

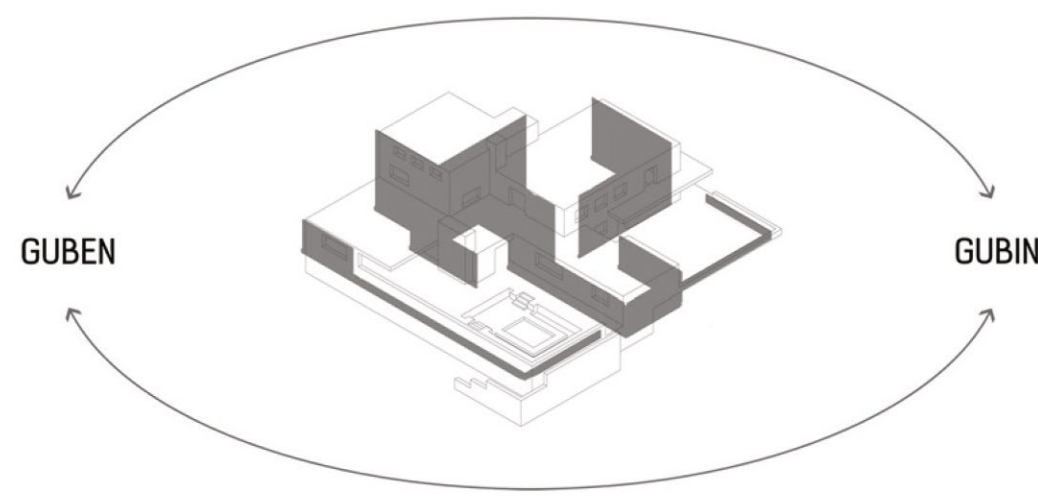
the wolf house revisited

TWO-FACE HOUSE WOLF

btu cottbus-senftenberg | master course | summer term 2015
 architecture | heritage conservation and site management | world heritage studies

Chieh-Chun Lin | Yuet Yee Choi | Jovana Marinkovic

Diagram_DUALITY_GUBEN-GUBIN
 House Wolf as connection and cooperation point between two cities.



Map_GREEN PATH_ 1:5000
 House Wolf as important point of the path that connects parks and memorial sites of historical significance of the border-divided town of Gubin and Guben.



MEMORIAL SITE
 -memory, historical reference, evocation, information



PARK
 -public, usage, open space, community



BEFORE
 Theater island
 Wolf House
 Virgin Tower
 Pseudo-Romanic gate
 Ostrowska Tower
 and The Ramparts

NOW
 physical connection of Guben-Gubin
 Aleksander park
 playground
 part of public park
 future community center

strategy in relation to place and context /site policy

The central idea of re-design project is creating a monument – reminder of the existence and destruction of the **Wolf House, first modern villa of Mies van der Rohe** and home of manufacturer **Erich Wolf** built in 1927 and destroyed 1945, in the same time respecting new function of the site as public park **Aleksander Waszkiewicz** formed in 1977.

New built structure has to provide information about the architecture of one of the greatest architects of 20th century, the pioneer of modernism and to arouse public awareness of the heritage in Guben-Gubin for both the dwellers and visitors.

It is designed as a part of **Green path**, already planned route that highlights sites of cultural and historical significance of Guben-Gubin. With development of this route and places that are part it, in this case House Wolf, a sense of belonging/ identity should be developed for the residents of Guben - Gubin.

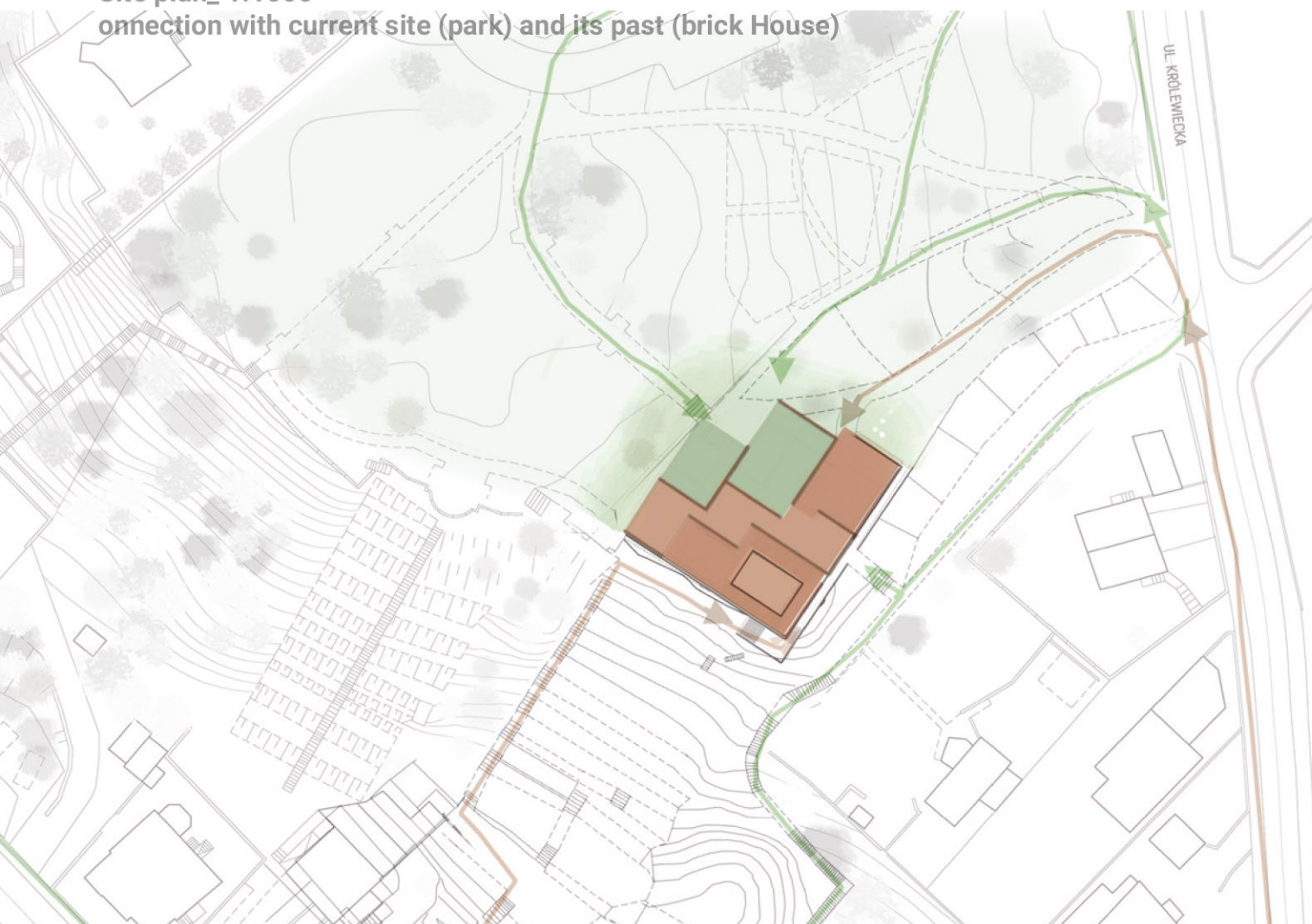
Considering **duality of Guben - German city and Gubin - Polish city**, old and new (past and present of Guben - Gubin) . educational and cultural functions in relation to recreation and sport , House Wolf before and Aleksander Waszkiewicz Park now – the highlight of the re-design project are the „two-faces“ of the Wolf House.

Function and design of the „two-faces“ of the **Wolf House** are coming from recognition of one characteristics of other important sites marked on Green path of Gubin-Guben – all these places can in the same time be described as memorial sites, ruins, places of historical and cultural meaning but as park, green public places with new use.

For this reason it is decided that House Wolf should follow mentioned example and be simultaneously public place involving existing park and memorial site reminding of its previous state of the famous Mies' brick house.

Re-designed House Wolf is to be seen from the Theater island, resampling shape of the old House Wolf, making it again landmark of Gubin-Guben.

Site plan_ 1:1000
 connection with current site (park) and its past (brick House)



BEFORE
 House Wolf
 -private house designed by Mies van der Rohe for manufacturer Erich Wolf in 1927 and destroyed in 1945.



NOW
 Aleksander Waszkiewicz Park
 -public park with view of the industrial part of the town established in 1977.

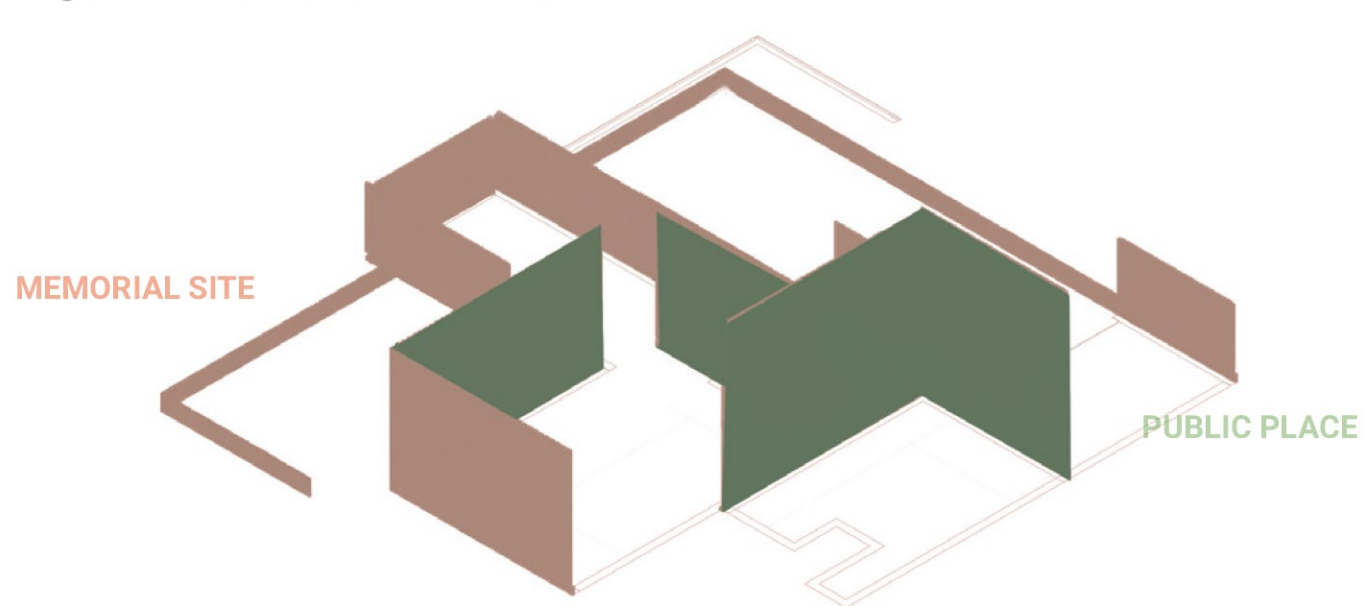


TWO-FACE HOUSE WOLF

Public space and memorial site
 -connected in the same time with its past and its present.



Diagram_ TWO FACES OF THE HOUSE WOLF



Elevation_South_ 1:200
 House Wolf as landmark of Gubin-Guben



Site map_ 1:5000
 Cultural significance

1. The importance of House Wolf for modern architecture
2. The cross-board importance of Gubin-Guben for Poland and Germany
3. The House Wolf as the historical evidence of change on history after WW2.



- LEGEND:
- river
 - German-Polish border
 - physical connection
 - intellectual connection
 - psychological connection



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Experimental model photos
 HOUSE WOLF AS BEFORE

TWO-FACE HOUSE WOLF
 DISFOLDED

Sitation plan_ 1:500

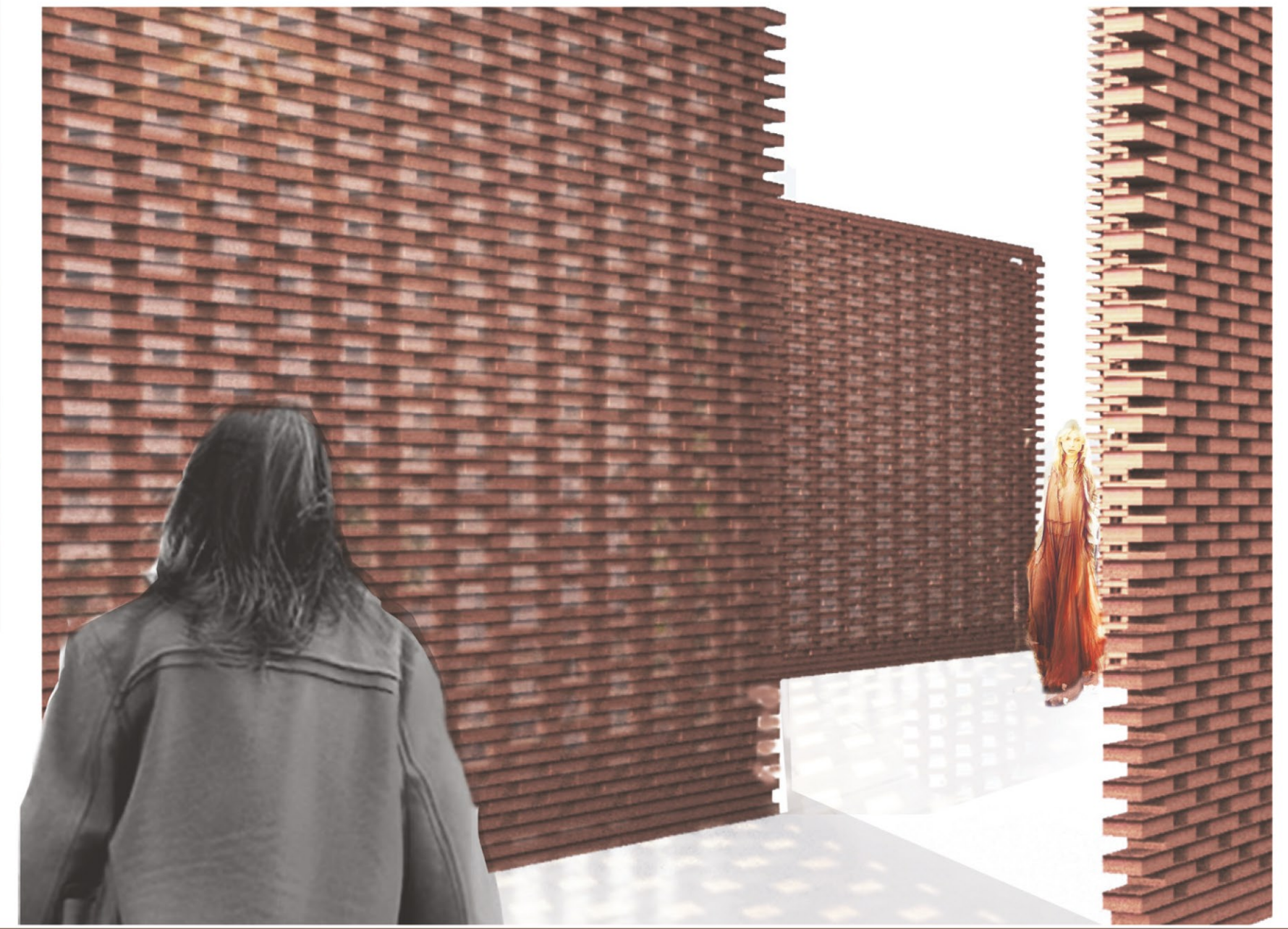


concept/relation to wolf house archaeological site
 As architecture of Mies van der Rohe, House Wolf is defined with presence of **floating space and asymmetry and usage of bricks**. Characteristical element of Mies are **walls**, which he used to articulate movement through the house and to define the spaces, never completely enclosing them. Therefore, concept of re-design project is „with rebuilding of certain brick walls, to rebuild the shape and sense of previous house“.

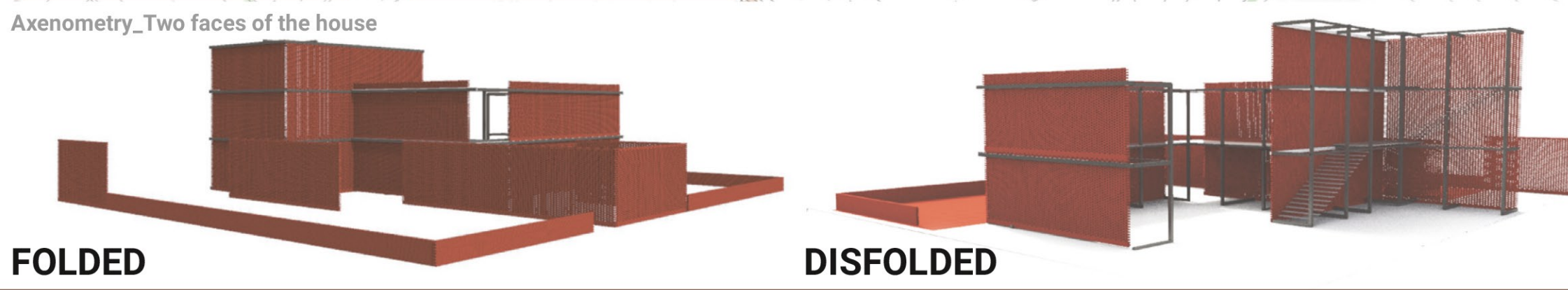
These walls are chosen so that new structure provides **different experience from different points of approach - view**. This way, in one moment visitor has the feeling that he sees **folded old House Wolf**, however, when he comes closer or changes the point of view, he sees just the **disfolded structure** getting the idea of „what was, but is not there anymore“.

Project should be released throughout next stages: I excavation for collecting informations, marking the exact position of the walls and collecting if left old bricks; II rebuilding of old terrace and first layers of walls with brick found-on-the-site; III placement of new thin brick walls on these layers with supporting construction offsetted from old foundation.

Perspective_ Space formed with brick walls



Axenometry_Two faces of the house

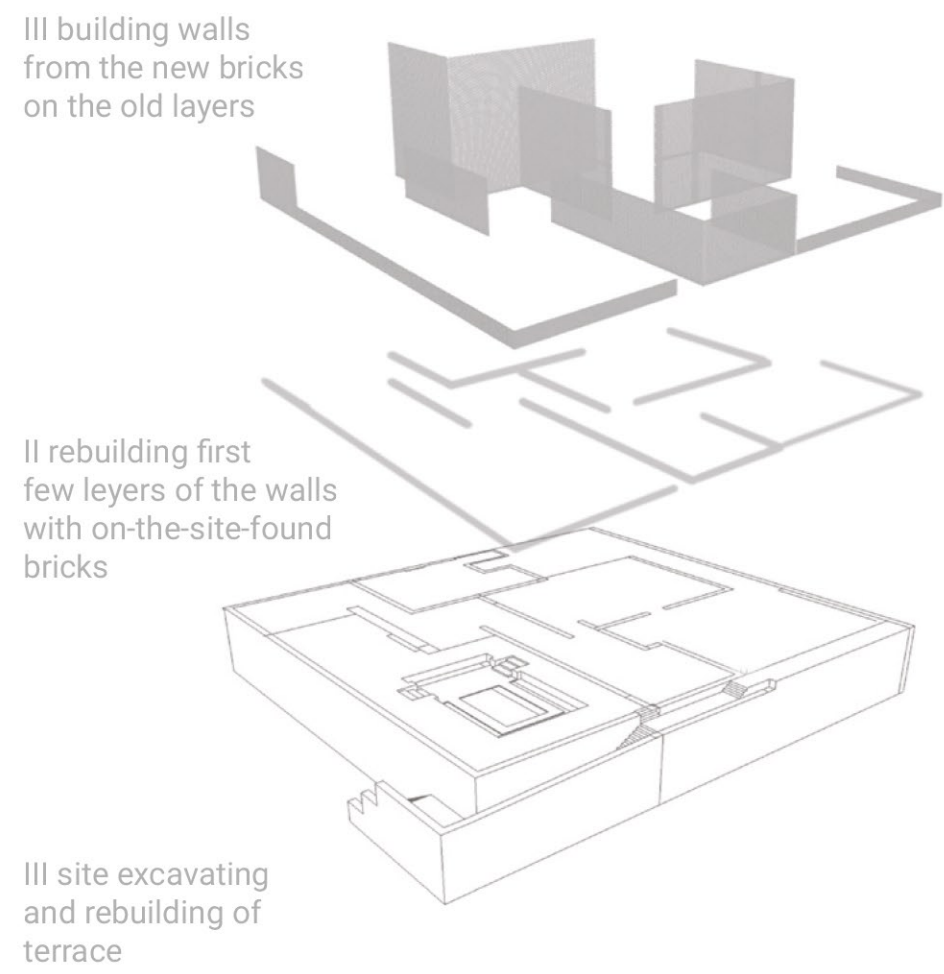


Elevation_East_ 1:200



3 Mies' characteristic in House Wolf

Axenometry_Layers



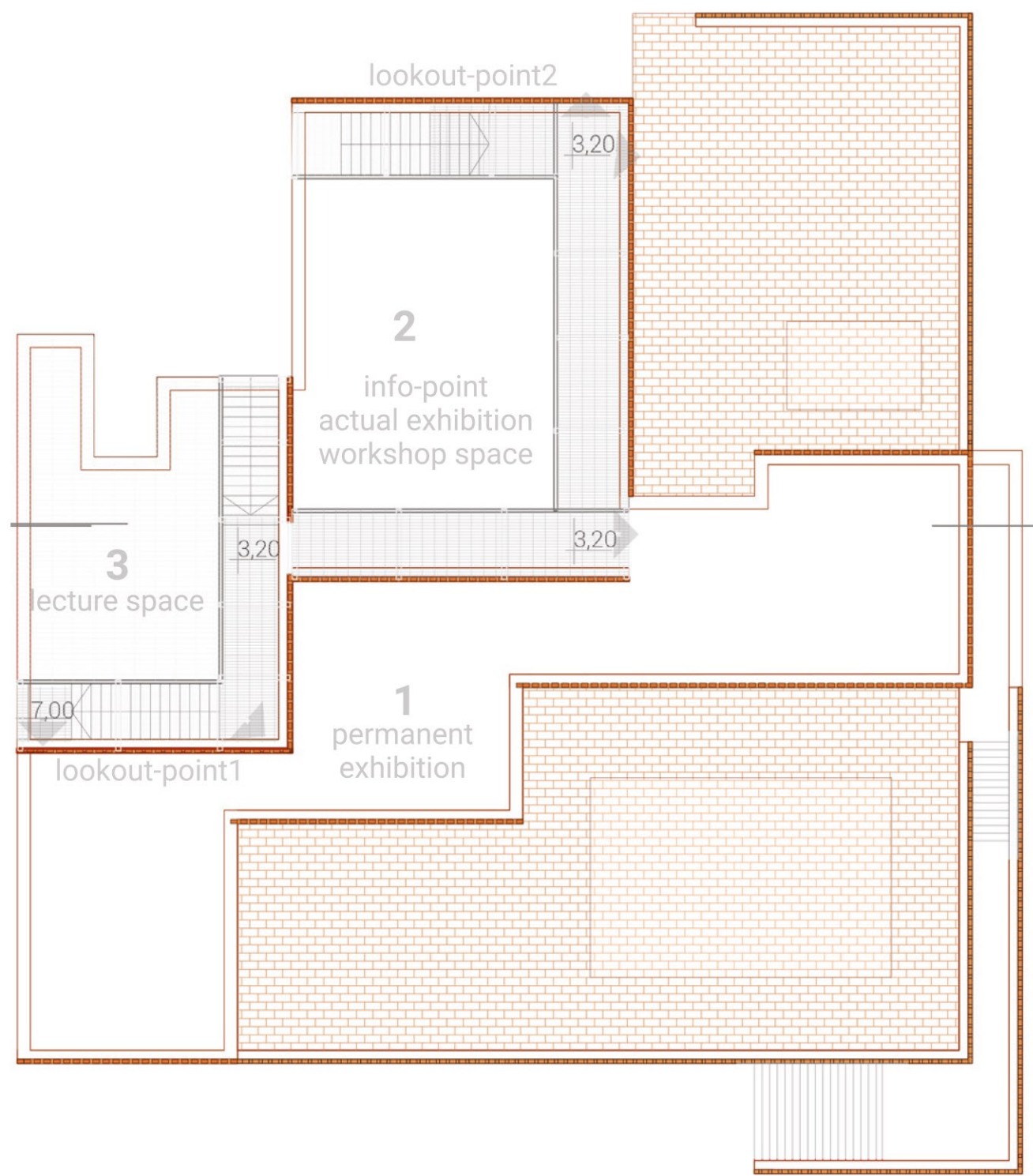
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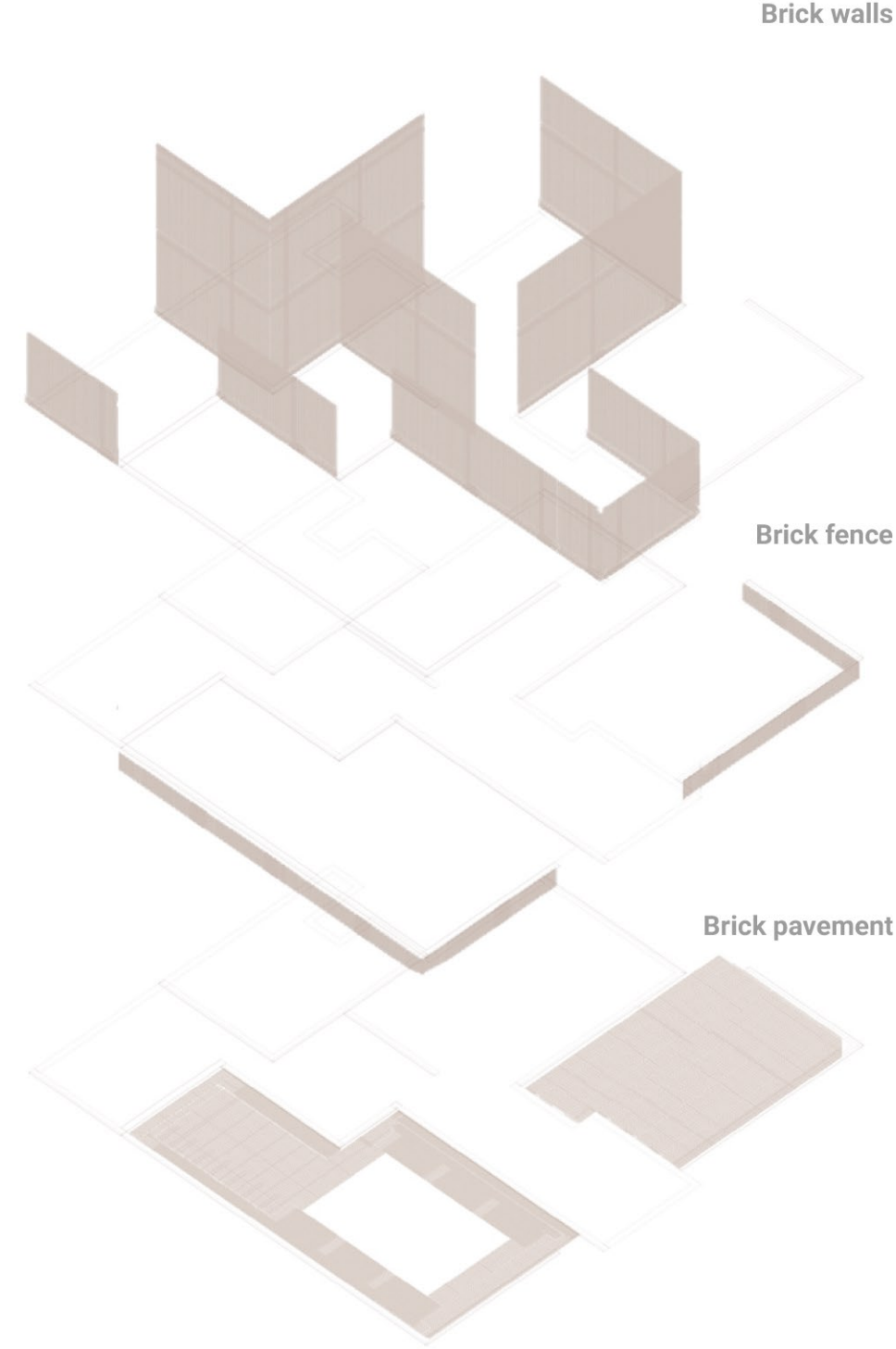
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Plan_Groundfloor_ 1:200



Axenometry_Brick usage



detailed design proposal

Redesigned House is meant to be multifunctional - open public space, but also a monument that gives visitor freedom to interpret and use given site.

First part of the house (1), used for daily life in Wolf family, enclosed by walls, is providing feeling of real movement through old house. Here panels on the certain places should give visitors information about the house, architect, family and city.(permanent exhibition)

The second(2) and third(3) part with most of the walls missing, are opened to the public. Here, steel construction is used to support walls, forming covered spaces which can be used for keeping artefacts, covering left-to-be-seen excavated parts or serving as storage. In the second part there should be info point for reception and crowd control and here in the middle space workshops can be done. This part being the mostly opened to the park can be used as a stage and place where lecture is held.

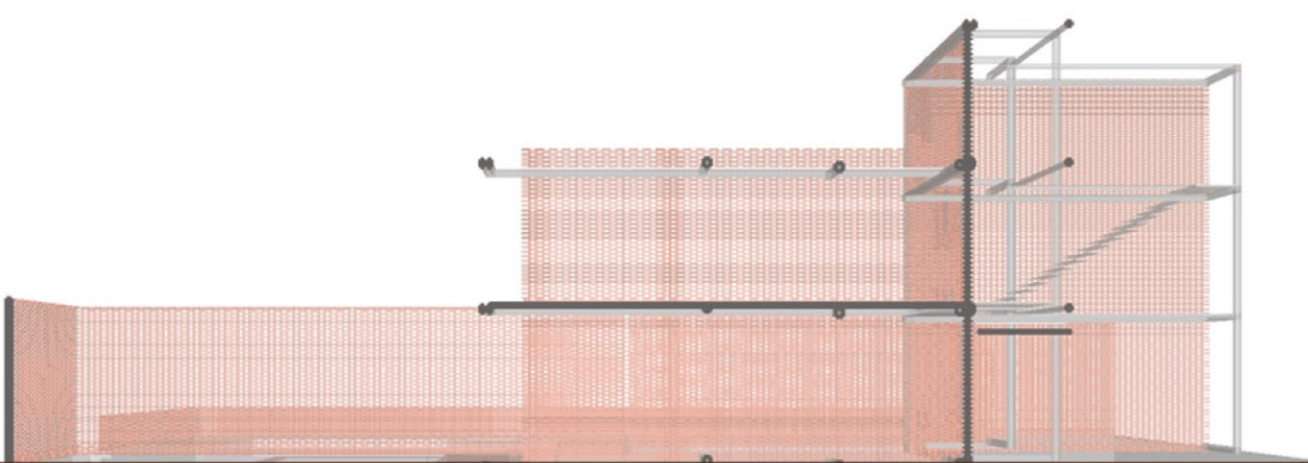
Stairs and walking platforms are to be installed in between of the walls and steel structure, to give visitors possibility of experiencing the vertical movement through the house and also serving as a attractive lookout point - with the fascinating view of the city from 9m tall walls and view of view of the inner part of the structure and park from the one of 7m.

Brick walls are to be built in proportion introduced by Mies on old House Wolf, with exception that now every second (smaller) brick is missing, again giving a feeling of absence of the real House Wolf.

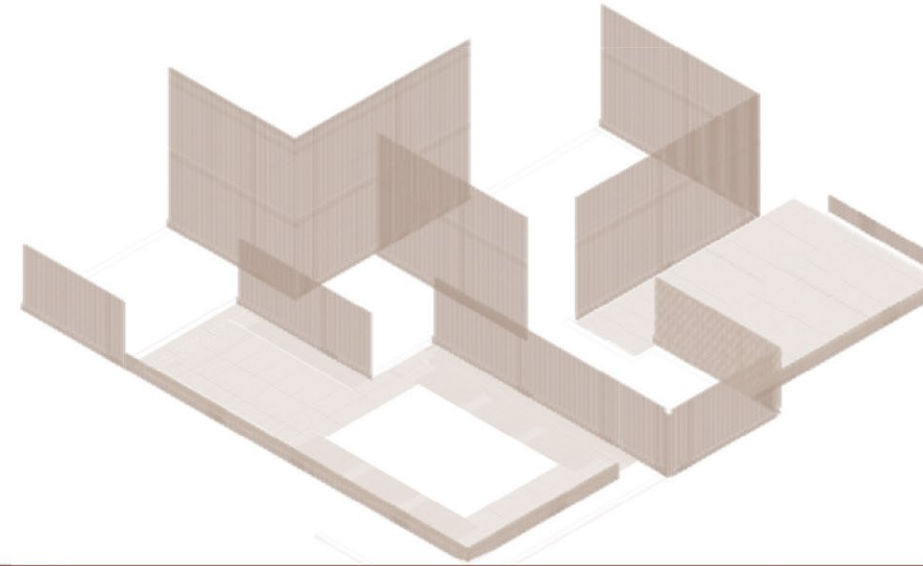
Vertical steel piers should connect bricks with old foundation, with additional horizontal rods that should work as beams. Higher walls, of 7m and 9m, are to be additionally supported with steel frame construction.

This way again, difference between old (bricks) and new (steel), memorial (wall) and public (walking platforms on the steel frame) is underlined.

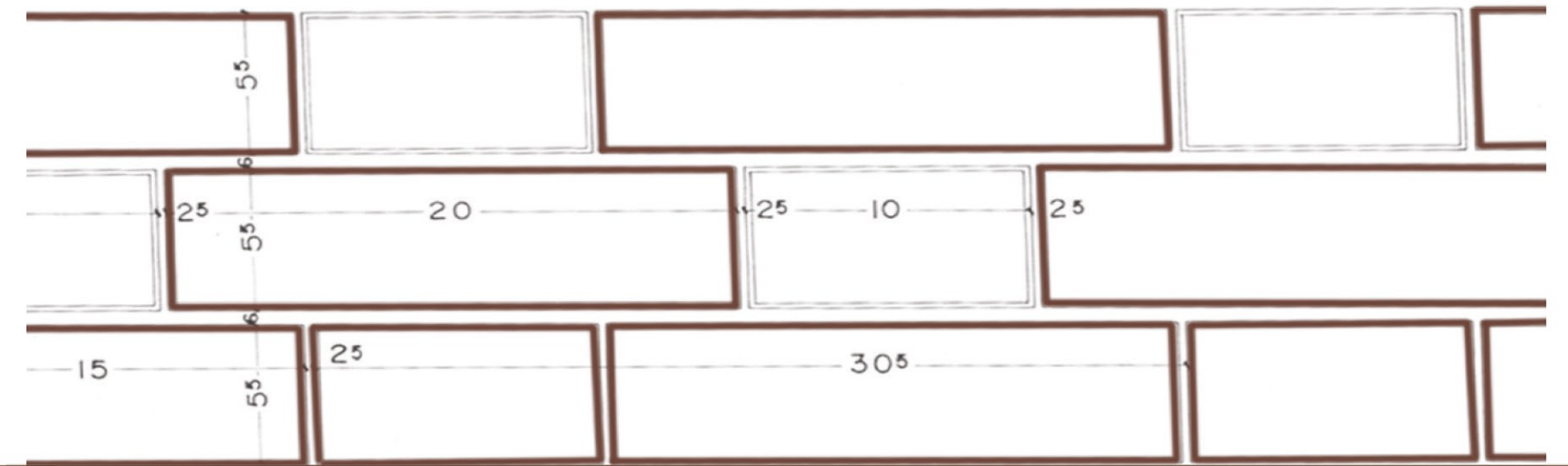
Section_1-1_ 1:200



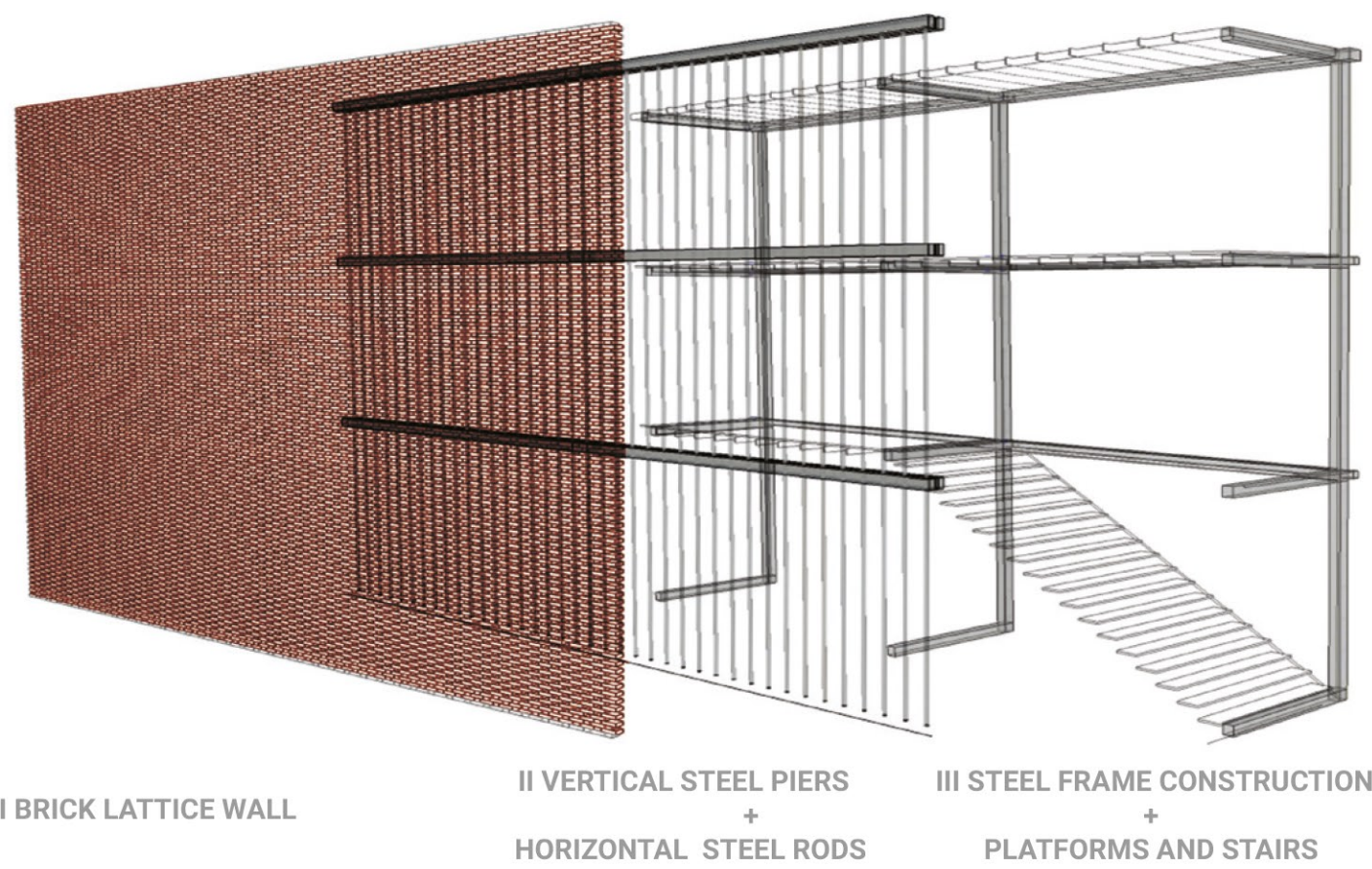
Axenometry_Brick House



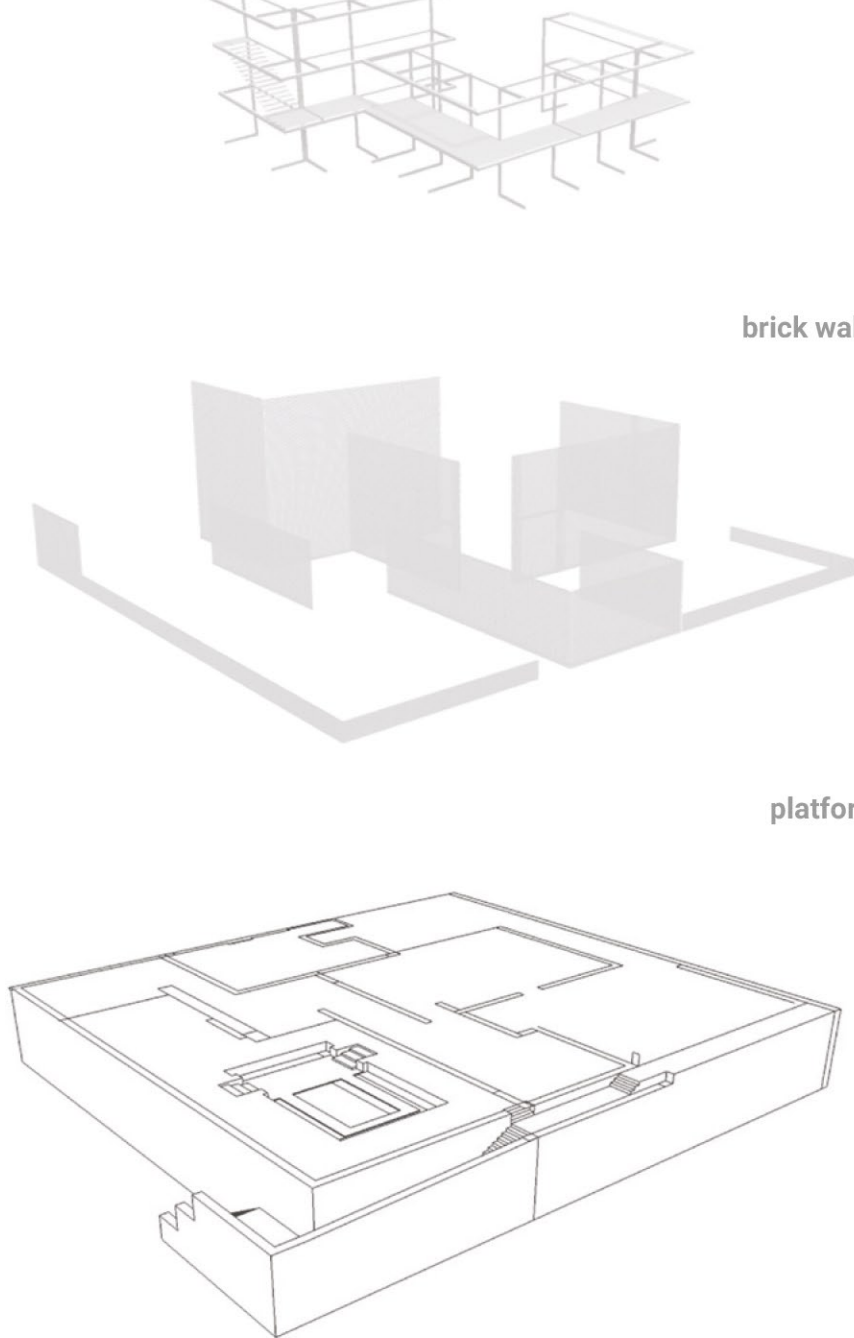
Detail_Brick proportion



Axenometry_Construction of the brick wall



Axenometry_Structure steel construction



Perspective_Brick wall with construction



Axenometry_Brick wall

