

THE UNBOUNDED VILLAGE_LIVING ON TOP OF TEMPELHOF

PS1_2018

U S E - URBAN AND SPATIAL EXPERIMENTATION

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PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

As an Erasmus student I would like to add some of my thoughts to this portfolio. Starting from the intensive week in Berlin, the work in the USE laboratory was really stimulating, I found myself studying topics that until now I had not dealt with as the reuse of places like the Tempelhof, the theme of political refugees and how they are they relate with architecture and society. Despite the difficulties I encountered, like interfacing with the English construction laws and with the design development methodologies present at the MMUI and i always tried to give my best, to get the best result to take with me in Venice and I sincerely believe that this has made me grow in many ways. Finally, I would like to thank all the professors who have accompanied me on this journey and who have felt close to each other in the most difficult moments.

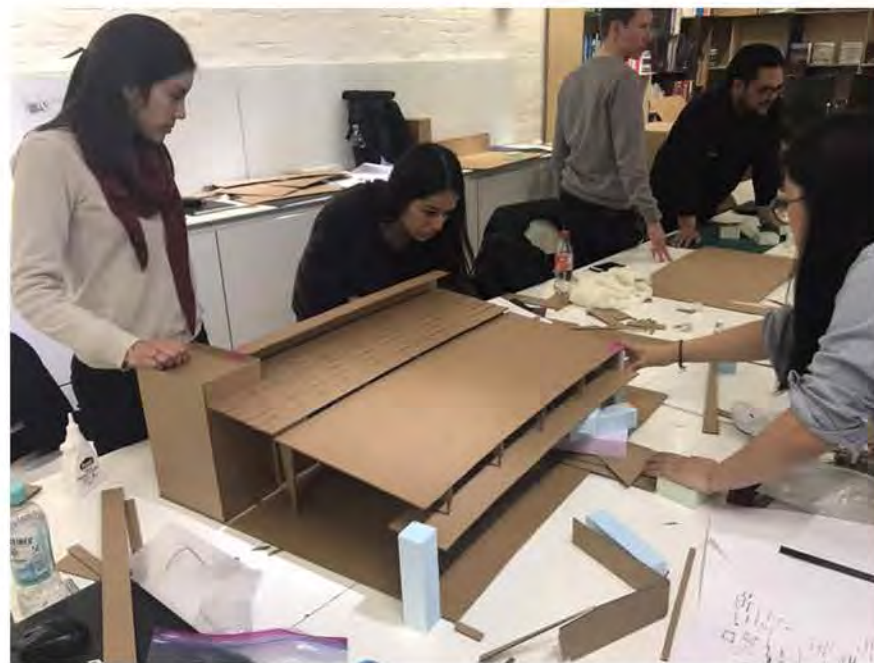
Beatrice Beer

INTENSIVE WEEK at Aedes Metropolitan Laboratory, Berlin

The intensive week began starting to thinking about the city of Berlin, a constantly changing city with demanding recent history. The consideration of the passage of time reveals the accompanying political and cultural changes in the city that create the place of now and indicate the future.

After the visit at the Tempelhof, all the students produce a huge model of the airport to realize the dimensions of the spaces and to start thinking about project possibilities

The studio worked in groups of five to produce projects that would propose a new agenda. Berlin has stepped into a new phase of urban development: after 40 years of physical division, in which the city became the symbol of a bi-polarized world, it is now in the unique position to redefine its role.



CONCEPT

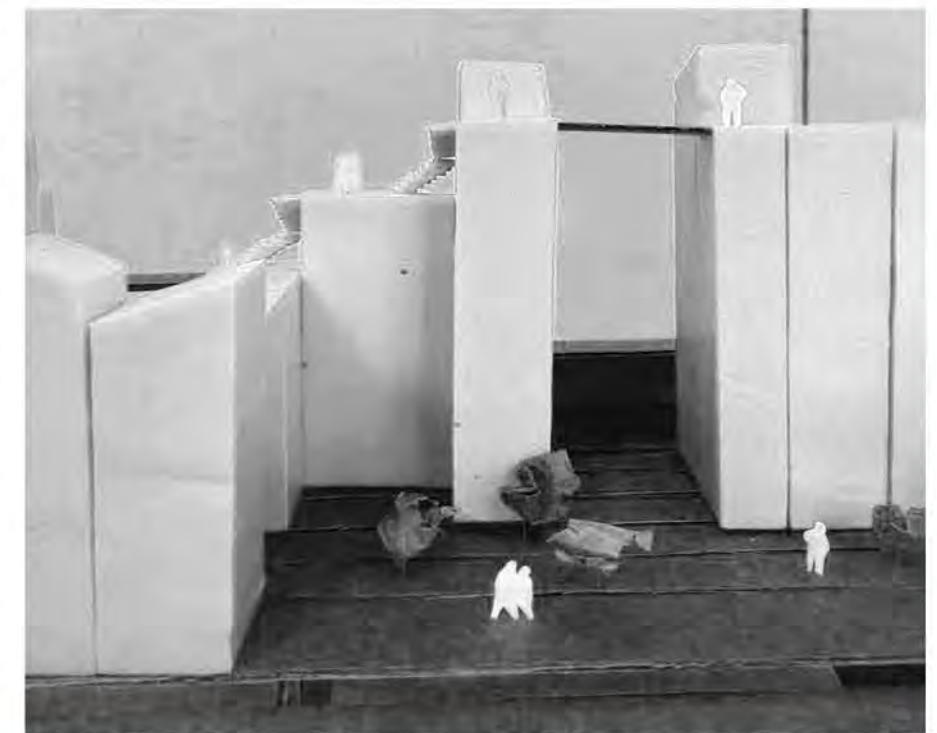
During Intensive week, I worked as part of a group of five, and we have reflected a lot on what was one of the most current problems that the city of Berlin is facing. After discussing for a long time, we decided to address the issue of political refugees.

Today, Germany has the highest acceptance rate of asylum seekers, and following attacks in 2015-2016 is now suffering a major divide amongst its population on the matter of refugees acceptance.



Then we developed the idea of the village in height to underline its contrast with the pre-existing building but above all to increase the number of people that can be accommodated.

Our idea began with the desire to create residences for refugees that can recreate the idea of a village and community



IDEAL CASE STUDY

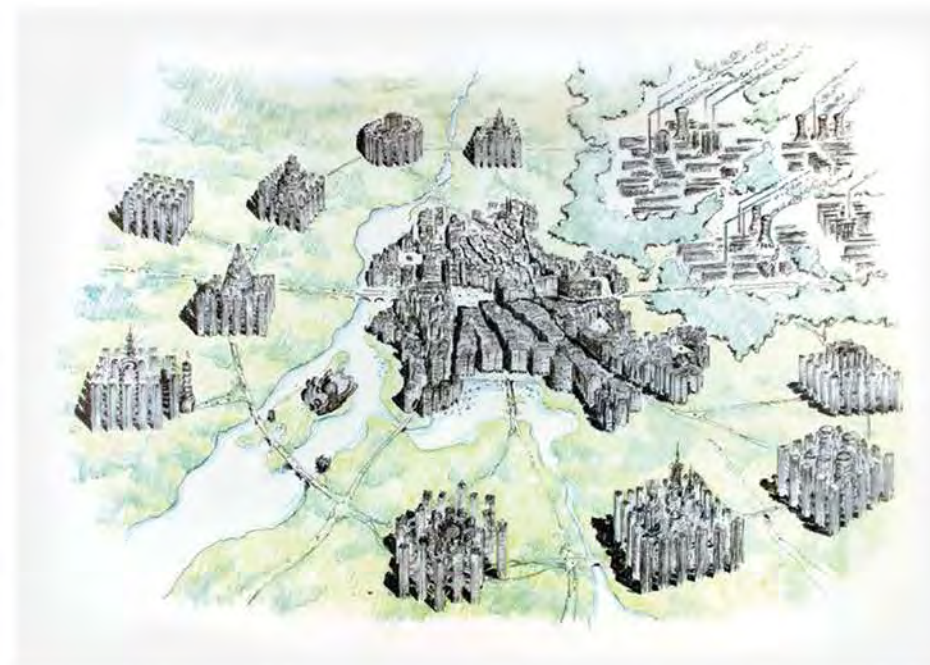


Before returning to Manchester I took advantage of the AEDES library, and found this inspiration for the development of the project.

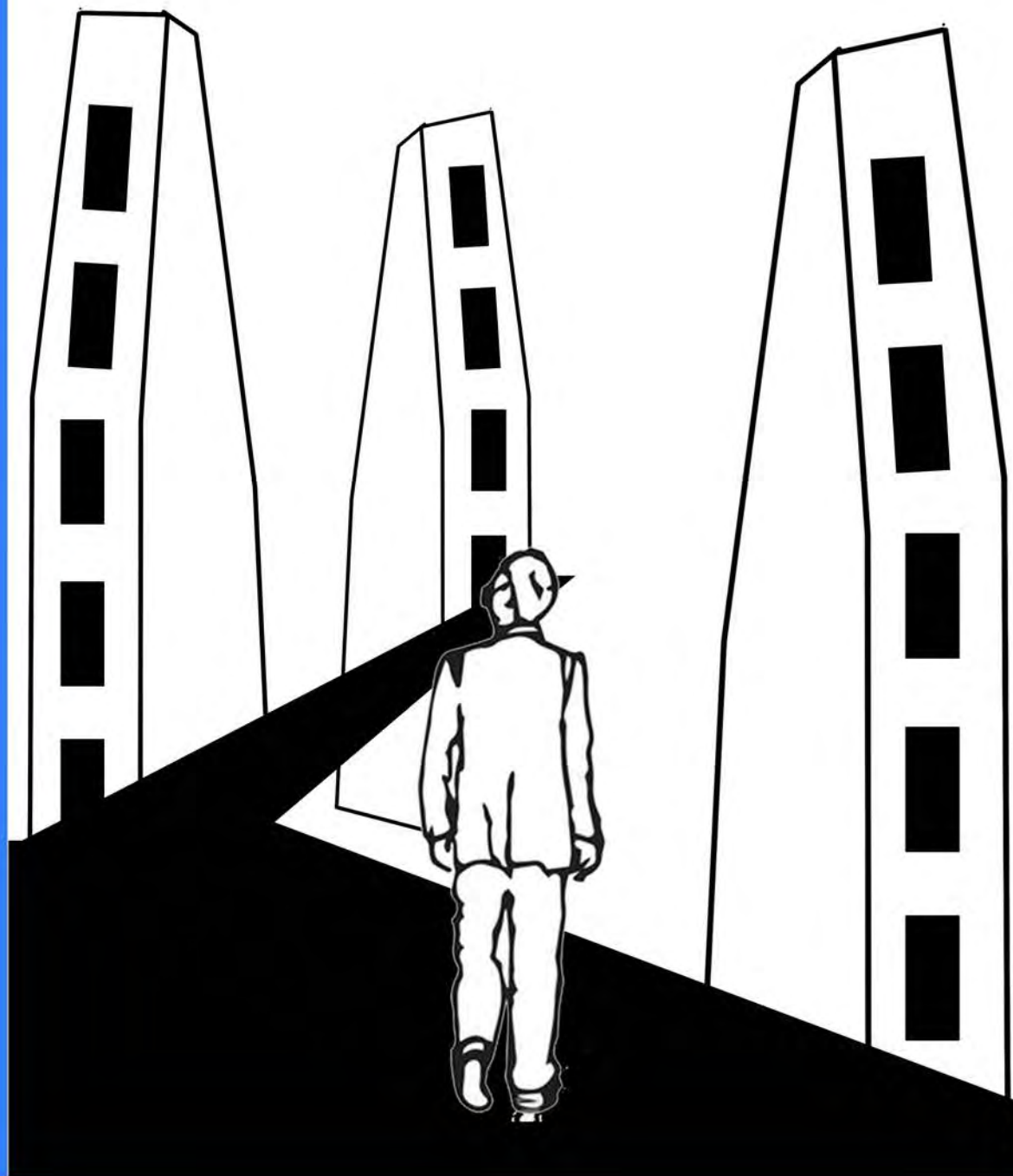
Reflecting on the high housing demand of refugees and on what we are really doing, that is building a house on a huge ex-airport, I decided to go beyond the concept of a normal village.

I was inspired by the Visions for a city of the future that **Gottfried Böhm** (German architect, Pritzker Prize in 1986) gives us. He with his drawings expresses the utopian idea of wanting to think of a city that grows up to heaven, categorically rejecting the urban expansion.

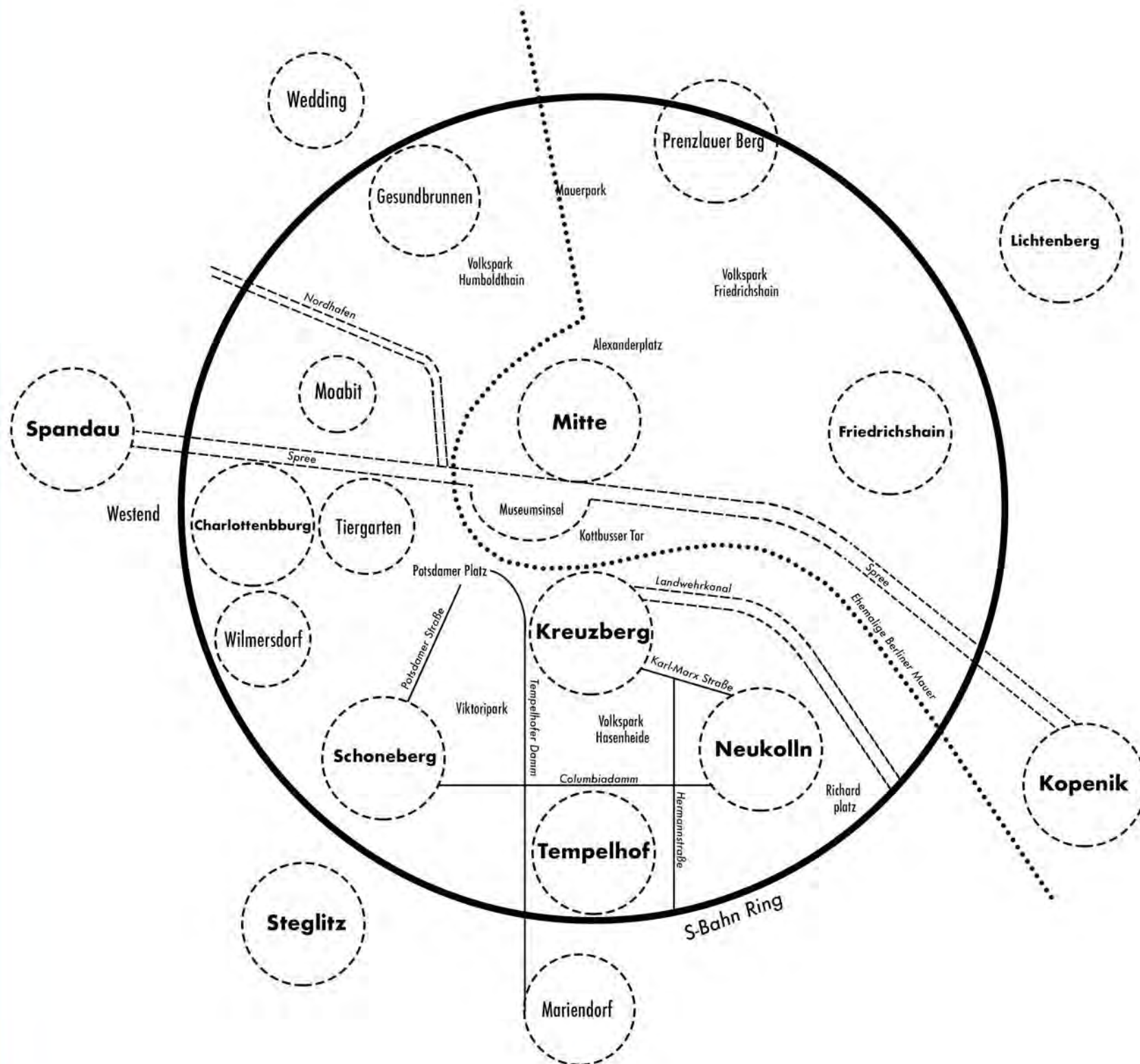
In this sense, me too, planning on a pre-existence we refuse the further consumption of soil and for this reason we decided to bring this theory to the point of exasperation by developing our village in height.



SPATIAL EXPERIMENTATION



BERLIN



THF
ZENTRUM

Dynamic and cosmopolitan metropolis in the heart of Europe, Berlin is located in the eastern part of Germany. Its political and cultural importance has allowed it to accumulate, in previous centuries, an impressive amount of monuments and museums.

Berlin has always been culturally very lively, and today it is more than ever. Moreover, starting from the reunification in 1990, it is radically changing: a city paralyzed by 40 years of division is turning into one of the most fascinating capitals of Europe.

Following the decision to bring the seat of Parliament and government to Berlin, the city is experiencing enormous growth, especially urban planning. Today, most of the building projects have been completed, and so Berlin is home to many new and innovative urban and architectural elements.

TEMPELHOF

The Tempelhof airport is located in the South of Berlin, is almost 400 hectares large, is one of the first airports built in Europe and for this was defined by the British architect Norman Foster «the mother of all airports».



Today remains a symbol of freedom, touching as much as the Brandenburg Gate. Even the conservative German chancellor Angela Merkel declared "for many people, and also for me, the airport, with its memorial, is a symbol of the city's history".

Today, the Tempelhof complex can be accessed from Platz der Luftbrücke. From the departure hall, 100 m long, you reach the long gate with a particular roof, without central support. The hangars are located next to the hall and the roof doubles its surface, turning into a large panoramic terrace. The airport also houses a historic British reconnaissance aircraft Hastings. The facade is typical of the era in which it was built, with a reinforced concrete structure enriched with stone panels and rows of windows.

TIMELINE

inauguration of the airport

1923

1941



Expansion and restructuring of the former airport by Albert Speer and Ernst Sabegiel, which made it an expression of Nazi architectural gigantism.

US Air Force Base: during the Soviet domination the airport allowed the United States to help West Berlin with supplies for survival

1948-49

1950



it was the only airport that connected West Berlin to the outside world and where numerous celebrities from Sean Connery to Gina Lollobrigida were

Tempelhof became a listed building, meaning it can not be knocked down.

1993

1995

1996

Berlin, Brandenburg and the national government, the company shareholders, decide to build the Berlin Brandenburg International Airport (BBI) in Schoenefeld.

only 350 thousand of the 20 million passengers arriving in Berlin fly to the Tempelhof. Berliner Flughafen Gesellschaft mbh, the company that manages the city's airports is in liabilities of 15 million

the Land of Berlin is the sole owner of the areas and buildings of the former Tempelhof airport, the Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment establishes the general conditions and the Tempelhof project GmbH has the task of developing of the project and property management.



Opening of the park to the public.

1,200 refugees mostly from Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan were housed in two of the airport's former hangars

2007

2008

2009

2010

2015



Closing of the airport
Referendum to keep Tempelhof open fails Although the majority of votes were for the maintenance of the airport, will also supported by Merkel, was penalizing the low turnout at the polls

In the same year a project ideas competition was conceived for the renewal of the entire park, which will take shape only in the following year.

the winning studios of the competition together have the task of creating a proposal for the master plan:
Chora for architectural project
Gross Max for landscape architecture
and Buro Happold for sustainable infrastructure

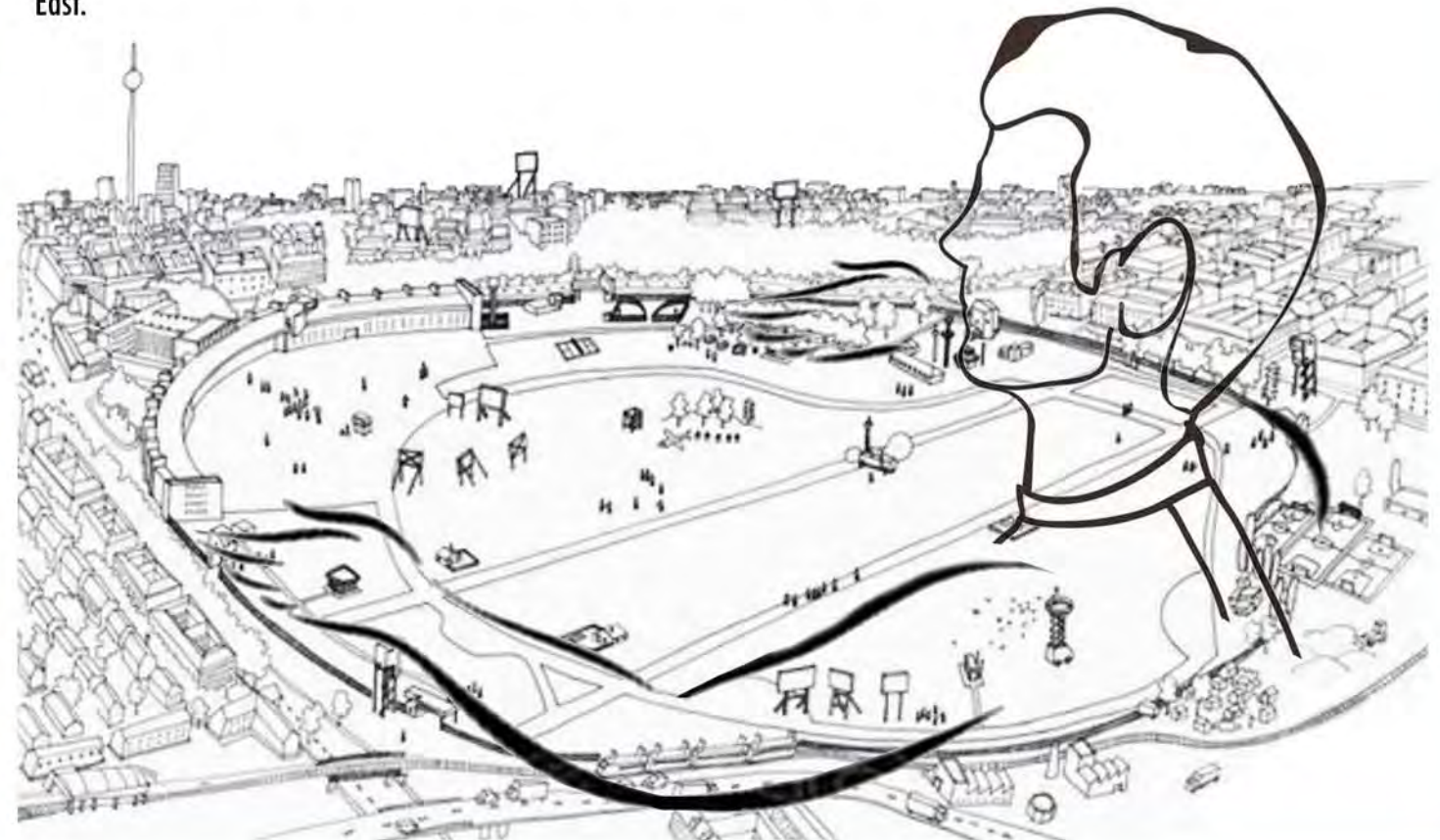
NEW HOUSING FOR REFUGEES



Berlin is one of the cities that has suffered the most from the wave of migration in 2016. Today it hosts at least 70000 refugees coming mainly from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran in temporary housing and often in emergency conditions.

I considered it appropriate with our project to deal with this deeply felt issue at the political and social level.

In fact, it is the same Berlin population that requires stable *housing for refugees* so as to favor their *integration*, already started thanks to the possibilities that the German state offers to the refugees for employment. My will was also to follow the humanitarian vocation that the Tempelhof airport has played in recent years and that had already shown that it had protected the Berliners during the bombing and welcomed the Germans fleeing from the East.



PREVIOUS “ACCOMMODATIONS” inside THF

To date, the airport is the largest German reception facility,, but the problem is that refugees live in precarious and unfavorable conditions, despite the fact that there are many associations to support them, including the THFwelcome, an association non-profit that offers activities and creates opportunities for meetings.



The Aimless Purgatory of Being a Teen Refugee

More than 42,000 minors entered Germany alone last year seeking protection from conflict zones. Most of them are teens, hoping to adapt to a new culture on their own.

DELA



Twitter

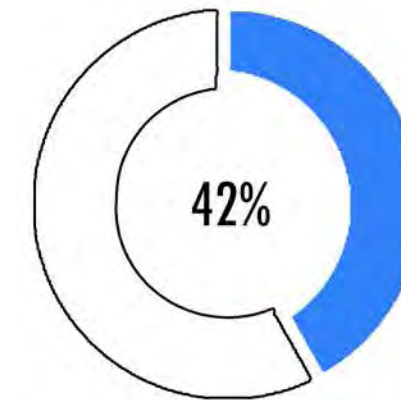


APPLICATIONS

decision made

97,415

173,070



ACCEPTED

MAINLY FROM

23%

Syria

14%

Serbia&Kosovo

8%

Eritrea

MINIMUM WAIT BEFORE PERMITTED TO WORK

3 months

Any foreigner who enters Germany from a country outside the European Community in which he must fear being persecuted or arrested for his political ideas may ask to open a procedure for obtaining political asylum. With the opening of this procedure obtains a temporary residence permit that lasts until the final decision on the acceptance or non-acceptance of the request.

from UNHCR 2015 report

SITE ANALISYS

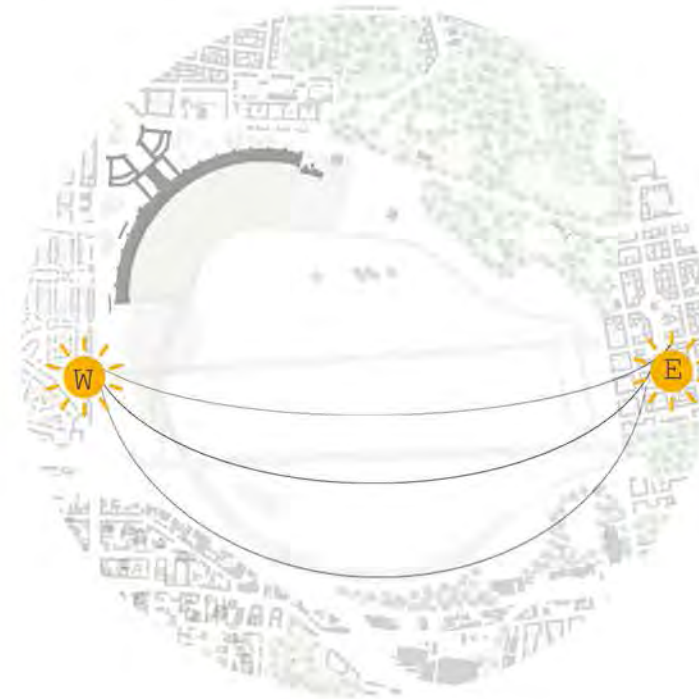
BUILDING



PUBBLIC TRANSPORT



SUN



GREEN SPACE



ACTIVITY



WIND



from the analysis of the area we can understand that we are in a place surrounded by residential districts and it is the largest green space in the city, so in the park have been identified specific spaces in which to perform various activities, sports and games. The area is also well connected to the city center. The airport, besides having a good position for the exploitation of solar radiation, is not particularly affected by the influence of winds..

SITE PLAN

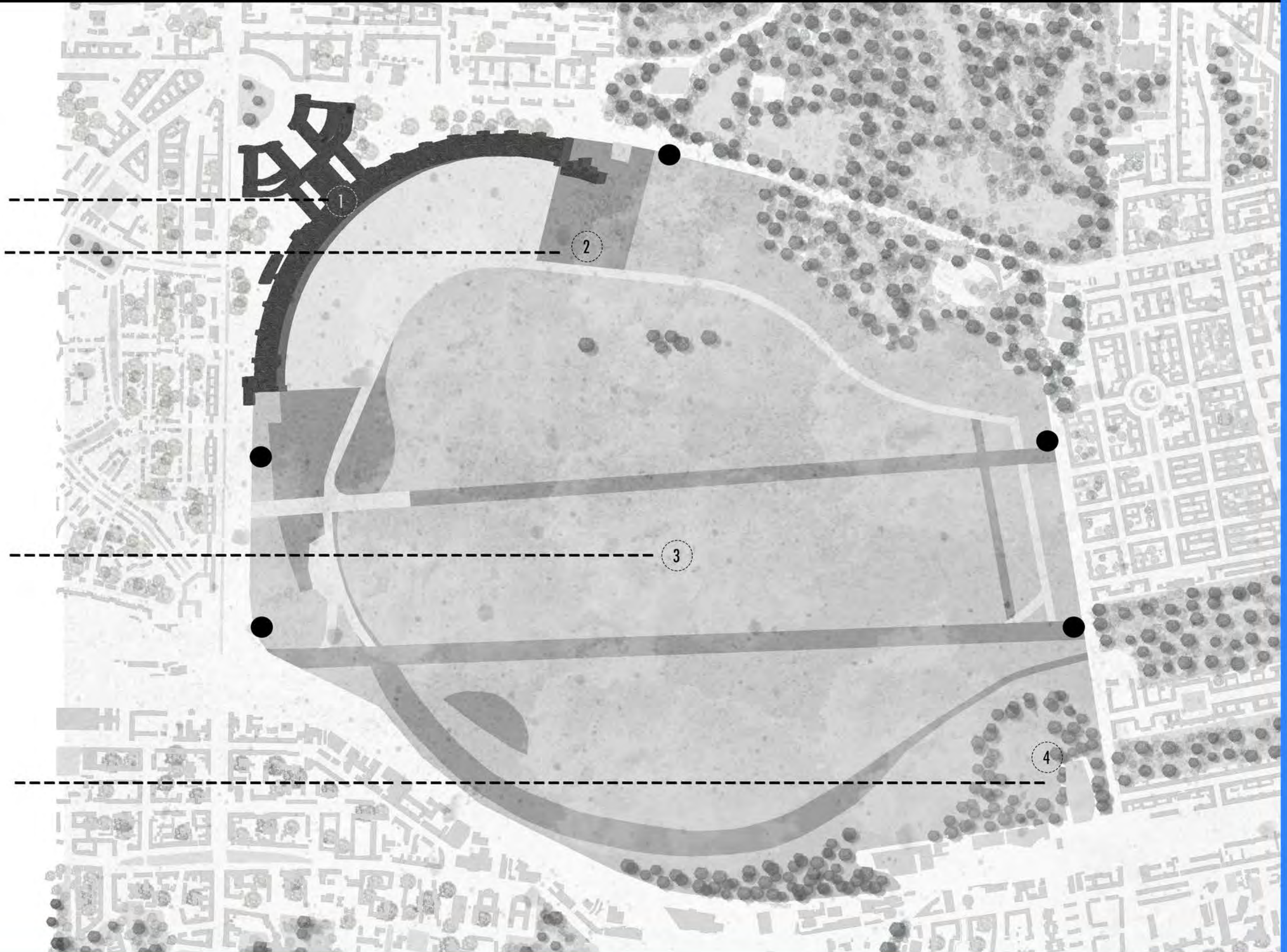
● ENTRANCE TO THE PARK

TEMPELHOF AIRPORT

REFUGEES TEMPORARY
CONTAINER

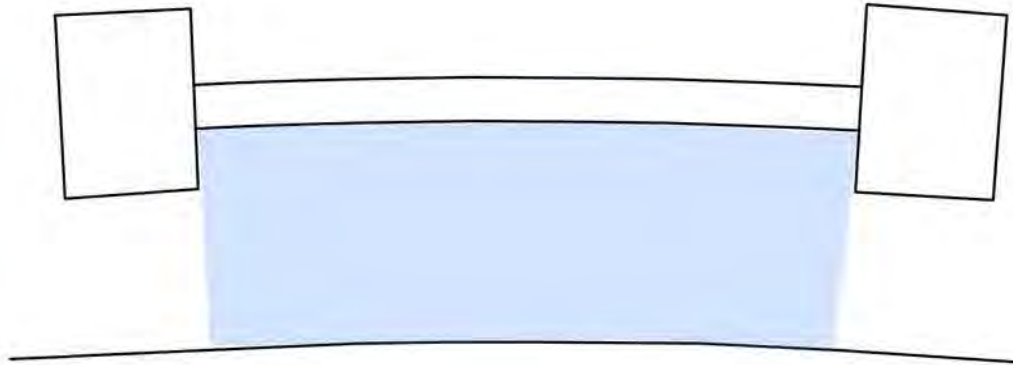
TEMPELHOF FIELD

WERNER-SEELENBINDER
SPORTPARK

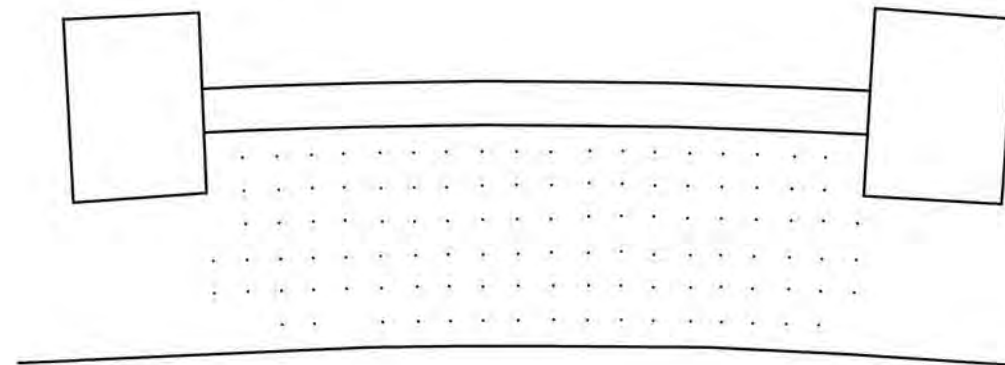


DESIGN PRINCIPLES

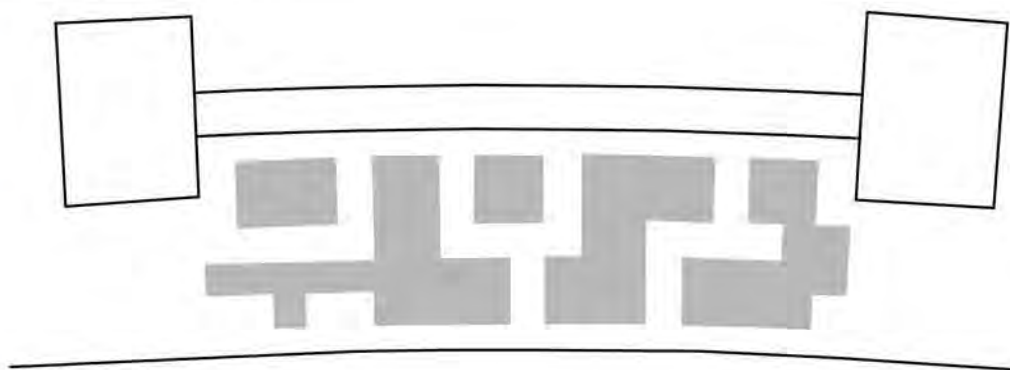
Site



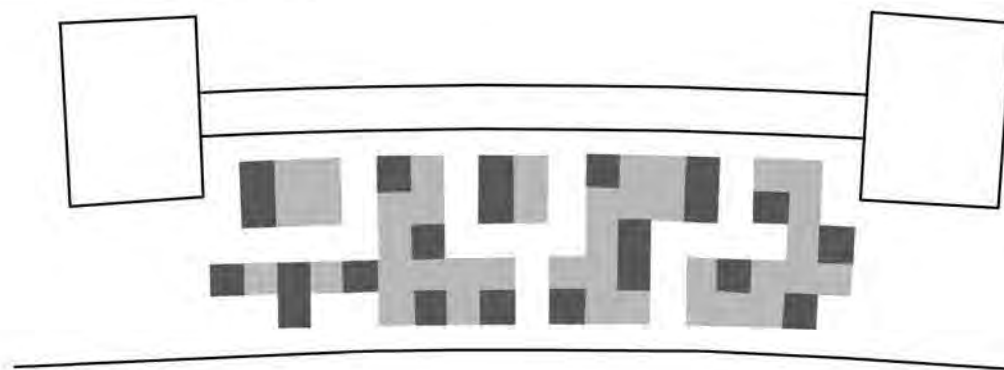
Basic module



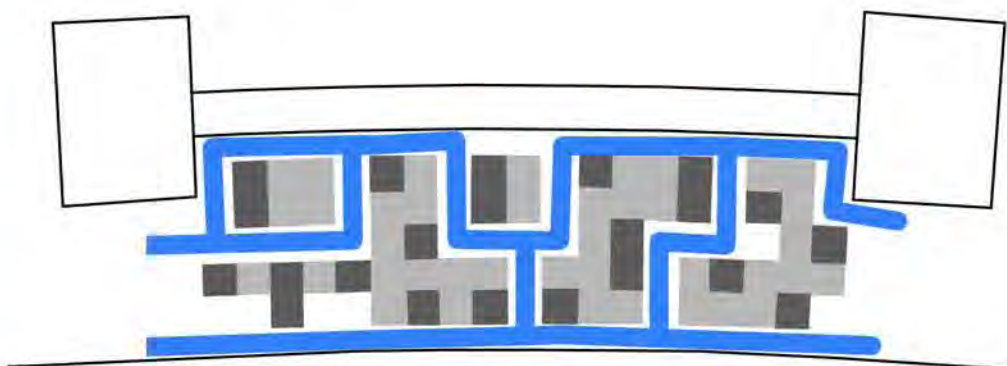
Community space



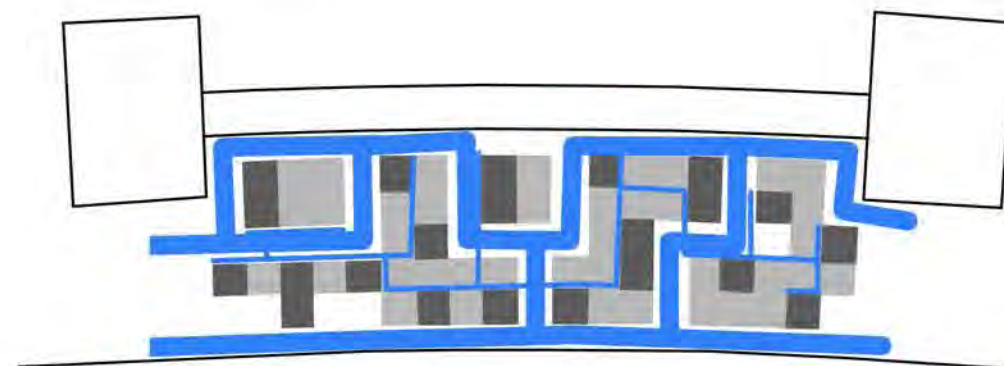
Private space



Public connection

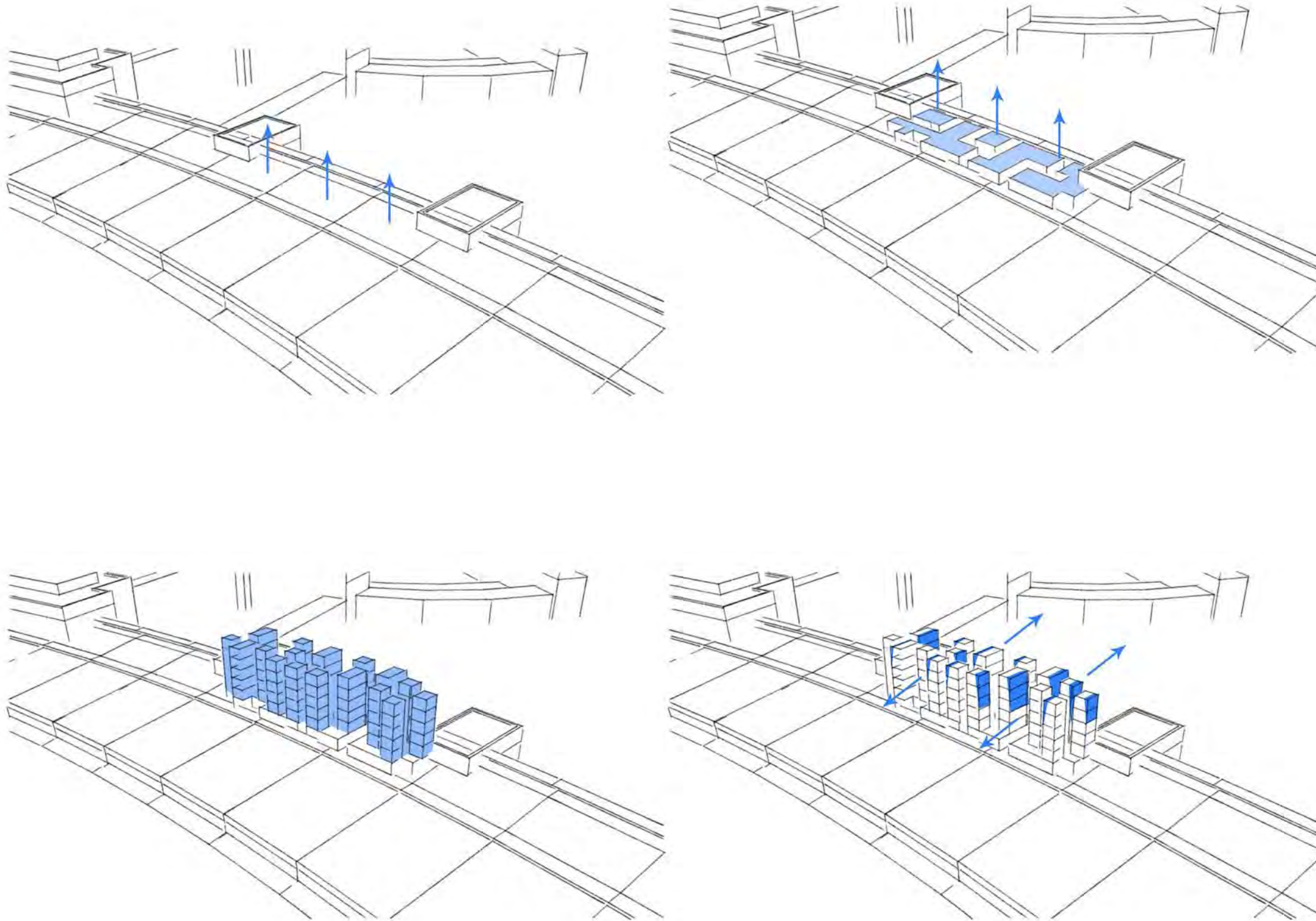


Private connection



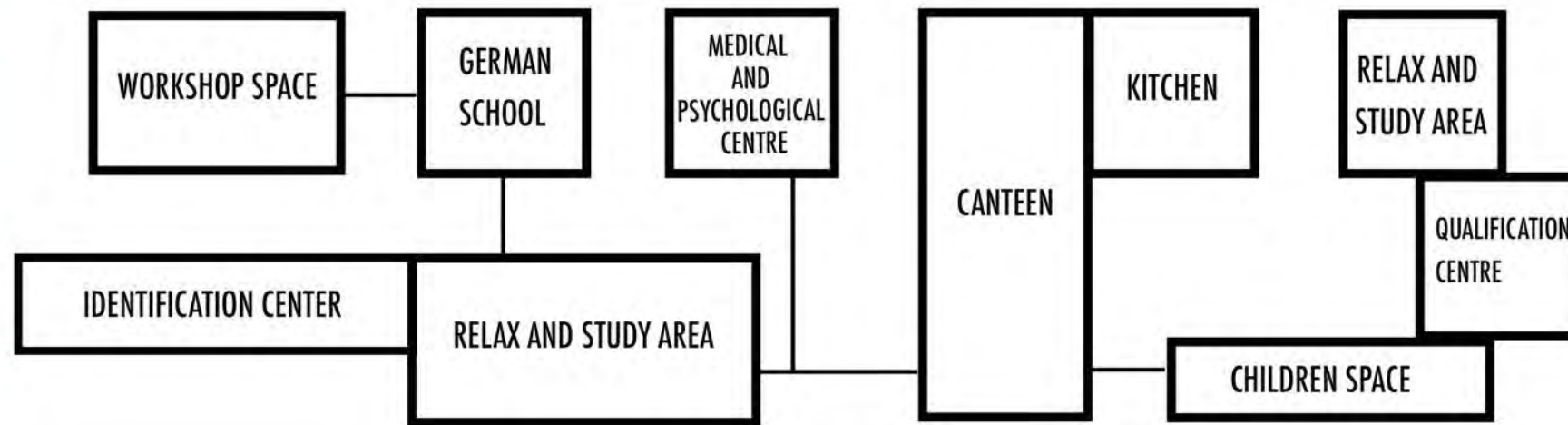
The process of elaboration of the form of the building started from the analysis of the project space and from the identification of a basic module that it will identify the, structure of the project, this led me to the generation of spaces on the community floor, larger spaces dedicated to community activities and successively to the private spaces constituted by minimal units of stay. The paths identified by the creation of the spaces connect the different spaces, both public and private.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES



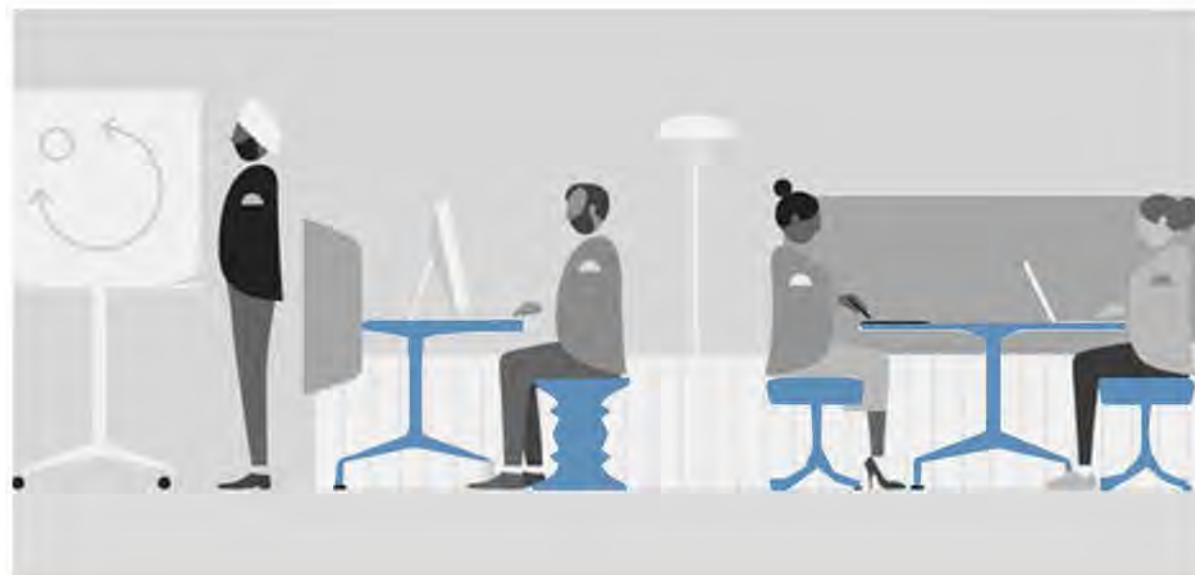
The particular shape of the building is the result of a process aimed at offering a better view both on the city of Berlin and on the park of the Tempelhof airport. As it is visible in fact starting from a basic level, the one dedicated to hosting public spaces, rises up to a height of 18 m. The inclinations in the upper part have been designed as well as to increase the panoramic view, to allow a better entry of light into the complex.

PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT public space



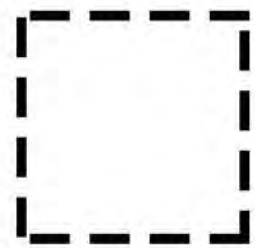
The first idea that I developed after several readings about how to allow refugees that integration takes place has been to create the common spaces necessary to start a first socialization.

Moreover, to meet the need for integration it is very important that refugees commit themselves to impose customs and traditions but above all the language of the host nation. For this reason, in the new spaces, schools of German and specialization have been set up to start refugees in the world of work



PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT private space

typology base



3.5 X 3.5 m



3.5 X 7 m

total beds

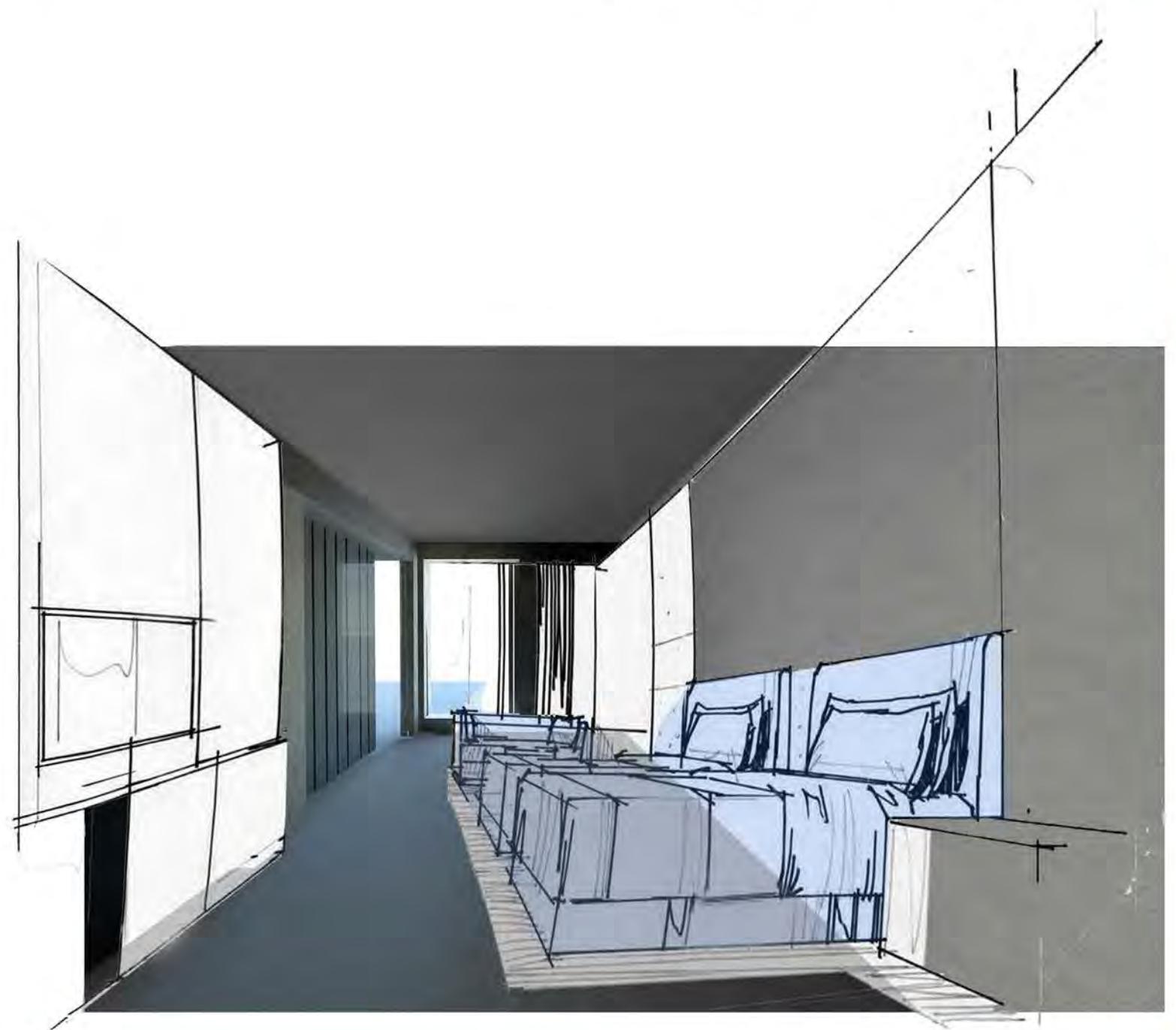


130

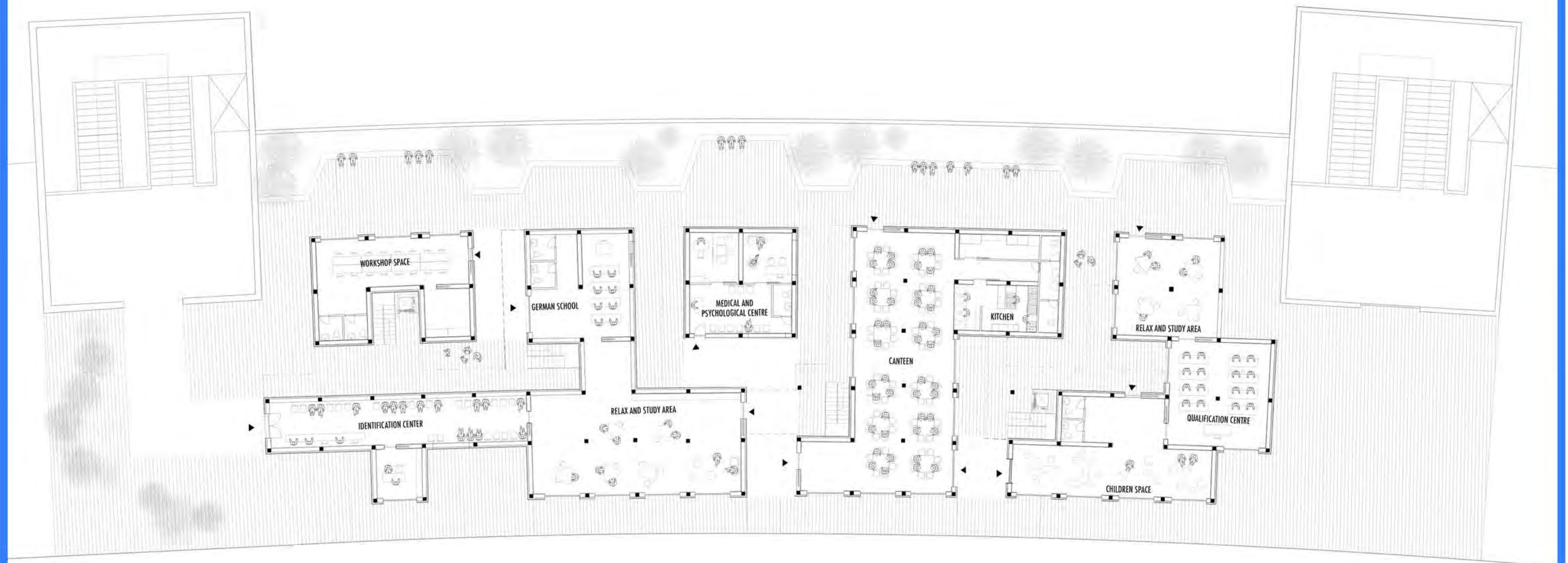
I thought of two different types, the first consisting of a single module that could accommodate one or two people and the second largest consisting of two modules that could accommodate up to 4 people. This is because analyzing users I have found that many refugees are single boys, but there are also many families looking for better situations to raise their children



As for the spaces for sleeping I thought I wanted to create a minimal unit where there was the minimum necessary to be able to sleep, but that could give maximum privacy to those who will stabilize, this because reading testimonies regarding the previous conditions in which the refugees were hosted at the Tempelhof one of the most important things that he felt was lacking was the privacy.



GROUNDFLOOR PLAN_1:100

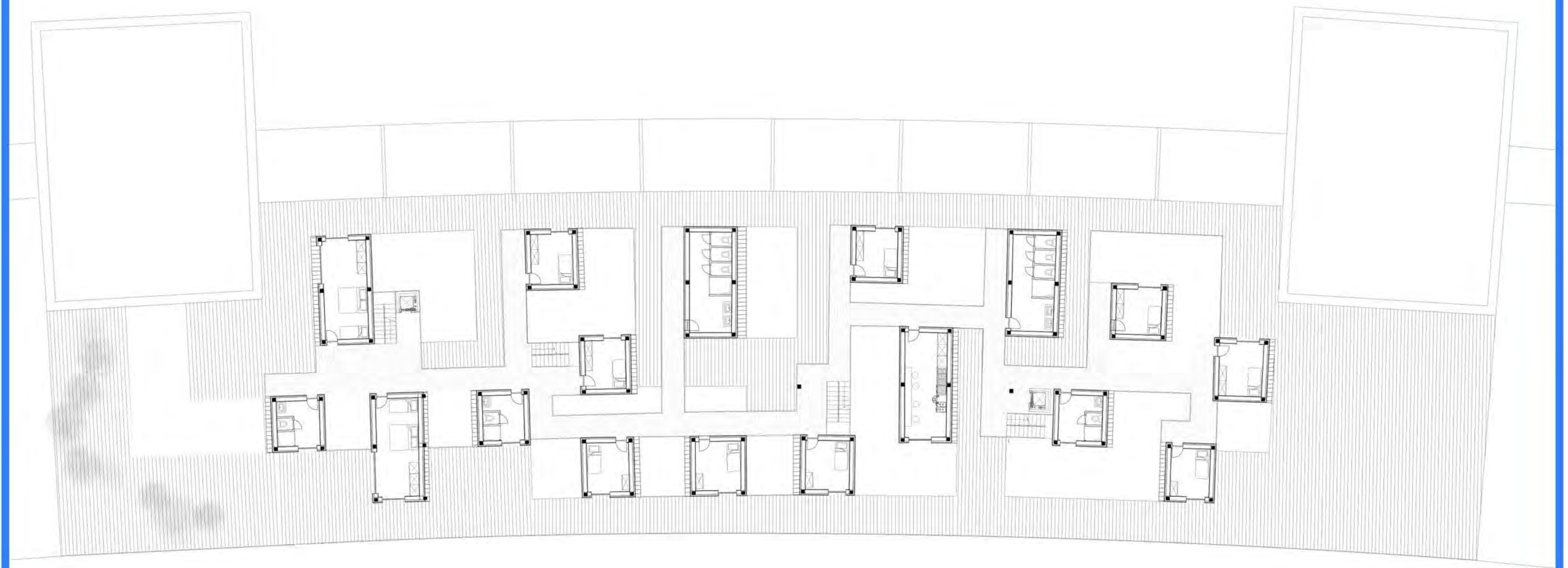


0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15

FIRST FLOOR PLAN_1:100



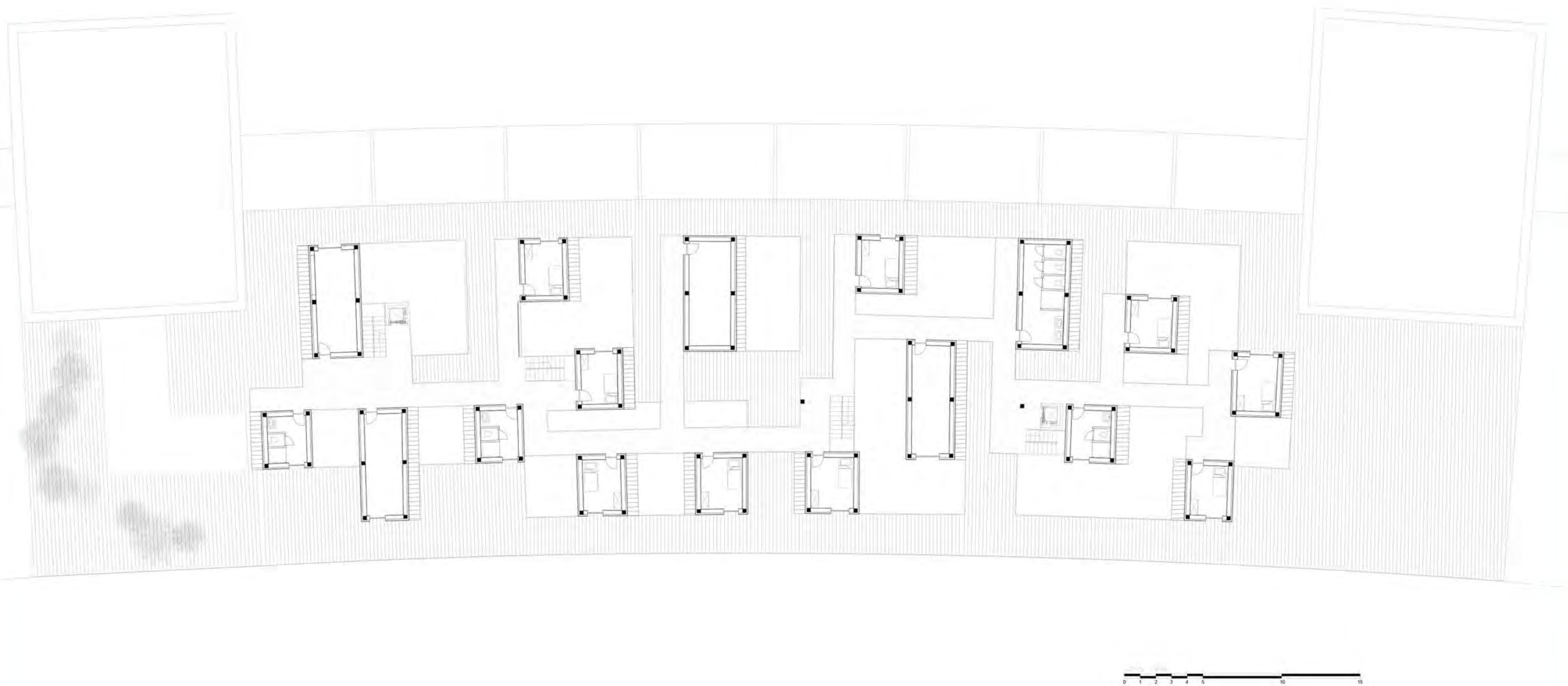
FOUR FLOOR PLAN_1:100



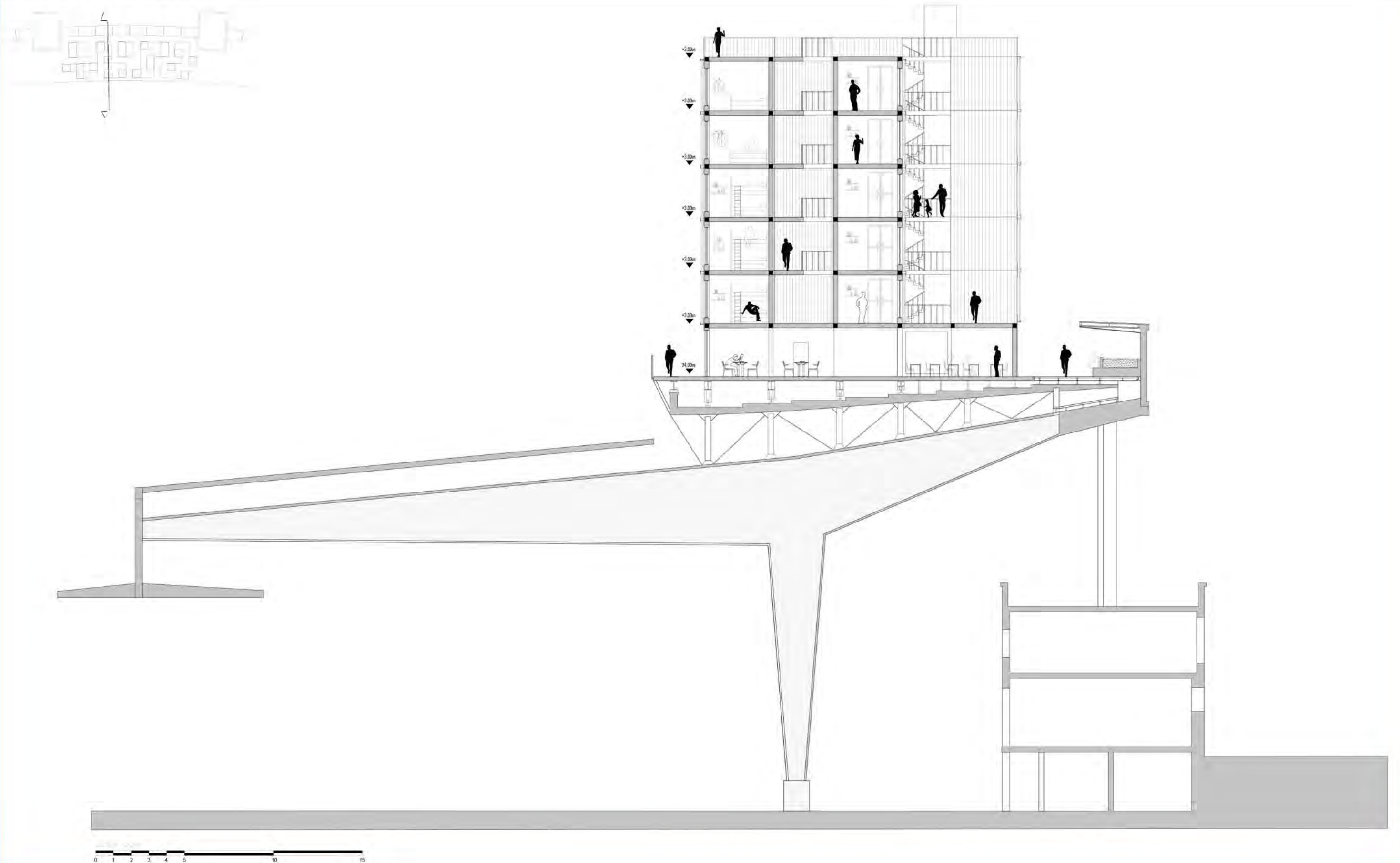
SCALE 1:100

A horizontal scale bar with markings from 0 to 10 meters. The text "SCALE 1:100" is written above the bar.

FIFTH FLOOR PLAN_1:100



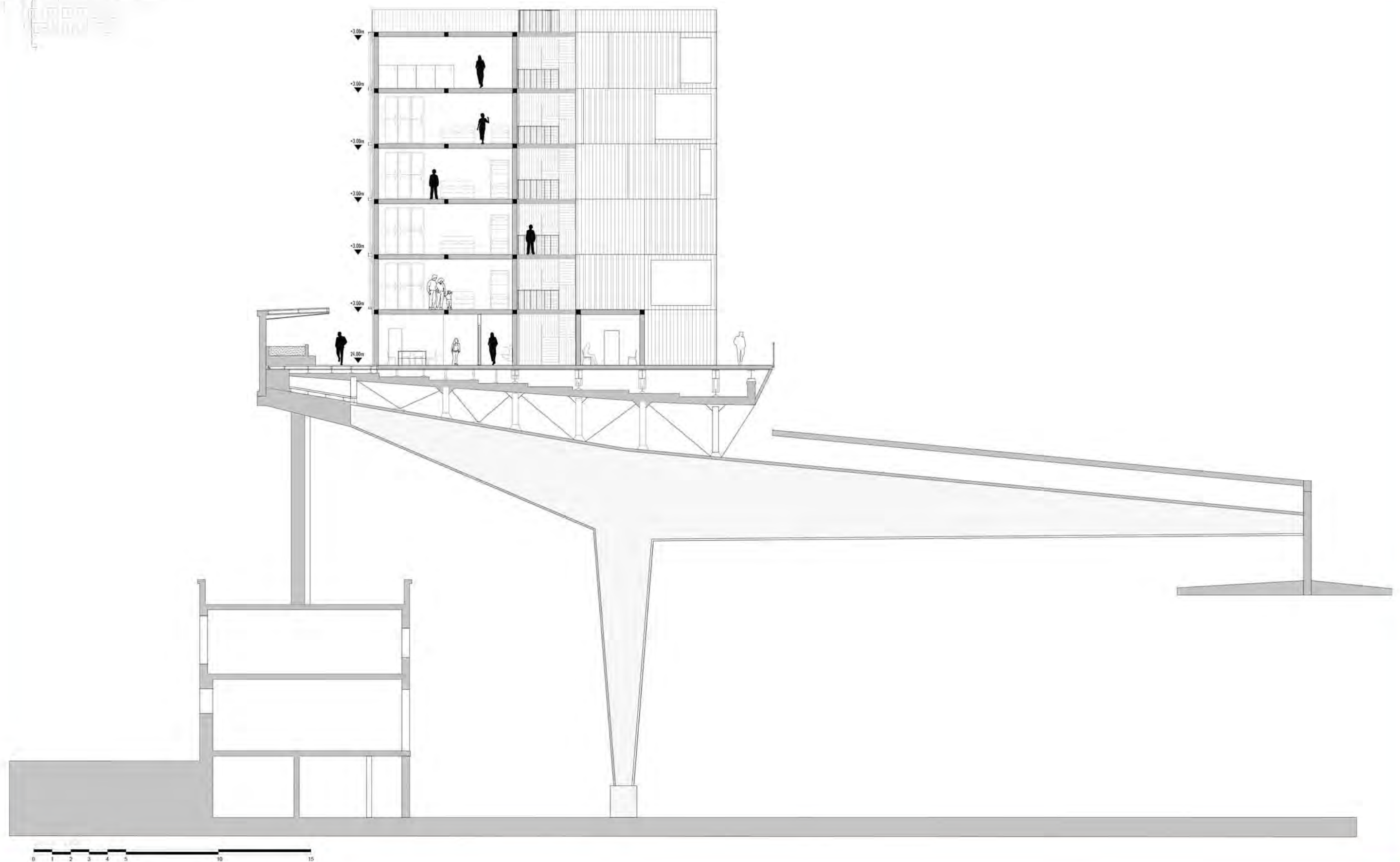
SECTION AA' 1:100



SECTION BB' 1:100



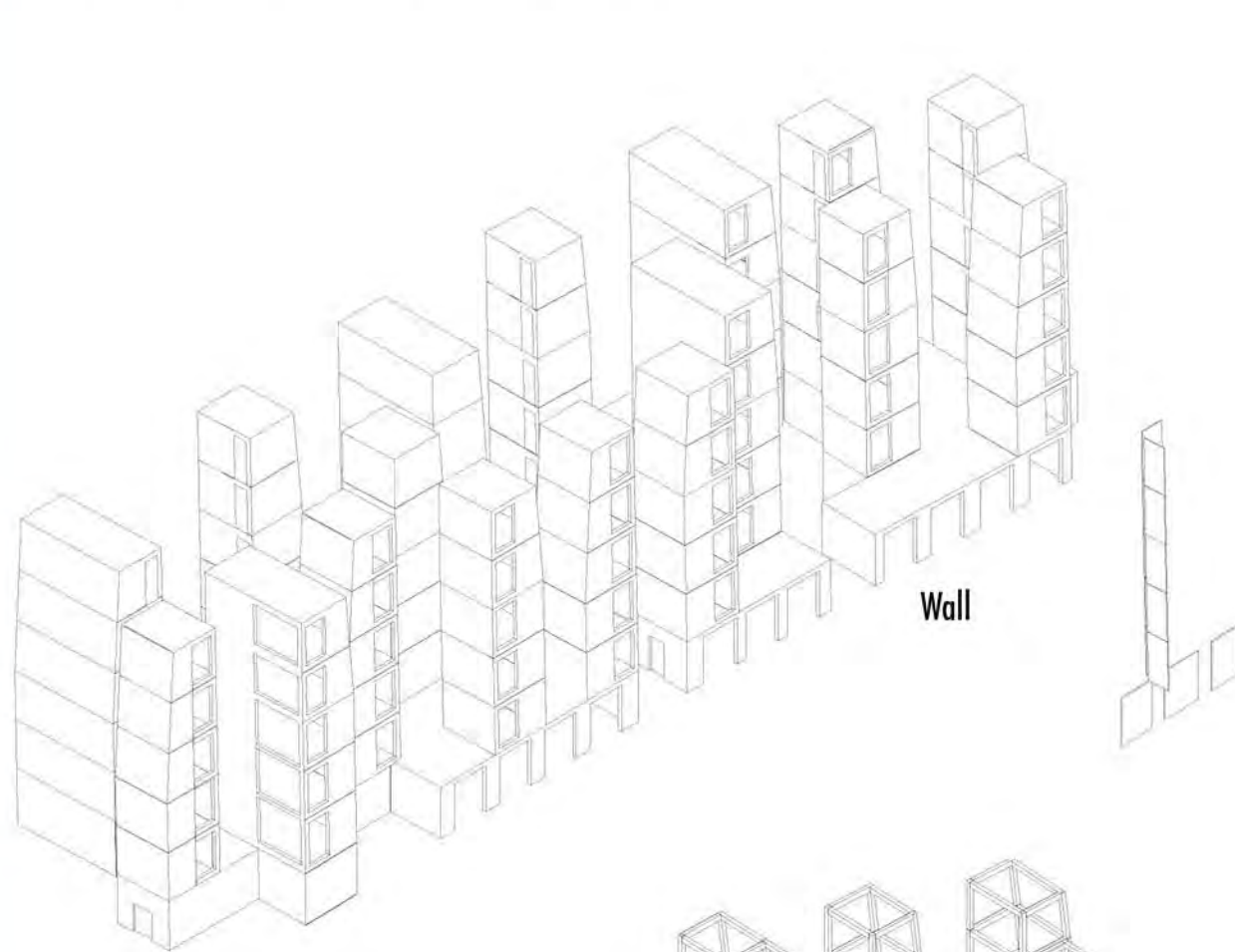
SECTION CC' 1:100



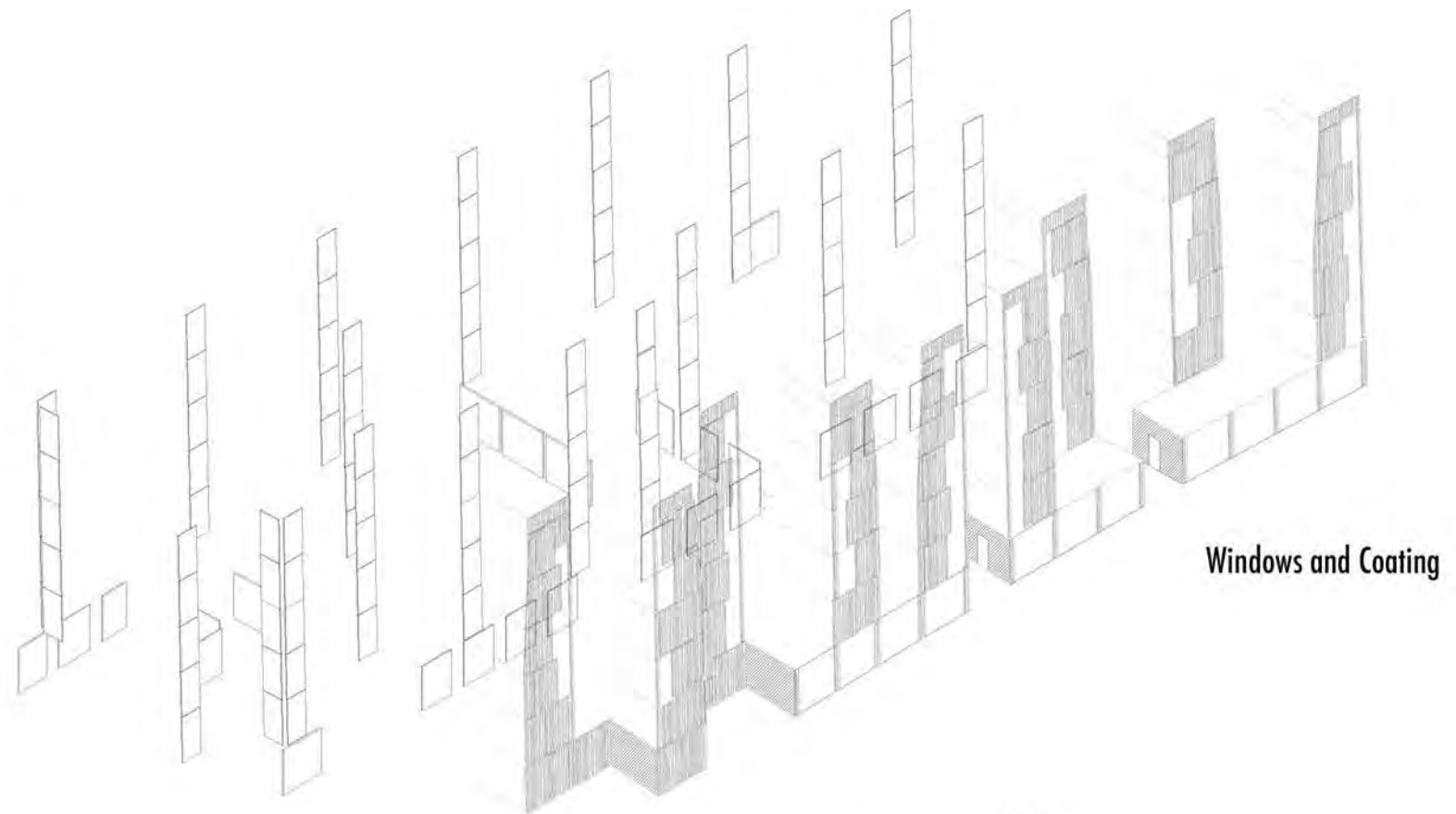
ELEVATION_1:100



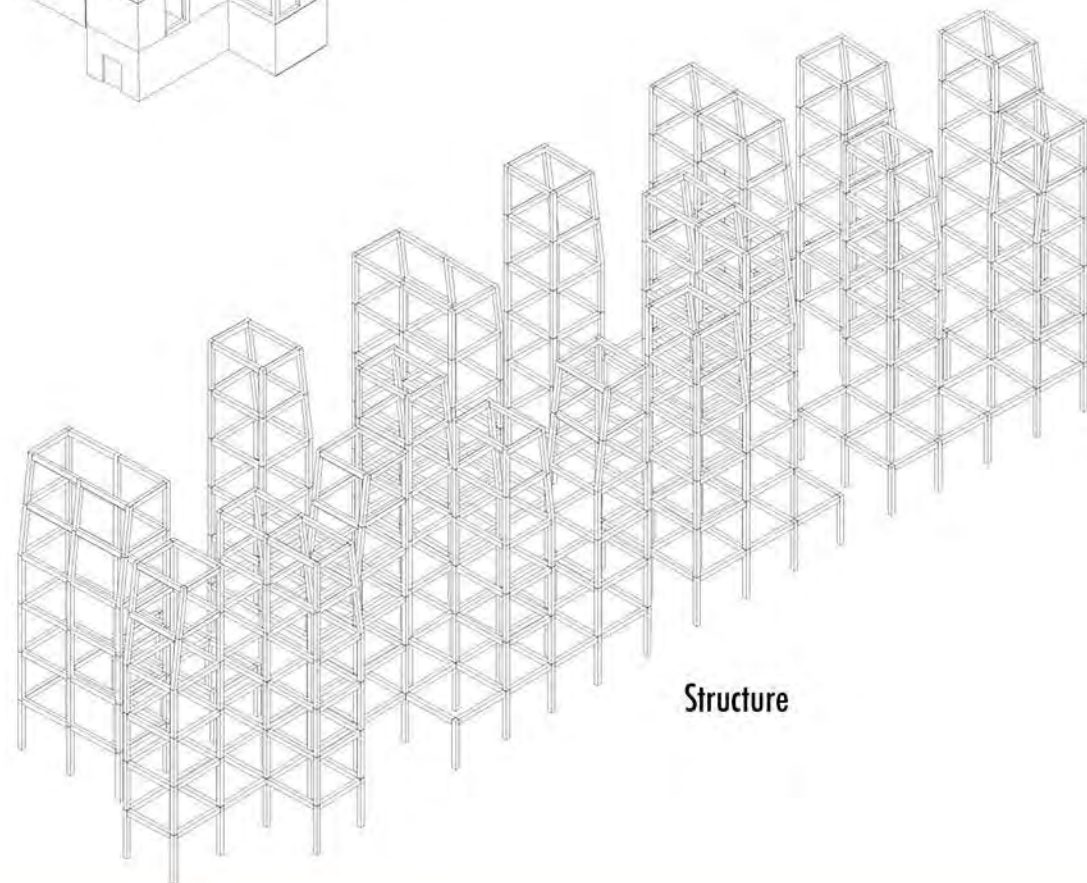
EXPLODED CONSTRUCTION



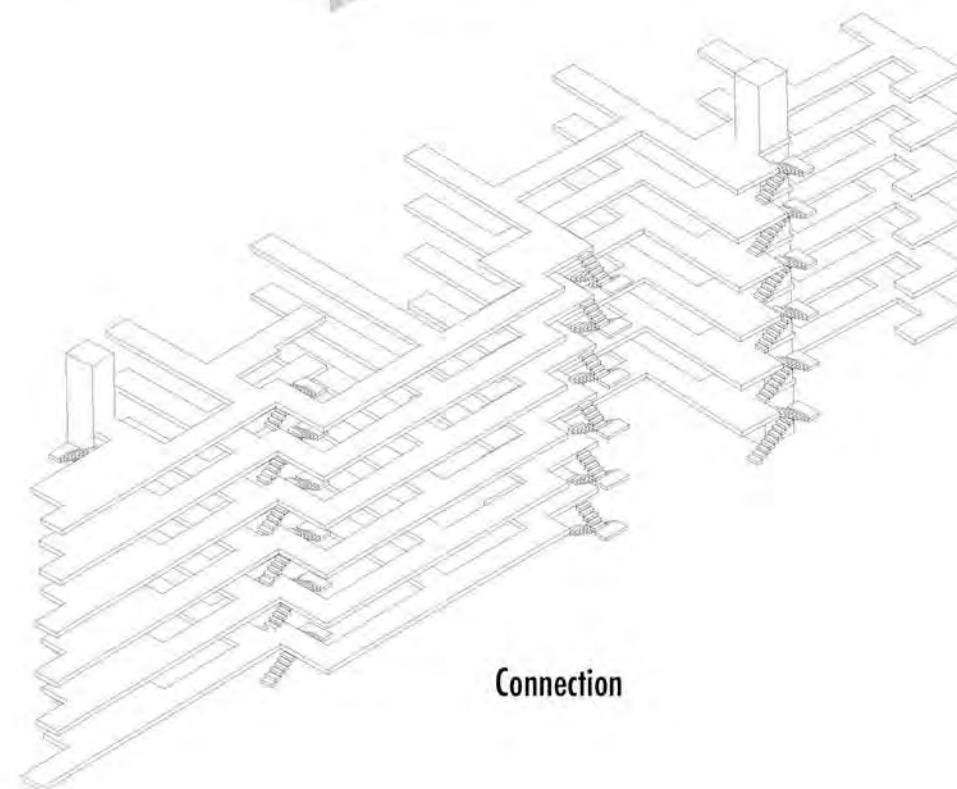
Wall



Windows and Coating

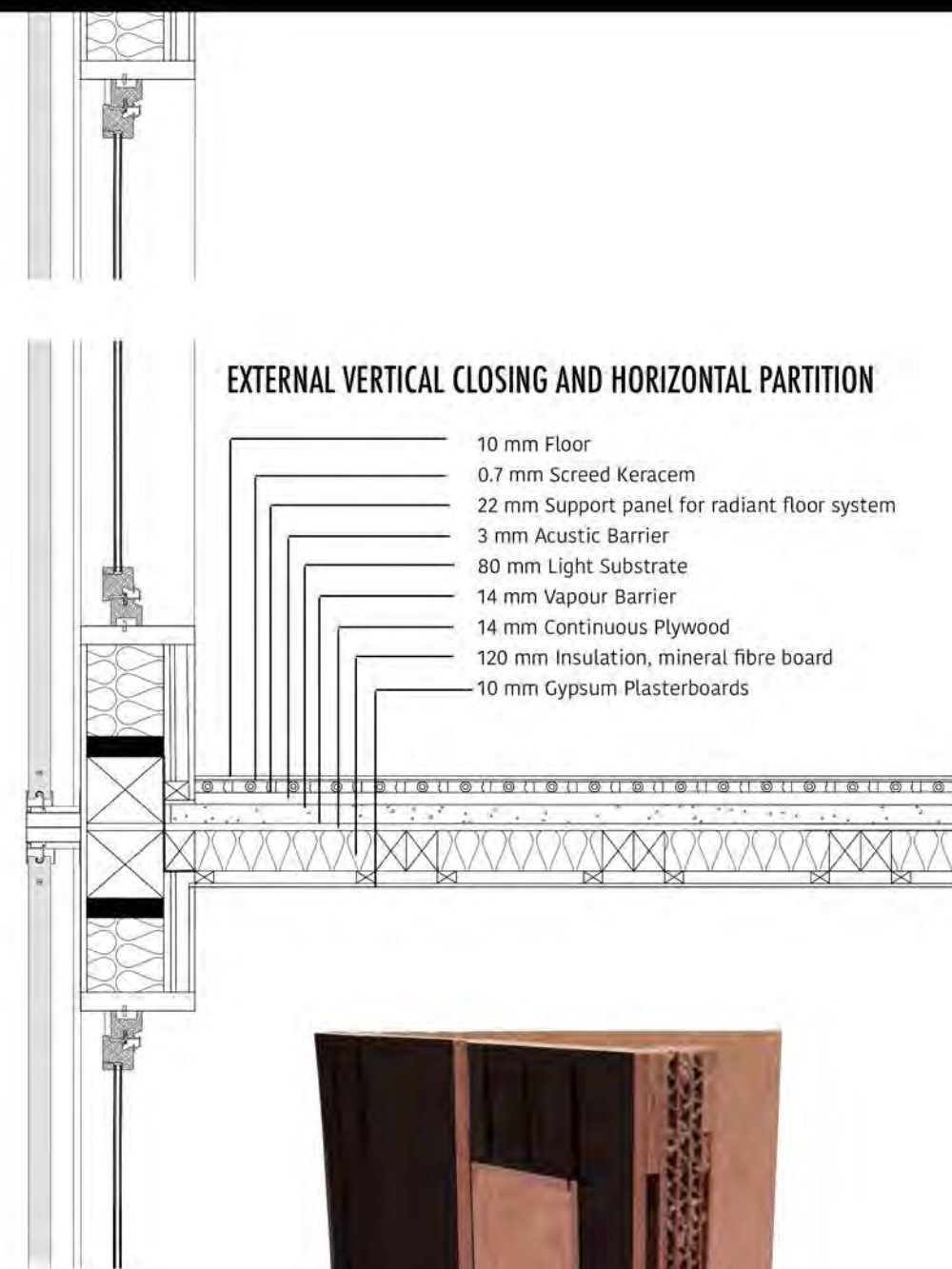
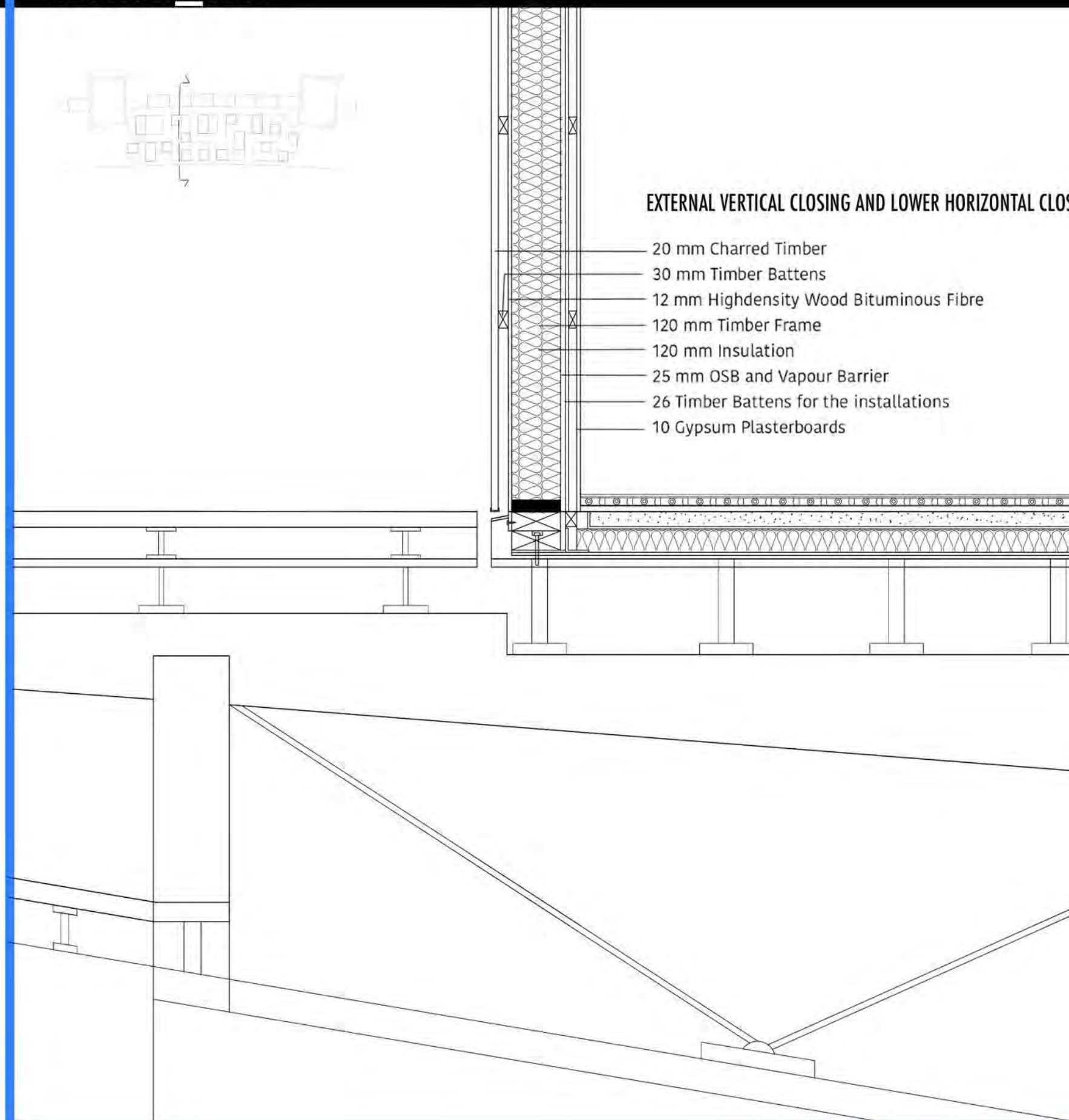


Structure



Connection

SECTION_1:20



MATERIAL&MODEL



Skybox House / Primus Arkitekter



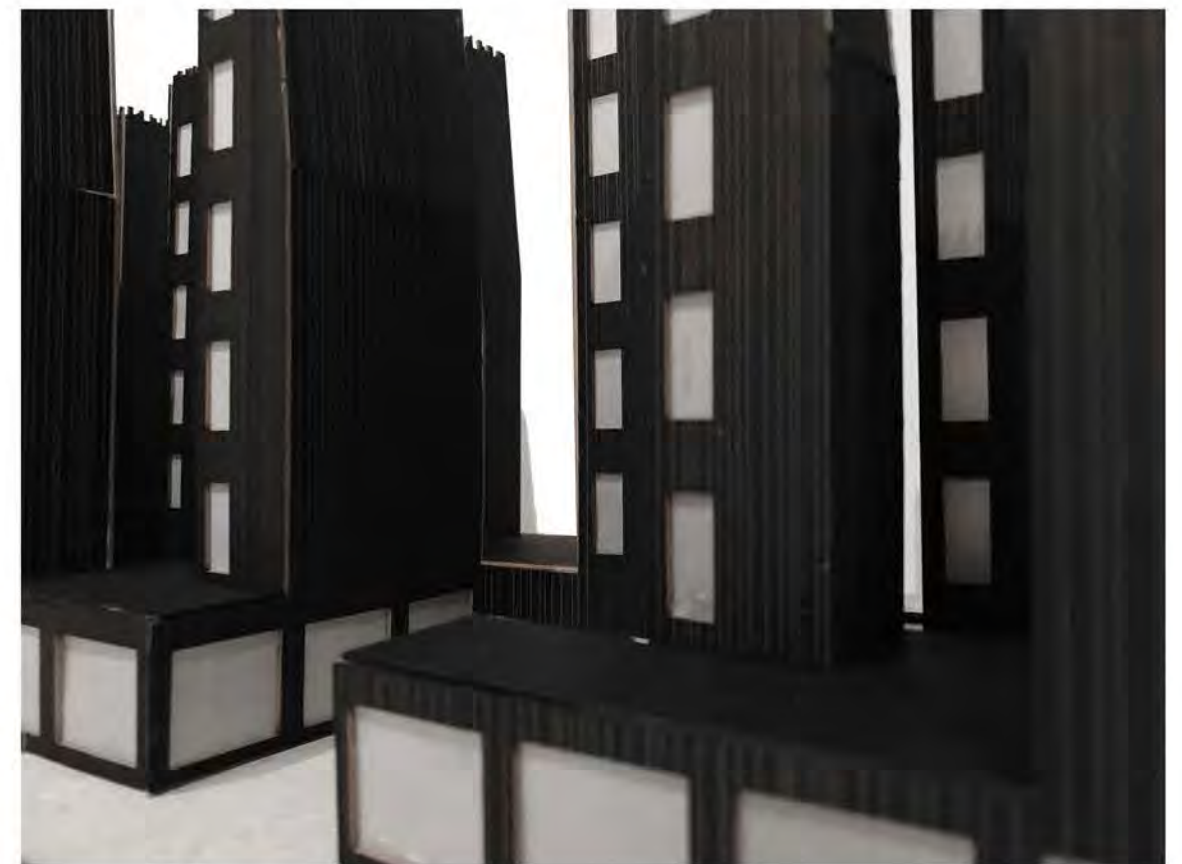
Hastings, net shops



Chieveley by Gresford Architects

After a careful analysis of the different materials most suitable to be able to cover the building with a structure of wood, I thought that the charred timber could best represent the contrast between the Tempelhof massif and the new project. I chose this covering material also because it is characterized by a good ability to withstand atmospheric agents.

MODEL SCALE_1:100





RIBA
Plan of
Work
2013

RIBA

The RIBA Plan of Work 2013 organises the process of briefing, designing, constructing, maintaining, operating and using building projects into a number of key stages. The content of stages may vary or overlap to suit specific project requirements. The RIBA Plan of Work 2013 should be used solely as guidance for the preparation of detailed professional services contracts and building contracts.

www.ribaplanofwork.com

	Stages							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Strategic Definition	Preparation and Brief	Concept Design	Developed Design	Technical Design	Construction	Handover and Close Out	In Use
Tasks								
Core Objectives	Identify client's Business Case and Strategic Brief and other core project requirements.	Develop Project Objectives , including Quality Objectives and Project Outcomes , Sustainability Aspirations , Project Budget , other parameters or constraints and develop Initial Project Brief . Undertake Feasibility Studies and review of Site Information .	Prepare Concept Design , including outline proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications and preliminary Cost Information along with relevant Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme . Agree alterations to brief and issue Final Project Brief .	Prepare Developed Design , including coordinated and updated proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications, Cost Information and Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme .	Prepare Technical Design in accordance with Design Responsibility Matrix and Project Strategies to include all architectural, structural and building services information, specialist subcontractor design and specifications, in accordance with Design Programme .	Offsite manufacturing and onsite Construction in accordance with Construction Programme and resolution of Design Queries from site as they arise.	Handover of building and conclusion of Building Contract .	Undertake In Use services in accordance with Schedule of Services .
Procurement *Variable task bar	Initial considerations for assembling the project team.	Prepare Project Roles Table and Contractual Tree and continue assembling the project team.	The procurement strategy does not fundamentally alter the progression of the design or the level of detail prepared at a given stage. However, Information Exchanges will vary depending on the selected procurement route and Building Contract . A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will set out the specific tendering and procurement activities that will occur at each stage in relation to the chosen procurement route.			Administration of Building Contract , including regular site inspections and review of progress.	Conclude administration of Building Contract .	
Programme *Variable task bar	Establish Project Programme .	Review Project Programme .	Review Project Programme .	The procurement route may dictate the Project Programme and may result in certain stages overlapping or being undertaken concurrently. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will clarify the stage overlaps. The Project Programme will set out the specific stage dates and detailed programme durations.				
(Town) Planning *Variable task bar	Pre-application discussions.	Pre-application discussions.	Planning applications are typically made using the Stage 3 output. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will identify when the planning application is to be made.					
Suggested Key Support Tasks								
Sustainability Checkpoints	Sustainability Checkpoint – 0	Sustainability Checkpoint – 1	Sustainability Checkpoint – 2	Sustainability Checkpoint – 3	Sustainability Checkpoint – 4	Sustainability Checkpoint – 5	Sustainability Checkpoint – 6	Sustainability Checkpoint – 7
Information Exchanges (at stage completion)	Strategic Brief .	Initial Project Brief .	Concept Design including outline structural and building services design, associated Project Strategies , preliminary Cost Information and Final Project Brief .	Developed Design , including the coordinated architectural, structural and building services design and updated Cost Information .	Completed Technical Design of the project.	'As-constructed' Information .	Updated 'As-constructed' Information .	'As-constructed' Information updated in response to ongoing client Feedback and maintenance or operational developments.
UK Government Information Exchanges	Not required.	Required.	Required.	Required.	Not required.	Not required.	Required.	As required.

*Variable task bar – in creating a bespoke project or practice specific RIBA Plan of Work 2013 via www.ribaplanofwork.com a specific bar is selected from a number of options.



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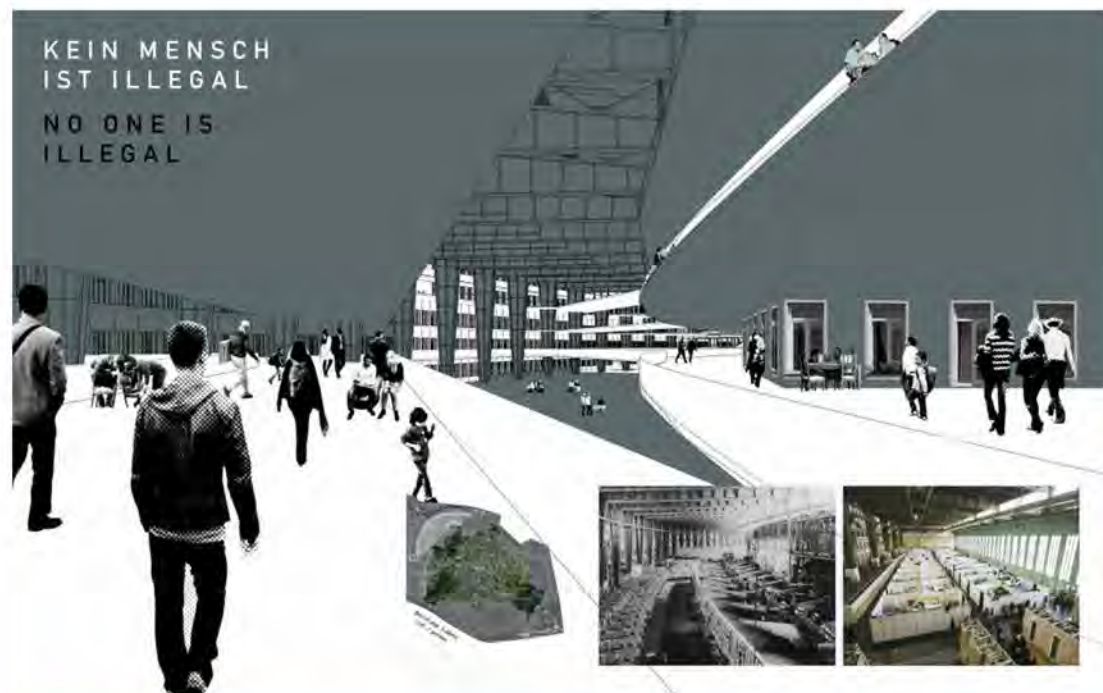
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Mapping solutions for the refugee and migrant crisis <https://medium.com/@ttinguyenduc/mapping-solutions-for-the-refugee-and-migrant-crises-c18eb8cf34bc>

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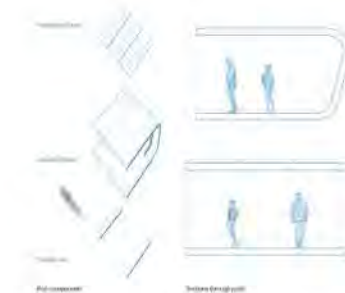
references



ALL SCHOOL PROJECT

TEMPORAL CULTURE

In 2010 Manchester's reputation as a globally multi-cultural city has been used to grips. Between the eering educational cultural institutions, available within Manchester, the city has used to reveal and expose latent culture. Progressions in contemporary technology streams of drones to electrical engineering have been used to construct a series of installations. Flowing from an electrical charging station, the cranes have no carbon footprint, exhibiting the over-riding concept of a clean energy use of the balloon track. The trail of exhibits are connected by a layer of elevated white fabric, this supporting the public on the terrain between educational cultural institutions to maximise the integration of an understandable culture from within urban living.



reference