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Trostyanets schwarzplan

The urban situation of the center of Trostianets can be captured more precisely using a black map.

The building stamps provide clear indications of the main streets and squares that form the basic structure of the town. This plan structure clearly illustrates the demarcation between residential and public areas. The hard transition between these zones suggests that strong social interaction may be limited.

At the same time, the linear arrangement of the streets suggests that urban mobility is strongly oriented towards motorized means of transport. Despite this clear demarcation, the urban structure opens up many possibilities for further development.

The clear separation of functions offers scope for the targeted integration of social and public spaces in order to promote interaction between residents. At the same time, optimized traffic planning could help to reduce dependence on motorized means of transport and promote alternative, sustainable mobility solutions.

These aspects show the potential for future development and adaptation of the city of Trostianets to changing urban planning requirements and social needs.



M 1:6000 | DIN A3

Trostanets

The city of Trostanets is characterized by two important central spaces that shape the urban structure.

The first city center is located in the immediate neighborhood of the railroad tracks and extends northward along the city's connecting axes.

The second center is formed by a large park surrounded by public facilities such as schools and municipal buildings.

A main street surrounds this park and connects both the vertical and horizontal urban axes of the city, while to the north of the park there is an extensive, undeveloped green area with a large lake that divides the city into two residential areas to the west and east. These residential areas are connected by a main road.

The western side is bordered by extensive agricultural land and woodland to the west and industrial areas to the north. To get to the eastern part of the city, which is home to the largest proportion of housing, you have to cross the railroad tracks that run through the city from north to south.

This urban structure not only shapes the geographical distribution of functions and residential areas, but also reflects the challenges associated with the need to cross the railroad tracks to access certain parts of the city.



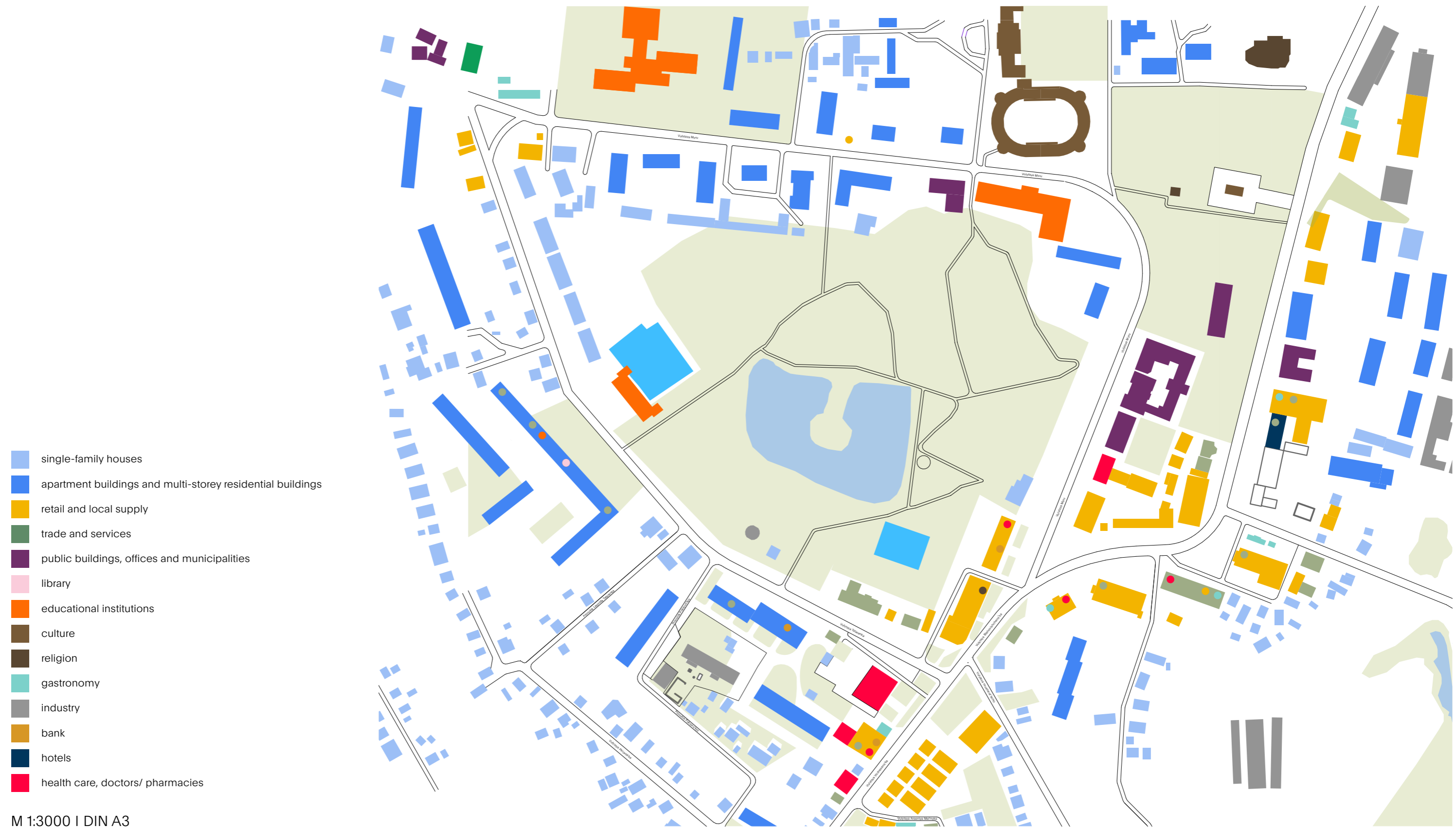
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conceptual masterplan



M 1:12000 | DIN A3

building usage analysis



Trostanets strengths



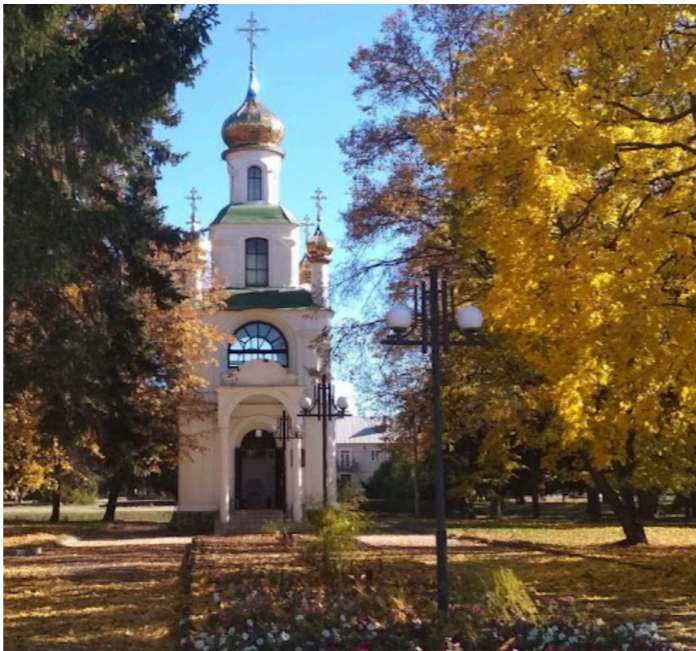
event pavillion at the lake



museum, architectural monuments



the round court, events



chapel in the park



historical monuments



landscaped squares

Trostanets strengths



playground



historical monuments, visual axes



landscaped squares



lake in the city park, local recreation



sports field in the park



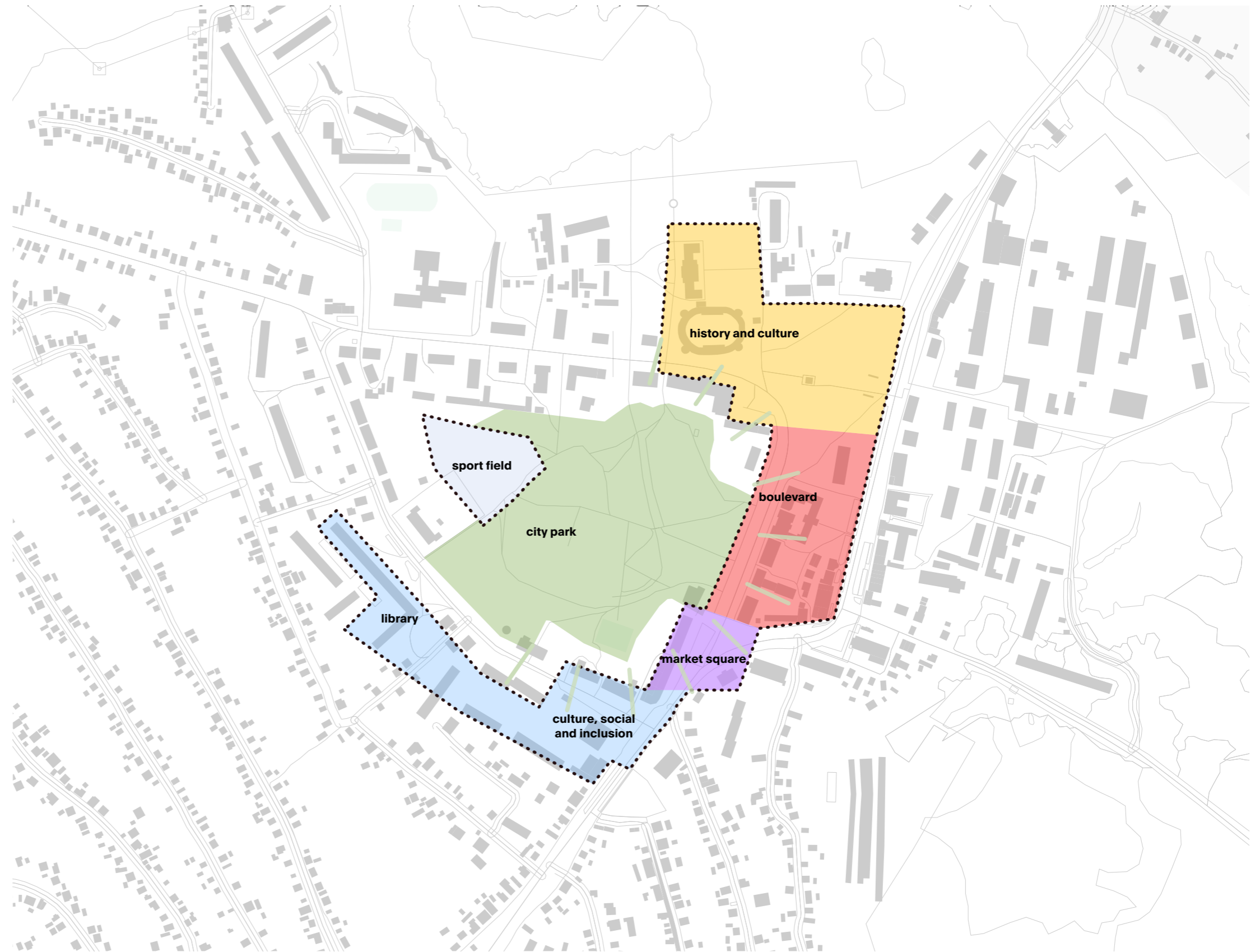
playground

Trostanets potential



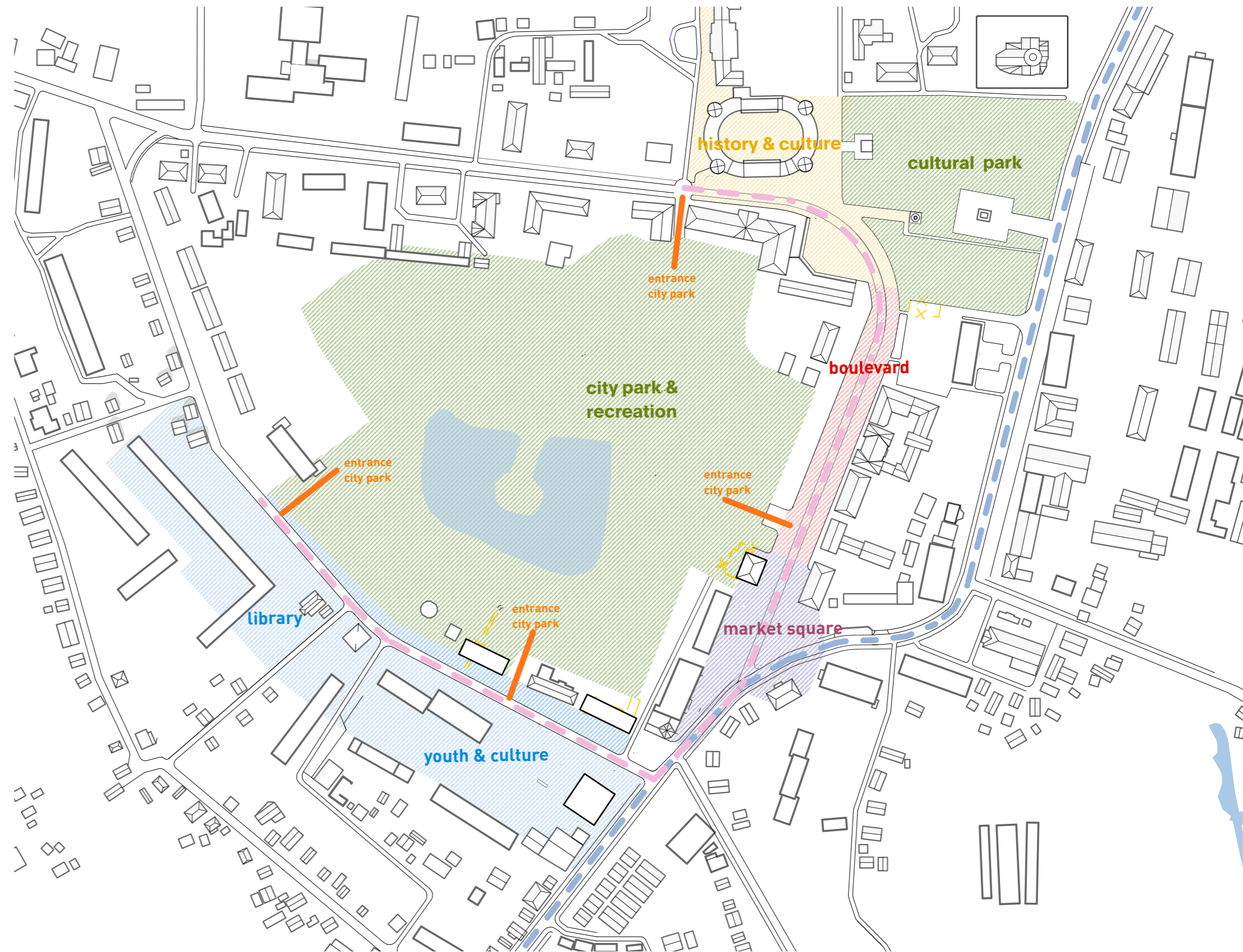
large streets with huge potential for transformation

conceptual masterplan zoom



M 1:12000 | DIN A3

conceptual siteplan



M 1:3000 | DIN A3

Zoom youth & culture centre



M 1:1000 | DIN A3

youth & culture
references



outdoor playground



fruit trees

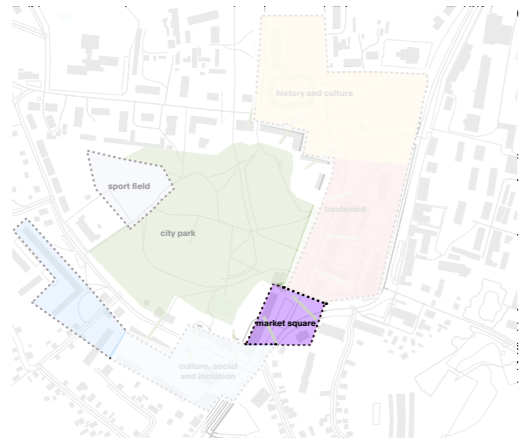


leisure opportunities



allotments, urban gardening

Zoom market square



M 1:1000 | DIN A3

market square references



food market



market square

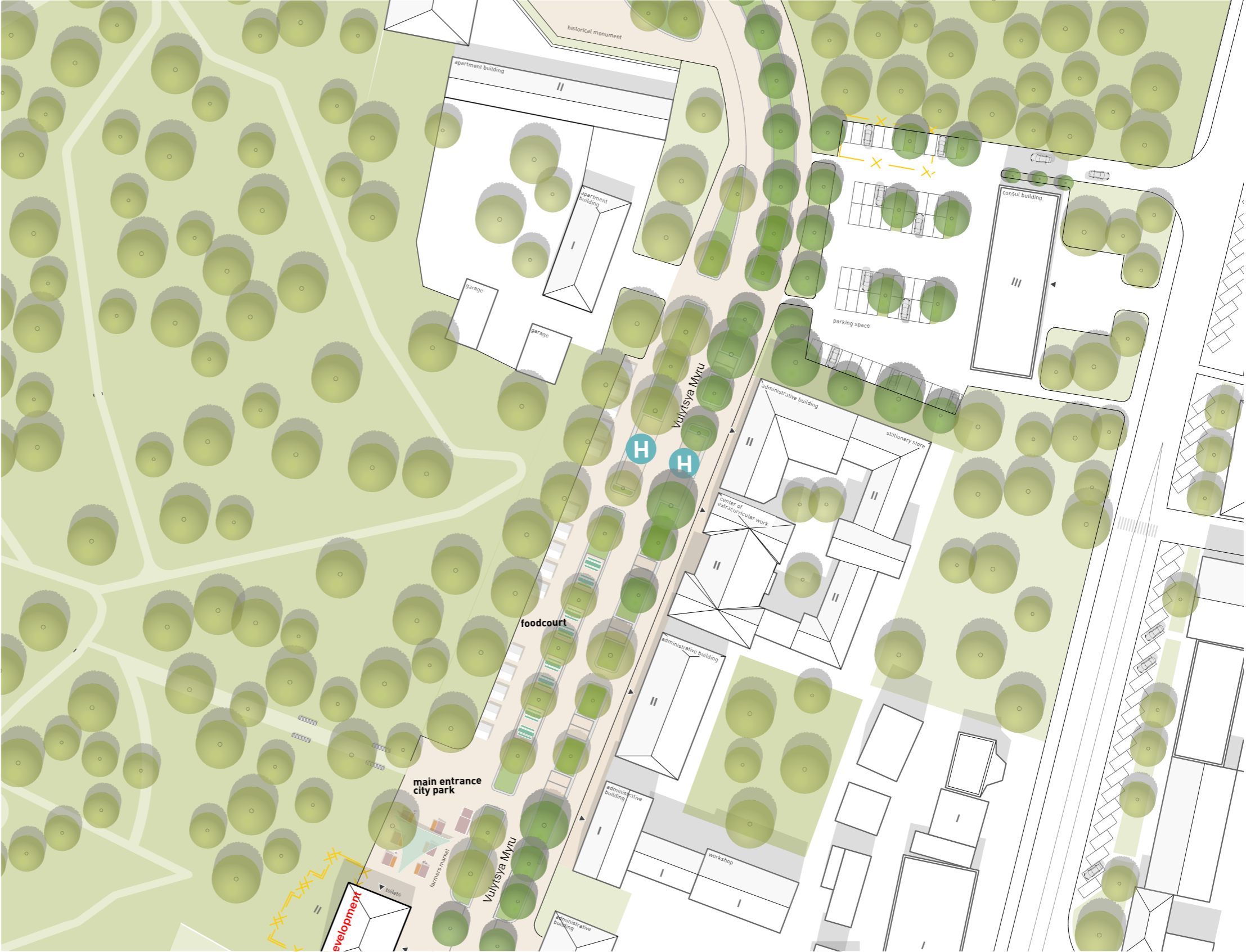
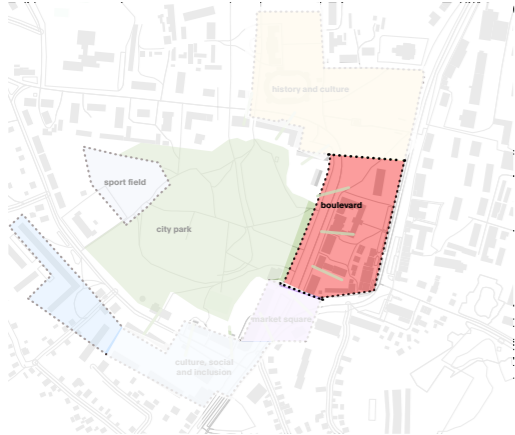


quality of stay and seating furniture



market square, food market

Zoom Rundhof & Denkmäler

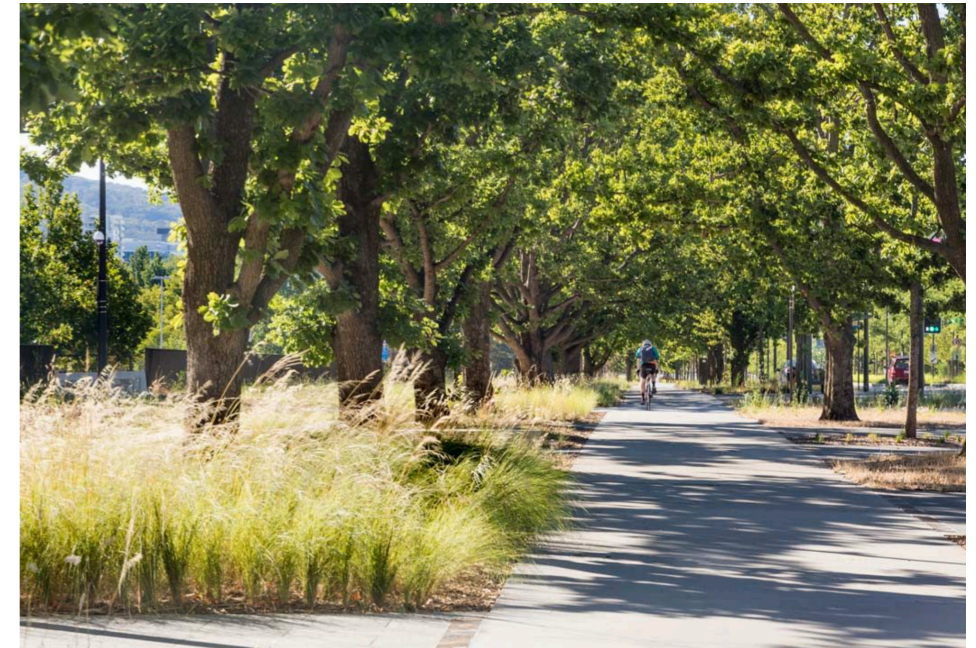


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boulevard references



landscaped boulevard



designed sidewalks

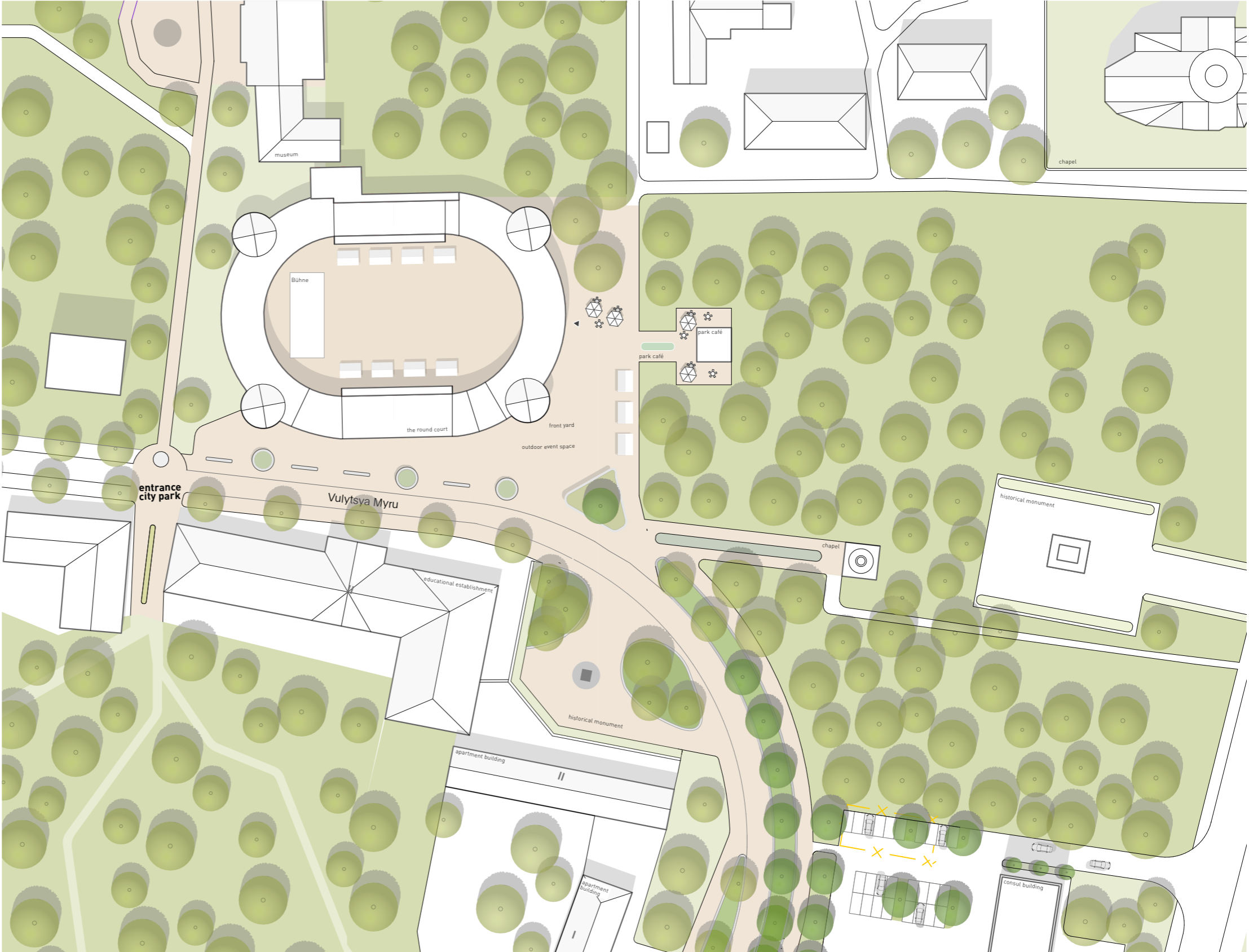
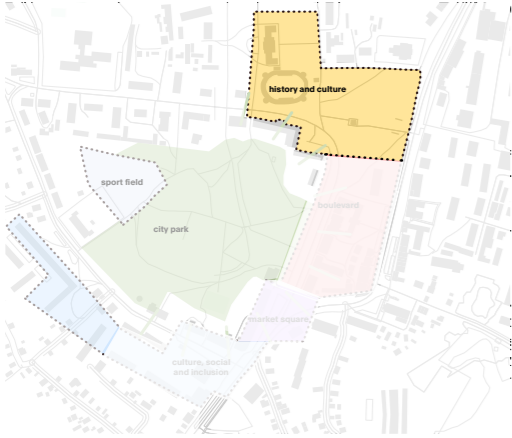


designed parking lots



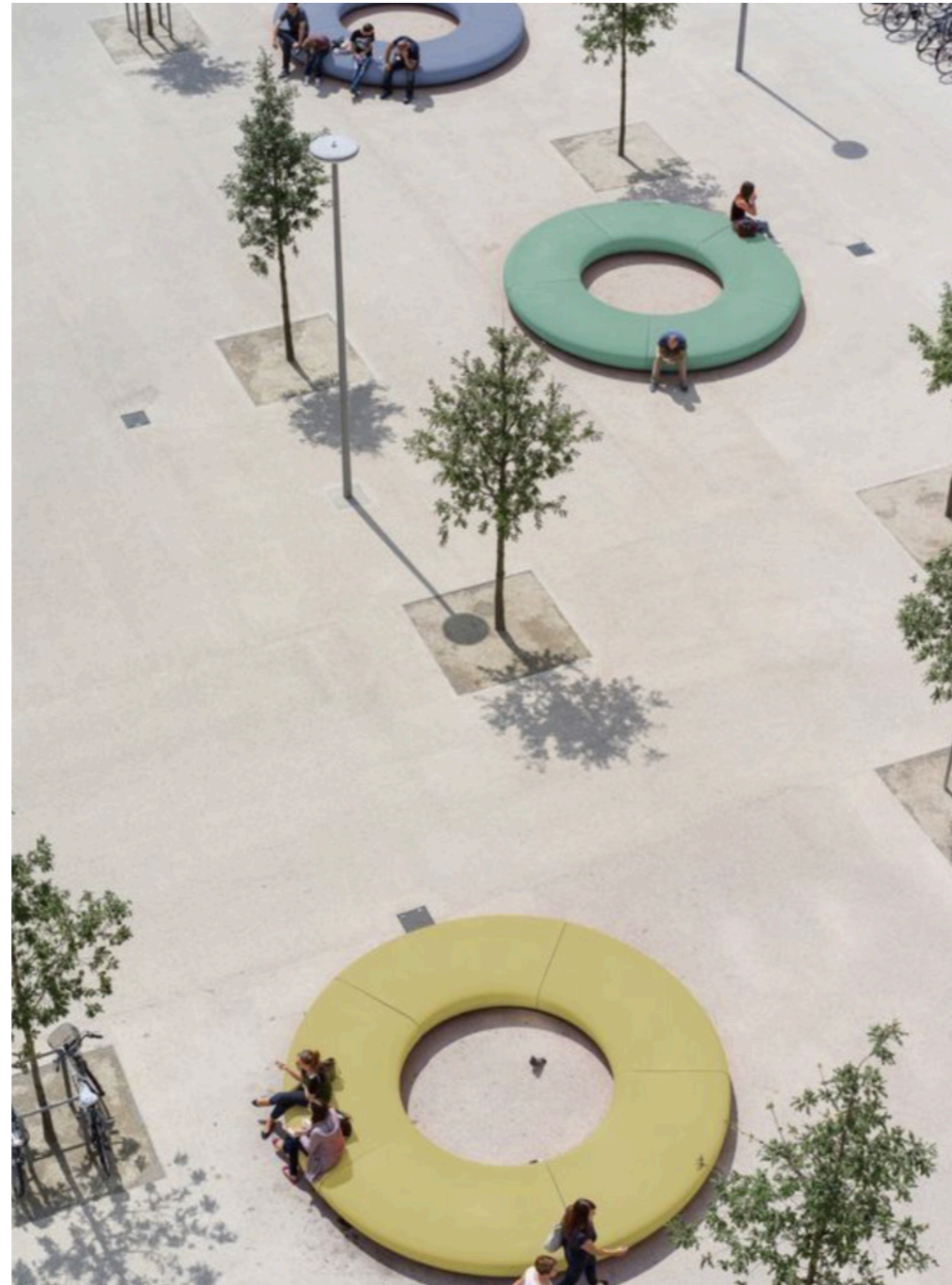
variety of grasses and plants

Zoom history & culture



M 1:1000 | DIN A3

history & culture references



quality of stay, square furniture, seating options



outdoor park café



events and festivals

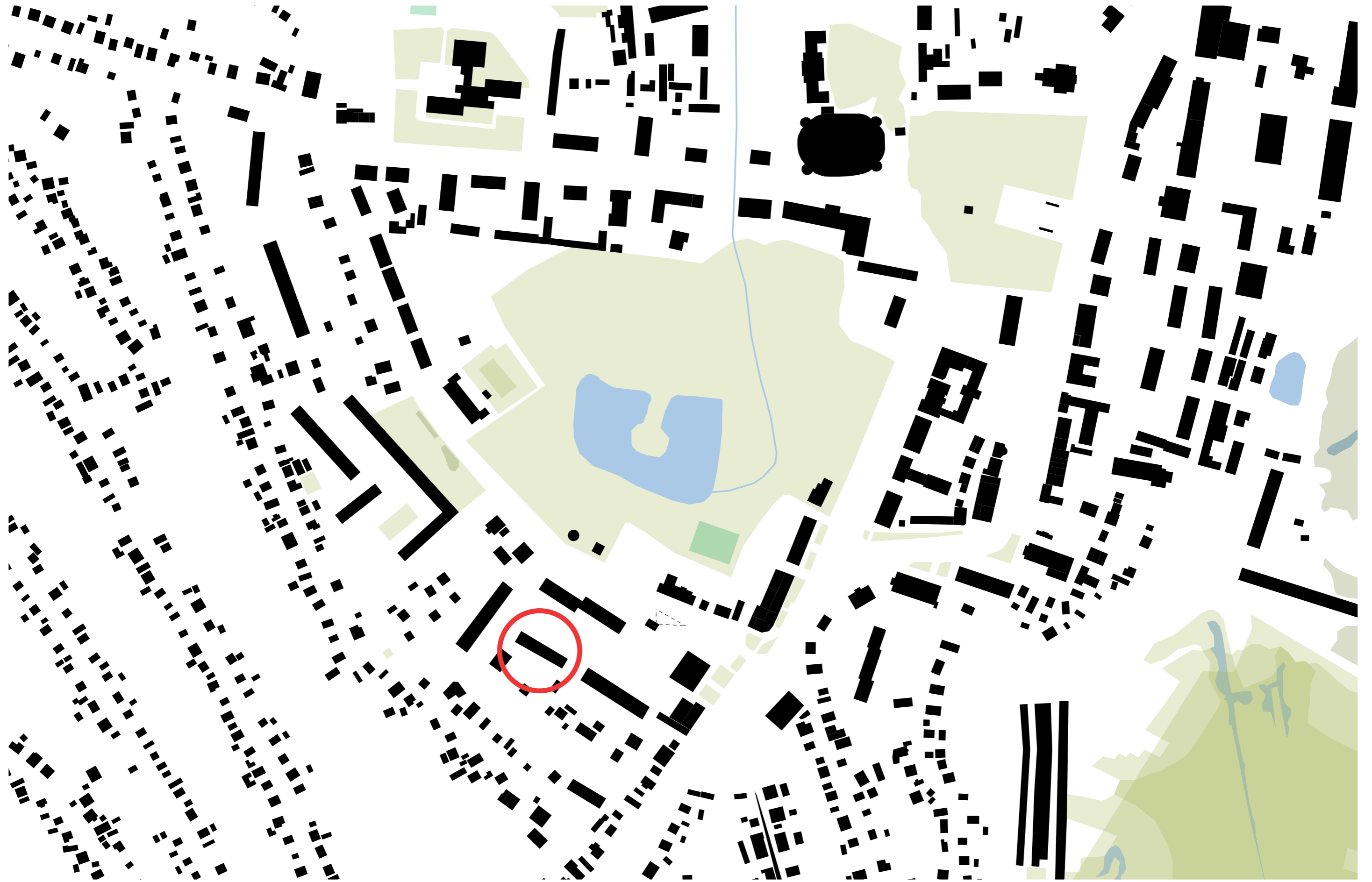
siteplan



M 1:3000 | DIN A3



Trostyanets
community center



current state



concept description

Community Hall - Trostyanets

The purpose of the Community-Boilder project is to develop the former boiler house into an attractive and flexible cultural center that will become a magnet for all residents, young and old, of Trostyanets. Great attention was paid to incorporate the existing building into the design as much as possible and to enhance it with carefully chosen interventions. The careful examination of the building and the use of targeted, sensible and effective conversions is at the core of the design strategy. Their overall objective is to guide the former Boiler House into a new era without disregarding the existing foundations.

Thus, existing windows and lintels were used for façade openings and no fundamental changes were made to the statics. The existing walls form the structural basis of the building and are only supplemented on exterior sides by a layer of natural insulating material and a wooden façade.

Sustainability

The design goal is to preserve the character and structure of the building but to transform it into a lively and forward-looking place. This goal is to be achieved in a sustainable manner. The structural changes were considered in terms of their use of resources and emphasis was placed on using regionally available materials. However, the goal of sustainability is not only evident in the construction of the building extension, but also in the planned operation of the building. For instance, photovoltaic surfaces on the roofs have already been integrated into the design in order to ensure an environment-friendly power supply for the building.

Head of the building

This three-storey part of the building consists of small rooms that can be used flexibly. Workshop rooms, play and sport rooms, co-working areas, teaching areas or a small library can be accommodated in this part of the building. On the ground floor, the entrance is positioned on the eastern side of the building so that it is clearly visible for the address. The entrance area itself is designed for the house guard and provides a visual link to the administration area. This simplifies arrival and provides the administrative staff with an overview of the children and guests present. The area on the ground floor will be used for dressing rooms and as a backstage area and will provide direct access to the stage. An elevator will also be installed at the eastern end of the building, providing barrier-free access to the upper floors and the terrace.

Hall

The middle section of the building consists of a large hall, (260sqm) which is characterized by its industrial robustness and generous ceiling height. This gives the hall a very flexible use. Whether for performances with a temporary stage, as a dance hall or for exhibitions: the use-neutral areas can be used flexibly and in a variety of ways. The architectural proposal consist of repairing the interior-facing brickwork, opening up individual wall sections where lintels already exist and using the former boiler openings in the roof as skylights. In addition, the hall will be reorganized by introducing a separately usable café.

Café

At its western end, the hall adjoins a café, which can also be used independently of events. The opening of individual wall sections creates a connection to the adjacent outdoor areas on the northern and southern side of the building. Sanitary and a play room for kids are located on the first floor of the western part of the building. Further areas on the second floor can be accessed via a staircase. These are still to be defined in more detail, but could serve as a gallery for the café or auxiliary rooms. On the second floor, further common areas and access to the spacious roof terrace are planned, which can also be accessed from the eastern part of the building.

Roof terrace

The design proposal imagines the roof being used by visitors to the cultural center. This roof terrace offers sufficient space for raised plant beds and greenery, as well as areas for a glazed roof café. In addition, the wall of the head building can be turned into a projection surface for an outdoor cinema.

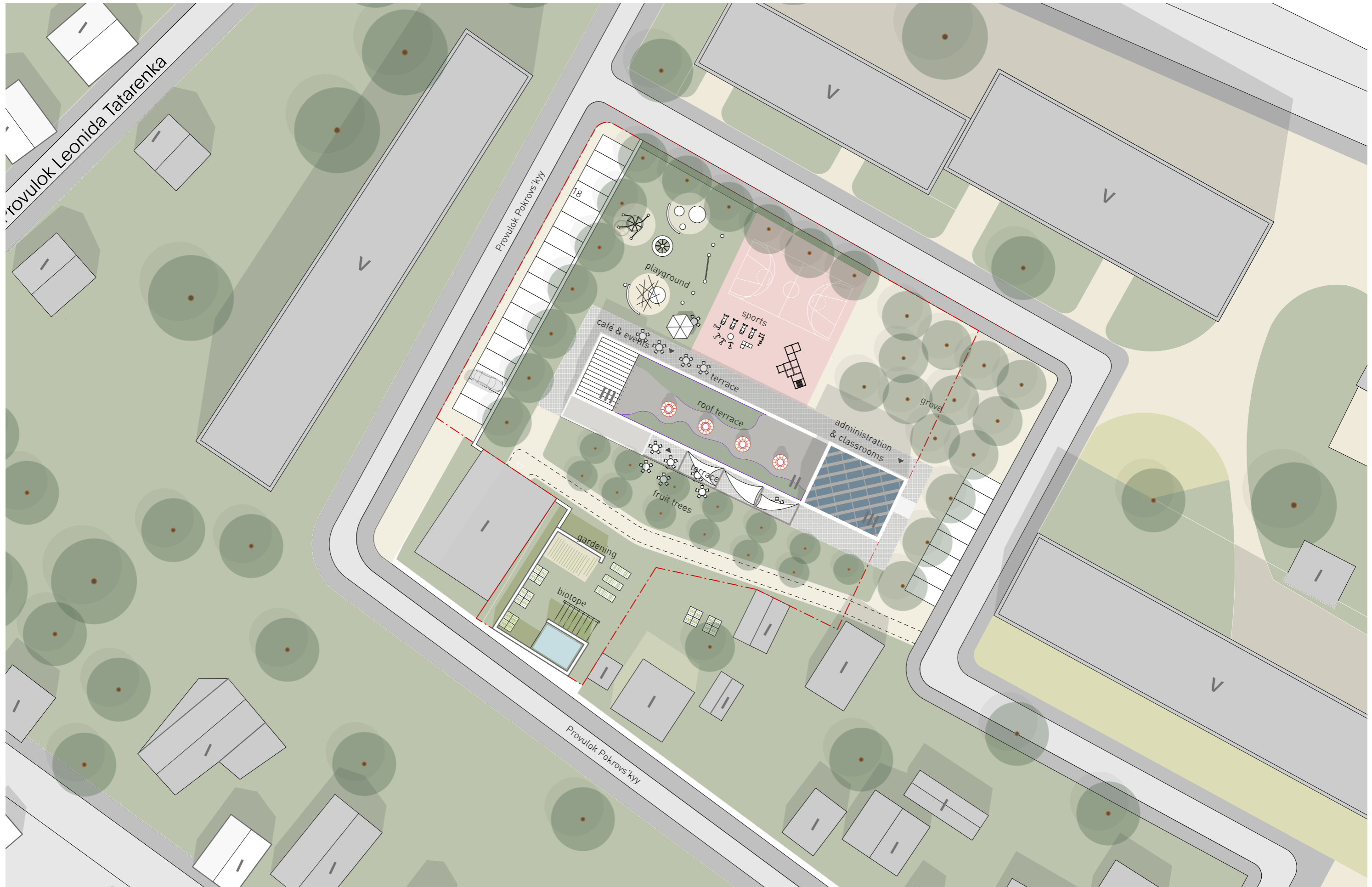
Façade:

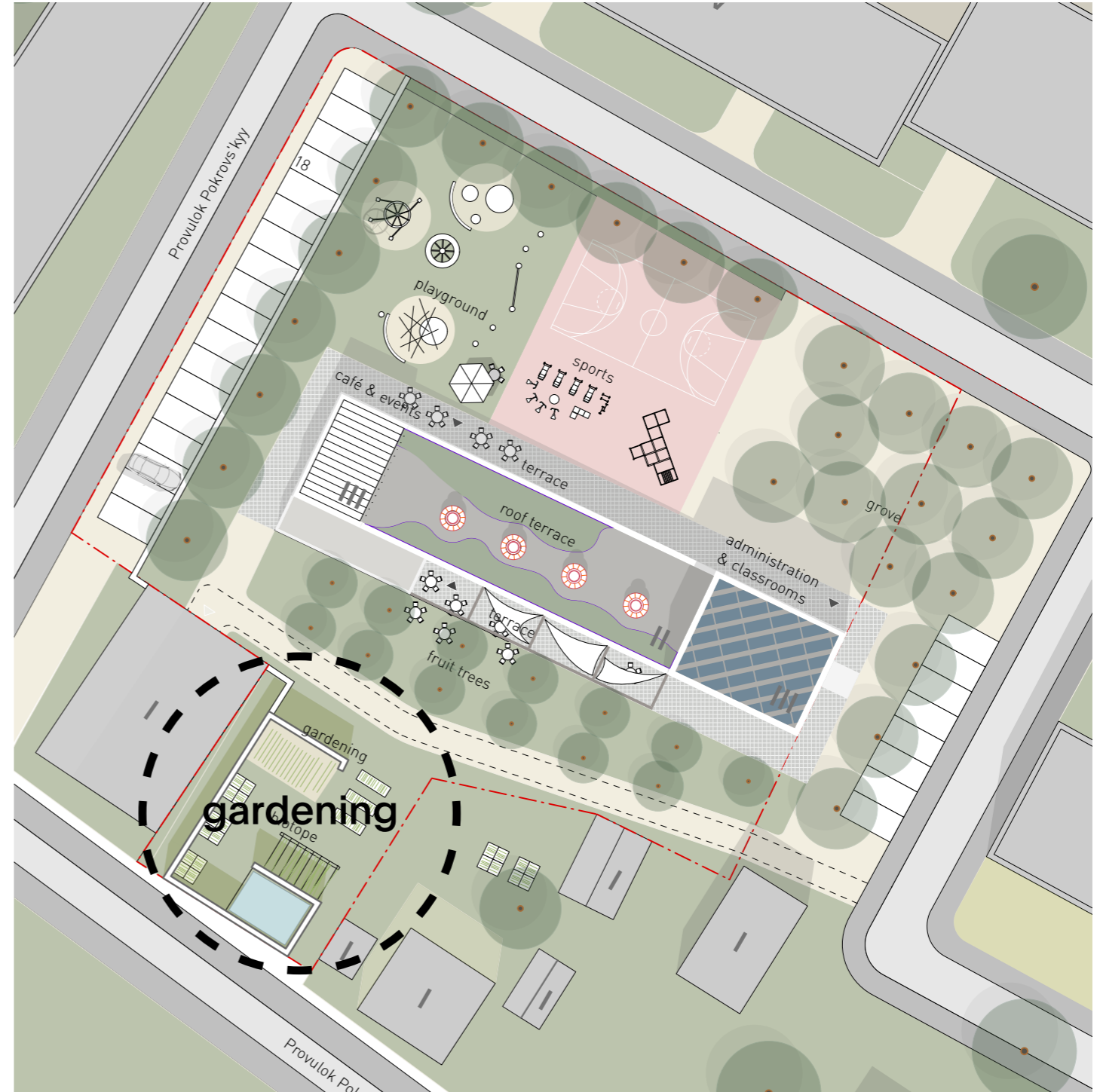
The exterior of the building is enhanced by a wooden façade with natural mineral fiber insulation. The green coloring of the wood thus creates a friendly play of colors with the red tones of the existing metallic canopies and at the same time assimilates with the surrounding trees. Generous, floor-to-ceiling openings in the façade of the hall characterize the building's public-facing character. This differentiates the described part of the building from its head, where the existing dimensions of the windows were kept. The reduction of the entrances to the head-end building to the east entrance also creates a clearer arrival situation.

Landscape:

In addition to the attractive interior spaces, the open spaces on the site are also to be activated and designed in a variety of ways. Spacious terraces, which allow the café and event space to be extended into the outdoor area, are located in front of the building to the north and south. The southern outdoor space accommodates various gardening areas and also offers sufficient space for an orchard, whose trees provide shade in summer. The northern outdoor space is characterized by various sports and play areas as well as generous greenery in the form of a grove of trees at the north-east corner of the property. In addition, the roof area is to be activated and divided into different areas with green and paved surfaces. Whether as an open space for the café, events such as an open-air cinema or simply for informal meetings and as a place to read. Canopies above the wall openings on the ground floor and a pergola provide protection from the sun and rain and strengthen the connection between the interior of the building and its surrounding areas. The north-south connection through the café and the outdoor space planning are intended to change the rear-facing character of the south side and transform it into open spaces with a high quality of stay. The concept thus forms the basis for a new, attractive and identity-creating community center with a high quality of stay, which positively influences the well-being of users and guests through openness, attractive usage offers and a conceptual integration of the outdoor space.

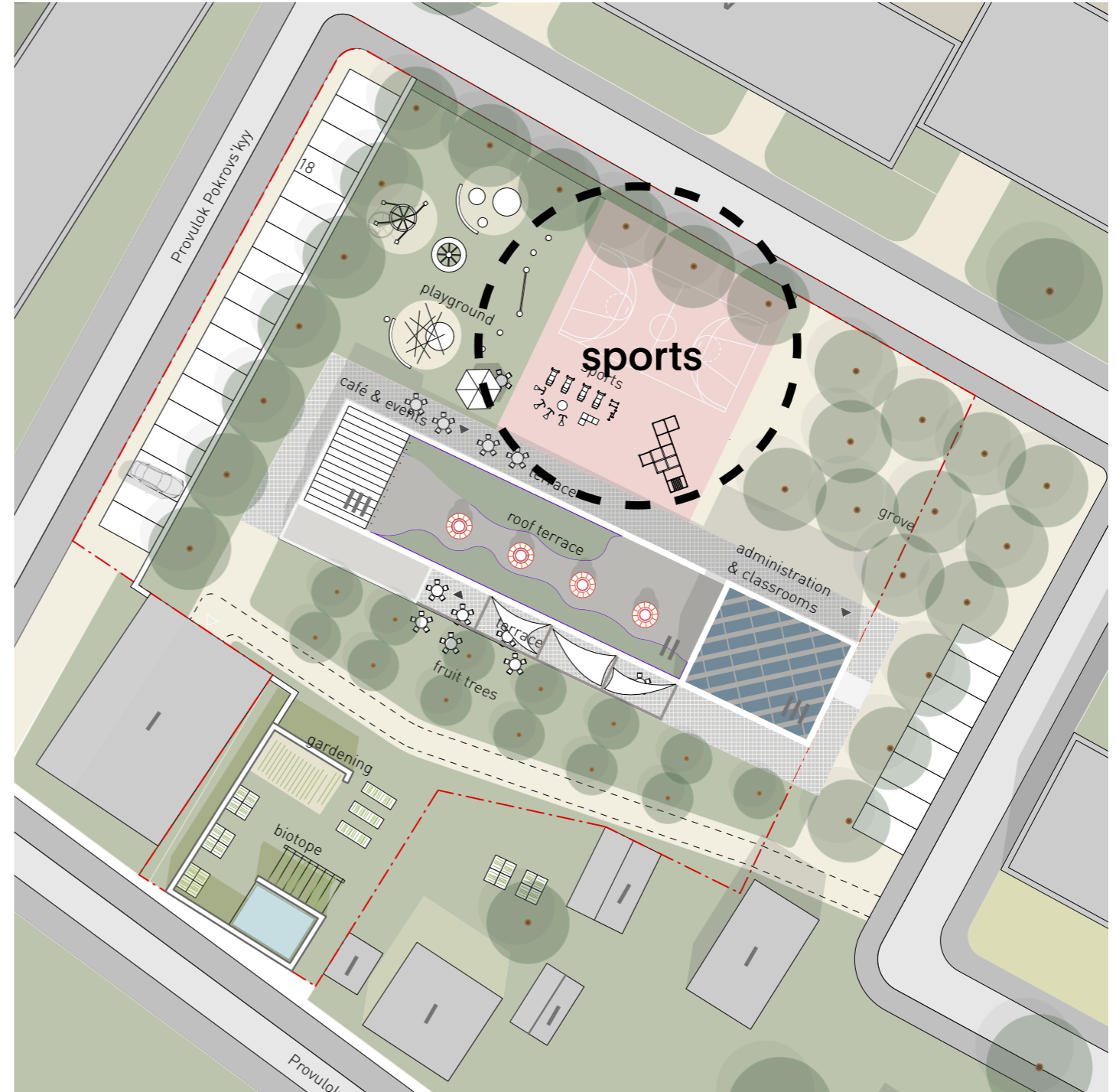
site plan

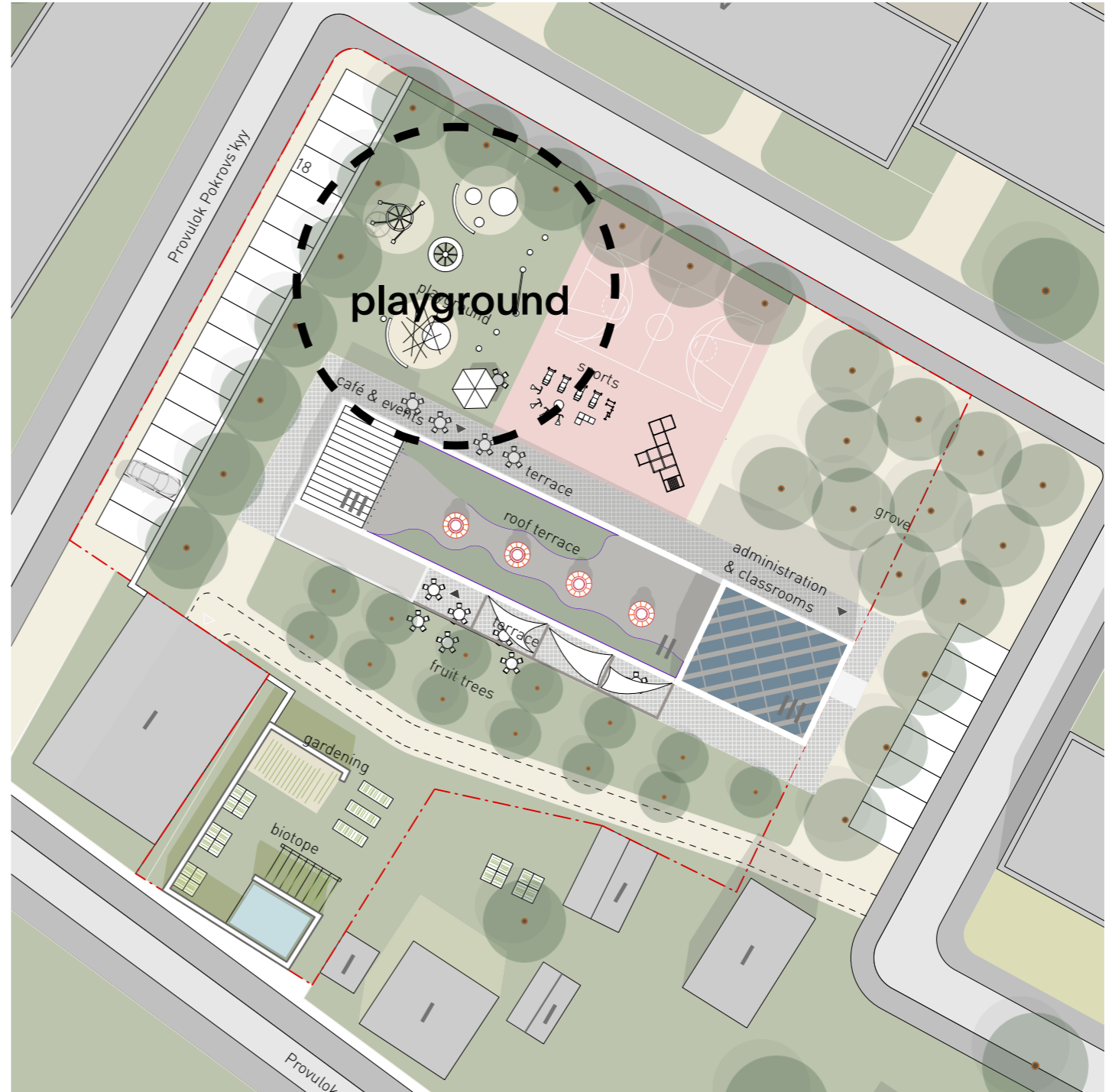




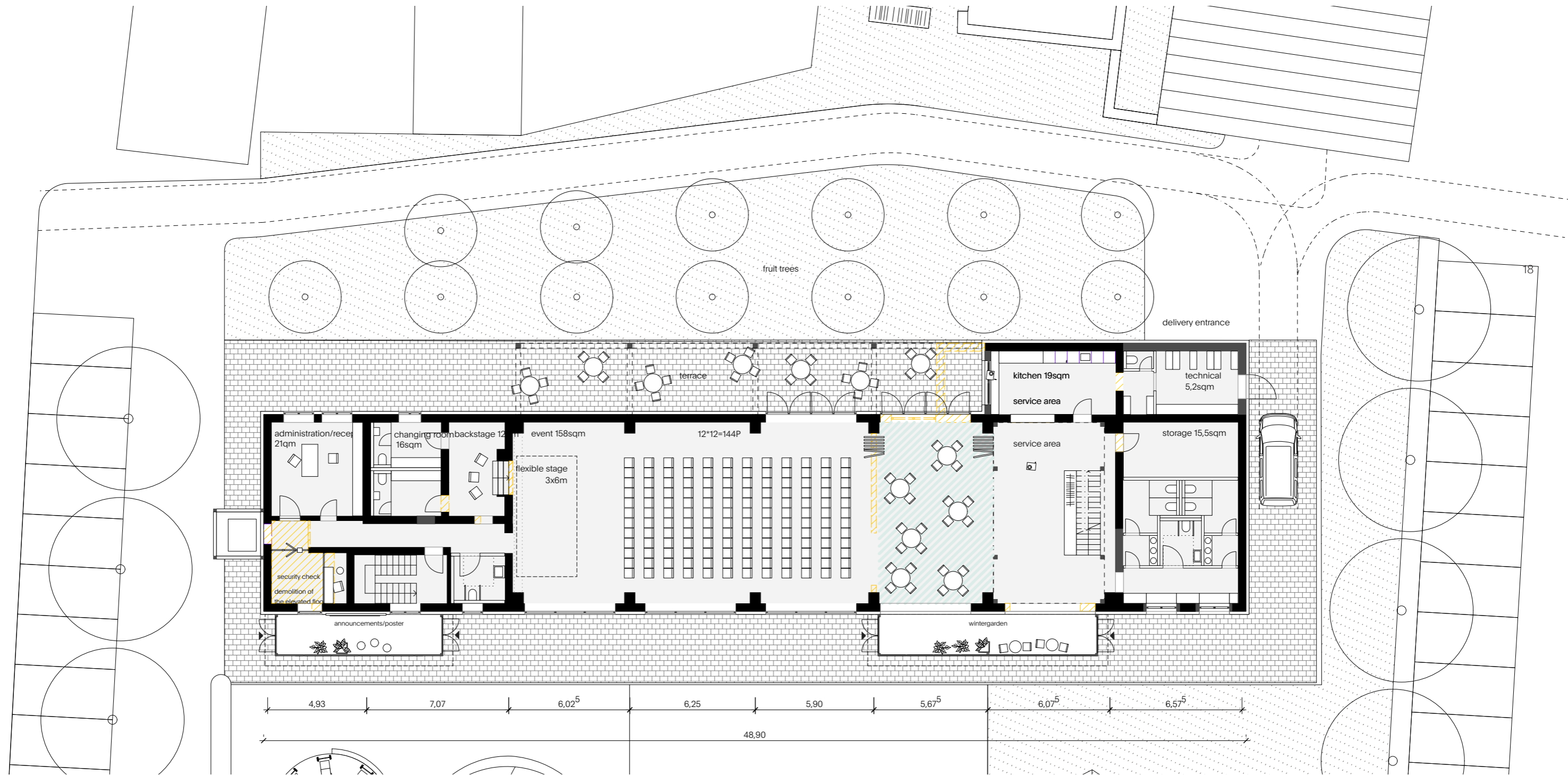
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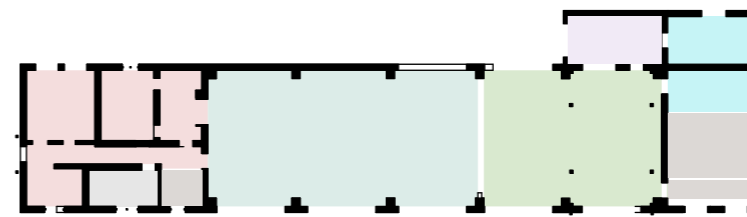




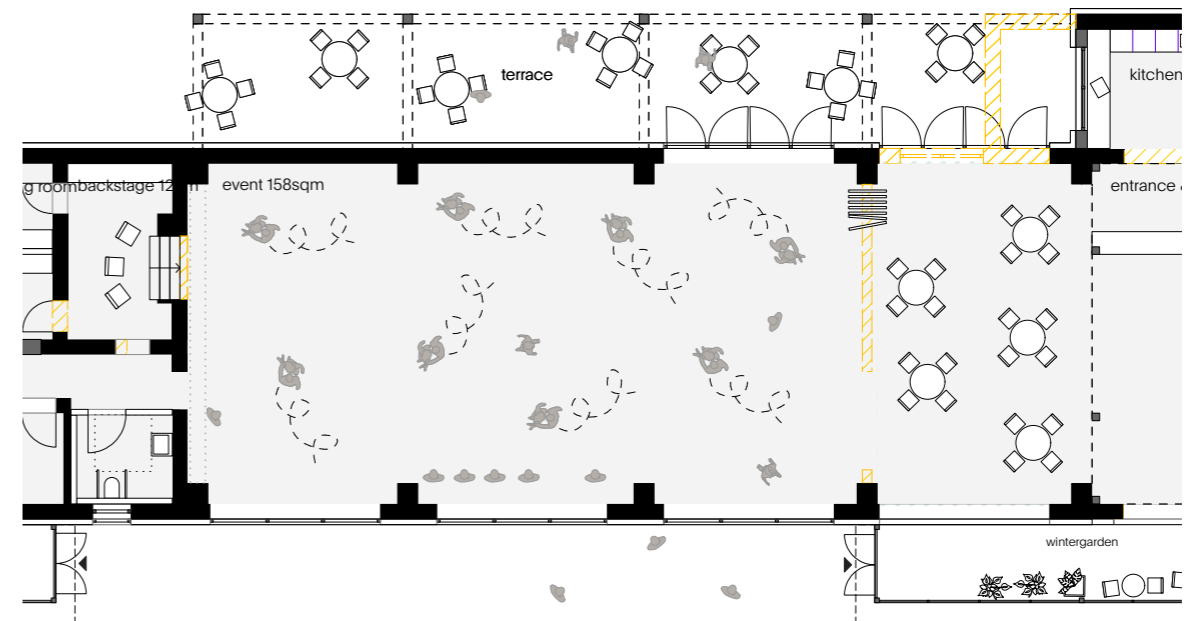
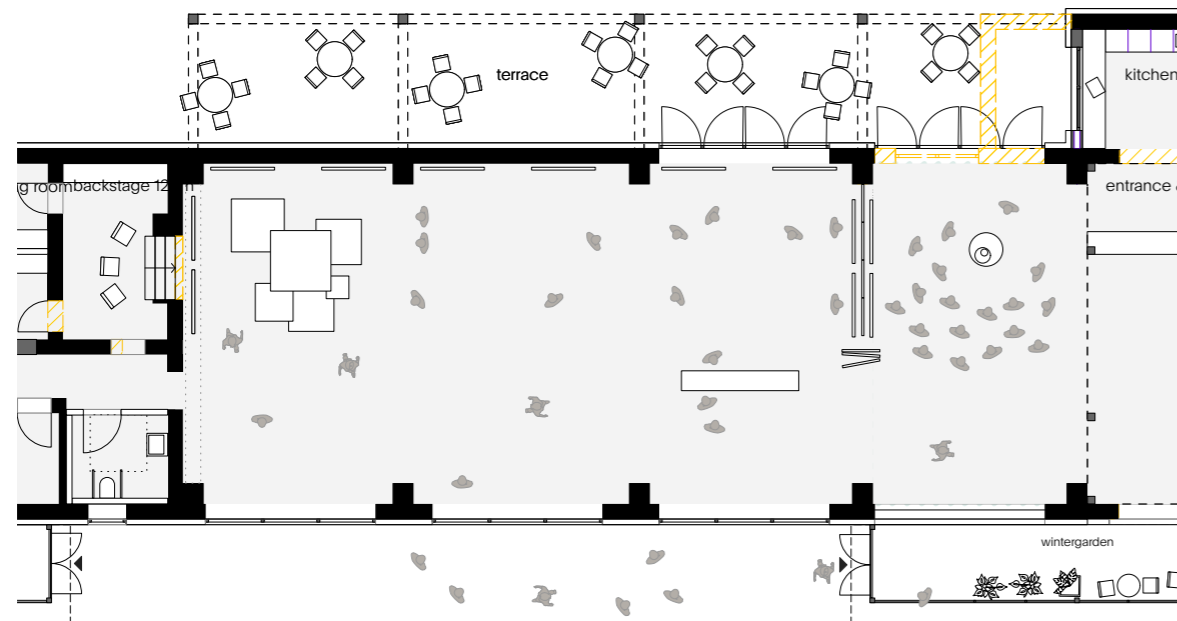
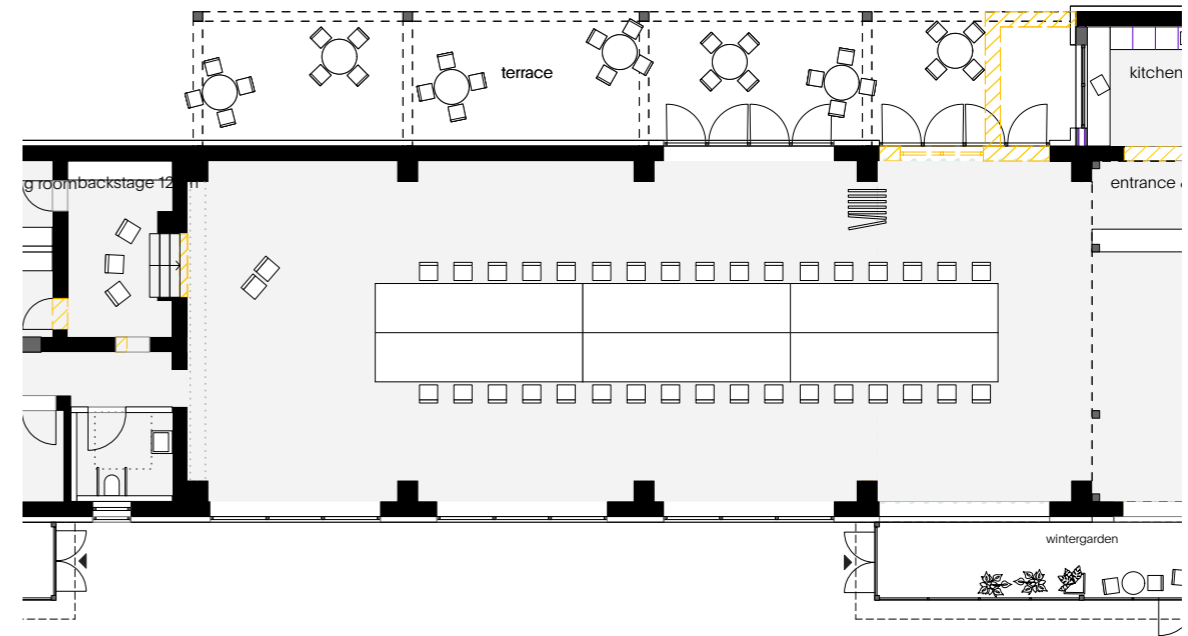
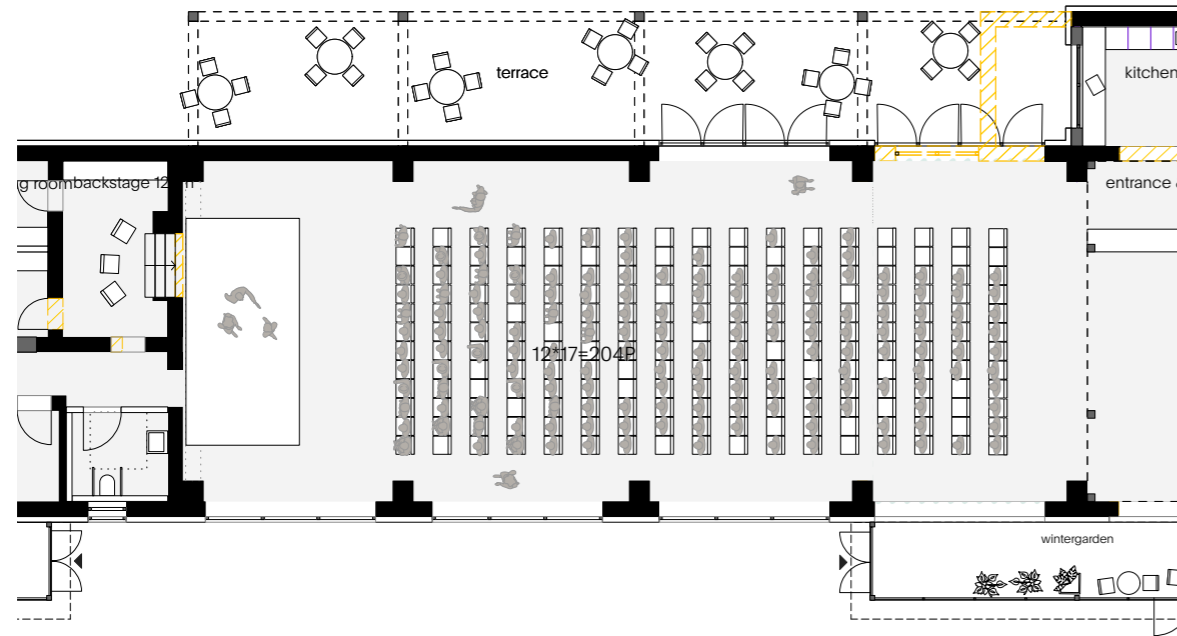
ground floor



- circulation
- kitchen
- gastronomy
- storage
- roof terrace
- sanitary
- exhibition
- office/edu.



ground floor - possible uses



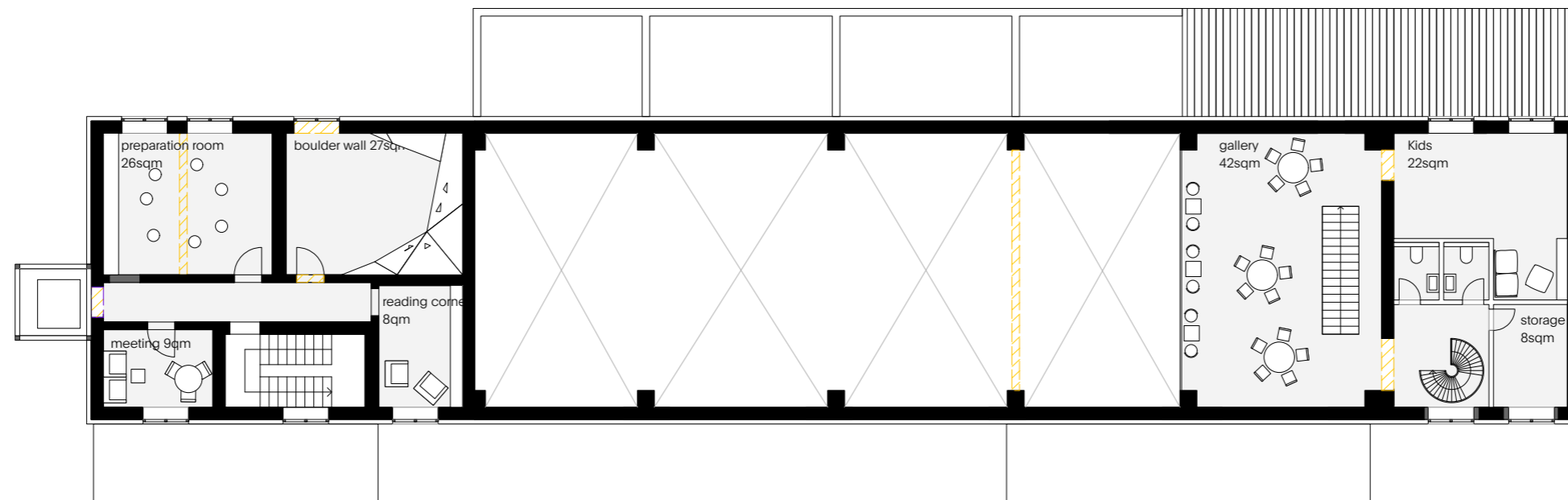
current state - hall



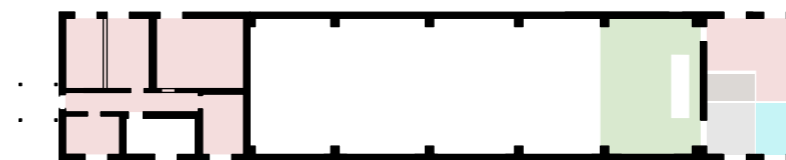
transformation proposal - hall



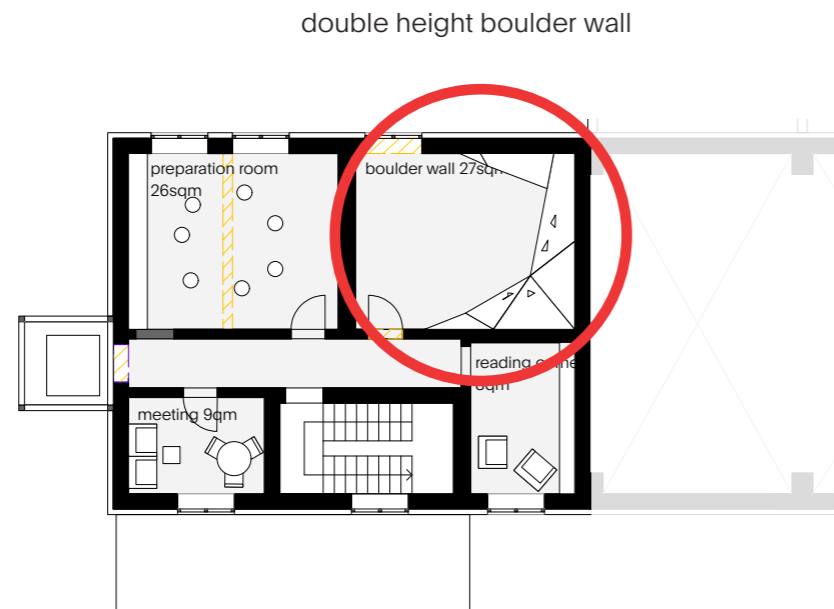
first floor



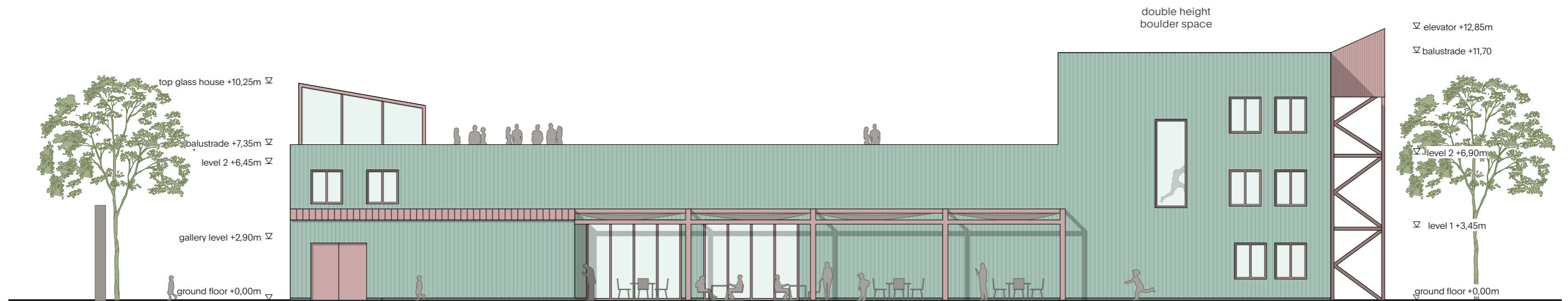
- circulation
- roof terrace
- kitchen
- sanitary
- gastronomy
- exhibition
- storage
- office/edu.



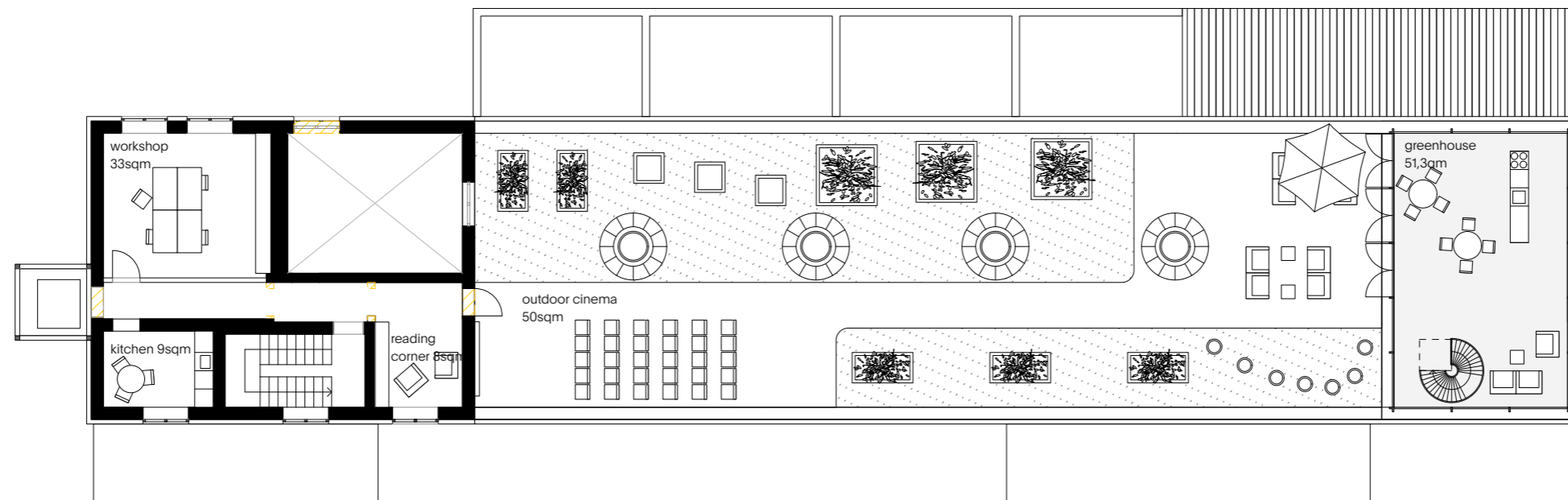
first floor - boulder wall



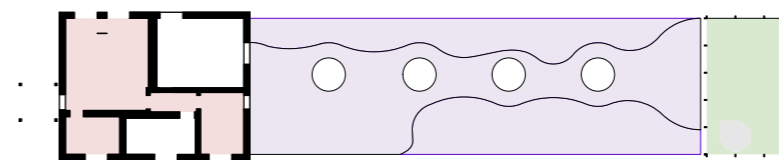
elevation south



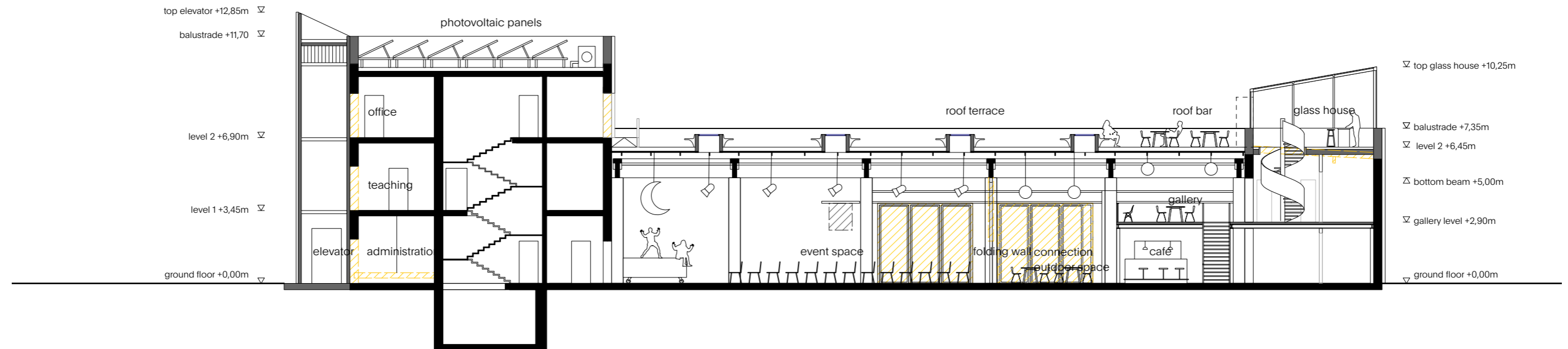
second floor



- circulation
- kitchen
- gastronomy
- storage
- roof terrace
- sanitary
- exhibition
- office/edu.



longitudinal section



- demolition
- addition
- existing

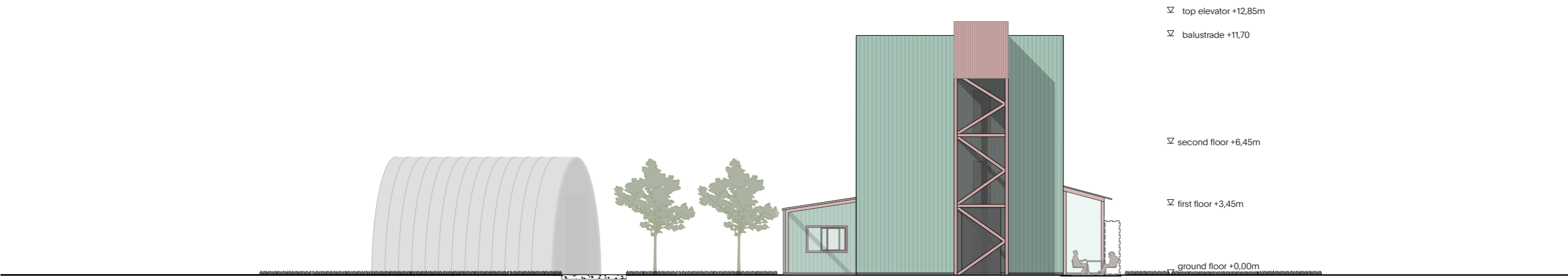
cross section



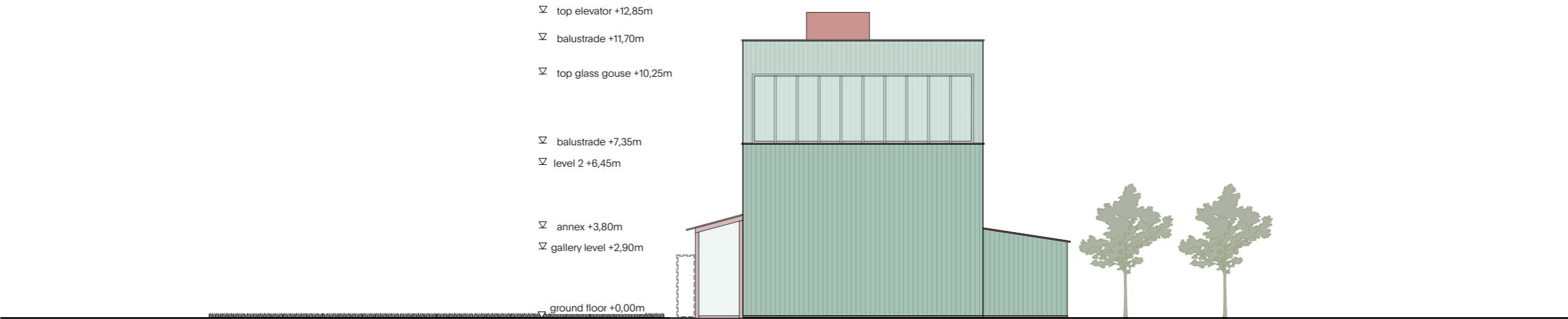
- demolition
- addition
- existing



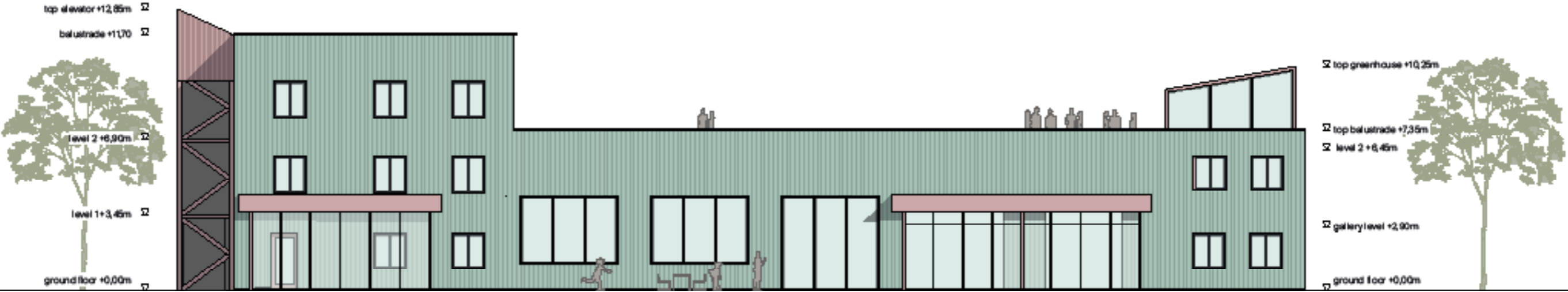
elevation east



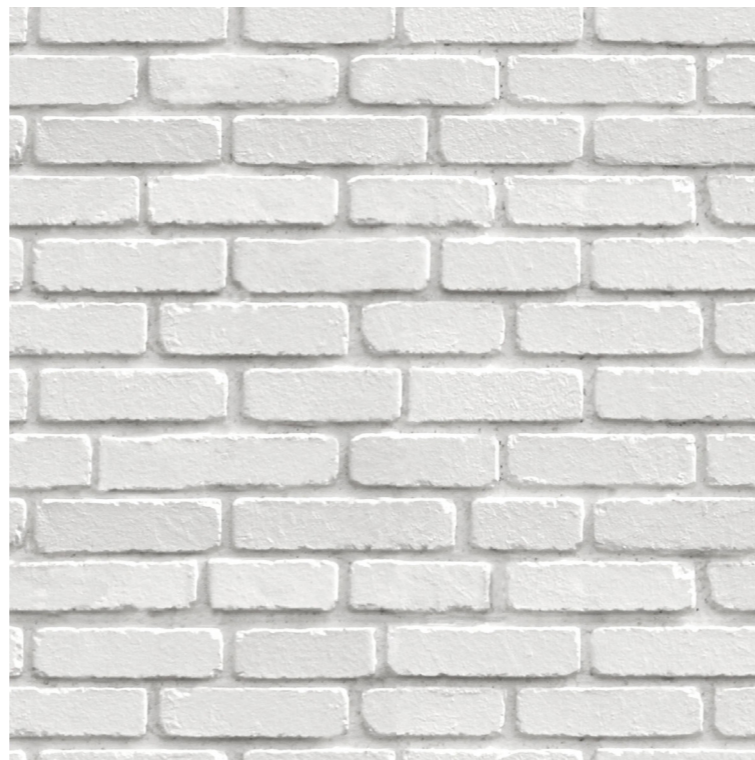
elevation west



elevation north



materials and stylistic references



current state



