

ARCHI

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TECTURES

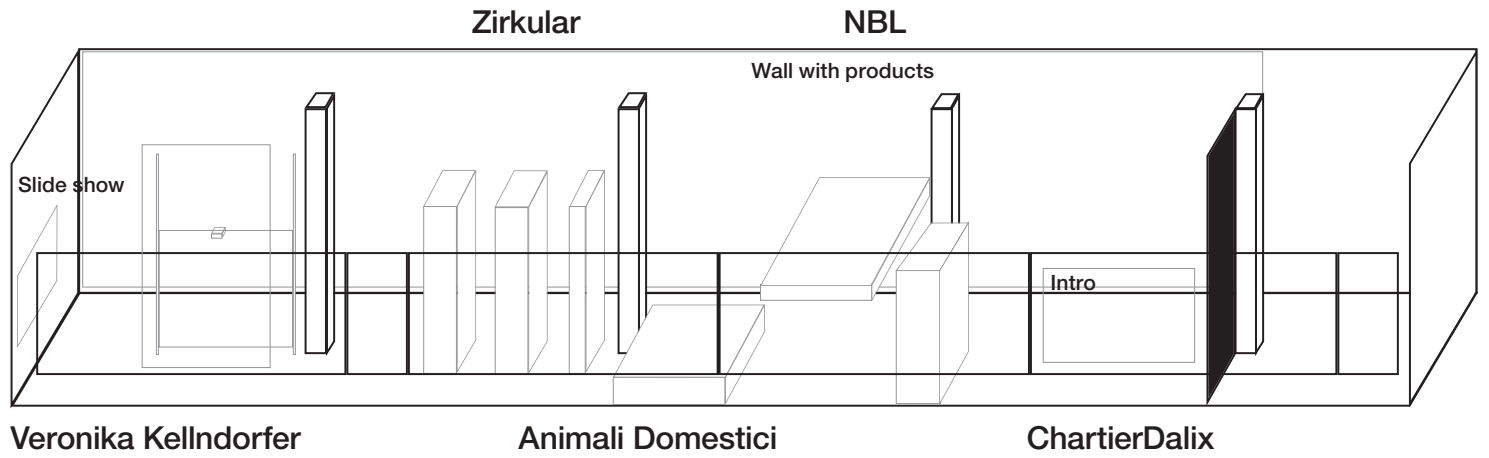
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HABITATION

07.05.—

05.06.2022

Architectures of Cohabitation



1 Facade ChartierDalix
Rethinking Inert Built Matter as Living and Evolving Architecture

Introducing nature as a constitutive element of architecture implies a different relationship with time and its marks. The colonization of built matter by living organisms generates uncertainty and randomness, which helps new architectural forms to emerge. The Biodiverse Wall redefines our relationship with the living world in the city.

Designed as part of a research project conducted by ChartierDalix over several years, the Biodiverse Wall is a new type of vegetation system for buildings. It is both a load-bearing wall and a vertical floor designed to foster biodiversity in dense cities by welcoming local and indigenous fauna and flora. Brick, stone, and other building materials are arranged to create a continuous interior free space that accommodates the substrate. This is made possible by the presence of lateral chaining elements that hold the two parts of the wall together. Together, they form a complete wall that is both structural and functional.

2 Floor Animali Domestici (Antonio Bernacchi & Alicia Lazzaroni)
with Jakob Sieder-Semlitsch and Lynn Hyun Kieffer *Hardware Stories*

Hardware Stories is a catalogue of normally eccentric solutions, tools, and routines to “DIY” modify or manufacture new floor components, encouraging beneficial, more-than-human complementarities at both micro and macro scales. The floor, with its patchwork of materials, processes, practices, and rituals, attempts to explore the potential of qualities inspired and required by a broad notion of cohabitation.

Those components, which are both mundane and exceptional, relate to a quirky set of DIY tools to make and maintain them and suggest the establishment of curious connections. They fundamentally question which societal values a building component holds and what world we want it to reflect and construct.

3 Roof Natural Building Lab / TU Berlin (Matthew Crabbe, Stefan Dorn, Severin von Erffa, Lukas Gruber, Moritz Henes, Nina Pawlicki, Eike Roswag-Klinge) *The Ground Above Our Heads*

Before Berlin was settled, a vast marshland stretched between Havelland in the west and the Müggelsee lake in the east. Today, the only reminders we have of the past landscape are the name Berlin, which derives from the Slavic *berl* (swamp, bog), and the area’s high water table. Wetlands and marshlands occupy only 1 percent of the Earth’s surface, but they contribute to 10 percent of the planet’s biodiversity.

In cities, marshlands grown on rooftops can support flora and thus fauna. A network of marshland rooftops helps prevent the extinction of insects and birds by partially restoring their original habitat. They provide buildings with natural insulation and, on a larger scale, improve the overall urban climate through evaporative cooling. Like forests, marshes also convert CO₂ into oxygen, thus counteracting the greenhouse effect and helping to combat fine particulate and air pollution.

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4 Wall Zirkular (Blanca Garcia Gardelegui, Tillmann Gebauer, Kerstin Müller) *Construction Walls! Before, After, and During. How Building Materials (Un)Create Living Spaces*

Materials: Sample 1: Wood, hemp, mineral building materials from demolitions
Sample 2: Wood, reeds, sheet metal, clay
Sample 3: Polystyrene foam, silicone resin plaster, reinforcing fabric

Architecture destroys habitats of other species not only in cities, but wherever quarries devour mountains, oil is extracted, and forests are cleared. Where the climate catastrophe threatens biotopes, but also where construction waste pollutes seas or landfills poison groundwater. Every decision for or against a building material entails a cascade of consequences that often remain invisible. While this can lead to the overexploitation and destruction of nature and the environment, it can also contribute to their regeneration and healing. Although numerous alternatives to environmentally harmful building materials are already available, most materials used today are based on the exploitation and destruction of the basis of all life on earth. Architecture in solidarity with the environmental, on the other hand, assumes responsibility for the materials used. This approach is demonstrated here in two wall models made of natural and recycled materials, which are juxtaposed with a conventional wall structure that uses synthetic insulation. This approach reduces CO₂ emissions, enables the reuse of building components, and provides niches and spaces of opportunity for all that are here and all yet to come.

5 Window Veronika Kellndorfer *House for Birds. Lina Bo Bardi's Casa de Vidro*

Part a) Curtain, 280 x 360 cm
Part b) Silkscreen on glass plate, 210 x 240 cm
Part c) Model 1:50, thanks to Axel Ludolf

Artist Veronika Kellndorfer explores the architectural work of Lina Bo Bardi and the landscape design of Roberto Burle Marx in glass installations. Influenced by society and traditional cultures, the ways that Bo Bardi and Burle Marx dealt with plants and other natural resources take on new meaning when placed in dialogue with architectures of cohabitation.

Built in the 1950s, the Casa de Vidro – a home Bo Bardi designed for her own use – has been a central subject of Kellndorfer's research since 2014. Analogous to the interpenetration of architecture and landscape in Bo Bardi's practice, Kellndorfer fragments architectural and plant forms and reassembles them on screen-printed glass panels, simultaneously underscoring the impenetrability of the glass. The curtain – an element that cannot be separated from glass in Bo Bardi's architecture – is turned inside out and takes on a twofold function: it protects the inhabitants inside from the sun and gazes, while outside, it protects birds from colliding with the glass.

Building Blocks

In rural areas, many bird species are under threat due to landscape homogenization. And in the cities, nesting opportunities for birds that roost in buildings are being closed off by widespread renovations. Nesting boxes can compensate for this loss and help maintain the biodiversity of buildings.

These models can be integrated into the building facade. They can be painted with breathable wall paint, and many mount flush with the facade, leaving only the entrance visible.

6 Bat Access Panel 1FE Schwegler

This access panel is particularly well suited to securing existing bat roosts in building cavities but can also be used to create new ones. Their shallow depth of only 8 cm allows for easy installation in the insulation layer. The panel is maintenance-free, eliminating the need for subsequent removal. The installation of several elements is recommended.

Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 5.1 kg; installation: at least 3 m above the ground – please ensure unimpeded approach and departure

7 Bat Facade Tunnel 1FR for Wall Installation Schwegler

This tunnel-like design accounts for the characteristic behavioral needs of bat species that inhabit buildings. The internal wooden wall is easy for the bats to latch onto with their claws. The facade duct is maintenance-free.

Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 9.8 kg; installation: at least 3 m above the ground – please ensure unimpeded approach and departure

8 Bee Brick Green&Blue

The brick, cast from fine concrete, can be set into the wall like a standard construction brick or be used as a standalone bee house, providing a habitat mainly for solitary bee species.

9 Nesting Block Strobel

This spacious nesting block can replace nesting spaces in buildings that have been destroyed by renovation work. It is suitable for sparrow species such as redstarts, wagtails, and tits.

Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 6 kg

10 Built-In Multi-System Schwegler

This birdhouse can be built into various types of walls. Different front panels can be attached to the main cavity, designed for jackdaws, swifts, or kestrels.

11 Brick Box Type 26 Schwegler

The oval-shaped floor of this nesting brick resembles a natural woodpecker cavity. It caters to cavity-nesting birds such as redstarts, pied wagtails, and spotted flycatchers. The dimensions correspond to those of commercially available wall bricks.

Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 5.4 kg

12 Large Integrated Bat Block Strobel

This bat block provides a roomy interior at the rear and a slit-shaped space at the front. This makes it suitable as a replacement roost for almost all native building-dwelling bat species. Since the rear part is located deep inside the wall, it is suitable for hibernation in favorable locations. Openings can be easily bored into the back of the block using a jigsaw or hole saw to connect to existing roosting spaces or the building interior. Thanks to the side openings, the roosting space can be expanded by lining up several block modules.

Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 15 kg

13 Swift Nesting Box for Wall Installation Strobel

This nesting box is designed to compensate for the loss of nesting sites for swifts, such as under roof tiles, in roof boarding, and in wall crevices.

Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 5 kg

14 Nesting Box for Swifts, Sparrows, and Bats gruenstifter

This nesting box is suitable for birds and bats that nest in buildings. A ledge above the entrance hole increases the probability of acceptance, as swifts like to land on exposed edges and eaves. The back wall of the box has an integrated crevice roost for bats. When installed on a facade, the recess can be used by bats as a shelter or maternity roost.

Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 12 kg

ETICS-Integrated Boxes

Due to their low weight, these elements are suitable for installation in external thermal insulation composite systems (ETICS). They are mainly offered as system solutions together with the corresponding ETICS. The boxes can be plastered and painted over, leaving only the entrance visible.

15 StoElement Fauna FM-I 10 Sto

Nesting box for bats for installation in ETICS on solid substrates.

Material: Wood-concrete, front made of StoDeco Plan; molded part made of fiberglass fabric; installation: at least 2.5 m above the ground

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16 Nesting Box for Sparrows with Masonry Insulation Weber

Material: Wood-concrete and plasterboard

17 Bat Nesting Box with Two Climate Zones with Slentite/Miwo Masonry Insulation Weber

Material: Wood-concrete and plasterboard

18 Lightweight Swift Box Type 1A Schwegler (developed in cooperation with BUND Germany)

Swifts are very social animals, forming colonies in any number of sizes. Therefore, several nesting aids should be mounted if possible. The landing ring allows for a safe landing, even on smooth facade surfaces.
Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 2.7 kg; installation: under the eaves, at least 5 m from the ground

19 Nesting Boxes for Swifts Sto

Swifts live in Europe for only a few summer months and usually return to the same nesting site as a pair for their annual brood. The building hollows and recesses they prefer are increasingly rare due to renovations and new construction. These nesting boxes provide a remedy and can be attached to facades or integrated into the insulation layer, for example, in the ETICS.
Material: Wood-concrete; front made of StoDeco Plan; molded element of fiberglass fabric

20 Build-In Bat Box (UK Brick Size) Vivara

Various bat species can use this build-in bat box during summer and mild winters for roosting and shelter. Multiple bat boxes can be connected at the side to increase the nesting space. The box is preferably installed on a building's south side and with a clear approach route. It is self-cleaning and maintenance-free.
Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix; weight: 5.6 kg; installation: at least 2.5 m above the ground

21 Nesting Box for Insects/Bees with Masonry Insulation Weber

Material: Wood-concrete and plasterboard

22 Insect Nesting Block for Natural Walls Schwegler

This insect hotel is suitable for most Hymenoptera species that nest in cavities but do not drill their own holes. The ecological and agricultural importance of this group of insects is considerable, as they regulate the populations of other "harmful" insects and play an essential role in ecosystems' natural balance as pollinators. The block should be installed in a sunny location, protected from wind and rain. It is maintenance-free.
Material: Wood-concrete with reed and clay inserts; weight: 7.6 kg; installation: up to the third or fourth floor

23 Nesting Box for Swifts with Masonry Insulation Weber

Material: Wood-concrete and plasterboard

24 Nesting Box for Swifts Weber

Material: Wood-concrete and plasterboard

Facade-Mounted Nesting Boxes

These nesting boxes can be mounted on facades and easily dismantled.

25 Sparrow Colony House 1SP Schwegler

This nesting box has three nesting chambers and can be embedded in stone or concrete structures or mounted on the facade.
Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 15 kg; installation: at least 2 m above the ground

26 NK MU 08 Nesting Box for House Sparrows Vivara

This nesting box is ideal for house sparrows but also suitable for tree sparrows and tits.
Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix; weight: 15 kg; installation: at least 2 m above the ground

27 Vienna Model
Die Wiener Stuckmanufaktur

The decorative moldings typical of old Viennese buildings usually have a small inside cavity and are flush with the soffit of the cornices. Side openings and a cavity expansion make them optimal nesting sites for swifts.

28 Swift Nest No. 18 (Rögelein model)
Schwegler

Swifts occupy recesses and hollows in a wide variety of buildings. Once adopted, breeding sites are used by the same pair for years. The loss of these roosts over the winter months, which the swifts spend in warmer climates, is a major threat to the animals. The angled board makes it easy to install the nest on external facades or near the roof of buildings of all types.

Material: Wood-concrete and chipboard; weight: 4.5 kg; installation: at least 6 m above the ground

29 Brick Box 1HE for Birds that Nest in Recesses or Cavities
Schwegler

This box is suitable mainly for black redstarts, pied wagtails, and spotted flycatchers.

Material: Plant-fiber concrete and wood-concrete; weight: 2.7 kg; installation: at least 2 m above the ground on external walls

30 Kestrel Nesting Box
Strobel

The kestrel is one of the best-known anthropophilic birds living in towns and villages. Traditional breeding sites, such as window ledges, ventilation shafts, and wall cavities, are increasingly being bird-proofed.

Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 15 kg

31 Grey Wagtail and Dipper Nest Box
Vivara

This nesting box can be installed on the underside of bridges and weirs but also on buildings close to flowing waters. When attached to a building, the box can also attract other bird species, such as redstarts and robins. The nesting box should be cleaned once a year in late fall.

Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix; weight: 6 kg; installation: near flowing water

32 Swift Nest Box Series, Type No. 17 (single cavity / double cavity / triple cavity)
Schwegler

These lightweight boxes are particularly suitable for retrofitting on external facades, even low-strength facades. It is recommended to install the box directly under the eaves. Please ensure there are no protruding parts, roof parts, pipes, etc., below the entrance, as swifts approach and fly away at a very steep angle.

Material: Plant-fiber concrete and wood-concrete; weight: 3.1 kg / 5.5 kg / 7.1 kg; installation: 6 to 7 m above the ground and above any protruding building parts

33 Swallow Nest
Vivara

House Martin Nest, Single Entrance

This artificial nest for barn swallows is designed for installation under the roof of barns, carports, and bridges. Proximity to horses and cows increases the likelihood that the nest will be accepted. Swallows breed in colonies, so installing several nests next to each other is preferable. The nest should be cleaned once a year.

Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix; weight: 0.5 kg; installation: max. 4 cm from ceiling

House Martin Nest, Double Entrance

Using the mounting board, this double-entrance nest, suitable for house martins, can be easily attached to outer walls and eaves, preferably facing north or northeast.

Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix; weight: 3.5 kg

Slide-Out House Martin Nest Apex-Double

Slide-out nests facilitate the annual maintenance of this double-nest unit

Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix; weight: 2.2 kg

34 Almeria Sparrow Loft
Vivara

The design of this sparrow nesting box provides additional protection from predators thanks to a vestibule in front of the brood chamber. The sparrows can keep a good eye on their surroundings from this platform before leaving the nest box.

Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix

35 Beaumaris Bat Boxes VK WS 01 and VK WS 02
Vivara

Different species of bats can use these bat boxes. They are suitable for roosting and shelter in summer and mild winters and should be cleaned once every winter, preferably during the frost period.

Material: Concrete and wood-fibre mix; weight: 5 or 8 kg; installation: on buildings/trees, in damp cellars/attics, or in stables

Nesting Boxes for Facade, Garden, and Balcony

These nesting boxes can be installed in various outdoor locations and closer to the ground than wall-mounted boxes.

36 Insect Block
Vivara

Preferably installed in a sunny, south-facing location surrounded by flowers and plants, this insect block provides shelter for insects such as wild bees, lacewings, and ladybugs. It is maintenance-free.

Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix, bamboo cane; weight: 3.2 kg; installation: at least 2 m from the ground

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37 Nesting Boxes Vivara

These nest boxes protect against predators and provide a consistent nest temperature, which is especially important during the breeding season and when young birds are still in the nest. They should preferably be mounted in a somewhat concealed location with dense bushes and away from direct sunlight, facing northeast or southeast.

NK BA 02 Barcelona Open Nest Box

This nesting box is suitable for various species of birds. It should be cleaned once a year, after the young have flown the nest.

NK SE 05 Seville Nest Box 32 mm

This nesting box is suitable for tits, nuthatches, pied flycatchers, and redstarts.

NK SE 02 Seville Nest Box, 28 mm

The 28 mm opening makes this nesting box preferred by small birds, such as tits and tree sparrows. It should be cleaned once a year, after the young have flown the nest.

Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix; weight: 3.5 kg, installation: 1.5–3 m above the ground

38 VK WS 08 Multi-Chamber Bat Box Vivara

This bat box has two entrances with an integrated tit barrier on the front and back. The inside is outfitted with wooden slats from which the bats can hang. Bats can congregate in the open space at the top. The wooden structure is removable, making it easy to clean.

Material: Concrete and wood-fiber mix; weight: 8 kg; installation: at least 3 m above the ground

39 Deep Nest Box 1N Schwegler

Material: Wood-concrete; weight: 5.6 kg; installation: 1–3 m above the ground

Analysis and Concept

Site-specific solutions incorporating the surrounding ecosystem

40 Bird Nesting Box and Bat Box Husos arquitecturas

These two objects are part of a broader series of animal architectures explicitly designed for the environment of the (*Synanthro*) *Love Shack*, (*Tele*)*Working Abode* project. They are designed to attract insect-eating birds and bats to prevent the spread of the harmful pine processionary moth, avoiding the use of chemical pesticides.

Green Facades

A vibrant green facade not only has a positive impact on the urban climate but also provides a habitat and food source for many birds and insects.

41 Climbing Aid

Climbing plants that do not have adhesive roots or pads require a climbing aid. Non-self-climbing species are preferred because they tend to grow less vigorously than self-climbers and can be easily removed.

42 Plant Bags

Another option for greening facades are planting bags, which can be filled with substrate, planted, and hung in front of the facade.

Animal Infrastructures

Measures for animals affected by human infrastructures

43 Exit Aid for Amphibians Terramat A SYTEC

Many drainage systems are a hazard to small animals, especially amphibians. Every year, thousands of animals fall into drainage shafts and die in the sewer system, during the cleaning of drainage canals or at the wastewater treatment plant. This mesh installation enables amphibians to exit the drainage shaft independently.

44 Frog and Toad House Vivara

This robust shelter made of a concrete and wood-fiber mix is ideally placed in damp, shady, hidden places. Common toads, grass frogs, and other amphibians can use it as a shelter during the day before venturing out to forage for food at dusk.

45 Hedgehog Tunnel

Two animal protection organizations in Great Britain initiated the so-called Hedgehog Highway. Creating a network of holes in fences and walls enables ground-dwelling animals, such as hedgehogs, to pass freely between otherwise enclosed green spaces in the suburban landscape where they live.

Heterogeneous Ground Surfaces

Different ground coverings can foster the diversity of non-human residents and users.

46 Railroad ballast / Promenade & Lettenareal River Bath, Zurich Krebs und Herde Landschaftsarchitekten

The shore of the Letten River is a popular recreational and bathing area for people but also the habitat of a large number of lizards. The areas reserved for lizards were covered with sharp-edged railroad ballast; the surface texture alone deters the mostly barefoot bathers without the need for enclosures.

47 EConcrete

The nature and materiality of this building material, specially developed for coastal regions, supports the settlement of aquatic life such as algae, mussels, corals, and barnacles, which stabilize and preserve the structure.

48 Berlin Cobblestone Pavement

The typical cobblestone pavement in Berlin is not fixed with mortar between the stones but only filled with sand. Different species of wild bees use these joints as nests.

49 Wild Bee Substrate Polinna Hauck + Studio Animal-Aided Design

This dark, coarse sandy soil was specially developed to meet the habitat requirements of wild bees.

Winter Shelters

Cellars and vaults can be suitable winter roosts for bats, which hibernate to save energy during the colder months when food is scarce. It is important to ensure that bats have appropriate access to these spaces.

50 Bat Brick Roost 1GS Schwegler

The unique material of the 1GS provides bats with a moist hiding place for bats that like to hibernate underground, as it absorbs the moisture from the surroundings. The internal height and volume are designed to meet the requirements of hibernating bats, which prefer to have the front and back of their bodies in contact with the roost. Cleaning is not necessary. *Material: Special lightweight concrete that insulates and absorbs moisture; weight: 10 kg; installation: Direct contact with the wall or ceiling helps absorb available moisture.*

Roof Habitats

The roof, roof interior, and eaves provide a variety of possible habitats for animals. In new builds and renovations, the roof membrane tends to be impenetrable by animals.

51 Bird House Roof Tile Klaas Kuiken

This terracotta roof tile with an integrated birdhouse contains a wooden nesting basket and a screen that provides ventilation and prevents birds from settling into other places on the roof.

52 Bat Window Lemp GmbH & Co. KG

Special openings on the roof allow bats to access their favorite roost but protect against rain and intrusion by larger birds.

53 Bat Roof Tiles Laumanns

cf. 54

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54 Bat Tiles Various manufacturers

Bat tiles allow bats to access the roof space. Existing roofing underlayment should be cut out and shaped so that any water or snow that collects can drain freely. An untreated, rough-sawn wooden landing platform helps prevent bats from slipping on the underlayment. Most readily available vent tiles can be adapted as bat tiles by removing the ventilation screen to enable access.

Installation: Only a few entrances per roof are necessary. They should be installed on the leeward side of the roof.

55 Roof Nesting Areas

NABU (Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union, Germany) proposes various measures for creating nesting areas in building eaves, verges, roofing and attic. They are visually discreet and can be retrofitted or included in the design of new builds.

Bird Strike Prevention

Millions of birds die every year by colliding with glass windows. This can be prevented by bird protection glass or affixing decals to the window surface.

56 Shiny Glass Seen

A reflective aluminum dot grid laminated between glass makes window fronts look like obstacles to birds.

- Symposium May 7, 2022, 2–8 p.m.
Floating University, Lilienthalstraße 32, 10965 Berlin
- 2:00 p.m. Introduction
Curators
- 2:10 p.m. *cohabitation translation pilikia*
Benjamin Foerster-Baldenius
- 2:30–3:45 p.m. *Architectures of Cohabitation*
Antonio Bernacchi & Alicia Lazzaroni / Animali Domestici, Aarhus
Frédéric Chartier / Chartier Dalix, Paris
Diego Barajas & Camilo García / Husos arquitecturas, Madrid
Q&A
- 3:45–4:15 p.m. Coffee break
- 4:15–5:30 p.m. *Elements of Cohabitation*
Tilman Gebauer / Zirkular, Weimar
Matthew Crabbe, Stefan Dorn, Severin von Erffa, Lukas Gruber, Moritz Henes, Nina Pawlicki, Eike Roswag-Klinge / Natural Building Lab / TU Berlin
Veronika Kellndorfer, Berlin
Q&A
- 5:45–7:00 p.m. Discussion
Benjamin Foerster-Baldenius, Berlin
Thomas E. Hauck, Berlin
Claudia Wegworth, Berlin
Curators
Q&A
- 7:30 p.m. *Food for Human and Non-Human Species*
TDD Berlin
- 8:00 p.m. DJ FRZNTÉ

Architectures of Cohabitation

Architectures of Cohabitation pursues the idea that human and non-human species form an inseparable community. This means that the built environment never belongs only to humans, but that animals and plants have always been its inhabitants as well. To move toward more sustainable cities, we need to think of them not just as habitats for humans alone but also as co-habitats for other species.

Architectures of Cohabitation uses five architectural elements – floor, wall, facade, window, and roof – to present design approaches incorporating non-human species as users, occupants, and designers of architecture. In addition to 1:1 prototypes of cohabitation architecture, existing architectural projects and a catalogue of architectural elements for cohabitation are presented in the form of market-ready components, material studies, plans, and models in the walk-in showroom.

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ARCH+

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**FLOATING
UNIVERSITY
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städel
schule

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