04

WW+

WW+
more than architecture

KISS WW+

Our company established its head office in Esch-sur-Alzette (L) in 2003. This was followed by a second office in Trier (D) in 2011.

The interdisciplinary approach of WW+ already manifests itself in the company's name affix "architecture and management". WW+ combines urban development, interior architecture and design with both classical and innovative management disciplines.

This combination stems from the enthusiasm of the company's two founding partners for design on the one hand and pragmatic implementation processes on the other hand.

WW+ embraces the KISS principle: "Keep It Simple and Smart"
In today's increasingly complex world, we strive to come up with down-to-earth, easily comprehensible and clear solutions in response to our clients' requests and ideas. We do the multi-layered thinking for our clients, by activating our team's interdisciplinary skills and by systematically breaking down complex problems into smaller "thought clusters" before putting them back together again in a "smart" overall solution that is easy for our clients to understand.

This principle translates into a clear and precise form language of our design, which takes into account both the function and circumstances of our clients. We are conscious of costs in our designs and endeavour – through the skilful combination and choice of materials and form – to make more out of less.

WW+ puts ideas into action.

We support our clients from their initial idea all the way to its actual implementation by planning, accompanying and guiding the entire process. Most ideas fail as a result of the implementation concept and strategy required. It is precisely in this field that the multidisciplinary approach of WW+ comes into play, paving the way from the birth of an idea to the end objective, while accompanying clients on this path and helping them overcome hurdles.

WW+ protects the environment.

WW+ is committed to protecting the environment. Energy efficient construction according to the "circular economy principle" is the fundamental recommendation we make to our clients. Particularly in urban development and landscape planning, concepts are designed over and beyond existing nature conservation directives, in a bid to protect our biodiversity through targeted interventions in the existing cultural landscapes.

As a company, WW+ lives environmental protection on a daily basis through encouraging public transport and soft mobility, as evidenced by our company's own car sharing concept, the introduction of a "paperless office" and working in our own energy efficient office premises.

WW+ is synonymous with innovation.

Innovation is the engine that drives us. If we are of the opinion that insufficient solutions are being put forward for existing social problems, we develop our own, through establishing new service products and offering these to our clients and institutions. This is, for instance, how our "building site development" service came into being. By expanding our competence fields, we were able to provide a comprehensive instrument to municipal councils, allowing them to explore and realise, i.e. develop sites on their own initiative and to actively intervene in the stabilisation of the housing market.
Similarly, WW+ has adapted the concept of building associations – drawing inspiration from neighbouring countries – to the Luxembourg housing market. When it comes to managing the process, WW+ focuses on participative decision-making in every single project, employing facilitation and mediation techniques so as to obtain robust solutions without delay in what is an increasingly critical society adapted to new communication media.

WW+ values lifestyle.

Humans take centre stage. This is why WW+ provides a lively and attractive work environment. This involves comfortable premises, as well as recreational projects and events, which see our employees collaborate in a natural and motivated manner. Our wish is to develop an inclusive, inspiring and productive culture within our company and to convey this to our clients. To us, balanced, happy and motivated employees are the necessary prerequisite that allows us to develop and realise projects for our contracting clients, quality projects that make life worth living.

KOMPETENZEN UND LEISTUNGEN

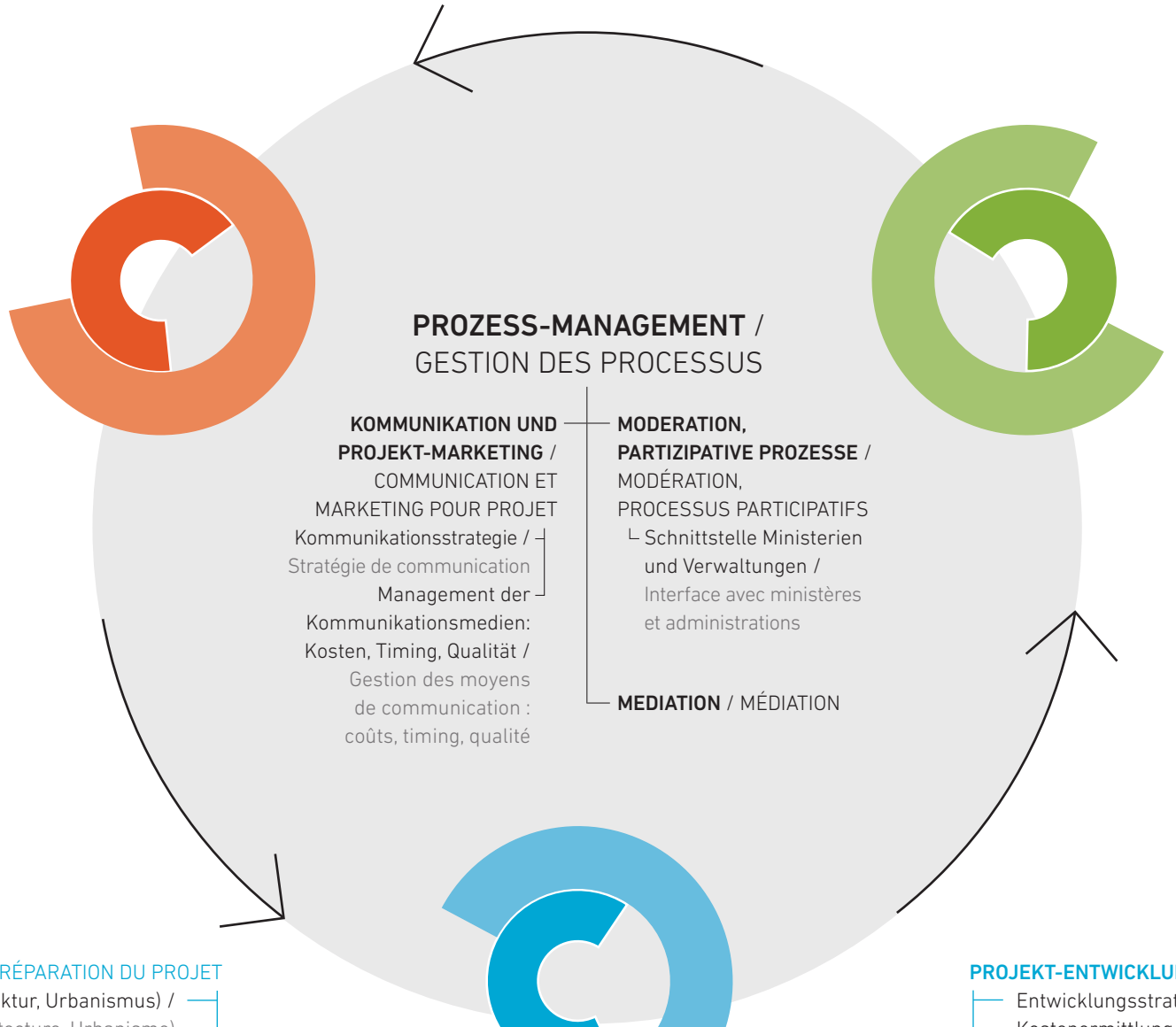
COMPÉTENCES ET SERVICES

WW+ trägt den interdisziplinären Ansatz seines Schaffens bereits im Namenszusatz "architektur und management" und vereint Städtebau, Architektur, Innenarchitektur und Design zum Einen, verstärkt mit klassischen und innovativen Management-Disziplinen zum Anderen.

Im Folgenden finden Sie eine Übersicht aller Kompetenzen und Leistungen, die von WW+ angeboten werden.

WW + porte déjà l'approche interdisciplinaire de son travail dans une partie de son nom « architecture et gestion de projet » et allie ainsi d'un côté l'urbanisme, l'architecture, l'architecture d'intérieur et le design et de l'autre côté une gestion classique et innovante.

Vous trouverez donc ici une vue synoptique de l'ensemble des compétences et services proposés par WW+.



ARCHITEKTUR / ARCHITECTURE

GEBÄUDE / BÂTIMENT
- Design / Design
- Ausführung / Exécution

INNENARCHITEKTUR / ARCHITECTURE D'INTÉRIEUR
- Entwurf / Conception
- Ausführung / Réalisation

URBANISMUS / URBANISME

MASTERPLAN / MASTERPLAN
- Design / Design
- Entwicklungsstrategie / Stratégie de développement

PAP / PAP
- Design / Design
- Graphischer Teil / Partie graphique
- Schriftlicher Teil / Partie écrite
- Rapport justificatif / Rapport justificatif

SCHÉMA DIRECTEUR / SCHÉMA DIRECTEUR

AUSSENRAUMPLANUNG / AMÉNAGEMENTS EXTÉRIEURS

PROZESS-MANAGEMENT / GESTION DES PROCESSUS

KOMMUNIKATION UND PROJEKT-MARKETING / COMMUNICATION ET MARKETING POUR PROJET
- Kommunikationsstrategie / Stratégie de communication
- Management der Kommunikationsmedien: Kosten, Timing, Qualität / Gestion des moyens de communication : coûts, timing, qualité

MODERATION, PARTIZIPATIVE PROZESSE / MODÉRATION, PROCESSUS PARTICIPATIFS
- Schnittstelle Ministerien und Verwaltungen / Interface avec ministères et administrations

MEDIATION / MÉDIATION

PROJEKT-VORBEREITUNG / PRÉPARATION DU PROJET

- Programmation (Architektur, Urbanismus) / Programmation (Architecture, Urbanisme)
- Machbarkeitsstudien / Études de faisabilité
- Wettbewerbsorganisation / Organisation de concours
- Vergabeprozeduren / Procédures d'attribution
- Kostenrahmenerstellung / Élaboration du cadre budgétaire
- Businessplan / Business plan
- Zusammenstellung des Planungsteams / Composition de l'équipe de planification

PROJEKT-ENTWICKLUNG / DÉVELOPPEMENT DE PROJETS

- Entwicklungsstrategie / Stratégie de développement
- Kostenermittlung und -verfolgung / Calcul des coûts et suivi
- Immobilienökonomie (Entwicklungsmix, Rentabilitätsrechnung, Liquiditäts-Simulation) / Économie immobilière (Mix de développement, Calcul de la rentabilité, Simulation des liquidités)
- Terminplanerstellung und -verfolgung / Établissement et suivi de planning
- Grundstücksumlegung / Remembrement

PROJECT MANAGEMENT / GESTION DE PROJET

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WW+ ARCHITECTURE | URBAN DESIGN | PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Executive Director | Luc Wagner

Date of birth
28.05.1969
Place of birth
Esch-sur-Alzette (L)
Nationality
Luxembourgish
Civil status
married, 3 children
Place of residence
Esch-sur-Alzette (L)
Language skills
Luxembourgish, French, German, English

Studies

1988
A levels, Lyçée de Garçons, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

1988 - 1996
Civil engineering studies, 'Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule'- RWTH, Aachen (D), Diploma in civil engineering (structural analysis, reinforced concrete, steel construction, wood structures)

2009 - 2010
Enhanced urban and regional studies, University of Luxembourg (L)

Professional experience

06/1996 - 06/1998
Graduate engineer, Bonaria Frères SA, Esch-sur-Alzette (L),
Construction company, 120 employees

07/1998 - 12/2002
Graduate engineer, Atelier d'Architecture et de Design Jim Clemes SA,
Esch-sur-Alzette (L),
Architecture office, 35 employees

Since 01/2003
Executive director, WW+ architektur + management sàrl,
Esch-sur-Alzette (L)
Office for architecture, urban design and project management

2011
Establishment of a permanent establishment WW+ GmbH, Treves (D)

Professional registers

Architectural association Luxembourg
OAI - Ordre des Architectes et des Ingénieurs-Conseils (L)
(Engineer + Urban Planner)

Architectural association Germany
Architektenkammer Rheinland-Pfalz (D)
(Urban Planner)

WW+ ARCHITECTURE | URBAN DESIGN | PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Executive Director | Jörg Weber

Date of birth
25.06.1968
Place of birth
Treves (D)
Nationality
German
Civil stauts
married, 2 children
Place of residence
Treves (D)
Language skills
German, French, English, Luxembourgish

Studies

1987
A levels
Staatliches Max-Plank-Gymnasium Treves (D)

1989 - 1996
Architecture studies at the University of Applied Sciences, department Treves (D)
Graduate engineer in architecture

Professional experience

03/1996 - 10/1996
Freelance architect, Pardatscher & Valtingoyer architects, Meran (I)
Architecture office, 9 employees

10/1996 - 12/2002
Graduate engineer (arch.), Atelier d'Architecture et de Design
Jim Clemes SA, Esch-sur-Alzette (L),
Architecture office, 35 employees

Since 01/2003
Executive director, WW+ architektur + management sàrl,
Esch-sur-Alzette (L)
Office for architecture, urban design and project management

2011
Establishment of a permanent establishment of WW+ GmbH, Treves (D)

Professionale registers

Architectural association Luxembourg
OAI - Ordre des Architectes et des Ingénieurs-Conseils (L)

Architectural association Germany
Architektenkammer Rheinland-Pfalz (D)

Member of the advisory committee for architecture and urban development of the district Trier-Saarburg (D)

Staff

Team WW+
Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX)
and Trier (D/GER)

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Associates (2)

Wagner Luc Engineer + Urban Planner (OAI),
Diplom Engineer of Civil Engineering, RWTH Aachen (D)
Weber Jörg Architect (OAI + AK RLP),
Diplom Engineer of Architecture, FH Trier (D)

Architects/Engineers (33)

Ansel Julia Master of Arts Architecture, Hochschule Technik/Wirtschaft Saarbrücken (D) - L
Araujo Tania Master Faculdade de Arquitetura de Lisboa, Portugal (P) - L
Augustin Michael Architect (AK RLP), Dip. Architect, FH Trier (D) - L
Backes Tom Dip. Architect, FH Trier (D) - D
Bisenius Lisa Dip. Architect, TU Kaiserslautern (D) - L
Bodeux Amandine M.Sc. Architecture, Institute Saint-Luc Liège (B) - L
Boskovic Irena Dip. Architect, Universität Belgrad (SRB) - L
Caballero Guzman Inmaculada Dip. Architect, ETSA Granada, Grenade (ESP) - L
Diederich Michael Architect (AK RLP), Dip. Architect, FH Trier (D) - L
Dubuy Vincent Dip. Architect, Ecole d'architecture de Paris-la-Défense, TU Dresden (D) - L
Dumont Annette Dip. Architect, HTW des Saarlandes (D) - L
Frank Alexander Dip. Architect, FH Trier (D) - L
Gaspar Lionel Dip. Architect, ENA Straßburg (F) - L
Gerhards Philipp Master of Arts Interior Design, FH Trier (D) - D
Guyot François Dip. Architect, I'Architectural Association London (GB) - L
Heisel Michael Dip. Eng. of Interior Design, FH Trier - L
Hendel Nadine Dip. Architect, TU Innsbruck (AT) - L
Hilsamer Madlen M.Sc. Architecture, RWTH Aachen (D) - L
Kardelky Andreas Architect (AK RLP), Dip. Architect, FH Trier (D) - D
Lai Anaïs Dip. Architect / Master d'urb., ENSAN Nancy (F) - L
Lenerz Christina M.Sc. Architecture, RWTH Aachen (D) - L
Matias Silvia Dip. Eng. Architecte, Institut supérieur d'architecture Saint-Luc, Liège (B) - L
Poeckes Alain Dip. Architect-Urban Planner., ENSAN Nancy (F) - L
Picotti Nadia Dip. Architect, Universität Stuttgart (D) - L
Pietka Florian Dip. Architect, ENSAN Straßburg (F) - L
Raab Frank Master of Arts Interior Design, FH Trier (D) - D
Schmidt Silke Dip. Product Design - Interior, FH Aachen (D) - L
Schroeder Claire Master of Architecture, University College Dublin (IE) - L
Simmandree B. Hemant DI Arch.-Urb., ENSAN Nancy (F) - L
Teixeira Laura Master Escola Arquitectura da Universidade do Minho, Portugal (P) - L
Vasbeck Simone Dip. Architect, FH Mainz (D) - L
Warhouver Lena Dip. Architect, ENSAN Nancy (F) - L
Weber Andrée M.Sc. Architect, TU Innsbruck (AT) - L

Urban Planners (4)

Bolzinger Marie Dip. Eng. Architecture / Master d'urb., ENSAN Nancy (F) - L
Hillesheim Marc Dip. Eng. Spatial and Env. Planning,TU Kaiserslautern (D) - L
Holderle Christoph M.Sc. Spatial and Env. Planning, TU Kaiserslautern (D) - L
Rakow Laura M.Sc. Spatial and Env. Planning, TU Dortmund (D) - L

Bachelor / Techn. drawing (10)

Ademes Leah Bachelor of Arts Architecture (i.A.), FH Trier (D) - D (Student)
Hammelmann Nora B.Sc. Architecture, TU Wien (AT) - L
Kreins Colleen Bachelor of Arts Architecture - L
Meyer Angela Bachelor of Arts Architecture (i.A.), FH Trier (D) - D (Student)
Monteiro Chiara Certificate of techn. drawing, Techn. School Josy Barthel Mamer (L) - L
Pelladeau Jérémie BTS senior technician, Techn. School Josy Barthel Mamer (L) - L
Philippi Vanessa Certificate of techn. drawing+Techn. secondary school design, Trier - D
Reiter Chris Student of Spatial and Env. Planning - L
Wichterich Anne Bachelor of Arts Architecture (i.A.), FH Trier (D) - E (Student)
Wio Rebekka Certificate of techn. drawing, Student Architecture, FH Trier (D) - D (Student)

Administration (3)

Dore Monique Secretary - L
Pinjuh-Malesevic Mirjana Accounting - L
Schantl Karoline Project and Communication Manager - L

Competitions

Architecture

Urbanism / Open space

Project management / Project development

abbreviations and terminology

GF	ground floor
UF	upper floor
gfa	gross floor area
nfa	net floor area
ufa	usable floor area
gv	gross building volume
soi	site occupancy index
far	floor area ratio
pap	development plan
plan directeur	master plan

Competitions

Office building in wood hybrid construction, Leudelange (L)

project	**New construction of an administrative building for the company IKO in Leudelange (L)**
client	**IKO Real Estate / BPI Urban Shaper, Howald (L), private**
award	**participation, invited competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
facts	**- central, green courtyard** **- terraced, ring-shaped building structure for optimal use of the topography** **- green roofs for different uses** **- wood hybrid construction** **- modern office landscape with restaurant, fitness area and co-working space**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**7995,5 m²**
gv	**29.257,75 m³**
competition phase	**09/2018 - 11/2018**

site map

ground floor

view parc

Design concept

The compact building form was designed as a self-contained, ring-shaped body with a logical conclusion at all property boundaries. The façades face outward self-confidentially, while the inner courtyard forms the heart of the building and the central access point for all users.
The courtyard accesses all the functions or uses in the building, which is either directly connected or linked to it through visual and pedestrian connectivity.

The terraced structure of the building conveys harmonious integration into the terrain between the sloping ground level of the ‘Rue de Chateau d’eau’ and the ‘Rue de Luxembourg’ (7.0 metres). In addition, optimal use of the available construction area taking advantage of natural lighting / sunlight and natural ventilation is thus possible and the cascading structures allow expansive views of the surrounding landscape from all floors.

The landscaped courtyard with high amenity value can be used as an extended work area or break-time meeting point, while green roofs could be used for urban gardening or as roof terraces, which offer a high recreational value factor. The adjacent park is seen as an extension of this outdoor area.
The wood hybrid construction, which has been coordinated for use requirements, as well as optimised building depths, leave room for diverse uses and flexible office or work structures.

Day Care Center St. Clemens, Ruwer (GER) - Competition

project	**New construction of the Day Care Center St. Clemens, Trier-Ruwer**
client	**Catholic Church St. Clemens, Trier-Ruwer (GER)**
participation	**3rd prize, restricted realisation competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
facts	**-new construction of the day care center St. Clemens -integration of the existing extension -preservation of a large-scale playground -handling of different height levels especially in the outdoor facilities -high level of preservation with regard to the tree population**

dates and numbers

gfa	**1.070 m²**
ufa	**1.071 m²**
gv	**3.286 m³**
competition phase	**01/2018 - 04/2018**

siteplan

detail facade

Urban integration

The architectural concept calls for a two-storey building to keep built-up areas to a minimum and to provide maximum green space. Particular attention is paid to blending the project harmoniously into the adjacent building and the landscaped surroundings. Naturally, the replacement structure integrates into the existing building to be preserved and, with its typical flat roof, forms an identity-forming conclusion to the adjacent 'Auf Mohrbüsch' street. The structure of the new building will be located away from the property boundary at the access road, in order to provide ample area for a clearly defined outdoor space and to create better traffic flows. The building shape and development are designed to ideally conform to the shape and circumstances of the property, to continue the urban development concept of a salient location amidst residential buildings and the Ruwertal green area, while leaving adequate space in the southern part for outdoor play areas.

Development

The main entrance exhibits a well-proportioned forecourt on the north side of the building. From there, via a recessed entrance vestibule, at ground level and accessible, one enters onto the open foyer, whose representative and inviting character becomes the central meeting point of the kindergarten and at the same time acts as an important interface for the building. As places of encounter are an important element of daily nursery life for children, the ground floor,

ground floor

elevation north

elevation south

which houses numerous common areas and meeting places, features special transparency and a generous layout. The first floor is reached via a wide staircase, centrally located in the play hall of the ground floor, or alternatively via a lift, which ensures barrier free accessibility in the building. The forecourt is structurally and visually separated from the pedestrian access, next to employee parking spaces and the drop off and pick up areas.

Functional solution

The large structure of the kindergarten is divided into two areas, which are each used for activities support (southern part of the building) and staff organization (northern part of the building). To ensure a bright and friendly atmosphere in the main rooms, these face south and west according to their function and following the trajectory of the sun. The group and theme rooms, with their respective adjoining rooms, open in this direction towards the open space and allow an unobstructed view of nature. The large and open game floor, connects the individual functional areas with each other. The multipurpose room, group and theme rooms of the kindergarten are separated from the movement corridor by substantial sliding elements and, when open, are an extension of this area so that variable use of the rooms is possible. If required, the side rooms attached to the group rooms can also be widely opened and switched to group rooms. They then form a unity and create connection situations, which enables the children to play through the various subject areas. The ground floor houses the building, research and multi-purpose rooms in the southern part of the building. All rooms have direct access to the outside. In addition to the rooms for the kindergarten management and the parents' room, the toilet areas (children's, staff, and visitor WCs) as well as the fresh food kitchen are located on the ground floor of the northern part of the building. The kindergarten management office has a direct view of the forecourt so that monitoring access is easily done from there. The kitchen will remain in its original place in the existing building and will only be adapted to necessary space requirements of the room plan program. Over the vestibule of the entrance area you enter the foyer, which also houses a bistro. The ample glazing provides a view through the spacious 'playground' onto the Ruwertal valley. The consistently open layout of the floor plan on all levels maintains visual relationships between the individual rooms through it's transparency and highlights their spatial relationships. This exerts a positive impact on internal communication. The design offers its users a sense of security and orientation through a clear structuring process. At the same time, openness is achieved through well considered use of material, light and openings.

Construction and materials

The load-bearing wall components of the activity-friendly kindergarten are built of solid wood frame construction. The ceilings are also proposed as a stacked board system. Depending on the static or acoustic requirements, a hybrid design is also conceivable. The building foundation is formed by a floor slab with integrated strip footings, which also serves as a frost apron. The wooden area is covered with a plastered thermal insulation layer of mineral rock wool. The plaster finish of the existing building is retained, making it possible for existing buildings and the additions to blend naturally into a single building. Deliberately placed natural finish wood slats, acting as a curtain in the form of ventilated façade elements, accentuate an otherwise simple outer shell, giving it clear address with heightened identity and recognition value. Adaptation to the environment leads to the choice of wood as a building material. The slats create a change from small-scale openings and large glass surfaces. Depending on exterior light, shadowy areas vary, creating different moods in the façade and in the rooms. Staff can open the windows independently and thus individually regulate the room climate. Inside, a consistent and child-friendly furnishing concept dominates, consisting of wooden wardrobe furniture, colourful seating, multifunctional second-floor play furniture and flexible storage systems that create a friendly and warm atmosphere and invite you to linger and relax. Consistent with the holistic energy concept, robust, durable and sustainable materials that are easy to maintain and remain attractive over a long period of time were deliberately chosen to ensure the economy of the building's operation.

Exterior

In the outdoor areas of the kindergarten, a distinction is made between farm areas and expansive green space. The courtyards serve as a potential extension of their adjacent interiors. The sprawling play area with its 3,000 sqm. in the rear nursery area is contained by hedges, trees and natural mounds as well as a light free-growing bowery to create the most natural and sustainable environment possible. In order to generate the most welcoming atmosphere possible in the individual free play areas made up of a sandbox, climbing frame and lawns for mobility games, existing trees are preserved as a valuable addition to the location's quality standard. Where felling of trees or shrubs is necessary, new planting will be done in a suitable location on site.

Economy - Energy concept - Fire prevention

The starting point of the energy concept is an optimized architectural concept, which is tailored to the use of existing and natural resources, as well as optimized operating and maintenance costs. The combination of sustainable construction — a very good ratio of facade area to building volume, a balanced ratio of transparent and non-transparent surfaces, possibility of prefabrication of the wood frame and window elements and rapid completion by using the element construction method — with an efficient use of energy makes it possible to achieve a holistic concept for the kindergarten. The basis for this concept is framed by consistent room organization on cardinal compass points, a compact building form and optimized thermal

New construction of a waste management depot for A.R.T., Trier (GER)

project	**New construction of a waste management depot for A.R.T. 'Metternichstraße 35', Trier**
client	**A.R.T. Zweckverband Abfallwirtschaft Region Trier (GER)**
award	**recognition, restricted two-phase competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
	in coorperation with
open space	HDK Dutt +Kist, Saarbrücken (D)
facts	**-new construction of a maintance and storage facility for A.R.T. -accommodation of the car pool, the logistic management and planning -consideration of the traffic related to the car pool (driveways) -modular expandability**

dates and numbers

gfa	**6.915 m²**
ufa	**5.933 m²**
gv	**37.729m³**
competition phase	**10/2017 - 03/2018**

site plan

The peculiarity of the geography of the site and its functional use identification characterizes the entire sculptural and typological structure of the planned depot. The concept for the architecture and the scenography of the individual functional units is consistently derived from the existing environmental parameters and usage.

Surroundings

The individuality of the site on the outskirts of the city of Trier, with flat but relatively open, heterogeneous construction, is only contingent on specifications of urban planning references. The site is located on the periphery of the Trier - Nord industrial and commercial area. The former French barracks buildings on this parcel are currently being partially restored for A.R.T. use. Their linear development structure continues into the new commercial buildings located along the Metternichstraße to the east of the property.

Design concept

The architectural concept is based on a compact building shape to reduce built-up areas, while placing special emphasis on harmonious blending into the surrounding urban configuration. The building will integrate into the existing building with its independent form and, through its striking volume, will be a symbol visible from afar - a landmark. Due to the space design of the building, all main functional areas can be detected from the outside. The tract placed deliberately along the Metternichstraße takes on all operating functions on the ground floor. The different types of use are optically combined by a uniform choice of material for the outer skin. The three upper floors of the main building with their transparent façade structure are reserved for the administration and head office staff. Their location on the northern edge of the property creates a clear conclusion to Metternichstraße. At its new location, A.R.T. receives a standalone, clearly defined, independent address in the Trier - Nord Business, Park with a high identity factor for its employees. The building tract encloses the courtyard area spatially, gives it stability and visually shields the depot and traffic within the facility through its truck parking spaces facing Metternichstraße. Noise assailing the building caused by rail traffic is reduced as much as possible. The result is a design that offers its users a clearly guided structure and short distances to cover in daily work flows. At the same time, the architectural concept achieves openness and transparency through the targeted use of material, light and openings. The 'plain language' principle adopted by A.R.T., which is based on the catchwords structure and orientation, combined with openness and vision, can be found in the architecture of the building. The company premises are divided into public and internal areas. Access and egress by non-commercial and work vehicle traffic is accomplished separately, so that intersecting traffic is reduced to a minimum.

Functional solution

The main entrance to the depot building is marked by a large undercut on the south side of the building. From there one can reach the open reception area with secretariat and post office at ground level and barrier free access, which through its representative and inviting character leads to the central arrival point of the A.R.T. Centre. At the same time, it represents an important interface of the building, as well

ground floor

elevation north

elevation south

as a prelude to accessing all other areas. From here, the ground floor depot employees can disperse to the work clothing store, the dirty and clean changing room areas and sanitary facilities, then on to their respective work areas in the depot, the motor vehicle workshop and spare parts warehouse, the vehicle care / washing gallery and covered outdoor storage areas. The reception area also opens to an elevator flanked by a wide, bright staircase accessing the three upper floors of the main building that house the administrative staff of the head office. Office, meeting and lounge areas are grouped on the upper floors, behind the liberally glazed facades of the building. The functionally oriented building complex enables users to react directly to situations resulting both from changing employee structures and cost-efficiency decisions, through the flexible layout of the floor plan, and if necessary to link up different rooms as required. For economic reasons, only the social, workshop and vehicle care areas on the ground floor are planned with heating systems. These areas are separated by a structural joint that closes off the storage facilities into an unheated area. Workshops and storage areas are planned as self-supporting hall construction. A continuous column grid also allows flexible use of the hall areas in the future. The façade structure, based on the module width of the gates, allows for subsequent introduction of gate openings. The oblique positioning of the vehicles within the workshop simplifies their entry and exit and optimizes traffic routes on the premises.

Open space concept

The perimeter of the site is fenced off by substantial, broad and low flowerbeds with hedged areas. Differences in terrain levels are corrected by gabion walls of native rock types. In order to reduce the extent of impermeable surfaces, a layer of grass pavers acts as a surface for the tree-covered parking lot areas. Due to the heavy loads of refuse collection vehicles, especially in areas with rubberised surfaces, SV construction class asphalt is planned for the road areas of the depot. Near the entrance, an attractive terrace is a place to linger and relax during the breaks. The wooden deck with its water feature and rock garden contrasts with the busy depot. The A.R.T. habitat near the retention pond is surrounded by an orchard meadow with a wild tree configuration and serves as a natural recreation area for the employees. The outdoor area with a wood deck offers space for relaxation, breaks or company get-togethers.

New construction of a school campus, Trier-Ruwer (GER)

project	**New construction of an elementary school and a secondary school, restoration multi-purpose hall, Trier-Ruwer**
client	**Administrative district Trier-Saarburg, Trier (GER)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)**
	in coorperation with
architecture	Dietrich Untertrifaller, Vienna (A)
open space.	HDK Dutt & Kist, Saarbrücken (GER)
facts	**-new construction of the elementary school and the secondary school -perception of the two parts as a community -integration of the multi-purpose hall and the existing extension of the secondary school**

dates and numbers

gfa	**5.224 m²**
ufa	**2.741 m²**
gv	**18.881,5 m³**
competition phase	**01/2018 - 03/2018**

site plan

elevation west

elevation north

Surroundings

The construction area is located in the middle of the village Waldrach on the grounds of the existing Ruwertalschule. A disparate environment reigns, consisting of single-family homes, and features only a few urban development benchmarks. The local hillside location and the site's western orientation, as well as the outstanding view of the Gottenberg, form the fundamental characteristics of this place.

Central theme

This proposal provides for two compact structures, which are supported on a foundation of local slate. The smaller of the two buildings encompasses the functions of the primary school and the administrative area, while the larger one houses the Realschule secondary school. Together with the existing buildings to be preserved, the cafeteria / sports hall and the extension project, these form the new campus of the primary and Realschule plus. The uniform and balanced design underlines the concept of the school as a unit of equal parts. The differentiated design of the project's open spaces and break areas reflects the high importance of outside areas in the educational concept of the school. The terraced building structure reconciles the steep grades of the terrain levels and enables optimal use of the building area. The positioning of the new buildings along the eastern edge of the slope is the basis for the fundamental characteristic of this

second floor

detail

location in front of the magnificent view of the Gottenberg. School buildings provide a substantial recreational and break area with a sweeping view of the Ruwertal valley.

Functional solution

The floor plans of both new buildings have three-room designs, which offer space for accessory uses in the central zone. All classrooms, both primary and secondary, are oriented to the west and have a fantastic view of the landscape. Due to the location of the classrooms in the two upper floors, there is no negative distraction from the intermediary schoolyard area. All lesser used rooms, such as specialist rooms and staff rooms, are east facing. Well-proportioned windows and zenithal skylights ensure pleasant outward views and a nice external appearance, in addition to enhancing the quality of rooms and the appeal of occupying them. With regard to the educational concept of the school, large sliding doors are planned for the classrooms and traffic areas. This means that classrooms can be interconnected and circulation areas can be used as open learning areas in the daily classes. In the basement, which forms the continuous foundation of the building, there are playtime exits as well as the all-day rooms. Likewise, the versatile outdoor spaces offer numerous opportunities for individual instructional programs outdoors. Accessibility to the entire site is facilitated via elevators and the design of exterior surfaces. Surroundings

Materials

The simple and timeless facade is specifically designed for longevity and sustainability. The cleanly proportioned façade system made of sapphire-coloured Alucobond composite panels promises an economical solution with low maintenance costs. The schoolyard, which features areas subject to high mechanical stress, the base is covered in slate.

Open-air facilities

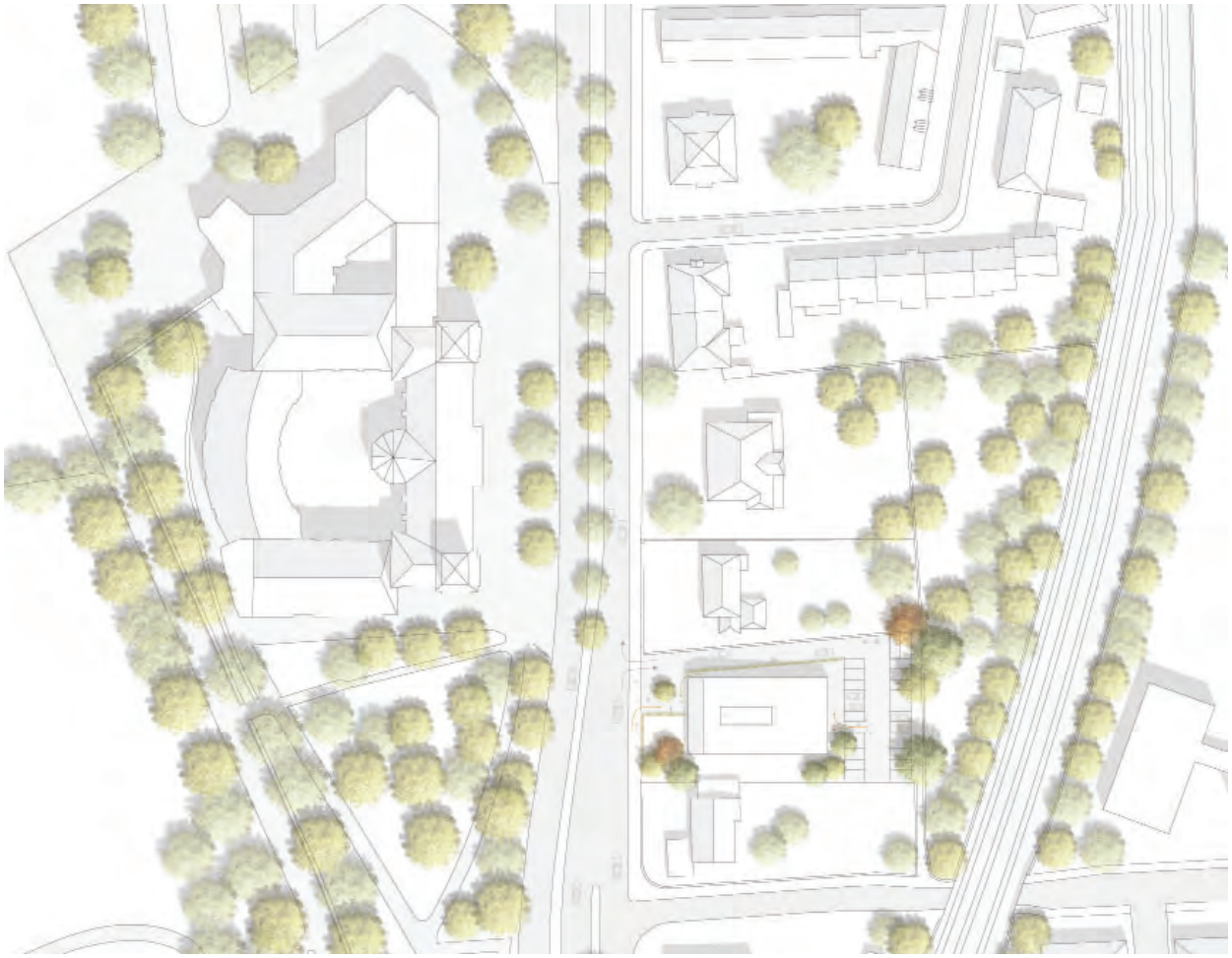
The outdoor facilities structure the school grounds by economically exploiting the topography into viable functional areas. The schoolyard is clearly defined, which ensures a high degree of clarity and accessibility. The sheltered entrance area greets incoming students and accommodates them during waiting periods outside of class time, as well as channelling the dispersion of students to their respective buildings in a barrier free environment. Specific action areas are established to accommodate different age groups of students. There is a playground for elementary schoolchildren with climbing equipment and a playing field for secondary school kids providing opportunities for sports during breaks. The play areas contrast with lower tempo opposing hubs featuring quiet zones and treed expanses. Overall, a uniformly planned school landscape is created, with areas can nonetheless be clearly allocated to individual school entities.

New construction of a building for the Trier-Saarburg administrative centre, Trier (GER)

project	**New construction of an office building for the local administration Trier-Saarburg**
client	**Kreis Trier-Saarburg (GER)**
participation	restricted competition
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
facts	**-new construction of a contemporary office building in the center of the city -visual intergration of the historical buildings in the surroundings**

dates and numbers

gfa	**2.800 m²**
ufa	**1.400 m²**
gv	**9.760 m³**
total area	**0,21 ha**
competition phase	**10/2017 - 11/2017**



site plan

Surroundings

The land for this project is located in the centre of the Trier-Ost residential area, southeast of the city centre of Trier. The land has been deemed an optimal location for the construction of a new administration building in the Trier-Saarburg administrative district due to its central location and close proximity to the main building of the Trier-Saarburg administrative centre in the Willy-Brandt-Platz. The favourable traffic situation on the west side of the Ost Allee avenue, as well as the link to the well-developed cycling path system of the city of Trier are further reasons for this choice of location. Some of the most important cultural monuments of Trier are located in the immediate vicinity of the site. These include the Roman Imperial Baths and the 1877 Rhenish State Museum facing the site. The Constantine Basilica, the Prince Elector Palace and the Roman Amphitheatre are also in the immediate vicinity. Together with the villa-like buildings from the 19th century, these buildings shape the urban planning environment. The basic framework of the design is underpinned by the implementation of the desired spatial allocation plan, a respectful treatment of the urban planning and cultural-historical context within the framework of construction and economic regulations.

Architectural concept

The present draft envisions a compact structure, which faces the street side of the building profile of the neighbouring buildings. With its building width of 18.30 meters and its ridge height of 14.00 meters, it assumes the proportions of the surrounding buildings. Through its sloping roof to the Ost Allee, the three full floors of the rectangular building blend harmoniously into the existing building structure. A perforated theme is prominent in the design of the façade and implemented in a contemporary manner.

Functional solution

The building is accessed from the Ost Allee at ground level. Employees and visitors enter the spacious, bright entrance with its waiting area via the green forecourt, which offers you a place to linger with its attractive furniture. From there, they reach the various floors of the building via the central entry staircase. Accessibility to the building is provided by an elevator and wide corridors and doors. The bright access areas with their astutely placed openings allow numerous panoramas and views and make the building a friendly and inviting place. Living and waiting areas create a pleasant atmosphere, inviting visitors to linger. They are lit by dome lighting above the stairwell gallery. All office levels are connected by open space, promoting internal communication and allowing a departmental area to extend over two floor levels. Meeting rooms, tea kitchens and toilet areas are arranged centrally on each level which are not only extremely practical, but also optimize internal workflows.

Office cubicles for one to two employees are arranged like a windmill around the central operations area. The open floor plan structure of the building allows easy orientation and creates a pleasant working atmosphere. Room sizes are set out in six square meter increments. They vary between 12 sqm for a single office and up to 18 sqm for a two-person office. In order to be remain flexible for future reconfigurations, the building design is based on the skeleton construction concept. Modular office partitions make it possible to respond to changing workplace situations. Bright and spacious work spaces guarantee effective and structured work.

elevation west

elevation north

floor plan OG

detail

Materials concept

With regard to operating and maintenance costs, care is taken in the selection of materials to ensure sustainability and to keep costs down. Limiting construction and upgrading to a few, authentic materials produces simple and timeless aesthetics. The wood and plaster elements used in the interior create a contemporary, high-quality and pleasant appearance. The location of the building site between the train tracks and the road demands a hardy and resistant facade material. Exterior walls are therefore proposed in double-shell brickwork, made of a bright, long-format brick. Like the historical building material of the nearby Roman buildings, the new building transitions naturally between the neighbouring Imperial Baths or the Constantine Basilica and the plaster facades of the neighbouring buildings. The longevity and robustness of the material underscores the value of the building and minimizes significant building maintenance costs. Because of the skeleton construction concept, the proportion of load-bearing interior walls is reduced to a minimum. The fine-grained, light plaster used there features high resistance and exudes a pleasant feel. The office partitions are designed to be lightweight and thus allow a flexible and adaptable room layout. A modular wall system, made of clear oak, forms the basic structure of the individual office units. Skylights connect the office and traffic areas optically while ensuring adequate privacy for each employee.

Energy system

The heating system is an air-water heat pump, in conjunction with a floor heating system. This can also contribute to storage mass activation for cooling in the summer. For the hygienic air changes, a central ventilation unit is planned featuring heat recovery by means of a rotary heat exchanger. This also allows moisture recovery in winter that humidifies overly dry air. Air supply ducts cover the office areas, while returns are located in the corridors and toilet areas, so that the total air flow volumes can be reduced to a minimum. The lighting concept calls for energy-saving LED lighting with a long service life.

'Sozial Schnell Gut', Rhineland-Palatinate (GER) - Competition

project	**Ideas competition for affordable housing in Rhineland-Palatinate**
awarding authority	**'Bauforum' Rhineland-Palatinate (GER)**
participation	**restricted ideas competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
facts	**- modular building system for apartment housing** **- different apartment sizes** **- low tech building**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**1.589 m²**
ufa	**855 m²**
gv	**4.612 m³**
competition phase	**05/2016 - 06/2016**

Design concept

In order to meet the requirements of the task, a reduced and conservative design vocabulary was deliberately chosen. On the one hand, this provides an opportunity to respond to a wide range of urban development situations and, on the other hand, the 'simple' geometry of the building structures ensures a high degree of flexibility and functionality, in both the building composition and the interior floor plan layout. The buildings, and their floor plan typologies, have been designed with a high social mix in mind. Accessibility and the associated possibility of long-term independent living as well as the promotability of the dwellings formed further fundamental considerations of the design and influenced the floor plan dimensions, the scale of the staircases, hallways, window openings, door widths, etc.

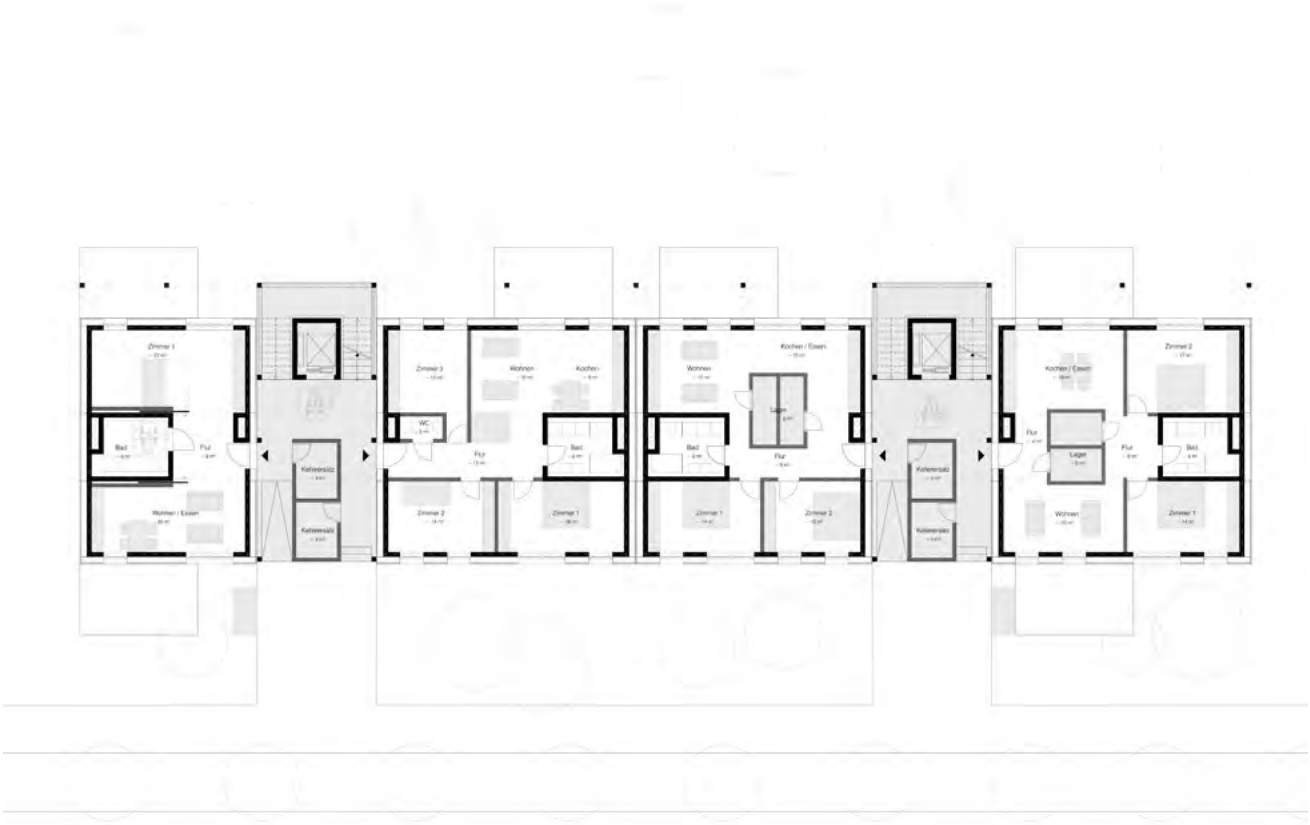
The developed modular construction system provides an opportunity to create semi-detached houses as well as multi-storey residential buildings with a very high level of prefabrication.

For the multi-storey residential building type, the vertical access system is based on a so-called 'Zweispänner' principle (two-apartment floors). In a four-storey construction, a maximum of 8 dwellings can thus be accessed via the common staircase. A higher design is also entirely conceivable. Depending on the combination of the required dwelling sizes of 60m², 80m² and 90m², building units can range from 23.5m to 26m. Depending on the existing topography and urban development context, these can either be joined together in a row or combined (e.g. as a cluster). The semi-detached house type functions as a two-storey structure with an interior staircase. Access is provided via a common entrance courtyard. The design, construction system and building lines correspond to those of the multi-storey residential floor plans. In principle, there is no basement. The cellar storage areas are located in the stairwell right in front of the dwellings. This means that users can use not just the actual storage room, but also the movement area in front of it. Here bicycles or pushchairs can be stored without being in the way. Should an underground cellar room (house connection room) be required for technical equipment reasons, this can be incorporated beneath the stair module. The supply would be provided from here through the dwelling shafts.

Construction and joining

The dwellings / storeys consist of three modules.

1. The inner module comprises the fixed sanitary block as well as the vertical installation shafts; on the basis of the chosen size, this module can be delivered to the building site as a complete prefabricated element. The maximum measurement (11.0m x 2.9m) can be delivered by truck without the need for a special permit.
2. The two outer modules are made up by the living and sleeping quarters. These are erected using board

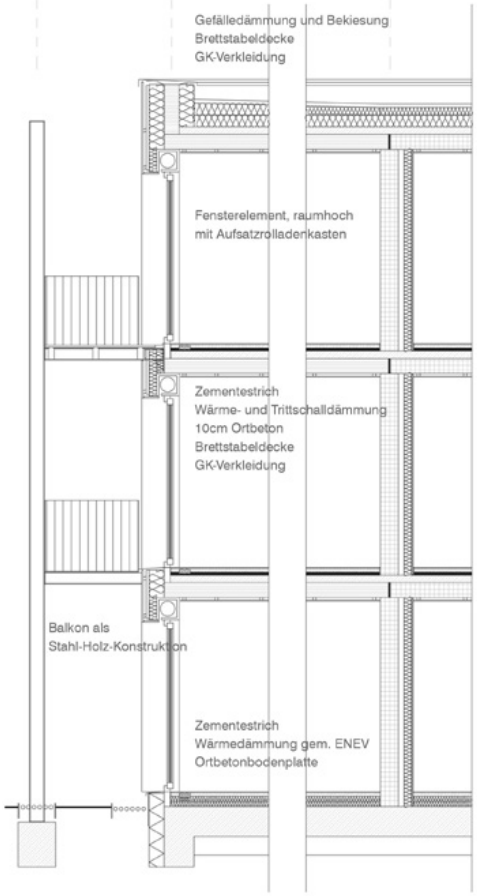


ground floor - overall complex

elevation

ground floor - duplex house

elevation - row house



facade cross-section

stack wall respectively ceiling elements like a construction kit on site. The individual wall and ceiling elements can be completely prefabricated in the workshop. In principle, the residential modules consist purely of the loadbearing external walls. All the interior walls are designed to be non-loadbearing lightweight walls. This ensures a maximum floor plan flexibility. The sanitary modules form the bracing core. They are installed on an in-situ concrete floor slab. The floor slab can, depending on ground conditions, be designed to be load-bearing or else be supported on strip foundations. The board stack ceilings of the individual storeys are supported on the one hand by the external walls and on the other hand by the inner module. To ensure noise insulation between the individual residential units and to increase the inert mass of the building for 'energy storage' purposes, the board stack ceilings are foreseen with an in-situ concrete surface. The inner core and the external walls form the supporting structure of the building. The load-bearing grids and the extension grids are independent of one another. The internal walls can be flexibly placed on the extension grids and can be fitted to suit individual user requirements. The movement surfaces within the dwelling as well as the sanitary cell are designed to meet accessibility requirements. The balconies and the staircase are designed as self-sufficient structures and are located in front of or next to the residential modules.

Explanations regarding the façade

The external walls, including the façade, are prefabricated in the factory and delivered to the building site.
The external wall construction consists of a board stack wall meeting static requirements, with mineral thermal insulation and a rear-ventilated façade. As shown on the plans, it can consist of vertical wooden battens. Large-format panels are, however, also conceivable.
The individual wall or ceiling modules can also be delivered by truck without the need for a special permit.

Fire prevention

Avoidance of hollow spaces within the construction through the use of solid wall and ceiling elements.
Short emergency escape routes. The first emergency escape route is designed as an open staircase. This minimises the requirement for both constructional elements and technical equipment such as smoke and heat extraction systems.
The second emergency escape route is provided in the upper storeys with the option of supporting a street-side ladder. Installation shafts can either be designed as their own fire compartment according to fire resistance class F90, or else horizontally partitioned at ceiling level. Free accessibility from all sides of the building so that preventive fire extinguishing is possible.

Material concept

The floor slab is made of in-situ concrete, so that – in contrast with a wooden floor – mounting the building on pillars can be avoided. For the external walls and façade cladding, the building material wood is preferred as a renewable raw material. The ceilings are designed as a wood-concrete composite construction. Façade featuring a rear-ventilated system, e.g. a vertical timber cladding; but other materials / formats, e.g. fibre-cement plates, are also conceivable. In general discreet, conservative colours, to allow high degree of flexibility in response to varying local circumstances. Internal walls in lightweight construction, e.g. drywall construction, can be flexibly adjusted to the needs of the user. Balconies, staircases as prefabricated steel-wood construction.

Energy and resource efficiency

Due to the flexible location of the buildings, an energy concept has not yet been fully defined.
Depending on location, the concept must be individually adjusted to the infrastructural and geological circumstances found on site. In principle, the heat supply relies on wall radiators within the individual dwellings.
Heat supply, ventilation technology and technical equipment.

- Decentralised, e.g. within the individual residential units (gas boilers, decentralised domestic ventilation with heat recovery)
- Centralised in a utility room beneath the stair tower

The designed static system allows for an individual adaptation in terms of wall structures, proportion of opaque façade surfaces, insulation thicknesses.
The roof – in accordance with the overall concept – is to feature integrated solar thermal energy or photovoltaic panels.

Former school 'Franzstraße', Aachen (GER) - Competition

project	**New residential construction and a senior care facility designed with a community concept in mind**
awarding authority	**City of Aachen (GER)**
award	**3rd prize, restricted realisation competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
	in coorperation with
open space.	HDK Dutt+Kist, Saarbrücken (GER)
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- forty rooms in seven residential units including common areas, care centres and cafeteria** **- combined with 20 condominium units** **- underground carpark with 80 parking places**

dates and numbers	
gfa	**8.080 m²**
ufa	**5.190 m²**
total area	**0,51 ha**
competition phase	**06/2016 - 09/2016**

The building plot in question is part of a perimeter block development – centrally located, not far from the pedestrian zone, close to the historic Marschiertor. This prominent location, the challenging topographical factors involved and the stipulated use concept all called for a sensitive and thoughtful design approach.

Guiding principle

The present design foresees a construction featuring three structures. Together these structures form an ensemble that evolves from Franzstraße to the inside of the block.

The perimeter block development remains open to Franzstraße, thus incorporating the block interior into the public road space and widening the latter. The open, generous gap allows for the area to be easily traversed and further corroborates the prominent address of the building ensemble.

The separation of the two buildings along Franzstraße provides a fitting and user-friendly solution to the road's extreme terrain. The differentiated treatment of the existing topography allows for a pleasant and barrier-free transition through the redesigned quarter.

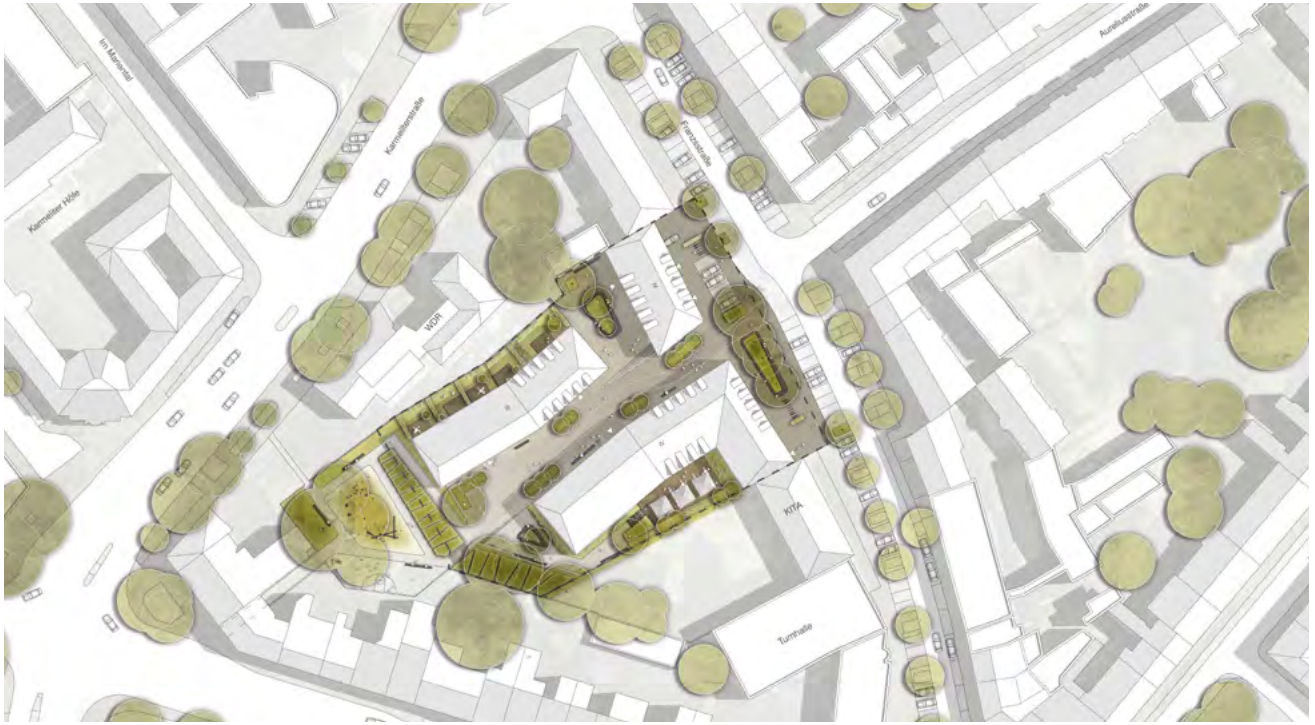
Building typology and context placement

The new buildings will in each case follow the gables of the existing neighbouring buildings and emulate the latter's eaves heights and roof shapes.

The side-gabled hip roof along the road front is incorporated as the prevailing roof form and given a contemporary interpretation. For the road side, a zinc roof with a standing seam is preferred. The flat sloping roof surfaces in the block's interior are designed to feature extensive roof greening.

The façade material is brick, featuring nuanced colours throughout the three buildings.

This local material, found in many historical and contemporary buildings in Aachen, is known for its durability and low maintenance.



site plan

elevation ‘Franzstraße’

section south-west

ground floor

Perforated brick surfaces in the building entrance areas, as well as selected recesses within the façade create an exciting façade appearance.

The new building draws on the prevailing type of the punctuated façade and gives it a contemporary treatment. The new buildings consequently integrate harmoniously into the overall appearance of Franzstraße and the surrounding structures.

The differentiated use of this material, as well as the façade opening ratios, give the new buildings a pleasant and modern look.

The floor-level façade openings also ensure that individuals with disabilities can enjoy an unobstructed view onto Franzstraße and the residential walkway

Outdoor concept

The key component of the outdoor concept is the continuation of the residential walkway, which runs from the forecourt on Franzstraße along the residential properties and the community gardens to the public playground. The result is a fully accessible route through to Karmeliterstraße. This is to be understood not just as a public space sequence, but rather as a recreational area in its own right, all the more valuable due to the absence of any motorised traffic. Private transport is restricted to the forecourt. The western zone features a delivery space for “Haus Anna”, while the commercial unit has short-term parking spaces for vehicles and bicycles, alongside the entrance to the underground car park. An emergency priority zone is available for fire brigade, ambulance and furniture transport vehicles or similar. The private open spaces as well as the tenant gardens and the “Haus Anna Caféteria” patio are located in a protected area behind the buildings. The sensory garden for the retirement home residents is separated from the patio area by a pergola and flows into the northern community garden. A central design element is formed by organically shaped tree groves, which provide generous opportunities for sitting and lingering and can be used for a range of purposes.

The forecourt and the residential walkway feature large-format paving slabs. The building peripheral zones, on the other hand, feature small-format mosaic sett paving in the same colour and as such are used as an equipment zone and accessible entrance. The community courtyards feature primarily water-bound surfaces.

Use distribution

Each of the three buildings fulfils one of the required uses. The “Haus Anna” retirement home links to the existing western building of the future KITA before bending into the block interior. This angle guides residents and visitors into the heart of the quarter – the block interior, in which the main entrance is located. The building can also be accessed via a secondary entrance on Franzstraße. Haus Anna has four full storeys with a floor area of 1025m² and a GFA of 4600m².

To the east, the publicly funded residential construction links to the existing residential building of 52 Franzstraße. This address is also located in the block interior. The residential units are accessed via the walkway or the community courtyard. At the lowest point of Franzstraße is the entrance to the underground car park. The ground floor will house the quarter’s café or a commercial zone.

With four full storeys, the residential construction has a floor area of 350m² and a GFA of 1540m².

The inside of the quarter will accommodate the independently financed residential construction. This detached structure has two separate building entrances providing access to the residential storeys. The ground-level dwellings have private west-facing outdoor areas.

This building has three full storeys with a floor area of 620m² and a GFA of 2100m².

Floor plan typology

The residential floors are in each case accessed via a staircase and a lift. From this central shaft, the general floor layout allows for three dwellings per storey. In the case of one-bedroom / apartment dwellings, up to four residential units are connected. This vertical access also provides barrier-free admission to the underground car park and the cellar storage areas located there. Each residential storey has two “joker rooms”, which depending on the floor plan configuration can be allocated to various dwellings. This allows for a flexible response to housing demand.

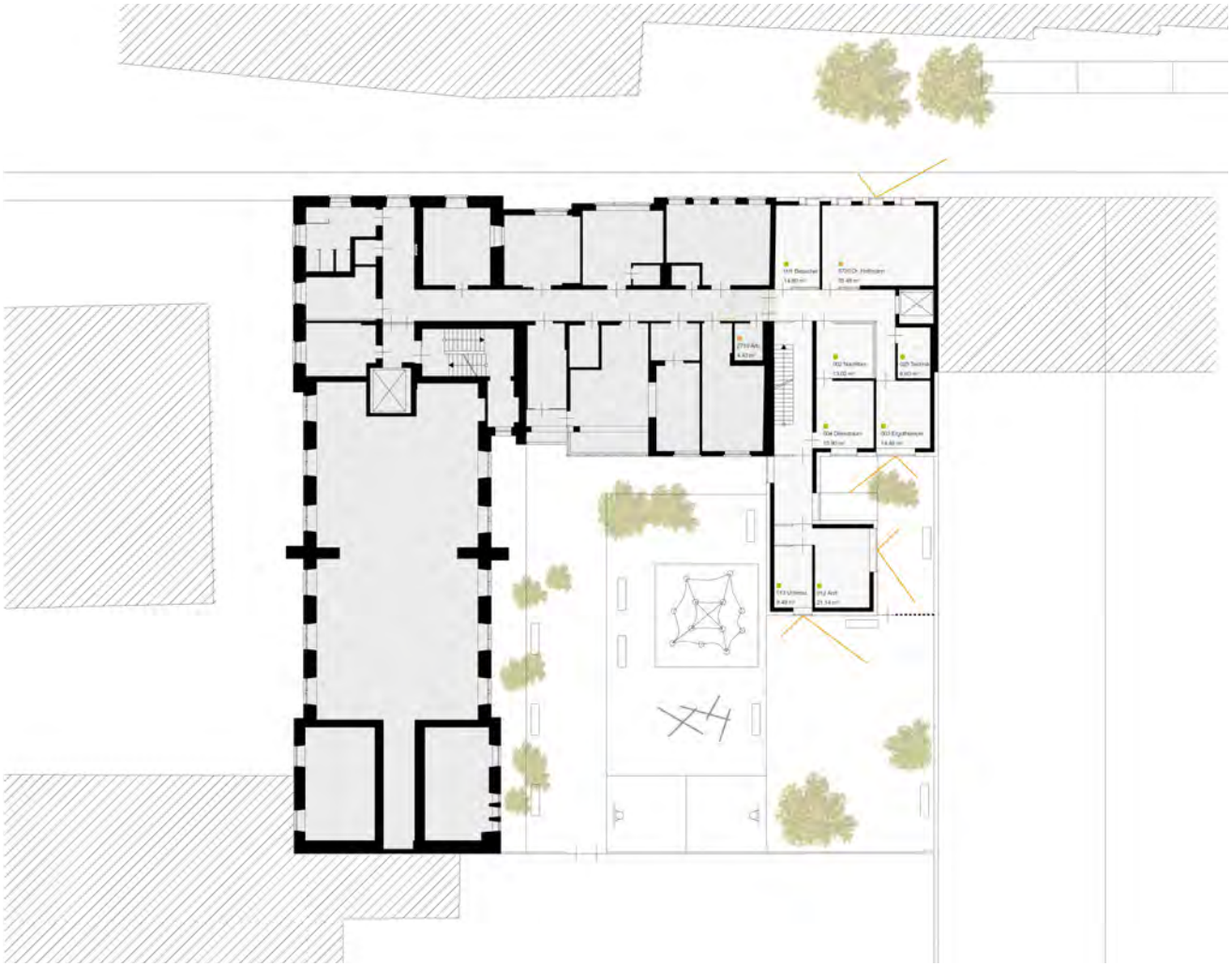
Extension of the psychiatry for children and adolecents, Trier (GER) -

project	**Extension of the psychiatry for children and adolecents at the clinical center 'Mutterhaus der Borromäerinnen' in Trier**
awarding authority	**Klinikum Mutterhaus der Borromäerinnen GmbH, Trier (GER)**
award	**2nd prize, restricted realisation competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
arcitecture	in coorperation with atelier Pro, Den Haag (NL)
facts	**- two open group homes with 10 beds each, divided in 6 rooms and living areas** **- nursing center and doctors' room with adjacent rooms** **- therapy and parents area** **- location of the new buildings in a sensitive intra-urban monument area**
publications	**Deutsches Architektenblatt (GER) (02/2017)**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**1.214 m²**
ufa	**626 m²**
gv	**4.006 m³**
competition phase	**08/2016 - 10/2016**

Design concept

Krahnenstraße is located in a protected monument zone. As an extension to Johannisstraße, it provides the connection from Trier's historic old town to the Moselle. The street is traffic-calmed and flanked by side-gabled houses from the 15th to the 19th century. Only rarely disrupted by new structures, this protected historical area showcases itself as a 400m long coherent section. The design features a building that seamlessly integrates with the streetscape of Krahnenstraße. Existing building angles and façade lines are incorporated and continue the lines of the surrounding structures. The eaves of the new building concur with or emulate those of the neighbouring structures. The historical punctuated façade of the surrounding buildings will be given a contemporary treatment in the new construction, allowing it to harmoniously blend into the existing building ensemble. Retaining or integrating the existing façade into the new building serves no useful purpose. The floor slabs, offset from the neighbouring buildings, and the associated parapet and lintel heights of the window openings conflict with the required connection to the functions of the houses at 7 & 8 Krahnenstraße. The same parameters apply to the rearward, south-facing courtyard. The existing buildings' angles and heights are also continued in the new construction. The building line of the existing buildings is respected. To meet the spatial specifications, additional surfaces must be generated. In line with the inner courtyard structures that are relatively common in this area, we therefore propose a rear building in the garden of the plot of 6 Krahnenstraße. As a free-standing volume, connected only via the required second structural escape route, it stands apart from the main building and as such maintains a distance from both the new building as well as the neighbouring plot of land. Neighbouring interests remain unaffected. Thanks to the open spaces that are created, the rooms in the main house and in the annex can be fitted with appropriately dimensioned glazing. Enclosed interior surfaces that receive no natural daylight are kept to a minimum, providing the rooms that house permanent residents with a view to the outside. These rooms are provided with natural light all day long and can be naturally ventilated. Closely

site plan



ground floor

following the principle that a connection to nature is conducive to psychological recovery, a bright and friendly atmosphere, for both staff and residents, is created. The circulation areas of the building, which due to their layout in terms of space and design undergo a functional extension in relation to the other surfaces, support the specifically targeted degree of transparency. This results, both spatially and visually, in an intertwining of various room zones. This has a positive influence on the internal communication as well as the interaction between the KJP and the neighbouring quarter.

Access

The KJP ward at Klinikum Mutterhaus der Borromäerinnen is accessed at ground level with level access. The existing main entrance is retained. The new building has a secondary side entrance. All the floors are individually linked internally. The required second structural escape route in the new building connects the floors vertically to one another. The roof skylight provides natural light to the single-flight staircase as well as the internal halls. A bed elevator allows for heavy or cumbersome objects to be transported. The cellar has sufficient storage space for the entire extension building, with potential use for further workrooms. To optimise costs, the rear house will have no basement. To deliver hospital beds and food to the wards, the underground connection linking the KJP buildings with the main Klinikum house can if necessary be extended to the new building.

Materials and construction

In terms of the choice of materials, the new construction is significantly based on the surrounding buildings. A plastered masonry construction is therefore proposed. The texture and the colouring of the plaster façade create connections to the adjacent structures. The openings feature timber aluminium windows and local slate is used for the roof cladding. The listed footprint remains unchanged from the perspective of Krahnenstraße and the character of the protected historical zone is retained, respectively restored. The free-standing volume of the solitary structure is clad by a wooden façade, which together with the playfully positioned window openings supports the sought-after residential character of the KJP. Similarly to a garden house, the appearance of the annex provides young patients with a feeling of home and security.

Sustainability

A design has been created that provides its users with a sense of direction and security thanks to its form and clear structure. The architectonic concept foresees a compact building form in a bid to reduce built-up surfaces and in favour of as green an environment as possible. The material and energy concept has been deliberately designed to feature just a few durable and sustainable materials. The scaling down to just a few materials results in robust, durable surfaces causing the least environmental damage possible, which are easy to maintain and remain attractive over a long period of time.

Allaying fears, providing distraction, an optimistic outlook and reassurance… all this can be achieved by appropriately designed rooms. Warm natural materials and colours provide a positive environment, which can contribute significantly to the healing and recovery process.

elevation ‘Krahnenstraße’

elevation inner courtyard

Convention Center, Garmisch-Partenkirchen (GER) - Competition

project	**Expansion of the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Convention Center with the addition of a lobby area with event rooms and an underground car park**
awarding authority	**Markt Garmisch-Partenkirchen (GER) / public client**
participation	**2nd evaluation viweing, restricted competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
rendering	Stube 13, Zürich (CH)
facts	**- extension of the existing Convention Center - event and exhibition areas - reorganization of existing spatial and development structures - transparent facade design**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**9.600 m²**
ufa	**6.300 m²**
gv	**30.000 m³**
total area	**1,08 ha**
competition phase	**01/2016 - 04/2016**

Design concept / guiding principle

The striking façade featuring metallic slats gives the entire Congress House a contemporary appearance. The roof shape refers to the surrounding mountain scenery. The clear building structure provides multiple views, both in and out, and stages the surrounding mountain panorama. At night, the building morphs into a shining jewel. The open floor plan allows for a range of usage scenarios and repurposes the existing spatial structures. The pleated façade guides the visitor from Richard Strauss Platz to the newly designed entrance on the east side.

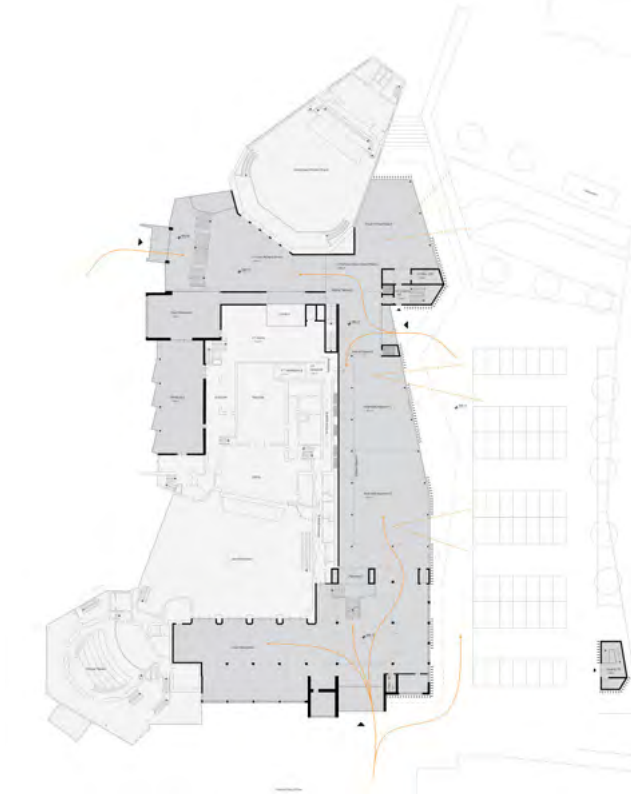
Functionality

The panorama foyer is planned as a two-storey building volume. With its 1000m2 footprint, it provides a connection between the Richard Strauss foyer and the Werdenfels foyer. It is also used as a conference / lecture room, exhibition space and banquet room. The ground floor is on the same level as the Richard Strauss foyer and the Werdenfels foyer and can be accessed from both existing foyers. This ensures that the entire ground floor level of the Congress House is fully accessible. Thanks to mobile partition walls, two separate rooms of 200m2 each or one large room of 400m2 can be created within the panorama foyer. In doing so, the ground-floor connection between the Richard Strauss foyer and the Werdenfels foyer remains in effect. The use of mobile partition walls allows for a flexible use of the new premises, with several events able to take place simultaneously. The glass panels of the panorama foyer can for instance be darkened in the event of screenings. For large-scale events, the folding walls can be tucked into “pockets” designed for this purpose. Behind them is a service passage (“new passage”), which connects to the kitchen’s dumb waiter and the goods lift and thus allows all the event areas to be serviced. All the event areas can therefore be supplied with mobile counter units independently of one another. The Werdenfels foyer, the panorama foyer and the Richard Strauss foyer can also be joined into one large surface. Even in such large-scale events, the gallery on the upper floor guarantees a junction-free connection between the areas of the GaPa tourism office and the Werdenfels foyer. The panorama foyer can furthermore be separated from the Richard Strauss foyer or the Werdenfels foyer. Here

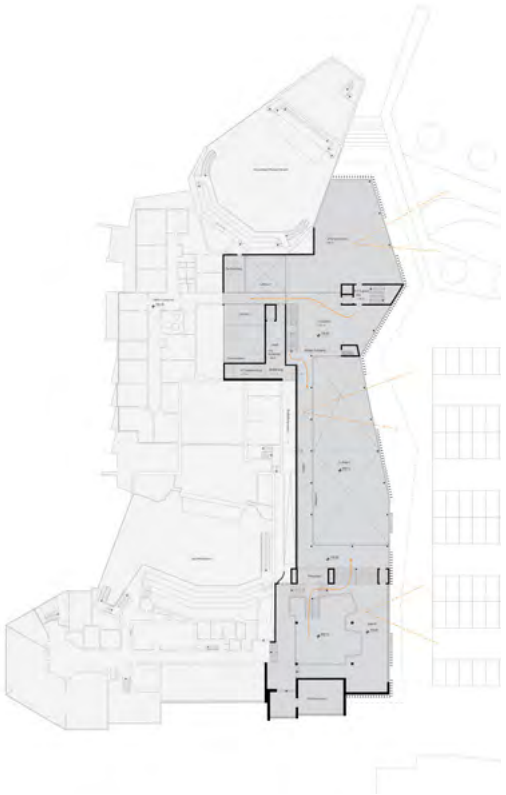
site plan

elevation

section



ground floor



second floor

too, a self-sufficient and junction-free connection is possible thanks to the gallery. The façade has openings that can accommodate large delivery items, exhibition pieces, etc. These openings are incorporated in the façade design and are concealed by slats. Via these large sliding openings, the panorama foyer can extend to the east to the newly designed forecourt. In large-scale events, a smooth transition from indoors to outdoors is thus ensured. The entire area (Werdenfels foyer, panorama foyer and Richard Strauss foyer) is accessible by car from the delivery zone. The gallery level houses the new conference room of the GaPa tourism office, which can be accessed via the gallery as well as the new stairwell. This is the main stairway for the GaPa tourism office staff. The kitchen area on the ground floor is extended to approximately 270m2. Further ancillary spaces are assigned to the kitchen area in the basement. These are directly adjacent to the delivery zone located in the basement. Two goods lifts connect the two levels and enable the gallery to also be serviced through the kitchen. The lighting of the work areas on the ground floor as well as in the basement is provided by an inserted atrium. The storage and technical equipment areas in the basement are serviced by the delivery zone.

Access

The access of the Congress House via Richard Strauss Platz in the south will remain unaffected and will be extended by an additional imposing access from Parkstraße in the east. An undercut in the façade clearly and unambiguously defines the new entrance way, which acts as the main access to the new panorama foyer as well as an entrance to the Richard Strauss foyer. This new access furthermore creates a connection to the Adlwärth restaurant and a passageway to the Kurpark. The existing stairwell, currently providing access to the GaPa tourism office, is to be dismantled. An access block adjacent to the new entrance includes access for the GaPa tourism office staff. For visitors to the Congress House, this stairwell serves as a connection between the ground floor and the underground car park. From the ground floor onwards, the use of this stairwell is reserved to the GaPa tourism office staff. An integrated lift ensures that all levels are connected in a fully accessible manner. An additional passenger lift in the transition area from the panorama foyer to the Richard Strauss foyer improves the accessibility of the Congress House. A goods lift connects the storage areas and the delivery zones in the basement with the panorama foyer and the props area of the Werdenfels room. In the basement, the new construction of the panorama foyer connects to the underground car park. This is designed as a split level and has 200 parking spaces on two levels. The entrance to and exit from the underground car park is located on the northeast end of the planning site and connects to Parkstraße, adjacent to which there is a separate access for truck deliveries. The level of the delivery zone is approximately 1.5m lower than that of the parking spaces. The underground car park has two separate exits. One exits straight onto the new main entrance to the panorama foyer. The other allows visitors to exit the underground car park in close proximity to the Olympia room. This eases the departure process after the conclusion of an event. The exit building is similar to the panorama foyer in terms of form and materials. It embodies a visual conclusion to the square and features surfaces for displaying any necessary external communication. A newly designed square is located above the underground car park. This square is defined by a row of trees towards the direction of the street and the underground car park exit and connects to the panorama foyer in a fully accessible manner. In addition to being a parking lot, the square also serves as the forecourt for the new panorama foyer. In large-scale events, it can be used and accessed from the new panorama foyer as well as the Olympia room. A uniform surface creates a smooth transition between the existing Richard Strauss Platz and the square in front of the panorama foyer. Both squares form a visual unity and guide the visitor from the Richard Strauss Platz to the entrance area of the panorama foyer, respectively the Richard Strauss foyer.

Materials and construction

The panorama foyer is designed as a reinforced concrete frame construction. Reinforced concrete slabs serve as a storage mass and are part of the energy concept. The sustainable extensive green roof also has a positive effect on the indoor climate. An interior sun protection allows distinct areas to be individually darkened. Interior ceiling slats ensure good room acoustics. The integrated lighting system provides ambient lighting. Depending on use, this can be supplemented by additional lights so as to produce individual lighting scenarios. The glass façade consists of a post-and-beam construction with solar control glazing. The posts and beams are made of anodised aluminium and consequently are very low maintenance. The exterior gold-coloured vertical slats are also made of anodised aluminium. They provide constructive sun protection, as does the projecting roof. To provide a framework for the building's many uses, great emphasis was placed on a reduction of materials. The interior is dominated by warm and light colour tones. The robust and at the same time sophisticated micro terrazzo ground finish can accommodate vehicles and as such can be used in a variety of ways. The underlying under-floor heating allows for the high-ceilinged rooms to be optimally heated.

New construction of a town hall, Zell an der Mosel (GER) -

project	**Construction of a new service building for the Municipalities Administration Centre of Zell (Mosel)**
awarding authority	**Community of Zell an der Mosel (GER)**
participation	**restricted competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- conference room for 150 people plus wedding room - office space for about 320 people - underground parking for about 30 cars**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**2.300 m²**
ufa	**1.300 m²**
gv	**8.800 m³**
total area	**0,19 ha**
competition phase	**06/2017 - 08/2017**

I cannot say whether things will get better if we change; what I can say is that they must change if they are to get better.
Georg Christoph Lichtenberg

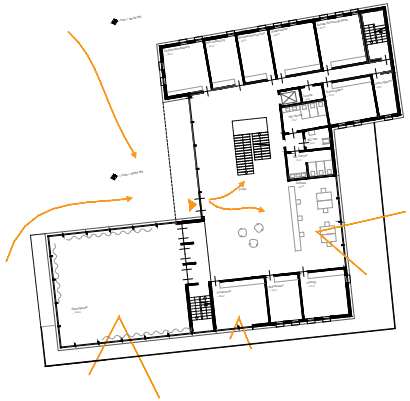
Location

The available build parameter lies in the north of the village Zell, which sits right on the Moselle river. The characteristic feature of this project is its relation to the Moselle and in particular the latter's flood levels, but of equal importance is the tax office, which lies opposite the site in question, and the views it enjoys of the Moselle.
In terms of traffic, the area is accessed through Schlossstraße from the south, which becomes Corray at the level of the site. There are pedestrian connections from the Moselle side, which is also where the cycle path runs.

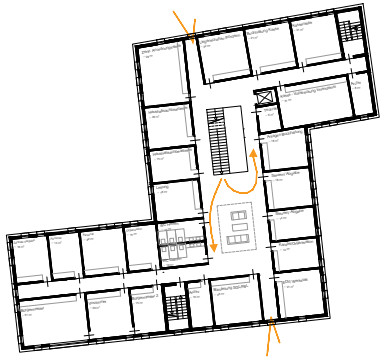
Urban gallery

The effect of the plinth, which extends around almost the entire building, is a 'city balcony', the building's main feature. This is a result of the site being located partly at the flow level of the Moselle, and the first usable floor consequently having to be at a height of at least 99.5m above mean sea level.
The building's Z shape is the result of its connection to the existing structures in the south and the creation of a forecourt. This allows for a visible and tangible address for the site's surroundings, leading to an urban development enhancement and creating value for all the residents of the area.

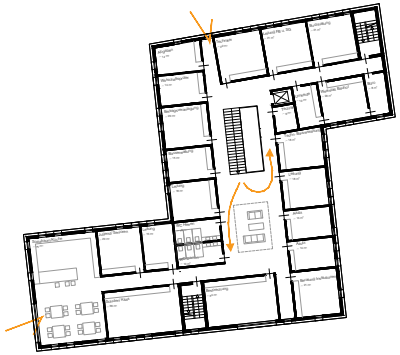
site plan



ground floor



first floor



second floor

Functional solution

The concept for the municipal administration is a three-storey building structure with an underlying underground car park, which – in the idea component - can be extended. Out of consideration of the surroundings, a reduced height was opted for, to create an optimal riverbank atmosphere, particularly towards the Moselle.

The architectonic concept foresees a compact building form in a bid to reduce built-up surfaces in favour of a green setting. The building's clear form and structuring provides its users with an optimal sense of direction.

The choice of materials and the energy concept are deliberately focused on fewer materials that are durable and sustainable. This scaling down to just a few materials with robust durable surfaces ensures a low environmental impact. These materials are easy to care for and maintain their appearance over a long period of time.

Generous glass surfaces allow for a myriad of views – both in and out – and create a flowing transition between the building and the landscape. The scaling down of the construction and development to just a few authentic materials results in a discreet and timeless aesthetic.

Administration building

From Schlossstraße, which is also where the bus stop is located, citizens can directly access the large and bright entrance area of the administration building on the ground floor via a ramp or steps.

The entrance area accommodates the waiting area for the central citizens advice office and from here other specialist areas are also accessed. The same level houses the very open conference room and the wedding ceremony room as well as additional offices belonging to specialisation area 2: citizen services.

Inside, a generous staircase and a lift connect the ground-floor foyer to the two upper storeys. An airy space also creates a spatial connection between all the levels, its varied perspectives ensuring the interaction between the storeys.

This spacious hallway, which accommodates an archive space but also a meeting point for all the offices, is surrounded by the remaining specialist areas and – on the second upper floor – by the staff room with kitchen.

The entrance, meeting room and reception area for citizens/visitors feature generous window openings, to capture the views to the outside landscape. On the upper floors, narrow high windows make the building appear more elegant and slender and thus blend beautifully into the surroundings. Here too, windows at the end of the hallways incorporate the landscape.

Underground car park

The underground car park is accessed from the west and in the competition part foresees 29 permanent parking spaces and an additional 4 optional parking spaces. In the idea component, 17 parking spaces are foreseen. From the car park, the administration building can be directly accessed via a staircase or a lift or else via the entrance from the Moselle side. It also houses a utility room, bicycle parking spaces and an animal shelter for abandoned animals.

In the event of a flood, an emergency exit is foreseen in the south, in the direction of Schlossstraße.

elevation north

elevation west

New construction of a music school, Lüdenscheid (GER) -

project	**Construction of the new music school with a multipurpose room for the city of Lüdenscheid**
awarding authority	**City of Lüdenscheid (GER)**
award	**1st prize, restricted intern. realisation competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) competition / commission of architecture services**
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- 20 classrooms of different sizes - multifunctional event hall for about 100 people - spacious atrium staircase**
publications	**Musikschule, Lüdenscheid (2016) Wettbewerb Aktuell (02/2017)**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**2.664 m²**
ufa	**1.536 m²**
gv	**12.627 m³**
total area	**0,27 ha**
competition phase	**06/2016 - 08/2016**

Urban planning concept

The particularity of the site at the spacious crossroads area of Hochstraße and Staberger Straße in the midst of a heterogeneous development of various uses and eras provides only tangential specifications for urban planning references. Only the unique topography, the vegetation worthy of preservation and the graduated heights of the neighbouring buildings have an influence on the design.

The result is a basic concept of the music school as a standalone structure. The three-storey new construction is designed in line with considerations of the urban development concept of the city of Lüdenscheid and deliberately positioned on the northwest site boundary. Due to its spatial positioning, the structure forms the heart of the quarter, the starting and focal point between educational institutions, residential area and old town. As a result of its location within the exterior space, it is a key feature of the start of the quarter

site plan

ground floor

Decision by the project award jury

The height and location of the three-story structure is a perfect fit for its urban environment, making a positive impact on the surroundings. Skillful integration of the architecture into the topography has created a clear entrance and site configuration, as well as extensive landscaping and functional terraces. The entrance of the building with a spacious lobby overlooking the old town and correctly positioned entrance is the right solution for this project. It functions simultaneously as the main entrance and reception area of the new music school. The building's clear façade, with its simple, geometric lines, could form a harmonious connection to Lüdenscheid's Old Town. Brick as a visually pleasing and haptic substance, but also durable and timeless material for buildings and open space use, is best for this project. One critic is that rather than invoking symmetry, the façade could inspire a bit more tension.

The layout of the lobby areas on the ground floor, with multifunctional hall and percussion room easily accessible to users and visitors, as well as the delivery area, is a good and fully functional use of space. Similarly, the two upper floors featuring practice rooms and administrative areas around the cleverly positioned development centers and adjoining rooms, is an effective concept that stands out well. The design is fundamentally easy to implement and is in the middle range of all key financial criteria, except in traffic surfaces, where it exceeds the average.

Critically, the jury noted that the open orientation of the lobby to the southwest and the associated projection of the main part of the building does not have the same urban significance as the street and northeast part with the entrance and in this area an improvement of the architectural and urban planning aspects seems possible, not to mention achieving some savings. Similarly, the jury misses a differentiation of the projection over the three glass facades of the lobby to accommodate their urban bearing. The design of the percussion room and of the multifunctional hall does not include natural lighting. The design, through its modularity in construction and the appropriateness of the architectural resources, has made it possible to effectively achieve the task at hand.

The finished plan promises flexibility both in terms of required adjustments to the design and in terms of future operation and variations in use of the building. Overall, the design, with its urban planning and architectural concepts and its open space design, represents a solution to the competition challenge that simultaneously respects and shapes the site. The result is an open and functional public building that promotes an identity-creating place of learning.

first floor

elevation north-west

Day care Center Föhren (GER) - Competition

project	**New construction of an extendable children's day-care centre in Föhren, including management office, cafeteria, multipurpose room and outdoor space for two groups**
awarding authority	**Community of Föhren (GER)**
award	**2nd rank, negotiated procedure**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
facts	**- a two-story option to feature a maximum of vegetation in the surroundings** **- generous EC-rated glazing merges indoor with outdoor spaces** **- two mixed-age groups with a total of about 40 children** **- barrier-free accessibility** **- cafeteria with kitchen** **- child-friendly outdoor areas** **- expandable concept with increasing space requirements**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**830 m²**
gv	**3220 m³**
total area	**0,16 ha**
competition phase	**07/2017 - 08/2017**

"A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step"
Confucius

Location / Genius Loci

The available build parameter, a park-like area, lies in the heart of the locality of Föhren. In immediate proximity are the church, the Catholic kindergarten and the primary school. The characteristic feature of this location is the Moneteau park and its topography. The park features recreational facilities and connects to the church forecourt. Vehicle access to the site is via the southern street known as 'Im Brühl'. Pedestrians can reach the area via the existing walkways in the park, from the town centre's main road.

Urban development concept

By designing the children's day-care centre as a compact two-storey structure, the required footprint is optimised in favour of as much green outdoor space as possible. Deliberately located on the southern boundary of the plot, the building – much like a pavilion – harmoniously and naturally blends in with the Moneteau park. Through adopting existing building lines of the surrounding structures, the new children's day-care centre acts as a mediator in the midst of the heterogeneous environment and, as a result of its shape, divides the resultant spaces into a protected play area in the "park" and the more public arrival area.

The orientation of the upper floor toward the Kiss & Go area creates an undercut, which acts as a covered entrance area and gives the buildings its clear and unique address.

site plan

ground floor

second floor

elevation south

elevation north

Green space

The central design principle underlying the Föhren kindergarten is the merging of the structure with the green space of the park grounds. The ground floor – due to its generous glazing in the south and north – seamlessly flows into the play respectively free area of the kindergarten, which continues into the green park grounds. The equally generous windows on the upper floor guide the views into the crowns of the existing park trees. Much like sitting in a bird's nest, children get to observe and experience the surrounding nature and the various seasons. The planned tent-like roof shape interprets the topographical conditions and supports the concept superbly.

Functional solution

From the Kiss & Go area, respectively the 'Im Brühl' bus stop, arriving children can directly and safely access the large and bright entrance area. The entrance accommodates storage facilities for push-chairs and the waiting area for parents, as well as the foyer and bistro. Designed as an extended green area on the inside, this area is flanked by two functional blocks. In the western block, adjoining the bistro, is the kitchen area with all its necessary functions as well as the toilet facilities and service rooms. The eastern functional block is home to the staff area of the children's day-care centre and the office of the kindergarten management. The clever arrangement of the staff rooms means that teachers always have a view onto the foyer, as well as onto the play area. The management office also has a direct view of the entrance. Inside, a generous stairwell and a lift connect the ground-floor foyer to the upper floor. An airy space also creates a spatial connection between the two levels, its varied perspectives ensuring the interaction between the storeys. The spacious and welcoming play hall is surrounded by the two group rooms with their respective cloakrooms as well as the multi-purpose room. In between are the relaxation room and the toilet facilities for the children. All the functions are easily accessible for small users within very short distances. The building's clear form and structuring provides children with an optimal sense of both direction and security. All the rooms foresee generous glass surfaces with opening casements. In addition to guaranteeing a myriad of interesting views both in and out, they also ensure the rooms are provided with optimal natural light and natural ventilation and extraction.

Materials

The material and energy concept is deliberately focused on longevity and sustainability. The scaling down of the construction and development to just a few authentic materials results in a discreet and timeless aesthetic. Robust durable surfaces ensure a low environmental impact. These materials are easy to care for and maintain their appearance over a long period of time. A differentiated wooden façade is continued in the interior in simple wood and plaster elements. The result is a contemporary, sophisticated appearance that also provides a cost-effective solution.

Energy concept

A further important component of the design is its energy concept. The very well insulated building envelope reduces the energy input into the building as well as its energy loss. Fundamentally, the plan is to reduce the building services to a minimum, so as to keep the investment costs as well as the operation and maintenance costs low.
As a central generation system, we suggest a geothermal heat pump in combination with solar panels.

Expandability

In order to ensure that the children's day-care centre can be expanded by a further group room, the suggestion is to convert the existing multi-purpose room on the upper floor for the additional group. The new multi-purpose room can then be erected as an additional structure on the ground floor. In the event of an increased need for childcare, the third group can be configured without any building lag and without any disruptive building effects and can be immediately integrated into the already existing groups. All the necessary infrastructures are already available. New and existing groups create a functional unit on the upper floor without any loss. During the building phase of the new multi-purpose room, the foyer can potentially be used as a temporary play and sports area. The planned green roof of the new multi-purpose room gives the surface, which has been sealed by the structure, back to nature and once completed can be accessed by the children as an outdoor play area.

'Maison Relais' with Music Hall, Soleuvre (LUX) - Competition

project	**Construction of a 'Maison Relais' and a rehearsal room for the music club**
awarding authority	**Administration Communale de Sanem, Belvaux (LUX)**
award	**2nd prize, expert opinion process**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- extension of an existing school - independent volume located in the park - rooftop playground - rehearsall room for the music club - two construction phases**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**3.968 m²**
ufa	**2.500 m²**
gv	**12.296 m³**
total area	**1,5 ha**
competition phase	**05/2017 - 06/2017**

„Education can make you very happy and easy"
Zitat: Günther Jauch (Spiegel 2009)

Genius Loci 'House in the park'

The available build parameters form a park-like area located southeast of Sanem's town centre, which has grown around the Place de l'Indépendance. The building site is characterised by the existing school and the dense tree population on Rue de Belvaux. In terms of traffic, the area can be accessed via the western Rue de Belvaux as well as the pedestrian pathways from Rue Charles de Gaulle and Rue d'Esch. The trees – which are to be retained – and the existing sewerage network prevent the new construction from being erected immediately on Rue de Belvaux. The result is the underlying concept of the new construction as a 'house in the park'.

Functional solution

The design of the Maison Relais as a two-storey structure with a connecting, one-storey rehearsal room for the local music society allows for two independent construction phases. The topographical factors are skilfully absorbed by both buildings and used to differentiate the necessary room heights.
The architectonic concept foresees a compact building form in a bid to reduce built-up surfaces in favour of a green setting. The building's clear form and structuring provides its users with both an optimal sense of direction and a sense of security. The choice of materials and energy concept are deliberately focused on fewer materials that are durable and sustainable. This scaling down to just a few materials with robust durable surfaces ensures a low environmental impact. These materials are easy to care for and maintain their appearance over a long period of time. Generous glass surfaces allow for a myriad of views – both in and out – and create a flowing transition between the building and the landscape. The scaling down of the construction and development to just a few authentic materials results in a discreet and timeless aesthetic. A differentiated façade design featuring natural materials, such as timber and plaster elements, creates a

elevation

elevation

site plan

ground floor

first floor

contemporary, sophisticated appearance and also provides a cost-effective solution. The roof of the music room houses a roof terrace, used by the Maison Relais as an additional green play and common area. The direct proximity of the 'Maison Relais' to the existing school building allows for a maximum interaction and seamless functioning between the buildings.

Maison Relais

Arriving from the Kiss & Go area or the bus stop on Rue de Belvaux, children can directly and safely access the large and bright entrance of the 'Maison Relais' on the ground floor via the connection axis of the thoroughfare and its seating steps. The entrance accommodates the storage facilities for pushchairs and the waiting area for parents. The connecting dining area and its kitchen – on the same level as the canteen and sports hall of the existing building – open up to the existing school courtyard. The group room for children aged 2-4 and one of the workshop rooms – as well as the staff area incorporated into one functional block and comprising office, common area and the necessary wet rooms – occupy a more introverted location, looking out on the southern green corridor, with its tree population that has been deemed worthy of preservation. Inside, a generous staircase and an elevator connect the ground-floor foyer to the upper floor. An airy space also creates a spatial connection between the two levels, its varied perspectives ensuring the interaction between the storeys. This spacious and welcoming play hall is surrounded by the remaining group rooms and the second workshop, alongside the play terrace on the roof of the music room. Generous glass surfaces with opening casements within the rooms ensure the latter are optimally provided with natural light and natural ventilation and extraction. The balustrade elements are designed as a seating bench. The proposed wooden battens in front of the opening casements provide the necessary guardrails for when windows are open. These wooden façade elements are continued in terms of design and functionality as a 'fence' in the roof terrace area and allow for hazard-free play. As a shade element, they also provide a comfortable climate on the terrace. An exterior staircase that can be closed off provides a direct connection between the terrace and the school courtyard on the ground floor. It also provides the required second escape route from the upper floor. As an additional attraction the upper foyer can also be accessed via a footbridge, connecting the stopping zones for the moving traffic with the house in the park while providing a fun 'tree top pathway' for children.

Music room

The northern, bright and spacious entrance provides ground-level and direct access to the large rehearsal room, which forms the heart of the second building section. Flanked by the ancillary functions, this space extends from one end to the other and is supplied with natural light as well as a natural ventilation and extraction system. Large, ceiling-height windows in the north and south façades reveal views from the rehearsal room onto the park. The room and the landscape merge into one another, giving the impression of playing music in nature. A mobile folding wall allows the space to be separated into two independent smaller rooms. The two instrument storage areas, in the centre of the music room, support this option. Diffusely reflecting and depth-absorbing surfaces on the ceiling and the walls as well as variable acoustic measures in the form of curtains provide good acoustic conditions in the music room. The room can be easily converted for concerts, rehearsals or even individual lessons. The office in the eastern part of the building and the bar in the southern part of the building also benefit from a generous supply of natural light and natural ventilation. The toilet facilities occupy a logical spot right near the entrance. Deliveries are carried out via the already existing access road to the north of the existing school.

Energy concept

A further important component of the design is its energy concept. The very well insulated building envelope, reducing the energy input into the building, and a mechanical ventilation and extraction system of all the functional areas contribute to the feeling of comfort within the building. A central HVAC system is conceivable and can be supplied via an underground duct. The conduit distribution is housed primarily in the suspended ceilings of the hallways. The ventilation of the group rooms takes place according to requirements (CO2 controlled). The rooms can also be supplied with fresh air via ventilation flaps that can be opened. The mechanical ventilation system is also used for night air flushing. A concrete core temperature control system in the ceilings of the use areas can be activated via a heat pump, also for the purpose of cooling during the summer months.

'Grundschule Ost', Saarbrücken (GER) - Competition

project	**Extension of the primary school 'Saarbrücken Ost'**
awarding authority	**GMS Gebäudemanagementbetrieb der Landeshauptstadt Saarbrücken (GER)**
award	**3rd prize (2nd prize was not awarded) restricted realisation competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- addition made up of two structures** **- extension with a canteen, administration areas and a classroom** **- sensitive handling of historical elements** **- continuation of existing spatial structures**

dates and numbers	
gfa	**7.100 m²**
ufa	**2.150 m²**
total area	**0,69 ha**
competition phase	**08/2017 - 09/2017**

"The role of the environment is not to form the child but to allow it to reveal itself."
Maria Montessori

Genius Loci

The available build parameter is located in the east of the city centre of Saarbrücken and includes the primary school Saarbrücken Ost. In direct proximity are the kindergarten and the church of the St Johann/St Elisabeth community as well as the Joachim-Deckarm events hall. Vehicle access to the area is ensured via the northern Thüringer Straße, as well as the western Hellwig Straße, which also serves as a pedestrian route.

The key issues of the design involve the respectful treatment of the existing school building, constructed in 1952 by Peter Seeberger, and of the existing trees deemed worthy of preservation alongside the implementation of the required room programme.

Having within reason considered these parameters, the objective is to find a balanced solution for this challenging task, in line with the tenet of Peter Seeberger: 'For our children the best is only just good enough.'

Architectonic concept

The present design approach foresees extending the existing school by two structures.

These extensions and some minimal restructuring to the existing structures will result in a future school building with a high degree of functionality, characterised by clear structures and an optimised internal flow.

The new building structures almost naturally adopt the room structures of the existing school and


site plan


basement


ground floor


first floor


second floor

elevation

elevation

elevation

elevation

systematically continue them.
In terms of its appearance and façade, the design refers to the existing proportions and translates them into a contemporary language.
Much like the existing building, in which all the structure's building parts are clearly set apart and identifiable, the new building volumes set themselves apart from the existing building through joints and are thus recognisable and discernible as individual bodies.

Functional solution

A two-storey building structure, located to the north between the existing school and Thüringer Straße, houses on its ground floor the dining area and parts of the kitchen.
The dining area is accessed from the existing entrance hall and with its generous glass surfaces opens up onto the eastern terrace with the adjoining school garden.
Seating steps enable a flowing transition between the level of the natural terrain and the ground floor. A ramp ensures barrier-free access.
New doors, in the north line of the existing building, create a direct connection between the newly designed outdoor space and the ground-floor group rooms. This ensures a direct reference to the outside for the group rooms and the school garden can be incorporated into the educational concept. In addition to the increase in high-quality play areas, the school courtyard area lost as a result of the second building structure is quantitatively compensated for.
Accessed via the existing main stairwell, the upper floor of the new building structure houses the administrative area of the school. Light and generous offices encourage an efficient and structured work environment. The relocation of the administrative area from the existing building means that room is created for additional classrooms. This results in all classrooms, specialist rooms and group rooms being located in a circle around the central schoolyard. This opens up a myriad of views between the individual building parts and makes for an easier orientation within the building. The organisation principle of the single-wing construction method allows for light and open hallway areas. Classrooms and multipurpose rooms alternate with one another, allowing for their optimal use during school operation.
The building structure forming the southern conclusion of the school courtyard makes the latter the focal point of the school and gives it a distinctive character.
Set apart by a glass section, the four-level structure connects to the stairwell of the existing building on all levels and provides a barrier-free passage. An additional staircase, at the end of the building structure, allows for a smooth evacuation. Similarly to the existing building, this structure is also based on a one-wing floor plan. The upper floors house the class and group rooms and the school courtyard level is home to a generous theatre auditorium with corresponding storage space. Access to the school building is primarily via the existing main entrance. Further access is provided by the break entrance on the school courtyard level. The lift located here provides barrier-free access to the entire building. Deliveries to the kitchen and the waste removal occur from Thüringer Straße. Access for the fire brigade is as before via the school courtyard area.

Materials

The simple and timeless façade has been deliberately designed with durability and sustainability in mind. The planned modular façade system manufactured from prefabricated concrete provides a cost-effective solution and generates low maintenance costs.
The scaling down of the construction and development to just a few authentic materials results in a discreet and timeless aesthetic.
The wood and plaster elements used in the interior create a contemporary, high-grade and pleasant appearance, worthy of a present-day educational landscape.

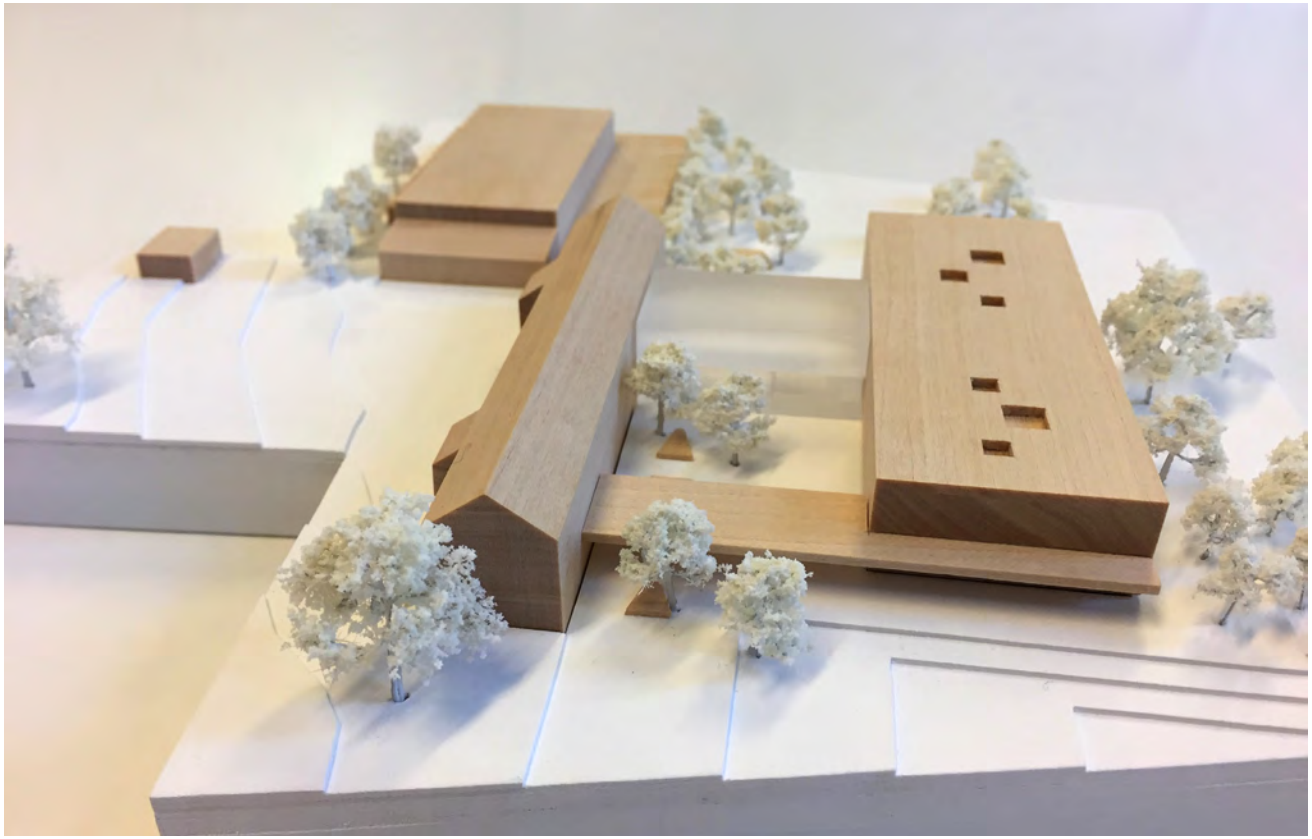
Phases

Thanks to the school extension design featuring two building structures, the design can be implemented without disrupting the school's operation. A first phase foresees the erection of the northern building structure. Through relocating the functions of the dining and office areas to the new construction, the existing building gains extra space for class and group rooms.
A next phase foresees the subsequent erection of the second extension building, which can also be built in parallel to the school's normal operation and joined to the existing school building following its completion.

Realschule Plus, Kell am See (GER) - Competition

project	**Expansion and updating of the two-track open all-day secondary school (Realschule Plus) with a capacity of around 340 students**
awarding authority	**District of Trier-Saarburg (GER) / public client**
award	**3rd prize, restricted competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
	in coorperation with
architecture.	Schuh + Weyer Architekten, Schweich (GER)
open space	HDK Dutt+Kist, Saarbrücken (GER)
facts	**- extension of an existing school building** **- glass connecting structure** **- specialized and standard classrooms** **- green classrooms** **- sophisticated landscaping**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**3.013 m²**
gv	**11.649 m³**
competition phase	**10/2016 - 12/2016**

site plan



Urban design concept

Mission Statement - Space: a third teacher

With the expansion of the Realschule Plus secondary school in Kell am See, the educational concept of the all-day school is being implemented as a 'school world'. The spatial structure and the organization of the building primarily follow the requirements of the users. The idea of space as a 'third teacher' is developed. All-day facilities, classrooms and open-air spaces are usable directly adjacent to each other. In one building, differentiated learning venues and lounge areas are in place for the entire range of daily activities. The age spectrum of the students requires age-appropriate, individually designed room experiences and open spaces. This educational approach is reflected in the organization and the architecture. It creates a distinctive school as a life environment for young people, which invites discovery, gives pleasure and is open to further developments.

The result is a design that offers its users focus and security through its compact form and clear structure. At the same time, openness and transparency are achieved through the effective use of materials. The high traffic base areas of the buildings are protected by a strip facade. The connecting structure features wood cladding with extensive glazing, which captures the hustle and bustle along the school's street or along grassy areas through its diversified development and provides a view of the landscaping from all floors.

The architectural concept provides for a compact form of building to reduce the built-up area and to promote the most extensive landscaped environment possible. The special role as a school building becomes apparent at first glance due to the building's architecture, which stands out clearly from the surrounding buildings.

Development / Internal Layout

Visitors to the campus arriving in vehicles come by way of the Wiesenplätzchen and Schulstraße. The entrance to the teacher's parking lot, containing 28 parking spaces and the delivery area, is located off the Wiesenplätzchen. Bus lanes, a Kiss + Ride zone, covered bicycle areas and handicapped and other visitor parking spaces are available along Schulstraße. For congregating students, there is plenty of seating in the stair and in entrance areas, some of which are also covered.

ground floor

elevation ‘Schulstraße‘

elevation

The passage outlines the main entrance and traces a small forecourt from which the students enter the central vestibule of the building. Together with the auditorium, the vestibule area forms a central meeting point whose representative and welcoming character conveys the philosophy of the school to the outside world. There are toilet facilities on all levels and the main staircase and elevator add to the vertical development of each of the new and old buildings’ individual stories. Students and staff can use this as a link to access the two parts of the building. The passage and the vestibule building serve as connecting elements of the new school complex, each of which is tied into the stairwells of the existing building. The internal processes are logically linked. The old building remains unchanged in its existing structure. Only minimal work is recommended on it and there appears to be no need for a general reorganization of the structure.

A functional solution

The new building compensates for the difference in terrain elevation between Schulstraße and Wiesenplätzchen. The ‘quiet’ learning areas are located in the southwestern part of the building. The general classrooms are on levels E + 0 and E + 1, each with four specialized classrooms. The all-day facilities and the school kitchen have direct access to the outdoor area and are located on level E-1. The northwestern part of the building is reserved for the ‘louder’ specialist classes on levels E + 0 and E + 1.

A holistic material and energy concept was adopted for the project, purposely selecting robust, durable and sustainable materials that are easy to maintain and remain attractive over a long period of time and surface development was carried out with the lowest possible environmental impact.

The development surfaces of the building, which give a functional extension to the classrooms by their spatial-creative design, support the deliberate level of transparency. This leads spatially and visually to an interweaving of different spatial zones. Diverse visual relationships from each part of the building allow for insights and views of all school areas, so that the school environment is easy to see and control.

Open air facilities

The outdoor facilities structure the school grounds into discernable functional areas that distinctly define the schoolyard and also ensure a high level of clarity and accessibility. The entrance area and the schoolyard form a creative unit that rolls out like a carpet under the new building. This results in a continuous walk-through, which surrounds and encloses the school building all around, extends to the adjacent streets and thus provides an access and thoroughfare for the entire school area.

The schoolyard itself, is designed as an open, flowing space that offers a motion-friendly space and flexible uses. The central area is free of equipment and can be used for sports and play activities involving table tennis, basketball hoops or a climbing wall. The perimeter areas, with their curved lines, shady trees, expansive wooden decks and loose surface covering represent the calmer opposite zones.

The football pitch was moved to the meadow area south of the old building; the teacher’s parking lot fits into the schoolyard with access from the ‘Wiesenplätzchen‘. Accessibility is directed by ground installed strips, which also run through the schoolyard areas as a recurring design element. Following on from the new building and the all-day facilities, there are the garden laboratories, mixed orchard habitat and a ‘green auditorium‘, which makes use of the topography of the site and integrates its seating blocks into a green embankment. With direct access from the building on level E -1, the functions can be seen as an extension of the classrooms to the outside area.

IGS Riedberg, Frankfurt am Main (GER) - Competition

project	**Construction of an integrative school with a 2-field sports hall located on Riedberg in Frankfurt/Main**
awarding authority	**City of Frankfurt/Main (GER) / public client**
award	**2nd prize, VOF-procedure with competitive participation**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
	in coorperation with
architecture / illustrations / text	**atelier PRO, The Hague (NL)**
energy consultancy	BouwNext, Ede (NL)

dates and numbers	
gfa	**4.066 m²**
ufa	**2.905 m²**
gv	**12.670 m³**
total area	**0,9 ha**
competition phase	**07/2016 - 09/2016**

Symbolic character in a residential area

The new Riedberg neighbourhood is home to an open morphological structure featuring houses and residential buildings in a continuous sequence of gardens and trees. The neighbourhood itself is in turn part of the extensive urban landscape around Frankfurt am Main. Important buildings in Riedberg have a larger building mass while residential buildings have their own size and their own format. The main urban planning for our building saw us decide on a main shape that articulates the roads on two sides of the plot of land and in doing so gives them a distinct profile. The result is a height-differentiated main shape, producing a protected interior area. This main shape is opened up at various points and thus extended.

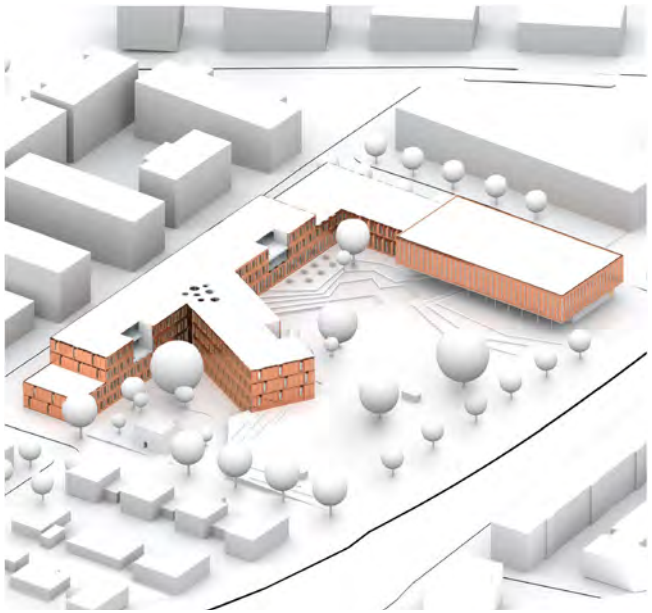
The key public functions are located at street level between Gräfin-Dönhoff-Straße and the school courtyard. This includes the local support centre (BFZ) and the sports hall beyond the school gate. The sports hall is intended for use by the school as well as various sports clubs. The school's auditorium and adjoining canteen are also located on Gräfin-Dönhoff-Straße. These can be used independently of the school and confer upon Gräfin-Dönhoff-Straße a pleasant, urban and lively character.

The format and the size of the building mass were adapted to the development located opposite the school by means of a robust wall on the short and long sections of Gräfin-Dönhoff-Straße and an open structure on the other two sides.

We chose this compact building mass for four reasons:

- urban articulation of the short and long sections of Gräfin-Dönhoff-Straße
- passive construction
- functional organisation of school
- phased and modular construction

sitte plan



high-angle shot

section

elevation

Functionality / implementation of room programme

Room programme = schedule of requirements + location

The room programme is the functional counterpart of the schedule of requirements in the context of the urban landscape of the Riedberg neighbourhood. The general functions are located at street level and can be used independently of the school. The sports hall can be accessed from the road, but is located beyond the entrance gate. The support centre, the auditorium and the adjoining canteen of the school are located on the corner of Gräfin-Dönhoff-Straße.

The centre of the school

The entrance area forms the centre of the school, clearly visible and easily accessible via the entrance gate, the school courtyard and the long section of Gräfin-Dönhoff-Straße. Given the sloping nature of the site, the centre is half a storey lower. From the centre, a wide terraced staircase leads to the canteen and the auditorium. The offset level within the school thus follows the elevation upon which the school rests. In the centre, a generous, open, monumental and visually dominant staircase leads to the various teaching clusters on the upper floors. In the centre of the ground floor, two building parts accommodate the rooms for specialist lessons as well as the profile rooms, which can be used by all classes. The building part along the road houses the canteen and the auditorium, located above the underground car park. The first floor houses further rooms for specialist lessons as well as the school's administration. The first and second floors are used by all pupils and can in part also be accessed by residents (auditorium, canteen). The second and third floors are more closed off. This is where the individual class clusters are located. The programme is organised in such a way that those functions requiring the highest level of tranquillity and comfort are located on the upper floors, away from the school's lively focal point and break area.

Teaching buildings: identity and flexibility

The second and third floors accommodate six clusters. The second floor is where the media library is located, right in the centre, while the third floor houses pupil study rooms. Each grade level has its own cluster. A cluster literally means a 'year house'. Each year, pupils move to a different house. These houses feature a uniform structure. They consist of four classrooms, one teaching staff room and a room for independent study. The hallway has been extended to allow for an additional room along the façade, in which pupils can study independently. The school's setup is generally uniform. All tables and chairs are the same. The use of varying colours and different furniture (other than tables and chairs), however, bestows an own identity upon the individual houses. It is important that pupils and their teachers feel that the cluster is not an anonymous space, but that instead it becomes a personalised space. A space that is different and therefore unique for this particular year group. Flexibility: since the clusters are arranged in a star-shaped pattern to one another on two floors and within the building, the classrooms can easily be exchanged or assigned to a different cluster. This results in the creation of a very flexible building, ensuring an optimal use of the individual rooms.

Efficiency/sustainability

Energy-efficient construction with comfort and health in mind

Our school concept is based on the passive house standard with an increased requirement regarding the overall energy balance. The use of a PV installation reduces the energy consumption down to the passive house 'Premium' category.

School Center Wobrecken, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) - Competition

project	**Construction of a new primary school consisting of 'Ecole', 'Maison Relais' and a sports facility**
awarding authority	**Community of Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / public client**
award	**3rd prize, restricted competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
	in coorperation with
architecture	Auer Weber Architekten BDA, Stuttgart (GER)
facts	**- nursery school with capacity of 36 children** **- primary school with capacity of 360 children** **- all-day area/ 'Maison Relais' reception center for 160 children** **- three functional areas are grouped together in one building** **- three clearly distinct units** **- the facade design originates with the vegetation present in the adjacent stream** **- functional areas can be recognized externally by their color design** **- the three levels are linked by a 'waterfall stairway'**

dates and numbers	
gfa	**8.400 m²**
ufa	**5.700 m²**
gv	**99.100 m³**
total area	**1,8 ha**
competition phase	**11/2015 - 02/2016**

Guiding principle

At École Wobrécken, innovative educational concepts are implemented in a new organisational form, with day-care facilities and classrooms being jointly used in immediate proximity to one another. The result is that, within one building, differentiated places of learning and recreational areas are created for the course of an entire day. The age range of pupils from 0 – 12 requires in each case age-appropriate spatial experiences and individually configured outdoor installations. This educational approach is reflected in the structure's organisation and its architecture: a unique school as a place of learning for young people, which awaits discovery, provides joy and is open to further development.

Urban development

The former school location between Boulevard Winston Churchill and Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte is characterised by its topography, the low ground of the built-over Dipbach stream, its vegetation on the northern bank, the transition from the suburb of Wobrécken to the Pénétrante de Lankelz as well as the public open space in the western part of the site. Urban space assessments have resulted in positioning the school and the 'Wobrécken' day-care area entirely to the east of the newly defined passage over Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte. This decision allows for the western open spaces in connection with the Parc du Centenaire in the north and the existing vegetation to be retained. The configuration of a coherent and differentiated building structure is of great advantage to the organisation of the school and enhances the flexibility of its various uses.

site plan

elevation

ground floor entrance level

section

Building structure and open spaces

The building structure concludes the existing and planned development to the north and west and is oriented towards the suburb of Wobrécken. An effective noise protection is created to the northern Boulevard, as are generous open spaces, distinct for both kindergarten and school. The building structure's articulation into several clearly identifiable units emulates the educational concept. In the west is the kindergarten with its own outdoor space – with the day-care facilities and the classrooms of the school connecting further east. The conclusion of the structural development is embodied by the sports hall. The landmark building runs along a square that opens up to the outdoors from Boulevard Winston Churchill. This is where the entrance to the kindergarten is located with ground-level access options to the outdoor space, as is the entrance hall of the school, at the transition to the Boulevard in the north, conveniently located in terms of parking and bus stop. The separate entrance to the sports hall for use by local clubs and associations is via a small entrance area from the northern Boulevard.

Organisation and function

The entrance hall forms the 'heart of the school' and opens onto the courtyard at garden level. It can be used as a foyer, a covered break hall or as an extended auditorium for theatre performances. Next door, from the bus stop area, is where deliveries to the building are carried out, in particular to the kitchen, which occupies a central point at garden level, with a view onto the schoolyard. The upper floor houses the administration, making it easily accessible. A 'stairway to heaven' connects the three levels. Directly at the entrance hall is where the various school cycles are accommodated. The day-care facilities (Maison Relais) and classrooms can be found in direct proximity to one another and are organised on one level, allowing children to start their daily routines in the maison relais, before moving on to the classrooms throughout the morning and once again finishing up at the maison relais in the afternoon. Temporarily closed areas can easily be separated off if necessary, ensuring that attractive places of learning are at all times available. As areas of concentrated learning, the classrooms have wall units towards the hallway. The school has a generous courtyard. This is directly accessible from the hall and a short distance from the classrooms. The areas of the kindergarten are combined into their own building part with their own entrance. The garden level is reserved for small children with direct access to the outdoors, the ground floor and first upper floor is where Cycle 1 is organised. The rooms of the maison relais are housed in the southern building part. A break area with a transition to the garden level is located directly at the entrance area. The open access in the atrium as well as the individually designed outdoor areas allow for an easy orientation and reinforce the kindergarten's identity. The sports hall is integrated into the overall form of the building structure. In doing so, a direct connection to the school is ensured while simultaneously allowing its use by clubs and associations. The ground-level arrangement to the schoolyard allows the outdoor space to be incorporated into sporting activities.

Visual appearance

The building's visual appearance is derived from the planting along the bank of the neighbouring stream: vertical reeds, bamboo and birch plantings are reflected in the colour-treated wooden slats of the building structure. The individual use areas are characterised by an individual colour treatment – the kindergarten is given a green colour scheme and the school a light blue one, while the wooden slats used for the communal areas and the sports hall receive no colour treatment and are given UV protection. Inside, wooden floors and colours matching the façade set the tone for the school. Partition walls towards the corridors are designed as wood-glass constructions, while the dividing walls and the furniture are designed to be sound absorbing.

Outdoor surfaces

The outdoor surfaces respond to the expressive building form with freely formed zoning of the schoolyards and unconstrained tree plantings. In consultation with the school, age-appropriate play equipment is provided in the schoolyards. A school garden provides the transition to a potential expansion of the Élysis project garden. Around the housing development gardens, the existing trees and the existing pathway are retained. The existing trees on the school's newly designed forecourt, which features polished concrete surfaces, will also be retained.

Wasserland Bonn (GER) - Competition

project	**New construction of an indoor aquatic park with areas for training, leisure pool and sauna/ wellness**
awarding authority	**SWB Energie- und Wasserversorgung Bonn / Rhein- Sieg Gmbh, Sankt Augustin (GER)**
participation	**restricted competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
	in coorperation with
architecture	**atelier PRO**, **Den Haag** (NL)
rendering	atelier PRO, Den Haag (NL)
dates and numbers	
gfa	**11.300 m²**
ufa	**9.700 m²**
total area	**4 ha**
competition phase	**01/2017 - 04/2017**

Our new swimming pool

In its design language, vision and appearance, the new Bonn swimming pool is a reflection of its existing environment. It also optimally implements the agenda of the pool's various applications.

site plan

Urban planning concept

The site of the new Bonn swimming pool borders a green structure, where one of Bonn's largest sports facilities, the Wasserland stadium, is located. The objective is to preserve these green inner-city open spaces, extending and upgrading them with a new sports facility. Existing trees will be largely saved. The building is embedded into the park and easily accessible from all directions. Thanks to its form and positioning within the site, the new swimming pool nestles into this landscape. The particular footprint and the fluid height pattern of the swimming pool are derived from the internal organisation of the individual functional areas. The interconnected swimming areas are concealed from arriving visitors, exposed to and catching the sun from the south and east. The existing bank, which is planted out and located along the neighbouring tracks, provides noise protection to swimmers. At the same time, the building itself offers noise protection for the surrounding structures. Anticipated noise from the outdoor area of the restaurant is absorbed by a bank to the west; to the north, the curved façade of the entrance area protects the neighbours from noise nuisance.

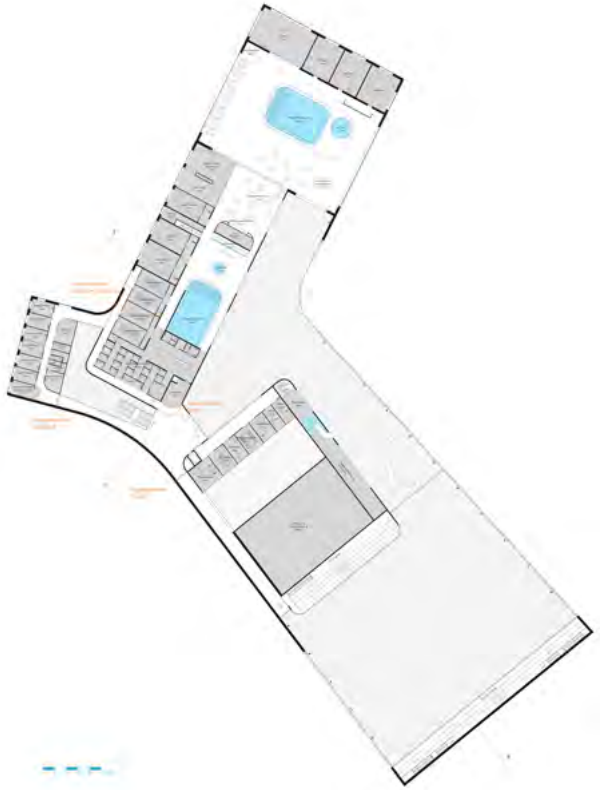
Access

Visitors arriving by bicycle or on foot via the northern railway crossing catch sight of the swimming pool between the trees. The glass, recessed façade of the family pool provides a first glance inside the building. Visitors are naturally guided to the entrance foyer, respectively the bicycle stands. The bicycle stands are "buried into" a planted-out bank and as a result under cover. The site can also be accessed exclusively by pedestrians and cyclists from the west, coming from the surrounding residential areas or the public transport stops. A well-developed network of cycling paths ensures direct and quick access of the site from this direction. Visitors cut across the park, an extension of the Wasserland park, and can spot the entrance foyer from a distance. This is where, with its generous projecting roof, the swimming pool welcomes its visitors into a bright foyer. Conversely, vehicles and school buses can access the building only from the south, via Christian-Miesen-Straße and the building's site entrance. A two-storey car park, embedded into the bank, is located directly at the site entrance, making it easy for visitors to the surrounding sports facilities to use. This is where the parking is concentrated. Traffic to the swimming pool park is reduced to a minimum in favour of the green spaces and relaxation areas surrounding the pool. In close proximity to the car park is the bus stop, respectively the turning bay for the school bus. From here visitors can cross through the park to reach the swimming pool. Visitors arriving for international swimming competitions can directly access the training pool from here, since this entrance is combined with an external access to the utility rooms in the cellar. This means that during international competitions, the general public pool can continue to operate undisturbed.

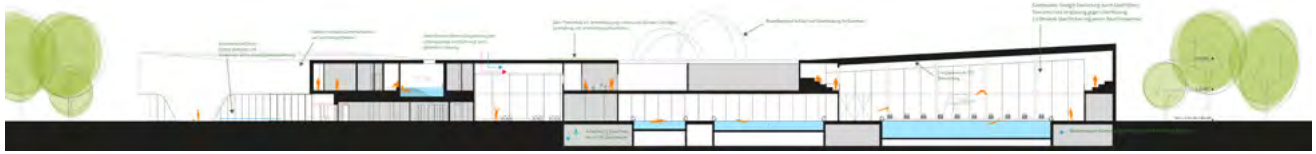
Functional solution

Modulating the space allocation plan into the existing ground layout results not only in the creation of special internal activity areas but also in functional and efficient connections between the individual use areas: the interior spaces merge into the surrounding

ground floor



first floor



longitudial section

cross section

landscape; there is no longer an obvious separation between inside and outside. All the main functional areas, such as the school or training pool / leisure pool and sauna, have their own access and are internally connected to the central restaurant. The centrally positioned reception area has a good view of all the visitors as they arrive. An open lounge area is an inviting place to linger, from which visitors part in different directions. From here, the changing rooms, the family pool in the north wing and the training pool in the west wing can be accessed. A freestanding staircase connects the foyer with the sauna and spa area, the offices as well as the public gallery above the swimming pool. The restaurant area with its central kitchen is coupled to the foyer and serves as a connecting element, on the one hand between the indoor and outdoor areas and on the other hand between the various functional areas. Indoors, the restaurant can be reached from the swimming or training area. A glass wall separates the footwear from the barefoot area and provides views onto the swimming pool. The restaurant's outdoor areas occupy the southeast, where the pool's protected open spaces are located, and extend to the west for spectators and people waiting outside the building. The family swimming area featuring an adventure pool and slides, bathing pool and children's play pool is oriented to the south with a view onto the trees and the park. An adventure pool allows visitors to enjoy open-air swimming. Between the family area and the training area lies the course area, separated by a glass wall. The fact that course pools have lower height requirements allows the air treatment units to be positioned on the roof and be invisibly absorbed into the structure's volume. The course pools can be used separately or collectively and are located immediately next to the changing rooms and the fitness room. Along the slide landing pool visitors reach the training pool, which can be operated separately. The diving pool is near the training pool, since it benefits from the required ceiling height. Along the closed façade, which faces the HKW thermal power station, are the equipment rooms and multifunctional rooms and above them a gallery, which is also directly accessible from outside. The gallery can seat 250 and is used primarily in competitions. If additional seating is required for competitions, the diving pool is temporarily covered. The sauna occupies the upper floor of the north wing, where the roof features a generous outdoor area with a sauna landscape. This roof configuration provides this sensitive activity with a quiet and private zone that enjoys the sun from all directions. The swimming area is connected directly to the sauna zone via stairs and a lift.

Architecture and materials

Like a pavilion, the new swimming pool merges into the landscape with its curved form. The main swimming areas are identifiable through the increase of the ceiling height. Visitors are in each case guided to the entrance by the highest points of the building along the curved façade, which is underlined through a projection of the upper floor. The façade is a game of closed and open surfaces. The transparent façade draws the incoming visitor into the building, catching glimpses of its inside structures, sensing the hustle and bustle. Despite the transparency, the privacy of users of the more sensitive areas is not compromised. The closed brick surfaces, for which a warm red was chosen, are a reference to the immediate neighbour, the HKW, and pleasantly fit into the primarily green surroundings. The brick walls, which protect in particular the sauna and spa areas from unwanted views looking in, feature small, irregular openings. In the evening, light shimmers through these openings to the outside, making the façade shine. Along with the desired privacy, visitors inside enjoy views to the outside to the park and surroundings. Inside, the swimming pool facility features wood panelling on the walls and ceilings, which creates a natural atmosphere and also provides pleasant acoustics. Warm-coloured floor coverings, combined with whitewashed walls, make for a natural and peaceful setting. To ensure a bird-friendly façade, anechoic solar protection glass is used

Spa and Wellness Facility, Bad Tölz (GER) - Competition

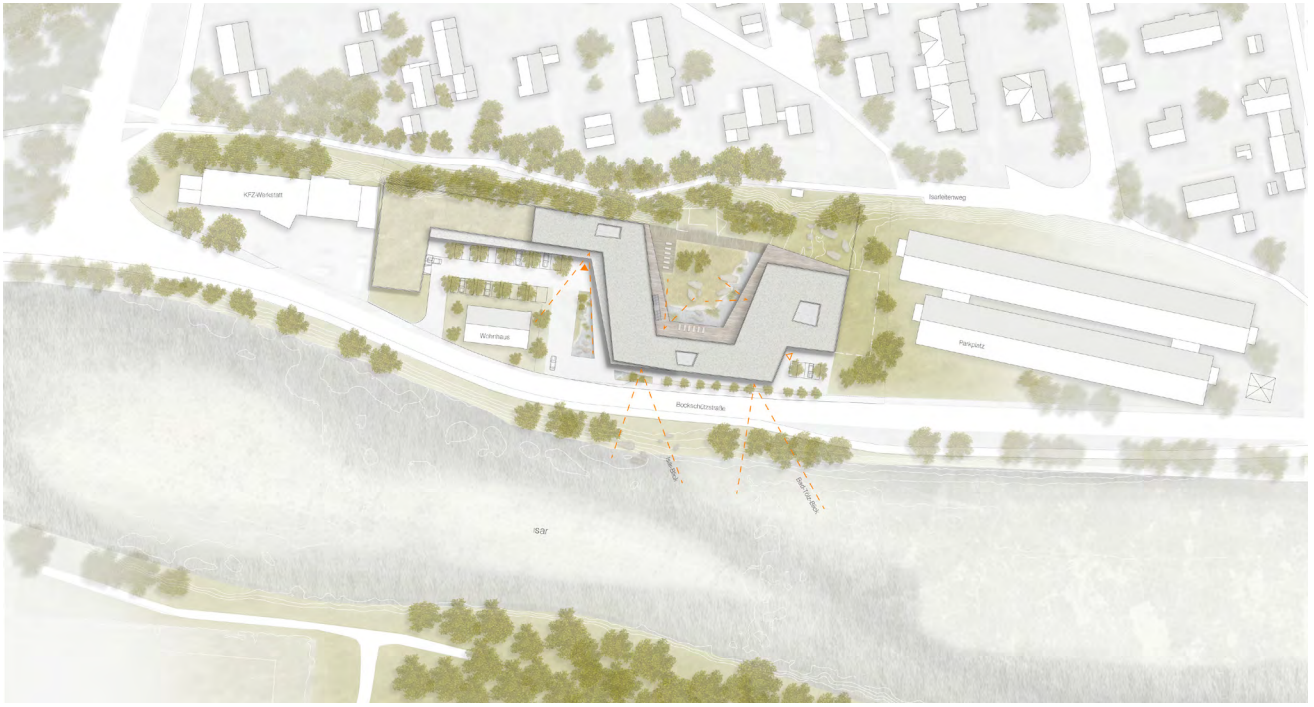
project	**Construction of an new spa and wellness facility located in Bad Tölz**
awarding authority	**City of Bad Tölz (GER)**
participation	**restricted competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- 5 different spa areas including rest rooms** **- restaurant with around 80 seats / retailshop** **- ergo therapy area** **- privat spa area** **- parking garage with around 60 parking spaces**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**4.066 m²**
ufa	**2.905 m²**
gv	**16.670 m³**
total area	**0,9 ha**
competition phase	**07/2016 - 09/2016**

'All that is against nature cannot last in the long run.'
Charles Darwin

The unique geology and geography of the surroundings is what characterises the overall sculptural and typological structure of the planned themed sauna Natura Tölz. The architectural concept, the staging of the individual functional units, respectively the themed areas, and the design of the outdoor facilities all systematically descend from the existing natural environment.

Genius Loci – sauna landscape in the flow of nature

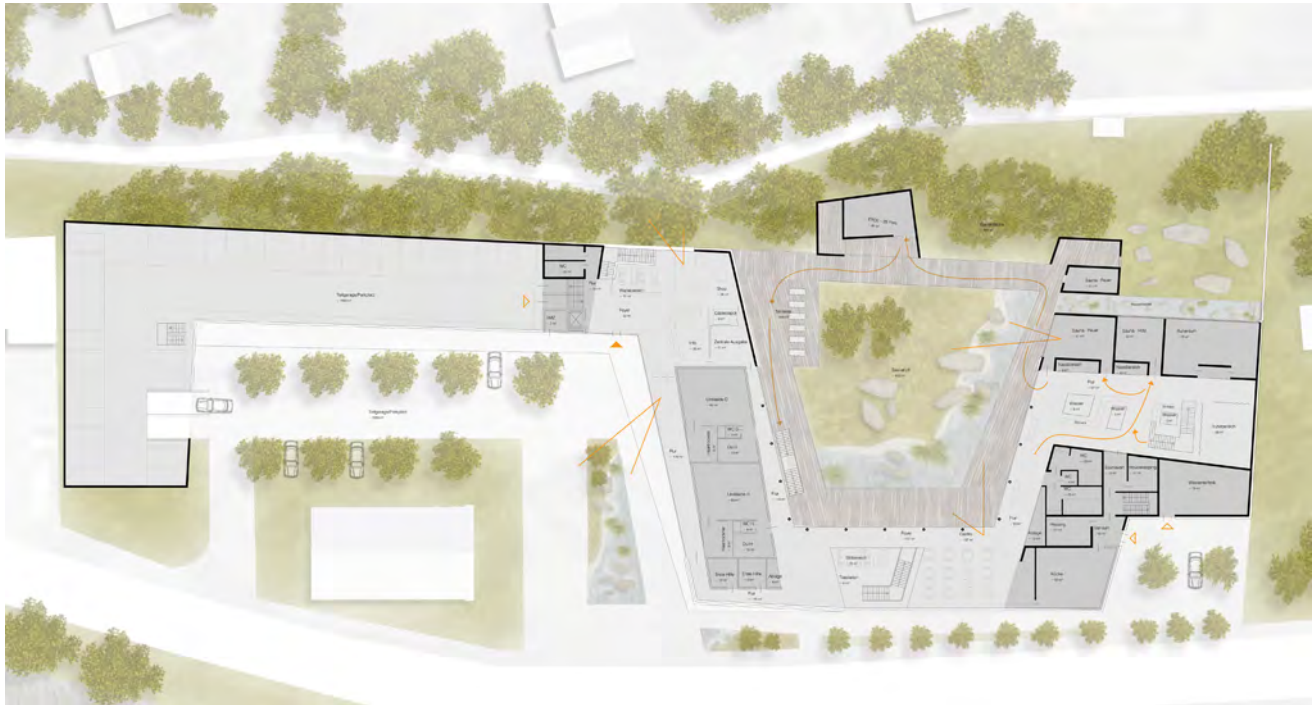
The distinctiveness of the site, between Uferstraße on the Isar wetlands and the fringes of the garden-city residential area, provides only limited urban planning specifications, resulting in the basic concept of a sauna landscape in the flow of nature. The architectonic concept foresees a compact building form, in a bid to reduce built-up surfaces in favour of a green setting, which places particular emphasis on a harmonious integration into the surrounding natural environment. Given its cubature, the building forms a clear-cut and distinctive edge towards Bockschützstraße. Given the stand-alone and flared design of the volume, it opens up towards the adjacent biotope, along the slope edge of the Isarleitenweg residential area. The designed interior of the sauna garden and the large open forecourt form a visually interpreted, flowing connection between the new building of the 'Sauna Natura Tölz' and the existing natural and green environment. The result is a design that – with its distinctive shape and clearly defined interior structure – provides its users with a sense of direction and security. The architecture of the building, which clearly stands out from the surrounding structures, immediately discloses its special role. In line with this character is the discreet yet sculptural design of the building. The architectonic expression is above all defined by the striking timber façade. The scaling down to just a few, authentic materials results in a discreet and timeless aesthetic. Closed along Bockschützstrasse and open towards the green area, the exterior of the building already conveys a holistic approach.



site plan

elevation

section



ground floor

Construction & material I Scenography & storytelling

The word ambience comes from the Latin ambiens, meaning 'circulating'. A visit to Natura Tölz is like taking a walk along the Isar and on their way through the different theme worlds visitors find inner peace and balance in accordance with the guiding principle and holistic approach of Dr Klingelhöfer. Natura Tölz will feature the distinctive materials of wood, stone, clay and water. As a natural, contemporary and sustainable regional material, wood is found in both the construction and the surfaces of the façade and the interior work. Wood is a sensual material, people like to touch it and love it's smell. As a renewable resource, it is CO2 neutral, robust and easy to work with. Stone in the form of a terrazzo surface finds its application in the heavy-use water areas and as a floor covering.The material leaves a striking impression and, in matching the natural colour of the wood, further enhances the cosy atmosphere created by the wood surfaces. Terrazzo is manufactured by hand, it is robust, easy-care and low maintenance. Great stone blocks, reminiscent of the bed load stones of the Isar, are used in the sauna garden and the areas in front of the saunas to create different zones and seating options. Clay plaster is envisaged for the wall and ceiling surfaces. Given its excellent climatic characteristics, it is ideal for use in a wellness facility. The individual theme areas feature finely tuned lighting moods in a given colour spectrum. A selection of photographs and pictures will complement the ensuing unique atmosphere of Natura Tölz, in particular in the theme saunas. The arrangement of the sauna areas according to the times of day that accompany each theme takes visitors on a multifaceted journey through the building. The circulation areas – in their layout in terms of space and design – enhance the specifically targeted level of transparency and seclusion. Spatially and visually, this leads to an intertwining of various room zones. This has a positive influence on the internal communication as well as the interaction between the building and the sauna garden. The construction of the new Natura Tölz provides an opportunity to complement the immediate surroundings – characterised by residential and commercial buildings – with a public place that has so far been lacking. As a central cornerstone of cultural life in this part of Bad Tölz, together the building and it's site form a new centre, which will see the precinct on the river bank used by locals and tourists alike.

Fire Station, Ingelheim am Rhein (GER) - Competition

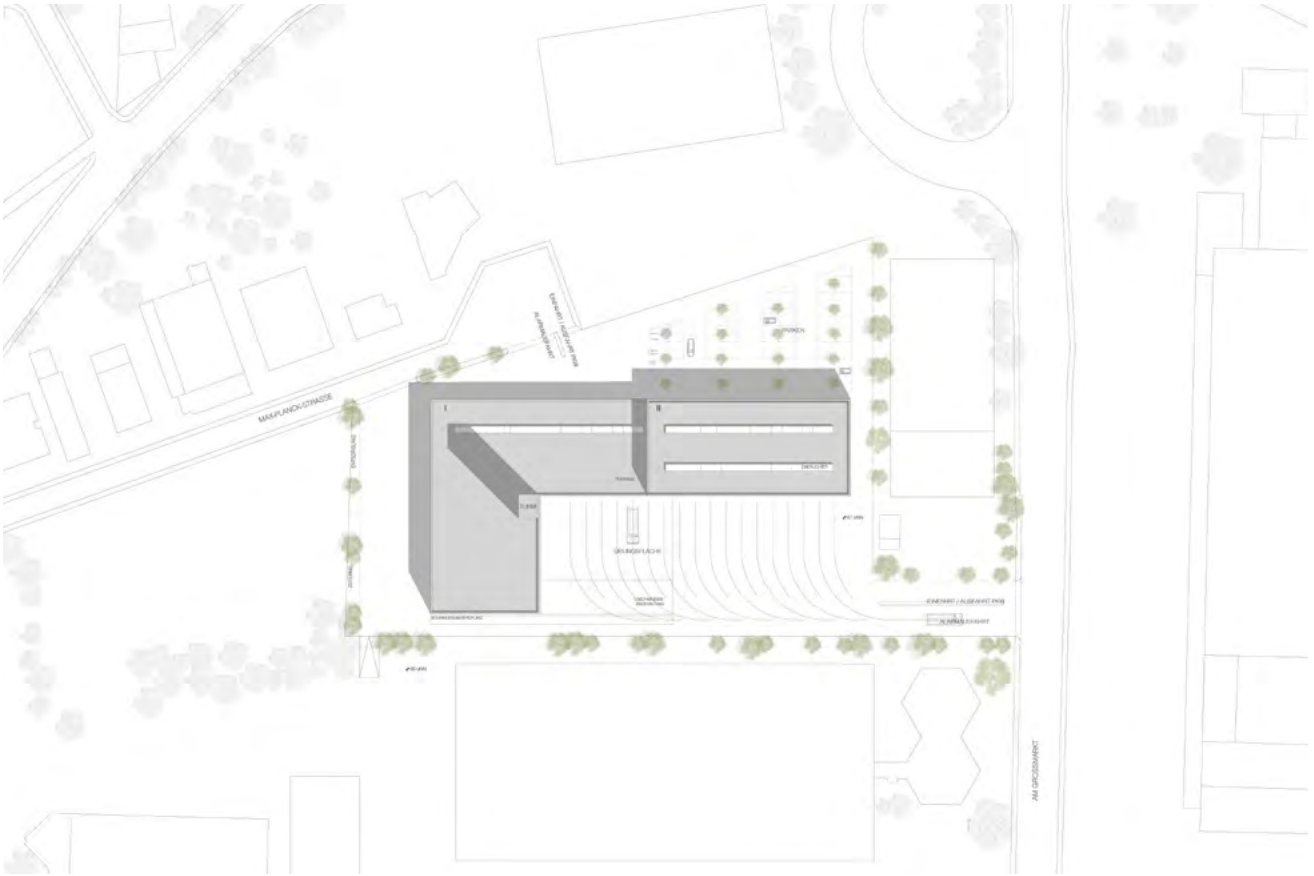
project	**New construction of a fire station in 'Ingelheim am Rhein'**
awarding authority	**City of Ingelheim am Rhein (GER)**
participation	**2nd evaluation viewing, restricted competition by RPW 2013**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
rendering	Stube 13, Zürich (CH)
facts	**- vehicle depot for 30 vehicles, parking space sizes 1 to 4** **- supplies storage facility including workshops and hose maintenance** **- respiratory protection workshop** **- clothing storage / PSA** **- warehouse** **- administrative and instruction rooms** **- socializing area** **- fire department operations centre** **- youth fire brigade** **- technology room**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**6.353 m²**
ufa	**5.074 m²**
gv	**35.228 m³**
total area	**14,5 ha**
competition phase	**06/2015 - 09/2015**

‚Good architecture lives off tension, harmony and appropriate modesty.
It should radiate a breath of implicitness
and always be guided by the essence of man.'
Quote Norman Heibrodt

The unique geography of the building site and its functional and unmistakeable use characterise the overall sculptural and typological structure of the planned fire station. The architectural concept and the staging of the individual functional units all systematically descend from the existing natural environment and the building's use.

Design concept

The distinctiveness of the site within the industrial zone of Schaafau on the outskirts of the city of Ingelheim, featuring a flat yet relatively open structure that joins all sides of the building site, provides only limited urban planning specification. The architectonic concept foresees a compact building form, in a bid to reduce the built-up surfaces and places particular importance on a harmonious integration into the surrounding environment. With its distinctive form, the building blends into the existing development, its distinctive volume creating a visible landmark. The result is a design that provides its users with a clearly defined structure and short distances in the event of an emergency. At the same time, the architectonic concept achieves openness and transparency through the targeted use of materials, light and openings.



site plan

elevation

ground floor

first floor

Access

The main entrance is defined by a glass display cabinet on the building's eastern side, showcasing historical equipment from the Ingelheim fire service. From there, the ground-floor operations centre is reached, which given it's representative character becomes the central meeting point of the fire station and at the same time represents an important intersection, from which all the other parts of the building can be reached. To encourage synergies between the individual building parts, access to the upper floor is foreseen via a stairwell with lift. The internal area of the Ingelheim fire brigade featuring educational rooms, a training area, a kitchen for long-term operations, rest areas, a standby room and administrative area, as well as the training area for the youth fire brigade connect directly to the stairwell. The public fitness and exercise room is also accessed from here. The existing access from Straße Am Großmarkt allows motorised traffic to directly approach the newly planned parking area, which borders the east of the building design. To ensure short distances in the event of an emergency, 20 parking places with direct access to the fire station have been allocated for the volunteer fire brigade. The emergency exit is also planned alongside the vehicle entry and exit area. Further access, as well as an exit for passenger and emergency vehicles, is ensured via Max-Planck-Straße. Direct access to the building yard is foreseen towards the rear of the fire station site.

Functional solution

The design of the fire station as a one-storey and in part two-storey building automatically creates individual main function areas. The building's two-storey head consists of a ground floor featuring the operations centre including a briefing room and reception area, which monitors the access control, as well as the locker rooms and sanitary facilities. Adjoining this are the auxiliary rooms, which include the control centre technology area, a first aid room, locker room and a storage area for the youth fire brigade. Further areas of internal use, such as the standby room with kitchenette, rest areas and the administrative area are located alongside the educational and training module on the upper floor and connected to the ground floor via a staircase and a lift. A further main function housed in the one-storey building part, in addition to the operations centre, is the very heart of the fire station, namely the engine room with adjoining workrooms, the respiratory protection workshop and uniform store, as well as the hose maintenance area, connected to the exercise tower for the purpose of drying the hoses, the supplies hall and a washing bay, accessible via the central courtyard. It is also bordered by six parking spaces leased by Mainz-Bingen district for its disaster protection emergency vehicles. In addition to providing various entrances to the building's main modules, this space with a corresponding exercise tower serves as a fire brigade exercise area. The individual rooms are supplied with daylight via large-scale windows boasting outside views and via skylights, resulting in a bright and friendly atmosphere in all the rooms. The educational and training area, which also looks out onto the emergency forecourt via generous windows, can also be used separately outside regular opening hours.

Station Trier - Pallien development, Trier (GER) - Competition

project	**Construction of a new exploitation at the planned train station 'Pallien' in Trier**
awarding authority	**DB Station & Service AG (GER)**
participation	**2nd evaluation viewing, restricted realisation competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- barrier free exploitation of the adjoining bridge - taking into account monument preservation considerations, with regard to the protected bridge - robust and sustainable material usage**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**318 m²**
gv	**1.226 m³**
total area	**330 m²**
competition phase	**07/2016 - 08/2016**

Location

The new station on the Trier West railway line will be constructed directly on Bonner Straße in the suburb of Pallien below the Kaiser–Wilhelm bridge. The station is located in what from an urban planning and architectonic viewpoint is a heterogeneous environment. It is one of several new stations being built for public transport in the urban area. Running along the left bank of the Moselle, this "suburban railway" line will connect the city with the more remote parts of Trier as well as with Grevenmacher in Luxembourg. It will be used by local commuters as well as by tourists. The Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge crosses over traffic on the western city side, first of all over the lower-lying Bonner Straße and along the railway line, and subsequently in two large bows over the main navigation channel of the Moselle. It is the heavy-use primary circulation axis for vehicle traffic, for the BAB 64 from Luxembourg, the B51 from the Eifel surroundings and the Trierweiler industrial park. It connects the Weisshauswald local recreation area, the Hochschule Trier at Schneiders Hof and the surburb of Pallien with the city centre. The 1913 bridge spans the Moselle at this location over a length of approximately 350m. As a result of various constraints and restricted space, the chosen position at the second northwest bridge pier with its protrusions is the only possible location for the station. The traffic situation at the heavy-use junction of Kölner Straße/Bonner Straße makes for a particularly difficult on-foot and barrier-free connection to the city centre, respectively the local public transport network of the city of Trier. To achieve this connection, the platforms must be vertically connected to the approximately 8m higher Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge.

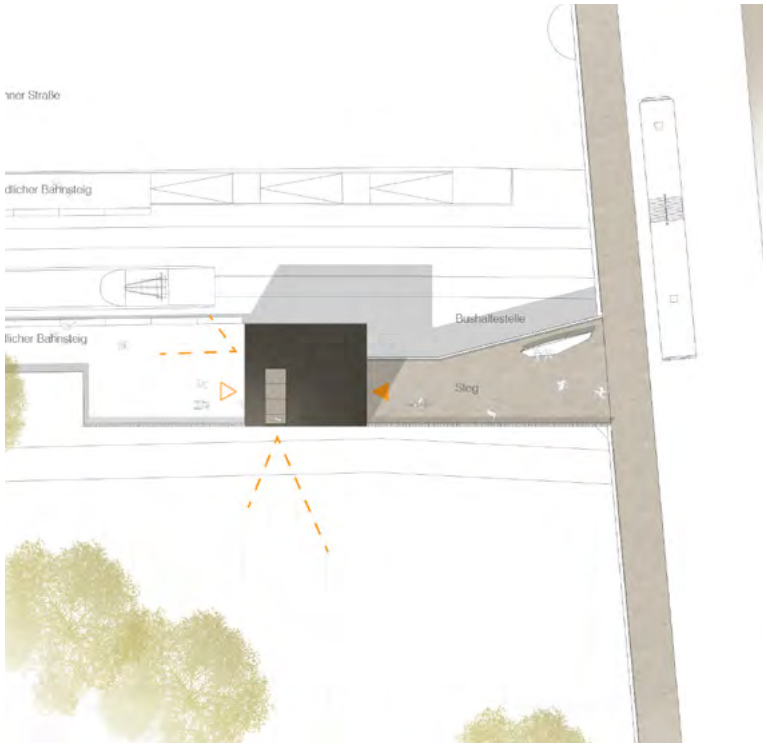
Access to the southern platform

The access to the southern platform of the new Trier-Pallien station consists of three wall panels. These are erected in stages as a steel structure and clad with opaque panels out of black steel. The wall panels house the flights of stairs, made of dark-coloured precast concrete with embedded underside lighting, as well as the glass lift. As a result of the proposed modular construction, which has a high level of prefabrication, the elements can be assembled in a short timeframe and cost-effectively.

In contrast to the closed wall panels, the front sides of the tower are covered with a gold translucent grid made out of powder-coated expanded metal or metal mesh. This covering ensures that the stairway and lift system are suitably protected from the weather. In addition to transmitting light, it also provides a view onto the Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge from Kölner/Bonner Straße. From the bridge, it provides a view of the Moselle

elevation south

section north-south



site plan acces south

site plan acces north

elevation east

elevation elevator east

meadow landscape and down to the trains.

In addition, the supply of natural light fulfils users' need for security. The result is a bright and friendly location, which allows for interaction between the inside and outside.

The access tower is positioned as far away as possible from the Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge to form an independent element. The existing view onto the protected cultural monument will be preserved as much as possible. The only element connecting the bridge to the tower is the generous yet economically dimensioned footbridge, also out of coloured reinforced concrete. Structural interventions to the existing structures are kept to a minimum. The new construction is clearly visible and as a result of the contrast between old and new becomes an exciting point of orientation.

The widening on the Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge, which is already being used by the city's residents as a meeting point for running groups and a starting point for mountain bike or hiking tours, is to undergo further expansion and upgrading. The acceptance of what was initially just a functional structure is considerably improved.

On the level of both the platform and the bridge, generous space is reserved in front of the lift and the stairway, providing sufficient space for tour groups with bicycles or individuals with disabilities. The footbridge widens towards the bridge pier. This is where the seating facilities are incorporated with the vitreous weather protection of the bus stop.

The northern guardrails of the platform and the footbridge (traffic side), which run along Bonner Straße, respectively the railway line, are envisaged as closed metal balustrades. Their upper lip is angled and houses the concealed, indirect LED lighting. This ensures that access paths are evenly lit. This closed configuration creates distance and serves as a safety barrier for people on the platform from the busy Bonner Straße. On the footbridge, it provides an additional safety measure against the overhead lines of the railway line.

For the southern balustrade elements (nature side), individually positioned metal posts are foreseen. This open structure allows individuals with a disability in a wheelchair or children to have a view over the Moselle and its meadow landscape. To the city side, the structure reveals itself as open and transparent, providing both an outlook and an insight. The guardrails are also independent elements. It is desirable, however, that this open balustrade be at a later date adopted on the Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge.

As a further attraction, a viewing platform will be provided in the access tower, so that when visitors enter this lookout point, their eyes travel through the transparent grid along the railway line all the way to Trier West to take in the Römerbrücke and the industrial monuments of the former Bundesbahn repair workshop or to the Mariensäule along the steep face of the Markusberg.

The purposely positioned side opening provides an outstanding view over the treetops of the banks of the Moselle onto the city silhouette of Trier. The elevated position opens up new perspectives. The Pferdeinsel nature reserve, the monument zone Zur Lauben as well as the shipping traffic along the Moselle are revealed in a new and unique light, also to the city's residents. The structure projects high above the Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge, embodying a confident landmark at the city entrance of Trier with a long-distance impact.

Access to the northern platform

The design of the vertical access to the northern platform of the new Trier-Pallien station is similar to that of the southern platform access. As the 'little brother', the lift is also covered by the opaque metal exterior. Given its more secondary and purely functional position, the lift shaft's front sides are proposed to be glazed. It is conceivable, however, that here too a metal screen will be used. A flight of stairs is not necessary here, since the existing bridge exit will continue to be used.

Distanced as much as possible from the Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge, the structure recedes into the background before the cultural monument. The bridge is affected only by the footbridge, which also widens at this point.

The balustrade elements of the guardrails also follow the principle of the open structure to the city side and of the closed version with lighting on the opposite footbridge side.

Awarded the same value as that of the southern tower, this urban lift also fulfils the requirement of a desired architectonic quality. The height is restricted to the technically required dimensions.

Both structures are perceived as a coherent ensemble, harmoniously and naturally blending into the surroundings of the Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge.

Place Paul Jome, Hesperange (LUX) - Urban Planning Ideas Competition

project	**Urban redevelopment of the town centre of Hesperange with creation of a central open space**
client	**Administration Communale Hesperange (LUX), Banque et Caisse d'Epargne (LUX), Post Luxemburg (LUX),**
award	**1st prize, urban planning ideas competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture / urban planning**
	in coorperation with
open space	Ernst + Partner, Trier (GER)
traffic planning	Runge IVP, Düsseldorf (GER)
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- urban redevelopment of a part of the town centre - differentiated usage possibilities for an attractive community centre - central open space as a generous introduction to the community park**

dates and numbers

total area	**1,01 ha**
gfa	**10.385 m²**
SOI	**0,75**
FSI	**1,03**
units/ha	**38,5**
parking spaces	**207**
competition phase	**07/2016 - 08/2016**

Urban planning concept

- Continuation of the already available open space structures of the existing church square and the bridge surroundings from the first construction phase of the new centre of Hesperange
- Creation of an urban planning entity of the existing structure and surroundings and the new elements to form the new centre of Hesperange
- Restructuring and integration of the open spaces through concentrating the structural mass in the eastern part of the planning area
- Creation of a generous open space as a new town centre for use as a market and fair site, a recreation area with great allure as an introductory junction and meeting place for the inhabitants of Hesperange
- Revelation of a visual axis between the urban space and the beautiful urban park, previously barely noticeable
- Interlinking of the existing green areas, the park and the nearby recreation area of Holleschbierg with its sports complex
- Merging of the new building development with the local character, through its cubature and roof shape in a contemporary interpretation as a distinctive cornerstone
- Independent structural character of the new development as an identity-establishing component of the new town centre

site plan

Mobility concept

- The entrance to the two-storey underground car park (with approximately 207 parking spaces) is located in the east of the planning area, away from the existing junction of Route de Thionville / Allée de la Jeunesse Sacrifiée
- The underground car park is located underneath the building structures, rather than under the central open space
- The underground car park entrance is at a right angle to the road, so as to connect to both traffic directions. Short-term parking is available in front of the commercial units
- The course of Route de Thionville will undergo a slight change, by being moved approximately 3-4m south so as to create a generous frontage on the northern side of the road
- The stops of the bus line concept will be arranged one after another without any disruption from property entrances
- Crossings between the stops on either side of the road will be in the form of central zebra crossings in a bid to minimise connection distances

Open space concept

- Generous opening towards the park > creating a tangible experience of the untapped potential of Hesperange through increasing its accessibility and visibility
- The result is a central open space in the epicentre of Hesperange, linking the two halves of the future town centre together
- Viewing platform, steps leading to the sports complex, which is situated on higher ground and difficult to access on foot, in the area of the empty site > visual point of attraction and orientation
- Consistent continuation of the form and material language of the first innovation phase of the town centre of Hesperange
  - Building lots and open spaces are 'punched out' of the green carpet in irregular polygon shapes
  - The buildings form 'monolithic' structures within these construction sites and develop their own architectonic expression
- The open space is connected to the park via a generous flight of stairs

Architectonic concept

- The buildings as a special form are not based on the existing development of Hesperange
- The overriding regulatory framework does not reflect the existing development structure but rather the outdoor space design of the first part of the centre's regeneration
- The buildings work together as a whole
- The roof shapes merge and blend into one another, there are no roof projections…
- The heights fluctuate, but with a tendency of 3.8 storeys

Use concept

- Strengthening and expansion of existing retail trade occupation (periodic / non-periodic demand)
- Objectives: well-functioning mix of sectors, strengthening of the mixed use with modern leisure, retail trade and gastronomy options
- General stipulations regarding a future-oriented town / local centre
  - Shortest possible distance between living, shopping and working >
  - Spatial grouping of services
  - Provide a balanced mix of sectors within the centre
  - Guarantee the supply of basic provisions
  - Ensure housing supply in town centre, also housing for the elderly
  - Highly attractive public (central) spaces
- Post office, bank, pharmacy located along Route de Thionville
- Restaurant near car park entrance
- Two-storey underground car park with 209 parking spaces

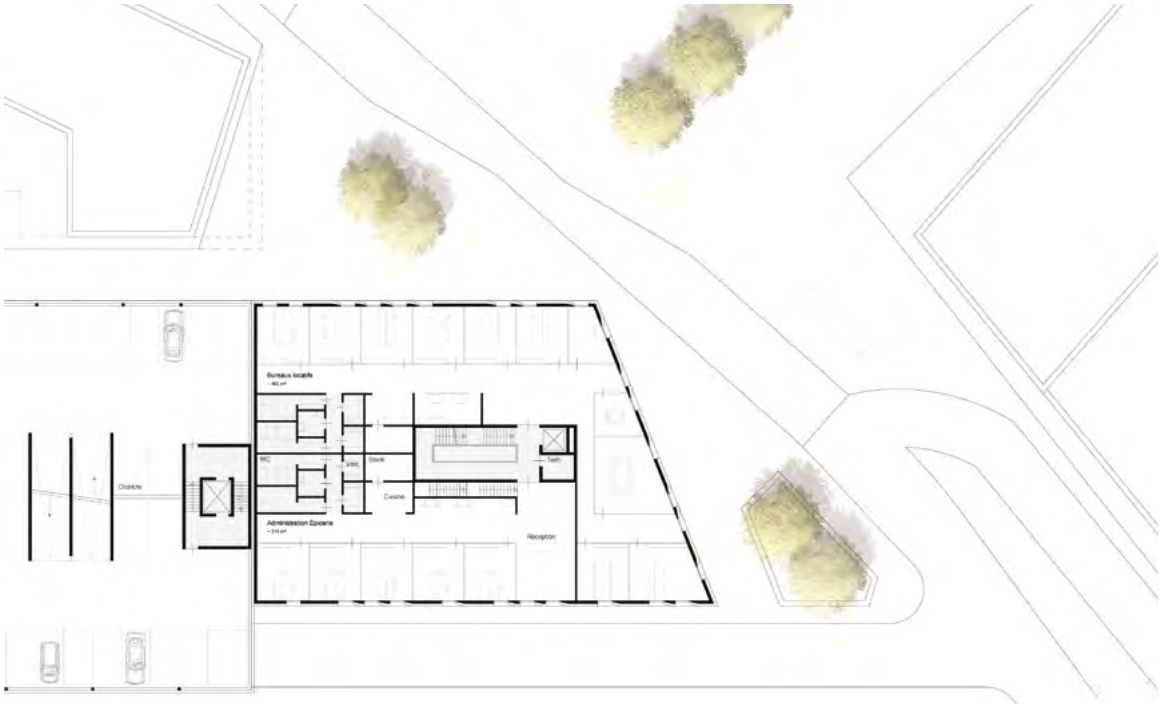
'Place du village' Elmen, Kehlen (LUX) - Competition

project	**Development of the village center 'Place du village' in Elmen included the new construction of a mixed used building (trade, office, living) 'Bâtiment mixte', a car park and a cultural building 'Maison pour tous'**
awarding authority	**SNHBM, Luxembourg (LUX) / public client**
award	**1st prize for the buildings 'Bâtiment mixte'+ 'Parkhaus central' negotiation procedure with realization competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- mixed used building (trade, office, living)** **- inside staircase, open car park** **- light facade of metallic tissue** **- 187 parking spaces**

dates and numbers

total gfa	**8.864 m²**
gfa 'Bât. mixte'	**2.250 m²**
car park central	**5.317 m²**
Maison pour tous	**1.297 m²**
total area	**0,8 ha**
competition phase	**09/2017 - 10/2017**

site plan



first floor (storey with office areas)

second floor (storey with living areas)

Mixed-use building

This building forms the southern face of the village square. It's façades feature an architectural language that illustrates the various uses allocated to each storey. The ground floor is largely glazed and is occupied primarily by a grocery store. The two upper levels feature more understated and closed façades and are home to offices and dwellings. They feature alternating bays and brass panels. This material becomes a 'theme' and is continued in the façades of the 'maison pour tous' and the 'central car park'. This architectural choice supports a sense of homogeneity in the interpretation of the village, thus cementing its identity.

In terms of the internal operating of the building, on the ground floor the grocery store and the equipment hire space occupy a spacious area, spanning the building from north to south and extending right up to the northeast angle of the building. This double exposure provides maximum visibility. Along the village square, the setback position of the ground floor in relation to the upper floors creates an awning effect, resulting in a welcome connection with the 'central car park' while providing shelter from inclement weather. The storage and distribution areas and the technical facilities are grouped together along the south and east façades, flanked by delivery zones and the vehicle access road to the 'central car park'.

The first floor houses the office of the grocery store, leased office space as well as offices for the liberal professions, accessible via a distribution block located in the centre of the building. The technical facilities (toilets, cloakrooms, kitchens, storage) are located next to this block, with the façades thus dedicated entirely to the living areas (offices and multifunctional rooms). Only the grocery office has a second access linking it directly to the grocery store.

The second floor is occupied by two co-housing dwellings of four and six units, each with their own bathroom. Each apartment boasts a generously-sized balcony, opening out from the kitchen and dining area and embodying a true outdoor living space that encourages social interactions between the various tenants. The location of these balconies along with common façade with the 'central car park' allows for a seamless connection between the 'central car park' and the mixed-use building. They break up the overall composition of the ensemble while also encouraging an influx of natural light into the apartments. The living areas (kitchens, sitting rooms) are oriented towards the east or west while the bedrooms benefit from a north or south exposure. Much like the lower storeys, the secondary spaces (cloakrooms, utility rooms, laundry and storage areas) form a 'technical block' together with the distribution spaces.

Central car park

Accommodating approximately 200 spaces, the car park spans two and a half levels above ground as well as one and a half levels underground. This highly functional construction, boasting a simple design, is organised around a steel structure. The structural system was adopted following a study by Simon Christiansen & associates. The 'central car park' and the mixed-used building are adjoined and together they form an important linear structure. To counter this effect, vertical brass panels animate the façades of the 'central car park' in a game of ripples and transparencies.

The 'central car park' is hardly visible from the square. Given the amount of traffic flow it generates (mobility hub), however, its pedestrian entrance/exit must be clearly identifiable and is located as closely as possible to the village square, along the north façade. The vehicle access to the building is located along the south façade, so as to restrict vehicle traffic in the central corridor.

Landscape treatment of the village square

The development of the square revisits and further develops the landscape plan drawn up as part of the PAP process. The square is a response to the pedestrian paths and traffic: the 'central car park'/park axis, the school/bus stop axis, the school/crèche axis, the 'central corridor' axis. This network is further complemented by outdoor surfaces called for by the ground floors of the neighbouring structures: a forecourt for the 'maison pour tous' and a terrace for its brasserie, areas dedicated to bus stops, surfaces for stalls opposite the grocery store. The resulting spaces feature plantings and street furniture. A series of ponds underscores the visual sequence between the 'central car park' and the park and is reminiscent of the 'Gröndchen' stream. The heart of the square is characterised by the presence of a central island featuring six tall trees, with an angular design and interplay of shapes reminiscent of the architectural concept of the surrounding buildings. It encompasses an open multi-use space (pétanque, markets, outdoor concerts, etc.) located above the underground retention pond. Much more than just a thoroughfare, the village square is transformed into a true living space, a place of relaxation, recreation and encounter for visitors and present and future residents of Elmen alike.

elevation east

elevation north

Jägerkaserne, Trier (GER) - Competition

project	**Development of an urban development concept on the site of the former 'Jägerkaserne'**
awarding authority	**City of Trier (GER), Stadtwerke Trier GmbH (GER) / public client**
participation	**2nd evaluation viewing, open competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture**
	in coorperation with
open space	terra.nova Landschaftsarchitektur, Munich (GER)
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- conversion area planning on former military land - implementation of high urban density with differentiated building typologies - special feature: mostly above-ground parking system in quarter's garages - well-conceived design of public space in today´s 'problem area'**
dates and numbers	
gv	**51.700 m³**
total area	**7,2 ha**
competition phase	**01/2016 - 03/2016**

"Particularly in the centre, the residential quarter must remain unutilised and provide a space that is free, to allow a sense of individual freedom to emerge." (Hermann Henselmann)

Urban planning concept

The Jägerkaserne and Stadtwerke Trier (SWT) land is located on what is – from an urban planning point of view – a striking site positioned between the suburbs of Trier–West and Trier–Euren and the extensive open space provided by the Moselle and the Markusberg. Despite the separation of the precincts through Eurenerstraße, an urban planning emphasis is placed on an integrated concept for both plots of land as a new centre. Together with the existing construction areas around Lokrichthalle and the Bobinet site, the gap will now be bridged between the conversion areas and the already existing development structures. Within the two precincts, identification and reference points of the neighbouring structures are incorporated. The upgrade of the surrounding public space as well as the sustainable interlinking of the closer surroundings are positive effects of the connection to available reference perimeters of the existing development. The abutment of the new structure onto the valuable green space of the Markusberg and the Moselle is felt in every living aspect in the new residential precinct through developing and reinforcing the greater connecting axis between town and nature. With the expansion of the Jägerkaserne precinct and the retaining of the defining former barracks buildings as a distinguishing landmark, the new quarter with its openness encourages a dialogue with the surrounding area. The same applies to the SWT site with its surrounding industrial characteristics. The urban planning basic form is the block. Rather than being rigidly formulated, however, it is broken up as a house-courtyard development. The overall structure dissolves into individual buildings. Within

site plan

the block interiors, private open areas border on semi-public communal areas.
Recesses and offsets on the building corners up to the >pocket formations< allow for diversified interior and exterior spaces. The result is a series of varied and interesting rooms that are inviting and attractive. The resulting in-between spaces mark the entrances and visual connections to the public or semi-public 'green corridor', which given its distinctive and inviting character becomes the quarter's central meeting point. At the same time, it embodies an important communication area, via which all other areas – in particular the local recreation areas of the Markusberg and the Moselle – can be reached. The striking barracks buildings of the Jägerkaserne along Eurenerstraße and Blücherstraße will be preserved and converted and serve as the new quarter's prominent landmarks.

Use concept

The design is a dense residential concept aiming to merge and incorporate all socio-demographic groups. The planning focus is on target group orientation with the creation of a diverse residential offer and the fostering of a positive residential identity. The interests of long-established residents are to be safeguarded among others with the design of the public green spaces, which will strengthen the social links between the planned quarters and the adjacent residential structures. For both newcomers and long-established residents, identifying with the residential quarter is the primary objective.
The result is a diverse housing supply that is to a large extent fully accessible, ranging from townhouses to maisonette and apartment dwellings of various sizes to penthouse residences with staggered floors. All the residences feature loggias/rooftop terraces or private gardens/outdoor areas. The entrance areas of the buildings all feature communal-use storage areas for bicycles and pushchairs.
The façades feature a grid pattern, which is broken up by a variation of closed, light plaster surfaces,

detail Magistrale

ceiling-high window openings, and recessed loggias. The design of two-, three- and four-apartment floors allows for a flexible distribution of dwelling sizes ranging from 40m² to at least 140m². As a result of the building layout in clusters of three to four units, a varied range of residential and use forms can be established in a square, from owner-oriented to publicly funded housing. The protection zone underneath the power lines is allocated for non-residential use.

Access concept

The design incorporates the current access plan of the existing buildings. Motorised access is achieved via Blücherstraße and Tempelweg. Each corner of the Jägerkaserne precinct features the entrances to the quarter's garages. The precinct's cul-de-sacs, reduced to a minimum, are merely traffic-calmed delivery routes. This access principle is also carried over to the SWT site. Instead of an above-ground parking, however, underground car parks are foreseen below each cluster.
The entrances into each quarter are marked by generous gaps within the building composition. Wide and narrow sections within the path system create exciting space sequences throughout the residential area. The residential floors are reached via central access cores with lifts, which can in each case be reached on foot from the central square, allowing for short paths within the precinct.

Open space concept

The urban restructuring of the former Jägerkaserne, respectively the municipal utilities precinct, provides an opportunity to create a continuous green corridor between the Markusberg to the west and the Moselle to the east. We see this open space as a 'green gap' in the urban layout, which divides and links the individual areas and as such provides a thematically varied sequence of spaces.
The open space concept aims to strengthen both the beginning and the end of the 'green gap' (café / play and leisure facilities / seating steps down to the Moselle). Stepping stones for public use give structure to the green corridor and provide focus points within the open space. Informal tree planting will be continued around Eurenerstraße.
A key element in the green corridor is provided by the Jägerpark, which has a strong appeal with the southern Irrbach. There are two sides to the exposed stream, one with an urban character, the other with a soft scenic look and feel. Steps allow people to move closer to the water from the promenade side. The park serves as a meeting point for residents and as a local recreation area for the wider urban area. With its open space, the park makes an important contribution to the outdoor fabric of the city of Trier.
The 'active belt' accompanies the green gap in key areas, while ensuring a high level of play and fostering the mobility of the residents. Further leisure facilities, such as a football field, basketball court and a skating park are additional attractions.
The residential open space differs in its linear access sequence (rows of trees that follow pathways) and square-like openings (tree blocks) as a semi-public open space for the residents.
This varied succession of private, semi-public and public zones makes for an exciting spatial experience in the urban quarter. A north-south route interconnecting the quarters creates a close interplay of the quarters with the central open space 'Jägerpark'.
For the installation of pathways and squares, a superior concrete paving surface is foreseen. The tree-lined areas will feature stone chippings. In the urban space, the multi-storey buildings with their varying heights embody distinctive landmarks in a uniform design language. The overall composition of the precincts with residential courtyard clusters and manifold use options of the individual buildings results in the creation of a place of residence that provides new residents with something that is by no means the norm: neighbourhood living. Close to the city, yet surrounded by peace and nature!

Saarpark, Merzig (D) - Competitive multiple commission

project	**Multiple commissioning in the cooperative process to the concept development for the functional strengthening and connection of the inner city via the city park with the opposite river side (sports and leisure park)**
awarding authority	**City of Merzig (GER)**
award	**2nd prize + project comission for parts of the 'citypark'**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) urban design**
	in coorperation with
open space	Ernst + Partner, Trier (GER)
bridge eng.	Ney & Partners, Brussels (B)
rendering	Stube 13, Zürich (CH)
facts	**- two-phase citizen participation procedure as part of multi-stage project commission - design and functional upgrade of city park as well as riverbank areas - concept of a bridge for pedestrians and cyclists across the river Saar - further development of the sport and leisure park - connection to the inner city in terms of urban planning/open space planning**
dates and numbers	
total area	**33 ha**
competition phase	**05/2015 - 10/2015**

The new overall concept Merzig Saarmitte Experience aims to connect Merzig's urban core, currently isolated through the strong barrier of the river Saar, to the area on the opposite side of the river with its popular sport and leisure options. The Saar and its riverbank areas will thus once again be part of the urban centre and transformed from a segregating to a connecting element. A "red pathway" for pedestrians and cyclists, which incorporates the city's surroundings and connects existing open spaces to one another, allows for a merging and functional expansion of the two formerly separated city halves. The pathway follows a seemingly natural course through the urban landscape and manages to break through hard barriers, such as the railway line and the main road.

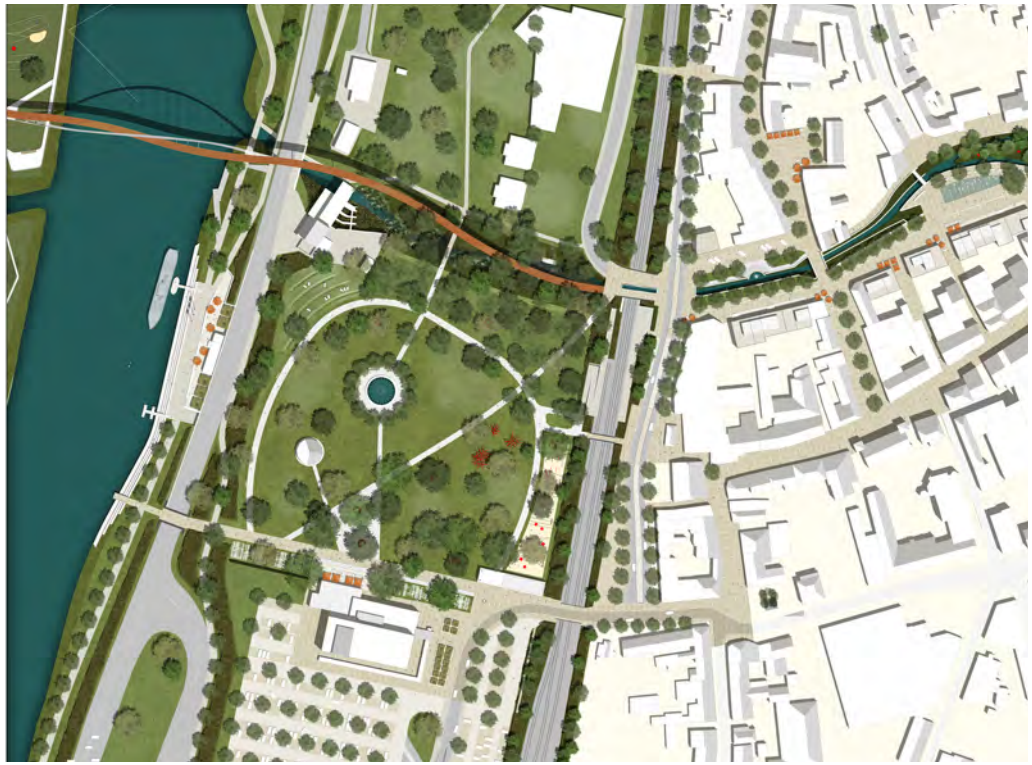
The overriding urban planning concept

The existing advantages of the city of Merzig, such as the short distances within the district town, will be enhanced and interconnected along a 'red pathway' for pedestrians and cyclists, running from east to west, resulting in a 'compact city'. As such, the inner city, the city park with its town hall, the Saar with its riverbank areas and the sport and leisure area are to grow and merge into a large centre – with the city centre of Merzig becoming Merzig Saarmitte. The pathway follows a seemingly natural course through the marked-out open space corridor of the urban morphology and in doing so strings together the open spaces and squares. This pathway runs not just from bridgehead to bridgehead, but through the entire city, thus also tying in with the naturally formed city artery of the Seffersbach. This corridor allows bottleneck situations such as the dense Halfenhaus development and the extremely tight passage underneath the railway line to be avoided.

site plan

intersection West-Ost

To optimise these areas would be very costly and technically elaborate. Very little effort, however, would be associated with incorporating a safe crossing point in the middle of the road. The open square 'Am Viehmarkt' intuitively leads the public to the pathway. A key element of this synthesis is the new pedestrian and cycling bridge. This provides not only a quick route between the two city parts but also – thanks to its location and height – a myriad of outlooks and insights into the surrounding city and natural landscape. The intuitive use of this pathway allows visitors to the Saarmitte to easily access the area. In the inner city area, the new bridge ties in with the meandering Seffersbach, continuing its gentle flow along the northern part of the city park over the river Saar to the sport and leisure park and even beyond to the western lying city areas (Hilbringen, Seitert, Ballern). Here too the strong barrier provided by the motorway is minimised. The pathway is completed by the connecting main routes either side of the Saar, which will be upgraded, in parts complemented and enhanced through a series of new functions and attractions in terms of leisure, recreation and nature options. The result is the development of a complementarity between the sport and leisure park and the city park as well as the inner city, all of which complement one another in their functions without competing with one another. They satisfy both day-to-day requirements as well as demands for specific activity and leisure options, which given their tourism appeal will also attract cross-town visitors. This new access will form a strong backbone for the city of Merzig and non-vehicle traffic and foster positive interaction between the city areas.



site plan, city park

Corridor decision and course

In addition to the already mentioned structural restrictions surrounding the pedestrian zone, the course of the corridor emerges from the urban morphology, characterised by the open space of the existing water flow. The main bridge including the walkways naturally blends in with the cityscape and incorporates the naturally curved form of the Seffersbach.

The city park

The city park. Merzig's city park is already highly sought after for its rest and recreation benefits and will to the greatest extent possible remain unchanged in its structure. It will be carefully rejuvenated and functionally strengthened in parts through small-scale interventions. A few areas require restructuring:

1. The area around the town hall: Until now, the town hall has not been obviously associated with the city park. This is to be changed through an integration process on both a design and functional level. The integration with the park will take place primarily through a spacious step installation, which will tie into the upstream promenade and provide an open access to the park. The promenade also plays an important connecting role between the riverbank of the Saar and the urban core.
2. The area around the Seffersbach: Since the new bridge ties in with this area, there is an opportunity to highlight the already existing plantings, the stream and the pump station through a 'treetop track', which can be experienced from a height. The area will be designed in close harmony with nature and be more of an introverted space. The pathway links to the nearby stadium, camping site, canoe club and animal park at the Blättelbornweiher will be further enhanced.
3. The eastern park area will see the creation of a generous sand playground for Merzig's youngest citizens, fronted by a new city park 'portal building' with information for the city's residents and visitors as well as accessible toilet facilities. It forms a distinct gateway into as well as out of the park.
4. Newly installed turf steps between the pump station and the park resolve the height difference and are a welcome invitation to linger. At the same time, they form a harmonious spatial conclusion to the city park. From both a functional and design point of view, the existing bastion (with its former kiosk) has been deemed hardly worthy of preservation. This area will nevertheless be separated due to a closure of the L174, so as to remain a peaceful place to linger.
5. In a bid to supply additional places to linger right inside the city park, 'boomerangs' (seating crescents) are provided under the trees. This sees the old tree population merging with modern seating architecture in a welcome invitation to relax in the shade.

The eastern Saar bank

On this side of the city park, the 'urban terrace' featuring steps leads to the water, encouraging residents and visitors to rest, relax and watch the world go by. Here the river Saar comes to life and becomes accessible to people. This is also where the passenger vessels dock Drinks and snacks are available from mobile 'food boxes' which, in the event of a flood, can simply be temporarily moved.

Downstream, urban elements are found in the form of simple smooth surfaces that can be used for numerous activities. In addition, the 'quay squares', embedded approximately 10cm into the ground, can be flooded in winter and used as a navigable ice surface. They turn the bank into an exciting meeting point for active people and passers-by.

The sport and leisure park

Already now, this park-like area boasts very attractive leisure facilities such as a marina, swimming pool, tennis courts, performing arts tent and recently established climbing park. In order to further enhance the connection between these particular elements and to incorporate them in an overall programme context, the services on offer need to be appropriately expanded and the surrounding natural space adapted. In the north, four lakes are created, three of which are designed in close harmony with nature. Wooden footbridges allow for newly emerging biotopes to be discovered and individual decks at the water's edge provide an invitation to catch some sunrays, relax and watch the world go by. Two additional commercial ventures complete the picture: the stilts hotel, already in the planning phase, and a wake boarding zone on the largest of the new natural lakes – opposite Merzig's baths. The sport and leisure offers will furthermore be complemented by the following attractions, which are free whenever possible and made from natural elements:

- A nature playground consisting of a small cableway garden with three cableways at different height levels, a water playground, in which children can play with water without any risk of danger, and the cross-soccer-golf field, in which golf balls are replaced by a football.
- A pump track course: featuring earth mounds for ultimate biking fun.
- An expanded outer cycle path network with parallel running track for cycling and running enthusiasts.

The western Saar bank

The peninsula upstream of the marina is deliberately uncoupled from the cycle path and designed in harmony with nature. Along this path, a work of art and a square provide a visual link to the opposite bank of the Saar. Along the Saar, in the area of the bridge pillar, seating blocks will be established close to the bank, inviting people to linger. There will also be barbecue and picnic opportunities

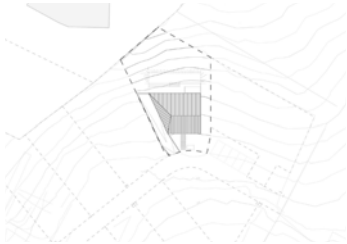
Architecture

House E, Garnich (LUX)

project	**New construction of a single-family house**
client	**private**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)** **architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in cooperation with
open space	GartenLandschaft Berg, Sinzig-Westum (GER)
civil eng.	Simon Christiansen, Capellen (LUX)
photograph	Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)
photograph garden	Marianne Majerus, London (UK)

dates and numbers

gfa	**145 m²**
ufa	**115 m²**
gv	**1.700 m³**
total area	**0,07 ha**
start of planning	**09/2012**
realisation	**03/2014 - 07/2015**



site plan

Integration into the surrounding environment

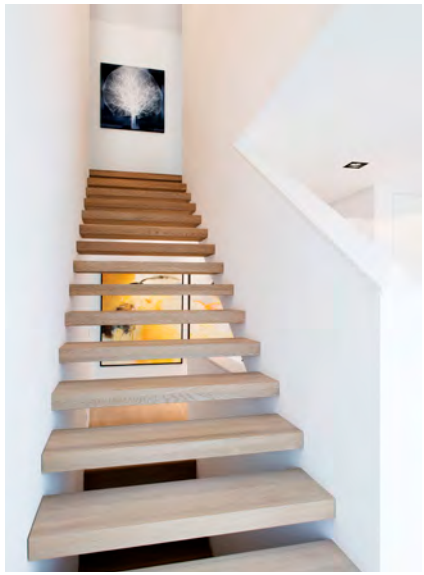
The shape of this single-family house is strongly influenced by its plot of land and associated building site, which spreads out in a trapeze form towards the valley. The topographical conditions of the southward sloping site guide the sensitive design of the outdoor facilities, with due consideration given to the existing protected trees. The result is a monolith-type building, supported by the monochrome colour scheme of the pitched roof, the colour of the façade and the materials used for the windows. The building's cubature fully exhausts the volume authorised by the building plan.

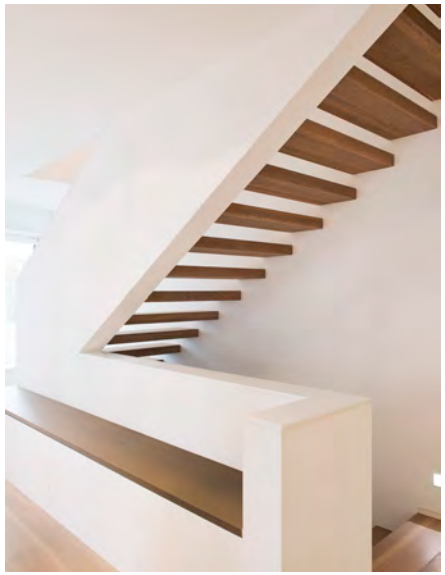
Room allocation

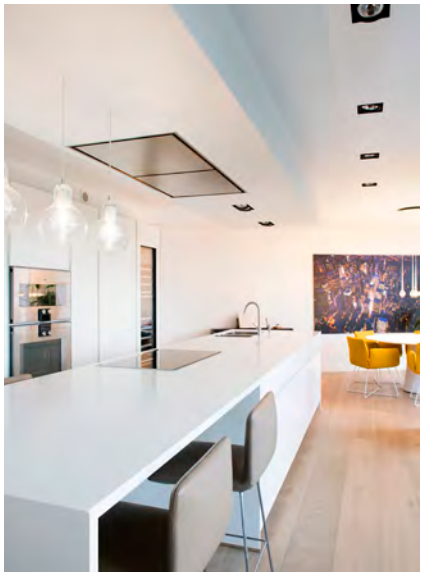
Access to the house is on the ground floor via a hallway, which incorporates the vertical access to the upper floor and links to the living areas. The living areas feature a generous and cohesive sequence of rooms, consisting of a dining area, a central kitchen with a cooking island and the living area, which extends in part across two levels and is visually separated by a two-sided glass fireplace and connected to the upper floor via a gallery. All the living areas are characterised by their strong references to the outdoor space. Generous windows towards the valley side provide an optimal influx of daylight, while an upstream footbridge and projecting platform provide outstanding views to the immediately adjoining terraced garden. The upper floor houses the bedrooms of the four-member family, an office connecting to the open space, a generous closed-off master bedroom area with a dressing room as well as the children's rooms, which extend under the sloping roof. The attic can be reached via a staircase in the office and is used as a playroom to complement the children's rooms. A special feature are the box windows, which protrude slightly from the façade and create sitting niches in the children's rooms. The interior design runs like a common thread throughout the entire house and features mostly built-in furniture, providing the family with ample storage space.

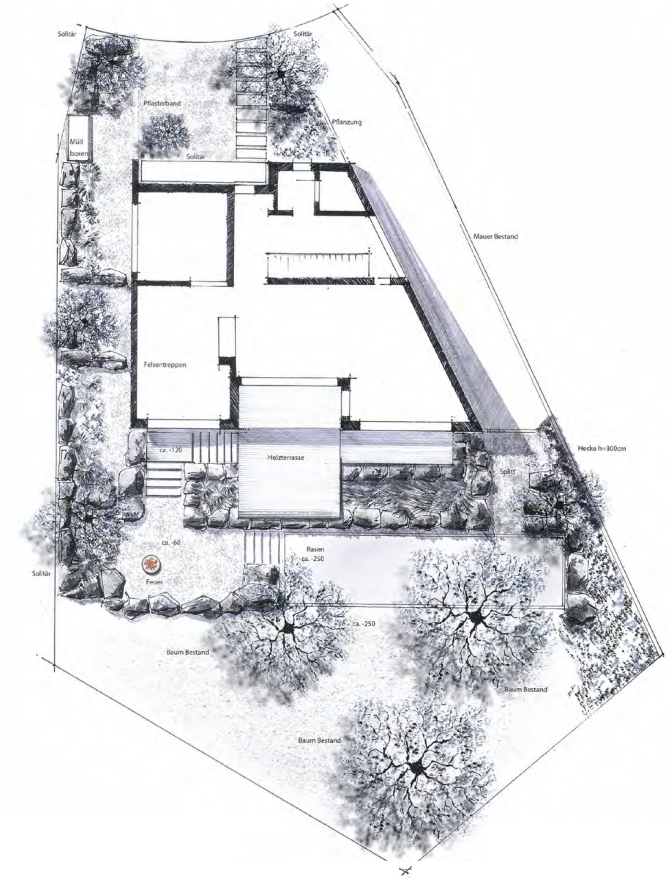
Energy concept

Energy is generated via a brine-water heat pump and a roof-integrated photovoltaic installation; heating is provided via underfloor heating while a heat recovery ventilation system provides controlled ventilation.



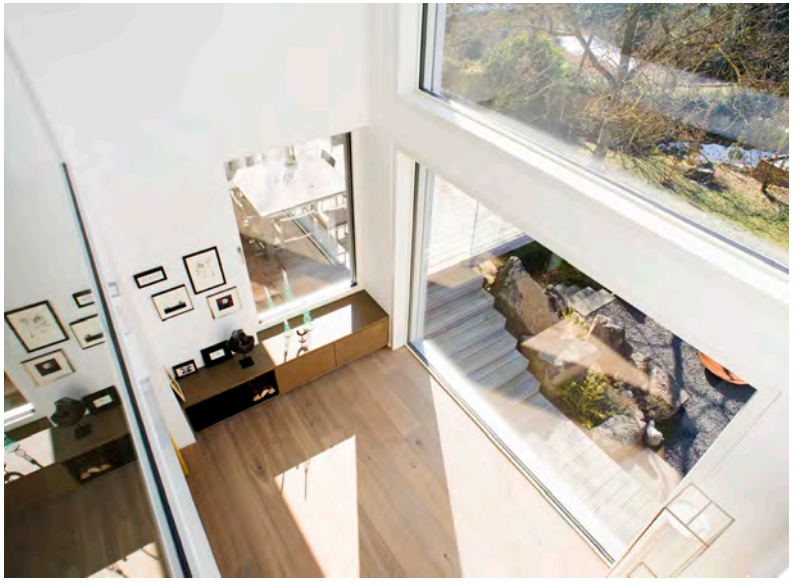


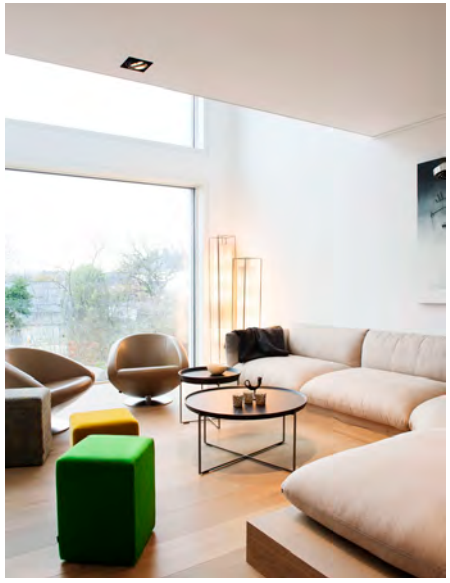




ground floor, open space planned by GartenLandschaft Berg

open space planned by Garten Landschaft Berg





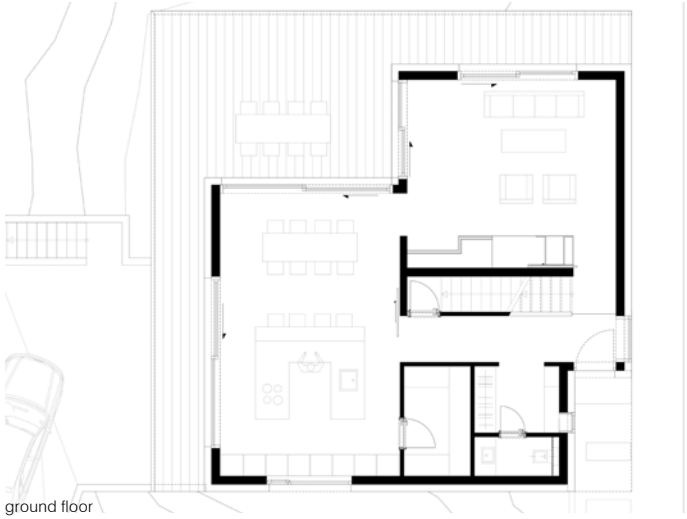
House H, Kayl (LUX)

project	**Construction of a new single-family home**
client	**private**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)** **architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
civil engineer	Ingenieurbüro Oesterwind, Saarlouis (GER)
photographs	Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)
dates and numbers	
gfa	**418 m²**
gv	**1.397 m³**
total area	**1,2 ha**
start of planning	**11/2012**
realisation	**04/2014 - 06/2016**

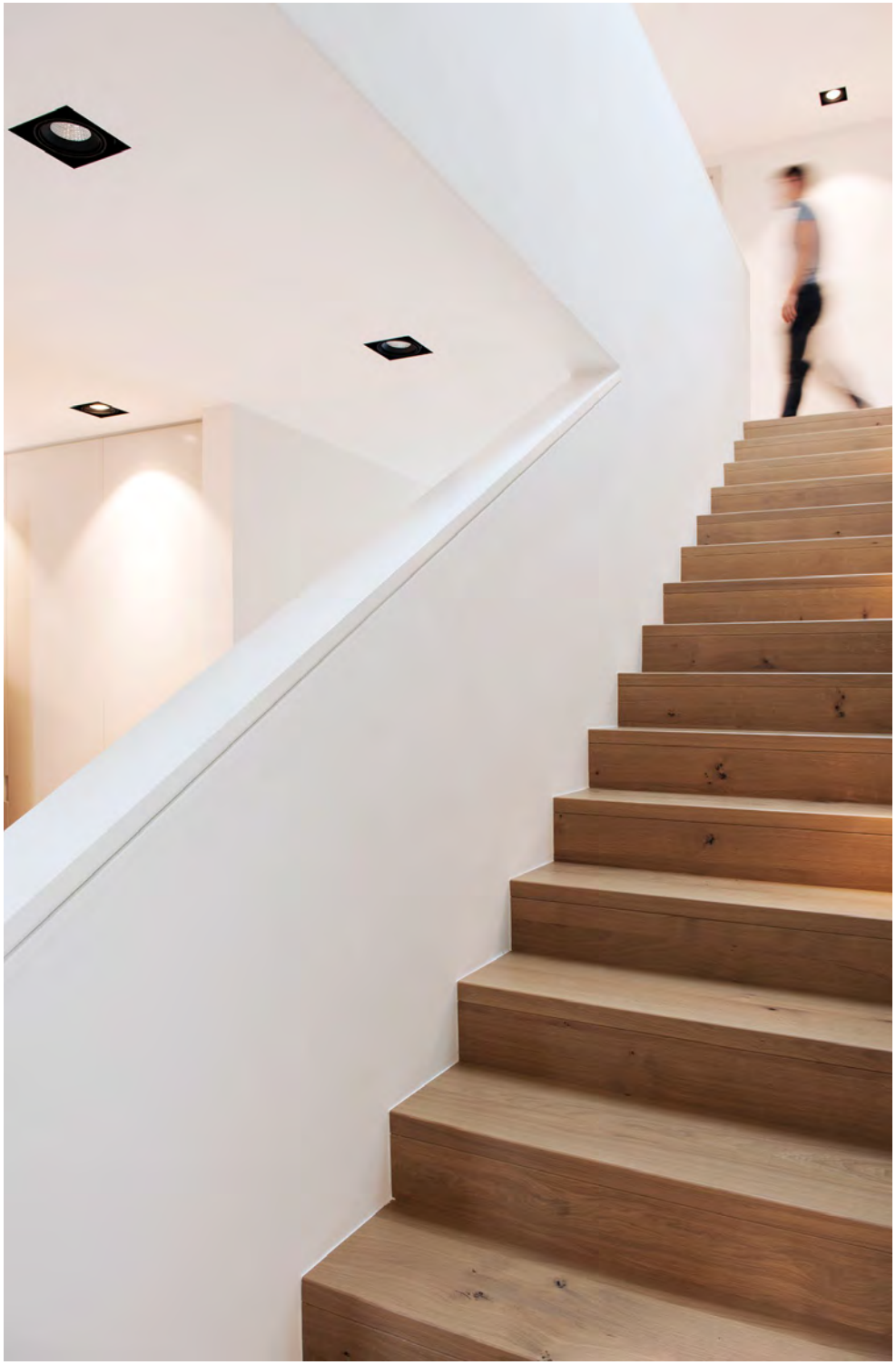
Living in the midst of nature!

The ground floor of the single-family dwelling houses an open living, kitchen and dining area as well as an entrance hall featuring a wardrobe and guest toilet. The upper floor is home to a master bedroom with ensuite bathroom and three children's rooms with an additional bathroom. There are also two offices. A basement runs underneath the entire building, boasting a hobby room and sufficient space for a large garage and the building services.

The patio wraps around two sides of the building and can be accessed via two large sliding doors in the façade, which add further generosity to the clear floor plan with the open views they reveal. The flat roof underscores the house's cubic character, as does the protruding upper-floor 'box' clad in timber. The building achieves energy efficiency category B by means of a heat pump and controlled ventilation and extraction system.



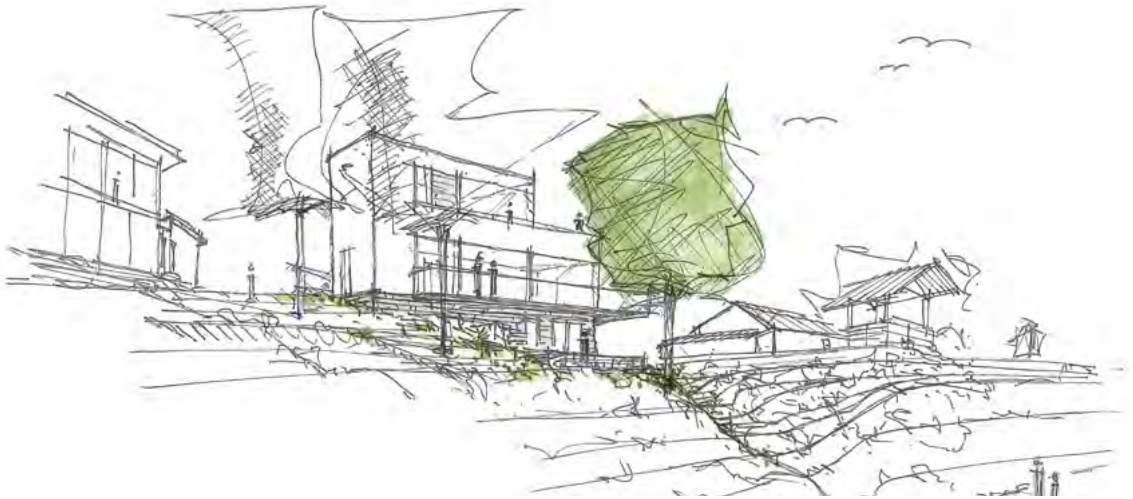
ground floor



Haus V, Piesport (GER)

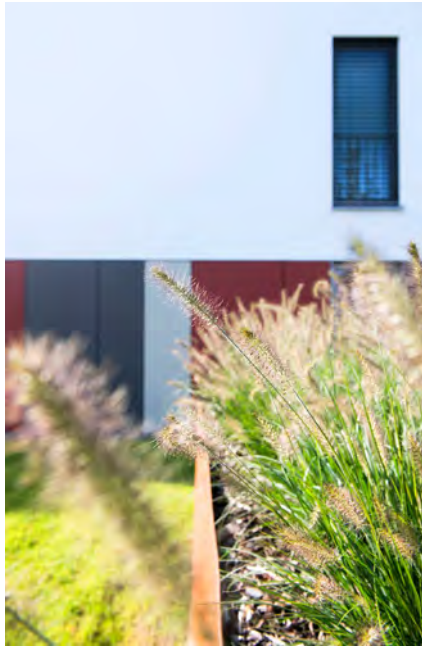
project	**Construction of a weekend residence overlooking the vineyards of Piesport, the idyllic Mosel valley and the 'Moselle Loreley'**
client	**private**
award	**1st prize, private competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in cooperation with
open space	GartenLandschaft Berg, Sinzig-Westum (GER)
facts	**- weekend residence located in the vineyard** **- wood frame construction on a slate stone foundation**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**160 m²**
ufa	**119 m²**
gv	**521 m³**
realisation	**05/2017 - 11/2018**

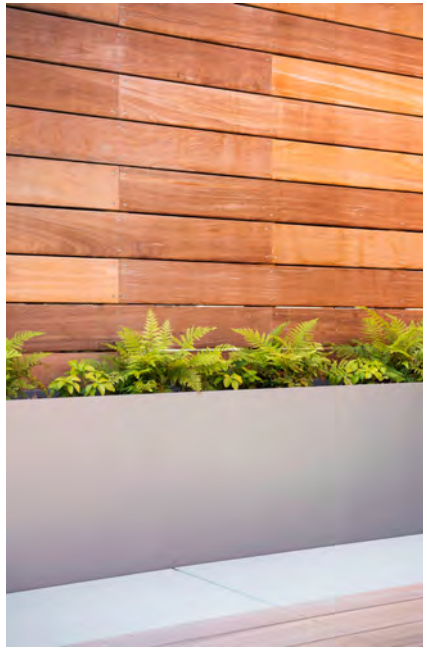
site plan

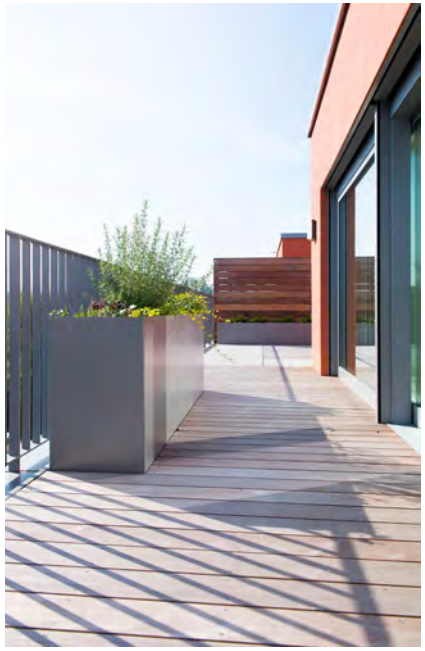


Solarix, Roeser (LUX)

project	**Construction of three new apartment buildings including an underground garage as well as spaces for commercial and office usage**
client	**Solarix, Luxembourg (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-5**
	in coorperation with
civil engineer	SIMTECH S.A., Berchem (LUX)
	MP Ingénieurs Conseils, Steinfort (LUX)
technical eng.	Alfred Reckinger S.A., Ehlerange (LUX)
facts	**- 48 apartments, 6 offices, 90 underground parking lots** **- 500 m² space for trading** **- energy efficiency class B/B** **- solar water heating**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**11.045 m²**
ufa	**5.978 m²**
gv	**38.321 m³**
total area	**0,59 ha**
start of planning	**05/2013 (since 2004 development of the lot)**
realisation	**08/2014 - 07/2017**







Concept

The land was previously used by a medium-sized steelwork company and has over the course of an urban development conversion been redesigned into a new three-part mixed-use residential complex. The front building is accessed from the road, the two rear buildings by a common courtyard. The four-storey linear buildings are aligned in a north/south parallel direction, allowing for optimal lighting in all the rooms and terraces/loggias from east and west. A shared-use green courtyard as well as private gardens, terraces, loggias and roof terraces give the outdoor grounds a generous and multifaceted character.

Building distribution

There is a total of 48 apartments, 6 offices and 90 underground parking spaces as well as a commercial surface area of 500m² with 16 allocated parking spaces.

Construction principle and materials

A traditional construction method featuring masonry, concrete ceilings, flat roof and a thermal insulation façade has been used. By designing the ground floors to feature a colour-alternating slab façade and by recessing the third floors, the first and second floors in each case join to form a white cube.

Energy concept

The apartments are classified as energy efficiency category B/B and are heated by a central gas condensing boiler, supported by solar hot water. (in accordance with the building's name SOLARIX)

Living for Seniors 'Milvus & Lanius', Junglinster (LUX)

project	**Construction of two new buildings including flats for elder people and people with limited mobility**
client	**Community of Junglinster (LUX) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture and open space OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1- 5**
	in coorperation with
civil eng.	SGI INGENIERIE SA, Luxembourg (LUX)
technical eng.	Goblet Lavandier & Associés Ingénieurs-Conseils SA, Luxembourg (LUX)
further partners	SNHBM
facts	**- 37 dwellings for senior citizens and individuals with reduced mobility** **- interior design adapted to all forms of disability (visually impaired, individuals with reduced mobility, …) – Design for All** **- ground floor for commercial use + liberal professions (health centre, laboratory, speech therapy centre, pharmacy, brewery)** **- passive housing, AAA rating** **- design for All – Good Practice Label**

dates and numbers

gfa	**8.042 m²**
ufa	**5.780 m²**
gv	**33.650 m³**
total area	**0,32 ha**
net construction c.	**11.231.900 €**
total gross costs	**12.902.880 €**
start of planning	**07/2014**
realisation	**02/2016 - 07/2018**

Concept

The Milvus & Lanius project fits into the overall design concept of the new Junglinster Community Center. The new 'Jongmëtt Lënster - Wunnen nei erliewen!' project is located between Rue de la Gare and Rue Heil. The project is in the northeastern area and is the first phase in carrying out the overall urban planning concept. There are two residences with 37 apartments for seniors, as well as people with reduced mobility. The building ensemble fully meets the requirements of the 'Design for all!' label.

The dwellings can be adapted to the needs of residents' individual situations and the severity of any physical impairments. On the ground floor there are medical services, a pharmacy and a variety of gastronomic choices to supplement daily requirements with a net surface area of approximately 830m².

The building ensemble stands on a shared underground car park, which extends over the entire property and provides 71 parking spaces, five of which are designated for people with restricted mobility.

The two residences are grouped around a common courtyard with L-shaped floor plans that is divided into two areas, one with a garden setting, the other with a patio-like feel, which invites the residents to linger. The building alongside Rue de la Gare forms an integrated front along this road.

Construction principles and materials

A massive construction system (masonry, concrete walls and concrete slabs) featuring an insulating façade has been opted for. A timber cladding links the windows to one another and lends a greater legibility to the front rooms. The ground floor is also covered with a timber cladding, thereby forming the foundation of the building. Two colours have been chosen for the façade rendering, so as to differentiate the façades of the public area (roadside) from those of the collective area (inner courtyard).

In the interest of sustainable development, this project uses natural raw materials, so-called "ecological building materials" (mineral wool, calcium silicate, etc.).

Energy concept

The buildings are built to the passive house standard and are therefore extremely energy-saving and sustainable.

site plan


PHARMACIE


PHARMACIE

Module Réfugiés, Sanem and Millebach (LUX)

project	**New construction of modular accommodation for refugees**
client	**Administration des bâtiments publics (LUX) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
civil eng.	Felgen Associés, Luxembourg (LUX)
traffic planning	SGI, Junglinster (LUX)
photographs	Sanem: Levygraphie, Helmdange (LUX) / BP Millebach: Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)
facts	**- 11 rooms per building** **- 3 barrier-free rooms per building** **- lounge with kitchen on each floor** **- office and support personnel in each building** **- building to low energy standard** **- external facade in larch wood siding** **- wooden frame construction with stiffening staircase in reinforced concrete**

dates and numbers Sanem	
gfa	**1.355 m²**
ufa	**779 m²**
gv	**4.790 m³**
net construction c.	**2.513.187 €**
total gross costs	**3.201.359 €**
start of planning	**03/2011**
realisation	**03/2016 - 09/2016**

dates and numbers Sanem	
gfa	**660 m²**
ufa	**2.395 m²**
start of planning	**09/2015**
realisation	**11/2016 - 03/2017**

Module Sanem

The housing module providing refugee accommodation for 'demandeurs de protection internationale' ('applicants for international protection') is based on the results of a feasibility study carried out by WW+ in 2015 in response to a commission by the Luxembourg State. Given that no actual building site was specified, the objective was to develop a flexible, modular system, which could be adapted to various parameters, e.g. requirements regarding the number of people, construction type, various topographical features and potential specifications as a result of different land-use plans.

The result is a modular, additive system, which can in each case accommodate 33 individuals. Several living units can be combined to create an urban ensemble.

Sanem

site plan Sanem

ground floor Sanem

Millebach

The structures are designed in such a way that they can be erected in timber or steel or else using conventional construction methods. This allows for a high level of flexibility when selecting potential manufacturing firms, with the timber or steel construction options enabling a high degree of prefabrication and maximum modularity.

Different roof and façade design options provide for an individual adaptation to different regions and localities. The number of storeys can vary between two and three full floor heights. This allows for an individual reaction to existing specifications as a result of local land-use plans.
The modular construction type provides for an erection both on a flat terrain and in topographically difficult locations.
Based on a grid of approx. 4.6 x 4.6 m, various use modules can be combined with one another. By adding to this grid, various building sizes are possible. A central corridor and double staircase ensure surface-reducing access. Sanitary and cooking facilities are centrally located and for communal use. To avoid social tensions, a fixed number of living units has been assigned to a corresponding number of sanitary and cooking facilities and communal areas.
The living units each measure 18 m² and can house three individuals. Privacy is ensured through a room divider, which separates the individual sleeping areas from one another. The sanitary facilities with showers are separated by gender and also have a base size of 18 m². Robust materials and a sold construction method allow for a later change of use, for instance as a youth hostel, a boarding house, a scouts' home or similar. At present, WW+ architektur + management Sàrl has been commissioned with the planning and realisation of several of these living units in various municipalities throughout Luxembourg. The first living accommodation is due for completion in Sanem in late August 2016 and will feature a timber frame construction.
Two additional structures, also featuring a timber construction, are already in the advanced planning phase, i.e. in the functional tender phase. A suitable location is still being sought for further living accommodation.

Sanem

Sanem

Postareal Bitburg (GER)

project	**Construction of a new mixed residential and commercial building**
client	**Communal administration Bitburg (GER) / public client**
Investor	**GBT Wohnungsbau und Treuhand AG, Trier (GER)**
award	**1st prize, investor competition** **Shortlisted for 'Staatspreis' in architecture and housing 2018**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)** **architecture HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in cooperation with
architecture	Werner Schaak, Trier (GER) LPH 6-8
open space	HDK Dutt+ Kist, Saarbrücken (GER)
civil eng.	Ingenieurbüro Dieter Lohner, Trier (GER)
technical eng.	Ingenieurbüro Rittgen, Trier (GER)
photographs	Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)
facts	**- 25 condominiums with loggias/roof terrace and five wheelchair accessible specially equipped residential units** **- fully accessible to disabled persons, outdoor f. included** **- underground carpark with 63 parking places**

aerial view HDK Dutt+ Kist

dates and numbers	
gfa	**9.200 m²**
ufa	**7.800 m²**
gv	**32.500 m³**
total area	**0,35 ha**
net construction c.	**7.962.800 €**
total gross costs	**11.870.000 €**
competition phase	**02/2011 - 08/2011**
start of planning	**12/2011**
realisation	**06/2013 - 09/2015**

Planning objective

On the outskirts of the former city boundary, the new post office quarter forms a town entrance at the start of the pedestrian zone – a new meeting point for visitors and residents of the town of Bitburg, the heart of the Eifel. The key project of the post office quarter, through ensuring high-quality and sustainable new uses featuring an adapted inner-city assortment of trades, service provisions and housing, will lead to the desired revival of the precinct. Supported by a high-end gastronomy, e.g. daytime cafés with outside seating and wide public steps where people can sit, the place will come to life and encourage the public to linger.

Design features

The façade of the new construction follows the classic punctuated façades that can be found in the immediate vicinity of the old town. The height of the buildings is based on the surrounding structures and the old post office building. The planned four storeys impart an urban feel and respond effectively to the extended space. The open ground floor housing business and gastronomy services opens out to the square known as 'Am Spittel'. Plugging through the commercial areas on the ground floor results in interesting visual connections between the two squares and prevents the emergence of building rears

figure ground plan

site plan

Millebierg Lots 1-7, Bettange-sur-Mess, Dippach (LUX)

project	**Residential complex consisting of three semi-detached houses and an apartment building**
client	**TRACOL immobilier, Sandweiler (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-4**
photographs	TRACOL immobilier, Sandweiler (LUX)
start of planning	**2011**

The Millebierg subdivision is a residential ensemble of a row of six semi-detached houses and a small block of four apartments. The various buildings are characterised by a high-quality contemporary architecture and a great flexibility in interior design. Each unit takes advantage of two, if not three orientations to guarantee an optimum level of lighting, while ensuring beautiful views onto the surrounding landscapes. Each ensemble has a generous outdoor private space (terrace, balcony or garden), with direct access to the living areas. The orientation ensures optimum sun exposure, beneficial both to the comfort of the occupants as well as to the energy performance of the buildings. The apartment block, certified energy class C, as well as the category B houses are characterised by their low energy consumption.

source: Tracol, www.tracol-immo.lu

site plan

elevation south-west / Rue de Limpach

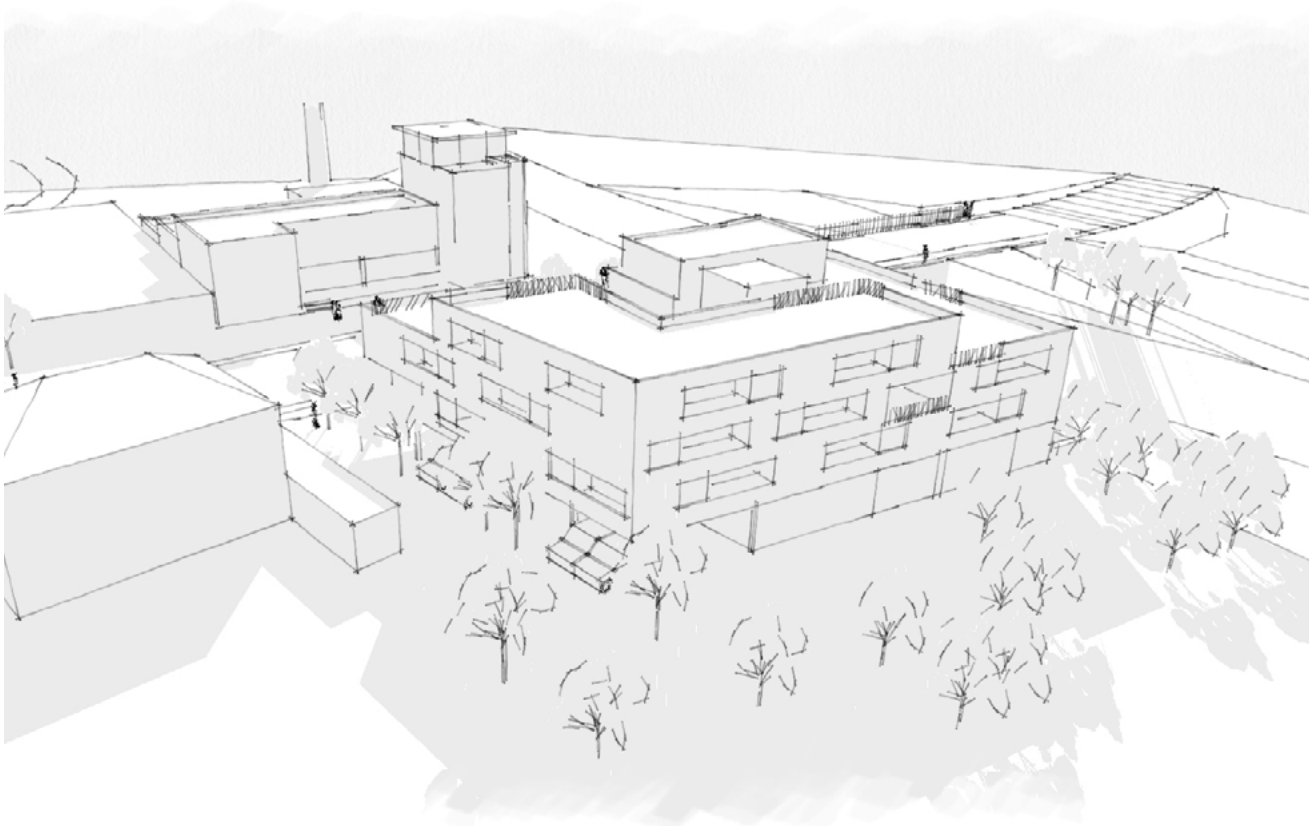
'New Celula', Bettembourg (LUX)

project
New construction of a residential and commercial building in Bettembourg

client
LUXLAIT Association Agricole, Mersch (LUX)

services
WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)
feasability study

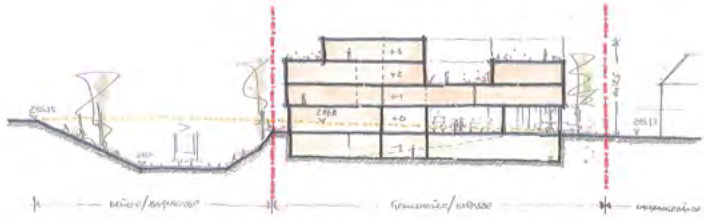
facts
- new residential and commercial building on existing parking area
- twelve residential units (80 to 150 m²) and an office unit on two floors (300 + 200 m²)
- redefinition of the area at the entrance to the town as a new prelude to the southern end of Bettembourg
- harmonious urban planning fits into the townscape and adaptation of architectural form language to the 'Celula' building on the facing side
- building height: three upper stories with a stepped floor and one basement level
- volume broken up by cuts, projections and recesses and internal atrium; the resulting reduced volume of construction conveys an airiness to the building complex
- introverted alignment by private areas with high amenity value using loggias and roof terraces, to minimize annoyances from railway and motor traffic
- 50 parking spaces in the basement for building users and an increase by the number of existing parking spaces on the ground level



dates and numbers
gfa **5.300 m²**
gv **18.000 m³**
total area **0,17 ha**
planning **02/2015 - 05/2015**

figure ground plan

section A-A



section B-B

ground floor

first floor

second floor

third floor

Office Building Panhold S.A., Roodt-sur-Syre (LUX)

project	**Construction of a new office building for the company administration of Panhold S.A.**
client	**Panhold S.A., Roodt-sur-Syre (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in cooperation with
civil eng.	Schroeder & Assecoiés, Luxembourg (LUX)
technical eng.	Felgen & Associés, Luxembourg (LUX)
infrastructure and open space	Simtech S.A., Berchem (LUX)
photographs	Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)

facts

- **administration building pooling all administrative functions**
- **via a walkway connecting to the production facility**
- **1 basement: utilities room, covered parking spaces**
- **ground and two floors above: repres. entrance, event hall, office and meeting areas**
- **additional, separate use of the Fischer Bakery**
- **reinforced concrete frame construction**
- **facade: aluminium composite panels**
- **external insulation and sun protection**
- **transparent/opaque flexible room dividing systems**

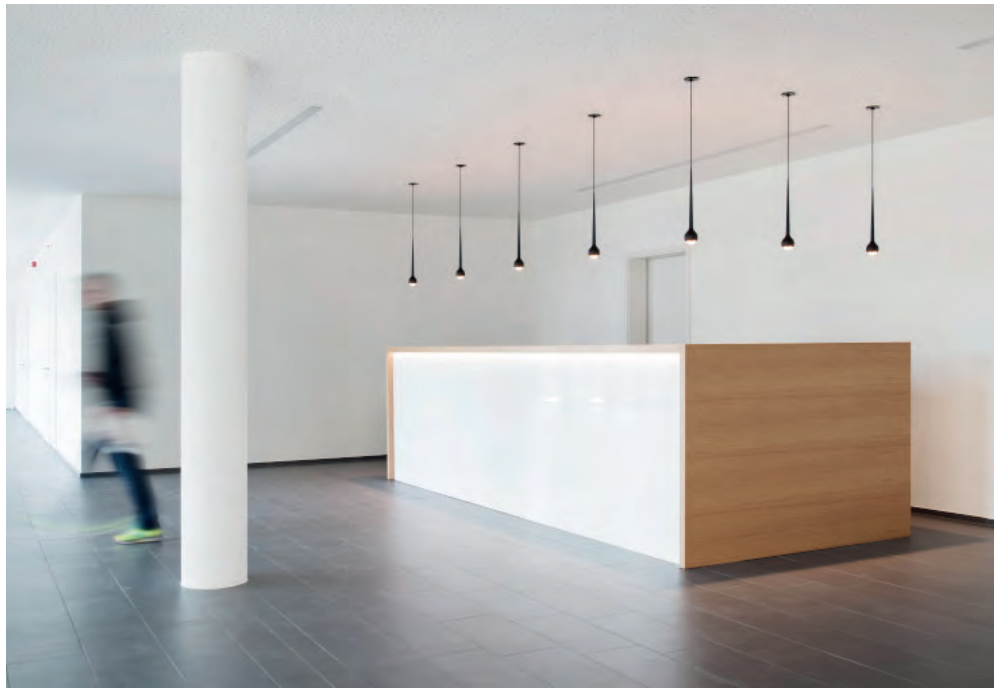
dates and numbers

gfa	**6.809 m²**
nfa	**3.123 m²**
gv	**27.918 m³**
total area	**9,25 ha**
start of planning	**12/2013**
realisation	**05/2015 - 07/2017**
commissioning	**07/2017**

site plan

ground floor

first floor



Central theme

The primary concept underlying the design is the creation of a new office building, which will house all the administrative services of PANHOLD S.A., PANELUX S.A. and FISCHER S.A.. Access to the individual office units will be achieved via a striking entrance, starting from the inner courtyard (E+0 plane). The building will have a further separate use in the form of a Fischer bakery, also accessible from the inner courtyard. The office floors will include spare space, which can be made available as units for rent.

Structure

The gross floor area is approximately 1,530 m² per office floor (E+1 and E+2). On the ground floor and basement level, some of this gross floor area is designed as patios or parking spaces that are partly covered and not fully enclosed. A walkway with a GFA of approximately 200 m² will link the new office building of PANHOLD S.A. to the existing production facility of PANELUX S.A. located opposite it.

Access

The office building complex is located on the southern plateau of the PANELUX S.A. / PANHOLD S.A. site. The building features a basement and three above-ground floors.

The basement houses the technical equipment rooms, as well as the covered parking spaces located in the front access area. Vehicle access to the site is achieved via the western access road to the covered parking spaces in the basement.

A connecting ramp then enables traffic access to the inner courtyard. The fire brigade can access the inner courtyard from the north on the same level as the production facility located there.

Construction and materials

The load-bearing reinforced concrete structure consists of the exterior wall slabs, columns and beams with flat ceilings. The lift shafts and stairways brace the building and are also made of reinforced concrete.

The office surfaces are separated by partition walls and all-glass doors with integrated privacy protection to the hallway areas. Flexible room separation systems provide either a transparent or opaque subdivision of the planned office surfaces of the individual units and can be used to structure the central meeting rooms. The office structure can thus be adapted to changing needs and requirements.

The floors of the offices and adjacent areas feature heavy-duty resilient or textile floor coverings. The entrance as well as the foyer area on the building's ground floor is covered with an attractive and durable floor paving, while the events and function room features a parquet floor.

Given the generous window surfaces of the office units on the first and second floors, an external sunshade is foreseen for glare protection.

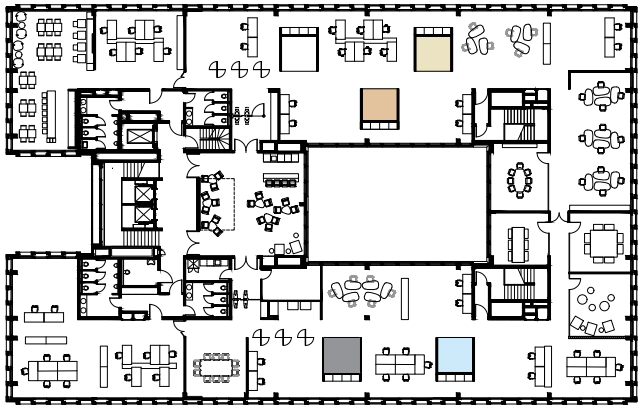
The office and entrance areas as well as the events room will feature an acoustically rated suspended ceiling, to avoid adverse effects and to create an agreeable work ambience. The suspended ceilings in the office areas feature a ceiling heating/cooling system.

Vodafone Innovation Center, Luxembourg (LUX)

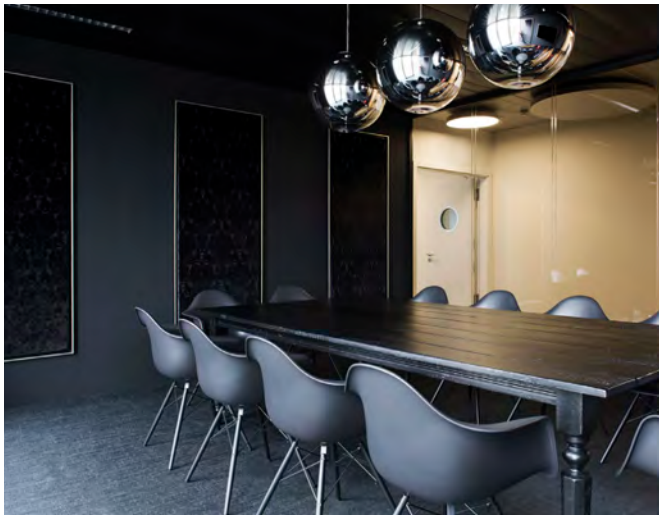
project	**Concept and realization of the innovation Center 'TOMORROW STREET'**
client	**Vodafone Innovation Center, Luxembourg (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) interior arch. according to HOAI LPH 1-5 (APS/APD)**
photographs	Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)
facts	**- 'Vodafone Luxembourg' headquarters - concept of an urban landscape - lounge as meeting point and place of relaxation and exchange - working area of the startups is a light-flooded open room - open-plan office to encourage communication - spatial separations through room dividers and five configured conference cubes: white on the outside / different atmospheres on the inside - different furnishings - wooden flooring - acoustic elements and sound-absorbing surfaces**

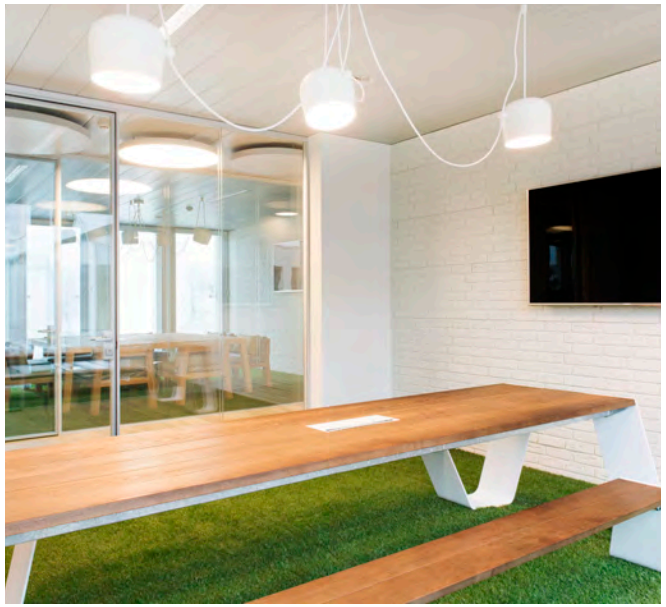
dates and numbers

ufa	**1.400 m²**
gv	**3.920 m³**
start of planning	**01/2017**
realisation	**05/2017 - 09/2017**



fourth floor





We used the 'urban landscape' concept as a starting point to divide the existing office level of the 'Vodafone Luxembourg' headquarters into different workspaces. The operational plane was consequently modelled on a city and divided into 'streets' (movement areas), 'squares' (cubes), a 'main square' (bar), 'parks' (meeting rooms) and 'houses' (workspaces). The individual workspaces and areas feature a range of different furnishings, arranged in various ways, thereby alluding to the variety of buildings seen in a city.

The objective lies in designing an open space in a bid to foster communication and exchange between various startups while also maintaining a certain privacy sphere. Centre stage is given to the team of Tomorrow Street, which sits at the heart of the action to act as a discussion partner for the startups and at the same time maintain the level of sensitivity required for its activity.

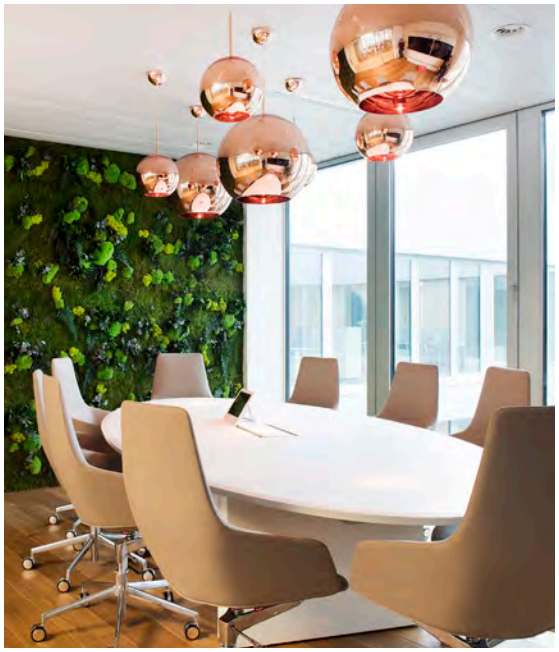
Upon entering the premises of Tomorrow Street, visitors are not in any way welcomed by a traditional reception area, but instead they immediately enter the lounge, which represents a meeting point and place for relaxation and exchange. This way, the working day starts in a communication-friendly atmosphere, in which new contacts can be established.

The lounge can be used at any time of the day for exchanging ideas or for the purposes of a meeting. Behind the bar, a plant wall gives the room a natural atmosphere.

Leaving the muted atmosphere of the lounge, visitors directly enter the working area of the startups, a light-flooded open room. Spatial separations are created through flexible room dividers or the five configured conference cubes. These cubes are small rooms, which can be used for informal meetings, for thinking or for discussing. They are closed on three sides and can remain open towards the hallway or else closed off with a curtain, to ensure increased privacy. From the outside the cubes are white, inside they are all different in that they convey the different atmospheres and special locations encountered on a voyage through our planet.

The team of Tomorrow Street sits together in an open-plan office, to encourage communication and team work.

This office and two further meeting rooms are fitted out with artificial turf and with furnishings from the outdoor arena, conveying the idea of a park or inner courtyard.



A fourth meeting room is located to the south. The choice of this location was made for strategic reasons, to avoid having to walk through several workspaces with all the discussion partners. The glass partitions are black as are the walls and the furnishings, underlining the mystical, intimate atmosphere of this room.

Materials

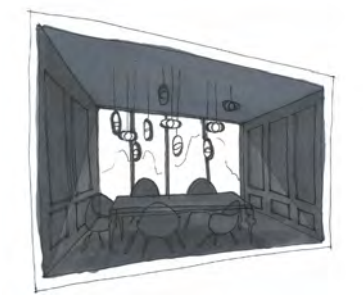
The floor covering is essentially wood (traffic + public areas = dark, remaining floor covering = light). The exception being three meeting rooms, which are fitted out with artificial turf. The floor covering used in the cubes is adapted to the various atmospheres.

Round suspended acoustic elements are in perfect harmony with the round ceiling lights and give the hallway zone its contour. The outer walls and surfaces of the configured meeting cubes are also sound-absorbing and contribute to good acoustics. The cubes are also clad with grooved wooden panels for sound absorption purposes.

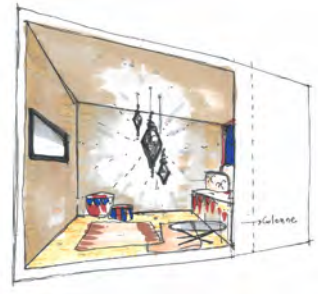
Theme-Boxes

Marin

Europe

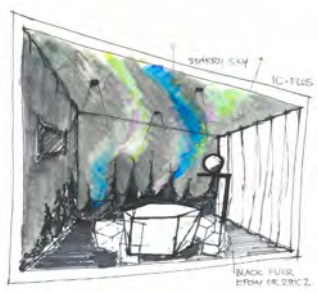


Black box



Asia palace

Africa



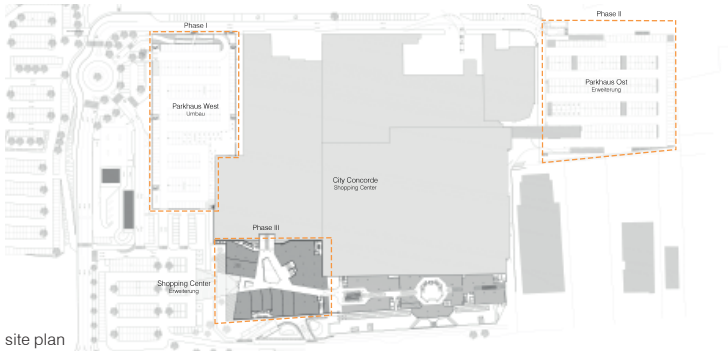
Alasca

Extension 'City Concorde', Bertrange (LUX)

project	**Extension of an existing shopping mall in Bertrange (LUX)**
client	**S.C.I Bram-Concorde, Luxembourg (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)** **architecture OAI according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in cooperation with
civil eng.	Simon Christiansen Sarl, Capellen (LUX)
technical eng.	Siegel-Schleimer Sarl, Asplet (LUX)
fire protection eng.	Swissi AG, Wallisellen (CH)
infrastructure	Luxplan S.A., Capellen (LUX)
light eng.	Andres Lichtplannung GmbH, Hamburg (GER)
energy consultancy	CSD ProGroup, Luxembourg (LUX)
existing-arch.	Arc 3, Kanzem (GER)
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER) P.1 top right stube13, Zürich (CH) P.1 bottom right, P.2 bottom left & right
facts	**- ground floor + 1st floor: shops with a café & restaurant** **- second floor: shops including fitness studio & restaurant with access to the attached roof terrace** **- access to the roof terrace and roof garden possible by main staircase** **- basement level: storage areas for premises as well as plant room, trash room, house connection rooms, sanitary facilities for customers and delivery routes for maintenance**

dates and numbers

gfa	**12.200 m²**
gv	**57.400 m³**
total area	**9,38 ha**
start of planning	**10/2013**
realisation	**04/2016 - 12/2018**



site plan

Expansion of 'City Concorde' shopping centre

Urban planning context

The 'City Concorde' shopping centre was established in 1974 on Route de Longwy in Helfent in the municipality of Bertrange. In its 40 years of operation, it has undergone several expansions. To meet the demands of the market and its growing surroundings, the shopping centre is once again being extended and enhanced in terms both of size and standard. By connecting the two existing main entrances, the internal flow is improved and the shopping centre is given a new attractive entrance, accentuated by a large covered forecourt with an open two-storey mullion-transom façade.

The car parking facilities have also been extended with the construction of a new underground car park over two levels.

Use

The commercial premises extend over two storeys, the ground floor and the first floor, along a central skylight; the ground floor also houses a café and a restaurant, inviting shoppers to linger.

The second floor provides additional space for a fitness centre and a restaurant. The premises are covered by a free-spanning steel framework. The trusses in the fitness centre are aesthetically appealing as a visible element. The two facilities can separately access the connecting roof terrace, which along with the roof garden is open to all shopping centre customers via the main staircase, providing an inviting spot that can be enjoyed in different atmospheres thanks to its plantings and seating options.

The cellar houses the storage areas for the new commercial premises, as well as the equipment, refuse and building installation rooms, the sanitary facilities for shopping centre customers and the supply delivery routes.

Materials and lighting

The exterior façade features fibreC reinforced concrete panels. The large-scale glazed shop façades are designed to feature anodised frames in a warm brown-grey, which accompanies the high-grade “Crema Julia” granite flooring. By continuing the warm beige colour tone of the existing façade and the granite flooring inside, the extension and the existing structure will be perceived as a whole.

The general interior lighting concept and advertising surfaces are discreet, allowing the atrium and its large skylight to “shine” as a connecting element. This central place serves as a means of orientation and comes alive through special lighting and design elements.

The main stairwell and the neighbouring lift system are also clad in anodised aluminium sheets, partially perforated and backlit in an eye-catching manner.

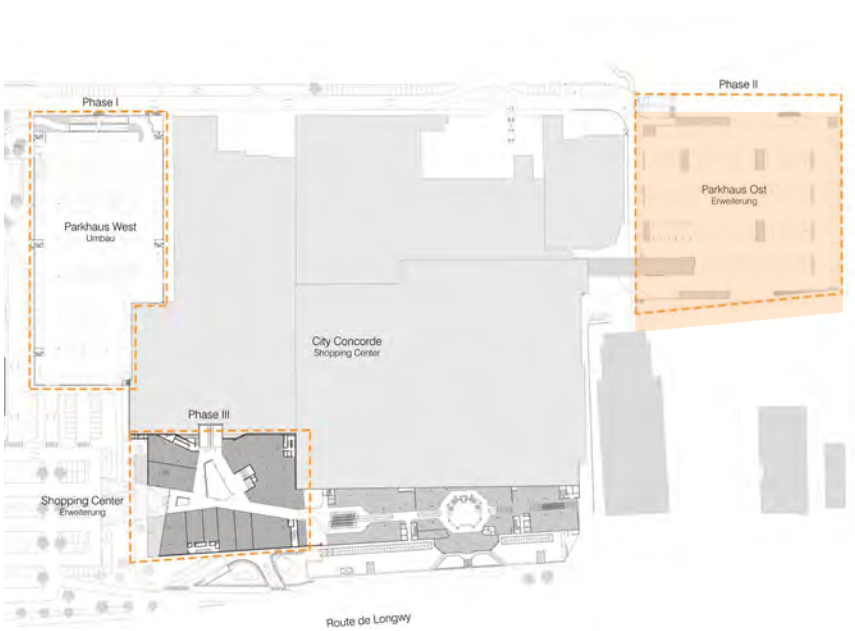
The patio and roof terrace feature weather-resistant sustainable materials such as natural stone and wood.

Construction

The extension is a concrete structure in a mixed construction featuring load-bearing exterior walls and ceilings, as well as reinforced concrete columns as an interior support structure for a flexible interior design. The stairwell cores and partition walls in the cellar are a solid construction. Partition walls in the ground-floor and first-floor retail area are designed as a lightweight construction due to the required degree of flexibility.

'Parkhaus Ost' City Concorde, Bertrange (LUX)

project	**New construction of an underground car park in the 'City Concorde' shopping mall**
client	**S.C.I. Bram-Concorde, Luxembourg (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)** **architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in cooperation with
civil eng.	Simon-Christiansen, Capellen (LUX)
technical eng.	Siegel Schleimer, Aspelt (LUX)
infrastructure	Luxplan, Capellen (LUX)
energy consultancy	CSD ProGroup, Luxembourg (GER)
photographs	Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)
facts	**- approx. 600 parking spaces, including disabled and baby parking spaces** **- 4 charging stations for electric vehicles** **- roofed access to shopping centre with lift system and toilet facilities**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**19.810 m²**
gv	**52.960 m³**
start of planning	**04/2014**
realisation	**09/2015 - 11/2016**



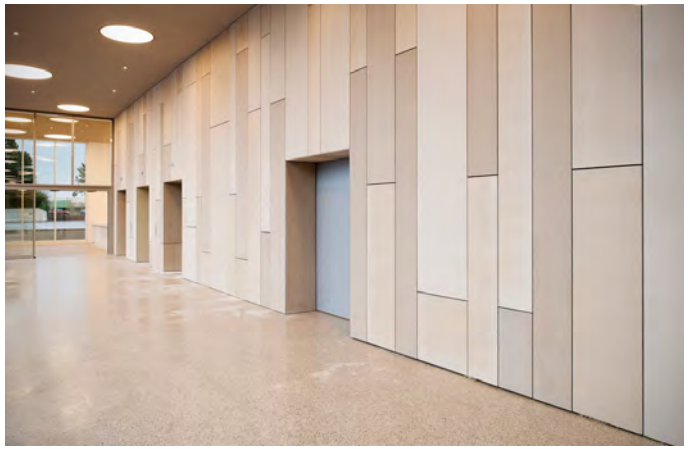
site plan

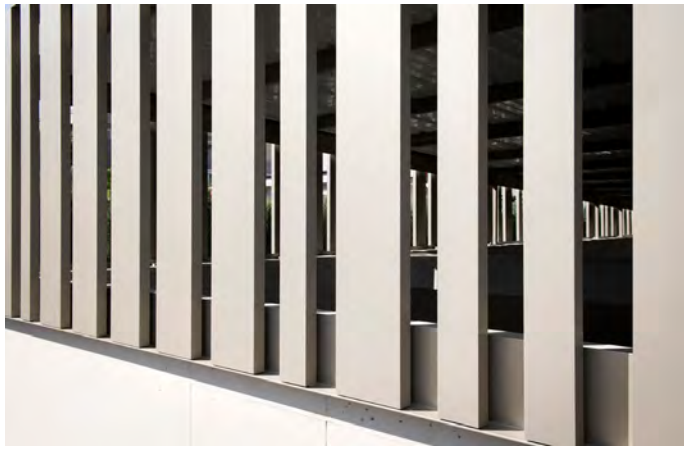
A growing shopping centre calls for a high number of parking spaces to accommodate the equally growing number of customers. As a result, the plans for the City Concorde expansion also included the construction of an underground car park, to compensate for and supplement the car parks lost as a result of the expansion. A total of 636 car parks have been created, spread out over two lower storeys and a ground-level parking area with outdoor facilities. The focal point of the underground car park is the main stairwell, which embodies both the passage and the entrance into the existing shopping centre. Given its height, the main stairwell is a visual landmark and guides customers towards the shopping centre. The façade is identical to that of the new construction and as such creates a connecting element. The pedestrian walkway forming a passage from the main stairwell to the entrance is accentuated through the use of coloured asphalt. Generally speaking, the use of selected colours and materials results in a sense of interaction between the simplicity and functionality of an underground car park and the glamour and opulence of an upmarket shopping centre.

To further underline the connection of the new construction to the existing one, the passageways and the entrance on the east side of the existing building will also be overhauled. The design aligns with the existing buildings, its new and modern elements already heralding the forthcoming new construction.

The construction of the underground car park features reinforced concrete columns and reinforced concrete slabs. The underground car park has trolley stations, as well as disabled and family parking spaces on every floor. It also has charging stations for electric vehicles. The main stairwell featuring lifts and toilets ensures that customers enjoy the greatest possible comfort and convenience.

The new construction 'Car Park East' provides customers and visitors with 850 comfortable parking spaces while providing undercover access via the new connecting building to the Passage Vendome





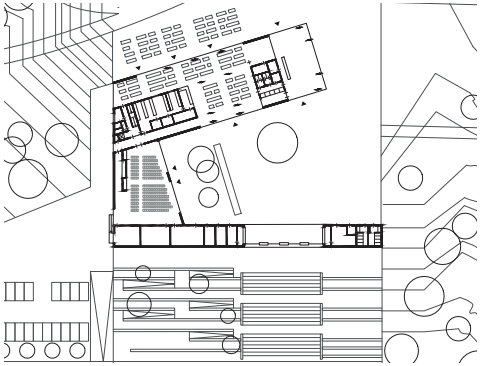
Visitor Center 'Gärten der Welt', Berlin (GER)

project	**Construction of the new visitor center for the horticulture exhibition 2017 including areas for gastronomy, exhibition and events**
client	**Grün Berlin GmbH (GER) / public client**
award	**1st prize, international competition**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
shop/gastronomy	Moniteurs, Berlin (GER)
open space	geskes.hack Landschaftsarchitekten, Berlin (GER)
civil eng.	IKP Industrie-Konstruktion+ Planung, Pinneberg (GER) / Prof. Dr.- Ing. Hilbers Ingenieurgesellschaft, Berlin (GER)
technical eng.	Ingenieurbüro für TGA - Dipl.-Phys. H.-J. Rehberg, Berlin (GER)
infrastructure	BEV Ingenieure, Königs Wusterhausen (GER)
	IfE grothe, Berlin (GER)
hvac	Heimann Ingenieure, Berlin (GER)
acoustics	Ritter Bauphysik, Postdam (GER)
building physics	Andreas Wilke - Ingenieurbüro f. Bauph. u. Baukonstr., Postdam (GER)
fire protection eng.	GSE Ingenieur-Gesellsch. mbH Saar, Enseleit und Partner, Berlin (GER)
photographs	Stefan Müller, Berlin (GER) / Sven-Erik Tornow / alwitra
facts	**- funded by european subsidies** **- barrier free building according to german standards 'Bau Bln § 52 Barrierefreies Bauen' Berlin - Design for all**
publications	**Wettbewerbe Aktuell (07/2013 + 07/2017)** **Gründach Aktuell (02/2016)** **DESIGN FIRST-BUILD SMART (2017)** **STEIN (05/2017)** **Berlin wird blumIGA. (2017)** **Archiduc (14/2017)** **Revue Technique (02/2017)** **bba (01-02/2018)**

dates and numbers	
gfa	**2.462 m²**
ufa	**2.021 m²**
gv	**13.223 m³**
total area	**2,1 ha**
net construction c.	**4.852.361 €**
total gross costs	**5.773.880 €**
competition phase	**02/2013 - 04/2013**
start of planning	**02/2013**
realisation	**12/2014 - 04/2017**

figure ground plan

site plan



ground floor

"All that is against nature cannot last in the long run."
Charles Darwin

The unique geology and geography of the Gardens of the World is what characterises the overall sculptural and typological structure of the planned visitor centre. The architectural concept, the staging of the individual functional units and the design of the outdoor facilities all systematically descend from the existing natural environment.

URBAN PLANNING CONCEPT I DESIGN CONCEPT
Genius Loci – visitor centre in the flow of nature

The distinctiveness of the site at the entrance of a scenic landscape and on the fringes of a garden-city residential area provides only limited urban planning specifications. The result is a basic concept of the visitor centre emanating from the flow of nature. The architectonic concept foresees a compact building form, in a bid to reduce the built-up surfaces in favour of a green setting. It places particular emphasis on a harmonious integration into the surrounding natural environment. Given its distinctive form, the building forms a clear, identity-establishing conclusion to the Blumberger Damm, while also opening onto the Gardens of the World recreational park with its unique and extensive expression, which rises with the landscape. The green inner courtyard and the vast open forecourt create a flow between the visitor centre and the existing natural and green environment.
The visitor centre, with its clearly defined structure, provides visitors with a warm and secure welcome from an urban to a natural setting. At the same time, openness and transparency are achieved through the targeted use of materials, light and openings.

Nells Park Hotel – Restaurant expansion, Trier (GER)

project	**Extension and redesign of the restaurant in the Nells Park Hotel and redesign of the restaurant in the landmarked building dating from 1861**
client	**Thomas Pütter und Denise Kraft-Pütter, Trier (GER)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture / interior arch. HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
civil engineer	Ingenieurbüro Lohner, Trier (GER)
photographs	Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER) / Nells Park Hotel, Trier (GER)
facts	**- expansion of the restaurant area within the historic zone of 'Nells Ländchen' park** **- reconstruction of the historic manor house dating from 1864 (see Dasbachstraße 12)** **- the ground floor will be converted to a restaurant** **- the 1st floor will feature four themed hotel rooms focusing on the theme: 'Mosel myth'** **- redesign of the outdoor areas inside the listed park area**

Hotel extension	
dates and numbers	
gfa	**300 m²**
ufa	**150 m²**
start of planning	**08/2014**
realisation	**01/2015 - 04/2015**

Manor renovation	
dates and numbers	
gfa	**320 m²**
start of planning	**04/2014**
realisation	**09/2015 - 12/2015**

Renovation and extension of the restaurant areas in the conservatory and in the listed manor house of Nells Park Hotel

As the owners of the long-established and family-run business Nells Park Hotel, Thomas Pütter and Denise Kraft-Pütter feel it is their calling to bolster the Moselle region with their first-rate and world-renowned Rieslings! This is the reason behind their undaunted move to say goodbye to foreign white wines and champagnes and henceforth present their guests with a representative cross section of over 100 wines from the Moselle, Saar and Ruwer regions, which are served alongside a young and fresh regional cuisine. The objective of this project was to signal and promulgate this philosophy and the in-house generation change to the outside world by adopting a contemporary yet tradition-conscious architectural language.

In addition to a restoration of the hotel lobby, reception and bar, the renovation and extension of the four-star 'Nells Park Hotel' in Trier also involved the extension of the conservatory on the hotel's ground floor. The existing organisation structure was optimised, workflows were simplified and a significantly clearer configuration was provided for guests and staff. In addition to the improved orientation within the hotel, new views were created, in particular towards the listed manor house and the park surroundings. The extension of the conservatory gave rise

to an extensive glass timber construction. This alongside the new and larger room structures allows guests to more fully embrace the park, in which the hotel lies. The result is bright rooms, flooded with light, in a reduced design language. These rooms are contemporary and yet convey a 'cosy' natural ambiance. The choice of materials reveals a preference for regional and, whenever possible, natural materials, allowing the nature of the park setting to interact with the inner rooms of the restaurant area, creating a sense of symbiosis. Particular emphasis was placed on the necessary functional furniture, as well as the wall and ceiling claddings, which were made of old oak. This oak is over 200 years old and comes from beams of old regional service buildings, which were salvaged during demolition. The functional furniture, such as the breakfast buffet, cake counter, juice and coffee bar, for instance, have been integrated in the overall concept in such a way that they visually disappear after use and almost naturally turn into unobtrusive space dividers.

Following the extension of the new building constructed during the 1980s, the existing hotel restaurant on the ground floor of the 1861 manor house was renovated. For monument preservation reasons, the existing room structures remained untouched. Wall and ceiling elements that were not historical were removed. Using reduced stylistic devices – such as coloured, smooth plasterwork and contemporary lighting with stucco fittings – the rooms were able adopt the new, clear design language without losing their historical character. Through their modern interpretation, they provide an unobstructed view onto the historical site and in doing so achieve a balanced dialogue between the historical and modern buildings. In today's age of globalisation, this interplay of the traditional and the modern calls for a range of typical features, such as historical relevance, ancient monuments, architecture and cultural events, but also subjective dimensions such as the experience of wine, nostalgia, mysticism. To cater to all the above while also meaningfully supporting a regional wine experience, a central place is called for, in which the traditional characteristics of the Moselle wine intertwine with history while also embodying the product of wine in other areas of culture.

The completion of the works means that guests at Nells Park Hotel can henceforth enjoy the restaurant's gastronomic diversity, featuring regional specialities accompanied by first-class Saar, Moselle and Ruwer wines in a stylish atmosphere. Exclusively local tradesmen were hired to carry out the works, enabling the building contractors to implement their desired philosophy with a new identity for the house.

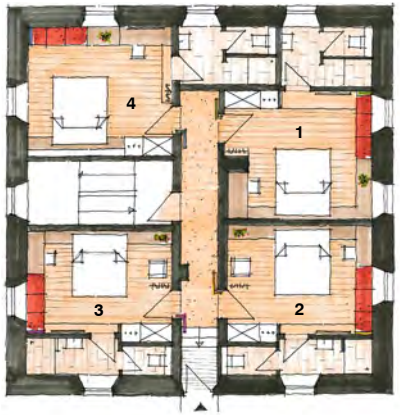
Renovation Nells Park Hotel - 'Winzerzimmer', Trier (GER)

project	**Renovation of the first floor into high standard hotel suites under the topic 'Mythos Mosel' wich are located inside the listed manor house of the year 1861**
client	**Thomas Pütter and Denise Kraft-Pütter, Trier (GER)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture / interior arch. HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in cooperation with
civil eng.	Ingenieurbüro Lohner, Trier (GER)
photographs	Nells Park Hotel, Trier (GER) / Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)
facts	**- renovation of the listed manor of 1861** **- renovation of the groundfloor into an restaurant** **- renovation of the first floor into 4 star hotel suits under the them of "Mythos Mosel"** **- rearrangement of the hotel garden wich is part of the adjacent listed park**

dates and numbers

gfa	**160 m²**
ufa	**116 m²**
gv	**422 m³**
start of planning	**03/2015**
realisation	**10/2015 - 12/2015**

site plan



first floor mansion

themed suites

1. Van Volxem
2. Moseljünger
3. Bergrettung
4. Von Othegraven

In addition to the restaurant area on the ground floor of the new and old building, the two-stage renovation and extension of the four-star 'Nells Park Hotel' in Trier also involved the renovation of the listed vaulted cellar of the manor house. The newly created wine room, known as the Vinothek, hosts entertaining wine tastings led by the in-house sommelier, as well as commentated tastings run by winegrowers, exclusive gourmet menu events or themed workshop tastings.

In addition to the extension of the gastronomic area, the upper floor of the 1861 manor house was converted into four new hotel rooms. These rooms were previously used by the administration of Nells Park Hotel and have been converted into individual guest rooms. These reflect the "Moselle myth" theme and aim to allow guests to fully immerse themselves in the region and its culture of indulgence. Through the use of just a few primarily regional and natural materials, bright rooms, which are flooded with natural light, have been created in a reduced design language. Other than the necessary bathroom installations, existing elements such as the parquet flooring, for instance, were retained and, when necessary, completed or complemented by skilled craftsmen.

A unique feature is that each room has its own regional patron. The Saar is represented by the VDP member vineyards Van Volxem, run by Roman Niewodniczanski, and von Othegraven, owned by Günter Jauch. The Klitzekleine Ring steep slope rescuers and the Moseljünger association were secured as representatives for the Moselle. The self-proclaimed "steep slope Riesling rescue team" is made up of nine vineyards from around Traben-Trarbach, who are on a mission to revive neglected vineyard slopes. The thirteen young winemakers of the Moseljünger e.V. have a similar mission, pouring their heart and soul into nurturing every single vine growing on the steepest slopes of the Moselle valley. For all these patrons, the concept of sustainability and the preservation of a unique cultural landscape are of key importance.

It is against this backdrop that guests can enjoy unique rooms in a contemporary setting, which features all the amenities of a modern hotel design without the character of the old manor house being lost. The rooms thus provide a perfect complement to the overall gastronomic concept of Nells Park Hotel. Guests immerse themselves in the exciting history of unique Riesling wines. They share the passion of their patrons and in doing so get to experience the region from a new angle!

Steep slope rescue team - 'Heroes of the Riesling'

It's work. It's back-breaking work. It is miserable drudgery. There is no reasonably priced machinery to relieve the drudgery of steep slope vine tending work. No wonder every year a few dozen winemakers throw in the towel. They let their slopes run to seed.
This is a pity. For wherever high ground work is done, quality strives towards the summit. No flat land comes close to competing with what comes off the steep slopes of the Moselle.
Fortunately, we have the 'Riesling Steep Slope Rescue Team'. This effort is being underpinned by nine wineries in the Traben-Trarbach area, who have made it their mission to revive neglected vineyards. 'The Klitzekleine Ring' has been doing great things since 2006. Many a noble plot could be saved - and with them the old vines that produce the most exciting Rieslings ever. As stated, this is miserable drudgery. But every sip proves that it's worth the effort.

Van Volxem - 'Back to the future'

A brewer whose heart beat for wine. More than 150 years ago, Gustav van Volxem left his brewery in Brussels and moved to the Saar. To Wiltingen. Where the best locations are the list headers: Gottesfuß, Volz and Scharzhofberg. Van Volxem demonstrated his skill. Under his direction, the Van Volxem winery became one of the most respected in the Empire. Around 1900, Van Volxem wines were more coveted and more expensive than the finest wines from Bordeaux.
Roman Niewodniczanski has been tied to this tradition since 2000. His recipe for success is a combination of patience and sacrifice. This means lower yields - fewer grapes means more mineral nutrients and more complex flavors. Grapes are harvested only after cellars are already filled elsewhere - every additional sunny day brings maturity and strength. That's why he allows fermentation to take place in the cellar - the longer the wines are on the lees, the better they will develop their harmonious and complex features.
Roman Niewodniczanski also takes time with our trainees when he leads them through his vineyards. He experiences his passion live through this adventure.

Moselle votaries - 'A rejuvenation for classic products'

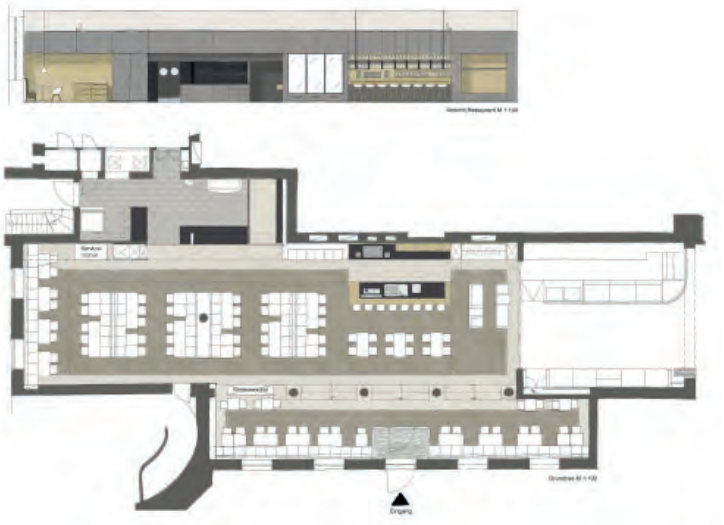
This horror had a name: The Roman Cup. A bulbous, unwieldy drinking vessel that would have fit well into a Nero film adaptation with Peter Ustinov - but not at a wine party in the 21st century.
The image of Mosel wine was as antiquated as the cup until the turn of the century. It was considered "lovely" that is, oversweet. The labels had a 1950s flair - Heinz Erhardt would have liked it.
Then came the Moseljünger, an association of more than a dozen winegrowers. Since 2006 they have been proving that Moselle Riesling can also be dry and tart - and very casual. In a good mood and feeling cheeky, these young disciples of the world make it clear that the days of the old boy drinks are over. For wine tasting since then, the watchword is 'Riesling rocks. 'The Rhythm & Wine' party, which takes place every year in our historic Orangerie at Easter, is one of the highlights of Trier's yearly events – of course, the Roman Cup is absent.

Von Othegraven - 'Great-uncle Max is to blame'

This is how it works today: a person become rich and famous and one day thinks, perhaps out of boredom: 'Maybe owning a winery would be fun. Angelina Jolie, Gerard Depardieu and Sting did it that way - celebrities who are newcomers into the world of wine.'
But not Günther Jauch. He comes from the great Othegraven wine dynasty, whose roots go back to the time of Napoleon. If not his grandmother, but rather his grandfather had borne this time-honored name, today there would be a Günther von Othegraven.
In 2010, he took over the winery, which would otherwise have been auctioned off, and returned to the place of his childhood. It was here in Kanzem, in the historic manor house with its landscaped English park that the young Günther spent many holidays with his great-uncle Max. He must have liked it. Otherwise there would be no seventh-generation winery today. Who knows what would have become of the Kanzemer Altenberg! The dream location that you will find on our wine list and where every vintage delivers the right product.

Restaurant in listed railway station building, Luxembourg (LUX)

project	**Redesign and overhaul of existing restaurant including kitchen in listed railway station building**
client	**CFL Immo S.A., Luxembourg (LUX) (subsidiary of the state CFL-Group)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture / interior arch. services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
civil eng.	InCA Ingénieurs, Niederanven (LUX)
technical eng.	RMC Consulting, Luxemburg (LUX)
facts	**- upgrading of the station quarter with the restaurant as a new and highly welcoming focal point** **- seats: approx. 170** **- seats on terrace: approx. 80** **- material choice adapted to the materials of the railway (wood/steel/glass/leather)**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**1.232 m²**
ufa	**705 m²**
gv	**4.078 m³**
planning	**06/2016 - 03/2018**
realisation	**01/2018 - 05/2019**



Urban surroundings and target groups

As part of the redesign of the railway station forecourt (tram and bus terminal), the station restaurant will contribute to the desired enhancement of the station quarter by embodying an attractive focal point. The objective is for it to be a bright and friendly locality with a welcoming atmosphere that attracts and caters for not just travellers and walk-in customers, but also local and business people.

The two-phase upgrade foresees a design featuring an industrial character reminiscent of the railway company, in a contemporary interpretation that highlights the various eras witnessed by the station.

Uses

The main entrance to the restaurant is located directly on the station forecourt, immediately adjacent to the entranceway into the great hall of the main railway station. The restaurant is divided into various zones, boasting a large, open-plan dining area able to seat approximately 170, as well as a separate lounge area, a service area with bar and grill – providing a glimpse into the open kitchen – and a cake counter. A takeaway area, which can be accessed from the station hall and also serves as a side entrance to the restaurant, further complements the services on offer. All additional ancillary rooms used for catering purposes are located in the basement. The terrace, which looks out onto the station forecourt, has room to seat a further 80 guests – amidst all the hustle and bustle.

Brasserie Neipperg, Luxembourg (LUX)

project	**Integration of a café into the renovation and modernization of the inner city Neipperg Parking garage in Luxembourg**
client	**Administration Communale de la Ville de Luxembourg (LUX)/ public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture / interior arch. services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
technical eng.	Goblet Lavandier, Luxembourg (LUX)
health and safety coordinator	PROroup, Windhof (LUX)
statics / concrete restoration	RW Consult, Luxembourg (LUX)
rednering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- as part of the modernization of the Neipperg parking garage the existing kiosk will be upgraded to a café** **- simultaneous upgrading of the station environs** **- ceiling-high glazing and perspectives** **- 49 seats** **- interior design featuring natural materials such as wood and natural stone**

dates and numbers	
gfa	**546 m²**
gv	**1.356 m³**
net construction c.	**1.435.170 €**
total gross costs	**2.031.771 €**
start of planning	**09/2014**
realisation	**03/2018 - 10/2019**

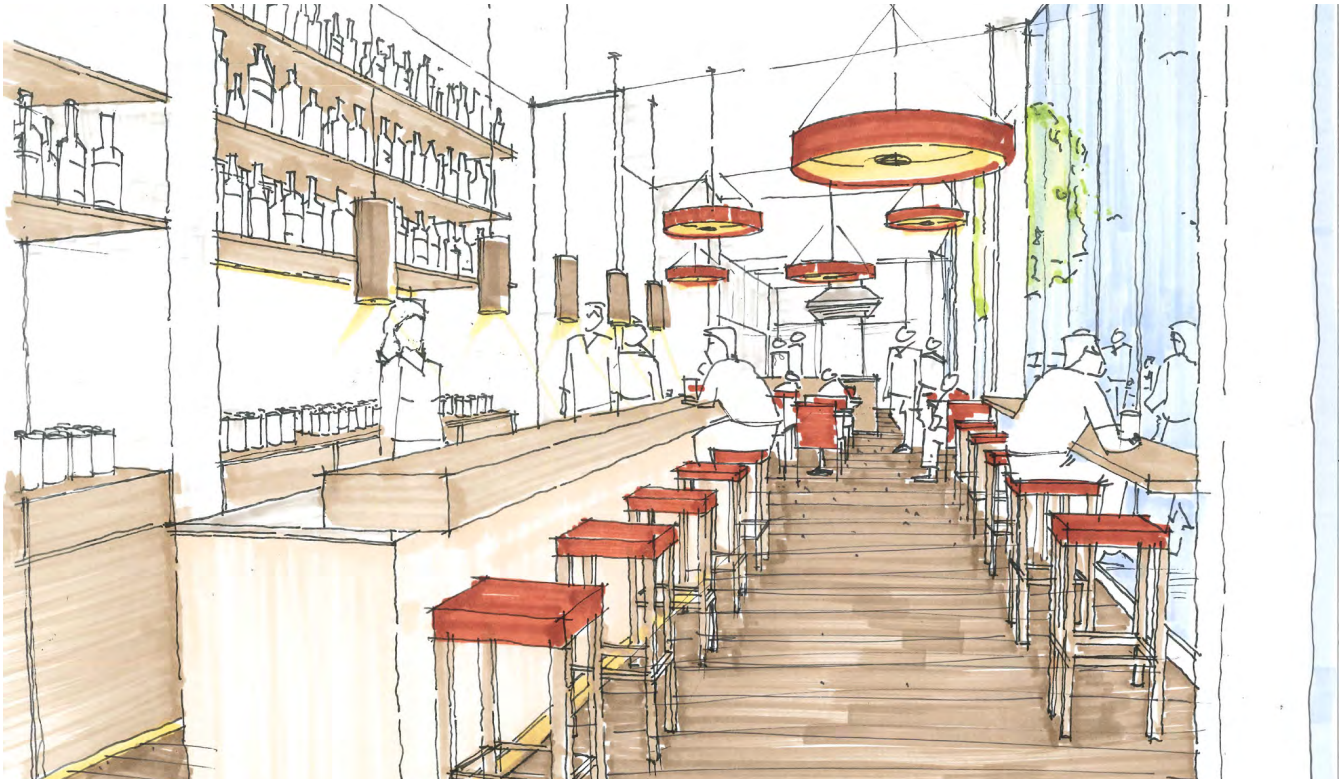
Topographical conditions
The 'Parking Fort Neipperg' is located in Luxembourg City's 'Quartier Gare', in direct proximity to the central railway station, the Carré Rotondes and the shopping streets of 'Avenue de la Gare' and 'Avenue de la Liberté'.

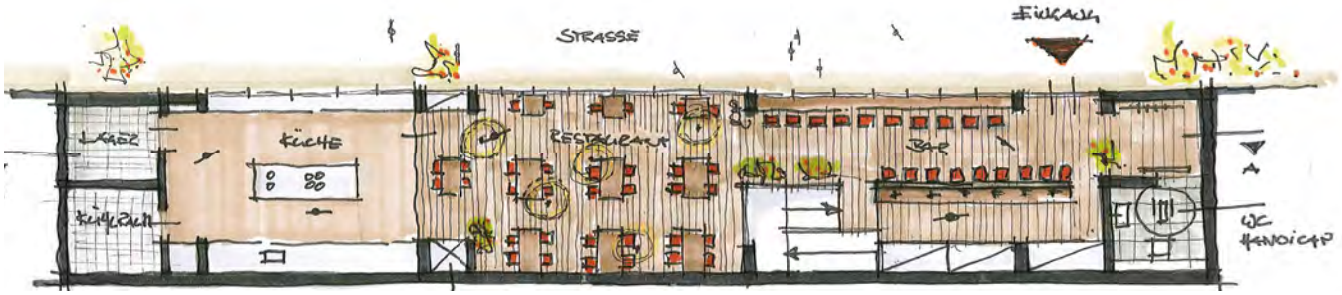
Car park
At the request of the City of Luxembourg, the ageing car park is being refurbished and renovated. The car park will also feature a restaurant looking out onto 'Rue du Fort Neipperg'.

Restaurant
The aim of the restaurant is to lend the streetscape a new character. The restaurant, in the style of a brasserie, will extend over four levels.

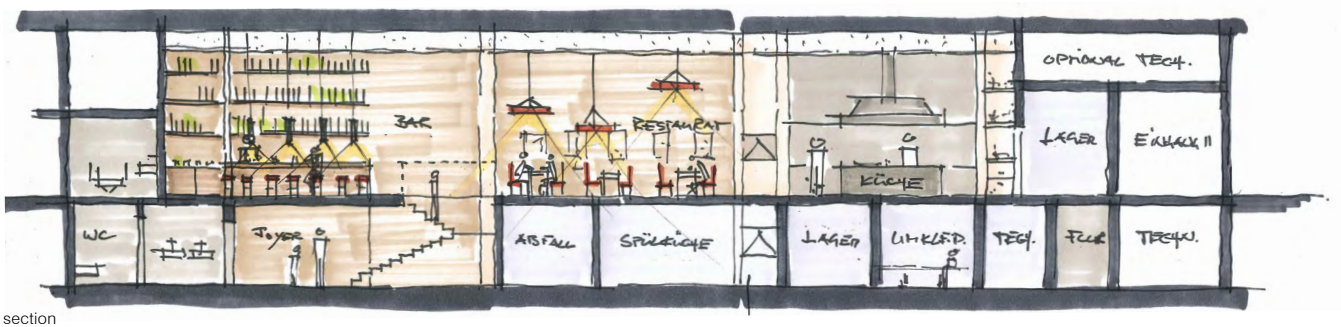
The ground floor houses the ceiling-high glazed guest area, able to seat a maximum of 49. It has a ceiling height of approximately 4 metres and is divided into a counter, respectively bar area, with 18 seats and a flexibly changeable central sitting area able to accommodate 31. A few select natural materials, such as wood-panelled walls, natural stone floors and a brushed brass countertop, give the restaurant an upmarket and modern sense of wellbeing. The design motto can be described as "Come as you are".
The required infrastructures, such as a disabled toilet, ladies and gents toilets, as well as a back office for the management are also located on the ground floor. As a result of a reduced 2.2 m ceiling height, an intermediate floor can be incorporated, housing staff areas, such as changing rooms and staff toilets.

The upper floor (parking level 04) is where the brasserie's kitchen is located, flooded with natural light. The ceiling-height glazing creates exciting views both into and out of the street. All the necessary utility rooms, such as the scullery, storage room, cold store and refuse area are directly assigned to the kitchen on this level and practically equipped according to their function.





ground floor



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Parking Lot Neipperg, Luxembourg (LUX)

project	**Renovation and refurbishment project of 'Parking Neipperg' and incorporation of a restaurant**
client	**Administration Communale de la Ville de Luxembourg, (LUX) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
civil eng.	RWConsult, Luxembourg (LUX)
technical eng.	Goblet Lavandier, Luxembourg (LUX)
further partners	Eneco, Luxembourg (LUX)
	Luxcontrol, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX)
	PROgroup, Windhof (LUX)
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- upgrade of the train station area** **- new façade** **- existing kiosk will be converted into an upmarket brasserie** **- 19 split-level parking decks** **- parking guidance system differentiated for user groups in accordance with diagram and signage guidelines of the City of Luxembourg** **- also bicycle stands, 20 parking spaces for electric vehicles, adaptation of handycap- parking spaces, parking spaces reserved for women** **- rainwater use system, photovoltaic and solar heating system**

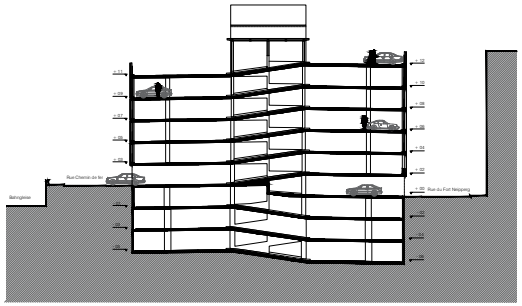
dates and numbers	
gfa	**21.818 m²**
gv	**49.701 m³**
net construction c.	**13.282.396 €**
total gross costs	**15.540.403 €**
start of planning	**09/2014**
realisation	**03/2018 - 12/2019**

Topographical conditions

The 'Parking Fort Neipperg' is located in Luxembourg City's 'Quartier Gare' (station area), in direct proximity to the central railway station, the Carré Rotondes, and the shopping streets of 'Avenue de la Gare' and 'Avenue de la Liberté'.

Guiding principle

The initial planning concept is to enhance the building by increasing its user friendliness, adapting the access paths and restoring the building services, the lighting, the ventilation, etc.



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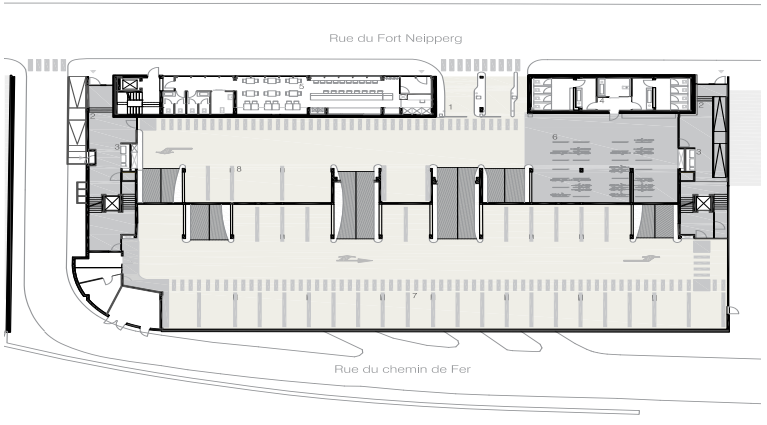


ground floor

site plan

Car park

At the request of the City of Luxembourg, the ageing car park is being refurbished and renovated. The car park will also feature a restaurant looking out onto 'Rue du Fort Neipperg'.

The car park, which was erected in a concrete skeleton construction with nineteen split-level parking decks (13 above ground and 6 under ground), will undergo a complete concrete refurbishment. The entire electrics, ventilation technology and lighting will also be replaced and an internal parking guidance system will be installed, differentiated for user groups and based on the revised guidelines for diagrams and signage in Luxembourg City's car parks, which lay down the colours, pictograms and orientation within car parks, etc.

Since the existing exposed aggregate concrete façade no longer provides any impact protection and a retrofitted impact protection would result in shortening the parking space depths or the lane widths, the existing façade will be dismantled and replaced by a façade that will enhance the streetscape. The two entranceways for pedestrians are to be complemented by a third on 'Rue de Chemin de Fer'. The vertical pedestrian access within the building no longer meets today's requirements. The two lifts are not adapted to the needs of the disabled and stop only at parking levels oriented towards 'Rue du Fort Neipperg'. This will be changed thanks to the reorganisation of the two stairwells. The new accessible lifts of the stairwells will stop at every level in future.

The renovation will also see the sanitary facilities being located closer to the entrance, so that pedestrians can safely reach these without having to cross paths with motorised traffic.

The area that will be freed up thanks to the restructuring will be converted into a restaurant that will incorporate the currently empty kiosk and existing bar.

The parking will also house bicycle stands and 20 parking spaces for electric vehicles. Parking spaces reserved for women will also be made available and the number of PRM (people with reduced mobility) parking spaces will be adapted to today's standards.

On the roof, a steel construction will be erected between the stairwells to collect the rainwater for the rainwater use system and serve as a surface for a photovoltaic and solar heating system.

Restaurant

The restaurant looks out onto 'Rue du Fort Neipperg' and is located between the access and entrance 2, respectively the thoroughfare to 'Rue du Chemin de Fer'. The restaurant, in the style of a brasserie, will extend over three levels.

Restaurant B13, Bertrange (LUX)

project	**New construction of a pavilion with restaurant**
client	**Community of Bertange (LUX) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)** **architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
civil eng.	Schroeder & Associés, Luxemburg (LUX)
technical eng.	Goblet Lavandier & Associés, Luxemburg (LUX)
open space	ernst+partner Landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (GER)
photographs	Linda Blatzek, Trier (D)
facts	**- capacity of 60 seats** **- open cooking** **- facade of black ceramic plates** **- three sided frameless glazing**
publications	**Archiduc(11-/2015)** **Wunnen Luxembourg (11-12/2015)**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**310 m²**
ufa	**280 m²**
gv	**2.020 m³**
net construction c.	**1.376.000 €**
total gross costs	**1.867.000 €**
start of planning	**08/2011**
realisation	**08/2014 - 06/2015**

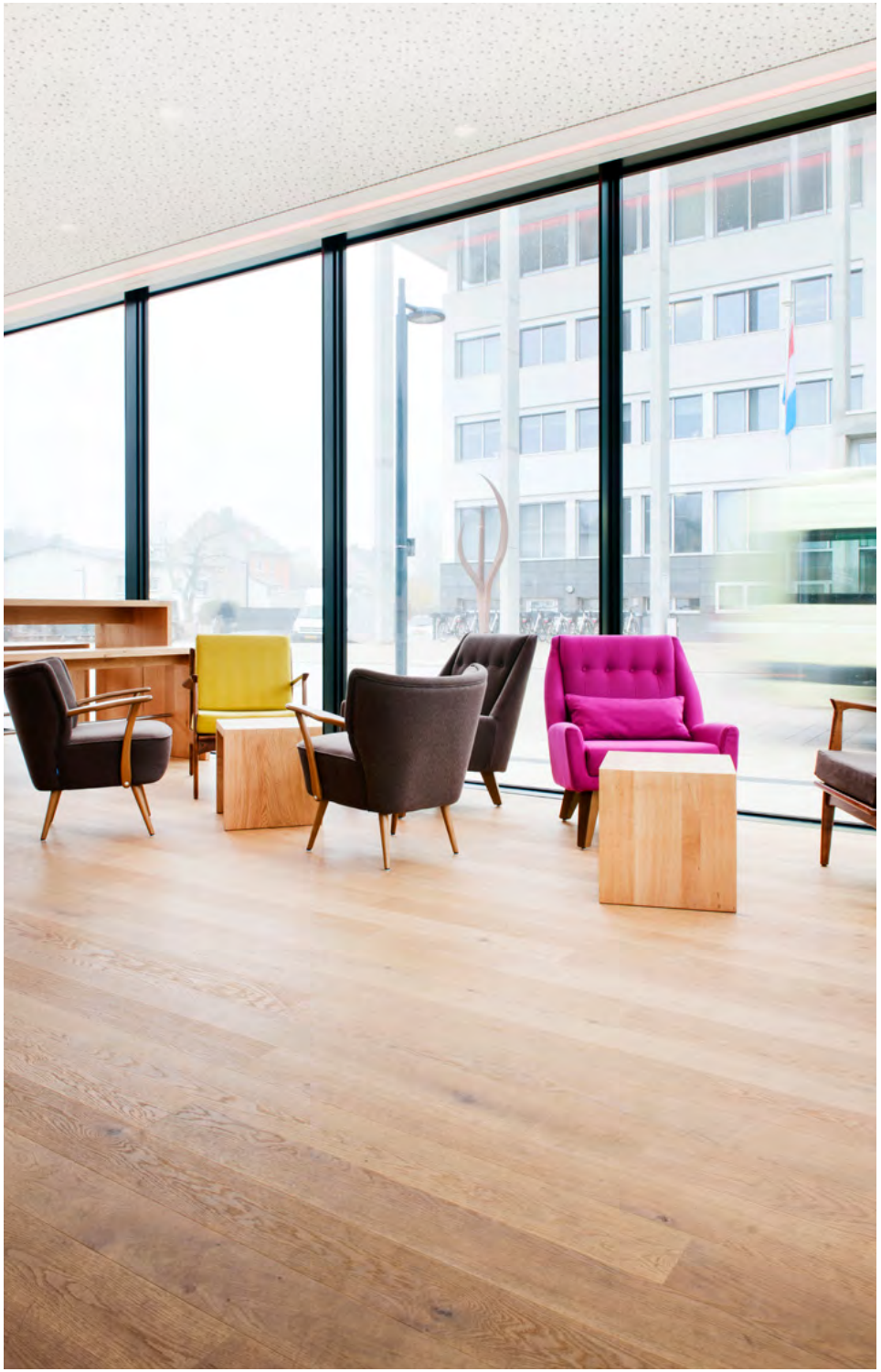
The single-storey pavilion is located in the centre of Bertrange, at the crossing of Rue de Luxembourg and Rue de Leudelange. In the context of a redesign of Bertrange's centre, a new town square is created in close proximity to the town hall and the church with a neighbouring park. The discreet cubic body is located right on the boundary of the square and the park. With its basic dimensions of 28m x 11m, it acts as a mediator between these two key urban features.

The pavilion has a terrace facing onto the park, measuring approximately 300 m² and able to accommodate a total of approximately 60 seats. Boasting an open kitchen area, the concept of the restaurant prides itself on providing not only a taste adventure, but also a visual experience of food preparation. The clear rectangular form sets itself apart from the square through a gap, thereby underlining its independence. The use of clear forms and the restricted use of just a few materials are distinctive. The cool simple outer shell is in contrast to the bright, radiant inside. Like a cut-open fruit the pavilion allows a glimpse into life on the inside. The generous glass surfaces create a flowing connection between the inside and the outside. All fixed furnishings, such as the kitchen, the bar, the toilet facilities and the storage areas are grouped into one volume and form the southern outer wall. The ceiling and the floors feature natural and simple materials, such as plasterboard ceilings and genuine wood parquet flooring, while subtly blending into the background. The seats in the restaurant are arranged along the glass façade, offering generous views both in and out. The pavilion's motto is 'To see and to be seen.'

The large-scale external south wall and the spacious inner core allow, with the help of covers, for a massive ceiling panel freely projecting on the edge, thereby creating a three-sided unsupported glass façade.
The outer shell consists of a one-sided rear-ventilated façade featuring black ceramic plates and peripheral, three-sided glazing. The flat roof is covered with a sheet and grey stone chippings.

The floor of the dining area is laid with an oak parquet that radiates warmth; in contrast, the walls are painted in warm natural tones. The ceiling has suspended acoustic panels with scattered holes. The kitchen and the serving area feature ceramic and stainless steel work surfaces. The bar counter top is made of wood.

To assess the three-sided large glass surfaces in the east, west and north, a solar position analysis was carried out to ensure the quality of the indoor climate.
The pavilion's energy category is C/C.



Pavillon Niederanven (LUX)

project	**Construction of a new barbecue pavilion as part of a new park**
client	**Community of Niederanven (LUX) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
open space	ernst + partner Landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (GER)
civil eng.	Simon-Christiansen & Assoiés, Capellen (LUX)
photographs	Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)
facts	**- massive wood construction build in low energy construction method** **- facade out of domestic wood** **- clubroom for the boule club inculding an outdoor barbecue grill**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**75 m²**
ufa	**65 m²**
gv	**180 m³**
net construction c.	**185.096 €**
total gross costs	**212.860 €**
start of planning	**03/2013**
realisation	**05/2015 - 09/2015**

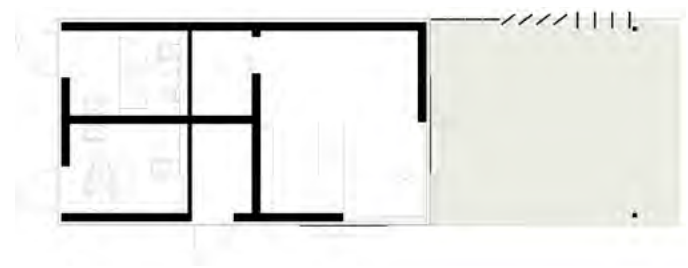
Barbecue hut Niederanven

Designed as an interpretation of a contemporary barbecue hut, a scaled-down building structure is created with simple, low-key details. The focus of the design idea is the harmonious interaction between on the one hand tradition, local design and choice of regional building materials and on the other hand overall local character.

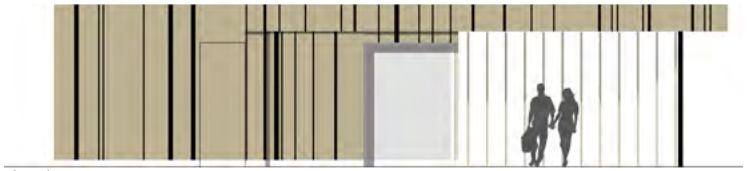
The façade features vertical wooden battens and is kept closed. Nevertheless, large 'barn doors' enable the building and space to be used in several flexible ways, resulting in a play of façade. When the doors are open, expansive views are revealed into the barbecue hut interior, which consists of a simple room, strongly oriented towards the exterior area (playground, barbecue area and skate park) with a generous, covered outdoor area and designed with an open and flowing layout. When the barn doors are closed, an introverted space is created with an integrated storage area. The auxiliary functions (toilets for women/ disabled access, toilets for men and equipment area) are accessed from the outside and retain the underlying idea of a monolithic timber structure thanks to door elements that are flush with the façade.

Regional aspects regarding the preservation of originality and harmonious homogeneity exert great influence on the design. The adaptation to the surroundings and the reflection of the structure's function as a barbecue hut have resulted in the choice of wood in a solid construction (board stack elements) with a wooden strip curtain façade as well as typical barn elements (sliding doors). Also in accordance with a holistic approach, wood was deliberately chosen as a robust, durable and sustainable material, which is easy to maintain and remains attractive over a long period of time.

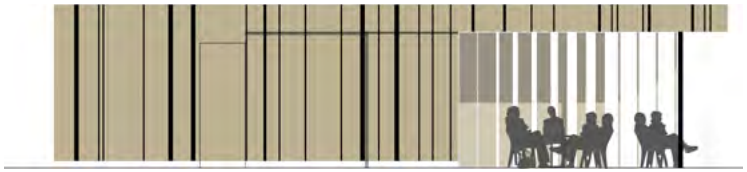
site plan - ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten



ground floor



elevation - open



elevation - closed

Bagatelle - redesign of a restaurant terrace, Trier (GER)

project	**Redesign of the outdoor terrace of the Bagatelle Restaurant in the Zurlauben district, on the banks of the Mosel in Trier, including monument preservation coordination with the Trier historical monuments organization**
client	**Karl Schmelzer, Trier (GER)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture / open space HOAI LPH 1-5**
facts	**- coordination of preservation management - green summer cottage with individual seating - aesthetic and local design using ecological materials - detailed planning and construction for optimal use of space requirements and well-thought-out layout - creation of new visual relationships by removal of lower terrace structures and generous use of glass elements**

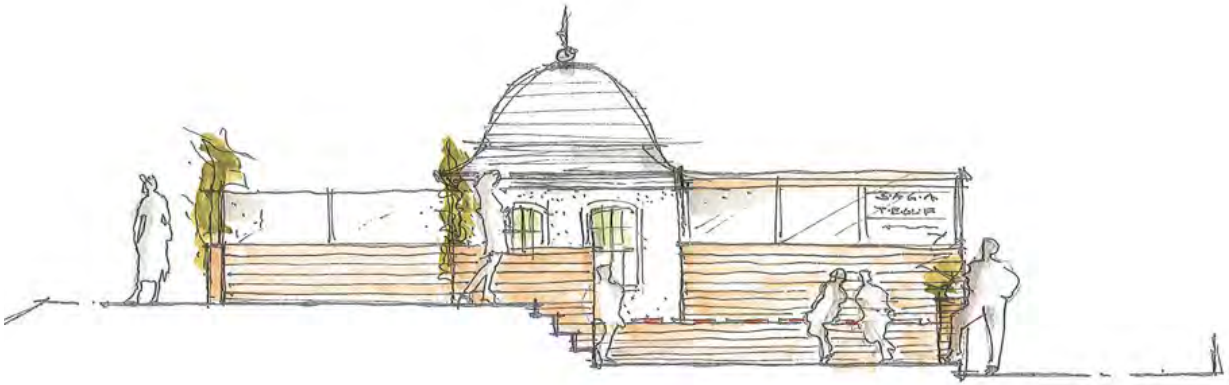
dates and numbers

gfa	**70 m²**
ufa	**60 m²**
gv	**210 m³**
start of planning	**09/2011**
realisation	**04/2012 - 05/2012**

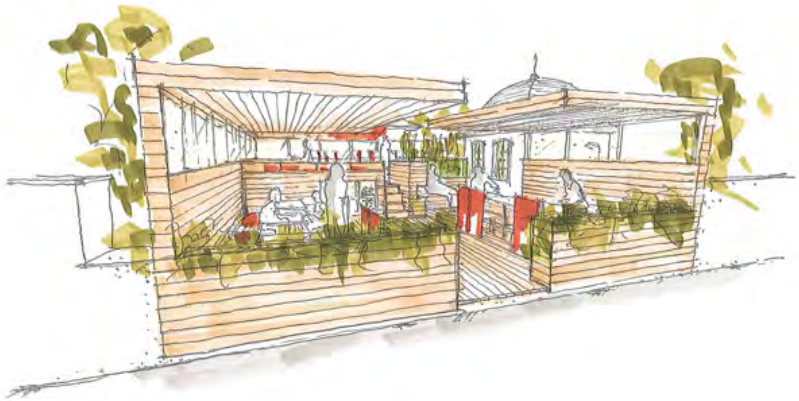
site plan

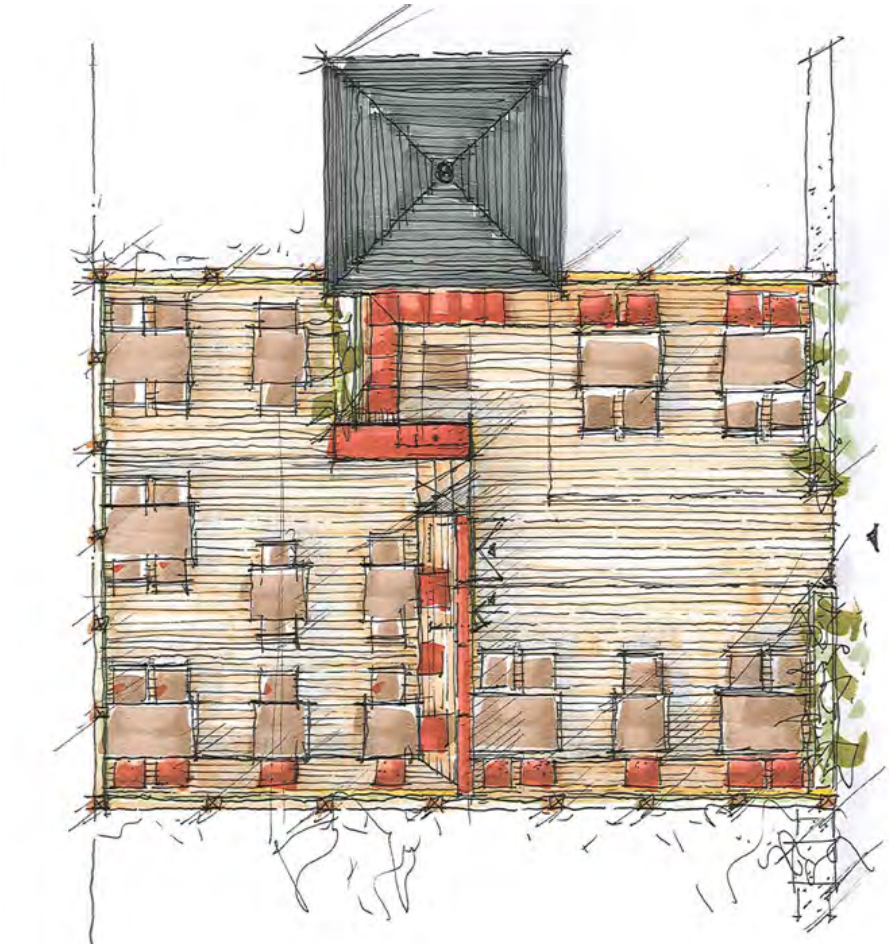
historical photo

historical photo



section





ground floor

BNL - National Library, Luxembourg (LUX)

project	**Construction of the new national library of Luxemburg located on the Kirchberg in Luxembourg City**
client	**Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure, Bâtiments Publics (LUX) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) tender documents / construction supervision, OAI services according to HOAI LPH 6-9**
	in cooperation with
architecture	**BOLLES+WILSON, Münster (GER)**, entspr. HOAI LPH 1-5
civil eng.	Schroeder & Associés, Luxemburg (LUX)
technical eng.	Felgen & Associés, Luxembourg (LUX)
energy consultancy	Ernst Basler + Partner AG, Zürich (CH)
federal supervisory office	Socotec, Livange (LUX)
technical supervisory office	Luxcontrol, Esch- sur- Alzette (LUX)
health and savety coordinator	Argest, Luxemburg (LUX)
photographs	Christian Richters

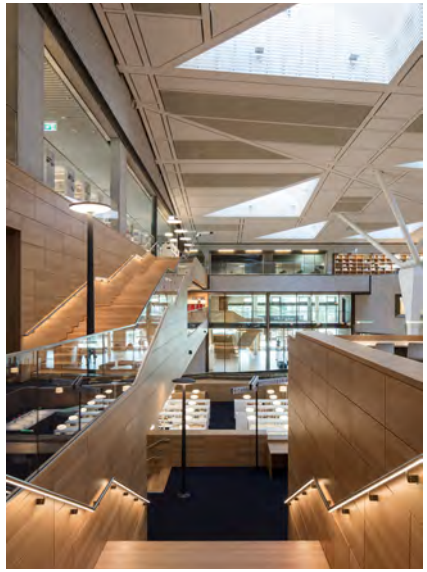
dates and numbers	
gfa	**38.200 m²**
ufa	**25.668 m²**
gv	**171.600 m³**
total area	**1,6 ha**
Construction costs	**78.138.000 € net**
realisation	**06/2014 - 09/2019**
commissioning	**01/10/2019**

The Luxembourg National Library (BnL) is the largest scientific library in Luxembourg and home to over 1.5 million physical documents and an increasing number of digital publications. In its capacity as a heritage library, the BnL houses an essential part of the nation's collective memory. Via the 'legal deposit' system, any publications published in Luxembourg make their way into the BnL, where they can then be accessed by the public.

Establishment and urban planning

The site earmarked for the establishment of the new Luxembourg National Library is located in the Bricherhaff part of Luxembourg's Kirchberg at the intersection of Avenue J.F. Kennedy and Boulevard Konrad Adenauer.

The urban and architectural expression of the BnL aims to counteract the impression of architectural uniformity that characterises this block and to accentuate the entrance to the complex with a building boasting a unique physiognomy in terms of its shape, façade and roof. The shape of the building is such that it forms, at the corner of the two arteries, an elevated section that projects beyond the main cornice by about ten metres, thus fulfilling the function of a landmark and allowing the building to be seen from a distance.



Architecture

The new library building develops linearly from its entrance façade, which is both representative and transparent and faces Avenue J.F. Kennedy.

The building's volume is structured into three spatial zones:
the entrance zone with its two-storey reception area, bordered by the conference room floor.

- the entrance zone extends towards the consultation areas;
- the intermediary zone with its consultation decks opening towards the outside via the glass façade, facing the landscaped border to the north;
- the 'Magasin – Acropolis' zone at the north-west extremity comprising five storage levels in which the heritage collections and archives of the Luxembourg National Library are stored, above which the main reading room is located on level +3. It generously opens out to the treetops of the Grunewald Park.

The composition of the library's façades is based on a well-defined and differentiated concept, featuring colours and materials in line with the architectonic project's constraints and the criteria defined in terms of energy efficiency, sustainability and ease of operation.

The monolithic structure of the library building is marked by red-tinged large-scale elements in exposed concrete on the outside façade. The openings, isolated or in a row, are framed by solid high-strength elements in smooth white exposed concrete.

The entrance façade, recessed along with the façade of the café, is designed as a two-level curtain wall façade, glazed in its entirety and comprising the double-door entrance. The cantilever, at an angle to the roof, is also clad with exposed concrete elements and creates a large generous eave.
The outdoor landscaping of the entrance forecourt, featuring natural stones, is continued straight through to the library's foyer.

A modern, functional, attractive and durable infrastructure

Secured and air-conditioned depots provide the right storage conditions for the heritage collections: books and periodicals, medieval manuscripts, maps and plans, prints, posters, scores, artist books, post cards.
The new reading rooms allow for 300,000 works to be brought out of the shadows of the depots and made directly accessible to the readers. The reading spaces feature an ample number of work stations. Visitors can also enjoy "relaxing" seats, with the library acting as a place of study, reflection, relaxation and distraction through reading all at the same time an automatic book transport system, operated by a sorting mechanism will allow readers to return borrowed items 24 hours a day while also streamlining the work of the librarians.
An exhibition room, meeting international standards, will finally allow the treasures held by the national library to be showcased. Meeting and education rooms with the right equipment will be available to accommodate pupils and students in the context of the BnL's educational projects and will facilitate its national coordination missions.
The mix of collections, heritage appreciation activities, a space for conferences and seminars as well as a small cafeteria, all of which are currently lacking, will turn the national library into a meeting ground and a place for exchange and debate.
The new BnL building will also house the 'Bicherbus' service, currently based in Diekirch. It will furthermore accommodate the six sections of the Grand-Ducal Institute and the Société préhistorique luxembourgeoise (Luxembourg Prehistoric Society), and their respective libraries.

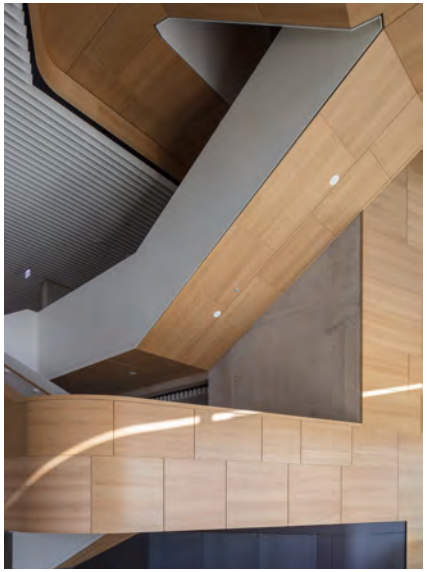
Technical and energy concept

The building is characterised by the implementation of key principles that are consistently applied in other State projects, in particular:

- high-performance thermal insulation and air-tightness of the building's envelope
- sun protection to ensure external thermal loads are kept to a minimum in the summer
- significant thermal inertia to maximise solar and internal gains in winter and to reduce the harmful effects in summer.

Furthermore, a specific innovative and high-quality concept has been developed by aligning the construction, the envelope and the technical installations so as to ensure superior comfort for users while keeping electrical consumption and internal loads to a minimum through highly energy-efficient equipment.

The guiding principle consists in providing users with numerous customised options of influencing the thermal comfort, of not allowing any wasted heat loss and of ensuring the building is ventilated and cooled as naturally as possible. The combination of natural and mechanical ventilation allows for superior comfort and a reduction in energy consumption. The motorised and automatic night cooling of the reading spaces occurs naturally by taking advantage of the renewable energy available in the air. A high degree of natural light represents an essential qualitative characteristic of the building and provides an agreeable atmosphere throughout the space while also having a positive impact on energy consumption. Artificial lighting is seen therefore as purely complementary to natural lighting and is secondary to the natural light concept.



School Center, Leudelange (LUX)

project	**Leudelange school center with kindergarten, preschool, primary school and 'maison relais'**
client	**Community of Leudelange (LUX) / public client**
award	**1st price, with following project commission**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture OAI according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
partner architecture	Team 31, Luxembourg (LUX)
open space	terra.nova, München (GER)
civil eng. + infrastructure	TECNA, Luxembourg (LUX)
technical eng.	Siegel Schleimer, Aspelt (LUX)
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)

facts

- **integrated project – 'maison relais' and school in one structure**
- **'participative process' collaboration with the education ministry and the teaching staff**
- **cubature with urban planning reference to the surroundings from the competition design as a planning basis**
- **building with low energy standard – category B-B with geothermal probing**
- **financial support from the Ministry of Home Affairs + Ministry of Education**
- **580 children, 160 in preschool education (8 rooms) and 420 in cycle 2-4 (19 rooms)**
- **children restaurant with educational kitchen**
- **library + media room**
- **studios: theatre/music, arts and crafts, 'mud room'**

dates and numbers

gfa	**4.058 m² (1. Phase 2.244 m² / 2. Phase 1.814 m²)**
ufa	**1.927 m² (1. Phase 1.232 m² / 2. Phase 695 m²)**
gv	**18.548 m³ (1. Phase 10.113 m³ / 2. Phase 8.435 m³)**
total area	**0,18 ha**
net construction c.	**13.250.164 € (brutto) (1. Ph. 7.278.243 € / 2. Ph. 5.974.920 €)**
total gross costs	**8.966.724 € (netto) (1. Ph. 4.886.989 € / 2. Ph. 4.079.735 €)**
start of planning	**06/2014**
realisation	**04/2017 - expt. 09/2021 (1. Ph. 04/2017 - 09/2018 / 2. Ph. 03/2018 - expt. 09/2021)**

Project evaluation

Following the competition win in 2008, the next course of action - on request of the municipality of Leudelange and in cooperation with the ministry – is the creation of an 'integrated model' school project. This involves the shared use of a building complex that fulfils the functions both of 'lesson teaching' and 'after-school supervision' and the synergy effects this will generate. To respond to this challenge, workshops were conducted with the users (teachers and child-care providers) as well as municipal representatives. These workshops identified and discussed the requirements and issues associated with this innovative constellation. The result is a room schedule with corresponding space allocation. A steering committee made up of workshop participants was furthermore established and supported by the planning team throughout the entire planning phase. For all the parties involved, the integrative planning process is thus given centre stage. This contributes to the new school complex being designed with its future users, i.e. children, in mind.

Urban planning concept

In addition to the development extending linearly into the landscape, two eye-catching features characterise the townscape of Leudelange: on the one hand, the protracted road space of Rue Eich with its church, town hall, school and restaurants (the town's social and functional as well as architectonic centre) and on the other hand the mostly agricultural land, strongly intertwined with the locality.

The relatively elongated construction block extends Along Rue du Lavoir, shielding it from the traffic. The head building is deliberately recessed from the street front and reveals a

site plan

view of the church, thereby granting the necessary structural clearance. Both structures form a spatial completion to the streetscape and in doing so create a fully enclosed school courtyard.

A glass connecting structure provides views through to the school courtyard thanks to its transparency.

Design idea/materials

The glass connecting structure also serves as the entrance area as well as an indoor playground, allowing children to play on a slide or a climbing wall in inclement weather. Retreat zones in colourful alcoves incorporated into child-friendly built-in furniture provide peace and space for individual activities. There is also sufficient cloakroom space for changing shoes and clothing, an indispensable feature of the "mudroom". The glass structure is flooded with daylight, providing uninterrupted views, both in and out.

In addition to housing the children's canteen and the area for teachers and child-care providers on the ground floor (school courtyard level), the "head building" is home to a media room and three classrooms on the upper floor, as well as a kitchen and auxiliary functions at basement level (Rue du Lavoir street level).

The children's canteen is structurally separated in the midst of the dining area by the educational kitchen, creating separate eating zones according to age groups, without however preventing children from being together. During meal times, the kitchen counters are used to display the buffet, which is freshly cooked in the subjacent production kitchen.

Directly opposite, separated by the sanitary facilities, lies the staff area for the teachers and child-care providers. This includes a conference room for all staff members as well as individual work areas with views onto the school courtyard. The school management office is also located here, as well as the maison relais management office, which connects directly to the parents' area. The classrooms on the upper floor are for children from cycle 2 upwards, to separate them from the younger children from cycle 1. The result is that the noisier rooms are located at courtyard level and the "quieter" rooms – such as the library, the media room and the classrooms – are located on the upper floor.

The block along Rue du Lavoir (construction phase 2) houses the basic précoce and préscolaire rooms. The focus here was on the corridor zones being used not just for access but also primarily as play areas. This is reinforced by the area's generous size as well as the use of

ground floor

109

Primary school with day-care center, Schouweiler (LUX)

project	**New construction of a 3-elementary primary school as well as a children's day-care center**
client	**Community of Dippach (LUX) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture / open space services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
civil eng.	TR-Engineering, Luxembourg (LUX)
technical eng.	Goblet Lavandier, Luxembourg (LUX)
photographs	Linda Blatzek / Levygraphie (library, foyer, day care)
facts	**- 360 children in the primary school** **- 40 children in the children's playground** **- studio rooms for music, works, handicrafts as well as an educational kitchen** **- library attached outdoor classroom / study garden** **- building in low-energy districts with integrated wood chipping unit**
dates and numbers	
gfa	**5.941 m²**
ufa	**4.656 m²**
gv	**27.818 m³**
net construction c.	**11.410.000 €**
total gross costs	**15.209.000 €**
start of planning	**05/2012**
realisation	**10/2013 - 09/2016**

Topographical conditions

The 'Ecole Schouweiler' project lies on a plateau between the church, the scout hall ('Scoutenhome') and the current primary school. Contrary to what its name might suggest, it is a steadily sloping site, exhibiting a height difference of approximately 13m from its northeast boundary, marked by a tennis complex, down to its southwest boundary along 'Rue de l´Eglise'. Perpendicular to this slope, the site also features a rise measuring up to 3m.

Central theme

The initial thought underlying this project is to create a new school campus that fulfils several functions, incorporating a day care centre ('précoce'), a kingergarten ('préscolaire'), a primary school ('école primaire') and an after-school care centre ('maison relais'). Future developments or new constructions to replace obsolete structures are already being taken into consideration and will naturally find their place within the ensemble.

Access

Since the school's current traffic connections, in particular for private transport, are not successful, the entire campus will be newly accessed in future. The new access road will be solely via 'Rue d'Eglise'. 'Rue Tajel' will be raised and extended according to requirements. It is from here that the future parking site featuring a 'Kiss & Go' zone will be accessed as well as the bus platform located parallel to the road. Private and bus transport will be channelled via 'Rue Tajel' past the scout hall and via the new residential area ('lotissement') onto 'Route de Longwy' (N5). This means the children get to enjoy a school route that has no crossings and is consequently safe. The new school building takes its bearings from 'Rue Tajel' and in its floor structure follows the natural landscape of the site.

The north of the building marks the entrance for the primary school (‘école primaire’), while the south features that of the day care centre (‘précoce’).

Primary school (école primaire) and day care centre (précoce)

Coming from the bus platform and crossing over a generous forecourt, the building is accessed roughly in its centre through a generous foyer. This room is where school activities can take place during class time or where children can play or else indulge in other activities. The foyer is thus a room that is used all day round and, as a result of its double-storey design and the amount of natural light it gets, it is very suitable for the presentation of projects, theatre performances and any other presentation of the school.

Generally it can be said that with the conception of this building, the main focus is on its functionality. The key pedagogical approach is reflected in the division of the age groups into four cycles. The basement with its own ground-level entrance and exit houses cycle 1, the day care centre (‘précoce’). It forms the first building block of the new kindergarten (‘préscolaire’) and has a capacity for 40 children.

South of the foyer is the teachers’ room and behind this lie the classrooms of the second cycle. Then, to the north – past the centrally located toilet facilities – is the third cycle, while the first floor houses the fourth cycle. Each cycle, upon request of the municipal council, consists of six classrooms with intermediary rooms (‘salle d‘appui’), and a reserve classroom. These primary education features are complemented by a generous library on the upper floor, while the basement houses several workshops that can be used for various different purposes. The primary school (‘école primaire’) thus has room for about 360 pupils (excluding the reserve classrooms).

Materials

According to the requirements of a sustainable overall concept and in order to achieve the ‘low energy building’ target, the buildings are clad with a back-ventilated high-pressure laminates (HPL). The corridors, toilet areas and workshops have colour screed floors featuring a ground terrazzo look, known for their high durability and easy cleaning. The classrooms have natural rubber colour floors.The entire building has an acoustically effective suspended ceiling, to avoid any possible disturbances and to create a pleasant learning environment. The fixed furniture is made of wood and also adds to the pleasant sense of space. Thanks to the generous window surfaces in the classrooms, external sun protection is foreseen in the form of aluminium blinds for glare protection. In some rooms, a curtain can be used, providing efficient blackout for slide shows, for instance.

Staircase Humboldt-Gymnasium, Trier (GER)

project	**Demolition and reconstruction of the existing heritage-listed stairway of the Humboldt-Gymnasium in Trier**
client	**City of Trier (GER) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
civil engineer	Ing. Büro Robert, Trier (GER)
photographs	Linda Blatzek, Trier (GER)
facts	**- reconstruction under observance for listed monuments regarding construction and design** **- construction time including demolition 6 weeks** **- stair steps and podium slabs made of exposed concrete with a maximum size of 4 x 8 m**
dates and numbers	
ufa	**50 m²**
net construction c.	**120.194 €**
start of planning	**06/2014**
realisation	**04/2015 - 10/2015**

Design concept

In collaboration with the Denkmalpflegeamt (Office for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Monuments) of the City of Trier, the existing stairway of the Humboldt-Gymnasium in Trier was demolished and reconstructed in compliance with historic preservation guidelines.

The stairway features two self-supporting flights of stairs and an entrance landing. The construction consists of exposed concrete cantilever arms and stairway beams, which support the static loads independently of the existing building. The treads and landing are individual precast concrete elements with basalt fibres that have been placed on top of the substructure.

Ateliers Kräizbierg, Dudelange (LUX)

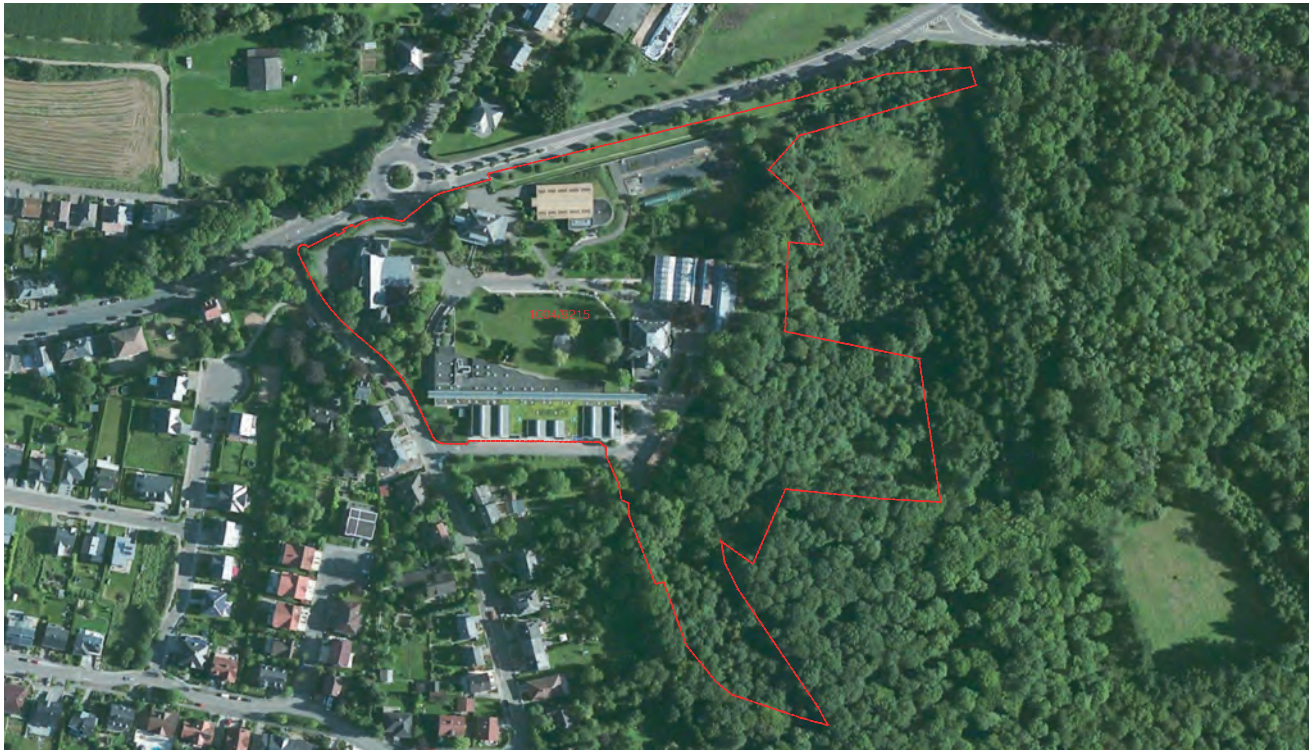
project	**Conversation, extension and refurbishment of the Kräizbierg fund disabled person's workshops**
client	**Administration des bâtiments publics, Luxemburg (LUX) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) architecture OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-9**
	in coorperation with
measurement/civil.	BEST Ingénieurs, Luxemburg (L)
techn. engineering	Goblet Lavandier, Luxemburg (L)
dates an numbers	
gfa	**14.759 m²**
gv	**56.236 m³**
cost construction	**ca. 30.000.000 € (net)**
start of planning	**2011**
realisation	**mid 2020 - mid 2027**

Background

The 'Ateliers Kräizbierg' site was the family residence of the director of the ARBED, Mr. Emile Mayrisch, at the beginning of the last century. The estate extended over an area of about 5 hectares. The buildings were designed by the Flemish architect Octave Van Rysselberghe. In the spring of 1912, a children's home was opened on the estate, which offered a place of rest to physically weak children. In December 1977, this children's home was closed. The site was then acquired in December 1978 by the 'Ligue pour l'aide aux infirmes moteurs cérébraux' (League for assistance to persons disabled by cerebral palsy) and, with the help of the State, was converted in 1979 to the professional integration site 'Ateliers Kräizbierg S.C.' of the greater Kräizbierg Foundation.

Central theme

The initial planning concept is to spatially expand the disabled persons' workshops and to create a new unit that can accommodate additional functions and offer more people with handicaps a place to work and to undergo therapy. The space allocation program worked out with the user is summarized in a design concept and implemented through multi-phase planning. Existing buildings are restructured according to a modern and handicapped-friendly concept. They are to be carefully restored, together with the historic park. The new buildings fit into the overall system as a link to a future-oriented space. Fewer materials are used in the new buildings and handicapped accessible interior furnishings are planned. The unfinished walls and ceilings with exposed utilities deliberately underpin the character of the workshop. The harder materials of glass and concrete dominate. In the living areas and the training rooms, i.e. areas that are also frequented outside of working hours, wood is added as a softening element. This ensures a warm and friendly atmosphere, which invites people to linger and relax during breaks. The training rooms are equipped with an acoustically effective suspended ceiling to avoid any noise interference and to create a pleasant learning environment. Individual specialized departments feature consistent color concepts as well as an integrated guidance system. In accordance with Ateliers Kraizbierg's comprehensive energy concept, there is a deliberate use of robust, durable and sustainable materials that are easy to maintain and remain attractive over a long period of time. The handicapped workshops are comprised of a general area with visitor's shop, administration, logistics center, medical service, therapy center, training center for handicapped people, kitchen with cafeteria and day care center. There are also facilities for developing manual skills for arts and crafts, printing, gardening, pottery and carpentry. Up to 300 people with and without disabilities work on site. The day care program has a capacity of around 40 people.



aerial view

perspective Route de Zoufftgen

elevation Route de Zoufftgen

1. ATELIERS NOUVEAUX
(NEUE ATELIERS, SHOP, SCHULUNGSRÄUME)

2. SERRES
(GEWÄCHSHÄUSER)

3. RESIDENZ EMILE MAYRISCH
HISTORISCHE SANIERUNG
(VERWALTUNG)

4. ATELIERS EXISTANTS
(BESTEHENDE ATELIERS, UMBAU / ERWEITERUNG DER KÜCHE + RESTAURANT)

5. BÂTIMENT LIAISON
(VERWALTUNG, MEDIZINISCHE ABTEILUNG)

6. PÄERDSSTALL
(VERWALTUNG, TAGESBETREUUNG)

7. STOCKAGE
(LAGER)

NEUBAU

site plan - ground floor

Urbanism / Open Space

PAP Ideal & Südhang - Hotspot Recycling, Wiltz (L)

project	**Redesign of a mixed neighborhood with 324 units in Luxembourg (L)**
client	**Fonds du Logement (FDL), Luxembourg (L)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) development plan (PAP)**
	in coorperation with
open space	MDL, Housen (L)
traffic planning	Schroeder & Associés ingénieurs-conseils, Luxembourg (L),
energy consultancy	Goblet Lavandier et associés, Niederhanven (L)
recycling specialist	EPEA – Internationale Umweltforschung, Hambourg GmbH (D)
facts	**-residential building (324 units)** **-commercial space, sports facilities, panoramic lift**

dates and numbers

total area	**8,22 ha**
planning	**09/2017 - 09/2018**


PAP
8,2196 ha
HAB-1
HAB-1

PAP 'A Billig', Dudelange (LUX)

project	**Development of a new district based on a functional mix around the Burange train station**
client	**FMC Promotions Sàrl (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - masterplan (plan directeur), development plan (PAP)**
	in coorperation with
open space	Areal, Senningerberg (LUX)
traffic planning	Schroeder & Associés S.A., Luxembourg (LUX)
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- upgrade of the train station environs by improving the transition between the state road and the platform** **- creation of a large, attractive public area, featuring retail, restaurants, terraces and a playground** **- building density appropriate to the station area** **- functional mixture intended to stimulate the quarter** **- additional housing and implementation of variety in housing types** **- traffic moderation measures (30 km/hr. Zone)** **- contemporary expression in the architecture formation of a new identity for the district**

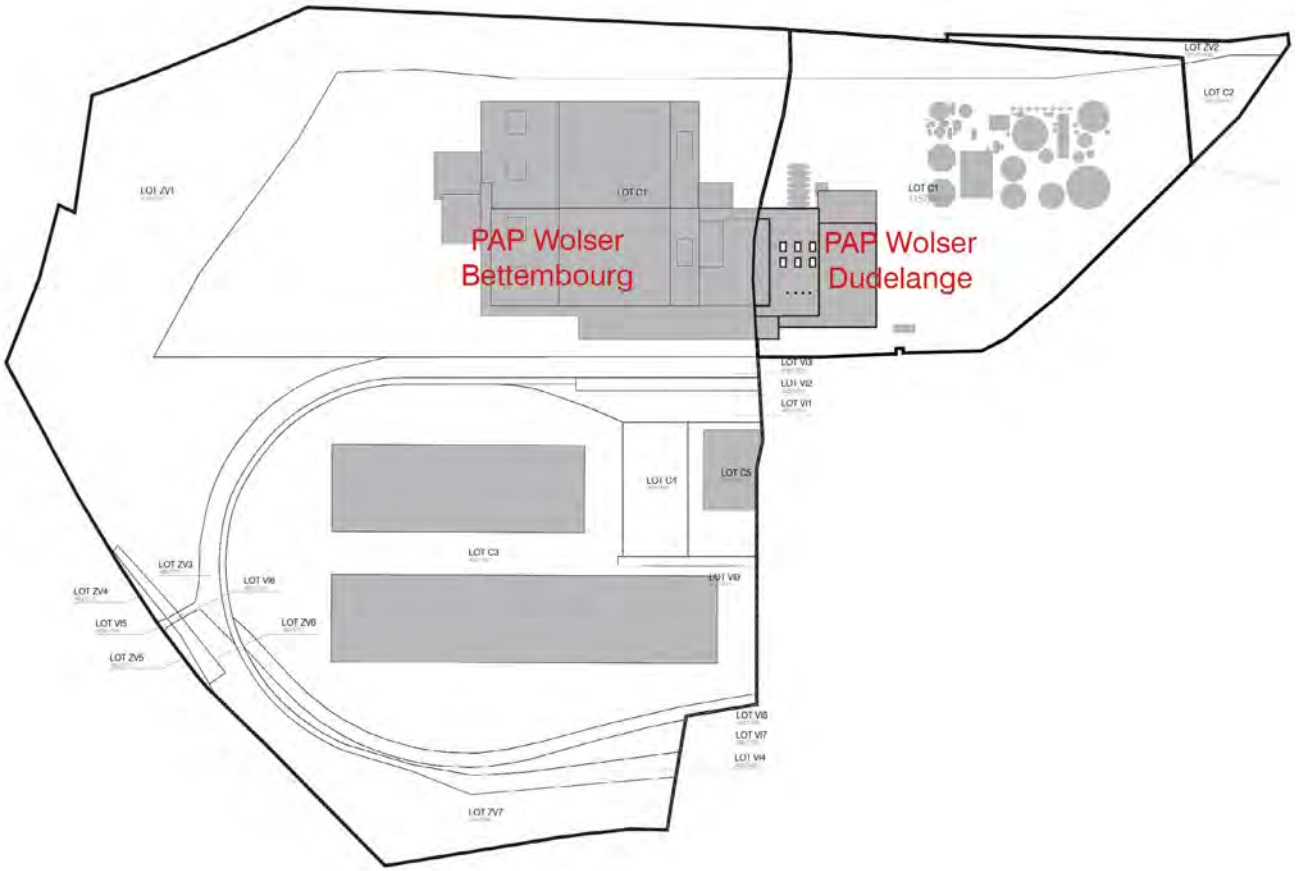
dates and numbers	
total area	**4,53 ha**
gfa	**26.300 m²**
living	**24.410 m²**
commercial	**1.890 m²**
residential units	**133**
parking spaces	**340**
start of planning	**04/2016**

road network

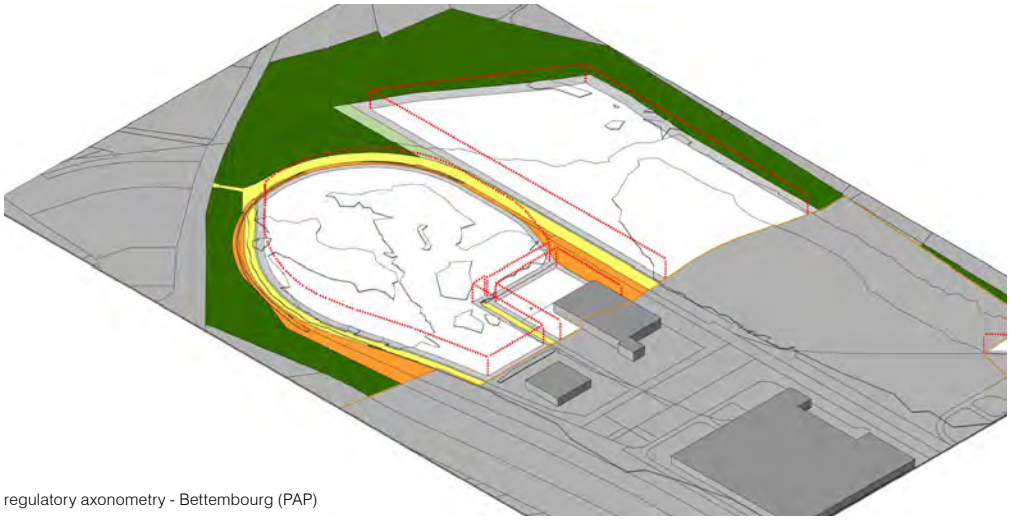
site plan

PAP 'Zone industrielle Wolser', Bettembourg (LUX),
PAP 'Zone industrielle Wolser', Dudelange (LUX)

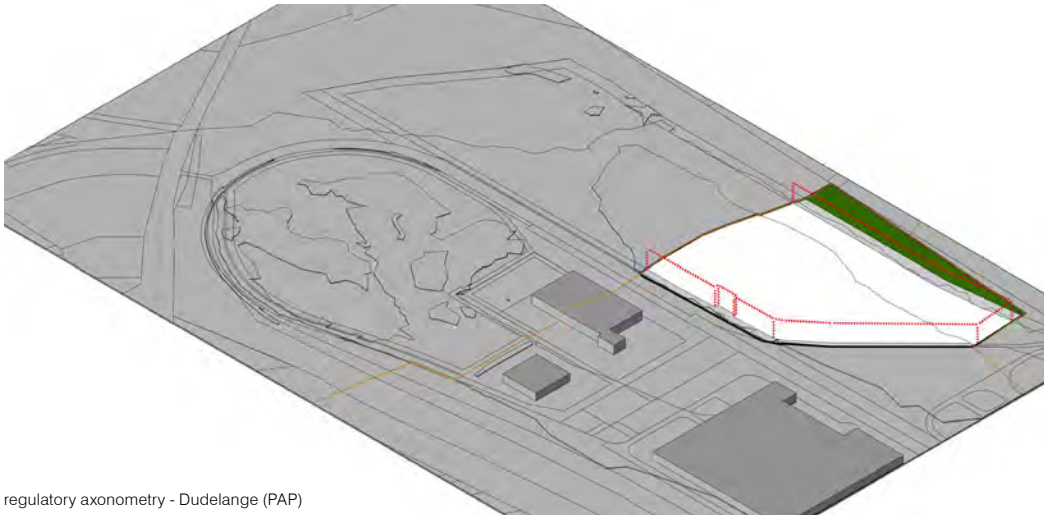
project	**Expansion of an industrial area of national space planning importance**
client	**Ministère de l'Economie (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - development plan (PAP)**
	in cooperation with FAGE internatonal S.A.(LUX) MCM Steel S.à.r.l (LUX) Arthur Welter transports S.á.r.l. (LUX)
architecture	Thillens & Thillens architecture S.A., Diekirch (LUX) Arco Architecture Company, Luxembourg (LUX) Paul Wurth Geprolux, Luxembourg (LUX)
infrastructure	Luxconsulting S.à.r.,l, Luxembourg (LUX) Schroeder & Associés S.A., Luxembourg (LUX)
environment	Prosolut S.A., Wecker (LUX)
facts	**- incorporation of FAGE International, MCM Steel and Arthur Welter Transports into the planning area** **- expansion of the MCM Steel premises** **- partial development plan (PAP) for two communities: finding a common consensus** **- preservation of existing green spaces**
dates and numbers	
total area	**30,72 ha** (Bettembourg) / **6,6 ha** (Dudelange)
planning	**08/2016 - 09/2017**



site of the PAP Bettembourg and of the PAP Dudelange



regulatory axonometry - Bettembourg (PAP)



regulatory axonometry - Dudelange (PAP)

PAP 'Rue des Bruyères', Bridel (LUX)

project	**A 42-bed refugee reception facility, with 21 townhouses and a semi-detached house**
client	**Fonds pour le développement du logement et de l'habitat (LUX) / Administration des Bâtiments Publics (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - Development Plan (PAP)** **Modules : services according to HOAI LPH 1-9** **Houses : services according to HOAI LPH 1-2**
	in cooperation with
infrastructure	SGI Ingénierie S.A., Luxembourg (LUX)
facts	**- a cost-effective solution with a short construction period** **- wide range of accommodation with four different construction models** **- integration of existing green structures** **- large array of public open spaces for play and meeting areas**

dates and numbers	
total area	**0,98 ha**
gfa	**5.550 m²**
SOI	**0,30**
FSI	**0,50 - 0,70**
DL	**33 units/ha**
residential units	**23**
parking slots	**30**
planning	**01/2016 - 06/2017**

development plan (PAP)

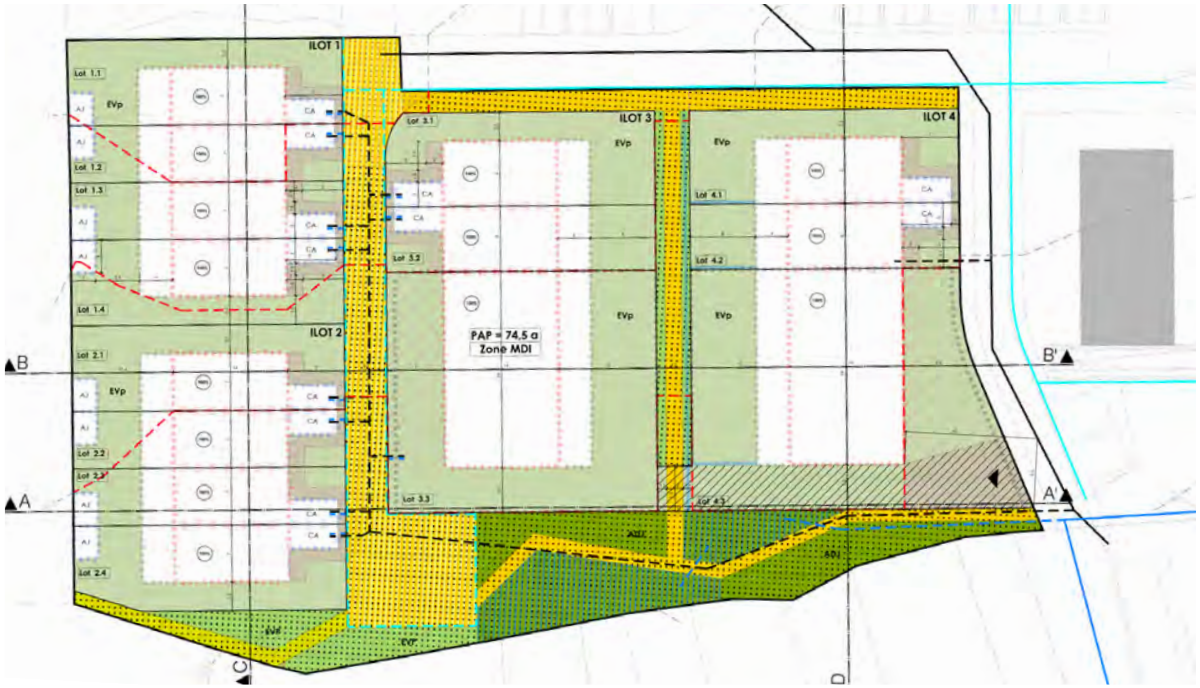
view on the modular living accommodations for refugees

view

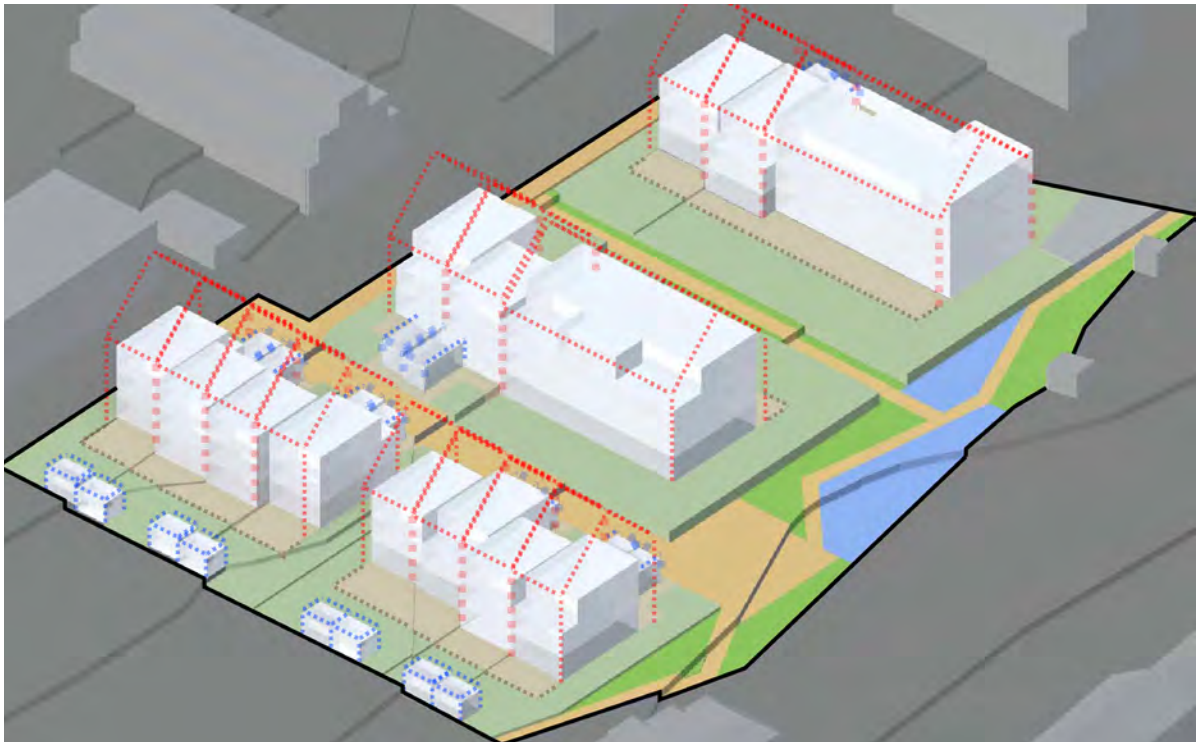
PAP 'Carpel II', Strassen (LUX)

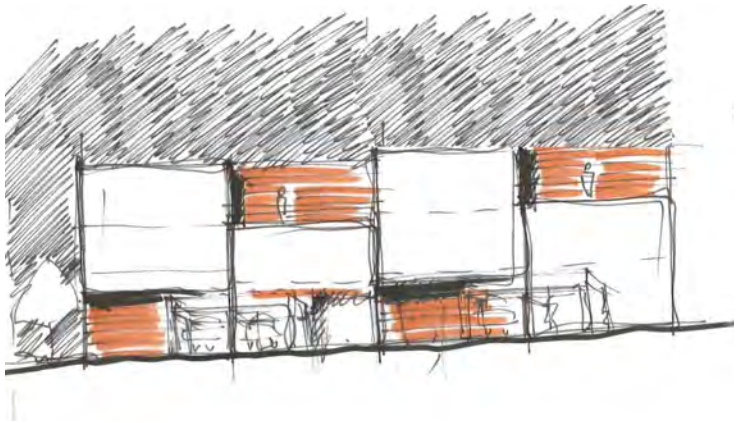
project	**Expansion of an existing residential quarter with terraced and multi-family houses**
client	**Carpel S.à.r.l. (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - masterplan (plan directeur), development plan (PAP)**
	in cooperation with
infrastructure	Schroeder & Associés S.A., Luxembourg (LUX)
facts	**- phase 2 of the carpel master plan** **- includes a park with integrated retention pond and playground as multifunctional area** **- offset facades convey variety and chase off monotony** **- new traffic-reduced residential area**

dates and numbers	
total area	**0,75 ha**
gfa	**5.660 m²**
SOI	**0,30**
FSI	/
DL	**23 units/ha**
residential units	**28 (townhouses: 12 / multi-family houses: 16)**
parking slots	**56**
planning	**01/2013 - 06/2017**



development plan (PAP)


regulatory axonometry (PAP)


plan for terraced houses with staggered facades

PAP 'Panhold III', Roodt-sur-Syre (LUX)

project	**Extension of Panhold S.A.**
client	**Panhold S.A. (LUX)**
services	**WW+ Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - masterplan (Plan Directeur), development plan (PAP)**
facts	**- the objective of this third partial development plan (PAP) is the extension of the Panhold company** **- addition of a new administration building** **- creation of a greenbelt around the planning area and construction of retention pond areas**

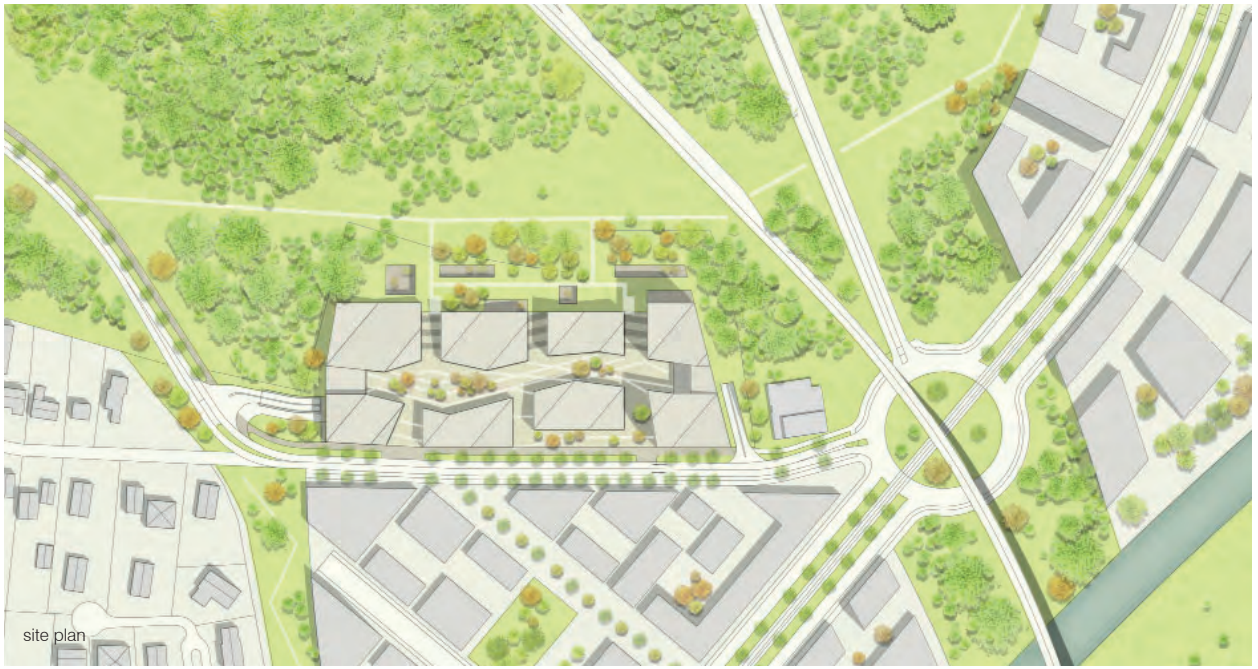
dates and numbers	
total area	**9,25 ha**
SOI	**0,65**
gfa	**156.455 m²**
office space	**12.500 m²**
commercial space	**2.500 m²**
parking spaces	**450**
start of planning	**02/2014 - 05/2015**

masterplan (plan directeur)

development plan (PAP)

Development plan (PAP) Laduno, Erpeldange-sur-Sûre (LUX)

project	**Development plan as part of the conversion of the site of the former Luxlait milk production facility**
client	**Luxlait Association Agricole (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - integrative feasability study, development plan (PAP)**
	in cooperation with
infrastructure + traffic planning	Schroeder & Associés, Luxemburg (LUX)
facts	**- urban exclamation mark** **- 'gateway to the city'** **- eight buildings of 7 - 10 storeys** **- attractive use mix of office, restaurant, hotel, retail and residential units**
dates and numbers	
total area	**2,7 ha**
gfa	**55.500 m²**
office + service	**31.600 m²**
hotel	**8.300 m²**
commerce + gastronomy	**6.700 m²**
living	**5.000 m²**
kulture + leisure	**3.900 m²**
residantial units	**25 - 50**
parking slots	**700 - 800**
planning	**competition 2008 (1st prize)** **feasability study 2009 -2011** **development plan 2011 - 2015**



site plan

Planning background and objective

Since the 'Luxlait association agricole' moved to its new operational premises in Roost near Bissen in 2009, the former dairy factory in Erpeldange-sur-Sûre has for the most part stood empty. With the support of the local and government players, the corporation has since 2008 actively been pursuing the conversion of the former production site. The results from the feasibility study revealed that a repurposing or renovation of the existing building was not feasible for technical as well as economic reasons and consequently a dismantling with subsequent new construction is called for.

The approval of the 2012 amended land development plan led to a reclassification as a mixed zone – zone mixte à caractère centrale (ZMC) – and meant that the legal planning prerequisite for the new Laduno complex construction was fulfilled. The targeted mix of functions, consisting of offices, hotel, dwellings, gastronomy facilities, trade, leisure and wellness, will in future enhance both Erpeldange as well as the Nordstad area from a functional, infrastructural and design point of view. The location of the Laduno complex within immediate proximity of the future boulevard linking Ettelbruck and Diekirch justifies the high urban density defined in the land development plan (PAG) and has an important signal effect for the future 'Gateway to Nordstad'.

As one of the first major development areas within Nordstad, the new use of the Laduno area will send a positive message for its future development. Its strategically advantageous and infrastructurally excellent location means that the development of the Laduno area, in particular against the backdrop of the scarce land resources within Nordstad, represents an enormous urban development potential for Erpeldange.

The architectonic concept – an urban development exclamation mark for Nordstad

The architectonic concept foresees a total of 8 building volumes in a dispersed layout featuring varying heights and levels. The building volumes will form two rows running parallel to Rue Laduno around an attractive and sheltered inner courtyard.

A characterising feature of the overall complex is the roof shape of the individual building volumes, animated and specified in the development plan. They are all designed as extensive green roofs.

The height of the altogether 8 building volumes gradually increases from several three-storey buildings up to the two high office buildings facing the B7. These buildings have a maximum of 7 and 10 storeys and as such provide excellent screening for the other buildings from the motorway.

As a result of the development regulations defined in the development plan, the new Laduno complex will boast a very high architectonic and functional quality. The specified earth-coloured mineral façades blend in well with the village character that is typical of Erpeldange.

The achieved high urban density is backed up by the prominent location and conforms very well to the existing topography and landscape thanks to the optimised building configuration.

In the interest of a sustainable development, the buildings will – not least because of their optimised building cubature – meet a high energy standard.

The use concept – high lifestyle quality for residents and township through new offer of functions

Over a total gross floor area of approximately 55,500m², a balanced and attractive mix of varying functions is planned. Most of the surface area, approximately 57%, will be taken up for office use. Further surface areas for a hotel (~ 15%), gastronomic facilities (restaurant, café or bar), shops (~12%), leisure and wellness facilities (~7%) complete the attractive offer for future users and the existing residents of Erpeldange and Nordstad. On top of this, the Laduno complex also allows for attractive housing – up to 50 residential units are planned, some of which will also be allocated to eligible individuals and families in the context of the subsidised housing scheme.

The mobility concept – optimal transport links and highly efficient traffic organisation

The Laduno complex as such will be completely vehicle-free to ensure pedestrians, visitors, workers and residents enjoy the best possible living environment. So as not to cause any disruption, all vehicles will be parked in the two-storey underground parking beneath the complex, which once completed will be able to house up to 800 vehicles.

Already today, due to its location within immediate proximity of the B7 and the CR 357, the Laduno complex enjoys excellent transport links. Particularly with regard to the planned boulevard linking Ettelbruck and Diekirch, the connection capacity for motorised private transport but also for public transport will be even more efficient in future. In view of the accessibility of the Laduno complex, the highly efficient future public transport structure for the new central road linking Ettelbruck and Diekirch will provide a real alternative to vehicle transport.

Until the public transport system is in place, a transitional period will see a provisional oversupply of parking spaces for vehicles provided within the Laduno complex.

In addition to the bicycle parking spaces provided in the underground car park, the provision of covered, above-ground bicycle racks offers a further incentive for using a bike or an e-bike.

During the construction phase, any adverse effects on the residents will be kept to a minimum through measures such as a temporary construction site entrance.

The outdoor concept: high sustainability and ecological standards

Comprehensive design solutions will ensure the outdoor area of the Laduno complex is of a high standard, attractive and ecologically sustainable. In addition to numerous foot and cycling paths leading to the site's near surroundings, the outdoor area within the planning area itself will become a place of interaction and a welcoming area to linger and stroll.

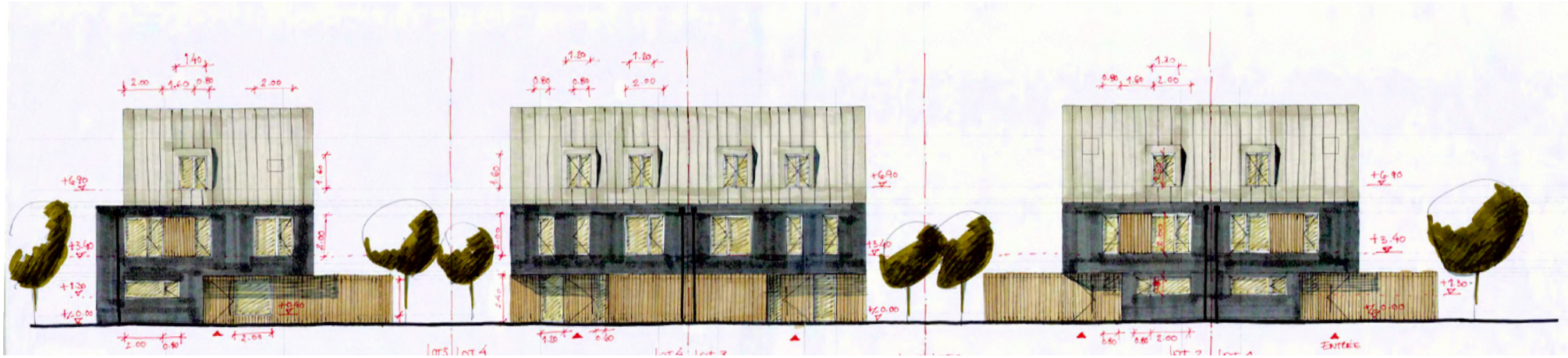
A rain water concept that brings the water to the surface in an attractive design feature, a lighting concept that matches the building and an outdoor space with a complementing planting concept all complete the outdoor design of the Laduno complex and turn every visit into an experience.

PAP 'An de Betschend', Sandweiler (LUX)

project	**Building approval for 5 residential units in the 'rue des Romains'**
client	**private (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - development plan (PAP), OAI services according to HOAI LPH 1-4**
	in cooperation with
infrastructure	BEST Ingénieurs - Conseils, Senningerberg (LUX)
facts	**- four townhouses and a single family house** **- improvement of the housing offer in Sandweiler** **- variety in the offer of apartment types**

dates and numbers	
total area	**2.300 m²**
gfa	**1.675 m²**
SOI	/
FSI	/
DL	**22 units/ha**
residential units	**5**
parking slots	**17**
planning	**06/2015 - 04/2017**

development plan (PAP)



section: north - rue des Romains

PAP Military City , Diekirch (L)

project	**New mixed neighborhood with 184 housing units in Diekirch (L)**
client	**Société Nationale d'Habitat à Bon Marché (SNHBM), Luxemburg (L)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) development plan (PAP)**
	in coorperation with
open space	MDL, Housen (L)
infrastructure	BEST ingénieurs-conseils, Senningerberg (L)
facts	**- residential development (184 units)** **- spaces for trade / commerce, inexpensive living, military accommodation and Kindergarten**

dates and numbers

total area	**2,05 ha**
planning	**09/2017-09/2018**

Masterplan Center Strassen, Strassen (L) - Competition

project	**Redesign of the town center in Strassen (L)**
client	**Local administration, Strassen (L) / public**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)** **development plan (PAP)**
	in coorperation with
open space	Ernst&Partner, Trier (GER)
facts	**- redesign of the center of Strassen (extension of the town hall, local shops, youth center, senior club)** **- outdoor sports facility, grouping of activities in new park** **- new school area** **- new residential development (102 residential units)** **- community workshop**
dates and numbers	
total area	**19,4 ha**
planning	**05/2018-07/2018**

Masterplan 'Centre Schouweiler', Schouweiler (LUX)

project	**'Schuller Centre: Fit for the future!' Redesign of the Schouweiler Centre**
client	**Administration Communale Dippach (LUX) - Community of Dippach**
services	**WW+ Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - masterplan (plan directeur), development plan (PAP)**
	in cooperation with
open space	AREAL, Senningerberg (LUX)
rendering	rendertaxi, Aachen (GER)
facts	**- revitalisation of the centre through the establishment of attractive new functional entities - improvement and improved dispersion of parking locations offered by the municipality - urban design of route RN5 - reinforcement of the 'Rue Tajel' - a new identity for 'Schouweiler Park'**

dates and numbers

total area	**7,19 ha**
gfa	**16.550 m²**
living	**13.090m²**
others	**3.460m²**
residential units	**135**
planning	**06/2017 - 09/2017**

figure ground plan

perspective

Fit for the Future

In relation to its size, the Schouweiler Centre has sufficient development potential in several places, which could render it 'fit for the future' in coming years. At present, the main elements of the Centre are the central park, the community with its surrounding areas and the RN5, which splits the urban core into two parts.

Living space and the residential mix

In the area of residential construction, the housing supply is to be diversified and adapted to the requirements of the population. Not only affordable housing, but different concepts and forms of living are to be offered, ranging from shared flats to penthouse apartments. This mixture should already be integrated wherever possible within residential buildings.

Appropriate housing will be available in the future, especially for older people and those with physical disabilities.

This promotes social inclusion and comfortable coexistence in a community. Up to 30 residential units can be built here according to the 'design for all' concept.

Multifunctional space

On the 'Musikplatz' a covered multifunctional area is offered under which future village festivals, music society concerts, markets and other events can be held. If no activities are planned there, the area can be used as additional parking space.

After work and providing services: relaxation in Schuller Park

Few places in the town centre feature such an attractive recreational area as Schuller Park. The park is split into two zones that offer different experiences. There is a more 'urbanized''part of the community and a nature-oriented part east of the rue de Longwy, a green complex with the Sprinkingen Centre.

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view on the southern entrance to the new center of Schouweiler

‘Rue Tajel’

‘Place de la musique’ - ‘place of music’

site plan

‘Le belvédère’ - observation deck

eastern park entrance

Masterplan Helfent - Bertrange (LUX)

project	**Idea project 'Lebensraum Helfent'**
client	**Société Civile Immobilière Bram City Concorde, Bertrange (LUX), Groupe Federspiel, Kockelscheuer (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - masterplan (plan directeur)**
	in cooperation with
masterplan + traffic planning	Luxplan S.A. (LUX)
open space	Ernst + Partner, Trier (GER)
facts	**- renewal of the 'Pétrusse Park', with emphasis on bolstering its green core, establishing a connection with the existing green areas and providing green corridors within the urban developed zone** **- restructuring of the commercial and services sector; urban integration of the 'City Concorde', reinforcement of the 'Zone d'habitat Nord'**
dates and numbers	
total area	**125 ha**
gfa	**375.000 m²**
residantial units	**1440**
planning	**09/2013 - 10/2014**

The 125-hectare project site is ideally located near the train station and the centre of Bertrange, an urban district adjacent to the city of Luxembourg. Currently, it is dominated to the north by single family houses, which are located along the C.R.181 and to the south by a commercial area, where the 'City Concorde' shopping centre and some scattered apartments are located. A small stream, the Pétrusse, which is mostly contained in a man-made channel, flows through the central part, a spacious green area. This green area is largely designated as an IBA (Important Bird Area) zone. The study area is partially defined as a 'potential development area' in the municipality's current Land Use Plan (PAG). The 'Idea Project' was carried out on the initiative of some landowners of the area and in collaboration with the municipality of Bertrange. The aim is to develop a 'vision' that will highlight the area's potential, ultimately allowing for the urbanization of the area, taking into account certain environmental regulations.

The Helfent living space landscape concept '

strengthening Helfent's green areas through:

- rehabilitation of the flood plain
- creation of natural links with existing green spaces (Natura 2000, etc.)
- restoration of the original meandering water course of the Pétrusse, extension of wetlands and floodplain surfaces
- reinforcement of biotopes within this area
- establishing green corridors within the urbanized area

The Helfent Living Space urban concept

in the north: the Birbesch quarter

reinforce existing habitat through:

- the urbanization of vacant lots
- the creation of new residential areas
- a new range of shops, services and facilities locally

masterplan

view on the place of the 'City Concorde'

In the southeast: the Helfent Centre quarter
development of a mixed Helfent Centre zone by:

- restructuring of the tertiary craft and trade sector through urban redevelopment
- improve the offer of housing
- extending the rue Pletzer

In the south: the Concorde City district
urban integration of the district through:

- establishing a square and a shopping area
- establishing new buildings with shops to revive the shopping area
- highlighting the side entrance of the Concorde City district
- the possibility for leisure activities (cinema, bowling, etc.)
- the possibility of an hotel location

In the north and south of the green core zones: 'Life in Nature'
Development of two new habitats in the north and south of the green heart, with 'U'-type buildings that promote dialogue between urban shapes and natural areas.

view on the 'Centre Helfent'

connections

birds eye view

open space design 'JongMëtt', Junglinster (L)

project	**open space design of the new local center 'JongMëtt'**
client	**Administration Communale Junglinster (LUX) / public client**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER)** **open space, infrastructure as well as site managment**
	in coorperation with
concept	
“Design for all”	Adapth, Capellen (LUX)
open space	Wich Architekten, Munich (GER)
infrastructure	Luxplan, Capellen (LUX)
traffic planning	Tramp, Capellen (LUX)
	WPW Geo Lux, Junglinster (LUX)
facts	**- high-quality design of the entire outdoor space** **- deliberate detachment from existing surrounding facilities** **- comprehensive accessibility concept** **- central community place with multiple functions** **- stream renaturation waterside promenade and urban park as highlights of the new town centre**

dates and numbers	
total area	**3,8 ha**
net construction c.	**11.100.000 €**
start of planning	**12/2012**
realisation	**since 2016**

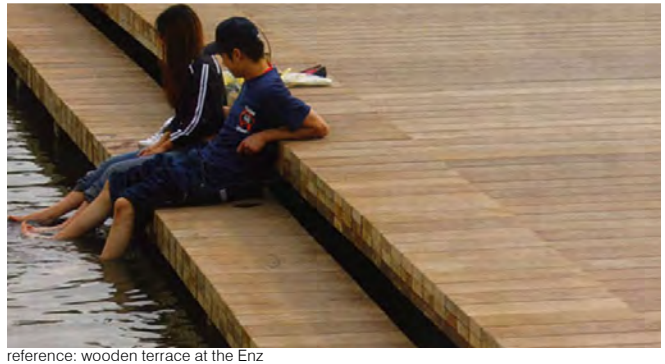
site map

new city park along the renatural Ernz Noir

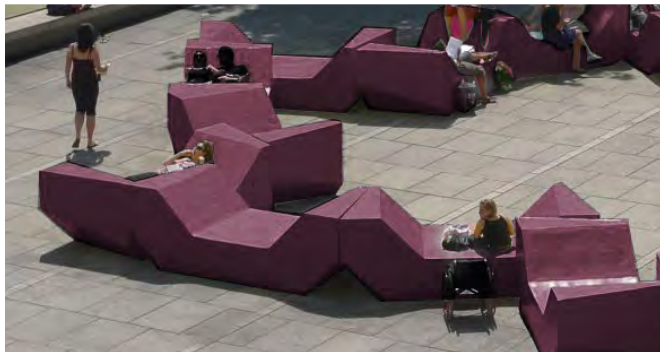
Project description

Junglinster's new town centre – known as 'JongMëtt' – is characterised by high-quality construction and design, and as such the new centre stands out from its existing surroundings. The overarching open space concept consists of a continuous sequence of squares that extend throughout the entire area. This urban development axis is accompanied by a green belt running along the exposed and reclaimed Ernz Noire, which assumes the role of a central urban park with an integrated playground.

Running parallel to the river are a promenade and a central retention pond, via which any rainwater falling within the area is guided into the river. Direct access from the promenade to the river is possible via two wooden stair structures featuring platforms. The promenade is where the cross connections between the future house-courtyard development merge, before being guided to the new Junglinster square. Green alley-like layouts within the development give the open spaces a private to semi-public character. A bridge connects the residential courtyards from the promenade to the new park.



reference: wooden terrace at the Enz

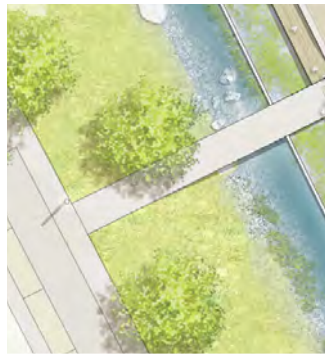


reference: seat modules

WW+ planning service

The present planning contract for the development facilities of the new town centre (service phases 1 – 8, OAI) is carried out in a working group involving the offices of Luxplan (L-Capellen) and Wich-Architekten (D-Munich). The main task field according to the working group's internal division of labour involves the coordination of the infrastructure planning (Luxplan) and the outdoor space planning (Wich-Architekten), as well as representing the planning design requirements vis-à-vis the building contractors and acting as the interface function for the project management of the entire area.

In addition to providing the planning services, as the point of contact for design issues, WW+ also handles the artistic construction supervision of the development. This has led to the compilation of a design manual as well as the on-site sampling of materials, such as floor coverings and urban furniture. Further task areas relate to time and cost schedules. To this effect, the overall business plan supplies infrastructure cost feedback and regular cost updates are also provided.



reference: bridge over the Ernz

Project management / Project development

Wood frame construction development, Mechernich (GER) - Preliminary Urban Design

project	**Development of a design concept for a wood frame construction project**
client	**Wald und Holz Eifel e.V. (GER)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - architecture, project development, project managment**
	in cooperation with AXT Architekten, Trier (GER)
facts	**- the 'Eifel Life Attitude' and 'Living in the future' guiding concepts** **- model design for other building areas in the Eifel region** **- extension of traditional building ethos in modern architecture** **- compliance with high energy efficiency standards**
dates and numbers	
total area	**3,2 ha**
planning	**11/2015 - 03/2016**

site plan

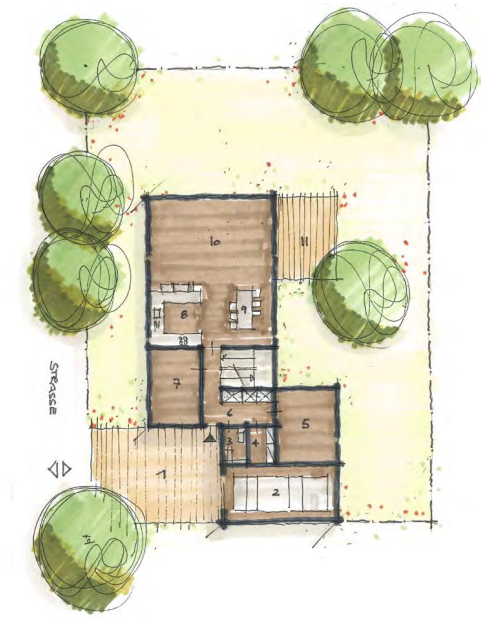
New regionally typical construction

A concept for a new development area was developed and designed, which embodies the 'Eifel attitude to life' and simultaneously translates landscape, urban development and architecture characteristics that are regionally typical and have in part been historically developed into a sustainable form of 'living in the future'. This includes the interpretation of the new development area as a residential quarter, which enables its residents to live together in social structures that are similar to those seen in a village. This approach finds its continuation in a modern architecture of individual residential buildings, which reveal regionally typical and architectonic design languages and newly interpret them according to the changing requirements of today's users.

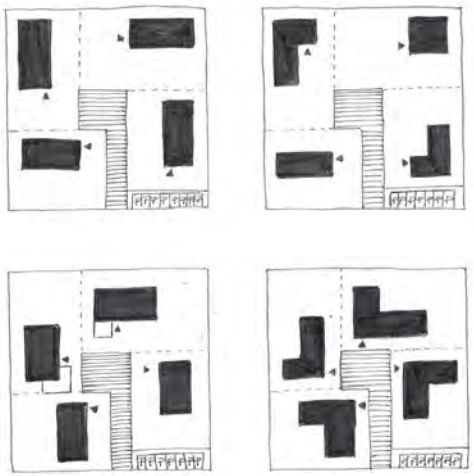
Target groups: consciously living young families with children, who in a sound living environment seek a modern sustainable form of living in a single-family home, which also meets ecological and health requirements, as well as individuals who wish to reside in new living arrangements of social togetherness – multigenerational house, integrative living, etc.

Contractor

Tasked with the project are the working group AXT Architekten www.axtarchitekten.com and WW+ architektur urbanismus projektmanagement sarl www.wwplus.eu from Trier, who come with excellent references in the field of housing and urban planning as well as in the field of innovative wood architecture. Funding in the context of the '100 Klimaschutz¬Siedlungen' programme is an option and recommended. The urban preliminary design study is to be offered as a draft design to other building sites in the Eifel as a working guideline. The results report may be consulted by submitting a request to HKZR.



ground floor - example



cluster example - varieties

building cluster- example

'Centre Pétange', Pétange (LUX) - Schéma Directeur

project	**A new vision for the town centre of Pétange**
client	**Administration Communale Pétange (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (LUX/GER) - project management, schéma directeur, development plan (PAP)**
	in cooperation with
open space	AREAL, Senningerberg (LUX)
facts	**- urban integration of state and social institutions** **- reorganization and expansion of municipal infrastructure, including a music school, a primary school and a parking lot** **- establishment of a 'Gréngt Netz' footpath network** **- design of attractive new public spaces: a grouping of smaller squares and development of the new 'Péitenger Park'** **- an improved municipal housing offer** **- implementation of the project through several partial development plans (PAPs)**

dates and numbers (PAP I)	
total area	**2,3 ha**
state runned facilities	
living spaces for handicapped people	**3.830 m²**
nursery	**4.350 m²**
therapy center	**4.600 m²**
common infrastructure	**3.100 m²**
parking slots	**70**
municipal structures	
music school	**3.800 m²**
parking slots	**220**
start of planning	**03/2017**

The relocation of the Mathias Adam technical school to Lamadeleine in January 2009 freed up site potential of 2.5 hectares, ideally located in the heart of Pétange. The state intends to establish a number of functional social entities there: a state nursery (ELISABETH), a boarding school and a therapeutic centre (Kannerschlass Foundation), a socio-familial boarding school (Jacques Brocquart residency), municipal infrastructures to include activities, sports, a medical centre, a kitchen and laundry facilities, living space for up to 32 people with physical disabilities (Fondation Kraizbierg), housing for parents with disabilities (APEMH) and living space for young adults in difficult circumstances.

In addition, the municipality of Pétange aims to expand and re-locate certain existing functions: a new music school, a new public car park, a possible extension of the primary school and new housing units. WW + was commissioned by the municipality of Pétange to develop a vision for the Pétange town centre, which integrates the new state and municipal functions as best as possible among its assets. Services offered include an analysis of potentially developing areas, a study of the location of functional entities, an evaluation of the feasibility of the land grouping project, project phasing and development in several PAPs, the specification phase through a Master Plan and the development of the first PAPs – all in close collaboration with the state and the municipality of Pétange.

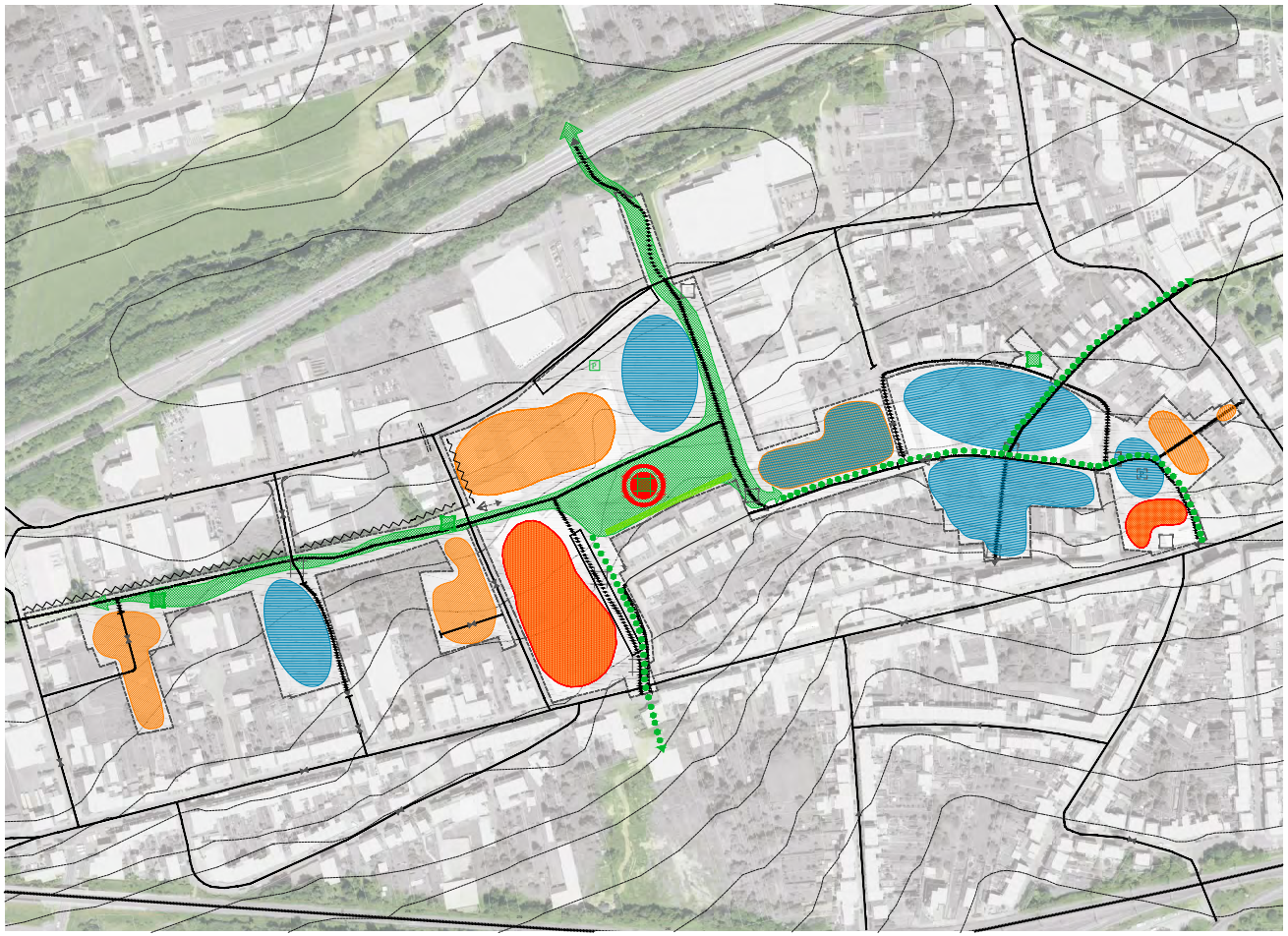


schéma directeur / graphic part

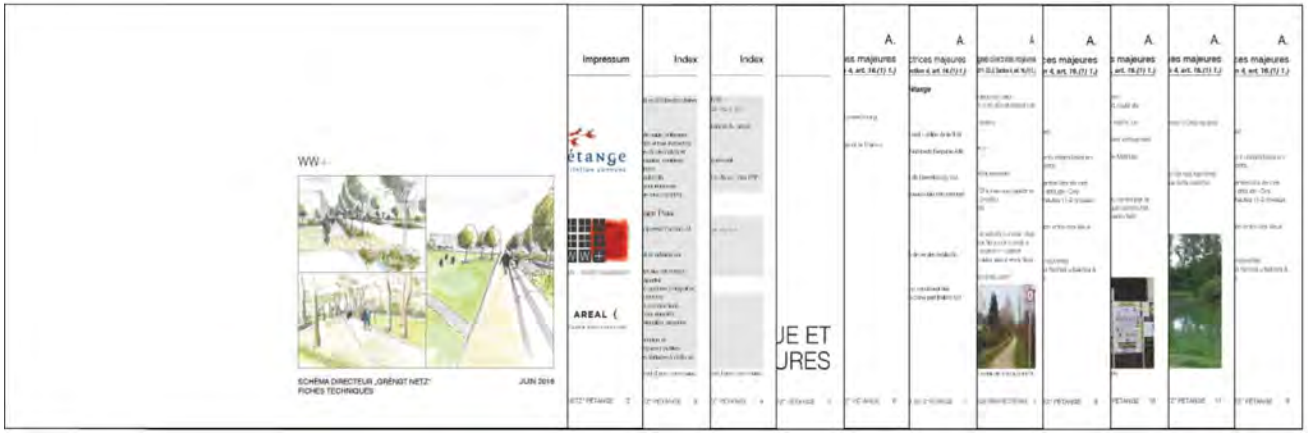


schéma directeur / data sheets

site plan

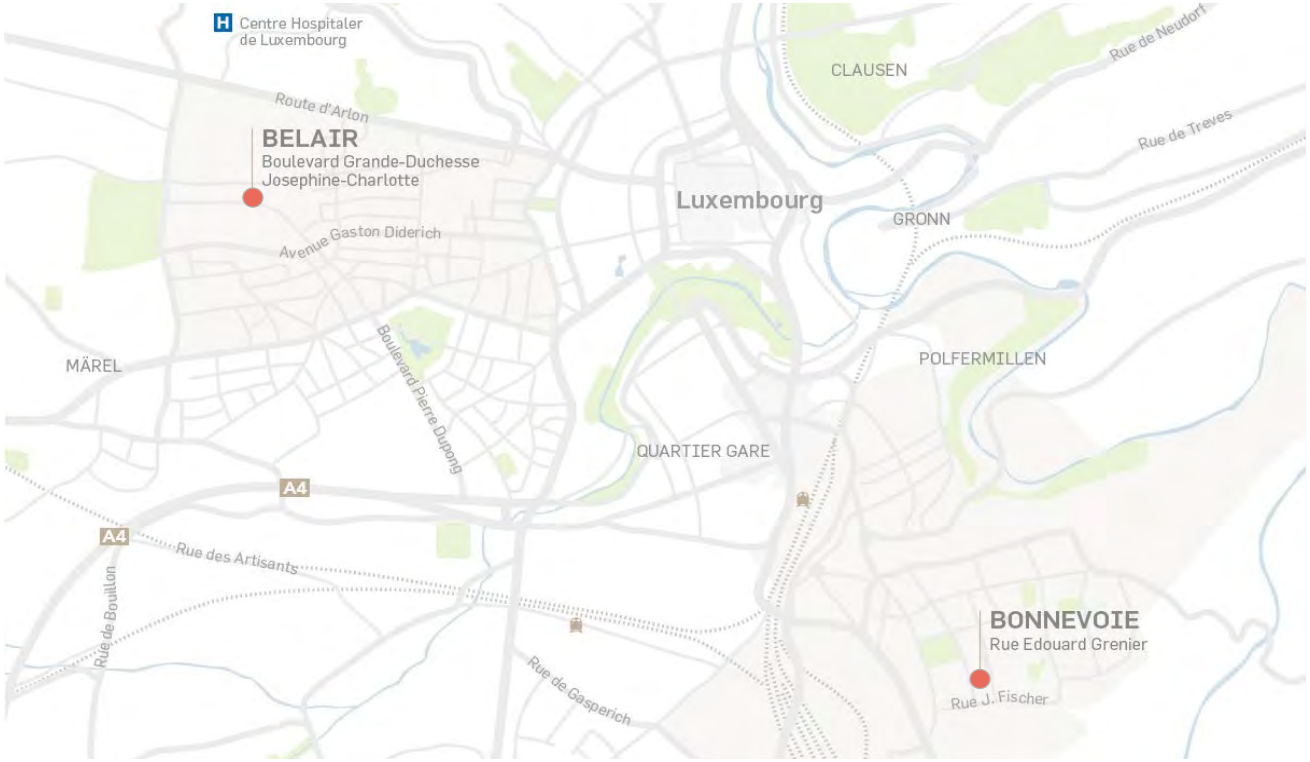
'Péitenger Park'

'Am Kultur Eck'

'Um Gréngen Wee'

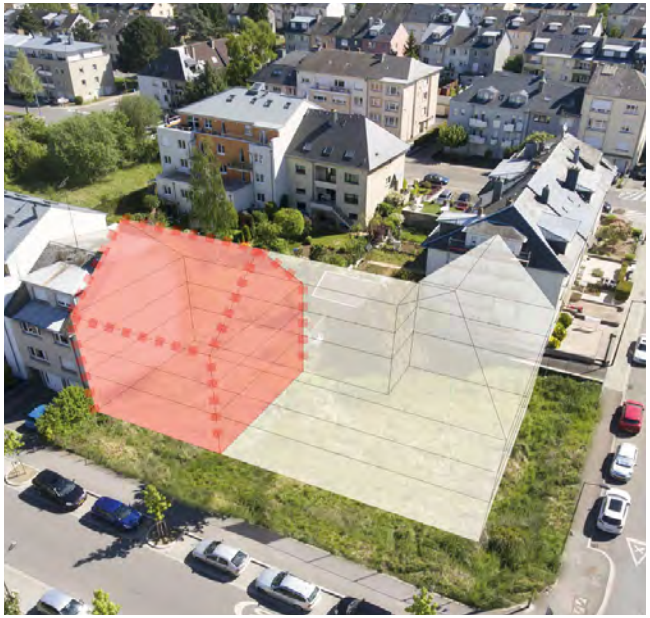
Bonnevoie/Belair, Luxemburg (L) - competent support and monitoring of a joint building venture process

project	**Provision of expert guidance to the Ville de Luxembourg in the initiation and implementation of two building association projects**
client	**Ville de Luxembourg (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) project development and management**
facts	**- Development and preparation of the plot allocation procedure** **- development of all the required information media** **- organisation and implementation of information events and workshops**
dates and numbers	Bonnevoie
gfa	**627 m²**
total area	**462 m²**
housing units	**5-6**
dates and numbers	Belair
gfa	**897 m²**
total area	**564 m²**
housing units	**8-9**
realisation	**2017 - 2018**



location of the property


property Belair © VDL u. WW+


property Bonnevoie © VDL u. WW+

Explanation of building association

Building associations are characterised in a construction project being carried out by several private building contractors instead of a property developer or a single building contractor. Joining forces and forming a building association can have a private and/or commercial use objective. The association's building project can be based on a concept that has a specific – for instance a social, ecological or use-specific – focus. In simplified terms, the implementation process can be subdivided into three main phases: "planning together", "building together" and "living together", which are characterised by various focus areas and obligations.

Project Bonnevoie / Belair building associations

By providing two building plots in the suburbs of Bonnevoie and Belair, the City of Luxembourg aims to foster the implementation of innovative residential projects in the form of building associations. The building plots are being sold by the City of Luxembourg via an established plot allocation procedure. The empty land in Bonnevoie measures 462 m² and provides the option of erecting a three- to four-storey apartment building comprising five to six dwellings. The building plot in Belair measures 564 m² and allows for eight to nine dwellings over three to four storeys.

Workshop Juni 2017


information event Mai 2017

Building associations from an urban development point of view

From the perspective of the municipality/city, building associations provide an alternative course of action for implementing municipal objectives, in particular when compared with a real estate competition by a profit-oriented developer. Furthermore, building associations can provide important impulses for a sustainable development of the municipality. The individual participation opportunities during the realisation of building projects as well as the construction within the municipality contribute to a needs-orientated living space and stable social network being created within a neighbourhood. Building association projects often also allow for an energy efficient and ecological construction method. The increase in the quality of housing and living associated with this is an important prerequisite for long-term housing, which can have a positive effect on the cultural and infrastructural development of a municipality.

WW+ project development and project management service

The building association project embodies a model that deviates from the type of real estate acquisition commonly seen in Luxembourg. To be able to establish building associations in Luxembourg, the model – already a firm fixture of urban development particularly in German-speaking areas – was adapted to the specific circumstances of Luxembourg and the framework conditions required from a legal and financial perspective were created.

In the present case, the process of the overall project can be divided into six phases: information, application, programme creation, planning, construction and living. The project development and project management service provided by WW+ focused on the first two phases involving information and application. This involved developing all the necessary media such as information brochures, specifications booklets and application documents, as well as hosting several information events and workshops involving interested potential building owners.

Real estate allocation procedure

Vergabeverfahren

Informationsphase	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	
INFORMIEREN	**BEWERBEN**	**PROGRAMM ERSTELLEN**	**PLANEN**	**BAUEN**	**WOHNEN**
· Über Baugemeinschaften informieren · Interesse wecken	· Gleichgesinnte finden · Gruppen formieren · Interessen konkretisieren · Konzept entwickeln · Bewerbung stellen · Grundstücksoption erhalten	· Inhaltliches Konzept konkretisieren · Finanzielle Machbarkeit prüfen	· Planungsgemeinschaft gründen · Architekt und Fachplaner engagieren · Konzept mit Projektberater und Architekt konkretisieren · Baugenehmigung beantragen · Finanzierung absichern · Baugemeinschaft gründen · Kauf des Grundstücks oder Erbpachtrecht · Gebäudeplanung fertigstellen	· Firmen beauftragen · Gebäude errichten · Innenausbau ggf. durch Eigenleistung	· Nachbarschaftliches Leben · Gemeinschaftsflächen und Eigentum gemeinsam verwalten
keine Rechtsform INVEST 0 %	keine Rechtsform INVEST 0 %	keine Rechtsform INVEST 1 - 1,5 %	Zivilgesellschaft INVEST 4 - 4,5 %	Zivilgesellschaft INVEST 94 %	Miteigentum

'JongMëtt', Junglinster (L) - competent support and monitoring of a joint building venture process

project	**Provision of expert guidance to the municipal council of Junglinster in the initiation and implementation of three building association projects above a joint underground parking**
client	**Administration Communale Junglinster (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) project development, project management, architecture (preliminary)**
facts	**- development and preparation of the plot allocation procedure** **- development of all the required information media** **- organisation and implementation of information events and workshops** **- support of the municipal council of Junglinster in the supervision of building associations**

dates and numbers

area	**2.400 m²**
residential units	**17**
commercial units	**3**
realisation	**10/2016 - 12/2017**

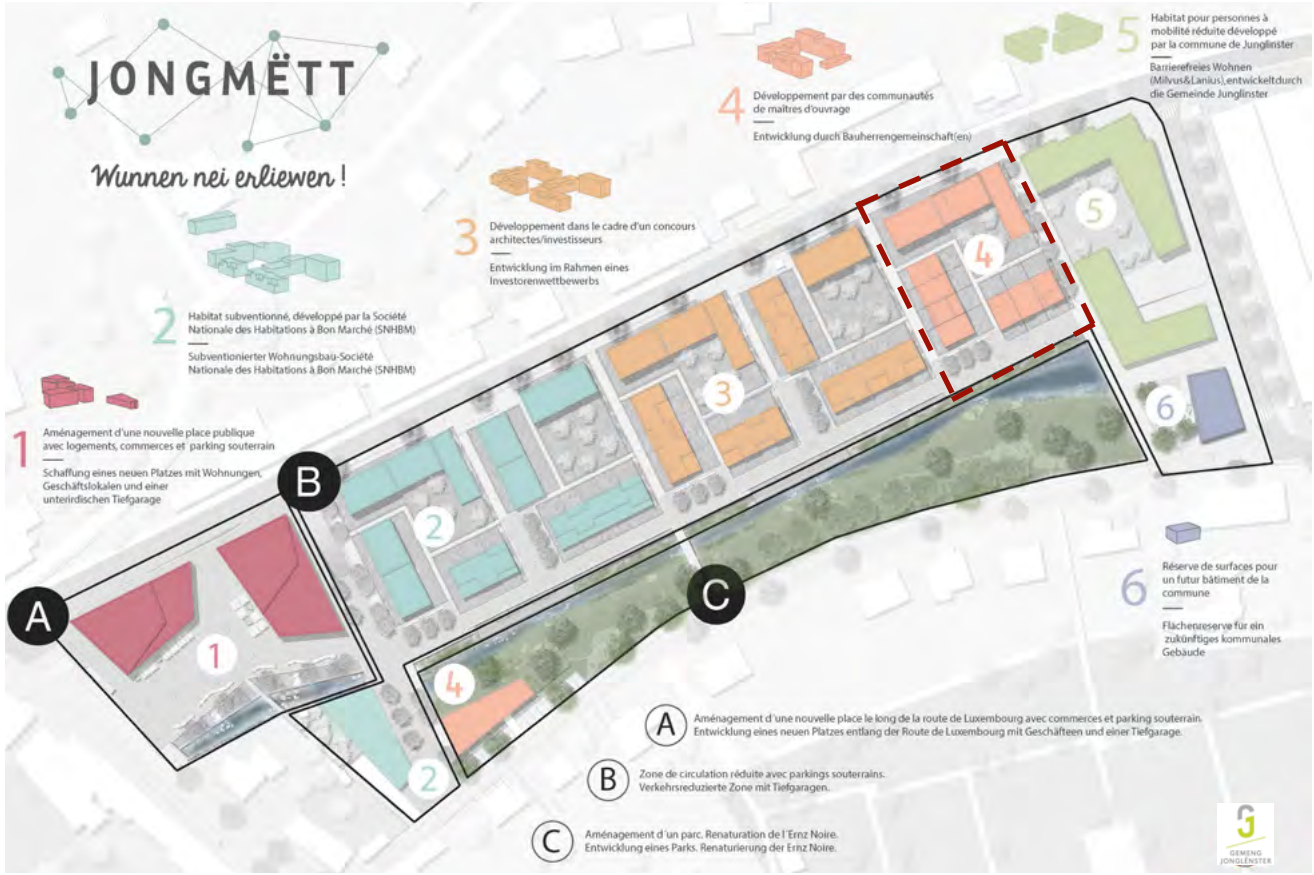
information brochures in the context of the information campaign

Explanation of building association

Building associations are characterised in a construction project being carried out by several private building contractors instead of a property developer or a single building contractor. Joining forces and forming a building association can have a private and/or commercial use objective. The association's building project can be based on a concept that has a specific – for instance a social, ecological or use-specific – focus. The implementation process can be subdivided into three main phases: 'planning together', 'building together' and 'living together', which are characterised by various focus areas and obligations.

Project JongMëtt building associations

The building association project was carried out in the context of the JongMëtt project. The JongMëtt project involves the development of a new town centre for the municipality of Junglinster and is characterised by a development mix. One element of this mix is the development of a construction site by building associations. The building site in question measures a total of 2,400 m² and is being sold by the municipal council of Junglinster via an established plot allocation procedure. The site foresees a three- to four-storey apartment building comprising seven dwellings and three commercial units as well as a total of seven single-family terraced houses. The concept also foresees a joint underground parking.



site map / development mix

Building associations from an urban development point of view

From the perspective of the municipality/city, building associations provide an alternative course of action for implementing municipal objectives, in particular when compared with a real estate competition by a profit-oriented developer. Furthermore, building associations can provide important impulses for a sustainable development of the municipality. The individual participation opportunities during the realisation of building projects as well as the construction within the municipality contribute to a needs-orientated living space and stable social network being created within a neighbourhood. Building association projects often also allow for an energy efficient and ecological construction method. The increase in the quality of housing and living associated with this is an important prerequisite for long-term housing, which can have a positive effect on the cultural and infrastructural development of a municipality.

WW+ project development and project management service

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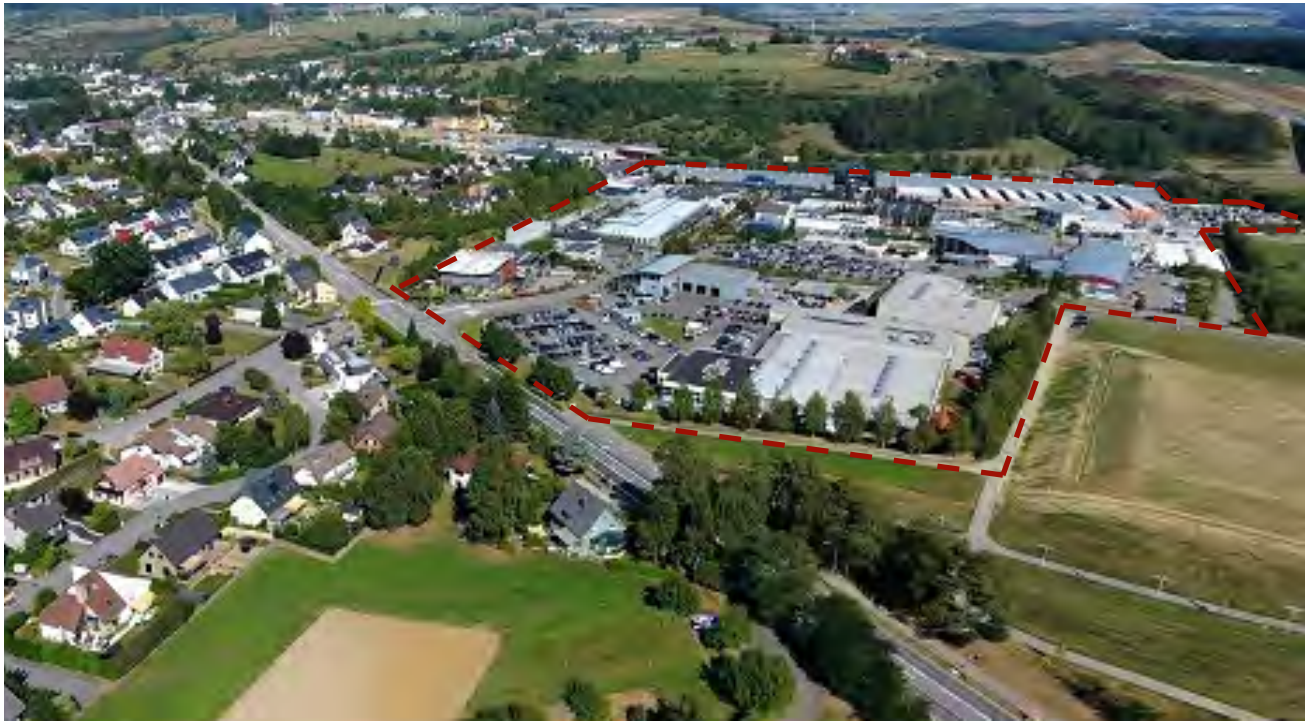
In the present case, the process of the overall project can be divided into six phases: information, application, programme creation, planning, construction and living. The project development and project management service provided by WW+ focused on the first two phases involving information and application. This involved developing all the necessary media such as information brochures, specifications booklets and application documents, as well as hosting several information events and workshops involving interested potential building owners.

information event dezember 2016


joint excursion to Tübingen february 2017

Zone Laangwiss 'JongMëtt', Junglinster (L) - parking facility

project	**Development of an integrative parking facility management for the Laangwiss 'JongMëtt' zone taking into account local residents**
client	**Administration Communale Junglinster (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) information, communication, participation, moderation**
facts	**- problem-oriented communication campaign with a participation process to improve the parking space situation - creation of a steering group - development of a concrete mix of measures and implementation strategies**
date	**03/2015**



Zone Laangwiss, Junglinster

working session with the project management group

Brief project description

The initiation of the project is the result of increased parking pressure on the industrial zone known as 'Zone Laangwiss' and its surroundings. The current parking situation is characterised by a lack of parking places for the workforce of the businesses. The consequences are an overloading of the available parking space and stationary traffic relocating to the neighbouring areas. A problem has arisen, for instance, with the use of the parking lot of the Centre Polyvalent, with important parking space being lost for events and significant traffic overloading occurring. As a result of the geographical proximity of the "Zone Laangwiss" and the town centre project 'JongMëtt', the parking situation of these two areas is closely interlinked. The situation has intensified as a result of surface area disappearing in favour of the town centre project. Increasingly vociferous reactions from the community have made it clear that the problematic parking situation is being projected onto the new town centre project. In a bid to provide the community with a proactive and constructive approach for dealing with these circumstances, a problem-oriented communication campaign featuring a participation process was implemented. The focus of this project is thus on participation, facilitation, mediation and communication.

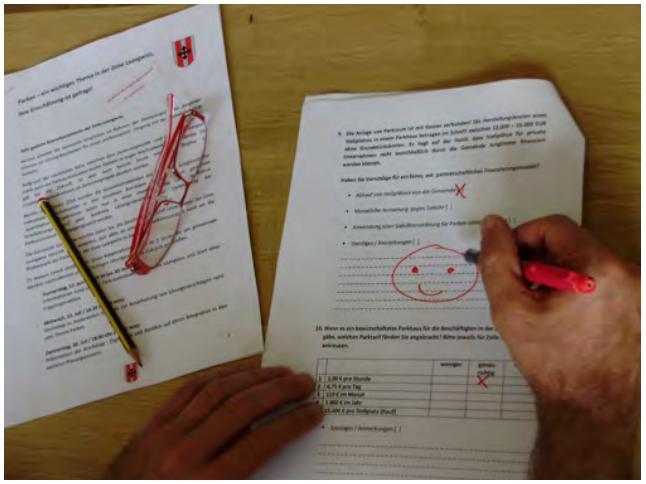
WW+ project management service

In a three-stage participation process involving a questionnaire campaign, entrepreneurs and business owners of the activity zone were given the opportunity to point out existing weaknesses and problems and to explore optimisation possibilities. The three participation events were held in the form of a future workshop tackling the following phases: 'grievance phase', 'solution phase' and 'results phase'. The final event saw the creation of a steering group for the continued and target-oriented discussion regarding the parking space situation.

Six work sessions were held with the steering group. In terms of content, various measures for alleviating the parking pressure were formulated and discussed, with a partnership-based solution the main focus. A concrete mix of measures and implementation strategies was developed. Most of the defined measures had already been implemented by the end of 2016.

On the one hand, the project management service involves the formation of the steering group 'Parken – Zone Laangwiss' and the creation of the work session programme associated with it. On the other hand, it involves the preparation, facilitation and documentation of the work sessions.


ESSENTIEL
PARFUM

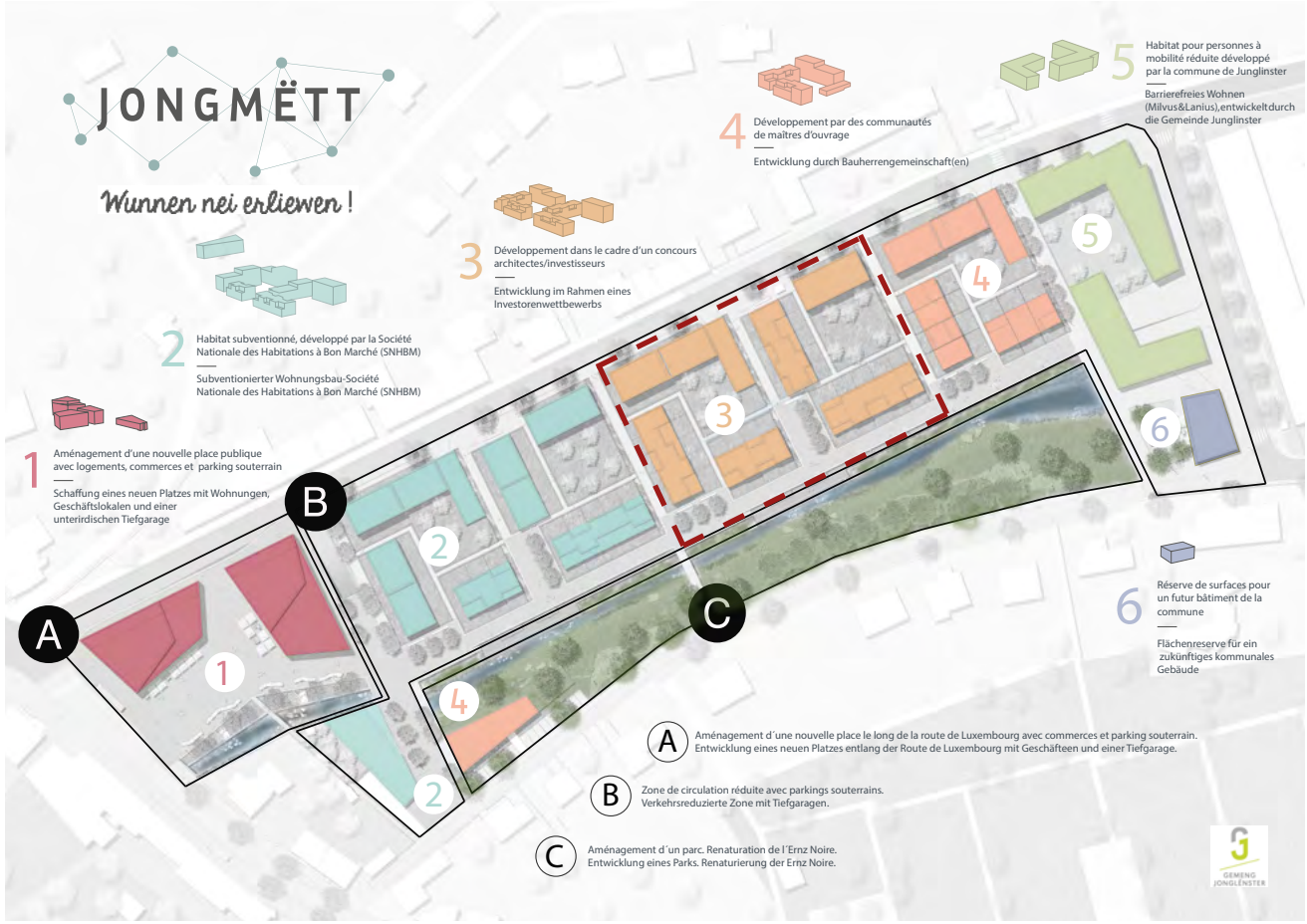


Los 1.3 Baugebiet 'JongMëtt', Junglinster (L) - competition organisation and management

project	**Investor competition in bidder consortium with architects**
client	**Administration Communale Junglinster (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) - competition organisation and management**
winner	**Tracol Immobilier, Sandweiler (LUX), Steinmetz De Meyer architectes urbanistes, Luxemburg (LUX)**
facts:	**- EU-wide tendering** **- two-phase competition** **- phase 1: application process** **- phase 2: processing phase**

dates and numbers

area	**4.900 m²**
project phase	**05/2015 - 04/2016**
realisation	**05/2017 - 09/2019**



development mix (strategy)

Short description of the project

The municipal council of Junglinster is developing a new town centre covering a surface area of approximately 3.84 ha and characterised by a development mix. The objective of a balanced development mix is to involve various players of the real estate industry in the development of the planning area, such as private building contractors, building associations, developers and investors, state housing corporations, the municipality itself.

For part of the project, covering some 4,900 m², the concept foresees a high-quality new use of the land in the form of a house-courtyard structure consisting of apartment buildings and terraced houses above a common underground garage. Possible uses include housing as well as complementary uses such as premises for liberal professions.

Procedure

The investor competition was put out to EU-wide tender and in a bidding consortium with architects. The main feature of the competition was that it featured two phases: as part of the application process, the preliminary assessment jury reviewed the submitted applications in terms of form and content. From the applications that met the criteria, five bidding consortiums were selected at random and invited to participate. Further consultations were held with said bidders and an inspection of the competition land was organised. The processing phase resulted in design submissions by the five bidding consortiums, which were assessed by the judging panel.

	Wertungskriterium:	zu vergebende Punkte	Angebot 08	Angebot 43	Angebot 12	Angebot 19	Angebot 53
			Teilnehmer 1	Teilnehmer 2	Teilnehmer 3	Teilnehmer 4	Teilnehmer 5
1.	Kaufpreis Grundstück	300 P	100,0 P	288,6 P	300,0 P	242,9 P	185,7 P
2.	Gesamterlös	200 P	100,0 P	200,0 P	183,3 P	133,3 P	166,7 P
3.	Architektur & Nutzungskonzept	500 P	423,8 P	250,0 P	350,0 P	308,1 P	326,9 P
	Gesamt	1000 P	623,8 P	738,6 P	833,3 P	684,3 P	679,3 P
	Platzierung		5	2	1	3	4

evaluation matrix

site map


© Steinmetz De Meyer architectes urbanistes

WW+ project management service

The project management services provided by WW+ in the context of the competition's organisation and management can be divided into the following areas: competition organisation and preparation, publication of the procedure, organisation and management of the jury, accompaniment of participants during the processing phase and, finally, the publication and documentation of results.

The main part of the organisation and preparation phase consists in content and form preparation and publication of offers. For this purpose, a suitable process was defined and structured, and a competition programme was formulated in close consultation with the municipality and the OAI procedure advisors, containing the planning objectives and competition task.

A unique competition

The competition is unique in that on the one hand the designs were assessed on the basis of various evaluation criteria, relating to the architecture and the use concept (quality, integration into surroundings, functionality, etc.). On the other hand, the sales prices of the plots and the residential dwellings were factored into the evaluation, whereby the purchase price of the plot was to be particularly high and the sales price of the net floor space particularly low. An essential component in this context was a real estate analysis of the competition plot so as to determine the sales price necessarily targeted by the municipal administration, as well as the feedback within the overall business plan of the JongMëtt town centre.

La Fédération des Artisans, Krakelshaff / Bettemburg (LUX) - Competition organisation and supervision

project	**New construction of a centre of excellence with educational rooms for the Luxembourg Chamber of Crafts in the industrial area of Krakelshaff within the municipality of Bettembourg**
client / awarding authority	**La Fédération des Artisans ASBL, Lux./Kirchberg (LUX)**
services	**WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette (LUX) / Trier (GER) Preliminary study / competition organization and support / contract preparation for cooperation between client and the successful bidding team**
winning team	
architecture	AU21 Yvore Schiltz, M. Yvore Schiltz
civil eng.	Schroeder & Associés, M. Robert Jeworowski
technical eng.	Felgen & Associés, M. Marc Juncker
facts	**- preparation of an urban planning feasibility study - announcement with two evaluation phases to establish a planning consortium consisting of architect and civil engineers for the further development of the project**
dates and numbers	
gfa overall	**2.000 m²**
thereof	
gfa administration+	
training room	**1.200 m²**
training hall	**800 m²**
gv	**12.000 m³**
parking lots	**30**
total area	**2,57 ha**
study	**06/2015 - 03/2016**
competition-supervision	**03/2016 - 12/2016**

Competition procedure

The realisation competition was put out to tender in a bidding consortium with architects and engineers. The defining feature of the competition was that it featured two phases: as part of the application process, the preliminary assessment jury reviewed the submitted applications in terms of form and content. From the applications that met the criteria, thirteen bidding consortiums were selected and invited to participate. Further negotiations were carried out with these applicants, resulting in three bidding consortiums being invited for a second round, after which the winning team was chosen by the jury.

The aim of the winning team is to work together with the building contractor in the form of a 'building team', based on the Dutch concept, and to initiate cooperation with the executing companies prior to the implementation in a bid to achieve an optimal result in terms of both workmanship and completion time.

feasability study: workshop 1 / 3

aerial view / site plan

Urban planning feasibility study

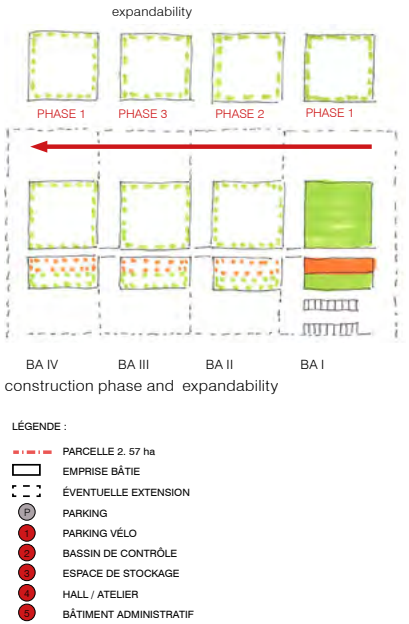
Leading up to the competition organisation and supervision, an urban planning study featuring among others three workshops was carried out in order to gauge and define the requirements of the building contractor. In the context of this study, cost and schedule plans were drawn up, a spatial programme was developed and the construction volumes for the various uses were determined – indicating the number of storeys, the required connections and access ways. Complemented by a phasing of the construction stages with potential future extension options, the study serves as a basis for the winning team in its design of a functional building in a modular construction. Particular attention is paid to a sustainable low-energy construction method, featuring desired concepts to promote environmentally friendly mobility. The study revealed a number of open issues that need to be clarified with the municipal technician, the Ministry of the Economy, the ITM and the Ministry of the Environment.

Brief description of the project

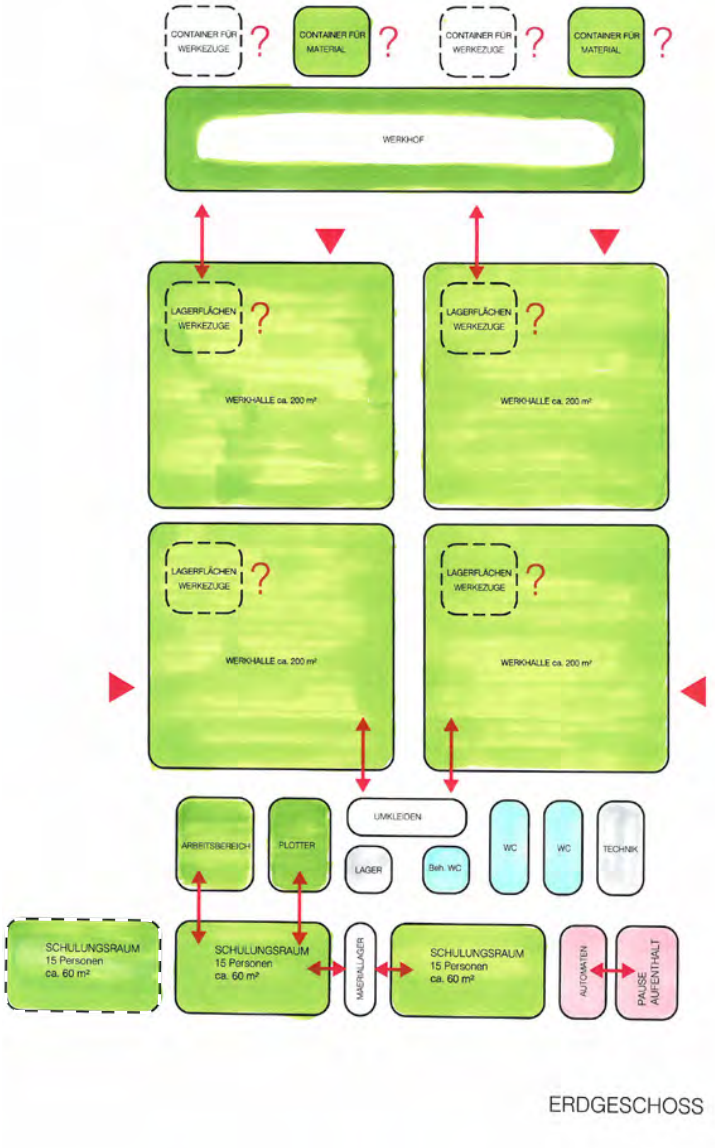
The Luxembourg Chamber of Crafts is initiating the new construction – covering a surface of approximately 2.57 ha – of two centres of excellence, which will be used as educational premises for craftsmen. The spatial programme includes the following uses :

- administration
- training
- common rooms
- factory work floors, workshops
- building services and ancillary rooms

The project provides for the realisation of one module in two construction phases, with a potential future extension through a further module.



construction phase and expandability



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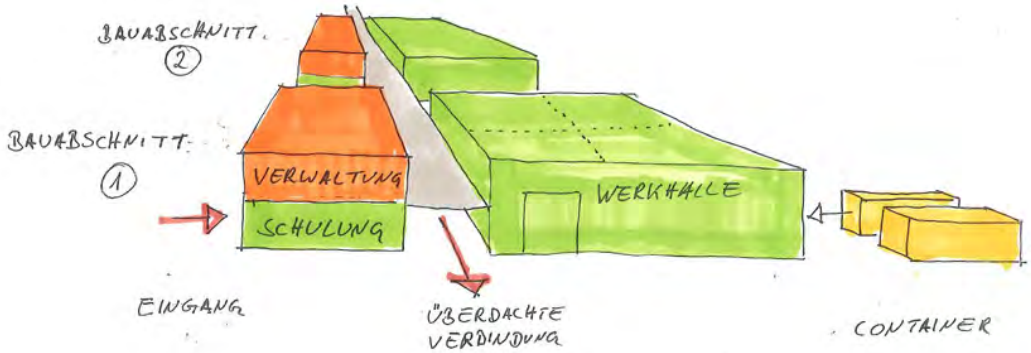

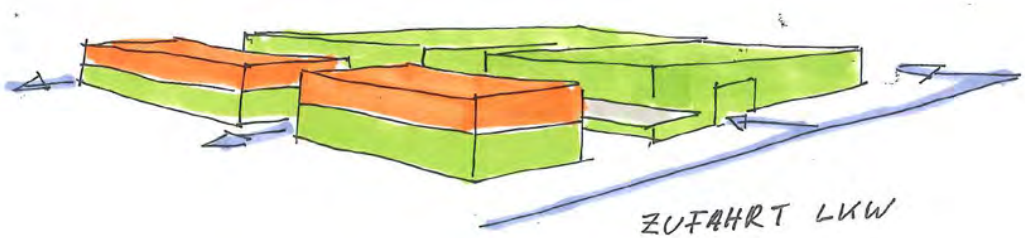

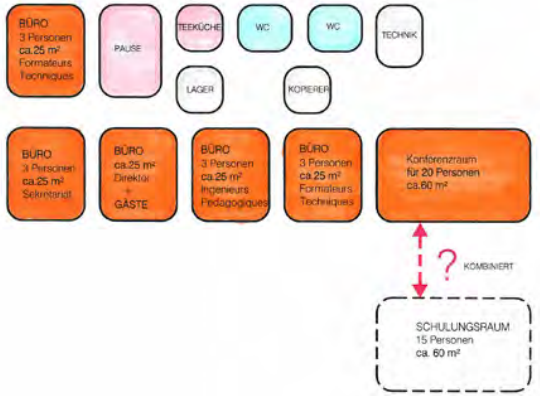

functionality of a module

Communication and project marketing, WW+ (LUX)

Services **Communication and marketing for client projects**

Communication is an indispensable part of many architectural or urban development projects. When it comes to presenting a project – be it for the lease-purchase of a building or simply to a municipality or administration – the communication options are endless and should not be disregarded.
Our communication specialist is here to advise you, to help you find the best strategy for your project, seek out the best suppliers and look after all your communication needs, thereby ensuring your autonomy and safeguarding your interests.

Communication strategy

- Analysis of project
- Identification of target group
- Identification of communication options
- Definition of strategy
- Search for the right partners (graphic design agencies, printers, etc.)
- Budget preparation

Management of communication tools: costs, timing, quality

- Creation of content
- Development of communication instruments
  - Construction site signs
  - Brochures, leaflets, advertisements, etc.
- Establishing work schedules
- General coordination
- Cost control

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