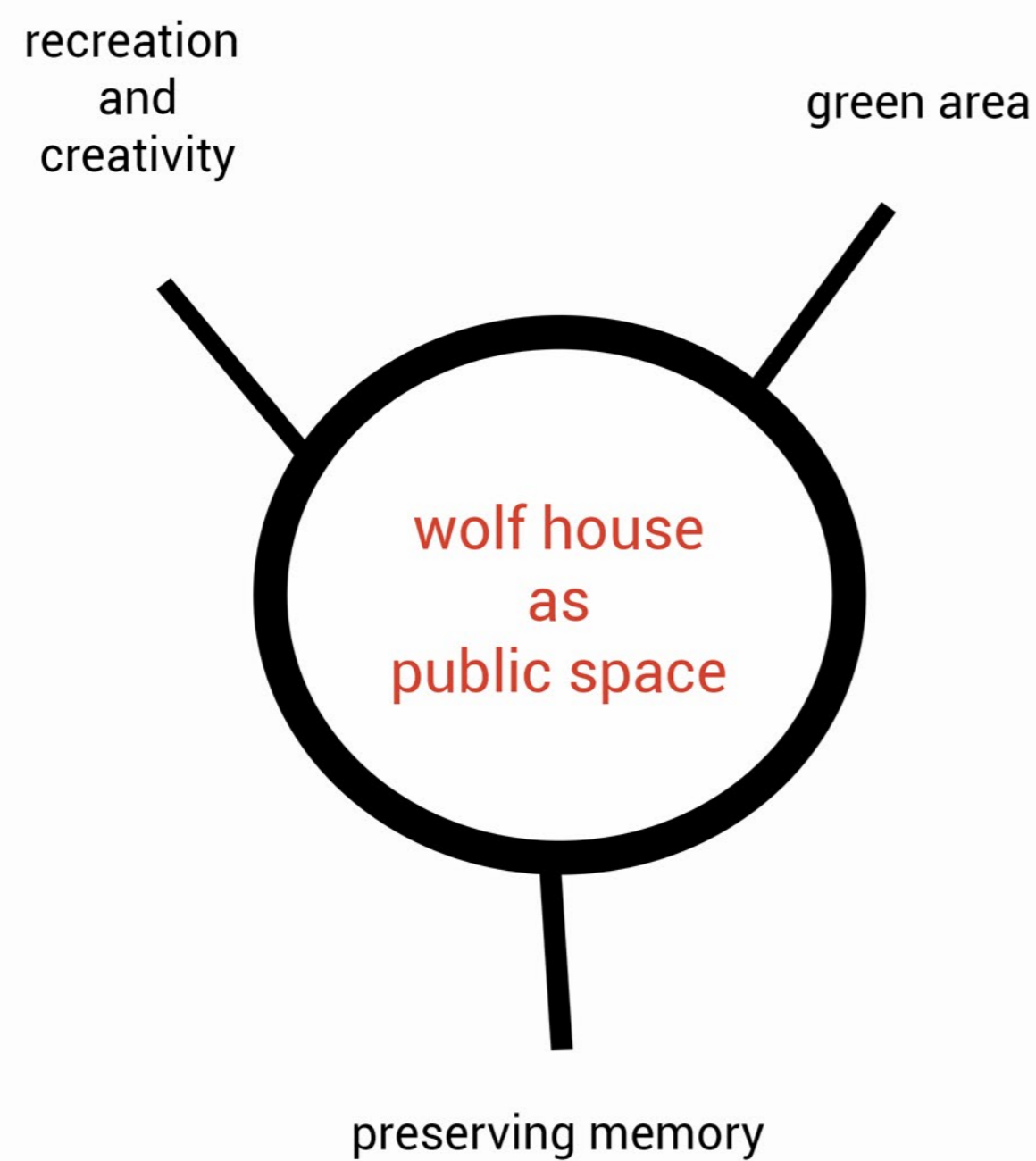


strategy in relation to place and context



The project

The site design that we proposed, will consist of three main parts:

1. The archeological laboratory

The remains of Wolf House are hardly to be seen now. However, it is very much likely that the underground structure is still intact. Therefore, we would like to propose an excavation to the site and build a new light structure to protect the findings. In this so-called laboratory, visitors will be able to walk through the basement of the house. Some exhibition panels will be provided to explain the history of the house and the undertaken conservation purpose and process. The structure will form panels of ceiling to the excavated basement, while at the same time serve as platforms for visitors to walk on top of them (at ground level). By walking through the platforms, visitors are expected to experience the actual ground floor plan of the house. The platform will have different height to distinguish the spaces of the house. Low brick walls in line with the basement structure will be added to the edge of the platform. This brick walls will have three functions; as handrails, benches, and mainly to show the structure of the house.

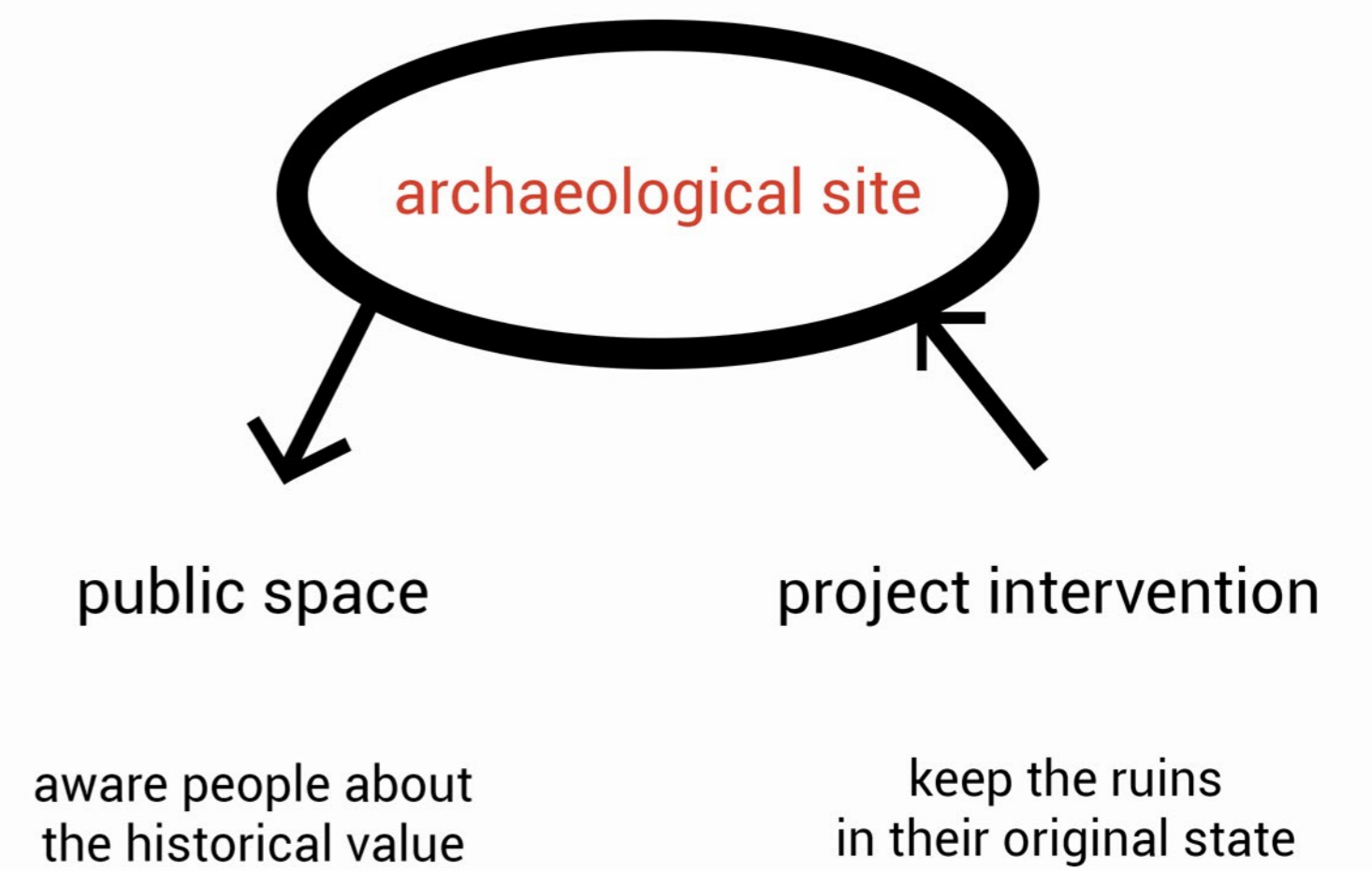
2. The platform on the terrace

Current situation of the terrace is not as stunning as it used to be. Almost half of the area is privately owned, and the other half is covered with weeds and trees. There are terraced platforms, which are not in a really good state. We would like to propose the usage of the terrace to for public garden opened for people where they can grow vegetables and flowers and we will also improve the design of the platforms.

3. The green open space

The green open space will begin at the entrance of the park. After you see the original brick wall at the entrance of the site, there is a pathway to the former villa with trees and few benches. Next to the path is a playground where we can see small children and their parents or grandparents. We would like to make the entire site attracts more people in Gubin, by creating space that fits to different age group and generation. Therefore we will create a space with more grass and benches, so families and young people can enjoy the park more flexibly. Besides trees, we would like to propose wisteria, a kind of plant, which was the favorite of Mrs. Wolf, as the main plant of the park. By this design we are expecting the park to be both educational and recreational area also at the same time becoming a space where people can organize activities for the city. We are expecting that in the future, not only people from Gubin will enjoy this park, but also people from the German city of Guben and other nearby cities, especially those in German-Polish border.

site policy



Wolf House: A tale of a family and two cities

In 1926, Erich Wolf, a prominent clothier, commissioned Mies van der Rohe to design a country house for his family. The construction was finished in 1927 and for 18 years, the Wolf family lived in that house with a splendid terrace garden. When Mies van der Rohe designed the house for the family, he had a vision that the main front of the house should face towards west, so it could be seen from the distance, across the bridge on top of Neiße. Never was it imagined by Mies that this bridge would later serve as a border crossing between Poland and Germany. The post world war II Potsdam Conference in 1945 decided to divide the city as Guben in the German side, and Gubin in Polish side. Also in the same year, the Wolf family fled from the city as war refugees. From where we stand on the bridge in German side of the city, we will already able to point out where the location of Wolf House is. This fact can be used as a symbol and reminder of the connection of these two cities. As we believe that these many layers of stories related to Wolf House are of historical importance, we would like to deliver the message from those stories in a form of deliberate architectural and landscape design.

Urban public space

Urban public space should be a place where people can relax, interact with others and do other recreational activities. It should also meet its special function if any, for example an educational park, a botanical garden or an entertainment center. To furnish a public space it is important to remember that the design should meet the need of the people, follows the function and connected to the surroundings –if not to the entire city. The site where the remaining of Wolf House is located now has transformed into public park to where the citizen of Gubin, Poland use for recreational purpose. Regardless the lack of the relevance of the current design to the history of the site, the park is opened as a public space and we believe it needs to remain as such in the future. However, we want to make the park to be able to show more of its outstanding value and historical importance. To do so, we decided to combine both the nuance from the original house and innovative new design.

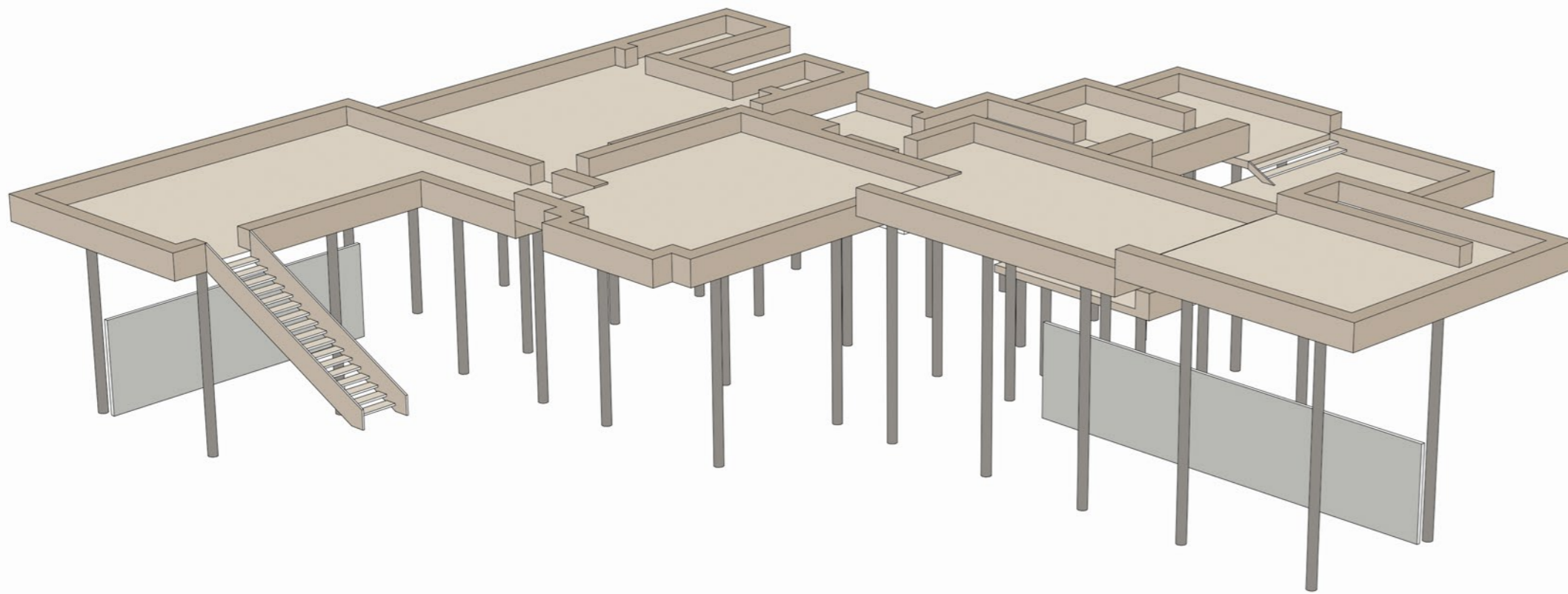
the wolf house revisited

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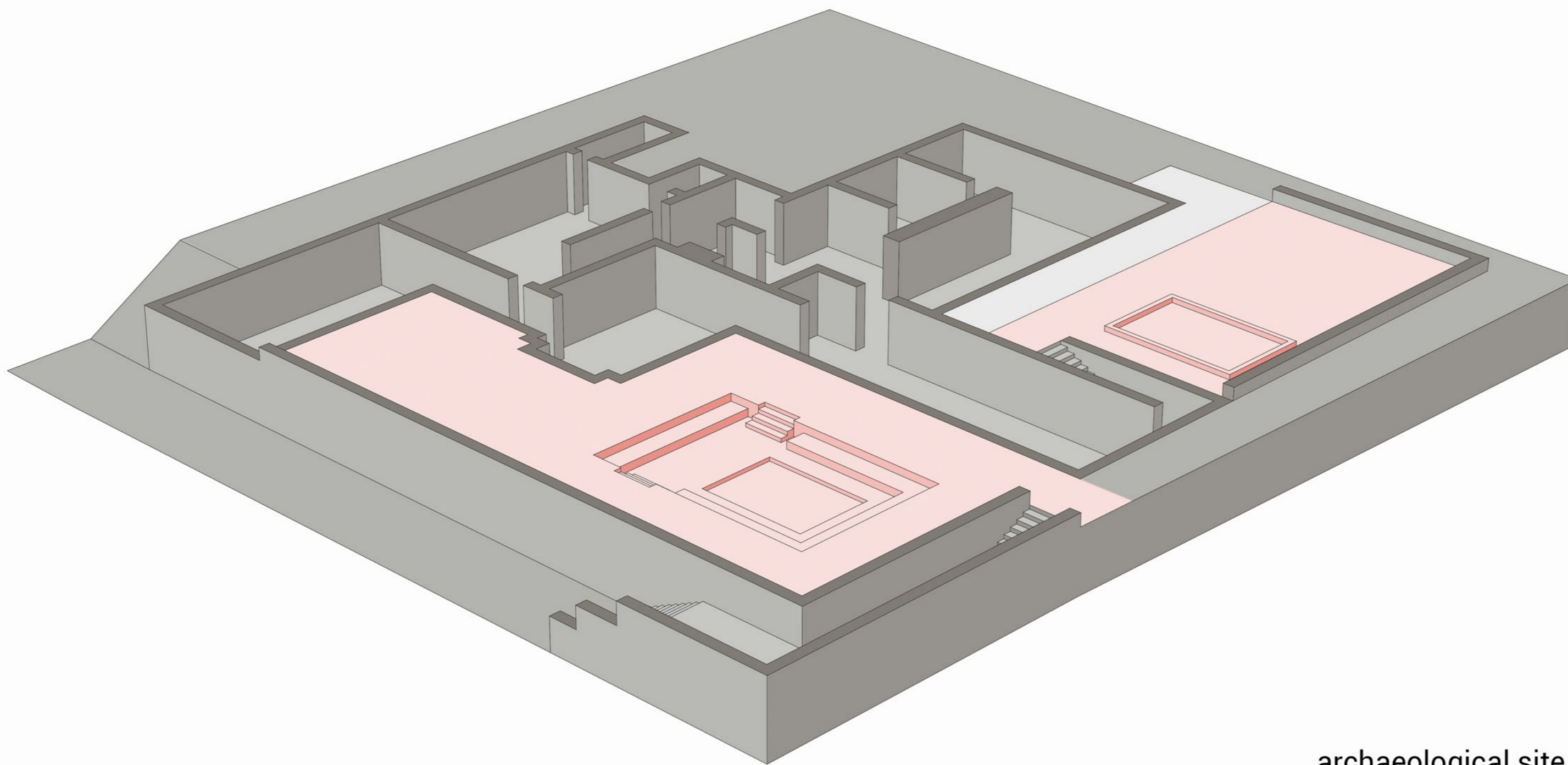
elevating platforms

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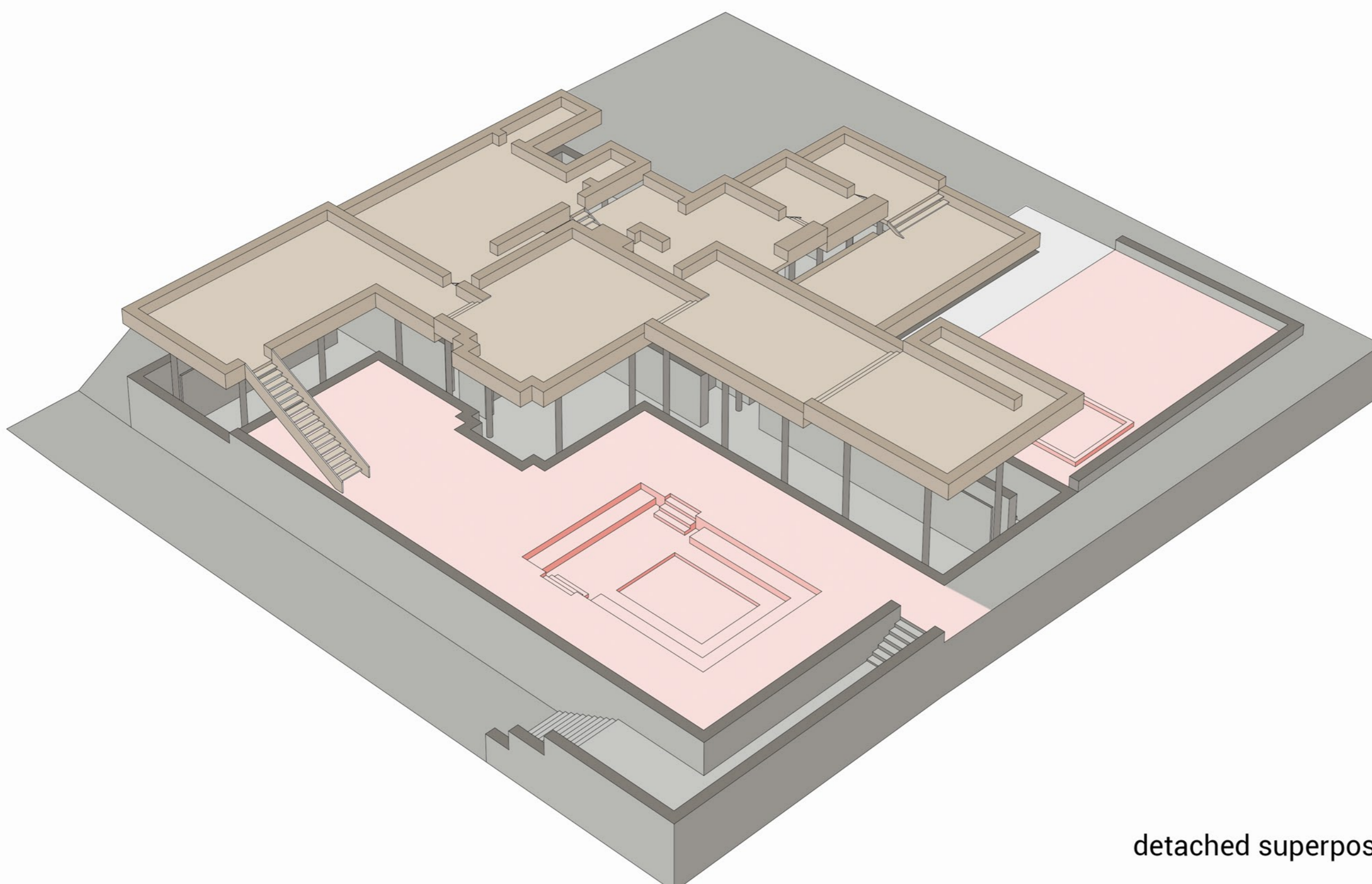
relation to archaeological site



project proposal

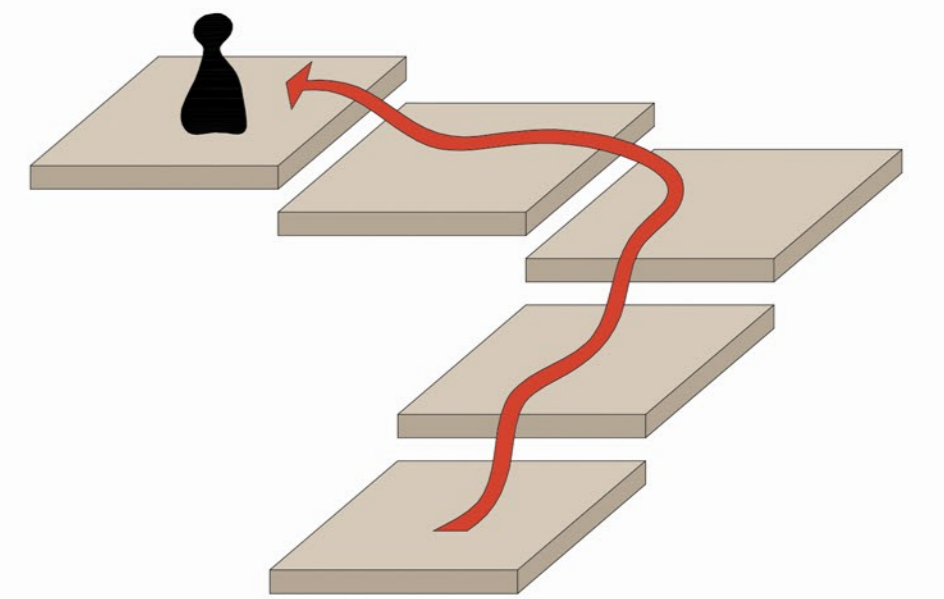


archaeological site

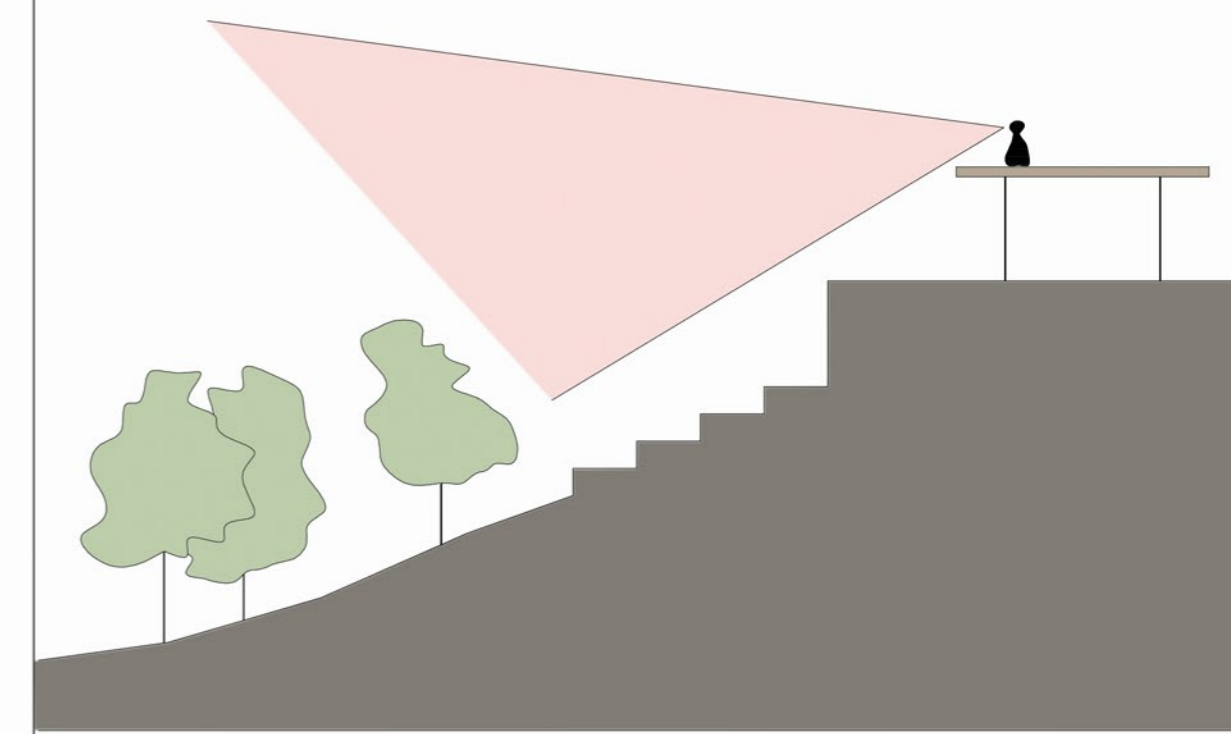


detached superposition

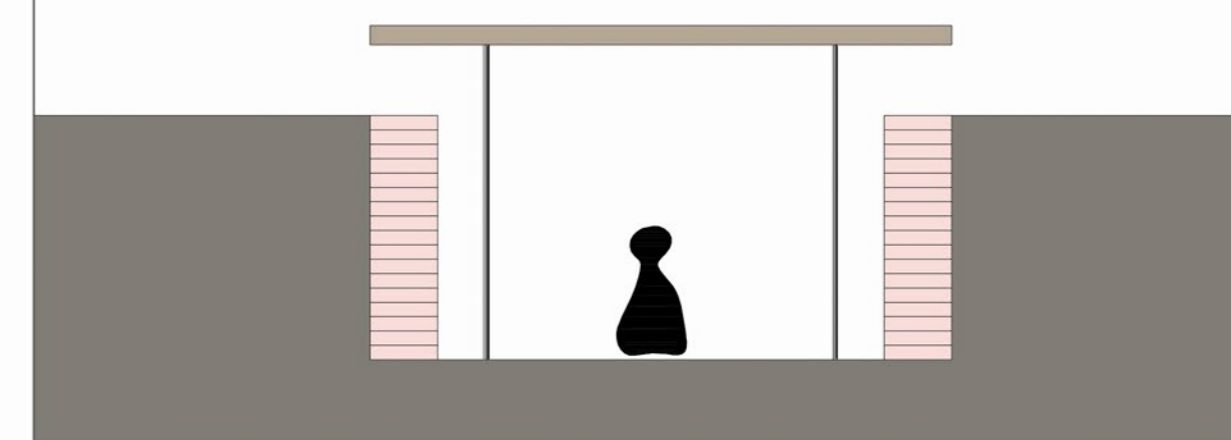
concept



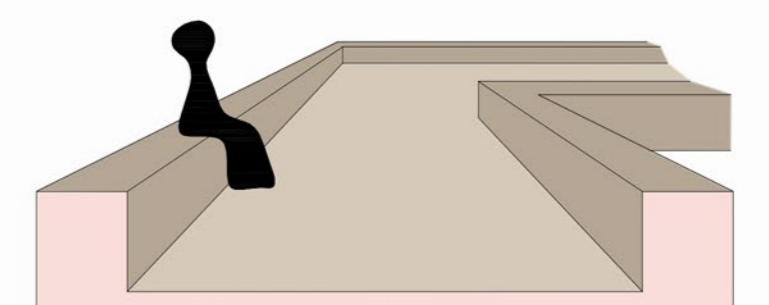
walk up



views



covered spaces



resting spaces

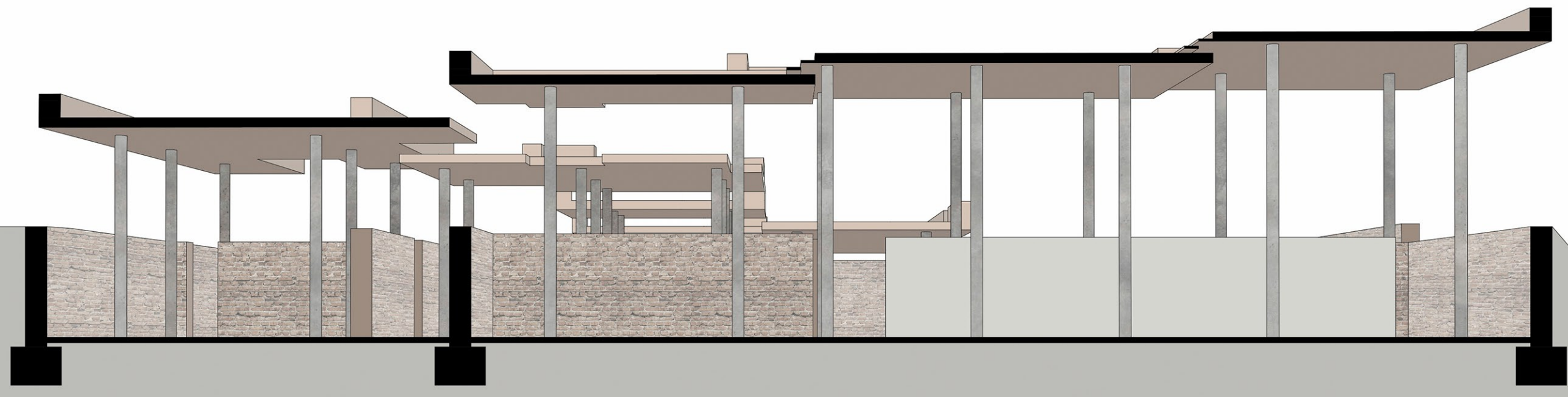
the wolf house revisited

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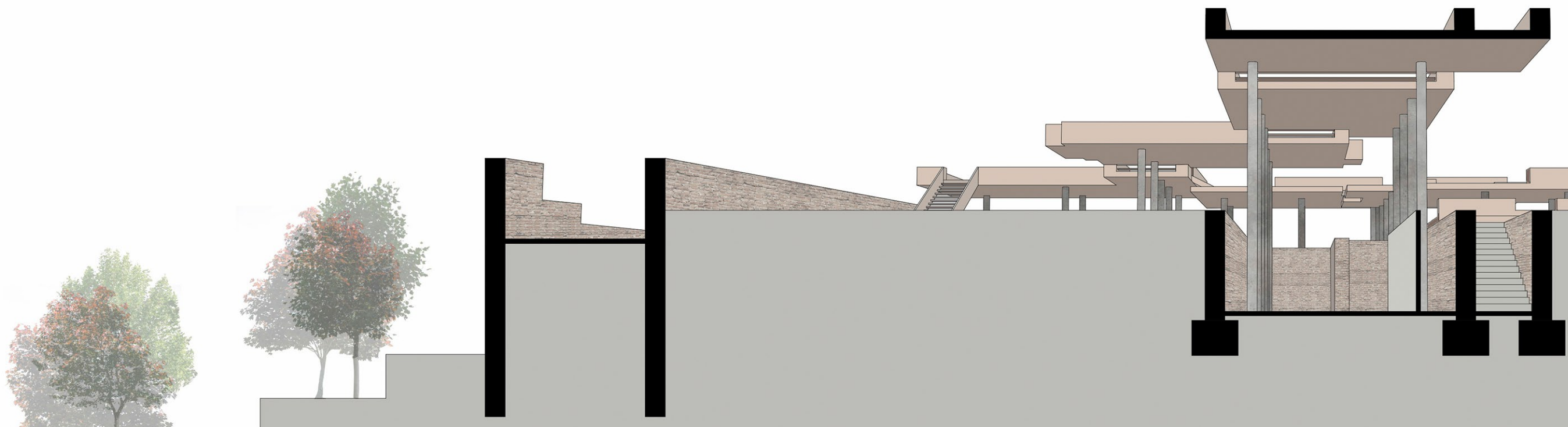
elevating platforms

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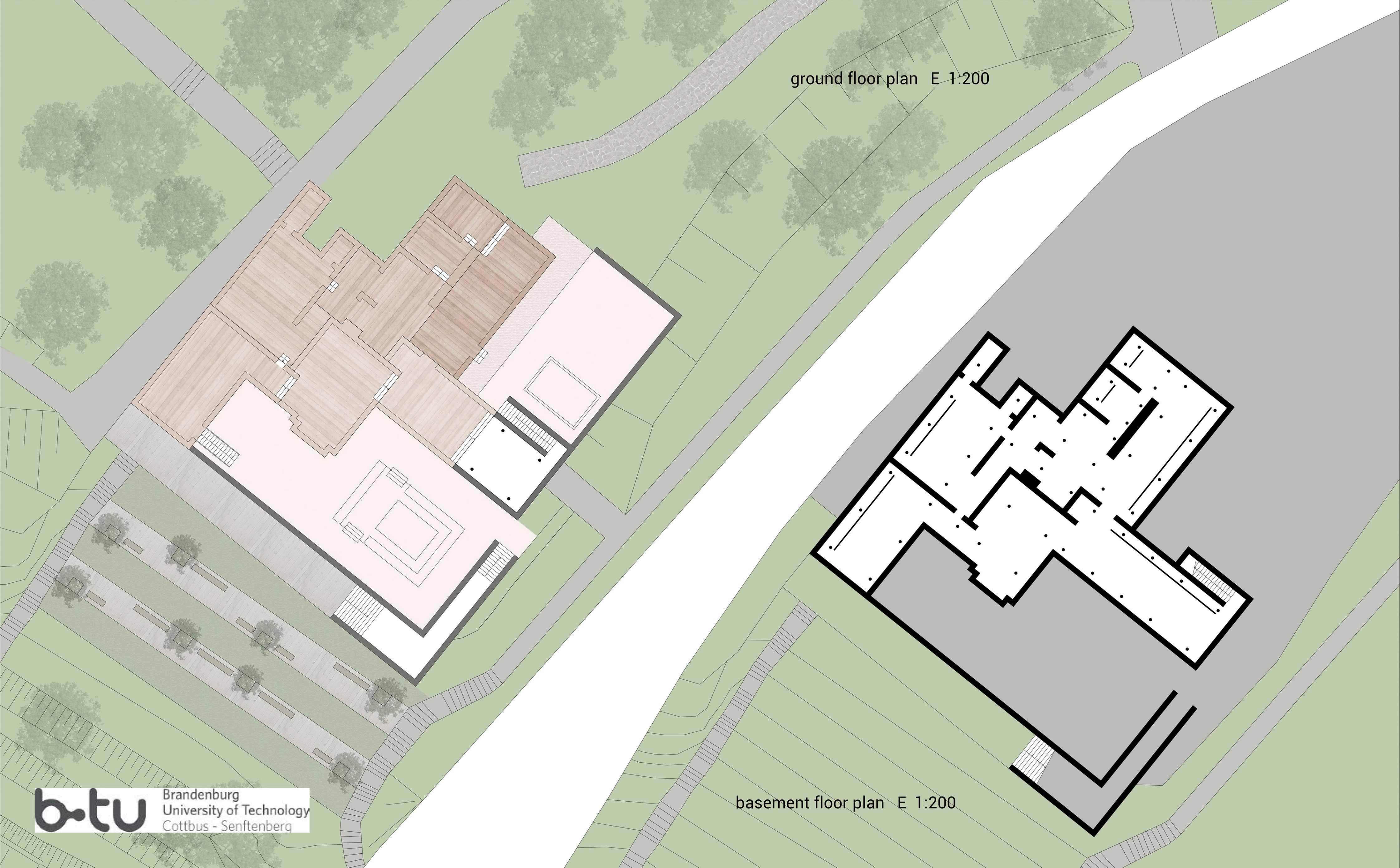
section E 1:100



section E 1:100



ground floor plan E 1:200



basement floor plan E 1:200