



12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1

ISSN 1611-3371
www.atmagazine.com
Verlag: AT Verlag AG
Redaktion: AT Verlag AG
Postfach 1000, 8001 Zürich
Telefon: +41 (0)43 251 11 11
E-Mail: info@atmagazine.com



3.2021
WOHNEN · LIVING

HUGO MOMPÓ · GOSPLAN · NIC BRUNSDON
DANIEL ELLECOSTA · KLUMPP + KLUMPP
MINISTRY OF DESIGN · MARIANA DE DELÁS
IMPULS · DENIS KOSUTIC · ROMAN HUTTER



Die Balkone erweitern den Wohnraum. • The balconies extend the living space.



Hell und relativ englich: Terrassenfliesen und Sichtbühnen. • Bright and narrow: terrace tiles and exposed concrete.



Das großzügige Treppenhhaus bietet Raum für Begegnungen. • The spacious staircase offers room for encounters.

indem eine Clusterwohnung für alleinerziehende Frauen. Diese Clusterwohnung hat vier Grundmodule (Wohn-Schlafraum, kleines Zimmer und Nasszelle), ein gemeinsames Bad, eine Küche und eine Spielecke. Ganz im Sinne eines „atmenen“ Grundrisses können auch hier bei Bedarf die verschiedenen Räume zusammengeschaltet werden.

Integration durch Möglichkeit der Kommunikation

Wohnsoziologische Forschungen belegen, dass eine räumliche Dichte nicht zwangsläufig auch eine soziale Nähe zur Folge hat. Für eine gelingende Integration bedarf es der geschützten privaten Räume der eigenen Wohnung ebenso dringend wie offener Räume der Kommunikation und Begegnung. Um die nachbarschaftlichen Begegnungen innerhalb des Hauses und zu den Nachbarn zu fördern, wurde im Erdgeschoss des Kubus-Gebäudes ein hybrider Ort für gemeinschaftliche Aktivitäten geschaffen. Im sogenannten Brückenhaus werden Brücken zwischen den Häusern der Baugemeinschaft Wolle+ und der benachbarten Postbau eG, die sich finanziell am Bau beteiligte, ebenso wie mit den Nachbarn jenseits und jenseits des Neckars geschlagen. Da die Räume unterschiedlichen Anforderungen gerecht werden sollen, sind sie flexibel geplant. Im Zentrum liegt ein großzügiger multifunktionaler Raum, der durch eine Schiebewand schnell und einfach erweitert werden kann. Die klt Jugendhilfe koordiniert die vielfältigen sozialen Aktivitäten. Zudem befinden sich hier kleinere Beratungsbüros („klt Jugendhilfe“ und VAMV) sowie ein Besprechung- und Lernraum. Trotz der Corona-Pandemie ist am Ufer des Neckars bereits ein lebendiger Ort entstanden, der als Nachbarschafts- und Begegnungszentrum gleichermaßen zum transitorischen Ort der Stadtgesellschaft wird.

¹ Sanders, Doug. *Amory City*. München 2011. ² www.makingstays.de/ueberdilettanten/wasser/wasserbank-vg. ³ Dekommision im DLM. ⁴ Schmal, Peter. *Carlson*. Ulm; Schürmann, Anna. *Ug*. Making Homes. Deutscher Architekturkongress. Ostfildern 2018.

Our society is characterised by a great dynamism, which is particularly marked by migration movements. Immigration often intensifies the already existing socio-spatial polarisation. However, it is possible to counter these tendencies of segregation through an architecture of integration. Places of arrival can become spatial offers for successful integration. This requires that more than just living space is created for the newcomers. Places of communication and everyday encounters are important. What is needed is interpenetration, not isolation. There is a need for spaces where refugees from diverse cultures can find a safe place and spaces where they can meet with locals. Only in this way can the new place of residence also become a place of life for those arriving. Dwellings for refugees that were built after the large migration movements in 2015/2016 were usually in containers or other simple buildings¹. Although they provided elementary housing for the refugees, their location in the outskirts of cities and poor design qualities became signs of demarcation and social distance. But there are also a number of examples that address the two central challenges of recent years: namely, the creation of affordable housing for both refugees and people with limited incomes and the formation of integrative places². In order to accommodate refugees quickly, container housing had to be created in the university city of Tübingen as well. Yet, the city took a multi-peaked approach. In addition to container accommodation, eight sites were designated in the city area where quality housing was to be built, initially for refugees.

Building on the Neckar - Building with civil society stakeholders

These buildings were not designed as temporary housing, but were intended for use in different cycles of use. Instead of awarding the plots of land directly, the competitive conceptual procedure normally used in Tübingen was chosen. Building groups and investors could apply for the plots. The city hoped that this would create attrac-

ive living space for refugees and also develop creative integration concepts. Among the eight designated sites were two attractive plots of land directly on the Neckar river. 40 groups applied for these sites. The contract was awarded to Postbau eG, which promised to build flats at permanently low rents, and Baugemeinschaft Wolle+, which presented a sound social and housing concept. The option to purchase the land was granted in 2016. To realise the housing and integration project on the Neckar, thirteen people joined forces to form the Wolle+ building community. Two teams from three architectural offices each planned a building for the building community in close cooperation: the Haus am Park, designed by the Stuttgart architectural offices Tonder and Soama, and the Brückenhaus by Maier + Weisl Architects from Tübingen.

Adaptive and multi-faceted housing for traumatised people

Refugees are often traumatised. What they therefore need first of all is a safe place. Each flat is assigned a spacious, individually usable outdoor area (terrace or balcony). Views into the flats are made difficult by white perforated metal sheets enclosing the balconies. Since the refugees come from very different cultures and their family structures are very diverse, different types of flats had to be developed. The portfolio ranges from two small, three medium and two large flats, and three micro flats for formerly unaccompanied underage refugees who are now in vocational training. Occupancy in the flats varies from one person to families of ten. In the Haus am Park, there are three flats with their own roof terrace that are already used by the owners themselves. The refugee flats have basic technical equipment. No distinction was made between refugee flats and owner-occupied flats in the quality of the interior fittings with parquet floors and floor-to-ceiling windows, thus following the egalitarian design principle of a good-quality and equivalent amenities for



Nutzungsdiagramm Haus am Park und Brückenhaus • Utilization scheme of Haus am Park and Brückenhaus.

all. A key feature of these flats is their adaptability. In the Haus am Park, the flats initially had to comply with the guidelines for refugee housing. The architects therefore developed changeable floor plans. After all, many members of the building community want to occupy their flats themselves after a ten- to 15-year period of use as refugee accommodation. It was therefore necessary to plan for adaptability, such as the conversion of two small wet rooms into a spacious bathroom or the merging of small rooms. In the Brückenhaus, there is also a cluster flat for single women on the upper floor. This cluster flat has four basic modules, a shared bathroom, a kitchen and a play corner. In keeping with the idea of a "breathing" floor plan, the different rooms can also be connected if necessary.

Integration through the possibility of communication

Research on the sociology of housing has shown that spatial density does not necessarily result in social proximity. For successful integration, the protected private spaces of one's own flat are just as urgently needed as open spaces for communication and encounter. In order to promote neighbourly encounters within the building and with the neighbours, a hybrid place for community activities was created on the ground floor of the Kubus building. In the Brückenhaus, bridges are built between the houses of the Wolle+ building community and the neighbouring Postbau eG, which contributed financially to the construction, and also to the neighbours on the other side of the Neckar. Since the spaces are to meet different requirements, their design is flexible. In the centre is a spacious multifunctional room that can be quickly and easily extended by a sliding wall. Smaller counselling offices and a meeting and study room are located here. Despite the Corona pandemic, a lively place has already emerged, which as a neighbourhood and meeting centre is also becoming a transitory place for urban society.