

Therme am Park
Mexikanische Studente
PLANEN FÜR DIE KURSTADT

Universidad
Autónoma
Metropolitana 
Casa abierta al tiempo **Azcapotzalco**

Thermal bath at the Park
Mexican students
PLAN FOR THE HEALT RESORT

Centro termal junto al Parque
Estudiantes mexicanos
DISEÑAN PARA EL BALNEARIO

BAD
NAU
HEIM

Deutschland - Hessen - Wetteraukreis

„Therme am Park in Bad Nauheim. Mexikanische Studenten planen für die Kurstadt“

Einführung

Mit großer Mehrheit hat das Stadtparlament in Bad Nauheim, Deutschland, im September 2012 beschlossen, die alte Therme durch eine neue zu ersetzen, ohne Einbeziehung von Badehäusern des anliegenden Sprudelhofes. Nichtsdestrotzt erscheint eine sowohl räumliche als auch inhaltliche Verknüpfung mit dem Jugendstilensemble sinnvoll, insbesondere da der Sprudelhof nicht nur die identitätsstiftende „Wiege“ der Kurstadt, sondern früher auch einen wichtigen Teil des Badebetriebes darstellte. So hat der Architekt Wilhelm Jost mit dem heutigen Baudenkmal ein herausragendes Großprojekt für die Region geschaffen, mit welchem sensibel umgegangen werden sollte.

Da auch aus der Luft betrachtet mit dem Sprudelhof und der Therme zwischen der Ludwigstraße und dem schmalen Fluß Usa sowie dem anschließenden Kurpark eine sogenannte Inselsituation vorliegt, sollte eine Gruppe von Architekturstudenten der Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) - Azcapotzalco in Mexiko-Stadt zeigen, wie beide Gebäude aufeinander abgestimmt werden könnten. Darüber hinaus sollten die Studenten prüfen, ob die alte Therme eventuell während des Baus der neuen in Betrieb bleiben könnte, eine aktuelle Forderung vieler Bad Nauheimer Badegäste.

Die mexikanischen Studenten befinden sich im 7. von insgesamt 12 Trimestern und belegen das Entwurfsseminar „Taller de Arquitectura I-A“, geleitet vom Bad Nauheimer Professor für Architektur und Städtische Studien Dr. Christof Göbel. Bezüglich des architektonischen Programmes orientiert sich das neue Thermalbad am bestehenden und unterteilt sich in die Bereiche der Innen- und Außenbecken, Sauna, Beauty & Wellness, Solarium, Café & Bistro und die dazugehörigen Servicezonen sowie einen öffentlichen Parkplatz. Zudem sollte erwähnt werden, dass die Studenten aus einem unterschiedlichen Kulturraum kommen und nicht die Möglichkeit hatten, die städtebaulichen Begebenheiten vor Ort kennenzulernen. So haben die Arbeiten keinerlei Anspruch auf Realisierung, sondern können lediglich „Denkanstöße“ geben. Nichtsdestrotzt erhoffen wir uns, spannende bzw. städtebaulich-architektonisch interessante Lösungsansätze anzubieten und einen „Ideenkatalog“ möglicher baulicher Szenarien aufzuzeigen.



BAD NAUHEIM

“Thermal bath at the Park in Bad Nauheim. Mexican students plan for the health resort”

Introduction

The City Council of Bad Nauheim, Germany, has decided by a large majority in September 2012 to replace the old spa with a new one without the inclusion of bathhouses of the adjacent “Sprudelhof”. Nevertheless a spatial interlinking as well as by content with this ensemble of Art Nouveau seems to be rational, in particular because the “Sprudelhof” not only represented the identity cradle of Bad Nauheim, but also an important part of the former bath operation. So the architect Wilhelm Jost has created with this historical monument an outstanding large-scale project for the region, with which should be dealt sensitively.

From a bird’s eye view, a so called island scheme with the “Sprudelhof” and the thermal bath between the Ludwigstraße and the small river Usa as well as the Kurpark can be perceived. With this in mind, a group of architecture students of the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) - Azcapotzalco in Mexico City were asked to propose ways in which both buildings could be coordinated. In addition, the students should examine whether the old spa could remain in operation during the construction of the new one, an actual reclaim of many health resort visitors in Bad Nauheim.

The registered Mexican students, halfway in their study program (7th trimester of 12 en total), course the design seminar “Taller de Arquitectura I-A” working with the Professor of Architecture and Urban Studies Dr. Christof Göbel, native from Bad Nauheim. Regarding the architectural program, the new thermal centre focuses on the existing subdivision into areas for the internal and external pools, sauna, beauty & wellness, solarium, coffee & bistro and the service zones as well as a public parking lot. Worth mentioning that the students are from a different culture and did not have the opportunity to get to know the urban conditions on-site. So, the projects have no claim on realization and can be considered only to give “food for thought”. Nonetheless, we hope to offer stimulating and interesting urban-architectural proposals showing a “catalogue of ideas” of possible building scenarios.



“Centro termal junto al Parque in Bad Nauheim. Estudiantes mexicanos diseñan para el balneario”

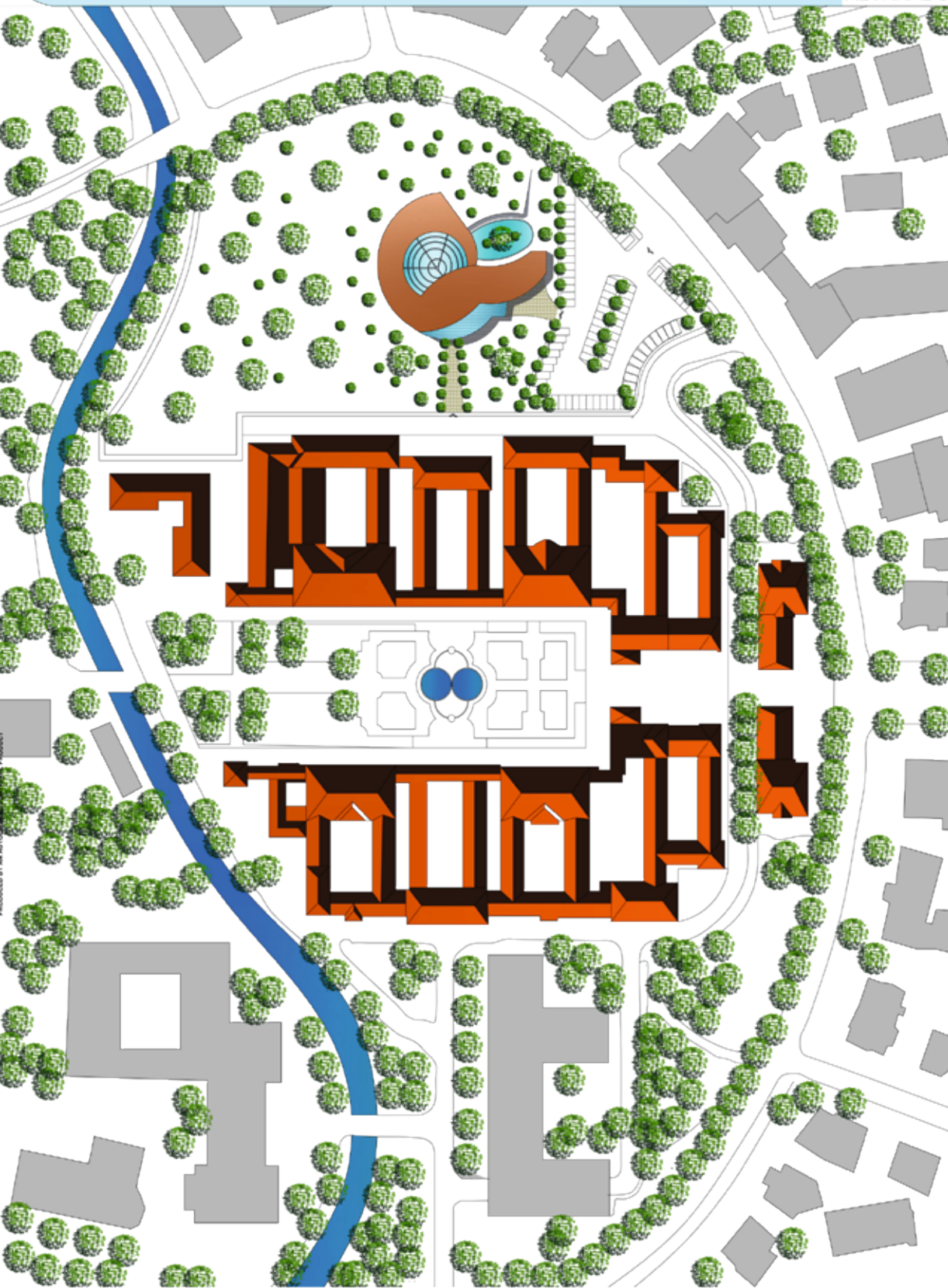
Introducción

El Parlamento de la ciudad de Bad Nauheim, Alemania, decidió por una amplia mayoría en septiembre de 2012 reemplazar el centro termal existente por uno nuevo sin inclusión del adyacente “Sprudelhof”. No obstante, una interconexión tanto espacial así como de la temática con el conjunto de estilo Modernista parece razonable, en particular porque el “Sprudelhof” no sólo representa la cuna de la identidad de la ciudad, sino también formó una parte importante del funcionamiento del balneario. Por ello, el arquitecto Wilhelm Jost creó con este monumento arquitectónico un proyecto excepcional de gran escala para la región y el cual debería ser tratado sensiblemente.

También existe con el “Sprudelhof” y la alberca termal, entre la Ludwigstraße y el arroyo Usa así como el Kurpark vistos del aire, una situación tipo isla. De tal manera un grupo de alumnos de Arquitectura de la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) - Azcapotzalco en México D.F. debería mostrar cómo los edificios podrían vincularse adecuadamente. Además, los estudiantes deberían evaluar hasta qué punto la alberca de aguas termales existente podría seguir en funcionamiento durante la construcción del nuevo edificio, un reclamo actual de muchos bañistas en Bad Nauheim.

Los estudiantes mexicanos cursan el séptimo trimestre de doce en total, inscritos en la materia "Taller de Arquitectura-A", dirigido por el Profesor de Arquitectura y Estudios Urbanos Dr. Christof Göbel, originario de Bad Nauheim. Con respecto al programa arquitectónico, el nuevo centro termal se orienta al existente subdividiéndose en áreas para: las albercas tanto internas como externas, sauna, beauty & wellness, solarío, café & bistro, las zonas de servicios así como un estacionamiento público. Cabe mencionar que los alumnos vienen de una cultura diferente y no tuvieron la oportunidad de conocer las condiciones urbanas in situ. Así, sus diseños no aspiran a una posible realización, sino son sólo estímulos para reflexionar. No obstante, se espera ofrecer propuestas inspiradoras urbanística y arquitectónicamente interesantes a través de un "catálogo de ideas" para posibles escenarios de construcción.

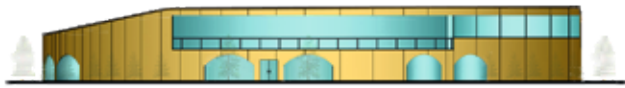




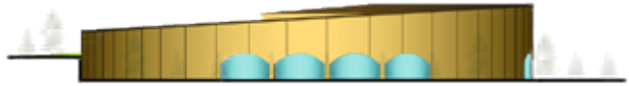
The land is adjacent buildings have a certain similarity between them, as climates become very extreme, buildings comply with thick walls and gabled roofs. The town is approximately 35 kilometres (22 mi) north of Frankfurt am Main, on the east edge of the Taunus mountain range. It is a world-famous resort, noted for its salt springs, which are used to treat heart and nerve diseases is a type of spa bath through which carbon dioxide is bubbled. This bath was one of several types of hydrotherapy used at Battle Creek Sanitarium and it was also used at Maurice bathhouse, in Bathhouse Row in the early 1900s, during the heyday of hydrotherapy.

Concept: The idea came to seek the relationship with the building closest to the spa which in this case is the Sprudelhof, the wall bears a relationship vain to 80–20 approximately, the same as it was my concept vessel, using arches and integrate my edificio creating a modern form that will not break the harmony with its neighbor to building





SOUTH FACADE



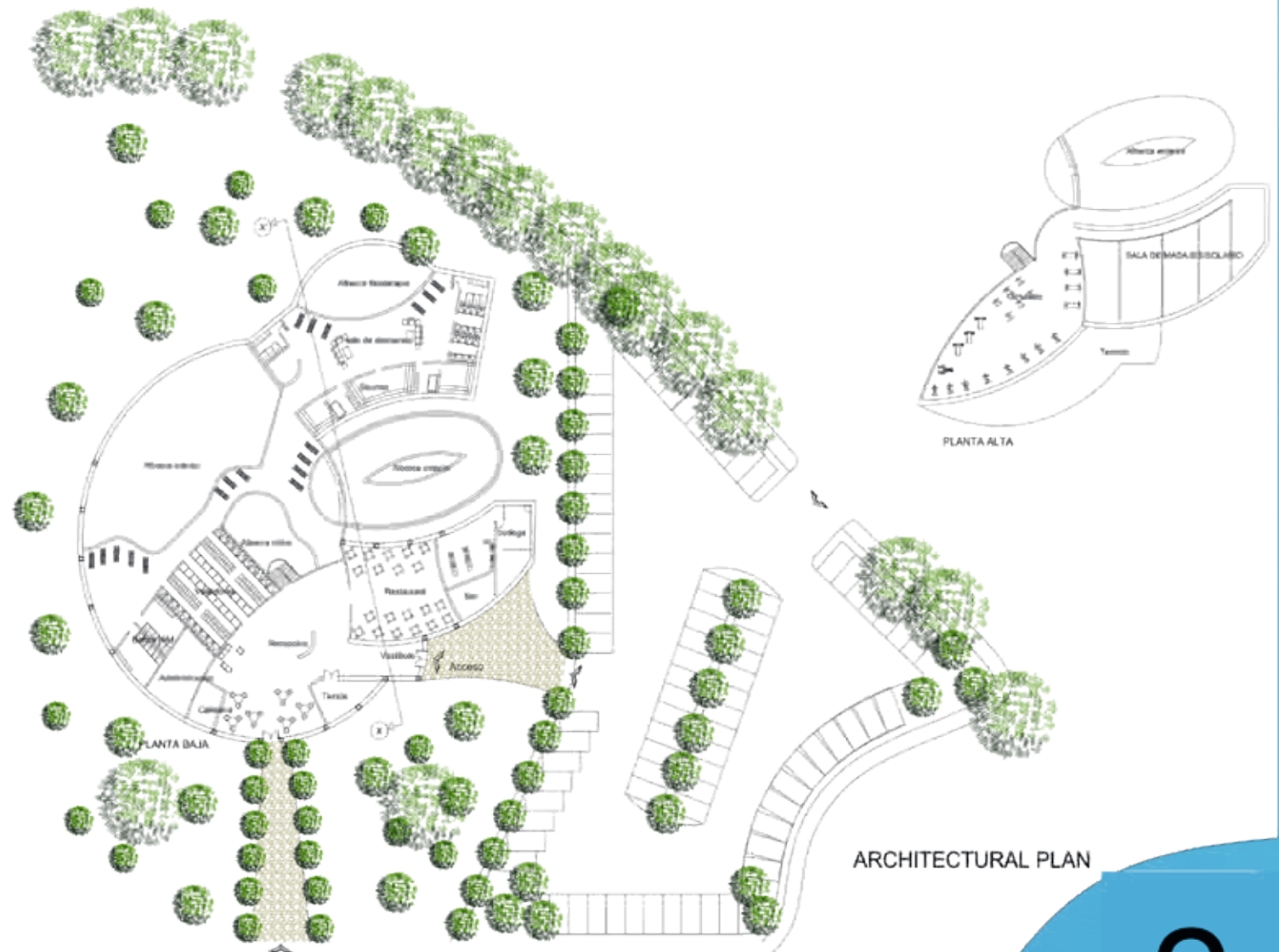
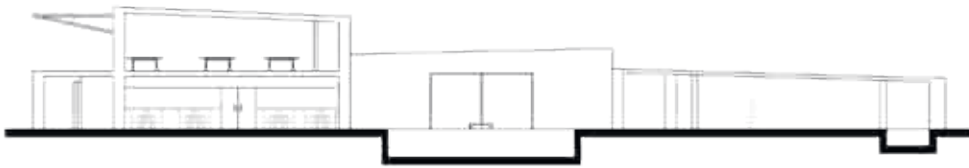
WEST FACADE



NORTH FACADE



EAST FACADE



ARCHITECTURAL PLAN



Plan de Conjunto

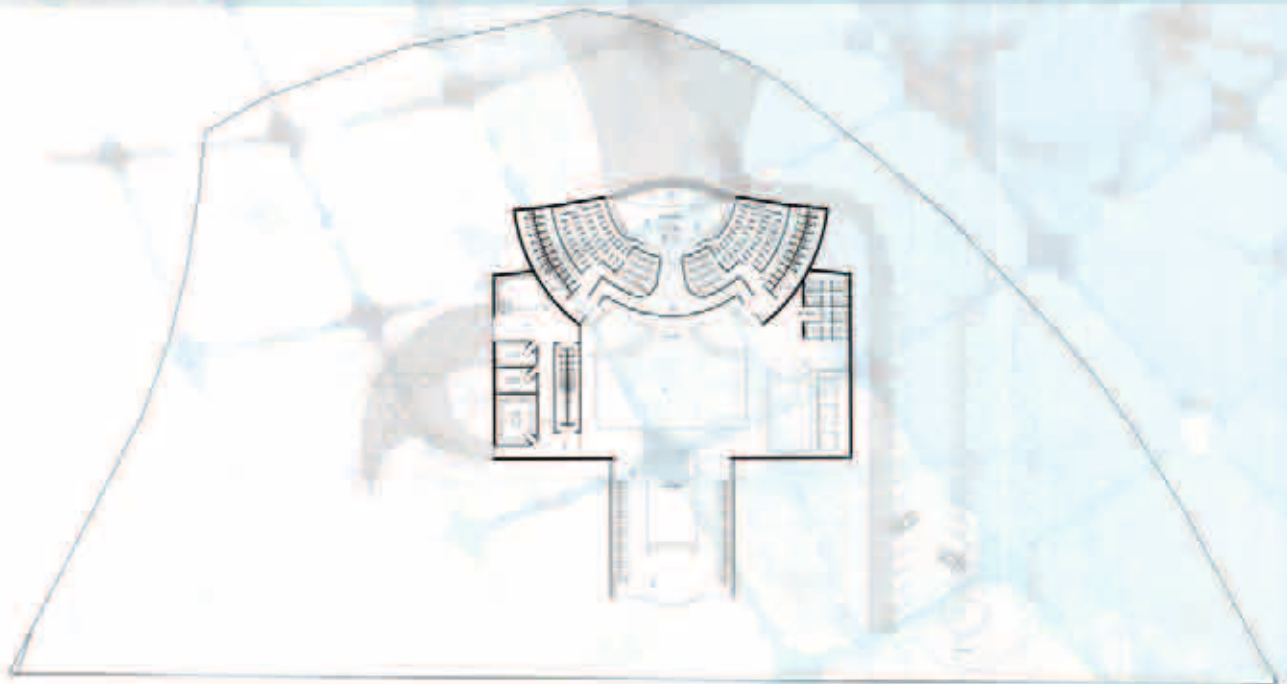
Contexto Urbano

Renovación urbana del área que ocupa actualmente el Therme am Park, con el rediseño del edificio principal. En mi proyecto planteo un edificio totalmente nuevo e independiente del existente, aprovechando el eje transversal del "Sprudelhof" para así enfatizar su importancia dentro del conjunto creando espacios recreativos en la parte posterior para el uso de visitantes.

Aspectos arquitectónicos

Como idea principal para el concepto del edificio se tomó el nacimiento del agua, que es una característica importante dentro de Bad Nauheim, ya que es conocida por la importancia de sus aguas termales y sus beneficios a la salud, partiendo de esta idea se toma como origen el eje transversal y como punto principal su fuente central, a partir de ésta la cubierta del edificio 13 hasta alcanzar una altura máxima de 12 metros que nos da la sensación de la fluidez del agua, el desplante del edificio es de concreto sin ventanas con una altura de 3.8 m para cuidar la privacidad de los visitantes, la cubierta con paneles de aluminio y de cristal nos darán la iluminación necesaria dentro del edificio y crear distintos rayos de luces y sombras durante el transcurso del día. La cubierta se divide en dos partes semejando dos chorros de agua que envuelven al edificio, éstos elementos son los que serán cubiertos con paneles triangulares de cristal y al frente del edificio darán la jerarquía necesaria al acceso principal.

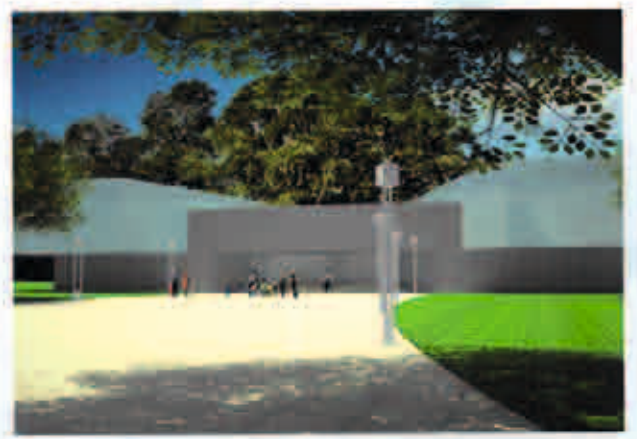




PLANTA DE CONJUNTO
1:300



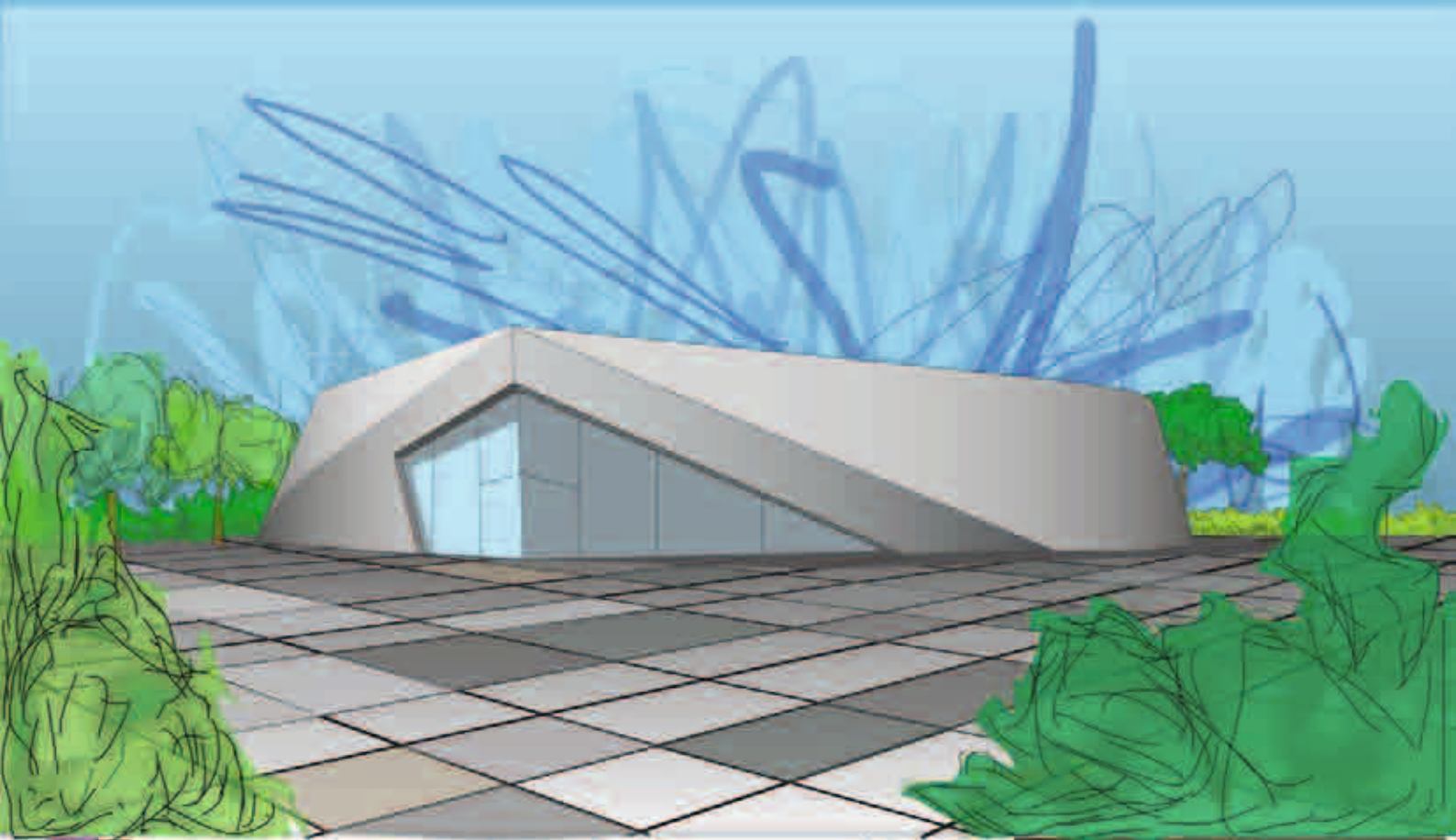
FACHADA NORTE
1:200



FACHADA SUR
1:200



CORTE A - A
1:200



Design a plan for spa town of Bad Nauheim. Designing a spa that meets the demand for this service in the city was a challenge solved from water concept embracing the city.

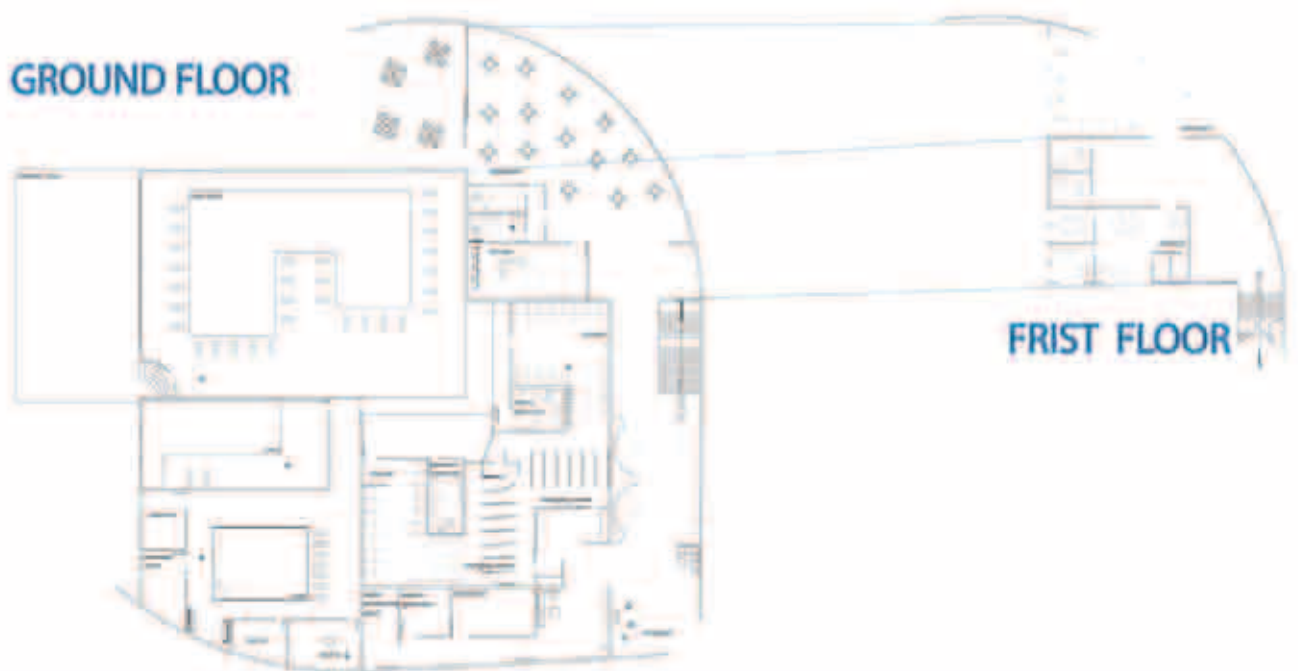
The main access from which the spa will be a place to be a benchmark meeting and for the city, coming from the lobby we have access to the restaurant and the stairs to the first floor where the administrative area and the gym.

The dressing rooms are directly accessible from the main lobby. With the movement to enter the dressing room and then to the locker and shower area to enter the main swimming pool or spa area and massages available to the indoor spa also view a interior garden.

In the main spa area one can see a beautiful view of the park that is westbound design. With a direct exit to the outside spa water.

Bad Nauheim

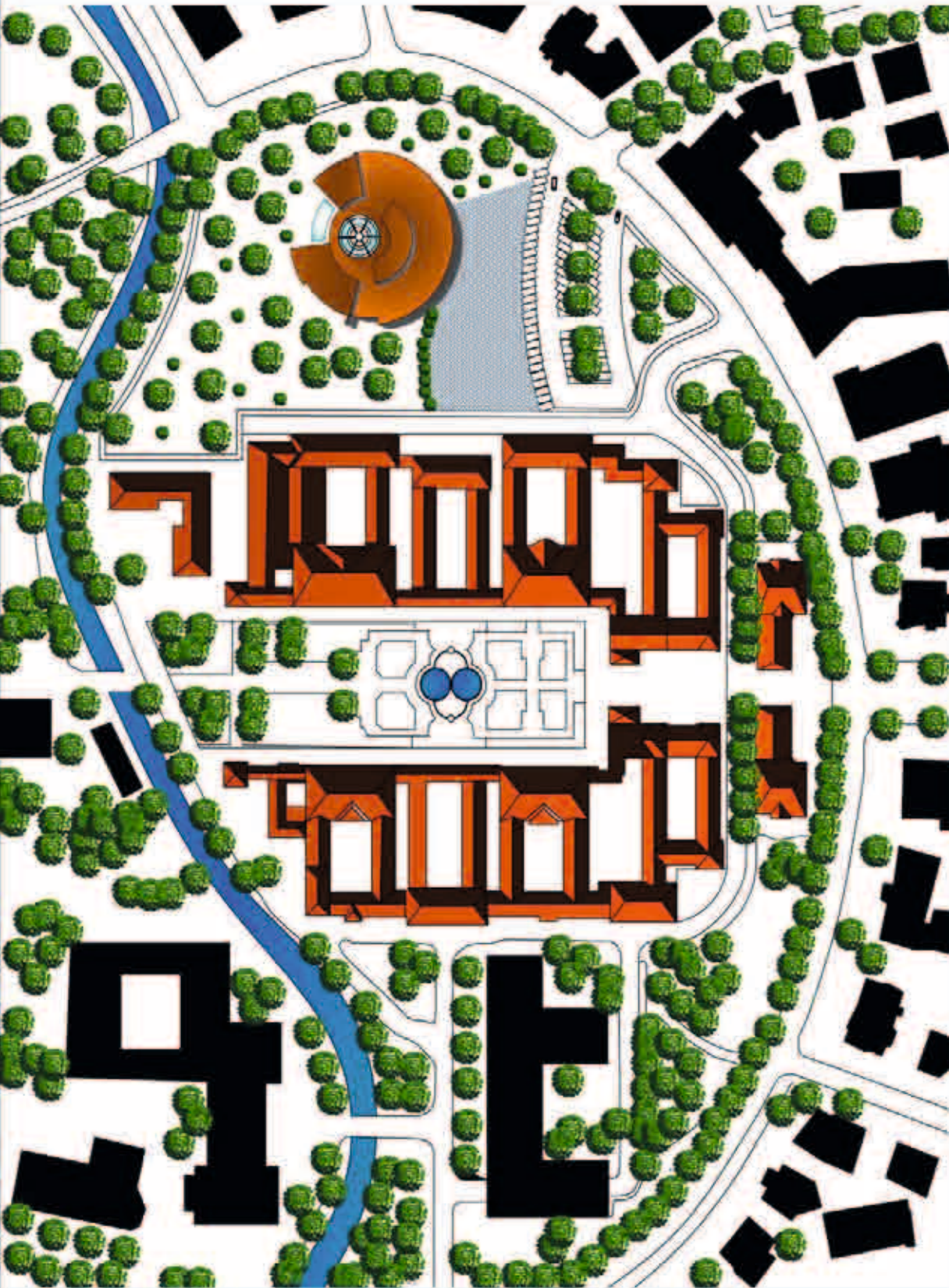
spa



Bad Nauheim

spa

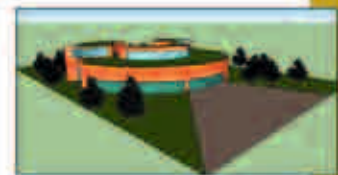
IVAN EMMANUEL FRAIDE CONTRERAS



CONTEXTO URBANO
El edificio proyectado satisface la demanda del pueblo para la construcción de una nueva piscina de aguas termales. La cual se realizara en el terreno donde está la alberca existente. En mi propuesta no tomo en cuenta la edificación existente ya que en mi estudio del terreno es apropiada la ubicación que tiene la alberca existente con mi alberca proyectada. Una cosa que no tiene la alberca existente con su entorno es una relación con su vecina edificación que es sprudelhof, por tal razón e propuesto una plaza que conecte estas dos importantes áreas. Otro punto que puede resolver fue el uso del terreno ya que deje el espacio verde intacto, ya que es importante cuidar hoy en día todas las áreas verdes.

ASPECTOS ARQUITECTONICOS
La idea principal de mi edificación fue una gota de agua, ya que la gota de agua representa la riqueza de las aguas termales que se encuentran en ese lugar.

Una de las cualidades de esta edificación es su forma circular ya que atrae las miradas en este entorno al contrario del edificio existente.

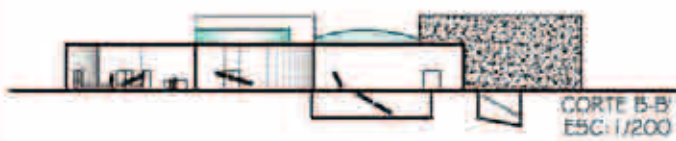
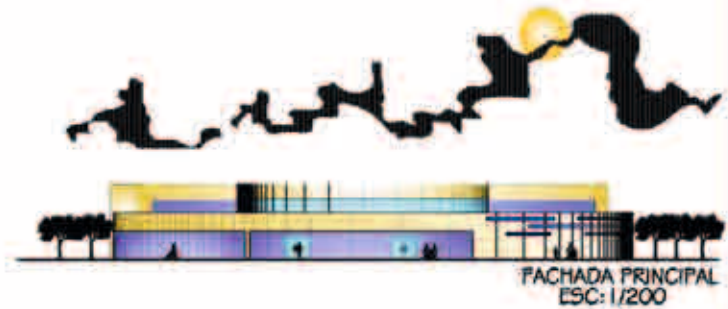


IVAN EMMANUEL FRAIDE CONTRERAS

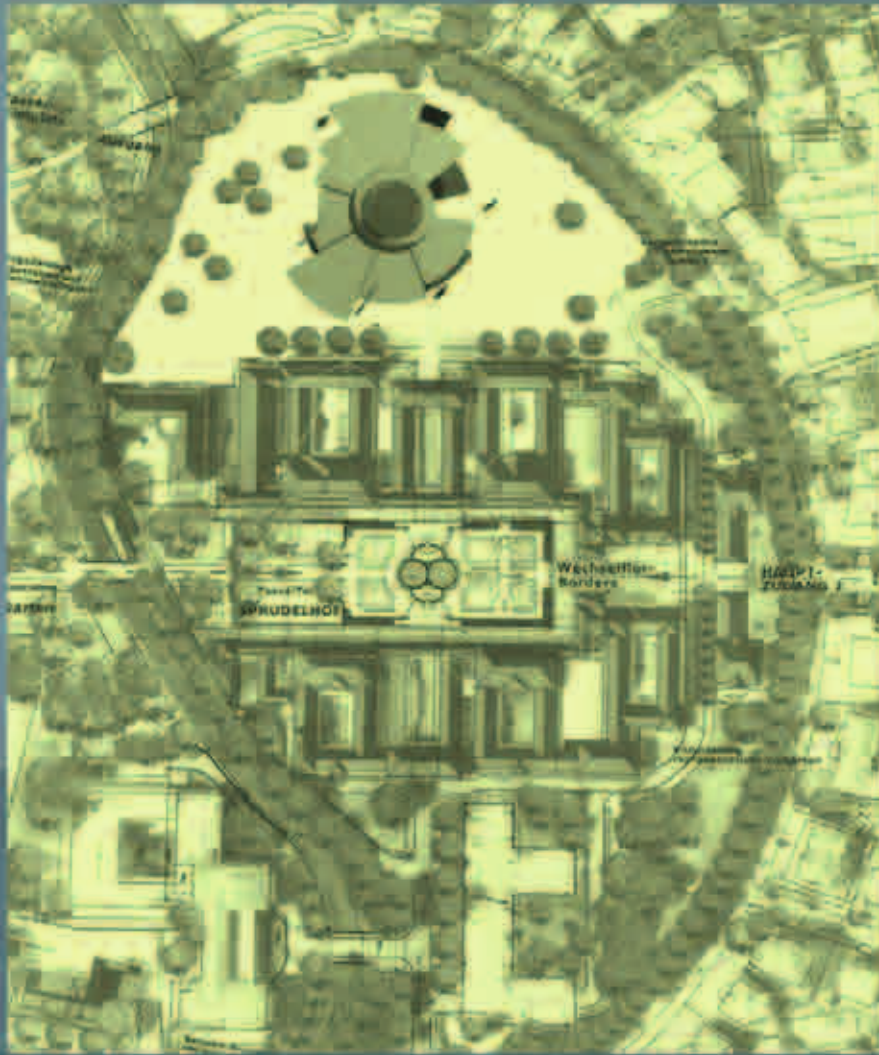
En su aspecto funcional el edificio se divide en cuatro importantes áreas. Las cuales son:

- Área de cambiado y guardado
- Área de piscinas
- Área de sauna
- Área de masajes

Estas áreas tienen una distribución apropiada ya que no se cruzan unas con otras. El color que se usa en el edificio representa las techumbres de la ciudad un color café anaranjado, quise meter un símbolo del pueblo en mi edificación.



Landscape Plan:

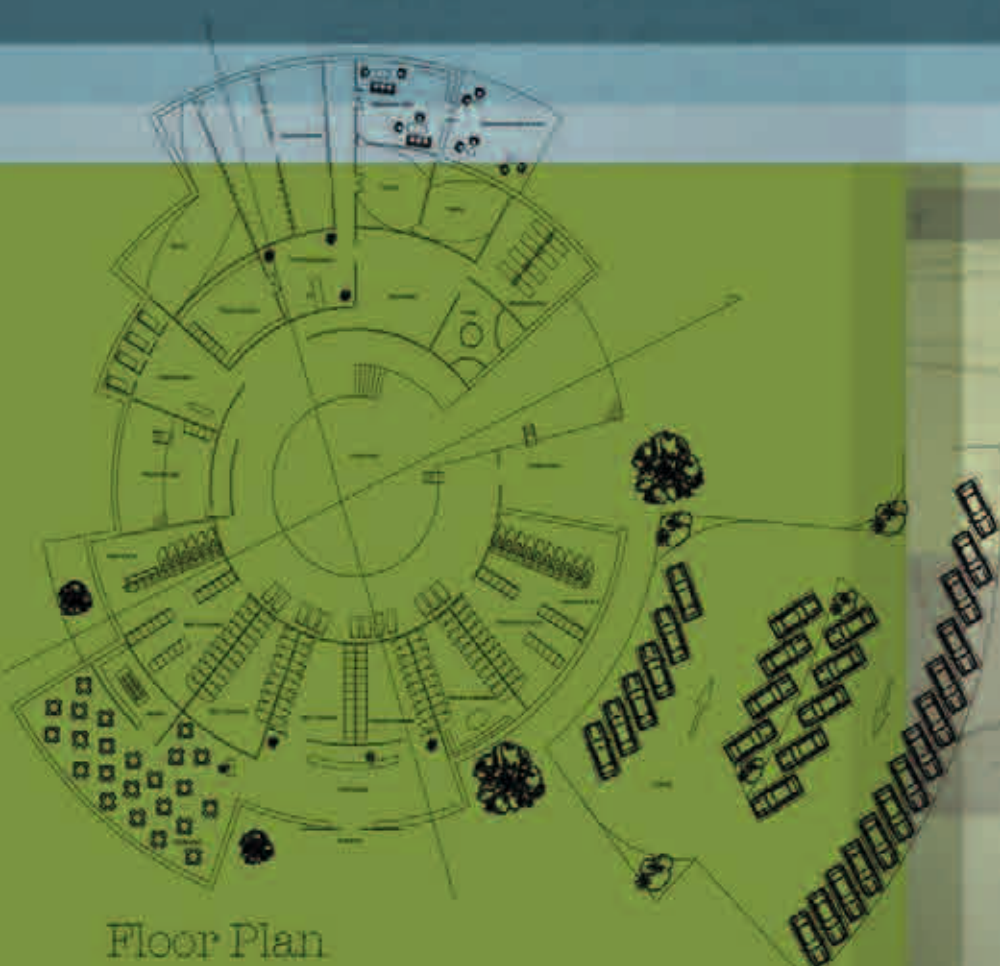


The Building comes from an architecture based on human and psychological aspects. The challenge was the city of bad climate. It is designed to its users to experience a medicinal, aesthetic, and social group.

Functional aspect in terms the user's mobility. On its side of the building is a wide table, area, landscape, sounds, and thermal water large pools.

This concept was developed because of the Thermal water springs that emerge naturally from the ground of the city.

The building was intended to prioritize the inside spaces,



Floor Plan





The facades play with heights to provide dynamism, and proportion to the building.

Visual



Planta de conjunto escala 1:500



Localizada en un pequeño oasis de Bad Nauheim se propone construir un centro termal que sirva para la población de la región.

La idea básica al realizar mi diseño es romper con las formas del entorno y crear un espacio que desde cualquier lugar al ser visto atraiga la atención



La forma comenzó con la intersección de 3 círculos que poco a poco se transformaron en volúmenes y pequeñas plazas que buscan crear una pequeña atmósfera interior en contacto con la naturaleza



Para la ubicación del edificio se trató de seguir un eje formado por el edificio Sprudelhof y la traza urbana de los alrededores

El edificio además de aprovechar la pendiente del propio terreno para enterrar un poco el edificio, con el objetivo de dar privacidad a los usuarios



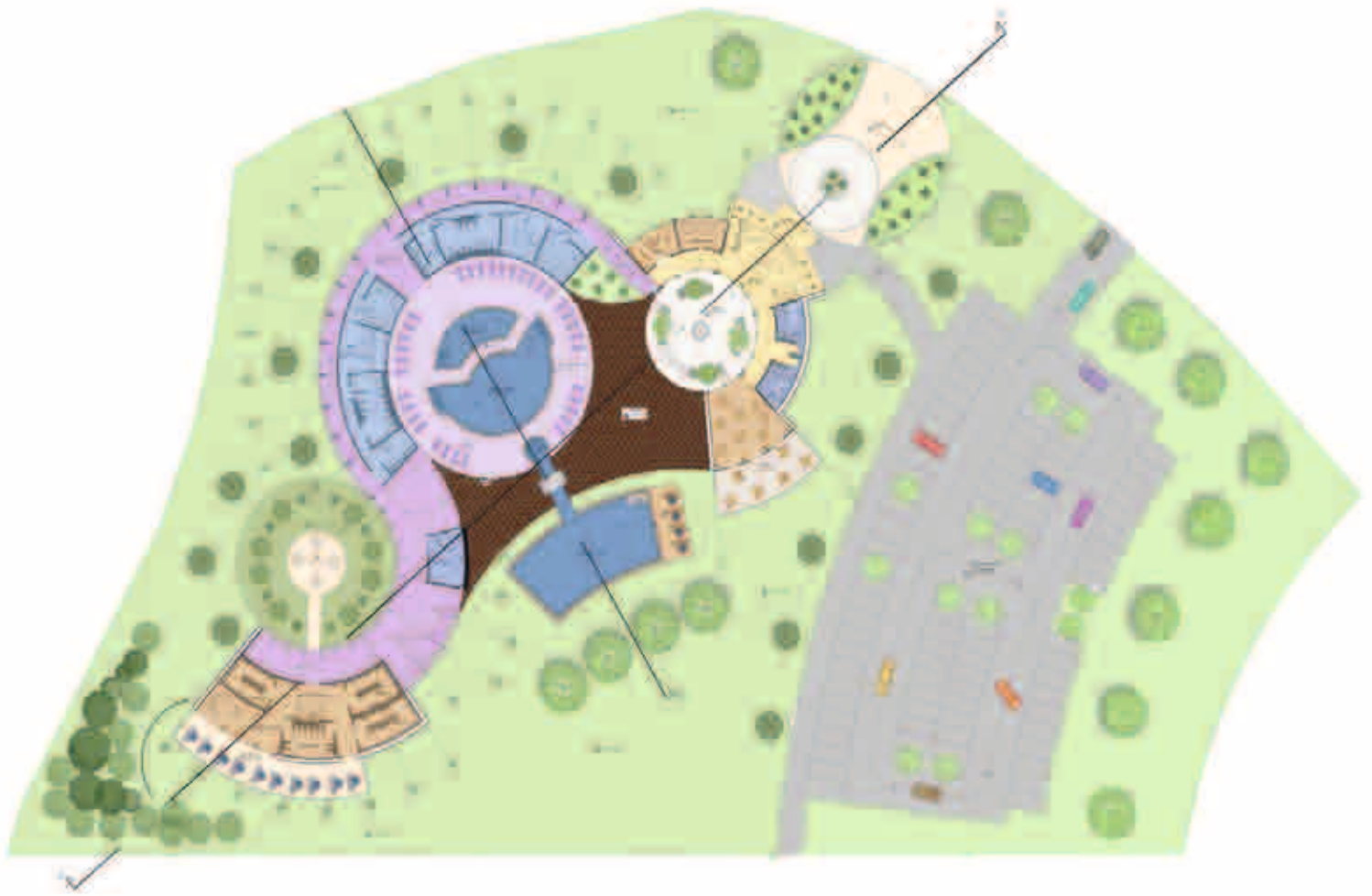
Concepto

La idea general del proyecto está inspirado en los antiguos pueblos celtas que cubrieron esta región: que tenían una gran relación con la naturaleza y la representaban a través de símbolos.

El triángulo es uno de estos y para esta cultura representaba la salud y el equilibrio en el cuerpo, espíritu y mente. Las termas debido a las propiedades de sus aguas siempre han sido asociadas con el alivio y la relajación.



Planta Arquitectónica escala 1:200



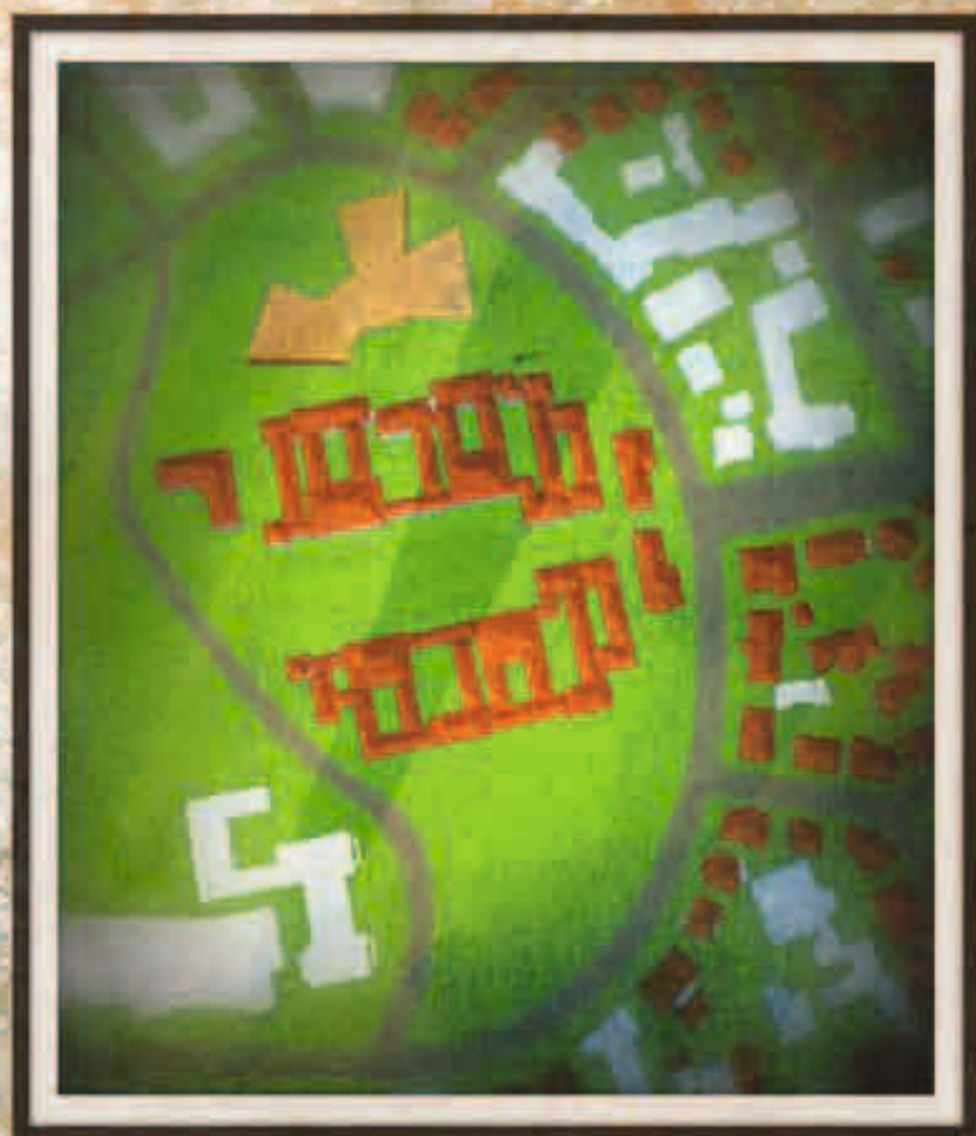
Corte longitudinal escala 1:200



Corte transversal escala 1:200



Fachada Sur escala 1:200



URBAN SITUATION

The building responds to the environmental characteristics of the project, taking into account the incorporation of the study of the environment in relation to urban and natural quality.

It will be built in close harmony with the city, for cooling because it was located where there's the weather building, it was located in a way that a constant contact space, future space and best space (sustainable).



ARCHITECTURE

The system of levels is built following the design system, which allowed us to further integrate the design with the urban context, the building is designed to be a part of the urban fabric, the building is designed to be a part of the urban fabric, the building is designed to be a part of the urban fabric.

On the other hand, the building is designed to be a part of the urban fabric, the building is designed to be a part of the urban fabric, the building is designed to be a part of the urban fabric.

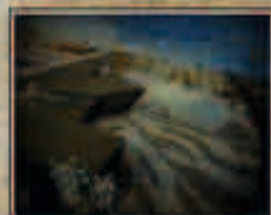
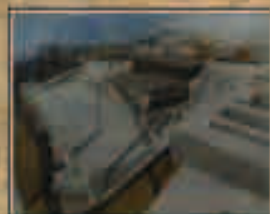
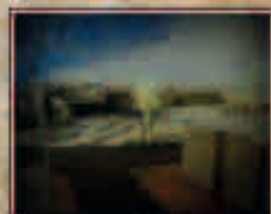


FUNCTIONALITY

The design is fully compatible with the urban context, the building is designed to be a part of the urban fabric, the building is designed to be a part of the urban fabric, the building is designed to be a part of the urban fabric.



MODEL



FACADES



FLOOR PLANS



SECTIONS



THE SPRING HOUSE (HOUSE)

The building is a house with an oval site of 100 meters by 100 meters. The site is divided into two parts: a central area for the house and a surrounding area for the garden. The house is a two-story building with a central courtyard. The garden is a large area with many trees and a central path. The house is a modern building with a white facade and a central courtyard. The garden is a large area with many trees and a central path. The house is a modern building with a white facade and a central courtyard. The garden is a large area with many trees and a central path.

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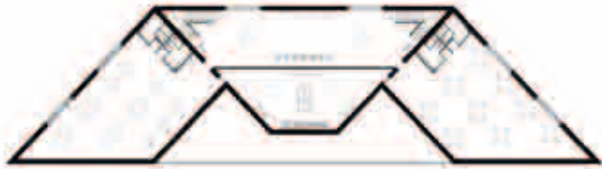
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SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1:500

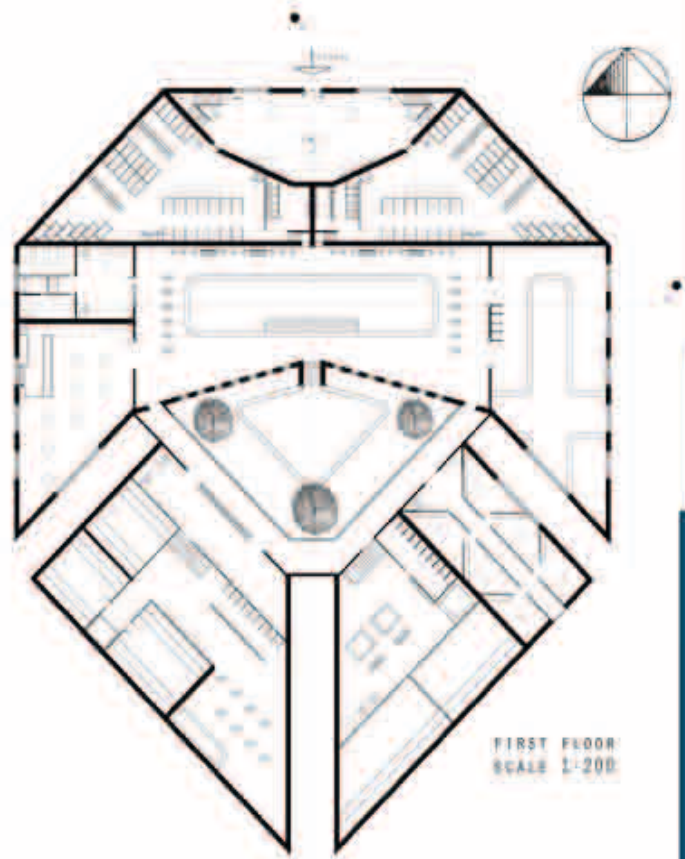
PERSPECTIVE





SECOND FLOOR
SCALE 1:200

SCALE MODEL



FIRST FLOOR
SCALE 1:200



SECTION B-B



SECTION A-A



BACK ELEVATION



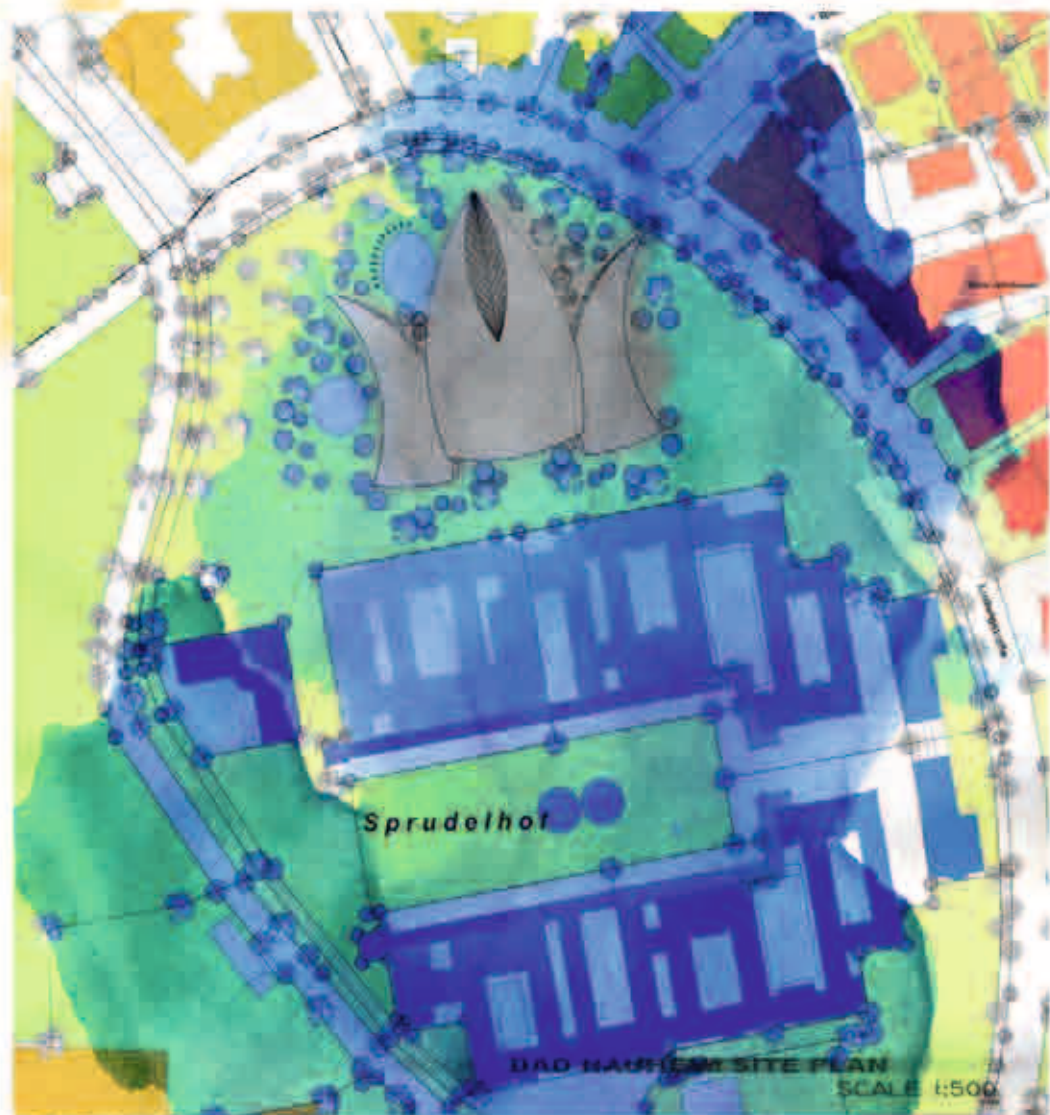
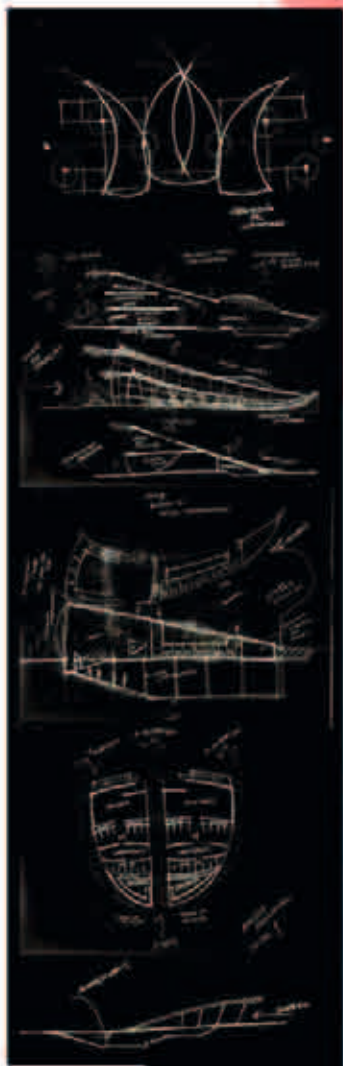
LEFT ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

IDEATION

GENESIS OF THE IDEA



CONCEPT



DESIDERATA: SALTY WATER CAME OUT FROM THE EARTH
BAD NAUHEIM HISTORY
NATURE

The concept is born from the desire to create a building that respects the history and the nature of Bad Nauheim. The idea is to create a building that is both a historical monument and a modern structure. The building is designed to be a symbol of the city's history and its natural beauty.

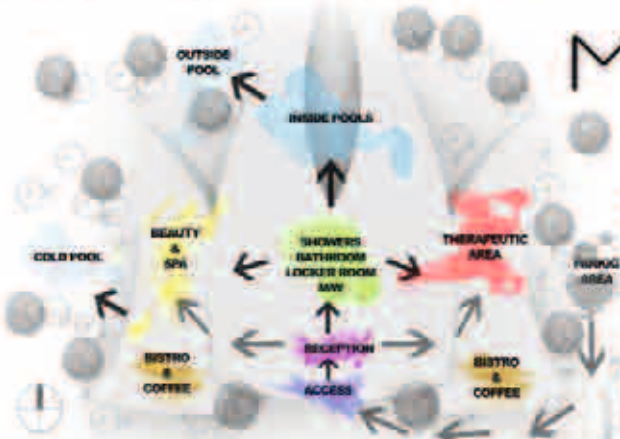
The building is designed to be a symbol of the city's history and its natural beauty. The building is designed to be a symbol of the city's history and its natural beauty. The building is designed to be a symbol of the city's history and its natural beauty.

BATH HOUSE



ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN ASPECTS

MAPPING FUNCTION URBAN CONTEXT





- 1. Lobby
- 2. Office
- 3. Conference Room
- 4. Reception
- 5. Storage
- 6. Restroom
- 7. Elevator
- 8. Staircase
- 9. Parking
- 10. Garden
- 11. Terrace
- 12. Balcony
- 13. Corridor
- 14. Entrance
- 15. Exit
- 16. Security
- 17. Maintenance
- 18. Storage
- 19. Office
- 20. Conference Room

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:200

NORTH ELEVATION



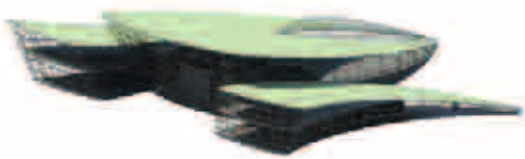
SCALE 1:200

WEST ELEVATION



SCALE 1:200

RENDER VISUALIZATION GREEN ROOFS



SCALE MODEL



BUILDING SECTIONS

SCALE 1:100



BAD NAHUEIM WOOD CRYSTALS

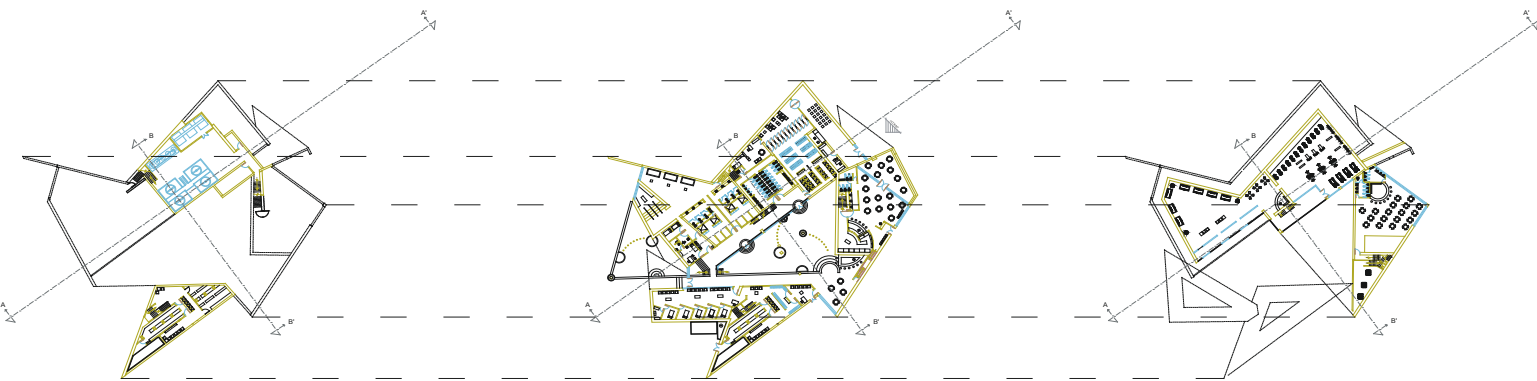
Through observation and study of the urban environment conducted in the state of Hessen, in the town of Bad Nauheim the concept was given almost automatically, as concluding, that ...

A useful and aesthetic gabled roofs, allocative efficiency besides rain and snow These ceilings are characteristically who occupy the visual general, with reference to the boundary of the Sprudelhof.

The building in proposal should have a direct relationship with these slopes, which may concept root be these angles and the vertical and horizontal lines that define the height and pace of urban landscape This means that without the above constructed, both the Sprudelhof baths building and surrounding buildings could not have been conceived in this way the proposal that visually can be a clash of styles and times but the relationship altogether with everything weighs more as meaning directed to citizens and thermal pride.



The design is based spatial relationship geometrically angular minimalist deconstructive and other materials to unify with the environment acquires a property of romance and adaptation with neighboring structures for the materials used design is legible, clear and transparent in all respects.

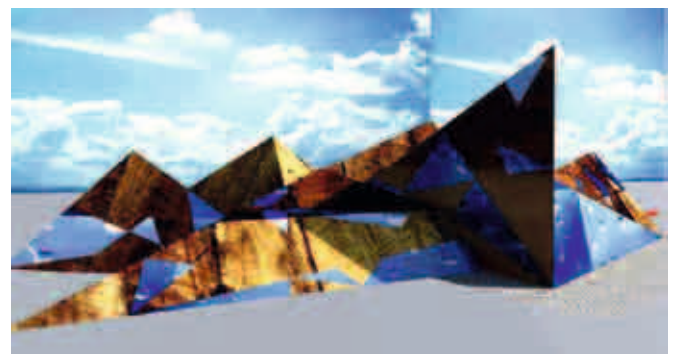


BASEMENT.

GROUND FLOOR

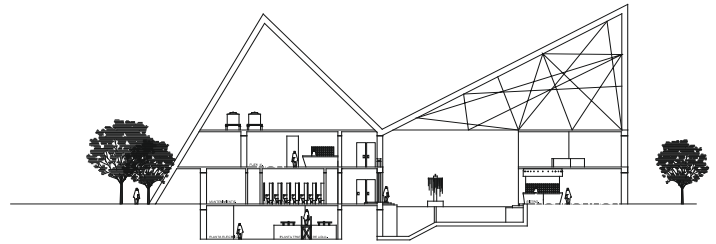
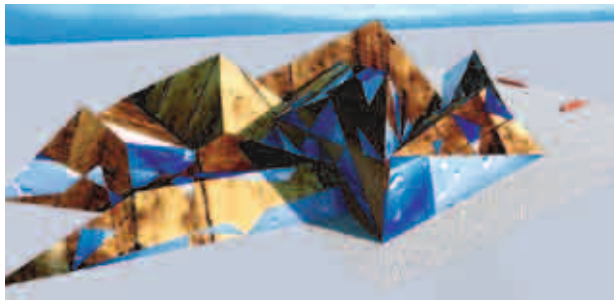
UPSTAIRS

The distributions of spaces are grouped for most convenience by separating prism public area private area and medical area of beautification, outdoor area, restaurant and main square.



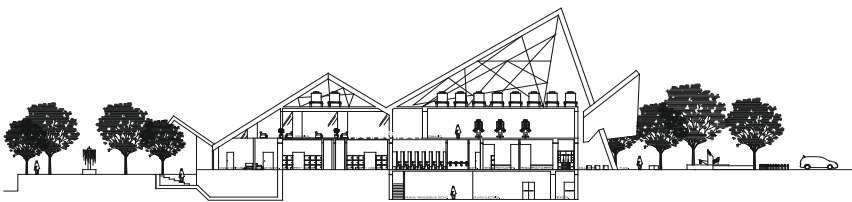


BAD NAHUEIM WOOD CRYSTALS



CORTE TRANSVERSAL B - B'.

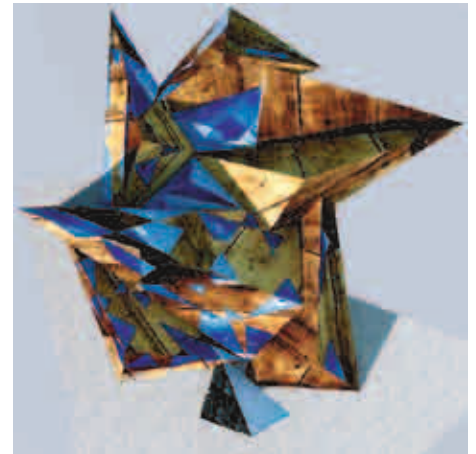
The ground floor is designed in a functional, fully hygienic through specific corridors dividing between dry area and all areas wet and lockers to store objects that have no useful meaning within the baths, showers equally divided by gender male and female, the bathrooms are separated and routed to outputs with a shot that visual and water sculpture welcomes the thermal and its attractions.



CORTE LONGITUDINAL A - A'.

set / roofs

Unrepeatable irregular facades along the way vehicular and pedestrian visible edges leaving the passage Sprudelhof, contemplation of monumentality and interrelationship of spaces.



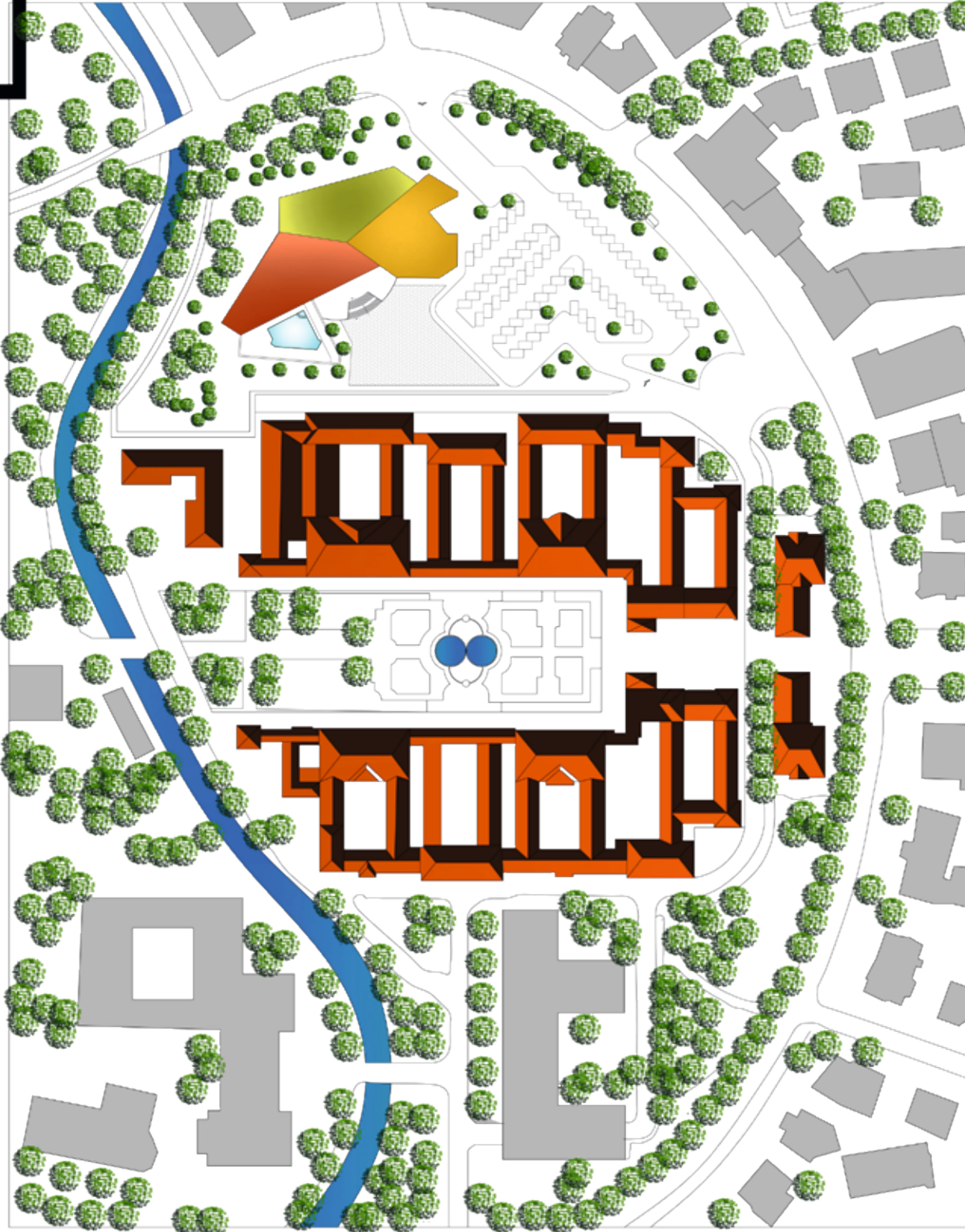
The first idea was to form only a single prism where access, could be distributed to the entire complex subterranean and atmosphere around said triangular prisms.

General Public Area (restaurant) would be the only space connected with an outdoor public plaza for recreation and recreation, and for the entire stay in square all services at hand, geometric modular benches stone and trees to subdivide the lot.



BAD NAUHEIM

SERRANO LEÓN RAÚL EFRÉN



SPATIAL ASPECTS

The relationship of the building with the environment is based on mostly on access shafts and nature that predominates in the region of Bad Nauheim. The entrances are located on both the axis through Bad Nauheim as the boundary to the east, inviting users to visit the thermal.



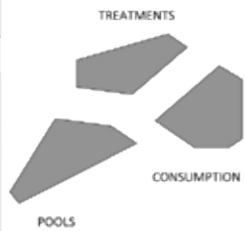
ARCHITECTURAL ASPECTS

The building symbolizes the balance between water and stone. Building stones concept, abstraction is made and stacked manner representing the balance.



FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS

The building is divided in three main areas, the swimming pool area, the treatments and the consumer area.



ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM

- Lobby
- Reception
- Waiting Room

- Thermal Center
- Indoor Pool
- Outdoor Pool
- Room changed
- Area of lockers
- Showers
- Bathrooms

- Sauna
- Inhalative
- (Turkish bath)

- Beauty & Wellness
- Solarium
- Aquatic Physiotherapy
- Massage Area
- (Mud room)
- Restrooms
- Device room

- Coffee & Electro
- Restaurant / Cafe / Bar
- Snack
- Terrace
- Store

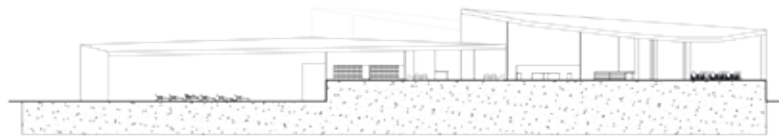
- Service Areas
- Bodega (s)
- Water Treatment Plant
- Power plant
- Ozone Treatment Area

BAD NAUHEIM

Bad Nauheim is a town in the district of Wetteraukreis, in the state of Hesse, Germany. In 2004, Bad Nauheim had a population of 30,365 inhabitants. The city is located approximately 35 kilometers north of Frankfurt, in the foothills east of the Taurus mountain range. It is a complex world famous for its salt springs, which are used to treat cardiovascular diseases and nerve.



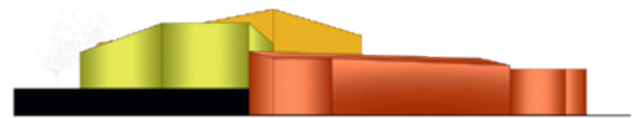
BAD NAUHEIM CENTRO TERMAL



CORTE A - A'



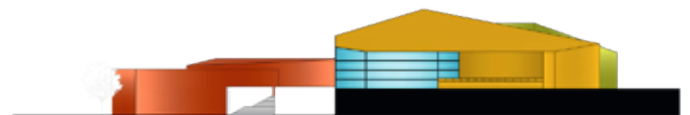
FACHADA SUR



FACHADA OESTE



FACHADA NORTE



FACHADA ESTE



General arrangement.



Urban context

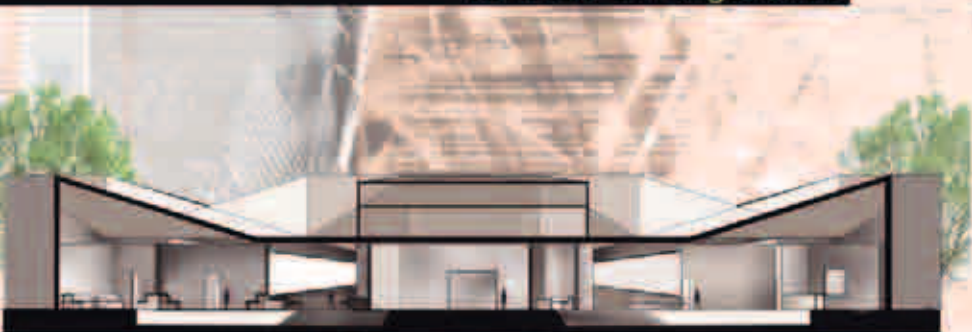
The context of this work was placed in the urban landscape. It consisted of a site with a large area, where the building designed in a central manner to have two different orientations. It was necessary to understand the characteristics of the site of the building project. This work is a study of the architectural design to highlight the structure of the building.

Concept

The concept of this work is derived from the idea of a central building. The idea is to create a building that is a central element in the landscape. The building is designed to be a central element in the landscape. The building is designed to be a central element in the landscape.

Formal complexity

The formal complexity is given by the use of the star shape. The building is designed to be a central element in the landscape. The building is designed to be a central element in the landscape. The building is designed to be a central element in the landscape.



Section A-A'



Section B-B'



North facade



S. Facade



W. Facade



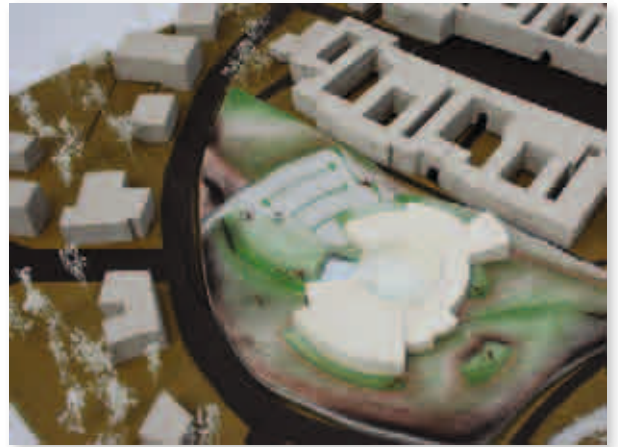
E. Facade



modelle

models

maquetas



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“Therme am Park”, “Thermal bath at the Park”, “Centro termal junto al Parque”
Catálogo de exposición, 2012

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Im Herbst 2012 beschäftigte sich eine Gruppe von Architekturstudenten des 7. Trimesters der Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) - Azcapotzalco in Mexiko-Stadt im Rahmen des ein-trimestrigen Entwurfsseminars „Taller de Arquitectura I-A“ mit dem Neubau „Therme am Park in Bad Nauheim“, einem aktuell in der Kurstadt kontrovers diskutierten Thema. Die Studenten sollten untersuchen, wie mit dieser Aufgabe, dem Grundstück und der sowohl räumlichen als auch inhaltlichen Nähe zum herausragenden und für die Stadt identitätsstiftenden Baudenkmal des Sprudelhofes umgegangen werden könnte. So beabsichtigt der vorliegende Katalog der Studentenarbeiten Ideen möglicher baulicher Szenarien aufzuzeigen.

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Azcapotzalco
División de Ciencias y Artes para el Diseño/ CyAD
Departamento de Evaluación del Diseño en el Tiempo
Área de Arquitectura y Urbanismo Internacional
Ciudad de México, 2012

In autumn 2012, a group of architecture students of the 7th trimester of the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) - Azcapotzalco in Mexico City, was occupied in the context of the design class "Taller de Arquitectura I-A" with the construction of a new "Thermal bath at the Park in Bad Nauheim", a controversial topic currently discussed in the health resort. The students should investigate how to deal with this exercise, the building site and the spatial proximity as well as by content to the outstanding and identity-forming architectural and historical monument of the "Sprudelhof". Therefore, the presented catalogue of the student works intends to show ideas of possible building scenarios.

En otoño del 2012, un grupo de estudiantes de Arquitectura del séptimo trimestre de la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) - Azcapotzalco, México D.F., se dedicó en el marco de la materia "Taller de Arquitectura I-A" a la construcción de un nuevo "Centro termal junto al Parque in Bad Nauheim", un controvertido tema en la actualidad en el balneario.

Los alumnos tuvieron que investigar cómo se podría tratar este ejercicio en general, el terreno y la proximidad tanto espacial así como del contenido del monumento arquitectónico e histórico excepcional del "Sprudelhof" que formó la identidad de la ciudad. Por ello, el presente catálogo de los trabajos estudiantiles pretende mostrar posibles escenarios de edificación.

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Casa abierta al tiempo **Azcapotzalco**



evaluación
del diseño en el tiempo