INTERNATIONAL.URBAN.DESIGN.STUDIO

urban transitions lab II

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL DENSITIES FOR THE SAUMWEBER SITE IN MUNICH

Semester Documentation &
Student Design Projects
Architecture and
Urban Design

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2025
Technische Universität
München

Cover: The Saumweber production plant. Opposite page: Entrance gate on Pogner Straße, photos by N.Kling/TUM 2023


ANMELDUNG
REGISTRATION
Feuerwehrzufahrt
SAUMWEBE
Butterfett · Speisefett · Pflanzenfett
Landwirtschaft
Zukunft
Bioland


A.SAUMWEBER

I. Urban Transitions Lab II Multi-dimensional Densities

Norbert Kling, Julia Micklewright, Thomas Hess, Jakob Bahret and Mark Michaeli

1. Introduction

Cities are under constant transformation and their transition to a more durable and resilient model is an urgent matter. They have to adapt to new climate conditions but also must find new strategies to foster sustainable mobility modes, build with sustainable resources, offer adequate and affordable spaces for existing and new uses, rethink urban production, and face the biodiversity crisis. This emerging process of urban restructuring comes with a broad range of problems, because space is a scarce resource, while the adaptation capacity of conventional urban models is limited. In view of these challenges, it is necessary to conceptualise new approaches and forms of urban development, in which conflicting goals are not seen as demanding an either/or situation, but as the starting points for co-existence and diversity. The urban transitions lab has been established to engage with these urban tasks and questions from different perspectives.

In the 2023/24 semester, the second Urban Transitions Lab, titled „Urban Transitions Lab II: Multi-dimensional Densities for the Saumweber Site in Munich," focused on a site in Thalkirchen, Munich. We experimented with multi-dimensional densities and multi-functional urban configurations and used them as tools for designing urban spaces. In this approach, density was seen as the key to an effective use of space and should not be limited to built-up volume. Rather, social, ecological, functional and ambient densities were considered as dimensions to be taken into account, along with the temporal dimension through which these densities unfold and interact with each other when planning for a sustainable transformation of cities.

Redevelopment sites could be seen as a window of opportunity to experiment with new densities within an existing urban fabric. In the studio, we examined a site in southern Munich that will soon transform from an industrial area to futures yet to be conceived and debated. It was an opportunity for us to explore density in its broader sense, in all its dimensions, to make the most of the specific location and to achieve high-quality built and open spaces that make a difference and are fit for the challenges ahead.

We would like to thank Dr. Rupert Saumweber for making possible this project, for providing insights into the history of the company and for taking us around the Saumweber site. Many thanks go to Prof. Dr.-Ing. Andrea Benze, for sharing material and acting as guest critic in the studio.

Tasos Roidis visited the studio on a regular basis and acted as advisor on landscape elements. Ishika Alim and Arne Markuske contributed to the pin-up discussions. Thanks to them also.

Finally, we thank the students for their interest, commitment and outstanding work.

Norbert Kling, Julia Micklewright, Thomas Hess, Jakob Bahret and Mark Michaeli.

Opposite page: Main entrance to factory offices, site visit, photo by N.Kling/TUM 2023

2. Transforming a Space of Production
Brief History and Future Plans

SAUMWEBER GmbH is a specialist producer of butter, fats and oils for both, consumer and industry clients. The history of the firm began in 1902 when Maria and August Saumweber established a small dairy in the Au district of Munich where they processed farm milk of the surrounding Bavarian countryside. The company's expansion coincided with its relocation to the Thalkirchen neighbourhood. Over time, SAUMWEBER has developed into a leading manufacturer of milk and vegetable fats. Their portfolio of brands includes conventional and organic products. As a family enterprise, the firm is proud of being committed to values, such as fairness, confidence and reliability, and stresses its responsibility towards humans and the environment. The next step in the evolution of the company will be the completion of its relocation to the city of Rosenheim, which is in the southeast of Munich. This way, the company intends to retain its strong connections in the region while being able to modernise and expand its production facilities. The family is planning to develop the site in Thalkirchen over the next decade. Current ideas evolve around mixing different uses, retaining some elements of production, and establishing a vibrant place that serves the local communities.

The Thalkirchen neighborhood is located approximately five kilometers south of Munich's historic center and developed around a village core. Its name literally means "church in the valley," owing to its position on the lower river terrace between the Isar River to the east and the valley's topographic edge to the west. The village underwent significant changes towards the end of the 19th century with the construction of the Isartalbahn railway. This railway connected the village to Munich and the southern regions, leading to the development of supporting infrastructure such as railway yards and hydraulic power plants. Shortly after the beginning of the 20th century, several changes led to the rapid growth of the area, including the construction of a river landing point and Thalkirchen's administrative adoption by the city of Munich. The spatial layout of the urban development followed the masterplan established by Munich's planning department, led by Theodor Fischer. This plan features relatively dense perimeter blocks, mixed uses, and gently curved streets that remain prevalent today. Today, Thalkirchen is a popular destination for leisure activities, thanks to the quality of the renaturated river Isar and the nearby zoo. The U3 underground station provides easy access to the area.

Production line and company sign at the Thalkirchen site. Photos by Saumweber GmbH (www.saumweber.biz) (left) & J. Micklewright/TUM (right). Opposite page: View into factory yard from the south, photo by N.Kling/TUM 2023

Figure-ground plan of Munich, showing the location of the site. Scale approx. 1:70000

Base map by Maximilian Dörrbecker based on data by OpenStreetMap and licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic license. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Karte_München_Schwarzplan.png

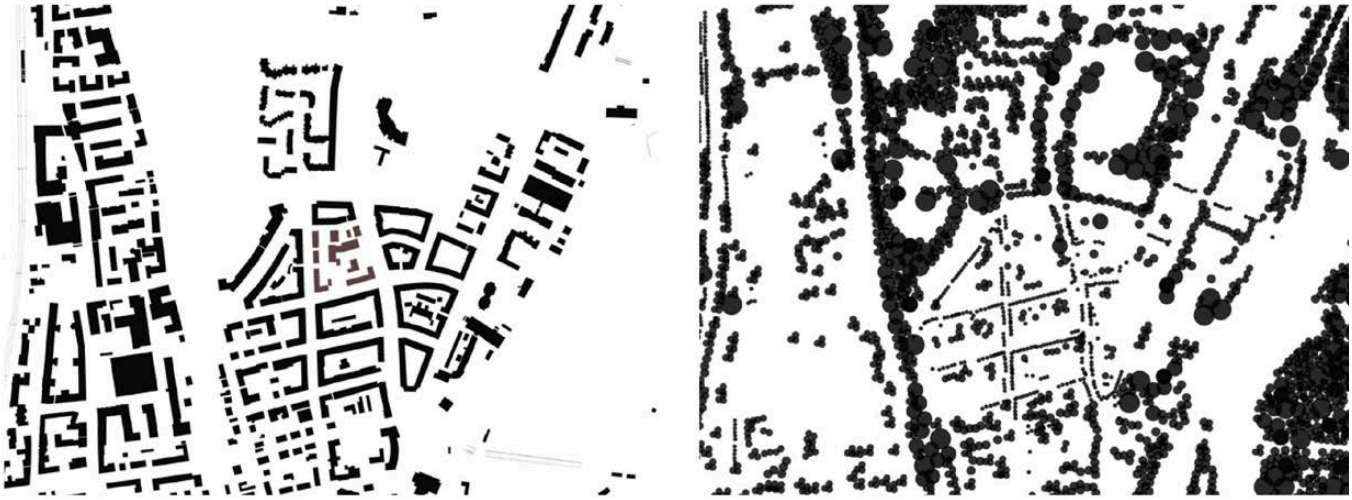
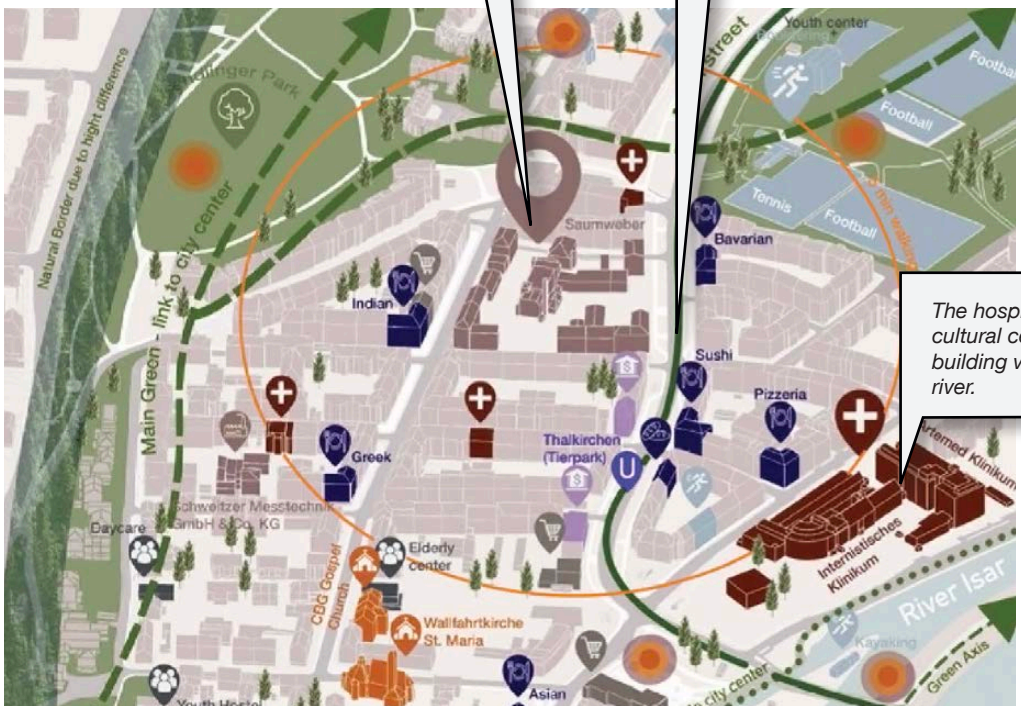


Figure-ground plans – buildings (left) and trees (right). Anna Dietrich and Sena Özkan

The Saumweber factory site is integrated into the historic urban fabric and defines a unique place accentuated by its chimney.

The shops and services in the area are mainly located along Pognerstraße, which runs past the site, and around Thalkirchner Platz, where the underground station is situated. Other amenities in the vicinity include a zoo located on the opposite side of the Isar River, health services, and a youth hostel.

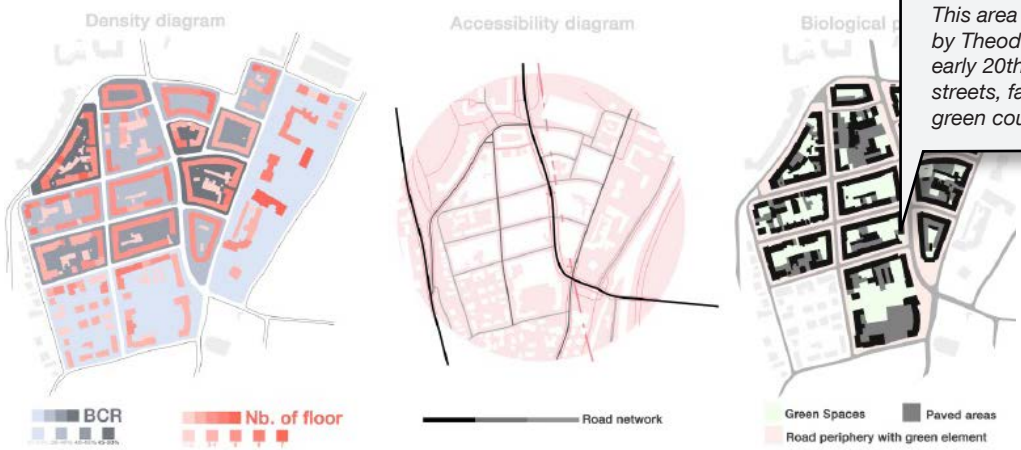


The hospital campus and the Isargasteig cultural center to the north define larger building volumes along the canal and river.

The analytical tool of the treasure map illustrates key elements, uses, and spaces within their local context, emphasizing qualities and potentials that can be integrated into the design project..

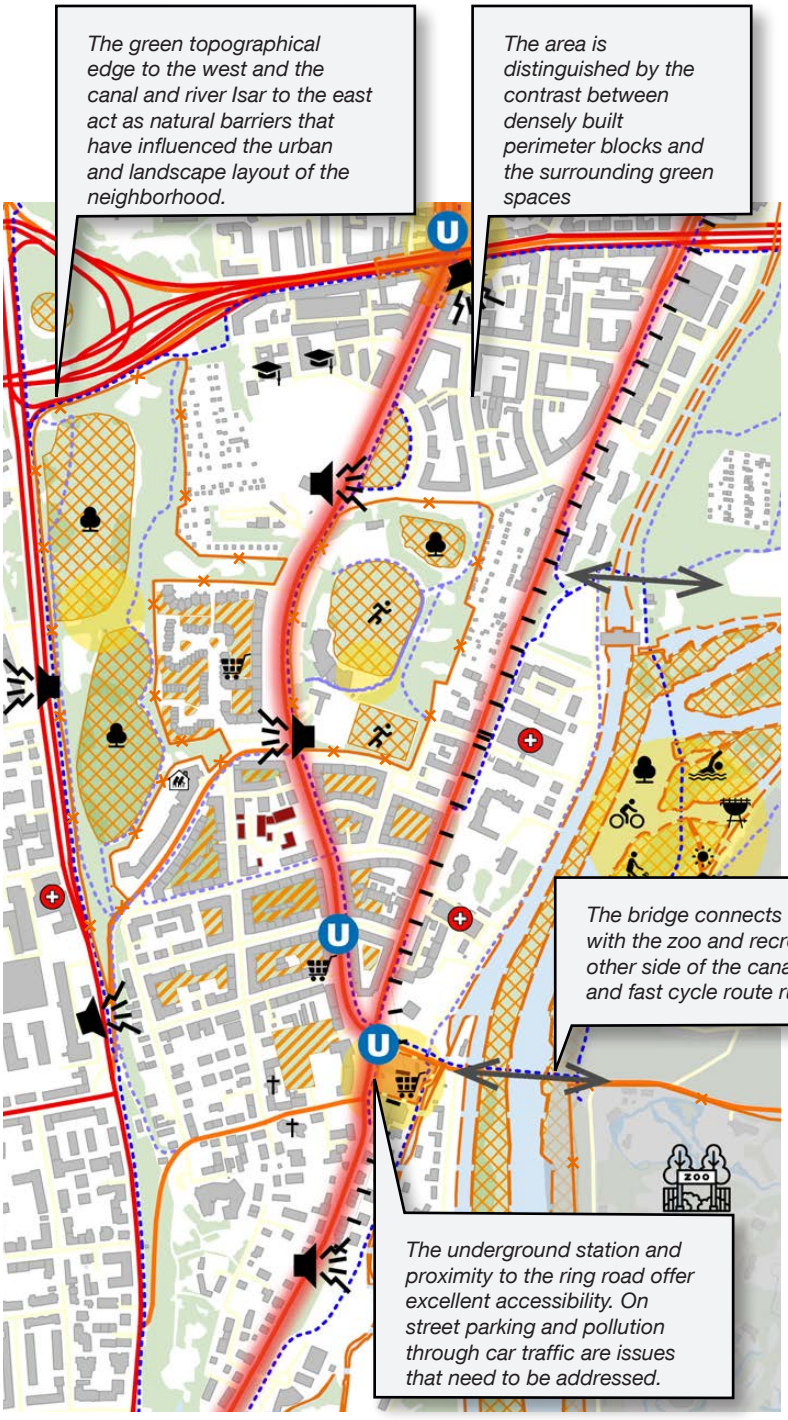
Site analysis Anna Dietrich and Sena Özkan

This area of Thalkirchen has been shaped by Theodor Fischer's urban plan of the early 20th century, featuring gently curved streets, fairly dense perimeter blocks, green courtyards and mixed uses.

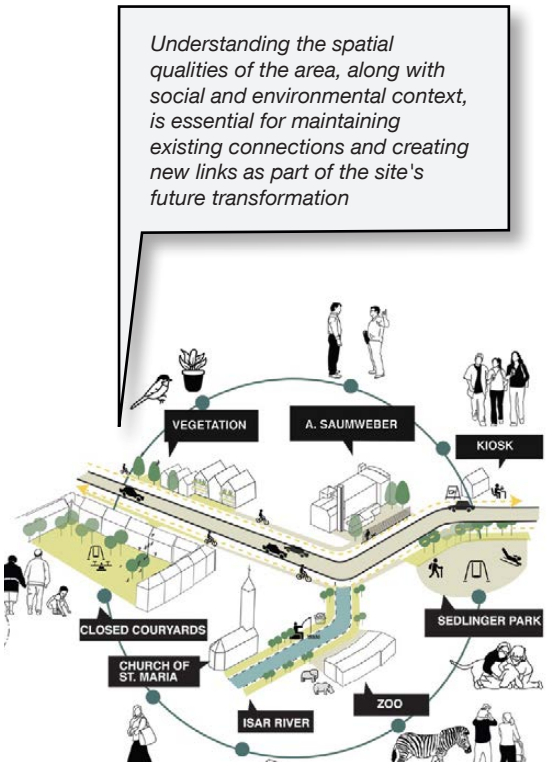


Site analysis by Waldemar Fierro Rubio and Ismaël Sow

3. Understanding the Site
The Saumweber Factory Site and its Local Context

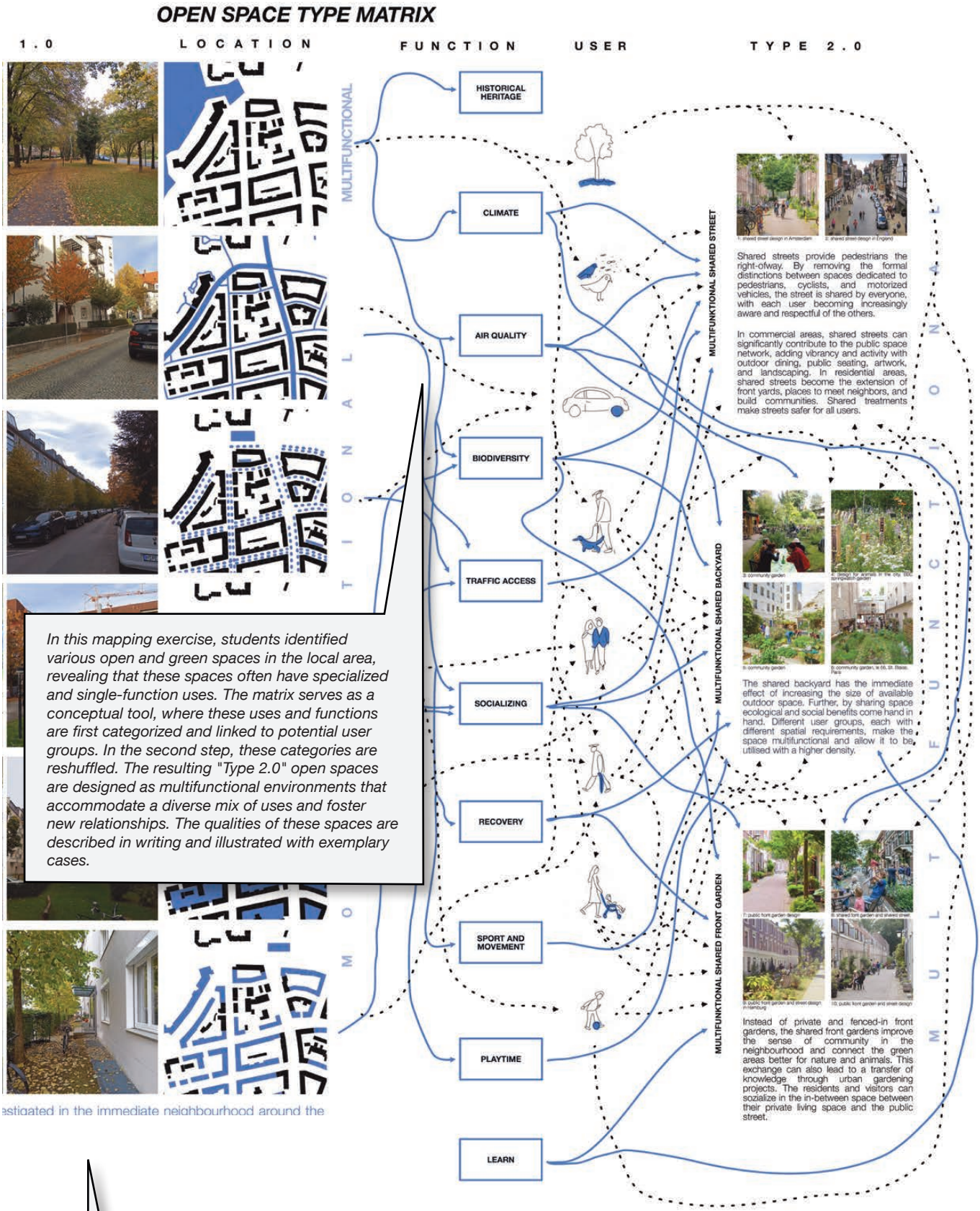


Analysis by Luana Gisolia and Joana Tivellato



Analysis by Aleyna Canpolat and Alp Eren Ozalp

Study of thresholds by Ladina Bürgisser, Eva Klar and Alina Oelze



In this mapping exercise, students identified various open and green spaces in the local area, revealing that these spaces often have specialized and single-function uses. The matrix serves as a conceptual tool, where these uses and functions are first categorized and linked to potential user groups. In the second step, these categories are reshuffled. The resulting "Type 2.0" open spaces are designed as multifunctional environments that accommodate a diverse mix of uses and foster new relationships. The qualities of these spaces are described in writing and illustrated with exemplary cases.

From monofunctional to multifunctional shared spaces. Relational open space matrix by Ladina Bürgisser, Eva Klar and Alina Oelze

Thick Mapping: In the studio, mapping the different dimensions of density and relations within the urban environment is regarded as an essential component of the analysis stage and a prerequisite for the following design stage. Standard maps are used to show the spatial context of the site, develop design agendas, communicate ideas, or justify interventions. The Thick Mapping approach promoted at the chair enables students to go further and explore various non-architectural mapping tools, such as social worlds/arenas maps, time-oriented maps, relational maps like the one presented here, and gender-sensitive maps. The work is supported by the chair's evolving Thick Mapping Manual.

4. Design Approach

The design studio conceives the issues of the project as being related to the broader discourse about urban transformation, and the questions and challenges arising from them (Kling et al. 2023). **How can we respond to climate change and increasing urban inequalities in times of crisis and with limited spatial and other resources? How can architectural and urban design enhance urban transformations to benefit both human and non-human residents of cities? How can we turn spatial knowledge into action?**

In order to address these multiple and complex issues, the design studio worked with the **concept of multi-dimensional densities**, which goes beyond density as a mere comparative and numerical dimension. It stresses that built density has to be coupled with quality design to make it liveable for those who will experience it, and that **with the current ecological crisis, lack of affordable spaces and growing spatial inequalities, the concepts of building density must be re-explored**.

Although densities are often defined in Local Area Plans and other planning frameworks, they should not be conceived as pre-given or fixed. Urban densities are outcomes of conventions, cultural and climatic conditions, economic parameters, and political processes in which different dimensions and interests are negotiated.

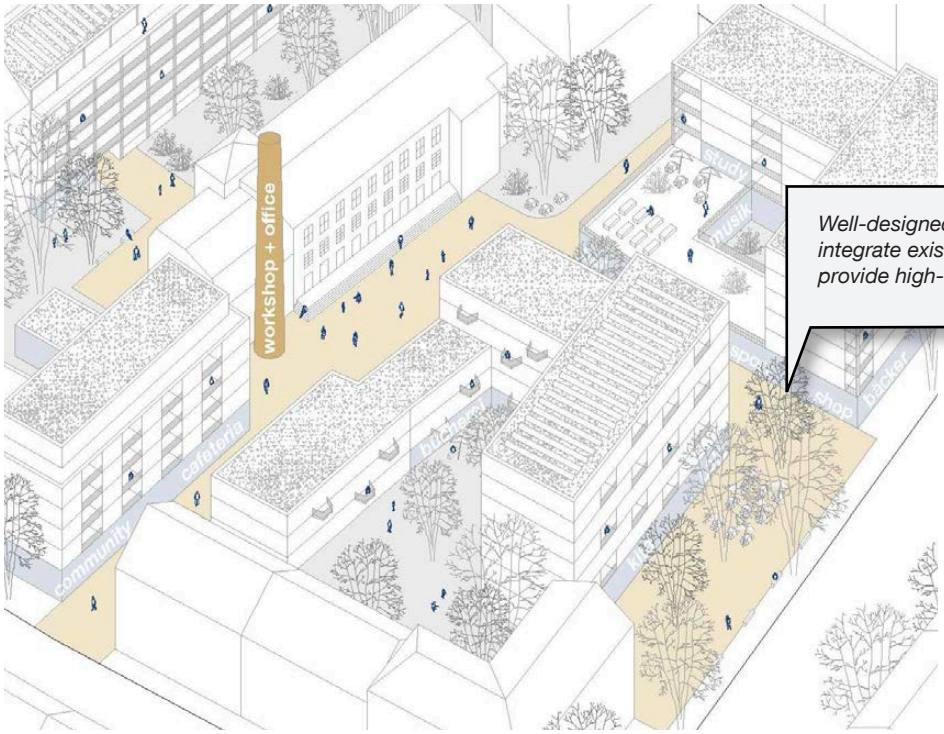
So we understand that we need to extend the definition of density to other dimensions. Transdisciplinary perspectives enable us to better understand the concepts' use across different disciplines (Rosskamm 2011). In recent literature, cities have been described as ecological, sociological and technological systems (SETS) (McPhearson et al. 2022) which highlights the complexity and diversity of interactions taking place in these areas. This simple framework is useful to check that design proposals for neighbourhoods, buildings, open spaces and streets are taking into account those complexities.

The students in the studio have been using these three categories to frame their approach to density, combining them with a set of design tools to develop their projects: **Multifunctionality, adaptability, process and transition design**, aiming at moving beyond conventions about density.

From this, a series of questions were raised and addressed in the design projects. How can we exploit this political dimension in a productive way to move beyond conventions about densities and urban mix? Which spatial configurations could enable residents and users to experiment with unusual situations of density, test their personal limits, explore new lifestyles, or develop new everyday routines for living, working, relaxing, or socialising in dense urban environments? As part of engaging with these questions, the students also reflected on alternative models of ownership and organisation of power that encourage multifunctionality, and multidimensional densities.

McPhearson et al. (2022) A social-ecological-technological systems framework for urban ecosystem services, in: One Earth 5, May 20, pp.505–518. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590332222002081 | Roskamm, Nikolai (2011) Dichte. Eine trans-disziplinäre Dekonstruktion. Bielefeld

Kling, Norbert, Roidis, Tasos & Michaeli, Mark (2023) Taking Action. Towards Positive Urban Change. in: Kling, N., Roidis, T. & Michaeli, M. (eds.): Taking Action. Transforming Athens' Urban Landscapes. Jovis, pp.25–31)



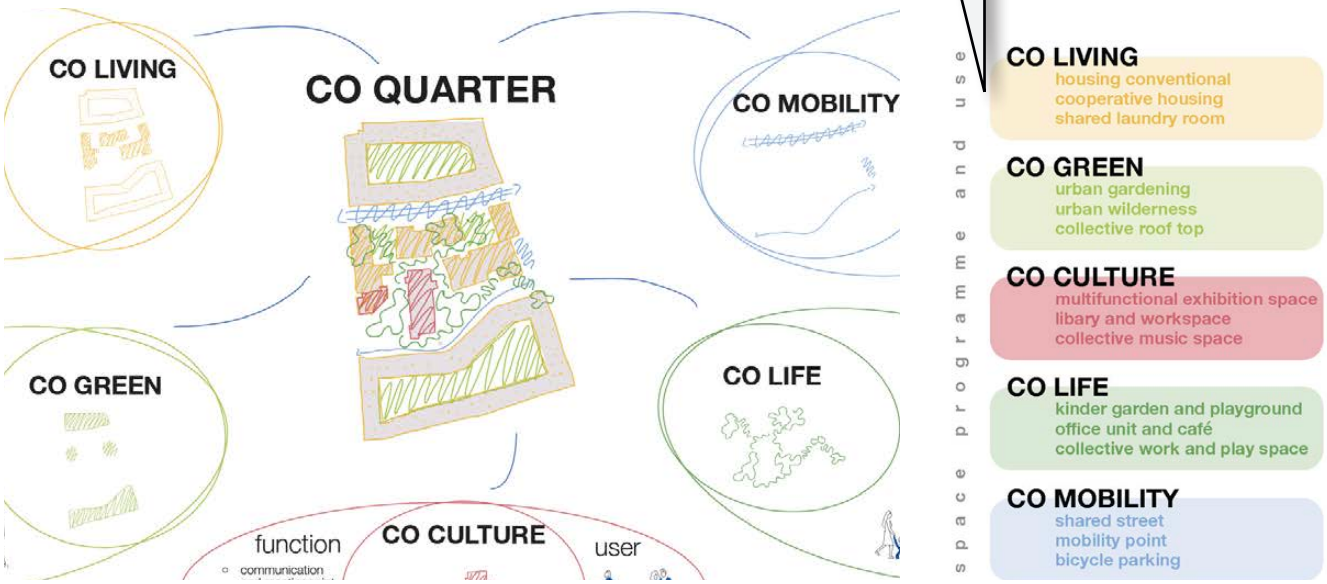
Well-designed urban spaces encourage a mix of uses, integrate existing buildings with green elements, and provide high-quality environments for enjoyment.

Jette Hackenberg | Noah Kassner

Multiple Dimensions of Density

Density is a key concept in this design studio. We believe that in order to produce high quality urban environments, density needs to be approached from multiple directions. While **building density is central to the economic viability** to a scheme, we also need to look at the **density of social interaction, ecological processes, or ambience**. In this conext, we have been working with the concepts of **double and triple inner development**. The concept of double inner development is aimed at improving the quality of open spaces to compensate for increased building densities. **New typologies of buildings and open spaces can support this goal.** Triple inner development includes adaptations in the organisation of mobility. This way, excessive spaces previously reserved for car-based mobility, in particular on-street parking, can be redistributed to green and other uses.

Multifunctionality can be achieved through integrated design approaches that emphasise interconnectedness rather than sectoral divisions.



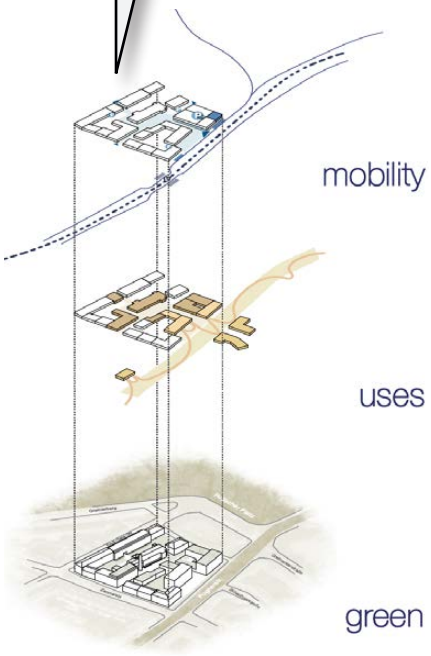
Ladina Bürgisser | Eva Klar | Jana Alina Oelze

Adaptability
This concept is closely related to multifunctionality, as it describes the capacity of a space to accommodate different uses and to **take care of diverse needs**. Different user groups come with different intentions, pursue different goals and seek different spatial qualities. Adaptability is a spatial capacity that works on the basis of programmatic and symbolic openness, avoiding tight-fit functionalism, and pre-determined and monofunctional uses. It is a **concept that deals with conditions of uncertainty and even imperfection in a positive, empowering and imaginative way**. In adaptable spaces, different uses can occur simultaneously, or one after the other. Hence, the concept is also closely related to the time dimension.

*New building typologies complement the existing building fabric. They are designed to accommodate new programs to achieve a better mix on the site. They offer **new housing typologies** and spaces for work. They also establish new interfaces on ground floor level. **Deep plan solutions minimize ground sealing while allowing for higher densities, making them very efficient.***

Elisa Fabian | Leo Golovanov | Mira Steinkirchner

*Triple inner development:
The joint consideration of building design, qualitative improvement of green and open spaces, and the reconfiguration of mobility is needed to produce high quality, high density urban environments.*



Jette Hackenberg | Noah Kassner

Multifunctionality
Today, this is a term often found when talking about urban green infrastructure as in this field it is used to highlight that a natural element such as a tree, contrary to a technical construction such as a standard roof, provides many services parallelly such as shade, cooling of the air, habitat for insects, CO2 capture, etc… While the idea of the multifunctional space, infrastructure, or building, is not new, we need to address and integrate an ever-changing series of emerging issues. **In our current times of rapid change and transition, structures with multiple functions will be more resilient and durable over time.** How can we apply the concept of multifunctionality in the design of a densely built neighbourhood? How can we provide the most benefits when using space and other scarce resources? Many new combinations of ecological, sociological and technical dimensions are still to be explored to create sustainable and resilient neighbourhoods.

Process and Transition Design
Urban transformation evolves along a timeline and assumes ever-changing spatio-material forms. It is an open process. **Transitions take time** and are not easy to implement. Temporary states will occur, and long-term goals will not always be reached. **Each phase in this process of uncertainty must be designed to a practical level of quality.** Since much of urban space in European cities is privately owned and the financial resources and political power of public actors are limited, one of the challenges of urban transformation is the problem of **activating and aligning private actors** so that common goals and visions can be realised.
Our design proposals must take into account the temporal dimension of spatial processes. This can occur through a more passively conceived responsiveness, or more actively, through establishing frameworks that encourage change and transformation. We must also think about how to accommodate **principles of circularity** over time.

The Saumweber factory yard at Thalkirchen, photo by N.Kling/TUM 2023

II. Student Design Projects

Selection *

** All texts in the following section are written by the respective project teams. Captions are provided by the editors.*

Inter-Yard

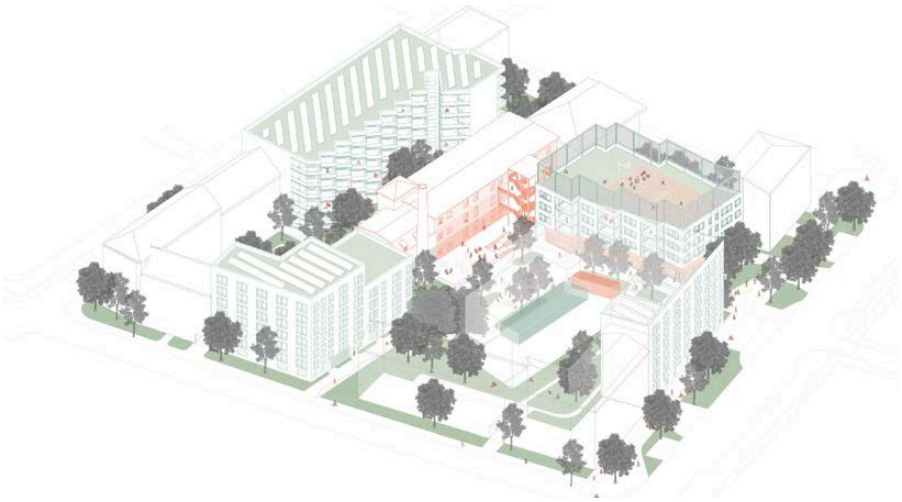
Urban transitions lab II

Maren Blaga | Julia Nefahina

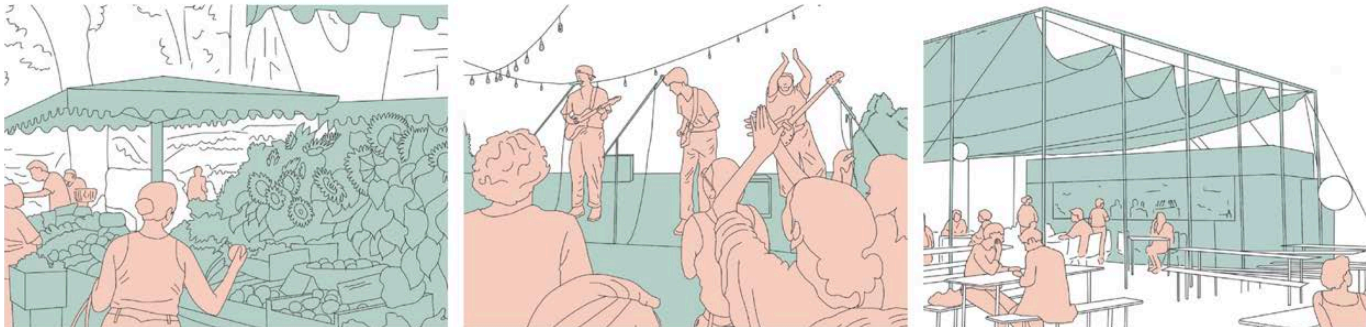
The Project „Inter-Yard“ is located at the current factory site of the company Saumweber and features housing, mix-use buildings, spaces for local communities as well as surrounding greenery. Through an in-depth research and analysis, the integration inside the quartier and in Thalkirchen as a whole became an important topic and challenge. To support the integration of new residents, solutions regarding the volumes, functions and communication opportunities for an interactive site were designed. With the research question „how can we create an interactive site to support integration?“ we challenge ourselves to work with the boundaries between publicity and privacy, involvement and withdrawal.

The former Saumweber factory is being modified, the main building is being completely renovated and repurposed, with uses aimed at the community.The remaining rooms offer space for functions that promote cultural exchange as well as opportunities to represent this: learning together, cooking together, making music together. All existing residential buildings will be retained. Vacant building slots are complemented by three larger residential buildings in which offer different living concepts. The foundations of the former Saumweber hall are being reused. The actual hall will be replaced by a four-story building that includes a drugstore on the ground floor. The roof is designed as an open roof that overviews the courtyard and is accessible from the exterior staircase. A sports field and shared gardens will be accommodated here.

The outdoor areas are divided into a main courtyard, which is publicly accessible and allows appropriation, and generous closed off gardens. Different appropriation scenarios are showcased by the pavement design. Scenarios like markets, concerts and festivals enable residents to come together while still engaging the individual´s interests. Habitants can participate in organisation and invite friends and familiy from outside the quartier to further broaden the communicative exchange.



top: Multi-functional yard. A broad range of ground floor uses are connected to this space.
bottom: Axonometric showing the integration of buildings, courtyards and green elements.



Market, concerts and other social activities in the Inter-Yard

m 10 20 30 40 50

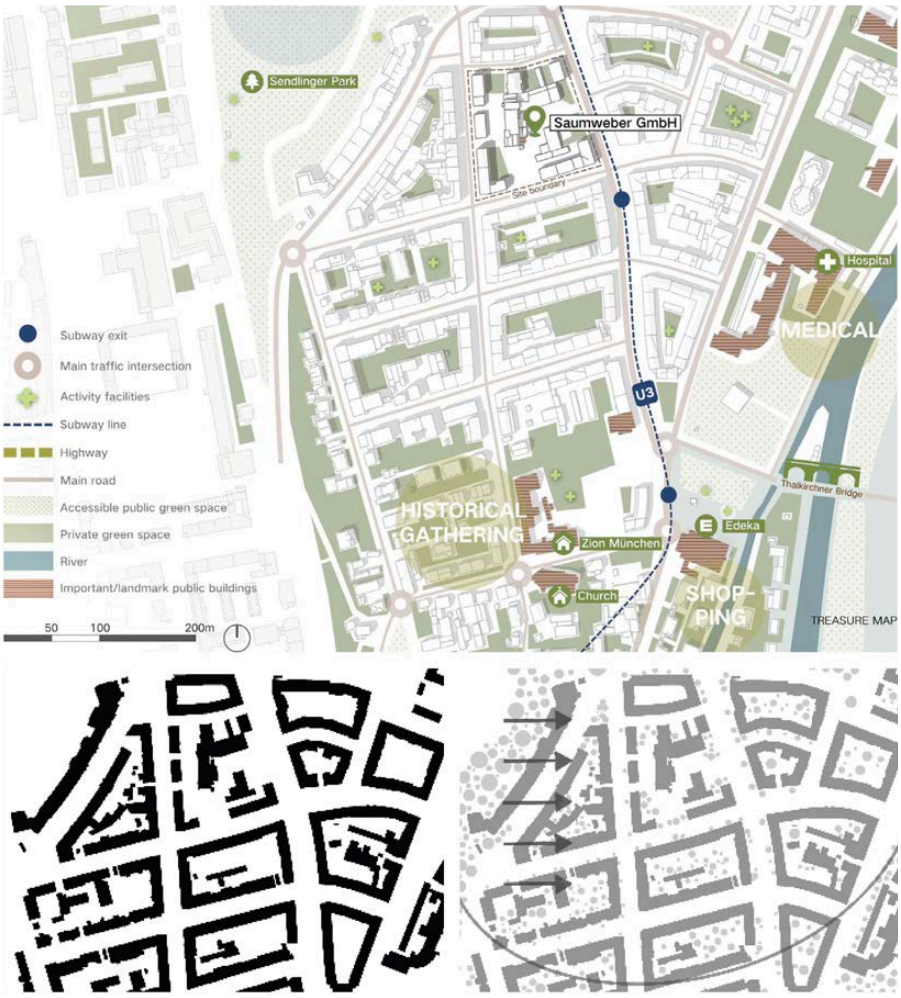
Ground Floor plan. Scale approx. 1:750

Harvestub

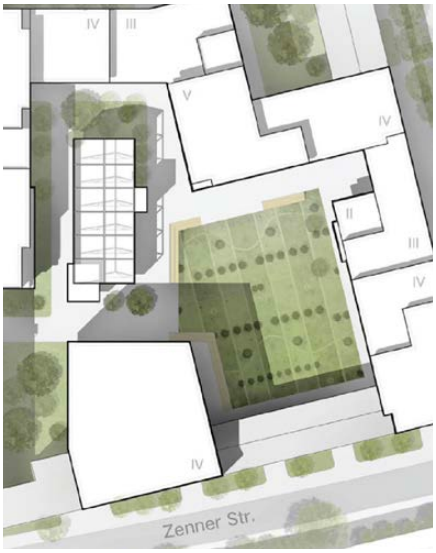
Densities for the Saumweber site in Munich

Jinshan Wang | Eduardo Pimenta do Vale Santos

Findings in Thalkirchen: Saumweber in Thalkirchen, southern Munich, is well connected to the city center. Our design emphasizes Urban Farming for sustainable production and community service. The factory will transform into a community space with workshops and exhibitions.
Increasing block density addresses high housing costs in Munich,making it more sustainable for students and young professionals.
Statement: At "UrbanHarvestHub," we are dedicated to reshaping the urban
living experience in Munich.
Through the integration of innovative urban agriculture and versatile community space design, we not only offer an eco-friendly living environment but also introduce distinctive green spaces that set us apart from typical neighborhoods.
Our commitment extends beyond conventional boundaries, providing a unique platform for showcasing Saumweber GmbH's products. Our vision is to establish a harmonious blend of nature, community, and sustainability, cultivating a more vibrant and sustainable lifestyle within the city, enriched by diverse and unique green spaces that foster a sense of connection among residents. These green spaces are not just aesthetically pleasing; they serve as communal hubs where residents can gather, collaborate, and participate in the cultivation of a sustainable lifestyle. Moreover, they provide a unique stage for Saumweber GmbH's products, creating an immersive experience that goes beyond traditional product showcases.
Urban Sustainable Living: Aiming to integrate urban agriculture, community activities, and environmentally friendly lifestyles through innovative spatial planning and ecological design.



top: Mapping the local area. Many of the existing courtyards offer green spaces



left: Detail of productive green zone in the yard. right: The roofscape is an active part of the cultivation zone and provides ecosystem services.

Community activities centred on urban gardening.The former factory is converted into a greenhouse. Housing is provided in modular buildings.

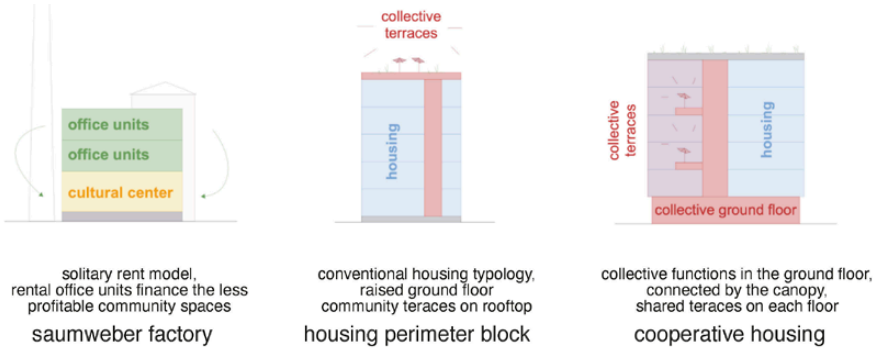
Co Quarter

Density through sharing

Ladina Bürgisser | Eva Klar | Jana Alina Oelze

Our design, titled „CO QUARTER," is a testament to the power of shared spaces in a dense and vibrant urban neighborhood and the innovative architectural structure that binds them together in a harmonious structure with the urban environment.
At the heart of our design is the profound belief in the symbiotic relationship between architecture and the community it serves. We have conceived a space that transcends traditional boundaries, embracing an interconnected ecosystem where residents, visitors, and the environment coalesce into a vibrant tapestry of shared experiences.
Central to our conceptual work is the deliberate cultivation of shared spaces that foster a sense of community, collaboration, and inclusivity. We have designed communal areas, that seamlessly transition between collective and individual space - inside and outside - promoting interactions that transcend cultural, social, and economic divides.
Our building structure is divided into the southern perimeter block, the neighborhood axis with the Saumweber as center, and the snake-formed building arrangement in the north. While the perimeter block with its enclosed courtyard hosts rather conventional housing types, the snake allows for new living concepts and contains typologies with a higher degree of collectiveness. The freestanding Saumweber factory remains a point of identification for the neighborhood and invites inhabitants of the surrounding blocks into the central axis of the quarter. This way, the design creates a balance between individual and collective areas and combines the sustainable social theme of sharing, to create a more dense city.

top: Axonometric and cross section. The narrow perimeter block encloses a protected green courtyard while providing a new public route connecting the converted Saumweber factory, playground and the neighborhood square. Cooperative housing is based in the clustered astypologies to the north.



left: View of the culture square. right: Vertical distribution of uses, reflecting the specific tenure models within the different parts of the scheme

left: concept of circulation. right: Series of goals and design strategies sketched out on flipchart block

Ground floor plan. Scale approx. 1:750

From Industry to Unity

Harmonizing heritage and inclusivity

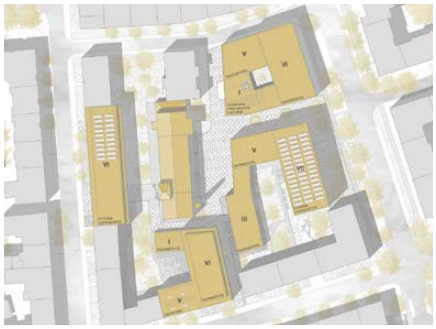
Jette Hackenberg | Noah Kassner

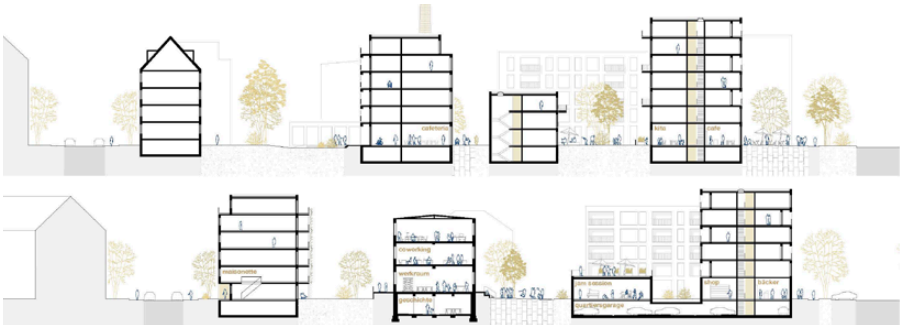
The project area in Thalkirchen combines the allure of Munich's green lung with that of a well-connected neighborhood. With fast access to the city center via the U3, Thalkirchen is a sought-after residential area. Along Pognerstraße, a vibrant commercial axis is emerging, flanking the Thalkirchen Square, a central hub of the neighborhood. Here, most daily necessities are easily accessible. Yet, there is a lack of a nearby cultural center that fosters social cohesion and creates an identity.

Our project focuses on the Saumweber Site, which stands out from the surrounding block perimeter buildings in the urban context. We integrate the existing structure with new buildings to create a densely populated, diverse community. The area becomes accessible to Thalkirchen residents, thereby creating a new cultural hotspot for the neighborhood.

We offer a hybrid structure with alternative housing forms and lively ground floors. Along Pognerstraße, we extend the commercial axis with a daycare center, café, and supermarket with a bakery. Within the neighborhood, we establish communal facilities evolving around the existing factory which hosts production-orientated facilities and a coworking space. We offer a library and a cafeteria, serving as meeting places for people of all ages.

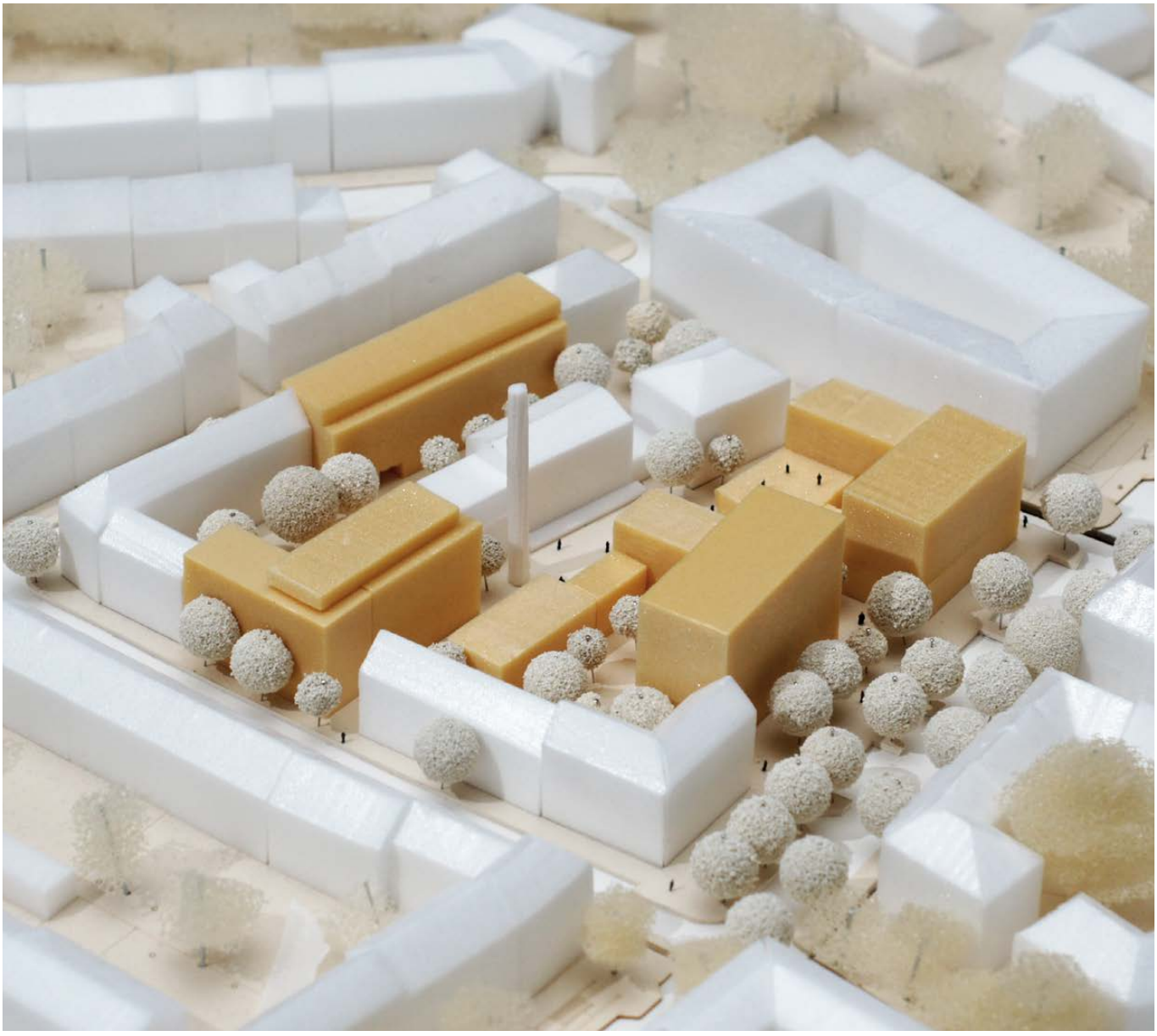
Due to generous green spaces nearby, we integrate small but differentiated open spaces within the site. Through excellent access to public transportation, expansion of car-sharing services, and the creation of a mobility hub, we aim to reduce private car usage in the long term. Our goal is to create a vibrant, sustainable, and socially integrated community in Thalkirchen.





left: Figure-ground plan and site plan, showing the integration of new and existing structures. top: View of public yard and cross sections (n/s

Ground floor plan. Scale approx. 1:750



Model by Jette Hackenberg and Noah Kassner, photos by Leo Golovanov/TUM. The buildings and open spaces are carefully arranged to establish an optimum density. All major trees are retained. Communal facilities are located in and around the factory, including production-orientated facilities and a coworking space, as well as a library and cafeteria. Residential uses are inclusive and designed for people of all ages.

Original model scale 1:500 (left) and 1:200 (right)

Thalkirchen+

Transformation to a dense intergenerational quarter

Elisa Fabian | Leo Golovanov | Mira Steinkirchner

We aim to design a compact, mixed-use development that increases the density in a subtle way but also maintains the production and heritage character of the Saumweber factory. The site is set to be an experimental site to diversify Thalkirchen and make it an attractive place for new and existing residents. The goal is to strengthen the community sense by adding social orientated organizations and businesses to establish the foundation for a more inter-generational quarter.

The former factory building plays a vital role as the core of the quarter. The renovated building maintains the heritage of food production by adding social and educational aspects. With a greenhouse on top, a brewery and a community kitchen restaurant the former private production site transforms into a thriving community hotspot.

In terms of density we increased the FAR to a level of 2.9 by additional 217 units. We have various options like artists apartments, cluster apartments as well as more conventional housing. This variety of housing options is a reflection of the multi-generational future of the quarter. In addition to the apartments themselves a new kind of shared management is set to guarantee live-phase appropriate housing. The possibility of Apartment-swaps between households of various age and living situations is one part of this concept.

Thalkirchen+ is an approach to tackle the challenges of demographic change on a district scale; in addition, the mixed-use amenities aim to create a resilient social network of support, education and exchange.

left: Figure-ground plan of Thalkirchen. top: Concept of courtyards featuring distinct qualities. Axonometric from the Southwest. Middle: Impression of the western courtyard and elevation of the converted Saumweber factory. Bottom: Analytical map of Thalkirchen showing challenges and strengths; impression of green yard, routes of access through the site

m 10 20 30 40 50

Ground floor plan. Scale approx. 1:750

Model by Elisa Fabian, Leo Golovanov and Mira Steinkirchner, photo by Leo Golovanov/TUM. New and existing buildings are combined and modified to create protected green courtyards and a vibrant public zone surrounding the former factory building. Ground sealing is minimized through the use of deep-plan buildings. Building heights are adjusted to provide sufficient direct sunlight in green and open spaces.

Original model scale 1:200

Made in Thalkirchen

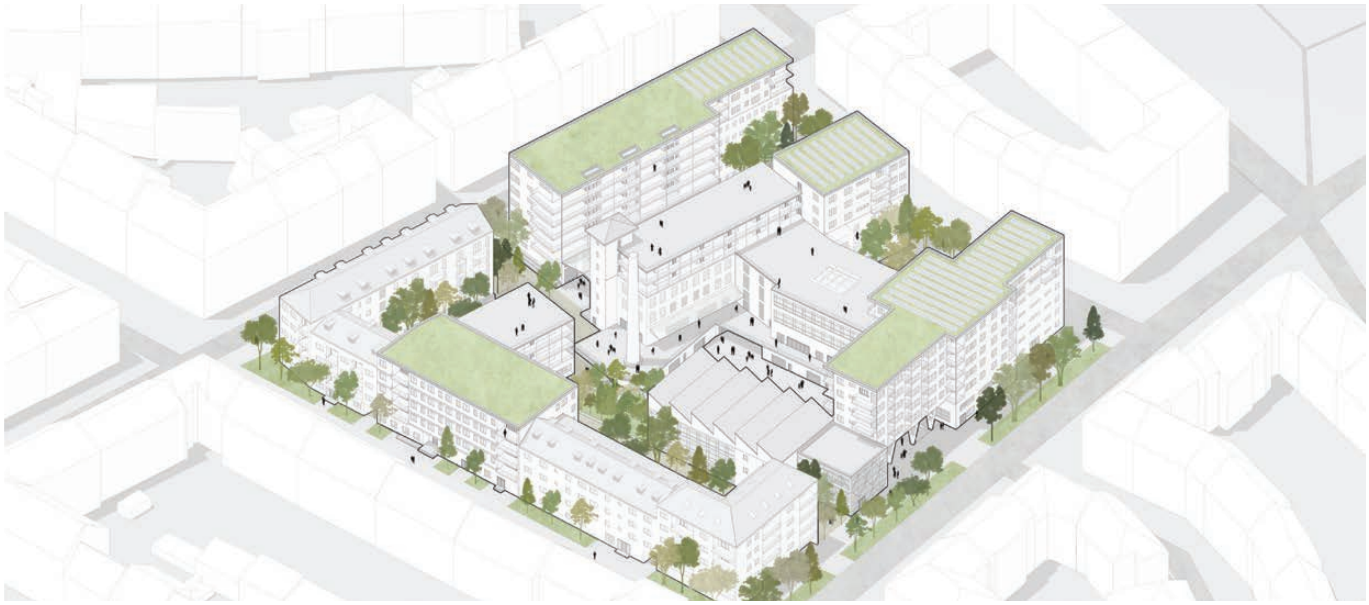
New proximities between production and residential living

Jakob von Trotha | Stefan Gross

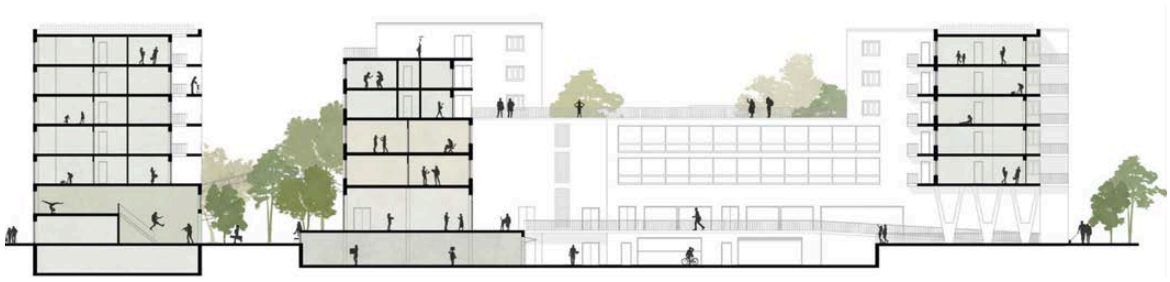
In the past Thalkirchen has always been a mixed area with residential living and constantly evolving productive facilities. It always had a high concentration of craftsmen and industry. These gave Thalkirchen a distinct character and a tradition to be proud of. Today the area is gradually losing its character as more and more long-lasting establishments close down. Now it is time once again to rethink the proximity between production and living in the area to create new modes of local production that foster more recycling, social interactions and urbanity.

We want create new centrally located piece of communal infrastructure that provides space for craftsmanship, culture and communal activites. We want to create a hybrid space that can accommodate the multitude of different stakeholder groups in the area. The Saumweber site will become a space that creates multidimensional densities between residential living, production and culture. At the core of the concept will be open courtyard space that provides shared space that can be used by craftsmen and residents and visitors. It should be highly programmed and used at all times of the week.

The new center should becoming a crucial infrastructure for the whole neighborhood and influence its development as well as be influenced by the surrounding programs. The goal is to create a new kind of productive urban infrastructure from which all related stakeholder groups can benefit and that improves the quality of urban spaces, diversity of social interactions, recycling and circularity concepts with the goal of creating a more sustainable city.



top: Site plan and distribution of main uses. middle: View into the mixed-use shared yard. bottom: Axonometric showing the spatial arrangement



Cross section showing sunken mixed-use yard, deep-plan buildings and green spaces. Scale approx. 1:750

Ground floor plan. Scale approx. 1:750

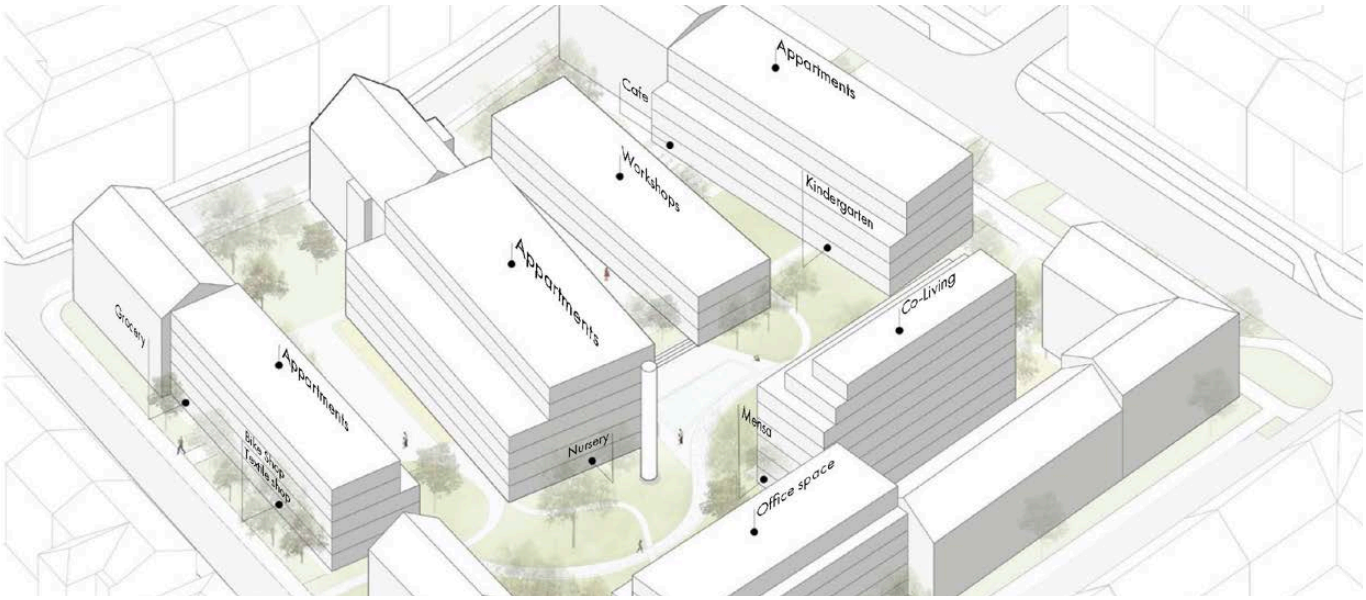
Thal-Werk

Multi-dimensional densities for the Saumwebersite

Elene Meburishvili | Elena Aguiló López

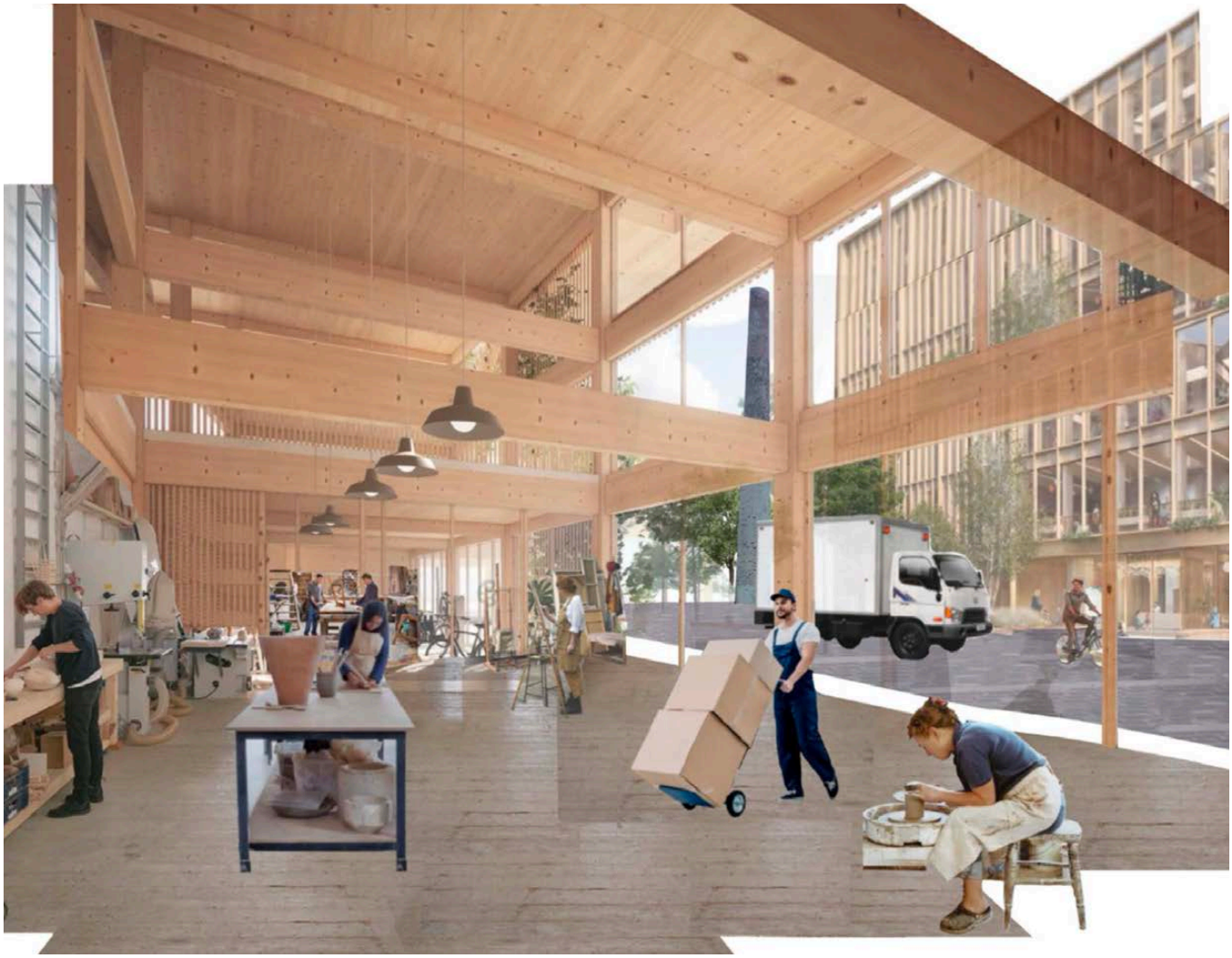
Through the analysis we learn that currently there is just one building used for production in the area, the Saumweber factory. With its move to Rosenheim, this area, once known for its large number of industries, is left without any productive space.
Given that the site has been occupied by a factory that produces fatty foods for many decades, our intention is that it remains a working area that hosts a great variety of workshops. We intend to include all type of manual activities into the site, providing numerous and fairly large workshop spaces. We also want to take into account people who have their own offices at home, creating apartments with a working space that allows the segregation between living and working. Furthermore, we want to provide new office space for companies that want to be located in a quiet neighbourhood close to the city center. With the design of this new site, our aim is that jobs are not lost in the area, given that it is alrea-dy a very residential one. The mix of apartments, office spaces, workshops, local shops and other services together fosters new dynamics into the area.
The orientation of the buildings allows the sunlight to reach both the apartments and the open spaces. The public areas are designed for different uses and characters. A special passage is provided to access the workshop area, enabling the delivery of equipment. It is limited by a natural fence and stands to isolate it from the rest of the continuous public space. The double-height workshop spaces are visible from this corridor through a glass façade, allowing everyone to witness and be part of the activities that are going on inside. The design aims to provide high-quality working spaces for various professionals and amateurs.

Site plan. The linear open zones, oriented north-south, support various functions, including a central work zone accessed from the north. The distribution of uses supports the co-existence of housing, community-oriented uses, and production.



Axonometric showing spatial arrangment. The green crosslink is lined with community-oriented uses. The workzone is accessed from the north.

Landscaped transition between the working area on the right and the green space on the left, which also serves as playzone and a thoroughfare through the site. The threshold is accentuated by a flight of south-facing steps. The higher-level yard provides level access to the Saumweber factory building. The historic factory building is extended sideways and upwards to accommodate offices, co-working spaces, and apartments.

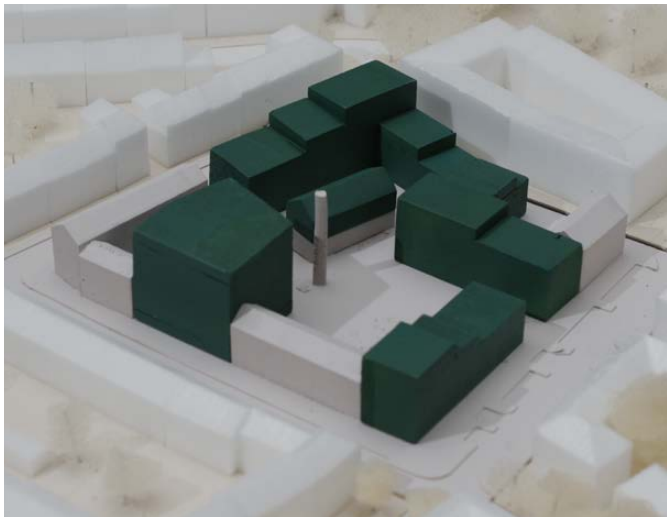


Perspective of workshops on ground floor. The productive area is supported by a service and access yard.

Inter-Yard
Maren Blaga | Julia Nefahina (p.16)

GRAFT. Green Rehabilitation Atlas For Thalkirchen
Daria Mustashkina | Matias Pose

Make Agriculture and Housing Co-Exist in the City. Agrohousing in Thalkirchen *Eva Vouillon | Kim Dupont*



Harvestub
Jinshan Wang | Eduardo Pimenta do Vale Santos (p.18)

Common Boundaries. Establishing Encounter Spaces in Thalkirchen *Aleyna Canpolat I Alp Eren Ozalp*

Four Yards
Yana Kharchanka

III. Overview Design Projects

Full Range of Projects Developed in the Studio

Model photos by Leo Golovanov/TUM

The Neighbournook. A Community Hideout
Benjamin Barbera Cortada

Saumbiont
Clarissa Posten | Nina Sevšek

Sewing Block
Luana Grisolia | Joana Trivellato

Co Quarter – Density through Sharing
Ladina Bürgisser | Eva Klar | Jana Alina Oelze (p.20)

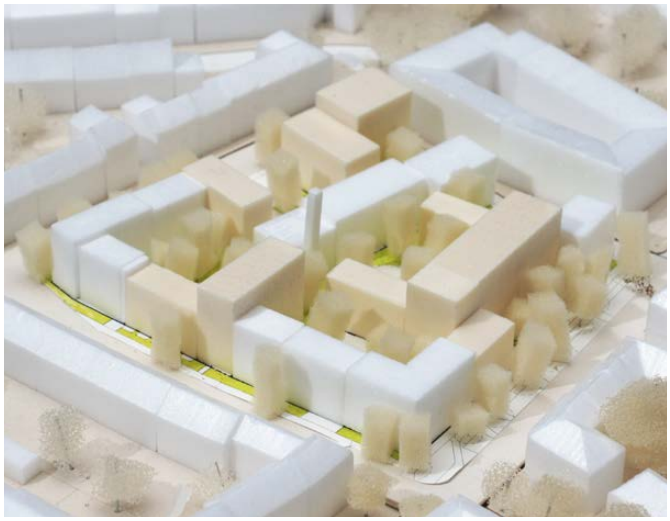
cocoknot
Amelina Brandes | Sophie Ethier | Youna Lee

Urban Jungle
Waldemar Fierro Rubio | Ismaël Sow

FROM INDUSTRY TO UNITY. Harmonizing Heritage and Inclusivity *Jette Hackenberg | Noah Kassner (p.22)*

Deconstruction
Quentin Hudry | Adrien Muchir

Thalkirchen Residence
Maxence Lefebure Lestorey de Boulongne | Louis Sourieau



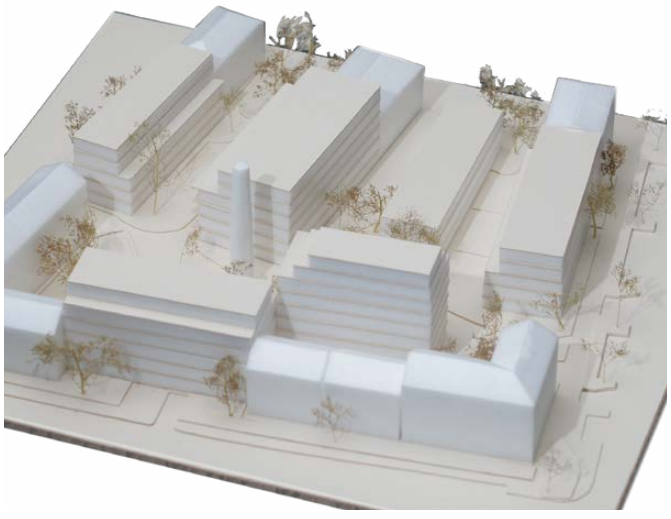
Perimeter Block 2.0. Redefining the Perimeter Block for the Saumweber Site, Munich *Davide Cuneo | Yaxi Wang*

SAUMWEBER UNITES. Creating new communities
Zoreslava Marchuk, Tom Gronostay

THALKIRCHEN+. Transformation to a dense intergenerational quarter *Elisa Fabian | Leo Golovanov | Mira Steinkirchner (p.26)*

Made in Thalkirchen. New proximities between production and residential living *Jakob von Trotha | Stefan Gross (p.30)*

SaumweberCommunityHub
Anna Dietrich | Sena Özkan



THAL-WERK. Multi-dimensional densities for the Saumwebersite
Elene Meburishvili | Elena Aguiló López (p.32)

Cultural Ensemble
Noa Maleuvre | Justine Bardel

FAMILY SQUARE. Secret Garden
Adélie Bichot | Alice Dubrulle

NEIGHBORHOOD EXCHANGE
Valentine Beigneux | Dorian Rocton | Weronika Wójcik

UrbanCraft Nexus Munich
Moritz Meditz | Chaeeun Yoon

Participating students in the project studio:
Elena Aguiló López, Benjamin Barbera Cortada, Justine Bardel, Valentine Beigneux, Adélie Bichot, Maren Blaga, Amelina Brandes, Ladina Anita Bürgisser, Aleyna Canpolat, Davide Cuneo, Anna Marleen Dietrich, Alice Dubrulle, Kim Dupont, Sophie Ethier, Elisa Fabian, Waldemar Fierro Rubio, Leo Golovanov, Tom Gronostay, Stefan Gross, Jette Hackenberg, Alexander Markus Hänsch, Quentin Hudry, Noah Kaßner, Yana Kharchanka, Eva Klar, You Na Lee, Maxence Lefebure Lestorey de Boulongne, Noa Maleuvre, Zoreslava Marchuk, Elene Meburishvili, Moritz Meditz, Adrien Muchir, Daria Mustashkina, Julia Nefahina, Jana Alina Oelze, Alp Özalp, Sena Özkan, Eduardo Pimenta do Vale Santos, Matias Pose, Clarissa Posten, Dorian Rocton, Nina Sevšek, Joana Soares Trivellato, Louis Sourieau, Ismaël Sow, Luana Spalluto Grisolia, Mira Steinkirchner, Jakob von Trotha, Eva Vouillon, Jinshan Wang, Weronika Wójcik, Wang Yaxi, and Chaeeun Yoon.

top: Exploring the Saumweber factory site and the local neighbourhood in Thalkirchen. Site visit with Dr. Saumweber and students. middle: Prof. Andrea Benze and Prof. Mark Michaeli during studio presentations. bottom: Final presentation with Dr. Saumweber at TUM, photos by N.Kling/TUM 2023/24

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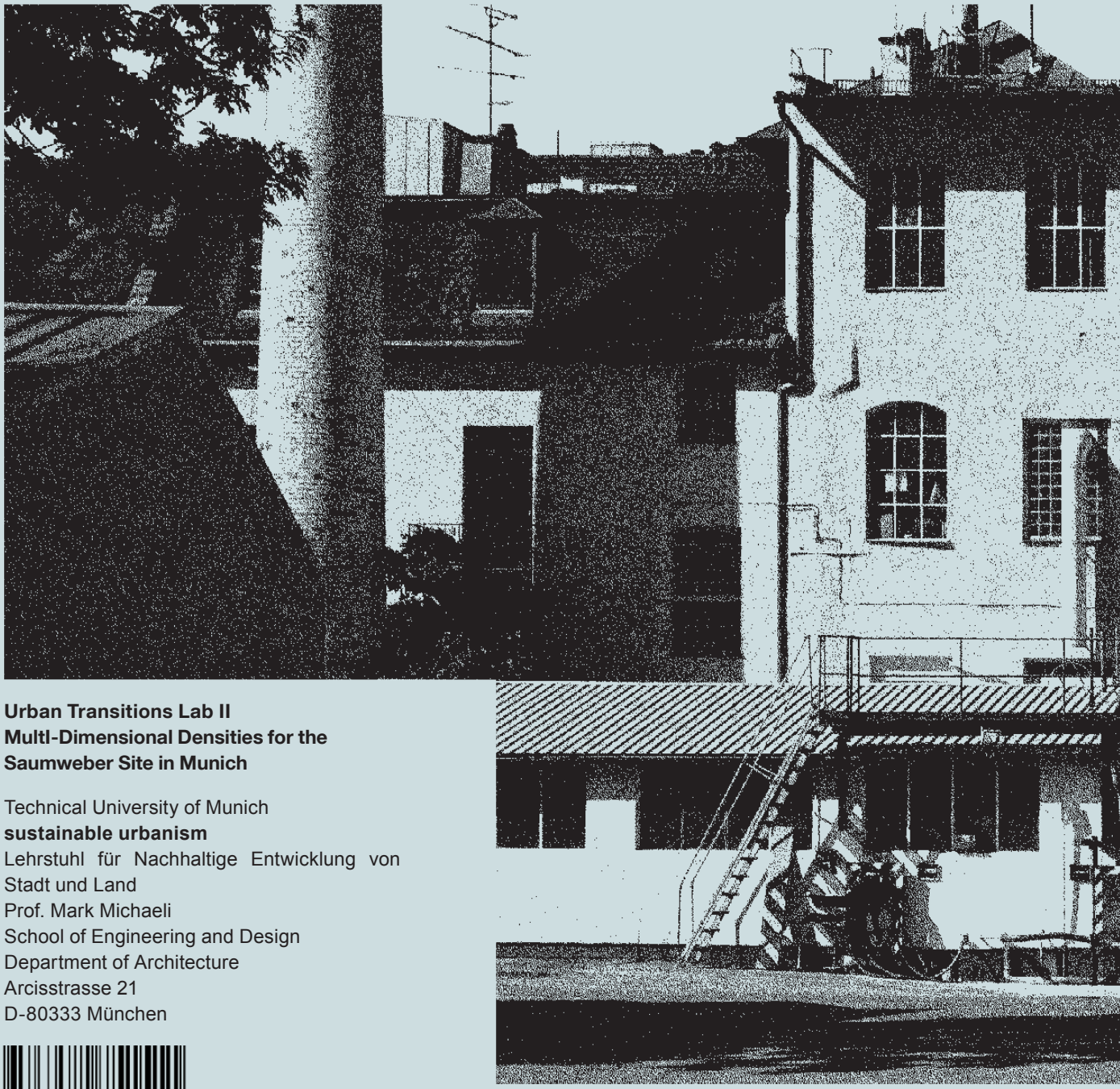

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