



ROOFTOP GREENHOUSE: TWO DIFFERENT USES IN A NEW WAY

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The historical center of Oberhausen raises the question of how centrality, urban density and public spaces beyond commercial uses can be realized in light of economic structural change. As an answer to this question, the city's property management company OGM (Oberhausener Gebäudemanagement GmbH) has proposed a development that integrates two very different uses in a new way. For the first time in Germany, a building is being constructed that combines functions as diverse as a job center and a rooftop greenhouse where the possibilities of urban agriculture are practiced and researched. The building technology integration makes the office building, located on the central market square of the old town, usable as a resource for agricultural production.

Kuehn Malvezzi was the winner of the architectural competition in 2016. The design, developed in collaboration with landscape architects atelier le balto, adds a third element to the two uses, going beyond the original brief. A vertical garden is an effective urban planning element that purposefully combines old and new landscape typologies into a public space. The varied course leads visitors from the lime-tree-lined market square up steps and platforms, past climbing plants and seating areas, up to the roof. Once at the rooftop, the view opens up over the center of the historical center of Oberhausen and creates a new view of the city. The vertical garden ensures that, although the research and production greenhouse on the roof is located high above the city, it is still closely linked to it.

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Building on the Square

The building, designed by Kuehn Malvezzi, blends confidently but calmly into the historical city. As a new addition, it joins the ensemble of public buildings whose striking brick façades shape Oberhausen's cityscape. These include the town hall (Ludwig Freitag, 1928), the Bert-Brecht

building (Otto Scheib, 1928) and the former main warehouse of Peter Behrens' Gutehoffnungshütte (1925), now part of the LVR Museum. The brick cladding is consciously revealed as a façade instead of giving the impression of being solid. The stacked bond brickwork produces an atectonic visual appearance.

The specificity of this important urban location at Altmarkt results from the tension between the physicality of the brick building and the filigree lightness of the rooftop greenhouse, planned in cooperation with Haas Architekten. From the regularity of its structure, the greenhouse on each of the three sides of the street forms its own conclusion, which responds sensitively to each context. On Marktstraße, it appears clearly legible as an independent structure. At the Altmarkt however, it develops a clear visibility with its high ridge front, while the vertical garden communicates as an open, green link to the smaller, neighboring building. On Friedrich-Karl-Straße, the building connects, via several steps, to the adjoining buildings. The greenhouse commences on the eaves and ends flush with the recess of the building.

The three elements of the office building, the greenhouse and the vertical garden are modularly related to one another. A galvanized steel structure takes the basic dimensions as a starting point and varies them in different components. Vertically, it forms a division in the office windows, in the glass of the greenhouse wall and the metal trellis. Horizontally, the platforms of the trellis continue story by story on the surrounding window sills. The utilization of standardized components enables both a more economical construction and efficient operation.



The Vertical Garden

The vertical garden is the spatially visible link between the traditional Altmarkt, where a market is held six days a week, and the rooftop greenhouse as a place of agricultural production. The basic structure of the green space consists of an open steel frame supporting platforms, staircases and a freight elevator, which also serves as a trellis for the various climbing plants. Sealed surfaces were completely omitted from the exterior of the project, which is also a new step. Hardy plants such as the crimson glory vine, common hop, Chinese wisteria and climbing hortensia have their roots at ground level. A bed of small shrubs and ground coverers marks the

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entrance to both the vertical garden and the inner courtyard. A seemingly floating surface of galvanized steel grids makes it easy to walk over the bed to the first staircase. New plants are added to the garden on each floor. Chocolate vine, hardy kiwi and Himalayan clematis are more delicate plants that climb up from the plant troughs and make the walking experience that much more varied and rich. Benches at this point invite people to enjoy both the views of the square and the garden in the courtyard. The rooftop greenhouse is a highlight of the route, with a balcony at the end of the walk offering a view over the town and market square – itself the starting point for the walk and the place where produce from the greenhouse can be purchased.



The integration of building services, which was investigated in feasibility studies and has been

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implemented here for the first time, means that various functions can benefit each other. Air removed from the office building, for example, is fed into the greenhouse, where waste heat and CO2 can promote plant growth. Rainwater harvested from the roofs is collected in a cistern and used to water the plants. The grey water from the sinks and washbasins is treated and reused as service water, partly for flushing toilets in the office building and partly in the vertical garden.

In the research area, the use in horticultural production is being investigated. The separate collection of all types of wastewater ensures that even more far-reaching synergies can be established in the future.

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