

02

WW+

Two offices, two partners, one design concept.

We are an international company with headquarters in Esch-sur-Alzette (Luxembourg) and, since 2011, an office branch in Trier. Our managing directors Luc Wagner und Jörg Weber currently run 36 employees in various project teams.

Besides covering the entire spectrum of architectonic design, our specific working method includes a rational and pragmatic organisation of the design and construction process. Urban planning, public buildings, residential construction, open space planning, project developments and project management all bear witness to our approach of an integrated design methodology, from concept to organisation right down to the detail. Numerous components must interact to create a coherent and consistent design concept. Ecological issues and user friendliness play as important a role as economics and construction. Room atmospheres and materiality, light situations and technology, but also organisation, expenses and quality as well as the direct contact with contracting clients form the framework conditions of our design and of the seamless implementation of our projects. Superseding all this, however, is still our clear architectural language, which is rigorously conveyed, remaining visible throughout each and every phase.

For us, architecture is a multifaceted interdisciplinary process, which depending on the project crosses over into countless fields and leads to close collaborations with specialist engineers, landscape architects and experts of other disciplines. The many factors that need to be taken into account simultaneously require complex thinking, which is exactly what makes this activity so exciting for us.





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**abbreviations and terminology**

<b>gfa</b>	gross floor area
<b>nfa</b>	net floor area
<b>ufa</b>	usable floor area
<b>gv</b>	gross building volume
<b>soi</b>	site occupancy index
<b>far</b>	floor area ratio
<b>pap</b>	development plan
<b>plan directeur</b>	master plan



**Competitions**

## Competition 'Landesgartenschau Landau 2014' (D)

project **Revitalisation of the former french military area 'Estienne-Foch'** awarding authority **Landesgartenschau Landau 2014, Landau in der Pfalz (D)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (D)** total area **approx. 24 ha** period of planning **11/2010 - 01/2011** open competition **recognition**

### Space for encounter – time for connection

The formerly inaccessible barracks site 'Estienne et Foch' is turned into a residential park. The horticultural show facilitates space for encounter and time for connection.

### District park 'Estienne et Foch'

As a broadly conceived 'green clearance', the park is a welcome sanctuary. It also connects the city to the surrounding landscape. Along their lengths, the extensive grassy areas are distinct in appearance. The eastern flank is lined by linden trees interspersed with art contributions from the eight municipal villages of Landau and banking centres. A water axis running parallel along the park emphasises the direct link between city and landscape. The western side, in a nod to the slow movement, features the encrypted barcode of the city of Landau in the form of potted plant structures made out of grasses and shrubs embedded in the grass surface. Featuring a tree grove, it also provides space for partnership gardens and small playgrounds. In addition to the residences, the park also caters to gastronomy lovers with a wine store and staged vineyard. An outside terrace fronted by a water feature invites visitors to while the time away in the open.

### Observation tower 'Palzblick'

The visual end point of the district park's tree line is formed in the southern landscaped park by an earthwork sculpture featuring the 'Palzblick' observation tower. When flooded with light, it creates a unique focus point.

### Landau promenade

To link the parking spaces of the Messeplatz via the new bridge to the main entrance and for future access for the residential quarter, the promenade features freely arranged trees with umbrella-like crowns. This independent element with its ever-changing array of flowers is thus a prelude to the horticultural show and will subsequently become the new quarter's strolling promenade.

### Green belts

Already during show time, the linear elements will become components of the future residential park and are a structural part of the temporary exhibition space. Casually arranged tree groups overshadow the strips of grass. Plant islands reminiscent of 'Pfalz asparagus tips' contribute to the sense of space. Seating and lounging furniture provide a welcome excuse for some 'time out' and lingering.

### Sport and leisure campus 'Kohlelager'

The campus integrated in the southern landscaped park houses several sports grounds and exercise facilities. In addition to the functional premises and the club house, it is also home to a roller skating hall. The common parking lot is also the starting point for visitors to the nature conservation and research centre Ebenberg.



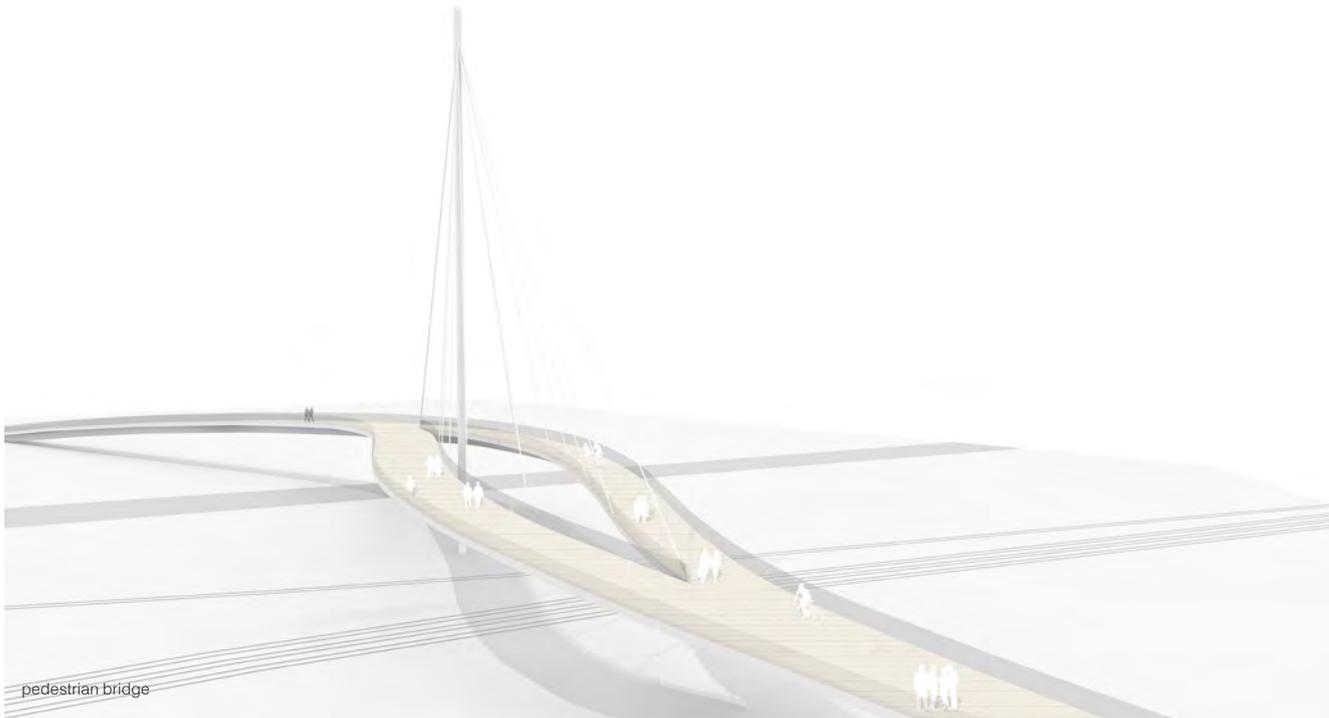
site plan



landmark, 'Palzblick'



vinotheque



pedestrian bridge



## Competition 'Cordonnier Creatief Kwartier', Wetteren (B)

project **conversion of the former industrial site into an urban living and work area** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), Sponge Architekten, Amsterdam (NL)** competition phase **2010** restricted competition **participation**

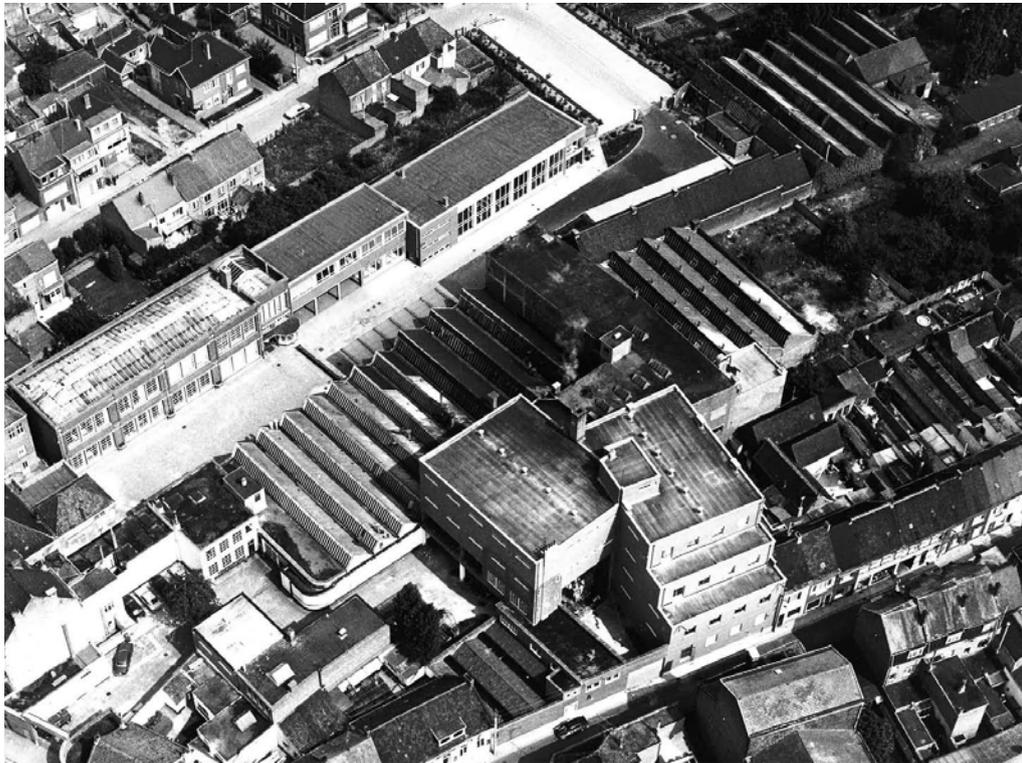
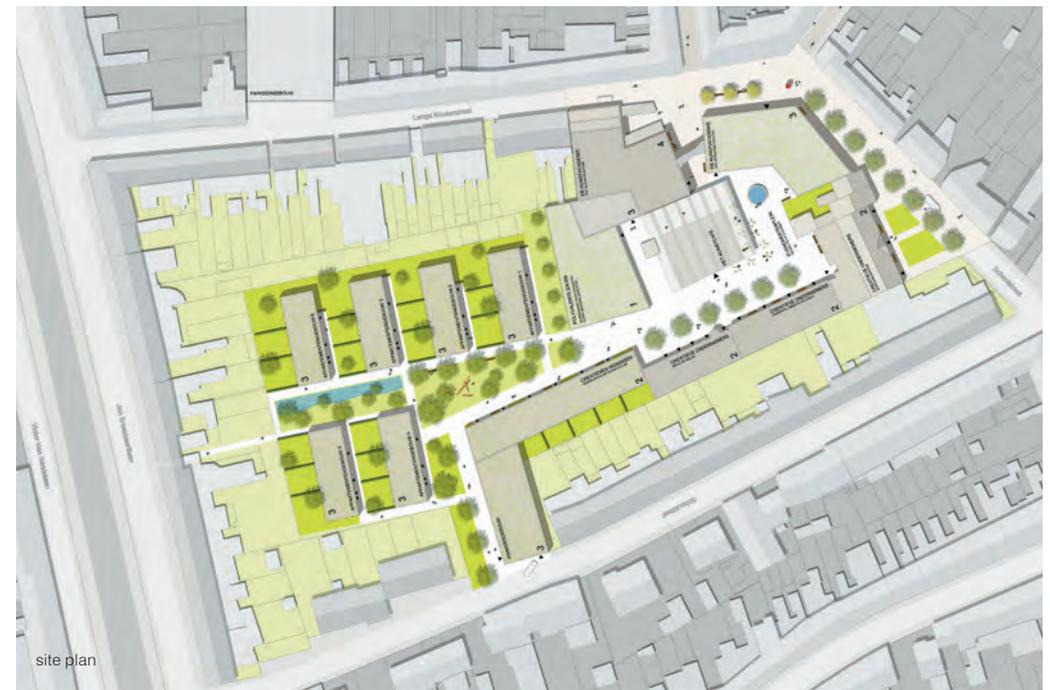
### The assignment

The former industrial site of the municipality of Wetteren is to become a hub of creative interaction. The location is to be developed into a creative hotspot.

### The concept

The 'Cordonnier Creatief Kwartier' is divided into two areas, the 'Creative Square' and the 'Green Quarter', which mutually complement one another. Together they form a lively and creative space for living and working. In addition they complete the town's existing infrastructure. The former factory buildings are partly retained and give the quarter its uniqueness. The inner area is easily accessible to the public and is completely vehicle-free – beckoning visitors to stroll, discover and interact.

The 'Creative Square' forms the attractive and creative core, flanked by the new academy, creative enterprises, start-ups, an art café and multiple-purpose rooms. This represents the new and inspiring creative hub of Wetteren and its surroundings. The 'Green Quarter' consists primarily of houses surrounded by a natural green and open setting with facilities for various target groups. The two areas complement one another perfectly, guaranteeing constant vitality and making an inspiring contribution to the 'Cordonnier Creatief Kwartier'.





## Competition Westerwaldstraße, Rengsdorf (D)

project **development of an urban planning concept for sustainable mixed-use housing**  
awarding authority **Community of Rengsdorf (D)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D),  
ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (D)** realisation part **1,2 ha** idea part **7,6 ha**  
competition phase **03/2012 - 05/2012** open competition **4th price**

### Guiding principle

Rengsdorf – via the Boulevard to Westerwald

The local community of Rengsdorf occupies a special position in the transition from the Middle Rhine Valley to the Westerwald. The main north and south roads leading into the town are marked with visually striking signs. Distinctively characterised street sections as spatial sequences with the central Boulevard give the 'Westerwaldstraße' an unmistakable profile. The spa town as a residential location and tourist attraction becomes a platform offering highly agreeable surroundings.

### Urban planning concept

The primary goal of the new urban planning concept is to combine work, living and social interaction and to contribute to a longer-term and sustainable residential construction oriented towards users and the town.

The 'Untere Westerwaldstraße' features four solitary building volumes, housing residences of varying size, which mix and merge all social demographic groups. The incorporation of the buildings into the existing natural environment provides residents with a great range of open public and private spaces. In addition to the diverse residential offer on 'Untere Westerwaldstraße', the further development and revival of 'Obere Westerwaldstraße' creates additional residential space, for the 'third phase of life'. The building incorporates existing projections and alcoves of the street route and thus harmoniously blends into the streetscape of 'Obere Westerwaldstraße'. The aim is to safeguard the interests of long-established residents and to appeal to new residents. The central heart of the locality, as a reflection of public life, will be broadened through the relocating of the new hotel, beckoning residents and visitors alike to linger. The establishment of the tourist information office and possibly smaller retail spaces on the ground floor will result in important infrastructures that will contribute to the new definition of the town centre. Gastronomy enthusiasts are also catered for with the upgraded beer garden 'Zum Hirschen', which takes full advantage of the existing trees and can be accessed from the square via a flight of stairs. In addition, the new, slightly lofty square, which forms the counterpart to the already newly designed opposite square, will feature gastronomy services and therefore bring old and new life into the centre.



site plan



## Competition Innovation Centre Aalen (D)

project **EU flagship project - extension of Fachhochschule** awarding authority **City of Aalen (D)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (D)** total area **2.500 m<sup>2</sup>** competition phase **03/2011 - 06/2011** restricted competition **2nd price**

### Landmark

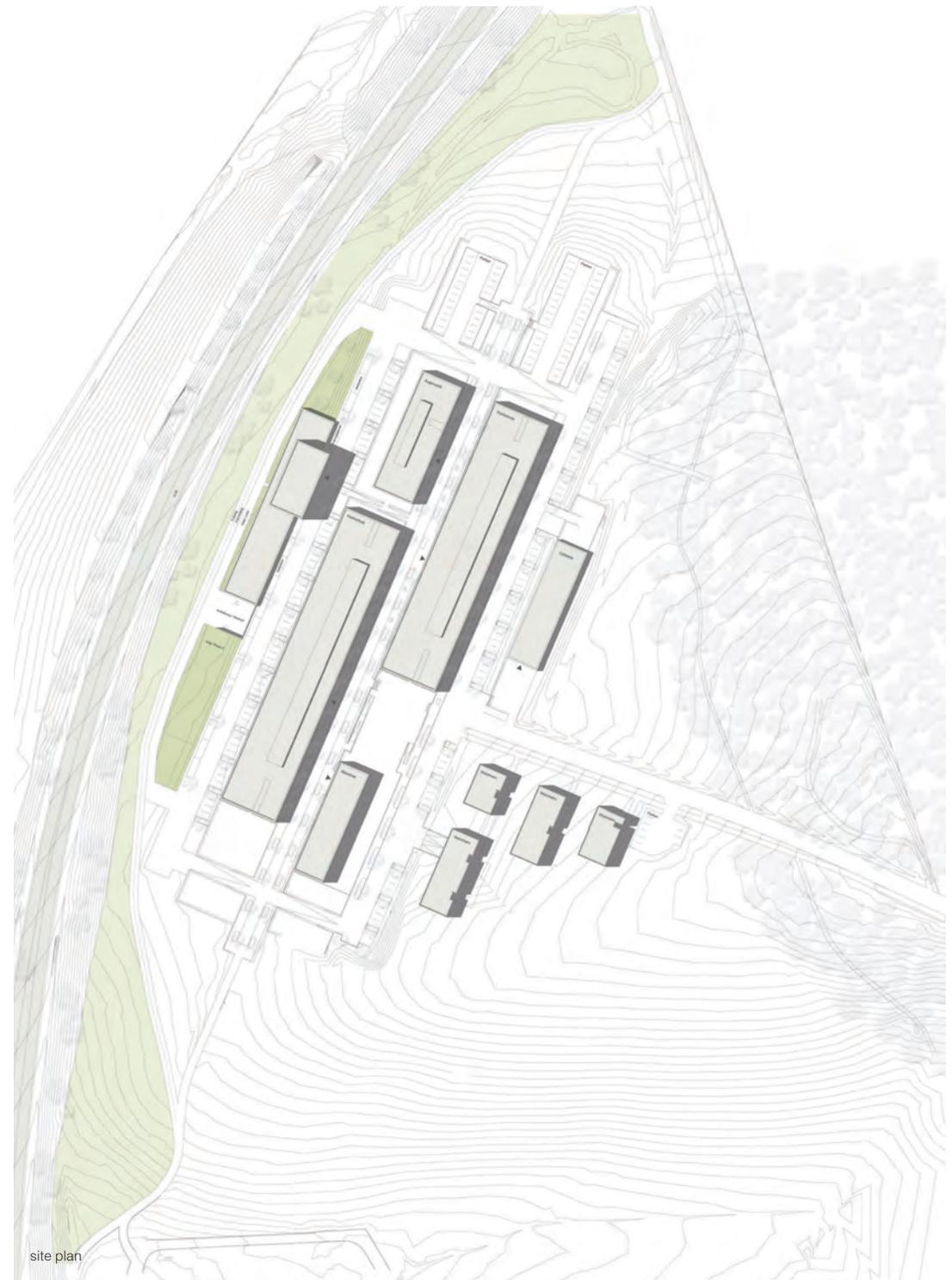
The building of the EU flagship project 'Innovation Centre City of Aalen' sees the Fachhochschule Aalen being enhanced by an important component. While the planned building blends into the existing urban design of the linear campus structure with its basement level, it nevertheless displays independence and its own character. Given its pioneering role as a mediator between business, the public and the Hochschule and its striking appearance, the structure of the innovation centre represents a further visible signal – a true landmark.

### Location

The competition site adjoins the western campus grounds and lies between the FH buildings and the nearby B29. The footprint of the building is a natural consequence of the existing development structure and of the layout of the planning area, the construction site. The building is located in the northern area of the construction site. In line with the opening up of the campus, the central access of the building is located at the passageway between the lecture auditorium and the ophthalmology building.

### Form follows function

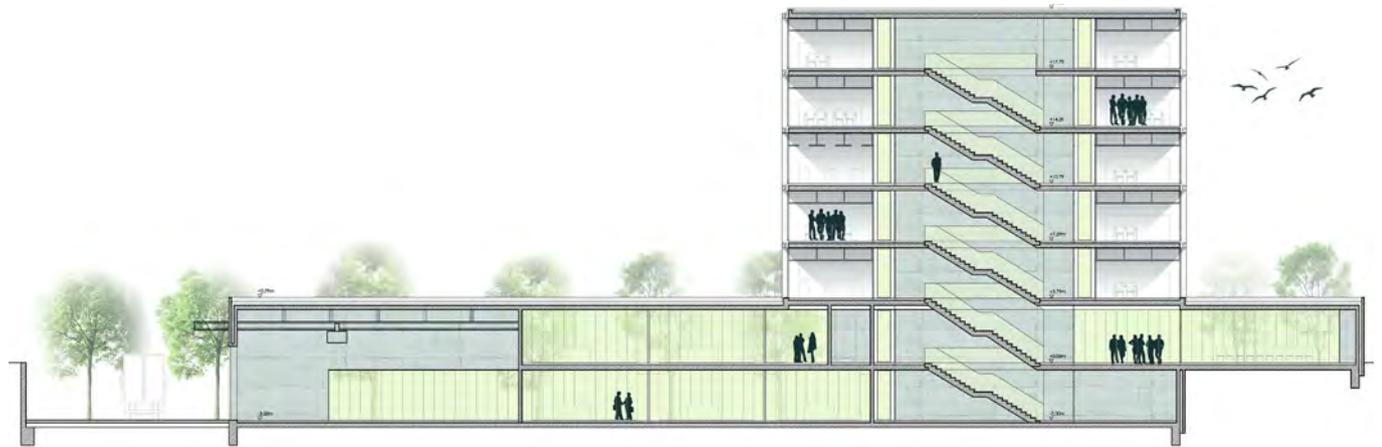
The room schedule provides for two types of use: laboratory spaces of various sizes as well as smaller office units, which can be combined as required. This requirement profile results in the building consisting of two volumes. The two-storey basement houses the large-scale laboratories and the entrance area with seminar rooms, staff room and the necessary ancillary functions. Use of the existing course of the terrain means the laboratories housed in the basement can be serviced and infused with natural light. Superimposed on the two-storey basement, the five-storey tower contains the stipulated office spaces and the smaller-scale laboratories. The horizontal displacement of the tower over the basement results in the building clearly pointing to the direction of the campus and marking a visible and functional entrance situation.



site plan



elevation



section



## Competition St. Elisabeth, Trier (D)

project **new construction of a residential park in historical surroundings** awarding authority **Angela von Cordier-Stiftung, Linz am Rhein (D)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), Architekt Werner Schaack, Trier (D), ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (D), BLS Energieplan, Berlin (D)** gfa **4.116 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **2.552 m<sup>2</sup>** competition phase **04/2011 - 06/2011** expert opinion process + competition **5th price**

### Urban planning and architectonic objectives

A street-side block perimeter construction on 'Salvianstraße' and 'In der Olk' creates urban space boundaries on the scale of the urban context. This results in a typical inner-city closing or completion of the street routes. The orientation of the property requires a differentiated design concept. The new construction is organised into two volumes, in the shape of two houses. One sits along 'Salvianstraße' as a 'Stadthaus' (town hall) with residences oriented to the south west and the other is a 'house in the garden' with residences looking towards the south east and the park. The access zone embraces the two building parts like a buckle and connects the two 'houses'. On 'Salvianstraße' it runs alongside the park, while on 'In der Olk' it changes direction and runs along the street. As a result of this change, the building presents itself differently to the street areas. Overlooking 'Salvianstraße' is a punctuated façade, articulated by the recessed loggias, while 'In der Olk' features a two-storey glass façade, which sits on top of the historical wall. The new building volumes are purposely arranged with as little distance from the street as possible. This allows the future common park to remain a great coherent space – a green patio offering highly agreeable surroundings – for the benefit of all the residents. In acknowledgement of the existing situation, i.e. the tree-covered historical street wall, the future façade will feature a floral ornament in the shape of printed foliage. This ornamentation serves as a connecting element and is also found in the balustrade elements of the loggias and as a visual protection screen in the form of lasered sheet metal for parking cars.





## Competition MRCS, Schifflange (L)

project 'Hudelen School Campus' to act as a link between nature and residential quarter  
awarding authority **Community of Schifflange (L)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D),  
Dietrich|Untertrifaller Architekten, Bregenz (AUT), BLS Energieplan, Luxembourg (L),  
ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (D)** rendering **Stube 13, Zurich (CH)** gfa **7.452  
m²** gv **42.772 m³** competition phase **07/2011 - 10/2011** restricted competition **a 3rd price**

### Urbanism

At first glance, it seems outlandish to place a district school right on the outskirts of a residential quarter and not in the actual district centre, ensuring the shortest possible school routes for children. At second glance, the advantages of the school's location in direct proximity to the existing biotopes, which are to be preserved, and the quality of the future school path through the green axis of the residential quarter become apparent. The school as a public function offers a harmonious transition from nature to residential quarter, thereby creating a win-win situation between functionality, quality of living and nature protection. The school completes the residential quarter with clear building geometries that stand out from the residential structures and represents a unique feature within the urban framework. The structures are scattered and through their layout introduce nature into the residential quarter. A striking connection is created between the planned green corridor from the residential quarter and the forest biotope running in a north-south direction.

### Architectural concept school building

The school buildings directly adjoin this green artery and define the public space through projecting beyond the building line of the residential structures. The prestige value is reinforced by the fact that the building entrances have in each case been positioned on the north-south and east-west street axes. This highlights the public character of the buildings. The urban and open space integration of the school complex in its natural surroundings is achieved via the extension of the existing park, which continues in the form of a publicly accessible green belt along the Maison Relais and the Précoce buildings.

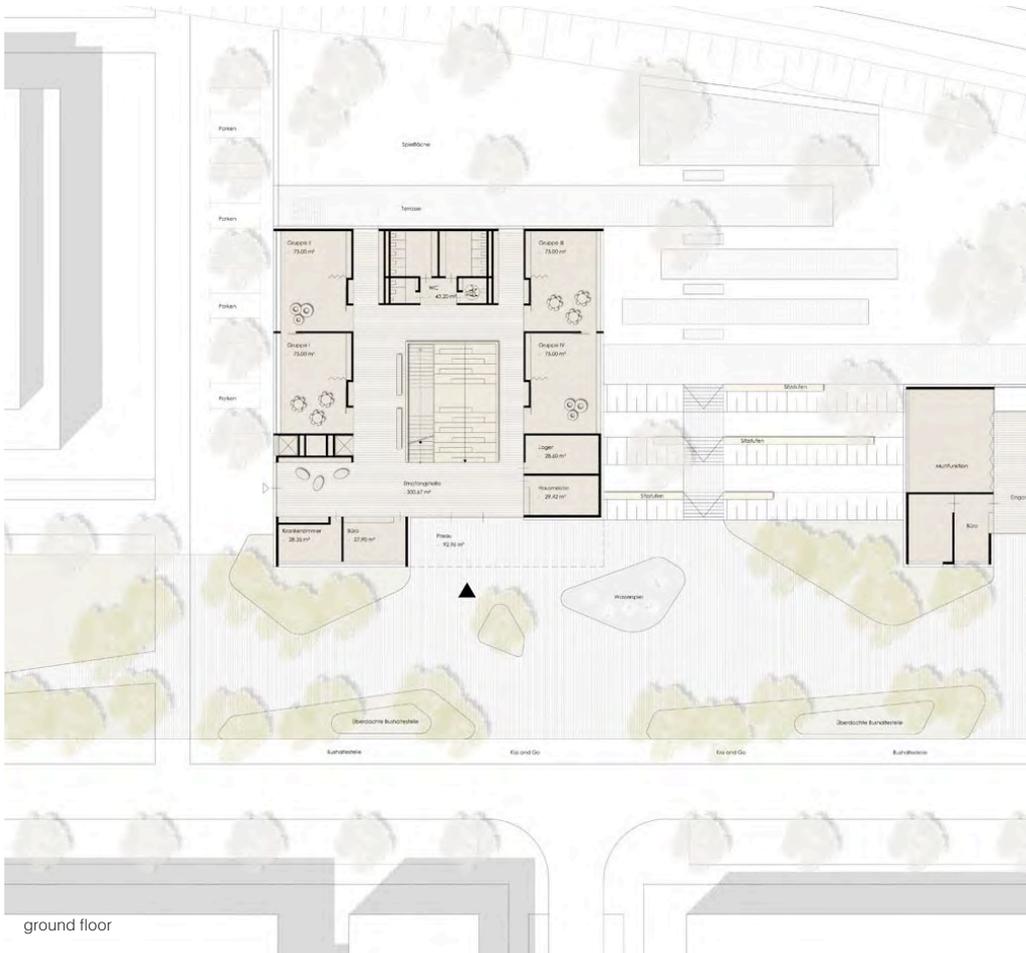
### Architectural concept Maison Relais

The Maison Relais building blends into the topography of the terrain and is accessed via the green area in front of it. The entrance area is clearly marked by an undercut structure. The building reveals itself as two storeys towards the green corridor and as three storeys towards the railway line. The cubic building unit shows a clear façade structure.





elevation



ground floor



## Competition IWZ Fachhochschule Köln (D)

project **partial new construction of 'Centre for Engineering Science'** awarding authority **Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW, branch Cologne (D)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), HDK Dutt & Kist, Saarbrücken (D)** gfa **90.855 m<sup>2</sup>** total area **130.648 m<sup>2</sup>** competition phase **04/2012 - 06/2012** restricted competition **participation**

### Urban Concept

The extension of the Fachhochschule site IWZ Köln means that all the departments on the existing precinct will be newly arranged around a focal point – a campus. A strip lengthening the east/west axis and housing the key public institutes of the Hochschule provides a link between the neighbouring residential areas. The new institutional buildings lie along a north/south axis, which incorporate the Pyramidenpark to the north and the Humboldtpark to the south through the distinguishing design of the free spaces and the new road network, thus integrating and expanding the campus. The gradual extension of the IWZ will be completed in five construction stages.

### Functional solution

Clear structural units of varying height for the institutes, which share a charged relationship, create urbanity and density. The arrangement of the buildings in an east/west direction and the dispersed row layout create a fluent connection between the existing green spaces and the neighbouring zones. The buildings complement one another with projections and recesses and open up for the functional and spatial networking within the Hochschule. The emergence of intermediate spaces reveals exciting room situations, which contribute to the enlivenment of the campus and encourage spontaneous or planned gatherings. Since meeting points are an important element for students during their studies, the structure of the entire science centre is designed to be open, in a bid to foster the exchange of information. As a result, both the internal communication and the interaction between the school and adjoining areas are positively influenced. The new canteen, the lecture auditorium, the laboratory building as well as an extendable space for a café or similar uses are located in the new centre of the campus. While the departments of electrical engineering and vehicle systems are all located in the southern premises, along with their three main centres (seminar rooms, halls and laboratories), they are separated from one another in terms of their functions. The department of machine systems is also in their immediate vicinity and separate, in order to make optimal use of the departmental rooms and to reinforce a clear internal orientation. The relaxed structure of the design allows for a constant adaptation to the continuously changing circumstances of the organisation of the Hochschule, in that the departments are extendable in their surface areas. Above the multi-storey car park, there is in addition an entire row area, which allows for a versatile use and is geared entirely to the demands of the science centre.



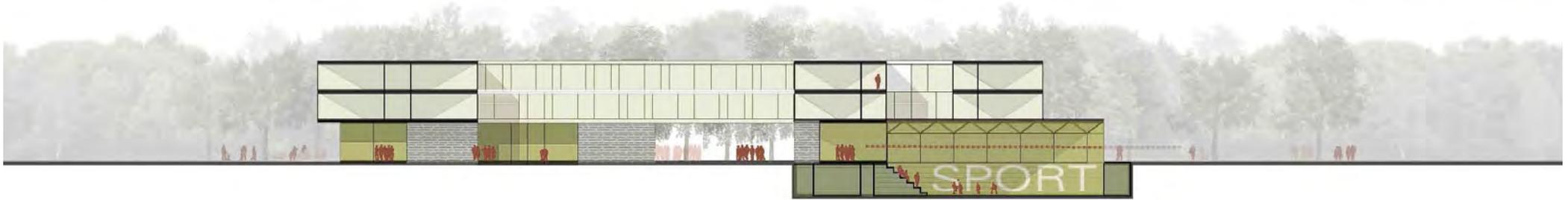


site plan



phases





section



elevation



## Competition Kirchberg, Luxembourg (L)

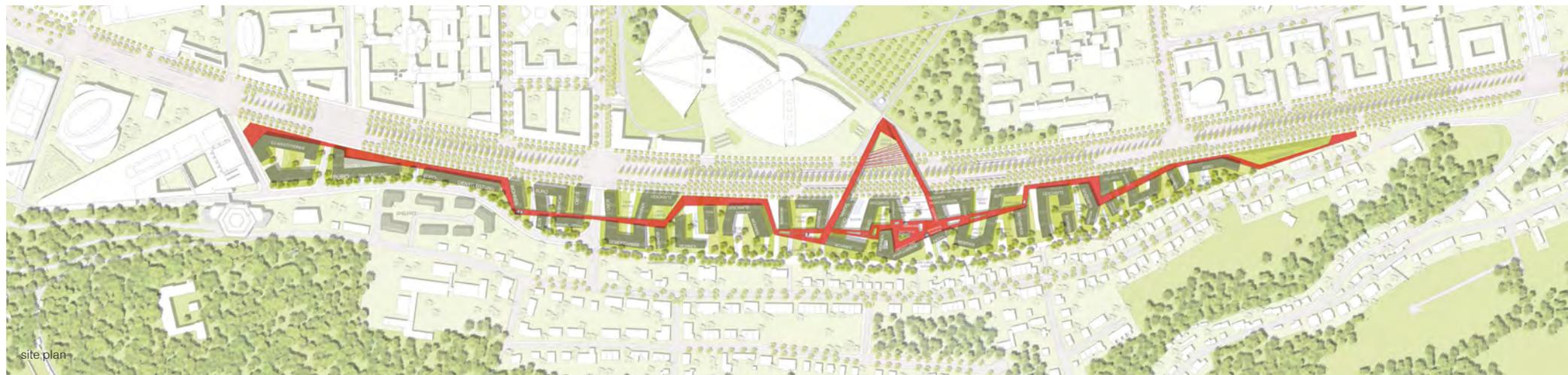
project **international ideas competition for the urban development of the southern precinct along 'Avenue J. F. Kennedy' on the Kirchberg Plateau** awarding authority **Fonds Kirchberg, Luxembourg (L)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), Luxplan, Capellen (L), BLS Energieplan, Luxembourg (L), TERRITOIRES DURABLES-CONSEIL, Hayange (F), terra.nova landschaftsarchitektur, Munich (D), KOMOBILE, Luxembourg (L), ALTERNATIVE acoustic & lighting consulting, Paris (F)** rendering **Stube 13, Zurich (CH)** gfa **182.000 m<sup>2</sup>** sol **0,44** far **2,21** total area **11 ha** competition phase **03/2011 - 06/2011** restricted competition **participation**

### New hub – a centre for Kirchberg

Together with the existing surface potential of the competition site, the already rudimentary orientation of the residents as well as many of the locally employed towards the 'Quartier du Parc' signals the possibility of creating a new hub in this area and thus a centre that is currently lacking in Kirchberg. The central green space of Kirchberg around the aquatic and sports centre 'Coque' and the new area with its mandatory wide range of uses form the lively core of Kirchberg – during as well as after office hours.

A pedestrian bridge straddling the boulevard forms a horizontal landmark or urban marker and designates the new centre while also breaking up the linearity of this imposing axis in approximately its middle. This is the new meeting point for the working population north of the boulevard. This 'passerelle' thus not only represents a symbolic connection between 'old' (Weimershof) and 'new' (European quarter), but also facilitates the pedestrian-friendly connections between the 'Quartier du Parc' and the new centre, respectively Weimershof. A further bridge project over 'Neudorf' enables the new centre to also be connected to the suburb of 'Cents'.

In principle, the two centre-like areas around the entrances to the boulevard (the 'cultural centre' with the Philharmonie and the Museum of Modern Art at the western entrance, and the 'business centre' featuring the shopping precinct, cinema, exhibition space, hospital and rehabilitation centre at the eastern entrance) result in a tripolar centre in this suburb, the uses of which logically complement one another. With its new hub, Kirchberg will finally do justice to its international significance and appellations such as 'European headquarters' or 'European city'. In keeping with the concept of 'European city', an organised centre emerges with an energetic hub, which brings together the various structures and functions of its surroundings and forms a cultural identity.





## Competition New Contemporary Art Museum, Buenos Aires (AR)

project **new construction for a 'Contemporary Art Museum' including spaces such as galleries, auditorium and café** awarding authority **[AC-CA] (UK)** planning **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D)** competition phase **05/2012 - 07/2012** open competition **participation**

### The idea

The principal idea is the image of a suspended transparent volume, placed in a suitable context with regard to the urban situation.

### The quality of spaces

The interior structure of the transparent volume is created by several little cubes, placed beside one another and on top of one another, like LEGO bricks - leaving empty spaces in between.

'Architecture starts when you carefully put two bricks together. There it begins.'

[Ludwig Mies van der Rohe]

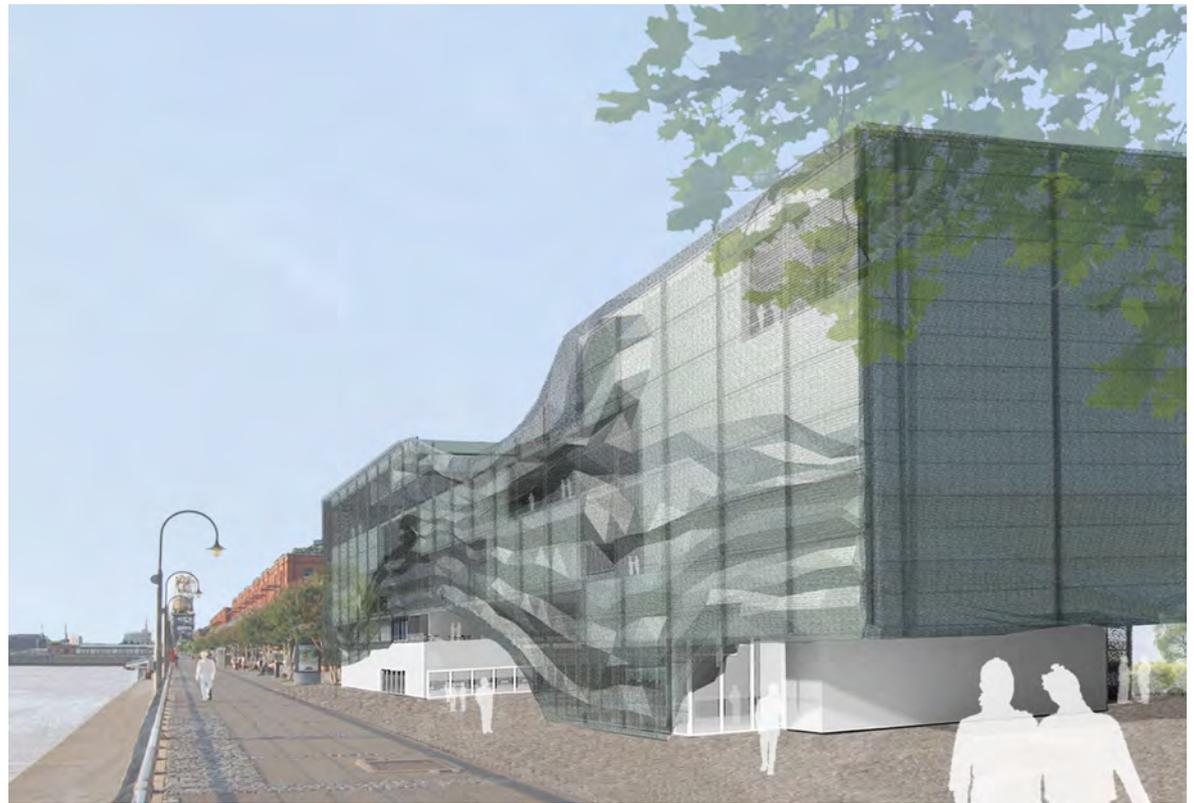
The spaces leave a free zone for interactions and generate different perspectives, undergoing surprising alterations depending on changing points of view. Cosy cubes for galleries are accessible around the centre of the museum, with huge spaces between them and featuring double or triple ceiling heights, flooded with natural light and opening towards the surrounding nature. The result of this idea is a 'double landscape': the free spaces between the cubes and the naturally existing landscape around the building.

### The material

The global volume is covered with a metallic mesh. This transparent coat unifies the single cubes into one coherent element, letting daylight infiltrate deep inside the open spaces and giving a free view to the outer landscape. The mesh is held by a metallic structure, draped in a way that opens the façade to attract the public and enhances the downstairs spaces, like the café-restaurant and the foyer, as well as the upstairs rooftop terrace.

### The base

The volume, floating in space, is held by just two solid blocks, connected to the museum by a vertical infrastructure. This frees up the ground and allows for a wide gate to encourage the public to cross underneath the museum and explore the façade from different sides. Apart from the vertical infrastructure, the two basements include the café-restaurant and the foyer, both of which offer a free view onto the open-space exhibition. The base premises unify the start and the end of the visit - with the foyer providing the entry at the start and the restaurant providing a pleasant end, where visitors can review and discuss their new impressions in a comfortable atmosphere.





## Competition Post office precinct Bitburg (D)

project **new construction of a residential and commercial building** awarding authority **municipal administration of Bitburg (D)** investor **GBT Wohnungsbau und Treuhand AG, Trier (D)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), Werner Schaack, Trier (D), HDK Dutt+Kist, Saarbrücken (D), Ingenieurbüro Dieter Lohner, Trier (D), Ingenieurbüro Rittgen, Trier (D)** gfa **9.200 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **7.800 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **32.500 m<sup>3</sup>** total area **0,35 ha** building costs net **7.632.000 €** competition phase **02/2011 - 08/2011** restricted competition **1st price** commission based on **negotiated procedure** realisation **02/2013 - 02/2014**

### 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.





## Competition KNE Niederprüm (D)

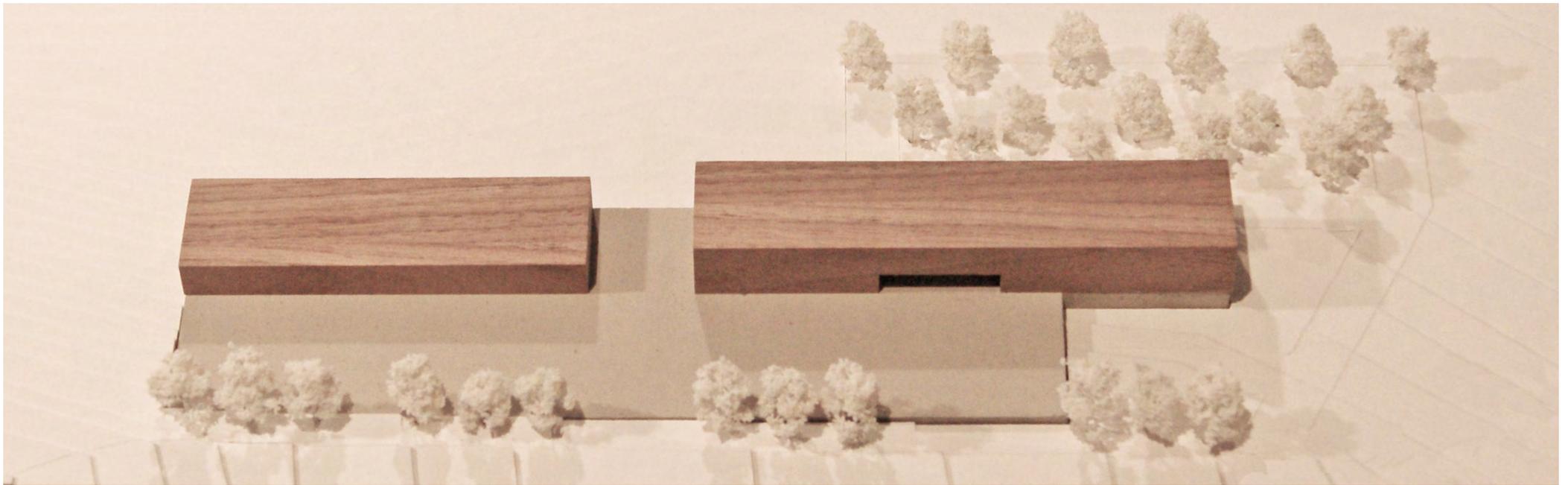
project **new construction of operations premises and administrative building for KNE headquarters** awarding authority **Kommunale Netze Eifel-AöR, Prüm (D)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), Werner Schaack, Trier (D), Ingenieurbüro Dieter Lohner, Trier (D), Ingenieurbüro Weber, Grandsdorf (D), HDK Dutt+Kist, Saarbrücken (D) gfa 2.840 m<sup>2</sup> ufa 2.270 m<sup>2</sup> gv 10.715 m<sup>3</sup> total area 2 ha net construction costs 2.450.000 € competition phase 09/2011 - 11/2011 restricted competition 2nd price commission based on negotiated procedure**

### Genius Loci – blending into the undulating Eifel landscape

The new construction of the operations premises and administrative building for the headquarters of the future-oriented company KNE represents – from an urban planning point of view – the important start of the upcoming expansion of the L11 commercial zone in Niederprüm. The distinct cubic building with its eye-catching length assertively blends into the steep terrain of the hilly landscape. The building forms a landmark in the natural setting, at the three-way junction of the B410 and the L11. The massive concrete base absorbs the ground slope and fits into the existing topography, connecting the two-storey administrative building and the operations premises separated by the depot yard. The building ensemble is characterised by a fronted vertical timber cladding and blends in well with the surrounding landscape. The exterior materiality captures the ecological vision of the company and reflects the landscape-influenced location of the building.



site plan

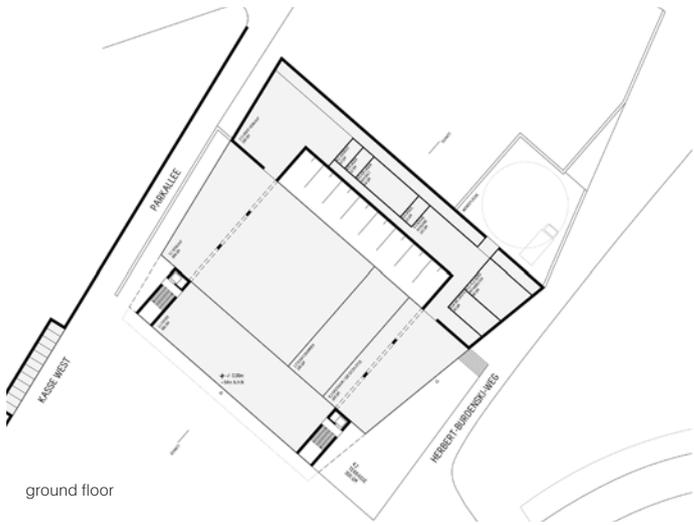


elevation

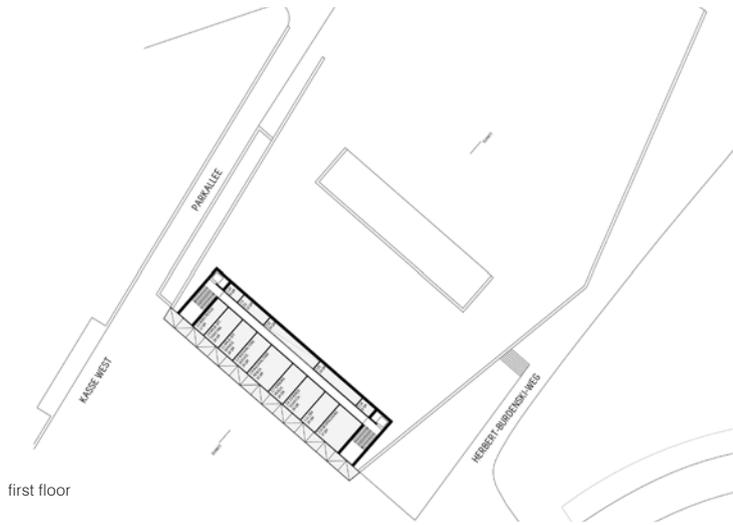


elevation

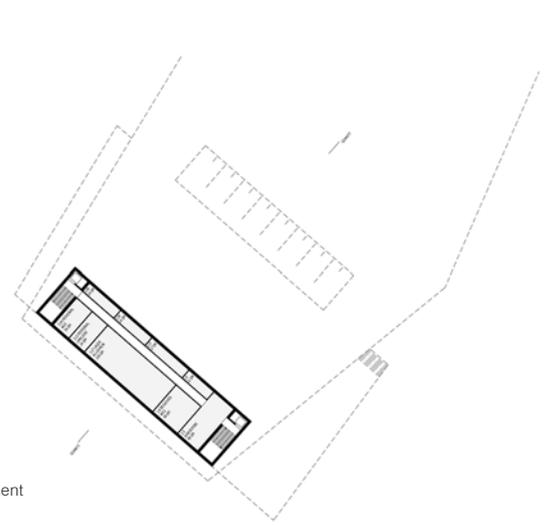




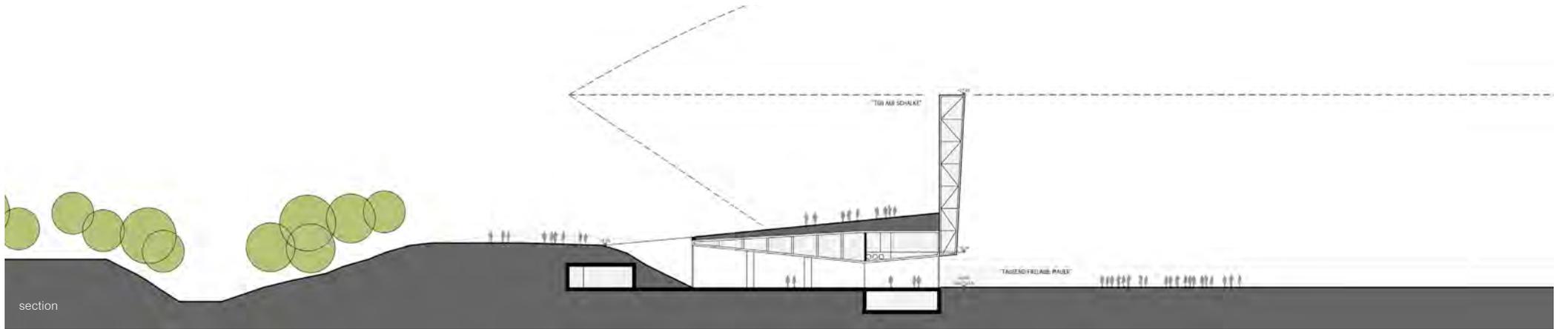
ground floor



first floor



basement



section



## Competition Areal Warmbächliweg, Bern (CH)

project **urban planning ideas competition for the new design of a former industrial site as a low energy living area** awarding authority **Fonds für Boden- und Wohnbaupolitik der Stadt Bern, Fachstelle Beschaffungswesen (CH)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), Metron Bern AG, Bern (CH), R+T Topp Huber-Erlar Hagedorn, Darmstadt (D)** rendering **Stube 13, Zurich (CH)** gfa **40.913 m<sup>2</sup>** total area **23.347 m<sup>2</sup>** competition phase **05/2012 - 09/2012** restricted competition **2nd round**

### Task

The challenge of the task at hand consists in the integration of the architecture into the urban fabric. Various surrounding existing buildings engage in a dialogue with one another, revealing the tension between remaining loyal to an architectural style and adapting the past to the requirements of the present. This central theme arises once again when it comes to the dialogue between the parties involved, i.e. between the planners and the inhabitants of a town. When planning this project, the context must be taken into account. And at the same time, it must add value and enhance the quality of life. Alongside other interdisciplinary considerations from the sociological and socio-demographic arenas, we integrate all these parameters into the urban planning and architectonic concept of the new construction of the Warmbächliweg precinct, known as the Areal Warmbächliweg.

### Genius Loci – Living with vision

The Areal Warmbächliweg is located on what is from an urban planning point of view a striking site between the town's periphery and undifferentiated urban expansion structures and an extensive open space. Despite the strong topography of the site and its location between busy roads and the railway line, our design places an urban planning emphasis on the western town entrance. Within the Areal, identification and reference points as well as urban features from the neighbouring built-up structure are taken over in order to create references and to generate a harmonious integration in the urban space. An upgrade of the surrounding public space as well as a sustainable networking of the closer surroundings are positive effects of the connection to existing reference perimeters of the already present buildings. Through developing and reinforcing the greater connecting axis between town and nature, the abutment onto valuable green space is felt in every living aspect in the new residential precinct. The perceptibility of the habitat in the flow of nature is strengthened in particular through the opening up of the existing stream, which forms a central square, the 'Warmbächlihof', within the residential estate. Through the development of an own centre, the new town quarter emanates in all directions and with its openness enters into a dialogue with the urban space.



The urban planning concept foresees a linear building form, which follows the contour lines and places particular emphasis on a harmonious blending into the existing structure. In addition to the clearly set out street lines, due among others to the great difference in height between Güterstraße and Warmbächliweg, the bodies of the individual buildings align themselves with three topographical levels of the Areal and an attractive outdoor area featuring an exposed stream. The building towards Bahnstrasse, with its distinctive design, forms a clear, identity-establishing conclusion to the adjoining railway line, but opens up through its particular language and seamlessly connects to the linear building structures. In the overall structure, the buildings cave in under tension and break up into individual structures that run into one another, adapting their cubature to the surrounding formations. The resulting in-between spaces mark the entrances to the 'Warmbächlihof' and the loading zone. While the ground floor houses the entrance areas as well as public-use structures such as a convenience store, individual shops and workshops, the upper floors feature a wide range of living typologies, 90% of which are intended for lease and 10% for ownership. Within the urban space, these multi-storey buildings with their differing heights form a distinctive landmark that speaks a uniform language. A composition has been created that provides its users with a clear structure and orientation. At the same time, openness and transparency are created through the targeted use of material, light and openings.



#### Extract from jury report

The project sees the industrial precinct restored to its former topography. The terrain that drops to the southwest to reveal open spaces for sports facilities is interpreted as a privileged foreground to the adjacent neighbourhood. Crooked lines follow the restored contour lines. The structural bodies naturally step down to follow the slope of the terrain. In addition to the crooked angles, higher structures (high-rise buildings in places) also impart rhythm to the building landscape. These super elevations are offset in such a way that many dwellings from the second and third row are also able to profit from wide-ranging views and vistas. [...] The mobility management proposal, on the other hand, is elaborate and comparatively innovative. The buildings feature a simple structure. Entrance halls allow all residences to be accessed from the shared courtyard. The ground floors house the residential infrastructure, individual commercial areas and residential studios.[...]



## Competition Trier post office (D)

project **revitalisation and conversion of the former central post office building on Kornmarkt into an office and commercial building** awarding authority **Trier Core S.A. (D)** project developer **Company Group Gilbers & Baasch GbR, Trier (D)** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (D)** photo **Eike Dubois** gfa **16.854 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **10.536 m<sup>2</sup>** total area **0.61 ha** competition phase **03/2010 - 04/2011** restricted competition **1st Prize** start of realisation of sections (conservation legislation related agreements) **09/2011**

### Our approach

Having performed an in-depth analysis of the existing building, we are of the opinion that this type of conversion must be accompanied by a noticeable intervention of the building ensemble. A concept that is to be functional in the long term as well as sustainable requires more than just visual renovation and repair work. The existing building must be reinterpreted, rethought and redeveloped. What we aspire to is a subtle, differentiated new interpretation of the old, that is to say a smooth transition instead of a harsh break. The opposite sharpens the awareness of the existing while providing a new stage for it. New additions should be noticeable but must not push themselves to the fore. In addition to meeting the quality expectations, economic aspects also play a key role. To be able to guarantee the long-term economic success of this project, it will be accompanied by a continuous cost update, an obvious instrument that we architects with project management experience like to use.

### The objective

Our concept follows the objective of breathing new life into the old post office. This is achieved on the one hand by the basic idea of a variety of uses and the creation of a lively, creative site, and on the other hand by the sensitive treatment of a well-preserved existing structure. From our point of view, the building and courtyard ensemble must maintain the character of the old structure even after the renovation and conversion work is completed. New accents will contribute to setting a new scene for the old building and will attract the interest of tenants, visitors and future customers. Highly individual solutions, sporting a love of detail, make of this site a unique feature, a site that exists only here in this form, exuding its own charm, a place that we grow attached to and that beckons people to come and experience this building steeped in history. In spite of the already present structures, a high level of flexibility is aimed for; in particular regarding user-specific size requirements and the various types of uses.



floor plan



**The circuit – as a central theme**

Strolling from one place to the next, delving into surprising retail universes while always keeping the courtyard as a central orientation point and reference to the outside – that is our idea behind the creation of a largely courtyard-orientated continuous 'gangway'.

This concept creates visitor-friendly areas of public traffic, with natural lighting, and intuitively guides visitors, while ensuring flexibility for the retail concepts through a better proportioning of the rooms. Greater room depths generate more flexible concepts and open up the possibility of installing freely adjustable 'function boxes', which can for instance accommodate secondary uses. The circuit also acts as a buffer zone given its position between two distinct worlds: the busy shops, awaiting to be discovered, and the central inner courtyard, a secure contained location with seating and outside tables and chairs, an invitation to linger and observe the vibrant hustle and bustle. Stylistically, the circuit speaks a gentle language, displaying an attractive control

system that points out all the public functions to visitors, such as the stairs, the lift, the toilets and any special events and locations.

**Access**

Given the clear differentiation between trade and office access, there will be no unwelcome overlaps. The office stairwells also function as the compulsory emergency exit stairs for the first-floor retail premises.

A combination of the access paths for the offices and residences is conceivable, but it may even be that it makes more sense to keep these separate, depending on the what the real demand is.

**The post office courtyard – the heart**

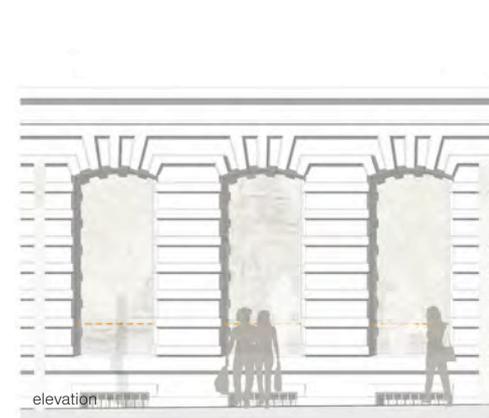
The inner courtyard, tucked away behind the representative façade of the old post office, can be glimpsed from outside upon coming closer and upon casting a glance through the entrance gate. With its unequivocal language as a public space, it draws in visitors, allowing them to immerse themselves from a very busy and bustling pedestrian zone into an urban city courtyard atmosphere. As the heart of the ensemble, the post office courtyard is the most important open space, around which most of the uses are gathered.

Through their reference to the courtyard, all the neighbouring interior spaces and access paths enjoy a special outlook that oozes with atmosphere.

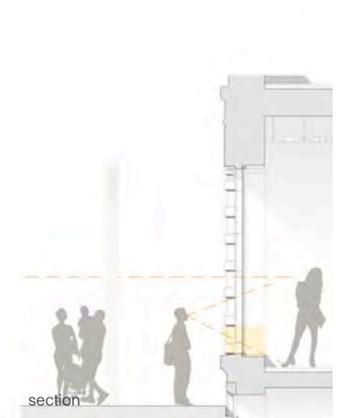
The post office courtyard features a deliberate minimalist, homogeneous design with large-format light-coloured paving, which acts as a carpet and extends right into the pedestrian zone, attracting visitors along the way. The post office courtyard is like a city lounge out in the open with its own identity. The surrounding façades make up the walls and the tapestry of the lounge.



elevation



elevation



section

## Competition Villeroy & Boch, Mettlach (D)

project conversion of the factory site for the benefit of new uses such as exhibition and trade awarding authority V&B Mettlach (D) team WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (D) rendering rendertaxi, Aachen (D) gfa approx. 12.000 m<sup>2</sup> competition phase 07/2012 - 11/2012 restricted competition 1st price comission for master plan+architecture

### Objective

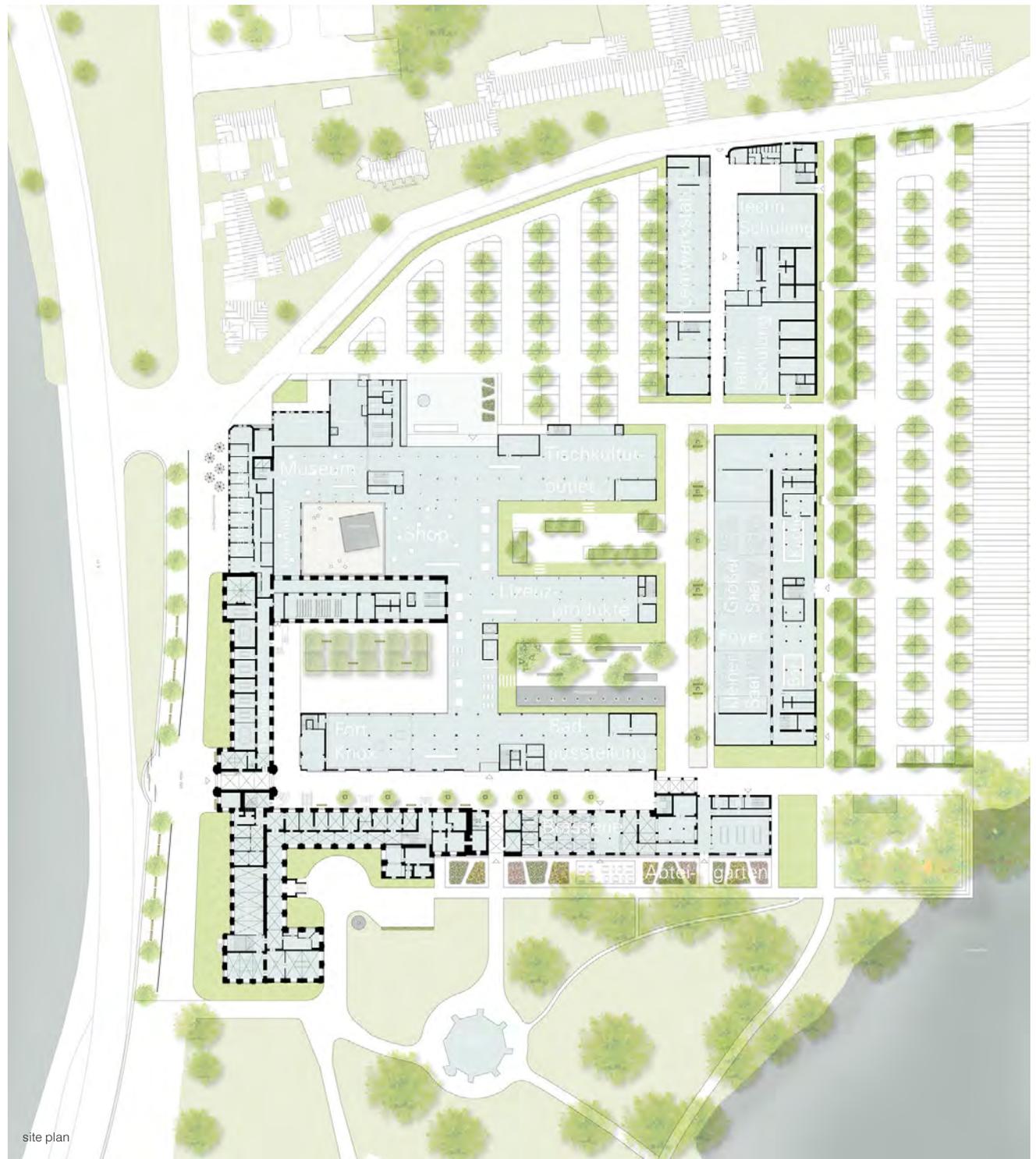
The concept pursues the objective of breathing new sustainable life into the Villeroy & Boch precinct. This is achieved, on the one hand, via the basic idea of creating an exciting, lively and creative site and, on the other hand, via the sensitive treatment of the existing site, in parts well-preserved and known beyond the region. The building and future court ensemble is to inject new life into the character of the old site following renovation and conversion. New emphases will create a new setting for the existing site and attract the interest of employees, visitors and future clients. Highly customised solutions characterised by a love for detail will create a site with a unique distinctive character, a location that only exists right here, in this form, with its very own charm. A location that captures people's hearts and beckons visitors to discover the building ensemble steeped in history. Despite the presence of the existing structures, the aim is to achieve a high degree of flexibility regarding specific requirements of types of use and dimensions. Furthermore, the individual urban districts of Mettlach are set to 'move more closely together' in the future. A targeted pedestrian-friendly thoroughfare of the V&B precinct will result in connecting the surrounding districts and encourages the possibility of future urban planning developments west of the abbey.

### Networking – transparency as a central theme

To wander from site to site, exploring the surprising worlds of the ground floor area, all the while using the inner courtyard as an orientation point and a reference to the outside... that is the idea behind the creation of a largely outward-looking passageway. This concept creates visitor-friendly surface areas, which intuitively guide the visitor and allow flexibility for the newly gained ground floor zone.

The 'V&B-Welt' as well as the concentration of all the V&B shops on the ground floor, which lend themselves to a journey of discovery, adjoin the inner courtyards, offering secluded bench seats, while the outdoor seating of the gastronomy facilities is an invitation to linger and observe the hustle and bustle. The stone courtyards partially covered with greenery as well as the dispersed ground floor structure create a flowing connection between the precinct and the existing natural environment.

Spatially and visually, the high degree of transparency leads to an intertwining of various room zones, resulting in a 'place of communication'. This has a positive influence on the internal communication as well as the interaction between Villeroy & Boch and the adjoining quarters.





elevation



elevation

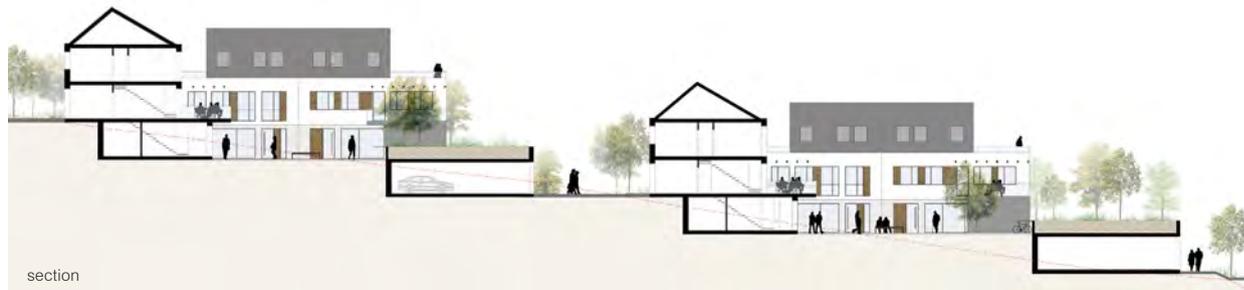
## Competition 'Mathesgarten', Noertrange (L)

project **Ideas competition for the development of a sustainable residential quarter**  
awarding authority **Fonds pour le Développement du Logement et de l'Habitat** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (D), Felgen & Associés engineering, Luxembourg (L)** rendering **Stube 13, Zurich (CH)** total surface **2,4 ha** gfa-living **13.740 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-commerce **328 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-culture and leisure **687 m<sup>2</sup>** no. of app. **50**  
competition phase **09/2012 - 12/2012** restricted competition **participation**

The approximately 2.5 ha competition area 'Mathesgarten' is located in the municipal community of Noertrange (main locality Winseler). It forms part of the Diekirch district and the canton of Wiltz. The Fonds du Logement is the awarding authority of the competition and foresees plans for a new sustainable and ecological residential quarter featuring approximately 50 residential units.

In terms of content, the competition contribution is characterised by the following conceptual central themes:

- New interpretation of typical local construction forms taking into account the tension involved in meeting contemporary residential demands in rural areas.
- Best possible structural integration of the new building structures into the existing village structures.
- Creation of an appropriate density with a compact housing scheme and a use of land that saves resources.
- Promotion of a healthy social mix (e.g. through offering diverse forms of dwelling and social public spaces).
- Curbing the dominance of vehicles, on the increase in many localities, through planning measures.
- Urban planning integration and thematic use of particular typical local structures (e.g. linear hedge arrangements, dry walls, characteristic vegetation).
- Making use of the exposed location of the housing zone to create an attractive entrance to the locality or its outskirts.





site plan

## Competition Mertert – Wasserbillig – development area 'Kampen' (L)

project **development of an urban planning concept including the definition of a necessary strategy for upgrading a mixed area** awarding authority **Okam/Copal Belle Boutique** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), ernst+partner landschaftsarchitekten, Trier (D), Felgen & Associés engineering, Luxemburg (L)** total surface **10 ha** gfa-living **19.600 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-office **8.640 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-commerce **16.655 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-office for free lance and child care **435 m<sup>2</sup>** competition phase **11/2012 - 03/2013** expert opinion process **participation**

The competition area is located in the transition zone between the two localities of Mertert and Wasserbillig and is characterised by building structures that are arranged in a linear fashion, albeit strongly fragmented and purely purpose-built, along national highway N1. In particular the high number of local petrol stations underlines the highly unattractive image that this transition zone, wedged between two localities, projects today.

The competition task foresees a new design of this entire transition zone in terms of urban planning. In coming years, as part of an integrated concept, it also aims to replace the dated shopping centre to the south of the national highway with a high-quality new building.

In terms of content, the competition contribution is characterised by the following conceptual central themes:

### Implementation of a suitable space model for the overall community

- Deliberately foregoing the creation of a new artificial town centre.
- Maintaining the existing centres as gravitational focus points in the morphological housing pattern.
- Strengthening the functional town centres (complementarity instead of competition).
- Implementing the 'Green Step Stone' as an element of a new design language for the creation of clearly readable and nuanced components of the housing structure (Mertert housing area, 'transition zone', Wasserbillig housing area).

### Concept elements 'Green Step Stone' and 'green membranes'

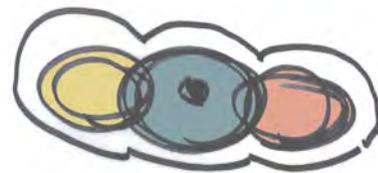
- Designing the transition zone of the localities ('Green Step Stone') as an eco area with far-reaching sustainability concepts.
- Implementing the principle of the 'compact town' through the planned spatial proximity of the various uses, living, working, supply facilities, leisure, etc.
- The planned 'green membranes' are green elements that provide structure but are also transparent. They underline the clear spatial definition of the 'Green Step Stone' and fulfil intrinsically important connection and ecological functions.



spacial model – actual situation



spacial model – planning community



spacial model – undesirable , expected situation



spacial model – recommendation

**System change in the proposed building configuration of the shopping centre**

- Changing the sustained linear form of the shopping centre to a more compact structural form with an open interior block space.
- Transferring the public space previously located at the front to the interior block space serves to consciously counteract the centrality of the overall structure of the locality at a location deemed unsuitable.
- Transferring the above also results in a hugely increased quality of the surroundings.

**High quality of shopping centre**

- The shopping centre is not to be an isolated plan, but instead to be gently integrated into the urban context.
- The aim is to create a 'healthy' and ecologically orientated face paired with a high-quality display of architecture, design and construction.

**Intelligent implementation management of the overall project**

- Implementation of an intelligent phasing concept to ensure continuous business operations.
- Implementation of the urban planning concept, without the need for a land-use plan (PAG) change.



## Competition 'Römerbrücke', Trier (D)

project **Redesign of the bridge 'Römerbrücke' and its surroundings** awarding authority **Stadt Trier, Stadtplanungsamt** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D), terra.nova, München (D)** graphic **Stube 13, Zürich (CH)** competition phase **09/2012 - 11/2012** restricted competition **recognition**

### Subfield 1: UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Roman Bridge

The guiding principle underlying 'A bridge over the course of time: from former city portal to suburb link' is the clear message inspiring the urban positioning of the Roman bridge into a new comprehensive spatial context. The starting position sees the Roman bridge as a simple traffic structure exhibiting sometimes substantial design shortcomings. It must be noted that the connection role of the Roman bridge will continue to significantly increase with the accelerated growth of the suburb of Trier West.

The closure of the bridge to private transport and the prioritisation of environmental modes of transport serves as a clear commitment to a departure from the use and design of the bridge, to date dominated by motor vehicles. This will contribute to the transformation of a pure 'road space' into a 'space with a road function'. The road surface will be designed as a 'shared space' – a surface with no varying height levels. In the same vein, both bridgeheads will be redesigned to feature open spaces and corresponding building structures, thereby creating a new urban setting for the historically significant Roman bridge in the form of a 'hinge' between the city halves separated by the Moselle. Design elements include the reduction of the bridge railing to its most basic level, as well as the placement of information pillars with integrated PC system and touch screens, encased in architectural bronze. Numerous newly created seating options boast uninterrupted frontal views through the railing. Finished granite ranging from a mixture of various red/brown to anthracite/brown colours highlights special locations and creates an urban setting. The suggestion for the bus lane is an asphalt surface suitable for urban use with changing earth-coloured aggregates rolled in.

### Subfield 2: western bridgehead

The 'Trier-West city entrance' is to be developed through a reduction in road space in connection with an urban restructuring of the bridgehead into an attractively and architecturally designed open space. A major contribution to this is the reactivation of Weststrasse Trier-Luxemburg and the regional train station Trier West.

### Subfield 3: western Moselle bank

The aim of the 'Trier-West reorganisation' is to position Trier-West within the urban fabric as a true counterweight to the old historical and more fragmented inner city with its severely limited expansion possibilities. Contributing elements include an almost continuous development belt on the western side of the Moselle consisting of 4-5 broken-up U-shaped and O-shaped block structures (U-shape: along the river front / O-shape: along the railway line), the maintenance and judicious alteration of the listed ensemble on Luxemburgerstraße using the same form repertoire, the embedding of the Academy of Arts into a generous green area, as well as the successive alteration of the existing building structures. The planned stone 'West-Promenade' runs from Irminensteg to Barbarasteg, encouraging people to stroll, wander, enjoy the scenery and good food, while also ensuring sufficient space is reserved for leisure activities and a link way. For this reason, the 'western Moselle river path' needs to be enlarged to ensure a conflict-free coexistence of pedestrians and sports enthusiasts. Furthermore, continuous lighting and view points along the Moselle are foreseen, as well as selective attractions, which in conjunction with the course of the Moselle provide a direct connection to the river and its banks.





elevation

#### Subfield 4: western bridgehead

The 'city centre entrance' is to be highlighted in terms of architecture, design and functionality. Contributing factors include the decommissioning of the first two to three head buildings on the right hand side of Karl-Marx-Straße towards the city and the closure of the block edge to create an open space. It is foreseen that, to mark the start of the city centre, this new space will also be home to a multi-storey stand-alone building (landmark), accommodating a hotel and ground-level tourist facilities. To strengthen the 'Roman bridge – Barbara baths connection', the long-term decommissioning of the buildings along Alleenring (possibly also the listed ensemble) and the restoration of the continuous green space on the former fortification structures around the medieval city centre are planned.

#### Subfield 5: eastern Moselle bank

The 'Moselle bank – cranes and old wharfs' is enhanced by the attractive use of a pontoon with gastronomic options near the Roman bridge. Special emphasis is placed on the visual experience of the world cultural heritage site of the Roman bridge, the old port facility and the town silhouette on the western Moselle bank. 'Experiencing the archaeological relics' is an important component of the concept, which will be achieved with the help of an audiovisual information system, guiding visitors through the various historical sites in the vicinity of the Roman bridge, such as the Barbara baths, the wall remains, etc. The 'city centre – link routes' will be improved through the redesign of Karl-Marx-Straße and Brückenstraße as a direct axis to the city centre and, through enhancing the connection role between the city centre and the Roman bridge for non-motorised traffic, will achieve a change in image for Karl-Marx-Straße.



## Competition Visitor Centre 'Gärten der Welt', Berlin (D)

project **New construction of a visitor centre including gastronomy and event area**  
awarding authority **Grün Berlin GmbH** team **WW+, Esch-sur-Alzette/Trier (L/D)**  
gfa **2.462 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **2.021 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **13.223 m<sup>3</sup>** total area **2,1 ha** net construction costs (KG 200-400)  
**3.850.000 €** competition phase **02/2013 - 04/2013** restricted competition **1st price**

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

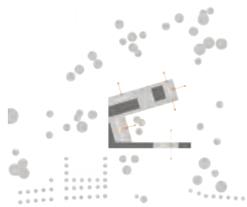
The unique geology and geography of the Gardens of the World is what characterises the overall sculptural and typological structure of the planned visitor centre. The architectural concept, the staging of the individual functional units and the design of the outdoor facilities all systematically descend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

### Genius Loci – visitor centre in the flow of nature

The distinctiveness of the site at the entrance of a landscape area and on the fringes of a garden city residential area provides only limited urban planning specifications, resulting in a basic concept of the visitor centre in 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, and 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 result is a design that, 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.

### Development

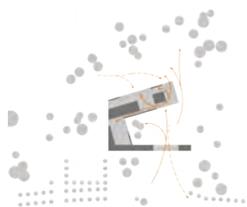
The main entrance is defined by a generous forecourt on the west side of the building. From there, the inner courtyard is reached via the gateway and ticket sales. Given its representative and welcoming character, the courtyard becomes the central meeting point of the visitor centre and also represents an important point of intersection of the building, from which all the other parts can be reached.



building concept



building orientation



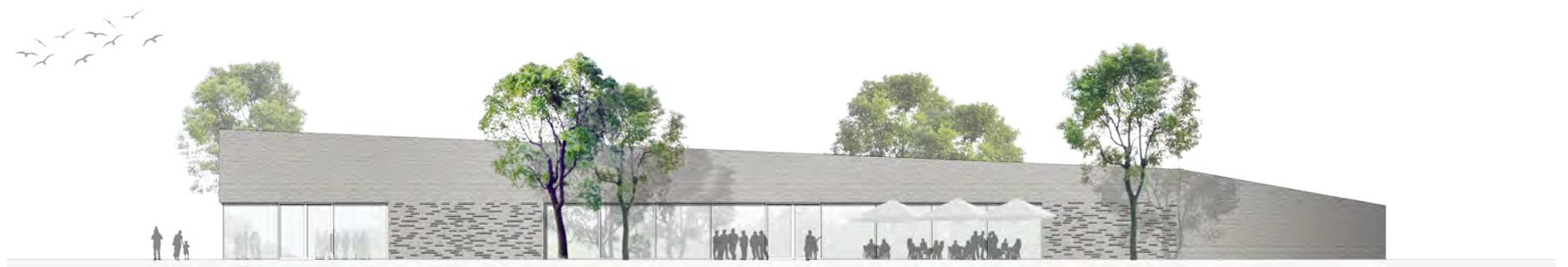
visitor flows



floor plan



site plan





**Architecture**

## BCEE, Mondercange (L)

project **conversion and reconstruction of a former farmhouse with barn into a bank branch**  
client **BCEE Luxembourg (L)** planning services WW+ **complete architecture services**  
partner: civil engineering **Simtech, Luxembourg (L)** technical engineering **Housetech, Luxembourg (L)** gfa **601 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **343 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **2.250 m<sup>3</sup>** total area **1.212 m<sup>2</sup>** net construction costs **1.700.000 €** total gross costs **2.700.000 €** start of planning **12/2009** realisation **10/2011 - 03/2013**

The conversion of an old farmhouse into a bank branch in the centre of Mondercange has been instrumental in preserving some of the structures that used to characterise Mondercange's townscape but are now in decline. The farmhouse was part of a traditional row of houses evocative of the character of the historical town centre and so the challenge of the farmhouse conversion was to combine the traditional and the modern: to align a former agricultural function with the present-day creative and technical demands of a bank. A bank that also seeks a representative presence in the town centre. Against this background, the character of the old-style front façade and its openings has been preserved. The height of the eaves and the ridges is in line with adjacent structures; the former barn door provides a lavish entrance for customers. A passage is created between the bank and the neighbouring building to provide an important connection for pedestrians between the newly designed town centre, the public areas situated at the rear of the bank (town hall, cultural centre, etc.) and the spacious car park. As far as the interior of the bank is concerned, the two storeys of the old structure have been transformed into a ground floor and a first floor with gallery character. Generous glass openings, especially in the rear part of the building, allow for sufficiently light rooms in spite of the comparatively small windows in the front part. The corporate identity of the bank is translated into a modern architectural language and further reflected in the wall colour of the entrance area and other parts of the building. The materiality is simple and harmoniously blends in with the design language. Timber as well as natural and concrete stone play a major role in the design, giving the interior and exterior spaces a more reserved appearance.



project **new construction of a laboratory building for materials research 'BATIMENT LABORATOIRES AILE SUD' on the science campus 'LA CITE DES SCIENCES A BELVAL' of the University of Luxembourg** client **Le Fonds Belval, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** planning services **WW+** executive planning partner: architecture and leader of a general planning team **BEHLES & JOCHIMSEN, Berlin (D)** gfa **18.900 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **12.400 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **83.000 m<sup>2</sup>** net construction costs **35,1 Mio € ( without labours )** realisation **2012 - 2017**

### design, text and graphics by **BEHLES & JOCHIMSEN**

The university is under development, the users remain largely unknown. The requirement is for flexible surfaces that can be managed economically. The L-shaped main structure responds to its high-profile location at the head of the 'Place de l'Université' with a tower-like elevation on the corner and an opening sequence featuring a loggia-exhibition hall-foyer. The first floor houses seminar rooms and laboratories which are accessed over the four cores distributed on this level. The building wing alongside the square features industrial spaces on its ground floor, while the second wing houses heavy-duty laboratories. A depth of 20 m, a load-bearing façade and standardised central shafts, structurally effective, allow a configuration of column-free open-plan laboratories as well as two or three-room corridors. Three units per floor with up to 530 m<sup>2</sup> that can be divided up as required are flanked by the core areas, which include the service and communication areas and are shown as recessed in the building structure. The façade exhibits an excellent A/V relationship, an optimised number of openings, windows with triple glazing as well as external sun protection. It contains low-maintenance brick (block bond with protruding headers). The building is scheduled to be a low-energy house.



## Pavillon Madeleine, Kayl (L)

project **new construction of a restaurant pavilion in the newly designed Ouerbett park**  
client **Community of Kayl-Tétange (L)** planning services **WW+** **complete architecture services/open space planning** partner: civil engineering **Schroeder & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** technical engineering **Betic, Dippach (L)** partner open space **Wich Architekten, Munich (D)** gfa **220 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **145 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **990 m<sup>3</sup>** total area park ouerbett **2,5 ha**  
total gross costs **1.500.000 €** start of planning **2006** realisation **08/2009 - 06/2010** awards **2011 Price: Concours Construction Acier (L), 2012 Nomination: Luxembourg Green Business Awards (L), 2012 Award: FIABCI Prix d' Excellence (L), 2012 Price: Bauhårepråis OAI (L), 2012 Distinction: Preis des Deutschen Stahlbaus (D), 2012 Award: European and International Property Award**

### Design description

Together with the newly designed "Park Ouerbett", the restaurant "Pavillon Madeleine" forms the new green centre of the community of Kayl-Tétange, in the south of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, close to the industrial city of Esch-sur-Alzette. The restaurant building is located at the intersection of the north-south road linking Kayl to Tétange and the circular path of the park. Its footprint of 10 m x 22 m x 4.5 m allows it to harmoniously blend into the park structure. The open space at the front, which features an outdoor dining area with approximately 40 seats and a barbecue area, defines the entrance to the restaurant and leads guests straight into the inside of the pavilion via a glass door. Here there is room for a further 40 guests. In front of the pavilion, seating steps provide direct access and contact with the water of Kayl creek, the quality of which has been upgraded through cleansing and other minor improvements of its banks. All the accesses to the pavilion and the inside are designed to be barrier-free.

### Open kitchen concept

The restaurant boasts a generous professional kitchen and toilet facilities for guests and staff. The "Open Cooking" concept was developed with the help of internationally renowned executive chef and restaurateur Léa Linster. Food lovers not only get to enjoy a culinary treat but also benefit from an impressive visual introduction into the artistic preparation of the dishes.

### Structure

The structural concept relies on a pillar-girder construction, which is based on an insulated base slab. The pillars are arranged in a 2 m x 2 m grid and support the 10 m long IPE400 girders. All the steelwork components are prefabricated and bolted together on site. A Corten steel façade envelops the volume in a simple and modest cubature, which is interrupted by several storey-high glass recesses. The chosen vertical structure of the façade allows for an interesting play between the window surfaces and the closed areas. Minimised connection details and hidden building services in ceilings and walls create neutral and calm rooms.

### Materials

Harmonious material composition and generous ceiling heights within the restaurant ensure guests enjoy a high-quality dining experience. The unadorned walls contrast with the black steel chimney construction, the imposing wine cabinet and the bar made of the same material. The three elements emphasise the clear lines of the pavilion and transport its outer sturdiness to the inside. In contrast, yet blending in well with these elements, the parquet floor and the golden suspended lights provide a warm and cosy atmosphere, enhanced in winter by the fire in the chimney. As a result of the high requirements placed on the outer shell of the building, for instance with regard to the necessary resistance to vandalism or the harmonious integration of the structure in its green surroundings, particular emphasis has been placed on the materiality and function of the façade. The outer shell ensures this integration and a refined finish of the simple and modest geometry of the building. The use of steel refers to the cultural heritage of the steel industry in the country's south. The versatile uses of the material are unsurpassed. This results in a strong connection of the building with the surrounding open space, thereby strengthening the identity of the park. At night, the window surfaces are protected by slotted folding elements made of Corten steel. During the evening hours, these folding elements, whether open or closed, create a fascinating lighting effect to the outside.



### Sustainability concept

The energy concept of the pavilion complies with today's technical requirements. The controlled ventilation system, which exchanges the indoor air ten times per hour, ensures fresh air is distributed through the restaurant via long-range jet nozzles. The kitchen equipment, such as fridges, employs the latest energy-saving technology. Green roofs, solar cells, heat pumps and ground heat collectors are just some of the keywords that top off the overall sustainability concept of this building. While the use of Corten steel results in a higher initial investment, it has proven to be particularly durable and easy to maintain. It also protects the

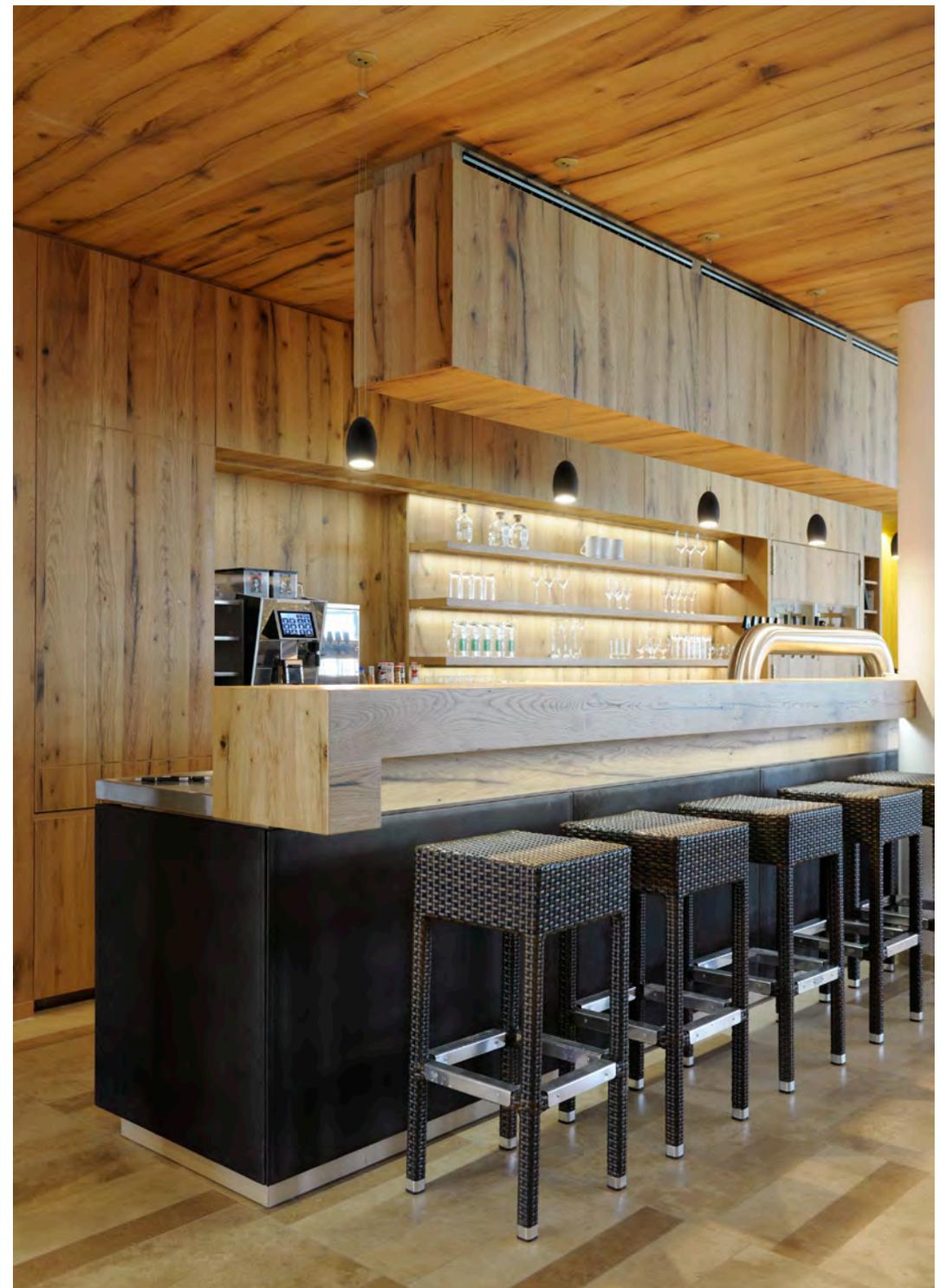
inside from vandalism and allows any possible damage to be easily repaired. The sustainability of this material impresses not only during its lifecycle, but it is also completely recyclable. The inside of the pavilion reveals an emphasis on high-quality, natural materials with the use of black steel, oak and glass. For reasons of sustainability and ecology, the building shell has been provided with above-average insulation; the walls have been equipped with wood-fibre insulation material measuring 240 mm in thickness. In addition, highly reflective glass ensures that in the summer the sunrays do not excessively heat the building.



## Renovation Nells Park Hotel, Trier (D)

project **Redesign and extension of four-star hotel 'Nells Park Hotel'** client **Thomas Pütter und Denise Kraft-Pütter** planning services **WW+** complete architecture services partner: structural engineering **Ingenieurbüro Lohner, Trier (D)** HVAC **Josef Schleimer GmbH - Beratende Ingenieure, Trier (D)** photo r. **Nells Park Hotel** photo l. **Linda Blatzek** gfa **350 m²** ufa **290 m²** gv **1056 m³** start of planning **05/2012** realisation **01/2013 -04/2013**

The first of the two redesign and extension phases of Trier's four-star hotel "Nells Park Hotel" involved the renovation of the ground-floor hotel lobby, reception area, bar and conservatory as well as the basement visitor lavatories. The objective was for this owner-operated, long-established business to signal and promulgate its in-house generation change to the outside world by adopting a modern but tradition-conscious architectural language. The existing organisational structure was optimised, workflows were simplified and a significantly clearer configuration provided for guests and staff. In addition to the improved orientation within the hotel, new views were able to be created. More generous spatial structures allow guests to more fully embrace the hotel's park surroundings. Guests are also given a glimpse into the work of the hotel staff. For instance they can sneak a peek into the kitchen or the reception back office. The result is bright rooms, flooded with light, featuring a reduced design language and boasting a generous bright reception area alongside an attractive bar. The bar forms the focal point of the hotel alongside the lounge, beckoning visitors to linger. Particular attention was paid to the choice of materials, with the emphasis on primarily regional and, wherever possible, natural materials, allowing the nature of the park setting to interact with the inner rooms of the hotel, creating a sense of symbiosis. The new flooring is a travertine stone from Saxony/Germany, its appearance reflecting the paths in the park. The furniture, partly covered in leather, and the wall and ceiling claddings are of old oak, a nod to the trees in the park. What makes this so special is that the oak used is over 200 years old and was recycled from the region's old manor houses after being salvaged during their demolition. 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. The first building phase also saw the historical Roman cellar of the listed manor house converted into a wine store. The second building phase includes the redesign of the restaurant terrace and an extension of the bistro towards Nells Park. The planning process for the extension of the entire complex is also underway.





## SUDCAL, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **new construction of a pump station for the production of district heating** client **Sudcal S.A., Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** planning services **WW+ complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **Schroeder & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** technical engineering **Goblet Lavandier & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** ufa **1.200 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **4.250 m<sup>3</sup>** start of planning **2007** realisation **09/2009 - 03/2011** award **2011 Nomination: Prix Luxembourgeois d'Architecture (L)**

### Design description

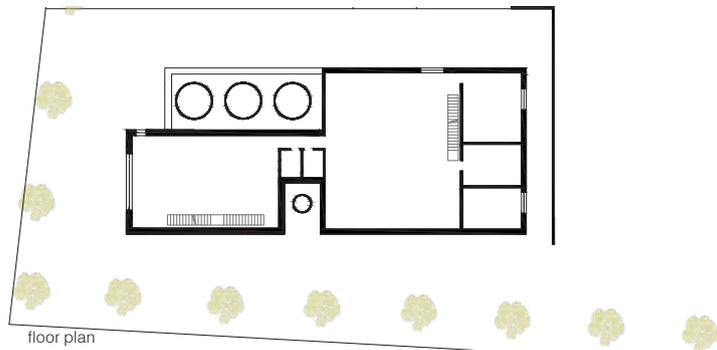
The pump station building is located in a very representative part of the northeast entrance to the city of Esch-sur-Alzette. As a primarily technical building, its function is to store energy media and transport the latter as district heat to the surrounding areas.

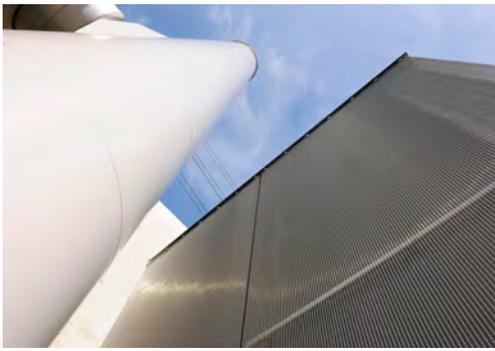
The ensemble essentially consists of four building parts. The cubes are encased by an exposed concrete façade and a stainless steel mesh. The chimney with its metal film forms the highest part and has a very slim appearance, dividing the front façade into three zones. The particular properties of the metal film result in various lighting scenarios, projecting interesting building effects during the day and at night.

The choice of materials focused on ecological, economical and social aspects. Materials such as the stainless steel mesh or the concrete are thus fully recyclable, for instance.

### Exterior

The linking together of the individual structural elements was achieved through them being jointly placed on a type of base. This slightly elevated platform is surrounded by a steel strip. Basalt chippings providing a permeable surface act as a carpet around this structural patchwork. The additional exterior features trees and lawn.





## Garderie, Mondercange (L)

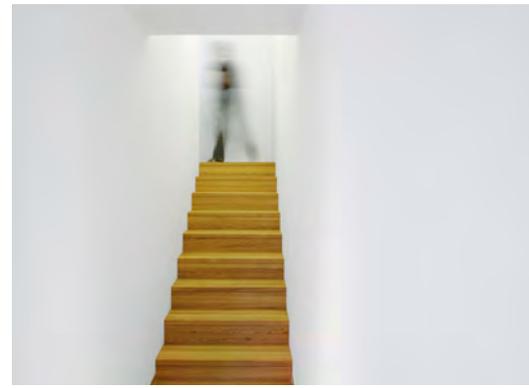
project **conversion of a former barn into a day care centre for children** client **Gemeinde Mondercange (L)** planning services **WW+ complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **GK engineering, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** gfa **305 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **1.490 m<sup>3</sup>** net construction costs **460.000 €** total gross costs **622.150 €** start of planning **03/2010** realisation **08/2010 - 09/2011**

### History

Prior to the redesign of 'Rue de l'Eglise' and the 'Parc Central' in the centre of Mondercange, the town was home to a kindergarten on the project perimeter: a one-storey building providing a makeshift home to the 'Garderie Wibbeldewapp'. Due to the state of the building and its configuration, the decision was made in the context of the project to pull it down. The barn belonging to the Schuh building right next to the 'Crèche Gréngé Pimpampel' was acquired by the municipal council and so, at short notice, it became the new location for the garderie as a day care centre for infants.

### Concept

The structural concept incorporates the renovation of the building while retaining as much of the old barn structure as possible and while taking into account the new use requirements of a day care centre. To complement the garderie, a new children's playground has been created, which can also be used by the neighbouring crèche. This new ensemble and its synergy effect has led to an overall enhancement of Rue de l'Eglise and the entire centre, both from a structural and design point of view.



### Building structure and interior concept

The existing building was essentially characterised by the single-storey 'stable box' and the hayloft above it. The barn is a large L-shaped room that opens up to the roof. The design of the day care centre takes into account requirements and specifications for infants. The room layout includes a new side entrance area featuring a cloakroom and a group room with a kitchenette. A second level can be reached via a staircase – outside the children's zone – and houses the administrative areas. This level is divided

up by a conference cube, which provides the necessary tranquillity for one-on-one talks. The design and appearance of the interior architecture are strongly characterised by the unrendered masonry of the former barn. Cleaned and hydrophobed, it provides a striking backdrop. In combination with the oak material and the white walls, the rooms project an overall simple and clear effect. The openings in the upper level provide light and are framed by oak boards on the inside. These provide a welcoming niche from





which to admire the view onto the new park. New window openings have been placed to project slightly out on the façade to make them clearly visible as new openings. Here the same expression of form has been used as with the sandstone frames on the front façade. The floor surfaces – bar the entrance area and the sanitary facilities – are covered primarily with oak lamella parquet laid edgewise. The interior decorations, such as built-in furniture for the kitchen, cupboards and the shelving, are all custom-made.

#### **Sustainability concept**

The garderie with its sandstone masonry structure and wooden beam ceilings as well as its roof cladding of cement fibre boards has been given a contemporary overhaul that places emphasis on sustainability.

The lower floor has been given a new floor slab; this was carried out according to the latest technology in terms of energy saving regulations.

The insulation material of wood shavings was used as the façade insulation and the full-rafter insulation. In each case, the material thickness called for 200 mm. The interior side of the roof was given additional wood shaving insulation of 50 mm. This natural resource grows quickly and is in all respects the best insulating material from an ecological point of view.

Recycling and phase shifting are just a couple of the buzzwords associated with this natural resource.

The ventilation system ensures a good hygienic air exchange and provides the children with fresh oxygen. In combination with the underfloor heating, the newly installed gas heating unit, beneficial due to its natural gas connection, ensures a comfortable climate inside the building.



## Jim Knopf day care centre and Hochwald family centre, Wadern - Dagstuhl (D)

project **conversion of a former railway station and station manager house into a day care centre and family centre** client **gemeinnützige Gesellschaft, Kinder- und Jugendhilfe St.Maria Weiskirchen (D)** planning services **WW+ design, executive planning and artistic supervision** partner: civil engineering **Ingenieurbüro Groß, Weiskirchen (D)** technical engineering **Ingenieurbüro Hanno Klein, Rappweiler (D)** gfa **1.390 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **1.155 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **5.430 m<sup>3</sup>** total area **3.500 m<sup>2</sup>** net construction costs **1.730.000 €** total gross costs **2.591.225 €** start of planning **10/2009** realisation **04/2010 - 04/2012** realisation gymnastics room **08/2012 - 09/2013**

### Concept day care

The conversion of the railway station built in Wadern-Dagstuhl in 1897 into a day care centre with family centre and offices is an ambitious project, which envisages largely retaining the railway station, a protected monument under threat of demolition. The historical character of the existing building and the existing fabric have been taken into account and renovated, extended and thus given a new future-oriented use. The harmony present between the old structures and their new use solves the balancing act between the traditional and the modern.

### Day care room layout

The new layout has been designed according to the necessary functions of an institutional centre caring for approximately 30 infants aged 0 to 3 years: following the necessary gutting of the building, today the new day care centre has three common rooms, dedicated sleep and changing rooms, a gymnastics room, a dining room, required social rooms as well as a child-friendly outdoor area with corresponding play areas.

### Floor plan of the day care centre

The new floor plan of the building provides varied multi-purpose internal rooms. Since there is a road that runs in front of the building as well as a roundabout, hallways with adjoining rooms have been placed in front of the recreation rooms as buffers. The generous hallway area is used as an experience and play zone and features an integrated kitchenette. The common and sleep rooms for the children lie on the south side away from the traffic with access to the adjoining open spaces. At the rear and with sufficient distance to the road is also the entrance, which features a welcoming foyer, enabling easier control of children and visitors. To the side, the fixed glazing of the doors to the common and recreation rooms allows an insight into all the rooms and therefore a good overview. Each common room has been allocated a changing room, a sleeping or rest area as well as an equipment room. Part of the building features two storeys. This is where the kitchen and dining area can be found, as well as a gymnastics room for play and sport with an allocated equipment room.

### Materiality and colour scheme of the day care

From the original building, only the outer walls, the basement ceiling and the concrete roof of the station hall were able to be retained. During the conversion, emphasis was placed on using primarily natural materials. In addition to painted plasterboard walls, lamella parquet (wood) laid edgewise and rubber was used for the floors with a small part being tiled. The 'brick character' of the façade of the main building is also repeated inside in the staircase area. A discreet, yet discerning and child-friendly colour scheme completes the interior design. The theme desired by the operator of 'Jim Knopf - world explorer' alludes to the previous use of the building. The colour coding of the groups along the themes of water, earth and sun further accentuates and facilitates the orientation.

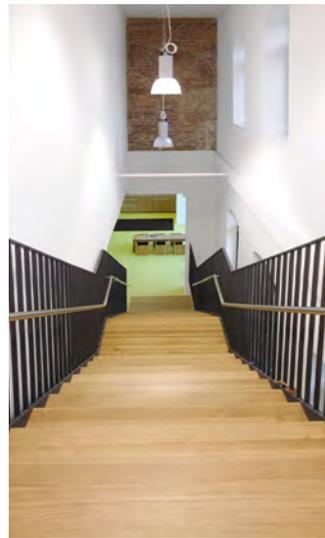
### Energy concept of the day care centre

The building uses gas heating. Underfloor heating provides a warm floor in the colder months, in particular for crawling toddlers. To ensure all the rooms are sufficiently ventilated, the recreation rooms (common room, sleep room) are equipped with an independent mechanical aeration and ventilation system. The 'heating' of the air supply is achieved through heat recovery via a heat exchanger. This guarantees the necessary air exchange rate with the ventilation system achieving a high level of comfort.



site plan





#### Family centre room layout

In a second building phase, the neighbouring building of the railway station, the former station manager house, was converted into the Hochwald family centre. It is the administrative home of the 'St Maria Child and Youth Welfare' and features a secretariat, offices and conference rooms. In addition to the day care centre, the new owner of the child and youth support centre provides afternoon care for children or adolescents between the ages of 6 and 15. Further enhancing the complex is an additional multifunctional space measuring approximately 60 m<sup>2</sup>, with attached secondary rooms. It is intended as a sports room for the children and adolescents who are being looked after and can also be used as an events room. The day care centre may also use it when needed. Completion is anticipated by spring 2013.

#### Floor plan of the family centre

The existing floor plan of the former station manager house has essentially been retained. The approximately 15 m<sup>2</sup> rooms in their new function are used as homework rooms or offices.

Two of the homework rooms are separated by a mobile partition wall and can, if necessary, be flexibly combined into a larger room measuring 32 m<sup>2</sup>. They are complemented by a larger conference room as well as toilet facilities with wheelchair access and a kitchen to cater for the children and adolescents who are being cared for.

The homework rooms have been designed to be easily accessible on the ground floor, while the administration and offices are housed on the upper floor and in the attic.

#### Materiality and colour scheme of the family centre

The brick character of the outside façade was able to be maintained thanks to a carefully thought-out interior insulation. The load-bearing walls were maintained and new plasterboard walls were added, while the newly installed concrete ceilings and walls were painted white.

The green linoleum floor provides a colour contrast. The plan is to provide the southwest outside area with a small football pitch. The exterior uses mainly wood, as evidenced by the terraces, the connecting paths between the day care centre and the family centre as well as the playground equipment made of natural wood.

#### Energy concept of the family centre

The family centre uses mineral and fibre-free internal insulation. The building is powered by gas heating. Underfloor heating provides a comfortable warmth. A deliberate choice was made to forego a ventilation system, since the small rooms used by school children and support staff have enough windows that can be opened and so natural ventilation was preferred.

## NCR, Luxembourg (L)

project **conversion of a former coffee roasting into a solicitor's office** client **Wakilha S.A., Luxembourg (L)** planning services **WW+** **complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **BEST Ingénieurs-Conseils, Luxembourg (L)** gfa **400 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **1.400 m<sup>3</sup>** start of planning **08/2010** realisation **03/2011 - 08/2011**

### History

This project involved the building of a former coffee factory, previously used as a kung fu school, and its renovation and extension for use as a solicitor's office.

### Design and utilisation concept

The building's interior was gutted to revert back to the original generosity of the floor plans. The installation of a large roof window above the restored air space lets natural light seep in through all the floors right down to the entrance hall. These measures as well as the installation of glass partition walls between the office rooms now allow the building to be flooded with light, encouraging communication between employees and clients and revealing exciting spatial views. The top floor boasts an open space that can be used for events or additional office space. The building has been equipped with a decentralised lift installation. The garages were able to be covered by a steel panel structure and therefore designed to be support-free. A new timber cube was erected above this structure, accommodating the kitchen, library and a conference room. The façade visible from the main road was not changed, so as to retain the existing charm of the building.





#### **Energy concept**

For energy efficiency purposes, the following conversion measures were carried out: the walls feature ETICS, the roof surface was insulated, additional window openings were created and existing windows replaced. Windows were also provided with an outer textile sun protection made of carbon fibre ('zip-SCREEN').

#### **Materiality**

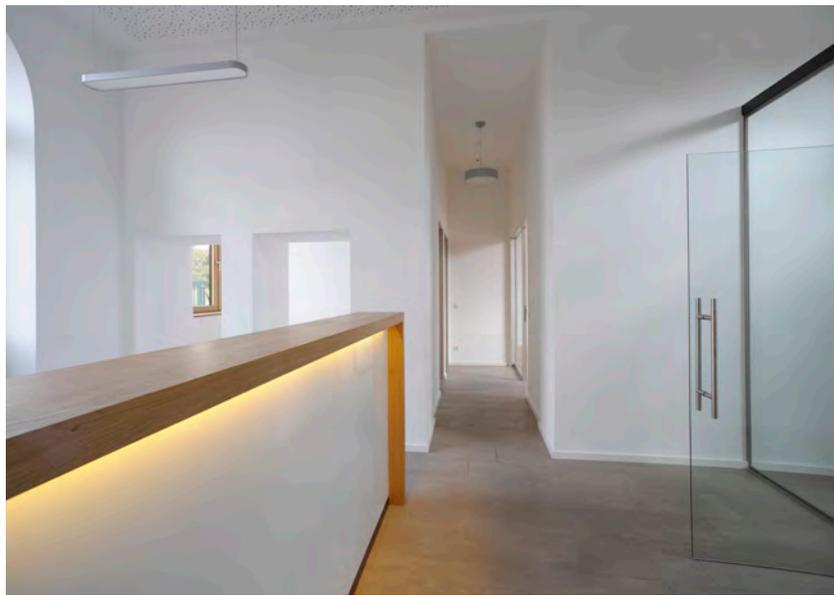
The objective was to restore the building's original industrial character. Inner walls and ceilings were supplemented or restored with rough plaster or simple concrete surfaces, while existing concrete floors were given a simple coat of paint.

## CFL Wecker (L)

project **conversion of a station building into an office building** client **CFL-Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois (L)** project management **CFL Immo SA** planning services **WW+ complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **GK Engineering, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** technical engineering **Felgen & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** gfa **431 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **305 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **1.900 m<sup>3</sup>** start of the planning **01/2011** realisation **08/2011 - 08/2012**

The renovation project involving the old Wecker railway station, which was given a new lease of life as an office building, reveals a sustainable and sensitive approach to the existing structure in the choice of materials and the architectonic configuration of the interior. The façades with their distinctive projections and recesses were cleaned and restored. These architectonic elements as well as the rest of the surface were foreseen with a glazing to protect the outer skin of the building. Doors and windows were replaced, with the emphasis on them being identical to the historical models while also guaranteeing a thermally and acoustically efficient glazing. The entrance area with its contemporary design enters into a dialogue with the historical shell of the building and thus mediates between the old and the newly built interior. The interior load-bearing walls and the timber construction of the attic floor were retained and given a new room layout suitable for office use, featuring a lightweight design.



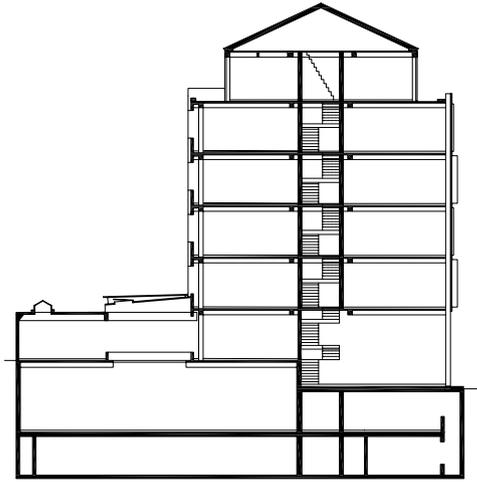


## SLGH - office building Rue Schiller, Luxembourg (L)

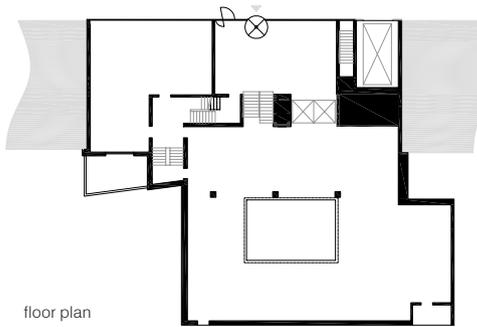
project **modification, renovation and extension of an office building with redesign of the façades** client **Consorts Weidert SLGH (L)** planning services **WW+** **executive planning** partner: execution planning + underground parking **Atelier d'Architecture Danielle Weidert, Beidweiler (L)** civil engineering **Simon - Christiansen & Associés, Capellen (L)** technical engineering **Betic, Garnich (L)** gfa **3.600 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **3.000 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **11.000 m<sup>3</sup>** net construction costs **6.000.000 €** start of planning **2005** realisation **2008 - 2010**

This project involves the conversion and new conception of a six-storey office building from the sixties. The building is located in Luxembourg's city centre and is part of a perimeter block development. The two basement floors provide room for 20 parking spaces, which can be accessed via a parking lift on Rue Schiller. The existing cubature and floor heights of the former office building had to be retained in compliance with city building regulations. Other than the concrete frame, i.e. the columns and floors, however, there is nothing left of the former building structure. A complete energy overhaul of the structure and a comprehensive renovation of the south-east glass façade and the north-west natural stone façade facing the inner block was thus able to be carried out. The street façade features aluminium and glass and functions according to the box-type window principle, each office unit being equipped with narrow ventilation shutters. Since the final occupant was not known at the beginning of the planning phase, to ensure maximum flexibility, the decision was made to move the vertical access, i.e. the staircases, lift shafts, toilet facilities, corridors and equipment rooms, to the core of the building. The future offices are provided with ample natural light through the extensive glazing. The office floors can be divided into individual or open-plan office spaces. The two left basement floors, which previously housed the equipment rooms, have been converted into underground car parks providing 16 parking spaces, with direct access via a parking lift on Rue Schiller.





section



floor plan



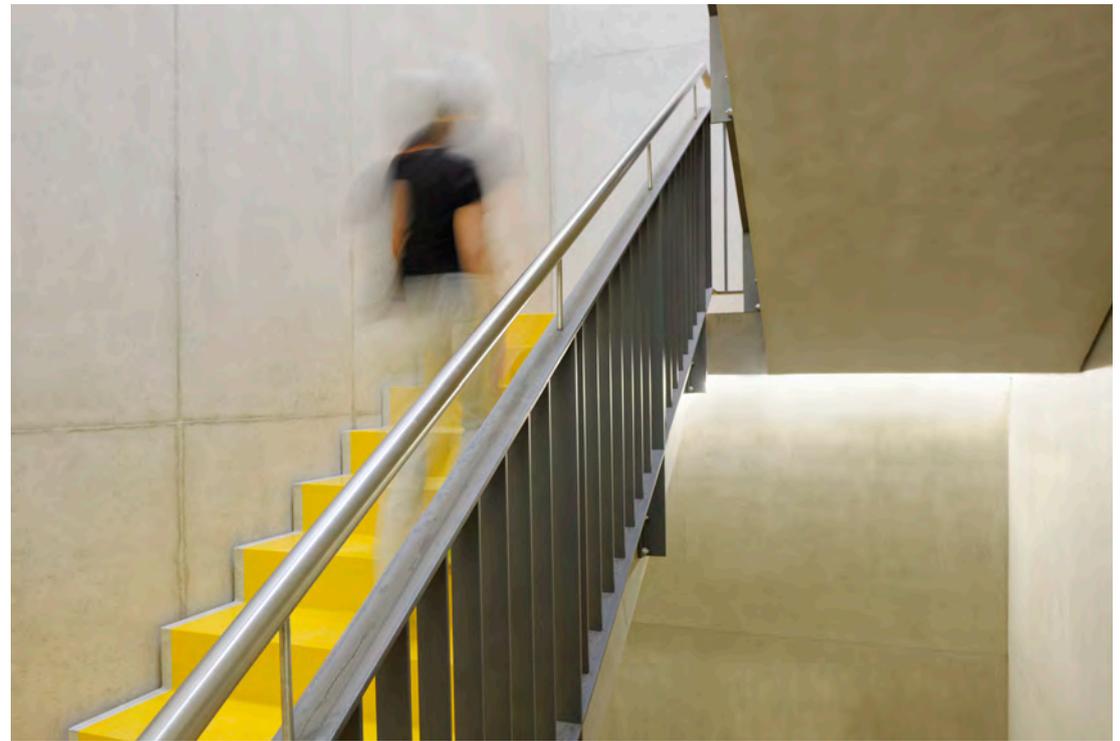
**Construction principle:** reinforced concrete skeleton construction  
**Street façade:** double-shell, rear-ventilated glass aluminium façade, opening casements with triple glazing and integrated solar shading  
**Rear façade:** rear-ventilated natural stone 'Giallo d'Istria' façade, 16 cm insulation, strip windows in aluminium with triple glazing and integrated solar shading  
**Roof:** stainless steel metal roof in a classic look and flat roof with gravel  
**Technology:** adiabatic cooling, ventilation with heat recovery according to the 'free cooling' principle, sun protection, underground car parking with parking lift

## House of Biomedicine, Esch-sur-Alzette/Belval (L)

project **new construction of a laboratory for biomedicine on the campus of the University of Luxembourg, surrounded by the industrial structures of the former Belval steel production site** client **Le Fonds Belval (building) / University of Luxembourg (interior)** planning services **WW+** general planning, complete architecture services, interior design and project management for interior installations partner: civil engineering **gk engineering, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** technical engineering **Luxengineering Bevilacqua & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** planification laboratories **arc2lab architekten, Munich (D)** general contractor **CLE, Strassen (L)** production and installation laboratories **Waldner, Wangen im Allgäu (D)** photo laboratory **Waldner** gfa **3.460 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **13.020 m<sup>3</sup>** net construction costs **6.660.000 €** total gross costs **12.834.000 €** start of planning **2008** realisation **11/2009 - 05/2011**

### Architectural concept

The 'House of Biomedicine' is to be understood as a simple, clearly structured cubic building that reflects its functional purpose. It is framed by the steel structures of the former blast furnaces and by the 'incubateur d'entreprises' building, separated from the latter by only the highway and structured in such a way that the two buildings can in future be connected via a glass footbridge from the second floor. The building is displaced by approximately 5 m in the southern direction in relation to the 'incubateur', resulting in its two-storey entrance area being easily recognisable and identifiable from the access road and the building maintaining a distinct street address despite the high building density. In its footprint, the structure corresponds exactly to the site. It is 28.1 m long, 15.7 m deep and 27 m high. It has a gross floor space of 3,460 m<sup>2</sup>.



### Façades

Three sides of the façade appear relatively closed, with merely the western façade opening up widely, boasting room-high glazing for the laboratories and offices. The necessary technical openings are covered by a lamella structure, which has the same size as the glazing. The glazing, which is flush with the façade, furthermore enhances the monolithic appearance of the brightly plastered building.

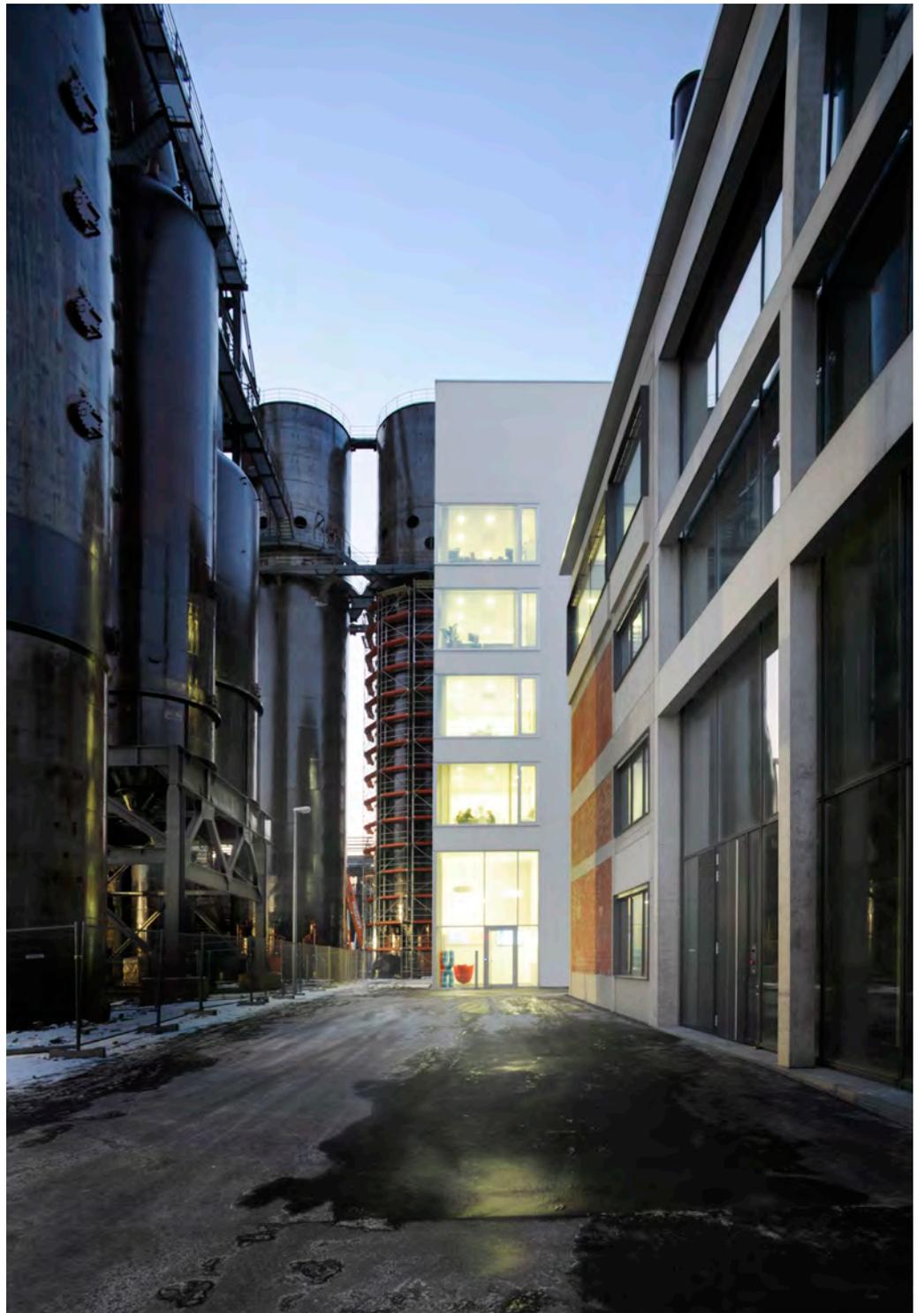
### Use

The space allocation plan was developed with the building contractor to facilitate the technical implementation of the desired high degree of flexibility in terms of fitting out the laboratory areas. The eight-storey research building uses almost three entire floors to accommodate the necessary building and research technology. Out of the remaining five floors, one is designed to house offices but has been preinstalled to be used as a laboratory floor in future. The floors are clearly structured and reflect the high functional demand of the building. Vertical and horizontal infrastructures, necessary auxiliary functions and a conference room – in each case at the end of the corridor, above the building entrance – are all located to the east. Joined to this is the disjunctive 'technology track', which consists of vertical utility shafts and access paths to the laboratories. The laboratory rooms with preinstalled documentation and research areas are located to the west.

### Materials and colours

The predominant materials used inside the building are exposed concrete surfaces and rubber floor coverings. The clear atmosphere created by the grey floors, white walls and ceilings is given a visual accent by the strong colours chosen for the seating, timber doors, signs and built-in furniture. The floor covering of the exposed concrete stairwell features a warm yellow colour. The lounge is designed as a walk-in oak structure, glass partition walls allowing natural light to penetrate deep into the building.





# Ecole Schouweiler (L)

project **new construction of a primary school and attached day care centre with integrated woodchip heating system** client **Community of Dippach (L)** planning services **WW+ complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **TR-Engineering, Luxembourg (L)** technical engineering **Goblet Lavandier & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** gfa **9.244 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **27.818 m<sup>3</sup>** net construction costs **11.410.000 €** total gross costs **15.209.000 €** start of planning **05/2012** realisation **10/2013 - 04/2016**

## 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.

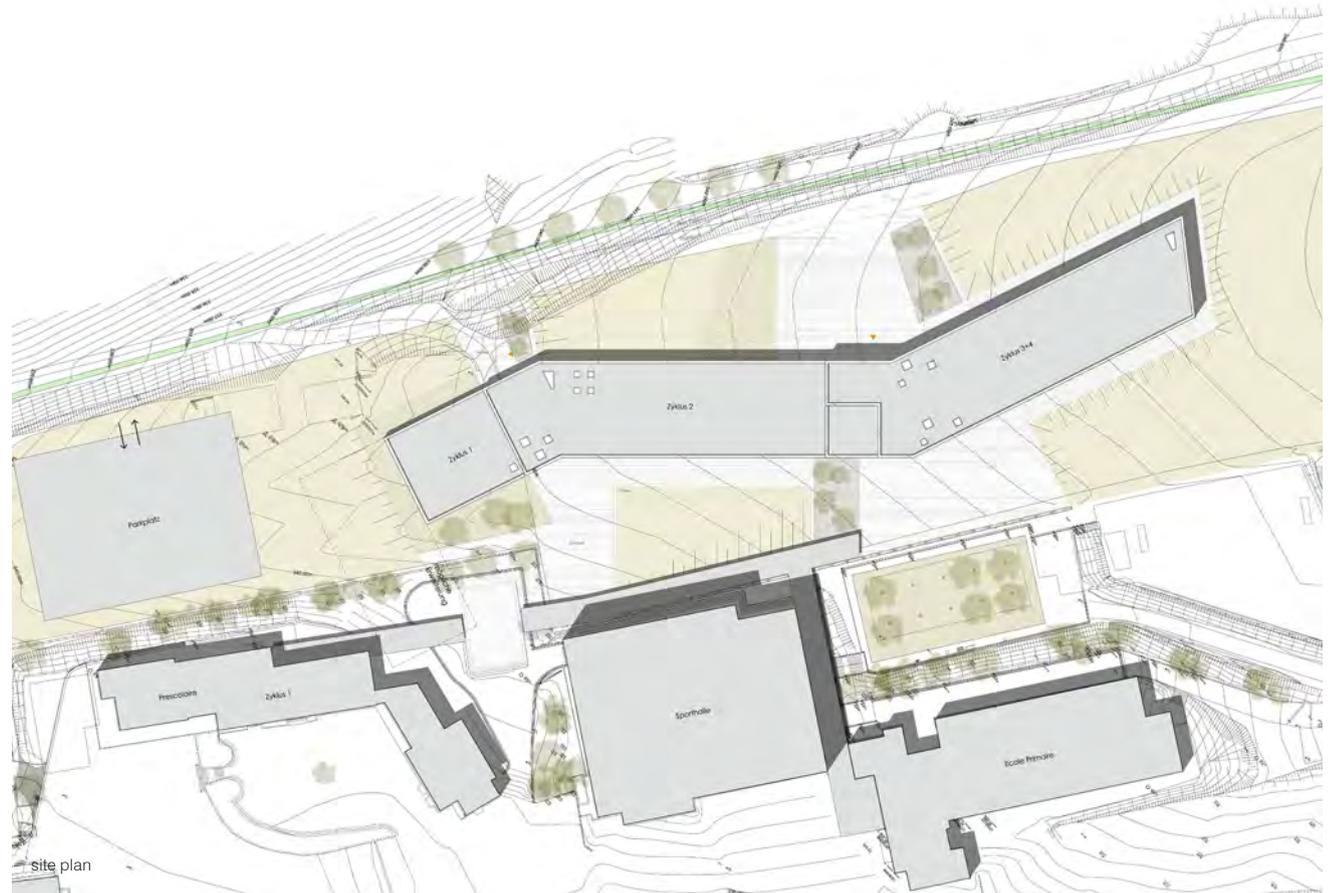
## Access

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.



## Maison Sociale, Pétange (L)

project **new construction of the social office** client **Community of Pétange (L)** planning services **WW+** **complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **Simon - Christiansen & Associés, Capellen (L)** technical engineering **Felgen & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** gfa **1.242 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **993 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **6.335 m<sup>3</sup>** total area **1 ha** net construction costs **2.519.000 €** total gross costs **3.205.000 €** start of planning **09/2011** realisation **2013 - 2015**

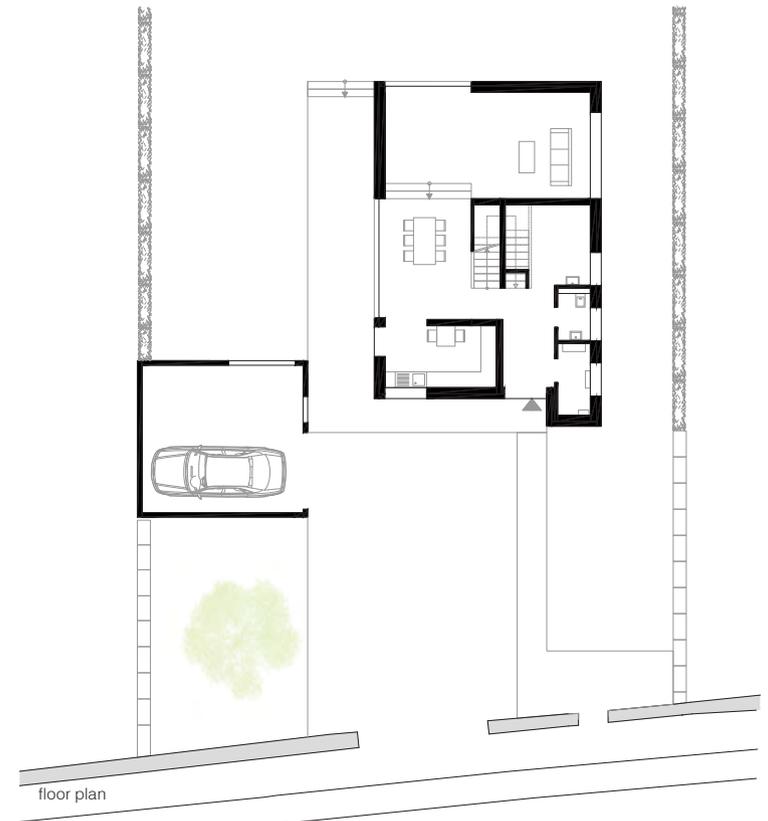
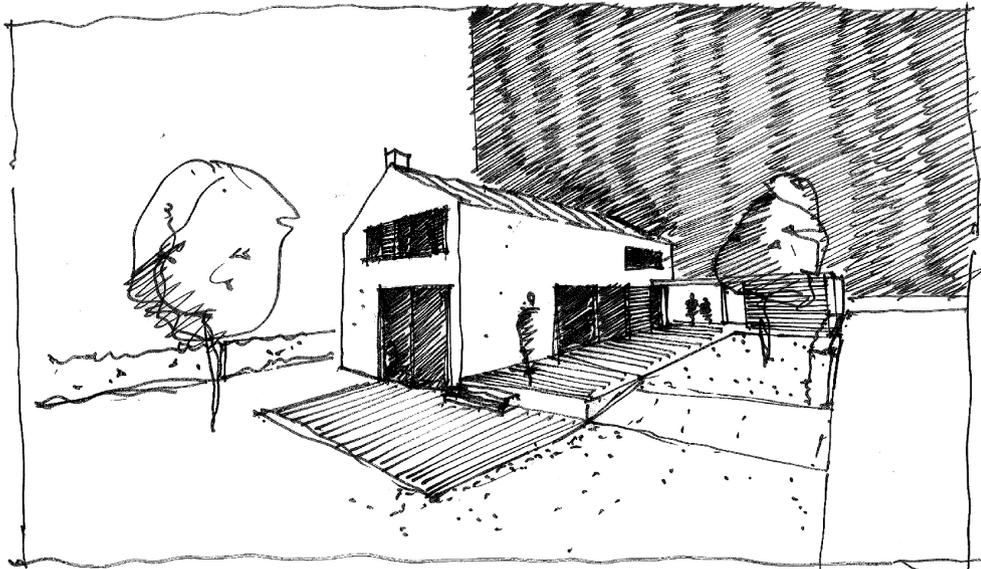
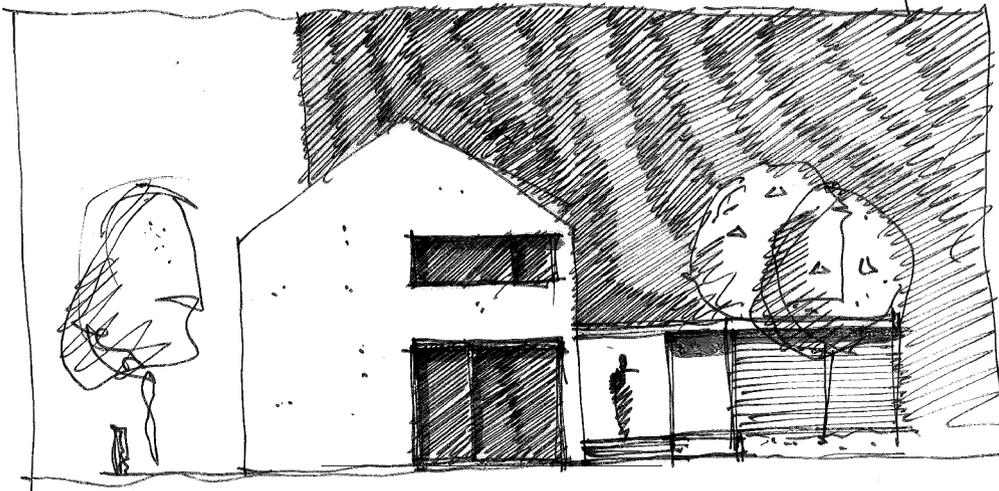
The new construction of the future social welfare office is located on the site of the former village school. The stand-alone building, with its clearly defined edges, blends into the existing streetscape of adjacent Rue de l'Eglise. The opened up front area and the slightly elevated entrance platform underline the public character of the building. Aluminium frames around the street facing windows contrast with the monolithic appearance of the volume and provide additional shadowing, especially since they are south-facing. In addition to the social welfare office and recreation rooms, the two-storey building also houses therapy and tutoring rooms. The underground garage has 12 car parking spaces. A ramp along the street façade as well as an inside lift ensure the building is fully accessible. Towards the rear a garden provides amenity space for the users of the building.



## RC house, Roeser (L)

project **new construction of a single - family house** auftraggeber **private** planning services WW+ **complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **Simtech, Berchem (L)**  
gfa **196 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **132 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **1.029 m<sup>3</sup>** total area **1 ha** start of planning **11/2011** start of realisation **03/2013 - 03/2014**

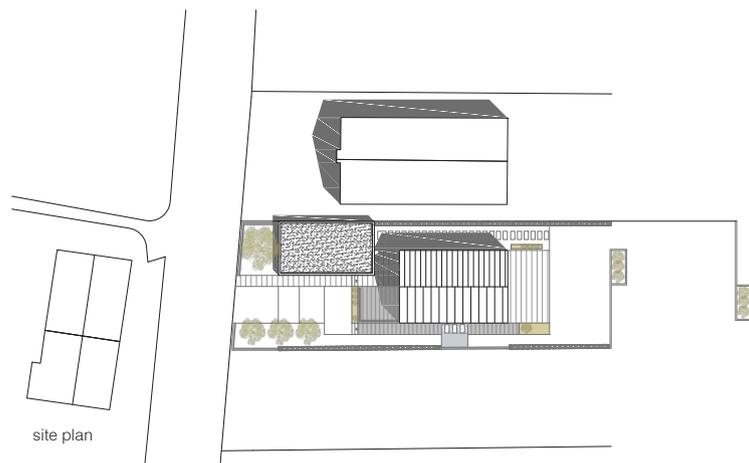
The plot of land lies in the centre of the municipality, on a vacant bit of meadow. Towards the road, the plot is defined by an existing, approximately 2 metre high solid wall, while at the rear it slopes slightly towards the Alzette. The house and the attached garage are designed to embody – together with the existing wall – the character of a courtyard. The main body evokes a clear and simple language in terms of material, form and colour. The house unfolds around a central dining area, which is accentuated in particular by an skylight. The kitchen is on the same level. The living area is oriented towards the garden, responding to its topographical features and positioned approximately half a metre deeper. The staircase is a feature element that highlights the generosity of the room. The two-storey low-energy house is supplied by a geothermal heat pump.



## House Perl-Nennig (D)

project **new construction of a single - family house** client **private** planning services **WW+ complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **Sänger-Gorges, Reinsfeld (D)**  
gfa **320 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **140 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **1.150 m<sup>3</sup>** total area **0,35 ha** start of planning **11/2008** realisation **05/2009 - 05/2010**

The residence is located in the Moselle town of Nennig, close to the Luxembourg border. The plot is narrow, but stretches a long way in an east-west direction. In front of the residence is a freestanding garage, lending the property a courtyard feel while providing sufficient distance between the house and the street. The energy requirements for this 'low-energy house' are provided via an air-to-water heat pump; a ventilation system ensures a controlled living room ventilation with heat recovery. With the living and dining areas pushing through in the direction of the garden, the ground floor systematically opens up to the south, east and west, resulting in outdoor terraces. The installation and secondary rooms are housed to the north. The upper floor is accessed via a staircase fixed at one end in a free space. To the east is the parents' quarter, to the west are two equal-sized children's rooms. The parents' and children's rooms are separated by a gallery and their respective bathrooms.

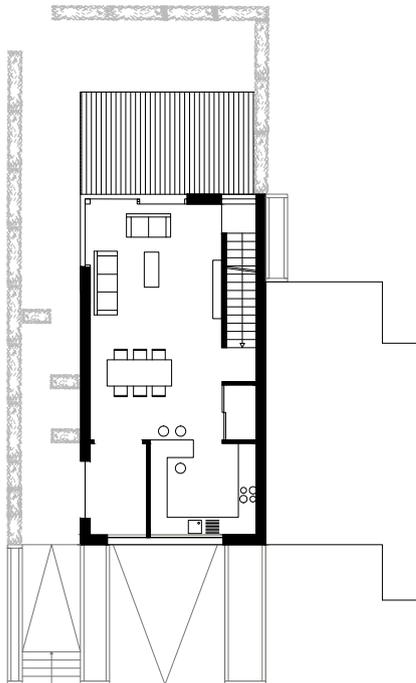




## MK 28, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **construction of a single-family home** client **private** planning services **WW+** **complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **GK Engineering, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** gfa **377 m<sup>2</sup>** ufa **201 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **1.107 m<sup>3</sup>** total area **216 m<sup>2</sup>** start of planning **11/2008** realisation **06/2010 - 09/2011**

This single-family home and its outdoor areas were created on a vacant plot in the city of Esch-sur-Alzette. The structure is semi-detached and in terms of height copies the neighbouring property so that it blends exceptionally well into the streetscape. As a result, the house boasts three full storeys, an attic and an additional complete basement. This has resulted in the creation of a comfortable living space for a family of five despite a relatively small base area. The ground floor is home exclusively to the living and dining areas and the kitchen, leaving the upper floors to house the private areas. The individual rooms are oriented and exposed towards the garden or the front. The ancillary rooms such as the bathrooms, storage rooms, etc. are essentially placed along the gable end and foreseen with narrow lighting strips. The living areas are furthermore enhanced by space-saving built-in furniture variations throughout the entire dwelling. The required energy is provided via gas heating and a solar system. A ventilation system ensures a controlled living area ventilation with heat recovery.



floor plan





## Pavillon Bertrange (L)

project **new construction of a restaurant pavilion** client **Community of Bertrange (L)**  
planning services **WW+** **complete architecture services** partner: civil engineering **Schroeder & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** technical engineering **Goblet Lavandier & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** gfa **297 m<sup>2</sup>** gv **1.509 m<sup>3</sup>** net construction costs **1.162.000 €** total gross costs **1.537.000 €** start of planning **01/2012** realisation **2014 - 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 27m x 11m, it acts as a mediator between these two key urban features. The pavilion has a terrace facing onto the park, measuring 297m<sup>2</sup> and able to accommodate a total of approximately 60 seats. Boasting an open kitchen area, the concept of the restaurant banks 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 are plain black and subtly blend into the background. The seats in the restaurant area are arranged along the glass façade, offering generous views both in and out. To see and to be seen is the motto.



## Milleberg Lots 1 to 7, Bettange-sur-Mess, Dippach (L)

project **residential ensemble of six semi-detached houses and one apartment block** client **TRACOL immobilier, Sandweiler (L)** planning services **WW+** design and authorisation start of planning **2011** realisation **under construction**

The Milleberg 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](http://www.tracol-immo.lu)



site plan



elevation south - west / rue de l'impach



**Urbanism / Open Space**

## Development plan 'An den Steng', Contern (L)

project **new residential area** client **SNHBM, Luxembourg (L)** planning services **WW+ development plan (PAP)** partner: infrastructure planning **BEST ingénieurs-conseils, Senningerberg (L)** gross area **5,65 ha** net area **3,86 ha** gfa-living **29.890 m<sup>2</sup>** (**16 residences - 69 single - family houses**) soi **0,26** far **0,77** planning **2007 - 10/2011**

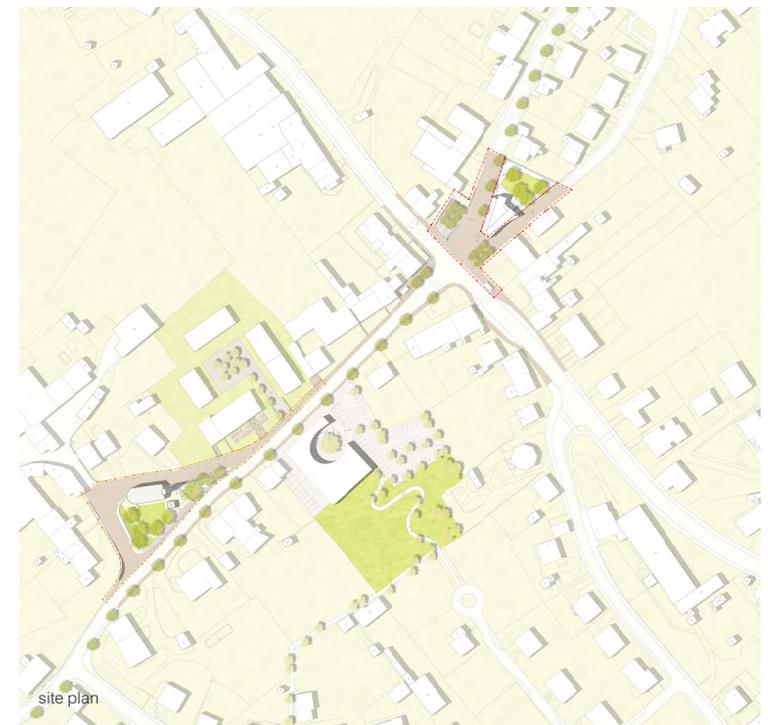
This PAP is serviced by two major axes crossing one another on several occasions: a pedestrian/cyclist axis linking the area's various public spaces (park pockets, square, green belt) and a vehicle road, the main access to which is from the east of the area. This access is characterised by a public place connected to the actual centre of Contern. The existing dwellings to the south of the area are protected from the new dwellings by a newly created green space which, in response to the existing green in the neighbouring areas, completes a green loop around the centre of Contern. Sixteen residences are established in this green belt and at the entrance to the area, 69 single-family row houses for their part are foreseen throughout the rest of the area.



## Study of Bergem town centre (L)

project **upgrade of the town centre with the redesign focusing on the areas around the old school and the church** client **Community of Mondercange (L)** planning services WW+ **study partner: open space concept Wich Architekten, Munich (D)** gfa **4.040 m<sup>2</sup>** net construction costs (without infrastructure) **1.131.000 €** total gross costs (without infrastructure) **1.509.000 €** start of planning **11/2011 - 05/2012**

The task of the project was to design an urban and open space planning concept to newly define the town centre of Bergem. An in-depth analysis of the current situation revealed the need for a viable, functional and creative overall concept, which in addition to the building development also included the traffic aspect as well as a draft for the public spaces, i.e. an open space concept. In consultation with the council and the competent authority for the land use plan (PAG), the overall concept is to serve as a model (schéma directeur) for possible subsequent development plans (PAPs) or projects. This urban development project generated two open space projects: the redesign of the area around the old school and that of the area around the church.



## Master plan Huncherange (L)

project **development of a 'housing priority community' (Wohnvorranggemeinde) in Noertzange-Huncherange** client **PROMOBE, Howald (L)** planning services **WW+** **master plan and urban analysis** partner: master plan **ASTOC, Köln (D)** environmental planners **efor-ersa, Luxembourg (L)** traffic planning **Schroeder & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** total surface **25 ha** net area **17,7 ha** gfa-total **192.362 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-living **182.632 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-public facilities **7.835 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-commerce **1.295 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-gastronomy **600 m<sup>2</sup>** realisation **02/2011 - 10/2011**

This 25-hectare plot of land located within Noertzange-Huncherange is the only possible area of development in Bettembourg.

Strong points of the project:

- Extension of the existing centre towards the north of the township
- Mixed neighbourhood (school, businesses, offices, housing)
- Integration of existing biotopes in green corridor
- Creation of green belts inside the area
- Creation of a certain number of gathering points distributed throughout the area and of a central place
- Improvement of connections with Noertzange, in particular with the station (north/south promenade, e-bike concept, etc.)



## Master plan town hall square, Dudelange (L)

project **upgrade and extension of town hall and improvement of connections to neighbouring quarters** client **City of Dudelange (L)** planning services WW+ **master plan (plan directeur)** total surface **2,87 ha** gfa-workin **2.150 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-commerce **235 m<sup>2</sup>** start of planning **05/2011 - 05/2012**

In addition to the upgrade of the existing town hall square, the statement of task included the extension of the current town hall building, to consolidate the public institutions dispersed around town in one location, and the design of an improved city centre pedestrian network. In the course of the redesign, the former fire station, which lies in the planning area, was to be taken into account and, if applicable, given a new use. The quality shortcomings of the residential area bordering to the west were also to be reassessed.

### Two-phase master plan

#### Phase 1

The first phase involves the redesign of the town hall square with the planning of new squares and green areas in the heart of the urban fabric through the recovery of the existing road space and the rear courtyard previously used as a car park. An extension of the town hall and the conversion of the former fire station into a gastronomy site open up new generous green spaces. These grounds can also be used as an educational garden for schools and together with the nearby 'Park Emile Mayerisch' provide a recreation area in the middle of the city centre. Thanks to a 'shared space concept' and the rerouting of the existing traffic from the city centre, public space is given a new lease on life.

#### Phase 2

The second phase involves opening up the block of houses bordering to the west and restructuring the existing garage facilities. The previously inwardly oriented block of houses will be opened up to the outside. The new design of the garages and the installation of appropriate carports will enhance the privacy of the one-family houses and open the area up. The location between the 'postparking' urban development project to the north and the 'Op da Schmelz' eco neighbourhood planned on the old industrial grounds in the south once again underlines the importance of this urban planning link around the town hall square.



## Master plan town centre Junglinster (L)

project **design of a new town centre for Junglinster to close the gap between the old town centre and the 'Laangwiss' industrial estate** client **Community of Junglinster (L)** planning services **WW+** **master plan (plan directeur), development plan (PAP), feasibility study, project management** partner: open space **Wich Architekten, Munich (D)** traffic planning **Tramp Luxembourg, Capellen (L)** infrastructure/partner site supervision **Luxplan, Capellen (L)** total surface **3,85 ha** gfa-living **19.000 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-office/service **4.500 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-gastronomy **1.000 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-shops **1.000 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-culture/leisure **530 m<sup>2</sup>** no. of apartments **165** start of planning **05/2009** project commission based on **restricted competition** distinction **1st prize**

Based on the concept of the competition 'New design for Junglinster town centre', this master plan was created for the available planning area in Junglinster. As a result of its location between the old town centre and the 'Laangwiss' industrial complex, the planning area provides an excellent framework for designing a new town centre in accordance with the competition submission 'JONGmëttLËNSTER' by Wich Architekten/WW+. Whereas this area has previously always been seen as a gap or breach in the urban planning structure, it can in future act as an interface and link between the present local structures

### Construction concept

An essential component of the 'JONGmëttLËNSTER' competition submission was the creation of attractive and contemporary housing. Under the motto 'compact living for young families', a start-up package is provided for this target group. As the guiding principle for the residential housing on Rue de la Gare, the concept of the house-courtyard structure, previously typical for many localities in the Grand Duchy, has been adopted and newly interpreted. The front buildings on Rue de la Gare are grouped together with the side and rear buildings around a semi-public courtyard, which can be used by all the residents as an outdoor area. Two different types of dwelling are to be offered: Rue de la Gare is to house three to four-storey apartment houses, which act as a shield for the courtyards and gardens as well as for the two to three-storey town houses (terraced houses) that run along the back of the Ernz Noire. Along Rue de la Gare, the buildings form a distinct row and thus, as a 'counterpart' to the heterogeneous construction vis-à-vis the street, they form a road space behind a new line of trees. Across from this, the courtyard is in each case confined by two or three-storey apartment or row houses. To the north of the new link road from Rue de la Gare to Rue Hiehl in the southern part of the plan directeur, the council is looking to build a complex for 'senior living' with approximately 40 units. The construction of a cultural centre for public use remains an option for future development and is currently on hold.

### Uses

As a 'Centre régional d'activités et de développement', Junglinster is primarily to be developed as a location for the concentration of facilities ensuring the regional provision of goods and services. In the context of this plan directeur, various uses covering a total surface area of almost 26.000 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area (GFA) are foreseen. To extend and improve the usage structure of the entire locality, new constructions in particular around the Junglinster square are to accommodate further diverse and multifaceted uses. To inject additional life into the planning area, the redevelopment along Rue de la Gare is aimed predominantly at residential use, which can be complemented by office and service facilities in the basement areas towards the road. At approximately 19.000 m<sup>2</sup> GFA (= approximately 75%), residential use accounts for a large part of the gross floor area. This equates to approximately 160 residential units. Over 4.500 m<sup>2</sup> GFA (= approximately 17,5%) is reserved for office and service provision uses, with the majority to be created on the new Junglinster square. Within the bounds of the square, the vast majority of the approximately 1.000 m<sup>2</sup> GFA (= approximately 3,9%) is to be reserved for gastronomic services and the almost 1.000 m<sup>2</sup> GFA (= approximately 3,9%) for shops.

### Development

The completion of the bypass could result in the planned downgrade of the RN11 to a municipal road. For the planning area, this means that Rue de la Gare will be given the highest hierarchy ranking as a CR and main arterial road. A new link road along the Prefalux complex with two-way traffic from Rue de la Gare to Rue Hiehl is to retain the character of a main collecting road and to divert the through traffic to the 'Laangwiss' zone to the outskirts, thereby lessening the associated exposure to the





site plan

residential uses. All other roads in the area can be designed to be low-traffic residential roads or paths. With regard to the future parking space concept it is assumed that the number of P&R places within the area can be moved to the town entrances. The parking places for the new and in part existing uses are to be primarily housed in the planned underground garages. Along Rue Hiehl, on the western side of Rue de la Gare as well as directly on the adjoining Prefalux site, several free parking options are furthermore going to be available (e.g. for visitors). Consequently, a total of almost 500 parking spaces are available within the entire area.

#### Green

The green concept is defined by a green belt, which extends along the Ernze Noire, exposed in parts. With a length of approximately 230 m and an average width of approximately 35 m, this is where the new municipal park is to be created, which more than compensates for the present-day green space and playground. A new playground is to be designed along the exposed and renaturated course of the river. To connect the new housing courtyards to the park, a bridge has been created, which will in future be able to be continued into the planned residential area bordering to the west. The residential quarter, landscaped with predominantly flowering fruit trees, is the counterpart to the municipal park. Small openings in each case at the top end of the building rows improve the lighting of the courtyard structures and offer additional seating opportunities or else accommodate smaller retention ponds. The water promenade together with the tree axis in the region of the large retention pond parallel to the course of the river bundles the incoming paths and guides them to the new town centre around Junglinster square. Narrowness and wideness, openness and enclosure as design principles of urban planning thus respond to the various uses and their demands. This leads to the manifestation of interesting and differentiated urban and green spaces with their own ide



## Development plan 'Wunnen am Parc', Mondercange (L)

project preparation of a 'PAP' development plan in accordance with 'Plan Directeur Molter' client **Community of Mondercange (L)** planning services WW+ development plan (PAP), master plan (Plan Directeur) partner **Wich Architekten, Munich (D)** total surface **4,15 ha** gfa-living **4.630 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-culture/leisure **690 m<sup>2</sup>** no. of apartments **55** planning phase **11/2011 - 12/2012**

### Assignment development plan

Preparation of a 'PAP' development plan in accordance with 'Plan Directeur Molter'

The municipal council of Mondercange aims – within the centre of Mondercange on an open space between Rue de Reckange, Rue de Limpach and Rue Neuve – to develop new residential premises that include public use areas (e.g. day care centre). Correspondingly, the area of the present PAP is to be developed as a high-quality residential environment. The plan is for a low-energy or passive-energy housing scheme with detached, semi-detached and terraced constructions.

### Construction concept

This PAP closes an urban planning gap within the enclosed location of Mondercange. The PAP area will be accessed from the northeast by Rue Neuve or Rue de Reckange. At the same time, this connection will provide access to the park, allowing the park and the building area to be easily accessed from all directions, at least for pedestrians and cyclists. A green belt around the building area and the park will act as a transition zone and soften the integration of the new structures, achieving a coherent appearance. This public space is for use by all the residents and provides additional opportunities for interaction and relaxation. The overall concept is centred on the idea of living within the park. Surrounded and pervaded by open green space, the development appears to be set in the heart of nature.

### Access and public areas

A jointly managed traffic flow of the various modes of transport according to the mixing principle is foreseen for all the roads in the area, which means that vehicular traffic and pedestrians will move along one traffic lane without separation. This allows an equitable use of the roads in the area for all road users as a space for interaction and play.

Small spaces and adjacent seating steps act as recreational or community areas. Sufficient public green space is available in the form of the green belt and the bordering park, within walking distance of the construction area and thus facilitating the design of an extremely quiet and leafy residential area.

In addition, the development areas and spaces that are to be sealed are reduced to an absolute minimum. This approach means that within the construction area the public spaces are in principle restricted to the access areas (roads, paths, parking spaces) and the retention areas.

### Ecology

To improve the compact design that is favoured by passive houses, mainly semi-detached or terraced houses are to be built, as well as some detached houses, connected to each other via garages or carports. Due to the energetically required compact design, the available land will be used economically, to achieve as many plots as possible. The terraced staggering of the buildings up to the highest point in the north of the area, in addition to providing views onto the park, minimises the mutual shading of the buildings. Together with the large number of terraced houses, overall this results in a significant decrease in heat loss and an optimal use of solar gain. Given the south direction of the construction and the existing topography, this concept is predestined for the use of solar energy. The concept is rounded off with the integration of an ecological storm water management system, which sees the storm water volume being guided via open drainage channels to the access roads in the direction of open retention basins in the park.



## Parc Molter, Mondercange (L)

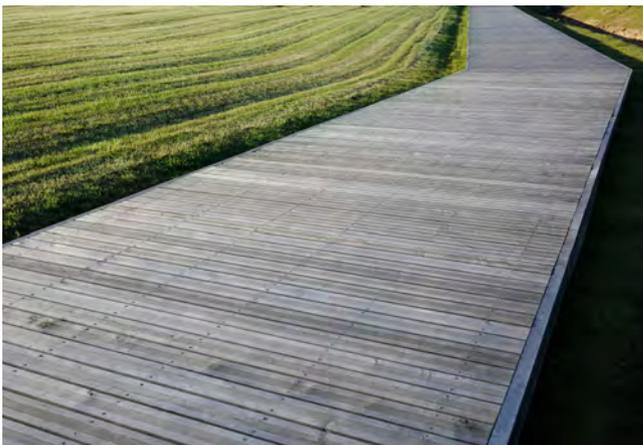
project **planning of a park in the heart of Mondercange** client **Community of Mondercange (L)** planning services **WW+** **open space** partner: open space **Wich Architekten, Munich (D)** infrastructure **Schroeder&Associés, Luxembourg (L)** total surface **3,22 ha** net costs **1.500.000 €** total gross costs **2.100.000 €** start of planning **01/2011** realisation **08/2011 - 09/2011**

### The park in relation to its environment

'Parc Molter' lies in the heart of Mondercange and performs the function of a local recreation and leisure space for the town's residents. At a higher level, it forms an integral part of a new and central green belt. The functional and spatial connection between 'Parc Molter' and the adjacent future residential area 'Wunnen am Parc' is to be emphasised through a uniform design language of the green areas and the public spaces.

### Key design features

The main features of the park, currently still in the planning phase, such as the restaurant pavilion and the crèche, are dotted along the pathway. A further trail runs straight through the park, parallel to the open section of the 'Kaazebach', and has been designed as a wooden walkway, providing a direct connection from 'Cité Molter' to the centre of Mondercange. The pathway encircles an open undulating park lawn, the heights of which orient themselves on the existing topography. The lawn undulations run parallel to the 'Kaazebach' and result in a type of earth sculpture with higher and flatter wave valleys, providing opportunities for rest or recreation. They provide a series of diverse impressions of space, with different space perceptions being created depending on position. The two ends of the lawn undulations are marked by natural stone blocks, which offset the height difference in relation to the pathway and provide slope stabilisation. Integrated seating provides relaxation opportunities. On the eastern side of the stream, a greater retention surface has been reserved for the residential area to be built in the north of the park. The basins are permanently planted with wet vegetation and temporarily filled with water. In contrast to the interior park area, the area outside the walkway is densely planted with trees. This tree belt will enclose the construction area and form an overall buffer to the existing gardens of the adjacent properties.



## Rue de l'Église and Parc Central, Mondercange (L)

project **upgrade of Mondercange town centre - Redesign of Rue de l'Église and the Parc Central, as a first implementation phase of the overall project** client **Community of Mondercange (L)** planning services **WW+ complete open space services** partner: open space **Wich Architekten, Munich (D)** study accessibility **Adaph, Luxembourg (L)** infrastructure **Schroeder & Associates, Luxembourg (L)** total surface **7.500 m<sup>2</sup>** net costs open space **1.786.000 €** total gross costs **2.207.000 €** start of planning **2008** realisation **04/2010 - 09/2011**

### Concept

The basic framework of the urban planning concept for the design of the Mondercange town centre consists of a sequence of squares, which extend from the new youth centre square to the small church square via the 'town hall square' to the 'school forecourt'. In a first phase and as a key component of this sequence, 'Rue de l'Église' and the small northside park ('Parc Central') underwent development and were officially inaugurated in June 2011. The concept for the new 'Rue de l'Église' foresaw a strong reduction in through traffic and an overall reduction in road traffic. Correspondingly, today it provides one-way traffic for residents only and features a bus lane from the Grand Rue as well as allowing two-way traffic for cyclists. The previous northern bypass of the church has been converted into a footpath. The green areas on the northern boundary between the church and the 'Grand Rue', which previously made for a haphazard and disjointed sight, are now functional and artistically connected to one another and together have been given a new sense of purpose as the new 'Parc Central'.

### Public space design

The previous barriers defining the various functions of the youth house, the crèche, the 'Duerfplatz' and the church have been largely removed, despite the diverse topography; today generous recreation and play areas and new pathways define the design of the small park. In line with the planned high-quality upgrade of the town centre, generous spaces offering a welcoming place to linger have been created. Moreover, as a significant structure of the town, the church is now integrated in appropriate surroundings with a more visible presence from the 'Grand Rue' also. As the focal point of the new town centre, the park provides leisure and recreation opportunities for the citizens and visitors of Mondercange and is thus an identifying feature, meeting point and playground for both young and old. The entrance to the park from Grand Rue is formed by the 'Stadtpodest', a green space inviting visitors to linger or play pétanque under the trees. From here a path extends all the way to the former 'Place des Martyrs' on 'Rue d'Esch', illuminated by light pillars. The height differences within the park are emphasised by longitudinal, approximately 45cm-high edging/seating walls.





**Playgrounds for children and adolescents**

The playground areas differentiate between an outside area for the youth house and an enclosed play area for small children, assigned to the existing 'crèche' and the new 'garderie'. This play area has been fitted out with natural materials (FSC-certified robinia wood for play equipment, swings and curbs) and is thus yet another attraction, in particular for small children.

**Around the church**

Given its mineral paving and anticipated use, the former 'Place des Martyrs' has assumed a more urban character. In addition to a new bus stop with bicycle parking facilities, it now also features a fountain with effect lighting. Further accentuation is achieved through the lighting of the churchyard wall. As far as the church is concerned, the stairs to the main entrance have undergone renovation and a new ramp from 'Place des Martyrs' now enables unobstructed access to the churchyard.



# Study Fujairah (UAE)

project **Study of the City of Fujairah** client **Municipality of Fujairah (UAE)** planning services  
 WW+ **analysis of the location and urban structures, strategy of development** partner:  
 roads and urban planning **DRU - Simtech, Berchem (L)**

We analysed the existing situation of the city of Fujairah in order to propose a new strategy of development.

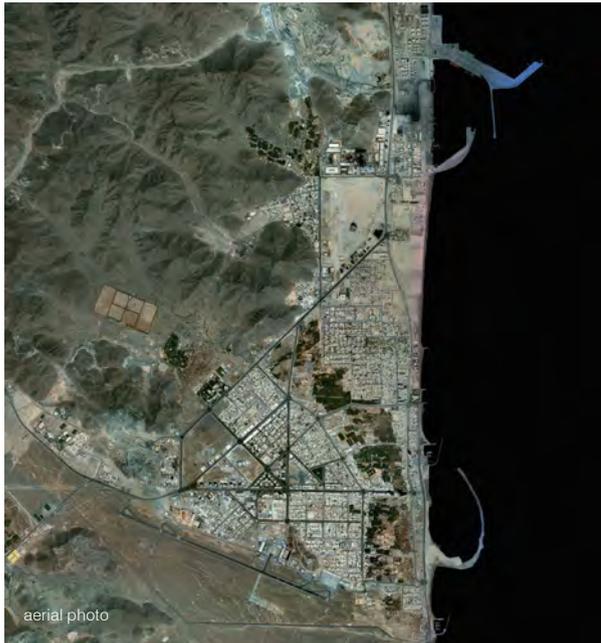
## 1. Analysis of the location and urban structures

Global evaluation of the existing situation which included the following points:

- National and regional context
- Structure of the population - demographic data
- Socio-economic situation
- Traffic and public transportation
- Infrastructure
- Climate
- Existing urban structure
- Estate situation
- Topography
- Natural environment - fauna and flora
- Existing planning regulations
- Existing masterplan

## 2. Strategy of development

In the context of the forum 'UAE - Planning Diversity and Integration', hosted by the Municipality of Fujairah, we held a presentation about 'Sustainable Urban Planning'.



eco water management



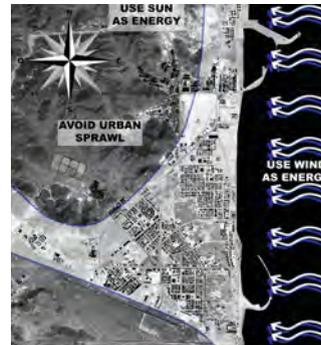
sustainable transport



functional mix



healthy, renewable,  
recyclable and local  
materials



energy concept



green spaces



culture & heritage



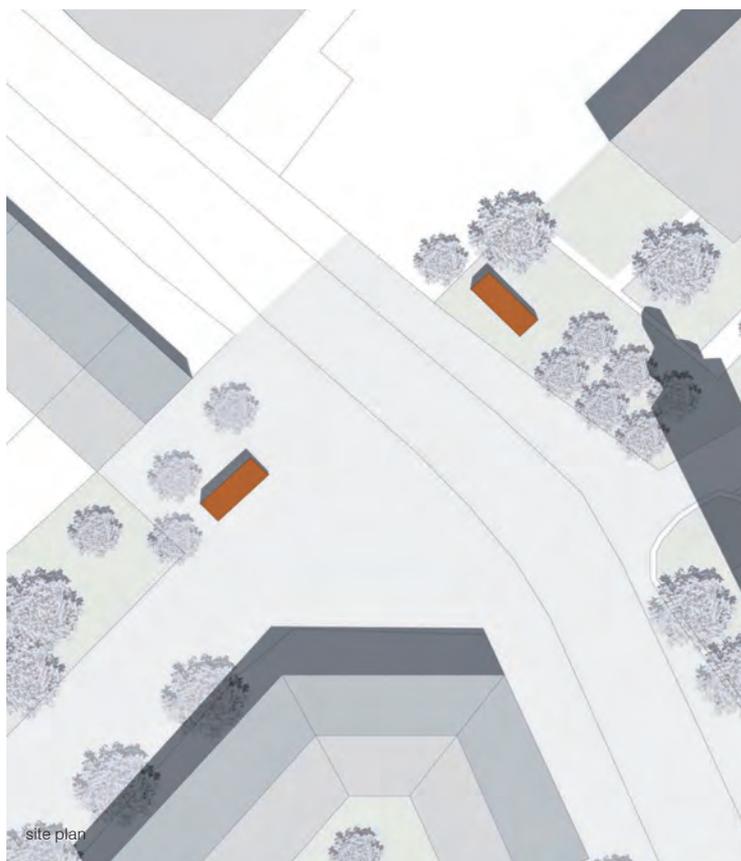


**Project management / Project development**

## Bus stop, Mondercange (L)

project **new construction of a bus stop for the community of Mondercange with preceding student competition** client **Community of Mondercange (L)** planning services **WW+ organisation of competition, architecture authorisation planning+execution** competition 1. prize (design, deepening, executive planning) **Jennifer Reinardt, TU Kaiserslautern (D)** gfa **11 m<sup>2</sup>** net construction costs **25.000 €** start of planning **05/2010** realisation **05/2011 - 06/2011**

A town within the eponymous municipality, Mondercange is a typical Luxembourg locality with approximately 3,300 inhabitants. A significant lack of design in the public arena, extending to street fittings also, led to a council proposal to compile ideas via a student competition for the design of the public bus stops. As an interface with public transport, bus stops provide a fully accessible place of communication and social interaction. The ideas competition for students was launched under the supervision of WW+ in collaboration with HTW Saarbrücken, FH Trier and TU Kaiserslautern. The conclusion of the competition saw the council decide to implement the winning design submitted by Jennifer Reinardt (TU Kaiserslautern). Alongside Mondercange's existing street furniture, the new bus stop embodies a distinctive and unmistakable element in the locality's public space in a corporate design sense. The relation to the locality and the resulting choice of material formed the basic elements of the design idea, allowing the bus stop to be created by a local crafts business. Furthermore, a modular extension of the concept is possible and is to be implemented for additional bus stops within the town, thus reinforcing the significance and identity of local public transport.



## Underground parking, Place de la Résistance, Esch-sur-Alzette (L)

project **construction of an underground parking, featuring five levels with a capacity for 502 parking spaces** client **Community of Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** planning services **WW+ project management, tender documents, assistance for awarding, PPP process** partner: conception, civil engineering **Schroeder & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** technical engineering **Goblet Lavandier&Associés, Luxembourg (L)** general contractor **Lux TP, Sandweiler (L)** aerial photograph **Stadt Esch-sur-Alzette (L)** total gross costs **20.240.000 €** start of planning **03/2007** realisation **05/2008 - 11/2010**

The parking underneath Place de la Résistance exhibits a classic rectangular geometry, measuring 62 metres by 58 metres with cut angles and has a capacity for 502 spaces. The external wall consists of 292 secant piles.

### Operating principles

Access to and exit from the parking occurs via a ramp measuring 7 metres in width, from Rue Pasteur, which leads on to Boulevard Prince Henri. The two-lane entry ramp is reduced to one lane to enable a fast entry into the parking. The exit ramp features just one lane. The structure features five identical levels. Access to the various levels is gained by ramps.

### Accessibility of vehicles and pedestrians

The pedestrian exits, two in total, are easy to find and distributed symmetrically within the structure. Pedestrian access is ensured by two stairwells and lift shafts which are accessible for people with reduced mobility. There is a direct access for pedestrians from level -2 of the parking to the theatre.



## Project development Erpeldange centre (L)

project **development of a residential area as an expansion and upgrade of an existing centre** client **Community of Erpeldange (L)** planning services **WW+** **project development, project management, urban consultancy** partner: urban design **Planet+, Luxembourg (L)** partner urban design+infrastructure **TR-Engineering, Luxembourg (L)** traffic planning **Schroeder & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** open space **ernst+partner, Trier (D)** measurigns+reparcelling **Kneip & Associés, Luxembourg (L)** total surface **approx. 16,4 ha** gfa-living **approx. 7.4332 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-office/service **approx. 6.330 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-commerce **approx. 11.136 m<sup>2</sup>** gfa-public facilities **approx. 5.184 m<sup>2</sup>** no. of apartments **approx. 485 (min. 445/max. 526)** start of planning **09/2011**

The community of Erpeldange is located in the northeast of Luxembourg. It borders the Luxembourg Ardennes and together with the communities of Bettendorf, Colmar-Berg, Diekirch, Ettelbruck and Schieren forms the heart of the Nordstad. The local council is planning to develop an approximately 16.5ha large residential area as an expansion and upgrade of the existing centre. The spatial size of the planning area, the encountered complexity of the planning task and the great number of land owners involved as well as the wide range of players (specialist planners, ministries, specialist authorities, interest groups) call for a comprehensive project management. WW+ will take over the extensive project management on behalf of the contracting authority of the council of Erpeldange. The objective is to carry out an integrative and continuous development of a high-quality and sustainable centre in Erpeldange.

With regard to the overall project period, these project management duties are divided into two separate action phases that will periodically overlap:

1. Action phase: preparing the area for construction
2. Action phase: development of the area

The planning process is currently in the first above-mentioned action phase, which is in turn divided into two successive phases:

1. planning permission (drawing up of a plan directeur, several periodically staggered PAPs)
2. planning and creation of infrastructure facilities

Project management duties of action phase 1 in detail:

1. Consulting the council in all urban planning issues relevant to the realisation of the project (coordination of specialist planners from the fields of urban planning, architecture, traffic planning, technical infrastructures, leisure space planning, energetics, etc.)
2. Establishment and coordination of the implementation concept for the realisation of the site development
3. Drawing up of the council time schedule, organisation and implementation of technical coordination meetings, decision preparation, consultation and timely decision making
4. Coordination and monitoring of the planning costs, costs for site development, etc.



site plan - preliminary version



**above:** On-site inspection of a settlement project by the municipal council and planning experts

**below:** Speech by the major responsible for the building authority of the university city of Tübingen



2010 Special Price

**'Schéin Dierfer a Stied (L)'**

Park Ouerbett

2011 Price

**'Concours Construction Acier (L)'**

Pavillon Madeleine

2011 Nominations

**'Prix Luxembourgeois d'Architecture (L)'**

Park Ouerbett

Pumpenstation Sudcal

2012 Nominations

**'Luxembourg Green Business Awards (L)'**

Pavillon Madeleine

Park Ouerbett

2012 Award/Runner-up

**'FIABCI Prix d' Excellence Luxembourg (L)'**

Pavillon Madeleine (Award)

Master plan (Runner-up)



2012 Price

‘Bauhärepräis OAI (L)’

Pavillon Madeleine

2012 Distinction

im Rahmen des  
‘Preis des Deutschen Stahlbaus(D)’

Pavillon Madeleine

2012 Award

‘International Property Awards  
- Luxemburg’

Pavillon Madeleine

2012 Award

‘International Property Awards  
- Europe’

Pavillon Madeleine

2012 Award

‘International Property Awards  
- World’

Pavillon Madeleine



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