## 2008 Center of Junglinster, Junglinster (L)

project **Rearrangement of the center of Junglinster** awarding authority **Administration communale de Junglinster** planning **WW+ architektur + management (L), Wich Architekten / Terra Nova, (D)** total area size **3,5 ha** gross volume **36'750 m<sup>3</sup>** construction costs **20.500.000 € (incl. VAT) thereof 8.500.00 € (incl. VAT) for the design of the exterior area** scope of works project management **service phases 1-5, feasibility study, Plan directeur and PAP** start of works **middle of 2011** completion **2019** competition **1st price**

### Architectural concept

#### JONGmëttLËNSTER

... stroll from one place to another and would discover a different picture in each gap ...  
The centre of a town has always been a place of communication and public life. Bustling ways, promenades, places and parks are indicators for an intact, busy and vital urban hustle and bustle. The essential preconditions for this are residence, contacting and last but not least consume. That's the reason for asking which factors are promotive for such a development and how those can be realised in the planning of the design and the development of the centre of Junglinster. Our design principle follows the superior draft approach as a reaction to the whole urbanistic situation we came upon. By this we see the chance – not a 'must have' – of a complete urban advancement. The principal structure of the concept is a consecution of places, ranging from the 'Kirchplatz' in the North, over the 'Junglinster Platz' and the 'Kulturplatz' in the young middle to the large fairground at the 'Centre d'intervention' in the commercial zone 'Laangwiss'.

The Rue Hiehl, having been rebuilt to a 'city promenade', and the new municipal park east of it ('pocketpark') are an important part of this band. In the area of this urbanistic axis the ErnZ Noire will be layed open, renatured and accompanied by the water promenade in the West. Next to it will be the new residential area, which spans between the new generous 'Junglinster Platz' in the centre and the (also new) 'Kulturplatz' at the youth and cultural centre in the southern part of the competition region. These two new places are moreover interstations of a panorama loop road, which surrounds the 'jong Mëtt' and goes over different stairs to the countryside in the West.

The concept „JONGmëttLËNSTER“ allows a multifaceted choice of utilisations for the young Population, which is – according to the age structure of the municipality – proportionally strongly represented.





## 2008 Competition primary school Nonnewisen, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project construction of a primary school with a 2-field-gym, a swimming-pool and a kindergarden ( low energy building) awarding authority Ville d'Esch-sur-Alzette planning WW+, Schaller Theodor, Weisgerberarchitecte, GK-Engineering gross floor area 7'350 m<sup>2</sup> gross cubic space 36'750 m<sup>3</sup> building costs (excl. VAT) 14'000'000 €

### Architectural concept

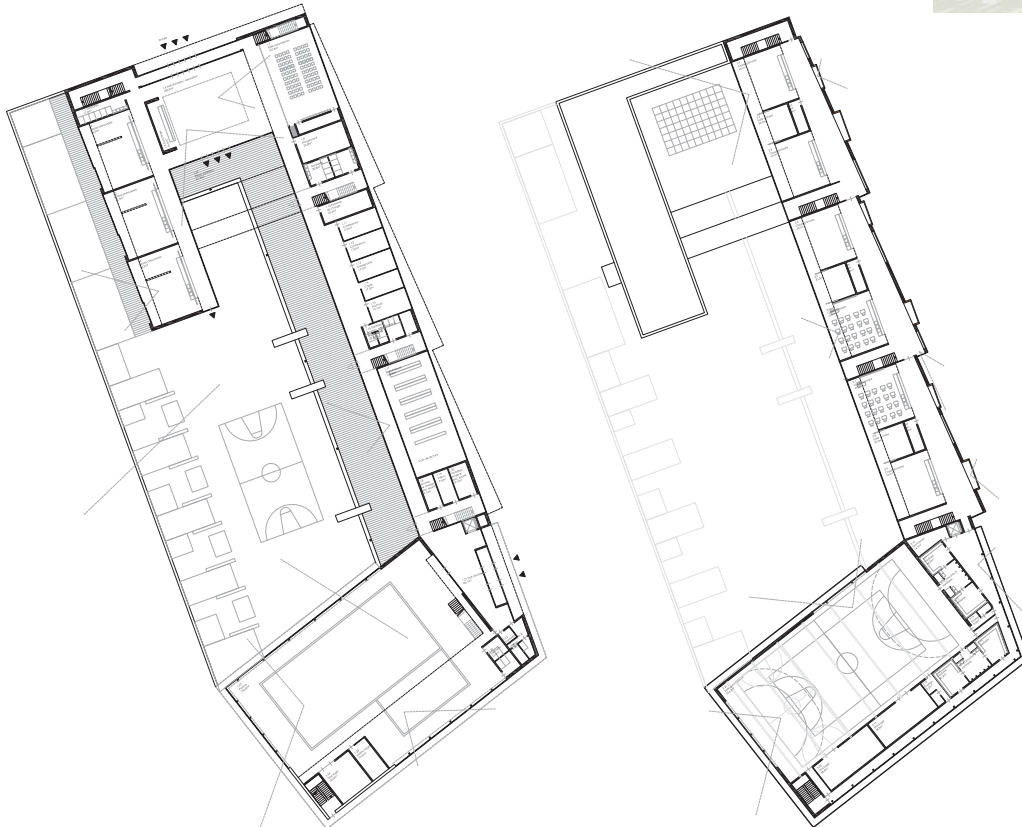
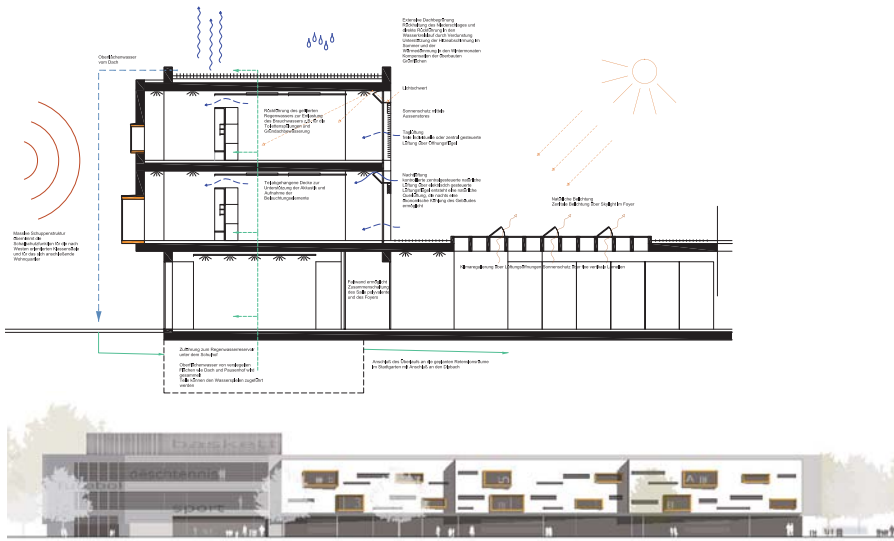
Protecting shell and new address of the new "city garden quarters". As designed in the master plan, the school and the hotel are a kind of shell for the new "city garden quarters" Nonnewisen. The linear and dialogical placement of the complex of buildings in a constant alignment along the whole length of the estate and alongside the Penetrante is dramatising a place at the junction between school and hotel, as a gate and transition into a new protected urban space. The complexes of buildings react to the favourable position of the estate by defining a clear urban edge to the Penetrante de Lankeiz on the one hand and on the other hand by turning and opening themselves towards the light and the green space in the Southwest.

### Three learning cycles – three houses.

The arrangement of the school with its three houses is supposed to support the concept of the three learning cycles in a constructural way.

By looking at the arrangement of the façade, this structure – being spacious and functional at the same time – can be read. The exposed facades accentuate the turning towards the city and offer views and insights. The enlargement of the corridors linked to this enables a floor-spanning opening of the exploitation areas and by this makes it possible for the children to experience the basic pedagogic idea of the learning cycles in the form of house units.







## 2008 Competition primary school Clausen, Clausen (L)

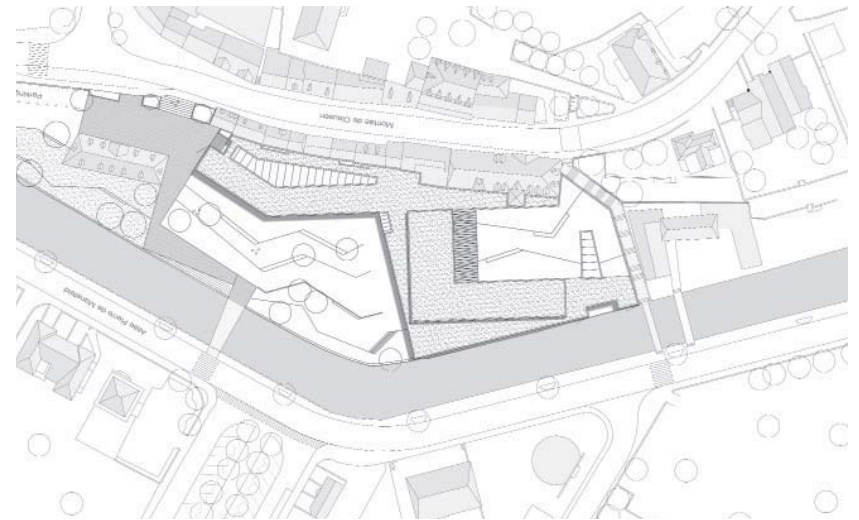
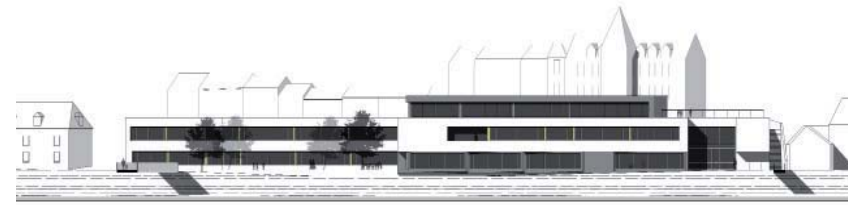
project **construction of a primary school with a 2-field-gym and a kindergarden (low energy building)** awarding authority **Collège des Bourgmestre et Echevins** planning **WW+, Metaform, Terra Nova Landschaftsarchitektur, Daedalus Engineering, Luxengineering Bevilacqua & Associés** gross floor area **5'050 m<sup>2</sup>** gross cubic space **20'250 m<sup>3</sup>**

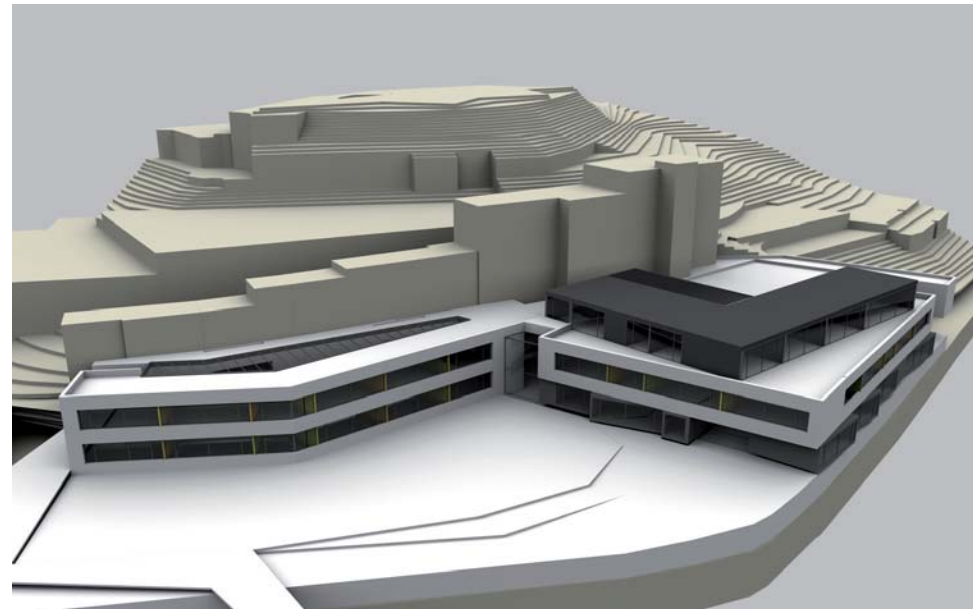
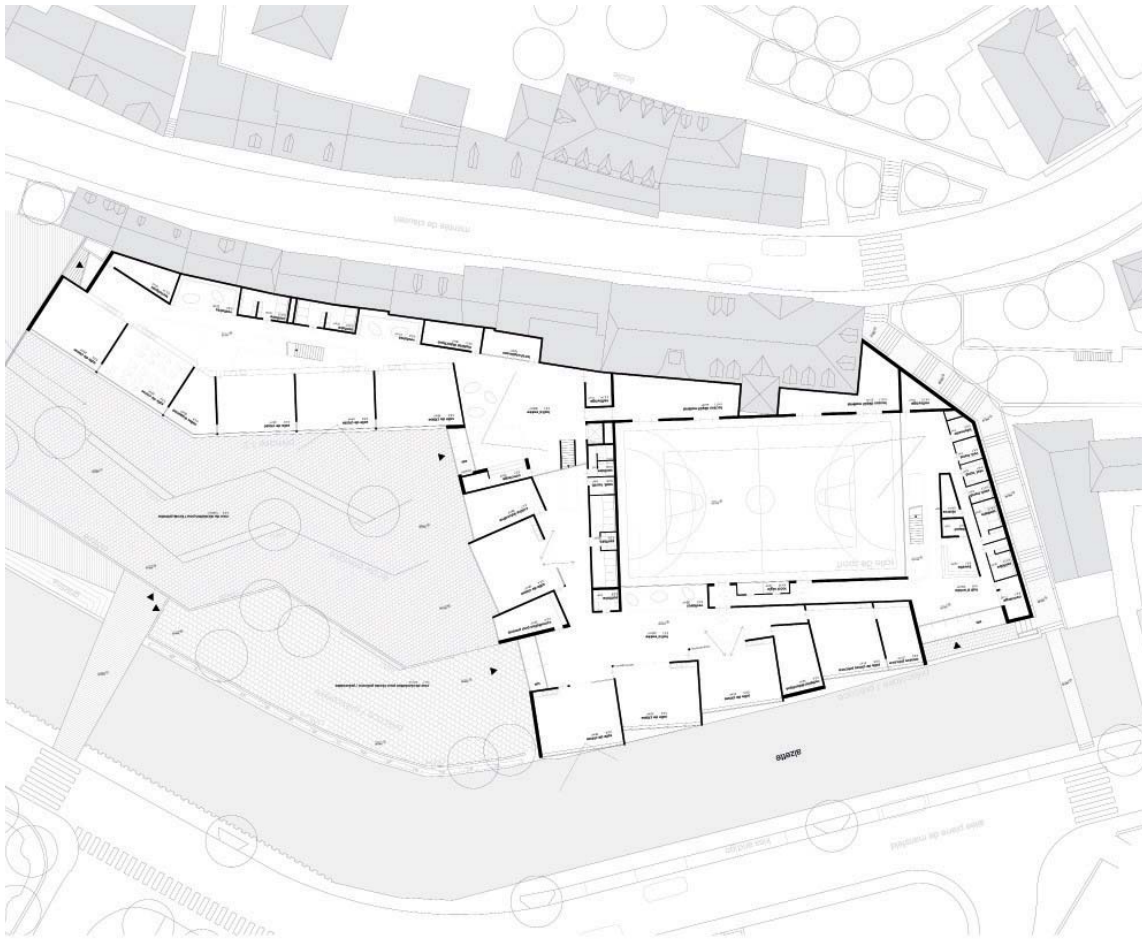
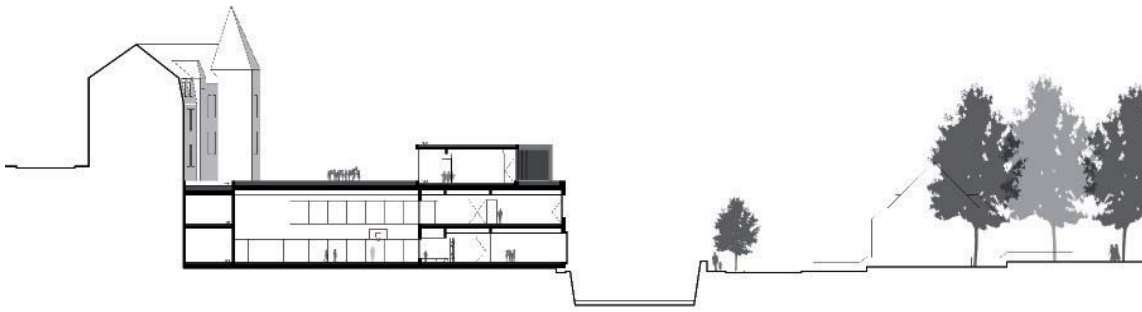
### Integration of the architectural solution Contraction and extension of the urban space

The integration of the project changes the areal configuration of the Allee Pierre de Mansfeld and of the church square. The latter is currently not perceived as the "space" is taking flight to the Alzette. The view is naturally directed towards the other bank. In order to countervail this, the project's object is to constrict the road space by adapting part of the building to the edge of the Alzette and afterwards create free space through the schoolyard. This free space inures to the benefit of the church square, which consequently expands over the Alzette, as well as to the benefit of the "Maison Bleue", which is noticed as a unique object on the terrain.

The simple and elegant architecture of the project emphasizes the different functions while at the same time preserving a common architectural solution. The primary school, characterised by a light façade, unfolds on 3 levels. The classrooms, orientated towards the Alzette and the schoolyard are extensively glazed to achieve a maximum of lightness in the classrooms. The recessed volume, summarising the auxiliary functions of the primary school, becomes noticeable through a darker skin. The preschool with their individual volumes, peering out of the façade, give a playful picture to the whole building. The slide of the classrooms brings new inner space experiences.

The gym is noticed because of its big glass passage, which also marks the separated entrance of the complex.





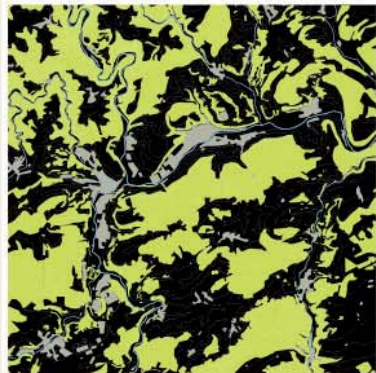




## Landschaft

Die Nordstad ist grün. Mehr als ein Drittel der Fläche ist bewaldet. Die Topographie der Nordstad ist bewegt. Die Hügel bilden eine allzeit wahrnehmbare grüne Kulisse.

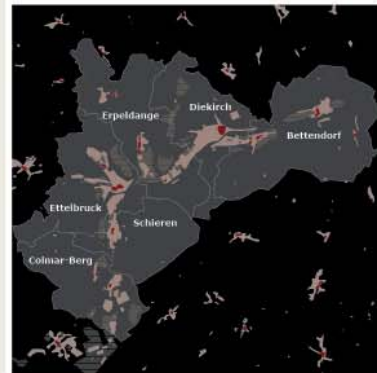
Die Nordstad liegt an der Mündung der Alzette in die Sauer. Viele weitere Bachtäler prägen das Landschaftsbild. Der Talraum zwischen Schieren und Bettenburg stellt das topographische Zentrum der Nordstad dar.



## Raumpotenzial

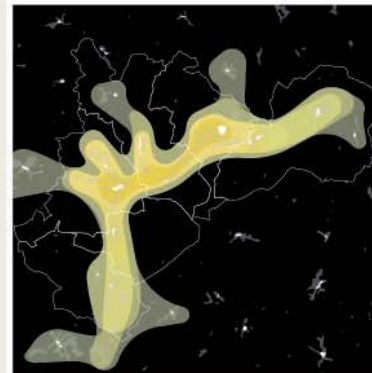
Die Stadtkerne Ettelbrucks und Diekirch sind die urbanen Pole der Nordstad. Sie strahlen mit ihrer Atmosphäre und ihrer Versorgungsfunktion weit in den Norden des Landes aus.

In den Tallagen und den Höhen gibt es ausreichend Potentiale für eine dynamische Entwicklung.



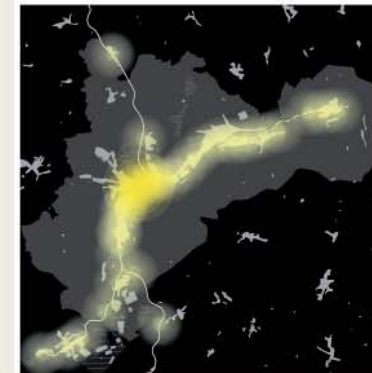
## NordStadt und NordLand

Es gibt keine definitive Grenze der Nordstad. Die Ränder der Nordstad sind als fließende Übergangszonen zu verstehen. Die Kernzone ist der Raum zwischen Ettelbruck und Diekirch. Der unmittelbare Verflechtungsraum erstreckt sich mit abnehmender Intensität fingerartig in die Landschaft, die Landschaft erstreckt sich organisch in die Stadt. Die geordnete fraktale Siedlungsstruktur und das landschaftliche Mosaik ermöglichen die Durchdringung von Stadt und Land.



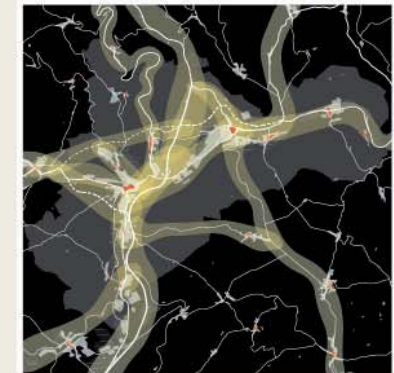
## ÖV-Potenzial

Die Nordstad hat das Potential für einen exzellenten öffentlichen Verkehr. Der Bahnhof Ettelbruck entwickelt sich als zentral gelegener, intermodaler Verkehrsknoten zum zweitwichtigsten Bahnhof des Landes. Durch die flächige Erschließung des Zentralbereiches und die Vernetzung der umliegenden Orte durch ein vertaktetes Bussystem wird eine attraktive und konkurrenzfähige Alternative zum Kfz-Verkehr geschaffen.



## Verkehrsknoten

Im Kfz-Verkehr ist die Nordstad optimal erreichbar; sie liegt im Schnittpunkt mehrerer Nationalstraßen und durch den Ausbau der Nordstraße wird sie zusätzlich an die Autobahn A7 angeschlossen. Im Ladunoareal, im Mittelpunkt aller Verkehrsströme gelegen, können diese Vorteile am besten ausgeschöpft werden.



## 2007 Competition Turkish Embassy, Berlin (D)

project **Open competition in two processing phases for the construction of the administrative building of the Turkish Embassy in Berlin** contracting authority **Turkish Republic** conception **WW+, EC Arch (Istanbul, Turkey), Terra Nova (Munich, Germany)** floor area **14'813 m<sup>2</sup>** cubage **55'618 m<sup>3</sup>** planning **2007** result **4th place** construction costs **41'000'000 € (incl. 18% ancillary construction costs and 19% taxes)**

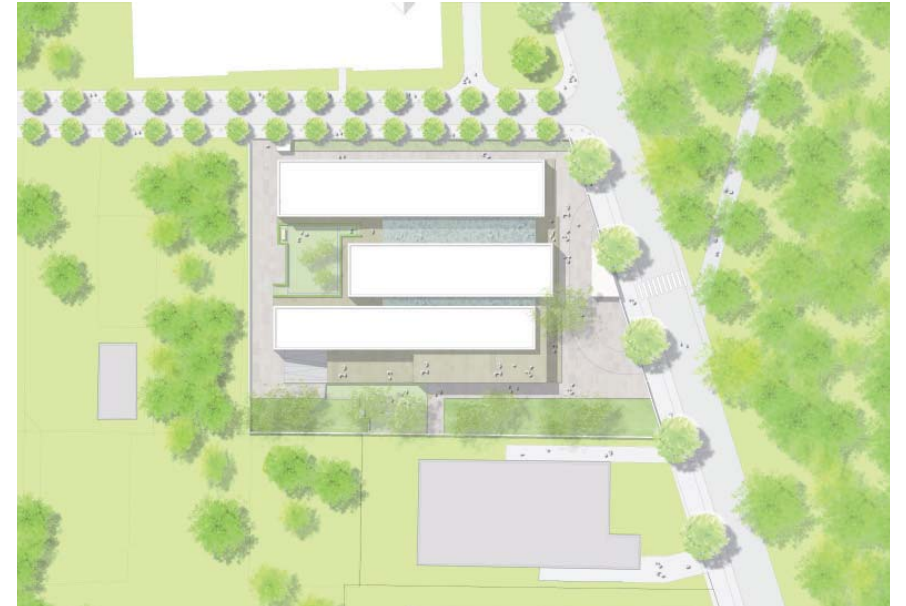
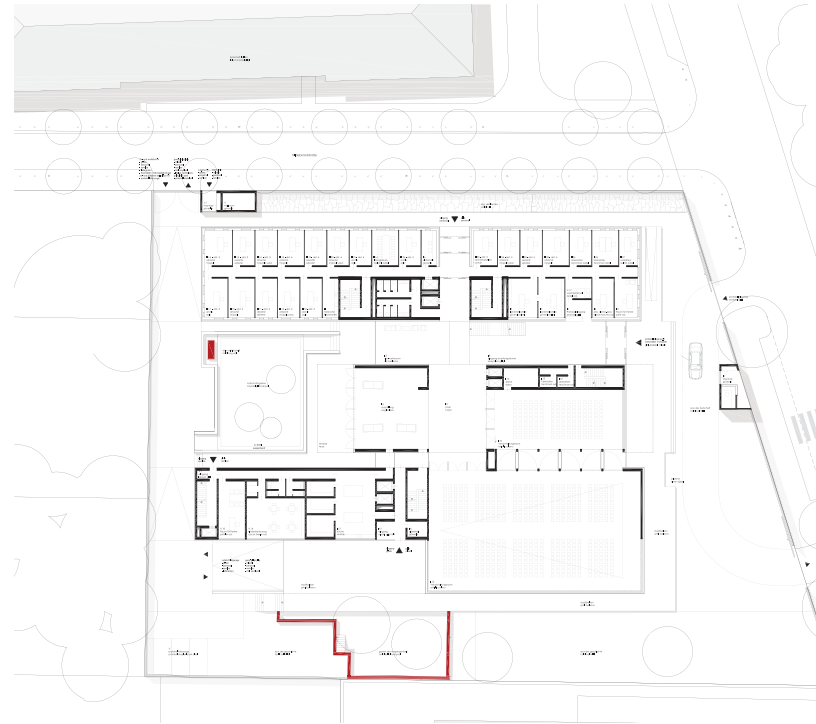
### Architectural concept

The main idea of the concept of the Turkish Embassy in Berlin is beared by the aims of a long term presence of the Turkish Embassy in the capital of a state bonded in partnership, the intellectual exchange, the transparency, the tolerance, the cosmopolitanism and the expression of the personal identity.

This reflects in the outline of the building ensemble. In the inside by the open alignment of the visitors areas, the communication promoting organisation and, in the outside, by deliberately choosing transparent areas in the facade and by the interlocking form of the building with the surrounding urban space.

Functionally this tooth system enables the transfer, the exchange and the dialogue between the Turkish and the German culture, architecturally the building is interfering with its surroundings and the urban space, interferes between the inside and the outside and makes the Turkish Embassy open the dialogue with its environment.

The coexistence and the cooperation, the mergence and the interlocking of the different cultures shall be seen through the building. The new embassy shall show the importance of the presence, the modern ideas of the country regarding art, culture, politics and economy, but also through the course of history. The new building shows by its formal distinctiveness and its modernity, its tranquility, its seriousness and its self-assurance.





#### Technical building equipment

an integrated concept had been developed for the building equipment by optimizing the building and the technique in a way that the whole building meets the current technical standards regarding ecology and economy.

#### Energy concept

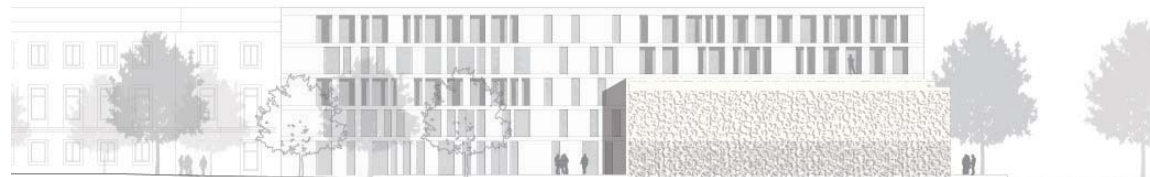
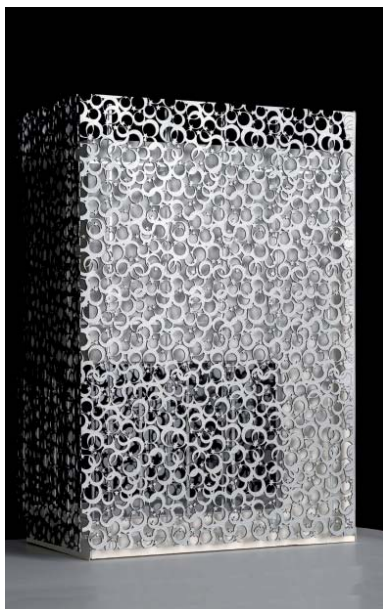
Because of energy saving reasons and for natural ventilation the façade is being equipped with windows whose opening angle can be dosed. Furthermore a supporting ventilation system with energy recovery facilities makes sure that in winter as well as in summer there's only a little loss of energy. The heat insulation value of the façade is less than  $0,7 \text{ w/m}^2\text{k}$  and the planned sunblind has a b-factor of 0,12. The energy supply of the floor-spaces is taken over by a gas-powered heat pump system with usage of the ground water energy. A piping system, which draws heat from the ground water, is integrated into the white tank. In winter the heat pump brings this heat up to a higher temperature level. By switching the water flows in summer the floor-spaces are cooled and the existing heat is released back to the ground water. The electrical energy is taken from the evu network. Depending on the need of self electricity supply a diesel aggregate is integrated into the energy cycle. As for safety reasons this aggregate will be installed anyway, we recommend – without anticipating an economic efficiency calculation – using this aggregate also as block heating system, which is equipped according to regulations for a blackout and delivers heat for the ventilation system and operating power for an absorption cooling device and also delivers part of the electric energy. Normally the aggregate runs with gas, in case of a blackout with bio-diesel. With these measures a low energy standard with primary energy consumption values of less than  $100\text{w/m}^2\text{a}$  is achieved.

#### Building element heating and cooling

The advantage of the building heating and cooling rests on its economy and comfort improvement. Due to the low charging temperatures (summer 18 degrees, winter 25 degrees) energy-saving systems for energy generation can be used and line loss can be kept low. The energy supply via the ceiling generates agreeable moderate surface temperatures, hence increasing comfort.

#### Ventilation and air-conditioning system

The interior rooms like reception hall, ballroom etc. will be equipped with separate, specifically adapted air-conditioning systems; the exterior rooms will get a supporting ventilation system. The air duct goes from the floor to the ceiling in the direction of the archimedean uplift. This reduces the cruise of the compartment air and avoids the occurrence of an air draught.



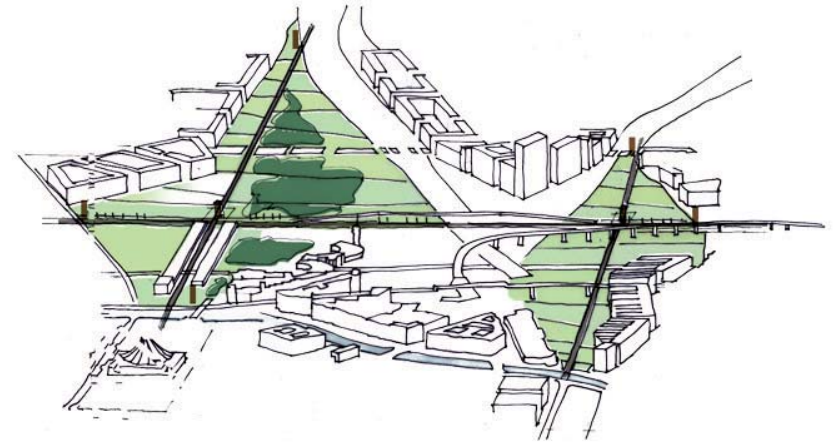
## 2006 Competition Gleisdreieck, Berlin (D)

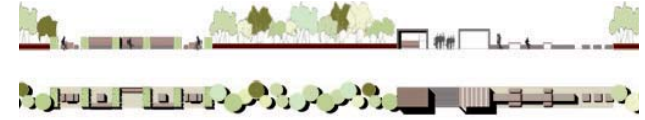
project **Open competition for landscape ideas and realisation competition for „Park auf dem Gleisdreieck“** contracting authority **Land Berlin, represented by the Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung** planning **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)**

### Compendium

The aim of the competition for the „Park auf dem Gleisdreieck in Berlin“ is the reconnection of an area into the city structure, which was taken out of its context since the middle of the 19th century.

The two level competition consists of making a gentle concept of the whole 42 ha. Emphasis of the work ist the future „Park auf dem Gleisdreieck“.







## 2006 House Kirchen, Longuich (D)

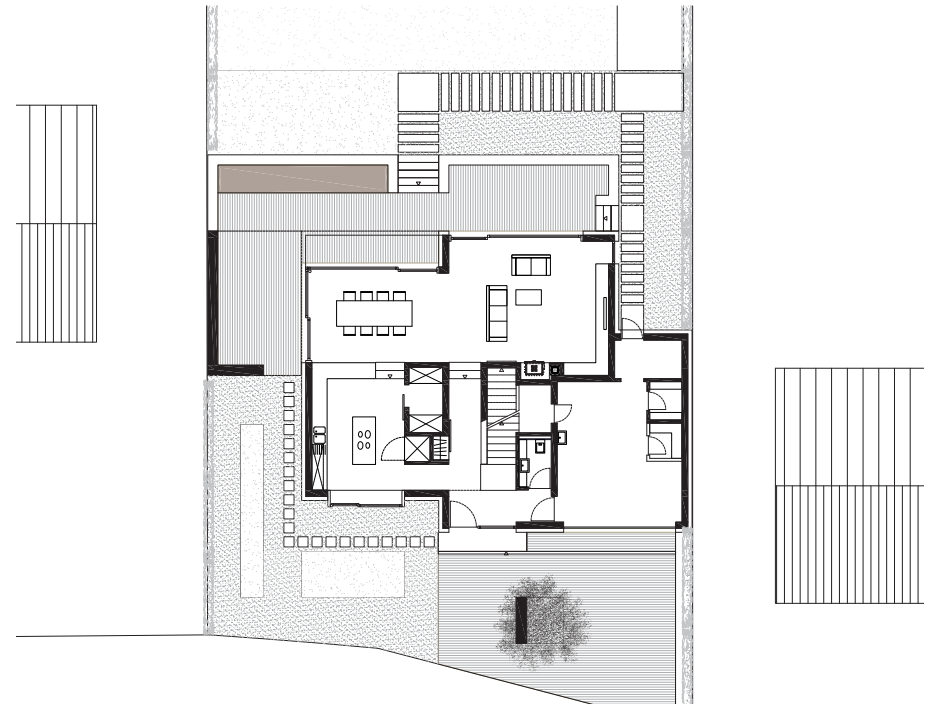
project **Construction of a residential house** client **G. Kirchen** floor area **250 m<sup>2</sup>**  
start of construction **2006**

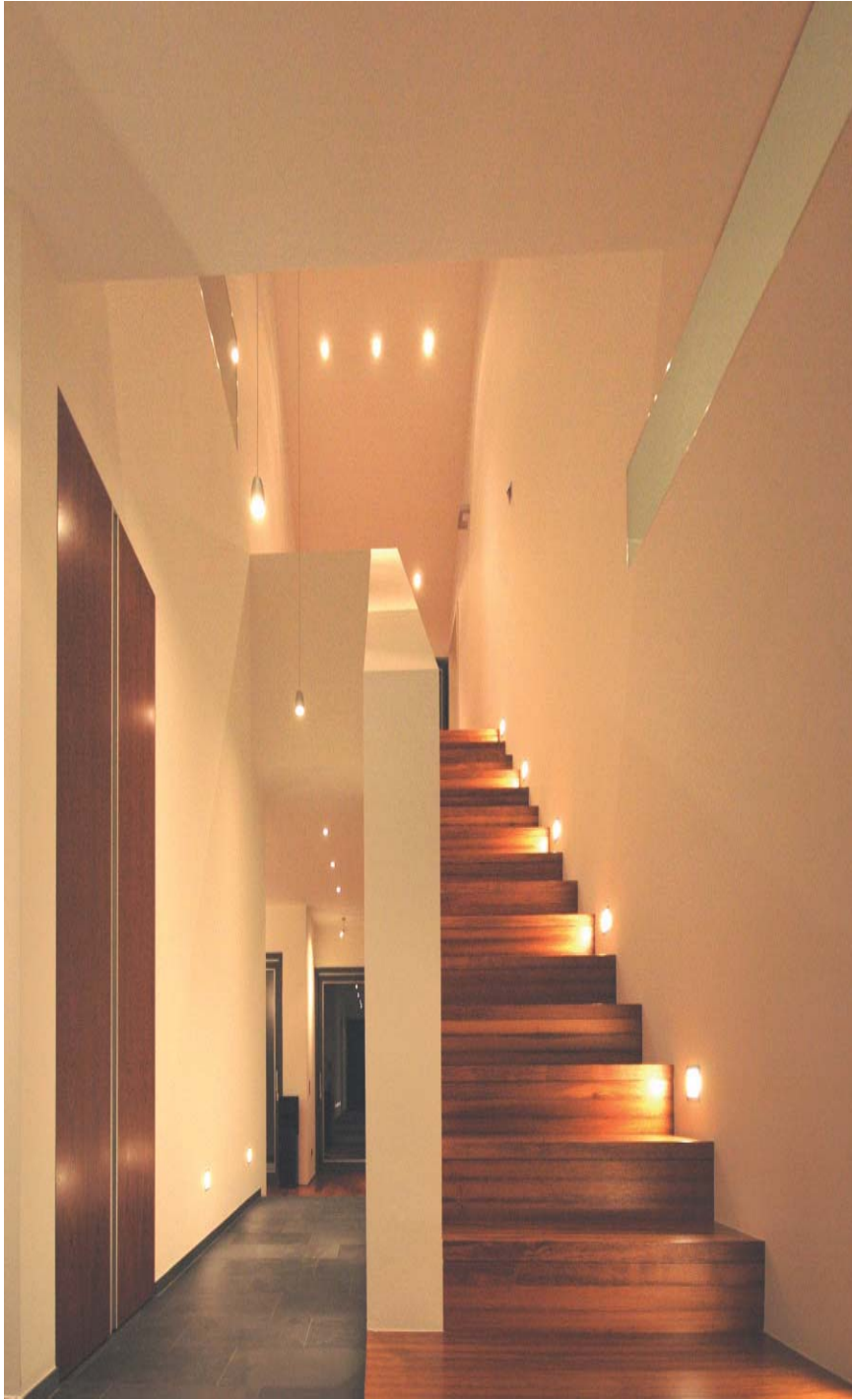
**Award for "Vorbildliches Bauen im Kreis Trier-Saarburg 2008"**

The house is located at the outskirts in the housing estate of the wine village Longuich. The clear building volume opens consequently on the garden side towards the Moselle and remains consciously more closed towards the road. This causes beautiful visual connections to the course of the Moselle and the opposite vineyards. The building plan assimilates the topography of the existing terrain by a level offset to the open common space.

The entrance with secondary usage and the kitchen are on street level, two steps lower are the dining and living area with a pre-located terrace and a canopied lounge. Bedrooms, a bathroom and adjoining rooms are on the upper floor.

The low-energy house gets its heating energy via a geothermal energy exchanger. In the interior the materiality is reduced to parquet floor, schist and plaster. In the exterior the interplay between mineral plaster, exposed concrete elements, schist as terrace covering and as course brickwork, creates a visual protection for the outdoor sitting area, whereas basalt grit creates a balanced picture





## 2007 Bank of China, Luxembourg (L)

project **Transformation of the premises of the Luxembourg branch of Bank of China** client **Bank of China Luxembourg** general co-ordinating contractor **Paul Wurth SA** floor area **1'600 m2** volume **4'500 m3** cost of construction **3'000'000 €** start of construction **05/2008** completion **12/2008**

### Programm WW+

Global architectural concept for the transformation, respectively the reorganisation of the Bank of China in Luxembourg (phases 2-9).

### BOC concept

The new interior design concept of the Bank of China, located in Luxembourg, was leading by corporate identity of the bank. The main idea of this interior project was how to combine chine's tradition and modern European interior design and create a warm and light space, with the effective utilization of the space and to create a productive working environment. The interior of the bank is based on the modern concept of space utilization and decoration, which ensures visitor's comfort along with employee's convenience.

The design creates a warm working atmosphere and combines the element of simple and practical design. Utilization of space makes the place comfortable for the visitors. The bank was designed keeping in mind the use of public space and to make it look spacious and user friendly.

Design of the doors, furniture, floors and ceiling goes in direction to emit a luxurious and elegant atmosphere. The use of rich woods and indirect lightening creates an effect of natural light and an ambiance of hospitality for the customers.

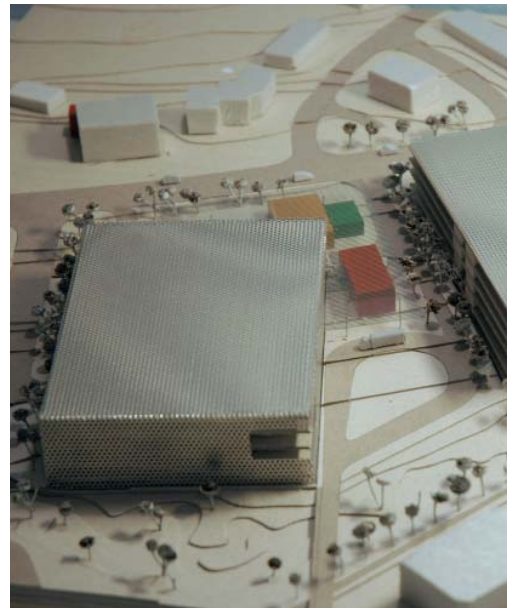
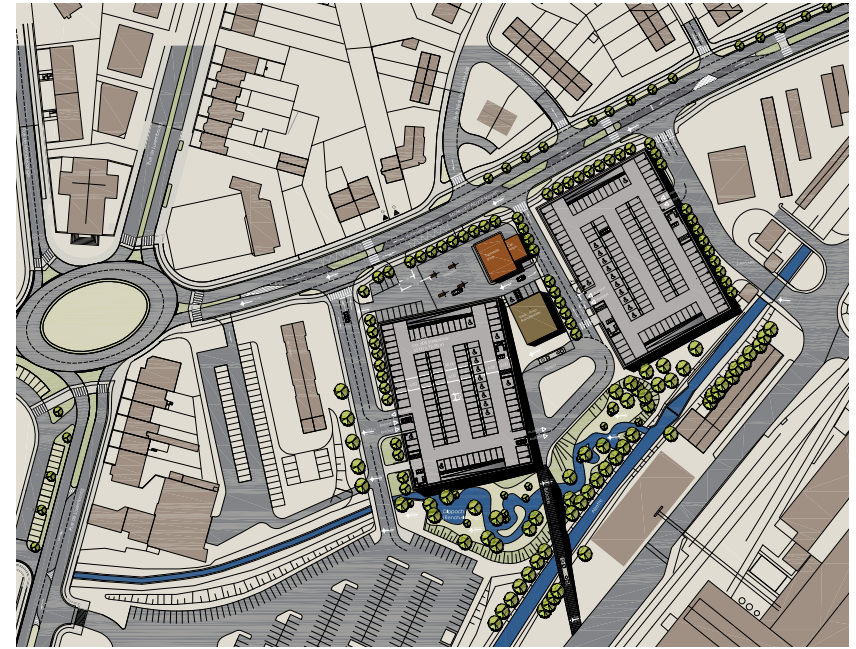




## 2003 PAP Car park Aloyse Meyer, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project Construction of a long term multi-storey car park in two phases with 360 parking spaces each client Administration Communale d'Esch-sur-Alzette traffic planning Schroeder & Associés SA, Luxembourg (L) concept bridge Schroeder & Associés SA, Luxembourg (L) parking time & costs bus shuttle Trafico Verkehrsplanung, Vienna (AU) building costs +/- 6'000'000 € incl. VAT (1st part) start of planning 2003

Elaboration and authorisation procedures of a legally binding land-use plan for the construction of a multi-storey car park in 2 phases with 630 spaces each, as well as a gas station, a shop and a bus terminal.  
Landscaping architecture and study of the basic traffic concept.



## 2005 Ilot de l'Artisanat, Ehlerange (L)

project **Construction of an office building** client **ZARE, Zone d'activité régionale Ehlerange** architecture **Christian Bauer & Associés** project management **WW+** building services **Goblet Lavandier & Associés** statics **Best Ingénieurs Conseils** cost of construction **5'595'000 € excl. VAT** floor area **4'250 m<sup>2</sup>** start of planning **2005** start of construction **2008**

### Program WW+

Projekt management and direction of the project development process of the entire object. Analysis of the real estate market. Planning of the financing. Calculation of the maximum credit line. Marketing concept for the sale of the building.

### Project description

Construction of an office building as the center of the Ilot de l'Artisanat in the industrial area ZARE „A Sommet“.

The building contains office entities of a net floor area of 3'000 m<sup>2</sup>, as well as an underground parking with 46 parking spaces.

The aim of the Ilot de l'Artisanat is the centralising of the office entities of crafts enterprises in a common building and the realisation of the necessary storage and production halls in the back of the building.



## 2008 Extension of Hotel Heil, Lösnich (D)

project **Extension of a hotel and construction of a terrace** client **Monika und Albert Heil** start of planning **2008** start of construction **2009** gross floor area **1'422 m<sup>2</sup>** volumen **2'285 m<sup>3</sup>** photographs **Linda Blatzek Photography, Trier (D)**

### Concept

The hotel, which is located in a wine village, has 38 beds and will be extended by 32. The building activity will be complemented by an passenger elevator, an outdoor terrace with 100 seats as well as the rearrangement of the laundry.

The modernisation of the building and the installation of a combined heat and power unit complete the scope of works.

The extension, nestling as a cube to the existing building, stands out consciously from it. The recessed entrance and the landscaped platform roof emphasize the new form concept. By this it's possible to embed a young architecture in the village, with a calm effect on the surroundings.

The large windows, mostly with the view to the river Moselle and the modern equipment of the rooms are a guarantee for the high quality of stay.





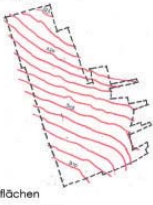


## 2007 PAP EDF An den Steng, Contern (L)

project **PAP EDF An der Steng, Contern** client **SNHBM Sté Nationale des Habitations à Bon Marché** bgf **5'9 ha** beginning planning **2009** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl** infrastructure **B.E.S.T.**



Höhenverlauf

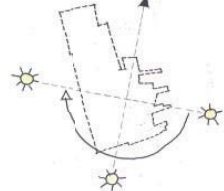


Grünflächen

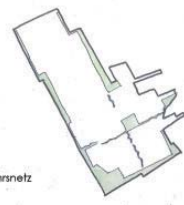
Abmessungen



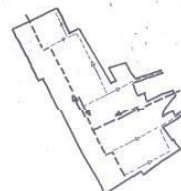
Sonnenverlauf



Kontinuität der Grünflächen



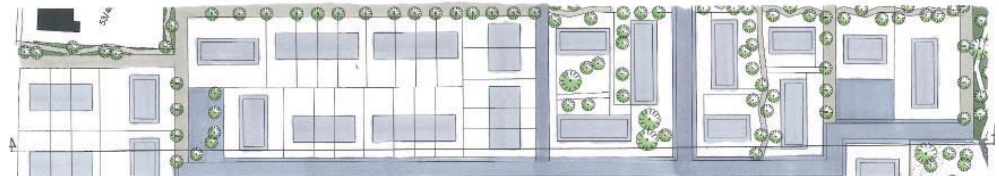
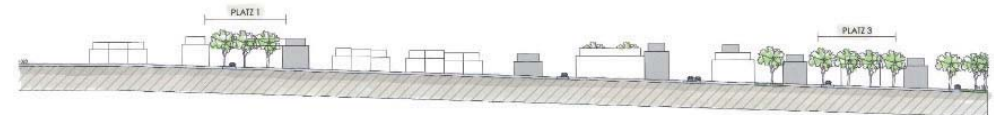
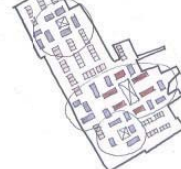
Verkehrsnetz



Verbindung der orientichen Bereiche



Stellenwert der Bebauungsdichte an den Plätzen



## 2007 PAP Carpel Strassen (L)

project **PAP Carpel Strassen** client **Carpel S.a.r.l.** area **1'07 ha** beginning  
planning **2007** planning **WW+ architektur + management sàrl**



## 2009 Day Nursery St. Maria, Wadern-Dagstuhl (D)

project **Modification of a railway building into a day nursery** client **Child and youth welfare service St. Maria in Weiskirchen**

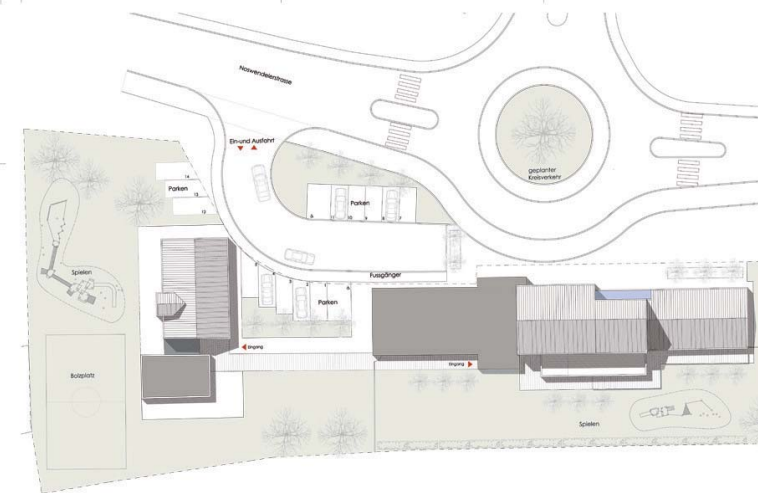
**1. phase of construction** start of planning **2009** start of construction **2009** gross floor area **650 m<sup>2</sup>** gross volume **3'400 m<sup>3</sup>** building costs **1'100'000 € excl. VAT**

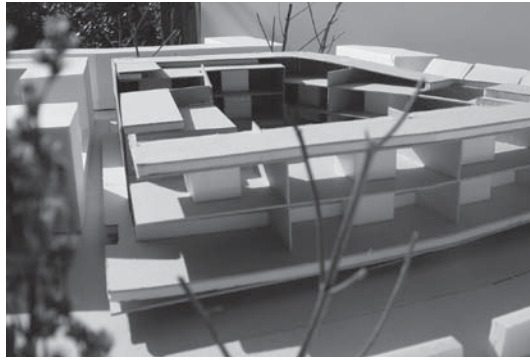
**2. phase of construction** start of planning **2009** start of construction **2010** gross floor area **580 m<sup>2</sup>** gross volume **2'000 m<sup>3</sup>** building costs **650'000 € excl. VAT**

### Program

The concept includes the preservation of a large part of the well-established historical building ensemble at the entrance area of Wadern city. By taking into account the present buildings the existing building fabric will be renovated, extended and opened for a new future-oriented and modern use.

The program foresees the creation of an institutional day-care centre for children between 0 and 3 years. After the planned reconstruction there will be 3 common rooms, bedrooms and baby changes, 1 gymnastic room, 1 dining room, necessary social rooms as well as a child-friendly outdoor terrain with associated playgrounds.





## 2008 Competition Gerberstrasse, Trier (D)

projekt **Concept for a housing construction with stores** planning **WW+ architektur und management, Büro für Architektur Manuel Ramscheid** client **Gebrüder Nichts** start of planning **2008** gross floor area **5'241 m<sup>2</sup>** volume **21'464 m<sup>3</sup>**

### Reason für planning

The zoning map BS 41 « Zwischen Löwenbrücker Straße und Südallee », which is currently being set up, foresees the demolition of the existing business premises and the construction of a housing estate on the property of the Nichts family.

### Program

Development of a concept for high-quality inner-city living with different apartment types, varying from student flats to penthouses. Stores and a café/bistro are to be constructed on ground-floor level facing the new « Quartiersplatz ». All apartments will have balconies or loggias in the direction of the leafy courtyard or roof terraces. The topographical height development of the terrain is used to create parking space under the buildings without constructing an underground parking, because there's the possibility to discover Roman findings in a depth of 1'50 m - 2'00 m.

The development of the building concept was preceded by an urban study, dealing with the restructuring of the whole Gerber quarter.

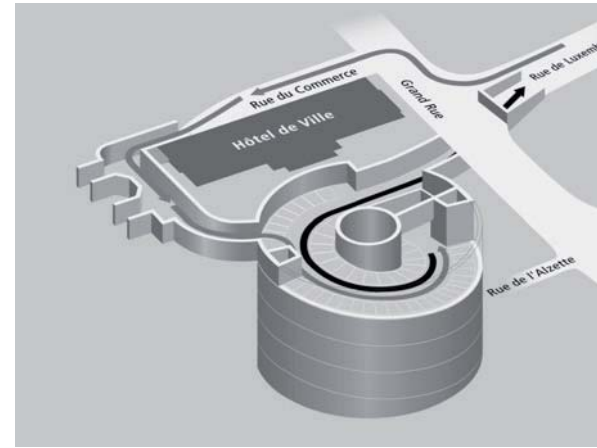


## 2003 Parking Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project construction of an underground car park with 317 parking spaces client Administration Communale d'Esch-sur-Alzette investor Spesa SA construction firm Lux TP SA, Sandweiler (L) preparational study of parking Schroeder & Associés SA, Luxembourg (L) building costs 10'800'000 € incl. VAT floor area 9'880 m<sup>2</sup> volume 27'190 m<sup>3</sup> start of construction 2005 completion 2006 photographs Latz+Partner, WW+

### BAUHÄREPRÄIS OAI 2008

Project management. Establishment and coordination of a PPP-procedure, as well as the elaboration of the appendant documents. Control of the investor, Design of the storey -1, -2 and -3.



## 2003 Design of public places, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Organisation of an architectural competition with previous selection of the competitors** client **Administration Communale d'Esch-sur-Alzette** cost of construction **2'600'000 € incl. VAT** start of construction **2004** completion **2007** photographs **Latz+Partner**

### Program WW+

Project management. Competition management. Competition procedure. Elaboration of a competition program. Pre jury in relation with the selection of the competitors, as well as for the presented projects. Establishment of a jury dossier. Organisation of the jury, organisation of the exhibition and publication of the projects.



3. Platz - M3 Architects, Luxembourg



2. Platz - Wich Architekten, München



1. Platz - ARGE Latz/Bauer/Pfarré, München

## 2009 Competition Place de la Résistance, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project supervision / co-ordination of the restricted two-phase realisation competition (with connected EEA-open application procedure) for the design of the „Place de la Résistance“ in the Brill quarter in Esch-sur-Alzette client City of Esch-sur-Alzette (L) square surface 7'100 m<sup>2</sup> boundary area 9'925 m<sup>2</sup> realisation 2011 – 2012

### Scope of services WW+

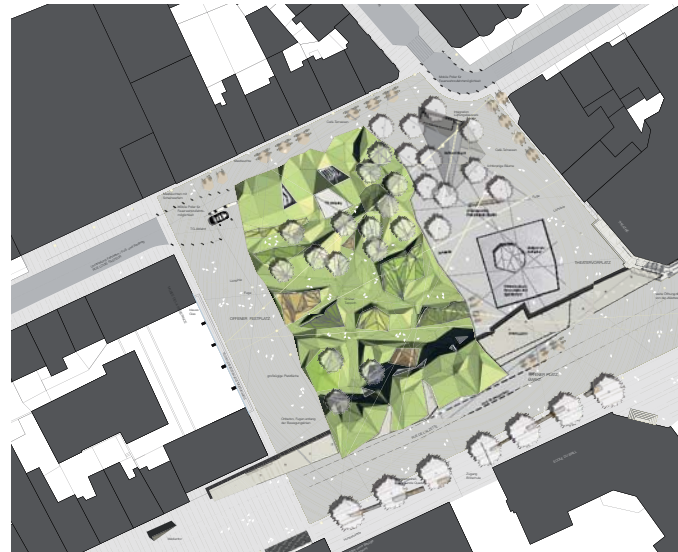
- Preparation of the competition (formulation of the task, preparation of the competition documents)
- Organisation of a selection procedure for the determination of the participants
- Supervision of the participants during the processing phase
- Preliminary examination of the competition contributions
- Organisation of 3 jury meetings
- Participation in publication and documentation of the results

### Program

Object of the competition is the design of the square in the centre of Esch-sur-Alzette and the revaluation of the city centre. The square is the pendant to the town hall square and is located at the upper end of the main shopping street of Esch. The theatre, the Brill-school, the "Musée National de la Résistance", dwellings and shops are adjacent to the square. In consideration of the low number of green areas in the Brill quarter, special attention should be paid to green areas, plantation, artistic creation as well as a high identification value. Apart from architects, open space planners/landscape architects and lighting designers, artists have to be integrated in the competition teams.



1. Price TEAM: „KAMEL LOUAFI“



2. Price TEAM: „ATELIER D'ARCHITECTURE ET DE DESIGN JIM CLEMES S.A. – HACKL HOFFMANN – GRANDEUR NATURE – NICO THURM“



3. Price Team OKRA

## 2005 Waxweiler mill, Pétange (L)

project **Organisation of an architectural competition with previous selection of the competitors** client **Administration Communale de Pétange** costs of the competition **45'000 €** completion **2005**

### Program WW+

Project management of the competition.

Elaboration of a competition program. Pre jury in relation with the selection of the competitors, as well as for the presented projects. Establishment of a jury dossier. Organisation of the jury, organisation of the exhibition of the projects.

3. Preis - Martini Architekten



2. Preis - Michelpetit-architecte



1. Preis - Tatiana Fabeck Architecte





## 2007 Competition Center Guillaume II, Luxembourg (L)

project **Competition for the enlargement of the town hall Center Guillaume II**  
contracting authority **Administration Communale de la Ville de Luxembourg**  
planning **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (L) - Tatiana Fabeck Architecte, Koerich (L)**  
cost of construction **15'000'000 € TTC**

### Compendium

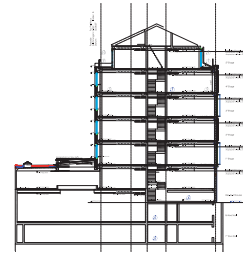
The project tends to a reserved and mellow change regarding the new structures and in connection with the renovation of the existing. The concept for the creation of Guillaume II is inspired by the past and ties up to the existing. Considering the centuries, the building site and its history have guided us to the elaboration of the architectural concept. Having hosted a monastery for franciscan nuns in the 17th century, with a convent and a church, the actual project is linked to this past. A historical analysis helped us to understand the existing structure. A chronological transformation throughout the years is illustrated on the billboards. Inside the block of houses a huge curbed wall constitutes certainly one of the oldest elements still existing, it certainly used to be an outside wall of the former monastery church. Over the years, the buildings A and B were attached to this structure and make that the existing plan is quite confused. This is exactly why we revalorised this wall and made it to the heart of the project. As a contrast to the wall stands a huge space for interior traffic. The openings give the opportunity to have a visible link between the building C to the patio.





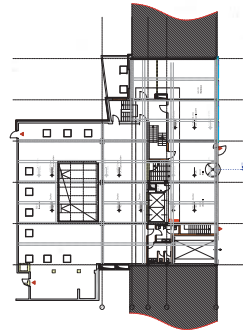
## 2005 SGL - façade, Luxembourg (L)

project conception for the head office of the real estate department of Arcelor Mittal modification, renovation and extension of an office building in the Rue Schiller, city of Luxembourg client Arcelor Mittal SA (private) planning WW+, Esch/Alzette (L) – Jürgen Minkus Architekten, Cologne (D) start of planning 2005 execution 2008 floor space 2'950 m<sup>2</sup> volume 11'000 m<sup>3</sup> construction costs 3'500'000 € excl. VAT



### Architectural concept

Modification and new conception of a 6-storeyed office building from the fifties. The building is located in downtown Luxembourg and is part of a perimeterblock development. There are 20 parking spaces in the two basements, which can be accessed from the Rue Schiller via a parking lift.



The existing cubature and the height between floors of the former office building had to be retained according to the city's building regulations. However, there's nothing left from the former building structure except for the concrete frame, i.e. the piers and the ceilings. Therefore it was possible to carry out a complete energetic rehabilitation of the construction as well as an extensive renovation of the glass south-east façade and of the north-western natural stone façade, which is aligned to the inner block. The front façade consists of steel and glass; it's based on the principle of the box-type windows and each office is equipped with one narrow ventilation casement.

As the final occupant was not known at the beginning of the planning and to ensure maximum flexibility, it was decided to move the vertical development, i.e. staircases, lift shafts, facilities, corridors and engineering rooms into the building core. The future offices will be provided with plenty of natural light through the extensive glazing. The office floors can be divided into individual or open-plan offices.



## 2007 Pump station, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

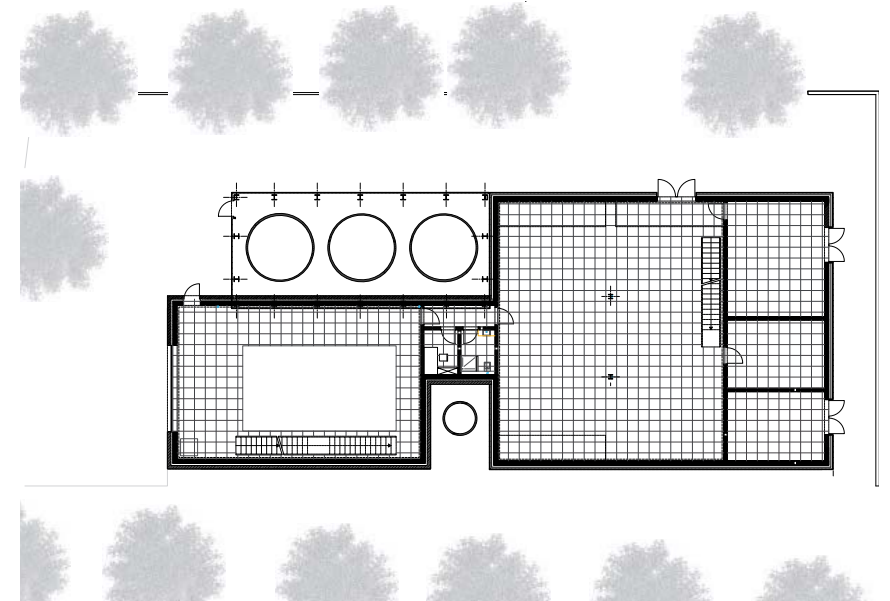
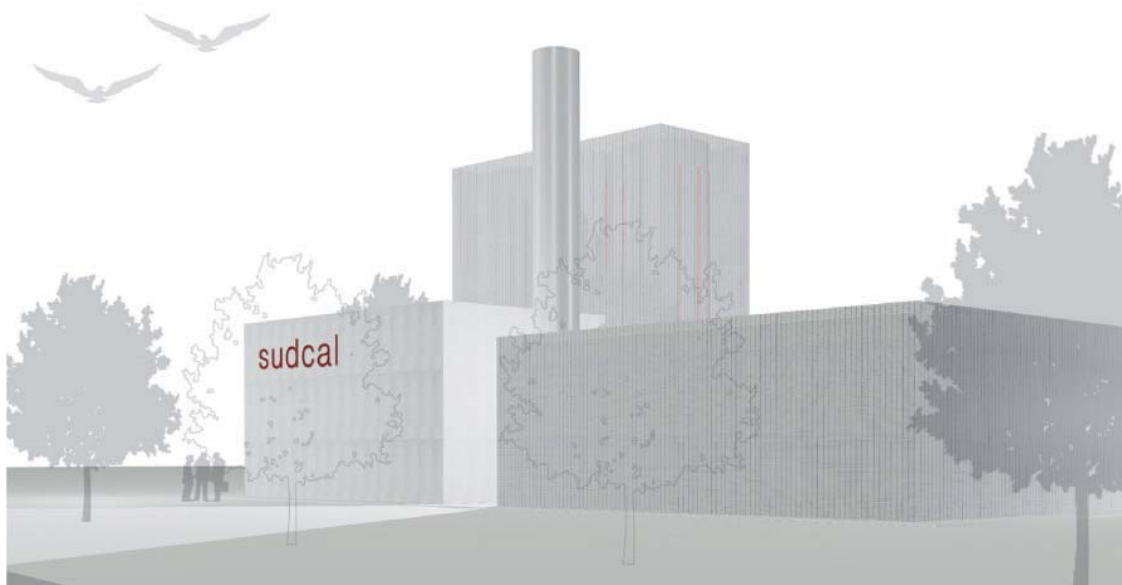
project **Construction of a pump station** client **Sudcal S.A.** start of planning **2007** start of construction **2009** useable surface **1'200 m2** volume **4'250 m3**

### Concept

The building is located at the north-eastern entry of Esch-sur-Alzette at a very representative place. However, the pump station is a technical building in the first instance and has the function to transport the delivered energy as district heat into the surrounding area.

The pump station essentially consists of 4 elements. The cubes are encased by an exposed concrete façade and stainless steel mesh. The chimney with its metal film is the highest element and appears very slim while dividing the front façade into 3 zones.

Due to the metal mesh's properties various light scenarios can create different effects of the building during day and night.



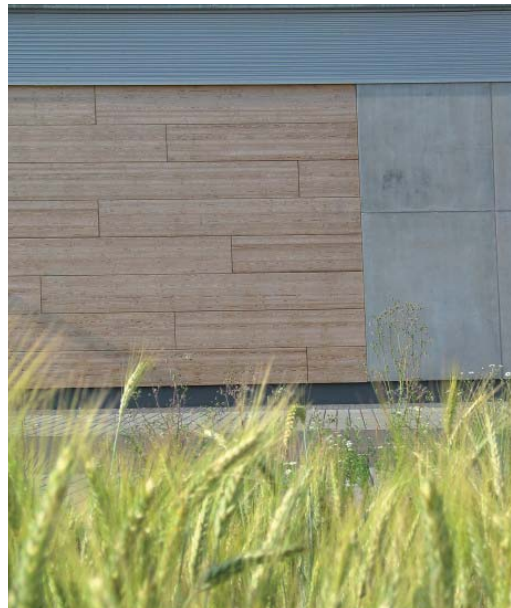
## 2003 Boesner, Perl (D)

project **Construction of a wholesaling shop for artist supplies** client **Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Boesner-Schmelzer GbR** floor area **3'000 m<sup>2</sup>** start of planning **2003** start of construction **2003** completion **2004** building costs **1'800'000 € incl. VAT** structural consult **Simtec SA, Berchem (L)** building services **BLS Energieplan GmbH, Luxembourg (L)**

### Program

Construction of a wholesaling shop for artist supplies, administration, coffee corner, warehouse and sales room.

- warehouse and workshop	910 m <sup>2</sup>
- showroom and sales room	1'975 m <sup>2</sup>
- administration	135 m <sup>2</sup>
- parking area	750 m <sup>2</sup>



## 2005 Competition LT Belval-Ouest, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Competition for the construction of a technical grammar school for 1'500 students on an area of 40'000 m<sup>2</sup> in the brownfield of Belval** contracting authority **Fonds Belval** planing **Sàrl d'Architecture Odile Decq Benoît Cornette, Paris (F) - WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (L) - Batiserf, Eybens (F) - RMC Consulting, Luxemburg (L) - Agence Benech Paysagiste, Paris (F)** building costs **48'500'000 € escl. VAT**

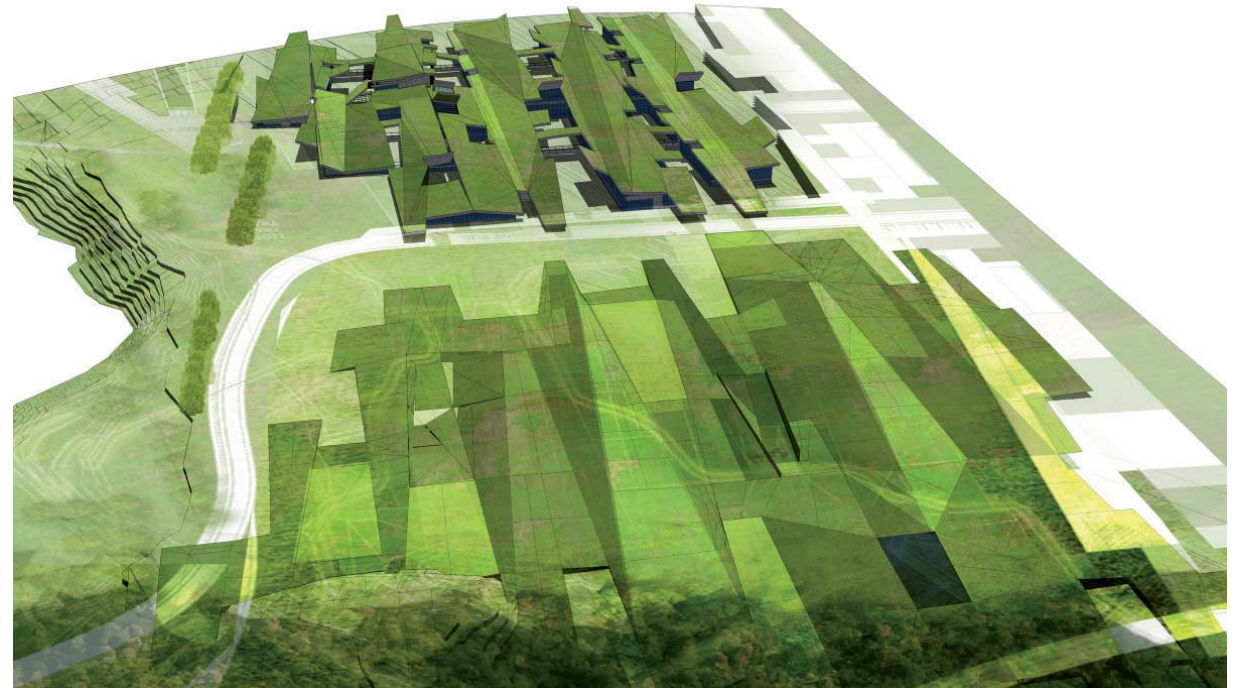
### Compendium

Out of the central park of the brownfield Belval-Ouest (120 ha) grows the building of the technical grammar school for 1'500 students. The very geometrical forms of the park precede the roof style of the school. You feel the airiness of the building structure which makes the building readable in the landscape.

A two-floor entrance hall, with hanging gang and service ways is the arteria across the building and accomodates the central functions as the entrance hall, the library, the festival room, the lunchroom, the sports facilities and the administration.

The classrooms and the studios are situated in the secondary axis, clearly spread on two floors. The studios with a room height of 3.50 m are situated in the ground floor, the class rooms on the first floor with a view to the park.

„le matériel lourd sur la base et les pensées dans le parc“



## 2007 Primary school Eischen (L)

project **Construction of a school complex with a day-care facility (low energy building)** client **Administration Communale de Eischen** planning **WW+ and Metaform Atelier d'Architecture (Luxembourg)** start of planning **2007** building costs **8'500'000 € excl. VAT** floor area **5'000 m<sup>2</sup>** cubage **13'500 m<sup>3</sup>**

### Architectural concept: „The flying class rooms“

The project speaks a precise language of forms, is clearly structured and marked by a significant architecture.

Three wooden volumes stick out of a massive basement and form a building with a high value of recognition.

The fundamental idea to emphasise the class rooms is based on technical and conceptual considerations. Technically form and alignment offer a perfect orientation of the class rooms (south east, north west) in regard to warm up and natural illumination. Conceptually the three volumes generate a separation of the three age brackets. A partly vitrified passage connects the three volumes on the upper level. The created roof patios on the back side can be used by the adjacent classes and, using these passages (for example school garden, outdoor class rooms, etc.).

The ground level contrasts in material and appearance to the flying wood boxes.

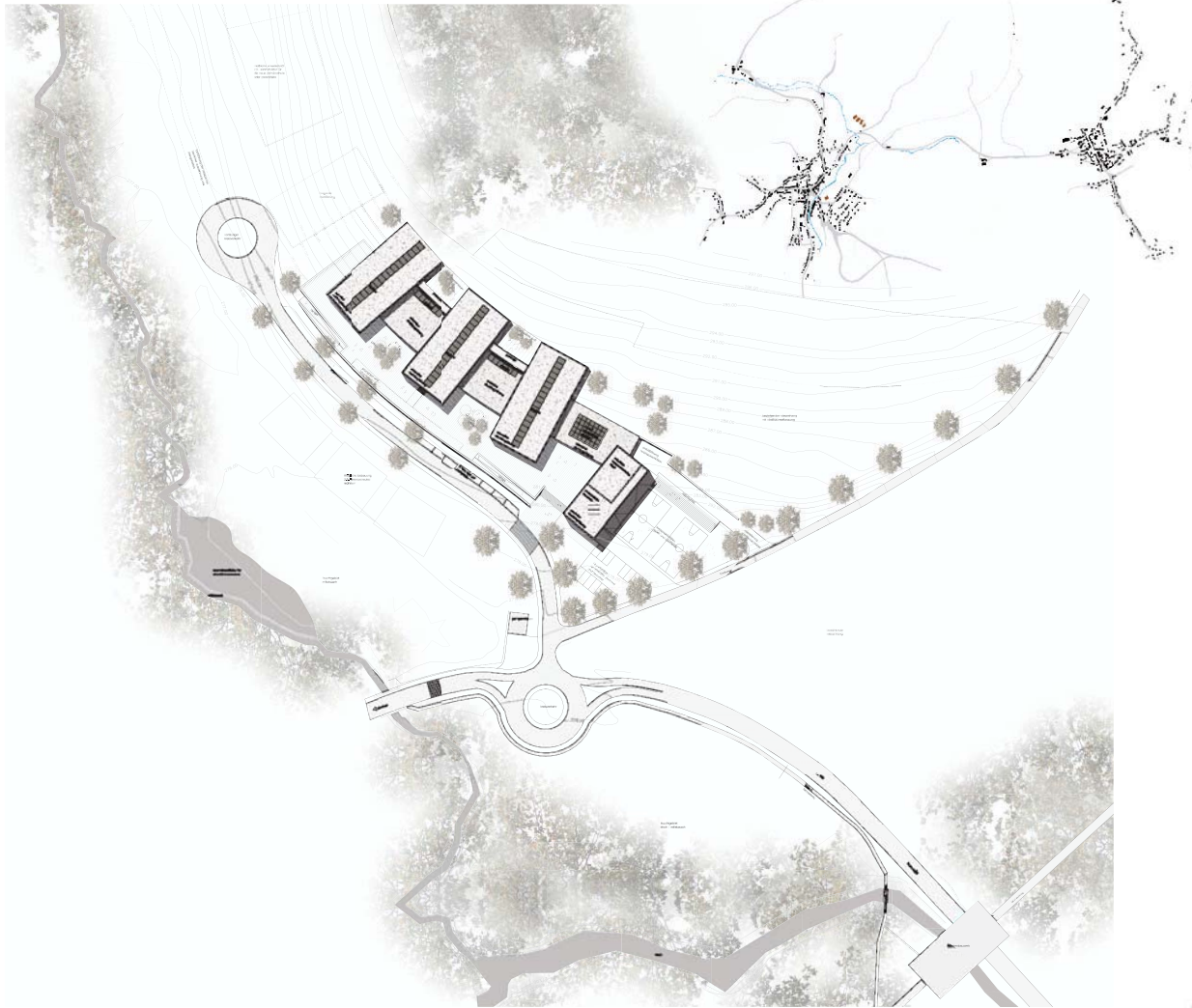
Due to topographical reasons the ground floor is entrenched on the hillside. It should be perceived as a retaining wall and clearly point out the specific situation of the site. The additional rooms (library, studio, music room, etc.) have huge windows, are oriented southwards and offer a relaxed and light-flooded working atmosphere.

The outsticking class rooms on the 1st floor give enough shade for the underlying rooms and protect the children from sun and rain outside.

Two main entrances with attached foyers and clearly separated school yards simplify the separation of the age groups.

The day-care facilities forms the main building of the school complex. It is made of wood volumes like the school classes. One of the foyers makes the link between the school and the "maison relais" and can be used by both functions. The rooms of the day-care facilities are arranged on two levels and are oriented to the south.

The basements contain the adjoining rooms and the technical installations. Here we find the distributive kitchen and the entrance to the underground parking. The parking is connected to the school building by stairs and by an elevator.



## 2005 Solarix, Roeser (L)

project **Construction of a housing area for families and elder people** client **Solarix SA** building costs **8'150'000 € excl. VAT** floor area **6'750 m<sup>2</sup>** volume **20'130 m<sup>3</sup>** start of planning **2005** start of construction **2007**

### Program WW+

Projekt management and direction of the project development process of the entire object. PAP and architecture for all building phases.

### Project description

From industry to housing

Development of a housing and business complex in the domain of housing for elder people in the center of Roeser on the ground of an existing metallurgical industry.





## 2005 Apartment house Papillon, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Construction of an apartment house with a daycare facility for children** client **IPF Sàrl** conception and construction planning **Atelier d'Architecture et de Design Jim Clemes SA** statics **Simtech SA** construction & project management **WW+** cost of construction **7'000'000 € excl. VAT** floor area **7'280 m<sup>2</sup>** volume **21'200 m<sup>3</sup>** start of planning **2005** start of construction **2006** completion **2008**

### Program WW+

Project management regarding the complete coordination, the costs, the timing and the quality, as well as the generating of the detailed estimations, the negotiations with the construction companies and the supervision of the building works.

### Project description

Construction of an apartment building in the center of the city Esch-sur-Alzette. The apartment house contains, 33 flats, an underground parking with 49 parking spaces and a daycare centre for 100 children in the ground floor.





## 2008 Rearrangement of the town centre, Mondercange (L)

project **rearrangement of the town centre of Mondercange** client **community of Mondercange** total area **7'500 m2** start of planning **2008** planning **ww+ (L), Wich Architekten (D)** planning of infrastructure **Schroeder & Associés (L)** traffic planning **Komobile (A)** planning phases **building phases 1-9 ( Rue de l'église and Parc Central)**

### Project description

The basic framework of the urbanistic concept for the arrangement of the town centre of Mondercange consists of a sequence of places, which reaches from the new place at the youth centre further to the small place near the church, then to the town hall square and finally to the school forecourt. The Rue de l'église with the small park north to it ('park central'), being an essential component of this band, are to be rearranged in a first phase.

The concept for the new Rue de l'église envisages a strong reduction of the transit traffic as well as a traffic calming of the road into a meeting zone.

The existing northern bypass of the church will be rearranged into a footpath.

The northerly adjacent green areas between church and Grand Rue, currently showing an incoherent structure divided into small sections, will be connected in a functional and artistic manner, thus getting a new assignment as a 'parc central' unity. It will be a central point of the new town centre, being an identification attribute, a meeting point and a place of rest and recovery for the citizens and visitors of Mondercange.

The beginning of the park from the Grand Rue is the 'Stadtpodest', which has been arranged as a green place, offering possibilities to pause or play Boule under trees. A park way illuminated with light steles as a transitory band starts from here to the former 'Place des Martyrs' at the Rue d'Esch. The height differences in the park are accentuated by longitudinally arranged enclosure/seat walls, approx. 45 cm high.

The playground is divided into an external area for the youth home with a small BBQ area and a separated playground for small children for the Crèche.

The former 'Place des Martyrs' with its mineral flooring will get a more urban character with the planned utilisation. Apart from a new bus stop with kiosk the plan foresees a fountain with effect lighting. Further accentuations result from the illumination of the churchyard wall. The stairs to the main entrance of the church will be renovated. The existing material (lime stone) of the churchyard wall and the church stairs will also be used for a new ramp, which allows for an unobstructed access to the churchyard.



## 2006 Competition city center, Dudelange (L)

project **Competition for the design and development of the city centre**  
contracting authority **Administration Communale de Dudelange** planning **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (L) - Wich Architekten, Munich (D) - Bartenbach Lichtlabor GmbH, Aldrans/ Innsbruck (AU) - Obermeyer Planen und Beraten, Munich (D)**  
result **2nd price (1st price was not allocated)**

### Intention of the competition

Moving and living streets create atmosphere, which attracts people and, again animate the street and enhance security and purchasing power. The city center of Dudelange is to be changed into a contact, a habitation, a consume and communication room. The visitors should not to be considered as consumers, but rather as participants in the city room.

### Mission

Redesign the city center with the Avnue Grande-Duchesse Charlotte and the Place Frantz Kinnen as central areas.

Elaboration of a traffic concept for the city center.



## 2003 Revalorisation of the city center, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Extensive renovation of the historic city center of Esch-sur-Alzette** client **Administration Communale d'Esch-sur-Alzette** building costs **20'000'000 € excl. VAT (supported by the European Union with the Feder Fond)** completion **3 sub-projects accomplished, 10 sub-projects being planned or executed**

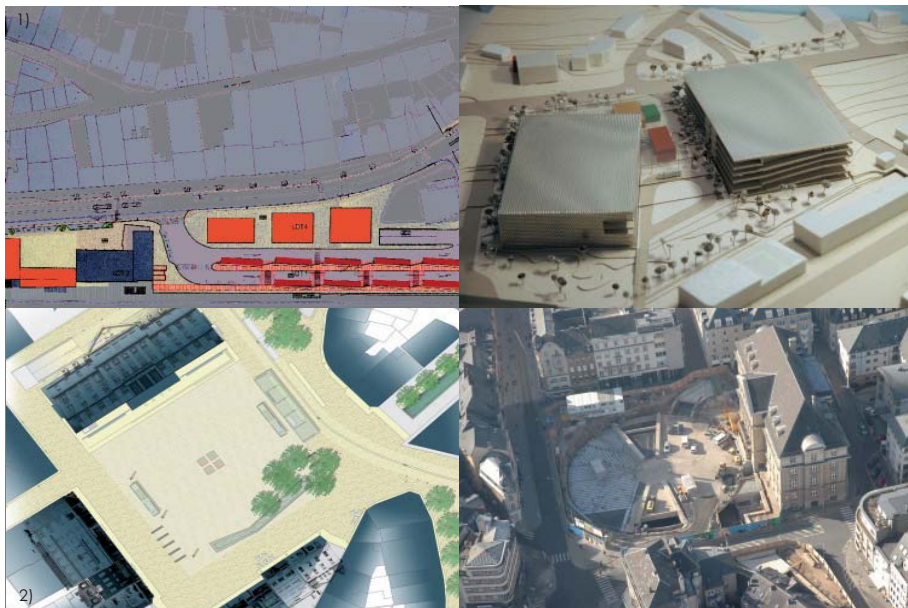
### Program WW+

Project management in relation with the overall coordination of the project, the costs, the timing and quality of 28 sub-projects consisting of civil and structural engineering.

### Project description

The projects consist of the new conception and renovation of the supply and waste infrastructures of 11 streets, 12 places, 1 underground parking, 1 multi-storey car park and the coordination with 3 projects of construction, as well as the renovation and transformation of the city center.

The huge complexity of the 28 sub-projects consists of the dependency in space and time of each project to each other.



1) Atelier d'Architecture Jim Clemes,  
BENG Atelier d'Architecture

2) Pfarré Lichtplang,  
ARGE Latz Landschaftsarch., Christian Bauer Arch.,

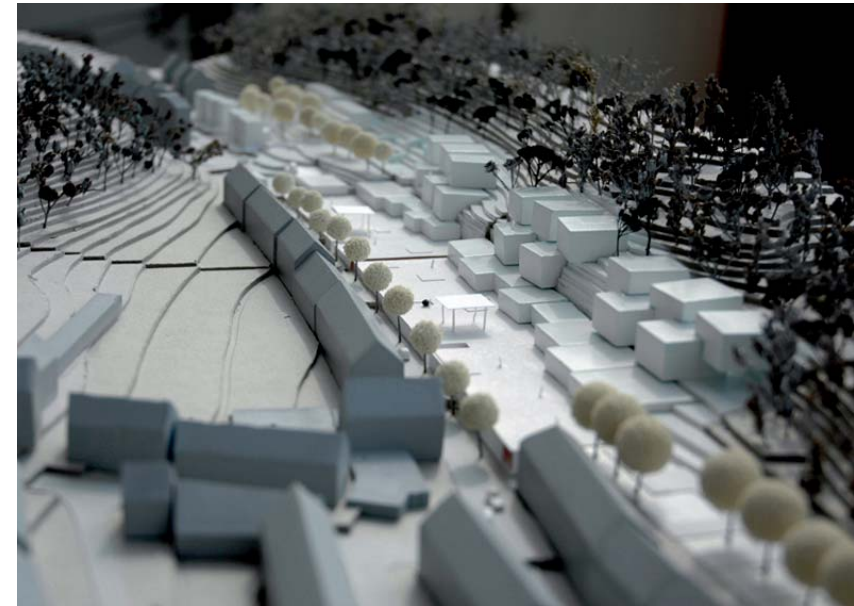
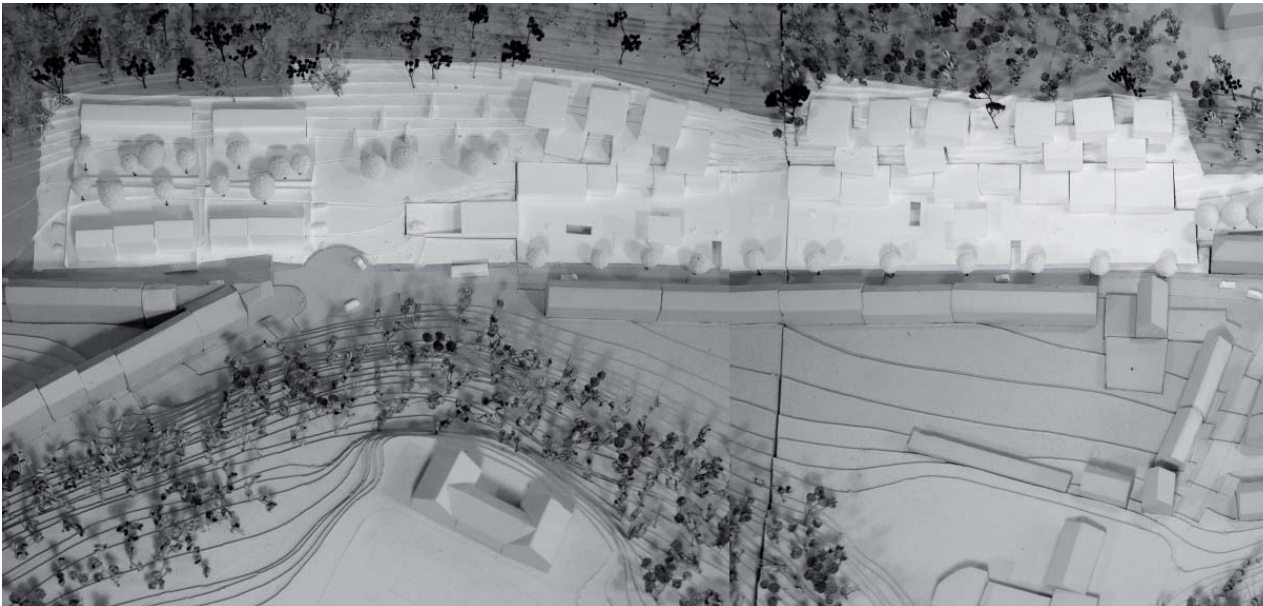


## 2004 Neudorf platform, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Study - construction of houses and landscape conception** client **to be constituted** floor area +/- 11'000 m<sup>2</sup> building costs 21'850'000 € excl. VAT start of planning **feasibility study 2005**

### Conversion space

Urban and landscaping project for the former platform of the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois - CFL - at the city entry of Esch-sur-Alzette. Construction of an underground car park with 230 to 250 spaces, underneath a public place, living areas (+/- 6'970 m<sup>2</sup>) and shops/offices (870 m<sup>2</sup>).



## 2006 House B, Bridel (L)

project **Construction of a residential house** client **Family B.** floor area **700 m2** planning **2006**



## 2004 House Becker, Konz-Könen (D)

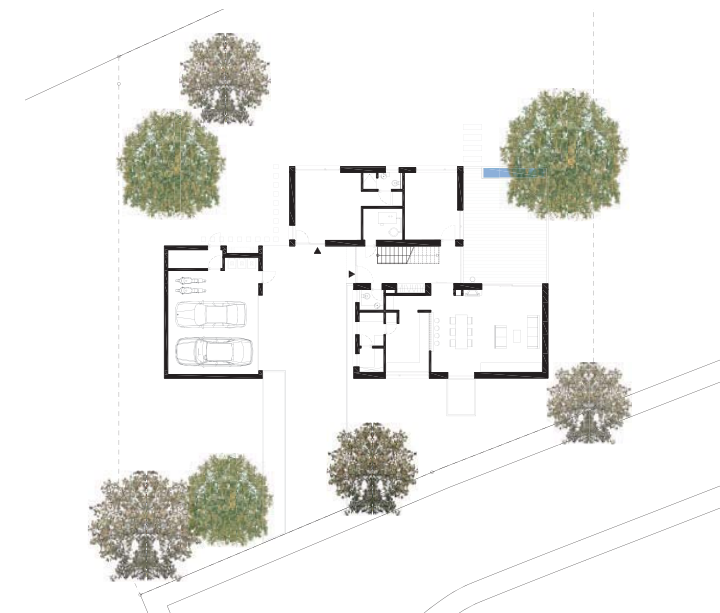
project **Construction of a residential house with office entity** client **Helga and Bernd Becker** floor area **318 m<sup>2</sup>** start of construction **2005** completion **06/2006**



### Architectural concept

The concept designed for living and working under the same roof. The two offset parts of the structure with pent roofs, separated by a translucent joint, emphasise the contents of the two functions.

Living and working are accessible separately by a mutual courtyard-style access, framed by the flanking garage building. The setting off of the building entities creates a sheltered terrace, oriented south-west, with a view to the rock faces of the Saar valley.



## 2003 Artur Gie, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Transformation and enlargement of the Centre Hospitalier Emile Mayrisch and the Centre Francois Baclesse** client **Ministry of Health and Conseil de Gérance Artur Gie** building costs **50'531'800 € excl. VAT** project management **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** architect **Atelier d'Architecture et de Design Jim Clemes SA, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** start of construction **2006** completion **2010**

### Program WW+

Project management for all the planning phases. Representative of the hospital owner.

### Project description

#### Part A - Enlargement Artur

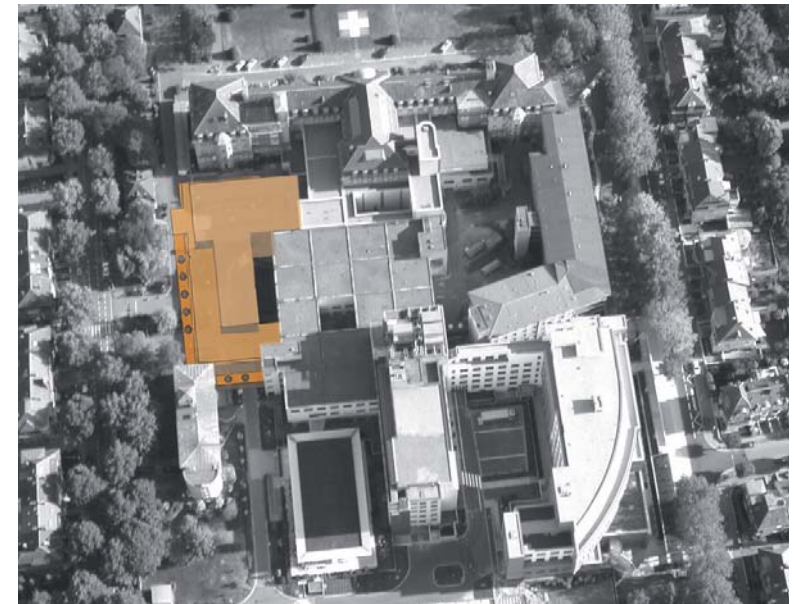
Enlargement of the emergency and the OP unit, construction of two more bunkers for the accelerators 3 and 4 for radiotherapy of CFB, new reception and administrative entities, new rooms for chemotherapy cares.

#### Part B - Transformation CHEM

Transformation of the policlinic, transformation and enlargement of the entrance, transformation of the changing and resting rooms in the operation area.

#### Part C - Transformation CFB

Transformation of the former administrative part, the curietherapy and the examination rooms.



## 2008 Therapy center CHNP, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

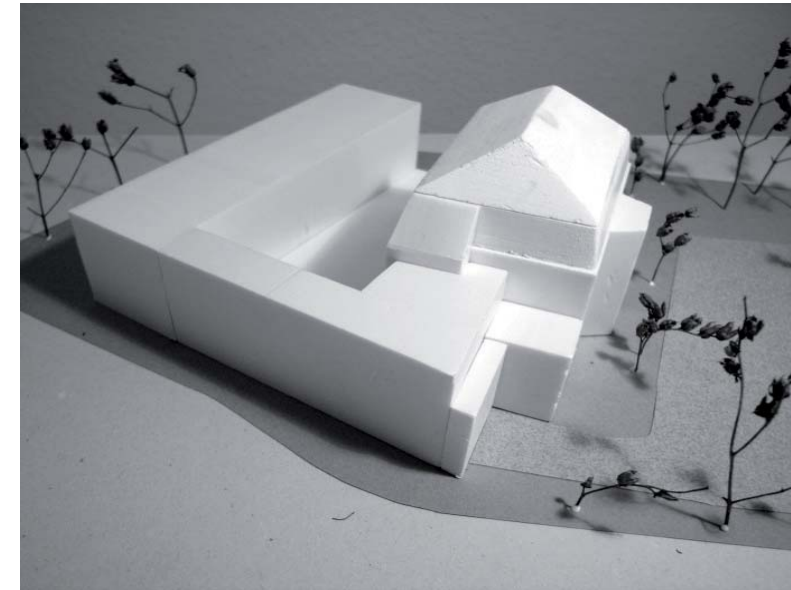
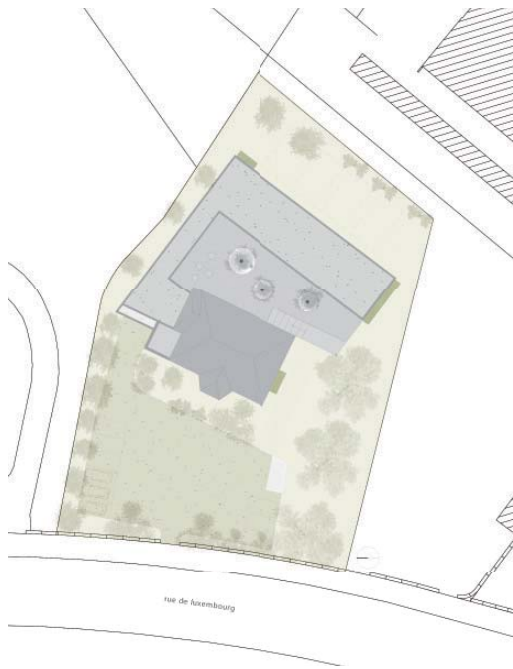
project **Construction of a therapy center for neuro-psychiatry** client **CHNP** start of planning **2008** gross floor area modification **1'150 m<sup>2</sup>** volume modification **3'200 m<sup>3</sup>** gross floor area new building **1'900 m<sup>2</sup>** volume new building **3'500 m<sup>3</sup>**

### Program

The program comprises the task to construct a therapy centre for long-term stay, intended for patients who had an intensive inpatient treatment and will now be reintegrated into society.

### Concept

The concept provides "assisted living". Common rooms as well as treatment and therapy rooms are located in the existing villa. The attached courtyard is surrounded by a development junction and an apartment wing and is supposed to be used as a place for various forms of recreation. South-East of it a therapy garden will help the patients to recover.





## 2005 Office & habitation building Usine, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **Construction of an office building and apartments** client **Usine SA** cost of construction **2'000'000 € excl. VAT** floor area **4'518 m<sup>2</sup>** volume **15'300 m<sup>3</sup>** study and planning **2005** start of construction **2009**

### Program WW+

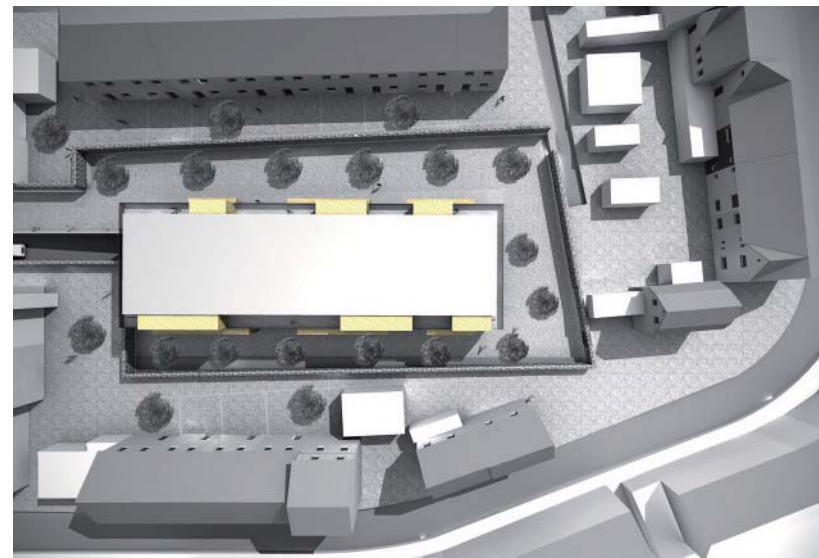
PAP and architectural service to all the phases of planning. Projekt management and direction of the project development process of the entire object.

### Project description

Construction of an office and apartment building inside the courtyard of a former crafts enterprise.

With the construction of an underground parking with 42 parking spaces and a direct access to the adjacent street, the property will be kept free of traffic. This enables to make a lot of green space and to reduce the sealed spaces from the former use.

There will be 16 apartments of different form and size, up to spacious maisonette types with roof terraces. The ground level will provide office space.



## 2008 Apartment building Grand rue, Differdange (L)

project **Construction of an apartment building with stores and restaurant/bistro**  
client **Axis S.A.** gross floor area **2'000 m<sup>2</sup>** volume **12'580 m<sup>3</sup>** start of planning **2008** start of construction **2011**

### Program

The construction includes an apartment building with 13 apartments (from 60 m<sup>2</sup> to 150 m<sup>2</sup>), 3 stores, 1 restaurant, 1 bistro and an underground parking with 38 parking bays.

The apartments vary from single to maisonette types with roof terrace. All flats will have loggias, which are directed to the South or the West.

The corner building surrounds a vegetated courtyard, which invites people to stay and can be reached from the restaurant, the stores and from the Grand Rue.

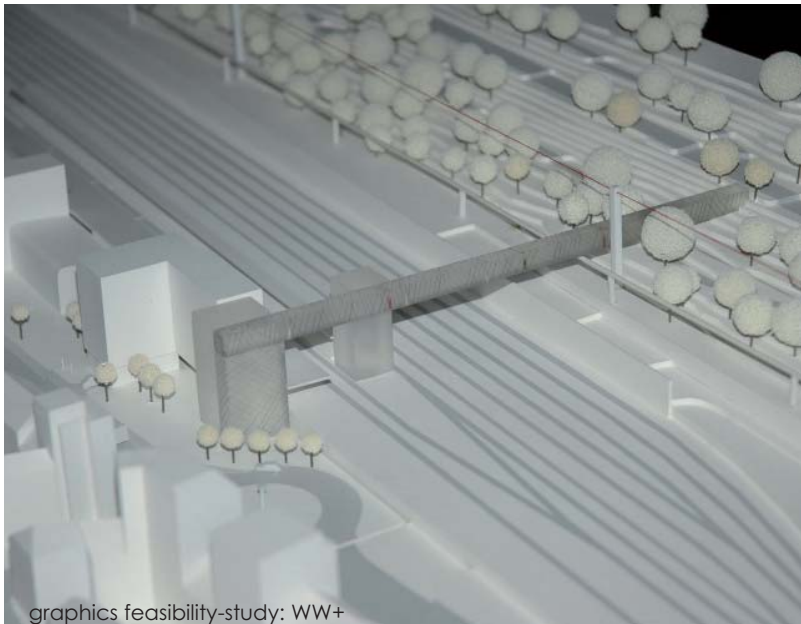
There will be a pre-located forecourt in the west, which will also be newly designed by the municipality.



## 2005 Passerelle, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **bridge for pedestrian as connection between the station area and the 'Galgenberg' park** client **Administration Communale d'Esch-sur-Alzette** first prize of the competition and realization **Team CDC (general enterprise: Compagnie de construction C.D.C. Sàrl & Cie Secs (L) / concept: METAFORM atelier d'architecture with T6 NEY Partners / steel construction: AELTERMAN (B) construction 08/2008-11/2009**

mission **WW+ feasibility-study, organization of a competition as design & build procedure, project management during construction phase**



graphics feasibility-study: WW+





graphics 1st price:  
METAFORM atelier d'architecture



graphics 2nd price:  
BENG architectes associés

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Texte + Grafiken  
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