

PORTFOLIO

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selected works

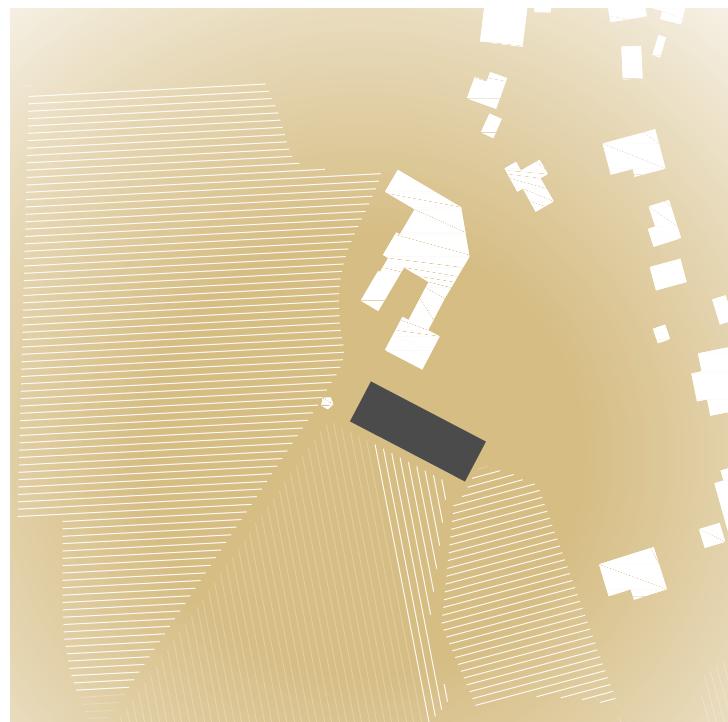
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A r c h i t e c t u r e

2018 - 2022

LENDHOUSE+	HOUSE OF SILENCE	IN THE VINEYARD	03 - 07	32 - 43	72 - 96
			00 - 15	44 - 53	
			16 - 31	54 - 71	

IN THE VINEYARD

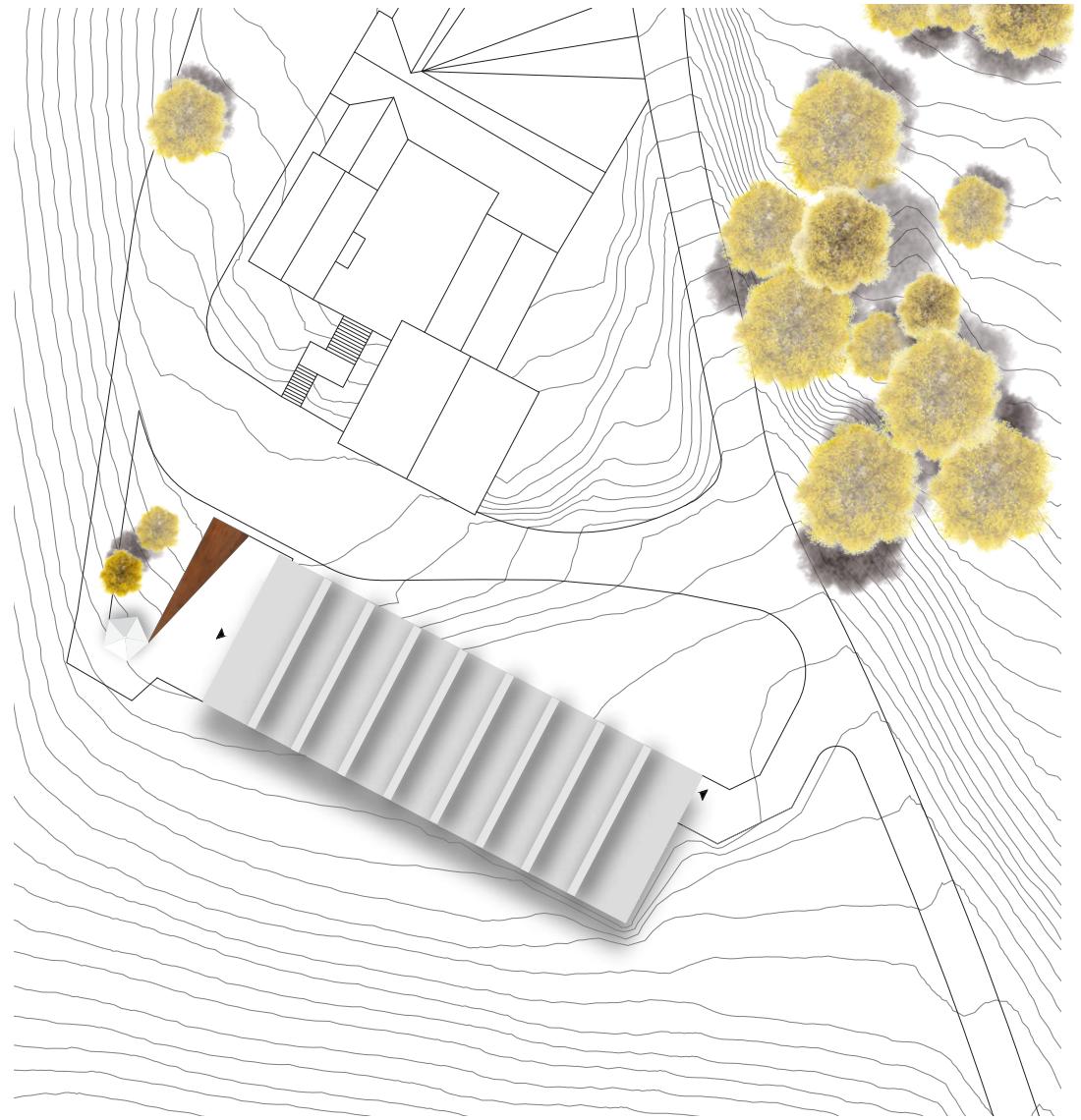
Design 2 . S18 . Institute of Design and Building
Typology, TU Graz
. Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Architect Hans Gangoly
Working in a team of 2 (in equal parts)



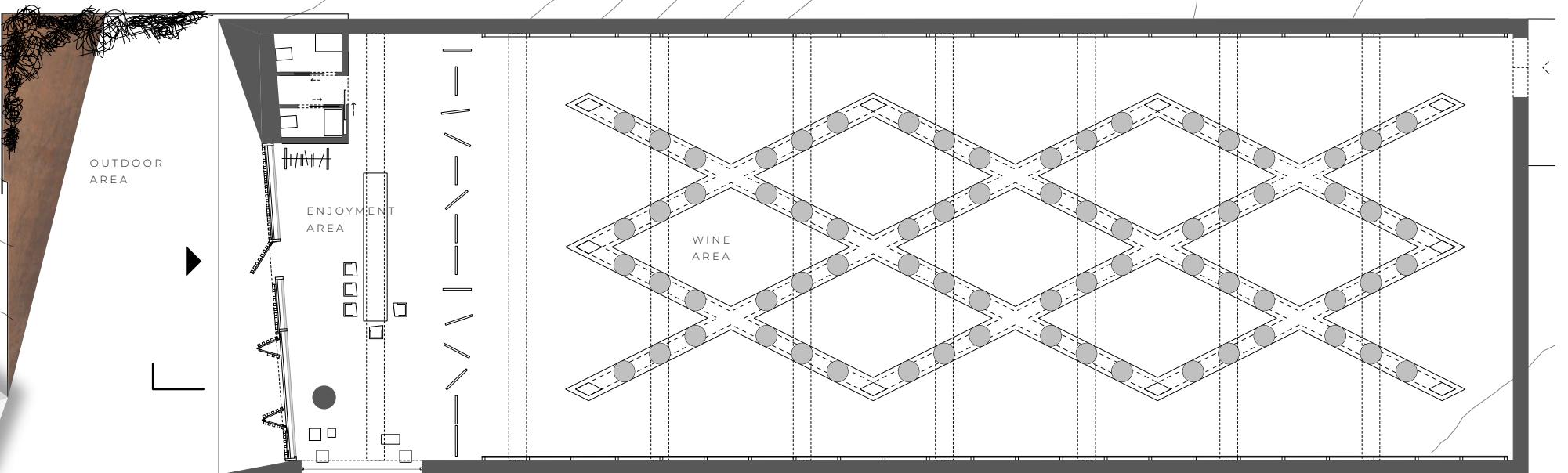
„Wir arbeiten nicht an der Form, wir arbeiten an all den anderen Dingen. Am Klang, an den Geräuschen, an den Materialien, an der Konstruktion, an der Anatomie. Der Körper der Architektur, ganz am Anfang, ist Konstruktion, Anatomie, Logik des Konstruierens. Wir arbeiten an all diesen Dingen und schauen immer gleichzeitig auf den Ort und den Gebrauch. [...]“ Peter Zumthor¹

The design task was to expand a winery with atmospheric spaces for the storage of wine, a very special kind of - amphora wine - and for the enjoyment of it. We had to focus on the wine region and deal with the specific conditions in this area. It was all about creating a balanced relationship between architecture and the landscape of Southern Styria, location Gamlitz. This design task was comparatively not as big as usual what gave us the opportunity to deal intensively with the materials and the feeling of atmosphere in the interior spaces. We created a place for wine and for its enjoyment you should visit.

¹ Peter Zumthor. Atmosphären: Architektonische Überlegungen; Die Dinge um mich herum. 2006 Birkhäuser, Basel-Boston-Berlin



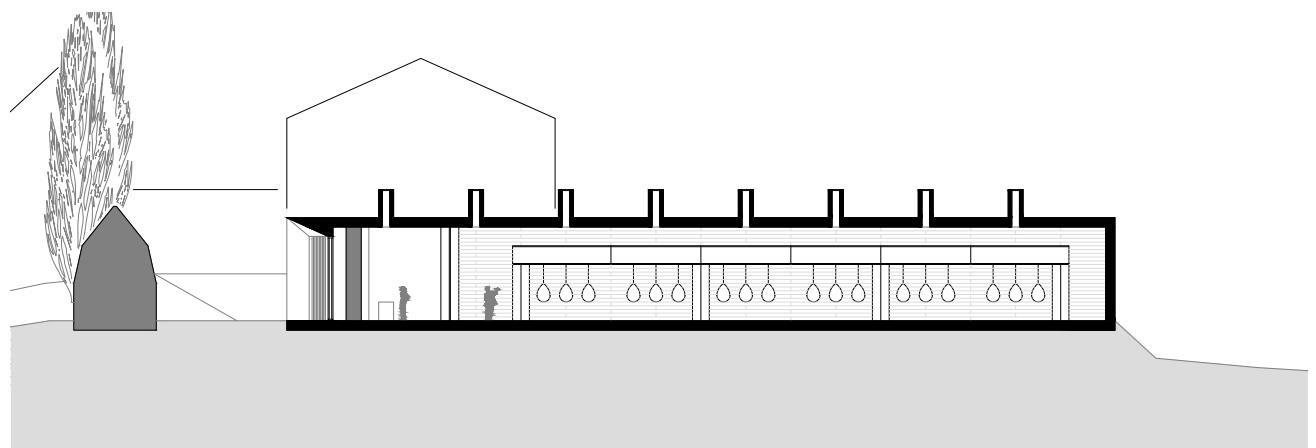
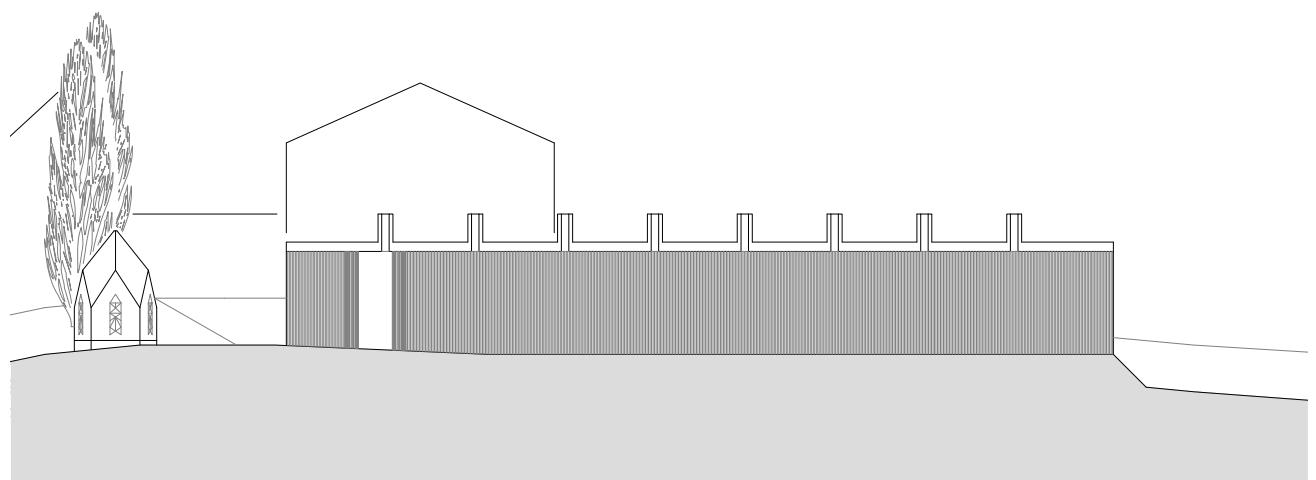
area map



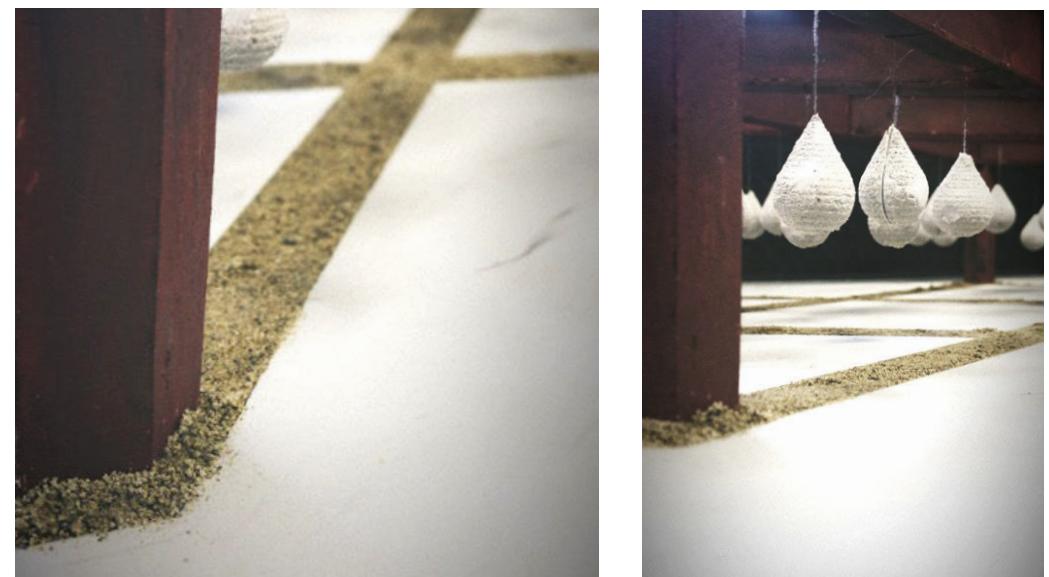
floorplan | 1:200



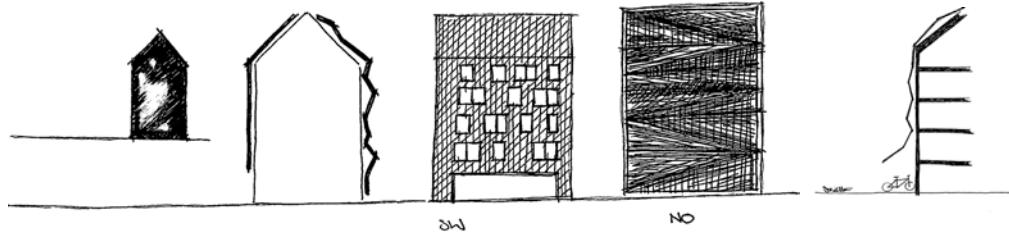
- 5



elevation plan | 1:200 + section plan | 1:200

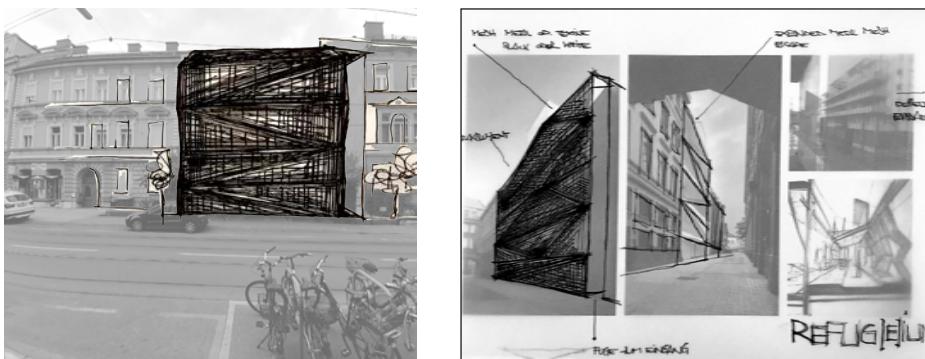


modelling process



The special requirements the building should fulfill is noise protection, since the house will be located in an urban structure with increased noise pollution (traffic, residents, et cetera). And it should be carried out and constructed fairly for the disabled.

The building site (parcel no. 1401) is located on the Schillerstrasse, which is in the immediate vicinity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Church in the district St. Leonhard in the city of Graz.



HOUSE OF SILENCE _ REFUGEUM

Construction 3 . W18 .

Institute of Architecture Technology, TU Graz

. Dipl.-Ing. Erika Petric

Working in a team of 3 (in equal parts)

The House of Silence was a special kind of assignment. The main design task was to create a media-free zone, a house where silence, tranquility and contemplation which can be experienced there lead to a changed consciousness that enables a new view of reality.

The goal is to escape from the mass media and the digitally distributed, constructed world. The architectural countermeasure is deliberately referred to as an antidote. In simple words, we create a refuge, a safe haven for silence.

At this location, the culture of silence should be cultivated again, specifically and consciously without consuming digital media, far from daily news. The house will be open to those who are looking for peace and silence when the world gets too loud.

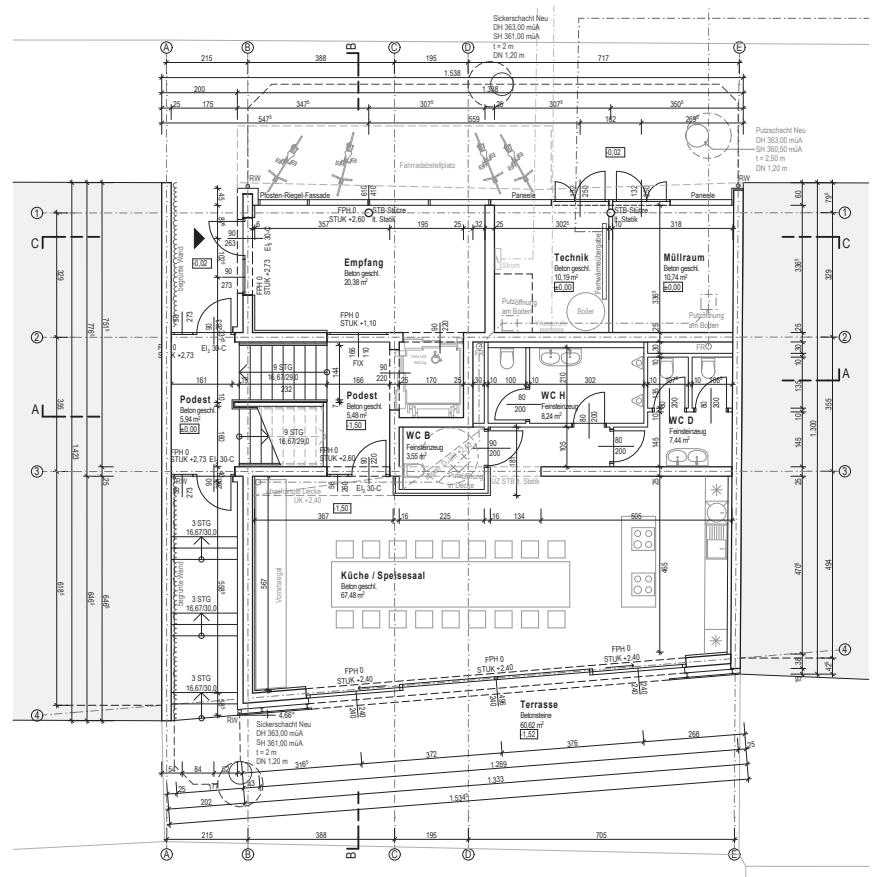
The space program should include space for a person's basic needs such as eating, drinking, sleeping, washing and feeling safe both physically and mentally.



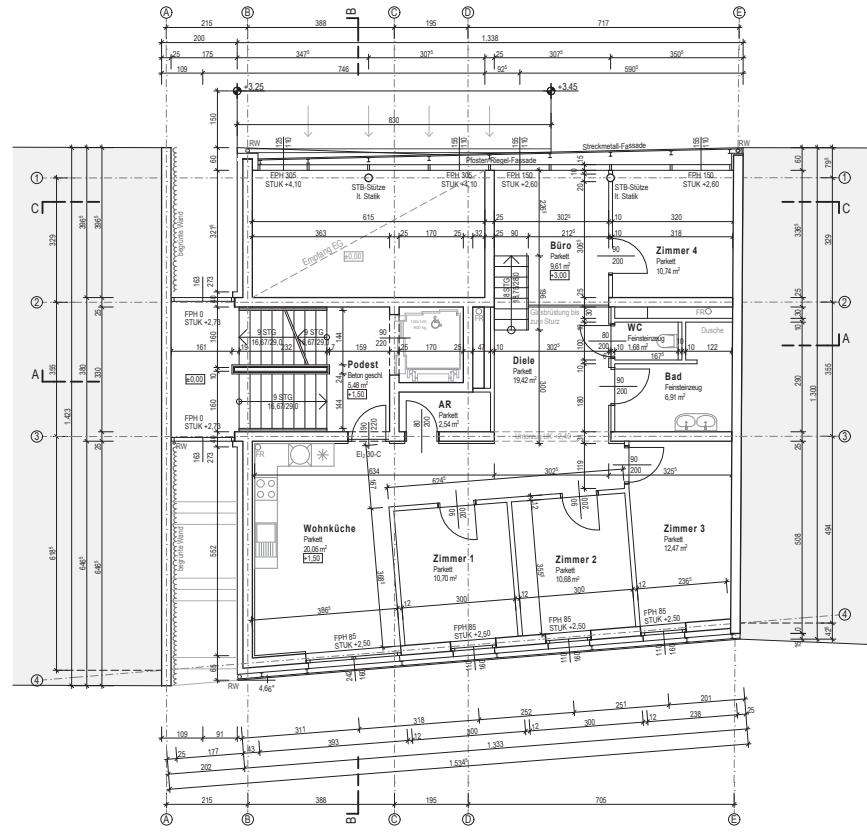
materials



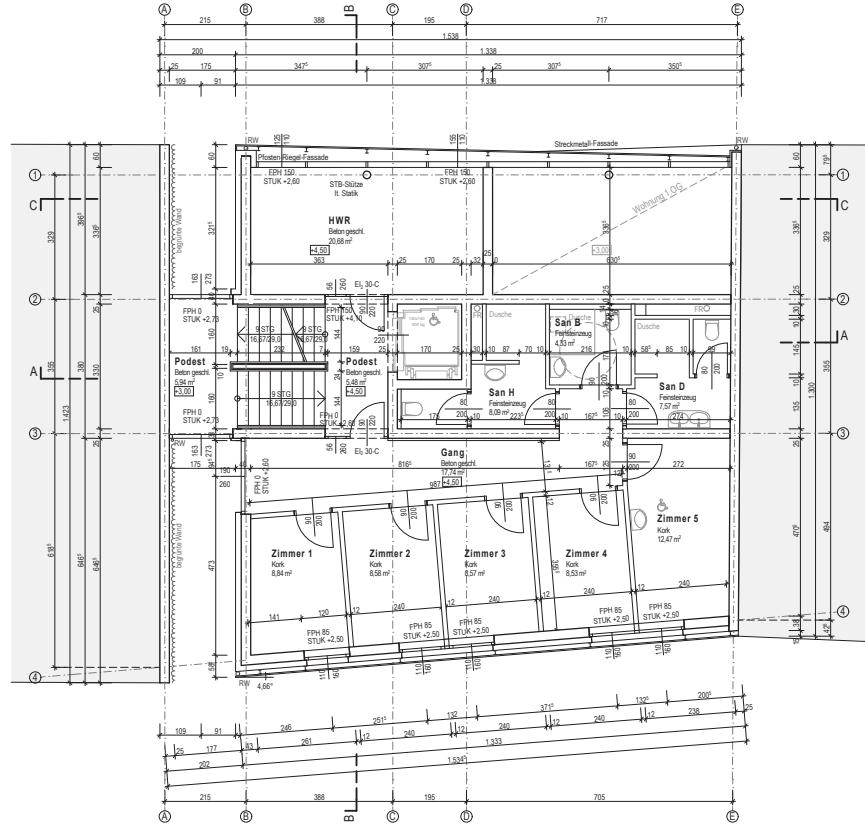
area map | 1:1000



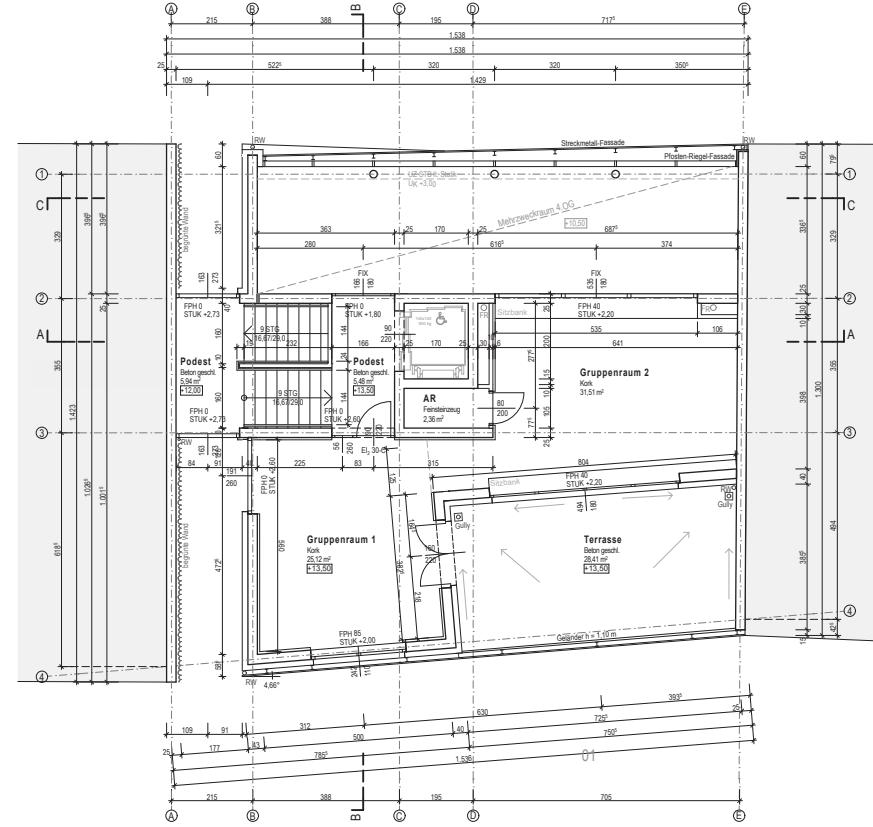
floor plans | 1:200



1 st floor

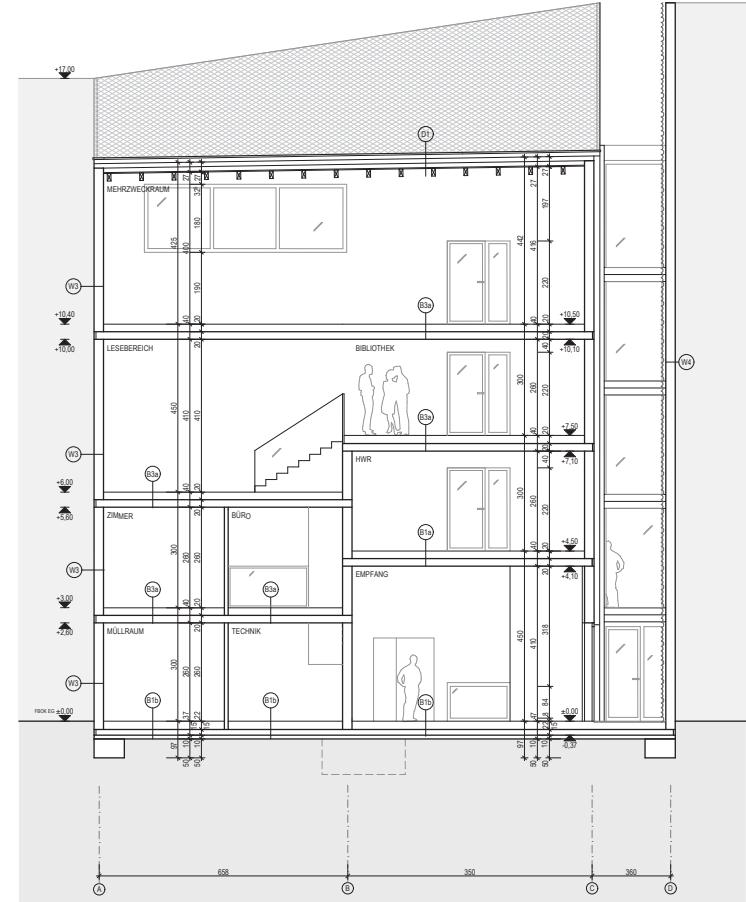
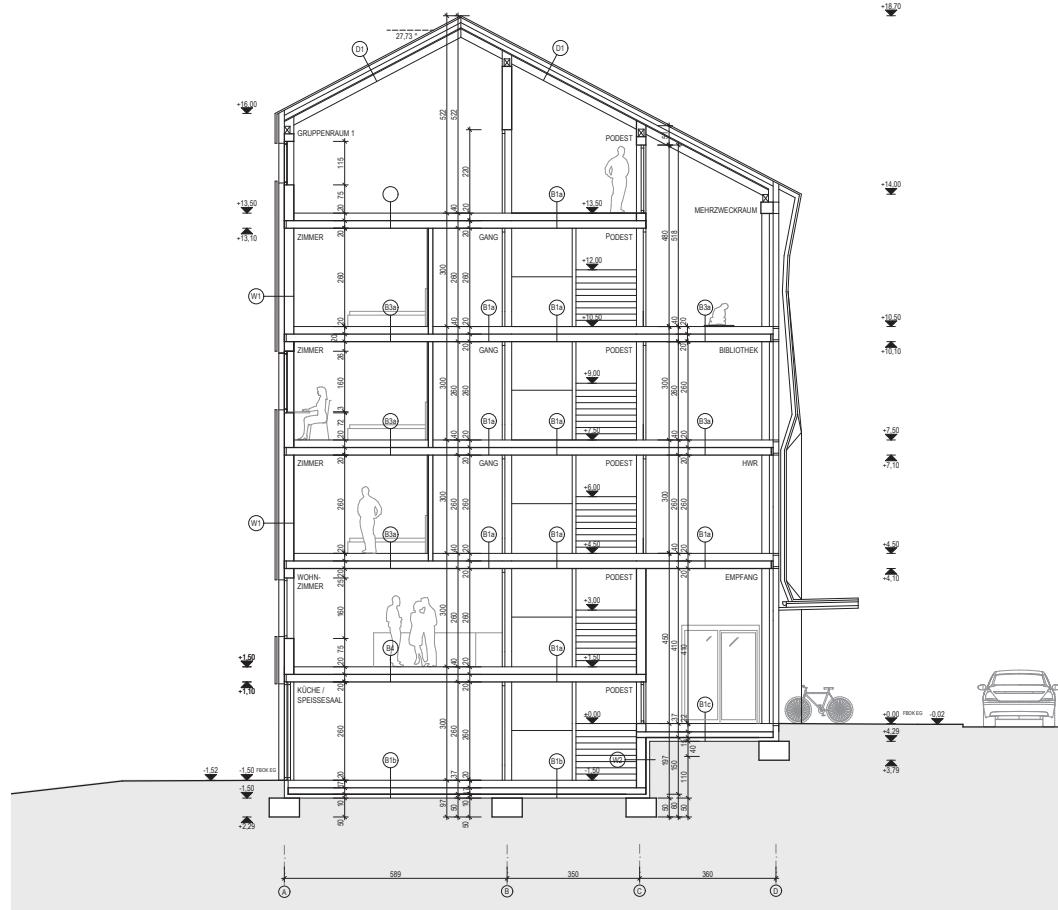


floor plans | 1:200
2 nd floor - 4 th floor

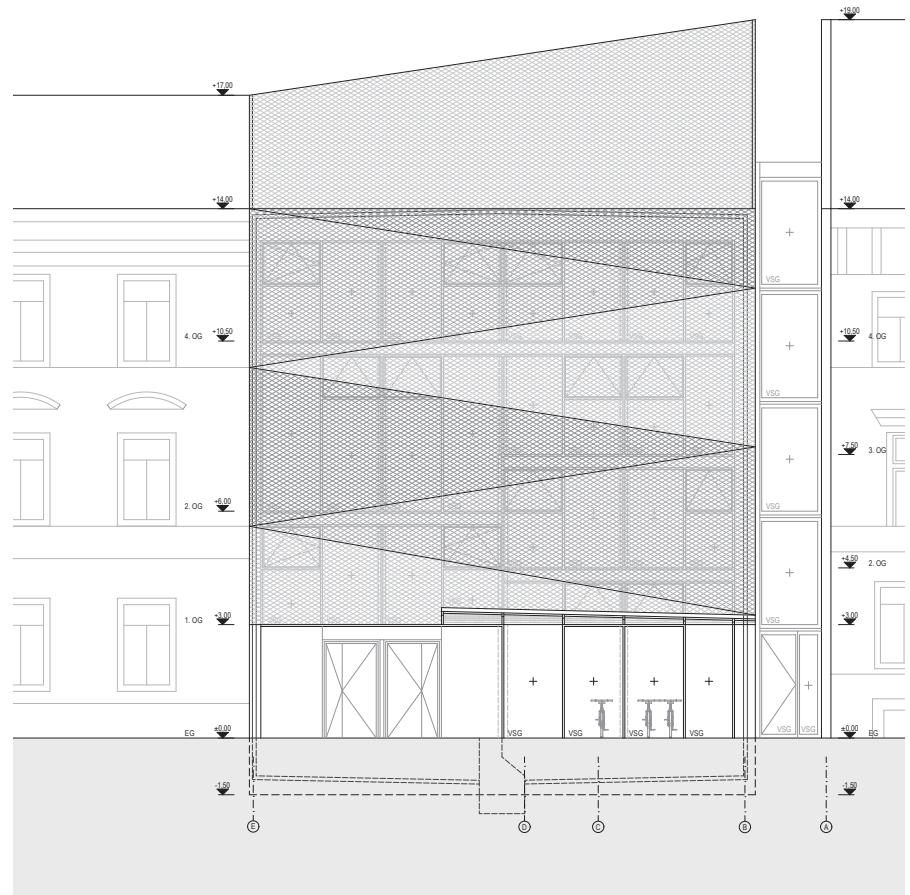
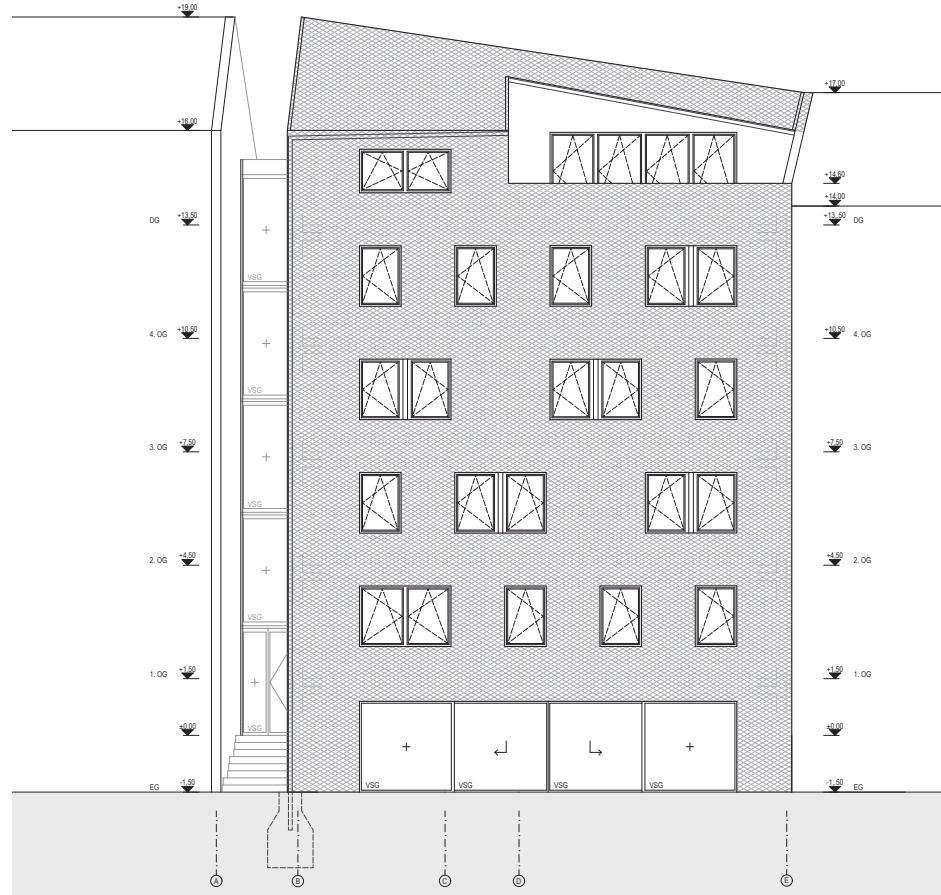


5 th floor (top floor)





section plans | 1:200



elevation plans | 1:200
South + North



modelling process

LENDHOUSE+ / 1

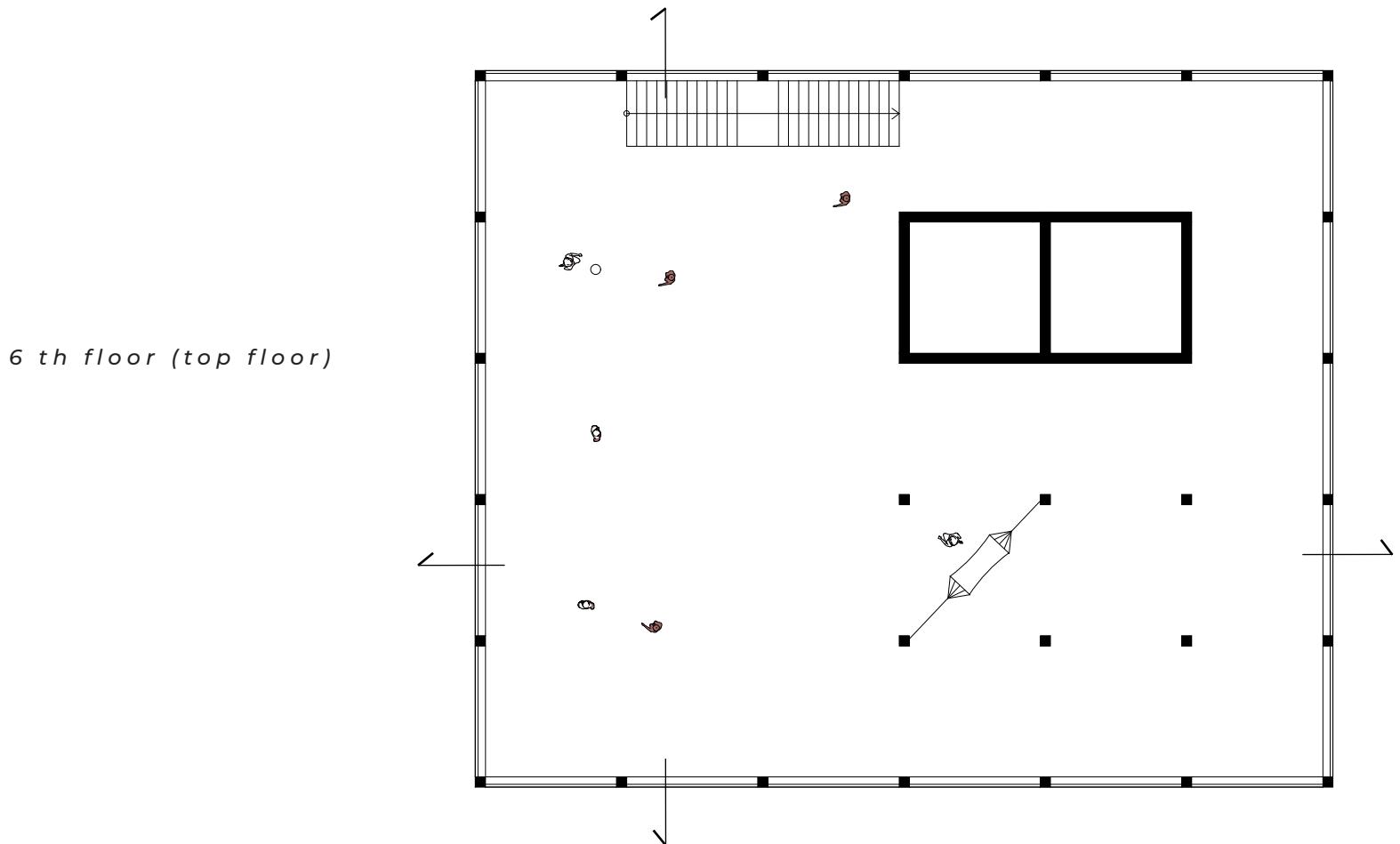
Design 4 . S19 . Institute of Design and Building
Typology, TU Graz
. Dipl.-Ing. BSc Tobias Gruber
Working in a team of 2 (in equal parts)



At the beginning of the design phase we focused on what could be the best way to bring the community into the building and let them interact with each other at every level.

Thus, a variable convertible grid system became the main message of the design, in which we do not define uses by walls and closed rooms, but by individual furniture. Therefore we were completely flexible in placing the uses.

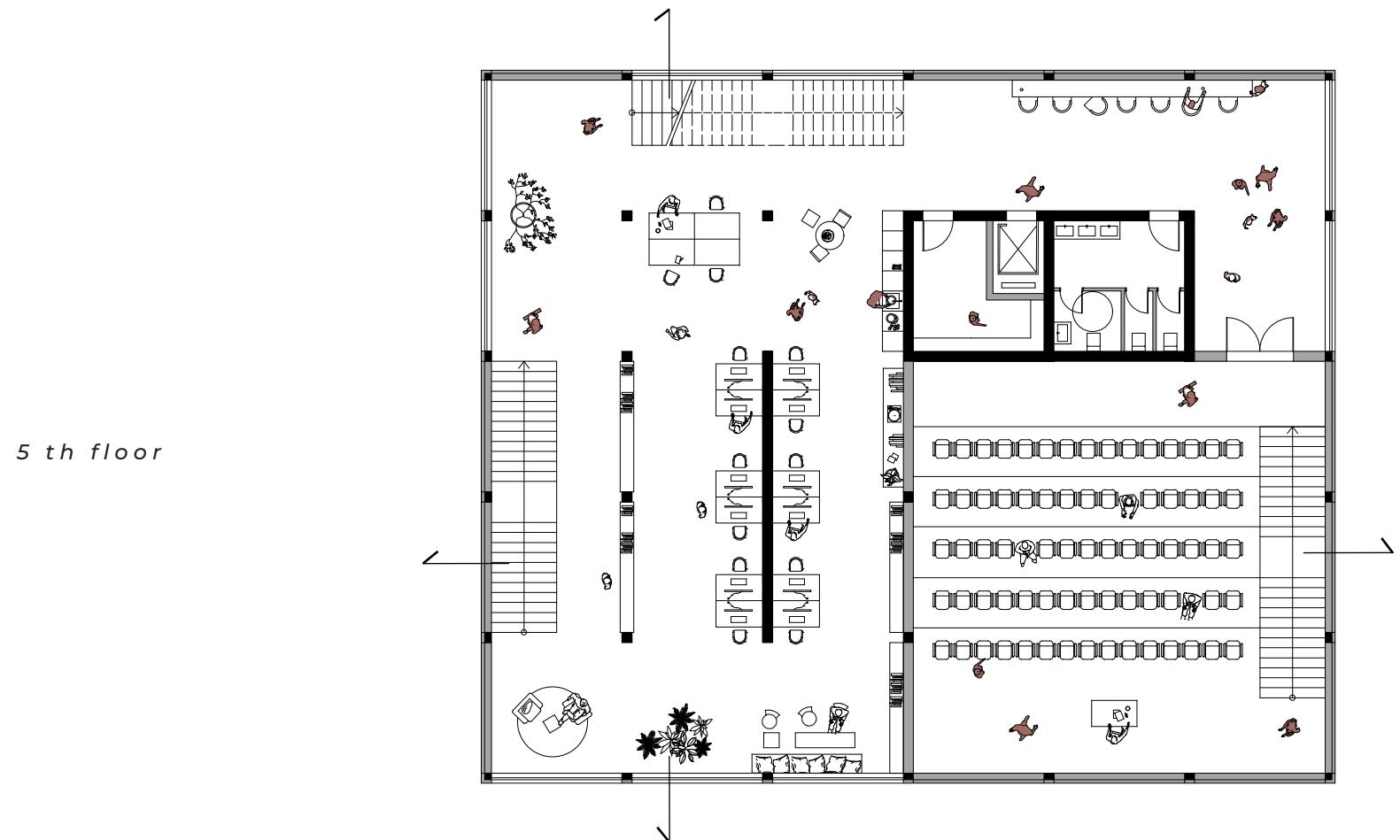
We use a generic grid in the facade, which we also feature symbolically in the interior spaces and consciously use as a means of design. So we keep up with the times and designed a system which is able to be adapted to a constantly changing environment thanks to our flexible construction system.



floor plan | 1:200



- 17

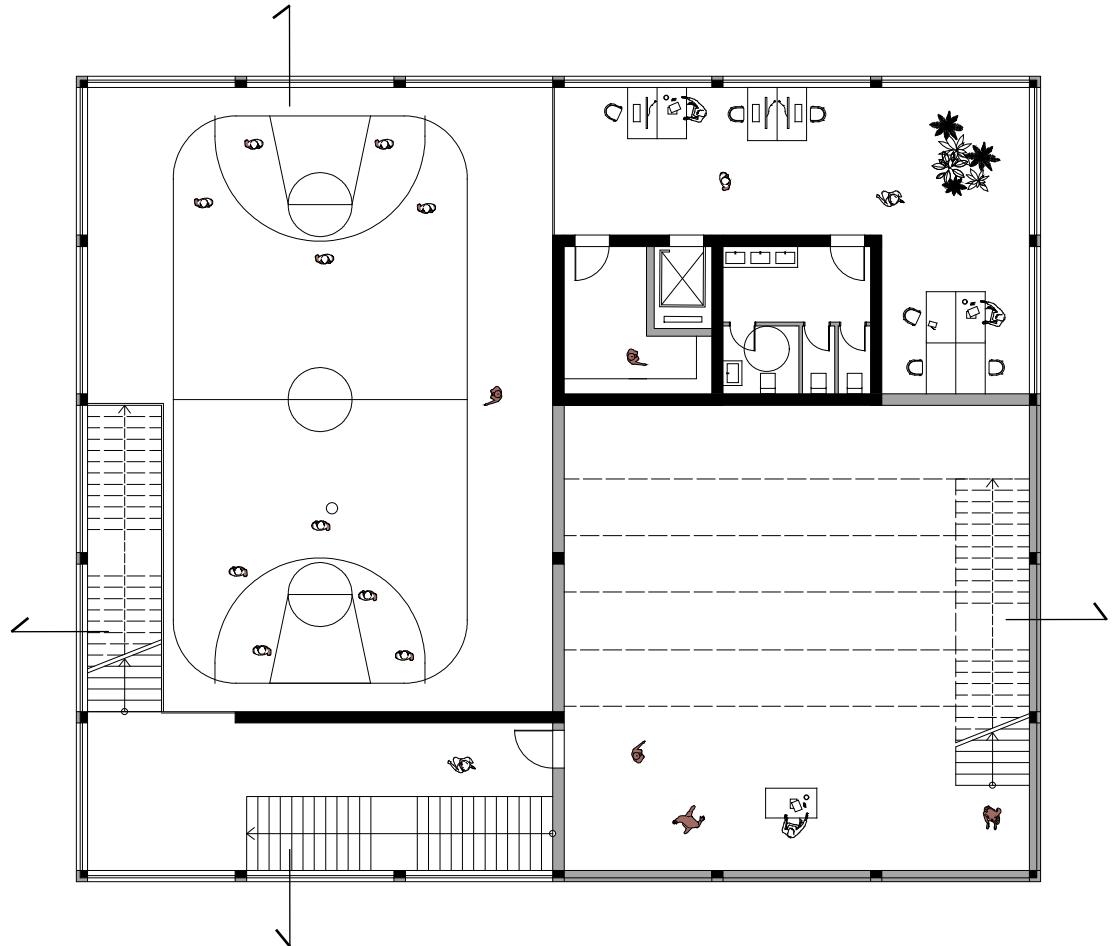


floor plan | 1:200



- 18

4 th floor

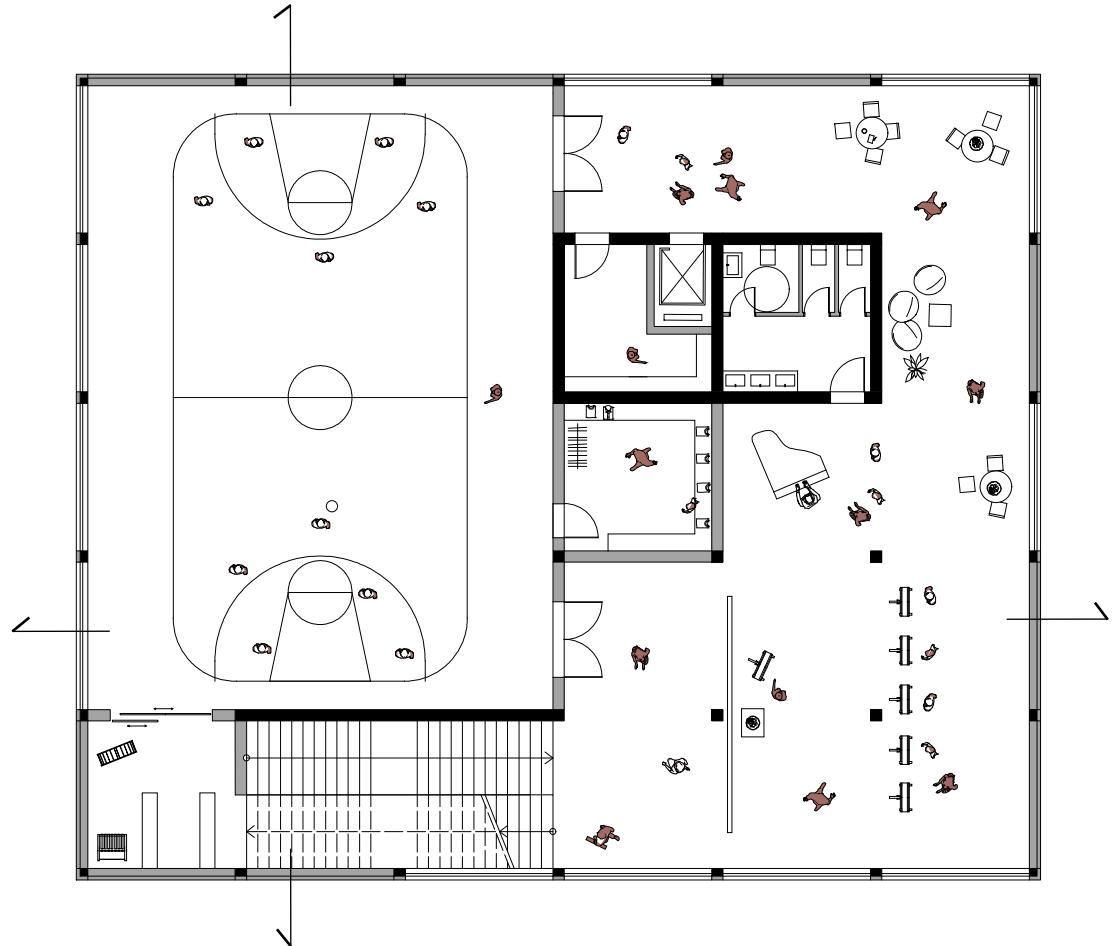


floor plan | 1:200



- 19

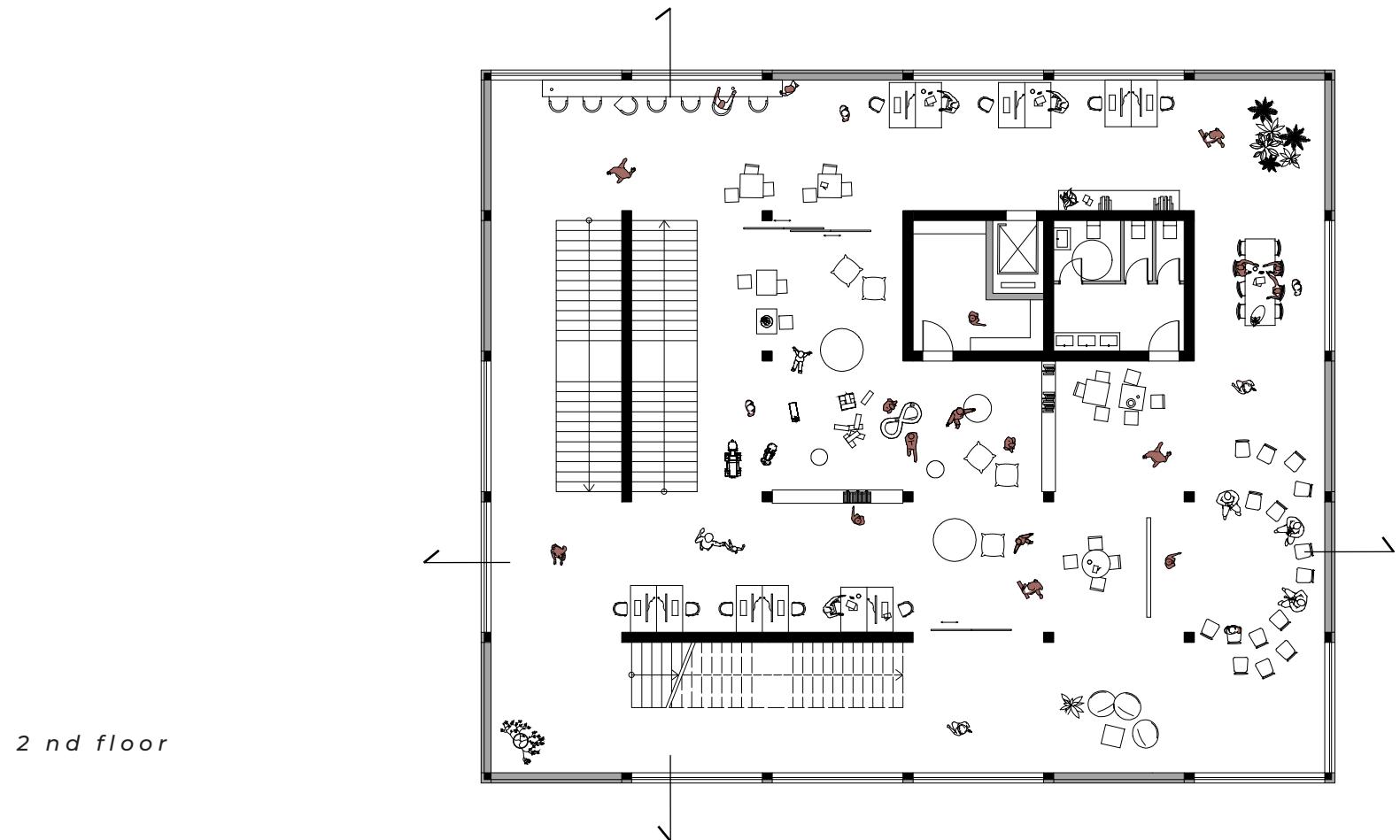
3 rd floor



floor plan | 1:200



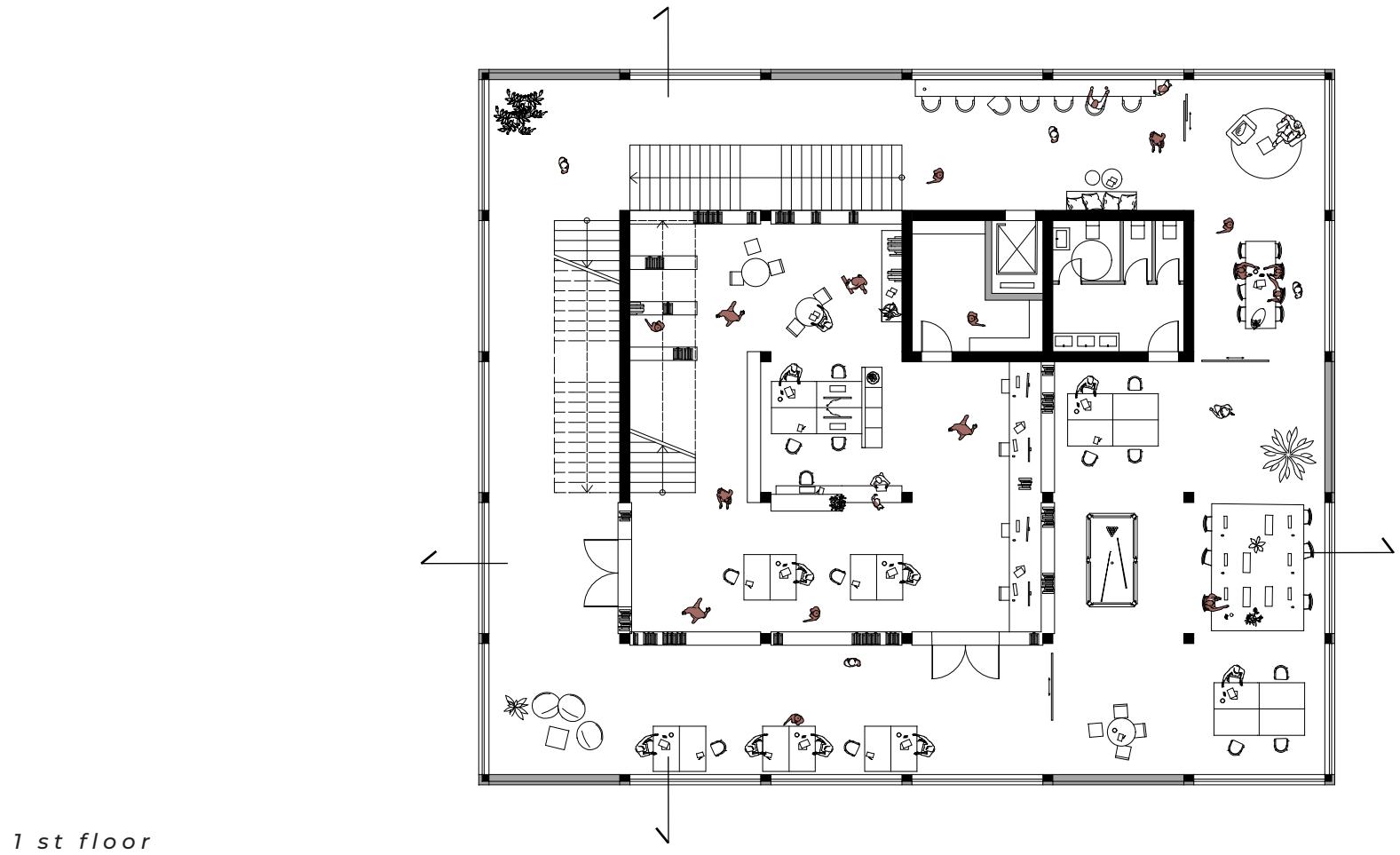
- 20



floor plan | 1:200



- 21



floor plan | 1:200



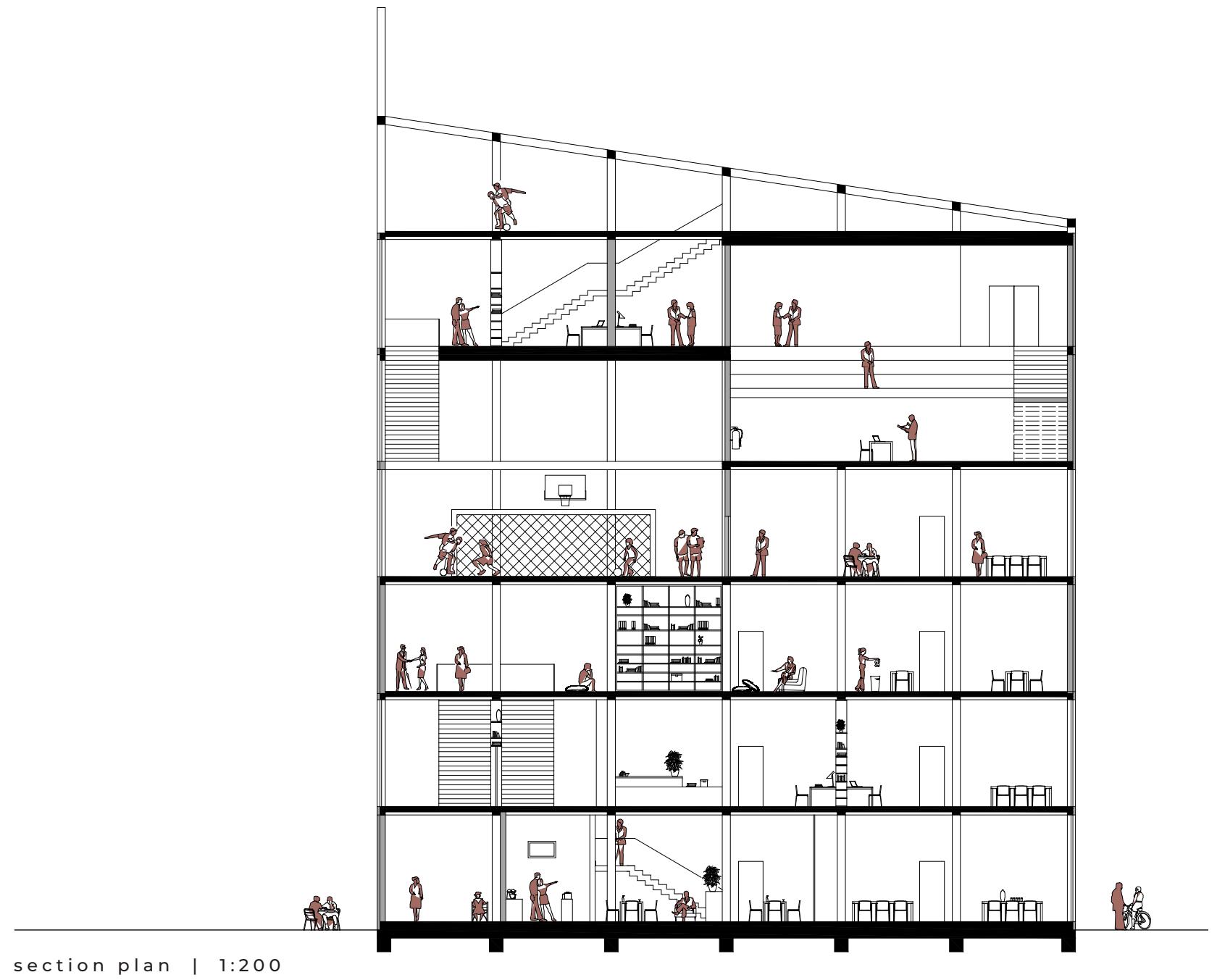
- 22



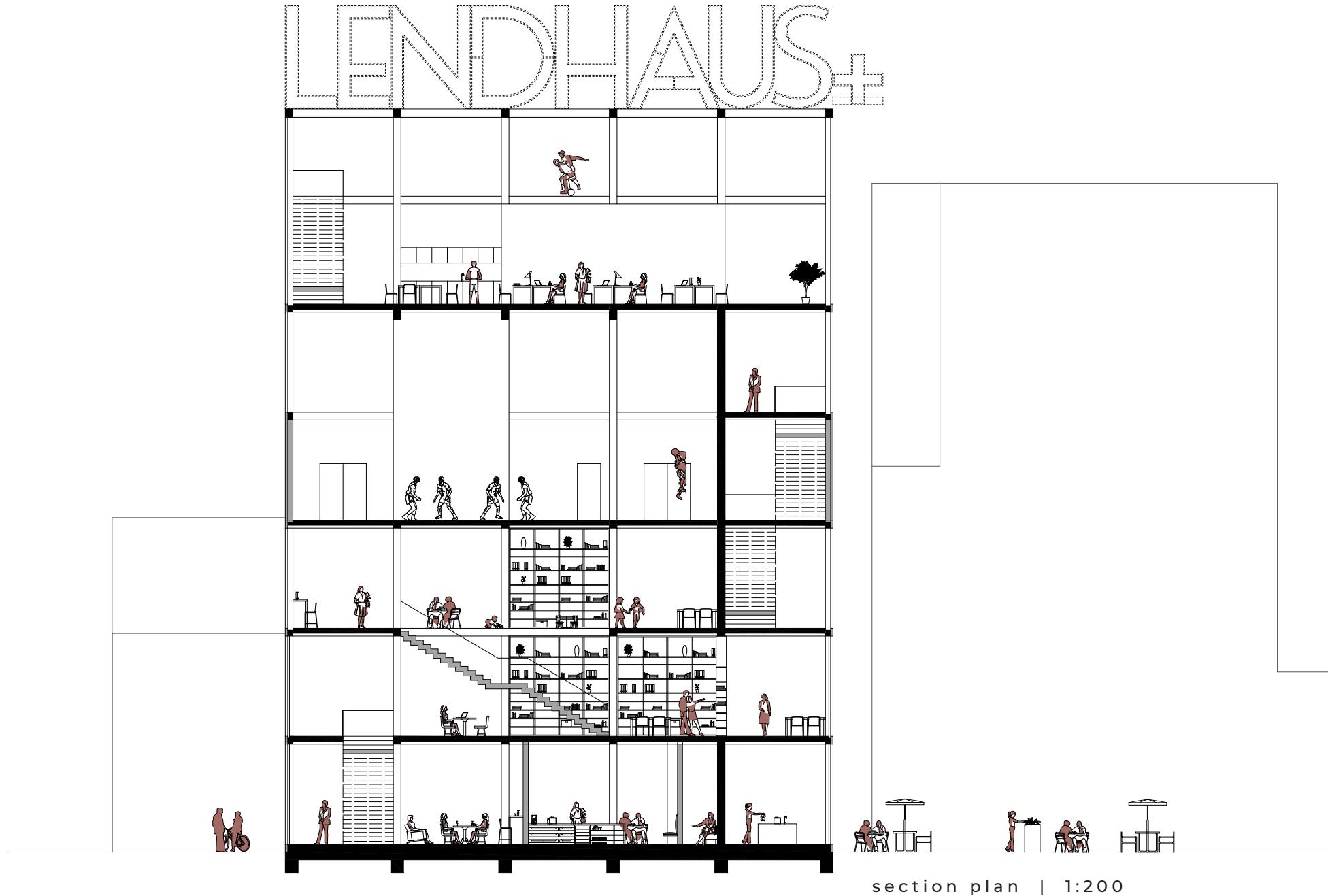
*ground floor
with surrounding area*

floor plan | 1:200





section plan | 1:200

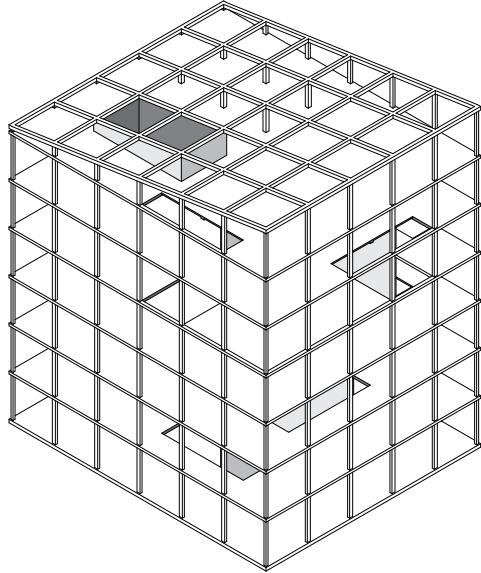




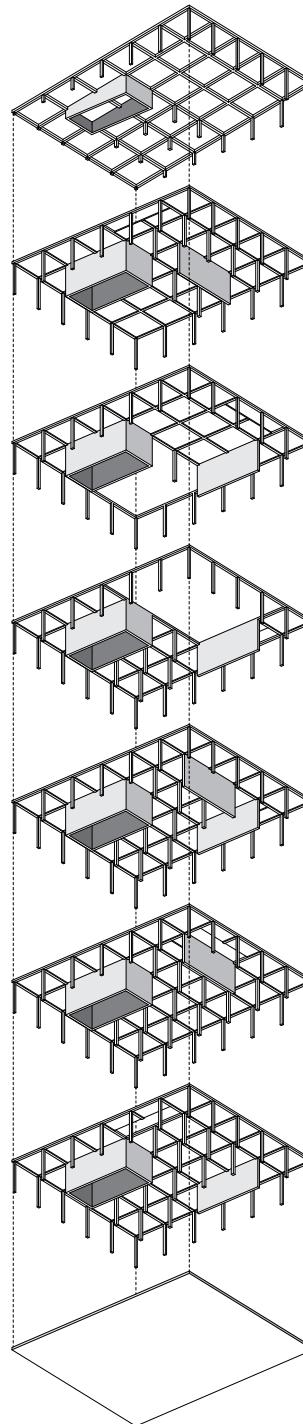
elevation plans | 1:200



illustrations



plane structure



LENDHOUSE+ / 2

Design of Specialised Topics . S19 .

Institute of Structural Design, TU Graz

. Dipl.-Ing. BSc Christoph Holzinger

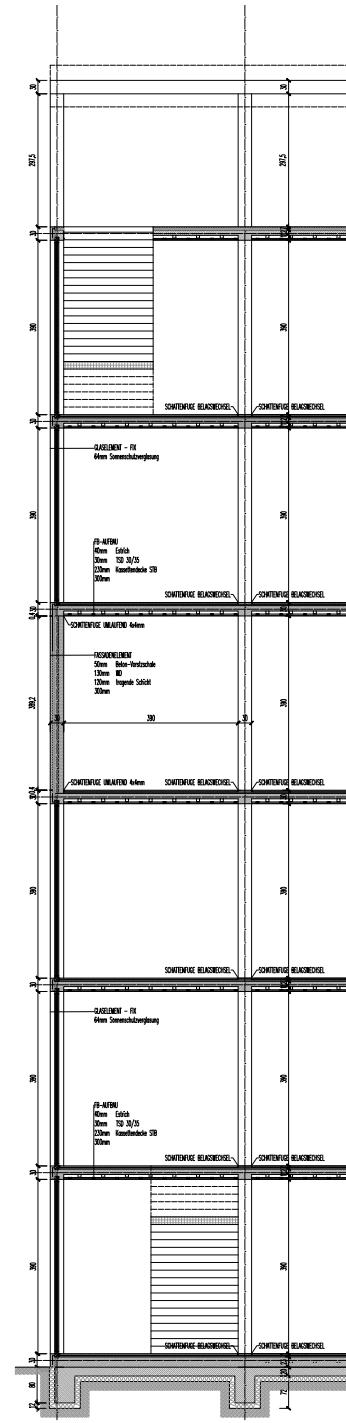
Working in a team of 2 (in equal parts)

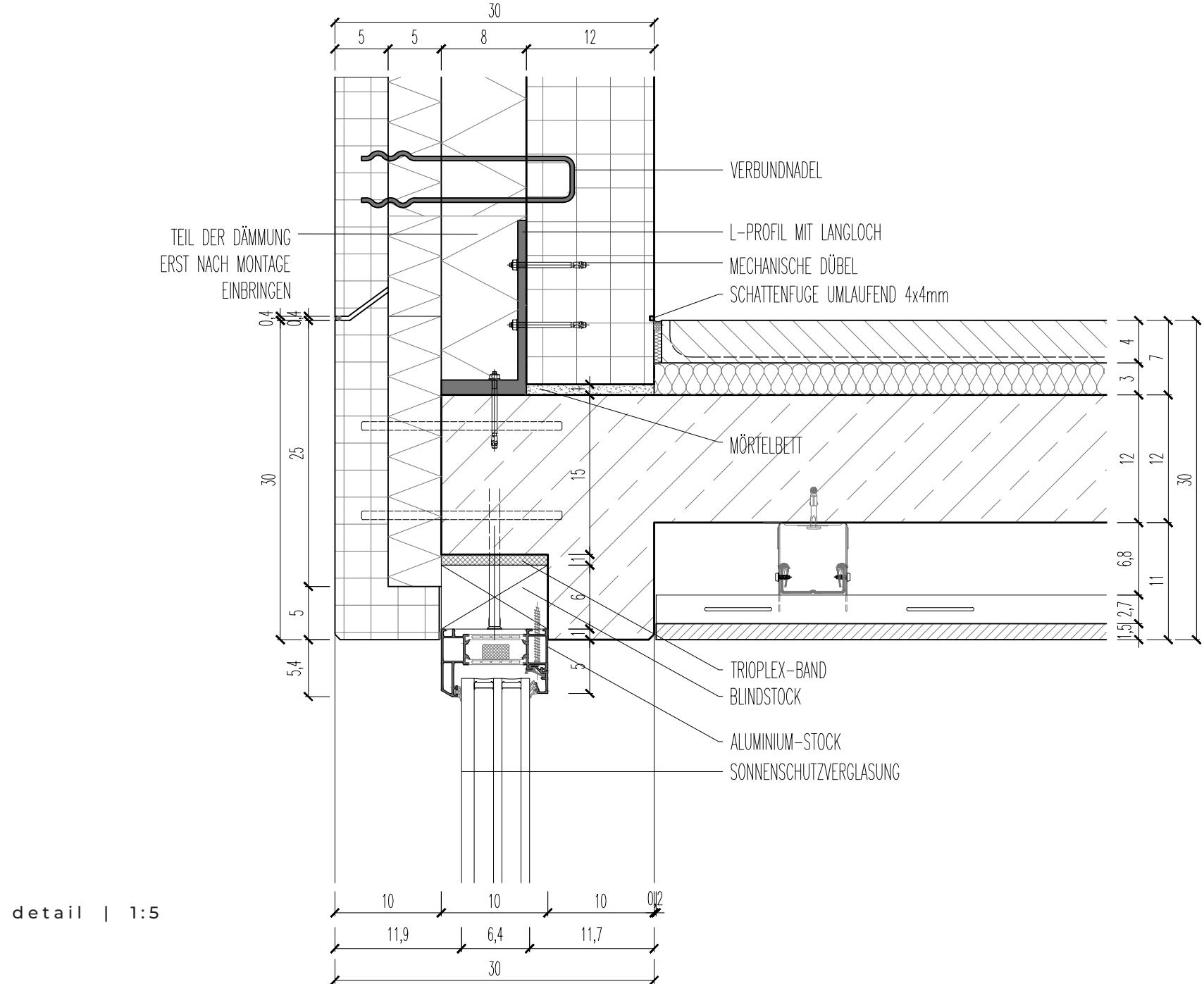
We continue the flexibility of the main design idea in the facade system. The grid fields with a size of 3.9/3.9 meters are filled with either fixed glazing or sandwich panels made of concrete. The glazing is made as sun protection glass and the reinforced concrete elements are haptically processed and colored. If necessary, they can be unhook and replaced by other elements.

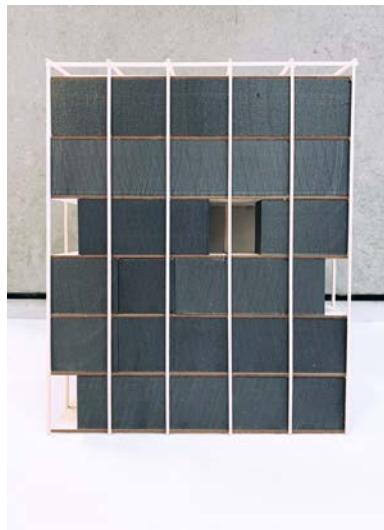
Pillars and ceilings are made of in-situ concrete and the facade panels are divided once in the middle and will be prefabricated in the factory. The center distance of the support column grid is 4.2 meters. The pillars are therefore dimensioned with 30/30 cm, which results in a field distance of 3.9 meters. Only the sports hall (from 3rd to 4th floor) and auditorium (from 4th to 5th floor) are constructed without pillars and are spanning over two floors. Here the steel beams are shaped higher with a dimension of 30/60.

The ceilings are designed as 12 centimeter thick flat ceilings with 11 centimeter dimensioned steel beams. We continue the column grid through the beams and changes of the floor coverings. The stability and solidity of the building is carried out on the one hand by wall panels made of reinforced concrete adapted to the grid and a solid vertical core that extends to the roof. The core includes sanitary rooms, an elevator and storage rooms on each floor.

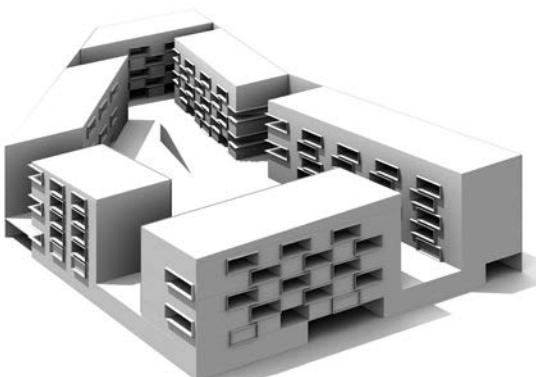
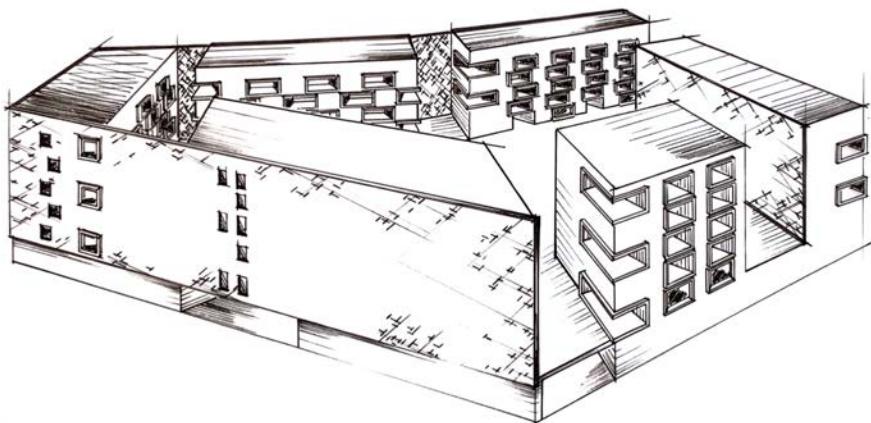
elevation + section details







modelling process



Particular emphasis should be put on conception of the hybrid use of the spaces inbetween urban spaces, which define how the buildings connect with the public spaces outside, and on the conception of the internal general areas and accesses. Parking spaces should be minimized and alternative mobility concepts should be considered instead.

Location was a site in Vienna at the intersection of four districts (Margarethen, Ottakring, Rudolfsheim, Mariahilf), between Gürtel and Wienzeile and at the intersection of several transport systems.

KOMPLEX

Studio 1 . W19 . Institute of Architecture Technology,
TU Graz

. Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Architect Roger Riewe

. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn. Eva Kuß

Working in a team of 2 (in equal parts)

This semesters design phase was dealing with an actual and beyond important consideration and the main task was to find a proper solution for that.

The problem: Our societies are changing from agricultural to urban societies. We call this process urbanization of the world. 1910, 10% lived in cities, 2005 50%, 2035 it will be 75%. Today, 40 city regions already provide two-thirds of the world's economic output. For European cities, this process means that there it comes to a densification of existing structures. Due to that fact, public areas disappear altogether or are minimized to maximize salable areas. This is exactly where we want to start our considerations. What could a more sustainable, culturally, socially and ecologically compatible urbanization of our cities look like?

A possible solution: A hybrid building that combines public and private use based on the type of European urban 19th century housing. The program includes apartments, offices, restaurants and different cultural uses.

From the street side it looks like it's a closed building - a wall. The intention here was to protect the inside from the city that sometimes gets too loud these days. The facade is made of black expanded metal, semi transparent, the inner volumes shine through. By walking around the complex, it opens up with two volumes aligned to a park located on the building site. Other four volumes aligned to the patio in the middle of the complex complete the big picture.

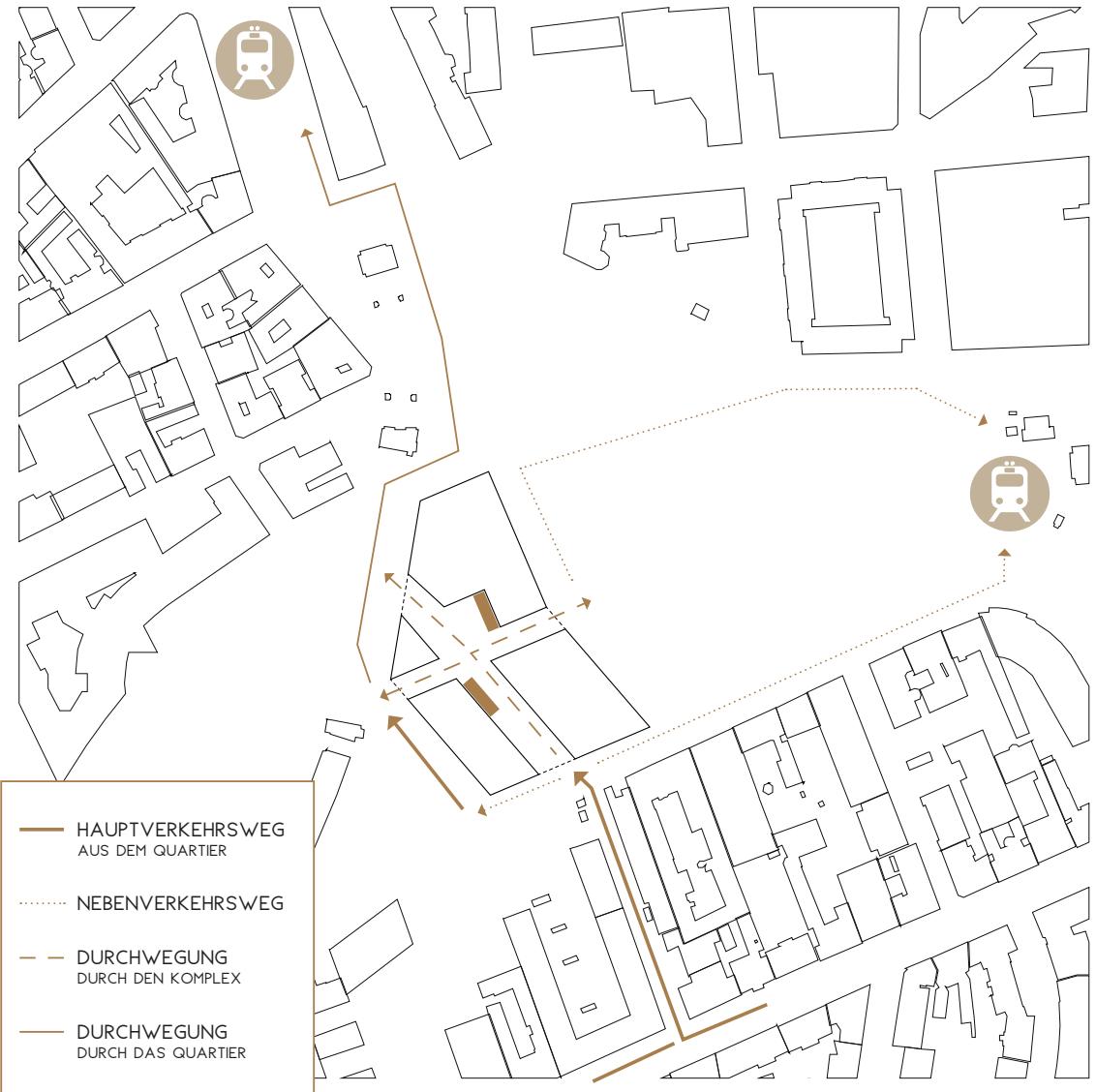
The patio is the heart of the complex and creates a large communal zone inside which is open to the public with spaces for sports, kids zones and interactions between the residents living here. Parts of it are used as terraces by multi-storey restaurants. A pathway in through the ground floor gives users the chance to enter the building from various points and creates a better route for the entire district. Two cut-outs in the ceiling of the groundfloor were placed to get more natural light inside and to avoid creating a feeling of a walk through a metro station. The six building parts in which the flats are located are 5 to 6 floors high and extend from the first floor.



a r e a m a p



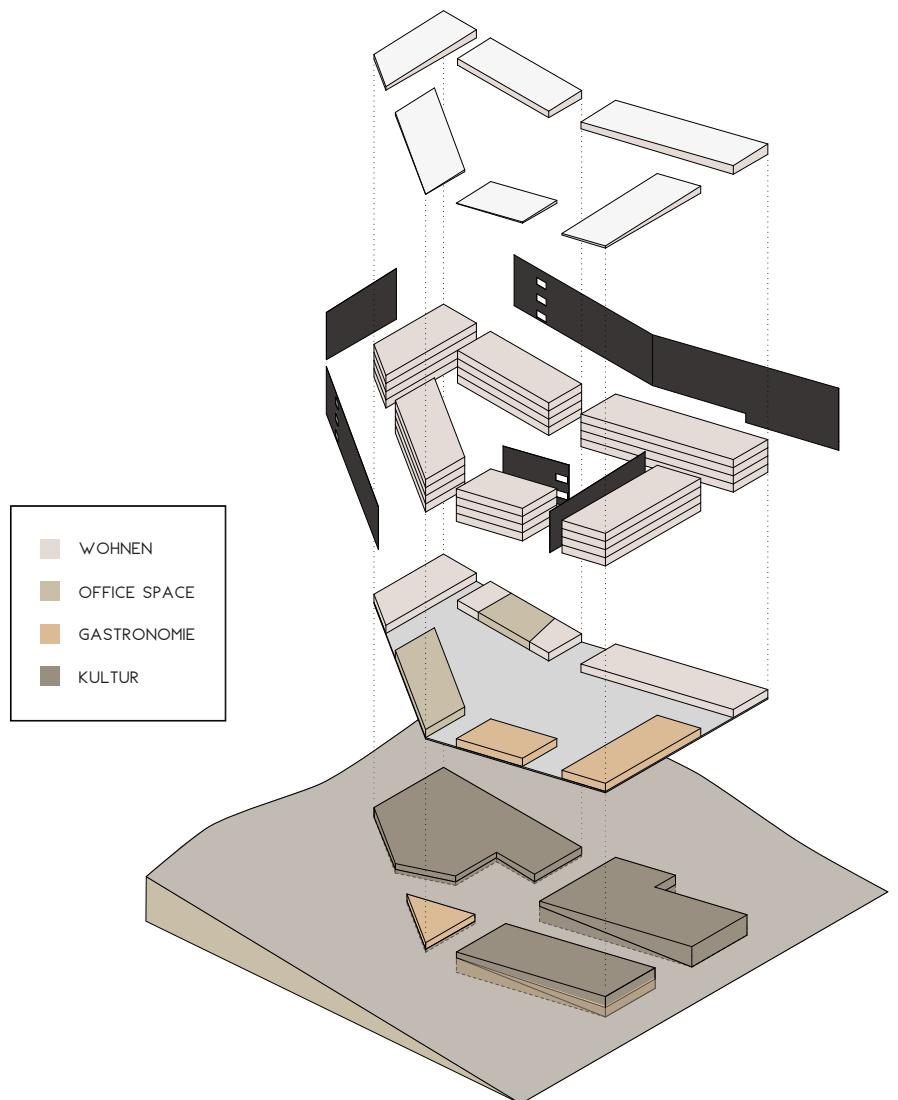
figure ground plan | 1:2000



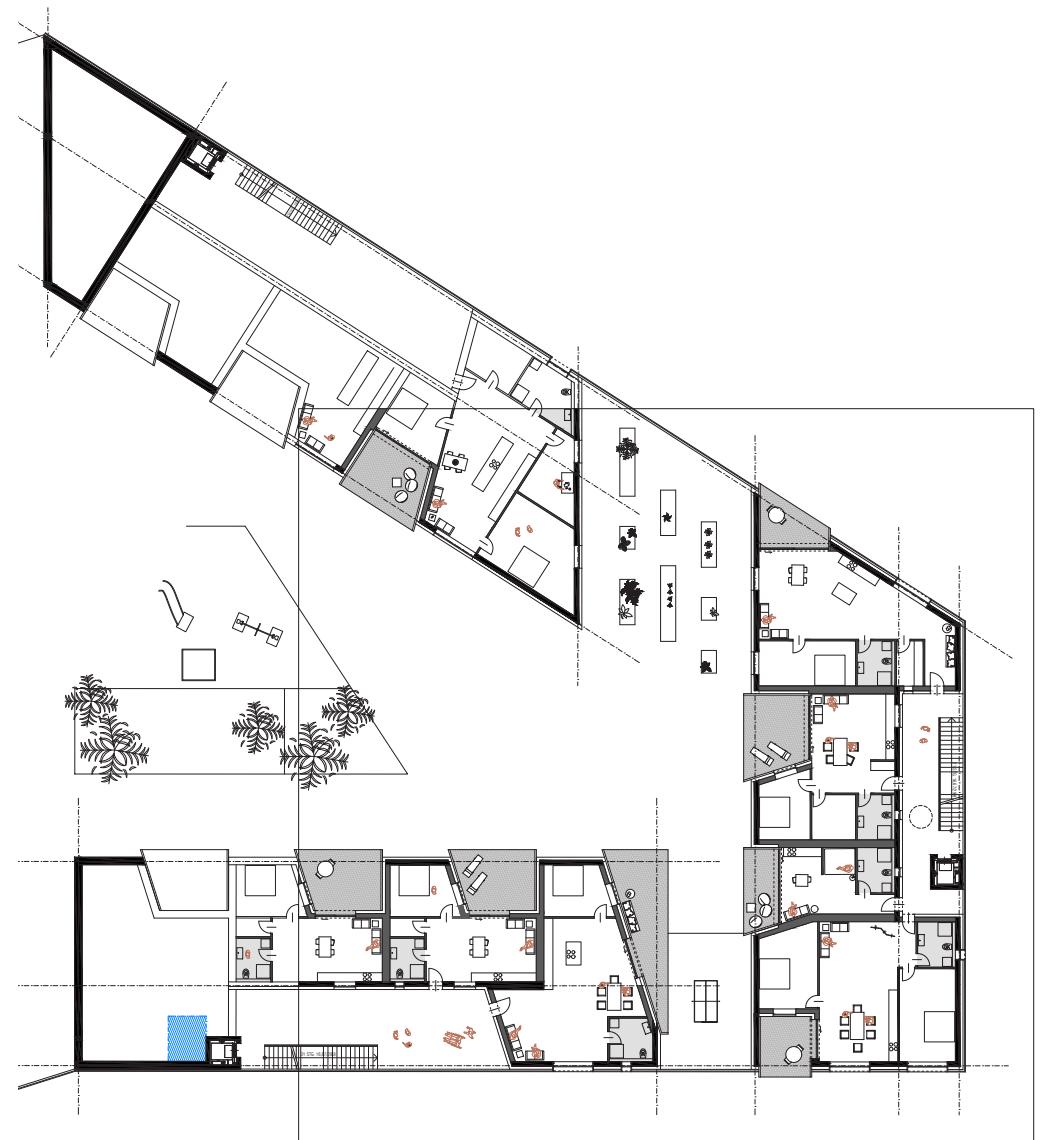
traffic diagram



materials



functions



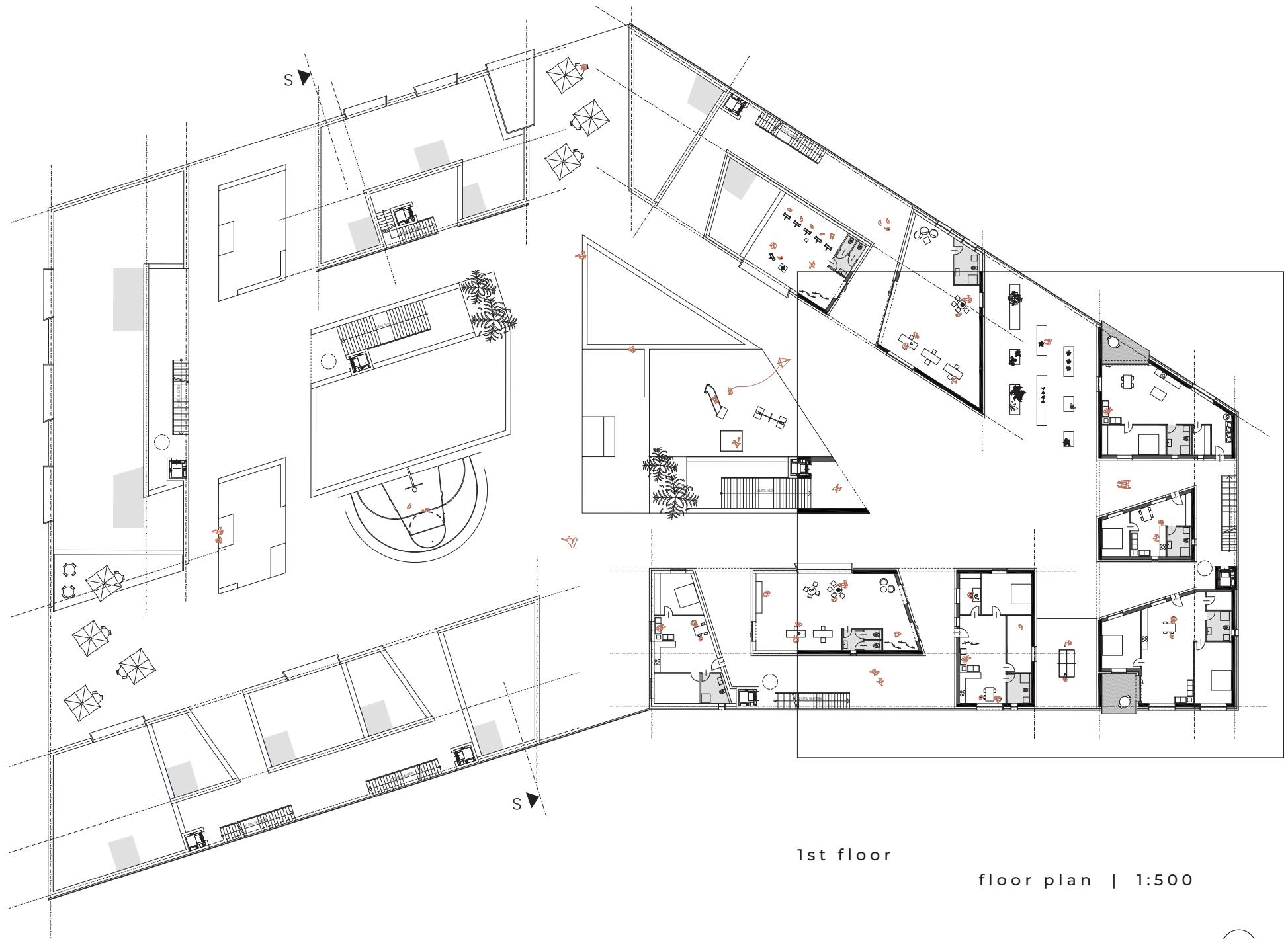
3rd+5th floor

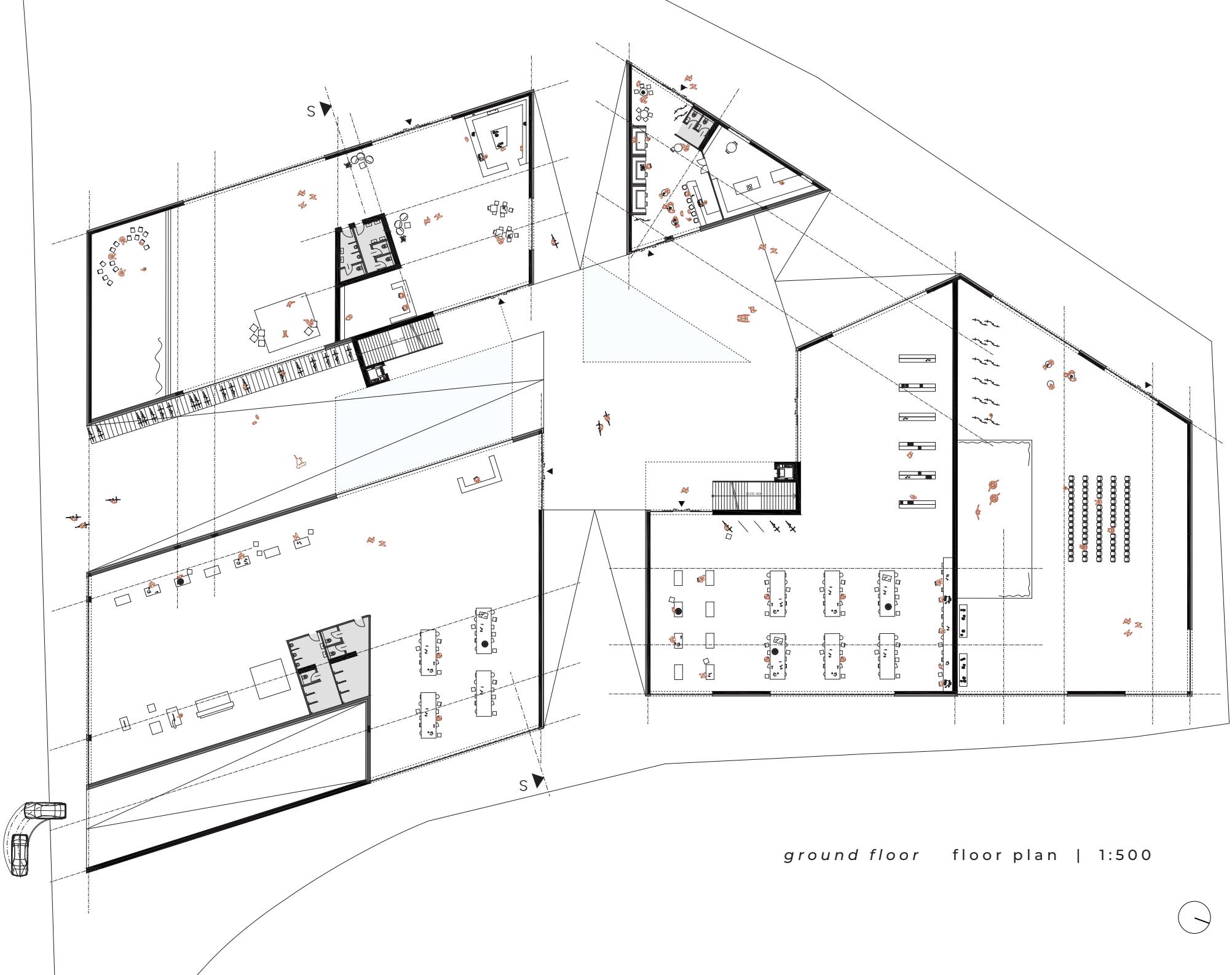
floor plan | 1:500



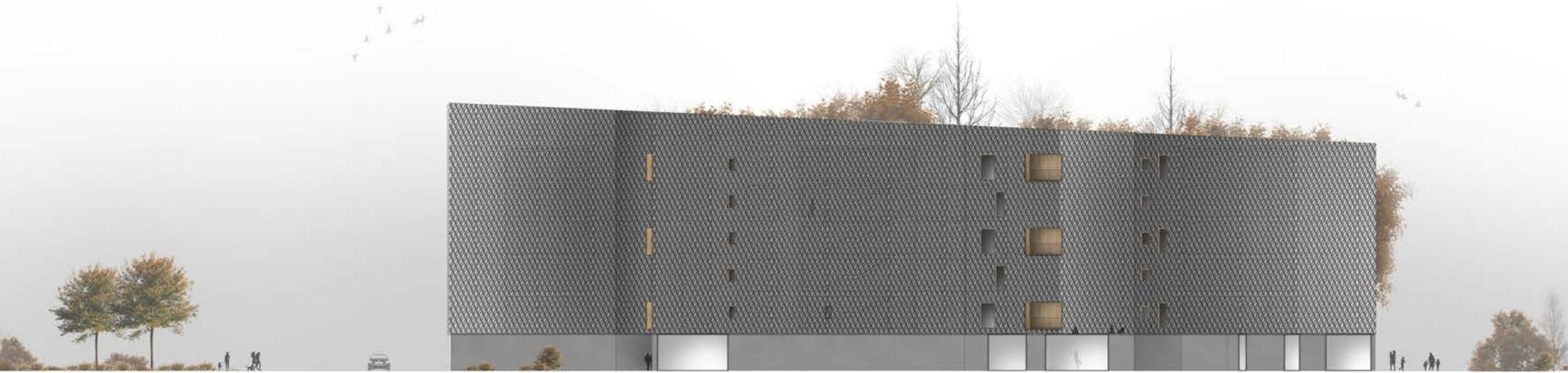
2nd + 4th floor

floor plan | 1:500





ground floor floor plan | 1:500

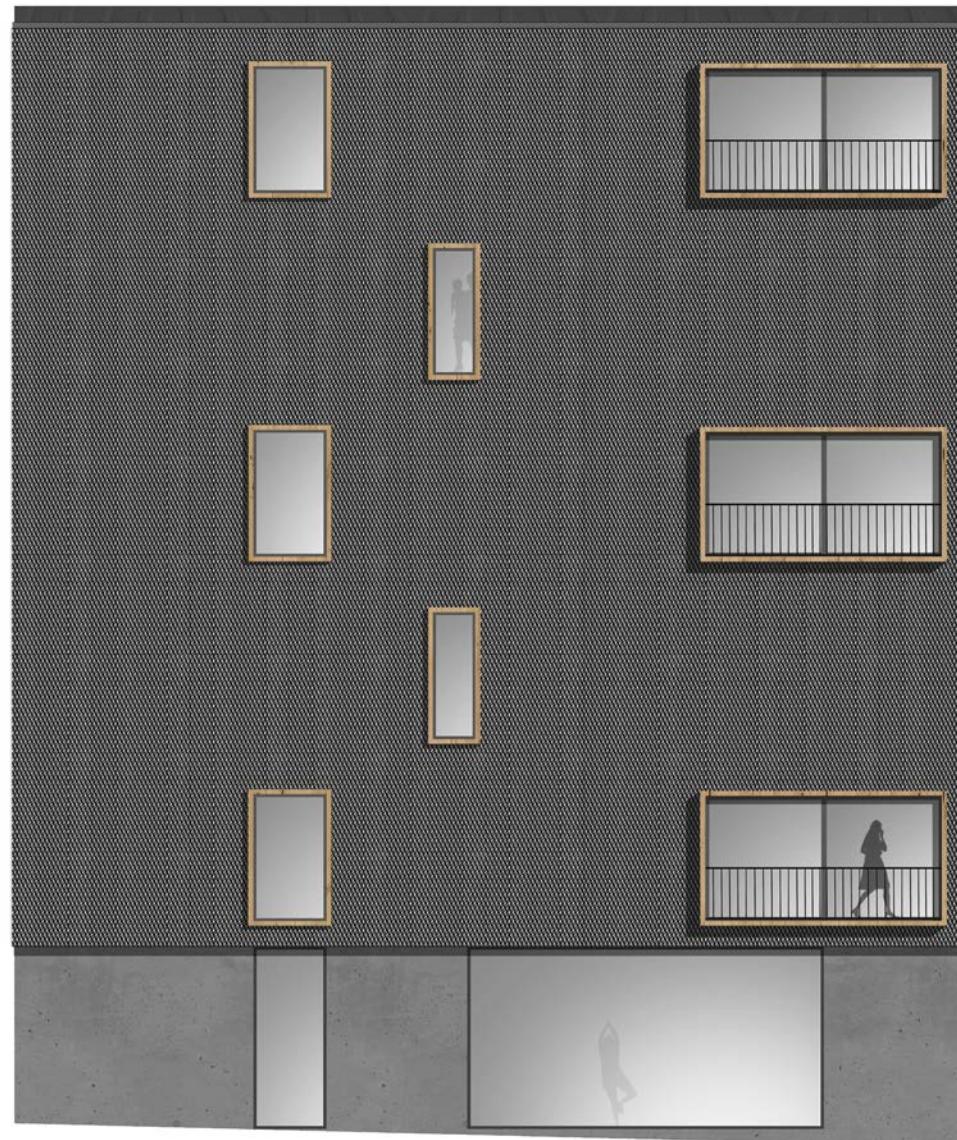


elevation | 1:500
NORTH

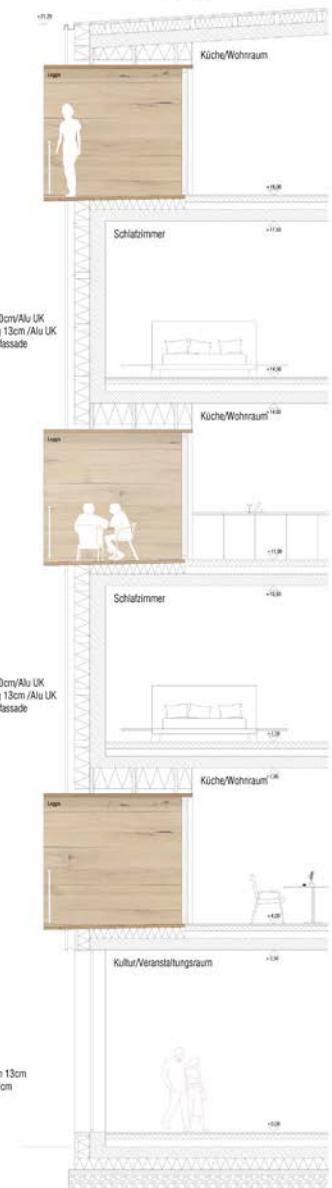


section | 1:500

Isolierung
 Dämmung 20cm
 Vollschalung 2,5cm
 Alu Unterkonstruktion/20cm Mineralwolle
 Dampfsperre
 bituminöser Voranstrich
 25cm Beton

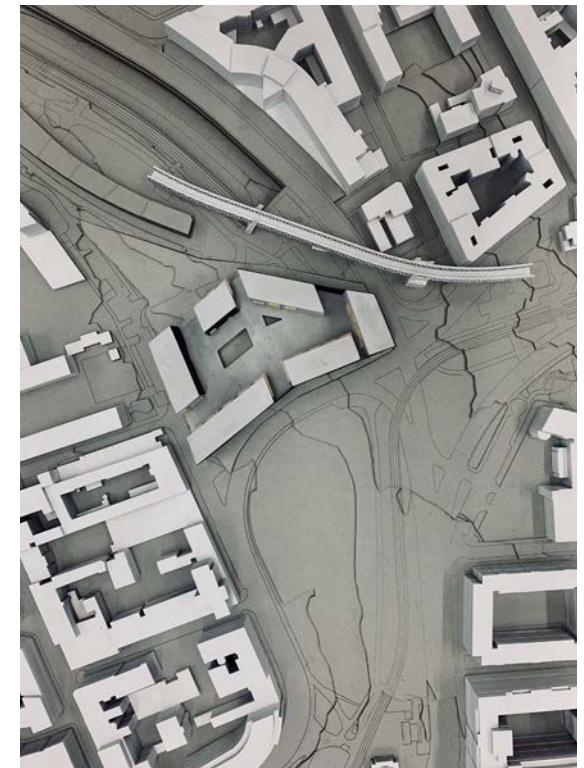


elevation + section details

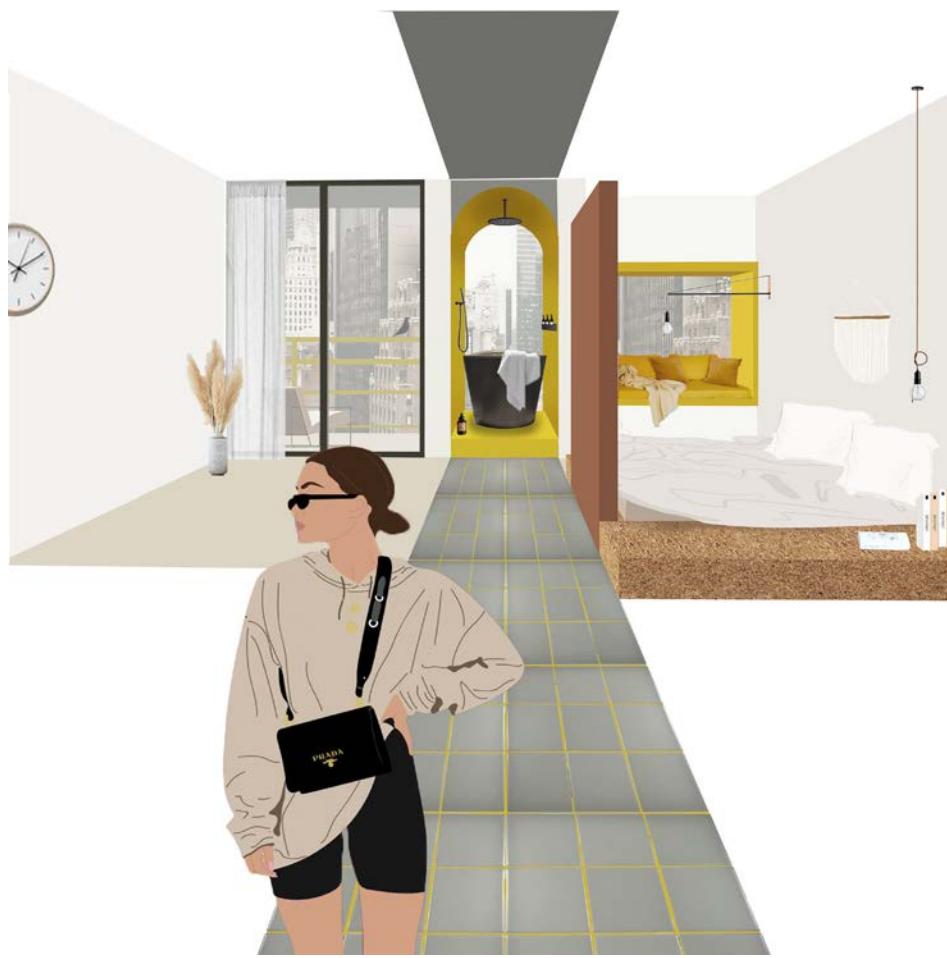




illustration



modelling process



STADTWERKSTATT - HOUSING HYBRID

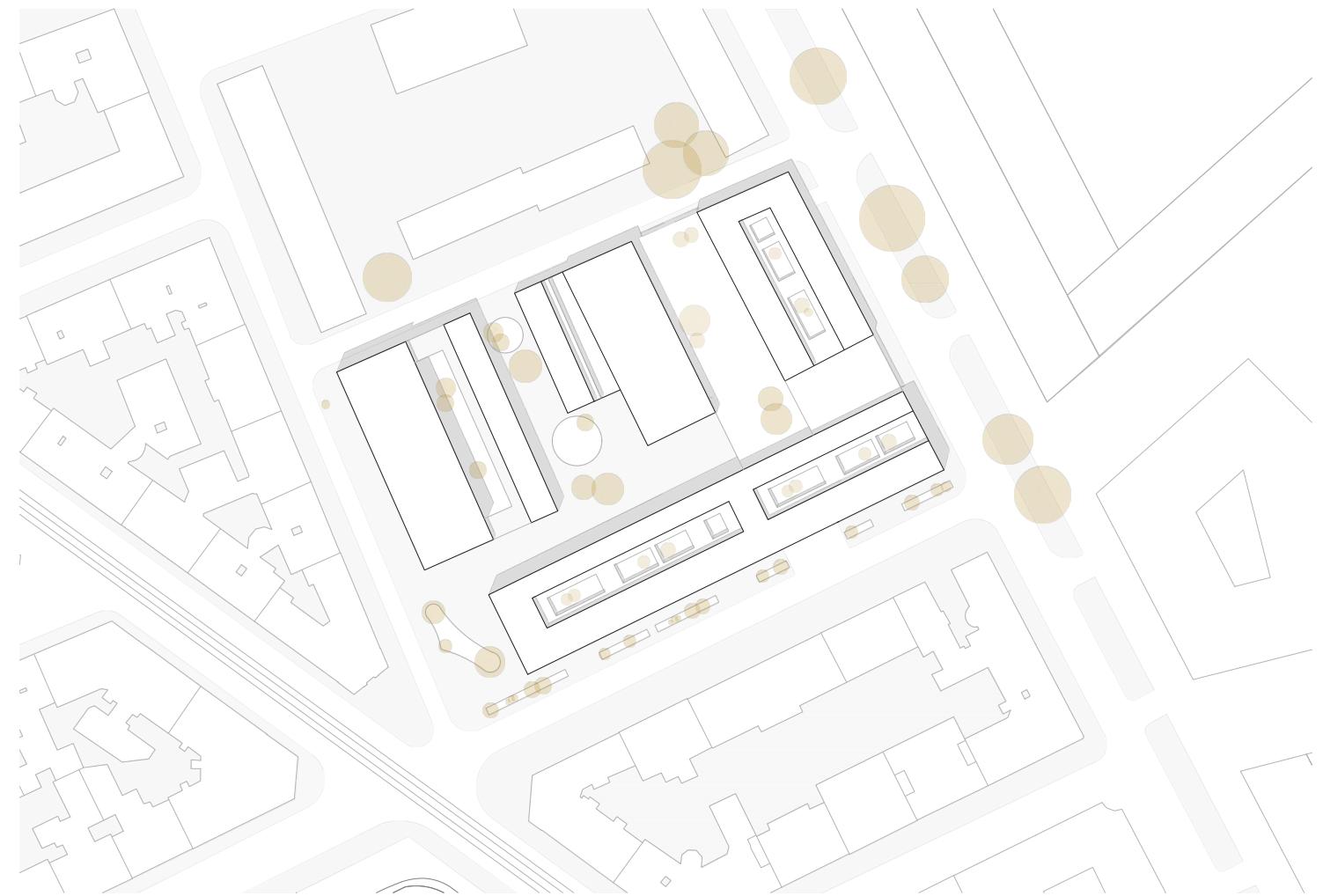
Studio 2 . S20 . Institute of Design and Building
Typology, TU Graz

. Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Architect Hans Gangoly
. Dipl.-Ing. Sarah Posch

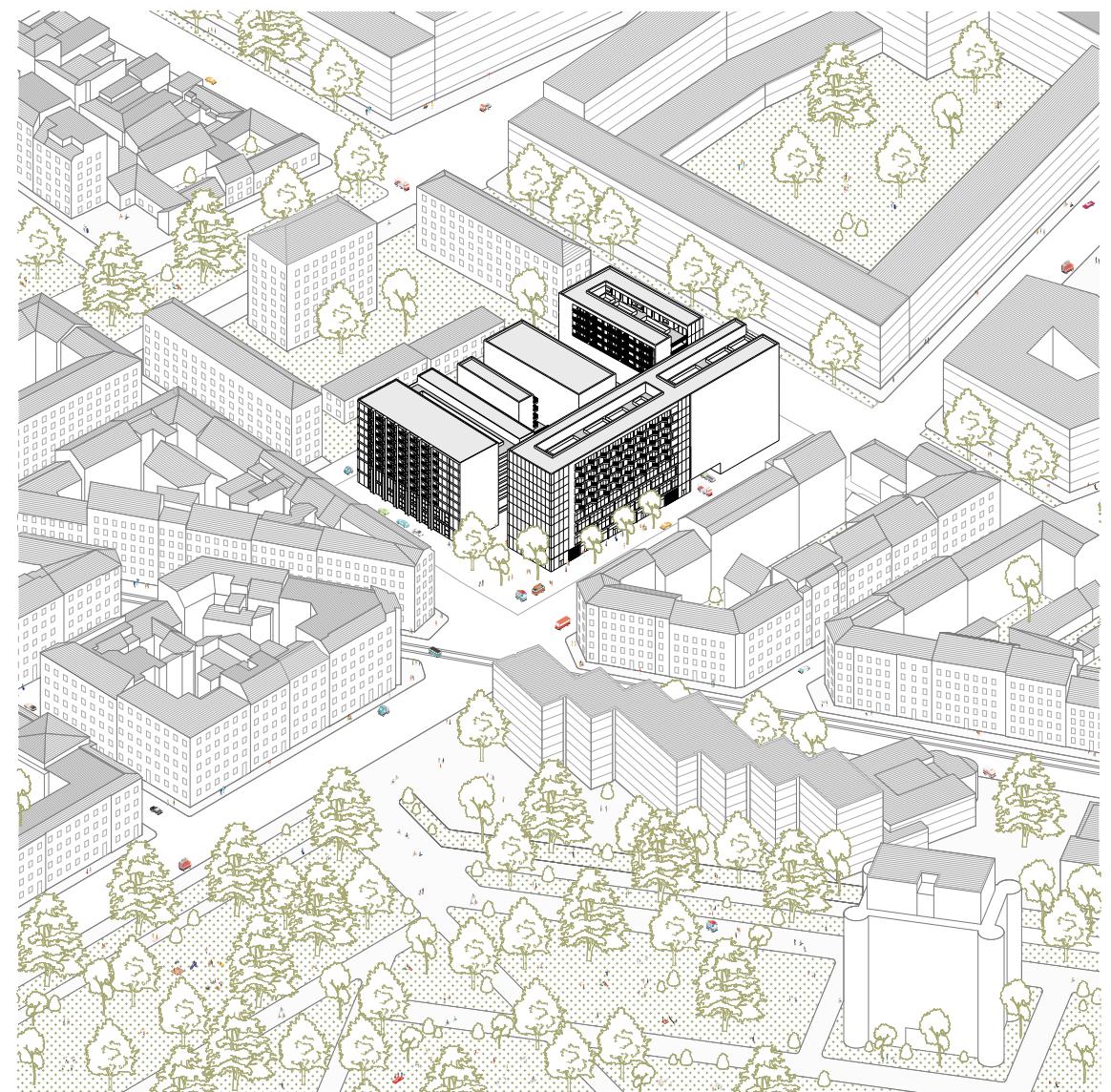
1st phase of project: Working in a team of 3 (in equal parts) / 2nd phase of project: Individual work

Are we all really becoming more and more urban, more digital, more hungry for experiences, tired of possessiveness, more mobile and more individual? And how does that affect living? In any case, we are growing more and more, especially in the city, and space is becoming scarce there. There are hardly any larger unused areas embedded in the urban fabric, regardless of whether we are talking about Graz, Vienna, Berlin, New York or Tokyo. But that's exactly what it takes to take a new / old look at the city.

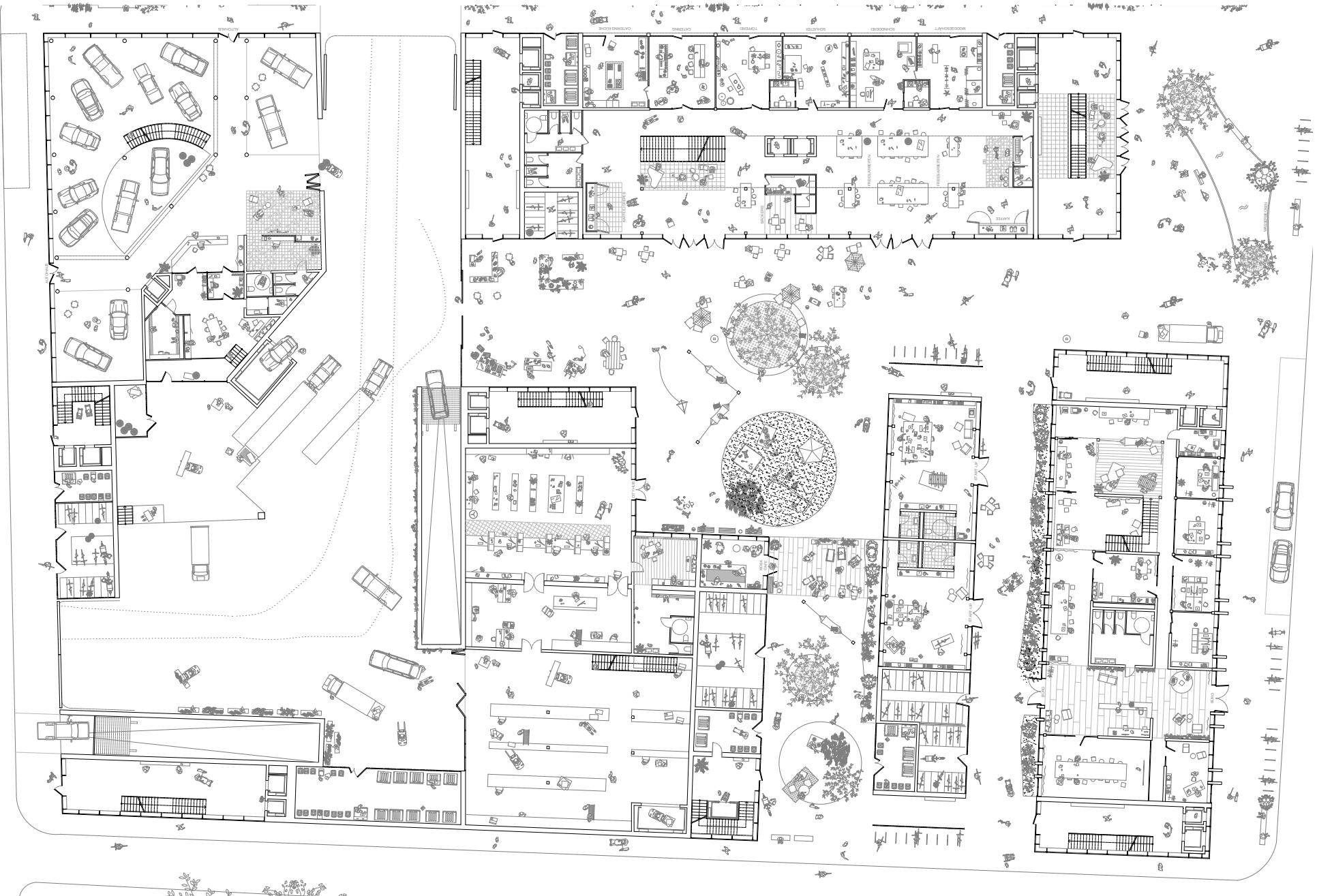
Location is the interface between the Wilhelminian style block perimeter development around Vienna's Augarten and the new Nordwestbahnhof development area, a multifunctional urban building block is to be created which, in accordance with the concept of the productive city, combines different manufacturing, retail, office and residential uses. We are throwing the separation of functions, once propagated by the modern age, overboard. We're going a little further and dedicating ourselves to a special form of living, micro-living. In the smallest residential units, the floor plans have been optimized, there is a great need for design.



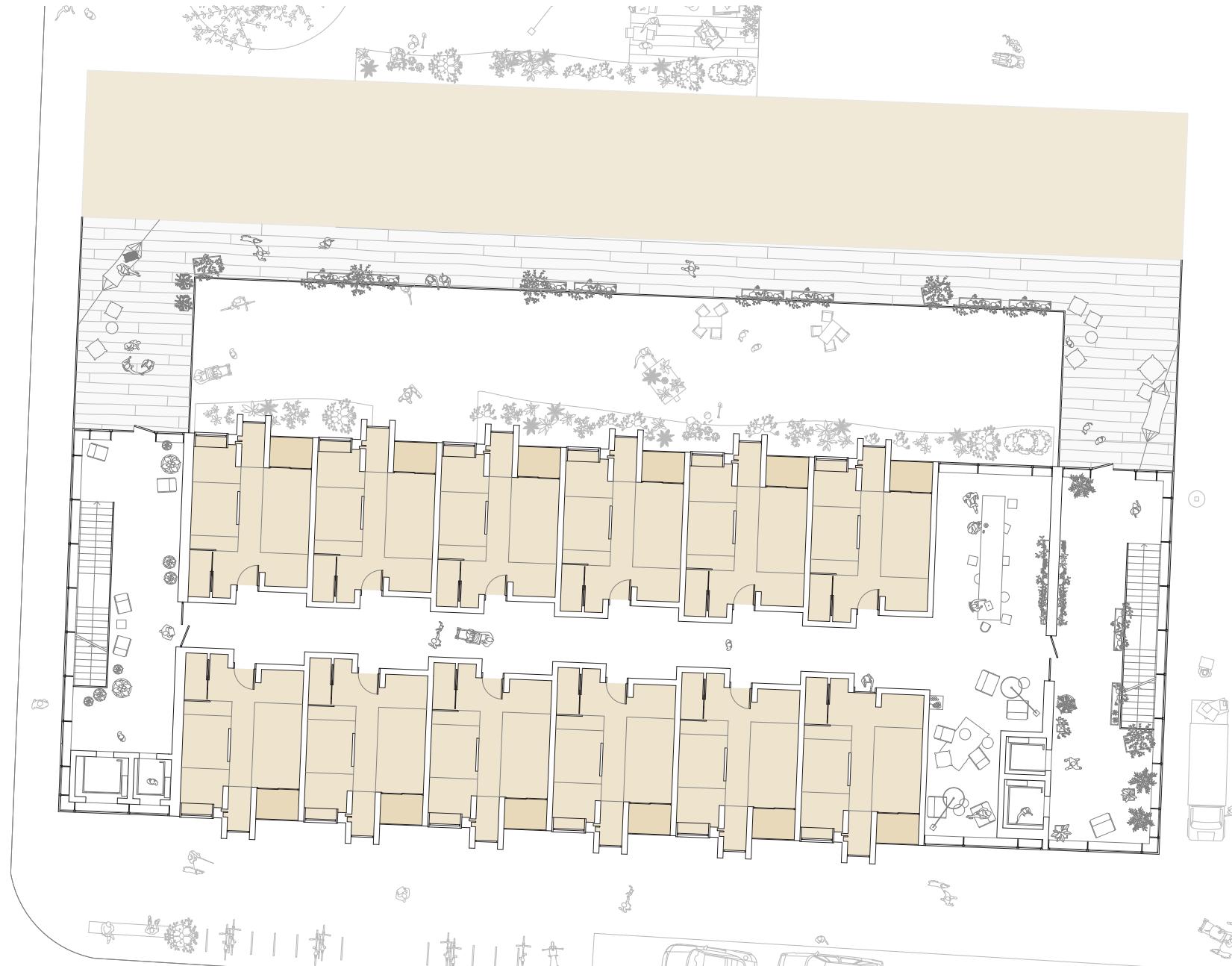
area map | 1:1500



axonometric illustration



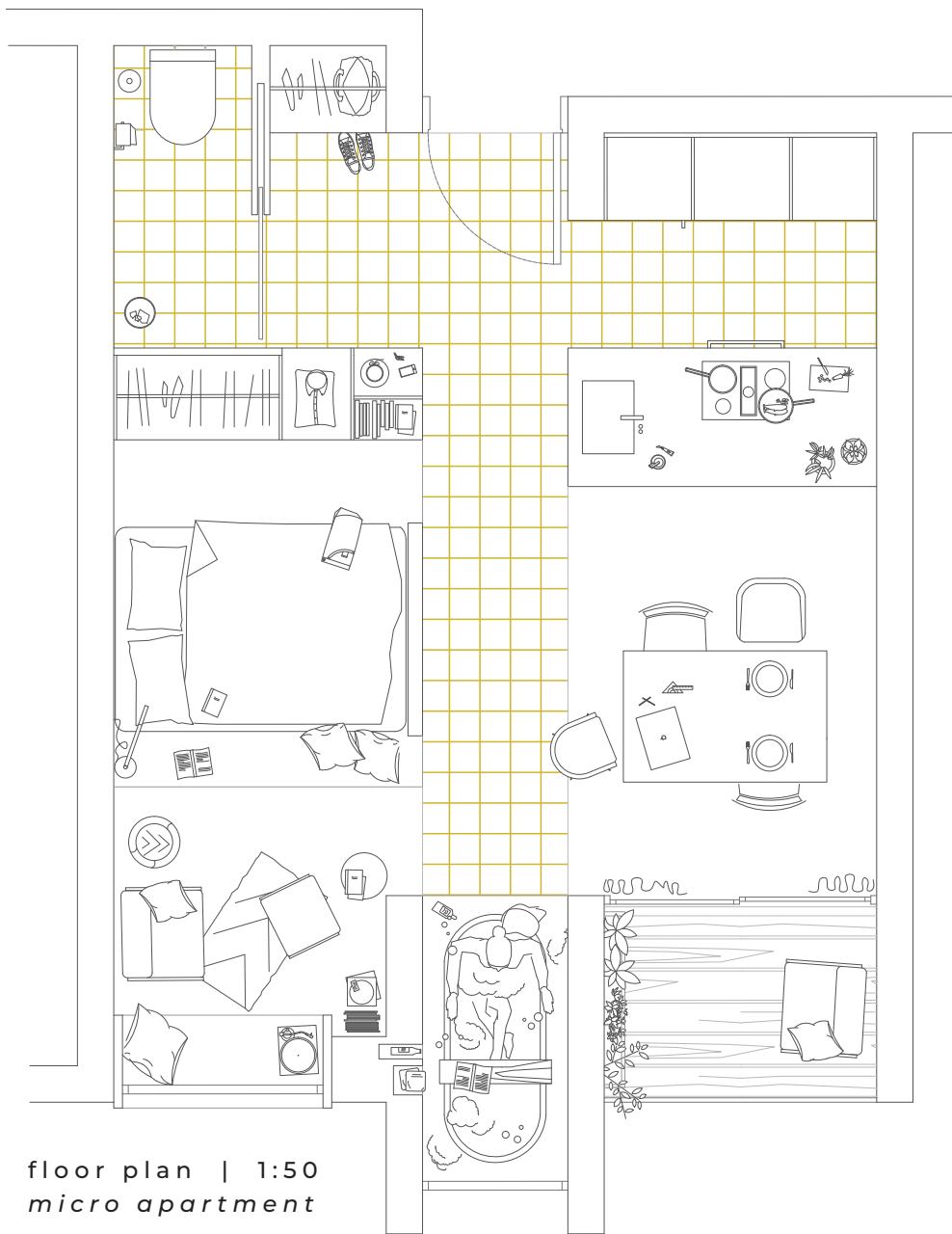
ground floor | 1:500 with surrounding area



floor section | 1:250

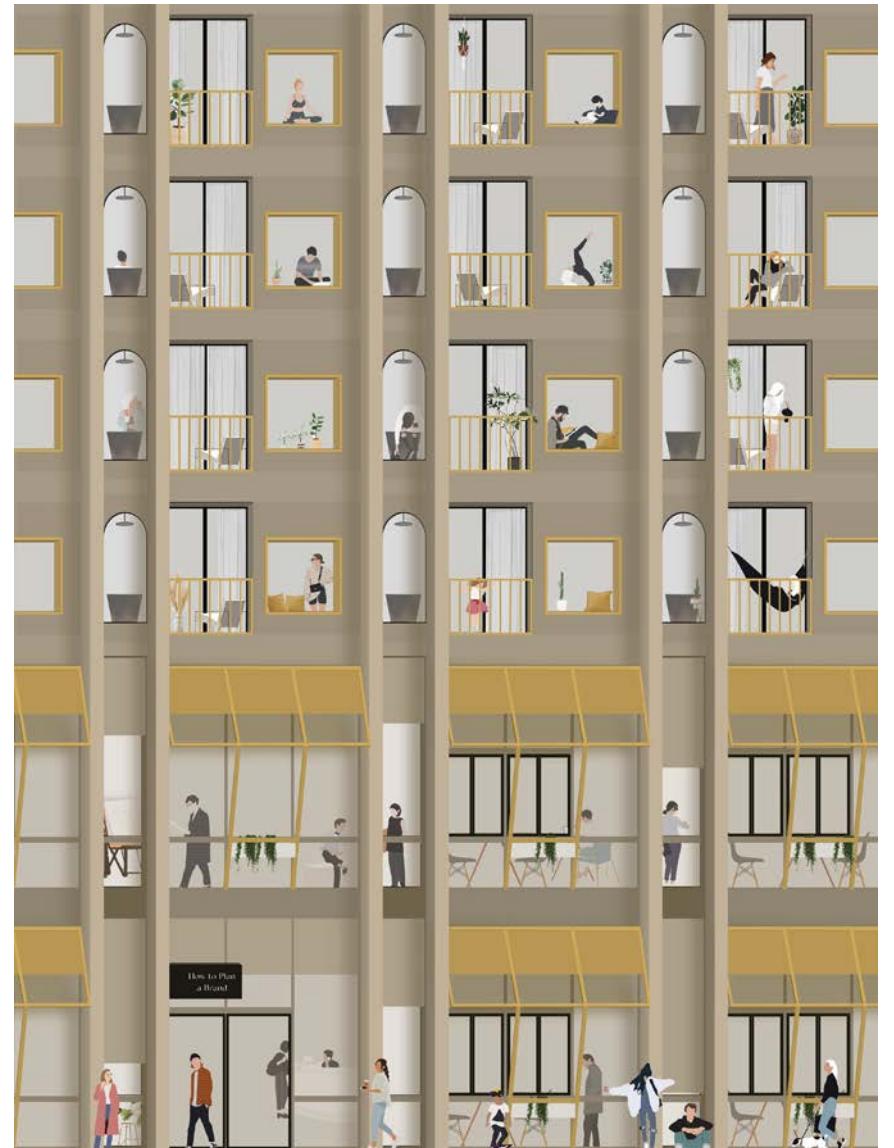


materials





unroll of walls | 1:50



facade illustration



modelling process



naturally bright silence



artificially lit noise

HOUSE OF GRAINS

Studio 3 . S21 . Reuse of Buildings Studio

Aalto University School of Arts, Design & Architecture,
Espoo, FIN

. Elina Koivisto (University Teacher)

. Mikko Summanen (Adjunct Professor)

Individual work

It was about to find a new use for Hernesaari's Old Grainery. Hernesaari is a harbour area located in the South of Helsinki.

While designing it was about to learn how to plan and design a new use for an existing building and to understand the different architectural, functional and technical aspects of the process. The actual design task came with a series of lectures dealing with the big picture - Sustainability. The lecture series covered different aspects of sustainability focusing on reuse and renovation of buildings. In addition to the focus on reuse, the lectures gave broader perspectives around the themes of sustainable architecture. An architect's most important focus in the world we live in right now.

During the design task, it was allowed to deal with the existing buildings by preserving them, alter or partly demolish. Emphasis on reuse.

TAKE THE ORIGINAL VERTICAL DARKNESS
AND ADD SOME HORIZONTAL LIGHT TO IT AND WHAT YOU GET
IS A PLACE WHERE IT'S POSSIBLE TO EXPERIENCE THE FINNISH
WEATHER, ART SCENE AND FOOD CULTURE IN ONE PLACE.

THIS BUILDING WORKS WITH THE COMBINATION OF TWO DIFFERENT ASPECTS.
THE ORIGINAL PARTS OF THE BUILDING ARE STRUCTURALLY ALMOST LEFT UNTouched
WITH AN ATMOSPHERE OF NATURAL DARKNESS AND ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.
THE NEW BUILDING PARTS MADE OF WOOD, STEEL AND GLASS CREATE A TOTAL DIFFERENT
ATMOSPHERE WITH NATURAL LIGHT AND NOISE REDUCTION.

IT'S A PLACE FOR PEOPLE COMING FROM OUTSIDE + FOR PEOPLE LIVING INSIDE THE AREA.

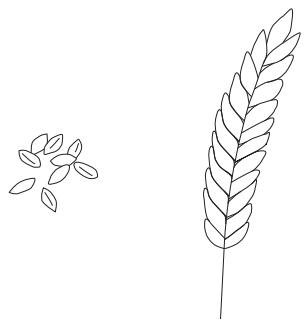
A SHIP PASSENGER WANTS TO GET AS MUCH FINLAND IN ONE VISIT AS POSSIBLE. HE ENTERS THE
BUILDING IN THE SILO PART AND STEPS INTO A SCENERY OF NATURAL DARKNESS (PROBABLY THE MOST
TYPICAL THING FOR FINLAND). AN ATMOSPHERE THAT WORKS WITH ARTIFICIAL LIGHT COMING FROM BEHIND
THE PICTURES ON THE SILO WALLS (THIS IS THE SIP OF FINLAND'S ART SCENE HE GETS) AND FROM THE CUT-
OPEN TUBES WHERE THE VERTICAL GARDENS ARE VISIBLE (PARTS OF THE FOOD HE WILL CONSUME HERE LA-
TER). ALL USED VEGETABLES AND HERBS GROWN FRESH IN THE BUILDING, ADDED TO TYPICAL FINNISH DISHES
HOME COOKED RIGHT IN FRONT OF THE COSTUMERS TABLE IN THE OPEN SHOW KITCHEN.

AFTER THIS GET-TOGETHER WITH FINLAND'S ART AND FOOD CULTURE THE JOURNEY CONTINUES INTO THE
LOCAL FOOD MARKET IN THE FORMER OFFICE BUILDING (BASICALLY A BASKET FULL OF EVERYTHING FINLAND'S
FOOD CULTURE HAS TO OFFER). ALL OF THIS IS EXCITING, BUT NOisy.

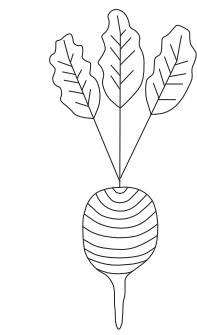
TO ESCAPE THIS NOISE FOR A WHILE THE WAY GOES UP TO THE 6TH FLOOR. THE STAIRCASE TOWER OFFERS A
VIEW OVER THE PLACE TO WATCH THE LIVELINESS OF THE PEOPLE ONE MORE TIME BEFORE STEPPING INTO
A SILENT RETREAT. A RING OF WOOD AND GLASS CREATES A PATH THAT GOES ONCE AROUND THE WHOLE
BUILDING AND OFFERS A SAUNA AND A BAR (BOTH SHOULD BE ON A VISITORS BUCKETLIST FOR FINLAND),
BUT OVER ALL IT OFFERS PURE SILENCE FOR NEEDED TIME-OUTS. JUST NATURE AND BIRD SOUNDS AND
THE UNIQUE POSSIBILITY TO EXPERIENCE EVERY KIND OF FINNISH WEATHER
(WITHOUT GETTING COLD OR YOUR FEET WET).

A CITIZEN OF THE AREA WHO IS SLOWLY WAKING UP FROM A YEAR OF SOCIAL DISTANCING,
FEELING THE NEED FOR WORKING SOMEWHERE ELSE (FAR AWAY FROM THE DESK IN HIS TINY
APARTMENT), ENJOYING AN INSPIRING COFFEE TALK WITH OTHER WORKING PEOPLE, HIS
WAY LEADS HIM FIRST TO THE LOCAL FOOD MARKET (TO CHOOSE HIS LUNCH FROM A
HUGE VARIETY OF CLEAN FOOD) AND FOLLOWED BY THAT TO THE CO-WORKING
SPACES LOCATED IN 3 FLOORS OVER THE MARKET IN THE FORMER
OFFICE BUILDING. A PLACE THAT CREATES TOGETHERNESS FOR THE
PEOPLE AFTER A YEAR OF PANDEMIC.

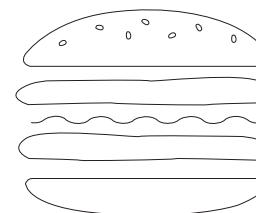
a story behind
the project



RYE
OUT OF THE GRAINERY



VEGETABLES
FROM VERTICAL GARDEN



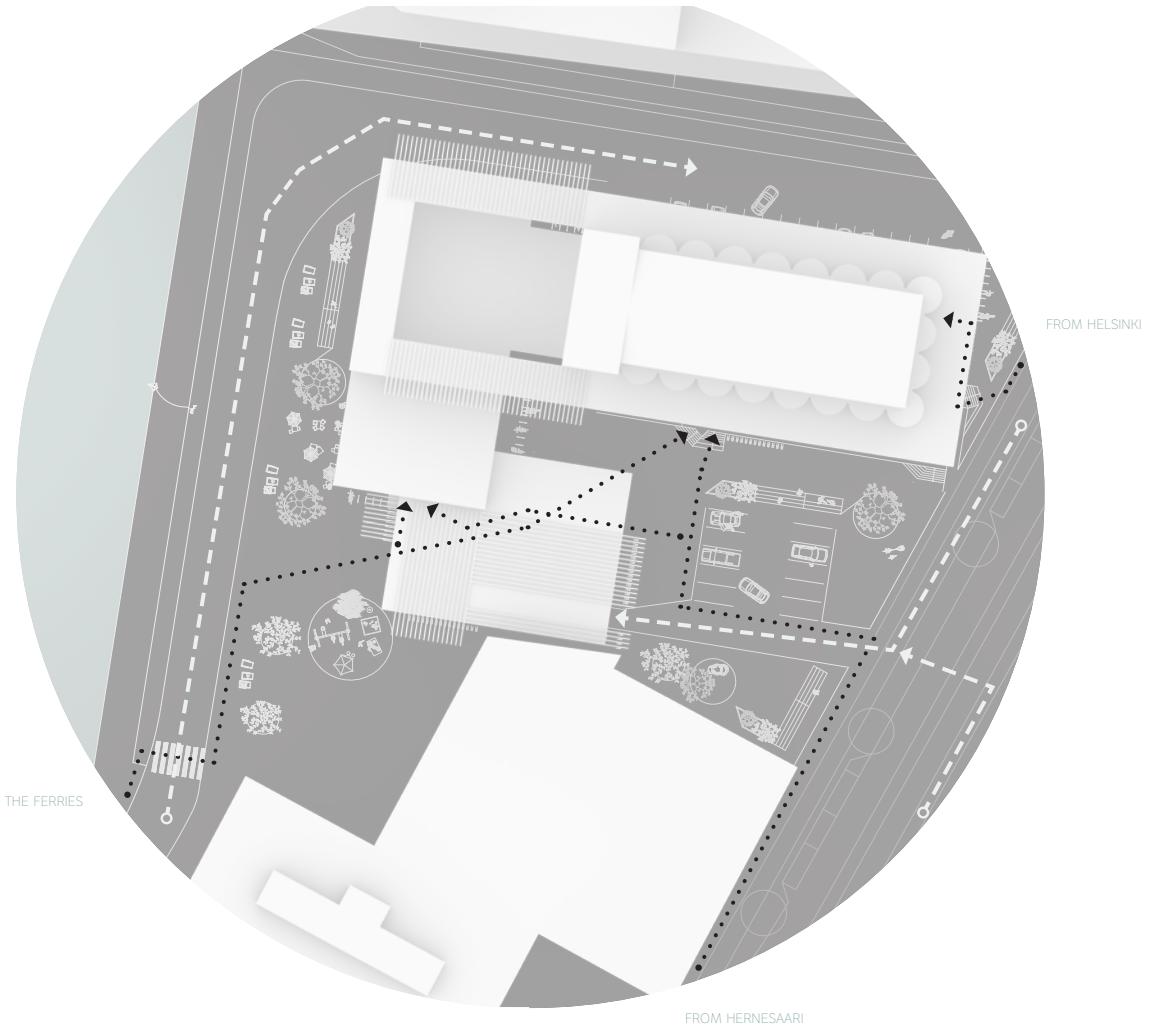
CLEAN FOOD
AVAILABLE HERE

sustainability concept

BUILDING'S USE IN THE PAST

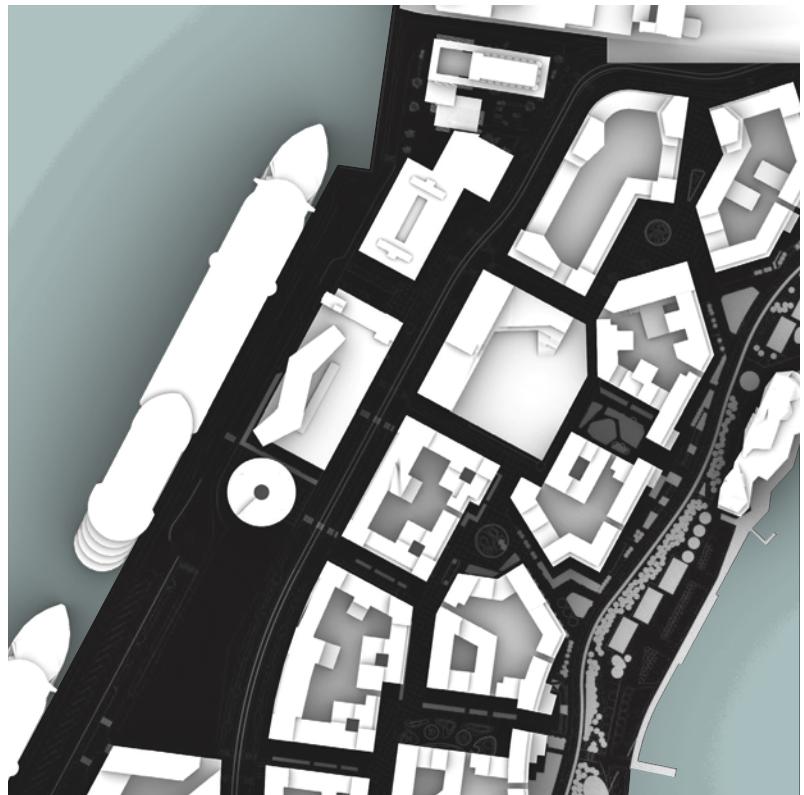
BUILDING'S USE NOW

— BY CAR OR HEAVY TRAFFIC
• • • BY BIKE OR WALKING

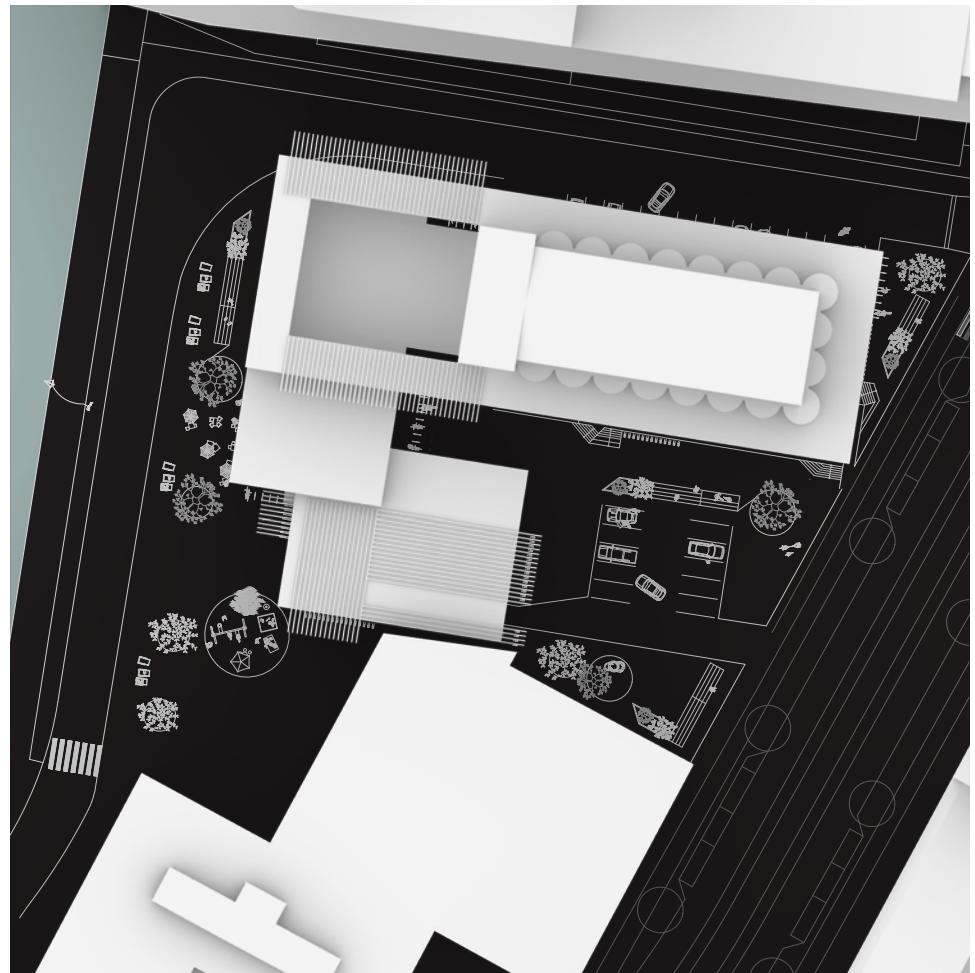


site plan | 1:1000

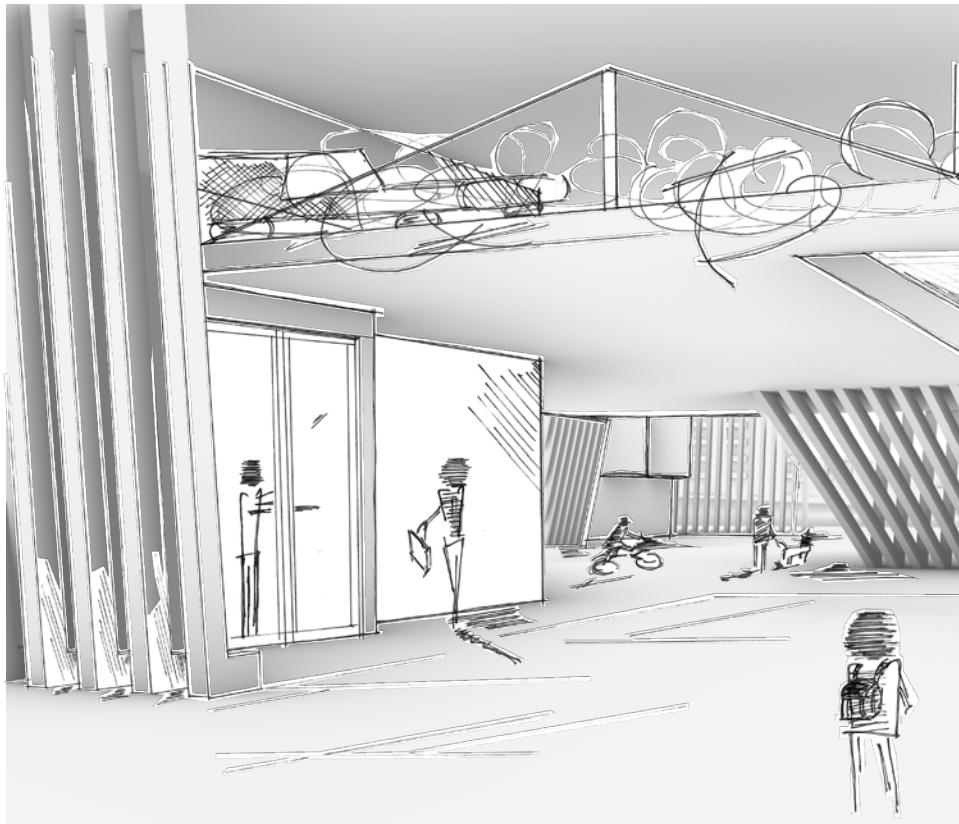
traffic diagram | 1:1000



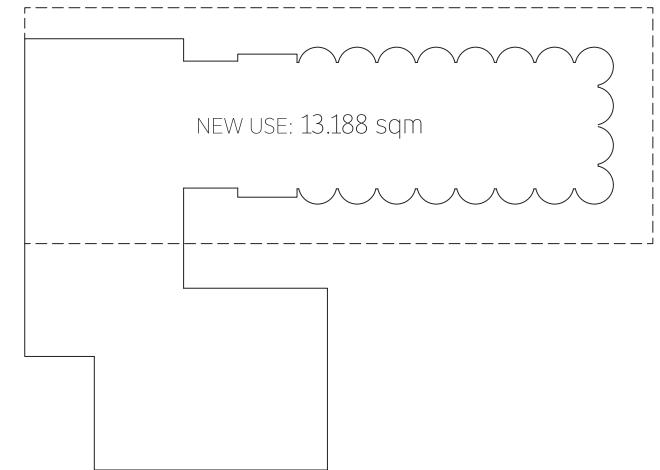
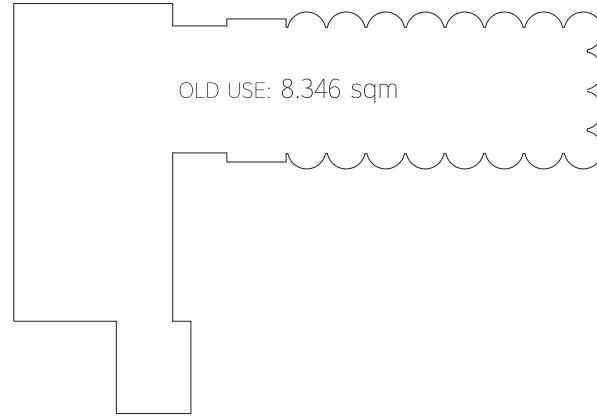
area map | 1-5000



site plan | 1-1000



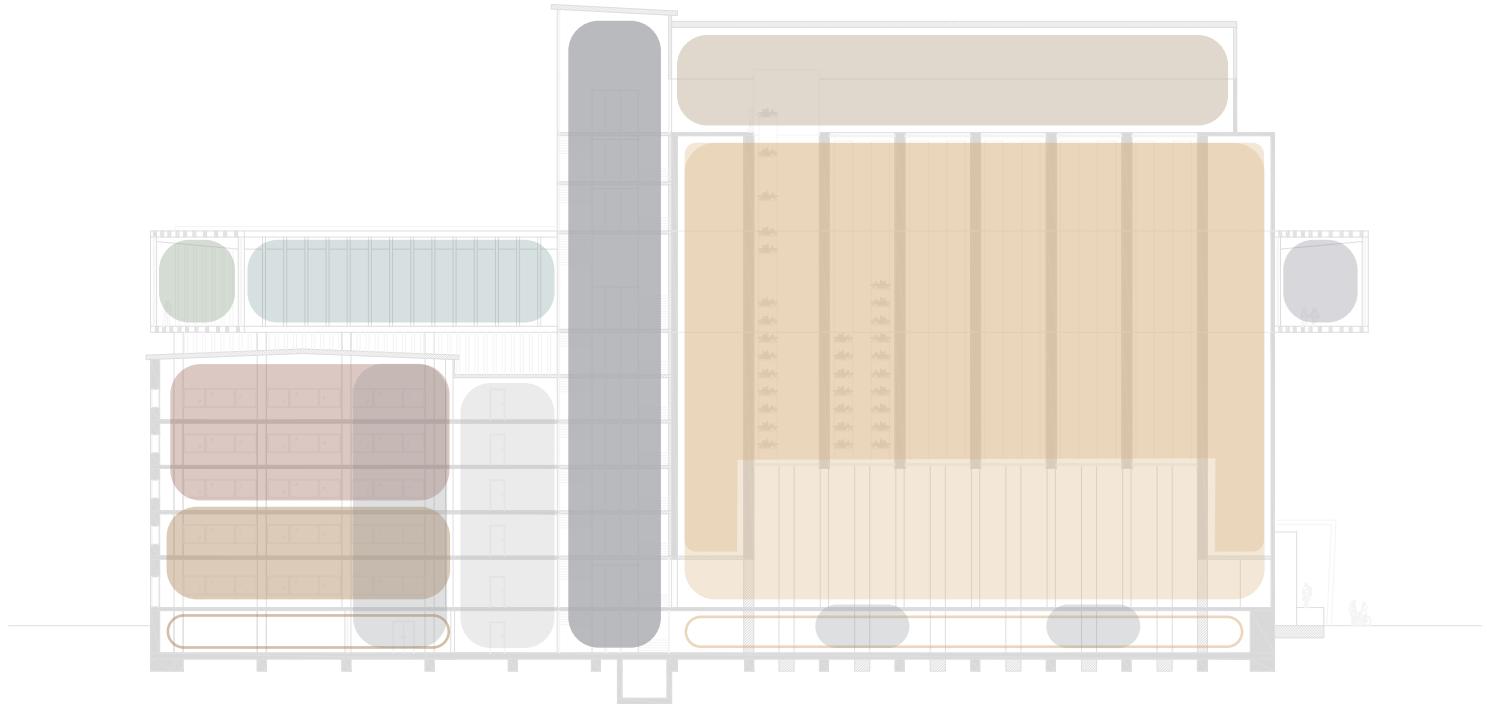
exterior sketches



4.590 sqm	● OFFICE
2.016 sqm	● GRAINERY
120 sqm	● APARTMENTS

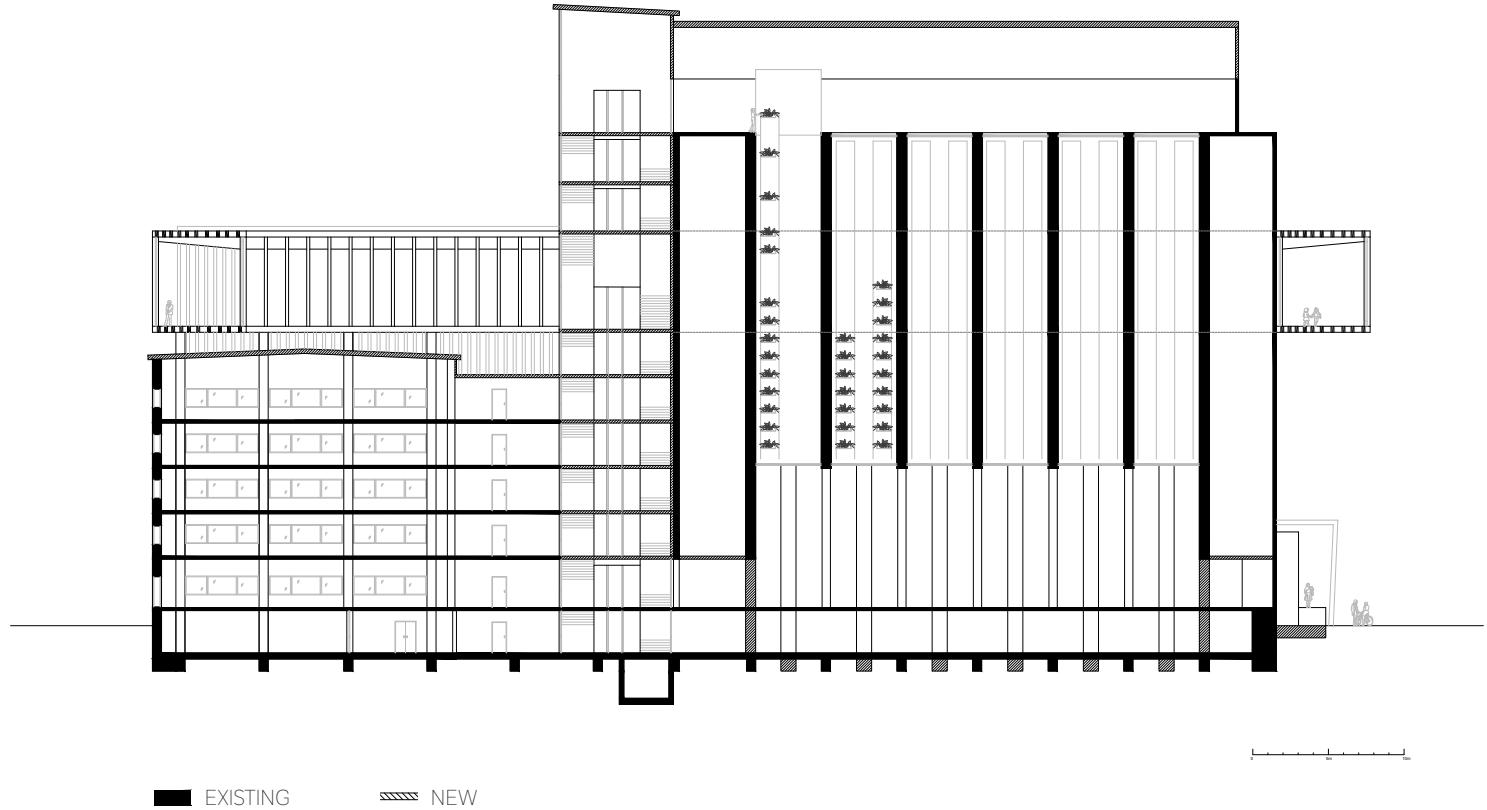
119 sqm	● SAUNA
542 sqm	● BAR
556 sqm	● SILENT PATH
2.748 sqm	● CO-WORKING
1.955 sqm	● FOOD MARKET
2.602 sqm	● VERTICAL GARDENS
1.347 sqm	● RESTAURANT + ART EXPERIENCE
3.540 sqm	● PARK HOUSE

square meter areas
before and after recreation

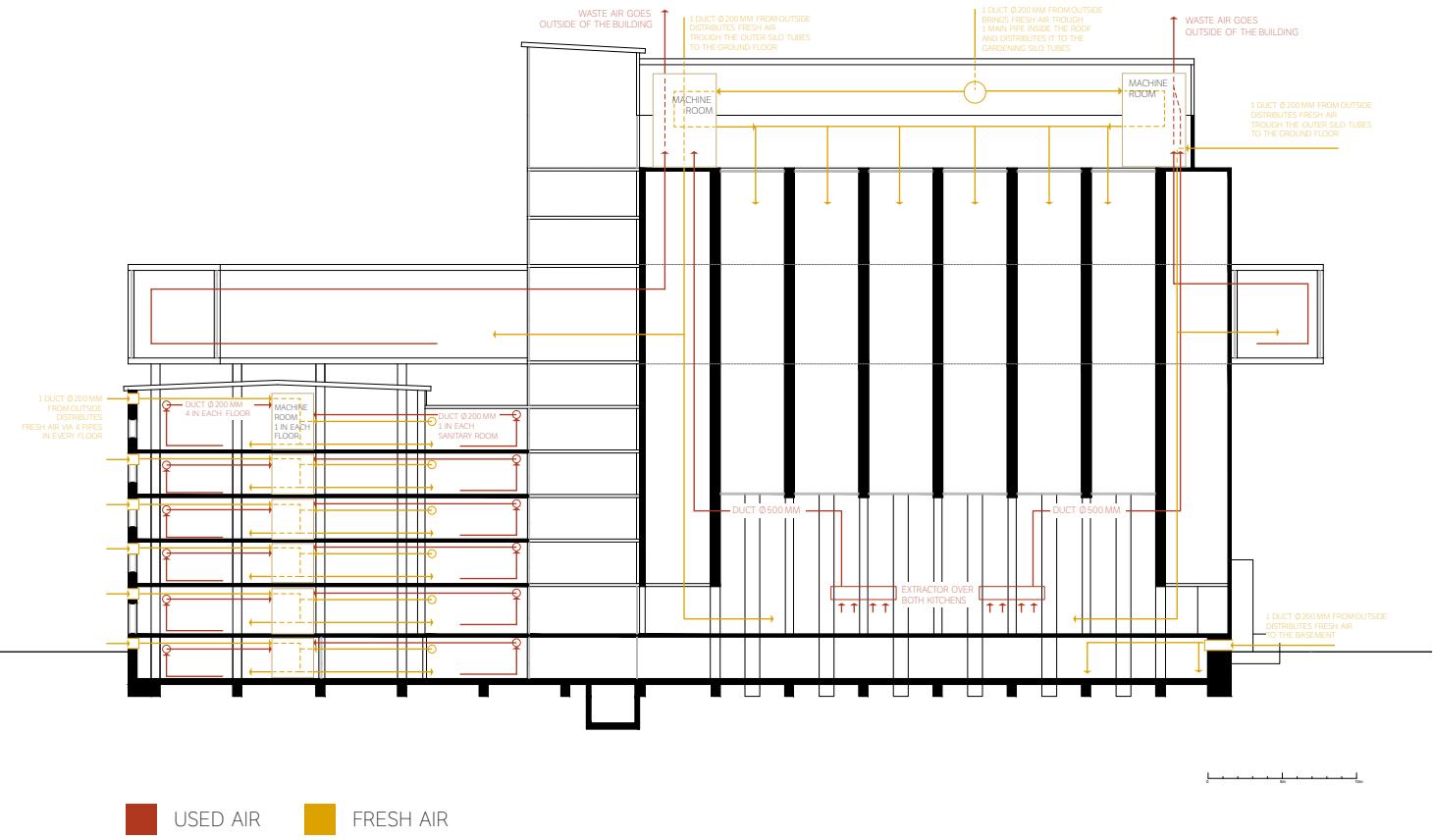


functions

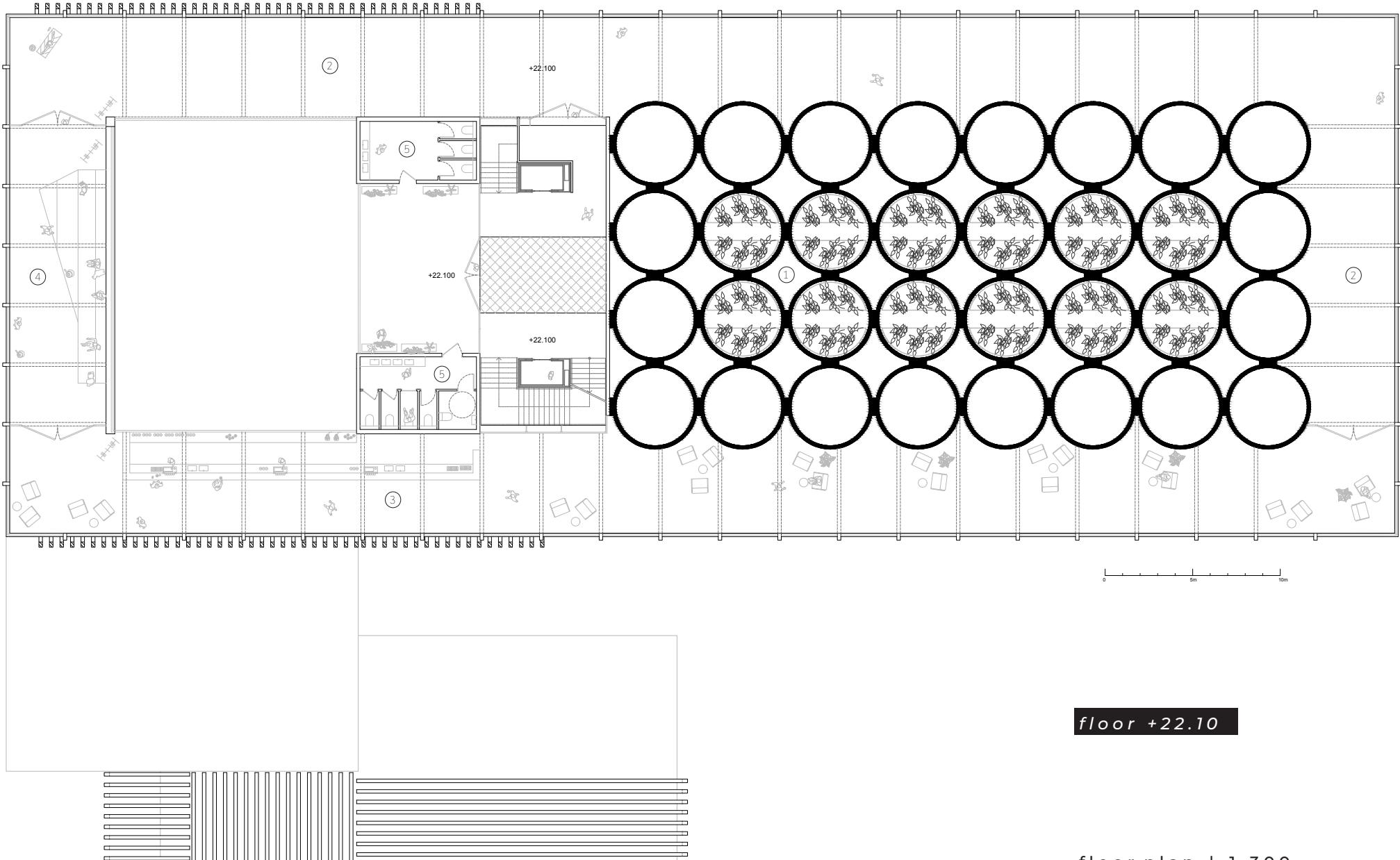
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| ● SAUNA | ● MAINTENANCE VERTICAL GARDENING | ● MAIN STAIRCASE |
| ● BAR | ● VERTICAL GARDENS | ● STAFF STAIRCASE |
| ● CO-WORKING + WORKSHOP SPACE | ● RESTAURANT + ART EXPERIENCE | ● SANITARY ROOMS |
| ● FOOD MARKET | ● STORAGE + WASTE | |
| ● STORAGE + STAFF ROOMS | ● SILENT PATH | |

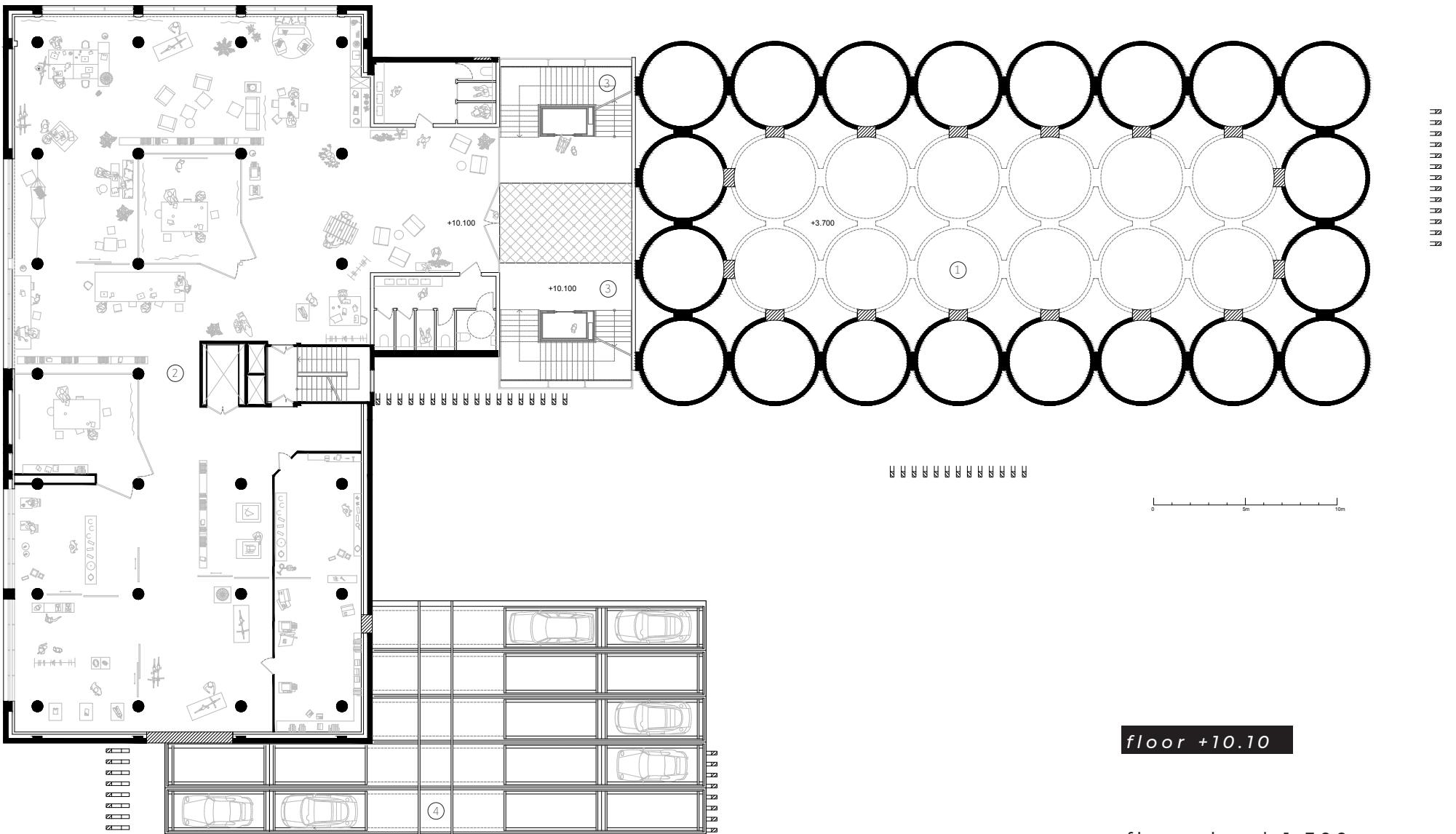


section | 1-500



H V A C | 1-500





floor +10.10

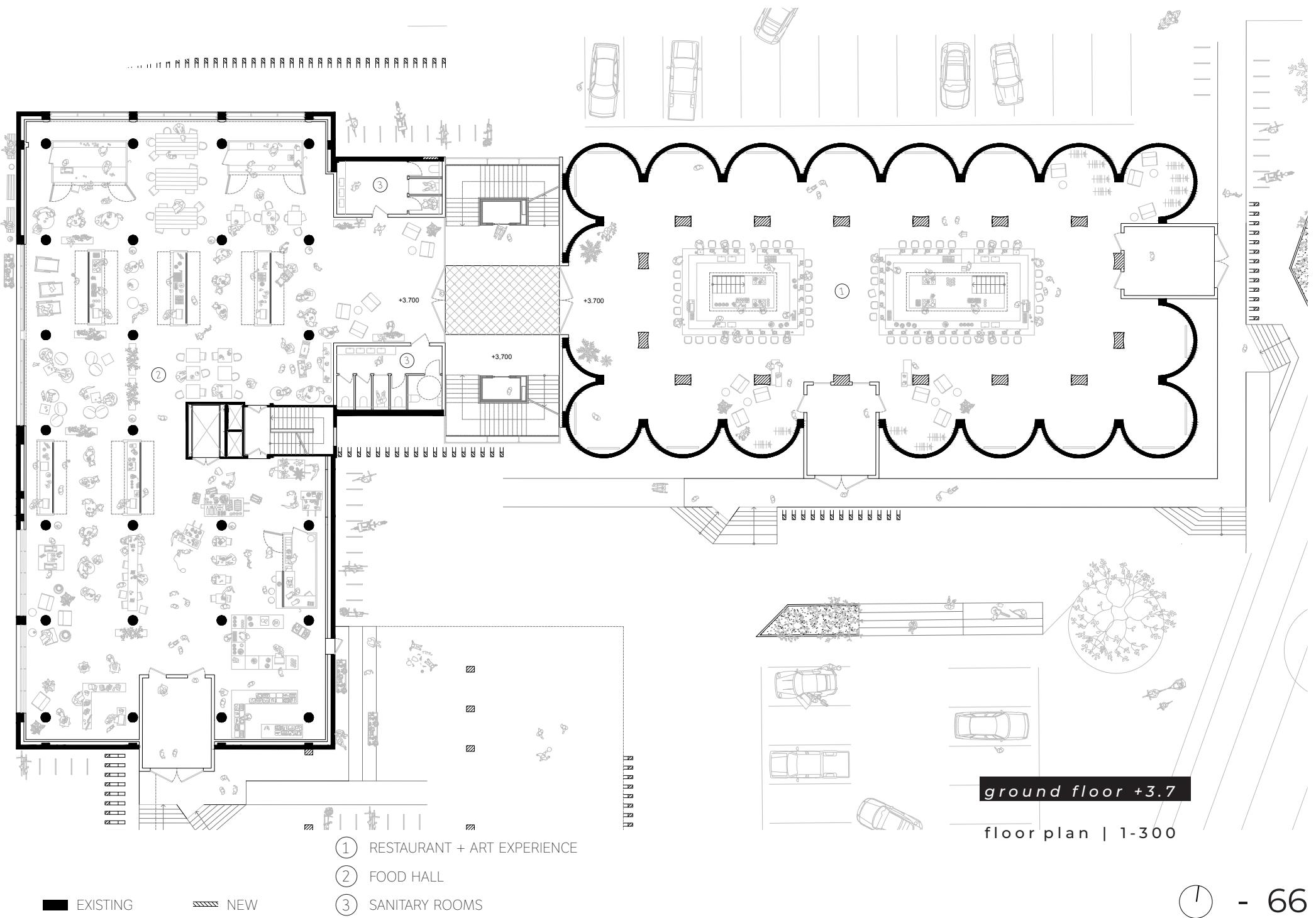
floor plan | 1-300

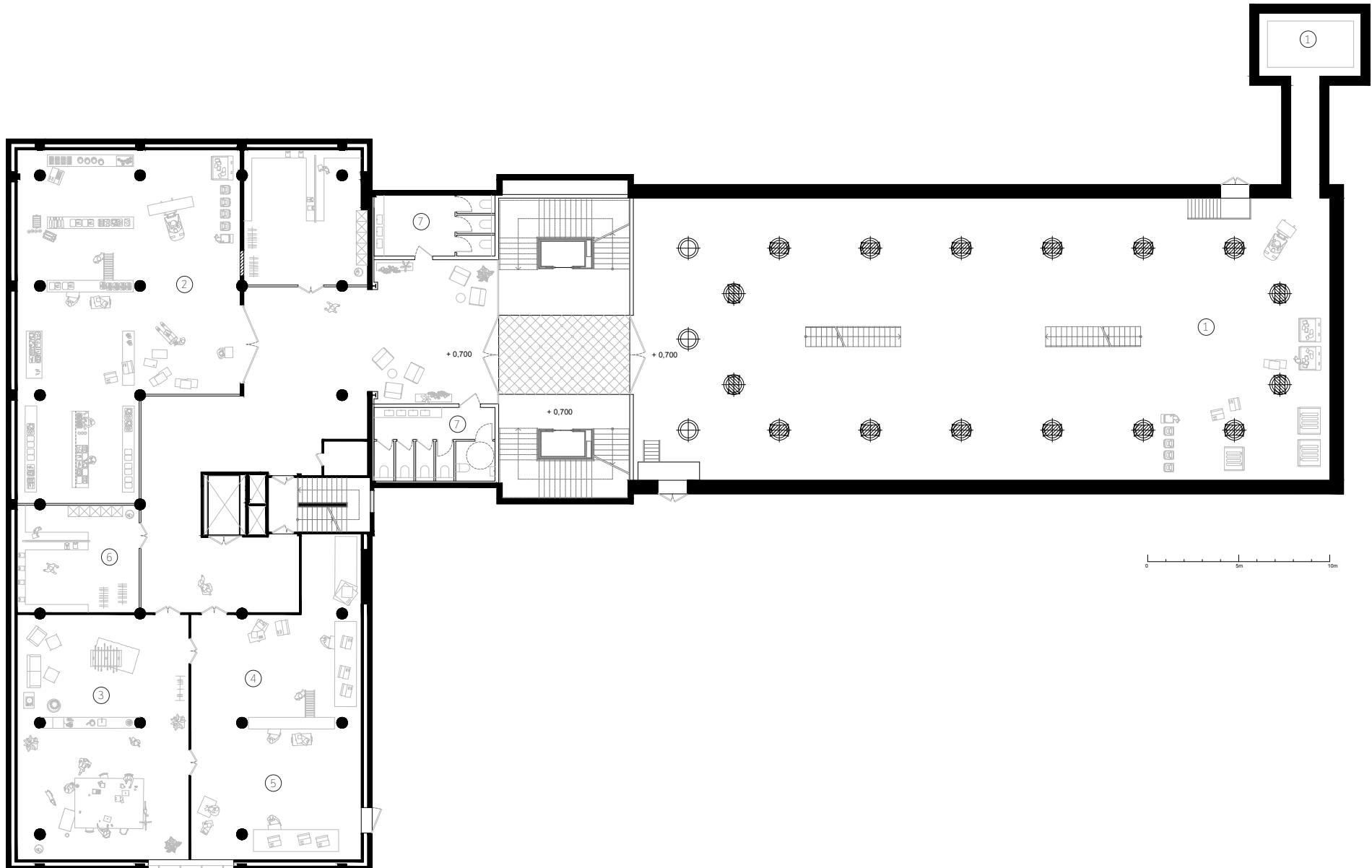
■ EXISTING

NEW

- ① RESTAURANT + ART EXPERIENCE
- ② CO-WORKING + WORKSHOP SPACE

- (3) SANITARY ROOMS
- (4) PARK HOUSE





① COOLING AND WASTE PUMP SYSTEM

■ EXISTING

② STORAGE - FOOD MARKET + RESTAURANT

■ NEW

③ STAFF ROOMS

④ STORAGE - EXHIBITION

⑤ STORAGE - COMMUNITY WORKSPACE

⑥ CHANGING ROOMS STAFF

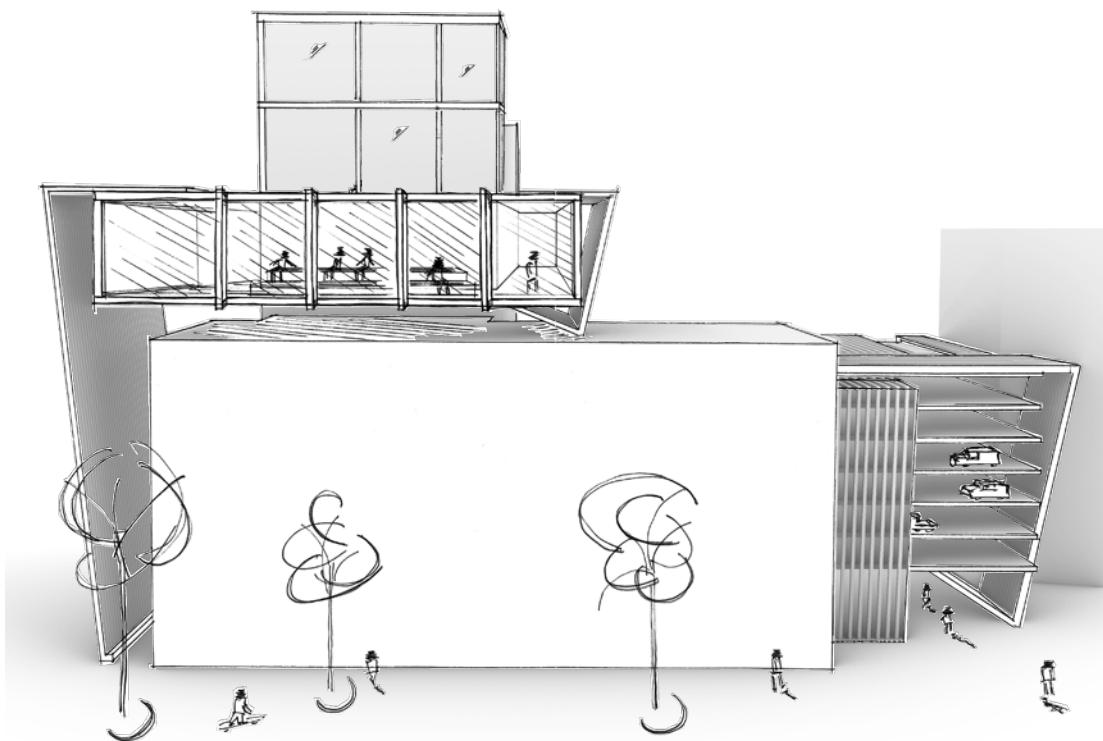
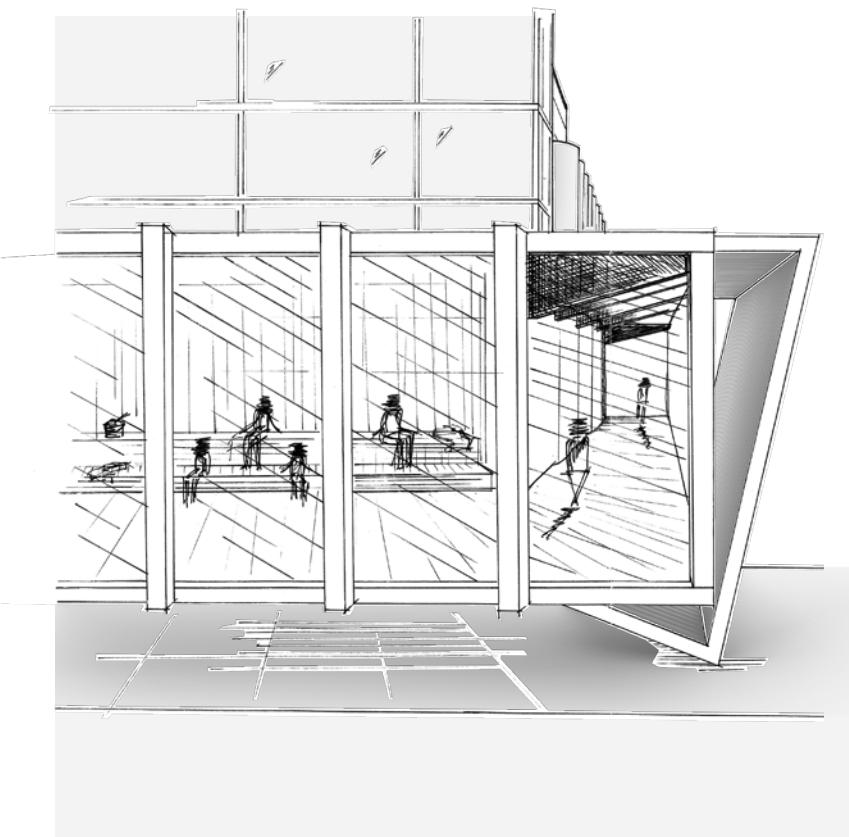
⑦ SANITARY ROOMS

floor plan | 1-300

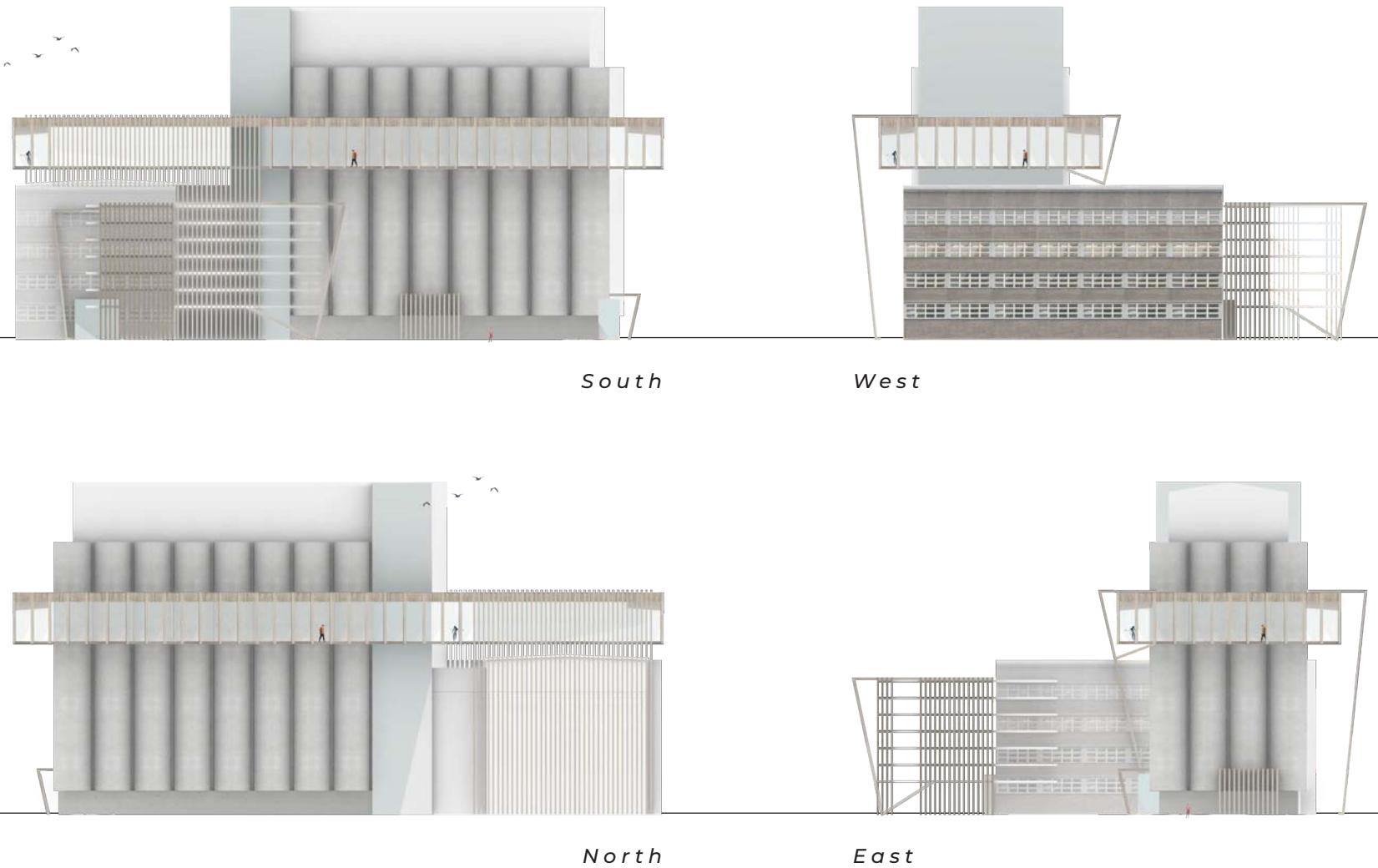
basement + 0.7



interior sketch



exterior sketches



elevations

EXISTING STRUCTURES:



CONCRETE



BRICKS

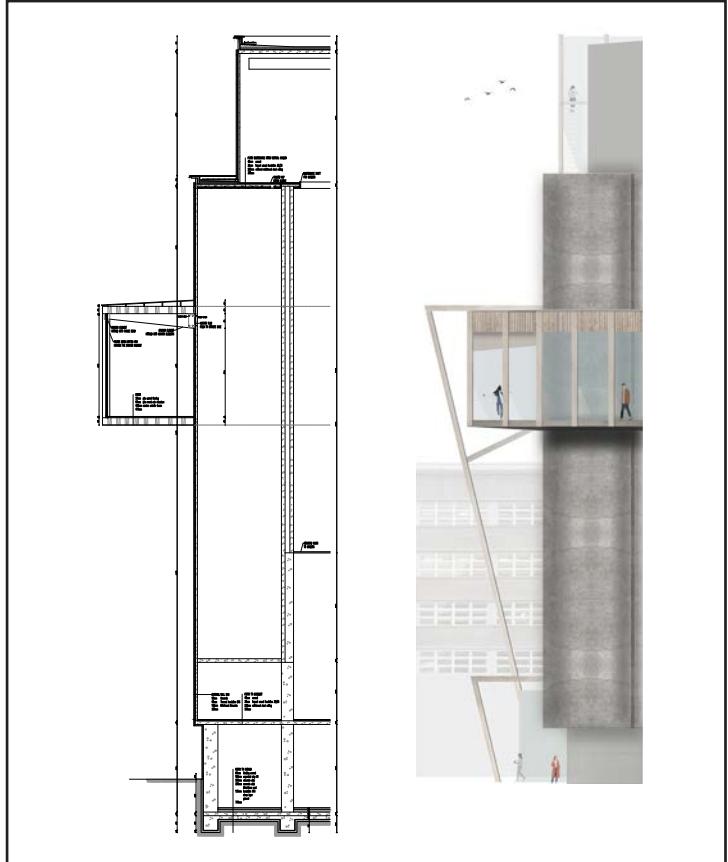
NEW STRUCTURES:



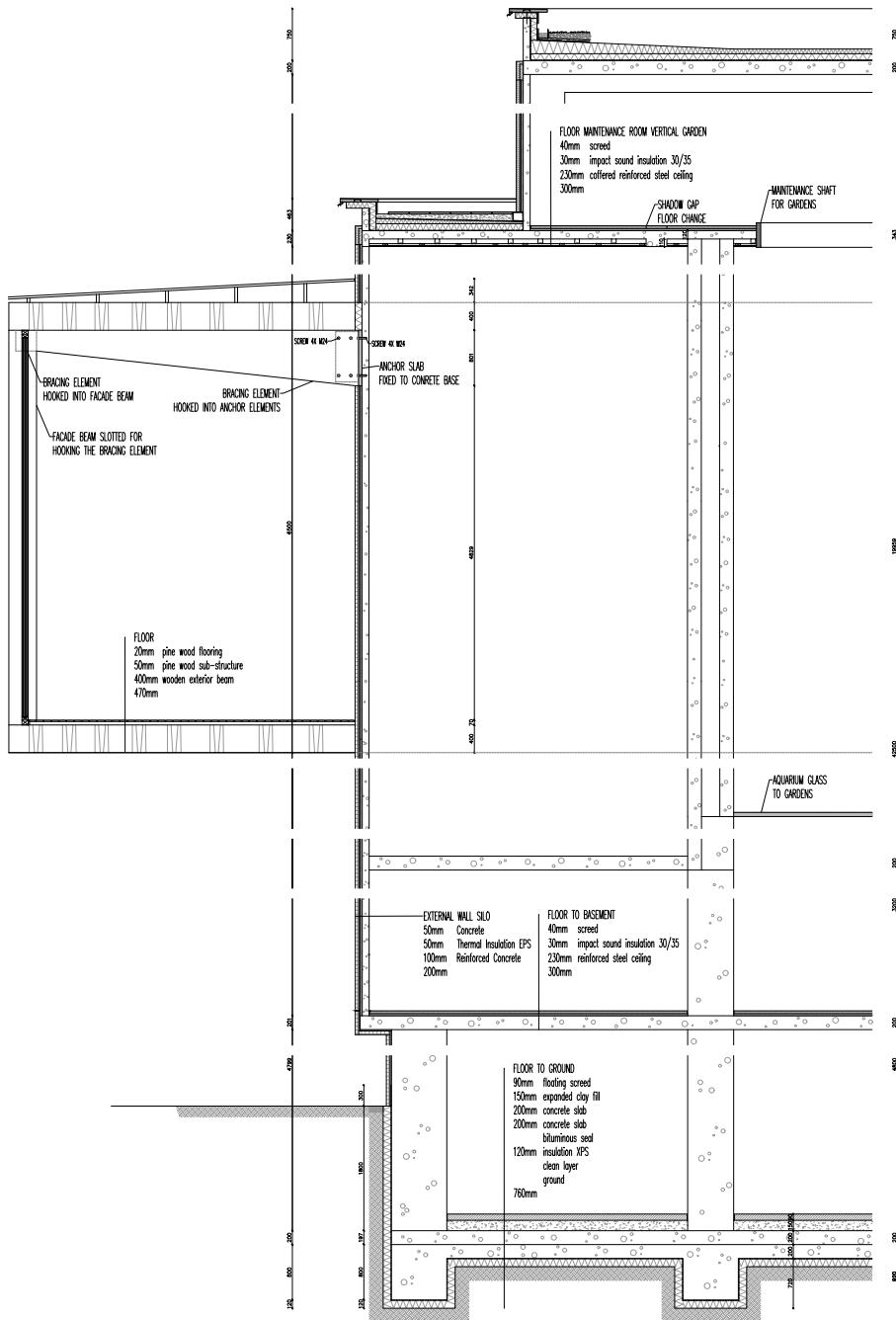
WOOD



GLASS



section + elevation details





22

PERMANENCE AND CONTINUING TO BUILD

Diploma Thesis . 09/22 . Institute of Construction
and Design Principles, TU Graz

. Ass.Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn. Armin Stocker

Individual work

We live in times of constant change. The possibilities to invent ourselves are seemingly endless, while our daily life is shaped by alteration. The whereabouts of work, living and spare time experience change. These are places, where the space for the individual starts to disappear, while the density of the city increases. Life in a dense city, dominated by the process of creating space on every corner, and drawing of borders between private and shared space, is the focus of this thesis.

Urban living requires creation of space. Therefore new-build housing is not necessarily a go-to. There's a big potential for contemporary architecture within repurposing existing structures. Facing climate change and the fact that almost all global resources are being overused, we need to reconsider our way of building. Our Built Environment is responsible for a huge part of emissions and therefore it's heavily to be blamed. To be part of the solution, the existing must be integrated into new buildings whenever there is an opportunity to do so. Preserving the existing, reshape or continuing to build, sharing, reusing, and repairing as a new standard for reduced resource consumption in construction.

This thesis is titled Permanence and Continuing to Build because there are always solutions for the dense city. Where does the space for the private end, where does the common begin and where do the two flow into each other? Answering this question and how the need for one's own home can be united with the desire for closeness and community - which has become increasingly strong in recent years - is addressed in the architectural design of this thesis. The optimal use of minimized living space forms its quality standard. The existing architecture Rilkeweg 22 in the old town protection zone of Graz forms the base of the concept.

- PUBLIC PARKS
- LEISURE ACTIVITY
- EDUCATION
- ART/CULTURE
- GASTRONOMY
- GROCERIES
- HEALTH CARE
- MOBILITY



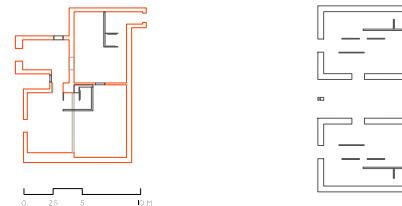
a r e a m a p



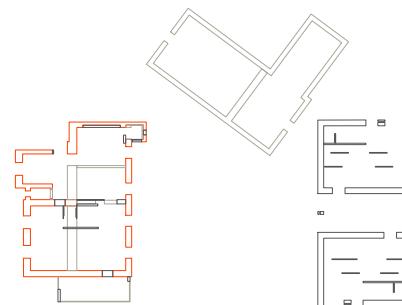
existing architecture

● EXISTING
● DEMOLISHED
● NEW

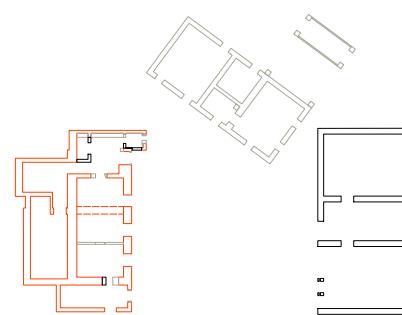
+ 0 2



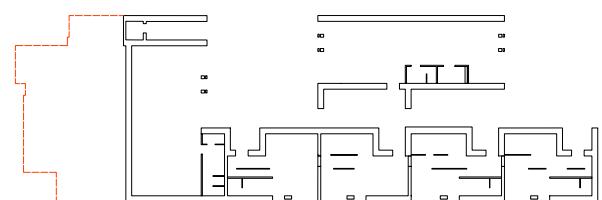
+ 0 1



0 0

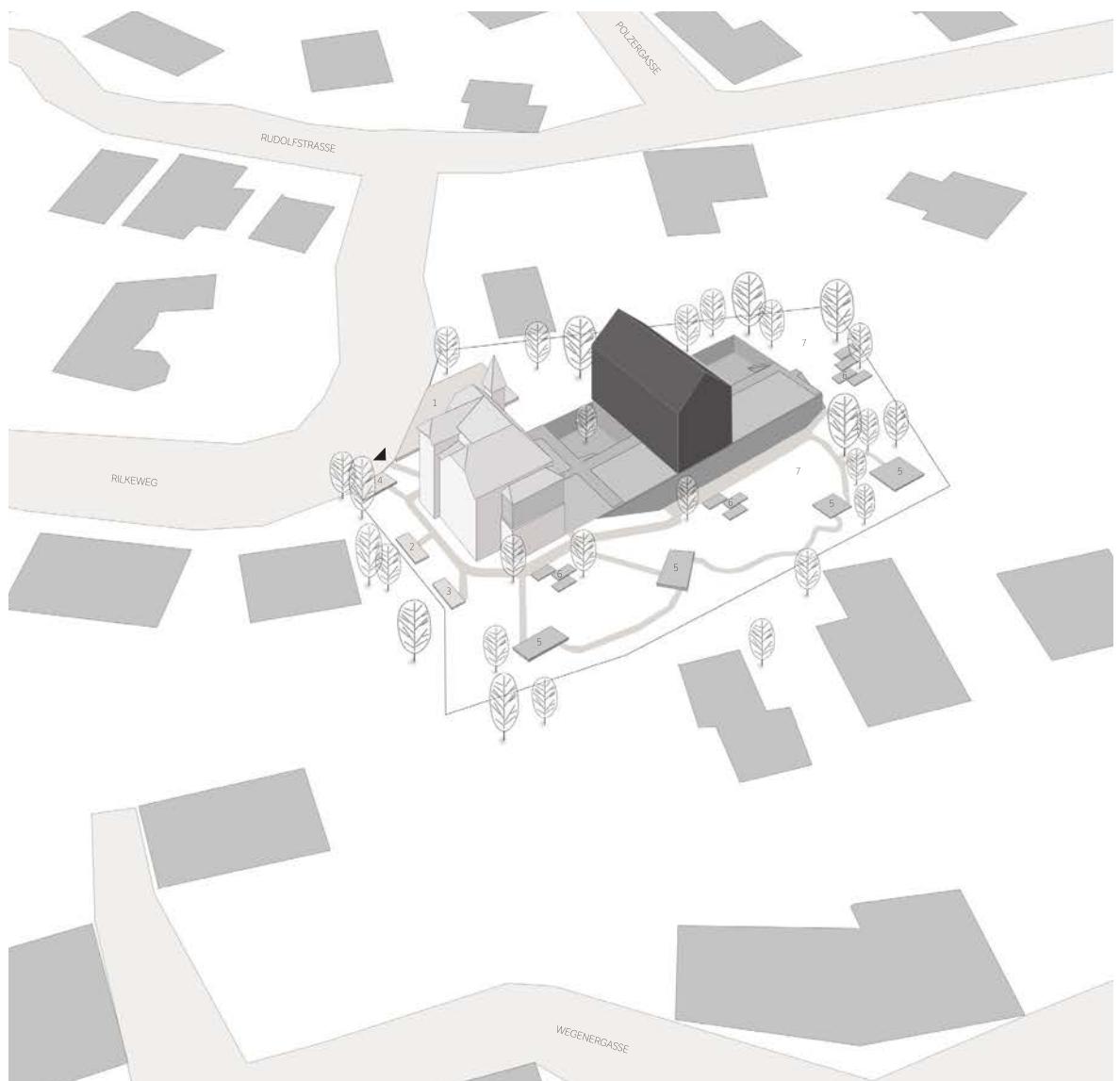


- 0 1

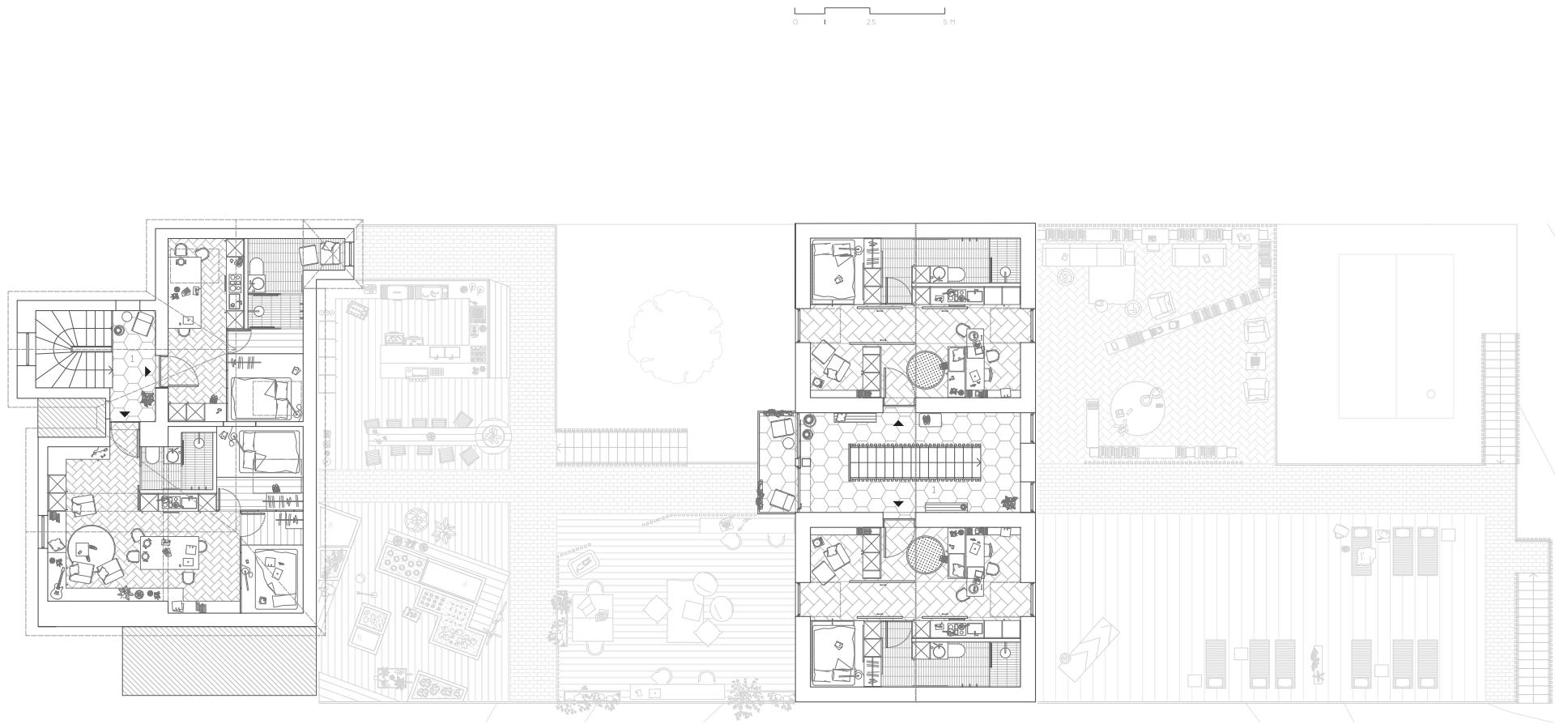


demolition plans

- 1 VISITOR & CAR-SHARING PARKING
- 2 E-MOBILITY PARKING
- 3 BICYCLE PARKING
- 4 DUMPING GROUND
- 5 FREE TO CHOOSE SPACES
- 6 SEATING STEPS
- 7 PLAY GROUND EQUIPMENT



site plan



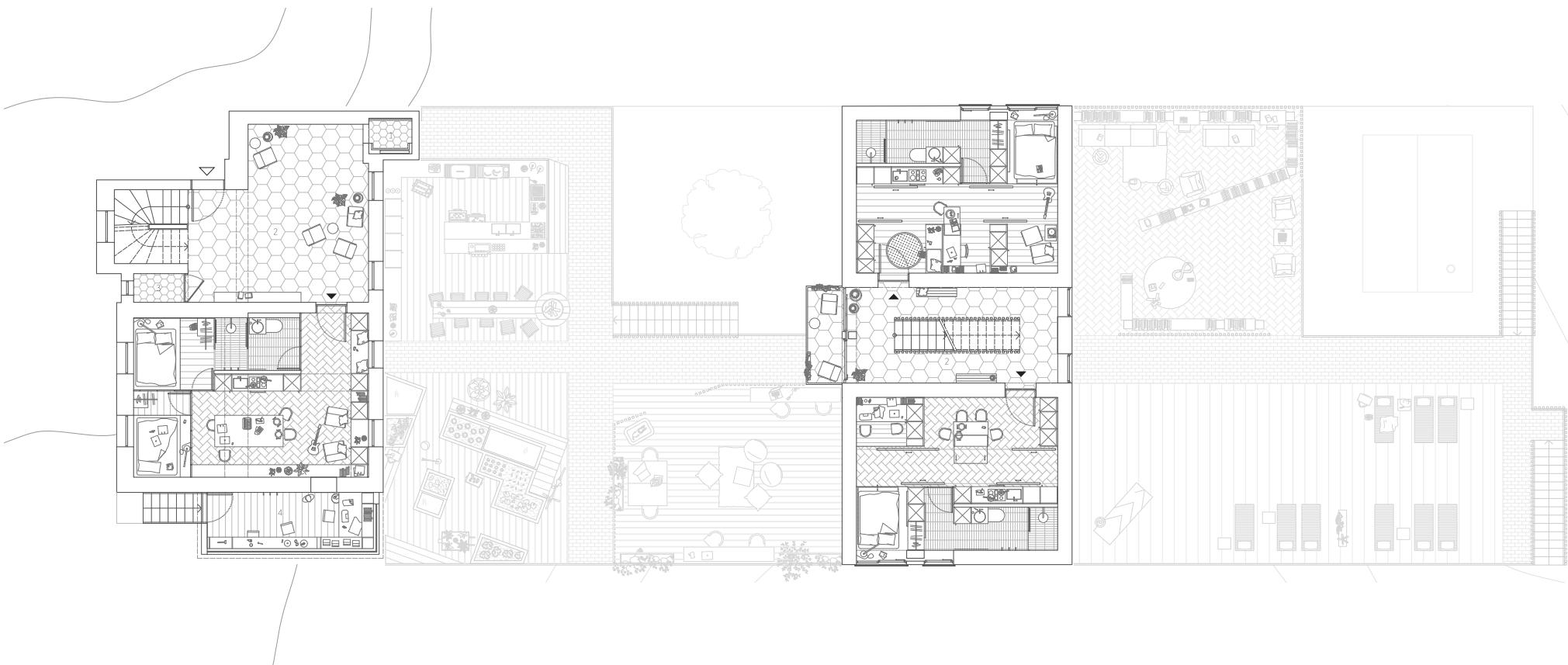
level +02

floor plan

1 STROLLING ZONE



0 1 25 5 M

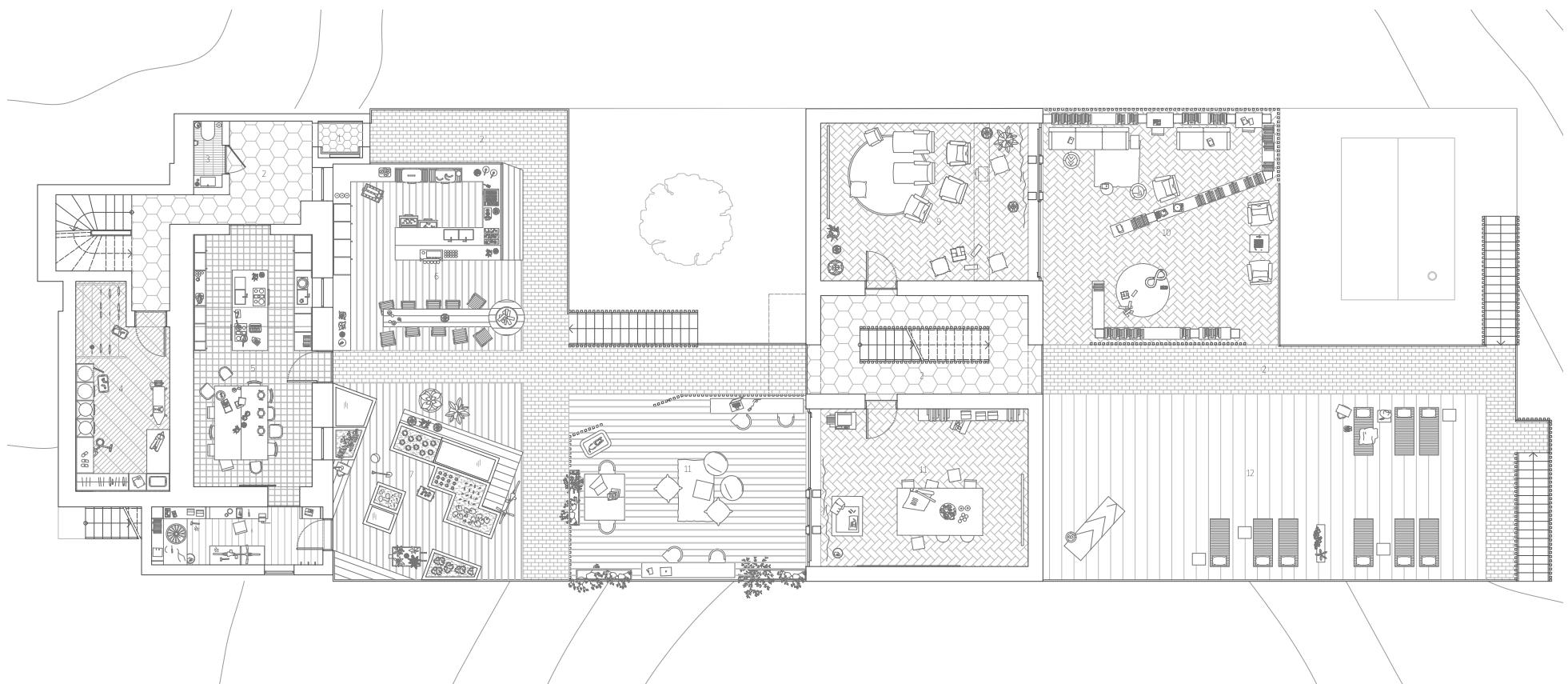


- 1 ELEVATOR
- 2 STROLLING ZONE
- 3 WC
- 4 WORKSHOP

level +01

floor plan

0 1 25 5 M



- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 1 | ELEVATOR |
| 2 | STROLLING ZONE / LOBBY |
| 3 | WC |
| 4 | LAUNDRY |
| 5 | SHARED KITCHEN |
| 6 | OUTDOOR KITCHEN |
| 7 | VEGETABLE GARDEN |
| 8 | WORKSHOP |
| 9 | MOVIE THEATER |
| 10 | GARDEN LIBRARY |
| 11 | SHARED OFFICE |
| 12 | SUN DECK |

level 00

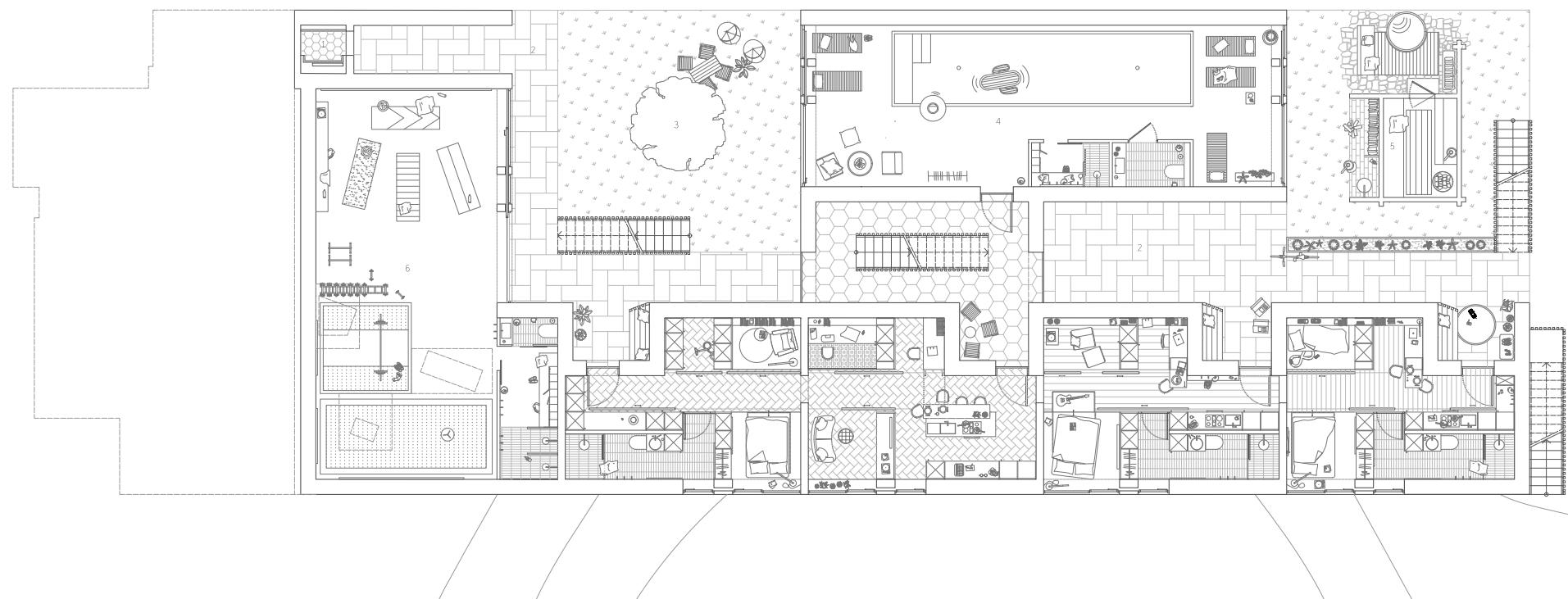
floor plan



5 SHARED KITCHEN

level 00
illustration

0 1 25 5 M



- 1 ELEVATOR
- 2 STROLLING ZONE
- 3 HAVEN OF PEACE
- 4 SWIMMING HALL
- 5 SAUNA GARDEN
- 6 EXERCISE HALL

level -01

floor plan



4 SWIMMING HALL

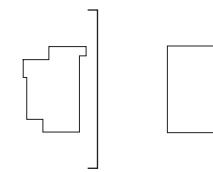
level -01

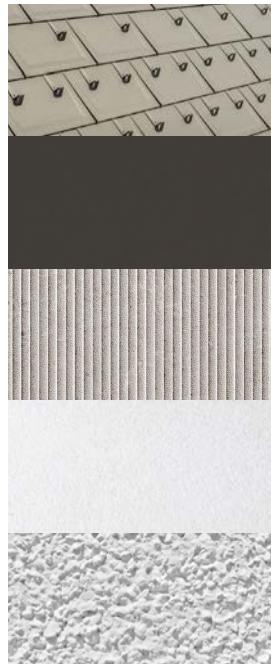
illustration



South West

elevation

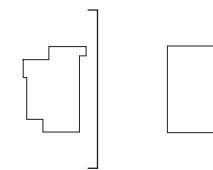


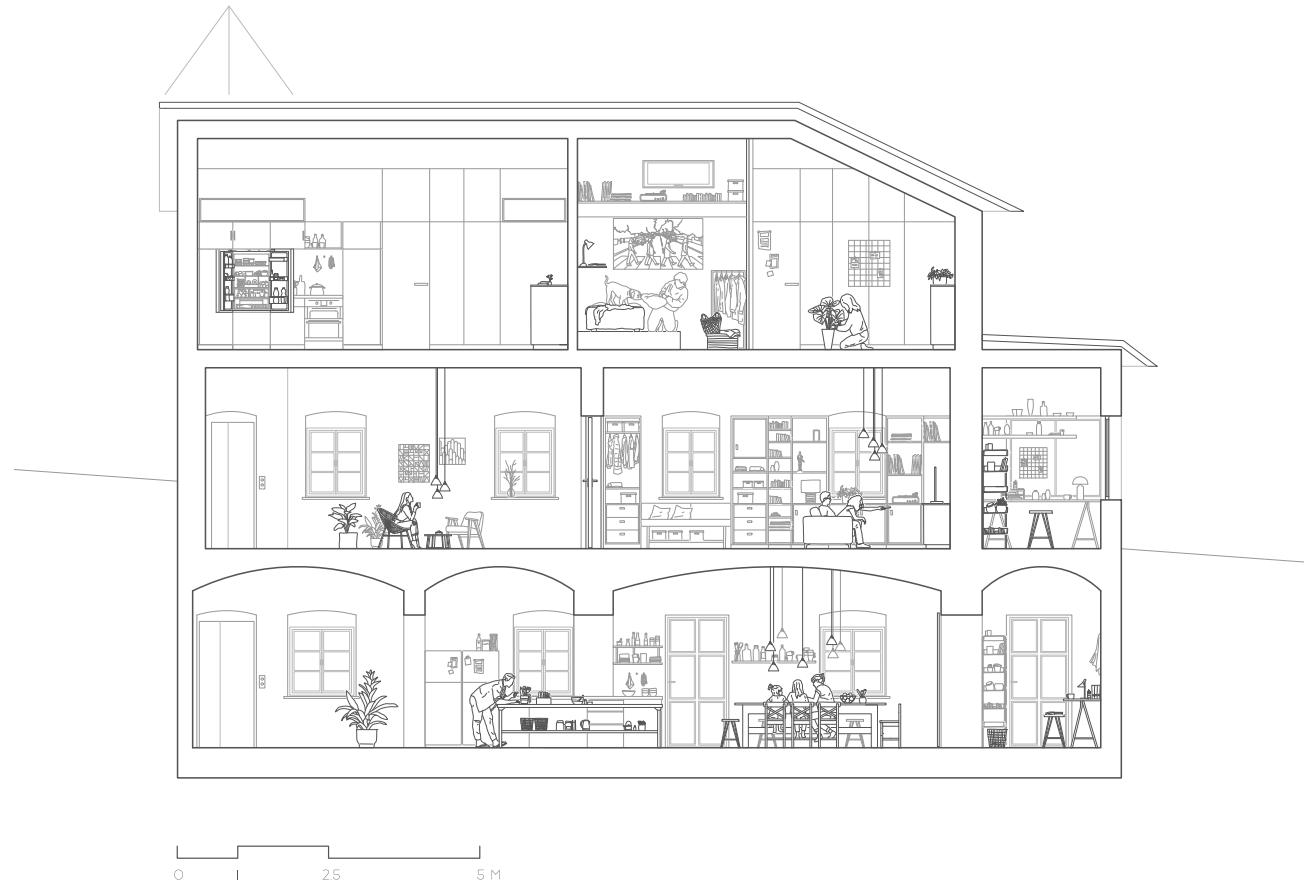


- 1 ROOFING
- 2 WINDOWS
- 3 FACADE - FORMER VERANDA
- 4 FACADE DETAILS
- 5 FACADE - HOUSE

South West

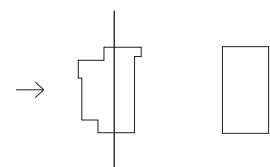
elevation

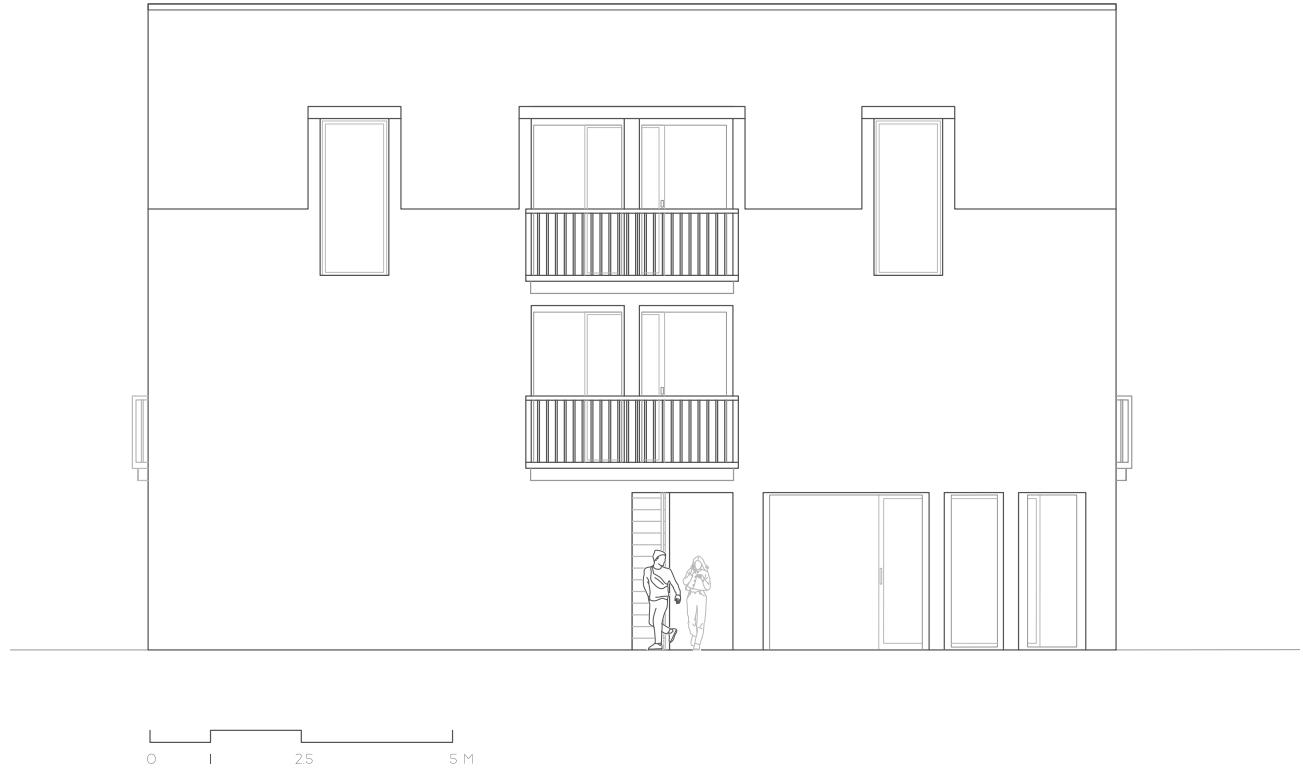




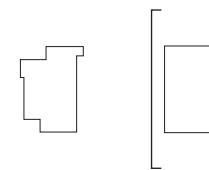
house B

section





North East
elevation



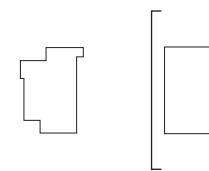


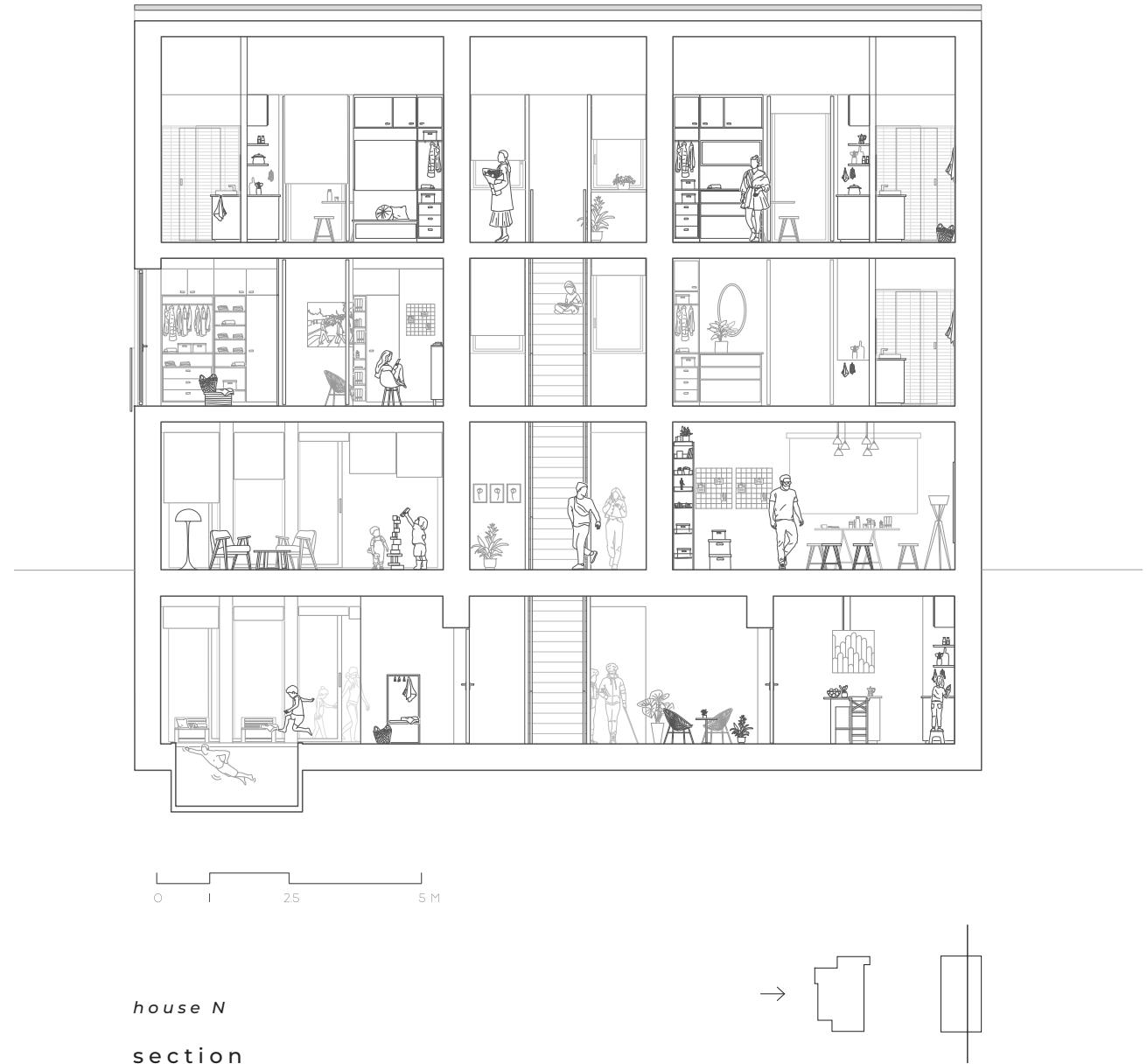
- 1 ROOFING
- 2 FACADE - LEVELS ABOVE GROUND
- 3 WINDOWS
- 4 BALCONY RAILING
- 5 FACADE - LOWER GROUND FLOOR
+ BASEMENT

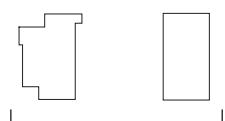


0 1 25 5 M

North East
elevation







North West
elevation



modelling process











„Although our lives take place everywhere, we remember some places in particular.“ Peter Zumthor

ANGELIKA LISA
MAYR

MAYRANGEKALISA@GMAIL.COM

selected works

—
A r c h i t e c t u r e

—
2018 - 2022