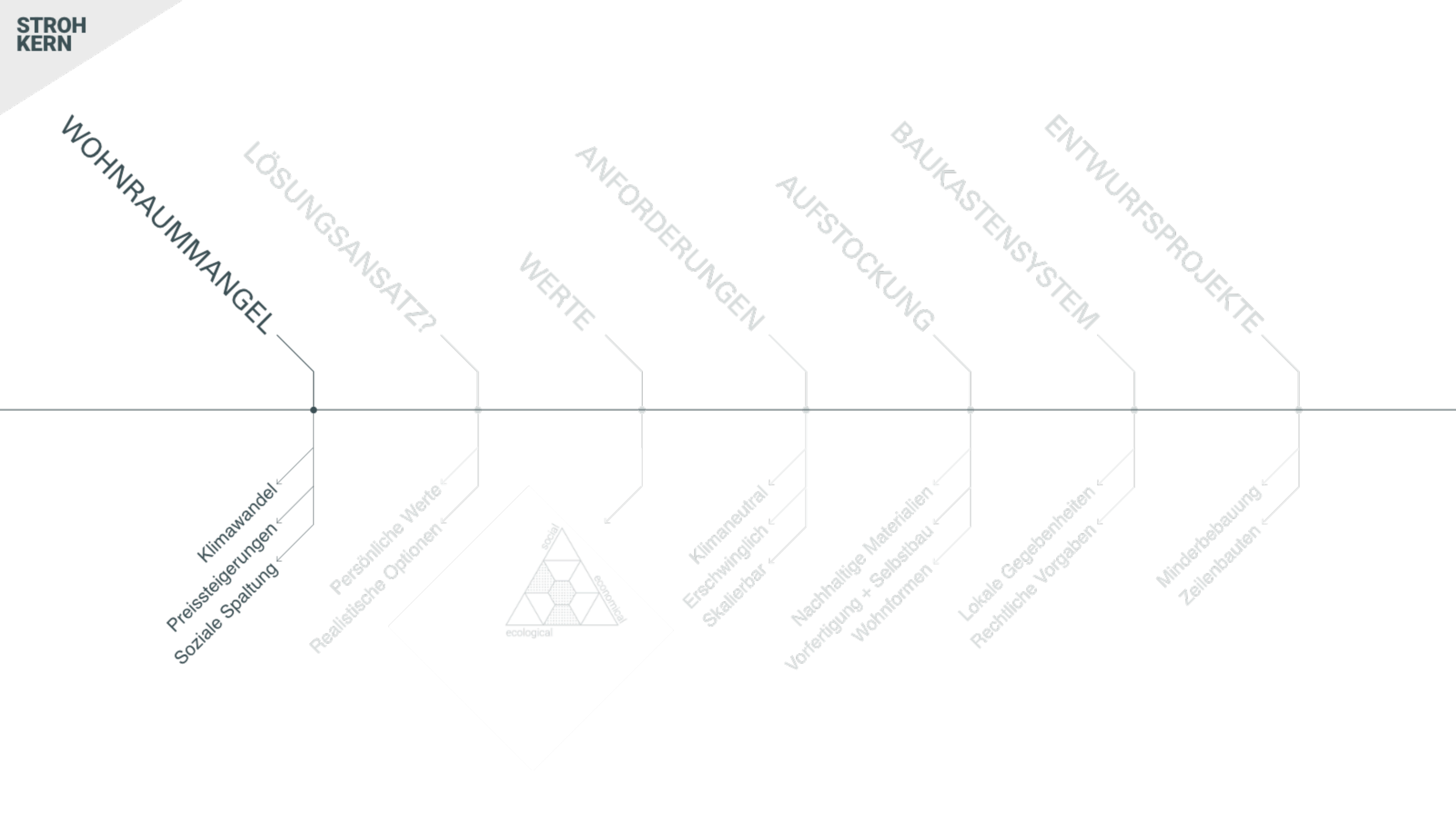


HOUSING NOW!

EIN BAUSYSTEM ZUR VERANTWORTBAREN
NACHVERDICHTUNG

EINFÜHRUNG





STROH
KERN

550.000

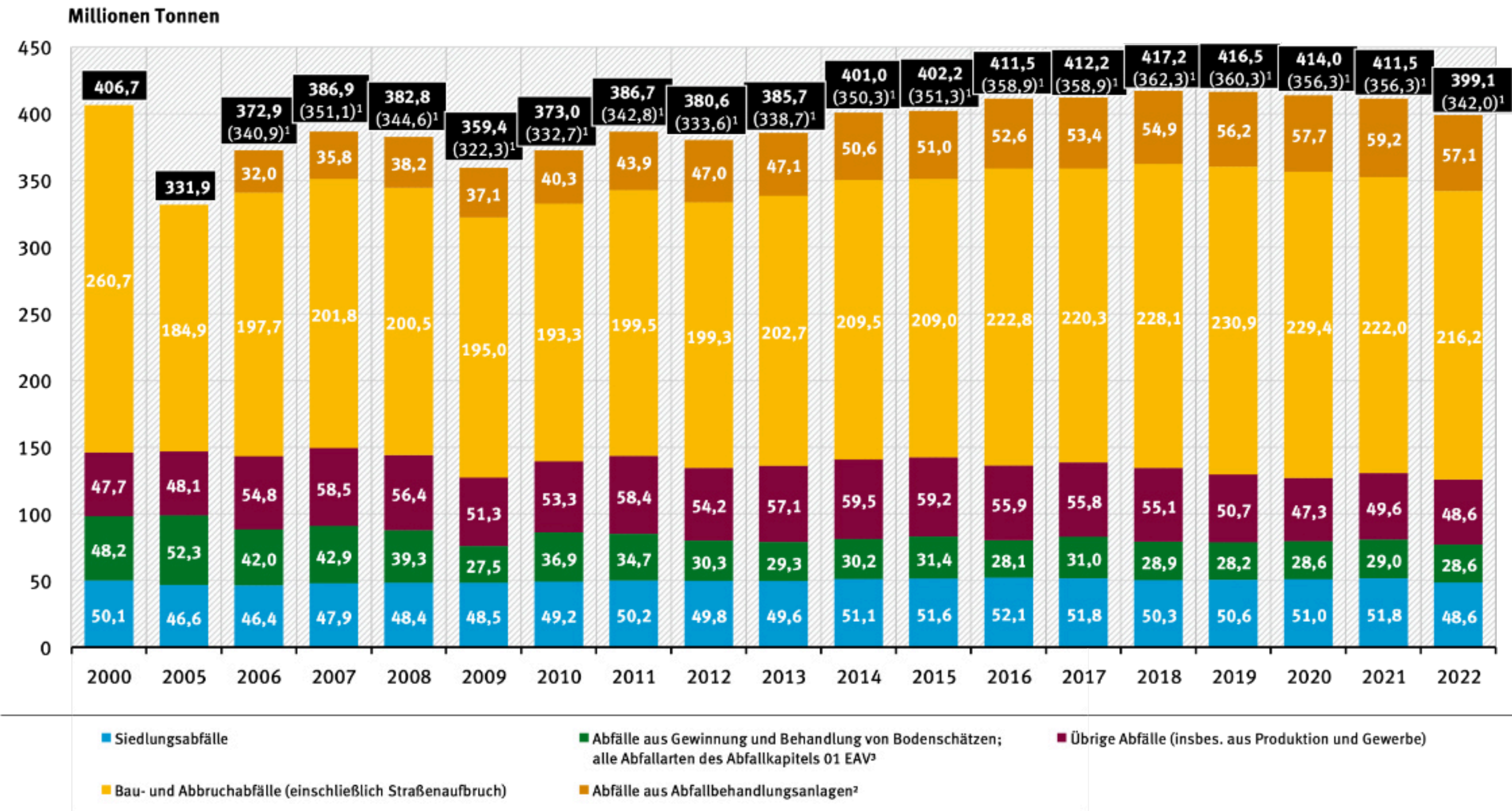
Wohnungen
fehlen aktuell in
Deutschland

<https://www.zdf.de/nachrichten/politik/deutschland/studie-wohnungsnot-buendnis-soziales-wohnen-100.html>

38%

Der globalen CO2-
Emissionen werden
vom Gebäudesektor
verursacht

Abfallaufkommen (einschließlich gefährlicher Abfälle)

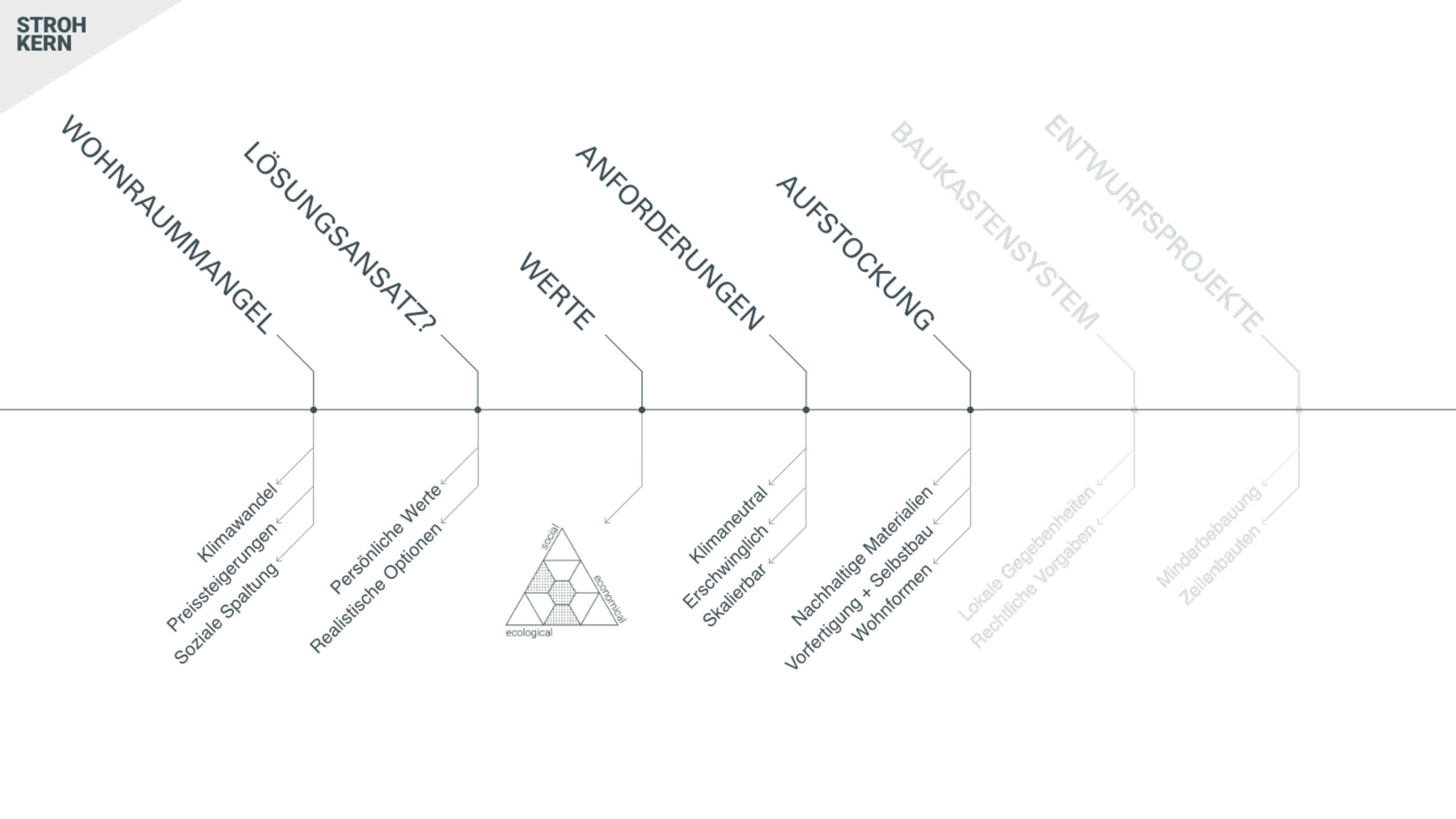


¹ Nettoabfallaufkommen, ohne Abfälle aus Abfallbehandlungsanlagen; 2006 erstmals als Bestandteil des Abfallaufkommens erhoben.
² Ohne Abfälle aus Abwasserbehandlungsanlagen (EAV 1908), Abfälle aus der Zubereitung von Wasser für den menschlichen Gebrauch oder industriellem Brauchwasser (EAV 1909), Abfälle aus der Sanierung von Böden und Grundwasser (EAV 1913) und Sekundärabfälle, die als Rohstoffe/Produkte aus dem Entorgungsprozess herausgehen.
³ Abfälle aus Gewinnung und Behandlung von Bodenschätzen.

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, Abfallbilanz, Wiesbaden, verschiedene Jahrgänge

54%

Des deutschen
Abfallaufkommens
Bau- und
Abbruchabfälle

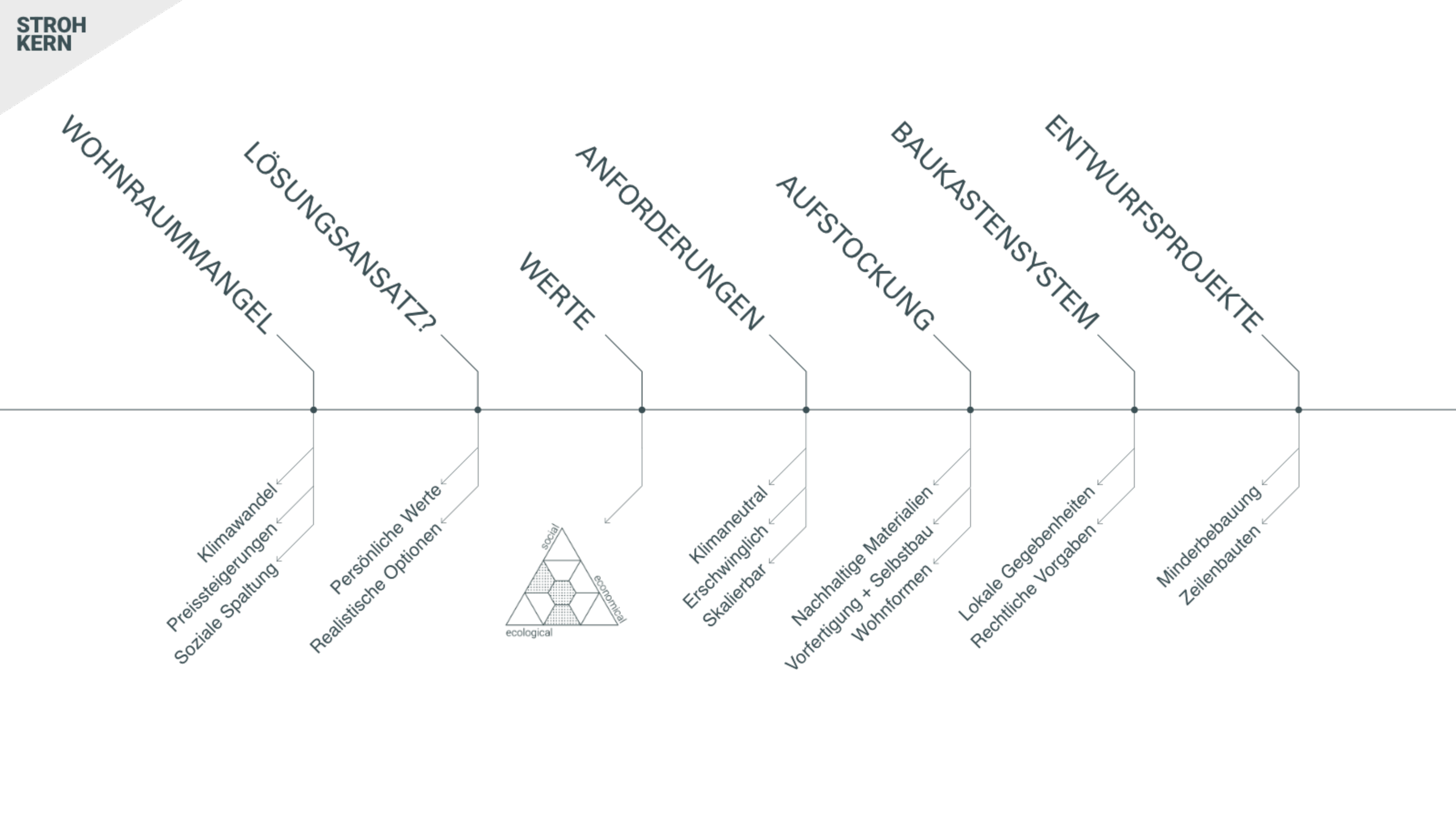


30%

Kostensparnis bei
Aufstockung statt
Neubau

**1,5-1,9
Mio.**

Wohnungen durch
Aufstockung von
Wohngebäuden
möglich





BRITTA SCHEBESTA

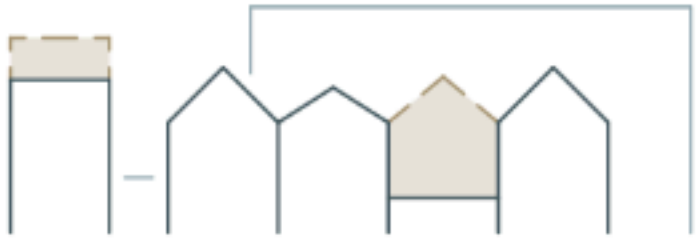
- Architekturstudium an der RWTH Aachen, Master mit Auszeichnung
- Auszeichnungen: wa-award 2024, Baunetz Campus Jury Award
- Stellvertretende Vorsitzende der architektinneninitiative
- Juniorarchitektin mit Fokus auf Bauen im Bestand
- Arbeit an unserem Projekt „Strohkern“ basierend auf unserer Masterarbeit

FRANZISKA MÜLLER

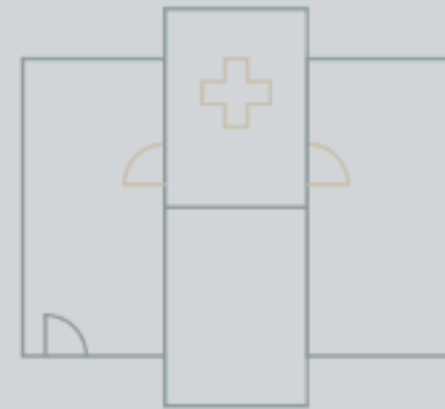
- Architekturstudium an der RWTH Aachen und TU Wien, Master mit Auszeichnung
- Auszeichnungen: wa-award 2024, Baunetz Campus Jury Award, EXIST Women-Stipendium, Hands-On-Stipendium
- Ehrenamtliche Arbeit bei socialarchitecture e.V.
- Freiberufliche Arbeit in verschiedenen Architekturbüros mit Fokus auf nachhaltiges Bauen
- Arbeit an unserem Projekt „Strohkern“ basierend auf unserer Masterarbeit

RECHERCHE

RECHERCHETHEMEN



Bauen im
Bestand



Wohnformen



Systembau



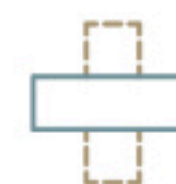
Geogene und
nachwachsende
Rohstoffe



Abriss
vermeiden!



Werte neu
entdecken!



Ausgleich von
Nachteilen!

Bauen
im
Bestand

Wohn-
formen

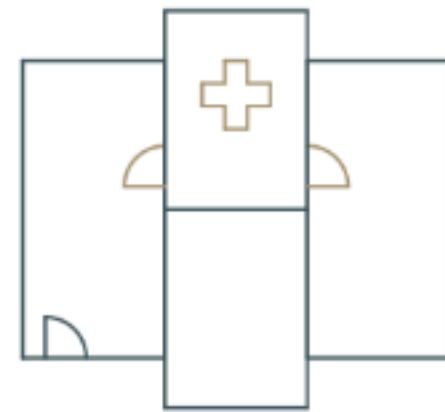
System-
bau

Roh-
stoffe

RECHERCHETHEMEN



Bauen im
Bestand



Wohnformen



Systembau



Geogene und
nachwachsende
Rohstoffe

58 %

Der Haushalte in
Aachen sind Single-
Haushalte-
Tendenz in ganz
NRW steigend



Teilen, was
weder privat
noch ständig in
Gebrauch ist!



Reine Verkehrsflächen
vermeiden!



Mehrfach-
nutzung von
Räumen
ermöglichen!



So minimalistisch
wie möglich, so
großzügig wie
nötig!



Partizipation
schafft
Identifikation
schafft Stabilität!



Gemeinschaft kann
nicht erzwungen,
aber gefördert
werden!

Bauen
im
Bestand

Wohn-
formen

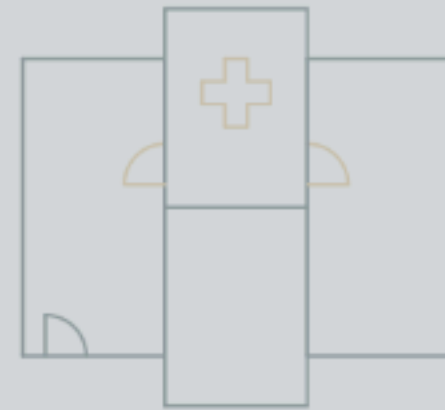
System-
bau

Roh-
stoffe

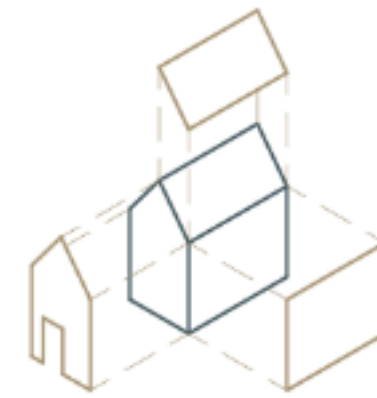
RECHERCHETHEMEN



Bauen im
Bestand



Wohnformen



Systembau



Geogene und
nachwachsende
Rohstoffe

15 %

Kostensparnis
beim seriellen Bauen
gegenüber
konventionellen
Bauweisen

ANFORDERUNGEN AN DAS BAUSYSTEM

Wärmeschutz

Building component	max. U-value [W/(m²K)]
Roof surfaces, top floor ceiling	0,14
Windows and other transparent parts	0,90
Roof windows	1,00
Exterior walls, storey ceilings downwards against the outside	0,20
Other opaque building components (basement ceilings, walls and ceilings to unheated rooms, wall and floor surfaces against the ground, etc.)	0,25
Doors (cellar and external doors)	1,20

Fig. 15: Maximum U-values of building components according to KfW-55 standard

Schallschutz

Component	required R' _w value [dB] (minimum)
ceilings partitioning apartments	54
walls partitioning apartments	53
ceilings below/above playrooms or similar communal spaces	55
walls of playrooms or similar communal spaces	55
doors directly leading from building corridors or staircases to living rooms of apartments, except for hallways and corridors	37

Fig. 17: Sound insulation requirements according to DIN 4109⁶¹

Brandschutz

	Building class				
	1	2	3	4	5
Definition	free standing building	not free-standing; OKF <= 7m; <= 2 NE; ΣNE <= 400m² without cellar	other buildings; OKF <= 7m; + NE > 400m²	OKF <= 13m; NE each <= 400m² without cellar	OKF > 13m; NE > 400m²
Wall to neighbouring building	-	in -> out: fh out -> in: fb	in - out: fh out - in: fb	hfh + m	fb + m
Ceiling	-	fh	fh	hfh	fb
Wall between use units (Nutzungseinheit, NE)	-	fh	fh	hfh	fb
Cellar ceiling	fh	fh	fb	fb	fb

Fig. 16: Fire protection requirements according to building class

Weitere Anforderungen

Integrationskapazität:

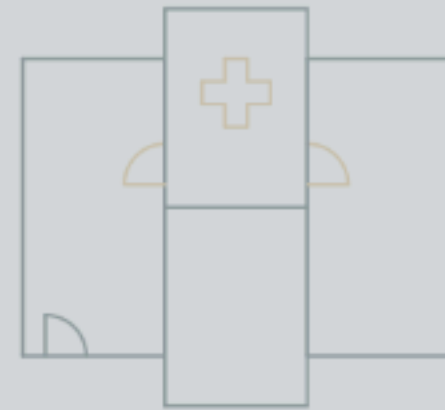
Die Möglichkeit zur Integration von Leitungen (Strom, Abwasser, Frischwasser etc.)

Gewicht: Aufstockung benötigt möglichst leichte Materialien und Bauweisen

RECHERCHETHEMEN



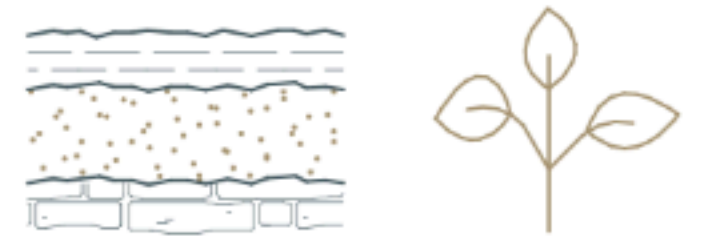
Bauen im
Bestand



Wohnformen



Systembau



Geogene und
nachwachsende
Rohstoffe

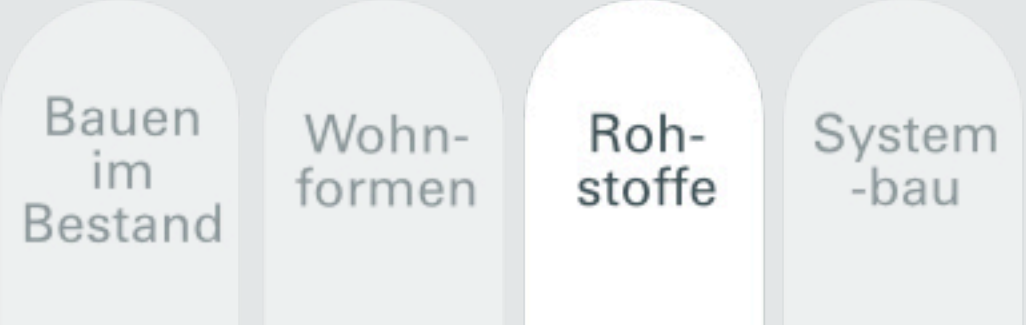
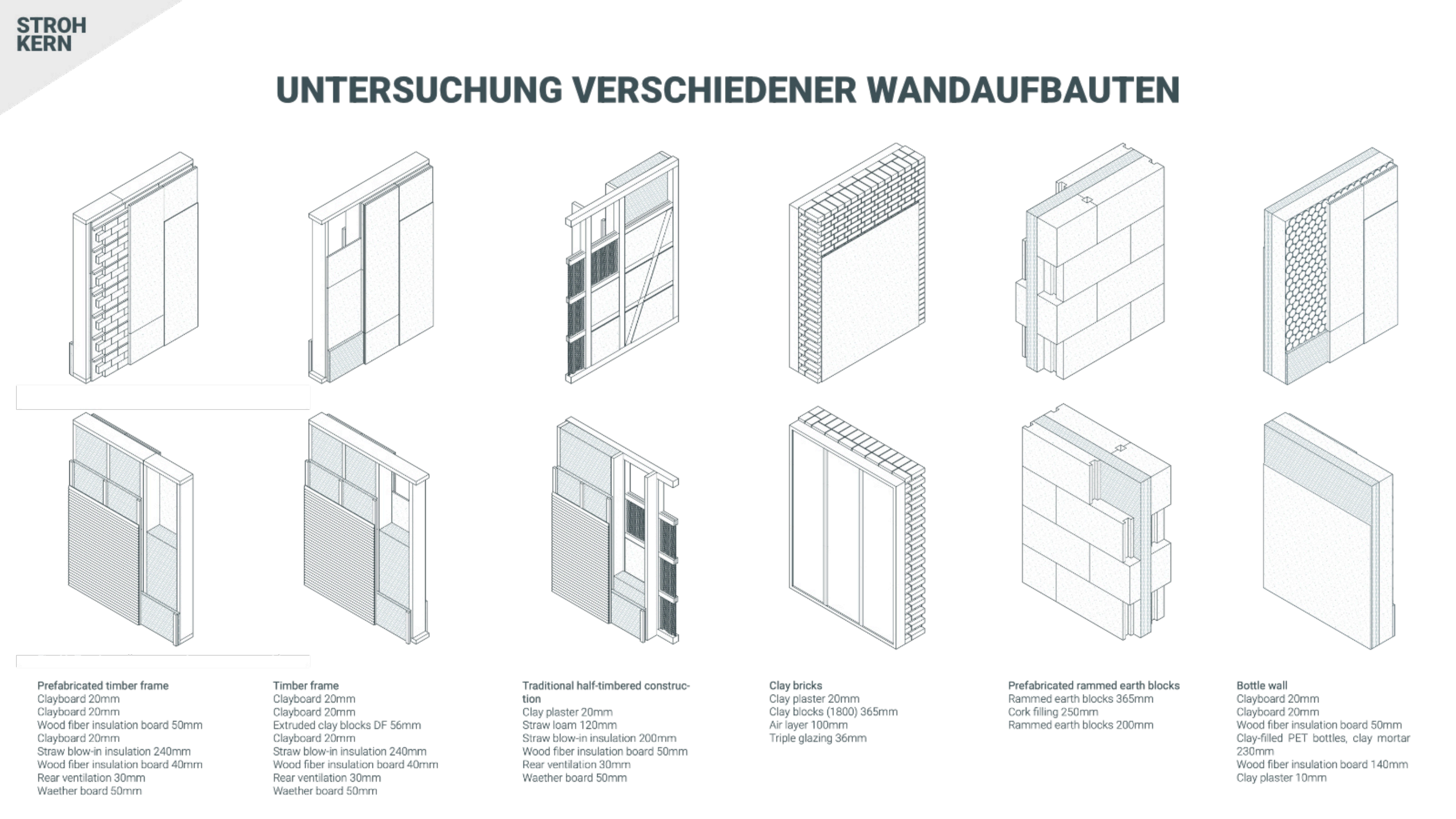


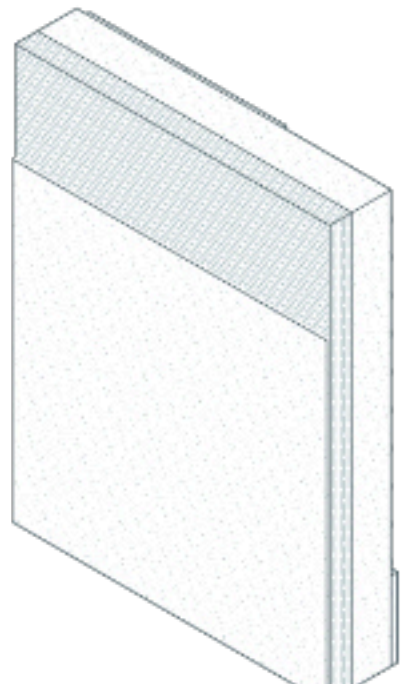
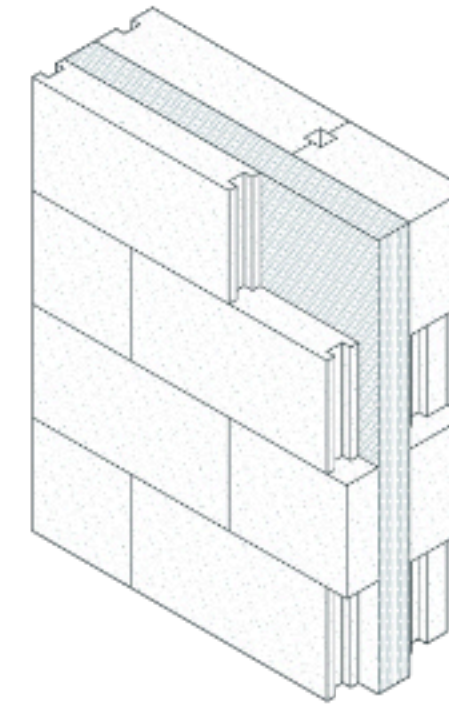
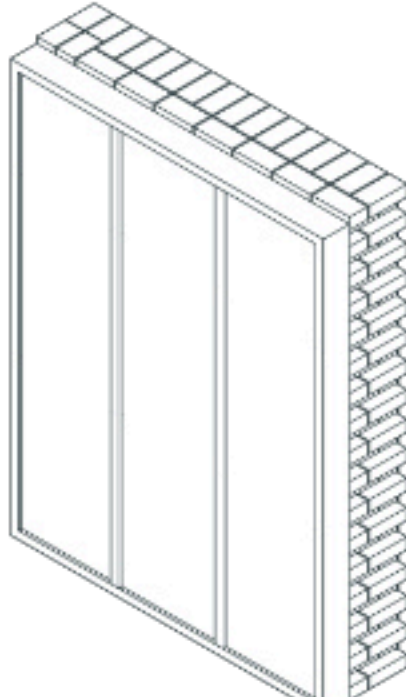
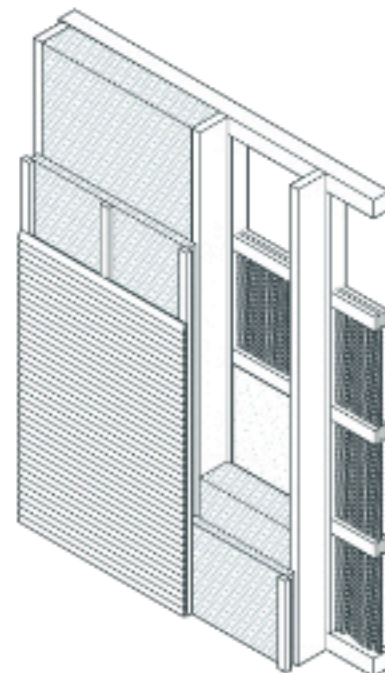
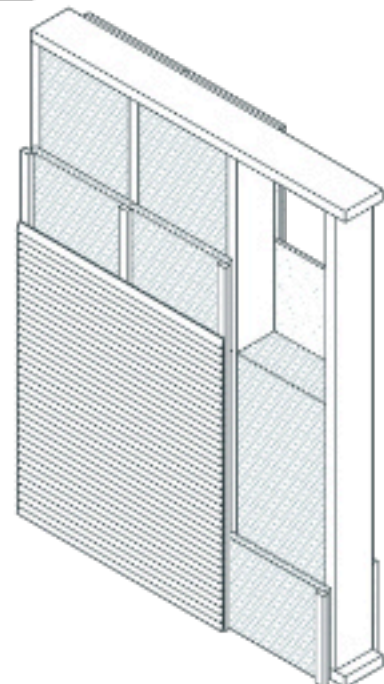
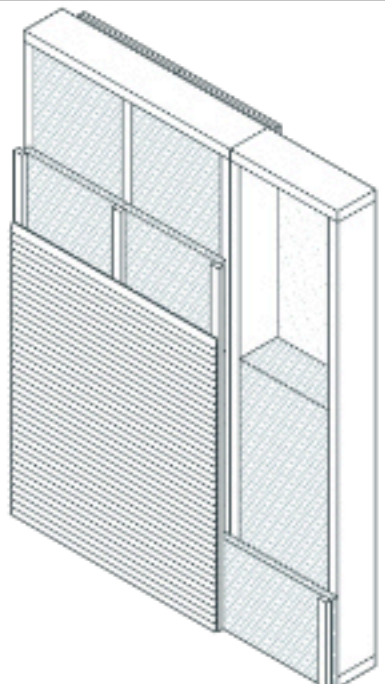
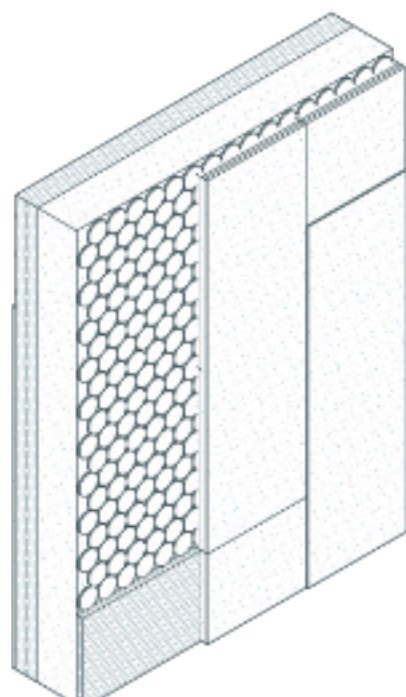
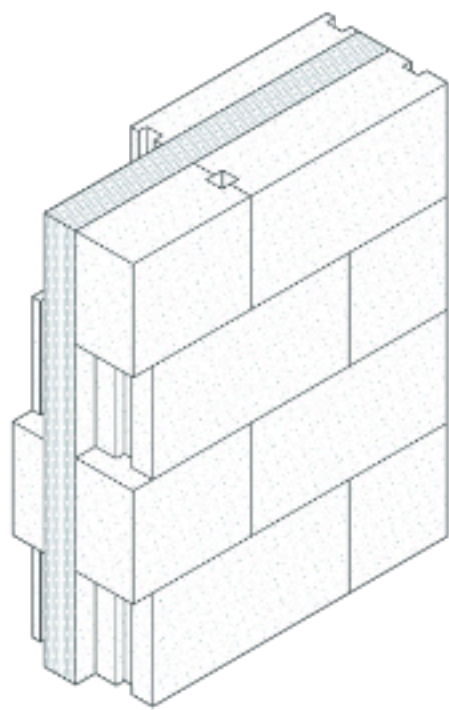
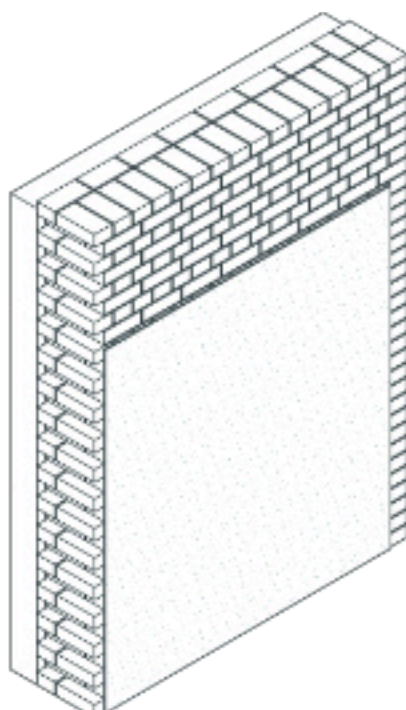
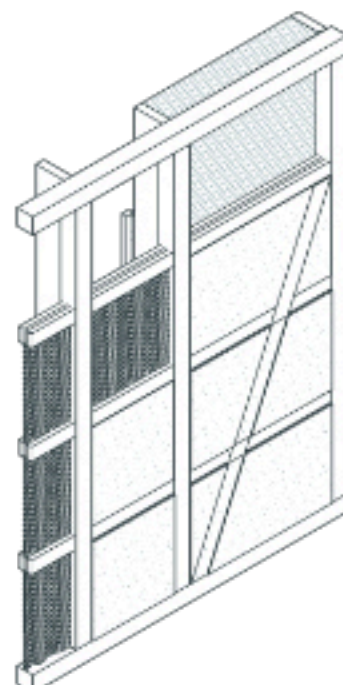
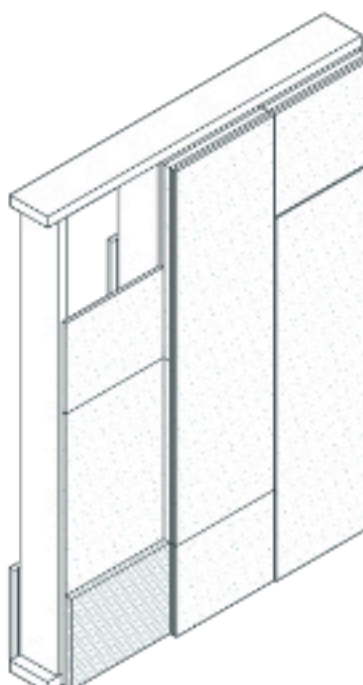
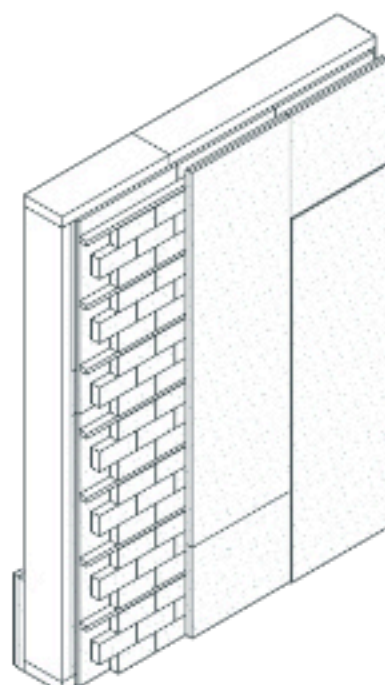
Foto: Jonas Horsch, <https://unsplash.com/es/fotos/una-pequena-planta-verde-brota-del-musgo-OlexUO10-wM>

UNTERSUCHUNG
VERSCHIEDENER
NATÜRLICHER
DÄMMATERIALIEN

		Local availability / origin of raw materials ³¹	Dismantling capability ³²	Re-use potential ³³	ÖKOBAUDAT ³⁴	Global warming potential (GWP) (kg CO2- equiv.), reference 1m³ (volume)				possible additional ingredients	Product example	Application	Suitability for DIY	Building physics data						Price (€/m² (with insulation thickness/ U-value 0.15) ³⁴)
						Manufac- ture (A1- A3)	Dismant- ling/ waste treat- ment @	Recycling potential (energetic) (D)	Total (pro- duction and energy reco- very)					Fire Class	Density [kg/m³]	Heat ca- pacity [kJ (kg/K)]	Thermal conduc- tivity [W/mK]	Water vapor diffusion resistan- ce μ	required insu- lation thick- ness for a U- value of 0.15 W/m²K (mm) (approxima- ted to product thickness)	
Plant-based fibre insula- tion mate- rials	Straw	Farmer's by-pro- duct throughout Germany	low effort as usually not glued	Reuse possible, also compostable or ener- getically recyclable	FASBA Construc- tion Straw (2.23.01) Straw bales ³⁵	-127	140,21	-63	-49,79	Polypropylene cords	istraw Ein- blasdämm- ung ³⁶	Blow-in insulation, fill	no	B2	90-105	2,1	0,043	3/4	280	25,00 €
											Baustroh ³⁷	Filling of timber stud walls, external insula- tion, inter-rafter insulation	yes	B2	95-167	2	0,05	2,3	350	9,00 €
	Cellulose	Product made from waste paper, accumulates ever- ywhere	low effort as usually not glued	take-back system, ot- herwise it can be used to generate energy	Loose cel- lulose in- sulation (2.11.01) ³⁸	-73,37	99,21	-30,51	-4,67	Pressure residues, boric acid, polyole- fin fiber, ammoni- um polyphosphate	ISOCELL-Zel- lulosefaser ³⁹	Blow-in insulation, fill	no	B2	28-65	2,11	0,037	3	250	20,40 €
	Wood fi- bre	Sustainable forest management or production from residual wood and recycling possible	low effort if not glued, high effort with WDVS	Reuse usually not prac- ticed, energy recovery	Wood fi- bre blow-in insulation material (2.10.01) ⁴⁰	-37,63	48,68	-22	-10,95	Polyester fiber, ammonium poly- phosphate, alumi- num phosphate, borates, paraffin, PUR	STEICOzell ⁴¹	Blow-in insulation	no	B2	32-45	2,1	0,038	1/3	260	11,50 €
					Wood fi- bre insula- tion board (2.10.01) ⁴²	-182,2	335,14	-88,66	64,28		STEICOflex ⁴³	Stuffing insulation, inter- rafter insulation	no	B2	60	2,1	0,036	2	240	24,56 €
					STEICOt- herm ⁴⁴	Pressure-resistant insu- lation	no	B2	110		2,1	0,037	3	260	44,86 €					
	Hemp	Local cultivation possible, but not widespread	low effort as usually not glued	take-back system, ot- herwise it can be used to generate energy	Hemp fleece (2.13.01) ⁴⁵	19,16	86,28	-12	93,44	Polyester fiber, soda, ammonium phosphate, boron salts	Thermohanf Stopfwole ⁴⁶	Stuffing insulation, inter- rafter insulation	yes	B2	30-50	2,3	0,04	1 bis 2	310	25,60 €
											Thermohanf Hanffilz ⁴⁷	Stuffing insulation, inter- rafter insulation	yes	B2	133-175	2,3	0,043	1 bis 2	280	42,68 €
											Thermohanf Combi Jute ⁴⁸	Stuffing insulation, inter- rafter insulation	yes	B2	37	2,3	0,041	1 bis 2	260	39,93 €
	Cork	Mediterranean re- gion, recycling ma- terial also possible (wine corks)	low effort if not glued	Recycling into cork grist (soil loosening), ot- herwise it can be used for energy purposes	Expan- ded cork (2.9.01) ⁴⁹	-96,9	151,72	-38,83	15,99	/	ISO CORK Q40 ⁵⁰	Pressure-resistant insu- lation	yes	B2	100	1,85	0,036	5 bis 10	240	91,20 €
Burlap	Tropical areas, re- cycling material is also possible (cof- fee or cocoa bags)	low effort as usually not glued	take-back system, ot- herwise it can be used to generate energy							Jute-Dämm- platten ⁵¹	Stuffing insulation, inter- rafter insulation	yes	B2	32	2,32	0,039	1/2	260	39,93 €	
Coconut Fibre	Tropical areas, there waste product	low effort if not glued	Reuse possible, also compostable or ener- getically recyclable							Ziro Kokos- faserdämm- platte ⁵²	Pressure-resistant insu- lation	yes	B2	109-131	1,3	0,045	1	250	170,00 €	
Seaweed	Mediterranean Sea or Baltic Sea, only in coastal region	low effort as usually not glued	Reuse possible							Seegrashan- del.de ⁵³	Tamping insulation, fill	yes	B2	40	2	0,045	1 bis 2	290	29,00 €	
	Reed	Harvest needed to care for the eco- system, shores of inland waters	low effort if not glued	Reuse possible, also compostable or ener- getically recyclable						Wire	Hiss Reet Platten ⁵⁴	External insulation, inter- nal insulation	yes	B2	155	1,2	0,055	2	390	194,65 €
Animal fibre insulation materials	Sheep Wool	Possible European origin	low effort as usually not glued	take-back system, ot- herwise compostable or energetically recyc- lable							Isolena Opti- mal ⁵⁵	Stuffing insulation, inter- rafter insulation	yes	B1	18	1,769	0,038	1	260	61,06 €



UNTERSUCHUNG VERSCHIEDENER WANDAUFBAUTEN



Prefabricated timber frame
Clayboard 20mm
Clayboard 20mm
Wood fiber insulation board 50mm
Clayboard 20mm
Straw blow-in insulation 240mm
Wood fiber insulation board 40mm
Rear ventilation 30mm
Waether board 50mm

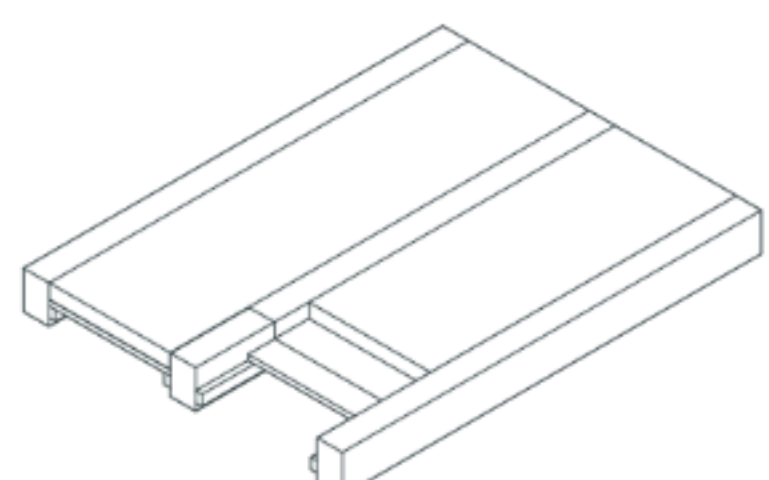
Timber frame
Clayboard 20mm
Clayboard 20mm
Extruded clay blocks DF 56mm
Clayboard 20mm
Straw blow-in insulation 240mm
Wood fiber insulation board 40mm
Rear ventilation 30mm
Waether board 50mm

Traditional half-timbered construction
Clay plaster 20mm
Straw loam 120mm
Straw blow-in insulation 200mm
Wood fiber insulation board 50mm
Rear ventilation 30mm
Waether board 50mm

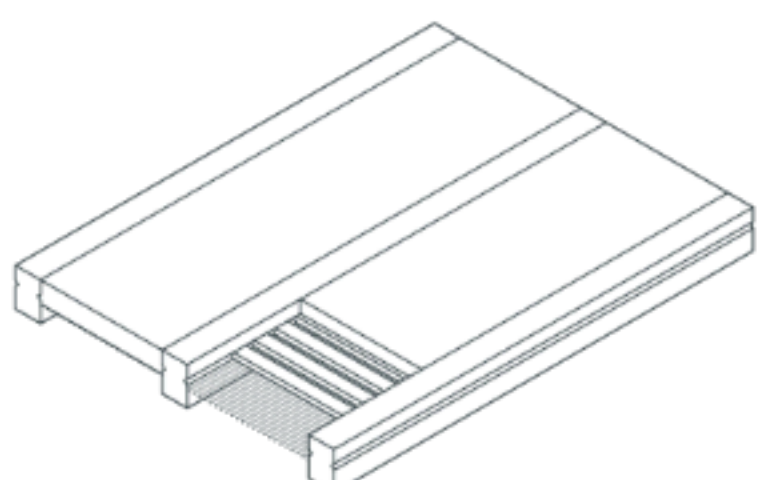
Clay bricks
Clay plaster 20mm
Clay blocks (1800) 365mm
Air layer 100mm
Triple glazing 36mm

Prefabricated rammed earth blocks
Rammed earth blocks 365mm
Cork filling 250mm
Rammed earth blocks 200mm

Bottle wall
Clayboard 20mm
Clayboard 20mm
Wood fiber insulation board 50mm
Clay-filled PET bottles, clay mortar 230mm
Wood fiber insulation board 140mm
Clay plaster 10mm



Filler joist ceiling (Einschubdecke)



Wattle ceiling (Stakendecke)

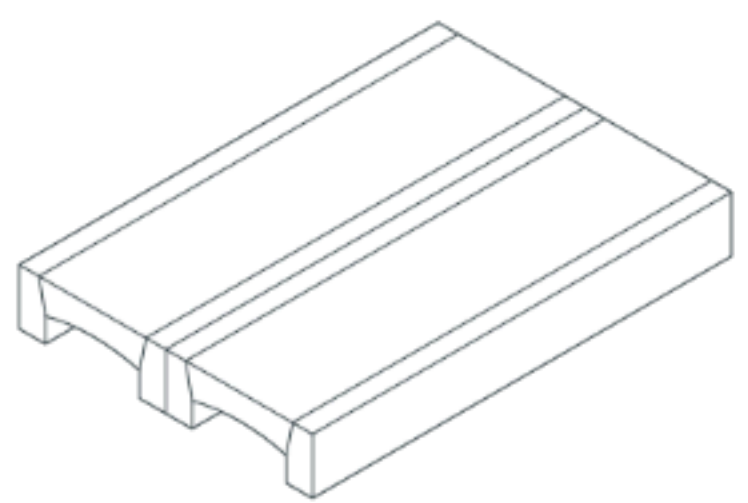


Fig. 8: "Kappendecke 2.0"

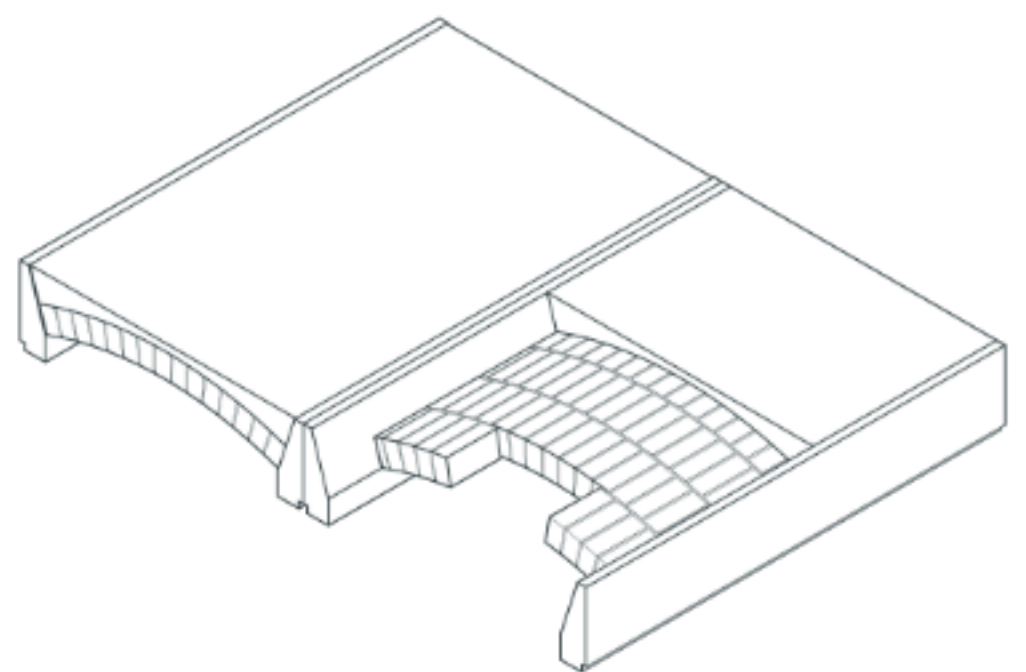
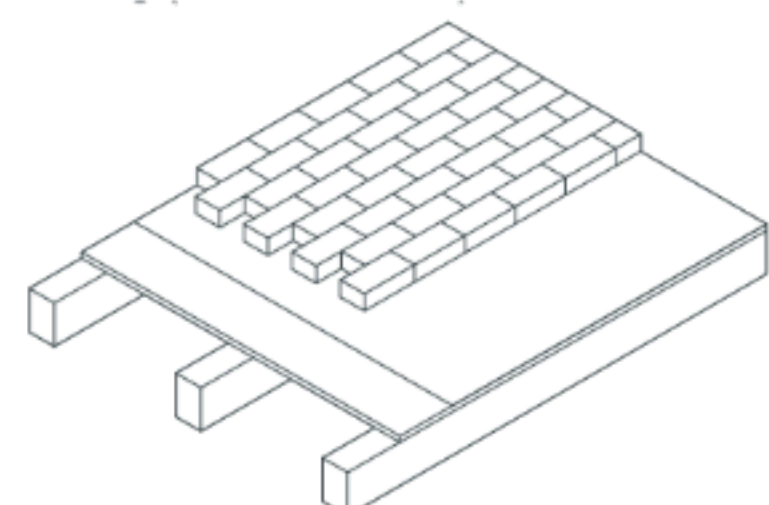
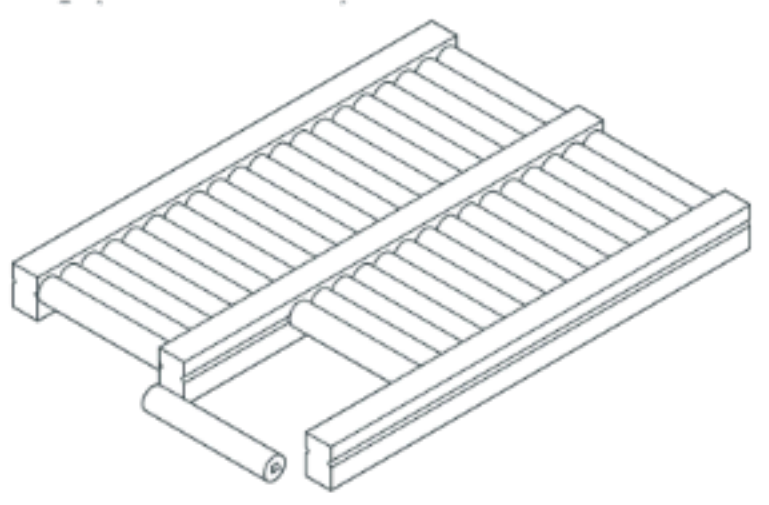


Fig. 7: "Kappel+"



Ceiling inserts (Deckenauflagen)



Clay timber struts (Wickelstakendecke)

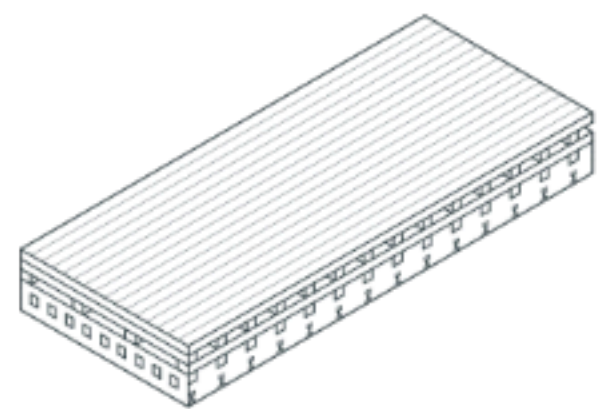


Fig. 9: "Timber Earth Slab"

BRANDSCHUTZ

Schutzdauer Lehmputz:

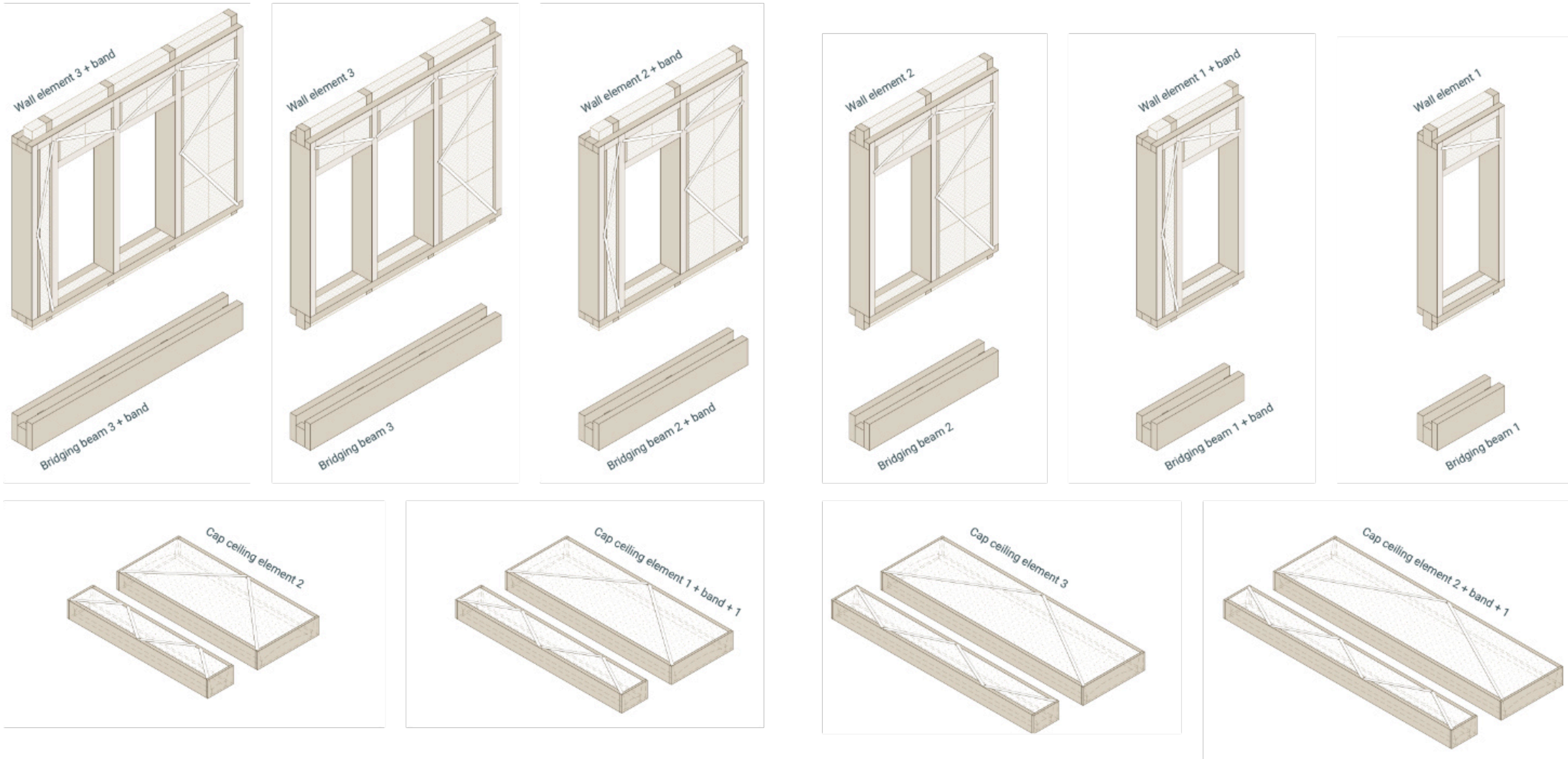
$$t = 1.1 * hp - 5.9$$

$$hp = \mathbf{35\ mm}$$

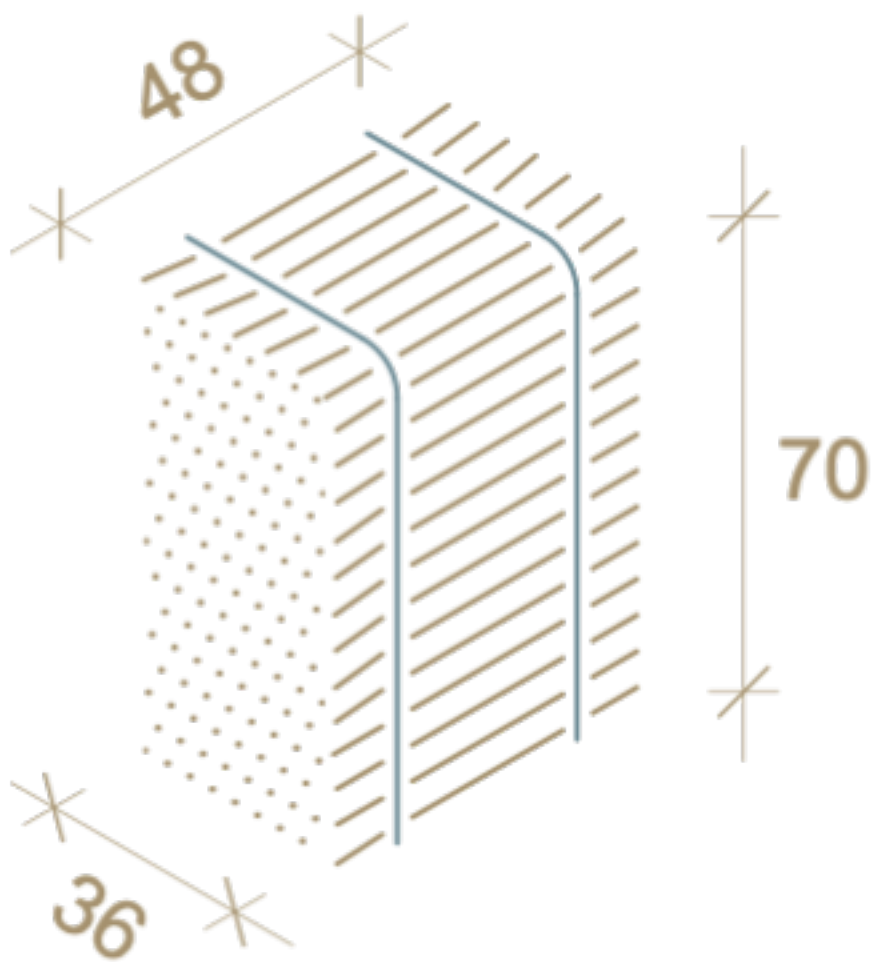
$$t\ [min] = 1,1 * 35 - 5,9 = 32,6$$

Für F60 also zusätzlich 30 min.
Verkohlungsdauer notwendig,
dafür bei Verkohlungsrate von
0,65mm/min **+2cm**
Holzquerschnitt in jeder
Richtung

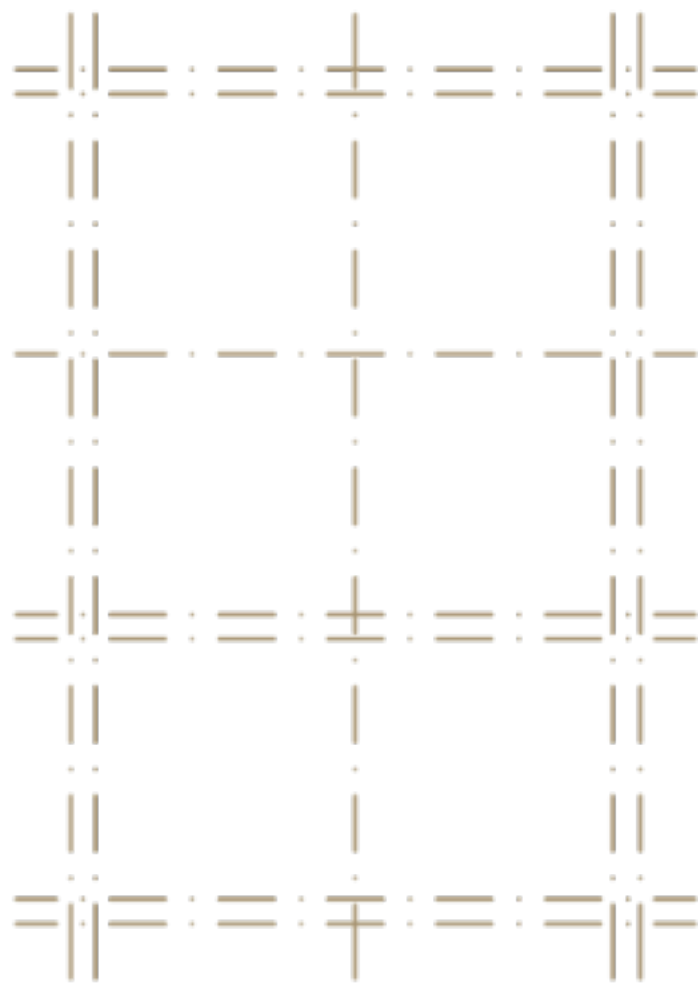
DAS BAUSYSTEM



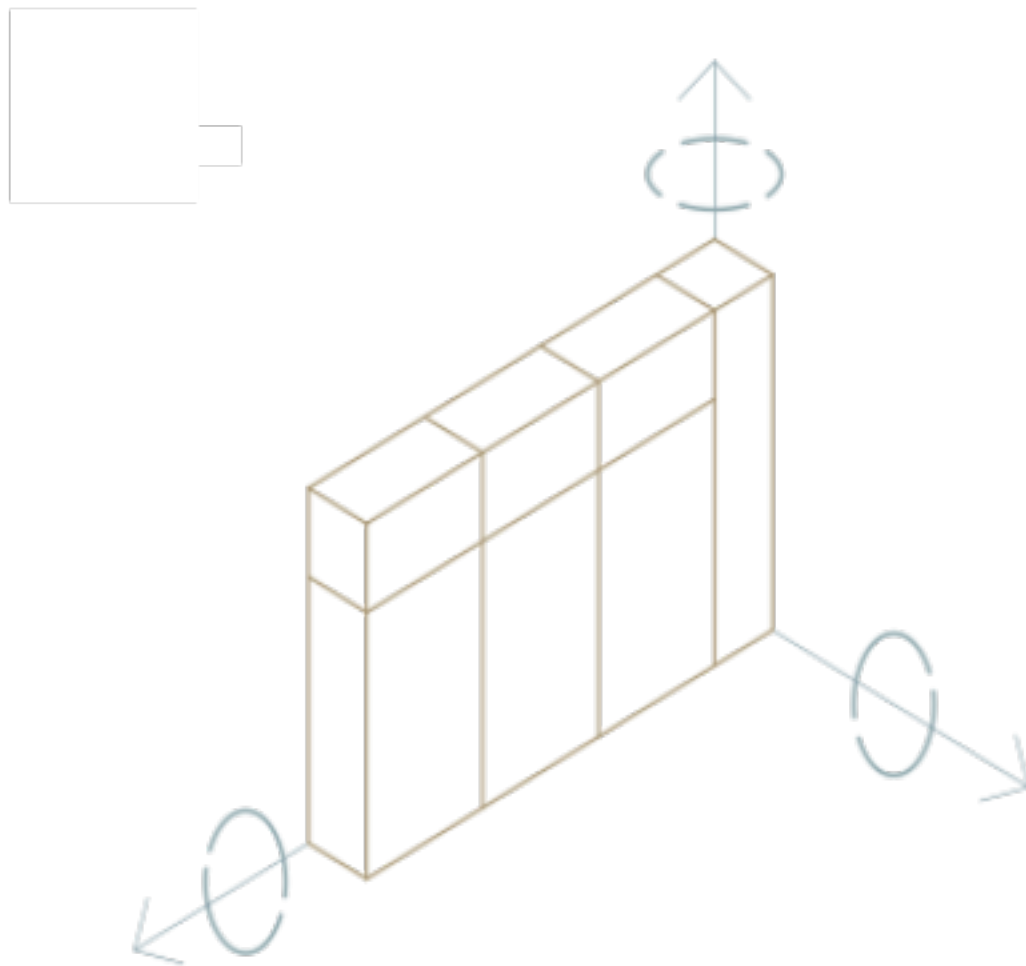
Strohballenmaße
als Grundlage



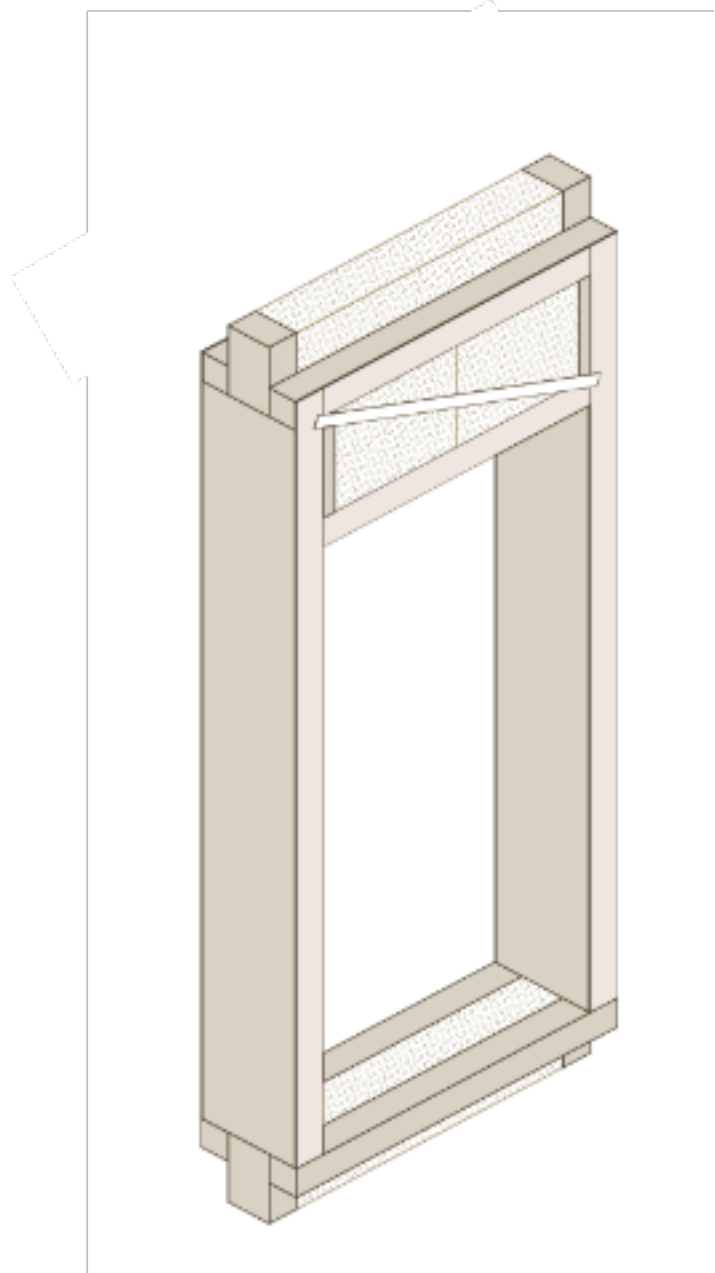
Modulares
Bandraster



Einbaurichtung
drehbar



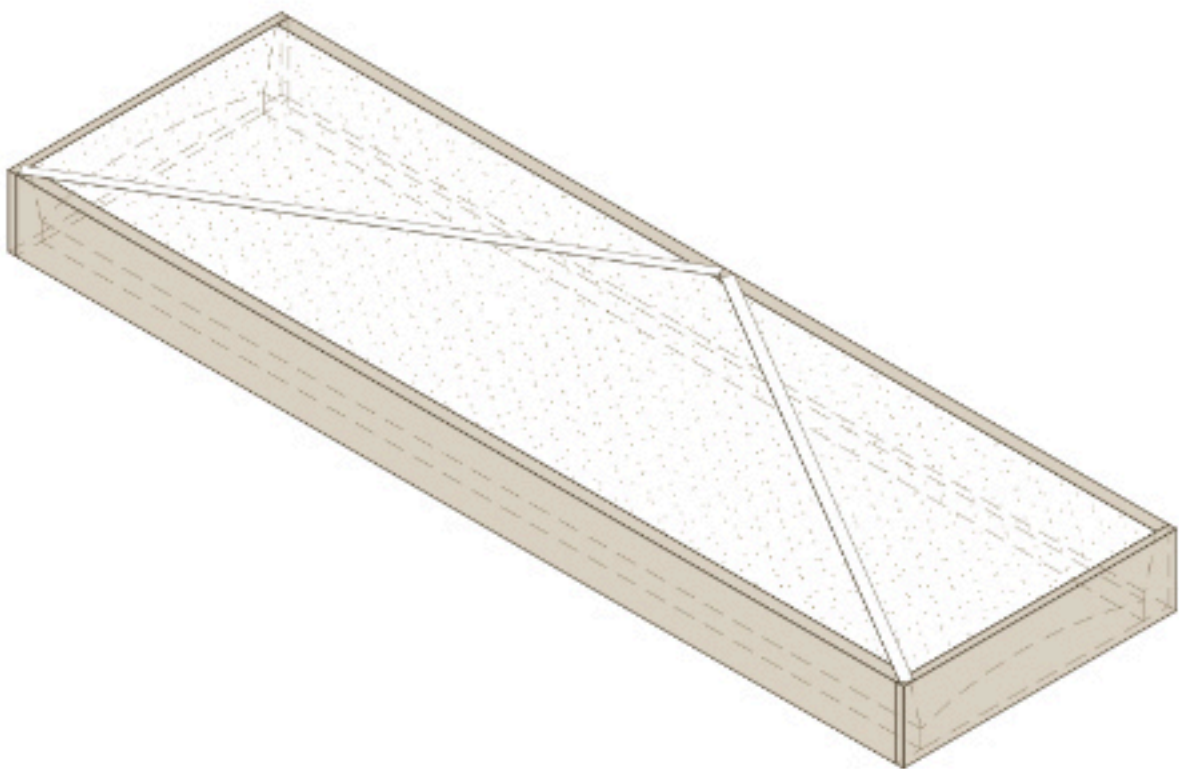
Querpressung
vermeiden



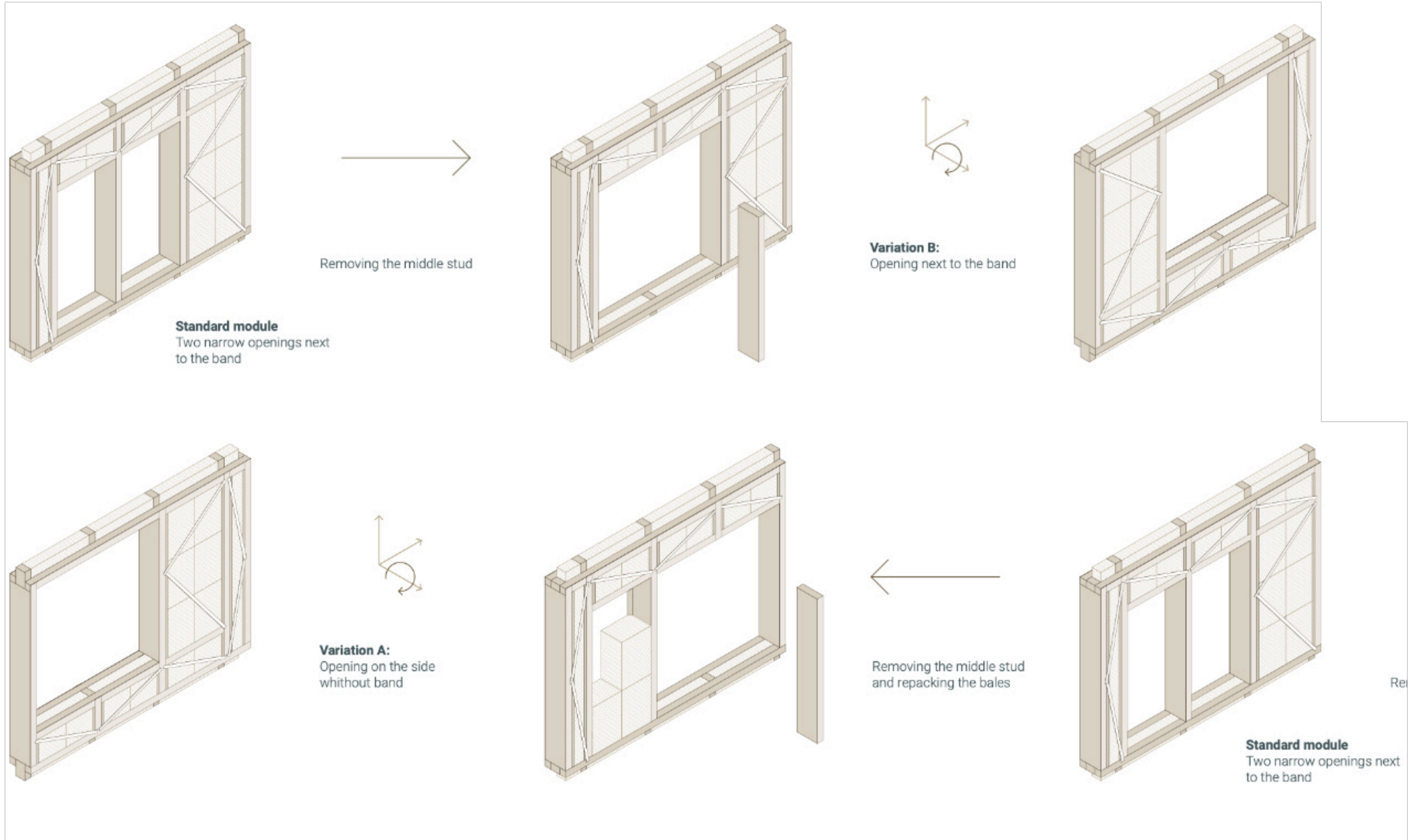
DIE DECKE

Beispielhafte Berechnung einer Lehmsteinkappendecke

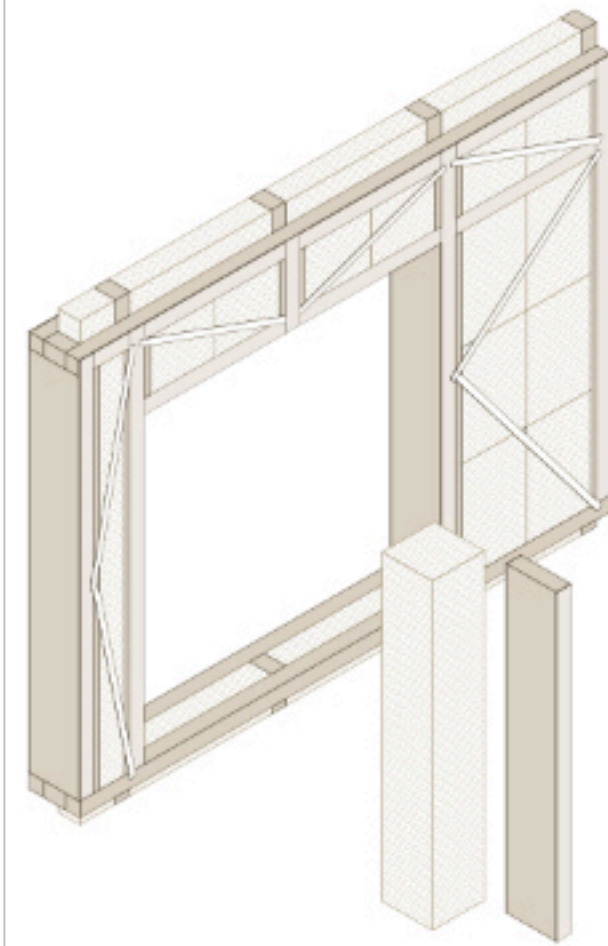
Variable/Name	Abbrevia- tion	Unit	Value	Formula
Payload	q	kN/m²	5	
Dead load	g	kN/m²	3,698	
Widths of the caps	l	m	2,7	
Stitch hight	f	m	0,085	
Compressive strength clay brick per m²	çRd1	MN/m²	2	
Hight of clay stones in the cap	h	m	0,071	
Total laod	p	kN/m²	8,698	$p=q+g$
Safety factor			1,4	
Edited total load (with saety factor)	ped	kN/m²	12,177	$ped=1,4*p$
Vertical load at the bearing	Av	kN/m	16,439	$Av=(ped*l)/2$
Horizontal load at the bearing	Ah	kN/m	130,547	$Ah=(ped*l^2)/8*f$
Resulting bearing force	Ares	kN/m	131,578	$Ares=WURZEL(Av^2+Ah^2)$
		MN/m	0,132	
Compressive strength clay brick per meter	çRd2	MN/m	0,142	$çRd2=çRd1*h$
çRd2 must be > Ares				



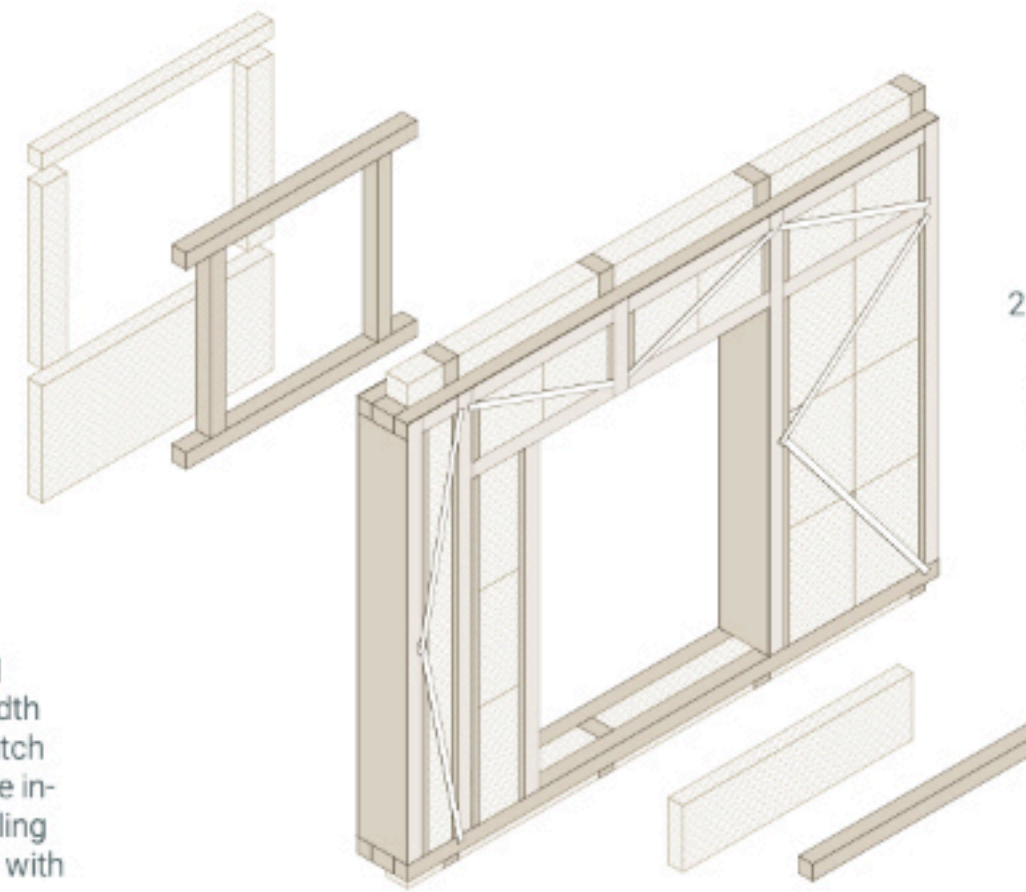
AUSRICHTUNG WANDMODUL



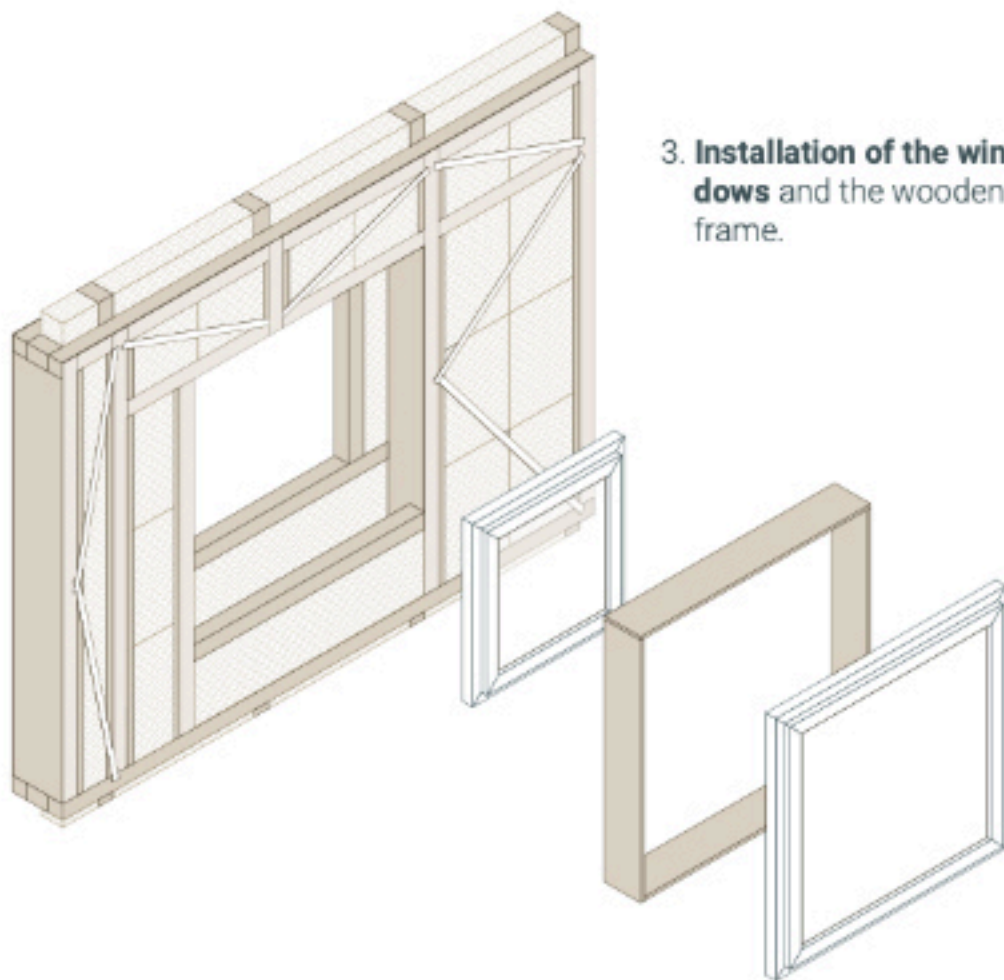
EINBAU VON ÖFFNUNGS- ELEMENTEN



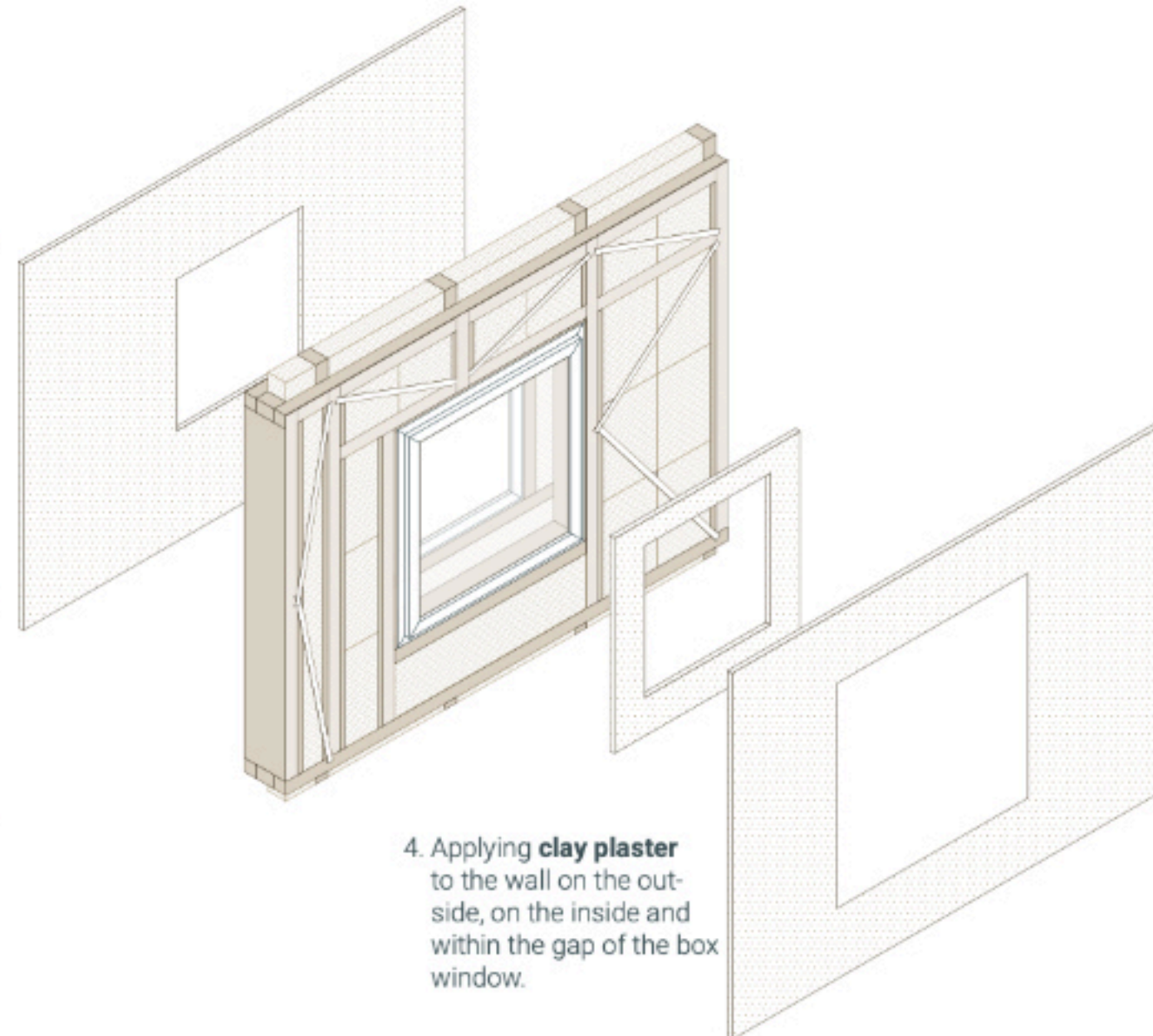
1. Adding an **additional stud** to adjust the width of the opening to match the dimensions of the interior window, and filling out the resulting gap with **insulation**.



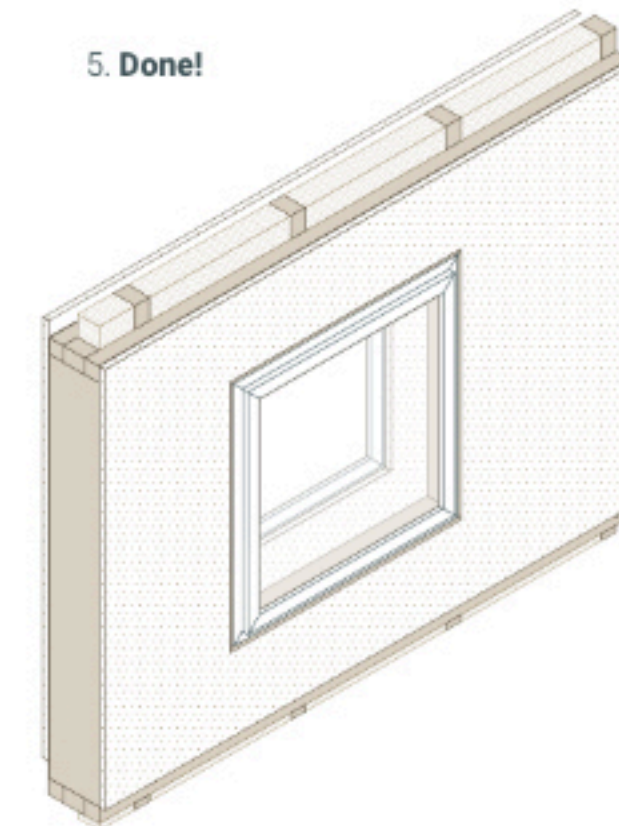
2. Inserting a **timber frame** for the exterior window and filling the gaps with **straw panels**.



3. **Installation of the windows** and the wooden frame.



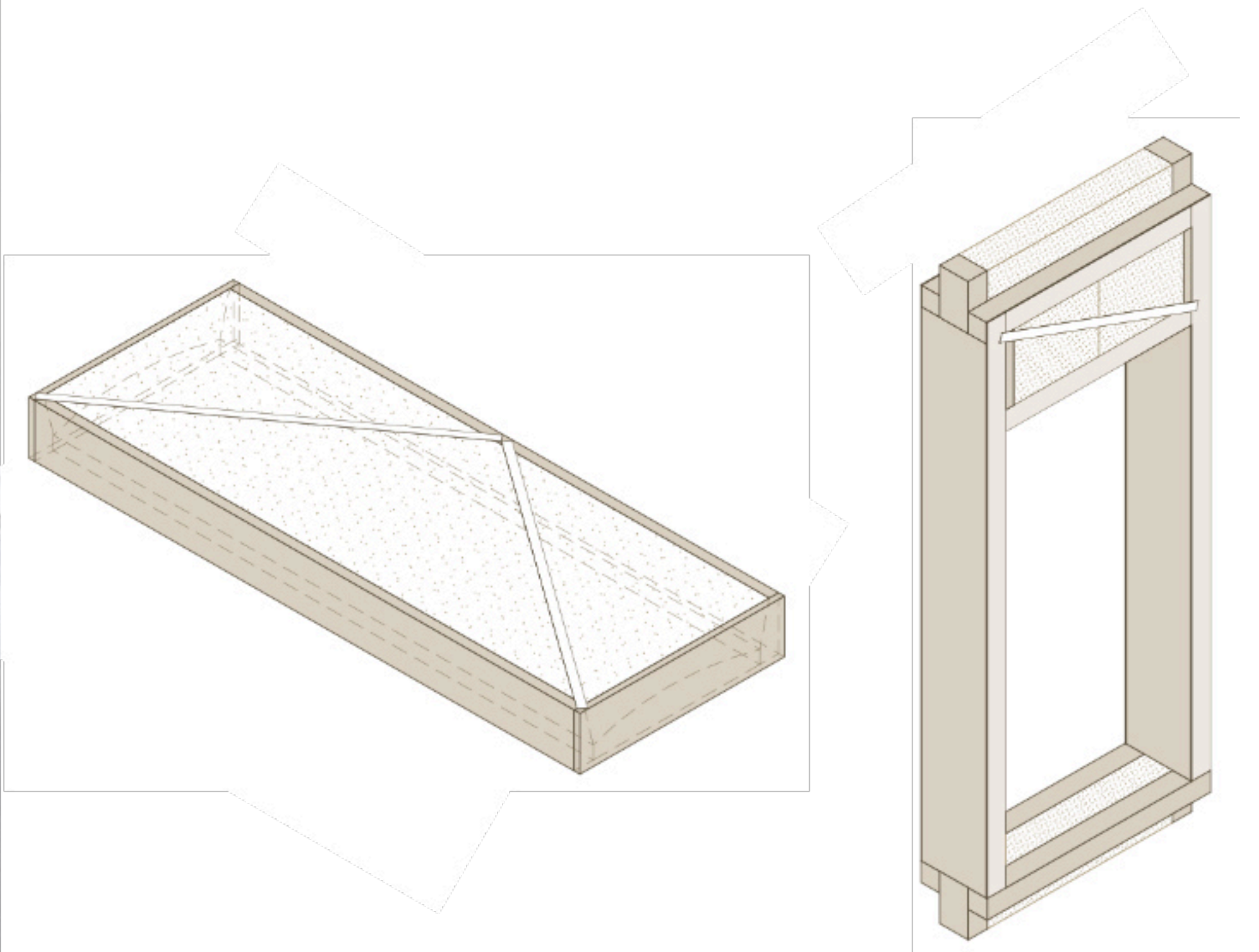
4. Applying **clay plaster** to the wall on the outside, on the inside and within the gap of the box window.



5. **Done!**

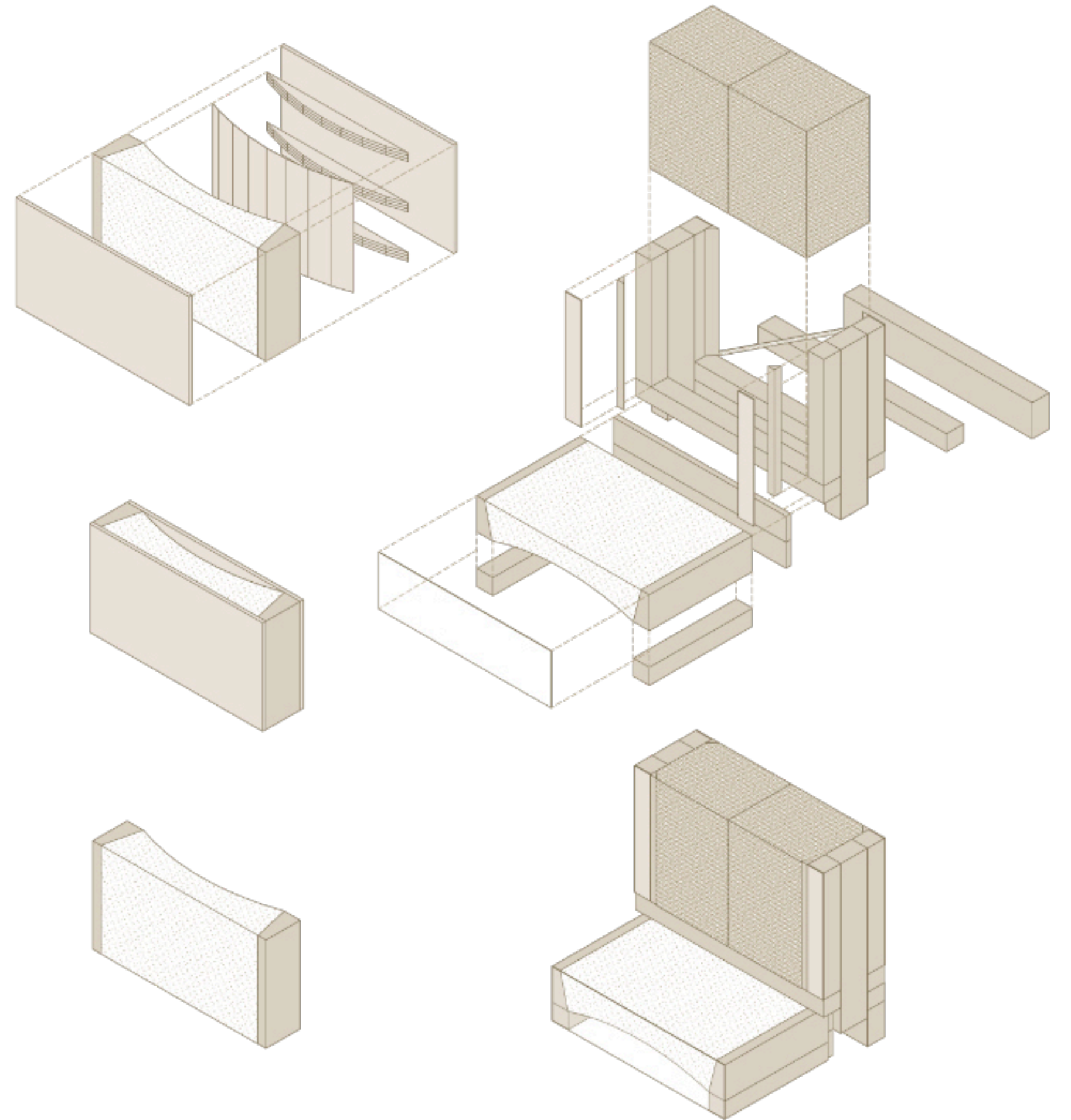


MODELLBAU M 1:1



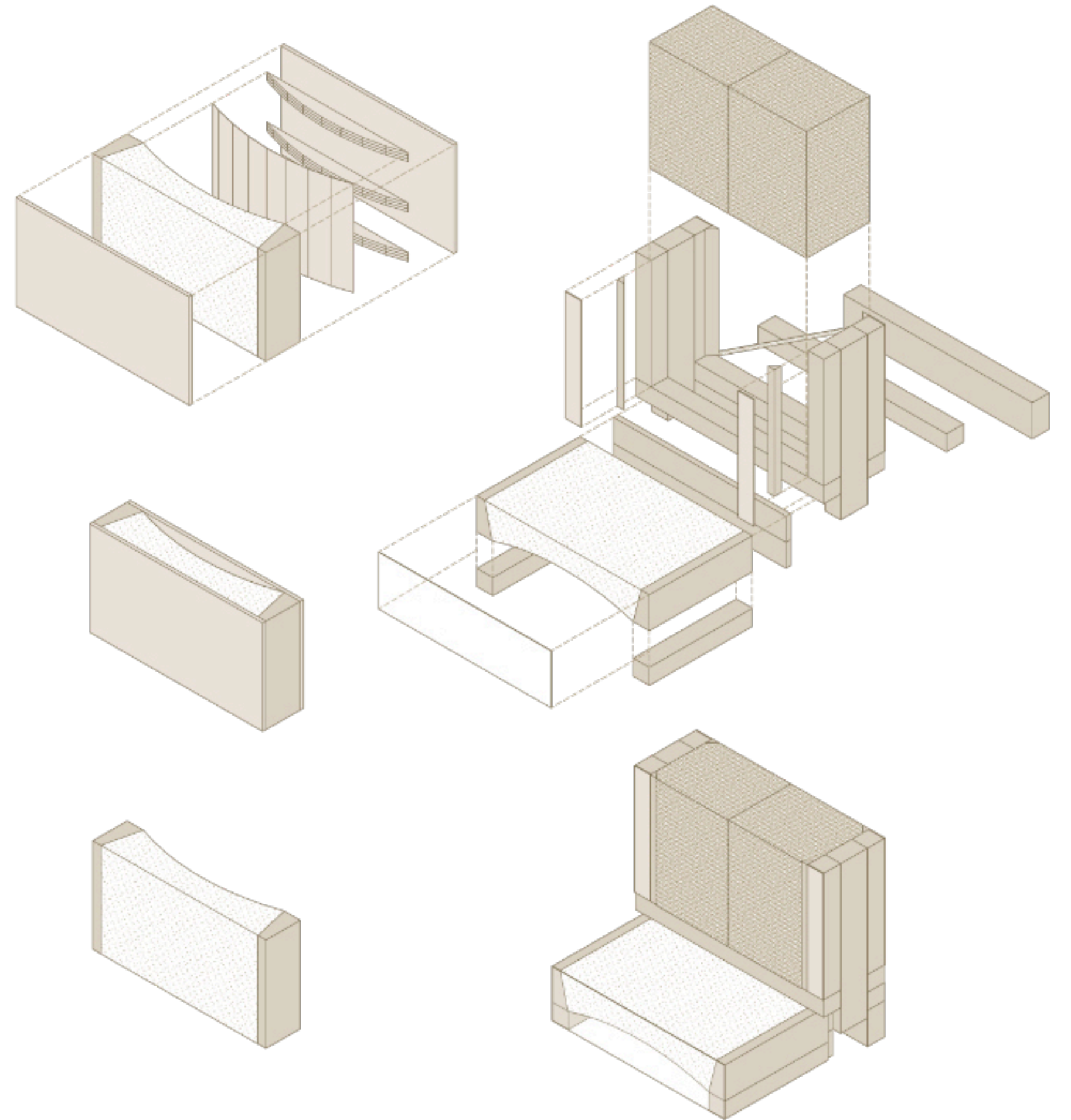


MODELLBAU M 1:1



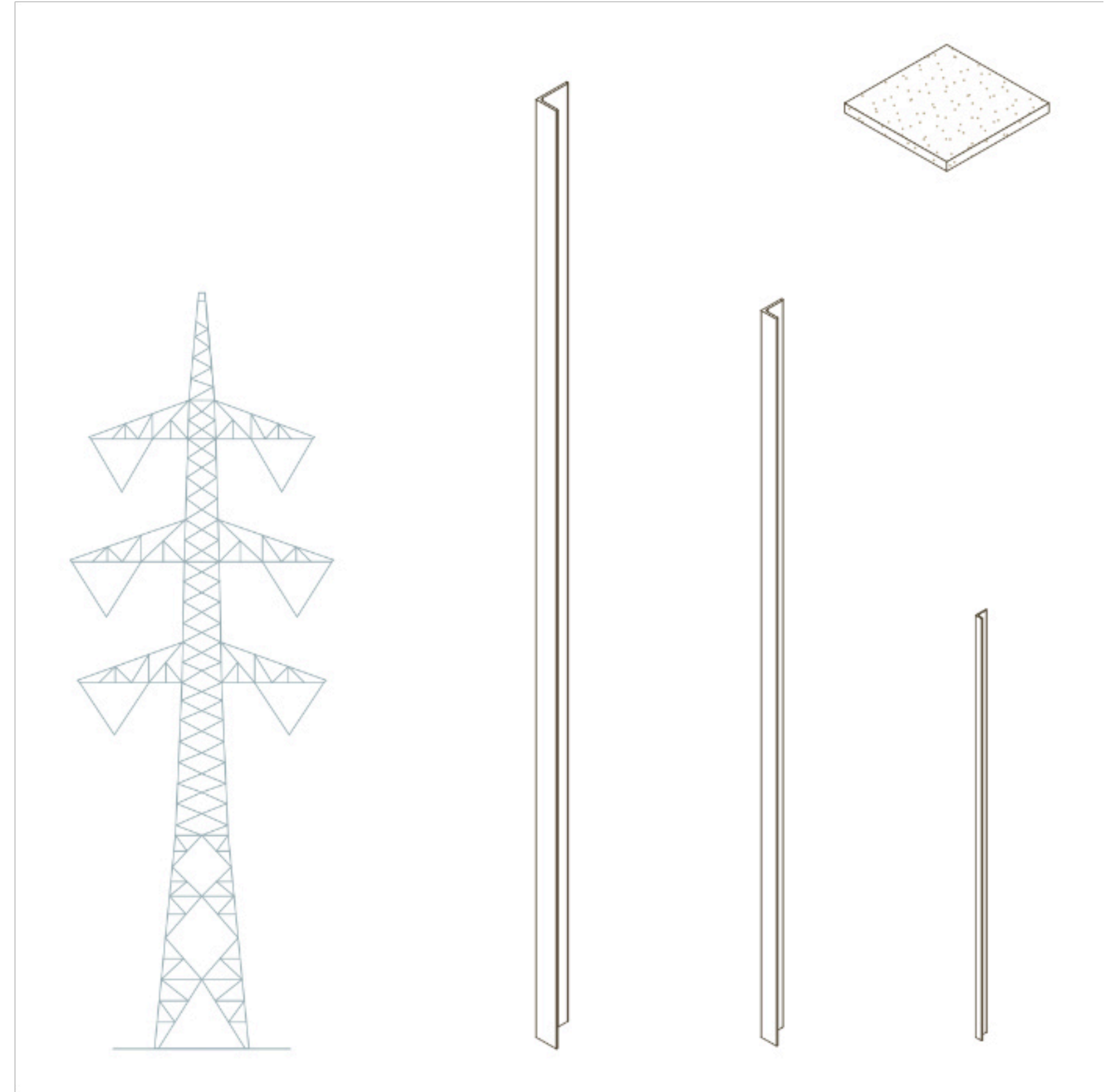


MODELLBAU M 1:1



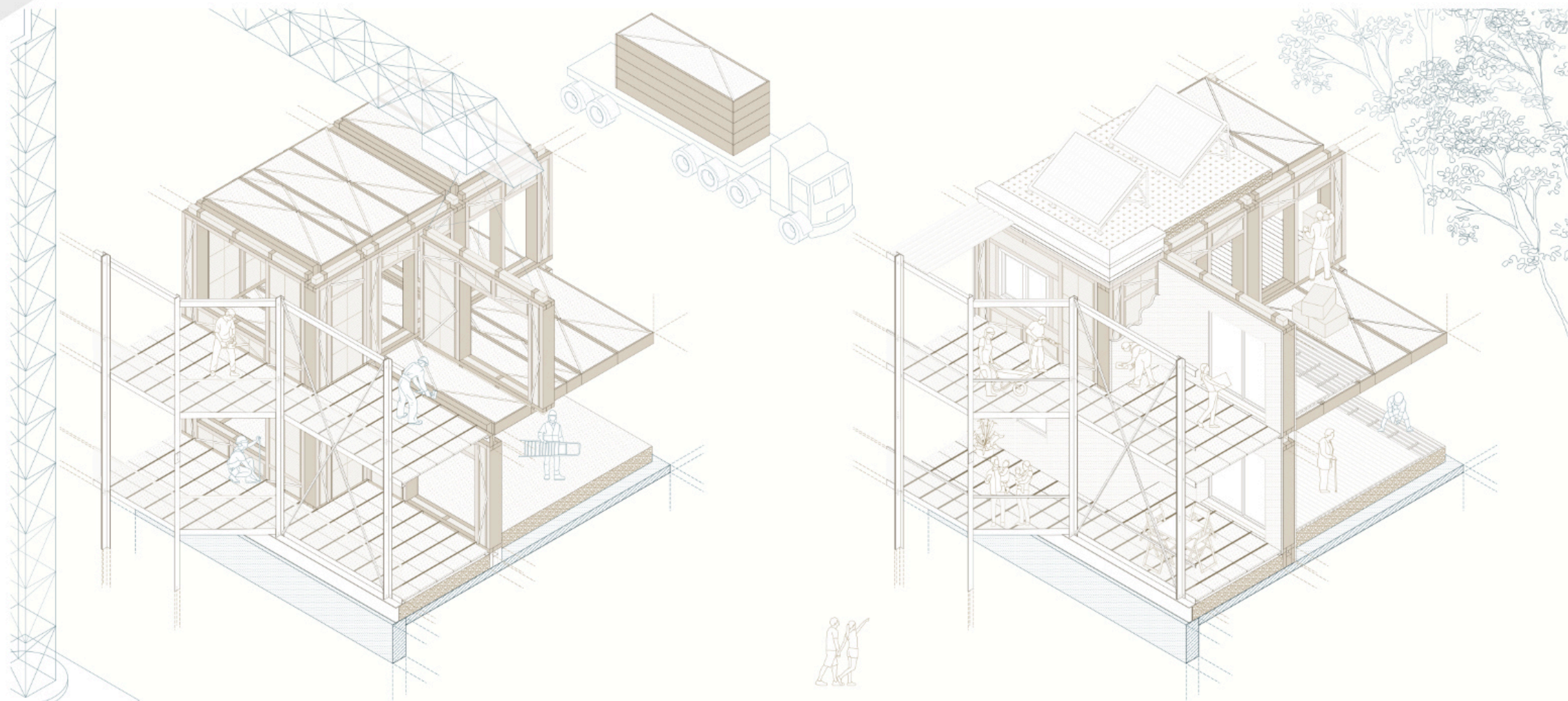


ÄUSSERE STRUKTUR





MAST-CHANGE!



ANWENDUNG IM ENTWURF

81

33

30

27

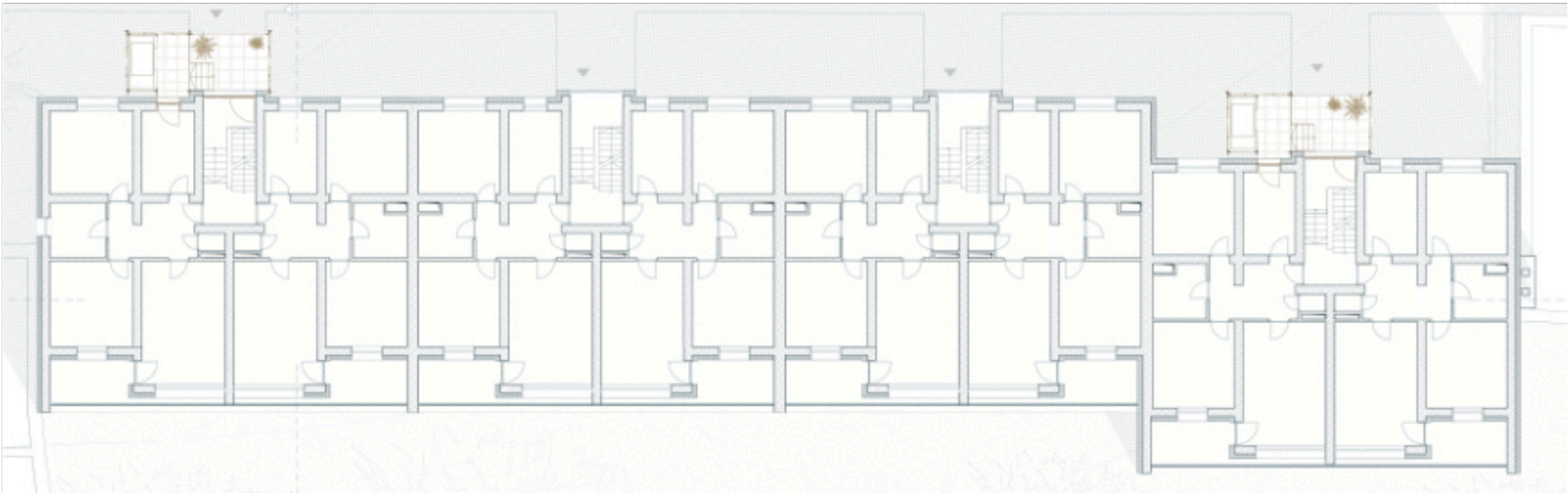
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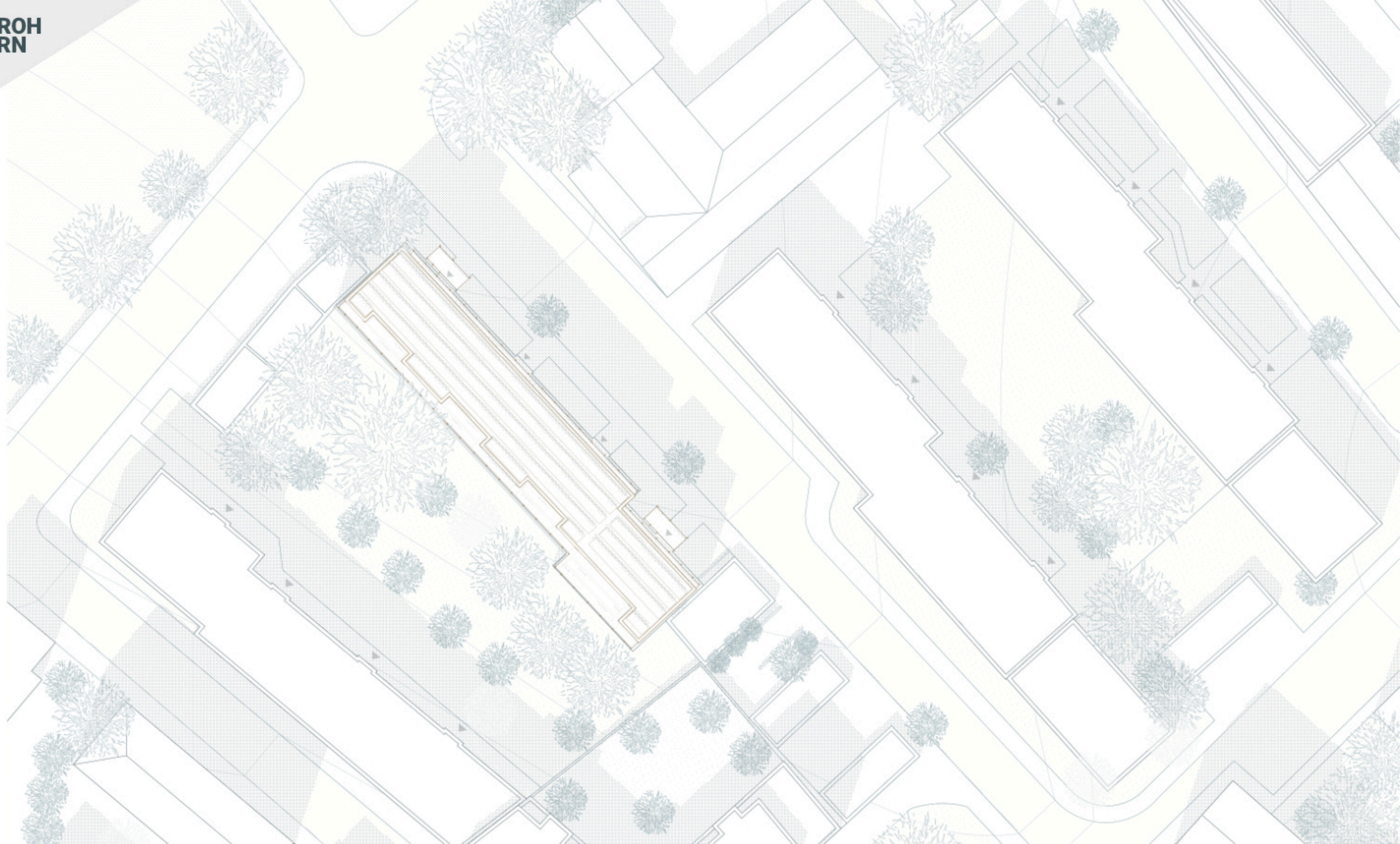
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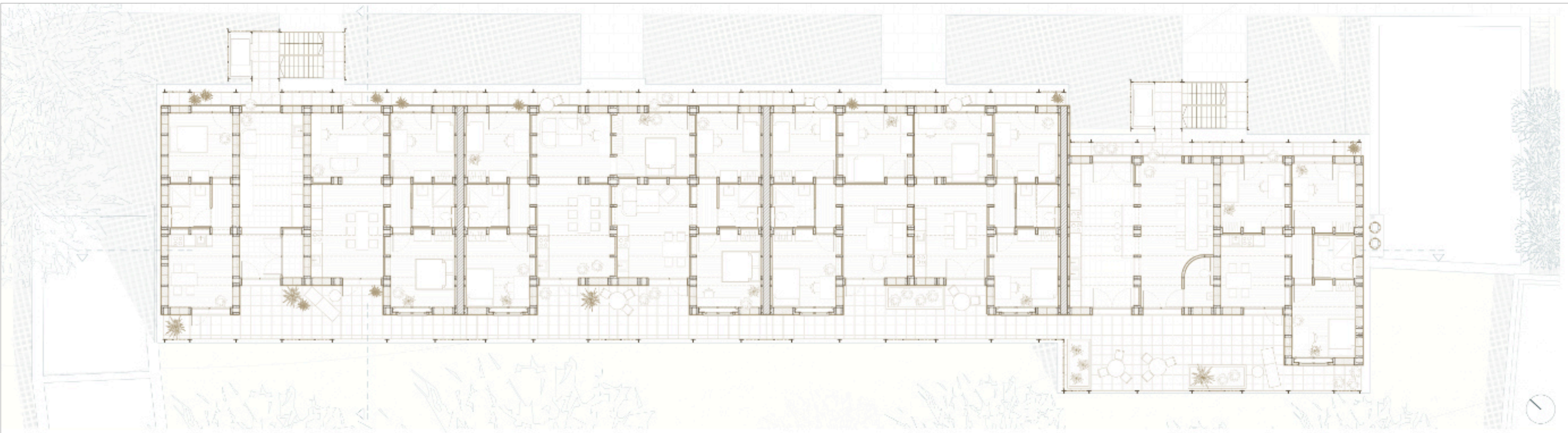
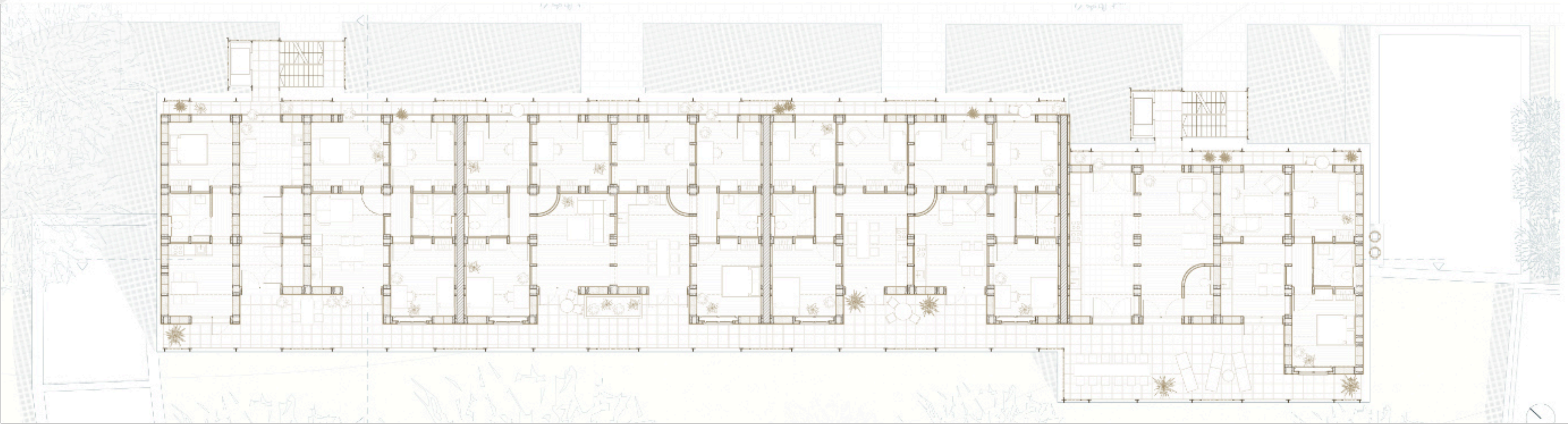




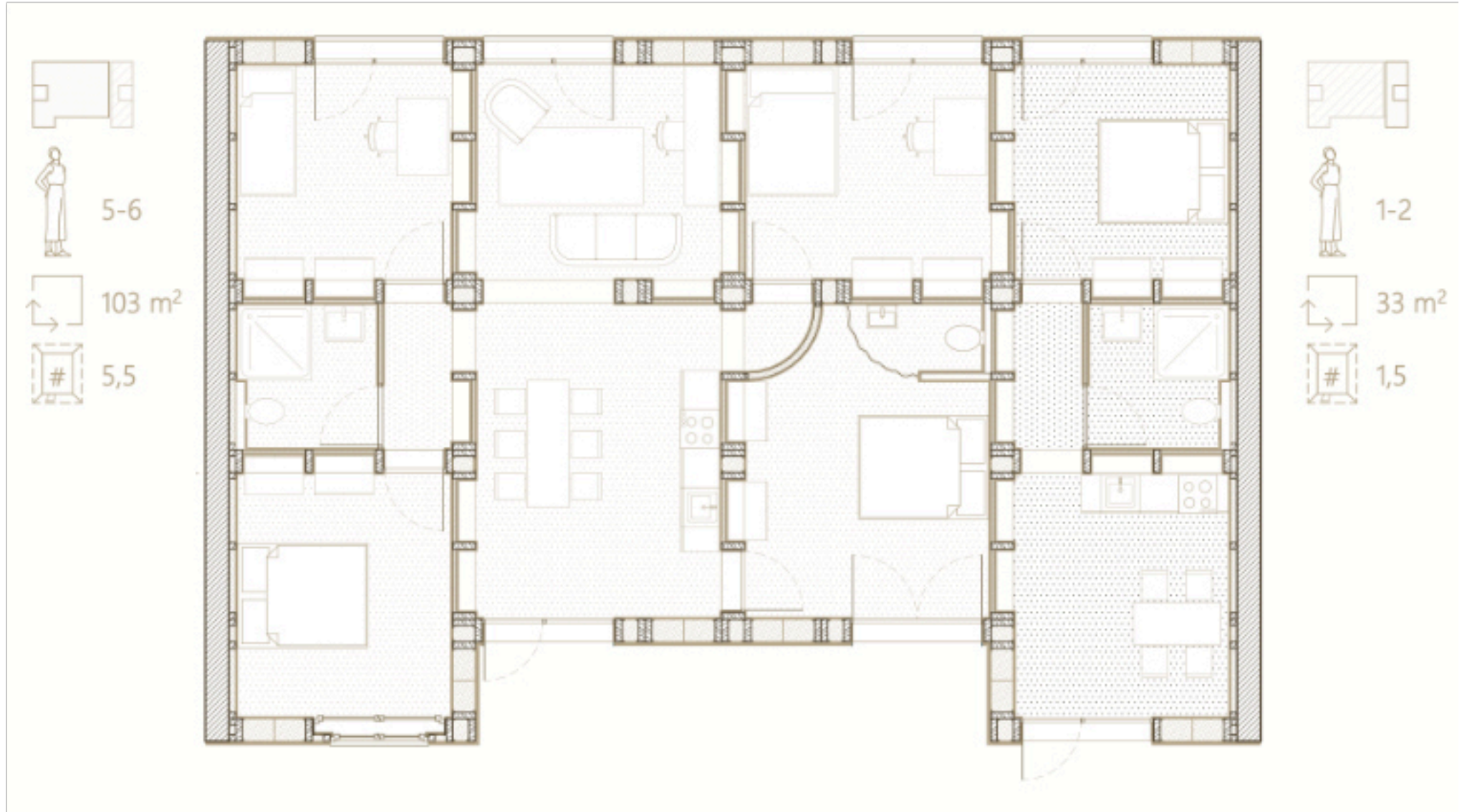
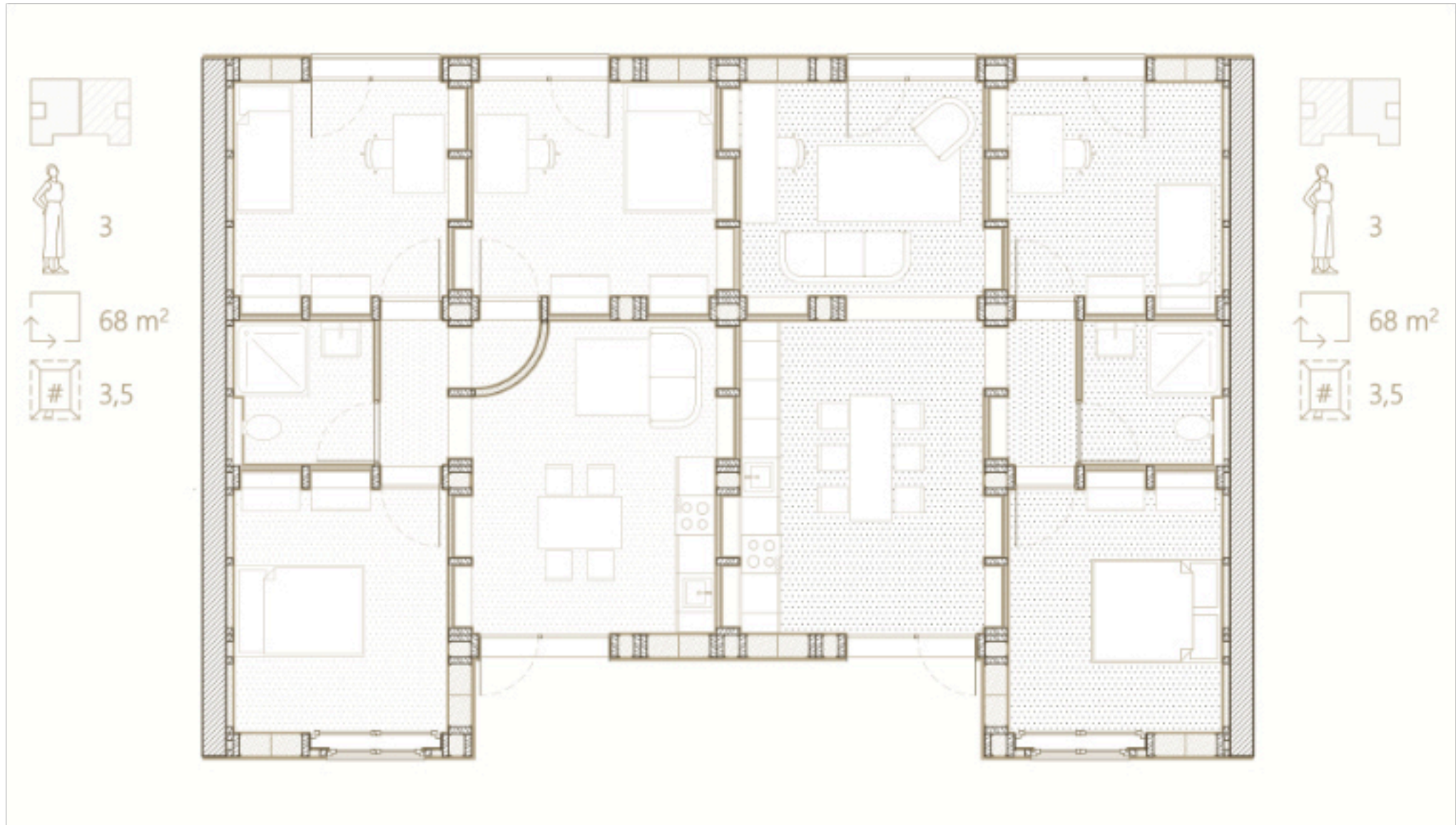
AUFSTOCKUNG VON 60ER JAHRE ZEILENBAUTEN

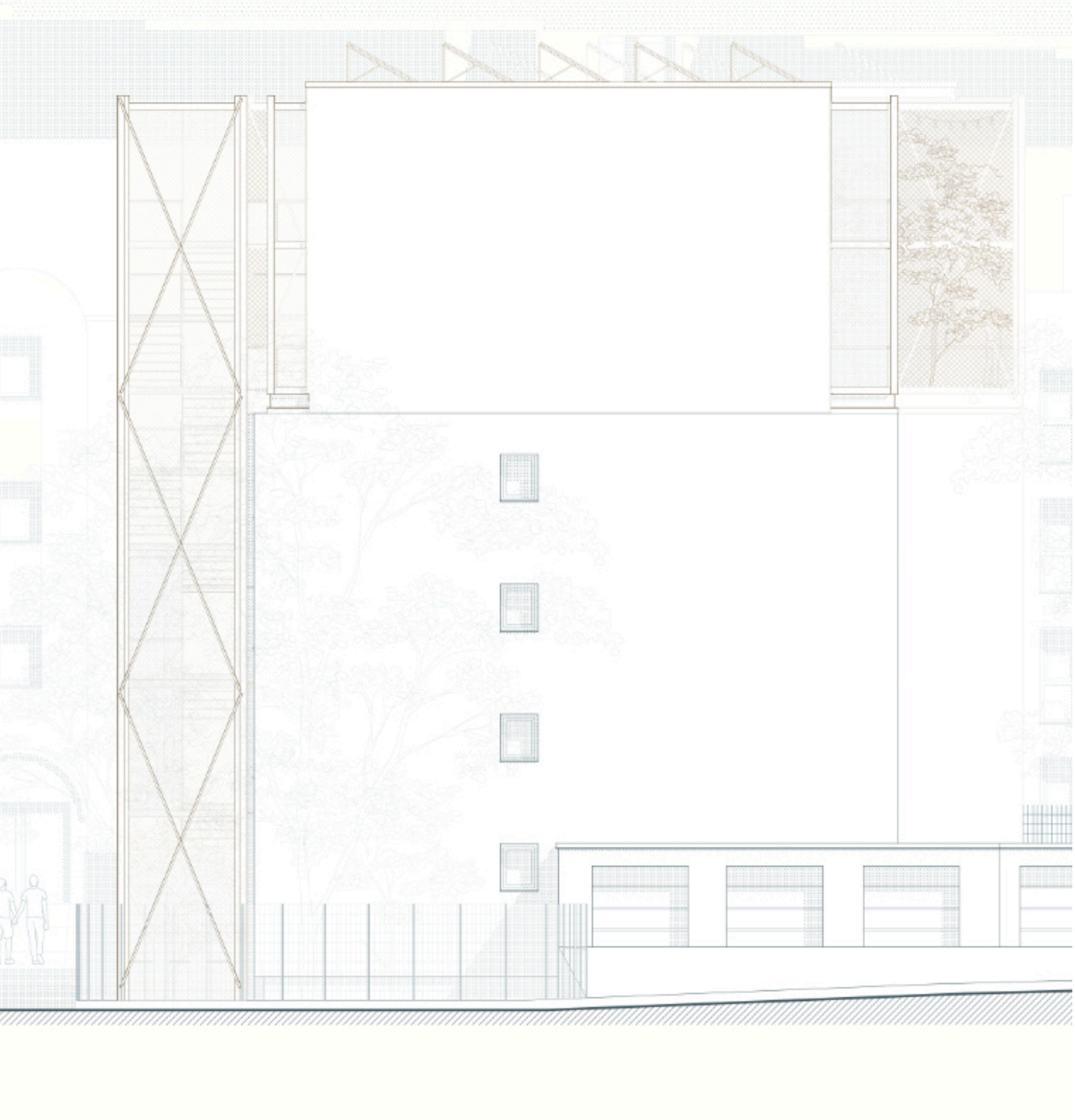
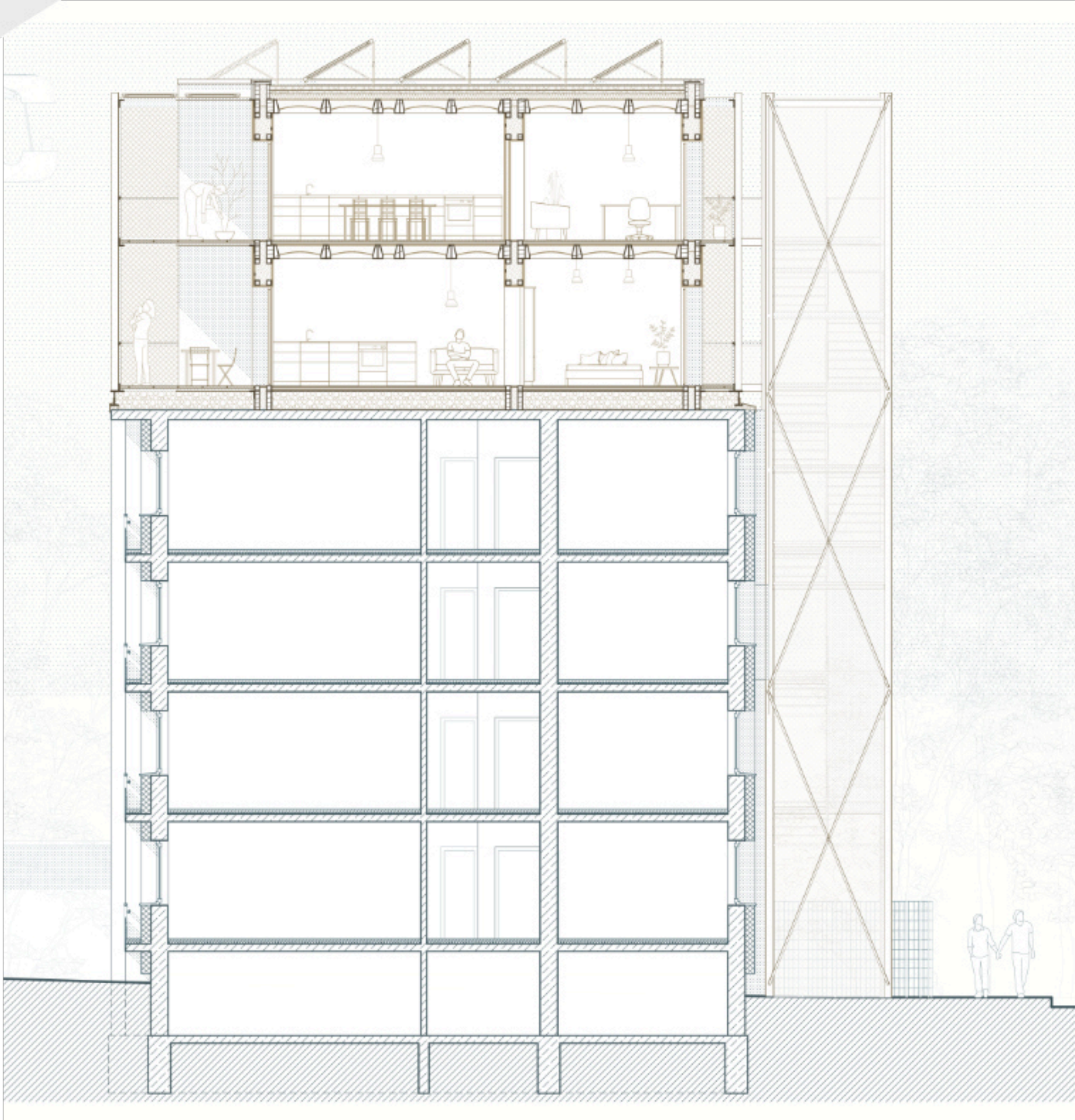


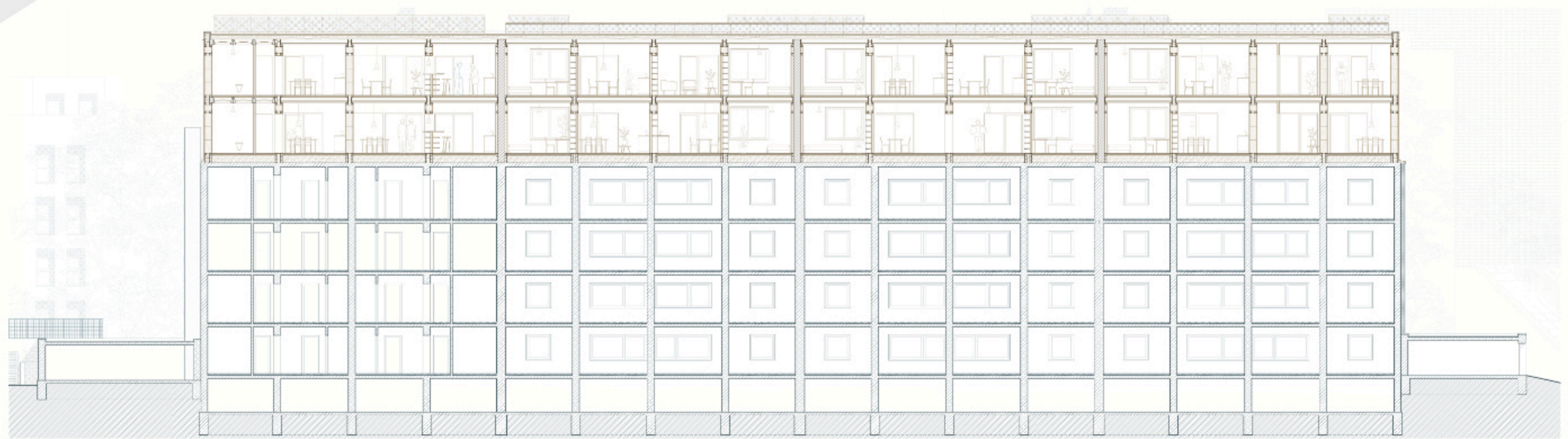




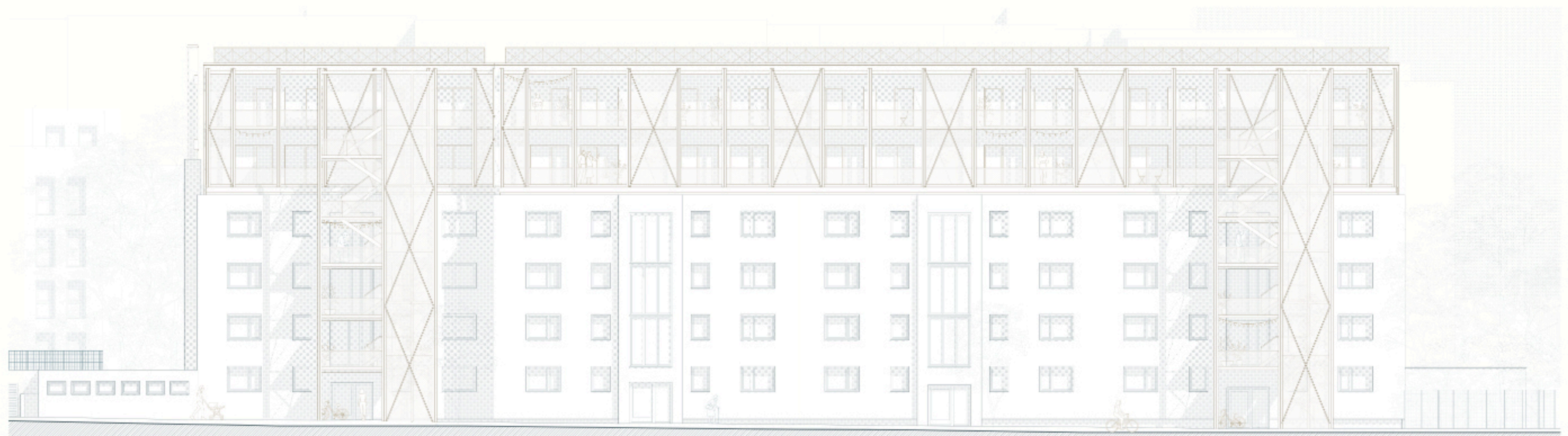
5th floor plan . 1:100



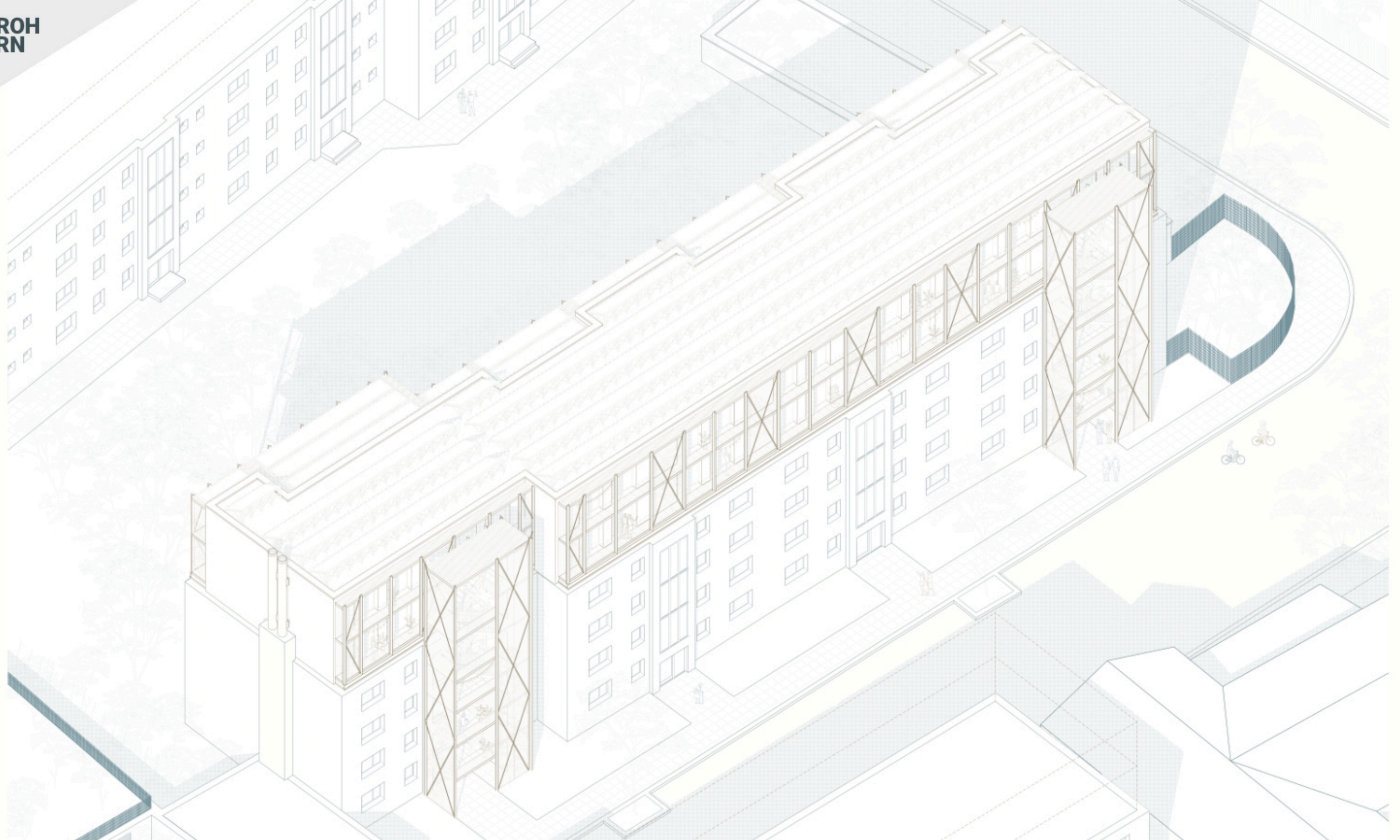




Section 1-100



Elevation North . 1:100





STROH
KERN



AUFSTOCKUNG VON MINDERBEBAUUNGEN

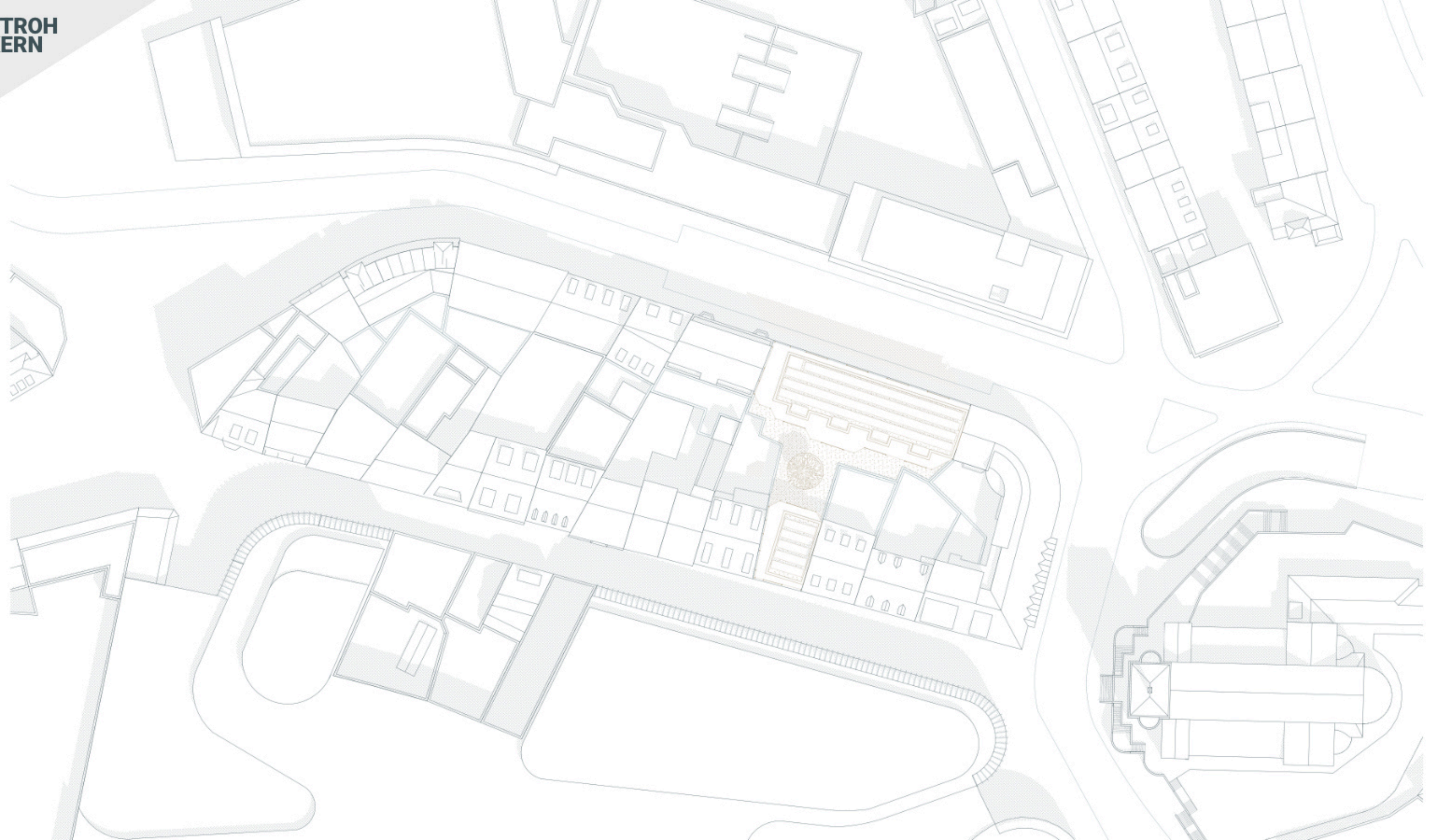


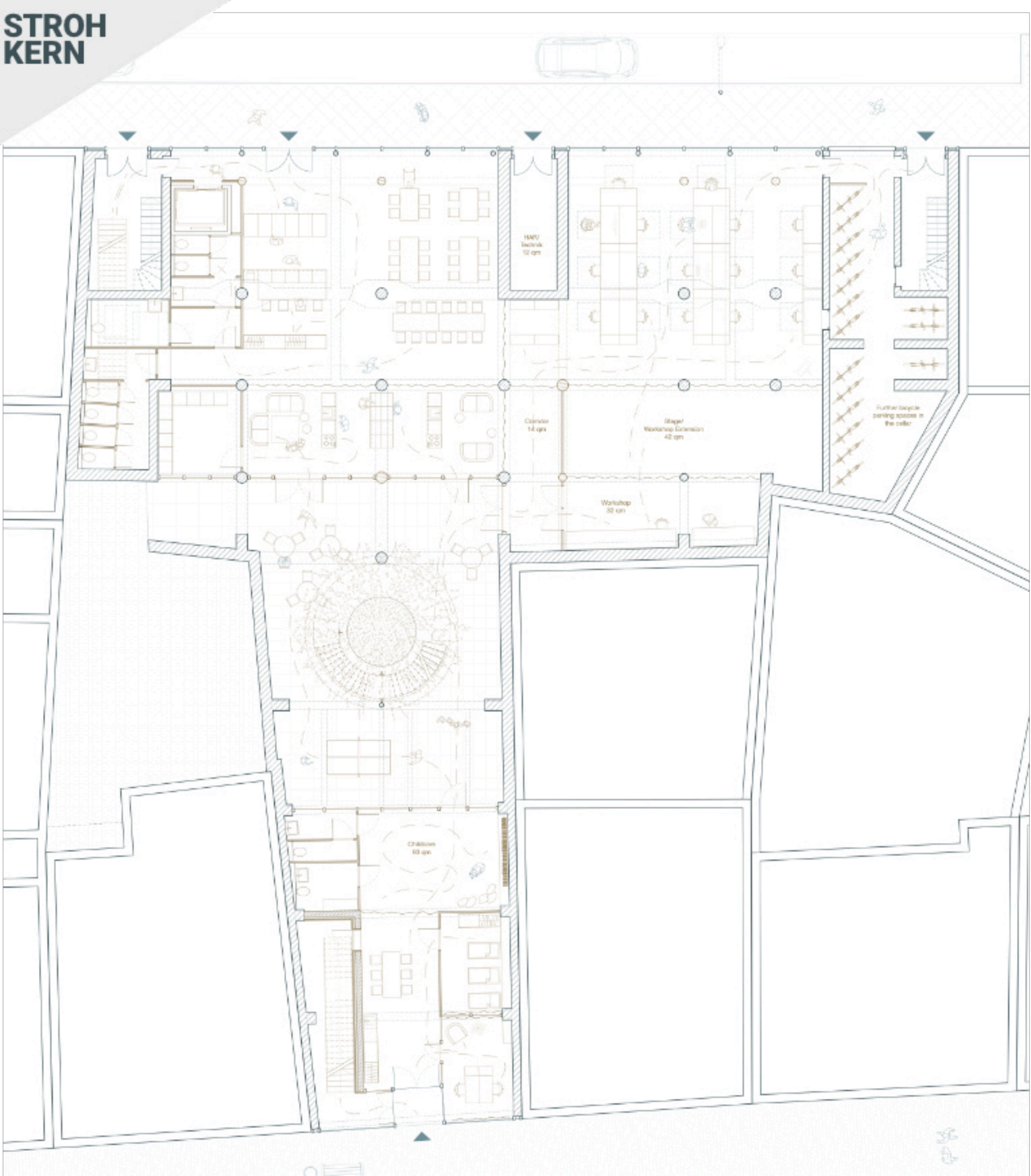
Ground floor plan of the existing stock . 1:500

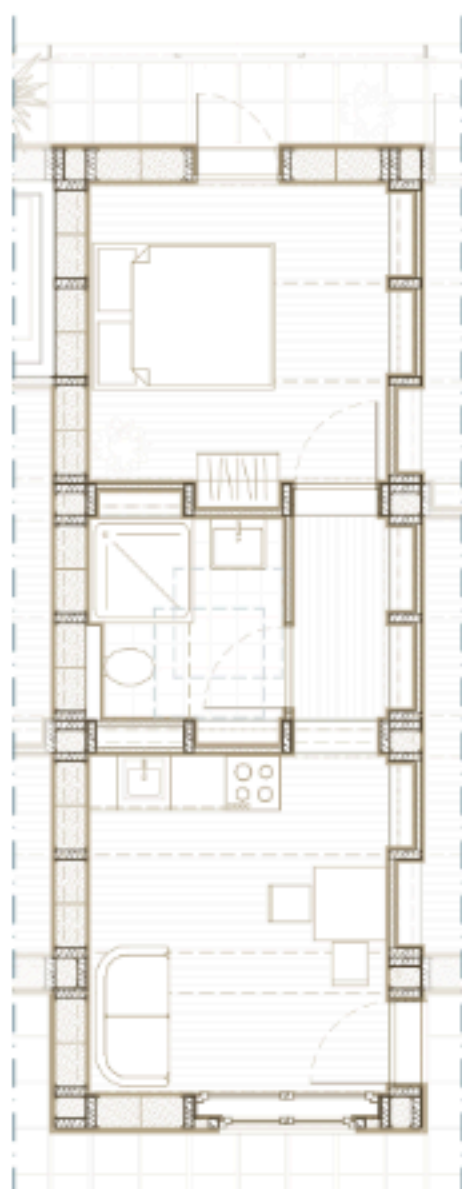


Figure ground plan . 1:5000

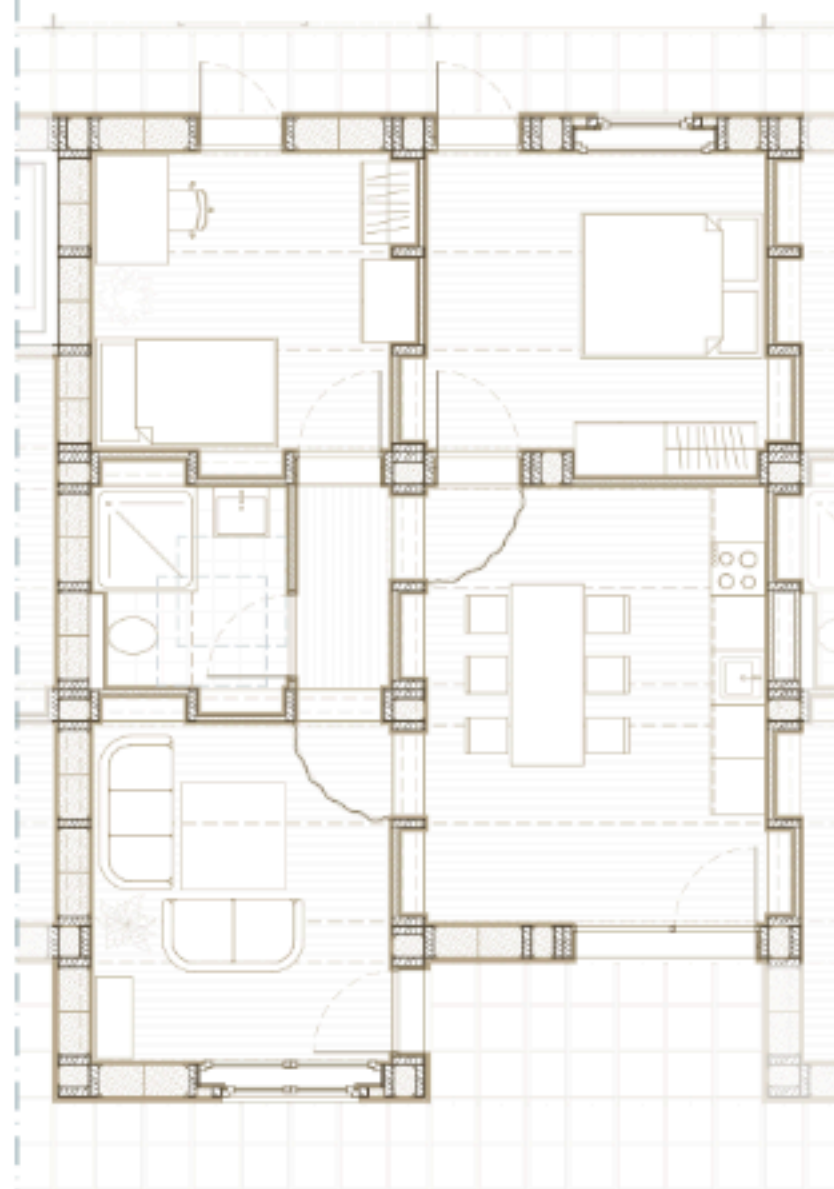




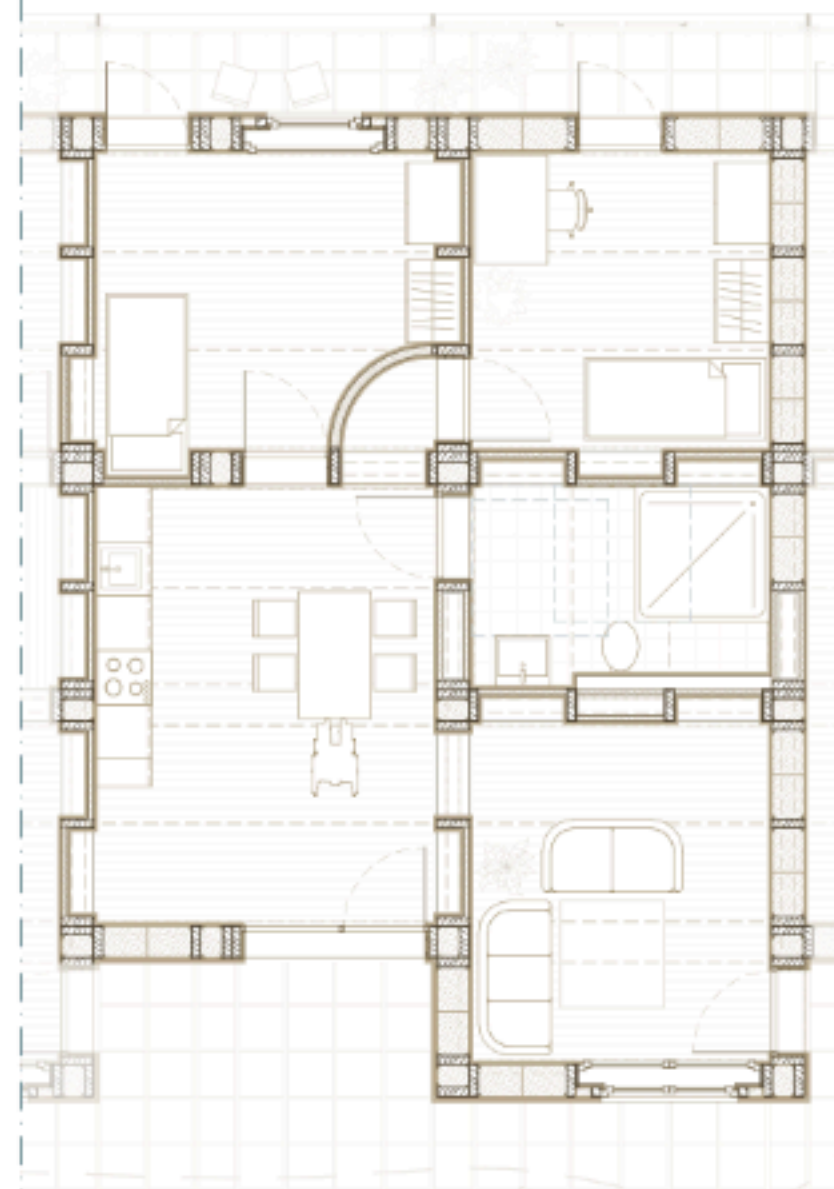




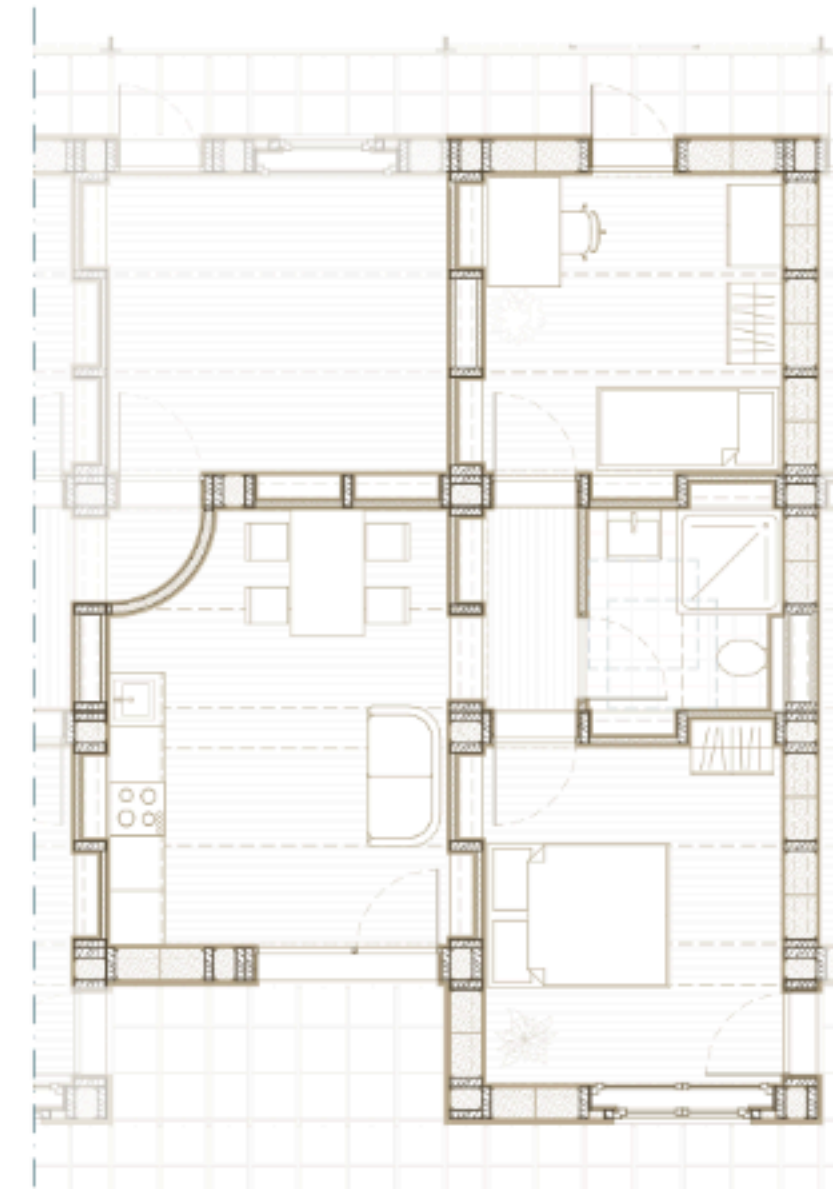
 2 guests
 34 m²
 1,5



 3
 68 m²
 3,5
 2
 68 m²
 3,5

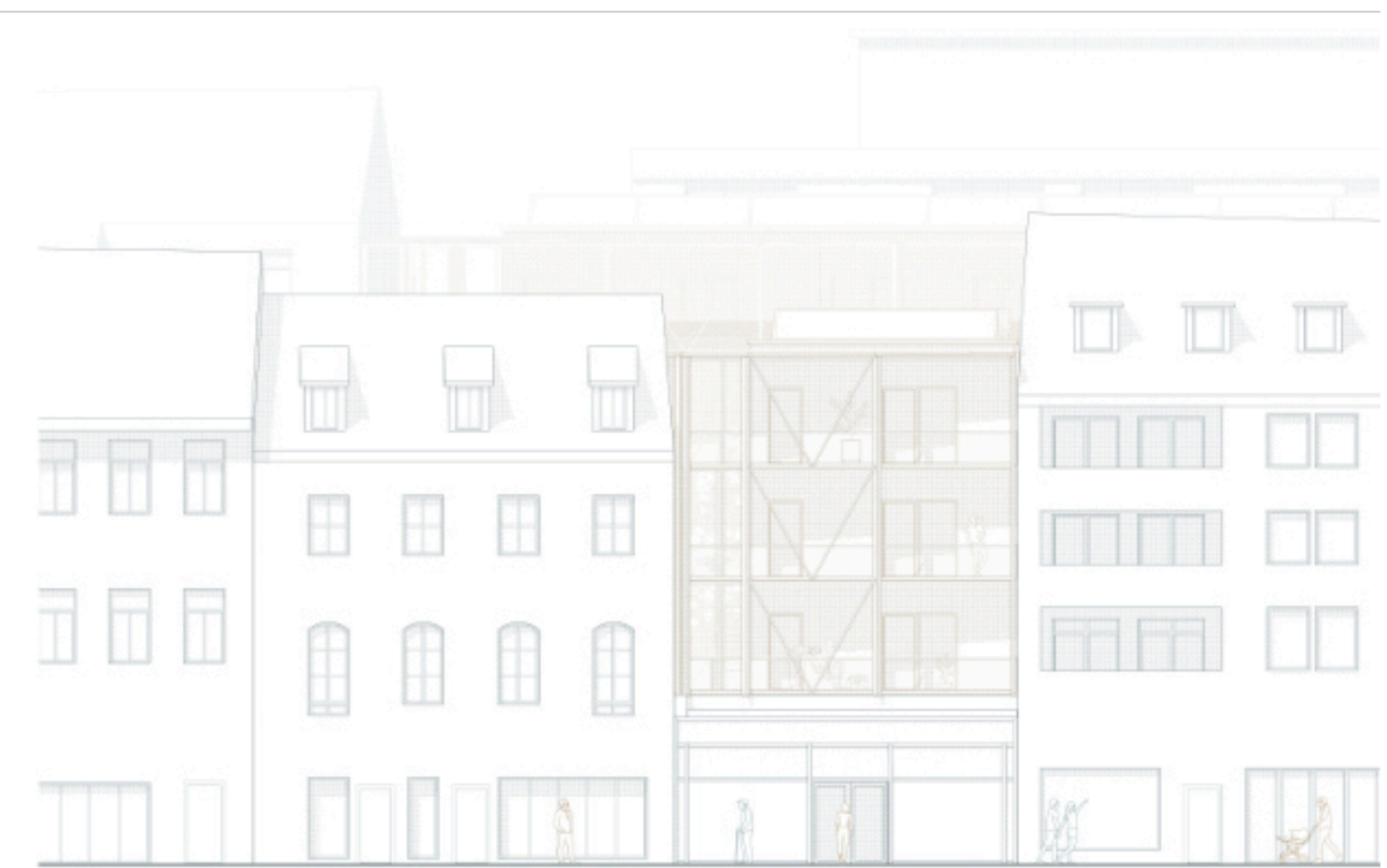


 2-3
 52 m²
 2,5

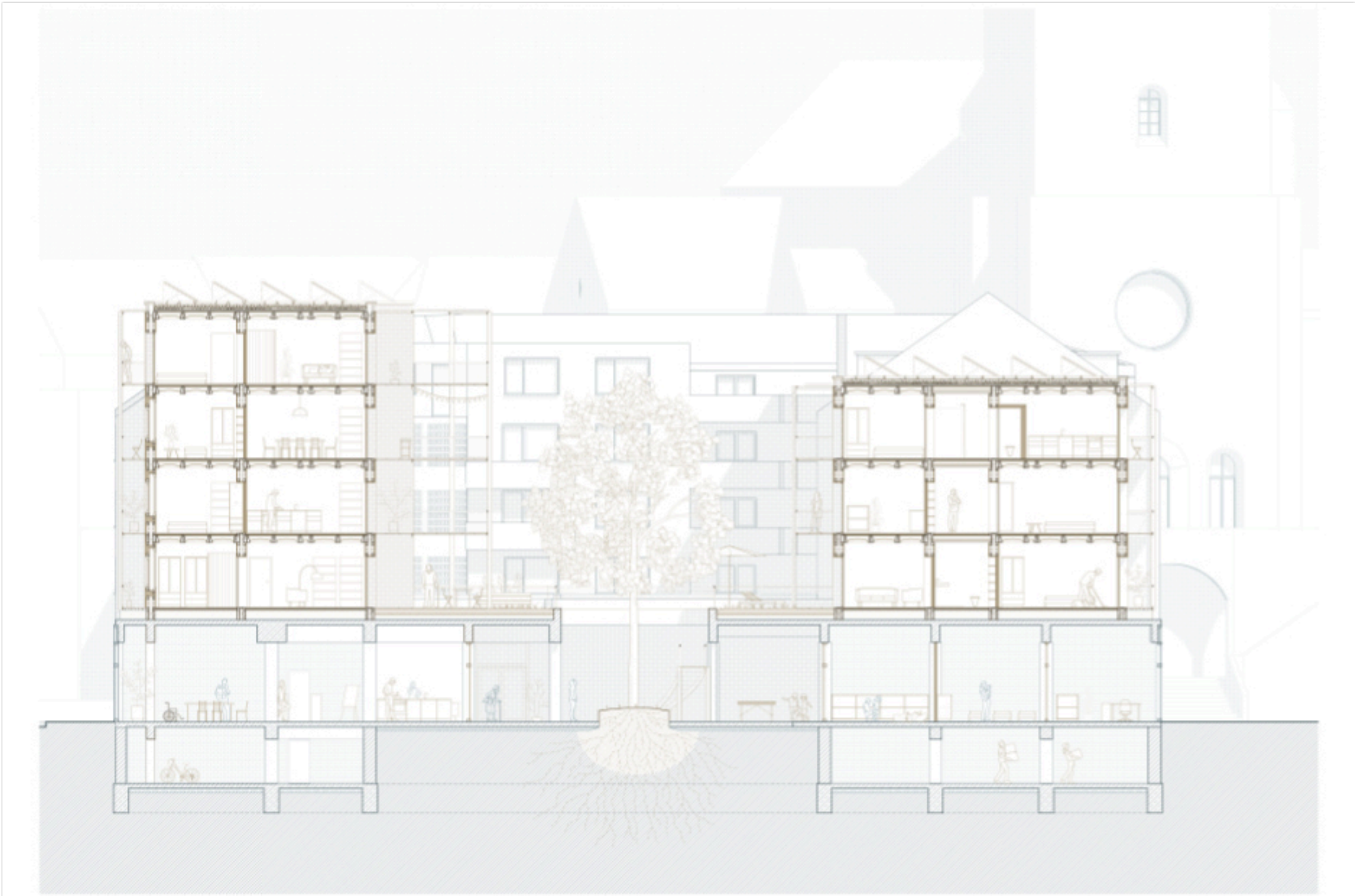




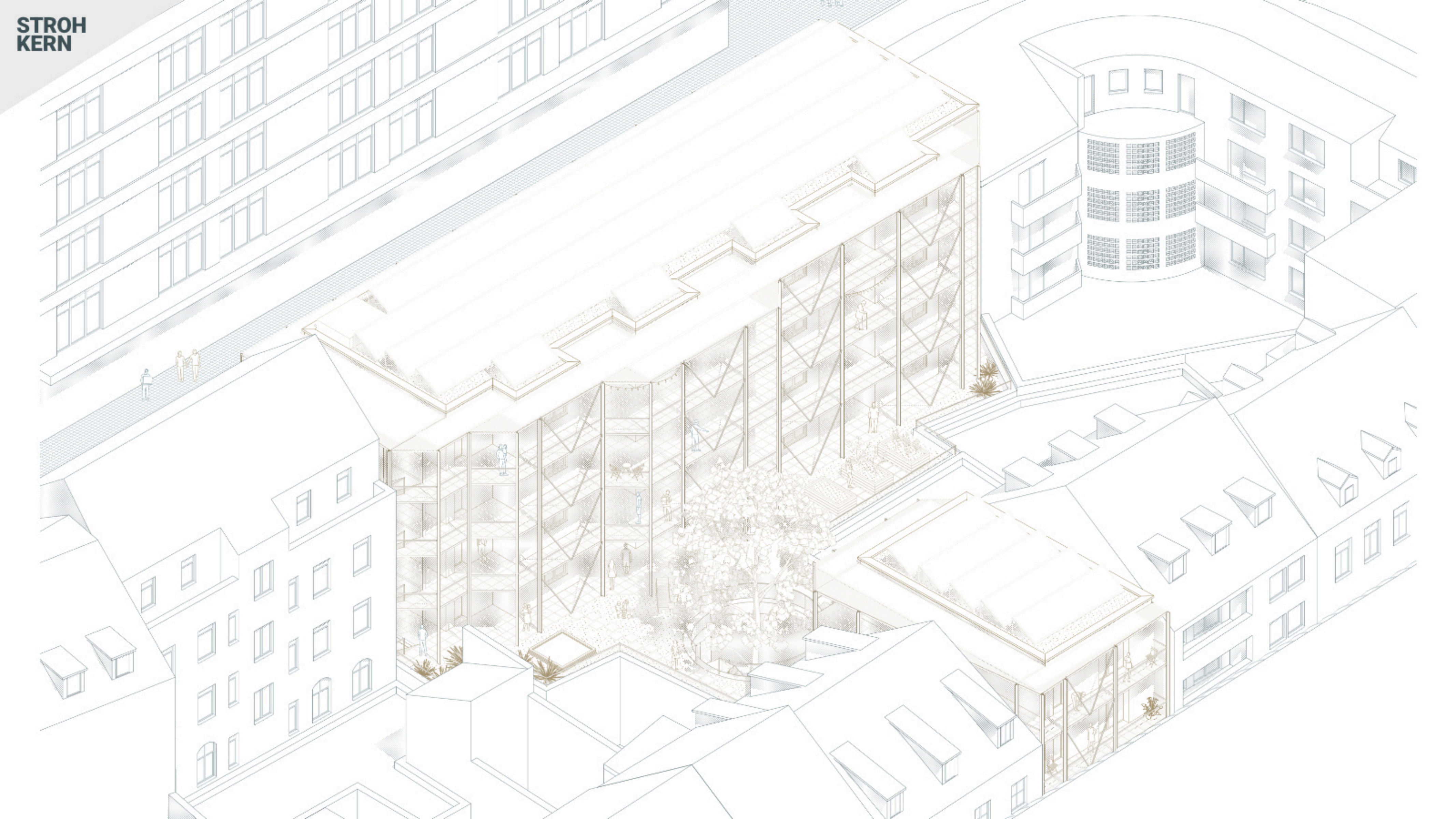
North elevation . 1:100



South elevation . 1:100



Section . 1:100

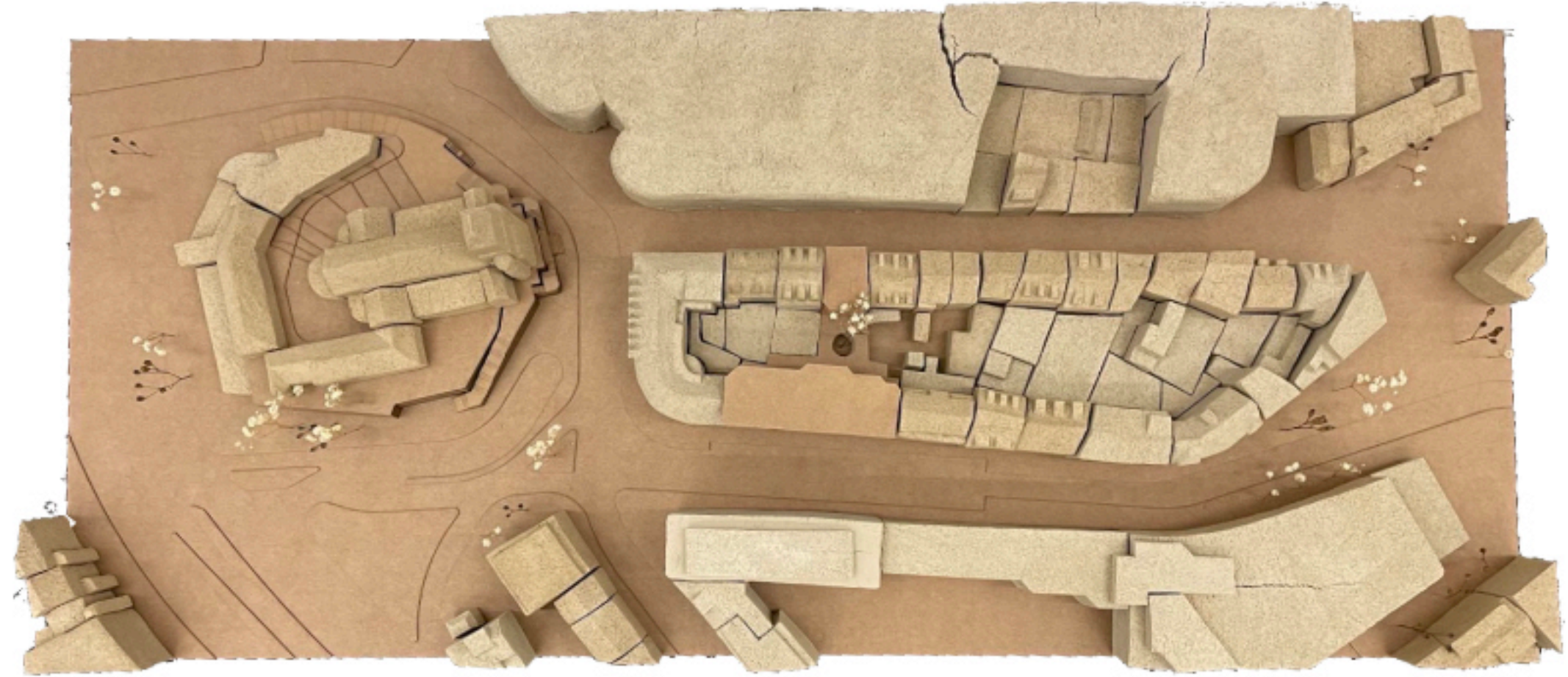
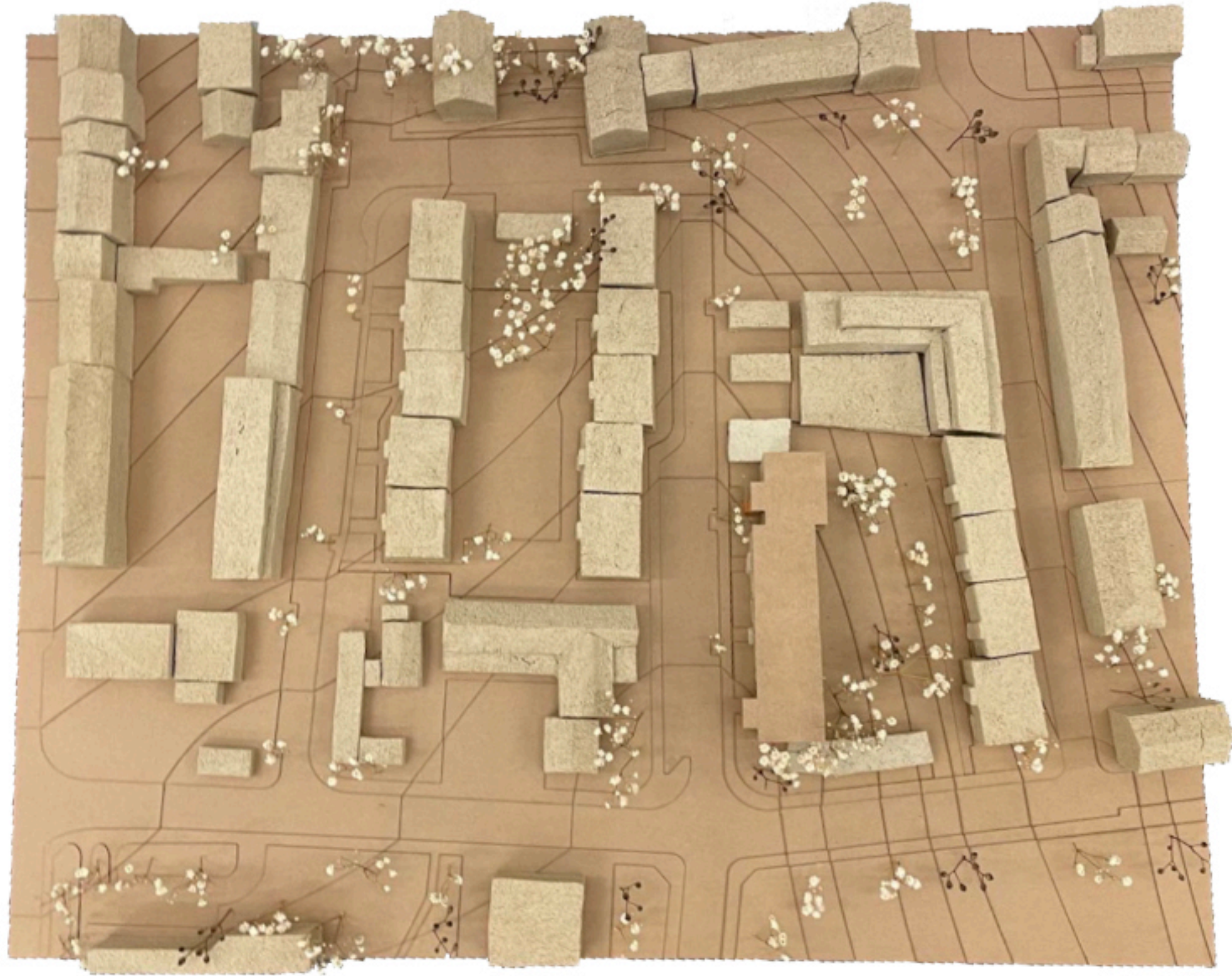


STROH
KERN



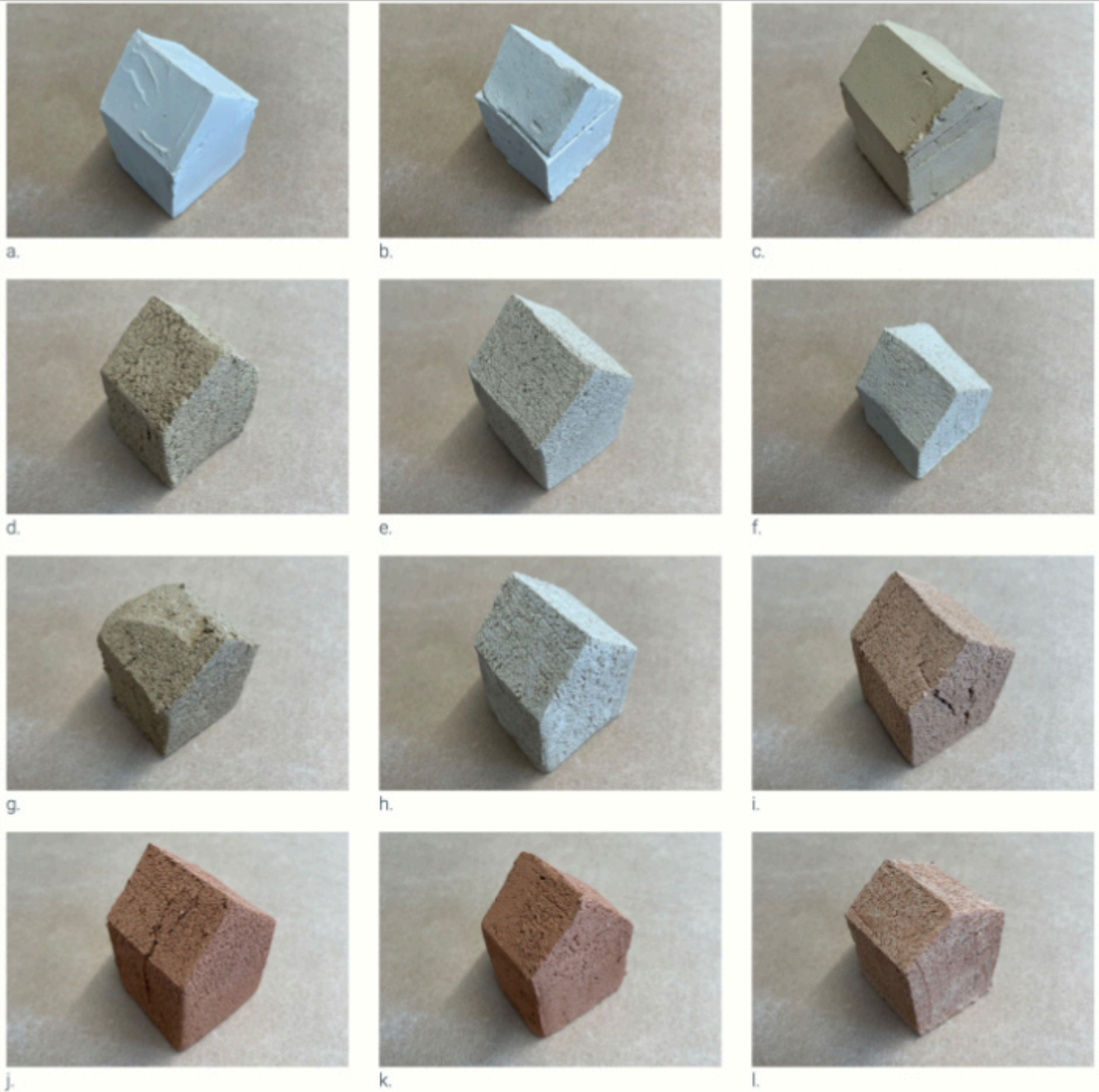
STROH
KERN

MODELLBAU M 1:333



MODELLBAU M 1:333

#	Ingredients	Amount [parts]	Evaluation of processability	Shrinkage and cracking behaviour	Surface quality
a.	Light clay	1	-	+	-
b.	Light clay	2	-	+	-
	Sand	1			
c.	Rammed earth powder	4	-	+	+
	Water	1			
d.	Mortar	4	+	o	o
	Water	1			
e.	Mortar	12	+	+	+
	Light clay	5			
	Water	3			
f.	Mortar	12	-	+	o
	Light clay	6			
	Water	4			
g.	Mortar	20	-	o	-
	Rammed Earth powder	1			
	Water	6			
h.	Mortar	12	+	+	+
	Light clay	6			
	Water	3			
i.	Mortar	15	+	-	+
	Light clay	3,5			
	Terracotta clay	1,5			
	Water	3			
j.	Mortar	15	+	+	+
	Terracotta clay	5			
	Water	3			
k.	Mortar	20	+	-	+
	Terracotta clay	5			
	Water	3			
l.	Mortar	15	o	+	o
	Light clay	2,5			
	Terracotta clay	2,5			
	Water	3			



1 Teil Wasser
5 Teile Ton
6,5 Teile Lehmmörtel

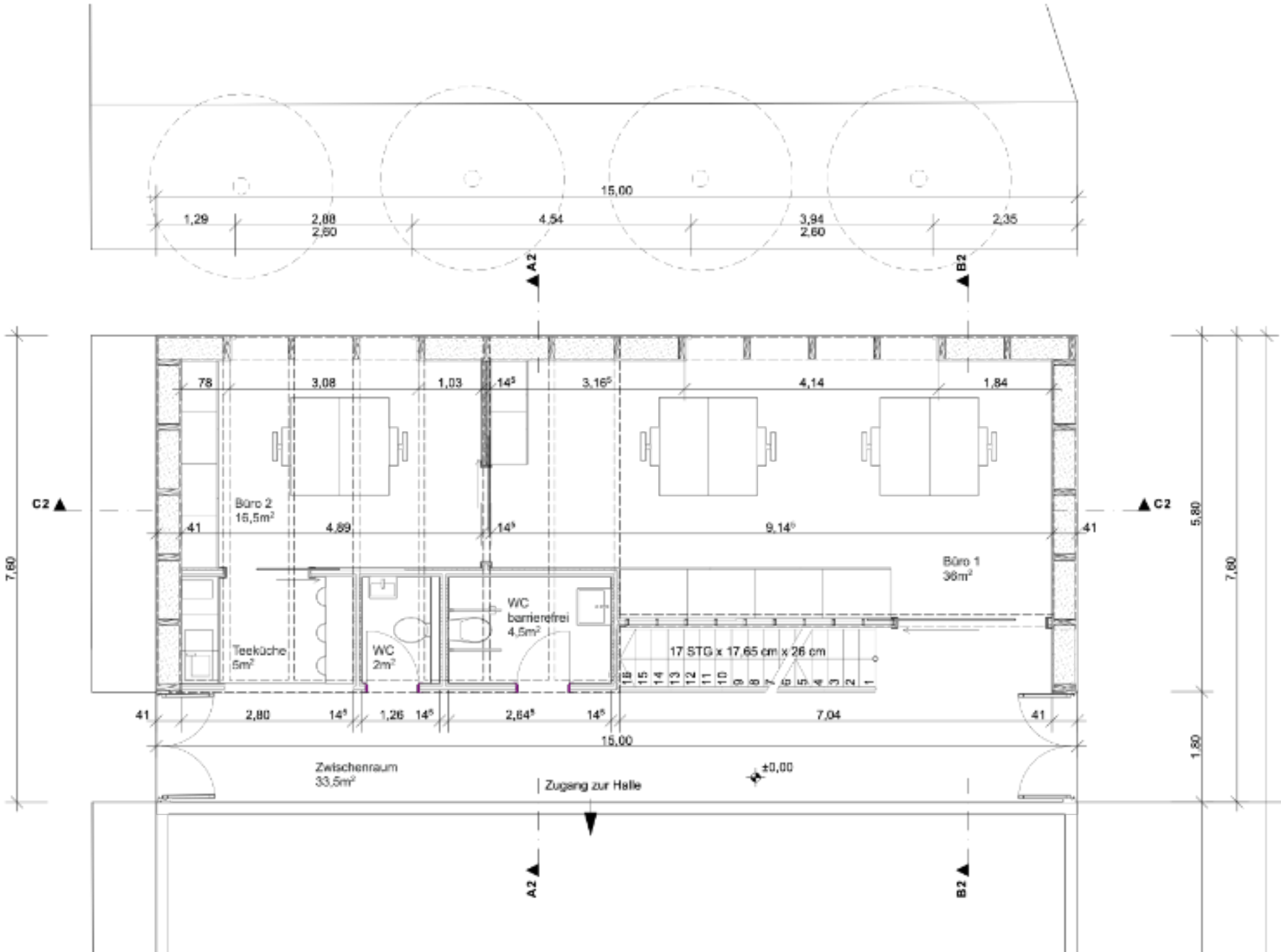
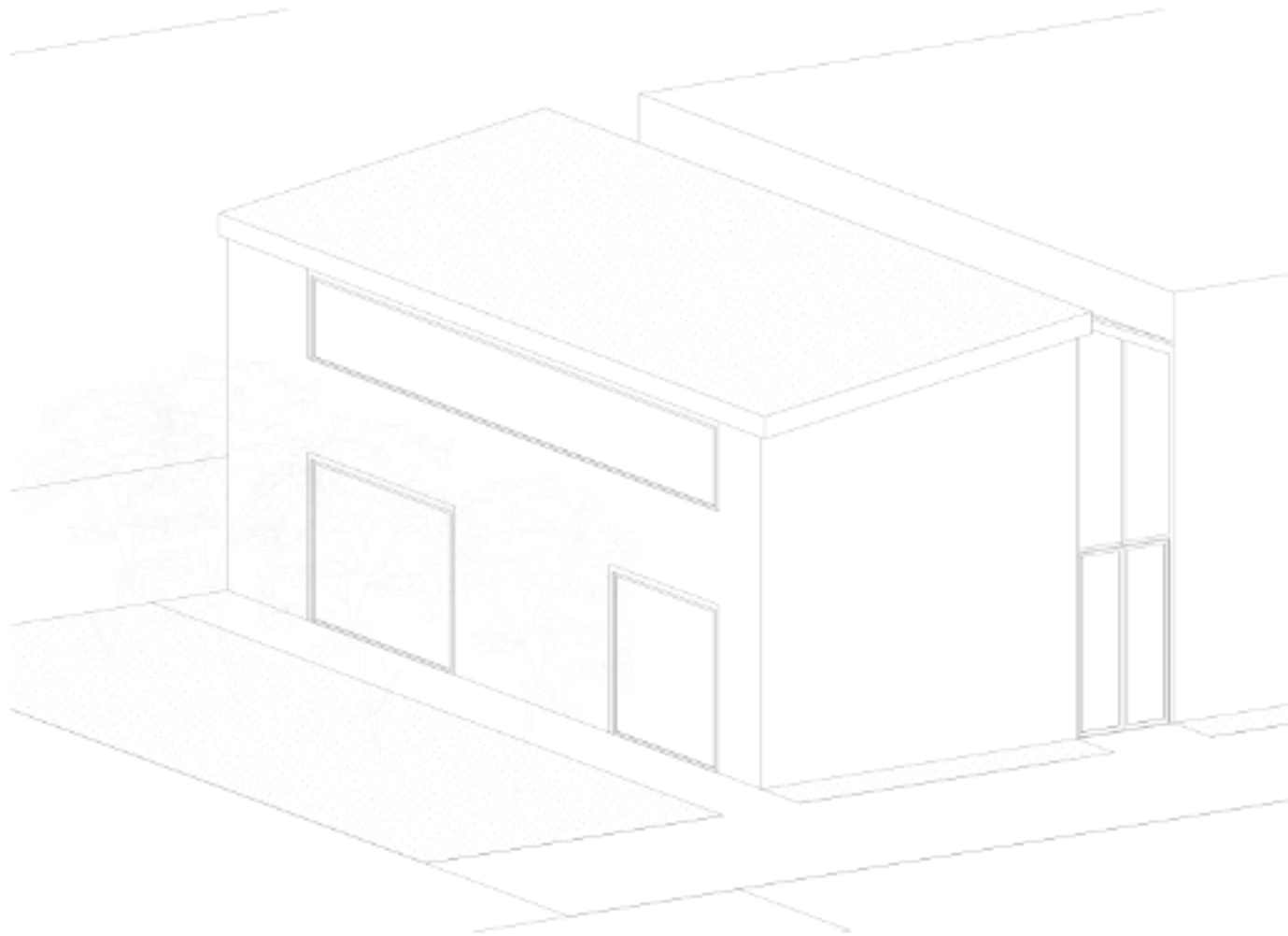
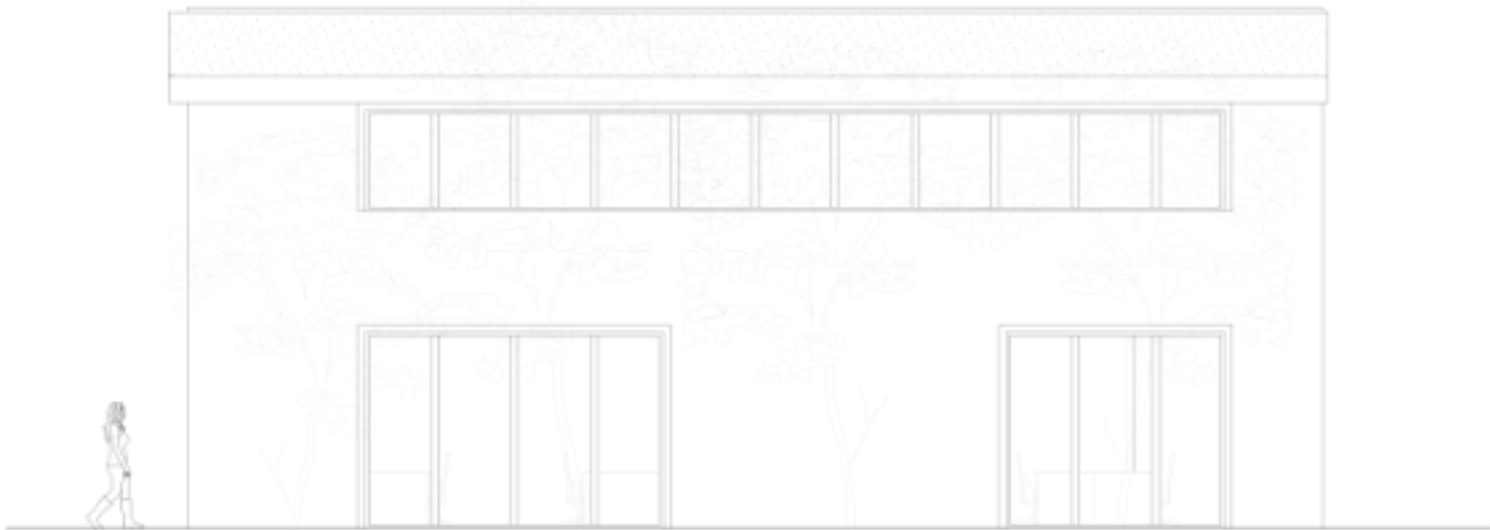
FAZIT & AUSBlick



WAS SEITDEM GESCHAH...



WAS SEITDEM GESCHAH...



Projekt: Anbau Bürogebäude an Halle	Blattgröße: A4	Adresse:	Bauherr:
	Maßstab: 1:100		
Planinhalt: Grundriss EG	Plandatum:	Gemarkung: Flur: Flurstück:	Verfasser:

STROH KERN

Ein Bausystem zur
verantwortbaren
Nachverdichtung

Vielen Dank!
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