

Hudson Valley Ecologies Summaery Presentation

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BAUHAUS-UNIVERSITÄT WEIMAR, FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM
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The internationally oriented and transdisciplinary Hudson Valley Ecologies teaching research project focuses on the interrelations between city and countryside. Hence, it ties in with the professorship's previous projects on urban peripheries in Berlin and Rome, as well as projects in rural areas in Schwarzsatal in Thuringia. The Hudson Valley extends along several hundred kilometres in the north of Manhattan and is of great economic, ecological and cultural importance for New York City and the cities, villages and landscapes along the Hudson River. Areas for collective and individual research and design topics are to be developed in the course of the project and in cooperation with the Hudson Valley Initiative at GSAPP, Columbia University, New York. The project is based on several interlinked teaching formats, including a seminar, an excursion to New York / Hudson Valley in October 2019 and a design studio in the winter semester 2019/20. It is open to highly motivated students who are interested in the current international discourse on architecture and urban design and who also have a good competency and some experience in architectural design and its presentation in the form of drawings, models and visualisations. Students from other courses and/or faculties are welcome, provided they fulfil certain conditions.

Assignment: Bachelor and Master project, Bachelor and Master thesis

Time: Winter semester 2019/20

Location: Weimar, New York and the Hudson Valley

Lecturers: Verena von Beckerath, Till Hoffmann

Visiting critics: Thomas Kröger, Kaja Kühl, Meg Walker, Momoko Yasaka, Maximilian von Zepelin

Participants: Johann-Andreas Baumgart, Clara Blasius, Daniel Granzin, Mara Günther, Sebastian Jäger, Julia Anna Janiel, Karlotta Könneke, Danny Liu, Hannah Meisel, Lilo Nöske, Kai Pieper, Zeno Schnelle, Ernst Schubert, Kilian Schwartz, Sophie Weber, Lennart Weski

Cooperation: Hudson Valley Initiative – GSAPP, Columbia University, New York



Brooklyn Bridge Park, Brooklyn, NY
Photography: Till Hoffmann, 2019



Wally Farms, Taghkanic, NY
Photography: Till Hoffmann, 2019

Hannah Meisel
Slow Apple – Commuting to Production
Bachelor thesis

Julia Anna Janiel
Wetland Pavilion Laboratory
Bachelor thesis

Ernst Schubert
Everyday is Friday
Bachelor thesis

Mara Günther
A Farm in the Hudson Valley or Elsewhere
Bachelor project
Vom Säen und Ernten – Untersuchungen zu den
Lebensmodellen kleinbäuerlicher Landwirtschaft im
Hudson Valley, NY und in Deutschland
Bachelor thesis

Daniel Granzin
A House as an Opportunity
Bachelor thesis

Danny Liu
A Tower in the Landscape
Master project

Lilo Nöske, Zeno Schnelle
Mediating Places
Master project

Johann-Andreas Baumgart
Watering Place
Master project

Kilian Schwartz
Rurally United
Master project

Karlotta Könneke, Sebastian Jäger
Cantilever Building
Master project

Sophie Weber
The Hudson Valley Catalyst – A House for Jöns
Master thesis

Clara Blasius, Kai Pieper
Two Buildings in and about the Woods
Master project

Lennart Weski
Wally's
Master project

Slow Apple Commuting to Production

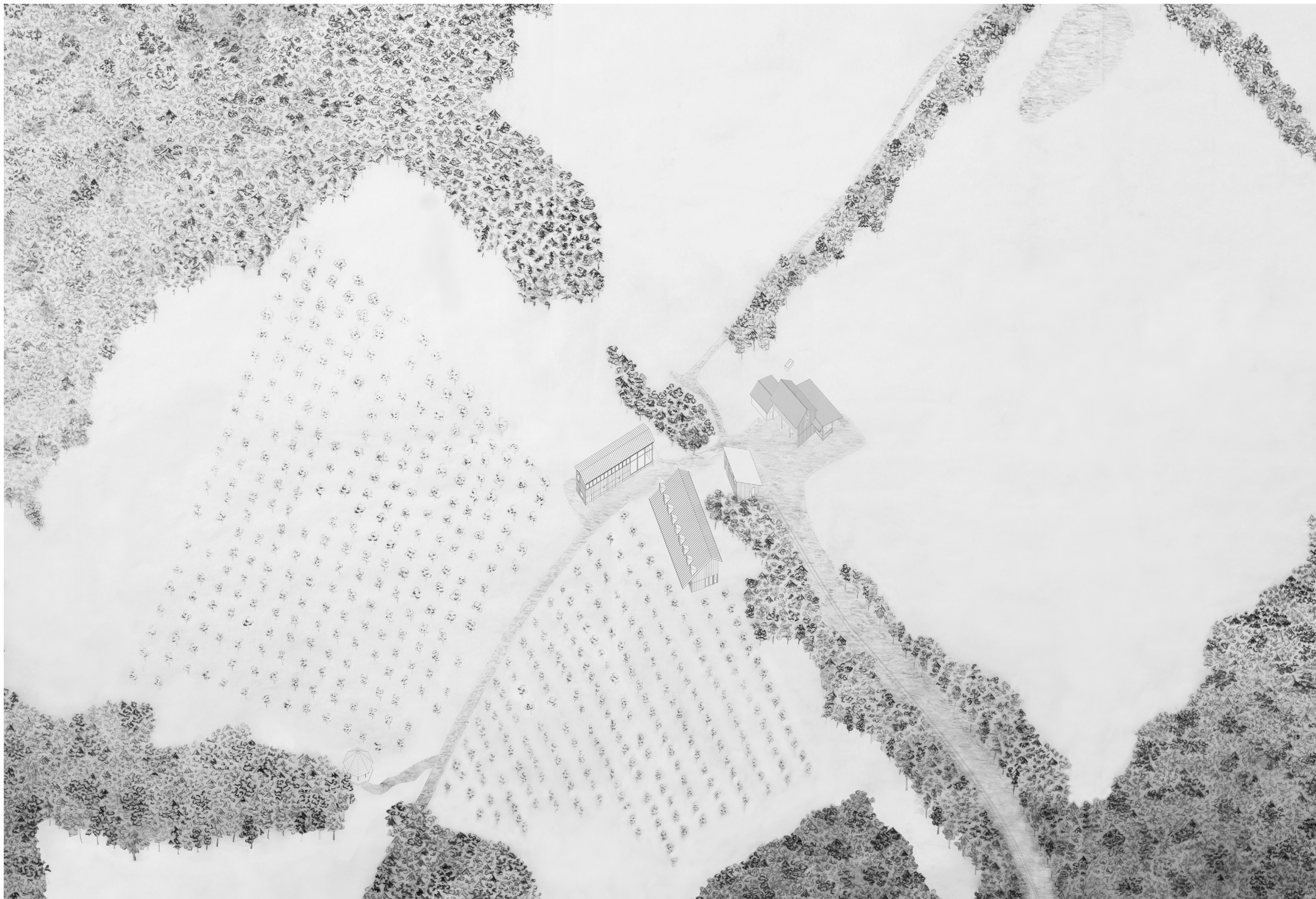
The Hudson Valley and New York City have had a strong relationship for centuries. The main reason for this is food production – a fact that is nearly forgotten. For New Yorkers, the Valley resembles a romantic rural idyll, while New York City seems to be nothing but a chaotic hustle and bustle for country people. Many city dwellers take advantage of the proximity of the Valley on short vacations, but otherwise have no concept of the regional origin of the agricultural products they consume. The aim of this project is to offer city dwellers the opportunity to experience country life closer. Not only can they stay on the farm, but actively engage in the process of apple farming. In this manner, they can spend their weekends in the countryside and gain a deeper understanding of nature, food production and the region they are living in. In different scenes I seek to create moods that familiarise guests on the farm with the growing of apples as a crop and life in the country. The project I chose is to develop an existing apple farm near Hudson, a town where many city dwellers go for the weekend. Apples are traditionally grown in the Hudson Valley and are a crop people can easily relate to. The farm itself is situated in the middle of a forest.

After walking along a wall, you reach the door to the entrance building and a farm store. The building is covered by a large roof facing the orchard. A long narrow window is tucked beneath the roof and displays bottles. Inside the building, the beams of the roof are visible and point towards an exit to the orchard. From the door, you can see two more buildings in front of the first row of apple

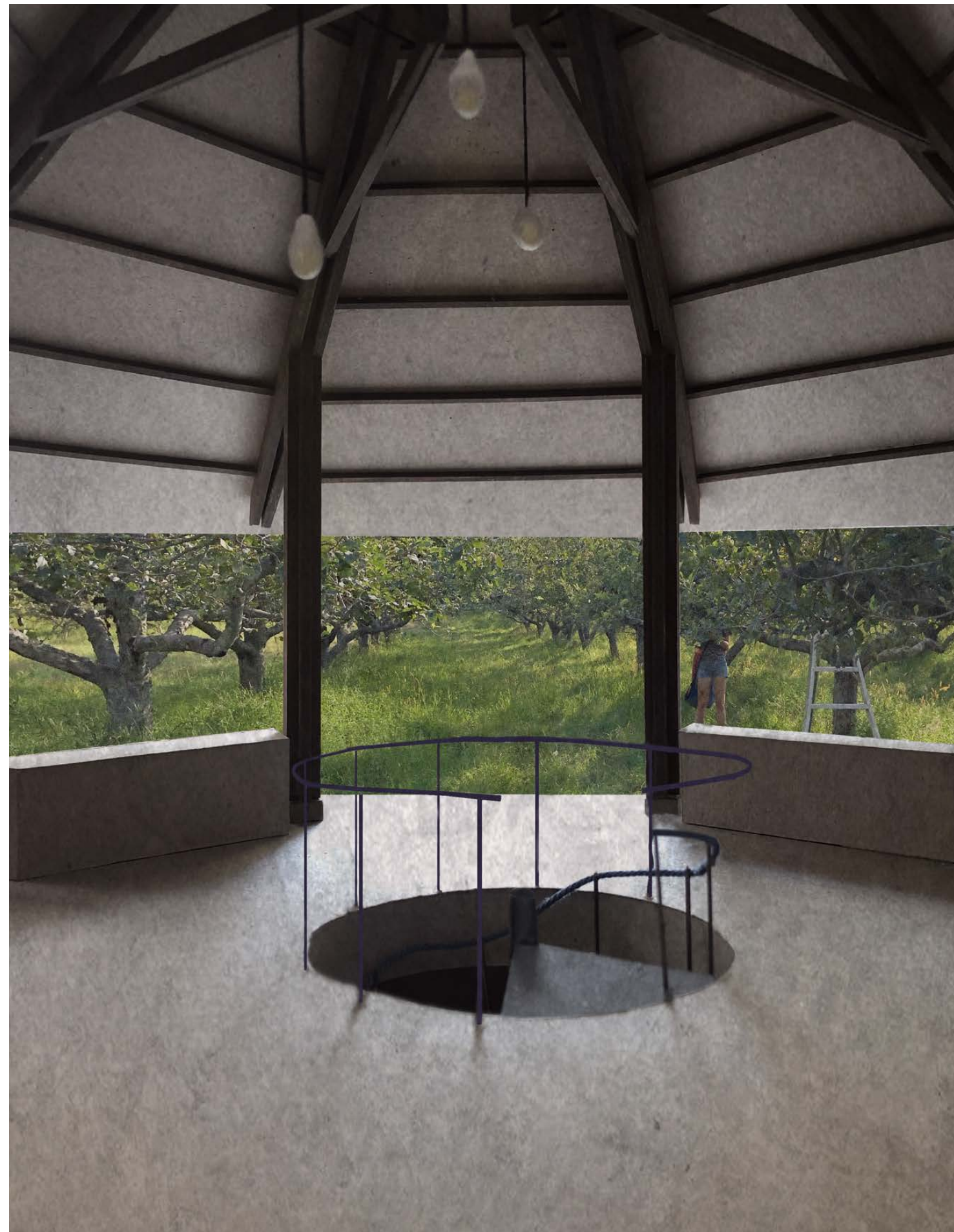
trees. The production building extends along the path to the orchard. Machines for processing apples sit behind tall windows. High wooden pillars frame the building's different areas. Further along, smaller windows allow glimpses into the processing rooms. Light falls through a long band of windows into the production building. The rooms become smaller further into the building. On the far side, the orchard can be seen across the bottling room. Raw materials and produce can now be related to each other. Continuing along the path, you will catch a glimpse of a large octagonal roof: a pavilion is located at its end and serves as a resting place for farm workers and guests. From here, you can enjoy the view of the apple trees around the pavilion. A central staircase leads to the cellar where cider bottles are stored. The light penetrating the stairwell guides your eyes up to the roof construction. Leaving the pavilion, the residential building at the bottom of the hill comes into view. It is divided into two main parts, including a two-storey living area that is shared by the guests. The communal space opens up to nature with a band of windows, and in the afternoon, the sun shines through the narrow stairs which lead to the private sleeping areas. The guests can see the sunset from their beds.

The house, even more than the landscape, is a 'psychic state', and even when reproduced as it appears from the outside, it bespeaks intimacy.

Gaston Bachelard, *The Poetics of Space*, Chapter Two, Section Ten, p. 72







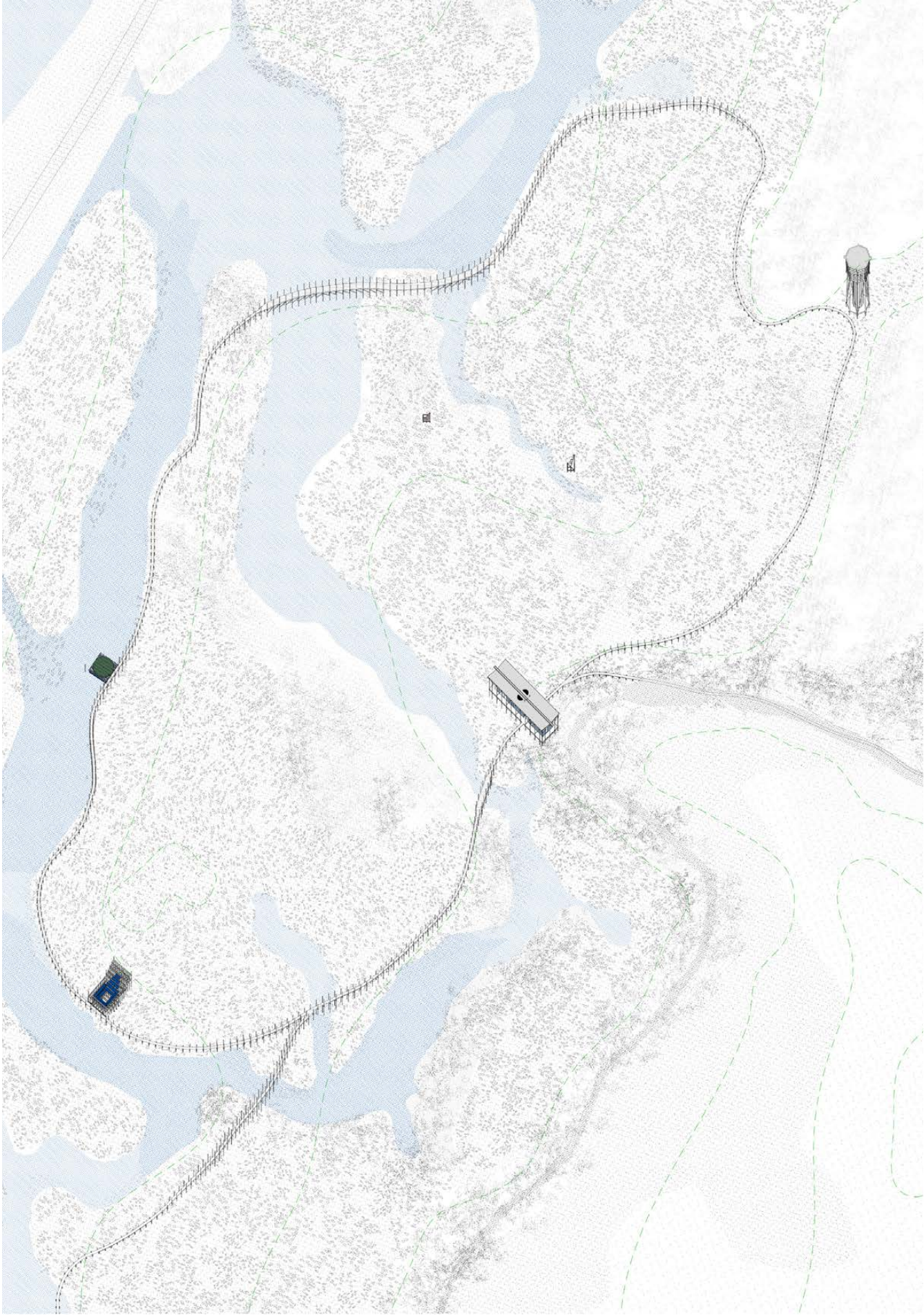


Wetland Pavilion Laboratory

The City of Hudson borders a significant natural area that has not yet been understood as a valuable amenity for the city and its population. Hudson's North Bay is a constantly changing intertidal wetland, full of rare plants and animals such as nesting wading birds and endangered fish species. Where the Hudson North Bay meets the Hudson River lies a collection of seventeen small buildings known as the Furgary Fishing Village, Shantytown, or simply The Shacks. Some of these structures may date back to the late 1800s and were primarily used as fishing and hunting getaways. However, in 2012 the police force evicted all the members of the fishing village community due to unclear ownership relations and closed the access to the shacks and the wetland.

The proposed intervention aims to redefine the borders between city and natural area and to get people involved in the unique phenomena observable in the intertidal wetland. A pathway and a field laboratory, which can be used for research on estuarine ecosystems and the exchange processes between the tidal wetland and the Hudson River, connects Hudson to Greenport and the Greenport Conservation area. Inspired by the still existing shacks of the Furgary Fishing Village, the new structures of the laboratory are envisaged as five simple elements in the landscape which are connected by a circular walkway. All the elements have distinctive characteristics and subtle mutual relationship to one another and their surroundings. They are conceived as mapping a specific part of the wetland landscape and its changes and

movements. The *Workshop* is envisaged as the base of the field laboratory and underlines the transition between land and wetland. The *Theatre* encourages discussions and takes inspiration by the interaction with changing water levels. The *Floating Platform* adapts constantly to the intertidal movement of the water. The *Bird Blind* enables a documentation of the surroundings at eye level while the *Watch Tower* stretches up into the air to help understand the interrelations of the wetland from a different perspective. While the structures vary in form and expression, they are all constructed on stilts with interlocking wood joints. They could be fabricated from salvaged or easily accessible materials, allowing for future expansion and adjustment. The Wetland Pavilion Laboratory could offer an opportunity to adopt and take advantage of the natural area surrounding it and to initiate thoughts of redefining our relation to nature. It is an approach to raise questions about static routines and to promote maintaining adaptivity and flexibility as nature is constantly redefining its own condition too.









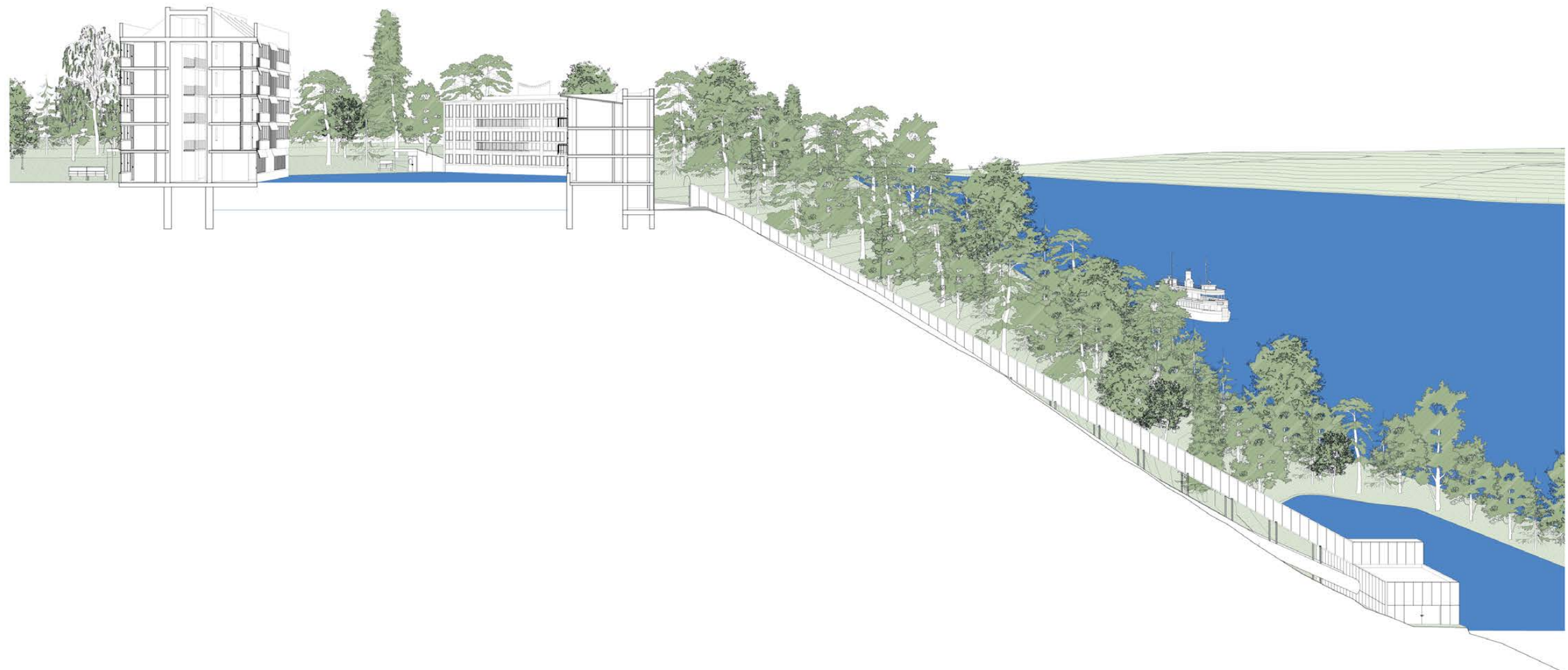
Everyday is Friday

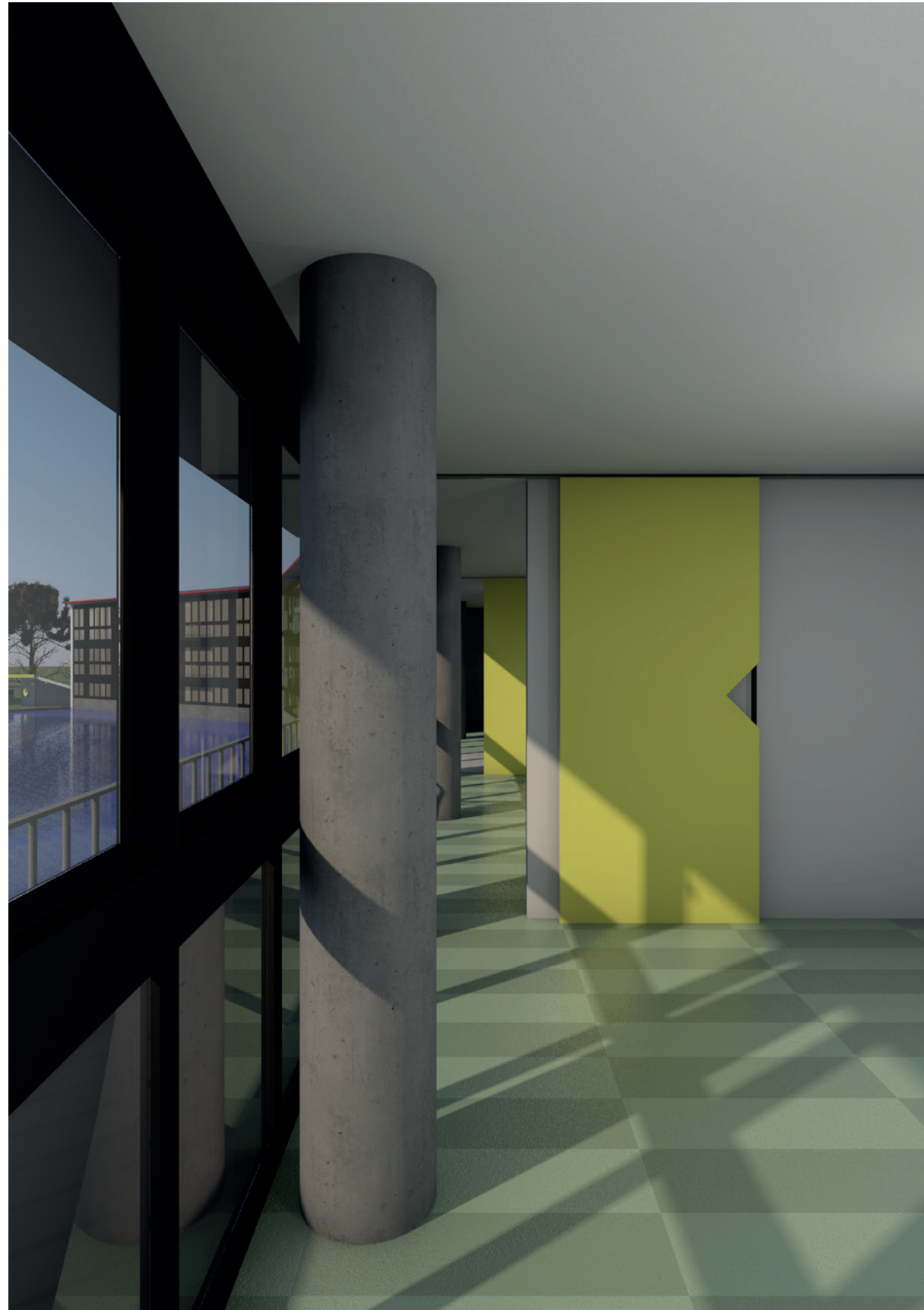
Ernst Schubert

At first glance, things often seem unclear while they are actually quite clear in relation to other things. This may be a perception that we usually encounter in everyday life. Something special can turn out to be banal and vice versa – somehow a joy of contradictions. By pursuing this way of seeing and from the perspective of a stranger in a foreign country, this project has emerged.

The underlying question is what impact the process of transformation to decentralised and sustainable energy production that we are currently facing, and which is a topic of the Green New Deal, will have on everyday life. Therefore, the project mediates between sustainable energy production, transformation of the landscape and contemporary housing in the countryside. The result is a figurative composition that creates a balance – at least for the moment. There is a street, a parking garage, a taller house, a lake, a longer house, a giant slope, a long staircase, a power house, the train tracks and the Hudson River. In the centre sits the lake, like a point of gravitation. It is a special lake that functions as an upper reservoir of a small hydroelectricity plant. In an everyday context, it can be seen as a banal lake. This significance is something to think about in a sleepless night. The surface of the lake reflects the electric lights in the house while the lake also produces the electricity to power these lights. Possibly in this state the constellation may find its completion. The overlapping themes become apparent and the different roles the lake plays for the project take on meaning.

The residential buildings share the same structural features but differ typologically. Both consist of two components that counterbalance light, material and the surrounding context to create spatial tension. The first component is heavy, enormous, durable and resilient. It creates a vertical dam adjacent to the lake and forms the supporting structure of the houses. It is made of cast concrete, rough, cold and raw and may evoke an infrastructural character. The counterpart is light, warm, precise and variable. A wooden construction shapes the apartments. These are quite simple in principle. Typically organised along long corridors they are mainly characterised by an enfilade along the facade. This creates two types of spatial relationships via two doors in each room, which are intended as one connection for the daytime and one for the night. Living together in these houses should be communal and neighbourly. The apartments in the longer house are connected by shared loggias, while the apartments in the higher house are joined more directly by large doors. The development seeks to establish contact with its neighbouring areas, which is symbolically expressed by a rainwater basin next to the road.



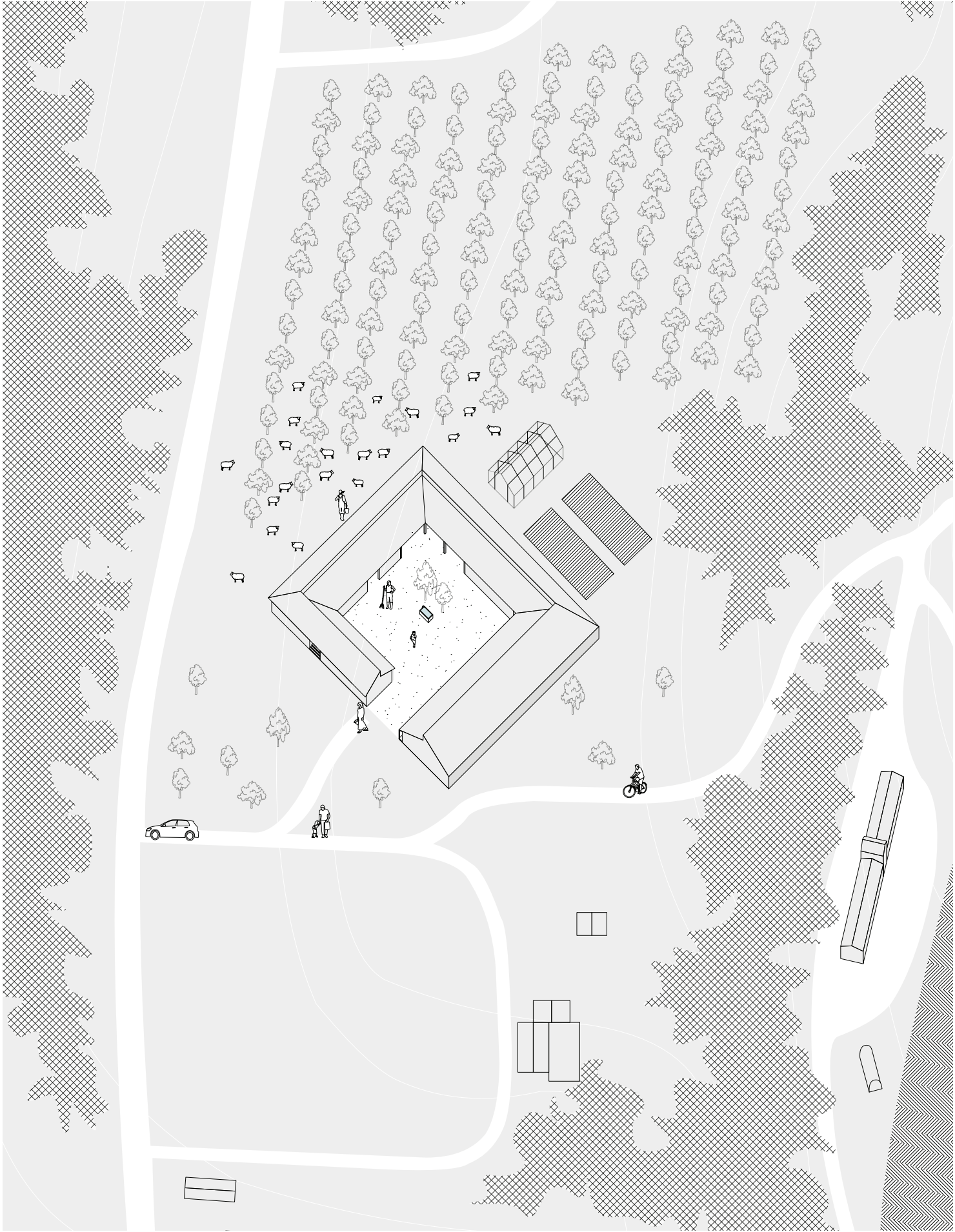


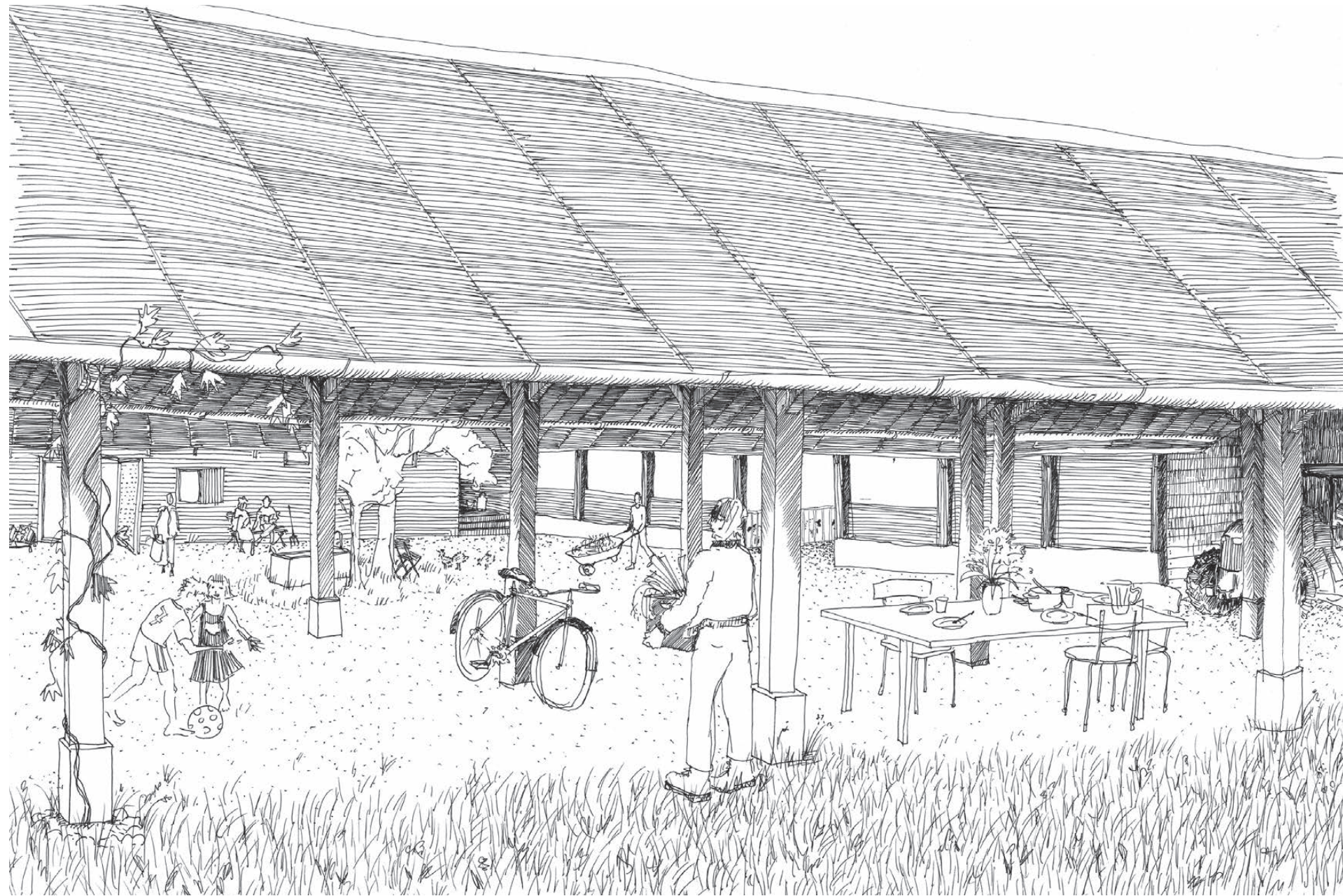


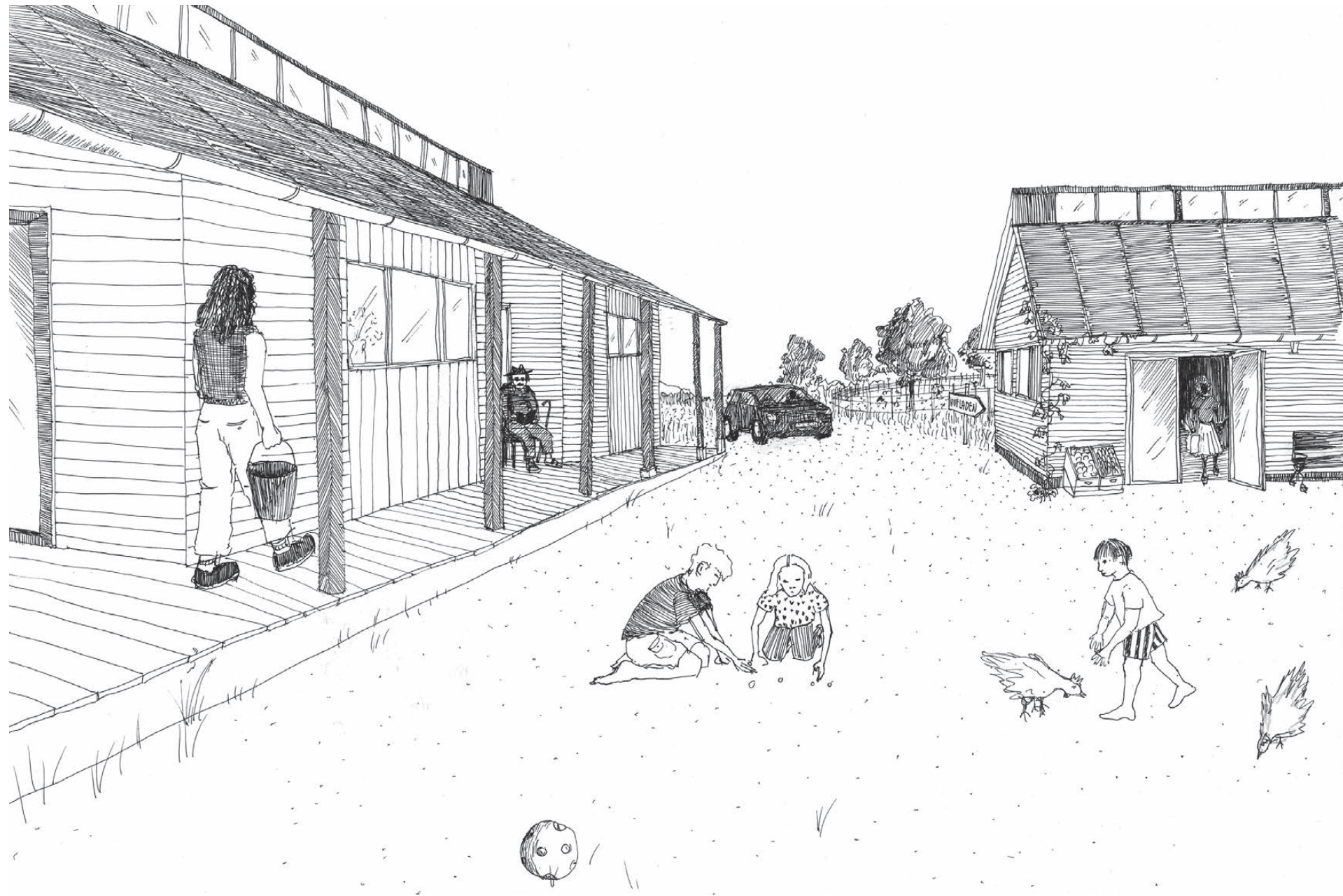
A Farm in the Hudson Valley or Elsewhere

This is a place of community. A gathering of humans and animals, between city people and farmers, between beginners and veterans. The farm is worked by four families who farm the land. The family of shepherds keeps 40 milk sheep and maintains the grazing land. They live at the bottom of a hill next to a little pond. It is quiet down there and a little lonely, something the old herdsmen were accustomed to. The job of the shepherd family is to milk the herd every morning and take the milk to the processing family. This family makes cheese and yoghurt from the sheep's milk. They work in the cheese dairy at the community farmyard. When visitors come, they teach them their ways of farming and insights into their way of living together. They also produce cider, juice, jam and cans of fermented and boiled vegetables. They have beehives which are located in the orchard. All the cooking and processing takes place near their house at the top of the hill. It is a family house with an extra apartment for a mechanic or anyone wanting to stay permanently on the farm. The vegetables and fruits are cultivated by two farming families. One is responsible for the fields and vegetables, the other maintains the fruit trees on the grazing land for the sheep. They live together on the farm in two houses facing each other. Their work and lives are closely connected. All the families have the option of working in a second job in the city to supplement their income and minimise the financial instability of farming. The land and the farming machinery belong to the cooperative. The farmyard is the centre of communal life on the farm. Visitors gather there and shop at the farm

store, the animals live in a stable and the farm workers meet in a common room. A big collective house is also part of the farmyard and offers space for twelve people plus two to four guests. The apartments housing senior farmers and young apprentices in different constellations of groups of four connects with three additional apartments across a big blooming garden and a veranda that leads to a common room and a gathering space sheltered by a roof. When the head farmers grow old and want to hand over their responsibility to the younger generation that is keen to create their own business and have more privacy than the apprentices' homes provide, they switch positions. The elderly farmers stay on the farm but move to the collective house while the new farm families move from the yard to the isolated farm houses. The farmyard contains two main buildings, the stable and the collective house. A roof covers and connects them and creates a sheltered gathering space for hot summers and rainy days. The buildings have central "dogtrot", traditional covered outdoor spaces between two rooms on each side, where the families work and live during summer. It creates a space between inside and outside, a pattern which is repeated in the living space with open and closed areas.







VOM
SÄEN
UND
ERNTEN

VOM SÄEN UND ERNTEN

Untersuchungen zu den Lebensmodellen kleinbäuerlicher Landwirtschaft
im Hudson Valley, NY und in Deutschland

Mara Günther

Bachelor-Thesis am Lehrstuhl für Entwerfen und Wohnungsbau
unter der Leitung von Prof. Verena von Beckerath
Bauhaus-Universität Weimar · Wintersemester 2019/2020

HUDSON VALLEY FARMS

Unser Aufenthalt:
Größe der Farm:
Produkte der Farm:
Mitarbeitende:

29.09.19 - 07.10.19
0,25 Hektar
Gemüse, Greens (Kohl, Rucola, Mangold), Sprossen, Beeren
Bäuerin Aileah Kvashay, Partnerin Kat und Freiwillige Hands

Clove Valley Community Farm

02.10.19

Mal wieder ein langsamer Morgen. Wir sind um acht Uhr aufgestanden und haben gefrühstückt. Niemand war zu sehen. Also ein bisschen gestrickt und gewartet. Der Himmel war leicht bewölkt, doch am Vormittag kam ab und zu die Sonne durch. Bald kam Aileah und hat mit uns zusammen Radieschen, Rettich, Greens, Sprouts und Ground Cherries geerntet sowie gewaschen und in den großen Van gepackt. Denn heute war Markttag. Nach dem Mittagessen sind Aileah und ich nach Woodstock auf den Markt gefahren. Sie hat einen wirklich schönen Stand: Er ist mit bunten Tüchern dekoriert, was das frische Gemüse umso mehr zum Leuchten bringt. Viele Leute scheinen sie hier zu kennen und

kommen gerne auf ein Gespräch vorbei. Dennoch haben wir fast die Hälfte der Sachen wieder mit nach Hause genommen. Aileah meint, es lag am Regen, der den ganzen Tag vom Himmel fiel oder daran, dass das Ende der Saison bevorsteht. Als wir so gegen 21 Uhr heimkamen, war es schon dunkel. Trotzdem sind wir noch zum mittwöchentlichen Potluck bei Erik gefahren und haben uns mit ein paar Farmern der Umgebung unterhalten. Erik hat eine Farm mit vielen Mitarbeitern und verkauft Gemüse und Kartoffeln auf dem Union Square Market in New York. Er pflanzt inzwischen auch CBD-Cannabis für die Kosmetikindustrie an. Damit habe sich für ihn ein ganz neuer Geschäftszweig eröffnet.



CLOVE VALLEY APARTMENT BARN

CLOVE VALLEY COMMUNITY FARM





MARA GÜNTHER UND HANNAH MEISEL

Der Zweck der tätigen Menschengilde
Ist die Urbarmachung der Welt,
Ob du pflügest des Geistes Gefilde,
Oder besteltest das Ackerfeld.

Lebenszweck, Friedrich Rückert

A House as an Opportunity

It is a house that offers opportunities for people who find it difficult to reintegrate into society and its structure after imprisonment. Many former inmates in United States prisons do not possess material goods and have no access to a solid social environment after their release. Nor is there a reliable system for their rehabilitation to support them effectively. Many find it extremely difficult to integrate successfully and to gain a foothold in everyday life. Would it be possible to establish a house that provides a contact point for people who are dealing with these issues, a place that can offer help and opportunities? Such a network for life, work and interaction is intended to change the way society perceives former inmates and to enable their integration into everyday life.

This project is located in the small town of Hudson, which grew into an important industrial location in the 19th century. Today, the old factories are relics of a bygone era that shape the townscape. The project focusses on the conversion of one of these factories. Red brick walls, concrete ceilings, steel beams and supports and a staircase form the functional and characteristic basic structure of the building. The design aims to adopt this infrastructure and complete it for the new use of the building. The construction measures for the conversion are chosen to ensure that the building's industrial character is maintained developed. This not only retains the extraordinary presence of the building within the townscape, but also serves its new function. Furthermore,

the conversion should be possible with a low financial and technical effort. Interventions in the fittings are only made where necessary and new elements are added with simple and standardised construction methods. This not only preserves the character of the existing context, but also lowers the fear of contact with such a social project, thus increasing its feasibility.

The building is divided into a public workshop area with an adjoining canteen and a private living area. Due to its location, the ground floor has a three-sided orientation. The canteen, which is open to both workers and visitors, faces east towards Warren Street in the town centre. The workshop area opens out onto Union Street in the west. The terrace, also on Union Street, serves as a delivery area and an expandable outdoor workplace. In the north, large windows open up onto a public road. The living area on the upper floor contains communal areas, consisting of a dining kitchen, sanitary areas and a living room. There are also private living spaces. These act as retreats where the residents have a chance to develop their individuality. They contain the necessary infrastructure and form the basis for personal appropriation. In this way, each room can be individually furnished and become unique over time. The roof space is an informal extension of the interior community area. It is a place for cooking, gardening and joint celebrations.





Hudson NY, 2019
Photography: Till Hoffmann



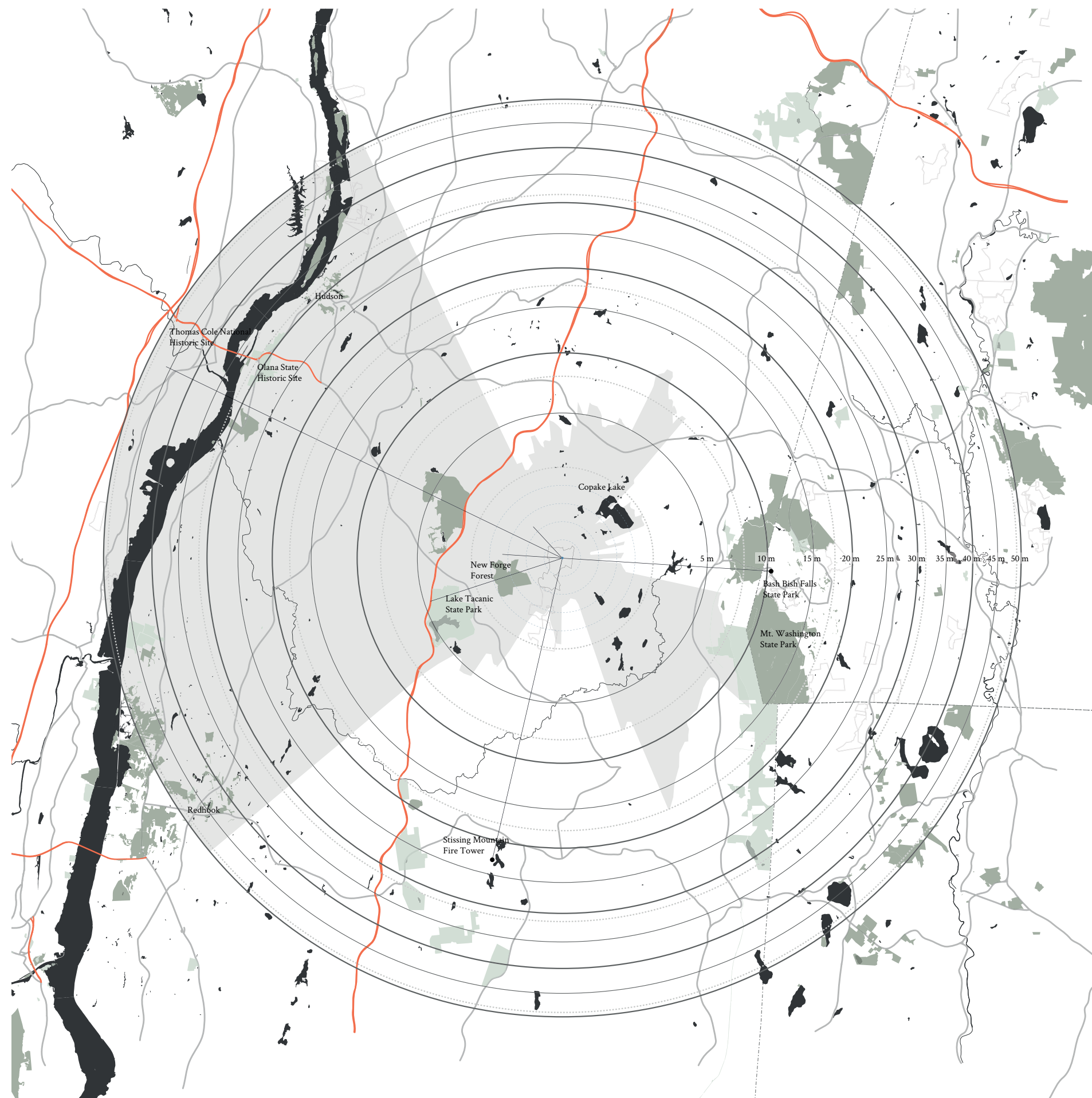
A Tower in the Landscape

County Route 27, Ancram, Columbia County, NY, in the direction of Hudson. From a distance drivers can see an object protruding above the tree tops. It is a man-made structure, a tower. Why is there a tower standing in the middle of the landscape? Does this place have a name?

Wally Farms now consists of a piece of young woodland in Taghkanic, Columbia County, NY. A bluestone wall from when the land was farmed and a sacred hill of a Native American tribe called Mahican tell the history of this place. For travelers driving through the Hudson Valley or in any American landscape, towers are a familiar sight. The diversity of construction in steel or wood, high or low, hints at the building traditions of the era it was built in, but one common characteristic is the location on top of a hill. Before the digital age, these fire towers played an important role in the protection of forests. From their tops observers could detect fires and protect whole woodlands from destruction. Now the fire towers in New York State have lost their main function and most of them have been demolished, but some serve as viewpoints by hikers, as a highlight on their trip. In his work *Non-Places* Marc Augé diagnosed an absence of history and identity in places that began to exist in symbiosis with the modern world. These places are often related to a transfer function. In reference to that phenomenon, the idea is to create a place that unites two perspectives. One perspective is that of a car driver, a characteristic figure in American culture, someone who is most likely only passing by and perceives *Wally Farms* from a distant road. The other

one is that of an explorer, who starts at the highest point on *Wally Farms* and climbs the 165 feet of stairs to see the Hudson River in the distance, some 12.5 miles away. What kind of tower could this be, that is not situated in New York City, as Rem Koolhaas describes in *Delirious New York*, but in the landscape?

The design takes as a reference the typology of fire towers and searches for an interpretation that adapts it to today's challenges. Two buildings that serve the functions of research and living are proposed. The construction and size of both must have a low impact on the ecosystem. A short walk from the tower is a cabin that provides accommodation for short stays of explorers. The small cabin has two appearances. In wintertime, the volume is closed and the living and kitchen functions are reduced to a minimum. In summertime, the façades can be opened with a pulley and the space merges with nature. Two access paths lead to the tower, the main one uphill and along a bluestone wall that passes the cabin; the other from a forest trail. The tower itself is hidden between pines and oaks, a contradiction, since it serves as a landmark but is only seen from a distance. The timber construction disappears in the mass of tree trunks. It offers opportunities to build platforms at different levels for observation of the flora and fauna. Above the tree top, explorers are able to see further with each step up, until they reach the platform that offers an astonishing view of the landscape up to the Catskill Mountains.





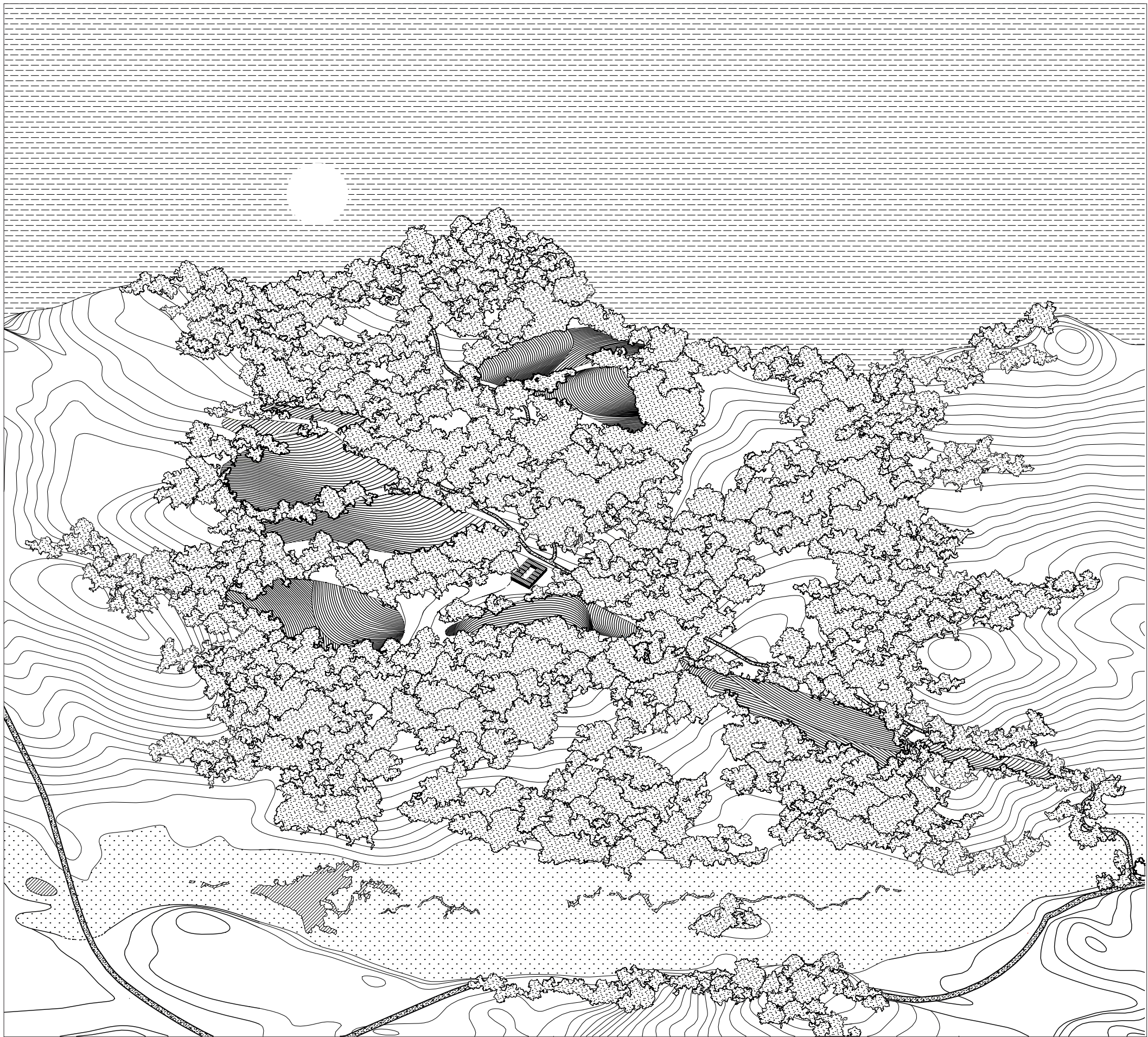




Mediating Places

On my way to Hudson I pass a small group of cyclists. It is such a rare sight that I am still captivated by the encounter when I reach town. I am shopping when I suddenly spot the bikes and their owners in front of a café. I ask them where they are from and they tell me that they are staying at a place called Wally Farms, where they are planting, gardening and doing farm work together. One of the women tells me about her appreciation of nature, how she likes being surrounded by it and that she, her husband and their friends see Wally Farms as a retreat to recover from life in New York City. She invites me to visit and see for myself. The next day I turn off at the Wally Farms sign and follow a gravel road shaded by trees for a few hundred metres. I arrive at a small car park next to a house. The building is shaped like a telescope and contains a store in the front. Open doors on the side reveal the familiar bikes. I park my car and look around, spotting a small path leading down a hill. A man inside the store greets me through an open window. We start talking about my encounter in Hudson. He smiles, points to the bikes and says I should just take one and follow the gravel path beside the house. After a short ride, now with the warm summer air on my face, I reach a fork in the path. A large steel structure with a barrel roof emerges on my left. I wheel my bike towards it. A few of its sliding doors are open, revealing the view over a well-vegetated court. The woman and her husband spot me approaching and rise from the grass. They show me their space which has a wooden box in its centre, comprising the sleeping and bathroom facilities. The façade at the back of their space

opens up, making it feel like we are sitting in the woods. The ground is covered in grasses and other plants, light is streaming through a transparent roof. They want to show me more of the site. We walk uphill through a wood, pass some fields and small blue stone walls, and arrive at a campfire surrounded by a stone circle. Some tree trunks direct the view towards an astonishing panorama of the Catskill Mountains. Back at their place the table is already set, and there I see the man from the shop again. I remember that I wanted to ask him about a small path beside the Telescope House. He tells me that it leads to the wetland, his favourite spot on the site when the sun goes down, and the landscape begins to shine and glimmer.







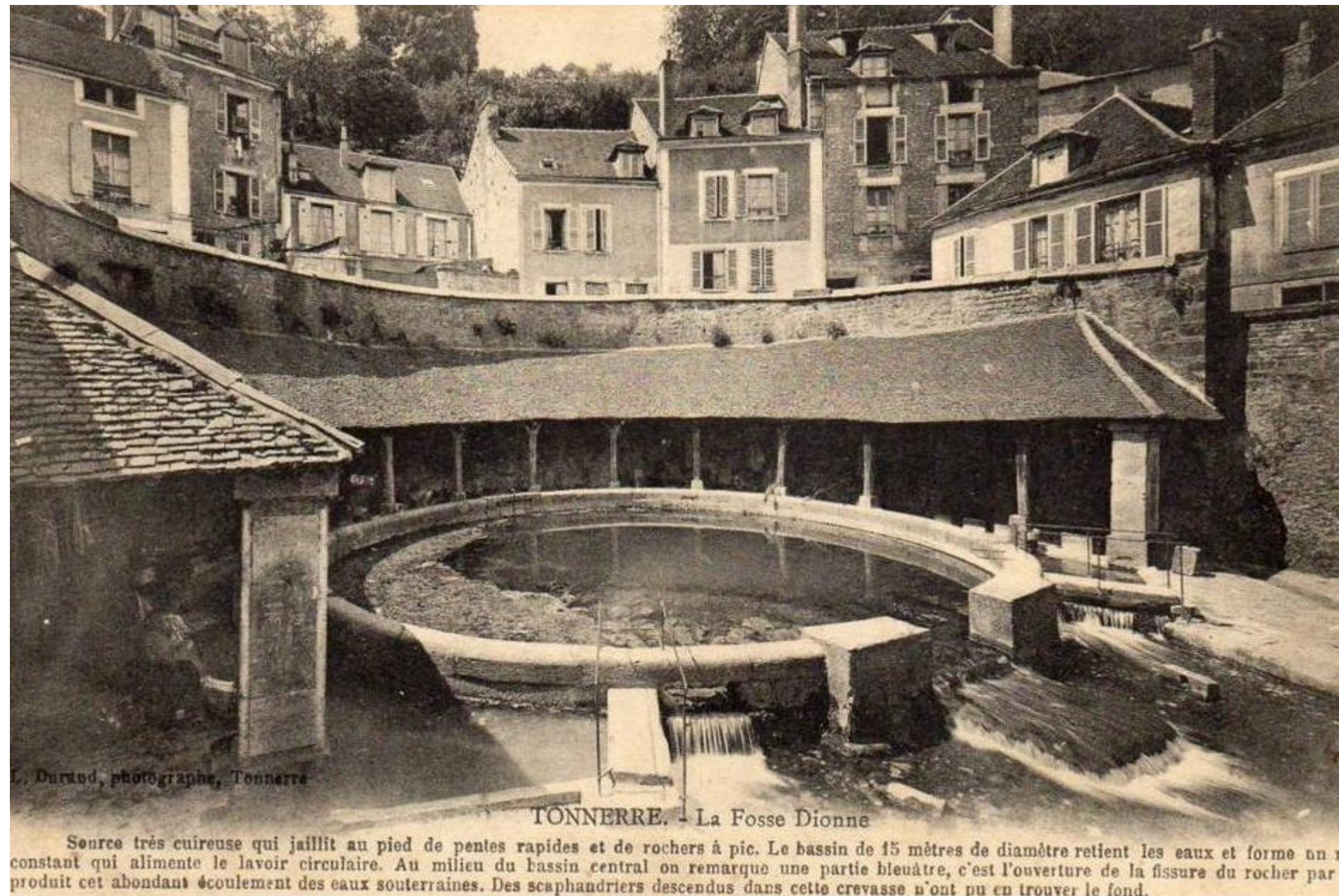


Watering Place

As of now Wally Farms is almost a blank canvas. Since the concept for the farm is intended to make room for flexibility and change over time, a basic infrastructure must be installed to ensure the feasibility of different projects on the site. Part of that infrastructure is already in place. A grid of electricity and fibre-optic cables has been installed to provide future developments with power and access to the internet. But to enable the envisioned uses, like farming and housing, it is crucial to provide the farm with potable water. Since Wally Farms is not connected to the public water supply, the usual approach would be to dig wells adjacent to all new buildings. However, this would not correspond well with the concept of adaptability and change.

This project therefore aims to complement the existing infrastructure by installing a local water supply system. Due to the projected scarcity of water as a resource, this concept focuses on the use and reuse of rainwater for the purpose of human inhabitation. A structure that harvests and collects rainwater is proposed, which is then filtered and sanitised to meet drinking water standards before it is stored and made available for domestic and agricultural uses. In contrast to the distributive nature of the existing infrastructural grid, the proposal is targeted at a less invasive way of providing a water supply. Therefore, the components of the rainwater harvesting system and the facilities that use water are situated in the same structure. Thus, it will be possible to reduce the amount of necessary construction work of pipes in times to come,

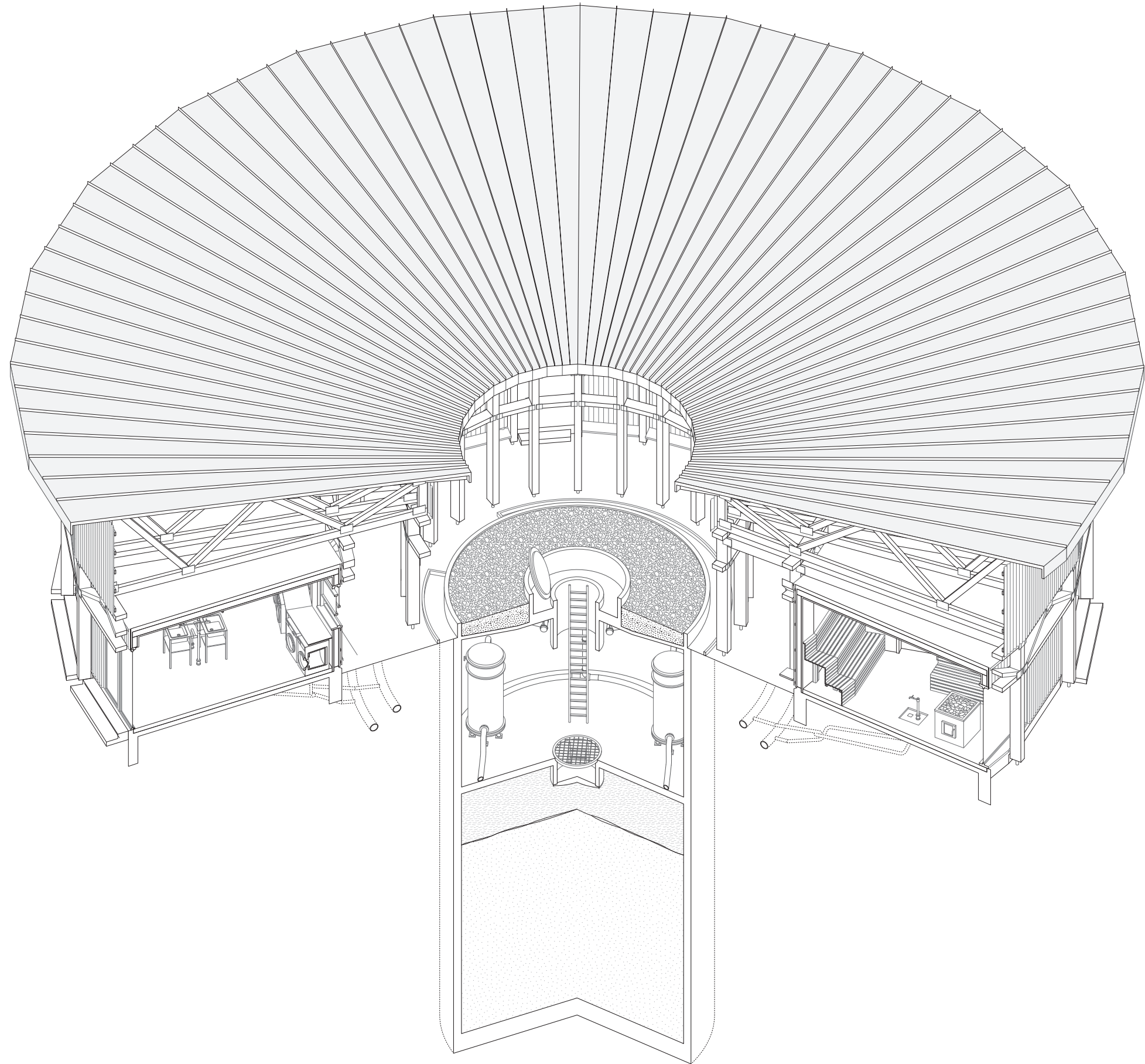
since future developments can rely on the Watering Place. Its proposed site is located near the centre of Wally Farms, facing one of the few existing structures, an A-frame building. The architecture consists of three main elements that are laid out in a circular plan. The most dominant part is the roof, giving shelter and serving as a surface for harvesting rainwater. A basin to collect the harvested water sits in the centre of the structure. A simple gravel filter provides the basic filtration before the water is drained and directed to additional filtration, sanitation and its eventual storage in a cistern on the levels below. Several small sheds containing the different spaces where water is used are arranged around the basin and the wastewater recycling system. The design is a basic timber skeleton construction with corrugated metal cladding that relates to the simplicity and efficiency of the familiar farm buildings in the New York State area. Notwithstanding the technical nature of the project, the Watering Place is conceived as a social space, where people can engage in conversation while doing their laundry, taking a steam bath, attending to the vegetables grown in a nearby patch, enjoying a cup of tea or simply taking a shower.



L. Durand, photographe, Tonnerre

TONNERRE. - La Fosse Dionne

Source très cuireuse qui jaillit au pied de pentes rapides et de rochers à pic. Le bassin de 15 mètres de diamètre retient les eaux et forme un ni constant qui alimente le lavoir circulaire. Au milieu du bassin central on remarque une partie bleuâtre, c'est l'ouverture de la fissure du rocher par o produit cet abondant écoulement des eaux souterraines. Des scaphandriers descendus dans cette crevasse n'ont pu en trouver le fond.



Rurally United

On our journey from New York City along the Hudson Valley we encountered many different types of large buildings. Some of them were particularly impressive: the abandoned IBM production facilities in Kingston, the former factory and now Dia:Beacon art museum and especially the many differently shaped barns on Hawthorne Farm. These large structures are used for a variety of processes that are an integral part of rural life. They are places of production, trade, culture and social exchange. This diversity of usage meets a specific architectural expression that primarily follows economic goals. They are created with serial elements, expandable if necessary, from robust and inexpensive materials. We also saw various small-scale dwellings that form a strong contrast to the large-scale buildings. This juxtaposition interested me and therefore these observations form the basis for my proposal.

The design proposal is located at *Wally Farms*, an experimental field for future approaches to sustainable agriculture and new forms of cohabitation, as well as for research and interaction with the public. All of these topics will be combined in a single building. On the one hand, it is a barn that accommodates agricultural functions but is flexible enough to adapt to new requirements and, on the other hand, as part of the barn, it is a house for changing residents, who want to explore *Wally Farms*. Part of the concept is to achieve a functional open-mindedness that allows agricultural work as well as artistic or scientific research. The house barn, a rare American house type

that was created by German settlers in the mid-19th century, serves as a reference. This concept is further developed and results in a building which is robust and adaptable, as well as inhabitable and cosy. The building is located at the edge between two main landscapes, a large clearing and a forest. Like the reference, the design distinguishes between a half-buried basement and the upper floors above it. The basement exploits climatic aspects and creates a variety of storage spaces for agricultural goods and supplies for the residents. Furthermore, a cantilever created by the upper wooden part of the building provides an elongated covered area directly in front of it. From there, a stairway leads to the main floor. The dwelling is located in the southern part, while the barn is positioned in the north. Due to the sloping terrain, the main floor can be accessed at grade from the east. The two gables represent the double function of dwelling and barn. Combining these two rural types creates an intense contrast of large, rather anonymous and small, more intimate spaces. Moreover, the energy concept for the building plays an important role. It will vary greatly depending on the seasons. While in the winter life takes place in the dwelling, the entire building is used in the summer. As a result, only the residential part needs to be insulated and heated, while the remaining and greater part of the building is exposed to natural conditions.

German Barn | Swiss Barn | Sweitzer Barn | Grundscheier

Any one of a variety of barns, often serving as a combination barn and home, built during the 18th and 19th century by German-speaking immigrants to the New World; especially characterized by a shingled gambrel roof or gable roof; a second floor overhanging one side of the barn, well beyond the foundation; usually an inclined driveway providing direct entry to the threshing floor where wheat was threshed, hay was stored, and where the family lived. The basement was used as a stable for horses, cattle, and sheep; often of stone construction or masonry up the threshing floor and wood construction above. Many stone barns had long, narrow, vertical slots in the walls for supplying the barn with fresh air.⁸

⁸Harris, Cyril M. Dictionary of Architecture and Construction, Fourth Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill. 2006. p.460
Fig.1& Fig.2 <https://www.heritagebarns.com/showcase/newtown-barn/>

e.g. 1190 Fiery Hill Rd. barn, Newtown, PA (originally built in Little Falls, NY around 1840)

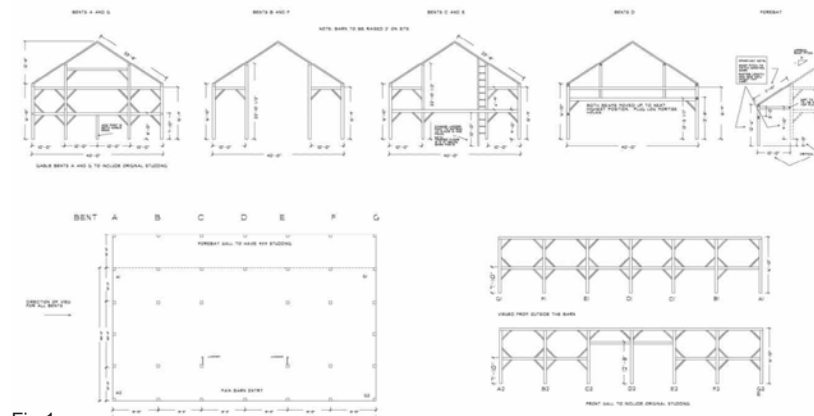


Fig.1



Fig.2



Cantilever Building

Karlotta Könneke, Sebastian Jäger

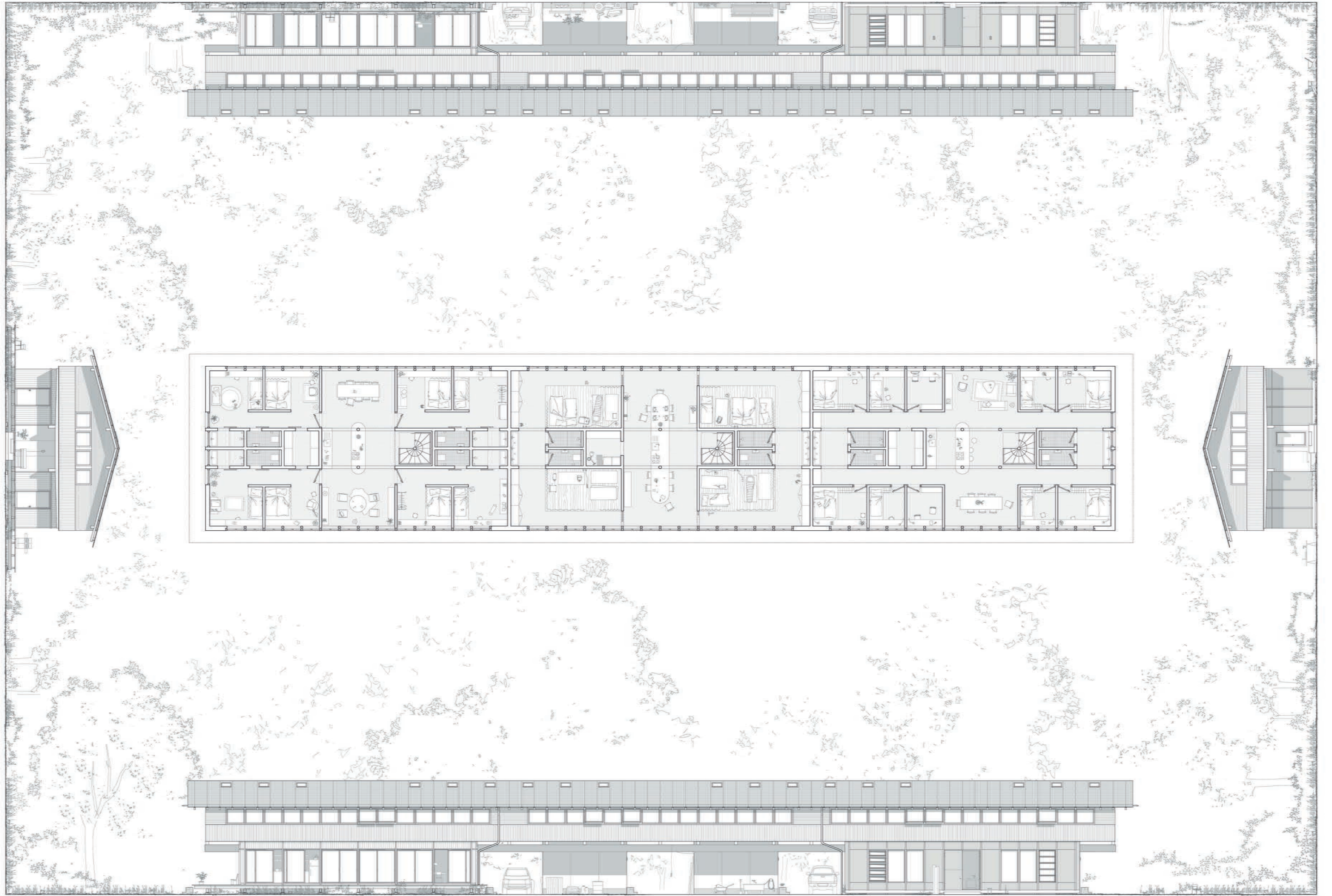
Wally Farms is located near the city of Hudson in upstate New York and covers approximately 500 acres of land. Currently, the area barely has any infrastructure except electricity and internet. But a major development will take place; however, its type and timing is difficult to predict. This design proposal is located in the south-east of the area, accessed by a small road, close to an existing A-frame house. It proposes a flexible residential building with different forms of living together. The design's principle derives from the historic cantilever barn. This type of barn was characterised by multiple uses. The cantilevered upper floor served as an area to dry and store straw or tobacco, and protected the goods from moisture. The rooms on the ground floor (cribs) were feed stores or stables. The overhang also functioned as a shelter for agricultural equipment and animals, as no pillars restricted the space, and it protected the supporting structure from the weather. The central passage provided easy access for vehicles bringing in the hay or other goods and stowing them in the attic's storage space.

The Cantilever Building is erected in a hybrid wood construction. Six boxes, made of prefabricated, solid wood elements support the cantilevered purlin roof structure. They are aligned in a row to form a long house. The project proposes a division of functions on two floors. While the upper floor accommodates living spaces, the ground floor opens out to the site and allows mixed uses. The building contains three layouts for different forms of temporary living. The plans are designed for varying

user groups and their respective durations of stay. While the space for short term residents, like harvesters and visitors, offers basic opportunities for individualisation, people who are staying for up to a year for research or manual work can personalise their furnished rooms. The floor plan for families or flat-sharing communities offers most possibilities for individualisation with the necessary space for their own furniture. The building is divided into three segments that extend to the ground floor. One is part of the initial structure and, besides a multipurpose room for seminars, events etc., includes a kitchen and dining area. Two boxes and the cantilevered upper floor form a functional unit. One box contains a toilet and the building services room, the other the access to the staircase which leads up to the living floor. The space sheltered by the cantilever roof can, if necessary, be expanded to enlarge the room program. Initially, the unused part of the ground floor serves as a shelter. It is in the hands of the residents to expand this space over time and according to their needs. Furthermore, the building services including the sanitation is organised in a closed system for each unit. With less occupancy in winter, single units can be closed off individually. This practical approach offers an adaptable structure that responds to the flexible and experimental character of Wally Farms.



Tipton Homestead "Cantilerver" Barn,
Cades Cove, Tennessee
Source: experiencecadescove.com





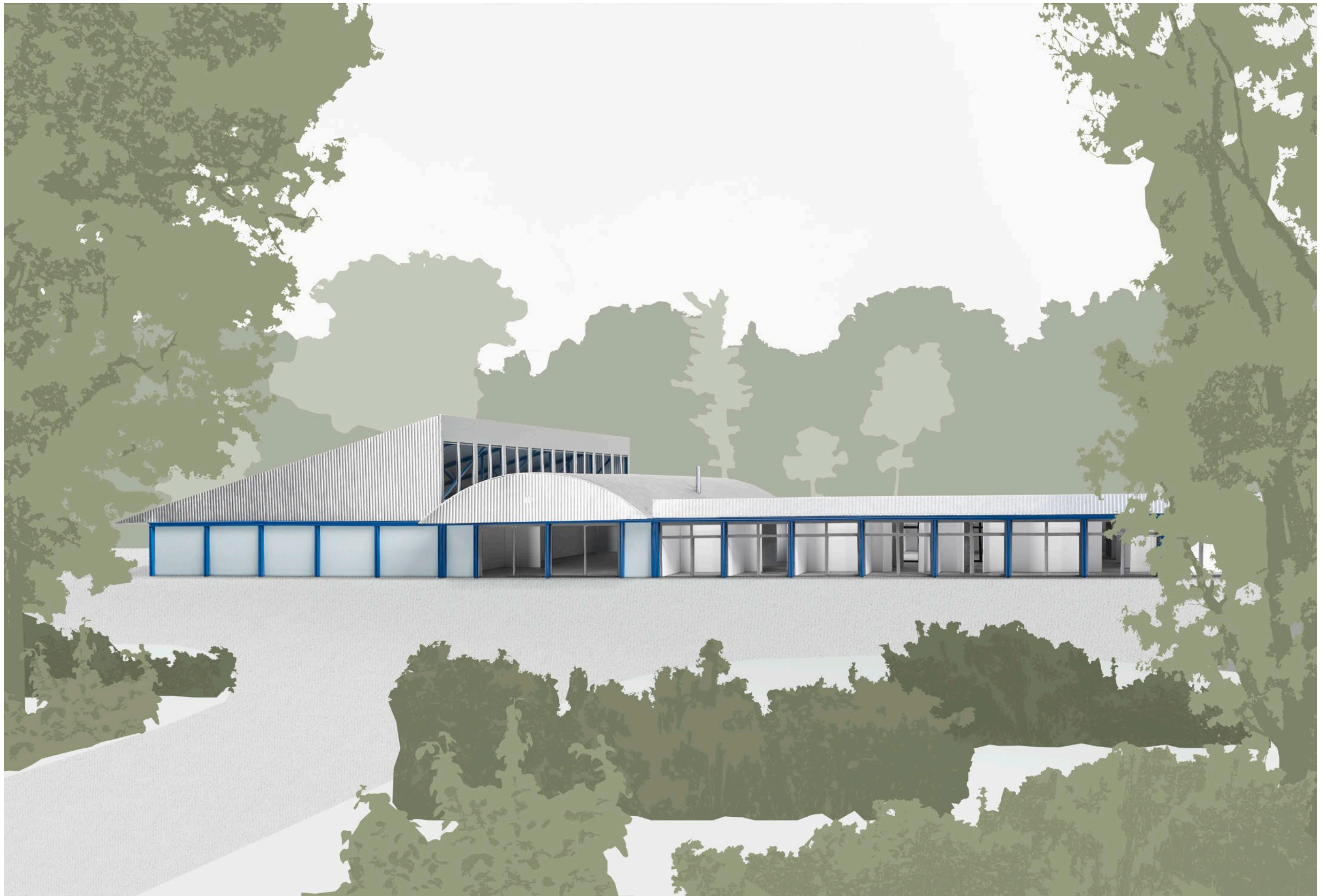


The Hudson Valley Catalyst

A House for Jöns

Located close to the entry to *Wally Farms* on Route 27, the proposed building is placed in an area called Walnut Woodlands. Sitting in between the wetlands and the forest, the building is part of the arrival experience at *Wally Farms*. It acts not only as a starting point but also as a hub from where the site can be developed. The project is leading the way into the site's future sustainable uses at the intersection of agriculture, new forms of living and scientific research. Its peculiar appearance shimmering in between the trees will make the design proposal a built manifestation for future developments. The building can be best defined as a catalytic element intended to stimulate the development of *Wally Farms* and its land. In a similar way that catalysts are necessary for chemical reactions and the change they initiate, the project provides the infrastructure for groups that focus on sustainability, their work leading the way in agriculture, social and scientific research. By bringing together multidisciplinary teams to work on specific subjects for limited amounts of time, the building will gain importance for the entire Hudson Valley region. Through its functions and ever-changing focuses, it will sustain and give back to the community in the region. A sheltered gathering place provides living and working spaces for limited time spans and groups of various sizes. Its spatial configuration aims to accelerate collaboration, creativity and productivity through a sequence of elements that serve singular and particular functions.

In order to deliver on this program, the three parts of the design proposal are each designed as specific typologies to encourage the inhabitants to be more productive and collaborative during their limited stays. Each part contains one function of the program and is characterised by an individual roof and a space specifically designed for one purpose. A communal space designed for collective activities and events is placed under a barrel roof in the centre of the building. The live-in guests gather here to cook in a shared kitchen, dine and socialise. In the summer, both front and back facades can be opened thus extending the space into the landscape. During winter, the community gathers around a central fireplace and it can create a more introverted setting by closing off the central part with heavy curtains. The guests sleep in individual pods that are equipped with minimum furnishing and maximum views to the outside or the central courtyard. The rigid layout of the sleeping quarters serves the need for privacy but also allows inhabitants to open up their spaces to the community. On closer inspection, the seemingly unspecific layout offers a multitude of spaces that can be appropriated for alternative uses and therefore proposes a new model of cohabitation. Reminiscent of a large empty barn as an area for work, the action space is under a large shed roof with a view of the wetlands. To accommodate the inhabitants' varying subjects, this is the most flexible space of all three. The ground floor, equipped with a crane, can be used for heavy and dirty work. The gallery above offers space for more delicate work.





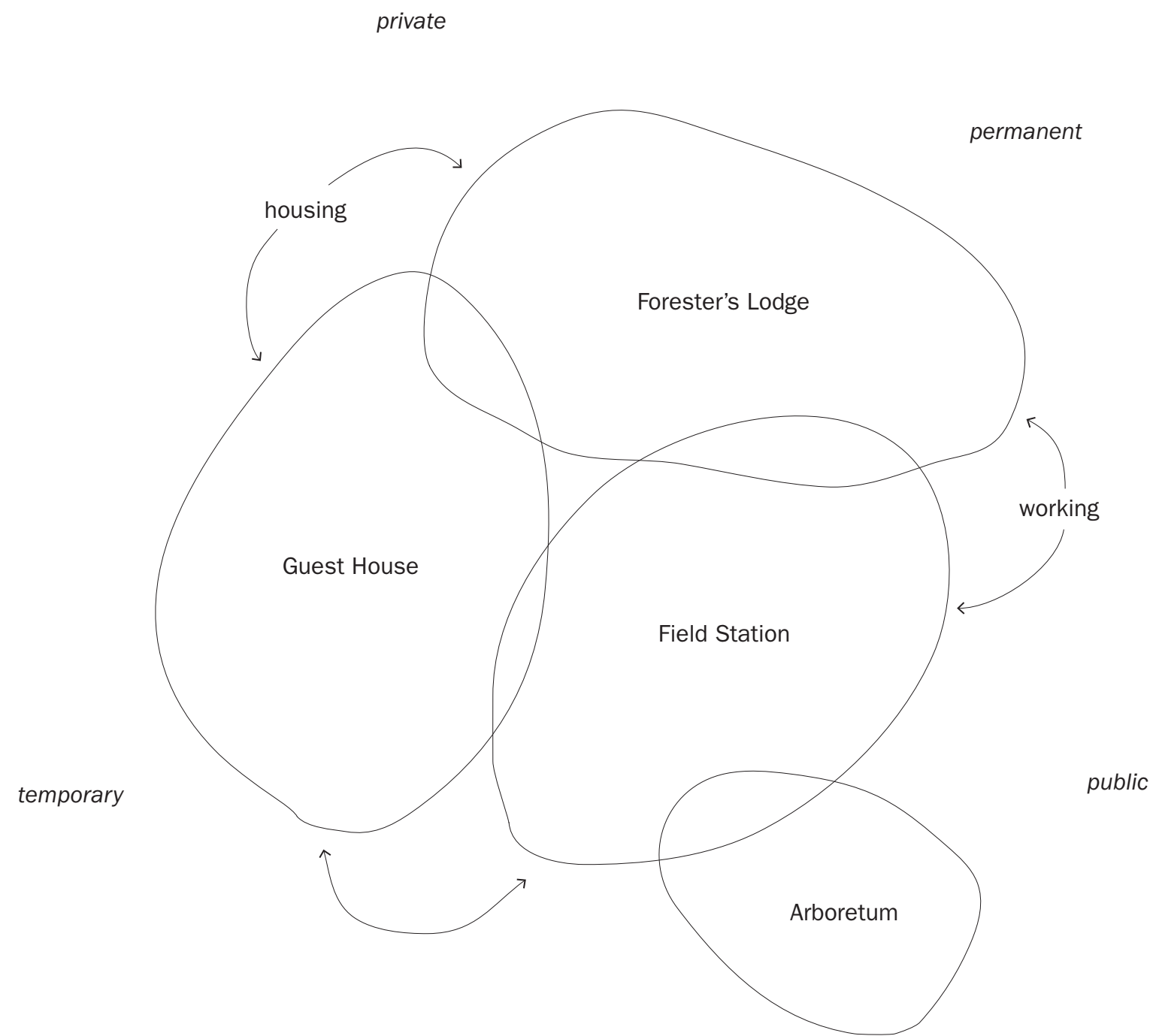




Two Buildings in and about the Woods

Fields and forests is what this land called *Wally Farms* consists of. Different natural elements can be found and some phenomena observed. It contains several defined ecoregions and geographical contexts of different scales, watersheds that correlate with forests and wetlands – and it could become a part of a network of smart or experimental forests. This project makes the forest its point of origin, research topic and setting all at the same time. The proposal consists of two buildings and three functions: Forester's Lodge with an adjacent Guest House and the Field Station provide spaces for living and working amidst nature. Forester's Lodge is the family residence of the forester who manages the land and supervises the Field Station. The content of the program could be seen as traditional and obsolete, but here it is translated and adapted to local conditions and related to current debates by giving it a sustainable outline, thereby defining its relevance anew. The residence is complemented by a Guest House to accommodate researchers and students who are staying and working on the site for a short or medium term period. In addition to private rooms, it comprises generous common areas. From there it is just a short walk to the Field Station, where the forester works and researchers conduct their studies. It acts as a meeting point, facilitating professional exchange and an intersection for people working in different disciplines, such as ecologists, geologists, biologists, hydrologists, engineers among others. The objective is not only the collection and recording of information and data, but also their evaluation and

communication. Certain methods can be tested and applied, different generations integrated and educated, new perspectives on questions of sustainability explored. Even long-term projects can be established and followed up at the station. The building's upper floor contains the researchers' and forester's offices, a classroom for meetings and courses, storage and archive spaces as well as a shared break room with a small kitchen. The ground floor can be opened up on all sides and – when open – connects seamlessly to the forest. There are two laboratories, one for research concerning soil and wood, and another for research on water and weather, as well as a room for tools and equipment and an exhibition space, where visitors learn about the area's characteristics, current research topics and climate change. From there, visitors can wander around the close surroundings and explore the arboretum, a botanical collection of fifty tree species common in the state of New York. A visit is augmented by an accompanying explanatory booklet. The two buildings in and about the woods present an exemplary translation of a historical program into current conditions and of an architectural program into a globally relevant and locally rooted context. The proposal can be transferred to another or several other places.









Wally's

The beginnings were simple. Small lunch cars were towed in front of workplaces, where people worked late hours, to provide them with coffee and food. The owners of a few of these cars decided to run stationary lunch cars and positioned them close to the workplaces. A few of these carts were defunct train dining cars. Out of this context the term diner emerged, now associated with iconic counters and booths. After the Great Depression, diners were advertised as an opportunity for an independent, steady income and even promoted with monthly earnings and location hints. Many of the older diners in cities were characterised by the people who built them, often high-quality craftsmanship by skilled immigrants. They served breakfast (usually around the clock), lunch, dinner, sodas and ice cream. Due to the long opening hours, the diner quickly became not only a place where all classes of society mixed but also a hangout for teenagers, night owls, policemen and lonely souls in search of a hot coffee or comforting food. This was best captured by Edward Hopper in his famous *Nighthawks* painting. In the 1950s, the American roadside continued to develop. More people owned a car and were eager to explore their home country. In addition to diners, motels and gas stations became popular features along roads. For both, motel and diner, the goal was to establish a home from home. They found expression in two distinct architectural styles, the traditional and the modern. The latter was driven by an economic upturn and the technical advances at the time, which reflected on the choice of construction methods and materials. Subsequently, the diner became a mainstream

catalogue product, similar to the mobile home, which was streamlined to be preassembled, put on a trailer and driven to its final destination.

Wally's is not directly located on the main road, but not far from it. A mirrored pillar with neon lettering on the roadside draws your attention to the diner. You pull up to the parking lot and see the shadowy silhouette of the diner in the distance. A patchy path leads towards it, framed by tall weeds. At the end of the path you will be greeted by Wally's. Inside you will find a counter, booths and a variety of dishes to choose from. The counter is u-shaped and varies in width. It is the widest on the side where the stools are placed and narrowest on the opposite side. On the counter sits a cash register and a small display case for cakes and other self-made products. The back rests of the booth seats are higher than in regular diners to provide privacy. Each booth has its own window with a view into the landscape. The window at the counter continues around from the booths and provides an unobstructed view across the surrounding wetland.



Dan Graham

Homes for America
Dan Graham
6







Wally's Breakfast/Lunch/Dinner

BREAKFAST SERVED DAILY 7AM - 11AM
LUNCH SERVED DAILY 12AM - 3PM
DINNER SERVED DAILY 5PM - 8PM
CAKES AND DAILY SPECIALS SERVED ALL DAY
BAR OPEN FROM 8PM - LATE

Breakfast - all served with coffee

Oatmeal Cup - Homemade Oats with local fruit	\$3.00	Oatmeal Bowl - homemade Oats with local fruit	\$4.00
Granola - local fruit, local yogurt	\$6.00	French Toast - fresh fruit, maple syrup	\$7.00
Buckwheat Plate - local fruit, maple syrup	\$8.00	Bullworm Bagel - brooklyn bagel, scallion cream cheese, red onion, capers and bullworm scramble	\$8.00
Egg & Cheese Roll	\$4.00	Omelet Your Way - select 3 sides	\$9.00
Veg Burrito - scrambled egg, cheddar, potatoes, pico de gallo	\$8.00	Farmers Skillet - veggies, onions, potatoes, cheddar, two eggs	\$10.00
Salsa verde, flour tortilla, refried beans	\$3.50	Extras - Veggies, fruit, Chickens, Bullworm, Toast, Fries, Hashbrowns, toast	\$2.50
Cricket Omelette - scrambled egg, veggies, crickets	\$3.00	Refried Beans, various Dips, Eggs (any variation)	
Chickpea Omelette - vegetables			

Lunch/Dinner - all served with one side and a pickle

Wally's Salad - water cress, roasted beans, dried cranberries, house vinaigrette	\$3.00	Cricket Salad - romaine, roasted peppers, aged parmesan, house dressing, croutons, cricket topping	\$7.00
Greek Salad - feta, olives, pepperoncini, roasted peppers, olives, house vinaigrette	\$8.00	Caesar Salad - romaine, roasted peppers, aged parmesan, house dressing, croutons	\$8.00
Baby greens, house vinaigrette	\$4.00	Vegetable Soup - potatoes, carrots, leek, homemade broth	\$5.00
CHILI - pico, corn, tortilla strips	\$9.00	Hearthly Stew - homemade beef stew	\$7.00
Split Pea Bowl	\$6.00	Club Sandwich - bacon, chicken breast, tomato, salad	\$9.00
BLAT - bacon, lettuce, homemade brioche roll		Bullworm Sandwich - roasted veggies, salad, homemade bullworm patty	\$8.00
Veggie Sandwich - roasted veggies, salad, homemade brioche roll	\$15.00	Sides - fries, salads, pickles, slaws, mashed potatoes, hash browns	+\$2.50
Brat - local vegetables	\$8.00		
Burger - lettuce, tomato, homemade brioche roll, either meat, bull-worm or vegan patty			

Drinks

Almond	\$1.00
Coke	\$2.50
Diet Coke	\$2.50
Sprite	\$2.50
Diet Sprite	\$2.50
Fanta	\$2.00
Fresh OJ	\$1.00
Hot Tea	\$1.00
Iced Tea	\$1.00
Coffee	\$1.00
Iced Coffee	Free!
Water	

Dessert/Shakes

Various Homemade Cakes - see the counter showcase	\$3.00
Choc Chip Cookie	\$1.00
Banana Split - banana, vanilla ice cream, banana ice cream, whipped cream, chocolate sauce	\$4.00
Milkshakes - various milkshakes, made with local organic milk and ice cream, vegan option available	\$3.50

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