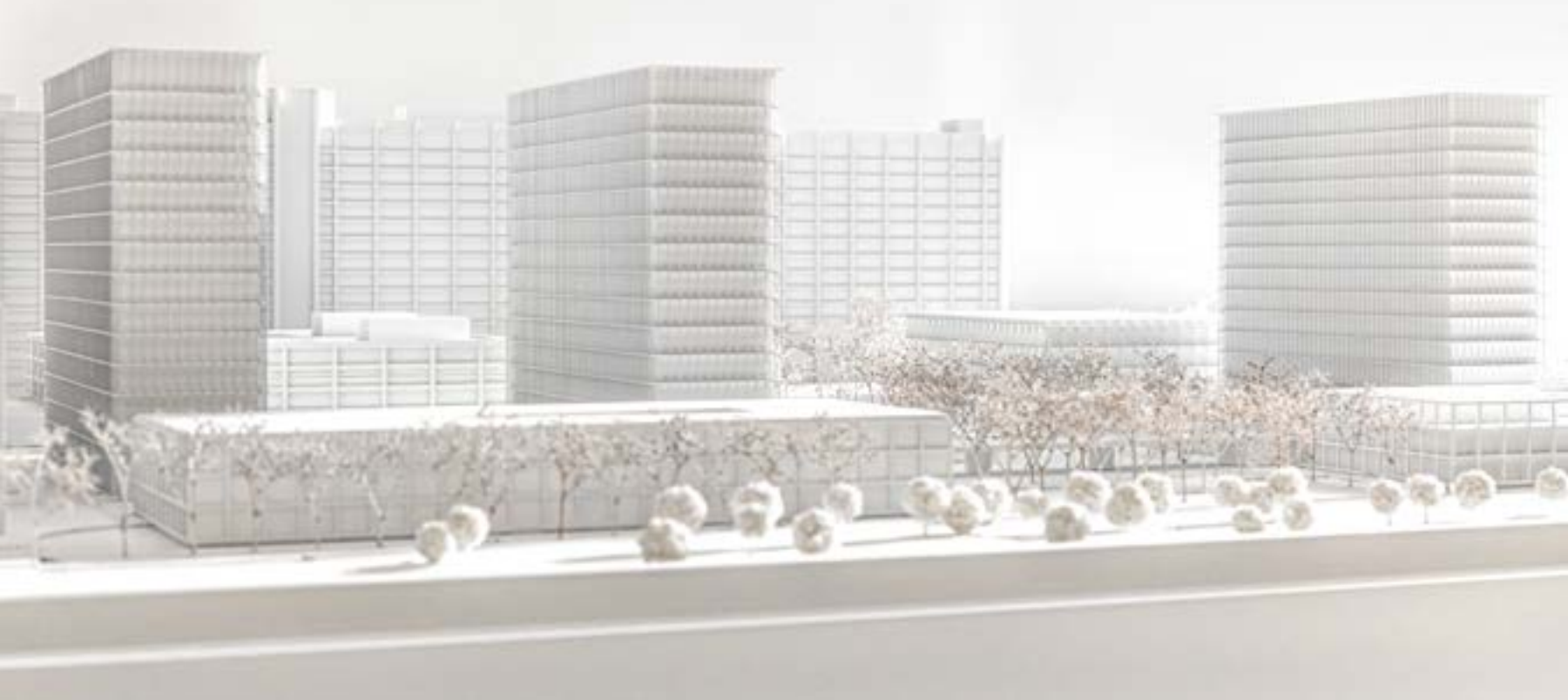


CAMPUS DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

Designs for the new campus of the Bundesbank's Central Office in Frankfurt





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JOHANNES BEERMANN

FOREWORD

The exhibition “Campus Deutsche Bundesbank – Designs for the new campus of the Bundesbank’s Central Office in Frankfurt” will close out the architectural competition and thus represent a decisive milestone in the largest construction project the Deutsche Bundesbank has ever undertaken. The outcome of the competition will shape the appearance of the premises of the Bundesbank’s Central Office in Frankfurt for decades to come.

The distinctive main building of the Bundesbank’s Central Office, a narrow slab-like office building located directly adjacent to the Europaturm telecommunications tower, is a familiar sight, and not just to Frankfurt’s denizens. The Executive Board of the Bundesbank decided in 2016 to preserve, revitalise and refurbish this edifice, construction on which was started in 1967 and completed in 1972. In addition, the plan is to erect new office buildings and additional functional structures, allowing the entire Frankfurt-based workforce of the Bundesbank’s Central Office, including those currently occupying rented office space in downtown

Frankfurt, to be accommodated there in future. The Bundesbank is, with its new campus, creating a modern and sustainable environment in order to remain an attractive employer going forward and fulfil its tasks optimally. As the independent central bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Bundesbank has, since 1999, shared responsibility for the euro and the monetary policy of the euro area with the European Central Bank and the other central banks of the Eurosystem. The Bundesbank’s remit also includes the cash supply to the economy, banking supervision, financial and monetary system oversight and cashless payments. It is the “fiscal agent” of the Federal Government and manages the country’s foreign reserves, mostly gold. More than half of the gold is stored on the premises of the Frankfurt Central Office, making the security requirements for our project very complex.

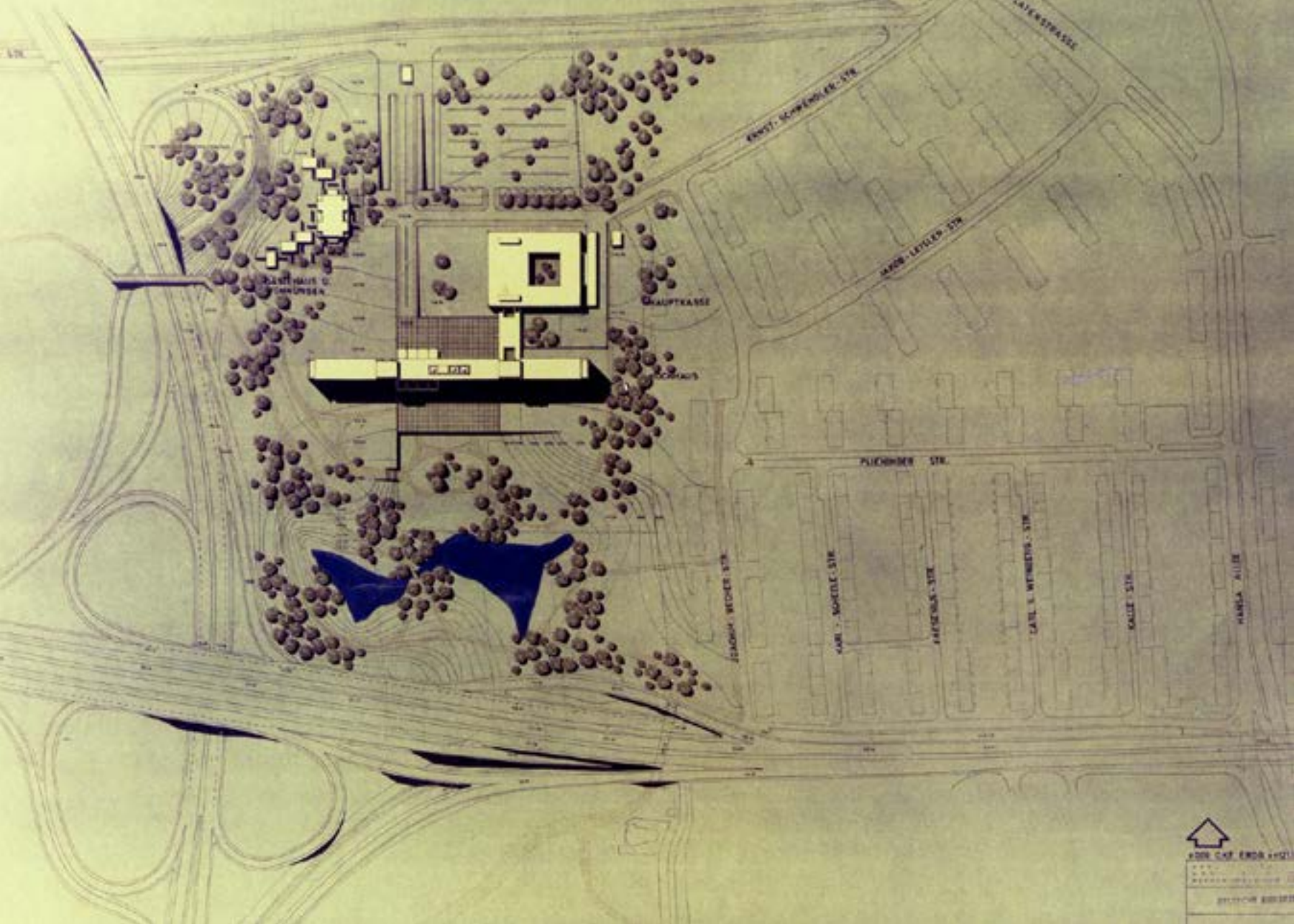
The basis for the architectural competition was the overall urban design plan created by the architecture firm Ferdinand Heide Architekt, which the Bundesbank Executive Board chose in

2018. A total of 29 drafts were submitted for the architectural competition. A jury made up of renowned architects, representatives of the City of Frankfurt am Main and the Bundesbank selected six prize winners and awarded two honourable mentions.

The first prize in the architectural competition went to the design submitted by Morger Partner Architekten AG from Basel, Switzerland. This particularly convincing design is to serve as the foundation for further work, incorporating the recommendations put forward by the jury and the advisory committee. Planning work is to be awarded to one or more prize-winning entries on the basis of a tender procedure.

The Bundesbank’s new campus will receive a high-quality addition to its appearance and will surely become just as much a fixture of Frankfurt as the main building is now.

Johannes Beermann is a member of the Executive Board of the Deutsche Bundesbank, responsible for finance and construction.



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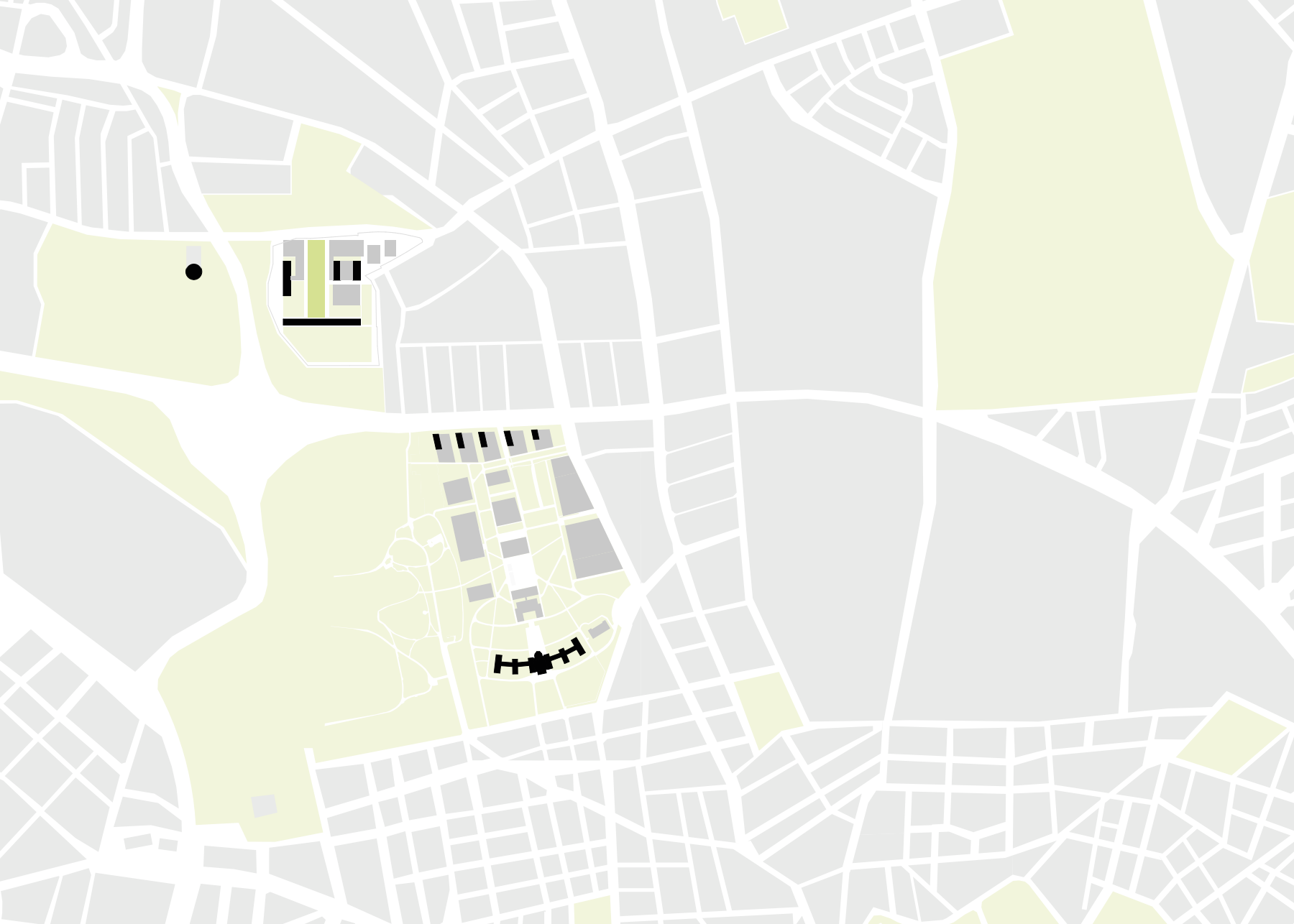
WERNER DURTH

URBAN PLANNING ASPECTS

The long and protracted search for a suitable location for the Central Office of the Deutsche Bundesbank came to an end in 1960 with the Central Bank Council's decision to acquire a plot of land north of the Grüneburgpark on the Miquelallee. On this area of high ground north of the avenue, a group of new buildings was to arise designed to satisfy the Bundesbank's rapidly growing need for space over the preceding 12 years and also open up the potential for future construction projects. Since being established in March 1948, the Bank deutscher Länder, the Bundesbank's predecessor institution, had first been housed at the Taunusanlage in the Frankfurt branch of the dissolved Deutsche Reichsbank. It soon became necessary to rent annexes and other adjoining buildings, however. After the establishment of the Deutsche Bundesbank in 1957 and an expansion of the institution's remit, options for a new building in the centre of Frankfurt were investigated. It was chiefly matters of development and security, however, that prevented the selection of a city centre location before Frankfurt's building department

recommended the plot near the foot of the Taunus hills. Such a site opened up the possibility of creating something new that was different from what would have been possible in the city centre. In the spacious green corridor between Frankfurt's Westend district and the northern edge of the developed residential area, this location provided sufficient scope for different concepts, which were displayed in a competition held in 1960 with eight invited firms of architects. The outcome of this process was a plan by the Frankfurt architect Otto Apel to construct an administrative building stretching roughly 200 metres from south to north with access from the Miquelallee. This concept had hardly taken concrete shape before coming into conflict with the urban traffic planners, who were envisaging the Miquelallee having a large intersection with the new expressway to the Nordweststadt district, located north-west of the city centre. In order to avoid a conflict between these plans, the site of the Central Office was turned 90 degrees on its axis and access was moved from the Miquelallee to the Wilhelm-Epstein-Strasse.

Left: Site plan (ABB, 1965)



Despite all the complications and the drawbacks resulting from the building's realignment, this planning crisis also presented an opportunity. Moving the access road and shifting the southern border of the piece of land away from the Miquelallee meant that this intermediate zone could be used to design the Miquelanlage as a green space that was open to the public. Altering the flow of the model for the terrain and raising the plateau for the new buildings reinforced the impact of the high-rise building as an isolated feature in the relief of the urban landscape. Over the decades, Frankfurt's new landmark has become a firm fixture in the public's consciousness, its location gaining added prominence after construction of the telecommunications tower began in 1974; the tower is 330 metres in height and visible from a great distance.

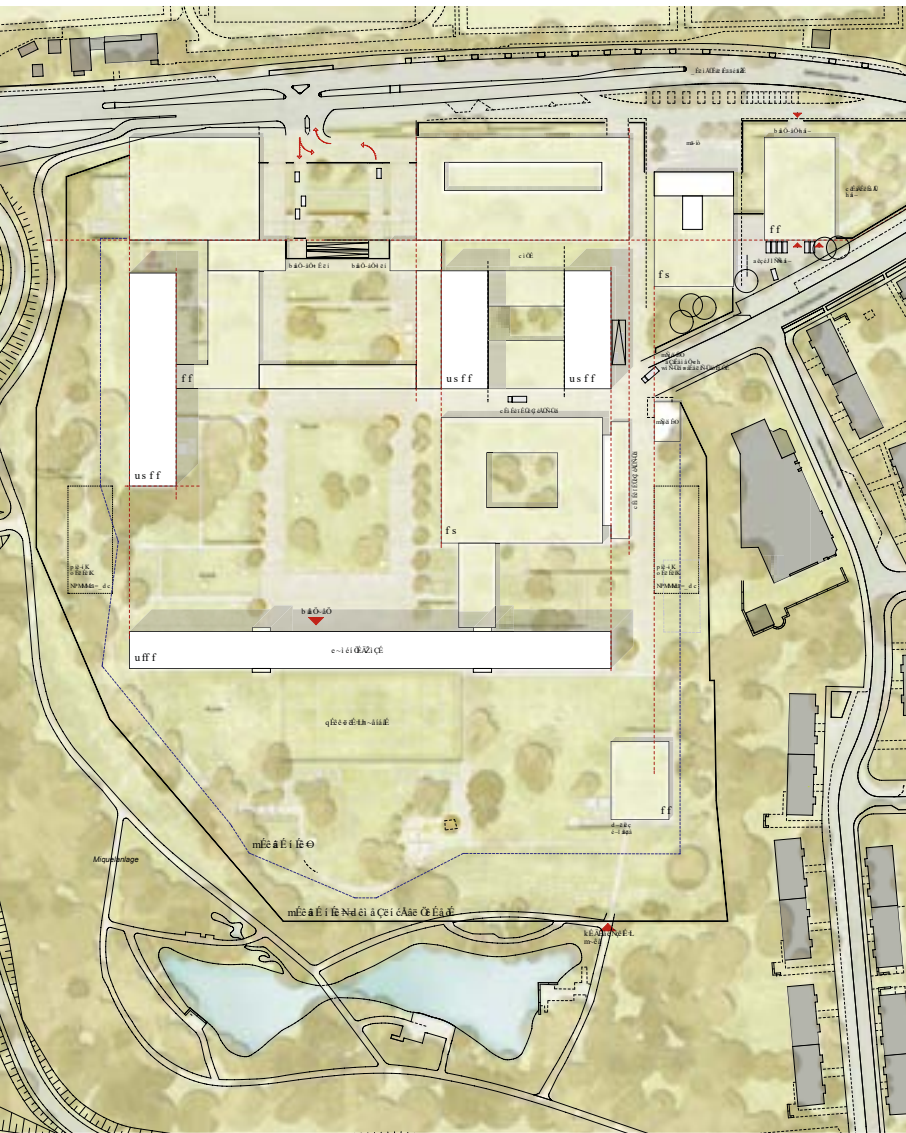
The Bundesbank's Executive Board took a decision in 2016 to retain the building, in use since 1972, over the long term, to refurbish it in line with the latest technological and ecological standards, and augment the existing collection

of buildings with new ones. The next stage was to determine an overall urban design concept as a prerequisite for the planned architecture competition. Six architecture firms from Germany and other countries took part in the competition to decide on the operational framework. The Frankfurt architect Ferdinand Heide made an especially persuasive case by presenting an equally nuanced and striking plan for the future shape of the campus with the "idea of intensifying the architectural identity of the area by means of these extensive modifications".

As Heide explains: "Towards the centre of Frankfurt, the Central Office will be exposed as a 'city crown', while the side facing the Taunus will be augmented by three high-rise slabs having exactly the same height, creating a coherent whole externally and a defined interior space." Heide uses the term "city crown" to refer to the topography of the landscape and the elevated location of the planned group of buildings. In a graphically sharply reduced representation of the project in the urban

setting (left), it is possible to see its integration into the spacious green corridor with the Grüneburgpark, Campus Westend and the Miquelanlage. In doing so, the architect is highlighting the underlying conditions and points of reference that matter to him: the urban layout in light grey, the open spaces in green. The former administrative building of IG Farben is marked in black, without the lines of buildings on the Miquelallee, in the north the main building of the Bundesbank's Central Office with the three new high-rise buildings, integrated into the geometry of the existing structures. The television tower marked with a black circle emphasises its importance for the group of buildings as a whole.

The architect explains, "The guiding idea is a Bundesbank campus as an individual ensemble of powerful architectural statements in a park-like area of land with a mature population of existing trees. Dispensing with a new high point and instead making all the new buildings the same height as the main building is seen by us as giving a particular quality to the Bundesbank – in



contrast to the big financial institutions in the city, its focus is not on a material object but on creating space.”

The principles behind this spatial creation can be seen in the overview plan. In the representations of perspective they are clearly documented from the point of view of the onlooker. The key premise is linking the cubic content of the new builds to the height and length of the main building as the backbone and a yardstick for the group of buildings as a whole. On the narrow side of the existing construction, the longest of the three high-rise slabs is placed at an appropriate distance as an extension of the western edge of the building, thus marking – much like the high wall of a side wing – the western border of the northern open space. The other side is already defined by the Cash Management building. Its cubic volume shapes the layout of the two eastern high-rise slabs, which rise above a two-storey connecting structure with a foyer, garden courtyard, training classrooms and other facilities. This creates an interior campus area with an open view to the north, which is designed as a generously proportioned sequence of spaces with a high recreational value for those employed here. “The inner open spaces are an extension of the straight lines of the buildings, define different areas, and emphasise the clear layout of the new campus.” Complementing this geometrical arrangement, so to speak, the surrounding open spaces are laid out “in the form of a ‘green belt’ landscape” which, crossing into the expanse of the Grüneburgpark, also forms a connection with the neighbouring Westend campus of the University of Frankfurt. Its urban architectural quality is due chiefly to a contribution by Heide to the 2001 competition. A good omen for the future of the Bundesbank’s campus.

***Werner Durth** is a member of the Deutsche Bundesbank’s advisory committee. Until 2014, he held a professorship in architectural history and theory at the Technical University of Darmstadt.*

Left: Layout

Right: View of the campus from the north (Ferdinand Heide Architekt, 2018)





PETER CACHOLA SCHMAL

COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION DESIGNS

The competition for the Bundesbank Campus has now been decided, and comparing it with the competition for the European Central Bank (ECB) in 2004 would seem to be the obvious thing to do. After all, both construction projects had and have a great deal in common – creating space for some 2,000 to 2,500 employees in high-rise office blocks on an expansive site, and contextualising them with a large pre-existing structure: on the one hand, the Bundesbank’s 1972-vintage main building, designed by the ABB architecture firm, a self-confident concrete structure 220 metres in length; on the other, the equally long and no less impressive industrial cathedral dating back to 1928, Martin Elsaesser’s wholesale market hall (“Grossmarkthalle”). But that is as far as the similarities go, because the two projects had very different points of departure. The Bundesbank’s main building is situated towards the rear of the site, so the extension has to be slotted in front of it, but there were no such constraints at the Grossmarkthalle. As it turned out, Coop Himmelb(l)au’s winning design for the ECB was built behind the existing structure. A two-stage project competition

Top left: Ferdinand Heide Architekt

Top right: KSP Jürgen Engel Architekten GmbH (second place)

Bottom left: Wittfoht Architekten BDA (fifth place)

Bottom right: RKW Architektur + Rhode Kellermann Wawrowsky GmbH (sixth place)

explored all the various urban planning options (positioning the new main building in front of, to the rear of, or atop the Grossmarkthalle), yielding a multitude of different proposals. Varied, too, was the geographical provenance of proposals for the ECB project, whereas the Bundesbank’s Europe-wide competition ultimately drew entries from German-speaking teams from Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Also, the Bundesbank project differed in that the positioning and distribution of the buildings across the site had already been decided in an initial urban design competition back in December 2018, which might speed up the construction process. The winning design – submitted by Frankfurt-based architect Ferdinand Heide – was then embellished to create a binding master plan. Three slender high-rise buildings would be placed at a right angle so that, when viewed from the main entrance, they open up a vista framing the main building to the rear, while further facilities would be situated at the entrance, and the grounds would be landscaped to resemble a park or campus. These additional structures would be largely concealed when looking from the city centre or when approaching Frankfurt by road from the north-west. It came as quite a surprise when the author of the master plan, Ferdinand Heide, failed to make it

beyond the second round of the subsequent anonymous project competition. His suggestion – a twist on his design for the similar RheinMain CongressCenter in Wiesbaden – was to line the base structures with widely spaced colonnades whose metallic pilaster façade contrasts with the slabs above them, but the jury was unimpressed. However, it was not always the case that submissions that adhered to the master plan were knocked out of the competition at an early stage. Quite the opposite, in fact – out of the six prize winners, half kept to the plan. Indeed, one draft that followed the master plan – the prestigious design submitted by KSP Jürgen Engel – even landed second place. Their design sets the colonnades lining the base structures much closer together, grouping them in blocks either side of the main green corridor with water features and fountains. It is a solemn expression of rapprochement, which could well divide opinion. Other prize winners who used the same formation were Wittfoht from Stuttgart, who came in fifth place with their mistily glazed boxes and base structures clad in white precast concrete tiles, reminiscent of the design used in the now-defunct Horten department stores from the 1970s, and RKW Architektur + Rhode Kellermann Wawrowsky GmbH from Munich, who won sixth prize for their idea of adorning



the façades of the three high-rise buildings with a horizontal strata feature.

One of those also awarded an honourable mention – the submission by Thomas Müller Ivan Reimann from Berlin – followed the master plan as well, but stands apart by elegantly demarcating the slender high-rise buildings from the base structures, producing a very distinctive appearance. But it was ultimately a design that moved away from the master plan that carried the day.

Morger Partner from Basel describe their design as taking the master plan to the next evolutionary level, writing: “The three striking high-rise structures are identically executed in order to create more distinctive outlines, which means they form a clear ensemble. (...) Furthermore, the wider placement stresses their admiration for the impressive quality and dominance of the landmark 1970s-era high-rise building and the sense of identity it inspires.” Apparently, the design’s economic variables (its highly efficient use of space) were another factor that won the jury over. The model shows the design’s clear zoning, the space between the existing building and the extension, and thus the harmonious

distribution of built forms on the site.

Morger’s façades use a quite severe, cool and reduced expressive language, being horizontally designed with cantilevered gratings as fixed sun shades plus additional fabric blinds, while the curtain walling is rendered as light photovoltaic surfaces. Frankfurt is already home to a Morger design: Markt 30, the smallest building in the city’s “new old town”. Deep red in colour, and an exercise in unadorned formal purity, it is a sight for sore eyes in this setting. Morger’s design for the Bundesbank campus draws creative inspiration from an architectural role model: Egon Eiermann, designer of Frankfurt’s Olivetti towers, the Neckermann building and the now-demolished HochTief tower. Clearly, their elegant, classical Modernist language informed by transparency and quality materials is perfectly suited to the existing structures, whose own design was inspired by the very same values. Third prize went to an entry that differed quite substantially from its rivals, but was nonetheless well received by the jury. Masterminded by Schenker Salvi Weber from Vienna, it makes do with just two almost identical, wider extensions, one positioned at a 90° orientation, the other parallel to the main building. Their concept marks a departure from the idea of making the main building the focal point of the ensemble. Instead, it uses all three high-rise buildings to sketch out the perimeter of a shared space. The team from Max Dudler in Berlin took a more radical approach with a submission that earned

them the second honourable mention. Arguably, their proposal was a little too distinctive for the jury, but the conceptual stringency and clarity of their design are indeed admirable.

Their idea was to slim down and elongate the two new structures to leave them almost equal in stature to the existing main building.

Two other entrants went further still by placing an identically sized mirror image of the existing building parallel to it at the entrance. This was another bold approach, and the design submitted by Vielmo from Stuttgart made it through, just about, into the jury’s second round.

Though clearly at odds with the master plan and its intentions, which meant the jury had no option but to eliminate it from the competition, it is also, in its own way, a highly impressive and worthy entry. The grotesque caricature submitted by Christ & Gantenbein from Basel, on the other hand, could only be taken as designed to provoke a reaction. Is the shape of the building supposed to symbolise the ups and downs of the stock markets? That might have been a witty critique, were it not for the old masters of architecture, OMA in Rotterdam, who presented the idea of an even more striking stock market curve made of glass in the ECB design competition all of 16 years ago and, what’s more, as a future backdrop for a CNN documentary.

Peter Cachola Schmal is the director of the Deutsches Architekturmuseum (DAM) in Frankfurt am Main.

Top left: Thomas Müller Ivan Reimann Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH (honourable mention)

Large picture Morger Partner Architekten AG (first prize)

Left centre: Schenker Salvi Weber Architekten ZT GmbH in collaboration with Franz und Sue ZT GmbH (third prize)

Bottom left: Max Dudler (honourable mention)

Bottom centre: Vielmo Architekten GmbH

Bottom right: Christ & Gantenbein International AG



GÜNTHER HOFFMANN

THE DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK'S NEW CAMPUS

The main building

The turbulent process of planning the main building for the Deutsche Bundesbank's Central Office in Frankfurt am Main meant that more than six years passed from the conclusion of the architectural competition in March 1961 to the start of construction in November 1967. Architect Otto Apel won first prize and went on to found the ABB office with his partners Hannsgeorg Beckert and Gilbert Becker in September 1961.

During the planning process, the ensemble of buildings had to be rotated by 90 degrees, which meant that the campus then had to be accessed from the rear, as a grand entrance from Miquelallee was no longer possible. The fact that the site has to be accessed from the north (from Wilhelm-Epstein-Strasse) is the main reason why the Bundesbank's Central Office is sometimes accused of being "unapproachable". The specific design of the high-rise structure developed from the need to accommodate an array of identical single and double offices. The building consists of 14 floors, including two executive floors at the top, with the uppermost

featuring higher ceilings. The main structure, which is around 220 metres long and 54 metres tall but not quite 17 metres wide, is defined by two access towers at its geometrical focal points. The narrow sides of the building take the form of solid walls. It was undoubtedly inspired by the Secretariat Building in the Indian provincial capital of Chandigarh, which was designed by Le Corbusier and is more than 250 metres long. The elaborate static system sets out the framework for the sculpted vertical and horizon-

tal grid structure of the façade, which stands out even more against the dark construction of the recessed window frames.

Although the main building, with its allusions to the brutalist architectural style, is not formally protected as a historical monument, there is a public interest in preserving its basic design elements for "artistic, academic, technical, historical and urban planning reasons" (from the federal state of Hesse's register of historical monuments).

Left: View of the campus and Taunus from the main building (Ferdinand Heide Architekt, 2018)

Right: View of the main building from the north (photo: Walter Vorjohann)



The new campus

As part of the single site strategy for the Bundesbank's Central Office, all Central Office employees in Frankfurt am Main will be brought together at one location. To serve as this central hub, the Bundesbank's premises on Wilhelm-Epstein-Strasse will be comprehensively renovated, revitalised and restructured. The complex of properties as a whole is referred to as the campus, with the main building forming the central element of the ensemble. The new campus strikingly embodies the values of durability, stability and steadfastness, which have considerable symbolic significance for the Bundesbank.

The new campus will have to tie together buildings from the various construction phases in a functional way. They should, moreover, have an architectural link and unity despite their differing designs. The design concept therefore comprises a holistic conception and representation of all major urban planning elements in the campus' spatial development, particularly structural and spatial, design, functional, economic, transport and environmental aspects. The aim is to develop a robust and sustainable design concept formulated as an urban planning blueprint that will be further developed over the course of implementation.

In order to progress to the next phase of the project, significant organisational, legal and technical groundwork had to be completed and the necessary personnel and financial resources had to be made available. To this end,

the Executive Board decided on 20 July 2017 to establish an advisory committee for the Bundesbank chaired by the Executive Board member responsible for construction management. The committee consists of renowned experts and specialists from the fields of architecture, labour and business management, urban planning and urban ecology, infrastructure and resource management, as well as administrative organisation and project management.

The committee is tasked with making appropriate recommendations to uphold the high standard of design quality for the campus as a whole as well as for the individual buildings and facilities at the Bundesbank's Ginnheim campus, ensuring that they remain highly contemporary and sustainable.

The competition

A number of points were agreed with the City of Frankfurt am Main.

The finalised design concept based on the draft by the architecture firm Ferdinand Heide Architekt will serve as the foundation for an architectural competition to be organised by the Bundesbank (project competition).

The subject of the competition is the new construction of around 100,000 square metres of gross floor space (above ground) for offices, a conference centre, sports facilities, a childcare centre, catering facilities, underground parking garages, a logistics centre as well as the associated infrastructure as an expansion of the

Bundesbank's Central Office in Frankfurt am Main. The goal is to bring together 5,000 workplaces. The project is based on an urban design concept intended to reinforce the architectural identity of the site through these comprehensive changes. From the outside, the campus should present itself as a cohesive whole; on the inside, it should create a defined interior space.

The guiding idea is a campus as an individual collection of powerful architectural elements in park-like grounds with a mature population of trees; it should closely tie in existing buildings with new ones, while at the same time incorporating a high degree of sustainability aspects and ensuring a climate-neutral energy supply for the future. Looking to the future challenges and opportunities presented by the ongoing digitalisation of all areas of life, the campus should provide a new working environment in which synergies and personal interactions between employees can develop a special social momentum and quality.

Günther Hoffmann is the former head of the construction department at the Federal Building Ministry and chairs the Deutsche Bundesbank's advisory committee.

*Right: Campus model (Morger Partner Architekten AG)
Photo: Nils Thies*





ARNO LEDERER

ON THE ART OF BUILDING AND ITS ASSESSMENT

Architecture cannot be measured in numbers. Then again, some aspects of it do lend themselves to being quantified: areas and cubic metres, efficiency, the costs of the envisaged materials, and the like. But these are all elements that relate solely to the technical aspects of construction. Architecture is more than just building. Translated, it means the “art of building”, a term that contains, in the technical sense, both building and art. And art is not something that can be quantified numerically. It does, however, play a key role in determining whether we are happy living and working in a particular city or building.

How do we ascertain whether architectural designs are actually any good? That is, whether they make for buildings that are liveable and public spaces that bring pleasure and enjoyment to all? For many centuries, competitions have been a tried and tested method of seeking the best solution. A jury compares individual entries and picks out what it believes to be the ideal work. However, competitions are not a panacea, and sometimes the results do not live up to

expectations. The desired outcome hinges quite crucially on three factors: the participating firms, the jury and the mission. It is on these three pillars that the success of the whole endeavour rests. In the competition for the new campus at the Deutsche Bundesbank's Central Office, all three parameters were fulfilled. The first wise step taken with the future of the construction project in mind was to set up an expert advisory committee to oversee the development of the Bundesbank's construction activities. This was followed by a competition to shape the urban planning dimension, won by the draft design submitted by the architecture firm Ferdinand Heide Architekt. This draft formed the basis for discussions with urban planners and politicians about the competition to construct the buildings themselves.

The Bank appointed specialists to the jury on the strength of the reputation of their work. Lastly, from a group of applicants, 30 architecture firms which had already performed comparably complex projects in the past were chosen. 29 designs were received by the 8 May 2020

Left: The Bundesbank's 2020 campus (photo: Walter Vorjohann and Florian Singer)

deadline for submitting entries. The jury's work began with a critical inspection of the formal and material conditions of the invitation to tender. One major talking point was the urban design guidance provided by the preceding competition.

Would the firms have to follow this guidance to the letter, or should alternative ideas be permitted? The jury agreed that the predefined urban planning framework should serve as a foundation.

However, there should be no barriers to enhancing the framework's basic parameters. This item decisively shaped the way in which the entrants approached the task, but also the debate and the final decision at the jury's meeting.

Like the entire competition, juries are governed by precisely defined guidelines, the Guidelines for Planning Competitions (*Richtlinie für Planungswettbewerbe – RPW*). These rules required all submissions to be examined in detail for compliance with the formal and quantitative benchmarks, and they were then presented by ANP, a firm based in Kassel, in an extensive report. ANP provided an unbiased account of all 29 submissions; the jury then analysed and discussed the individual entries in a two-round process before short-listing 8 designs. Following a written assessment, the jury decided to rank the entries and award two honourable mentions and six prizes. All 29 submissions were characterised by the high quality of their preparation and presentation. The majority of entrants

stayed true to the urban design framework; a few fundamentally called it into question, while a few others, for their part, sought to take the design a step further. This diversity of submissions brought greater focus to the discussions on the optimum urban planning solution – its clarity, but also the option of erecting individual “building block”-like elements independently of one another. “Cookie-cutter” entries, i.e. those following a consistent design principle, met this condition less well than those that staked out clearly defined construction areas which offered greater freedom with regard to subdivision. Many of the entries proposed remarkable ideas with regard to sustainable construction. Drafts submitted in competitions are “concepts”, never plans which can be implemented directly. They are like a roadmap which shows the route and destination prior to embarking on a journey. Therefore, not all the functional conditions can be met down to the tiniest detail, which is hardly surprising given the complex nature of the Bundesbank's spatial specifications. The proposals for the logistics centre are a case in point: none of the ideas contained in the submitted drafts was altogether convincing.

One of the key discussions revolved around the urban design and architectural expression of the new buildings. The Bundesbank wisely opted not to make a constructional statement, such as a skyscraper. The symbolic statement was to be projected not by a single landmark building, but by the idea of the campus. The choice of

suitable designs was also shaped by how the Bundesbank sees itself internally, i.e. as an institution which, through its working environments, seeks to set an example.

And this likewise includes how the general public perceives the campus. How does architecture convey building culture as a reflection of the (Federal) Republic?

The draft submitted by the architecture firm Morger Partner Architekten from Basel, Switzerland, which was awarded first prize, provided brilliant, and by far the best, answers to these questions. Its submission is highly economical compared with most of the other entries, its elements provide ample opportunity for enhancement and development, and it allows for an enlargement of spatial area.

It is only when comparing different approaches to solving a problem that we see how valuable competitive procedures are. For firms, this entails immense cost and conceptual effort. Not winning first prize is painful.

On the other hand, competitions of this type make a key contribution to construction in our country, and play a hugely important role in the evolution of architecture and urban construction. Therefore, thanks go out to the Bundesbank, which, by deciding to conduct this competition, has made a contribution to promoting the culture of construction.

Arno Lederer chairs the jury for the competition "The new campus for the Deutsche Bundesbank's Central Office". Until 2014, he was head of the Institute for Public Buildings and Design at the University of Stuttgart.

PRIZE WINNERS



MORGER PARTNER ARCHITEKTEN AG BASEL

Architect's guiding idea

Aesthetically, this submission essentially aims to craft an architectural design that juxtaposes tradition and the future by creating a pleasing sense of tension between existing and new buildings that will serve the Bundesbank well as an architectural hallmark for the future. Light and transparent architectural language reminiscent of Egon Eiermann's famed local structures enriches the valuable concrete fabric of the existing structures to reinterpret and strike up a dialogue between the twin polarities of delicate metal and heavy concrete.

Style-shaping architectural elements, clear formal language, the grid patterns and rich plasticity of the façades are adapted for the annexes to formulate a contemporary statement.

A piece of architecture and identity informed by restrained elegance.

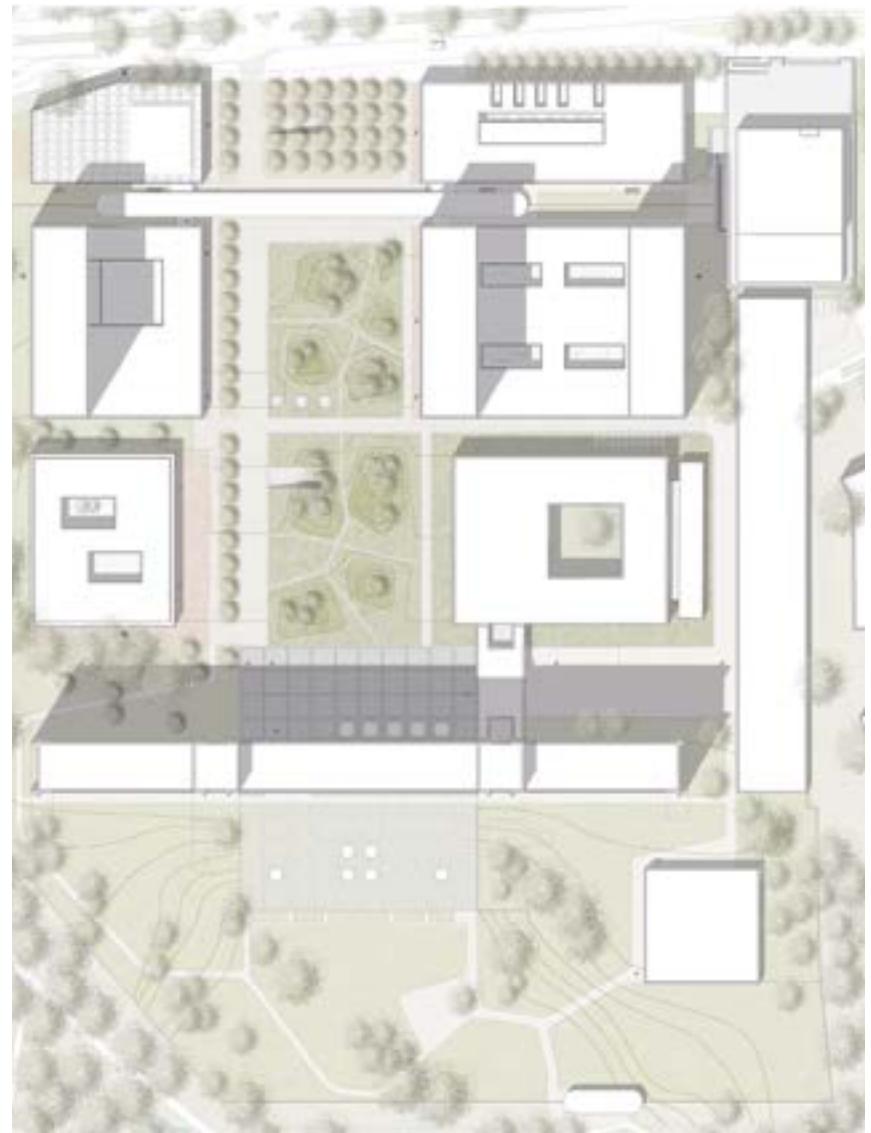
Jury assessment

The design diverges slightly from the urban development framework, shortens the western office building to the length of the eastern office building, and sharpens the ensemble by means of three identical high-rise buildings. A four-storey building with catering areas and office space has been added to the west, thus forming a

Left: View of the eastern office building and the main building

Right: Layout

Following pages: Model photo











striking analogy to the Cash Management building. The linear arrangement of the buildings, the chosen dimensions and the frequent use of inner courtyards provide for a harmonious campus character. The contrast between the intricate three-dimensional design of the partly metal façade in the new buildings and the heavy concrete in the existing buildings creates an interesting tension between tradition and future.

This produces clear and powerful structures with a simple and precisely formulated façade design that underlines the stability and soundness of the Deutsche Bundesbank and creates an architectural identity. The grounds adhere to the clear concept of a park, all buildings are accessible via the park side, the underground car park is well located under the tree-lined forecourt, but the location of the access ramp in the area of the main entrance should be reconsidered. The grounds, with their gently terraced green areas, ensure good dimensionality and raise the expectation of a high spatial quality.

The buildings follow a clear organisation, the transparently designed foyer areas are adequately sized, the ground floor areas are given special use zones which pulsate into the central open-air area, thus enhancing it. The flexible-use conference area, with its adjoining catering space on the ground floor of the western construction field, is properly connected to the gatehouse and should be conducive to a pleasant environment through its access to the outdoor area.

The circulation cores of the office buildings are well positioned along the foyer axis, allowing large connected office spaces 17.50 metres deep on the levels above the

ground floor, and also allowing flexible use. The evacuation of the building in the event of a fire appears to work well. The additional four-storey office building to the west provides a promising office concept with flowing floor plans and inner courtyards. The Global Green restaurant is well located at the centre of the campus.

The floor plans for the childcare centre follow a clear organisation. The expanded corridor areas promise a pleasant environment, but the orientation of some group rooms towards the north needs to be reconsidered. It should be noted that the floor area of the childcare centre is too small. The sports hall is organised clearly and the orientation of the sports café toward the forecourt is viewed positively.

The logistics centre is located and connected in the right place. The internal organisation should be reviewed. The proposed hybrid wood construction suggests an economic and sustainable structure. The regularly recurring ribs in the interior create a clear and solid structure inside the building. The topic of sustainability is coherently and extensively addressed and manifests itself along the value added process from the design through to the materialisation. The cradle-to-cradle approach is rated positively and the use of geothermic and solar power is to be welcomed. The glass façades are overlaid with a suspended metal structure that can also be used for cleaning purposes.

The proposed design develops a strong campus concept, radiates the desired stability and represents a forward-looking contribution to the development of the Deutsche Bundesbank's buildings.

Left: View from the Cash Management building towards the west



KSP JÜRGEN ENGEL ARCHITEKTEN GMBH FRANKFURT AM MAIN

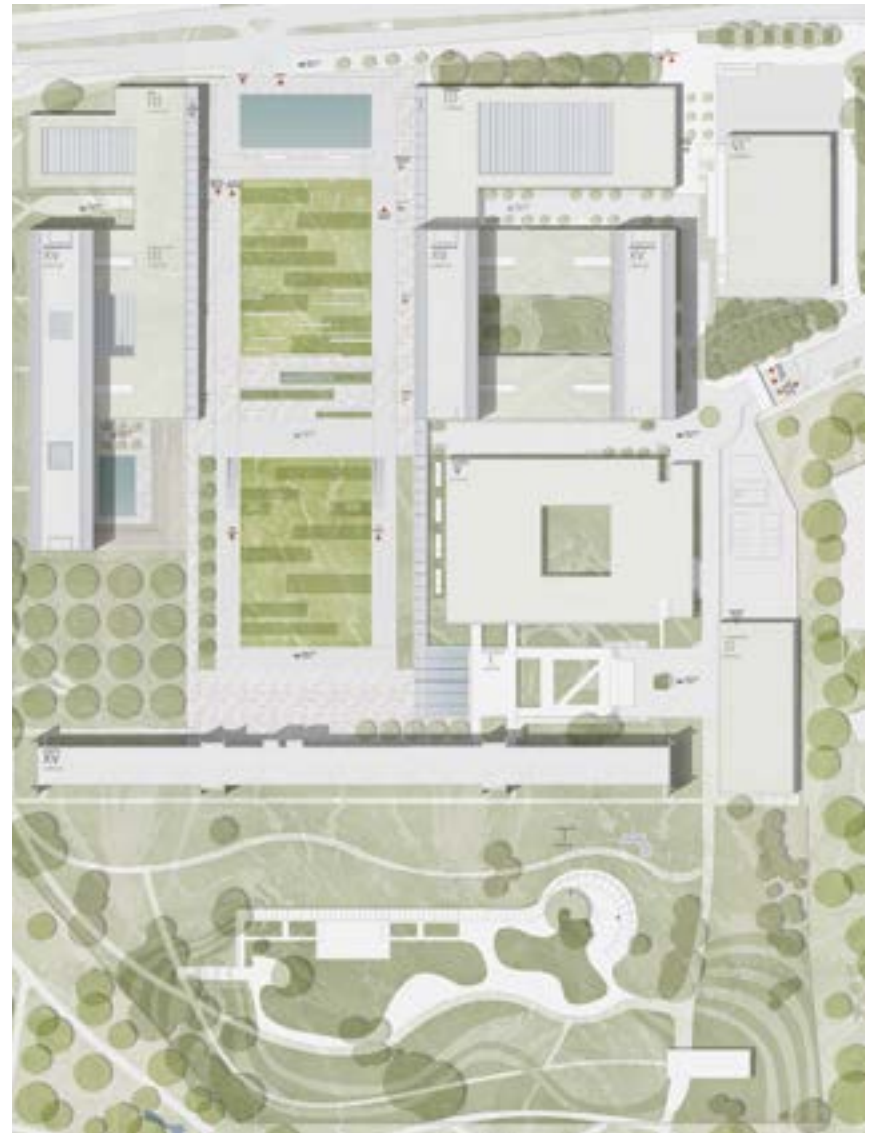
Architect's guiding idea

This draft transforms the urban development plan for an open campus into a green corridor with sweeping colonnades that places the main building centre stage in the heart of the Bundesbank's grounds. Our design adds aesthetic value to the ensemble by crafting a collection of structures built around a common design ethos. An architectural gesture – a green axis – draws the eye to the main building and amplifies the impact of the edifice, measuring 220 metres in length, with style and grace. The individuality of the existing structures within the ensemble will be preserved under the new design, which also means that the special role played by the Money Museum or the Bundesbank's archive, for instance, will still be visible. In terms of architectural language, the new ensemble fuses haptic materials and closed structural features with a lightness of touch, thanks to the filigree elements and rhythmic patterns used to structure the façade. The end result is an architectural statement that exudes stability, enduring values and clarity of purpose and reflects the Bundesbank's significance and integrity as an institution.

Jury assessment

Largely in keeping with the brief of the urban planning framework, the main building is styled as a focal point at the highest spot on

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*



the new Bundesbank campus in elegant and distinguished fashion by means of an evenly rising topography. The creation of the three-storey base level of the new buildings, with its clear horizontal and vertical structuring, has a positive impact on the overall optics in urban planning terms. Tall colonnades flanking the strip of parkland stand in front of these base levels in both the east and west. The motif of the colonnade framing is carried through the Cash Management building. It thus becomes part of the base section of the special use buildings and disguises the façade of the Cash Management building. Facing Wilhelm-Epstein-Strasse, the base structure's role as the site for the childcare centre and sports area is plain to see, owing to its generously proportioned glass frontage. With the exception of the eastern office block, pedestrian access to all of the new buildings is provided from the colonnade area. The fact that the secondary motor vehicle access to the subterranean car park does not intrude on the forecourt and is situated further back on the site is of merit. The main access to the underground car park, which also houses the bike stands, is easy to find, being provided via exits and entrances in the eastern part of the sports building. The jury took issue with the supplementary access provision, which compromises the triangular park to the east of the Money Museum. The spatial programme for the new-build elements is logical and, with the exception of the childcare centre, adequately implemented in spatial terms. Another criticism concerning the three-storey childcare centre is that a roof garden is the only outdoor space. However, the jury was struck by numerous instances of undershooting and overshooting, especially in the office areas.

The possibility of creating modern working environments in the new office buildings is favoured by the choice of supporting structure, which allows a high degree of flexibility. However, the chosen axial dimension is very narrow for traditional single and double offices. Winter gardens with air cavities each connecting two floors lend further quality to the buildings, which are well structured thanks to clear central staircases. This is also a contributing factor in achieving the well-structured look of the façade. The steel composite construction chosen for the façade, employing recycled concrete, takes a cue from the façade of the existing building.

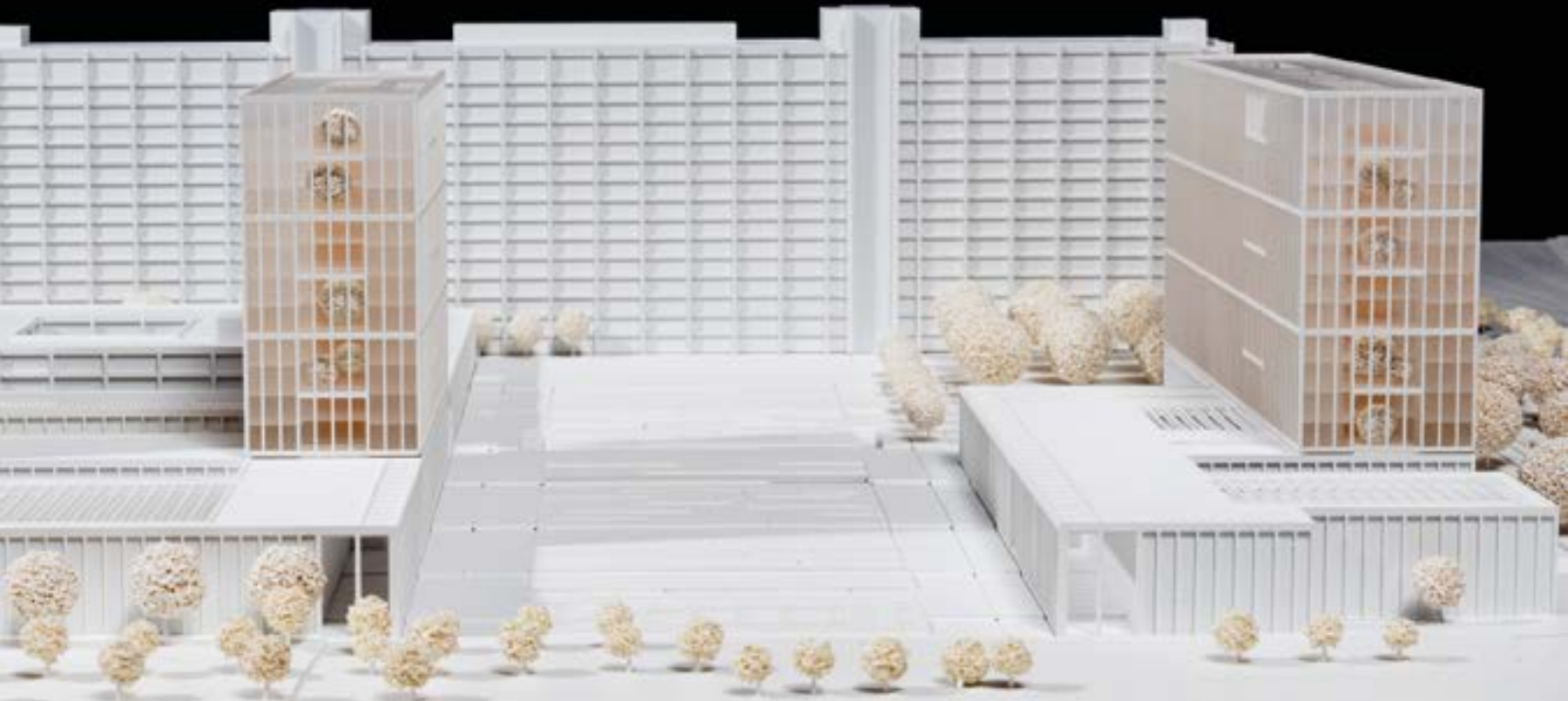
As regards the special purpose areas, the location of the conference areas yielded criticism. By contrast, the catering area south of the existing building, developed out of the topography, is deserving of praise. The logistics concept does not hold up from a spatial or technical point of view. The two-storey subterranean structure – requiring lifts for heavy goods vehicles – is particularly problematic.

The energy and sustainability concept, employing photovoltaics, heat pumps, hybrid ventilation concepts and geothermics, is very well thought out, including in the outside space. Documentation relating to the positioning of the technical facilities is lacking.

Looking at the surface area use as a whole, the overall large share of floor space hosted at basement level is unfavourable in efficiency terms, amongst other aspects. All surface area metrics exceed the average. Overall, the design proposal makes a solid contribution to solving the brief presented.

Right: Model photo







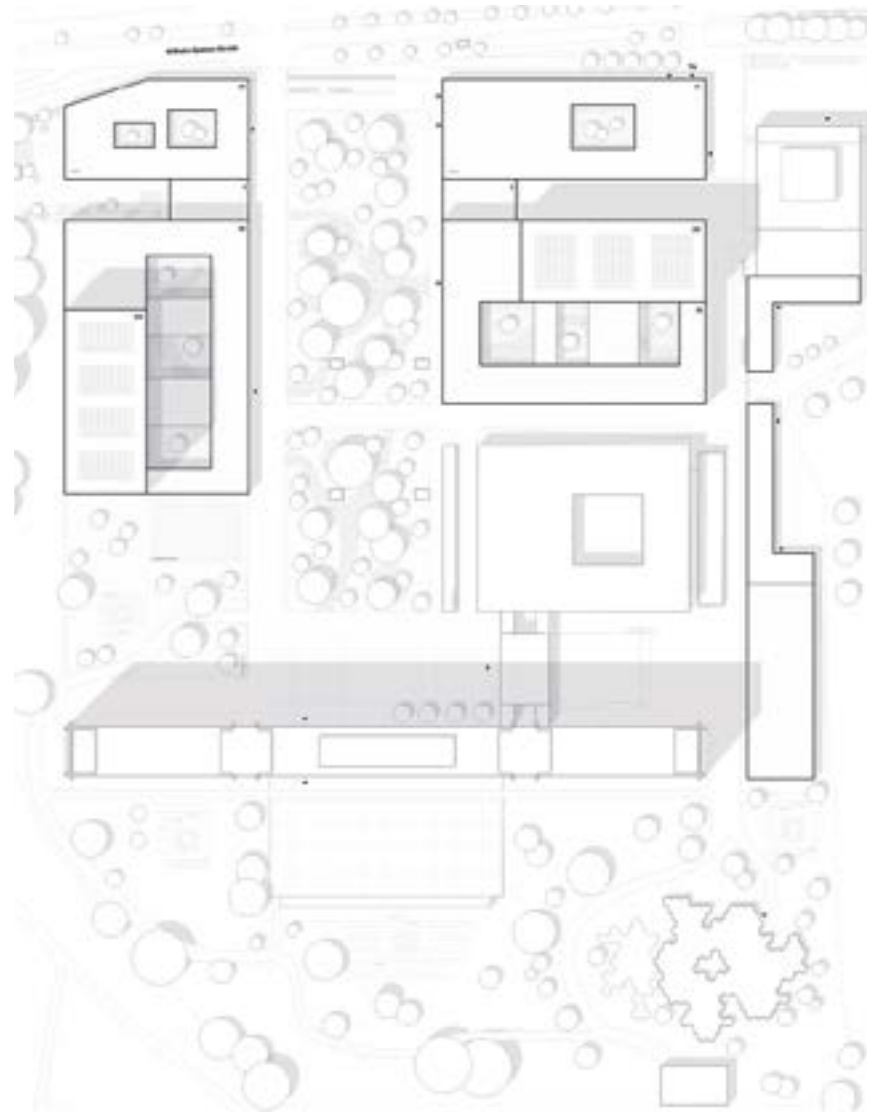
**SCHENKER SALVI WEBER
ARCHITEKTEN ZT GMBH, VIENNA
IN COLLABORATION WITH
FRANZ UND SUE ZT GMBH, VIENNA**

Architect's guiding idea

The clear lines and straight angles and axes imposed by the building designed by the ABB architecture firm, open vistas across the entire height, and high-rise buildings juxtaposed to dramatic effect: these are all defining features of the urban design framework. The concept forges a coherent ensemble of structures with different vintages and uses, clearly related as a whole, yet unique in detail. The two new peaks can also be viewed as four towers joined by a communication zone in the interior. These create a balanced distribution of the necessary mass on the grounds, and offer different orientations without neglecting communication with each other.

Jury assessment

The concept modifies the urban planning guidelines and proffers two deep-plan and compact high-rise structures, the eastern one of which stands at a right angle to the other. The vista is clear and open from all directions and the sightlines are reinforced. This lends an unexpectedly new and unifying character to all of the buildings forming the ensemble, serving, in particular, to throw the main building into relief in striking fashion. The main building remains a defining feature of the Bundesbank's image. The new buildings



*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*

complement this rather than overshadowing it. This was the subject of lively debate since the public-facing frontage is reduced to the low-rise buildings; the perspective is drawn towards the main building by the four-storey base structures and does not tend to open out until further back on the site. The configuration of new buildings fails to establish a subordinate relationship with the large and bulky existing Bundesbank building. The individual branding of the new buildings through the use of red and green confirm this impression. The smaller volume of the two high-rise office blocks is offset by the inclusion of four-storey base structures that are scaled to the Cash Management building, allowing that existing structure to become an equal member of the ensemble. The childcare centre and sports buildings are constructed over three floors and fail to convince in their capacity as the transition to the public domain of Wilhelm-Epstein-Strasse. The design for the outdoor areas lacks elaboration. All buildings are reached via the green strip of parkland, at various elevations. The expansive window to the west enables a large proportion of the old trees to be retained and the Global Green restaurant located there can make good use of this. Both office buildings are accessed at their midpoints, through fitting, generously proportioned and bright foyers with open staircases. Controlled and direct access to the conference building via the gatehouse is assured. The creation of just two high points

allows second-row access to be avoided; this enables generous and open access provision for the offices.

The deep floor plans of the two high-rise blocks are well-suited to office use. However, the 3.90 metre façade grid places significant constraints on flexibility. The core areas offered appear very generously proportioned in relation to the usable surface area, and large dark zones are created in places. At this build depth, creation of units measuring 400 square metres in size is barely feasible. Attractive two-storey connecting structures are proposed, but serve to worsen the situation. Despite the compact nature of the towers, lighting conditions for workspaces in both the high-rise elements and the base buildings are very good thanks to the built-in inner courtyards.

The Global Green restaurant is well situated in the south of the West building. The shared foyer with access to the office area is very open and inviting, but from a usage perspective is not really desirable in the proposed form. In terms of construction and access provision, the design for the three-storey childcare centre shows good organisation; however, some of the group rooms are only north-facing. The integrated inner courtyards allow for good lighting and protected play areas. Access to the sports areas does not seem terribly inviting and the height of the sports hall is not specified. The parking spaces in the basement are easily accessed by means of a ramp in the sports

building and the general forecourt is left unimpeded by this arrangement. Parallel to this, and via a dedicated ramp, access to the bike stands in the basement is only gained by taking a very long route through the underground car park. The visitor parking spaces in such a prominent location represent a significant intrusion on the face of the campus. The desired underground connection between the office buildings is included but seems inadequate in terms of its spatial quality. The few statements concerning the logistics centre fail to convince.

The façades of the office areas will be fitted with protected vents where the projecting prefabricated concrete parts are located.

The façade structure is well laid out; the proposed colour scheme and the large grid dimension did not find favour with the jury. Cleaning appears far from straightforward.

The reinforced concrete construction is simple, but the desired largely support-free nature of the office areas is hardly feasible in this form. Overall, the powerful project takes the prescribed urban planning brief and develops it further in a highly intelligent fashion. It is very well thought through and is equally capable of rendering both new and traditional working environments. It could complement the ensemble of the Bundesbank's campus very well; however, the new face of the Bundesbank could also project a lack of harmony due to the interplay of the different structures.

Right: Model photo





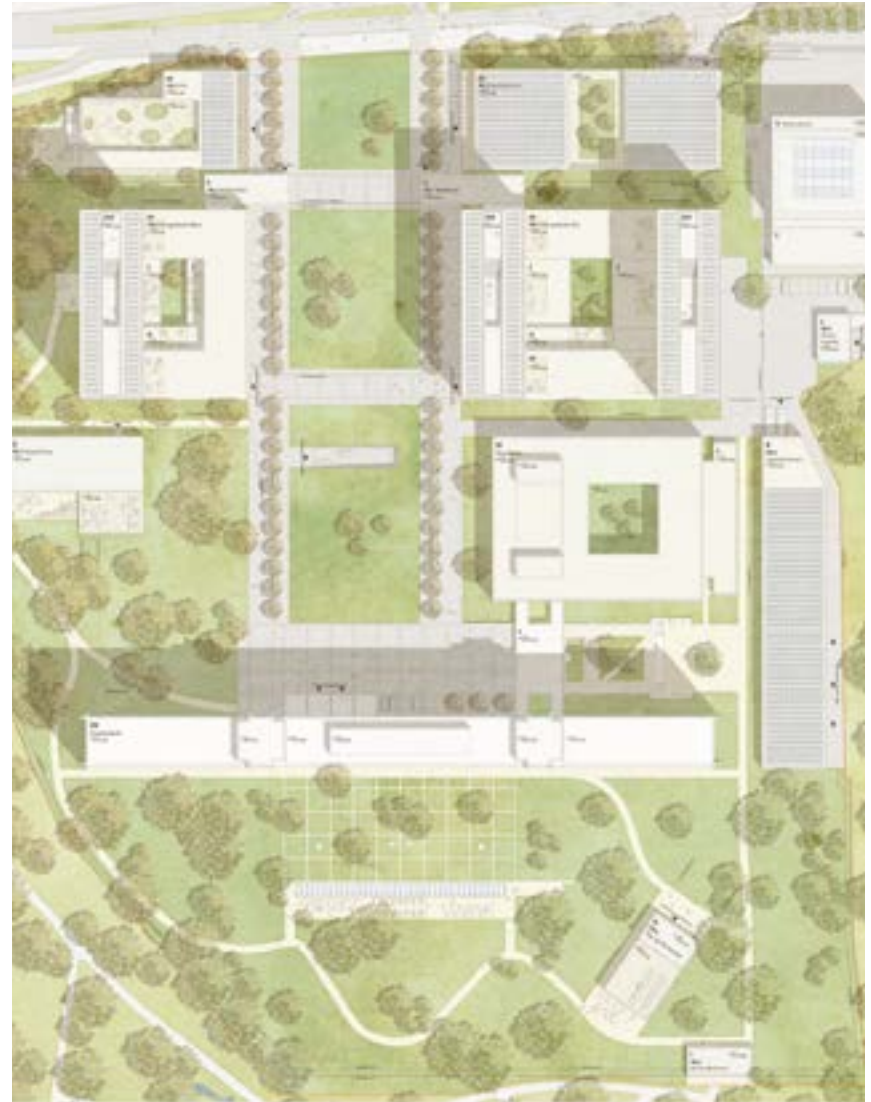
ORTNER & ORTNER BAUKUNST GMBH BERLIN

Architect's guiding idea

This submission adds three slender high-rise slabs to the existing main building to create the Bundesbank's new campus. Standing like gates wide ajar, these structures open up the campus to the north, in the direction of the main entrance, without clashing with the typology of the existing main building. The key design feature of the main building, completed in 1972 – its unique landmark appearance – and the dramatic gesture it makes in the urban space both deserve to be respected, which is why this draft offers a more compact take on the prescribed urban design structure. Thus, the three new high-rise buildings appear as campus items of equal length and, at the same time, as architectural elements in their own right. The space reduction in planning area 2 (western office building) is fully compensated for by adding another floor in the three towers and in the base structures.

Jury assessment

A significant feature is the imposing ensemble consisting of the three identical high-rise office blocks. In order for the office building in construction field 2 to have the same length, the structures are raised to the height of the stair towers of the existing building and the base structures are raised to four storeys.



*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*

The result is a very bulky grouping, which almost makes the existing building look delicate. The architects attempt to compensate for this using a smooth glass shell, giving the three structures an almost abstract look. The jury doubts whether this will work as intended. In the right lighting conditions, even at night, the warm wooden construction behind is supposed to shine through, lending the ensemble an iridescent quality. Does a glass structure promise maximum transparency? This has often been promised throughout the history of architecture. Although wood – a sustainable building material – features prominently under the glass exterior, an almost industrial impression is created nonetheless. The jury is therefore sceptical as to whether the image of the Bundesbank can be expressed in the desired way.

Furthermore, the street side is dominated by the sports facilities and the childcare centre, which are at a somewhat lower level than the office base due to the slope of the land and which also remain spread over three storeys. Despite public use, the vertical façade slats in the upper floors above the compact base level create a rather closed-off look. The entrance to the underground car park for cars and bikes is well located; the exits are suitably positioned at the front of the sports building at the entrance to the campus. In particular, the facilities for cyclists are excellent. The large, pleasant gap leading into the park is formed by shortening the western office building – the real selling point of this design proposal. Unfortunately, the concept is thwarted by the pavilion housing the catering facilities. The spatial quality of the foyers of the eastern and western office buildings, which face each other, is well received by the jury and the west side of the remaining park also benefits from this.

The conference area in the base of the western office building is well organised and the rising ground level is taken into account, but the separation from the campus area does not work. The office floors are well organised. A usable space is created between the cores; the two front sides feature winter gardens on all floors, which are not convincing in terms of the use of space and also limit flexibility in a certain sense. Access and escape routes are well thought out.

The childcare centre suffers from the lack of space on the plot of land, as is often the case here, but the outdoor play area on the roof is a good workaround. The internal organisation is functional but the spatial quality is not particularly impressive. In principle, the sports complex is very well designed; only the location of the sports café on the gallery is viewed critically. It could protrude more into the road space. The logistics centre demonstrates considerable shortcomings.

The hybrid wood construction is modern and innovative and meets the sustainability requirement. The increased costs must be weighed up against this benefit. The supporting structure and façade are feasible in terms of construction but there are doubts whether the passive house standard can be met with the shell of the building. There is also some doubt whether the proposed photovoltaic concept is compatible with the extensive greening of all roofs. Overall, a coherent sustainability concept is devised, which can be built on. On the whole, the approach to the planning task is successful, with its strengths lying in internal organisation and functionality. The submission excels at creating open space, thus capturing the essence of the campus idea. However, the downside is that the three office buildings appear overly large. Despite the visible use of wood in the design, the overall impression is strangely sterile. *Right: Model photo*







WITTFOHT ARCHITEKTEN BDA STUTT GART

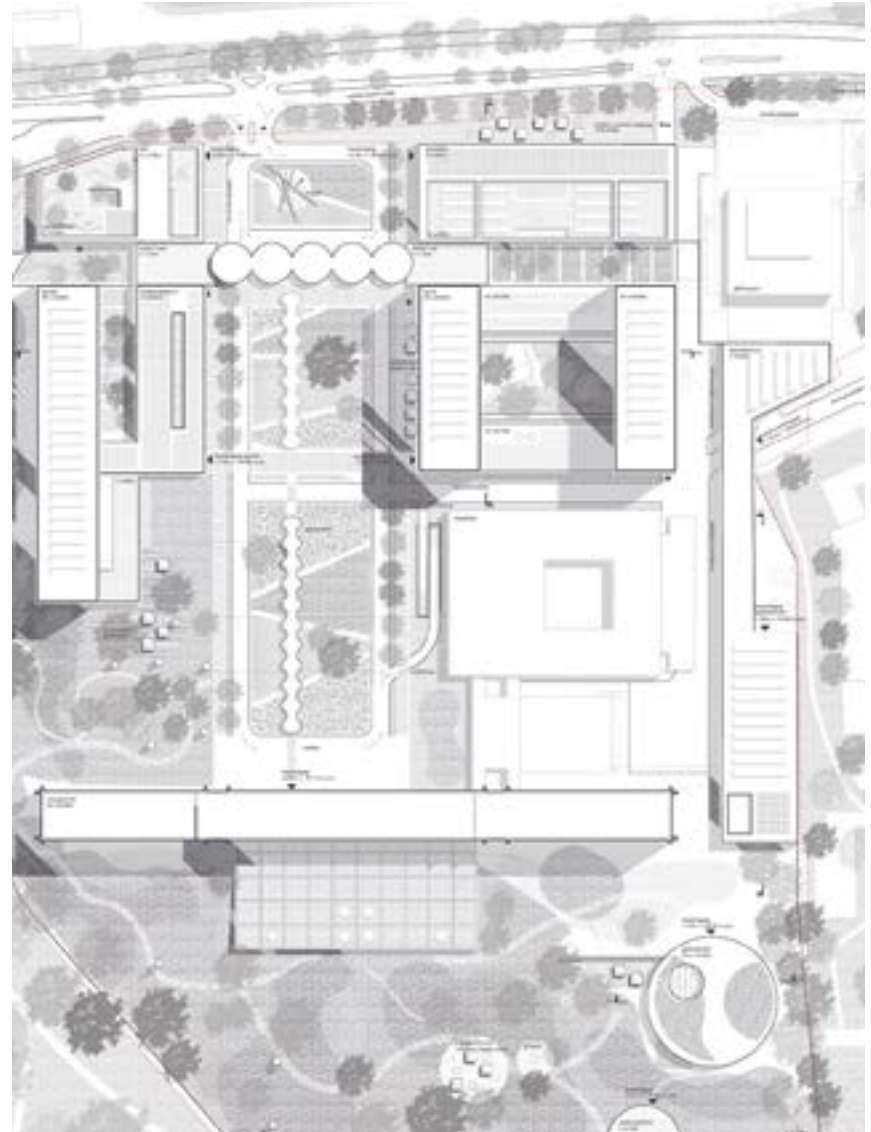
Architect's guiding idea

What mainly sets this submission apart from its rivals is the addition of three high-rise structures at right angles to the existing main building. As high as the existing building, these also accommodate all the new office space. Unlike the main building, however, they are clad in crystalline materials. While the main building wears its structural components with ease, the new buildings' supporting structure of insulating concrete is almost invisible to the eye behind inclined glass elements. The slab-shaped office buildings change their appearance depending on the time of day and light conditions. The ingenious arrangement of the office buildings contains space to communicate and interact. Storeys can be customised individually to accommodate all manner of office layout designs.

Jury assessment

The architect's composition interprets the planning framework principles through a clear division into low base structures and high-rise blocks. The base of the building at the edge of the plot is successfully reflected in the blocks. The resulting composition stands out due to the clear distinction made between the existing and the yet to be constructed buildings, capturing the campus feeling very well.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*

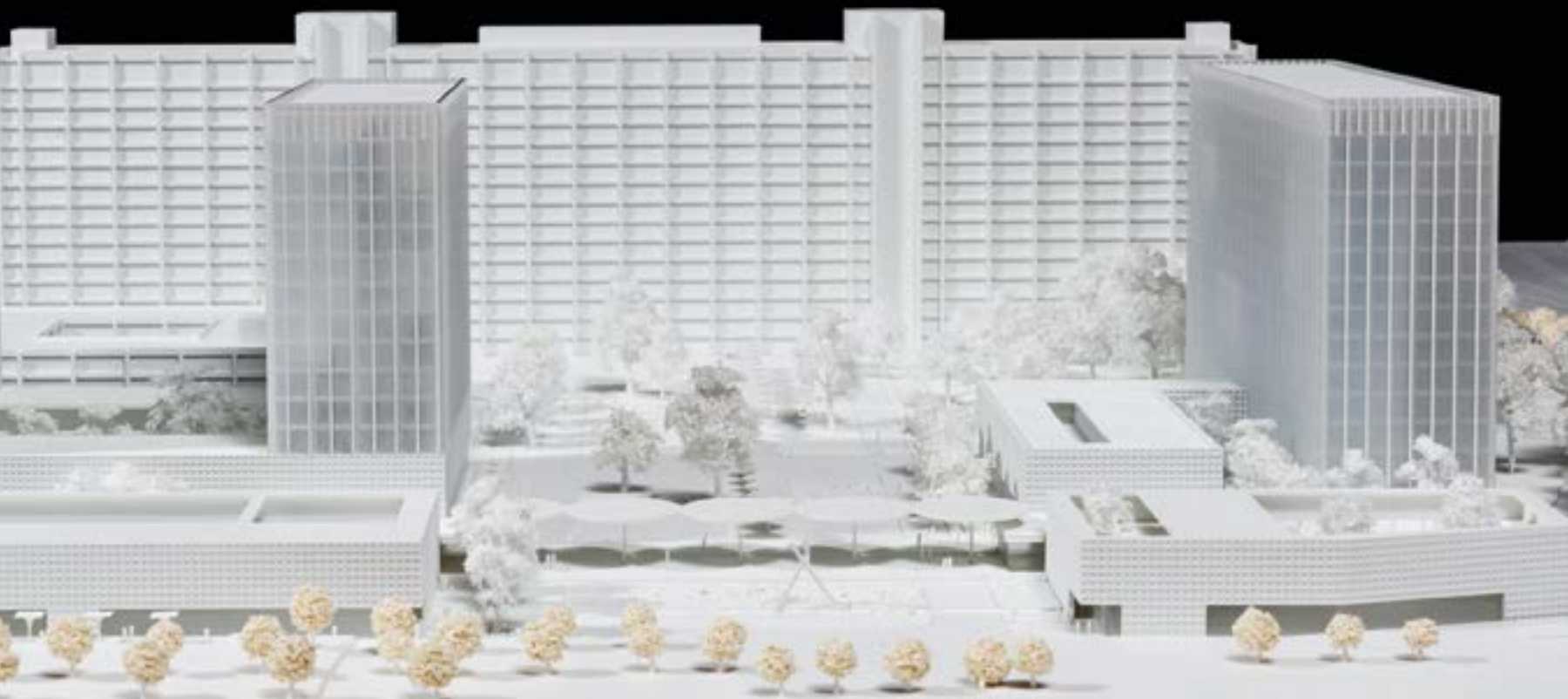


The architectural language of the new buildings reinvents the characteristic style and material of the old structure. The crystalline structure of the new buildings described by the architect presents a successful contrast to the old building without disturbing the unity of the campus overall. The decision to integrate access to the underground car park to the east of the sports centre and to separate it from the main entrance is successful in easing the traffic situation at the main entrance. A review needs to be made of the functionality of the roads to the delivery area of the logistics centre and of access to the parking spaces for bicycles and cars. However, the clear positioning of all building entrances (childcare centre, sports facilities, office buildings, etc.) for pedestrians within the parkland is convincing. The mature population of existing trees comes into its own thanks to the understated design of the grounds. The need for the round, mushroom-shaped roof elements was a topic of heated debate, but the design was not convincing overall. The breakdown of the office typology into three blocks is contemporary and allows a meaningful separation of main office and accessory buildings. The grid structure of the façade would enable an alternative organisation of offices in the future. The very spacious foyer area in the eastern building appears to be disproportionately large. On the upper floors, the multi-level loggias make the office structure less monotonous. The relocation of the play areas to the roof of the three-story childcare centre and the construction of an interior courtyard that lets in light are persuasive ideas. A similar approach (two floors plus roof terrace) was adopted for the sports facilities, but the specific use of the rooms leading off from the roof terrace is unclear. The structure of the conference building has a compelling concept. The rising topography of the strip of parkland is

not discernible in the sequence of the conference centre. Linking the conference centre to the western office building is not convincing and needs to be reworked. The Global Green restaurant is very functional, but could be somewhat more exciting. The intentional contrast between the catering pavilion's language of form and the strict design of the existing building has been met with a very positive response. The logistics centre does not function as a whole. For example, there appears to be insufficient space for vehicles to manoeuvre and the entrance is not at ground level. More scrutiny should be given to the use of infra-light-weight concrete for the load-bearing outer walls in view of the height of the building. Approval is required for the hybrid construction of reinforced concrete and infra-light-weight concrete on a case-by-case basis. There are convincing arguments for the sustainability of the construction. However, the logistics of maintaining the glass exterior have not been clarified. For example, there are no details regarding the accessibility of the cavity between the façades and its dimensions appear inadequate. Attention was brought to the lack of information on the fire protection concept and fire sections. For example, the double doors required for the safety stairwells in the normal floors of the office buildings are not in place. With its clear structure in line with urban planning requirements, this is a compelling new ensemble for the Bundesbank overall. Consisting of base and block buildings, the crystalline appearance of the block buildings forms a successful contrast to the sturdy nature of the base structures, even if this principle is not implemented in all areas.

Right: Model photo







RKW ARCHITEKTUR + RHODE KELLERMANN WAWROWSKY GMBH DÜSSELDORF

Architect's guiding idea

For us, the new completes the old. We draw inspiration from the existing formal and structural language and infuse it with sustainable materials, innovative technologies and great flexibility to meet the challenges of the next few decades.

We translate the rigorous stringency of the existing building, with its horizontal grid-like patterns and vertical elements, into the design of the new buildings. These are structured no less stringently, but with greater granularity and verticality, to emphasise both their kinship and their independence of design. In combination, raw concrete and new buildings crafted in a classical modern style elevate each other and make for a more striking overall design. The materials used in the new buildings are friendly and welcoming, suggesting openness. Light colours and abundant use of wood and glass make them accessible, interactive and inviting.

In a city known for its skyscrapers, we have made a point of setting a counterpoint. We deliberately keep the campus homogeneous so that it strikes an almost square, dramatic figure, rather than appearing as a filigree and fleeting silhouette. Our submission creates an iconographic large-scale form in the north of Frankfurt. The structures stake out a perimeter that showcases the green space at



*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*

their centre and makes Wilhelm-Epstein-Strasse an inviting place to be.

Jury assessment

This submission adheres to the urban planning development framework specified by the feasibility study and does not call it into question. It is striking here that the conscious choice of the structure, materials and layout of the buildings and, not least, the consistent uniformity of all new building units make it possible to achieve a harmonious balance between the main building and the new buildings. The calm, solid impression radiating from the existing buildings has been picked up on, but is reinterpreted by the lightness, intricacy and vertical nature of the new façades. The equal treatment of the front and side façades of the buildings pleasantly mitigates the strict orientation of the new high-rise buildings while strengthening the campus character. The existing ensemble is supplemented with a new ensemble as a “family member”. These buildings, which appear to come from the same mould, rule out a divide into different architectural languages. In addition to continuity and soundness, new aspects come forth such as transparency, interconnectedness and sustainability.

The consistent and staggered orientation of all the entrance zones towards the campus corridor strengthens the new green centre. The formation of the entrance zones is coherent; easy orientation inside and outside the buildings is ensured.

The integration of the underground car park ramps in the building housing the sports facilities diverts traffic at an early stage, thereby enhancing the quality of the open space. However, the openness of the park area suggested in the plan is not given. The integration of security requirements is insufficient. The gatehouse at the pond is not shown. The same applies to the increased security requirements of the conference area.

The underground parking level appears plausible in key aspects. The efficiency of maintaining part of the existing underground car park is questioned. The necessary bike parking spaces are in evidence. However, only some of these are easily accessible. The underground car park has shortcomings in the vicinity of the Money Museum. There is good visibility from the gatehouse to the entrance and exit of the underground car park. The organisation of the office floors shows well-established and robust solutions which in principle allow the desired flexibility for future changes. All in all, however, the new office concepts presented are not yet convincing in terms of their atmospheric quality. Fire protection requirements have been considered and are taken into account in key aspects. The organisation of the restaurant areas is plausible, and the organisation of the childcare centre is coherent overall, even though it was not possible to completely dispense with purely north-facing group rooms. The proposed use of roof surfaces as play areas is convincing.

The functions of the sports facilities are also properly arranged. The arrangement of the ramps to the underground car park restricts the scope for creating an attractive entrance zone. The catering pavilion to the south is too large. The logistics centre is not convincing in its structural configuration or internal organisation. The proposed concrete/wood composite construction is well thought out, but would – as it is innovative – require special building inspection approval. The largely transparent façade construction leaves questions unanswered regarding the necessary service and maintenance, not least with regard to cost-effectiveness. Nevertheless, from an economic point of view, the proposal is within a favourable range (gross floor space/gross building volume). The proportion of space devoted to circulation areas is average.

It is noteworthy that the energy efficiency concept of the buildings in this submission has already been considered in depth at this stage. The basic considerations combining geothermic energy, heat pumps and solar energy are coherent but the dimensions should certainly be questioned.

All in all, this submission is convincing in terms of its calm, robust and unpretentious stance, which naturally includes and integrates forward-looking and sustainable solutions, especially in terms of construction and technology.

Right: Model photo



HONOURABLE MENTIONS



HONOURABLE MENTION

MAX DUDLER BERLIN

Architect's guiding idea

The key objective of our submission is to use our architecture to create a campus that embodies the philosophy and values of the Deutsche Bundesbank. We have developed a two-shell construction that encapsulates the Bundesbank's image as enduring and stable as well as contemporary and forward-looking. The wooden interior housing represents the institution's capacity for innovation, while the external concrete structure stands for its reliability. Our submission drew inspiration from the Bank's location and existing buildings. For example, the existing "solitary" high-rise slab is integrated into a new urban system of similar linear structures. Our submission can be understood as a reinterpretation or a contemporary refashioning of the existing brutalist structure.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





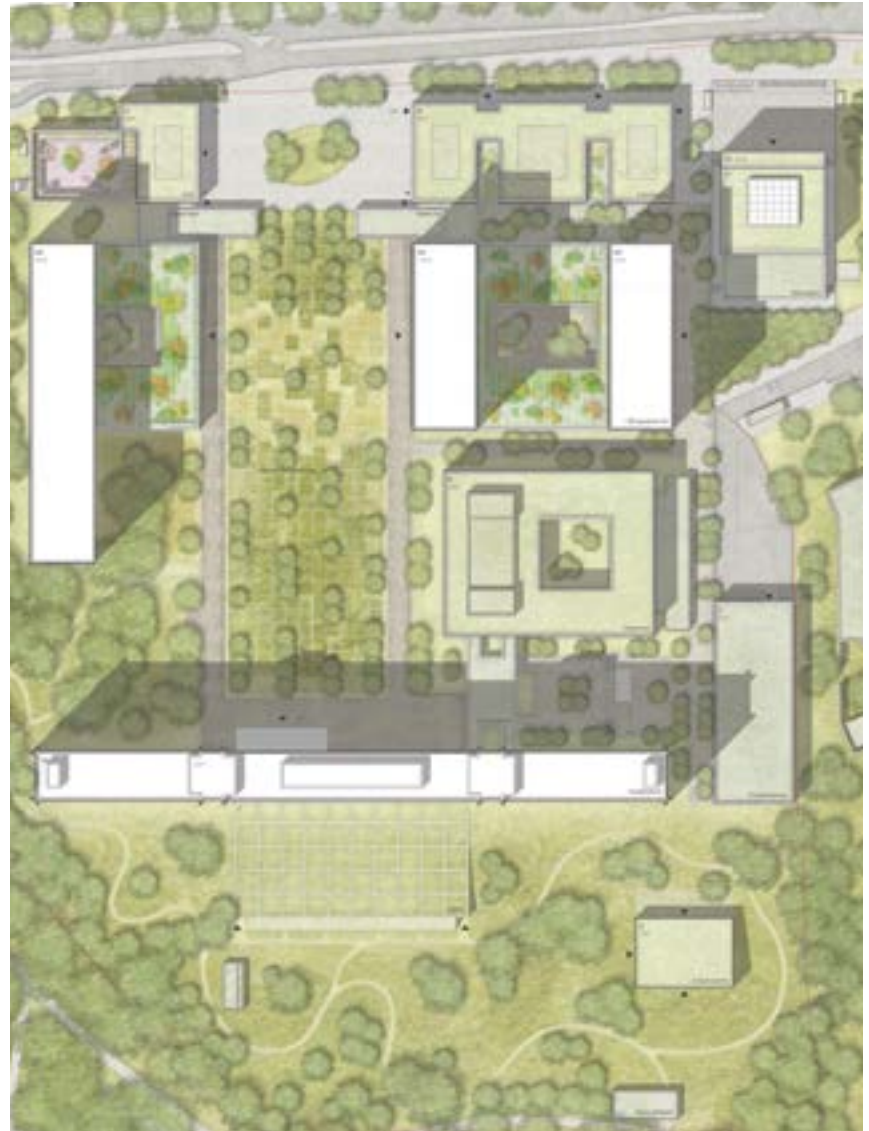
HONOURABLE MENTION

**THOMAS MÜLLER IVAN REIMANN
GESELLSCHAFT VON ARCHITEKTEN MBH
BERLIN**

Architect's guiding idea

If the Bundesbank's new campus is to be more than a varied collection of buildings, the old and new buildings dating from different eras need to adhere to a uniform urban design and architectural code. This code already exists, in the shape of the existing ensemble, especially the striking main building. It is not merely a matter of scale and expression, but also about giving meaning. The main building is not only an important structure from the 1970s, but also – as the invitation to the architectural design competition puts it – “a symbol of the stability culture of the Deutsche Bundesbank and of western post-war Germany”. The prescribed master plan seeks to remain faithful to the structural logic and basic urban design principles embodied by the existing campus. Our submission revisits the idea of continuity in the architectural design of individual new buildings, and it reinterprets and refines the master plan. We feel that stressing continuity is key here, given that the Bundesbank as an institution has long stood for stability and continuity in its policy decisions.

*Left: View of the strip of parkland and the eastern office building
Right: Layout*



COMPETITION ENTRIES
SECOND ROUND



AUER WEBER ASSOZIIERTE GMBH STUTTGART

Architect's guiding idea

The expansion of the Deutsche Bundesbank's headquarters in Frankfurt am Main, at the Bockenheimer site, is to be reorganised on the basis of the urban design concept and in line with the requirements of the various planning areas.

The guiding idea, as the invitation to the architectural design competition puts it, is "a campus as an individual ensemble of powerful architectural statements in a park-like area of land with a mature population of existing trees", whose aim is to strengthen the architectural identity of the area, creating a coherent whole externally and a defined area internally.

The design proposal implements this approach and rigorously advances it architecturally in the details of the individual components.

*Left: View of the eastern office building
Right: Layout*





**BÄR, STADELMANN, STÖCKER
ARCHITEKTEN UND STADTPLANER
PARTGMBB
NUREMBERG**

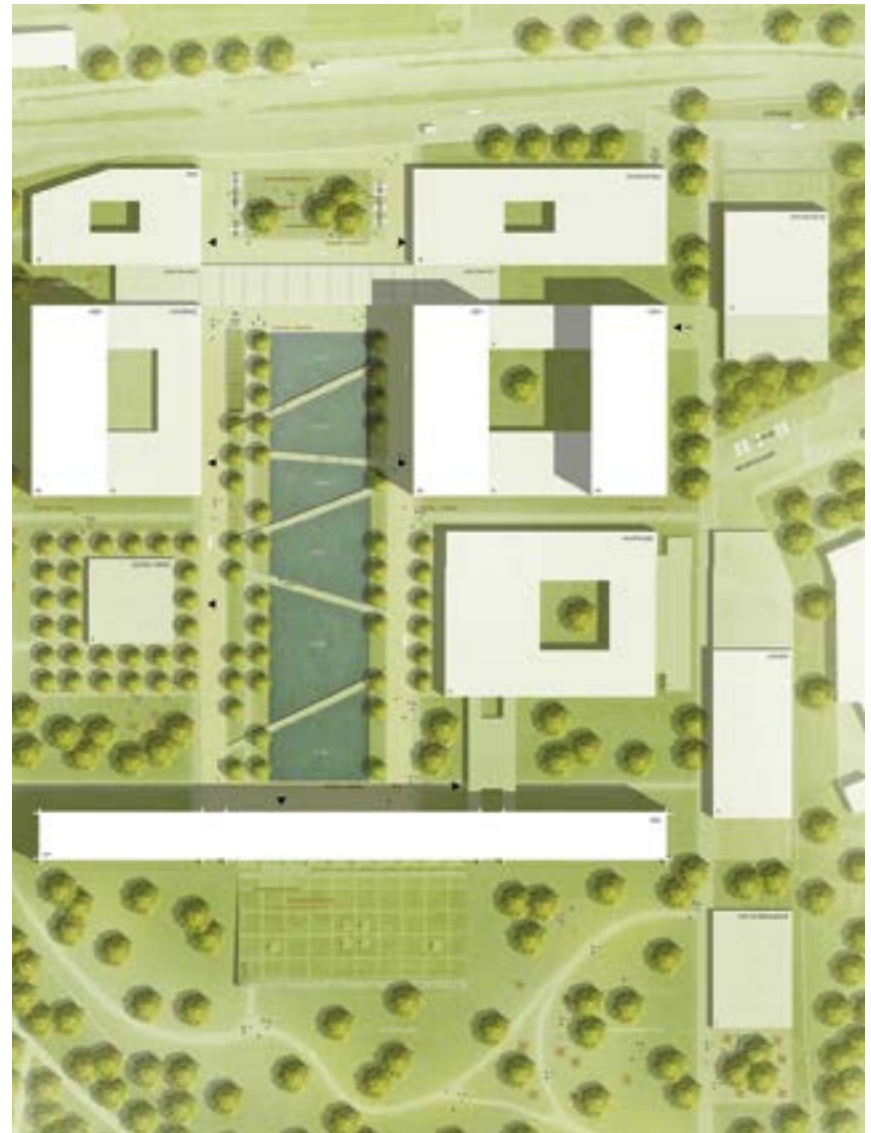
Architect's guiding idea

The idea of cooperation, community and mutual respect, while at the same time appreciating the individual, is not only reflected in our guiding social principle, it is also the defining conceptual idea behind the new Deutsche Bundesbank campus.

With the main building, the Cash Management building and the Money Museum, very high-end buildings in the style of their era have characterised the site to date. The intended expansion of the usable area must therefore be carried out with great respect for the qualities of the existing buildings and also for the special open spaces.

It is thus important to keep the new high-rise buildings at a dignified distance, while at the same time integrating the available open spaces in the best possible way and continuing to upgrade them. Against this backdrop, the construction sites were incorporated from the urban design framework and defined more precisely, allowing the functional layers to now be seen precisely in the urban design framework.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





SECOND ROUND

BEHNISCH ARCHITEKTEN PARTNERSCHAFT MBB STUTT GART

Architect's guiding idea

Some may say the framework plan was too restrictive, and even that the design criteria were overly rigid and inflexible, but each building has nonetheless been imbued with its own individual characteristics, based on the notion of developing a tailor-made solution for each individual use.

What unifies all these concepts and creates a collective sense of identity, though, is the idea of transforming the Bundesbank's grounds into a campus – a forum for informative exchange and a special place to collaborate and interact for staff and visitors alike. These uplifting, forward-looking ideas promoting an open-minded sense of community and harmonious cooperation should not only be reflected in the way the open spaces are designed and used – but also find their unique and powerful expression in every single building.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





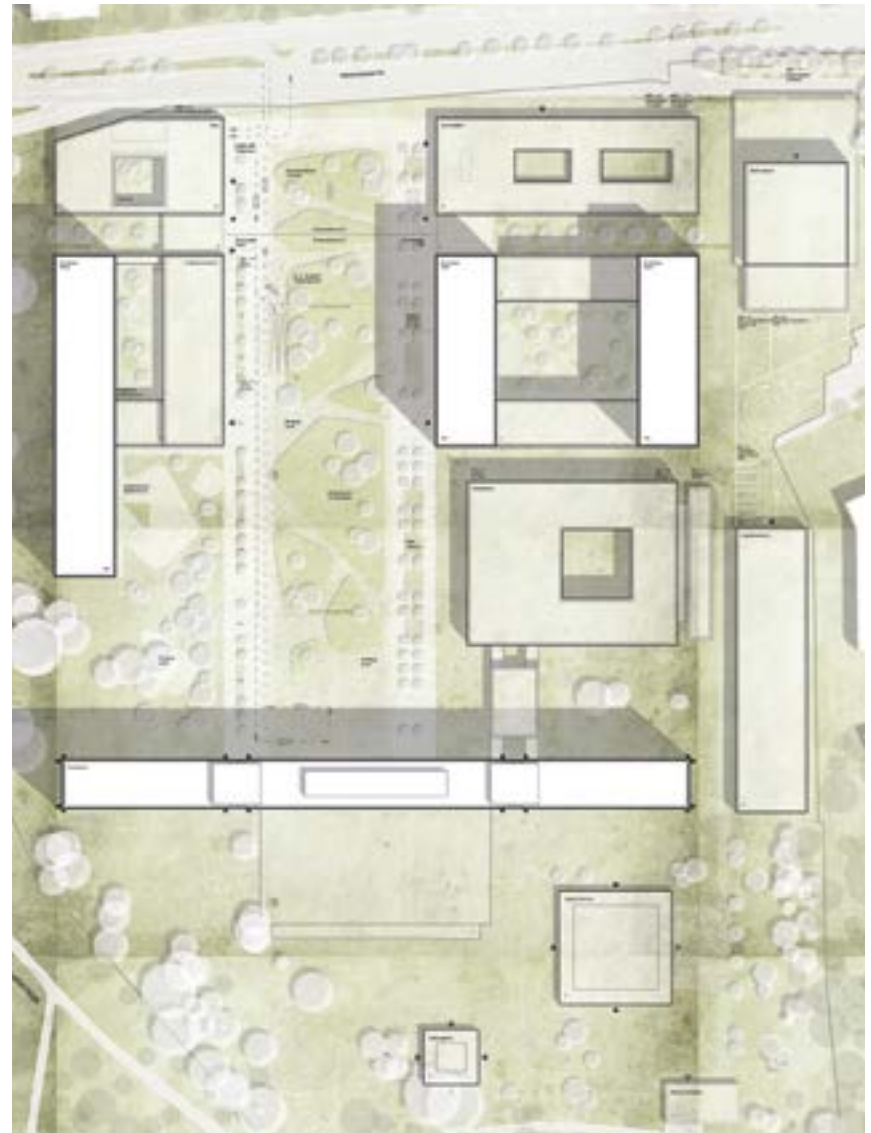
**BIRK HEILMEYER UND FRENZEL
GESELLSCHAFT VON ARCHITEKTEN MBH
STUTT GART**

Architect's guiding idea

The Deutsche Bundesbank's new campus is shaped by the interplay of the striking main building with the new buildings. To honour the agreements between the city of Frankfurt and the Bundesbank as well as the persuasive preparatory work as a result of the urban design competition, this submission is largely based on urban design specifications. At the same time, the desire for serene continuity can easily be recognised within the urban design and has become the main goal of the high-rise design.

The basis for this submission is the guiding principle of a campus with an identity that presents a cohesive whole to the outside world and a defined interior space. To this end, the new buildings as a whole are not given a uniform outer appearance; instead, the various functions and means of access remain clearly recognisable.

*Left: View of the western office building and the conference centre
Right: Layout*





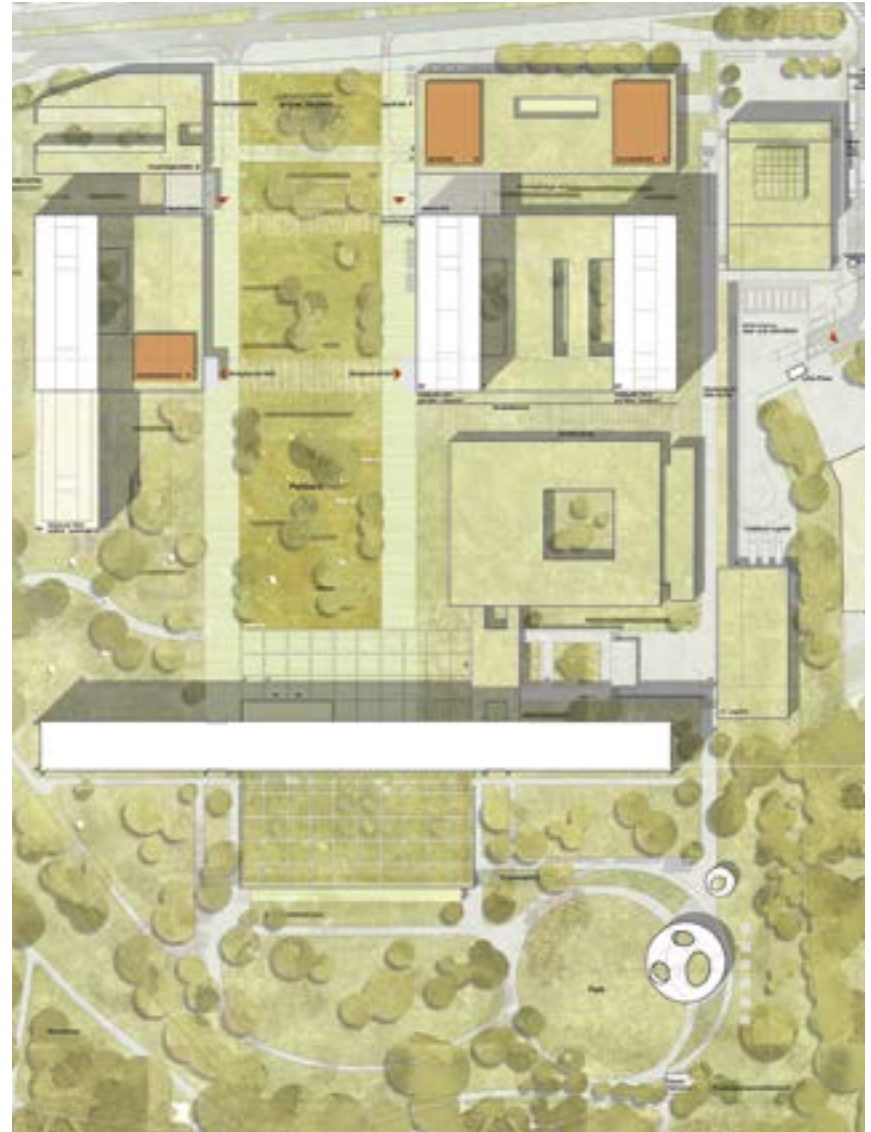
FERDINAND HEIDE ARCHITEKT FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Architect's guiding idea

An essential embodiment of quality is that the adjacent base buildings largely speak the same language in terms of their building height and continuous rows – regardless of their usage – when shaping and strengthening this strip of parkland. Transparent façades with large openings between powerful supporting elements of exposed concrete provide lines of sight between the public uses at the base and the park.

The three slab-shaped office buildings that unfurl themselves above the base buildings contrast with the latter in their design and geometry through distinct protrusions and different materials. The east and west façades of the offices, with a detailed façade grid, are characterised by glass surfaces alternating with shiny metal pilasters. Their structure, split into multi-storey sections offset against each other, and their shade-providing depth give the high-rise slabs a plasticity and a differentiated effect depending on the sunlight. The vertical sun protection pilasters on the east and west façades contrast with the front walls with their seam-like incisions as well as their multi-storey terraces and gardens which highlight the structural difference between the workstations organised in rows along the façade and the communicative centre running through the entire building.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





**GMP – ARCHITEKTEN VON GERKAN,
MARG UND PARTNER
HAMBURG**

Architect's guiding idea

Our approach is characterised by the respectful treatment of the Bundesbank's existing buildings and the development of a distinct, individual attitude. Old and new are seen as one. An expressive building structure, which is an outgrowth of the character of the existing buildings, is the most effective and sustainable element of distinctiveness and identity. The idea of further building and completing is generated from the design principles of the existing structure, and enhances these by means of a contemporary but also restrained architectural statement.

The façade design of the new buildings, with its stringency and rationality, its reduction to a few essential elements and the quality and durability of the materials selected, expresses kinship with the existing buildings. The façades of the main building and the Cash Management building possess great depth and plasticity. In the new buildings, this theme is transformed into a modern expression of contemporary architecture, thus developing an independent, recognisable attitude.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





HENN GMBH BERLIN

Architect's guiding idea

The extension of the Deutsche Bundesbank's Central Office will create a modern campus with a promising future. This provides a unique opportunity to create an integrated location overall and ideal conditions for over 5,000 people, taking into account their needs, reciprocal dependencies and impact on the surrounding environment at a central location. This opens up the possibility of a new type of space for Bundesbank staff to work and spend time in – a space that unites the values of durability, stability and steadfastness. A campus of short routes, of living and breathing processes, with clarity of orientation and attractive spaces, will provide the perfect way of organising the work of over 5,000 people and boost the mutual added value to the district and the Bundesbank. The new campus strengthens the identification with the city and the location, providing staff with the qualities of a varied urban environment and high-end outdoor spaces.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





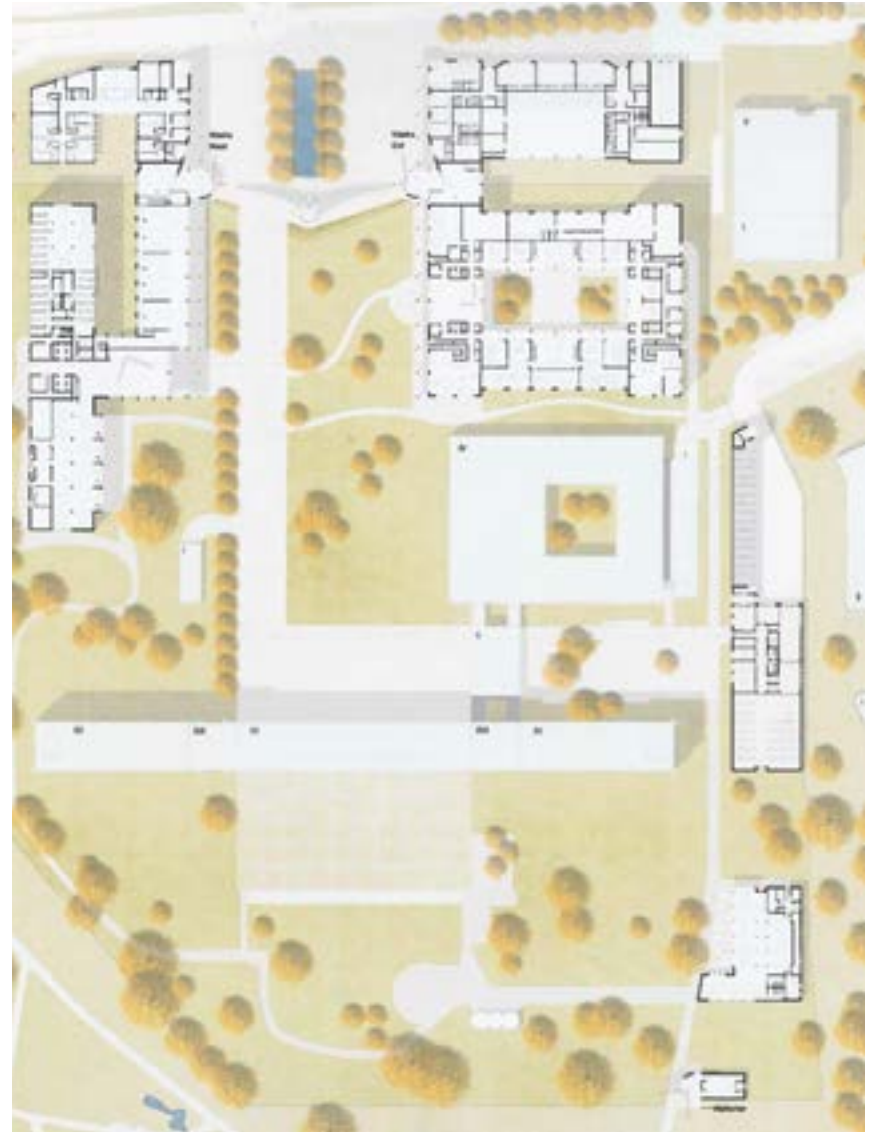
SECOND ROUND

MÄCKLER ARCHITEKTEN GMBH FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Architect's guiding idea

The new campus for the Deutsche Bundesbank's Central Office is characterised by new buildings, whose visual appearance is adapted to that of the main building, but does not mimic it. The façades of the new buildings are given a two-storey lattice structure, which is constructed using and covered with dyed concrete and beige natural stone. To resolve the symmetry at the entrance, the high-rise buildings are given individual façades which strengthen their ensemble character.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*



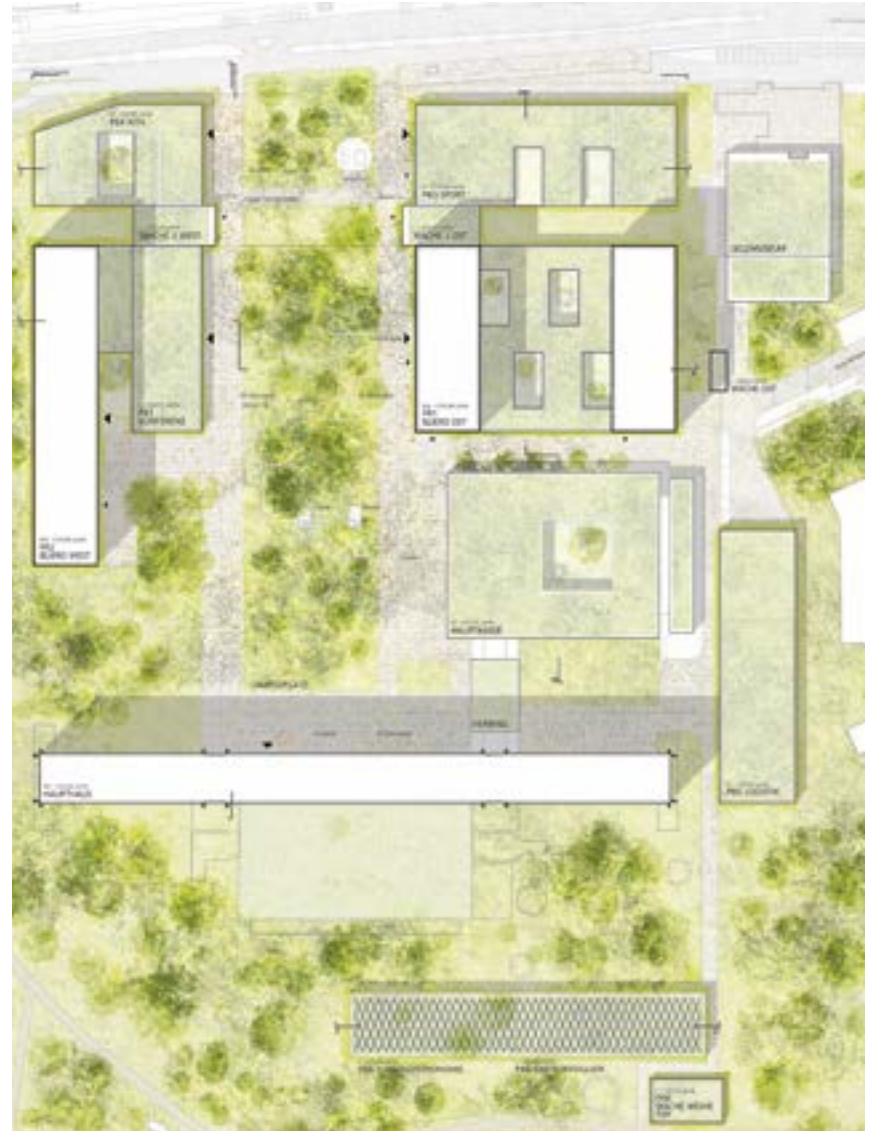


REICHEL SCHLAIER ARCHITEKTEN GMBH STUTT GART

Architect's guiding idea

As it stands today, the campus of the Bundesbank's Central Office in Frankfurt is surrounded by an expansive park and green area. A compact new development, made up of three high-rise slabs and multiple low-rise buildings, will enhance the existing structures. The draft follows the urban design submitted by the architecture firm Ferdinand Heide Architekt, which envisages a compact ensemble of buildings to meet the Bank's need for space, thereby leaving as much green space as possible on the campus. The entire base of the buildings will be incorporated into this green space, with luscious climbing plants greening the façades along the bottom floors and also providing shade. Rooftop gardens will also be added to the low-rise buildings. In combination with the park-like vegetation planted in the new main axis (the strip of parkland) as the main space, the extensively greened façades and roofs will create an excellent microclimate on the campus, filter and cool the air, and help make for a pleasant working environment.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





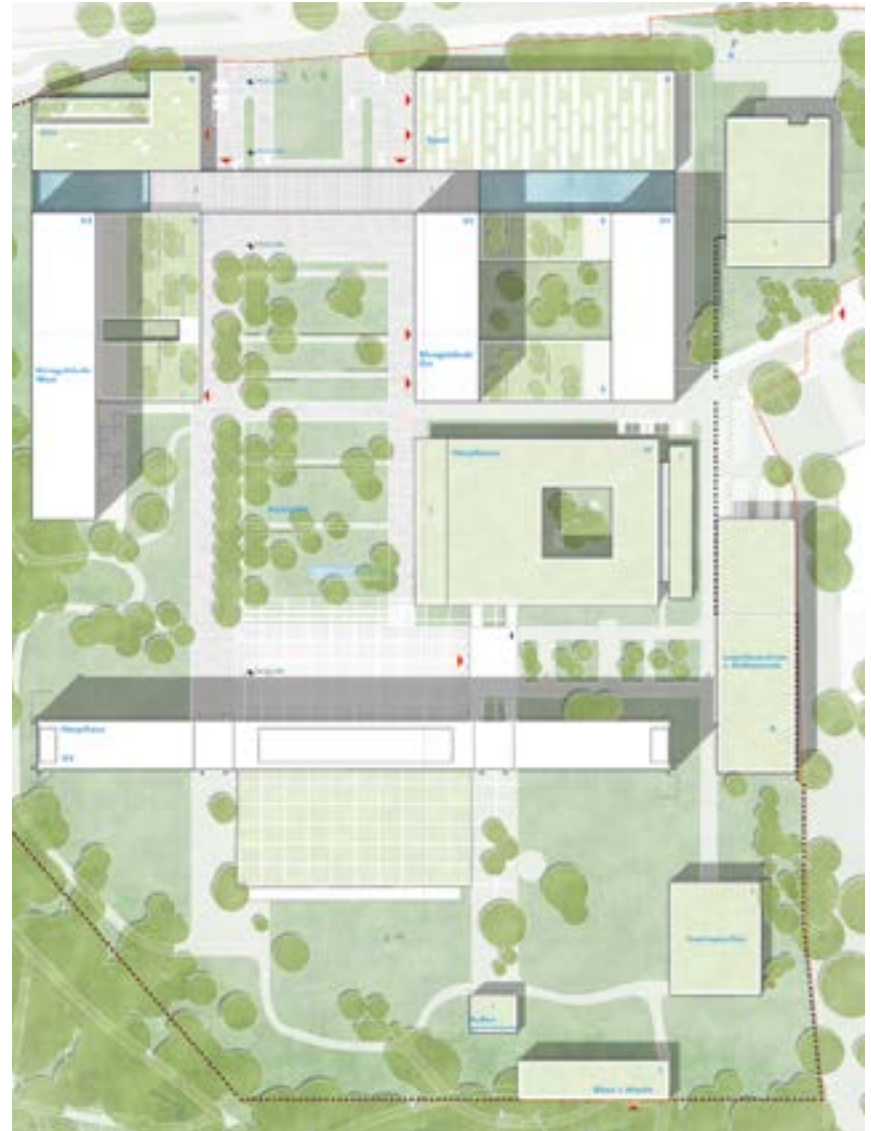
SCHNEIDER + SCHUMACHER FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Architect's guiding idea

The specifications of three new high-rise buildings made a constructive analysis of the existing building – which is closely associated with brutalism – the starting point for our approach. At the time, ABB Architekten expressed a language that spaced structures generously in relation to each other in a straightforward sculptural manner. The construction system became a key design element that created the largest possible internal free spaces while facing outward. In the euphoria of this approach, structural problems such as the thermal bridges were neglected.

As a result, a powerful building with careful details was built that needs to be renovated at commensurate cost in the coming years owing to the structural deficiencies that have come to the surface. Drawing on the ensemble philosophy, we sought out structures within the defined geometry which do not simply represent a more intact copy of the existing structure but which turn the pre-existing support and façade systems inward, so to speak.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*



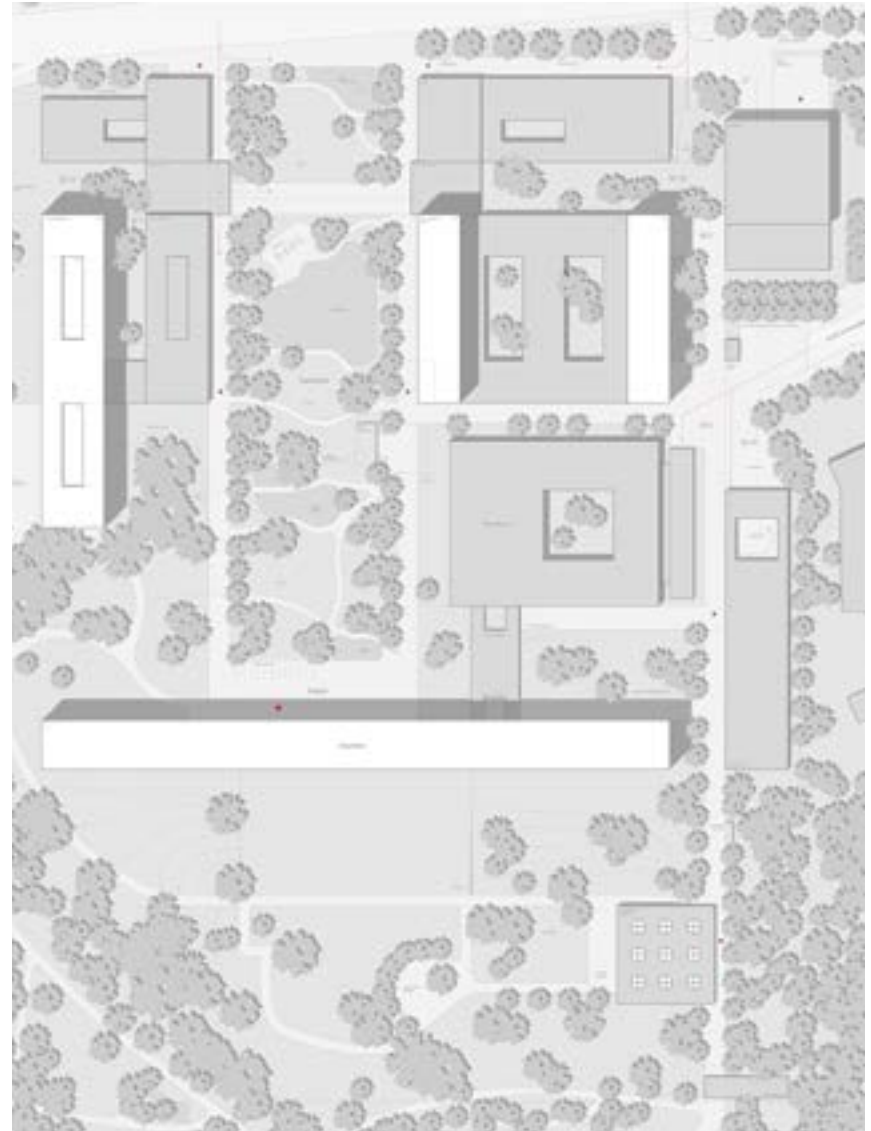


**SCHULZ UND SCHULZ ARCHITEKTEN GMBH
LEIPZIG**

Architect's guiding idea

The site of the Deutsche Bundesbank's headquarters will be updated to become the "new campus". The guiding principle is the analogy to family: the existing and new Bundesbank buildings are to be "descended" from one "family", all possessing the same "architectural DNA", each developing an independent identity from their common features. The high-rise buildings are the most striking individual characters. They are divided into the existing "parental home" to the south, the "strong monolith" to the west and the "slim twins" to the east.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





STAAB ARCHITEKTEN GMBH
BERLIN

Architect's guiding idea

Our design concept envisages an overarching structural framework, which unfolds in a differentiated manner across all the new buildings and is derived from the architecture of the main building. We propose a holistic and sustainable building design which will shape the new identity of the Deutsche Bundesbank's campus through its robust structure and, at the same time, create a high degree of flexibility in the interior by reducing it to a few components.

The choice of materials and minimisation of the supporting elements reduces the proportion of concrete in favour of wood – a renewable building material. The striking outer supporting structure generates the architectural expression of the new buildings. The kinship of the structures strengthens the collective effect of the existing and new buildings on the Deutsche Bundesbank's campus.

*Left: View of the western office building with the conference centre
Right: Layout*





SECOND ROUND

VIELMO ARCHITEKTEN GMBH
BERLIN

Architect's guiding idea

The draft design of the new campus for the Deutsche Bundesbank's Central Office perpetuates the qualities of the urban design framework and combines the three high-rise sections into a single high-rise slab – similar to the design-defining existing high-rise building in shape and size: the horizontal twin towers – two identical buildings from two eras in dialogue. The new high-rise slab houses all office areas in planning areas 1 and 2, including meeting and training rooms.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*



COMPETITION ENTRIES
FIRST ROUND



ALLESWIRDGUT ARCHITEKTUR ZT GMBH VIENNA

Architect's guiding idea

The coherent ensemble of the main building, western office building and eastern office building projects a strong image to the outside world while creating a clearly defined area internally. The outer perimeter segues into its environment thanks to the significantly lower-rise buildings housing the childcare centre and the sports facilities and to a surrounding green belt. The green belt breaks through the west "window" into the inner campus to create a dense oasis. The campus is divided internally by a basic grid-shaped structure. In addition to the central north-south boulevard, the campus is also connected from east to west by a beautiful thoroughfare. The agora is located at the intersection between the boulevard and the thoroughfare. It serves as a green foyer and living room for all campus staff. In front of the agora, beyond the security checkpoint, lies the urban forecourt. South of the agora is a park-like landscape linking the boulevard to the surrounding green belt. The green belt and the central boulevard garden form the lungs of the campus.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*



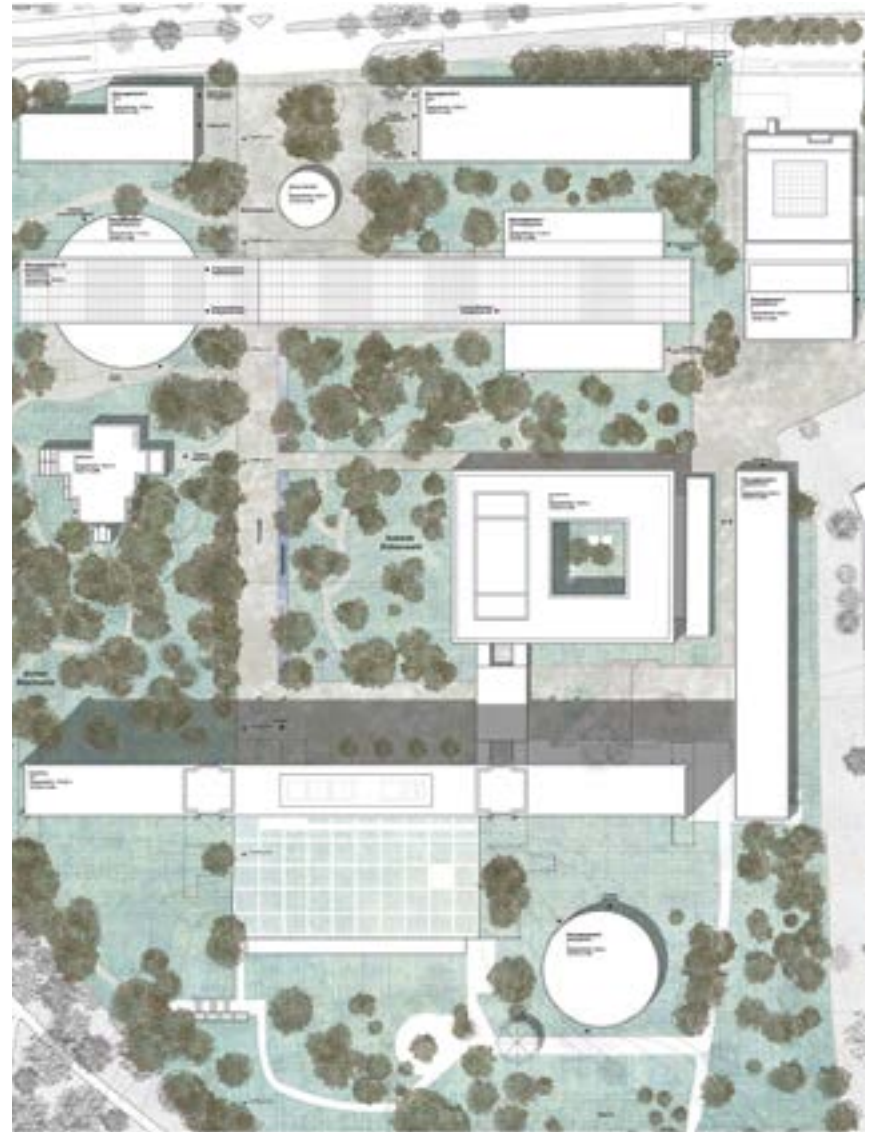


CHRIST & GANTENBEIN INTERNATIONAL AG BASEL

Architect's guiding idea

The new Bundesbank office building represents a modern, open institution. It complements the Bundesbank's historical site and gives it a new, contemporary face that is visible from far and wide. It offers employees attractive workplaces with views overlooking the city of Frankfurt, the surrounding landscape and valuable parkland areas. The slab-shaped, elegant glass construction seeks to engage in dialogue with the iconic concrete main building dating back to 1972, with the two equal-length structures arranged in parallel, facing one another. Standing opposite a flexible archetype of technology and energy efficiency, the formal, representative architecture of the 20th century encounters its 21st century iteration.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





FIRST ROUND

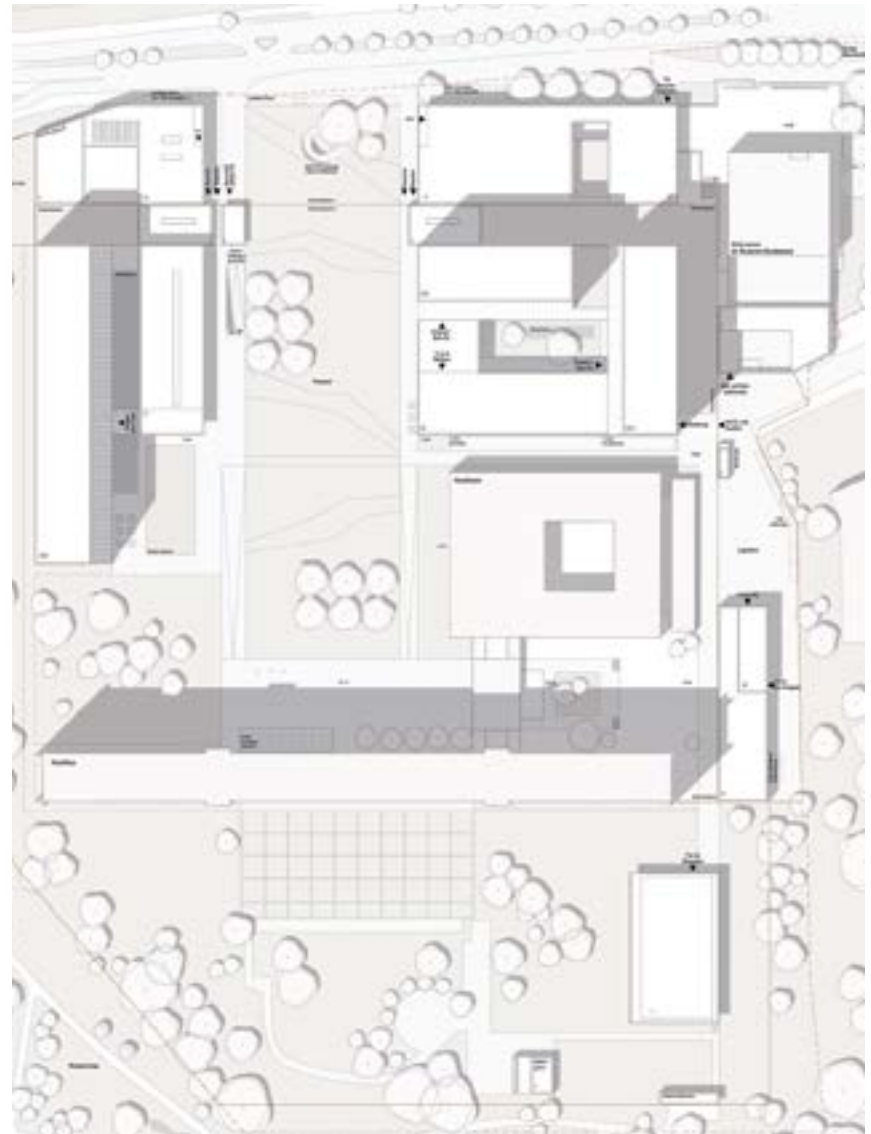
FRICK KRÜGER NUSSER PLAN2 GMBH MUNICH

Architect's guiding idea

We see the strengths of the urban planning requirements in the way in which the overall plot is clearly pegged out, with its dominant high-rise buildings positioned in the corners. The "green strip of parkland" inside creates an exquisite connection from the northern entrance to the main building.

The requirement to stick to two uniform heights gives rise to a concise overall design. However, we see two key approaches to improvement that led us to further refine the urban design proposal. In times of social and cultural change, the new building is intended to convey a spirit that symbolises the Bundesbank's steadfastness and positive conservative values, but also demonstrates its modern and flexible approach to dynamically evolving challenges. This sentiment is embodied by the monolithic, inward-sloping structures.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





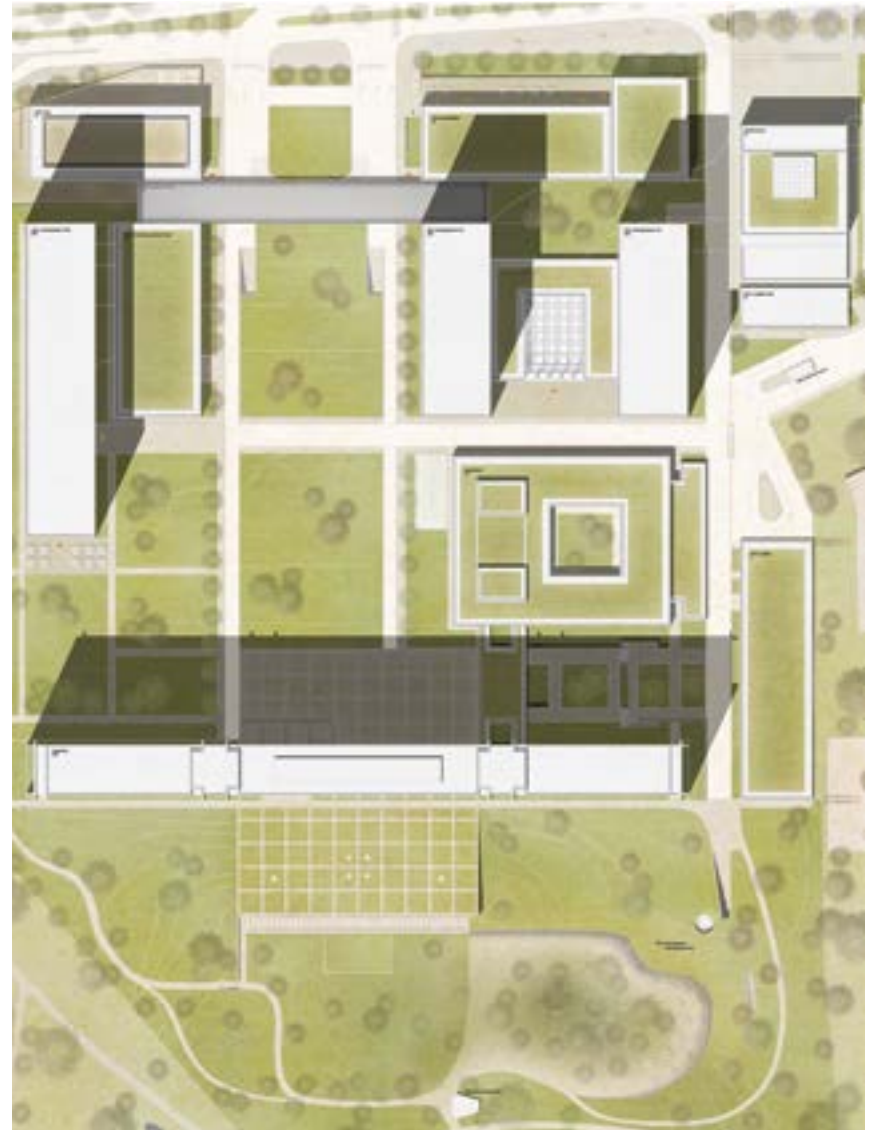
FIRST ROUND

GRUBER + KLEINE-KRANEBURG
ARCHITEKTEN
FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Architect's guiding idea

Our architectural design is rooted in the notions of acceptance and continuity. The aim is to create an easily recognised architectural ensemble, presenting the Bundesbank as a "city crown" in a park-like area of land, as a coherent whole. This basic philosophy will shape and further enhance the Bundesbank's image as the central bank of the Federal Republic of Germany. By applying these terms, the architecture and its elements come to visually represent it. Acceptance of the formal language expressed by the main building for the new buildings thus becomes a natural gesture expressed as a deeper understanding of architecture. The creation of space as outlined in the master plan will be strengthened by means of the façades. Thanks to the plasticity of the office façades, a whole is created in combination with the distinctive existing main building.

Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout





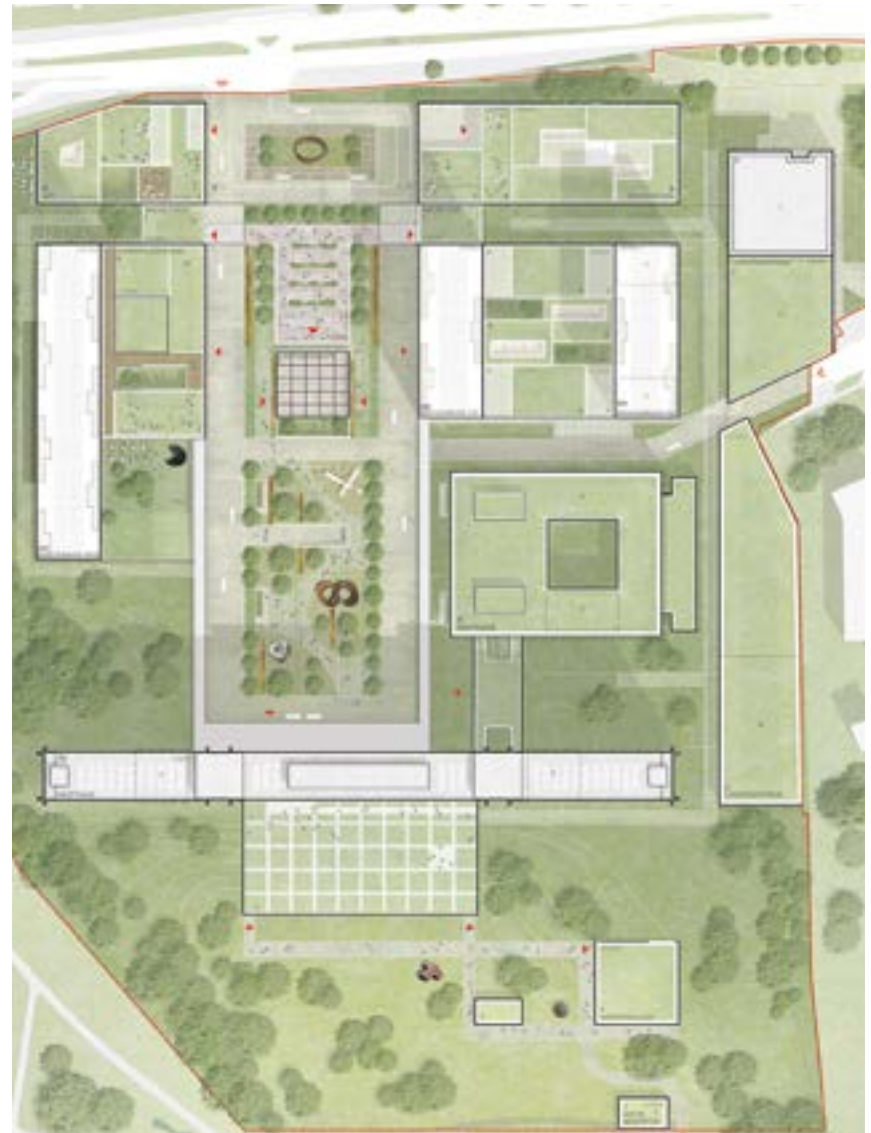
FIRST ROUND

HOLGER MEYER GMBH
FRANKFURT AM MAIN
IN A BIDDER CONSORTIUM WITH
SKIDMORE, OWINGS AND
MERRILL (EUROPE) LLP
LONDON

Architect's guiding idea

Rooted in an urban design concept aiming, first, to strengthen the architectural identity of the area as a coherent whole and, second, to create a defined space that links the ensemble of existing and new buildings in a way that lends the whole an identity, the dimensions and clear lines of the proposed draft are wholly based on planning permission requirements. With a filigree façade in the form of an exterior shading structure made of round aluminium bars, the new buildings are architecturally distinct from the main building, projecting a low-key elegance and clear cubic form while at the same time paying it all due respect.

Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout





FIRST ROUND

INGENHOVEN ARCHITECTS GMBH DÜSSELDORF

Architect's guiding idea

The new Bundesbank campus will become the future place of work and action for 5,000 people, organised into a variety of buildings, sections and levels. With that in mind, creating a sense of community – and thus fostering a spirit of togetherness – is by far the campus's most important task.

For this reason, the central campus is expressed as a clearly defined location, taking the form of an elongated green oval to which the entrances of all existing and new buildings are linked. As in a conservatory looping around the campus, attractive spaces are created in front of the buildings into which different zones on the ground floor, such as cafés and meeting points, as well as the foyer of the conference hall, can expand.

This will allow the Bundesbank campus 4.0 to serve as a meeting place and point of reference that can be utilised in a variety of ways all year round.

*Left: View of the green space
Right: Layout*





FIRST ROUND

JSWD ARCHITEKTEN GMBH & CO. KG COLOGNE

Architect's guiding idea

The guiding idea behind the architectural design for the Bundesbank's campus is composition. It describes the formal structure and the relationships between the two-dimensional and spatial design elements of the Bundesbank's campus.

Existing buildings and criss-crosses of paths are interwoven with the newly planned constructions and open areas to form a three-dimensional composition of orthogonal elements. Newly planned and existing façade structures, networks of paths, water and green spaces merge to create an artistic sculpture reminiscent of Piet Mondrian's paintings.

The conceptual clarity is born out of the restrained use of formal means. The consistent use of shelly limestone (from the Franconia region of Germany) on the façades, in the interiors and in the essential elements of the exterior creates a significant degree of cohesion between all the building components and lends the new Bundesbank campus a palpable identity.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*





KLEIHUES + KLEIHUES GESELLSCHAFT VON ARCHITEKTEN MBH BERLIN

Architect's guiding idea

At the beginning of our draft design, we examined the existing landscape of buildings and the urban design framework. We see the triad of "durability", "stability" and "steadfastness" as a starting point which needs to be enhanced and reinterpreted.

Our guiding idea is: "stability through transformation".

Our design proposal is intended to express this by providing the main building – the "engaged leg" – with "free legs" at the side as an architectural contrapposto.

In addition to the inherently static and immobile, something moving and mobile should therefore also become recognisable in the new structures. To this end, the three new office blocks are divided into six and nine five-story cubes respectively, which are staggered using open, "green joints". These green joints – conservatories/greenhouses and loggias filled with plants – are to be accessible to and experienced by the users of the new office buildings as "places of longing".

Space that stands for ecological and sustainable construction. These abstract-dynamic structures create expressive sculptures that provide scope for meaning and interpretation. Nature and buildings intertwined.

*Left: View of the campus from the north
Right: Layout*

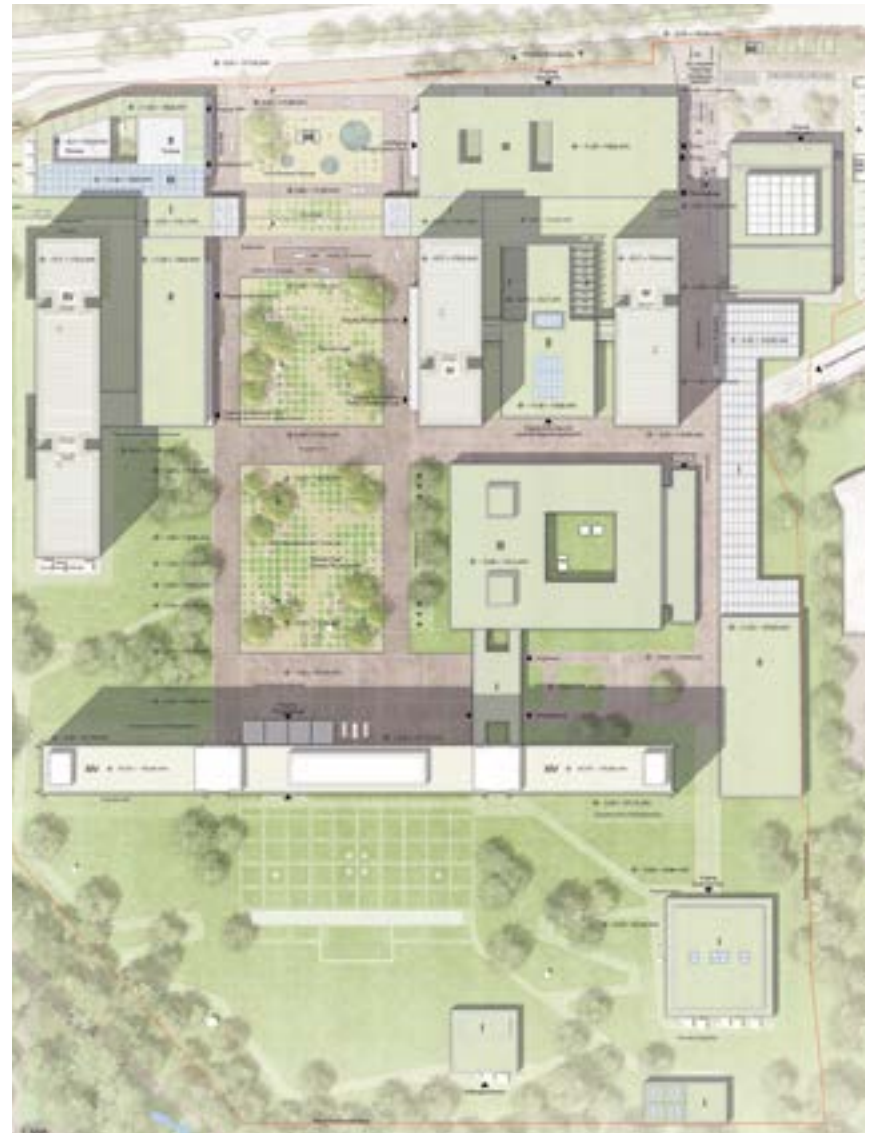


PHOTO CREDITS

Cover photo: Nils Thies / Deutsche Bundesbank

Model photos on pages 12, 14, 28/29, 35, 39, 42/43, 46/47, 51: Alex Schmitt, Kassel

Visualisations of the designs (sketches and layouts) provided by the respective architect.

IMPRINT

CAMPUS DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

Designs for the Bundesbank's new campus in Frankfurt
With contributions from Werner Durth, Peter Cachola
Schmal, Günther Hoffmann and Arno Lederer
Frankfurt am Main, 2020.

Publisher

Deutsche Bundesbank
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60431 Frankfurt am Main
Tel.: +49 (0)69 9566 3512
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978-3-95729-759-4 (Print)
978-3-95729-760-0 (Online)

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Completed in July 2020.

Editorial collaboration

A N P Architektur- und Planungsgesellschaft mbH

Design and layout

Alexander Iwan and Christine Ramme,
Deutsche Bundesbank

Copy editing and coordination

Directorate General Communications,
Deutsche Bundesbank

Translation

Language Services, Deutsche Bundesbank

Print

Seltersdruck & Verlag
Lehn GmbH & Co. KG
Emsstrasse 14
65618 Niederselters

